

People on the move

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT

2020 edition



People in today's Europe are constantly on the move. This mobility can be viewed from many angles, as there are many reasons for moving: migration, education, work or tourism... This digital publication **People on the move – statistics on mobility** in Europe shows the latest figures on these movements in many different ways, with a focus on people and not on goods.

This 2020 edition only describes the situation up to the year 2019 at the most. As a consequence, the first findings of any COVID-19 related implications will only be possible in the next edition of the publication. For information on short-term indicators including COVID-19 related implications, please see our dedicated website section.

The publication is divided into four chapters, each containing four sections:

European melting pot describes people entering and exiting the EU Member States. This chapter is also devoted to people acquiring citizenship and getting residence permits. To give an overview, data on people living in Europe broken down by nationals, other EU citizens and non-EU citizens are also included.

Studying and working abroad includes data on people studying abroad including Erasmus graduates. It also contains data on education level and working by citizenship. One section is devoted to crossing borders to go to work and another on commuting between regions.

Trains, planes and automobiles focuses on how people travel to work and elsewhere – is it by car, train or bus? One part deals with the number and age of cars, while another looks at the number of people travelling by plane, both within and outside Europe, as well as people travelling by boat. The largest passenger airports and ports are also presented.

Out and about concentrates on tourism. The chapter includes the purpose of trips, where tourists stay, the main destinations and transport means. The number of trips and their duration as well as expenditure on trips are also included.

This digital publication containing short texts, interactive visualisation tools and infographics has been developed by **Eurostat**.

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1. EUROPEAN MELTING POT

1.1 Living in Europe

Among the 447 million persons living in the EU in 2019, 8 % had a nationality other than their country of residence: 3 % had a citizenship of another EU Member State and 5 % of a non-EU Member State. These shares differed among the Member States. In 2019, Luxembourg had the largest share of citizens of another EU Member State (39 % of the population) followed by Austria and Belgium (both 8 %). The largest proportions of citizens originating from outside the EU were found in Estonia and Latvia (both 14 %), Luxembourg and Austria (both 8 %).

At EU* level in 2019, the share of women and men was almost equal for both nationals and non-nationals (both for citizens of other EU Member States and from outside the EU). However, among the Member States, the shares differed. Among citizens of another EU Member State, there was a large majority of men in Romania (73 %), Poland (72 %) and Slovakia (65 %), while there was a large majority of women in Greece (66 %). Among non-EU citizens, the highest share of men was observed in Lithuania (71 %) and Slovenia (66 %), and for women in Cyprus (58 %) and Latvia (53 %).

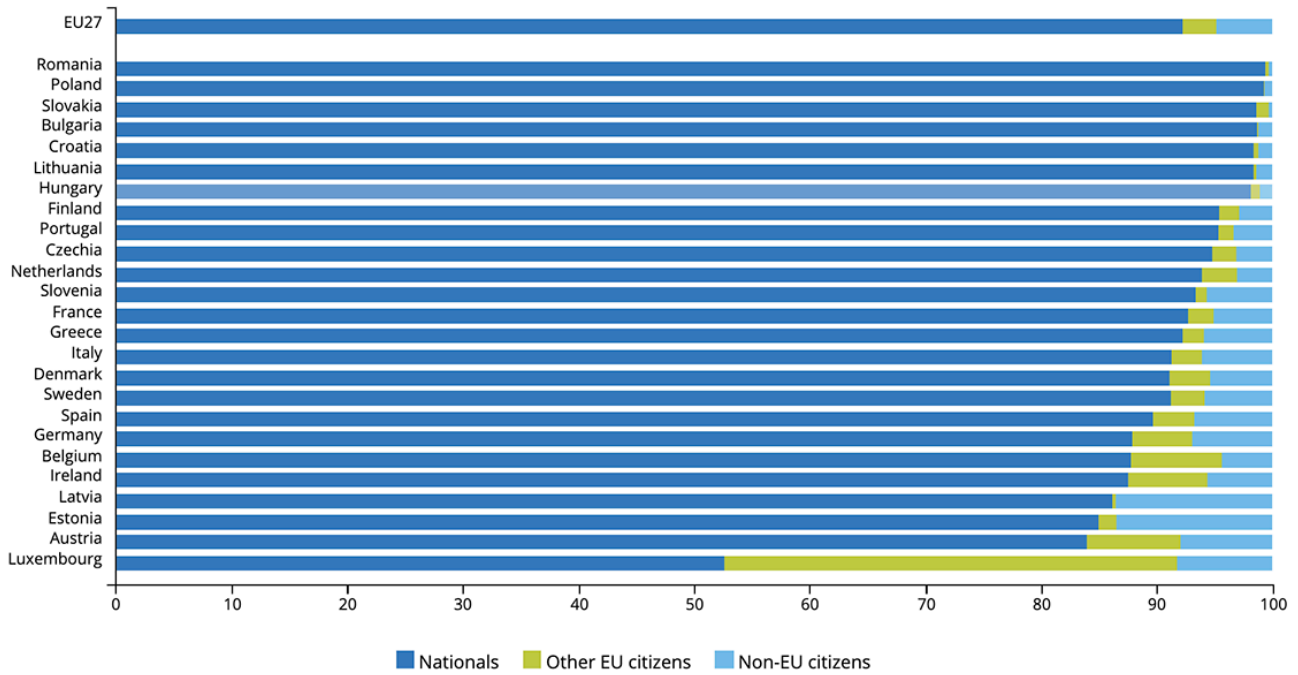
Over three quarters of non-EU nationals are of working age

Looking at the age perspective, 16 % of the national population in the EU* in 2019 were below 15, 63 % were aged 15 to 64, and the remaining 21 % 65 and over. This pattern differed for both groups of non-nationals, where over three quarters (77 %) were of working age (15 to 64 years). The largest shares of citizens of another EU Member State aged 15 to 64 were observed in Czechia and Estonia (both 85 %), Poland and Romania (both 84 %), while for non-EU citizens, it was in Romania, Ireland and Hungary (all 88 %) and Poland (87 %).

*EU28 aggregate as breakdown by EU27 and non-EU27 citizenship is not available.

Population by citizenship, 2019

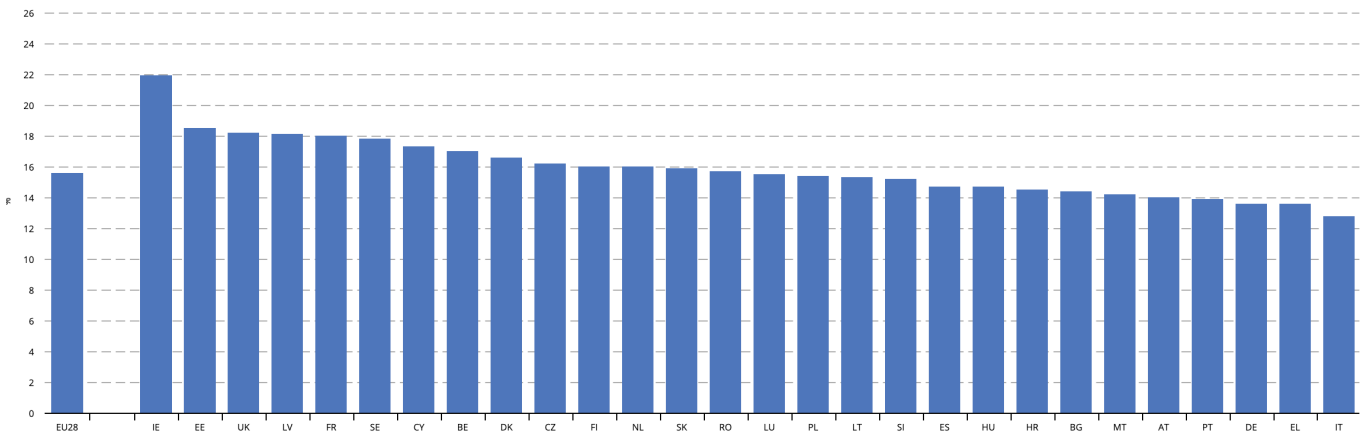
(% of total population)



National population aged less than 15 years, 2019

(as % of the total national population)

National population aged less than 15 years



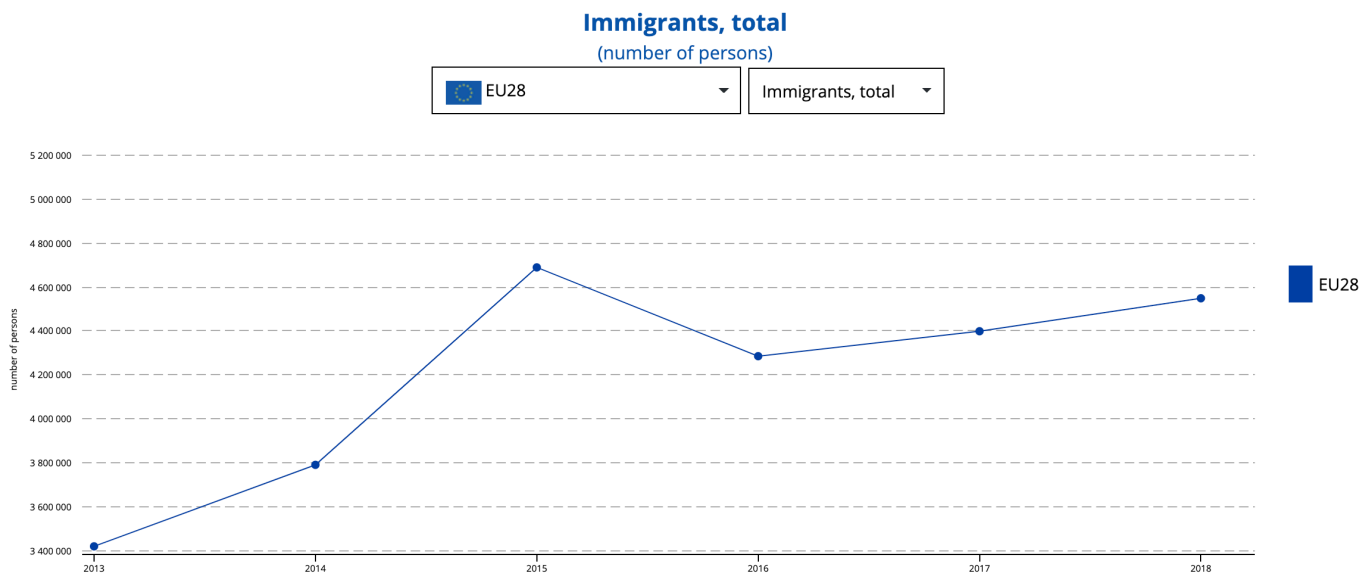
1.2 Immigrating to EU Member States

A peak of immigrants to EU Member States in 2015

The number of people immigrating to the EU* Member States has fluctuated in recent years. This includes people who have migrated both on a permanent basis as well as for a period of one year or more. Looking at the period of 2013 to 2018, total immigration including both people immigrating from another EU Member State and those from a country outside the EU stood at 3.4 million in 2013, then increased by more than a third to reach a peak of 4.7 million in 2015. Then immigration decreased by 8 % to 4.3 million in 2016, and then increased to reach 4.5 million in 2018.

