

Tourism statistics - annual results for the accommodation sector

Statistics Explained

*Data extracted in September 2025.
Planned article update: October 2026.*

Highlights

Nights spent in EU tourist accommodation in 2024: up by 2.7% compared with 2023 and for the first time exceeding 3 billion nights.

In 2024, tourists from European countries accounted for 5 out of 6 nights spent by international guests in EU tourist accommodation.

This publication focuses on developments in the [tourist accommodation](#) sector in the [European Union](#) .

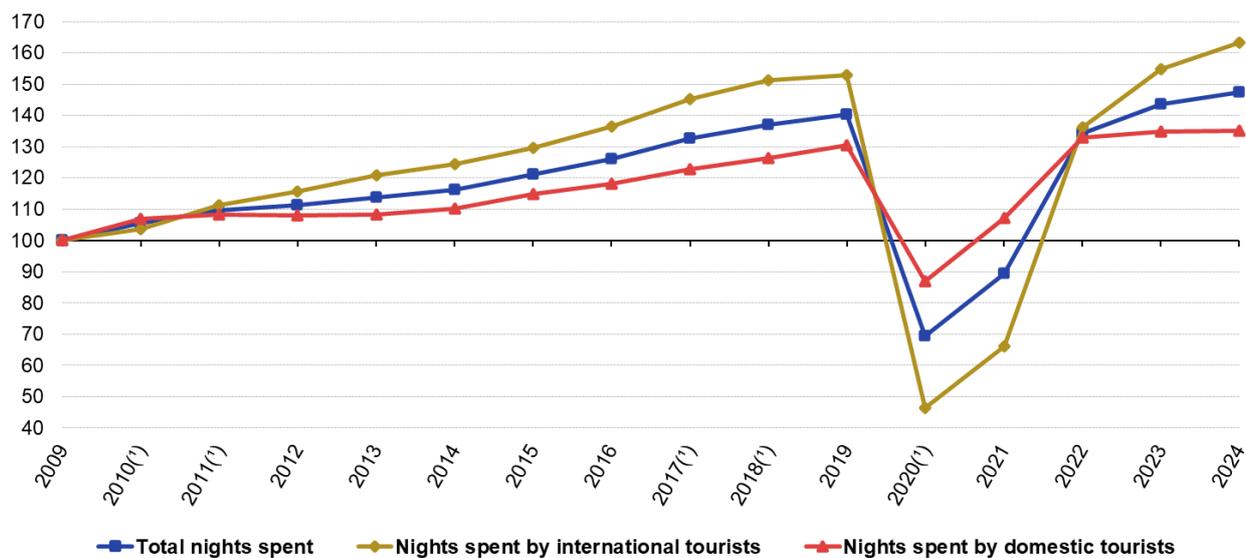
The article discusses the accommodation sector in 2024, based on annual data sent to Eurostat by the national statistical authorities. More recent data, based on monthly datasets is available in the article [Tourism statistics - nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments](#) .

Nights spent in EU tourist accommodation in 2024: up 2.7% compared with 2023, exceeding pre-COVID-19 levels by 5.1%.

Over the period 2009-2019, the number of nights spent in EU tourist accommodation establishments grew by 40%. In particular, there were significant increases in the number of nights spent by [international guests](#) (53%) while the number of nights spent by residents during [domestic trips](#) increased by 30%. In 2020, tourism was among the most affected sectors by the COVID-19 pandemic with a sharp drop of 51% in the number of nights spent compared with 2019. In 2021 there were clear signs of recovery, with 29% more nights spent in EU tourist accommodation compared with 2020, while the upward trend continued in 2022, with 50% more nights spent compared with 2021 (see Figure 1). In 2023, the growth in tourism continued, recording 6.8% more nights spent in tourism accommodation compared with 2022 and surpassing for the first time the pre-pandemic levels. In 2024, the increase continued (2.7%), although at a lower rate than the previous year. Still, an extra 79 million nights were observed in 2024, corresponding to 215 000 extra overnight stays each day of the year compared with an average day of the previous year.

Trends in nights spent in EU tourist accommodation establishments, 2009-2024

(2009=100), (%)



(^{*}) Estimated

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_ninat)

eurostat

Figure 1: Trends in nights spent in EU tourist accommodation establishments, 2009-2024 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat)

The biggest contributors to the 3 billion nights spent recorded in the EU were Spain (505 million nights spent), Italy, France and Germany (each recording more than 400 million nights in 2024). Jointly, these 4 countries accounted for more than 6 out of 10 nights spent in the EU.

Looking at the distribution by type of accommodation, [hotels and similar accommodation](#) were the most popular (62.8%), followed by [holiday and other short-stay accommodation](#) such as rented apartments (23.7%) and [camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks](#) (13.5%). However, there were significant regional differences: in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta hotels covered more than 90% of the entire market for rented accommodation. The share of holiday homes in the number of nights spent was over 40% in Croatia, Belgium and Lithuania. While the highest shares for campsites were observed in Luxembourg, France and Denmark, with more than 30% of total nights spent.

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishment, EU, 2024

	Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments (thousand)	Share in all nights spent in EU tourist accommodation establishments (%)	Share in total tourist accommodation (%)		
			Hotels and similar accommodation	Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks
EU	3 021 780	100.0	62.8	23.7	13.5
Belgium	44 843	1.5	46.7	45.8	7.6
Bulgaria	27 646	0.9	91.7	7.8	0.5
Czechia	57 236	1.9	77.0	16.5	6.5
Denmark	39 817	1.3	50.2	19.2	30.6
Germany	439 620	14.5	68.2	22.0	9.7
Estonia	6 646	0.2	78.3	21.4	0.3
Ireland	41 678	1.4	63.9	29.1	7.0
Greece	152 945	5.1	76.4	22.1	1.4
Spain	505 166	16.7	71.9	18.4	9.7
France	457 644	15.1	46.9	20.8	32.3
Croatia	93 644	3.1	27.3	49.8	22.9
Italy	466 158	15.4	60.9	27.4	11.7
Cyprus	17 909	0.6	99.9	.	0.1
Latvia	4 692	0.2	77.2	18.9	3.9
Lithuania	8 640	0.3	58.1	40.7	1.1
Luxembourg	3 684	0.1	55.0	8.0	37.0
Hungary	31 803	1.1	79.1	14.6	6.3
Malta	11 320	0.4	97.8	2.2	0.0
Netherlands	145 238	4.8	44.2	37.8	18.0
Austria	131 201	4.3	70.1	23.4	6.5
Poland	97 648	3.2	61.8	36.9	1.4
Portugal	88 074	2.9	74.3	17.6	8.2
Romania	30 231	1.0	84.0	14.9	1.2
Slovenia	16 835	0.6	49.4	36.5	14.1
Slovakia	14 667	0.5	73.0	24.4	2.6
Finland	22 678	0.8	81.7	10.6	7.8
Sweden	64 116	2.1	65.4	8.5	26.1
Iceland	.	z	.	.	.
Liechtenstein	229	z	78.6	14.1	7.3
Norway	38 588	z	69.3	10.1	20.6
Switzerland	60 116	z	71.2	20.8	8.0
Montenegro	5 201	z	93.2	5.9	0.9
North Macedonia	2 181	z	90.3	8.5	1.2
Albania	7 446	z	92.8	6.4	0.8
Serbia	12 662	z	46.8	52.9	0.3
Türkiye(*)	216 018	z	99.8	0.1	0.2
Kosovo(*)*	1 518	z	96.2	3.8	.

