

The Hotel Price Index

Summer 2007



Hotels.com wake up happy

Introduction

Hotels.com's Hotel Price Index (HPI) is a regular survey of hotel prices in major city destinations across the world. The HPI is compiled from data obtained by Hotels.com, the hotels expert and the world's most visited online hotel booking site.*

- The HPI tracks the real prices paid per room for a wide basket of hotels, weighted to represent hotels in every star category in major cities.
- Approximately 30,000 hotels in more than 1,500 locations make up the sample of hotels from which prices are taken.
- The prices shown are those actually paid by customers (rather than advertised rates), and therefore give an accurate reflection of hotel prices for the period.

Hotels.com's international scale (in terms of both customers and destinations) makes it one of the most comprehensive benchmarks available, as it incorporates both chain and independent hotels.

In Europe, approximately 25% of hotel rooms are part of a chain, the remainder being independent. The reverse is true of the US, where approximately 70% of hotel rooms booked are in chains.

In addition to the standard survey, the HPI includes occasional features on new or unusual booking and pricing trends.

* Hotels.com website is the most visited in the 'Hotels/Accommodation provider' category, according to comScore Media Metrix.

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In the HPI, we focus on three main points of data for the period:

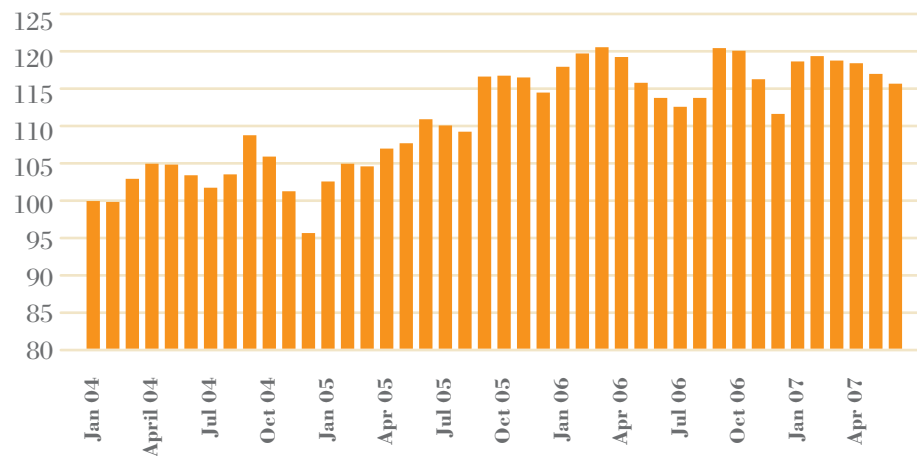
- The figures for Q2 2007 (prices paid for rooms in April, May, June 2007):
 - These prices are given for all bookings and specific destinations (regional, national and major cities) are also broken out. The overall average prices quoted include all bookings across star ratings.
- Year-on-year comparisons between the same period (Q2 2007 vs Q2 2006). This largely removes the effect of seasonality and shows underlying price trends for destinations:
 - It should be recognised that there may be some 'hidden' seasonal effects in year-on-year comparisons, such as a major change in booking patterns as a result of local factors (such as a festival or event).
- Quarter-on-quarter comparisons. This shows the effects of seasonality:
 - It should be recognised that quarter-on-quarter comparisons for global data tend to have a slight seasonal bias. The number of hotel rooms in the northern hemisphere is greater than the southern hemisphere, and this influences overall movement as the northern hemisphere moves towards peak seasons (and vice versa).

1 Global price changes

Hotel rates rose by just 0.8% year-on-year in Q2 2007, a slowing of the price rises at a global level.

