Intermediate
Quality Report

relating to the

EU-SILC 2005 Operation

Version 1

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1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

1.1. **Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC**

The indicators are calculated using Eurostat´s SAS-program available at the CIRCA-website

	Total	Female	Male
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total	11,8	12,1	11,6
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-15 years	10,1	10,1	10,2
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-24 years	28,9	31,7	26,2
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 25-49 years	9,7	9,2	10,2
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 50-64 years	4,6	4,3	5,0
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years	17,6	18,4	16,5
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16+ years	12,3	12,6	11,9
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-64 years	11,0	11,0	11,0
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-64 years	10,8	10,8	10,8
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed	4,9	4,8	5,0
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed	25,8	14,1	38,8
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired	15,8	16,1	15,3
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive	28,3	27,7	29,2
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, < 65 years	27,8		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, 65+ years	21,5		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single Total	25,8	25,4	26,3
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, both < 65	5,1		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, at least one 65+	13,0		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households without children	0,8		

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single parent, at least one child	21,2		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 1 child	4,4		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 2 children	4,4		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 3+ children	14,2		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households with children	4,4		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children	14,9		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children	8,6		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - owner or rent-free	7,5		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - tenant	20,6		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, w = 0	27,4		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, 0 < w < 1	5,4		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, w = 1	4,9		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, w = 0	51,7		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, 0 < w < 0.5	12,0		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, 0.5 < w < 1	6,4		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, w = 1	5,3		
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total	15,6	15,9	15,5
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-15 years	18,2		
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16-64 years	21,6	21,4	22,1
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years	8,1	8,7	7,0
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16+ years	15,6	16,0	14,3

Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 40%	3,4	3,2	3,6
Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 50%	5,7	5,9	5,5
Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 70%	19,5	20,6	18,4
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits - total	29,9	31,3	28,4
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits - 0-15 years	25,0	26,7	23,5
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits - 16-64 years	28,5	30,3	26,8
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	42,2	40,7	44,1
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits - 16+ years	31,1	32,5	29,7
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - total	37,9	41,0	34,8
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - 0-15 years	25,2	26,8	23,7
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - 16-64 years	29,1	30,9	27,3
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - 65+ years	93,7	95,8	90,9
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - 16+ years	41,1	44,4	37,7
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share	3,5		
Gini coefficient	23,9		

1.2. **Other indicators**

1.2.1. *Equivalised disposable income*

Mean equivalised disposable income: 23.419 EURO

1.2.2. *The unadjusted gender pay gap*

The gender pay gap is not computed on the basis of EU-SILC.

2. ACCURACY

2.1. Sample design

Denmark has adopted the 4-year rotational integrated design recommended by Eurostat. The sample is drawn as a sample of persons.

2.1.1. *Type of sampling design (stratified, multi-stage, clustered)*

The sub-samples are sampled by simple random sampling.

2.1.2. *Sampling units (one stage, two stages)*

It is a one stage sample. The sampling unit is the individual person. The household is defined as the household of which the selected person is member at the beginning of the survey year (1 January). The sampling frame is all persons aged 13+. Only households, where selected person are 16 or more at the beginning of the survey year are included in statistics of this year.

2.1.3. *Stratification and substratification criteria*

No stratification.

2.1.4. *Sample size and allocation criteria*

Total number of persons aged 16+ living in private households.....4.272.821
Number of addresses in the sampling frame.....2.643.240
Size of the sample (selected persons/households).....9 467

About 0.5 % of the total number of households in Denmark are represented in the sample

2.1.5. *Sample selection schemes*

Not applicable, since Denmark uses simple random sampling.

2.1.6. *Sample distribution over time*
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2.1.7. *Renewal of sample: rotational groups*

The sample of the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC 2005 in Denmark consists of 4 sub-samples. 2 selected in 2003, one selected in 2004 and one selected in 2005. 2.500 persons/households were selected for each panel.

Table 1: Renewal of the 2005 cross-sectional				
	Selected 2003	*Selected 2004*	*Selected 2005*	Total
Number initially selected	5.000	2.500	2.500	10.000
- selected person out of scope	213	60	0	273
- selected person not 16+	81	61	118	260
Number in the sample	4.706	2.379	2.382	9.467

Notes:
Out of scope includes

- selected persons, who have moved to a collective household or institution within the country,
- selected persons, who have moved outside the country and
- selected persons, who have died

Selected persons not 16+ includes

- persons below 16 selected for the survey but not yet included cf. section 2.1.2

2.1.8. *Weightings*

The weighting procedure is described in detail in Appendix 1.

2.1.8.1. Design factor
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2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments
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2.1.8.3. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)
-
2.1.8.4. Final cross-sectional weight

2.1.9. *Substitutions*

No substitution

2.2. **Sampling errors**

2.2.1. *Standard error and effective sample size*

cf. Appendix 1.

2.3. **Non-sampling errors**

2.3.1. *Sampling frame and coverage errors*

The sample frame is persons aged 13+ living in private household according to the Register of Population Statistics of Statistics Denmark (version 1 January 2005). The register is based on Central

Population Register (CPR) run by the *Ministry of the Interior*. CPR is updated by the municipalities. The register is a continuously updated register.

Main coverage problems:

- persons living in a private household but registered in the register as living in a collective household at the time of selecting the sub-sample. This group will be under-covered in the sub-sample.
- persons, who after the sub-sample were selected during its lifetime, moved into a private Danish household from a collective household in Denmark or from abroad. This group will likewise be under-covered in the sub-sample:

In theory, these groups should be taken into consideration like persons between 13+ and 15+ at the time of sampling, cf. above, but technically it is difficult, and the number of persons involved is relatively small. The number of immigrant is on a yearly basis less than 1 pct. of the population and the number of persons living in collective is about 1 pct., primarily persons living in old-age homes and homes for other people, who cannot take care of themselves.

If 2 persons from the same household are selected to a panel, one of them is dropped as a selected person. If a person, who already belongs to a household from an earlier still active panel, is selected, the person is likewise dropped as a selected person. The situation, where a household is selected more than once, is only of theoretical interest. The practical importance is negligible.

2.3.2. *Measurement and processing errors*

2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

The data comes from interviews or from registers. Income and demographic data primarily comes from registers, while social data primarily comes from interviews. The questionnaire does not include other questions than the SILC-questions. The questionnaire includes between 40 and 50 questions dependent on the type of household.

