SILC_ESQRS_A_DK_2015_0000

National Reference Metadata in ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRSSI)
Compiling agency: Statistics Denmark
Time Dimension: 2015-A0
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Data Flow: SILC_ESQRS_A

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

1. Contact
2. Statistical presentation
3. Statistical processing
4. Quality management
5. Relevance
6. Accuracy and reliability
7. Timeliness and punctuality
8. Coherence and comparability
9. Accessibility and clarity
10. Cost and Burden
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12. Comment
Related Metadata
Annexes (including footnotes)

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

1. Contact

Top

1.1. Contact organisation	Statistics Denmark
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Office for personal finances and welfare
1.5. Contact mail address	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 10 2100 København Ø Denmark

2. Statistical presentation

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2.1. Data description

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

2.2. Classification system

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

2.3. Coverage - sector

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

2.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Total hh gross income (HY010)	Total disposable hh income (HY020)	Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	Total disposable hh income before all social transfers (HY023)
F	F	F	F

Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060)	Housing allowances (HY070)	Regular inter-hh cash transfers received (HY080)	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090)	Interest paid on mortgage (HY100)	Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110)	Regular taxes on wealth (HY120)	Regular inter-hh transfers paid (HY130)
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010)	Other non-cash employee income (PY020)	Income from private use of company car (PY021)	Employers social insurance contributions (PY030)	Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050)	Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070)	Unemployment benefits (PY090)	Old-age benefits (PY100)	Survivors benefits (PY110)	Sickness benefits (PY120)	Disability benefits (PY130)	Education-related allowances (PY140)	Gross monthly earnings for employees (PY200)
F	F	F	F	F	NC - assumed negliable	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables	The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained	The method used for obtaining target variables in the required form
The income statistics register is the source for Danish SILC data. The income statistics register is primarily based on data from the Danish tax authoriteies on wages and transfer income(The E-income system) and the final tax assessments. Furthermore registers from municiplaities and unemployment funds provide detailed information on benefits. Imputed rent is similarly based on the property valuations of the tax authorities nominated to fit the macro level of the national accounts.	Data are imported into SILC directly from the income statistics register using the personal identification number (CPR)	Register data

The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables	The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained	The method used for obtaining target variables in the required form

2.5. Statistical unit

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

2.6. Statistical population

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

2.7. Reference area

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

2.8. Coverage - Time

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

2.9. Base period

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

3. Statistical processing

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Detailed information concerning sampling frame, sampling design, sampling units, sampling size, weightings and mode of data collection can be found in this section. Such information is mainly used for the computation of the accuracy measures.

3.1. Source data

Data on household composition, current labour market participation and subjective questions are based on interviews. Objective data on housing, education, basic demographics and incomes are based on administrative registers.

From 2015 the Danish sample is a two-stage sample. First the adresses are selected, secondly a person above the age of 13 living registered at the adress is selected to be the selected Respondent. The selected respondent is in most cases the respondent of the household questionnaire. The only exception is the case, where the selected person is under 25 years old and has parents living at the address. In this case, one of the parents to represent the household and the selected person (the household respondent).

The interviewers are guided to accept partners/spouses/parents as proxies for the interview, if strictly necessary. Other members of the household is not accepted as proxies.

Only households where statistics Denmark is able to identify the personal ID (CPR) for all adult members is included in the final survey data.

The questionnaire Consists 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
e) The ad-hoc module on social participation

DSTsurvey - Statistics Denmark office for surveys - has conducted the interviews. 70,0 pct. of the questionnaires has been filled on the web. The remaining 30,0 pct. have been filled by phone.

3.1.1. Sampling design and procedure

Type of sampling design

SRS

Stratification and sub stratification criteria

-

Sample selection schemes

-

Sample distribution over time

-

3.1.2. Sampling unit

From 2015 the Danish sample is a two-stage sample. First the adresses are selected, secondly a person above the age of 13 living registered at the adress is selected to be the selected Respondent.

3.1.3. Sampling rate and sampling size

Concerning the SILC instrument, three different sample size definitions can be applied:
- the actual sample size which is the number of sampling units selected in the sample
- the achieved sample size which is the number of observed sampling units (household or individual) with an accepted interview
- the effective sample size which is defined as the achieved sample size divided by the design effect with regards to the at-risk-of poverty rate indicator

Given that the effective sample size has been already treated in the section dealing with sampling errors, in this section the attention focuses mainly on the achieved sample size.

