

# **Intermediate Quality Report**

**relating to the**

## **EU-SILC 2008 Operation**

### **Denmark**

Copenhagen 2011

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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

**Table 1.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by age and gender**

AGE	SEX	2007	2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Y0_17</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Y18_64</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Y65_MAX</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>

**Table 1.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by most frequent activity status and by gender**

wstatus	sex	2008
<b>EMP (Employment)</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>NOT_EMP (Non employment)</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>UNE (Unemployment)</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>46</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>RETIR (Retired)</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>INACT_OTH (Inactive population - Other)</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>31</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>28</b>

**Table 1.3 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by household type**

<b>hhtyp</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>A1_LT64 (One adult younger than 64 years)</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>A1_GE65 (One adult older than 65 years)</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>A1F (Single female)</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>A1M (Single male)</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>A2_2LT65 (Two adults younger than 65 years)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>A2_GE1_GE65 (Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over)</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>A_GE3 (Three or more adults)</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>A1_DCH (Single parent with dependent children)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>A2_1DCH (Two adults with one dependent child)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>A2_2DCH (Two adults with two dependent children)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>A2_GE3DCH (Two adults with three or more dependent children)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>A_GE3_DCH (Three or more adults with dependent children)</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table 1.4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by accommodation tenure status, gender and age**

age	sex	tenstatu	2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>8</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>7</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>21</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>9</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Y0_17</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>7</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Y18_64</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>24</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>24</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Y65_MAX</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>24</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>21</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>28</b>
		<b>RENT</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table 1.5 At-risk-of-poverty threshold after social transfers (illustrative values)**

hhtyp	currency	2007	2008
<b>A1 (Single person)</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>14004</b>	<b>14497</b>
	<b>NAC</b>	<b>104460</b>	<b>108809</b>
	<b>PPS</b>	<b>10175</b>	<b>10529</b>
<b>A2_2CH_LT14 (Two adults with two children younger than 14 years)</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>29409</b>	<b>30443</b>
	<b>NAC</b>	<b>219367</b>	<b>226819</b>
	<b>PPS</b>	<b>21367</b>	<b>22110</b>

**Table 1.6 Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio**

<b>indic_il</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>S80_S20</b>	<b>3.6</b>

**Table 1.7 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (by age and gender)**

<b>age</b>	<b>sex</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Y0_17</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Y18_64</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Y65_MAX</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 1.8 Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold after social transfers by gender and selected age group**

<b>indic_il</b>	<b>age</b>	<b>sex</b>	<b>2008</b>	
<b>LI_R_MD40</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>4</b>	
		<b>M</b>	<b>4</b>	
		<b>F</b>	<b>3</b>	
		<b>Y0_17</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>Y18_64</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>4</b>
			<b>M</b>	<b>5</b>
			<b>F</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>Y65_MAX</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>1</b>
			<b>M</b>	<b>1</b>
			<b>F</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>LI_R_MD50</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>6</b>
			<b>M</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>F</b>			<b>6</b>	
		<b>Y0_17</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>Y18_64</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>7</b>
			<b>M</b>	<b>8</b>
			<b>F</b>	<b>7</b>
		<b>Y65_MAX</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>3</b>
			<b>M</b>	<b>2</b>
			<b>F</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>LI_R_MD70</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>20</b>
			<b>M</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>F</b>		<b>21</b>	
		<b>Y0_17</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>14</b>
		<b>Y18_64</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>17</b>
			<b>M</b>	<b>16</b>
			<b>F</b>	<b>17</b>
		<b>Y65_MAX</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>40</b>
			<b>M</b>	<b>38</b>
			<b>F</b>	<b>41</b>

**Table 1.9 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, by gender and selected age groups (except pensions)**

age	sex	2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Y0_17</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Y18_64</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>29</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>27</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Y65_MAX</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>93</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>90</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>95</b>

**Table 1.10 Inequality of income distribution Gini coefficient**

indic_il	2007
<b>GINI</b>	<b>25</b>

## 1.2. Other indicators

### 1.2.1. Equivalised disposable income

Mean equivalised disposable income: 23.708 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)

The sample 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.....4.361.659  
 Number of addresses in the sampling frame.....2.743.625  
 Size of the sample (selected persons/households).....11.000

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

-

### 2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

The sample of the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC 2008 in Denmark consists of 4 sub-samples. one selected in 2005, one selected in 2006, one selected in 2007 and one selected in 2008. 2.500 persons/households were selected for the subsamples of 2005-2006. 3000 persons/households were selected for the subsamples of 2007-2008.

