

Tourism statistics - seasonality at regional level

Statistics Explained

*Data extracted in November 2023
Planned article update: November 2024*

" In one out of five EU NUTS 2 regions, more than 40 % of the annual nights are spent in the top 2 months, July and August. "

" EU capital NUTS 2 regions tend to have lower seasonality in tourism. "

This article focuses on the [tourist accommodation](#) sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) Member States, [candidate countries](#) and [EFTA](#) countries, and looks at the seasonality of [nights spent](#) in accommodation establishments at regional [NUTS 2](#) level.

The article [Seasonality in the tourist accommodation sector](#) examines the seasonality at national level, based on short-term data that Eurostat receives monthly from the Member States. This article gives information on seasonality looking deeper at regional NUTS 2 level across the EU, based on a breakdown by month of the regional data that Member States send to Eurostat once per year. This article complements the article [Tourism statistics at regional level](#) (most recent update March 2023, with 2021 data). A more comprehensive discussion of accommodation statistics is available in the article [Tourism statistics - annual results for the accommodation sector](#) (most recent update October 2023, with 2022 data).

Introduction

Dealing with seasonality is a key policy issue in tourism. The phenomenon of seasonality affects most destinations in the EU, albeit at different levels, as is elaborated in this article. The concentration of tourism demand in a limited number of months – often July and August – can impact on the environment (e.g. waste production, water and energy use), but also on the labour market conditions and quality of service provided or support for tourism by local communities. Seasonality can also affect the economic performance of the tourism industries, as infrastructure and workforce are used only for part of the year, leading to higher costs and lower profitability.

Policy needs for tourism data are often at regional level, as highlighted in the 2022 Commission report [Transition Pathway for Tourism](#) . With the entry into force of [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1681](#) , Eurostat receives data on nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments at regional level (NUTS 2) from the Member States, broken down by month. This data enables the analysis of seasonality at a subnational level in this article, complementing and deepening the article on [Seasonality in the tourist accommodation sector](#) that focuses on the country level.

Different measures of seasonality can be used, ranging from inequality indices, such as the Gini coefficient or dispersion measures such as the coefficient of variation for twelve-monthly values, to more transparent or clear measures comparing top and bottom observations or indicating the share of the top months in the annual total. While the first group might better capture the skewness of the distribution of the twelve-monthly observations and better absorb the effect of outliers, the latter approach is used in this publication, for reasons of clarity and simplicity of interpretation for non-expert users. Unless mentioned differently, this article looks mainly at the share of the top 2

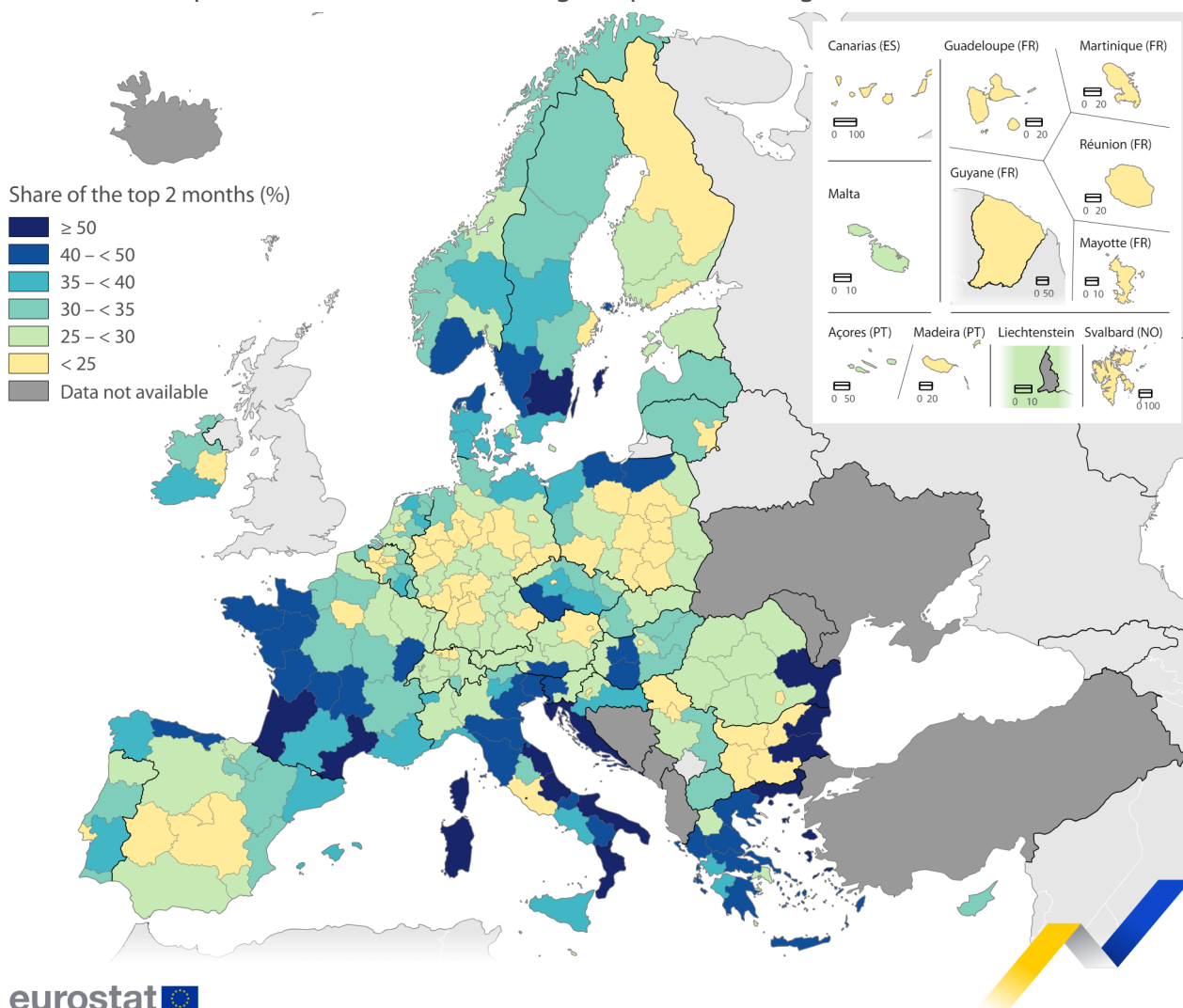
months in the annual number of nights spent in rented accommodation.

