

# The Dynamics of The Number of Trips in The European Space, Part of The European Tourism

Dr. LAURA OLTEANU <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, Faculty of Economics and Business Management, Babeş Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, E-mail: [laura.olteanu@econ.ubbcluj.ro](mailto:laura.olteanu@econ.ubbcluj.ro)

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## Abstract

*Tourism is a significant part of the national and international economy, but the understanding of its dynamics requires an analysis based on existing realities, expressed by statistical data. The paper aims to present an image of the dynamics of the number of journeys regarding the European space taking into account the forms of tourism, but also certain reasons for tourist journeys. We can certainly state that we cannot look to the future without analyzing the present, without understanding it in its depth.*

**Keywords:** Tourism, Forms of tourism, Reasons for travel, Travel

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a significant part of the national and international economy, but to understand the dynamics of tourism in a given period we must consider the evolution of several indicators of it. The analysis of the number of trips and their dynamics allows us to get closer to the touristic activity, to understand it better because tourism represents the totality of relationships and phenomena resulting from the movement of people outside the place of residence for a minimum of twenty-four hours, but not longer than one consecutive year, for recreation purposes, business or other purposes not related to the exercise of a remunerated activity in the visited locality. (Stanciulescu, Micu, 2009:3) The main forms of tourism are domestic tourism in which the residents of a country travel only within it, inbound tourism in which non-residents travel in that country and outbound tourism in which residents of a country travel to other countries.(Gherasim and Gherasim 1999:13) The main reasons for tourist trips are: leisure, recreation and vacation (resting), visiting cities, participating in cultural and sporting events, shopping, going to the beach, sports, cruises, etc., visits to relatives and friends, fairs, exhibitions, medical treatments, spas, religious reasons-pilgrimages, other reasons, etc. .(Gherasim, Gherasim 1999:12)

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The dynamics of the number of trips in the European space, part of European tourism offers an image of the European tourism from the perspective of the number of trips made by an office survey based on statistical data provided by Eurostat, for the period 2016-2018. The analysis took into account the number of domestic tourism, receiver and sender of the European Union area. From the point of view of the reasons behind the trips, the trips were analyzed from the point of view of personal and business reasons. An essential role in the realization of tourist trips is represented by the existing accommodation spaces in the European countries. In order to carry out the research more efficiently, three areas were considered, namely: the northern and north-western part of Europe, Central and Eastern Europe and the southern and south-eastern part of Europe.

## 3. RESEARCH AND FINDINGS

The analysis of the number of accommodation units in Europe highlighted a differentiation of the number of accommodation units by areas and countries. In the group of countries in Western and North-Western Europe, the countries with the largest number of accommodation units are Switzerland with a number of 41,319 of accommodation units in 2016, reaching 39,057 units in 2018, France which accounted for a number of 30,047 in 2016 accommodation units reaching in 2018 a number of 29,652 units, followed by Belgium with a much lower number of accommodation units, namely 8,210 units in 2016, respectively 9,211 units in 2018, registering an increase of 12.20% and the Netherlands with an increase in the number of units of 2.18% from 8,950 units in 2016 to 9,145 units in 2018. Liechtenstein has the fewest accommodation units in this part of Europe with an average number of units over the analyzed period of 9,134.

In Central and Eastern Europe, Germany accounts for the largest number of accommodation units, registering a number of 50,152 units in 2016 with a slight decrease in the number of units reaching 50,020 units in 2018, followed by Austria with 20,619 units in 2016, respectively 21,494 units in 2018, representing an increase of 4.25% and Poland with 10,509 accommodation units in 2016, respectively 11,076 units in 2018, representing an increase of 5.40%. The countries with the lowest number of accommodation units are Latvia which registered in 2016, 759 units and in 2018, 1,145 accommodation units, registering an increase of 50.86% and Estonia with 1,454 units in 2016 reaching 1,535 units in 2018, registering an increase of 5.57%. Lithuania also recorded significant increases of 34.63% from 2,686 units in 2016 to 3,616 accommodation units in 2018 and Slovakia of 12.05% from 2,755 units to 3,087 units in 2018.

