STATISTICS DENMARK

Documentation of statistics for Workplaces and jobs 2025

Statistics Denmark
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1 Indledning

The purpose of the statistics on workplaces and jobs is to provide insight into the number of workplaces and the number of jobs at these workplaces as of the end of November. Additionally, full-time employment for the year and the annual wage sum are published. The statistics can be broken down by industry, sector, workplace municipality and workplace size. The statistics have been compiled since 1990 and replaced the register-based workplace statistics, which covered the period from 1980 to 1989

2 Indhold

The statistics on workplaces and jobs are published annually and include information on the number of workplaces and jobs as of the end of November, as well as figures on full-time employment and total wages for the year. Jobs may be held by self-employed persons, assisting spouses, or employees. The statistics can be disaggregated by municipality, industry, sector and workplace size.

2.1 Indholdsbeskrivelse

The statistics on workplaces and jobs are published annually and include information on the number of workplaces and jobs at the end of November, as well as data on full-time equivalents and annual salaries. Jobs can be held by self-employed individuals, assisting spouses, or employees. Workplaces are defined based on Statistics Denmark's Business Register. The number of workplaces at the end of November includes all workplaces associated with active businesses that have jobs at the end of November.

The statistic is published in Statbank Denmark.

2.2 Grupperinger og klassifikationer

The statistics follow the Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2007.

Sector information from 2008 onwards is based on ESA2010.

2.3 Sektordækning

The statistics include all sectors.

2.4 Begreber og definitioner

Workplace: A workplace is defined as an organizationally delimited part of a company that is located at a specific address. In the statistics on workplaces and jobs, workplaces are defined as those to which jobs can be attributed at the end of November. Only workplaces associated with genuinely active companies are included, i.e., companies without activity or with only insignificant activity are not covered by the statistics.

Job: The number of jobs corresponds to all jobs at each establishment at the end of November.

2.5 Enheder

The statistical units are workplaces and jobs linked to real, active businesses as registered in the Central Business Register. All jobs at these workplaces as of the end of November are included, regardless of whether they are primary jobs, secondary jobs, or additional jobs beyond the primary or secondary.

2.6 Population

The population comprises all workplaces with jobs at the end of November. Only workplaces associated with real, active companies are included.

2.7 Geografisk dækning

Denmark, along with a few register-based technical units in the group “Outside Denmark” (mainly sailors).

2.8 Tidsperiode

The statistics have been published since 1990, although there have been data breaks during this period (see the section “Comparability over time”). Using the current methodology, the statistics cover the period from 2008 onwards.

2.9 Basisperiode

Not relevant for this statistics.

2.10 Måleenhed

Workplaces and jobs.

2.11 Referencetid

01-01-2025 - 31-12-2025

2.12 Udgivelseshyppighed

The statistics are published annually.

2.13 Indsamlingshjemmel og EU-regulering

§6 in Law about Statistics Denmark (Lov om Danmarks Statistik). The main source of data for the statistics is information from eIncome, which is collected by the Danish Tax authorities and provided to Statistics Denmark.

2.14 Indberetningsbyrde

There is no direct reporting burden associated with the statistics.

2.15 Øvrige oplysninger

You can read more here.

3 Statistisk behandling

The Workplaces and Jobs statistics are compiled based on the Labour Market Accounts (AMR_UN). Subsequent data processing and error correction are carried out.

3.1 Kilder

The statistics on workplaces and jobs are compiled based on parts of the Labour Market Accounts (AMR_UN). The primary data sources for the parts of the Labour Market Accounts used in the statistic are the eIncome Register and the Central Business Register.

3.2 Indsamlingshyppighed

The data collection is conducted annually.

3.3 Indsamlingsmetode

The statistics on workplaces and jobs are compiled based on the Labour Market Accounts (AMR_UN). The primary data sources for the parts of the Labour Market Accounts used in these statistics are the eIncome Register and the Central Business Register.

3.4 Datavalidering

In cases where reported working hours are missing, considered invalid, or deemed unlikely, the working hours are imputed.

