

Tourism statistics - annual results for the accommodation sector

*Data extracted in October 2020.
Planned article update: November 2021.*

Highlights

The number of nights spent in tourist accommodation in the EU continued to grow in 2019 (2.5 %), reaching nearly 2.9 billion nights.

German and British tourists accounted for more than one in three non-resident nights in EU tourist accommodation in 2019.

Trends in nights spent in EU-27 tourist accommodation establishments, EU-27, 2005-2019



20052007200920112013201520172019(index_2005=100)100110120130140150160Total nights
spentNights spent by non-residentsNights spent by residents

- Note: EU-27 aggregate estimated for the purpose of this publication using available data.
- Source: Eurostat (online data code: *tour_occ_ninat*, *tour_occ_nim*)

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

Over the period 2005-2019, the number of [nights spent](#) in tourist accommodation establishments in the EU grew by 44 %. In particular, there were significant increases in the number of nights spent by [non-residents](#) (+ 58 %) while the number of nights spent by residents during [domestic trips](#) increased by 33 %.

Full article

Continuous growth in the tourist accommodation sector

Continuous growth in the tourist accommodation sector

Following increases of 5 % in 2017 and 3 % in 2018, the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation in the EU continued to grow in 2019, by 2.5 %, reaching almost 2.9 billion nights (see Figure 1).

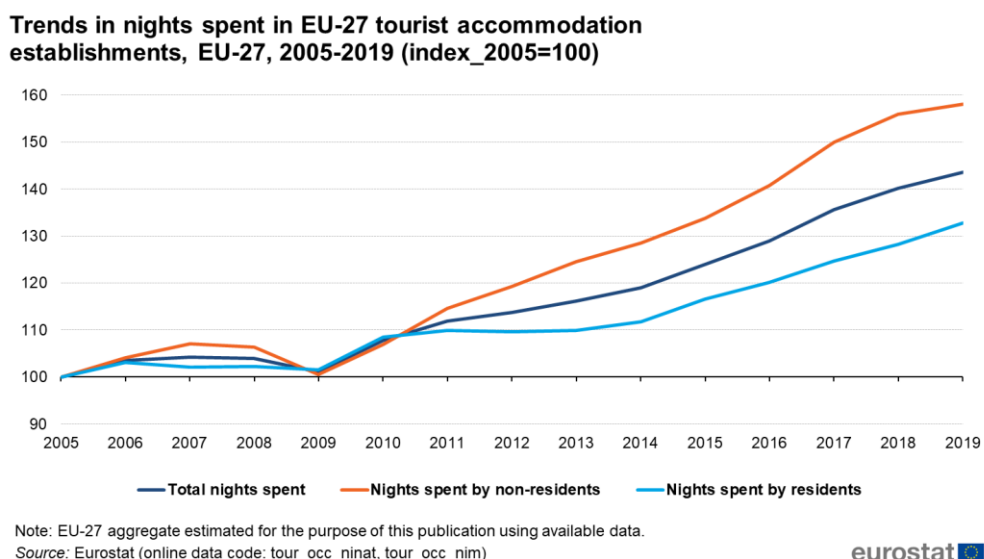


Figure 1: Trends in nights spent in EU-27 tourist accommodation establishments, EU-27, 2005-2019 (index_2005=100)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninat](#))

More than three out of five of these nights were spent in four Member States: Spain (16.3 %), France (15.5 %), Italy and Germany both 15.2 % (see Table 1).

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, 2019

	Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments (Thousand)	Share in all nights spent in EU-28 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-27	2 879 996	100.0	64.5	22.9	12.6
Belgium	42 513	1.5	48.9	43.9	7.2
Bulgaria	27 155	0.9	91.8	7.9	0.3
Czechia	57 025	2.0	73.7	20.3	6.0
Denmark	34 326	1.2	49.7	18.1	32.2
Germany	436 955	15.2	70.2	21.6	8.2
Estonia	6 967	0.2	79.5	20.3	0.2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	143 594	5.0	76.1	22.5	1.5
Spain	469 814	16.3	73.0	18.3	8.7
France	446 554	15.5	49.1	22.1	28.8
Croatia	91 178	3.2	28.4	50.6	21.0
Italy	436 739	15.2	64.3	23.2	12.5
Cyprus	17 574	0.6	>99.95	0.0	<0.05
Latvia	5 510	0.2	78.4	18.6	3.0
Lithuania	8 947	0.3	53.9	44.6	1.5
Luxembourg(*)	2 852	0.1	58.0	8.9	33.1
Hungary	33 200	1.2	77.7	16.2	6.1
Malta	9 911	0.3	96.9	3.1	:
Netherlands	123 443	4.3	44.1	38.2	17.7
Austria	127 891	4.4	74.5	19.9	5.6
Poland	93 343	3.2	57.5	41.1	1.4
Portugal	77 594	2.7	77.3	13.8	8.9
Romania	29 890	1.0	81.4	17.5	1.1
Slovenia	15 759	0.5	52.4	34.6	12.9
Slovakia	17 225	0.6	68.8	29.4	1.9
Finland	23 096	0.8	81.2	10.5	8.3
Sweden	63 175	2.2	62.5	10.9	26.5
United Kingdom(*)	367 229	z	56.6	28.4	15.0
Iceland	8 406	z	68.9	20.4	10.7
Liechtenstein	178	z	84.2	13.1	2.6
Norway(*)	35 180	z	71.1	7.5	21.4
Switzerland	:	z	:	:	:
Montenegro(*)	4 681	z	90.1	9.2	0.7
North Macedonia	2 295	z	86.1	11.5	2.4
Serbia(*)	10 051	z	65.2	34.5	0.3
Turkey	:	z	:	:	:
Kosovo(*)	382	z	88.1	11.9	:

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

(*) Estimated using 2019 monthly data.

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

":" - Data not available.

"z" - Not applicable.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_ninat)

eurostat 



Table 1: Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, 2019

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninat](#))

Looking at the distribution by type of accommodation, [hotels and similar accommodation](#) were clearly the most popular (64 %), followed by [holiday and other short-stay accommodation](#) such as rented apartments (23 %) and [camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks](#) (13 %). However, there were significant regional differences: in Cyprus, Malta and Bulgaria, hotels covered more than 90 % of the entire market for rented accommodation; more than half of the tourism nights in Croatia were spent in holiday and other short-stay accommodation, while in Luxembourg, Denmark, France and Sweden the market share of campsites was more than double the average for the whole of the EU.