The regions with the highest seasonality are coastal regions

Map 1 and Table 1 show for each EU region the share in the annual total of the top 2 months in terms of nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments. The map reveals a very dispersed pattern across Europe but also within most of the countries, underlining the relevance of analysing seasonal patterns at a subnational level. In 15 regions, located in Bulgaria, Greece, France, Croatia, Italy, Romania and Sweden, more than 5 out of 10 tourism nights are spent during July or August, the top 2 months in these regions. All these regions are coastal regions.

Seasonality in tourist accommodation by NUTS 2 region, 2022

Share of the top 2 months in total annual nights spent in the region (%)



Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2m)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 11/2023

Map 1: Seasonality in tourism by NUTS2 region - Share of the top 2 months in total annual nights spent in the region, 2022 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2m)

Seasonality in tourism - Top 20 NUTS 2 regions in terms of nights spent in tourist accommodation, EU, 2022

REGION	Two highest months	Share of 2 highest months in the entire year	Total nights spent in 2022	Share of nights spent by domestic tourists in 2022
Calabria (ITF6)	August, July	64.8%	7 254 907	84%
Sud-Est (RO22)	August, July	64.5%	5 585 543	96%
Yugoiztochen (BG34)	August, July	64.3%	9 626 527	36%
Severoiztochen (BG33)	August, July	60.9%	5 583 720	28%
Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)	August, July	60.2%	85 573 240	7%
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (EL51)	August, July	54.2%	3 124 783	29%
Languedoc-Roussillon (FRJ1)	August, July	53.1%	38 505 845	79%
Puglia (ITF4)	August, July	51.6%	16 118 097	73%
Corse (FRM0)	August, July	51.2%	11 011 105	71%
Abruzzo (ITF1)	August, July	51.0%	6 389 803	85%
Voreio Aigaio (EL41)	August, July	50.7%	2 545 896	25%
Sardegna (ITG2)	August, July	50.6%	14 700 911	54%
Marche (IT3)	August, July	50.5%	10 600 496	85%
Aquitaine (FRI1)	August, July	50.2%	36 095 299	77%
Småland med öarna (SE21)	July, August	50.1%	6 725 296	82%
Kentriki Makedonia (EL52)	August, July	49.6%	15 889 734	19%
Åland (FI20)	July, August	49.2%	450 033	53%
Basilicata (ITF5)	August, July	48.9%	2 218 797	86%
Pays de la Loire (FRG0)	August, July	48.4%	25 350 471	87%
Bretagne (FRH0)	August, July	48.0%	26 161 643	84%

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2m)



Table 1: Seasonality in tourism - Top 20 NUTS 2 regions in terms of nights spent in tourist accommodation, EU, 2022 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2m)

The five regions with the highest seasonality in 2022 include the two main tourism regions in Bulgaria, namely Yugoiztochen (64.3 % of all nights concentrated in July and August) and Severoiztochen (60.9 %), the coastal region of Romania, Sud-Est (64.5 %) and the Croatian region Jadranska Hrvatska (60.2 %), which is also the second EU region in terms of number of nights spent in the entire year. The EU region with the highest level of seasonality is Calabria, in Italy, with 64.8% of all nights concentrated in July and August.