**Table 2: Renewal of the 2008 cross-sectional**

	<i>Selected 2005</i>	<i>Selected 2006</i>	<i>Selected 2007</i>	Selected 2008	Total
Number initially selected	2.500	2.500	3.000	3.000	11.000

### 2.1.8. Weightings

#### 2.1.8.1. Design factor

In the sample persons aged 16 years and over are selected. Hence the probability of selecting a household is equal to the number of persons aged 16 and over in the household. The design factor for households and for all household members is the inverse of the number of adult household members.

#### 2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments

Calibration using external data.

### **2.1.8.3. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)**

Adjustment are based on a calibration using external data on the household level. All external data are based on variables in administrative registers. Exactly the same variables are found in the sampled households.

The following external variables have been used:

- Total net household income
- The size of the household
- Education level of the person with the highest professional status

In addition to correcting for bias due to non-response on the household level, the SILC cross-sectional weights should reproduce certain demographic and poverty distributions on the personal level.

Therefore some data on the personal level have been integrated in the calibration, that is:

- 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.

### **2.1.8.4. Final cross-sectional weight**

Computed via calibration using external data, see above.

### **2.1.9. Substitutions**

No substitution

#### **2.1.9.1 Methods of selection of substitutes**

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#### **2.1.9.2 Main characteristics of substituted units**

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#### **2.1.9.3 Distribution of substituted units**

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## **2.2. Sampling errors**

### **2.2.1. Standard error and effective sample size**

-

-

### 2.2.1.A

#### Total:

Age	standarderr	Sample size (persons)
Total	0.47	14836
0-15 years	0.83	3291
16-24 years	2.14	1577
25-49 years	0.79	4892
50-64 years	0.74	3218
65+ years	1.13	1858
16-64 years	0.62	9687
16+ years	0.54	11545
0-64 years	0.51	12978

#### Female:

Age	standarderr	Sample size (persons)
Total	0.64	7491
0-15 years	1.13	1668
16-24 years	2.96	735
25-49 years	1.04	2564
50-64 years	0.99	1620
65+ years	1.63	904
16-64 years	0.83	4919
16+ years	0.74	5823
0-64 years	0.69	6587

#### Male:

Age	standarderr	Sample size (persons)
Total	0.68	7345
0-15 years	1.21	1623
16-24 years	3.10	842
25-49 years	1.20	2328
50-64 years	1.11	1598
65+ years	1.52	954
16-64 years	0.91	4768
16+ years	0.80	5722
0-64 years	0.76	6391

**2.2.1.B****Total:**

<b>ACTSTA</b>	<b>standarderr</b>	<b>Sample size (persons)</b>
At work	0.48	7103
Unemployed	6.94	133
Retired	1.04	2181
Other inactive	1.81	1895
Not at work: Total	1.03	4209

**Female:**

<b>ACTSTA</b>	<b>standarderr</b>	<b>Sample size (persons)</b>
At work	0.61	3392
Unemployed	7.06	92
Retired	1.50	1118
Other inactive	2.26	1093
Not at work: Total	1.31	2303

**Male:**

<b>ACTSTA</b>	<b>standarderr</b>	<b>Sample size (persons)</b>
At work	0.71	3711
Unemployed	11.92	41
Retired	1.40	1063
Other inactive	2.95	802
Not at work: Total	1.63	1906

**2.2.1.C****Total:**

<b>HT</b>	<b>standarderr</b>	<b>Sample size (persons)</b>
Single, total	1.51	1160
2 adults, no dependent children, both < 65	0.63	2652
2 adults, no dependent children, at least one 65+	0.98	1654
Other households without dependent children	3.73	203
Single parent with children	2.72	278
2 adults, one child	1.09	1167
2 adults, 2 children	0.58	2476
2 adults, more than 2 children	1.35	1269
Other households with children	5.77	224
Other	0.74	3753
Single, 0-64 years	1.96	743
Single, 65+ years	2.10	417

