

Summer tourism trends in 2004

Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE
AND SERVICES
POPULATION AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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Author

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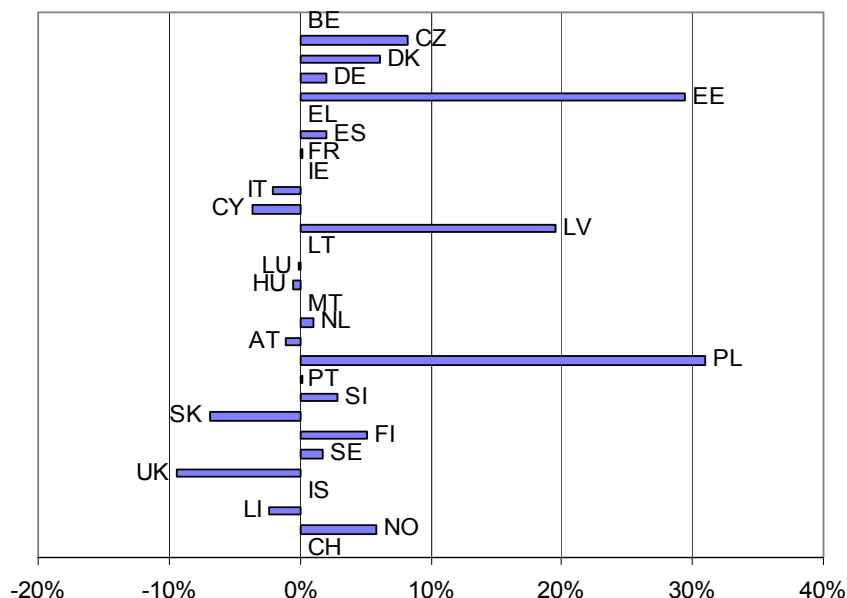


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Key facts

In terms of guest flows and occupancy rates of hotels and similar establishments, tourism in most of the EU and EFTA countries experienced an increase during the summer season¹ of 2004 compared to the same period in 2003:

- The highest increase in total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the EU countries was in Poland (+31.0%), followed by Estonia (+29.4%) and Latvia (+19.6%).
- Total nights spent decreased the most in the United Kingdom (-9.4%) and in Slovakia (-6.9%).
- August 2004 was the peak month for the majority of the EU countries in terms of the net occupancy rate of bed-places.
- Only in two countries was the net occupancy rate of bed-places in the peak month more than 80%, while in nine countries it was less than 50%.



Data not available for BE, EL, IE, LT, MT and IS

Chart 1: Variation (%) in number of nights spent in hotels, June-September 2004 compared to the same period in 2003

¹ Summer season comprises June to September of the same year.

Nights spent by residents and non-residents

The monthly figures for the summer season of 2004, compared with the same period of 2003, show a fluctuation in many of the countries as regards the number of nights spent by residents and non-residents in hotels and similar establishments.

States the share of non-resident nights was the lowest in Germany (18.5%), Sweden (28.4%) and Finland (29.5%). The share of non-resident nights was the highest in Luxembourg (94.2%), in Cyprus (91.3%) and in Estonia (82.1%).

