



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Denmark

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4760, doi:10.4232/1.10157

European Values Study and

GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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Introduction

The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

1 European Values Study

Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS [Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

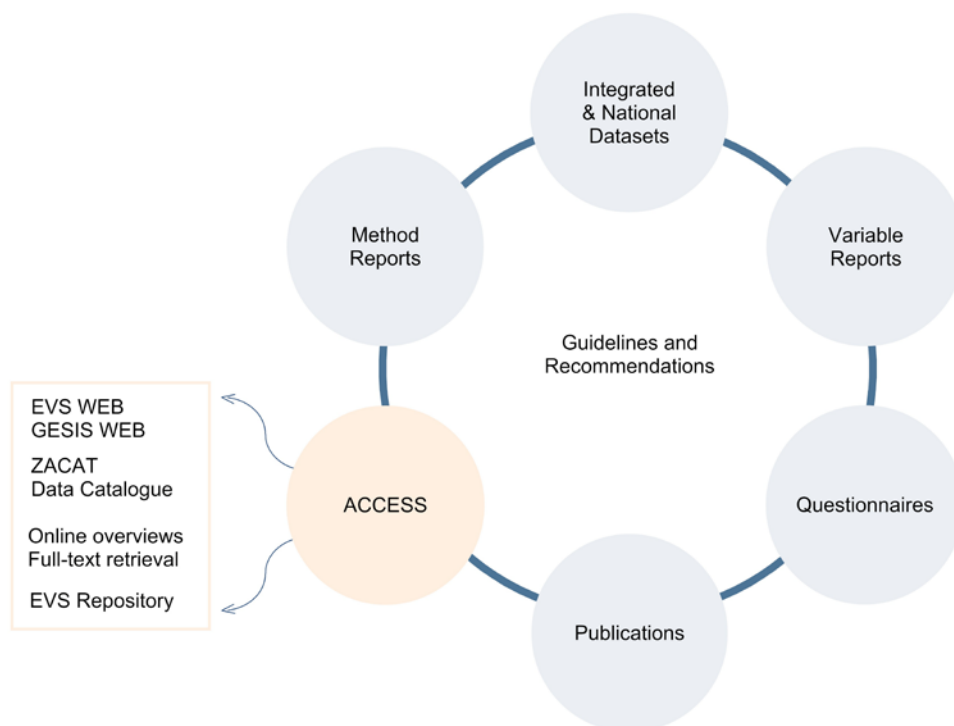
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

Data and documentation

ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

Version History & Errata

GESIS Data Catalogue provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

Method report retrieval supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

Question text retrieval serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Denmark. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4760 Data File Version 2.0.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10157](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10157).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

Country Report
Denmark

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - DENMARK

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4760

VERSION

Data File Version 2.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10157 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10157>)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

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Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen

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Rikke Skovgaard Christensen (Research assistant), Johanne Holm Kristensen (Student worker) Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Forskningsrådet for Samfund og Erhverv

Grant number: 275-07-0039

DATA DEPOSITOR

Rikke Skovgaard Christensen

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

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Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>

EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Denmark. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4760

Data File Version 2.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10157 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10157>)

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Study Description

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election

Study Description

and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Study Description

Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
Yes	X
No	
Country having not participated to EVS 1999	

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

- København By (Copenhagen City)
- Københavns Omegn (The environs of Copenhagen)
- Nordsjælland (North Zealand)
- Østsjælland (East Zealand)
- Vest- og Sydsjælland (West- and South Zealand)
- Bornholm
- Fyn (Funen)
- Syddjylland (South Jutland)
- Østjylland (East Jutland)
- Vestjylland (West Jutland)
- Nordjylland (North Jutland)

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- DK011 Byen København
- DK012 Københavns omegn
- DK013 Nordsjælland
- DK014 Bornholm
- DK021 Vestsjælland
- DK022 Vest- og Sydsjælland
- DK031 Fyn
- DK032 Syddjylland
- DK041 Vestjylland
- DK042 Østjylland
- DK050 Nordjylland

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

01-04-2008 to 15-09-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

Study Description

486

NUMBER OF UNITS

1507

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
Yes	X
No	
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	
Yes	X
No	
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
Yes	X
No	

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

SFI Survey

Herluf Trolles Gade 11, DK- 1052 København K, Denmark

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Danish

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	NAP
Yes	
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	

Study Description

f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	NAP
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	X
No	
Which?	
- Q83: To what extent do you feel concerned about the living conditions of...	

