

Documentation of statistics for Job Vacancies 2026 Quarter 2

1 Introduction

The statistics illustrate the quarterly development in number of job vacancies and the job vacancy rate. The statistics are based on both survey and register data. Survey data are used for workplaces in the private sector, whereas register data are used for workplaces in the public sector.

The statistics can be used as a labour market indicator together with other indicators. The Job Vacancy Statistics are subject to EU regulation and are compiled according to the same guidelines in all EU Member States.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics illustrate the quarterly development in the real number of job vacancies and the job vacancy rate. The job vacancy rate is calculated as the number of job vacancies in relation to the sum of job vacancies and occupied posts.

The statistics are broken down by industry (economic activity), size, region and sector.

2.1 Data description

The statistics are broken down by economic activity, size, region and sector, which makes it possible to analyse the demand for labour by industry, workplace size, region and sector. The number of job vacancies and the job vacancy rate are compiled at industry, regional and sector level.

2.2 Classification system

In national publications, standard groupings of DB25 with either 10 or 20 industry groups are used. The industry groups are indicated by letters followed by a general explanatory text.

The Job Vacancy Statistics are not published for industry group A: Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

A comprehensive description of the groupings can be found in Dansk Branchekode 2025 (DB25) .

A complete description of the industrial classification is available in the publication [Dansk Branchekode 2025](#) (Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2025).

2.3 Sector coverage

The statistics are broken down by sector according to the sector classification of the workplaces in the Statistical Business Register (SBR).

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Job Vacancy Rate: The job vacancy rate measures the percentage of job vacancies in relation to the total sum of job vacancies and occupied posts.

Local Unit: A local unit is defined as an organizational defined part of a company that is located at a given address and produces one or predominantly one kind of goods and services.

Occupied Posts: The number of employees is defined as all persons who at the reference day receive pay from the workplace concerned irrespective of the number of hours worked.

Job Vacancies: A job vacancy is defined as a paid post which at the reference day is newly created, unoccupied or soon to be vacated, and for which the employer is taking active steps to and is prepared to take further steps to fill with a suitable candidate outside the business concerned, and which the employer intend to fill either immediately or within a specified period of time.

2.5 Statistical unit

The statistical units are local units. They are defined as workplaces with at least one employee. In Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register (SBR) the workplaces are identified by their workplace number.

Units without a fixed workplace, called fictitious units: The population also includes units without a fixed workplace. These are units to which employees without a physical workplace are assigned. Examples include traveling salesmen, sailors and bicycle messengers. Fictitious units exist only for the private sector.

2.6 Statistical population

From 2026 onwards, the population comprises all workplaces, except industry group A, with at least one employee.

Before 2026, the population consisted of workplaces belonging to industry groups B to O (DB25) with at least one employee.

For the private sector, the population also includes units without a fixed workplace. These are units to which employees without a physical workplace are assigned, e.g. traveling salesmen, sailors and bicycle messengers.

2.7 Reference area

The statistics cover job vacancies in the Danish labour market.

2.8 Time coverage

The Job Vacancy Statistics have been produced since 1st quarter 2010.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Data is shown as number of job vacancies and as a job vacancy rate.

2.11 Reference period

Statistics are compiled quarterly. Survey data are collected monthly. Monthly extracts of register data from <https://jobnet.dk/> are received via the Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment (STAR) quarterly and are supplemented by register data from Copenhagen Municipality.

Both the sample from survey data (data from the private sector) and the register data (data from the public sector) are divided into three groups: 1. The 1st group reports data concerning the 1st month of the quarter. 2. The 2nd group reports data concerning the 2nd month of the quarter. 3. The 3rd group reports data for the 3rd month of the quarter.

For the survey part, the variation among the workplaces in each individual stratum is equally distributed, and each individual workplace is only selected once in the quarter in the survey data.

