**Documentation of statistics for
Disability and marginalised adults 2019**

1 Introduction

The statistics of disability and marginalized adults contain information about selected services in the Social Services Act, given to adults with disabilities or other marginalized persons. The purpose of the statistics is to estimate the number of recipients and to link information about their background and living conditions. The statistics have been compiled since 2015 and contain data as of Q4 2013. The statistics have replaced the summary information on disability services previously reported by the municipalities to the statistics on social resources.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics of disability and marginalized adults are a summary of selected services in the Social Services Act given to adults with disabilities or other marginalized persons. The statistics contain information on how many services are provided, either per quarters or years. In addition, information about the recipients" target groups (i.e. type of disability or vulnerability) is included.

2.1 Data description

The statistics contain data on selected services in the Social Services Act, given to adults with disabilities or other marginalized persons. The following types of services are included in the statistics (section of The Social Services Act is listed in parentheses):

a) Activity and social life offers (§104) b) Treatment (§102) c) Sheltered employment (§103) d) Lengthy stay in housing with care and support (§108) e) Temporary stay in housing with care and support (§107) f) Social pedagogical support in housing facilities similar to such facilities as regulated in the Act of Social Services (§85) g) Social pedagogical support not given in housing facilities similar to such facilities as regulated in the Act of Social Services (§85) h) Self-managed personal assistance (§96) i) Contact person for deaf-blind people (§98) j) Attendant scheme (§97) k) Subsidies in cash to hire an assistant under section 83,84 (§95)

Each service in the register is provided with information about which municipality has provided the service, who the recipient is and in which period of time the service is provided (indicated by a start and end date). In cases of housing services (d, e and f in the above list) information about the place that provides the service is added.

The register also contains information about the recipient's target group i.e. physical impairment, cognitive impairment or mental illness. The individual service may be given on the basis of several different target groups.

In the StatBank, data is presented as the number of recipients or the number of full-time services. Full-time services are calculated either per quarter or per year. As an example, if a service has been provided for 2 out of 3 months in a quarter it will count as 0.67 full-time services in that quarter. If a service has been provided for 2 months in a year, it will count as 0.17 full-time services in that year.

2.2 Classification system

The selected types of services refer to sections of the Social Services Act. the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior has decided which types of services should be reported to the statistics of disability and marginalized adults. Target groups are derived from the Adult Assessment Method (VUM). VUM is a method and a set of concepts developed for assessment in the area of disability and marginalization.

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Disability service: A service is the specific support given to adults with disabilities or other marginalized persons. Examples of services are housing services, companion scheme and social education support. All services in this statistic are from the Social Services Act. The services are provided with a start date and possibly an end date.

2.5 Statistical unit

Number of recipients or number of services, depending on which table in the StatBank.

2.6 Statistical population

Recipients of services given in according to the following sections of the Social Services Act: §85, §95, §96, §97, §98, §102, §103, §104, §107 and §108.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

Q4 2013 to Q4 2018.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

The unit of measurement can be the number of recipients or the number of services provided, depending on the table in question.

2.11 Reference period

Quarters.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Law on legal rights and administration in the social domain §82 - §84.

2.14 Cost and burden

There is no direct reporting burden associated with this statistic as it consists of administrative data. Most municipalities use system-to-system solutions that automatically report data to Denmark's Statistics every month. However, some municipalities experience technical challenges with the setup of their system-to-system solutions. Some municipalities report data manually via Statistics Denmark's internet-based reporting solution. In those cases, the task of reporting data is proportional to the number of services that the municipality provides.

2.15 Comment

More information can be found on the subject page of the statistics [Disability and marginalized adults](#).

3 Statistical processing

It is the municipalities of the country, which provide citizens the selected services and report data to Statistics Denmark. Data for the statistics is collected monthly via automatic reports from the administrative systems used by the municipalities. Alternatively, the municipalities report data via a manual reporting solution, which is made available by Statistics Denmark. The reported data are validated by the municipalities, which must approve that their data can be used for statistics and publication. Before data is published, Statistics Denmark removes invalid data and adjusts different varieties of duplicate services.

