

**Documentation of statistics for  
Child Subsidy and Family Allowance 2018 Quarter 4**

## 1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics about child benefit and family allowance is to illustrate the number of recipients of child benefit and family allowance plus the payments. The statistics of child benefit was due from the tax year 1957/58 but is worked out in its present form since 2017.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The statistics are about all children, families with children that get a child benefit, young people benefit and family allowance divided into municipality, region and total Denmark plus type of benefit. The family allowance is given to all families with children less than 15 years independent of income. The young people benefit is given to families with children between 15 and 17. Supplements related to children is given to single parents, orphans, children of retired persons, children born outside marriage without benefit commitment, children of widows/widowers and families with many children and parents under education.

### 2.1 Data description

The statistics describes the development in the payment of child benefit and family allowance.

Child allowances and most supplements are paid out on a quarterly basis. Youth allowances are paid out monthly, but is for statistics added up to a quarterly amount.

### 2.2 Classification system

Data is published on municipalities, gender of the recipient and the number of children that the recipient are getting allowances or supplements for.

Anonymous micro data is available for researchers and for customized tables allowing for other kinds of subdivisions of the statistics.

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

### 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Ekstra børnetilskud: Et børnetilskud til enlige forsøgere. Beløbet er uafhængigt af antallet af børn.

Børneydelse: En ydelse der udbetales til familier med børn under 15 år.

Ordinært børnetilskud: Et tilskud til enlige forsøgere, der udbetales per barn.

Særligt børnetilskud: Et tilskud som udbetales, hvis faderskabet ikke er fastslået, eller hvis mindst den ene forældre er pensionist eller hvis barnet har mistet den ene forælder.

Ungeydelse: En ydelse der udbetales til familier med børn i alderen 15 - 17 år.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

Area, kind of benefit/allowance.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

All children or families that receive some kind of child benefit or family allowance.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

In its current version the statistics covers 2017Q1 to 2018Q4. The statbank contains timeseries going back to 1982.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

The Number of recipients and average payouts in DKK.

## **2.11 Reference period**

01-10-2016 - 31-12-2016

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

The frequency is yearly (The 4 quarters of the previous year are published jointly on the same day).

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

The Law of Statistics Denmark §6, jf. Consolidated Act nr. 599 of 22nd June 2000. The Statistics are used as part of EU-SILC (Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003).

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

The statistics is register based. The data is from "ATP /udbetaling Danmark". The IT-provider is NetCompany.

## **2.15 Comment**

Find more information in Danish on [Borger.dk](http://borger.dk).

For additional information contact Statistics Denmark.

## **3 Statistical processing**

The statistics is collected directly from the IT systems paying out the family allowances at ATP via NetCompany. Data is validated. Duplicate records and similar types of errors are corrected. Data are aggregated and packed for researchers. further aggregations are made prior to publication

### **3.1 Source data**

KMD system (register of child benefit and family allowance) for payment.

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

Statistics Denmark receives data quarterly and publish annually.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Data is transferred to statistics Denmark from ATP via Netcompany.

### **3.4 Data validation**

Data checking procedures ensures that paid out amounts and recipients are consistent with the legislation or a result of corrections due to mistakes in previous pay-puts. Duplicate records are checked and treated manually.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

Data checking procedures ensures that paid out amounts and recipients are consistent with the legislation or a result of corrections due to mistakes in previous pay-puts. Duplicate records are checked and treated manually.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

There are not made any corrections, except what is already described under data validation and data processing.

## **4 Relevance**

Users: Ministries, agencies, the Law Model, Local Government Denmark, municipalities and researchers. The statistics is used internally in Statistics Denmark. The statistics is not presented at any committees for users.

#### **4.1 User Needs**

*Users:*

- The Ministry of Social Affairs
- The Agency of Pension
- The Ministry of Tax
- The Local Government Denmark
- Municipalities
- Researchers

*Scopes of application:*

- Income statistics at Statistics Denmark
- Evaluation of the Law about family allowances and the Law of benefit to family allowance.
- EU-SILC

#### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

The statistics is not presented at committees for user etc.

#### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Data quality adheres to legal requirements.

### **5 Accuracy and reliability**

Full population coverage. From 2017Q1 data includes adjustments made due to erroneous payouts in the preceding quarters. Prior to 2017 this was not included.

#### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

The overall reliability is very good, as the source is a register with full coverage. From 2017Q1 data includes adjustments made due to erroneous payouts in the preceding quarters. Prior to 2017 these adjustments was not included in the data.

#### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

The overall reliability is very good, as the source is a register with full coverage. From 2017Q1 data includes adjustments made due to erroneous payouts in the preceding quarters. Prior to 2017 these adjustments was not included in the data.

#### **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**

Full population coverage. From 2017Q1 data includes adjustments made due to erroneous payouts in the preceding quarters. Prior to 2017 this was not included.

#### **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**

Only final figures are published.

### **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

Normally the statistics is published 3 months after the end of the 4th quarter.

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

Normally the statistics is published 3 months after the end of the 4th quarter.

#### **6.2 Punctuality**

Normally the statistics is published without delay according to the advertised date.

