

**Documentation of statistics for  
Shelters 2022**

## **1 Introduction**

The purpose of the statistics Shelters is to provide information about the users of the types of accommodation as prescribed by section 110 of the Social Services Act, which includes reception centers etc. The statistics were originally established by the National Board of Social Appeals in 1999. Until July 1st 2016, the Appeals Board managed the statistics, after which it was transferred to Statistics Denmark.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

The statistics provides an annual statement on number of nights and number of persons who have spent the night on an accommodation established in accordance with section 110 of the Service Act. The statistics are distributed by age, sex, number of nights and number of stays.

### **2.1 Data description**

The types of accommodation included in the statistics are those established and run as prescribed by section 110 of the Social Services Act. That is accommodation run by either the region or the municipality, independent and private accommodation facilities that engages in agreement with the region or the municipality as well as any residential institutions established and run as part of a special allocation project if the special allocation project is connected directly to an existing accommodation facility.

The statistics only include accommodation offering residential stays. This means that the statistics do not include drop-in centers and other social centers, which do not provide other forms of residential stays than emergency overnight accommodation.

### **2.2 Classification system**

The statistics indicate partly the users distributed by sex, age, total duration of the stays and the number of stays, and partly characteristics of the stays distributed by sex, age and duration of the individual stays.

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

Shelters as prescribed by section 110 of the Danish Social Services Act: The municipal council shall provide temporary accommodation in shelters for persons with special problems who have no home or who cannot stay in their own home and who are in need of accommodation and activating support, care and subsequent assistance.

Duration of stay: For the persons who lived in a section 110 shelter at the beginning of the year, a technical check-in at 1 January has been made for the purpose of the statistics bank tables only. This check-in concerns persons who had not been checked out by the end of the previous year and accordingly were still living in an accommodation facility at the beginning of the year. For persons who stayed in a facility on 31 December, only overnight stays in the statistical year are included

Attachment period: For periods, some users use the shelter units in the facilities every night, (After 1 July 2022, stays at shelter units are no longer included in the statistics). Which means that the stays are of a long-term nature. These periods are added up to one stay (attachment period). This calculation method provides a more accurate picture of the actual duration of stays. If measured based on attachment period, there will be fewer stays of 24 hours and correspondingly the average length of stays nationwide will be longer.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

The statistics are calculated at individual level (persons) and at the number of overnight stays.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

Persons using a type of accommodation as prescribed by section 110 of the Danish Social Services Act.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

These statistics cover the period from 1999 and onwards.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

The unit of measure are the number of persons and the number of stays.

## **2.11 Reference period**

01-01-2022 - 31-12-2022

## 2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

## 2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Data are retrieved under the authority of section 6 (the public centers) and section 8(4) (the non-public centers) of the Act of Statistics Denmark.

## 2.14 Cost and burden

The accommodation facilities covered by the statistics must be reported to Statistics Denmark on a quarterly basis. From 2017, the number of questions about the users of different types of accommodation has been reduced as the transfer of the statistics from the Appeals Board to Statistics Denmark has enabled pooling with other statistical registers. The accommodations must approve their data at a summarized level before publication. Data from 2017 and onwards has been approved, whereas data from 1999-2016 have not been through an approval process and thus have not been approved by the accommodations before publication.

## 2.15 Comment

You can request further information from Statistics Denmark or online at [emnesiden](https://www.emnesiden.dk)

## 3 Statistical processing

Data are received in two different formats. The received data are reviewed for obvious errors, such as date format and incorrect time periods. The received data are processed with the aim to gather data into one data set. When all data sets are combined, duplicates, missing departure dates, etc. are validated. Data are linked to the population register in Statistics Denmark for further information about the users.

### 3.1 Source data

Each quarter, the individual accommodation reports data concerning the users who are enrolled or discharged from the accommodation facility. The statistics include all registered stays of a user during the year.

Data are collected from section 110 shelters in 2022. Accommodations that are covered by the statistics must report enrollment and discharges. In addition, at the enrollment information is obtained on where the user stayed lately, and what type of stay it was according to shelters by section 110. In regards to the discharged, question about how the discharged took place and where the user was discharged to is asked. The collected data are linked to information from the population register in Statistics Denmark.

