

Slight decrease in nights spent in hotels in 2008

Tourism in Europe: first results for 2008

In 2008, for the first time since 2003, the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the European Union showed a small decrease (-0.5%) compared with the previous year. Nights spent by residents remained stable, whereas nights spent by non-residents went down by 1%.

Big differences are observed across the EU, from a decline of 4.8% in Cyprus to a growth of 7.7% in Slovakia.

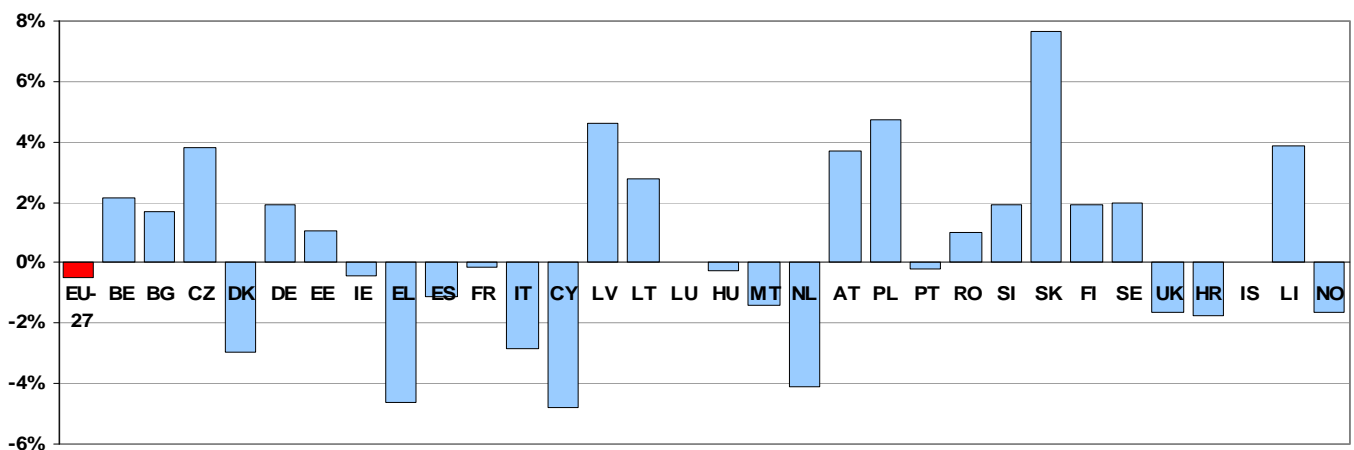
Intra-annual data shows that the economic and financial crisis started to have an effect in the course of the year. In the period January to April 2008, the number of nights spent went up by 1.6% compared with the same period in 2007, while a decline by -0.5% was reported for the period May-August. In the last four months of the year, the total number of

nights spent contracted by 3.2%. Again, a decrease in nights spent by non-residents was the major factor.

The accommodation sector seemed to be more affected by the crisis than the overall tourism sector. While nights spent in hotels and similar establishments dropped slightly, the number of holiday trips made by EU residents went up by 7.1% in 2008. Here too, the growth was less favourable in the second half of the year, especially as regards outbound trips. Furthermore, trips were on average shorter in 2008 than in the previous year.

A similar pattern is observed for the air services market. While air passenger transport grew by 1.6% over the entire year, a decline was noticed in the last four months of 2008 compared with the same period in 2007.

Figure 1: Percentage change in number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, 2008 compared with 2007



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Notes: Country codes: see "Methodological notes" on page 7 ; DK, FI, SE, NO: based on 12 months data ; DE, ES, MT, AT, PT, SI, HR, and LI: based on 11 months data ; BE, EE, EL, FR, LV, LT, NL, PL, RO and SK: based on 10 months data ; BG, CZ, IE, IT, CY, HU, NL and UK: based on 9 months data ; LU and IS: estimate not possible due to limited data availability.

In 2008 the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments dropped by 0.5%: the biggest decrease was observed for nights spent by non-residents

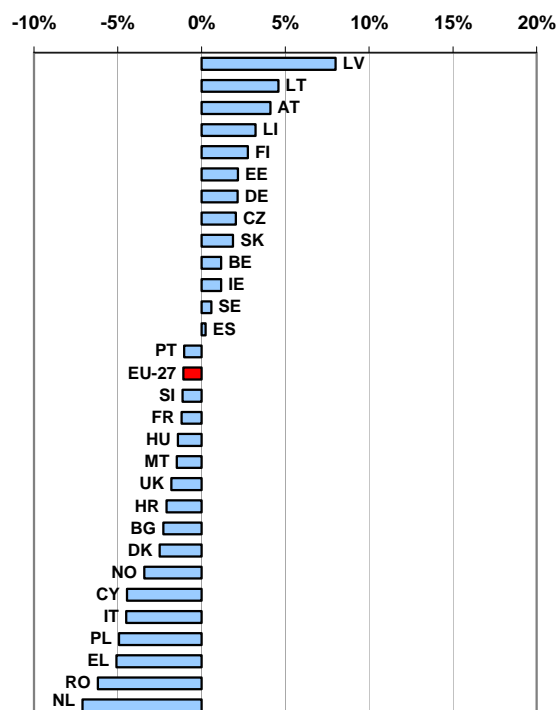
Table 1: Percentage change in number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, 2008 compared with 2007