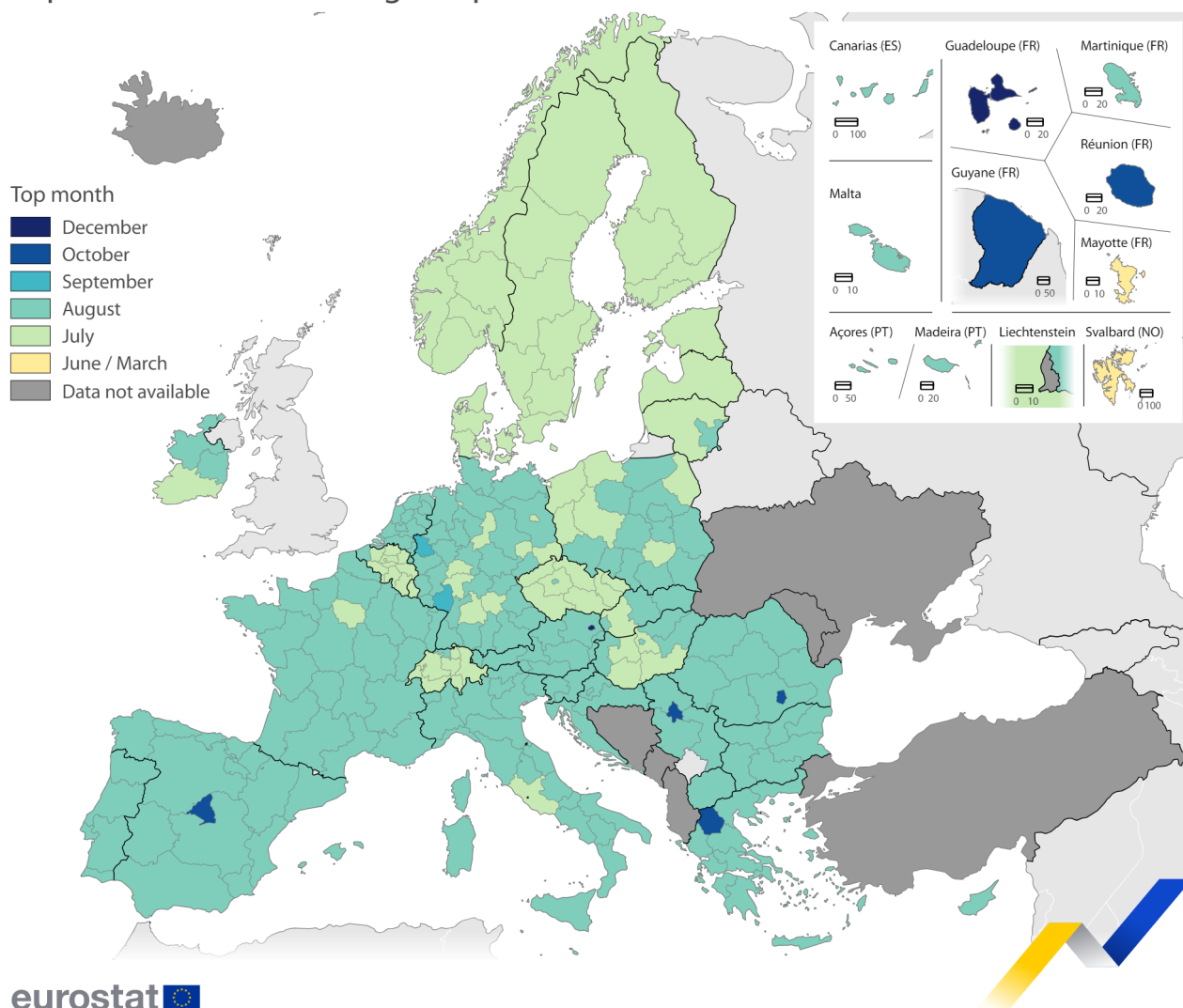
In one out of five regions for which data is available (49 out of 242 regions), more than 40 % of the annual nights are spent in the top 2 months (in all cases it concerns the tandem July and August). With over 710 million annual nights spent, these 49 regions represent 26 % of all nights spent in the EU.

August is the top tourism month in the EU

Map 2 shows for each EU region the month with the highest number of nights spent in tourist accommodation throughout 2022. In nearly three out of four EU regions (170 out of the 242 EU regions with available data), August is the month with the highest concentration in the number of nights spent, followed by July in 62 EU regions mainly, covering most of northern Europe and parts of Belgium, Czechia, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary and Slovakia.

Seasonality in tourist accommodation by NUTS 2 region, 2022

Top month in terms of nights spent



Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2m)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 11/2023

Map 2: Seasonality in tourism by NUTS2 region - Top month in terms of nights spent, 2022 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2m)

In only 5 EU regions October is the top month, namely Dytiki Makedonia in Greece, Comunidad de Madrid in Spain, Guyane and La Réunion in France and București-Ilfov in Romania. In other four regions, September or December is the top month. This is the case for the capital region of Austria (Wien), the German regions Düsseldorf and Rheinessen-Pfalz and the French region Guadeloupe. In the French region Mayotte, March is the top month. As is the case for all regions where neither July nor August are the top month, these regions have a relatively weak seasonality, below the EU average (which is 34 % of annual nights spent in the top 2 months).

