

**Documentation of statistics for
Women's shelters 2023**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics Women's crisis centers is to provide information about women and children brought along staying at women's crises centers in accordance with section 109 in the Act on Social Services. The statistics were first compiled for 2017.

2 Statistical presentation

These statistics are an annual calculation of the number of stays and the number of women and children enrolled in women's shelters that is established and run in accordance with section 109 of the Act on Social Services. The statistics are grouped by municipality, origin, age and duration of the stay. Reporting to the statistics is mandatory by law.

2.1 Data description

Included in the statistics are the women's shelters that have been set up and run in accordance with section 109 of the Act on Social Services, which stipulates that the municipal council must offer temporary stay in accommodation to women who have been exposed to violence, threats of violence or a similar crisis in relation to family life or cohabitation. The women may bring children along. The statistics show women and children as well as stays and stays with children in women's shelters broken down by municipality of residence, origin, age and the duration of the stays. Here, origin is a designation for whether the woman is of Danish origin, an immigrant or a descendant of immigrants. Age in this context is age at the end of the year. The municipality of residence is the municipality where the woman and her children lived before they came to the women's center.

2.2 Classification system

In the statistics, a division into municipalities of residence is used according to the following [classification for regions, parts of the country and municipalities](#):

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Municipality: The municipality where the woman and her children brought along lived before their stay in women crises center

Women's shelter: Accommodation, where women who have been exposed to violence, threats of violence or a similar crisis regarding family- or cohabitation relationships in relation to section 109 of the Service Act, can be granted temporary residence together with any children brought along.

2.5 Statistical unit

Individuals and stays.

2.6 Statistical population

Women and their children who have been enrolled at a women's shelter by section 109 of the Act on Social Services.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

The statistics cover the time period from 01-01-2017 to 31-12-2023.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

The unit of measurement is the number of persons (women and children) and the number of stays.

2.11 Reference period

01-01-2023 - 31-12-2023

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Data are collected pursuant to the Act on Statistics Denmark section 6 (for public shelters) and section 8 (for non-public shelters).

2.14 Cost and burden

The time required for reporting and approving data is estimated at an average of 6 hours per year per women's shelter.

2.15 Comment

More information can be found at [the statistics' subject page](#) or by contacting Statistics Denmark.

3 Statistical processing

Data is received quarterly from the women's shelters either with the help of a system-generated txt file or via a predefined spreadsheet. Upon receipt, the data sets are reviewed for formal errors, such as incorrect date formats. Next, the data goes through a validation process, after which the statistics are supplemented with background information about the women and any brought children from Statistics Denmark's population register.

3.1 Source data

Every quarter, the individual women's shelter report data about the women and their possibly brought children who are registered and/or discharged from the shelter. The statistics include all stays registered during the year. The reported data contains information about each stay at the individual center, including the social security number of the woman and any children brought along, as well as the date of enrolment. If the stay has ended, a date for discharge is also indicated. If the woman wants her and/or her children to be anonymous, a fictitious social security number is used. The collected data is supplemented with information from the population statistics register in Statistics Denmark.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Quarterly.

3.3 Data collection

Data is reported to Statistics Denmark through a secure upload solution via Virk.dk. Data can either be reported using a system-generated txt file or via a predefined spreadsheet, which is sent digitally by Statistics Denmark. On the information page for data providers [Kvindekrisecentre](#) (in Danish only) there are instructions which describe how to report data on stays for women and children in women's shelters.

3.4 Data validation

The women's shelters are asked to approve their data at a summary level for a 1-year period before release. By 2023, all women's shelters have approved their data. In addition, the reported information is further validated and subjected to a series of error checks by Statistics Denmark. In this connection, data has been checked for duplicates and valid social security numbers, among other things.

3.5 Data compilation

At the end of the reporting period, a data set is made that contains all the reports that have been validated. The entire data set is merged with information from the population register at Statistics Denmark.

For some of the reported cases the woman has either chosen to be anonymous, and therefore the social security number given in the data set is fictitious, or the women's shelter has registered a faulty social security number. In some cases the background information can be generated via so called donor imputation, i.e. if the the children's social security numbers is reported by the women's shelter, this can be to retrieve background information on the woman via the population statistics register, and the other way around if the woman's social security numbers is reported by the women's shelter, this can be to retrieve background information on the children via the population statistics register.

If a woman is registered with different overlapping stays at the same women's shelters or at different centers, these stays are processed according to a number of rules. Read more about these rules in the document on the treatment of overlapping stays at women's shelters.

After the correcting for errors, the number of distinct women and children is counted, and the number of stays and the number of stays with children are also added up before the statistics are ready for publication.

