Intermediate
Quality Report

relating to the

EU-SILC 2004 operation

Denmark

Copenhagen 2006

1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

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

	Total	Female	Male
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total	10,9	11,2	10,7
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-15 years	9,1	9,1	9,0
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-24 years	27,0	29,5	24,6
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 25-49 years	8,8	8,3	9,3
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 50-64 years	4,2	3,9	4,6
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years	17,0	17,8	16,0
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16+ years	11,4	11,7	11,1
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-64 years	10,1	10,1	10,2
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-64 years	9,9	9,9	9,9
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed	4,8	4,2	5,3
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed	33,0	32,4	33,8
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired	19,1	14,1	24,5
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive	14,3	15,4	12,7
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, < 65 years	25,8		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, 65+ years	20,4		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single Total	24,1	23,2	25,1
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+	12,8		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households without children	2,6		

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single parent, at least one child	15,9		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 1 child	4,0		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 2 children	3,8		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 3+ children	13,5		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households with children	3,9		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children	14,2		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children	7,3		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - owner or rent-free	7,5		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - tenant	18,0		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, w = 0	20,6		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, 0 < w < 1	7,2		
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	40,3		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, 0 < w < 0.5	6,5		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, 0.5 < w < 1	8,7		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, w = 1	4,5		
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total	982	521	467
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-15 years	189		
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16-64 years	557	296	362
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years	236	135	101
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16+ years	793	431	362
Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 40%	3,2	3,0	3,3
Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 50%	6,1	5,9	6,2
Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 70%	18,5	19,4	17,6

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits - total	30,8	31,5	30,0
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits - 0-15 years	26,1	25,0	27,2
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits - 16-64 years	29,3	30,8	27,9
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	43,5	42,0	45,4
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits - 16+ years	31,9	33,1	30,7
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - total	38,7	41,0	36,3
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - 0-15 years	26,2	25,2	27,2
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - 16-64 years	29,8	31,4	28,3
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - 65+ years	94,6	96,0	92,7
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers - 16+ years	41,8	44,8	38,7
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share	3,4		
Gini coefficient	23,9		

1.2. **Other indicators**

1.2.1. *Equivalised disposable income*

Mean equivalised disposable income: 22.725,89 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

The sample is drawn as a sample of persons. The household is defined as the household he/she is member of at the beginning of the survey year (1 January). The generel sample design is rotational sample, with 4 rotating subsamples.

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

The sample design is simple random sampling.

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

It is a one stage sample. The sampling unit is an individual person. The sampling frame is all persons aged 13+. Only persons aged 16+ are included in the cross sectional sample.

2.1.3. *Stratification and substratification criteria*

No stratification.

2.1.4. *Sample size and allocation criteria*

Total number of persons aged 16+.....4.259.358
Number of addresses in the sampling frame.....2.628.664
Number of persons/households sampled.....10.663
Number persons living at the address of the selected person.....27.758

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*

Will be described in the final report.

2.1.8. *Weightings*

The weighting procedure is described in detail in Appendix 1.

2.1.8.1. Design factor
-
2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments
-
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*

The effective sample size is 6.866

2.3. **Non-sampling errors**

2.3.1. *Sampling frame and coverage errors*

The sample frame is the Register of Population Statistics of Statistics Denmark (version 1 January 2004).

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 continously updated register.

There are few if any coverage problems. All persons living in Denmark are registered in the register and the register as mentioned is updated continously.

2.3.2. *Measurement and processing errors*
2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

The data comes from interviewing or from registers. Income and demografic 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 has between 40 and 50 questions dependent on the type of household.

Interview-method was telephone interviewing for households with a telephone and postal questionnaire for households without a telephone. The questionnaire was programmed in BLAISE. To obtain contact by telephone at least 5 calls was conducted. Households contacted by mail got one reminder, if they did not respond on 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 is build in the questionnaire. The system for processing, checking and editing data is programmed in SAS. Finally the files are transformed into Eurostats' standard format and tested using the checking program developed by Eurostat.

During the checking procedure errors are corrected.

