

# Occupancy of tourist accommodation surpasses the pre-crisis level

## Tourism in Europe: first results for 2011

**Following two years of decline in 2008 and 2009, the European tourist-accommodation sector continued in 2011 a recovery that started in 2010. The total number of nights spent at hotels and similar establishments during 2011 was well above the level of 2007, the year before the crisis began to affect the tourism sector.**

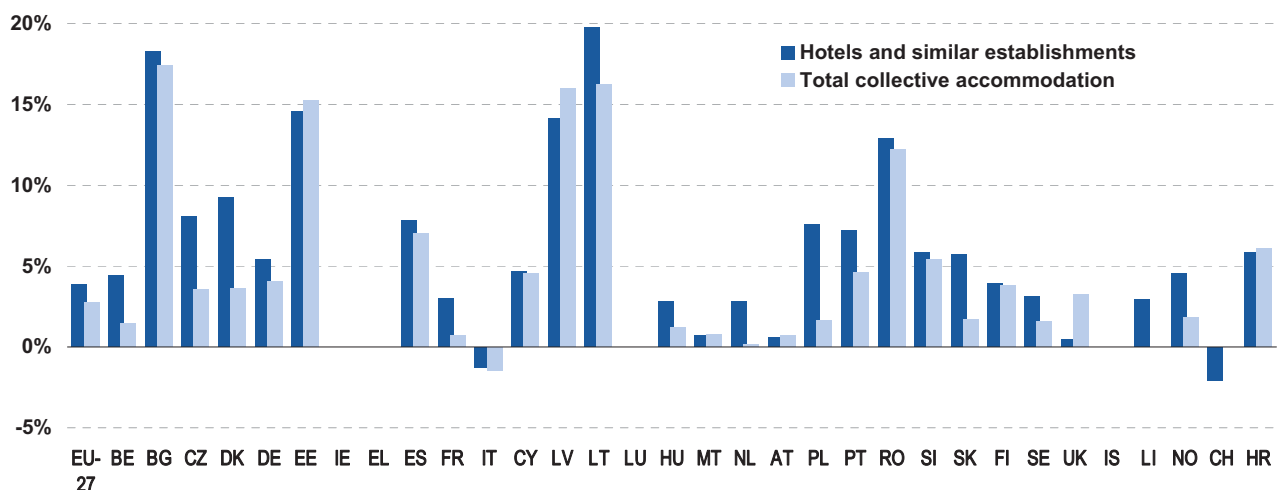
The increase at EU level (+3.8% for hotels and similar establishments, +2.7% for total collective accommodation) was reflected in the national figures, with increases in all EU Member States for which data were available (see Figure 1), except Italy.

The number of nights spent by non-residents continued to grow at a faster pace (+7.3%) than the nights spent by residents (+1.2%), meaning that international tourism has been recovering the share

of the pie it lost to domestic tourism in the period 2008-2009. Non-resident nights increased in all Member States in 2011 compared with 2010, with double-digit growth rates in 10 out of the 24 Member States for which data is available.

From the demand perspective — regardless of the type of accommodation — the number of holiday trips made by residents of the EU showed a slight decrease in 2011 (-0.3%). This drop was mainly due to a decline in the number of domestic trips (-0.5%), while trips abroad (i.e. outbound trips) recorded a small increase (+0.1%). The changes in the number of nights spent were more pronounced: -1.5% for domestic nights and +2.0% for trips abroad, meaning that compared with 2010, Europeans made on average fewer and shorter domestic trips and more and longer trips abroad.

**Figure 1: Percentage change in number of nights spent, 2011 compared with 2010**



Notes: (i) Country codes: see 'Methodological notes' on page 7. (ii) EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication. (iii) IE, EL, LU, IS, LI (other collective accommodation) and CH (other collective accommodation): estimate not possible due to limited data availability. (iv) DK, DE, ES, FR, AT, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH and HR: based on 10 months' data; BE, BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, SK, UK and LI: based on 9 months' data; IT: based on 8 months' data.  
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_occ\\_nim](#))

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments up by 3.8%; nights spent by non-residents increased in all Member States