### 3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data are collected on a quarterly basis.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Data are submitted to Statistics Denmark via an upload solution at <http://www.virk.dk>. Data can be reported by using either a system-generated txt file or a spreadsheet, which Statistics Denmark sends digitally to the accommodation. The spreadsheet is updated by manual inputs by the accommodation and submitted to Statistics Denmark every quarter through a safe upload solution at <http://www.virk.dk>. The accommodation is notified by email when it is time to report data to Statistics Denmark. If data are not received, the accommodation will be reminded. The accommodation will be reminded twice by email, after which they will be reminded by telephone.

The accommodations who submits data using the spreadsheet from Statistics Denmark, continues inputting their data into the same spreadsheet, until Statistics Denmark digitally sends a new. When the accommodations receive a spreadsheet from Statistics Denmark, the accommodation manually inputs cpr-numbers (ID), enrollment date, type of stay as well as the type of stay for the users, who already is enrolled at the shelter.

### **3.4 Data validation**

The statistics cover the years 1999-2022. Since 2020, the accommodations were asked to approve their data at a summary level of a 3-year period before publication. For the statistical year of 2021, the accommodations have been asked to approve data from 2020-2022. Thus, there is a variable that indicates whether the data has been approved or rejected by the institution for the year in question. Since data are approved at a summary level per year, a stay that extends over several years may have a period that is approved for one year, while another period of the same stay may be rejected. However, only a few accommodations rejects data. In 2022, one accommodation rejected data, while another accommodation never provided data. No accommodations rejected data in 2022.

The reported data has been validated. In this connection, data has been checked for duplicates, incorrect civil registration numbers as well of errors and omissions. Data are merged with the population register in Statistics Denmark for further information about the users.

The tables have been validated on the basis of information on enrollments, where simultaneous enrollments have been registered for the same user on the same or several different accommodations. In these cases, there are double registrations, which in some cases cover the entire year, while in other cases there are only double registrations for a few days.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

Some accommodations also have a shelter unit where the users are checked-in in the evening and checked-out in the morning. If these stays are in direct continuation of each other without interruption at the same type of accommodation, the stays are converted to one stay.

In some cases where a question has not been answered, “Not stated” is inserted.

If there are two subsequent check-ins or check-outs for a user at the same accommodation facility, a check-in or check-out will be inserted for the day after the first registration so that the stay will be registered as lasting one day. This means that the statistics probably overestimate the number of stays lasting one day.

Pooling is done with information from Statistics Denmark's population register.

If a user is registered with overlapping stays at the same institution or at different institutions, these stays are treated in according to a number of rules. Read more about these rules in [Treatment of Overlap on Residence](#) in compiling these statistics.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

Only totals on a national level are published in the tables, as the units becomes too spare if published at institutional or municipal levels. The accommodations have approved or rejected data before publication. Between 0 and 5 per cent of the total population have rejected data.

The national totals is therefore enumerated to take into account the institutions that have rejected data. This is done on the basis of how many people the institutions have had enrolled per day in average during the year.

## **4 Relevance**

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Housing and Senior Citizens has asked Statistics Denmark to collect and publish statistics concerning stays at § 110 accommodations. The statistics can be used to strengthen the breadth of the social field.

### **4.1 User Needs**

The statistics are relevant to everyone holding an interest in social conditions and vulnerable citizens.

### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

In the autumn 2018, the statistics were presented at a meeting for users at the welfare area in Statistics Denmark.

### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

Submitting data is required by law. The number of persons who use a type of accommodation as prescribed by section 110 of the Social Services Act during the year is measured fairly accurately. In some cases, completion is lacking in categories such as where the citizen is referred from, how the discharge has been taken place and where the user has been discharged to. In these cases, "unknown" is used in regard to the validation.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

It is mandatory to report data concerning persons and overnight stays. The number of undisclosed values is more prominent in some variables than others, which is, for example, due to citizen not being asked or being able to answer the questions. In addition, missing check-in and check-out may potentially affect the accuracy of overall statistics.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

The statistics are a total statement for all citizens covered by section 110 of the Service Act. Hereby, there is no sample uncertainty.

