**Documentation of statistics for
Standardised index of average earnings 2023**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the standardised index of average earnings is to estimate the developments in pay levels for employees in Denmark, adjusted to the extent possible for changes in the labour market's occupational composition, e.g. shifts of employees between industries and/or occupation. The statistics are used for e.g. monitoring of business cycles, regulation of contracts, analyses of developments in pay levels as well as input in the calculation of the National Accounts.

The statistics have been prepared since 2018 with data back to the first quarter of 2016. A revised index and time series are published in May 2023 with data back from 2016.

In parallel, Statistics Denmark is calculating the implicit index of average earnings. Unlike the standardised index, the implicit index of average earnings does not take changes in the occupational composition into account.

2 Statistical presentation

The standardised index of average earnings is a quarterly estimate of the developments in pay levels for employees in Denmark, adjusted to the extent possible for changes in the occupational composition, e.g. shifts of employees between industries and/or occupation. The statistics show the development in the average hourly earnings for employees by sector, industry (DB07) and main occupation (DISCO-08). Each quarter, an index value and an annual increase are published.

2.1 Data description

The standardised index of average earnings shows the developments in pay levels for employees in Denmark, adjusted to the extent possible for changes in the labour market's occupational composition. The meaning of this can best be illustrated by an example: Consider an industry where skilled workers that, all other things being equal, are paid more are replacing unskilled workers. This means that the average earnings in the industry increases, but in the standardised index of average earnings this change in occupational composition will not result in a higher index value by itself as the development in pay level is calculated for each group separately and then weighted together (with fixed weights) in the calculation of the index.

The standardised index of average earnings is designed drawing upon inspiration from price index theory, where employees performing similar work within the same industry and sector are grouped in so-called homogeneous groups. These groups form the basis of the calculation of base indices, which are calculated to reflect the development in average hourly earnings for each of the homogeneous groups. The base indices are then weighted together to sub- and total indices (indices by sectors, industries and main occupations) by means of fixed annual weights. The weights for each homogeneous group are specified as the group's share of the whole population's total annual payroll. Index values for the sub- and total indices are then linked together into a complete series of indices starting in the first quarter of 2016. In this way, the index measures the developments in hourly earnings cleared (as far as possible) of effects of changes in the occupational composition in the labour market.

Each quarter, we publish an index value and an annual increase by sector, industry (DB07) and main occupation (according to DISCO-08). Only sub- and total indices are published, i.e. indices showing the development in pay levels at industry, main occupation and sector levels. The documentation of the variables used in the index calculation are available here.

The standardised index of average earnings does not include employment relationships for which hourly earnings cannot be measured (e.g. employees who do not have a fixed salary and where time factors are not part of the calculation of pay), nor are employment relationships with special forms of payment (e.g. fees or charges) included in the index calculation. Earnings of youth under 18 years and apprentices are also excluded.

2.2 Classification system

The standardised index of average earnings is published at industry level based on the Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07).

The delimitation of sectors complies with the classification by sector in the Statistical Business Register, which is used to group institutional units with similar characteristics.

In addition, the earnings index is published by main groups of occupation in accordance with Statistics Denmark's classification of occupation (DISCO-08).

2.3 Sector coverage

The statistics cover employees in the sector enterprises and organisations (private sector) and the public sector at municipality, regional and state level.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Homogeneous groups: Groupings of employees who perform similar work defined by the variables sector, industry (the 36-grouping), occupation (a grouping in 53 groups based on the DISCO classification's level 3, however, in a few cases level 4) and forms of payment (paid by the hour or fixed salaried).

Hourly earnings: The hourly earnings are calculated as total earnings divided by hours worked.

- Total earnings are the earnings in total including the employee's as well as the employer's pension scheme contributions, if any, but exclusive of holiday pay and other payments made on an irregular basis
- Performed hours are defined as paid working hours excluding regular absence (sickness and holiday)

Individual weight: Weight indicating the proportion of the individual employment relationship to a full-time position. This means that a person working full time will have the weight 1, whereas a person working part time will have a weight less than 1. The weight is calculated as the hours performed (minus any overtime for employees paid by the hour) divided by the standard number of hours for a full-time employee. For employees with a fixed salary, standard hours are used (contractual hours).