Interview-method was telephone interviewing when feasible and postal questionnaire for other households. The questionnaire was programmed in BLAISE. To obtain contact by telephone at least 5 calls was conducted. Households contacted by mail received one reminder, if they did not respond to the first letter.

The interviews were conducted by the interviewers of Statistics Denmark. In addition to their usual training and education, they got a special introduction to the SILC-questionnaire of 2 hours.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

The questionnaire is programmed in BLAISE. Several entry controls are built into the questionnaire. The system for processing, checking and editing data is programmed in SAS. Finally, the files are

transformed into Eurostat's standard format and tested using the checking program developed by Eurostat.
During the checking procedure errors are corrected.

2.3.3. *Non-response errors*

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size was

Number of households contacted is 9.467

Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database: 5.957.

Number of persons of 16 years or older, who are members of the households and for whom the interview is accepted for the database: 11.901

If the household part of the interview and the personal interview of household representative is acceptable, all members of the household are accepted for the database also in case unit non-response for the person. The necessary information about his/hers income, activity status etc. is extracted from registers.

2.3.3.2.-2.3.3.3 Unit non-response

Table 2 gives an overview of the result. The tables below give the results in more details.

Table 2: Total sample by contacted		
	Number	Percent
Total sample	9467	100,00
- No contact attempt	936	9,89
- refusal to cooperate	994	10,50
- Other reasons for not completed	1580	16,69
Completed	5957	62,92

Two groups of households are not contacted initially.

- T*ough refusers:* Households, who have told, that they do not want to be contacted by Statistics Denmark and households, who have refused to participate in the SILC-project two consecutive years
- *Researcher-protected persons:*: If people do not want to be contacted by researchers, they can get their address inthe Central Population Register (CPR), researcher-protected. If the selected person has declared, that we are not allowed to contact the household.

Table 3: Total sample by whether attempted contacted or not		
	Number	Percent
Total sample	9467	100,00
- Tough refusers	43	0,45
- Researcher-protected	884	9,34
Households contacted	8540	90,11

Households contacted falls into two groups

- Households, where the telephone number is found
- Households, where the telephone number is not fond

Table 4: Households contacted by initial contact method		
	Number	Percent
Total number of households	8.540	100,00
Telephone number found	7.643	89,50
Telephone number not found	897	10,50

Contact attempts can be closed by telephone or by post.

Contact attempts are closed by post if

- a telephone number cannot be found
- telephone contact could not be obtained
- telephone contact was obtained, but the interview person refused to be interviewed by telephone but promised to look at a postal questionnaire, if we send a questionnaire to him.

Table 5: *Households contacted* by the way the contact attempt was closed		
	Number	Percent
Total number of households	8.540	100,00
Telephone number found , closed by telephone	7.019	82,19
Telephone refusal, closed by post	233	2,73
Telephone contact not obtained, closed by post	391	4,58
Telephone number not found closed by post	897	10,50

Table 6: Households contacted by the way the contact attempt was closed and the result				
	Completed		Not completed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All households	5957	69,75	2583	30,25
Telephone number found , closed by Telephone	5673	80,82	1346	19,18
Telephone refusal, closed by post	22	9,44	211	90,56
Telephone contact not obtained, closed by post	70	17,90	321	82,10
Telephone number not found closed by post	192	21,40	705	78,60

Table 7 Households contacted by result and reason for the result						
	All Households		Closed by telephone		Closed by post	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8531	100,00	7019	100,00	1512	100,00
Completed	5957	69,83	5673	80,82	284	18,78
Refusal	994	11,65	950	13,53	44	2,91
Ilness etc.	238	2,79	227	3,23	11	0,73
Other reasons	1342	15,73	169	2,41	1173	77,58

2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units (if applicable) by ‘record of contact at address’

No substitution

2.3.3.5.-2.3.3.6 Item non-response

Item non-response is generally very low between 0 and 2 pct. The most striking exception is HS130: LOWEST MONTHLY INCOME TO MAKE ENDS MEET, where it is 10.70.

Information about income is taken from a register. Against this background, Denmark has no item non-response for income variables.

For details see appendix 2.

2.4. **Mode of data collection**

Denmark is one of the countries, which uses a sample of persons rather than a sample of addresses or households in the survey.

The establishment of the sample and the delimitation of the household are undertaken in the way described below.

A sample of persons is selected from the Central Population Register (CPR).

All other persons living at the same address is identified using information in the register. In the same way, married couples, couples not married, but expected to be partners, the ID's of fathers and mothers living at the address etc. is identified. In the following, the results will be called the "register-household". The register household can be considered as a hypothesis to be checked in the survey.

As a general rule, the selected person becomes the respondent of the household questionnaire, and therefore the person to be interviewed about the composition of the household, etc. The only exception is the case, where the selected person is under 25 years and has parents living at the address. In this case, we randomly select one of the parents to represent the household (the household respondent).

In the 2005 survey, 366 out of 7.019 cases, which were closed by telephone, one of the parents of the selected person was selected as the household respondent.

After the interview, a "statistical household" following Eurostat's definition is defined. Persons in the register-household, who do not belong to the statistical household, will be excluded from the sample and persons belonging to the statistical household, who are not found in the register-household are included.

As mentioned income and demographic data, including citizenship etc. primarily comes from registers, while social data primarily comes from interviews.

The questionnaire was split up into 4 different parts.

a) Questions relating to defining households
b) Questions about the household
c) General questions about the household members
d) Detailed questions about the selected person; including detailed labour information and health information

According to the instructions given to the interviewers, questions under a, b and c and if the selected person is the same as the selected household respondent also d, shall preferable be asked the person in the household selected as household respondent. If this person is unable to respond, e.g. is not at home or is busy with other things, it should be attempted to arrange an appointment to conduct an interview at another time. If such an appointment appears be difficult to obtain, it shall be attempted to achieve an interview with the spouse, if any. The interviewers are told to accept partners not married as proxies for the interview, if necessary, but that they should be very careful in doing so. Other members of the household should only be accepted as proxies in the worst case, e.g. if no other possibility is feasible. Table 7 shows the households by type of interview

Table 8. Households by type of main interview	
Who was interviewed?	Number
The household respondent	6925
The spouse	73
A partner	8
Another person	13
Total number of households	7019

Questions under d shall preferable be asked the selected person. If it is not feasible, because the person is not home or is busy with other things the instruction is that a proxy interview with one of the parents is OK.