Member State	2008/2007 change (in %)		
	Total	Non-residents	Residents
EU-27	-0.5%	-1.1%	0.0%
BE	2.1%	1.2%	4.2%
BG	1.7%	-2.3%	11.3%
CZ	3.8%	2.0%	7.3%
DK	-3.0%	-2.5%	-3.3%
DE	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%
EE	1.1%	2.2%	-1.5%
IE	-0.5%	1.2%	-4.1%
EL	-4.6%	-5.1%	-3.4%
ES	-1.1%	0.2%	-3.0%
FR	-0.2%	-1.2%	0.4%
IT	-2.9%	-4.5%	-1.6%
CY	-4.8%	-4.4%	-8.7%
LV	4.6%	8.0%	-1.5%
LT	2.8%	4.6%	0.2%
LU	:	:	:
HU	-0.3%	-1.4%	1.0%
MT	-1.4%	-1.5%	0.2%
NL	-4.1%	-7.1%	-1.4%
AT	3.7%	4.1%	2.6%
PL	4.7%	-4.9%	9.9%
PT	-0.2%	-1.0%	1.5%
RO	1.0%	-6.2%	2.6%
SI	1.9%	-1.1%	8.1%
SK	7.7%	1.9%	14.7%
FI	1.9%	2.8%	1.6%
SE	2.0%	0.6%	2.4%
UK	-1.6%	-1.8%	-1.5%
HR	-1.8%	-2.1%	0.1%
IS	:	:	:
LI	3.8%	3.2%	34.5%
NO	-1.6%	-3.4%	-1.0%

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

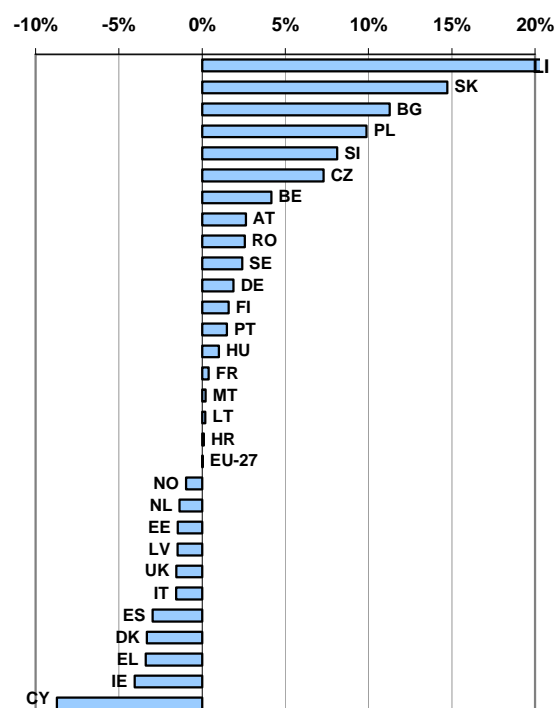
Notes: DK, FI, SE, NO: based on 12 months data ; DE, ES, MT, AT, PT, SI, HR, and LI: based on 11 months data ; BE, EE, EL, FR, LV, LT, NL, PL, RO and SK: based on 10 months data ; BG, CZ, IE, IT, CY, HU, NL and UK: based on 9 months data ; LU and IS: estimate not possible due to limited data availability.

Figure 2: Percentage change in number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments, 2008 compared with 2007



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Figure 3: Percentage change in number of nights spent by residents in hotels and similar establishments, 2008 compared with 2007



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

The first results for the year 2008 concerning the performance of the accommodation sector show a small drop in the number of tourism nights spent in hotels and similar accommodation at the level of the European Union, compared with 2007 (see Figure 1 and Table 1). While the number of nights spent by residents (domestic tourists) remained stable, the number of nights spent by non-residents (inbound tourists) dropped by 1.1%. On aggregate, the total number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments decreased by 0.5%.

This contraction followed four years of growth at an average annual rate of 3.2% and is the first fall since European tourism recovered from the slowdown following the events of September 2001 (see Figure 4).

Figure 1 shows a heterogeneous pattern across Europe. The biggest decreases were observed in Cyprus (-4.8%), Greece (-4.6%), the Netherlands (-4.1%), Denmark (-3.0%) and Italy (-2.9%). Taking into account their weight in the EU tourism market, Italy and Spain were, in absolute terms, the main contributors to the negative growth at the level of the EU.

In 14 of the 27 Member States, the number of nights spent went up in 2008. The highest increases were observed in Slovakia (+7.7%), Poland (+4.7%) and Latvia (+4.6%). In absolute terms, the growth in Germany and in Austria contributed most to the smoothening of the negative growth at the level of the EU.

When looking at the 10 Central European countries that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007, the data shows that in all countries except Hungary (-0.3%) the number of nights spent increased in 2008, compared with the previous year. In 2008, these 10 Member States represented on aggregate 8.2% of all nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the EU (see Table 2). More than 70% of the nights were spent in 5 of the 27 Member States.