Key enterprises: Key enterprises are defined annually for the private sector and are the 5 percent biggest enterprises in each industry – based on the number of actual employees and the pseudo employment, i.e. the number of employees represented by the specific, sampled enterprise.

Sample weight: Weight ensuring that employment relationships from employees in the private sector are weighted to correspond to the target population since figures reported by the private sector are from a sample. The sample weights are thus a combination of the design weight that reflects the weight of the enterprise in the sample's strata as well as a correction weight that takes non-response and voluntary reporting into account.

Payroll weight: Weight used to aggregate the base indices to sub- and total indices. Payroll weight is the individual homogeneous group's share of total payroll calculated based on data from the annual earnings statistics (total earnings excl. irregular payments).

Base index: Base index is the most detailed level in the standardised index of average earnings. The base indices show the increase in average hourly earnings for each homogeneous group since the reference quarter for the weight year. The base indices are not published.

Sub- and total indices: Sub- and total indices consist of index series at sector, industry and main occupation level. These indices are aggregated based on base indices weighted together using the payroll weight.

The annual increase: Indicates the rise in the index value in one quarter against the same quarter the preceding year.

2.5 Statistical unit

Individual employment relationships for employees. Note that an employee may be included multiple times, if he or she is registered with several employment relationships.

2.6 Statistical population

All employment relationships in Denmark, exclusive of apprentices and young people under 18 years and employees in the industry Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark exclusive of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

2.8 Time coverage

These statistics cover the period from the first quarter of 2016 and forward.

2.9 Base period

The average of the index value for the four quarters in 2016 is index=100.

2.10 Unit of measure

Index and the annual increase is measured in percent.

2.11 Reference period

The statistics describe the development in earnings for a given quarter.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Quarterly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The statutory basis for collection of data is provided in sections 6 and 8 of the Act on Statistics Denmark, cf. Act No 610 of 30 May 2018.

There are no statutory instruments or guidelines directly related to the standardised index of average earnings.

However, there is a regulation concerning the Labour Cost Index (LCI), which is calculated on the basis of the same data. LCI is an index showing the short-term development in labour costs – total costs of employing labour, and in this way, it differs from the implicit and standardised indices of average earnings, since these only focus on the earnings aspect.

It is the implicit index of average earnings that is used as input for LCI. The deliveries to Eurostat for LCI comply with the requirements made by the EU, cf. Regulation (EC) No 450/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2003 concerning the labour cost index.

2.14 Cost and burden

The total reporting workload for the earnings statistics, which includes the data collection for the indices of average earnings as well as the annual structure of earnings surveys, amounts to DKK 6.3 million according to an analysis by AMVAB (activity-based measurement of administrative burdens on businesses) from 2019.

2.15 Comment

You can find further information on the subject page for [Earnings](#) or by contacting Statistics Denmark directly.

3 Statistical processing

Data for these statistics are collected quarterly. For the public sector all payroll information are collected while data are collected via a sample from the private sector. The collected data is validated at an aggregate level for key enterprises (only in the private sector) and at an individual level through a combination of validation rules for the hourly earnings for the individual employment relationship. The hourly earnings are assessed based on sector, industry, main occupation and type of employment. Once data has been validated, base index is calculated for each homogeneous group, which afterwards is aggregated to sub- and total indices at sector, industry or main occupation level.

3.1 Source data

Information from private enterprises are collected directly from the enterprises or via their payroll agencies. For members of the Confederation of Danish Employers (DA), the Danish Employers' Association for the Financial Sector (FA) and the Danish Pharmaceutical Association, data is reported in bulk from the respective associations.

First and foremost, data reported from public enterprises come from the major public payroll transfer systems (such as SLS – the government's payroll system and KRL – the local government payroll system) supplemented by a number of private payroll processing services. E.g., payroll information from the Lutheran Church of Denmark is reported via a private payroll system.

Data collected for the annual earnings statistics (the structure of earnings survey) is used for calculation of the payroll weights in the standardised index of average earnings.

Statistics Denmark's statistical business register (ESR) is used to determine sector, industry and number of persons employed.

