STATISTICS DENMARK

Geodata

Statistics on roads and addresses

Documentation of standard variables

17-06-2019

Content

DST 01 - Highest personal income

Registers used
The income register for the income years 2011-2018.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/income-statistics

Data definition
Depending on what time the population is calculated, income is linked to the population data as described in the table below. As a starting point, income is used for the entire year before.

Population	Year of income
1. January 2012	2011
1. January 2013	2012
1. January 2014	2013
1. January 2015	2014
1. January 2016	2015
1. January 2017	2016
1. January 2018	2017
1. January 2019	2018

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households distributed by percentiles for the highest personal income in households across the country. The count is done on the following percentiles:

- 0 - 5%
- 6 - 10%
- 11 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 90%
- 91 - 95%
- 96 - 100%

The limits regarding amounts for the percentiles are shown in the table provided. Furthermore, the total number of households, as well as the average for the highest personal income, is provided.

The person who earns the most in a household is defined as the person with the highest total personal income. Personal income is defined as the variable perindkial_13. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/personindkomst/perindkialt-13.

During the process, data has been cleared of extreme values, so that all negative personal incomes are set to 0 and all personal incomes over DKK 10 million are set to DKK 10 million.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data other than the possible discrepancy between the time of the population status in relation to the income year, cf. the section on Data definition above.

DST 02 – Household income

Registers used
The income register for the income years 2011-2018.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/income-statistics

Data definition
Depending on what time the population is calculated, income is linked to the population data as described in the table below. As a starting point, income is used for the entire year before.

Population	Year of income
1. January 2012	2011
1. January 2013	2012
1. January 2014	2013
1. January 2015	2014
1. January 2016	2015
1. January 2017	2016
1. January 2018	2017
1. January 2019	2018

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households distributed by percentiles for the highest personal income in households across the country. The count is done on the following percentiles:

- 0 - 5%
- 6 - 10%
- 11 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 90%
- 91 - 95%
- 96 - 100%

The limits regarding amounts for the percentiles are shown in the table provided. Furthermore, the total number of households, as well as the average household income, is provided. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/personindkomst/perindkialt-13.

During the process, data has been cleared of extreme values, so that all negative personal incomes are set to 0 and all personal incomes over DKK 10 million are set to DKK 10 million.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data other than the possible discrepancy between the time of the population status in relation to the income year, cf. the section on Data definition above.

DST 03 – Household net residual wealth (v2)

Registers used
Wealth and debt for income years 2014-2018.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/personal-assets-and-liabilities

Data definition
Depending on what time the population is calculated, income is linked to the population data as described in the table below. As a starting point, the information on wealth is used for the entire year before.

Population	Year of income
1. January 2012	2014*
1. January 2013	2014*
1. January 2014	2014*
1. January 2015	2014
1. January 2016	2015
1. January 2017	2016
1. January 2018	2017
1. January 2019	2018

* Wealth and debt statistics are only available from 2014 onwards, therefore the latest available data is used.

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households distributed by percentiles for the net residual wealth in households across the country. The count is done on the following percentiles:

- 0 - 5%
- 6 - 10%
- 11 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 90%
- 91 - 95%
- 96 - 100%

The limits regarding amounts for the percentiles are shown in the table provided. Furthermore, the total number of households, as well as the average net residual wealth, is provided.

Net residual wealth is calculated for each person as their total net wealth less their retirement income.

Net and pension assets are defined as assets equal to "TOT" and "C" respectively. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/moduldata-for-formue-og-gaeld/formue-og-gaeld/formueart.

Subsequently, the total net residual wealth of the households is calculated as the sum of the members' net residual wealth.

During the process, data is cleared for any extreme values, so that all negative household incomes are set to 0 and all household incomes over DKK 10 million are set at DKK 10 million.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data other than the possible discrepancy between the time of the population status in relation to the information about wealth, cf. the section on Data definition above.

