**STATISTICS
DENMARK**

# Documentation of statistics for
# Parental leave benefits 2020

# 1 Introduction

The statistics Benefits in connection with childbirth shed light on the use of the Maternity Act, including equality between mothers and fathers. The statistics have been compiled since 1995, but in 2017 changed data source. Since 2017, data from ATP / Udbetaling Danmark's IT system for the administration of payment of parental benefits in connection with birth, adoption, child illness etc.

# 2 Statistical presentation

The statistics annually calculate a parent's year's use of the rights the Maternity Act gives them, and the distribution of parental leave between the father and mother, as well as the number of persons, and amounts paid in connection with childbirth in the year in question.

## 2.1 Data description

The statistics include absence due maternity leave where there is a payment from the government. This means that persons who are not entitled to receive benefits are not included in the statistics.

In order to be able to provide an overview of the use of the maternity leave for an entire year (birth year parents), the statistics have been extended with an extract from the Statistics Denmark's population register consisting of, year by year, the parents who gave birth to the child in the specified year.

A parent volume for a given year consists of the parents who have a common child born in the year, and where the child is either born in Denmark or immigrated to Denmark within 14 weeks of birth. A parent couple can consist of a man and a woman, two women, two men or a single person, if the mother, for example, has had a child through an anonymous donor, or one of the parents has died.

**Parental leave benefit eligible under the law**

According to the law, an employee is entitled to parental leave benefits if he or she has been permanently linked to the labour market for the last 13 weeks before the beginning of the period of absence and has been employed for at least 120 hours during this period, or if he/she would be eligible to receive unemployment benefits.

**Parental leave benefit eligible in these statistics**

The statistics put a person to be eligible for maternity benefits if the person is either receiving benefits as a result of pregnancy or childbirth, or in the calendar year of the child's birth makes so much money that the amount would justify a daily allowance of at least 80 per cent. of the unemployment benefit maximum, or if other pre-birth conditions would justify receiving unemployment benefit at a similar level.

## 2.2 Classification system

The statistics use the following groupings:

- Role in relation to the child (father or mother)
- Entitled to parental benefits (yes or no)
- Cohabitant (yes or no)
- Parents highest completed education at the time of birth
- Province at the time of birth
- The father's industry at the time of birth
- The mother's industry at the time of birth
- Sector for parents' workplace at the time of birth (public or private)
- Socio Economic Classification

## 2.3 Sector coverage

Payment of allowances due to maternity has as condition that the person has association with the labor market. Which allowed except for the graduates and the unemployed, requires hiring as an employee or self-employment. The statistics can be calculated for all the sectors appearing in The Register-based Labour Market Statistics.

## 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Before pregnancy leave: Leave taken during pregnancy earlier than four weeks before the expected birth. Before regnancy leave is granted if the pregnancy has a morbid course or if the mother's work is of a nature that entails a risk of fetus or pregnancy and the employer cannot assign other suitable work.

Pregnancy leave: Leave for the last four weeks before the expected date of birth, or the date of the planned caesarean section. If the mother goes over term, the pregnancy leave is automatically extended. Conversely, pregnancy leave will be shorter if the birth occurs before the due date.

Compulsory maternaty leave: Compulsory leave for the mother, in the first two weeks immediately after giving birth.

Paternaty leave: The first leave you can take as a father or second mother. As a father or second mother, you are entitled to two weeks of father leave after the birth. The two weeks of father leave cannot be transferred to the mother.

Parental leave: Leave that can be taken by the mother from two weeks after to 14 weeks after the child is born. This maternity leave cannot be shared with the father or second mother, but if the mother is unable to take the leave due to ill health or death, the father or second mother can take maternity leave instead of the mother.

Common leave: 32 weeks leave that can be shared between mother and father. The father can already after two weeks of paternity leave start on his part of the parental leave. The mother can start on parental leave when the two weeks of compulsory leave and the 12 weeks of maternity leave have been taken. Parental leave is also called joint leave.

Cohabitating parents: A couple who has a common child and lives at the same address

### 2.5 Statistical unit

The statistics are published on the units:

**Parents** A parent couple will often be the child's biological parents, but may also consist of persons of the same sex, and in cases where there is no registration of the father or of the mother, of a single person. A parent couple who have twins only counts once. A parent couple does not have to be cohabiting.

**Persons**
If the property that defines the count (eg industry) is person-related and not a property of the parents as a couple, father and mother are counted independently.