The payroll reporting is collected for the middle month of each quarter. Specifically, the payroll reporting must contain the following:

- For the first quarter, the payroll period must include week 7
- For the second quarter, the payroll period must include week 20
- For the third quarter, the payroll period must include week 33
- For the fourth quarter, the payroll period must include week 46

This means that for the first quarter for employees paid monthly, the reporting must be for the month of February, whereas for employees paid every fortnight, the reporting must be for weeks 6 and 7 or weeks 7 and 8 only.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected on a quarterly basis.

3.3 Data collection

For reporting from **the private sector**, the following applies:

The collected data consists only of sampling from the enterprises' IT systems for payroll administration of their employees on an individual level. For the main part, this takes place as system-to-system reporting, where e.g. the payroll systems report data for their customers (the private enterprises) directly to Statistics Denmark.

Private enterprises that have proprietary payroll systems make their own reporting to Statistics Denmark. The Danish Employers' Confederation and the Danish Employers' Association for the Financial Sector collect data from their own members and report it to Statistics Denmark via a system-to-system solution.

For reporting from **the public sector**, the following applies:

Statistics Denmark receives the main part of the data material as data extracted from the major public payroll transfer systems via system-to-system solutions. For government employees, Statistics Denmark receives data mainly from the Agency for Public Finance and Management and Silkeborg Data. For local and regional authority employees, data is provided mainly by their payroll data office, KRL. In addition, data is reported from some few private payroll processing services, also via system-to-system solutions.

3.4 Data validation

Before the index is calculated, the data basis is subjected to a validation process for the purpose of uncovering and eliminating any erroneous reporting as well as outliers.

Initially, data is cleansed of logical errors and inconsistencies in the reporting. This is done by first putting data through an automatic control, which e.g. ensures that it is possible to calculate hourly earnings correctly.

To ensure that an individual employment relationship does not weigh more than what corresponds to a full-time position, there is a ceiling on how many hours the individual employment relationship is allowed to weigh. The ceiling is equivalent to a full-time position. For fixed salary employees, the number of hours is truncated at 160.3 hours per month, and for employees paid by the hour at 139.1 hours per month.

For the private sector, the initial validation takes place at an aggregate level (enterprise level defined by CVR no.) as well as at an individual level (the individual employment relationship), whereas the initial validation for the other sectors only takes place on an individual level. In the private sector, data is first validated at an aggregate level for so-called key enterprises.

Key enterprises where the average hourly earnings increase or decrease by more than 50 percent compared to previous quarter are excluded. The same applies to changes in the occupational compositions. Key enterprises with a shift in occupational compositions by more than 50 percent compared to previous quarter are excluded. In this way, an adjustment is made for key enterprises with high fluctuations in their reporting, which may potentially affect the index at publication level.

Subsequently, the hourly earnings are validated for the individual employment relationship in all sectors. The validation takes place by grouping the employment relationships by sector, industry (36 -grouping), occupation (main groups in DISCO-08) and type of employment.

Outliers in relation to the individual hourly earnings are identified within the grouping using a statistical diagnostic procedure that uses interquartile ranges to identify outliers (the Tukey method). The observations characterised as outliers are eliminated. The purpose of this validation process is to ensure that the published indices are not distorted by a few extreme observations (outliers).

Finally, data is subjected to trouble-shooting based on an upper and a lower threshold value for the hourly earnings. This is done because there may be hourly earnings that are not considered to be outliers (based on the Tukey method), but which are estimated to be unrealistically high/low. Thus, individual observations with hourly earnings of more than DKK 5,000 or less than DKK 50 are removed.

