

Tourism statistics - nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments

Statistics Explained

*Data extracted in May 2025.
Planned article update: September 2025.*

Highlights

" 452 million nights were spent at tourist accommodation establishments in the EU in Q1 2025, down by 0.2% compared with the same period in 2024, due to calendar effects. "

" 1 in 4 nights spent by foreign visitors in EU countries was recorded in Spain (53.2 million Spanish nights in Q1 2025). "

" Hotel nights accounted for 72% of nights spent in Q1 2025. "

This article focuses on the short-term evolutions in the [nights spent](#) in [tourist accommodation](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . The data from the most recent reference period available are compared with those of the same period of the previous year. The current article discusses the data for Q1 2025.

452 million tourism nights spent in Q1 2025

In the first 3 months of 2025, 452.4 million nights were spent in EU tourist accommodation (see Table 1). This corresponds to 1.1 million fewer nights (-0.2%) than those spent in Q1 2024. The drop in Q1 2025 is most likely the result of a calendar effect due to Easter falling in Q1 2024 but in the second quarter (which is not yet considered in this current analysis) this year. In February, many countries have a (school) holiday week around carnival (6 to 7 weeks before Easter. In 2024, this period fell entirely in Feb, while this year it was partly in March; hence the drop in February 2025 compared with February 2024 (because part of the holiday week and linked tourism nights shifted to March). In March, many countries have school holidays around Easter, a period usually marking a local peak in tourism activity. In 2025, Easter fell entirely in April, whereas part of Easter holidays fell in March in 2024. This caused a significant shift from March nights (in 2024) to April nights (in 2025), even entirely absorbing the small positive carnival effect outlined above. The highest increases were recorded in Malta (+17.5%), Latvia (+10.8%), Lithuania (+9.9%) and Poland (+9.6%) (see Figure 1). In absolute figures, the biggest increase was observed in Spain (+3.5 million nights) and Poland (+1.7 million nights), while the biggest decreases occurred in Germany (-3.5 million), Austria (-1.4 million) and Ireland (-1.2 million).

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, Q1 2025

	January 2025	February 2025	March 2025	Q1 2025	Q1-2025/Q1-2024 change (%)
EU	139 011 242 e	147 716 069 e	165 668 559 e	452 395 870 e	-0.2
Belgium	2 033 592	2 404 157	2 946 755 u	7 384 504	-2.7
Bulgaria	1 135 882	1 157 980	1 123 054	3 416 916	3.9
Czechia	3 301 077	3 693 997	3 552 669	10 547 743	0.5
Denmark	1 497 948	1 702 279	1 992 677	5 192 904	-2.8
Germany	21 630 222	22 506 392	27 785 287	71 921 901	-4.7
Estonia	368 280	406 872	395 473	1 170 625	-2.4
Ireland	1 288 239 u	1 543 952 u	2 328 395 u	5 160 586	-18.6
Greece	1 656 673 e	1 736 159 e	2 728 327 e	6 121 159 e	3.2
Spain	23 619 948	25 264 418	30 251 402	79 135 768	4.7
France	20 627 870 e	22 198 333 e	24 079 228 e	66 905 431 e	1.2
Croatia	650 191	707 655	1 001 810	2 359 656	-9.9
Italy	19 510 118	19 876 181	22 329 886	61 716 185	-0.4
Cyprus	325 400	381 100	661 549	1 368 049	-5.4
Latvia	257 618	254 371	290 764	802 753	10.8
Lithuania	532 584	530 007	573 422	1 636 013	9.9
Luxembourg	142 375	148 750	185 403	476 528	7.4
Hungary	1 667 596	1 725 627	1 983 630	5 376 853	1.7
Malta	603 908	777 390	952 082	2 333 380	17.5
Netherlands	6 894 780	6 834 105	8 684 807	22 413 692	-3.2
Austria	13 228 025	13 744 620	10 736 324	37 708 969	-3.5
Poland	6 034 066	6 773 268	6 300 530	19 107 864	9.6
Portugal	3 943 000	4 459 893	5 893 254	14 296 147	-0.8
Romania	1 623 804	1 575 013	1 574 341	4 773 158	2.2
Slovenia	784 722	794 567	768 043	2 347 332	-2.9
Slovakia	993 629	1 180 058	992 843	3 166 530	4.3
Finland	1 573 904	1 808 168	1 793 715	5 175 787	-2.3
Sweden	3 085 791	3 530 757	3 762 889	10 379 437	-3.0
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	16 996	17 810	16 196	51 002	-4.9
Norway	2 002 094	2 299 459	2 564 995	6 866 548	3.6
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	73 867	87 842	127 677	289 386	-3.5
North Macedonia	99 237	88 696	126 008	313 941	8.2
Albania	230 420	226 431	294 082	750 933	33.3
Serbia	962 206	772 751	786 013	2 520 970	-1.6
Türkiye	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo*	145 732	112 686	84 463	342 881	2.4

