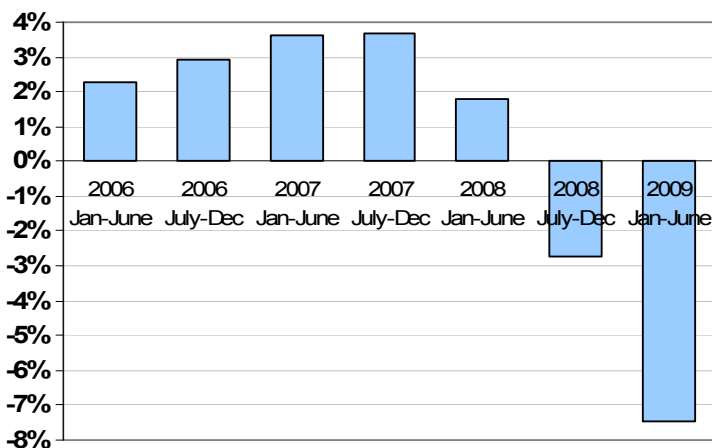


Tourism in Europe during the first half of 2009

In the first 6 months of 2009, the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in EU-27 dropped by 7.4% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 1 and Table 1: Percentage change in the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in EU-27, semester data compared to the same semester of the previous year.

Figure 1



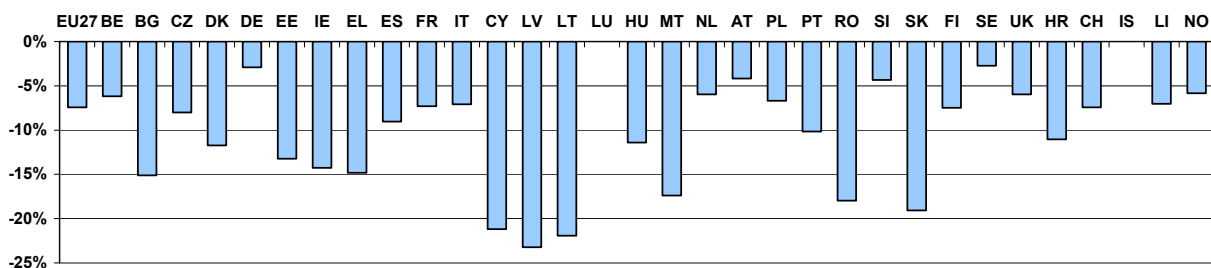
Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_nim](#))

Table 1

| Year to year comparison of semesters | | Non Residents | Residents | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| 2006/2005 | Jan-June | 5.2% | -0.2% | 2.3% |
| | July-Dec | 4.3% | 1.8% | 2.9% |
| 2007/2006 | Jan-June | 3.3% | 3.9% | 3.6% |
| | July-Dec | 4.4% | 3.1% | 3.7% |
| 2008/2007 | Jan-June | 1.3% | 2.2% | 1.8% |
| | July-Dec | -3.4% | -2.2% | -2.7% |
| 2009/2008 | Jan-June | -11.2% | -4.3% | -7.4% |

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_nim](#))

Figure 2: Percentage change in the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, first semester 2009 compared with the same period 2008



Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_nim](#))

The number of nights spent during the first 6 months of 2009, compared with the same period in 2008, declined for all Member States. In all but one of the Member States where data was available, the situation improved slightly in July 2009.

Table 2: Percentage change in number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, first semester 2009 compared with the same period 2008

