

Statistics in focus

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Are recent evolutions in tourism compatible with sustainable development?

In recent years, the tourism sector has been a fast growing economic activity in many countries. Tourism creates added value and employment in the receiving countries and can contribute to a better knowledge or image of a country. However, the question of whether tourism is developing in a sustainable way is posed more and more frequently. Transport of tourists can put pressure on the environment, while the presence of tourists can put pressure on the quality of living of local communities and the maintenance of their cultural and historical heritage in tourism destinations.

This publication takes a look at some recent evolutions in tourism behaviour and preferences that can have an impact on the sustainability of tourism.

Highlights

- In the period 1998-2005, the number of short holiday trips has grown by 47%, compared to 31% for the total number of holiday trips (see Table 1). In 2005, 1 in 2 trips had a length of only 1 to 3 nights.
- Over the same period, the number of long holiday trips (i.e. trips with stays of 4 nights or more) by airplane has grown by 33%. In 2005, air travel was used for 1 in 4 long holiday trips.
- Potential tourist pressure goes hand in hand with employment possibilities: regions with a high tourism intensity tend to have lower unemployment rates.

Table 1 – Evolution of the number and share of the different types of holiday trips, 1998-2005, aggregated data based on 11 Member States

	Increase in the number of trips over the period 1998-2005	Share in the total number of trips	
		1998	2005
All holidays	30.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Short holidays (1-3 nights)	46.8%	44.2%	49.6%
Long holidays (4+ nights)	18.1%	55.8%	50.4%
Domestic holidays	32.5%	74.2%	75.2%
Outbound holidays	25.8%	25.8%	24.8%
Short domestic holidays	47.3%	40.1%	45.1%
Short outbound holidays	42.0%	4.1%	4.4%
Long domestic holidays	15.2%	34.2%	30.1%
Long outbound holidays	22.7%	21.7%	20.3%

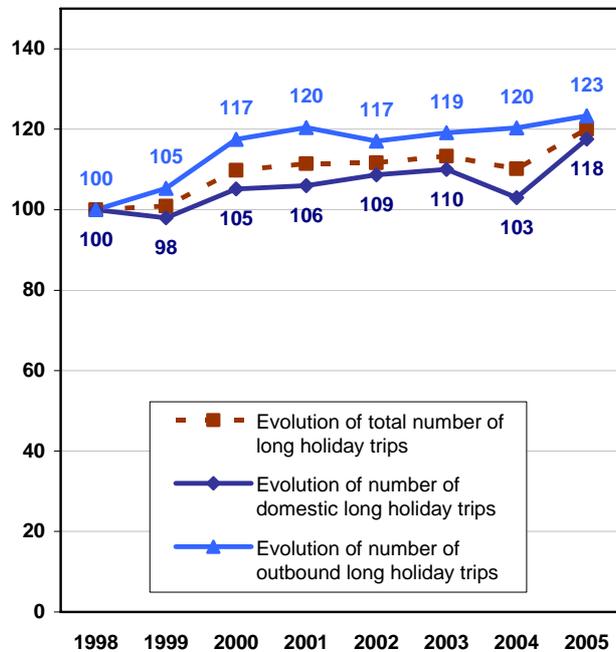
Source: Eurostat, *Tourism Statistics*.

Note: Aggregated based on data from the Member States for which data is available for 1998 and 2005 (BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, PT, FI, UK), UK data refers to 1998 and 2006.



For long trips, holidaymakers have an increasing preference for outbound rather than domestic trips

Figure 1 – Evolution of number of domestic and outbound holiday trips (of 4 nights or more), 1998-2005, aggregated data based on 14 Member States (index: 1998 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics.

Note: Aggregated based on data from the Member States for which data is available for the period 1998 to 2005 (BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, UK).

Since the pressure of tourism on the environment (e.g. in terms of polluting emissions) will be related to the distance to the destination, it is interesting to see whether the behaviour of European tourists has changed in terms of a preference for domestic trips compared to trips abroad, or for trips within Europe compared to trips to other continents.