All three types of tourist accommodation showed increases for 2019. The number of nights spent in hotels increased by 1.8 %. Nights spent in holiday and other short-stay accommodation and nights spent at campsites increased by 4.3 % and 2.5 % respectively (see Table 2).

Percentage change in nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, 2019 compared with 2018 (%)

	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)		
	Total	Non-residents	Residents	Total	Non-residents	Residents	Total	Non-residents	Residents	Total	Non-residents	Residents
EU-27	2.5	1.3	3.5	1.8	0.5	3.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	2.5	0.9	3.5
Belgium	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.0	3.4	4.8	7.5	3.4	-5.6	-3.5	-8.5
Bulgaria	1.2	-1.5	6.4	0.7	-1.7	6.3	6.1	5.6	6.3	19.1	74.5	16.9
Czechia	2.7	1.6	3.8	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.9	-3.3	4.5	3.7	2.4	3.9
Denmark	3.1	3.0	3.2	6.2	4.1	7.8	2.3	-1.4	4.7	-0.8	4.1	-2.6
Germany	4.1	2.6	4.5	3.1	2.0	3.5	7.9	9.1	7.7	3.5	-2.1	4.4
Estonia	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.0	3.5	5.0	9.4	13.3	6.7	23.1	20.6	44.9
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greece	0.5	0.9	-1.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	2.4	4.9	-7.6	7.4	5.4	10.0
Spain	0.6	-0.6	2.9	0.9	0.0	2.7	-1.9	-3.6	1.4	4.0	1.5	6.4
France	0.9	-3.4	2.8	-0.1	-6.2	3.5	0.4	-0.5	0.6	2.9	1.1	3.7
Croatia	1.8	1.2	9.7	2.2	1.6	7.9	2.6	1.8	11.2	-0.5	-0.8	9.5
Italy	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	6.8	7.0	6.6	0.0	-2.2	2.1
Cyprus	2.4	1.9	10.4	2.4	1.9	10.6	.	.	.	3.5	404.9	-48.7
Latvia	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.7	3.1	5.1	1.5	5.1	0.6	10.4
Lithuania	10.6	10.9	10.3	8.5	6.7	11.4	12.7	22.2	9.2	24.0	21.1	25.7
Luxembourg(*)	-2.3	-2.7	0.5	-3.5	-3.6	-2.3	0.0	-3.6	10.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.6
Hungary	1.1	2.7	-0.2	1.6	2.4	0.7	-1.2	11.8	-4.5	1.3	-3.0	7.3
Malta	-2.0	-2.6	10.7	-2.1	-2.6	11.0	-0.2	-0.1	-3.2	.	.	.
Netherlands	6.3	10.1	3.8	5.4	8.1	2.2	7.9	13.5	5.3	5.4	11.8	3.3
Austria	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	4.5	5.5	2.7	2.8	3.6	0.2
Poland	5.0	5.3	5.0	6.5	4.7	7.2	3.2	7.1	2.8	1.8	15.8	-2.5
Portugal	4.3	3.5	5.9	2.1	1.3	4.2	20.7	21.7	18.8	1.5	-2.1	3.6
Romania	5.0	-0.7	6.3	4.3	-1.0	5.6	7.1	3.1	7.5	36.3	-2.4	41.0
Slovenia(*)	0.6	1.8	-2.5	-1.0	-0.4	-2.6	1.2	3.5	-3.4	5.3	7.3	0.8
Slovakia	13.4	8.8	16.1	13.3	5.9	18.6	15.2	25.7	12.2	-5.5	-10.0	2.1
Finland	3.9	3.1	4.2	4.2	2.9	4.8	1.9	3.1	1.4	3.0	7.1	2.1
Sweden	3.8	1.9	4.5	4.2	-1.4	6.2	0.5	8.3	-2.0	4.3	7.5	3.2
United Kingdom(*)	3.6	14.9	-3.8	-3.4	-2.4	-4.3	28.4	70.2	0.7	-5.1	44.0	-6.7
Iceland(*)	-1.5	-0.7	-7.0	-1.3	-0.1	-10.7	2.0	4.7	-23.3	-9.4	-17.8	11.5
Liechtenstein	9.5	9.7	1.7	9.9	10.1	-0.1	4.4	4.5	3.0	23.9	23.5	112.5
Norway(*)	4.0	5.6	3.3	5.5	6.3	5.1	-2.2	-0.8	-3.9	1.5	7.5	-0.8
Switzerland(*)	.	.	.	1.9	1.6	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montenegro(*)	11.2	11.6	7.9	11.8	12.6	1.8	6.1	-2.5	17.6	5.1	5.1	6.5
North Macedonia	3.8	6.0	-0.9	5.1	5.8	2.7	-3.3	10.8	-7.3	-4.7	6.3	-6.6
Serbia(*)	7.9	9.6	6.8	7.4	8.4	6.3	9.7	17.8	8.0	-38.1	-22.7	-50.6
Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kosovo(*)	17.0	11.9	28.8	15.5	11.2	28.4	29.3	28.2	29.7	.	.	.

(*) Estimated using 2019 monthly data.

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

independence.

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

eurostat

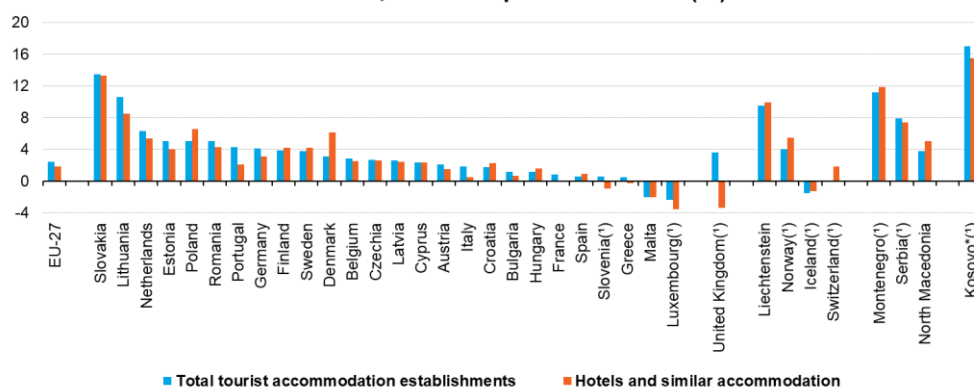


Table 2 : Percentage change in nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, 2019 compared with 2018 (%)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninat](#))

In 2019 the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments increased in almost all EU countries. Luxembourg and Malta were the only Member States reporting a decrease (-2.3 % and -2.0 % respectively). Slovakia recorded the highest growth (+13.4 %) followed by Lithuania (+10.6 %) (see Figure 2 and Table 2).

