Testing Correlations on Tourism Competitiveness in the EU

DANIEL BULIN
The Institute for World Economy – Romanian Academy
13, Calea 13 Septembrie, 6th district, Bucharest
ROMANIA
daniel.bulin@yahoo.com

MANUELA LILIANA MURESAN
Bucharest University of Economic Studies
6 Piata Romana, 1st district, Bucharest
ROMANIA
manumuresan@gmail.com

GEORGICĂ GHEORGHE
Bucharest University of Economic Studies
6 Piata Romana, 1st district, Bucharest
ROMANIA
georgica.gheorghe@com.ase.ro

Abstract: - This paper proposes an analysis of the tourism competitiveness and of the correlations between its components and the general country competitiveness, tourism-specific macroeconomic indicators, international tourism flows- for EU member states. To achieve this objective, the authors use secondary data from the World Economic Forum (Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index, Global Competitiveness Index) and World Travel and Tourism Council (governmental investments, capital investments, international tourism receipts, and expenditures). The main results show that there is a direct correlation between visitor exports, on the one hand, and tourism competitiveness index, in general, respectively with natural, cultural and business resources, in particular, for the EU countries.

Key-Words: tourism competitiveness, global competitiveness, tourism exports, European Union
JEL Classification: L83, Z30, C19, F14

1 Introduction

Before the coronavirus crisis, in the European Union, the tourism sector had over 10% contribution to the Union's GDP, creating jobs for about 26 million people, most of them for socially vulnerable people: young people, women, and even immigrants. Although globally, there have been several events that have affected the social and economic life of people (economic and financial crisis, terrorism, covid-19 pandemic), Europe maintains its leading position on the global tourism market, tourism not being affected by these events (global warming, economic crises, terrorism, etc.), demonstrating the flexibility to adapt every time (WTO, 2018).

This paper focuses on the competitiveness indicators of tourism and aims to test the correlation between tourism competitiveness, global competitiveness, and tourism indicators. The distribution of inherited tourism resources, together with the provision of productive resources and the correlations between them are the determining elements of the capacity of an economy to produce added value and, therefore, to boost its economic development.

According to WEF analysis, the relationship between travel and tourism competitiveness and international arrivals shows that low-to-lower-middle income countries seem to have a stronger relationship than high-income countries, in terms of tourist arrivals correlation with some main TTCI pillars, such as Human Resources, Business Environment, Infrastructure, ICT Readiness or International Openness (WEF, 2019). As a consequence, the WEF experts said that these areas can give a boost for international tourist flows to lower-income countries, more than in developed ones. Instead, natural and cultural resources are more important as a competitiveness

factor for advanced countries. Moreover, the correlation between natural and cultural resources and the T&T capital resources sub-index shows that those assets (natural and cultural resources) are more likely to attract investments (WEF, 2019)

In this context, the question may be asked whether if the WEF Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index is a useful tool for strategy and decision-makers and business investors. How European Union is the most important tourist destination, we may wonder if the global competitiveness index and the T&T indices and sub-indices can be the basis for analysis for future decisions to develop tourism for EU member states. In this regard, our paper proposes to analyze the tourism competitiveness and correlations between its components and general country competitiveness and tourism specific macroeconomic indicators and international tourism flows for EU member states.

2 Literature review

Dwyer & Kim (2003) together with several researchers of the 21st century (Ritchie & Crouch (2000), Hudson (2001) through their scientific work, focused on the development of models which measure with various empirical methods, the competitiveness of tourist destinations, emphasizing the main existing indicators of tourism competitiveness, which are used internationally. Furthermorein economic literature, we identify researchers like Dwyer, Forsyth & Prasada Rao (2000), as well as Hong (2009), who proposed several indicators of the competitiveness of tourist destinations. The first statement (Dwyer, Forsyth & Prasada Rao) analyzed a number of 19 tourist destinations, identifying more than 150 indicators of competitiveness of destination tourists, grouped into different categories such as:

- inherent resources;
- created resources;
- complementary factors and resources;
- destination management;
- local conditions;
- the conditions of the demand;
- other indicators of a macroeconomic nature and socio-economic prosperity.

Hong (2009) proposes a number of 68 elements and evaluation indicators in the model of measuring the destination competitiveness of tourism.

Pulido & Sanchez-Rivero (2009) analyzed the development of indicators to assess the various dimensions of sustainability, but it cannot be claimed that there is a list of indicators unanimously accepted in this regard, especially since we know that an indicator describes a specific control process (and not exclusively numerical information) while its scope is closely linked to that process. Thus, the proposals in this regard were on the construction of indicators to assess separately one or more of the different dimensions of sustainability.

