

**Documentation of statistics for
Social Resources – Elderly and Adults 2014**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the survey is to establish the available social resources (capacity, number of users, and general organization etc.) in Danish municipalities and regional administrations. Furthermore the survey asks about social- and healthcare related services which are administered by municipalities and regions. These services includes care for the elderly, dental service for kids and youth and special institutions for kids and youth. The social resources survey includes public and privately owned institutions. The survey is changed according to changes in the law governing social services.

2 Statistical presentation

The survey consists of summarized data on social services delivered by municipalities and regions. The topics include special institutions for kids and youth, care for the elderly, dentistry services for kids, you and at-risk groups. Regarding municipal care for the elderly most information concerning capacity and usage of homes for the elderly are collected directly from the municipality and not from individual homes.

2.1 Data description

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

Topic list

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

2.2 Classification system

No international classifications are used

2.3 Sector coverage

The regional and municipal sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

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

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

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

2.5 Statistical unit

There are three primary units in the survey. Number of recipients and capacity units. There are also yes/no questions concerning the availability of a certain services in a given municipality.

2.6 Statistical population

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

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

2008 - 2014

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

The number of recipients, capacity units and the number of staff.

2.11 Reference period

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

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annually.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Act on Statistics Denmark (Lov om Danmarks Statistik), Sections 6 and 8, cf. Order no. 599 of 22 June 2000. Data on some institutions may in special cases be sent to users under certain conditions.

2.14 Cost and burden

No estimate of respondent burden.

2.15 Comment

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

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

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

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

3 Statistical processing

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

3.1 Source data

Surveys distributed to municipalities, regions, social institutions and others. From 2000 data about staff numbers are gathered from administrative registers. The survey questions are available in Danish only.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Yearly.

3.3 Data collection

Data is collected via manual services, from 2015 these surveys will be digital.

3.4 Data validation

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

3.5 Data compilation

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

3.6 Adjustment

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

4 Relevance

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

4.1 User Needs

- Users: Ministries (Primarily the ministry for social affairs, the ministry of the interior and health, the ministry of finance and the ministry of economic affairs and the interior), various government boards, municipalities, regions, unions, interest organizations and academia
- Areas of usage: Planning, analysis, academic study, public debate and preparation of law. A wide range of information from the survey is repeated in official publications from a range of institutions.

4.2 User Satisfaction

Since the users pay directly for the statistics and are continually involved in adjusting the content, user satisfaction is assumed to be high.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The numbers are quite reliable on a national scale. Although yearly revisions of 0 to 2 pct are not uncommon.

5.1 Overall accuracy

Generally the reliability is high. The survey is a total count, and not based on a sample. The response rate is about 99 pct. The largest cause concern with regards to reliability is different administrative practices in municipalities.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

One hard to detect source of errors are municipality make the same administrative error year after year, that slightly lower or increase their number of recipients because of a miscount.

5.4 Quality management

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

5.5 Quality assurance

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

5.6 Quality assessment

The quality of the published data is estimated to be generally high.

Concerning the surveys sent to the municipalities. Statistics Denmark have only limited opportunity to examine the quality of the data from each municipality. Statistics Denmark can look for irregularities, mistakes and engage in a dialogue with municipalities, but cannot further check up on numbers otherwise approved by the individual municipality. The quality estimate is based on the general experience working with municipalities and their experiences with answering the survey, as well as the general error checking process conducted every year. Some municipalities might commit the same error consistently and they are hard to detect, this is particularly true of minor errors which do not stand out in the comparison with other municipalities. Individual institutions typically have no problems with counting the number of recipients. Typically the issue is with getting all the relevant institutions in the survey. Statistics Denmark is dependent on the national register for social institutions, and there have been issues with the data from there. The quality is expected to improve from 2014 and onwards, as the responsibility to classifying social institutions have been centralized with five regional authorities.

5.7 Data revision - policy

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

5.8 Data revision practice

Possible revisions of data from previous years will be updated in the Statbank, as the new numbers for a year are added.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The publications generally are timely.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

There is essentially no time lag, except for municipalities who hand in the data late.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are timely.

7 Comparability

The survey goes back to 1972. However, due to yearly changes the version that was used in 1972 have 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 number of homes for the elderly is comparable before and after the reform.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

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

7.2 Comparability over time

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

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

There are no directly comparable surveys, except for small overlaps or one off surveys conducted by academia.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The data is primarily published through news from Statistics Denmark, and the databank. Not all collected data is published.

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

There are two primary yearly articles based on the survey. Those are news on homes for the elderly and news on personnel usage in social care.

8.5 Publications

The survey is represented in the following publications. Statistics Denmark Yearly review, Statistics Denmark 10 year review.

8.6 On-line database

The following matrices are published

- [RESP01](#) : Capacity in elderly care after area, service and type.
- [RESIO1](#) : Users of housing for the elderly, after area, age and service.
- [RESSBU](#) : Special daycare, clubs and 24 hour institutions for kids and youth after area, service, type and age.
- [MH11](#) : Recipients of temporary care after area, frequency and age.

8.7 Micro-data access

The collected summarized data is used by ministries and other relevant actors.

8.8 Other

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

The social resource survey follow the general data confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark. However it is usually not relevant for the survey, as the data is summarized when it arrives.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Not relevant for these statistics, as they are all summarized before we receive them.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.12 Quality documentation

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

9 Contact

The administrative placement of this statistic is in the division of Welfare. The person responsible is Olav Grøndal, tel. +45 39 17 31 07, e-mail: ogd@dst.dk

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