

**Documentation of statistics for  
Deaths and life expectancy 2016**

## **1 Introduction**

These statistics cover all deaths among people with usual residence in Denmark regardless of whether the death occurs in Denmark or abroad.

Information about cause of death is not available for those people, who have died abroad.

The statistics of the dead include in the annual calculation of average life expectancy, compiled by Statistics Denmark. The average life expectancy indicates the expected average life expectancy of a newborn, based on mortality for the last two or five years period, e.g. 2016-2017.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

These statistics contains information on number of deaths by sex, age and municipality of residence.

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### **2.1 Data description**

These statistics contains information on number of deaths by sex, age and municipality of residence.

These statistics cover all deaths among people with usual residence in Denmark regardless of whether the death occurs in Denmark or abroad.

Information about cause of death is not available for those people who have died abroad.

The basis for the statistics is data from the Central Population Register (CPR) and data from Statens Serum Institut (SSI).

### **2.2 Classification system**

Causes of deaths are grouped according to the international classification ICD10.

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

**Mortality frequency:** The mortality frequency indicates (in 100,000s) the frequency of mortality over a year, from one birthday to the next.

**Life expectancy:** Life expectancy indicates the average number of years that a person of a specified age can expect to live, assuming that the age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review).

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

People.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

The number of people living Denmark, who died during the year

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

1986-

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

People.

## **2.11 Reference period**

01-01-2016 - 31-12-2016

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Yearly.

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

Act on Statistics Denmark (Lov om Danmarks Statistik), section 6.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.15 Comment**

[Deaths and life expectancy.](#)

### **3 Statistical processing**

Daily deliveries from the Central Population Register (CPR) and yearly delivery from Statens Serum Institut (SSI) are basis for the statistics.

Data is not checked for errors.

#### **3.1 Source data**

The Central Population Register (CPR) and Statens Serum Institut (SSI).

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

Daily deliveries from the Central Population Register (CPR) and yearly delivery from Statens Serum Institut (SSI).

#### **3.3 Data collection**

Register.

#### **3.4 Data validation**

Data is not checked for errors.

Annulments/corrections from the Central Population Register (CPR) are updated in the database, when they are received. The published data therefore shows the most correct data as possible at the time of the dissemination.

#### **3.5 Data compilation**

Not relevant for these statistics.

#### **3.6 Adjustment**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **4 Relevance**

Municipalities, regions, ministries, the media and private individuals are using the statistics for public and private purposes and as input to the public debate.

#### **4.1 User Needs**

Users: Municipalities, regions, ministries, the media and private individuals.

Application: Public and private planning and public debate.

## **4.2 User Satisfaction**

User satisfaction is measured in relation to tailor-made solutions.

## **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

The statistics are based on the Central Population Register (CPR). The quality of the data is very high.

For approximately 5 per cent of the deaths the cause of death is missing. These people have often died abroad.

The statistics of death include the annual calculation of average life expectancy, compiled by Statistics Denmark. The average life expectancy indicates the average number of years a newborn is expected to live on the condition that current age-related death rates remain constant in the future. Life expectancy should therefore only be seen as an indicator of the current mortality of the population - not a prediction of how long newborns will live in practice because age-specific mortality generally decreases over time. The average life expectancy by municipality may however be subject to uncertainty - especially for the small municipalities.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

The statistics are based on the Central Population Register (CPR). The quality of the data is very high.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

Average life expectancy indicates the average number of years a newborn is expected to live on the condition that current age-related death rates remain constant in the future. Life expectancy should therefore only be seen as an indicator of the current mortality of the population - not a prediction of how long newborns will live in practice because age-specific mortality generally decreases over time.

The average life expectancy by municipalities is calculated for limited populations in the individual municipalities. The limited populations cause the mortality rates used to calculate life expectancy to become more sensitive to random fluctuations in mortality. Especially for municipalities where the limited population is small, it can cause fluctuations in average life expectancy, as the proportion of deaths in municipal populations may vary from year to year, due to random fluctuations in mortality. The average life expectancy at municipality level can therefore be subject to uncertainty - especially for the small municipalities.

#### **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 are based on the Central Population Register (CPR). The quality of the data is very high.

For approximately 5 per cent of the deaths the cause of death is missing.

#### **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**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The statistics concerning deaths is published app. 45 days after the end of the year.

Information concerning the causes of deaths however are quite delayed and are disseminated irregularly.

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

Only final figures are published.

#### **6.2 Punctuality**

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

## **7 Comparability**

The statistics is comparable over time.

The codes for causes of death have been altered. Until 1993 ICD8 (International Classification of Causes of Death 8th Rev) have been applied. This implies that causes of death before and after 1994 can't necessarily be compared. However, there have been produced comparable statistics at certain levels.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

The statistics concerning deaths and causes of deaths are internationally comparable.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

The statistics is comparable over time.

The codes for causes of death have been altered. Until 1993 ICD8 (International Classification of Causes of Death 8th Rev) have been applied. This implies that causes of death before and after 1994 can't necessarily be compared. However, there have been produced comparable statistics at certain levels.

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

Comparable statistics are not available.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

*News from Statistics Denmark* and the Statbank.

Yearly publications: *Vital statistics*, *Statistical Yearbook* 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.

#### **8.4 News release**

[Link to homepage on deaths.](#)

#### **8.5 Publications**

[Link to homepage on deaths.](#)

#### **8.6 On-line database**

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

- [FOD207](#): Deaths by region, age, sex and time
- [FOD507](#): Deaths by region, cause of death, age, sex and time
- [HISBK](#): Life expectancy for new born babies by region and time
- [HISBR](#): Life expectancy for new born babies by region, sex and time
- [HISB8](#): Life table (2 years tables) by age, sex, life table and time
- [HISB9](#): Life table (5 years tables) by age, sex, life table and time
- [DOD2](#): Deaths during first five years of life by sex, age and time
- [HISB77](#): Life expectancy for new born babies by region, sex and time
- [DOD](#): Deaths by age, sex and time
- [DOD1](#): Deaths by cause of death, age, sex and time
- [HISB7](#): Life expectancy for new born babies by sex and time
- [DODDAG](#): Deaths by day of death, month of death and time

#### **8.7 Micro-data access**

Data on individual level are accessible via the division Research and Methods in Statistics Denmark.

#### **8.8 Other**

It is possible to buy special statistics - also combined with other areas of the statistics.

#### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

[Data confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark](#)

#### **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

Not relevant for these statistics.

#### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

Documentation is accessible in TIMES.

## **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 Dorthe Larsen, tel. +45 39 17 33 07, mail: [dla@dst.dk](mailto:dla@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Population and Education, Social statistics.

### **9.3 Contact name**

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Responsible for the statistics

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