

**Documentation of statistics for
Nights spent on camp sites 2022**

1 Introduction

The purpose of Nights spent at campsites is to describe the capacity and occupancy at Danish campsites. The statistics are used by i.e. EU, tourism organizations and municipalities in order to analyze the development in camping tourism. The survey has been compiled since 1971, but in its current form comparable from 1992 and onwards.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics "Nights spent at campsites" are a monthly summary of occupancy and capacity in Danish campsites with a minimum of 75 camping units. The statistics are broken down by nationality of the guests, permanent leased pitches and geography by NUTS 2 level. Furthermore there is a annual summary of occupancy and capacity in Danish campsites with 10-74 camping units.

2.1 Data description

These statistics have monthly information on occupancy and capacity at Danish campsites with a minimum of 75 camping units. The most important variables are the number of nights broken down by nationality and geographical area, the number of permanent leased pitches, the number of arrivals and the number of camping units. The number of nights spent at campsites illustrates something about the occupancy in the Danish campsites, including how many guests who stayed overnight and how many days in a given geographical area. The statistics furthermore tells us the nationality of the visitors.

The number of nights include short-term staying and overnights spent at permanent leased pitches. Number of nights are published every month in the table CAMP1. The same information for campsites with 10-74 camping units is published on a yearly basis in the table TURIST4. The number of camping units illustrates the development of the capacity including how many available units there are and whether there is less or more units compared with last month or last year. The range of campsites, camping units and the use of the capacity is published every month in the table CAMP2. The capacity and the use of the capacity is also published on a yearly basis in the table CAMP3. Not every campsite is open the whole year. In the table CAMP3 you can find data regarding how many campsites at the maximum and minimum has been available during the year and the maximum and minimum of camping units during the year.

2.2 Classification system

The tables in statbank are divided into different classifications and groupings. The standardized NUTS classification is used regarding breakdowns into geographical areas. The tables contain the groupings: period, geographical area, nationality, capacity, type of overnight stay and guests.

2.3 Sector coverage

The statistics belongs to sector code 55.30 in the Danish sector nomenklatur DB07 and in the international NACE, rev. 2-classification. A description of the sectors is to be found in Dansk Breachekode 2007. Some campsites may belong to another sector if the campsite is a secondary business.

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 campsites.

2.6 Statistical population

Campsites in Denmark.

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 and arrivals (arrivals are also defined as guests).

2.11 Reference period

Month and year.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Monthly and yearly.

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. 610 of 30 May 2018 (<https://www.dst.dk/-/media/Kontorer/XX-Direktionssekretariatet/LBK-Lov-om-Danmarks-Statistik-2018-07-01.pdf?la=da>)

Regulation 692/2011 of 6 June 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DA/TXT/?qid=1551875717478&uri=CELEX:32011R0692>).

2.14 Cost and burden

The respondent burden for the statistics "Nights spent at campsites" is estimated at 94.000 DKK pr. year (calculated 2004) regarding campsites with a minimum of 75 camping units. Campsites with 10-74 camping units have a respondent burden for estimated at 55.000 DKK pr. year (calculated 2004).

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 the statistics are collected monthly from Danish campsites with a minimum of 75 camping units and yearly from Danish campsites with 10-74 camping units using an online questionnaire on <http://www.Virk.dk>, or by using a system-to-system solution where the campsites booking system automatically sends 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 statistics "Nights spent at campsites" are based on monthly reports from campsites with at least 75 units that are registered in the Danish Business Register. Campsites with 10-74 units that are registered in the Danish Business Register report on an annual basis.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data for the statistics "Nights spent at campsites" are collected monthly for campsites with a minimum of 75 camping units and yearly for campsites with 10-74 camping units.

3.3 Data collection

Data are collected via an 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 are aggregated into geographical and nationality totals and data are then validated on macro-level before publishing and by comparing time series.

3.5 Data compilation

If an enterprise does not disseminate data within the given time frame, data from the same month the year before is imputed. If the enterprise later on disseminate data the imputed data are replaced.

Number of nights are calculated as number of guests multiplied by the length of the stay. E.g. 2 guests staying at a campsite for 5 days are equal 10 overnights.

Arrivals are the number of guests no matter the length of the stay. In the example above with 2 guests, the arrivals are 2.

The number of nights at permanent leased pitches are calculated in the following way: the factor of the overnight multiplied by the number of permanent leased pitches. The factor of the overnight for every month is:

January-March: 5

- April: 18
- May: 21
- June: 24
- July: 42
- August: 27
- September: 15
- October-December: 6

E.g if the number of permanent leased pitches in July are 25, the number of nights in July are 42 multiplied by 25 equal 1050 overnight stays. The factor of the overnight for every month is based on the assumption that the average number of guests per night are 3. Furthermore it is assumed that the average number of nights at permanent leased pitches in July are 14.

