

# Inbound and outbound tourism in Europe

## Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

52/2007

Author

Ulrich SPÖREL

## Contents

Main features .....	1
EU-25 tourists account for about 88% of all nights spent in EU-25 collective accommodation .....	1
Spain, Italy and France account for 52% of all non-resident nights in EU-25 .....	2
Germany generates most tourism in the EU-25, followed by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands .....	3
More than 50% of all outbound holiday trips by EU citizens are taken by German and British tourists .....	4
Spain is the main destination for long holiday trips by EU-25 tourists .....	5
Tourism receipts and expenditure in EU-25 almost in balance .....	6



Manuscript completed on: 10.04.2007  
Data extracted on: 01.12.2006  
ISSN 1977-0316  
Catalogue number: KS-SF-07-052-EN-N  
© European Communities, 2007

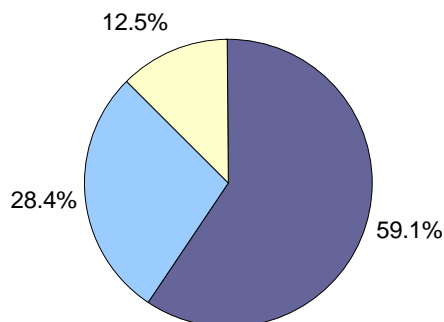
### Main features

- Inbound tourism (i.e. by non-residents) accounts for about 40% of all nights in collective accommodation in the EU-25
- Most tourists in the EU are from the EU (88% of all overnight stays are by either domestic tourists or visitors from other EU-25 Member States)
- Highest figures for non-resident nights are recorded in Spain, Italy and France
- Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands generate the most tourism in the EU-25
- Spain is the main outbound holiday destination for EU tourists, followed by Italy and France
- Tourist receipts and expenditure in EU-25 are nearly in balance

### EU-25 tourists account for about 88% of all nights spent in EU-25 collective accommodation

Tourism in the European Union is highly integrated. In 2005, 87.5% of all nights spent in collective accommodation were spent by either residents of the country (59.1%) or by residents of other EU Member States (28.4%). The remaining 12.5% were spent by non-resident tourists from countries outside the EU (figure 1).

Figure 1: Nights spent in collective accommodation in the EU-25, 2005 (in %)



■ Residents  
■ Non-residents from EU-25 countries  
■ Non-residents from non EU-25 countries

Note: 2004 data for IT, PT and UK.

## Spain, Italy and France account for 52% of all non-resident nights in EU-25

In 2005, foreign tourists spent more than 880 million nights in collective accommodation establishments in the EU-25 Member States (table 1). This represents almost 41% of all nights spent by tourists within the European Union. Three quarters of those were spent in hotels and only one quarter in other collective accommodation such as campsites, holiday dwellings, and youth hostels.

Spain (210 mio), Italy (141 mio) and France (108 mio) reported the highest numbers of non-resident nights in all accommodation establishments followed by the United Kingdom (74 mio), Austria (70 mio), Germany (48 mio) and Greece (41 mio). Taking non-resident nights as a percentage of all tourist nights in a country, the ranking is different. Small countries like Malta, Cyprus and Luxembourg top the list, with more than

90% each. For Malta and Luxembourg, and to a lesser extent Cyprus, this is certainly due to their relatively small size. There are few reasons for the resident population to spend the night in an accommodation establishment, because it is usually easy to go home again from the place or destination visited. This is not true for the Member States ranked behind these three by share of non-resident tourists. Greece (73.7%), Estonia (72.6%) and Austria (71.9%) also reported relatively high percentages. On the other hand, far below the EU-25 average of 40.9% were the Nordic countries Finland (26.1%) and Sweden (22.4%), plus Poland (21.7%). The lowest figure for non-residents as a percentage of all nights spent was reported for Germany, with 14.0%.

