DTU

The Danish National Travel Survey - declaration of variables

TU 2006-10, version 1

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Documentation note

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1. Documentation of TU data

This record documents the reported data in the data set TU 2006-10 version 1 covering data from the period May 2006 until 31 December 2010.

Please refer to our website for the most up-to-date documentation of the latest TU data. This record follows, where possible, the data set and is not updated later.

2. Interview session

An interview about a given date with a given respondent.

The survey of transport habits is based on an interview with 1 person about behaviour during 1 day. At individual level there is consequently background information about the person, combined with information about the day in question together with weighting of the data set.

Thus, the table basically corresponds to the previous IP table

SessionId
Primary key for interview

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

Unique identification for the individual interview.

InterviewType
Interview type

Table: session
Variable type: enum interviewtype
Origin: Technical
Value set:

id	interviewtype	Description
0	Internet	Interview completed by the respondent him-/herself via the Internet.
1	Reconstructed interview	Original interview contains serious errors that have been solved by complete reconstruction.
2	Telephone	Telephone interview
3	Special	Data from special surveys carry this type, but are not included in official data set.

DiaryDate
Date of the trip diary

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical
Value set: Date as number of days since 1.1.1970

For analyses it is normally most practical to use the derived variables DiaryYear, DiaryMonth, DiaryWeekday.

DiaryYear
Year of the trip diary

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Year 2006, 2007, ... 2010

PseudoYear
Staggered year

Table: session

Variable type: tekst (char)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Year 2006/7, … 2010/11

Year of the trip diary, staggered to make it possible to take full advantage of the first data from 2006. As TU was restarted in May 2006, the division is per 1 May.

DiaryMonth
Month of the trip diary

Table: session
Variable type: enum maaned
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	maaned
1	January
2	February
3	March
4	April
5	May
6	June
7	July
8	August
9	September
10	October
11	November
12	December

DiaryWeekday
Weekday of the trip diary

Table: session
Variable type: enum ugedag
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	ugedag
1	Monday
2	Tuesday
3	Wednesday
4	Thursday
5	Friday
6	Saturday
7	Sunday

Weekday of the trip diary in which weekday is the calendar weekday irrespective of public holidays.

DiaryDaytype
Day type for the trip diary

Table: session
Variable type: enum dagtype

Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	dagtype	Description
11	Normal weekday "Mon-Thur"	Weekdays where next day is also a weekday
12	Friday and weekday before public holiday	Weekday which apart from normal commuter traffic is also characterised by outbound traffic for weekend or public holiday.
13	Special weekdays	Monday-Wednesday of Easter week, Friday after Ascension Day, 1 May, weekdays between Christmas and New Year (The days are characterised, in principle, as being weekdays, however the majority of workplaces across the country are completely or partly closed
23	Saturday	Only Saturdays that are not public holidays
32	Sunday and last public holiday before weekday	Day off/public holiday characterised by homebound traffic after weekend or public holiday.
33	Public holiday or Sunday where the next day is Sat/Sun/public holiday	Day off/public holiday without particular homebound traffic.

The traffic date of the interview converted into day type. Public holidays are defined as: 1 January, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, General Prayer Day (Danish public holiday falling on the fourth Friday after Easter), Ascension Day, Whit Monday, 5 June, 24, 25 and 26 December. The field is used for analyses in which certain types of day, e.g. weekdays, are defined. Furthermore combinations of md, weekday and type of day can be used as more sophisticated calendar criteria. For instance, "working days, not July" is characterised by DiaryDaytype ={11,12}, DiaryMonth!=7.

HomeAdrNUTS
Home, NUTS

Table: session
Variable type: tekst (char) nuts2006
Origin: Derived
Value set: NUTS 2006

id	nuts2006
DK011	"Byen København" (København og Amager)
DK012	Københavns omegn
DK013	Nordsjælland
DK014	Bornholm
DK021	"Østsjælland" (omtrent gl. Roskilde Amt)
DK022	"Vest- og Sydsjælland" (øvrige region Sjælland)
DK031	Fyn
DK032	Sydjylland
DK041	Vestjylland (vestlige region Midtjylland)
DK042	Østjylland (østlige region Midtjylland)
DK050	Nordjylland

See external link for complete list of values: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

As all respondents live in Denmark HomeAdrNUTS in reality is a division of the respondents by region and sub-region.

HomeAdrMunCode
Home, municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekode
Origin: Technical
Value set: Municipality code, following the local government reform

id	kommunekode
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
630	Vejle
730	Randers
751	Århus

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

HomeAdrOldMuncode
Home, old municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekodegammel
Origin: Derived
Value set: Municipality code, before the local government reform, before the amalgamation of the municipalities in Bornholm.

id	kommunekodegammel
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
631	Vejle
751	Århus
851	Aalborg

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
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HomeAdrCityCode
Home, town code

Table: session
Variable type: enum CityCode
Origin: Derived
Value set: Town code according to same definition as KMS/DST

id	CityCode
1100	The metropolitan area
10040	Roskilde
10064	Kolding
10370	Vejle

10677	Odense
10691	Randers
10938	Aalborg
11007	Herning
11045	Århus
11196	Esbjerg

Only a small sample of values is shown.

HomeAdrCitySize
Home, town size

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of inhabitants

Town size (DiaryYear) according to Statistics Denmark, StatBank Denmark.

HomeAdrNTMzone
Home, zone in the Danish national transport model

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Zone number in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

RespSex
Gender

Table: session
Variable type: enum knip
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	knip
1	Man/boy
2	Woman/girl

RespYearBorn
Year of birth

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: 4-digit year [1922-2000]

RespAgeSimple
The age of the respondent using year of birth

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Age, [9-85] years

The age of the respondent calculated irrespective of date of birth, only using year. It can be said that the respondent reaches/reached RespAgeSimple years in DiaryYear.

RespAgeCorrect
The age of the respondent using date of birth

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Age, [9-85] years

The age of the respondent on the traffic date, calculated using the precise date of birth. NOTE: Not for all older data, as date of birth is not available in all cases.

RespMainOccup
Principal occupation

Table: session
Variable type: enum stilip5
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	stilip5
1	Pupil
2	Student
3	Apprentice, trainee
10	Retired person, state pension, early retirement pension
11	Unemployed
12	Receiver of pre-retirement pay
15	Social assistance, rehabilitation, long-term ill
20	Full-time housewife', otherwise out of work
22	National serviceman
30	Employee
50	Self-employed
52	Assisting spouse (of self-employed person)

RespEduLevel
Educational attainment

Table: session
Variable type: enum uddan
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	uddan
1	1st-7th form
2	8th form
3	9th form
4	10th form
5	Studentereksamen (upper secondary certificate), HF (higher preparatory certificate)
6	HHX (higher commercial certificate), HTX (higher technical certificate), Erhvervsgymnasium (Business college)
9	Other schooling

11	Vocational (certificate of apprenticeship, etc.)
12	Short-term further education (1½ - 2 years)
13	Medium-term further education (2 - 5 years)
14	Long-term further education (minimum 5 years)

Highest completed education

PrimOccMuncode
Place of occupation, municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekode
Origin: Technical
Value set: Municipality code, following the local government reform.

id	kommunekode
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
630	Vejle
730	Randers
751	Århus

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

Special municipality codes: 997 Continental Shelf and 999 Abroad.

PrimOccOldMuncode
Place of occupation, old municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekodegammel
Origin: Derived
Value set: Municipality code, before the local government reform, before the amalgamation of the municipalities in Bornholm.

id	kommunekodegammel
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
631	Vejle
751	Århus
851	Aalborg

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

PrimOccNTMzone
Place of occupation, zone in the Danish national transport model

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Zone number in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

WorkHoursPw
Number of weekly working hours

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Hours, [0-168]

WorkHourType
Planning of working hours

Table: session
Variable type: enum arbtidform
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	arbtidform
1	Fixed working hours, same every day
2	Fixed working hours, vary day by day
3	Flexitime with compulsory time/core time
4	Full flexitime

WorkPubPriv
Public- or private-sector employee?

Table: session
Variable type: enum privoffansat
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	privoffansat
1	Private
2	Public
3	Other, intermediate forms

WorkatHomeDayspM
Days working from home

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Days per month, [0-31]

SduMuncode

Usual Daily Base, municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekode
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Municipality code, following the local government reform.

id	kommunekode
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
630	Vejle
730	Randers
751	Århus

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

SduOldMuncode

Usual Daily Base, old municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekodegammel
Origin: Derived
Value set: Municipality code, before the local government reform, before the amalgamation of the municipalities in Bornholm.

id	kommunekodegammel
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
631	Vejle
751	Århus
851	Aalborg

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

SduNTMzone

Usual Daily Base, zone in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Zone number in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

GISdistHW
Calculated distance between home and place of occupation

Table: session
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Distance between home and place of occupation as the crow flies

kmarbud
Stated travel distance to place of occupation

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Units: km

Questions left out from questionnaire per 30 January 2009, but maintained in data set until further notice.

HwDayspW
Number of commuter days

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Days per week, [0-7]

HwDaysReason
Reason for fewer commuter days

Table: session
Variable type: enum baaarsag
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	baaarsag	Description
-35	Part-time employed	Value from post-processing: It is presumed that the respondent works fewer days a week, because he/she is part-time employed.
-30	Work place is the home address	Value from post-processing: Question about commuter days left out, as it is in the same place.
3	Concentrates full-time work on fewer days	
4	Works at home	
6	Leaves home for meetings, customers, patients, etc.	
8	Stays overnight at place of posting/workplace	
46	Works from home and leaves home for meetings/customers/patients	

Supplementary question to respondents stating that they commute less than 5 days per week.