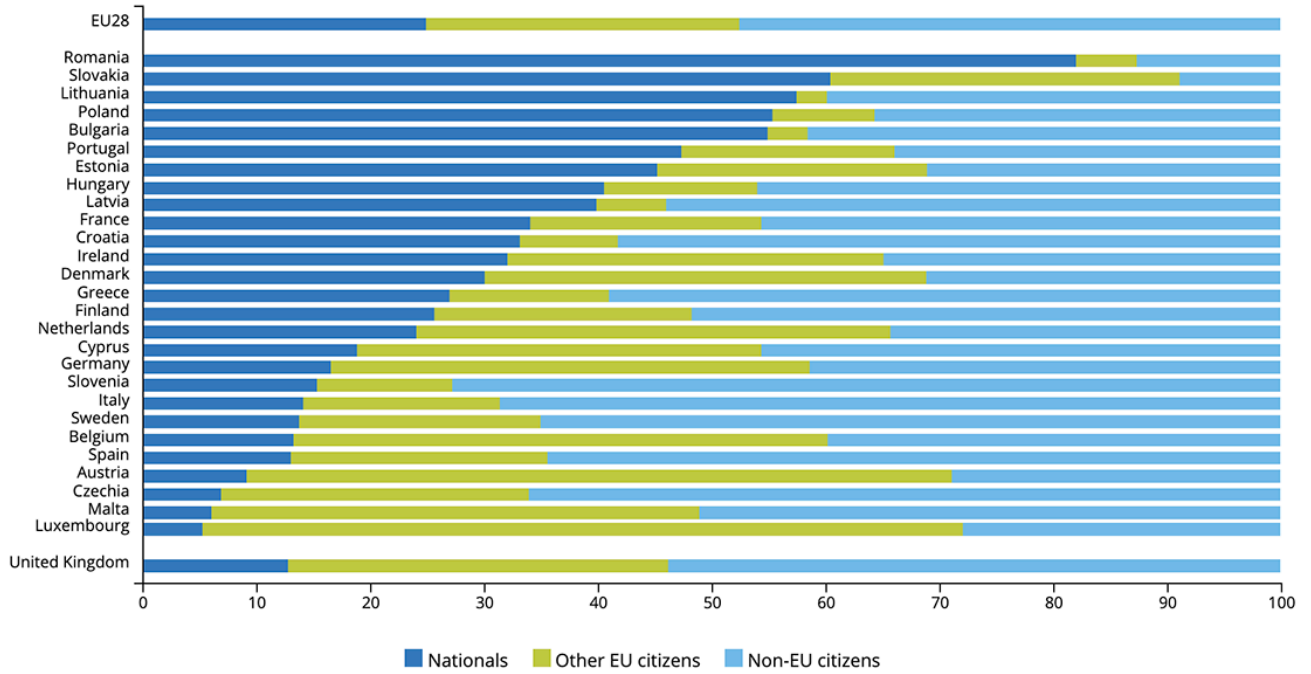
In 2018, immigrants with a non-EU citizenship accounted for 48 % of immigration, while 28 % were persons with a citizenship of another EU Member State and 23 % were nationals going back to their country of origin. Among the Member States, the largest shares of immigrants with a citizenship from outside the EU in 2018 were observed in Slovenia (73 % of total immigrants), Italy (69 %) and Czechia (66 %). For people with a citizenship of another EU Member State, the highest proportions were observed in Luxembourg (67 %), Austria (62 %) and Belgium (46 %), while for returning nationals the largest shares were in Romania (82 %), Slovakia (60 %) and Lithuania (57 %).

*EU28 aggregate as breakdown by EU27 and non-EU27 citizenship is not available.



Immigrants by citizenship, 2018

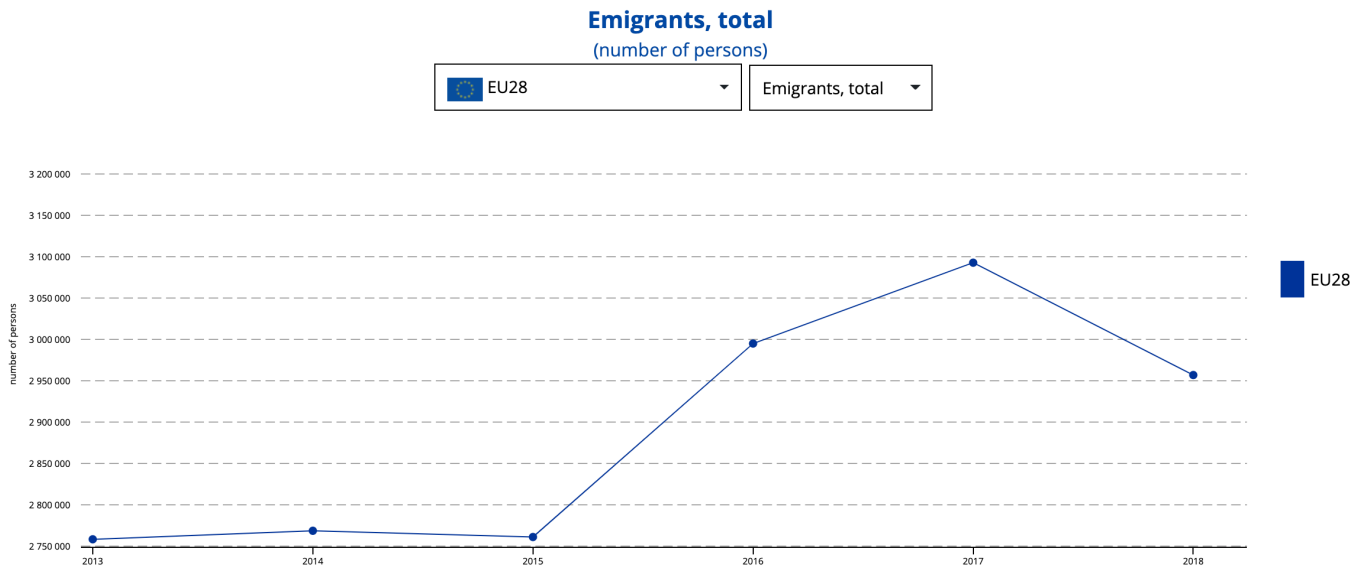
(as % of total immigrants)



1.3 Emigrating from EU Member States

The number of people emigrating from the EU* Member States has also fluctuated in recent years. Like for immigration, this includes people who have emigrated both on a permanent basis as well as for a period of one year or more. In 2018, 3 million persons emigrated from an EU Member State, including both people emigrating to another EU Member State and those to a country outside the EU, a number which increased by 7 % since 2013. In 2018, a majority (54 %) of those emigrating were nationals, meaning citizens from the reporting country, 25 % were citizens of another EU Member State, while 22 % were non-EU citizens. At a Member State level, a large majority of those emigrating were nationals, with the highest shares in Slovakia (99 %), Bulgaria (94 %) and Portugal (93 %). Largest shares of citizens from another EU Member State emigrating were observed in Luxembourg (67 %) and Austria (48 %), while for non-EU citizens, the highest proportions were found in Czechia (69 %) and Cyprus (54 %).

*EU28 aggregate as breakdown by EU27 and non-EU27 citizenship is not available.



1.4 Getting residence permits or acquiring citizenship

A peak of first residence permits granted in EU Member States in 2018

The number of first residence permits granted in the EU to non-EU citizens increased from 2008 to 2018. This mainly resulted from a continuous growth during the last six years, from 1.6 million in 2013 up to 2.7 million in 2018, while the number of first residence permits granted over the 2008-2012 period fluctuated between 1.9 and 1.5 million.

In 2018, the largest shares of first residence permits were issued to people from Ukraine (18 % of all first residence permits in the EU), Syria (6 %), Belarus and Morocco (5 % each), India and China (4 % each). Poland was the main country granting first residence permits to people from Ukraine (77 % of all first residence permits to Ukrainians), while for Syria (73 %) it was Germany.

The reason for granting first residence permits in the EU varied: 30 % of people asking for residence permit did it for family reasons, 29 % for work reasons and 15 % for education. The remaining 27 % were for other reasons, including international protection.

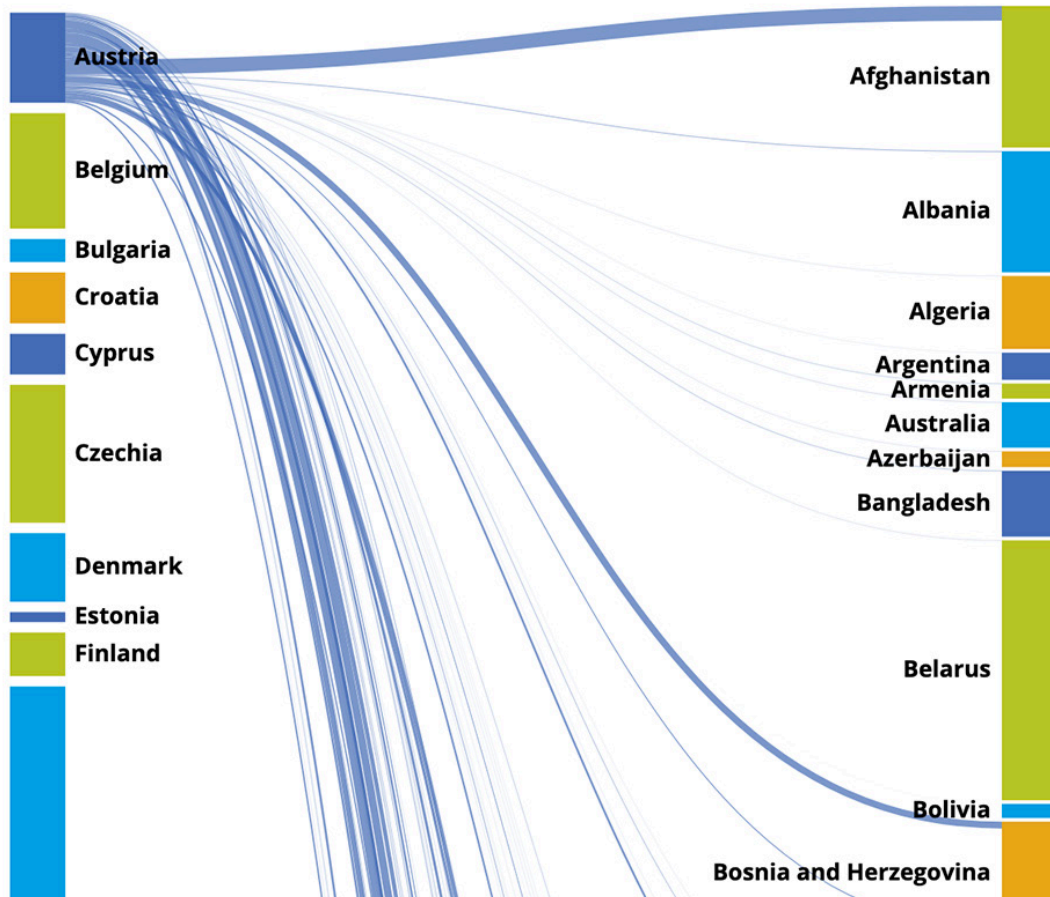
A peak of acquisition of citizenship to EU Member States in 2016

The number of acquisitions of citizenship granted to people living in the EU Member States has increased during the period 2008 to 2018. Fluctuating at around 600 000 between 2008 and 2012, it increased in 2013 to reach 770 000. After that it decreased again in 2014 and 2015 to reach a peak of 844 000 in 2016. Since then, the number was down to 672 000 in 2018.