In 2001, the WTTC, in collaboration with the Christel DeHaan Tourism and Travel Research Institute (TTRI) of the University of Nottingham, developed a Competitiveness Monitor (CM) with 65 tourism competitiveness indicators to measure the degree of tourism competitiveness of almost 200 of the countries, which are classified into 8 dimensions (Pulido & Sanchez-Rivero, 2009):

- price competitiveness;
- human tourism;
- infrastructure;
- environment;
- technology;
- tourism openness;
- social development;
- human resources.

In addition to the economic literature, some international organizations have stressed the need to provide data for the construction of tourism competitiveness indicators, including the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and the World Economic Forum (WEF). The WEF's Tourism Competitiveness Reports compile the Tourism and Travel Competitiveness Index (TTCI) as a general measure of the competitiveness of the tourist destination for approximately 130 economies globally. If we analyze the destination from the point of view of

tourism management, then a measure such as TTCI must be a tool in explaining and predicting the tourism performance of countries around the world (Mazanec & Ring, 2011).

Table 1 - Annex 1 presents the tourism competitiveness indicators as analyzed by the WEF, so the tourism competitiveness index analyzes *"the set of factors and policies that allow the sustainable development of the tourism and travel sector, which in turn contributes to the development and competitiveness of a country"* (WEF, 2019). Thanks to this index, the states of the European Union can work together to improve the competitiveness of the industry in their national economies.

Ritchie and Crouch (2000) define as competitive a tourist destination in relation to another by the ability to attract visitors, together with the increase of total tourist expenses, offering satisfactory experiences to tourists. These authors specify the need to improve the well-being of the residents of the tourist destination, as well as the continuity of the sustainability of the natural capital of the destination for future generations. A European Union country that ranks first in the Tourism and Travel Competitiveness Index (TTCI) indicates that it has a developed infrastructure adapted to market demand, as well as the stability of residents' jobs, but also the existence of well-protected natural resources, along with other facilities that make it attractive to visitors and to make significant contributions to local and national economies.

We observe a large number of studies that have investigated the causes that determine the competitiveness of tourist destinations, this analysis often means the ability of certain countries to attract more visitors. Thus, it is not easy to evaluate the competitive indicators of a tourist destination, because we distinguish certain differentiable factors such as natural resources and their management in a sustainable way. That is why the essential role of the economic growth and development of a destination is related to the economic income that tourism generates in such destination. Pablo-Romero, Gómez-Calero & Sánchez-Rivas (2016) emphasize the importance of studying several indicators of tourist competitiveness of destinations, including economic variables such as public, private, and human capital; tourism is often measured according to the income or number of visitors, emphasizing that economic growth is affected by the tourism sector and the development of a sustainable infrastructure for the competitiveness of the tourist destination.

3 Methodology

3.1 Data collection

In order to collect data, the authors have used statistics from the World Economic Forum and World Travel and Tourism Council, as is shown in the following table:

Table 1: Data collection - indicators, units, period, and sources

Indicator	Measurement unit	Year / Period	Source
Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index	Index (1 – low to 7 – best)	2019 edition	World Economic Forum
Global Competitiveness Index	Index (0 – low to 100 – best)	2019 edition	World Economic Forum
Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index components (Sub index)	Index (scale 1-7 or 0-100)	2019 edition	World Economic Forum
International tourism expenditures	Billion dollars	2018 data	World Travel and Tourism Council
International tourism receipts (visitor exports)	Billion dollars	2018 data	World Travel and Tourism Council
The share of tourism government individual expenditure	% of total government individual expenditure	Series (2009-2018) and Average (2009-2018)	World Travel and Tourism Council
The share of tourism capital investment	% of total capital investment	Series (2009-2018) and Average (2009-2018)	World Travel and Tourism Council
The share of visitor exports (Foreign spending)	% of total exports	Average (2009-2018)	World Travel and Tourism Council

Source: Authors, based on their research.

3.2 Method

The analysis and interpretation of data were carried out in two phases:

1. Empirical data analysis for:

1a) the share of tourism government individual expenditure in total government individual expenditure, the share of tourism capital investment in total capital investment, the share of visitor exports (Foreign spending) in total exports;

1b) visitor exports (bn $), outbound expenditures (bn$) and tourism balance (bn$);

1c) Global Competitiveness Index, Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index, Tourism competitiveness pillars (Business Environment, Human Resources & Labor Market, ICT Readiness, Prioritization of T&T, Price Competitiveness, Air Transport Infrastructure, Ground & Port Infrastructure, Tourist Service Infrastructure, Natural Resources, Cultural Res. & Business Travel).