For register data, all workplaces in the public sector are included each month. Each job advertisement has a date for when the job advertisement was posted on <https://jobnet.dk/>, and either when the job advertisement was removed from the job portal or the expected application deadline. It is therefore possible to extract the number of advertised job vacancies for all days of the year. To create comparability with the survey-based part of the statistics, the same counting dates are used. The purpose of using three counting dates across the quarter is to cover job vacancies throughout the quarter and avoid fluctuations due to, among other things, holiday periods.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Quarterly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The collection of register data from the Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment (STAR) and Copenhagen Municipality, respectively, is carried out with legal authority in section 28(2)(3) of the Danish Public Administration Act, since the data are of significant importance for Statistics Denmark's work, as, according to Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (in particular Article 2(1)(f)), Statistics Denmark must limit the respondent burden to a minimum and, as far as possible, extract data from available registers or sources. This is related to the fact that Statistics Denmark is obliged to extend the industry coverage to industries dominated by public workplaces (P-TUV) according to Regulation (EU) 2025/941 of the European Parliament and the Council of 7 May 2025 on European Union labour market statistics on business.

2.14 Cost and burden

The response burden for these statistics has been calculated as a total annual time consumption in business of approximately 2,900 hours, corresponding to 2.2 full-time equivalents of 1,300 hours.

2.15 Comment

Further information can be found on the subject page for Job vacancies or by contacting Statistics Denmark [Job vacancies](#).

3 Statistical processing

For the private sector: Data are collected via electronic questionnaires on <https://virk.dk/> as a sample of approximately 9,000 workplaces. Before 2026, when only industry groups B-N were covered, the sample consisted of approximately 7,000 workplaces. Data are checked for errors and missing values are imputed before grossing-up to a population total.

For the public sector: Register data are used primarily from <https://www.jobnet.dk>. Based on a comprehensive survey, partly financed by EUROSTAT, models have been established that make register data from <https://www.Jobnet.dk> compatible with the statistical requirements.

3.1 Source data

For the private sector: Data for these statistics are collected from a sample of approximately 9,000 units (before 2026 the sample was approximately 7,000), defined as workplaces with at least one employee. The sample is drawn from Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register (SBR).

For the public sector: The register data consist of a linkage of advertised vacancies from <https://jobnet.dk/> and Copenhagen Municipality as well as workplace information, including the number of occupied posts, from SBR. <https://jobnet.dk/> is the main source for the number of job vacancies. Some CVR units post too many job vacancies on too few workplaces/p-numbers on <https://jobnet.dk/>. This is the case for the largest CVR unit in the <https://jobnet.dk/> data, namely Copenhagen Municipality. In return, it has become possible to receive data directly from Copenhagen Municipality, which improves both the general quality of the data and the quality of the distribution key used to remedy other CVR units with similar problems.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

The statistics are published quarterly.

Survey data are collected monthly, register data from Copenhagen Municipality are received monthly, and register data from <https://jobnet.dk/> are received quarterly.

The sample from survey data (i.e. data from the private sector) is divided into three groups, where the 1st group reports data concerning the 1st month of the quarter, the 2nd group reports data concerning the 2nd month of the quarter, and the 3rd group reports data for the 3rd month of the quarter.

For the survey part, the variation among the workplaces in each individual stratum is equally distributed, and each individual workplace is only selected once in the quarter in the survey data.

For register data, all workplaces in the public sector are included each month. Each job advertisement has a date for when the job advertisement was posted on the job portal, and either when the job advertisement was removed from the job portal or the expected application deadline. It is therefore possible to extract the number of advertised job vacancies for all days of the year, but to create the greatest possible comparability with the survey-based part of the statistics, the same counting dates are used.

3.3 Data collection

For the private sector: Data are reported electronically via the public reporting platform <https://virk.dk/>. Requests for reporting are always sent on the reference date, which is the second Wednesday of the month. This is done via Digital Post or by e-mail. The workplace has 14 days to report data punctually. Reporting for the statistics is legally required and subject to mandatory digital reporting. Workplaces that do not report despite reminders receive a registered letter drawing attention to the fact that failure to report will result in a police notification, cf. the Act on Statistics Denmark.

