

**Documentation of statistics for  
Social Resources 2016**

## **1 Introduction**

The purpose of the survey is to establish the available social resources (capacity, number of users, and general organization, etc.) in Danish municipalities and regional administrations. Furthermore, the survey analyses the social- and health-care related services administered by municipalities and regions. These services include care for the elderly, dental services for children and young people and special institutions for children and young people. The social resources survey includes public and privately owned institutions. The survey is changed according to changes in the Danish Act on Social Services.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

The survey consists of summarized data on social services delivered by municipalities and regions. The topics include special institutions for children and young people, care for the elderly, dentistry services for children, young people and disadvantaged people. Regarding municipal care for the elderly, most information concerning capacity and usage of residential care homes for the elderly is collected directly from the municipality and not from the individual care home.

### **2.1 Data description**

The statistics describes special institutions for children and young people, care for the elderly, dentistry services for children, young people and disadvantaged people.

The following topics are covered by the social resources survey. For all subjects, the questions concern the number of recipients of the services, the capacity of social institutions, or yes/no answers regarding availability of services.

#### **List of topics**

- Special all-day institutions for children and young people
- All categories of homes for the elderly, day centers and care centers.
- Employment of kin for personal care.
- Food service
- Temporary home help and private helpers.
- Dentist services
- Foster families
- Residential care for children and young people
- Home training for the elderly
- Private helper for people with disabilities
- Wage supplement for care in connection with death of next of kin.

### **2.2 Classification system**

No classifications are used.

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

The regional and municipal sector.

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

**Recipient:** A recipient is someone who receives a social service. This can include a place at an elderly home, remuneration for hiring a helper for in-home care or any other social service rendered.

**Capacity units:** Most institutions have some measure of capacity. At an elderly home this might be the number of residential units available, where each unit can accommodate one or more persons. At a day care center for elderly this might be the maximum number of physical persons that can be present at any time.

**Institution:** An institution is a location where social services are rendered. This might be a home for the elderly, a crisis center, a residential care unit for at-risk youth or any other physical location where social services are rendered.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

The primary units in the survey are number of recipients and capacity units. There are also yes/no questions concerning the availability of certain services in a given municipality. The statistics consists of a calculation of these units for municipalities and regions.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

All individual institutions that deliver social services on the basis of the relevant law, municipalities and regions.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

Most data are with exceptions available from 2008. Some few specific data are available for a longer period of time.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

The number of recipients and capacity units.

## **2.11 Reference period**

The survey is estimated for week 15, 16 or 17 depending on Easter. If conditions, such as the number of recipients, vary over the week an average is taken or the middle day of the week is used. In some cases the entire previous year is counted. This is true for remuneration for personal care and a few others.

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

The statistics is published on a yearly basis.

## **2.13 Legal acts and other agreements**

The Act on Statistics Denmark (Lov om Danmarks Statistik), § 6 and § 8.

The statistics is not based on EU regulation.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

No estimate of response burden.

## **2.15 Comment**

A substantial number of figures from welfare institutions and services are published in

- The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior's annual publication Local Key Figures
- The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior's annual publication Social Tendencies.

Moreover figures from welfare institutions and services statistics are quoted in reports and summaries from

- The National Association of Local Authorities in Denmark and
- The Association of County Councils in Denmark.

## **3 Statistical processing**

Data are collected yearly and are validated against previously collected information and legal developments in the area. Some data are imputed, typically age distributions of recipients for a few municipalities. Imputation of data is a process in which probable values are calculated in case of missing data. The probability of values is computed on the basis of other available information.

### **3.1 Source data**

Surveys distributed to municipalities, regions, social institutions and others. The statistics describes special institutions for children and young people, care for the elderly, dentistry services for children, young people and disadvantaged people. The survey questions are available in Danish only.

### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Annually.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Data is collected by questionnaires. From 2015 data are collected digitally.

### **3.4 Data validation**

Survey data are checked for inconsistent information, and if a probable error is detected the municipality is contacted. There are a number of consistency checks such as comparisons between the reported capacity and the reported recipients, comparisons over time and more. This process leads to a great number of corrections in the yearly survey. Greater attention is focused on new variables with which municipalities have no experience summarizing. If many issues are reported with the new variables, this feedback is incorporated in the survey the following year. Furthermore, there are checks of consistency across surveys, implying that if it is reported that a municipality has a certain service, but no recipients, then the municipality is contacted for clarification. This is also true if data are inconsistent with legal changes. A typical example is if the municipality is reporting an increase in the number of a type of homes for the elderly, which are being faced out.

Concerning validation of places in social measures and clients in nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly the municipalities are contacted in cases of missing data, if data deviate from previous years or number of places deviate considerably from number of clients. In cases of missing response from municipalities values from last year are in some cases used. If number of places are reported and number of clients are missing, number of clients are in some cases estimated as number of places. If municipalities are not able to distribute clients by age groups the age distribution is calculated based on national data. If errors are detected further back than one year data are corrected up till three years back in time if it is possible for the municipality to get information back in time. It is always the aim to make corrections in agreement with each municipality

### **3.5 Data compilation**

In a few cases Statistics Denmark can calculate probable values for certain data points, for some municipalities. This happens only if an agreement with the municipality is reached on this issue. Typically, it will concern age distribution of recipients of some services, the data are calculated based on the available national data and other known data from the municipality.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

Besides what is already described under data validation, no further corrections are applied.

## **4 Relevance**

The core actors and users of the survey are actively involved in adjusting the content each year. Relevance of the figures is therefore assumed to be high.

