

**Documentation of statistics for  
Households, Families and Children 2014**

## 1 Introduction

The statistics describe the resident population in Denmark. Statistics are produced covering three different kinds of units: households, families and persons. The statistics describe these units on the basis of household- and family-related variables (e.g. type of family, type of family with children, size of family, type of household).

## 2 Statistical presentation

The statistics on households and families describe the total population living in Denmark. Statistics are produced covering three different kinds of units: households, families and persons. The statistics describe these units on the basis of household- and family-related variables (e.g. type of family, size of family, type of household). The basis for the statistics consists solely of CPR data on sex, age, marital status, references to spouses and parents, and address specification. The address data form the basis of the division into households, municipalities and regions.

### 2.1 Data description

The statistics describe households and families and number of persons within households and families.

New concepts and definitions were introduced in 2008 to replace the previously produced household and family statistics. The concepts in the statistics used until 2007 are not comparable to the present ones. Files on household and family statistics from 1980 to 2007 are satisfactorily comparable with regard to most points, but not comparable from 2008 and onwards. In [www.statbank.dk](http://www.statbank.dk) there are comparable data from 1986 and onwards.

### 2.2 Classification system

The following classifications are used:

- See [classification of households](#)
- See [classification of families](#)
- See [classification of families with children](#)

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

### 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Household: Households consists of all persons resident at the same address, irrespective of family ties. Consequently, a household may comprise more than one family.

#### Type of household:

- A single man
- A single woman
- A married couple
- Other couples
- A child below 18 years not living with parents, who has no children, who has never been

- married and who is not a part of a couple.
- Other households including more than one family

Family: Persons in a family live on the same address. A family consists of a single person or a couple with or without children.

Children living at home are considered to be a part of their parents family, if they:

- Lives at the same address as at least one of the parents
- Are under 25 years
- Have never been married or in a registered partnership
- Have no children of their own

A couple is two persons living together and part of one of the following four types:

- Married couples
- Registered partnerships
- Couple living in consensual union. The two persons are not married or in registered partnerships with each other, but they have at least one child in common
- Cohabiting couples. Two persons of different sex living at the same address and who have no joint children are regarded as a cohabiting couple, if the age difference is less than 15 years, and if no other adults live at the address.

Children below 18 years not living with their parents are considered their own family if:

- They are not living with either of the parents
- They are below 18 years
- They have never been married or in registered partnership
- They have no children of their own
- They are not a part of a cohabiting couple

The family can be identified by a FAMILIE\_ID, which can be followed over time:

- A single person has a FAMILIE\_ID of it's own and it does not change as long as the person continues to be single. A couple keep it's FAMILIE\_ID as long as the two persons are a couple. Children living at home have the same FAMILIE\_ID as the adult in the family.
- If the persons in a couple move apart, they each get a new FAMILIE\_ID.
- If two persons move in together and become a couple, they both get the same new FAMILIE\_ID.
- If a person in a couple dies, the surviving spouse or partner and their joint children living at home get a new common FAMILIE\_ID. Other children of the deceased living at the address get a new FAMILIE\_ID.
- When the family changes type of family (e.g. from couples in consensual union to a married couple) or a married couple get divorced, but still lives together, the FAMILIE\_ID remains unchanged.
- As due to the family information is only compiled quarterly, a new FAMILIE\_ID is first shown in the following quarter.

Family with children: There are different definitions of families with children in the statistics.

In [www.statbank.dk/10012](http://www.statbank.dk/10012) families with children are in the tables FAM44N and FAM44B defined as families with children living at home.

In [www.statbank.dk/10012](http://www.statbank.dk/10012) families with children are in the tables BRN9-BRN16 only defined by their age. In most cases as persons aged 0-17 years.

The in-residence family of the child is where the child has his/her address.

If the parents of the child are living at two different addresses, the visiting family is where the child does not have his/her address.

Children: There are different definitions of children in the statistics.

In [www.statbank.dk/10012](http://www.statbank.dk/10012) children in the tables FAM133N and FAM111N are defined in the following ways:

either

**Children living at home** are included in their families, if they:

- Are living on the same address with at least one of their parents
- Are below 25 years
- Have never been married or in registered partnership
- Have no children of their own

or

**Children below 18 years not living with parents** are considered to be their own family, if they:

- Are not living with either of their parents
- Are below 18 years
- Have never been married or in registered partnership
- Have no children of their own
- Are not a part of a cohabiting couple

In [www.statbank.dk/10012](http://www.statbank.dk/10012) children in the tables BRN9-BRN16 are only defined by their age. In most cases as persons aged 0-17 years.

**Separate children** are children, who have address at only one parent and this parent's new partner.

**Visiting children** are children, who have address at the other parent.

Siblings: Siblings can be full-, half- or step-siblings.

Full-siblings have the same father and mother.

Half-siblings have either the same father or the same mother.

Step-siblings are children of the new partner of the father or the mother. The partner must have the same address as either the father or the mother.

## 2.5 Statistical unit

Households, families, adults and children.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

Population resident in Denmark on 1st January

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

1986-

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Persons, families and households.