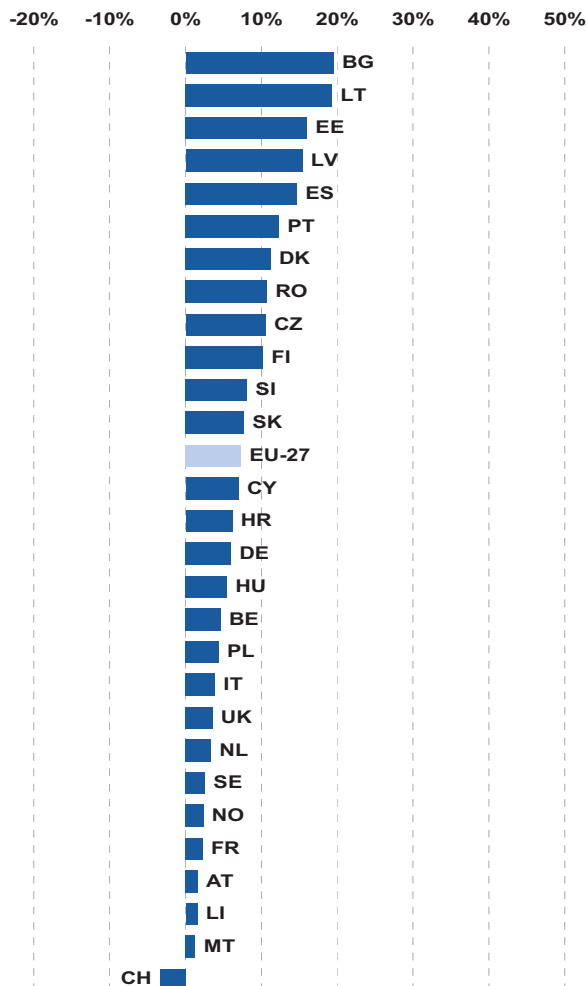
Following growth by 3.6% in 2010, the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments across the Union continued to grow in 2011 by 3.8%.

The nights spent by non-residents (see Figure 2) grew faster in 2011 (+7.3%) than in 2010 (+5.5% — not presented here in the tables/graphs). The growth of non-resident nights at EU level was the aggregate of positive growth figures in all EU Member States for which data is available, with growth rates exceeding 15% for Bulgaria (+19.5%), Lithuania (+19.3%), Estonia (+16.0%)

and Latvia (+15.4%). Spain — the most important country in terms of non-resident nights — recorded an increase of 14.7%.

Growing by 1.2%, the number of nights spent by residents (see Figure 3) increased at a slower pace compared to one year earlier (+2.1% in 2010). Although an overall increase was observed at EU level, one third of the Member States for which data is available recorded a decrease in the number of nights spent by domestic tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

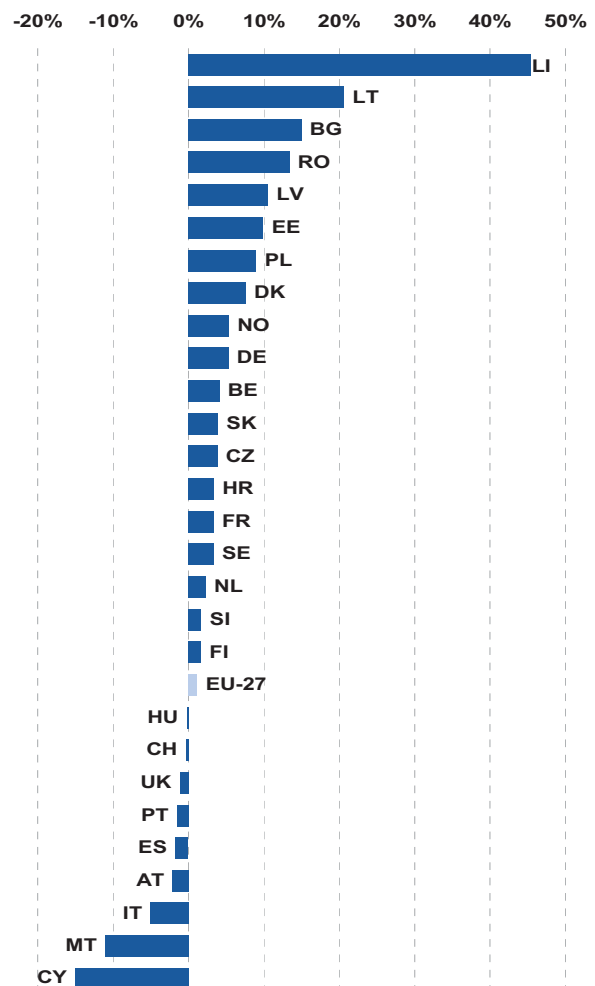
**Figure 2: Percentage change in number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments, 2011 compared with 2010**