Note: due to rounding, deviations can occur between total and subtotals.

(*) 2024 monthly data.

"." - Data not available.

"z" - Not applicable.

* 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 codes: tour_occ_ninat, tour_occ_nim)

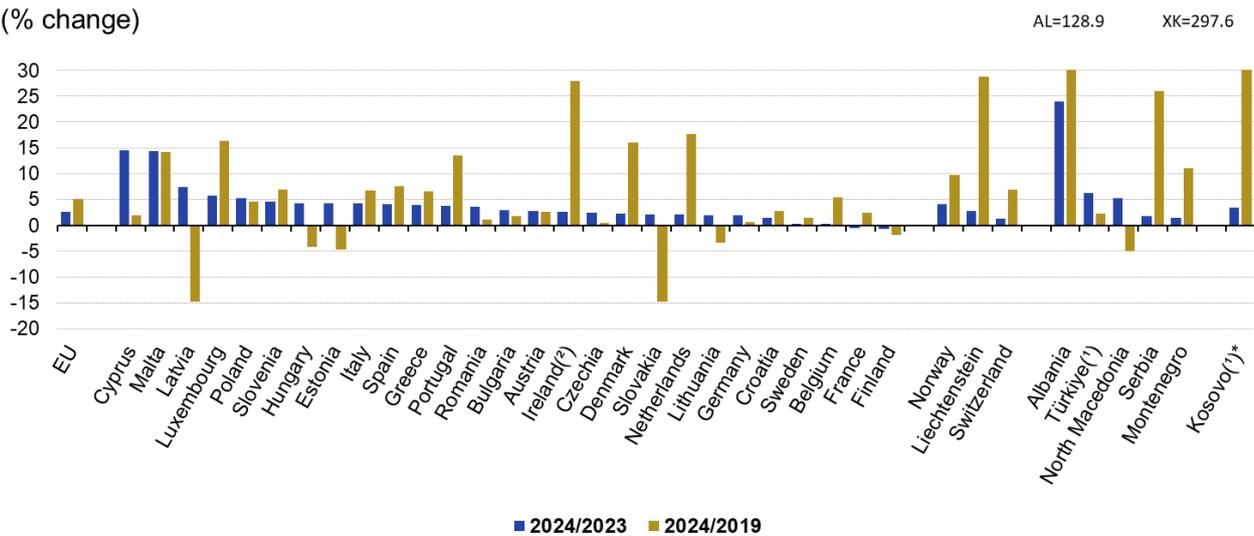
eurostat 

Table 1: Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, EU, 2024 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) (tour_occ_nim)

The increase at EU level compared with 2023 reflected positive trends in almost all EU countries. Cyprus, Malta, Latvia, Luxembourg and Poland reported the highest increases of more than 5% compared with 2023 (see Figure 2). France and Finland stated slightly fewer nights than the previous year (-0,6%,-0,7%). Comparing, however, with the pre-COVID-19 figures, Latvia and Slovakia still had the widest gap to bridge, with the number nights spent still around 15% below 2019 levels. On the other hand, Ireland (27.9%), the Netherlands (17.7%), Luxembourg (16.4%) and Denmark (16.0%) showed the largest growth compared with the period before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Nights spent in tourist accommodation, EU, 2024 compared with 2023 and 2019

(% change)



(¹) Estimated using monthly data.

(²) Estimated for 2019.

* 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_ninat, tour_occ_nim)

eurostat

Figure 2: Nights spent in tourist accommodation, EU, 2024 compared with 2023 and 2019 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) (tour_occ_nim)

All 3 types of tourist accommodation showed increases for 2024 compared with 2023. The number of nights spent in hotels increased by 3.0%. Nights spent in holiday and other short-stay accommodation and nights spent at campsites increased by 3.1% and 0.4% respectively in 2024 compared with 2023, as shown in Table 2.

Nights spent in tourist accommodation, by type of establishment, EU, 2024 compared with 2023 and 2019
(% change)

	Tourist accommodation establishments			Hotels and similar accommodation (NACE 55.1)			Holiday and other short-stay accommodation establishments (NACE 55.2)			Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks (NACE 55.3)		
	Nights spent in 2024 (Thousand)	2024/2023 (% change)	2024/2019 (% change)	Nights spent in 2024 (Thousand)	2024/2023 (% change)	2024/2019 (% change)	Nights spent in 2024 (Thousand)	2024/2023 (% change)	2024/2019 (% change)	Nights spent in 2024 (Thousand)	2024/2023 (% change)	2024/2019 (% change)
EU	3 021 780	2.7	5.1	1 897 527	3.0	2.3	715 395	3.1	8.7	408 858	0.4	12.9
Belgium	44 843	0.3	5.5	20 928	1.4	0.6	20 528	-0.4	9.9	3 387	-1.9	11.2
Bulgaria	27 646	2.9	1.8	25 357	3.4	1.7	2 147	-2.6	-0.4	142	10.4	87.3
Czechia	57 236	2.5	0.4	44 049	2.9	4.9	9 441	0.2	-18.6	3 746	4.1	9.5
Denmark	39 817	2.2	16.0	19 984	4.3	17.1	7 653	0.7	23.0	12 180	0.0	10.4
Germany	439 620	1.9	0.6	299 949	2.0	-2.2	96 809	1.7	2.6	42 862	1.4	19.9
Estonia	6 646	4.3	-4.6	5 205	4.3	-6.1	1 422	3.8	0.8	19	14.4	26.9
Ireland ^(*)	41 678	2.6	27.9	26 634	7.0	-9.8	12 138	-11.4	725.9	2 906	43.1	83.9
Greece	152 945	3.9	6.5	116 878	3.9	7.0	33 875	4.0	4.9	2 191	2.3	3.9
Spain	505 166	4.2	7.5	363 065	4.8	5.9	93 009	1.8	8.0	49 092	4.3	20.6
France	457 644	-0.6	2.5	214 462	-1.4	-2.2	95 332	0.5	-3.4	147 849	-0.1	15.0
Croatia	93 644	1.4	2.7	25 560	3.4	-1.3	46 637	1.4	1.2	21 447	-0.9	11.9
Italy	468 158	4.2	6.7	283 911	3.1	1.1	127 611	9.4	26.1	54 636	-0.9	0.1
Cyprus	17 909	14.5	1.9	17 887	14.4	1.8	.	.	.	23	561.4	855.1
Latvia	4 692	7.4	-14.8	3 622	6.8	-18.1	889	10.0	-13.3	182	5.6	8.8
Lithuania	8 640	2.0	-3.4	5 023	5.1	4.3	3 520	1.8	-11.8	96	-59.5	-30.4
Luxembourg	3 684	5.7	16.4	2 025	6.6	9.3	295	3.5	-10.2	1 364	4.8	38.8
Hungary	31 803	4.3	-4.2	25 147	7.6	-2.6	4 644	-9.8	-13.4	2 012	1.9	-0.8
Malta	11 320	14.4	14.2	11 066	14.2	15.3	254	28.3	-18.5	.	.	.
Netherlands	145 238	2.1	17.7	64 215	3.6	18.0	54 939	5.3	16.5	26 084	-7.2	19.2
Austria	131 201	2.7	2.6	92 005	1.9	-3.4	30 692	5.4	20.4	8 504	2.1	19.1
Poland	97 648	5.2	4.6	60 300	4.9	12.3	36 011	5.3	-8.1	1 337	19.4	4.4
Portugal	88 074	3.8	13.5	65 410	3.7	9.1	15 462	5.8	44.4	7 201	0.2	3.7
Romania	30 231	3.5	1.1	25 383	4.2	4.3	4 496	-2.0	-14.0	352	36.4	6.5
Slovenia	16 835	4.5	6.8	8 322	5.3	0.7	6 143	3.2	12.5	2 370	5.4	16.4
Slovakia	14 667	2.1	-14.9	10 712	2.9	-9.6	3 581	-0.4	-29.2	374	6.7	15.7
Finland	22 678	-0.7	-1.8	18 521	-1.8	-1.3	2 393	8.6	-1.4	1 764	-0.4	-7.6
Sweden	64 116	0.3	1.5	41 905	1.0	6.0	5 473	-6.1	-20.8	16 738	0.9	-0.1
Iceland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Liechtenstein	229	2.8	28.7	180	2.8	20.1	32	-1.7	37.9	17	12.9	258.3
Norway	38 588	4.2	9.7	26 734	5.5	6.8	3 903	3.0	48.2	7 951	0.4	5.7
Switzerland	60 116	1.4	6.9	42 831	2.6	8.3	12 479	-1.3	-3.4	4 806	-2.0	27.9
Montenegro	5 201	1.5	11.1	4 849	1.8	14.9	307	-2.4	-28.4	44	-4.3	32.1
North Macedonia	2 181	5.2	-5.0	1 969	7.0	-0.3	186	-6.4	-29.7	26	-24.7	-53.4
Albania	7 446	23.9	128.9	6 910	23.8	130.2	479	26.5	116.0	57	21.2	91.9
Serbia	12 662	1.8	26.0	5 928	5.4	-9.5	6 697	-1.2	93.1	37	-6.4	15.4
Türkiye ^(*)	216 018	6.3	2.2	215 552	6.3	2.2	127	65.7	39.5	339	16.4	10.7
Kosovo ^(*) *	1 518	3.5	297.6	1 461	4.5	334.3	57	-16.6	26.0	.	.	.