Table 9. Households where the selected person is not the household respondent by type of interview about detailed information (including health)		
Who was interviewed?	Number	Percent
The selected person	311	85
A parent	54	15
Total	365	100

It is our experience that the procedure is the most feasible. It makes the interview more fluent and comfortable. Interviewing each household member individually instead of one household member on behalf of the others would be a troublesome process to the interviewers as well as to the interviewees.

It must be taken into account, that information on income and many other subjects is information extracted from registers, and therefore was not included in the questionnaire.

2.5. **Interview duration**

Table 10. The length of the interview by number of household members aged 16+							
		Total	0-5 minutes	6-10 minutes	11-15 minutes	16-20 minutes	16-20 minutes
All households	Number	5957	1381	3174	981	245	176
	Per cent	100	23,2	53,3	16,5	4,1	3,0
1 person-households	Number	1288	422	637	158	42	29
	Per cent	100	32,8	49,5	12,3	3,3	0,5
2 person-households	Number	3658	825	2017	588	126	102
	Per cent	100	22,6	55,1	16,1	3,4	2,8
3 person-households	Number	774	113	410	175	46	30
	Per cent	100	14,6	53,0	22,6	5,9	3,9
4 or more person-households	Number	237	21	110	60	31	15
	Per cent	100	8,9	46,4	25,3	13,1	6,3

Tabel 11 The average length of the household in minutes by number of householdmembers aged 16+				
All Households	1 person households	2persons households	3 person households	4+ persons households
8,9	8,2	8,8	9,8	11,5

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1. **Basic concepts and definitions**

Reference population:
Private households residing in Denmark 1 January 2005 and members of these households.
No difference from EU-SILC concept

Private household definition:
No difference from EU-SILC concept.

Household membership:
No difference from EU-SILC concept.

Income reference period(s) used:
Calendar year 2004

Period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions:
Calendar year 2004

Reference period for taxes on wealth:
Calendar year 2004

Lag between the income reference period and current variables:
4-6 months

Total duration of the data collection of the sample:
3 months

Information on activity status during the income reference period:
Calendar year 2005

3.2. **Components of income**
3.2.1. *Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions.*

Imputed rent for dwellings owned by the occupant is, in principle, calculated as 4% of the taxable value of the property in our national income statistics and in the micro-files that we transmit to Eurostat. The taxable value is a relatively good estimate of the market value. The properties are valued by the municipalities.

HY090G can be negative**.** Cf. Appendix 2: **HY090G**

Apart from these facts only insignificant departures from EUSILC 065/rev03 occur.

3.2.2. *The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables*

The variables concerning income, wealth and taxes are monitored by registers.

The most important source is the registers of the tax authorities. These registers contain information on all kinds of taxable income and on all kinds of taxes. In addition to information used for taxation purposes, the register contains specified information reported by municipalities on social assistance, housing allowances, disability benefits, sickness benefits etc. and on the originator's number in the Central Business Register.

Almost all income in Denmark is taxable. The only exceptions of any importance are child allowances, housing allowances and supplementary payments to the disabled and the like. The municipalities report, as mentioned above, information about these forms of income to the Tax Authorities.

Information about the number of days for which the taxpayer received benefits according to different social, unemployment and training schemes are submitted to Statistics Denmark by municipalities and other authorities. The information is located in the so-called Labour Market Policy Measures Register and is used, when the different kinds of benefits from unemployment funds, trade unions etc. are split up into the different income components.

Income in the form of regular pension is from private schemes and allowances from the State Education Fund's can be distinguished and broken down by components, using information about the kind of income in the tax authorities' registers and about the originator of the income from the Central Business Register and the age of the person.

Information about the amount of unemployment benefit payments can be extracted from a special register.

Information from these different sources makes it possible to estimate the breakdown of gross income by the components with a high degree of accuracy.

3.2.3. *The form in which income variables at component level has been obtained.*
Income components were collected gross.

3.2.4. *The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form (i.e. as gross values)*

They were collected gross.
Cf. 3.2.1

4. COHERENCE

4.1. **Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive income from each 'income component', with external sources**

All income target variables are monitored using external sources.

Appendic 1: Information on weighting procedure for SILC 2005

This paper describes the method which is used to determine cross-sectional weights for the SILC-sample 2005.

Sampling design

SILC 2005 is a continuation of the SILC 2004 and SILC 2003 survey. SILC has a rotating panel design. Panels stay in principle 4 years in the sample. In total, SILC 2005 contains 9467 sampled persons. Out of these, 4706 have been in the sample since 2003. In 2004 a panel of 2379 entered the sample, and in 2005 another 2382 persons entered the sample. All persons were drawn randomly from the register of persons over 15 living in private households. The complete household to which a sampled person belongs, is observed (network sampling).

Compared to the previous year, the household around persons that remain in the sample may have changed. For instance, due to a divorce, the household around sampled person X may have been split up in two separate households. In such a case, only the part around the sampled person is observed in SILC 2005.

With the rotating panel design described above, persons that are entering the sampling frame from one year to the next have smaller inclusion probabilities then persons that always have been in the frame. This is especially true for persons that were 15 year old in the previous wave and for immigrating persons (both Danish and foreigners). The former group is largest (there are about 65.000 persons in each 1-year age class).

Since the persons in the panels that remain in the sample from one year to the next are turning 1 year older, the youngest persons in those panels are 17 years in the next wave. Persons of age 16 can therefore only enter the sample via the new panel. If they are drawn at random, they will be underrepresented by about a factor 4. The same is in principle true for immigrants.

To avoid underrepresentation of the 16 year olds, the frame is in practice extended to also include 13, 14, and 15 year olds. In the actual sample, there are therefore also some persons below 16 years, but they are kept out of the actual surveying until the wave in which they have reached the age of 16 years. Only from then, they participate in the sample. Notice that the the age group 13-15 is not drawn as a separate stratum. This means that the sample size of this group is stochastic, and the same with the remainder of the sample, the persons of 16 year and older. In the weighting procedure, this stochasticity is neglected, though. The group 16 year and older is in the weighting procedure treated as being of fixed size n sampled out of a population of size N of persons 16 and older.