For the public sector: Data are received as flat files from <https://www.jobnet.dk> and Copenhagen Municipality. Register data from Copenhagen Municipality are received monthly, and register data from <https://www.jobnet.dk> are received quarterly.

3.4 Data validation

For the private sector: Incoming reports are continuously checked for errors. To ensure that data are reported for the individual workplace and that the report is consistent with an expected level, the reported number of employees is validated against register information on the number of employees from Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register (SBR). If the reported data deviate substantially from SBR, the workplace is contacted to have the report verified.

The number of job vacancies is also checked in relation to the reported number of employees. If the number of job vacancies deviates substantially from what is expected for a workplace of the stated size, the workplace is contacted.

Overall, approximately 10 percent of the workplaces are contacted in connection with data editing. It must be assumed that not all reporting errors are detected during data editing, which means that the statistics are subject to some uncertainty.

For workplaces with more than 100 employees that have not reported, data are imputed.

For the public sector: Before private workplaces and workplaces in industry group A are filtered out, the data are compared with STAR's own published figures on <http://www.Jobindsats.dk>. In the subsequent data processing, it is assessed whether the redistribution of presumed misreported advertised vacancies has worked satisfactorily. Finally, the monthly number of job vacancies is compared with previous monthly numbers of job vacancies, and any outliers are assessed at both CVR and workplace level.

3.5 Data compilation

For the private sector: For enterprises subject to mandatory reporting (workplaces with more than 100 employees) that either have not reported or have been exempted, data are imputed, as far as possible, before grossing-up. The method used is a ratio estimate via the program Banff.

The imputation is primarily based on reports within the same industry in the same period. Alternatively, it is based on reports from workplaces within the same stratum.

Statistics Denmark make an effort to ensure that all workplaces subject to reporting have reported data, so that imputation is only relevant for workplaces that, for one reason or another, have been exempted from reporting.

The imputation rate for the 2nd quarter of 2026 was 0.14 percent of the total sample and 0.45 percent for workplaces with more than 100 employees.

Statistics Denmark estimates the number of job vacancies (and occupied posts) by using the number of registered employees (according to the CVR) at the workplace as auxiliary information. This is done using a generalised regression method. The grossing-up itself is carried out using the program CLAN with model-assisted estimation.

For the public sector: Based on the analysis of a comprehensive test survey financed by EUROSTAT and conducted in May 2024, with responses from more than one quarter of the workplaces in the public-sector population, two models have been established:

1. The advertised job vacancies are added together with intended job vacancies (i.e. positions for which the employer is prepared to take steps to seek an employee) by adding the number of advertised vacancies on the counting date to advertised job vacancies 1 to 13 days after the counting date.
2. In register data, a share of CVR units have placed a suspiciously large share of advertised vacancies on, for example, administrative workplaces such as the municipal administration's p-number instead of the day care institution's p-number. In these cases, a model has been established that distributes workplaces with a marked suspicion of this type of misreporting.

The models are elaborated in section "5.03.05 Model assumptions".

3.6 Adjustment

For the private sector: When a new quarter is published, data are revised one rolling year back in time. The reason is delays in reporting data from workplaces as well as continued error-checking of reported survey data.

The number of job vacancies typically declines by between 0.5 and 2.0 percent, while the job vacancy rate is most often stable. The job vacancy rate has never declined by more than 0.1 percentage points before the data obtain final status.

From the 2nd quarter of 2015 onwards, Statistics Denmark has made two minor changes: 1. The population is drawn using employment data (number of occupied posts) from the same quarter in the previous year. This is done to compensate for any deviations in the seasonal patterns in the different quarters. 2. The estimation method for grossing-up exempted/missing units with more than 100 employees has been changed.