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_occ\\_nim](#))

The growth for the other types of collective accommodation such as campsites and rented holiday homes (+0.6%) was lower compared to the hotels and similar establishments, resulting in an

**Figure 3: Percentage change in number of nights spent by residents in hotels and similar establishments 2011 compared with 2010**



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_occ\\_nim](#))

overall increase of 2.7% for the entire tourist-accommodation sector ('total collective accommodation') — see Table 1.

**Table 1: Percentage change in number of nights spent in collective accommodation, 2011 compared with 2010**

	2011/2010 change (in %)									Share of 'hotels & similar' in 'Total coll. acc.' (2010)
	Hotels and similar establishments			Other collective accommodation			Total collective accommodation			
	Total	Non-residents	Residents	Total	Non-residents	Residents	Total	Non-residents	Residents	
<b>EU-27</b>	3.8%	7.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	0.2%	2.7%	5.7%	0.8%	68%
<b>BE</b>	4.4%	4.6%	4.1%	-2.0%	-5.4%	0.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.9%	56%
<b>BG</b>	18.3%	19.5%	15.0%	6.3%	52.8%	1.9%	17.4%	19.8%	12.3%	93%
<b>CZ</b>	8.1%	10.5%	3.8%	-6.4%	-7.8%	-6.2%	3.6%	8.9%	-1.3%	71%
<b>DK</b>	9.3%	11.2%	7.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	3.6%	6.0%	2.5%	40%
<b>DE</b>	5.4%	6.0%	5.3%	1.0%	3.8%	0.6%	4.0%	5.6%	3.7%	70%
<b>EE</b>	14.6%	16.0%	9.9%	19.2%	32.0%	13.9%	15.3%	17.1%	11.3%	86%
<b>IE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78%
<b>EL</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	97%
<b>ES</b>	7.8%	14.7%	-1.7%	4.9%	7.4%	1.3%	7.0%	12.7%	-0.9%	73%
<b>FR</b>	3.0%	2.3%	3.4%	-2.3%	-8.6%	0.7%	0.7%	-2.3%	2.2%	57%
<b>IT</b>	-1.2%	3.9%	-5.1%	-1.9%	2.6%	-5.1%	-1.5%	3.4%	-5.1%	67%
<b>CY</b>	4.7%	7.0%	-15.0%	-4.8%	-2.5%	-24.7%	4.5%	6.9%	-15.2%	99%
<b>LV</b>	14.1%	15.4%	10.5%	27.7%	44.0%	18.1%	16.0%	17.5%	12.6%	87%
<b>LT</b>	19.8%	19.3%	20.6%	-0.3%	2.3%	-0.8%	16.3%	18.6%	13.3%	85%
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	56%
<b>HU</b>	2.8%	5.5%	-0.2%	-4.9%	-2.9%	-6.0%	1.2%	4.3%	-1.7%	82%
<b>MT</b>	0.7%	1.3%	-11.0%	3.8%	4.2%	-31.7%	0.8%	1.3%	-11.1%	98%
<b>NL</b>	2.8%	3.4%	2.3%	-1.4%	4.3%	-2.9%	0.2%	3.8%	-1.4%	40%
<b>AT</b>	0.6%	1.6%	-2.1%	1.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%	-1.6%	78%
<b>PL</b>	7.6%	4.4%	9.0%	-3.5%	7.8%	-4.3%	1.6%	5.1%	0.9%	49%
<b>PT</b>	7.2%	12.3%	-1.5%	-8.6%	-17.2%	-5.7%	4.6%	10.2%	-2.7%	84%
<b>RO</b>	12.9%	10.7%	13.4%	-3.8%	4.2%	-5.0%	12.2%	10.5%	12.5%	96%
<b>SI</b>	5.9%	8.1%	1.7%	4.5%	14.1%	-1.7%	5.4%	9.4%	0.2%	70%
<b>SK</b>	5.7%	7.7%	3.9%	-5.3%	2.4%	-7.3%	1.7%	6.6%	-1.3%	65%
<b>FI</b>	4.0%	10.3%	1.7%	3.3%	10.8%	1.5%	3.8%	10.3%	1.6%	82%
<b>SE</b>	3.1%	2.6%	3.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%	57%
<b>UK</b>	0.5%	3.6%	-1.2%	7.8%	3.1%	9.1%	3.2%	3.4%	3.1%	65%
<b>IS</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	69%
<b>LI</b>	3.0%	1.6%	45.4%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NO</b>	4.5%	2.4%	5.3%	-2.7%	-4.9%	-1.7%	1.8%	-0.6%	2.8%	64%
<b>CH</b>	-2.1%	-3.4%	-0.4%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>HR</b>	5.9%	6.2%	3.4%	6.3%	6.9%	-0.4%	6.1%	6.5%	1.9%	52%