All employers are required to report the workplace for each job. However, for some employers, these reports are incomplete or incorrect. If it is not possible to obtain the correct information through the usual error correction process, the job is automatically assigned to the most likely workplace. This is done by weighing information about the size of workplaces and their distance from the employee's municipality of residence, among other factors. This procedure ensures that the statistics can be distributed across geographic areas and detailed industry categories.

Persons who are fully unemployed at the reference point at the end of November cannot simultaneously hold a job.

As part of the production process it is verified that each workplace has consistent information regarding industry, sector, and workplace address.

3.5 Databehandling

The statistics on workplaces and jobs are compiled based on the Labour Market Accounts (AMR_UN). Only the part of the Labour Market Accounts that covers jobs – including employees, self-employed persons, and assisting spouses – is relevant for the statistics. Jobs are extracted annually from the Labour Market Accounts, forming a more summary annual register that includes all employee jobs during the year as well as all jobs at the end of November. Subsequent data processing and error correction are then performed, and the data are aggregated at the workplace level.

If a company has multiple workplaces, information on which workplace a specific job should be attributed to is sometimes missing. If it is not possible to obtain this information through the general error correction process, the job is assigned to the most likely workplace. This is done, for example, by weighting information on the size of the workplaces and their distance from the employee's municipality of residence.

The group of employees consists of persons who meet the following two conditions:

First, employees must work more than zero hours if employed for up to one week, more than one hour if employed for up to two weeks, more than two hours if employed for up to three weeks, and more than three hours if employed for more than three weeks. Exceptions are employees who are temporarily absent from a job for no more than 45 days, or from jobs from which they are absent due to maternity/paternity leave or illness, but who still retain the position.

Second, employees must not be full-time unemployed.

Self-employed persons are identified based on various economic indicators e.g., turnover, profit, whether they are economically active and whether they have employees. Assisting spouses are identified based on whether profit has been transferred from the spouse during the year.

3.6 Korrektion

No further adjustments are made beyond those described in "Data Validation" and "Data Compilation".

4 Relevans

The statistic is used for planning and analysis, among other purposes. Furthermore, the statistics serve as input to Statistics Denmark's Business Register.

4.1 Brugerbehov

Users: Municipalities, regions, ministries, organizations, private firms, and individuals.
Applications: Public and private planning, analysis, and research, among other purposes.

4.2 Brugertilfredshed

There have been no requests for changes to the statistic, nor any expressions of dissatisfaction with it.

4.3 Fuldstændighed af data

Not relevant for this statistics.

5 Præcision og pålidelighed

The primary data source for information on jobs and wages for employees, through the Labour Market Accounts, is the e-income register. This register is based on information reported by employers to the tax authorities. Since it includes data on taxable items such as wages, the quality of the information is high. The reports cover the entire relevant population, meaning it does not carry the same uncertainty as statistics based on random sampling. For this reason, the statistic is considered to be of high quality.

5.1 Samlet præcision

The primary data source for information on jobs and wages for employees through labor market accounts is the e-income register. The e-income register is based on information that employers report to the tax authorities. The register contains data on taxable items such as wages, and therefore the quality of the information is considered to be high. The reports cover the entire relevant population, meaning they are not subject to the same uncertainty as statistics based on samples.

5.2 Stikprøveusikkerhed

Sampling uncertainty is not relevant because the statistic is based on a census.

5.3 Anden usikkerhed

Overall, the following sources of uncertainty have been identified:

Full-time employment is calculated based on employers' reports of working hours. In some cases, these reports are missing or considered erroneous. In such cases, working hours are imputed, which naturally introduces greater uncertainty. In 2025, approximately 6% of working hours were imputed.

The assignment of jobs to the correct workplace is, in some cases, uncertain. This may affect the geographic as well as the industry- and sector-level distribution of the data.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on the organisation and management of quality set out in the Code of Practice for European Statistics and the accompanying implementation model, the Quality Assurance Framework. Read more about these on the page Quality in official statistics.