WorkParkPoss
Parking conditions at place of occupation

Table: session
Variable type: enum pmulighed
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	pmulighed	Description
1	Employer makes permanent space available	Option only for employees
2	Other permanent space for my car	Option only for employees
3	Permanent space for my car	Option not for employees
11	Always space, free parking	
12	Normally space, free parking	
13	Rarely/never space, but free	
22	Normally space, limited in time (the car must be moved during the day)	
23	Rarely/never space and limited in time	
31	Always space, however only for payment	
32	Normally space, however only for payment	
33	Rarely/never space, and only for payment	

RespHasBicycle
Bicycle ownership

Table: session
Variable type: enum janej
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	janej
1	Yes
2	No

RespHasSeasonTicket
Season ticket

Table: session
Variable type: enum janej
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	janej
1	Yes
2	No

Season ticket/commuter ticket/monthly ticket for public transport

RespHasDrivlic
Driving licence

Table: session
Variable type: enum korekort
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	korekort	Description
-18	Person under 18 years	Value added during post-processing.
1	Yes	
2	No, has never had	

3	Has had

Driving licence for ordinary passenger car (category B).

RespDrivlicYear
Year of obtaining driving licence

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: 4-digit year

Only for respondents who have or have had a driving licence.

RespIsMemCarshare
Member of car sharing scheme

Table: session
Variable type: enum janej
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	janej
1	Yes
2	No

Questions asked in this form since 3 February 2009. For earlier data the field is reconstructed using the car table, CarOwnership=car sharing.

HousehNumCars
Car availability in household

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Number of cars, 0 for none

Handicap
Handicap

Table: session
Variable type: enum janej
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	janej
1	Yes
2	No

HousehAccomodation
Home, type

Table: session
Variable type: enum boform
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	boform
1	Detached single-family house
2	Terraced house, linked house
3	Block of flats
4	Farm
5	Student residence
6	Other

HousehAccOwnOrRent
Home, ownership

Table: session
Variable type: enum ejelejebolig
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	ejelejebolig
1	Owner-occupied dwelling
2	Rent
3	Cooperative

IncRespondent
Own income, year's prices

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year. 0 indicates actively selected no income.

The question includes 'don't know' option and NULL-values are therefore widely occurring.

IncRespondent2000
Own income, price index 2000

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year, converted to price level 2000 via the consumer prices index.

The question includes 'don't know' option and NULL-values are therefore widely occurring.

IncSpouse
Spouse's income, year's prices

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year. 0 indicates actively selected no income.

The question includes 'don't know' option and NULL-values are therefore widely occurring.

IncSpouse2000

Spouse's income, price index 2000

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year, converted to price level 2000 via the consumer prices index.

The question includes 'don't know' option and NULL-values are therefore widely occurring.

IncNuclFamily
Nuclear family's income, year's prices

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year.

The nuclear family's total gross income, calculated based on other income information and the composition of the household.

IncNuclFamily2000
Nuclear family's income, price index 2000

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year, converted to price level 2000 via the consumer prices index.

The nuclear family's total gross income, calculated based on other income information and the composition of the household.

IncFamily
Family's income, year's prices

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year.

The questions about the family's and the household's total income are not asked at the same time in the different questionnaire versions. Due to the structure of the question about the composition of the household, in most cases it is possible to construct the fields based on each other. This has been done in the data set. The question includes 'don't know' option and NULL-values are therefore widely occurring.

IncFamily2000
Family's income, price index 2000

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year, converted to price level 2000 via the consumer prices index.

The questions about the family's and the household's income are not asked at the same time in the different questionnaire versions. Due to the structure of the question about the composition of the household, in most cases it is possible to construct the fields based on each other. This has been done in the data set. The question includes 'don't know' option and NULL-values are therefore widely occurring.

IncHouseh
Household's income, year's prices

Table: session

Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year.

The questions about the family's and the household's income are not asked at the same time in the different questionnaire versions. Due to the structure of the question about the composition of the household, in most cases it is possible to construct the fields based on each other. This has been done in the data set. The question includes 'don't know' option and NULL-values are therefore widely occurring.

IncHouseh2000
Household's income, price index 2000

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: .000 DKK
Value set: Gross income, thousand DKK per year, converted to price level 2000 via the consumer prices index.

The questions about the family's and the household's income are not asked at the same time in the different questionnaire versions. Due to the structure of the question about the composition of the household, in most cases it is possible to construct the fields based on each other. This has been done in the data set. The question includes 'don't know' option and NULL-values are therefore widely occurring.

NuclFamType
The respondent's nuclear family type

Table: session
Variable type: enum NuclFamType
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	NuclFamType
10	Single
11	Single with child/children
20	Couple
21	Couple with child/children

The respondent's family type considered as nuclear family.

The nuclear family includes only the part of the family fitting the pattern "mum, dad and children" according to the following prioritised rules:
1. If the respondent has child living at home/child of partner, but not grandchildren or children-in-law the nuclear family includes the respondent plus his/her possible spouse/partner and their children.
2. If the respondent lives with his/her father or mother but not with his/her spouse/partner, own children or grandchildren, the nuclear family includes the respondent plus any siblings, father and mother.
3. In other cases the nuclear family includes the respondent and his/her possible spouse/partner.

Other family members are considered to be outside the nuclear family.

PosInFamily
Position in the nuclear family

Table: session
Variable type: enum PositionInFamily
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	PositionInFamily
10	Single
11	Older in couple

| 12 | Younger in couple |
| 20 | Child in nuclear family |

The respondent's position in the nuclear family to which the respondent by definition belongs.

NuclFamNumPers
Number of persons in the nuclear family

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived

Total number of persons in the nuclear family

NuclFamNumAdults
Number of adults in nuclear family

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Number of adults (AgeSimple>=18) in the nuclear family.

NuclFamNumPers1084
Number of persons 10-84 years in nuclear family

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Number of persons 10-84 years (AgeSimple>=18 & AgeSimple<85) in the nuclear family.

For extracts in which the number of nuclear families is used as a unit SessionWeight / NuclFamNumPers1084 is used as weight. The reason is that large families more often are represented than smaller families, as sampling takes place at individual level.

NuclFamNumDrivLic
Number of persons with driving licence in nuclear family

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Number of persons with driving licence (HasDrivLic=1) in the nuclear family.

FamNumPers
Number of persons in the family

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Total number of persons in the family defined as all family-related persons in the household.

FamNumAdults
Number of adults in the family

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)

Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Number of adults (AgeSimple>=18) in the family defined as all family-related persons in the household.

FamNumPers1084
Number of persons 10-84 years in the family

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Number of persons 10-84 years (AgeSimple>=18 & AgeSimple<85) in the family defined as all family-related persons in the household. SessionWeight / FamNumPers1084 is used as weight for calculations according to number of families.

FamNumDrivLic
Number of persons with driving licence in the family

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Number of persons with driving licence (HasDrivLic=1) in the family defined as all family-related persons in the household.

HousehNumPers
Number of persons in the household

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Number of persons

HousehNumAdults
Number of adults in the household

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Number of adults (AgeSimple>=18) in the household.

HousehNumPers1084
Number of persons 10-84 years in the household

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Number of persons 10-84 years (AgeSimple>=18 & AgeSimple<85) in the household. SessionWeight / HousehNumPers1084 is used as weight for calculations according to number of households.

HousehNumDrivlic
Number of persons with driving licence in the household

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of persons

Number of persons with driving licence (HasDrivLic=1) in the household.

DayStartNUTS
Start of the day, NUTS

Table: session
Variable type: tekst (char) nuts2006
Origin: Derived
Value set: NUTS 2006

id	nuts2006
DE300	Berlin
DE600	Hamburg
DEF	Schleswig-Holstein
DEF01	Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF0C	Schleswig-Flensburg (Flensborg omegn mv)
DK011	"Byen København" (København og Amager)
DK012	Københavns omegn
DK013	Nordsjælland
DK014	Bornholm
DK021	"Østsjælland" (omtrent gl. Roskilde Amt)
DK022	"Vest- og Sydsjælland" (øvrige region Sjælland)
DK031	Fyn
DK032	Sydjylland
DK041	Vestjylland (vestlige region Midtjylland)
DK042	Østjylland (østlige region Midtjylland)
DK050	Nordjylland
NO011	Oslo
SE110	Stockholms län
SE224	Skåne län

See external link for complete list of values: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

DayStartMuncode
Start of the day, municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekode
Origin: Technical
Value set: Municipality code, following the local government reform.

id	kommunekode
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
630	Vejle

| 730 | Randers |
| 751 | Århus |

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

Special municipality codes: 997 Continental Shelf and 999 Abroad.

DayStartOldMuncode
Start of the day, old municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekodegammel
Origin: Derived
Value set: Municipality code, before the local government reform, before the amalgamation of the municipalities in Bornholm.

id	kommunekodegammel
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
631	Vejle
751	Århus
851	Aalborg

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

DayStartNTMzone
Start of the day, zone in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Zone number in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

DayStartJourneyRole
Start of the day: position in journey

Table: session
Variable type: enum journeyrole
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	journeyrole	Description
0	The journey base	
1	Primary stay	The destination of the trip is the stay with the longest duration on the journey.

