

Quality reports step by step

Component A: Quality Management of Official Statistics

Activity A.3: Quality reports, tools and methods

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Documentation of statistics on www.dst.dk

The screenshot shows the Statistics Denmark website with the URL <http://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/retail-trade-index>. The page features a navigation bar with links like CONTACT, PRESS, INFORMATION SERVICES, and DANSK. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled "Retail Trade Index" and includes a description: "The Retail Trade Index shows the development in turnover within the retail trade sector. The statistics is published monthly and is primarily used as short term indicator for private consumption as well as the general business cycle movement." Below this, there are sections for "Statistical presentation" and "Statistical processing". A sidebar on the left lists various documentation topics, with "Retail Trade Index" highlighted. A right sidebar contains contact information for Lina Pedersen and a link to "Denmark in figures".

Retail Trade Index

The Retail Trade Index shows the development in turnover within the retail trade sector. The statistics is published monthly and is primarily used as short term indicator for private consumption as well as the general business cycle movement.

Statistical presentation

Retail trade indices are published for 43 industries and for three main commodity groups: food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc., and other commodities. Furthermore special industry aggregates are produced for Eurostat. Value as well as volume indices are produced. The volume indices only for the main commodity groups and the indices for Eurostat. The statistics is based on survey data from all large retail trade enterprises and a sample of the remaining retail trade enterprises. seasonal adjustment is performed on the main commodity groups and the total.

[Read more about statistical presentation](#)

Statistical processing

Turnover figures are collected each month from a sample of 3.500 retail trade enterprises, reporting the figures either by web or by dial-in. The submitted data is error checked by a number of measures, e.g. by comparing the turnover growth in similar enterprises.

Survey data is grossed up in part by including information from administrative sources on the VAT turnover in the previous quarter for the entire population.

Contact info

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Denmark in figures

Get a quick overview of the developments in the Danish society in this colourful and easily read booklet.

[Denmark in Figures](#)

Content of the quality declarations

1 Introduction (s2): מבוא לנושא (s.2)

2 Statistical presentation (s4): הצגת הסטטיסטיקה (s.4)

2.1 Data description (s4.1):

2.2 Classification system (s4.2):

2.3 Sector coverage (s4.3):

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions (s4.4):

2.5 Statistical unit (s4.5):

2.6 Statistical population (s4.6):

2.7 Reference area (s4.7):

2.8 Time coverage (s4.8):

2.9 Base period (s4.9):

2.10 Unit of measure (s5):

2.11 Reference period (s6):

2.12 Frequency of dissemination (s10):

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements (s7.1):

2.14 Cost and burden (s19):

2.15 Comment (s22):

Challenges on statistical presentation

- 2.1 Data description (s4.1):
 - Too detailed – even the more advanced users do not read too long texts
 - Too short –it is important to tell about the contents – give enough information for the user to know what it can be used for
- 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions (s4.4):
 - Give a definition of the most important concepts of this statistical product – not all the variables of the product
- 2.6 Statistical population (s4.6):
 - This is the population you want to give information about by this statistical product

Content of the quality declarations

3 Statistical processing (s21): עיבוד סטטיסטי (s.21)

3.1 Source data (s21.1):

3.2 Frequency of data collection (s21.2):

3.3 Data collection (s21.3):

3.4 Data validation (s21.4):

3.5 Data compilation (s21.5):

3.6 Adjustment (s21.6):

4 Relevance (s14): רלוונטיות 4(s.14)

4.1 User Needs (s14.1):

4.2 User Satisfaction (s14.2):

4.3 Data completeness rate (s14.3):

Challenges on statistical processing

- 3.4 Data validation (s21.4):
 - Too short – you do nothing to detect errors
 - Too long – a detailed description of every step of your validation procedure
 - Tell on an overall level what is done to validate the data
- 3.5 Data compilation (s21.5):
 - Explain what is done with the data from data comes in till you have your disseminated product

Challenges on relevance

- 4.1 User Needs (s14.1):
 - Not relevant for these statistics
 - It is always!
- 4.2 User Satisfaction (s14.2):
 - You can probably say something about the user satisfaction even if a user satisfaction survey was not conducted

Contents (cont.)

5 Accuracy and reliability (s15): דיוק ומהימנות (s.15.5)

5.1 Overall accuracy (s15.1):

5.2 Sampling error (s15.2):

5.3 Non-sampling error (s15.3):

5.4 Quality management (s13):

5.5 Quality assurance (s13.1):

5.6 Quality assessment (s13.2):

5.7 Data revision - policy (s20.1):

5.8 Data revision practice (s20.2):

6 Timeliness and punctuality (s16): עדכניות ועמידה בלוח הזמנים (s.16)

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results (s16.1):

6.2 Punctuality (s16.2):

Challenges on accuracy and reliability

- 5.1 Overall accuracy (s15.1):
 - It is not enough to say that this product has high quality!
- 5.2 Sampling error (s15.2):
 - Not necessarily for all variables – most important
- 5.3 Non-sampling error (s15.3):
 - Not relevant for these statistics – never true!
 - Often the non-sampling errors will dominate the sampling error, but they can be more difficult to quantify
 - Supported by a number of QPIs

Contents (cont.)

7 Comparability (s17): השוואתיות (s17)

7.1 Comparability - geographical (s17.1):

7.2 Comparability over time (s17.2):

7.3 Coherence - cross domain (s18.1):

7.4 Coherence - internal (s18.2):

8 Accessibility and clarity (s11): צורות הפצה, נגישות ובהירות (s.11)

8.1 Release calendar (s9.1):

8.2 Release calendar access (s9.2):

8.3 User access (s9.3):

8.4 News release (s11.1):

8.5 Publications (s11.2):

8.6 On-line database (s11.3):

8.7 Micro-data access (s11.4):

8.8 Other (s11.5):

8.9 Confidentiality - policy (s8.1):

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment (s8.2):

8.11 Documentation on methodology (s12.1):

8.12 Quality documentation (s12.2):

Challenges on comparability

- 7.1 Comparability - geographical (s17.1):
 - Even if you have not done the comparison to other countries – it can be compared to what other countries have of statistics in this area
- 7.2 Comparability over time (s17.2):
 - If there has been a lot of changes over time – it is nice to know what the changes are – but also what impact this might have if the user wants to compare the statistics over time

Contents (cont.)

9 Contact (s1): פרטי קשר (s.1)

9.1 Contact organisation (s1.1):

9.2 Contact organisation unit (s1.2):

9.3 Contact name (s1.3):

9.4 Contact person function (s1.4):

9.5 Contact mail address (s1.5):

9.6 Contact email-address (s1.6):

9.7 Contact phone number (s1.7):

9.8 Contact fax number (s1.8):