

**Documentation of statistics for
Income Statistics 2014**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the Income Statistics - is to provide statistics on the population's incomes and tax payments as well as the distribution of incomes.

Statistics Denmark has published an annual publication on incomes since 1905.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics contain information on incomes at both the personal and family level as well as data on the distribution of income. The Income is available both pre- and post taxes and can be split into sub-categories such as primary incomes, transfers, property income and taxes etc.

In the income statistics the population is divided into groups by age, Socio economic status, gender, municipalities(NUTS-3), type of family and into income intervals.

2.1 Data description

Income statistics is presented at the personal and the family level along side indicators on the distribution of income.

The statistics contain information on incomes at both the personal and family level as well as data on the distribution of income. The Income is available both pre- and post taxes and can be split into sub-categories such as primary incomes, transfers, property income and taxes etc.

In the personal income statistics the population is divided into groups by age, Socio economic status, gender, municipalities(NUTS-3), provinces and into income intervals. On the municipal level is shown the number of persons and the average income divided into about 30 types of income.

In the family income statistics the families are divided by municipalities, regions, socio-economic status for the main breadwinner, highest obtained education in the family and type of housing. Further more you can find the number of families in income intervals by type of family calculated on disposable incomes.

Tables and figures on income distribution is mostly calculated on the equivalised disposable family income. A range of indicators is presented among others Risk of Poverty, decile distributions, gini coefficients and the Robin Hood Index.

The income statistics has an annual Danish publication. Download it [here](#).

History: Statistics Denmark has published an annual publication on incomes since 1905. The Income Statistics are for the first time published in the Statbank in the year 2002. Income Statistics For the period 1983 - 2001 is published in the Tax-oriented Income publication. The information on income was before 1983 published in the so-called Tax Return Survey (selvangivelses undersøgelsen). It was based on a sample of income tax returns.

The Tax-Related Income statistics are based on the Income Statistics Register, which has been constructed since 1970. Comparing data on income over time was not possible until 1976, when the design of the Income Statistics Register was changed.

Income statistics for families and households was published annually in an extended newsletter (Statistiske Efterretninger) from 1984-2005 and in the annual income publication.

2.2 Classification system

The personal income statistics is primarily grouped by: type of income, municipality, socio-economic status, gender, age and education. pre-tax total income and disposable income is furthermore divided into income intervals.

The family income statistics is furthermore divisible by type of family, socio-economic status for the main breadwinner, highest attained education within the family and home ownership.

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for this statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Age: Age on the 31st of December. Unit: years

The Family: The family on the 31st of December in the income year. Thus deceased and family members that moved apart from the family during the year is not a part of the family.

Socio-economic status: The main source of income and/or labor market status for the year.

Equivalised Income: Equivalised disposable income is mainly used for calculation on the income distribution. The purpose of equivalising the income is to ensure comparability between the income for a person living alone, with that of a large family. The equivalised income should be interpreted as the amount a one-person family should have in order to obtain the same possibilities of consumption as a large family. The assumption is made that income is perfectly redistributed within the family, so that all family members receive the same equivalised income. The OECD modified-scale is used for equivalisation. The first adult is assigned a weight of 1, the subsequent adults over 14 years old has the weight of 0.5 and children 0.3. Thus the Equivalised disposable income for all family members in a family of 2 adults and 2 children with a total disposable income of 400.000 DKK is $400.000 / (1 + 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.3) = 190.476$ DKK.

2.5 Statistical unit

- Persons living in Denmark
- Families living in Denmark

2.6 Statistical population

Persons: All that are at least 15 years old by the 31st of December and have had a registered address in Denmark for the entire year. Thus the statistics does not include people migrating in and out of the country nor the people who died during the year.

Families: The family is defined on the 31st of December. Only families with at least one person over the age of 15, who have been registered to live in Denmark the entire year, is included.

Distribution of incomes: Persons in families on the 31st of december. Only persons living in families with at least one person over the age of 15, who have been registered to live in Denmark the entire year, is included.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

The current Statistics cover the period from 2010.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

- number of persons
- 1.000 DKK

2.11 Reference period

The income year refers to the incomes for that entire year.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annually.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Section 6 of the Act on Statistics Denmark (most recently amended by Act no. 599 of 22 June, 2000).