On aggregate, we see in Figure 1 that the *number* of outbound holiday trips (or trips with a destination outside the Member State where the respondent lives) of 4 nights or more has increased by 23% over the period 1998-2005, compared to 18% for domestic holiday trips (data based on 14 Member States).

In Table 2, the *share* of outbound trips in the total number of holiday trips of four nights or more is given for the past ten years. For many countries, an increasing preference for outbound trips, as compared to domestic trips, can be observed, with the fastest growth in the market share of outbound trips being noted in Estonia and Greece.

The first column in Table 2 shows that, on aggregate, more than 2 out of 5 holidays are spent outside the holidaymaker's own country. The preference for outbound holidays, as compared to holidays in the own Member State, varies considerably from one country to another. The differences can partly be linked to geographical location, for instance in many of the Mediterranean countries, less than 1 in 5 trips go to other countries.

Table 2 – Evolution of the share of outbound holiday trips (of 4 nights or more), 1997-2006, by country (as percentage of all holiday trips of 4 nights or more)

	Total	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LV	LT	LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	NO
1997	:	74	:	:	65	64	:	:	5	9	15	22	:	:	99	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	29	30	41	:	:
1998	40	76	:	:	64	67	:	55	5	11	16	23	:	:	>99	:	62	65	:	17	:	:	:	28	:	46	:	:
1999	42	78	:	:	69	67	:	57	7	9	16	24	:	:	99	:	63	64	:	18	:	:	:	28	:	46	:	43
2000	43	82	:	:	69	66	:	60	9	10	17	23	:	:	>99	:	63	68	:	18	:	:	:	29	:	51	:	47
2001	43	80	:	:	67	67	:	67	10	9	16	24	:	:	>99	:	62	65	:	16	:	:	:	29	:	54	:	47
2002	42	78	:	:	65	62	47	74	10	10	16	23	:	:	>99	:	61	66	:	18	:	:	:	28	:	53	:	49
2003	42	78	:	43	63	59	56	71	10	11	16	24	58	:	>99	:	61	63	20	17	:	73	41	27	:	56	:	46
2004	44	79	:	42	69	64	49	73	11	12	17	25	:	61	>99	27	62	65	18	23	:	73	43	31	:	59	20	50
2005	41	80	:	44	70	60	:	75	12	13	17	26	49	65	>99	42	64	64	21	23	:	74	45	30	:	54	:	53
2006	:	81	15	44	:	62	67	77	:	:	17	:	53	62	>99	:	62	63	19	:	12	72	47	31	:	54	:	53
Average annual growth rate		1.0		0.8	0.9	-0.4	9.7	4.4	11.0	5.3	0.8	2.0	-3.2	0.9	0.1		-0.1	-0.3	-1.3	3.4		-0.1	4.7	0.6		3.0		3.2

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics.

Notes: **1)** No data available for CY and MT; **2)** ":" : data not available, unreliable or confidential; **3)** Average annual growth rate: the year-on-year growth rate over the period for which data is available (start and end year depends on the country's data availability); **4)** The column "Total" is an aggregate based on data from the 14 Member States for which data is available for the period 1998 to 2005 (BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, UK).

In the context of sustainability and the possible effects of tourism on the environment, trips outside Europe may have a stronger impact on the environment since long-haul flights often become indispensable for reaching the destination. On the other hand, for many countries the arrival of European tourists is very important for their economy and the development of their country.

Table 3 shows that among the (long) trips that have a destination outside the respondent's own Member States, only a few holidays are spent in Africa, Asia, America or Oceania. For most countries, the share of non-European holidays is less than 20%. Although the picture is incomplete due to missing data for some Member States, this share seems to have stayed relatively stable over the past decade.

