

**Documentation of statistics for
Social Resources 2017**

1 Introduction (S.0)

The purpose of the survey is to establish the available social resources (capacity, number of users, and general organization, etc.) in Danish municipalities. Furthermore, the survey analyses the social- and health-care related services administered by municipalities. 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.

2 Statistical presentation (S.3)

Social resources is a yearly measurement of social services delivered by municipalities concerning care for elderly, adults and children and young people receiving social benefits . The statistics are grouped by municipalities.

2.1 Data description (S.3.1)

The statistics social resources is a survey concerning the municipalities social resources for children and juveniles, adults and elderly. Data are collected by eight questionnaires and the following topics are covered:

- Special institutions for children and juveniles
- Homes for the elderly, day centers and care centers.
- Private helper for people with disabilities and food service
- Integrated services
- Dental care
- Foster families, residential care for children and juveniles, home training for children and juveniles
- Wage supplement for care in connection with death of next of kin.

The questionnaires are available in Danish only.

2.2 Classification system (S.3.2)

All data are divided by municipalities.

Data concerning special institutions for children and juveniles are divided by children and juveniles being on fulltime and part-time and age groups.

Places and clients in Homes for the elderly, day centers and care centers are divided by the following types of measure:

- Nursing homes
- Protected dwellings
- Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons
- General dwellings mainly for elderly persons
- Private nursing homes

Further more number of places are divided by permanent dwellings, dwellings to temporarily stay/respite and dwellings for senile dementia. Number of clients are divided by age groups.

2.3 Sector coverage (S.3.3)

The statistics cover the municipal sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions (S.3.4)

Recipient: A recipient is a person who for instance stays at a home for elderly or receives other kinds of social services.

Capacity units: Capacity units are the capacity that are available for municipalities in social institutions.

Institution: An institution is a location where social services are rendered. This might be a home for the elderly or a special all-day institution for children and young people.

2.5 Statistical unit (S.3.5)

The units are recipients of different social services, the capacity that is available in social institutions or the number of providers of services.

2.6 Statistical population (S.3.6)

The population is municipalities and social institutions that provide selected social services from the law on social services.

2.7 Reference area (S.3.7)

The statistics cover Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage (S.3.8)

RESPO1 Places in social measures and RESIO1 Clients in nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly are available from 2007 and forward. RESMAD Persons referral to home food delivery and RESSBU Special day-care for children and juveniles are available from 2008 and forward.

2.9 Base period (S.3.9)

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure (S.4)

The units of measure are recipients of different social services, the capacity that is available in social institutions or providers of services.

2.11 Reference period (S.5)

The data that are collected refer to week 17 in 2017. If conditions such as the number of recipients vary over the week data are collected for the middle of the week. In some cases data are collected for the entire previous year. This is the case for allowance and other care to terminal care.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination (S.9)

The statistics is published on a yearly basis.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements (S.6.1)

The information is collected in accordance with the Act on Statistics Denmark §6 and §8. The statistics are not based on EU regulation.

2.14 Cost and burden (S.16)

There is no response burden estimate for these statistics.

2.15 Comment (S.19)

Further information can be found at the [Subject page](#) for these statistics, or by contacting Statistics Denmark directly.

3 Statistical processing (S.18)

Data are collected yearly from municipalities and social institutions from eight questionnaires. Data are validated against previously collected information and controlled for large variances over time. Further more data are checked for inconsistency and validated against legal developments at the area. Some data concerning age distribution are imputed where municipalities have only registered total data.

3.1 Source data (S.18.1)

The data for the statistics social resources are collected by questionnaires that are distributed to municipalities and social institutions. Data are collected by eight questionnaires and the following topics are covered:

- Special institutions for children and young people
- All categories of homes for the elderly, day centers and care centers.
- Private helper for people with disabilities and food service
- Integrated services
- Dental care
- Foster families, residential care for children and young people, home training for children and young people
- Wage supplement for care in connection with death of next of kin.

The questionnaires are available in Danish only.

3.2 Frequency of data collection (S.18.2)

Data are collected on a yearly basis.