These two changes have had no impact on the job vacancy rate and only a minimal impact on the number of job vacancies in the period 2010Q3-2015Q1.

The main figures for the number of job vacancies and the number of occupied posts are seasonally adjusted for normal fluctuations for industries B to O. No significant seasonal patterns can yet be seen in the rest of the series, which is why these are not seasonally adjusted.

Note: As data do not go far enough back in time for industries P-TUV, these industries are not yet seasonally adjusted. When a sufficiently long time series is available, data from these industry groups will also be seasonally adjusted.

For the public sector: Data are revised every quarter, as the most updated data source from SBR is used for workplace information, including the number of occupied posts.

4 Relevance

The users of the statistics are primary the press, private companies, private persons and Eurostat. The statistic is used in analysis about the demand for labour and in the public debate. Data on job vacancies are collected in accordance with similar guidelines by all EU Member States, which implies that the statistics are suitable for comparing the development in the number of job vacancies across the EU Member States.

4.1 User Needs

The users of the statistics are primary the press, private companies, private persons and Eurostat. The statistics can be used in analysis about the demand for labour and in the public debate.

4.2 User Satisfaction

The users in general view the Job vacancy statistics as an important and fast short term indicator.

4.3 Data completeness rate

According to Regulation (EC) No 453/2008 there are no missing variables or missing breakdowns of the variables and there are no deviations from EU concepts.

5 Accuracy and reliability

For the private sector: As with all other sample-based statistics, there is some uncertainty associated with the estimates. As in other EU Member States, the coefficient of variation (CV), which is the standard deviation in relation to the estimate, is used in calculating the uncertainty. For the total number of occupied posts, the coefficient of variation (CV) is normally below 1 percent, while for the total number of job vacancies it is 2-5 percent. For industry groups and size groups, the CV is relatively high. This is primarily due to the large variations between the reported number of job vacancies and the many reports with zero job vacancies.

For the public sector: Since public workplaces are legally obliged to post job vacancies on <https://www.jobnet.dk>, the administrative data source is assumed to be close to full coverage for the public labour market. However, there will be workplaces that do not post vacancies on <https://www.jobnet.dk>, even though this is legally required. Methodological decisions have been made based on assumptions in the models for handling intended job vacancies and handling presumed misreporting, and calibrated on the basis of the test survey in May 2024 financed by EUROSTAT. The number of occupied posts is measured as the number of occupied posts at the end of the quarter, obtained from SBR data, and therefore not on the counting date.

5.1 Overall accuracy

For the private sector: The overall accuracy of the statistics is high, as the delimitation of the population is based on Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register (SBR) and the industry codes stated therein. Furthermore, the statistics are mandatory and the reminder procedure is intensive, which is expected to result in a response rate of more than 98 percent.

For workplaces with more than 100 employees that have not reported, data are imputed. The imputation rate is normally below 2.5 percent.

The number of job vacancies typically declines by between 0.5 and 2.0 percent, while the job vacancy rate is most often stable. The job vacancy rate has never declined by more than 0.1 percentage points before the data obtain final status in the same quarter one year after the first publication.

For the public sector: Since public workplaces are legally obliged to post job vacancies on <https://www.jobnet.dk>, the administrative data source is assumed to be close to full coverage for the public labour market. However, there will be workplaces that do not post vacancies on <https://www.jobnet.dk>, even though this is legally required. Methodological decisions have been made based on assumptions in the models for handling intended job vacancies and handling presumed misreporting, and calibrated on the basis of the test survey in May 2024 financed by EUROSTAT. The number of occupied posts is measured as the number of occupied posts at the end of the quarter, obtained from SBR data, and therefore not on the counting date.

5.2 Sampling error

For the private sector: As in other EU Member States, the coefficient of variation (CV), which is the standard deviation in relation to the estimate, is used in calculating the uncertainty.