3.5 Data compilation

Employment relationships, for which hourly earnings cannot be assessed, are not included in the data base of the index – this also applies to employment relationships with special forms of pay. Thus, the index does not reflect:

- Employees who do not have a regular pay and where time factors are not included in the calculation of earnings (e.g. taxi drivers, waiters paid on a commission basis or newspaper carriers paid according to altering routes and number of papers distributed)
- Employees where other time factors than hours performed are included in the calculation of earnings (e.g. employees paid by the day, lorry drivers involved in the transport of cargo destined for export markets)
- Employees who receive supplementary pay from other authorities or who are not paid by the

same rules as other employees of the enterprise due to employment rehabilitation or similar (e.g. trainees and flexiworkers)
- Employees working from home without fixed hours of work, including employees in family care programmes
- Board members and others who are not employees, including resigned employees for whom back pay is managed via the payroll system (e.g. payment of compensation in accordance with non-compete or customer clauses, pay etc. for employees released from duty)
- Employees taxed according to special rules (e.g. employees stationed abroad, seamen in foreign trade and plane cabin crew, or employees with DIS collective bargaining agreements
- Employees under various employment programmes for young people and unemployed persons
- Persons paid in the form of fees or charges
- Sheltered jobs in connection with employment rehabilitation
- Special groups such as conscripts, members of local councils, election officials and the like

Employees who are employed in enterprises in the industry Agriculture, forestry and fishing are not included in the index calculation. For the private sector, employment relationships from enterprises with less than 10 employees are not included.

The standardised index of average earnings is compiled in a hierarchical system where the collected (validated) payroll data is first divided into homogeneous groups, which is the most detailed level for the grouping of employees. Then each employment relationship is allocated an individual weight that takes into account the proportion of the employment relationship to a full-time position.

Further, a sample weight is allocated to employees in the private sector. The sample weight ensures that the sample is raised to the target population by taking into account the design of the sample, voluntary reporting as well as non-response.

Next, base indices are calculated for each homogeneous group as the relationship between the average hourly earnings in the current and previous quarter, where the average hourly earnings are calculated as the weighted arithmetic average of the hourly earnings for all employees in the individual homogeneous groups.

Subsequently, the detailed base indices are weighted together to sub- and total indices using the payroll weights for each homogeneous group – a weight that is kept for four quarters. The payroll weights are based on the underlying data for the structure of earnings survey and ensures that the published sub- and total indices reflect the population. At the same time, this weight ensures that the measured development in earnings is not influenced by changes in the number of employees in the homogeneous groups.

The payroll weights are replaced once a year in connection with the calculation of the third quarter, since it is only at this point that the weight basis from last year's structure of earnings survey becomes available. Changes in the compositions of the population, i.e. a changed distribution of the total sum of earnings will be reflected in a change in the payroll weights. Thus, a change in the occupational composition within a particular industry will therefore be reflected in the index when the base indices are weighted together with changed payroll weights.

When calculating the complete index series, index 100 is calculated first as the average of the first four quarters. Then the total index series is calculated by linking all sub-indices for the weight year on the end quarter of the previous weight year. In the standardised index of average earnings, the linking is made only on the aggregate index series (sub-indices and total indices).

3.6 Adjustment

A separate cost effect is used to adjust for the effect of free-choice systems, which corresponds to the free-choice products' contribution to the development in earnings. This effect is compiled by Confederation of Danish Employers (DA) at industry level, and is multiplied on the sub-indices in connection with publication of the second quarter.

4 Relevance

These statistics are relevant for private enterprises and organisations, as well as ministries and other public institutions for analysis, contractual regulation etc. The statistical data are also used in other areas within Statistics Denmark, e.g the calculation of the Danish National Accounts.

4.1 User Needs

The standardised index of average earnings serves as a deflator, key economic indicator and a contract regulation tool.

The primary users of the statistics are professionals and analysts, where the indices are used as key economic indicators and business cycle indicators for assessing the socio-economic development and for international comparisons. The standardised index of average earnings are also used as a deflator, e.g. by Danish National Accounts, to adjust nominal GDP to real GDP (or GDP at fixed prices).

4.2 User Satisfaction

The standardised index of average earnings was developed in response to a demand from several users, including the tripartite statistics committee.

Statistics Denmarks's Expert commitee for the earnings and absence statistics closely follows the developments in the statistical area and continuously provides input and feedback to the product. The committee consists of stakeholders from labour market parties, ministries and agencies.

The user satisfaction is assessed on a half-year basis during the meetings with the Expert committee.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics, as it is not subject to regulatory requirements.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The accuracy of these statistics are higher for employees in the public sector than in the private sector. The reason for this is that the statistics for employees in the public sector (more or less) consists of all payroll information, while the statistics for employees in the public sector is based on a sample of enterprises. The accuracy of the statistics for the private sector is therefore affected by sampling uncertainty, completeness of the reported information and non-response. The impact on the indices are unknown.