DST 04 – Household wealth

Registers used
Wealth and debt for the 2014-2018 income years.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/personal-assets-and-liabilities

Data definition
Depending on what time the population is calculated, income is linked to the population data as described in the table below. As a starting point, the information on wealth is used for the entire year before.

Population	Year of income
1. January 2012	2014*
1. January 2013	2014*
1. January 2014	2014*
1. January 2015	2014
1. January 2016	2015
1. January 2017	2016
1. January 2018	2017
1. January 2019	2018

* Wealth and debt statistics are only available from 2014 onwards, therefore the latest available data is used.

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households distributed by percentiles for the net residual wealth in households across the country. The count is done on the following percentiles:

- 0 - 5%
- 6 - 10%
- 11 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 90%
- 91 - 95%
- 96 - 100%

The limits regarding amounts for the percentiles are shown in the table provided. Furthermore, the total number of households, as well as the average wealth of the households, is provided.

The total net worth of each person is calculated and it is defined as the property equivalent to "TOT". See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/moduldata-for-formue-og-gaeld/formue-og-gaeld/formueart.

Subsequently, the total net wealth of households is calculated as the sum of the members' net wealth.

During the process, data has been cleared of extreme values, so that all negative personal incomes are set to 0 and all personal incomes over DKK 10 million are set to DKK 10 million.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data other than the possible discrepancy between the time of the population status in relation to the information about wealth, cf. the section on Data definition above.

DST 05 – Age

Registers used
Population Register January 1, 2012-2020.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/the-population

Data definition
Age for each person is per. the same date as the population inventory.

Population and age
1. January 2012
1. January 2013
1. January 2014
1. January 2015
1. January 2016
1. January 2017
1. January 2018
1. January 2019
1. January 2020

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households by age ranges for the oldest person in the household. The following intervals are used:

- 0 - 22 years
- 23 - 29 years
- 30 - 35 years
- 36 - 39 years
- 40 - 49 years
- 50 - 59 years
- 60 - 65 years
- 66 - 75 years
- 76+ years

Furthermore, the total number of households as well as the average age of the oldest person in the household is provided.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data.

DST 06 – Educational background

Registers used
Highest completed education per October 1, 2011-2018 with population per January 1, 2012-2019.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/highest-education-attained

Data definition
Depending on what time the population is calculated, the educational data is linked to the population data as described in the table below.

Population	Year of education
1 January 2012	1 October 2011
1 January 2013	1 October 2012
1 January 2014	1 October 2013
1 January 2015	1 October 2014
1 January 2016	1 October 2015
1 January 2017	1 October 2016
1 January 2018	1 October 2017
1 January 2019	1 October 2018

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households by the highest completed education for the highest educated person in the household. Data is divided into the following groups:

- Elementary school
- Secondary
- Vocational
- Short term tertiary education
- Medium term tertiary education
- Bachelor
- Long term tertiary education (including researchers)
- Unknown

In addition, the total number of households and the average calculated expected length of education for the highest educated person in the households are also stated.

In the initial phase each person's highest completed education is found from the variable HFAUDD. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/uddannelsesdata/befolkningens-uddannelse/hfaudd.

Subsequently, their programs are grouped according to their main field as follows:

Education	Main area
1 Elementary school	10 Elementary school
2 Secondary	20 High schools and similar
	35 Other qualifying schools and training
3 Vocational	30 Vocational
4 Short term tertiary education	40 Short term tertiary education, KVU
5 Medium term tertiary education	50 Medium-length higher education, MVU
6 Bachelor	60 Bachelor, BACH
7 Long term tertiary education (including researchers)	70 Long term tertiary education, LVU
	80 Ph.D. and researchers
8 Unknown	90 Uoplyst mv.

The courses included in each main area are shown in the classification of:

https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/nomenklaturer/disced-15--hovedomraade--fuldfoerte-uddannelser

Next, the highest completed education for the household is selected from the grouping of education. Groups 1-7. is of increasing rank, while ”8 Unknown” only is used if no one in the household has a known education.

