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Tourism statistics

Tourism statistics

This Pocketbook introduces both the expert and non-expert reader to a wide range of statistics relating to tourism in Europe. The data covers the period 2000 to 2006. The figures presented in this publication cover on the one hand the supply of collective tourist accommodation in Europe, giving information on the available capacity in hotels and other types of collective accommodation and the tourist flows they receive. On the other hand, it illustrates the travel behaviour of Europeans, giving information on their domestic and outbound trips. The publication focuses in a first part on the tourism industry and the tourism market while a second part includes country profiles with more detailed facts and figures for the Member States of the European Union and EFTA as well as some candidate countries.

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Tourism statistics



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Preface

This Pocketbook is the third in a series of Eurostat pocketbooks containing statistics on tourism. It provides key facts and figures on tourism in Europe. To further enrich the relevance of the Pocketbook for its users, additional tables and graphs have been selected for this edition.

The data have been directly taken or derived from Eurostat databases. They are collected according to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism (the "Tourism Directive") or other official data collections such as Structural Business Statistics, the Labour Force Survey, National Accounts, etc. The data cover the period from 2000 to 2006 and include information on all EU Member States, Candidate countries and EFTA countries.

The data are presented from two main viewpoints. The first part contains the general information needed to evaluate the importance of the tourism sector in relation to the economy as a whole. The second part contains data that are specific to tourism and presents detailed information by country. It covers the tourism market, including both domestic and outbound tourism and provides country profiles for 34 countries, which include data on recent trends and figures on supply and demand in tourism.

Methodological notes, a list of data sources and other useful information for understanding tourism statistics are supplied in an annex.

Michael Skaliotis

Head of Unit
Eurostat F6 "Information Society and Tourism Statistics"

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1) In tables and figures the code "MK" is used. This is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

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Production

The data processing, statistical analysis, design and desktop publishing for this pocketbook has been carried out by the following team at Artemis Information Management S.A. and its consultants from CISET (International Center of Studies on the Tourist Economy).

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Data extraction

Date of data extraction: 29 February 2008.

Chapter 1 - General Data - Demographic and Economic Indicators

1



1.1 Population, surface and population density, 2000 and 2006

2000 ¹	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
Population in 1 000	482 213	452 114	10 239	8 191	10 278	5 330	82 163	1 372	3 778	10 904	40 050	60 538	56 924	690	2 382	3 512	434	10 222
Surface km ²	4 304 295	3 963 370	30 328	110 971	77 272	43 096	357 020	43 431	68 394	130 714	505 997	632 834	295 111	9 250	62 290	62 678	2 586	93 030
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	112	114	338	74	133	124	230	32	55	83	79	96	193	75	38	56	168	110
MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ²	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
Population in 1 000	380	15 864	8 002	38 654	10 195	21 908	1 988	5 171	8 861	58 785	4 442	2 022	66 889	279	32	4 478	7 164	
Surface km ²	316	33 873	82 478	312 685	92 126	229 954	20 141	49 035	304 530	410 335	243 820	56 542	25 713	769 604	100 250	160 306 253	39 996	
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	1 203	468	97	124	111	95	99	110	17	22	241	79	79	87	3	203	15	179
2006 ³	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
Population in 1 000	492 975	463 646	10 511	7 719	10 251	5 427	82 438	1 345	4 209	11 125	43 758	62 999	58 752	766	2 295	3 403	469	10 077
Surface km ²	4 303 402	3 962 423	30 328	111 002	77 258	43 098	357 093	43 432	68 394	130 820	505 987	632 834	295 114	9 250	62 290	62 678	2 586	93 028
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	115	117	347	70	133	126	231	31	62	85	86	100	199	83	37	54	181	108
MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ²	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
Population in 1 000	405	16 334	8 266	38 157	10 570	21 610	2 003	5 389	5 256	9 048	60 393	4 443	2 039	72 520	300	35	4 640	7 459
Surface km ²	316	33 783	83 214	312 685	92 118	229 977	20 141	49 034	304 112	410 335	242 495	56 594	25 713	769 604	100 250	160 304 280	39 996	
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	1 282	484	99	122	115	94	99	110	17	22	249	79	79	94	3	218	15	186

1) Surface: 2002 data for ES and PL. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 3) Surface: 2004 data for UK and 2005 data for BE and BG.

1.2 Gross domestic product at current market prices

GDP (total in mio. Euro)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	9 175 444	9 121 393	251 741	13 704	61 495	173 598	2 062 500	6 103	104 620	137 929	630 263	1 441 373	1 191 057	10 079	8 496	12 360	22 001	52 025	
2006	11 615 889	11 493 071	316 622	25 100	114 021	220 163	2 322 200	13 234	174 705	213 985	980 954	1 791 953	1 475 401	14 631	16 180	23 721	33 852	89 901	
	Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																		
	4.01	3.93	3.90	10.61	10.84	4.04	2.00	13.77	8.92	7.59	7.65	3.70	3.63	6.41	11.34	11.48	7.45	9.54	
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ¹	TR	IS	U ²	NO	CH	
2000	4 221	417 960	210 392	185 714	122 270	40 346	21 125	22 017	132 272	266 422	1 573 359	19 955	3 893	216 736	9 420	2 693	182 579	270 918	
2006	5 060	534 324	257 897	271 530	155 167	97 718	30 454	44 571	167 062	313 327	1 912 154	34 212	5 046	318 586	13 251	2 772	267 892	309 096	
	Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006³																		
	3.07	4.18	3.45	6.54	4.05	15.89	6.29	12.47	3.97	2.74	3.30	9.40	4.42	6.63	5.85	0.73	6.60	2.22	

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) 2004 data for 2006. 3) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for LI.

GDP as % of EU total

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
2000	100.00	99.41	2.74	0.15	0.67	1.89	22.48	0.07	1.14	1.50	6.87	15.71	12.98	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.24	0.57
2006	100.00	98.94	2.73	0.22	0.98	1.90	19.99	0.11	1.50	1.84	8.44	15.43	12.70	0.13	0.14	0.20	0.29	0.77
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ¹	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	0.05	4.56	2.29	2.02	1.33	0.44	0.23	0.24	1.44	2.90	17.15	0.22	0.04	2.36	0.10	0.03	1.99	2.95
2006	0.04	4.60	2.22	2.34	1.34	0.84	0.26	0.38	1.44	2.70	16.46	0.29	0.04	2.74	0.11	0.02	2.31	2.66

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

1.2 Gross domestic product at current market prices (continued)

GDP per capita (in Euro)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
2000	19 028	20 175	24 586	1 673	5 983	32 570	25 102	4 448	27 694	12 650	15 737	23 809	20 924	14 596	3 567	3 519	50 739	5 090
2006	23 563	24 788	30 122	3 252	11 123	40 565	28 169	9 841	41 507	19 234	22 418	28 444	25 112	19 090	7 051	6 970	72 167	8 922
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ¹	TR	IS	LI ²	NO	CH
2000	11 102	26 347	26 292	4 805	11 993	1 842	10 628	4 078	25 578	30 065	26 765	4 493	1 926	3 240	33 759	83 041	40 768	37 814
2006	12 494	32 712	31 200	7 116	14 681	4 522	15 201	8 271	31 788	34 630	31 662	7 700	2 475	4 393	44 187	79 410	57 733	41 439

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) 2004 data for 2006

1.3 Gross domestic product at constant prices

GDP (total in mio. Euro) chain-linked volumes (2000 exchange rates)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
2000	9 175 444	9 121 393	251 741	13 704	6 1495	173 598	2 062 500	6 103	104 620	137 929	630 263	1 441 371	1 191 057	10 079	8 496	12 360	22 001	52 025
2006	10 328 804	10 250 819	280 089	18 811	7 8627	192 006	2 182 950	10 092	144 561	177 963	768 700	1 593 724	1 266 471	12 289	14 094	19 390	28 020	66 745
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																		
	1.99	1.96	1.79	5.42	4.18	1.69	0.95	8.74	5.54	4.34	3.36	1.69	1.03	3.36	8.80	7.79	4.11	4.24
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ¹	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	4 221	417 960	210 392	185 714	122 270	40 346	21 125	22 017	132 272	266 422	1 573 359	19 955	3 893	216 736	9 420	:	182 579	270 918
2006	4 553	457 278	233 550	229 678	129 427	57 510	26 693	30 404	157 081	314 612	1 828 061	26 141	4 308	284 140	12 073	:	208 121	297 830
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																		
	1.27	1.51	1.76	3.60	0.95	6.09	3.98	5.53	2.91	2.81	2.53	4.60	1.70	4.62	4.22	:	2.21	1.59

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

1.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment, 2000

2000	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR ¹	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
Total (in 1 000)	201 871	188 101	4 120	2 872	4 675	2 716	36 324	568	1 671	4 098	15 440	23 123	20 930	294	942	1 419	181	3 807
Agriculture as % of total	7.95	5.71	1.91	13.12	5.21	3.66	2.64	6.83	7.95	17.40	6.69	4.14	5.23	5.41	14.92	19.24	2.43	6.46
Industry as % of total	29.33	29.49	25.81	32.66	39.91	25.26	33.53	34.52	28.46	22.60	30.83	26.26	31.79	23.77	26.76	26.78	20.73	33.77
Services as % of total	62.41	64.48	72.28	53.68	54.79	70.76	63.83	58.66	63.59	60.00	62.48	69.56	62.98	70.82	58.32	53.98	76.62	59.76
Tourist accom. as % of total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tourist accom. as % of services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total (in 1 000)	143	7 860	3 712	14 518	5 003	10 898	894	2 083	2 367	4 125	27 088	1 521	:	:	157	:	2 271	3 879
Agriculture as % of total	2.03	3.08	5.86	18.67	12.52	45.20	9.53	6.94	6.19	2.90	1.54	15.55	:	:	8.68	:	4.29	4.66
Industry as % of total	32.68	20.21	30.16	31.06	34.41	25.79	37.41	37.24	27.88	24.36	25.12	29.82	:	:	22.09	:	21.77	24.05
Services as % of total	65.15	70.40	63.98	50.27	53.06	29.00	52.41	55.80	65.68	72.68	73.09	54.61	:	:	69.16	:	73.86	67.47
Tourist accom. as % of total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tourist accom. as % of services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) First quarter data is used. 2) 2002 data. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: The shares of agriculture, industry and services for NL and CH do not add up to 100% because there is non-response in the labour force survey.

1.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment, 2006

2006		EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
Total (in 1 000)		214 091	201 503	4 216	3 139	4 826	2 792	37 270	650	2 017	4 453	19 693	24 986	23 187	3 564	1 072	1 502	195	3 934
Agriculture as % of total		5.89	4.68	2.11	8.50	3.84	2.94	2.19	5.29	5.68	12.04	4.86	3.73	4.22	4.26	12.94	13.32	1.84	4.74
Industry as % of total		27.55	27.30	24.96	33.62	39.99	23.39	29.79	33.20	27.33	22.03	29.50	23.98	29.82	22.67	25.80	29.53	16.69	32.31
Services as % of total		66.33	67.77	72.92	57.88	56.15	73.56	68.02	61.43	67.00	65.93	65.64	72.13	65.96	73.06	61.10	57.15	81.41	62.95
Tourist accom. as % of total		:	:	:	1.15	0.95	0.64	0.98	1.23u	:	1.59	1.65	1.00	1.03	:	:	:	:	0.92
Tourist accom. as % of services		:	:	:	1.98	1.70	0.88	1.45	2.00u	:	2.42	2.51	1.38	1.56	:	:	:	:	1.45
Total (in 1 000)		152	8 241	3 917	14 459	5 181	9 449	969	2 295	2 461	4 426	28 253	1 548	:	22 860	170	:	2 346	4 051
Agriculture as % of total		1.78u	3.18	5.64	15.84	11.87	30.65	9.59	4.46	4.81	2.28	1.29	14.72	:	:	:	:	3.36	3.79
Industry as % of total		28.59	19.49	28.06	30.02	30.38	30.89	34.92	38.72	25.65	21.91	21.97	30.23	:	:	:	:	20.51	22.51
Services as % of total		69.63	72.93	66.30	54.11	57.75	38.47	55.15	56.73	69.38	75.59	76.49	54.94	:	:	:	:	76.07	73.09
Tourist accom. as % of total		3.95	0.89	1.99	0.52	1.00	0.38	:	1.09	0.57	0.81	:	2.26	:	:	:	:	1.07	1.21
Tourist accom. as % of services		5.68	1.21	3.00	0.96	1.74	0.99	:	1.92	0.82	1.08	:	4.11	:	:	:	:	1.40	1.65

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: The shares of agriculture, industry and services for NL do not add up to 100% because there is non-response in the labour force survey.

Chapter 2 - Tourism Industry

2



2.1 Tourism statistics - Number of enterprises

2.1.1 Collective tourist accommodation establishments (=hotels and similar establishments plus other collective accommodation establishments)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	381 719	377 762	3 633	836	7 469	1 095	55 583	350	7 931	8 692	21 746	28 743	117 219	618	232	494	606	2 965	
2004	408 675	403 469	3 538	1 306	7 640	1 103	55 278	609	8 787	9 230	33 068	29 378	114 527	935	343	529	560	3 001	
2005	404 817	399 036	3 449	1 555	7 605	1 090	55 349	784	8 865	9 377	34 758	29 008	129 936	919	418	524	545	3 117	
2006	422 434	415 880	3 485	1 844	7 616	1 076	54 793	951	9 101	9 444	36 199	28 778	134 713	894	393	515	536	3 056	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	1.70	1.62	-0.69	14.09	0.33	-0.29	-0.24	18.13	2.32	1.39	8.86	0.02	2.35	6.35	9.18	0.70	-2.02	0.51	
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR ¹	MK ²	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
2000	249	6 444	21 082	7 818	2 049	3 121	846	1 559	1 528	3 491	75 320	1 221	321	:	648	:	2 379	99 809	
2004	199	7 080	20 609	6 972	2 239	3 900	721	2 062	1 413	3 890	89 758	1 465	:	:	692	159	2 177	:	
2005	179	7 160	20 548	6 723	2 300	4 226	702	2 016	1 397	3 946	68 321	1 530	:	:	613	158	2 257	:	
2006	179	7 154	20 457	6 694	2 324	4 710	707	2 043	1 381	4 008	79 383	1 643	:	:	595	157	2 282	:	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006³																			
	-5.35	1.76	-0.50	-2.55	2.12	7.10	-2.95	4.61	-1.67	2.33	0.88	5.07	:	:	-1.41	-0.63	-0.69	:	

1) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 3) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for LI.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.1.2 Hotels and similar establishments

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	205 451	202 270	1 998	648	3 960	472	38 551	350	5 449	8 342	16 287	18 773	33 361	583	166	227	315	1 928	
2004	205 343	201 026	1 922	1 016	4 311	485	36 839	267	4 554	8 899	17 402	18 689	33 518	803	278	317	297	1 952	
2005	193 889	189 051	1 899	1 230	4 278	482	36 593	317	4 407	9 036	17 607	18 361	33 527	785	337	331	293	2 061	
2006	200 949	195 476	1 955	1 348	4 314	473	36 201	341	4 296	9 111	18 304	18 135	33 768	753	321	338	284	2 032	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	-0.37	-0.57	-0.36	12.98	1.44	0.04	-1.04	-0.43	-3.88	1.48	1.96	-0.57	0.20	4.36	11.62	6.86	-1.71	0.88	
MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR ²	MK ³	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH		
2000	246	2 835	15 517	1 449	1 786	2 533	448	582	1 011	1 906	45 728	733	145	1 814	244	50	1 166	5 754	
2004	194	3 129	14 435	2 139	1 954	3 301	350	873	961	1 833	44 625	940	:	:	303	45	1 079	:	
2005	173	3 135	14 267	2 200	2 012	3 608	344	885	938	1 857	32 926	1 015	:	:	319	46	1 136	:	
2006	173	3 099	14 051	2 301	2 028	4 125	358	922	923	1 888	39 107	762	:	:	308	46	1 119	:	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	-5.70	1.50	-1.64	8.01	2.14	8.47	-3.67	7.97	-1.51	-0.16	-2.57	0.65	:	:	3.96	-1.38	-0.68	:	

1) For 2000 other collective establishments included. 2) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.1.3 Other collective accommodation establishments

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	176 268	175 492	1 635	188	3 509	623	17 032	:	2 482	350	5 459	9 970	83 858	35	66	267	291	1 037	
2004	203 332	202 443	1 616	290	3 329	618	18 439	342	4 233	331	15 666	10 689	81 009	132	65	212	263	1 049	
2005	210 928	209 985	1 550	325	3 327	608	18 756	467	4 458	341	17 151	10 647	96 409	134	81	193	252	1 056	
2006	221 485	220 404	1 530	496	3 302	603	18 592	610	4 805	333	17 895	10 643	100 945	141	72	177	252	1 024	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006²																			
	3.88	3.87	-1.10	17.55	-1.01	-0.54	1.47	33.55	11.64	-0.83	21.88	1.09	3.14	26.14	1.46	-6.62	-2.37	-0.21	
MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR ³	MK ⁴	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH		
2000	3	3 609	5 565	6 369	263	588	398	977	517	1 585	29 592	488	176	:	404	:	1 213	94 055	
2004	5	3 951	6 174	4 833	285	599	371	1 189	452	2 057	45 133	525	:	:	389	114	1 098	:	
2005	6	4 025	6 281	4 523	288	618	358	1 131	459	2 089	35 395	515	:	:	294	112	1 121	:	
2006	6	4 055	6 406	4 393	296	585	349	1 121	458	2 120	40 276	881	:	:	287	111	1 163	:	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006²																			
	12.25	1.96	2.37	-6.0	1.99	-0.09	-2.17	2.32	-2.0	4.97	5.27	10.35	:	:	-5.54	-1.32	-0.70	:	

1) For 2000, other accommodation is included in the category hotels and similar establishments. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for EE and LI. 3) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards.

4) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.2 Tourism statistics - Number of bed places

2.2.1 Collective tourist accommodation establishments (=hotels and similar establishments plus other collective accommodation establishments)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	24 220 843	23 804 812	632 729	136 026	437 440	383 271	3 078 994	16 292	196 575	703 445	2 622 238	5 415 495	3 909 998	88 423	17 145	27 088	64 635	312 714	
2004	25 838 083	25 372 102	442 946	190 040	433 214	391 987	3 292 221	32 899	205 223	760 948	2 973 442	5 759 099	4 205 577	96 277	22 171	32 286	66 568	336 494	
2005	26 305 388	25 801 050	415 169	221 144	433 211	392 826	3 316 853	38 088	207 127	777 610	3 063 734	5 703 754	4 350 533	95 392	24 045	31 254	66 499	329 290	
2006	27 350 390	26 816 216	367 866	247 016	441 968	391 430	3 331 311	40 850	208 478	786 891	3 074 833	5 736 966	4 499 671	93 721	24 489	31 871	66 286	315 284	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	2.05	2.01	-8.64	10.45	0.17	0.35	1.32	16.56	0.98	1.89	2.69	0.97	2.37	0.97	6.12	2.75	0.42	0.14	
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR ¹	MK ²	TR	IS	U	NO	CH	
2000	40 930	1 138 636	929 838	651 729	484 907	280 005	64 341	143 173	223 137	633 963	1 587 676	484 963	42 221	:	:	:	500 860	1 071 331	
2004	41 221	1 176 239	928 217	584 623	433 160	275 941	63 841	162 000	214 349	682 278	2 034 822	496 532	:	:	:	:	541 579	:	
2005	38 016	1 189 734	926 078	569 896	446 470	283 194	64 627	160 195	210 213	734 851	2 215 585	499 142	:	:	:	:	487 197	:	
2006	40 202	1 186 893	934 671	574 612	455 143	287 158	66 183	144 601	213 807	758 507	3 029 682	481 919	:	:	:	:	493 126	:	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	-0.30	0.69	0.09	-2.08	-1.05	0.42	0.47	0.17	-0.71	3.03	11.37	-0.10	:	:	:	:	-0.26	:	

1) Change in the methodology from 2006 onwards. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.2.2 Hotels and similar establishments

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	10 367 055	10 046 500	119 165	121 222	217 664	62 905	1 590 332	16 292	138 579	607 614	1 315 697	1 213 686	1 854 101	84 479	11 890	11 489	14 352	143 573	
2004	11 163 626	10 784 860	122 043	170 956	229 689	70 293	1 609 027	22 673	144 632	668 271	1 511 592	1 266 325	1 999 729	92 239	17 933	18 630	14 237	157 970	
2005	11 190 018	10 772 579	120 668	200 940	232 211	70 049	1 621 118	25 228	148 653	682 050	1 579 965	1 258 294	2 028 452	91 264	19 229	19 940	14 427	162 235	
2006	11 537 218	11 099 270	123 775	211 565	236 104	70 769	1 631 530	26 058	148 077	693 252	1 614 545	1 253 962	2 086 942	89 490	19 650	21 504	14 349	158 762	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	1.80	1.67	0.63	9.73	1.36	1.98	0.43	8.14	1.11	2.22	3.47	0.55	1.99	0.97	8.73	11.01	0.00	1.69	
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR ²	MK ³	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
2000	40 782	173 066	588 213	120 280	222 958	199 333	30 576	43 763	117 322	188 289	1 119 433	199 474	15 950	322 334	12 471	1 184	140 580	259 721	
2004	40 779	189 835	570 785	165 311	253 927	207 810	29 668	56 296	119 941	189 988	1 223 047	199 033	:	:	15 223	1 176	141 095	:	
2005	37 322	192 215	571 377	169 609	263 814	216 499	29 971	57 071	117 605	197 470	1 062 342	203 464	:	:	16 639	1 189	143 568	:	
2006	39 518	192 067	572 514	178 056	264 037	226 383	31 145	57 985	118 170	201 316	1 255 693	163 168	:	:	16 849	1 263	151 252	:	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	-0.52	1.75	-0.45	6.76	2.86	2.14	0.31	4.80	0.12	1.12	1.93	-3.29	:	:	5.14	1.08	1.23	:	

1) For 2000 other collective establishments included. 2) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.2.3 Other collective accommodation establishments

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	13 853 788	13 758 312	513 564	14 804	219 776	320 366	1 488 662	:	57 996	95 831	1 306 541	4 201 809	2 055 897	3 944	5 255	15 599	50 283	169 141	
2004	14 674 457	14 587 242	320 903	19 084	203 525	321 694	1 683 194	10 226	60 591	92 677	1 461 850	4 492 774	2 205 848	4 038	4 238	13 656	52 331	178 524	
2005	15 115 370	15 028 471	294 501	20 204	201 000	322 777	1 695 735	12 860	58 474	95 560	1 483 769	4 445 460	2 322 081	4 128	4 816	11 314	52 072	167 055	
2006	15 813 172	15 716 946	244 091	35 451	205 864	320 661	1 699 781	14 792	60 401	93 639	1 450 288	4 483 004	2 412 729	4 231	4 839	10 367	51 937	156 522	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006²																			
	2.23	2.24	-11.66	15.67	-1.08	0.02	2.23	20.27	0.68	-0.38	1.87	1.09	2.70	1.18	-1.37	-6.58	0.54	-1.28	
MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR ³	MK ⁴	TR	IS	U	NO	CH		
2000	148	965 570	341 625	531 449	261 949	80 672	33 765	99 410	105 815	445 674	468 243	285 489	26 271	:	:	360 280	811 610		
2004	442	986 404	357 432	419 312	179 233	68 131	34 173	105 704	94 408	492 290	811 775	297 499	:	:	:	400 484	:		
2005	694	997 519	354 701	400 287	182 656	66 695	34 656	103 124	92 608	537 381	1 153 243	295 678	:	:	:	343 629	:		
2006	684	994 826	362 157	396 556	191 106	60 775	35 038	86 616	95 637	557 191	1 773 989	318 751	:	:	:	341 874	:		
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	29.06	0.50	0.98	-4.76	-5.12	-4.61	0.62	-2.27	-1.67	3.79	24.86	1.85	:	:	:	-0.87	:		

1) For 2000 other accommodation is included in the category hotels and similar establishments. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for EE. 3) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 4) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.3 Enterprise statistics - Number of enterprises

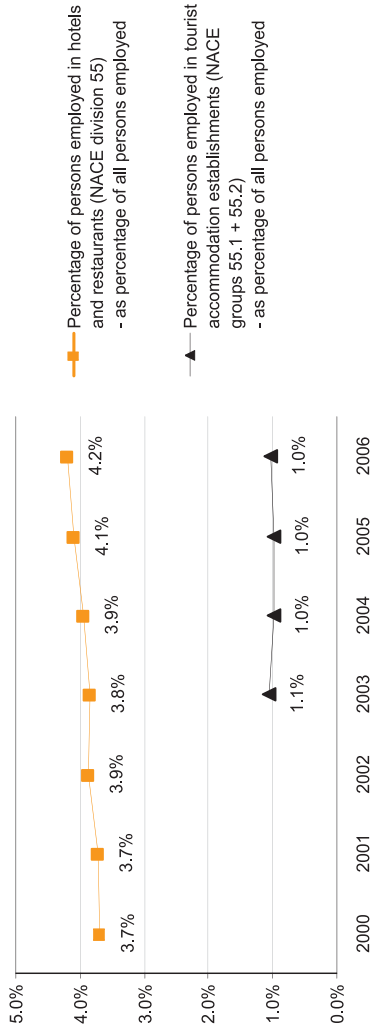
Travel agencies and tour operators

	EU-27 ¹	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	59 278	55 607	1 332	2 724	4 901	564	7 400	190	3 088	5 897	4 303	8 902	8 902	679	229	256	111	208	
2004	72 000		1 229	1 047	6 396	574	8 904	272	3 337	7 972	4 882	10 499	10 499	488	310	260	97	1 782	
2005	74 744		1 223	1 196		627	9 197	309	320	3 277	4 922	11 124	11 124	508	374	576	99	1 799	
2006																			
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005²																			
			-1.69	-15.18	6.88	2.14	4.44	10.22		1.20	7.26	2.72	4.56	-5.64	10.31	17.61	-2.26	53.95	
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ³	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
2000	497	2 245	1 253		978	947	809	285	745	2 227	6 555						919		
2004		2 160	1 484	6 120	1 164	1 721	419	274	928	2 686	6 552						1 204		
2005		2 355	1 518	5 184	1 484	1 989	431	402	1 016	2 826	6 663						1 352		
2006																			
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005⁴																			
		0.96	3.91	-15.29	8.70	16.00	-11.83	7.12	6.40	4.88	0.33						6.99		

1) For 2004 and 2005, EU-27 estimated. 2) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for CZ. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 4) Growth rate 2004/2005 for PL.