"c" - confidential data.

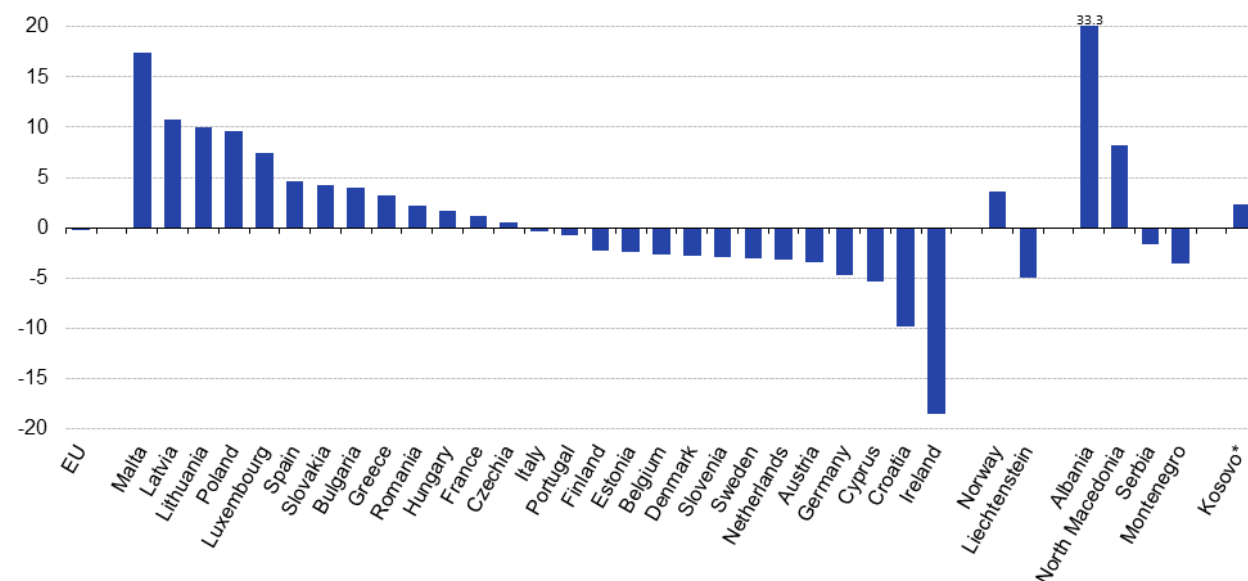
* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nim)



Table 1: Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, Q1 2025 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

Nights spent in tourist accommodation, Q1 2025 compared with Q1 2024 (% change)



* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nim)

eurostat 

Figure 1: Nights spent in tourist accommodation, Q1 2025 compared with the Q1 in 2024 (% change) Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

Slight increase of international tourism in Q1 2025

Looking at the breakdown by origin of the guest, in Q1 2025, compared with Q1 2024, international tourism grew with 2.2 million nights (+1.1%). In the same period, domestic tourism decreased with 3.3 million nights (-1.3%) (see Table 2).

In Q1, international tourism increased particularly strongly, by more than 10%, in Latvia (+18.5%), Malta (+17.2%) and Finland (+10.6%) (see Figure 2). More than half of the international nights spent in the first quarter (114.3 million out of 206.3 million) were observed in the first quarter (53.2 million, accounting for 1 in 4 international nights), Italy (31.8 million) and Austria (29.6 million). An increase in international tourism was observed in 16 out of 27 EU countries.