During the summer season of 2004, in the EU Member

('000)	June - September 2003				June - September 2004				2004 / 2003 %Variation		
	Total NR*+R*	NR*	R*	NR* % of Total	Total NR*+R*	NR*	R*	NR* % of Total	Total	NR*	R*
BE	5 671	3 909	1 762	68.9%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	9 519	5 595	3 924	58.8%	10 303	6 492	3 811	63.0%	8.2%	16.0%	-2.9%
DK	4 226	2 353	1 873	55.7%	4 488	2 487	2 001	55.4%	6.2%	5.7%	6.8%
DE	78 903	13 581	65 323	17.2%	80 472	14 898	65 574	18.5%	2.0%	9.7%	0.4%
EE	1 154	944	210	81.8%	1 493	1 225	268	82.1%	29.4%	29.7%	27.7%
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	112 364	69 499	42 865	61.9%	114 559	67 694	46 865	59.1%	2.0%	-2.6%	9.3%
FR	79 278	31 770	47 508	40.1%	79 441	31 863	47 578	40.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
IE	:	9 102	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	122 903	46 157	76 746	37.6%	121 153	45 416	75 737	37.5%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.3%
CY	7 747	7 136	611	92.1%	7 683	7 012	671	91.3%	-0.8%	-1.7%	9.9%
LV	722	491	231	68.0%	863	601	263	69.6%	19.6%	22.4%	13.6%
LT	:	:	:	:	809	613	196	75.8%	:	:	:
LU	497	469	28	94.4%	505	475	29	94.2%	1.5%	1.3%	5.2%
HU	6 514	3 865	2 649	59.3%	6 481	3 948	2 533	60.9%	-0.5%	2.1%	-4.4%
MT	:	:	:	:	:	3 982	:	:	:	:	:
NL	11 060	5 545	5 515	50.1%	11 181	5 711	5 470	51.1%	1.1%	3.0%	-0.8%
AT	29 321	21 575	7 746	73.6%	29 011	21 381	7 631	73.7%	-1.1%	-0.9%	-1.5%
PL	5 974	2 626	3 348	44.0%	7 826	3 333	4 493	42.6%	31.0%	26.9%	34.2%
PT	15 670	10 673	4 997	68.1%	15 709	10 534	5 175	67.1%	0.2%	-1.3%	3.6%
SI	2 108	1 459	648	69.2%	2 167	1 519	648	70.1%	2.8%	4.1%	0.0%
SK	3 000	1 600	1 401	53.3%	2 793	1 520	1 273	54.4%	-6.9%	-5.0%	-9.2%
FI	5 474	1 677	3 797	30.6%	5 757	1 700	4 057	29.5%	5.2%	1.4%	6.8%
SE	8 873	2 475	6 398	27.9%	9 022	2 558	6 464	28.4%	1.7%	3.3%	1.0%
UK	75 275	23 285	51 990	30.9%	68 197	24 037	44 160	35.2%	-9.4%	3.2%	-15.1%
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	40	39	1	97.5%	39	38	1	96.6%	-2.3%	-3.2%	33.2%
NO	7 068	2 572	4 496	36.4%	7 482	2 669	4 814	35.7%	5.9%	3.8%	7.1%
CH	12 860	7 180	5 680	55.8%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(*) NR= non-residents / R=residents

Table 1: Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments - non-residents and residents, June-September 2004 compared with June-September 2003

Net occupancy rates

When comparing occupancy rates in the European countries, significant variations can be found between the countries for 2003 and 2004. In most of the countries, August is the peak month with the best occupancy rates, except for Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Sweden, and Norway, where the peak month is

July while in Germany and France September is the peak month.

With 81.0% and 84.4% respectively, Cyprus and Malta were the two Member States with the highest occupancy rates during their peak summer month.

