

**Documentation of statistics for
Housing Benefits 2017 Month 12**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics on housing benefit is to highlight number of beneficiaries of housing benefit and the amount received in benefit. Housing benefit statistics redrawn back in time, first as a rent subsidy, later as rent subsidies and since then housing allowance for pensioners. The first articles were published in "Statistical News" in 1963 and 1969. The acts on housing benefits, entered into force in April 1967, the Act on Housing Allowance January 1st 1979 and Act on Housing Subsidies January 1st 1983. The latest legislation is from the Ministry of Integration Act no. 1231 of 29 October 2013.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics on housing benefits cover statistics on the number of all beneficiaries (i. e. households), and amounts paid in December each year. Rent subsidies (for non-pensioners, as well as to early retirees, who have been assigned pension after January 1st 2003) and housing allowances (for retirees) depending on a number of variables (type of benefit, rent income and number of children).

2.1 Data description

Housing benefits cover statistics on the number of beneficiaries (i. e. households) and the amount paid in December of each year. Rent subsidies (for non-pensioners, as well as to early retirees who have been awarded a pension after 1 January 2003) and housing allowances (retired) for December distributed on a number of variables (by type of benefit, rent income and number of children).

2.2 Classification system

Municipality, Regions and Country in Total.

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Boligsikring: Almindelig boligsikring; Boligsikring ved byfornyelse; Forbedringer; Bofællesskaber; Flygtninge

Boligydelse: Lejere af almindelig lejlighed; Lejere af kommunalt ejet pensionsbolig (før 1993); Lejere af kommunalt lejet pensionsbolig (før 1993); Lejere af ældreboliger; Ejere; Andelshavere; Bofællesskaber; Heraf flygtninge

2.5 Statistical unit

Number of households and the amount paid.

2.6 Statistical population

This is a description of payment and the number of recipients of housing subsidy in December.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

These statistics cover the time period from 2007 and onwards.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Number of households and the amount paid.

2.11 Reference period

01-12-2016 - 31-12-2016

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The statistics are produced yearly, but only for the month of December.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Act on Statistics Denmark section 6 of Act no. 599 of 22nd June 2000.

No EU regulation.

2.14 Cost and burden

There is no response burden, since data are collected via the housing benefit register in "Kommunedata, KMD A / S". Statistics Denmark receives an extract from Kommunedata, KMD A / S.

2.15 Comment

<https://www.borger.dk/bolig-og-flytning/Boligstoette-oversigt>

3 Statistical processing

The statistics have since 1984 been collected directly from the register of housing benefit at "Kommunedata (KMD A / S)". Prior to that (1967-1983), we got lists from "KMD", which were handled manually. The quality of the data is high, since all data originate from KMD's register with full coverage. In the production line, most of the trouble-shooting of data is performed. There after formed tables Module Data, which is drawn figures to Statistics Denmark. The figures published in News from statistics Denmark.

3.1 Source data

The statistics register of housing benefits operated by KMD A/S i.e. the Danish Local Government Computing Centre.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Annually in December.

3.3 Data collection

Register, collection from KMD.

3.4 Data validation

The quality is high, since all information is from KMD payment register with full coverage. Data material is mechanically.

3.5 Data compilation

Data comes directly from KMD - Kommunedata housing benefit register, from which it enters through CEMOS. There is a hardware debugging, whereupon tables Module Data, which is drawn figures to Statistics Denmark. Then published the figures in News from DST.

3.6 Adjustment

Prepare not corrections of data in addition to that already described with data validation and data processing.

4 Relevance

Users of this statistic that various Ministries, municipalities and researchers, and KL- Local Government Denmark. The statistics are used internally in Statistics Denmark, Municipal budgets and to assess the law on individual housing benefits. There is no user selection associated statistics.

4.1 User Needs

Users

- Ministry of Children, Gender Equality, Integration and Social Affairs
- Ministry of Finance (Including "The Law Model")
- KL (KL).
- Municipalities
- Researchers

Application

- For internal purposes in Statistics Denmark: Linkage of data with other areas of statistics
- Municipal budgets
- Assessment of the Law on Housing Subsidies

4.2 User Satisfaction

It will not be presented on the user committee, etc.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

These statistics are based on data from a register that contains actual payments of housing support, which follows the legal act in force.

5.1 Overall accuracy

Overall reliability is very high, since all data are from a payment register with full coverage. Data material is operated.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

It must be regarded as very limited, as it is a total extract from the municipal payment system.

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 overall quality is good, since all information is from KMD payment register with full coverage.

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

When the final figures published in News from Statistics Denmark about 90 days after the end of the reference period, there is no immediate reason to calculate provisional figures. There are published only final figures.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are usually published 3 months after the census date.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Published annually, but only contains numbers for December. The statistics are published approximately 90 days after the time of the census.

6.2 Punctuality

Depending on whether legislative changes like can vary a few weeks from year to year, but a production of max. 90 days As far as possible. The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

7 Comparability

The statistics are very high, especially on the variables of housing in total, and housing allowances in total. Renters, Owners, Cooperative members: good comparability over time. Anyway back to 1982. Since legislation has changed over the years, it is by significant changes in legislation, that it may be difficult to compare. Since 1982 there have been no actual data breaches. By contrast, there have been changes in terms of the types of housing benefits may occur.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

There are no international standards or statistics published by international organizations directly comparable with these statistics.

7.2 Comparability over time

Figures from 1967 and 1977 are exclusive housing assistance to people in nursing homes. Before 1973, they paid housing benefit amount only recorded as annual figures. In order to make it comparable with the monthly figures are these divided by 12. The statistics are very high, especially on the variables of housing in total, and housing allowances in total. Renters, Owners, Cooperative members: good comparability over time. Anyway back to 1982. Since legislation has changed over the years, it is by significant changes in legislation, that it may be difficult to compare. Since 1982 there have been no actual data breaches. By contrast, there have been changes in terms of the types of housing benefits may occur. Housing benefits to pensioners homes were deleted in 1993, while new forms have come in the form of senior housing (1989) and group homes (1994). In 2003, legislation was amended for new disability pensioners and severely disabled, who were awarded disability pension after retirement reform, which came into force on 1 January 2003. They receive housing benefits according to special rules. In 2004, legislation amendments resulted that for households with persons who have received cash assistance for six consecutive months as a ceiling for the sum of cash benefits and housing benefits.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Housing benefits are allocated (for non-pensioners and for early retirees who are awarded pensions after 1 January 2003) and housing allowances (for pensioners), but is granted to the household, not the participants. Therefore statistics may be difficult to compare with other statistics, which have persons or families as the unit. Housing benefits register has since 1982 had person linked to the household (applicant, the spouse and other people), making it possible to samkørsler and compare with other statistics. There are no comparable statistics concerning housing benefits in Denmark, but in BBR ie Buildings and Dwellings, information about all dwellings in Denmark, which can be identified by a dwelling address (but not by the person of those who live there). It is possible - for a fee - to link data statistics of housing benefits and BBR using the home address, but only for the month of December. Or linking with housing census, which contains social security numbers. The statistics on housing also includes the number of recipients (households) of housing benefit in older homes. The statistics "Social Resource Count" contains figures on the total number of homes for the elderly in Denmark, but the term "senior housing" covers different content in different statistics. The reason is that the term "senior housing" is perceived differently and legislation defines the concept elderly dwelling differently in different contexts.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published yearly 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 [Adults receiving social benefits](#).

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 annually in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

These statistics feature in the [Statistical Yearbook](#).

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Adults receiving social benefits](#) in the following tables:

- [BOST11](#): Households with rent subsidy in December by region, type of housing subsidy and time
- [BOST22](#): Rent subsidy paid to non-pensioners (1000 DKK) in December by region, type of housing subsidy and time
- [BOST33](#): Households with rent subsidy for pensioners in December by region, type of housing allowance and time
- [BOST44](#): Rent subsidy for pensioners (1000 DKK) in December by region, type of housing allowance and time
- [BOST55](#): Rent subsidy paid to new early retirement pensioners by unit 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

DST Consulting [Customized solutions](#).

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) at Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Information attributable to a specific individual is subject to discretion. These statistics are published at a level of aggregation so that it is not possible to identify individuals.

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 are in the division of Personal Finances and Welfare. The person responsible is Peter Elmer Lauritsen, tel. +45 3917 3223, e-mail: plt@dst.dk

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