

**Documentation of statistics for  
Shelters for battered women 2021**

## **1 Introduction**

The purpose of these statistics is to provide information about women and children at shelters for battered women in accordance with section 109 in the Act on Social Services. Section 109 prescribes that the municipal council shall offer temporary accommodation facilities to women who have been exposed to violence, threats of violence or a corresponding crisis in regard to family or cohabitation relationships. The statistics were published for the first time in April 2018, with data about 2017. These statistics include women and children enrolled at women's shelters from 1st of January 2017.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

These statistics are a yearly measurement of the number of stays and the number of women and children enrolled at shelters for battered women. The statistics are grouped by municipality, origin, age and duration of the stay.

### **2.1 Data description**

The types of women's shelters included in the statistics are those established and run as prescribed by section 109 in the Act on Social Services. The municipal council shall offer temporary accommodation facilities to women who have been exposed to violence, threats of violence or a corresponding crisis in regard to family or cohabitation relationships. The women may be accompanied by children

The duration of the stays are reported based on civil registration numbers. This information can be merged with information about municipality, origin, education, age etc.

The statistics were published for the first time in April 2018, with data about 2017 in StatBank Denmark. Data are also available for researchers.

Data are also published in NYT from Statistics Denmark.

### **2.2 Classification system**

The statistics show the women's and children's age, municipality (not the municipality where the women's shelter is located).

To protect the people concerned and comply with data confidentiality requirements it is considered on an ongoing basis to which extent data can be published in Statbank Denmark.

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

Age: Age is per 31.12 in the year.

Municipality: The municipality where the woman lived, before her stay at a women's shelter

Women's shelters: The women's shelters that are included in the statistics, are in accordance with section 109 of the Services Act. The municipal council must offer a temporary stay at a women's shelter for women that have been violated. The women might bring children.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

Women who stay (enrollment) at a shelter for battered women Children who stay (enrollment) at a shelter for battered women with their mother.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

Women who are 18 years of age or older and their children who have been enrolled at a shelter for battered women from 2017 and onwards.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

The year 2017 was the first period that was produced and published .

## **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**

01-01-2017 - 31-12-2021

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Yearly.

### **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). To produce the statistics data are used according to the specific consolidations acts that govern the individual registers, e.g. municipality, citizenship etc.

### **2.14 Cost and burden**

The women's shelters must report to Statistics Denmark on a quarterly basis. It is estimated that each women's shelter uses approximately 4 hours per quarter on reporting.

### **2.15 Comment**

See more information on the subject page: [Subject Pages](#)

## **3 Statistical processing**

Data for these statistics are collected by way of quarterly reports from the shelters for battered women. Collected data are validated and duplicates are removed before the statistics are supplemented with background information about the women's municipality from Statistics Denmark's population register. The women can choose to be anonymous. This applies to 9 percent of the women. Once the data have been validated the number of women and children and the number of stays with and without children are then added up .

### **3.1 Source data**

Data are collected directly from the shelters for battered women in Denmark. Data contain information on every single stay at every women shelter, including the civil registration number (CPR) of the women and accompanying children as well as the date of enrollment. If the stay is completed, the discharge date is also included. If a woman chooses to be anonymous, a fictitious civil registration number is used. This is the case for roughly 9 percent of the women. The collected data are supplemented with information about municipality from Statistics Denmark's population register.

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

On a quarterly basis.

### 3.3 Data collection

Data are reported in spreadsheets. The first time a women's shelter is asked to report data a customized spreadsheet is sent to the shelter's digital mailbox. The spreadsheet is stored electronically, updated and sent quarterly to Statistics Denmark via a secure upload solution on <http://www.virk.dk>. The women's shelters are notified by mail from Statistics Denmark when it is time to report. If the report is not received, the women's shelter is reminded to report. Two reminders are sent by e-mail after which the women's shelter is reminded with a telephone call. Every year Statistics Denmark adjusts the spreadsheet. After the adjustment the women's shelter will receive a spreadsheet that contains data for the last two years and stays in progress that go even further back. This is done every year.

### 3.4 Data validation

To minimize the burden of reporting it was decided to limit the error detection in the spreadsheet as much as possible, which increases the risk of faulty reports. The collected data are processed for obvious errors and duplicates, e.g. the same stays can be registered twice. There can also be cases where a woman is registered at more than one women's shelter at the same time. Furthermore, validation is also done in relation to the the stated period, as to stays in progress and completed stays . Every stay must be reported but there can be cases where a women's shelter only has registered completed stays, which is strange since it implies that there is no one living there at the moment.

There are some challenges when it comes to validation of the civil registration numbers (CPR) since these are registered manually. Data that do not resemble civil registration numbers are removed. It is decided during the validation phase whether a women's shelter needs to be contacted and, possibly, report the data again.

Seeing that data were not collected before 1st January of 2017, it does not make sense to compare the first 4-5 years since the enrolment date of some of the women can be before 1. January 2017. Thus, the development from period to period cannot be assessed yet. Data can be compared to the yearly statistics by The National Board of Social Services and *Landsorganisation af Kvindekrisecentres* (LOKK). The number of completed stays can be lower since Statistics Denmark only calculate women and children who have been enrolled in the period from 2017 and onwards.