The average number of nights for every month are:

- January-march: 1,67
- April: 6
- May: 7
- June: 8
- July: 14

- August: 9
- September: 5
- October-December: 2

No grossing-up procedures are used as this is a census with a cut-off limit of at least 75 camping units for the monthly statistics and for the yearly survey a census with 10-74 camping units. Data are aggregated into geographical and nationality totals and subsequently validated on macro-level.

The most recent data is always available in the StatBank.

3.6 Adjustment

Data on campsites is seasonally adjusted.

4 Relevance

The statistics are for example relevant for accommodation businesses, Eurostat, ministries and business and tourism organizations for forecasts, analysis and planning.

4.1 User Needs

The primary users of the statistics are accommodation businesses who use the data to compare their own development with the development in general. Furthermore the statistics are used by Eurostat and professionals from ministries, business and tourism organizations and scientist. Also the statistics are used by students, media and school pupils.

4.2 User Satisfaction

A meeting with interested parties from the industry is held every 6 months. The participants have the opportunity to get knowledge on the latest development in the statistics as well as discuss the current statistics and provide valuable suggestions for improvements.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The statistics is not fully compliant with the EU regulation. In the monthly statistics the existing cut-off limit of 75 camping units or more is too high, since the requirement of the EU is 10 units or more. Statistics Denmark has set the cut-off limit 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. In the yearly statistics the cut-off limit is 10 units, as required. Furthermore the regulation requires the collection of data concerning the number of arrivals by nationality. At present the arrivals is only divided into Danish arrivals and arrivals of foreign visitors and therefore only an estimate of arrivals divided into nationalities is disseminated to Eurostat.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The monthly statistic only covers campsites with at least 75 camping units. The annual statistics also cover campsites with 10-74 camping units. 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

In the monthly survey the number of nights spent might be a bit underestimated in relation to the actual number of nights spent in campsites in Denmark as a cut-off limit of at least 75 camping units is used. Every year a survey on campsites with 10-74 units is made. Campsites with 10-74 units have a share of approx. 5 per cent of the total number of nights spent at campsites. 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 campsites that have not disseminated information in time for a given month or year 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. Regarding the permanent leased pitches an assumption of an average of 3 guests is used. The number of nights at permanent leased pitches are based on a factor for every month. Therefore the number of guests and nights spent at permanent leased pitches may have some kind of uncertainty but it is not regarded significant.

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 based on data collected every month of all Danish campsites with 75 camping units or more and on a yearly basis campsites with 10-74 units. The census is based on campsites with business code 55.30 in The Danish Business Register. However, a few campsites may be registered under another business code when the campsite 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.

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

The monthly statistics for campsites with a minimum of 75 camping units are published approx. 40 days after the end of the reference period. Publications are released on time, as stated in the release calendar. The annual statistics for the final data and for campsites with 10-74 camping units are published approx. 100 days after the end of the reference year.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The camping statistics for campsites with a minimum of 75 camping units are published monthly. The temporary monthly statistics are published approx. 40 days after the end of the reference month. The final statistics are published annually together with the statistics for campsites with 10-74 camping units. The Annual statistics are published approx. 100 days after the end of the reference year.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics is 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 which do not include data from nights spent on permanent leased pitches. The statistical organisation of EU "Eurostat" does not include nights spent on permanent leased pitches when they publish data from countries in EU. 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. 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.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The 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 which do not count nights spent on permanent leased pitches.

7.2 Comparability over time

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

- Before 1990 small campsites 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 of campsites are part of the total overnight stays in Denmark. Therefore the statistics are 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

The statistics are published in [News from Statistics Denmark](#). Data are published in statbank at [Camping sites](#) and [All types of overnight accommodation](#) and in an annual publication with all types of overnight accommodation. Furthermore the data is published in [Statistisk Tiårsoversigt](#). For more information about the statistics look at subject page. (<https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/emner/erhvervslivets-sektorer/turisme/campingpladser>).

Statistics on a municipality level or for a province can be found at [VisitDenmark](#). If you wish to combine statistics of tourism with other types of variables or combine variables in a different way please contact [DST Consulting](#).

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

The statistics are published monthly for campsites with more than 75 units in a Danish press release "News from Statistics Denmark" with all types of overnight accommodations and annually including campsites with 10-74 units.

8.5 Publications

The statistics are part of [Statistical 10-year Review](#).

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects [Camping sites](#) and [All types of overnight accommodation](#) in the following tables:

- [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
- [TURIST2](#): Guests by type of overnight accommodations, region, nationality of the guest and period
- [TURIST4](#): Overnight stay by type of overnight accommodations, region and nationality of the guest
- [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

Researches and other analysts from authorized research institutions can be granted access to the underlying micro-data by contacting "Research Services" [Forskerordning](#). Data are stored in electronic form from 1992.

8.8 Other

Aggregated data are delivered on a monthly basis to Eurostat. Local and regional distributed camping data are delivered annually.

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 campsites 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 persons responsible are Karina Moric, tel. +45 3917 3032, e-mail: kam@dst.dk and Nanna Nikander Nonboe-Nygaard tel. +45 3917 3032, e-mail: nio@dst.dk

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