%	Summer season 2003				Summer season 2004				Evolution 2004/2003			
	m06	m07	m08	m09	m06	m07	m08	m09	m06	m07	m08	m09
NET OCCUPANCY RATES OF BED PLACES IN HOTELS AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS												
BE	36.7	38.9	42.8	39.1	34.5	:	:	:	-2.2	:	:	:
CZ	35.9	42.5	45.5	41.0	39.6	44.5	47.4	42.0	3.7	2.0	1.9	1.0
DK	45.0	63.9	53.7	43.8	49.1	66.1	54.3	44.1	4.1	2.2	0.6	0.3
DE	37.6	38.4	42.2	43.2	38.8	39.6	42.1	44.1	1.2	1.2	-0.1	0.9
EE	55.0	72.0	61.0	46.0	53.0	71.0	58.0	42.0	-2.0	-1.0	-3.0	-4.0
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	58.4	64.1	74.4	62.0	59.3	64.1	73.9	66.2	0.9	0.0	-0.5	4.2
FR	63.4	62.0	64.3	63.8	63.3	61.6	63.1	64.6	-0.1	-0.4	-1.2	0.8
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	54.9	62.3	72.3	49.2	46.7	56.2	64.0	44.2	-8.2	-6.1	-8.3	-5.0
CY	61.2	70.9	83.6	68.0	61.4	71.0	81.0	67.5	0.2	0.1	-2.6	-0.5
LV	37.3	45.8	42.7	34.3	41.7	47.4	43.9	31.1	4.4	1.6	1.2	-3.2
LT	:	:	:	:	36.8	39.0	40.1	29.4	:	:	:	:
LU	28.3	30.7	28.8	27.8	30.2	31.3	32.1	32.0	1.9	0.6	3.3	4.2
HU	30.7	36.0	40.2	33.6	32.8	37.8	41.4	34.2	2.1	1.8	1.2	0.6
MT	58.9	:	:	:	59.6	74.9	84.4	67.8	0.7	:	:	:
NL	48.4	48.4	58.6	48.2	44.7	46.3	54.7	48.2	-3.7	-2.1	-3.9	0.0
AT	47.4	45.3	59.4	40.4	37.1	45.8	56.7	39.8	-10.3	0.5	-2.7	-0.6
PL	35.5	36.9	40.0	38.5	38.7	39.8	41.8	39.4	3.2	2.9	1.8	0.9
PT	46.0	51.5	63.1	48.4	45.5	50.2	63.0	49.5	-0.5	-1.3	-0.1	1.1
SI	52.9	54.9	66.4	54.7	52.7	56.9	67.1	56.8	-0.2	2.0	0.7	2.1
SK	40.8	48.3	52.8	41.0	39.2	43.8	46.9	39.4	-1.6	-4.5	-5.9	-1.6
FI	39.9	47.6	41.0	36.7	38.3	50.7	40.0	36.6	-1.6	3.1	-1.0	-0.1
SE	37.2	52.8	41.8	36.0	37.0	53.5	41.9	36.1	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
UK	50.0	55.0	60.0	54.0	52.0	56.0	58.0	53.0	2.0	1.0	-2.0	-1.0
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	23.7	32.0	29.3	22.5	26.8	21.1	30.6	24.5	3.1	-10.9	1.3	2.0
NO	42.5	52.4	45.1	34.2	45.6	56.3	46.5	36.3	3.1	3.9	1.4	2.1
CH	39.0	44.9	48.8	41.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 2: Net occupancy rates in hotels and similar establishments

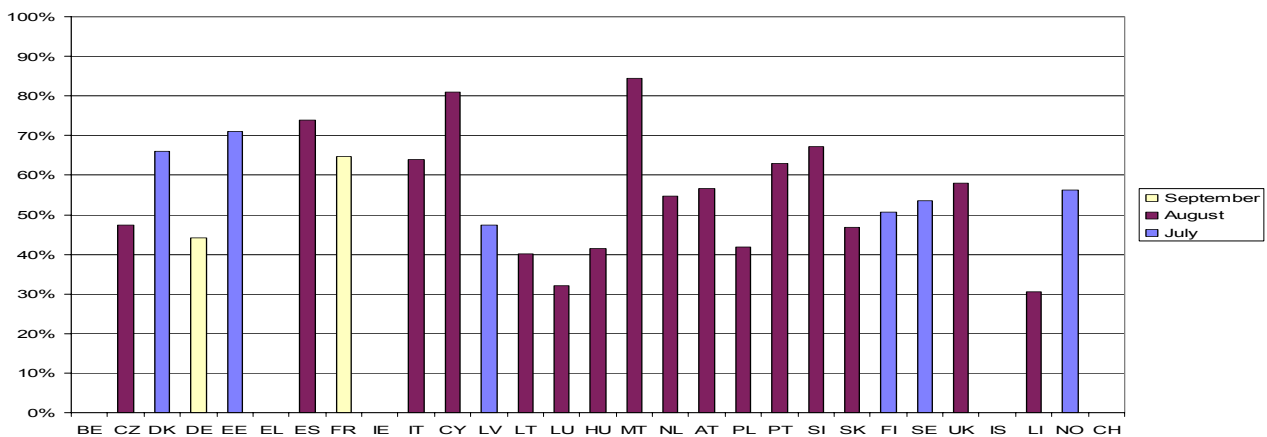


Chart 2: Level of occupancy rates in hotels and similar establishments in the peak month

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Net occupancy rate

The net occupancy rate of bed places in one month is obtained by dividing total overnight stays by the product of the bed places on offer and the number of days when the bed places are actually available for use, multiplying the quotient by 100 to express the result as a percentage.

Hotels and similar establishments

Hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels and other

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

Data extraction: 19 April 2005

Further information:

➤ **Databases**

[EUROSTAT Website/Industry, trade and services/Tourism](#)

[EUROSTAT Website/Population and social conditions/Tourism](#)

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