The underrepresentation of other new persons in the frame is not dealt with in the design phase, mainly because this group is not expected to deviate much from the remainder of the population and thus is not expected to have a large influence on the final estimates.

Description of weighting procedure

Step 1: Design weights.
Let N be the number of persons over 15 in the population, and n be the sample size. Let furthermore M_h be the ***present*** number of persons over 15 in household h. The design weight for a sampled person i is given by

$$pb070_i = \frac{N}{n}.$$

Every sampled person has a weight $pb070_i$.

Since the complete household h to which a sampled person i belongs is observed, the inclusion probability of household h is proportional to the number of persons over 15 in that household. The design weight of household h is therefore given by

$$db080_h = \frac{N}{nM_h} .$$

The inclusion probability is the inverse of this quantity. Every household that is sampled via a sampled person has a weight $db080_h$.

Note that the household design weight applies both to households around sampled persons that are new in the survey, as well as to the households around persons that continue in the survey from the previous wave, even if its household composition has changed (i.e., the number of persons over 15 has changed since the previous wave). For instance, in case of a household splitting up in two parts, the inclusion probability of the original household has to be divided over the two new parts such that the sum of their inclusion probabilities equals the original inclusion probability. That is, the respective design weights are proportional to the present number of persons over 15. The same applies evidently when households merge, or combinations between merging and splitting.

Step 2: Initial correction for non-response.
Let m be the number of responding households. The household design weights are initially corrected for this non-response by multiplying the design weights by a factor n/m, that is, after a first non-response correction we have the household weights

$$db080_h^{corrected} = \frac{N}{mM_h}.$$

Step 3: Further correction for non-response and calibration on registers.
Because of selective non-response, the household weights $db080_h^{corrected}$ give a rather skewed picture of the population of households. Therefore, these weights are corrected further for non-response. Simultaneously, these

weights are calibrated such that certain known population totals from registers are reproduced.

The sample data refers to households and in performing the non-response correction and register calibration, both household and person information of all persons in the households is included.

The non-response turns out to be correlated most with the total net household income, the size of the household, and the education level of the person with the highest professional status in that household. Non-response correction will be performed at a **household** level (that is, households are counted).

In addition to correcting for skewness due to non-response, it is important that the SILC cross-sectional weights reproduce certain demographic and poverty distributions from the register of persons. In particular, the weights should reproduce correct population totals for the number of **persons** by:

- Age (5 year age groups 0-15, 16-19, 20-24, …, 70-74, 75+) and sex.
- Economic status and poverty.
- Professional status and poverty.
- Age (5 classes 0-15, 16-24, 25-49, 50-64, 65+), sex and poverty.
- Family type and poverty.
- Education.
- Equivalised income group.

A last requirement we want to include, is that the household weights should reproduce a correct distribution of age (in 5 classes) and sex, if the age and sex of the sampled person is assumed to be representative for the whole household (that is, if only the responding sampled persons are used, they should also reproduce the correct age-sex distribution for persons over 15).

All in all, the following weighting model is used:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&[\text{hhsize}]\times 1+\\
&[\text{famincgrp}]\times 1+\\
&[\text{educationgrp}]\times 1+\\
&[\text{sexhh}\times\text{agehh}]\times M+\\
&[\text{eq\_incgrp}]\times A+\\
&[1]\times\text{sexagecat1}+\ldots+[1]\times\text{sexagecat28}+\\
&[\text{poverty}]\times\text{ec\_status1}+\ldots+[\text{poverty}]\times\text{ec\_status5}+\\
&[\text{poverty}]\times\text{profession1}+\ldots+[\text{poverty}]\times\text{profession8}+\\
&[\text{poverty}]\times\text{sexagegrp1}+\ldots+[\text{poverty}]\times\text{sexagegrp10}+\\
&[\text{poverty}\times\text{famtype}]\times A+\\
&[1]\times\text{education1}+\ldots+[1]\times\text{education4}.
\end{aligned}
$$

The notation [var1 x var2] x var3 stands for a count over numerical variable ‘var3’ in the population of households with respect to combination of categorical variables ‘var1 x var 2’. For instance, [var1] x 1 stands for a ‘frequency count’ of households in the population broken down to

categorical variable ‘var1’. If the numerical variable is unequal to ‘1’, persons are counted instead of households.

The meaning of the variables is as follows:

Hhsize: Number of persons (all ages) *in household* (4 categories: 1, 2, 3, 4 or more).

Famincgrp: Net family income *in household* (5 categories: 112 499 and less, 112 500 – 159 999, 160 000 – 234 999, 235 000 – 329 999, 330 000 and more; boundaries are chosen such that each group contains roughly 20% of the population of households).

Educationgrp: Highest education obtained (according to the register) of the person with the highest education *in the household* (3 categories: Isced 0-1-2, Isced 3-4, Isced 5-7).

Sexhh: Gender of sampled person *in household* (male/female).

Agehh: Age group of sampled person *in household* (5 classes: 0-15, 16-24, 25-49, 50-64, 65+; by definition 0-15 is empty).

Eq_incgrp: Equivalised income group of *household* (3 classes: below ‘at risk of poverty threshold’, between ‘at risk of poverty threshold’ and median, above median), where the ‘at risk of poverty threshold’ is defined as 60% of the median of the equivalised income of all persons in the population.[1]

Poverty: Indication whether *the household* is below or above the ‘at risk of poverty threshold’.

Famtype: Type of family living *in household* (10 classes: one person under 65 no children, one person 65 or older no children, two persons both under 65 no children, two persons at least one 65 or older no children, other household without children, one adult one or more children, two adults one child, two adults two children, two adults three or more children, other household with children).

M: Number of *persons* over 15 in household (equal to M_h).

A: Number of *persons* (all ages) in household.

Sexagecat1 to **Sexagecat28**: Number of *persons* in household that belong to the following sex and age groups: **1**: male 0-15, **2**: male 16-19, **3**: male 20-24, …, **13**: male 70-74, **14**: male 75+, **15**: female 0-15, **16**: female 16-19, **17**: female 20-24, …, **27**: female 70-74, **28**: female 75+.

[1] The household equivalized income is calculated as the household total net income divided by equivalized household size according to the modified OECD scale (which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14). All persons in a household have the same equivalized income.