The EU Member States where most people acquired citizenship in 2018 were Germany and Italy (17 % of all acquired citizenships in the EU each), France (16 % each), Spain (14 %) and Sweden (9 %). The main beneficiaries of an EU citizenship were people from Morocco (10 %), Albania (7 %), Turkey (4 %) and Brazil (3 %).

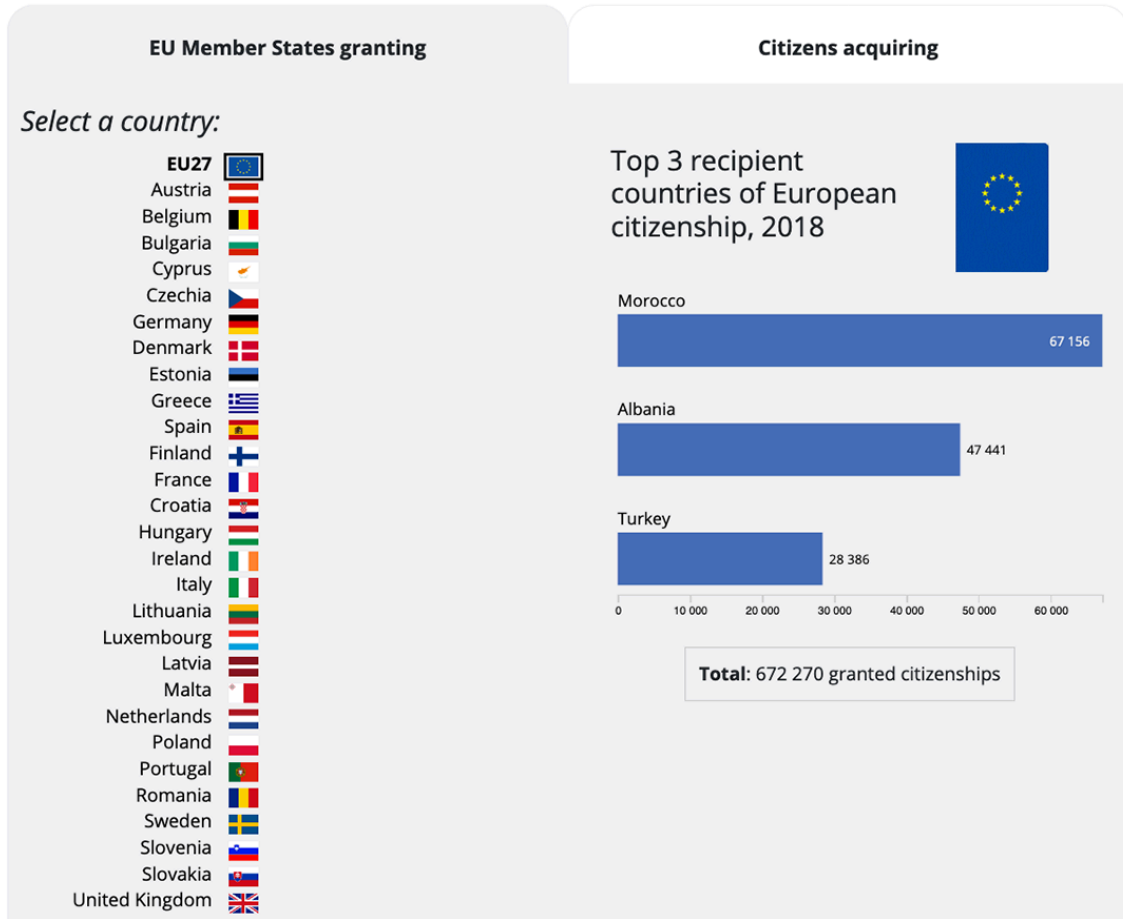
Spain, France and Italy (together 84 %) were the main Member States where people from Morocco acquired citizenship, while for those from Albania it was in Greece and Italy (together 97 %). Germany (59 %) was the main Member State where the population from Turkey acquired citizenship, while for those from Brazil it was Italy (46 %).

First residence permits, 2018



Acquisition of citizenship

◀ 2018 ▶



Source: Eurostat – [access to dataset](#)



2. STUDYING AND WORKING ABROAD

2.1 Studying abroad

To carry out your studies and graduate in another country than one's home country has become increasingly common among students. In 2018, there were in total 1.3 million such mobile tertiary students in the EU coming from abroad (both from another EU Member State and from outside the EU), a number which has increased by 36 % since 2013.

Mobile tertiary students coming from abroad represented 8 % of all enrolled tertiary students in the EU in 2018. The shares differed among the Member States: the largest shares were observed in Luxembourg (48 %), Cyprus (24 %) and Austria (18 %), while the lowest were recorded in Croatia and Greece (both 3 %), Spain and Poland (both 4 %).

Erasmus+: 196 000 mobile graduates at bachelor and master level in 2018

The Erasmus+ programme is a European Union student exchange programme, which supports students to spend part of their studies at another higher education institution abroad. In 2018, around 111 000 bachelor graduates and around 85 000 master graduates had benefitted from this programme.

For Erasmus+ bachelor graduates, the main exchange destination country was Germany (22 800 graduates or 21 % of total bachelor Erasmus graduates in the EU in 2018), followed by Spain (22 000 or 20 %), France (15 000 or 13 %), Italy (11 200 or 10 %) and the Netherlands (10 400 or 9 %). Together, these five Member States were the destination of two thirds of all bachelor Erasmus graduates in 2018.

For Erasmus master graduates, France (21 000 or 25 % of total master Erasmus graduates in the EU in 2018) was the most frequent country chosen, followed by Germany (20 000 or 23 %) and Italy (14 000 or 17 %). Together, almost two thirds of all master Erasmus graduates in 2018 went for an exchange in these three Member States.

Almost a third of citizens from another EU Member State have a tertiary education level

As mentioned in chapter 1.1, 8 % of the EU population in 2019 had a nationality other than their country of residence: 3 % had the citizenship of another EU Member State and 5 % were non-EU citizens. The remaining 92 % were nationals living in their country of origin. Let's look closer at the education level of these three different groups.

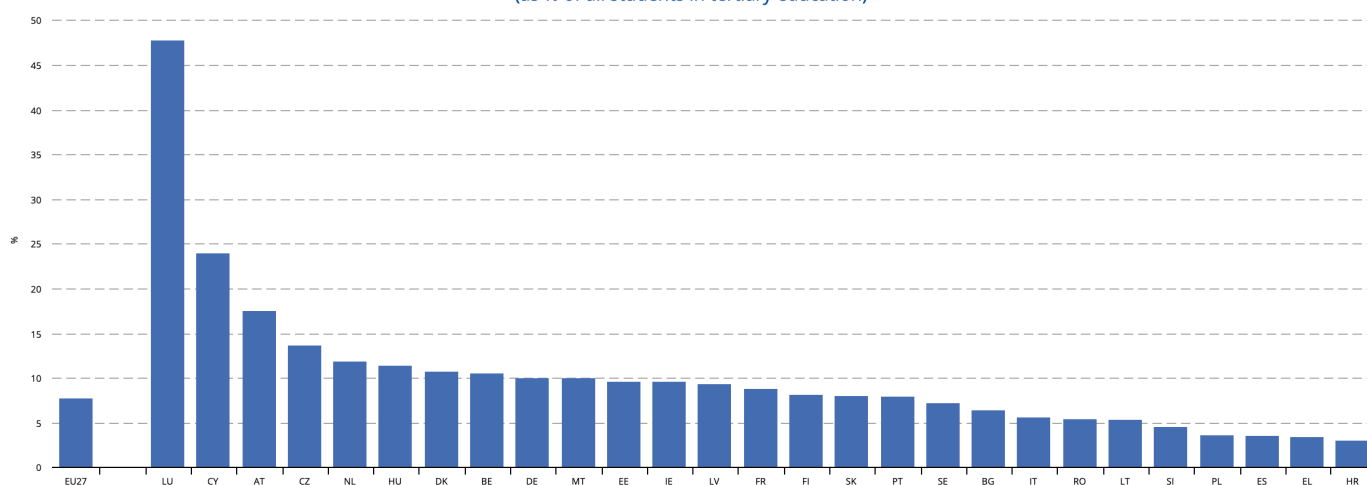
On average in the EU, almost one in three persons (28 %) who have the citizenship of another EU Member State than the one they were living in had a high education level (tertiary education), while this was the case for 27 % of all nationals and 22 % of non-EU citizens.

For the lowest education level (less than primary or lower secondary education), the situation was different: almost half of all non-EU citizens (48 %) living in the EU had a low education level, followed by those with another EU citizenship (32 %) and nationals (27 %).

These shares differed significantly between the Member States. Looking at the people with the citizenship of another EU Member State than the one they were living in, the highest share of those having a high education level were found in Poland (62 %), Croatia (56 %) and Denmark (55 %), while over half of non-EU citizens in Ireland and Luxembourg (both 59 %) had a high education level. On the other hand, half of non-EU citizens or over in Italy (62 %), Spain (51 %) and Greece (51 %) had a low level of education.

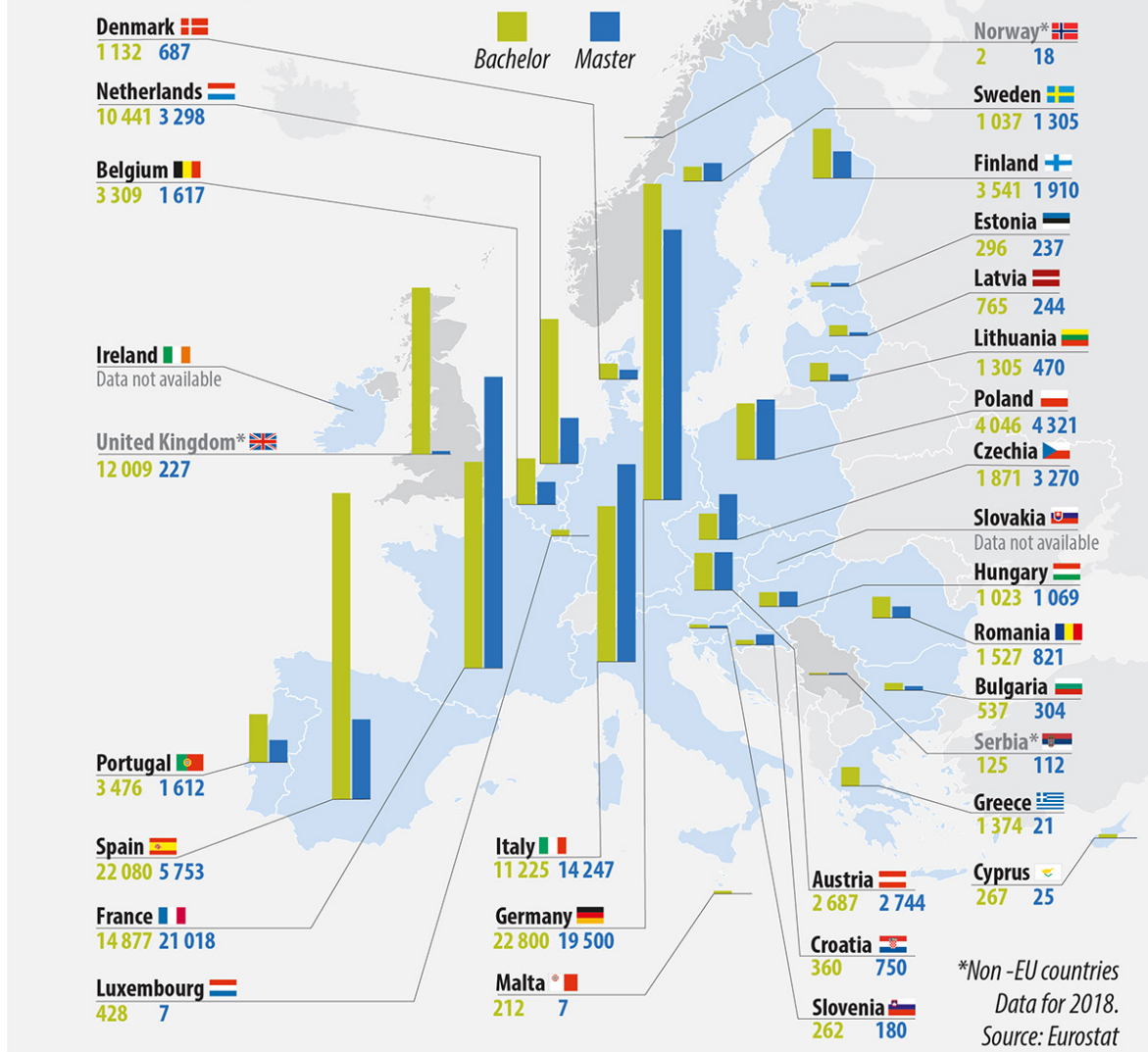
Mobile tertiary students from abroad, 2018