Percentage change in number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments , 2019 compared with 2018 (%)



Note: Data not available for Ireland.

(*) Estimated using 2019 monthly data.

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

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

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Figure 2: Percentage change in number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments , 2019 compared with 2018 (%)

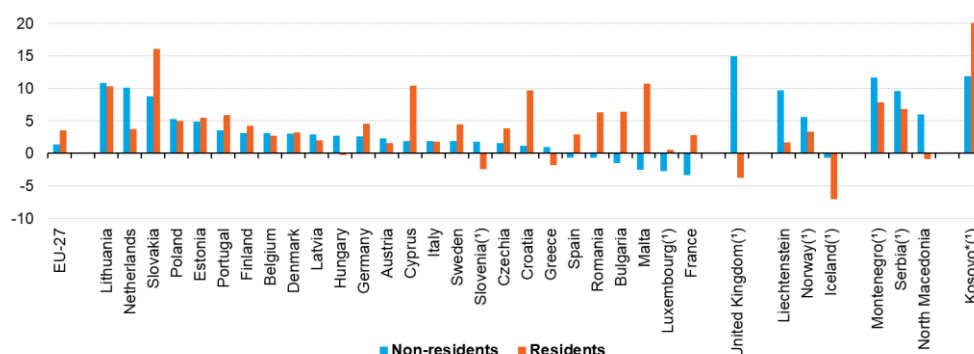
Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninat](#))

Increase in nights spent due to residents and non-residents

The overall increase of 2.5 % for nights spent in 2019 was due to the increase of nights spent

by [residents](#) (+3.5 %) but also of nights spent by foreign visitors (+1.3 %) (see Table 2 and Figure 3).

Percentage change in number of nights spent by residents and non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments, 2019 compared with 2018 (%)



Note: Data not available for Ireland.

(*) Estimated using 2019 monthly data.

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

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

eurostat



Figure 3: Percentage change in number of nights spent by residents and non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments, 2019 compared with 2018 (%)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninat](#))

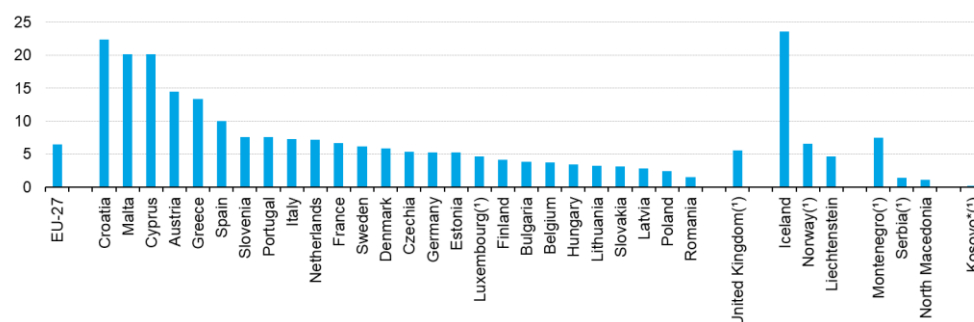
The nights spent by non-residents grew by +4.0 % in 2018 and increased further by +1.3 % in 2019.

Lithuania recorded the highest growth (+10.9 %) in 2019 compared with 2018, followed by the Netherlands (+10.1 %), while drops were observed in France, Luxembourg, Malta, Bulgaria, Romania and Spain (see Figure 3).

Following an increase of 2.8 % in 2018, the number of nights spent by domestic tourists in the EU increased further in 2019 (+3.5 %). The highest increase was recorded in Slovakia (+16.1 %), while a drop was recorded in three Member States: Slovenia (-2.5 %), Greece (-1.8 %) and Hungary (-0.2 %) (see Figure 3).

Taking into account the population of the country ([tourism intensity](#)), Croatia (22.4 nights), Malta (20.1 nights) and Cyprus (20.1 nights) recorded the highest number of nights spent per inhabitant over the year 2019. In the EU, an average of 6.4 guest nights was recorded in relation to the overall population of 446.8 million in 2019 (see Figure 4).

Tourism intensity, guest nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments per inhabitant, 2019



Note: Data not available for Ireland.

⁽¹⁾ Estimated using 2019 monthly data.

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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_occ_ninat](#))

eurostat



Figure 4: Tourism intensity, guest nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments per inhabitant, 2019

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninat](#))

The top 20 regions represented nearly 39 % of all nights spent in the EU

The top destination country (Spain) accounted for 16 % of all guest nights in EU rented accommodation in the year 2019. Looking at regional^[1] data, the top region at NUTS 2 level attracted more than 3 % of all guest nights in the EU during 2019. This region was the Canary Islands, followed by the Adriatic coastal region of Jadranska Hrvatska in Croatia, the French capital city region of Île de France and Catalonia in Spain (see Table 3).

In 2019, the top 20 regions represented 38.5 % of all nights spent in the 281 regions of the EU (see Table 3).

