

**Documentation of statistics for
Nights spent on camp sites 2019**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the camping statistics is to describe capacity and occupancy on Danish camp sites. The statistics are used by i.e. tourism organizations and municipalities to analyze the development in camping tourism. These statistics have been compiled since 1971, but in its current form comparable from 1992 and onwards.

2 Statistical presentation

These statistics is a monthly summary of occupancy and capacity in Danish camp sites with a minimum of 75 camping units. The statistics is broken down by nationality, permanent pitches and geography by NUTS 2 level.

2.1 Data description

These statistics have information on occupancy and capacity on Danish camp sites with a minimum of 75 camping units. The most important variables are the number of overnight stays by nationality and geographical area, the number of permanent leased pitches and the number of camping units. The number of overnight stays in campsites tells something about the occupancy in the Danish campsites, including how many guests who stayed overnight a number of days in a given geographical area, and the statistics furthermore tells us where these visitors come from. The number of permanent leased pitches says something about how many guests stay for longer periods of the time. That is, in other words, a kind of more permanent accommodation, which often covers the entire camping season. Finally, the number of camping units says something about the development in capacity - how many units are available, and whether there are fewer or more units since last month or year.

2.2 Classification system

The camping statistics is categorized under Danish Business code 55.30 which corresponds to the European NACE, rev. 2-classification 55.3. The enterprises are defined on the basis of the Danish Business Nomenclature DBO7. A complete description of the different typologies can be found in Danish [here](#). Furthermore, the standardized NUTS classification is used regarding breakdowns into geographical areas.

2.3 Sector coverage

Tourism sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Night spent: The number of guests multiplied with the duration of the stay, i.e. 2 guests stay at a camping site for 5 days which equals 10 nights spent. Arrivals is the number of guests regardless of the duration of the stay, i.e. 2 guests stay at a camping site for 5 days which equals 2 arrivals. A camping unit rented on a more permanent basis is a unit that is rented to the same guest for most of the season in a given year.

2.5 Statistical unit

Nights spent (measurement unit) in Danish camp sites (statistical unit). The statistical unit is work places, and in this context camping sites that are registered under business code 55.30 in The Danish Business Register. Some camping sites may be registered under another business code when accommodation is a secondary part of the enterprise.

2.6 Statistical population

Nights spent on camp sites in Denmark and their capacity.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

These statistics cover the time period from 1992 and onwards.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Number of nights spent.

2.11 Reference period

Month.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Monthly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Act on Statistics Denmark, Section 8, cf. Consolidated act No. 599 of June 22, Denmark (Lov om Danmarks Statistik), Section 8, cf. Order no. 599 of 22 June 2000. Regulation 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism.

2.14 Cost and burden

The respondent burden for these statistics were in 2016 estimated at 94 DKK.

2.15 Comment

Further information can be found at the [Subject page](#) for these statistics, or by contacting Statistics Denmark directly.

3 Statistical processing

Data for these statistics are collected monthly from Danish camp sites with a minimum of 75 camping units using an online questionnaire on <http://www.Virk.dk>, or by using a system-to-system solution where the camp site booking system automatically sends its data to Statistics Denmark. Collected data are validated on micro-level during the data collection and again on macro-level when aggregated. The validated data are then imputed with missing values and afterwards aggregated into geographical and nationality totals.

3.1 Source data

The data are based on reports from camping sites with at least 75 units that are registered in the Danish Business Register.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data are collected monthly.

3.3 Data collection

Data are collected via a online questionnaire on <http://www.virk.dk>, or via a system-to-system-solution where the camp site booking system automatically sends its data to Statistics Denmark.

3.4 Data validation

The collected data are compared with the data from the previous year and potentially significant changes are examined, explained and corrected in case of errors. There is also a cross validation making sure that the values given under the different variables are plausible. Afterwards, data is aggregated into geographical and nationality totals and data is then validated on macro-level before publishing and by comparing time series.

3.5 Data compilation

Data is collected from the enterprises and then validated during the data collection. When data is collected, a micro-validation is made where significant discrepancies from same month the year before or wrong summations are checked and if needed corrected after contact with the enterprise. Data from the same month the year before is imputed if an enterprise does not disseminate data within the given time frame. No grossing-up procedures are used as this is a census with a cut-off limit of at least 75 camping units. Data is then aggregated into geographical and nationality totals and subsequently validated on macro-level. No revisions are made due to deleted imputations as this is a monthly preliminary statistics. The most recent data is always available in the StatBank.

3.6 Adjustment

Data on camp sites is not seasonally adjusted. No corrections are made other than the ones already described under data validation and data processing.

4 Relevance

These statistics are amongst others relevant for accommodation businesses, Eurostat, ministries and business and tourism organizations for forecasts, analysis and planning.

4.1 User Needs

The primary users are accommodation businesses, Eurostat and professionals from ministries and business and tourism organizations. Furthermore, the statistics is used by scientists and researchers. Media, school pupils and students also use the data.

4.2 User Satisfaction

A meeting with interested parties is held every 6 months.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The statistics is not fully compliant with the EU regulation. The existing cut-off limit of 75 units or more is too high, since the requirement of the EU is 10 units or more. The cut-off limit is set to 75 in order to reduce the burden on SMEs, which according to the survey of small hotels and camp sites cover about 5 per cent of the annual overnight stays at Danish campsites. Secondly, the regulation requires the collection of data concerning the number of arrivals by nationality. At present, it is assessed that the quality of arrival data is insufficient, and therefore only an estimate is disseminated to Eurostat.