Note: due to rounding, deviations can occur between total and subtotals.

(*) 2024 monthly data.

(*) Estimated for 2019.

** - Data not available.

* 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.

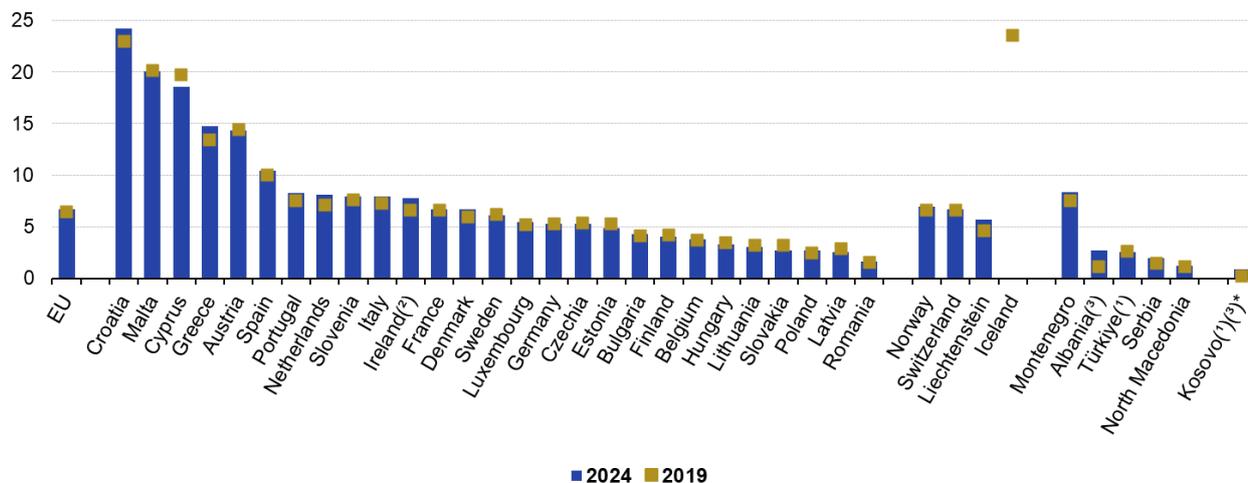
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_ninat, tour_occ_nim)

eurostat

Table 2: Nights spent in tourist accommodation, by type of establishment, EU, 2024 compared with 2023 and 2019 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) (tour_occ_nim)

Taking into account the population of the country ([tourism intensity](#)), Croatia (with 24.2 nights), Malta (with 20.1 nights) and Cyprus (with 18.5 nights) recorded the highest numbers of nights spent per inhabitant over the year 2024 (see vertical columns in Figure 3). In the EU, an average of 6.7 guest nights per year were recorded in relation to the overall population of 449.3 million EU residents in 2024, which is slightly higher than 5 years earlier in 2019 when tourism intensity at EU level was 6.4 nights spent per inhabitant (see square markers in Figure 3).

Tourism intensity, nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments per inhabitant, EU, 2024 and 2019 (Nights per head)



(¹) Estimated using monthly data.

(²) Estimated for 2019.

* 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_ninat, tour_occ_nim, demo_pjan)

eurostat

Figure 3: Tourism intensity, nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments per inhabitant, EU, 2024 and 2019 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) (tour_occ_nim) (demo_pjan)

Malta recorded the highest increase in nights spent by international guests in 2024 (15.2% compared with 2023)

The outbreak of the pandemic in March 2020 caused a shift towards **domestic** tourism. In 2024 compared with 2019, nights spent by international guests increased by 6.8%, while nights spent by domestic tourists increased by 3.6% (see Table 3). The share of nights spent by international guests in EU tourist accommodation dropped from 47.3% in 2019 to 29.0% in 2020, then in 2021 this share increased to 32.0% and further to 44.0% in 2022. In 2023 it recorded a close value to pre-pandemic levels, 46.8% of total nights, and in 2024 it exceeded that (48.1%).