Top 20 EU tourism destinations (NUTS 2 regions) in terms of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, 2019

	Total nights spent in the region (million)	Share of non-residents' nights in total nights (%)	Share in all nights spent in EU-27 tourist accommodation establishments (%)
1 Canarias (ES)	96.1	87.2	3.3
2 Jadranska Hrvatska (HR)	86.2	93.5	3.0
3 Île de France (FR)	84.7	52.0	2.9
4 Cataluña (ES)	84.1	67.0	2.9
5 Andalucía (ES)	72.0	53.5	2.5
6 Illes Balears (ES)	71.2	67.6	2.5
7 Veneto (IT)	68.4	91.1	2.4
8 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (FR)	54.6	33.1	1.9
9 Rhône-Alpes (FR)	51.5	28.4	1.8
10 Comunidad Valenciana (ES)	50.1	51.8	1.7
11 Toscana (IT)	48.1	53.6	1.7
12 Oberbayern (DE)	41.4	32.1	1.4
13 Lombardia (IT)	40.5	59.9	1.4
14 Emilia-Romagna (IT)	40.4	26.3	1.4
15 Lazio (IT)	39.0	62.5	1.4
16 Tirol (AT)	38.9	90.6	1.3
17 Languedoc-Roussillon (FR)	36.7	23.6	1.3
18 Aquitaine (FR)	36.1	24.2	1.3
19 Noord-Holland (NL)	35.1	67.8	1.2
20 Berlin (DE)	33.9	45.7	

Note: data not available for NUTS 2 regions of the United Kingdom.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2)

eurostat 



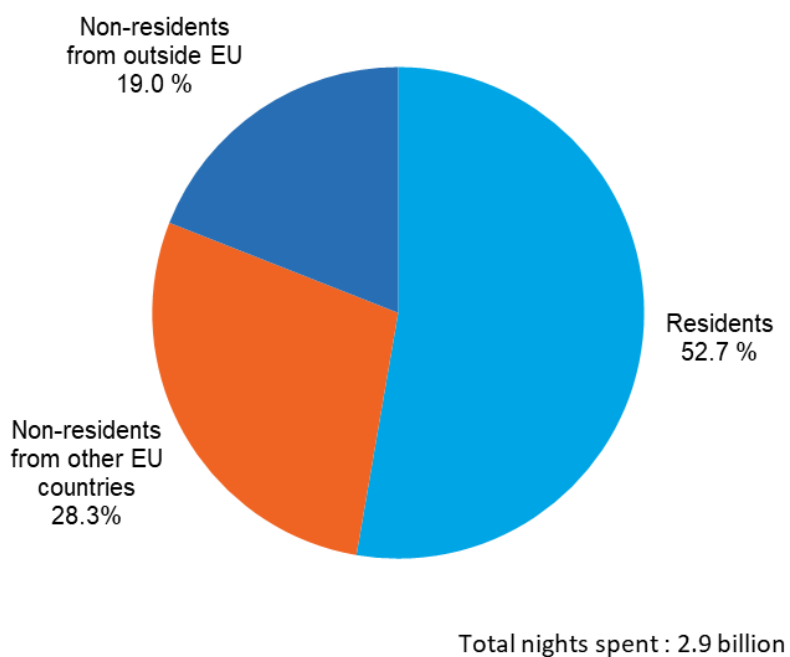
Table 3: Top 20 EU tourism destinations (NUTS 2 regions) in terms of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, 2019

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_nin2](#))

German tourists accounted for one out of every five nights spent by non-residents in EU tourist accommodation

In 2019, more than half (53 %) of nights in tourist accommodation were spent by residents, travelling inside their own country (see Figure 5).

**Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments
by origine of the guest, EU-27, 2019 (%)**



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_ninraw)

eurostat 

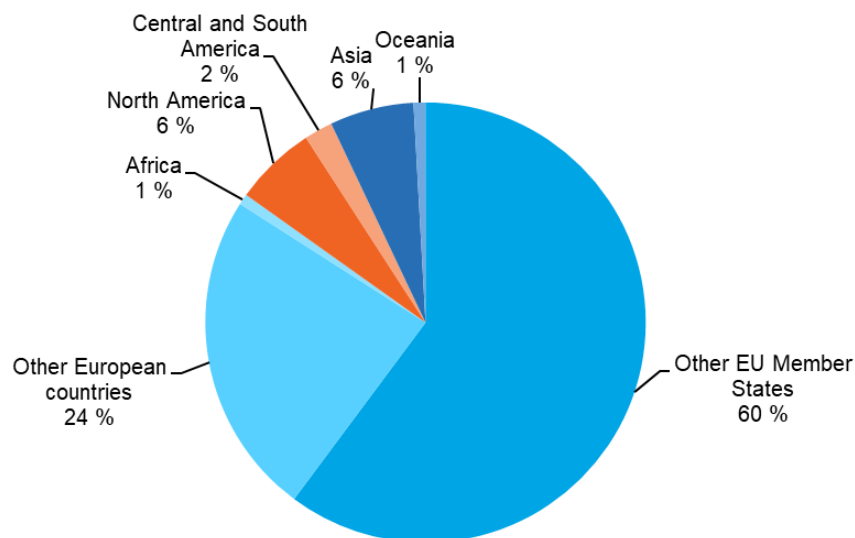


Figure 5: Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments by origine of the guest, EU-27, 2019 (%)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninraw](#))

The majority of the 47 % of nights spent by non-residents were by tourists coming from other EU Member States (60 %), while 24 % were spent by tourists coming from other European countries. Only 16 % of non-resident nights were spent by tourists from other continents (See Figure 6).

Nights spent by non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments by world region of residence of the guest, EU-27, 2019 (% of all nights spent by non-residents)



Total nights spent by non-residents: 1.4 billion

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_ninraw)

eurostat 



Figure 6: Nights spent by non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments by world region of residence of the guest, EU-27, 2019 (% of all nights spent by non-residents)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninraw](#))

German residents accounted for 20.3 % of the total non-resident nights in EU tourist accommodation, followed by British (13.5 %) and Dutch (6.4 %) tourists (see Table 4). For 12 out of the 26 Member States - excluding the German domestic market - the greatest number of tourists came from Germany. For the 14 remaining Member States, nights spent by German tourists were their second or third market.

