

**Documentation of statistics for
The Population 2017**

1 Introduction (S.0)

The purpose of the statistics is to analyze and enlighten the size, composition of the population in Denmark. The purpose is to contribute information about the population for planning in relation to the state, the regions, the municipalities or for private users/firms. The population is electronic available from the 1. of January 1976.

2 Statistical presentation (S.3)

The various statistics are based on the resident population in Denmark. The permanent address concept, which is used in the populations statistics, is the same as that used by the local register (the permanent address is defined as the place where you with some regularity sleep, when you are not abroad because of holidays, business trips, or the place where you have your belongings.) The guidance from CPR enumerates furthermore the line of direction concerning the decision in case of doubt, for instance persons who have more than one residence, military service, prisoners, sailors, relocations from abroad and persons who take up residence in another place because of working conditions.

2.1 Data description (S.3.1)

The various statistics are based on the resident population in Denmark. The permanent address concept, which is used in the populations statistics, is the same as that used by the local register (the permanent address is defined as the place where you with some regularity sleep, when you are not abroad because of holidays, business trips, or the place where you have your belongings).

2.2 Classification system (S.3.2)

- [Regioner, landsdele](#)
- Degree of Urbanisation-DEGURBA]
(<http://dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Nomenklaturer/degurba.aspx>)
- Group of countries (EU, Asia., Africa ...)

2.3 Sector coverage (S.3.3)

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions (S.3.4)

Residence in Denmark: The various statistics are based on the resident population in Denmark. The permanent address concept, which is used in the populations statistics, is the same as that used by the local register (the permanent address is defined as the place where you with some regularity sleep, when you are not abroad because of holidays, business trips, or the place where you have your belongings.)

Marital status (legal status): Declaration of marital status. The marital status is the legal status.

Citizenship: The country where the person do have nationality (citizenship) in. If people have nationality (citizenship) in both Denmark and a foreign country do the danish nationality (citizenship) have priority.

2.5 Statistical unit (S.3.5)

Persons, families, households.

2.6 Statistical population (S.3.6)

All persons who has residence and is registered in CPR at the time of calculation

2.7 Reference area (S.3.7)

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage (S.3.8)

The described documentation cover the statistical field back to 1986. It is possible to require population data back to 1976.

2.9 Base period (S.3.9)

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure (S.4)

- Number of persons
- Number of families
- Number of households

2.11 Reference period (S.5)

01-01-2018 - 31-03-2018

2.12 Frequency of dissemination (S.9)

The population statistics is published each quarter.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements (S.6.1)

Law of Statistic Denmark according to announcement nr. 15. By 12 August 1972 according to the amendment, which follow by law nr 386 13 June 1990 and law nr. 1025 19 December 1992. Europa-Parliament and the Councils regulation nr 862/2007 (Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on migration and international protection)

2.14 Cost and burden (S.16)

There is no response burden as the data are collected via registers by Statistic Denmark.

2.15 Comment (S.19)

[Population and population projections](#). A detailed description is available in the publication "The movement of the population" (Vital Statistics).

3 Statistical processing (S.18)

The source of the statistics is Statistic Denmark's population register, which daily receives a outdraw which include information about the events such as removals, emi-/immigrations, births and deaths from CPR (Central Person Register)

At the end of the quarter Statistics Denmark extract the population at the municipality level which is published by age and sex and citizenship in Statbank Denmark in the matrice [FOLK1](#).

Input data is not check for errors. Corrections from the source CPR (Central Person Register) will be updated in the database when they arrive.

3.1 Source data (S.18.1)

The source of the statistics is Statistic Denmark's population register, which daily receives a outdraw which include information about the events such as removals, emi-/immigrations, births and deaths from CPR (Central Person Register).

3.2 Frequency of data collection (S.18.2)

Daily receives a outdraw which include information about the events such as removals, emi-/immigrations, births and deaths from CPR (Central Person Register).

3.3 Data collection (S.18.3)

Register.

3.4 Data validation (S.18.4)

Input data is not check for errors. Corrections from the source CPR (Central Person Register) will be updated in the database when they arrive.

3.5 Data compilation (S.18.5)

Data from the source (CPR) is not checked for errors. It is an ongoing process by the correction and annulment which is received from CPR.

3.6 Adjustment (S.18.6)

Not relevant for these statistics.

4 Relevance (S.12)

Municipalities, countries, government department and other national organizations which want to take advantage of the statistical field of persons in order to improve the planning.

4.1 User Needs (S.12.1)

Municipalities, countries, government department and other national organizations which want to take advantage of the statistical field of persons in order to improve the planning.

4.2 User Satisfaction (S.12.2)

The users is asked to give their rating by a scheme after the deliverance of data/statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate (S.12.3)

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability (S.13)

The statistics is based on the population registered in CPR (Central Person Register). It is in general taken at being very good.

5.1 Overall accuracy (S.13.1)

These statistic are based on the Central Person Register. According to that the CPR is an administrative register and therefore the municipalities themselves have an interest in keeping the quality of the register on a high level. Analysis has shown that the quality of the CPR content is rather good.

5.2 Sampling error (S.13.2)

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error (S.13.3)

The latest examination shows the population is a little overestimated. See the document [Undervurdering af udvandringer](#) (only in Danish).