Notes: (i) Country codes: see 'Methodological notes' on page 7. (ii) EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication. (iii) DK, DE, ES, FR, AT, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH and HR: based on 10 months' data; BE, BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, SK, UK and LI: based on 9 months' data; IT: based on 8 months' data; IE, EL, LU, IS, LI (other collective accommodation) and CH (other collective accommodation): estimate not possible due to limited data availability. (iv) The last column gives the share of 'Hotels and similar establishments' in the 'Total collective accommodation' and refers to the total nights spent (by residents and by non-residents) in the year 2010 (2009 for IE and EL).

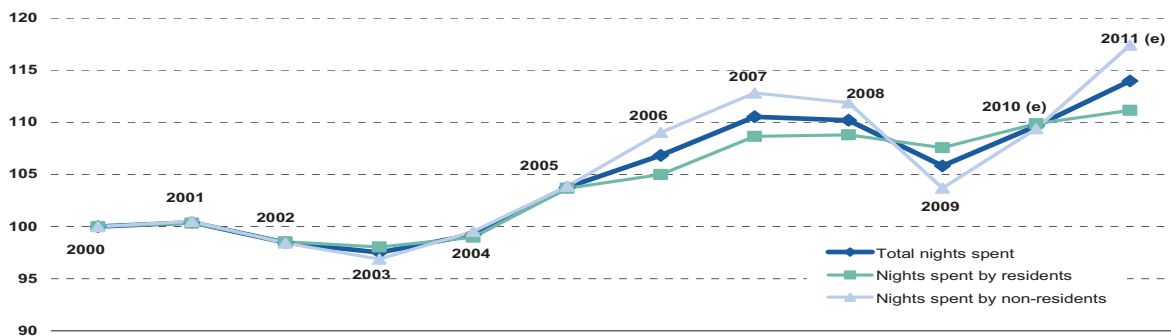
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour\\_occ\\_nim](#), [tour\\_occ\\_ninat](#))

## In 2011, the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments exceeded 2007's record level by 3%

Figure 4 reveals a significant contraction of the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the years 2008 and 2009. While growth in 2010 made good two-thirds of the decrease over the two preceding years, 2011 showed occupancy levels exceeding those of the period before the start of the crisis. In the period

2008-2009, domestic tourism suffered less than international tourism (nights spent by residents also dropped, but by far less than non-resident nights). However in 2011 the share of international tourism in total occupancy of accommodation establishments was again at the pre-crisis level.

