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Tourism in the EU28

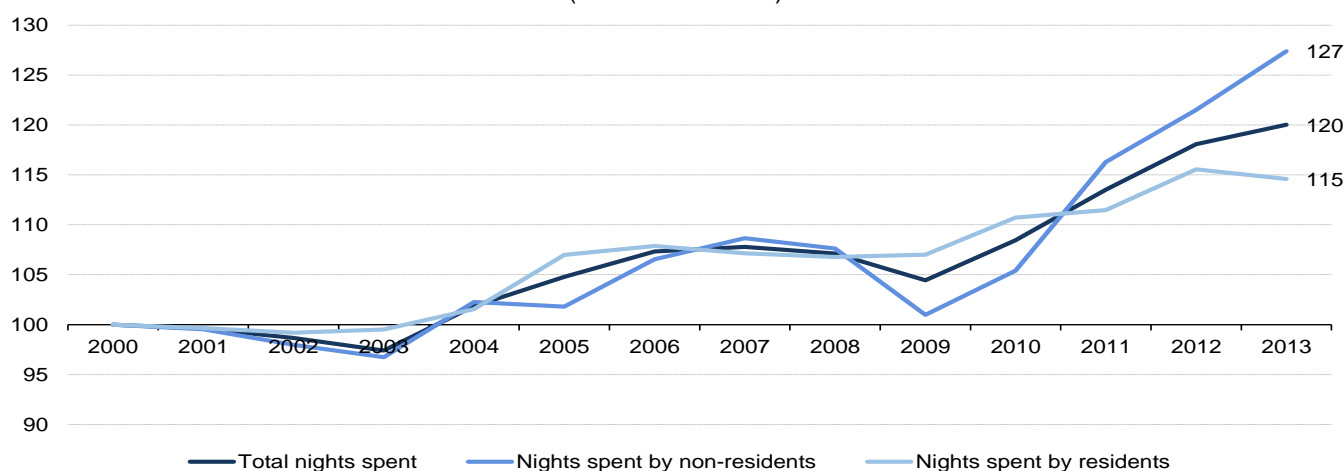
Record level of 2.6 bn nights spent in tourist accommodation in the EU28 in 2013

Nights spent by non-residents up by 5%

In 2013, the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments¹ in the **EU28** reached a peak of 2.6 billion nights, up by 1.6% compared with 2012. Following a decrease due to the effect of 11 September 2001, there has been a steady increase in the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments in the **EU28** since 2003, only interrupted in 2008 and 2009, coinciding with the beginning of the financial crisis. Each year since 2010 has seen new record levels.

These estimates, which include nights spent whether for business or leisure, come from a publication² from **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**.

Number of nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments in the EU28
(Index: 2000=100)



Highest relative increases in number of nights spent in tourist accommodation in Greece, Malta and Latvia

Among the Member States for which data are available, the highest number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments in 2013 were recorded in **France** (405 million nights, +1.1% compared with 2012), **Spain** (387 mn, +1.0%), **Italy** (363 mn, -4.6%), **Germany** (355 mn, +1.3%) and the **United Kingdom** (320 mn, +6.5%). These five Member States accounted for 70% of the total number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments in the **EU28**.

The number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments in 2013 increased in nearly all Member States, for which data are available, except for **Italy** (-4.6%), **Cyprus** (-3.7%), the **Czech Republic** (-1.2%), **Finland** (-0.7%) and **Belgium** (-0.5%). The largest increases were recorded in **Greece** (+11.7%), **Malta** (+7.8%), **Latvia** (+7.3%), the **United Kingdom** (+6.5%), **Bulgaria** (+6.2%), **Slovakia** (+5.5%) and **Hungary** (+5.0%).

Highest relative increases in nights spent due to non-resident demand in the United Kingdom, Greece and Latvia

In 2013, non-residents accounted for 45% of the total number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments in the **EU28** compared with 55% for residents. After the two Mediterranean islands, **Malta** (96%) and **Cyprus** (93%), the highest shares of nights spent by non-residents were registered in **Croatia** (92%), **Greece** (79%), **Austria** (71%) and **Latvia** (70%), and the lowest in **Romania** (18%), **Germany** and **Poland** (both 20%) and **Sweden** (23%).

In the **EU28**, the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments by non-residents grew by 4.8% between 2012 and 2013, while nights spent by residents decreased by 0.8%. In 2013, the largest increases for non-residents were observed in the **United Kingdom** (+16.7%), **Greece** (+13.2%) and **Latvia** (+9.4%), and for residents in **Greece** (+6.7%), **Estonia** (+6.1%), **Bulgaria** and **Slovakia** (both +5.3%).