Ec_status1 to **Ec_status5**: Number of *persons* in household that are **1**: employed (excl self employed), **2**: self-employed, **3**: unemployed, **4**: retired, and **5**: other economically inactive.

Profession1 to **Profession8**: Number of *persons* in household that are in one out of 8 profession groups based on Disco.

Sexagegrp1 to **Sexagegrp10**: Number of *persons* in household that belong to the following sex and age groups: **1**: male 0-15, **2**: male 16-24, **3**: male 25-49, **4**: male 50-64, **5**: male 65+, **6**: female 0-15, **7**: female 16-24, **8**: female 25-49, **9**: female 50-64, **10**: female 65+.

Education1 to **Education4**: Number of *persons* in household with highest level of education equal to **1**: Unknown or Isced 0 and 1, **2**: Isced 2, **3**: Isced 3 and 4, **4**: Isced 5, 6, and 7.

The first three terms in the weighting model are inserted for non-response correction on the household level. These terms also ensure that the calibrated household weights will sum up to the correct number of households in Denmark.

The fourth term in the weighting model ensures that the household weights are chosen such that they return the correct number of persons over 15 in the population that are in a certain sex by age class, where sex and age class refer to the sampled person in the household.

The remaining terms in the weighting model ensure that the weight of each person in the household (which is identical to the household weight) is such that the population totals with respect to age and sex, education level, and 'at risk of poverty' rate broken down to several relevant variables **on a person level** are reproduced.

The weighting procedure with the linear model as specified above is performed in CLAN, using a regression estimator. The weights $db080_i^{corrected}$ are used as initial weights. The final weights are bounded from below, such that they always are larger than $0.02 \times db080_h^{corrected}$. Since the minimum value of $db080_h^{corrected}$ is 102, the final weights are always larger then one.

The bounding procedure used in CLAN works as follows. The final weights are initially calculated without lower bounds. For all records with final weight below the lower bound, the final weight is fixed to the lower bound. The final weights are then recalculated for the remaining records. If they all are above the lower bound, one is ready. Otherwise the weights below the lower bound are set to the lower bound and the weights of the remaining records are again recalculated. This procedure is iterated until all weights are above or equal to the lower bound.

In the present case, 20 households get a weight equal to the lower bound. In fact, it turned out that there is no solution at all for the bounding problem, since there are two responding household that - no matter what - get zero

final weight (this could be due to an internal inconsistency in the record or a seldom combination of the auxiliary information which does not occur in the register[2]). Therefore one is forced to take these particular respondents out of the response and subsequently use bounded weights on the remainder. The zero-weight respondents are afterwards added to the data with initial and final weight equal to zero.

The resulting, bounded, final weights are denoted with $db090_h$. These weights are household weights. Every household in the response has a weight $db090_h$.

Step 4: Personal cross-section weights (all ages).
The household weights $db090_h$ also give the weight of each person *i* within the household *h*, irrespective of age. Thus,

$$rb050_i = db090_h .$$

Every person belonging to a responding household has a weight $rb050_i$. In total, there are 15320 persons living in the 5957 responding households.

Step 5: Personal cross-section weights (over 15).
The household weights $db090_h$ also give the weight of each person within the household, irrespective of age. Thus,

$$pb040_i = db090_h ,$$

where it is assumed that there is no non-response among persons over 15 in households that have responded. Every person over 15 belonging to a responding household has a weight $pb040_i$. In total, there are 11901 persons over 15 living in the 5957 responding households.

Step 6: Personal cross-section weights (for sampled persons).
By multiplying the household weights $db090_h$ by M_h, the number of persons over 15 in the household, one obtains the calibrated weight for the sampled person in that household. Thus,

$$pb060_i = M_h \times db090_h .$$

Only the sampled persons belonging to responding households have a weight $pb060_i$.

This weight should be used to estimate population totals based on the sampled persons only. Since the sampled persons all are over 15, these weights sum up to the number of persons over 15 in the population (actually by sex and age class, see the fourth term in the weighting model).

[2] The household around a sampled person according to the register can deviate from the actually observed household since changes in the register are usually not immediately registered.

External information

The following external information on population totals is used to calculate the weights.

Sample size: n = 9 467.
Number of respondents (households): m = 5 957.
Number of persons over 15: $M = N$ = 4 272 821
Number of persons all ages: A=5 342 955
Population of private households (with at least 1 person over 15): N_{hh} = 2 643 240.

Population totals of the auxiliary variables in the weighting model:

Auxiliary variable	class 1	class 2	class 3	class 4	class 5	class 6	class 7	class 8	class 9	class 10	class 11	class 12	class 13	class 14	class 15	class 16	class 17	class 18	class 19	class 20
		221517																		
[poverty] x ec_status1	102522	1																		
[poverty] x ec_status2	37834	158199																		
[poverty] x ec_status3	18407	113096																		
[poverty] x ec_status4	134697	525228																		
		170041																		
[poverty] x ec_status5	337385	6																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp1	54734	493391																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp2	69116	195316																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp3	96142	858346																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp4	26318	503788																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp5	57208	285282																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp6	52520	469489																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp7	79837	176866																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp8	85664	854258																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp9	22862	508198																		
[poverty] x sexagegrp10	86444	367176																		

[poverty] x profession1	493817	258127 3																		
[poverty] x profession2	24450	233361																		
[poverty] x profession3	5669	151954																		
[poverty] x profession4	63458	602912																		
[poverty] x profession5	14413	285354																		
[poverty] x profession6	15171	459314																		
[poverty] x profession7	13111	331562																		
[poverty] x profession8	756	66380																		
[famtype x poverty] x A	216593	570939	80673	284664	48944	922138	65910	431104	3341	162943	70435	284861	24603	538542	40284	942064	37319	74669	42743	500186
[hhsize] x 1	115286 9	814567	281291	394513																
[famincgrp] x 1	396924	485786	568557	448496	743477															
[educationgrp] x 1	805234	110948 1	728525																	
[sexhh x agehh] x M	0	264432	954488	530106	342490	0	256703	939922	531060	453620										

Population totals of the auxiliary variables in the weighting model:

Auxiliary variable	class 1	class 2	class 3	class 4	class 5	class 6	class 7	class 8	class 9	class 10	class 11	class 12	class 13	class 14	class 15	class 16	class 17	class 18	class 19	class 20
[1] x sexagecat1	548125																			
[1] x sexagecat2	120811																			
[1] x sexagecat3	143621																			
[1] x sexagecat4	169964																			
[1] x sexagecat5	190521																			
[1] x sexagecat6	207578																			
[1] x sexagecat7	201557																			
[1] x sexagecat8	184868																			
[1] x sexagecat9	178871																			
[1] x sexagecat10	193839																			
[1] x sexagecat11	157396																			
[1] x sexagecat12	115756																			
[1] x sexagecat13	87566																			
[1] x sexagecat14	139168																			
[1] x sexagecat15	522009																			
[1] x sexagecat16	114871																			
[1] x sexagecat17	141832																			
[1] x sexagecat18	170273																			
[1] x sexagecat19	189334																			
[1] x sexagecat20	202185																			
[1] x sexagecat21	196436																			
[1] x sexagecat22	181694																			
[1] x sexagecat23	178111																			
[1] x sexagecat24	192713																			
[1] x sexagecat25	160236																			
[1] x sexagecat26	124273																			
[1] x sexagecat27	102814																			
[1] x sexagecat28	226533																			
[1] x education1	124883 0																			
[1] x education2	146542 0																			
[1] x education3	171482 7																			
[1] x education4	913878																			
[eq_incgrp] x A	630845	204064 6	267146 4																	

Appendix 2: Over view of target variables.

Abbreviations

na: Not applicable
r: Register
i: Interview
c: Calculated
b: Generated by the blaisesystem
h: Householdregister
p: Personal register
r/i: Primary source is Register. Secondary source is interview
i/r: Primary source is interview. Secondary source is register.
ol; Only longitudinal

	Source	Item non response	Comments
HOUSEHOLD REGISTER (D-FILE)			
DB010: YEAR OF THE SURVEY	**2005**	**na**	
DB020: COUNTRY	**DK**	**na**	
DB030: HOUSEHOLD ID	**-**	**na**	
DB040: REGION	**r**	**0**	
DB050: PRIMARY STRATA	**na**	**na**	
DB060: PSU-1 (FIRST STAGE)	**na**	**na**	
DB062: PSU-2 (SECOND STAGE)	**na**	**na**	
DB070: ORDER OF SELECTION OF PSU	**na**	**na**	
DB075: ROTATIONAL GROUP	**s**	**na**	
DB080: HOUSEHOLD DESIGN WEIGHT	**c**	**na**	
DB090: HOUSEHOLD CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT	**c**	**na**	
DB100: DEGREE OF URBANISATION	**r**	**0**	
DB110: HOUSEHOLD STATUS	**ol**	**na**	
DB120: CONTACT AT ADDRESS	**h/i**	**na**	
DB130: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE RESULT	**h/i**	**na**	

DB135: HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW ACCEPTANCE	**h/i**	**na**	

PERSONAL REGISTER (R-FILE)			
RB010: YEAR OF THE SURVEY	**2005**	**na**	
RB020: COUNTRY	**DK**	**na**	
RB030: PERSONAL ID	**p**	**na**	
RB040: CURRENT HOUSEHOLD ID	**p**	**na**	
RB041: PERSONAL ID	**p**	**na**	
RB050: PERSONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT	**c**	**na**	
RB060: PERSONAL BASE WEIGHT	**c**	**na**	
RB070: MONTH OF BIRTH	**r**	**0**	
RB080: YEAR OF BIRTH	**r**	**0**	
RB090: SEX	**r**	**0**	
RB100: SAMPLE PERSON OR CO-RESIDENT	**i/p**		
RB110: MEMBERSHIP STATUS	**s/i**	**ol**	
RB120: MOVED TO	**i/r**	**ol**	
RB140: MONTH MOVED OUT OR DIED	**i/r**	**ol**	
RB150: YEAR MOVED OUT OR DIED	**i/r**	**ol**	
RB160: NUMBER OF MONTHS IN HOUSEHOLD DURING THE INCOME REFERENCE PERIOD	**i/r**	**ol**	
RB170: MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE INCOME REFERENCE PERIOD	**i/r**	**ol**	
RB180: MONTH MOVED IN	**i/r**	**ol**	
RB190: YEAR MOVED IN	**i/r**	**ol**	
RB200: RESIDENTIAL STATUS	**p/i**	**0**	
RB210: BASIC ACTIVITY STATUS	**i/r**	**0,85**	
RB220: FATHER ID	**r/i**	**0**	
RB230: MOTHER ID	**r/i**	**0**	
RB240: SPOUSE/PARTNER ID	**r/i**	**0**	
RB245: RESPONDENT STATUS	**p/i**	**0**	
RB250: DATA STATUS	**p/i**	**0**	
RB260: TYPE OF INTERVIEW	**p/i**	**na**	**cf. section 2.4 of the quality report for further information**
RB270: PERSONAL ID OF PROXY	**p/i**	**na**	
RL010: EDUCATION AT PRE-SCHOOL	**i**	**2,01**	

RL020: EDUCATION AT COMPULSORY SCHOOL	**i**	**0,43**	
RL030: CHILD CARE AT CENTRE-BASED SERVICES	**i**	**0,77**	
RL040: CHILD CARE AT DAY-CARE CENTRE	**i**	**0**	
RL050: CHILD CARE BY A PROFESSIONAL CHILD-MINDER AT CHILD'S HOME OR AT CHILDMINDER'S HOME	**i**	**0**	
RL060: CHILD CARE BY GRAND-PARENTS, OTHERS HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (OUTSIDE PARENTS),	**i**	**0**	
OTHER RELATIVES, FRIENDS OR NEIGHBOURS	**i**	**0**	
RL070: CHILDREN CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT FOR CHILD CARE	**c**	**na**	

