

**Documentation of statistics for
Handicap Documentation 2017 Quarter 2**

1 Introduction

The municipal service indicators for handicap is generated on the basis of a set of register data containing administrative data on all services provided to individuals on the basis of the service law. The register contains data on social security number level going back to 2013. The registry has replaced the collection of summarized data on handicap services, collected from municipalities by Statistics Denmark.

2 Statistical presentation

The handicap documentation is a longitudinal register containing data on handicap services given on the basis of the law of social services. The register contains data from the 4th quarter of 2013 and onwards.

2.1 Data description

The dataset contains data on handicap services given on the basis of the law of social services. The registry contains information on adults with impaired physical or mental function. Furthermore, the registry contains information on adults with mental disorders or socially vulnerable adults that receive a handicap related service. The purpose of the registry is to explore the number of recipients of a handicap related service and to explore information about their living conditions.

Each handicap service is provided with data on the individual recipient. Furthermore, the registry contains information on the service providers who deliver the individual service. An example of a service provider could be a care home where a person with a handicap lives. The dataset also contains information on which target group the person with a handicap is a member of, and which is the basis for the provided service. An example of a target group is cognitive disability, social problem, or blindness. The individual service can be given on the basis of several target group classifications. The categorization of the services, the service providers and the target group categories are derived from the VUM method (Voksenudredningsmetoden). The municipality is responsible for translating its actual services to the categories defined by Statistics Denmark. Therefore two similar services are not always exactly the same, as there can be differences in terms of the exact services provided and the costs of each service. One example can be two municipalities classifying a person with a handicap on long term stay in a care home, and another municipality classifying the individual as a person receiving social pedagogical support in her own home, depending on the administrative governance of the municipality funded home of the individual. This is up to the municipalities themselves, but are primarily an expression of an administrative difference and should be noted while interpreting the numbers.

The data is reported to Statistics Denmark by the municipality which decided on the course of action for the individual citizen, as opposed to the paying municipality (in many cases these two are the same municipality). In that regards it should be noted that some municipalities are collaborating in such a way, that one municipality can be decision-making on behalf of another municipality. Specifically Ishøj is decision-making on behalf of Vallensbæk. Also Tårnby is decision-making on behalf of Dragør. Therefore Vallensbæk and Dragør do not report data directly to this statistic.

2.2 Classification system

The primary classification is the VUM method. VUM is tool for social workers to classify cases and provide the necessary services in the different municipalities. It is developed and maintained by the association of municipalities and the ministry for social affairs. The material is not available in English, contact Statistics Denmark if you have questions concerning it.

2.3 Sector coverage

The Danish municipalities.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Target group: A target group is connected to all services, and describes the background for the provision of the services. Target groups are distributed on three main groups, namely physical, psychiatric/cognitive or social problems. Under each main category are are number of subcategories, except for social problem. A service can have multiple target groups connected to it.

Service provider: A service provider is the physical institution providing a given services. It can be the actual care facility, training center etc, which is delivering the actual service.

Service: A service is the concrete help that a handicapped person is given by the municipality. It can be a stay at an specialized care institution, a cash subsidy, social pedagogical support or something similar. Common to all the registered services is that the the legal basis is the law on social services, otherwise referred to as the service law.

2.5 Statistical unit

The statistic is published on individuals or service units, depending on the table in question.

2.6 Statistical population

The service recipients are all the persons in Denmark, receiving handicap related services defined by the social service law.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark, at the municipal level.

2.8 Time coverage

2013 and onwards.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

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

2.11 Reference period

01-10-2013 - 30-06-2017

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Semiannual.

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 not direct registration burden on the municipalities since the statistic consist of administrative data. Most municipalities use system-to-system solutions, which are set up to automatically report data to Statistic Denmark. For those municipalities, which use a manual reporting system, the reporting task is estimated to be substantive and proportional to the number of services the municipality provides.

2.15 Comment

More information can be seen at the subject page [Handicap](#).

3 Statistical processing

Data is gathered from the relevant IT systems in the municipalities or the web solution provided by Statistics Denmark. Data is received monthly but published semiannually. Data is summarized in relation to publication, but is only altered in the process of error processing and error correction.

3.1 Source data

Data originates primarily from the municipal IT systems used to administer handicap services. These data is transferred directly to Statistics Denmark through system-to-system solutions. A number of municipalities use a manual web solution. Here they maintain the data, alongside their standard administration of the services. Typically because their IT system is not VUM-based. At some point all municipalities are expected to use a system-to-system solution.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Statistics Denmark receives data on a monthly basis from the different IT systems.