**Female:**

<b>HT</b>	<b>standarderr</b>	<b>Sample size (persons)</b>
Single, total	2.02	642
2 adults, no dependent children, both < 65	0.91	1328
2 adults, no dependent children, at least one 65+	1.40	827
Other households without dependent children	3.47	89
Single parent with children	3.29	182
2 adults, one child	1.54	595
2 adults, 2 children	0.82	1243
2 adults, more than 2 children	1.89	633
Other households with children	7.24	120
Other	1.04	1832
Single, 0-64 years	2.90	357
Single, 65+ years	2.55	285

**Male:**

HT	standarderr	Sample size (persons)
Single, total	2.27	518
2 adults, no dependent children, both < 65	0.89	1324
2 adults, no dependent children, at least one 65+	1.39	827
Other households without dependent children	5.49	114
Single parent with children	4.75	96
2 adults, one child	1.53	572
2 adults, 2 children	0.82	1233
2 adults, more than 2 children	1.93	636
Other households with children	8.72	104
Other	1.05	1921
Single, 0-64 years	2.65	386
Single, 65+ years	3.69	132

**2.2.1.D****Total:**

TENSTA	standarderr	Sample size (persons)
Owner or rent-free	0.40	11665
Tenant	1.09	3171

**Female:**

TENSTA	standarderr	Sample size (persons)
Owner or rent-free	0.59	5800
Tenant	1.40	1691

**Male:**

TENSTA	standarderr	Sample size (persons)
Owner or rent-free	0.54	5865
Tenant	1.70	1480

**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 2008). 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 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 two persons from the same household are selected to a panel, one of them is dropped as a selected person. If a person, who 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 in the sample: 11000

Number of households contacted is 8.347

Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database: 5.778

Number of persons of 16 years or older, who are members of the households and for whom the interview is accepted for the database: 12.104.

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 Unit non-response

RA address contact rate = addresses contacted/total sample = 8347/11000 = 0,76

RH Rate of accepted households = completed interviews/contacted households= 5778/8347= 0,69

NRH Household non-response rate =(1-(RA\*RH))\*100 = 0,48

RP proportion of completed personal interviews = 1

NRP= Individual non-response rate = (1-(RP))\*100 = 0

### 2.3.3.3 Distribution of households by contact results, etc., and rotational group

**Table 2.3.3.3.a Contact at address**

Respondent	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Contacted	1750	1780	2366	2451	8347

**Table 2.3.3.3.b Household questionnaire result**

Respondent	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Completed	1261	1285	1589	1643	5778
Refusal	131	133	252	241	757
Household temporarily away	35	37	64	61	197
Unable to response	31	25	71	68	195
Other	292	300	390	438	1420
Total	1750	1780	2366	2451	8347

**Table 2.3.3.3.c Household interview acceptance**

Respondent	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel3	Panel 4	Total
Completed	1261	1285	1589	1643	5778
Accepted	1261	1285	1589	1643	5778

### 2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units (if applicable) by 'record of contact at address'

No substitution

### 2.3.3.5. Item non-response

Abbreviations:

na: Not applicable

r: Register

i: Interview

c: Calculated

b: Generated by the blaisesystem

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h: Household register

p: Personal register

r/i: Primary source is Register. Secondary source is interview

i/r: Primary source is interview. Secondary source is register.

	Source	Item non response	Comments
<b>HOUSEHOLD REGISTER (D-FILE)</b>			
<b>DB010: YEAR OF THE SURVEY</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB020: COUNTRY</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB030: HOUSEHOLD ID</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB040: REGION</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>DB050: PRIMARY STRATA</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB060: PSU-1 (FIRST STAGE)</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB062: PSU-2 (SECOND STAGE)</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB070: ORDER OF SELECTION OF PSU</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB075: ROTATIONAL GROUP</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB080: HOUSEHOLD DESIGN WEIGHT</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB090: HOUSEHOLD CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB100: DEGREE OF URBANISATION</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>DB120: CONTACT AT ADDRESS</b>	<b>h/i</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB130: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE RESULT</b>	<b>h/i</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>DB135: HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW ACCEPTANCE</b>	<b>h/i</b>	<b>na</b>	

