

**Documentation of statistics for
Nights Spent in Hotels and Similar Accommodation 2017 Month
01**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to supply information on the hotel capacity and its use. Since 1969, the statistics has been compiled based on the basis of postal questionnaires. Until 1989, the statistics covered hotels and similar units with ten or more bed places. From 1990, hotels with 10-39 bed places were excluded from the survey. At the same time the coverage of the statistics was extended with 11 bigger holiday dwelling establishments to include eleven large holiday centres. From 1996 to 2013, the classification of guests by nationality has extended from 13 to 51 nationality groups. From 2004, the purpose of the trip is included.

2 Statistical presentation

The purpose of the statistics is to describe the structure and development of guest nights spent in hotels and similar establishments. The most important variables are nights spent broken down by nationality and geography, room-nights rented and capacity of bed places and rooms/apartments.

2.1 Data description

The most important variable associated with the hotel statistics is the number of overnight stays by nationality and geographical area. The number of overnight stays at hotels tells something about the occupancy in the Danish hotels, 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 hotels and various business and tourism organizations to analyze which guests come when they come, which markets should be selected and so on.

2.2 Classification system

The enterprises are defined on the basis of the Danish Business Nomenclature DB07. A complete description of the different typologies can be found in Danish [here](#). The hotel survey is categorized as business code 55.10 and 55.20 which corresponds to the European NACE2-classifications 55.1 and 55.2.

2.3 Sector coverage

Tourism sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Nights spent is the number of guests multiplied with the duration of the stay, i.e. 2 guests stay at a hotel 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 hotel for 5 days which equals 2 arrivals. *Room nights* is the number of rented rooms multiplied with the duration of the stay, i.e. 2 guests stay in 1 one room for 5 days which equals 5 room nights.

2.5 Statistical unit

The statistical unit is enterprises, and in this context hotels that are registered under business code 55.10 and 55.20 in The Danish Business Register.

2.6 Statistical population

The statistics is based on data from establishments registered as hotels and similar in The Danish Business Register.

2.7 Reference area

The data cover all hotels and similar accommodation in Denmark with at least 40 bed places.

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

The statistics is 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

0.8 man years.

2.15 Comment

The tourism statistics has a web page [here](#).

3 Statistical processing

Data is forwarded to Statistics Denmark by hotels and similar with at least 40 bed places and then validated followed by a summation of data into totals broken down by geography and nationality.

3.1 Source data

The source data is based on reports from hotels and similar that are registered under business code 55.10 and 55.20 in The Danish Business Register.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data are collected on a monthly basis.

3.3 Data collection

Data is disseminated to Statistics Denmark on a monthly basis from all hotels and similar with at least 40 bed places. 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 provided by hotels and similar 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 hotels and similar with at least 40 bed places. 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 fully compliant with the EU regulation.

5 Accuracy and reliability

Only hotels and similar with at least 40 bed places are a part of the statistics. 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

Hotel statistics is a census of all Danish hotels with at least 40 bed places. The census is based on hotels and similar with business code 55.10 and 55.20 in The Danish Business Register. 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 55.10 or 55.20. Since the population is relatively constant from year to year, the data are believed to be comparable from year to year. The variable *number of overnight stays by nationality and geography* is 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

High punctuality.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The hotel statistics is published monthly and annually. The monthly statistics is 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 is published approx. 100 days after the end of the reference year in TURIST.

6.2 Punctuality

The dissemination is carried out according to schedule.

7 Comparability

Hotel statistics is comparable with other EU countries' hostel statistics. Statistics Denmark only include nights data from hotels and similar with at least 40 bed places, which can cause an underestimation compared to other European hotel statistics. For the key figures the statistics is comparable over time. The number of nationality groups expanded to 51 groups in 2013. 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.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Hotel statistics is comparable with other EU countries' hotel statistics. Statistics Denmark only include nights data from hotels and similar with at least 40 bed places, which can cause an underestimation compared to other European hostel statistics where the cut-off limit is 0-10 bed places. However, the difference is not thought to be significant. Ultimo 2015, the cut-off limit down to 10 bed places will be estimated.

7.2 Comparability over time

For the key figures the statistics are comparable over time. Before 1990, small hotels with 10-39 beds were included in the statistics. From 1990, the hotel population was extended with 11 bigger holiday dwelling establishments. From 1996 to 2013, the groups of guest nationalities were extended from 13 to 51. From 2004, the purpose of the trip is collected.

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 hostel and camping statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

The statistics is based on coherent data.

8 Accessibility and clarity

Monthly press releases and publication on our website: TURIST.

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 9:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published. Theme publications etc. may be published at other times of the day. The National Statistician can decide that such publications may be released before their official publication time, e.g. to the media and other stakeholders.

8.4 News release

News releases can be found [here](#).

8.5 Publications

- [Statistical 10-year Review](#).
- [Statistisk Årbog](#).

8.6 On-line database

TURIST.

8.7 Micro-data access

Data are stored in electronic form from 1995. Micro-data access can be provided.

8.8 Other

Aggregated data are delivered on a monthly basis to Eurostat. Local and regional hotel 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

In the compilation of tourism statistics, the confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark is followed. Link in Danish [here](#).

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

Documentation in Danish [here](#).

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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