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	X
PAPI (Paper)	
Any other	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	114
Number of experienced interviewers:	93
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	21
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	114
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	1
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	
No	X
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	X

Study Description

Per assigned respondent and per completed interview.		
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:		1
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES		
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?		
Use of advance letter		Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure: Information for contacted respondents on Web-page: www.danishvalues.dk		
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		
No		X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From:		NAP
To:		
Number of pretest interviews:		

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	75	98	20
Number of back-check achieved	65	73	14
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	51	28	7
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	T	T

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA	
a. Were data checked for consistency?	
Yes	X
No	

Study Description

b. If yes, were the data edited?	
Yes, data corrected individually	
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	X
No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	
No	X
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
The CAPI questionnaire was checked by the employee working with assuring quality of questionnaires at the fieldwork agency. It was checked manually by a thorough look-through as well as by typing in various different respondent profiles and comparing with a paper version of the questionnaire.	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The Danish data is based on a representative sample of the Danish population aged 18 or more. The sample was drawn as a simple, random sample from the Danish CPR-register (1), excluding people in prison, people with unknown addresses, people listed as living abroad and people with the so-called research protection (i.e. people who have stated to the authorities that they do not accept contacts from researchers).

Initially, a sample of 2500 people was drawn from the register. Unfortunately, it turned out halfway through the interview period that the response rate was below the target. To ensure enough interviews (1500) the sample was supplemented with a sample of 450 people; the sample drawn as described above. In the end the representative sample thus consisted of 2950 persons.

(1) The CPR-register is a register of the complete Danish population and is based on each citizen's CPR-number; an individual number that every citizen in Denmark has.

Please see " Other documentation " for the country specific tables.

Study Description

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2950
B. Refusal by respondent:	968
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	49
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	176
E. Language barrier:	32
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	100
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	19
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	1
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	10
J. Address not traceable:	2
K. Other ineligible address:	1
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	79
M. Respondent deceased:	3
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1507
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	3

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- Yes, the Danish survey includes a panel component going back to 1990. In 1999 it was decided to contact the respondents from 1990-sample again, thereby creating a panel. The same respondents have been contacted again in 2008.

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation	X	
Gender * Age * Education	X	
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

Age * Gender

	Men	Women
18-24 years	220588	211905
25-34 years	344898	342504
35-44 years	413748	402057
45-54 years	374421	367618
55-64 years	363980	365547
65-74 years	225190	245315
75 and above	147011	235525
Total	2089836	2170471

Study Description

Educational distribution

No vocational training or further education	1208124
Vocational training	1250228
Higher education - lower-level	724425
Higher education - upper-level	243918
Total	3426695

NB: It was only possible to get the distribution of the 19-69 years old from the website of Statistics Denmark.

The comparison is based on the Danish variable on Vocational training/higher education grouped in the following categories:

No vocational training or further education = 100 "NAP (no further education)"

Vocational training = 1 "semiskilled worker courses"; 2 "professional education (apprentice, EFG (basic vocational education) e.g. administrative assistant)"; 3 "1-year commercial exam, higher commercial exam (HHX), 1-2 year electronic data processing education"; 7 "1 year social and health education programme (e.g. employment counsellor)"

Higher education - lower-level = 5 "2-3 year Technical education (e.g. laboratory technician, technical assistant, dental hygienist)"; 6 "higher technical education (e.g. machine technician, BSc Engineering)"; 8 "3-4 year social and health education programme (e.g. nurse)"; 9 "3-4 year teaching education programme (e.g. primary and lower secondary school teacher, librarian, journalist)"; 11 "education: military defence, police, postal service etc"

Higher education - upper-level = 4 "business school (certificate in business language, HA, HD) or education from the financial sector"; 10 "master from university or higher educational institution (e.g. graduate engineer, dentist, lawyer)"

Degree of urbanisation

København by	541704
Københavns omegn	390054
Nordsjælland	334018
Bornholm	34220
Østsjælland	175965
Vest- og sydsjælland	458416
Fyn	376772
Syddjælland	546804
Østjylland	627607
Vestjylland	323319
Nordjylland	451428
Total	4260307

*Corresponds to NUTS3

Study Description

Gender * Education

	Men	Women	Total
No vocational training or further education	590653	617471	1208124
Vocational training	682276	567952	1250228
higher education - lower-level	305664	418761	724425
Higher education - upper-level	138838	105080	243918
Total	1717431	1709264	3426695

NB: See comments to V22.2

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	4 260 307
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	4 260 307*
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	1507

* The Danish sample is not stratified, and therefore, the population size of each strata is the same as the size of the total population.