3.1 Source data

Data originates primarily from the IT systems that are used in the municipalities to administrate the provided services. This data is transferred automatically and directly to Statistics Denmark through system-to-system solutions. The automatic reporting is developed and maintained by the municipalities' IT providers.

Other municipalities report data manually via an internet-based reporting solution, which is made available by Statistics Denmark. In the internet-based reporting solution, they maintain their data in parallel with their regular administration of the services, typically because their administrative IT systems cannot report directly to Statistics Denmark.

Data on the services is reported by the municipality, which has provided the service to the individual citizen. In this connection, it should be noted that some municipalities have entered into administrative cooperation in which a municipality, in addition to reporting on its own behalf, also reports on behalf of another municipality. The municipality of Ishøj reports data on behalf of Vallensbæk. Likewise, the municipality of Tårnby reports data on behalf of Dragør. The statistics will therefore never contain reports from Vallensbæk and Dragør.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is reported monthly.

3.3 Data collection

Data is reported primarily directly from the administrative systems used by the municipalities. Alternatively, data can be reported manually via an internet-based reporting solution provided by Statistics Denmark.

3.4 Data validation

Statistics Denmark performs a number of data controls. For example, data is checked for invalid codes for services and target groups. The reported data is presented in a report sent to the individual municipality. The municipality will be alerted to any errors that need to be corrected. When the number of errors in data is minimized, Statistics Denmark asks whether the municipality can approve data to be used for statistics and publication.

Some municipalities can only approve data for some quarters and/or some types of services. Quarters or services that are not approved are not part of the published figures in the StatBank. The registry itself contains information about all reported data, and the variable "GodkendtPeriode" indicates whether the municipality has approved data.

In total, 75 municipalities have approved data for this release.

The following 57 municipalities have approved data for the period from 4th quarter 2013 to the 4nd quarter 2018:

147 Frederiksberg, 151 Ballerup, 153 Brøndby, 157 Gentofte, 159 Gladsaxe, 165 Albertslund, 167 Hvidovre, 175 Rødovre, 190 Furesø, 201 Allerød, 210 Fredensborg, 217 Helsingør, 219 Hillerød, 223 Hørsholm, 230 Rudersdal, 250 Frederikssund, 260 Halsnæs, 265 Roskilde, 269 Solrød, 306 Odsherred, 326 Kalundborg, 336 Stevns, 350 Lejre, 370 Næstved, 400 Bornholm, 410 Middelfart, 420 Assens, 461 Odense, 479 Svendborg, 480 Nordfyns, 492 Ærø, 550 Tønder, 573 Varde, 575 Vejen, 580 Aabenraa, 615 Horsens, 621 Kolding, 657 Herning, 661 Holstebro, 665 Lemvig, 671 Struer, 706 Syddjurs, 707 Norddjurs, 710 Favrskov, 727 Odder, 746 Skanderborg, 751 Aarhus, 756 Ikast-Brande, 760 Ringkøbing-Skjern, 766 Hedensted, 820 Vesthimmerland, 825 Læsø, 840 Rebild, 846 Mariagerfjord, 849 Jammerbugt, 851 Aalborg, 860 Hjørring.

The following 7 municipalities have approved data for the period from 4th quarter 2013 to the 4th quarter 2018 but not all types of services:

- 163 Herlev (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.1', '1.3', '1.4', '1.8.1', '1.8.2', '1.12.0.1', '1.12.0.2', '1.13.2', '1.13.3', '1.13.4')
- 183 Ishøj (report and approve data on the behalf of Vallensbæk) (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.13.2'. and '1.17')
- 320 Faxe (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.3', '1.3.2' and '1.13.3')
- 376 Guldborgsund (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.1', '1.4' for the period 4th quarter 2013 to 4th quarter 2016 and not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.12.0.1' for the period 4th quarter 2013 to 4th quarter 2017 and not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.12.0.2' for the period 4th quarter 2013 to 4th quarter 2014)
- 561 Esbjerg (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.8.1', '1.12.0.1')
- 773 Morsø (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.12.0.2' and '1.17')
- 791 Viborg (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.1', '1.3', '1.4', '1.8.1', '1.8.2', '1.12.0.1', '1.12.0.2',