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments by origin of the guest, 2019 (%)

	Total nights spent (Thousand)	Share in total nights spent (%)			Top 3 countries of origin of guests Share in total non-resident nights (%)		
		Residents	Non-residents from other EU countries	Non-residents from outside EU	1st	2nd	3rd
EU-27	2 879 996	52.7	28.3	19.0	Germany 20.3	United Kingdom 13.5	Netherlands 6.4
Belgium	42 513	50.1	34.9	15.0	Netherlands 25.8	France 13.4	Germany 13.2
Bulgaria	27 155	35.6	39.3	25.0	Germany 15.5	Romania 13.9	United Kingdom 10.1
Czechia	57 025	52.3	27.2	20.5	Germany 22.0	Russia 8.6	Other Asian ^(*) 7.6
Denmark	34 326	62.2	22.5	15.3	Germany 24.3	Norway 12.3	Sweden 11.0
Germany	436 955	79.6	11.0	9.5	Netherlands 13.0	Switzerland and Liechtenstein 7.9	USA 7.8
Estonia	6 967	37.2	43.0	19.8	Finland 34.6	Russia 11.9	Germany 7.1
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	143 594	16.5	48.7	34.9	United Kingdom 17.3	Germany 16.1	France 6.0
Spain	469 814	36.3	34.5	29.2	United Kingdom 26.7	Germany 17.5	France 8.8
France	446 554	69.5	16.9	13.6	Germany 13.6	United Kingdom 13.5	Netherlands 12.9
Croatia	91 178	7.7	74.1	18.2	Germany 23.7	Slovenia 8.9	Austria 8.4
Italy	436 739	49.5	30.6	19.9	Germany 26.6	USA 7.4	France 6.3
Cyprus	17 574	5.8	23.7	70.6	United Kingdom 38.1	Russia 23.7	Germany 6.4
Latvia	5 510	30.1	38.2	31.7	Russia 15.1	Germany 11.8	Lithuania 9.4
Lithuania	8 947	53.7	23.5	22.8	Germany 13.1	Other European ^(*) 12.1	Russia 11.0
Luxembourg^(*)	2 852	12.2	72.0	15.8	Netherlands 29.0	Belgium 19.6	Germany 12.3
Hungary	33 200	52.6	27.7	19.8	Germany 12.9	United Kingdom 7.0	Other Asian ^(*) 6.5
Malta	9 911	4.8	54.0	41.2	United Kingdom 27.6	Italy 10.2	Germany 9.6
Netherlands	123 443	58.1	29.4	12.6	Germany 41.7	Belgium 12.0	United Kingdom 9.9
Austria	127 891	28.5	56.1	15.4	Germany 49.1	Netherlands 8.4	Switzerland and Liechtenstein 4.9
Poland	93 343	80.0	11.8	8.2	Germany 33.1	Ukraine 9.7	United Kingdom 7.7
Portugal	77 594	33.5	37.6	28.9	United Kingdom 18.8	Germany 12.3	Spain 11.0
Romania	29 890	82.4	9.7	7.9	Other Asian ^(*) 13.2	Germany 11.2	Italy 8.2
Slovenia	15 759	27.9	50.4	21.7	Germany 13.4	Italy 11.2	Austria 8.9
Slovakia	17 225	64.9	25.4	9.7	Czech Republic 33.5	Poland 8.9	Germany 7.6
Finland	23 096	69.4	13.8	16.7	Russia 11.6	Germany 9.4	United Kingdom 8.1
Sweden	63 175	74.7	11.1	14.2	Norway 21.3	Germany 15.9	Denmark 6.6
United Kingdom^(*)	8 421	12.2	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	8 406	13.0	33.0	54.0	USA 27.2	United Kingdom 13.1	Germany 11.0
Liechtenstein	178	2.0	47.4	50.6	Switzerland 31.2	Germany 25.9	USA 5.2
Norway^(*)	35 180	69.6	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro^(*)	4 681	94.1	:	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	2 295	31.4	39.1	29.4	Other European ^(*) 15.9	Turkey 10.5	Netherlands 10.2
Serbia^(*)	10 051	60.1	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(*) Estimated using monthly 2019 data and/or previous year's data.

(*) Asian countries other than People's Republic of China, Japan and Republic of Korea.

(*) European countries other than EU, United Kingdom, EFTA, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine.

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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_ninat, tour_occ_ninraw)



Table 4: Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments by origin of the guest, 2019 (%)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninraw](#))

Figure 7 looks at the evolution of nights spent by residents of five individual non-EU countries in EU-27 tourist accommodation over the period 2005-2019. In 2019, 11 % of all nights spent by non-residents in EU tourist accommodation were spent by tourists from the United States (4.7 %), Russia (2.8 %), China (1.6 %), Brazil (0.9 %) and Japan (0.7 %). Among these countries, Russia, Brazil and China are generally considered emerging markets with the potential to increase European tourism in the years and decades to come. Total non-resident nights (regardless of the country of origin of the guest) increased by 58 % during the period 2005-2019. Nights spent by residents of Russia, Brazil and China showed significantly higher growth rates, in particular since 2009. Russia tripled its market share over this period, while China and Brazil increased their market share fivefold. In 2019 these three countries generated 5.3 % of all nights spent by non-residents in the EU accommodation sector or 12.8 % of the nights spent by guests from outside the EU. The other two countries – the United States and Japan – appear to be more saturated generating markets, with a relatively stable number of tourists over the past decade.

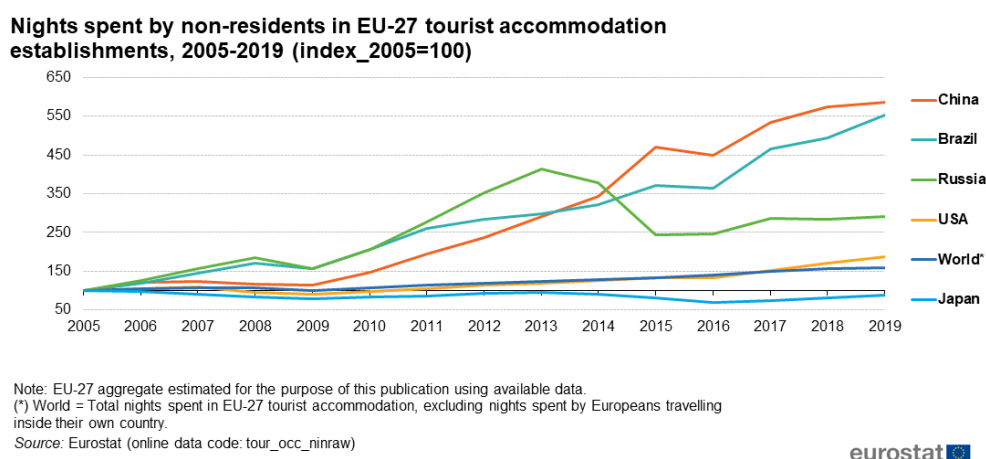


Figure 7: Nights spent by non-residents in EU-27 tourist accommodation establishments, 2005-2019 (index_2005=100)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninraw](#))

Coastal areas accounted for nearly half of all nights spent

Data for the accommodation sector is available by type of locality, i.e. the [coastal](#) nature or the [degree of urbanisation](#) of the location.