Nights spent in tourist accommodation, by origin of the guest, EU, 2024 compared with 2023 and 2019
(% change)

	Nights spent in 2024 (Thousand)			2024/2023 (% change)			2024/2019 (% change)			Share of international guests in total nights spent (%)		
	Total	International guests	Domestic guests	Total	International guests	Domestic guests	Total	International guests	Domestic guests	2024	2023	2019
EU	3 021 780	1 452 092	1 569 688	2.7	5.5	0.2	5.1	6.8	3.6	48.1	46.8	47.3
Belgium	44 843	22 279	22 564	0.3	3.2	-2.3	5.5	5.1	5.9	49.7	48.3	49.9
Bulgaria	27 646	15 058	12 588	2.9	3.5	2.3	1.8	-13.9	30.1	54.5	54.2	64.4
Czechia	57 236	25 474	31 762	2.5	9.0	-2.2	0.4	-6.3	6.4	44.5	41.8	47.7
Denmark	39 817	15 806	24 010	2.2	7.7	-1.1	16.0	21.8	12.5	39.7	37.7	37.8
Germany	439 620	84 793	354 827	1.9	5.5	1.1	0.6	-5.0	2.1	19.3	18.6	20.4
Estonia	6 646	3 668	2 978	4.3	8.8	-0.9	-4.6	-16.2	14.9	55.2	52.9	62.8
Ireland ^(?)	41 678	24 350	17 328	2.6	-0.1	6.5	27.9	49.5	6.3	58.4	60.0	50.0
Greece	152 945	128 180	24 764	3.9	4.1	2.7	6.5	6.8	4.8	83.8	83.6	83.5
Spain	505 166	322 230	182 936	4.2	6.7	-0.1	7.5	7.7	7.2	63.8	62.2	63.7
France	457 644	140 608	317 036	-0.6	1.6	-1.5	2.5	3.4	2.1	30.7	30.1	30.5
Croatia	93 644	84 955	8 688	1.4	0.8	7.5	2.7	1.0	23.2	90.7	91.2	92.3
Italy	466 158	253 948	212 210	4.2	8.4	-0.4	6.7	15.1	-1.8	54.5	52.4	50.5
Cyprus	17 909	16 559	1 351	14.5	14.8	11.8	1.9	0.0	33.4	92.5	92.3	94.2
Latvia	4 692	2 841	1 851	7.4	10.2	3.2	-14.8	-26.2	11.6	60.6	59.0	69.9
Lithuania	8 640	3 102	5 538	2.0	3.3	1.2	-3.4	-25.1	15.3	35.9	35.4	46.3
Luxembourg	3 684	3 226	459	5.7	7.1	-3.1	16.4	15.3	24.9	87.5	86.4	88.4
Hungary	31 803	15 224	16 579	4.3	7.4	1.6	-4.2	-3.4	-5.0	47.9	46.5	47.4
Malta	11 320	10 605	715	14.4	15.2	4.3	14.2	12.4	50.6	93.7	93.1	95.2
Netherlands	145 238	61 418	83 820	2.1	3.9	0.8	17.7	18.7	16.9	42.3	41.5	41.9
Austria	131 201	94 009	37 192	2.7	3.3	1.2	2.6	2.9	1.9	71.7	71.2	71.5
Poland	97 648	18 392	79 256	5.2	8.1	4.6	4.6	-1.6	6.2	18.8	18.3	20.0
Portugal	88 074	59 657	28 416	3.8	4.8	1.7	13.5	15.6	9.3	67.7	67.1	66.5
Romania	30 231	4 941	25 290	3.5	10.6	2.2	1.1	-6.2	2.7	16.3	15.3	17.6
Slovenia	16 835	12 337	4 499	4.5	7.0	-1.6	6.8	8.6	2.2	73.3	71.6	72.1
Slovakia	14 667	4 898	9 769	2.1	3.8	1.3	-14.9	-19.0	-12.6	33.4	32.9	35.1
Finland	22 678	6 369	16 310	-0.7	10.7	-4.5	-1.8	-9.7	1.7	28.1	25.2	30.6
Sweden	64 116	17 163	46 953	0.3	10.2	-2.8	1.5	7.4	-0.5	26.8	24.4	25.3
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	79.4	87.0
Liechtenstein	229	223	5	2.8	2.6	16.6	28.7	28.3	51.2	97.7	98.0	98.0
Norway	38 588	12 425	26 163	4.2	11.6	1.0	9.7	16.1	6.9	32.2	30.1	30.4
Switzerland	60 116	27 720	32 396	1.4	4.8	-1.4	6.9	3.3	10.2	46.1	44.6	47.7
Montenegro	5 201	4 603	597	1.5	0.9	5.7	11.1	9.6	24.4	88.5	89.0	89.7
North Macedonia	2 181	1 530	650	5.2	9.0	-2.7	-5.0	-2.8	-9.9	70.2	67.8	68.6
Albania	7 446	5 231	2 215	23.9	33.9	5.4	128.9	143.4	100.6	70.3	65.0	66.1
Serbia	12 662	6 098	6 564	1.8	9.2	-4.3	26.0	52.1	8.6	48.2	44.9	39.9
Türkiye ^(*)	216 018	139 600	76 418	6.3	6.9	5.3	2.2	5.1	-2.6	64.6	64.3	62.9
Kosovo ^{(*)*}	1 518	827	691	3.5	12.9	-5.9	297.6	224.3	444.9	54.5	49.9	66.8

Note: due to rounding, deviations can occur between total and

(⁽¹⁾) 2024 monthly data.

(⁽²⁾) Estimated for 2019.

": - Data not available.

* 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 codes: tour_occ_ninat, tour_occ_nim)



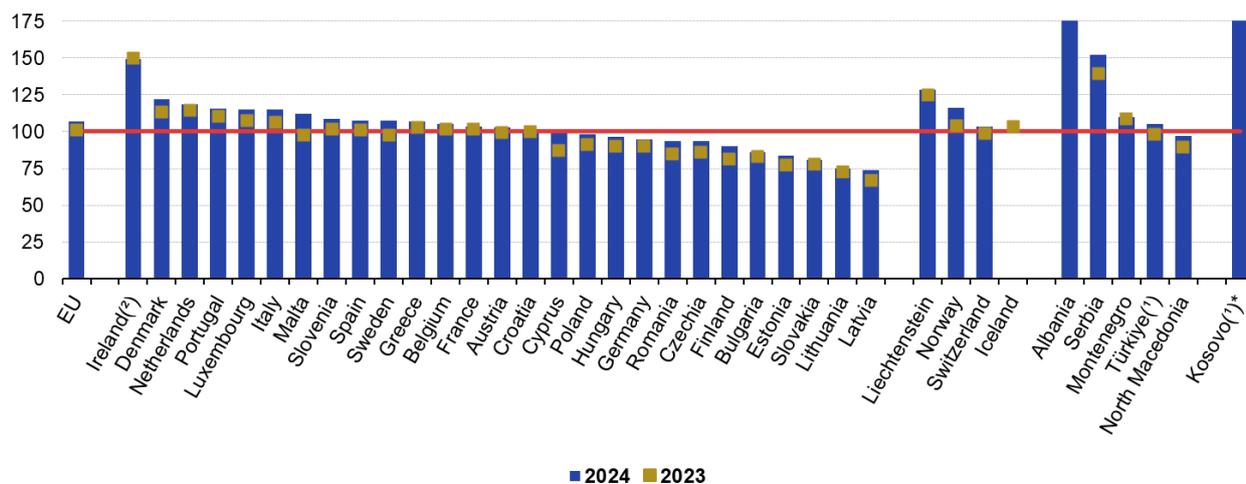
Table 3: Nights spent in tourist accommodation, by origin of the guest, EU, 2024 compared with 2023 and 2019 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) (tour_occ_nim)

In 2024 compared with 2023, nights spent by international guests in EU tourist accommodation increased by 5.5%, reflected in almost all EU countries. In 2024, Malta recorded the highest increase in nights spent by international guests (+15.2% compared with 2023), closely followed by Cyprus (+14.8%). The lowest increases were reported by France (+1.6%) and Croatia (+0.8%), while there was a stagnation in Ireland (-0.1%). Figure 4 shows for each EU country, how close overnight stays by international tourists in 2024 came to 2019 levels, the year before the pandemic. 15 EU countries exceeded 2019 levels for international guests, while international tourists in Latvia in 2023 spent less than 75% of the international nights recorded in 2019.

