

**Documentation of statistics for  
Social Resources – Elderly and Adults 2015**

## 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 analyses the social- and health-care related services administered by municipalities and regions. 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. The survey is changed according to changes in the Danish Act on 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 children and young people, care for the elderly, dentistry services for children, young people and disadvantaged people. Regarding municipal care for the elderly, most information concerning capacity and usage of residential care homes for the elderly is collected directly from the municipality and not from the individual care home.

### 2.1 Data description

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

#### List of topics

- Special all-day institutions for children and young people
- Residential institution for children and young people
- Crisis centers
- All categories of homes for the elderly, day centers and care centers.
- Employment of kin for personal care.
- Food service
- Temporary home help and private helpers.
- Dentist services
- Foster families
- Residential care for children and young people
- Home training for the elderly
- Private helper for people with disabilities
- Wage supplement for care in connection with death of next 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, i.e. 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**

From 2008 - 2015.

## **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 response burden.

## **2.15 Comment**

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

- The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior's annual publication Local Key Figures
- The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior's 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 are collected yearly and are validated against previously collected information and legal developments in the area. Some data are imputed, typically age distributions of recipients for a few municipalities. Imputation of data is a process in which probable values are calculated in case of missing data, the probability 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**

Annually.

### **3.3 Data collection**

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

### **3.4 Data validation**

All survey data are checked in advance of or simultaneously with the registration.. Data are checked for inconsistent information, and if a probable 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 a great number of corrections in the yearly survey. Greater attention is focused on new variables with which municipalities have no experience 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, implying that if it is reported that a municipality has a certain service, but no recipients, then the municipality is contacted for clarification. This is also true if data are 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 probable values for certain data points, for some municipalities. This happens only if an agreement with the municipality is reached on this issue. Typically, it will concern age distribution of recipients of some services, the data are 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. Relevance of the figures is therefore assumed to be high.

### **4.1 User Needs**

- Users: Ministries (Primarily the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Business and Growth), various government boards, municipalities, regions, trade 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**

As 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 generally considered reliable on a national scale. Although yearly revisions of 0 to 2 percent, are common.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

Reliability is generally high. The survey is a full-scale census, and not based on a sample. The response rate is about 99 pct. The largest statistical uncertainty is linked to the different administrative practices in municipalities.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **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, implying that the number of recipients is slightly lowered or increased due to a miscalculation.

### **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 considered to be generally high. Concerning the surveys sent to the municipalities, examining the quality of data from each municipality is only to a limited extent possible for Statistics Denmark. Statistics Denmark can look for irregularities, mistakes and engage in a dialogue with municipalities, but cannot carry out further checks on the numbers otherwise approved by the individual municipality. The quality estimate is based on the general experience working with municipalities and their experience 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 difficult to detect, this is particularly true of minor errors which do not appear in comparison with other municipalities. Individual institutions typically have no problems with counting the number of recipients. Typically, the issue is to incorporate all the relevant institutions in the survey. Statistics Denmark is dependent on the national register for social institutions, and there have been issues with regard to obtaining data from the register. The quality improvements are expected from 2014 and onwards, as the responsibility of classifying social institutions has 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 Statbank Denmark, as the new numbers for the year are added.

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

Publication of the statistics is generally punctual.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

There is essentially no time lag, except for municipalities which have handed data at a late time.

### 6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are timely.

## 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 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 legislation.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

The statistical methods and the concepts of the survey have remained unchanged over a number of years. Changes in legislation implies that the contents of different social services are not the same, and there are often breaks in time series as a consequence. In recent years, attempts to improve the response rate has given rise to 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 times 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 are primarily published through the rapid-release service “News from Statistics Denmark”, and Statbank Denmark. Not all collected data are 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. The articles provide 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's Yearly Review, Statistics Denmark's Statistical Ten-Year Review.

## 8.6 On-line database

The following matrices are published

- [RESP01](#) : Capacity in elderly care by area, service and type.
- [RESIO1](#) : Users of housing for the elderly by area, age and service.
- [RESSBU](#) : Special day care, clubs and residential institutions for children and young people by area, service, type and age.
- [MH11](#) : Recipients of temporary care by area, frequency and age.

## 8.7 Micro-data access

The summary data collected are used by ministries and other relevant actors.

## 8.8 Other

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

The social resources survey follows the general data confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark. However, it is usually not relevant for the survey, as the data are summarized when they are submitted to Statistics Denmark.

## 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 these statistic is the Division for Welfare. The person responsible is Kiki Jørgensen, tel. +45 39 17 31 09, e-mail: [kjr@dst.dk](mailto:kjr@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Personal Finances and Welfare, Social Statistics

### **9.3 Contact name**

Kiki Jørgensen

### **9.4 Contact person function**

Responsible for the statistics

### **9.5 Contact mail address**

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

### **9.6 Contact email address**

kjr@dst.dk

### **9.7 Contact phone number**

+45 39 17 31 09

### **9.8 Contact fax number**

+45 39 17 39 99