(as % of all students in tertiary education)



Erasmus: bachelor and master students

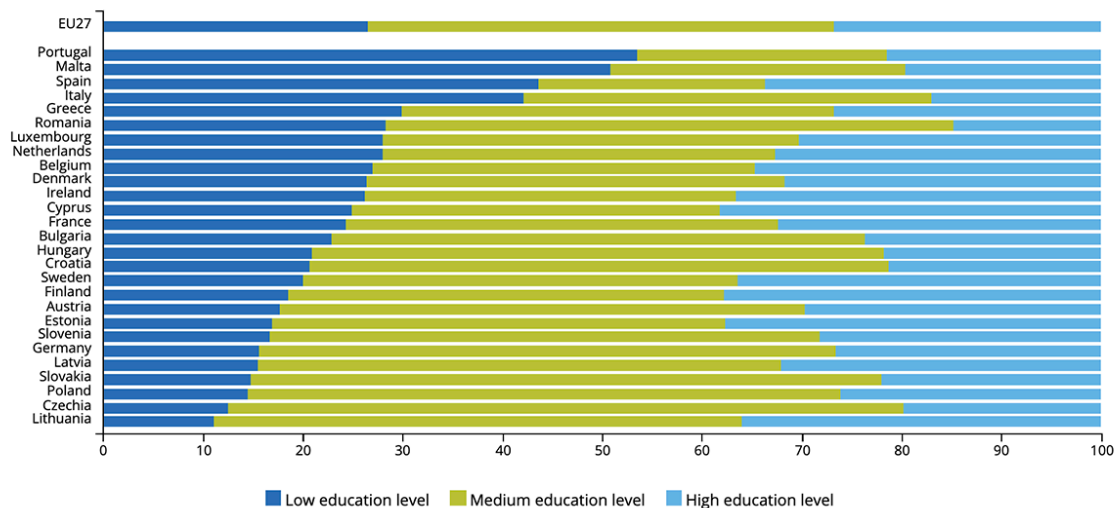
Number of national graduates who have had short-term mobility (mainly Erasmus)



Nationals by education attainment level, 2019

(%)

Nationals



2.2 Working abroad

Not only studying abroad but also working abroad has become more and more common in the EU. Looking closer at the employment situation of the three different groups of people by citizenship, the employment rate for those with a citizenship of another Member State than the one they were living in was 76 % in 2019, compared with 74 % for nationals and 60 % for non-EU citizens.

In twenty-two Member States each, the employment rate was either highest among nationals or among those with a citizenship of another EU Member State. In contrast, in Romania (2018 data) and Poland, the employment rate was highest for non-EU citizens.

The employment rates of nationals ranged from 62 % in Greece to 85 % in Sweden in 2019, for those from another EU Member State they ranged from 50 % in Greece to 87 % in Malta, and for non-EU citizens, the rates varied between 44 % in Belgium and 83 % in Czechia.

9 % of employed in the EU are non-nationals

Another way of looking at employment by citizenship is by the share of non-nationals in total employment. In the EU in 2019, the share of other EU citizens (those with a citizenship of another Member State than the one they were living in) in total employment was 4 % and for non-EU citizens 5 %. Going more in detail, by sector, the shares were 3 % for other EU-citizens and 5 % for non-EU citizens in the service sector, 4 % each in the industrial sector and 3 % and 4 % respectively in agriculture.

Among the Member States, the shares differed with the largest share in total employment of other EU citizens in Luxembourg (47 %), followed by Cyprus (12 %), Ireland and Austria (10 %), while for non-EU citizens the largest proportions were found in Malta (15 %), Estonia (13 %) and Latvia (11 %).

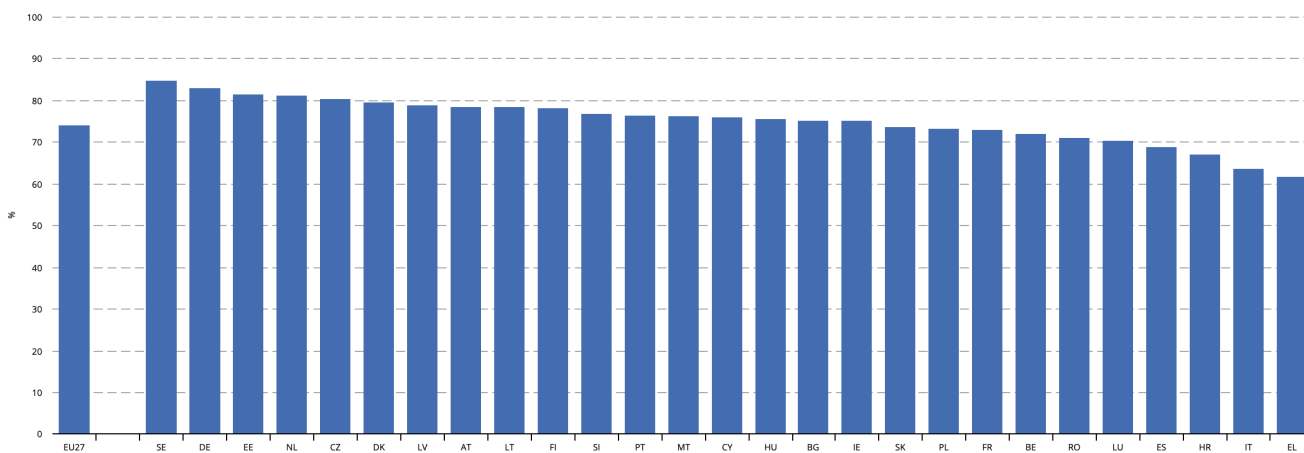
In the service sector, the largest shares of other EU nationals were found in Luxembourg (46 %), Cyprus (11 %), Ireland and Austria (10 %) and of non-EU citizens in Malta (15 %), Estonia (11 %) and Latvia (10 %).

For industry, over half of employed in Luxembourg (58 %) were other EU citizens working in this sector, followed by Cyprus (15 %) and Ireland (13 %). For non-EU citizens in this sector, the highest shares were observed in Estonia (20 %), Latvia (17 %) and Malta (16 %).

Within the agricultural sector, Spain, Italy and Denmark (7 % each) had the highest share of other EU citizens, followed by Germany (6 %) and the Netherlands (4 %). For non-EU citizens, on the other hand, the largest shares in this sector were observed in Cyprus (19 %), Spain (15 %) and Italy (12 %).

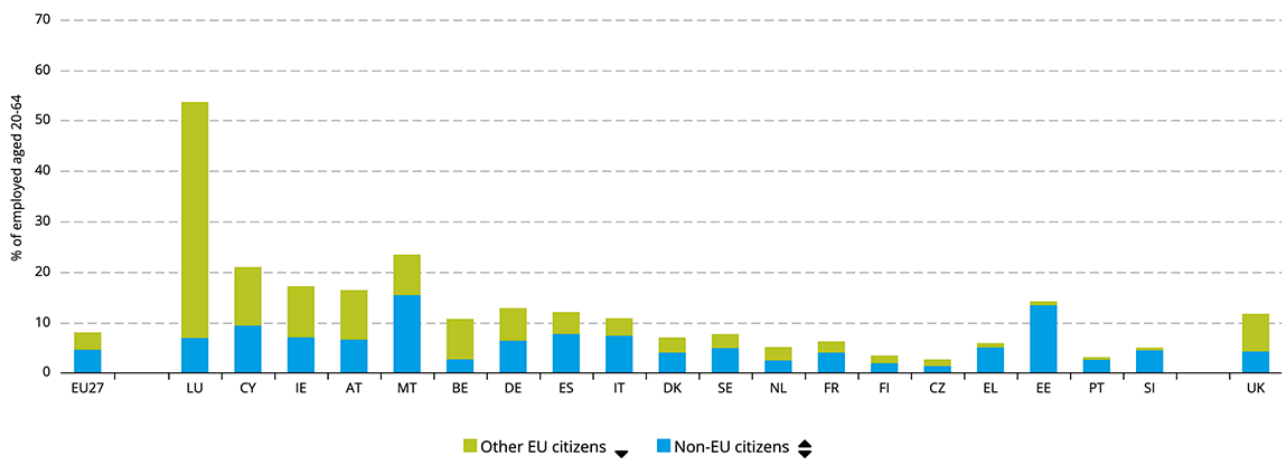
Employment of nationals, 2019 (as % of the national population aged 20 to 64)

Employment of nationals ▼



Employment of non-nationals by sector, 2019 (% of employed aged 20-64)

Total ▼



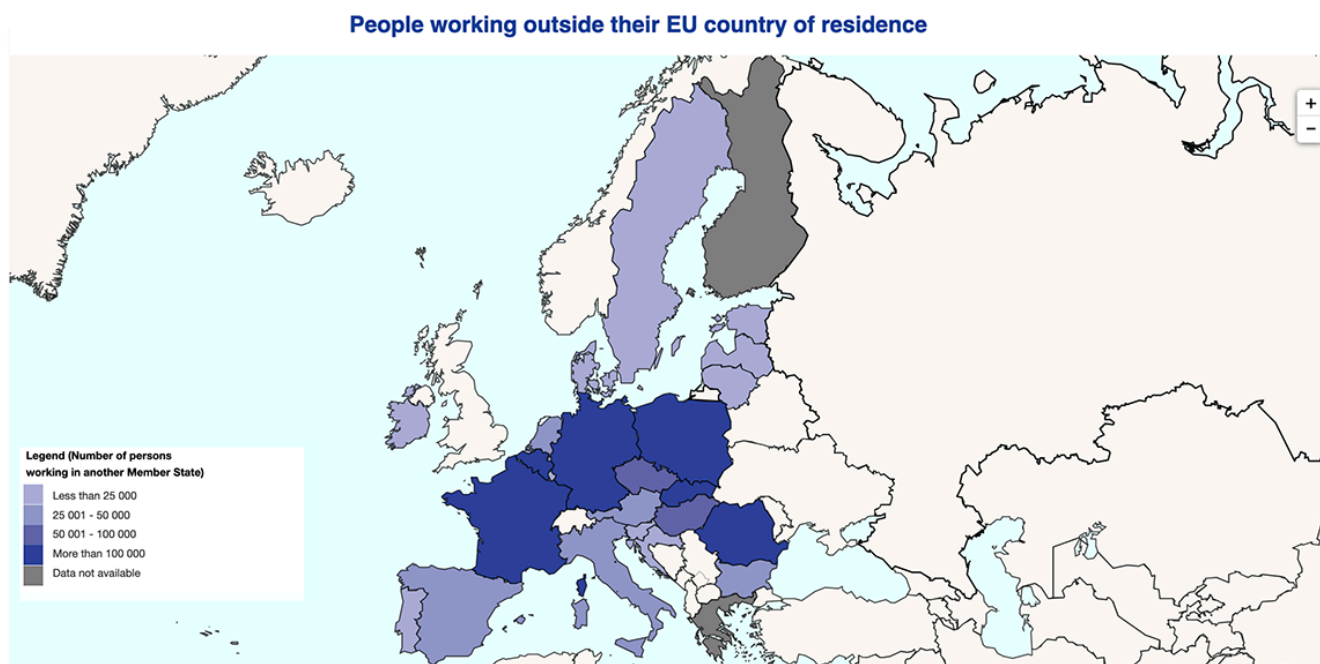
2.3 Crossing borders

As we have seen in the previous chapter, many people live and work outside their home country. In this chapter, we will now look closer at people who live in one Member State and work in another. In 2019, among the 190 million employed persons aged 20-64 years in the EU, this situation applied to 2 million, equivalent to nearly 1 % of all employed.

In 2019, the largest number of cross-border workers among the Member States were for those living in Poland and working in Germany (122 000 people), France and Luxembourg (93 000), Hungary and Austria (56 000), Germany and Luxembourg (54 000) and France and Belgium (50 000).



Cross border workers are mostly men in the construction field

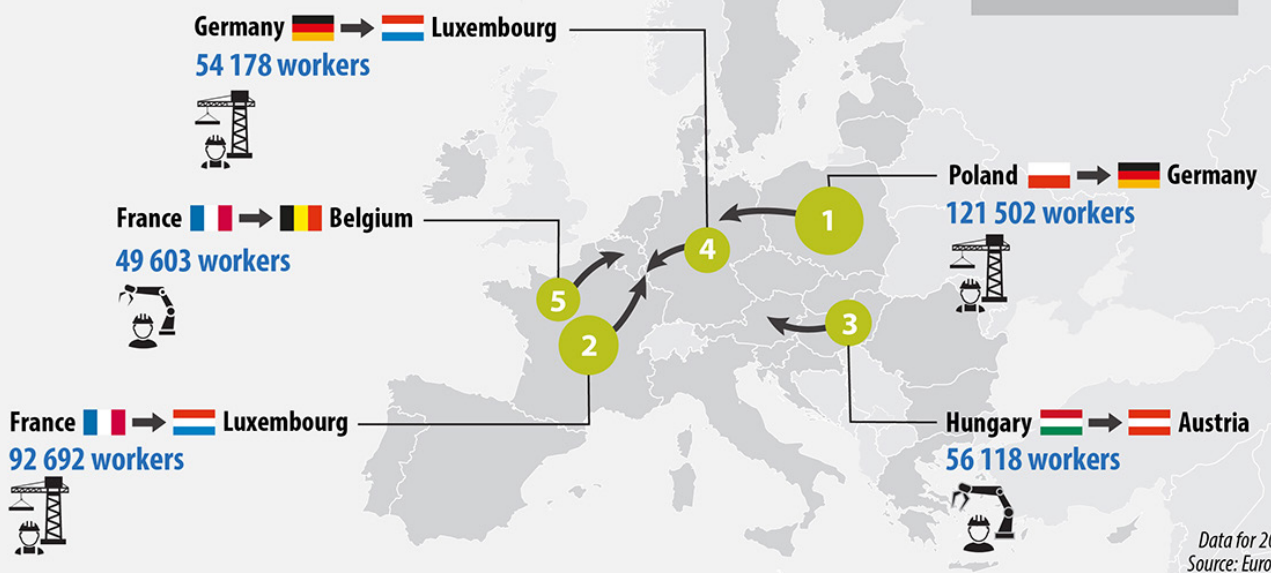
Men working within the construction field were most common among cross border workers living in Poland and working in Germany (32 %), France and Luxembourg (16 %) and Germany and Luxembourg (14 %). Men working in manufacturing were most common among cross border workers living in France and working in Belgium (27 %), Hungary and Austria (21 %), while women working in human health was most common for those living in Slovakia and working in Austria (46 %).



TOP 5 EU cross-border workers flows

Top groups

-  Men working within the construction field
-  Men working within the manufacturing field



Data for 2019.
Source: Eurostat

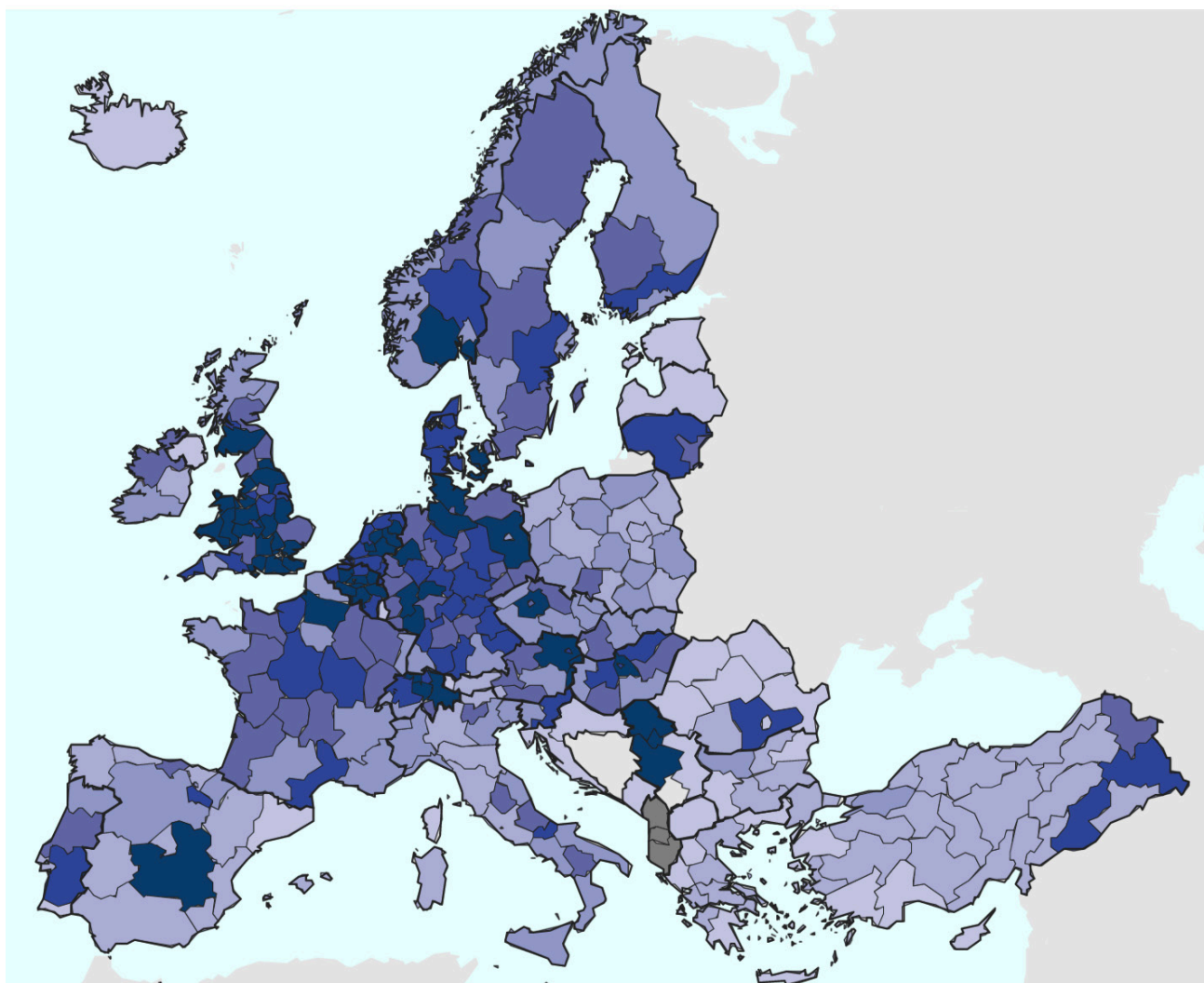
2.4 Commuting between regions

People also commute for work between regions in the country they live in. In 2019, among the 191.5 million employed persons aged 20-64 years in the EU, 11.4 million, equivalent to 6 % of employed, were commuting from one region to another within their country of residence.

The highest rate of regional commuting in 2019 was recorded in Belgium, where more than one in five (21 % of employed) persons commuted to work to a different region, followed by the Netherlands (13 %) and Hungary (12 %). Commuting was also relatively common in Austria, Lithuania and Denmark where around 11 % of employed commuted to work in a different region.

The regions with the highest share of commuting were found in Prov. Brabant Wallon in Belgium (46 %), Pest in Hungary (42 %) and Prov. Vlaams-Brabant in Belgium (41 %).

Employed persons commuting to another region within their country, 2019 (% of employed aged 20 to 64)





3. TRAINS, PLANES AND AUTOMOBILES

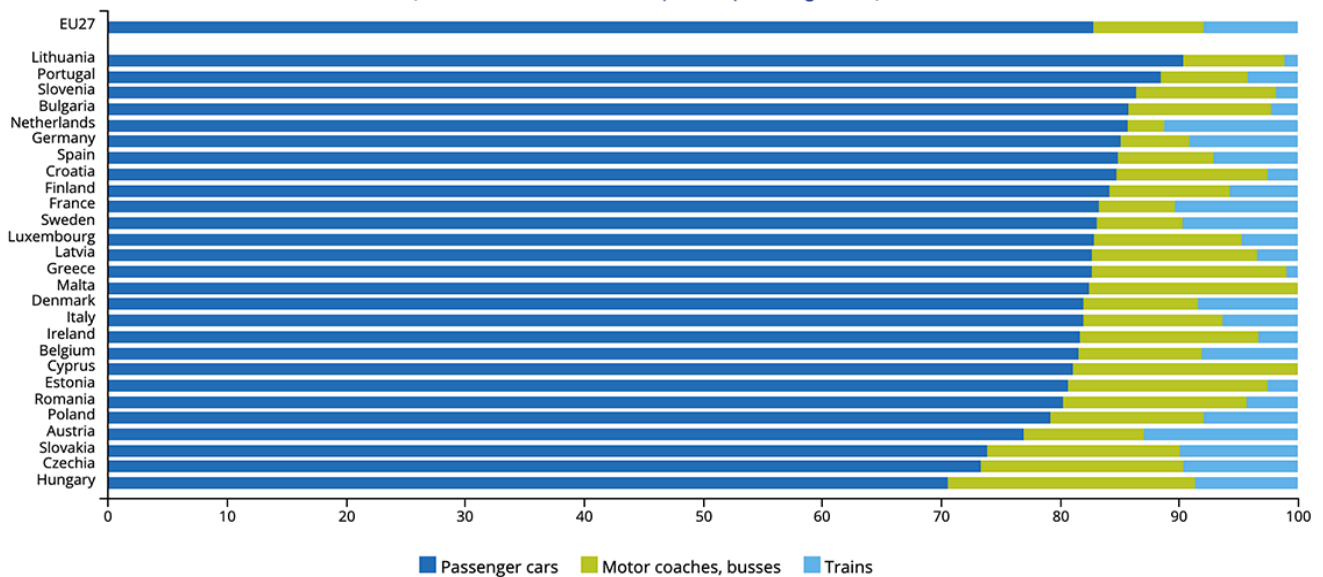
3.1 Using road and rail

Which type of land transport (road and rail) do people in the EU use in order to move from one place to another? Looking at total travel (measured in passenger kilometres) in the EU in 2018, 83 % were by car, 9 % by bus and 8 % by train. These shares have been quite stable over the last decade.

In the Member States, the share of cars in passenger land transport in 2018 ranged from 71 % in Hungary to 88 % in Portugal and 90 % in Lithuania. The proportions for busses ranged from 3 % in the Netherlands and 6 % in Germany and France to 21 % in Hungary, and for trains, it varied from 1 % in Greece and Lithuania to 11 % in the Netherlands and 13 % in Austria.

Passenger transport by train, car or bus, 2018

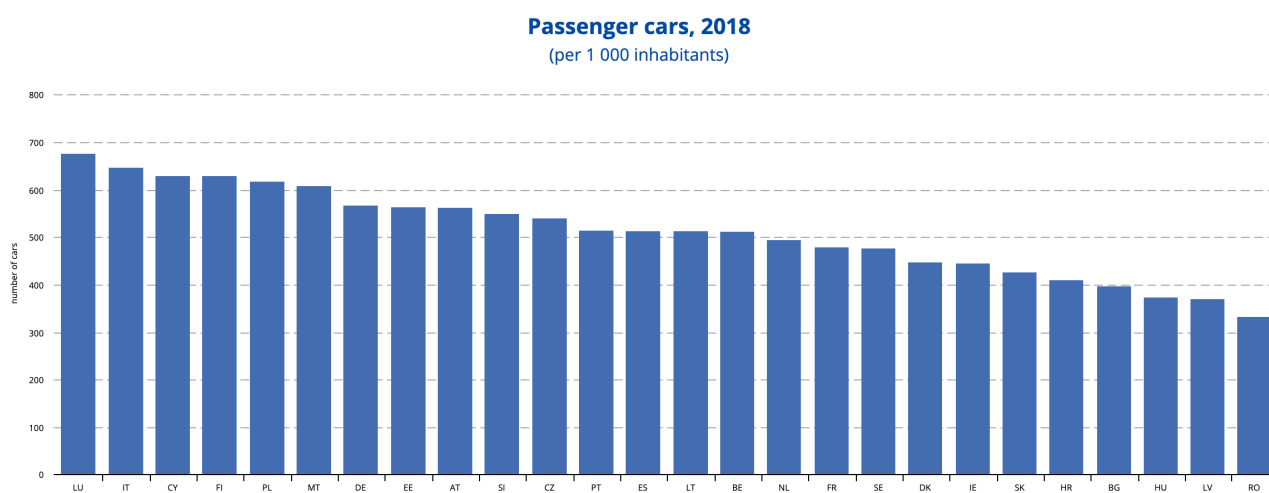
(as % of total inland transport in passenger-km)



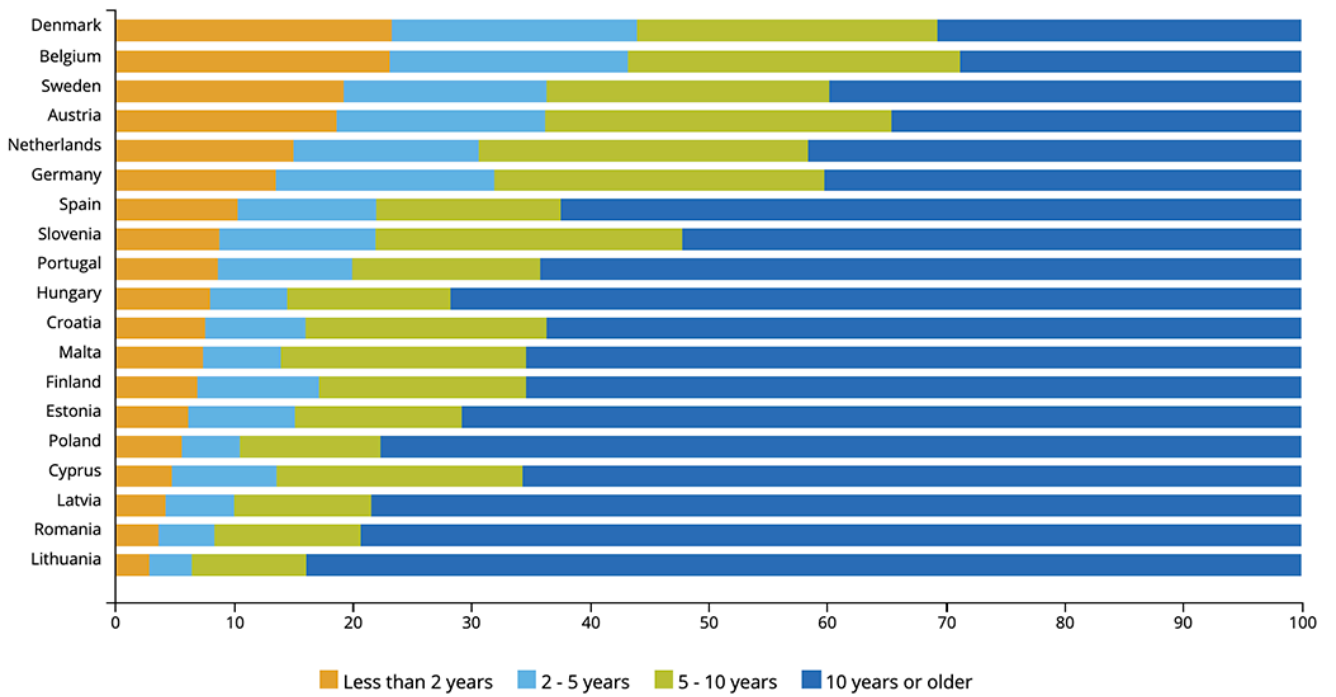
3.2 Focusing on cars

As can be seen in chapter 3.1, the car is most often used for road passenger transport in the EU. Looking at the number of cars per 1 000 inhabitants, there are large differences among the Member States. In 2018, there were over 600 cars per 1 000 inhabitants in Luxembourg (676), Italy (646), Cyprus (629), Finland (629), Poland (617) and Malta (608). On the other hand, there were less than 400 in Romania (332), Latvia (369), Hungary (373) and Bulgaria (396).

However, differences between Member States in cars registered can not only be observed for the number of cars per inhabitants, but also for the age of the cars. In 2018, among the Member States for which this data is available, the share of cars less than 2 years old was highest in Denmark and Belgium (both 23 % of all cars) and Sweden and Austria (both 19 %). On the other hand, 70 % or over of cars in Lithuania (84 %), Romania (79 %), Latvia and Poland (both 78 %), Hungary (72 %) and Estonia (71 %) were more than 10 years old.



Passenger cars by age, 2018 (as % of total cars)



3.3 Travelling by plane

Total number of passengers grew by 47 % between 2008 and 2019

In 2019, just over 1 billion air passengers in total were recorded in the EU. Half of them (50 %) were passengers flying outside the EU, 34 % flew to destinations within the EU, while the remaining 16 % took national flights within the same country.

The total number of air passengers in the EU grew by 47 % between 2008 and 2019. All Member States registered an increase in the number of passengers, with the largest rises observed in Romania (+168 %), Lithuania and Luxembourg (both +155 %) and Poland (+150 %).

Main airplane routes within EU: Madrid <==> Barcelona and Berlin <==> Frankfurt

Within the EU, the top air routes were between Madrid-Barajas and Barcelona/El Prat in Spain (1.3 million passengers each way) and between Barcelona/El Prat and Palma de Mallorca (also in Spain), Berlin/Tegel and Frankfurt/Main in Germany and Paris/Orly to Toulouse/Blagnac in France (1.1 million each way).

Which were the main airport routes when travelling from the EU to a destination outside? In 2019, London/Heathrow in the United Kingdom was the most common destination for routes from Amsterdam/Schiphol in the Netherlands (880 000 passengers), Barcelona/El Prat in Spain (780 000) and Frankfurt/Main (759 000). This was followed by the route between Paris/Charles de Gaulle in France to New York/John F. Kennedy (815 000).

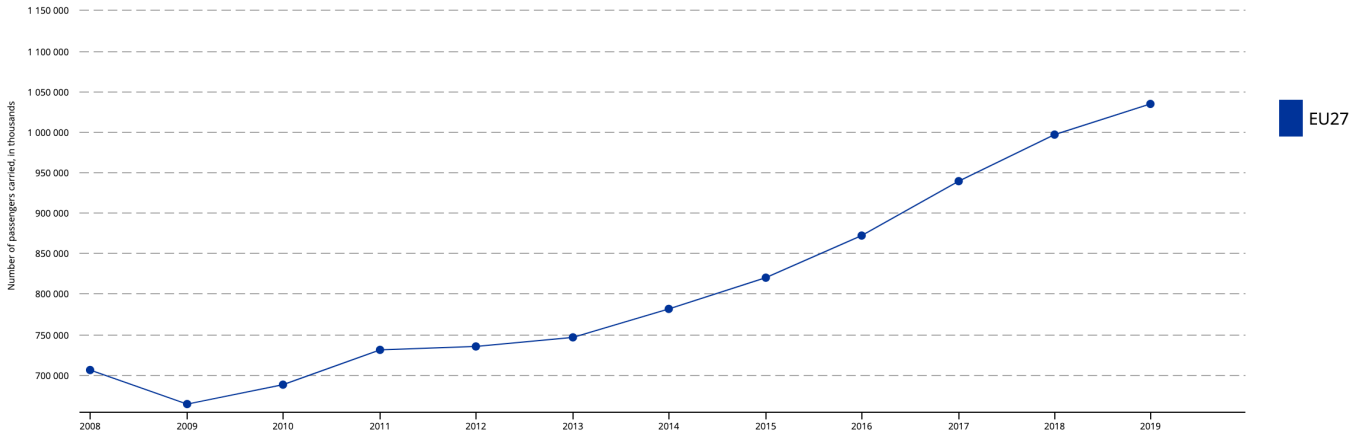
Largest EU airports are Paris/Charles de Gaulle, Amsterdam/Schiphol and Frankfurt/Main

The largest airports in the EU in 2019 in terms of number of passengers carried were Paris/Charles de Gaulle in France (76 million), Amsterdam/Schiphol in the Netherlands (72 million), Frankfurt/Main in Germany (70 million), Madrid/Barajas in Spain (60 million) and Barcelona/El Prat in Spain (52 million).