Nights spent by international guests in tourist accommodation, EU, 2024 and 2023 compared with 2019

(2019=100), (%)

AL 2024-2019=243.4 XK 2024-2019=324.3
AL 2023-2019=181.7 XK 2023-2019=287.2



(¹) Estimated using 2024 monthly data.

(²) Estimated for 2019.

* 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_ninat, tour_occ_nim)

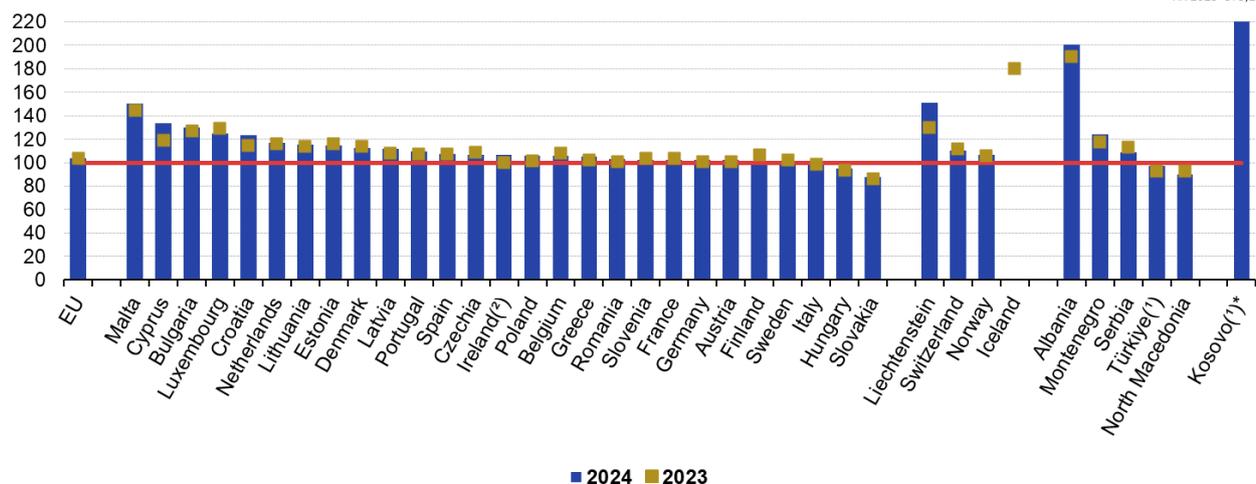
eurostat

Figure 4: Nights spent by international guests in tourist accommodation, EU, 2024 and 2023 compared with 2019 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) (tour_occ_nim)

In 2024, the number of domestic nights spent in EU tourist accommodation grew very modestly (0,2%) compared with 2023. Cyprus (11.8%), Croatia (7.5%) and Ireland (6.5%) recorded the largest increases in domestic nights, while 11 EU countries reported drops. Given the fact that domestic tourism recovered faster than international tourism, nights spent by domestic guests in the EU in 2024 increased to reach 2019 levels (3.6%). Figure 5 shows that in 23 EU countries, domestic nights recovered completely in 2024 and even surpassed 2019 levels, while in all other countries domestic nights are much closer to 2019 levels compared with international nights.

Nights spent by domestic guests in tourist accommodation, EU, 2024 and 2023 compared with 2019

(2019=100), (%)



(*) Estimated using 2024 monthly data.

(?) Estimated for 2019.

* 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_ninat, tour_occ_nim)

eurostat

Figure 5: Nights spent by domestic guests in tourist accommodation, EU, 2024 and 2023 compared with 2019 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) (tour_occ_nim)

Paris, the most visited city in the EU

From reference year 2020 on, Eurostat publishes data on nights spent in selected cities, including all capitals and cities with a minimum population of 200 000 inhabitants as well as some other cities that are of particular importance for tourism. In 2024, around 74 million nights were spent in Paris, the most visited city in the EU, followed by Roma and Berlin with respectively 42 and 30 million nights.

Table 4 shows for each EU country the top 3 cities in terms of nights spent in tourist accommodation. With the exception of Bulgaria, Spain, Croatia and Cyprus the most visited city was the capital city of each country. In Latvia and Malta, the capital city accounted for more than half of the total nights spent in the country. Very large shares of the capital cities were also recorded in Estonia (49.8%), Hungary (34.5%), Luxembourg (34.3%), Denmark (32.6%) and Czechia (31.9%).

Nights spent in tourist accommodation, top 3 cities in terms of nights spent, EU, 2024

	Total nights spent (thousand)	Top 3 cities in terms of nights spent Share in total nights (%)		
		1st	2nd	3rd
EU	3 021 780	Paris (greater city) 2.4	Roma 1.4	Berlin 1.0
Belgium	44 843	Bruxelles / Brussel (greater city) 16.4	Antwerpen 6.1	Brugge 4.8
Bulgaria	27 646	Varna 16.1	Sofia 8.1	Plovdiv 2.4
Czechia	57 236	Praha 31.9	Brno 2.4	Plzeň 1.0
Denmark	39 817	København (greater city) 32.6	Århus 3.3	Aalborg 2.0
Germany	439 620	Berlin 6.9	München 4.5	Hamburg 3.7
Estonia	6 646	Tallinn 49.8	Tartu 6.4	Narva 0.7
Ireland	41 678	:	:	:
Greece	152 945	Athina (greater city) 6.8	Thessaloniki (greater city) 1.7	Chania 1.1
Spain	505 166	Barcelona (greater city) 5.7	Madrid (greater city) 5.3	Benidorm 3.1
France	457 644	Paris (greater city) 16.2	Lyon 1.4	Nice (greater city) 1.3
Croatia	93 644	Split 3.4	Zagreb 2.8	Zadar 2.5
Italy	466 158	Roma 9.2	Milano (greater city) 3.9	Venezia 2.9
Cyprus	17 909	Lemesos (greater city) 9.5	Larnaka (greater city) 2.5	Lefkosia (greater city) 1.2
Latvia	4 692	Rīga 54.1	Liepāja 4.6	Daugavpils 1.8
Lithuania	8 640	Vilnius 26.4	Kaunas 7.9	Klaipėda 5.8
Luxembourg	3 684	Luxembourg 34.3	:	:
Hungary	31 803	Budapest 34.5	Debrecen 1.8	Szeged 1.5
Malta	11 320	Valletta (greater city) 51.9	:	:
Netherlands	145 238	Amsterdam (greater city) 15.3	Rotterdam (greater city) 2.8	's-Gravenhage (greater city) 2.5
Austria	131 201	Wien 13.9	Salzburg 2.4	Innsbruck 1.4
Poland	97 648	Warszawa 8.2	Kraków 6.7	Gdańsk 3.4
Portugal	88 074	Lisboa (greater city) 22.7	Porto (greater city) 9.6	Funchal (greater city) 7.2
Romania	30 231	București 13.1	Constanța 4.7	Brașov 4.4
Slovenia	16 835	Ljubljana 15.4	Maribor 3.0	:
Slovakia	14 667	Bratislava 15.0	Košice 3.0	Žilina 1.1
Finland	22 678	Helsinki / Helsingfors 20.1	Tampere / Tammerfors 6.0	Vantaa / Vanda 4.9
Sweden	64 116	Stockholm (greater city) 19.8	Göteborg (greater city) 7.6	Malmö 3.4
Iceland	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	229	:	:	:
Norway	38 588	Oslo greater city 17.4	Trondheim 7.2	Stavanger (greater city) 3.3
Switzerland	60 116	Zürich (greater city) 9.5	Genève (greater city) 6.2	Basel (greater city) 2.8

