

**Documentation of statistics for  
Childcare (Discontinued) 2014**

## 1 Introduction

The purpose is to give information on the resources the municipalities have in connection with day care of children, etc. Public institutions, etc., as well as private institutions are included. The statistics have data on the number of institutions, the number of children, the staff and about the organization. The statistics were established in 1972. Up till 2003 the statistics was collected and published together with data on other kind of social institutions, that is institutions for elderly, etc. For the years up to 2003 information can be found in the Declarations of Contents, Welfare Institutions and Services and in the tables in StatBank Denmark. From 2004 the statistics on children and youth was separated and on the same time the counting was moved from spring to autumn. Due to seasonal variations in the number of children in the institution (mainly because of changes in connection with children starting in school) the figures from 2004 cannot be directly compared to figures from previous years. As a supplement to this information also information on the rates in different kinds of day care institution is published.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The statistics gives information on day care institutions, etc. There is data on the institutions, on the number of children, on the staff and supplementary information on opening hours, etc. Supplementary information on the rates in day care institutions is also available.

### 2.1 Data description

The statistics give information on child care in each municipality. There is information on the institutions, on the children in the institutions and the staff.

### 2.2 Classification system

Municipality.

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

### 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Clients: The number of children or young people that on the day of counting participated in a type of day care. The clients are counted in 1 year groups.

Institution: The day care institution the child is in. To the name of the institution also the address, etc., and information of the type of institution. For some kinds of day care no institution exists.

Staff: The staff in the day care. The staff can be counted on the level of municipality and type of day care but not to a specific institution.

### 2.5 Statistical unit

Municipality, type of care, ownership, age, type of personnel.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

All children and young persons who at the day of counting was in a formal type of day care.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

Week number 40. For the 2013 statistics it was October 1. 2013.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

The children are counted in numbers. The staff is normally counted in full time persons.

## **2.11 Reference period**

The reference period is designated week in the autumn.

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Yearly.

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

The Act on Statistics Denmark (Lov om Danmarks Statistik), Sections 6 and 8.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

The response burden has not been estimated. The burden is dependent on to which degree the data can be collected electronically.

## **2.15 Comment**

None.

## **3 Statistical processing**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **3.1 Source data**

Some of the data is collected on forms filled in by the municipalities, but most data on the number of children and the staff is collected electronically.

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

Yearly.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Forms supplemented by electronic information on the children in day care and the staff.

### **3.4 Data validation**

For the children the main validation comprises a control of all institutions having children and that there is no children without institution. For the staff it is checked that the children/staff ratio in each municipality and for each type of care seems plausible. If not the case is investigated. Often the problem is that a wrong account number has been used in the data building on the wage systems.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

Data from the forms are typed in the Oracle base. Data from the systems to collect the payment from the parents for the care are also stored in the data base. Data on the institutions and on the children are compared and if there are institutions without children or children without institution the case is investigated. Based on the clean data the tables are constructed.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **4 Relevance**

In general the users have been satisfied, so the statistics is evaluated as relevant.

### **4.1 User Needs**

Users:

- Ministries, boards and agencies
- Local authorities
- Associations and trade unions
- Business advisers
- Commercial companies
- Researchers
- Teachers and students

#### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

Has not been measured.

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **5 Accuracy and reliability**

Some new established institutions can be missing and some can have changed status without Statistics Denmark has been informed. Sometimes it is not possible to match the information on the staff in the specific type of institution to the number of children in the same type of institution. Especially for 2004 and 2005 it has not been possible to get useful figures from Copenhagen. Figures from May 2004 have therefore been used in the 2004 and in the 2005 statistics as well. For 2006 the data on the staff is uncertain due to the structural reform. Therefore it is not possible to judge whether there is more or less staff per child in 2006 compared to 2005. No measure of accuracy exists.

#### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

For most of the data the figures are regarded to have a very high degree of accuracy. The counting is total.

#### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

There can be missing institutions or institutions that should not be part of the population but these errors are very seldom. Other types of errors can be miscoded children in the system of collecting payment of the parents and wrong account numbers for the staff information.

#### **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 is judged to be high but cannot be measured. It happens that the municipalities forget to tell us that a new institution has been built or they by a mistake include an institution that should not be in the statistics. Sometimes the mistake is detected and can then be corrected but it is not always so. The mistakes anyway are judged to be very small. It happens that the municipalities give the children in the electronic system a wrong code which will lead to a wrong number of children in a specific type of care. It happens that the municipality use a wrong account number in their system of wage payment to the staff and this is not always detected.

## **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**

Just final figures are published.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The statistics is normally published 1/2 year after the day of counting.

### **6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results**

The statistics is normally published 1/2 year after the day of counting.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

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

## **7 Comparability**

From 2004 the statistics build on data from the autumn. Before that data from spring was used. Due to seasonal fluctuations the data from before 2004 will not be fully comparable.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

To our knowledge no international statistics that is comparable with the Danish exists except for a yearly publication from NOSOSKO (a board under the Nordic Council of Ministers for Health and Social Affairs).

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

As the counting week from 2004 have been moved to the autumn the figures cannot be directly compared to older figures.

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

No other statistics is directly comparable.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

- News from Statistics Denmark
- StatBank (free access to data at <http://www.Statbank.dk>). Tables PAS11, PAS22, PAS33 and RES88 (on the rates in the day care institutions)
- Social conditions, health and justice appearing in the series Statistical News

Annual publications:

- Statistical Yearbook and
- Statistical 10-Year Review

### **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**

Two releases of [NYT from Statistics Denmark](#): A general and a specific on the rates.

## **8.5 Publications**

Statistical Yearbook and Statistical 10-Year Review.

## **8.6 On-line database**

StatBank (free access to data at <http://www.Statbank.dk>). Tables PAS11, PAS22, PAS33 and RES88 (on the rates in the day care institutions):

- [PAS11](#),
- [PAS22](#),
- [PAS33](#),
- [RES88](#)

## **8.7 Micro-data access**

All data are stored in SAS.

## **8.8 Other**

It is possible to get special tabulations and names, etc., of the institutions against payment.

## **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

In the final statistics no information on single individuals are present, so a special policy on discretion is not necessary.

## **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

The detailed documentation exists in the forms used.

## **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 this statistics is in the division of Welfare. The person responsible is Rijad Babalia, tel. +45 39 17 36 18, e-mail: [rib@dst.dk](mailto:rib@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

## **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Welfare

## **9.3 Contact name**

Rijad Babalia

## **9.4 Contact person function**

Responsible for the statistics

## **9.5 Contact mail address**

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

## **9.6 Contact email address**

rib@dst.dk

## **9.7 Contact phone number**

+45 39 17 36 18

## **9.8 Contact fax number**

+45 39 17 39 99