<b>PERSONAL REGISTER (R-FILE)</b>			
<b>RB010: YEAR OF THE SURVEY</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>RB020: COUNTRY</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>RB030: PERSONAL ID</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>RB040: CURRENT HOUSEHOLD ID</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>RB041: PERSONAL ID</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>RB050: PERSONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>RB060: PERSONAL BASE WEIGHT</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>RB070: MONTH OF BIRTH</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RB080: YEAR OF BIRTH</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RB090: SEX</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RB100: SAMPLE PERSON OR CO-RESIDENT</b>	<b>i/p</b>		
<b>RB110: MEMBERSHIP STATUS</b>	<b>s/i</b>	<b>ol</b>	
<b>RB120: MOVED TO</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>ol</b>	
<b>RB140: MONTH MOVED OUT OR DIED</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>ol</b>	
<b>RB150: YEAR MOVED OUT OR DIED</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>ol</b>	
<b>RB160: NUMBER OF MONTHS IN HOUSEHOLD DURING THE INCOME REFERENCE PERIOD</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>ol</b>	
<b>RB170: MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS DURING THE INCOME REFERENCE PERIOD</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>ol</b>	
<b>RB180: MONTH MOVED IN</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>ol</b>	
<b>RB190: YEAR MOVED IN</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>ol</b>	
<b>RB200: RESIDENTIAL STATUS</b>	<b>p/i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RB210: BASIC ACTIVITY STATUS</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RB220: FATHER ID</b>	<b>r/i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RB230: MOTHER ID</b>	<b>r/i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RB240: SPOUSE/PARTNER ID</b>	<b>r/i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RB245: RESPONDENT STATUS</b>	<b>p/i</b>	<b>0</b>	

<b>RB250: DATA STATUS</b>	<b>p/i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RB260: TYPE OF INTERVIEW</b>	<b>p/i</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>RB270: PERSONAL ID OF PROXY</b>	<b>p/i</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>RL010: EDUCATION AT PRE-SCHOOL</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>1,55</b>	
<b>RL020: EDUCATION AT COMPULSORY SCHOOL</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,34</b>	
<b>RL030: CHILD CARE AT CENTRE-BASED SERVICES</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,43</b>	
<b>RL040: CHILD CARE AT DAY-CARE CENTRE</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RL050: CHILD CARE BY A PROFESSIONAL CHILD-MINDER AT CHILD'S HOME OR AT CHILDMINDER'S HOME</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RL060: CHILD CARE BY GRAND-PARENTS, OTHERS HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (OUTSIDE PARENTS),</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>OTHER RELATIVES, FRIENDS OR NEIGHBOURS</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>RL070: CHILDREN CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT FOR CHILD CARE</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>na</b>	

<b>HOUSEHOLD DATA (H-FILE)</b>			
<b>HB010: YEAR OF THE SURVEY</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>HB020: COUNTRY</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>HB030: HOUSEHOLD ID</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>HB040: DAY OF HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW</b>	<b>i/b</b>	<b>5,62</b>	<b>Not registered for the mail part of the survey</b>
<b>HB050: MONTH OF HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW</b>	<b>i/b</b>	<b>5,62</b>	<b>Not registered for the mail part of the survey</b>
<b>HB060: YEAR OF HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>HB070: PERSON RESPONDING THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE</b>	<b>i/h</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HB080: PERSON 1 RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HB090: PERSON 2 RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HB100: NUMBER OF MINUTES TO COMPLETE THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>5,62</b>	<b>Not registered for the mail part of the survey</b>
<b>HH010: DWELLING TYPE</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>1,54</b>	
<b>HH020: TENURE STATUS</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HH030: NUMBER OF ROOMS AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>r/i</b>	<b>1,14</b>	
<b>HH031: YEAR OF CONTRACT OR PURCHASING OR INSTALLATION</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>HH040: LEAKING ROOF, DAMP WALLS/FLOORS/FOUNDATION, OR ROT IN WINDOW FRAMES OR FLOOR</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,45</b>	
<b>HH050: ABILITY TO KEEP HOME ADEQUATELY WARM</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,76</b>	
<b>HH060: CURRENT RENT RELATED TO OCCUPIED DWELLING</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>1,38</b>	
<b>HH061: SUBJECTIVE RENT</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>HH070: TOTAL HOUSING COST</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>3,72</b>	<b>For owner occupied dwellings the rent is imputed using data from registers and the household budget survey</b>
<b>HH080: BATH OR SHOWER IN DWELLING</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>HH090: INDOOR FLUSHING TOILET FOR SOLE USE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>na</b>	
<b>HS010: ARREARS ON MORTGAGE OR RENT</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	