2. Testing correlation:

2a) Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index with: Global Competitiveness Index, Capital investment, Government individual expenditure, visitor exports (%), Exports (bn$);

2b) Visitor Exports (bn$) with: Business environment & human resources, ICT Readiness, Prioritization of T&T, Price Competitiveness, General infrastructure, Specific infrastructure (tourism services), Natural, cultural and business Resources.

To test how strongly related are the variables analyzed, we have used the CORREL function on Microsoft Excel, which returns a value between -1 and +1: i) a correlation coefficient of +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, ii) a correlation coefficient of -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation and iii) a correlation coefficient near 0 indicates no correlation. The analysis of indicators and the output graphs were also performed using Microsoft Excel.

4 Results and discussion

4.1 Empirical analysis

Looking at the average share of tourism in total government individual expenditure (2009-2019), we note the following aspects:

- The Mediterranean islands, Cyprus and Malta, register an average of 11.4%, respectively 9.3% - the highest in the EU;
- Estonia and Greece exceed 8%, far from the following ranked - a group of countries in Central and Eastern Europe (Hungary, Slovenia, Czech Republic);
- Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and, the only one from Western Europe, Germany, are slightly above the EU average (2.85%);
- Portugal or Spain, important European tourist destinations, allocate to tourism only 1.4-1.5% of total government expenditures;
- The smallest shares are allocated in Romania and, surprisingly given the share of tourism in its economy, Croatia.

In the 2009-2018 periods, the EU average share of tourism in total capital investment is higher than government expenditure (6.2% compared to 2.85%):

- In only four countries the relative level of government spending on tourism is higher than capital investment (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, and Malta);
  - Greece is on first place, with almost 15%, followed by Ireland (with 11.4%, a level much higher than in the case of government spending), Croatia, with a similar situation (10.5%), and islands countries form the Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus, and Malta (over 10%);
- Romania, with an average of 7.7%, is above the European average and also above the top destinations, France and Spain;
- The countries of Western and Northern Europe, mainly, are at the bottom of the rankings.

In terms of the average share of tourism services in total exports for the 2009-2018 periods:

- the differences between European countries are extreme - from a record of almost 40% in Croatia, to 3% or even less in Germany, Romania, Slovakia, and the Netherlands;
- Mediterranean countries register extremely high shares of tourism in total exports: Greece - 25%¸Cyprus and Portugal- 20%, Spain - 16%

- it is necessary to mention the level of tourist exports of Bulgaria, which reach 13%; Malta, Estonia, and Austria are above the EU average (slightly over 9%);
- France and Italy, strong economies, reach important shares of about 7.5% of tourist exports in total exports.

Table 2: Tourism investments and visitor exports in EU member states, 2008-2019 average, %