In absolute terms, domestic tourism was still the predominant contributor (246.1 million nights) to the 452.4 million nights spent in tourist accommodation across the EU in Q1. Between January and March, 57.4 million nights were spent in Germany by residents of that country (-5.2% compared with Q1 2024). France recorded 46.8 million nights spent by residents. In 14 EU countries (out of 27), the number of domestic tourism nights was lower in Q1 2025 than in the same period in 2024.

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, by origin of the guest, Q1 2025

	Q1 2025			Q1-2025/Q1-2024 change (%)		
	Total	Domestic visitors	International visitors	Total	Domestic visitors	International visitors
EU	452 395 870 e	246 099 270 e	206 296 600 e	-0.2	-1.3	1.1
Belgium	7 384 504	3 547 024	3 837 480	-2.7	-2.2	-3.2
Bulgaria	3 416 916	2 110 440	1 306 476	3.9	1.3	8.5
Czechia	10 547 743	5 545 325	5 002 418	0.5	-0.9	2.1
Denmark	5 192 904	3 380 299	1 812 605	-2.8	-6.4	4.8
Germany	71 921 901	57 413 203	14 508 698	-4.7	-5.2	-2.5
Estonia	1 170 625	561 378	609 247	-2.4	-4.1	-0.8
Ireland	5 160 586	2 256 000 u	2 904 586 e	-18.6	-11.9	-23.1
Greece	6 121 159 e	3 585 679 e	2 535 480 e	3.2	2.3	4.4
Spain	79 135 768	25 902 557	53 233 211	4.7	-2.1	8.3
France	66 905 431 e	46 786 736 e	20 118 695 e	1.2	0.3	3.2
Croatia	2 359 656	915 389	1 444 267	-9.9	3.5	-16.7
Italy	61 716 185	29 897 802	31 818 383	-0.4	-1.4	0.6
Cyprus	1 368 049	195 122	1 172 927	-5.4	2.8	-6.6
Latvia	802 753	318 819	483 934	10.8	0.8	18.5
Lithuania	1 636 013	1 035 014	600 999	9.9	10.2	9.5
Luxembourg	476 528	93 487	383 041	7.4	19.1	4.9
Hungary	5 376 853	2 550 435	2 826 418	1.7	-4.1	7.6
Malta	2 333 380	205 501	2 127 879	17.5	19.9	17.2
Netherlands	22 413 692	12 971 954	9 441 738	-3.2	-0.5	-6.6
Austria	37 708 969	8 448 447	29 260 522	-3.5	-1.3	-4.1
Poland	19 107 864	15 558 544	3 549 320	9.6	10.4	6.2
Portugal	14 296 147	4 655 609	9 640 538	-0.8	2.8	-2.4
Romania	4 773 158	3 812 606	960 552	2.2	1.6	4.6
Slovenia	2 347 332	938 983	1 408 349	-2.9	-2.0	-3.5
Slovakia	3 166 530	2 039 022	1 127 508	4.3	3.0	6.7
Finland	5 175 787	3 230 269	1 945 518	-2.3	-8.7	10.6
Sweden	10 379 437	8 143 626	2 235 811	-3.0	-0.4	-11.5
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	51 002	1 737	49 265	-4.9	83.0	-6.5
Norway	6 866 548	4 709 619	2 156 929	3.6	-0.3	13.3
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	289 386	68 412	220 974	-3.5	-6.1	-2.7
North Macedonia	313 941	100 763	213 178	8.2	-12.1	21.5
Albania	750 933	270 704	480 229	33.3	26.1	37.7
Serbia	2 520 970	1 275 847	1 245 123	-1.6	-8.4	6.6
Türkiye	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo*	342 881	152 208	190 673	2.4	4.0	1.1

"c" - confidential data.