<b>PAYMENTS</b>			
<b>HS020: ARREARS ON UTILITY BILLS</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HS030: ARREARS ON HIRE PURCHASE INSTALMENTS OR OTHER LOAN PAYMENTS</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HS040: CAPACITY TO AFFORD PAYING FOR ONE WEEK ANNUAL HOLIDAY AWAY FROM HOME</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HS050: CAPACITY TO AFFORD A MEAL WITH MEAT, CHICKEN, FISH (OR VEGETARIAN EQUIVALENT) EVERY SECOND DAY</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HS060: CAPACITY TO FACE UNEXPECTED FINANCIAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,40</b>	
<b>HS070: DO YOU HAVE A TELEPHONE (INCLUDING MOBILE PHONE)?</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>All households in Denmark has at least one telephone. We do not ask</b>
<b>HS080: DO YOU HAVE A COLOUR TV?</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HS090: DO YOU HAVE A COMPUTER?</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HS100: DO YOU HAVE A WASHING MACHINE?</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HS110: DO YOU HAVE A CAR?</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HS120: ABILITY TO MAKE ENDS MEET</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HS130: LOWEST MONTHLY INCOME TO MAKE ENDS MEET</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>9,78</b>	
<b>HS140: FINANCIAL BURDEN OF THE TOTAL HOUSING COST</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,33</b>	
<b>HS150: FINANCIAL BURDEN OF THE REPAYMENT OF DEBTS FROM HIRE PURCHASES OR LOANS</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,47</b>	
<b>HS160: PROBLEMS WITH THE DWELLING: TOO DARK, NOT ENOUGH LIGHT</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,54</b>	
<b>HS170: NOISE FROM NEIGHBOURS OR FROM THE STREET</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,48</b>	
<b>HS180: POLLUTION, GRIME OR OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,54</b>	
<b>HS190: CRIME VIOLENCE OR VANDALISM IN THE AREA</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>0,66</b>	
<b>HY010: TOTAL HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Including imputed rent</b>
<b>HY020: TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Including imputed rent</b>
<b>HY022: TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS OTHER THAN OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Including imputed rent</b>
<b>HY023: TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS INCLUDING OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Including imputed rent</b>
<b>HY025: WITHIN-HOUSEHOLD NON-RESPONSE INFLATION FACTOR</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HY030G/HY030N: IMPUTED RENT</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HY040G/HY040N: INCOME FROM RENTAL OF A PROPERTY OR LAND</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>HY090G/HY090N: INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, PROFIT FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Negative values occurs. The concept is calculated as a net-concept. If interest paid exceeds capital income HY090 will be negative.</b>
<b>HY050G/HY050N: FAMILY/CHILDREN RELATED ALLOWANCES</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Only information about allowances known by authorities are included. Typically obligatory allowances and</b>

			allowances for which tax-deductions can be obtained. Other forms of regularly allowances are not common in Denmark.
<b>HY060G/HY060N: SOCIAL EXCLUSION NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</b>	r	0	
<b>HY070G/HY070N: HOUSING ALLOWANCES</b>	r	0	
<b>HY080G/HY080N: REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER RECEIVED</b>	r	0	Only information about allowances known by authorities are included.
<b>HY100G/HY100N: INTEREST REPAYMENTS ON MORTGAGE</b>	r		
<b>HY110G/HY110N: INCOME RECEIVED BY PEOPLE AGED UNDER 16</b>	r	0	
<b>HY120G/HY120N: REGULAR TAXES ON WEALTH</b>	r	0	
<b>HY130G/HY130N: REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER PAID</b>	r	0	Cf. HY050
<b>HY140G/HY140N: TAX ON INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	r	0	
<b>HY145N: REPAYMENTS/RECEIPTS FOR TAX ADJUSTMENT</b>	na	na	

