

**Documentation of statistics for  
Nights spent at hotels, holiday resorts and youth hostels 2017**

## **1 Introduction**

The purpose of the accommodation statistics is to describe the development in nights spent and capacity. The statistics is used as an economic indicator and it is furthermore a useful tool for accommodation businesses if they want to compare their own development in nights spent with the overall development. The accommodation statistics is used by The European Union, national ministries, business and tourism organizations to monitor the market and subsequently make policy decisions. The accommodation statistics has been compiled since 1969, but is only comparable from 1992 and onwards.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

The accommodation statistics "Nights spent on hotels, holiday centers and hostels" is a monthly summary of the number of nights spent in Danish hotels, holiday centers and hostels with a minimum capacity of 40 bed places and hostels with a membership of The Danish Hostel Association (DanHostel). The accommodation statistics is broken down by country of residence, capacity, geography and purpose of the trip.

### **2.1 Data description**

The purpose of the accommodation statistics is in general to show the accommodation capacity and occupancy over time. The accommodation statistics has been compiled since 1969. The most important variables are number of nights spent broken down by country of residence, geography, number of rented rooms as well as number of rooms and bed places available.

The number of nights spent tells something about the occupancy at the Danish hotels, holiday centers and hostels, and subsequently how many guests that stayed a certain number of days at a given location. The accommodation statistics also tells us where these guests usually reside. This information can be used by the accommodation businesses as well as business and tourism organizations to analyze the tourism market and where to focus promotional efforts etc.

The number of rented rooms tells something about the room occupancy. The number of rooms and bed places tells something about the development in capacity and more specifically how many rooms and bed places that are available.

### **2.2 Classification system**

The classifications used are obligatory by The European Union and are the international NUTS standards for geographical areas and the NACE rev. II standards for the classification of accommodation businesses.

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

The service sector and more specifically the tourism sector.

## 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

**Hotel:** Includes hotels, holiday apartments, motels, inns, beach resorts and similar businesses with a minimum of 40 permanent bed places. Hotels etc. are defined as accommodation businesses who provide hotel services such as daily bed-making and cleaning of rooms and sanitary installments. Furthermore, there may be services such as food and beverage serving, parking, laundry facilities, spa, swimming pools, fitness, recreational facilities and conference facilities. The definition is based on NACE-code 55.1 which is the European standard code for this type of facility.

**Holiday resort:** Holiday resorts are defined as clusters of houses, apartments or bungalows with cooking facilities. There may be additional facilities on site such as a reception, laundromats, swimming facilities etc., but no services such as daily bed-making and cleaning are provided. Businesses that provide daily bed-making and cleaning are to defined as hotels. . The definition is based on NACE-code 55.2 which is the European standard code for this type of facility.

**Hostel:** All hostels with at least 40 bed places or a DanHostel-membership. Hostels are classified under NACE-code 55.2 which is the European standard code for this type of facility. Hostels are typically characterized by a limited selection of services and the possibility of staying in dorms. Recently, some hostels have expanded their supply of facilities and now resemble hotels more and more. This development has not been addressed in the current NACE-classification.

**Occupancy rate for beds:** Number of nights spent is divided by (number of bed places multiplied with number of open days) and then multiplied with 100 in order to get the occupancy rate in per cent.

**Occupancy rate for rooms:** Number of rented rooms is divided by (number of rooms available multiplied with number of open days) and then multiplied with 100 in order to get the occupancy rate in per cent.

## 2.5 Statistical unit

The accommodation statistics is based on data on hotels, holiday centers and hostels as well as their rooms, bed places and nights spent. The unit "Nights spent" is the number of guests multiplied with the duration of their stay. Two guests who spend five nights at a hotel, holiday center or hostel counts as 10 nights spent. The unit "Rented rooms" is the number of rooms rented multiplied with the duration of stay and regardless of the number of guests.

## 2.6 Statistical population

Nights spent in hotels, holiday centers and hostels in Denmark.

## 2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

## 2.8 Time coverage

1992 and onwards.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Nights spent (occupancy) and capacity are measured in absolute numbers. Occupancy rates are measured in per cent.

## **2.11 Reference period**

Calendar month.

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Monthly.

## **2.13 Legal acts and other agreements**

Law on Statistics Denmark, §8, section 1, Declaration no. 599 of June 22nd 2000.

Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of July 6th 2011.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

The response burden is estimated to 0.8 FTE.

## **2.15 Comment**

Further information can be found at the [subject page](#) or by contacting Statistics Denmark directly.