2.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment

2.4.1 Percentage of persons employed in hotels and restaurants and persons employed in tourist accommodation establishments as percentage of all persons employed, EU-27



Source: Labour Force Survey.
Employment in tourist accommodation establishments: no data available for 2000-2002; estimates for 2003 to 2006 based on a representative group of countries.

2.4.2 Employment in hotels and restaurants (NACE division 55) (in 1 000)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR ¹	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	7 453	7 194	136	142	159	68	1 210	17	108	273	1 019	795	773	28	22	22	26	9	135
2004	8 130	7 853	128	138	178	60	1 209	17	108	280	1 199	826	1 040	31	22	32	32	7	149
2005	8 586	8 280	146	152	185	59	1 316	22	111	304	1 334	854	1 100	29	33	31	31	7	160
2006	8 986	8 683	138	158	189	77	1 371	26	116	301	1 424	906	1 163	26	34	38	38	7	164
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	3.17	3.18	0.24	1.80	2.92	2.09	2.10	7.34	1.20	1.64	5.74	3.13	7.05	-1.23	7.52	6.53	-4.10	3.30	
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR ²	MK ³	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
2000	10	287	207	244	259	117	34	63	78	117	1 117	87	:	:	7	:	74	118	
2004	12	311	212	226	264	139	38	82	75	131	1 216	87	:	:	6	:	72	151	
2005	11	314	246	233	269	154	41	86	79	117	1 193	84	:	:	6	:	71	148	
2006	11	335	242	266	277	145	38	103	76	134	1 221	84	:	1 053	6	:	69	160	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006																			
	1.60	2.61	2.64	1.45	1.13	3.64	1.87	8.54	-0.43	2.29	1.49	-0.87	:	:	-2.54	:	-1.16	5.21	

1) 2003 data used for 2000. Average annual growth rate 2003/2006. 2) 2002 data used for 2000. Average annual growth rate 2002/2006. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

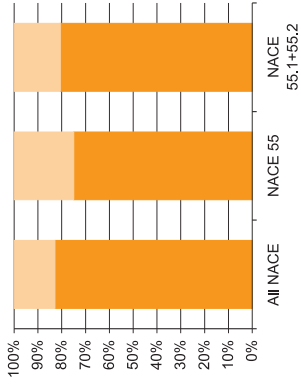
2.4.3 Employment in the tourist accommodation sector (NACE groups 55.1 + 55.2) (in 1 000)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2004	:	:	28	53	311	:	:	298	232	221	:	8u	:	:	:	:	31		
2005	:	:	29	45	327	:	:	327	234	221	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	
2006	:	:	36	46	367	18	367	8u	71	325	249	239	:	:	:	:	:	36	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2004/2006																			
:	:	:	13.39	-6.84	8.63	:	:	4.43	3.60	3.99	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.76	
MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ¹	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH		
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
2004	7	63	82	74	52	33	17	:	:	29	:	2	:	2	:	:	50		
2005	7	63	81	79	53	41	19	14	29	25	:	2	:	2	:	28	47		
2006	6	73	78	75	52	36	25	14	36	35	:	35	:	:	:	25	49		
Average annual growth rate (%) 2004/2006²																			
-7.42	7.64	-2.47	0.67	0.00	4.45	:	21.27	0.00	24.14	:	9.86	:	0.00	:	-10.71	-1.01			

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Growth rate 2005/2006 for FI, SE and NO and growth rate 2004/2005 for IS.

2.4.4 Characteristics of employment in tourism in the EU-27, 2006

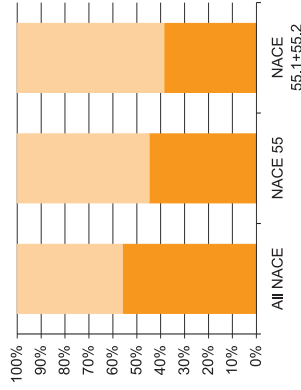
Share of full-time/part-time



■ Full-time ■ Part-time

Note: EU-27 excluding BE, IE, CY, LV, LT, SI and UK.

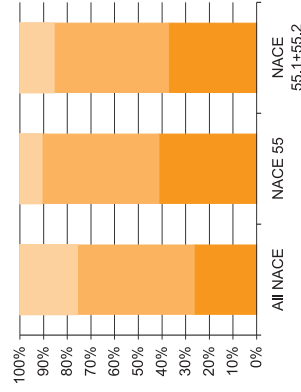
Share of male/female



■ Male ■ Female

Note: EU-27 excluding BE, EE, IE, CY, LV, LT, SI and UK.

Share of education levels



■ Lower education ■ Middle education ■ Higher education

Note: EU-27 excluding BE, EE, IE, CY, LV, LT, SI, SK and UK.

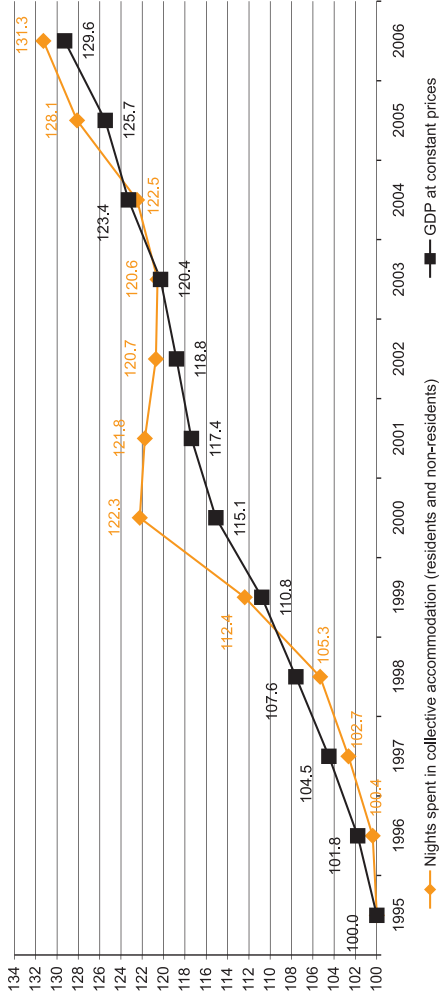
Chapter 3 - Tourism Market

3



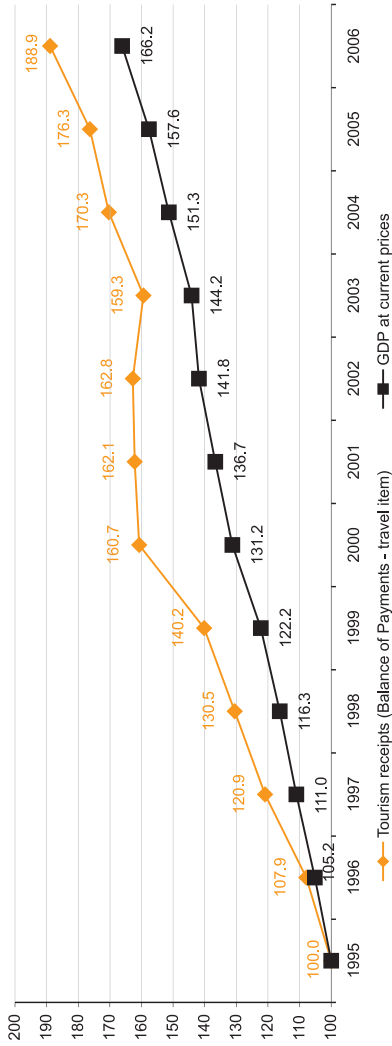
3.1 Some key figures on growth of tourism

3.1.1 Evolution of the number of tourism nights¹ in collective accommodation establishments in the EU-27 compared to the economic activity, (1995=100)



1) Nights spent: include estimates for RO for 2002-2005. Parts of the basic data can be found in tables 1.3 and 3.2.1.

3.1.2 Evolution of tourism receipts¹ in the EU-27 compared to the economic activity (1995 = 100)



1) Tourism receipts: EL 2005 data is used for 2006.
Parts of the basic data can be found in tables 1.2 and 3.3.

3.2 Nights spent by residents and non-residents

3.2.1 Nights spent by residents and non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000)

	EU-27 ¹ 2	EU-25 ¹	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE ³	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
Total	2 154 379	2 128 178	29 215	8 554	44 199	25 165	298 488	2 696	29 657	62 186	344 664	284 646	338 885	17 419	1 484	1 406	2 596	20 430	
2004	2 150 535	2 117 383	28 495	14 160	40 780	26 119	338 769	3 757	32 436	52 554	344 269	283 017	345 616	14 717	2 066	2 168	2 722	18 899	
2005	2 249 334	2 214 271	28 380	16 071	40 321	26 227	343 981	4 111	32 097	55 264	353 392	295 593	355 017	15 058	2 634	2 623	2 682	19 737	
2006	2 304 499	2 268 152	29 371	17 355	41 448	27 267	351 224	4 543	33 655	57 797	379 276	297 482	366 764	14 438	3 114	2 936	2 611	19 652	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																			
	1.13	1.07	0.09	12.51	-1.07	1.35	2.75	13.93	2.13	-1.21	1.61	0.74	1.33	-3.08	13.15	13.06	0.10	-0.64	
Hotels and similar establishments	1 438 854	1 414 767	14 229	8 140	25 574	9 200	198 070	2 337	24 160	60 840	227 144	191 073	233 613	17 388	1 360	882	1 263	13 541	
2004	1 417 436	1 385 776	14 405	13 562	24 931	9 695	195 047	3 292	25 442	51 590	234 697	188 524	234 020	14 623	1 875	1 642	1 280	14 662	
2005	1 482 106	1 448 580	14 610	15 428	25 209	10 100	200 767	3 542	25 198	54 017	245 637	198 039	240 320	14 939	2 303	2 062	1 360	15 749	
2006	1 524 990	1 490 774	15 371	16 118	25 889	10 647	208 176	3 761	26 812	56 708	267 028	197 420	248 255	14 341	2 600	2 385	1 361	15 808	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																			
	0.97	0.88	1.29	12.06	0.20	2.46	0.83	12.63	1.75	-1.17	2.73	0.55	1.02	-3.16	11.41	18.03	1.25	2.61	
Other collective accommodation establishments	715 525	713 411	14 986	414	18 625	15 965	100 418	359	5 497	1 346	117 520	93 573	105 272	31	124	524	1 333	6 889	
2004	733 099	731 607	14 090	598	15 849	16 424	143 722	465	6 994	964	109 572	94 493	111 596	94	191	526	1 442	4 237	
2005	767 228	765 691	13 770	643	15 112	16 127	143 214	569	6 899	1 247	107 755	97 554	114 697	119	331	561	1 322	3 988	
2006	779 509	777 378	14 000	1 237	15 559	16 620	143 048	782	6 843	1 089	112 248	100 062	118 509	97	514	551	1 250	3 844	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																			
	1.44	1.44	-1.13	20.01	-2.95	0.67	6.07	21.49	3.72	-3.47	-0.76	1.12	1.99	20.94	26.74	0.84	-1.07	-9.27	

1) EU-27 and EU-25: for MT 2004 data is used for 2000. 2) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 3) 2002 data used for 2000. 4) Average annual growth rate 2002/2006 for EE.

3.2.1 Nights spent by residents and non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000) (continued)

	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK ¹	HR	MK ²	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
Total																			
2000	:	81 263	90 711	48 794	41 956	17 647	6 509	10 464	16 042	39 809	281 756	30 858	1 420	:	1 736	186	24 271	68 777	
2004	7 738	80 913	95 259	46 657	41 723	:	7 301	10 632	16 699	42 666	231 411	35 991	:	:	2 134	161	25 274	:	
2005	7 567	80 161	97 031	48 618	43 265	:	7 307	10 622	17 259	44 940	280 384	37 292	:	:	2 189	165	26 272	:	
2006	7 407	83 943	98 130	51 235	45 521	18 992	7 448	11 012	18 168	47 697	266 013	37 345	:	:	2 411	170	27 489	:	
	-2.16	0.54	1.32	0.82	1.37	1.23	2.27	0.85	2.10	3.06	-0.95	3.23	:	:	5.63	-1.49	2.10	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																		
Hotels and similar establishments																			
2000	:	29 722	71 649	14 297	33 795	15 947	4 618	5 604	13 347	21 264	192 131	18 074	882	44 728	1 186	133	16 365	33 928	
2004	7 666	28 386	74 014	18 448	34 141	:	4 965	6 716	13 812	21 526	160 377	19 972	:	:	1 469	104	16 360	:	
2005	7 464	29 519	76 073	20 333	35 521	:	4 975	6 833	14 275	22 900	176 835	21 277	:	:	1 569	111	17 110	:	
2006	7 290	31 759	77 391	21 820	37 566	18 098	5 147	7 054	15 014	24 210	166 961	20 693	:	:	1 728	118	17 755	:	
	-2.48	1.11	1.29	0.82	1.78	2.13	1.82	3.91	1.98	2.19	-2.31	2.28	:	:	6.47	-1.97	1.37	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																		
Other collective accommodation establishments																			
2000	:	51 541	19 062	34 497	8 161	1 700	1 891	4 860	2 695	18 545	89 625	12 784	538	:	550	53	7 906	34 849	
2004	72	52 527	21 245	28 209	7 582	:	2 336	3 916	2 887	21 140	71 034	16 019	:	:	665	57	8 914	:	
2005	103	50 642	20 958	28 285	7 744	:	2 332	3 789	2 984	22 040	103 549	16 015	:	:	620	54	9 162	:	
2006	117	52 184	20 739	29 415	7 955	894	2 301	3 958	3 154	23 487	99 052	16 652	:	:	683	52	9 734	:	
	27.48	0.21	1.42	-2.62	-0.43	-10.16	3.32	-3.36	2.66	4.02	1.68	4.50	:	:	3.68	-0.32	3.53	:	

1) Change in methodology for residents from 2005 onwards. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 3) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for MT.

3.2.2 Nights spent by residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000)

	EU-27 ¹ 2	EU-25 ¹	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE ³	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
Total	2000	1 254 244	1 235 362	13 689	3 384	28 602	15 159	256 068	698	9 148	15 163	110 763	174 981	198 528	603	787	771	217	9 219
	2004	1 270 459	1 250 852	12 950	3 857	21 800	16 553	293 395	1 011	12 200	13 758	135 188	178 840	204 447	1 081	865	971	228	8 391
	2005	1 338 921	1 318 724	12 827	4 447	20 725	16 872	295 735	1 129	12 670	14 529	143 874	187 642	206 726	1 052	1 021	1 222	230	8 958
	2006	1 349 199	1 328 039	13 332	5 410	21 358	17 814	298 277	1 523	12 003	14 741	154 757	191 616	209 904	1 128	1 242	1 422	211	9 606
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																	
		1.22	1.21	-0.44	8.13	-4.75	2.73	2.58	21.54	4.63	-0.47	5.73	1.53	0.93	11.00	7.90	10.74	-0.47	0.69
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	785 888	768 990	4 045	3 036	12 655	4 592	163 429	450	6 786	14 628	83 382	114 059	136 392	597	669	303	67	5 479
	2004	773 553	755 201	4 090	3 423	9 051	4 918	158 416	691	7 800	13 280	100 044	118 134	136 845	1 069	717	511	85	5 933
	2005	810 247	791 361	4 313	3 957	8 601	5 316	161 895	751	8 174	13 942	106 875	125 216	138 222	1 040	796	728	85	6 622
	2006	819 705	800 434	4 737	4 342	8 854	5 840	165 355	989	7 978	14 249	115 088	127 869	140 397	1 114	855	934	77	7 284
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																	
		0.70	0.67	2.67	6.14	-5.78	4.09	0.20	21.76	2.73	-0.44	5.52	1.92	0.48	10.96	4.17	20.64	2.35	4.86
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	468 356	466 372	9 644	348	15 947	10 567	92 639	248	2 362	535	27 381	60 922	62 136	6	118	468	150	3 740
	2004	496 906	495 651	8 860	434	12 749	11 635	134 979	320	4 400	478	35 144	60 706	67 602	12	148	460	143	2 458
	2005	528 674	527 363	8 514	490	12 124	11 556	133 840	378	4 496	587	36 999	62 426	68 504	12	225	494	145	2 336
	2006	529 494	527 605	8 595	1 068	12 504	11 974	132 922	534	4 025	492	39 669	63 747	69 507	14	387	488	134	2 322
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																	
		2.07	2.08	-1.90	20.55	-3.97	2.11	6.20	21.14	9.29	-1.39	6.37	0.76	1.89	15.17	21.89	0.70	-1.86	-7.64

1) EU-27 and EU-25: data used for 2000. 2) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 3) 2002 data used for 2000. 4) Average annual growth rate 2002/2006 for EE.

3.2.2 Nights spent by residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000) (continued)

	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK ¹	HR	MK ²	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
Total	2000	: 55 308	26 242	41 903	16 170	15 498	3 232	6 760	11 976	31 156	207 940	4 224	952	:	589	19	16 802	35 932	
	2004	279	55 526	26 984	37 345	17 106	:	3 113	6 035	12 294	32 942	4 240	:	:	655	16	17 832	:	
	2005	247	54 950	27 298	38 076	17 878	:	3 058	5 821	12 760	34 863	4 172	:	:	668	16	18 628	:	
	2006	315	57 057	28 113	40 680	18 680	15 750	3 116	5 953	13 165	36 754	4 487	:	:	723	15	19 567	:	
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																	
	6.26	0.52	1.15	-0.49	2.43	0.27	-0.61	-2.10	1.59	2.79	-2.81	1.01	:	:	3.48	-3.86	2.57	:	
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	: 14 027	18 031	9 353	9 693	13 862	1 860	2 843	9 786	16 586	139 000	2 949	443	16 351	291	3	11 398	14 013	
	2004	278	13 768	18 850	11 572	11 139	:	1 707	3 285	10 043	106 510	2 900	:	:	323	3	11 764	:	
	2005	247	14 375	19 383	12 464	11 648	:	1 653	3 183	10 388	117 926	2 862	:	:	361	3	12 349	:	
	2006	314	15 783	20 277	13 910	12 350	14 929	1 746	3 142	10 676	18 606	2 886	:	:	387	3	12 859	:	
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																	
	6.28	1.99	1.98	6.84	4.12	1.24	-1.05	1.68	1.46	1.93	-5.03	-0.36	:	:	4.87	0.00	2.03	:	
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	: 41 281	8 211	32 550	6 477	1 636	1 372	3 917	2 190	14 570	68 940	1 275	509	:	298	16	5 404	21 919	
	2004	1	41 758	8 134	25 773	5 967	:	1 406	2 750	16 477	51 040	1 340	:	:	332	13	6 068	:	
	2005	0	40 575	7 915	25 612	6 230	:	1 405	2 638	17 345	80 635	1 310	:	:	307	13	6 279	:	
	2006	1	41 274	7 836	26 770	6 330	821	1 370	2 489	18 148	73 262	1 601	:	:	336	12	6 708	:	
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																	
	0.00	0.00	-0.78	-3.21	-0.38	-10.86	-0.02	-5.38	2.16	3.73	1.02	3.87	:	:	2.02	-4.68	3.67	:	

1) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 3) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for MT.

3.2.3 Nights spent by non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000)

	EU-2712	EU-25 ¹	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE ³	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
Total	899 762	892 443	15 527	5 170	15 597	10 006	42 420	1 998	20 509	47 023	233 901	109 664	140 357	16 815	697	636	2 379	11 211	
2004	880 078	866 533	15 544	10 303	18 981	9 566	45 373	2 747	20 236	38 796	209 082	104 178	141 169	13 636	1 201	1 197	2 494	10 508	
2005	910 419	895 553	15 553	11 624	19 595	9 356	48 246	2 983	19 427	40 735	209 519	107 952	148 291	14 006	1 613	1 401	2 452	10 779	
2006	955 302	940 115	16 039	11 945	20 090	9 453	52 948	3 020	21 652	43 056	224 518	105 865	156 862	13 310	1 872	1 514	2 400	10 046	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																		
	1.00	0.87	0.54	14.98	4.31	-0.94	3.76	10.88	0.91	-1.46	-0.68	-0.59	1.87	-3.82	17.90	15.55	0.15	-1.81	
Hotels and similar establishments	652 594	645 405	10 184	5 104	12 919	4 608	34 641	1 887	17 374	46 212	143 762	77 014	97 221	16 790	691	579	1 196	8 062	
2004	643 886	630 578	10 315	10 139	15 881	4 776	36 631	2 602	17 642	38 310	134 654	70 391	97 175	13 554	1 158	1 131	1 195	8 729	
2005	671 859	657 219	10 297	11 471	16 607	4 784	38 872	2 791	17 024	40 075	138 762	72 824	102 098	13 899	1 507	1 334	1 275	9 127	
2006	705 287	690 342	10 633	11 776	17 035	4 807	42 821	2 772	18 834	42 459	151 940	69 551	107 859	13 227	1 745	1 451	1 284	8 524	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																		
	1.30	1.13	0.72	14.95	4.72	0.71	3.60	10.09	1.35	-1.40	0.93	-1.68	1.75	-3.90	16.70	16.55	1.19	0.93	
Other collective accommodation establishments	247 168	247 038	5 343	66	2 678	5 398	7 779	111	3 135	811	90 139	32 650	43 136	25	6	57	1 183	3 149	
2004	236 192	235 955	5 229	164	3 100	4 790	8 742	145	2 594	486	74 428	33 787	43 994	82	43	66	1 299	1 779	
2005	238 560	238 334	5 256	153	2 988	4 572	9 374	192	2 403	660	70 757	35 128	46 193	107	106	67	1 177	1 652	
2006	250 015	249 773	5 406	169	3 055	4 646	10 127	248	2 818	597	72 578	36 314	49 003	83	127	63	1 116	1 522	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																		
	0.19	0.18	0.20	16.97	2.22	-2.47	4.49	22.26	-1.76	-4.98	-3.55	1.79	2.15	22.14	66.32	1.68	-0.97	-11.41	

1) EU-27 and EU-25: for MT 2004 data is used for 2000 ("Total" and "Other collective accommodation establishments"). 2) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 3) 2002 data used for 2000.

