**Documentation of statistics for
Commuting 2016**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the RAS statistic is to provide a description of the Danish population's commuting and distance between place of residence and work place. The commuting statistic has been published since 1984. The distance between residence and work place was first published in 2006. The statistic is in the current form comparable from 2008 and forward.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistic is an annually and individual based count of the employed persons commuting between residence and work place in the last working day in November. Including a calculation of the distance between the commuters residence and work place i kilometers (km). The commuting statistic is published in the Statbank where the statistic besides from residence, work place and commuting distance also is divided on sex, industry (DB07) and socioeconomic status. Data is also available trough the Division of Research Services and DST Consulting.

2.1 Data description

The commuting statistic is published once year with information about residence and work place and the distance between those for commuters in Denmark. The statistic is made on the basis of the Register-Based Labour Force Statistic (RAS). RAS contains information about the primary connection to the labour market on the last working day of November for persons resident in Denmark. RAS contains among others information about employed persons home address and work address. These to information is the foundation of the commuting statistic. In the Statbank the statistic is besides from residence, work place, and commuting distance also divided on sex, industry (DB07) and socioeconomic status. Since RAS contains a number of other information about e.g. age, heritage, and education, other background information can as required be connected to the commuting statistic. Read more in the documentation of RAS.

2.2 Classification system

The commuting statistic is made on the basis of the Register-Based Labour Force Statistic (RAS). In RAS a short reference period are used - the last week of November. This point of time is chosen partly because information about wage earner jobs historically has referred to the situation at the end of November, and partly because December is an atypical month from a employment related point of view. RAS is compiled according to the international guidelines from ILO (International Labour Organization) for classification of the population's affiliation to the labour market. The classification is called ICSE (International Classification of Status in Employment). The ILO guidelines is focuses on survey based statistics. The guidelines are therefore operationalized to use for RAS since it is a register-based statistics. The ILO guidelines consist of e.g. a set of rules for prioritizing the main connection to the labour market. The guidelines prescribes that employment has higher priority than unemployment, while unemployment has higher priority than activities outside of the labour force. On the basis of these guidelines the key variable in RAS *socioeconomic status* is thus formed and divides the population in three groups:

- Employed persons
- Unemployed persons
- Persons outside the labour force

Since the commuting statistic is a count of place of residence and work place, and the distance between these two, only residence who are employed in RAS are included.

Employed persons in RAS consists first of all of persons with a job. That means people who in the reference period are doing paid work for at least an hour. Besides of that the group of employed also includes persons who are temporarily absent from a job. That means persons who in the reference period are absent (temporarily absent less than 45 days or absent due to sickness, childcare or maternity leave), but have a permanent attachment to an employer.

Second of all self-employed or assisting spouses are included in the group of employed persons. Self-employed and assisting spouses also consist of persons working at least one hour with pay in the reference period. Besides the group consists of self-employed and assisting spouses who are temporarily absent from the job. Self-employed are persons who owns a personally owned business, which is typically a one man-company or a partnership. Assisting spouses are persons who are getting surplus from the company transferred from the spouse. Assisting spouses with wage agreement are included as employees.

Activated persons who are in supported employment and receive payment (A-income) are also calculated as employed. That is e.g. persons in wage subsidies, flex jobs, sheltered jobs or rehabilitation. Persons, who are working as trainees, are not receiving wages and are therefore not calculated as employed.

Persons who have what is equivalent to one hour of paid work in the reference week, and at the same time have other activities not relating to work (like education or unemployment), are classified as employed and are therefore included in the commuting statistic. A commuter is besides from that defined as a person who is not working and living on the same address. The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance between the persons home address and of workplace address. The return distance is therefore not included in the calculation. Most often commuting is a daily journey between home and workplace, but it can also be a rarer journey.

Industrial Classification DB07

The statistic follows the Danish Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities 2007 DB07 (NACE rev. 2/ISIC rev. 4). A description of the classification is available in Danish here.