**Figure 4: Number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, EU-27, 2000-2011 (index: 2000=100)**



Notes: (i) Data for 2000, 2001 and 2002 include estimates for Malta (residents' nights); data for 2010 based on estimates for IE and LU using the available monthly data. (ii) Estimate for 2011 made for the purpose of this publication (see also the footnote to Table 1). Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour\\_occ\\_ninat](#), [tour\\_occ\\_nim](#))

## In the second half of the year, the growth of non-resident nights slowed down while the growth for resident nights accelerated

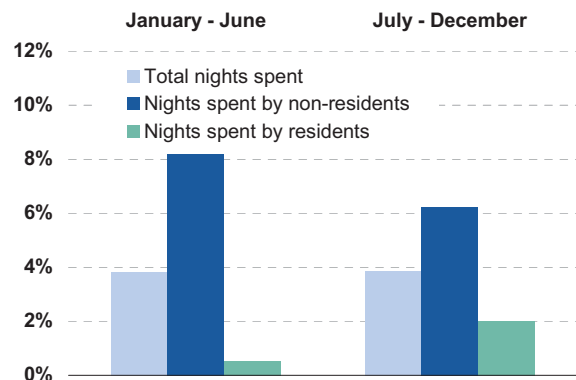
Taking residents and non-residents together, Figure 5 shows a constant pattern throughout the year for the increase of the total number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments. Both in the first half and the second half of the year, the estimated growth was identical to the overall annual figure of +3.8% mentioned above.

The growth in non-resident nights was rather more pronounced in the first half year (+8.2%) than in the second (+6.2%). The overall growth by 1.2% of resident nights in hotels and similar establishments (see also Figure 3 and Table 1), was mainly generated in the second half of the year (+2.0%). In the period January-June, resident nights increased by 0.5% compared with the same period in 2010.

The better performance of the non-resident nights in accommodation establishments was in line with the observation that a the number of nights spent abroad increased relatively rapidly in 2011 (see the next sections on tourism demand statistics). The (modest) growth of resident nights, combined with an overall decrease in domestic holiday trips and nights (see below) could indicate that holiday

makers who stayed in their own country returned to accommodation establishments (compared to alternative lodging options that had been preferred in earlier years).

**Figure 5: Percentage change in number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, EU-27, 2011 compared with 2010, intra-annual data**



Notes: EU estimation made for the purpose of this publication, based on the following 2010 and 2011 monthly data: DK, DE, ES, FR, AT, PT, RO, SI, FI and SE: January to October; BE, BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, SK and UK: January to September; IT: January to August; IE, EL, LU: not included. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_occ\\_nim](#))

## The number of holiday trips made by Europeans remained stable on average, masking increases in trips abroad and falls in domestic trips

Statistics on tourism demand include all trips made, regardless of whether they were spent in tourist accommodation (such as hotels or campsites) or in less formal and often unpaid types of accommodation (such as owned dwellings or accommodation provided free of charge by friends or relatives).

Based on results for the first three quarters of the year for 23 Member States, the number of holiday trips made by EU residents stayed more or less stable (a small decrease by 0.3%, see Figure 6).

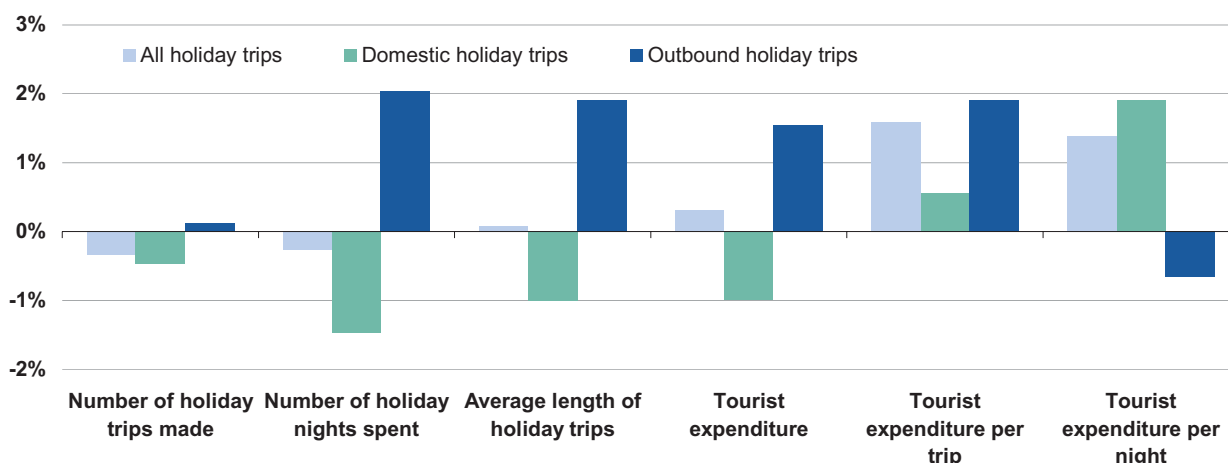
While the number of domestic trips dropped by 0.5%, a slight increase was recorded for the number of trips abroad (+0.1%). However, when looking at the number of nights spent, the differences were more distinct. Europeans spent 2% more holiday nights abroad in 2011, compared with a drop of 1.5% for domestic holiday nights.