4) Average annual growth rate 2002/2006 for EE.

3.2.3 Nights spent by non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000) (continued)

	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ¹	TR	IS	U	NO	CH	
Total	2000	: 25 955	64 468	6 892	25 785	2 149	3 277	3 704	4 066	8 654	73 816	26 634	468	:	1 147	169	7 469	32 844	
	2004	7 459	25 386	68 274	9 313	24 617	:	4 188	4 597	9 724	73 861	31 751	:	:	1 479	145	7 442	:	
	2005	7 321	25 210	69 732	10 543	25 388	:	4 250	4 499	10 078	81 823	33 120	:	:	1 521	149	7 644	:	
	2006	7 093	26 886	70 017	10 555	26 842	3 242	4 332	5 058	10 943	90 740	32 858	:	:	1 688	155	7 922	:	
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																	
		-2.48	0.59	1.39	7.36	0.67	7.09	4.76	5.33	3.52	3.99	3.50	3.56	:	6.65	-1.43	0.99	:	
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	7 015	15 695	53 617	4 945	24 102	2 085	2 758	2 761	3 562	4 679	53 131	15 125	439	28 377	895	131	4 967	19 914
	2004	7 388	14 618	55 163	6 876	23 002	:	3 258	3 432	3 769	5 061	53 867	17 072	:	:	1 146	101	4 596	:
	2005	7 218	15 143	56 690	7 869	23 873	:	3 322	3 650	3 887	5 382	58 909	18 415	:	:	1 208	108	4 761	:
	2006	6 977	15 976	57 114	7 911	25 216	3 169	3 401	4 339	5 604	64 951	17 807	:	:	1 341	115	4 896	:	
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006																	
		-0.09	0.30	1.06	8.15	0.76	7.23	3.55	5.98	3.34	3.05	3.40	2.76	:	6.97	-2.15	-0.24	:	
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	:	10 260	10 851	1 947	1 683	64	519	943	504	3 975	20 685	11 509	29	252	38	2 502	12 930	
	2004	71	10 768	13 111	2 437	1 615	:	930	1 165	637	4 663	19 994	14 679	:	333	44	2 846	:	
	2005	103	10 067	13 042	2 674	1 515	:	928	1 151	612	4 696	22 914	14 705	:	313	41	2 883	:	
	2006	116	10 910	12 903	2 644	1 626	73	931	1 147	665	5 339	25 789	15 051	:	347	40	3 026	:	
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																	
		27.82	1.03	2.93	5.23	-0.57	2.22	10.23	3.32	4.73	5.04	3.74	4.57	:	5.48	0.86	3.22	:	

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for MT for "Total" and "Other collective accommodation establishments".

3.2.4 Nights spent by residents and non-residents in collective accommodation establishments, by country of origin of the guests (share of residents, share of other EU Member States' residents, share of non-EU residents)

	EU-27 ^{1,2}	EU-25 ¹	BE	BG ³	CZ ⁴	DK	DE	EE ⁴	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV ⁵	LT ⁴	LU	HU ³
Share of residents																		
2000	56.5	56.6	46.1	30.2	53.7	59.5	84.8	24.0	20.8	23.2	31.5	66.3	56.7	3.5	37.7	42.3	8.2	27.4
2004	56.0	56.3	44.6	23.8	49.4	62.4	85.5	25.1	:	24.6	38.7	62.6	57.3	7.5	34.8	36.5	8.2	41.1
2005	59.6	59.8	45.2	26.5	50.7	63.8	86.0	27.3	:	25.7	40.6	63.3	57.7	6.9	37.0	45.2	8.6	44.0
2006	58.8	58.8	45.4	29.7	50.8	64.9	84.9	33.3	:	24.9	40.7	64.4	56.8	7.8	38.8	46.6	8.1	47.3
Share of other EU Member States' residents																		
2000	32.7	32.6	44.0	41.0	30.3	28.5	8.6	56.5	52.4	59.7	60.1	29.6	30.1	79.8	23.1	22.3	80.8	57.1
2004	29.6	29.5	45.1	50.6	32.7	25.1	8.1	58.0	:	56.7	53.8	27.6	28.2	77.1	25.8	28.0	81.2	38.6
2005	31.0	30.8	46.3	55.0	36.3	24.6	8.7	62.7	:	59.6	53.1	26.9	29.6	79.1	42.0	36.5	83.1	39.8
2006	31.3	31.3	46.0	48.6	34.7	23.7	9.2	55.4	:	58.4	52.5	27.3	30.1	76.6	40.7	34.6	82.9	36.1
Share of non-EU residents																		
2000	10.8	10.8	9.9	28.8	16.0	12.0	6.6	19.5	26.8	17.1	8.4	4.2	13.2	16.7	39.2	35.5	11.0	15.6
2004	14.4	14.3	10.3	25.6	17.9	12.5	6.4	16.9	:	18.7	7.5	9.8	14.5	15.5	39.4	35.6	10.7	20.3
2005	9.4	9.4	8.5	18.5	13.0	11.6	5.3	10.0	:	14.7	6.3	9.8	12.7	13.9	21.1	18.4	8.4	16.2
2006	9.9	9.9	8.6	21.7	14.4	11.4	5.9	11.3	:	16.7	6.8	8.3	13.2	15.6	20.5	18.8	9.0	16.6

1) EU-27 and EU-25: for 2004-2006 excluding IE. 2) EU-27: for 2000, 2004 and 2005 excluding RO. 3) 2001 data used for 2000. 4) 2002 data used for 2000. 5) 2003 data used for 2000.

3.2.4 Nights spent by residents and non-residents in collective accommodation establishments, by country of origin of the guests (share of residents, share of other EU Member States' residents, share of non-EU residents) (continued)

	MT	NL	AT	PL ¹	PT	RO	SI ²	SK ¹	FI	SE	UK ³	HR ¹	MK ⁴	TR	IS	U	NO	CH
Share of residents																		
2000	3.9	69.9	28.1	80.4	38.4	:	42.2	47.2	71.5	77.2	73.1	9.3	:	:	33.3	9.7	68.4	51.6
2004	3.7	72.8	27.3	77.8	40.4	:	38.2	45.5	70.5	76.1	51.1	9.2	:	:	29.8	10.0	69.5	:
2005	3.9	72.8	28.0	78.0	41.3	:	39.4	54.0	74.2	77.2	71.3	11.0	:	:	29.9	9.9	70.6	:
2006	5.1	72.5	28.5	79.1	41.0	81.8	39.3	53.3	72.8	76.7	65.9	11.8	:	:	29.3	8.9	70.8	:
Share of other EU Member States' residents																		
2000	92.5	25.6	60.4	12.2	53.1	:	37.3	28.2	13.8	12.0	10.5	54.4	:	:	46.1	52.6	25.2	37.3
2004	81.6	25.4	60.1	14.4	50.7	:	39.5	29.3	15.0	11.9	11.1	55.5	:	:	47.1	46.1	24.0	:
2005	86.3	25.4	62.2	16.7	51.6	:	42.4	37.9	16.5	12.3	15.2	79.9	:	:	46.8	49.5	24.3	:
2006	82.2	26.0	61.1	15.6	51.7	11.3	41.2	37.9	16.6	12.6	17.8	77.8	:	:	45.7	50.8	23.9	:
Share of non-EU residents																		
2000	3.6	4.5	11.5	7.4	8.5	:	20.5	24.6	14.7	10.7	16.4	36.3	:	:	20.6	37.8	6.4	11.1
2004	14.7	1.8	12.6	7.8	8.9	:	22.2	25.2	14.5	12.0	37.8	35.3	:	:	23.1	43.9	6.4	:
2005	9.8	1.8	9.8	5.3	7.1	:	18.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	13.5	9.2	:	:	23.2	40.6	5.2	:
2006	12.8	1.5	10.4	5.3	7.3	6.9	19.5	8.8	10.6	10.6	16.3	10.4	:	:	25.1	40.3	5.2	:

1) 2003 data used for 2000. 2) 2001 data used for 2000. 3) Change in methodology for residents from 2005 onwards. 4) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.2.5 Tourism intensity: Number of nights spent by residents and non-residents in collective accommodation establishments compared to the population of the Member States

	EU-27 ^{1,2}	EU-25 ¹	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	4.5	4.7	2.9	1.0	4.3	4.7	3.6	2.0	7.9	5.7	8.6	4.7	6.0	25.2	0.6	0.4	6.0	2.0	
2004	4.4	4.6	2.7	1.8	4.0	4.8	4.1	2.8	8.1	4.8	8.1	4.5	6.0	20.2	0.9	0.6	6.0	1.9	
2005	4.6	4.8	2.7	2.1	3.9	4.8	4.2	3.1	7.8	5.0	8.2	4.7	6.1	20.1	1.1	0.8	5.9	2.0	
2006	4.7	4.9	2.8	2.2	4.0	5.0	4.3	3.4	8.0	5.2	8.7	4.7	6.2	18.8	1.4	0.9	5.6	2.0	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																			
0.73	0.70	-0.58	14.04	-1.20	1.04	1.04	3.01	14.19	0.31	-1.52	0.19	0.00	0.55	-4.77	15.17	14.47	-1.14	0.00	
MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK ⁴	HR	MK ⁵	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH		
2000	:	5.1	11.3	1.3	4.1	0.8	3.3	1.9	3.1	4.5	4.8	6.9	0.7	:	6.2	5.8	5.4	9.6	
2004	19.3	5.0	11.7	1.2	4.0	:	3.7	2.0	3.2	4.8	3.9	8.1	:	:	7.3	4.7	5.5	:	
2005	18.8	4.9	11.8	1.3	4.1	:	3.7	2.0	3.3	5.0	4.7	8.4	:	:	7.5	4.8	5.7	:	
2006	18.3	5.1	11.9	1.3	4.3	0.9	3.7	2.0	3.5	5.3	4.4	8.4	:	:	8.0	4.9	5.9	:	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																			
-2.63	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.80	1.98	1.93	0.86	3.08	2.76	-1.44	3.33	:	:	4.34	-2.77	1.49	:	:	

1) EU-27 and EU-25: for MT 2004 data is used for 2000. 2) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 3) Average annual growth rate 2002/2006 for EE and 2004/2006 for MT. 4) For nights spent by residents, change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 5) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.2.6 Gross occupancy rate of bed places in hotels and similar establishments, annual average

	EU-27 ¹	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
2000	38.0	38.5	32.7	18.4	32.2	40.1	34.1	28.8	47.8	27.4	47.3	43.1	34.5	56.4	31.3	21.0	24.1	25.8
2004	34.8	35.7	32.3	21.7	29.7	37.8	33.2	39.8	49.2	21.2	42.5	40.8	32.1	43.4	28.6	24.1	24.6	25.4
2005	36.3	37.3	33.2	21.0	29.7	39.5	33.9	38.5	46.4	21.7	42.6	43.1	32.5	44.8	32.8	28.3	25.8	26.6
2006	36.2	36.8	34.0	20.9	30.0	41.2	35.0	39.5	49.6	22.4	45.3	43.1	32.6	43.9	36.2	30.4	26.0	27.3
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK ²	HR	MK ³	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	47.1	47.1	33.4	32.6	41.5	21.9	41.4	35.1	31.2	30.9	47.0	24.8	15.1	38.0	26.1	30.9	31.9	35.8
2004	51.5	41.0	35.5	30.6	36.8	:	45.9	32.7	31.5	31.0	35.9	27.5	:	:	26.4	24.2	31.8	:
2005	54.8	42.1	36.5	32.8	36.9	:	45.5	32.8	33.3	31.8	45.6	28.7	:	:	25.8	25.6	32.7	:
2006	50.5	45.3	37.0	33.6	39.0	21.9	45.3	33.3	34.8	32.9	36.4	34.7	:	:	28.1	25.6	32.2	:

1) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 2) For nights spent by residents, change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.3 Tourism receipts and expenditure (mio. Euro)

2000	EU-27	EU-25	BE ¹	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU ¹	HU
Receipts	215 316	213 751	8 070	1 172	3 235	4 008	20 240	548	2 851	10 061	32 446	33 301	29 905	2 101	143	427	:	4 067
Expenditure	211 403	210 350	11 050	587	1 387	5 075	57 427	221	2 750	4 950	6 454	19 227	17 010	448	270	274	:	1 794
Balance	3 913	3 401	-2 980	585	1 848	-1 067	-37 187	327	101	5 111	25 992	14 074	12 895	1 653	-127	153	:	2 273
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ²	TR	IS	U	NO	CH
Receipts	664	7 814	10 752	6 195	5 720	393	1 036	519	1 528	4 418	23 702	:	:	8 390	249	:	2 230	:
Expenditure	217	13 241	9 216	3 611	2 422	466	552	371	2 009	8 733	41 641	:	:	1 844	513	:	4 959	:
Balance	447	-5 427	1 536	2 584	3 298	-73	484	148	-481	-4 315	-17 939	:	:	6 546	-264	:	-2 729	:
	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
Receipts	228 262	226 065	7 423	1 791	3 368	4 568	22 243	717	3 536	10 348	36 377	36 409	28 625	1 816	217	627	2 941	3 262
Expenditure	226 087	224 553	11 274	1 100	1 835	5 853	57 544	322	4 184	2 311	9 772	23 171	16 470	652	305	513	2 351	2 302
Balance	2 175	1 512	-3 851	691	1 533	-1 285	-35 301	395	-648	8 037	26 605	13 238	12 155	1 164	-88	114	590	960
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ²	TR	IS	U	NO	CH
Receipts	624	8 307	12 327	4 690	6 196	406	1 311	727	1 669	4 995	22 742	5 492	:	12 855	300	:	2 377	:
Expenditure	206	13 210	9 591	3 107	2 224	434	702	601	2 274	8 183	45 596	684	:	2 033	560	:	6 732	:
Balance	418	-4 903	2 736	1 583	3 972	-28	609	126	-605	-3 188	-22 854	4 808	:	10 822	-260	:	-4 355	:

1) BLEU (includes data for Belgium and Luxembourg). 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.3 Tourism receipts and expenditure (mio. Euro) (continued)

2005	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	IT	LU	HU
Receipts	236 750	233 943	7 934	1 955	3 756	4 261	23 448	784	3 863	11 037	38 558	35 381	28 400	1 879	278	741	2 906	3 305
Expenditure	238 824	237 022	12 048	1 053	1 942	5 515	59 766	361	4 898	2 446	12 125	24 546	17 960	751	476	599	2 398	1 910
Balance	-2 074	-3 079	-4 114	902	1 814	-1 254	-36 318	423	-1 035	8 591	26 433	10 835	10 440	1 128	-198	142	508	1 395
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK1	TR	IS	U	NO	CH
Receipts	488	8 420	12 432	5 058	6 199	852	1 380	1 031	1 757	5 955	24 692	5 984	:	14 747	331	:	2 685	:
Expenditure	153	12 996	9 633	3 509	2 454	749	708	736	2 460	8 669	47 963	604	:	2 314	792	:	8 200	:
Balance	336	-4 576	2 799	1 549	3 745	103	672	295	-703	-2 714	-23 271	5 380	:	12 433	-461	:	-5 515	:
	EU-27 ²	EU-25 ²	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	IT	LU	HU
Receipts	253 161	250 065	8 142	2 063	3 993	4 452	26 091	812	4 258	:	40 710	36 905	30 335	1 913	384	824	2 883	3 373
Expenditure	244 757	242 552	12 299	1 171	2 119	5 908	58 894	472	5 446	:	13 265	24 840	18 366	780	563	721	2 491	1 687
Balance	8 404	7 513	-4 157	892	1 874	-1 456	-32 803	340	-1 188	:	27 445	12 065	11 969	1 133	-179	103	392	1 686
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK1	TR	IS	U	NO	CH
Receipts	608	9 038	13 255	5 744	6 648	1 033	1 425	1 210	1 891	7 251	26 883	6 277	:	13 329	348	:	2 870	:
Expenditure	253	13 558	7 420	4 574	2 625	1 034	773	842	2 724	9 181	50 305	585	:	2 182	873	:	9 197	:
Balance	355	-4 520	5 835	1 170	4 023	-1	652	368	-833	-1 930	-23 422	5 692	:	11 147	-525	:	-6 327	:

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) EU-27 and EU-25: EL 2005 data is used for 2006.

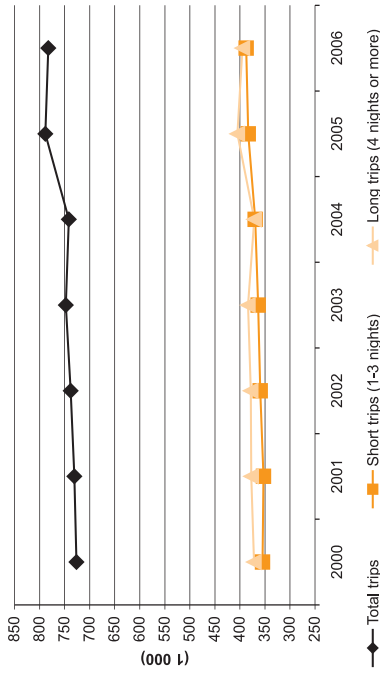
3.4 Holiday trips made by residents

3.4.1 Share of the population aged 15 and over that takes part in tourism (i.e. at least one holiday trip of at least 4 nights)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE ¹	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE ²	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
2000	:	:	41.7	:	76.0	77.2	26.3	:	48.0	82.1	58.3	46.8	:	:	:	:	61.7	:	
2004	:	:	46.6	:	53.9	62.1	20.4	:	35.3	32.7	59.0	48.9	:	:	:	21.9	62.2	48.7	
2005	:	:	49.8	:	55.7	64.1	24.6	:	47.0	39.8	62.1	48.1	:	:	19.4	25.6	62.3	49.8	
2006	:	:	45.1	:	51.6	64.4	22.7	:	43.8	44.6	61.5	49.1	:	:	18.3	26.3	49.7	35.0	
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ³	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
2000	:	67.9	54.4	:	30.7	:	:	:	52.4	:	45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	70.5	:
2004	:	69.5	52.7	31.9	30.2	:	56.6	:	54.9	:	59.8	38.3	:	:	:	:	:	70.3	:
2005	:	68.5	54.4	32.8	28.3	:	59.3	:	58.1	:	62.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	70.7	:
2006	:	68.0	62.1	32.7	27.3	17.3	60.2	:	57.3	:	60.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	74.4	:

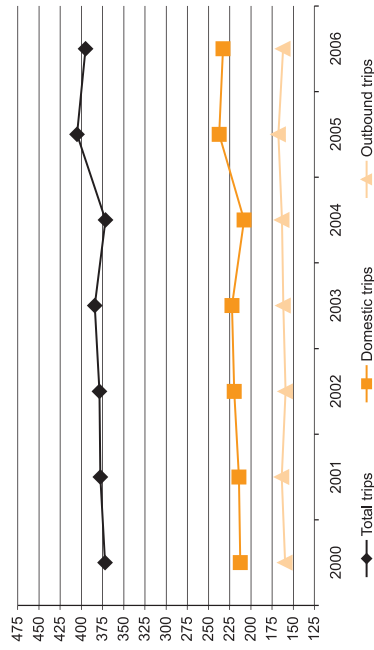
1) 2001 data used for 2000, 2) 2002 data used for 2000, 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.4.2 Number of holiday trips (at least one overnight stay) by EU residents aged 15 and over, by length of stay, 2000-2006 (in 1 000)



Note: EU-27 based on data for BE (incl. estimate for short trips in 2000), DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR (incl. estimate for short trips in 2001), IT, LU (incl. estimate for short trips in 2002), NL, AT, PT, FI and UK (incl. estimate for short trips in 2005). Since this estimate does not include trips made by residents from BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and SE (due to incomplete data for the period 2000-2006), the absolute values imply an underestimation of the actual EU-27 figure. However, the year-to-year comparisons are reliable as the subset of Member States used for the EU-27 figure represents about 85% of the total number of trips made by EU residents (in 2006).

3.4.3 Number of long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) by EU residents aged 15 and over, by destination, 2000-2006 (in 1 000)



Note: EU-27 based on data for BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI and UK. Since this estimate does not include trips made by residents from BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and SE (due to incomplete data for the period 2000-2006), the absolute values imply an underestimation of the actual EU-27 figure. However, the year-to-year comparisons are reliable as the subset of Member States used for the EU-27 figure represents 85 to 90% of the total number of trips (of at least 4 nights) made by EU residents (in 2006).

3.4.4 Number of holiday trips (at least 1 overnight stay) by residents aged 15 and over, by length of stay (in 1 000)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE ¹	BG	CZ	DK ²	DE	EE	EE	IE	EL	ES ³	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
Total trips																				
2000	:	:	9 256	:	:	7 789	127 979	:	5 019	6 359	120 480	157 176	64 519	:	:	:	:	820	:	:
2004	:	:	11 162	:	27 769	7 072	137 849	1 050	7 780	11 295	109 580	183 249	68 638	:	:	:	3 115	1 125	17 267	:
2005	:	:	11 929	:	28 335	8 227	156 157	1 093	7 685	13 322	125 021	185 810	76 342	:	:	4 528	3 271	1 202	22 799	:
2006	:	:	9 836	:	26 755	10 631	153 276	864	9 797	15 883	120 901	188 157	78 055	:	:	4 701	3 476	1 099	24 684	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																			
	:	:	1.02	:	-1.84	5.32	3.05	-9.29	18.20	16.48	0.06	3.04	3.23	:	:	3.82	5.64	5.00	19.56	:
Short trips																				
1-3 nights)																				
2000	:	:	2 882	:	:	3 233	22 329	:	2 254	1 606	92 492	81 424	29 062	:	:	:	:	250	:	:
2004	:	:	4 179	:	18 186	2 642	33 902	803	3 843	4 272	85 818	102 177	31 501	:	:	:	2 188	444	11 810	:
2005	:	:	4 214	:	18 394	3 163	42 471	775	3 387	4 688	86 627	101 586	36 285	:	:	3 768	2 192	477	15 684	:
2006	:	:	3 189	:	17 821	4 735	47 845	585	5 007	7 305	81 302	105 020	36 920	:	:	3 792	2 386	420	17 973	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																			
	:	:	1.70	:	-1.01	6.57	13.54	-14.65	22.08	28.72	-2.13	4.33	4.07	:	:	0.64	4.43	9.03	23.36	:
Long trips (4																				
nights or more)																				
2000	:	:	6 374	:	:	4 556	105 650	:	2 765	4 753	27 988	75 752	35 457	:	:	:	:	570	:	:
2004	:	:	6 983	:	9 583	4 430	103 947	247	3 937	7 023	23 762	81 072	37 137	719	:	:	927	681	5 457	:
2005	:	:	7 715	:	9 941	5 064	113 686	318	4 298	8 634	38 394	84 224	40 057	:	:	760	1 079	725	7 115	:
2006	:	:	6 647	:	8 934	5 896	105 431	279	4 790	8 578	39 599	83 137	41 135	:	:	909	1 090	679	6 711	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																			
	:	:	0.70	:	-3.45	4.39	-0.03	6.28	14.73	10.34	5.95	1.56	2.51	:	:	19.61	8.44	2.96	10.90	:

1) 2001 data used for short trips. 2) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 3) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 4) Average annual growth rate 2001/2006 for BE. Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for CZ, EE, LT and HU. Growth rate 2005/2006 for LV.