HOUSEHOLD DATA (H-FILE)			
HB010: YEAR OF THE SURVEY	**2005**	**na**	
HB020: COUNTRY	**DK**	**na**	
HB030: HOUSEHOLD ID	**h**	**na**	
HB040: DAY OF HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW	**i/b**	**4,77**	
HB050: MONTH OF HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW	**i/b**	**4,77**	
HB060: YEAR OF HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW	**2005**	**na**	
HB070: PERSON RESPONDING THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	**i/h**	**0**	
HB080: PERSON 1 RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION	**i/r**	**0**	
HB090: PERSON 2 RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION	**i/r**	**0**	
HB100: NUMBER OF MINUTES TO COMPLETE THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	**s**	**i/b**	
HH010: DWELLING TYPE	**r**	**4,78**	
HH020: TENURE STATUS	**i/r**	**0**	
HH030: NUMBER OF ROOMS AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD	**r/i**	**0,65**	
HH031: YEAR OF CONTRACT OR PURCHASING OR INSTALLATION	**na**	**na**	

HH040: LEAKING ROOF, DAMP WALLS/FLOORS/FOUNDATION, OR ROT IN WINDOW FRAMES OR FLOOR	**i**	**0,34**	
HH050: ABILITY TO KEEP HOME ADEQUATELY WARM	**i**	**0,34**	
HH060: CURRENT RENT RELATED TO OCCUPIED DWELLING	**i**	**1,65**	
HH061: SUBJECTIVE RENT	**na**	**na**	
HH070: TOTAL HOUSING COST	**c**	**0,08**	**Imputed. Using data from registers and the household budget survey**
HH080: BATH OR SHOWER IN DWELLING	**r**	**na**	
HH090: INDOOR FLUSHING TOILET FOR SOLE USE OF HOUSEHOLD	**r**	**na**	
HS010: ARREARS ON MORTGAGE OR RENT PAYMENTS	**i**	**0**	
HS020: ARREARS ON UTILITY BILLS	**i**	**0**	
HS030: ARREARS ON HIRE PURCHASE INSTALMENTS OR OTHER LOAN PAYMENTS	**i**	**0**	
HS040: CAPACITY TO AFFORD PAYING FOR ONE WEEK ANNUAL HOLIDAY AWAY FROM HOME	**i**	**0**	
HS050: CAPACITY TO AFFORD A MEAL WITH MEAT, CHICKEN, FISH (OR VEGETARIAN EQUIVALENT) EVERY SECOND DAY	**i**	**0**	
HS060: CAPACITY TO FACE UNEXPECTED FINANCIAL EXPENSES	**i**	**0,84**	
HS070: DO YOU HAVE A TELEPHONE (INCLUDING MOBILE PHONE)?	**i**	**0**	**All households in Denmark has a at least one telephone. We do not ask**
HS080: DO YOU HAVE A COLOUR TV?	**i**	**0**	
HS090: DO YOU HAVE A COMPUTER?	**i**	**0**	
HS100: DO YOU HAVE A WASHING MACHINE?	**i**	**0**	
HS110: DO YOU HAVE A CAR?	**i**	**0**	
HS120: ABILITY TO MAKE ENDS MEET	**i**	**0**	
HS130: LOWEST MONTHLY INCOME TO MAKE ENDS MEET	**i**	**10,07**	
HS140: FINANCIAL BURDEN OF THE TOTAL HOUSING COST	**i**	**0,40**	

HS150: FINANCIAL BURDEN OF THE REPAYMENT OF DEBTS FROM HIRE PURCHASES OR LOANS	**i**	**0,20**	
HS160: PROBLEMS WITH THE DWELLING: TOO DARK, NOT ENOUGH LIGHT	**i**	**0,37**	
HS170: NOISE FROM NEIGHBOURS OR FROM THE STREET	**i**	**0,25**	
HS180: POLLUTION, GRIME OR OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS	**i**	**0,35**	
HS190: CRIME VIOLENCE OR VANDALISM IN THE AREA	**i**	**0,37**	
HY010: TOTAL HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME	**r**	**0**	
HY020: TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**r**	**0**	
HY022: TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS OTHER THAN OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS	**r**	**0**	**imp**
HY023: TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS INCLUDING OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS	**r**	**0**	**imp**
HY025: WITHIN-HOUSEHOLD NON-RESPONSE INFLATION FACTOR	**r**	**0**	
HY030G/HY030N: IMPUTED RENT	**r**	**0**	**Cf. section 3.2.1 of the quality report**
HY040G/HY040N: INCOME FROM RENTAL OF A PROPERTY OR LAND	**r**	**0**	
HY090G/HY090N: INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, PROFIT FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS	**r**	**0**	**Negative values occurs. The concept is calculated as a net-concept. E.g. interest recieved from bank accounts etc. are deducted interest paid on consumer loans etc. If interest paid exceeds capital income HY090 will be negative.**
HY050G/HY050N: FAMILY/CHILDREN RELATED ALLOWANCES	**r**	**0**	**Only information about allowances known by authorities are included. Typically obligatory allowances and**

			allowances for which tax-deductions can be obtained. Other forms of regulary allowances are not common in Denmark. In the 2003 and 2004 survey we had some qustions about volontary allowances, but the incidences was low and data quality was bad, so we decided not to use the data.
HY060G/HY060N: SOCIAL EXCLUSION NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	**r**	**0**	
HY070G/HY070N: HOUSING ALLOWANCES	**r**	**0**	
HY080G/HY080N: REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER RECEIVED	**r**	**0**	
HY100G/HY100N: INTEREST REPAYMENTS ON MORTGAGE	**r**		
HY110G/HY110N: INCOME RECEIVED BY PEOPLE AGED UNDER 16	**r**	**0**	
HY120G/HY120N: REGULAR TAXES ON WEALTH	**r**	**0**	
HY130G/HY130N: REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER PAID	**r**	**0**	**Cf. HY050**
HY140G/HY140N: TAX ON INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	**r**	**0**	
HY145N: REPAYMENTS/RECEIPTS FOR TAX ADJUSTMENT	**na**	**na**	

PERSONAL DATA (P-FILE)			
PB010: YEAR OF THE SURVEY	**2005**	**na**	
PB020: COUNTRY	**DK**	**na**	
PB030: PERSONAL ID	**s**	**na**	
PB040: PERSONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT	**c**	**na**	
PB050: PERSONAL BASE WEIGHT	**c**	**nal**	
PB060: PERSONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT FOR SELECTED RESPONDENT	**c**	**na**	
PB070: PERSONAL DESIGN WEIGHT FOR SELECTED RESPONDENT	**c**	**na**	