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before

Study Description

depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Denmark. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4760 Data File Version 2.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.10.4232/1.10157 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10157>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Highest level completed in school education

1. is in school
2. municipal primary and lower secondary school: 7th grade or lower
3. municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade or equivalent without exam
4. municipal primary and lower secondary school leaving examination: 9th grade state controlled exam
5. technical preparatory exam
6. 10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination
7. advanced technical preparatory exam
8. equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade

Study Description

9. equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 9th grade
10. equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 10th grade without exam
11. equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school courses without exam
12. equivalent to 9th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school leaving examination
13. equivalent to 10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination
14. upper secondary school or higher preparatory education without exam
15. upper secondary school leaving examination
16. other (including foreign school)

Aside from the education variable (Q110), the Danish questionnaire has a separate variable for the vocational education of the respondent (Q110.dk.2), with the following categories:

Vocational training/higher education

1. semiskilled worker courses
2. professional education (apprentice, EFG (basic vocational education) e.g. administrative assistant)
3. 1-year commercial exam, higher commercial exam (HHX), 1-2 year electronic data processing education
4. business school (certificate in business language, HA, HD) or education from the financial sector
5. 2-3 year Technical education (e.g. laboratory technician, technical assistant, dental hygienist)
6. higher technical education (e.g. machine technician, BSc Engineering)
7. 1 year social and health education programme (e.g. employment counsellor)
8. 3-4 year social and health education programme (e.g. nurse)
9. 3-4 year teaching education programme (e.g. primary and lower secondary school teacher, librarian, journalist)
10. master from university or higher educational institution (e.g. graduate engineer, dentist, lawyer)
11. education: military defence, police, postal service etc
12. other (including foreign school)
100. NAP (no further education)

Description of educational system:

Description of the educational system

Education in Denmark is compulsory for children aged approximately 6-16. The school years up to the age of fifteen/sixteen are known as Folkeskole ("public school"). About 82% of young people take further education in addition to this. Government-funded education is usually free of charge and open to everyone. Denmark has a tradition of private schools and about 13% of all children at basic school level attend private schools.

Today, education in Denmark is broken down into five age groups:

- * Pre-School Education
- * Folkeskole Education
- * (Upper) Secondary Education
 - o Gymnasium
 - o Higher Preparatory Examination (HF)
 - o Higher Commercial Examination Programme
 - o Higher Technical Examination Programme (HTX)
 - o Vocational secondary education
- * Higher Education
- * Adult Education

The "Folkeskole" is the Danish municipal primary and lower secondary school. The Folkeskole consists of one year of pre-school class, nine years of primary and lower secondary education and an optional one-year 10th form. Education is

Study Description

compulsory in Denmark for everyone between the ages of 6-7 and 16. Whether the education is received in a publicly provided school, in a private school or at home is a matter of individual choice, as long as accepted standards are met. It is education itself that is compulsory, not school.

Upper secondary education: typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education. In Denmark, this level divides into:

1. general education qualifying for access to higher education and
2. vocational or technical education qualifying primarily for access to the labour market.

It normally caters for the 16-19-year-olds and comprises 1) the general upper secondary education provision of the Gymnasium, the higher preparatory examination or HF-programme, the higher commercial examination or HHX-programme and the higher technical examination or HTX-programme, and 2) the vocational education and training programmes, the basic social and health training programmes etc.

Upper secondary education is not compulsory, but usually free of charge, and students have a wide range of programmes to choose from. Some education programmes are academically oriented, the most common being the Gymnasium, while other programmes are more practically oriented, training students for jobs as e.g. artisans or clerks through a combination of teaching in vocational schools and apprenticeship.

Higher education: typically begins at the end of upper secondary education and comprises the short-cycle higher non-university programmes, the medium-cycle university and non-university programmes as well as the long-cycle university programmes.