2.3.3. *Non-response errors*
The following information will be provided:

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size was

Achieved sample size is 6.866

Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database: 6.866

Number of persons of 16 years or older, who are members of the households and for whom the interview is accepted for the database: 13.584

If the household part of the interview and the personal interview of household represent 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 drawn from registers.

2.3.3.2.-2.3.3.3 Unit non-response

Table 1: Unit non-response by data collection method

Frequency Percent Col Pct	Not comp-leted	Comp-leted	Total
Reseacher pro-tected in CPR	684 6.41 18.01	0 0.00 0.00	684 6.41
Finished by telephone	1401 13.14 36.90	6462 60.60 94.12	7863 73.74
Telefon refusal, finished by post	298 2.79 7.85	38 0.36 0.55	336 3.15
Telephone number not found, finished by post	921 8.64 24.26	206 1.93 3.00	1127 10.57
Telephone contact not obtained, finished by post	493 4.62 12.98	160 1.50 2.33	653 6.12
Total	3797 35.61	6866 64.39	10663 100.00

Notes:

Researcher-protected in CPR: If people do not want to be contacted by researchers they can get their adress in CPR researcher-protected.

Tabel 2: Contacted

contact	Frequency	Percent
Adress contacted	9808	91.98
Adress unable to contact	171	1.60
Adress not contacted etc	684	6.41
Total	10663	100.00

Notes.

Adress unable to contact: Not known at the adress or has moved to unknown adress.

Adress not contacted: Researcher-protected in CPR.

Table 3: Household questionaire result

result	Frequency	Percent
Household questionaire completed	6866	70.00
Refusal to cooperate	934	9.52
Entire household temporarily away for during the fieldwork	237	2.42
House unable to respond (illness, incapacity.....)	267	2.72
Other reasons	1504	15.33

Total					9808	100.00

Notes.
Other reasons: Houshold not contacted cf. table 2 or paper questionaire send by post not returned.

Table 4: Household questionaire result by collection methode

Frequency Percent Col Pct	Com- pleted	Refusal	Away	Illness	Other reasons	Total
Finished by telephone	6462 65.88 94.12	829 8.45 88.76	234 2.39 98.73	233 2.38 87.27	4 0.04 0.27	7762 79.14
Telefon refusal, finished by pos	38 0.39 0.55	20 0.20 2.14	0 0.00 0.00	1 0.01 0.37	277 2.82 18.42	336 3.43
Telephone number not found, finished by post	206 2.10 3.00	56 0.57 6.00	2 0.02 0.84	22 0.22 8.24	808 8.24 53.72	1094 11.15
Telephone contact not obtained, finished by post	160 1.63 2.33	29 0.30 3.10	1 0.01 0.42	11 0.11 4.12	415 4.23 27.59	616 6.28
Total	6866 70.00	934 9.52	237 2.42	267 2.72	1504 15.33	9808 100.00

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

Information about income is taken from a register. Therefore Denmark has no item non-esponse for income variables.

2.3.3.6. Total item non-response and number of observations in the sample at unit level of the common cross-sectional European Union indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC, for equivalised disposable income and for the unadjusted gender pay gap (if applicable)

-

2.4. **Mode of data collection**

Denmark is one of the countries, which uses a sample of persons rather than a sample of complete households in the interview 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 become 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 represent).

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 is included.

2.5. **Interview duration**

The file we received from our interviewer unit did not include information about minutes to complete the personal questionaire. We are working on finding a solution. We use telephone interviewing, so results from Denmark would in any case not be comparable with results from other member states.

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1. **Basic concepts and definitions**

Reference population:
Privat households residing in Denmark 1 January 2004 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:
Calender year 2002

Period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions:
Calender year 2002

Reference period for taxes on wealth:

Calender year 2002

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:
Calender year 2002
No difference from EU-SILC concept.

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

Only insignificant departures from doc EUSILC 065/rev03 occurs.

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

The variables concerning income, wealth and taxes are almost entirely monitored using registers. The most important source is the registers of the Central Customs and Tax Administration, but in order to be able to make the breakdown of total income in its components data from other sources, especially registers from the Joint Local Authority Register System and data reported directly to Statistics Denmark, are also used.

3.2.3. *The form in which income variables at component level have 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.