’1.13.3’, ’1.13.4’ for the period 4th quarter 2013 to 1st quarter 2016)

The following 8 municipalities have approved all services but only part of the period from 4th quarter 2013 to the 4th quarter 2018:

- 340 Sorø have approved 1st quarter 2016 to 4th quarter 2018
- 360 Lolland have approved 1st quarter 2017 to 4th quarter 2018
- 440 Kerteminde have approved 4th quarter 2014 to 4th quarter 2018
- 450 Nyborg have approved 1st quarter 2018 to 4th quarter 2018
- 530 Billund have approved 2nd quarter 2016 to 4th quarter 2018
- 787 Thisted have approved 1st quarter 2016 to 4th quarter 2018
- 810 Brønderslev have approved 2nd quarter 2016 to 4th quarter 2018
- 813 Frederikshavn have approved 4th quarter 2016 to 4th quarter 2018

The following 3 municipalities have approved only part of the period from 4th quarter 2013 to the 4th quarter 2018 and furthermore not all services:

- 101 København have approved 1st quarter 2015 to 4th quarter 2018 (not approved modt_ydelse_kode ’1.1’, ’1.4’, ’1.8.1’, ’1.8.2’, ’1.12.0.1’ and ’1.12.0.2’ for the period 1st quarter 2015 to 3rd quarter 2018)
- 330 Slagelse have approved 4th quarter 2017 to 4th quarter 2018 not approved modt_ydelse_kode ’1.12.0.2’ and ’1.17’)
- 630 Vejle have approved 1st quarter 2016 to 4th quarter 2018 (not approved modt_ydelse_kode ’1.13.3’ and not approved modt_ydelse_kode ’1.12.0.2’ and ’1.13.2’ in 1st quarter 2016 and not approved modt_ydelse_kode ’1.17’ for the period 1st quarter 2016 to 4th quarter 2016)

Due to challenges in reporting data, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior has given the municipality of Thisted a dispensation from reporting data regarding Q4 2013 to Q4 2015.

3.5 Data compilation

In Statistics Denmark’s data processing, invalid data is removed. This can be services reported with invalid codes. Services that contain invalid use of start and end dates are deleted (for example, where a service end date is before the start date).

The reported data is compared to Statistics Denmark's register of dead citizens. If a service is granted to a citizen who is dead, the citizen's date of death is used as the end date of the service provided.

The statistics cover services for adults, which in this regard is persons over 18 years old. If data has been reported indicating that a person under the age of 18 has been provided with a service, this data will be removed.

Finally, data is adjusted for different varieties of duplicate services. For example, if a citizen receives the same type of service several times during the same period, data is adjusted so that the citizen appears with one course in the period per. type of service. In addition, it is checked whether a citizen receives reciprocal services in the same period. An example of this may be that a citizen cannot be staying in a long-term housing service, while the citizen is granted a temporary stay at another housing facility.

3.6 Adjustment

No corrections of data are made, other than the ones described in section '3.5'.

4 Relevance

The statistics are relevant for ministries, researchers and interest organizations as a basis for analyzes of trends in the number of services provided and the recipients' characteristics and living conditions.

4.1 User Needs

The need among users of the statistics is primarily to be able to calculate the development in the number of services awarded and to link information about the recipients' backgrounds in order to illustrate the effects of the services granted on the citizens' life situations.

Users of the statistics include ministries, researchers and interest organizations.

The statistics contain data on those persons who receive the selected services in the Social Services Act due to a disability or a type of social marginalization. Not all persons with a disability receive one of these services, and therefore the statistics' definition of disability is limited, when compared to many researchers' and interest organizations' definitions of a disability.