**Table 1: Nights spent by type of accommodation, 2005**

	Total collective accommodation establishments			Hotels and similar establishments			Other collective accommodation establishments		
	Total nights (in 1 000)	Non-resident nights (in 1 000)	Share of non-resident nights on total nights (%)	Total nights (in 1 000)	Non-resident nights (in 1 000)	Share of non-resident nights on total nights (%)	Total nights (in 1 000)	Non-resident nights (in 1 000)	Share of non-resident nights on total nights (%)
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>2 154 274</b>	<b>880 304</b>	<b>40,9</b>	<b>1 424 388</b>	<b>646 800</b>	<b>45,4</b>	<b>729 886</b>	<b>233 504</b>	<b>32,0</b>
BE	28 380	15 553	54,8	14 610	10 297	70,5	13 770	5 256	38,2
CZ	40 321	19 595	48,6	25 209	16 607	65,9	15 112	2 988	19,8
DK	26 276	9 393	35,7	10 115	4 787	47,3	16 161	4 606	28,5
DE	343 981	48 246	14,0	200 767	38 872	19,4	143 214	9 374	6,5
EE	4 111	2 983	72,6	3 542	2 791	78,8	569	192	33,7
EL	55 264	40 735	73,7	54 017	40 075	74,2	1 247	660	52,9
ES	353 392	209 519	59,3	245 637	138 762	56,5	107 755	70 757	65,7
FR	295 593	107 952	36,5	198 039	72 824	36,8	97 554	35 128	36,0
IE <sup>1</sup>	32 437	20 235	62,4	25 442	17 640	69,3	6 995	2 595	37,1
IT <sup>2</sup>	345 616	141 169	40,8	234 020	97 175	41,5	111 596	43 994	39,4
CY	15 058	14 006	93,0	14 939	13 899	93,0	119	107	89,9
LV	2 634	1 613	61,2	2 303	1 507	65,4	331	106	32,0
LT	2 623	1 401	53,4	2 062	1 334	64,7	561	67	11,9
LU	2 685	2 452	91,3	1 358	1 273	93,7	1 327	1 179	88,8
HU <sup>3</sup>	19 334	10 646	55,1	15 505	9 029	58,2	3 829	1 617	42,2
MT	7 580	7 298	96,3	7 475	7 194	96,2	105	104	99,0
NL	80 161	25 210	31,4	29 519	15 143	51,3	50 642	10 067	19,9
AT	97 031	69 732	71,9	76 073	56 690	74,5	20 958	13 042	62,2
PL	48 618	10 543	21,7	20 333	7 869	38,7	28 285	2 674	9,5
PT <sup>2</sup>	41 723	24 617	59,0	34 141	23 002	67,4	7 582	1 615	21,3
SI	7 307	4 250	58,2	4 975	3 322	66,8	2 332	928	39,8
SK	10 622	4 801	45,2	6 833	3 650	53,4	3 789	1 151	30,4
FI	17 259	4 499	26,1	14 275	3 887	27,2	2 984	612	20,5
SE	44 940	10 078	22,4	22 900	5 382	23,5	22 040	4 696	21,3
UK <sup>2</sup>	231 328	73 778	31,9	160 299	53 789	33,6	71 029	19 989	28,1
IS	2 189	1 521	69,5	1 569	1 208	77,0	620	313	50,5
NO	26 273	7 644	29,1	17 110	4 761	27,8	9 162	2 883	31,5

1) 2004 estimate. 2) 2004 data. 3) Provisional.

In nearly all EU Member States, non-residents accounted for a greater share of all nights spent in hotels and similar establishments than in other collective accommodation establishments. This may be because of business tourism or even because hotels are generally easier to book from abroad than other

accommodation establishments. For the EU-25 as a whole, non-resident tourists accounted for 45.5% of all nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, but for only 32.0% of overnight stays in other collective accommodation.