No EU-regulation.

2.14 Cost and burden

The response burden is zero as all data is collected via Central Customs and Tax Administrations registers.

2.15 Comment

There is no further information.

3 Statistical processing

Data is collected and published yearly. The primary source is administrative data from the Danish tax authorities. Using secondary sources from the municipalities and unemployment funds the incomes are subdivided into more detailed types of income. Finally other registers in Statistics Denmark, such as the population register, provides background information.

In case of inconsistencies between data sources on the total income amounts, the data are fitted to match the level of the the tax authorities, which are assumed to be correct.

3.1 Source data

The main source are registers operated by the Central Tax Administration. this includes the Central Taxpayers' Register (CSR), the Central Pension Register (CPS), and the Pension Tax Register (PAF).

In addition, the following registers maintained by Statistics Denmark are used:

- Central Business Register
- Register for Labour Market Policy Measures (AMFORA)
- Register of Unemployment Benefit Payments (DUR)
- Register of Population Statistics
- Employment Classification Module (AKM)
- Statistic Denmark's Register of Child Allowance Statistics
- Register of Pension Statistics
- Register of Housing Allowance Statistics

The Central Taxpayers' Register (CSR): Data is produced by the Central Customs and Tax Administration. The is based on final tax assessment from the Central Taxpayers' Register. It contains data on income, income tax allowance, and wealth, reported by municipalities to the Central Customs and Tax Administration on the basis of the income tax return forms. Furthermore, the register contains a range of data reported by employers, banks, and municipalities to the tax authorities according to the Danish Tax Control Act. The register also contains information used in valuing social benefits. Finally, the register contains different background information for administrative use: e.g. concerning pensions, joint taxation, and various estimated amounts in connection with income tax assessment.

Statistic Denmark's e-income Register (The Salary Information Register (COR): Data Produced by the Central Customs and Tax Administration): The register is based on the information that has to be sent to the tax authority by employers and others who pay out wages and salaries, remunerations, pensions etc. For each employee the pay declaration slip contains information regarding all employment including size and kind of income, size of ATP contributions (labor market supplementary pension contributions) and the amount withheld to A-tax (provisional tax). The register, in this way, makes it possible to split up the A-income into various income types, e.g. wages and salaries, unemployment benefits and social pensions. The register also contains information about some kinds of B-income (other income than A-income dividend from shares and tax free social pensions), e.g. unemployment benefits for self-employed.

The Central Pension Register (CPS): Data Produced by the Central Customs and Tax Administration in August: The register contains information about contributions to pension funds which has to be sent to the tax authority by insurance companies, pension funds, financial institution and other administrators of pension capital.

The Pension Tax Register (PAF): Data Produced by the Central Customs and Tax Administration in August: The register is based on information about pension withdrawals subject to duties, which

have to be sent to the tax authority by insurance companies, pension funds, financial institutions and other administrators of pension capital.

Statistics Denmark's Central Business Register: The register contains information about legal enterprise units and possibly their departments. The Register also contains information about the responsible owners of the registered enterprises. A number of identification items are contained in the register, for instance possible responsible owners, civil registration number, information about geographic location, type of ownership, sector, and size.

Statistics Denmark's Register for Labor Market Policy Measures (AMFORA): For each individual person the AMFORA includes information about the duration of the periods in which the person participated in the labor market policy measure.

Register of Unemployment Benefit Payments: The register contains information about persons who are insured against unemployment and receive unemployment benefits (excluding holiday allowance benefits). The register includes information about weekly paid unemployment benefits (excluding holiday allowance benefits).

Register of Population Statistics: The Register of Population Statistics contains basic demographic information about the Danish population. The basis for the register is the Central Population Register.

Statistic Denmark's Register of Child Allowance Statistics, Statistic Denmark's Register of Pension Statistics and Statistic Denmark's Register of Housing Allowance Statistics.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Once a year.

3.3 Data collection

Administrative registers. Data related to income is collected monthly or annually from the Tax Authorities or *Udbetaling Danmark*, which pay out transfers in Denmark.