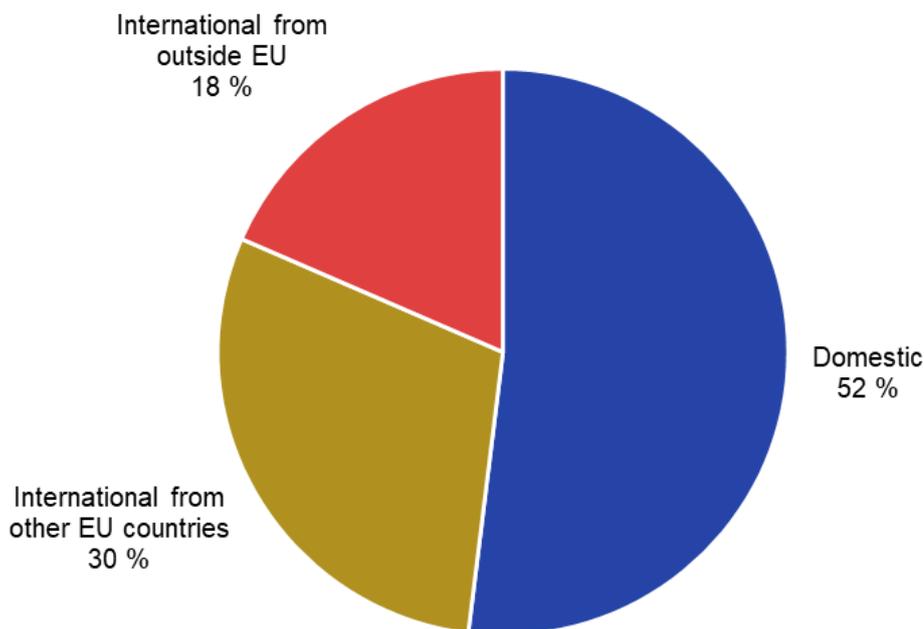
": - Data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_ninc, tour_occ_nim)

In 2024, tourists from European countries accounted for 5 out of 6 nights spent by international guests in EU tourist accommodation

In 2024, more than half (52%) of nights in tourist accommodation were spent by domestic tourists, travelling inside their own country, while 30% were spent by international visitors from other EU countries and 18% by non-EU guests (see Figure 6).

Nights spent in EU tourist accommodation by origin of the guest, 2024 (%)



Total nights spent : 3.0 billion

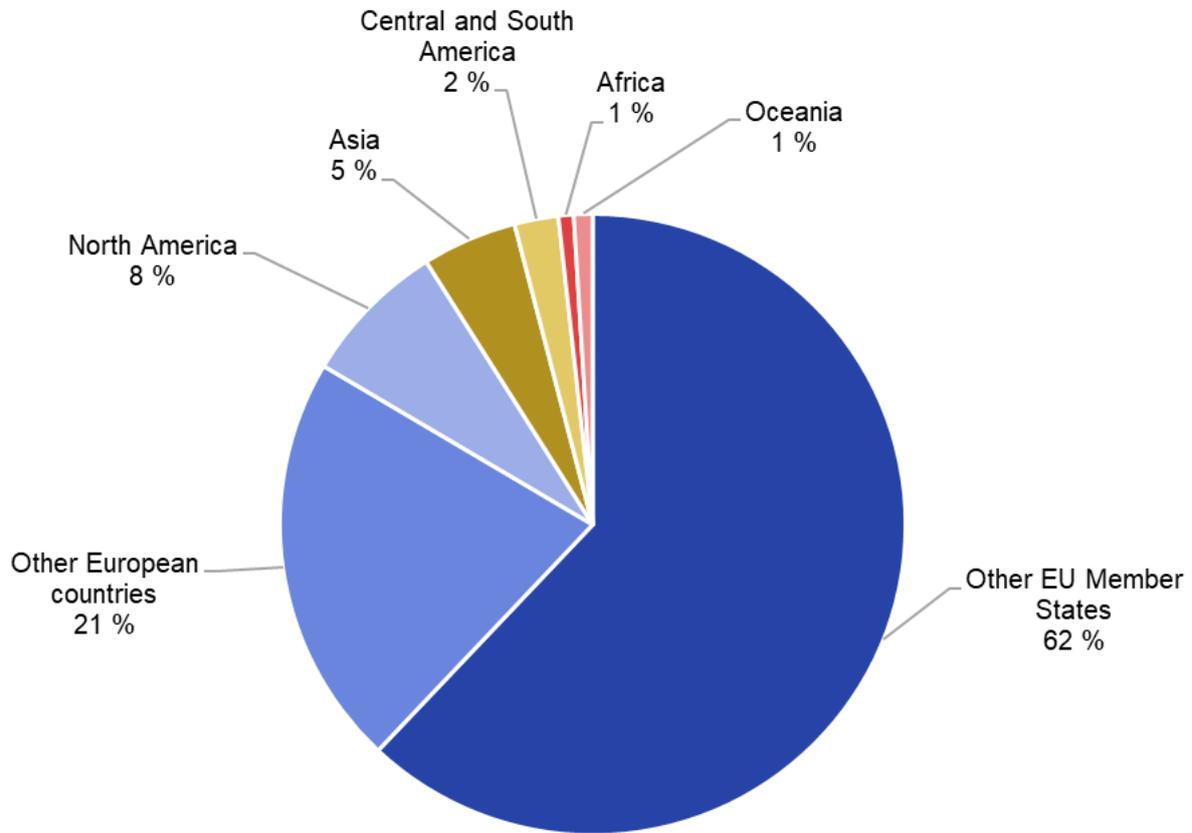
eurostat 

Figure 6: Nights spent in EU tourist accommodation by origin of the guest, 2024 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninraw)

The majority of the 1.5 billion nights spent by international guests were by tourists coming from other EU countries (62%), while 21% were spent by tourists coming from other European countries. Only 16% of non-resident nights were spent by tourists from other regions of the world (see Figure 7).