Number of households in the sample: 17,300

Number of households in the sample, excl. dead, children under 16 years old and non-private households: 16,388

Number of households contacted is 8,651 (Non response from previous years are not contacted)

Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database: 6,128

Total # of families(proxy for households) in Denmark (31.12.2014): 2,863,774

3.2. Frequency of data collection

The data is collected annualy. The interview period is march-june.

3.3. Data collection

Mode of data collection

The interview based data are collected via web interviews. If the selected respondent have not respondent have not responded within a shorter period a letter are mailed out reminding on the survey. If this does not give any reply the respondent are called by phone and the interview is conducted. If it is not possible to reach the respondent by phone a paper interview is mailed out.

1-PAPI	2-CAPI	3-CATI	4-Self administrated
(% of total)	(% of total)	(% of total)	(% of total)

1-PAPI (% of total)	2-CAPI (% of total)	3-CATI (% of total)	4-Self administrated (% of total)
0	0	30.0	70.0

Of the 70.0 pct. self-administered, the 67.8 percentage points are web-interviews and 3.2 percentage points are Paper questionnaires.

Interview duration

Median interview duration: 17 minutes

3.4. Data validation

During the interviews filters ensure that only valid answers to the questions can be given. When entering amounts the respondent will recieve a warning and given the possibility to change his/her answer, if the answer is significantly outside the norms.

After the interview process a range of basic checks for consistency in fx. the family composition is carried out and the data has been corrected where neccesary.

3.5. Data compilation

12.5.1 weigting procedure:

Adjustments 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:

- Equivalised disposable income
- The size of the household
- Educational level of the person with the highest professional status in the household
- Socio-economic status of main income holder in the household

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:

- Risk of poverty
- Age (5 classes 0-15, 16-24, 25-49, 50-64, 65+) and sex.
- Family type.
- Income mass and income groups (12 intervals: 1, 5, 10, … 90, 95, 99th percentile).

From 2010 the income mass within income groups has been weighted to fit the register better. This has been done in order to obtain better consistency between our register data and the EU-SILC data, when measuring especially the Gini coefficient.

12.5.2. Estimation and imputation

Imputed rent is imported from the income statistiscs register. Here it is imputed based on the tax departments asesements of the private home values, used for the taxation of property. Individuals imputed rent is based on the valuation of the houses(s) they own. Do they own more than one house/apartment, the one that matches their adress is used, otherwise the most expensive is picked. Half the value of Vacation-housing is furthermore added. The rental value is finally adjusted by a factor to ensure that the macro level of the national accounts match the micro level in the registers. In 2012 the imputed rent was set to 5.2 percent of the property valuations by the tax department.

3.5.1. Weighting procedure

Design factor	Non-response adjustments	Adjustment to external data	Final cross sectional weights
-	-	-	-

3.5.2. Estimation and imputation

Imputation procedure used	Imputed rent	Company car
-	5,2 pct. of home value acccording to tax registers. Level determined to match imputed rent in the Danish NA.	From register

3.6. Adjustment

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

4. Quality management

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4.1. Quality assurance

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

4.2. Quality management - assessment

EU-SILC is survey based and the results is thus subject to some statistical unceartainty. The unceartainty of the cross-sectional indicators on the full population is quite low. However the statstical unceartainty becomes significant, when looking at small sub-population due to the relatively small sample size and high variation in the sample weights.

If available Statistic Denmark recommends the use of national register data for users who are only looking for Statistcs concerning Denmark and is not looking to do cross-country comparisons. Statistics Denmarks registers cover most of the objective SILC variables on demographics, housing, labour market participation, education, income and wealth.

5. Relevance

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5.1. Relevance - User Needs

The main purpose of the SILC is too produce comparable data on living conditions within european countries. The primary users of the SILC-data are the European Commisions and researchers. De-identified micro data is always made available for researchers within the social sciences and the National Statistics Agencies. Fianlly a set of indicators based on the EU-SILC data is published in the EUROSTAT database and made available for the public and the media.

5.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

No data on user satisfaction have been collected in Denmark.

5.3. Completeness

Data for respondents in the SILC-survey is mostly complete and in accordance with the SILC-guidelines. As the more complex data on incomes, education and housing stems from full population registers, the item non-response is very low in Denmark. The interview on mainly labour market affiliation and subjective well-being is mainly conducted on the web and by phone. for most questions non-response is not an option for the respondent. About 2.2 pct. of the respondents have answered via paper-questionaires, here item non-response is accepted, in case questions have not been filled.