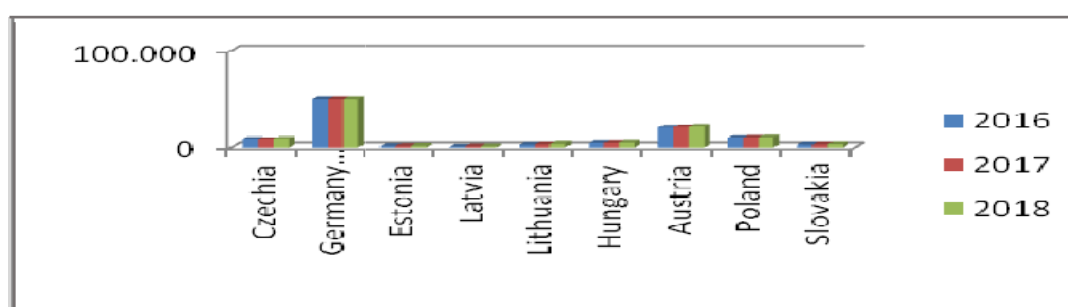


Figure no. 1 Analysis of the number of accommodation units in Central and Eastern Europe, expressed in number of units

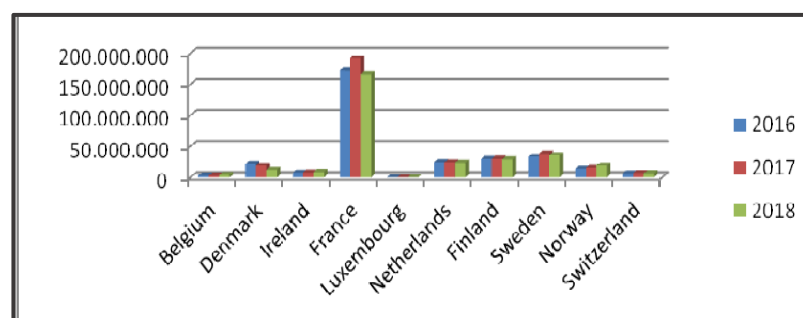
Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In South and South East Europe most accommodation units are located in Italy, which registered an increase in the number of accommodation units of 21.13% during the analyzed period, from 178,449 units in 2016 to 216,141 units in 2018, Croatia with an increase of 30.01%, from 83,233 units in 2016 to 108,212 units in 2018, Spain with an increase of 5.58%, from 48,701 units in 2016 to 51,418 units in 2018. The smallest number of units of accommodation in this region is owned

by Malta which registered 184 accommodation units in 2016, reaching 211 units in 2018, registering an increase of 14.68% and Macedonia with 454 accommodation units in 2016 and 494 accommodation units respectively in 2018, registering an increase for the analyzed period of 8.81%.

Romania registered an increase in the number of accommodation units of 9.85% reaching from 7028 units in 2016 to 7720 units in 2018. The data show that in this part of Europe, all countries have seen an increase in the number of accommodation units during the analyzed period.

The analysis of the number of journeys takes into account both the internal or external destination, but also the purpose of the trip. Thus we distinguish personal and professional trips from business trips. From the point of view of the travel period, trips of at least one night and several nights were taken into account. The analysis of the number of domestic trips, with an accommodation of at least one night, highlighted the fact that France is in the top of this ranking, highly surpassing the other states in Western and North-Western Europe. Thus, France registered a number of 172,473.3 thousand trips in 2016, reaching 166,901.2 thousand domestic trips in 2018, registering a decrease of - 3.23%, followed by Sweden with 33,493 thousand domestic trips in 2016 and 35,686 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 6.55%, from Finland with an average for the analyzed period of 29,693 thousand trips and the Netherlands with an average of 24,161 thousand trips. The lowest domestic trips were recorded by Luxembourg with 19.24 thousand trips in 2016 and 45.45 thousand trips in 2018, an increase of 136.2%, followed by Switzerland with 6,377.21 thousand trips in 2016, respectively with 6,660.94 thousand trips in 2018, registering an increase of 4.45%. Norway also recorded a significant increase of 27.54% in 2018 compared to 2016, while Denmark recorded a significant decrease of - 45.17% in 2018 compared to 2016.



**Figure no. 2 Analysis of the number of domestic trips, with an accommodation of at least one night in Western and North-Western Europe, expressed in number of trips. Number of trips of 1 night or more**

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In Central and Eastern Europe, the highest number of domestic trips is registered by Germany with a number of 164,682.5 thousand trips in 2016 reaching 159 338 thousand trips in 2018, with a decrease of - 3.25%, followed by Poland with 43,600 thousand trips in 2016, respectively with 47,736.3 thousand domestic trips in 2018, registering an increase of 9.49% and the Czech Republic with 27,039.6 thousand trips in 2016, respectively with 27,179.14 thousand trips in 2018. The smallest number of domestic trips was registered by Lithuania with 2,554.1 thousand trips in 2016, respectively with 2,640.8 thousand domestic trips in 2018. Southern and South-Eastern Europe stands out in the analysis of the number of domestic trips with Spain in the first place with a number of 132,200.9 thousand trips in 2016, reaching 139,937.9 thousand trips in 2018, registering an increase of 5.86%, Italy with 47,137.01 thousand trips in 2016, respectively 53,850.08 thousand trips, representing an increase of 14.25%. The lowest number of domestic trips was recorded in Montenegro, 348 trips in 2016, respectively 382 trips in 2018, representing an increase of 9.77% and in Macedonia 454 trips in 2016, respectively 494 in 2018. In Romania there were registered 16,248.17 thousand trips in 2016, respectively 17,143.76 thousand in 2018, representing an increase of 5.52%.

