

**Documentation of statistics for
Child Subsidy and Family Allowance 2013 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 recipients and the payments are divided into different groups (after the kind of benefit, single/cohabitants, number of children, counties and municipalities (until 2006) – from 2007 regions and municipalities). The statistics of child benefit was due from the tax year 1957/58 but is worked out in its present form since 1987. The statistics is due to the present law at any time.

EF-regulation 1408 instruction about the EF-regulation about family allowance (the Social Security Agency 1997/2002).

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. The child benefit 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.

2.2 Classification system

Municipalities, Regions and Land Total.

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Children: Children: all children that are entitled to a benefit

Families: Families: all families that are entitled to allowance

Payment: Payment: the size of the payment.

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

Quarter 4 of the year.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Number of recipients.

2.11 Reference period

01-10-2013 - 31-12-2013

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The frequency is yearly but only for 4th quarter. An approximated year statistics – without dividing on variables – is made, but it is estimated for number of recipients of child benefit and family allowance total and the payment total. This statistics is only used internally in Statistics Denmark.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Law of Statistics Denmark §6, jf. Consolidated Act nr. 599 of 22nd June 2000. There are no EU regulation for this statistics.

2.14 Cost and burden

The cost and burden are zero, as all information is collected via KMD register of child benefit and family allowance.

2.15 Comment

For every year article to Statistical items of information in the series Social conditions, health and law there were comprehensive reports of the law among these potential changes to the law since the year before. From the statistics for 4th quarter 2006 this article is no longer published. Main figures will instead be available in the StatBank: www.statistikbanken.dk. At the webpage for the Agency of Pension (from 2010) there are figures and rates, long time series plus the law about child benefit, www.skm.dk

3 Statistical processing

The statistics is collected directly from KMD system (register of child benefit and family allowance) for payments the 4th quarter. The total quality is good, as all information comes from the register of payment, where there are full coverage. Data comes in directly via CEMOS. The data is error detected by machinery, where few duplicates are removed.

3.1 Source data

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

3.2 Frequency of data collection

The frequency is yearly but only for 4th quarter.

3.3 Data collection

Register information directly from KMD.

3.4 Data validation

The total quality is good, as all information is from a register of payment with full coverage. The material is error detected by machinery.

3.5 Data compilation

Data comes directly from the KMD-system (register of child benefit) to payment and into CEMOS. A machinery error detection is made, where few duplicates is removed. Data is put into the StatBank and a NYT article is made.

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:

- Internally usage in Statistics Denmark
- StatBank
- Budgeting in the municipalities, Local Government Denmark
- Evaluation of the Law about child benefit (the Agency of Pension) and the Law of benefit to family allowance (the Ministry of Tax).

4.2 User Satisfaction

The statistics is not presented at committees for user etc.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

Coverage: all municipalities are included.

Quality of variable:

- The variable that matters for the payment of child benefit and/or family allowance are of very good quality. It is these variables that is part of the statistics.
- The variables are not used for calculation of child benefit/family allowance have a poor quality.

There are no sample insecurity, as it is a total sample.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The total reliability is very good, as all information is from a register of payments with full coverage. Firstly the material will be detected for errors by machine and secondly by hand. The municipalities do have possibility to return, if the figures is not comparable with the municipality, this will almost never happen.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

This is considered very limited, as it is a total extract from the municipalities payment system.

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

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP), Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) and ESS guidelines on audit policy for PEEIs 's. This implies that the audits follow agreed procedures and principles and that review policies for the individual statistics are written and documented.
<https://www.dst.dk/en/OmDS/strategi-og-kvalitet/revisionspolitik.aspx>.

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 a half year after the day of counting.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Only finale figures are published. The statistics is published yearly but only with figures for 4th quarter.

6.2 Punctuality

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

7 Comparability

Before 1987: The comparability is good for the totals of child benefit and young people before 1987 compared the child benefit plus 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 there was a change in the law. It is possible to see every type of benefit back to 1987.

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 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 ordinarily 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.

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

There are published a NYT articles with final figures for 4th quarter.

[NYT](#)

8.5 Publications

- Statistical yearbook: [Statistisk Årbog](#)
- Statistical 10-years summary: [Statistisk Tiårsoversigt](#)

8.6 On-line database

- [BTS44](#)
- [BTS55](#)
- [BTS66](#)

8.7 Micro-data access

The basis materiel is a dataset for 4th quarter every year with basis information, which is stored for 20 years in Statistics Denmark, but until a few years ago the materiel were only stored for five years in Statistics Denmark. Afterward the files are delivered to archives of the State (the Danish National Archives). This procedure has been followed since the register of child benefit and family allowance were made in 1982.

8.8 Other

It is possible to have special analysis done against payment. It can be done through the special division, Division of Research Services or Customer Centre. There are no data sent to Eurostat or other institution.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

There is not made any legislative measures or other formal procedures.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

No measures are supplied for treating the data with regard to statistical confidentiality.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

The statistics about child benefit and family allowance is documented in Statistics Denmarks newest edb-tools. For every article of the year for Statistical reports in the series Social condition, Health and Law there are more comprehensive reports of the law among these any changes in the law since last year. The latest number is in the series Social condition, health and law, 2006:5, 27th March 2006 (Statistical reports), family allowance and child benefit 4th quarter 2005. From and after the statistics for 4th quarter 2006 this article is no longer published. The main figures will instead be available in the Statbank. Please find a list with variables and definitions at Documentation, choose Times, choose the group Social Conditions, health and law, choose child benefit and family allowance.

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

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