Table 3 – Evolution of the share of outbound holiday trips (of 4 nights or more) with a destination outside Europe, 1997-2005, by country
(as percentage of all outbound holiday trips of 4 nights or more)

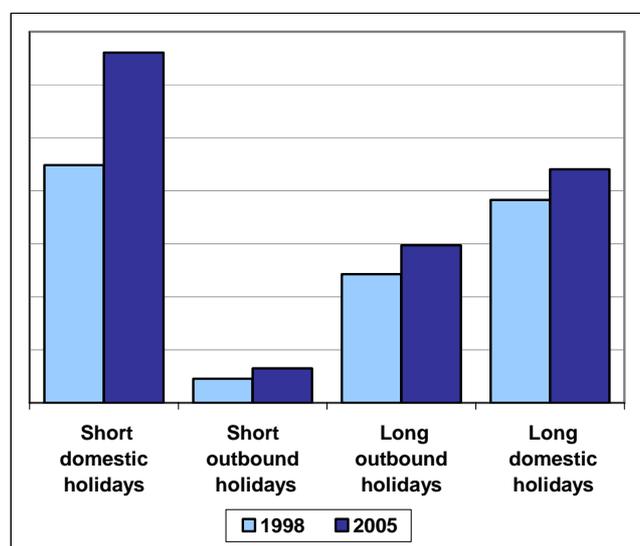
	BE	BG	DK	DE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	NL	AT	PT	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
1997	:	:	13	:	:	20	:	:	29	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	20	:
1998	13	:	12	:	:	:	20	:	22	:	:	11	:	14	13	:	:	15	:	22	:
1999	14	:	14	:	:	20	:	42	26	:	:	10	:	13	17	:	:	15	:	23	9
2000	15	:	13	:	:	13	25	44	26	:	:	11	:	15	14	21	:	18	:	21	12
2001	12	:	13	:	18	11	29	42	20	:	:	9	:	16	13	:	:	16	:	19	12
2002	11	2	11	:	16	:	24	37	23	:	:	:	:	13	11	25	:	14	:	17	11
2003	:	:	12	:	16	13	24	36	24	16	:	:	:	16	14	:	12	11	:	17	14
2004	13	:	11	:	17	11	31	40	29	18	5	10	:	17	14	26	18	15	:	21	13
2005	12	:	14	11	18	11	29	40	25	16	:	9	9	19	12	:	18	15	:	22	13

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics.

Notes: 1) Not enough data available for CZ, EE, LV, MT, PL, RO and SI ; 2) ":" : data not available, incomplete, unreliable or confidential.

Short holidays are the fastest growing segment of the tourism market

Figure 2 – Evolution of the number of holiday trips, by type of trip, 1998-2005, aggregated data based on 11 Member States



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics.

Note: Aggregates based on data from the Member States for which data is available for 1998 and 2005 (BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, PT, FI, UK), UK data refers to 1998 and 2006 ;

Over recent years, the number of holiday trips has been increasing (see Table 1 and Figure 2). This increase is much greater for short trips. Indeed, while the number of

trips (regardless of the length of stay) has increased by about 31% between 1998 and 2005, the number of short trips (1 to 3 overnight stays) has increased by 47% over the same period.

As a consequence, the share of short trips in the total number of holiday trips has increased from 44% to 50%. Behind these aggregate results based on 11 Member States, this share differs strongly from one country to another and from one year to another (see Table 4).

It is equally important to have a look at the changes in behaviour as regards the destination of short holiday trips. More than 9 out of 10 short holidays are spent within the respondent's country, but since short trips abroad can weigh relatively more upon the environment, we also look at the evolution in this smaller segment of the market. Based on estimates for 11 Member States (see above), the number of domestic short trips has increased a little more than the number of short trips abroad, by 47% and 42% respectively. Within the total number of holiday trips, the share of short trips abroad has increased from 4.1% in 1998 to 4.4% in 2005.

In Table 5, we can observe that this growth in the importance of short trips abroad is particularly high in Ireland and the UK, two Member States where residents may be making more use of better or cheaper connections to other countries.

Table 4 – Evolution of the share of short holiday trips (1 to 3 overnight stays), 1996-2006, by country
(as percentage of all holiday trips)