4.2 User Satisfaction

User satisfaction has not yet been evaluated.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

This release is based on data from 75 municipalities. Precision and reliability are primarily affected by missing or inadequate data reportings from the municipalities. Amongst other things, this is due to that the municipalities experience technical challenges in setting up the system-to-system solutions used for data reporting. Another significant source of missing reportings is that in 2018 new reporting requirements for the statistics have been introduced. This has meant that the municipalities have converted their data from 2013 to new requirements. Many municipalities have had challenges with re-reporting services that have already ended.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The accuracy of the statistics is primarily influenced by missing or inadequate data reporting from the municipalities. At the moment data from 75 municipalities are included in the statistics. For example, because of insufficient data reporting, some types of services are completely missing from the municipalities' data reportings or the reported services lack the required information about the individual service, such as a target group.

Inadequate data reporting is often due to the fact that the municipalities have technical challenges in setting up their system-to-system solutions. This may mean that it is not clear to the municipality or Statistics Denmark which criteria are set in terms of which data is reported.

For some types of services, they are most often provided in a different department in the municipality than the one who reports data. This is often the case of §95 of the Social Services Act, which is often administered by the department of services to elderly. As it is usually the department of social services, which reports data to this statistic, §95 is often missing in the data reported to Statistics Denmark.

A significant source of missing reports is also that new reporting requirements for the statistics have been introduced in 2018. This means that the municipalities have converted their data from 2013 to match the new reporting requirements. In this context, it has been particularly challenging for the municipalities to report data on services that have already ended. Therefore, some data is missing in the early quarters.

The implementation of the new reporting requirements, on the other hand, has meant that the quality of the statistics has increased. This is due in part to the fact that the types of services are more clearly defined. For example, in previous editions of the statistics, it has been difficult to distinguish different types of housing services and social education support.

5.2 Sampling error

At the moment data from 75 municipalities are included in the statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

At the moment data from 75 municipalities are included in the statistics.

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 statistics do not contain data from all municipalities in the country. At the moment 75 municipalities are included in the statistics, of which 36 municipalities provide data for the entire statistics period as of Q4 2013. The lack of coverage is the most important factor in the applicability of the statistics.

There may be major variations, when comparing the number of individual types of services across municipalities, even though population size is taken into account. This can be due to the difference in the visitation practices among the municipalities. Some municipalities assign some types of services to a greater extent than other municipalities, and conversely the same municipality may be more restrictive in assigning other types of services. Especially in the early quarters, an increase in the number of services over time is seen. For example , there is a significant increase from 2014 to 2015. The number of services is estimated to be generally underestimated in the earliest quarters due to lack of reporting.

The data contained in the statistics is relevant, current and available. Service types are unambiguously defined and are comparable to categorizations used in other available data about municipalities' expenses for the selected services. Data is published annually.

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

Any revisions of previously released data will be made with each new release. Data from 2013 and onwards will be updated with each release. Revisions may be due to the fact that municipalities have reported data of a better quality or that Statistics Denmark improves their data processing.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

These statistics are published annually. Publications are released on time, as stated in the release calendar.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Data is published annually.

6.2 Punctuality

These statistics are published without delay, with reference to the announced time of publication in the release calendar.

7 Comparability

The statistics can best be compared to data on disability benefits previously reported to the statistics on social resources. Data is not directly comparable to any international statistics.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistics are not directly comparable to any international statistics, because the services included in the statistics are defined by Danish law.

