

Tourism in the central European countries

Key figures 1997-1998

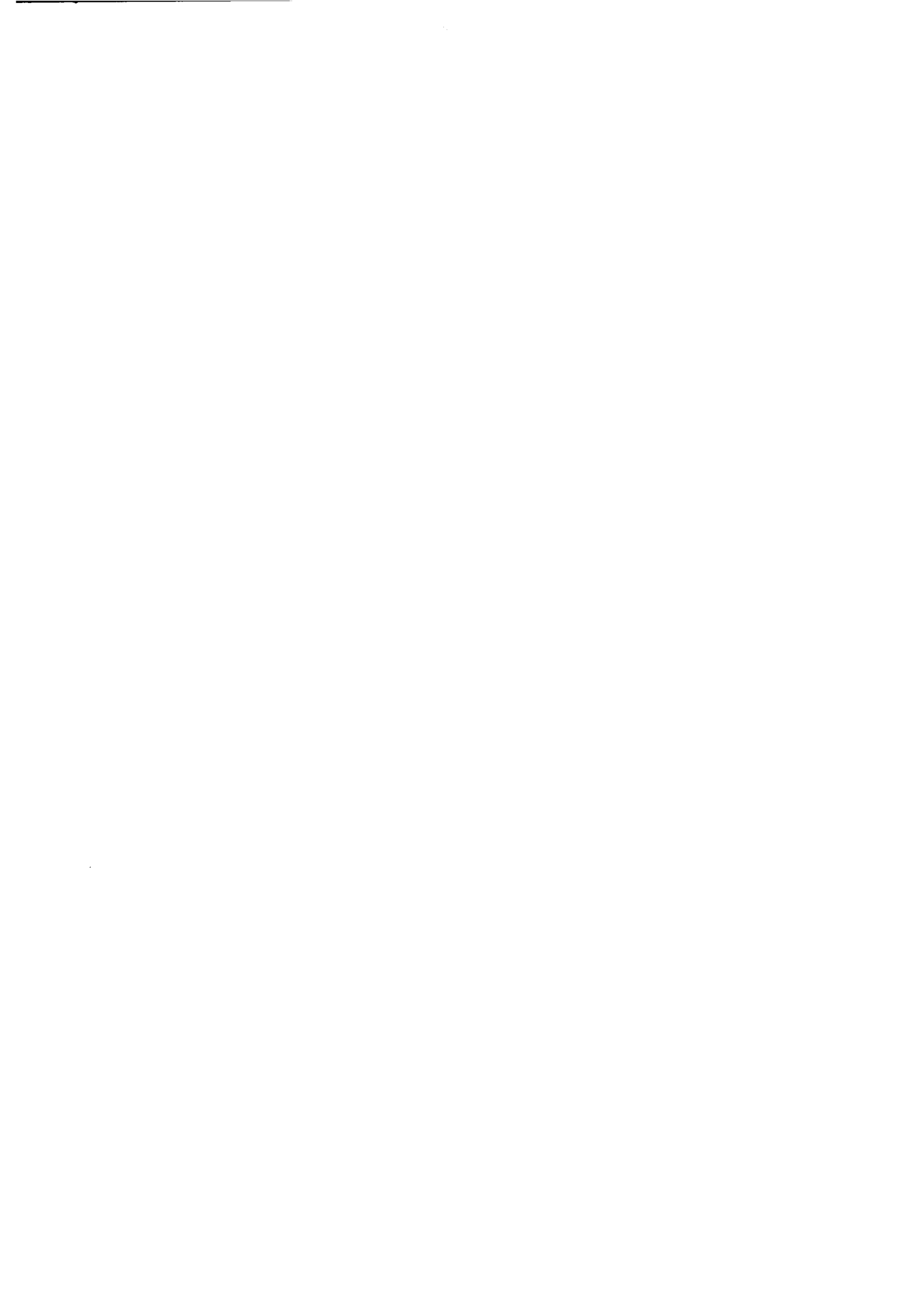


EUROPEAN
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THEME 4
Industry,
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and services

4



Tourism in the central European countries

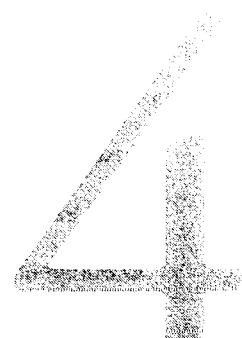
Key figures 1997-1998



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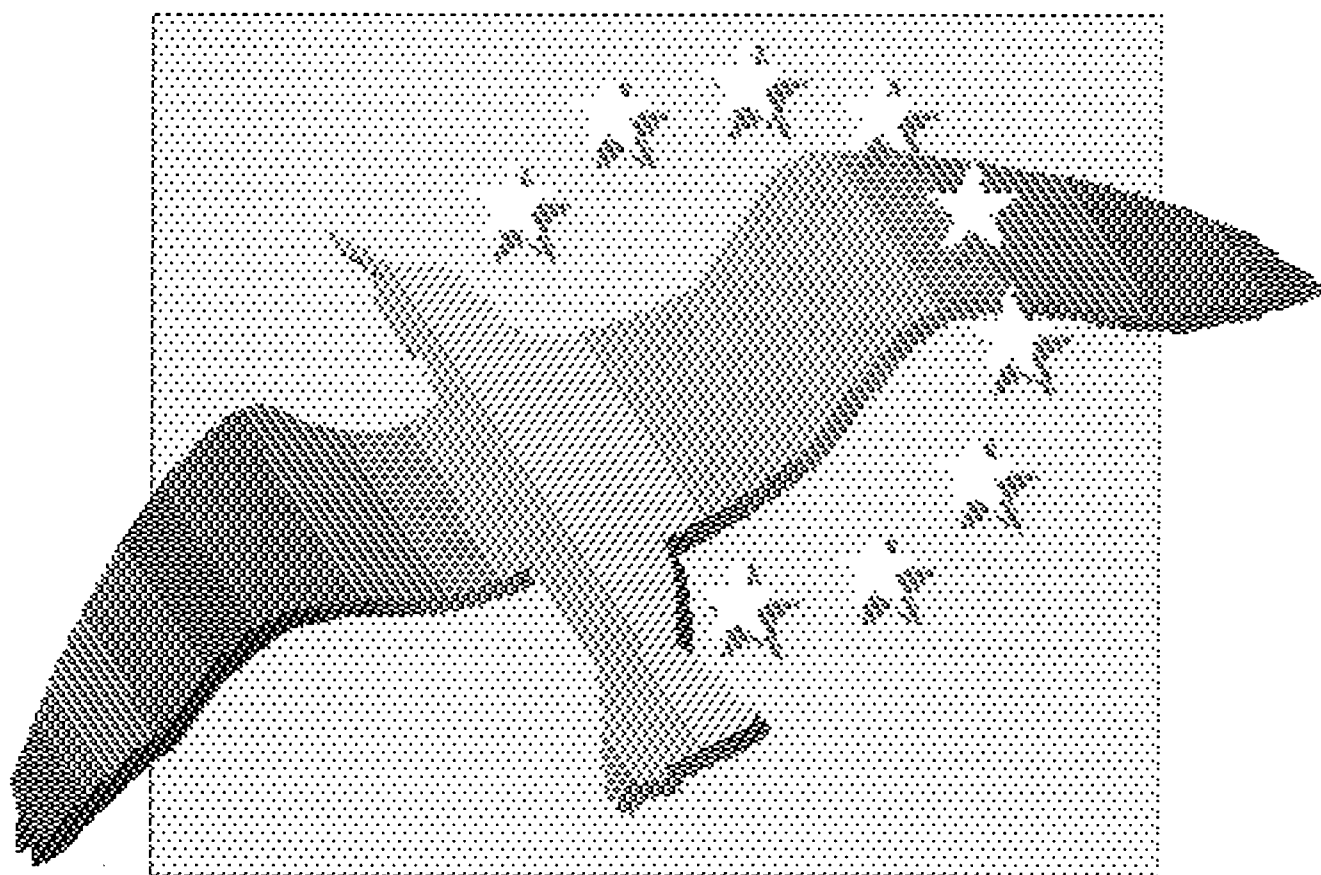
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TOURISM IN THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Key Figures 1997-1998



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DG XXIII

For further information on Tourism Statistics by Eurostat, please refer to the following publications :

- *Tourism in Europe - Key figures 1997-1998, 1999*, Eurostat – DG XXIII.
- *Inbound tourism flows rising in Europe*, Statistics in Focus - Tourism, Theme 4, 05/1999, Eurostat (CA-NP-99-005-EN-C).
- *Tourism in the Mediterranean countries - Key figures 1997-1998, 1999*, Eurostat – DG XXIII.
- *Tourism in the Mediterranean countries*, Statistics in Focus - Tourism, Theme 4, 04/1999, Eurostat (CA-NP-99-004-EN-C).
- *Community methodology on tourism statistics*, 1998, Eurostat – DG XXIII (ISBN 92-828-1921-38).

