

**Documentation of statistics for
Nights spent on camp sites 2017**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to supply information on the capacity of the camping sites and their use. Since 1971, the statistics has been compiled on the basis of a questionnaire, first postal and then digital from 2015. Until 1989, the statistics covered all camping sites in Denmark regardless of their size. As of 1990, camping sites with less than 75 pitches were excluded from the survey in order to minimize the burden of the respondents. Statistics covering camping sites with less than 75 pitches is published approx. every 5 years.

2 Statistical presentation

The purpose of the statistics is to describe the structure and development of nights spent at camping sites. The most important variables are nights spent broken down by nationality, rented pitches on long term basis and pitch capacity.

2.1 Data description

The most important variables associated with camping statistics 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. This information can be used by camping sites and various business and tourism organizations to analyze which guests come when they come, which markets should be selected and so on. 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 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](#). The camping survey is categorized as business code 55.30 which corresponds to the European NACE2-classification 55.3.

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

The statistical unit is enterprises, and in this context camping sites that are registered under business code 55.30 in The Danish Business Register. A few 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

The data cover all camping sites in Denmark with 75 camping units or more.

2.8 Time coverage

The data are available from 1992 and onwards.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Number of nights spent is the primary unit of measure.

2.11 Reference period

Data are compiled monthly and annually.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Monthly and annually.

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

0.4 man years.

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 is collected and validated followed by a summation of data into totals broken down by geography and nationality.

3.1 Source data

The data are compiled based on reports from camping sites with at least 75 units.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data are collected on a monthly basis.

3.3 Data collection

Data are collected via online questionnaires on <http://www.virk.dk>, via paper questionnaires or via an automatic system-to-system-solution. The respondents are legally obliged to participate.

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.

3.5 Data compilation

Data is collected from the enterprises and then validated. This procedure is followed by a summation of the data into totals broken down by geography and nationality. The survey is mandatory and based on the full population of Danish camping sites with at least 75 camping units. Hence, the survey does not entail any grossing-up procedures. Data is imputed if an enterprise does not disseminate data within the given time frame.

3.6 Adjustment

Data are only revised when imputation has been necessary.

4 Relevance

The study is of interest for accommodation businesses that are able to compare their own development in nights spent with the general trend in the industry. In addition, the statistics is of use for the European Commission, Danish ministries and business and tourism organizations in the industry in order to monitor the market and develop potential tourism policy. Generally, the statistics can be used as an indicator that tells something about the society and the economic situation.

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 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 campsites cover about 5 per cent of the annual overnight stays at Danish campsites. The current EU regulation requires that camping statistics is collected all 12 months of the calendar year, while the current camping statistics at Statistics Denmark is only collected quarterly during the winter. Finally, 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. All these issues are expected to be resolved at the end of 2015.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The number of nights spent in camping sites is based on a census and has, as consequence, no sampling error. The census only covers camping sites with at least 75 units. Reliability measures have not been calculated.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The statistics is based on an exhaustive census.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

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

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.

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* and in *Statistical News*, in the *Service Sector* series. 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

Camping statistics is comparable with other EU countries' camping statistics. However, monthly dissemination in the first and fourth quarter is still missing, but will be fully compliant ultimo 2015. 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 nationality groups in 1996 to 51 nationality groups at present. This can lead to a lack of consistency when comparing data over time. 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.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Camping statistics is comparable with other EU countries' camping statistics. However, monthly dissemination in the first and fourth quarter is still missing, but will be fully compliant ultimo 2015. 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

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