## **2.11 Reference period**

01-01-2014 - 01-01-2014

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Annually.

## **2.13 Legal acts and other agreements**

The Act on Statistics Denmark according to announcement no. 599 June 22 2000.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

None.

## **2.15 Comment**

[Link to homepage concerning households, families and children](#)

## **3 Statistical processing**

Daily deliveries from the Central Population Register (CPR) provide the basis for the statistics.

No corrections are made.

### **3.1 Source data**

The Central Population Register (CPR).

### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Daily deliveries from the Central Population Register (CPR).

### **3.3 Data collection**

Register.

### **3.4 Data validation**

No corrections are made.

De-registrations/corrections in the CPR are registered in the database, when they are received. The published population data show - at the time of publication - the the most recently updated information on population at the reference time.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **4 Relevance**

The statistics are used by municipalities, regions, ministries, labour market organizations, international organizations, the media and private persons for public and private planning purposes and as basis for public debate.

### **4.1 User Needs**

- Users: Municipalities, regions, ministries, labour market organisations, international organisations, the media, educational institutions, private enterprises and private persons.
- Application: Public and private planning purposes, education and public debate.

The basic data from the household and family statistics are used in connection with other statistics within the entire area of statistics on persons.

### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

User satisfaction is measured in relation to tailor-made solutions.

### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

It is very important for the primary data of the statistics that the address information is reliable. The statistics are influenced by the extent to which the population is not registered in the CPR register at correct addresses. No estimates are made of the scale of this problem, and it is not possible to make corrections for this.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

The Central Population Register (CPR) is an administrative register with a very wide scope of application. The quality of the information is usually very high.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

A source of unreliability is the group of persons without permanent addresses. They are registered at certain special municipal addresses which are of a fictitious nature and which are administered by the local population registers. They are reserved for persons who, for one reason or another, cannot be registered at a permanent address. They include homeless people, seamen, posted diplomats and certain other groups of people working abroad for Danish authorities or organizations.

A second source of unreliability is institutional households (e.g. old-age nursing homes) whose residents are often registered at individual addresses. A great number of residents living at assisted living facilities, which in reality are like nursing homes, are registered as living in their own one person household.

Finally, statistical uncertainty is derived from missing references to parents. References to parents are coupled to almost everyone born after 1960, while they are missing for almost everyone born before 1950.

No reliable estimate is available concerning the scale of incorrect and missing addresses.

### **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**

The statistics are based on the Central Population Register (CPR). The information in CPR is considered to be of very high quality.

It is very important for the primary data of the statistics that the address information is reliable. The statistics are influenced by the extent to which the population is not registered in the CPR register at real addresses. No estimates are made of the scale of this problem, and it is not possible to make corrections for this

## **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**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

Statistics on households and families are published approx. 45 days after January 1st. Statistics on families with children are published approx. 135 days after January 1st.

### **6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results**

Only final results are published.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

Usually no delays.

## **7 Comparability**

The definition of families was changed in 2008. Statistics on families based on the new definition are accessible from the database Statbank Denmark back to 1986. These data cannot be compared to family statistics published before 2008.



### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

Statistics on households can be compared internationally. Internationally, definitions and delimitations of families vary considerably. Consequently, comparability with statistics on families from other countries can not be expected.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

Statistics published before 2008 used another set of definitions different from the currently used. Statistics published before 2008 are not comparable to later published statistics (i.e. available for the years back to 1986). Only the numbers of households are not influenced by the change in family definitions, unlike the classifications of households. Before 2008 also another definition of families was used in which children below 18 years were included in the family of their parents. Now children below 25 years are included in the family of their parents (if living at the same address). This change has increased the number of children living with parents and decreased the number of single persons.

### **7.3 Coherence - cross domain**

The concept of household in the statistics on households and families differs from the household concept applied in the statistics on buildings and dwellings which is based on the concept of dwelling household, and from the concept applied in the survey on consumption expenditure of households which is based on interviews with a relatively small number of households. This is the household concept that is most closely associated with the recommendations of UN is the "food household", the concept of household being based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. However, it involves questionnaires, and is therefore incompatible with register-based statistics with total coverage.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

News from Statistics Denmark (Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik), Population and Elections (Statistical News (Statistiske Efterretninger)), StatBank Denmark (Danmarks Statistikbank). Statistical Yearbook, Statistical 10-year Review, the annual publication Vital Statistics (Befolkningen Udvikling).\*

### **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**

[Link to homepage on households, families and children](#)

### **8.5 Publications**

[Link to homepage on households, families and children](#)

### **8.6 On-line database**

[Link to data in Statbank Denmark](#)

### **8.7 Micro-data access**

Micro-data are available through the Division of Research Services at Statistics Denmark.

### **8.8 Other**

More detailed tailor-made data can be made - also in combination with data from other areas. Tailor-made solutions are made against payment. In this context special variables can be constructed.

### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

[Data confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark](#)

### **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

Documentation is available in TIMES.

### **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 this statistics is in the division of Population and Education. The persons responsible are:

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### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

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Population and Education, Social Statistics

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