

**Documentation of statistics for  
Work Stoppages 2021**

## 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 without any breaks since 1996.

## 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-/1996-

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Work stoppages, recipients employees and lost working days.

## **2.11 Reference period**

The calendar year

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

These 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**

[Work stoppages](#)

## **3 Statistical processing**

Reporting forms is sent out in February 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. The data is published in April the year after the reference year.

### **3.1 Source data**

The data are reported from approximately 20-25 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**

These statistics are yearly.

### **3.3 Data collection**

In February paper questionnaire are send to approximately 20-25 major public and private employers and employer organizations. Important report suppliers are the Danish Employers' Confederation and the Danish counties. The response time is 2-3 weeks. The statistics is usually published in the beginning of April.

### **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 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**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **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, but any work stoppages by the minor private companies outside the DA-area are included in this statistic.

## **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 exactly.

### **5.3 Non-sampling error**

Can not be calculated exactly.

### **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 3-4 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 around 100 days. For the reference year 2020 the corresponding statistics is published on the 7th of April 2022.

### **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)
- <http://www.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](#).

All data are available in [Statbank Denmark](#).

## 8.5 Publications

The data are published in:

- [The Statistical Yearbook, Labor earnings and income, Absence and work stoppages](#)
- [Statistical-TenYear-Review](#)

## 8.6 On-line database

All data are available in [Statbank Denmark](#).

## 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 the [data policy police](#).

## 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

It is not necessary to hide data according to [confidentiality rules of Statistics Denmark] (<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 documentation of statistics online on <http://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 and Income. The responsible for these statistic is Mikkel Zimmermann, tlf. 39 17 30 43, e-mail: [mzi@dst.dk](mailto:mzi@dst.dk)

### 9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark



**9.2 Contact organisation unit**

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N/A