Air passengers, total

(Number of passengers carried, in thousands)

EU27
Air passengers, total



✈ Air passenger transport 2019

Welcome on board!
 Select an airport from the map or the list to discover:

- The top 5 routes
- Number of flights
- Number of passengers
- National/International traffic

Enjoy your trip!

3.4 Travelling by ship

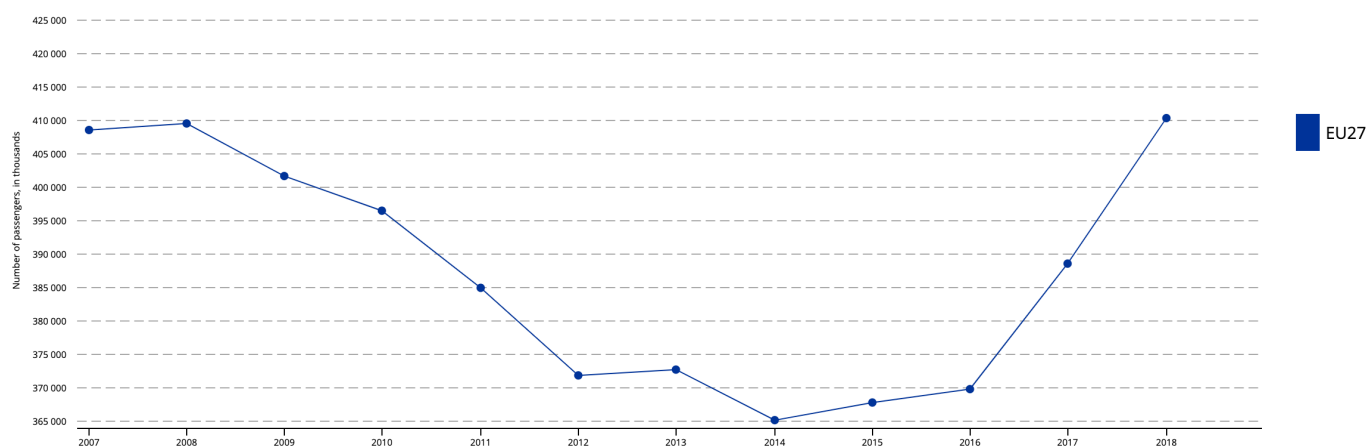
In 2018, 410.2 million maritime ship passengers disembarking and embarking in ports in the EU were registered, an increase of 0.2 % compared with 2008. In 2018, among the Member States with maritime ports, Italy (21 % of the EU total) had the largest share, followed by Greece (18 %) and Denmark (11 %). These three Member States accounted for around 50 % of all maritime passenger transport in the EU.

Largest passenger ports in the EU are Helsinki and Messina

The largest maritime passenger ports in the EU in 2018 was Helsinki in Finland (11.6 million passengers), followed by Messina in Italy (10.6 million), Tallinn in Estonia (10.0 million), Reggio di Calabria in Italy (9.3 million) and Calais in France (9.1 million).

Passengers embarked and disembarked in all ports

(Number of passengers, in thousands)





4. OUT AND ABOUT

4.1 Portraying tourists

In 2018, 240 million people in the EU, corresponding to 64 % of the population, went at least on one private trip (as opposed to business trips). This number has increased by 4 % since 2012. Among the Member States, over 80 % of the population in Finland (91 %), the Netherlands and Sweden (both 85 %) and Luxembourg (81 %) went on at least one private trip in 2018. On the other hand, this share was less than 40 % in Romania (27 %) and Bulgaria (34 %).

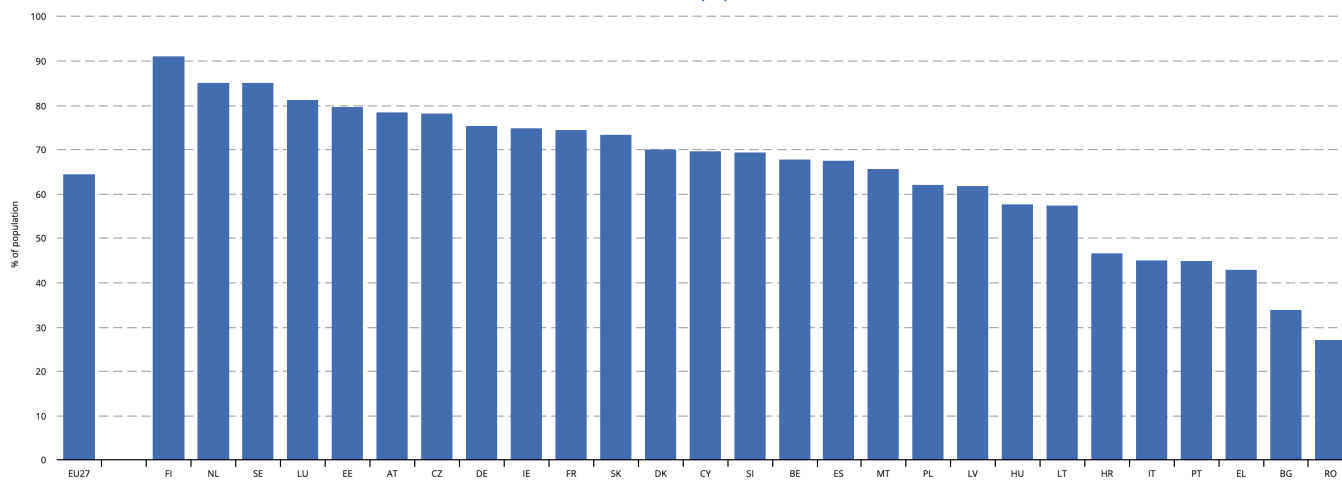
This means, on the other hand, that 36 % of the EU population did not make any private trip in 2018.

On average in the EU, the main reason for not participating in tourism (2016 data) was that people could not afford it (48 %), followed by not having any interest and/or health reasons (around 20 % each).

18 % of EU tourists are aged over 65

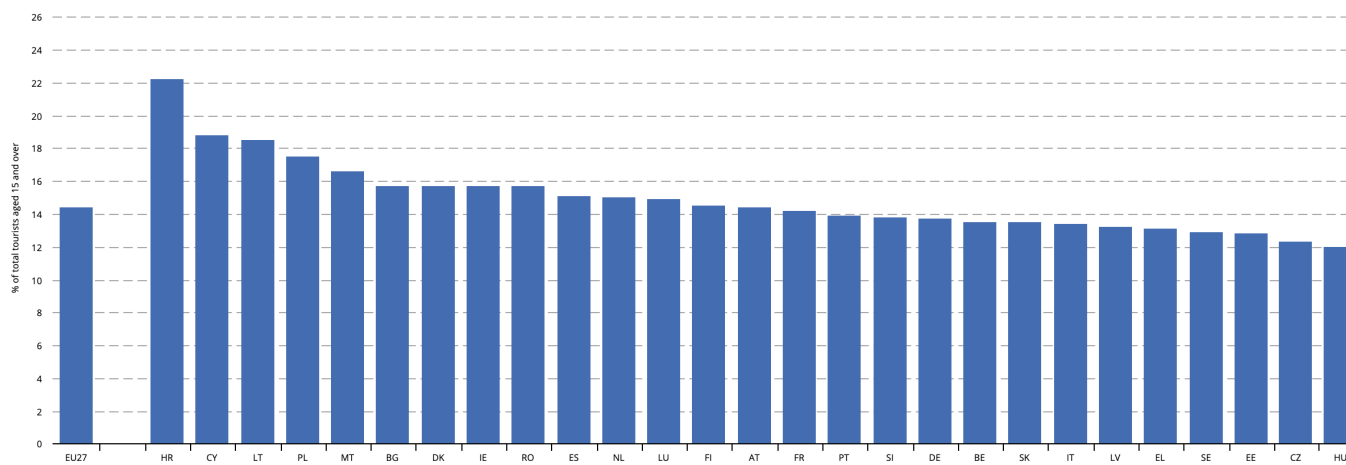
In 2018, private trips among EU tourists were quite evenly spread among different age groups. They ranged from 14 % for the age group 15 to 24 to 18 % each for the age groups 35 to 44 and 45 to 54. In a majority of Member States, the most common age group for tourists was 35 to 44. However, in six Member States (Sweden, France, Finland, Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands), the age group 65 and over was the most common, representing at least 20 % of the tourists from these countries.

People participating in tourism, 2018 (as % of the total population)



Tourists aged 15-24 years, 2018 (as % of total tourists aged 15 and over)

Tourists aged 15-24 years ▾



4.2 Going on trips

Almost 90 % of all trips are private trips

In 2018, residents of the EU made in total 1.1 billion trips, either for business or privately. This is an increase of 11 % since 2014. Of these trips, almost 90 % were made for private personal purposes (private trips), meaning people went on a trip for holidays, visits to friends and relatives or other personal reason, with at least one overnight stay.

Looking more at the detailed purpose of these private trips, more than half (59 %) were made for recreation, 39 % were to visit friends and relatives, while 5 % were made for other personal reasons. These shares differed among the Member States: The largest shares of trips for recreation purposes were recorded by residents from Malta (91 % of all personal trips made by Maltese residents) and Belgium (84 %). On the other hand, the majority of trips by residents from Sweden (52 %), Romania (49 %) and Latvia (48 %) were visits to friends and relatives.

Staying at a friend's or relative's house most common

For more than half (51 %) of their private trips, EU residents stayed in rented accommodation, while the rest of their trips (49 %) were spent in non-rented accommodation.

During these trips, EU residents most commonly stayed at a friend's or relative's house (37 % of all personal trips made in 2018), followed by hotels (31 %), another type of rented accommodation (16 %), their own holiday home (10 %) and campsites (4 %).

Looking at the Member States, staying at a friend's or relative's house during these trips was most common for tourists from Romania and Latvia (both 57 % of their trips), while for hotels, the highest shares were found for tourists from Malta (55 %) and Austria (54 %). For own holiday homes, the highest shares were observed for tourists from Czechia (25 %), Greece and Cyprus (both 23 %), while for camping they were for tourists from Slovenia (8 %).

On average in the EU: 4 trips per tourist in 2018

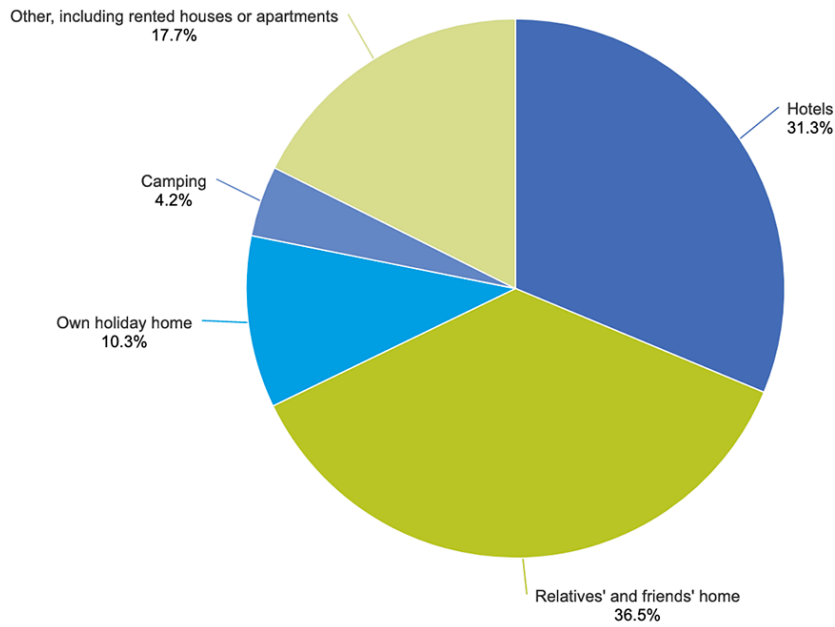
On average in the EU, each tourist made 4.2 trips in 2018. Among the Member States, tourists from Finland (8.1 trips), Sweden (7.1 trips), Estonia (6.3 trips) and Spain (5.6 trips) recorded the highest average number of trips, while it was lowest for those from Greece (1.6 trip), Bulgaria (2.4 trips) and Italy (2.5 trips).