For the total number of occupied posts, the coefficient of variation (CV) was 0.9 percent, while for the total number of job vacancies it was 3.9 percent. The coefficient of variation for the different industry and size groups is relatively high. The fact that the latter is relatively high is not due to the grossing-up or the design and size of the sample. It is instead due to the large variations between the reported number of job vacancies and the many reports of zero job vacancies in each stratum.

For job vacancies, the coefficient of variation (CV) for the 2nd quarter of 2026 was:

- **Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services (B+C+D+E):** 4.3 percent.
- **Construction (F):** 9.8 percent.
- **Trade and transport etc. (G+H+I):** 4.8 percent.
- **IT and media (JK):** 9.6 percent.
- **Financial and insurance (L):** 7.8 percent.
- **Trade, rental and administration of real estate (M):** 23.0 percent.
- **Consulting and business services (N+O):** 11.7 percent.
- **Public administration, education and health (P+Q+R):** 23.7 percent.
- **Culture, leisure, auto repair and other service activities (S+TUV):** 13.7 percent.

For the public sector: Not relevant.

5.3 Non-sampling error

For the private sector: In the Job Vacancy Statistics, the sampling frame is the Statistical Business Register, which covers all registered businesses in Denmark. The register is continuously updated on a daily basis and is expected to have full coverage.

Every quarter, a new sample is drawn from the Statistical Business Register, and at that moment there are very few differences between the register and the sample. As time passes, the register is updated; some workplaces are no longer statistically active and new units emerge. Before grossing-up, the sample is updated with information on units that are no longer included in the sample. Unweighted, over-coverage is below 1 percent.

Uncertainty caused by non-response, incorrectly reported data and misunderstandings is sought to be minimised through repeated reminders in the case of non-reporting and through thorough checks of the submitted figures.

Statistics Denmark assumes that the number of job vacancies reported by the workplaces is, to some degree, a variable with non-negligible measurement error. The main source of these non-negligible measurement errors is uncertainty among respondents about how to measure a job vacancy and which unit data must be compiled for (workplace or the entire enterprise). In addition, we have "fictitious workplaces", i.e. units to which employees without a physical workplace are assigned, such as travelling salesmen and sailors. Reporting for these fictitious workplaces can sometimes be difficult.

Statistics Denmark is aware of the problem with these measurement errors. Most of the errors are captured in micro-validation, where reported data with errors are corrected.

It is mandatory to report data electronically via the public platform Virk.dk. It is not possible to submit a questionnaire with blank fields. Item non-response is therefore zero.

The response rate is high because enterprises are legally obliged to report data to the Job Vacancy Statistics. Unweighted, the unit non-response rate is below 5 percent.

The statistics are published quarterly, but data are collected monthly. The sample is divided into three groups, where the 1st group reports data concerning the 1st month of the quarter, the 2nd group reports data concerning the 2nd month of the quarter, and the 3rd group reports data for the 3rd month of the quarter. The variation among the workplaces in each individual stratum is equally distributed, and each individual workplace is only selected once in the quarter. The aim is to cover job vacancies throughout the quarter and avoid fluctuations due to, for example, holiday periods.

The Job Vacancy Statistics only imputes data for missing reports for workplaces with more than 100 employees, and the imputation is carried out immediately before grossing-up.

The method used is ratio imputation from the program Banff. As a first choice, the imputation is done in relation to workplaces within the same industry and, as a second choice, workplaces within the same stratum. We estimate the number of job vacancies (and occupied posts) by using the number of registered (CVR) employees at the workplace as auxiliary information. This is done using a generalised regression method.

The grossing-up itself is carried out using the program CLAN with model-assisted estimation.

For the public sector: Since public workplaces are legally obliged to post job vacancies on Jobnet.dk, the administrative data source is assumed to be very close to job vacancies for the full population in the public sector. However, there will be workplaces that do not post vacancies on Jobnet.dk, even though this is legally required. Methodological decisions have been made based on assumptions in the models for handling intended job vacancies and handling presumed misreporting, and calibrated on the basis of the test survey in May 2024 financed by EUROSTAT. The number of occupied posts is measured as the number of occupied posts at the end of the quarter, obtained from SBR data, and therefore not on the counting date.