A conversion into DB07 codes has been made back to 2000.

- In the period Nov. 2003-Nov. 2007 the statistic follows the Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2003 (NACE rev. 1.1./ISIC rev. 3.1.)
- In the period Nov. 1992-Nov. 2002 the statistic follows the Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 1993 (NACE rev. 1/ISIC rev. 3).
- In the period Nov. 1980-Nov. 1992 the statistic follows the Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities DSE77 (ISIC rev. 3).

Municipalities

The commuting statistic is published on municipality level in the Statbank. From November 2006 the statistic is published on municipalities as they are after the structural reform which was implemented January 2007. In the period November 1980-November 2006 RAS is published on municipalities as they were before the structural reform. In November 2006 the statistic can both be distributed on municipalities as they were before the structural reform or municipalities as they are after the structural reform.

2.3 Sector coverage

The statistic covers all sectors.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Commuter: A person who is employed on a workplace address that is different from the residential address. In the statistic commuters is thereby defined as employed persons who has a commuting distance between workplace and residence that is different from zero. Employed persons whose workplace and residential address are the same will have a commuting distance that is zero and will therefore not be defined as commuters. Employed persons without commuting distance are included in tables in the Statbank with the value "no commuting".

Commuting distance: The shortest road distance from the employed persons residential address and workplace address. The return journey is not included in the commuting distance.

2.5 Statistical unit

The statistical unit is persons and distance in km.

2.6 Statistical population

The population is residents who are defined as employed in the Register-based Labour Force Statistics (RAS) at the end of November.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

The end of November 2008-

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Number of persons and distance in km.

2.11 Reference period

RAS is counted on the last workday of November - i.e. the 30th. of November 2016.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The statistic is published annually.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

§6 in Law about Statistics Denmark.

2.14 Cost and burden

RAS is exclusively compiled on the basis of administrative and statistical registers. Therefore there is no response burden.

2.15 Comment

More information about commuting can be located on the subject page. More information about the data foundation on the subject page for employment.

3 Statistical processing

The commuting statistic is compiled on the register-based labour force statistic (RAS), which is based on the Labour Market Account (LMA) - a longitudinal register. A comprehensive data validation is done in the production of AMR. RAS is done by taking a status (on the populations primary attachment to the labour market) on the last working day in November based on LMA. Based on the information about the address of residence and workplace for employed persons the commuting distance is calculated.

3.1 Source data

The commuting statistic is compiled on RAS. Since April 2015 Labour Market Account (LMA) is the data foundation for RAS. In connection to that the commuting statistic is revised back to 2008. In the same context the dating of the statistic was changed so that its now dated according to the time of reference at the end of November. That means that the latest count is called end of November 2016, where it would previously have been called 2017. Read more about the labour market account and the register-based labour force statistic.

The data sources in LMA are various internal and external registers, e.g.:

- eIncome register
- The central business register
- The register with information about persons receiving public benefits
- The educational register
- The employment classification module
- The income register
- The population register
- The register for persons receiving maternity or sickness benefit

For the commuting statistic it is the information about address of workplace and residence for employed persons in RAS that is especially interesting, since these information are the foundation of the calculation of commuting distance.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

The statistic is published yearly.

3.3 Data collection

The data collection is done by separate processing of each source register. After that a transverse data processing is done (also called treatment of overlaps) where information in the various registers are compared, and corrected when needed. Finally data are linked to other registers to add background information and form the population.

3.4 Data validation

The data foundation for RAS has since April 2015 been The Labour Market Account (LMA). LMA is produced both with and without an hourly standardization. The non-hourly standardized longitudinal register (LMA-UN) is the data foundation for RAS and therefore the commuting statistic. Thus the data validation takes place in LMA-UN.