3.4 Data validation

Data from the final tax returns are validated by the Tax authorities and the tax payers. The data is assumed to be of high quality. Yearly changes in the incomes is monitored taking into account the development and growth of the economy.

3.5 Data compilation

The final tax returns is assumed to be correct. The income variables from the final tax-returns is mainly collected from the preliminary e-income register. The e-income register makes it possible to sub-categorise the transfers into different types of transfers. However as the final tax returns are fully validated by both authorities and the tax-payer, the final tax assessment is considered the best source of information. Thus incomes from the e-income register are adjusted to fit the validated final tax-returns in cases of inconsistency.

3.6 Adjustment

The final tax returns is assumed to be correct. The income variables from the final tax-returns is mainly collected from the preliminary e-income register. The e-income register makes it possible to sub-categorise the transfers into different types of transfers. However as the final tax returns are fully validated by both authorities and the tax-payer, the final tax assessment is considered the best source of information. Thus incomes from the e-income register are adjusted to fit the validated final tax-returns. The effect of corrections of the micro-data is usually very small in relation to the total income mass.

4 Relevance

The primary users of the income statistics is ministries, municipalities, research institutes and the media. An annual meeting with some of the users of the main welfare statistics is held in Statistics Denmark. On a daily to weekly basis users call with questions related to the statistics. Through these interactions with the users we assess the need for improvements of the statistics.

4.1 User Needs

- *Users:* Municipalities, ministries, organizations, research Institutions and the news media.
- *Application:* To show the development in and composition of income for different sections of the population and to measure income distribution.

4.2 User Satisfaction

No information on user satisfaction have been collected.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Data exists for the entire population. Incomes are primarily based on the final tax statement. Thus published data does not include undeclared incomes, insurance payout and losses/gain of gambling etc.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The quality is in general considered to be very good for the income types included in the statistics.

As the income statistics is based on full-population registers, there are no sampling errors.

The income information in the registers of the Tax authorities are assumed to be correct. Undeclared incomes and mistakes in the reporting of incomes to the Tax authorities will result in a mismatch between actual and register incomes. One-time payments such as insurance payments and winnings from gambling is not part of the statistics either.

The tax returns can be revised for up to five years following the tax year. The data in the income statistics is collected in November. Thus revisions after this date, will not be taken into account in the income statistics. This mainly affect the self-employed.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The quality is in general considered to be very good for the income types included in the statistics.

As the income statistics is based on full-population registers, there are no sampling errors or risk of bias.

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- Wages: 0.01 to 0.23 pct.
- Entrepreneurial income: 0.5 to 4 pct.
- Transfers: -0.07 to 0.01 pct.

Meaning that for instance the wages in November is between 0.01 and 0.23 pct. higher than in September due to revisions.

In the last couple of years the differences due to revision from September to November have been in the low end.

A 2007 analysis confirmed that the number and scope of revisions decline heavily as the months pass since the end of the tax year.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for this statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

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2014: Data for tax free cash benefits is deficient in Glostrup, slagelse, Nyborg, Haderslev, Sønderborg, Esbjerg, Varde, Ikast-Brande, Skive and Viborg Municipality. The missing data is measured at 2013 income. In relation to the total cash benefits, the lack is greatest of Viborg municipality by 13 per cent. Relative to disposable income represents the missing data most for Glostrup municipality with 0.13 per cent.

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 quality is in general considered to be very good for the income types included in the statistics.

As the income statistics is based on full-population registers, there are no statistical uncertainty.

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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 no revision. However a preliminary statistic is published about 6 months earlier (a-income statistics). This statistic only covers wages and transfers. On these parameters the difference to the final register is less than 0,12 pct. In total the a-incomes make up 85-90 pct. of total pre-tax income as it does not include entrepreneurial and property incomes.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

Most tables on income statistics is published 11½ months after after the end of the reference year along with the annual newsletter.

Some Statbank tables which includes the socio-economic classification is usually published two months later in the beginning of February

The annual publication on incomes has in previous years been released in August/September.