Appendix 1

Information on weighting procedure for SILC 2004

This paper describes the method which is used to determine cross-sectional weights for the SILC-sample 2004.

Sampling design

SILC 2004 is a continuation of the SILC 2003 survey. Out of 8211 sampled persons in the 2003-sample, 7686 are selected at random to continue in 2004. The sample is subsequently supplemented by another 2980 persons, which are drawn randomly from the register of persons over 15 who live in private households. In total, SILC 2004 contains 10666 sampled persons. The whole household to which the sampled persons belong, are observed.

Compared to 2003, 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 2004.

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 SILC 2003, even if its household composition has changed (i.e., the number of persons over 15 has changed from 2003 to 2004). 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 approximately 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]

[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.

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+.

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 77, 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, 12 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 is one responding household that - no matter what - gets zero final weight (this is due to a seldom combination of the auxiliary information which does not occur in the register[2]). Therefore one is forced to take this particular respondent out of the response and subsequently use bounded weights on the remainder. The zero-weight respondent is afterwards added to the data with 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 17295 persons living in the 6868 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 13589 persons over 15 living in the 6868 responding households.

Step 6: Personal cross-section weights (for sampled persons).

[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.

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).

External information

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

Sample size: n = 10 666.
Number of respondents (households): m = 6 868.
Number of persons over 15: $M = N$ = 4 259 358
Number of persons all ages: A=5 326 221
Population of private households (with at least 1 person over 15): N_{hh} = 2 628 664.

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
[poverty] x ec_status1	98886	2221002												
[poverty] x ec_status2	39692	157189												
[poverty] x ec_status3	14728	113679												
[poverty] x ec_status4	126668	519963												
[poverty] x ec_status5	305881	172853												
[poverty] x sexagegrp1	49382	497326												
[poverty] x sexagegrp2	64911	198218												
[poverty] x sexagegrp3	89158	871196												
[poverty] x sexagegrp4	24310	500188												
[poverty] x sexagegrp5	53304	283230												
[poverty] x sexagegrp6	47725	472430												
[poverty] x sexagegrp7	75552	180892												
[poverty] x sexagegrp8	78587	865343												
[poverty] x sexagegrp9	21187	503543												
[poverty] x sexagegrp10	81739	368000												
[poverty] x profession1	455448	2627400												

[poverty] x profession2	21870	235010												
[poverty] x profession3	5576	146711												
[poverty] x profession4	61489	608966												
[poverty] x profession5	13489	290317												
[poverty] x profession6	15317	442447												
[poverty] x profession7	12083	326657												
[poverty] x profession8	583	62858												
[famtype x poverty] x A	201619	575395	76083	287648	47422	929858	61716	425104	3670	173161	59770	284946	23718	543255
[hhsize] x 1	1140745	810139	284011	393769										
[famincgrp] x 1	439294	503854	548059	480255	657202									
[educationgrp] x 1	814999	110866	705199											
[sexhh x agehh] x M	0	263129	960354	524498	336534	0	256444	943930	524730	449739				

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
[1] x sexagecat1	546708													
[1] x sexagecat2	116932													
[1] x sexagecat3	146197													
[1] x sexagecat4	175669													
[1] x sexagecat5	191046													
[1] x sexagecat6	213334													
[1] x sexagecat7	195901													
[1] x sexagecat8	184404													
[1] x sexagecat9	179725													
[1] x sexagecat10	197264													
[1] x sexagecat11	147509													
[1] x sexagecat12	112505													
[1] x sexagecat13	86324													
[1] x sexagecat14	137705													
[1] x sexagecat15	520155													
[1] x sexagecat16	111625													
[1] x sexagecat17	144819													
[1] x sexagecat18	175617													
[1] x sexagecat19	188598													
[1] x sexagecat20	206817													
[1] x sexagecat21	191511													
[1] x sexagecat22	181387													
[1] x sexagecat23	178806													

[1] x sexagecat24	195366													
[1] x sexagecat25	150558													
[1] x sexagecat26	121916													
[1] x sexagecat27	102039													
[1] x sexagecat28	225784													
[1] x education1	125949													
[1] x education2	147137													
[1] x education3	171226													
[1] x education4	882309													
[eq_incgrp] x A	585855	207784	266382											