In connection to the production of LMA a comprehensive validation of each input data is done. The most important ones are:

1. The data source for wage earner jobs are the eIncome register. The wage earner jobs contains information about which workplace the job is at. The workplace is the foundation for the information about industry, sector and geography. In some cases the reporting from the employer are incorrect. In that case a correction of the errors are conducted. The eIncome register contains information about work function (DISCO-08) for persons employed at workplaces covered by the wage statistic. If the workplace is not covered by the wage statistic the information about work function comes from the work classification module when it's available here. In addition other errors are corrected by the eIncome register.

2. The data source for information about self-employed is the business register, the income statistic, the eIncome register and the unemployment statistic. These sources are individually validated at the formation of information about self-employed.

3. The data source for information about absence due to sickness and maternity leave is the statistic of maternity leave and sickness benefits. Data is processed a great deal compared to e.g. a temporary determination of whether the absence is from employment or unemployment.

Transverse data treatment/data validation

The purpose of the transverse treatment/validation of data is to erase, correct or create labour market conditions in cases where the various data sources do not coincide. This is done by a so called treatment of overlaps. The rules used for the treatment are complex. Here some of the most important areas are mentioned:

- Selection of jobs for self-employed on basis of a series of criteria
- Determination of whether the absence due to sickness or maternity leave is from employment or unemployment
- Harmonizing information about subsidized employment

After that data is connected to other registers etc.

3.5 Data compilation

The commuting statistic is compiled on the register-based labour force statistic (RAS). RAS compiles the primary connection to the labour market at the end of November for residence. Read more about the data production i RAS [here](#).

Especially two variables from RAS are central for the commuting statistic - the address of residence and the workplace. Based on these information the distance between the persons residence and workplace is calculated. The calculation requires that all movements between residence and workplace is done by car; the shortest road distance is prioritized; and regimentations, turn restrictions and level crossings are taken into account. Approximately 93 pct. of all relations between residence and workplace can be calculated. The remaining 7 pct. can't be calculated due to inadequate information about address; the workplace is outside of Denmark or on a ship; or logic isolation. Logic isolation is e.g. a laboratory that has to be placed isolated and therefore is placed on an island without official ferry service.

In some cases the distance can be calculated even though the address is inadequate. If the address in RAS can't be retrieved from the address database a manual relocation to the nearest adjacent address in the database is done. Since this process is time consuming the relocation is only done for those addresses that have at least 100 persons employed or 20 persons resident.

If the reason is logic isolation an address in the port, from where there is information about ship transfer to the island, is defined. From this address a sail route to the island is specified and the length of this imaginary sail route is added to the distance between the start address and the end address.

All other non placeable addresses is gathered in municipal centers. The centers is calculated based on existing addresses of residence and workplace. On that basis the distance is calculated.

A commuting distance can thus be calculated for all employed persons in RAS except for those working abroad or on ships.

The average commuting distance is based on the commuting distance for all commuters.

3.6 Adjustment

No corrections of data besides what is described under data validation and data compilation.

4 Relevance

The statistic is relevant for users interested in mobility on the labour market and the data foundation makes it possible to connect detailed information for analysis.

4.1 User Needs

The commuting statistic is widely used by many external users who use data to analyze mobility on the labour market. Besides the data foundation makes it possible to connect detailed information for analysis.

4.2 User Satisfaction

There has not been conducted any analysis of the user satisfaction with the statistic. However, many external as well as internal users are using the statistic, and a number of users committees are set up by Statistics Denmark with the purpose to support the dialog with the users, and involve them in the development of the statistics. There is thus also a user's committee pointed out for labour market statistics, which is involved in the work with the commuting distance.

4.3 Data completeness rate

There is no regulation in the field. RAS is, in the extent possible with register-based data, following the international guidelines from ILO (International Labour Organization). ILO is an UN organization that among other things determines the international guidelines on how to specify the population main connection to the labour market. The ILO guidelines are primarily pointed towards survey-based inquiries (Labour Force Survey), where the person itself provides the information about the connection to the labour market. Since RAS is based on register-data the requirements from ILO is adjusted to use for RAS. The ILO guidelines consist among other things of a set of rules for prioritizing the main connection to the labour market. The guidelines dictate that employment has a higher priority than unemployment, while unemployment has higher priority than activities outside the labour force.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The commuting statistic is compiled from RAS which is used to present the primary connection to the labour market for people resident in Denmark. RAS contains a series of data sources that are integrated, debugged and harmonized. RAS does therefore not contain the same uncertainties as statistics based on samplings.

