

**Documentation of statistics for  
Household Budget Survey 2013**

## **1 Introduction**

The purpose of the annual survey is to elucidate the private households overall economic conditions, both income, savings and consumption. It has the character of being both a living standards and an economic statistics. The study has more or less been performed in more than one hundred years. In 1994 the survey was methodologically rearranged and is now conducted annually by the same method and on a comparable basis. Similar studies conducted in most other countries.

The figures from the household Budget Survey (HBS) is used internal in Statistics Denmark to compiling national accounts and price indexation. The authorities also use the figures to planning and makes impact analysis etc. The HBS is also used to marketing purposes and research.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

The Household budget survey is calculated at Households level. The survey is based on a combination of interviews and accounting from the participating households. We only ask about information we can't get through our registers. 99 per cent of the total population is covered by the survey, which covers all private households in the country.

### **2.1 Data description**

The Household Budget Survey is based on a combination of interviews and accounting from the participating households. In areas where data already are known through registers, data are taken from those registers. All participating households have to register their consumption over a period of 14 days. When a household is finish with the registration of their consumption - they got visit from our CAPI-interviewers. The CAPI-interviewers ask questions about the households fixed costs for the last 12 months. The survey covers all private households in the country, these accounts for approx. 99 percent of the total population.

## 2.2 Classification system

Consumption is defined as cost of goods and services used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs. Consumption are grouped by an international standard , known as COICOP classification ( Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose ) , where the purpose is essential. This means for example, that the main line clothing also includes washing and repair of clothing , the purpose could be said to be the same .

The international recommendations only gives instructions on the division of consumption at an overall level , but Statistics Denmark has also made a further division in order to meet specific needs . The total consumption can in the statement immediately grouped as follows:

- Level 1 11 groups
- Level 2 35 groups
- Level 3 103 groups
- Level 4 186 groups
- Level 5 316 groups
- Level 6 613 groups
- Level 8 approx . 1,300 individual items

Based on the most detailed consumer division , it is possible to group completely free to meet specific needs. For clothing and footwear , it is moreover possible to make distributions by sex and age , food can be broken down by preservation method , and it is possible to divide consumption expenditure by whether that is purchased in this country or abroad.

For fundamental reasons, Statistics Denmark does not breakdown of the consumption of certain brands.

In addition , a large number of other groups which are documented on the website of Statistics Denmark: [Nomenklaturer](#). This is an example, region and education.

## 2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

HUS:

mangler:

mangler:

mangler:

mangler:

## 2.5 Statistical unit

The survey calculate the consumption at the level of a household.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

The target population is all private households in Denmark. A private household is defined as an economic unit, ie. a group of people who live together and have a high degree of common economy, ie. share income and expenses. People in various forms of joint households (prisons, long-term patients in hospitals and other institutions.) is not covered, since it often will be impossible to separate the private economy from the economy of such a kind of institution. It is necessary to pay attention to this omission, if the surveys data for example are use to an analysis of hospital use.

The private economy illuminated. Goods consumed in production (equipment, etc..) And other business expenses are not included.

## **2.7 Reference area**

The Survey covered the entire country incl. Bornholm (except non-mainland islands).

## **2.8 Time coverage**

Since 1996 the survey has been published annually.

## **2.9 Base period**

The base period for constant price calculations are at present. year 2005.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Consumption is calculated as DKK per. household.

## **2.11 Reference period**

Consumption is calculated as an annual average for the year.

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Two yearly versions are published. First a preliminary version is published and later a final one.

## **2.13 Legal acts and other agreements**

The Household budget Survey is not based on an EU directive. The Survey is based on a so-called "Gentleman agreement", which means that the individual member states alone decide to if they want to provide Household budget data.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

No response burden has been estimated since participation in the survey are voluntary.

## **2.15 Comment**

Additional information can be obtained by contacting the Section for the Household Budget Survey.

## **3 Statistical processing**

The survey is based on a sample where the number of households account for about 2,500 out of Denmark's total of approximately 2.6 million households.

The survey included data from three different data sources: Accounting booklets, CAPI interviews and data from registers. In this way the sample can give results which are good approximations for all private households. The data from the 3 different sources are validated. We are constantly looking at how we can improve and do the statistic more efficiently.