3.4.4 Number of holiday trips (at least 1 overnight stay) by residents aged 15 and over, by length of stay (in 1 000) (continued)

	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ¹	TR	IS	U	NO	CH	
Total trips																			
2000	: 25 354	15 621	:	10 621	:	:	:	23 109	:	152 700	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2004	: 28 712	13 202	40 288	10 816	10 376	3 982	6 370	28 124	:	122 975	:	:	:	:	:	:	16 430	:	
2005	: 27 872	13 709	35 500	11 417	8 738	3 901	6 067	29 611	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16 391	:	
2006	: 28 265	15 771	38 283	10 265	6 892	4 765	6 420	28 161	:	112 695	:	:	:	:	:	:	17 312	:	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																			
	: 1.83	0.16	-2.52	-0.57	-18.50	9.39	0.39	5.07	:	-4.94	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.65	:	
Short trips (1-3 nights)																			
2000	: 9 825	9 932	:	6 933	:	:	:	17 848	:	74 700	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2004	: 10 237	5 361	23 649	6 651	6 127	2 447	1 861	21 924	:	56 975	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 637	:	
2005	: 9 824	6 241	18 978	7 481	4 881	2 258	1 868	23 168	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 519	:	
2006	: 9 881	7 026	20 475	6 602	3 505	2 958	1 865	21 541	:	50 874	:	:	:	:	:	:	11 331	:	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																			
	: 0.09	-5.61	-6.95	-0.81	-24.37	9.95	0.11	4.81	:	-6.20	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.21	:	
Long trips (4 nights or more)																			
2000	: 15 529	5 689	:	3 688	:	:	:	5 261	:	78 000	:	:	:	:	:	:	5 096	:	
2004	: 18 475	7 841	16 639	4 165	4 249	1 535	4 509	6 200	:	66 000	1 798	:	:	:	:	:	5 793	:	
2005	: 18 048	7 468	16 522	3 936	3 857	1 643	4 199	6 443	:	66 420	:	:	:	:	:	:	5 872	:	
2006	: 18 384	8 745	17 808	3 663	3 387	1 807	4 555	6 620	:	61 821	:	:	:	:	:	:	5 981	:	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																			
	: 2.85	7.43	3.45	-0.11	-10.72	:	5.91	:	:	-3.80	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.70	:	

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for PL, RO, SI, SK and NO (except long trips).

3.4.5 Number of holiday trips (at least 1 overnight stay) by residents aged 15 and over, by destination (in 1 000)

	EU-27	EU-25	BE1	BG	CZ	DK ²	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES ³	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
Total trips																			
2000	:	9 256	:	7 789	127 979	:	5 019	6 359	120 480	157 176	64 519	:	:	:	:	:	820	:	:
2004	:	11 162	:	27 769	137 849	1 050	7 780	11 295	109 580	183 249	68 638	:	:	:	:	3 115	1 125	17 267	:
2005	:	11 929	:	28 335	156 157	1 093	7 685	13 322	125 021	185 810	76 342	:	:	:	4 528	3 271	1 202	22 799	:
2006	:	9 836	:	26 755	153 276	864	9 797	15 883	120 901	188 157	78 055	:	:	:	4 701	3 476	1 099	24 684	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																		
	:	1.22	:	-1.84	5.32	3.05	-9.29	18.20	16.48	0.06	3.04	3.23	:	3.82	5.64	5.00	19.56	:	:
Domestic trips																			
2000	:	2 794	:	4 500	53 587	:	3 178	5 898	116 737	140 645	54 448	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:
2004	:	3 847	:	22 666	3 382	65 516	876	4 145	10 401	105 539	163 576	57 154	:	:	:	2 024	25	15 104	:
2005	:	3 762	:	22 939	3 951	78 743	844	3 765	12 227	117 876	166 030	63 977	:	:	3 923	2 108	17	17 835	:
2006	:	2 843	:	21 768	5 619	82 035	585	4 758	14 846	113 387	168 196	64 834	:	:	3 937	2 233	15	20 577	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																		
	:	0.35	:	-2.00	3.77	7.36	-18.28	10.62	16.63	-0.48	3.03	2.95	:	0.36	5.04	6.99	16.72	:	:
Outbound trips																			
2000	:	6 462	:	3 289	74 392	:	1 841	461	3 743	16 531	10 071	:	:	:	:	:	810	:	:
2004	:	7 315	:	5 103	3 690	72 333	174	3 635	894	4 041	19 673	11 484	570	462	1 091	1 100	2 163	:	:
2005	:	8 167	:	5 396	4 276	77 414	249	3 920	1 095	7 145	19 780	12 365	595	605	1 163	1 185	4 964	:	:
2006	:	6 993	:	4 987	5 012	71 241	279	5 039	1 037	7 514	19 961	13 221	605	764	1 243	1 084	4 107	:	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006⁴																		
	:	1.59	-19.96	-1.14	7.27	-0.72	26.63	28.62	14.47	12.32	3.19	4.64	:	28.60	6.74	4.98	37.80	:	:

1) 2001 data used for 2000. 2) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 3) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 4) Average annual growth rate 2001/2006 for BE. Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for CZ, EE, LV (only "Outbound trips"), LT and HU. Growth rate 2005/2006 for LV ("Total trips" and "Domestic trips").

3.4.5 Number of holiday trips (at least 1 overnight stay) by residents aged 15 and over, by destination (in 1 000) (continued)

	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ¹	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
Total trips																			
2000	: 25 354	15 621	:	10 621	:	23 109	:	152 700	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2004	: 28 712	13 202	40 288	10 816	:	3 982	6 370	28 124	:	122 975	:	:	:	:	:	:	16 430	:	
2005	: 27 872	13 709	35 500	11 417	:	3 901	6 067	29 611	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16 391	:	
2006	: 28 265	15 771	38 283	10 265	6 892	4 765	6 420	28 161	:	112 695	:	:	:	:	:	:	17 312	:	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																			
	: 1.83	0.16	-2.52	-0.57	9.39	0.39	5.07	-4.94	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.65	:	
Domestic trips																			
2000	: 13 388	8 722	:	9 774	:	18 332	:	106 100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2004	: 14 133	6 404	36 669	9 633	:	1 841	4 088	23 580	:	74 772	:	:	:	:	:	:	11 600	:	
2005	: 13 579	7 145	30 920	10 130	:	1 780	3 848	25 073	:	77 132	:	:	:	:	:	:	11 744	:	
2006	: 14 096	8 087	33 102	9 244	6 441	2 569	3 934	23 554	:	68 722	:	:	:	:	:	:	11 949	:	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																			
	: 0.86	-1.25	-4.99	-0.92	18.13	-1.90	6.47	-6.98	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.49	:	
Outbound trips																			
2000	: 11 966	6 899	:	847	:	4 777	:	46 600	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2004	: 14 579	6 798	3 619	1 183	:	2 141	2 282	4 544	:	48 203	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 830	:	
2005	: 14 293	6 564	4 580	1 287	:	2 121	2 219	4 538	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 647	:	
2006	: 14 169	7 684	5 181	1 021	451	2 196	2 486	4 607	:	43 973	:	:	:	:	:	:	5 363	:	
Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																			
	: 2.86	1.81	19.65	3.16	1.28	4.37	-0.90	-0.96	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.37	:	

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for PL, SI, SK and NO.

3.4.6 Number of long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) by residents aged 15 and over, by destination (in 1 000)

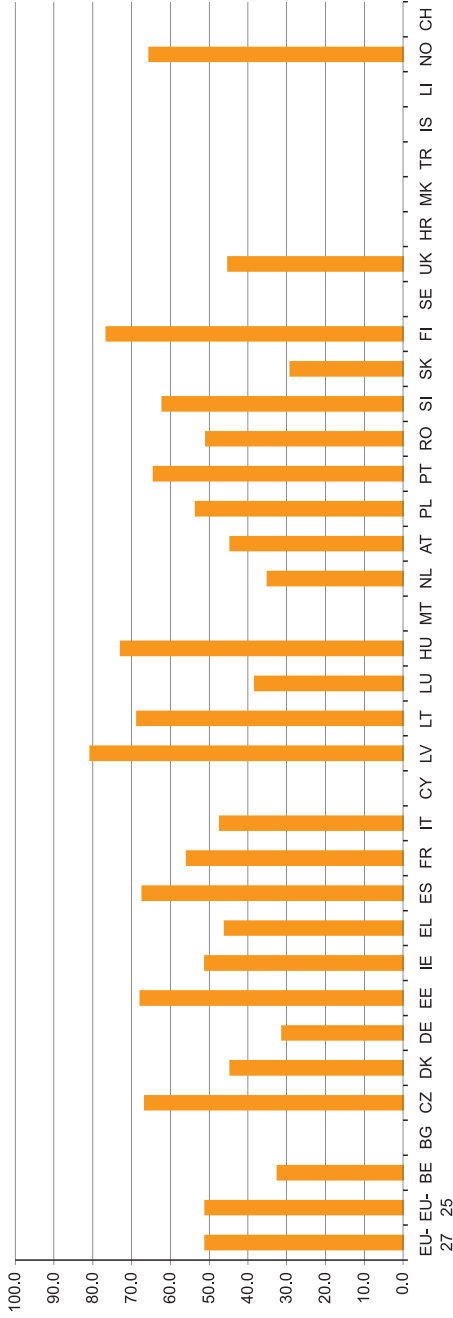
	EU-27	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK ¹	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES ²	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	
Total trips																			
2000	:	:	6 374	:	:	4 556	105 650	:	2 765	4 753	27 988	75 752	35 457	:	:	:	570	:	:
2004	:	:	6 983	:	9 583	4 430	103 947	247	3 937	7 023	23 762	81 072	37 137	719	:	927	681	5 457	:
2005	:	:	7 715	:	9 941	5 064	113 686	318	4 298	8 634	38 394	84 224	40 057	:	760	1 079	725	7 115	:
2006	:	:	6 647	:	8 934	5 896	105 431	279	4 790	8 578	39 599	83 137	41 135	:	909	1 090	679	6 711	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																		
	:	:	0.70	:	-3.45	4.39	-0.03	6.28	9.59	10.34	5.95	1.56	2.51	:	19.61	8.44	2.96	10.90	:
Domestic trips																			
2000	:	:	1 142	:	:	1 406	35 898	:	1 104	4 330	25 108	63 025	27 382	:	:	:	2	:	:
2004	:	:	1 478	:	5 552	1 368	37 388	125	1 078	6 227	20 942	67 216	27 905	231	:	360	5	3 976	:
2005	:	:	1 549	:	5 567	1 532	45 933	160	1 075	7 639	33 260	69 721	29 745	:	389	381	4	4 112	:
2006	:	:	1 265	:	4 985	1 842	40 453	91	1 084	7 632	34 110	69 386	31 030	:	429	411	2	4 288	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																		
	:	:	1.72	:	-5.24	4.60	2.01	-14.68	-0.30	9.91	5.24	1.62	2.11	:	10.28	6.85	0.00	3.85	:
Outbound trips																			
2000	:	:	5 232	:	:	3 150	69 752	:	1 661	423	2 880	12 727	8 075	:	:	:	568	:	:
2004	:	:	5 505	:	4 031	3 062	66 559	122	2 859	796	2 820	13 856	9 232	488	270	567	676	1 481	:
2005	:	:	6 166	:	4 374	3 532	67 753	158	3 223	995	5 134	14 503	10 312	516	371	698	721	3 003	:
2006	:	:	5 382	:	3 949	4 054	64 978	188	3 706	946	5 489	13 751	10 105	533	480	679	677	2 423	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³																		
	:	:	0.47	:	-1.02	4.29	-1.17	24.14	14.31	14.36	11.35	1.30	3.81	4.51	33.33	9.43	2.97	27.91	:

1) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 2) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 3) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for CZ, EE, CY (only "Outbound trips"), LV (only "Outbound trips"), LT and HU. Growth rate 2005/2006 for LV ("Total trips" and "Domestic trips").

3.4.6 Number of long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) by residents aged 15 and over, by destination (in 1 000) (continued)

	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK ¹	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Total trips																		
2000	: 15 529	5 689	: 3 688	:	: 5 261	:	: 78 000	:	: 5 096	:	: 5 096	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	: 18 475	7 841	16 639	4 165	: 1 535	4 509	6 200	: 1 798	: 5 793	:	: 5 793	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	: 18 048	7 468	16 522	3 936	: 1 643	4 199	6 443	: 5 872	:	: 5 872	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	: 18 384	8 745	17 808	3 663	3 387	3 387	4 555	6 620	: 5 981	:	: 5 981	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																	
	: 2.85	7.43	3.45	-0.11	: 8.50	0.51	3.90	: -3.80	: 2.70	:	: 2.70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domestic trips																		
2000	: 5 749	1 811	: 3 024	:	: 3 755	:	: 38 700	:	: 2 702	:	: 2 702	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	: 6 956	2 769	13 613	3 225	: 414	2 554	4 308	: 1 440	: 2 877	:	: 2 877	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	: 6 562	2 693	13 070	3 043	: 429	2 307	4 482	: 30 320	: 2 750	:	: 2 750	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	: 6 986	3 195	14 341	2 888	2 977	498	2 416	4 576	: 2 788	:	: 2 788	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																	
	: 3.30	9.92	2.64	-0.76	: 9.68	-2.74	3.35	: -4.96	: 0.52	:	: 0.52	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Outbound trips																		
2000	: 9 780	3 878	: 664	:	: 1 506	:	: 39 300	:	: 2 394	:	: 2 394	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	: 11 519	5 072	3 026	940	: 1 121	1 955	1 892	: 358	: 2 916	:	: 2 916	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	: 11 486	4 775	3 452	893	: 1 214	1 892	1 961	: 3 122	:	: 3 122	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	: 11 398	5 550	3 467	775	410	1 309	2 139	2 044	: 3 193	:	: 3 193	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006²																	
	: 2.58	6.16	7.04	2.61	: 8.06	4.60	5.22	: -2.72	: 4.92	:	: 4.92	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

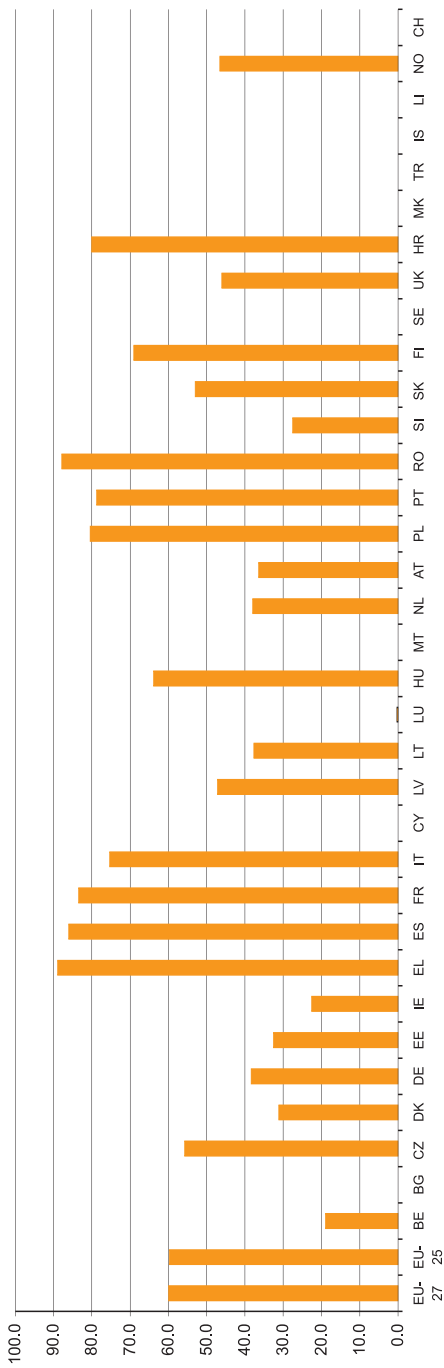
1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for PL, SI and SK.

3.4.7 Share of short holiday trips in the total number of holiday trips by residents aged 15 and over, 2006¹

1) EU-27 and EU-25 excluding CY, MT and SE. EU-27 excluding BG.

For MK: Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

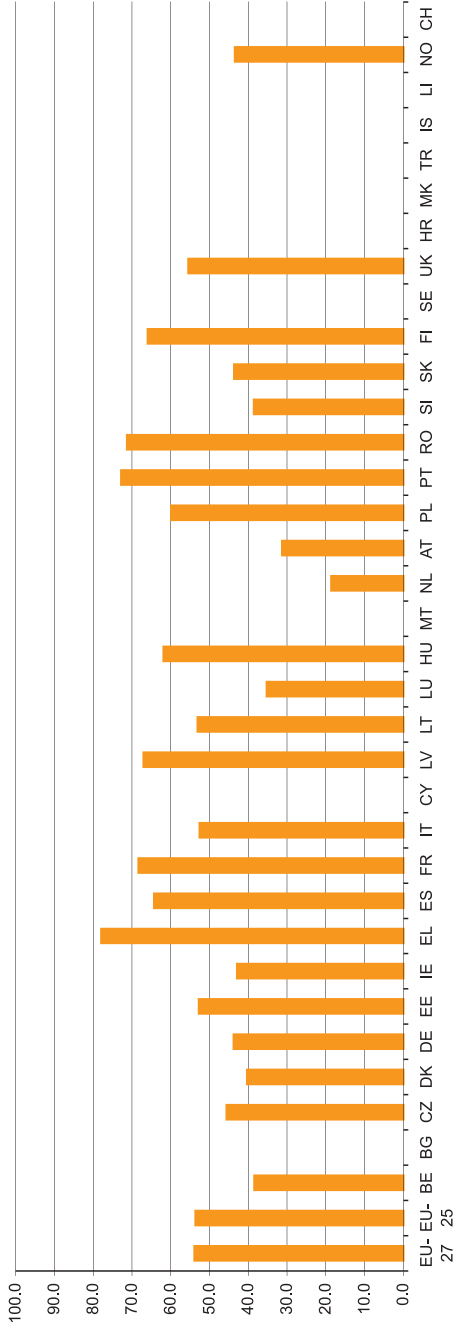
3.4.8 Share of domestic trips in the total number of long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) by residents aged 15 and over, 2006¹



1) EU-27 and EU-25 excluding CY, MT and SE. EU-27 excluding BG. 2004 data for HR.

For MK: Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.4.9 Share of nights spent in private accommodation in the total number of nights spent on long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) in the country and abroad by residents aged 15 and over, 2006¹



1) EU-27 and EU-25 excluding CY, MT and SE. EU-27 excluding BG. 2005 data for IT and HU.

For MK: Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Chapter 4 - Country Profiles

4



4.1 Recent trends

Belgium is basically a country of origin for international tourism. Figures on accommodation supply showed a slight decrease in the number of hotels and similar establishments between 2000 and 2006 (-0.4% on average each year). Over the same period, the number of bed places was more or less stable (+0.6% on average each year). This resulted in an increase in the average size of establishments, from 60 bed places in 2000 to 63 in 2006.

Domestic demand also declined slightly over the same period (average annual decrease of -0.4% between 2000 and 2006). Nights spent by residents grew by +3.9% in 2006, which only partly compensated for the decrease recorded between 2000 and 2005 (-1.3% on average each year). In contrast, nights spent by non-residents rose by +3.1% in 2006 (from 15.6 to 16.0 million), after being more or less stable in the previous years. Their share of total nights was about 55%. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 59% of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 2.8 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), about 29% of total holiday trips in 2006 were made in the country, and around 71% abroad. About 77% of total trips abroad were long trips (4+ nights: 44% among domestic trips). Domestic trips showed a decline from 3.8 to 2.8 million between 2005 and 2006 (-24.3%), caused by the contraction of both short and long trips (-28.7% and -18.3%, respectively). Similarly, trips made by Belgians abroad fell by -14.4% in 2006 (from 8.2 to 7.0 million), thus completely eroding the growth recorded in 2005 (+11.7%). France, Spain and Italy remained the main destinations of Belgian tourists (54.5% of total 4+ nights abroad in 2006 against 52.4% in 2005). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a negative balance of 4 157 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of Belgian tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population			
10 511	2.8	3 932	45.1	316 622	12 299	8 142

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Belgium

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 998	54 822	119 165	32.7	42.8 (Aug)
2004	1 922	53 854	122 043	32.3	39.9 (Aug)
2005	1 899	54 226	120 668	33.2	41.3 (Aug)
2006	1 955	55 957	123 775	34.0	40.4 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Belgium (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	29 215	46.9	15 526	53.1	NL	31.1	UK	16.1	DE	14.9	62.1
2004	28 495	45.4	15 545	54.6	NL	32.0	UK	15.0	DE	12.7	59.7
2005	28 380	45.2	15 553	54.8	NL	31.7	UK	14.1	DE	12.6	58.4
2006	29 371	45.4	16 039	54.6	NL	32.1	UK	13.7	FR	12.9	58.7

4.5 Characteristics of Belgian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists						Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination										
	Total (domestic and abroad)			Domestic			Abroad			1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights ¹	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights ¹	4+ nights	Total								
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2000	9 256	2 882	6 374	2 794	1 652	1 142	6 462	1 230	5 232	FR	33.1	ES	14.9	IT	7.9	55.9	
2004	11 162	4 179	6 983	3 847	2 369	1 478	7 315	1 810	5 505	FR	31.0	ES	14.8	IT	8.1	53.9	
2005	11 929	4 214	7 715	3 762	2 213	1 549	8 167	2 001	6 166	FR	30.8	ES	13.4	IT	8.2	52.4	
2006	9 836	3 189	6 647	2 843	1 578	1 265	6 993	1 611	5 382	FR	30.4	ES	14.9	IT	9.2	54.5	

1) 2001 data used for 2000.

4.1 Recent trends

Along with Romania, Bulgaria joined the EU in 2007 and is an emerging country of tourism origin and destination. Accommodation supply recorded further growth in 2006, after a boom in the first five years of the 21st century. The number of establishments increased by +9.6% in 2006 and at an average rate of +13.7% each year from 2000 to 2005. Over the same period, bed places rose by +10.6% on average each year and by +5.3% in 2006. Consequently, the average size of hotels and similar establishments decreased from 187 bed places in 2000 to 157 in 2006.

Like supply, tourism demand also grew rapidly over that period. Nights spent by residents recorded average growth of +8.1% each year (from 3.4 million in 2000 to 5.4 million in 2006), while nights spent by international tourists rose by +15.0% on average each year (from 5.2 million in 2000 to 11.9 million in 2006). In 2006, foreign tourism accounted for about 69% of total tourism nights in the country, against around 60% in 2000. Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 50% of total international tourism nights (about 56% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 2.2 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 892 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity Tourist nights/ resident population	Number of Bulgarian tourists 15 years and over		GDP total Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
		in 1 000	as % of population			
7 719	2.2	:	:	25 100	1 171	2 063

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Bulgaria

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	648	:	121 222	18.4	:
2004	1 016	80 149	170 956	21.7	:
2005	1 230	90 593	200 940	21.0	50.7 (Jul-Sep)
2006	1 348	95 632	211 565	20.9	45.7 (Jul-Sep)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Bulgaria (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	8 554	39.6	5 170	60.4	DE ¹	44.7	UK ¹	6.3	CH ¹	4.8	55.8
2004	14 161	27.2	10 304	72.8	DE	40.8	UK	14.8	SE	4.0	59.6
2005	16 071	27.7	11 624	72.3	DE	34.7	UK	16.4	SE	4.0	55.1
2006	17 356	31.2	11 945	68.8	DE	30.7	UK	15.0	SE	3.8	49.5

1) 2001 data for 2000.

4.5 Characteristics of Bulgarian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	Total in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	Total in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	Total in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	1st market	2nd market	3rd market			
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

4.1 Recent trends

The Czech Republic is an emerging destination for international tourism in Europe. Accommodation supply has shown good results since 2000. Establishments grew by +2.1% on average between 2000 and 2004, recorded a slight decrease in 2005 (-0.8%), but made up for this in full in 2006 (+0.8%). Over the same six years, bed places revealed an average annual increase of +1.4%. Consequently, the average size of hotels remained relatively stable, at around 55 bed places.