For general information on statistics produced at Community level, please refer to the Eurostat Catalogue (ISBN 92-828-0093-8) and to the internet site: <http://europa.eu.int/eurostat.html>

For information on statistics and methodology in this publication, please contact Eurostat:
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For information on Community activity in the field of Tourism, please refer to :

- *Enhancing Tourism's Potential for Employment* - COM (1999) 205 final of 28.04.1999.
- *Conclusions and recommendations of the High Level Group on Tourism and Employment*, European Commission, DG XXIII, October 1998.
- *Community Measures Affecting Tourism (1995-96) - Third Report from the Commission*, COM (97) 332 final of 02.07.1997.

Results from the Eurobarometer survey n° 48 regarding the profile of the Europeans on holiday:

- *Facts and figures on the Europeans on holiday, (1997-98)*, 1998, DG XXIII.

For further information on Community activity in the field of Tourism, please contact DG XXIII:
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Internet site: <http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg23/index.htm>

On page 17 in this publication you will find a questionnaire as part of a satisfaction survey we are conducting to improve the quality of our services and meet your requirements for statistical information. We would be grateful if you could spend a few minutes filling it in and sending it back (free of charge) to Eurostat. To thank you for this we will send you an issue of the Eurostat publication "Facts Through Figures" including general statistics in pocket format for the European Union. Many thanks in advance for your co-operation.

TOURISM IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Key Figures 1997-1998

We are pleased to make available, through this publication, a synthesis of the most recent figures collected in Central European countries in relation to tourism supply and demand, and to international trade in tourism.

The establishment of a coherent framework of reference at the Community level, and the development of a wide co-operation process with candidate and partner countries, have opened the way to more effective consultation, exchange of information and best practices in the field of tourism statistics. The results of progress made by EU Member States towards the development of a permanent, reliable and up-to-date European system of information in tourism have been shared with candidate countries. This is facilitating the integration and gradual implementation of the Council Directive on tourism statistics in candidate countries as part of their commitments towards EU membership.

The process of co-operation with EU Member States and candidate countries has encouraged also new developments in other international organisations, and is encouraging a better level of comparability of statistical information in tourism.

The prompt dissemination of the results of this work, launched and supported by the European Commission, should contribute to improving our knowledge of one of the most complex and fast growing sectors of our economy. It will provide also an important additional source of information to decision-makers facing the challenge of competitiveness in the context of increasing internationalisation of tourist flows.



Guy Crauser
Director General
DG XXIII



Yves Franchet
Director General
Eurostat

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Estonia:	Statistical Office of Estonia
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:	Statistical Office of Macedonia
Hungary:	Hungarian Central Statistical Office
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Poland:	Central Statistical Office of Poland
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Slovenia:	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

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Key statistics - 1998

Population	3.35 million
Surface area	28 748 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	116.67
Increase in GDP	8%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	168.72 ALL
Increase of consumer price index	8.69 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	:

Recent trends 1997/1998

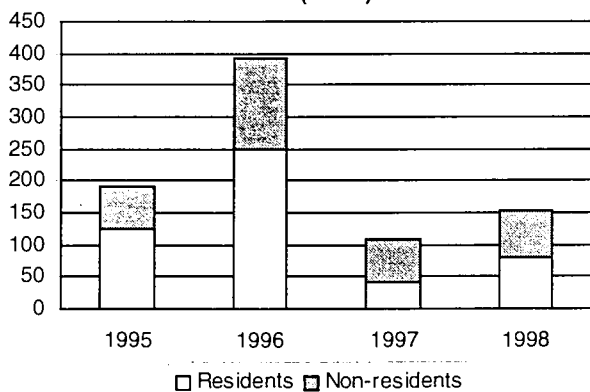
Provisional data on the number of collective accommodation establishments show an increase of 36.5% in 1998 continuing the positive trend of the previous two years. The number of bed-places increased by 52.1% in 1998 after an 8% drop in 1997 which was in contrast to the growth of 1996. The average net rate of utilisation fell by 4.3% in 1997.

Figures on the number of nights tourists spent in hotels and similar establishments, which in 1997 showed a sharp decrease of 72.6%, rose by 42.6% in 1998. The size of this increment is largely due to the increase in nights spent by residents (92.9%) since nights spent by non-residents show a smaller rise (10.6%).

The volume of visitors arriving at the borders of Albania diminished by 58.7% in 1997 and increased by 54.6% in 1998.

The travel item in the balance of payments for 1998 showed a surplus which more than doubled (129.5%) compared to the 1997 figure of 19.6 Mio ECU. The increase was due to the growth in the volume of credits, which rose by 108.7%. This development contrasts with the movements of the travel item in 1997 when a sharp fall of both credits and debits caused the balance to decrease by 61.6%.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998(*)
Number of establishments	85	116
Number of bed-places	3 423	5 208
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	31	:

(*) preliminary data

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	394	108	154
Nights spent by residents	250	42	81
Nights spent by non-residents	144	66	73
of which: EU 15 residents (%)	:	:	:

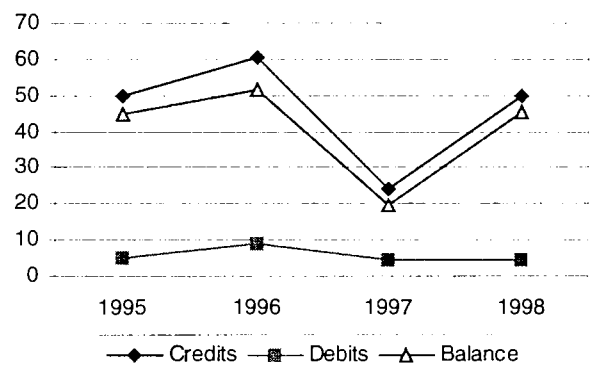
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	288	119	184
Tourists	:	:	:

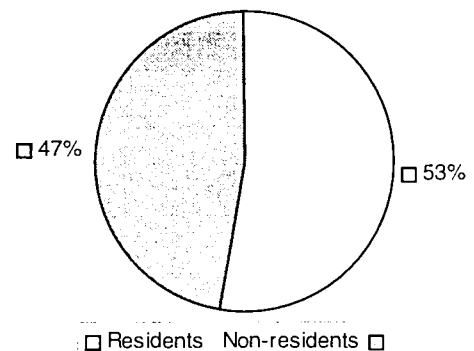
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	60.48	23.89	49.86
Debits	9.21	4.23	4.72
Balance	51.26	19.66	45.13

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	2.8 million
Surface area	26 110 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	107
Increase in GDP	15.73 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	1.97 BAD
Increase of consumer price index	5.1%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	:

Recent trends 1997/1998

1995-1998 data on the number of establishments and the number of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments show a positive trend. The number of establishments increased by 34% in 1998 after a remarkable increase in 1997, when the number of establishments more than doubled (108.3%). In 1996 they increased by 26.3%. Figures on the number of bed-places follow a similar pattern; 1998 data show a modest growth (3.3%) in comparison to that of 1997, when the number of bed-places rose by 127.3%. In 1996 the number of bed-places grew by 42%.

Total nights spent in all collective accommodation establishments also reveal a positive trend. 1998 data show a growth rate of 9.6% in total nights spent. The growth rate, which in 1996 reached 137.1%, diminished to 40.3% in 1997. Both the nights spent by residents and non-residents follow the same trend while the latter presents a milder growth pattern.

Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

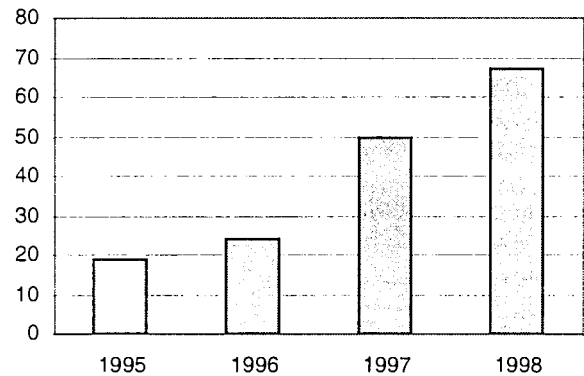
Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	50	67
Number of bed-places	6 168	6 371
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	:	:

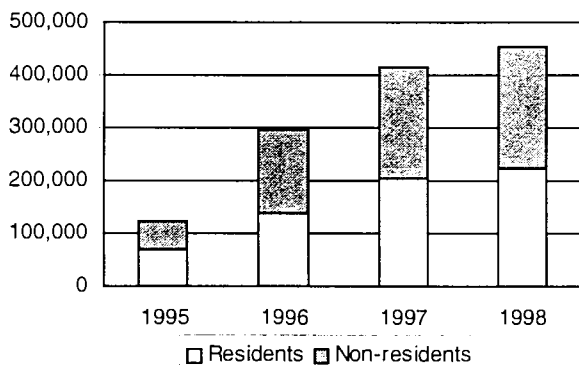
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	296 225	414 782	452 763
Nights spent by residents	138 522	202 909	221 806
Nights spent by non-residents	157 703	211 873	230 957
of which: EU 15 residents (%)	:	:	:

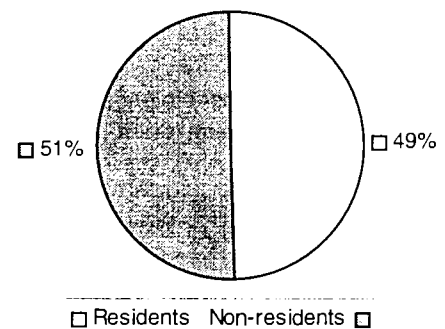
Hotels and similar establishments 1995-1998



Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



(1) The data refer to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and not to the Republic of Srpska.

