

**Documentation of statistics for  
Notifications of concern for children and young people 2019**

## 1 Introduction

When a child or a young person has a need for special support it is mandatory according to law to give a notification of concern to the municipality.

The purpose of the statistics is to monitor progress and identify patterns in the notifications of concern received by the municipalities. This development can be followed at national and municipal level. Through notification statistics, each municipality will also be able to compare themselves with other municipalities.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The statistics contain information on the reports that municipalities receive about vulnerable children and young below 18 years. Are there any notifications expressing concern for the unborn child, the notification registered for the expectant mother. It includes the date of the notification, the reporter's relation to the child (who is notifying) and the background for the notification (what caused the notification). It is a national statistics collected continuously thus notifications from all municipalities form the register. The statistics are disseminated annually.

### 2.1 Data description

Municipalities reported notifications of concern, since 1 April 2014, when it was led by Ankestyrelsen. It was transferred to Statistics of Denmark the 1. July 2016.

A notification reflects a concern for a child's well-being and development. When receiving a notification the municipality will investigate the matter and if necessary provide support for the child. Thus, a notification will reflect the individual's tolerance for the sign of the child that may cause concern. However, any concern should be reported for the sake of the child's best interests. The purpose of the notification is as soon as possible to be able to provide support to the child before the problem grows bigger. Therefore, it is important to send the notification without too long delay. In this respect, Information about notification is important, so especially the professionals who work with the child overcome the barriers they may have for reporting. Examples of barriers may be taking account to the child's parents, uncertainty about the concern is important enough, or you may be afraid to have misinterpreted some warning signs.

The notification statistics give information about who is notifying (notification type), in order to see how active the individual professional groups is to inform. Each notification has one or more conditions that indicate what is causing the concern (background for the notification). The categories deal with the child's behavior, parents' behavior, disability of the child and the parents.

For identification of the child / young, the personal number is used. In addition, the statistics are compiled for gender, age and municipality.

### 2.2 Classification system

- Municipalities
- Gender
- Age

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Municipalities

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

**Municipality:** The municipality that receives the notification and which will decide which measures should be taken as a follow-up to the notification.

**Notification:** A notification is a written document that a citizen sends to the municipality, which concerns the citizen's concern about a child 0-17 years or an unborn child's well-being or development.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

Children, Expectant mothers and Municipality

## **2.6 Statistical population**

A written concern, in relation to a child 0-17 years or unborn, submitted to the municipality.

## **2.7 Reference area**

All municipalities.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

From 1 April 2014

## **2.9 Base period**

not applicable

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

- people
- notifications

## **2.11 Reference period**

01-01-2016 to 31-12-2016

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Yearly

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

not applicable

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

no relevant

## **2.15 Comment**

Further information for these statistics, or by contacting Statistics Denmark directly.

## **3 Statistical processing**

The data collected is validated once a year in cooperation with the municipalities.

### **3.1 Source data**

Notification are received from 98 municipalities. Data is reported either directly from the IT systems in the municipalities or via manual reporting in Statistics Denmark's web solution on the website.

### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Data is usually collected daily

### **3.3 Data collection**

Data is reported either directly from the IT systems in the municipalities or via manual reporting in Statistics Denmark's web solution on the website.

### **3.4 Data validation**

Data is validated in cooperation with the municipalities.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

Data from the new year are combined with previous notifications from the register. Data is recoded so that the categories are converted to the grouping that applies after the regeneration of the statistics in 2017.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

Correction is not applied

## **4 Relevance**

The statistics are relevant to researchers, journalists and social authorities and others who are interested in vulnerable children

#### **4.1 User Needs**

The statistics are primarily used by researchers, journalists and social authorities.

#### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

There was great satisfaction with the reduced reporting burden in the municipalities - as a result of the redevelopment in 2017.

#### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

All 98 municipalities have reported and approved the figures for the statistics.

### **5 Accuracy and reliability**

The uncertainty for the number of notifications is estimated to be around 5 pct. after validation

#### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

The best estimate of uncertainty, as possible, is that the total uncertainty about the statistics is around 5 per cent.

#### **5.2 Sampling error**

The sampling error is zero.

#### **5.3 Non-sampling error**

Data for 2015 and 2016 are estimated to have an overall uncertainty of approx. 5 percent.

#### **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

There is no quality assessment of data.

## 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

The statistics are revised all years back to 2015.

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are published annually.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Not relevant.

### 6.2 Punctuality

Not relevant.

## 7 Comparability

The statistics can be compared to the corresponding statistics for the Nordic countries: 1. Sweden <http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publications2012/2012-3-27> 2. Finland <https://www.thl.fi/fi/web/thlfi-en/statistics/information-on-statistics/quality-descriptions/child-welfare> 3. Norway [https://www.bufdir.no/Statistikk\\_og\\_analyse/Barnevern/Bekymringsmeldinger/](https://www.bufdir.no/Statistikk_og_analyse/Barnevern/Bekymringsmeldinger/)

### 7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistics can be compared to the corresponding statistics for the two Nordic countries: 1. Sweden <http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publications2012/2012-3-27> 2. Norway [https://www.bufdir.no/Statistikk\\_og\\_analyse/Barnevern/Bekymringsmeldinger/](https://www.bufdir.no/Statistikk_og_analyse/Barnevern/Bekymringsmeldinger/)

### 7.2 Comparability over time

Data are available from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2018.

The quality of data has increased from 2015 to 2018 as a consequence of consolidation, especially from 2016 to 2017. As such the comparability over time decreases, as the distance between the years you want to compare increases.

### **7.3 Coherence - cross domain**

The statistics deal with notifications during the year. The other two statistics for vulnerable children are status per. 31. December.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Not relevant

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

These statistics are published in a Danish pres release, at the same time as the tables are updated in the StatBank. In the StatBank, these statistics can be found under the subject Disadvantaged children and young people.

### **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 yearly in a Danish press release.

### **8.5 Publications**

Not relevant for this statistic.

### **8.6 On-line database**

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

- [UND1](#): Notifications of concern for children by administrative municipality, reporter (who is notifying), age, sex and time
- [UND2](#): Children who there are recieved notifications of concern about by administrative municipality, notifications of concern, age, sex and time
- [UND3](#): Causes for notifications of concern for children by administrative municipality, cause, reporter (who is notifying), age, sex 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**

You must contact the Research Office in Statistics Denmark.

### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

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

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

There is no need for discretion.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

There are no separate method descriptions for this statistic.

### **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 statistics is in the division of Personal Finances and Welfare, Social Statistics. The person responsible is Jonas Ellemand, phone +45 39 17 33 43 , e-mail: [joe@dst.dk](mailto:joe@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Personal Finances and Welfare, Social Statistics

### **9.3 Contact name**

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#### **9.4 Contact person function**

Responsible for the statistics

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