The definition of the primary job for employed persons is source to uncertainty in the commuting statistic, since the workplace address for the primary job and the address of residence is the foundation for the calculation of the commuting distance. It is also important to be aware that the calculated commuting distance reflects an ideal situation where every person is believed to travel from residence to workplace by the shortest route and by car.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The register-based labour force statistic is the data foundation for the commuting statistic. I terms of sources of uncertainty it is especially the following that is relevant to the commuting statistic:

- *Determination of the primary attachment to the labour market for a person with more than one job at the end of November:* In these cases the primary job is determined by the number of hours worked. The job with the most hours is defined as the primary. For self-employed and assisting spouses the information about working hours is always imputed, and in some cases that goes for employees as well. For employees the imputed part is though decreased from 14 pct. in 2008 to barely 4 pct. in 2013. It is the workplace address for the primary job and the address of residence that is the foundation of the calculation of commuting distance. The imputation can in some cases mean that the wrong job is pointed out as the primary, and therefore also the wrong address that the calculation is done from.

- *Employed distributed by industry:* There are some uncertainties concerning which workplace the specific employee job is situated, because a number of reports from the employers are insufficient. The insufficient reports causes a necessary search for and correction of errors regarding the workplaces, but even though the errors are corrected in the best possible way there will continuously be uncertainties about parts of the information about workplaces - especially on a detailed level. The uncertainties are especially linked to the detailed distributions of employment on industries in the public sector, and particularly on the municipal area. In that area the distributions on industries within "residential care activities" (industry 87) and "social work activities without accommodation" (industry 88) are uncertain on a more detailed level, but also between the two industry. Detailed distributions on "Education" (industry 85) are also combined with uncertainties.

Before 2008 the data sources for RAS was more uncertain. Especially the data source for information about employee jobs: the central register for information notes from the tax office (in Danish: det centrale oplysningsseddelregister). The employer should on the note indicate whether the employee has been employed at the end of November. This information was exclusively used for statistical purposes, and Statistics Denmark did not have the chance to control whether the reports where correct or not. The central register did not have information about wage hours. As a replacement an extent of working hours where calculated on the background of the yearly labour market supply (ATP) and the length of the employment, though the length of the employment was considerably uncertain. The calculated extent of working hours was used at the classification - that means when the primary connection to the labour market, for a person with more than one job, is specified. From 2008 the information about working hours are significantly more precise, which has also improved the precision of the classification significantly.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for this statistic.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Inadequate or conflicting reports are corrected. Among others the information about working hours is imputed for persons with no information reported. The share of imputed working hours for employees is decreased from 14 pct. to barely 4 pct. in 2013 and therefore represents a still smaller uncertainty.

If a person has more than one job at the time of reference, the primary job is determined as the job with the highest assumed number of working hours.

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

RAS - the data foundation of the commuting statistic - is a total count of the people resident in Denmark and the data foundation is the Labour Market Account (LMA). In LMA various data sources are integrated, corrected and harmonized in one joined system. Since RAS is a total count of the population there is not the same uncertainties as with statistics based on surveys. Read more about the quality assessment of RAS in the [documentation](#).

Regarding the commuting statistic following elements in RAS are especially relevant:

- *Determination of the primary attachment to the labour market for a person with more than one job at the end of November:* In these cases the primary job is determined by the number of hours worked. The job with the most hours is defined as the primary. For self-employed and assisting spouses the information about working hours is always imputed, and in some cases that goes for employees as well. For employees the imputed part is though decreased from 14 pct. in 2008 to barely 4 pct. in 2013. The imputation can in some cases mean that the wrong job is pointed out as the primary. The commuting distance is based on the workplace address of a persons primary job.

