

**Documentation of statistics for
The Population 2020**

1 Introduction

These statistics show the size, composition and development of the population in Denmark. 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 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

The population statistics is normally a quarterly inventory of the resident population in Denmark, but in connection with the Corona crisis, the number of deaths is disseminated on a weekly basis by date of death, age group and region. The statistics usually shows the population at the time of reference and the movements of the population, such as births, deaths and relocations, etc. in the period. The statistics are divided into gender, age, marital status and municipality of residence. The statistics are based on the CPR register from which Statistics Denmark receives daily data. The statistics are disseminated in Statistics Denmark's Statbank and in News from Statistics Denmark (in Danish only).

2.1 Data description

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).

In 2019, the register Life lines was established; Lifelines is a longitudinal register that allow you to follow the life course of the Danish population. The register covers all individuals who at some point have had residence in Denmark in the years 1986 and onwards

The longitudinal Register (Life lines) is updated annually and shows the individuals through their life courses. The purpose of the dataset is to facilitate easy sampling of individuals based on their life lines, i.e. by cohort, period, age, length of observations etc. The register covers the period 1986 to 2019 and is an annual survey of the population residing in Denmark. For the individual persons, the events born, immigrated, found, emigrated, disappeared, died and still in the population are stated.

2.2 Classification system

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

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

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

Persons, families, households.

2.6 Statistical population

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

2.7 Reference area

Denmark excl. Greenland and Faroe Islands.

2.8 Time coverage

The population statistics cover the period from 2007 and onwards.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Number of persons.

2.11 Reference period

1. January, 1. April, 1. July and 1. October.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The population statistics is published each quarter and deaths are published weekly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

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

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

2.15 Comment

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

3 Statistical processing

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

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

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

Register.

3.4 Data validation

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

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

4 Relevance

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

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

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

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

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

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

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

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

The figures for deaths published weekly may be revised. The annual statistics are not revised, but the annual statistics are calculated at a later date in relation to the reference date than the first, second and third quarters, so that late entries can be included.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are normally published each quarter about 45 days after the end of the quarter. Information about children's weight, length and multiple and number of stillbirths is information that comes from The Danish Health Data Authority, which is very irregularly released.

The weekly publication of deaths comes five days after the reference week.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

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.

The weekly publication of deaths comes five days after the reference week.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

7 Comparability

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. In 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 in 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.

The population calculated by the longitudinal register (Lifelines) includes slightly fewer people than Statistics Denmark's population register. This is because the register is based solely on the time of the incident without taking into account the time of updating in CPR, which Statistics Denmark's population register takes into account, and which means that the population is slightly underestimated as not all registered emigrations are corrected here.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

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

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in the Statbank under [Population in Denmark](#) and in a Danish press release.

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

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8.5 Publications

[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

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Population and Election](#) in the following subjects:

- [Population in Denmark](#)
- [Immigrants and their descendants](#)
- [Change to Danish citizenship](#)
- [Births](#)
- [Fertility](#)
- [Deaths](#)
- [Life expectancy](#)
- [Households](#)
- [Families](#)
- [Children](#)
- [Marriages](#)
- [Divorces](#)
- [Internal migrations in Denmark](#)
- [Migrations to and from Denmark](#)

8.7 Micro-data access

Researchers and other analysts from authorized research institutions, can be granted access to the underlying micro-data by contacting [Research Services](#).

8.8 Other

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

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

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

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

There are no separate documentation on methodology for these statistics.

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 are in the division of Population and Education. The person responsible is Henning Christiansen, tel. +45 3917 3305, mail: hch@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

Population and Education, Social statistics

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