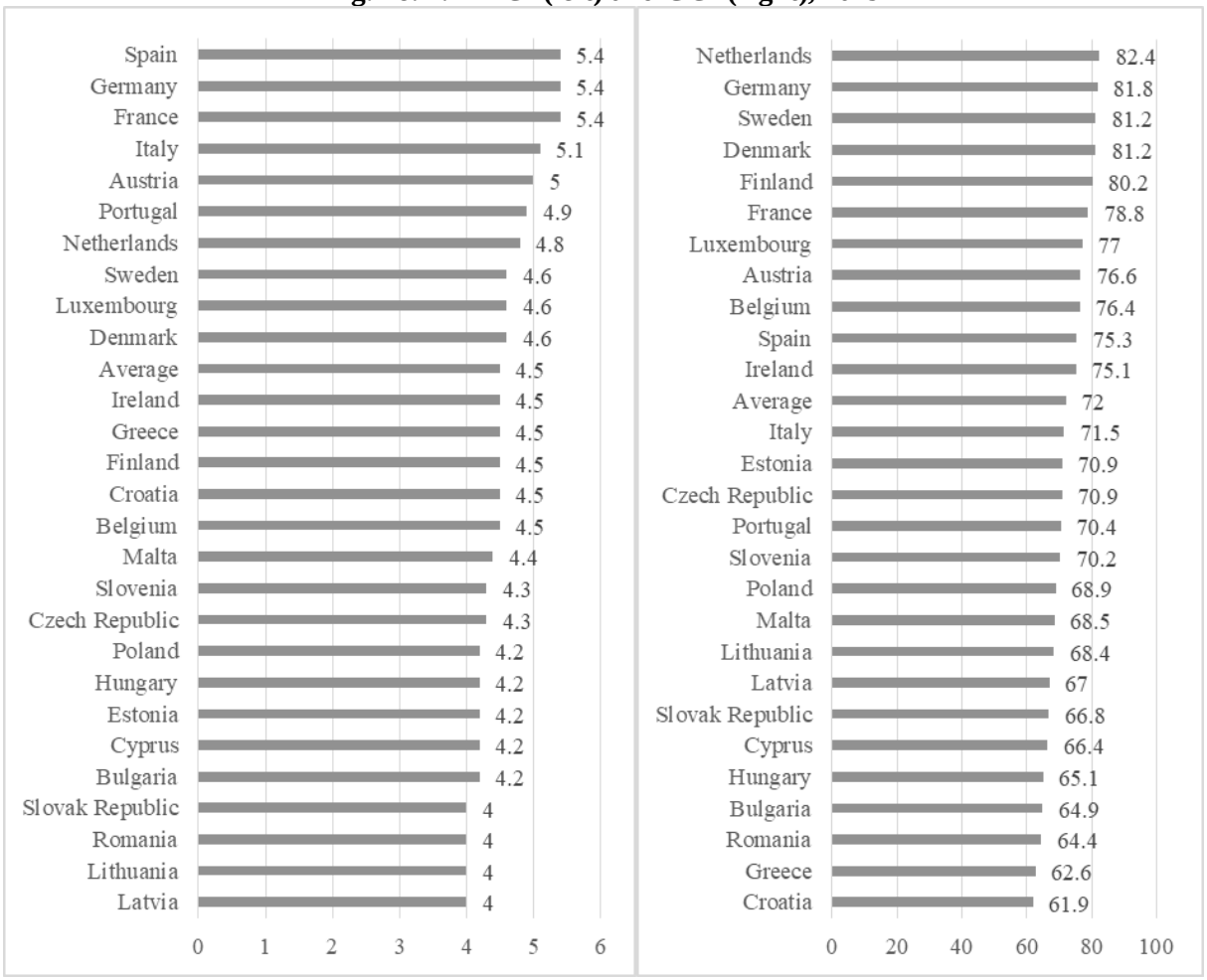
	Tourism government expenditure (%)*	**Tourism capital investment (%)***	**Visitor Exports (Foreign spending) (%)****
Austria	1.0	4.7	9.8
Belgium	0.6	2.2	3.4
Bulgaria	3.3	6.7	12.8
Croatia	0.2	10.5	39.0
Cyprus	9.3	10.6	20.1
Czech Republic	3.7	3.5	4.9
Denmark	0.4	4.4	4.3
Estonia	8.2	6.9	9.9
Finland	0.6	3.3	4.6
France	0.6	6.6	7.6
Germany	2.9	3.9	3.0
Greece	8.0	14.7	25.2
Hungary	5.2	4.4	5.2
Ireland	0.8	11.4	3.6
Italy	0.8	3.2	7.4
Latvia	3.1	5.1	6.8
Lithuania	3.1	3.1	4.0
Luxembourg	0.6	7.8	3.8
Malta	11.4	11.0	10.3
Netherlands	0.4	2.7	2.7
Poland	2.7	3.2	4.8
Portugal	1.5	8.6	19.4
Romania	0.3	7.7	3.0
Slovakia	2.2	3.7	2.9
Slovenia	4.3	8.8	7.9
Spain	1.4	6.6	16.2
Sweden	0.4	2.9	5.6

Source: Authors, based on WTTC data; Notes: * in total investments; ** in total exports

The two indicators developed by the World Economic Forum have different scales: TTCI from 1 - low, to 7 - best results, GCI - 0 - low, 100 - best result. Looking at comparisons to the results for 2019, we see the following:

- The countries from Southern Europe and, to a lesser extent, Western Europe, dominate the top of competitiveness in tourism, while Western and Northern Europe leads the top of global competitiveness;
- The Baltic and Eastern European countries are the least competitive in tourism, among them being, paradoxically, destinations that have a significant share of tourism in the economy and exports, such as Cyprus or Bulgaria remains important destinations, at a regional level at least;
- In terms of global competitiveness, Eastern European countries are in the second half of the ranking, but essential is that the last places are occupied by Greece and Croatia, two countries with average competitiveness in tourism;
- While Germany is in second place in both rankings, France and the Netherlands are in both tops among the first;
- Highly competitive in tourism, Italy is below the EU average in terms of global competitiveness; a similar situation, but in the opposite direction, is observed in the case of Finland.