5.1 Overall accuracy

For employees in the private sector, the sample is drawn so that a large part of the target population is represented. For example are all enterprises with more than 100 employees (full-time equivalents) included in the sample. This means that the accuracy in industries with a high share of large enterprises have a lower uncertainty. For industries with a high share of small enterprises, the accuracy is lower.

Employees in enterprises with less than 10 employees are not covered by the statistics. Thus, employees in these enterprises can potentially have another development in average earnings than what is shown in the statistics.

To increase the accuracy, the standardised index of average earnings is delimited to exclude apprentices and young people under 18 years as well as cases where it can be difficult to calculate hourly earnings (e.g. persons paid in the form of fees or charges).

5.2 Sampling error

Sampling error has not been calculated.

5.3 Non-sampling error

There is some uncertainty in the information reported by private enterprises related to the completeness of data. Typically, it can be attributed to errors in the enterprises' pay systems, which ultimately generate data for the indices. For example, data might lack a division of earnings into the relevant individual parts, which causes an underreporting of the extent of irregular payments that are not included in the hourly earnings concept used. The extent is unknown.

There is some uncertainty regarding the correct industry and sector placement of some of the public employees, which arise due to linking the reported information with Statistics Denmark register for business statistics. The reason for this is that some employees in municipalities and regions are placed by industry in the municipal and regional houses, despite the fact that these personnel groups do not actually work in administrative functions.

A source of uncertainty in the private sector is that each quarter, approximately 10 percent on average of the sampled enterprises fail to report or are eliminated due to insufficient reporting. Missing data to this extent can affect the calculation of the index and cause bias. The magnitude of the bias due to non-response is unknown.

There can also exist some uncertainty related to employees in small enterprises with less than 10 employees. Enterprises with less than 10 employees are not reflected in the sample for the private sector due to the cost of reporting. Thus, employees in these enterprises can potentially have another development in average earnings than what is shown in the statistics.

In addition, it is not possible to adjust for the part of the development in earnings that is driven by increased skills or experience. Thus, there may be some uncertainty related to this.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

Overall, the standardized index of average earnings is considered to be representative as an estimate for the development in average earnings for employees in Denmark. This assessment is based on the fact that the indices are based on an extensive data base, as it includes (more or less) all employment relationships in the public sector. For the private sector, the database consist of all employment relationships from a representative sample of enterprises where, in particular, all of the largest enterprises (with more than 100 employees) are included.

The different payroll elements that are reported to Statistics Denmark can be of varying quality. For example, the use of the DISCO-codes can differ among enterprises, which can affect the data quality. This can be difficult to adjust for, as the true DISCO-code is unknown. Typically, errors in DISCO-codes will not affect the standardised index of average earnings significantly, as errors are presumed to be within the same main DISCO function, which is the level at the index is disseminated at.

The reported earnings, on the other hand, will often be of high quality. This is due, among other things, to the fact that they undergo an indirect validation check, as the individual employee often will react themselves if the salary payment is incorrect. For the other payroll elements, such as the number of hours (and thereby the calculated hourly earnings), atypical reports will often be detected and subsequently handled as a part of the data validation process.

Moreover, missing reports from enterprises can also affect the quality of the standardised index of average earnings.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark. The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

Only final figures are published. Revisions are only made when errors are detected.

In February 2022, the statistics were paused in order to conduct a comprehensive service review. As a result, the method for calculating the standardized index of average earnings was revised and the entire statistics have subsequently been recalculated. Figures published before February 2022 are thus no longer relevant.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

These statistics are published two months after the end of the reference period. The statistics are released typically without delay according to scheduled dates of publication.

In February 2022, the statistics were paused and a comprehensive service review was initiated. As a result, the method for calculating standardized index of average earnings was revised. This publication therefore contains revised index values and annual increases for the entire period from the first quarter of 2016 until the first quarter of 2023. This means that the series contains revised values from the first quarter of 2016 until the third quarter of 2021 as well as previously unpublished values from the fourth quarter of 2021 until the first quarter of 2023.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

These statistics are published two months after the end of the reference period. Only final figures are published.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are released without delay according to the pre-announced dates of publication in the list of scheduled releases.