### **7 Comparability**

In it's current form data is fully comparable from 2017 Q1. Prior to 2017 adjustments made to payouts due to errors in preceding quarters was not included in the data.

## 7.1 Comparability - geographical

There are no international standards or statistics published of international organizations, which at first can be compared with this statistics.

## 7.2 Comparability over time

Before 1987: The comparability is good on totals for child benefit and benefit for young people before 1987 compared with child benefit and family allowance after 1987. The figures can be compared back to the 1970'es.

After 1987: The comparability is very good back to 1987, where the law was changes. It is possible to follow every kind of service back to 1987. The family allowance started in 1987 with a single rate for all children 0-18 years. The rate was in 1990 divided into a rate for 0-3 years and a rate for 4-17 years. In 1991 the rate was divided into three rates 0-3 years, 4-6 years and 7-17 years. In 1992-1994 there were two rates for 0-6 years and 7-17 years.

Since 1995 there were three rates for 0-2 years, 3-6 years and 7-18 years. This information can be seen schematic at the Ministry of Tax webpage <http://www.skat.dk>. Choose figures-statistics. Choose time series. Choose family allowance. The rules for family allowance are only change for special child benefit. The special child benefit is since 1st January 2000 divided into a basic amount and a supplement. All figures for special child benefit includes both a basic amount and a supplement. Since 1st April 2000 a special child benefit for retired people is regulated after income.

From 1st January 2001 a special child benefit is given to families, where at least one parent study at a SU-legitimated education. The special child benefit depends on an application and is income regulated. Other child benefit and family allowances are not income regulated. From 4th quarter 1999 a special calculation for historical adjustments of child benefit and/or family allowance was made concerning earlier quarters then the one in question, med paid in the same actual quarter. E.g. historical adjustments concerning earlier quarters than 4th quarter 1999, but paid in 4th quarter 1999. From 2004 these adjustments are not part of the statistics. Potential recalculations (not to confuse with the above-mentioned historical adjustments) in the paid figures concerning the actual quarter are included in the figures for the single child benefit in the same quarter. E.g. recalculations concerning 4th quarter 2004 are included in the figures for the individual child benefit in 4th quarter 2004.

From 1st January 2003 a new law about early retirement benefit was due. Retired people that are awarded retirement benefit after this date are not entitled to ordinary benefit, as the new retirement benefit is higher than the old one. Retired people that before this date was entitled to retirement benefit continue to receive ordinary child benefit. Special benefits for parents following a course of further education are given from 1st January 2005 only for parents following a course of further education that are not entitled for state education grants. The state education grants entitled parents following a course of further education can instead apply for a special adjustment grant for providers at the State Education Grants and Loan Scheme Authority.

From 2007 payment of several children benefit is changed so the benefit is only given to the 2nd child and at triplets only to the 2nd and 3rd child.

From July 2011 a benefit for young people was introduced for the 15-17 years. Thus the age group for the 7-18 years is changed to 7-14 years.

From 2014 children and youth allowance made to earnings. The services tapered off by 2 per cent . the portion of income exceeding 712,600 kr . ( top tax ).

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

The child benefit/family allowance is given to children and an extra family allowance is given to families. Therefore the statistics can be difficult to compare to other statistics, which can give another way of calculation (e.g. people in the household, household, house etc.). The register of child benefit and family allowance has since 1982 contained person number (person number on the recipient of the benefit, mostly the mother), which makes it possible to make calculations and compare to other statistics. There are no comparable statistics for child benefit and family allowance in Denmark, but in the register of population there are figures for children at the age 0 to 17 years. Furthermore the statistics about households and families you can find figures for number of families in Denmark.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Data is consistent internally

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

The statistics about child benefit is published in:

- NYT from Statistics Denmark
- Social conditions, health and law
- StatBank
- Publication of the year: Statistical yearbook and statistical 10 years summary and Social Security in the Nordic Countries published by NOSOSKO
- Copenhagen Statistical Yearbook
- Aarhus municipality Statistical Yearbook
- Aalborg municipality Statistical Yearbook
- Odense municipality Statistical Yearbook

### **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**

A [Newsletter](#) is published annually.



## 8.5 Publications

These statistics feature in the [Statistical Yearbook](#).

## 8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject in the following tables:

- [BTS101](#): Children with child subsidy and family allowance in the 4th quarter of the year by region, type of grants and time

## 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

DST Consulting [Customized solutions](#)

## 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

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

## 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

No measures are supplied for treating the data with regard to statistical confidentiality. No payouts are disseminated for groups consisting of 3 persons or less.

## 8.11 Documentation on methodology

Not relevant 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 Personal Finances and Welfare. The person responsible is Jarl Quitzau, tel. +45 3917 35 94, e-mail: [JAQ@dst.dk](mailto:JAQ@dst.dk)

### 9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

## **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Personal Finances and Welfare, Social Statistics

## **9.3 Contact name**

Jarl Quitzau

## **9.4 Contact person function**

Responsible for the statistics

## **9.5 Contact mail address**

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

## **9.6 Contact email address**

JAQ@dst.dk

## **9.7 Contact phone number**

+45 3917 35 94

## **9.8 Contact fax number**

+45 39 17 39 99