## **3 Statistical processing**

The answers from the census are collected from the accommodation businesses and then validated. After validation, the data will be aggregated to different geographical levels. Data is collected on a monthly basis either online via <http://www.virk.dk> or by using a web-application where the accommodation businesses can extract and report directly from their booking systems to Statistics Denmark.

### **3.1 Source data**

The accommodation statistics is based on data from Danish hotels, motels, inns, B&Bs, holiday centers, hostels and similar with a minimum of 40 permanent bed places as well as all hostels with a DanHostel-membership. The population is based on data from The Danish Business Register.

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

Data is collected on a monthly basis.

### **3.3 Data collection**

The accommodation statistics is collected either online via <http://www.virk.dk> or by using a web-application where the accommodation businesses can extract and report directly from their booking systems to Statistics Denmark. Respondents are legally obliged to report data and the data collection is digital.

### **3.4 Data validation**

The data collected is compared with the data collected for the similar month the year before and significant or implausible changes are examined, explained and corrected if needed. The variables are also compared with each other and it is examined whether the data adds up correctly.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

The data is collected from the accommodation businesses and validated. Then the data is aggregated into different geographical levels based on the NUTS-classification.

The census is mandatory and with a cut-off of minimum 40 bed places as well as all hostels with a DanHostel-membership. No grossing-up procedures are used. Data from the same month the year before will be imputed if a respondent does not report data within the given time frame.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

The accommodation statistics is seasonally adjusted.

## **4 Relevance**

The accommodation statistics is relevant to everyone with an interest in tourism, and it can also be used as an economic indicator. Tourism is of increasing significance to the economy and the statistics is more relevant than ever. The accommodation statistics is under constant review and the user needs are rapidly changing with the emergence of peer-to-peer platforms such as AirBnB.

### **4.1 User Needs**

The accommodation statistics is of interest to accommodation businesses who can use the data to compare their own development with the development in general. Furthermore, the accommodation statistics can be used by The European Commission, ministries and business and tourism organizations for the purpose of monitoring the market and subsequently make informed policy decisions.

## 4.2 User Satisfaction

Statistics Denmark hosts a bi-annual meeting with interested parties from the industry. The participants have the opportunity to get knowledge on the latest developments in the statistics as well as discuss the current situation and provide valuable suggestions for improvements.

## 4.3 Data completeness rate

The accommodation statistics is not fully aligned with the EU-regulation. Firstly, the current cut-off limit of a minimum of 40 bed places is higher than the cut-off limit of 10 bed places or more stated by the EU. Statistics Denmark tries to minimize response burden as much as possible, and in particular in the case of small and medium-sized businesses with few bed places and has therefore chosen to use a cut-off limit of 40 bed places. Furthermore, surveys have shown that small commercial businesses such as hotels and bed and breakfasts cover approx. 5 per cent of the total nights spent. It is worth noting that nights spent via AirBnB and similar are not included in this estimate. Second, the regulation requires a number of arrivals broken down by nationality. At this point, the data collected on arrivals is not reliable and the number of arrivals disseminated to the EU is therefore estimated.

## 5 Accuracy and reliability

The accommodation statistics is a census that covers all Danish hotels, holiday centers and hostels with a minimum of 40 bed places or hostels with a DanHostel-membership. The census is not fully representative as smaller accommodation businesses are not in the census population. A survey that covers Danish hotels with 10-39 bed places is carried out every five years, and it is estimated that the smaller hotels and similar represent approx. 5 per cent of the total number of nights spent in commercial accommodation establishments. Hotels and similar with less than 10 bed places are estimated on an annual basis to the EU on the basis of the development in nights spent in hotels and similar with a minimum of 40 bed places.

The accommodation statistics only covers commercial nights spent in hotels, holiday centers and hostels that are registered in the Central Business register. The accommodation statistics does not cover nights spent in private facilities such as via AirBnB or with friends and relatives.

The accommodation statistics is published on a monthly basis. The numbers are preliminary and revised if there has been any imputations or wrong responses. The final numbers are published approx. 100 days after the end of the reference year and the preliminary monthly numbers rarely differ more than 2-3 per cent from the final numbers.

### 5.1 Overall accuracy

The accommodation statistics is a census covering all hotels, holiday centers and hostels with a minimum of 40 bed places as well as hostels with a DanHostel-membership. The average response rate is 93 per cent. The statistics offers full coverage when looking at commercial accommodation businesses with a minimum of 40 bed places. The statistics does not provide a full picture when looking at the total number of nights spent in Denmark as businesses with 1-39 bed places and nights spent in private facilities such as AirBnBs or staying with friends and family are not included.

