

**Documentation of statistics for
Work Stoppages 2013**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to calculate the number of working days lost due to work stoppages. The statistics has been compiled since 1973.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics is published on a yearly basis and provide an overview of the number of work stoppages, number of recipients employees and number of lost working days during the calendar year.

2.1 Data description

The statistics is published on a yearly basis and provide an overview of the number of work stoppages, number of recipients employees and number of lost working days during the calendar year.

2.2 Classification system

The number of working days lost is distributed by industry group, based on the information on the main occupational group of the employees involved in the conflicts and the industry of the employer.

2.3 Sector coverage

The data is distributed by industry group, based on the information on the main occupational group of the employees involved in the conflicts and the industry of the employer.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

- Lost working days
 - The number of working days lost is calculated for each conflict by multiplying the duration of the conflict by the number of employees involved.
- Work Stoppage
 - By a work stoppage means a stop of the work due to strikes and lockouts.
- Recipients employees
 - Number of employees who are involved in a work stoppage

2.5 Statistical unit

Work stoppage, recipients employees and lost working days

2.6 Statistical population

The population is work stoppage.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark

2.8 Time coverage

1973-

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Work stoppages

2.11 Reference period

The calendar year

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The statistics is published on a yearly basis.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Act on Statistics Denmark, section 6, as subsequently amended (by Act no 15 of January, 12, 1972, by Act no 386 of June, 13, 1990 and most recently by Act no 1025 of December, 19, 1992).

2.14 Cost and burden

The size of the burden of reporting is not calculated

2.15 Comment

<https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/emner/fravaer-og-arbejdsstandsninger/arbejdsstandsninger.aspx>

3 Statistical processing

Reporting forms is sent out in February-April the year after the reference year with a response time of 3 weeks. Immediately after the reporting deadline a reminder is sent. If the reporting does not happen, the statistics will be published without. However it happens very rarely.

3.1 Source data

The data are reported from approximately 25 major public and private employers and employer organizations. Important report suppliers are the Danish Employers' Confederation and the Danish counties.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

The statistics are yearly.

3.3 Data collection

In February-April Paper questionnaire are sent to approximately 25 major public and private employers and employer organizations. Important report suppliers are the Danish Employers' Confederation and the Danish counties. The response time is 3 weeks.

3.4 Data validation

Data can only be validated from general knowledge on the statistical year's work stoppages. The knowledge is achieved from media. On suspicion of misreporting the respondent will be contacted.

3.5 Data compilation

Reporting forms is sent out in February-April the year after the reference year with a response time of 3 weeks. Immediately after the reporting deadline a reminder is sent. If the reporting does not happen, the statistics will be published without. However it happens very rarely.

3.6 Adjustment

No correction of data is made beyond what has already been described regarding data validation and data processing.

4 Relevance

N/A

4.1 User Needs

Among users of the statistics are employee and employer organizations and the media

4.2 User Satisfaction

The statistics has a relatively low profile in the media in connection with the annual publication. there have been no request for changes in the statistics or expressed dissatisfaction with the statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

All data are published.

5 Accuracy and reliability

As the statistics is based on a sample of major employees and employee organizations they do not provide complete coverage of the area. But it is assumed that the major part of working stoppages during the year is covered by the statistics.

5.1 Overall accuracy

It is not possible to calculate reliable measures on accuracy, as there are no comparable measurements. However, it is assumed that the statistics cover the main part of work stoppages during the year.

5.2 Sampling error

Can not be calculated

5.3 Non-sampling error

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

As the statistics is based on a sample of major employees and employee organizations they do not provide complete coverage of the area. But it is assumed that the major part of working stoppages during the year is covered by the statistics. The statistics only cover employees organized in an employer organization and public employers. Furthermore, the statistics hardly covers all working stoppages. Likewise, it is not certain that all local work stoppages are reported to the respective employer organizations.

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

Normally the published figures are not revised. If errors are detected in the published figures, these will, however, be corrected.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are published 4-6 months after the reference date. The statistics are usually published on the scheduled date without delay.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The average time from the reference date 31 December until publishing date is 514 days:

Publishing time 2014: 147 days Publishing time 2013: 114 days Publishing time 2012: 185 days
Publishing time 2011: 178 days Publishing time 2010: 110 days

6.2 Punctuality

Work stoppages is usually published without delay to the scheduled date.

7 Comparability

The statistics are compiled since 1973, but up to 1995 only work stoppages with a loss of 100 working days or more are included. From 1996 and onwards all work stoppages are included despite the range. This means that figures from 1996 and onwards are not directly comparable backwards in time. The number of work stoppages and loss of working days might be underestimated for the 2006 statistics. Changes in the public sector made it impossible to retrieve information from all public institutions regarding work stoppages.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistics is not internationally comparable.

7.2 Comparability over time

The statistics are compiled since 1973, but up to 1995 only work stoppages with a loss of 100 working days or more are included. From 1996 and onwards all work stoppages are included despite the range. This means that figures from 1996 and onwards are not directly comparable backwards in time. The number of work stoppages and loss of working days might be underestimated for the 2006 statistics. Changes in the public sector made it impossible to retrieve information from all public institutions regarding work stoppages.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

There is no other Danish statistics on the subject.

7.4 Coherence - internal

All respondents receive the same questionnaire.

8 Accessibility and clarity

Continuous publishing:

- Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik (News from Statistics Denmark)
- Statbank.dk
- Statistical Yearbook
- Statistical Ten-Year-Review

All data available is published.

8.1 Release calendar

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

8.2 Release calendar access

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

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.

8.4 News release

New statistics is published in a yearly article, Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik:

<https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/emner/fravaer-og-arbejdsstandsninger/arbejdsstandsninger.aspx>

All data are available in Statbank Denmark

(<http://www.statistikbanken.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=1920>)

8.5 Publications

The data are published in: The Statistical Yearbook, Labor earnings and income, Absence and work stoppages. <https://www.dst.dk/pukora/epub/upload/17959/labour.pdf> Statistical-TenYear-Review. <https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/Publikationer/VisPub.aspx?cid=18557>

8.6 On-line database

All data are available in Statbank Denmark: <http://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=1920>

8.7 Micro-data access

There are no more data available than already published.

8.8 Other

No comments

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

It is not necessary to hide data according to confidentiality rules of Statistics Denmark. The confidentiality policy is described in [Link](#).

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

It is not necessary to hide data according to confidentiality rules of Statistics Denmark, see <https://www.dst.dk/ext/292786082/o/formid/Datafortrolighedspolitik-i-Danmarks-Statistik--pdf>.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Documentation on the data and processes will be available in the quality declarations online on www.dst.dk.

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 statistic is administratively placed in the division Labour Market. The responsible for the statistic is Leif Sten Nielsen, tlf. +45 3917 3841, e-post: lsn@dst.dk

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Statistics Denmark

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