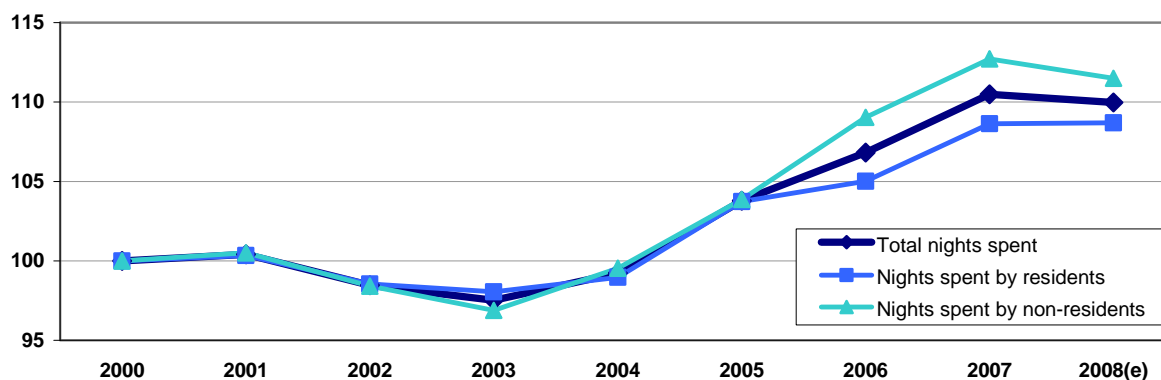
Table 2: Share of each Member State in the total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the EU-27, 2008

Member State	Percentage of EU-27	Cumulative percentage
ES	17.1%	17.1%
IT	15.6%	32.7%
DE	13.9%	46.6%
FR	12.9%	59.5%
UK	10.9%	70.5%
AT	5.2%	75.7%
EL	3.9%	79.6%
PT	2.5%	82.1%
NL	2.1%	84.2%
IE	1.8%	85.9%
CZ	1.8%	87.7%
SE	1.6%	89.4%
PL	1.6%	91.0%
RO	1.3%	92.2%
BG	1.1%	93.3%
BE	1.0%	94.4%
HU	1.0%	95.4%
FI	1.0%	96.4%
CY	0.9%	97.3%
DK	0.7%	98.0%
MT	0.5%	98.5%
SK	0.5%	99.0%
SI	0.4%	99.3%
EE	0.2%	99.6%
LV	0.2%	99.7%
LT	0.2%	99.9%
LU	0.1%	100.0%

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Note: Estimates based on extrapolation of the available data. LU: 2007 used for the calculation of its share in EU-27

Figure 4: Evolution of the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, EU-27, 2000-2008 (index: 2000 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Notes: Data for 2000, 2001 and 2002 includes estimates for Malta (resident nights); data for 2005 includes estimates for Romania (resident and non-resident nights); data for 2008 based on estimates using the available monthly data.

The number of nights spent declined through 2008, contracting by 3.2% in the last four months of the year compared with the same period of 2007

The previous section indicated that the economic crisis had a significant impact on the tourist accommodation sector. Figure 5 and Table 3 take a closer look at the evolution during 2008. For the analysis, the year is split into three periods (quarterly data are less comparable on a year-to-year basis because the Easter holidays fell in a different quarter in 2007 and 2008; having March and April in the same period makes the comparison more meaningful).

While an increase of 1.6% in the total nights spent was recorded over the period January-April compared with the same period in 2007 (it should be noted that taking into account the calendar effect - 2008 was a leap year – the adjusted growth for the first four months would be slightly lower), the economic and financial crisis started to show its effects in summer. Between May and August, hotels and similar establishments in the EU registered a fall of 0.5%.

Table 3: Percentage change in number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, 2008 compared with 2007, intra-annual data