3.6 Adjustment

No correction is made, beyond what has already been described under Data Validation and Data Processing.

4 Relevance

Based on their data strategy for the social sector, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Housing and Senior Citizens has asked Statistics Denmark to collect data and publish statistics on stays and residents at Denmark's women's shelters according to section 109 of the Act on Social Services. The statistics can be used to broaden the scope of the social field and is supposed to be of interest to anyone interested in social conditions and citizens in socially vulnerable positions.. In the summer of 2023, the women's shelters and other stakeholders have had the opportunity to provide feedback and input to the statistics.

4.1 User Needs

These statistics are used by municipalities, counties, ministries, the media and researchers for public planning and administration, research, public debate and educational purposes. It is assumed that the statistics are of interest to everyone who are interested in social conditions and in particularly citizens in socially vulnerable positions.

4.2 User Satisfaction

In the summer of 2023, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Housing and Senior Citizens and Statistics Denmark held a meeting for women's shelters and other stakeholders, where they could provide feedback and input to the statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistics are a total count of women and children brought to women's shelters. Some stays are reported anonymously for the woman and/or her children, which is why background information about these may be missing and it will not be possible to capture whether the women are there more than once. Some women and children are listed anonymously at one women's shelter and not anonymously at another. In addition, typing errors or missing dates may occur when entering stays manually. Overlapping stays may also be reported. However, the majority of these errors are corrected before publication.

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

A woman can choose anonymity for herself and/or her children. Since anonymous people appear in the statistics, there may be repeat offenders who are not taken into account. For these it is also not possible to find background information. There may be different practices for registration at the various women's shelters, which can lead to measurement errors.

The number of children in the StatBank Denmark tables is calculated as the sum of reported social security numbers of children in the data. The variable "number of children" is also found in micro-data. Deviations between this variable and the sum of the social security numbers of children can occur, for example, due to input errors in the data that the women's shelters report. There is currently no error check for this type of error.

During busy periods at the women's shelters, it may happen that some stays are not registered. The scope is not estimated.

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 some of the reported stays, the woman has requested anonymity for herself and/or her brought children, and they will thus be indicated with a fictitious social security numbers in the data. This means that not all women and children can be matched with register information. The possibility of anonymity also means that the number of duplicated is not precisely known.

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

It should be possible for each women's shelter to correct data for the last three years as well stays in progress in the ongoing reporting. If there are revisions to data that go further back than three years, this will be evaluated individually. When data for each year is produced, data can be compared to what was previously reported and it is possible to assess whether the statistics should be revised.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

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

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

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

6.2 Punctuality

Not relevant for these statistics.

7 Comparability

In Sweden, Statistics Sweden and the National Agency for Social Affairs and Health compile national surveys on men's violence against women and violence in intimate relationships. Data is compiled from 2017. Up until the end of 2020, women on outpatient services were also included in the statistics.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

In Sweden, Statistics Sweden and the National Agency for Social Affairs and Health compile national surveys on men's violence against women and violence in intimate relationships.

7.2 Comparability over time

Data is compiled from 2017. Up until the end of 2020, women on outpatient services were also included in the statistics.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Not relevant for these statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

The statistics are considered to be internally coherent.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in [Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik](#) In StatBank Denmark, these statistics can be found under the subject [Social conditions](#). For further 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

These statistics are published in [Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik](#) under the subject 'Social conditions'.

8.5 Publications

These statistics are not included in other publications from Statistics Denmark

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in StatBank Denmark in the following tables:

- [KRISE1](#): Stays and residents at women's shelters by region of residence, duration, resident status
- [KRISE2](#): Stays and residents at women's shelters by ancestry, duration, resident status
- [KRISE3](#): Stays and residents at women's shelters by age, duration and resident status

8.7 Micro-data access

Researchers and other analysts from authorized research institutions can be granted access to the micro-data of the statistics through [Research schemes in Statistics Denmark](#).

8.8 Other

These statistics are available through [Customized Solutions](#). For more information contact DST Consulting.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Statistics Denmark's [Data Confidentiality Policy](#) is applied.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Data is currently published only at regional level in the StatBank, as data is currently considered to be too thin to be published at municipal level or for individual women's shelters. For confidentiality purposes these statistics are in separate tables in Statistics Denmark so that it is not possible to identify individuals.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

There are no separate documentation on 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

These statistics are produced in the department of Welfare and Health. The person responsible is Silas Turner, tel.: +45 3917 3688, e-mail: str@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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Welfare and Health, Social Statistics

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N/A