Key statistics – 1998

Population (*)	8.23 million
Surface area	110 993 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	74.2
Increase in GDP (*)	3.4 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	:
Increase of consumer price index (*)	22.3 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	:
(*) preliminary data	

Recent trends 1997/1998

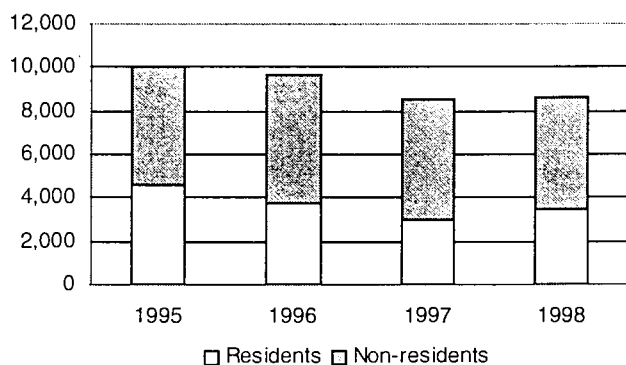
1998 provisional data on the number of hotels and similar establishments indicate an increase of 7.5% after a drop of 8.8% in 1997. The number of bed-places rose by 12.1% in 1998 in contrast to the previous year, which saw a fall of 6.7%. The average net rate of utilisation continued to drop but by a smaller rate (-2.4%) than in 1997 (-4.6%).

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation rose by 1.6% in 1998. This positive growth is attributable to the 13.7% increase in nights spent by residents. Nights spent by non-residents fell by 5.1%. 92.2% of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation during 1998 correspond to nights spent in hotels and similar establishments. 1997 data showed a fall of 12.2% following 1996's negative growth (-3.1%). This drop was mainly due to the decrease in nights spent by residents (-19.5%) but also to nights spent by non-residents, which fell by 7.5%.

Arrivals of visitors at the borders in 1998 indicate a decrease of 37.3% after a positive growth of 12.7% in 1997, which followed a drop of 12.6% the previous year. Tourist arrivals fell by 15.5% in 1998 after a 6.6% growth in 1997.

Data on the travel item in the balance of payments indicate a surplus in 1997. The surplus declined by 13.5% after a fall of 30% in 1996. The decrease in 1997 was mainly due to the growth of tourism expenditure (24.9%), which was larger than the increase in travel receipts (6.2%).

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998(*)
Number of establishments	477	513
Number of bed-places	99 953	112 002
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	33.2	32.4

(*) preliminary data

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998(*)
Total nights spent	9 678	8 501	8 635
Nights spent by residents	3 756	3 025	3 438
Nights spent by non-residents	5 922	5 476	5 197
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	:	:	:

(*) preliminary data

Arrivals at the borders (000s)

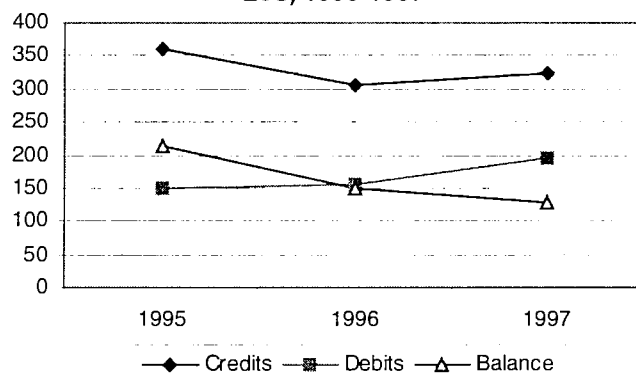
	1996	1997	1998(*)
Visitors	4 619	5 207	3 266
Tourists	2 192	2 336	1 974

(*) preliminary data

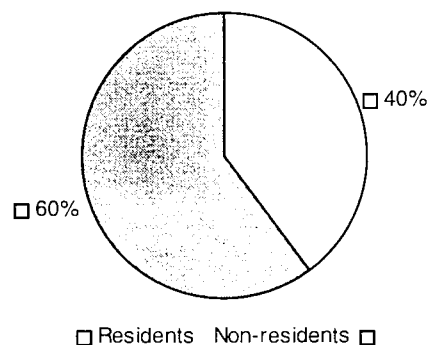
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	361.6	305.6	324.5
Debits	149.1	156.7	195.8
Balance	212.5	148.8	128.7

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1997



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population (1997)	4.67 million
Surface area	58 542 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	79.81
Increase in GDP	10.36 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	7.15 HRK
Increase of consumer price index	8.4 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.7 %

Recent trends 1997/1998

The number of hotels and similar establishments, which declined by 2.4% in 1997, showed stability in 1998 with a slight decrease of 0.3%. The number of bed-places also slightly increased in 1998 (0.2%) after a small drop of 0.9% in 1997.

The number of nights spent by residents in collective tourist accommodation increased by 2.5% in 1998, after an increase of 32.2% in 1997 and a remarkable increase of 54.8% in 1996. The lower growth rate in 1998 is due to the fall of 6.4% in nights spent by residents. Nights spent by non-residents increased by 4.6%. The growth in 1997 was mainly due to the 39.9% increase in nights spent by non-residents.

Figures on arrivals of visitors at the borders indicate an increasing trend since 1995. Arrivals rose by 7.8% in 1998, 24% in 1997 and 18.5% in 1996.

Employment in hotels and restaurants dropped noticeably by 32.3% in 1998 after a continuous increase in 1996 and 1997, by 7.8% and 18.2% respectively. In 1998, 44000 persons were employed in this sector.

Data on the travel item in the balance of payments indicate a continuous surplus since 1995. The travel balance grew by 7.1% in 1998 after a 49.9% increase in 1997 and a 66.1% growth in 1996. Travel receipts increased by 9% in 1998 while tourism expenditure rose by 16.5% in the same year.

Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	658	656
Number of bed-places	199 127	199 571
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	29.8	:

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	18 650	24 654	25 268
Nights spent by residents	4 383	4 778	4 474
Nights spent by non-residents	14 267	19 876	20 794
of which: EU 15 residents(%)(*)	48.9	50.1	55.3

(*) in hotels and similar establishments

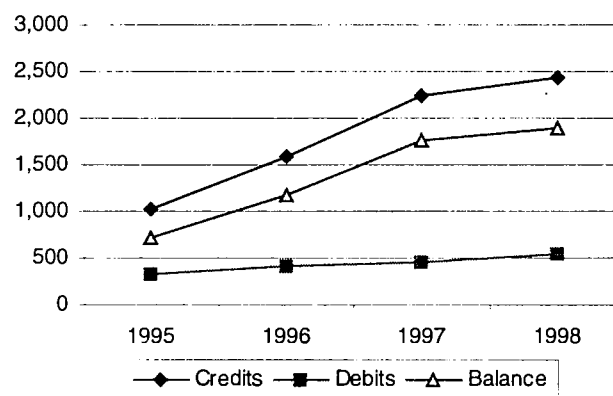
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	19 085	23 660	25 499
Tourists	:	:	:

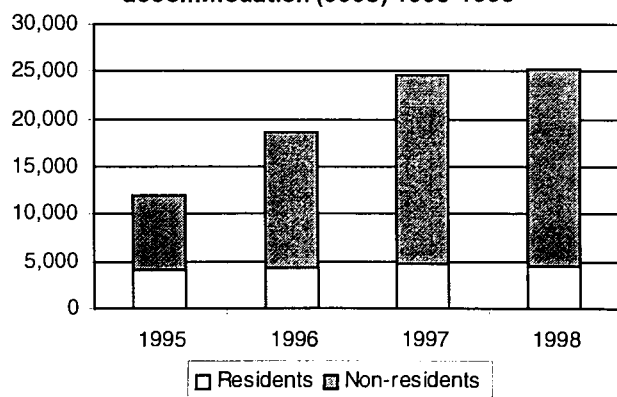
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	1 586.22	2 230.17	2 431.83
Debits	405.51	459.77	535.46
Balance	1 180.70	1 770.40	1 896.37