In 2019, nearly half of the nights spent in EU tourist accommodation (47 %) were spent in coastal areas (see Table 5). Besides Malta which is 100 % coastal country, this ratio exceeded 90 % in Cyprus, Greece, Croatia and Denmark. Leaving aside the five landlocked countries (Czechia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia), the proportion of coastal areas in total nights spent was below 20 % only in Romania, Slovenia, Belgium and Germany. When distinguishing by type of accommodation, coastal tourism was particularly important for campsites, with 59 % of total nights spent (see Figure 8).

Share of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments by type of locality, 2019 (%)

	Total nights spent (Thousand)	Location of the municipality		Degree of urbanisation of the municipality		
		Coastal	Non-coastal	Cities	Towns and suburbs	Rural areas
EU-27	2 879 996	47.5	52.5	33.7	33.4	32.9
Belgium	42 513	19.1	80.9	39.3	42.4	18.4
Bulgaria	27 155	65.2	34.8	32.4	38.7	28.9
Czechia	57 025	z	100.0	44.5	16.9	38.5
Denmark	34 326	91.3	8.7	37.2	10.8	52.0
Germany	436 955	19.3	80.7	38.5	29.9	31.6
Estonia	6 967	77.6	22.4	55.0	20.3	24.6
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	143 594	95.7	4.3	10.3	22.8	66.8
Spain	469 814	75.8	24.2	37.3	50.3	12.5
France	446 554	34.4	65.6	38.7	23.3	38.0
Croatia	91 178	92.5	7.5	6.5	30.1	63.4
Italy	436 739	53.0	47.0	29.4	42.2	28.3
Cyprus	17 574	96.8	3.2	12.7	49.4	37.9
Latvia	5 510	83.0	17.0	65.7	20.0	14.3
Lithuania	8 947	24.7	75.3	42.5	32.2	25.3
Luxembourg ^(*)	2 852	z	100.0	40.0	13.2	46.8
Hungary	33 200	z	100.0	41.4	33.6	25.0
Malta	9 911	100.0	z	46.9	51.8	1.3
Netherlands	123 443	43.7	56.3	34.8	33.2	32.0
Austria	127 891	z	100.0	19.0	15.5	65.6
Poland	93 343	24.8	75.2	33.8	36.1	30.1
Portugal	77 594	84.3	15.7	45.5	37.8	16.7
Romania	29 890	17.9	82.1	43.2	32.7	24.2
Slovenia	15 759	19.0	81.0	17.0	39.0	44.0
Slovakia	17 225	z	100.0	23.8	31.8	44.4
Finland	23 096	39.7	60.3	44.1	21.5	34.3
Sweden	63 175	62.5	37.5	40.8	23.0	36.2
United Kingdom ^(*)	367 229	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	8 406	87.0	13.0	42.7	20.4	36.9
Liechtenstein	178	z	100.0	z	100.0	z
Norway ^(*)	35 180	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	z	:	:	:	:
Montenegro ^(*)	4 681	:	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	2 295	z	100.0	31.5	36.6	32.0
Serbia ^(*)	10 051	z	100.0	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo ^(*)	382	:	:	:	:	:

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

(*) Estimated using 2019 monthly data and/or previous year's data.

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

“-” - Data not available.

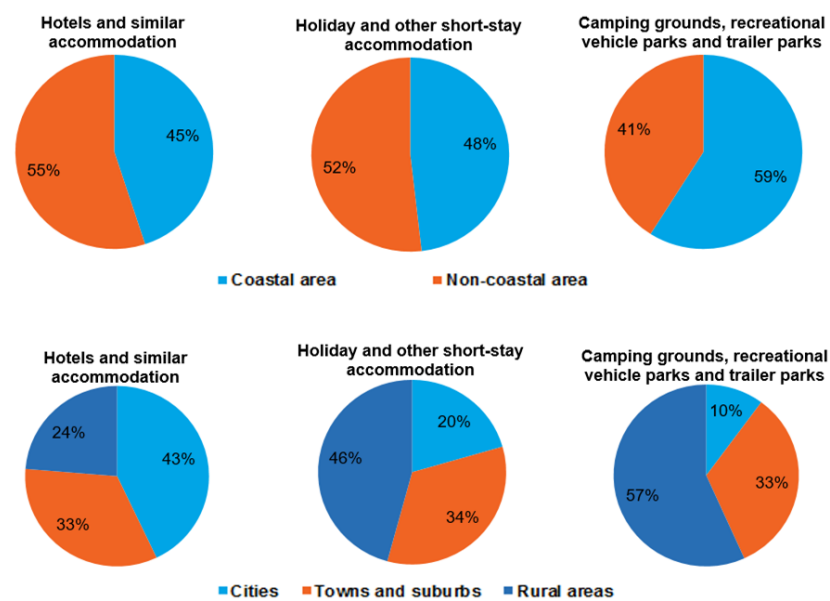
“z” - Not applicable.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_ninat)

Table 5: Share of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments by type of locality, 2019 (%)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninatc](#)) ([tour_occ_ninatd](#))

Share of nights spent by type of location of the accommodation establishment, EU-27, 2019 (%)



Note: EU-28 aggregate estimated for the purpose of this publication using available data.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_occ_ninatc](#), [tour_occ_ninatd](#))



Figure 8: Share of nights spent by type of location of the accommodation establishment, EU-27, 2019 (%)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ninatc](#)) ([tour_occ_ninatd](#))

In terms of degree of urbanisation, there was a good balance between nights spent in cities, towns and rural areas, each accounting for roughly one third of the nights spent (see Table 5). National data shows a mix of city tourism and countryside or non-urban coastal tourism. In Latvia and Estonia nights spent in cities accounted for more than 50% of the total number of nights spent in the country. This is very likely due to the relative attractiveness or popularity of the capital regions. In Greece, Austria, Croatia and Denmark the thinly populated municipalities were far more popular – very likely because of the importance of the seaside or the mountains for the tourism sector in these countries.