**Days**

### 2.6 Statistical population

For tables that are to illustrate the current costs of operating the Maternity Benefit Act , the population is the citizens who themselves or whose employer has received benefits under the Maternity Act.

For tables that are to illustrate the population's use of the rights granted to them by the Maternity Benefit Act the population is a parent year group, which for a given year consists of the parents who have a joint child born in the year, and where the child was either born in Denmark or immigrated to Denmark no later than 14 weeks after birth. A parent couple can consist of a man and a woman, two women, two men or a single person, if the mother, for example, has had a child through an anonymous donor, or one of the parents has died.

### 2.7 Reference area

Denmark Danish regions

### 2.8 Time coverage

The statistics cover the period from 2015 until the current year.

### 2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 2.10 Unit of measure

** Parent pairs ** are measured in number

** Persons ** are measured in number

** Days ** are measured in

*Leave days* Leave days are the days which in ordinary language are understood as maternity leave. A person who works 37 hours a week counts for 7 days if he or she takes 37 hours of leave. A person who works 25 hours a week counts for 7 days if that person holds 25 hours of leave. A person who normally works 37 hours a week, but is on part-time maternity leave with 18½ hours of work and 18½ hours of leave per week, counts 3½ days of leave per week.

or

*Full time days* Full-time days are leave days converted to man-days. A person who works 37 hours a week counts for 7 full-time days if he or she takes 37 hours of leave. A person who works 25 hours a week counts for 4.73 full-time day if that person holds 25 hours of leave. A person who normally works 37 hours a week, but is on part-time maternity leave with 18½ hours of work and 18½ hours of leave per week, counts 3½ full-time days per week.

## 2.11 Reference period
1. The calendar year in which the child is born.
2. The calendar year in which the right to the money is obtained.

## 2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

## 2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Act on Statistics Denmark §6 (Lov om Danmarks Statistik §6, LBK nr. 610 May the 30th 2018).

## 2.14 Cost and burden

Only the It-suppliers of the responsible authorities have a burden because the data is collected from administrative registers.

## 2.15 Comment

More information is available at the subject page for Maternity benefits.

## 3 Statistical processing

The statistics data base is based on an extract of current maternity cases in the period May 2014 to date from ATP / Udbetaling Danmarks's administrative IT system, UDDK-Barsel. The extract of maternity benefit information is linked to a extract of parents from the Population Register as well as extracts from a number of other Statistics Denmark registers, to shed light on a parenting year's use of the Maternity Act.

### 3.1 Source data

The statistics data base is based on an extract of current cases in the period May 2014 to date from ATP / Udbetaling Danmarks's administrative IT system, UDK-Barsel (Started in spring 2017).

The cases from the period May 2014 to May 2017 have been converted from an older administrative system.

In connection with the publication, maternity benefits data are correlated with background information from the following of Statistics Denmark's registers:

- Population register
- Highest completed education
- A-kasseregister (unemployment payout organizations)
- Register-based workforce statistics (RAS)
- Employment for Employees (BFL)
- Extract from the Income Register

### 3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected quarterly.

### 3.3 Data collection

Electronic transfer of administrative data.

### 3.4 Data validation

**Data inspection**

- Check that all fields have a value corresponding to the interface description (data provider's description of the data delivery).
- It is checked that the logical connection between different record types in the data delivery is complied with.
- It is checked that the number of full-time persons on maternity leave per quarter, especially the most recent quarter, is of an expected magnitude.

### 3.5 Data compilation

If the data delivery can be approved, data is loaded into

1. Recipient register which consists of 15 individual registries, which are interconnected in the form of associations (dependencies).

Based on the 15 tables from the Recipient Register the Parental allowance register are formed.

1. The Parental allowance register consist of records where each record represents a period indicating the number of hours of absence, the amount paid and the legal basis for the payment etc.

The Parental Benefit Register provides data for other statistics. During the formation of the Parental Benefit Register, a number of key variables for the statistics are calculated:

Period start date Period end date Number of days on leave (within the period) The degree of absence, which is calculated day by day as the number of hours for which unemployment benefits have been paid divided by 7.4, and then converted to a figure valid for the entire period The degree of leave, which is the degree of absence multiplied, so that part-time employees will count a full day for each day on maternity leave, even if they do not work 7.4 hours on that day. The employment rate, which is the number of hours worked on the day in question, divided by 7.4, and then converted to a number valid for the whole period.

These variables are used in the counting of days.

Counting leave days "Number of leave days within the period" times "The degree of leave for the period", summed over periods.

Counting of Full time days "Number of leave days within the period" times "Absence rate for the period", summed over periods.