PB080: PERSONAL BASE WEIGHT FOR SELECTED RESPONDENT	**c**	**na**	
PB090: DAY OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW	**b**	**0**	
PB100: MONTH OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW	**b**	**0**	
PB110: YEAR OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW	**2005**	**0**	
PB120: MINUTES TO COMPLETE THE PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE	**s**	**0**	
PB130: MONTH OF BIRTH	**r**	**0**	
PB140: YEAR OF BIRTH	**r**	**0**	
PB150: SEX	**r**	**0**	
PB160: FATHER ID	**i/r**	**0**	
PB170: MOTHER ID	**i/r**	**0**	
PB180: SPOUSE/PARTNER ID	**i/r**	**0**	
PB190: MARITAL STATUS	**r**	**0**	
PB200: CONSENSUAL UNION	**i**	**0**	
PB210: COUNTRY OF BIRTH	**r**	**0**	
PB220A: CITIZENSHIP 1	**r**	**0**	
PB220B: CITIZENSHIP 2	**m**		**We have no knowlegde about a posible CITIZENSHIP 2**
PE010: CURRENT EDUCATION ACTIVITY	**r**	**0**	
PE020: ISCED LEVEL CURRENTLY ATTENDED	**r**	**0**	
PE030: YEAR WHEN HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION WAS ATTAINED	**r**	**33**	
PE040: HIGHEST ISCED LEVEL ATTAINED	**r**	**2**	
PH010: GENERAL HEALTH	**i**	**0,02**	
PH020: SUFFER FROM ANY A CHRONIC (LONG-STANDING) ILLNESS OR CONDITION	**i**	**0,02**	
PH030: LIMITATION IN ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF HEALTH PROBLEMS	**i**	**0,02**	
PH040: UNMET NEED FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT	**i**	**0,02**	
PH050: MAIN REASON FOR UNMET NEED FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT	**i**	**0**	
PH060: UNMET NEED FOR DENTAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT	**i**	**0,02**	

PH070: MAIN REASON FOR UNMET NEED FOR DENTAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT	**i**	**0,02**	
PL015: PERSON HAS EVER WORKED	**i/r**	**0**	
PL020: ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR A JOB	**i**	**34,38**	**By a mistake the question is only asked, if the person is unemployed PL030 = 3. It is not asked for other people not in work. Therefore the item nonresponse is big. In the 2007 survey the question has been asked all people not in work.**
PL025: AVAILABLE FOR WORK	**i**		**cf. PL020**
PL030: SELF-DEFINED CURRENT ECONOMIC STATUS	**i/r**	**1,11**	
PL035: WORKED AT LEAST 1 HOUR DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK	**na**	**-**	
PL040: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT	**i/r**	**?**	**Problems with the definition of flaggs**
PL050: OCCUPATION (ISCO-88 (COM))	**i/r**	**1,49**	
PL060: NUMBER OF HOURS USUALLY WORKED PER WEEK IN MAIN JOB	**i**	**0,10**	
PL070: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT AT FULL-TIME WORK	**i/r**	**1,09**	
PL072: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT AT PART-TIME WORK	**i/r**	**1,09**	
PL080: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN UNEMPLOYMENT	**i/r**	**1,09**	
PL085: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN RETIREMENT	**i/r**	**1,09**	
PL087: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT STUDYING	**i/r**	**1,09**	
PL090: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN INACTIVITY	**i/r**	**1,09**	
PL100: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS USUALLY WORKED IN SECOND, THIRD… JOBS	**i**	**100**	**Caused by a programming error PL100 is missing in the Eurostat-files in 2005. It is available in national files.**
PL110: NACE	**r**	**1,18**	
PL120: REASON	**i**		**0,15 (Number of hours in PL100 is missing)**

PL130: NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING AT THE LOCAL UNIT	**r**		**8,26**
PL140: TYPE OF CONTRACT	**r**	**-**	**The value is always '1'. The values are extracted from a register. Temporary contract are not much used in Denmark, but there should be some, so obviously the data from the register is erroneous. We are working on finding a solution.**
PL150: MANAGERIAL POSITION	**i**	**0,02**	
PL160: CHANGE OF JOB SINCE LAST YEAR	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL170: REASON FOR CHANGE	**i**	**ol**	
PL180: MOST RECENT CHANGE IN THE INDIVIDUAL'S ACTIVITY STATUS	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL190: WHEN BEGAN FIRST REGULAR JOB	**i**	**ol**	
PL200: NUMBER OF YEARS SPENT IN PAID WORK	**i**	**ol**	
PL210A: MAIN ACTIVITY ON JANUARY	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210B: MAIN ACTIVITY ON FEBRUARY	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210C: MAIN ACTIVITY ON MARCH	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210D: MAIN ACTIVITY ON APRIL	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210E: MAIN ACTIVITY ON MAY	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210F: MAIN ACTIVITY ON JUNE	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210G: MAIN ACTIVITY ON JULY	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210H: MAIN ACTIVITY ON AUGUST	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210I: MAIN ACTIVITY ON SEPTEMBER	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210J: MAIN ACTIVITY ON OCTOBER	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210K: MAIN ACTIVITY ON NOVEMBER	**i/r**	**ol**	
PL210L: MAIN ACTIVITY ON DECEMBER	**i/r**	**ol**	
PY010G/PY010N: EMPLOYEE CASH OR NEAR CASH INCOME	**r**	**0a**	
PY020G/PY020N: NON-CASH EMPLOYEE INCOME	**r**	**0**	
PY030G: EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION	**r**	**0**	
PY035G/PY035N: CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS	**r**	**0**	
PY050G/PY050N: CASH BENEFITS OR	**r**	**0**	

LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT			
PY070G/PY070N: VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED BY OWN-CONSUMPTION	**r**	**0**	
PY080G/PY080N: PENSION FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS	**r**	**0**	
PY090G/PY090N: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	**r**	**0**	
PY100G/PY100N: OLD-AGE BENEFITS	**r**	**0**	
PY110G/PY110N: SURVIVOR' BENEFITS	**r**	**0**	
PY120G/PY120N: SICKNESS BENEFITS	**r**	**0**	
PY130G/PY130N: DISABILITY BENEFITS	**r**	**0**	
PY140G/PY140N: EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES	**r**	**0**	
PY200G: GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS FOR EMPLOYEES	**r**	**0**	