Fig. no. 1: TTCI (left) and GCI (right), 2019



Source: Authors, based on WEF data

Looking briefly at the country score for Tourism competitiveness pillars (Annex – tables 2.1. and 2.2.), we observe the following aspects:

- Business Environment - less sought tourist destinations, Luxembourg or Finland, score with the highest index, while Italy, Greece or Croatia, important tourist markets, record the worst values;
- Human Resources & Labour Market – Germany - the most dynamic European tourism market (if we look at the total exports + imports) has the best result, followed by the countries from the north of the continent, while Central and Eastern Europe countries, but also Italy, register the lowest values;
- ICT Readiness – Northern Europe leads the top (Denmark, Sweden), while in the southeast region of the continent are recorded the lowest values (Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Romania);
- Prioritization of T&T – island countries - Cyprus and Malta, are on the top of the list, followed by other Mediterranean coast destinations (Spain, Portugal, Greece), while tourism seems not to be a priority for CEE destinations, especially in Czech Republic, Lithuania, Slovakia, Poland or Romania;
- Price Competitiveness – Eastern Europe destinations are competitive through the prices/tariffs - Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania; instead, the Nordic countries (Sweden, Denmark), but also ones of the top destinations - France and Italy, are the most expensive;
- Air Transport Infrastructure – The Netherlands, Spain or Sweden have the strongest air transport infrastructure, while the Baltic countries (Estonia, Lithuania) and the Slovak Republic are the worst in this area;
- Ground & Port Infrastructure – Western Europe (Netherlands, Germany) have the most developed ground and port infrastructure, at the opposite pole being important holiday destinations, Croatia and Greece, but also Bulgaria and Romania;

- Tourist Service Infrastructure – Austria scores, in particular, in this category, followed by the countries of the Iberian Peninsula and Croatia; northern Europe (including the Baltic countries, except Estonia), but also Poland or the Slovak Republic are the last in the EU;
- Natural Resources – the most visited European countries (France, Italy and Spain) are on the first positions, while the Baltic countries are grouped at the bottom of the ranking;
- Cultural Res. & Business Travel – the countries with the highest revenues from international tourism (France and Spain) are in the first two places; The Baltic states, Lithuania and Latvia, are in the last place.

4.1 Testing correlations

The first set of correlations were done between tourism and travel competitiveness index and: Global Competitiveness Index, Capital investment (%), Government individual expenditure (%), Tourism exports (% in total country exports and bn $).