## Germany generates most tourism in the EU-25, followed by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands

**Table 2: Three main inbound tourism markets per country, 2005**

	Share of nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation establishments by country of origin in % of total, 2005						Share of the top 3 markets (%)
	1st market		2nd market		3rd market		
	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>DE</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>
BE	NL	31.7	UK	14.1	DE	12.6	58.4
CZ	DE	30.0	UK	9.2	IT	6.0	45.2
DK	DE	29.5	SE	16.6	NO	16.4	62.5
DE	NL	17.5	US	9.2	UK	8.2	34.9
EE	FI	53.0	SE	7.9	DE	7.2	68.1
EL	DE	22.9	UK	18.8	IT	7.4	49.1
ES	UK	33.0	DE	26.1	NL	5.7	64.8
FR	UK	20.8	NL	16.2	DE	12.1	49.1
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	DE	30.0	UK	8.6	US	7.7	46.3
CY	UK	55.8	DE	10.5	RU	5.1	71.4
LV	DE	15.8	FI	11.0	UK	8.2	35.0
LT	DE	18.7	PL	13.1	RU	8.3	40.1
LU	NL	40.3	BE	19.5	DE	10.5	70.3
HU	DE	30.7	UK	7.6	AT	6.6	44.9
MT <sup>1</sup>	UK	40.5	DE	12.1	IT	6.6	59.2
NL	DE	39.8	UK	14.5	BE	9.5	63.8
AT	DE	55.1	NL	9.3	UK	4.8	69.2
PL	DE	44.8	UK	5.9	US	4.4	55.1
PT <sup>1</sup>	UK	29.6	DE	16.3	ES	10.7	56.6
SI	IT	19.6	AT	15.5	DE	15.5	50.6
SK	CZ	28.0	DE	20.9	PL	12.1	61.0
FI	SE	13.3	DE	12.1	RU	11.1	36.5
SE	NO	24.5	DE	19.3	DK	9.7	53.5
UK <sup>1</sup>	US	20.2	DE	9.3	FR	7.1	36.6
IS	DE	17.5	UK	13.5	US	10.2	41.2
NO	DE	22.8	DK	13.9	SE	11.4	48.1

1) 2004 data.

Looking at the main markets for inbound tourism per country, only 9 different countries (7 EU and 2 non-EU, the United States and Norway) made up the list of the three largest generating markets for each of the EU countries for which data are available. In many cases the main countries of origin are direct neighbours, i.e. Germany as the main inbound market for the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria and Poland, or the Netherlands as main market for Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg. Similarly the main market for Slovenia is Italy and for Slovakia the Czech Republic. For Finland, Sweden is the main generating market, and for Sweden it is Norway.

German tourists account for the biggest shares in 10 countries, with values ranging from 15.8% in Latvia to 55.1% in Austria. British tourists are most common in 5 (all of them southern European summer destinations) and Dutch tourists are the most common in their three neighbouring countries Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg. Tourists from the United States are the

main inbound market for the United Kingdom, with 20.2% of total non-resident nights, while Norway represents the main market for Sweden with 24.5%.

In this context the following facts are also interesting to note:

- Only three countries are highly dependent on one main inbound market that accounts for more than 50% of total tourist nights. These are Cyprus (UK tourists account for 55.8% of inbound tourist nights), Austria (German tourists account for 55.1%) and Estonia (Finnish tourists account for 53.0%).
- Only three non-EU countries feature in the list of the main non-resident markets. These are the United States (main market for the United Kingdom, second market for Germany and third market for Italy and Poland), Norway (main market for Sweden and third market for Denmark) and Russia (third inbound market for Cyprus, Latvia and Finland).

## More than 50% of all outbound holiday trips by EU citizens are taken by German and British tourists

In total about 900 million holiday trips, almost evenly distributed between short (1-3 nights) and long holidays (4 and more nights) were made by EU tourists in 2005 (table 3). Four countries, France (186 mio), Germany (156 mio), the United Kingdom (122 mio) and Spain (110 mio) together accounted for almost two thirds of these trips. A split between short (1-3 nights) and long trips (4 nights or more) shows a different ranking in terms of absolute figures. While for short trips France is followed by Spain, the United Kingdom and Germany, for long trips Germany leads France, the United Kingdom and Italy.