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LV	LT	LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	UK	NO
1996	:	:	52	:	:	:	48	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	42	:
1997	:	:	51	27	:	:	37	:	53	36	:	:	27	:	:	:	:	68	:	:	:	85	42	:
1998	38	:	51	32	:	:	29	:	52	48	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	66	:	:	:	84	41	:
1999	:	:	48	24	:	:	39	67	52	47	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	66	:	:	:	84	42	:
2000	:	:	:	17	:	39	25	77	52	45	:	:	30	:	:	47	:	65	:	:	:	78	49	:
2001	32	:	45	15	:	49	30	76	:	44	:	:	29	:	:	44	:	63	:	:	:	76	48	:
2002	34	:	45	21	:	50	33	77	52	45	:	:	37	:	:	47	:	60	:	:	:	78	55	62
2003	33	68	57	26	75	50	30	78	53	45	84	:	38	:	36	41	:	59	:	52	33	78	48	66
2004	38	65	37	25	76	50	38	78	54	46	:	70	39	68	36	40	66	61	:	61	29	78	45	63
2005	36	65	38	27	73	47	35	69	54	48	83	67	40	69	35	46	53	64	:	58	31	79	:	62
2006	32	67	:	31	68	51	:	:	:	:	81	69	38	73	:	45	54	:	54	62	29	76	47	57
Average annual growth rate	-1.8	-0.5	-3.0	1.6	-3.5	4.4	-3.3	0.6	0.4	3.5	-1.2	-1.1	3.8	3.1	-2.0	-0.8	-9.8	-0.8	-	6.0	-4.1	-1.2	1.3	-2.0

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics.

Notes: 1) No data available for BG, CY, MT and SE; 2) Data referring to the year calculated on the basis of quarterly data; 3) "-": data not available, unreliable or confidential; 4) Average annual growth rate: the year-on-year growth rate over the period for which data is available (start and end year depends on the country's data availability)

Table 5 – Evolution of the share of short outbound holiday trips (1 to 3 overnight stays abroad), 1996-2006, by country
(as percentage of all holiday trips)

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LV	LT	LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	UK	NO	
1996	:	:	6	:	:	:	<1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	:
1997	:	:	6	5	:	:	<1	:	3	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	10	3	:	
1998	15	:	7	6	:	:	<1	2	3	4	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	9	3	:	
1999	:	:	8	4	:	:	<1	<1	2	3	:	:	25	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	9	3	:	
2000	:	:	:	4	:	4	<1	<1	2	3	:	:	30	:	:	11	:	2	:	:	:	14	5	:	
2001	13	:	8	3	:	8	<1	<1	:	3	:	:	28	:	:	10	:	2	:	:	:	13	5	:	
2002	14	:	8	4	:	9	<1	<1	3	3	:	:	36	:	:	11	:	2	:	:	:	12	:	9	
2003	14	4	11	4	8	10	<1	<1	3	3	6	:	37	:	10	12	:	2	:	20	6	10	6	9	
2004	17	4	9	4	5	10	<1	1	3	3	:	17	38	4	10	13	3	2	:	26	5	10	7	11	
2005	17	4	9	6	8	11	<1	2	3	3	5	14	39	8	10	13	3	3	:	23	5	9	:	10	
2006	16	4	:	4	11	14	:	:	3	:	6	16	37	7	:	14	4	2	1	19	5	9	7	11	

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics.

Notes: 1) No data available for BG, CY, MT and SE; 2) Data referring to the year calculated on the basis of quarterly data; 3) "-": data not available, unreliable or confidential.

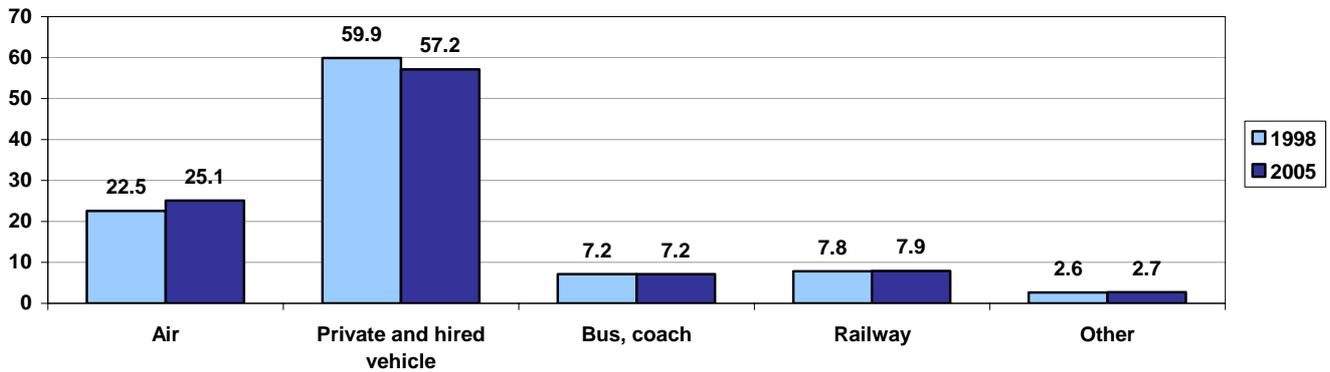
In less than a decade, the number of long holiday trips by airplane has grown by 33%