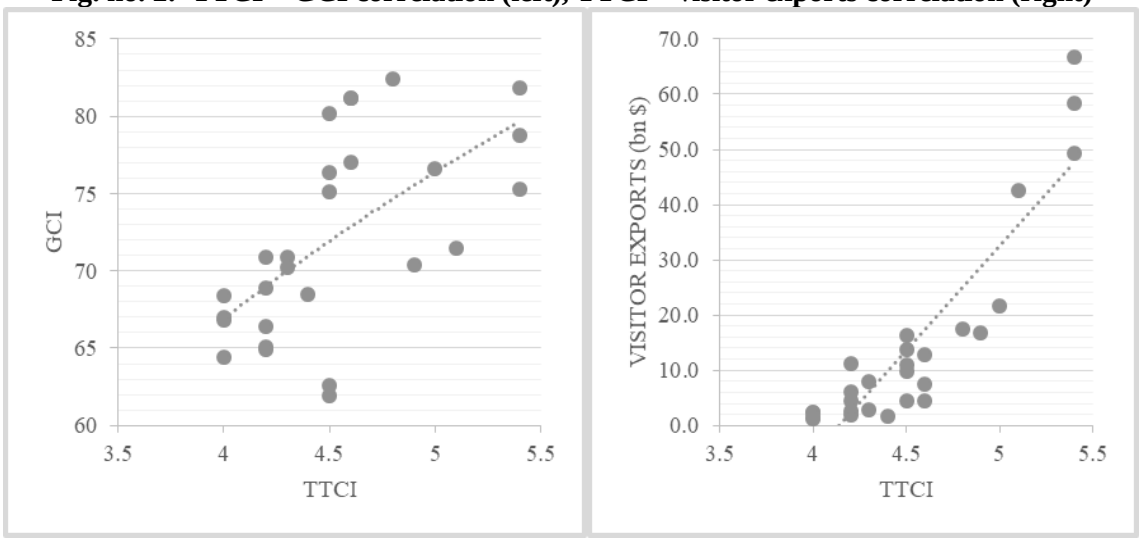
Table 3: TTCI Correlations

Variable 1	Variable 2	R^2 value
TTCI	**GCI**	**0.3737**
TTCI	Capital investment	0.0042
TTCI	Government individual expenditure	0.1151
TTCI	Exports share	0.0076
TTCI	**Visitor exports**	**0.8091**

Source: Authors, based on their research.

The results show that there is a direct relationship between TTCI and GCI, of medium to low intensity. Also, the R^2 values shown do not demonstrate a relationship between the tourist competitiveness, expressed by TTCI, and the average share of tourism government individual expenditure between competitiveness and tourism capital investments or TTCI and tourism exports share in total country exports. Instead, the average volume of exports in 2009-2018 and the tourism competitiveness index in 2019 are in a strong direct relationship (R^2 value = 0.8091).

Fig. no. 2: TTCI – GCI correlation (left), TTCI – visitor exports correlation (right)



Source: Authors, based on WEF and WTTC data.

Going forward, we have tested the correlation between visitor exports (in bn $) with different TTCI sub-indexes: Business environment & human resources (as an average of the two sub-indexes), ICT Readiness, Prioritization of T&T, Price Competitiveness, General infrastructure, Specific infrastructure (tourism services), Resources (an average of natural and cultural & business resources and, separately on WEF calculated indexes).

