

COUNTRY FACT SHEET ON RBs: DENMARK

DENMARK				
	1993	2004	2015	2015
Name	Danish Standard Budget Forbrugerstyrelsens familiebudget – et standardbudget for danske husstande	A minimum budget	Danish Referencebudget Referencebudget – et referencebudget for Danish families and household	A minimum budget
Year of first construction	1993	2004	1993 and revised and updated in 2001.	2015
State of use	In use	In use	In use	In use
Key moments	<p>1990: The National Consumer Agency of Denmark took initiative to develop and prepare A Danish standard budget.</p> <p>1991: A preliminary project was finished</p> <p>1993: The presentation of the first Danish Standard Budget prepared by the Centre for Alternative Social Analysis – CASA</p> <p>2001: The Danish standard budget was revised and updated by the Centre for Alternativ Social Analysis</p>	<p>1999: Centre for Alternativ Social Analysis took initiative to develop a form of a minimum budget –</p> <p>1999: As a basis standard of living.</p> <p>2004: It was developed further in a form of a minimum budget – a budget for an acceptable living. Developed on the basis of the Danish Standard budget</p> <p>June 2013: The Expert Committee on Poverty published their report containing a recommendation for an economic poverty line. In the report they used the minimum budget</p>	<p>2015 The Reference budget. The Rockwool foundation Research Unit took an initiative to revised and updated the former Standard Budget from 2001 updated by the Centre for Alternative Social Analysis (CASA).</p> <p>They asked CASA to do the updating based on expert groups and household budget data.</p> <p>The revision and updating is based on a review of all the areas of consumption in the former Standard and the inclusion of new areas of consumption in 2015. The audit has been conducted by expert groups that have revised the standard in relation to current public recommendations, as well as the latest knowledge and data on consumer activities, actions and behavior at the various consumption areas.</p> <p>The revision in 2015 has made changes in line with community development and consumer behavior. The latter is expressed in terms of greater emphasis on health and safety in family consumption</p>	<p>In relation to the new Reference Budget, The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit also asked for a minimum budget.</p> <p>The starting point for the development of the minimums budget is the Reference budget and the use of a Budget model, which implies that the individual or family is normatively assigned a basket of consumer goods that reflects a necessary and modest consumption.</p> <p>It is a consumption which, on the one hand, is necessary in order to live a healthy life and to participate actively and socially in family and social contexts and at the same time it is a consumption that does not reflect any kind of luxury but is modest and</p>

			<p>habits, as well as the technological changes affecting consumption throughout the communications field.</p> <p>On the basis of public recommendations, changes have also been made to equipment in the children's area. Greater emphasis has been placed on physical activity and unfolding, which also affects leisure and clothing. In addition, more rooms have been placed for social activities and family and friends. The changes in the field of communication have influenced consumption in the direction of computer, mobile phone etc. Compared with previous standard budgets, new areas have been included - housing and insurance. The cost of housing includes, in addition to the specific rent, expenses for heating, water and electricity. In the case of insurance, there is insurance for incomes, illnesses, health / sickness and unemployment</p> <p>The Reference budget thus contains both regular current consumption costs for food, clothing, personal hygiene, housing and other groceries as well as consumption costs for purchases of durable consumer goods such as furniture, television, refrigerator, dishwasher, dishwasher etc.</p> <p>The Reference budget rests on the assumption that the consumption that the individual has been allocated as reasonable and ordinary must be</p>	<p>necessary.</p> <p>Necessity in the sense that there is no consumption which leads to a "bad" life in terms of health or isolation. It is the need for self-sufficient and at a modest level where it is possible to "handle" life. The necessity also indicates that an exclusion from or lack of possibilities for this consumption can be an unacceptable level of life.</p>
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			maintained so that the individual retains the same well-being or the same life. Thus, savings are included, so there is money for renewal when the life of the goods has expired for the lasting consumer goods.	
Geographical focus	Entire country	Entire country	Entire country	Entire country
Data used	Expert groups and Household budget data	Expert knowledge	Expert groups and Household budget data	Expert groups and focus group with persons from organisations who are in contact with poor people
Household types	12 families		12 families	12 families
Institutions involved				
Key publications			See below	See below
Updates				
Last update	2001	2010	2015	2015

Reference: EU Platform on Reference Budgets (2018). Country fact sheet on reference budgets in Denmark, October, 2018, Antwerp: EPRB.

All available publications about RBs in Denmark

Ekspertudvalg om fattigdom (2013). En Dansk fattigdomsgrænse – analyse og forslag til opgørelsesmetoder.

Familier med indkomst under basis levestandard in Social Årsrapport 1999. CASA & Socialpolitisk Forening.

Finn Kenneth Hansen, Henning Hansen & Malte Moll Wingender, 2015: Hvad koster det at leve. Reference budget og minimumsbudget for familier. November 2015. CASA & Analyse & Tal

Forbrugerstyrelsen (1993). Forbrugerstyrelsens familiebudget – et standardbudget for danske husstande. Hovedrapport.

Hansen, FK. (2002). *Hvad koster det at leve? – Standardbudget for familier*. Copenhagen: CASA. Centre for Alternative Social Analysis.

Hansen, F.K., Hansen, H. (2004). *"At eksistere eller at leve" Fattigdom og lave indkomster i Danmark - hvordan måler man fattigdom?* Copenhagen: CASA. Centre for Alternative Social Analysis.

Hansen, F.K., Hansen, H., Moll Wingender, M. (2015). *Notat Hvad koster det at leve? Referencebudget og minimumsbudget for familier*. Copenhagen: CASA. Centre for Alternative Social Analysis.

Jens Bonke & Anders Christensen: Minimumsbudget for forbrugsudgifter - hvad er det mindste, man kan leve for? 2016 Rockwool Fondens Forskningsenhed.

Jens Bonke & Anders Christensen: Børn i familier med lave indkomster. 2017 Rockwool Fondens Forskningsenhed.

Larsen, P.K. (2013). "Experiences from Denmark and the EMIN project". *3rd Annual Convention of the European Platform. Against Poverty and Social Exclusion*. Workshop 8: Reference budgets for adequate livelihoods. Brussels, 26-27 november 2013.

Lone Illun Cristiansen og Henning Hansen (2001). *Forbrugerinformations husholdningsbudget – standardbudget for pensionister*. CASA.