Capital regions tend to have a less significant seasonal pattern

Table 2 breaks down the data by country, showing for each the region with the highest seasonality and the region with the lowest seasonality. The three countries that include the most seasonal regions (see above) have also the widest spread within the country: in Romania, the most seasonal region records 65 % of all tourism nights during July or August, while in the least seasonal region, București-Ilfov, the top 2 months account for only 20 % of all tourism nights. Similarly, in Bulgaria the least seasonal region only records 20 % of annual tourism nights in the top

2 months (August and December, for the region of Yugozapaden), compared with 64 % for the most seasonal region. In Italy, the most seasonal region records 65 % of all tourism nights during July or August, while the least seasonal region, Lazio, accounts for only 23 % of annual tourism nights in the same top 2 months.

Seasonality in tourism - NUTS 2 regions with highest and lowest seasonality, 2022

Country	Seasonality at national level			Region with highest seasonality			Region with lowest seasonality				
	Total nights spent in 2022	Two highest months	Share of 2 highest months in the entire year	Region	Total nights spent in 2022	Two highest months	Share of 2 highest months in the entire year	Region	Total nights spent in 2022	Two highest months	Share of 2 highest months in the entire year
EU	2 742 366	August, July	34%	Calabria (IT)	7 255	August, July	65%	Mayotte (FR)	89	March, May	19%
Belgium	43 024 124	July, August	28%	Prov. Luxembourg (BE34)	3 200 491	July, August	35%	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	6 220 792	July, October	20%
Bulgaria	24 173 291	August, July	48%	Yugoiztochen (BG34)	9 626 527	August, July	64%	Yugozapaden (BG41)	4 335 721	August, December	20%
Czechia	50 599 312	July, August	31%	Jihozápad (CZ03)	6 371 840	July, August	43%	Praha (CZ01)	13 398 104	August, July	22%
Denmark	38 439 848	July, August	35%	Nordjylland (DK05)	5 191 975	July, August	42%	Hovedstaden (DK01)	13 324 592	July, August	28%
Germany	400 409 055	August, July	26%	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (DE80)	28 969 968	August, July	36%	Arnsberg (DEA5)	8 049 143	August, October	21%
Estonia	5 950 873	July, August	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	34 930 828	July, August	32%	Southern (IE05)	15 410 375	July, August	35%	Eastern and Midland (IE06)	10 697 517	August, July	24%
Greece	132 745 904	August, July	43%	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (EL51)	3 124 783	August, July	54%	Dytiki Makedonia (EL53)	279 826	October, August	26%
Spain	451 624 942	August, July	30%	Principado de Asturias (ES12)	6 109 284	August, July	45%	Comunidad de Madrid (ES30)	26 703 919	October, June	19%
France	449 792 262	August, July	37%	Languedoc-Roussillon (FRJ1)	38 505 845	August, July	53%	Mayotte (FRY5)	89 034	March, May	19%
Croatia	90 005 383	August, July	59%	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)	85 573 240	August, July	60%	Grad Zagreb (HR05)	2 206 044	August, July	23%
Italy	412 008 532	August, July	38%	Calabria (ITF6)	7 254 907	August, July	65%	Lazio (IT4)	35 947 152	July, August	23%
Cyprus	14 252 433	August, July	32%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3 882 922	July, August	31%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	7 470 052	August, July	28%	Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas (LT02)	5 178 274	July, August	31%	Sostinės regionas (LT01)	2 291 778	August, July	23%
Luxembourg	2 795 884	July, August	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	29 446 040	August, July	31%	Dél-Dunántúl (HU23)	2 958 943	July, August	48%	Budapest (HU11)	8 722 977	August, July	21%
Malta	8 210 424	August, July	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	120 788 677	August, July	23%	Overijssel (NL21)	8 135 683	August, July	37%	Utrecht (NL31)	4 139 261	August, July	25%
Austria	115 062 696	August, July	28%	Kärnten (AT21)	11 150 661	August, July	44%	Wien (AT13)	12 624 154	December, August	23%
Poland	89 953 799	August, July	29%	Warmińsko-mazurskie (PL62)	3 086 563	August, July	42%	Warszawski stoleczny (PL91)	8 773 703	August, June	19%
Portugal	76 947 985	August, July	29%	Alentejo (PT18)	4 232 291	August, July	35%	Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT30)	8 392 923	August, July	23%
Romania	26 579 474	August, July	33%	Sud-Est (RO22)	5 585 543	August, July	65%	București-Ilfov (RO32)	3 509 593	October, September	20%
Slovenia	15 558 665	August, July	37%	Zahodna Slovenija (SI04)	10 438 837	August, July	41%	Vzhodna Slovenija (SI03)	5 119 828	August, July	28%
Slovakia	12 348 809	August, July	29%	Západné Slovensko (SK02)	2 872 027	July, August	31%	Bratislavský kraj (SK01)	2 008 967	August, July	25%
Finland	21 971 266	July, August	26%	Åland (FI20)	450 033	July, August	49%	Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi (FI1D)	7 999 052	July, December	24%
Sweden	62 925 559	July, August	35%	Småland med öarna (SE21)	6 725 296	July, August	50%	Stockholm (SE11)	14 307 916	July, August	24%
Iceland	8 547 146	July, August	34%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	197 691	August, July	26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	36 127 194	July, August	33%	Agder og Sør-Østlandet (NO09)	4 997 791	July, August	46%	Svalbard og Jan Mayen (NO0B)	152 996	June, August	23%
Switzerland	55 640 095	July, August	27%	Ticino (CH07)	4 596 505	July, August	34%	Nordwestschweiz (CH03)	2 432 043	August, June	22%
North Macedonia	1 818 886	August, July	32%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	12 245 613	August, July	25%	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (RS22)	2 339 800	August	31%	City of Belgrade (RS11)	3 180 977	October, August	21%

