

**Documentation of statistics for
Cash Benefits 2014**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to analyze the number of recipients and amounts of social assistance and related benefits paid each month in the quarter. The quarterly statistics started in the 2nd quarter of 1983. Up until 1993, the number of recipients was calculated in *families*, but from 1994 in *persons*. Initially the reporting was sent to Statistics Denmark on sheets, to day the reporting is electronically. From 2007 the statistics is based on data from KMD-Aktiv and the corresponding system in the municipality of Herning. The statistics is revised in the beginning of 2014, where information about labour market allowance also is included. The labour market allowance was introduced in January 2014, where as the first quarter of 2014 was included in the statistics.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics contains information about persons receiving cash benefits and other similar benefits on the age of 16-64. It is possible to find information about both the number of persons receiving the benefits but also the amount.

2.1 Data description

The statistics contains information about persons receiving cash benefits and other similar benefits on the age of 16-64. The benefits contained in the statistics are: Recipients of social assistance not participating in training programs, recipients of social assistance participating in training programs, social assistance for foreigners, educational allowance, special educational allowance, labour market allowance and rehabilitation benefit. It is also possible to find a more detailed distribution of the social assistance. In the statistics you can find information about both the number of persons receiving the benefits but also the amount.

2.2 Classification system

The cash benefit statistics is distributed on [part of country](#) which is a classification of Statistics Denmark.

2.3 Sector coverage

The statistics covers all sectors.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Affected Persons: The amount payed, which are registered on a person. The amount payed are distributed after the municipalities authorised account plan of the Ministry of Interior.

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Visitation Category: The visitation category state how PES has estimated the recipient according to the Labour Market. With the reform of the cash benefit in January 2014, a new visitation system is implemented. Recipients of cash benefit under 30, without education must from January 2014 receive educational allowance instead of cash benefit. Recipients of educational allowance is categorized according to, if they are openly ready for education and training, ready for education and training or ready to participate in training programs. Persons who are categorized as openly ready for education and training should be available to the Danish labour market, which means that they are part of the register based unemployment figures. Persons who receive rehabilitation benefit is not categorized in this statistics.

2.5 Statistical unit

Persons and amount.

2.6 Statistical population

Recipients of cash benefits and other similar benefits according to administrative registers

2.7 Reference area

The statistics covers persons who have received cash benefits and other similar benefits in Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

The statistic covers the period from January 2007 and forward on the main groups. However the more detailed distribution covers only from January 2014 and forward.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistic.

2.10 Unit of measure

The unit of measurement is persons, and amount in kr.

2.11 Reference period

The time of reference is the month where the benefits cover.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Quarterly but with data for the last three months.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Act on Statistics Denmark (Lov om Danmarks Statistik), Section 6, cf. Order no. 599 of 22 June 2000.

2.14 Cost and burden

As the statistics from 2007 builds on micro data from the administrative systems, there is no direct response burden. The main part of the data is collected from KMD-arkiv and the municipality of Herning. Data about labour market allowance is collected by the Labour Ministry for the register of public benefits.

2.15 Comment

Other information can be requested.

3 Statistical processing

The main part of the data is collected in Cemos and comes from KMD-Aktiv, while the municipality of Herning is collected separately. Data regarding labour market allowance is collected through a FTP server and comes from RAM from The Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment.

The data is adapted in a SAS-program, which is programmed according to the criteria of the definition on when a person should be counted as a person receiving cash-benefits.

The level and the development of the statistics is compared with the previous three months for every account. Furthermore it is analyzed on how large an update, there has been in the previous period.

3.1 Source data

The statistics are based on data from all municipalities in Denmark and the unemployment funds.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected monthly.

3.3 Data collection

The main part of the data is collected in Cemos and comes from KMD-Aktiv, while the municipality of Herning is collected separately. Data regarding labour market allowance is collected through a FTP server and comes from RAM from The Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment.

3.4 Data validation

The level and the development of the statistics is compared with the previous three months for every account. Furthermore it is analyzed on how large an update, there has been in the previous period.

3.5 Data compilation

The data is adapted in a SAS-program, which is programmed according to the criteria of the definition on when a person should be counted as a person receiving cash-benefits.

3.6 Adjustment

The series is not adjusted.