The parental benefit register cannot be used for gender equality statistics because the register is a payment register that only contains those citizens who have actually taken maternity leave on benefits. In order to include those persons who for one reason or another have had a child without themselves or their employer receiving benefits,

1. The Parental Statistics Register, is formed

Parental Statistics Register consists of the parental benefit register combined with extracts from Population register Highest completed education Unemployment insurance register Register-based labor force statistics (RAS) Employment for Employees (BFL) The income register

Hereby the population a parent year group is formed. The key variable for the counts on the Parental Statistics Register is the variable

** unemployment benefit **, which is calculated as follows

The unemployment benefit entitlement is set to "yes" if one of the following criteria is met.

1. If the person in the year of the birth of the child or in the year after the birth of the child has actually been paid parental allowance.
2. The sum of hours within the last three months before the child's birth exceeds 120 hours, at the same time as the income after a possible labor market contributions entitle to unemployment benefits of at least 80 per cent. of unemployment benefit maximum.
3. The income in the year of birth after a possible labor market contributions entitle to unemployment benefits of at least 80 per cent. of unemployment benefit maximum
4. A vocational qualification has been completed no later than 365 days before the birth of the child and the person is a member of an unemployment insurance fund.
5. Unemployment benefits (unemployment, illness, maternity leave) have been paid during the year in which the child was born at a level corresponding to at least 80 per cent. of unemployment benefit maximum

otherwise the unemployment benefit is set to "no".

Those persons who, according to the algorithm for calculating the right to unemployment benefits, are put to a "yes" for the right to parental benefits, but who have not been on parental leave on benefits, even though they belong to the parental cohort, are included in the calculations related to gender equality with a zero for the number of days on parental leave.

Another key variable that is calculated is ** cohabitant **, which is set to "yes" if the two parents have the same address, and otherwise to "no". The idea is that it may not be so natural to take parental leave if you do not live with the child, or if, for example, the biological father is a sperm donor.

1. Maternity statistics register, which consists of Maternity allowance register linked to extract from Population register
   Highest completed education
   A-kasseregister (unemployment payout organizations)
   Register-based workforce statistics (RAS)
   Employment for Employees (BFL)
   Income Register

### 3.6 Adjustment

Amounts granted are considered to have such high credibility that the amount is used to correct the number of hours if the hourly statement does not match the amount. In addition, no correction is made.

## 4 Relevance

The maternity and paternity leave part of the statistic is used by ministries for reasons of gender equality policy and of the unions and the employers' organizations in connection with collective bargaining agreements. The statistics are included as an important data element concerning analyzes of the productivity of the Danish workforce (economic model calculations), the labor market accounts, the statistics statistics on Public dependents and the absence statistics

### 4.1 User Needs

The statistics are used for planning, research and political discussions for example the split of parental leave into the fathers leave and the mothers leave from an equality point of view. To meet user requests, it is calculated 1. Maternity leave per. parent couple per. children at regional level. 2. Maternity leave per. individual father or mother by industry.

### 4.2 User Satisfaction

Due to the change of data provider, the statistics have not been published since 2017, which has been regrettable to many users because the statistics are used in the political debate and in collective bargaining, as well as in the public debate. The statistics were published in a beta version in March 2020. In October 2020, the statistics were published again after a quality assurance in spring 2020, but still in a beta version. For the publication in April 2021, minor corrections have still been made, but everything in malt is the quality of being in place as well as two new and in-demand tables on maternity leave by industry.

### 4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistics summarize the reports of birth or adoption that have triggered the payment of due to maternity leave. The expectation is that all cases are reported. However, there are a number of cases that will only be reported long after the end of the year to which the case relates, why the last year is not fully updated. In order to get a picture of a parent's year's use of the maternity law, it has been necessary to link several registers and set up an algorithm for calculating the parents' entitlement. There is a risk of programming errors here, just as the algorithm rules are a choice.

### 5.1 Overall accuracy

The statistics are based on records of disbursements of money. Administrative data involving the disbursement of money will normally be reliable and those parts of the data base must therefore be considered to be extremely solid.

Regarding parental leave, one should be aware that many men do not hold parental leave even though they could. A zero-day parental leave does not trigger benefits and is not reported to the register, but from an equality point of view, such zero-parental leave should be included in the statements. For the tables that include zero-parental leave, it is an algorithm calculation based on other data sources. The algorithm's set of rules will affect the results. No calculations have been made of how much a change in the algorithm rules will affect, for example, the average number of days on maternity leave.