The education variable in the EVS data covers primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school (Q110). Higher education is covered by the country-specific variables based on question Q110.dk.1 and Q110.dk.2

Please see "Other documentation" for further information.

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

The correspondence between the ISCED standard classification and the Danish variables on school education and higher education is listed in the following table. Since the Danish questionnaire includes two variables on education (school education and vocational training/higher education) it is necessary to combine these variables in order to classify the Danish educations in the ISCED categories.

Please see "Other documentation" for further information.

OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- No deviations

POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

The Social Democrats:

Ideology: Social democracy, democratic socialism. The second largest party. Since the Social Democrats were last in

Study Description

government, ending 2001, it is the first time the Social Democrats are not the most popular party since the end of World War II. The party is currently led by Helle Thorning-Schmidt. Member of the Party of European Socialists and the Socialist International.

Danish Social Liberal Party:

Ideology: Social liberalism and liberalism. Center of left-right scale, however, they support the left side of the parliament and is currently in opposition. The party president is Søren Bald, and political leader and spokesperson is Margrethe Vestager. Member of Liberal International and the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party.

Conservative Peoples Party:

Ideology: Liberal conservatism, conservatism. Extolls the virtues of capitalism, but it is not considered an especially radical party, being quite moderated by the popularity of the welfare state in Denmark. Thus, close to the mainstream of European conservatives, with an extra liberal streak. Committed to a right-of-centre alliance, working most closely with the liberal Venstre and somewhat less closely with the Danish People's Party. Led by Lene Espersen. Member of the European People's Party (EPP).

Socialist Peoples Party:

Ideology: Democratic socialism and green/red-green politics, Eco-socialism. The party sees a democratic socialist Denmark as the end goal of its politics. The party is a strong supporter of human rights, the rights of minorities, and democracy. Led by Villy Søvndal. Member of Nordic Green Left Alliance and European Green Party.

Danish Peoples Party:

Ideology: Danish Nationalism, Conservatism, National conservatism, Social conservatism, Cultural conservatism, Right-wing populism. The third largest party in Denmark. Supports a government consisting of the Liberal and Conservative parties. The Danish People's Party officially regards itself as center-right, but has been accused of being right-wing, populist, or xenophobic by those who oppose it. In order to support the present right wing government the Danish People's Party has insisted on a very strict policy towards immigrants and refugees. Led by Pia Kjaersgaard. While in the European Parliament, its single MEP, Mogens Camre, sits as a member of the Union for a Europe of Nations grouping, the party does not belong to Alliance for Europe of the Nations Party.

Christian Democrats:

Founded in 1970 to oppose the liberalization of restrictions on pornography and the legalization of abortion. It was founded as "Kristeligt Folkeparti", Danish for: Christian People's Party. In the 2007 parliamentary elections, the party received no seats, and in 2008 Bodil Kornbek was replaced by Bjarne Hartung Kirkegaard who represents its more rightist and religious wing. The party is a member of the European People's Party (EPP) and the Centrist Democrat International.

Venstre, Denmark's Liberal Party:

The largest political party in Denmark. Founded with a basis on free market liberalism, it is now a right of centre party. Led by Anders Fogh Rasmussen until the new Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen took over as formally appointed party leader. Currently governs in coalition with the Conservative People's Party, with support from the Danish People's Party. Member of Liberal International and sits with the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party in the European Parliament

New Alliance (Liberal Alliance):

Ideology: Classical liberalism. Founded in 2007 under the name New Alliance (Ny Alliance). Its founding members were Naser Khader (MP), Anders Samuelsen (MEP) - both former members of the Danish Social Liberal Party - and Gitte Seeberg (MEP), a former member of the Conservative People's Party. The party originally opposed the influence of the right-wing Danish People's Party on the Government, as well as the alleged left-leaning opposition strategy of the Social Liberal Party. In 2008, the party moved somewhat to the right, emphasizing the liberalist parts of its programme, and changed its name from New Alliance into Liberal Alliance. Currently led by Anders Samuelsen.