Nights spent at tourism accommodation establishments¹

	2013*, in millions			Share of nights spent by non-residents in total nights spent, 2013, %	Change 2013/2012, %		
	Total	of which:			Total	of which:	
		Non-residents	Residents			Non-residents	Residents
EU28	2 618.5	1 180.8	1 437.7	45	1.6	4.8	-0.8
Belgium	31.3	16.3	15.0	52	-0.5	-2.0	1.2
Bulgaria	21.5	14.3	7.2	67	6.2	6.6	5.3
Czech Republic	39.1	20.8	18.3	53	-1.2	1.3	-3.9
Denmark	28.5	9.8	18.7	35	1.7	2.5	1.4
Germany	355.3	71.0	284.3	20	1.3	4.3	0.6
Estonia	5.7	3.9	1.8	68	3.2	1.9	6.1
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	87.3	68.8	18.5	79	11.7	13.2	6.7
Spain	386.5	251.9	134.6	65	1.0	3.5	-3.4
France	405.2	132.2	273.0	33	1.1	5.6	-1.0
Croatia	64.3	59.3	5.0	92	3.4	3.9	-2.0
Italy	363.0	179.6	183.4	49	-4.6	-0.5	-8.3
Cyprus	14.0	13.1	0.9	93	-3.7	-2.8	-15.5
Latvia	3.8	2.7	1.1	70	7.3	9.4	2.7
Lithuania	5.5	2.8	2.7	51	4.2	6.6	1.8
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	24.2	12.0	12.3	49	5.0	5.9	4.0
Malta	8.4	8.1	0.3	96	7.8	8.4	-4.9
Netherlands**	97.0	31.9	65.0	33	:	:	:
Austria	109.6	78.1	31.5	71	0.1	1.2	-2.6
Poland	62.6	12.5	50.2	20	1.0	4.8	0.1
Portugal	47.9	31.1	16.8	65	2.4	7.1	-5.3
Romania	19.1	3.5	15.6	18	0.1	5.1	-1.0
Slovenia	9.3	5.8	3.5	62	0.4	3.2	-3.8
Slovakia	11.4	4.3	7.1	38	5.5	5.8	5.3
Finland	20.2	5.8	14.4	29	-0.7	0.1	-1.1
Sweden	48.6	11.0	37.6	23	0.0	-2.4	0.8
United Kingdom	319.9	116.7	203.1	36	6.5	16.7	1.4
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.1	0.0	98	-4.8	-3.8	-33.6
Norway	29.5	7.7	21.8	26	-1.4	-3.5	-0.6
Montenegro	9.4	8.4	1.0	89	2.8	3.2	-1.0
Serbia	6.3	1.9	4.5	30	-0.4	6.0	-2.9

: Data not available

* 2013 estimates based on 9 or 10 months data as available

** 2013 data not comparable with 2012 due to methodological changes.

1. **Under the Statistical classification of economic activities (NACE Rev. 2), tourism accommodation establishments include:**

Hotels and similar accommodation (NACE 55.1): Provision of accommodation, rented typically on a daily or weekly basis, principally for short stays by visitors. This includes the provision of furnished accommodation in guest rooms and suites. Services include daily cleaning and bed-making. A range of additional services may be provided such as food and beverage services, parking, laundry services, swimming pools and exercise rooms, recreational facilities as well as conference and convention facilities. It includes accommodation provided by hotels (and similar establishments, for instance operating under the name 'bed & breakfast'), resort hotels, suite/apartment hotels and motels.

Holiday and other short-stay accommodation (NACE 55.2): Provision of accommodation, rented typically on a daily or weekly basis, principally for short stays by visitors, in self-contained space consisting of complete furnished rooms or areas for living/dining and sleeping, with cooking facilities or fully equipped kitchens. This may take the form of apartments or flats in small free-standing multi-storey buildings or clusters of buildings, or single storey bungalows, chalets, cottages and cabins. Very minimal complementary services, if any, are provided. It includes accommodation provided by holiday homes for children and other holiday homes, visitor flats and bungalows, cottages and cabins without housekeeping services and youth hostels and mountain refuges.

Camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer parks (NACE 55.3): Accommodation in campgrounds, trailer parks, recreational camps and fishing and hunting camps for short stay visitors, provision of space and facilities for recreational vehicles and protective shelters or plain bivouac facilities for placing tents and/or sleeping bags.

The number of **nights** includes nights spent by both residents and non-residents, whether for business or leisure.

2. Article in Statistics Explained "**Tourism statistics –nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments**". Available on the Eurostat website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Tourism_statistics_-_nights_spent_at_tourist_accommodation_establishments

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