Member State	2008/2007 change (in %) over the same period								
	Total nights spent			Nights spent by non-residents			Nights spent by residents		
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
EU-27	1.6%	-0.5%	-3.2%	1.7%	-0.8%	-4.9%	1.6%	-0.1%	-1.7%
BE	3.5%	2.8%	-1.3%	2.9%	1.6%	-2.3%	4.8%	5.2%	0.8%
BG	6.9%	1.1%	-4.0%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-6.5%	14.7%	10.8%	5.3%
CZ	6.8%	2.4%	1.2%	4.0%	1.0%	0.4%	12.3%	4.9%	2.8%
DK	0.1%	-3.3%	-5.0%	1.0%	-2.7%	-4.9%	-0.5%	-3.8%	-5.0%
DE	3.0%	2.5%	0.1%	4.6%	2.9%	-1.5%	2.6%	2.4%	0.5%
EE	-1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-3.2%	6.5%	-1.8%	2.0%	-2.9%	-4.7%
IE	-0.9%	1.5%	-7.5%	0.1%	3.7%	-7.2%	-2.6%	-4.1%	-8.2%
EL	-3.2%	-4.6%	-5.6%	-5.2%	-4.4%	-7.2%	-1.8%	-5.5%	1.5%
ES	0.6%	0.5%	-5.7%	2.3%	1.7%	-4.2%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-7.8%
FR	0.8%	0.5%	-3.4%	0.6%	-0.6%	-5.0%	1.0%	1.3%	-2.5%
IT	-1.1%	-3.0%	-5.8%	-1.9%	-5.4%	-6.2%	-0.5%	-1.3%	-5.4%
CY	-3.9%	-4.6%	-6.9%	-4.7%	-4.0%	-5.9%	3.6%	-10.3%	-27.0%
LV	-1.1%	10.4%	-0.2%	-2.0%	14.9%	4.5%	0.3%	0.5%	-9.3%
LT	3.4%	5.6%	-4.8%	4.1%	8.0%	-3.8%	2.7%	1.2%	-6.2%
LU	-0.2%	:	:	0.0%	:	:	-3.6%	:	:
HU	-1.3%	1.3%	-4.6%	1.0%	-1.4%	-6.6%	-3.8%	4.2%	-1.4%
MT	5.6%	-0.7%	-8.7%	5.9%	-0.8%	-8.9%	0.7%	2.2%	-3.1%
NL	-3.3%	-3.4%	-7.0%	-6.6%	-6.1%	-10.4%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-4.2%
AT	5.5%	3.4%	0.5%	6.1%	3.6%	0.2%	3.5%	2.8%	1.1%
PL	8.1%	3.7%	1.4%	1.0%	-5.1%	-11.8%	11.4%	9.0%	9.3%
PT	3.0%	0.2%	-4.1%	5.4%	-1.7%	-6.0%	-1.8%	4.2%	0.1%
RO	-0.2%	-0.1%	5.6%	6.8%	-13.1%	-5.9%	-2.0%	2.5%	8.3%
SI	1.2%	3.4%	0.2%	-2.4%	3.3%	-7.5%	7.5%	3.4%	16.3%
SK	7.8%	10.0%	1.7%	1.7%	5.4%	-5.9%	16.1%	15.9%	10.3%
FI	5.9%	0.8%	-0.6%	11.2%	-1.2%	-0.4%	3.7%	1.7%	-0.7%
SE	5.0%	2.6%	-1.3%	10.1%	-0.9%	-4.5%	3.8%	3.9%	-0.5%
UK	2.4%	-3.8%	-3.0%	0.1%	-0.7%	-11.2%	3.8%	-5.6%	2.3%
HR	-1.9%	-0.7%	-5.1%	-4.0%	-0.8%	-5.6%	2.5%	0.1%	-2.3%
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	5.8%	2.2%	3.4%	5.6%	1.8%	1.9%	23.4%	22.3%	61.4%
NO	0.9%	-2.6%	-2.7%	-1.0%	-4.6%	-3.0%	1.5%	-1.5%	-2.6%

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

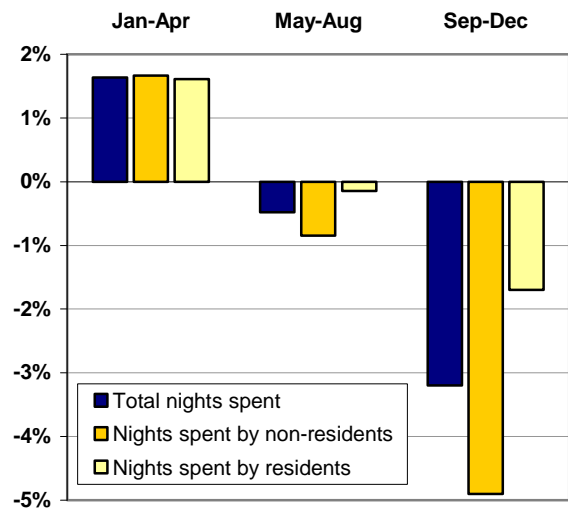
Notes: DE, ES, MT, AT, PT, SI, HR, and LI: Sep-Dec not including December data; BE, EE, EL, FR, LV, LT, NL, PL, RO and SK: Sep-Dec based on data for September and October; BG, CZ, IE, IT, CY, HU, NL and UK: Sep-Dec based on data for September only; LU: not sufficient data available for May-Aug and Sep-Dec; IS: no data available for 2008.

Based on the available data, a contraction of 3.2% was observed in the last four months of 2008.

At EU-27 level, the evolution of the number of nights spent by non-residents and by residents followed a similar pattern in the first part of the year, +1.7% and +1.6% respectively. However, in the last part of the year, the biggest contraction was observed in the nights spent by non-residents (-4.9%).

Out of 26 Member States for which data is available, 23 reported a fall in the number of non-resident nights in the period September-December, compared with the same period in 2007. In the period January-April, this was the case for 8 Member States. Looking at the total nights spent, 17 Member States could still report a growth in January-April, while for September-December this was the case for only 7 Member States – with only Romania reporting a growth exceeding 2%.