Study Description

Red-Green Alliance (Enhedslisten):

Ideology: Socialism, leftist, environmentalism, anti-capitalism and Revolutionary. The party is generally considered the left-most party in parliament. The party has never obtained more than six out of the 179 seats in parliament. It has never sought to become part of any government coalition. The party has collective leadership. It is a founding member of The European Anticapitalist Left (EACL), cooperates with a number of international organizations, including The European Alliance of EU-critical Movements (TEAM), and The New European Left Forum (NELF), and is an observer to the Party of the European Left

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

1. Red-Green Alliance (Enhedslisten)
- 2.
3. Socialist Peoples Party
4. Social Democrats
5. Danish Social Liberal Party; Christian Democrats
- 6.
7. Venstre, Denmark's Liberal Party; New Alliance (Liberal Alliance)
8. Conservative Peoples Party
- 9.
10. Danish Peoples Party

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

Parties	Votes	%	Seats	+/-*
Liberals (Venstre) (V)	908,472	26.2%	46	-6
Social Democrats (Socialdemokraterne) (A)	881,037	25.5%	45	-2
Danish People's Party (Dansk Folkeparti) (O)	479,532	13.9%	25	1
Socialist People's Party (Socialistisk Folkeparti) (F)	450,975	13.0%	23	12
Conservative People's Party (Det Konservative Folkeparti) (C)	359,404	10.4%	18	±0
Social Liberal Party (Det Radikale Venstre) (B)	177,161	5.1%	9	-8
New Alliance (Ny Alliance) (Y)	97,295	2.8%	5	5
Red-Green Alliance (Enhedslisten) (Ø)	74,982	2.2%	4	-2
Christian Democrats (Kristendemokraterne) (K)	30,013	0.9%	0	±0
Candidates without parties	549	0.0%	0	±0
Subtotal	3,459,420	100.0%	175	—

* Change in seats compared to the previous national legislative election

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 13-11-2007

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Study Description

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

Denmark elects a legislature on a national level. The Danish Parliament (Folketinget) has 179 members elected for four year terms. 135 of them are elected by proportional representation in 17 constituencies and 40 others are allotted in proportion to the total vote of the parties. The Faroe Islands and Greenland directly elect 2 members each. Denmark has a multi-party system. Election normally result in two strong parties. The government is usually formed by a coalition of parties and is a minority government that is based on support from one or more other parties.

Other documentation: Denmark

Questionnaire translation

Comments to problematic variables:

1. There seems to be problems with Q108: "Have you ever experienced any of the following events? If yes, at what age have you experienced this for the first time?" Several respondents have reported an age when XX happened that is above their current age. This leads us to think that some people might have reported for example the age of mother when mother died instead of respondent's age when mother died. The cases in which this might have happened are only possible to find when mother was older when she died than respondent is now. If respondent's mother was younger when she died than respondent is now (and it is the age of mother when she died, that respondent has reported) it is not possible to point out that respondent has misunderstood the question.
2. Question 118a is missing for all respondents. This is due to a mistake the field work organisation has made in the CAPI-program.

Differences between the Danish questionnaire and the Master Questionnaire

- Missing

In the Danish questionnaire, missing categories are differently constructed. Therefore, we have adjusted the missing values, so they correspond with the categories in the Master Questionnaire. However, for the country specific variables, we have kept the Danish values. This also occurs when the questions are differently composed in the Danish questionnaire, why new 'nap' categories occur. (These questions are listed in the excel sheet with translated labels and values.

- In the Danish questionnaire (Q5, Q6, Q14 and Q52) there is a separate variable for the category "don't know".
- Q30D: The EVS category 'Heaven' is translated to 'Paradise' in the Danish questionnaire
- Q118A: Missing due to error in the questionnaire – the variable can not be used
- Q111A: A code for 'nap' is missing in the EVS labels & values-syntax. This is added in the Danish translation.
- Q117A: A code for 'nap' is missing in the EVS labels & values-syntax. This is added in the Danish translation.
- Q132: In the Danish questionnaire, it is possible to answer "no one in the role of a parent", why two 'nap'-categories occur. We have recoded this variable so it corresponds with the EVS Master Questionnaire (there is only one 'nap' category)