Specifies whether start of the day is journey base (0) or primary stay on first journey (1)

DayStartPurp

Purpose at start of the day

Table: session
Variable type: enum formaal
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	formaal	Description
1	Home	Place of residence. Not necessarily the CPR-address, as we recognise that one can live in several places.
11	Workplace (normal workplace/address of employer)	
12	School, educational institution	
13	Youth centre, youth club, after-school centre	
21	Collect/bring persons from/to sport, school, visit or other purpose	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person directly from/to where this person is/is going.
22	Collect/bring persons from/to bus/train/ferry	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person from/to public transport.
23	Collect/bring objects	
31	Shopping	
32	Other errand (bank, library, garage, etc.)	Private errands where objects are focus. Bring objects, collect objects, have objects repaired.
33	Social/health (visit to doctor, hospital, job centre, etc.)	Visit to doctor, dentist, hairdresser, social services, job centre, etc. It concerns own health or own social situation.
41	Visit family/friends	
42	Do sports	
43	Entertainment (cinema, cafe, restaurant, sport spectator, church, etc.)	In general all leisure activities in which one participates passively. Also if it is not fun. Funerals, for instance, belong in this category.
44	Summer cottage, allotment	
45	Walk, run, bicycle trip, drive (the trip was a purpose in itself)	Leisure trips which are purpose in themselves. Normally means that the previous and next destination are same place. If the trip includes a stay with another purpose, this should be coded as purpose and the tour divided so that outbound and homebound trip
46	Holiday, excursion	Leisure/adventure trips with obvious destination. Includes both short, spontaneous excursions and longer holiday trips.
47	Meetings in private setting	
49	Other leisure activity (evening classes, scouts, etc.)	Leisure activity in which one participates actively, but which is not sport, and for which no wages are paid (then it would be work)
51	Meetings, conferences (business)	Business trip with meeting activity of an internal nature. Participation in courses, conferences, company seminars, etc.
52	Customer or client visit (as part of my job)	Business trip with meeting activity towards third party. For instance, the sales representative visiting a customer or the doctor visiting a patient. Common feature is that own knowledge-based business is carried out at visits to a number of addresses.
53	Business services, trade (this is my job)	Business trip where this place is visited to carry out own trade. For instance, the plumber changing a water tap or the domestic help cleaning. Common feature is that own practical trade is carried out at a number of addresses.
54	Business trip	Longer trips with business purpose, often with combination of purposes 51, 52, 53.
61	Commercial transport of goods, postman, paper boy	

| 62 | Commercial transport of persons | |
| 64 | Other commercial traffic (police, road work, etc.) | The purpose of the trip is to carry out own business. The job is not directly transport, however the trip is still a purpose in itself: it may be road control, surveying of roads and a lot more. |

Interview at start of the day = home address is coded with 1/home, unless other is known. Data from 2006 and 2007 include NULL values, as the question was with optional response.

RespNotripReason
Reason for no trips

Table: session
Variable type: enum notripreason
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	notripreason	Description
11	Illness	
12	Cannot leave home for reasons of health or due to handicap	
13	Was just not out during the entire day	Value used until 10 December 2009.
14	(Abroad the entire day)	Technical value which is added during post-processing
131	Worked at home the entire day and was not out	Value used from 10 December 2009.
132	Was just not out	Value used from 10 December 2009.

NightsAway
Number of nights out

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of nights

For start of day out: Number of nights out, calculated according to departure date. The value 15999 is used for 15 or more nights.

TotalNumTrips
Number of trips as raw number of records

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of trips, 0 for none

Number of trips in database terms.

NumTripsCorr
Number of trips, adjusted

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of trips, 0 for none

Number of trips in which trips abroad count as 1 trip, despite there being 2 records and in which number of stops in the simplified business tour is correctly included. NumTripsCorr should normally be used as number of trips in analyses, as this adjusts for duplication of trips abroad and for the differences in data collection about business trips.

NumTripsExclComTrans
Number of trips, without commercial transport

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of trips, 0 for none

Adjusted number of trips from which commercial transport trips (TripPurp>60) are excluded. As in NumTripsCorr trips abroad and the simplified business tour are handled correctly.

TotalLen
Total travel distance of trips

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

TotalLenExclComTrans
Total travel distance without commercial transport

Table: session
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Total travel distance of trips in which commercial transport (TripPurp>60) is excluded. This figure should normally be used as day distance in analyses.

TotalMotorLen
Total motorised travel distance

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

TotalMin
Total duration of trips

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: min

Simplified business tour does not include information about travel times. TotalMin is consequently exclusive of travel time in simplified business tours.

TotalMotorMin
Total motorised duration of trips

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: min

PrimModeDay
Primary mode of transport for the entire day

Table: session
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Primary mode of transport defined as the mode that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(stagelength)) on the journey. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

ModeChainTypeDay
Transport mode chain for the entire day

Table: session
Variable type: enum ChainType
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	ChainType	Description
1	Walk	Walking trips only – walking icw other transport modes should be included under those
2	Bicycle	Completely cycle trips

10	Driver of passenger car	
19	Driver of other vehicle	Driver of Moped 45, Van, Lorry, Motorcycle, Tractor, Taxi cab or Tourist coach
20	Passenger car passenger	
29	Passenger in other vehicle	Passenger in Moped 45, Van, Lorry, Motorcycle, Tractor, Taxi cab or Tourist coach
50	Airplane	
90	Other / miscellaneous	Horse-drawn carriage, pleasure boat and ferry as only means of transport.
110	Train	Completely train trips, including S-train and Metro
120	Public transport bus	Completely bus trips (bus as part of public transport)
130	Train / bus in combination	
132	Train / bus in combination with bicycle	
133	Train / bus in combination with car	

DayNumJourneys
Number of journeys during 24 hours

Table: session
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived

Number of journeys in the day programme, calculated so that closed journeys have factor 1, half open factor 0.5 and fully open are ignored. In this way a number of journeys is achieved that is consistent and compatible with Tuovernat.

JstartType
Journey base, type

Table: session
Variable type: enum JstartType
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	JstartType	Description
1	Civil reg.no. address which is different from specified home	
2	Home address specified in interview	
3	Specified Usual Daily Base	
7	Starting point of the day	In certain model settings JstartType=7 is to be included under fully open journeys

JstartMuncode
Journey base, municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekode
Origin: Derived
Value set: Municipality code, following the local government reform.

id	kommunekode
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde

461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
630	Vejle
730	Randers
751	Århus

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

Municipality code corresponding to the place used as base for the journeys.

JstartNTMzone
Journey base, zone in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

Table: session
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Zone number in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

JstartNearestStation
Journey base, nearest station

Table: session
Variable type: tekst (char)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Station name

Nearest station, irrespective of this station's service. The field is not created for places in the 5 island municipalities (Bornholm, Ærø, Fanø, Samsø and Læsø).

JstartDistNearestStation
Journey base, distance to nearest station

Table: session
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Distance to nearest station as the crow flies, irrespective of this station's service. The field is not created for places in the 5 island municipalities (Bornholm, Ærø, Fanø, Samsø and Læsø).

DayJourneyType
Journey type of the day

Table: session
Variable type: enum DayJourneyType
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	DayJourneyType	Description
1	Not out, stay at home	No trips, stay at the home address, which is consequently journey base.
2	Not out, stay outside home	No trips, stay at another place.
11	Closed day journey	Start and end of the day is same place which is also the journey base.
12	Open end	The day starts at the journey base but ends 'out'.

21	Open start	The day starts 'out', but ends at the journey base.
22	Fully open day programme	The journey base is not involved during the day.
212	Doubly open day programme	The day both starts and ends out but involves the journey base during the day.

DayPrimTargetMuncode

Primary stay of the day, municipality

Table: session
Variable type: enum kommunekode
Origin: Derived
Value set: Municipality code, following the local government reform.

id	kommunekode
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
630	Vejle
730	Randers
751	Århus

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

Special municipality codes: 997 Continental Shelf and 999 Abroad.

DayPrimTargetPurp

Primary stay of the day, purpose

Table: session
Variable type: enum formaal
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	formaal	Description
1	Home	Place of residence. Not necessarily the CPR-address, as we recognise that one can live in several places.
11	Workplace (normal workplace/address of employer)	
12	School, educational institution	
13	Youth centre, youth club, after-school centre	
21	Collect/bring persons from/to sport, school, visit or other purpose	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person directly from/to where this person is/is going.
22	Collect/bring persons from/to bus/train/ferry	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person from/to public transport.
23	Collect/bring objects	
31	Shopping	
32	Other errand (bank, library, garage, etc.)	Private errands where objects are focus. Bring objects, collect objects, have objects repaired.
		Visit to doctor, dentist, hairdresser, social services, job

33	Social/health (visit to doctor, hospital, job centre, etc.)	centre, etc. It concerns own health or own social situation.
41	Visit family/friends	
42	Do sports	
43	Entertainment (cinema, cafe, restaurant, sport spectator, church, etc.)	In general all leisure activities in which one participates passively. Also if it is not fun. Funerals, for instance, belong in this category.
44	Summer cottage, allotment	
45	Walk, run, bicycle trip, drive (the trip was a purpose in itself)	Leisure trips which are purpose in themselves. Normally means that the previous and next destination are same place. If the trip includes a stay with another purpose, this should be coded as purpose and the tour divided so that outbound and homebound trip
46	Holiday, excursion	Leisure/adventure trips with obvious destination. Includes both short, spontaneous excursions and longer holiday trips.
47	Meetings in private setting	
49	Other leisure activity (evening classes, scouts, etc.)	Leisure activity in which one participates actively, but which is not sport, and for which no wages are paid (then it would be work)
51	Meetings, conferences (business)	Business trip with meeting activity of an internal nature. Participation in courses, conferences, company seminars, etc.
52	Customer or client visit (as part of my job)	Business trip with meeting activity towards third party. For instance, the sales representative visiting a customer or the doctor visiting a patient. Common feature is that own knowledge-based business is carried out at visits to a number of addresses.
53	Business services, trade (this is my job)	Business trip where this place is visited to carry out own trade. For instance, the plumber changing a water tap or the domestic help cleaning. Common feature is that own practical trade is carried out at a number of addresses.
54	Business trip	Longer trips with business purpose, often with combination of purposes 51, 52, 53.
61	Commercial transport of goods, postman, paper boy	
62	Commercial transport of persons	
64	Other commercial traffic (police, road work, etc.)	The purpose of the trip is to carry out own business. The job is not directly transport, however the trip is still a purpose in itself: it may be road control, surveying of roads and a lot more.