Notes: EU aggregate for overall seasonality and national seasonality for Iceland and Liechtenstein, estimated from monthly data. No 2022 data for IS and LI.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2m)

eurostat

Table 2: Seasonality in tourism - NUTS 2 regions with highest and lowest seasonality, 2022 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2m)

Generally speaking, regions that include capital cities tend to attract tourists all year round, be it for private or professional reasons, and show a less pronounced seasonal pattern. In 15 out of 22 countries that have regional subdivisions, the capital region is the least seasonal region. This is the case for the regions comprising Brussels, Sofia, Prague, Copenhagen, Dublin, Madrid, Zagreb, Rome, Vilnius, Budapest, Vienna, Warsaw, Bucharest, Bratislava and Stockholm.

Only a few regions see a different seasonal pattern for domestic and international guests

Tables 3 and 4 look at the seasonal pattern in tourism flows, broken down by domestic guests and international guests respectively. Among the top 10 regions that have the highest seasonality when considering the segment of domestic tourists, 5 are located in Italy. Except for Puglia and Sardegna, these Italian regions attract predominantly domestic tourists all year round.

Seasonality in tourism - Top 20 NUTS 2 regions in terms of nights spent by domestic tourists, EU, 2022

REGION	Two highest months	Share of 2 highest months in the entire year	Nights spent by domestic tourists in 2022	Share of nights spent by domestic tourists in total nights spent in 2022
Calabria (ITF6)	August, July	69.0%	6 065 688	84%
Sud-Est (RO22)	August, July	66.1%	5 360 502	96%
Yugoiztochen (BG34)	August, July	60.5%	3 494 569	36%
Puglia (ITF4)	August, July	57.7%	11 738 303	73%
Sardegna (ITG2)	August, July	57.6%	7 994 435	54%
Abruzzo (ITF1)	August, July	52.9%	5 419 540	85%
Languedoc-Roussillon (FRJ1)	August, July	52.9%	30 346 778	79%
Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)	August, July	52.8%	6 332 697	7%
Severoiztochen (BG33)	August, July	52.3%	1 555 900	28%
Basilicata (ITF5)	August, July	52.2%	1 900 322	86%
Åland (FI20)	July, June	52.2%	240 645	53%
Voreio Aigaio (EL41)	August, July	52.0%	647 882	25%
Marche (IT3)	August, July	51.4%	9 043 229	85%
Corse (FRM0)	August, July	49.3%	7 872 329	71%
Aquitaine (FRI1)	August, July	48.3%	27 775 001	77%
Småland med öarna (SE21)	July, August	48.1%	5 531 313	82%
Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen (ITH1)	August, July	47.6%	10 823 496	31%
Dél-Dunántúl (HU23)	July, August	47.1%	2 438 554	82%
Notio Aigaio (EL42)	August, July	46.9%	3 642 480	10%
Pays de la Loire (FRG0)	August, July	46.8%	22 088 500	87%

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2m)



Table 3: Seasonality in tourism - Top 20 NUTS 2 regions in terms of nights spent by domestic tourists, EU, 2022 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2m)

Alternatively, when looking at the top 10 regions that have the highest seasonality when considering the segment of international tourists, 5 are located in France. However, the significance of international tourism is relatively low in these regions. Only in 17 out of 242 regions are the top 2 months for domestic tourists different from the top 2 months for international tourists. This is the case for regions of Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Austria, Poland and Finland.