The data show that the number of outbound trips in Europe in Western and North-Western European countries has increased significantly in the vast majority of states. Most trips abroad were

registered from France with a number of 23,537.12 thousand trips in 2016, reaching 53,323.93 thousand trips in 2018, registering an increase of 126.56%, followed by The Netherlands with 18,152.18 thousand trips in 2016, respectively with 20,871.39 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 14.98% and Sweden with 8,884.95 thousand trips in 2016, reaching 18,855.24 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 112.22%. A significant increase was also registered by Switzerland from 13,856.76 thousand trips in 2016, to 15,284.8 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 10.31%. The lowest values were recorded by Luxembourg 1,588.16 thousand trips in 2016, respectively 2,509.46 thousand trips in 2018.

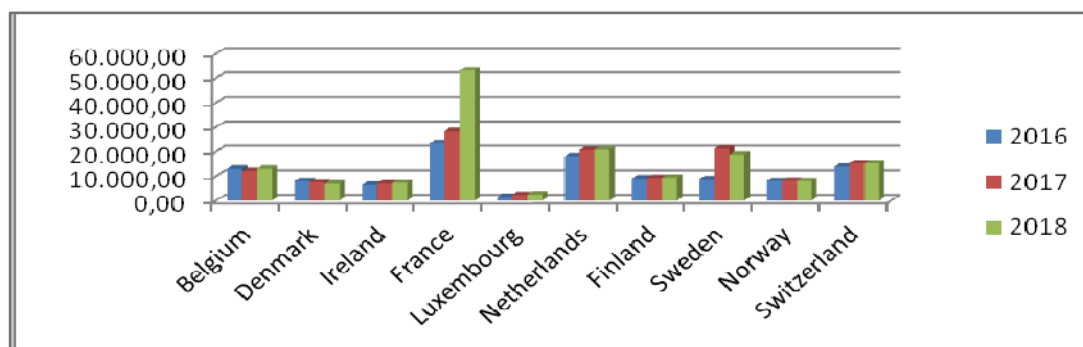


Figure no. 3 Number of outbound trips in North and North-Vest Europe –Thousand

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

We can see that in Central and Eastern Europe all countries have witnessed increases at this indicator, but Germany remains representative with the highest number of trips, that is 108,541.53 thousand trips in 2018, compared to 90,965.6 thousand trips in 2016, representing an increase of 19.33%, followed by Poland with 11,286.5 thousand trips in 2016, respectively 12,746.83 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 12.94%. Significant growth was registered by Slovakia 50.63% in 2018 compared to 2016, by Estonia 54.45%, the Czech Republic with 22.63%, Hungary with 19.92%. Lithuania, even though it registered the lowest number of outbound trips, that is 1,952.8 thousand trips in 2016 and 2,244.33 thousand trips in 2018, it registered an increase of 14.93% in 2018 compared to 2016.

South and south-eastern Europe is best represented at this indicator by Spain with 13,272.4 thousand trips in 2016 reaching 16,432.5 thousand trips in 2018 with an increase of 23.81%, followed by Italy with an increase of 37.21%, from 10,448.56 thousand trips in 2016 to 14,336.16 thousand trips in 2018. The lowest values were recorded by Malta 462.69 thousand trips in 2016 reaching 628.98 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 35.94%. Significant increases in the number of outbound trips to Bulgaria also registered 56.67% in 2018 compared to 2016, Greece 27.50%, Croatia 27.44%, Cyprus 13.83% and Slovenia 11.73%.

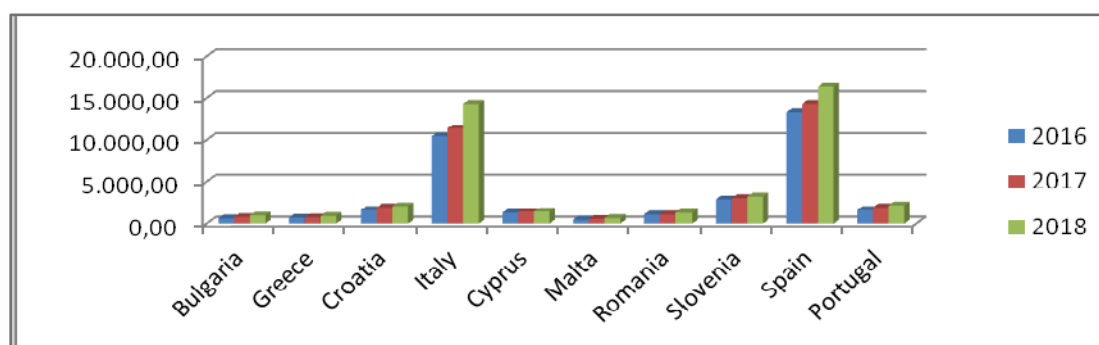


Figure no. 4 Number of outbound trips from South and South-East Europe - Thousand

