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Tourism in the EU27

Total nights spent in hotels fell by 5% in 2009

Nights spent by non-residents down by 9%

In 2009, nearly 1.5 billion nights were spent in hotels and similar establishments¹ in the **EU27**, a decrease of 5.1% compared with 2008, after an annual change of -0.2% in 2008 and +3.5% in 2007. The number of hotel nights spent by residents in their own country in 2009 fell by 1.6% and hotel nights spent by non-residents fell by 9.1%.

The decline in the number of hotel nights in the **EU27**, which began in the middle of 2008, slowed down during 2009. The number of hotel nights fell at an annual rate of 8.0% in January-April 2009 (compared with the same period of the previous year), of 4.1% in May-August and of 3.6% in September-December.

These estimates, which include nights spent whether for business or leisure, come from a publication² from **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**.

Change in number of hotel nights varied in 2009 from -23.3% in Latvia to +0.1% in Sweden

Amongst the Member States, the highest numbers of nights spent in hotels in 2009 were recorded in **Spain** (251 million nights, -6.5% compared with 2008), **Italy** (238 mn, -4.3%), **Germany** (216 mn, -1.4%), **France** (191 mn, -5.6%) and the **United Kingdom** (170 mn, -1.7%). These five countries accounted for more than 70% of the total number of hotel nights in the **EU27**.

The number of nights spent in hotels in 2009 fell in all Member States, except **Sweden** (+0.1%). The largest decreases were recorded in **Latvia** (-23.3%), **Lithuania** (-20.4%), **Cyprus** (-19.7%) and **Slovakia** (-18.1%), and the smallest in **Germany** (-1.4%), the **United Kingdom** (-1.7%), **Slovenia** (-2.1%) and **Austria** (-2.9%).

Share of non-residents ranged from 15% in Romania to 96% in Malta

In 2009, non-residents accounted for 44% of the total number of nights spent in hotels in the **EU27** compared with 56% for residents. Apart from the two Mediterranean islands, **Malta** (96%) and **Cyprus** (89%), the highest proportions of non-residents were registered in **Latvia** (73%), **Greece** and **Austria** (both 72%). The lowest proportions of non-residents were recorded in **Romania** (15%), **Germany** (20%), **Sweden** (24%), **Finland** (27%) and **Poland** (30%).

The highest numbers of hotel nights spent by non-residents were registered in **Spain** (142 mn, -8.9% compared with 2008), **Italy** (102 mn, -7.5%), **France** (64 mn, -11.1%), the **United Kingdom** (59 mn, -7.8%) and **Austria** (58 mn, -4.6%), while for residents the highest levels were observed in **Germany** (173 mn, -0.6%), **Italy** (135 mn, -1.9%), **France** (127 mn, -2.5%), the **United Kingdom** (111 mn, +2.2%) and **Spain** (109 mn, -3.1%).

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (in millions)