SessionWeight
Weighting factor

Table: session
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Weighting factor, scaled so that one year's data in principle add up to the annual average day traffic.

Weighting of the survey of transport habits. Is weighed in 2 dimensions: Calendar (date) and socio-geographic (gender, age, address)

3. Journeys of the day

The whole travel from home and back to home.
Journey is an aggregation of trips so that travels wherever possible start and end at the same place, 'at home'.

The structure of the journeys is based on **the journey base** which is the home address, or if this is not visited, 'Usual Daily Base', or, if this is not visited, start of the day, if the day's programme returns to this place. Details about the journey base are found in the Session table.

A distinction is made between **open and closed** journeys, according to whether information is available about start and end of journey. Closed journeys take place only within the 24 hours of the interview.

The primary stay is defined as the stay with the longest staying time, max(DwelTime). It is specifically defined that in connection with partly open journeys (in which only one end point is the journey base) that the primary stay is the night stay before and after respectively.

In connection with closed journeys to/from abroad the stay abroad is defined as the primary stay. No primary stay is defined for fully open journeys. The purpose of the primary stay is simply defined as the purpose of the primary stay.

Secondary stay is defined as the stay before/after the primary stay closest to being the primary stay without being it.

JourneyId
Primary key

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

SessionId
Reference to the corresponding session

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

Firstturnr
Start of the journey

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical
Value set: turnr

Identifies the start of the journey by reference to the turnr comprising the destination which is the start of the journey. For journeys starting with start of the day firstturnr=0.

Lastturnr
End of the journey

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical
Value set: turnr

Identifies the end of the journey by reference to the turnr where the journey ends. For journeys ending 'out' lastturnr equals the last occurring turnr +1

JourneyType
Type of journey

Table: journey
Variable type: enum journeytype
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	journeytype	Description
11	Closed journey	Both start and end is the journey base.
12	Open end	The journey starts at the journey base but ends 'out'.
21	Open start	The journey starts 'out', but ends at the journey base.
22	Fully open	Day programme in which the journey base is not involved or for which the journey base is not defined.

Main type of journey, according to whether the journey starts or ends at home/journey base. For several analyses it is relevant to look at, for instance, only the closed journeys.

JStartTimeMsm
Time of start of the journey.

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Minutes past midnight, [180-1620]

JEndTimeMsm
Time of end of the journey

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Minutes past midnight, [180-1620]

Time of end of journey = arrival at the journey base after journey, or at end destination of the day for journeys with open end.

SumLen
Total travel distance of trip stages of the journey

Table: journey
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

SumMin
Total duration of trip stages of the journey

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: min

Total specified travel time during the journey, incl. any waiting time en route.

SumMotorLen
Motorised travel distance

Table: journey
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Stated (part) travel distance of trip stages during the journey using motorised modes of transport (stageMode!={1,2,5,6,42}).

SumMotorMin
Motorised duration

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: min

Stated (part) duration of trip stages during the journey using motorised modes of transport (stageMode!={1,2,5,6,42}).

MaxDistFromStartP
Maximum distance as the crow flies from the journey base

Table: journey
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

The maximum distance as the crow flies from the journey base to a random point of the journey, max(GISdistJourneyStartP).

In many analyses this distance can be used to decide whether the journey is local or regional.

PrimTargetTurnr
Identifies the primary stay of the journey by reference to turnr

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical
Value set: turnr

PrimTargetPurp
Purpose of the primary stay on the journey

Table: journey
Variable type: enum formaal
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	formaal	Description
1	Home	Place of residence. Not necessarily the CPR-address, as we recognise that one can live in several places.
11	Workplace (normal workplace/address of employer)	
12	School, educational institution	
13	Youth centre, youth club, after-school centre	
14	Nursery, crèche, day care	
21	Collect/bring persons from/to sport, school, visit or other purpose	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person directly from/to where this person is/is going.
22	Collect/bring persons from/to bus/train/ferry	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person from/to public transport.
23	Collect/bring objects	
31	Shopping	
32	Other errand (bank, library, garage, etc.)	Private errands where objects are focus. Bring objects, collect objects, have objects repaired.
33	Social/health (visit to doctor, hospital, job centre, etc.)	Visit to doctor, dentist, hairdresser, social services, job centre, etc. It concerns own health or own social situation.

41	Visit family/friends	
42	Do sports	
43	Entertainment (cinema, cafe, restaurant, sport spectator, church, etc.)	In general all leisure activities in which one participates passively. Also if it is not fun. Funerals, for instance, belong in this category.
44	Summer cottage, allotment	
45	Walk, run, bicycle trip, drive (the trip was a purpose in itself)	Leisure trips which are purpose in themselves. Normally means that the previous and next destination are same place. If the trip includes a stay with another purpose, this should be coded as purpose and the tour divided so that outbound and homebound trip
46	Holiday, excursion	Leisure/adventure trips with obvious destination. Includes both short, spontaneous excursions and longer holiday trips.
47	Meetings in private setting	
49	Other leisure activity (evening classes, scouts, etc.)	Leisure activity in which one participates actively, but which is not sport, and for which no wages are paid (then it would be work)
51	Meetings, conferences (business)	Business trip with meeting activity of an internal nature. Participation in courses, conferences, company seminars, etc.
52	Customer or client visit (as part of my job)	Business trip with meeting activity towards third party. For instance, the sales representative visiting a customer or the doctor visiting a patient. Common feature is that own knowledge-based business is carried out at visits to a number of addresses.
53	Business services, trade (this is my job)	Business trip where this place is visited to carry out own trade. For instance, the plumber changing a water tap or the domestic help cleaning. Common feature is that own practical trade is carried out at a number of addresses.
54	Business trip	Longer trips with business purpose, often with combination of purposes 51, 52, 53.
61	Commercial transport of goods, postman, paper boy	
62	Commercial transport of persons	
64	Other commercial traffic (police, road work, etc.)	The purpose of the trip is to carry out own business. The job is not directly transport, however the trip is still a purpose in itself: it may be road control, surveying of roads and a lot more.

Purpose of the stay with the longest staying time of the journey. Purpose abroad on trips abroad.

PrimTargetDweltime
Duration of primary stay

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: min

Duration of the stay at the primary stay of the journey as is defined by max(DestDweltime).

PrimTargetMuncode
Primary stay, municipality

Table: journey
Variable type: enum kommunekode
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	kommunekode
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
630	Vejle
730	Randers
751	Århus

Only a small sample of values is shown.

Municipality code, following the local government reform, supplemented values for abroad (999) and the Continental Shelf (997)

PrimTCityCode
Primary stay, town code

Table: journey
Variable type: enum CityCode
Origin: Derived
Value set: Town code according to same definition as KMS/DST

id	CityCode
1100	The metropolitan area
10040	Roskilde
10064	Kolding
10370	Vejle
10677	Odense
10691	Randers
10938	Aalborg
11007	Herning
11045	Århus
11196	Esbjerg

Only a small sample of values is shown.

PrimTCitySize
Primary stay, town size

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Number of inhabitants

Town size (DiaryYear) according to Statistics Denmark, StatBank Denmark.

PrimTargetNTMzone
Primary stay, zone in the Danish national transport model

Table: journey

Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Zone number in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

PrimTNearestStation
Primary stay, nearest station

Table: journey
Variable type: tekst (char)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Station name

Nearest station, irrespective of this station's service. The field is not created for places in the 5 island municipalities (Bornholm, Ærø, Fanø, Samsø and Læsø).

PrimTDistNearestStation
Primary stay, distance to nearest station

Table: journey
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Distance to nearest station as the crow flies, irrespective of this station's service. The field is not created for places in the 5 island municipalities (Bornholm, Ærø, Fanø, Samsø and Læsø).

OutBSecTurnr
Turnr for any secondary stay on the outbound part

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

Identifies the primary stay on the outbound part by reference to turnr

OutBSecPurp
Purpose of any secondary stay on the outbound part

Table: journey
Variable type: enum formaal
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	formaal	Description
1	Home	Place of residence. Not necessarily the CPR-address, as we recognise that one can live in several places.
11	Workplace (normal workplace/address of employer)	
12	School, educational institution	
13	Youth centre, youth club, after-school centre	
21	Collect/bring persons from/to sport, school, visit or other purpose	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person directly from/to where this person is/is going.
22	Collect/bring persons from/to bus/train/ferry	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person from/to public transport.
23	Collect/bring objects	
31	Shopping	
32	Other errand (bank, library, garage, etc.)	Private errands where objects are focus. Bring objects, collect objects, have objects repaired.
		Visit to doctor, dentist, hairdresser, social services, job

33	Social/health (visit to doctor, hospital, job centre, etc.)	centre, etc. It concerns own health or own social situation.
41	Visit family/friends	
42	Do sports	
43	Entertainment (cinema, cafe, restaurant, sport spectator, church, etc.)	In general all leisure activities in which one participates passively. Also if it is not fun. Funerals, for instance, belong in this category.
44	Summer cottage, allotment	
45	Walk, run, bicycle trip, drive (the trip was a purpose in itself)	Leisure trips which are purpose in themselves. Normally means that the previous and next destination are same place. If the trip includes a stay with another purpose, this should be coded as purpose and the tour divided so that outbound and homebound trip
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47	Meetings in private setting	
49	Other leisure activity (evening classes, scouts, etc.)	Leisure activity in which one participates actively, but which is not sport, and for which no wages are paid (then it would be work)
51	Meetings, conferences (business)	Business trip with meeting activity of an internal nature. Participation in courses, conferences, company seminars, etc.
52	Customer or client visit (as part of my job)	Business trip with meeting activity towards third party. For instance, the sales representative visiting a customer or the doctor visiting a patient. Common feature is that own knowledge-based business is carried out at visits to a number of addresses.
53	Business services, trade (this is my job)	Business trip where this place is visited to carry out own trade. For instance, the plumber changing a water tap or the domestic help cleaning. Common feature is that own practical trade is carried out at a number of addresses.
54	Business trip	Longer trips with business purpose, often with combination of purposes 51, 52, 53.
61	Commercial transport of goods, postman, paper boy	
62	Commercial transport of persons	
64	Other commercial traffic (police, road work, etc.)	The purpose of the trip is to carry out own business. The job is not directly transport, however the trip is still a purpose in itself: it may be road control, surveying of roads and a lot more.