Nearly 29 million bed places in EU tourist accommodation

In 2019, the EU could offer 28.8 million bed places to accommodate tourists, spread over nearly 618 000 establishments. In terms of bed places, Italy (5.2 million bed places) and France (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, 2019

	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-27	617 953	28 752 559	162 193	5 966 008	12 323 504	431 934	7 867 145	23 826	8 561 910
Belgium	9 651	395 585	1 505	61 023	137 484	7 803	172 988	343	85 113
Bulgaria	3 664	341 506	2 166	127 052	288 027	1 484	52 559	14	920
Czechia	9 383	743 737	6 236	141 110	328 501	2 580	176 905	567	238 331
Denmark	1 197	436 011	585	51 633	104 702	203	59 749	409	271 560
Germany	50 498	3 594 701	32 182	993 298	1 889 315	15 261	804 754	3 055	900 632
Estonia	1 424	60 957	450	17 017	35 909	966	24 964	8	84
Ireland	2 579	207 974	1 992	64 532	158 511	497	19 171	90	30 292
Greece	37 827	1 348 890	9 892	428 189	841 114	27 656	433 689	279	74 087
Spain	52 894	3 638 875	19 683	933 500	1 954 825	31 920	895 423	1 291	788 627
France	29 683	5 098 729	17 960	654 478	1 308 956	3 679	974 317	8 044	2 815 456
Croatia	113 761	1 157 870	1 089	82 038	171 005	111 820	709 651	852	277 214
Italy	218 327	5 175 803	32 730	1 092 758	2 260 490	183 316	1 783 376	2 281	1 131 937
Cyprus	816	90 188	814	43 792	89 200	0	0	2	988
Latvia	1 220	55 800	348	13 389	27 315	776	21 189	96	7 296
Lithuania	3 756	108 488	494	18 140	39 689	3 228	62 957	34	5 842
Luxembourg	422	62 609	227	7 492	15 350	112	3 962	83	43 297
Hungary	4 444	414 233	2 324	75 013	184 090	1 888	141 249	232	88 894
Malta	244	48 096	224	20 133	46 350	20	1 746	0	0
Netherlands	8 844	1 412 906	3 806	138 546	303 713	2 299	385 199	2 739	723 994
Austria	21 951	1 038 208	11 823	290 878	607 010	9 515	224 405	613	206 793
Poland	11 251	825 522	4 229	176 925	368 944	6 698	412 276	324	44 302
Portugal	7 196	671 644	2 401	157 325	362 247	4 546	112 134	249	197 263
Romania	8 202	351 161	2 857	117 125	225 699	4 626	109 107	719	16 355
Slovenia	9 567	186 590	1 508	26 793	62 723	7 879	89 845	180	34 022
Slovakia	3 420	206 104	1 731	44 352	108 876	1 638	69 234	51	27 994
Finland	1 374	257 041	794	60 444	143 023	365	42 029	215	71 989
Sweden	4 358	823 331	2 143	129 033	260 436	1 159	84 267	1 056	478 628
United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾	84 580	3 943 507	39 715	874 285	1 950 485	40 086	612 210	4 779	1 380 812
Iceland	1 176	48 662	446	15 855	34 002	542	14 660	188	;
Liechtenstein	106	2 475	33	782	1 671	71	600	2	204
Norway ⁽²⁾	2 351	588 267	1 023	89 381	201 711	651	45 296	677	341 260
Switzerland ⁽³⁾	39 057	664 663	4 765	140 884	274 792	33 891	269 829	401	120 042
Montenegro ⁽⁴⁾	382	43 175	340	16 866	36 155	30	4 567	12	2 453
North Macedonia	512	48 636	311	10 737	23 858	189	16 033	12	8 745
Serbia ⁽⁵⁾	3 651	109 165	779	27 318	53 252	2 851	53 288	21	2 625
Turkey ⁽⁶⁾	;	;	11 532	693 162	1 478 106	;	;	64	7 544

⁽¹⁾ 2017 data.

⁽²⁾ 2018 data.

;- Data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_cap_nat)

eurostat



Table 6: Capacity of tourist accommodation establishments by NACE group, 2019

Source: Eurostat ([tour_cap_nat](#))

The comparability of this data is affected by the fact that countries apply data collection thresholds. In many countries, establishments having fewer than ten bed places are not covered by these statistics, but the threshold applied is not identical across the European Union.

For countries where a breakdown by size class is available, 59 % of hotels and similar accommodation establishments had less than 25 bedrooms, 33 % had between 25 and 99 and 8 % were large establishments with a capacity of 100 or more bedrooms (see Table 7).

Hotels and similar accommodation establishments by size class, 2019 (%)

	Total number of hotels and similar accommodation establishments	Less than 25 rooms (*)	From 25 to 99 rooms	From 100 to 249 rooms	250 rooms or more
EU-27⁽²⁾	162 193	59.0	32.9	8.1	:
Belgium	1 505	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	2 166	19.5	48.2	16.7	15.6
Czechia	6 236	77.4	19.6	2.4	0.5
Denmark	585	:	:	:	:
Germany	32 182	67.1	26.5	5.6	0.9
Estonia	450	:	:	:	:
Ireland	1 992	:	:	:	:
Greece	9 892	50.6	40.9	6.3	2.2
Spain	19 683	61.6	25.8	9.0	3.6
France	17 960	:	:	:	:
Croatia	1 089	45.1	30.7	17.3	7.0
Italy	32 730	54.3	41.2	4.5	:
Cyprus	814	53.6	27.4	15.4	3.7
Latvia	348	62.9	27.3	8.6	1.1
Lithuania	494	60.7	29.8	8.5	1.0
Luxembourg	227	61.2	31.7	7.0	:
Hungary	2 324	68.8	24.3	5.7	1.2
Malta	224	39.3	29.9	20.1	10.7
Netherlands	3 806	:	:	:	:
Austria	11 823	:	:	:	:
Poland	4 229	47.0	44.8	7.2	1.0
Portugal	2 401	:	:	:	:
Romania	2 857	52.8	36.8	8.7	1.7
Slovenia	1 508	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	1 731	:	:	:	:
Finland	794	:	:	:	:
Sweden	2 143	42.0	39.2	15.8	2.9
United Kingdom ⁽³⁾	39 715	81.9	13.4	4.0	0.7
Iceland	446	58.1	34.5	6.3	1.1
Liechtenstein	33	:	:	:	:
Norway ⁽⁴⁾	1 023	24.1	46.6	22.7	6.5
Switzerland ⁽⁴⁾	4 765	:	:	:	:
Montenegro ⁽⁴⁾	340	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	311	:	:	:	:
Serbia	779	:	:	:	:
Turkey ⁽⁴⁾	11 532	:	:	:	:

Note: 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 this data 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.

