

**Documentation of statistics for  
Social Resources 2018**

## 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. 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

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 data are published for Denmark as a whole. Some data are further more grouped by regions or municipalities.

### 2.1 Data description

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

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**

The statistics cover the municipal sector.

### **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

**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**

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**

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

### **2.7 Reference area**

The statistics cover Denmark.

### **2.8 Time coverage**

RESP01 Places in social measures and RESI01 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. RESTAND Clients in municipal dental care, RESHJMTR Home training of children and juveniles, RESLED Attendant scheme for children and juveniles in special need for assistance, RESFDPJ Private foster care and residential institutions for children and juveniles are available from 2015 and forward. RESPLEJV Allowance to terminal care, RESANDHJ Households receiving other care to terminal care are available from 2014 and forward.

### **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **2.10 Unit of measure**

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**

The data that are collected refer to week 16 in 2018. 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**

The statistics is published on a yearly basis.

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

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**

There is no response burden estimate for these statistics.

### **2.15 Comment**

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

## **3 Statistical processing**

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**

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**

Data are collected on a yearly basis.

### **3.3 Data collection**

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

### **3.4 Data validation**

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**

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**

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

## **4 Relevance**

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**

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**

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**

These statistics are based on data from all municipalities.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

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**

The survey is a full-scale census based on responses from all municipalities and all questionnaires are usually 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**

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

## **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. 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**

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**

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 updated data.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The statistics for 2019 are expected to be released at the end of November 2019. 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**

A Danish press release for 2018, corresponding tables in the Statbank (RESIO1, RESPO1) and a table concerning Persons referral to home food delivery (RESMAD) are published the 30th of January 2019. The table concerning Special institutions for children and juveniles (RESSBU) is published the 29th of March 2019. Not all collected data were previously published in the StatBank. The 29th of March 2019 further data were published in the StatBank. Almost all collected data are now published in the StatBank. The Danish press release for 2019 and the tables RESIO1, RESPO1 and RESMAD are expected to be released at the end of November 2019. The rest of the tables are expected to be published at the end of March 2020. 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**

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**

International comparisons should be made with caution 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

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 7.4 Coherence - internal

Data are internal coherent.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published once a year in a Danish press release. Further more the statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects:

- [Elderly people receiving social benefits](#)
- [Adults receiving social benefits](#)
- [Disadvantaged children and young people](#)
- [Disability care](#)
- [Health, Visits to physicians](#)

### 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

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

## 8.5 Publications

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

## 8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects in the following tables:

### 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
- [RESANDHJ](#): Households receiving other care to terminal care by region and age
- [RESPLEJV](#): Allowance to terminal care by region, duration, recipients and age
- [RESPRVHJ](#): Free choice, private assistant and care of closely related by benefits

### Disadvantaged children and young people:

- [RESSBU](#): Special institutions for children and juveniles by region, enrolled persons, type of client, age and time
- [RESFAMPL](#): Specifically suitable, generally suitable and network foster families by benefits
- [RESFDPJ](#): Private foster care and residential institutions for children and juveniles by residence

### Disability care:

- [RESHJMTR](#): Home training of children and juveniles by services
- [RESLED](#): Attendant scheme for children and juveniles in special need for assistance by sex and age

### Health, Visits to physicians:

- [RESTAND](#): Clients in municipal dental care by region, dental care scheme and recipients

## 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 collected data are not yet published in the StatBank. Further data are expected to be published in the StatBank during 2019.

## 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

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

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

As data are submitted to Statistics Denmark summarized there are few problems with confidentiality. However, In some cases data are not published if there are less than three observations.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

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](mailto:bls@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

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Personal Finances and Welfare, Social Statistics

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