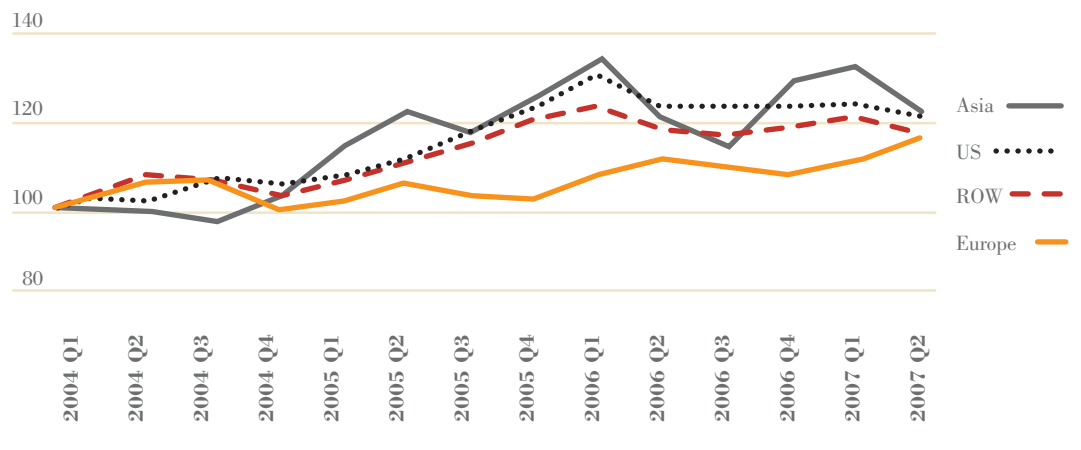
- Looking quarter-on-quarter, prices actually fell at a global level by 1.5%. This reflects the seasonal nature of hotels – as the southern hemisphere (where prices fell by the largest amounts) entered its autumn.
- During the second quarter of 2007, the Hotels.com Hotel Price Index stood at 116 – up from 115 in the second quarter of 2006.
- The year-on-year price rises, which take seasonality into account, were driven by a 5.2% rise in Europe and a small rise in Asia. Looked at year-on-year, prices in the US and the Rest of the World basket actually fell according to the HPI.
- Within the second quarter, prices fell successively in April, May and June, continuing the trend of 2006.

Figure 1 HPI monthly breakdown 2004-2007



- Most notable of the price changes at a regional level was that in Europe. Peaking at 113 in Q2 2007, the Europe Hotel Price Index hit its highest ever level – a rise of 5.2% on Q2 2006.
- Year-on-year, prices also rose in Asia, where they were up 0.6% (HPI Asia: 119).
- Between Q2 2006 and Q2 2007, prices in the US fell by 0.5% (HPI US: 114) and by 2.4% in the Rest of the World (HPI ROW: 118).

Figure 2 HPI by quarter by region Europe, US, Asia, Rest of the World 2004-2007



Europe hits new highs

- Prices in Europe rose by 5.2% year-on-year in Q2 2007 to an all-time high.
 - The overall rise in prices reflects the rising popularity of Europe as a destination, with prices up in most of the major cities (see Section 2: Top Global Destinations).
 - In some cases, price rises were driven upwards by a lack of supply in specific cities: London, Barcelona and Madrid are examples of this trend.
- The average price paid for a room in Q2 2007 in Europe was £89, which makes prices in Europe far higher than those anywhere else in the world.

US: don't be fooled by New York, there are bargains to be found

- Prices across the US fell to an average £71 per night in Q2 2007, down 0.5% on the same period 12 months before.
- This made the US over 20% cheaper on average than Europe during the period.
- The Hotels.com Hotel Price Index shows that, outside New York, many of the major US cities have real bargains on offer.

Asia prices fall back

- Overall, the Asia HPI reached 119 in Q2 2007. The seasonal shift in the region meant that prices between Q1 2007 and Q2 2007 fell by 8.1%.
- Asian hotel prices rose slightly year-on-year in Q2 2007 by 0.6%.

2 Top Global city destinations

European price rises have meant that few of the continent's top destinations are the bargains that they once were – travellers looking for the new hotspots from a price perspective will have to look further afield to find a bargain.