HomeBSecTurnr
Turnr for any secondary stay on the home bound part

Table: journey
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

Identifies the primary stay on the homebound part by reference to turnr

HomeBSecPurp
Purpose of any secondary stay on the homebound part

Table: journey
Variable type: enum formaal
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	formaal	Description
1	Home	Place of residence. Not necessarily the CPR-address, as we recognise that one can live in several places.
11	Workplace (normal workplace/address of employer)	
12	School, educational institution	
13	Youth centre, youth club, after-school centre	
21	Collect/bring persons from/to sport, school, visit or other purpose	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person directly from/to where this person is/is going.
22	Collect/bring persons from/to bus/train/ferry	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person from/to public transport.
23	Collect/bring objects	
31	Shopping	
32	Other errand (bank, library, garage, etc.)	Private errands where objects are focus. Bring objects, collect objects, have objects repaired.
33	Social/health (visit to doctor, hospital, job centre, etc.)	Visit to doctor, dentist, hairdresser, social services, job centre, etc. It concerns own health or own social situation.
41	Visit family/friends	
42	Do sports	
43	Entertainment (cinema, cafe, restaurant, sport spectator, church, etc.)	In general all leisure activities in which one participates passively. Also if it is not fun. Funerals, for instance, belong in this category.
44	Summer cottage, allotment	
45	Walk, run, bicycle trip, drive (the trip was a purpose in itself)	Leisure trips which are purpose in themselves. Normally means that the previous and next destination are same place. If the trip includes a stay with another purpose, this should be coded as purpose and the tour divided so that outbound and homebound trip
46	Holiday, excursion	Leisure/adventure trips with obvious destination. Includes both short, spontaneous excursions and longer holiday trips.
47	Meetings in private setting	
49	Other leisure activity (evening classes, scouts, etc.)	Leisure activity in which one participates actively, but which is not sport, and for which no wages are paid (then it would be work)
51	Meetings, conferences (business)	Business trip with meeting activity of an internal nature. Participation in courses, conferences, company seminars, etc.
52	Customer or client visit (as part of my job)	Business trip with meeting activity towards third party. For instance, the sales representative visiting a customer or the doctor visiting a patient. Common feature is that own knowledge-based business is carried out at visits to a number of addresses.
53	Business services, trade (this is my job)	Business trip where this place is visited to carry out own trade. For instance, the plumber changing a water tap or the domestic help cleaning. Common feature is that own practical trade is carried out at a number of addresses.
54	Business trip	Longer trips with business purpose, often with combination of purposes 51, 52, 53.
61	Commercial transport of goods, postman, paper boy	
62	Commercial transport of persons	
64	Other commercial traffic (police, road work, etc.)	The purpose of the trip is to carry out own business. The job is not directly transport, however the trip is still a purpose in itself: it may be road control, surveying of roads and a lot more.

ModeChainType

Transport mode chain for the entire journey

Table: journey
Variable type: enum ChainType
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	ChainType	Description
1	Walk	Walking trips only – walking icw other transport modes should be included under those
2	Bicycle	Completely cycle trips
10	Driver of passenger car	
19	Driver of other vehicle	Driver of Moped 45, Van, Lorry, Motorcycle, Tractor, Taxi cab or Tourist coach
20	Passenger car passenger	
29	Passenger in other vehicle	Passenger in Moped 45, Van, Lorry, Motorcycle, Tractor, Taxi cab or Tourist coach
50	Airplane	
90	Other / miscellaneous	Horse-drawn carriage, pleasure boat and ferry as only means of transport.
110	Train	Completely train trips, including S-train and Metro
120	Public transport bus	Completely bus trips (bus as part of public transport)
130	Train / bus in combination	
132	Train / bus in combination with bicycle	
133	Train / bus in combination with car	

PrimMode

Primary mode of transport

Table: journey
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the

15	Tractor, working tools	vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Primary mode of transport defined as the mode that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(stagelength)) on the journey. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

PrimModeLen
Total travel distance in the primary mode of transport

Table: journey
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

OutBPrimMode
Primary mode of transport on the outbound part

Table: journey
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is

		"walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Only for closed journeys (journeytype=11): Primary mode of transport defined as the mode that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(StageLength)) on the journey to the primary stay. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

OutBLen
Travel distance of the outbound part

Table: journey
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Total stated travel distance of trip stages on the journey to the primary stay, only for closed journeys (journeytype=11).

HomeBPrimMode
Primary mode of transport on the homebound part

Table: journey
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is

		"walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Only for closed journeys (JourneyType=11): Primary mode of transport defined as the mode that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(StageLength)) on the journey after the primary stay. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

HomeBLen
Travel distance of the homebound part

Table: journey
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Total stated travel distance of trip stages on the journey after the primary stay, only for closed journeys (journeytype=11).

4. Trips of the day

The trip from one stay/purpose to the next.
The trip table comprises the individual trips seen as travel from place to place.

The table is, amongst other things, used for analyses of transport demand and traffic volume.

turid
Primary key for trips

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

sessionid
Reference to the corresponding session

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

(sessionid, turnr) is candidate key.

turnr
Position of the trip in the order of trips

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

(sessionid, turnr) is candidate key.

DepartHH
Time of departure, hour

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Hours

The day is extended beyond 12 pm, so that 25 is 01 the following day, 26 is 02, etc.

DepartMM
Time of departure, minute

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Minutes

Time of departure specified. Please note that temporal resolution is 5 minutes

DepartMSM
Time of departure, collective field

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Minutes past midnight, [180-1620]

Time for start of the trip.

ArrivalHH
Time of arrival, hours

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Hours

Time of end of the trip, calculated as DepartMsm + duration of the individual trip stages incl. waiting time.

ArrivalMM
Time of arrival, minutes

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Minutes

Time of end of the trip, calculated as DepartMsm + duration of the individual trip stages incl. waiting time.

ArrivalMSM
Time of end of the trip

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Minutes past midnight, [180-?]

Time of end of the trip, calculated as DepartMsm + duration of the individual trip stages incl. waiting time.

DestDweltime
Duration of the stay at destination of the trip

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: min

Duration of stay at destination of the trip, calculated as DepartMsm for next trip minus ArrivalMsm for trip in question.

OrigNUTS
Start of the trip, NUTS

Table: tur
Variable type: tekst (char) nuts2006
Origin: Derived
Value set: NUTS 2006

id	nuts2006
DE300	Berlin
DE600	Hamburg
DEF	Schleswig-Holstein
DEF01	Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF0C	Schleswig-Flensburg (Flensborg omegn mv)
DK011	"Byen København" (København og Amager)
DK012	Københavns omegn
DK013	Nordsjælland

DK014	Bornholm
DK021	”Østsjælland” (omtrent gl. Roskilde Amt)
DK022	”Vest- og Sydsjælland” (øvrige region Sjælland)
DK031	Fyn
DK032	Sydjylland
DK041	Vestjylland (vestlige region Midtjylland)
DK042	Østjylland (østlige region Midtjylland)
DK050	Nordjylland
NO011	Oslo
SE110	Stockholms län
SE224	Skåne län

See external link for complete list of values: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

OrigMuncode

Start of the trip, municipality

Table: tur
Variable type: enum kommunekode
Origin: Derived
Value set: Municipality code, following the local government reform.

id	kommunekode
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
630	Vejle
730	Randers
751	Århus

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

DestMuncode for previous trip, DayStartMuncode for first trip. Special municipality codes: 997 Continental Shelf, 998 Border crossing and 999 Abroad.

OrigOldMuncode

Start of the trip, old municipality

Table: tur
Variable type: enum kommunekodegammel
Origin: Derived
Value set: Municipality code, before the local government reform, before the amalgamation of the municipalities in Bornholm.

id	kommunekodegammel
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense

561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
631	Vejle
751	Århus
851	Aalborg

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

OrigNTMzone

Start of the trip, zone in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Zone number in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

DestNUTS

Destination of the trip, NUTS

Table: tur
Variable type: tekst (char) nuts2006
Origin: Derived
Value set: NUTS 2006

id	nuts2006
DE300	Berlin
DE600	Hamburg
DEF	Schleswig-Holstein
DEF01	Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF0C	Schleswig-Flensburg (Flensborg omegn mv)
DK011	"Byen København" (København og Amager)
DK012	Københavns omegn
DK013	Nordsjælland
DK014	Bornholm
DK021	"Østsjælland" (omtrent gl. Roskilde Amt)
DK022	"Vest- og Sydsjælland" (øvrige region Sjælland)
DK031	Fyn
DK032	Sydjylland
DK041	Vestjylland (vestlige region Midtjylland)
DK042	Østjylland (østlige region Midtjylland)
DK050	Nordjylland
NO011	Oslo
SE110	Stockholms län
SE224	Skåne län

See external link for complete list of values: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

DestMuncode

Destination of the trip, municipality

Table: tur
Variable type: enum kommunekode
Origin: Technical
Value set: Municipality code, following the local government reform.

id	kommunekode
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
630	Vejle
730	Randers
751	Århus

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

Special municipality codes: 997 Continental Shelf, 998 Border crossing and 999 Abroad.