As regards tourism demand, domestic nights grew by +3.0% in 2006, partly making up for the decline recorded from 2000 to 2005 (-6.2% on average each year). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents continued to increase (+4.7% on average each year between 2000 and 2005, +2.5% in 2006), and made for about 49% of total nights in 2006 (35.3% in 2000). Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 43% of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.0 in 2006.

Czech tourists themselves still make more than 81% of total holiday trips in the country. In 2006, domestic trips showed a decline of -5.1%, after an increase of +1.2% in 2005, caused by a contraction of both 1-3 night and 4+ night trips (-3.4% and -10.4%, respectively). In the same year, trips abroad also fell, by -7.6%, mainly due to a slump in long trips (-9.7%), representing about 80% of total trips abroad. Slovakia, Italy and Greece were the preferred destinations of Czech tourists (about 34% of 4+ night trips abroad in 2006), with Greece overtaking Austria in 2005.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 1 874 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity		Number of Czech tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population				
10 251	4.0	4 515	51.6	114 021	2 119	3 993	

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in the Czech Republic

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	3 960	95 365	217 664	32.2	:
2004	4 311	98 764	229 689	29.7	44.0 (Aug)
2005	4 278	99 916	232 211	29.7	43.7 (Aug)
2006	4 314	101 563	236 104	30.0	42.9 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the Czech Republic (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)									
	Total		by residents		by non-residents									
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market	Share of top 3	1st market	2nd market	3rd market	Share of top 3
2000	44 200	28 603	64.7	15 597	35.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	40 780	21 800	53.5	18 980	46.5	DE	31.1	UK	9.6	IT	6.1	6.1	46.8	
2005	40 320	20 725	51.4	19 595	48.6	DE	30.0	UK	9.2	IT	6.0	6.0	45.2	
2006	41 447	21 357	51.5	20 090	48.5	DE	30.1	UK	7.6	IT	5.7	5.7	43.4	

4.5 Characteristics of Czech tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination										
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad										
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1st market	2nd market	3rd market	Share of top 3		
2000	27 769	18 186	9 583	22 666	17 114	5 552	5 103	1 072	4 031	4 031	4 031	4 031	4 031	4 031	SK	12.4	IT	10.8	AT	6.8	30.0
2004	28 335	18 394	9 941	22 939	17 372	5 567	5 396	1 022	4 374	4 374	4 374	4 374	4 374	4 374	SK	18.2	IT	12.9	EL	6.6	37.7
2006	26 755	17 821	8 934	21 768	16 783	4 985	4 987	1 038	3 949	3 949	3 949	3 949	3 949	3 949	SK	14.3	IT	11.9	EL	7.5	33.7

4.1 Recent trends

Denmark is more of a generator of outbound tourism than an international tourism destination. In 2006, accommodation supply displayed a decrease in the number of hotels and similar establishments (-1.9%), after slight growth between 2000 and 2005 (+0.4% on average each year). In the same period, bed places recorded steady expansion: +2.2% on average each year between 2000 and 2005 and +1.0% in 2006. This meant an increase in the average size of establishments: from 133 bed places in 2000 to 150 in 2006.

Tourism in the country increased significantly in 2006 (+4.0% in terms of nights), after an average annual increase of +0.8% between 2000 and 2005. This data hid a different trend for domestic and international tourism. Nights spent by residents (about 65% of total nights) rose by +5.6% in 2006 and by +2.2% on average in the first five years of the 21st century. In contrast, nights spent by non-residents declined between 2000 and 2005 (-1.3% on average each year), but recovered in part in 2006 (+1.0%). Germany, Norway and Sweden were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 62% of international tourist nights (about 69% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 5.0 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, domestic holiday trips in 2006 accounted for about 53% of total trips made by Danish tourists, against nearly 58% in 2000. Trips in the country showed a boom in 2005 (+16.8%) and above all in 2006 (+42.2% – this increase is also influenced by a methodological change in data collection), following the downturn between 2000 and 2004 (-6.9% on average each year). Conversely, outbound tourism showed steady growth between 2000 and 2006 (+7.3% on average each year), with peaks in 2005 and 2006 (+15.9% and +17.2%, respectively). Spain, France and Italy were the main destinations of Danish tourists (about 30% of 4+ night trips abroad in 2006), with Spain overtaking France in 2005. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 1 456 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity Tourist nights/ resident population	Number of Danish tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
		in 1 000	as % of population			
5 427	5.0	2 839	64.4	220 163	5 908	4 452

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Denmark

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	472	32 014	62 905	40.1	71.2 (Jul)
2004	485	35 671	70 293	37.8	65.2 (Jul)
2005	482	35 718	70 049	39.5	65.0 (Jul)
2006	473	36 049	70 769	41.2	66.0 (Jul)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Denmark (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	25 165	60.2	10 006	39.8	DE	34.0	SE	20.8	NO	13.8	68.6
2004	26 119	63.4	9 566	36.6	DE	30.5	SE	17.5	NO	15.8	63.8
2005	26 228	64.3	9 356	35.7	DE	29.7	SE	16.6	NO	16.4	62.7
2006	27 267	65.3	9 453	34.7	DE	28.4	NO	16.7	SE	16.4	61.5

4.5 Characteristics of Danish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists															
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination										
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1st market	2nd market	3rd market	Share of top 3						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	7 789	3 233	4 556	4 500	3 094	1 406	3 289	139	3 150	FR	13.1	ES	13.1	EL	8.5	34.7
2004	7 072	2 642	4 430	3 382	2 014	1 368	3 690	628	3 062	FR	13.5	ES	11.6	IT	8.6	33.7
2005	8 227	3 163	5 064	3 951	2 419	1 532	4 276	744	3 532	ES	12.8	FR	10.2	IT	7.7	30.7
2006	10 631	4 735	5 896	5 619	3 777	1 842	5 012	958	4 054	ES	11.9	FR	9.4	IT	8.9	30.2

4.1 Recent trends

Germany is one of the main generators of international tourism at world level. The trend in accommodation supply between 2000 and 2006 showed a small average annual decrease of -1.0% in the number of hotels and similar establishments and little increase in the number of bed places (+0.4%), which resulted in a small increase in the average size per establishment (41 bed places in 2000, as against 45 in 2006).

Tourism demand in the country showed steady growth in the same period, with a peak between 2000 and 2004 (+3.2% on average each year). In 2005 and 2006, the increase was +1.5% and +2.1%, respectively. Nights spent by residents, accounting for about 85% of total nights, rose by +0.8% both in 2005 and in 2006, after expansion of +3.5% on average each year between 2000 and 2004. Nights spent by non-residents have recorded a steady increase since 2000 (+3.8% on average each year), with a peak of +9.7% from 2005 to 2006. The Netherlands, the United States and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for 34.0% of total international tourist nights in 2006. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.3 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), German tourists made 153.3 million holiday trips in 2006, about 54% of them in the country. Domestic trips expanded during the initial years of the 21st century, in particular between 2004 and 2005 (from 65.5 to 78.7 million, +20.2%), followed by further growth in 2006 (+4.2%). Outbound trips recorded a slight decline from 2000 to 2004 (-0.7% on average each year), followed by a strong recovery in 2005 (+7.0%) and a new fall in 2006 (-8.0%). Spain, Italy and Austria were the main destinations for long trips (46.2% of 4+ night trips abroad). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 32 803 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of German tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population			
82 438	4.3	57 111	80.7	2 322 200	58 894	26 091

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Germany

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	38 551	877 070	1 590 332	34.1	45.1 (Sep)
2004	36 839	888 672	1 609 027	33.2	42.6 (Sep)
2005	36 593	890 153	1 621 118	33.9	43.1 (Sep)
2006	36 201	896 980	1 631 530	35.0	44.9 (Sep)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Germany (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)								
	Total		by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total					
2000	298 488	256 068	42 420	14.2	NL	17.3	US	11.9	UK	9.6		38.8	
2004	338 769	293 395	45 374	13.4	NL	17.7	US	9.5	UK	8.3		35.5	
2005	343 981	295 735	48 246	14.0	NL	17.5	US	9.2	UK	8.2		34.9	
2006	351 224	298 277	52 947	15.1	NL	16.6	US	8.8	UK	8.6		34.0	

4.5 Characteristics of German tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2000	127 979	22 329	105 650	53 587	17 689	35 898	74 392	4 640	69 752	ES	19.2	IT	13.6	AT	12.5							45.3
2004	137 849	33 902	103 947	65 516	28 128	37 388	72 333	5 774	66 559	ES	15.2	IT	14.3	AT	14.0							43.5
2005	156 157	42 471	113 686	78 743	32 810	45 933	77 414	9 661	67 753	ES	15.9	IT	14.4	AT	14.4							44.7
2006	153 276	47 845	105 431	82 035	41 582	40 453	71 241	6 263	64 978	ES	15.7	IT	15.5	AT	15.0							46.2

4.1 Recent trends

Estonia, one of the new Member States, is an emerging country of origin and destination of tourism in Europe. The 2006 figures for accommodation supply revealed a further increase in both the number of establishments and bed places (+7.6% and +3.3%, respectively), consolidating the boom of the previous year (+18.7% and +11.3%, respectively). The higher growth of establishments explains the decline in the average size of hotels in comparison to 2005 (from 80 to 76). This is in contrast with the development between 2000 and 2004, where the number of hotels decreased by -6.5% while bed places grew by +8.6% on average each year (85 bed places per hotel in 2004).

Like supply, tourism demand in Estonia has expanded at a steady rate in terms of nights since the country's accession to the EU (2004). Total nights rose by +10.5% in 2006 (from 4.1 to 4.5 million), after +9.4% in 2005. This growth was caused by both domestic and international tourists. Nights spent by residents (about 34% of total nights) grew by +34.9% in 2006, after +11.7% in 2005. In those same years, nights spent by non-residents rose by +1.3% and +8.6%, respectively. Finland, Sweden and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 64% of total international tourist nights. Finland alone generates about 50% of total nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 3.4 in 2006.

In terms of tourist trips made by Estonians in the country and abroad, domestic holiday trips, which make up about 68% of total trips, fell by -30.7% in 2006 (from 844 000 to 585 000), after a decline of -3.6% in 2005. In contrast, trips abroad showed a further increase of +12.1% in 2006 (from 249 000 to 279 000), consolidating the boom recorded in 2005 (+43.1%), as a consequence of entry to the EU. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 340 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of Estonian tourists 15 years and over		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	Tourist nights/resident population	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
1 345	3.4	259	22.7	13 234	472	812

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Estonia

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	350	7 599	16 292	28.8	:
2004	267	11 314	22 673	39.8	70.0 (Jul)
2005	317	12 312	25 228	38.5	68.0 (Jul)
2006	341	12 826	26 058	39.5	63.0 (Jul)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Estonia (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	1 712	26.8	1 253	73.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	3 758	26.9	2 747	73.1	FI	60.6	SE	6.7	DE	6.0	73.3
2005	4 111	27.5	2 982	72.5	FI	53.0	SE	7.9	DE	7.2	68.1
2006	4 543	33.5	3 020	66.5	FI	49.7	SE	7.8	DE	6.1	63.6

4.5 Characteristics of Estonian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	1-3 nights		4+ nights		Total	Domestic		Abroad			Share of top 3
2000	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	
2004	1 050	803	247	876	751	125	174	52	122	:	:
2005	1 093	775	318	844	684	160	249	91	158	:	:
2006	864	585	279	585	494	91	279	91	188	:	:

4.1 Recent trends

Ireland is a country of origin of international tourism, but for a number of years it has also been growing as a tourism destination. From 2000 to 2006, hotel accommodation supply showed a steady decrease in terms of the number of establishments (average annual decrease of -3.9%) and an increase in bed places (+1.3% on average each year), which resulted in growth in the average size of hotels (from 25 bed places in 2000 to 34 in 2006). In 2006, tourism demand in the country generated about 33.7 million nights, with average annual growth of +2.1% between 2000 and 2006. Nights spent by residents rose by +4.6% on average each year over the same period, but showed a decline in 2006 (-5.3% in comparison to 2005). Nights spent by non-residents showed a lower increase from 2000 to 2006 (+0.9% on average each year), but expanded significantly in 2006 (+11.5%). In 2005, the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany were the main markets of origin, accounting for about 63% of total international nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 8.0 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), total holiday trips recorded strong growth in 2006 (+27.5%), supported by both domestic and international holiday trips (+26.4% and +28.6%, respectively). This data showed a different trend for domestic and outbound tourism for the period 2000 to 2006. Holiday trips abroad rose at a higher rate than domestic trips during the first six years of the 21st century (+18.3% against +7.0%). This explains why the share of domestic trips declined from about 63% in 2000 to around 49% in 2006. Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 53% of 4+ night holiday trips abroad in 2006 (about 70% in 2000).

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a negative balance of 1 188 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of Irish tourists 15 years and over	GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	total Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
4 209	8.0	:	174 705	5 446	4 258
		as % of population			

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Ireland

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	5 449	60 350	138 579	47.8	63.0 (Aug)
2004	4 554	62 085	144 632	48.2	58.0 (Aug)
2005	4 407	63 762	148 653	46.4	60.0 (Aug)
2006	4 296	63 087	148 077	49.6	62.0 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Ireland (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	29 657	30.8	20 509	69.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	32 436	37.6	20 236	62.4	UK	32.1	US	23.5	DE	6.7	62.3
2005	32 097	39.5	19 427	60.5	UK	32.0	US	22.4	DE	8.1	62.5
2006	33 655	35.7	21 652	64.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of Irish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000
2000	5 019	2 254	2 765	3 178	2 074	1 104	1 841	180	1 661	ES	35.1	UK	21.1	US	13.9	70.1						
2004	7 780	3 843	3 937	4 145	3 067	1 078	3 635	776	2 859	ES	32.0	UK	16.8	US	10.0	58.8						
2005	7 685	3 387	4 298	3 765	2 690	1 075	3 920	697	3 223	ES	28.9	UK	15.4	US	10.8	55.1						
2006	9 797	5 007	4 790	4 758	3 674	1 084	5 039	1 333	3 706	ES	29.5	UK	13.6	US	9.7	52.8						

4.1 Recent trends

Greece is one of the most popular tourism destinations in Europe. Hotel accommodation supply has shown steady growth in the last six years. From 2000 to 2006, the number of hotels grew by +1.5% on average each year (from 8 342 to 9 111), bed places by +2.2% (from 607 614 to 693 252). This means an increase in the average size of establishments from 73 in 2000 to 76 in 2006.

Nights spent in collective accommodation recorded a decrease from 2000 to 2004 (the year of the Olympics Games: -4.1% on average each year), followed by strong expansion from 2004 to 2006 (+5.2% in 2005, +4.6% in 2006). This was mainly due to the trend of international nights, accounting for about 74% of total nights spent in the country. These showed an average annual fall of -4.7% between 2000 and 2004 and growth of +5.0% and +5.7% in 2005 and 2006, respectively. Domestic nights fared the same, but with lower growth in 2006 (+1.5%). Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy are the top markets of origin, accounting for about 45% of total international tourist nights (around 54% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 5.2 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), Greek tourists made about 15.9 million trips in 2006, of which 93.5% in the country. Figures showed double-digit growth in both domestic and outbound trips from 2000 to 2005 (+15.7% and +18.9%, respectively, on average each year). Domestic trips recorded further expansion in 2006 (+21.4%), while outbound trips declined by -5.3%. Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom were the preferred holiday destinations of Greeks (25.9% of total trips abroad). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 8 591 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of Greek tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mto. €	Tourism expenditure ¹ Mto. €	Tourism receipts ¹ Mto. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population			
11 125	5.2	4 179	43.8	213 985	2 446	11 037

1) 2005 data.

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Greece

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	8 342	320 159	607 614	27.4	96.3 (Aug)
2004	8 899	351 891	668 271	21.2	80.8 (Aug)
2005	9 036	358 721	682 050	21.7	91.4 (Aug)
2006	9 111	364 179	693 252	22.4	89.9 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Greece (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	62 186	24.4	47 024	75.6	DE	30.7	UK	17.6	IT	5.8	54.1
2004	52 554	26.2	38 796	73.8	DE	24.2	UK	19.4	IT	6.9	50.5
2005	55 264	26.3	40 734	73.7	DE	22.9	UK	18.8	IT	7.4	49.1
2006	57 796	25.5	43 055	74.5	DE	21.2	UK	16.7	IT	7.5	45.4

4.5 Characteristics of Greek tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists									
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination				
	Domestic		Abroad			1st market		2nd market		3rd market	Share of top 3
Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market	Share of top 3
in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000
2000	6 359	1 606	4 753	5 898	1 568	4 330	461	38	423	27.9
2004 ¹⁾	11 295	4 272	7 023	10 401	4 174	6 227	894	98	796	30.1
2005	13 322	4 688	8 634	12 227	4 588	7 639	1 095	100	995	27.0
2006	15 883	7 305	8 578	14 846	7 214	7 632	1 037	91	946	25.9

1) The break in series from 2004 onwards is due to a change in the methodology in 2004.

4.1 Recent trends

Spain is the most popular tourism destination in Europe, but in the last three years it has also increased its role as an origin of outbound tourism. The 2006 figures showed further growth in the number of hotels and similar establishments (+4.0%), which was consistent with the trend in previous years (+1.6% on average each year from 2000 to 2005). Bed places followed the same trend but at a higher rate between 2000 and 2005 (+3.7% on average each year) and at a lower rate in 2006 (+2.2%). This meant an increase in the average size of establishments from 2000 to 2005 (from 81 to 90 bed places), followed by a slight decrease in 2006 (88 bed places).

In 2006, tourism demand revealed strong expansion in terms of nights (+7.3%), caused by both domestic and international demand (+7.6% and +7.2%, respectively). Domestic nights consolidated the positive trend of previous years (+5.3% on average each year from 2000 to 2005). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents showed a recovery after the decline recorded from 2000 to 2004 (-2.8% on average each year). The United Kingdom, Germany and France were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 64% of total international tourism nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 8.7 in 2005.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), the change of methodology in the demand-side survey in 2005 created a discontinuity in data, ruling out any comparison with previous years. In 2006, Spanish tourists made about 120.9 million holiday trips (-3.3% compared to 2005). The decline is caused by the fall in the number of domestic trips (-3.8%) – especially 1-3 night trips – accounting for about 70% of total trips. Conversely, trips abroad recorded an increase of +5.2%, supported by the growth in 4+ night trips (+6.9%), accounting for about 73% of total trips abroad. France, Portugal and Italy were the main tourism destinations, making for about 35% of total tourism trips abroad (around 43% in 2000), with Portugal overtaking Italy in 2006. Comparing expenditures and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 27 445 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of Spanish tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population			
43 758	8.7	16 702	44.6	980 954	13 265	40 710

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Spain

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 6287	677 134	1 315 697	47.3	72.4 (Aug)
2004	17 402	766 952	1 511 592	42.5	71.4 (Aug)
2005	17 607	797 339	1 579 965	42.6	71.6 (Aug)
2006	18 304	814 890	1 614 545	45.3	72.3 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Spain (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)								
	Total		by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	344 664	110 763	32.1	233 901	67.9	UK	31.3	DE	29.9	NL	6.2	67.4	
2004	344 269	135 188	39.3	209 081	60.7	UK	34.3	DE	25.9	FR	6.1	66.3	
2005	353 392	143 874	40.7	209 518	59.3	UK	33.0	DE	26.1	FR	6.4	65.5	
2006	379 275	154 757	40.8	224 518	59.2	UK	31.1	DE	26.8	FR	6.2	64.1	

4.5 Characteristics of Spanish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000
2000	120 480	92 492	27 988	116 737	91 629	25 108	3 743	863	2 880	FR	21.7	IT	10.7	PT	10.3	42.7						
2004	109 580	85 818	23 762	105 539	84 597	20 942	4 041	1 221	2 820	FR	18.6	PT	11.8	IT	9.2	39.6						
2005	125 021	86 627	38 394	117 876	84 616	33 260	7 145	2 011	5 134	FR	17.1	IT	9.8	PT	8.8	35.7						
2006	120 901	81 302	39 599	113 387	79 277	34 110	7 514	2 025	5 489	FR	16.2	PT	9.6	IT	9.3	35.1						

4.1 Recent trends

France is both one of the prime tourism destinations in the world and a producer of international tourism. Figures on hotel accommodation supply showed a small decrease in the number of establishments (-0.6% an average each year), but a slight increase in the number of bed places (+0.5% on yearly average) between 2000 and 2006. Consequently, the number of bed places per establishment increased from 65 in 2000 to 69 in 2006.

Tourism in the country rose by +0.6% in 2006, consolidating the growth recorded in 2005 (+4.4%). The figures illustrated a different trend for domestic and outbound tourism. Nights spent by residents, accounting for about 64% of total nights, rose by +4.9% in 2005 and by +2.1% in 2006. In contrast, nights spent by non-residents decreased by -1.9% in 2006, after a growth of +3.6% in 2005. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 50% of total international tourism nights in 2006. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.7 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, French tourists made 188.2 million trips in 2006, of which 89.4% were made in their country. Domestic trips recorded an increase of +1.3% in 2006, after average annual expansion of +3.4% between 2000 and 2005. Outbound trips also increased steadily (+0.9% in 2006 and +3.6% on average in the first five years of the 21st century). Spain, Italy and Greece were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 32% of 4+ night trips abroad in 2006 (30.5% in 2000).

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 12 065 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of French tourists 15 years and over		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
62 999	4.7	31 515	61.5	1 791 953	24 840	36 905

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in France

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	18 773	606 843	1 213 686	43.1	71.3 (Aug)
2004	18 689	633 162	1 266 325	40.8	58.6 (Aug)
2005	18 361	629 147	1 258 294	43.1	61.1 (Aug)
2006	18 135	626 981	1 253 962	43.1	59.3 (Sep)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in France (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)							
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3	
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total		
2000	284 646	174 982	64.5	109 664	38.5	UK	20.0	DE	13.5	NL	15.7	49.2
2004	283 018	178 840	63.2	104 178	36.8	UK	21.7	NL	16.9	DE	12.7	51.3
2005	295 594	187 642	63.5	107 952	36.5	UK	20.8	NL	16.2	DE	12.1	49.1
2006	297 481	191 616	64.4	105 865	35.6	UK	20.5	NL	17.5	DE	12.2	50.2

4.5 Characteristics of French tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	
2000	157 176	81 424	75 752	140 645	77 620	63 025	16 531	3 804	12 727	ES	16.0	IT	9.8	US	4.7	30.5						
2004	183 249	102 177	81 072	163 576	96 360	67 216	19 673	5 817	13 856	ES	15.0	IT	9.6	UK	4.0	28.6						
2005	185 810	101 586	84 224	166 030	96 309	69 721	19 780	5 277	14 503	ES	14.9	IT	8.9	EL	3.7	27.5						
2006	188 157	105 020	83 137	168 196	98 810	69 386	19 961	6 210	13 751	ES	16.3	IT	10.9	EL	4.6	31.8						

4.1 Recent trends

Italy is one of the main tourism destinations in Europe, but its role as a country of origin of international tourism has also been growing rapidly in recent years. Figures on hotel accommodation supply showed a relatively stable number of establishments between 2000 and 2006 and an increase in bed places (+2.0% on average each year). This resulted in a higher average size of hotels and similar establishments: 56 bed places in 2000 and 62 in 2006.