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Analyzing the number of departures to all countries of the world, with an accommodation of at least one night, we can appreciate that in Western and Northwestern Europe most departures were 80 | The Dynamics of The Number of Trips in The European Space: Dr. LAURA OLTEANU

recorded by France with 196,010.43 thousand trips in 2016 reaching 196,010.43 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 12.36%, followed by Sweden with 42,377.97 thousand trips in 2016 reaching 54,541.15 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 28.71%, and the Netherlands with an increase of 4.44%. Increases to this indicator during the analyzed period were also registered by other states such as Luxembourg 58.95%, Norway 23.86%, Ireland 16.19%, Switzerland 8.46% and Belgium 5.37%. Denmark recorded a significant decrease in the number of trips in all countries of the world of -36.61% in 2018 compared to 2016, while Finland recorded a decrease of -0.90% over the analyzed period. In Central and Eastern Europe, Germany highlighted with a significant number of trips 255,648.08 thousand in 2016, reaching 267,879.11 thousand in 2018, with an increase of 4.79%, followed by Poland with an increase of 10.20% from 54,886.83 thousand trips in 2016 to 60,483.16 thousand trips in 2018. The highest increase over the analyzed period was recorded by Estonia 40.82% in 2018 compared to 2016, followed by Slovakia 26.48%, Lithuania 8.52%, Hungary 6.25%, the Czech Republic 4.05% and Austria 3.52%. The lowest number of trips taking into account all the analyzed countries in this part of Europe, was recorded by Latvia with 4,319.8 thousand trips in 2016, reaching 3,952.07 thousand trips in 2018, with a decrease of -8.52%.

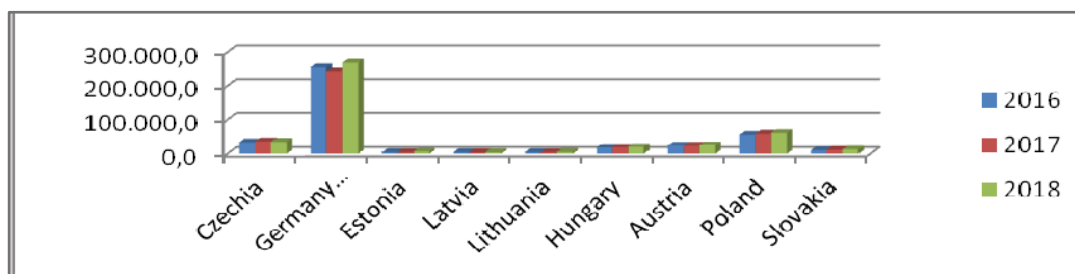


Figure no. 5 Number of trips to all countries of the world from Central and East Europe - Thousand

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In South and South-Eastern Europe, Spain and Italy recorded the most trips to the countries of the world, so Spain recorded 145,473.3 thousand trips in 2016 and 156,370.42 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 7.49%, and Italy registered 57,585.57 thousand trips in 2016, reaching 68,186.24 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 18.41%. The lowest values were recorded by Malta 703.91 thousand trips in 2016 and 874.46 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 24.23%. Romania registered 17,305.26 thousand trips in 2016, reaching 18,401.86 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 6.34%. The other states in the region also recorded increases in 2018 compared to 2016 as follows. Bulgaria 41.83%, Greece 18.11%, Croatia 15.72%, Portugal 14.87%, Cyprus 13.89% and Slovenia 13.5%.

The analysis of the number of trips can also be performed depending on the purpose of the trip. Thus, if we consider the analysis of the number of internal trips made for personal purposes with a duration of at least one night, on different European areas we distinguish the following aspects: in Western and Northwestern Europe, most domestic trips for personal purposes were made during the analyzed period, in France, of 158,642.4 thousand in 2016 and 148,469.71 thousand in 2018, recording a decrease of -6.42%, followed by Sweden with 26,794.77 thousand trips in 2016 and 29,456.98 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 9.94%. The lowest values were recorded by Luxembourg 17.9 thousand trips in 2016 and 35.33 thousand trips in 2018, with an increase of 97.38%. At this indicator in this European area there were both increases and decreases. Thus, there were increases in 2018 compared to 2016 in Norway in 45.25%, Belgium 26.79%, Ireland 19.08%, Sweden 9.94% and Switzerland 0.65%. Decreases were recorded during the analyzed period in Denmark -52.19%, the Netherlands -4.35% and Finland -0.96%. In Central and Eastern Europe most people were interested in domestic travel for personal purposes in Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic and least in Lithuania. Although the number of domestic trips during the period analyzed was the highest in Germany, the trend of was a decrease of -3.18% in 2018

compared to 2016. Poland recorded an increase of 9.23% in 2018 compared to 2016 from 42,136.81 thousand trips to 46,025.07 thousand trips in 2018. Increases were also registered by Estonia with 39.89% in 2018 compared to 2016, Slovakia with 18.38%, Austria with 6.04% and Lithuania with 4.15%. Decreases were registered by Latvia –with 16.8% and by Hungary with -0.77%.