Figure 5: Percentage change in number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, EU-27, 2008 compared with 2007, intra-annual data



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

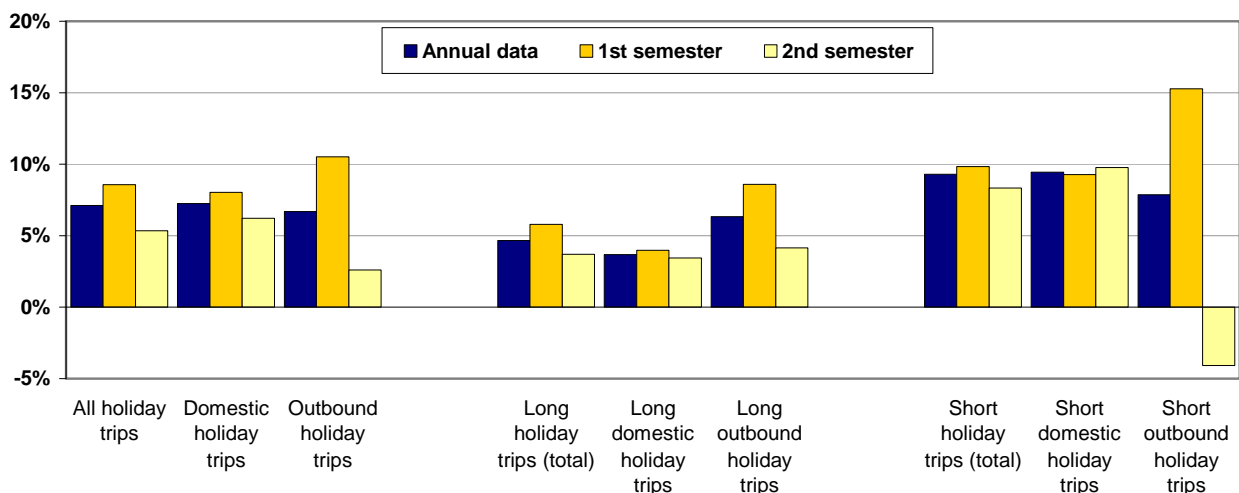
Note: Sep-Dec based on the available data (see also the note below Table 3).

EU residents made more holiday trips in 2008 compared with 2007 but the growth was less pronounced in the second half of the year

The observation that the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments was on the decline in 2008 does not extend to the number of holidays taken by residents of the European Union. On the basis of data for 21 Member States (covering at least the first three quarters of the year) the number of

holiday trips went up by 7.1% in 2008 (see Figure 6 and Table 4). However, this indicator, too, shows a declining pattern in the course of the year. The growth dropped from 8.6% in the first six months (compared with the first six months of 2007) to 5.3% in the second half of the year.

Figure 6: Percentage change in the number of holiday trips made by EU residents, EU-27, 2008 compared with 2007, annual and intra-annual data



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Notes: Long trips are trips with at least 4 overnight stays, short trips are trips with 1 to 3 overnight stays; EU-27 not including BG, DK, MT, PT, SE, UK (no data on short trips for Romania); data based on all quarters for AT and FI and on the first three quarters for all other Member States.

The growth in the number of outbound trips (+6.7%) was slightly lower than for domestic trips (+7.2%). In the second half of the year, the number of outbound trips was particularly affected by the economic slowdown with a growth of 2.6% compared with 6.2% for domestic holiday trips.

Over the past ten years, the fastest growing segment has been short breaks of 1 to 3 nights. This phenomenon continued in 2008, with growth of 9.3%. Although the growth rate for this type of trip dropped slightly in the second half of the year (+8.3%, compared to +9.8% in the first semester), it amply exceeded the growth rate for long trips of at least 4 nights which slowed down to 3.7%. This observation indicates that to a certain extent long trips were being substituted by short breaks.

Similar conclusions can be drawn from the data on the number of nights spent on holiday trips in the right hand side of Table 4; however the growth rates are lower: 4.3%, compared to above-mentioned 7.1% for the number of trips.

Notwithstanding the replacement of long trips with shorter breaks already noted, the economic crisis strongly affected short trips with a destination outside the tourist's own Member State, which dropped by 4.1% (the effect on the growth of the total number of short trips is limited given that outbound short breaks represent only 10% of all short trips).

The growing choice for shorter holidays is also observed in Table 5, showing the evolution of the average length of holiday trips. Holiday trips in 2008 were on average 0.16 days/nights shorter (-2.6%) shorter than in 2007.

Table 4: Percentage change in the number of holiday trips made by EU residents and in the number of holiday nights spent, EU-27, 2008 compared with 2007, annual and intra-annual data

	Number of holiday <i>trips</i> made by EU residents			Number of holiday <i>nights spent</i> by EU residents		
	Annual data	1st semester	2nd semester	Annual data	1st semester	2nd semester
All holiday trips	7.1%	8.6%	5.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.1%
Domestic holiday trips	7.2%	8.0%	6.2%	4.4%	3.8%	4.8%
Outbound holiday trips	6.7%	10.5%	2.6%	4.0%	5.7%	2.7%
Long holiday trips (total)	4.7%	5.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%
Long domestic holiday trips	3.7%	4.0%	3.4%	2.9%	1.4%	3.6%
Long outbound holiday trips	6.3%	8.6%	4.1%	4.6%	5.9%	3.6%
Short holiday trips (total)	9.3%	9.8%	8.3%	8.2%	5.8%	12.7%
Short domestic holiday trips	9.4%	9.3%	9.8%	9.6%	6.4%	15.8%
Short outbound holiday trips	7.9%	15.3%	-4.1%	-2.5%	1.0%	-8.8%

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Notes: Long trips are trips with at least 4 overnight stays, short trips are trips with 1 to 3 overnight stays ; EU-27 not including BG, DK, MT, PT, SE, UK ; data based on all quarters for AT and FI and on the first three quarters for all other Member States.

