

# GII Survey Report

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*Selection: Denmark.*

## 1) Denmark, 1896 - 1896 (Bureau de Statistique de l'etat Danois)

Survey ID: 191

### 251 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** The 50 urban households in this survey were selected as working-class households in either Copenhagen (27 budgets) or a large provincial town (23 budgets). The 201 rural households were from all over Denmark. The households were chosen after Rubin (director of the government's new statistical office) wrote to headteachers in rural areas and co-operative associations in urban areas, asking whether they could help recruit volunteers to keep detailed household record books.

Analysing the budgets of the urban households was relatively straightforward, but the rural households, with more self-produced food and less reliance on money, presented more of a challenge. Rubin found considerable difference between rural and urban patterns of income and expenditure.

Ref ID: 189

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**Marcus Rubin, *Consommation de Familles D'ouvriers Danois* (Rome: Imp. Nat. de J. Bertero et C., 1902), pp. 21-80.**

*Consumption of the Families of Danish Workers*

Ref ID: 1292

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**Danmarks Statistik, 'Danske Arbejderfamiliers Forbrug 1: Afdeling: Byarbejdere', *Statistiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 4, No. 6 (1900), pp. 1-74.**

*Danish Working Families' Consumption 1: First Part: Urban Workers*

Ref ID: 1294

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**Dansk Statistik, 'Danske Arbejderfamiliers Forbrug: 2. Afdeling: Landarbejdere', *Statistiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (1901)**

*Danish Working Families Consumption: Section 2: Farm workers*

Selection: Denmark.

## 2) Denmark, 1909 - 1909 (Danmarks Statistik)

Survey ID: 193

536 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** A comprehensive survey carried out in three parts to attempt coverage of different sections of society. Participants were contacted through unions and filled out detailed budget books including food consumption information. All the data was published in the same edition of Statistiske Meddelelser, the government's regular statistical journal.

Individual data, including household composition information, is given for each of the 536 households represented. All data is organised by income group.

PART 1: 175 urban workers of whom 76 were from Copenhagen and 99 from other provincial towns.

PART 2: 135 rural workers and artisans, of whom 65 were rural workers and 70 artisans.

PART 3: 226 farmers divided into 86 small farmers and 140 farmers based on the size of farm.

Ref ID: 191

**Danmarks Statistik, 'Danske Husholdingsregnskaber: 1: Afdeling: Byarbejdere', *Statistiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 4, No. 40 (1912), pp. 1-113.**

*Danish Household Accounts: 1: Section: Urban Workers*

Ref ID: 1281

**Danmarks Statistik, 'Danske Husholdningsregnskaber 2: Afdeling: Arbejdere og Haandvaerkere paa Landet', *Statistiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 4, No. 40 (1912), pp. 1-77.**

*Danish Household Accounts 2: Section: workers and artisans in the country*

Ref ID: 1282

**Danmarks Statistik, 'Danske Husholdningsregnskaber: 3: Afdeling: Husmaend og Gaardmaend', *Statistiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 4, No. 40 (1912), pp. 1-173.**

*Danish Household Accounts: 3: Section: Smallholders and Farmers*

Selection: Denmark.

3 ) **Denmark, 1915 - 1915 (Statistiske Departement)**

Survey ID: 1250

**496 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

**Notes:** This survey is part of a series that reflects a concern about food availability due to the German blockade during WW1. In October 1915 (and thereafter repeatedly during the war), the government's statistical bureau undertook detailed investigation of food expenditure to assess the stability of food pricing and the availability of adequate nutrition, particularly among poorer sections of society.

Ref ID: 1252

**Statistiske Departement, 'Mindre bemidlede Familiers Husholdingsudgifter I Oktober 1915', *Statistiske Efterretninger*, Vol. 7, No. 24 (1 December 1915), pp. 139-146.**

*Household expenditure of poorer families in October 1915*

4 ) **Denmark, 1916 - 1916 (Statistiske Departement)**

Survey ID: 1247

**217 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

**Notes:** As a follow-up to the 1915 nutrition survey, the Danish government returned to the issue of food pricing and nutrition in 1916.

This time, information was sought from families of men working in official capacities, to assess whether food shortages were affecting middle-class households. Households were recruited from rural and urban areas and from a range of income groups (with a minimum income of 2,000 kroner per year and a maximum of over 10,000). Occupations of the main wage-earners varied from clerical staff, postal workers, doctors, civil servants and businesspeople.

Highly detailed individual data on income, expenditure and food consumption is given in this survey.

Ref ID: 1242

**Statistiske Departement, 'Husholdningsregnskaber for Tjenestemandsfamilier M. FL. For 1916', *Statistiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 4: 54, No. 54: 4 (1918)**

*Households Accounts of Official Families and others, 1916*

Selection: Denmark.

Ref ID: 1250

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**Statistiske Departement, 'Husholdingsregnskaber for tjenestemandsfamilier m.fl for 1916', *Statistiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 4, No. 54: 4 (1918), pp. 58-117.**

*Households accounts for official families and others in 1916*

5) **Denmark, 1922 - 1922 (Danmarks Statistik)**

Survey ID: 195

**379 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This was a comprehensive national survey undertaken by the Danish government. It attempted representativeness, and participants were grouped into three sections by occupation (workers, 80 households; managers, 226 households; other occupations, 73 households). Regional coverage was also considered (from Copenhagen, 102 households; regional towns, 141 households; countryside, 136 households).

Data is presented in both summary grouped format (by 4 income groups) and in comprehensive individual format. As nutrition following WW1 was of continued concern to the Danish government, there is detailed data on food quantity (in kg) consumed per household, meaning nutritional information is inferrable.