| Member State | January to June 2009/2008 change (in %) | | | July 2009/2008 change (in %) | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Total | Non-residents | Residents | Total | Non-residents | Residents |
| EU27 | -7.4% | -11.2% | -4.3% | : | : | : |
| BE | -6.2% | -9.1% | 0.2% | : | : | : |
| BG | -15.1% | -20.5% | -5.9% | : | : | : |
| CZ | -8.0% | -12.1% | -0.5% | : | : | : |
| DK | -11.7% | -11.7% | -11.8% | -5.3% | -3.9% | -7.0% |
| DE | -2.9% | -8.4% | -1.5% | 0.7% | -1.1% | 1.2% |
| EE | -13.2% | -10.3% | -19.7% | : | : | : |
| IE | -14.3% | -19.3% | -3.0% | : | : | : |
| EL | -14.8% | -16.2% | -11.3% | : | : | : |
| ES | -9.0% | -10.1% | -7.6% | -4.9% | -8.3% | 0.4% |
| FR | -7.3% | -13.4% | -4.1% | : | : | : |
| IT | -7.1% | -10.2% | -4.3% | : | : | : |
| CY | -21.2% | -22.3% | -7.5% | : | : | : |
| LV | -23.2% | -13.8% | -40.0% | : | : | : |
| LT | -21.9% | -15.4% | -30.6% | : | : | : |
| LU | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| HU | -11.4% | -12.1% | -10.6% | : | : | : |
| MT | -17.4% | -18.3% | 2.3% | -12.9% | -13.5% | 5.8% |
| NL | -6.0% | -9.3% | -2.9% | : | : | : |
| AT | -4.2% | -5.8% | 0.9% | -4.6% | -6.2% | -0.2% |
| PL | -6.7% | -12.9% | -3.8% | : | : | : |
| PT | -10.2% | -14.9% | 0.7% | -3.9% | -9.8% | 8.9% |
| RO | -18.0% | -23.6% | -16.6% | : | : | : |
| SI | -4.3% | -11.3% | 8.0% | : | : | : |
| SK | -19.1% | -30.6% | -5.7% | : | : | : |
| FI | -7.5% | -14.0% | -4.7% | -6.6% | -11.8% | -4.7% |
| SE | -2.7% | -1.5% | -3.1% | 13.0% | 17.7% | 11.2% |
| UK | -6.0% | -8.4% | -4.6% | : | : | : |
| HR | -11.0% | -10.3% | -13.9% | : | : | : |
| CH | -7.4% | -9.4% | -4.6% | -5.0% | -6.5% | -2.9% |
| IS | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| LI | -7.0% | -7.8% | 29.5% | : | : | : |
| NO | -5.8% | -13.2% | -3.1% | 1.1% | -10.5% | 8.4% |

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_nim](#))

Compared to the same quarters of 2008, the participation in tourism grew in the first and second quarter of 2009. Only for outbound trips, a slight decrease could be observed in the second quarter of 2009.

Figures 3 and 4: Share of residents (aged 15 or over) having made at least one holiday trip of at least 1 overnight stay (see Fig. 3) or of at least 4 overnight stays (see Fig. 4) during the reference quarter (1st and 2nd quarter of 2008 and 2009), by type of trip, aggregate data based on 14 Member States

Figure 3

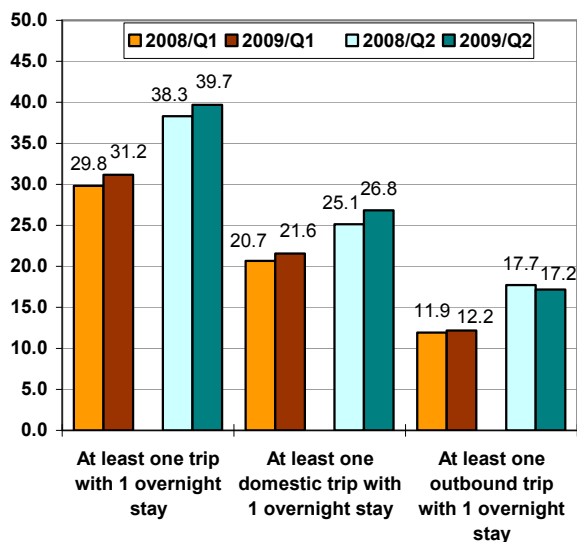
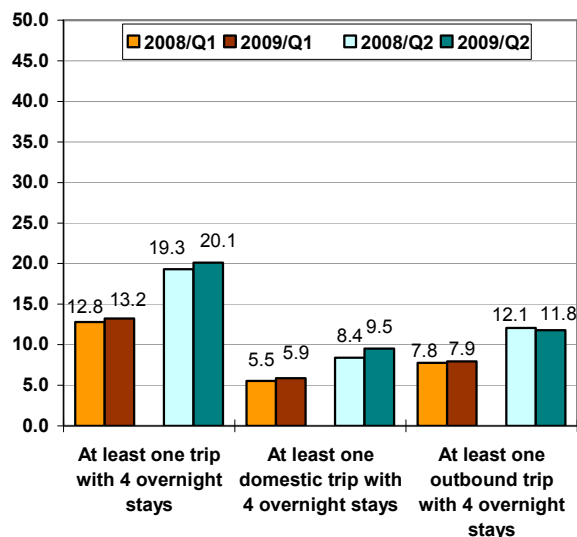