In 2006, tourism demand in the country increased compared to 2000 (+1.3 on average each year). The biggest expansion was recorded between 2004 and 2006 (+3.0% on average each year) and was mainly driven by international tourism. Nights spent by residents (about 57% of total tourist nights) rose by +1.3% annually between 2004 and 2006, while nights spent by non-residents by +5.4%, after an average annual increase of +0.7% for residents and +0.1% for non-residents between 2000 and 2004. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 45% of total international nights in 2006 (about 51% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 6.2 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), Italian tourists made 78.1 million holiday trips in 2006 (+1.2% compared to 2005), of which about 83% were in their own country. The number of trips made abroad increased during the first six years of the 21st century (average annual increase of +4.6% from 2000 to 2006), with a peak increase of +7.7% in 2005. Spain, France, and Greece were the main tourism destinations, with Spain overtaking France in 2006. They accounted for about 38% of total tourism trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 11 969 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of Italian tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population			
58 752	6.2	24 782	49.1	1 475 401	18 366	30 335

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Italy

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	33 361	966 138	1 854 101	34.5	69.8 (Aug)
2004	33 518	1 011 773	1 999 729	32.1	62.8 (Aug)
2005	33 527	1 020 478	2 028 452	32.5	62.7 (Aug)
2006	33 768	1 034 682	2 086 942	32.6	:

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Italy (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	338 885	58.6	140 357	41.4	DE	37.3	UK	6.8	US	6.7	50.8
2004	345 616	59.2	141 169	40.8	DE	32.0	UK	8.1	US	7.4	47.5
2005	355 017	58.2	148 290	41.8	DE	30.0	UK	8.6	US	7.7	46.3
2006	366 764	57.2	156 861	42.8	DE	29.6	UK	8.1	US	7.7	45.4

4.5 Characteristics of Italian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists												
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination							
	Domestic		Abroad		Total in 1 000	1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3	
	Total	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000		4+ nights in 1 000	Total in 1 000						
2000	64 519	29 062	35 457	27 066	27 382	10 071	FR	14.7	ES	13.0	EL	6.6	34.3
2004	68 638	31 501	37 137	29 249	27 905	11 484	FR	13.6	ES	13.4	EL	7.2	34.2
2005	76 342	36 285	40 057	34 232	29 745	12 365	FR	15.8	ES	13.2	EL	8.2	37.2
2006	78 055	36 920	41 135	33 804	31 030	13 221	ES	15.9	FR	12.9	EL	9.5	38.3

4.1 Recent trends

Cyprus is mainly a destination for international tourism. Hotel accommodation supply has shown a decline in recent years. After average annual growth of +8.3% from 2000 to 2004, the number of establishments decreased by -3.2% on average each year between 2004 and 2006 (from 803 to 753). Similarly, bed places recorded steady expansion from 2000 to 2004 (+2.2% on average each year), followed by a decline from 2004 to 2006 (-1.5% on average each year, from 92 239 to 89 490). This meant a fall in the number of bed places per establishment from 2000 to 2004 (from 145 to 115), followed by a slight recovery from 2004 to 2006 (from 115 to 119).

Tourism demand showed no clear trend over the same period. Domestic nights recorded double-digit growth from 2000 to 2004 (+15.7% on average each year), followed by a drop of -2.7% in 2005 and a rise in 2006 (+7.2%). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents (about 92% of total nights) showed a decline from 2000 to 2004 (-5.1% on average each year), followed by a recovery in 2005 (+2.7%) and a new fall in 2006 (-5.0%). The United Kingdom, Germany and Sweden were the main markets of origin, with the United Kingdom accounting for more than 55% of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was very high in 2006: 18.8 tourists per resident.

As regards outbound tourism, Cypriot tourists made 605 000 holiday trips abroad in 2006 (+1.7% in comparison to 2005), of which about 88% were for 4 nights and more. Greece, the United Kingdom and France were the main destinations, Greece accounting for more than 40% of total tourist trips abroad.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 1 133 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of Cypriot tourists 15 years and over	GDP	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000 as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €
766	18.8	:	14 631	1 913
			780	

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Cyprus

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	583	44 464	84 479	56.4	:
2004	803	45 535	92 239	43.4	75.7 (Aug)
2005	785	45 209	91 264	44.8	85.4 (Aug)
2006	753	44 404	89 490	43.9	83.4 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Cyprus (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	17 419	3.5	16 816	96.5	UK	53.3	DE	12.2	SE	5.3	70.8
2004	14 718	7.3	13 637	92.7	UK	56.2	DE	9.5	SE	4.9	70.6
2005	15 058	7.0	14 006	93.0	UK	55.8	DE	10.5	SE	5.5	71.8
2006	14 438	7.8	13 310	92.2	UK	55.4	DE	8.9	SE	5.5	69.8

4.5 Characteristics of Cypriot tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	719	:	:	231	570	82	488	EL	41.8	UK	14.6	FR	2.8	59.2						
2005	:	:	:	:	:	595	79	516	EL	40.9	UK	15.2	FR	2.7	58.8							
2006	:	:	:	:	:	605	72	533	EL	40.3	UK	20.4	FR	2.6	63.3							

4.1 Recent trends

Along with Estonia and Lithuania, Latvia is one of the new Member States which are emerging countries of origin and destination of international tourism in Europe. Accommodation supply expanded rapidly from 2000 to 2005, in terms of both the number of establishments and the number of bed places (an average annual increase of +12.5% and +10.1%, respectively). This resulted in drop in the average size of establishments (from 72 in 2000 to 61 in 2006). This indicator showed a new increase in 2006 (61 bed places in 2006), while the decline in the number of establishments (-4.7%) was accompanied by growth in the number of bed places (+2.2%).

Tourism demand in the country showed strong growth in the same period (+13.1% on average each year in terms of nights). Nights spent by residents grew by +7.9% on average each year between 2000 and 2006. But greater expansion was recorded for nights spent by non-residents, which rose from 697 000 in 2000 to 1 872 000 in 2006 (+17.9% on average each year). Consequently, their share in total nights climbed from 47.0% to 60.1%. Germany, Finland and the United Kingdom were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 32% of total international nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 1.4 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, Latvian tourists made 4.7 million trips in 2006 (+3.8% in comparison to 2005), of which about 84% were in their own country. The increase recorded for total trips was generated by double-digit growth in outbound trips (+26.3%), while domestic trips were more or less stable. Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 24% of 4+ night tourist trips abroad, with the United Kingdom replacing Turkey in second position in 2006. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a negative balance of 179 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity		Number of Latvian tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population				
2 295	1.4	360	18.3	16 180	563	384	

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Latvia

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	166	6 431	11 890	31.3	:
2004	278	8 826	17 933	28.6	47.4 (Jul)
2005	337	9 219	19 229	32.8	54.3 (Jul)
2006	321	9 706	19 650	36.3	59.5 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Latvia (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	1 484	53.0	697	47.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	2 066	51.9	1 201	58.1	DE	FI	10.4	UK	5.8		31.3
2005	2 635	38.8	1 613	61.2	DE	FI	11.0	UK	8.2		35.0
2006	3 113	39.9	1 872	60.1	DE	FI	10.0	UK	9.2		31.9

4.5 Characteristics of Latvian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists														
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination									
	1-3 nights		4+ nights		Total	Domestic		Abroad			Share of top 3				
2000	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:		:	:		
2004	:	:	:	:	462	:	:	192	DE	8.6	SE	6.7	TR	6.0	21.3
2005	4 528	3 768	760	3 923	605	3 889	3 534	234	DE	10.4	TR	7.6	AT	5.7	23.7
2006	4 701	3 792	909	3 937	764	429	3 508	284	DE	11.1	UK	6.3	SE	6.2	23.6

4.1 Recent trends

Lithuania, like Estonia and Latvia, is an emerging country of origin and destination of international tourism in Europe. Hotel accommodation supply has expanded rapidly since the beginning of the 21st century. In terms of the number of hotels and similar establishments, there was an average annual increase of +6.9% between 2000 and 2006, and even bigger growth in the number of bed places (+11.0% on average each year). This also led to an increase in the number of bed places per establishment (from 51 in 2000 to 64 in 2006).

Like supply, tourism demand has seen steady growth in the last six years. Nights spent by residents (about 48% of total tourist nights) rose from 770 000 in 2000 to 1.4 million in 2006 (average annual increase of +10.8%), with a peak of +25.8% in 2005. Nights spent by non-residents showed the same trend, rising from 636 000 in 2000 to 1.5 million in 2006 (an average increase of +15.6% each year). Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 35% of total international nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 0.9 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), Lithuanian tourists made about 3.5 million holiday trips in 2006 (+6.3% compared to 2005), of which 64.2% were in their own country. Trips abroad grew at a higher rate than domestic trips (+6.8% versus +5.0%) between 2004 and 2006. Germany, Turkey and the United Kingdom were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 26% of 4+ night trips abroad, with Turkey overtaking Sweden in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 103 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity Tourist nights/ resident population	Number of Lithuanian tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
		in 1 000	as % of population			
3 403	0.9	748	26.3	23 721	721	824

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Lithuania

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	227	6 062	11 489	21.0	:
2004	317	9 465	18 630	24.1	40.8 (Aug)
2005	331	10 134	19 940	28.3	47.0 (Jul)
2006	338	10 843	21 504	30.4	46.2 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Lithuania (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	1 406	54.8	636	45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	2 168	44.8	1 197	55.2	DE	PL	13.5	UK	5.3	36.6	
2005	2 623	46.6	1 401	53.4	DE	PL	13.1	UK	5.7	37.5	
2006	2 936	48.4	1 514	51.6	DE	PL	13.4	UK	5.8	34.9	

4.5 Characteristics of Lithuanian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights							
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2004	3 115	2 188	927	2 024	1 664	360	1 091	524	567	DE	16.0	SE	6.3	PL/TR	6.1	28.4						
2005	3 271	2 192	1 079	2 108	1 727	381	1 163	465	698	DE	14.0	SE	7.5	TR	5.5	27.0						
2006	3 476	2 386	1 090	2 233	1 822	411	1 243	564	679	DE	11.0	TR	7.7	UK	7.5	26.2						

4.1 Recent trends

Luxembourg is a major business trip destination, but also an international tourism spender. Figures for the number of hotels and similar establishments have recorded a steady decrease since 2000 (-1.7% on average each year). Bed places, by contrast, were more or less stable over the same period. This resulted in an increase in the average size of establishments, from 46 bed places in 2000 to 51 in 2006.

Over the same period, domestic demand showed a marked decrease in 2006 (-8.3%), after average annual growth of +1.2% between 2000 and 2005. On the other hand, the number of nights spent by non-residents (around 92% of total tourism nights in the country) fell from 2004 to 2006 (-1.9% on average each year, from 2.5 to 2.4 million), which eroded the expansion recorded from 2000 to 2004 (+1.2% on average each year). The Netherlands, Belgium and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 68% of total international tourism nights (around 71% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 5.6 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), domestic tourism showed a strong increase between 2000 and 2004 (+25.7% on average each year), followed by a sudden slump in the following years (-32.0% in 2005 and -11.8% in 2006). In contrast, outbound trips – making up more than 98% of total tourism in the country – showed steady growth from 2000 to 2005 (+7.9% on average each year) but a decline of -8.5% in 2006, driven by a decrease in both short and long trips (-12.3% and -6.1%, respectively). France, Spain and Italy were the main tourism destinations (about 41% of 4+ night trips abroad in 2006). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 392 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity Tourist nights/ resident population	Number of Luxembourgish tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
		in 1 000	as % of population			
469	5.6	190	49.7	33 852	2 491	2 883

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Luxembourg

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	315	7 681	14 352	24.1	30.6 (Jul)
2004	297	7 424	14 237	24.6	31.7 (Aug)
2005	293	7 516	14 427	25.8	34.5 (Aug)
2006	284	7 474	14 349	26.0	33.7 (Sep)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Luxembourg (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)							
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market			2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total								
2000	2 596	8.4	2 379	91.6	NL	39.1	BE	22.6	DE	9.1	70.8	
2004	2 721	8.4	2 493	91.6	NL	43.1	BE	19.5	DE	9.8	72.4	
2005	2 682	8.6	2 452	91.4	NL	40.3	BE	19.5	DE	10.5	70.3	
2006	2 611	8.1	2 400	91.9	NL	38.4	BE	19.5	DE	10.4	68.3	

4.5 Characteristics of Luxembourgish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights				
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000			
2000	820	250	570	10	8	2	810	242	568	FR	19.9	ES	13.0	PT	9.3	42.2						
2004	1 125	444	681	25	20	5	1 100	424	676	FR	21.0	IT	10.5	ES	10.4	41.9						
2005	1 202	477	725	17	13	4	1 185	464	721	FR	20.8	ES	11.1	IT	10.0	41.9						
2006	1 099	420	679	15	13	2	1 084	407	677	FR	19.5	ES	12.0	IT	9.6	41.1						

4.1 Recent trends

Hungary is a tourist destination with an almost balanced share between domestic and foreign tourists. The 2006 figures for the number of hotels and similar establishments showed a slight decrease in comparison to 2005 (-1.4%). Bed places followed the same trend (-2.1%), after a steady increase between 2000 and 2005 (+2.5% on average each year). Consequently, the average number of bed places per establishment rose from 75 in 2000 to 78 in 2006.

As regards tourism demand, tourism nights in the country recovered well between 2004 and 2006 (+2.0% per year on average), after a fall between 2000 and 2004 (-1.9% on average each year). Nights spent by residents rose by +7.0% per year on average from 2004 to 2006, making up completely for the decrease between 2000 and 2004 (-2.3% on average each year). Nights spent by non-residents (about 51% of total tourism nights in the country) showed a decrease of -6.8% in 2006, after an average annual decline of -1.6% in the first four years of the 21st century and an increase of +2.6% in 2005. Germany, the United Kingdom and Austria were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 42% of total international tourism nights in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, the figures for 2006 showed that residents made about 24.7 million holiday trips (+8.3% compared to 2005), of which about 83% were in their own country. These figures concealed a different trend for domestic and outbound trips. Trips made by Hungarians in their own country recorded double-digit growth both in 2005 and 2006 (+18.1% and +15.4%, respectively). Outbound trips, on the other hand, showed a decline in 2006 (-17.3%), after a boom in 2005 (+129.5%).

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 1 686 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity		Number of Hungarian tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population	in 1 000			
10 077	2.0	2 983	35.0	89 901	1 687	3 373	

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Hungary

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 928	57 870	143 573	25.8	41.6 (Aug) ¹
2004	1 952	64 263	157 970	25.4	41.1 (Aug)
2005	2 061	66 066	162 235	26.6	43.5 (Aug)
2006	2 032	66 873	158 762	27.3	45.4 (Aug)

¹⁾ 2001 data.

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Hungary (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)							
	Total		by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market	2nd market	3rd market	Share of top 3
2000	20 430	45.1	11 210	54.9	DE ¹	40.3	AT ¹	6.6	IT ¹	4.5	51.4	
2004	18 899	44.4	10 508	55.6	DE	32.7	AT	6.9	IT	5.7	45.3	
2005	19 737	45.4	10 779	54.6	DE	30.8	UK	7.6	AT	6.6	45.0	
2006	19 652	48.9	10 046	51.1	DE	28.0	UK	7.3	AT	7.1	42.4	

1) 2001 data.

4.5 Characteristics of Hungarian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists						Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination									
	Total (domestic and abroad)			Domestic			Abroad			1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	DE	AT	IT	2nd market	3rd market		
2000	17 267	11 810	5 457	15 104	11 128	3 976	2 163	682	1 481	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	22 799	15 684	7 115	17 835	13 723	4 112	4 964	1 961	3 003	DE	14.7	AT	12.4	IT	9.6	36.7
2006	24 684	17 973	6 711	20 577	16 289	4 288	4 107	1 684	2 423	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.1 Recent trends

The island of Malta is mainly a destination of international tourism. Hotel accommodation supply was more or less stable in 2006, after the negative trend recorded between 2000 and 2005 (-6.7% on average each year). Conversely, the number of bed places have varied over the last six years, from being more or less stable between 2000 and 2004, falling in 2005 (from 40 779 to 37 322, -8.5%) and recovering again in 2006 (+5.9%). As a result, the number of bed places per establishment increased from 166 in 2000 to 228 in 2006.

As regards tourism demand, nights spent by all tourists in the country decreased by -2.1% in 2006, following the negative trend already recorded in 2005. This trend was driven by the drop in international tourism nights (-3.1%), which accounted for about 96% of total nights. The United Kingdom, Germany and Italy were the top markets of origin (61.4% in 2006), with the United Kingdom accounting for more than 42% of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 18.3 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 355 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity		Number of Maltese tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population	in 1 000			
405	18.3	:	:	5 060	253	608	

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Malta

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	246	20 051	40 782	:	68.2 (Aug)
2004	194	19 331	40 779	51.5	83.1 (Aug)
2005	173	17 912	37 322	54.8	86.3 (Aug)
2006	173	18 533	39 518	50.5	82.8 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Malta (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	:	:	:	:	UK	38.7	DE	18.3	FR	6.3	63.3
2004	7 737	3.6	7 458	96.4	UK	45.2	DE	11.7	FR	6.6	63.5
2005	7 567	3.3	7 320	96.7	UK	45.1	DE	12.1	FR	6.3	63.5
2006	7 407	4.3	7 092	95.7	UK	42.4	DE	11.6	IT	7.4	61.4

4.5 Characteristics of Maltese tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad				Share of top 3	
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market			
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.1 Recent trends

The Netherlands is one of the principal generators of international tourism in Europe. Following steady growth between 2000 and 2004, the figures for the number of hotels and similar establishments were more or less stable in 2005 (+0.2%) and decreased marginally in 2006 (-1.1%). The number of bed places recorded a fairly high increase in 2005 (+1.2%), followed by stagnation in 2006 (-0.1%). This resulted in a slight growth in the average size of establishments (from 61 in 2004 to 62 in 2006).

Tourism nights in the country recorded a marked increase in 2006 (+4.7%), after a slight decline between 2000 and 2005 (-0.3% on average each year). Nights spent by residents (about 68% of total tourism nights) grew by +3.8% in 2006, thus offsetting the decrease of -1.0% from 2004 to 2005. The same trend applied to nights spent by non-residents, which showed greater expansion in 2006 (+6.7%). Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium were the top three markets of origin, accounting for 62.9% of total international nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 5.1 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), a steady increase was recorded in 2006 (+1.4%), with the number of holiday trips returning to almost the same level as in 2004. This result was driven by domestic trips (about 50% of total trips), which grew by +3.8% in 2006, while trips by Dutch tourists abroad fell by -0.9%. France, Germany and Spain were the main destinations in 2006 (38.1% of total 4+ night trips abroad), with Germany overtaking Spain compared with 2005. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 4 520 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of Dutch tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population			
16 334	5.1	9 072	68.0	534 324	13 558	9 038

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in the Netherlands

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms ¹	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	2 835	:	173 066	47.1	61.9 (Aug)
2004	3 129	93 047	189 835	41.0	54.7 (Aug)
2005	3 135	94 364	192 215	42.1	55.5 (Aug)
2006	3 099	94 509	192 067	45.3	56.8 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the Netherlands (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	81 263	68.1	25 955	31.9	DE	45.1	UK	15.3	US	7.6	68.0
2004	80 912	68.6	25 386	31.4	DE	41.8	UK	14.0	BE	8.6	64.4
2005	80 161	68.6	25 210	31.4	DE	39.8	UK	14.5	BE	9.5	63.8
2006	83 944	68.0	26 887	32.0	DE	39.5	UK	13.9	BE	9.5	62.9

4.5 Characteristics of Dutch tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination						
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					Share of top 3	
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1st market	2nd market	3rd market		
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2000	25 354	9 825	15 529	13 388	7 639	5 749	11 966	2 186	9 780	FR	17.6	ES	12.2	DE	11.1	40.9	
2004	28 712	10 237	18 475	14 133	7 177	6 956	14 579	3 060	11 519	FR	15.8	DE	12.1	ES	11.0	38.9	
2005	27 872	9 824	18 048	13 579	7 017	6 562	14 293	2 807	11 486	FR	14.6	ES	11.8	DE	11.7	38.1	
2006	28 265	9 881	18 384	14 096	7 110	6 986	14 169	2 771	11 398	FR	14.5	DE	12.2	ES	11.4	38.1	

4.1 Recent trends

Austria is expanding its role as a generator of outbound tourism. Hotel accommodation supply decreased in the initial years of the 21st century. The 2006 figures show a drop in the number of establishments (-1.5% compared to 2005), confirming the trend of previous years (-1.2% in 2005, -1.4% on average each year from 2000 to 2004). On the other hand, the number of bed places grew by +0.2% in 2006, after being more or less stable in 2005 and falling slightly from 2000 to 2004 (-0.7% on average each year). Consequently, the average size of establishments rose to 41 bed places in 2006, compared to 38 in 2000.

Domestic demand grew over the same period. Nights spent by residents rose by +3.3% in 2006, strengthening the positive trend of the previous years (+0.8% on average between 2000 and 2005). The same evolution applies to nights spent by non-residents (about 71% of total nights in the country). They recorded an increase of +0.4% in 2006, after an average annual growth of +1.6% from 2000 to 2005. Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, with Germany accounting for more than a half of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 11.9 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), outbound trips – which account for about 49% of total trips abroad, against 44% in 2000 – showed a significant recovery in 2006 (+17.1%), after a decline from 2000 to 2005 (-1.0% on average each year). Similarly, domestic trips rose by +13.2% in 2006, following the trend of 2005 (+11.6%), thus compensating for the decline from 2000 to 2004 (-7.4% on average each year). Italy, Spain and Greece were the main destinations of Austrian tourists in 2006, but their share declined compared to 2000 (from 42.4% to 36.2% in 2006). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 5 835 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity Tourist nights/ resident population	Number of Austrian tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
		in 1 000	as % of population			
8 266	11.9	4 320	62.1	257 897	7 420	13 255

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Austria

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	15 517	286 816	588 213	33.4	49.5 (Feb)
2004	14 435	290 491	570 785	35.5	58.1 (Feb)
2005	14 267	289 879	571 377	36.5	56.9 (Feb)
2006	14 051	282 002	572 514	37.0	57.4 (Feb)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Austria (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)							
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3	
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total								
2000	90 711	26 242	28.9	64 469	71.1	DE	60.1	NL	8.4	UK	4.5	73.0
2004	95 258	26 984	28.3	68 274	71.7	DE	56.2	NL	9.4	UK	4.7	70.3
2005	97 031	27 298	28.1	69 733	71.9	DE	55.1	NL	9.3	UK	4.8	69.2
2006	98 129	28 112	28.6	70 017	71.4	DE	52.9	NL	9.4	UK	5.0	67.3

4.5 Characteristics of Austrian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1st market	2nd market	3rd market	Share of top 3
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000				
2000	15 621	9 932	5 689	8 722	6 911	1 811	6 899	3 021	3 878	IT	22.6	EL	10.7	ES	9.1	42.4
2004	13 202	5 361	7 841	6 404	3 635	2 769	6 798	1 726	5 072	IT	21.8	EL	8.3	DE	7.7	37.8
2005	13 709	6 241	7 468	7 145	4 452	2 693	6 564	1 789	4 775	IT	21.1	EL	8.3	DE	7.6	37.0
2006	15 771	7 026	8 745	8 087	4 892	3 195	7 684	2 134	5 550	IT	20.7	ES	8.2	EL	7.3	36.2

4.1 Recent trends

Poland is an emerging tourism market in Europe. Hotel supply has shown a steady increase since 2000 in both the number of establishments and the number of bed places (average annual increase until 2006 of +8.0% and +6.8%, respectively). In particular, average double-digit growth was recorded between 2000 and 2004 for hotels, when the number of establishments rose from 1 449 to 2 139 (+10.2% on average each year). Over the same period, the number of bed places grew by +8.3% on average each year (from 120 280 to 165 311). As a result, the average number of bed places per establishment declined from 83 in 2000 to 77 in 2006.