As a result, the average duration of domestic trips contracted by 1.0% (to an average length of 4.7 nights — data not shown in the Figure), while the duration of trips abroad increased by 1.9% (to an average of 8.8 nights).

The data in Table 2 shows a contraction in the demand for short holiday trips (-1.4%), mainly in the segment of the short trips abroad (i.e. trips abroad of 1 to 3 overnight stays). For the long trips (i.e. trips of at least 4 overnight stays), an overall increase of 0.9% was recorded, with a stronger growth in the segment of long trips abroad (+1.7%) compared to long domestic trips (+0.5%).

The fact that domestic trips have to some extent been replaced by trips abroad and shorter trips by longer ones, constitutes a possible sign of a recovery in tourism demand, even if the overall trend was still not positive.

**Figure 6: Main trends in tourism demand in the European Union, 2011-2010 percentage change**



Notes: (i) Trips, nights spent and average length: aggregate data based on the 23 Member States for which data for the first three quarters of 2009 and 2010 is available (not including IE, EL, MT and UK). (ii) Tourist expenditure: aggregate data based on the 19 Member States for which data for the first three quarters of 2010 and 2011 is available (not including DK, IE, EL, ES, MT, NL, PT and UK), this subset of Member States is not necessarily representative for the entire EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour\\_dem\\_ttq](#), [tour\\_dem\\_tnq](#), [tour\\_dem\\_exq](#))

## The drop in tourism demand was strongest in the second half of the year, in particular for domestic and short trips

Tourism demand showed a slightly negative annual growth (-0.3%). Intra-annual data reveal that this was the case in both the first (-0.1%) and second half (-0.6%) of the year (see Table 2).

For trips abroad, the trend was virtually the same across both half years. For domestic trips, however, the second semester recorded a greater decline (a more negative growth rate). The decline was much

stronger for the number of nights than for the number of trips. This was especially the case in the segment of long domestic trips, where the number of trips remained stable while the number of nights spent on such trips dropped by 3.1%. Before the main holiday season — i.e. in the first semester — the decline in domestic trips was less pronounced.

**Table 2: Number of holiday trips and number of nights spent by EU residents, aggregate data based on 23 Member States, 2011 compared with 2010, intra-annual data**

	Number of holiday <i>trips</i> made by EU residents % change 2011/2010			Number of holiday <i>nights</i> spent by EU residents % change 2011/2010		
	Annual data	1st semester	2nd semester	Annual data	1st semester	2nd semester
<b>All holiday trips</b>	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-0.3%	0.9%	-1.2%
<b>Domestic holiday trips</b>	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-1.5%	0.2%	-2.7%
<b>Outbound holiday trips</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
<b>Long holiday trips (total)</b>	0.9%	1.5%	0.4%	-0.1%	1.6%	-1.2%
Long domestic holiday trips	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	-1.8%	0.7%	-3.1%
Long outbound holiday trips	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
<b>Short holiday trips (total)</b>	-1.4%	-1.1%	-2.0%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%
Short domestic holiday trips	-1.0%	-0.7%	-1.7%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.3%
Short outbound holiday trips	-5.0%	-4.9%	-5.4%	-4.3%	-3.3%	-6.1%

Notes: (i) Aggregate data based on the 23 Member States for which data for the first three quarters of 2010 and 2011 is available (not including IE, EL, MT and UK). (ii) This subset of Member States is not necessarily representative for the entire EU-27. (iii) Long trips are trips with at least 4 overnight stays, short trips are trips with 1 to 3 overnight stays.  
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour\\_dem\\_ttg](#), [tour\\_dem\\_tng](#))

### Europeans spent less on holiday trips in their own country but more on trips abroad compared to 2010

Data on tourism expenditure is available for 19 EU Member States (see Table 3). The countries are not identical to the subset discussed above, so the observations may not be entirely compatible.