3.3 Data collection (S.18.3)

Data is collected digitally by questionnaires. The questionnaires are available at the [homepage](#) in danish.

3.4 Data validation (S.18.4)

Data are compared to data from previous years and large deviations from previous years are investigated. Furthermore data are checked for inconsistency. For instance reported capacity is compared to reported recipients. If data from a municipality are stable over time but still not correct will not be investigated and errors will not be detected.

Concerning validation of places in social measures and clients in nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly, data are checked for large deviations between number of places and number of clients. If number of places are reported and number of clients are missing, number of clients are in some cases estimated as number of places. In cases of missing response from municipalities values from last year are in some cases used. If municipalities are not able to distribute clients by age groups the age distribution is calculated based on national data or data from the previous year.

Data are furthermore checked for inconsistency with legal changes. An example is if the municipality reports an increase in the number of a type of home for the elderly which are being faced out.

A number of municipalities are contacted to clarify if data are correct and to get corrected 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 happens that some municipalities change their way of reporting data to Statistics Denmark or realize that previous data have not been reported correctly. Further more change of systems in the municipalities might cause changes in the reported data. This might cause fluctuations in data over time for certain municipalities.

If many misunderstandings are reported with some of the variables in the questionnaire , this feedback is incorporated in the survey the following year. Greater attention is focused on new variables with which municipalities have no previous experience reporting.

3.5 Data compilation (S.18.5)

Data from all questionnaires received from municipalities and social institutions are validated. If data deviate considerable from previous years, in cases of inconsistency in data or inconsistency compared to the legislation are observed, the municipality is contacted. Errors are corrected. If it is not possible to get the correct data, data for the previous year are in few cases registered in agreement with the municipality. In some cases it is not possible for the municipality to divide data by age groups. In these cases the division by age groups is imputed based on data from the country as a whole or based on the division of the previous year.

3.6 Adjustment (S.18.6)

No further adjustments are made other than what is already described under Data validation and Data compilation.

4 Relevance (S.12)

The statistics are primarily of interests for the central government and various government boards and are used for estimating and planning capacity and occupancy rates within social services. Core actors and users of the survey are actively involved in adjusting the content each year which means that user needs are taken into account.

4.1 User Needs (S.12.1)

the most common users are ministries, various government boards, municipalities, regions, trade unions, interest organizations, private enterprises and academia. The statistics are used for evaluating social services, planning, analysis, academic study, public debate and preparation of law.

4.2 User Satisfaction (S.12.2)

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 (S.12.3)

These statistics are based on data from all municipalities.

5 Accuracy and reliability (S.13)

The survey is a full-scale census based on responses from all municipalities. In some cases it is difficult for the municipalities to provide the correct data from their systems or they change their way of reporting data. In these cases data received might be less accurate or vary over time. A certain statistical uncertainty is caused by municipalities difficulties with estimating different services and caused by different administrative practices between municipalities.

5.1 Overall accuracy (S.13.1)

The survey is a full-scale census based on responses from all municipalities and all questionnaires are received. In some cases data from the previous year are used in agreement with the municipality. In some cases it is difficult for the municipalities to provide the correct data from their systems. In these cases data received might be less accurate. Further more some municipalities change their way of reporting data to Statistics Denmark or realize that previous data have not been reported correctly. Further more change of systems in the municipalities might cause changes in the reported data. This might cause fluctuations in data over time for certain municipalities.

5.2 Sampling error (S.13.2)

These statistics are based on data from all municipalities. Consequently there is no sampling error.

5.3 Non-sampling error (S.13.3)

One source of error which is difficult to detect is when a municipality makes the same administrative error year by year. 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. A certain statistical uncertainty is linked to the different administrative practices in municipalities. From the national register for social institutions a list of relevant institutions is received for the survey Special institutions for children and juveniles. Statistics Denmark is dependent on the fact that the list of institutions that are received includes all the relevant institutions.