<b>PERSONAL DATA (P-FILE)</b>			
<b>PB010: YEAR OF THE SURVEY</b>	2008	na	
<b>PB020: COUNTRY</b>	DK	na	
<b>PB030: PERSONAL ID</b>	s	na	
<b>PB040: PERSONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT</b>	c	na	
<b>PB050: PERSONAL BASE WEIGHT</b>	c	na	
<b>PB060: PERSONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT FOR SELECTED RESPONDENT</b>	c	na	
<b>PB070: PERSONAL DESIGN WEIGHT FOR SELECTED RESPONDENT</b>	c	na	
<b>PB080: PERSONAL BASE WEIGHT FOR SELECTED RESPONDENT</b>	c	na	
<b>PB090: DAY OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW</b>	b	4,62	
<b>PB100: MONTH OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW</b>	b	4,62	
<b>PB110: YEAR OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW</b>	2008	0	
<b>PB120: MINUTES TO COMPLETE THE PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE</b>	missing	na	Just the total duration of the interview is registered.
<b>PB130: MONTH OF BIRTH</b>	r	0	
<b>PB140: YEAR OF BIRTH</b>	r	0	
<b>PB150: SEX</b>	r	0	
<b>PB160: FATHER ID</b>	i/r	0	
<b>PB170: MOTHER ID</b>	i/r	0	
<b>PB180: SPOUSE/PARTNER ID</b>	i/r	0	
<b>PB190: MARITAL STATUS</b>	r	0	
<b>PB200: CONSENSUAL UNION</b>	i	0	
<b>PB210: COUNTRY OF BIRTH</b>	r	0	
<b>PB220A: CITIZENSHIP 1</b>	r	0	
<b>PB220B: CITIZENSHIP 2</b>	missing	na	According to Danish law, you are not allowed to have a second citizenship, if you are a Danish citizen. We have no knowledge about a possible CITIZENSHIP 2 for persons, who are not Danish citizens, but the number must be very small.

<b>PE010: CURRENT EDUCATION ACTIVITY</b>	r	0	
<b>PE020: ISCED LEVEL CURRENTLY ATTENDED</b>	r	0	
<b>PE030: YEAR WHEN HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION WAS ATTAINED</b>	r	1,81	
<b>PE040: HIGHEST ISCED LEVEL ATTAINED</b>	r	1,82	
<b>PH010: GENERAL HEALTH</b>	i	0,02	
<b>PH020: SUFFER FROM ANY A CHRONIC (LONG-STANDING) ILLNESS OR CONDITION</b>	i	0,02	
<b>PH030: LIMITATION IN ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF HEALTH PROBLEMS</b>	i	0,02	
<b>PH040: UNMET NEED FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT</b>	i	0,02	
<b>PH050: MAIN REASON FOR UNMET NEED FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT</b>	i	0	
<b>PH060: UNMET NEED FOR DENTAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT</b>	i	0,02	
<b>PH070: MAIN REASON FOR UNMET NEED FOR DENTAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT</b>	i	0,02	
<b>PL015: PERSON HAS EVER WORKED</b>	i/r	0	
<b>PL020: ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR A JOB</b>	i	1,54	
<b>PL025: AVAILABLE FOR WORK</b>	i	0,02	
<b>PL030: SELF-DEFINED CURRENT ECONOMIC STATUS</b>	i/r	0,83	
<b>PL035: WORKED AT LEAST 1 HOUR DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK</b>	na	-	
<b>PL040: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT</b>	i/r	16,57	
<b>PL050: OCCUPATION (ISCO-88 (COM))</b>	i/r	13,37	
<b>PL060: NUMBER OF HOURS USUALLY WORKED PER WEEK IN MAIN JOB</b>	i	0,05	
<b>PL070: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT AT FULL-TIME WORK</b>	i/r	0,79	
<b>PL072: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT AT PART-TIME WORK</b>	i/r	0,79	
<b>PL080: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	i/r	0,79	
<b>PL085: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN RETIREMENT</b>	i/r	0,79	
<b>PL087: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT STUDYING</b>	i/r	0,79	
<b>PL090: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN INACTIVITY</b>	i/r	0,79	
<b>PL100: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS USUALLY WORKED IN SECOND, THIRD... JOBS</b>	i	0	
<b>PL110: NACE</b>	r	1,38	
<b>PL120: REASON</b>	i	0,22	
<b>PL130: NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING AT THE LOCAL UNIT</b>	r	4,50	
<b>PL140: TYPE OF CONTRACT</b>	r	0	
<b>PL150: MANAGERIAL POSITION</b>	i	0	
<b>PL160: CHANGE OF JOB SINCE LAST YEAR</b>	i/r	4,36	
<b>PL170: REASON FOR CHANGE</b>	i	0,03	
<b>PL210A: MAIN ACTIVITY ON JANUARY</b>	i/r	0,12	
<b>PL210B: MAIN ACTIVITY ON FEBRUARY</b>	i/r	0,12	
<b>PL210C: MAIN ACTIVITY ON MARCH</b>	i/r	0,12	
<b>PL210D: MAIN ACTIVITY ON APRIL</b>	i/r	0,12	
<b>PL210E: MAIN ACTIVITY ON MAY</b>	i/r	0,12	
<b>PL210F: MAIN ACTIVITY ON JUNE</b>	i/r	0,12	