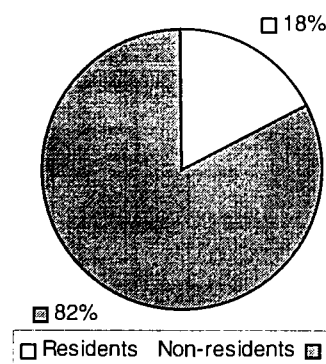
Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	10.3 million
Surface area	78 866 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	131
Increase in GDP	-2.3%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	36.16 CZK
Increase of consumer price index	10.7%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	8.9%

Recent trends 1997/1998

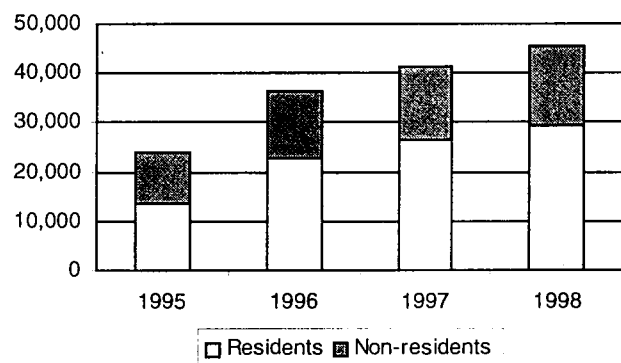
The number of hotels and similar establishments, which almost doubled in 1996, continued to rise in 1997 with a growth rate of 28.2%. In 1998, the number of hotels and similar establishments increased by 4.6%. The number of bed-places has shown a similar trend in the years since 1995 but to a lesser degree. More specifically, bed-places rose by 42.5% in 1996, by 17.2% in 1997 and by 3.7% in 1998. As for the net rate of utilisation of bed-places, it fell slightly over the last 2 years.

1998 preliminary data indicate a significant positive trend for nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (30.4%) but a fall in the nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (-7.5%). Nights spent by residents increased by 10.4% and overnight stays by non-residents rose by 8.6%. Figures for 1997 show a 14% increase in the total number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation. Nights spent by residents rose by 16.7% and nights spent by non-residents went up by 9.5%. Other collective accommodation establishments showed a greater growth in number of nights spent (21.8%) in 1997 than hotels and similar establishments (8.2%).

Arrivals of visitors at the borders fell by 4.7% in 1998 further to the 1.4% decline in 1997. Prior to that, 1996 data indicated a growth of 11.6% in the number of visitors.

The travel item in the balance of payments showed a considerable surplus in 1998, which represented an increase of 47%. This increase is attributable to the sharp fall in travel expenditures that declined by 20.9% in 1998. The travel surplus rose by 25.4% in 1997, while it fell by 6.8% in 1996.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	3 509	3 669
Number of bed-places	195 733	202 957
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	34.7	34.6

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998(*)
Total nights spent	36 278	41 349	45 392
Nights spent by residents	22 637	26 417	29 175
Nights spent by non-residents	13 641	14 932	16 217
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	69.7	67.1	65.0

(*) preliminary data

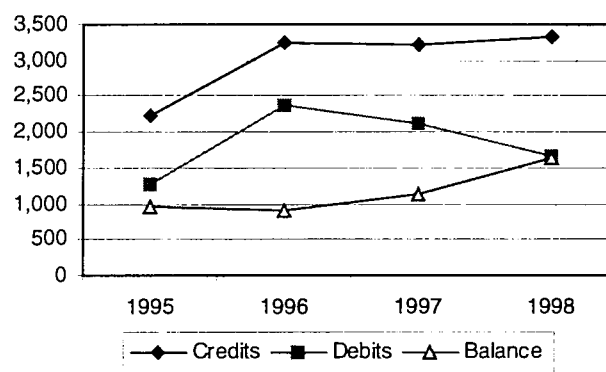
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	109 405	107 884	102 843
Tourists	:	:	:

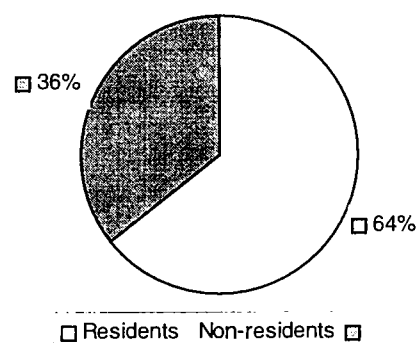
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	3 253.05	3 231.75	3 318.22
Debits	2 357.59	2 108.88	1 667.40
Balance	895.46	1 122.87	1 650.81

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics – 1998

Population (*)	1.4 million
Surface area	45 227 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	32.05
Increase in GDP (*)	4%
Exchange rate 1 ECU = (*)	15.78 EEK
Increase of consumer price index (*)	10.5 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index (*)	12.7 %
(*) preliminary data	

Recent trends 1997/1998

Figures for 1998 on the supply of collective accommodation establishments indicate a positive rate of growth. The growth rate, however, which had risen from 8.7% in 1996 to 14.9% in 1997, was only 2% in 1998. The number of bed-places kept growing by 4.7% in 1998, the same rate of growth as in 1997. The net rate of utilisation stayed stable in 1998.

The number of nights spent in collective accommodation establishments in 1998 show an upward trend of 10.1%. This is mostly because of the rise in resident tourist demand (13.8%). Foreign tourist demand also rose (8.6%). 80% of nights spent by non-residents in Estonian accommodation establishments is attributed to EU15 residents, whose number of overnight stays increased by 9.1%. The growth was even higher in 1997 mainly due to the increase in number of non-residents (20.5%). 1996 data indicate a moderate growth rate of 5.6% caused by a 10.2% drop in the number of nights spent by residents.

The number of arrivals of visitors and tourists went up by 10.8% in 1998 and by 13% in 1997 respectively.

The surplus of the travel item in the balance of payments, which had risen by 49.3% in 1996, increased by 2.9% in 1997 and further rose by 13.7% to 358 Mio ECU in 1998. The fall in the growth rate in 1997 was due to the significant expansion of travel expenditure, which increased by 32.1%.

Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	200	204
Number of bed-places	11 320	11 856
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	34	34

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	985	1 168	1 286
Nights spent by residents	292	333	379
Nights spent by non-residents	693	835	907
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	76.2	78.6	78.9

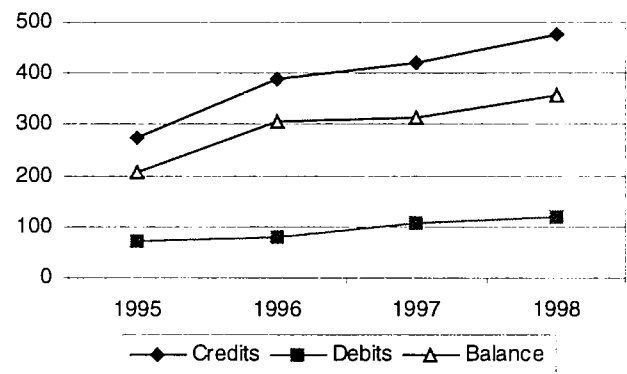
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	2 435	2 618	2 900
Tourists	665	730	825

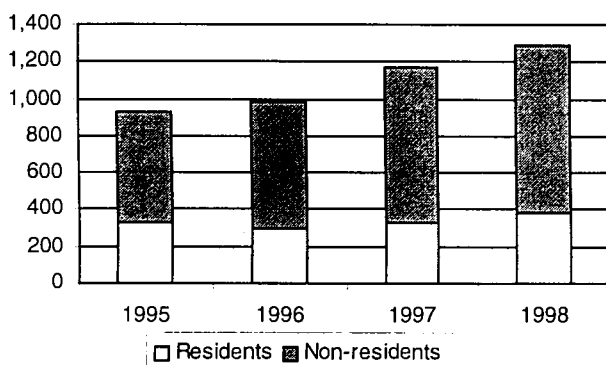
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	387.26	421.63	476.11
Debits	80.56	107.40	118.25
Balance	306.70	314.23	357.86

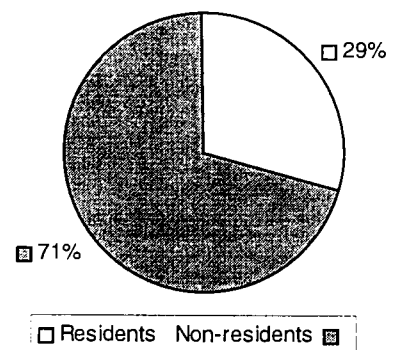
Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	2 million
Surface area	25 713 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	77.66
Increase in GDP	2.9 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	61 MKD
Increase of consumer price index	-0.1 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.3 %

Recent trends 1997/1998

1998 figures on the number of hotels and similar establishments reveal a growth of 6%, whereas the previous year showed stability. 1996 saw an increase of 3.6%. The number of bed-places increased by 3.1% following a slightly lower growth of 2.7% in 1997 and 0.2% in 1996. The average net rate of utilisation increased by 21.7% in 1998.

The total number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation grew remarkably by 25.3% in 1998 after the negative trend of the previous two years when it fell by 10.7% and 2.8%. The positive turn in 1998 was due to increases in nights spent by both residents (23.5%) and non-residents (31.5%). The negative growth rate in 1997 was mainly attributable to the fall in nights spent by residents (-3.4%), as overnight stays by non-residents decreased by only 0.8%.

The number of arrivals of visitors at the borders fell by 11.1% in 1998 confirming the negative trend of the previous years, while tourist arrivals rose by 29.8% interrupting the continuous decrease which marked 1996 and 1997.

1998 data on the travel item in the balance of payments indicate a deficit as was the case in the three previous years. The travel deficit grew by 18.9% due to a bigger increase in tourism expenditure (12.3%) than in travel receipts (6.4%).

Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	116	123
Number of bed-places	15 476	15 955
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	11.5	14.0

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	1 166	1 133	1 420
Nights spent by residents	910	879	1 086
Nights spent by non-residents	256	254	334
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	21.1	24.8	22.8

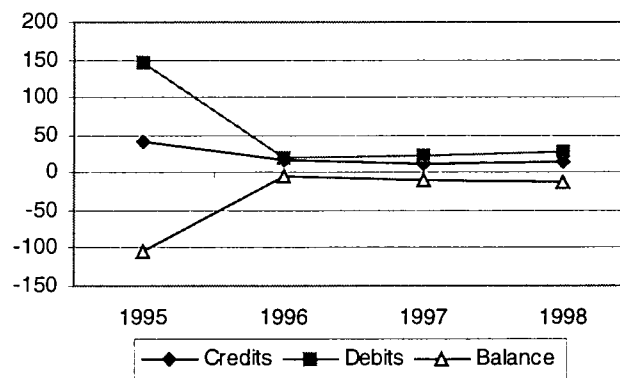
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	2 156	2 078	1 848
Tourists	136	121	157

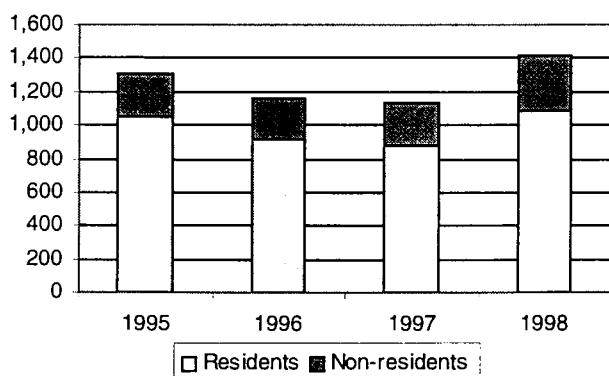
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	16.54	12.34	13.12
Debits	20.48	23.62	26.54
Balance	-3.94	-11.29	-13.42

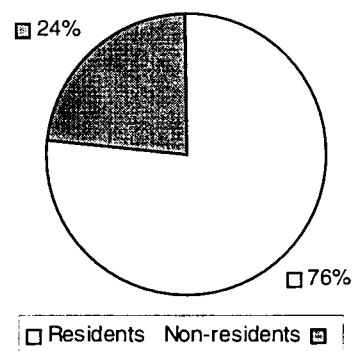
Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Residents and non-residents shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	10 million
Surface area	93 000 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	109
Increase in GDP	5.1 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	240.98 HUF
Increase of consumer price index	14.3 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	:

Recent trends 1997/1998

Data on the number of hotels and similar establishments and their bed-places indicate a persistent growth over the last three years. In 1998 the number of establishments expanded by 4.5% and the number of bed-places increased by 2.3%.

Figures for 1998 on total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation indicate a continuation of the upward trend observed in Hungary over the last few years. The 3.1% growth in 1998 followed a 3.5% increase in 1997 and a 6.6% growth rate in 1996. The increase in nights spent by residents, which reveals a smooth upwards going trend, was 9.8% in 1998. On the contrary, nights spent by non-residents which in 1996 marked a growth rate of 8.2%, rose by only 1.2% in 1997 and yet fell by 0.9% in 1998. This falling growth rate is due to a 7.1% decrease in nights spent by non-residents in other collective accommodation establishments.

1998 data on arrivals at the borders indicate a decline of 9.9% of visitors and further confirm the negative trend which started in 1997 (-6.3%) after a slight increase of 1.5% in 1996.

1998 data for the travel surplus in the balance of payments recorded a slump of 8.1% after a remarkable 101.3% increase in 1996 and a 24.1% growth in 1997. In 1998, tourism expenditure increased by 5.7% while travel revenues declined by 1.9%. Despite the fall in the surplus, the positive figures of the travel item characterise Hungary as a net earner of tourism services.

Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	1 739	1 817
Number of bed-places	133 362	136 413
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	47.7	47.5

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	15 843	16 401	16 915
Nights spent by residents	5 739	6 173	6 778
Nights spent by non-residents	10 104	10 229	10 138
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	71.0	68.7	71.0

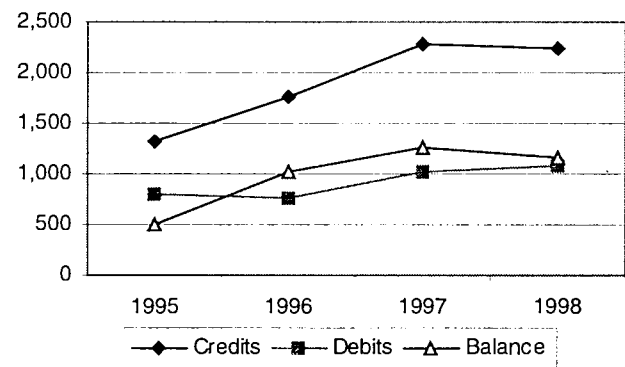
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	39 833	37 315	33 624
Tourists	20 674	17 248	:

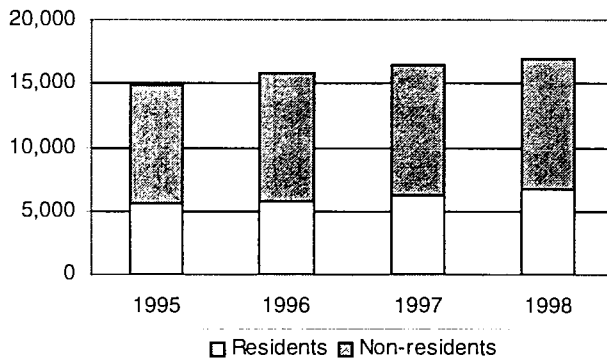
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	1 768.85	2 276.82	2 233.54
Debits	753.69	1 016.72	1 074.85
Balance	1 014.37	1 259.21	1 157.80

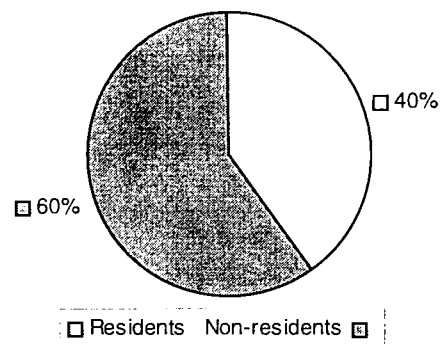
Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	2.45 million
Surface area	64 589 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	38.1
Increase in GDP	3.6 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU = (1997)	0.66 LVL
Increase of consumer price index	4.7 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.1 %

Recent trends 1997/1998

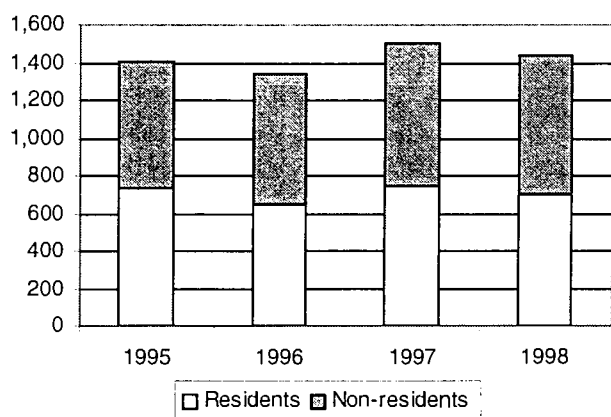
The number of hotels and similar establishments fell by 2.6% in 1998. The 11.9% growth in 1996 was followed by a slight increase of 0.7% in 1997. 1998 data on bed-places indicate a 6.8% drop after a significant rise of 17.9% in 1997 which followed the 7.4% decline in 1996.

The total number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation fell by 4.4% in 1998 after a positive growth of 12.1% in 1997 and a fall of 4.2% in 1996. The decline in total nights spent observed in 1998 is attributable to the decrease in the number of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments. Nights spent by residents fell by 4.8% and nights spent by non-residents dropped by 3.9%. Overnight stays by EU15 residents in Latvia increased by 13.3% in 1998.

The 2.9% drop in the number of arrivals of visitors at the borders in 1998 interrupted the positive trend of the previous two years. In 1997 arrivals increased by 5.3% following a 7.2% growth in 1996.

1998 figures on the travel item in the balance of payments indicate a deficit. The deficit, which decreased by 6.1% confirms the trend observed in 1997. In 1998, both credits and debits further declined following the drop in 1997. Travel receipts fell by 3.9% while expenditure fell by 4.8%. Despite the smaller deficit in 1998, the difference between credits and debits is relatively large.

Total nights spent in collective accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	152	148
Number of bed-places	14 609	13 613
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	24.5	25.8

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	1 344.4	1 506.5	1 440.6
Nights spent by residents	647.2	743.5	707.7
Nights spent by non-residents	697.2	763	732.9
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	32.9	33.2	39.2

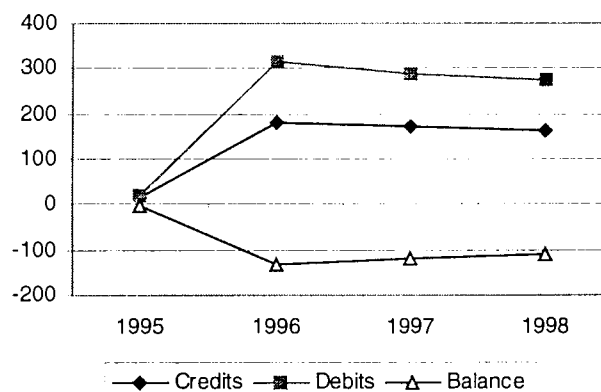
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	1 750	1 842	1 788
Tourists	560	625	567

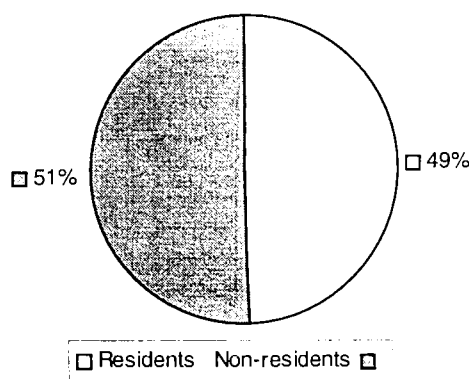
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	180.35	170.15	163.45
Debits	313.06	288.10	274.25
Balance	-132.71	-117.95	-110.79

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	3.7 million
Surface area	65 300 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	56.72
Increase in GDP	5.1 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	4.49 LTL
Increase of consumer price index	2.4 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	3.7 %

Recent trends 1997/1998

1998 data on the number of hotels and similar establishments indicate an increase of 10.4%. This growth confirms the positive trend of the previous two years; the number of establishments grew by 21% in 1996 and by 5.2% in 1997. Bed-places follow the same pattern with a growth of 13.7% in 1998, 4.1% in 1997 and 1.4% in 1996. The rate of utilisation has also risen.

Total nights spent in collective accommodation went up by 12.1% in 1998 after a decline of 7% in 1997 and 6.8% in 1996. This growth is due to the increase in nights spent by both residents (7.6%) and non-residents (19.7%). The 7% decrease of 1997 is attributable mainly to the decline in the number of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments, where a drop was registered in nights spent by both residents and non-residents. Data for the same year on nights spent in hotels and similar establishments show an increase of 9.3%.

Arrivals of visitors at the borders increased by 15.8% in 1998 confirming the positive trend of 1996 and 1997.

The travel item in the balance of payments indicates a surplus in 1998. The negative value of the balance in 1995 was followed by positive figures in the next three years. 1996 marked a remarkable recovery, when the deficit changed to a surplus. In 1997 the growth rate reached 83.1% and in 1998 the surplus more than doubled its value (105.2%). The positive trend of the last three years was due to the significant rise of travel receipts, which more than tripled in 1996 and grew by a further 26.1% in 1997 and 28.8% in 1998. Travel expenditure growth marked a milder development.

Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	182	201
Number of bed-places	10 307	11 714
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	26.3	27.2

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	3 736	3 473	3 893
Nights spent by residents	2 834	2 609	2 859
Nights spent by non-residents	902	864	1 034
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	:	:	30.2

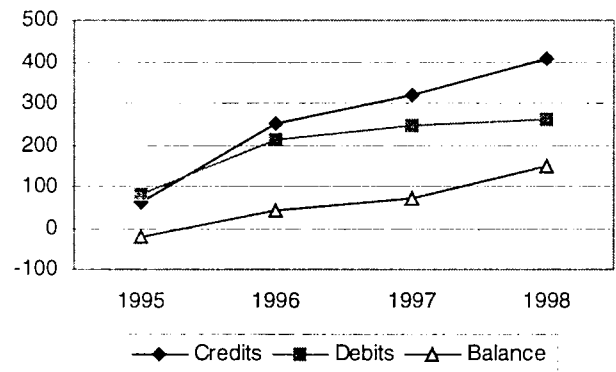
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	3 499	3 702	4 287
Tourists	:	:	:

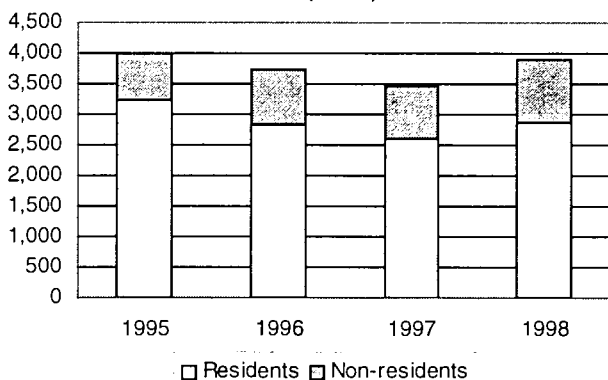
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	251.85	317.69	409.12
Debits	212.2	245.08	260.11
Balance	39.65	72.61	149.01

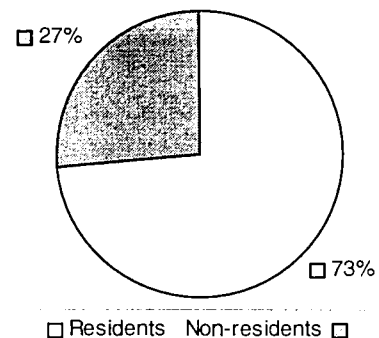
Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Total nights spent in collective accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	38.6 million
Surface area	312 68 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	124
Increase in GDP	4.8 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	3.92 PLN
Increase of consumer price index	11.8 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	14.9 %

Recent trends 1997/1998

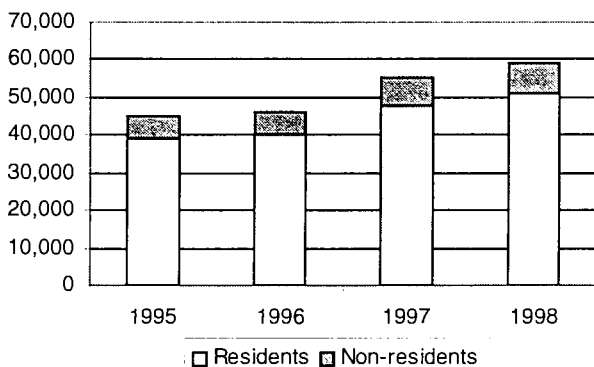
The number of hotels and similar establishments continued to grow by 12.8% in 1998 after a 12% growth in 1997 and a 16.8% growth in 1996. Figures on the number of bed-places, which indicate an increase of 8.3%, confirm the positive trend of the previous two years - the number of bed-places rose by 8.8% in 1997 and by 9.6% in 1996.

1998 preliminary data on total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation establishments show a 6.4% rise. This is mainly due to the increase in the number of nights spent by residents (7.5%), as the figures on nights spent by non-residents stayed stable in 1998. The number of nights spent by residents in hotels and similar establishments grew by 9.6% in 1998 while the number of nights spent by non-residents grew by 7%.

Arrivals of visitors at the borders increased by 0.9% in 1998 following the 0.4% growth of 1997 and a 6.3% increase in 1996.

The travel item in the balance of payments presents a surplus. 1997 data indicate a fall of 25.7% in the surplus as travel receipts fell by 18.6% and tourism expenditure grew by 13.1%. In 1996 the surplus increased by 39.9% with both travel receipts and expenditure growing by 41.1% and 46.5% respectively.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	1 397	1 576
Number of bed-places	111 316	120 589
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	:	:

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998(*)
Total nights spent	46 273	55 429	58 998
Nights spent by residents	40 223	47 592	51 161
Nights spent by non-residents	6 050	7 837	7 837
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	:	:	:

(*) preliminary data

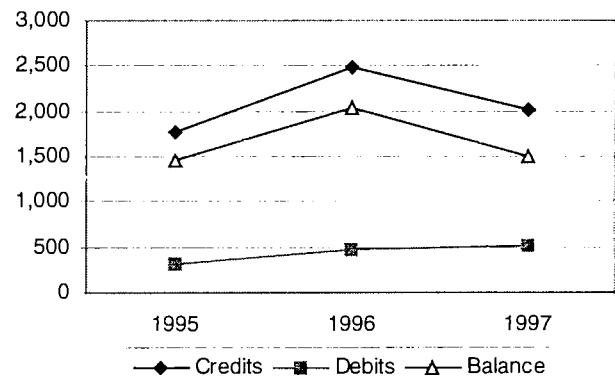
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	87 438.6	87 817.4	88 592.4
Tourists	:	:	:

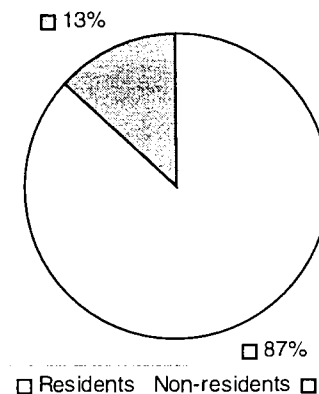
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	1763.0	2487.1	2025.5
Debits	313.5	459.1	519.4
Balance	1449.5	2028.0	1506.1

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1997



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	22.5 million
Surface area	238 391 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	94.39
Increase in GDP	-7.3 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	9 984.9 ROL
Increase of consumer price index	59.1 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	111 %

Recent trends 1997/1998

1998 data on numbers of hotels and similar establishments indicate a 2% growth after a slight decline of 0.8% in 1997. In the previous year there was a small increase of 0.6%. The number of bed-places continued to decrease slightly in 1998 (-0.1%) confirming the small but persistent decline in the figures of the previous years: -0.4% in 1997 and -0.6% in 1996.

The total number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation declined by 2.2% in 1998 confirming the negative trend of the previous two years. 1997 data indicate a decline of 11% following the 8.6% decrease in 1996. The drop in 1998 is mainly due to the decline in nights spent by non-residents while the drop in 1997 is attributable to the fall in the number of nights spent by residents. The decrease is particularly evident in 1998 concerning other collective accommodation establishments (-21.9%).

Arrivals of visitors at the borders also went down in 1998 (-6.2%) after the decline by 1.1% in 1997 and the 4.4% fall in 1996.

1998 data indicate a small deterioration of the travel item in the balance of payments as the deficit grew by 14.9%. The increase of the travel deficit was caused by a 59.8% drop in travel receipts, which was greater than the drop in travel expenditure (-44.6%). In 1997 a better performance was observed as the deficit declined by 52.4%. This sharp upturn was due to a fall in both credits and debits.

Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	2 112	2 154
Number of bed-places	195 500	195 394
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	39.7	39.5

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	22 038	19 611	19 184
Nights spent by residents	19 750	17 106	16 977
Nights spent by non-residents	2 288	2 505	2 207
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	47.7	49.6	53.8

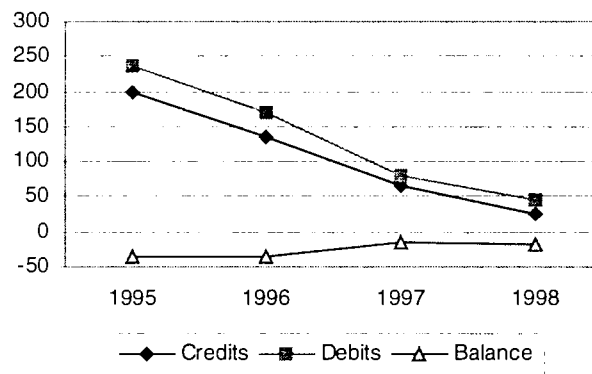
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	5 205	5 149	4 831
Tourists	:	:	:

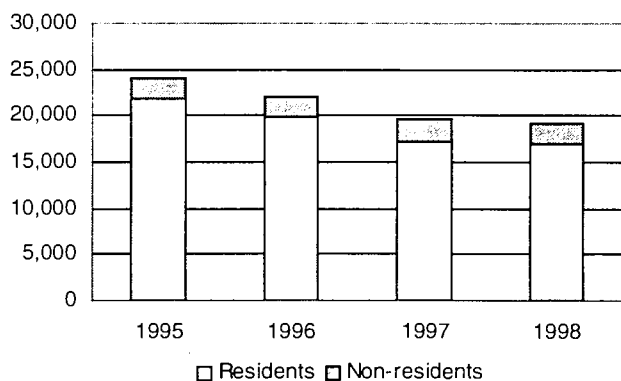
Balance of Payments - Travel (000s ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	134.87	64.85	26.04
Debits	169.80	81.49	45.17
Balance	-34.93	-16.64	-19.13

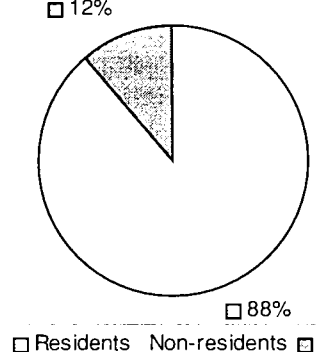
Travel item in the Balance of Payments (000 ECU) 1995-1998



Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	5.4 million
Surface area	49 012 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	110
Increase in GDP	4.4 %
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	39.60 SKK
Increase of consumer price index	6.7 %
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	7.2 %

Recent trends 1997/1998

1998 figures on the number of hotels and similar establishments indicate a significant growth of 36.8%. This movement is in contrast to the 16.6% decline in 1997, which had followed a positive growth of 6.5% in 1996. Data on bed-places follow a similar pattern; after a 6.2% increase in 1996, data fell by 9.4% in 1997 to rise by 29.4% in 1998. The net rate of utilisation stayed stable in 1998, after a 3.2% and 13% growth in 1997 and 1996 respectively.

The total number of nights spent in collective accommodation establishments rose by 25.6% in 1998, after a drop of 4.3% in 1997 and a considerable growth of 34.2% in 1996. The growth in 1998 was due to the rise in nights spent by residents, which rose by 28.3% in hotels and similar establishments and by 31.5% in other collective accommodation. Nights spent by non-residents increased by 12% and 32.3% respectively. The fall in 1997 was caused by the 14.2% decline in nights spent by non-residents.

Figures on arrivals of visitors at the borders saw an increase of 3.1% in 1998. Arrivals fell by 4.1% in 1997 after a growth of 21.3% in 1996.

1998 data on the travel item in the balance of payments indicate a surplus, even if the difference between credits and debits is very small. This surplus has diminished over the past years. The 37.8% drop in the balance in 1997 was mainly due to the 10.2% decline in the travel receipts, while for the 86.5% drop in 1998 both a fall in travel receipts and a growth in travel expenditure were accountable. In 1996 the travel surplus fell by 32.4% as the travel expenses rose by 51%.

Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	397	543
Number of bed-places	37 782	48 887
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	32.3	32.3

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	8 592	8 221	10 329
Nights spent by residents	5 339	5 430	7 072
Nights spent by non-residents	3 253	2 791	3 257
of which: EU 15 residents (%)	:	38.3	36.2

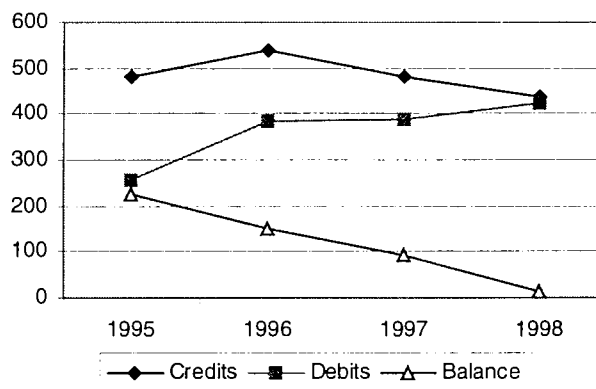
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	33 113	31 742	32 735
Tourists	:	:	:

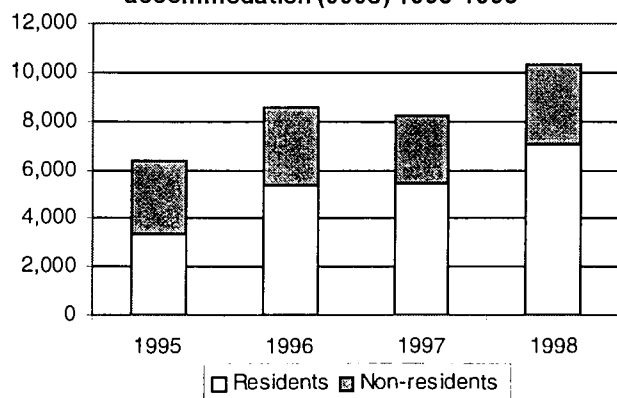
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	537	482	435
Debits	385	388	422
Balance	152	94	13

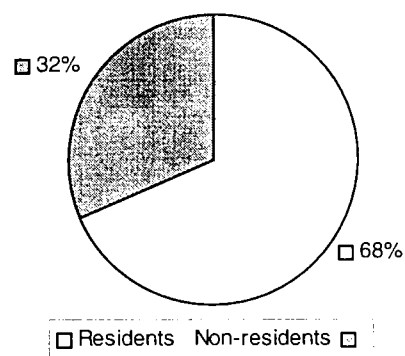
Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Total nights spent in collective accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	2 million
Surface area	20 273 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	97.8
Increase in GDP (*)	3.9%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	186.27 SIT
Increase of consumer price index	7.9%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	15.1%

(*) based on quarterly estimates

Recent trends 1997/1998

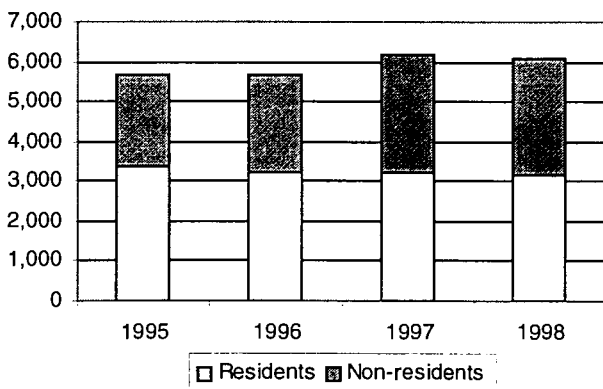
The number of hotels and similar establishments, as well as the number of bed-places, declined slightly in 1998. More specifically, the number of establishments fell by 0.5% in 1998 after a growth of 1.5% in 1997, while bed-places fell by 0.4% in 1998 following the 5.7% decline of the previous year. The average net rate of utilisation, which rose by 6% in 1997, decreased by 1.6% in 1998.

1998 figures on total nights spent in collective accommodation indicate a fall of 1.4% after the 9.4% growth in 1997. A slight decline of 0.5% had marked 1996. The decrease in the number of nights spent in 1998 was attributable to the decline in nights spent in both hotels and similar establishments (-1.9%) and other collective accommodation establishments (-0.3%). The positive growth of the previous year was due to the 20.9% increase in nights spent by non-residents. Nights spent by EU15 residents, which in 1997 increased by 25.4%, fell by 7.4% in 1998.

Arrivals of visitors at the borders also fell by 14.1% in 1998 after the positive growth, which marked the previous two years (6.5% in 1997 and 12.9% in 1996).

The travel item in the balance of payments presents a surplus. The volume of credits is almost twice the volume of debits. The balance, which had risen by 27.1% in 1996 and 3.7% in 1997, fell by 15.1% in 1998. The negative growth was caused by a 5.3% drop in the volume of travel receipts and a positive growth in travel expenditure (6.3%).

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) 1995-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	404	402
Number of bed-places	30 814	30 677
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	62.1	61.1

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	5 650.9	6 181.3	6 095.1
Nights spent by residents	3 214.3	3 236.2	3 161.2
Nights spent by non-residents	2 436.6	2 945.1	2 933.9
of which: EU 15 residents(%)	71.2	73.9	68.7

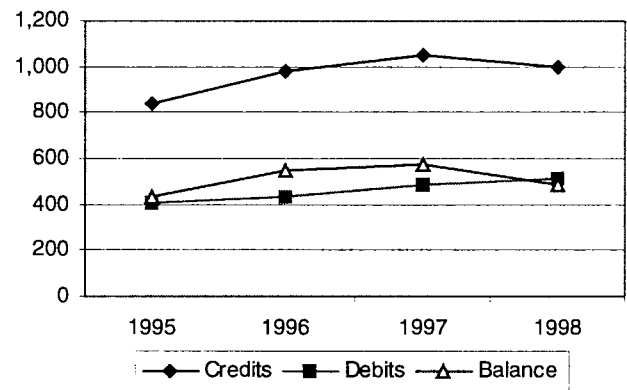
Arrivals at the borders (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Visitors	3 593.8	3 828.4	3 290.0
Tourists	831.9	974.3	976.5

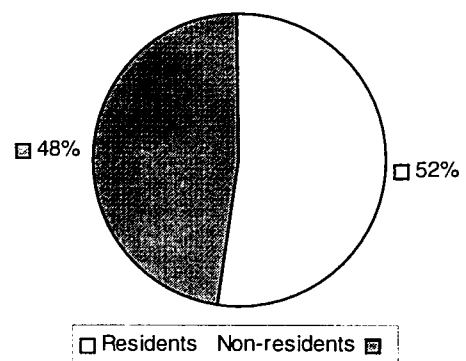
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	982.16	1 051.26	995.92
Debits	433.22	481.90	512.40
Balance	548.93	569.36	483.52

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Technical Note

The data used in this publication are principally based on information provided by the National Statistical Offices of 14 Central European countries (CECs). Some of the 1998 data are provisional. Monetary figures are presented in ECU calculated according to the respective average annual exchange rates. In some cases the conversion into ECU has been made using the US\$ exchange rate. Increase in GDP is calculated in national currency using constant prices. Data sources are registers, accommodation surveys, border statistics, balance of payments, labour force surveys and business surveys.

Due to differences in data collection methods, definitions and other methodological approaches used by the Central European countries data are not harmonised and thus not comparable.

The terminology specific to tourism used in this publication is fully in line with the definitions developed by Eurostat in the Community Methodology on Tourism Statistics.

: = not available

Collective tourist accommodation refers in this publication to hotels and similar establishments and other collective accommodation establishments. The latter includes holiday dwellings, tourist campsites and other collective accommodation, e.g. youth hostels and group accommodation.

Terms and definitions:

TOURISM is 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.

Domestic tourism¹ comprises the activities of residents of a given area travelling only within that area, but outside their usual environment;

Inbound tourism as comprises the activities of non-residents travelling in a given area that is outside their usual environment;

Outbound tourism comprises the activities of residents of a given area travelling to and staying in places outside that area (and outside their usual environment).

Internal tourism comprises domestic and inbound tourism;

National tourism comprises domestic and outbound tourism;

International tourism comprises inbound and outbound tourism.

VISITORS: persons travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than twelve consecutive months and whose main purpose of travel is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

TOURISTS: overnight visitors

INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS: international visitors who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION is any facility that regularly or occasionally provides overnight accommodation for visitors.

¹ The term "Domestic" in the tourism context differs from its use in the System of National Accounts. In the national accounts context it refers to activities and expenditures of both residents and non-residents travelling within the given area, which in tourism terms is domestic and inbound tourism.

COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENT is an establishment which provides overnight lodging for the traveller in a room or some other unit. The number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum amount 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.

HOTELS AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS are collective accommodation establishments typified as being arranged in rooms, in numbers exceeding a specified minimum, and as providing certain services including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities.

OTHER COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION AND SPECIALISED ESTABLISHMENTS is the remaining types of tourist accommodation belonging to the division of collective accommodation establishments. Such establishments are intended for tourists, may be non-profit making, coming under a common management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making), and not necessarily being arranged 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.

ESTABLISHMENT (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.

BEDPLACE: The number of bedplaces 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.

NIGHTS SPENT (OVERNIGHT STAY) is each night a guest actually spends or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a collective accommodation establishment or in private tourist 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 accommodation at the same time. The overnight stays of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible.

NET RATE OF UTILISATION OF BEDPLACES in one month is obtained by dividing total overnight stays by the product of the bedplaces on offer and the number of days when the bedplaces are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures for decoration, by police order, etc.) for the same group of establishments, multiplying the quotient by 100 to express the result as a percentage.

Formula:
$$\text{NORB} = (P/Gd) \times 100$$

where P is the number of registered overnight stays during the month (year) and Gd is the number of bed-days actually available for use during the month (year).

Balance of Payments data are in line with the definitions in the Balance of Payments Manual by the International Monetary Fund. The "**Balance of Payments**" is defined as the record of a countries international transactions with the rest of the world (or, in other words, transactions of its residents with non-residents). Data in this publication mainly focus on transactions concerning "Travel". "**Travel**" covers goods and services acquired from an economy by non-resident travellers during their stay on the territory of that economy and for their own use.

Tourism in the central European countries – KEY FIGURES

1997-1998

THEME 4 / THÈME 4 — Industry, trade and services / Industrie, commerce et services
COLLECTION / COLLECTION — Detailed tables / Tableaux détaillés

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- Tourism in Europe (Key figures)
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- Statistics in focus (Tourism)
- Community methodology on tourism statistics

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