Quality management is supported by common principles, guidelines and managerial responsibility for quality in statistical products and processes. The aim is to ensure a systematic and consistent approach to quality across the entire statistical production.

5.5 Quality assurance

Quality assurance at Statistics Denmark is integrated into the statistical production processes and is carried out in accordance with the principles of the Code of Practice for European Statistics. Read more on the page Quality in official statistics.

Quality assurance includes the continuous use of standardised procedures, documentation in line with international standards and internal controls related to data collection, data processing and dissemination. Experience gained from production is continuously used to identify needs for adjustments and improvements.

5.6 Kvalitetsvurdering

The underlying data on which the statistics are based can be considered to be of high quality. At the same time, the statistics are based on a full count, which means that they do not carry the same uncertainty as statistics based on samples.

Since 2008, monthly data from Statistics Denmark's e-Income Register have been used as the basis for employee jobs. This has significantly improved the quality of information regarding whether an employee is employed at the end of November. However, there are still some sources of uncertainty associated with the statistics:

Reporting of working hours There may be uncertainty as to whether the reported hours take into account additions or deductions from the normal number of hours (e.g., paid overtime or unpaid absence), and whether the hours are correctly allocated to the reporting period. A fixed full-time norm of 37 hours per week (160.33 hours per month) is used for all employees, corresponding to the full-time norm for most salaried employees. Some groups, however, may have a different full-time norm. For example, hourly-paid workers or newly hired salaried employees may have a full-time norm below 160.33 hours per month, as they typically do not receive payment for, e.g., holidays. This affects the level and interpretation of the number of full-time employees. However, it is not possible, based on the e-Income Register, to separate the population into different groups of employees with different full-time norms. One advantage of using a fixed full-time norm for all employees is that it makes it simple to convert the number of full-time employees into paid hours, providing an indicator of trends in employment volume for employees. This allows users to create alternative breakdowns (with varying full-time norms) according to their needs and the groups they wish to compare.

Imputation of working hours In cases where reported working hours are missing, considered invalid, or deemed unlikely, the working hours are imputed. In 2024, this affected approximately 6 pct. of jobs (including jobs at both genuinely active and inactive companies). The imputed working hours may vary over time and by industry and sector.

Reporting of workplace All employers are required to report the workplace for each job. However, some employers submit incomplete reports. For companies with multiple workplaces, information on which workplace a specific job should be assigned to is sometimes missing. If it is not possible to obtain this information through the usual error correction process, the job is automatically assigned to the most likely workplace. This is done, for example, by weighing information on the size of workplaces and their distance from the employee's municipality of residence. This procedure ensures that the statistics can be distributed across geographic areas and detailed industry categories.

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 Praksis for revisioner

Normally, published figures are not revised. However, if errors are identified in the published figures, they will be corrected.

6 Aktualitet og punktlighed

Until 2016, the statistic was published 16–18 months after the reference date. From 2017 onwards, it has been published 10–12 months after the reference date. The statistic is generally released on the scheduled date without delay.

6.1 Udgivelsestid for foreløbige og endelige tal

Until 2016, the statistic was published 16–18 months after the reference date. From 2017 onwards, it has been published 10–12 months after the reference date. The statistic is generally released on the scheduled date without delay.

6.2 Publikationspunktlighed

The statistics are usually published on schedule without delay.

7 Sammenlignelighed

The statistics have been compiled since 1990, but with breaks in the time series. Breaks occur in 2002, 2005, 2008, and 2022. From 2022, there is a change in how it is determined whether a business is truly active, which means that the number of workplaces has increased slightly compared with the previous method of calculation.

7.1 International sammenlignelighed

As far as is known, no other countries have developed a comparable workplace statistics

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7.2 Sammenlignelighed over tid

The statistics have been compiled since 1990, when it replaced the register-based workplace statistics, which were produced for the years 1980–1989. The workplace statistics included only workplaces with employee employment. Methodologically, the workplace statistics remained unchanged from 1980 to 1989, and comparability within this period is therefore good. The revision of the statistics in 1990 meant that jobs held by self-employed individuals and assisting spouses were included, so that workplaces without employee employment have also been included in the statistics from 1990 onwards.