Figure 3 Average hotel prices for Q2 2007, compared to same period 2006

City	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year	City	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year
Moscow	£192	-2%	18%	Jerusalem	£79	8%	31%
New York	£142	15%	7%	Munich	£79	0%	-5%
Venice	£138	7%	10%	Miami Beach	£79	-28%	-5%
London	£119	12%	19%	Tsim Sha Tsui	£79	-18%	-4%
Geneva	£117	7%	16%	Santiago	£76	-6%	-2%
Boston	£115	19%	-5%	Bangkok	£76	44%	19%
Chicago	£108	18%	-3%	Lisbon	£76	8%	13%
Edinburgh	£107	9%	6%	Prague	£75	5%	2%
Rome	£106	1%	1%	Melbourne	£74	4%	6%
Copenhagen	£104	14%	9%	Frankfurt	£73	-24%	-25%
Paris	£102	7%	10%	Cairo	£73	3%	27%
Washington	£102	0%	-2%	Rio De Janeiro	£73	-18%	0%
Barcelona	£100	6%	15%	Budapest	£71	5%	-7%
Oslo	£100	15%	20%	Los Angeles	£70	-5%	-3%
Cancun	£97	-16%	-9%	Pisa	£69	12%	-10%
Amsterdam	£97	13%	-11%	Warsaw	£69	0%	2%
Dubai	£95	-33%	-5%	Tallinn	£68	32%	-3%
Vancouver	£94	36%	5%	Beijing	£67	11%	-3%
Nice	£91	14%	6%	Berlin	£67	6%	-5%
Marrakech	£89	2%	11%	Buenos Aires	£64	-1%	3%
Seoul	£89	-2%	-10%	Hong Kong	£63	-23%	8%
Tokyo	£89	-8%	-13%	Bali	£62	-19%	-17%
Toronto	£86	19%	0%	Shanghai	£60	-2%	-7%
Seattle	£83	15%	9%	Sao Paulo	£60	-18%	-5%
Madrid	£83	1%	9%	Las Vegas	£60	-10%	-2%
Singapore	£83	0%	16%	Mexico City	£58	-9%	-13%
Istanbul	£82	14%	9%	Jakarta	£58	4%	4%
San Francisco	£81	11%	-1%	Orlando	£58	-14%	-7%
Dublin	£81	5%	-2%	Guangzhou	£58	-26%	-19%
Montreal	£80	23%	-9%	Cape Town	£55	-25%	-31%
Sydney	£80	-13%	0%				

Overall cheapest destinations

- With prices averaging £55, Cape Town was the cheapest of the world's major cities. There is over capacity in the market there which is driving down prices as hotels introduce special offers in the face of growing competition.
- Other longhaul destinations now represent some of the best-value city breaks around the world, for those willing to travel further afield. Although there is a crop of German and Eastern European cities that offer relatively attractive hotel prices, those looking for a bargain may wish to widen their horizons to find the world's cheaper rooms.
- In the Far East, cities including Guangzhou (£58) and Jakarta (£58) offer some of the cheapest rooms of those in the HPI global basket. Travellers should also consider travelling to other Asian cities such as Shanghai (£60), Bali (£62), Hong Kong (£63) and Beijing (£67) for rooms costing an average of less than £70 per night – or £35 per person.
- In South America, Mexico City (£58), Sao Paulo (£60) and Buenos Aires (£64) all offered some of the most reasonable average prices for travellers globally.
- Several top US destinations were amongst the cheapest cities. Orlando (£58) and Las Vegas (£60) both offer rooms at less on average per night than the cheapest European destination (Berlin at £67 per night).
- Berlin, Warsaw and Pisa were the cheapest major cities in Europe.

Overall most expensive destinations

- At the other end of the scale, Moscow (£192) had the highest average price for any major city worldwide. There has been an overall reduction in supply as several hotels were closed either for renovation or demolition. Demand is increasing in upscale, business-oriented hotels due to high oil prices and overall economic growth.
- New York remains the world's second most expensive major city, with prices coming in at £142 per night for a room, a rise of 7% on the same period in 2006.
- London was the fourth most expensive of the world's major destinations – posting a 19% rise in prices year-on-year to £119 per night on average.

