

**Documentation of statistics for  
Proposition of accommodation 2015**

## **1 Introduction**

The purpose of these statistics 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. These statistics were originally started in the Social Appeals Board back in 1999. Until 1 July 2016, these statistics were managed by the Appeals Board, after which they were transferred to Statistics Denmark.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

The statistics on types of accommodation are an annual assessment of users of various types of accommodation. The statistics are broken down on users and 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. I.e. types of accommodation run either by the region or the municipality, independent and private accommodation facilities run as agreed 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 with an existing accommodation facility. The statistics only include types of accommodation offering residential stays. This means that the statistics do not include drop-in centres and other social centres which do not provide other forms of residential stays than emergency overnight accommodation.

### **2.2 Classification system**

The statistics show partly the users broken down by sex, age, total duration of the stays and the number of times, partly characteristics of the stays broken down by sex, age, number of stays and duration of the individual stays.

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

Duration of stay: For the persons who lived in a section 110 type of accommodation 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, 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.

Types of accommodation as prescribed by section 110 of the Danish Social Services Act: The municipal council shall provide temporary accommodation in facilities 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.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

The statistical units are persons and accommodations.

## **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 time period from 2007 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 nights spent.

## **2.11 Reference period**

01-01-2015 - 31-12-2015

## 2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

## 2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

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

## 2.14 Cost and burden

The accommodation facilities covered by the statistics must report 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.

## 2.15 Comment

You can request further information from Statistics Denmark or online form the [Subject page](#).

## 3 Statistical processing

Data is received in a variety of formats. The received data is adapted so that it can be compiled in one

### 3.1 Source data

The individual types of accommodation must report each time a user is checked in at or checked out from the accommodation facility. The stay must be registered regardless if the user has had previous stays at the accommodation facility. This means that the statistics include all stays for which a user is registered during the year.

Types of accommodation covered by the statistics must report check-ins and check-outs for the type of accommodation. I.e. the statistics include registration of:

- Users in residential stays at actual residential units (24-hour clients), including users of places in detoxification units
- Users staying in transition housing as part of a section 110 offer including residential stay
- Users in overnight stays at e.g. emergency units within the accommodation facility who do not receive further social assistance in connection with the stay

In addition to the check-in we collect information about how the user is referred to the residence. In connection with check-out we ask for the reason for the check-out and where the user is going to stay.

Until 31 December 2017, a number of details had to be registered about citizens in connection with check-in and check-out, including civil registration number, municipality of residence as listed in the Danish national register, country of citizenship, income base, referral, check-out etc. As of 1 January 2017, questions about municipality of residence as listed in the Danish national register, country of citizenship and income base are no longer asked, since these details can be obtained by pooling with other existing registers in Statistics Denmark.

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

Data is collected in a quarterly basis.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Data was previously submitted to the Appeals Board via secure mail. From 2017 upwards, data can be submitted via an upload solution, <http://www.virk.dk>, to Statistics Denmark.

### **3.4 Data validation**

The statistics cover the year 2015. For the persons who lived in a relevant type of accommodation at the beginning of the year, a technical check-in at 1 January 2016 has been made for the purpose of the statistics only. This check-in concerns persons who had checked in in 2015 or earlier and were still living in an accommodation facility at the beginning of the year. The check-in on 1 January 2016 is used e.g. in connection with calculation of the number of overnight stays in the individual accommodation facilities during the year. The reported information is validated and subjected to a number of reliability tests. In connection with this, the material has been checked for double registrations, correct civil registration numbers and cleared of certain errors and omissions. Furthermore, in the annual sets of statistics, pooling has been performed since 2007 with an extract from the Civil Registration System for the purpose of a more accurate statement of municipality of residence, country of citizenship and place of birth. The figures are validated against check-in information in cases where concurrent check-in at the same or several accommodation facilities is registered for the same user. These are double registrations, which in some cases cover the whole year, whereas in other cases only concern a few days of double registration out of a total stay. In connection with this set of annual statistics (2015), the following additional validations have been made and the relevant accommodation facilities have been contacted in the following cases:

- Accommodation facilities where the occupancy rate on an annual basis has been above 100 per cent.
- Accommodation facilities where the number of users on 31 December 2015 has been higher than the prescribed number of places.
- Users who in total have had a stay of more than one year (possibly failed check-out)

### **3.5 Data compilation**

When all data has been received and is identical in structure, it is compiled into one data set. Some types of accommodation 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 in 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 in 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 rounding up rule means that the statistics probably overestimate the number of stays lasting one day. Pooling is done with registers containing information about municipality of residence, place of birth and country of citizenship.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

No corrections of data are made in addition to those already described under data validation and data processing.

## **4 Relevance**

The statistics contribute to the information on (users of institutions prescribed by section 110) homelessness in Denmark. The statistics have been used in several contexts, e.g. by the Danish National Centre for Social Research (now VIVE – The Danish Centre of Applied Social Science). In addition, the statistics are used by ministries, municipalities, research scientists, journalists, students.

### **4.1 User Needs**

Data is used by e.g. ministries, municipalities, research scientists, journalists, students.

### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

No information is gathered specifically on user satisfaction; however the statistics is in great demand by ministries and research scientists. It is assumed that the statistics will be presented at the coming 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, answers are missing in the categories about income base, from where the user was referred, how check-outs have taken place and to where the user has been checked out. In these cases, “Not stated” is specified in connection with the validation. If there are two subsequent check-ins or check-outs for a user in 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 rounding up rule means that the statistics probably overestimate the number of stays lasting one day. Corrections of earlier statistical years may also be made subsequently.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

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

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

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 "Not stated" may also impact the accuracy of the statistics. If there are two subsequent check-ins or check-outs for a user in 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 rounding up rule means that the statistics probably overestimate the number of stays lasting one day. Failure to report whole stays 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 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**

Validation of previously submitted data is performed when errors are ascertained back in time.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

In future, the statistics will be published approximately five months after the expiry of the reference period, i.e. around 1 June.

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

Only final figures are published. This happens around 1 June the following year.

## **6.2 Punctuality**

Information on this is currently unavailable.

## **7 Comparability**

Data has been collected continuously since 1999, and all data can be compared with data for previous years.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

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

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

Data is available from 1999 onwards. Data is comparable from 1999 to the present.

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

This set of statistics is the only one in its 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 [Types of accommodation and women's shelters](#). These statistics were previously published by the Appeals Board. As of 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.

### **8.2 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. Theme publications etc. may be published at other times of the day. The National Statistician can decide that such publications may be released before their official publication time, e.g. to the media and other stakeholders.

### **8.4 News release**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **8.5 Publications**

These statistics is not included in any publications from Statistics Denmark.

### **8.6 On-line database**

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject in the following tables:

- [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 type of accommodation level/municipal level, but only at national level. At present, the data is estimated to be too sparse to be made public at type of accommodation level/municipal level.

### **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**

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Personal Finances and Welfare. The person responsible is Arne Bo Clausen, tel.: + 45 3917 3219, e-mail: abc@dst.dk.

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Personal Finances and Welfare, Social Statistics

### **9.3 Contact name**

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Responsible for the statistics

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