DestOldMuncode
Destination of the trip, old municipality

Table: tur
Variable type: enum kommunekodegammel
Origin: Derived
Value set: Municipality code, before the local government reform, before the amalgamation of the municipalities in Bornholm.

id	kommunekodegammel
101	Copenhagen
147	Frederiksberg
265	Roskilde
461	Odense
561	Esbjerg
615	Horsens
621	Kolding
631	Vejle
751	Århus
851	Aalborg

Only a small sample of values is shown. See external link for complete list of values:
http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/dokumentation/Kommunalreform/Nye_kommuner.aspx

DestNTMzone
Destination of the trip, zone in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Zone number in the Danish national transport model (Landstrafikmodellen)

OrigPurp
Start of the trip, purpose

Table: tur
Variable type: enum formaal
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	formaal	Description
1	Home	Place of residence. Not necessarily the CPR-address, as we recognise that one can live in several places.
11	Workplace (normal workplace/address of employer)	
12	School, educational institution	
13	Youth centre, youth club, after-school centre	
14	Nursery, crèche, day care	
21	Collect/bring persons from/to sport, school, visit or other purpose	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person directly from/to where this person is/is going.
22	Collect/bring persons from/to bus/train/ferry	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person from/to public transport.
23	Collect/bring objects	
31	Shopping	
32	Other errand (bank, library, garage, etc.)	Private errands where objects are focus. Bring objects, collect objects, have objects repaired.
33	Social/health (visit to doctor, hospital, job centre, etc.)	Visit to doctor, dentist, hairdresser, social services, job centre, etc. It concerns own health or own social situation.
41	Visit family/friends	
42	Do sports	
43	Entertainment (cinema, cafe, restaurant, sport spectator, church, etc.)	In general all leisure activities in which one participates passively. Also if it is not fun. Funerals, for instance, belong in this category.
44	Summer cottage, allotment	
45	Walk, run, bicycle trip, drive (the trip was a purpose in itself)	Leisure trips which are purpose in themselves. Normally means that the previous and next destination are same place. If the trip includes a stay with another purpose, this should be coded as purpose and the tour divided so that outbound and homebound trip
46	Holiday, excursion	Leisure/adventure trips with obvious destination. Includes both short, spontaneous excursions and longer holiday trips.
47	Meetings in private setting	
49	Other leisure activity (evening classes, scouts, etc.)	Leisure activity in which one participates actively, but which is not sport, and for which no wages are paid (then it would be work)
51	Meetings, conferences (business)	Business trip with meeting activity of an internal nature. Participation in courses, conferences, company seminars, etc.
52	Customer or client visit (as part of my job)	Business trip with meeting activity towards third party. For instance, the sales representative visiting a customer or the doctor visiting a patient. Common feature is that own knowledge-based business is carried out at visits to a number of addresses.
53	Business services, trade (this is my job)	Business trip where this place is visited to carry out own trade. For instance, the plumber changing a water tap or the domestic help cleaning. Common feature is that own

id	formaal	Description
		practical trade is carried out at a number of addresses.
54	Business trip	Longer trips with business purpose, often with combination of purposes 51, 52, 53.
61	Commercial transport of goods, postman, paper boy	
62	Commercial transport of persons	
64	Other commercial traffic (police, road work, etc.)	The purpose of the trip is to carry out own business. The job is not directly transport, however the trip is still a purpose in itself: it may be road control, surveying of roads and a lot more.

DestPurp for previous trip, DayStartPurp for first trip.

DestPurp

Destination of the trip, purpose

Table: tur
Variable type: enum formaal
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	formaal	Description
1	Home	Place of residence. Not necessarily the CPR-address, as we recognise that one can live in several places.
11	Workplace (normal workplace/address of employer)	
12	School, educational institution	
13	Youth centre, youth club, after-school centre	
21	Collect/bring persons from/to sport, school, visit or other purpose	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person directly from/to where this person is/is going.
22	Collect/bring persons from/to bus/train/ferry	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person from/to public transport.
23	Collect/bring objects	
31	Shopping	
32	Other errand (bank, library, garage, etc.)	Private errands where objects are focus. Bring objects, collect objects, have objects repaired.
33	Social/health (visit to doctor, hospital, job centre, etc.)	Visit to doctor, dentist, hairdresser, social services, job centre, etc. It concerns own health or own social situation.
41	Visit family/friends	
42	Do sports	
43	Entertainment (cinema, cafe, restaurant, sport spectator, church, etc.)	In general all leisure activities in which one participates passively. Also if it is not fun. Funerals, for instance, belong in this category.
44	Summer cottage, allotment	
45	Walk, run, bicycle trip, drive (the trip was a purpose in itself)	Leisure trips which are purpose in themselves. Normally means that the previous and next destination are same place. If the trip includes a stay with another purpose, this should be coded as purpose and the tour divided so that outbound and homebound trip
46	Holiday, excursion	Leisure/adventure trips with obvious destination. Includes both short, spontaneous excursions and longer holiday trips.
47	Meetings in private setting	
49	Other leisure activity (evening classes, scouts, etc.)	Leisure activity in which one participates actively, but which is not sport, and for which no wages are paid (then it would be work)

51	Meetings, conferences (business)	Business trip with meeting activity of an internal nature. Participation in courses, conferences, company seminars, etc.
52	Customer or client visit (as part of my job)	Business trip with meeting activity towards third party. For instance, the sales representative visiting a customer or the doctor visiting a patient. Common feature is that own knowledge-based business is carried out at visits to a number of addresses.
53	Business services, trade (this is my job)	Business trip where this place is visited to carry out own trade. For instance, the plumber changing a water tap or the domestic help cleaning. Common feature is that own practical trade is carried out at a number of addresses.
54	Business trip	Longer trips with business purpose, often with combination of purposes 51, 52, 53.
61	Commercial transport of goods, postman, paper boy	
62	Commercial transport of persons	
64	Other commercial traffic (police, road work, etc.)	The purpose of the trip is to carry out own business. The job is not directly transport, however the trip is still a purpose in itself: it may be road control, surveying of roads and a lot more.

DestEscortPurp

Destination of the trip, purpose for collected/brought person

Table: tur
Variable type: enum formaal
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	formaal	Description
1	Home	Place of residence. Not necessarily the CPR-address, as we recognise that one can live in several places.
11	Workplace (normal workplace/address of employer)	
12	School, educational institution	
13	Youth centre, youth club, after-school centre	
14	Nursery, crèche, day care	
23	Collect/bring objects	
31	Shopping	
32	Other errand (bank, library, garage, etc.)	Private errands where objects are focus. Bring objects, collect objects, have objects repaired.
33	Social/health (visit to doctor, hospital, job centre, etc.)	Visit to doctor, dentist, hairdresser, social services, job centre, etc. It concerns own health or own social situation.
41	Visit family/friends	
42	Do sports	
43	Entertainment (cinema, cafe, restaurant, sport spectator, church, etc.)	In general all leisure activities in which one participates passively. Also if it is not fun. Funerals, for instance, belong in this category.
44	Summer cottage, allotment	
45	Walk, run, bicycle trip, drive (the trip was a purpose in itself)	Leisure trips which are purpose in themselves. Normally means that the previous and next destination are same place. If the trip includes a stay with another purpose, this should be coded as purpose and the tour divided so that outbound and homebound trip
		Leisure/adventure trips with obvious destination.

46	Holiday, excursion	Includes both short, spontaneous excursions and longer holiday trips.
47	Meetings in private setting	
49	Other leisure activity (evening classes, scouts, etc.)	Leisure activity in which one participates actively, but which is not sport, and for which no wages are paid (then it would be work)
51	Meetings, conferences (business)	Business trip with meeting activity of an internal nature. Participation in courses, conferences, company seminars, etc.
52	Customer or client visit (as part of my job)	Business trip with meeting activity towards third party. For instance, the sales representative visiting a customer or the doctor visiting a patient. Common feature is that own knowledge-based business is carried out at visits to a number of addresses.
53	Business services, trade (this is my job)	Business trip where this place is visited to carry out own trade. For instance, the plumber changing a water tap or the domestic help cleaning. Common feature is that own practical trade is carried out at a number of addresses.
54	Business trip	Longer trips with business purpose, often with combination of purposes 51, 52, 53.
61	Commercial transport of goods, postman, paper boy	
62	Commercial transport of persons	
64	Other commercial traffic (police, road work, etc.)	The purpose of the trip is to carry out own business. The job is not directly transport, however the trip is still a purpose in itself: it may be road control, surveying of roads and a lot more.

Questions referring to trips, with specified purpose collect/bring (DestPurp 21,22). The question is asked for trips with DestPurp=21 after 2006 and DestPurp=22 after 9 February 2009. Replies are missing for approximately 1800 trips from 2008 due to error in the questionnaire.