5.3.1. Data completeness - rate

-

6. Accuracy and reliability

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The concept of accuracy refers to the precision of estimates computed from a sample rather than from the entire population. Accuracy depends on sample size, sampling design effects and structure of the population under study. In addition to that, sampling errors and non sampling errors need to be taken into account. Sampling error refers to the variability that occurs at random because of the use of a sample rather than a census and non-sampling errors are errors that occur in all phases of the data collection and production process.

6.1. Accuracy - overall

In terms of precision requirements, the EU-SILC framework regulation as well the Commission Regulation on sampling and tracing rules refers respectively, to the effective sample size to be achieved and to representativeness of the sample. The effective sample size combines sample size and sampling design effect which depends on sampling design, population structure and non-response rate.

The Danish SILC has somewhat high variations in weights. To comabt this issue a revison has been carried out in the autumn of 2015. The rivision has been carried out for SILC-2013 and 2014 and will during 2016 be implemented back to 2008.

Read about the revision, at Statisitics Denmark webpage

6.2. Sampling error

EU-SILC is a complex survey involving different sampling design in different countries. In order to harmonize and make sampling errors comparable among countries, Eurostat (with the substantial methodological support of Net-SILC2) has chosen to apply the "linearization" technique coupled with the "ultimate cluster" approach for variance estimation. Linearization is a technique based on the use of linear approximation to reduce non-linear statistics to a linear form, justified by asymptotic properties of the estimator. This technique can encompass a wide variety of indicators, including EU-SILC indicators. The "ultimate cluster" approach is a simplification consisting in calculating the variance taking into account only variation among Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) totals. This method requires first stage sampling fractions to be small which is nearly always the case. This method allows a great flexibility and simplifies the calculations of variances. It can also be generalized to calculate variance of the differences of one year to another .

The main hypothesis on which the calculations are based is that the "at risk of poverty" threshold is fixed. According to the characteristics and availability of data for different countries we have used different variables to specify strata and cluster information. In particular, countries have been split into four groups:

1)BE, BG, CZ, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LV, HU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, UK and HR whose sampling design could be assimilated to a two stage stratified type we used DB050 (primary strata) for strata specification and DB060 (Primary Sampling Unit) for cluster specification;

2) DE, EE, CY, LT, LU, AT, SK, FI, CH whose sampling design could be assimilated to a one stage stratified type we used DB050 for strata specification and DB030 (household ID) for cluster specification;

3) DK, MT, SE, IS, NO, whose sampling design could be assimilated to a simple random sampling, we used DB030 for cluster specification and no strata;

Note that for Denmark, table 5.2.1 the numbers indicated have been calculated by Eurostat. This is an overestimation of the actual standard errors for some Danish indicators. The Danish sample is callibrated to match registers on several factors such as demography, socio-ecomomical status, income mass and risk of poverty, i.e. the standard error for the total risk of poverty close to 0 at the aggregated level. However on subgroups, as the sample gets smaller, large uncertainties may be present due to relatively large variations in the danish sample weights. Even though standard errors for some indicators are very low, there is still a possibility of biases. The standard error for indicators that are strongly correlated with income and socio-economical status, such as material deprivation and low work intensity and AROPE is also presumed overestimated in the following.

However note that large variation in the dansih sample weights may lead to large statistical errors on sub-populations.

6.2.1. Sampling error - indicators

	AROPE			At risk of poverty (60%)			Severe Material Deprivation			Very low work intensity		
	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Half CI (95%)	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Half CI (95%)	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Half CI (95%)	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Half CI (95%)
Total	17.7	0.8	1.6	12.2	0.8	1.5	3.7	0.5	1.0	11,6	0.8	1.5
Male	17.5	1.0	1.9	12.5	0.9	1.8	3.5	0.5	0.9	11.1	0.9	1.8
Female	18.0	1.0	1.9	11.7	0.9	1.8	3.8	0.7	1.3	12.0	1.0	1.9
Age0-17	15.7	1.9	3.8	9.2	1.5	2.9	4.3	1.4	2.8	7.3	1.3	2.5
Age18-64	20.9	0.9	1.7	13.7	1.0	1.9	4.2	0.5	0.9	13.3	1.5	1.5
Age 65+	9.9	0.9	1.8	9.5	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	Na	NA	NA