### **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 the population register with information about municipality. Municipality is where the woman lives until she is enrolled at a women's shelter. If the address is identical to the address of a women's shelter, then the previous address is used.

For 9 percent of the reported cases the woman has either chosen to be anonymous, and therefore the civil registration numbers are fictitious, or the women's shelter has registered a faulty civil registration number. However, 2. pct. of these can be identified by connecting the children's civil registration numbers with the mother's by means of the population register. In the calculation of women and children, the number of duplicates are not known. There is also some uncertainty when it comes to the number of stays each woman and child have had. Some women/children are enrolled anonymously at one women's shelter but not at another. Instructions have been written for the women's shelters in which the statistical importance of knowing the identity of the women and children is emphasized. Women's shelters with many anonymous stays have also been contacted and have received guidance.

Stays that overlap at the same women's shelter or at different women's shelters are handled according to a set of rules.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

No correction of data is made in addition to those already described in Data Validation and Data compilation.

## **4 Relevance**

The Ministry for Social Affairs and Senior Citizens has asked Statistics Denmark to collect and publish statistics about stays at shelters for battered women in Denmark. The statistics will be used to broaden the scope of the social field.

### **4.1 User Needs**

The Ministry for Social Affairs and Senior Citizens has asked Statistics Denmark to collect and publish statistics about stays at women's shelter in Denmark. This is in accordance with their strategy for this field. It is assumed that the statistics are relevant for all who have an interest in societal factors and especially socially excluded adults.

### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

The statistics are made in close cooperation with The Ministry of Social Affairs and Senior Citizens that uses the data for various analyses and expositions.

### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

These statistics include all women at 18 years of age and above and their children who have stayed at a shelter for battered women, in accordance with section 109 in the Act on Social Services. About 9 percent of the population is anonymous, which results in some uncertainty. A fourth of these lack birthday data. It is not possible to calculate duplicates or include background variables. To reduce this (as much as possible), the children's civil registration numbers have been connected with the mother's by means of the population register.

Spreadsheets are used for reporting, which can result in errors. Approximately 1 pct. of the stays overlap.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

Statistics Denmark has made a great effort to contact all women's shelters and inform them about reporting. The purpose is to create as uniform reporting as possible. Since there are busy periods at the women's shelters, it may result in lack of registration of women and children who are staying for less than 24-hours.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

These statistics include all women and children that are covered by section 109 in the Act on Social Services. Therefore there is no sampling error.

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

Since anonymity is an option, it may result in duplicates. It is not possible to find background variables for these duplicates.

### **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 9 percent of the cases the women have chosen anonymity, and they have been given a fictitious civil registration number (CPR). This means that data for about 93 percent of the women can be combined with register information.

When calculating the number of women and children, it is not known for sure how many duplicates there are. There is also uncertainty about the number of stays that the individual woman and child have had. Some women and children are registered anonymously in one women's shelter and not anonymous at another.

## 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 about 10 month after the end of the reference period.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

According to the plan, these statistics should be published 10 months after the end of the reference year.

### 6.2 Punctuality

These statistics are published without delay, with reference to the announced time of publication in the release calendar.

## 7 Comparability

The statistics have been produced since 2017. It can be compared with the yearly statistics from the The National Board of Social Services and Landsorganisation for Kvindekrisecentre (LOKK). Sweden also have statistics about women who experience violence .

### 7.1 Comparability - geographical

Statistics Sweden and The National Board of Health and Welfare in Sweden have statistics about men and women who experience violence in close relationships.



## 7.2 Comparability over time

The statistics have been produced since 1st of January 2017

## 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

These statistics can be compared with the yearly statistics from the The National Board of Social Services and Landsorganisation for Kvindekrisecentre (LOKK). Within Statistics Denmark related statistics are Disadvantaged children and young people and Shelters and care homes.

## 7.4 Coherence - internal

91 percent of the collected data can be matched with other registers in Statistics Denmark. The remaining 9 pct. cannot be matched since the women and children are anonymous or registered incorrectly.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics were published in [Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik](#) in the autumn of 2022. 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.

### 8.2 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

These statistics are published in [Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik](#) in October 2022.

### 8.5 Publications

These statistics are not included in larger 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 [Microdata schemes in Statistics Denmark](#).

## 8.8 Other

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

## 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

See [Datafortrolighedspolitik](#) at Statistics Denmark.

## 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

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 Social og Sundhed. The person responsible is Nadia Amalie Hjortø, tel.: + 45 20 59 22 40, e-mail: [nia@dst.dk](mailto:nia@dst.dk)

### 9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

## **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Social og Sundhed, Personstatistik

## **9.3 Contact name**

Nadia Amalie Hjortø

## **9.4 Contact person function**

Responsible for the statistics

## **9.5 Contact mail address**

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

## **9.6 Contact email address**

nia@dst.dk

## **9.7 Contact phone number**

+45 20 59 22 40

## **9.8 Contact fax number**

N/A