Nights spent by international guests in EU tourist accommodation, 2024

(% of total international nights spent by world region of residence of the guest)



Total nights spent by non-residents: 1.5 billion



Figure 7: Nights spent by international guests in EU tourist accommodation, 2024 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninraw)

EU countries display varying patterns in terms of total nights spent by origin of the guest. Romania, Poland, and Germany saw a significant majority of domestic tourists, with over 80% of tourism accommodation nights accounted for by local visitors. Similarly, Sweden, Finland, France, Slovakia, Lithuania and Denmark also show high shares of domestic guests, each exceeding 60%. In contrast, a substantial portion of nights are attributed to international tourists from other EU countries in Luxembourg (74.5%), Croatia (73.8%), Malta (58.5%), Austria (58.0%) and Slovenia (55.4%). Cyprus (57.1%) record notably a high percentage of international tourists from outside the EU (see Table 5).

Nights spent in tourist accommodation, EU, 2024

(%)

	Total nights spent (thousand)	Share in total nights spent		
		Domestic	International from other EU countries	International from outside EU
EU	3 021 780	51.9	29.6	18.5
Belgium	44 843	50.3	35.6	14.1
Bulgaria	27 646	45.5	34.1	20.4
Czechia	57 236	55.5	29.2	15.3
Denmark	39 817	60.3	26.2	13.5
Germany	439 620	80.7	10.8	8.5
Estonia	6 646	44.8	42.3	12.8
Ireland	41 678	41.6	21.3	37.1
Greece	152 945	16.2	49.6	34.2
Spain	505 166	36.2	35.7	28.1
France	457 644	69.3	17.9	12.8
Croatia	93 644	9.3	73.8	17.0
Italy	466 158	45.5	33.2	21.3
Cyprus	17 909	7.5	35.4	57.1
Latvia	4 692	39.4	43.5	17.1
Lithuania	8 640	64.1	20.4	15.5
Luxembourg	3 684	12.5	74.5	13.0
Hungary	31 803	52.1	29.4	18.5
Malta	11 320	6.3	58.5	35.2
Netherlands	145 238	57.7	30.9	11.4
Austria	131 201	28.3	58.0	13.6
Poland	97 648	81.2	11.2	7.6
Portugal	88 074	32.3	37.0	30.7
Romania	30 231	83.7	9.0	7.3
Slovenia	16 835	26.7	55.4	17.8
Slovakia	14 667	66.6	26.3	7.1
Finland	22 678	71.9	14.9	13.2
Sweden	64 116	73.2	12.4	14.4
Iceland	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	229	2.3	38.4	59.3
Norway	38 588	67.8	21.9	10.3
Switzerland	60 116	53.9	23.9	22.2
Montenegro	5 201	11.5	32.3	56.2
North Macedonia	2 181	29.8	29.0	41.2
Albania	7 446	29.7	34.5	35.7
Serbia	12 662	51.8	19.4	28.8
Türkiye(*)	216 018	35.4	:	:
Kosovo(*)*	1 518	45.5	:	:

(*) Estimated using monthly data.

":" - Data not available.

* 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 codes: tour_occ_ninat, tour_occ_nim, tour_occ_ninraw)

More than 29 million bed places in EU tourist accommodation

In 2024, the EU could offer 29.7 million bed places to accommodate tourists (+0.5 million compared with 2023), spread over 681 000 establishments (+44.500 compared with 2023). In terms of bed places, Italy (with 5.5 million bed places) and France (with 5.1 million bed places) accounted for more than one-third of total available capacity (see Table 6).

Capacity of tourist accommodation establishments by NACE group, EU, 2024

	Tourist accommodation establishments		Hotels and similar accommodation			Holiday and other short-stay accommodation		Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	
	Establishments	Bed places	Establishments	Bedrooms	Bed places	Establishments	Bed places	Establishments	Bed places
EU	680 848	29 740 791	162 361	6 173 314	12 899 659	493 637	8 305 572	24 850	8 535 560
Belgium	11 088	473 144	1 375	64 007	148 602	9 352	218 884	361	105 658
Bulgaria	4 049	360 565	2 268	132 733	299 560	1 747	59 104	34	1 901
Czechia	10 104	749 646	7 116	154 769	366 610	2 419	157 063	569	225 973
Denmark	1 286	458 459	646	60 090	124 531	245	66 715	395	267 213
Germany	47 846	3 702 178	29 407	997 697	1 941 784	15 220	826 114	3 219	934 280
Estonia	1 314	63 093	439	16 787	35 844	865	27 089	10	160
Ireland	2 362	246 615	1 593	70 852	171 925	641	37 589	128	37 101
Greece	29 108	1 244 717	10 303	454 435	906 866	18 526	284 860	279	52 991
Spain	58 545	3 847 619	19 985	962 309	2 043 972	37 148	999 214	1 412	804 433
France	29 029	5 070 615	17 386	675 532	1 351 064	3 629	923 319	8 014	2 796 232
Croatia	122 438	1 177 999	1 068	82 177	172 649	120 499	732 274	871	273 076
Italy	265 319	5 498 773	32 943	1 091 230	2 283 546	229 996	2 097 743	2 380	1 117 484
Cyprus	738	94 385	735	46 023	93 157	:	:	3	1 228
Latvia	1 307	54 636	346	12 744	26 652	846	22 234	115	5 750
Lithuania	4 407	112 425	537	17 378	38 577	3 835	69 553	35	4 295
Luxembourg	371	57 580	208	7 816	16 089	96	3 870	67	37 621
Hungary	3 895	366 331	2 195	80 132	188 663	1 430	102 814	270	74 854
Malta	356	52 796	327	22 261	50 611	29	2 185	:	:
Netherlands	9 217	1 451 978	3 830	149 415	326 564	2 725	444 198	2 662	681 216
Austria	25 911	1 155 145	10 984	292 705	617 125	14 198	282 252	729	255 768
Poland	10 354	839 376	4 089	192 482	411 510	5 974	387 543	291	40 323
Portugal	8 569	721 293	2 272	164 874	378 101	6 028	149 955	269	193 237
Romania	12 223	434 333	6 051	152 411	299 748	4 991	114 842	1 181	19 743
Slovenia	11 612	191 989	1 597	26 933	61 707	9 756	96 939	259	33 343
Slovakia	3 705	208 781	1 715	43 238	107 006	1 937	75 555	53	26 220
Finland	1 364	260 018	787	63 791	147 571	382	45 535	195	66 912
Sweden	4 331	846 302	2 159	138 493	289 625	1 123	78 129	1 049	478 548
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	102	2 216	28	665	1 425	72	505	2	286
Norway	3 050	312 014	1 137	97 698	215 305	989	52 579	924	44 130
Switzerland	35 038	641 330	4 456	146 162	293 256	30 166	235 102	416	112 972
Montenegro	459	55 255	424	21 219	50 926	22	3 382	13	947
North Macedonia	509	44 273	324	11 279	24 880	175	14 517	10	4 876
Serbia ^(e)	27 186	186 285	446	21 456	41 072	26 714	140 313	26	4 900
Türkiye	21 472	1 834 304	21 127	882 685	1 824 229	61	2 571	284	7 504

":" - Data not available.