The statistics has always been published as planned.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published in December following the end of the income year to which the statistics relate. For the exact dates see the [scheduled releases](#)

6.2 Punctuality

This statistic is normally published, on the announced date with no delays.

7 Comparability

2013 revision: The income statistics has been revised with the publication of 2013-data. The catalyst for this was a similar revision of the national accounts.

For starters the revised data is available from 2010 to 2013.

More information on the revision (In Danish): [<https://www.dst.dk/ext/arbejde-loen-og-indkomst/rev13>]

1994 tax reform: Some tax-free transfers were increased and made subject for taxation. This increases the pre-tax incomes for the recipients, but have little effect on the disposable income.

In general one should be careful when comparing income statistics between countries as the scope and type of welfare states vary significantly between countries.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Reliably comparing incomes for different countries is very difficult. Insurance-, pension- and welfare systems differ from country to country. In addition the price level and the level of the welfare services makes it hard to interpret differences in the disposable income, when estimating economic living conditions. Finally Denmark, the other Nordic countries, Holland and Slovenia are among the only Countries that base income statistics on complete registers. In other countries the statistics is survey based and thus affected by statistical uncertainty.

7.2 Comparability over time

2013 revision: The income statistics has been revised with the publication of 2013-data. The catalyst for this was a similar revision of the national accounts.

The main changes:

- Interest for businesses is moved from property income to entrepreneurial incomes.
- Church taxes are no longer categorized to be a tax.
- The level of imputed rent has been adjusted to fit the level in the national accounts.
- In the socio-economic distribution, students are now only considered wage earners if they work in excess of 950 hours a year.

For starters the revision has been carried out on data from 2010.

More information on the revision (In Danish):

1994 tax reform: Some tax-free transfers were increased and made subject for taxation. This increases the pre-tax incomes for the recipients, but have little effect on the disposable income. The same reform introduced the modern Labor Market contributions (Arbejdsmarkedsbidrag).

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

As most income related statistics share data sources, the data is often comparable.

Statistics on certain transfers are available in the Statbank. They are mostly based on data from municipal social registers. There will not be an exact match between these statistics and the income statistics, but for the large majority of individuals the data should match. Wage statistics are done on a standardized hourly wage at a selected time. This is not comparable to the annual income statistic as people change job and labour market status during the year.

EU-SILC is a survey carried out in more than 30 European countries and is the primary source for income statistics in many European countries. In SILC the income definitions is harmonised, and with the above mentioned reservations somewhat comparable. The primary difference between the income concepts in this statistic and the Danish SILC incomes is that imputed rent of housing and interest on mortgages is not included in the SILC incomes. Furthermore SILC use a different household definition, than the families used in this statistic. Finally it's worth noting that SILC is a survey and thus is subject to statistical uncertainty. Find more information on the SILC [here](#).

[Danish Paper](#) on difference between the national registers and SILC.

7.4 Coherence - internal

There are no inconsistencies.

8 Accessibility and clarity

- [Annual publication on incomes](#) (Danish only)
- [Annual newsletter](#) (Danish only)
- [Income statistics in the statbank](#)

Furthermore there are tables on income in the following publications

- [Statistisk Tiårsoversigt](#) (Danish only)
- [Statistical yearbook](#)

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

[Annual newsletter](#) (Danish only).

8.5 Publications

- [Annual publication on incomes \(Danish only\)](#)
- [Income statistics in the statbank](#)

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- [Statistical yearbook](#)

8.6 On-line database

[Income statistics in the statbank](#).

8.7 Micro-data access

Access to micro-data is possible through cooperation with Danish research institutions. Read more [here](#).

8.8 Other

Custom made tables can be ordered through our customer centre.

Read more about terms, confidentiality and find contact information [here](#).

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

The income statistics adhere to the [general policies of confidentiality](#) at Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The small island of Christiansø have been grouped with Bornholm in publications. It's ensured that it's not possible to identify the incomes of individuals in the publications. Thus no data cells is omitted.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

The variables are documented in Times. (in Danish only)

- Personal income in [Times](#)
- Family incomes in [Times](#)

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 statistics. The person responsible is Jarl Quitzau, tel. 45 3917 3594, e-mail: jaq@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

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