The biggest risers

- Prices in 2007 rose substantially across many of the world's top city destinations.
- The highest rise amongst the cities in the global basket came in Jerusalem, where prices for hotel rooms rose on average by one third (31%) in Q2 2007, when compared to the same period a year ago. The city has been enjoying an impressive demand increase which has driven prices higher.
- London saw one of the highest price rises for the major European capitals – at 19% year-on-year. The increase reflects a lack of cheaper hotel beds in the city, which is becoming more expensive overall as travellers are forced to buy higher rated (and therefore more expensive) rooms in order to visit the British capital.
- Perhaps a sign of the success of low-cost carriers opening up new destinations, prices were also on the rise in midhaul cities such as Marrakech, where they rose 11%.
- Other major European cities that experienced substantial price rises included Moscow, Barcelona, Paris and Venice, which all saw increases of more than one tenth in the past twelve months, according to Hotels.com.

Figure 4 The biggest price rises in Q2 2007 (year-on-year)

City	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year
Jerusalem	£79	8%	31%
Cairo	£73	3%	27%
Oslo	£100	15%	20%
Bangkok	£76	44%	19%
London	£119	12%	19%
Moscow	£192	-2%	18%
Geneva	£117	7%	16%
Singapore	£83	0%	16%
Barcelona	£100	6%	15%
Lisbon	£76	8%	13%
Marrakech	£89	2%	11%
Venice	£138	7%	10%

The biggest fallers

- Cape Town posted the biggest price fall over the past year, when compared to the same time one year ago as prices fell 31%.
- The biggest year-on-year falls were posted by the major longhaul cities. Frankfurt (down 25% to just £73), Amsterdam (down 11% to £97) and Pisa (down 10% to £69) were the only European cities to experience a fall in prices year-on-year. Much of the large fall in Frankfurt can be attributed to the high impact of the World Cup in Germany in 2006 which affected hotel prices there in particular.
- The rest of the 'biggest fallers' list is dominated by cities in the Americas (particularly Mexico) and Asia – with Mexico City and Cancun both experiencing substantial falls, along with Bali, Tokyo, Seoul and Shanghai.

Figure 5 The biggest price falls in Q2 2007 (year-on-year)

City	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year
Cape Town	£55	-25%	-31%
Frankfurt	£73	-24%	-25%
Guangzhou	£58	-26%	-19%
Bali	£62	-19%	-17%
Tokyo	£89	-8%	-13%
Mexico City	£58	-9%	-13%
Amsterdam	£97	13%	-11%
Pisa	£69	12%	-10%
Seoul	£89	-2%	-10%
Montreal	£80	23%	-9%
Cancun	£97	-16%	-9%
Shanghai	£60	-2%	-7%

3 Major European country destinations

Year-on-year, the majority of European countries saw hotel price rises, with only a handful experiencing price falls.

UK tops list of most expensive destinations

- The UK posted a rise of 17% year-on-year to be the most expensive country destination across Europe. A hotel in the UK now sets the average traveller back £110 per night – 8% more than Switzerland, the next most expensive nation.
- The average rise in prices year-on-year across the UK was higher than any other major European country.
- UK hotels have become more expensive than those in some of the European nations that have a reputation for being expensive: Switzerland (£102) and Italy (£100) came in second and third in the country list.

Figure 6 Average room prices and changes Q2 2007 for major country destinations (by price)

Country	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year
UK	£110	9%	17%
Switzerland	£102	2%	10%
Italy	£100	0%	2%
Norway	£100	15%	16%
Denmark	£99	10%	8%
Netherlands	£93	11%	-6%
Austria	£90	5%	7%
Sweden	£89	4%	10%
Greece	£89	8%	8%
EUROPE AVERAGE	£89	5%	5%
Finland	£88	10%	7%
France	£84	3%	5%
Ireland	£82	5%	-1%
Turkey	£81	17%	4%
Spain	£81	5%	9%
Belgium	£76	2%	-1%
Czech Republic	£75	5%	0%
Portugal	£73	19%	13%
Slovakia	£72	1%	-10%
Germany	£71	-2%	-9%
Hungary	£71	6%	-6%
Poland	£69	1%	0%

- The UK has also become more expensive than the traditionally more costly Scandinavian nations. Norway (average of £100 per night) and Denmark (average of £99 per night) made up the rest of the top five.
- At the other end of the scale, Poland and Hungary were Europe's cheapest nations overall. Portugal, Slovakia and Germany joined these countries in the bottom part of the table.