The data is collected annually from approximately 860 households. Such a sample is too small to form the basis of a very detailed statistics, therefore we averaged data from three consecutive years to a single sample. All expenses, income, etc. is converted to the price and volume level of the middle of the three years.

Consumption survey are published twice a year. Preliminary figures 20 months. After the reference year, while the final figures are published 27 months. After the reference year.

### **3.1 Source data**

The Household Budget Survey is calculated at household level, and is based on a combination of interviews and accounting of the participating households. All households are simply randomly selected. In areas where data already known through registers, data are taken from those registers. The survey used records from:

- Income Register
- CPR register
- BBR register
- Training Register
- Hospital Statistics Register

### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Data are collected annually. Households participating continuously throughout the year in the survey. In this way we ensure that seasonal consumption are represented in the survey.

### 3.3 Data collection

The Household Budget Survey is calculated at household level , and is based on a combination of interviews and accounting of the participating households. All households are simply randomly selected . In areas where data already known through registers , data are taken from this registers. In the survey we use records from:

- Income Register
- CPR register
- BBR register
- Training Register
- Hospital Statistics Register

The survey included information from three different sources :

- Interview
- Accounting
- registers

**\*\* Interview \*\*:** Households have participated in an extensive interview . The Households participants are asked about regular expenses the past 12 months , possession on and expenditure of a number of durable consumer goods , the use of health care, education and child-care arrangements on certain income and taxes as well as retirement plans. Since the households are visited spread evenly over the year , the information will partly be about spending. in the previous year.

**\*\* Accounting \*\*:** Households have for a period of 2 weeks led a detailed account of all expenses. This accounting guidance is for individual households and are spread out over the year to ensure that seasonal changes in consumption is covered by the survey .

The accounts have 2 main purposes: It ensures total coverage by , for example, new products on the market comes with , and by rarely consumed products , as it is too big to ask in the interview, in principle, be covered . The accounting also ensures that more everyday purchases that you normally do not remember for a long time , will be covered .

**\*\* Records \*\*:** To save time for households and Statistics Denmark, the Households are been asked about topics that Statistics Denmark already has useful information about. Statistic Denmark have in particular income and tax information , housing information and information on education and occupation.

### 3.4 Data validation

The data validation takes place on many research levels. In the interviewees program for example there are built a large number of controls. These can be both monetary terms, but may also be more involved, for example, if a household has indicated that they have to dispose of a car and then answering no to the payment of vehicle excise duty or car insurance.

Finished interviews and accounting records validated subsequently manually by Statistics Denmark with specially developed software that also examine the appropriateness of described amount.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

When we are finish with the validation of the interviews and accounts booklets the registry variable are linked in the data set. Sometimes it's difficult to find the household in the sample in the register data, this kind of difficulties can often be attributed to differences in the calculation date. When this happens we make manual imputation of for example, an individual's level of education.

After finishing the processing of micro data the enumeration process of making the data representative for the entire country begins. The figures in all tables are weighted this is done in order to partially resolve the gaps, as different dropout and pure random coincidences leads. Those types of Household where the risk for not participating in the survey is relatively large, which therefore results in too few households in the survey are assigned a relatively large weight, while household types, as there are too many of, is assigned a relatively small weight.

Information about both the enumerated number of households in Denmark after the weighting and on the actual number of households in the survey finds in most tables. This last statement is relevant to assessing the sampling uncertainty, since a small number of households results in a relatively large uncertainties.

The weights are calculated using a regression estimate. The focus is on each characteristics of the relationship between sample and population. The advantage of this method is that many more features are considered than in the former method were poststratifikation was used. Following characteristics are involved in the estimation:

- Household size and composition
- Income
- Main Income Recipient's socio-economic status
- The household owns or rents the dwelling
- What type of urban household lives in
- Education
- Gender
- Geography

### **3.6 Adjustment**

We do not makes other corrections of data besides those corrections described during data validation and data processing.

## **4 Relevance**

In addition to the general public the Household Budget Survey has a wide application. Internally in Statistics Denmark during the compilation of national accounts and price indexation. Public authorities' planning and feasibility studies, etc. Internationally, where especially EUROSTAT is very active in order to establish comparable figures between countries. Research in a number of areas, as well as for marketing purposes.

#### **4.1 User Needs**

In addition to serving the general public interests the survey has a broad groups of users:

- It is used internally at Statistics Denmark in compiling price indices and national accounts statistics.
- Government bodies use the survey for purposes of planning and for conducting analyses of the consequences of new legislation, etc.
- The survey is used for researches purposes within several fields.
- The survey can be used for marketing purposes, etc.
- Internationally, the survey is widely used. Especially, EUROSTAT is very active in enabling comparability of the survey results among the EU Member States.

The statistics are very rich in detail and have a relatively long production time.

#### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

A user satisfaction survey haven't been performed.

#### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

The Household Budget Survey is based on a "gentleman agreement". This means that it is voluntarily providing data. The Household Budget Survey provide data to EUROSTAT every 5 years and meets in this respect the guidelines sent out by EUROSTAT.

### **5 Accuracy and reliability**

The consumption using the whole year as reference time, this would take account of seasonal items. The sampling error for the calculation of the total average consumption is around 0.8 per cent. This means that the study can be said to have a very high quality, as the relative error is less than 1 per cent. Surveys like Households Budgets suffer from under-reporting in several areas, such as alcohol, tobacco, prostitution and undeclared work.

#### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

A survey like the Household Budget Survey is subject to a number of inaccuracies. Most errors and shortcomings are not of a kind that can be measured, and it is therefore not possible to measure the total inaccuracy in the survey. The sample-related coefficient of variance for total consumption per household is estimated at less than 1 pct. Detailed Household Budget Survey figures for sample-related coefficient of variance is published on [www.dst.dk/forbrug](http://www.dst.dk/forbrug) in the folder Dokumentation. The total inaccuracy of which the sample related coefficient of variance is only a part can, as noted, not be measured, because it is not possible to measure the other types of errors. What other kinds of errors should be taken into account are described in the next section. In general, the inaccuracy is higher, the more detailed level data are broken down to and the fewer households on which the average is based.

#### **5.2 Sampling error**

The sampling error for the Household Budget survey for both the total average and the respective under groups for 2011-2013 figures can be obtain [Uncertain](#).



### 5.3 Non-sampling error

- Random Uncertainty and -biased. The calculated uncertainty are greatest for the consumption of goods, which are purchased infrequently. The uncertainty will be larger if data is based on accounting instead of the interview, and it will be greater if you look at smaller subgroups of households.
- Households lack of recollection might influence the interview, since it can be difficult for individual households to accurately remember whether a particular expense was made 11 or 13 months ago. Therefore, our CAPI interviewers try to get households participating in the study to have found the relevant documents, before the interviewer come to visit. This is done, inter alia, by sending "do lists" to the household before the visit and contact the household by phone before visiting.
- Participating households can forget to note some spending, when they fill out the - especially at the end of the 2- week period. Studies show that more expenses are in week 2 than in Week 1. To adjust for this is all accounting data listed by 4 per cent.
- Households lack knowledge might influence by the complicated issue of life insurance. The CAPI interviewers conducting visits interviews all have local knowledge.
- Household unwillingness to give the correct answer can be a problem. For example, there is reason to believe that the information about undeclared work will be underestimated as some households have withheld information. Similarly may occur with consumption that are either illegal (drugs), or at least be perceived as a negative value (eg a large alcohol consumption).
- But in general, feel that the participating households are very open and honest. An imbalance occurs rather because households have much to hide do not participate in the study.
- Flaws in the used records can cause problems. One can not, for example assume that the tax authorities always correct incorrect information, if it does not have a tax consequence. In addition, the records are defective for households where one person has died, and for households (typically with complicated income), the tax authorities had not finished imitated at the time the Statistics Denmark downloaded information.

### 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

The Household Budget Survey is a sample survey, combined with a wide range of register variables. The survey is based on a simple randomly drawn sample. The survey is through a years conducted by the same procedure, and must be considered to be of high quality.

The study's annual sample is not large enough to only give a reliable estimate of consumption. Therefore included sample data from the previous and subsequent years also in the total charge for the year. Based on the method chosen, it is relevant to the study overall, are of reasonable quality.

## 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

There are published both preliminary and final figures from the household budget survey. The indicative version is a part of the sample background variables based on preliminary figures. This applies, for example, household socio-economic and educational status or income. These background variables play an important role in the enumeration of the sample for the whole of Denmark. Carry out a new enumeration in the final version, based on the final figures for these variables. Another major reason for revisions is that households that are included in the preliminary material omitted from the final version, if it turns out that the material does not have the necessary records of income.

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are usually published according to schedule. The statistics are published with the preliminary and final figures of 20 months. And 27 months. After the end of year.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are updated twice yearly, where approximately one third of the households are new, while two thirds was also included in the previous survey. Preliminary figures are published approximately 7 month after the last data collection. Final figures approximately a year.

### 6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

## 7 Comparability

The Household Budget Survey is conducted in accordance with guidelines from the European statistical agency Eurostat. Comparable figures are published by Eurostat. Since 1994, the survey has been methodologically rearranged and is now conducted annually by the same method and on a comparable basis.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

The calculation of the Household Budget Survey is based on international recommendations and therefore there is a good correlation with figures from countries of the European Union.. EUROSTAT publishes every five years each country's Household Budget Survey in their stats bank.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

From the start of the 'new' survey in 1994 the data are highly comparable. It should be noticed that the data to one year's update is collected over 3 years. When next year's update is computed it is done by changing the oldest year from last year's update with a new year. This means that in 2 different year's versions just 1/3 of the households are changed. When comparing data from different years it is therefore advised always to go at least 3 years back. Comparison back in time is hampered, as the definitions and classifications have been widely changed.

### **7.3 Coherence - cross domain**

The classifications and definitions used are aimed to be as comparable as possible with the national accounts. But the methods, etc., in these two kinds of statistics are very different. The classification of consumption is based on the international COICOP classification, which is also used in compiling price indices. It is difficult to conduct comparisons with the general population statistics and other register-based statistics, as the household definition in the survey is different: In the survey the household definition is the economic unit, which is decided by the household members themselves, while in the general population statistics the household definitions are derived from the administrative registers-based information.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

General publication in

- *Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik* (News from Statistics Denmark)
- *Statistical Yearbook* [www.dst.dk/HomeUK/Statistics/ofs/Publications/Yearbook.aspx](http://www.dst.dk/HomeUK/Statistics/ofs/Publications/Yearbook.aspx)
- [www.statbank.dk/fu5](http://www.statbank.dk/fu5), [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6) and [fu7](http://www.statbank.dk/fu7).

To this is added e different publications focusing on specific topics, e.g. education and consumption, geographic difference in consumptions patterns and the difference between households with high and low income. Eurostat publishes data from the Danish surveys as well as from the other Member States about every 5th year. These Eurostat publications do not always use exactly the same definitions, etc., as in the national publications.

### **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 Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

## **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**

Each time data is publicized there are publicized a NYT article.

## **8.5 Publications**

Previously released publications are all available on [www.dst.dk/forbrug](http://www.dst.dk/forbrug).

## **8.6 On-line database**

- Household Budget Survey - Household yearly consumption by type of consumption, time, and household groups
- Household Budget Survey - Correlation between income and consumption by type, time and household groups
- Household Budget Survey - Household economy after extended group of households, time and economic dimensions

## **8.7 Micro-data access**

The data from the survey is stored as SAS-datasets. On basis of the micro data it is possible to make special tabulations, etc. It is also possible for researchers to have access to the micro data under certain restrictive conditions.

## **8.8 Other**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

The survey is performed under full anonymity. The survey is published so that it is not possible to identify individuals.

## **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

The survey was performed under full anonymity. The publication is published so that it is not possible to identify individuals.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

A detailed documentation is published in the book 'Forbrugsundersøgelsen. Metodebeskrivelse. Fra dataindsamling til offentliggørelse'. Statistics Denmark 1999. ("The Household Budget Survey. Methodological Description. From Data Collection to Publication").

Further detail documentation is also available at: [www.dst.dk/forbrug](http://www.dst.dk/forbrug)

A special paper (in Danish) on the possibilities of obtaining statistics on smaller geographic areas can be obtained by contacting the Section for the Household Budget Survey.

### **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 these statistics are in the division of Prices and Consumption. The person responsible is America Solange Lohmann Rasmussen tel. +45 39 17 31 56, e-mail: [slr@dst.dk](mailto:slr@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

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