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

The duration of stay may be overrated for the latest statistical year and must be taken with reservations due to data insecurity, e.g. missing registration of check-out which is not ascertained until later. The institutions' use of "unknown" may also impact the accuracy of the statistics. If there are two subsequent check-ins or check-outs for an user at the same accommodation facility, a check-in or check-out will be inserted for the day after the first registration so that the stay will be registered as lasting one day. This means that the statistics probably overestimate the number of stays lasting one day. Stays that are not reported to Statistic Denmark may also impact the statistics.

### **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 rate of uncertainty is estimated to be <5 per cent for the duration of stays and the use of “Not stated” in some of the categories.

## 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

If an accommodation reports data via spreadsheets, it is possible for the individual accommodation to correct data 3 years back in time. If revisions are to be made further back in time, this is assessed individually. Once data for the individual year has been generated, datasets can be compared with previously reported data, and hereby it can be assessed whether the statistics should be revised.

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are published 6 months after the end of the reference period. and the statistics for 2022 have been published as expected.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published 6 months after the end of the reference period.

### 6.2 Punctuality

The statistics have been published as planned.

## 7 Comparability

There was a data breach in 2021 therefore, one should be careful when comparing data from before and after 2021.

Additionally, has there continuously been restored and added new variables, which leads to data breach in these data. In 2017, following information have been restored: referral method, relocation and where the citizen moves after termination. This gives a data breach for these data.

In 2021, information about where the user last stayed prior to staying at the shelter, is collected, this variable replaces referring, and therefore a data breach occurs in this information.

### 7.1 Comparability - geographical

To the best of our knowledge, there are no similar of directly comparable statistics in the EU or internationally with regard to the target group in these statistics (section 110).



## 7.2 Comparability over time

The statistics were originally established by the National Board of Social Appeals in 1999, where it was managed until July 1st 2016. The statistics were then transferred to Statistics Denmark. In 2021 a data breach have been made, and therefore should one be careful to compare data from before and after 2021. The data breach is caused by a registration made from 2021 on one of three types of stay:

1. Shelters by section 110 of the Social Service Act
2. Shelter units (cancelled from 1.7.2022)
3. Aftercare by section 110 of the Social Service Act

However, not all accommodations have earlier registered on all types, but some have. Prior to 2021, the stays will therefore exist of a blend of all three types of stays, but it is not possible to determine which. Since 2021, it has been possible to determine due to the registration of type of stay. There has been established three new tables in the statistical bank from 2021 (HERFOR1-3), where only the stays in a shelter by section 110 is included.

In 2017, following information have been restored: referral method, relocation and where the citizen moves after termination. Some data variables have been cancelled and others added. This gives a data breach for these data.

In 2021, information on where the user moves after termination is collected, this variable replaces referral, and data breach therefore occurs in this information.

## 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The statistics are the only one at the field and is not immediately comparable with other sets of statistics in terms of contents.

## 7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in the StatBank under [<https://www.Statbank.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=1920>]. These statistics were previously published by the Appeals Board. July 1st 2016, these statistics have been transferred to Statistics Denmark. For more information go to the [subject page](#).

### 8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

### 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.

## 8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

## 8.4 News release

A NYT article is published once a year in [News from Statistics Denmark](#) under the topic 'Social conditions'.

## 8.5 Publications

These statistics are not included in any publications by Statistics Denmark.

## 8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Shelters and care homes](#) in the following tables:

- [HERFOR1](#): Persons in shelters by age, accommodation and sex
- [HERFOR2](#): Persons in shelters by age, residence and sex
- [HERFOR3](#): Stay in accommodation by accommodation, age and sex

Archive in StatBank. - [BOF11A](#): Persons in shelters by age, accommodation and sex - [BOF11B](#): Persons in shelters by age, residence and sex - [BOF12](#): Stay in accommodation by accommodation, age and sex

## 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

These statistics are made available for service tasks against payment. For further information, visit our web page on [customized solutions](#) or contact DST Consulting.

## 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

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

## 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Initially, publication is not made at accommodation level/municipal level, but only at a national level. At present, the data is estimated to be too sparse to be made public at accommodation level/municipal level.

## **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

[Documentation on methodology.](#)

## **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 Welfare and Health. The person responsible is Chris Christiansen, tel. +45 39 17 36 76, e-mail: [bosted@dst.dk](mailto:bosted@dst.dk).

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

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N/A