Denmark

Sources:
UN-ECE 1967, Table 6.10, p.15
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
van Ginneken and Park 1984
Atkinson, Rainwater and Smeeding 1995a, Table 9
Smeeding and Gottschalk 1995 (based on LIS-data), Table 1 and 3
Brandolini 1998, Table A7
Danmarks Statistik Ten-Year Review 1998
Danmarks Statistik 1999-2004, Table 6, 7 and 8
European Commission 2005
Statistical Yearbook
Luxembourg Income Study (for more information about the surveys, see http://www.lisproject.org/techdoc/dk/dkindex.htm)

Surveys:
Compilation by Bjerke 1939-1966
Used by Brandolini (1998). Reports the post-tax incomes for all taxpayers older than 16 years (the incomes of married wives are attributed to their husbands).

Tax records, 1953, 1963
Used by UN (1967). Refers to after-tax incomes by tax units (husbands and wives are considered as one unit).

Household Sample Survey, 1976
This is a sample survey including 3000 hh. The sample was stratified to take account of the distribution of income and consumption. The self-employed were therefore surveyed at twice the frequency of other population groups. The income concept was disposable income with income in-kind earned by self-employed workers included but with imputed rents excluded. The decile distributions were calculated by van Ginneken and Park (1984) from grouped data with 15 income classes.

Longitudinal Database, 1981-1990
The LDB is a large random sample, covering 5 per cent of the total Danish population in the age groups 15-74 and having either one adult or a couple with both partners in the sample as reference unit. The data are drawn from administrative files. The income concept is disposable income but the data do not cover non-taxable transfers (child benefits, rent subsidies, social welfare benefits, part of early retirement pension).

Administrative Registers, 1997-2002
The data from this source is not based on a sample survey but on census data from several administrative registers covering more or less the whole population. The main register used is the central taxpayers' register and the salary information register.

Registers on various public benefits, real property and the population statistics register have also been used.

The income concepts are annual gross and disposable incomes and consists of earnings from wages and salaries and surplus of self-employment; current cash transfers including cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act, unemployment benefits, temporary leave benefits, other social security benefits including supplements, social security pension payments, pension from ATP, early retirement pay, temporary leave benefit, other pensions, The State Education Fund's financial assistance to students, rent subsidies, family allowances for children and young persons; property income including net interest received, share dividend, assessed rental value of owner-occupied dwelling and other property income (capital gains are mostly excluded). The income sharing unit is the family defined as one or several persons who live at the same address and who are related in specific ways by marriage, descent etc. Registered partners or persons having joint children are considered as belonging to the same family. The Ginis are calculated by the source based upon detailed grouped data.

European Community Household Panel Survey, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001

The survey is an input-harmonized longitudinal panel survey conducted by Eurostat together with institutions in the member states. The questionnaires are standardized and weighting and imputation are carried out by Eurostat. The surveys have national coverage and a common set of definitions are used in all the countries. The income definitions are net incomes with and extensive coverage of income items.