While the trend in the number of holidays was slightly negative (-0.3%), the expenditure on those trips slightly increased (+0.3%). On average, Europeans spent 1.6% more per holiday trip and 1.4% more per night, compared with 2010.

In 2011, tourists spent on average 349 euro during a holiday trip, 220 euro on domestic trips and 770 euro on trips abroad.

Although the number of nights spent on long trips abroad grew faster than the number of trips — resulting in a longer average duration — expenditure on such trips dropped by 0.2%. As a consequence, spending per night decreased even more (-1.3%).

**Table 3: Tourist expenditure by EU residents, aggregate data based on 19 Member States, 2011 compared with 2010**

	Tourist expenditure by EU residents (%change)	Average tourist expenditure per trip (in euro)			Average tourist expenditure per night (in euro)		
		2010	2011	% change	2010	2011	% change
<b>All holiday trips</b>	0.3%	344	349	1.6%	61	62	1.4%
<b>Domestic holiday trips</b>	-1.0%	218	220	0.6%	46	47	1.9%
<b>Outbound holiday trips</b>	1.5%	755	770	1.9%	89	89	-0.7%
<b>Long holiday trips (total)</b>	0.6%	565	568	0.5%	58	59	1.5%
Long domestic holiday trips	-0.6%	373	374	0.3%	40	41	2.8%
Long outbound holiday trips	1.5%	882	880	-0.2%	85	84	-1.3%
<b>Short holiday trips (total)</b>	-0.9%	143	145	1.7%	75	76	1.4%
Short domestic holiday trips	-1.8%	121	121	0.2%	65	64	-0.3%
Short outbound holiday trips	2.2%	333	367	10.1%	151	166	9.8%

Notes: (i) Aggregate data based on the 19 Member States for which data for the first three quarters of 2010 and 2011 is available (not including DK, IE, EL, ES, MT, NL, PT and UK). (ii) This subset of Member States is not necessarily representative for the entire EU-27.  
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour\\_dem\\_ttg](#), [tour\\_dem\\_tng](#), [tour\\_dem\\_exg](#))

## The stability at EU level masked major variations across the EU, ranging from double-digit year-on-year decreases to double-digit increases

Behind the 0.3% decline in the number of holiday trips taken by Europeans, major differences can be observed (see Table 4). While the Czech Republic and Slovakia recorded increases of 33.2% and 12.1% respectively, sharp decreases were noted for Estonia

(-17.1%), Italy (-18.5%) and Poland (-11.0%). Residents of Germany and France — the biggest two generating markets (no data available for the UK) — made 3.4% fewer and 2.0% more holidays trips respectively.