In Southern and South-Eastern Europe, Spain and Italy recorded the largest number of domestic trips taken for personal purposes, while Malta and Cyprus record the fewest trips. Spain recorded 125,026.93 thousand domestic trips for personal purpose in 2016, the number reaching 133,276.41 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 6.60%, while Italy recorded an increase of 12.67% since 42,018.88 thousand trips in 2016 to 47,342.45 thousand trips in 2018. At the opposite pole, Malta recorded the lowest number of domestic trips for personal purposes of 234.92 thousand trips in 2016 and 238.14 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 1.37%. Romania has witnessed an increase in the number of domestic trips for personal purposes. Thus, in 2016 it registered 15,715.86 thousand trips, and in 2018 a number of 16,577.48 thousand trips, representing an increase of 5.49%. The data show that in this part of Europe, during the analyzed period all the analyzed countries registered increases in the number of domestic trips made for personal purposes. Thus, the highest increase was registered by Bulgaria with 39.54%, followed by Greece with 20.34%, Slovenia with 16.02%, Cyprus with 14.35%, Portugal with 13.30% and Croatia with 8.91%.

The number of outbound trips made for personal purposes in Western and North-West Europe recorded the highest values in France and the Netherlands and the lowest values in Luxembourg. In France, this indicator increased by 126.82% from 20,971.27 thousand trips in 2016 to 47,566.5 thousand trips in 2018, while the Netherlands increase of 11.57% over the analyzed period, from 16,774.91 in 2016 registered an to 18,714.93 thousand trips in 2018. Increases were also recorded by Sweden 86.85%, Luxembourg 45.94%, Ireland 16.35%, Switzerland 10.89%, Finland with 1.87% and Belgium 1.08%. Denmark registered a sharp decrease of - 20.13%. Norway also registered a decrease of - 1.69%.

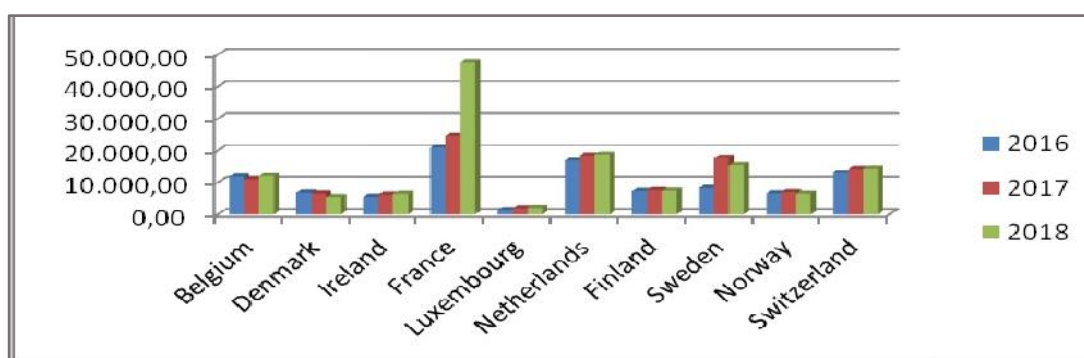


Figure no. 6 Number of outbound trips for personal purposes in Northern and North-Western Europe - Thousand

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In Central and Eastern Europe, Germany highlights with the highest number of trips of 80,716.95 thousand in 2016 and 97,140.54 thousand trips in 2018, registering an increase of 20.35% in 2018 compared to 2016 and Poland with 10,411, 79 thousand trips in 2016 and 11,580.19 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 11.23%. The lowest number of outbound trips for personal purposes was achieved by Estonia with a number of 916.53 thousand trips in 2016 and 1,566.43 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 70.93%. All countries analyzed recorded increases in this part of Europe as follows: Slovakia with 54.36%, the Czech Republic with 23.23%, Hungary with 22.46%, Lithuania with 14.1%, Latvia with 13.22%, Austria with 7, 99%. And in this indicator in South and South-Eastern Europe, Spain and Italy remain on the first place, with 11,691.07 thousand trips in 2016 and 14,524.34 thousand trips in 2018 in Spain, representing an