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

For the private sector:

As with all other sample-based statistics, there is some uncertainty associated with the estimates. Information on sampling error is used, among other things, to assess the extent to which changes in,

for example, the number of job vacancies reflect uncertainty, or whether they represent real decreases or increases. Sampling error is affected by the size of the sample. As a rule, the uncertainty is halved when the sample size is quadrupled.

As in other EU Member States, the coefficient of variation (CV), which is the standard deviation in relation to the estimate, is used in calculating the uncertainty.

Every quarter, a sample of around 9,000 workplaces (before 2026 the sample was approximately 7,000) with at least one employee at the time of selection is drawn. All workplaces with more than 100 employees are selected for the sample. The remaining part of the sample is based on random selection. The sample is stratified by 19 industries and 6 size groups. When the sample is drawn, the workplaces are placed in the 6 size groups on the basis of the number of employees registered for the workplace in Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register (SBR).

In connection with publication, the workplaces are reclassified so that they are placed in the size groups that correspond to their reported number of employees. This reclassification is due to the fact that the register information is almost one year old. Based on new employment figures in Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register (SBR), the sample is optimised every quarter with regard to movements, so that smaller workplaces that have gained more than 100 employees are compulsorily selected, and large workplaces that have fallen below 100 employees are randomly selected.

Workplaces with more than 100 employees are compulsorily selected and therefore always participate in the sample in accordance with Statistics Denmark's Data Supplier Policy. For workplaces with fewer than 100 employees, 1/12 of the sample is replaced every quarter. This ensures that the sample size is maintained at the same level and that the sample provides an up-to-date picture of the number of occupied posts and job vacancies. This means that a workplace with fewer than 100 employees participates for at most 12 consecutive quarters and is then exempted for a longer period.

The selected businesses are obliged to report data to the Job Vacancy Statistics. Failure to report data will result in a police notification, cf. the Act on Statistics Denmark. The response rate is normally above 95 percent. Incoming reports are continuously checked for errors. To ensure that data are reported for the individual workplace, the reported number of employees is validated against register information on the number of employees from Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register (SBR). If the reported data deviate substantially from SBR, the workplace is contacted to have the report verified.

The number of job vacancies is also checked in relation to the reported number of employees. If the number of job vacancies deviates substantially from what is expected for a workplace of the stated size, the workplace is contacted. Overall, approximately 10 percent of the workplaces are contacted in connection with data editing. It must be assumed that not all reporting errors are detected during data editing. For this reason, the statistics may be subject to uncertainty.

For the compulsorily selected workplaces that have not reported or have been exempted from reporting, imputation is carried out, where possible, on the basis of the report from the same CVR number in the same period. We make efforts to ensure that all compulsorily selected workplaces have reported data, so that imputation is only relevant for workplaces that have been exempted from reporting for one reason or another. The grossing-up itself is carried out using the program CLAN.

For the total number of occupied posts, the coefficient of variation (CV) is below 1 percent, while for the total number of job vacancies it is 2-5 percent. The coefficient of variation for the different industry groups and size groups is relatively high. This is not due to the grossing-up or the design and size of the sample, but is primarily due to the large variations between the reported number of job vacancies and the many reports of zero job vacancies in each stratum.

When a new quarter is published, data are revised one rolling year back in time. The reason for this is delays in reporting data from workplaces as well as continued error-checking of reported data.

The number of job vacancies typically declines by between 0.5 and 2.0 percent, while the job vacancy rate is most often stable and has never declined by more than 0.1 percentage points before the data obtain final status.

For the public sector:

With the use of register data, it is possible to provide data material for approximately one third of the entire labour market and the vast majority of the new industry codes. This means that it is possible to significantly limit the increase in resources for both Statistics Denmark and respondents, even though the population is expanded.