Looking at the EU-25 as a whole, the split between short and long trips is 51.9% to 48.1%. In 12 out of the 23 countries for which data are available, there is a preference for short trips, which, as a proportion of total trips, ranges from 53.5% in Poland to 83.2% in Latvia. By contrast, 11 countries show higher shares for longer trips, but with a smaller range of percentages (between

54.0% in the United Kingdom and 69.2% in Slovakia). With the exception of Slovakia, these 11 are all EU-15 Member States.

In all, EU-25 Member States recorded about 235 million holiday trips abroad, which represented 26.3% of total holiday trips. German and British tourists accounted for 77 million and 48 million trips respectively. The total of these two figures represented more than half of all EU-25 outbound holiday trips. France (20 mio), the Netherlands (14 mio) and Italy (11 mio) followed at a considerable distance. Altogether, outbound trips accounted for a higher proportion of total trips than the EU-25 average in 12 Member States. Countries below the EU-25 average were either, with the exception of Finland, the traditional summer holiday countries (Greece, Spain, France, Italy and Portugal) or Member States that joined the EU in 2004 (Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary and Poland).

**Table 3: Holiday trips, 2005**

	Total holiday trips					Outbound holiday trips					
	in 1 000			in % of all holiday trips		in 1 000			in % of all holiday trips		
	All holidays (1 plus nights)	1-3 nights	4 nights or more	1-3 nights	4 nights or more	All holidays (1 plus nights)	1-3 nights	4 nights or more	All holidays (1 plus nights)	1-3 nights	4 nights or more
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>892 599</b>	<b>463 522</b>	<b>429 077</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>234 509</b>	<b>54 736</b>	<b>179 773</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>41.9</b>
BE	11 928	4 213	7 715	35.3	64.7	8 166	2 001	6 166	68.5	47.5	79.9
CZ	28 336	18 394	9 942	64.9	35.1	5 396	1 022	4 374	19.0	5.6	44.0
DK	8 227	3 163	5 064	38.4	61.6	4 276	744	3 532	52.0	23.5	69.8
DE	156 156	49 206	106 951	31.5	68.5	77 414	16 397	61 017	49.6	33.3	57.1
EE	1 093	847	246	77.4	22.6	249	91	158	22.8	10.8	64.1
EL <sup>1</sup>	11 294	4 272	7 022	37.8	62.2	894	98	796	7.9	2.3	11.3
ES <sup>1</sup>	109 580	85 818	23 762	78.3	21.7	4 040	1 221	2 820	3.7	1.4	11.9
FR	185 810	100 715	85 095	54.2	45.8	19 780	5 189	14 591	10.6	5.2	17.1
IE	7 685	3 387	4 298	44.1	55.9	3 920	697	3 223	51.0	20.6	75.0
IT <sup>1</sup>	68 638	31 501	37 137	45.9	54.1	11 484	2 252	9 232	16.7	7.1	24.9
CY	:	:	:	:	:	595	96	499	:	:	:
LV	4 528	3 768	759	83.2	16.8	604	234	371	13.3	6.2	48.8
LT	3 271	2 192	1 079	67.0	33.0	1 163	465	698	35.6	21.2	64.7
LU	1 202	477	725	39.7	60.3	1 185	464	721	98.6	97.3	99.4
HU	22 692	15 577	7 115	68.6	31.4	4 858	1 854	3 003	21.4	11.9	42.2
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	27 872	9 824	18 048	35.2	64.8	14 293	2 807	11 486	51.3	28.6	63.6
AT	13 709	6 241	7 468	45.5	54.5	6 564	1 789	4 775	47.9	28.7	63.9
PL	35 500	18 978	16 522	53.5	46.5	4 580	1 128	3 452	12.9	5.9	20.9
PT	11 417	7 481	3 936	65.5	34.5	1 287	394	893	11.3	5.3	22.7
SI	3 900	2 258	1 642	57.9	42.1	2 121	907	1 214	54.4	40.2	73.9
SK	6 067	1 867	4 200	30.8	69.2	2 219	327	1 892	36.6	17.5	45.1
FI	29 610	23 167	6 443	78.2	21.8	4 538	2 577	1 961	15.3	11.1	30.4
SE	21 764	13 857	7 907	63.7	36.3	6 680	2 482	4 198	30.7	17.9	53.1
UK <sup>1</sup>	122 319	56 319	66 000	46.0	54.0	48 203	9 503	38 700	39.4	16.9	58.6
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	16 391	10 519	5 872	64.2	35.8	4 647	1 525	3 122	28.4	1.5	53.2

