

**Documentation of statistics for
Leisure and Business Trips 2023**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the survey is to describe the travel patterns of the Danish population. Information is given on use of infrastructure and accommodation. Further information is given on the preferred destinations and expenditures concerning the trips. Statistics Denmark has compiled similar surveys in 1972, 1976 and 1980. In 1995, the survey covered only trips with at least four overnight stays for personal purposes. Since 1996, short leisure trips with 1-3 overnight stays and business trips with at least one overnight stay have also been compiled.

2 Statistical presentation

The survey covers leisure and business trips with nights spent as well as same-day visits made by adult Danes aged 15 or older. In broader terms, the survey covers the travel habits of the adult Danish population.

2.1 Data description

The survey's overall purpose is to describe the travel patterns of adult Danes, and in more detail the Danes that go on leisure and business trips with nights spent as well as same-day visits outside their usual environment. The survey covers the use of infrastructure and accommodation. Further information is also given on the preferred destinations and the total expenditures concerning the journey. The survey has undergone several methodical changes during the years which in turn makes it less appropriate as a time series. Instead, the survey is more feasible as a cross-section in time with information on for instance the purpose of the trips, the preferred destinations and the expenditure in a given year of reference.

The most important variables are:

- Travel frequency and propensity
- Purpose of the trip
- Duration of the trip
- Destination of the trip
- The average expenditure

2.2 Classification system

No standard classifications are used.

2.3 Sector coverage

The tourism sector and in more general terms, the behavior and consumption patterns of the population.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Number of trips is the number of trips made outside of the usual environment.

2.5 Statistical unit

The primary statistical unit is the number of trips made by Danish residents aged 15 years or older.

2.6 Statistical population

The target population is the Danish population aged 15 years or older that are residing in Denmark.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

The survey is available from 1999 to 2012 as a statistical publication (pdf). Data from 2001 and onwards are available in the StatBank.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant.

2.10 Unit of measure

The primary unit of measure is number of trips.

2.11 Reference period

The survey is compiled annually and published approx. 7 months after the end of the reference year.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Participation in the survey is voluntary and it is a part of a joint EU survey on tourism demand in relation to Regulation 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism. Similar surveys are made in the other EFTA and EU member states.

2.14 Cost and burden

As participation is voluntary, no respondent burden is calculated.

2.15 Comment

The survey has a web page [Leisure and Business trips](#).

3 Statistical processing

The survey is made on the basis of a randomly selected sample with approx. 6000 interviews in net value (unit nonresponse excluded) among Danish residents aged 15 years+. The sample is then grossed up to the target population (Danish residents aged 15 years+) by using different strata, which refers to groupings based on for instance gender, age, family type, family income and socio group in order to make the sample represent the target population the best way possible.

3.1 Source data

Sample survey among Danish residents aged 15 years and older. Approx. 6000 interviews per annum.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected on a daily basis.

3.3 Data collection

Mixed data collection method. Data is collected via telephone interviews (CATI) or web survey (CAWI). The data collection was previously done inhouse by DST Survey, but has since June 2019 been carried out by an external party called Norstat. The data collection is carried out on a daily basis. The web survey was introduced in 2013 and is the increasing predominant data collection method. In August 2017, a new questionnaire was introduced, and the questionnaire has since been revised again in June 2019 when the data collection was outsourced to Norstat. Telephone interviews are no longer the primary data collection method, as more and more interviews are carried out via web survey.

3.4 Data validation

Data is validated by comparing with previous reference periods as well as crosschecked for consistency. If errors or anomalies are detected they are examined and will either be discarded or imputed before aggregating the data.

3.5 Data compilation

The data is compiled as a randomly selected sample.

3.6 Adjustment

Data is not adjusted after publication.

4 Relevance

The survey is used by The European Commission, Danish ministries and business and tourism organizations in the industry in order to monitor the market and develop potential tourism policies. In broader terms, the survey can also be used for educational purposes and as an indicator that tells something about the travel habits and behavior of the Danish population and of the society and the economic situation in general.

4.1 User Needs

The statistics is of interest to accommodation establishments who can utilize the numbers for comparison purposes. Furthermore, the statistics is of use to the European Commission, Danish ministries as well as business organizations and private enterprises. The statistics is mostly used for monitoring of the tourism market and for enabling potential tourism policy initiatives.

4.2 User Satisfaction

A meeting with interested parties is held every 6 months.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The survey is fully compliant with the EU regulation. From June 2020, more detailed tables will be available in the StatBank when then survey has undergone an upgrade of the statistical production system.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistics are affected by statistical sampling errors and memory bias, especially regarding the expenditure questions.

Due to the sampling method, statistical errors do occur. For the net propensity to undertake a holiday trip the interval made up as the estimated value +/- 2 per cent will contain the true value in 95 per cent of the cases.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The overall accuracy is not calculated.

5.2 Sampling error

Not calculated.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Not calculated.

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 key figures are reliable, but detailed breakdowns are at the moment considered unreliable due to a low response rate.

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

There may be discrepancies between preliminary and final results.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics is published annually approx. 7 months after the end of the reference year. The statistics is published according to schedule.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics is published annually approx. 7 months after the end of the reference year.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics is published according to schedule.

7 Comparability

The statistics is mandatory and in coherence with other EU-statistics. The statistics for 1995 and subsequent years are fully comparable. The key figures for the period before 1995 data are generally comparable. Changes were made in the questionnaire in 2008, 2010 and 2017, and the statistic is therefore not comparable over time.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistics is mandatory and in coherence with other EU-statistics.

7.2 Comparability over time

Due to methodological changes in 2008, 2010 and 2017, the statistics is not fully comparable over time.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The statistics cannot be compared with other statistics such as the accommodation statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

The data is internally coherent.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in a Danish press release and in the StatBank under [Holiday and business trips](#).

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 a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

Publications only in Danish.

8.6 On-line database

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

- [FF2](#): Holidays by destination, duration, purpose and time
- [FF1](#): Holidays abroad by destination, duration and time
- [FF3](#): Number of trips by purpose of visit, means of transport, duration, destination and time
- [FF4](#): Holidays by purpose of visit, type of overnight accommodations, duration, destination and time

8.7 Micro-data access

The data collected is stored in electronic form from 1995. It is possible to gain access to anonymous micro data via the Science Agreement in Statistics Denmark.

8.8 Other

Aggregate data and micro data are disseminated to Eurostat on an annual basis. Eurostat is the EU Commission's statistical organization.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

In the compilation of tourism statistics, the confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark is followed.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The respondents are anonymous in the input data in order not to be able to identify an individual. Confidentiality is furthermore ensured by accumulating data or by omission of certain variable breakdowns if there is less than 10 respondents in a given cell.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Not relevant 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 this statistic is in the division of Short Term Statistics. The person responsible is Kari Anne Janisse Arildsen, tel. +45 39 17 36 09, e-mail: kjs@dst.dk

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