Figure 4



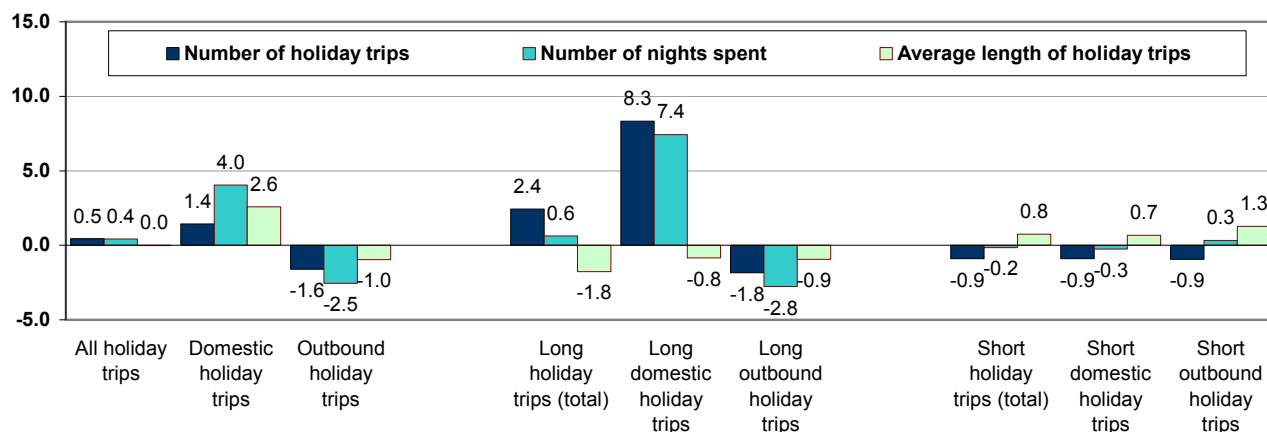
Source: Eurostat ([tour_dem_ttac](#))

Source: Eurostat ([tour_dem_ttac](#))

Note: Aggregate based on the 14 Member States for which data for the first two quarters of 2008 and 2009 is available (BG, DE, EE, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, RO, SI, SK, FI), this subset of countries is not necessarily representative for the EU-27.

In the first half of 2009, the number of trips was still growing (+0.5%) as compared to the same period in 2008, a slightly slower growth was observed for the number of nights spent (+0.4%). The biggest growth was recorded for long domestic trips (+8.3%).

Figure 5: Percentage change in the number of holiday trips, the number of nights spent and the average length of holiday trips made by EU residents, first 6 months of 2009 compared with first 6 months of 2008, aggregate based on 15 countries.



Source: Eurostat ([tour_dem_ttac](#), [tour_dem_tnac](#))

Note: Aggregate based on the 15 countries for which data for the first two quarters of 2008 and 2009 is available (BG, DE, EE, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, SI, SK, FI, HR, NO), this subset of countries is not necessarily representative for the EU-27 or Europe. Please note that the data is not based on the same subset of countries as in Figures 3 and 4.

Methodology

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Tourism means the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes

Hotels and similar establishments

Hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels and other similar establishments which provide hotel services including more than bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities. Similar establishments are other similar types of accommodation which is let per room and has a limited number of hotel-type services, including bed-making and cleaning of rooms and sanitary facilities, on a daily basis.

Participation in tourism

The participation in tourism in each quarter is calculated by dividing the number of persons (aged 15 or over) that made a holiday trip of at least 1 overnight stay during that quarter by the total population (aged 15 or over). For example, in *Figure 3*, in the first quarter of 2008, 29.8% of the population made at least one holiday trip during the quarter while in the same quarter of 2009 the participation in tourism was at 31.2%.

Trips, average length of stay

Long trips are trips with at least 4 overnight stays, *short trips* are trips with 1 to 3 overnight stays.

Average length of stay is calculated by dividing the total number of nights spent by the total number of tourism trips.

Country codes

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| EU-27: European Union | IE: Ireland | LT: Lithuania | PT: Portugal | HR: Croatia |
| BG: Bulgaria | EL: Greece | LU: Luxembourg | RO: Romania | CH: Switzerland |
| BE: Belgium | ES: Spain | HU: Hungary | SI: Slovenia | IS: Iceland |
| CZ: Czech Republic | FR: France | MT: Malta | SK: Slovakia | LI: Liechtenstein |
| DK: Denmark | IT: Italy | NL: Netherlands | FI: Finland | NO: Norway |
| DE: Germany | CY: Cyprus | AT: Austria | SE: Sweden | |
| EE: Estonia | LV: Latvia | PL: Poland | UK: United Kingdom | |

Symbols

":" data unavailable or unreliable

Further information

Eurostat website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Data

Data on "Tourism statistics":

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/tourism/data/database>

More information about "Tourism statistics":

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/tourism/introduction>

European Statistical Data Support:

Contact details for this support network can be found on our Internet site: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>

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