In February 2022, the statistics were paused and a comprehensive service review was initiated. As a result, the method for calculating standardized index of average earnings was revised. This publication therefore contains revised index values and annual increases for the entire period from the first quarter of 2016 until the first quarter of 2023. This means that the series contains revised values from the first quarter of 2016 until the third quarter of 2021 as well as previously unpublished values from the fourth quarter of 2021 until the first quarter of 2023.

7 Comparability

The standardised index of average earnings was first published in December 2018 with a time series starting in the first quarter of 2016. The standardised index of average earnings utilize the same data as the implicit index of average earnings, which however has a different purpose and is therefore calculated using a different method. There exist a few sets of statistics abroad that are partly comparable with the standardised index of average earnings.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

As far as we know, no other countries produce earnings indices that are designed in the same way as the standardised index of average earnings. However, some countries have earnings or labour cost indices for roughly the same purpose and using roughly the same structure. Mention may be made of the Employment Cost Index (USA) and the Wage Price Index (Australia).

Both indices were used as inspiration when developing the standardised index of average earnings, but since data is collected in a different way, the standardised index cannot be compared directly with these.

7.2 Comparability over time

The index goes back to the first quarter of 2016. There are no data breaks in the time series.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The standardised index of average earnings is related to the implicit index of average earnings, as both indices utilize the same database and uses the same definition of salary and workhour.

However, the two indices differ from each other in several ways. The implicit index of average earnings is a so-called unit value index, where the wage development is based on the average earnings for all employees in the same industry, independent of the employees' individual characteristics. Thus, changes in the occupational composition in a given industry can have an impact on the development in earnings measured in the implicit index.

The standardised index of average earnings is constructed with inspiration from price index theory, where employees are divided into homogeneous groups according to, among other things, work function and type of employment, and where the development in average earnings in the individual groups is weighed together with fixed weights. In this way, the measured development is not affected to the same extent by changes in the composition of occupations in the labor market.

The implicit index of average earnings also differs from the standardised index by having a different population delimitation, as pupils and people under the age of 18 are included in the implicit index but not in the standardised. Also, there is a difference between the validation rules and the weights used in the two indices.

The standardised index of average earnings is also related to the Danish's National Accounts as input for the fixed price calculations.

7.4 Coherence - internal

The same concepts are used across sectors and industries, and apart from an extended validation of reports from key enterprises in the private sector, the methodological choices are also the same across sectors and industries.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published quarterly in a Danish press release, at the same time as the tables are updated in the StatBank. In the StatBank, these statistics can be found under the subject Indices of average earnings. For further information, visit the subject page for Income and earnings.

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calender can be accessed on our English website: Release Calender.

8.4 News release

These statistics are published in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

These statistics does not feature in any publications from Statistics Denmark.

8.6 On-line database

These statistics are published in the StatBank in the following tables:

- SBLON1: Standard (2016=100) by industry (DB07), sector and unit
- SBLON2: Standard (2016=100) by occupation, sector and unit

8.7 Micro-data access

Researchers and other analysts from authorised Danish research institutes can get access to the microdata of the statistics via Statistics Denmark's Research Services.

8.8 Other

The standardised index of average earnings is based on the same data as the implicit index of average earnings. A part of the data is also applied in the calculation of the labour cost part for Statistics Denmark's quarterly construction cost index. Moreover, the data is applied in the calculation of the Danish figures for the European Labour Cost Index (LCI).

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

The compilation of the statistics complies with Statistics Denmark's Data Confidentiality Policy.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

There are industries that are not published due to discretion, or because the specific activity does not occur in Denmark. This applies, for example, to industry group B Raw material extraction.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

An in-depth description of the methodology for these statistics is available in Danish.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

In terms of administration, these statistics belong in the organisational unit Labour and Income. Jesper Moltrup-Nielsen is the head of statistics, tel. +45 39 17 34 23, e-mail: jmn@dst.dk.

9.1 Contact organisation

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