Based on this highest education for the household, an educational length is estimated based on the following:

Education	Estimated lenght of education
1 Elementary school	10 years
2 Secondary	12 years
3 Vocational	12 years
4 Short term tertiary education	14 years
5 Medium term tertiary education	16 years
6 Bachelor	16 years
7 Long term tertiary education (including researchers)	18 years
8 Unknown	Unknown. Not included in the averages.

Based on the above, the average expected length of education is calculated.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data.

DST 07 – Children

Registers used
Population Register January 1, 2012-2020.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/the-population

Data definition
The number of children and the type of household are available as of the same date as the population data.

Population
1 January 2012
1 January 2013
1 January 2014
1 January 2015
1 January 2016
1 January 2017
1 January 2018
1 January 2019
1 January 2020

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of children in the household. Data is divided into the following categories:

- No children
- 1 child
- 2 children
- 3+ children

Data is provided on the following types of households:

- Single with children
- Single without children
- Couples with children
- Couples without children
- Others

Furthermore, the total number of households and the average number of children per household are delivered..

The number of children in the household is taken from the variable ANTBOERNH. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/moduldata-for-befolkning-og-valg/antboernh.

The type of household is defined according to whether there are children in the household combined with the variable HUSTYPE. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/moduldata-for-befolkning-og-valg/hustype.

This is done as follows:

Type of household	HUSTYPE	Children (yes / no)
1 Single with children	1,2 Single male/female	Yes
2 Single without children	1,2 Single male / female	No
3 Couples with children	3,4 Married and other couples	Yes
4 Couples without children	3,4 Married and other couples	No
5 Others	All others	Yes and no

Control of data and comments
Country totals are comparable to www.statbank.dk/FAM55N.

Data breaks
There is no break in data.

DST 08 – Marital status

Registers used
Population Register January 1, 2012-2020.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/the-population

Data definition
Marital status and type of household for each household are available as of the same date as the population data.

Population, marital status and type of household
1 January 2012
1 January 2013
1 January 2014
1 January 2015
1 January 2016
1 January 2017
1 January 2018
1 January 2019
1 January 2020

Data construction
Data on marital status is provided in households. Data is divided into the following categories:

- Single
- Couple
- Other

Data is provided on the following types of households:

- Single with children
- Single without children
- Couples with children
- Couples without children
- Others

Furthermore, the total number of households is delivered.

Marital status is defined by the variable HUSTYPE. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/moduldata-for-befolkning-og-valg/hustype.

Marital status	Type of household
Single	1,2 Single male/female
Couples	3,4 Married and other couples
5 Others	All others

The type of household is defined according to the number of children in the household based on combined with the variable ANTBOERNH. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/moduldata-for-befolkning-og-valg/antboernh.

This is done as follows:

Type of household	HUSTYPE	Children (yes / no)
1 Single with children	1,2 Single male/female	Yes
2 Single without children	1,2 Single male / female	No
3 Couples with children	3,4 Married and other couples	Yes
4 Couples without children	3,4 Married and other couples	No
5 Others	All others	Yes and no

Control of data and comments
Country totals are comparable to www.statbank.dk/FAM55N.

Data breaks
There is no break in data.

DST 09 – Car availability

Registers used
The Car Register (DMR) per January 1, 2012-2020.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/car-register-and-publications

Quarterly A-Income for Q4 2011-2018.
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/a-income-statistics--income-subject-to-provisional-tax-

Data definition
Marital status and type of household for each household are available as of the same date as the population data.

Population	The car register	A-income
January 1, 2012	January 1, 2012	Q4 2011
January 1, 2013	January 1, 2013	Q4 2012
January 1, 2014	January 1, 2014	Q4 2013
January 1, 2015	January 1, 2015	Q4 2014
January 1, 2016	January 1, 2016	Q4 2015
January 1, 2017	January 1, 2017	Q4 2016
January 1, 2018	January 1, 2018	Q4 2017
January 1, 2019	January 1, 2019	Q4 2018*

* Newer data is not available.