"e" - Estimated for Bed places.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_cap_nat)

eurostat 

Table 6: Capacity of tourist accommodation establishments by NACE group, EU, 2024 Source: Eurostat (tour_cap_nat)

The comparability and completeness of this data is affected by the fact that countries can apply data collection thresholds. In many countries, establishments having fewer than 10 bed places are not covered by these statistics, but the threshold applied is not identical across the European Union. This means that the 29.7 million bed places mentioned above is a modest estimate; the actual number of bed places including those offered in the smallest establishments may be higher than the published estimate.

For countries where a breakdown by size class is available, 56.7% of hotels and similar accommodation establishments had fewer than 25 bedrooms, 34.3% had between 25 and 99, and 9.1% were large establishments with a capacity of 100 or more bedrooms (see Table 7).

Hotels and similar accommodation establishments by size class, EU, 2024

(%)

	Total number of hotels and similar accommodation establishments	Less than 25 rooms (¹)	From 25 to 99 rooms	From 100 to 249 rooms	250 rooms or more
EU	162 361	56.7	34.3	7.1	2.0
Belgium	1 375	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	2 268	17.1	51.7	16.5	14.7
Czechia	7 116	79.0	18.3	2.2	0.5
Denmark	646	:	:	:	:
Germany	29 407	63.7	28.3	6.9	1.1
Estonia	439	:	:	:	:
Ireland	1 593	:	:	:	:
Greece	10 303	50.0	41.2	6.5	2.3
Spain	19 985	61.2	26.0	9.3	3.6
France	17 386	46.9	47.5	5.0	0.6
Croatia	1 068	42.7	32.6	17.4	7.3
Italy ^(²)	32 943	54.9	40.6	4.5	:
Cyprus	735	47.1	30.3	18.1	4.5
Latvia	346	65.9	24.9	7.8	1.4
Lithuania	537	63.5	29.4	6.3	0.7
Luxembourg	208	32.2	47.1	14.9	5.8
Hungary	2 195	63.4	28.1	7.0	1.5
Malta	327	49.8	28.1	15.6	6.4
Netherlands	3 830	:	:	:	:
Austria	10 984	:	:	:	:
Poland	4 089	43.5	45.9	9.1	1.5
Portugal	2 272	:	:	:	:
Romania	6 051	76.2	18.6	4.4	0.8
Slovenia	1 597	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	1 715	:	:	:	:
Finland	787	30.0	41.6	22.7	5.7
Sweden	2 159	40.0	39.7	16.6	3.7
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	28	:	:	:	:
Norway	1 137	12.8	39.8	24.4	23.0
Switzerland	4 456	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	424	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	324	:	:	:	:
Serbia	446	:	:	:	:
Türkiye	21 127	:	:	:	:

(¹) Data transmitted to Eurostat on an optional basis and therefore not available for all countries; due to rounding, deviations can occur between total and subtotals.

Comparability of small establishments (less than 25 rooms) may be affected by the data collection thresholds since in many countries, establishments having less than ten bed places are not covered by these statistics.

EU estimated shares based on available data.

(²) 100 rooms or above

":" - Data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_cap_nats)

eurostat 

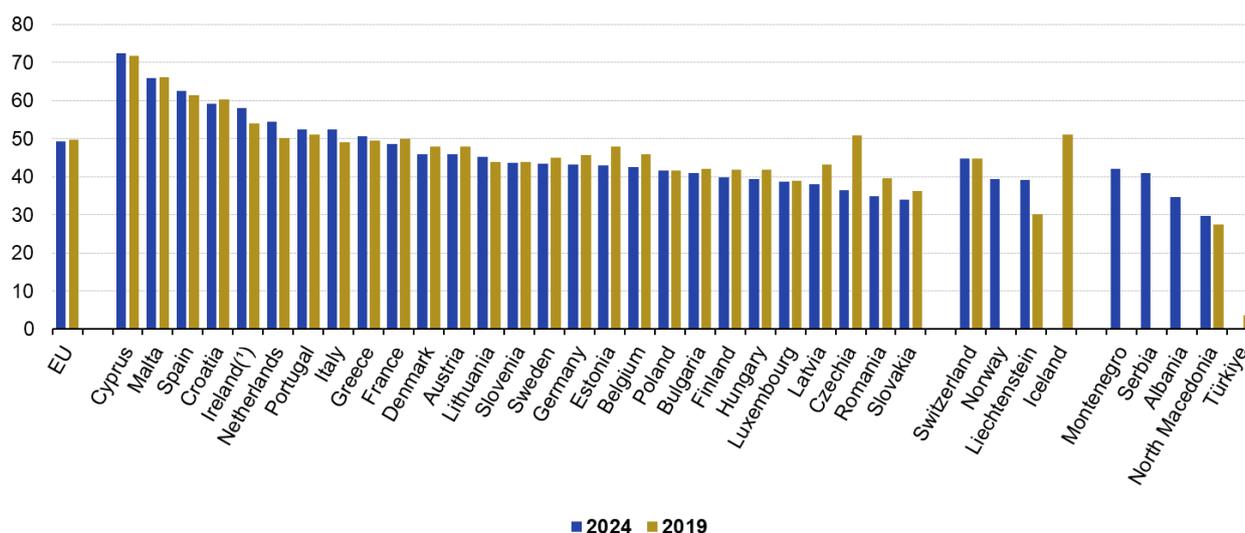
Table 7: Hotels and similar accommodation establishments by size class, EU, 2024 Source: Eurostat (tour_cap_nats)

Average occupancy rate of bed places in hotels was 49% in 2024

Comparing the capacity data in terms of available beds or rooms with the occupancy data in terms of nights spent gives an indicator of the [occupancy rates](#) . At EU level, the net occupancy rate of bed places in hotels was 49% in 2024. The highest occupancy rates were recorded in Cyprus (72%), Malta (66%) and Spain (62%), while the lowest were in Czechia (37%), Romania (35%) and Slovakia (34%), as shown in Figure 8.

Net occupancy rates of bed places in hotels and similar accommodation, EU, 2024 and 2019

(%)



(*) Estimated for 2019.

eurostat

Figure 8: Net occupancy rates of bed places in hotels and similar accommodation, EU, 2024 and 2019
Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_anor)

Source data for tables and graphs

- [Download Excel file](#)

Data sources

For the short-term trends in the nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments in the European Union (EU), see the quarterly updated article [Tourism statistics - nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments](#) .

Context

The EU is a major tourist destination, with six Member States among the world's top ten 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. 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.

¹[[UN Tourism](#)]

Footnotes

Explore further

Other articles

- [Tourism entry page in Statistics Explained](#)
- [All articles on tourism statistics](#)
- [Tourism statistics - nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments](#)

Database

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

Thematic section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Publications

- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Selected datasets

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

Methodology

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

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

- With 2012 as reference year:
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC. ([Summary](#))
 - [Regulation \(EU\) No 1051/2011](#) of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.
- Previous legal acts (concerning reference periods before 2012):

- [Commission Decision 1999/35/CE](#) of 9 December 1998 on the procedures for implementing Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.
- [Commission Decision 2004/883/CE](#) of 10 December 2004 adjusting the Annex to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism as regards country lists.
- [Directive 95/57/EC](#) of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.
- [Directive 2006/110/EC](#) of 20 November 2006 adapting Directives 95/57/EC and 2001/109/EC in the field of statistics, by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania.

Visualisation

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