Tourism nights in the country increased by +5.4% in 2006, following the positive trend in 2005. Nights spent by residents – accounting for about 79% of total tourist nights – came close to the level of 2000 (about 42 million), after an average annual decrease of -2.8% between 2000 and 2004. Conversely, nights spent by non-residents recorded a sharp increase, rising from 6.9 million in 2000 to 10.6 million in 2006 (an average annual increase of +7.4%). Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 53% of total international tourist flows. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 1.3 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, holiday trips made by Polish tourists rose from 35.5 to 38.3 million from 2005 to 2006 (+7.8%), partly making up for the fall in 2005 (-1.9%). Growth was driven by both domestic trips (+7.1%) – which account for about 86% of total holiday trips – and outbound trips (+13.1%). Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom were the main destinations of Polish tourists in 2006, accounting for about 45% of total 4+ night trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 1 170 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of Polish tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population			
38 157	1.3	10 465	32.7	271 530	4 574	5 744

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Poland

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 449	60 853	120 280	32.6	-
2004	2 139	83 007	165 311	30.6	45.3 (Jun)
2005	2 200	84 865	169 609	32.8	45.1 (Aug)
2006	2 301	88 409	178 056	33.6	44.6 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Poland (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	48 794	85.9	6 891	14.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	46 657	80.0	9 313	20.0	DE	45.0	UK	5.0	US	4.7	54.7
2005	48 618	78.3	10 542	21.7	DE	44.8	UK	5.9	US	4.4	55.1
2006	51 235	79.4	10 555	20.6	DE	41.7	UK	7.2	US	4.4	53.3

4.5 Characteristics of Polish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	40 288	23 649	16 639	36 669	23 056	13 613	3 619	593	3 026	DE	29.4	IT	6.8	SK	5.3	41.5						
2005	35 500	18 978	16 522	30 920	17 850	13 070	4 580	1 128	3 452	DE	22.9	IT	9.0	UK	6.7	38.6						
2006	38 283	20 475	17 808	33 102	18 761	14 341	5 181	1 714	3 467	DE	25.9	IT	9.4	UK	9.2	44.5						

4.1 Recent trends

Portugal is traditionally a country of destination for Europe's tourism market. From 2000 to 2006, the number of hotel establishments rose by 2.1% on average each year. The number of bed places also increased, but at a higher annual average growth rate (+2.9%). Consequently, the number of bed places per establishment rose from 125 in 2000 to 130 in 2006.

Tourism demand in the country recorded steady growth over the same period (+1.4% on average each year between 2000 and 2006), driven by the good results recorded in 2005 and 2006 (+3.7% and +5.2%). Nights spent by residents (41.0% of total nights) rose by +4.5% in 2006, following the positive trend of 2004 to 2005 (+4.5%). The same applied to nights spent by non-residents, which increased by +3.1% in 2005 and +5.7% in 2006. The United Kingdom, Germany and Spain were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 56% of total international tourism nights. The United Kingdom alone accounted for nearly a third of international tourism nights in the country. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.3 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), total holiday trips made by Portuguese tourists recorded a sharp decrease in 2006 (-10.1%), after steady growth in 2005 (+5.6%). This was driven by both domestic and outbound trips (-8.7% and -20.7%, respectively, in 2006, after +5.2% and +8.8%, respectively, in 2005). Spain, France and the United Kingdom were the main foreign destinations (about 56% of total 4+ night trips abroad in 2004).

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 4 023 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity		Number of Portuguese tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population				
10 570	4.3	2 434	27.3	1 55 167	2 625	6 648	

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Portugal

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 786	97 709	222 958	41.5	65.8 (Aug)
2004	1 954	112 659	253 927	36.8	60.8 (Aug)
2005	2 012	116 123	263 814	36.9	60.8 (Aug)
2006	2 028	117 565	264 037	39.0	66.7 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Portugal (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	41 956	38.5	25 785	61.5	UK	28.4	DE	20.7	NL	8.1	57.2
2004	41 722	41.0	24 617	59.0	UK	29.6	DE	16.3	ES	10.7	56.6
2005	43 265	41.3	25 388	58.7	UK	29.9	DE	16.2	ES	11.8	57.9
2006	45 522	41.0	26 842	59.0	UK	27.9	DE	15.2	ES	13.1	56.2

4.5 Characteristics of Portuguese tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists						Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination									
	Total (domestic and abroad)			Domestic			Abroad			1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	Total in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	Total in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	ES	FR	UK	ES	FR	UK	
2000	10 621	6 933	3 688	9 774	6 750	3 024	847	183	664	ES	44.7	FR	12.3	UK	6.3	63.3
2004	10 816	6 651	4 165	9 633	6 408	3 225	1 183	243	940	ES	35.7	FR	11.0	UK	9.5	56.2
2005	11 417	7 481	3 936	10 130	7 087	3 043	1 287	394	893	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	10 265	6 602	3 663	9 244	6 356	2 888	1 021	246	775	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.1 Recent trends

Romania is an emerging country of destination and origin of tourism. Hotel accommodation supply expanded steadily between 2000 and 2006. The number of hotels grew by +8.5% on average each year (from 2 533 to 4 125) and the number of bed places by +2.1% (from 199 333 to 226 383). Consequently, the average size of hotels declined from 79 bed places in 2000 to 55 bed places in 2006.

As regards demand, all tourists spent about 19 million nights in Romania in 2006, against 17.6 million in 2000 (+1.2% on average each year). Over the same period, domestic nights – representing about 83% of total nights – were more or less stable (+0.3% on average each year), while international tourism increased steadily (+7.1% on average each year, from 2.1 to 3.2 million nights). Germany, Italy and France were the main countries of origin of international tourism in the country, accounting for about 36% of total international nights in 2006. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 0.9 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), the number of total holiday trips plunged by a third from about 10.4 million in 2004 to about 6.9 million trips in 2006 (-33.6%). Both a dramatic reduction in short trips (1-3 nights, -42,8% from 2004 to 2006) and a fairly sizeable decrease in long trips (4+ nights, -21.7% from 2004 to 2006) caused this crash. In 2006, about 93% of total trips were in the country (6.4 million). Of the remaining trips abroad (451 000), 91% were long trips. Italy, Greece and Spain were the main countries of destination, accounting for about 51% of total 4+ night trips abroad in 2006. Tourism expenditure and receipts were almost equal in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity		Number of Romanian tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population	in 1 000			
21 610	0.9	3 152	17.3	97 718	1 034	1 033	

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Romania

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	2 533	96 250	199 333	21.9	:
2004	3 301	101 574	207 810	:	54.3 (Aug)
2005	3 608	105 787	216 499	:	51.1 (Aug)
2006	4 125	110 937	226 383	21.9	49.9 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Romania (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	17 646	87.8	2 149	12.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	18 992	82.9	3 242	17.1	DE	15.6	IT	12.5	FR	7.8	35.9

4.5 Characteristics of Romanian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination												
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad			1st market			2nd market			3rd market			Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000		
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	10 376	6 127	4 249	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	8 738	4 881	3 857	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	6 892	3 505	3 387	6 441	3 464	2 977	451	41	410	IT	25.9	EL	15.1	ES	9.5	50.5							

4.1 Recent trends

Slovenia is increasing its role as a tourism destination in Europe. The 2006 figures on accommodation supply showed a recovery in the number of hotels and similar establishments (+4.1%), after the steady decline from 2000 to 2005 (-5.1% on average each year). Similarly, the number of bed places showed good growth in 2006 (+3.9%), consolidating the positive trend of 2005 (+1.0%), and compensating for the decline from 2000 to 2004 (-0.8% on average each year). This resulted in an expansion in the number of bed places per establishment from 68 in 2000 to 87 in 2006.

Focusing on demand, total nights spent by tourists in the country recorded growth of +1.9% in 2006, driven by an increase in both domestic and international nights. For domestic nights, accounting for about 42% of total nights, this amounted to a recovery after the steady decline recorded between 2000 and 2005 (-1.1% on average each year). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents consolidated the positive trend recorded since 2000 (+5.3% on average each year between 2000 and 2005). Italy, Austria and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 49% of total international tourism nights (about 57% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 3.7 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, Slovenian tourists made about 4.8 million holiday trips in 2006, of which 54% were in their country. Domestic trips showed strong expansion in 2006 (+44.3%), which largely compensated for the decrease recorded in 2005 (-3.3%). This growth was driven by a boom in 1-3 night trips (+53.3%). Lesser growth was recorded in outbound trips (+3.5%), as a result of the steady increase in long trips (+7.8%), which consolidated the trend already noted in 2005 (+8.3%). In 2006, the three main destinations of Slovenian tourists were the neighbouring countries of Croatia, Italy and Serbia and Montenegro, with Croatia accounting for almost two-thirds of all long trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 652 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of Slovenian tourists 15 years and over	GDP	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	Mio. €	Mio. €
2 003	3.7	1 036	30 454	1 425
		as % of population		
		60.2	773	

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Slovenia

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	448	16 265	30 576	41.4	69.8 (Aug) ¹
2004	350	15 785	29 668	45.8	70.8 (Aug)
2005	344	15 811	29 971	45.5	70.1 (Aug)
2006	358	16 402	31 145	45.3	70.0 (Aug)

¹⁾ 2001 data.

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Slovenia (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	6 509	49.7	3 277	50.3	DE ¹	22.7	IT ¹	18.1	AT ¹	16.5	57.3
2004	7 301	42.6	4 188	57.4	IT	18.2	DE	17.4	AT	16.0	51.6
2005	7 308	41.8	4 250	58.2	IT	19.6	DE	15.5	AT	15.5	50.6
2006	7 448	41.8	4 332	58.2	IT	20.0	AT	15.0	DE	13.6	48.6

1) 2001 data.

4.5 Characteristics of Slovenian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination ¹					
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market	Share of top 3
in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	3 982	2 447	1 535	1 841	1 427	414	2 141	1 020	1 121	1 214	75.1
2005	3 901	2 258	1 643	1 780	1 351	429	2 121	907	1 214	1 214	71.9
2006	4 765	2 958	1 807	2 569	2 071	498	2 196	887	1 309	1 309	74.2

1) Information partly based on additional data provided by the national statistical institute of Slovenia, complementary to the data collected under Directive 95/57/EC. *) Represents Serbia and Montenegro.

4.1 Recent trends

Like other eastern countries, the Slovak Republic is an emerging country of origin and destination on the European tourism market. Accommodation supply has shown steady growth since 2000. The number of hotels increased at an average annual rate of +8.0%, from 582 in 2000 to 922 in 2006. Over the same period, the number of bed places rose from 43 763 to 57 985 (+4.8% on average each year). This means that there was a decrease in the average number of bed places per establishment (75 in 2000 against 63 in 2006).

As regards tourism demand, the number of nights showed steady growth in 2006 (+3.7%), after stagnating in 2005 (-0.1%) and being more or less stable between 2000 and 2004. This trend was supported by the good performance of international demand, which compensated for the decline in domestic tourism between 2000 and 2005 (-3.0% on average each year). Nights spent by non-residents, accounting for about 46% of total nights, rose by +5.3% on average each year between 2000 and 2006. Conversely, nights spent by residents showed a recovery in 2006 (+2.3%), after an average annual fall of -3.0% between 2000 and 2005. The Czech Republic, Germany and Poland were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 61% of total foreign tourist nights in 2006 (about 64% in 2004). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 2.0 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, Slovakian tourists made about 6.4 million holiday trips in 2006 (+5.8% in comparison to 2005), of which 61.3% were in their country. Holiday trips abroad increased fairly significantly (+12.0%), driven by 4+ night trips (+13.1%). Greece, the Czech Republic and Italy were the main countries of destination, accounting for about 27% of total 4+ night trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 368 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity		Number of Slovak tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population				
5 389	2.0	:	:	44 571	842	1 210	

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Slovakia

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	582	21 651	43 763	35.1	:
2004	873	27 712	56 296	32.7	46.1 (Aug)
2005	885	28 231	57 071	32.8	45.8 (Aug)
2006	922	28 460	57 985	33.3	45.6 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Slovakia (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	10 464	64.6	3 704	35.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	10 632	56.8	4 597	43.2	CZ	30.5	DE	21.4	PL	11.6	63.5
2005	10 621	54.8	4 801	45.2	CZ	28.0	DE	20.9	PL	12.1	61.0
2006	11 011	54.1	5 058	45.9	CZ	29.3	DE	17.6	PL	13.7	60.6

4.5 Characteristics of Slovak tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad					1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	6 370	1 861	4 509	4 088	1 534	2 554	2 282	327	1 955	CZ	11.2	IT	10.5	EL	8.2	29.9						
2005	6 067	1 868	4 199	3 848	1 541	2 307	2 219	327	1 892	CZ	11.5	EL	10.3	IT	7.6	29.4						
2006	6 420	1 865	4 555	3 934	1 518	2 416	2 486	347	2 139	EL	10.8	CZ	9.8	IT	6.4	27.0						

4.1 Recent trends

Finland is mainly a generator of tourism, at home and abroad. Figures on accommodation supply revealed a downward trend for establishments since the beginning of the 21st century. The number of hotels recorded an average annual decrease of -1.5% from 2000 to 2006. Over the same period, the number of bed places grew slightly between 2000 and 2004 (+0.5% on average each year). In 2005, they reverted almost back to the level reached in 2000 and then rose slightly again in 2006 (+0.5%). This resulted in an expansion in the average number of bed places per establishment (128 in 2006 against 116 in 2000).

Unlike supply, tourism demand in the country recorded a steady growth in the same period. Nights spent by residents, which accounted for about 73% of total nights in the country, rose from 12.0 to 13.2 million between 2000 and 2006 (average annual increase of +1.6%). Nights spent by non-residents followed the same trend, rising from 4.1 to 5.0 million (+3.5% on average each year). Sweden, Germany and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for 32.0% of total international tourism nights (about 37% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 3.5 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), Finnish tourists made 28.2 million holiday trips in 2006 (-4.9% in comparison to 2005). The decrease was the result of a decline in domestic trips (from 25.1 to 23.6 million, -6.1%), which accounted for about 84% of total trips. Conversely, holiday trips abroad in 2006 recorded an upswing (+1.5% compared to 2005), driven by the expansion of 4+ night trips (+4.2%). Spain, Estonia and Greece were the main countries of destination for long trips, accounting for about 33% of 4+night trips abroad, with Greece overtaking Sweden in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 833 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of Finnish tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population			
5 256	3.5	2 491	57.3	167 062	2 724	1 891

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Finland

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 011	54 855	117 322	31.2	43.2 (Jul)
2004	961	53 537	119 941	31.5	49.6 (Jul)
2005	938	54 354	117 605	33.3	47.6 (Jul)
2006	923	54 452	118 170	34.8	49.5 (Jul)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Finland (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	SE	DE	UK	DE	UK	UK	
2000	16 042	74.7	4 066	25.3	SE	15.8	DE	11.8	UK	9.0	36.6
2004	16 699	73.6	4 406	26.4	SE	13.9	DE	12.1	UK	9.3	35.3
2005	17 259	73.9	4 499	26.1	SE	13.3	DE	12.1	UK	9.4	34.8
2006	18 169	72.5	5 004	27.5	SE	11.7	DE	10.7	UK	9.6	32.0

4.5 Characteristics of Finnish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists															
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination										
	Domestic		Abroad		Total	1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3				
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total		1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000		in 1 000			
2000	23 109	17 848	5 261	18 332	14 577	3 755	4 777	3 271	1 506	ES	22.6	EL	9.1	SE	7.9	39.6
2004	28 124	21 924	6 200	23 580	19 272	4 308	4 544	2 652	1 892	ES	18.4	EL	8.1	SE	7.6	34.1
2005	29 611	23 168	6 443	25 073	20 591	4 482	4 538	2 577	1 961	ES	16.6	EE	9.4	SE	6.5	32.5
2006	28 161	21 541	6 620	23 554	18 978	4 576	4 607	2 563	2 044	ES	17.9	EE	8.6	EL	6.9	33.4

4.1 Recent trends

Like Finland, Sweden is mainly a generator of tourism, at home and abroad. The 2006 figures for hotels and similar establishments showed a rise in both establishments and bed places (+1.7% and +1.9%, respectively), mirroring the positive trend of 2005 (+1.3% and +3.9%). This result made up for the negative trend of hotels between 2000 and 2004 (-0.9% on average each year) and meant an increase in the average number of bed places per establishment (107 in 2006 against 99 in 2000).

Tourism demand in the country registered good results in 2006 (+6.1% for total nights), consolidating the positive trend of the first five years of the 21st century. Nights spent by residents (about 77% of total nights) rose by +5.4% (from 34.9 to 36.7 million), after growth of +5.8% in 2005. Similarly, nights spent by non-residents showed a positive trend over the whole period (+4.0% on average each year), with a peak of +8.6% in 2006. Norway, Germany and Denmark were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 54% of total international tourism nights. Norway ranked first with a share of 24.8%, showing an increase in its relative weight (21.6% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 5.3 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 1 930 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of Swedish tourists 15 years and over		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	Tourist nights/resident population	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
9 048	5.3	:	:	313 327	9 181	7 251

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Sweden

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 906	96 094	188 289	30.9	50.0 (Jul)
2004	1 833	98 888	189 988	31.0	48.5 (Jul)
2005	1 857	100 155	197 470	31.8	46.9 (Jul)
2006	1 888	101 651	201 316	32.9	48.9 (Jul)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Sweden (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	39 809	78.3	8 654	21.7	NO	21.6	DE	20.8	DK	9.6	52.0
2004	42 666	77.2	9 724	22.8	NO	26.0	DE	18.0	DK	9.9	53.9
2005	44 940	77.6	10 078	22.4	NO	24.5	DE	19.3	DK	9.7	53.5
2006	47 697	77.1	10 943	22.9	NO	24.8	DE	19.4	DK	9.5	53.7

4.5 Characteristics of Swedish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination				
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad				Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market		
2000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	:	:	:	:	
2004	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	:	:	:	:	
2005	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	:	:	:	:	
2006	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	:	:	:	:	

4.1 Recent trends

The United Kingdom is one of the major generators of international tourism in the world. Figures on accommodation supply revealed a mixed picture at the beginning of the 21st century. The number of hotels and similar establishments showed a decline between 2000 and 2006 (-2.6% on average each year). Over the same period, bed places recorded an increase from 2000 to 2004 (+2.2% on average each year), followed by a strong contraction in 2005 (-13.1%) and a new expansion in 2006 (+18.2%). This trend resulted in growth in the average size of establishments (from 25 in 2000 to 32 in 2006).

Tourism demand showed an up-and-down trend over this period. Total nights suffered a decline from 2000 to 2004 (-4.8% on average each year). Then they enjoyed a strong recovery in 2005 (+21.2%) – reverting back to the same level as in 2000 – and a new fall in 2006 (-5.1%). This trend was completely driven by domestic demand, which accounted for about 66% of total tourism nights in 2006. Nights spent by residents decreased from 207.9 million in 2000 to 157.6 million in 2004 (-6.7% on average each year), rose by +26.0% in 2005 but followed by a decline of -11.7% in 2006. In contrast, nights spent by non-residents have shown steady growth since 2000, with a peak of +10.9% between 2005 and 2006. The United States, Germany and France were the top markets of origin, accounting for 36.2% of total international tourism nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 4.4 in 2006.

As regards national tourism, British tourists made about 113 million holiday trips in 2006, a drop of -4.9% on average each year between 2000 and 2006. The fall was caused above all by the decrease in domestic trips (-7.0% on average each year), which accounted for about 61% of total holiday trips. Conversely, trips abroad declined by -1.0% per year on average over the same period. Spain, France and the United States were the preferred destinations of British tourists, accounting for 45.5% of 4+ night holiday trips abroad (49.0% in 2000). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 23 422 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of tourists from the United Kingdom 15 years and over		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
	Tourist nights/resident population	in 1 000	as % of population		Mio. €	Mio. €
in 1 000	4.4	30 150	60.8	1 912 154	50 305	26 883
60 393						

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in the United Kingdom

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	45 728	553 699	1 119 433	47.0	57.0 (Aug)
2004	44 625	606 881	1 223 047	35.9	58.0 (Aug)
2005	32 926	518 028	1 062 342	45.6	56.0 (Aug)
2006	39 107	616 764	1 255 693	36.4	61.0 (Aug)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the United Kingdom (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)								
	by residents ¹⁾		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3		
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total			
2000	281 756	73.8	207 940	73.8	73 816	26.2	US	21.8	DE	8.4	FR	6.0	36.2
2004	231 411	68.1	157 550	68.1	73 861	31.9	US	20.3	DE	9.3	FR	7.1	36.7
2005	280 385	70.8	198 562	70.8	81 823	29.2	US	15.7	DE	10.0	FR	6.4	32.1
2006	266 013	65.9	175 272	65.9	90 741	34.1	US	17.7	DE	11.2	FR	7.3	36.2

1) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards.

4.5 Characteristics of tourists from the United Kingdom aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists						Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination									
	Total (domestic and abroad)			Domestic			Abroad			1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2000	152 700	74 700	78 000	106 100	67 400	38 700	46 600	7 300	39 300	ES	28.1	FR	11.5	US	9.4	49.0
2004	122 975	56 975	66 000	74 772	47 472	27 300	48 203	9 503	38 700	ES	31.8	FR	11.5	US	7.4	50.7
2005	:	:	66 420	77 132	46 812	30 320	:	:	36 100	ES	30.0	FR	11.7	US	7.3	49.0
2006	112 695	50 874	61 821	68 722	40 201	28 521	43 973	10 673	33 300	ES	27.9	FR	11.1	US	6.5	45.5

4.1 Recent trends

Croatia is basically a destination for international tourism. The figures for 2006 are not comparable with previous years due to a change in the categorisation of establishments. Thus, the figures are only interpreted for the period from 2000 to 2005. In that period, accommodation supply showed a steady increase in the number of hotels and similar establishments (+6.7% on average each year). Over the same period, the number of bed places stagnated between 2000 and 2004 before increasing again in 2005 (+2.2%). As a consequence, the average number of bed places per establishment fell from 272 in 2000 to 200 in 2005.

Domestic demand was characterised by an up-and-down movement between 2000 and 2006. Nights spent by residents were more or less stable from 2000 to 2004, decreased by -1.6% in 2005 and then made a strong recovery in 2006 (+7.6%). The trend in nights spent by non-residents, which accounted for about 88% of total nights spent in the country, was marked by good growth between 2000 and 2005 (+4.5% on average each year), but decreased slightly from 2005 to 2006 (-0.8%). In 2006, Germany, Italy and Austria were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 46% of total international tourism nights. Germany ranked first with a share of 25.1%, albeit with a decrease in relative weight (27.5% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 8.4 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 5 692 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of Croatian tourists 15 years and over ¹		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population			
4 443	8.4	1 423	38.3	34 212	585	6 277

1) 2004 data.

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Croatia

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	733	81 272	199 474	24.8	;
2004	940	79 174	199 033	27.5	74.6 (Aug)
2005	1 015	80 743	203 464	28.7	77.3 (Aug)
2006 ¹	762	75 952	163 168	34.7	88.7 (Aug)

1) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards.

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Croatia (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total							
2000	30 858	13.7	4 224	86.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	35 991	11.8	4 240	88.2	DE	IT	12.0	AT	9.4	AT	48.9
2005	37 292	11.2	4 172	88.8	DE	IT	11.7	AT	9.0	AT	46.3
2006	37 345	12.0	4 487	88.0	DE	IT	11.2	AT	9.6	AT	45.9

4.5 Characteristics of Croatian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination ¹					
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad				Share of top 3	
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market			
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	1 798	:	:	1 440	:	:	358	:	IT	20.6	BA	11.5	AT	11.4	43.5
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) Information partly based on additional data provided by the national statistical institute of Croatia, complementary to the data collected under Directive 95/57/EC.