1) 2004 data.

For all EU countries for which a comparison is possible, outbound trips accounted for more long holiday trips (4 or more nights) than short holiday trips. This is certainly because short trips are generally made to destinations closer to home than longer trips, and this is more likely to mean that tourists stay in their own country.

Focusing only on long outbound holidays (4 nights and more), three main groups can be distinguished:

- Countries with a distinct preference for outbound holiday trips, which account for more than two thirds of total holiday trips of 4 nights or more. These are: Luxembourg, Belgium, Ireland, Slovenia and Denmark.

- Countries where outbound trips account for between one and two thirds of total holidays of 4 nights or more. These are: Lithuania, Estonia, Austria, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Latvia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Hungary. All of these countries have a proportion of long outbound holidays above the EU-25 average of 41.9%.
- Countries where outbound trips account for less than one third of total holidays of 4 nights or more. These are: Finland, Italy, Portugal, Poland, France, Spain and Greece. These countries' figures are considerably below the EU-25 average.

## Spain is the main destination for long holiday trips by EU-25 tourists

The main three destinations for outbound tourism by country, measured by the number of trips of 4 nights or more, are shown in table 4. Looking at all EU tourists, Spain, Italy and France are the main preference. But diversification in the choice of destinations is high: there are only five EU countries for which the 3 main destinations account for more than 50% of outbound holiday trips of 4 or more nights spent by their

residents. These are Cyprus (58.8%), Portugal (56.2%), Ireland (55.1%), Belgium (52.4%) and the United Kingdom (50.7%). The largest divergences in the preference for certain destinations are recorded for Slovak, French, Lithuanian and Latvian tourists. In these countries the three main destination markets cover less than 30% of all outbound holiday trips.

**Table 4: Three main outbound tourism markets per country, 2005**

	Share of trips abroad of holidays of 4 nights and more by country of destination in % of total, 2005						
	1st market		2nd market		3rd market		Share of the top 3 markets (%)
	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>ES</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>IT</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>FR</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>
BE	FR	30.8	ES	13.4	IT	8.2	52.4
CZ	SK	18.2	IT	12.9	EL	6.6	37.7
DK	ES	12.8	FR	10.2	IT	7.7	30.7
DE	ES	15.9	IT	14.4	AT	14.4	44.7
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL <sup>1</sup>	IT	11.4	DE	9.7	UK	9.0	30.1
ES <sup>1</sup>	FR	18.0	IT	9.3	PT	8.1	35.4
FR <sup>1</sup>	ES	15.3	IT	9.8	UK	3.9	29.0
IE <sup>1</sup>	ES	28.9	UK	15.4	US	10.8	55.1
IT <sup>1</sup>	FR	13.6	ES	13.4	EL	7.2	34.2
CY	EL	40.9	UK	15.2	FR	2.7	58.8
LV	DE	10.4	TR	7.6	AT	5.7	23.7
LT	DE	14.0	SE	7.5	TR	5.5	27.0
LU	FR	20.8	ES	11.1	IT	10.0	41.9
HU	DE	14.7	AT	12.4	IT	9.6	36.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	FR	14.6	ES	11.8	DE	11.7	38.1
AT	IT	21.1	EL	8.3	DE	7.6	37.0
PL	DE	22.9	IT	9.0	UK	6.7	38.6
PT <sup>1</sup>	ES	35.7	FR	11.0	UK	9.5	56.2
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	CZ	11.5	EL	10.3	IT	7.6	29.4
FI	ES	16.6	EE	9.4	EL/SE	6.5	32.5
SE	ES	19.0	EL	8.1	IT	7.2	34.3
UK <sup>1</sup>	ES	31.8	FR	11.5	US	7.4	50.7
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	ES	15.9	AT	14.5	IT	14.4	44.8