3.3 Data collection

All data is received using a system-to-system solution or Statistic Denmark's own web based solution. The web solution is a system for reporting of cases and services at the individual level, which some municipalities use for entering data.

3.4 Data validation

There are a number of logical checks on micro-data. There are checks of overlapping services to the same individual of the same type, and these are adjusted automatically to the extent possible. One example of this could be a citizen being registered as having stayed at two different locations in the same time frame. The first one will then be adjusted in length, so that its end coincides with the start of the last stay. Another example is misspelled codes for services, which are corrected automatically if they are very close to the expected code. Data is checked for around 30 known error types, and these are reported back to municipalities. In some instances Statistics Denmark ask the municipalities to correct certain errors and re-report data. This is done, when there are errors in the codes indicating the type of services, service providers or target groups.

Municipalities are asked to approve of their own data, as represented in a detailed report by Statistics Denmark. The municipalities are asked to approve their data by quarters but for the entire period, which the dataset covers, that is from 4th quarter 2013 to the quarter relevant for the current release (in regards to this release the period covers 4th quarter 2013 to 2nd quarter 2017). Therefore some municipalities have only approve data some quarters in the period. Non-approved data is not published.

In total, 80 municipalities have approved data for this release.

The following 55 municipalities have approved data for the period from 4th quarter 2013 to the 2nd quarter 2017: Ballerup, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Albertslund, Hvidovre, Tårnby (approves on behalf of Dragør), Allerød, Fredensborg, Hørsholm, Rudersdal, Frederikssund, Greve, Solrød, Odsherred, Faxe, Kalundborg, Ringsted, Stevns, Lejre, Lolland, Næstved, Bornholm, Middelfart, Assens, Faaborg-Midtfyn, Nyborg, Odense, Langeland, Ærø, Haderslev, Esbjerg, Fanø, Aabenraa, Horsens, Kolding, Herning, Holstebro, Syddjurs, Norddjurs, Favrskov, Odder, Silkeborg, Skanderborg, Århus, Ikast-Brande, Ringkøbing-Skjern, Hedensted, Morsø, Brønderslev, Læsø, Rebild, Mariagerfjord, Jammerbugt og Ålborg.

The following 9 municipalities have approved data for the period from 4th quarter 2013 to the 2nd quarter 2017 but not all services: Frederiksberg (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.13.2', '1.9', '1.10', '1.13.1', '1.5', '1.8.3' og '1.3.2'). Høje-Taastrup (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.13.2'). Rødovre (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.5', '1.8.3', '1.9', '1.10', '1.13.1', '1.13.2' og '1.13.4'). Kerteminde (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.8.1' og '1.8.2'). Vejen (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.5', '1.8.3', '1.9', '1.10' og '1.13.1'). Struer (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.5', '1.8.3', '1.13.3'). Viborg (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.4'). Vesthimmerland (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.9', '1.10', '1.13.1', '1.13.2', '1.13.3' og '1.13.4'). Hjørring (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.13.4').

The following 14 municipalities have approved all services but only part of the period from 4th quarter 2013 to the 2nd quarter 2017: Egedal has approved 4th quarter 2013 to 1st quarter 2015. Lemvig has approved 4th quarter 2013 to 3rd quarter 2015. Fredericia has approved 4th quarter 2013 to 4th quarter 2016. Skive has approved 1st quarter 2014 to 2nd quarter 2017. Ishøj (approves of behalf on Vallensbæk) has approved 1st quarter 2015 to 4th quarter 2016. Tønder has approved 4th quarter 2015 to 2nd quarter 2017. Gentofte, Sorø, Thisted og Vejle have approved 1st quarter 2016 to 2nd quarter 2017. Billund has approved 2nd quarter 2016 to 2nd quarter 2017. Varde og Frederikshavn have approved 1st quarter 2017 to 2nd quarter 2017.

The following 2 municipalities have approved only part of the period from 4th quarter 2013 to the 2nd quarter 2017 and furthermore not all services: Guldborgsund has approved 2nd quarter 2015 to 4th quarter 2016 (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.5' og '1.8.3'). Sønderborg has approved 1st quarter 2016 to 2nd quarter 2017 (not approved modt_ydelse_kode '1.5', '1.8.3', '1.9', '1.10', '1.13.1' og '1.13.2').

3.5 Data compilation

Today imputation is not used, but there are error corrections, as described in the section on data validation. Besides error corrections, data is not processed. Only municipalities with approved data are published in official publications and only for the quarters approved by the municipalities.

3.6 Adjustment

There are no adjustment of data besides the ones already described in under data validation.