### **4.1 User Needs**

- Users: Ministries (Primarily the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial affairs), various government boards, municipalities, regions, trade unions, interest organizations and academia.
- Areas of usage: Planning, analysis, academic study, public debate and preparation of law. A wide range of information from the survey is repeated in official publications from a range of institutions.

## **4.2 User Satisfaction**

Once a year users of the statistics are invited to a meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss adjustments to the content of the statistics as well as discussing users content with the statistics. Potential wishes to the services Statistics Denmark provides to the users are also discussed.

## **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

The numbers are generally considered relatively reliable on a national scale. Although yearly revisions of 0 to 2 percent, are common.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

the reliability is generally relatively high. The survey is a full-scale census, and not based on a sample. The response rate is about 99 pct. The largest statistical uncertainty is linked to the different administrative practices in municipalities.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **5.3 Non-sampling error**

One source of error which is difficult to detect is when a municipality makes the same administrative error year by year, implying that the number of recipients is slightly lowered or increased due to a miscalculation. The municipalities might overestimate or underestimate certain variables because they are uncertain about how to estimate different services. It is not possible to establish whether the variables are consistently under- or overestimated.

### **5.4 Quality management**

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

### **5.5 Quality assurance**

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

## 5.6 Quality assessment

The quality of the published data is considered to be relatively high.

Concerning the surveys sent to the municipalities, examining the quality of data from each municipality is only to a limited extent possible for Statistics Denmark. Statistics Denmark can look for irregularities, mistakes and engage in a dialogue with municipalities, but cannot carry out further checks on the numbers otherwise approved by the individual municipality. The quality estimate is based on the general experience working with municipalities and their experience with answering the survey, as well as the general error checking process conducted every year. Some municipalities might commit the same error consistently and they are difficult to detect, this is particularly true of minor errors which do not appear in comparison with other municipalities. Further more some municipalities change their way of reporting data to Statistics Denmark or realize that previous data have not been reported correctly. This might cause fluctuations in data over time for certain municipalities.

Individual institutions typically have no problems with counting the number of recipients. Typically, the issue is to incorporate all the relevant institutions in the survey. Statistics Denmark is dependent on the national register for social institutions, and there have been issues with regard to obtaining data from the register. The quality improvements are expected from 2014 and onwards, as the responsibility of classifying social institutions has been centralized with five regional authorities.

## 5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

## 5.8 Data revision practice

Possible revisions of data from previous years will be updated in Statbank Denmark, as the new numbers for the year are added. Data is corrected up till three years back in time if it is possible to get previous data.

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

The information is normally published without delay compared to schedule. Though, missing data might cause delay.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics is published on a yearly basis and is published about eight months after the week that data are collected, week 15.

### 6.2 Punctuality

The information is normally published without delay compared to schedule.

## **7 Comparability**

The survey goes back to 1972. However, due to yearly changes the version used in 1972 has little in common with the one used today. Furthermore, due to the municipal reform there was a break in times series in 2006 and 2007. The total number of homes for the elderly is, however, comparable before and after the reform.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

International comparisons cannot be made, as all concepts in the survey are based entirely on Danish legislation.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

The statistical methods and the concepts of the survey have remained unchanged over a number of years. Changes in legislation implies that the contents of different social services are not the same, and there are often breaks in time series as a consequence. In recent years, attempts to improve the response rate has given rise to higher totals for a few variables. This can be wrongly interpreted as an actual increase in the use of certain services. Furthermore, due to the municipal reform there was a break in times series in 2006 and 2007. The number of homes for the elderly is, however, comparable before and after the reform.

### **7.3 Coherence - cross domain**

There are no directly comparable surveys.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Data are internal coherent.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

The data are primarily published through the rapid-release service “News from Statistics Denmark”, and Statbank Denmark. Not all collected data are yet published. Statistics Denmark can be contacted for information on other data.

### **8.1 Release calendar**

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

### **8.2 Release calendar access**

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

### **8.3 User access**

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

#### **8.4 News release**

Data on homes for the elderly are published in [News from Statistics Denmark](#). Data on children and young people are not published in News from Statistics Denmark.

#### **8.5 Publications**

The survey is represented in the following publications. Statistics Denmark's Yearly Review, Statistics Denmark's Statistical Ten-Year Review. [Statistical Yearbook](#).

#### **8.6 On-line database**

The following matrices are published:

- [RESP01](#) : Places in social measures by region, type of measure and number of places
- [RESIO1](#) : Clients in nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly by region, age and type of measure
- [RESSBU](#) : Special day-care and residential institutions for children and juveniles by region, type of measures, places and age
- [RESMAD](#) : Persons referred to home food delivery by region and provider

#### **8.7 Micro-data access**

Data are collected as aggregated data for municipalities. Data are not available on a micro-data level.

#### **8.8 Other**

All data are not yet published in Statbank Denmark. Statistics Denmark can be contacted for information on other data.

#### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

The social resources survey follows the general data confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark. However, it is usually not relevant for the survey, as the data are summarized when they are submitted to Statistics Denmark.

#### **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

Not relevant for these statistics, as they are all summarized before they are submitted to Statistics Denmark.

#### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8.12 Quality documentation**

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

## **9 Contact**

The administrative placement of these statistic is the Division for Personal Finances and Welfare. The person responsible is Birgitte Lundstrøm, tel. +45 39 17 34 01, e-mail: [bls@dst.dk](mailto:bls@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

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Personal Finances and Welfare, Social Statistics

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Responsible for the statistics

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