- *Number of self-employed and assisting spouses:* The period of jobs for self-employed and assisting spouses is more uncertain than for employees. A series of information is used to validate whether the person actually is active in a job as self-employed/assisting spouse. There will however be a more significant uncertainty about the number of self-employed and assisting spouses than with employees.

- *Employed distributed by industry:* There are some uncertainties concerning which workplace the specific employee job is situated, because a number of reports from the employers are insufficient. The insufficient reports causes a necessary search for and correction of errors regarding the workplaces, but even though the errors are corrected in the best possible way there will continuously be uncertainties about parts of the information about workplaces - especially on a detailed level. The uncertainties are especially linked to the detailed distributions of employment on industries in the public sector, and particularly on the municipal area. In that area the distributions on industries within "residential care activities" (industry 87) and "social work activities without accommodation" (industry 88) are uncertain on a more detailed level, but also between the two industry. Detailed distributions on "Education" (industry 85) are also combined with uncertainties.

- *Socioeconomic status*: The division of employees into level of skills (top managers, employees at upper levels, employees at medium levels, employees at basic levels, other employees and employees not further specified) is done by means of information about work function, which is reported to the wage statistic or otherwise imputed. That happens when the employees work in smaller firms in the private sector (less than 10 full-time employed), which are not obliged to rapport to Statistic Denmark's wage statistic. In these cases the quality of information about the skill level is of lower quality.

When it comes to the calculated commuting distance it is also substantially to be aware that it reflects an ideal situation where every employed person is assumed to be travelling from residence to workplace at the shortest possible route and by car. The distance is therefore a measure of how far a person must travel to get to work, and not an expression for the real traffic pattern. Accessibility, preferences and other habits are not taken into account. Neither is public transportation which will often follow another route than the shortest. And finally is also happens that the workplace address refers to a head office while the real workplace is placed differently.

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

When the commuting statistic is published data is considered final. However data can be revised as a result of changes in methods or new information available. Since the data foundation for RAS changes to the labour market account (LMA) following changes have been made:

1. In connection to the publication of data for November 2013 data from 2008-2012.
2. At the publication in April 2016 the data is again revised back to 2008, because more updated information about the population is available at the time. Beside these changes smaller corrections of industries, work places and sector codes for employees are also made.

No further revisions are planned.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The commuting statistic is published approximately 17 months after the reference point in time. The date of publication, which is normally complied without delay, is defined more than a year ahead.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Part of the commuting statistic is published approximately 15 months after the time of reference. The commuting distance between resident and workplace is afterwards calculated and published approximately 17 months after the time of reference.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistic is typically published at the scheduled date without delay.

7 Comparability

The statistic is published since 1984, and is in the current shape comparable from 2008 and forward. The statistic shows commuting within and across municipalities in Denmark, and the data foundation is based on administrative registers with national features. It is therefore difficult to compare the statistic internationally.

New and better data foundations and changes in the labour market have caused a number of data breaks over time, which have influence on the possibility of comparing data over time.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Statistics on commuting and mobility on the labour market is published in other countries and with different methods. Since there is no EU-regulation on the area there is no common international methodological guidelines for commuting statistics. Besides from that national features means that it is difficult to compare the statistic internationally. The Danish commuting statistic contains commuting within and across Danish municipalities, and the data foundation is further more based on administrative registers.

7.2 Comparability over time

The statistic has been published since 1984. Over the years some changes have been done in the data foundation RAS, which have influence on the possibility to compare the statistic over time. Particularly the following data breaks in RAS is important to the commuting statistic.

Data break

In 2003 (November 2002) there is a data break in the time series. Changes on the labour market had created a need for different alterations in the statistic. The alterations in the statistic caused among other things a change in the order of priority for persons in more than one condition. For example the priority for persons who receive early retirement pay and worked at the same time was changed.