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 (S.11.2)

The quality of data is improved by contacting municipalities that report large deviation in data compared to previous years. Some few municipalities might report data with errors where it is difficult to detect the errors. This is particularly true if data are stable over time or the level of the data seems reasonable in comparison with other municipalities. Some municipalities change their way of reporting data to Statistics Denmark or realize that previous data have not been reported correctly. Further more change of systems in the municipalities might cause changes in the reported data. This might cause fluctuations in data over time for certain municipalities. It is not possible to carry out further checks on the reported data otherwise approved by the individual municipality.

Individual institutions typically have no problems with counting the number of recipients. Statistics Denmark is dependent on the fact that the list of institutions that are received from the national register for social institutions include all the relevant institutions. Typically, the issue is to incorporate all the relevant institutions in the survey.

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 (S.17.2)

Revisions of data from previous years will be updated in Statbank Denmark when data are updated once a year. Data is corrected up till three years back in time if it is possible to get previous data.

6 Timeliness and punctuality (S.14)

The statistics for 2018 are expected to be released at the end of 2018. These statistics are normally published without delay, with reference to the announced time of publication in the release calendar.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results (S.14.1)

The statistics for 2017 are published around 10 months after the end of the reference period (week 17). The statistics for 2018 are expected to be released at the end of 2018. Only final figures are released.

6.2 Punctuality

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

7 Comparability (S.15)

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 totals for the country as a whole are, however, comparable before and after the reform.

7.1 Comparability - geographical (S.15.1)

International comparisons cannot be made, as all concepts in the survey are based entirely on Danish legislation. The statistics are not based on EU regulation.

7.2 Comparability over time (S.15.2)

The content of the statistics have changed over time. Changes in legislation implies that the content of the statistics has been adapted to the changes in legislation. Further more the content of the statistics has been adapted to user needs over time. The consequence of this is breaks in the time series. Areas that was previously included in the statistics have further more been transferred to the so call documentations projects where data are now collected individually instead of on an aggregated level for each municipality. Examples of areas that have been transferred to the documentation projects are areas of elderly, disabled, women shelters etc. Due to the municipal reform there was a break in times series in 2006 and 2007.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain (S.15.3)

There are no comparable surveys.

7.4 Coherence - internal (S.15.4)

Data are internal coherent.

8 Accessibility and clarity (S.10)

These statistics are published once a year in a Danish press release. In the StatBank data are published concerning places in social measures, [RESPO1](#), clients in nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly [RESIO1](#), persons referral to home food delivery [RESMAD](#), special day-care and residential institutions for children and juveniles and [RESSBU](#). All collected data are not yet published in the StatBank. Further data are expected to be published in the StatBank during 2018.

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. Theme publications etc. may be published at other times of the day. The National Statistician can decide that such publications may be released before their official publication time, e.g. to the media and other stakeholders.

8.4 News release (S.10.1)

These statistics are published once a year in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications (S.10.2)

The statistics are published in [Statistikks Tiårsoversigt](#) only in Danish.

8.6 On-line database (S.10.3)

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects

[Elderly people receiving social benefits](#): - [RESIO1](#): Clients in nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly by region, age, type of measure and time - [RESP01](#): Places in social measures by region, type of measure, number of places and time - [RESMAD](#): Persons referral to home food delivery by region, referral recipients of home food delivery and time

[Disadvantaged children and young people](#):

- [RESSBU](#): Special institutions for children and juveniles by region, enrolled persons, type of client, age and time

8.7 Micro-data access (S.10.4)

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

8.8 Other (S.10.5)

All collected data are not yet published in the StatBank. Further data are expected to be published in the StatBank during 2018.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy (S.7.1)

These statistics follow Statistics Denmark's general [Data Confidentiality Policy](#).

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment (S.7.2)

Confidentiality is not a problem in general, as data are submitted to Statistics Denmark summarized.

8.11 Documentation on methodology (S.10.6)

No further information are available 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

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

Personal Finances and Welfare, Social Statistics

9.3 Contact name

Birgitte Lundstrøm

9.4 Contact person function

Responsible for the statistics

9.5 Contact mail address

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

9.6 Contact email address

bls@dst.dk

9.7 Contact phone number

+45 39 17 34 01

9.8 Contact fax number

+45 39 17 39 99