6.3. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are basically of 4 types:

- Coverage errors: errors due to divergences existing between the target population and the sampling frame.
- Measurement errors: errors that occur at the time of data collection. There are a number of sources for these errors such as the survey instrument, the information system, the interviewer and the mode of collection
- Processing errors: errors in post-data-collection processes such as data entry, keying, editing and weighting
- Non-response errors: errors due to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from an eligible unit. Two main types of non-response errors are considered:

1. – Unit non-response: refers to absence of information of the whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample
1. – Item non-response: refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all required information has been obtained

6.3.1. Coverage error

Coverage errors include over-coverage, under-coverage and misclassification:

- Over-coverage: relates either to wrongly classified units that are in fact out of scope, or to units that do not exist in practice
- Under-coverage: refers to units not included in the sampling frame
- Misclassification: refers to incorrect classification of units that belong to the target population

The sample frame is persons aged 13+ living in private household according to the Register of Population Statistics of Statistics Denmark (From 31st of December 2013). The register is based on Central Population Register (CPR) under the *Ministry of Economic affairs and the Interior*. CPR is updated by the municipalities. The register is continuously updated.

Persons and households entering the country between the 31st of december and the start of the interview period in March is not part of the sampling frame. The number of new immigrants is on a yearly basis less than 1 pct. of the population.

If a person, who belongs to a household from an earlier still active panel, is selected, the household is dropped. This situation is primarily of theoretical interest. The practical importance is negliaible.

Danish law prohibted Statistics Denmark from contacting roughly 12 pct. of the population, as members of the household have indicated that they do not wish to be contacted for statistical or research purposes. These households are included in the sample however, but are counted as non-response in this report. This law has been repealed effective of the 1. April 2014. The 2015 panel is the first panel that has not been affected by the law of research protection. The law still have full effect on the 2012-2014 panel, as non-response from previous panels, have not been contacted.

Only private households are included in SILC. Statistics Denmark does not include any households consisting of more than 10 adults in the survey sample. The same households is not excluded from the final callibration.

6.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate

	Main problems	Size of error
Cross sectional data	• Immigrants • Research protected (covered, but counted as non-response. 2012, 2013 & 2014 waves)	• < 0,1 pct. • ~12 pct.

6.3.1.2. Common units - proportion

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6.3.2. Measurement error

Cross sectional data

Source of measurement errors	Building process of questionnaire	Interview training	Quality control
-	Three seperate questionnaires formed. Web, Telephone and Paper	Telephone interviewers have a 2 hour instruction followed by test-interviews with each other and Q&A sessions	Matching with registers on compatible variables

6.3.3. Non response error

Non-response errors are errors due to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from an eligible unit. Two main types of non-response errors are considered:

1) Unit non-response which refers to the absence of information of the whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample. According the Commission Regulation 28/2004:

- **Household non-response rates** (*NRh*) is computed as follows:

NRh=(1-(Ra * Rh)) * 100

Where Ra is the address contact rate defined as:

Ra= Number of address successfully contacted/Number of valid addresses selected

and *Rh* is the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database

Rh=Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database/Number of eligible households at contacted addresses

- **Individual non-response rates** (*NRp*) will be computed as follows:

NRp=(1-(Rp)) * 100

Where *Rp* is the proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database

Rp= Number of personal interview completed/Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database

- **Overall individual non-response rates** (*NRp) will be computed as follows:

***NRp=(1-(Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100**

For those Members States where a sample of persons rather than a sample of households (addresses) was selected, the individual non-response rates will be calculated for 'the selected respondent', for all individuals aged 16 years or older and for the non-selected respondent.

2) Item non-response which refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all the required information has been obtained.

6.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate

Cross sectional data

Address contact rate (Ra)*		Complete household interviews (Rh)*		Complete personal interviews (Rp)*		Household Non-response rate (NRh)*		Individual non-response rate (NRp)*		Overall individual non-response rate (NRp)*	
A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*
52,8	NA	70.8	NA	NA	NA	62.6**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* All the formulas are defined in the Commission Regulation 28/2004, Annex II

A* = Total sample; B = * New sub-sample

** Note that about 9 percentage points of the non response is caused by the danish law on research protection, which prohibits Statistcs Denmark to contact roughly 12 pct. of the sample. The law was repealed in 2015, but does affect the 2012-2014 panels.