4 Relevance

- *Users:* Ministries (especially the Ministry of Social Affairs), municipalities and counties, organizations, education institutions, research institutions, the media and private persons.
- *Application:* Public planning, budgeting in the municipalities, education, research and public debate.

4.1 User Needs

- *Users:* Ministries (especially the Ministry of Social Affairs), municipalities and counties, organizations, education institutions, research institutions, the media and private persons.
- *Application:* Public planning, budgeting in the municipalities, education, research and public debate.

4.2 User Satisfaction

There is not collected any knowledge about the user satisfaction.

4.3 Data completeness rate

100 per cent.

5 Accuracy and reliability

Coverage: The coverage of the statistics is very high due to the fact that reimbursements to the municipalities are made on the basis of registrations of persons according to the account plan of the Ministry of the Interior. This means that there is an incentive for the municipalities to make correct registrations of the recipients in the Economics System at the Municipal Data Centre.

There are no sampling errors as the statistics are compiled on the basis of a census.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The level of accuracy is considered to be high. The main information comes from KMD-Aktiv or the similar in municipality of Herning. Information about the labour market allowance comes from the Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment. Figures for the last couple of months can be lacking, as some responses can be delayed. Therefore the figures for the previous three months is updated.

5.2 Sampling error

The sampling error is zero, as it is a full sample.

5.3 Non-sampling error

There is no systematic error, as it is a full sample.

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

In general the quality of the statistics is valued to be high, as the statistics is register based and because of that e.g. there is no sampling error. However the statistics counts the number of affected persons in a month which means that a person can receive different benefits in a month with equal weight.

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 quarterly statistics can be considered some how as the provisional figures of the yearly statistics. When new figures are published, the figures of the previous quarter are updated.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistic is published quarterly and is published 2.5 month after the end of the reference period.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published quarterly. The publishing time is around 75 days.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

7 Comparability

Comparability over time is divided in to three periods:

- 1983 Quarter 2 - 1993 Quarter 4 - Number of families.
- 1994 Quarter 1 - 2006 Quarter 4 - Number of persons.
- 2007 Quarter 1 - present - Number of persons. New source and counting.

It is difficult to compare the statistics directly internationally, as other countries do not have the corresponding benefits.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

It is difficult to compare the statistics directly internationally, as other countries do not have the corresponding benefits.

7.2 Comparability over time

From 2007 a new data source is used which means that the data is not totally comparable with data from previous years and a new way of counting recipients of cash benefits was introduced. The counting unit was changed from 1994 from families to persons. So the comparability over time is divided in to three periods:

- 1983 Quarter 2 - 1993 Quarter 4 - Number of families.
- 1994 Quarter 1 - 2006 Quarter 4 - Number of persons.
- 2007 Quarter 1 - present - Number of persons. New source and counting.

Due to the ongoing amendments to the relevant legislation in the form of new benefits and changes to existing benefits it can be difficult to make comparisons inside each of these three time periods.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

There are no other monthly statistics on cash benefits. However the statistics of people receiving public benefits are quarterly where the cash benefits also are included. In the statistics of people receiving public benefits the figures are a volume measure and counts number of full-time recipients and internal overlap is removed. Removing of internal overlap means that a person can not receive different benefits for more than 37 hours each week. In the cash benefit statistics the number of affected persons are counted and overlap is not removed. These differences make the two statistics not directly comparable.

7.4 Coherence - internal

The number of persons receiving cash benefit and other benefits differ from the sum of every single unit. This is because some recipients may have received different benefits for the same period.

8 Accessibility and clarity

News from Statistics Denmark, StatBank Denmark, <http://www.Statbank.dk>: KY01, KY02, KY03, KY04, KY05.

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

[Kontanthjælpsydelse](#).

8.5 Publications

The quarterly statistics is only published in News from Statistics Denmark and in StatBank Denmark.

8.6 On-line database

[Statistikbanken](#).

8.7 Micro-data access

The reports are stored as final quarterly statistics with information's on municipality- and benefit level. From 2007 the data is stored on micro level, yearly.

8.8 Other

Not accessible for this statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

With the revised statistics in the beginning of 2014, five new tables are made, where confidentiality has been taken into account.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

With the revised statistics in the beginning of 2014, five new tables are made, where confidentiality has been taken into account.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

No other documentation exists.

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 are in the division of Labour Market. The person responsible is Jesper Grunnet-Lauridsen, tel. +45 39 17 34 58, e-mail: jgl@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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