5 Accuracy and reliability

These statistics only cover camp sites with at least 75 camping units. Number of nights spent can therefore be underestimated in relation to the overall number of nights spent in camp sites in Denmark. A possible source of error can be that the respondents have difficulties distinguishing between the concepts of nights spent and arrivals. Another possible source of error may be the fact that the reported data is in many cases based on estimations by the respondents. Missing answers are imputed which may lead to revisions of published data.

5.1 Overall accuracy

Number of nights spent is probably underestimated in relation to the actual number of nights spent in camp sites in Denmark as a cut-off limit of at least 75 camping units is being used. Every five years a survey on the smaller camp sites is made, and these camp sites have a share of approx. 5 per cent of the total number of camping nights spent. As a consequence, the underestimation is not regarded significant.

A possible systematic source of uncertainty may be the difficulty distinguishing between the concepts of nights spent and arrivals. Another possible source of uncertainty may be that some reports are based on the respondents' subjective estimations rather than factual registrations.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

The statistics is a census, but the response rate for the monthly data is not a 100 per cent and there will therefore be a lack of reliability in terms of imputed values from camp sites that have not disseminated information in time for a given month of reference. The respondents may have difficulties distinguishing between the concept of nights spent versus the concept of arrivals and this may lead to reporting errors.

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

Camping statistics is a census of all Danish campsites with 75 camping units or more. The census is based on camping sites with business code 55.30 in The Danish Business Register. However, a few campsites may be registered under another business code when the camping site is operated as a secondary business, e.g. in relation to a grocery business. Thus, it is not certain that all relevant companies are represented in the census, but the population is thoroughly reviewed on an annual basis in order to find any newly opened businesses that are not registered yet or registered under another business code than 55.30. Since the population is relatively constant from year to year, the data are believed to be comparable from year to year. The variables *number of overnight stays by nationality and geography* and *number of camping sites and camping units* are considered most reliable. The number of arrivals is considered to be unreliable and therefore not published. This uncertainty is caused by the fact that many companies conceptually find it very hard to get used to the concept of "arrivals", which was required to be reported in the wake of the new EU regulation in 2012. Number of arrivals will be published when it is considered that the conceptual uncertainty by businesses is sufficiently small.

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

The preliminary monthly data do not deviate significantly from the final data. There may be revisions in data as a result of imputations made in missing values.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

These statistics are published approx. 40 days after the end of the reference period. Publications are released on time, as stated in the release calendar.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The camping statistics are published monthly and annually. Monthly statistics are published approx. 40 days after the end of the reference month in *News from Statistics Denmark*. Annual statistics are published approx. 100 days after the end of the reference year in [CAMP3](#).

6.2 Punctuality

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

7 Comparability

Statistics Denmark includes nights from permanent leased pitches, which can cause an overestimation compared to other European camping statistics. The number of nationalities has expanded from 13 to 51 nationality groups. This can lead to a lack of consistency when comparing data over time. From 2013, the number of nights on permanent leased pitches is based on factors of average lead times on camp sites. This change may result in a lack of comparability, but it is not expected to be significant.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Camping statistics is comparable with other EU countries' camping statistics. Statistics Denmark includes nights from permanent leased pitches, which can cause an overestimation compared to other European camping statistics.

7.2 Comparability over time

For the key figures, the statistics are comparable over time.

- Before 1990 small camping sites with less than 75 pitches were included in the statistics.
- As from 1996 the groups of guest nationalities were extended from 13 to 21.
- Prior to 1990, smaller campsites with less than 75 camping units were included.
- From 1996, the number of nationalities in the statistic expanded from 13 to 21.
- Before 2005, Belgium was incl. Luxembourg and the nationality group * Asia in general * only covered Southeast Asia incl. China, providing incomparability for these nationality groups between 2004 and 2005.
- From 2005, the number of nationalities in the statistics expanded from 21 to 46.
- From 2008, the number of nationalities in the statistics expanded from 46 to 48.
- From 2013, the number of nationalities in the statistics increased from 48 to 51. Before 2013, * Europe in general * is incl. Croatia, and * Asia in general * is incl. India and Thailand.
- From 2013, Statistics Denmark began to calculate the number of nights on permanent leased pitches based on factors of different nationalities average lead times on campsites. This calculation was previously done by the companies, which often led to inconsistencies in the calculation. This change may result in a lack of comparability, but it is not expected to be significant.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The statistics is part of the total nights spent in Denmark. The statistics is comparable with other accommodation statistics such as the hotel and hostel statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

Monthly press releases and publication on our website: [CAMP1](#), [CAMP2](#) and [CAMP3](#).

Annual publications: *Statistical Yearbook* and *Statistical 10-year Review*.

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 monthly in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

[Statistical 10-year Review](#).

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Camping sites](#) in the following tables:

- [CAMP1](#): Nights spend on camping sites by region, nationality of the guest, unit, period and time
- [CAMP2](#): Camping sites by region, capacity and time
- [CAMP3](#): Camping sites by region, capacity and time

8.7 Micro-data access

Data are stored in electronic form from 1992. Micro-data access can be provided.

8.8 Other

Aggregated data are delivered on a monthly basis to Eurostat. Local and regional distributed camping data can be purchased as a monthly standard subscription through our Customer Center or as a customized subscription via the relevant statistical office. Additional data can be purchased by contacting the statistical office.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

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

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Any geographical area has to have at least 3 reporting units before any data can be published. Confidentiality is ensured by accumulating data or by omission of certain variable breakdowns.

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 Else-Marie Rasmussen, tel. +45 3917 3362, email: emr@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

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