Figure 7 Average room prices and changes Q2 2007 for major country destinations (by price rise)

Country	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year
United Kingdom	£110	9%	17%
Norway	£100	15%	16%
Portugal	£73	19%	13%
Sweden	£89	4%	10%
Switzerland	£102	2%	10%

- As well as the UK, the major Scandinavian countries of Norway and Sweden were amongst those where prices rose most strongly (up 16% and 10%, respectively year-on-year in Q2 2007).
- This reflects the fact that major cities across the Scandinavian nations (which account for high proportion of visitors) have experienced strong growth in demand from overseas travellers, having been well-rated by the media as major city-break destinations.
- At the same time, low-cost carriers to the region have made it more affordable to travel to the area – and increased demand for rooms has driven costs up.

Figure 8 Average room prices and changes Q2 2007 for major country destinations (by price falls)

Country	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year
Slovakia	£72	1%	-10%
Germany	£71	-2%	-9%
Hungary	£71	6%	-6%
Netherlands	£93	11%	-6%
Ireland	£82	5%	-1%

- Few European nations showed average price drops overall in Q2 2007, when compared to the same period in 2006.
- Prices fell an average of 9% in Germany, making it the cheapest nation in Western Europe for a 'budget break'. The fall can be attributed in part to the fact that prices were particularly high in 2006 as the World Cup took place during this period.

4 Focus on UK & Ireland

Figure 9 Average prices and changes: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Q2 2007

Country	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year
Bath	£120	10%	2%
London	£119	12%	19%
UK AVERAGE	£110	9%	17%
Edinburgh	£107	9%	6%
Aberdeen	£106	-5%	35%
Brighton	£106	13%	5%
Belfast	£100	16%	8%
Liverpool	£91	-11%	14%
Newcastle Upon Tyne	£91	-1%	6%
York	£88	-3%	-2%
Glasgow	£87	17%	20%
Manchester	£86	-7%	17%
Cardiff	£86	-17%	-17%
Bristol	£83	-2%	-3%
Bournemouth	£83	-3%	-4%
Leeds	£82	-1%	3%
Reading	£82	-11%	-9%
Blackpool	£75	-4%	0%
Nottingham	£68	12%	6%
Coventry	£56	-21%	-19%
Birmingham	£50	-4%	-5%

Bath remains most expensive UK city – though London edges up

- Bath (at £120 per night on average) has maintained its position as the most expensive major UK city. This is a reflection of the fact that a large proportion of the hotels in the city are at the higher end of the star-rating scale and that visitors tend to splash out on breaks to the south west city.
- However, following a price rise of 19% year-on-year, London has edged up on Bath. Rooms in the capital now cost an average of £119 per night. While reasonably priced accommodation can still be found, there is an overall lack of cheap accommodation available across the city – while demand for beds has remained very strong.
- Birmingham, ‘capital of the Midlands’, became the cheapest major city in the UK during Q2 2007, at an average of just £50 per night – a fall of 5% on the same period in 2006.

Figure 10 **Average prices and changes: Scotland Q2 2007**

City	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year
Edinburgh	£107	9%	6%
Aberdeen	£106	-5%	35%
Glasgow	£87	17%	20%

- Edinburgh (at £107 per night on average) was the most expensive city in Scotland, nudging Aberdeen (at £106 per night) into second place.
- Aberdeen showed the highest year-on-year rise in prices and experienced a 35% rise in Q2 2007, compared to the same period in 2006.
- At £87 per night on average, Glasgow hotels remained the cheapest of Scotland's three largest cities. With a good stock of cheaper rooms available, the average has continued to remain relatively low in the city, despite a 20% rise in prices year-on-year.