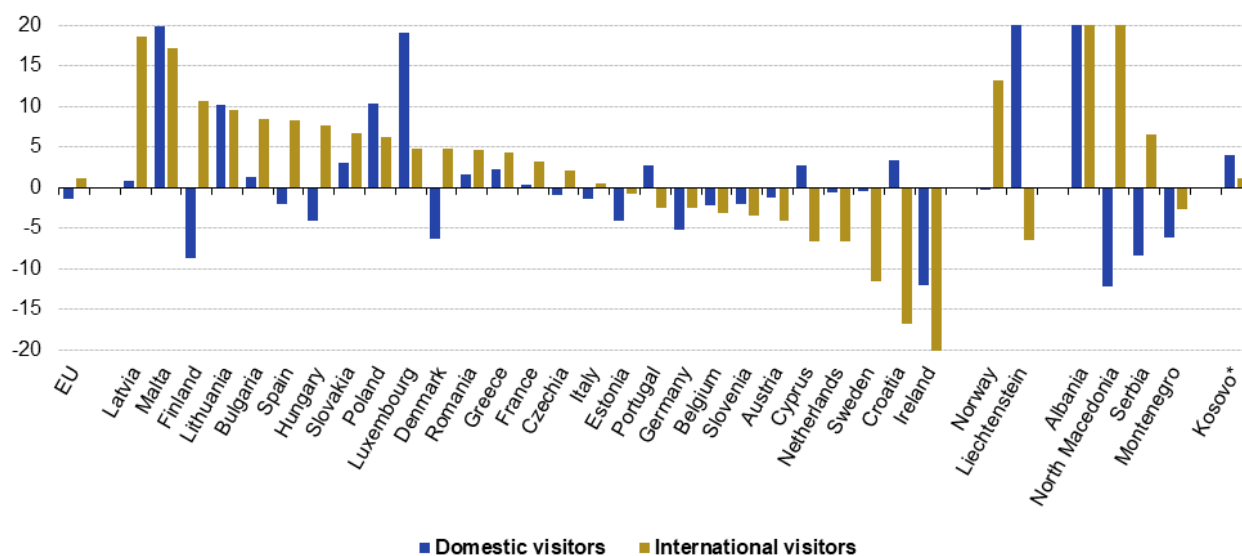
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Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nim)

eurostat 

Table 2 : Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, by origin of the guest, Q1 2025 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, by origin of the guest, Q1 2025 compared with Q1 2024 (% change)



* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nim)

eurostat 

Figure 2: Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, by origin of the guest, Q1 2025 compared with Q1 2024 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

Hotel accounted for 72% of nights spent in the first quarter

When considering the tourism figures broken down by type of accommodation, the segment of hotels and similar accommodation showed a decrease by 1.1 million nights (-0.3%) (see Table 3). This segment accounted for 72.2% of tourist accommodation. Nights spent at holiday and other-short stay accommodation (representing 24.9% of the tourist accommodation market) decreased by 0.5 million nights (-0.4%). The smaller segment of campsites accounted for less than 3% in the winter months January, February and March. For campsites, data for 2025 and 2024 is not entirely comparable due to a change in methodology in France (and resulting break in series for this publication).