From November 2008 the eIncome-register is the data source for employment for employees. That causes a larger data break. The eIncome-register is based on monthly information from employers. That implied that the information concerning the period of employment got a higher quality. It also implied that the level of employment got lower due to the transition to the eIncome-register.

When producing RAS November 2008 in 2010 Statistics Denmark's own version of the eIncome register was not yet ready. Therefore an early version of the eIncome-register based on the monthly reports made by the tax authorities was used for the statistic. When producing RAS November 2009 in 2011 Statistic Denmark's own monthly eIncome-register was ready. It was realized that there were relatively large differences between the yearly version from the tax authorities and the monthly register which made it necessary to revise the statistics for November 2008.

New data foundation for RAS in 2015

In April 2015 the data foundation for RAS changed to be the Labour Market Account (LMA). In this context the commuting statistic was revised back to November 2008. In the same context the dating of the statistic changed, so that the time of reference from there is the end of November. That means that the statistic now is called e.g. November 2013 whereas it would earlier have been called 2014. Learn more about LMA here. When publishing RAS (end November 2014) in 2016 the time series November 2008-November 2013 was revised. Hereafter the plan is to do no further revisions of the historical time series.

Changes in Danish Industrial Classifications

In 1993 the classification changes from DSE77 to DB93. In 2003 it changes to DB03, and ind 2008 to DB07. Read more about the changes and the classification here.

Municipal reform

The commuting statistic is published on municipal level in the StatBank. From November 2006 the statistic is published on the new municipals after the structural reform. In the period November 1980-November 2006 the statistic is made up on the municipals before the structural reform. November 2016 is therefore published with data from both before and after the reform.

The commuting statistic is like RAS comparable in the current form from 2008 and forward.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The commuting statistic is based on a subpopulation in RAS. A commuter is defined by being employed in RAS and besides of that have an address of residence which is different from the workplace address. It is therefore possible to connect the information about commuting distance with other detailed information from RAS. The commuting distance is furthermore the foundation of the border commuting between Denmark and Sweden. Read more about commuting in Oeresund.

7.4 Coherence - internal

The data foundation RAS is based on the Labour Market Account (LMA) which is compiled on a number of different sources. RAS is the result of an inventory at the end of November in LMA. Minor differences is however possible between the newest current version of LMA and RAS and thus the commuting statistic. That is because LMA is a more "lively" register where different improvements are done after the production of RAS. Improvements that have greater meaning to a longitudinal register (like LMA) than to a inventory (like RAS).

8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistic is published annually 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 Commuting from home and Commuting to workplace. For further information, go to the subject page for Commuting.

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 annually in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

The data are published in Statistical Yearbook.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects in the following tables:

- AFSTA3: Employed persons (end November) by area of workplace, socioeconomic status, sex, commuting distance and time
- AFSTB3: Employed persons (end November) by region, socioeconomic status, sex, commuting distance and time
- LIGEFB6: Employed persons by family type, commuting distance, sex, age and time
- AFSTB4: Average commuting distance (end November) by region, socioeconomic status, sex and time
- AFSTA4: Average commuting distance (end November) by area of workplace, socioeconomic status, sex and time
- PEND100: Employed (end November) by municipality of residence, area of workplace, sex and time
- PEND101: Employed (end November) by region, industry (DB07), commuting, sex and time
- LIGEFI6: Gender equality indicator of commuting distance (average) by indicator, family type, age and time

8.7 Micro-data access

Researchers and other analysts from authorized research institutions, can be granted access to the underlying microdata by contacting Research Services.

8.8 Other

Data is available for DST Consulting and Statistics Denmark's Division of Research Services. More detailed information can be delivered by contacting DST Consulting.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Data Confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Discretion is made according to Statistics Denmark's confidentiality policy. This means among other things that data cells with less than three observations are not published.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

There are no separate documentation on methodology for these statistics.

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

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Labour Market. The contact person is Pernille Stender, tel.: + 45 2492 1233, and e-mail: PSD@dst.dk.