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households distributed according to the number of cars the household has available. Data is divided into the following groups:

- No cars
- 1 car
- 2+ cars

In addition, the total number of households, the average number of cars they have available as well as whether the household has access to a company car (both number and proportion of households) is also indicated.

The steps in defining car availability are the following:

1. Availability of passenger cars. Car availability is defined as the fact that a person is the primary user of a passenger car in the car register.
2. Availability of a company car. A person is assumed to have a company car available if the person pays tax for a car available by their employer. This is defined as the variable FRIBIL_KVT to be above 0 for that quarter. See definitions here (only in Danish):

   http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/a-indkomst-kvartal/fribil-kvt.

If a person pays tax but is not otherwise a user of a company-owned passenger car, it is assumed that the person has an extra passenger car available, in addition to what can be found in the car register.

3. Finally, the total number of cars available for the household is calculated, which is the sum of the number of cars each member of the household has available. At the same time, it is determined whether at least one person in the household has a company car available.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data.

DST 10 – Socio-economic status

Registers used
The income register for the income years 2011-2018.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/income-statistics

Data definition
Depending on what time the population is calculated, income is linked to the population data as described in the table below. As a starting point, income and socio-economic status are used for the entire year before.

Population	Year of income
January 1, 2012	2011
January 1, 2013	2012
January 1, 2014	2013
January 1, 2015	2014
January 1, 2016	2015
January 1, 2017	2016
January 1, 2018	2017
January 1, 2019	2018

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households according to their socio-economic status. Data is divided into the following categories:

- Self-employed
- Top executives
- Employees
- Unemployed / outside the labor market
- Retirees
- Others

In addition, the total number of households is supplied.

The socio-economic status of a household is defined as the socio-economic status of the person in the household who earned the most income that particular year. Please note that the category "4. Unemployed / outside the labor market" does not include pensioners, but may include persons pursuing education if they are not employed beside their studies.

Socioeconomic status data is generated on the basis of the variable SOCIO13. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/personindkomst/socio13.

Below is a table showing which SOCIO13 codes form the categories provided:

Socio-economic status category	SOCIO13-code
Self-employed	110-120
Top managers	131
Employees	132-139
Unemployed / outside the labor market	210, 220, 310, 323, 330
Pensioners	321, 322
Other	410, 420

The person who earns the most in a household is defined as the person with the highest total personal income. Personal income is defined as the variable perindkial_13. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/personindkomst/perindkialt-13.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data other than the possible discrepancy between the time of the population status in relation to the information about year of income, cf. the section on Data definition above.

DST 11 – Household net residual wealth (v1)

Registers used
The income register for the income years 2011-2018.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/income-statistics

Data definition
Depending on what time the population is calculated, income is linked to the population data as described in the table below. As a starting point, income and socio-economic status are used for the entire year before.

Population	Year of income
January 1, 2012	2011
January 1, 2013	2012
January 1, 2014	2013
January 1, 2015	2014
January 1, 2016	2015
January 1, 2017	2016
January 1, 2018	2017
January 1, 2019	2018

* Newer data not available.

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households distributed by percentiles for the net residual wealth in households across the country. The count is done on the following percentiles:

- 0 - 5%
- 6 - 10%
- 11 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 90%
- 91 - 95%
- 96 - 100%

The limits regarding amounts for the percentiles are shown in the table provided.

Furthermore, the total number of households, as well as the average net residual wealth, is provided.

Household net residual wealth is calculated as the sum of all net residual wealth for members of the household. Net residual wealth is defined as the variable formrest_ny05. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/personindkomst/formrest-ny05.

During the process, data is cleared for any extreme values, so that all negative household incomes are set to 0 and all household incomes over DKK 10 million are set at DKK 10 million.

Control of data and comments

Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks

There is no break in data other than the possible discrepancy between the time of the population status in relation to the information about the income, cf. the section on Data definition above.

In general, it is recommended to use the calculated net residual wealth from the new statistics Wealth and Debt, as done in variable DST 03 (Household net residual wealth (v2)).