Register data cover the entire population and therefore do not involve the sampling errors associated with survey data, such as statistical uncertainty and possible selective non-response. In addition, the questions in the survey may be understood differently by different respondents, whereas counts of advertised vacancies are linked to workplaces' actual behaviour. However, the measure of job vacancies also requires the inclusion of positions that the employer is prepared to take steps to fill. This is a measure based on the respondent's estimate. The estimate is not captured by this method, but the uniform treatment in the model means that there is greater consistency across workplaces and over time.

In the data from <https://www.jobnet.dk>, we have far more information; among other things, it is possible to follow developments for specific workplaces and CVR units. It is therefore easier to check and correct any outliers or issues in these data than in survey data, where Statistics Denmark cannot, in the same way, filter out all advertisements from a workplace over a period.

There may be low under-coverage in the advertised vacancies, as there are probably public workplaces that do not post vacancies on [Jobnet.dk](https://www.jobnet.dk) even though they are legally obliged to do so. However, this is assumed to be marginal, based on research of advertised vacancies on various websites. In addition, the measure of occupied posts is based on the most recent count in SBR and therefore not on the counting date, as in the survey for the private sector.

The problems with presumed misreporting have been calibrated using the analysis of a comprehensive test survey financed by EUROSTAT and conducted in May 2024. The model established makes it possible to use the full data material instead of grossing-up on the basis of the presumed misreporting. This is a major advantage, as we have great confidence in the number of advertised job vacancies at CVR level, since the respondent has to post vacancies and must log in using a CVR number.

It has become possible to receive data directly from Copenhagen Municipality, which improves both the general data quality and the quality of the distribution key used to remedy other CVR units with similar problems.

In the long term, two possible improvements in quality could be: 1) establishing similar agreements with other public CVR units, and 2) succeeding in improving data quality by helping to make public workplaces more aware that they must post vacancies on <https://www.jobnet.dk>.

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

Every time we publish a new quarter we also publish revised data from the previous four quarters. The main reason for this is that we receive data from business units which do not report data punctually. As a consequence, on-going error correction of reported data takes place.

The number of job vacancies tends to decline between 0.5-2.0 per cent while the job vacancy rates often are stable and never have declined more than 0.1 percentage points before the data obtain the status of final.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

Data are released around 75 days after the reference quarter.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published quarterly in the publication [News from Statistics Denmark](#). The publication takes place no later than, by the end of the subsequent quarter.

For the private sector: When a new quarter is published, data are revised one rolling year back in time. The reason is delays in reporting data from workplaces as well as continued error-checking of reported survey data. The number of job vacancies typically declines by between 0.5 and 2.0 percent, while the job vacancy rate is most often stable. The job vacancy rate has never declined by more than 0.1 percentage points before the data obtain final status.

For the public sector: Data are revised every quarter, as the most updated data source from SBR is used for workplace information, including the number of occupied posts.

6.2 Punctuality

Efforts are made to ensure that the statistics are published without any delay in relation to the time of publication announced in advance. Until now, all deadlines are met.

7 Comparability

As of the 1st quarter of 2026, the statistics changed from Dansk Branchekode 2007 (DB07, Danish subdivision of the EU classification NACE Rev 2) to Dansk Branchekode 2025 (DB25, defined on the new EU classification NACE Rev. 2.1).

From 2026 onwards, the population sample is drawn based on DB25. In 2026, the sample population was also expanded from covering industries B-N (DB07), corresponding to B-O (DB25), to covering industries B-TUV (DB25). This implies a transition from partial to full industry coverage, with the exception of industry group A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing). The number of job vacancies by industry in the period 2010-2025 has been converted from DB07 to DB25 using a conversion matrix that takes quarter, enterprise size and industry into account.

