

**Documentation of statistics for
Work Stoppages 2025**

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

1996-, concerning only the bigger conflicts with more than 100 lost working days the statistics is starting in 1973/1900.

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 still does not happen, we make a phone call to the company/working place.

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 regions.

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 published in March or 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 not 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 around 3 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 90-100 days. For the reference year 2025 the corresponding statistics is published on the 23th of March 2026.

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

These statistics are published yearly in a Danish press release, at the same time as the tables are updated in the StatBank, these statistics can be found under the subject [Strikes and lockouts](#). For further information, go to the [subject page](#).

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.

8.3 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

These statistics are published yearly in a Danish [press release](#).

8.5 Publications

Not relevant.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Strikes and lockouts](#) in the following table:

- [ABST1](#): Work stoppages by industry, unit and time

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 administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Labour Market, Social Statistics. The contact person is Mikkel Zimmermann, tel.: + 45 5144 9837, and e-mail: MZI@dst.dk.