6.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate

The computation of item non-response is essential to fulfil the precision requirements concerning publication as stated in the Commission Regulation No 1982/2003. Item non-response rate is provided for the main income variables both at household and personal level.

6.3.3.2.1. Item non-response rate by indicator

	Total hh gross income (HY010)	Total disposable hh income (HY020)	Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors benefits (HY022)	Total disposable hh income before all social transfers (HY023)
% of household having received an amount	100	100	100	100
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	0	0	0	0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	0	0	0	0

	Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060)	Housing allowances (HY070)	Regular inter-hh cash transfers received (HY080)	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090)
% of household having received an amount	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010)	Other non-cash employee income (PY020)	Income from private use of company car (PY021)	Employers social insurance contributions (PY030)	Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050)	Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070)	Unemployment benefits (PY090)	Old-age benefits (PY100)	Survivors benefits (PY110)	Sickness benefits (PY120)	Disability benefits (PY130)	Education-related allowances (PY140
% of household having received an amount	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.3.4. Processing error

Data entry and coding	Editing controls
-	-

6.3.4.1. Imputation - rate

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6.3.5. Model assumption error

In the 2014 revision a cap on negative incomes at €100.000 has been introduced into the calibration, in order to increase comparability with other European countries. Any indivduals with negative income surpassing this amount is still included in the SILC, but will have lower weights.

Negative incomes that stems from losses for self-employed, capital losses and interest expenses is fully covered in the danish SILC in the year the losses is endured. This might still lead to a slight overestimation of some indicators of inequality comparatively to countries, where extreme incomes may be capped and negative incomes may not be fully reported and in some cases is not recognised at all.

6.4. Seasonal adjustment

There are no seasonal adjustments in the EU-SILC

6.5. Data revision - policy

See 6.6

6.6. Data revision - practice

Statistics Denmark have revised SILC in 2014. The revision have been carried for the crossectional data from 2010 and from 2015 in the longitudnal data.

The main purpose of the revision has been to

- Reduce varation in the callibration weights
- Adjust to a revision of incomes in the national accounts

The revision will during 2017 be carried out for 2008 and 2009 as well.

A Danish paper on the revision and it's affect on some of the main income indicators are available here:

http://www.dst.dk/ext/arbejde-loen-og-indkomst/revsilc2015

- An english version will be uploaded on our website once the revision is completed.

6.6.1. Data revision - average size

See 6.6 on data revision Practice

7. Timeliness and punctuality

Top

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

7.1. Timeliness

-

7.1.1. Time lag - first result

The survey was conducted in march-june 2015 The first results was available and published in june 2016

7.1.2. Time lag - final result

The survey was conducted in march-june 2015 The first results was available and published in june 2016

7.2. Punctuality

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

7.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

8. Coherence and comparability

Top

According to the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning EU-SILC: "Comparability of data between Member States shall be a fundamental objective and shall be pursued through the development of methodological studies from the outset of EU-SILC data collection, carried out in close collaboration between the Member States and Eurostat".

Although the best way for keeping the comparability of data is to apply the same methods and definitions of variables, small departures of the definitions given by Eurostat are allowed in EU-SILC. In this way, the mentioned Regulation in its article 16th says: "Small departures from common definitions, such as those relating to private household definition and income reference period, shall be allowed, provided they affect comparability only marginally. The impact of comparability shall be reported in the quality reports."

The Danish SILC is carried out relativly dogmatic, when it comes to the inclusion of negative incomes and inclusion of incomes as it is earned, not as it's paid out. For instance income from self employed is included in the year the surplus is reported, church taxes and private pension contributuions, which are paid voluntarily is not deducted from disposable income. This may lead to a sligt

The coherence of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes, by which they were generated, used the same concepts and harmonised methods. A comparison with external sources for all income target variables and the number of persons who receive income from each ‘income component’ will be provided, where the Member States concerned consider such external data to be sufficiently reliable.

8.1. Comparability - geographical

Data is generally comparable within Europe. But caution is advised, when interpreting minor differences on indicators between countries due to statistical errors and the difficulties related to cross-border income comparisons.