7.2 Comparability over time

The time series can best be compared to previously published data on disability services. These data can be found in tables RESV01 to RESV05, which can be found in the StatBank. The tables are based on summarized information reported annually by the municipalities to the statistics on social resources. Here, however, you should be aware that there are data breaches in some time series. There are data breaches between the statistics on social resources and the current release due to differences in the calculation methods. The main difference is that data in the current statistics is reported on the individual level. Another difference is that data for the statistics of disability and marginalized adults has been reported by the municipality which provides the individual service, and not the municipality which pays for the service, as is the case in the statistics on social resources. This can mean large differences in the number of cases for each municipality. Due to the lack of coverage in the statistics of disability and marginalized adults you cannot compare previous national aggregates in the statistics on social resources with the current release. Because some municipalities have not approved data for all quarters of the period, which the dataset covers, one should be careful when comparing summarized data for all municipalities across all quarters. In total 75 municipalities have approved data for publishing.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Statistics Denmark do not know of other statistics in this area.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Data has a high degree of internal consistency.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics are published in an [news article](#) published by Statitstics Denmark, and are presented on Statistics Denmark's [Kommunekort](#). In the StatBank, the figures are published under the topic of [disability](#). More information can be found on the subject page of the statistics [Disability and marginalized adults](#).

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

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

These statistics are published annually in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

These statistics are not presented in any publications from Statistics Denmark.

8.6 On-line database

In the StatBank, the statistics are published under the topic of [disability](#) in the following tables:

- [HAND01](#): Number of full-time services by municipality and type of service. Calculated as full-time services per quarter.

- [HAND02](#): Number of recipients of services by highest completed education, gender, age and marital status. The table contains data from the 57 municipalities which have approved data for the entire period from Q4 2013 through Q4 2018. Each person occurs once for each type of service received in each quarter. Therefore, one cannot summarize the number people across types of services. The table contains data on recipients' age, gender and marital status from Statistics Denmark's register of the population. Information about the recipient's education is obtained from the register of education. From these registers, information about the individual citizen is collected in each of the years covered by the statistics. For example, recipients in Q1 to Q4 of 2018 are linked with data from 2018 in the mentioned registers. Only people up to 69 years are included in the table.

- [HAND03](#): Number of full-time services by type of service and citizen's target group. Calculated as full-time services per quarter.

- [HAND04](#): Recipients by basis for allowance. Basis for allowance is calculated as the number of full-time allowances per quarter. The table contains data for the 57 municipalities which have approved data for the entire period from Q4 2013 through Q4 2018. Each person occurs once for each type of service received in each quarter. Therefore, one cannot summarize the number services across types of services. The table contains data on the recipients' basis for allowance from the register of persons receiving public benefits. The register retrieves information about the individual citizen's basis for allowance in each of the quarters covered by the statistics of disability and marginalized adults. Only persons up to 64 years are included in the table. Information about the individual recipient's age is taken from the register of the population.

- [HAND05](#): Number of full-time services by municipality and type of service - as in HAND01 but calculated as full-time services per. year.

- [HAND06](#): Number of full-time services by municipality and type of service - as in HAND01 but calculated as number of full-time services per. 1.000 inhabitants (18 years or above) in the municipality per. quarter. Data on the number of inhabitants is retrieved from the register of the population.

- [HAND07](#): Number of recipients of services by municipality and type of service - as in HAND01 but calculated as number of recipients rather than number of full-time services per. quarter.

The tables HAND02, HAND04 and HAND06 in the StatBank are made by mergin basic data in the statistics of disability and marginalized adults with data from the following sources in Statistics Denmark: - Register of the population - Register of education - Register of persons receiving public benefits (16-64 years old)

In some tables in the StatBank, data is presented as the number of full-time services. Full-time benefits are calculated either per quarter or per year. As an example, if a service has been provided for 2 out of 3 months in a quarter it will count as 0.67 full-time services in that quarter. If a service has been provided for 2 months in a year, it will count as 0.17 full-time services in that year.

8.7 Micro-data access

Researchers and other analysts from authorized research institutions, can be granted access to the underlying micro-data by contacting Research Services.

8.8 Other

Data is made available through specialized services to researchers. Prices follow the standard price calculations from those services.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Data Confidentiality at Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

In tables where it is possible to extract information about an individual, because of very few individuals for a given combination of variables these data points will be subject to discretionary measures.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

An extensive description of the reporting requirements are defined in the document B3 (only in Danish).

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 statistics are in the division of Personal Finances and Welfare. The person responsible is Kiki Jørgensen, tel. +45 39 17 31 09, e-mail: kjr@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

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