Seasonality in tourism - Top 20 NUTS 2 regions in terms of nights spent by international tourists, EU, 2022

REGION	Two highest months	Share of 2 highest months in the entire year	Nights spent by international tourists in 2022	Share of nights spent by international tourists in total nights spent in 2022
Yugoiztochen (BG34)	August, July	66.4%	6 131 958	64%
Severoiztochen (BG33)	August, July	64.2%	4 027 820	72%
Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)	August, July	60.8%	79 240 543	93%
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (EL51)	August, July	60.2%	2 229 348	71%
Poitou-Charentes (FR13)	August, July	59.7%	2 386 956	14%
Limousin (FR12)	August, July	59.6%	419 329	16%
Bretagne (FRH0)	August, July	59.4%	4 283 304	16%
Småland med öarna (SE21)	July, August	59.3%	1 193 983	18%
Pays de la Loire (FRG0)	August, July	59.1%	3 261 971	13%
Aquitaine (FR11)	August, July	56.4%	8 320 298	23%
Corse (FRM0)	August, July	55.8%	3 138 776	29%
Sjælland (DK02)	July, August	54.7%	635 169	19%
Nordjylland (DK05)	July, August	54.2%	1 457 646	28%
Franche-Comté (FRC2)	August, July	54.0%	1 166 886	28%
Åland (FI20)	July, August	53.8%	209 388	47%
Languedoc-Roussillon (FRJ1)	July, August	53.7%	8 159 067	21%
Agder og Sør-Østlandet (NO09)	July, August	53.5%	830 618	17%
Auvergne (FRK1)	August, July	52.1%	932 872	13%
Midtjylland (DK04)	July, August	52.0%	1 314 270	22%
Dél-Dunántúl (HU23)	August, July	51.8%	520 389	18%

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2m)

eurostat 

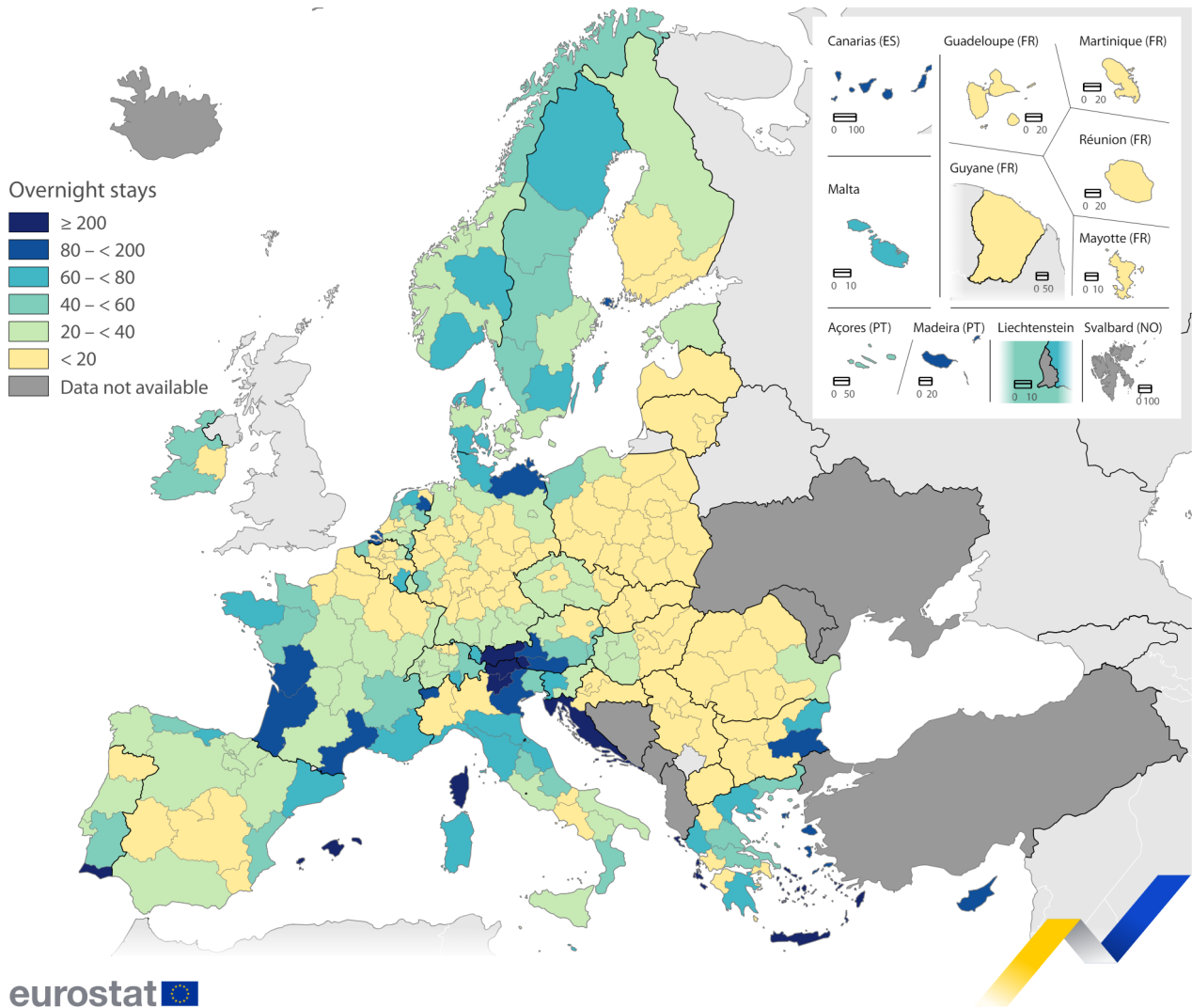
Table 4: Seasonality in tourism - Top 20 NUTS 2 regions in terms of nights spent by international tourists, EU, 2022 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2m)