The difference between the two statements is that the following is not included in DST 11, but is included in DST 03:

- Wealth invested in cars
- Assets under the corporate scheme
- Continuous reassessment of the value of properties as they have been traded. In Formrest_ny05 only publically assessed properties are included.
- Value of cooperative housing

This means that the net residual wealth of households in DST 11 is lower than calculated with the new method described in DST 03.

DST 12 – Market value of Danish shares

Registers used
The income register for the income years 2011-2018.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/income-statistics

Data definition
Depending on what time the population is calculated, the market value of Danish shares is linked to the population data as described in the table below. As a starting point, the market value of Danish shares and UCITS certificates is used in depots per December 31, the year before.

Population	Year of income
January 1, 2012	December 31, 2011
January 1, 2013	December 31, 2012
January 1, 2014	December 31, 2013
January 1, 2015	December 31, 2014
January 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
January 1, 2017	December 31, 2016
January 1, 2018	December 31, 2017
January 1, 2019	December 31, 2018

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households distributed by percentiles for the market value of Danish shares in households across the country. The count is done on the following percentiles:

- 0 - 75%
- 76 - 85%
- 86 - 90%
- 91 - 95%
- 96 – 100%

The limits regarding amounts for the percentiles are shown in the table provided.

Furthermore, the total number of households, as well as the average market value, are supplied.

The household value of Danish shares is calculated as the sum of the values for members of the household. The market value of Danish shares is defined as the variable price act. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/personindkomst/kursakt.

During the process, data is cleared for any extreme values, so that all negative household incomes are set to 0 and all household incomes over DKK 10 million are set at DKK 10 million.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data other than the possible discrepancy between the time of the population status in relation to the information about income, cf. the section on Data definition above.

DST 13v1 – Social groups

Registers used
The income register for the income years 2011-2017.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/income-statistics

Personal assets and Liabilities for the income years 2014-2017.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/personal-assets-and-liabilities

Highest education attained per October 1 for the years 2011-2017.

See documentation:
https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/highest-education-attained

Data definition
Depending on what time the population is calculated, the market value of Danish shares is linked to the population data as described in the table below. As a starting point, the market value of Danish shares and UCITS certificates is used in depots per December 31, the year before.

Population	Year of income
January 1, 2012	December 31, 2011
January 1, 2013	December 31, 2012
January 1, 2014	December 31, 2013
January 1, 2015	December 31, 2014
January 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
January 1, 2017	December 31, 2016
January 1, 2018	December 31, 2017
January 1, 2019	December 31, 2018

Data construction
Data is provided on the number of households distributed by percentiles for the market value of Danish shares in households across the country. The count is done on the following percentiles:

- 0 - 75%
- 76 - 85%
- 86 - 90%
- 91 - 95%
- 96 – 100%

The limits regarding amounts for the percentiles are shown in the table provided.

Furthermore, the total number of households, as well as the average market value, are supplied.

The household value of Danish shares is calculated as the sum of the values for members of the household. The market value of Danish shares is defined as the variable price act. See definitions here (only in Danish):

http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/Times/personindkomst/kursakt.

During the process, data is cleared for any extreme values, so that all negative household incomes are set to 0 and all household incomes over DKK 10 million are set at DKK 10 million.

Control of data and comments
Data is not comparable to other public statistics.

Data breaks
There is no break in data other than the possible discrepancy between the time of the population status in relation to the information about income, cf. the section on Data definition above.

Contact information and general information

Questions about the above can be done by contacting DST Consulting at e-mail consulting@dst.dk or to Allan Hansen (e-mail: hnn@dst.dk).

Statistics Denmark's production covers more than 220 statistics, which are grouped into 12 topics. The statistics program is described annually in a publication, which you can find here (only in Danish):

https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/Publikationer/VisPub?cid=28137.

Our documentation of Statistics describes the content and quality of the statistics and you can find it here:

https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics

StatBank Denmark ® www.statbank.dk contains the official statistics and generally describes the social conditions in Denmark.

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