**Documentation of statistics for
Social resources 2022**

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 etc. The social resources survey includes public and privately owned institutions. The statistics are published for the first time in 1972 but have been changed over time due to changes in legislation an user needs.

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 six questionnaires and the following topics are covered:

- Homes for the elderly, day centers and care centers.
- Private helper for people with disabilities and food service
- Integrated services
- Dental care
- Foster families, special institutions 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 collected by municipalities.

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. From 2020 dwellings for senile dementia are registered together with permanent dwellings. Number of clients are divided by age groups.

Dental care is divided by:

- Municipal clinics
- Private clinics
- Orthodotic treatment

Further more dental care at municipal clinics and private clinics is divided by age groups.

Foster families are divided by:

- Ordinary foster families, specifically approved
- Municipal foster families, specifically approved
- Foster families from the family network

From 2021 only information on foster families from the family network are collected.

Special institutions for children and juveniles are divided by children and juveniles being on fulltime and part-time and age groups.

Home training of children and juveniles by services are divided by age groups.

Attendant scheme for children and juveniles in special need for assistance are divided by age groups and sex.

Allowance to terminal care are divided by duration and age groups.

Other care to terminal care 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 are available from 2007 and forward
- RESI01 Clients in nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly are available from 2007 and forward
- RESMAD Persons referral to home food delivery are available from 2008 and forward
- RESSBU2 Special day-care for children and juveniles are available from 2019 and forward
- RESTAND Clients in municipal dental care are available from 2015 and forward
- RESHJMTR Home training of children and juveniles are available from 2015 and forward
- RESLED Attendant scheme for children and juveniles in special need for assistance are available from 2015 and forward
- RESFDPJ Private foster care and residential institutions for children and juveniles are available from 2015 and forward
- RESPLEJV Allowance to terminal care are available from 2014 and forward
- RESANDHJ Households receiving other care to terminal care are available from 2014 and forward
- RESDHJCE Special day-care institutions are available from 2016 and forward

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

The units of measure are numbers.

2.11 Reference period

The data that are collected refer to week 14 in 2022. 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. In 2022 the data might refer to other weeks than 14 due to the situation with Covid-19.

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 from six 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. Data are collected by six questionnaires and the following topics are covered:

- 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, special institutions for children and juveniles, home training for children and juveniles
- Wage supplement for care in connection with death of next of kin.

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 for the previous years are corrected as well if it is possible for the municipality to get updated 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 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

The statistics are not based on EU regulation.

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 of 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

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.

5.2 Sampling error

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

5.3 Non-sampling error

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.

5.4 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.

The quality of data that are collected by questionnaire 78 is subject to greater unreliability due to that is it difficult to collect the information from the municipalities. This is related to data on foster families that are published in RESFAMPL in the Statbank, private foster care and residential institutions for children and juveniles (RESFDPJ), home training of children and juveniles (RESHJMTR), attendant scheme for children and juveniles in special need for assistance (RESLED) and special institutions for children and juveniles (RESSBU2).

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. How many years data are corrected back in time depends on the possibilities of getting updated data back in time.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

Most of the information are collected for one single week in April depending on Easter. In some cases data are collected for the entire previous year. A Danish press release and a number of corresponding tables (RESI01, RESP01, RESDHJCE, RESMAD, RESANDHJ, RESPLEJV, RESPRVHJ, RESTAND) are published at the end of November then same year. The rest of the tables (RESFAMPL, RESHJMTR, RESLED, RESFDPJ, RESSBU2) are published in the Statbank at the end of March the following year. 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

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.

The decline in 2020 in the number of clients with visitation (RESDHJCE) is caused by the shut down of the special day-care institutions due to COVID19. In 2021 a smaller number of clients is caused by a reduce activity due to COVID19.

From 2020 clients in dwellings to temporarily stay/respite are no longer included in the registration of clients in nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly. This is due to the fact, that a number of municipalities have not been able to report this information. Compared to 2019 number of clients might differ for some municipalities due to this change. In the long term, comparability between municipalities is expected to be increased. From 2020 dwellings for senile dementia are no longer reported separately but are reported together with permanent dwellings. This is due to the fact that all dwelling should be suitable for people with senile dementia.

In 2018 and 2019 a number of municipalities have changed systems. This has had the impact that it in some cases has been difficult to get the correct information. In some cases the information reported have deviated from previously reported information.. Larger deviations might occur in the information from some municipalities compared to previous years.

The municipality of Copenhagen has in 2019 reported an increase in the number of nursing homes although this category is being phased out. This increase corresponds to a increase in protected dwellings which is also phased out. An explanation might be that protected dwellings are converted to nursing homes as soon as the residents move out. Another explanation might be that the protected dwellings have not been registered correctly in the systems but are now registered correctly as nursing homes.

Information on special institutions for children and juveniles are from 2019 collected directly from then municipalities. Previously then information were collected from the relevant institutions. Consequently the information for 2019 are not comparable to previous information on special institutions for children and juveniles. The former table RESSBU is replaced by RESSBU2.

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, 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.

8.3 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.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calender can be accessed on our English website: Release Calender.

8.4 News release

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

8.5 Publications

The statistics are published in Statistiks 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:

- RESI01: 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, refarral 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, reciepients and age
- RESPRVHJ: Free choice, private assistant and care of closely related by benefits
- RESDHJCE: Special day-care institution by region and visitation

Disadvantaged children and young people:

- RESSBU2: Special day-care institutions for children and juveniles by region and age
- 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 an 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

Not relevant for these statistics.

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.

Statistics Denmark
Sejrøgade 11
DK 2100 København Ø

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 Welfare and Health. The person responsible is Birgitte Lundstrøm, tel. +45 39 17 34 01, e-mail: bls@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

Welfare and Health, Social Statistics

9.3 Contact name

Birgitte Lundstrøm

9.4 Contact person function

Responsible for the statistics

9.5 Contact mail address

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

9.6 Contact email address

bls@dst.dk

9.7 Contact phone number

+45 39 17 34 01

9.8 Contact fax number

N/A