

Tourism in the EU28

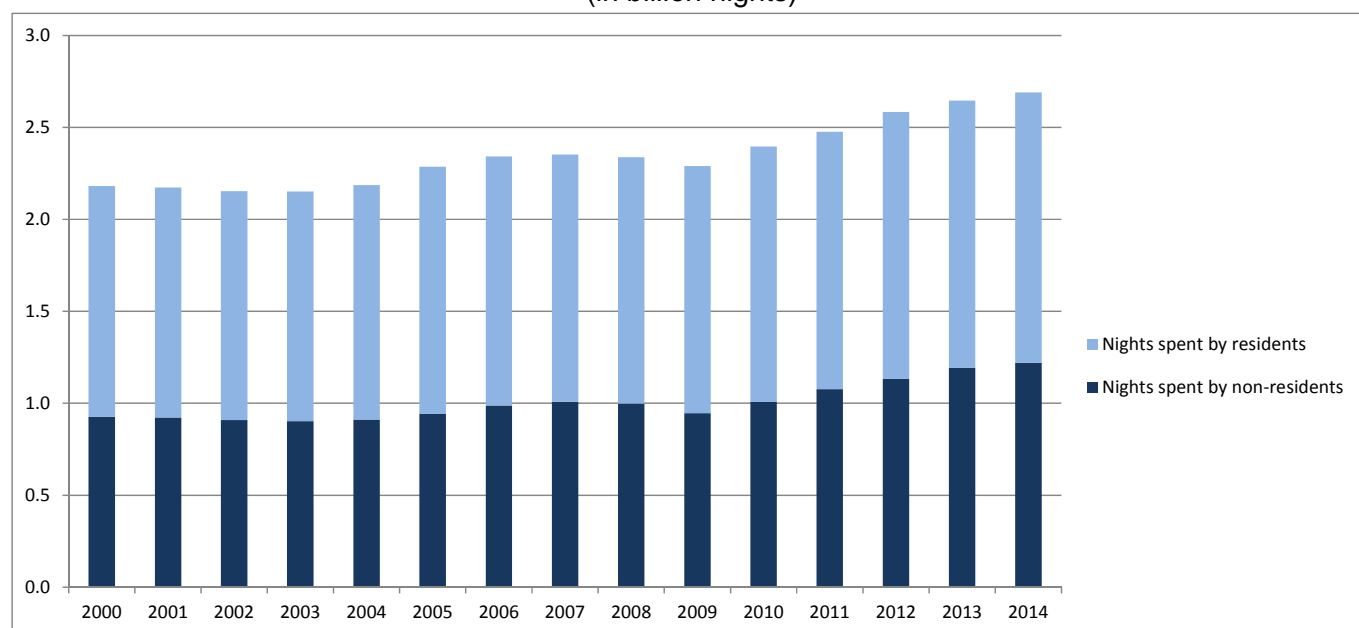
New record level of 2.7bn tourism nights in the EU28 in 2014

Nights spent by non-residents accounted for 44%

In 2014, the number of nights¹ spent in tourist accommodation establishments² in the **EU** is expected to have reached a new peak of around 2.7 billion nights, up by 1.7% compared with 2013. Following the decline observed in 2009 with the beginning of the financial crisis, there has been a steady increase in the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments in the EU over the last 5 years. This pattern can be observed for nights spent by both residents and non-residents³. In 2014, **France** (403 million nights, -1.2% compared with 2013) and **Spain** (401 mn, +3.1%) continued to be the top 2 Member States in terms of tourism nights, followed by **Italy** (370 mn, -1.8%) and **Germany** (366 mn, +2.9%).

These estimates, which include nights spent whether for business or leisure, come from a [publication](#)⁴ issued by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**.

Number of nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments in the EU
(in billion nights)



Highest growth in total tourism nights in Latvia, Belgium, Portugal and Greece

The number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments in 2014 grew in the majority of Member States for which data are available, with the largest increases being observed in **Latvia** (+11.1%), **Belgium** (+7.2%), **Portugal** (+7.1%) and **Greece** (+6.9%). In contrast, the largest falls were recorded in **Slovakia** (-5.5%), **Finland** (-1.9%) and **Italy** (-1.8%).