<b>PL210G: MAIN ACTIVITY ON JULY</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0,12</b>	
<b>PL210H: MAIN ACTIVITY ON AUGUST</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0,12</b>	
<b>PL210I: MAIN ACTIVITY ON SEPTEMBER</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0,12</b>	
<b>PL210J: MAIN ACTIVITY ON OCTOBER</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0,12</b>	
<b>PL210K: MAIN ACTIVITY ON NOVEMBER</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0,12</b>	
<b>PL210L: MAIN ACTIVITY ON DECEMBER</b>	<b>i/r</b>	<b>0,12</b>	
<b>PY010G/PY010N: EMPLOYEE CASH OR NEAR CASH INCOME</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY020G/PY020N: NON-CASH EMPLOYEE INCOME</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY030G: EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY035G/PY035N: CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY050G/PY050N: CASH BENEFITS OR LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY070G/PY070N: VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED BY OWN-CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY080G/PY080N: PENSION FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY090G/PY090N: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY100G/PY100N: OLD-AGE BENEFITS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY110G/PY110N: SURVIVOR' BENEFITS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY120G/PY120N: SICKNESS BENEFITS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY130G/PY130N: DISABILITY BENEFITS</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY140G/PY140N: EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PY200G: GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS FOR EMPLOYEES</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	

### 2.3.3.6 Total item non-response

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## 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).

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 be asked the person in the household selected as household respondent if possible. If this person is unable to respond, e.g. is not at home or is busy, it should be attempted to arrange an appointment to conduct an interview at another time. If such an appointment appears to 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.

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

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	2005	2006	2007	2008	All
Total	2534	2557	3212	3242	11545
CAPI with selected person	1210	1239	1539	1594	5582
CAPI with proxy	1248	1247	1596	1577	5668
Self-administered (mail)	76	71	77	71	295

## 2.5. Interview duration

The average household interview duration for the CAPI part was 9.1 minutes.

## 3. COMPARABILITY

### 3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

***Reference population:***

Private households residing in Denmark 1 January 2008 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 2007

***Period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions:***

Calendar year 2007

***Reference period for taxes on wealth:***

Calendar year 2007

***Lag between the income reference period and current variables:***

4-6 months

***Total duration of the data collection of the sample:***

6 months

***Information on activity status during the income reference period:***

Calendar year 2007

## **3.2. Components of income**

### **3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions.**

HY090G can be negative.

Apart from these facts only insignificant deviations from EUSILC 065 occur.

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

The variables concerning income, wealth and taxes are based on 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.

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. Statistics Denmark get information on these kind of income from the municipalities.

Of course real black incomes including incomes from crime, etc. are not recorded in the registers.

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 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.

## **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 based on and monitored using external sources.