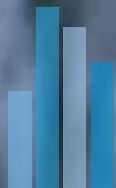


Practical experiences from the Danish disability registry

Microdata on services provided on the
basis of the social service law



Three core concepts

- **A service** – An actual service provided to an individual citizen, such as a specific instance of pedagogical support.
- **A service provider** – A specific nursing home or rehabilitation center.
- **A target group** – The category of disability that forms the basis of the municipality's decision to award a specific service to a citizen.

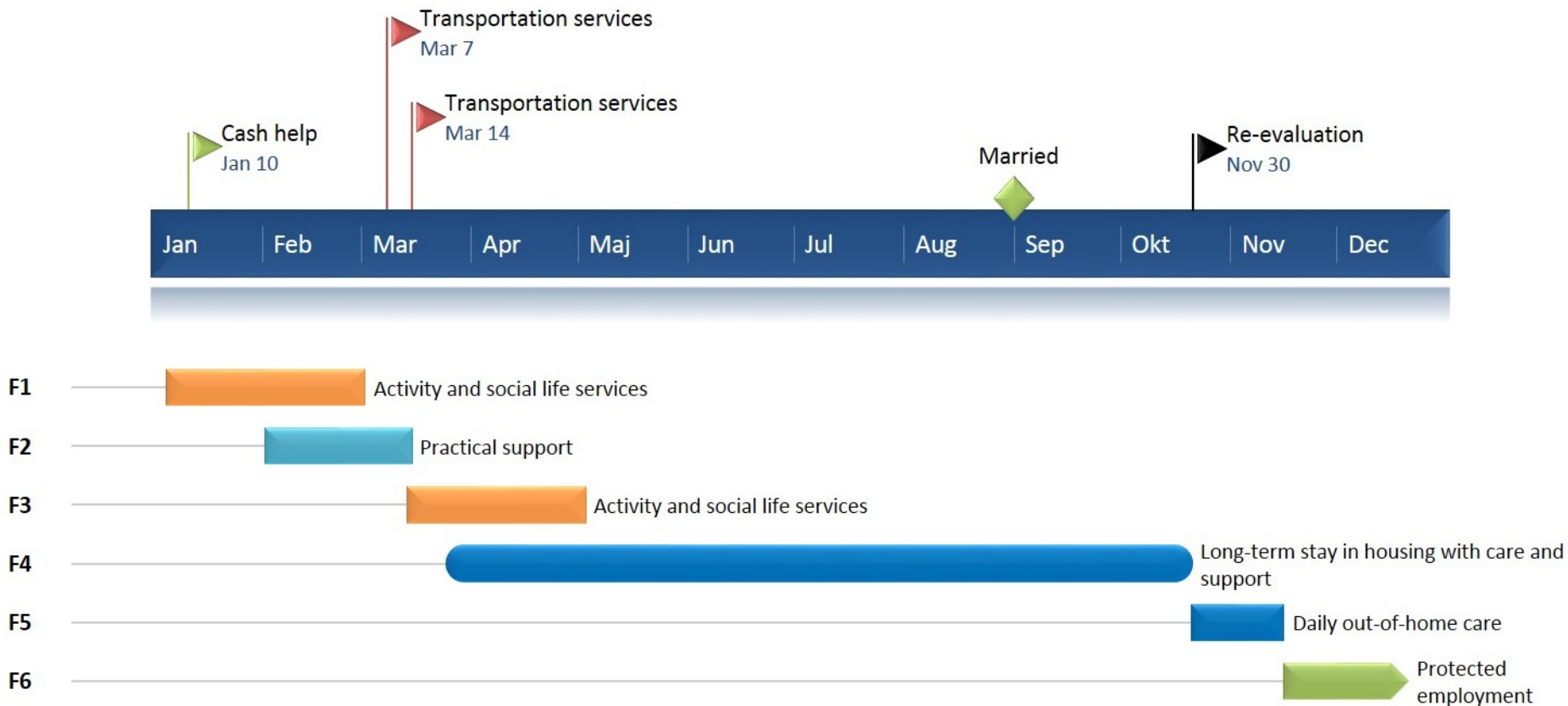


The data

- Longitudinal data on individuals and services
 - In principal, for all services which have been active since 2013-07-01
- Every service has basic background information, information about the service provider and information about the target group.
- All service types map to paragraphs in the law on social services.



Example of longitudinal data



The law on social services

Describes the obligations of municipalities with regard to their citizens including their disabled citizens. Some requirements are specific, others less so.

- §107 and §108 describe the municipalities' obligation to provide long and short term residence with appropriate support.
- §85 describes the obligation of the municipality to 'provide help, care and support' as well as training for individuals with significant disability or particular social problems.



