

Denmark 1995: Survey Information

The information below is based on a document sent by The Danish National Institute of Social Research.

Table of contents:

- A. General Characteristics
- B. Population, sample size and sampling methods
- C. Data collection and acquisition
- D. Definition of the survey units

A. General Characteristics

All the data have been provided by official records created for administrative purposes. The 1995 sample sent to LIS was created from those records according to the LIS layout of Wave IV. All the variables in the 1987 and 1992 datasets are included in this dataset. The Wave IV layout contains an enlargement of the number of variables. These new variables are subvariables of the aggregated ones.

B. Population, sample size and sampling methods

The sample consists of 0.5% of all D-families in Denmark. This way, 13,124 D-families with 26,289 family members has been selected.

Unit	Sample size	Population	Sampling fraction	Raising factor
D-family	13,124	2,624,842	0.005	200.00
Person	26,289	5,251,027	0.005	199.74

C. Data collection and acquisition

All data has been provided by official records created for administrative purposes. Some of the records measure annual flows. In these cases, all information is from 1995. This concerns all measures of income, tax and transfers. Other records measure the status at a given time. In these cases, status is January 1, 1996 with the exception of Education Classification Module (UKM) whose status is October 1, 1995. This exception concerns the LIS variables PEDUC and PTOCC.

Some information cannot be provided by official records, e.g. food and housing expenditures and non-cash benefits. These are marked by the abbreviation n.a.

In comparison with the official records, there is a slight tendency of skew distribution of LIS records. This is verified by comparing the mean values for each variable in the LIS sample and the corresponding variable from the official record. Most of the mean value for LIS is higher than the mean value of the official records. The differences range from – 0.3% to 3% centered around 2%. The explanation for this is that the LIS sample contains a larger number of extreme values, which causes a relatively higher mean value. Besides this, it can be stated that the sample for 1995 corresponds with the 1992 and 1987 dataset.

D. Definition of the survey units

The unit of in the sample is the household. A household has been defined as a ‘D-family’, an official concept at the Central Statistical Office.

A D-family is one of the following:

1. a married couple with or without children;
2. an unmarried couple with common children (these children do not have to live together with their parents);
3. a single person with or without children;
4. two persons living at the same address if:
 - a. they do not have common children, and
 - b. they are of different gender, and
 - c. their age do not differ by more than 15 years, and
 - d. no other adults live at the same address
5. two persons of the same gender officially registered as a couple;
6. a child not living with its parents

Notice that it is possible that several D-families live at the same physical address. There is no upper limit for the age of the child who lives with the parents.

Variables at the personal level have been responded for all members of the selected D families.

The head of household is defined as the family member with the highest income, disregarding age and gender.