**Table 4: Estimated percentage change in the number of holiday trips made by residents, 2011 compared with 2010**

	All holiday trips			Long holidays (4 or more nights)			Short holidays (1 to 3 nights)		
	Total	Domestic	Outbound	Total	Domestic	Outbound	Total	Domestic	Outbound
<b>EU</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>
BE	5.2%	8.6%	4.1%	3.1%	-3.0%	4.2%	9.3%	17.5%	3.9%
BG	-7.4%	-10.5%	24.5%	18.8%	15.2%	37.2%	-23.9%	-24.9%	-4.2%
CZ	33.2%	44.9%	-5.1%	16.5%	29.6%	0.3%	45.0%	51.5%	-25.1%
DK	4.7%	6.3%	-0.3%	3.3%	0.4%	5.2%	5.3%	7.3%	-15.0%
DE	-3.4%	-4.8%	-0.9%	0.2%	-2.9%	2.6%	-7.1%	-5.7%	-16.3%
EE	-17.1%	-21.1%	-8.8%	-2.3%	-7.4%	0.0%	-22.7%	-23.0%	-21.4%
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	3.5%	3.1%	8.5%	7.3%	8.0%	3.8%	1.5%	0.9%	22.7%
FR	2.0%	1.4%	7.0%	4.2%	3.2%	9.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%
IT	-18.5%	-18.3%	-19.3%	-15.3%	-14.5%	-17.6%	-22.4%	-22.1%	-25.8%
CY	-4.5%	-6.7%	-1.4%	-3.1%	-6.7%	-1.9%	-5.9%	-6.7%	4.2%
LV	8.3%	7.4%	11.9%	11.7%	18.6%	8.0%	7.4%	6.2%	19.8%
LT	4.5%	0.4%	12.5%	12.8%	7.3%	15.7%	0.3%	-1.1%	6.7%
LU	2.6%	:	2.6%	3.5%	:	3.6%	0.9%	:	1.1%
HU	5.6%	6.9%	0.9%	-1.3%	-0.5%	-2.5%	9.2%	9.6%	6.8%
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2.3%	3.5%	1.3%	1.1%	3.5%	-0.2%	4.8%	3.5%	8.6%
AT	-5.4%	-6.4%	-4.5%	-2.8%	-3.4%	-2.5%	-8.7%	-8.4%	-9.3%
PL	-11.0%	-10.0%	-16.6%	-12.7%	-10.2%	-20.3%	-9.2%	-9.8%	3.7%
PT	-0.5%	0.4%	-8.3%	-1.3%	1.2%	-11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%
RO	7.3%	6.3%	22.7%	10.9%	9.1%	22.0%	4.8%	4.5%	27.9%
SI	-2.2%	0.6%	-4.2%	6.2%	4.7%	6.8%	-8.2%	-0.7%	-17.4%
SK	12.1%	9.7%	15.2%	12.5%	16.1%	10.0%	11.3%	4.7%	38.1%
FI	3.2%	2.3%	8.5%	5.3%	3.9%	8.5%	2.6%	1.9%	8.4%
SE	1.7%	-2.1%	15.9%	7.8%	1.2%	17.4%	-1.6%	-3.4%	13.0%
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	-3.0%	-9.7%	10.0%	-3.3%	-14.2%	6.4%	-2.7%	-7.6%	18.2%
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	7.5%	3.5%	20.8%	-8.1%	-12.8%	6.8%	28.9%	25.2%	42.3%

Notes: (i) Long trips are trips with at least 4 overnight stays, short trips are trips with 1 to 3 overnight stays. (ii) Data not available for IE, EL, MT and UK. (iii) Estimates based on 3 quarters data for all other Member States; EU estimation based only on available data. Provisional data was used for BE, BG, ES, FR, IT, PL and PT.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour\\_dem\\_ttq](#))

## Methodological notes

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**Tourism** means 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.

### Collective accommodation establishments

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 for 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. Collective accommodation establishments consist of hotels and similar establishments, and other collective establishments (this latter group includes a.o. holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, youth hostels, etc.)

### Trips, average length of stay

*Long trips* are trips with at least 4 overnight stays, *short trips* are trips with 1 to 3 overnight stays.

Average length of stay is calculated by dividing the total number of nights spent by the total number of tourism trips.

### Country codes

EU-27: European Union	IE: Ireland	LT: Lithuania	PT: Portugal	IS: Iceland
BG: Bulgaria	EL: Greece	LU: Luxembourg	RO: Romania	LI: Liechtenstein
BE: Belgium	ES: Spain	HU: Hungary	SI: Slovenia	NO: Norway
CZ: Czech Republic	FR: France	MT: Malta	SK: Slovakia	CH: Switzerland
DK: Denmark	IT: Italy	NL: Netherlands	FI: Finland	HR: Croatia
DE: Germany	CY: Cyprus	AT: Austria	SE: Sweden	
EE: Estonia	LV: Latvia	PL: Poland	UK: United Kingdom	

### Symbols

":." data unavailable or unreliable

## Further information

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Eurostat Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Data on 'Tourism statistics':

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/tourism/data/database>

Further information about 'Tourism statistics':

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/tourism/introduction>

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