Ref ID: 1285

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**Danmarks Statistik, 'Husholdningsregnskaber for 1922', *Statistiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 4, No. 69 (1925), pp. 1-193.**

*Household Budget Survey for 1922*

Ref ID: 193

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**Statistiske Departement, *Statistisk Aarbog 1924* (Kobenhavn, 1924)**

6) **Denmark, 1931 - 1931 (Danmarks Statistik)**

Survey ID: 198

**519 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This was the first large survey conducted after the 1922 survey. It attempted national coverage and contacted workers mostly through trade unions. Families filled out budget books that included detailed expenditure on food for the whole year of 1931.

Selection: Denmark.

Ref ID: 1280

**Danmarks Statistik, 'Husholdningsregnskaber 1931', *Statistiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 4, No. 100 (1936)**

*Household Accounts 1931*

Ref ID: 196

**'Recent Family Budget Enquiries: The Danish Family Budget Enquiry of 1931', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 36, No. 5 (1937), pp. 688-699.**

7) **Denmark, 1939 - 1940 (statistiske Departement)**

Survey ID: 199

**884 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** This detailed survey took place between 1 April 1939 and 29 March 1940, to cover 52 calendar weeks, or one year. The survey was seen as in the tradition of the major surveys which had taken place since 1897.

The Statistics Department tried to get a representative cross-section of the population; recruiting 551 households headed by unskilled workers; 161 skilled workers; 172 managers. There was also rural/urban distribution; 144 households were from the 4 main cities; 101 from large provincial towns; 151 from small provincial towns; 167 from rural areas.

Ref ID: 197

**Statistiske departement, 'Husholdningsregnskaber I Aaret 1/4 1939 - 29/3 1940, og I 4 Ugers Perioden 11/4 - 8/5 1942', *Statistiske Meddelelser* (1944)**

*Household Accounts In the year 1/4 1939 - 29/3 1940. In 4 Weeks period 11/4 - 8/5 1942*

8) **Denmark, 1942 - 1942 (statistiske Departement)**

Survey ID: 1235

**212 households**

Sample Duration: 4 Week(s)

**Notes:** In order to assess the extent to which wartime conditions had changed living standards, the government's statistics department, using the same methodology as the previous 1939-40 survey, returned to 212 families to ask questions about income and expenditure during wartime. The results of the two surveys were published in the same volume.

Selection: Denmark.

Ref ID: 197

**Statistiske departement, 'Husholdningsregnskaber I Aaret 1/4 1939 - 29/3 1940, og I 4 Ugers Perioden 11/4 - 8/5 1942',  
*Statistiske Meddelelser* (1944)**

*Household Accounts In the year 1/4 1939 - 29/3 1940. In 4 Weeks period 11/4 - 8/5 1942*

9) **Denmark, 1948 - 1948 (Danmarks Statistik)**

Survey ID: 200

**443 households**

Sample Duration: 4 Week(s)

**Notes:** This survey had been designed to help put together a new post-war consumer price index since the previous household budget survey had been undertaken in wartime conditions in 1942.

500 families were selected (a family for the purposes of this survey was a husband and wife with or without children under the age of 15). Representativeness between working class and professional households was attempted, as was regional spread. This was, however, predominantly an urban survey. In total, 207 households were from large cities, 192 from provincial towns, and 44 from 'Station towns' (towns of 1,000-5,000 inhabitants located on railway lines).

The records were kept by means of a household budget book, filled out over a four week period during the calendar year and then extrapolated out. It was recognised that this was not as comprehensive as previous surveys had been, but this was the same methodology as had been used in 1942 so could provide direct comparison. Intentions for a more comprehensive survey, particularly one that included rural households, was stated.

Ref ID: 198

**'Post-War Studies of Family Expenditures', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (Dec. 1956), pp. 576-599.**

Ref ID: 1290

**Danmarks Statistik, 'Forbrugsundersogelsen 1948 og det nye pristalbudget', *Statistiske Efterretninger*, Vol. 41, No. 58 (1949), pp. 467-474.**

*The Household Budget Survey of 1948 and the new consumer price index*

Selection: Denmark.

10) **Denmark, 1955 - 1955 (Danmarks Statistik)**

Survey ID: 1262

**3,100 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** The survey dealt with rates of income, expenditure and saving in households of wage or salary earners. This was determined by the wage status of the head of household. Households were selected within the capital, provincial towns and rural districts with urban areas. The selection should have been proportionate to the percentage of wage/salary earning households within the nation and within each area respectively, but since this was not known, selection was made using a best guess of representativeness.

The survey was carried out by interview and questionnaire.

Ref ID: 1287

**Kjeld Bjerke, *An Analysis of the Personal Income Distribution for Wage and Salary Earners in 1955* (Kobenhavn, 1964)**

Ref ID: 1289

**Danmarks Statistik, *Lonmodtagerindkomster: Fordeling og sammensætning, Statistiske Undersogelser No. 6* (Kobenhavn, 1964)**

*Employees Income: Distribution and Composition*

Ref ID: 1288

**Danmarks Statistik, *Opsparing I Lonmodtager husstandene 1955, Statistiske Undersogelser No. 3* (Kobenhavn, 1960)**

*Savings of Households of Wage and Salary Earners 1955*

Ref ID: 1291

**Danmarks Statistik, 'Udgiften til fodevarer I lonmodtagerhusstande', *Statistiske Efterretninger, Vol. 50, No. 46* (1958), pp. 523-552.**

*Food expenditures of wage and salary earning households*

*Selection: Denmark.*

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## **Report Stats:**

*Selection: Denmark.*

<b>Surveys:</b>	<b>10</b>
Reference instances:	21
<b>Total Households:</b>	<b>7,037</b>