In 2018, each private trip made by EU residents lasted on average 5.4 nights. This varied between Member States, with the longest trips made by tourists from Greece (10.5 nights), Belgium (7.2 nights), Luxembourg (7.0 nights) and the Netherlands (6.3 nights), while the shortest trips were observed for tourists from Latvia (3.1 nights), Estonia (3.2 nights) and Finland (3.6 nights).

Private trips by type of accommodation, 2018

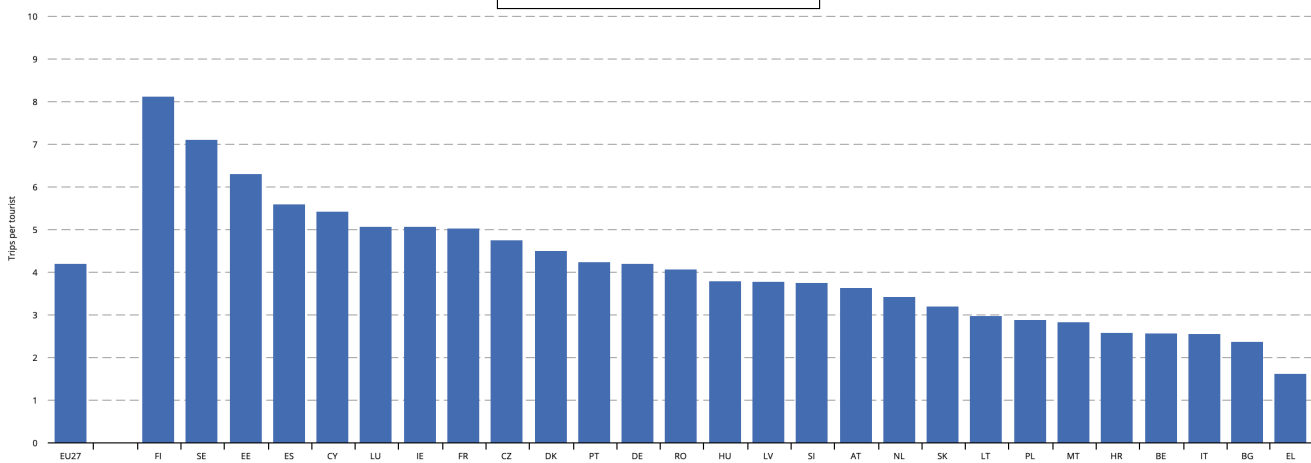
(as % of the total number of trips)

EU27



Average number of trips per tourist, 2018

Average number of trips per tourist



4.3 Travelling – where and how

Nearly three quarters of trips by EU residents are domestic trips

Looking at the destination of private trips made by EU residents, they can either stay in their own country (domestic trips) or travel to another country (outbound trips). In the EU in 2018, 71 % of private trips made by EU residents were domestic trips, while the remaining 29 % were trips either to another Member State or to a country outside the EU.

Among the Member States, the share of domestic and outbound trips varied, depending on, among other things, the size and the location of the country. At least nine in ten trips by residents of Romania (93 % of all private trips), Spain and Portugal (both 90 %) as well as Greece (87 %) were made within their own country, while the largest proportions of outbound trips were observed for residents of Luxembourg (98 %), Belgium (77 %) and Malta (68 %).

Which are the main tourism destinations of EU residents in terms of nights spent during their trips? Have a look at the interactive visualisation to the right.

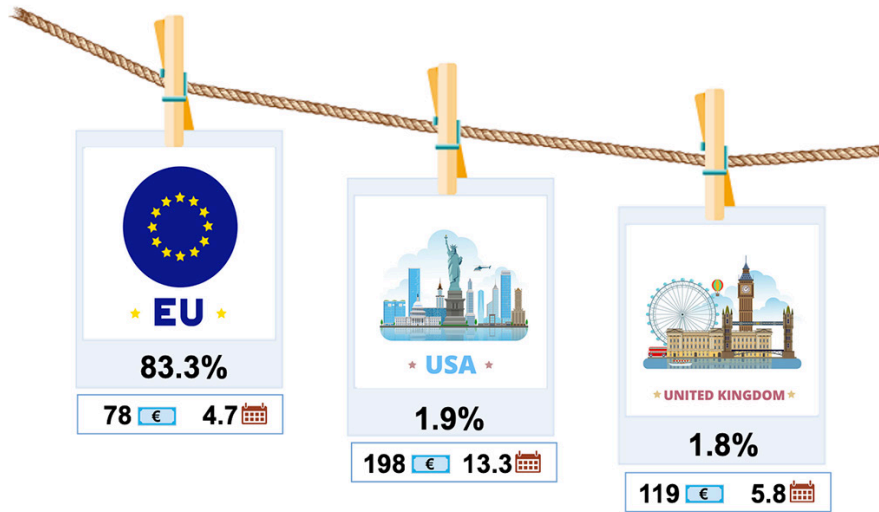
Two thirds of private trips are made by car

On average in the EU in 2018, two thirds of all private trips were made by car, 16 % by air, 9 % by train, 6 % by bus, 2 % by waterways and 1 % by other means. Not surprisingly, the type of transport differed largely between Member States: around 80 % or over of private trips made by residents of Slovenia (87 %), Portugal (81 %) and Czechia (79 %) were made by car, while over 40 % of trips by residents of Malta (63 %), Cyprus (42 %) and Luxembourg (40 %) were made by air. For bus, the highest shares were observed in Croatia and Bulgaria (both 18 %), Romania (17 %), Estonia and Lithuania (both 14 %), and for train in Slovakia (13 %), France (13 %) and Germany (12 %). The highest shares for trips made by boat were by tourists from Malta (37 %) and Greece (18 %).

Top destinations of EU27 residents, 2018

(as % of total tourism nights spent)

EU27



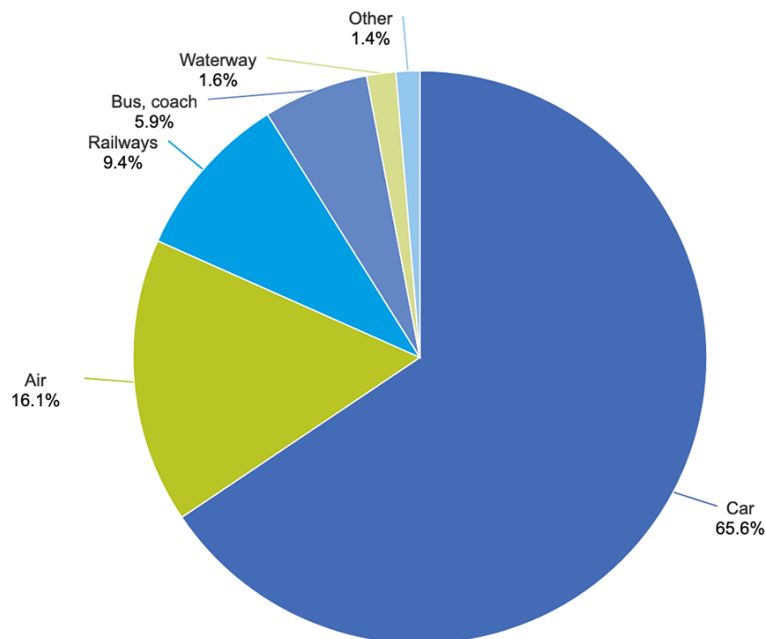
€ expenditure per night. 🗓 average stay in nights.

Source: Eurostat – [access to data](#)

Private trips by transport mode, 2018

(as % of the total number of trips)

EU27

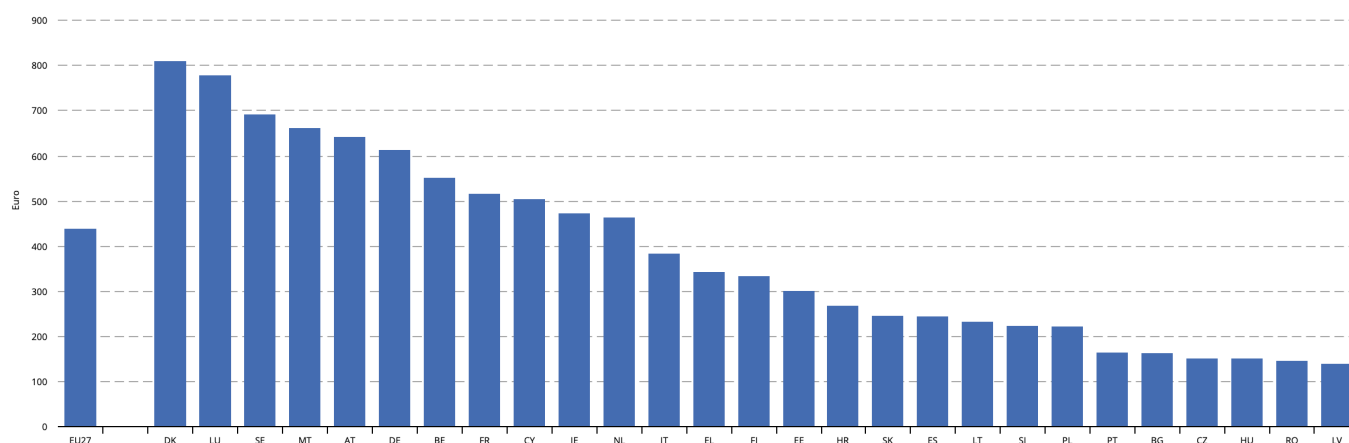


4.4 Travelling – spending

Average expenditure per private trip ranges from € 139 to € 808

In the EU in 2018, tourists spent on average € 437 per private trip. Spending varied considerably among the Member States, with over € 600 per trip for residents from Denmark (€ 808), Luxembourg (€ 777), Sweden (€ 690), Malta (€ 660), Austria (€ 641) and Germany (€ 612). Residents from Latvia (€ 139), Romania (€ 145), Czechia and Hungary (€ 151 each) spent on average around € 150 or less.

Average expenditure per trip, 2018
(in euro)



FURTHER INFORMATION

People on the move — statistics on mobility in Europe is a digital publication released by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.

Information on data

The European Union (EU) includes 27 EU Member States unless otherwise specified (chapters 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3).

The text refers to data available as of September 2020.

Contact

If you have questions on the data, please contact the Eurostat User Support.

Identifiers of the digital publication

Catalogue number: KS-02-20-634-EN-Q

ISBN: 978-92-76-21432-8

Doi: 10.2785/010187

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