Figure 11 **Average prices and changes: Ireland Q2 2007**

City	Average price per room night Q2 2007	% change Quarter-on-quarter	% change Year-on-year
Galway	£95	4%	3%
Cork	£86	21%	7%
IRELAND AVERAGE	£82	5%	-1%
Dublin	£81	5%	-2%
Limerick	£57	-12%	-25%

- In Ireland, prices fell slightly, by 1% year-on-year overall.
- Hotels in Galway topped the Irish price league at £95 per night on average. The reasons for this may be similar to those that made Bath the most expensive city in England – that travellers tend to splash out on a break to the city and the relatively higher rated hotels on offer to them.
- Prices in Dublin fell slightly to average £81 per night, down 2% year-on-year.
- Prices in Limerick, meanwhile, fell noticeably year-on-year in Q2 2007 – down a quarter (25%) to £57 per night on average. Six new hotels have opened in the city this year and the competition is driving down prices.

5 What the average traveller pays

- Outside London and New York, Russian travellers were Europe's big-spenders, the Hotels.com Hotel Price Index has established – spending an average of £99 per night when they travel, more than any other nation.
- British travellers came second in the league, with an average spend of £93 per night on hotel rooms.

Figure 12 What travellers pay: average for top destinations against London and New York prices Q2 2007

Booking country	Major international cities (exc. London and New York)	London	New York
	Average price per bed night Q2 2007	Average price per bed night Q2 2007	Average price per bed night Q2 2007
Russia	£99	£126	£151
UK	£93	£125	£151
Ireland	£93	£124	£154
Norway	£89	£108	£129
Belgium	£89	£131	£132
Austria	£88	£123	£133
Portugal	£87	£129	£144
Poland	£86	£107	£158
Switzerland	£86	£110	£126
Italy	£85	£116	£131
Spain	£84	£109	£133
France	£84	£114	£138
Sweden	£83	£111	£133
Netherlands	£83	£118	£138
Denmark	£80	£105	£124
Germany	£76	£100	£131
Finland	£75	£103	£127

- Finns spent the least across Europe, parting with just £75 per night on average in Q2 2007, according to Hotels.com. They join German travellers (on an average of £76) propping up the 'hotel spend league table'.
- When it comes to spending in London, the Belgians are the biggest spenders (at £131 per night), topping Russian visitors (at £126) to the city with the Germans (at £100) bringing up the rear.
- Meanwhile, the biggest spenders on trips to New York were the Polish at £158, followed closely by the Irish at £154, with the Danes at £124 at the bottom of the league.

6 Star quality

Two-stars

- China boasted some of the cheapest two-star hotels in the world – with a double room costing just £31 in Shanghai or Guangzhou and just £33 in Beijing.
- At the other end of the scale, it is somehow appropriate that the city that never sleeps was also the one in which hotels were on average the most expensive. According to the Hotels.com Hotel Price Index, the average two-star hotel price in New York was £115 during Q2 2007.
- In fact, average prices for the two-star rooms in New York and Venice were three times higher than those in some of the cheaper cities of the world.
- The rest of the most expensive cities were made up of the major US centres and the big European capitals and tourist cities – with the tables including Amsterdam, London, Rome and Barcelona.

Figure 13 The world's Top 10 cheapest and most expensive cities (two star hotels)

City	Average price per two-star room night Q2 2007	City	Average price per two-star room night Q2 2007
Shanghai	£31	New York	£115
Guangzhou	£31	Venice	£101
Beijing	£33	Amsterdam	£89
Mexico City	£33	Chicago	£88
Warsaw	£35	Boston	£86
Singapore	£37	Washington	£85
Orlando	£38	London	£80
Hong Kong	£38	Rome	£80
Cancun	£40	Pisa	£77
Las Vegas	£40	Barcelona	£76

Three-stars

- Cape Town's three-star hotels represented some of the best value in the world in major travel destinations, costing on average just £29 per night during Q2 2007.
- Bangkok was the other city where a three-star room cost less than many two-stars in other destinations.
- Moscow had the most expensive three-star rooms – at £182 per night on average, the city had some of the highest prices for rooms across the three and four-star categories.
- New York was second, at £160 per night on average.
- London took the fifth spot in the three-star category – where a three-star room averaged £109 per night during Q2 2007. Edinburgh was also in the top ten most expensive three-stars, where average rates were £99 per night.