increase of 24.24% and 8,809, 88 thousand trips in 2016 and 11,995.4 thousand trips in 2018 to Italy, representing an increase of 36.16% in 2018 compared to 2016. The fewest outbound trips made for personal purposes were recorded by Malta with 385, 11 thousand trips in 2016 and 514.58 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 33.62%, respectively by Bulgaria with 545.01 thousand trips in 2016 and 877.63 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 61.03 %. Romania registered an increase of 19.18% in 2018 compared to 2016, from 1,052.57 thousand trips to 1,254.37 thousand trips in 2018. Increases were also recorded by Portugal 34.23%, Greece 32.02%, Croatia 28.66%, Spain 24.24%, Cyprus 16.44% and Slovenia with 10.68%

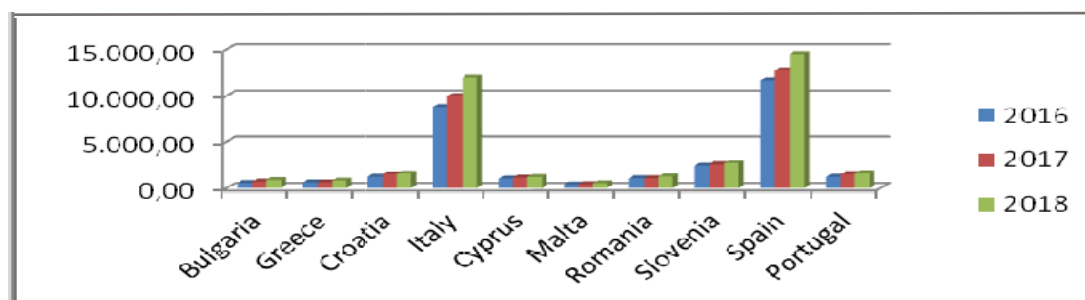


Figure no. 7 Number of outbound trips for personal purposes in South and South- Eastern Europe – Thousand

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

The number of trips outside the country of origin to all countries of the world in Western and Northwestern Europe increased during the period analyzed, with the exception of Denmark, which recorded a decrease of -44.14% from 27,320.12 thousand trips to 15,262.79 thousand trips in 2018 and Finland with a slight decrease of -0.34%. The rest of the countries in the region recorded increases at this indicator: Luxembourg with 46.59%, Sweden with 28.04%, Norway with 27.1%, Ireland with 17.85%, the Netherlands with 9.15%, Switzerland with 7.65%, Belgium with 6,04%. In Central and Eastern Europe, the only country that registered a decrease during the analyzed period is Latvia from 4,071.86 thousand trips in 2016 to 3,722.89 thousand trips in 2018, representing a decrease of - 8.57%. Germany and Poland remain the ones with the largest numbers of travels abroad, while Lithuania has the lowest number of outbound trips during the period under review. Estonia records the highest increase of 47.49% in 2018 compared to 2016, followed by Slovakia with an increase of 29.16%. The other countries in the region recorded increases as follows: Poland with 9.63%, Lithuania with 8.26%, Austria with 6.99%, Hungary with 6.73%, Germany with 5.72% and the Czech Republic with 4.96%. Italy and Spain remain in the top rank in South and South-East Europe in terms of the number of outbound trips to all countries of the world for personal purposes. Romania registered an increase of 6.35% during the analyzed period, from 16,768.44 thousand trips in 2016 to 17,831.85 thousand trips in 2018.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The research highlighted a number of issues related to domestic tourism, the receiver and sender ones of the European Union, but also the distribution of accommodation units in this area. For Western and North-West Europe, the following countries were surveyed: Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Most accommodations are registered in Switzerland, France and Belgium and the fewest in Liechtenstein. While Switzerland and France recorded a decrease in the number of accommodation units during the analyzed period, Belgium registered an increase of 12.20% in 2016 compared to 2018. Analysis of the number of domestic trips, with a minimum stay of one night highlighted the fact that France is at the top of this ranking, far surpassing the other states in western and north-western Europe, followed by Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands. The lowest number of domestic trips was recorded by Luxembourg

but which increased by 136.2%, a significant increase was also recorded by Norway of 27.54% during the period analyzed, while Denmark recorded decrease of - 45 , 17% in 2018 compared to 2016. a significant decrease of - 45 , 17% in 2018 compared to 2016.

