

**Documentation of statistics for
Childcare after school start 2016**

1 Introduction

The subject of childcare used to cover the entire childcare area for children from the age of 0-18 years, which from 2015 has been divided into childcare pre-school for children (0-5 years) and childcare school for children (6 years +). The purpose of childcare for schoolchildren (6years +) is to shed light on the number of children enrolled and the staff involved in childcare. The statistics have been compiled since 2007, but are in their present form comparable from 2015 onwards.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics contain information on the care of children and adolescents in the school age and associated staff. There is information about the number of children and young people (table: BOERN5) and staff (table: BOERN6).

2.1 Data description

Under construction.

2.2 Classification system

Under construction.

2.3 Sector coverage

Under construction.

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.

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

Under construction.

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 201 statistics it was 5. October 2016.

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

Data for these statistics is collected annually from municipal collection and payroll systems, supplemented by data from the Ministry of Education and electronic reports from self-employed and private institutions. The data collected are validated for large deviations as well as inconsistent information from the different sources before the figures are summed up to one-year age classes and distributed by type of childcare and municipality etc.

3.1 Source data

Some of the data is collected on forms filled in by the municipalities and institutions, 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

Under construction.

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

Under construction.

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

Under construction.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Under construction.

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.

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 build 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 very small. It happens that the municipalities gives 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 there 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 publication of these statistics has been postponed due to challenges with the data base. The data for 2015 and 2016 respectively are published strongly delayed. Under normal circumstances, one year data set is expected to be published mid-year.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics is normally published ½ year after the day of counting, but approximately one year after for this dissemination..

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date. For 2015 and 2016 with some delay.

7 Comparability

Under construction.

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

Under construction.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

No other statistics is directly comparable.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics are published in StatBank Denmark under the subject of Children and Staff. See more on the topics of the statistics.

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

Under construction.

8.5 Publications

No further papers.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Children and staff](#) in the following tables:

- [BOERN5](#): Clients in leisure time facility
- [BOERN6](#): Stuff in school based leisure time facility

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

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

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

There are no separate documentation of methodology 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 this statistics is in the division of Population and Education. The person responsible is Rijad Babalija, tel. +45 39 17 36 18, e-mail: rib@dst.dk

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