Figure 14 The world's Top 10 cheapest and most expensive cities (three star hotels)

City	Average price per three-star room night Q2 2007	City	Average price per three-star room night Q2 2007
Cape Town	£29	Moscow	£182
Bangkok	£36	New York	£160
Cairo	£42	Venice	£120
Istanbul	£44	Boston	£110
Sao Paulo	£44	London	£109
Jakarta	£45	Chicago	£107
Bali	£46	Washington	£106
Shanghai	£49	Edinburgh	£99
Dubai	£50	Copenhagen	£97
Las Vegas	£50	Paris	£97

Four-stars

- Moscow took the 'most expensive' spot in the four-star category, with rooms averaging £224 on average in the city.
- Cairo offered the most reasonable four-stars at just £58 per night.
- The Egyptian capital was closely followed in the category by the German centres of Berlin (£66) and Frankfurt (£68). Hotels.com believes that the fact that German hotel rooms are relatively inexpensive is part of the reason that German travellers tend to be the lowest spenders themselves when abroad.

Figure 15 The world's Top 10 cheapest and most expensive cities (four star hotels)

City	Average price per four-star room night Q2 2007	City	Average price per four-star room night Q2 2007
Cairo	£58	Moscow	£224
Berlin	£66	New York	£211
Frankfurt	£68	Venice	£150
Budapest	£68	Paris	£147
Cape Town	£69	London	£146
Jakarta	£69	Miami Beach	£143
Jerusalem	£69	Boston	£142
Pisa	£69	Los Angeles	£138
Sao Paulo	£71	Chicago	£130
Bangkok	£72	Washington	£128

Five-stars

- Boasting some of the world's finest rooms, living the high life in New York City will nevertheless set visitors back. Costing £354 per night, the city's five-star hotel rooms were the most expensive on average.
- However, for those looking for some serious luxury on a budget, the Hotels.com Hotel Price Index also found that some of the best value five-stars are on our doorsteps. Average prices for top-starred rooms in Cairo and Warsaw were just £81 per night during Q2 2007, while a five-star in Marrakech, Budapest or Lisbon was around just £103 on average.
- In London, the average five-star room cost £242, while a night of luxury in Paris, the city of love, would set a couple back £240 on average.

Figure 16 The world's Top 10 cheapest and most expensive cities (five star hotels)

City	Average price per five-star room night Q2 2007	City	Average price per five-star room night Q2 2007
Cairo	£81	New York	£354
Warsaw	£81	San Francisco	£279
Cape Town	£94	Nice	£267
Marrakech	£102	Washington	£253
Budapest	£103	Venice	£245
Lisbon	£103	London	£242
Berlin	£112	Paris	£240
Frankfurt	£119	Rome	£225
Prague	£127	Geneva	£215
Cancun	£129	Tsim Sha Tsui	£190

About the HPI

The data behind the HPI comes from Hotels.com's proprietary database.

The HPI is primarily a survey of consumer prices paid for hotel rooms and is focused on the independent traveller. Corporate rates may vary and are not included in the survey.

Hotels.com's international scale (in terms of both customers and destinations) makes it one of the most comprehensive benchmarks available, incorporating chain and independent hotels.

Prices and growth shown in the survey are not adjusted for inflation. The data is based on actual prices paid for bed-night stays at prices set by the hoteliers in the relevant quarter. Therefore, the hotel prices and changes shown are the actual prices paid by customers at the time of booking.

About Hotels.com

Part of Expedia Inc., www.Hotels.com is the world's most visited online hotels website in the 'hotels and accommodation provider' category, according to comScore Media Metrix.

Hotels.com lists over 75,000 hotels across the globe and a dedicated team deals with 34,000 of the leading properties to assess, rate and review them.

The site offers a guaranteed promise: if a customer can find the same deal for less, Hotels.com will match it – whether booking five-star luxury or two-star economy, customers will not find a better deal anywhere else.

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