Table 5: Evolution of the average length of holiday trips made by EU residents, EU-27, 2008 compared with 2007

	Average length of holiday trips (in number of nights)			
	2007	2008	Difference	Percentage change
All holiday trips	5.81	5.65	-0.16	-2.6%
Domestic holiday trips	4.86	4.74	-0.12	-2.6%
Outbound holiday trips	9.06	8.84	-0.22	-2.5%

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

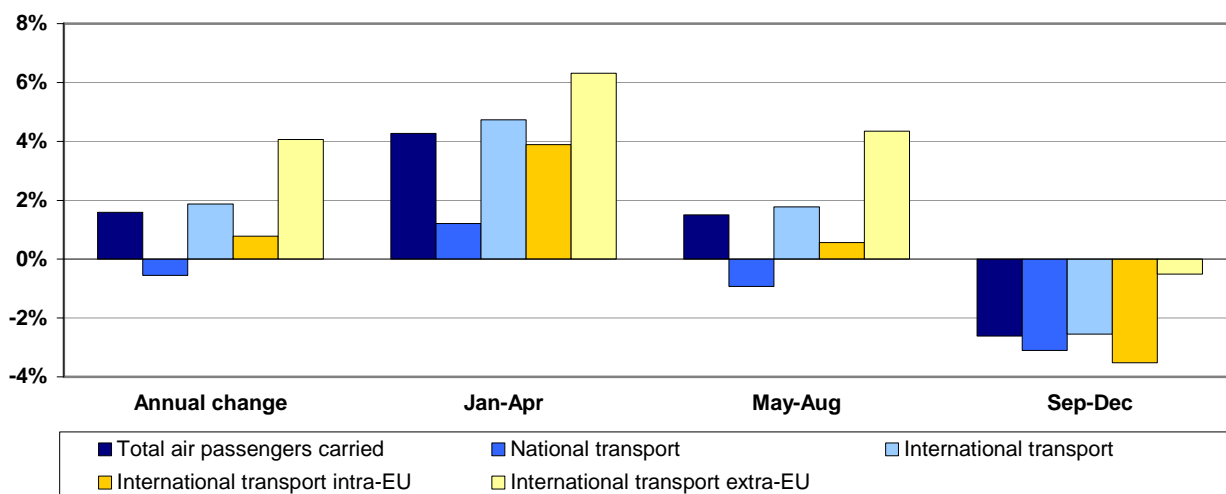
Notes: Average length is calculated by dividing the total number of nights spent by the total number of trips ; EU-27 not including BG, DK, MT, PT, SE, UK ; data based on all quarters for AT and FI and on the first three quarters for all other Member States.

Air passenger transport in the EU grew by 1.6% over the entire year but contracted by 2.6% in the last four months of 2008 compared with the same period of 2007

An important indicator of tourism activity is air passenger transport. In 2008, the total number of passengers transported by air to, from or within the EU-27 increased by 1.6%. International air services (representing more than 75% of the market – see *Statistics in Focus 01/2009 "Air passenger transport in Europe in 2007"*) grew by 1.9% while national air services – the smallest segment of the market – fell by 0.6%.

When analysing the growth patterns for different periods throughout the year, similar conclusions can be drawn as for the tourist accommodation sector (see Figure 5). A growth of 4.3% in the first four months (compared with the same period in 2007) changed into a contraction of 2.6% in the last four months of 2008. However, the slowdown is less pronounced than for the accommodation sector.

Figure 7: Percentage change in passenger air transport, aggregate data based on 14 Member States, 2008 compared with 2007, annual and intra-annual data



Source: Eurostat, Transport Statistics

Notes: Aggregate based on data from the 14 Member States for which data is available for at least the first 9 months of 2008 (BE, BG, EE, LV, NL, PT and SE (9 months), DE, HU, MT, SI, UK (10 months), CY and FI (11 months)) – these 14 Member States represented 50% of all passenger air transport in the EU-27 in 2007; 'national transport' and 'international transport intra-EU-27' have been calculated excluding double counting.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Symbols & country abbreviations

“..”: no data available or unreliable figures that cannot be published;

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

Concepts and definitions

- Tourism means the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.
- Hotels and similar establishments comprise: hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities, but also rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities, as well as guest houses, bed & breakfast and farmhouse accommodation.
- Air passengers carried: all passengers on a particular flight counted once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight. This excludes direct transit passengers who after a short stop continue their journey on the same aircraft on a flight having the same flight number as the flight on which they arrive. See also the *Eurostat aviation database* on the Eurostat website.