In connection with the conversion, industry G has been split into three industries: G, J and TUV. The former partial industry coverage did not include industry TUV. Units belonging to industry TUV have therefore been omitted from the conversion. In 2025, this led to a reduction of the population by 3,497 units, corresponding to 8.5 percent of the old industry G. As a result, the archived pre-2026 tables and the updated post-2026 tables in StatBank Denmark will not have the same totals.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Every quarter figures are submitted to the statistical office of EU, Eurostat. Data for all EU countries can be found in the [Eurostat database](#). Data are collected in accordance with similar guidelines by all EU Member States. Consequently, data on job vacancy rate (JVR) in EU contexts can be directly compared with other EU Member States.

7.2 Comparability over time

As a result of, among other things, the addition of new data breakdowns in 2026, new data series were created, and therefore some data series will have 2026 as their start year. All archived tables cover the period 2010-2025. They will not be updated after 2026.

The totals for the archived data series Job vacancies by industry, unit and size are not directly comparable with the existing table of the same name, cf. section 7 - Comparability.

The archived data series Job vacancies by region and unit covers the period 2010-2025. In 2026, the data series was expanded to new breakdowns, where industry and sector were added, respectively. It was not possible to back-cast the existing data series with these breakdowns. Job Vacancies by region and industry and Job Vacancies by region and sector both have 2026 as their start year. The totals will be comparable, but there will be no temporal overlap between the archived and existing tables.

At present, no data series going further back than the 1st quarter of 2010 are available.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Data are collected in accordance with similar guidelines by all EU Member States. Consequently, data on *job vacancy rate (JVR)* in EU contexts can be directly compared with other EU Member States.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

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 [Job vacancies](#). For further information, go to the [subject page](#).

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 Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

8.4 News release

Data are published quarterly in [News from Statistics Denmark](#) (only in Danish).

8.5 Publications

Not relevant.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in StatBank Denmark under the subject: Business - Structure of business - [Job vacancies](#) in the following tables:

Quarterly:

- [LSK11](#): Job vacancies by industry (10-grouping), unit and size
- [LSK12](#): Job vacancies by region, unit and sector
- [LSK13](#): Job vacancies by industry (10-grouping), unit and region
- [LSK14](#): Job vacancies by industry (20-grouping)
- [LSK15](#): Job vacancies (seasonally adjusted) by industry (20-grouping)

Annual:

- [LS11](#): Job vacancies by industry (10-grouping), unit and size
- [LS12](#): Job vacancies by region, unit and sector
- [LS13](#): Job vacancies by industry (10-grouping), unit and region
- [LS14](#): Job vacancies by industry (20-grouping)

Coverage of the tables:

LS11/LSK11:

- Industries B-O are covered for 2010 onwards.
- Industries P to TUV are covered for 2026 onwards.
- The industries are broken down by the 10-grouping.

LS12/LSK12:

- Industries B-TUV are covered for 2026 onwards.

LS13/LSK13:

- Industries B-TUV are covered for 2026 onwards.
- The industries are broken down by the 10-grouping.

LS14/LSK14:

- Industries B-O are covered for 2010 onwards.
- Industries P to TUV are covered for 2026 onwards.
- The industries are broken down by the 20-grouping.

LS15:

- Industries B-O are covered for 2010 onwards.
- Industries P to TUV are not covered by the table.
- The industries are broken down by the 20-grouping.
- Job vacancies and occupied posts are seasonally adjusted.

8.7 Micro-data access

Researchers can via [Denmark's Data Portal](#) get access to micro-data. Access is given to anonymised micro-data, i.e. data at an individual personal or corporate level.

8.8 Other

International figures regarding Job vacancies are published by [Eurostat](#).

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Read about [Data confidentiality policy](#) at Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Job vacancy data are not published at a level of detail that requiring confidentiality.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

There is no separate descriptions of the method for this statistic.

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, Social Statistics. The contact person is Monica Wiese Christensen, tel.: + 45 2173 3469 and e-mail: MWC@dst.dk.