Figure 3 shows the relative share of the transport modes as principal means of transport used for long holiday trips (i.e. trips of at least four nights). When comparing 1998 with 2005, their relative shares have remained nearly stable, apart from air travel and private and hired vehicles. For the thirteen Member States where data was available for both reference years, private and hired vehicles (mostly cars) are the means of transport for almost 6 out of 10 holiday trips of 4 nights or more, although a decrease of their share by

2.7 percentage points can be observed. The use of trains as the principal means of transport for holidays remained – on aggregate - more or less stable in this group of thirteen Member States, at a level of slightly less than 8%.

Air travel has witnessed the largest growth. In 1998, travel to the holiday destination by airplane represented 22.5% of all long holiday trips. By 2005, this share had increased to over 25.1% for the same group of Member States for which data was available.

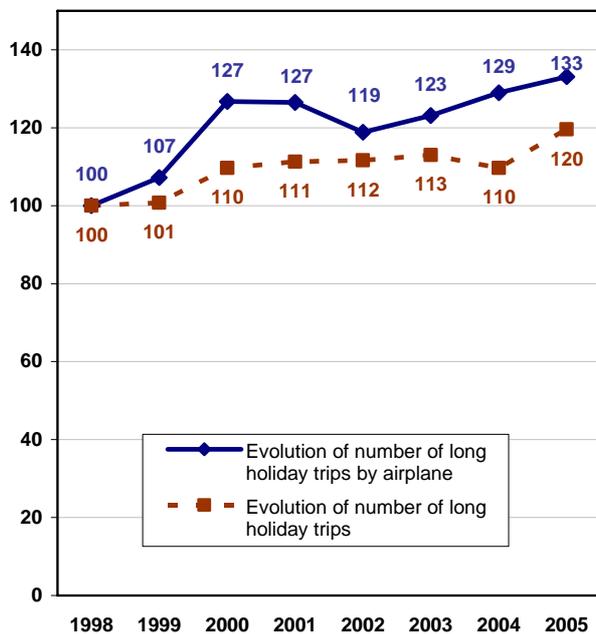
Figure 3 – Distribution of the different transport modes used as main means of transport for holiday trips (of 4 nights or more), 1998 and 2005, aggregated data based on 13 Member States (as percentage of all long holiday trips)



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics.

Notes: 1) Aggregates based on data from the 13 Member States for which data is available for 1998 and 2005 (BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, UK); 2) "Other" includes the categories "Sea" and "Transport mode not specified"

Figure 4 – Evolution of number of holiday trips (of 4 nights or more) having airplane as principal mode of transport used, 1998-2005, aggregated data based on 13 Member States (index: 1998 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics.

Note: Aggregated based on data from the Member States for which data is available for the period 1998 to 2005 (BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, UK).

Access to air transport can be seen as a driving force for tourism, in the sense that it allows tourists to travel a long way to other continents and to get in contact with different cultures all over the world. However, travel by airplane can also put pressure on the environment, as this mode of transport is often considered to be less environmental friendly than for instance railway transport.

Table 6 on the next page shows that the importance of air travel for holiday trips differs widely across the European Union, ranging from 3% in Romania and 5% in Bulgaria to more than 70% in Ireland. In terms of growth, the largest increases over the last few years are noted for some of the Member States that joined the EU in 2004, especially in the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania where the percentage of holiday trips by airplane has doubled in the past three or four years.