The number of outbound trips increased significantly in the vast majority of countries in this part of Europe. Most outbound journeys outside Europe were recorded by France, the Netherlands and Sweden. France recorded a significant increase in the analyzed period of 126.56%, Luxembourg recorded the fewest trips recorded in European issuing tourism. Analyzing the number of outbound trips to all the countries of the world, with an accommodation of at least one night, we can appreciate that most of the exits were recorded by France followed by Sweden and the Netherlands. During the analyzed period, France registered an increase of 12.36%, Sweden 28.71%, the Netherlands 4.44%. Increases to this indicator during the analyzed period were also registered by other countries such as Luxembourg 58.95%, Norway 23, 86%, Ireland 16.19%, Switzerland 8.46% and Belgium 5.37%. Denmark recorded a significant decrease in the number of trips in all countries of the world of -36.61% during the analyzed period. Most inbound journeys for personal purposes were made during the period under review, in France, followed by Sweden, and the lowest values were recorded by Luxembourg. There have been both increases and decreases in this indicator in this European area. Thus, there were increases in 2018 compared to 2016 in Norway in 45.25%, Belgium 26.79%, Ireland 19.08%, Sweden 9.94% and Switzerland 0.65%. Decreases were recorded during the analyzed period in Denmark -52.19%, the Netherlands - 4.35% and Finland - 0.96%. France and the Netherlands highlighted with the highest number of Outbound trips for personal purposes. Denmark registered a sharp decrease of - 20.13%. The number of trips outside the country of origin to all countries of the North-Western and Western European world increased during the analyzed period, with the exception of Denmark, which registered a decrease of -44.14%. France, Sweden and Norway highlighted for vocational inbound trips in Western and North-West Europe, and the lowest in Luxembourg. Although France registered the highest number of passengers, detaching itself clearly from the other countries in the region, it achieved an increase of 33.27% in 2016 compared to 2018, being surpassed by Denmark which recorded an increase of 66.40% during the analyzed period. The number of outbound trips from Western and Northwest European countries for professional purposes was represented in the period analyzed by France, Sweden and the Netherlands. France recorded an increase of 124.39% over the analyzed period, from 2,565.85 thousand trips in 2016 to 5,757.43 thousand trips in 2018, while Sweden recorded an increase from 635.56 thousand trips in 2016 to 3,441,75 thousand trips in 2018. The analysis of the number of trips to all countries of the world made for professional purposes in Western and Northern Europe - Western Europe showed that France ranks first with the highest number of trips during the analyzed period 16,396.75 thousand trips in 2016 and 24,188.94 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 47.53%, followed by Sweden with 7,333.82 thousand trips in 2016 and 9,670.68 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 31.87%. The lowest number of trips was recorded by Luxembourg with 196.02 thousand trips in 2016 and 485.96 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 147.92%.

For Central and Eastern Europe, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Slovakia were analyzed. The countries with the highest number of accommodation were Germany, Austria, Poland and the Czech Republic, and with the least accommodation units - Latvia and Estonia. Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic had the highest number of inbound trips, and Lithuania had the lowest number of inbound travels. Although Germany registered the highest number of inbound trips, during the analyzed period it registered a decrease of - 3.25%, while Poland registered an increase of 9.49% At the number of trips registered within the issuing tourism from this part of Europe, Germany remains representative with the highest number of trips, followed by Poland. Germany recorded an increase of 19.33% during the analyzed period, and Poland one of 12.94%. Significant increases were registered by Slovakia 50.63%



in 2018 compared to 2016, by Estonia 54.45%, by the Czech Republic 22.63%, by Hungary 19.92%. Lithuania, even with the lowest number of outbound trips In the analysis of the number of outbound trips to all countries of the world, with accommodation of at least one night, Germany ranks first followed by Poland. The highest increase over the analyzed period was Estonia 40.82% in 2018 compared to 2016, followed by Slovakia 26.48%, Lithuania 8.52%, Hungary 6.25%, the Czech Republic 4.05% and Austria 3, 52%. The lowest number of trips taking into account all the countries analyzed in this part of Europe was recorded by Latvia. In Central and Eastern Europe, most people were interested in inbound trips for personal purposes to Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic, in Lithuania the least. Although the number of inbound trips during the analyzed period was the highest in Germany, the trend was decreasing, namely -3.18% in 2018 compared to 2016. Poland recorded an increase of 9.23% in 2018 compared to 2016 Increases were also recorded by Estonia with 39.89% in 2018 compared to 2016, Slovakia 18.38%, Austria 6.04% and Lithuania 4.15%. Decreases were recorded by Latvia -16.8% and Hungary - 0.77% The number of outbound trips for personal purposes is highlighted by Germany and Poland. The lowest number of trips representing the issuing tourism was registered by Estonia which registered an increase during the analyzed period of 70.93%. All countries analyzed recorded increases in this part of Europe as follows: Slovakia 54.36%, the Czech Republic 23.23%, Hungary 22.46%, Lithuania 14.1%, Latvia 13.22%, Austria 7, 99%. In the number of outbound trips the country of origin to all countries in the world in Central and Eastern Europe, the only country that records a decrease during the analyzed period is Latvia. Outbound trips during the analyzed period. Estonia records the highest increase of 47.49% in 2018 compared to 2016, In Central and Eastern Europe the highest number of domestic trips for business purposes was recorded by Germany, followed by Austria and Poland, and the lowest number travel to Latvia. Poland registered the highest increase in the analyzed period, 16.93%, while states such as Germany or Austria registered decreases in the analyzed period -3.56% Germany, respectively - 6.42% Austria. The number of outbound trips in Central and Eastern Europe for professional purposes was the highest in Germany, which recorded 10,248.66 thousand trips in 2016 and 11,400.99, an increase of 11.25%, followed by Austria with 1,914, 78 thousand trips in 2016 and 1,495.21 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 21.92%. Latvia had the lowest number of trips with 159.69 thousand trips in 2016 and 175.31 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 10.42%. The analysis of the number of trips to all countries of the world made for professional purposes in Central and Eastern Europe shows that Germany had the highest number of trips with 42,152.66 thousand trips in 2016 and 42,170.81 thousand trips in 2018, registering a slight increase, followed by Austria with only 3,878.18 thousand trips in 2016 and 3,332.66 thousand trips in 2018. At this indicator Latvia proved the lowest number of trips.