The Greek region Notio Aigaio records the highest number of tourists versus locals in the peak month

Map 3 shows for each region the tourism intensity during the peak month, defined as the number of nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments per 1000 inhabitants. In ten EU regions, this ratio exceeds 200. The highest ratio is observed in the island region Notio Aigaio in Greece (which includes popular islands like Rhodes, Kos, Mykonos), where during the peak month (August) 787 overnight stays by tourists are recorded per 1000 inhabitants. It should be noted that the data is an underestimation of the real tourism pressure as the nominator of the ratio doesn't include same-day visitors or tourists staying in non-rented accommodation, such as second homes or stays with friends or relatives. Other regions with a high tourism intensity are the region bordering the Adriatic coast in Croatia (Jadranska Hrvatska), the Austrian and Italian alpine areas, island regions in Greece (Ionia Nisia, Kriti), Spain (Illes Balears) and France (Corse), and Algarve in Portugal.

Seasonality in EU tourist accommodation by NUTS 2 region, 2022

Average overnight stays per day during the busiest month of the year, per 1000 inhabitants



eurostat

Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2m)

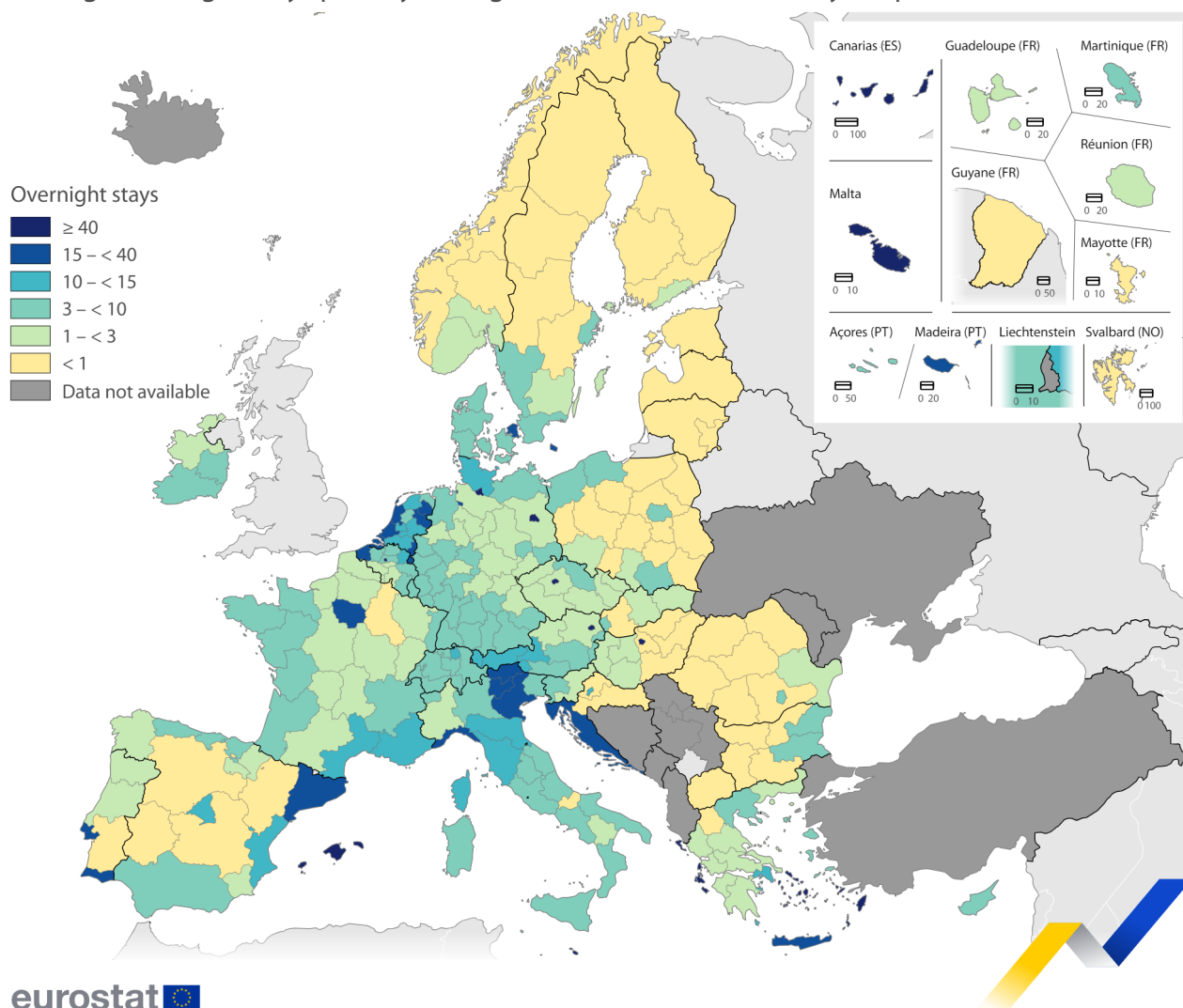
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Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 11/2023