8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

8.1.2. Reference population

Reference population	Private household definition	Household membership
People residing in private households residing in Denmark at the time of the interview (spring 2015).	The respondent is asked to define his/her own household. They are asked to do this, thinking of a household as an economic unit, where there are some sharing of income/expenditure, when it comes to the daily neccesities.	-

8.1.3. Reference Period

Period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions	Income reference periods used	Reference period for taxes on wealth	Lag between the income ref period and current variables
2014	2014	N.A	3 months from the end of the income year

8.2. Comparability - over time

Denmark has participated in the EU-SILC since 2003.

In 2013 a policy change on private lump-sum pensions, has lead to an increase in private pension pay-outs. The effect is temporary only. As SILC 2014 contains incomes from 2013, the SILC-2014 is the first year affected by this policy-change.

The expected effect on gini is

- SILC-2013: +0
- SILC-2014: +0.31
- SILC-2015: +0.25
- SILC-2016 and forth: ~-0.1 (Provided that we are unable to impute the lump-sum pensions).

Threshold indicators such as Risk of Poverty should be virtually unaffected as most people with private lump-sum pensions have incomes above the median.

Pre-revision:

From 2010 the income mass within income groups has been included in the calibration to fit the register better. This has been done in order to obtain better consistency between our register data and the EU-SILC data and has significantly lowered the deviations between full register data and the silc data, when measuring average income and the gini-coefficient. Furthermore between 2009 and 2010 the household definition in the callibration changed from adresses to a narrow concept of the family.

The 2014 revision will eliminate these breaks as the current callibration will be carried out for 2008-2015.

For consistent data on the gini-coefficient and similar pure economic indicators pre-2010, we recommend the use of Danish register data for the entire population.

8.2.1. Length of comparable time series

To date 2011-2014 is comparable.

2003-2011 has some breaks in 2009, 2010 and 2011. These are mainly related to a change in the calibration, to ensure that the effcts of financial crisis was easured accurately and changes in the household definition used in the calibration. These breaks will be gone once the revision has been carried out for this timeperiod. The revision should be completed during 2017.

8.3. Coherence - cross domain

All income target variables are based on and monitored using external sources.

8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

8.5. Coherence - National Accounts

Not available

8.6. Coherence - internal

There are slight differences between aggregated SILC and the National Danish register variables on incomes.

- imputed rent
- Iinterests payments related to the mortgage
- Fringe benefits (except value of company car)

Are not inclued in the disposable income in SILC, but are part of disposable income in National Danish Statistics.

Lump-sum private pension payouts are included in the SILC disposable income, but are not includen in National Danish Statistics.

9. Accessibility and clarity

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The Danish EU-SILC statistics is primarily disseminated through the Eurostat database and publications.

The use of EU-SILC data is limited at Statistics Denmark.

Apart from a few subjective indicators including the burden of housing costs and the ability to make ends meet, the EU-SILC data is in general not disseminated nationally in Denmark, nor is SILC-microdata made available through any other channels than Eurostat.

The primary source for labour market, housing, education and income data is the registers covering the full population. Statistics Denmark recommends the use of these complete registers, when not looking to do cross country comparisons.

9.1. Dissemination format - News release

In Danish only: http://www.dst.dk/nytudg/15160

9.2. Dissemination format - Publications

A chapter on SILC incomes and making ends meet is available in danish in the publication Indkomster 2013

9.3. Dissemination format - online database

A few tables are available here:
http://www.statbank.dk/10054

On statistics Denmarks website SILC has it's own subject page:
http://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/velfaerdsindikatorer

9.3.1. Data tables - consultations

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Anonymised SILC microdata is available only through Eurostat

For access to Danish register data, you can read more here:
http://www.dst.dk/en/TilSalg/Forskningsservice.aspx (Access to microdata)
http://www.dst.dk/en/TilSalg/skraeddersyede-loesninger.aspx (Tailor made tables based on microdata from statistics Denmarks customer service)

9.5. Dissemination format - other

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.6. Documentation on methodology

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.7. Quality management - documentation

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.7.1. Metadata completeness - rate

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.7.2. Metadata - consultations

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

10. Cost and Burden

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Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

11. Confidentiality

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Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

11.1. Confidentiality - policy

All personal identifiers has been removed from the data. De-identified microdata can be aqquired thorugh Eurostat and danish research institutions can apply for access to danish data through Statistics Denmarks research services (http://www.dst.dk/en/TilSalg/Forskningsservice.aspx)

Only aggregated data and tables are disseminated in publications and on the web. Standard discretionary measures are taken for the dissemination of data.

11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

12. Comment

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No comments

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