Denmark 2000: survey information

Generic information	
Name of survey / dataset	Law Model Population
Institution responsible	Statistics Denmark (www.dst.dk)
Main objective	The Law Model Population is the database of the Law Model microsimulation model of the Ministry of Finance, used for analysis of income distribution
Survey structure	Cross-sectional
Frequency	Annual (since 1979, but information before 1983 is scarce)
Survey year / Wave	2000 (status information refers to 1 January 2001 - or as closetst possible to it - and flows refer to the calendar year 2000)
Coverage	Theoretically the entire Danish population and territory; in practice a small number of persons/families had to be excluded: - persons whose income has not been tax assessed; - persons that are only taxable for part of the calendar year, so that there is no complete information abour their yearl incomes; - children below 18 years not living with their parents; - some of hte persons that have become widow/ers during the year (for technical reasons concerning the separation of taxes between the deceased and his/her spouse).

Sampling	
Sampling design	Random sample of all Danish households on January 1 2001; all individuals belonging to the selected households are in the final population
Sampling frame	Administrative population file
Final sample size	The sample represents 1/30 of total population (approximately 176,000 individuals, including 30,000 children without income of any kind)

Collection	
Collection period	The formation of a new model population typically commences 2-3 months after the turn of the year and a period of 1½ years normally elapses from the start of the formation of a specific model population until all relevant information is added to the model population.
Instruments and main contents	The model populations are formed, primarily by using several statistical registers (each one of which contains information on a different set of persons independently of their age) from Statistics Denmark; among them: - Population statistics register (person- and family information) - Education statistics register (education) - Register based Labour Force Survey RAS (labour market attachment) - Unemployment statistics register CRAM (unemployment) - Income statistics register (income and taxes) - Salary statistics register (salaries) - Sickness benefit statistics register (sickness and maternity benefits) - Unemployment benefit register DUR (unemployment benefits) - Pension statistics register (public pensions) - Register for personal allowances to pensioners (personal allowances to pensioners) - Register for payments to pension schemes (payments to pension schemes) - Child benefit register (child benefits) - Cash benefit registers (cash benefits)

Definitions	
Household	There are two units in the original data: - a *D-family* is composed of a married couple or a non-married couple (for non-married couples the age dfference is of maximum 15 years), with or without children under 18; - a *household* is composed of all the individuals who share the same address; it may contain several D-famillies; children of 18 years and above still living in the home of the parents are included in the household, whereas elderly parents living in the house of their children are treated as a separate household.
Household head	No concept of household head

Data quality aspects	
Unit response rate	No response burden - only data from Statistics Denmark are used.
Item non-response / imputation	No response burden - only data from Statistics Denmark are used.
Weighting	Unitary weight. The random sample is self-weighting, and representative at both the personal and household level.

Labour market information	
Source	Register data (Register based Labour Force Survey (RAS), Unemployment statistics register (CRAM), Salary statistics register and others)
Reference period	Two sets of variables: those referring to the job held in the last week of November, and those referring to the job from which the highest income was received during 2000
Definition of employment	Two different concepts: - labour force status at a given point in time (following the declarations of the employers) - main activity during the year: a person is a wage earner if and only if he has wage income (over the year) above a certain rather low cut-off level (around 6,500 € in 2004)
Treatment of military personel	Armed Forces are included and identifiable only in the set of variables concerning the job from which the highest income was received during 2000

Income	
Source	Register data: mostly from the Income statistics register (which is based on personal tax declarations), a few benefits come from specific registers (e.g. the register on sickness / maternity benefits, and other registers from the body that pays out the benefits, the child register for family allowances)
Reference period	Calendar year 2000
Unit of collection	Individual
Unit of time	Annual amounts
Restrictions	None known
Gross/net	All amounts are reported gross, and the value of both taxes and social contributions are also available