Map 3: Seasonality in tourism by NUTS2 region - Average overnight stays per day during the busiest month of the year, per 1000 inhabitants, 2022 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2m)

When considering the number of tourism nights per square kilometer during the peak month (Map 4), the regions with the highest tourism density are generally smaller regions that comprise a major city. This is the case for regions that comprise Brussels (on average 128 tourists per night per km² in the peak month), Vienna (114), Berlin (107), Prague (101), Hamburg (70) and Budapest (60). In these six cities, the peak month is July, August or December. With 112 overnights stays on average per square kilometer, the tourism density was also high in the peak month for Malta (August), while in Illes Balears in Spain, it reached 84 overnights stays on average per square kilometer.

Seasonality in EU tourist accommodation by NUTS 2 region, 2022

Average overnight stays per day during the busiest month of the year, per Km2



Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2m)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 11/2023

Map 4: Seasonality in tourism by NUTS2 region - Average overnight stays per day during the busiest month of the year, per km2, 2022 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2m)

Source data for tables and graphs

- [Download Excel file](#)

Data sources

[Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) concerning European statistics on tourism, organises the [European statistical system](#) of tourism statistics. This system consists of two main components: statistics on capacity and occupancy of tourist accommodation and statistics on tourism demand. The former are collected in most Member States via surveys filled in by accommodation establishments, while the latter are mostly collected by means of traveller surveys at the border or via traditional household surveys.

Statistics on the occupancy of tourist accommodation refer to the number of arrivals (at accommodation establishments) and the number of nights spent by residents and non-residents, broken down by type of

establishment or by region. Both annual and monthly series are available. Statistics on the use of bed places and bedrooms ([occupancy rates](#)) are also compiled.

Statistics on the demand for tourism look at participation, i.e. the number of residents that make at least one trip of at least one overnight stay during the reference period. They also look at the number of tourism trips made (and the number of nights spent on those trips), broken down by tourism-related variables such as country of destination, month of departure, length of stay, type of organisation of the trip, mode of transport, type of accommodation or expenditure, and by socio-demographic variables, such as age or gender.

Context

In June 2010, the European Commission released a Communication entitled [Europe, the world's No. 1 tourist destination - a new political framework for tourism in Europe](#) . One of the challenges and opportunities facing the European tourism industry is the seasonal distribution of demand for tourism. Better use of existing tourist infrastructure and staff in the low season could help businesses improve their productivity and benefit from a more stable and motivated workforce. Extending the tourism season or spreading tourism activities more evenly throughout the year can significantly boost the [sustainability](#) and [competitiveness](#) of European tourist destinations.

See also

- [Tourism entry page in Statistics Explained](#)

Main tables

- [Tourism \(t_tour\)](#)

Database

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Publications

- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Methodology

- [Capacity and occupancy of tourist accommodation establishments](#) (ESMS metadata file — tour_occ_esms)

Legislation

- [Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC. ([Summary](#))
- [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1051/2011](#) of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.
- [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) No 253/2013](#) of 15 January 2013 amending Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards adaptations following the revision of the International Standard Classification of Education ISCED in relation to the variables and breakdowns to be submitted.
- [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 81/2013](#) of 29 January 2013 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1051/2011 as regards the micro-data files for the transmission of data.
- [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1681](#) of 1 August 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the transmission deadlines and adaptation of Annexes I and II.
- [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/1569](#) of 23 July 2020 amending Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the classification of countries of residence of guests staying at tourist accommodation establishments in the context of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union.
- [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1179](#) of 16 July 2021 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1051/2011 as regards the aggregate tables and micro-data files for the transmission of the data.

Visualisations

- [Regional Statistics Illustrated](#) - select statistical domain 'Tourism' (top right)

External links

- [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) (Communication from the European Commission, October 2007)
- [European Commission - Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs - Tourism](#)
- [European Commission - Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs - Low season tourism](#)

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