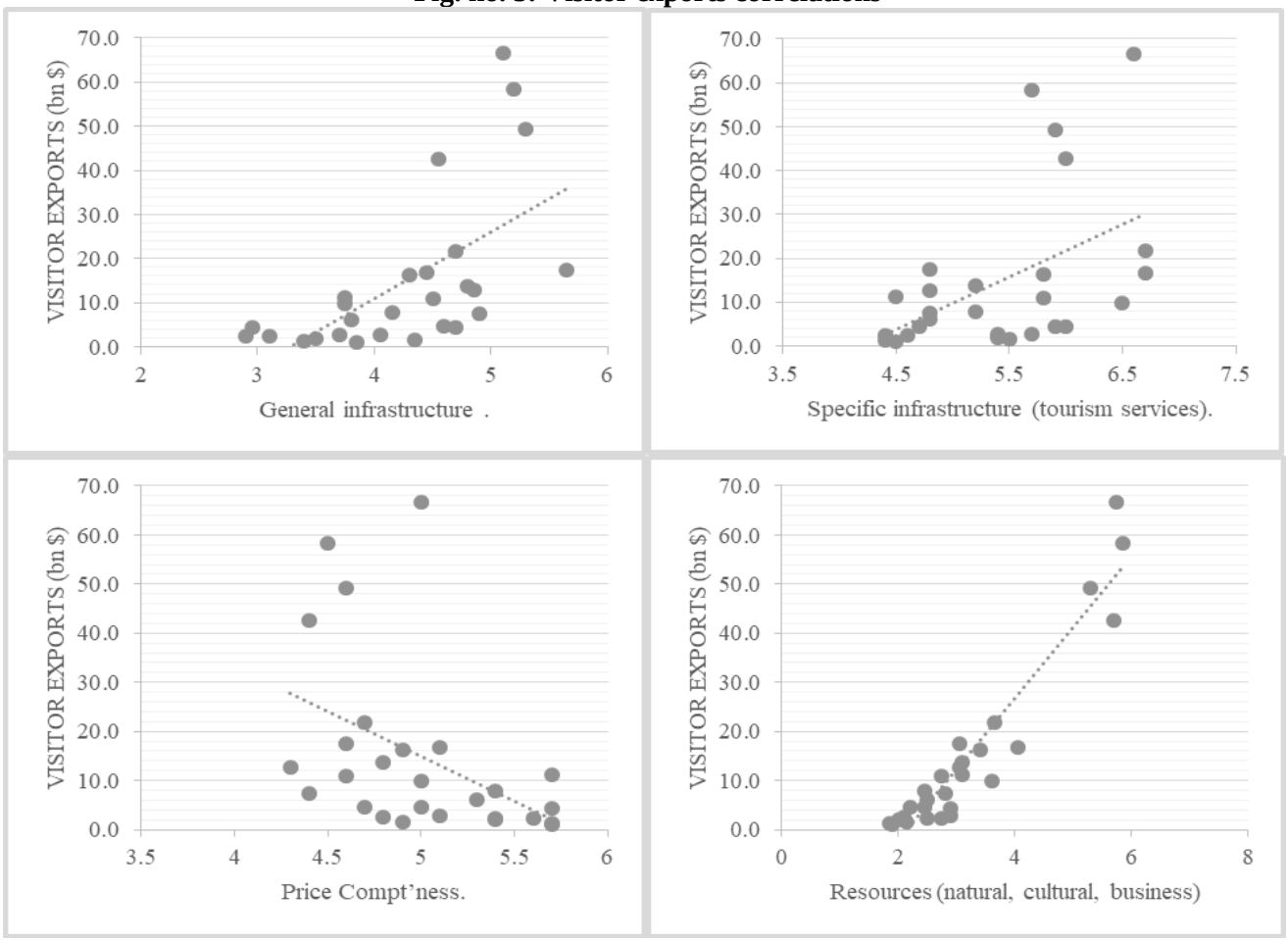
Table 4: Visitor exports correlations

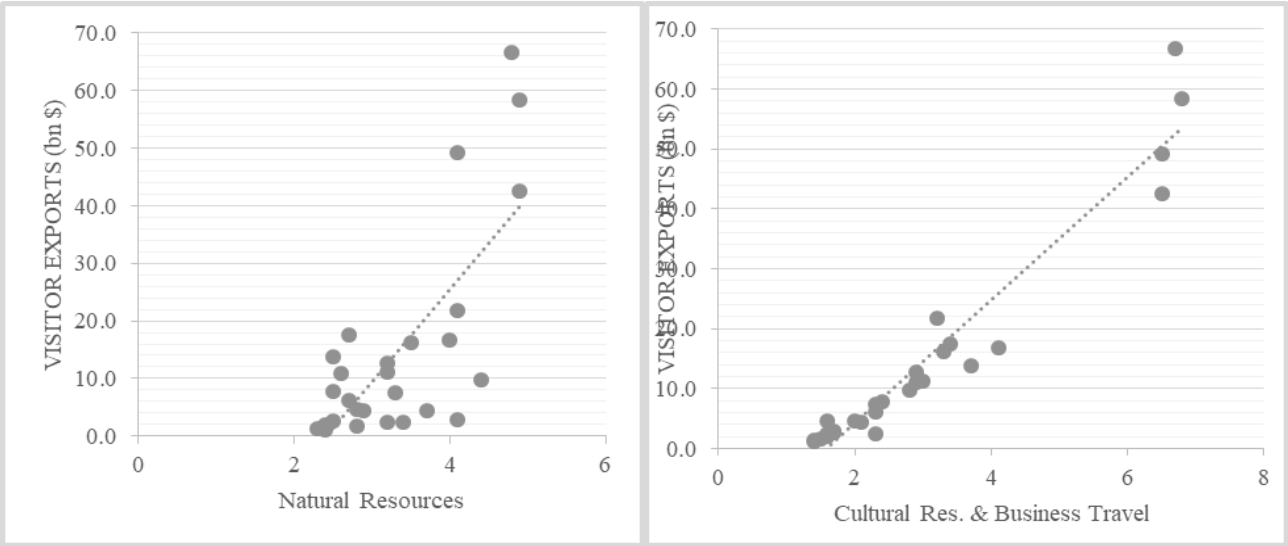
Variable 1	Variable 2	R^2 value
Visitor exports	*Business environment & human resources*	0.0008
Visitor exports	ICT Readiness	0.0121
Visitor exports	Prioritization of T&T	0.045
Visitor exports	**General infrastructure**	**0.3737**
Visitor exports	**Specific infrastructure (*tourism services*)**	**0.2355**
Visitor exports	**Price Competitiveness**	**0.203**
Visitor exports	**Resources (natural, cultural, business)**	**0.8968**
Visitor exports	**Natural Resources**	**0.5389**
Visitor exports	**Cultural Res. & Business Travel**	**0.9322**

Source: Authors, based on their research.

The results show that there are no correlations between visitor exports (volume of foreign expenditures) and the following TTCI components: Business environment & human resources, ICT Readiness, Prioritization of T&T. Instead, tourist exports are directly correlated with the level of infrastructure development to a medium to a low extent, but also with price competitiveness. Between the average volume of exports in 2009-2018 and the level of resources (natural, cultural, and business) appreciated by the TTCI sub-index in 2019 is in a strong direct relationship (R^2 value = 0.8968). Furthermore, the direct relationship between the volumes of exports is average with natural resources and extremely strong with cultural and business resources.