In addition, estimates of the number of full-time persons for the past year are, experience-wise, 1-2 per cent too low the first time the year is published, and correspondingly for the average length of leave.

### 5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 5.3 Non-sampling error

A statistic that has an administrative data source is dependent on

1. The practice that has arisen in connection with the building of the administrative organization
   and culture together with the attached IT system.

2. The programs and the business logic the data supplier provides.

Examples of uncertainties related to 1).
- Reports come in very late compared to the time period the reports cover.

Examples of uncertainties related to 2).
- One year to date data delivery can be wrong initiated, so it still is not all reports that are delivered to Statistics Denmark.

Such errors are counteracted by volume control over time.

## 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

As the Statistics can be compared with older statements from previous administrative systems, there is some control that the overall results look "correct". The quality of the statistics at the overall level must therefore be considered good

## 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

There are some delays in the reporting of absence because of birth. For this reason, published annual statistics early March so that Statistics Denmark can manage to get some of the backlog of reports covering a yearly mileage. The past year is recalculated half a year after the first publication and again one year after the first publication, after which the figures are considered final.

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are published annually in the month of March-April the year after the reference year. March-April is chosen as the compromise of current interest and waiting for the last reports of the year to appear. At publishing time the newest data will be less than three months old.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics is published annually in the month of March. March is chosen as the compromise of current interest and waiting for the last reports of the year to appear. At the same time the last year is recalculated.

### 6.2 Punctuality

It is expected that the statistics can be published without delay in relation to the announced time.

## 7 Comparability

Statistics are heavily influenced by Danish legislation. However, the legislation for maternity benefit has remained unchanged until mid-2019 since mid-2002. The current data source applies from 2017 onwards, but the years 2015 and 2016 are converted from an older system.

### 7.1 Comparability - geographical

Statistics are heavily influenced by local Danish legislation, which is why comparing with other countries' corresponding statistics is difficult.

### 7.2 Comparability over time
- Year 2000: Paternity leave is increased with two weeks
- Year 2002: Total maternity and paternity leave from 26 weeks to 46 weeks
- Year 2007: Data source switches to KMD-Maternity
- Year 2012: Data source switches to KMD-Opus Maternity
- Year 2017: Data source switches to UDK-Maternity

### 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Data from 'Benefits in connection with childbirth' is published quarterly in connection with the the statistic 'Persons receiving public benefits'. In these statistics, however, days on maternity benefit are prioritized in cases where there is conflicting information, which is why the figures will rarely be the same as in the primary statistics. Maternity allowance days are also included in a larger context in the statistics Labor market accounts.

**7.4 Coherence - internal**

Data is consistent.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in StatBank under [Benefits](#).'

### 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 Calender can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calender](#).

### 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 New is published annually

### 8.5 Publications

The statistics are not included in any publications from Statistics Denmark other than the annual News

### 8.6 On-line database

These statistics are published in StatBank under [Maternity benefits](#) in the following tables:

- [BARSEL04](#): Parental leave (calculated after days of entitlement to benefits)
- [BARSEL05](#): Parental leave, cohabitants (calculated after days)
- [BARSEL06](#): Parental leave, non cohabitants (calculated after days)
- [BARSEL11](#): Days with parental leave (parent years) by unit, entitlement, sector, social status and industry
- [BARSEL14](#): Days with parental leave (parent years) by unit, entitlement and industry (detailed)

### 8.7 Micro-data access

There are two registers Maternity benefit register Maternity Statistics Register

The maternity benefit register is updated four times a year, and contains at individual level all periods of maternity benefit The maternity statistics register is updated twice a year, and contains information for each year at the individual level for the persons who have had a child during the year.

Researchers and other analysts from authorized research institutions can access statistics micro-data through Statistics Denmark [Research Services](#)

### 8.8 Other

The register for childbirth benefits provides data for The Statistics People Receiving Public Benefits, The Law Model, Absence and The Labour Market Account. In addition the register is used for custom-made analyses at ad hoc basis.

### 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Cells with fewer than five observations are not displayed, which meets Statistics Denmark's general policy for protection of personal data.

### 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Statistics Denmark policy of confidence is respected. By publishing cells containing fewer persons than five are omitted.

### 8.11 Documentation on methodology

There are no separate method documents for these statistics, but there is documentation of the underlying programs and registers. However, it is documentation that is largely confidential.

### 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 this statistic is in the division of Labour and Income. The person responsible is Torben Lundsvig, tel. +45 39 17 34 21, e-mail: tlu@dst.dk

### 9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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