

Population in the Öresund Region

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1. Contents of the time series – or domain of the statistics

Name of the time series or domain of the statistics The population in the Öresund Region.

Contents of the time series The time series contains comparable statistics on the population in the Öresund Region on 31 December 1997 onwards. The Öresund Region comprises the 33 municipalities of Skåne and the 46 municipalities of Sjælland (including Bornholm). Statistics are also presented, showing the number of live births and deaths during the course of the year as well as a forecast of population trends ten years ahead.

2. Primary data/sources

Danish sources Statistics Denmark's population statistics register, which daily receives information on births, deaths, removals, emigrations and immigrations, marriages, divorces, naturalizations and adoptions, etc. from the Central Population Register (CPR). The CPR is updated daily.

Swedish sources Statistics Sweden's population register (RTB) is updated five times per week with information on births, deaths, migrations, marital status and citizenship. The source is the population register maintained by the Skatteverket (Swedish tax authorities).

Comparability The primary data of the population statistics in the Oresund database are made up by the Danish, respectively, Swedish population statistics registers, which receive information from the Danish Central Population Registers, respectively, the Swedish Folkbokföringen.

3. Population (statistical concepts)

Population in general – detailed explanation of contents The population on 31 December is based on persons resident in Denmark or Sweden.

Danish population The concept of place of residence used in the Danish population statistics is similar to that used by the population registers. The place of residence is defined as the place where a person regularly sleeps, except when the person is temporarily absent due to vacation, business trips, sickness, etc. as well as the place where a person has his/her possession.

Swedish population The concepts and definitions used in the population register also apply to the RTB. The general rule with regard to the population register (folkbokföringsförordningen) is that a person is considered to be resident in the place where the person regularly sleeps. In cases of doubt, the place of residence is assessed on the basis of information as to where the person works and where the family is resident.

Comparability Comparability is high.

4. Variables and construction

Common list of variables **Sex, age.** Both with regard to Statistics Sweden and Statistics Denmark, information on sex and age is derived from the birth number of a person's civic registration number. The information on sex is considered to be of a high quality. The use of this information is so comprehensive that any errors are usually detected very quickly.

Marital status indicates whether a person is married or unmarried in a legal respect. In Denmark as well as in Sweden, it is possible to be registered with the following marital statuses: unmarried, widow/widower, divorced, married (+separated)

Citizenship. Information on citizenship is registered by the Folkbokföringen in Sweden and the National Population Register in Denmark. Subsequently, information is reported continuously from these registers to the population statistics registers of Sweden Statistics and Statistics Denmark.

It is possible in Sweden to maintain a dual citizenship. In cases, where a person in addition to a Swedish citizenship has one or several citizenships, only the Swedish citizenship is registered by the Folkbokföringen. For the same reason, a Swedish citizen on the population register will only be recorded with his/her Swedish citizenship.

A person in Sweden who does not have a Swedish citizenship, but several foreign citizenships, will be registered with all his/her citizenships by the Folkbokföringen. In these cases, Statistics Sweden effects a prioritization of the citizenships, and the prioritized citizenship is exclusively entered on the population register and is also included in the population statistics. The prioritization is as follows:

1. Swedish citizenship
2. Citizen in an EEA country

3. Citizenship in a country outside the EEA with which Sweden has entered into a convention on social security
4. Other citizenships

In connection with this prioritization, the citizenship first acquired by the person is applied.

The quality of the information on citizenship is considered to be high. However, in Denmark as well as in Sweden there are persons with a citizenship in countries that no longer exist as a nation (e.g. Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union).

Construction of variables

Information on citizenship is reported in Denmark from the CPR (classification of the Central Population Register) to the population statistics register.

Compilation of statistics

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Comparability is high.

Comparability

5. Break in the series

Break in the series in general

The local government reform in Denmark came into force on 1 January 2007 and implied that the number of municipalities was reduced from 271 to 98. The population in the municipalities has been updated back to 1997 for these 98 municipalities, with the aim of creating comparability at the level of municipalities before and after 2007.

Break in the Danish data

In the Danish part of the Öresund Region the newly established municipalities in 2007 were created by merging the old municipalities. An exemption from this was the old municipality of Slangerup, which was divided between the new municipality of Frederikssund (municipal code 250) and the new municipality of Hillerød (municipal code 219). In this connection, the entire population for the years 1997-2004 in the old municipality of Slangerup was transferred to the new municipality of Frederikssund. This implies that the population number for Frederikssund is roughly estimated 1 to 2 pct. above the real number during this period. Similarly, the population number for the municipality of Hillerød Kommune is slightly lower than the real number during the same period.

Break in the Swedish data

Changes in the geographic classification (county, municipality and parish) result in a weakening of the statistical comparability over time. However, this type of changes takes more frequently place at the level of parishes than the level of municipalities and counties. There are no changes with regard to the municipal structure for the Swedish part of

the Öresund Region in the current data series of Orestat. See Statistics Sweden's website for information on whether any changes have taken place and, if this is the case, when the changes came into force (www.scb.se/regionalt).

6. Non-disclosure practice

Non-disclosure practice Due to non-disclosure practice (data confidentiality), observations with under 5 persons have been blurred in table Bef3. However, in connection with aggregating municipalities to provinces/regions, it is the real values that appear in the observations.

7. Differences with regard to other published statistics and quality assurance

Differences from other published statistics The information corresponds with the published statistics in StatBank Denmark, www.statistikbanken.dk (matrix BEV107) and it also corresponds with the published information in Sweden.

Quality assurance Before the statistics are published, test reports of the primary data are prepared for the Danish data. These reports can be obtained by enquiry to the Danish contact person

8. Reference time

Reference time in general ..

Reference time for Danish variables The basis of compiling the total population on 1 January is the persons who on that date were recorded in the Central Population Register (CPR) on 31 December of the previous year. Subsequent adjustments are made for this population with regard to births, deaths, removals, marriages and divorces that took place before 1 January, but were not reported to the CRP up to 30 days after the time of publication.

Reference time for Swedish variables 31 December is the reference time for the Swedish population statistics. For the purpose of improving the quality, the statistics are updated one month after the reference time in order to include data reports that are subject to delays.

Comparability is high.

Comparability

9. Intervals of updating

<i>Interval of updating</i>	<i>The time series is updated annually</i>
<i>Publication time</i>	Data in the Oresund Database are updated in March/April.
<i>Further information</i>	The calendar showing the scheduled publication of statistics is available from http://www.orestat.se/offentliggorelseskalender-0

10. Contact information

<i>Inquiries</i>	A contact person from, respectively, Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden is attached to all time series in the Oresund Database.
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