From 2002, only workplaces linked to truly active businesses are included. Truly active businesses are generally defined as businesses where at least 0.5 full-time equivalents (FTEs) of work are performed.

From 2004, secondary jobs held by self-employed individuals are also included in the statistics.

In 2008, the statistics switched to using the labor market accounts (based on the e-income register for employees) as the data source. This resulted in a break in the statistics between 2007 and 2008, with the number of jobs at the end of November decreasing due to the transition to the new data source. Furthermore, from 2008, all jobs at the end of November are included in the statistics, whereas previously only primary and secondary jobs were included.

In 2022, the statistics transitioned to using a modified variable (compared with the previous one) to determine whether a business is truly economically active. The new variable is similar to the previous one in many respects. The main difference is that administrative information from businesses' financial statements is now used to a greater extent to determine whether a business is truly active. This change means that the number of workplaces increases slightly compared with what it would have been if the old variable had been used.

In 1993, the industry classification was changed to DB93, in 2003 it was changed to DB03, in 2008 it was changed to DB07 and in 2025 it was changed to DB25.

7.3 Sammenhæng med anden statistik

The statistics are compiled based on the same underlying data (AMR_UN) as the Register-Based Labour Force Statistics (RAS). However, there are significant differences in the concept of employment between the two statistics. These are:

- The statistics on workplaces and jobs include all employee jobs at the end of November, as well as main and secondary jobs for the self-employed, whereas RAS only records the primary job (i.e., the main job) at the end of November.
- Individuals who do not reside in Denmark but work at a workplace in Denmark are included in the statistics on workplaces and jobs, but not in RAS.
- RAS also includes some self-employed individuals who appear only in the income statistics (i.e., they do not appear in the business register).
- Only jobs at workplaces where the business is truly active are included in the statistics on workplaces and jobs. Truly active businesses are defined as businesses where at least 0.5 full-time equivalents (FTEs) of work are performed. In RAS, jobs at businesses that are not truly active are also included.

7.4 Sammenhæng – intern konsistens

There is full internal consistency. All workplaces have consistent background information.

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8 Tilgængelighed

Figures are published under the subject Workplaces and jobs. For more 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 08:00 a.m. on the date announced in the release calendar. No one outside Statistics Denmark has access to the statistics prior to publication.

8.2 Release calendar access

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

8.4 NYT/Pressemeddelelse

No News from Statistics Denmark is published for this statistics.

8.5 Publikationer

The statistic is only published in the Statistics Bank.

8.6 Statistikbanken

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

- ERHV1A: Workplaces, job, full-time employment, wage and salary cost by industry (DB25), unit and time
- ERHV2A: Workplaces and job by region, industry (DB25 10-grouping), unit and time
- ERHV3A: Workplaces and job by industry (DB25 10-grouping), unit, size of workplace and time
- ERHV4A: Workplaces by industry (DB25 131-grouping), size of workplace and time
- ERHV5: Workplaces by region, sector and time
- ERHV6A: Workplaces by region, industry (DB25 10-grouping), size of workplace and time
- LABY43A: Workplaces, job and full-time employment by municipality groups, industry (DB25) and unit

8.7 Adgang til mikrodata

Micro-data can be accessed through Denmark's Data Portal.

8.8 Anden tilgængelighed

The statistical register is delivered annually to Statistics Denmark's Customer Centre.

8.9 Diskretioneringspolitik

Data Confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark is followed.

8.10 Diskretionering og databehandling

In table ERHV1 a discretion of job, full-time employment and payroll is made if there is fewer than three establishments in each cell.

8.11 Reference til metodedokumenter

Not relevant for this statistics.

8.12 Quality documentation

Documentation on quality management and quality assurance at Statistics Denmark is available in the form of common guidelines and manuals describing the principles and procedures for statistical production. These include descriptions of quality principles documentation requirements and standards for metadata. Relevant aspects are described in the other quality sections of this statistical documentation.

9 Administrative oplysninger

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