# Documentation of statistics for
# Welfare Indicators 2013

## 1 Introduction

The purpose of the indicators of welfare is to provide a statistical picture of the populations living conditions and risk of social exclusion. The survey has from 2005 been conducted in all EU member states following the same guidelines. In Denmark the survey has been conducted since 2003. The statistics on Welfare indicators is just a small part of the EU-SILC (Statistics on income and living conditions).

## 2 Statistical presentation

The interview part of the survey collects information on the composition of the households and living conditions including questions on how easy it is for the household to make ends meet and the financial burden of the housing costs. Further information is collected on health conditions and position on the labour market, etc. These interview questions are then supplemented by a lot of register based information, mainly on incomes and demographics. It should be stressed that in case register based information is available it should normally be used instead of the SILC information. The interview questions are only answered by 1 adult in the households. It is assumed that the answer on, say the ability to make ends meet, will be valid for all household members.

### 2.1 Data description

In Welfare Indicators the following 2 interview questions are used:

- Thinking of your household's total income, is your household able to make ends meet, namely, to pay for its usual necessary expenses?
- Please think your total housing costs including mortgage repayment (installment and interest) or rent, insurance and service charges (sewage removal, refuse removal, regular maintenance, repairs and other charges). To what extent are these costs a financial burden to you?

The answers to these questions are then grouped according to age, sex, socioeconomic status and household type.

### 2.2 Classification system

Socioeconomic status: Working employee, working self-employed, unemployed, under education, retired, other inactive and children 0-15 years.

Household type: Single persons without children, single persons with children, couples without children, couples with 1 child, couples with 2 children, couples with 3 children or more and other households.

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for this statistics.

### 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Age: Age at the beginning of the survey year.

Household type: Household type.

Sex: Male/female.

Socioeconomic status: Socioeconomic status of the main breadwinner.

### 2.5 Statistical unit

Persons.

### 2.6 Statistical population

Persons in private households excl. institutions, etc.

### 2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

### 2.8 Time coverage

Yearly.

### 2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistics.

### 2.10 Unit of measure

Percent of total number of persons in private households.

### 2.11 Reference period

The time of interviewing, that is each year in April-July.

### 2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Yearly.

### 2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Law on Statistics Denmark and the EU-regulation: EU-regulation.

### 2.14 Cost and burden

As the participation is voluntary there is no information on the response burden. As register based data is used very much the burden for the participating household will be much smaller than in countries where register based data is not available.

### 2.15 Comment

No other information available.

## 3 Statistical processing

The data from the interviews are combined with the register based data. Background variables are computed. Weights are computed. The tables are produced and published.

### 3.1 Source data

Interview based data combined with register based information.

### 3.2 Frequency of data collection

Yearly.

### 3.3 Data collection

The interview based data is collected via web interviews. If the selected 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. Afterwards the data are supplied with a lot of register based data.

### 3.4 Data validation

The interview data are validated at the interviewing in a way so, say not existing codes cannot be used. When asked to provide amounts, i.e. the monthly rent, filters give the respondent the option to change his answer, if the answer differs to much from the norm.

### 3.5 Data compilation

A weight for each selected respondent is constructed using register data. For the data used for the publication in Denmark no other special data treatment is relevant.

### 3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant for this statistics.

## 4 Relevance

Users of the statistics published in Denmark are mainly the press.

### 4.1 User Needs

The European Commission, researchers, ministries, etc.

### 4.2 User Satisfaction

Is not measured.

### 4.3 Data completeness rate

The EU regulation and the Eurostat guidelines are followed.

## 5 Accuracy and reliability

The sample size is about 12.000 households of which about 5.500 participates. Except for the sampling error no other special error reasons are relevant for the data published in Denmark.

### 5.1 Overall accuracy

As SILC is based on a sample of persons/household there are some statistical uncertainty related to the data. This is partly due to the presence of statistical uncertainty and partly due to the risk of biases. A calibration of the survey is carried out in order to eliminate any bias and make sure that the sample reflects the population on factors such as demographics and incomes. For the published variables on making ends meet and the burden of housing costs, the effect and risk of bias is thus assumed neglible.

### 5.2 Sampling error

The following confidence intervals is calculated on the total population in 2013. If smaller sub-populations for instance a specific age-group is selected, then the standard errors will be relatively larger, due to the smaller sample size.

**Table 95 pct. confidence intervals, 2013-data:**

**Ability to make end meet**

Answer Indicator CI-lower limit CI- upper limit Very hard 12,2 10,6 13,8 Hard 16,0 14,0 17,9 Somewhat easy 28,9 27,1 30,7

Easy |25,3 |23,6 |27,0| |Very easy |17,6 |16,1 |19,1|

**Burden of housing costs**

Answer Indicator CI-lower limit CI-upper limit Heavy burden 10,0 8,5 11,5 Slight burden 28,1 26,2 30,1 No burden at all 61,8 59,7 64,0

### 5.3 Non-sampling error

Non sampling error is not relevant for the data that is published in Denmark.

### 5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

### 5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

### 5.6 Quality assessment

In general the data quality is regarded good but for small groups of persons the sampling error can be important.

### 5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

### 5.8 Data revision practice

Provisional figures are not published.

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

The data will be published about 1½ year after the interview.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

About August/September the year after the data collection.

### 6.2 Punctuality

Normally precise.

## 7 Comparability

Can with no problems be compared over time and between countries participating in the EU-SILC.

### 7.1 Comparability - geographical

As the Danish welfare indicators are a very small part of the EU-SILC survey the data can be compared to data from all other EU-countries and several other countries.

### 7.2 Comparability over time

The guidelines from Eurostat changes every year so for some of the data the comparability will not be perfect. But for the data published in Denmark no changes have been made in the guidelines.

### 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

No other statistics exists in Denmark.

### 7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for this statistics.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

Some main figures are published in Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik and in statbank.dk. Eurostat publish many figures on Eurostat.

### 8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

### 8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calender can be accessed on our English website: Release Calender.

### 8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

### 8.4 News release

Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik.

### 8.5 Publications

[Statistical Yearbook:](#).

### 8.6 On-line database

[Statbank](#).

### 8.7 Micro-data access

Stored in Statistics Denmark in SAS-files. Researchers can get access to the Danish data under certain conditions, contact the Division of Research Services in Statics Denmark. Researchers can get access to the Danish data as well as data from the other countries participating in the EU-SILC under certain conditions, contact EUROSTAT.

### 8.8 Other

Nothing.

### 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

None.

### 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Not relevant for this statistics. If a table cell consist on answers from less than 50 persons the result will not be published, but this will be a result of the big sampling error in small groups of persons and not of confidentiality reasons.

### 8.11 Documentation on methodology

The SILC-Methodology is determined by Eurostat .Read more about SILC on the [Eurostat website](#)

### 8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

## 9 Contact

The administrative placement of this statistics is in the division of Welfare. The person responsible is Jarl Quitzau, tel. +45 3917 3594, e-mail: JAQ@dst.dk

### 9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

**9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Household economics and welfare

**9.3 Contact name**

Jarl Quitzau

**9.4 Contact person function**

Responsible for the statistics

**9.5 Contact mail address**

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

**9.6 Contact email address**

JAQ@dst.dk

**9.7 Contact phone number**

+45 3917 3594

**9.8 Contact fax number**

+45 39 17 39 99