Education: Description of the educational system

EVS education standard classification	Highest level of school education (DK)	Vocational training/higher education (DK)
1 inadequately completed elementary education	1 "is in school" 2 "municipal primary and lower secondary school: 7th grade or lower" 3 "municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade or equivalent without exam" 8 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade" 9 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 9th grade" 10 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 10th grade without exam" 11 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school courses without exam"	Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)
2 completed (compulsory) elementary education	4 "municipal primary and lower secondary school leaving examination: 9th grade state controlled exam" 6 "10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination" 12 "equivalent to 9th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school leaving examination" 13 "equivalent to 10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination" 14 "upper secondary school or higher preparatory education without exam"	Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)
3 (compulsory) elementary education and basic vocational qualification	5 "technical preparatory exam" 7 "advanced technical preparatory exam"	Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)
		1 "semiskilled worker courses" 2 "professional education (apprentice, EFG (basic vocational education) e.g. administrative assistant)" 3 "1-year commercial exam, higher commercial exam (HHX), 1-2 year electronic data processing education" 7 "1 year social and health education programme (e.g. employment counsellor)"
4 secondary, intermediate vocational qualification	No categories in the Danish questionnaire corresponds to this category	
5 secondary, intermediate general qualification	No categories in the Danish questionnaire corresponds to this category	
6 full secondary, maturity level certificate	15 "upper secondary school leaving examination"	Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)
7 higher education - lower-level tertiary certificate		5 "2-3 year Technical education (e.g. laboratory technician, technical assistant, dental hygienist)" 6 "higher technical education (e.g. machine technician, BSc Engineering)" 8 "3-4 year social and health education programme (e.g. nurse)" 9 "3-4 year teaching education programme (e.g. primary and lower secondary school teacher, librarian, journalist)" 11 "education: military defence, police, postal service etc"
8 higher education - upper-level tertiary certificate		4 "business school (certificate in business language, HA, HD) or education from the financial sector" 10 "master from university or higher educational institution (e.g. graduate engineer, dentist, lawyer)"
Outside of category	16 "other (including foreign school)"	
		12 "other (including foreign school)"

Education: Correspondence with ISCED Classification

ISCED standard classification	Highest level of school education (DK)	Vocational training/higher education (DK)
0: Pre-primary education or none education	<i>Not an option in the questionnaire (due to it being less than the compulsory level of education)</i>	
1: Primary education or first stage of basic education	<i>Not an option in the questionnaire (due to it being less than the compulsory level of education)</i>	
2: Lower secondary or second stage of basic education	1 "is in school" 2 "municipal primary and lower secondary school: 7th grade or lower" 3 "municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade or equivalent without exam" 4 "municipal primary and lower secondary school leaving examination: 9th grade state controlled exam" 5 "technical preparatory exam" 6 "10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination" 7 "advanced technical preparatory exam" 8 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade" 9 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 9th grade" 10 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 10th grade without exam" 11 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school courses without exam" 12 "equivalent to 9th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school leaving examination" 13 "equivalent to 10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination" 14 "upper secondary school or higher preparatory education without exam"	<i>Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)</i>
3A: General (upper) secondary education	15 "upper secondary school leaving examination"	<i>Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)</i>
3B: Pre-vocational or pre-technical (upper) secondary education	<i>No educations in Denmark corresponds to this category</i>	
3C: Vocational or technical (upper) secondary education		1 "semiskilled worker courses" 2 "professional education (apprentice, EFG (basic vocational education) e.g. administrative assistant)" 3 "1-year commercial exam, higher commercial exam (HHX), 1-2 year electronic data processing education" 7 "1 year social and health education programme (e.g. employment counsellor)"
4A: Post-secondary non-tertiary education	<i>Not an option in the questionnaire</i>	
4B: Post-secondary non-tertiary education	<i>No educations in Denmark corresponds to this category</i>	
4C: Post-secondary non-tertiary education	<i>No educations in Denmark corresponds to this category</i>	
5A: First stage of tertiary education (general)		4 "business school (certificate in business language, HA, HD) or education from the financial sector" 8 "3-4 year social and health education programme (e.g. nurse)" 9 "3-4 year teaching education programme (e.g. primary and lower secondary school teacher, librarian, journalist)" 10 "master from university or higher educational institution (e.g. graduate engineer, dentist, lawyer)"
5B: First stage of tertiary education (vocational)		5 "2-3 year Technical education (e.g. laboratory technician, technical assistant, dental hygienist)" 6 "higher technical education (e.g. machine technician, BSc Engineering)" 11 "education: military defence, police, postal service etc"
6: Second stage of tertiary education	<i>Not an option in the questionnaire</i>	
<i>Outside of category</i>	16 "other (including foreign school)"	
<i>Outside of category</i>		12 "other (including foreign school)"