	Q1 2025				Q1-2025/Q1-2024 change (%)			
	Total	Hotels and similar accommodation	Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	Total	Hotels and similar accommodation	Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks
EU	452 395 870 e	326 896 340 e	112 464 858 e	13 034 672 b	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	.
Belgium	7 384 504	4 170 047	3 057 889	156 568	-2.7	0.7	-6.8	-7.5
Bulgaria	3 416 916	3 133 892	278 931	4 093	3.9	4.4	-1.3	20.1
Czechia	10 547 743	8 794 356	1 730 173	23 214	0.5	-0.4	5.9	-25.7
Denmark	5 192 904	3 533 147	1 274 733	385 024	-2.8	2.1	-9.4	-18.8
Germany	71 921 901	56 230 889	14 092 142	1 598 870	-4.7	-2.9	-8.2	-26.0
Estonia	1 170 625	936 707	233 910	8	-2.4	-3.5	2.1	-11.1
Ireland	5 160 586	3 608 066 u	1 496 606 u	55 914 u	-18.6	-18.8	-19.3	34.3
Greece	6 121 159 e	5 356 961 e	757 371 e	6 827 e	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.4
Spain	79 135 768	57 667 936	16 691 862	4 775 970	4.7	3.7	9.4	0.2
France	66 905 431 e	42 270 828 e	22 990 600 e	1 644 003 b	1.2	-1.8	-0.5	.
Croatia	2 359 656	1 514 657	757 119	87 880	-9.9	-8.8	-5.5	-43.5
Italy	61 716 185	44 493 953	16 191 729	1 030 503	-0.4	-1.8	5.4	-19.7
Cyprus	1 368 049	1 368 049	.	.	-5.4	-5.4	.	.
Latvia	802 753	673 177	125 241	4 335	10.8	10.6	11.6	23.0
Lithuania	1 636 013	1 068 153	565 571	2 289	9.9	10.0	9.9	21.4
Luxembourg	476 528	401 583	46 925	28 020	7.4	7.1	15.0	0.1
Hungary	5 376 853	4 751 019	575 800	50 034	1.7	2.5	-1.3	-26.3
Malta	2 333 380	2 290 852	42 528	.	17.5	17.8	1.4	.
Netherlands	22 413 692	13 276 755	8 392 510	744 427	-3.2	1.0	-9.0	-5.1
Austria	37 708 969	26 579 908	10 675 709	453 352	-3.5	-3.4	-3.1	-14.3
Poland	19 107 864	13 050 048	6 046 869	10 947	9.6	8.4	12.2	1.6
Portugal	14 296 147	11 176 717	2 293 157	826 273	-0.8	0.7	-6.3	-4.0
Romania	4 773 158	4 027 781	733 690	11 687	2.2	2.8	-1.0	6.2
Slovenia	2 347 332	1 501 836	762 764	82 732	-2.9	0.2	-7.6	-11.5
Slovakia	3 166 530	2 393 063	766 144	7 323	4.3	2.6	10.6	-26.0
Finland	5 175 787	4 404 403	635 192	136 192	-2.3	-2.9	4.8	-10.9
Sweden	10 379 437	8 221 557	1 249 693	908 187	-3.0	-1.8	-11.2	-1.4
Iceland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Liechtenstein	51 002	43 760	7 241	.	-4.9	-4.2	-3.1	.
Norway	6 866 548	5 630 321	831 852	404 375	3.6	6.3	-2.6	-15.6
Switzerland	.	9 896 370	.	.	.	0.2	.	.
Montenegro	289 386	262 040	27 346	.	-3.5	-3.7	-1.4	.
North Macedonia	313 941	291 618	22 323	.	8.2	10.5	-14.4	.
Albania	750 933	713 784	36 864	285	33.3	32.6	52.4	-61.5
Serbia	2 520 970	1 224 447	1 295 429	1 094	-1.6	2.5	-5.2	53.0
Türkiye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kosovo *	342 881	328 205	14 676	.	2.4	2.2	6.8	.

"." - data not available.

"c" - confidential data.

"e" - estimated data.

"b" - break in series

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nim)

Table 3 : Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, by type of accommodation, Q1 2025
Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

Data on tourism nights is included in the interactive [European Statistical Monitor](#), which contains monthly and quarterly indicators from a number of statistical areas. The dashboard is updated every month with the latest available data for each indicator.

Source data for tables and graphs

- [Download Excel file](#)

Data sources

This article presents the short-term trends in nights spent in tourist accommodation in the EU, analysing monthly data provided by EU countries.

For a more comprehensive the year-to-year evolution of the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation and a

detailed analysis of 2023 annual data, see [Tourism statistics - annual results for the accommodation sector](#) . Detailed 2024 annual data will be available in October 2025.

Eurostat also publishes separate series on platform tourism, re-using privately held data obtained directly from major international platforms. For the most recent results, see the article [Short-stay accommodation offered via online collaborative economy platforms - monthly data](#) .

Context

The EU is a major tourist destination, with 6 EU countries among the world's top 10 destinations for holidaymakers, according to UN Tourism¹ data. Tourism is an important activity in the EU which contributes to employment and economic growth, as well as to the development of rural, peripheral or less-developed areas. Tourism is estimated to account for 4.5% to the EU's gross value added. These characteristics drive the demand for reliable and harmonised statistics on this activity, as well as within the wider context of regional policy and sustainable development policy areas.

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Footnotes

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Publications

- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)
- [News Release 17/2019](#)

Selected datasets

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

Methodology

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

¹[<https://www.e-unwto.org/toc/wtobarometereng/22/3>]

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](#)

Legislation

[Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.

[Summaries of EU legislation: Tourism statistics](#)