Fig. no. 3: Visitor exports correlations





Source: Authors, based on WEF and WTTC data

5 Conclusions

First of all, our finding confirms the World Economic Forum conclusions from the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index report – there is a correlation between tourism competitiveness and global competitiveness, the relationship between travel and tourism competitiveness and international arrivals have a medium intensity in the case of EU member states (the assumption was that lower-middle-income countries seem to have a stronger relationship than high-income countries), and natural and cultural resources are essential competitiveness factor for advanced countries.

Secondly, there is a very high direct relation between tourism competitiveness and foreign spending for tourism services in EU countries, and also stronger between those (visitor exports) and natural, cultural, and business resources. However, for the EU member states, visitor exports are more related to cultural and business travel resources than natural resources. Moreover, visitor exports seem to be more related to the general infrastructure (ground, air, port) than the specific tourism infrastructure.

In these pandemic times, we appreciate that will be some changes on the degree of importance of competitiveness factors. The safety and security, health and hygiene, sustainability, human resources & labour market or tourist infrastructure, could be more important in order to reshape the future of tourism destinations and give them the competitive advantage to attract the tourists of tomorrow. In this background, as future research directions, we may reconsider the relationship between same tourism competitiveness dimensions and the new-normal of tourism industry in a post-pandemic world.

References:

[1] Dwyer L. & Kim C. (2003), Destination competitiveness. Determinants and indicators. Current Issues in Tourism, 6, 369-414.

[2] Dwyer L., Forsyth P. & Prasada Rao D.S. (2000), The price competitiveness of travel and tourism: a comparison of 19 destinations. Tourism Management, 21(1), 9-22.

[3] Hong W. (2009). Global competitiveness measurement for the tourism sector. Current Issues in Tourism, 12(2), 105-132.

[4] Mazanec J.A. and Amata R. (2011), Tourism destination competitiveness: second thoughts on the World Economic Forum reports. Tourism Economics, 17(4), 725-751.

[5] Pablo-Romero M., Gómez-Calero P. & Sánchez-Rivas J. (2016), Tourism, Competitiveness and Economic Growth: A New Analytical Model, Tourism - From Empirical Research Towards Practical Application, Leszek Butowski, IntechOpen, Available from: https://www.intechopen.com/books/tourism-from-empirical-research-towards-practical-application/tourism-competitiveness-and-economic-growth-a-new-analytical-model.

[6] Pulido J.L & Sanchez-Rivero M. (2009), Measuring tourism sustainability: proposal for a composite index. Tourism Economics, 15(2), 277-296.
[7] Ritchie J.R.B. & Crouch G. (2000), The competitive destination: a sustainability perspective. Tourism Management, 21 (1), 1-7.
[8] Ritchie J.R.B., Crouch G.I. & Hudson S. (2001), Developing operational measures for the components of a destination competitiveness/sustainability model: consumer versus managerial perspectives. In, Mazanec J.A., Crouch G.I., Ritchie J.R.B. and Woodside A.G. (Eds.), Consumer Psychology of Tourism, Hospitality and Leisure, 1-17: Oxon, UK: CABI Publishing.
[9] The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report (2017). Crotti, R & Misrahi, T (eds.), World Economic Forum, Switzerland. https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-travel-tourism-competitiveness-report-2017;
[10] World Economic Forum (2019), The Global Competitiveness Report 2019, http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/
[11] World Economic Forum (2019), Travel & Tourism at a Tipping Point, accessed https://reports.weforum.org/travel-and-tourism-competitiveness-report-2019/travel-tourism-at-a-tipping-point/
[12] World Economic Forum (2019), Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index2019 edition, Country profiles, accessed http://reports.weforum.org/travel-and-tourism-competitiveness-report-2019/country-profiles/
[13] World Tourism Organization (2018), European Union Tourism Trends, UNWTO, Madrid
[14] World Travel and Tourism Council (2020), WTTC Data Gateway, base of date accessed http://wttc.org/Research/Economic-Impact/Data-Gateway

Annexes

Table 1: TRAVEL & TOURISM COMPETITIVENESS INDEX (TTCI)- ***Composition of the Subindexes of the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index***

Sub index A Enabling Environment	**Sub index B Policy & