

**Documentation of statistics for
Quality of Life Indicators 2015**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to show different aspects of the Danish population's quality of life. A distinction between subjective and objective quality of life indicators is made. The data basis for the subjective indicators is collected from a questionnaire survey, which asked about people's satisfaction with life, their economic situation, social relationships, work, health, sense of security, confidence in politicians etc. The objective indicators are based on registry data about income, employment, education, medical contact, reported crimes and voter turnout. These statistics are published for 2015 only.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics contain information about Danish objective and subjective quality of life at the individual level. The objective indicators covering the whole country, while subjective indicators collected for 38 of the 98 municipalities and has a total land. It is the first time that the investigation is carried out and it is not known whether it will continue in the future.

2.1 Data description

Statistics Denmark in 2015-2016 examined the Danish population's quality of life - partly through a large representative survey and partly by comparing the survey results with register data on various aspects of quality of life, including income, health, education and work. The study draws through a total of 38 indicators a picture of the quality of life in Denmark using both a subjective and an objective perspective.

Statistics Denmark has asked citizens over 18 years in the country, but mainly in 38 municipalities, how they experience their everyday lives. 42,500 people participated in the survey, which is the first of its kind in Denmark.

Quality of life indicators also contains information such as gender, age, income, vocational skills, education and medical contact in the context of survey questions about quality of life.

2.2 Classification system

The statistics are grouped by age ranges of income, education level and socioeconomic status

2.3 Sector coverage

No relevant for these statistics

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Quality of Life: We use the OECD definition: Good mental states, including all of the various evaluations, positive and negative, that people make of their lives and the affective reactions of people to their experiences

2.5 Statistical unit

Persons

2.6 Statistical population

The adult Danish population (18 years and older)

2.7 Reference area

Denmark The subjective indicators cover only 38 municipality of 98 municipality

2.8 Time coverage

The objective indicators: 2008-2015 (with few exeptions) The subjective indicators: 2015

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics

2.10 Unit of measure

Units of measure change from indicator to indicator, and is described and defined in the notes to the Statistics Bank.

2.11 Reference period

01-01-2015 - 31-12-2015

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Statistical Law, § 6 (see. Legislative Decree no. 599 of 22 June 2000). Participation in the survey is voluntary and requires no collection basis.

2.14 Cost and burden

There is no direct response burden since the survey is voluntary.

2.15 Comment

Additional information can be obtained from Statistics Denmark

3 Statistical processing

There is a schema collection of 38 questions on the quality of life collected from 42,500 adult people. These data (questions) listed and classified by age, sex, income, education and socioeconomic status.

3.1 Source data

Individual Danish questionnaire to 42,500 people over 18 years. In addition, statistics extracts from Statistics Denmark eg Population, Wealth and Income, etc.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Annual

3.3 Data collection

There has been used existing data registers from Statistics Denmark, as well as web questionnaire and telephone interview.

3.4 Data validation

As part of quality assurance procedures set Statistics Denmark questionnaire in Statistics Denmark Surveys standard template with the primary purpose of ensuring the correct understanding of questionnaire design and filter lead. In connection with the setup in the default template through Statistics Denmark's schedule in order to ensure that each topic is introduced to the extent that respondents need to deal with any challenges with respect. Comparability between the two collection methods, Web and telephone, ensuring a natural flow in the table so that both respondents and interviewers have a good progress during the interview and thus creates the best conditions for fair response and high execution rate

3.5 Data compilation

The questions collected by Statistics Denmark Survey, which transmits them to the office of Private Economy and Welfare which linking a number of objective data on the data set, and then develop matrix in Statbanks.

3.6 Adjustment

Prepare not corrections of data beyond what has already been described in data validation and data processing.

4 Relevance

This statistic is primarily relevant for the general public and politicians.

4.1 User Needs

There have been significant political interest in this statistic.

4.2 User Satisfaction

Since it is the first time that the statistics are released, known nothing about user satisfaction.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics

5 Accuracy and reliability

It is assessed that precision and reliability are big enough to be able to represent the total Danish adult population.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The statistical uncertainty is calculated at the totals to be ± 0.05 and ± 0.1 subtotals

5.2 Sampling error

The calculated sampling errors in the survey on the most central question shows that estimates the 10-year-groups are intended to ± 0.1 and the total is intended to ± 0.05 . Be aware, however, that uncertainty is greater when only points the way at the municipal level.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Quality of life survey is a voluntary web-progression based chart study of the Danish population aged 18 and over. The total population in this age group has totaled 4.5 million. persons.

Statistics Denmark has tried to get a little over 70,000 people to respond to the questionnaires sent out, but it's only managed to get 42,500 people to fill out the questions. This gives a response rate of nearly 61 per cent., Which in a voluntary survey is satisfactory.

However, not all communities that are just nice to answer, which also results in different response rates between the groups.

If a community response point is under- or over-represented compared the answers, compensates Statistics Denmark this distortion at different types of enumeration (counting), so the end result will be an approximate distribution, similar to the population average. But the lack of response is the source of some form of statistical uncertainty because for understandable reasons, do not know what the people who have chosen not to answer, would have answered.

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 statistics are to give a true image of the quality of life in Denmark. Broken down by individual municipalities uncertainty is higher, and must always be interpreted with care

The statistics are to give a fair picture of the quality of life in Denmark.

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 has been no revisions to the statistics.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The survey is published in September 2016 and the latest data collected comes from February 2016

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The only published final figures. Of Statistics latest data collected in February 2016 and all statistics published September 15, 2016

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are published as specified in Release Calendar

7 Comparability

There is made similar studies in the EU and OECD, but the studies are not directly comparable

7.1 Comparability - geographical

OECD and EU prepare similar statistics, but they are not directly comparable with the Danish study

7.2 Comparability over time

The survey was conducted only for one year (2015)

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

There is no other statistics on quality of life comparable to the present study.

7.4 Coherence - internal

There is internal consistency of the data used

8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics are available on the website of Statistics Denmark <https://www.dst.dk> - including an interactive Web site and Statbank

8.1 Release calendar

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

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.

8.2 Release calendar access

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

8.4 News release

Quality of life published in News from Statistics Denmark.

8.5 Publications

There is expected to be published an e-book in November 2016

8.6 On-line database

www.Statbank.dk/2557

8.7 Micro-data access

It has been agreed that there will come researcher access to Micro-data from 01-01-2017

8.8 Other

There is a national survey, and there is access to the statistics from the website of Statistics Denmark and Statistics Bank

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

This is a sample where each observation multiplied by a weight that ensures discretion for the individual.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

This is a sample where each observation multiplied by a weight that ensures discretion for the individual.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

A comprehensive methodology documentation and description can be obtained from Statistics Denmark

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 is in the division of Labour Market. The contact person is Jarl Christian Quitzau, tel.: + 45 2342 3503, and e-mail: JAQ@dst.dk.