4.1 Recent trends

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is, together with Croatia and Turkey, one of the three candidate countries to join the EU and a potential destination of international tourism. At the moment, there are only figures for the reference year 2000 available, which read 145 hotels and similar establishments and 15 950 bed places, corresponding to an average size per hotel of 110 bed places. As regards tourism demand, 1.4 million total nights were spent in the country in 2000, of which 67.0% by residents.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of Macedonian tourists 15 years and over		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population	total Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
2 039	:	:	:	5 046	:	:

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	145	6 646	15 950	15.2	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total
2000	1 420	67.0	468	33.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of tourists from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists						Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination																	
	Total (domestic and abroad)			Domestic			Abroad			1st market			2nd market			3rd market			Share of top 3					
	in 1 000	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	in 1 000	1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	1-3 nights	4+ nights	in 1 000	
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.1 Recent trends

Turkey is basically a destination of international tourism. In 2000, hotel accommodation supply comprised 1 814 establishments and 322 334 bed places. This is an average of about 178 bed places. This confirms that it is mainly enterprises belonging to hotel chains that are active on the supply market, offering travel packages for the international market.

The increasing importance of Turkey as a tourism destination is confirmed by the fact that the figures for tourism expenditure and receipts have shown a positive balance for many years, with a value of 11 147 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity	Number of Turkish tourists 15 years and over		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
		in 1 000	as % of population			
72 520	:	:	:	total Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
				318 586	2 182	13 329

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Turkey

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 814	132 199	322 334	38.0	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Turkey (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of Turkish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad				Share of top 3	
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market			
in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.1 Recent trends

Iceland is a small country of origin and destination of international tourism within the European market. The 2006 figures on accommodation supply showed a downturn after the positive trend recorded since 2000 (+5.5% on average each year between 2000 and 2005). The number of hotels and similar establishments declined by -3.4% (from 319 in 2005 to 308 in 2006). In contrast, the number of bed places showed steady growth over the same period (+5.1% on average each year from 2000 to 2006). Consequently, the average size of establishments rose to 55 bed places in 2006, compared to 51 in 2000.

Like bed places, tourism demand in the country has expanded steadily since 2000 (average annual increase of +5.6%). Domestic nights, accounting for about 30% of total nights, showed an average annual increase of +3.5%, with peak growth of +8.4% in 2006. Nights spent by non-residents followed the same trend, but at a higher rate. The average annual growth was +6.7% between 2000 and 2006, with a peak of +11.0% in 2006. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were the main countries of origin, accounting for 40.1% of total nights spent by non-residents on the island (43.0% in 2000).

The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 8.0 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 525 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of Icelandic tourists 15 years and over		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	Tourist nights/resident population	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
300	8.0	:	:	13 251	873	348

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Iceland

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	244	6 045	12 471	26.1	65.2 (Jul)
2004	303	7 396	15 223	26.4	66.5 (Jul)
2005	319	8 005	16 639	25.8	64.0 (Jul)
2006	308	8 025	16 849	28.1	67.3 (Jul)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Iceland (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	1 737	34.0	1 147	66.0	DE	19.6	UK	12.7	US	10.7	43.0
2004	2 134	30.7	1 479	69.3	DE	18.4	UK	14.1	US	9.2	41.7
2005	2 189	30.5	1 521	69.5	DE	17.5	UK	13.5	US	10.2	41.2
2006	2 412	30.0	1 688	70.0	DE	16.5	UK	14.5	US	9.1	40.1

4.5 Characteristics of Icelandic tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination												
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad				Share of top 3								
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market										
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.1 Recent trends

Liechtenstein is mainly a destination for international tourists. In 2006, accommodation supply consisted of 46 hotels and similar establishments (50 in 2000, -1.4% on average each year) and 1 263 bed places (1 184 in 2000, +1.1% on average each year). The increase in bed places led to growth in the average size of establishments (28 bed places in 2006, against 24 in 2000).

Tourism demand in the country recovered between 2004 and 2006 (+2.4% on average each year), after a downward trend since 2000 (-3.5% on average each year). The growth of the last two years was driven by the good performance of international tourism. Nights spent by non-residents, which accounted for about 91% of total nights, rose from 145 000 in 2004 to 155 000 in 2006 (+3.4% on average each year). Conversely, domestic nights declined by -2.7% on average each year between 2000 and 2004 and by -6.1% each year between 2004 and 2006. Switzerland, Germany and Austria were the main markets of origin (around 71% of total international nights), with Austria overtaking the United States in 2006 in third position. Switzerland alone accounted for almost a third of total nights spent by non-residents in 2006 (28.5% in 2000).

The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.9 in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population	Tourism intensity	Number of tourists from Liechtenstein 15 years and over	GDP ¹	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
35	4.9	:	2 772	:	:

¹⁾ 2004 data.

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Liechtenstein

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	50	:	1 184	30.8	38.0 (Mar)
2004	45	572	1 176	24.2	32.5 (Feb)
2005	46	608	1 189	25.6	36.5 (Feb)
2006	46	646	1 263	25.6	31.4 (Feb)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Liechtenstein (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)							
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market			2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	187	10.2	168	89.8	DE	37.4	CH	28.5	AT	4.7	70.6	
2004	162	10.5	145	89.5	CH	36.1	DE	33.6	AT	3.1	72.8	
2005	165	9.7	149	90.3	CH	34.6	DE	32.6	US	3.5	70.7	
2006	170	8.8	155	91.2	CH	33.9	DE	33.1	AT	3.9	70.9	

4.5 Characteristics of tourists from Liechtenstein aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists										Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination				
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Domestic					Abroad				Share of top 3
	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1-3 nights	4+ nights	Total	1st market	2nd market	3rd market		
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000					
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

4.1 Recent trends

Like the other Scandinavian countries, Norway is mainly a generator of tourism, both within the country and abroad. The 2006 figures on hotels and similar establishments revealed a decline in the number of establishments (-1.5%), after an increase in 2005 (+5.3%). In contrast, bed places rose by +5.3% in 2006, following the positive trend of 2005 (+1.7%). This resulted in an increase in the average number of bed places per establishment from 126 in 2005 to 135 in 2006.

Tourism demand showed steady growth between 2000 and 2006, with an average annual increase of +2.1% (from 24.3 to 27.5 million). Domestic nights, which accounted for about 71% of total nights, produced the best results (+2.6% on average each year), with a peak of +5.0% in 2006. Similarly, nights spent by non-residents rose by +1.0% on average each year (from 7.5 to 7.9 million), with a peak of +3.6% in 2006. Germany, Denmark and Sweden were the main markets of origin, accounting for about 45% of total international tourism nights in 2006. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 5.9 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), Norwegian tourists made about 17.3 million trips in 2006, of which 31.0% abroad (5.4 million, +15.4% in comparison to 2005). The growth in outbound trips was driven by short trips (1-3 nights: +42.3%), accounting for about 40% of total trips abroad. Domestic trips rose by +1.7% in 2006 (from 11.7 to 11.9 million), mirroring the trend of the previous year. About 77% of them are short trips (1-3 nights). Spain, Sweden and Denmark were the main countries of destination of Norwegians, accounting for about 38% of total 4+ night trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 6 327 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity		Number of Norwegian tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
	Tourist nights/ resident population	in 1 000	as % of population				
4 640	5.9	2 779	74.4		267 892	9 197	2 870

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Norway

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 166	65 200	140 580	31.9	54.3 (Jul)
2004	1 079	66 373	141 095	31.8	51.5 (Jul)
2005	1 136	67 522	143 568	32.7	52.0 (Jul)
2006	1 119	69 477	151 252	32.2	52.4 (Jul)

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Norway (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	
2000	24 270	69.2	7 469	30.8	DE	23.8	DK	14.5	SE	12.6	50.9
2004	25 274	70.6	7 442	29.4	DE	22.2	DK	14.1	SE	11.1	47.4
2005	26 272	70.9	7 644	29.1	DE	22.8	DK	13.9	SE	11.4	48.1
2006	27 488	71.2	7 921	28.8	DE	21.1	DK	12.9	SE	10.9	44.9

4.5 Characteristics of Norwegian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists						Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination									
	Total (domestic and abroad)			Domestic			Abroad			1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	Total in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	Total in 1 000	1-3 nights in 1 000	4+ nights in 1 000	ES	EL	DK	SE	DK	SE	
2000	:	:	5 096	:	:	2 702	:	:	2 394	ES	19.3	EL	12.9	SE	11.8	44.0
2004	16 430	10 637	5 793	11 600	8 723	2 877	4 830	1 914	2 916	ES	19.0	DK	11.9	SE	11.0	41.9
2005	16 391	10 519	5 872	11 744	8 994	2 750	4 647	1 525	3 122	ES	17.9	SE	10.8	DK	10.0	38.7
2006	17 312	11 331	5 981	11 949	9 161	2 788	5 363	2 170	3 193	ES	17.1	SE	11.1	DK	9.7	37.9

4.1 Recent trends

Switzerland, one of the EFTA countries, is a country of origin and destination for international tourism. In 2000, accommodation supply consisted of 5 754 hotels and similar establishments and 259 721 bed places, which corresponds to an average of 45 bed places per establishment.

As regards tourism demand, tourists spent about 68.8 million nights in Switzerland in 2000, of which 52.2% generated by domestic tourists. In terms of international tourism, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 57% of total international tourism nights, with Germany taking up about two-fifths.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

Population in 1 000	Tourism intensity Tourist nights/ resident population	Number of Swiss tourists 15 years and over		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
		in 1 000	as % of population			
7 459	:	:	:	309 096	:	:

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Switzerland

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	5 754	140 805	259 721	35.8	50.0 (Aug)
2004	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Switzerland (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation				Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)						
	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total	DE	NL	UK	8.6	7.6	57.4	
2000	68 777	52.2	32 844	47.8							
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of Swiss tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists											
	Total (domestic and abroad)					Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination						
	1-3 nights		4+ nights		Total	1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of top 3
2000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000		in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Annex - Technical Notes



A. General Information on tourism statistics

Tourism statistics – sources and recent developments

In 1995, Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism provided all Member States with a set of guidelines for the collection, compilation, processing and transmission of harmonised Community statistical information on tourism demand and supply. The aim was to establish a common information system on tourism statistics at Community level. After that, a "Community Methodology on Tourism Statistics" was elaborated with the help of Member States, following Council Decision 90/655/EEC, and was published in 1998. It set out the basic methodology for tourism supply and demand, tourism market segments (rural and regional aspects of tourism, cultural tourism), statistics relating to tourism (tourism expenditure and balance of payments, tourism costs, prices and tariffs, employment in tourism) and tourism and the environment.

The Community methodology is used as a benchmark for tourism statistics and concepts, in order to produce harmonised basic tourism statistics and provide a common basis for all kinds of possible applications and tools for tourism analysis.

In recent years, there have been new developments within tourism itself and in tourism methodology in Europe and in the world, which have made it necessary to update the concepts and methodological framework.

At the same time, Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) have been introduced as a new tool for measuring the economic impact of tourism. In 2001, a "Tourist Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework" was published jointly by the Commission of the European Communities, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). These recommendations are based on a common conceptual framework for the design of the TSA that was established by an inter-secretariat working group.

At EU level, this has prompted a revision of the EC Directive and of the Community Methodology, which is currently under discussion. The revision concerns supply-side and demand-side data and will take into account Eurostat's six quality components: relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and coherence.

At world level, the World Tourism Organisation (a UN agency set up a few years ago), is the leading institution for the collection and dissemination of comparable tourism-related statistics. The Organisation has developed a Statistical Programme that integrates the major lines of action common to other sister organisations within the UN system of international statistics, with specific projects in the field of tourism.

Attention is focused on promoting the implementation of international standards and TSA at a global level and adapting the TSA conceptual framework. In the last year a big effort has been devoted to the revision of the 1993 Recommendations on Tourism Statistics that have been presented to the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in February 2008 for approval. The revision was needed because the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) has expanded beyond the conceptual framework of the 1993 Recommendations. The key changes introduced to the existing framework include, among others: the identification of tourism in the balance of payments; the reconciliation between supply and demand; the relevance of supply side data as well as employment statistics.

Key drivers for the evolution of tourism and their relevance for statistics

Looking at the developments that have recently impacted on tourism statistics and definitions, they have been stimulated by the evolution of international tourism demand, in terms of both market size and characteristics. This evolution requires new concepts and tools to be developed in order to improve data generation and collection.

Various factors have shaped international tourism development in Europe in the last three to four years and their effects also have relevance from the statistical point of view. First of all, the enlargement of the European Union to 25 countries in 2004 has given a new impetus to international tourism to and from these areas. The 2007 enlargement of the European Union with Bulgaria and Romania strengthened that process again.

These events contribute to increasing cross-border trade and co-operation between new and old Member States and then the development of intraregional tourism. That poses new problems for the development of a common European information system on tourism statistics.

Another aspect to take into account is the regional "diversification", which has characterised both old and new Member states (e.g. Italy, Portugal, Greece, Czech Republic, etc.), with the transfer of power from central to local governments, including the tourism sector. On the one hand, decentralisation has allowed regions to develop their own tourism plans and, on the other hand, it has also increased the fragmentation of roles and duties and led to a lack of co-ordination in key areas like communication, marketing and promotion. In countries where devolution is at an early stage of development, it has also caused some delays in data collection and transmission from local bodies to central governments and statistical institutions.

A third issue is the emergence of new holiday patterns entailing the need to have more information on specific market segments (e.g. business tourism, congress tourism, tourism in private accommodation, etc.) for economic and marketing purposes. A number of methodological projects have been planned at European level, which also involves the development of technical manuals on statistics.

B. Terms and definitions

General and statistical terms and definitions

Average annual growth rate: The year-on-year growth rate of a phenomenon over a specified period. It describes the rate at which a phenomenon has grown as though it had grown at a steady state (in %).

Employment (total): Covers both employees and self-employed persons aged over 15 years, who are engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system.

Enterprise: An enterprise is defined as the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations.

Gross domestic product (GDP): Final result of the production activity of resident producer units. The expression GDP at current prices values the prices of the year in question. The expression GDP at constant prices is a volume measure of GDP that is constructed by multiplying the values of a base year by fixed base Laspeyres volume indices.

Population on 1 January: The inhabitants of a given area on 1st January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31st December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

Population density: Population on the 1st of January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31st December of the previous year) divided by the surface in km².

Surface: The surface area is composed of the total area of a country and is measured in km².

Tourism specific terms and definitions

Accommodation establishment: Local kind-of-activity unit (local KAU) which provides accommodation. Includes collective tourist accommodation establishments and private tourist accommodation.

Business trip: It is recommended to use the term "trip" to describe tourism from the standpoint of the generating place or country (the origin). Business trip covers the whole period that the person engages in tourism but for professional purposes.

Collective tourist accommodation establishment: An accommodation establishment that provides overnight lodging for the traveller in a room or some other unit, but the number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishment must come under a common commercial-type management, even if it is non-profit-making. Includes hotels and similar establishments, specialised establishments and other collective establishments. Coverage may differ from one country to another due to differences in methodologies (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

Domestic tourism: Activities of residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places only within that country but outside their usual environment.

Holiday trip: It is recommended to use the term "trip" to describe tourism from the standpoint of the generating place or country (the origin). Holiday trip covers the whole period that the person engages in tourism for leisure purposes.

Hotels and similar establishments: Hotels and similar establishments are typified as being arranged in rooms, in number exceeding a specified minimum; as coming under a common management; as providing certain services including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; as grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; and as not falling in the category of specialised establishments.

Inbound tourism: Activities of non-residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places in that country and outside their usual environment.

International tourism: Consists of inbound tourism and outbound tourism.

National tourism: Comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism.

Nights spent by residents and non-residents: A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a collective accommodation establishment or in private tourism accommodation. Overnight stays are calculated by country of residence of the guest and by month. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two accommodations at the same time. The overnight stays of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible.

Number of bed places: The number of bed places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bed places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed places if the actual number of bed places is not known.

Number of bedrooms: A bedroom is the unit formed by one room or groups of rooms constituting an indivisible rental whole in an accommodation establishment or dwelling.

Rooms may be single, double or multiple, depending on whether they are equipped permanently to accommodate one, two or several people (it is useful to classify the rooms respectively). The number of existing rooms is the number the establishment habitually has available to accommodate guests (overnight visitors), excluding rooms used by the employees working for the establishment. If a room is used as a permanent residence (for more than a year) it should not be included. Bathrooms and toilets do not count as a room. An apartment is a special type of room. It consists of one or more rooms and has a kitchen unit and its own bathroom and toilet. Apartments may be with hotel services (in apartment hotels) or without hotel services.

Cabins, cottages, huts, chalets, bungalows and villas can be treated like bedrooms and apartments, i.e. to be let as a unit.

Number of establishments (enterprises): The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise. The accommodation establishment conforms to the definition of local unit as the production unit. This is irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or secondary activity. This means that all establishments are classified in the accommodation sector if their capacity exceeds the national minimum even if the major part of turnover may come from restaurant or other services.

Occupancy rate: The occupancy rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total nights of residents and non-residents of hotels and similar establishments}}{\text{Total bed places of hotels and similar establishments} * 365} * 100.$$

Other collective accommodation establishments: Any establishment, intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming under a common management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making) and not necessarily being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories and often engaging in some activity besides the provision of accommodation, such as health care, social welfare or transport.

Outbound tourism: Activities of residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places outside that country and outside their usual environment.

Tourism intensity (ratio tourist nights/resident population): This indicator compares the number of tourists (in terms of overnight stays) to the number of residents that are present in a destination in the same time period (e.g. a day, a month, a year). It measures the intensity of tourism demand in that period and is one of the indicators used to measure the carrying capacity of a tourist destination. It is a factor representing the number of nights spent in a country

divided by the inhabitants of the same country. This refers to table 4.2 in the country profiles where the ratio is calculated by dividing the population (first column of table 4.2) by the total number of overnight stays (first column of table 4.4).

Tourism balance: Difference between international tourism receipts and expenditures. In countries that are basically destinations of international tourism the difference is usually positive (i.e. receipts overcome expenditure). This means that the economy gains from tourism. On the contrary, countries that are mainly generators of international tourism generally show a negative balance (i.e. expenditure overcome receipts). This means that their economy loses from tourism, because expenses made by residents abroad are higher than those made by international tourists in the country.

Tourism expenditure: Total consumption expenditure made by a visitor, or on behalf of a visitor, for and during his/her trip and stay at destination.

Tourism receipt: Expenditure of international inbound tourists including their payments to international carriers for international transport.

C. Signs and abbreviations

Signs:

- :not available
- ecountry estimate
- uunreliable or uncertain data
- miomillion

Country abbreviations:

- EU-27European Union of 27 countries
- EU-25European Union of 25 countries

- BEBelgium
- BGBulgaria
- CZCzech Republic
- DKDenmark
- DEGermany
- EEEstonia

- IEIreland
- ELGreece
- ESSpain
- FRFrance
- ITItaly
- CYCyprus
- LVLatvia
- LTLithuania
- LULuxembourg
- HUHungary
- MTMalta
- NLNetherlands
- ATAustria
- PLPoland
- PTPortugal
- RORomania

- SISlovenia
- SKSlovakia
- FIFinland
- SESweden
- UKUnited Kingdom
- HRCroatia
- MK¹The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- TRTurkey
- ISIceland
- LILiechtenstein
- NONorway
- CHSwitzerland
- BABosnia and Herzegovina
- USUnited States of America

1) In tables and figures the code "MK" is used. This is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Organizations:

DG ENTR	.....	Directorate General for Enterprise and Industry (EU)
OECD	.....	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UN	.....	United Nations
UNSC	.....	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNWTO	.....	World Tourism Organization

Technical abbreviations:

GDP	.....	Gross domestic product
LFS	.....	Labour Force Survey
NACE Rev.1*	.....	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Rev. 1
TSA	.....	Tourism Satellite Accounts

* The NACE has been revised, but for this publication NACE Rev.1 has been used because the data was collected under this classification scheme.

D. Classifications

Nace Rev.1 classification (parts relevant to tourism)

Section H		Hotels and restaurants
55		Hotels and restaurants
55.1		Hotels
55.10		Hotels
55.2		Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation
55.21		Youth hostels and mountain refuges
55.22		Camping sites, including caravan sites
55.23		Other provision of lodgings n.e.c.
55.3		Restaurants
55.30		Restaurants
55.4		Bars
55.40		Bars
55.5		Canteens and catering
55.51		Canteens
55.52		Catering
Section I		Transport, storage and communication
63.3		Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c.
63.30		Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c.

E. Data sources

Name	Web address	Sources used
Eurostat	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat	Free dissemination database
Eurostat - Tourism statistics	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tourism	<p>Chapter 1</p> <p>Table 1.1 Theme: Population and social conditions - Population - Demography</p> <p>Tables 1.2 and 1.3 Theme: Economy and finance - National accounts (including GDP)</p> <p>Tables 1.4 Theme: Population and social conditions - Labour market (Labour Force Survey)</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Tables 2.1 and 2.2 Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism</p> <p>Table 2.3 Theme: Industry, trade and services - Structural Business Statistics - Annual enterprise statistics</p> <p>Tables and figures 2.4 Theme: Population and social conditions - Labour market (Labour Force Survey)</p> <p>Chapter 3</p> <p>All tables and figures (except figure 3.1.2) Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism</p> <p><u>Additional sources used for:</u></p> <p>Figure 3.1.2 Theme: Economy and finance - National accounts (including GDP)</p> <p>Table 3.2.5 and 3.4.1 Theme: Population and social conditions - Population</p> <p>Tables 3.3 and figure 3.1.2 Theme: Economy and finance - Balance of Payments (Expenditure and Receipts)</p> <p>Chapter 4</p> <p>Table 4.2 Theme: Population and social conditions - Population</p> <p>Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism (Tourist nights and number of tourists)</p> <p>Theme: Economy and finance - National accounts (GDP)</p> <p>Theme: Economy and finance - Balance of Payments (Expenditure and Receipts)</p> <p>Tables 4.3 - 4.5 Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism</p>

Country	Web address	Source name
Belgium	http://www.statbel.fgov.be	Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek / Institut National de Statistique (Statistics Belgium)
Bulgaria	http://www.nsi.bg	National Statistical Institute
Czech Republic	http://www.czso.cz	Czech Statistical Office
Denmark	http://www.dst.dk	Danmarks Statistics (Statistics Denmark)
Germany	http://www.destatis.de	Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office)
Estonia	http://www.stat.ee	Statistikaamet (Statistical Office of Estonia)
Ireland	http://www.cso.ie	Central Statistics Office
Greece	http://www.statistics.gr	National Statistical Service of Greece
Spain	http://www.ine.es	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
France	http://www.insee.fr	Institut National de Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies)
Italy	http://www.istat.it	Istituto nazionale di statistica (National Institute of Statistics)
Cyprus	http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf	Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus
Latvia	http://www.csb.lv	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia
Lithuania	http://www.stat.gov.lt	Statistics Lithuania
Luxembourg	http://www.statec.lu	Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
Hungary	http://www.ksh.hu	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Hungarian Central Statistical Office)
Malta	http://www.nso.gov.mt	National Statistics Office
Netherlands	http://www.cbs.nl	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Statistics Netherlands)

Country	Web address	Source name
Austria	http://www.statistik.at	Statistik Austria
Poland	http://www.stat.gov.pl	Central Statistical Office (GUS)
Portugal	http://www.ine.pt	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE)
Romania	http://www.insse.ro	Institutul National de Statistica (National Institute of Statistics)
Slovenia	http://www.stat.si	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Slovakia	http://www.statistics.sk	Statistický úrad Slovenskej republiky (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic)
Finland	http://www.stat.fi	Tilastokeskus (Statistics Finland)
Sweden	http://www.scb.se	Statistiska centralbyrån (Statistics Sweden)
United Kingdom	http://www.statistics.gov.uk	Office for National Statistics
Croatia	http://www.dzs.hr	Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CROSTAT)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	http://www.stat.gov.mk	State Statistical Office
Turkey	http://www.die.gov.tr/ENGLISH/index.html	Turkish Statistical Institute
Iceland	http://www.statice.is	Hagstofa Islands (Statistics Iceland)
Liechtenstein	http://www.liv.li/amtsstellen/liv-ovw-statistik.htm	Statistik Liechtenstein
Norway	http://www.ssb.no	Statistisk sentralbyrå (Statistics Norway)
Switzerland	http://www.statistik.admin.ch	Statistik Schweiz

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