Spain accounts for 21% of the non-resident demand in the EU

After the two Mediterranean island Member States, **Malta** (96%) and **Cyprus** (94%), the highest shares of nights spent by non-residents were registered in 2014 in **Croatia** (92%), **Luxembourg** (88%) and **Greece** (79%), and the lowest in **Romania** (18%), **Poland** (19%) and **Germany** (20%).

In the **EU**, the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments by non-residents grew faster (+2.3%) between 2013 and 2014 than those spent by residents (+1.1%). In 2014, the largest increases in nights spent by non-residents were observed in the **Netherlands** (+10.2%), **Latvia** (+9.9%), **Denmark**, **Portugal** and **Romania** (all +8.3%) and **Greece** (+8.0%), and by residents in **Latvia** (+13.9%), **Malta** (+11.2%), **Hungary** (+8.2%) and **Belgium** (+8.1%).

In absolute figures, **Spain** (260 million nights, or 21% of the total of nights spent by non-residents in the EU) and **Italy** (184 mn, or 15%) recorded the highest number of nights spent by non-residents in their tourism accommodation establishments.

Nights spent at tourism accommodation establishments¹

	2014*, in millions			Share of nights spent by non-residents in total nights spent, 2014, %	Change 2014/2013, %		
	Total	of which:			Total	of which:	
		Non-residents ³	Residents			Non-residents	Residents
EU28**	2 700	1 200	1 500	44	1.7	2.3	1.1
Belgium	33.6	17.5	16.1	52	7.2	6.4	8.1
Bulgaria	21.7	14.0	7.7	65	0.4	-2.3	5.9
Czech Republic	43.1	22.4	20.6	52	-0.6	1.3	-2.5
Denmark	30.0	10.7	19.3	36	5.3	8.3	3.7
Germany	366.2	74.5	291.7	20	2.9	4.7	2.5
Estonia	5.8	3.9	1.9	67	1.7	0.6	4.0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	98.3	77.3	21.0	79	6.9	8.0	3.2
Spain	401.3	259.5	141.8	65	3.1	2.8	3.7
France	402.9	131.0	272.0	33	-1.2	-1.0	-1.4
Croatia	66.1	61.0	5.1	92	2.6	2.8	0.6
Italy	369.9	183.9	186.0	50	-1.8	-0.5	-3.1
Cyprus	13.9	13.1	0.8	94	-1.0	-0.6	-6.3
Latvia	4.2	2.9	1.3	69	11.1	9.9	13.9
Lithuania	6.0	3.0	3.0	50	-1.5	3.8	-6.3
Luxembourg	2.8	2.4	0.3	88	5.3	5.4	4.9
Hungary	25.7	12.2	13.5	48	5.0	1.8	8.2
Malta	8.8	8.4	0.4	96	3.3	3.0	11.2
Netherlands	101.1	35.0	66.1	35	5.2	10.2	2.8
Austria	110.2	77.9	32.3	71	-0.4	-0.7	0.2
Poland	66.6	13.0	53.6	19	5.8	4.1	6.2
Portugal	53.4	34.7	18.7	65	7.1	8.3	4.9
Romania	20.4	3.8	16.6	18	5.5	8.3	4.9
Slovenia	9.2	5.8	3.4	63	-0.9	0.8	-3.7
Slovakia	10.7	3.8	6.9	36	-5.5	-10.6	-2.5
Finland	19.8	5.8	14.1	29	-1.9	-1.4	-2.1
Sweden	51.3	12.0	39.2	23	3.1	5.0	2.6
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.1	0.0	98	-2.5	-1.9	-28.4
Norway	30.3	8.1	22.2	27	3.4	5.7	2.6
Serbia	5.9	2.1	3.9	35	-6.6	10.1	-13.6

Figures may not add up due to rounding

: Available data not sufficient for reliable estimates.

* 2014 estimates based on 10 months data as available.

** EU28 aggregates are rounded based on estimates for missing Member State data. Growth rates are calculated without the United Kingdom.

1. The number of **nights** includes nights spent by both residents and non-residents, whether for business or leisure.
2. 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.
3. EU28 aggregate on nights spent by non-residents is the sum of nights spent by EU residents visiting other EU Member States as well as nights spent by non-EU residents.
4. Eurostat, Statistics Explained article "**Tourism statistics – nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments**" available on the Eurostat website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Tourism_statistics_-_nights_spent_at_tourist_accommodation_establishments.

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