For the group of 13 Member States for which data is available over the period 1998-2005, Figure 4 shows that the number of holiday trips by plane has increased by more than 33% (compared to 20% for the total number of holiday trips). Considering that this group consists of former EU-15 Member States and that air travel is growing relatively fast in the new Member States, this growth will be even higher for the entire EU-27.

Table 6 – Evolution of the share of holiday trips (of 4 nights or more) having airplane as principal mode of transport used, 1997-2006, by country
(as percentage of all holiday trips of 4 nights or more)

Total	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LV	LT	LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO	
1997	:	:	:	34	27	:	:	7	11	11	16	:	:	35	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	23	22	34	:	
1998	23	24	:	31	30	:	:	7	11	11	16	:	:	38	:	21	29	:	17	:	:	:	23	:	38	:	
1999	24	26	:	37	30	:	:	9	11	12	18	:	:	37	:	21	31	:	16	:	:	:	23	:	38	35	
2000	26	30	:	36	32	:	:	9	13	12	17	:	:	40	:	23	33	:	16	:	:	:	24	:	42	41	
2001	26	29	:	35	30	:	59	10	11	11	17	:	:	38	:	23	28	:	14	:	:	:	22	:	45	37	
2002	24	28	:	32	25	8	63	9	14	11	16	:	:	37	:	20	30	:	16	:	:	:	21	:	44	39	
2003	25	26	:	10	32	25	18	63	8	15	11	18	16	:	36	:	22	28	:	15	:	7	10	20	:	47	36
2004	27	30	:	11	39	28	:	65	11	18	12	19	:	13	38	5	23	30	3	22	:	9	15	24	:	50	42
2005	25	30	:	11	42	26	:	68	9	17	12	19	23	18	39	11	25	28	5	22	:	9	15	24	:	47	46
2006	:	34	5	14	:	26	35	70	:	:	12	:	31	26	40	:	24	28	6	:	3	9	16	25	:	47	50

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics.

Notes: 1) No data available for CY and MT ; 2) " ": data not available, unreliable or confidential. 3) The column "Total" is an aggregate based on data from the 13 Member States for which data is available for the period 1998 to 2005 (BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, UK)

Regions with highest tourism intensity tend to have lower unemployment rates

Often tourists to a country are centralised in a small number of places. This presence of tourists can have an impact on the quality of life of the local population in those areas or regions, especially during certain peak periods in the year. On the other hand, the inflow of tourists can be an important motor for a region's economy, including its labour market.

This section takes a look at the regions with the highest intensity of tourists, i.e. the number of tourist bedplaces or the number of tourist nights in a region in comparison with its population. Table 7 shows the regions having the highest number of tourist nights, compared to their population. The listed regions have a tourism intensity of 20 or more tourist nights per inhabitant of the region. It

should be kept in mind that this figure is an average over the year. Indeed, the number of tourist nights per inhabitant will be much higher in the peak seasons, especially in regions where the tourist season lasts only for 3 or 4 months.

Although the presence of an important tourism sector will not be the only explanation, all but one of these regions have unemployment rates which are much lower than the average in the respective Member States. Only for the Canary Islands, does this not hold. When looking at the 30 regions (NUTS2 level) with the highest tourism intensity (in terms of tourist nights), only 6 have an unemployment rate exceeding the national rate.

Table 7 – Regions (NUTS2) with the highest number of tourist nights per inhabitant (2005)

Region (at NUTS 2 level)	Nights spent in hotels and similar accommodation	Population	Tourism nights per inhabitant	Difference between regional and national unemployment rate (in percentage points)
Illes Balears (ES)	49 463 100	971 800	51	-2.0
Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen (IT)	21 076 000	479 900	44	-5.0
Notio Aigaio (EL)	12 720 900	303 500	42	-0.5
Tirol (AT)	27 074 700	694 600	39	-1.7
Algarve (PT)	13 814 300	414 200	33	-1.4
Ionía Nísia (EL)	6 962 800	221 800	31	-1.3
Salzburg (AT)	13 695 600	527 200	26	-2.0
Provincia Autonoma Trento (IT)	11 075 000	500 000	22	-4.1
Kriti (EL)	12 490 300	602 000	21	-2.7
Canarias (ES)	38 551 900	1 931 000	20	2.5

Source: Eurostat, data derived from Tourism Statistics, Labour Market Statistics, Population statistics.