1) 2004 data.

Spain is the main destination for tourist trips from 8 other countries – mainly northern European countries plus its two direct neighbours. France is the first destination for holiday tourists from five other EU countries, while Germany holds this position for four other EU countries. Only 2 non-EU countries rank

amongst the three favourite destinations of tourists from EU countries. These are Turkey (second market for Latvian and third market for Lithuanian tourists) and the United States (third market for both Ireland and the United Kingdom).

## Tourism receipts and expenditure in EU-25 almost in balance

**Table 5: Travel item of the balance of payments (million euro), 2005**

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Credit	<b>232 590</b>	7 929	3 726	3 977	23 473	766	11 037	38 494	33 981	3 813	28 400	1 879	278	741
Debit	<b>235 628</b>	11 939	1 942	5 195	58 430	360	2 446	12 125	25 070	4 882	17 960	751	476	599
Net	<b>-3 035</b>	-4 010	1 785	-1 219	-34 956	405	8 591	26 370	8 910	-1 070	10 440	1 128	-197	143
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	NO
Credit	2 906	3 433	610	8 420	12 432	5 058	6 376	1 449	1 011	1 757	5 957	24 687	331	2 641
Debit	2 398	2 348	217	12 996	8 883	3 509	2 473	770	731	2 460	8 667	48 001	788	7 841
Net	508	1 086	394	-4 576	3 550	1 551	3 902	679	278	-704	-2 710	-23 313	-458	-5 200

Inbound and outbound tourist flows have a direct impact on financial flows, which are measured in the balance of payments of the respective countries. In 2005, tourism expenditure and receipts were nearly in balance for the EU as a whole. Expenditure stood at €235.6bn, while receipts from tourism stood at €232.6bn (table 5). About two thirds of EU Member States were in surplus, while around one third were in deficit. Receipts exceeded expenditure by a factor of two or more in Greece (4.5), Spain (3.2), Malta (2.8), Portugal (2.6) and Cyprus (2.5). This made Spain the top-ranking EU tourism earner at €38.5bn. France (€34.0bn) and Italy (€28.4bn) hold second and third place, followed by the United Kingdom (€24.7bn) and Germany (€23.5bn), which are also the top spenders within the European Union. Germany (€58.4bn) and the United Kingdom (€48.0bn) together accounted for about 45% of total EU tourism expenditure. They are far ahead of France (€25.1bn) and Italy (€18.0bn) (table 6).

**Table 6: Top 10 tourism earners and spenders (million euro), 2005**

Rank	Top earners <sup>1</sup>		Top spenders <sup>2</sup>	
1	ES	38 494	DE	58 430
2	FR	33 981	UK	48 001
3	IT	28 400	FR	25 070
4	UK	24 687	IT	17 960
5	DE	23 473	NL	12 996
6	AT	12 432	ES	12 125
7	EL	11 037	BE	11 939
8	NL	8 420	AT	8 883
9	BE	7 929	SE	8 667
10	PT	6 376	DK	5 195

1) Travel credits of the Balance of Payments.

2) Travel debits of the Balance of Payments.

## ➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

### Tourism

Defined as: the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. In relation to a given country, three forms of tourism can be distinguished:

- (i) Domestic tourism comprises the activities of residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places only within that country but outside their usual environment;
- (ii) Inbound tourism comprises the activities of non-residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places in that country and outside their usual environment;
- (iii) Outbound tourism comprises the activities of residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places outside that country and outside their usual environment.

### Tourist

A visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place/country visited. They are divided into residents and non-residents. Resident tourists are the residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places only within that country but outside their usual environment. Non-resident tourists are tourists travelling to and staying in places outside their own country

### Collective tourist accommodation establishment

An accommodation establishment that provides overnight lodging for the traveller in a room or some other unit, but the number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum of groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishment must come under a common commercial-type management, even if it is non-profit making.

### Hotels and similar establishments

#### Hotels

Comprise hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services including more than just daily bed making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

#### Similar establishments

Comprise rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities. This group also includes guesthouses, Bed & Breakfast and farmhouse accommodation.

### Other collective accommodation establishments

#### Holiday dwellings

Include collective facilities under common management, such as clusters of houses or bungalows arranged as dwelling-type accommodation and providing limited hotel services (not including daily bed-making and cleaning).

### Tourist campsites

Consist of collective facilities in enclosed areas for tents, caravans, trailers and mobile homes. All come under common management and provide some tourist services (shop, information, and recreational activities).

### Other collective establishments n.e.c.

Comprise youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, holiday homes for the elderly, holiday accommodation for employees and workers' hotels, halls of residence for students and school dormitories, and other similar facilities that come under common management, have a social interest and are often subsidised.

### Nights spent by residents and non-residents

A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a collective accommodation establishment or in private tourist accommodation. Overnight stays are calculated by country of residence of the guest and by month.

### Country abbreviations:

BE	Belgium	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Cyprus	SE	Sweden
LV	Latvia	UK	United Kingdom
LT	Lithuania		

### Symbols:

:	data not available
bn	10 <sup>9</sup>
mio	10 <sup>6</sup>

*This publication has been produced in collaboration with Volker Stabernak (comments), Christiane Gengler (tables, figures and layout).*

**Date of data extraction:** December 2006

### OTHER RECENT RELEASES ON TOURISM:

Panorama on Tourism (with CD-Rom)

Pocketbook on Tourism

Statistics in Focus 30/2006 – Winter season tourism trends 2005-2006

Statistics in Focus 27/2006 – Regional Tourism in the European Union

Statistics in Focus 20/2006 – Tourism and the Internet in the European Union

Statistics in Focus 19/2006 – Summer tourism trends in 2005

Statistics in Focus 18/2006 – How Europeans go on holiday



Statistics in Focus 05/2006 – Inbound and outbound tourism in the European Union

## Further information:

Data: [EUROSTAT Website/Home page/Industry, trade and services/Data](#)

### Industry, trade and services

#### **Tourism**

-  Capacity of collective tourist accommodation : establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces
-  Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments : domestic and inbound tourism
-  Tourism demand : domestic and outbound tourism (excluding day-trips)
-  Employment in the tourism sector (Source: Labour Force Survey 'LFS')
-  Tourism statistics for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and FYROM

---

### Journalists can contact the media support service:

Bech Building Office A4/125  
L - 2920 Luxembourg

Tel. (352) 4301 33408  
Fax (352) 4301 35349

E-mail: [eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu](mailto:eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu)

### European Statistical Data Support:

Eurostat set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' a network of support centres, which will exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries.

Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data.

Contact details for this support network can be found on our Internet site: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>

---

A list of worldwide sales outlets is available at the:

### Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

2, rue Mercier  
L - 2985 Luxembourg

URL: <http://publications.europa.eu>  
E-mail: [info-info-opoce@ec.europa.eu](mailto:info-info-opoce@ec.europa.eu)

---