Controversial design decisions

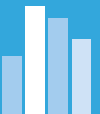
- Disability definitions based on service law
- Target groups based on VUM specifications
- Basic unit is services and not individuals
- No primary target group



Analytical perspective

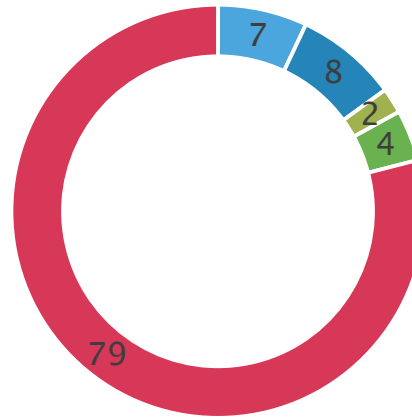
Sample size = N and the personal ID number enables unique research opportunities

Input measures	Outcome measures
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What services were provided2. To whom3. By whom4. On what basis	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Changes in income2. Changes in employment status3. Educational attainment4. etc....



Example outcome measure

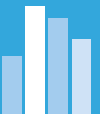
Individuals between 16–64 years old receiving some kind of disability service. Categorized by public benefit status.



- Supported employment
- No public benefits
- Unemployment and pension
- Training and education
- Passive benefits

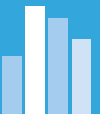
Future perspectives on data about service providers

- The data in principle allows us to identify the specific service provider delivering a service.
 - IT providers and municipalities are struggling to deliver this data
 - The national registry of service providers is still undergoing quality checks
 - In 2016, better quality is expected
- New possibilities
 - More information about the contents of services
 - More information about the price of services

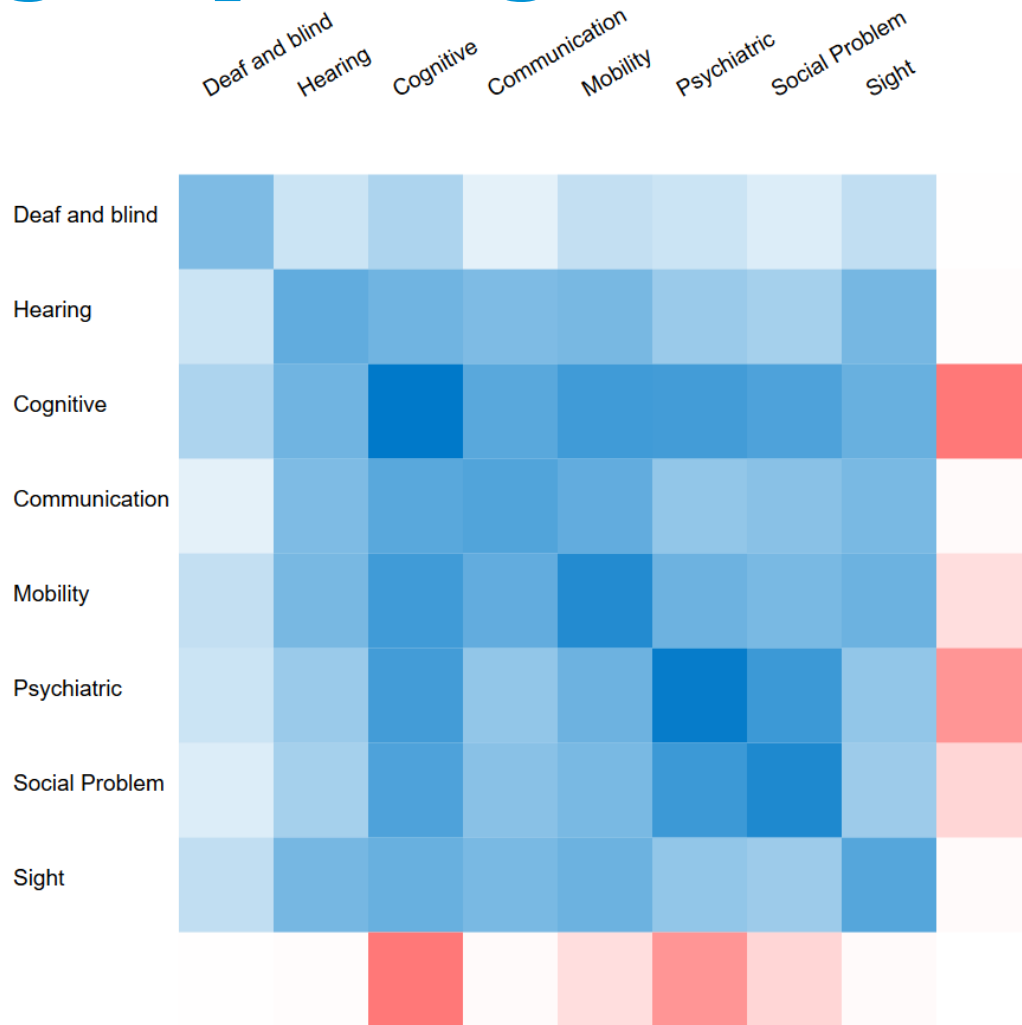


Target groups occurrence

- Target groups are not, by definition, indicative of a medical diagnosis.
- By far the largest groups are cognitive disabilities and psychiatric disabilities.