(2) EU-27 estimated shares based on 16 Member states' data representing 73% of all Hotels and similar accommodation establishments in the EU.

(3) The share for establishments between 100 to 249 rooms includes those of 250 rooms or more.

(4) 2018 data.

(5) 2017 data.

": - Data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_cap_nats)

eurostat 



Table 7: Hotels and similar accommodation establishments by size class, 2019 (%)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_cap_nats](#))

Average occupancy rate of bed places in hotels was 50 %

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 50 % in 2019. The highest occupancy rates were recorded in Cyprus (72 %), Malta (66 %), Spain (61 %) and Croatia (60 %) (see Table 8, Figure 9).

Net occupancy rates of bed places and bedrooms in hotels and similar accommodation establishments by size class, 2019 (%)

	Occupancy rates of bed places					Occupancy rates of bedrooms				
	Total	Less than 25 rooms	From 25 to 99 rooms	From 100 to 249 rooms	250 rooms or more	Total	Less than 25 rooms	From 25 to 99 rooms	From 100 to 249 rooms	250 rooms or more
EU-27⁽¹⁾	50	35	48	59	65	59	39	57	68	72
Belgium	46	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	42	19	28	39	51	58	23	36	50	76
Czechia	51	42	51	59	62	51	32	53	62	69
Denmark	48	:	:	:	:	62	:	:	:	:
Germany	46	34	47	52	55	63	:	58	67	71
Estonia	48	:	:	:	:	56	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	50	26	46	60	64	47	26	45	58	61
Spain	61	35	55	67	73	67	41	62	75	78
France	50	:	:	:	:	62	:	:	:	:
Croatia	60	41	51	64	72	61	44	54	64	69
Italy	49	:	:	:	:	52	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	72	37	64	81	75	69	39	63	75	71
Latvia	43	21	43	57	53	48	25	47	59	59
Lithuania	44	30	45	53	42	56	43	56	63	54
Luxembourg ⁽²⁾	31	:	:	:	:	46	:	:	:	:
Hungary	42	24	42	53	53	57	36	57	68	71
Malta	66	44	63	66	70	75	52	74	76	78
Netherlands	50	:	:	:	:	72	:	:	:	:
Austria	48	:	:	:	:	56	:	:	:	:
Poland	42	41	50	59	59	51	50	57	68	66
Portugal	51	:	:	:	:	59	:	:	:	:
Romania	40	:	:	:	:	42	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	44	:	:	:	:	51	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	36	:	:	:	:	42	:	:	:	:
Finland	42	:	:	:	:	55	:	:	:	:
Sweden	45	31	38	49	56	58	40	49	63	73
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	51	:	:	:	:	60	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	30	:	:	:	:	44	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	28	:	:	:	:	47	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: data transmitted to Eurostat on an optional basis and therefore not available for all countries.

⁽¹⁾ EU aggregates estimated for the purpose of this publication. Occupancy rates by size class: EU aggregates estimated on the basis on 13 Member states' data representing 55% of all nights spent in hotels and similar accommodation establishments in the EU.

⁽²⁾ 2016 data.

⁽³⁾ 2017 data.

"-" - Data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_anor)

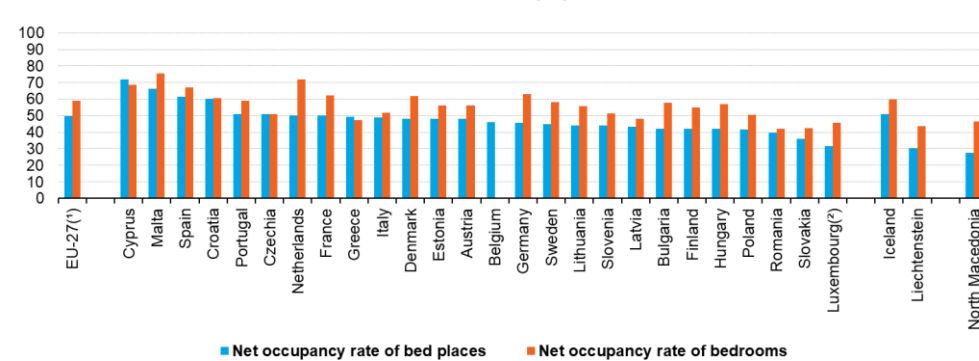
eurostat 



Table 8: Net occupancy rates of bed places and bedrooms in hotels and similar accommodation establishments by size class, 2019 (%)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_anor](#))

Net occupancy rates of bedrooms and bed places in hotels and similar accommodation establishments, 2019 (%)



(*) EU-27 estimated for the purpose of this publication using available data.

(*) 2018

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_anor)

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Figure 9: Net occupancy rates of bedrooms and bed places in hotels and similar accommodation establishments, 2019 (%)

Source: Eurostat ([tour_cap_nat](#))

In terms of bedroom occupancy (regardless of how many guests stayed in the room), hotels in Malta recorded an occupancy rate of 75 %, followed by the Netherlands (72 %).

For most of the countries for which a breakdown by size class is available, occupancy rates increase with the size of the establishments.

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 [Tourism statistics - nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments](#).

Context

The EU is a major tourist destination, with five Member States among the world's top ten destinations for holidaymakers, according to UNWTO^[2] 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.

Notes

1. [Jump up↑](#) More detailed regional data: [Tourism statistics at regional level](#)
2. [Jump up↑](#) [UNWTO Tourism Highlights](#)