	2009*			Change 2009/2008, %			Change 2009/2008, %		
		of which:			of which:		Change 2009/2008, %		
	Total	Non- residents	Residents	Total	Non- residents	Residents	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec**
EU27	1496.2	658.3	837.9	-5.1	-9.1	-1.6	-8.0	-4.1	-3.6
BE	15.7	10.2	5.5	-4.9	-8.2	1.6	-6.0	-4.5	-3.7
BG	14.2	9.4	4.8	-16.5	-19.5	-8.7	-8.0	-16.9	-23.4
CZ	25.7	16.0	9.7	-6.2	-9.6	-0.2	-8.4	-4.7	-5.9
DK	9.9	4.2	5.7	-8.5	-6.7	-9.8	-12.0	-8.4	-5.1
DE	215.8	43.2	172.6	-1.4	-4.6	-0.6	-3.8	-0.3	-0.6
EE	3.5	2.5	0.9	-10.0	-7.3	-16.9	-12.3	-9.9	-6.8
IE	23.6	15.2	8.5	-15.4	-20.2	-3.9	-12.3	-16.9	-15.9
EL	59.5	42.6	17.0	-7.3	-9.9	0.9	-7.7	-6.9	-8.3
ES	251.1	141.6	109.5	-6.5	-8.9	-3.1	-10.5	-5.7	-3.8
FR	191.2	63.8	127.4	-5.6	-11.1	-2.5	-8.2	-4.7	-2.0
IT	237.7	102.2	135.4	-4.3	-7.5	-1.9	-9.0	-2.7	-1.5
CY	11.5	10.2	1.2	-19.7	-21.9	5.1	-9.4	-20.1	-25.6
LV	2.2	1.6	0.6	-23.3	-16.5	-37.6	-24.4	-22.9	-22.7
LT	2.1	1.3	0.7	-20.4	-14.6	-29.3	-22.7	-19.8	-18.7
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	-10.6	-9.9	:
HU	14.7	7.6	7.1	-9.5	-10.5	-8.4	-11.7	-8.8	-7.2
MT	6.7	6.4	0.4	-13.3	-14.1	5.9	-14.7	-15.2	-8.5
NL	31.4	14.3	17.0	-4.0	-5.0	-3.1	-6.8	-2.3	-3.1
AT	80.0	57.7	22.3	-2.9	-4.6	1.6	-3.9	-2.6	-1.2
PL	24.5	7.4	17.0	-3.1	-6.5	-1.5	-6.9	-1.5	-0.9
PT	36.5	23.3	13.1	-7.3	-11.8	2.2	-11.2	-5.9	-5.5
RO	16.6	2.5	14.0	-16.4	-21.9	-15.3	-23.1	-13.1	-17.7
SI	5.5	3.4	2.1	-2.1	-7.8	8.9	-1.6	-1.5	-3.6
SK	6.3	2.8	3.5	-18.1	-28.4	-6.3	-18.6	-19.4	-14.1
FI	15.0	4.1	10.9	-6.8	-13.4	-4.1	-7.5	-6.2	-6.9
SE	25.9	6.1	19.9	0.1	3.3	-0.9	-5.3	4.6	-1.6
UK	169.6	58.5	111.1	-1.7	-7.8	2.2	-7.7	2.3	-2.0
HR	18.6	16.1	2.5	-9.4	-8.5	-14.5	-7.4	-10.1	-8.0
СН	35.3	20.0	15.4	-5.4	-7.1	-3.2	-7.4	-5.6	-1.0
LI	0.1	0.1	0.0	-8.4	-9.1	18.5	-7.2	-9.4	-8.7
NO	17.6	4.4	13.2	-3.6	-10.3	-1.0	-7.2	-2.1	-1.0

[:] Data not available

BE: Belgium, BG: Bulgaria, CZ: Czech Republic, DK: Denmark, DE: Germany, EE: Estonia, IE: Ireland, EL: Greece, ES: Spain, FR: France, IT: Italy, CY: Cyprus, LV: Latvia, LT: Lithuania, LU: Luxembourg, HU: Hungary, MT: Malta, NL: Netherlands, AT: Austria, PL: Poland, PT: Portugal, RO: Romania, SI: Slovenia, SK: Slovakia, FI: Finland, SE: Sweden, UK: United Kingdom, HR: Croatia, CH: Switzerland, LI: Liechtenstein, NO: Norway.

- 1. **Hotels and similar establishments** ("Hotels" in the text): Hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels and other similar establishments which provide hotel services including more than bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities. Similar establishments are other similar types of accommodation which is let per room and has a limited number of hotel-type services, including bed making and cleaning of rooms and sanitary facilities, on a daily basis. The number of **nights** includes nights spent by both residents and non-residents, whether for business or leisure.
- 2. **Eurostat**, Data in Focus, 4/2010 "Tourism in Europe: First results for 2009". Available free of charge in PDF format on the Eurostat website.

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^{* 2009} estimates based on 9, 10, 11 or 12 months data as available. LU: estimate not possible due to limited data availability.

^{**} Sep-Dec estimates based on available data.