Target groups – log10



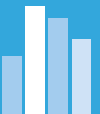
Target groups – linear scale

Deaf and blind
Hearing
Cognitive
Communication
Mobility
Psychiatric
Social Problem
Sight



Data coverage

- The first publication in May 2015 contained data from 13 municipalities
- Some data has arrived from close to 70 municipalities – this is available to researchers
- More than double the initial publication size is expected for the next publication in December 2015



Why is it hard to deliver data?

There were two assumptions about data that were made on the basis of an initial consultant report.

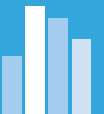
1. All municipalities would store their data in some systematic way, as they all have to provide services according to the same rules.
2. The providers of the IT system would relatively easily be able to extract the information in a standardized way.

Turns out : They didn't and they weren't.



Data available to scientific community

- All microdata is available on DST servers
- Data is categorized for quality
- Available for foreign researchers through accredited Danish institutions



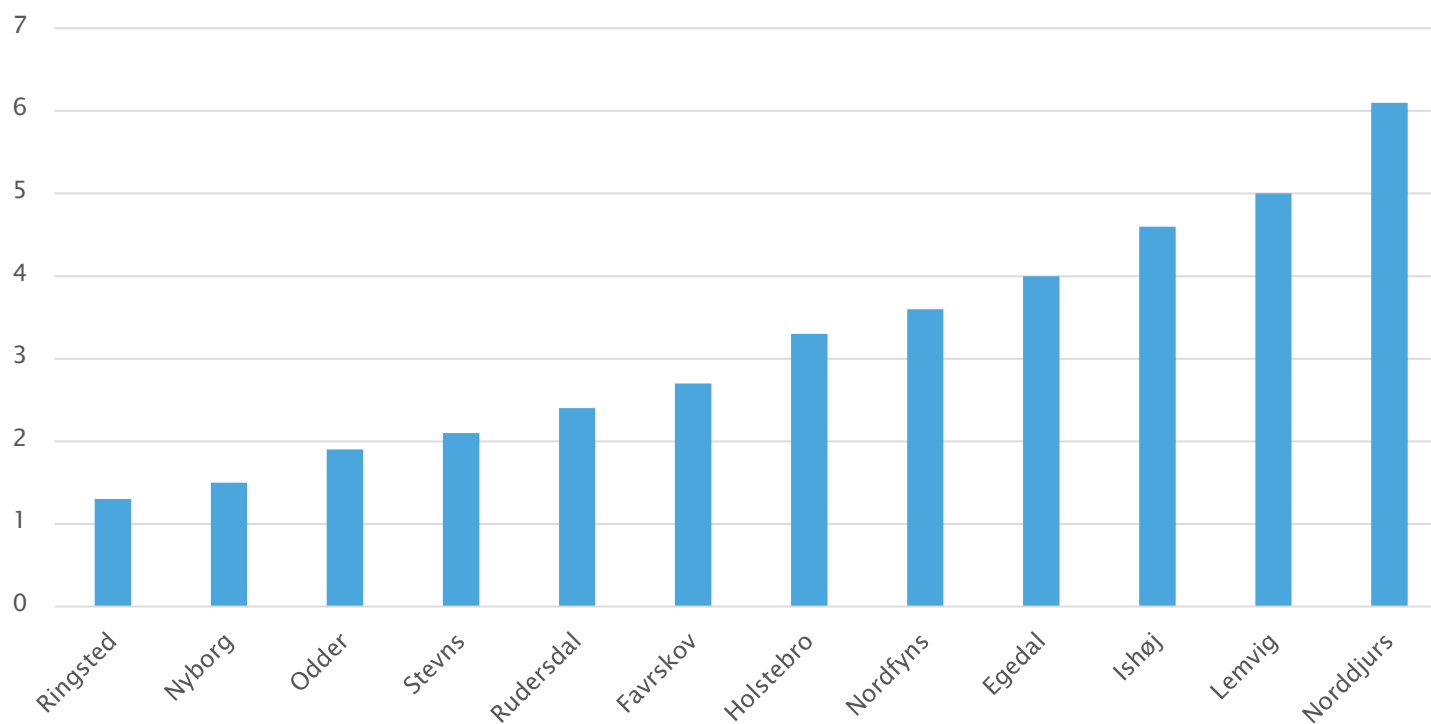
Improving data

- Constant communication with municipalities
- Municipalities must verify their own data
- Updating the specifications as new issues arise
- Extensive error-checking using statistical and logical models



Number of services vary greatly

Number of activity and social support services per thousand citizens in selected municipalities



Questions?

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