4 Relevance

Overall the statistic is estimated to cover a major need for users, as no comparative material have been published before.

4.1 User Needs

There is a broad group of users of the statistic, such as handicap organizations, municipalities, ministries, scientists and the public in general. The user need is primarily to show the development of services for people with a handicap over time. This fundamental need is met by the registry today, and in combination with other registries it can yield information on the general living conditions for people with handicap. The data contains only individuals who receive services after the service law. This is a narrow definition of people with handicap in comparisons with how some scientists and handicap organizations define the population.

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

The statistic is published on the basis of data from 80 municipalities. The statistic is associated with some uncertainty. The precision and reliability of the statistic is affected by the differences in administrative practices in the municipalities and because of municipalities who have not yet delivered approved data for all or some quarters. The number of delivered services is underestimated for the earliest quarters, because more services have been reported in the systems over time.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The precision and reliability of the statistics is primarily affected by the differences in administrative practices in the municipalities. This is described in 'Quality assessment'.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

A key systematic uncertain in the collection of the population is that many municipalities are not apart of the statistics as a result of incomplete or no reporting. The missing or incomplete reporting is often due to technical difficulties with the system-to-system solutions used by the municipalities. Another source to the uncertainty of the figures are the coverage errors that arise from difference in administrative practices.

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 statistic is associated with some uncertainty. Partly because of municipalities who have not yet delivered approved data for all or some quarters, but also in relation to administrative differences in the individual municipalities. These administrative differences can mean that some services in some municipalities will not get registered, while they are included in other municipalities. This risk is biggest for the types of services which are rarely used by the handicap department, because practices vary the most around these services.

A fall in the number of delivered services over time does not necessarily have to do with a fall in the number of services delivered but can be a result of a changes in the municipalities' registration practices.

Another quality issue is the classification of target groups, which vary significantly between municipalities. Some service providers might be missclassified because their information cannot be checked against the database of service providers.

There are a few reservations in regards to the municipalities registration of housing services (temporary or lengthy stay in housing with care and support). Citizens in housing services usually also receive socio-educational support (§ 85 in the law of social services) as part of the housing. Because of this quite a few municipalities choose to report the housing services as §85-housing. In their reporting to Statistics Denmark they report the housing service as socio-educational support provided by an institution. Therefore the service 'Socio-educational support' sometimes cover a housing service. Another reason for this reservation can be that some municipalities gather information on housing services from a catalog from <http://tilbudsportalen.dk/> . If a housing service only has socio-educational support attached as a service, the municipality will then only report this service to Statistics Denmark. Because of this one can expect significant revisions of the statistics over time.

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

Revisions have been made of previously released data.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

Data is published semiannually.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Data is published semiannually.

6.2 Punctuality

Data is released on time.

7 Comparability

The time series can most obviously be compared to previously published tables on handicap services. These included the tables RESV01 and RESV05 in Statistic Denmark's StatBank. These tables are made from summarized information reported by the municipalities from the social resource survey. Here one should consider the data break that occurs due to differences in counting the services.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistic is not comparable to other international statistics, because the individual services are defined from the Danish law of social service.

7.2 Comparability over time

The time series can most obviously be compared to previously published tables on handicap services. These are included the tables RESV01 and RESV05 in Statistic Denmark's StatBank. These tables are made from summarized information reported annually by the municipalities to the social resource survey. Here one should consider the data break that occurs due to differences in counting the services. One major difference is that the handicap statistic is reported on social security number level. Also the new data is distributed on the municipality which decided on the course of action for the individual citizen, the old data was distributed on the paying municipality. This can mean big differences in the number of services for the individual municipality.

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, 80 municipalities have approved data for this release.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Denmark Statistics does not know of comparable statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Data has a high degree of internal consistency. Differences in classification of cases can mean difference between municipalities as described elsewhere.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published semiannually in a Danish press release, at the same time as the tables are updated in the Statbank. In the Statbank these statistics can be found under the subject [Disability care](#).

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

These statistics are published semiannually in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

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

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Handicapområdet](#) in the following tables:

- [HAND01](#): Handicapservices (Number) by region, handicapservice, service provider and time
- [HAND02](#): Handicapservices by handicapservice, education, marital status, age, sex and time
- [HAND03](#): Handicapservices by handicapservice, service provider, target group and time
- [HAND04](#): Handicap service by handicapservice, basis for allowance and time
- [HAND05](#): Handicapservices by region, handicapservice, service provider and time
- [HAND06](#): Handicapservices (Number per 1.000 inhabitants) by region, handicapservice, service provider and time

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 scientists. Prices follow the standard price calculations from those services.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) 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 [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

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