TripPurp
Purpose of trip (opposite home)

Table: tur
Variable type: enum formaal
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	formaal	Description
1	Home	Place of residence. Not necessarily the CPR-address, as we recognise that one can live in several places.
11	Workplace (normal workplace/address of employer)	
12	School, educational institution	
13	Youth centre, youth club, after-school centre	
14	Nursery, crèche, day care	
21	Collect/bring persons from/to sport, school, visit or other purpose	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person directly from/to where this person is/is going.
22	Collect/bring persons from/to bus/train/ferry	The purpose of the trip was to collect or bring another person from/to public transport.
23	Collect/bring objects	
31	Shopping	
32	Other errand (bank, library, garage, etc.)	Private errands where objects are focus. Bring objects, collect objects, have objects repaired.
33	Social/health (visit to doctor, hospital, job centre, etc.)	Visit to doctor, dentist, hairdresser, social services, job centre, etc. It concerns own health or own social situation.

41	Visit family/friends	
42	Do sports	
43	Entertainment (cinema, cafe, restaurant, sport spectator, church, etc.)	In general all leisure activities in which one participates passively. Also if it is not fun. Funerals, for instance, belong in this category.
44	Summer cottage, allotment	
45	Walk, run, bicycle trip, drive (the trip was a purpose in itself)	Leisure trips which are purpose in themselves. Normally means that the previous and next destination are same place. If the trip includes a stay with another purpose, this should be coded as purpose and the tour divided so that outbound and homebound trip
46	Holiday, excursion	Leisure/adventure trips with obvious destination. Includes both short, spontaneous excursions and longer holiday trips.
47	Meetings in private setting	
49	Other leisure activity (evening classes, scouts, etc.)	Leisure activity in which one participates actively, but which is not sport, and for which no wages are paid (then it would be work)
51	Meetings, conferences (business)	Business trip with meeting activity of an internal nature. Participation in courses, conferences, company seminars, etc.
52	Customer or client visit (as part of my job)	Business trip with meeting activity towards third party. For instance, the sales representative visiting a customer or the doctor visiting a patient. Common feature is that own knowledge-based business is carried out at visits to a number of addresses.
53	Business services, trade (this is my job)	Business trip where this place is visited to carry out own trade. For instance, the plumber changing a water tap or the domestic help cleaning. Common feature is that own practical trade is carried out at a number of addresses.
54	Business trip	Longer trips with business purpose, often with combination of purposes 51, 52, 53.
61	Commercial transport of goods, postman, paper boy	
62	Commercial transport of persons	
64	Other commercial traffic (police, road work, etc.)	The purpose of the trip is to carry out own business. The job is not directly transport, however the trip is still a purpose in itself: it may be road control, surveying of roads and a lot more.

Purpose code at trip level. The field is created using OrigPurp and DestPurp with the following prioritised rules:
1. If OrigPurp is unknown, DestPurp is used.
2. If DestPurp is unknown. OrigPurp is used.
3. If OrigPurp=DestPurp this is used.
4. If OrigPurp=1 (home) DestPurp is used.
5. If DestPurp=1 (home) OrigPurp is used.
6. The purpose of the end of the trip that is closest to the journey's primary stay.
7. The purpose of the end of the trip which gives max TripPurpGroup.

TripPurpGroup
Purpose of the trip, primary group

Table: tur
Variable type: enum PurpGroup
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	PurpGroup	Description
11	Workplace	Includes purpose 11

12	Educational institution	Includes purpose 12
30	Errand	Includes purposes 21-23, 31-33
40	Leisure time	Includes purposes 1, 13, 14, 41-49
50	Business	Includes purposes 51-54, 61-64

General purpose code at trip level. The field is created using TripPurp by using above grouping.

SimplWorkTour
Simplified business tour

Table: tur
Variable type: enum janej
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	janej
1	Yes
2	No

Questions referring to trips which potentially are business trips.
YES brings out the simplified business tour questionnaire. SimplWorkTour=1 is thus used as a filter for trips in the special case of business trips.

SimplWorkNumStop
Number of stops on business trips

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire

Simplified business tour questionnaire (SimplWorkTour=1): Number of trips.

GISdist
Distance as the crow flies

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Distance between specified starting point and end point of the trip as the crow flies.
GISdist is only calculated if coordinates for both trip end points are known, not for trips abroad, not for simplified business tours.

NumModes
Number of different modes of transport used during the trip

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived

SumLen
Total travel distance of the trip

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Total travel distance of the trip, calculated as sum of trip stages.

In the interview situation, the total travel distance of the trip is compared with the distance as the crow flies if both end points have known coordinates. For trips in which one end point is without coordinate or in which coordinates have appeared during post-processing the total travel distance of the trip may be shorter than the distance as the crow flies.

SumMin
Total duration of the trip

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: min

Total specified travel time during the trip, incl. any waiting time en route.

SumMotorLen
Motorised travel distance

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

(part) travel distance of the trip using motorised mode of transport (stageMode!={1,2,5,6,42}).

SumMotorMin
Motorised duration

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: min

(part) duration of the trip using motorised mode of transport, excl. waiting times (StageMode!={1,2,5,6,42}).

ModeChainType
Transport mode chain, categories

Table: tur
Variable type: enum ChainType
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	ChainType	Description
1	Walk	Walking trips only – walking icw other transport modes should be included under those
2	Bicycle	Completely cycle trips
10	Driver of passenger car	
19	Driver of other vehicle	Driver of Moped 45, Van, Lorry, Motorcycle, Tractor, Taxi cab or Tourist coach
20	Passenger car passenger	
29	Passenger in other vehicle	Passenger in Moped 45, Van, Lorry, Motorcycle, Tractor, Taxi cab or Tourist coach
50	Airplane	
90	Other / miscellaneous	Horse-drawn carriage, pleasure boat and ferry as only means of transport.
110	Train	Completely train trips, including S-train and Metro
120	Public transport bus	Completely bus trips (bus as part of public transport)
130	Train / bus in combination	

132	Train / bus in combination with bicycle
133	Train / bus in combination with car

Qualitative categorisation of the chain of modes of transport

PrimMode
Primary mode of transport

Table: tur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Primary mode of transport defined as the mode that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(stagelength)) on the trip. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

PrimModeDrivPass
Driver of/passenger in the primary mode of transport

Table: tur

Variable type: enum forerpass
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	forerpass
1	Driver
2	Passenger

Specifies whether resp. was driver of or passenger in the primary mode of transport.

SecMode
Secondary mode of transport

Table: tur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Secondary mode of transport defined as the mode closest to being the primary transport mode without being it, i.e.: the secondary mode of transport is second longest travel distance.

PrimModeSumLen
Travel distance using the primary mode of transport

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

SecModeSumLen
Travel distance using the secondary mode of transport

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

FirstMode
First mode of transport on the trip.

Table: tur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	

id	transportmiddel		Description
42	Pleasure boat		All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane		All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

First mode of transport on the trip, apart from walking.

LastMode
Last mode of transport on the trip.

Table: tur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Last mode of transport on the trip, apart from walking. Last mode of transport on the trip, apart from walking.

PartyOrAlone
Fellow traveller (yes/no)

Table: tur

Variable type: enum janej
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	janej
1	Yes
2	No

The question is not asked for trips abroad nor for simplified business tours.

Please note that fellow traveller is defined using a purpose term. Thus, it is not necessarily the number of persons in the mode of transport.

PartyNumu10
Fellow traveller < 9 years

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Number of persons

Please note that fellow traveller is defined using a purpose term. Thus, it is not necessarily the number of persons in the mode of transport.

PartyNum1017
Fellow traveller 10-17 years

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Number of persons

Please note that fellow traveller is defined using a purpose term. Thus, it is not necessarily the number of persons in the mode of transport.

PartyNumAdults
Fellow traveller > 18 years

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Number of persons

Please note that fellow traveller is defined using a purpose term. Thus, it is not necessarily the number of persons in the mode of transport.

CarPassDriver
Car passenger: Relationship with the driver

Table: tur
Variable type: enum bilpforer
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	bilpforer
1	Family member who lives in my household
2	Another person from my household
3	Work colleague
4	Friend, neighbour, other family
5	Others

Questions referring to trips which involve car, as passenger. Question asked since 7 June 2006.

CarPassContext
Car passenger: Relationship to the driver's trip

Table: tur
Variable type: enum bilpkontekst
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	bilpkontekst
1	We went together, we were to go from the same place to the same place
2	I was collected/brought, the entire car trip was for my sake
3	I got a lift in the car, a detour was taken for my sake
4	I got a lift, there was no detour

Questions referring to trips which involve car, as passenger. Question asked since 7 June 2006.

PtTicketType
Public transport trip: ticket type

Table: tur
Variable type: enum kollbetaling
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	kollbetaling
1	My bus/train season ticket covers
2	Supplementary ticket to my bus/train season ticket
3	Multiple-ride ticket or other ticket with discount
4	Ticket, at full price
5	I did not pay for the trip
6	Free: free travel, free travel card, free ticket

Questions referring to trips which involve public transport. Question asked since 1 June 2006.

PtPrice
Ticket price

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Units: DKK

Questions referring to trips which involve public transport and in which pttickettype={2,3,4}. The question is asked since 1 June 2006.

PtBicType
Bicycle/public transport combination: P or bring

Table: tur
Variable type: enum cykelmedtagtype
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	cykelmedtagtype

11	I took the bicycle on the train	
21	Lockable cycle parking (for which I have a key)	
22	Covered bicycle rack	
23	Bicycle rack in the open	
24	I just parked the cycle where there was a space	

Questions referring to trips which involve bicycle in combination with train. Question asked since 3 February 2009.

PTPrimMode
Primary mode of public transport

Table: tur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Primary mode of public transport defined as the mode of public transport that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(stagelength)) on the trip. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

PTAccMode
Access mode to public transport trip

Table: tur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
		All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam

15	Tractor, working tools	rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts

Access mode to mode of public transport, defined as the mode of public transport that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(stagelength)) on the trip to the first mode of public transport. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

PTEgrMode
Egress mode from public transport trip

Table: tur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts

Egress mode from mode of public transport, defined as the mode of transport that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(stagelength)) on the trip from the last mode of public transport. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

PTAccLen
Distance travelled by access mode to public transport trip

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Total travel distance before first mode of public transport.

PTEgrLen
Distance travelled by egres mode from public transport trip

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Total travel distance after last mode of public transport

TrainMode
Train combination

Table: tur
Variable type: enum TrainMode
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	TrainMode
32	S-train
33	Other train
34	Metro train
99	Combination of trains

FirstStation
Start station for train trip

Table: tur
Variable type: tekst (char)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Station name

The underlying question of station choice has been asked since 10 February 2009. However, in several older interviews the information has been found during post-processing.

LastStation
Last station for train trip

Table: tur
Variable type: tekst (char)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Station name

The underlying question of station choice has been asked since 10 February 2009. However, in several older interviews the information has been found during post-processing.

TrainAccMode
Access mode to train

Table: tur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.

id	transportmiddel	Description
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Access mode to train, defined as the mode of transport that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(stagelength)) on the trip to the first train. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

TrainEgrMode
Egress mode from train

Table: tur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
		All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the

15	Tractor, working tools	rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of bus company.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

Egress mode from train defined as the mode of transport that accounts for the longest travel distance (sum(stagelength)) on the trip from last train. In case of parity the mode with highest ID.

TrainAccLen
Distance travelled by access mode to train

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Total travel distance before first train.

TrainEgrLen
Distance travelled by egress mode from train

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Total travel distance after last train.

TrainAccDist
Access mode to train, distance as the crow flies

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Distance by access mode, calculated as distance from start of the trip to FirstStation as the crow flies.

TrainEgrDist
Egress mode from train, distance as the crow flies

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Distance by egress mode, calculated as distance from LastStation to destination of the trip as the crow flies.

JourneyId

Reference to journey

Table: tur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

Reference to journey, of which the trip is part.

JourneyRole
Position of the trip in the journey

Table: tur
Variable type: enum journeyrole
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	journeyrole	Description
0	The journey base	
1	Primary stay	The destination of the trip is the stay with the longest duration on the journey.
21	Secondary stay on the outbound trip	The destination of the trip is the stay with the longest duration on the part of the journey which is before the primary stay.
22	Secondary stay on the homebound trip	The destination of the trip is the stay with the longest duration on the part of the journey which is after the primary stay.

Variable derived from journey table. NULL indicates that the stay has no formalised position in the journey.

GISdistJourneyStartP
Distance as the crow flies to destination of this trip

Table: tur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Derived
Units: km

Distance as the crow flies between the journey base and the destination of this trip, calculated as the crow flies. The value can be interpreted as statement of the distance 'from home' to this stay.
GISdist is only calculated if coordinates for both journey base and destination of the trip are known.

5. Trip stages of the day

Each mode of transport on the trip.

The trip stages table specifies each individual use of a transport mode at each trip with related travel distance, travel time, etc.

The table is used directly for calculation of transport work and similar extracts as well as for certain sophisticated public transport analyses. The information in the trip table is fully adequate for most other purposes.

turid
Reference to the corresponding trip

Table: deltur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

(turid, delturnr) is primary key.

delturnr
Position of trip stage in the order

Table: deltur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

(turid, delturnr) is primary key.

StageMode
Mode of transport

Table: deltur
Variable type: enum transportmiddel
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	transportmiddel	Description
1	Walk or run	Also if one walks with a handcart or wheels a bicycle.
2	Bicycle	Including electric cycle, tricycle, etc.
3	Moped 30 (yellow low-tax/no number plate), disability moped	
4	Moped 45 (white number plate)	
5	Skateboard/roller skates/scooter	
6	Horse-drawn carriage, horse	
11	Passenger car	
12	Van	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight below 3.5 tons
13	Lorry	Vehicle for goods transport with maximum authorised total weight above 3.5 tons
14	Motorcycle	
15	Tractor, working tools	All types of tractors and working tools, also e.g. steam rollers and hot-dog stands. It is a requirement that the vehicle is driven. If the respondent pulls or pushes, it is "walk or run"
25	Taxi cab	Also empty taxi cabs.
26	Tourist coach, rented bus	Bus trips which are not public transport. Apart from tourist trips also, for instance, 'closed' school buses, buses on their way to repair shop, military buses, etc.
31	Public bus	Bus which is part of the public transport, irrespective of

31	Public bus	bus company.
32	S-train	
33	Other train	This category includes all trains that are not S-trains or Metro
34	Metro train	Metro lines M1 and M2 in Copenhagen, nothing else.
35	Dial-a-ride, flexible transport service	
41	Ferry, water bus	
42	Pleasure boat	All types of pleasure boating, from canoes and dinghies to large yachts
51	Airplane	All airborne transport: airliner, private plane and helicopter.

StageDrivPass
Driver/passenger

Table: deltur
Variable type: enum forerpass
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	forerpass
1	Driver
2	Passenger

Driver or passenger on this trip stage.

StageLength
Travel distance

Table: deltur
Variable type: decimaltal (float)
Origin: Questionaire
Units: km

Stated travel distance of trip stage

StageDurationMin
Duration of the trip stage

Table: deltur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Units: min

Travel time in the mode of transport

StageWaitMin
Waiting time before the trip stage

Table: deltur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Units: min

Only for mode of public transport.

Route
(Bus) line

Table: deltur
Variable type: tekst (char)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Line description

Bus line for bus and line letter for S-train, StageMode={31,32}). The question is asked since 10 February 2009.

FromStation
FromStation

Table: deltur
Variable type: tekst (char)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: Station name

Stated FromStation for the trip stage (for train, StageMode={32,33,34}). ToStation is found as FromStation for next trip stage. In principle, the question has been asked since 10 February 2009. For several earlier data the information has been added during post-processing.

ToStation
ToStation

Table: deltur
Variable type: tekst (char)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Station name

FromStation for next trip stage

StageStartMsm
Time of start of the trip stage.

Table: deltur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Minutes past midnight, [180-?]

DepartMsm + duration of the previous trip stages incl. waiting time.

ModeDwelTime
Rest period for mode of transport

Table: deltur
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Units: min
Value set: Temporal resolution: 5 minutes.

Time since last use of same mode of transport in same interview. NULL indicates no previous use.

The field may e.g. be used for calculation of parking times, however, please be aware that there is a problem about who has used the mode of transport: TU is a survey based on individuals. When ModeDweltime is used, it is presumed that there is a 1:1 relationship between person and (the specific) mode of transport.

6. Household members

Details about the individual persons in the household.
The household table is only rarely used directly for analyses. The derived variables at session level comprise sufficient information for most purposes.

From October 2006 to January 2009 inclusive, only those household members that are family of the respondent. However, the number of household members can still be derived from session.HousehNumPers.

sessionid
Reference to session

Table: household
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

(sessionid, medlnr) is primary key

medlnr
Serial number

Table: household
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

(sessionid, medlnr) is primary key.

Relation
Relationship with the person

Table: household
Variable type: enum famrelation
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	famrelation	Description
1	My spouse/partner	
5	My child	
6	My father/mother	
7	Parents of spouse/partner	
8	My grandfather/grandmother	
9	My grandchild	
10	My brother/sister	
11	My niece/nephew	
12	Sons-in-law and daughters-in-law	
13	Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	
14	Cousin	
15	Aunt/uncle/paternal aunt/maternal aunt	
16	Other family members	
20	Not part of family	Value not used in 2007-8, as these persons were not specified in the table.
51	Child of spouse/partner	

The respondent's (family) relationship with this person.

YearBorn
Birth year of the household member

Table: household
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: 4-digit year. [1886-2010]

The question includes 'don't know'; consequently, the field has a number of missing values.

Sex
Gender

Table: household
Variable type: enum knip
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	knip
1	Man/boy
2	Woman/girl

HasDrivLic
Driving licence status

Table: household
Variable type: enum korekort
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	korekort	Description
-18	Person under 18 years	Value added during post-processing.
1	Yes	
2	No, has never had	
3	Has had	

The question includes 'don't know'; consequently, the field has a number of missing values.

AgeSimple
Age

Table: household
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Derived
Value set: Age, [0-120] years

The age of the household member calculated without regard to date of birth, as this information is not available. It can be said that the person reaches/reached respagesimple years in diaryyear.

PosInFamily
Position in the nuclear family

Table: household
Variable type: enum PositionInFamily
Origin: Derived
Value set:

id	PositionInFamily

10	Single
11	Older in couple
12	Younger in couple
20	Child in nuclear family

The position of the household member in the nuclear family. NULL indicates that this household member is not part of the respondent's nuclear family.

7. Household cars

Details about the individual cars in the household.

The car table is only rarely used directly for analyses. HousehNumcars in the session table is sufficient for most purposes.

sessionid
Reference to session

Table: bil
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

(sessionid, bilnr) is primary key.

bilnr
Serial number

Table: bil
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Technical

(sessionid, bilnr) is primary key.

CarOwnership
Ownership

Table: bil
Variable type: enum ejerforhold
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	ejerforhold
1	Owns the family car
2	Is owned together with others
11	Leased car
12	Rented car
21	Company car
31	Borrowed car
41	Other ownership

ModelYear
Year

Table: bil
Variable type: heltal (Integer)
Origin: Questionaire
Value set: 4-digit year

FuelType
Fuel type

Table: bil
Variable type: enum brandstof
Origin: Questionaire
Value set:

id	brandstof
1	Petrol
2	Diesel
3	Electric car
4	Natural gas
9	Other

Questions asked after 15 May 2006

id	brandstof
1	Petrol
2	Diesel