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 (S.11.2)

The statistics is based on the population registered in CPR (Central Person Register). It is in general taken at being very good.

A recent analysis has shown that the population is overestimated with 7.000 or 0,14 pct. because of the delay of the emigrants registration of the emigration.

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 (S.17.2)

Not relevant for these statistics.

6 Timeliness and punctuality (S.14)

The size of the population is published each quarter about 45 days after the end of the quarter.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results (S.14.1)

From the time when Statistics Denmark has received all the necessary information from CPR, it takes 1-2 weeks to produce and send out. In total Statistics Denmark uses about 7 weeks following the end of the quarter to production.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistic are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date. The articles, which are published each quarter, are normally ready for delivery around 6 weeks after the end of the quarter and year.

7 Comparability (S.15)

In compiling the statistics, the circumstance that the occurrence of the events is reported to the central Population register with some delay, is taken into account. As the local register rationalize in the procedure for reporting the event will be reported earlier than before. I the 4. quarter of 1992 shorten the period which Statistics Denmark wait for the delayed reports from 40 to 30 days. In other countries which base the population on register can this period of delay vary.

The municipality reform in Denmark i 2007, reduced the number of municipalities from 271 to 98. For around of these new large municipalities is it not possible to compare before and after 2007 as some of the old municipalities is split up and each part is united with each 2 of the new municipalities. The municipality is after the reform in 2007 is classified as LAU1.

7.1 Comparability - geographical (S.15.1)

In compiling the statistic, the circumstance that the occurrence of the events is reported to the central Population register with some delay, is taken into account.

The basis of compiling the total population as of 1. January is the persons, who on 1. January are recorded on the central Population Register (CPR). This population is adjusted for births, deaths, relocations, marriages and divorces, which took place before 1 January, but which were reported to the CPR not later than 30 days after the occurrence of the events.

7.2 Comparability over time (S.15.2)

Since the CPR and the local register has rationalized and improved the procedure of reporting, since the beginning at 1971 the events has been reported faster to the CPR. With a view to publishing faster, the period of waiting for the late reporting from CPR, was shortened in the 4th quarter of 1992 from 40 days to 30 days.

The 1. of July 2007 a reorganization of the IT database was made. This made it possible to take into consideration the correction and annulment which the local register report to CPR. In general the quality of the population register has been improved by this reorganization.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain (S.15.3)

Not relevant for these statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal (S.15.4)

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity (S.10)

- [Statbank Denmark](#).
- Articles: News release from Statistics Denmark.
- Publications: Statistical yearbook, the Change of the population and Statistical ten year review.

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. Theme publications etc. may be published at other times of the day. The National Statistician can decide that such publications may be released before their official publication time, e.g. to the media and other stakeholders.

8.4 News release (S.10.1)

[Population and population projections](#)

8.5 Publications (S.10.2)

[Population and population projections](#).

These statistics are published each quarter in an Information release and each year in Statistical Yearbook. The publications can both be downloaded from [Publications](#).

8.6 On-line database (S.10.3)

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Population in Denmark](#) in the following tables:

- [GALDER](#): Average age by municipality, sex and time
- [BEV107](#): Summary vital statistics by region, type of movement, sex and time
- [BEF5](#): Population 1. January by sex, age, country of birth and time
- [FOLK3](#): Population 1. January by day of birth, birth month, year of birth and time
- [BEF5G](#): People born in Greenland and living in Denmark 1. January by sex, age, parents place of birth and time
- [BEF5F](#): People born in Faroe Islands and living in Denmark 1. January by sex, age, parents place of birth and time
- [HISB3](#): Summary vital statistics by type of movement and time
- [FT](#): Population figures from the censuses by national part and time
- [BEF4](#): Population 1. January by islands and time
- [FOLK1D](#): Population at the first day of the quarter by region, sex, age, citizenship and time
- [FOLK1E](#): Population at the first day of the quarter by region, sex, age, ancestry and time
- [FOLK1A](#): Population at the first day of the quarter by region, sex, age, marital status and time
- [FOLK1B](#): Population at the first day of the quarter by region, sex, age, citizenship and time
- [FOLK1C](#): Population at the first day of the quarter by region, sex, age, ancestry, country of origin and time
- [BEV22](#): Summary vital statistics by region, type of movement, sex and time

8.7 Micro-data access (S.10.4)

In the populations register you find the following information for each person who lived in Denmark at the beginning of the year.

- Address
- Marital status
- PNR for father
- PNR for mother
- Citizen code
- Christian and Surname
- Municipal code
- Indication of National Church
- Age
- Place of birth
- Sex

8.8 Other (S.10.5)

The division for customers use population data as they are paid for as well as the division for research-service help researchers to get access to non-identified micro-data.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy (S.7.1)

[Data Confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark.](#)

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment (S.7.2)

No information at the individual level is given. Names, identity number or other information which make it possible to identify person is anonymized.

Furthermore, the [Data Confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark](#) is followed.

8.11 Documentation on methodology (S.10.6)

See the publication: [Movement of the population](#) (vital statistics) (only in Danish).

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 statistic are in the division of Population and Education. The person responsible is Henning Christiansen, tel. +45 39 17 33 05, mail: hch@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

Population and Education, Social statistics

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