Further information on tourism statistics in the EU: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tourism>

Statistical Annex

Table 6: Number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, 2007 and 2008 (in millions, estimation)

Member State	2007			2008		
	Total	Non-residents	Residents	Total	Non-residents	Residents
EU-27	1 585.7	731.8	853.9	1 578.1	723.9	854.2
BE	16.2	11.0	5.2	16.5	11.1	5.4
BG	16.7	11.9	4.9	17.0	11.6	5.4
CZ	27.0	17.8	9.2	28.1	18.2	9.9
DK	11.2	4.7	6.5	10.8	4.6	6.3
DE	215.1	44.4	170.7	219.3	45.4	173.9
EE	3.8	2.7	1.2	3.9	2.7	1.2
IE	28.3	19.5	8.8	28.2	19.7	8.4
EL	64.1	47.4	16.7	61.1	45.0	16.1
ES	272.7	155.8	117.0	269.6	156.2	113.5
FR	204.3	73.2	131.1	203.9	72.3	131.6
IT	254.1	113.0	141.1	246.8	107.9	138.9
CY	14.3	13.1	1.2	13.6	12.5	1.1
LV	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.9	1.9	1.0
LT	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.1
LU	1.4	1.4	< 0.1	:	:	:
HU	16.3	8.6	7.7	16.3	8.5	7.7
MT	7.9	7.6	0.3	7.8	7.5	0.3
NL	34.3	16.4	17.9	32.9	15.3	17.6
AT	79.2	57.9	21.3	82.1	60.3	21.8
PL	24.3	8.4	15.9	25.5	8.0	17.5
PT	39.6	26.9	12.7	39.5	26.6	12.9
RO	19.7	3.5	16.3	19.9	3.3	16.7
SI	5.5	3.7	1.8	5.7	3.7	2.0
SK	7.2	4.0	3.3	7.8	4.0	3.7
FI	15.8	4.6	11.2	16.1	4.8	11.3
SE	25.4	5.8	19.6	25.9	5.9	20.0
UK	175.7	65.3	110.4	172.8	64.1	108.7
HR	20.9	18.0	3.0	20.6	17.6	3.0
IS	1.9	1.5	0.4	:	:	:
LI	0.1	0.1	< 0.1	0.1	0.1	< 0.1
NO	18.5	5.1	13.5	18.2	4.9	13.3

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Notes: DK, FI, SE, NO: based on 12 months data ; DE, ES, MT, AT, PT, SI, HR, and LI: based on 11 months data ; BE, EE, EL, FR, LV, LT, NL, PL, RO and SK: based on 10 months data ; BG, CZ, IE, IT, CY, HU, NL and UK: based on 9 months data ; LU and IS: estimate not possible due to limited data availability.

Table 7: Estimated percentage change in the number of holiday trips made by residents, 2008 compared with 2007

	All holiday trips	Domestic holiday trips	Outbound holiday trips	Long holidays (4 or more nights)			Short holidays (1 to 3 nights)		
				Total	Domestic	Outbound	Total	Domestic	Outbound
EU-27	7.1%	7.2%	6.7%	4.7%	3.7%	6.3%	9.3%	9.4%	7.9%
BE	10.3%	6.8%	11.6%	7.7%	-2.7%	9.9%	16.3%	14.5%	18.1%
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	-6.1%	-10.4%	6.7%	2.1%	-4.5%	9.1%	-11.6%	-12.6%	-1.6%
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	5.1%	4.9%	5.4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	6.1%	5.3%	11.9%
EE	5.0%	3.4%	7.6%	-2.4%	-7.6%	-0.4%	9.4%	5.7%	21.9%
IE	3.4%	2.7%	4.1%	0.0%	-10.5%	3.3%	7.4%	7.6%	6.8%
EL	-5.7%	-6.6%	6.5%	-6.6%	-7.0%	-2.7%	-4.3%	-5.9%	158.8%
ES	8.8%	9.4%	0.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	14.5%	14.8%	3.2%
FR	15.8%	15.5%	18.0%	13.2%	11.9%	20.0%	18.1%	18.4%	13.7%
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	2.6%	-4.6%	14.7%	9.7%	-4.6%	15.5%	-3.6%	-4.6%	8.2%
LV	-2.9%	-7.0%	13.1%	10.7%	-2.2%	18.8%	-6.4%	-7.5%	4.1%
LT	7.2%	-0.9%	24.1%	17.2%	1.7%	27.7%	2.3%	-1.5%	18.4%
LU	6.4%	3.1%	6.4%	6.2%	-21.4%	6.6%	6.7%	19.4%	6.2%
HU	-11.6%	-15.4%	7.4%	-7.4%	-12.6%	2.4%	-13.6%	-16.3%	18.2%
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	-1.6%	-2.0%	-1.2%	-1.3%	3.4%	-4.0%	-2.0%	-5.4%	6.6%
PL	9.3%	7.7%	19.3%	-3.4%	-8.5%	17.7%	24.4%	24.2%	26.9%
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	10.3%	10.1%	11.9%	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	-2.0%	3.8%	-6.3%	-6.8%	1.5%	-9.2%	2.6%	4.7%	-0.6%
SK	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.3%	-5.4%	-5.4%	-5.5%	2.2%	-0.7%	14.5%
FI	2.2%	2.4%	0.8%	4.4%	3.3%	6.5%	1.6%	2.3%	-4.2%
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	1.3%	:	:	-2.8%	:	:	3.5%	:

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Notes: Long trips are trips with at least 4 overnight stays, short trips are trips with 1 to 3 overnight stays ; EU-27 not including BG, DK, MT, PT, SE, UK ; IT and NL: data still under embargo on date of extraction ; data based on all quarters for AT and FI and on the first three quarters for all other Member States.