Notes: 1) Nights spent in hotels and similar accommodation, by non-residents and residents of the Member State ; 2) Data limited to Member States for which both series (tourism nights and unemployment) are available.

As mentioned above, tourism is often a very local phenomenon, hence the importance of studying the level of tourism and its effects at a detailed regional level.

While the previous paragraph looked at relatively large regions that can have a very heterogeneous tourism intensity within the region, Table 8 takes a look at the tourism intensity at a more detailed regional level (NUTS3 level). Since the number of nights spent is not available at this level, the indicator of tourism intensity used here refers to the number of bedplaces in tourist accommodation in comparison with the population of the

region. In the table, the regions having more than 400 tourist bedplaces per inhabitant are listed. Again, we observe that in most of these regions, the unemployment rate is lower than the national unemployment rate. The two regions having significantly higher unemployment rates than the national figure, are special cases; Corse-du-Sud scores better than average for the island of Corse (but not in comparison to France as a whole), while Rügen is part of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the *Bundesland* with the highest unemployment rate in Germany.

Table 8 – Regions (NUTS3) with the highest number of tourist bedplaces per inhabitant (2005)

Region (at NUTS 3 level)	Bedplaces in hotels and similar accommodation and tourist campsites	Population	Number of tourist bedplaces per 1000 inhabitants	Difference between regional and national unemployment rate (in percentage points)
Zakynthos (EL)	27 100	40 100	677	:
Chalkidiki (EL)	60 200	100 000	602	:
Dodekanisos (EL)	116 100	193 100	601	1.0
Außferfern (AT)	19 000	31 900	596	:
Tiroler Oberland (AT)	57 400	99 700	575	:
Rimini (IT)	159 700	288 400	554	-3.0
Hautes-Alpes (FR)	68 500	130 900	523	-1.9
Pinzgau-Pongau (AT)	76 800	164 200	468	-1.5
Rügen (DE)	32 600	71 700	455	10.3
Kyklades (EL)	49 700	110 400	450	-2.8
Corse-du-Sud (FR)	54 600	127 300	429	1.1
Oberkärnten (AT)	55 600	130 900	425	0.1
Tiroler Unterland (AT)	94 400	235 700	400	-2.0
Gerona (ES)	258 500	646 700	400	-1.9

Source: Eurostat, data derived from Tourism Statistics, Labour Market Statistics, Population statistics.

Notes: 1) " : " : data not available or confidential. 2) Data limited to Member States for which both series (tourism nights and unemployment) are available.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Abbreviations

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; NO: Norway.

Classifications

For more info on *regions*, please consult the Eurostat website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/home_regions_en.html

Sources

Most data in this publication was extracted from Eurostat's tourism statistics database. The data is sent to Eurostat by the Member States under Council Directive 95/57/EC of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

Data extracted on 26/09/2007, expect for Figure 2 and Tables 1 and 5 (04/10/2007).

For Figures 1 to 4 and Tables 1 to 6, the *scope* of the data is limited to persons aged 15 and over.

This publication is based on a paper prepared for the 6th European Tourism Forum, Algarve-Portugal, 25-26 October 2007.

Representativeness of aggregates

The 11 Member States composing the aggregates in Table 1 and Figure 2 represent 71% of the EU-27 population while their residents account for 79% of the holiday trips made by EU residents. For the 14 Member States of Figure 1 and Table 2, the representativeness is 77% and 85% respectively. For the 13 Member States of Table 6 and Figures 3 and 4, this is 76% and 84% respectively.

Further information on Tourism Statistics

Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tourism>

Data available free of charge from Eurostat's website: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> (Click the 'Data' tab, then select 'Tourism')

Further information:

Data:

[Eurostat website\Data\Tourism](#)

Industry, trade and services

-  **Tourism**
-  Capacity of collective tourist accommodation : establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces
-  Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments : domestic and inbound tourism
-  Tourism demand : domestic and outbound tourism (excluding day-trips)
-  Employment in the tourism sector (Source: Labour Force Survey 'LFS')

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