### 5.2 Sampling error

The sample error is zero due to the fact that is a census.

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

The accommodation statistics only covers hotels, holiday resorts and hostels with 40 bed places and more and thus a part of tourism will be left out. The statistics does not cover nights spent via peer-to-peer platforms such as AirBnB and the coverage is therefore not complete when it comes to private accommodation and smaller accommodation businesses.

### **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 accommodation statistics is a census of all Danish hotels, holiday centers and hostels with a minimum of 40 bed places and as well all hostels with a DanHostel-membership. The census is based on hotels under NACE-code 55.1 and holiday centers and hostels under NACE-code 55.2. Some businesses may be registered under a different NACE-code but still be classified as hotels and similar due to the supplied facilities. As a consequence is it not certain that the Business Register covers the entire relevant population.

### **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 provisional data is very similar to the final data. Revisions can occur, but are seldom.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The accommodation statistics is published approx. 40 days after the end of the reference month. The statistics is published without delay according to the planned publication tables.

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

The accommodation statistics is published on a monthly and annual basis. The provisional statistics is published approx. 40 days after the end of the reference month. The final data is published approx. 100 days after the end of the reference year.

## **6.2 Punctuality**

The accommodation statistics is published without delay in accordance with the previously announced publication tables.

## **7 Comparability**

The accommodation statistics is comparable with the other EU-statistics on tourism. The breakdown into nationalities has expanded from 13 to 51 since 1996 and this can weaken the comparability when using time series.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

The accommodation statistics is comparable with other accommodation statistics done by EU-member states. The Danish statistics can be under-estimated compared with other EU-member states who use the lower cut-off limit of a minimum of 10 bed places.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

The aggregated statistics is comparable with previously published data. Before 1991 smaller hotels with 10-39 bed places are in the statistics, while information on 11 larger holiday resorts are missing. From 1996, the number of nationalities expanded from 13 to 21. Before 2005, Luxembourg was included in the numbers for Belgium, and the nationality "Asia Other" is South East Asia and China. From 2005, the number of nationalities expanded from 21 to 46. Since 2004, a breakdown into purpose of the the trip has been added for nights spent on hotels and holiday resorts, not hostels. Since 2008, the number of nationalities expanded from 46 to 48, and again from 2013 it expanded from 48 to 51, when Croatia, India and Thailand were made separate categories.

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

The accommodation statistics is regulated and follows the international standard as mentioned in Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of July 6th 2011.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Data is from businesses registered in The Danish Business Register. Data is therefore believed to have a high level of internal consistency.



## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

These statistics are published monthly in a Danish press release, at the same time as the tables are updated in the StatBank. In the StatBank these statistics can be found under the subject [Hotels, holiday centres and youth hostels](#). These statistics also feature in the [Statistical Yearbook](#). 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 monthly in a Danish press release.

### **8.5 Publications**

These statistics feature in the [Statistical Yearbook](#).

## 8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Hotels, holiday centres and youth hostels](#) in the following tables:

All types of overnight accommodation

- [TURIST](#): Overnight stay by type of overnight accommodations, region, nationality of the guest and period
- [TURIST1](#): Overnight stay by type of overnight accommodations, seasonal adjustment and nationality of the guest

Hotels and Holiday resorts

- [HOTEL1](#): Nights spent at hotels and holiday resorts by region, nationality of the guest, unit and period
- [HOTEL2](#): Nights spent at hotels and holiday resorts by region, nationality of the guest, type, unit and period
- [HOTEL3](#): Hotels and holiday resorts by region and capacity
- [HOTEL4](#): Hotels and holiday resorts by region and capacity
- [HOTEL5](#): Hotels and holiday resorts by region, capacity and type
- [HOTEL6](#): Hotels and holiday resorts by region, capacity and type
- [HOTEL7](#): Nights spent at hotels and holiday resorts by region, purpose and period
- [HOTEL8](#): Nights spent at hotels and holiday resorts by region, purpose, type and period
- [HOTEL31](#): Hotels and holiday resorts by size and capacity

Youth hostels

- [VANDRER](#): Nights spent in Youth Hostels by region and citizenship by region, nationality of the guest and period

## 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

If you need to combine the tables with other variables or have them combined in a different way than in our standard tables, please contact [DST Consulting](#).

## 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

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

## 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The statistics are published at level of aggregation that does not require discretion.

### **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 accommodation statistics is placed in the office for Short Term Statistics under the section of Tourism Statistics. The Head of Section is Else-Marie Rasmussen, telephone: +45 39 17 33 62, e-mail: emr@dst.dk.

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Short Term Statistics, Business Statistics

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