Table 8: Estimated evolution of the average length of holiday trips made by residents, 2008 compared with 2007)

	All holiday trips				Domestic holiday trips				Outbound holiday trips			
	2007	2008	Diff.	%change	2007	2008	Diff.	%change	2007	2008	Diff.	%change
EU-27	5.8	5.7	-0.2	-2.6%	4.9	4.7	-0.1	-2.6%	9.1	8.8	-0.2	-2.5%
BE	8.5	8.2	-0.3	-3.3%	5.4	4.7	-0.7	-12.8%	9.6	9.4	-0.2	-2.0%
BG	:	5.8	:	:	:	5.2	:	:	:	10.1	:	:
CZ	4.6	4.8	0.2	4.2%	3.6	3.6	-0.1	-1.4%	7.6	7.9	0.3	4.5%
DK	6.3	:	:	:	3.6	:	:	:	8.7	:	:	:
DE	5.8	5.7	-0.1	-1.8%	3.9	3.8	-0.2	-4.0%	9.3	9.2	0.0	-0.3%
EE	5.0	5.6	0.6	11.6%	2.9	3.6	0.8	26.6%	8.0	8.2	0.2	2.6%
IE	6.0	5.9	-0.2	-2.6%	3.5	3.2	-0.2	-7.1%	8.4	8.3	-0.1	-1.3%
EL	8.4	8.4	0.1	1.0%	8.1	8.3	0.2	2.9%	12.7	10.4	-2.3	-18.2%
ES	5.5	5.2	-0.3	-5.7%	5.1	4.9	-0.2	-4.4%	11.1	10.0	-1.1	-10.0%
FR	5.6	5.5	-0.1	-1.8%	5.3	5.2	-0.1	-1.7%	8.1	7.8	-0.3	-3.4%
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	6.6	6.7	0.1	1.8%	2.8	2.7	0.0	-1.2%	13.0	12.2	-0.8	-5.8%
LV	3.3	3.6	0.3	8.9%	2.2	2.3	0.1	4.3%	7.5	7.7	0.2	2.5%
LT	4.1	4.4	0.2	5.4%	2.8	2.9	0.0	1.1%	6.9	6.9	0.0	-0.2%
LU	7.1	7.5	0.4	5.3%	3.8	6.0	2.2	57.6%	7.1	7.5	0.4	5.0%
HU	3.8	4.0	0.2	4.8%	3.1	3.2	0.0	1.4%	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.3%
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.9	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	5.8	5.6	-0.2	-2.9%	4.0	4.1	0.1	1.2%	7.7	7.3	-0.4	-5.4%
PL	6.4	5.6	-0.8	-12.0%	5.4	4.9	-0.5	-10.0%	12.7	10.0	-2.7	-21.3%
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	6.3	5.5	-0.8	-12.9%	5.3	4.8	-0.5	-9.4%	16.7	12.4	-4.2	-25.4%
SI	5.0	5.0	0.0	-0.8%	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.2%	6.4	6.5	0.1	1.1%
SK	7.0	6.7	-0.3	-3.8%	5.4	5.4	0.0	-0.1%	8.9	8.3	-0.6	-6.6%
FI	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.6%	2.7	2.7	0.0	-0.2%	5.6	5.8	0.2	3.6%
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	3.6	3.6	:	-1.3%	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Notes: Average length is calculated by dividing the total number of nights spent by the total number of trips ; EU-27 not including BG, DK, MT, PT, SE, UK ; IT and NL: data still under embargo on date of extraction ; data based on all quarters for AT and FI and on the first three quarters for all other Member States ; due to rounding, the column "Diff." doesn't correspond to "2008" minus "2007" in some cells.

Table 9: Estimated percentage change in passenger air transport, 2008 compared with 2007

	Total air passengers carried	National transport	International transport		
			Total	International transport intra-EU	International transport extra-EU
EU-27	1.6%	-0.6%	1.9%	0.8%	4.1%
BE	8.1%	-16.3%	8.2%	3.8%	19.8%
BG	-2.2%	34.7%	-2.7%	-4.3%	4.7%
CZ	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:
DE	2.2%	3.6%	2.0%	0.5%	4.4%
EE	8.8%	5.9%	8.8%	7.5%	15.3%
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	3.2%	-65.0%	3.2%	2.0%	9.3%
LV	18.6%	194.1%	17.8%	15.4%	26.1%
LT	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:
HU	-0.7%	:	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.4%
MT	6.2%	:	6.2%	6.6%	2.6%
NL	1.1%	-4.8%	1.1%	-0.9%	4.1%
AT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:
PT	4.5%	-6.6%	6.0%	4.9%	10.8%
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SI	12.5%	:	12.5%	10.5%	15.9%
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	3.2%	-5.7%	5.5%	2.6%	15.7%
SE	6.4%	1.4%	8.0%	6.4%	14.4%
UK	-0.5%	-3.7%	-0.1%	-0.6%	0.8%
HR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:
CH	7.6%	3.4%	7.7%	:	:

Source: Eurostat, Transport Statistics

Notes: Aggregate based on data from the 14 Member States for which data is available for at least the first 9 months of 2008 (BE, BG, EE, LV, NL, PT and SE (9 months), DE, HU, MT, SI, UK (10 months), CY and FI (11 months)) – these 14 Member States represented 50% of all passenger air transport in the EU-27 in 2007.

Further information

Data: [Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

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