For South and South-Eastern Europe, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Romania, Slovenia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Spain and Portugal were considered. The number of accommodation units registered the highest values in Italy, Croatia, Spain and Greece. The lowest number of accommodation units were registered by Malta with 184 accommodation units in 2016 compared to 211 accommodation units in 2018, registering an increase of 14.68%. Romania registered an increase of 9.85% in the number of accommodation units during the analyzed period. In terms of domestic travel, Spain was on the first place with an increase of 5.86%, followed by Italy which recorded an increase of 14.25%. The lowest number of inbound trips was registered in Montenegro and Macedonia. In Romania, 16,248.17 thousand trips were registered in 2016, respectively 17,113.76 thousand in 2018, representing an increase of 5.52%. The highest number of trips representing the issuing tourism in Southern and South-Eastern Europe was recorded by Spain, followed by Italy and the lowest by Malta. During the analyzed period there were significant increases in Bulgaria 56.67% in 2018 compared to 2016, Italy 37.21%, Greece 27.50%, Croatia 27.44%, Spain 23.81%, Cyprus 13.83% and Slovenia 11.73% .Analysis of the number of outings in all countries of the world All countries of the world, with an accommodation of at least one night, highlights Spain and Italy, and the lowest values were recorded by Malta.

Romania registered 17,305.26 thousand trips in 2016, reaching 18,401.86 thousand trips in 2018, representing an increase of 6.34%. Significant increases were registered by the period analyzed by Bulgaria 41.83%, Greece 18.11%, Croatia 15.72%, Portugal 14.87%, Cyprus 13.89% and Slovenia 13.5%. Spain and Italy record the most domestic trips made for personal purposes, while Malta and Cyprus record the fewest trips. Romania registered 15,715.86 thousand trips, and in 2018 a number of 16,577.48 thousand trips, representing an increase of 5.49%. The data show that in this part of Europe, during the analyzed period all the analyzed countries registered increases in the number of domestic trips made for personal purposes. In the number of outbound trips made for personal purposes, Spain and Italy remain in the top rank while Malta on the last, Romania registered an increase of 19.18% for the analyzed period. Italy and Spain remain on first place in southern and south-eastern Europe in terms of the number of external trips to all countries of the world for personal reasons.

During the analyzed period Romania registered an increase of 6.35% from 16,768.44 thousand trips in 2016 to 17,831.85 thousand trips in 2018. The number of inbound trips for professional purposes in Southern and South-Eastern Europe was represented by Spain and Italy, followed by Portugal and Romania, Malta being in last place. Romania registered a number of 532.31 thousand domestic trips for professional purposes in 2016 and 566.29 thousand trips in 2018, registering an increase of 6.39%. The number of outbound trips for professional purposes in South and South Eastern Europe recorded the highest number of trips to Italy and Spain, and the lowest number of trips to Malta. From South and South Eastern Europe the highest number of trips to all countries of the world made for professional purposes was recorded in Italy 6,756.81 thousand trips in 2016 and 8,848.38 thousand trips in 2018, followed by Spain with 8,755.3 thousand trips in 2016 and 8,569.67 thousand trips in 2018. The lowest number of journeys was recorded by Malta. Romania registered 536.82 thousand trips in 2016 and 570.01 thousand trips in 2018, resulting an increase of 6.19%.

The research highlighted the dynamics of the number of trips to different European areas, both inside and outside Europe. Beyond the statistical figures, the client remains extremely important, more precisely the tourist who has different motivations and who fulfills his different needs. Although the trip is determined by a motivation, meeting the real need involves the complexity of travel operations.

### **Works Citation**

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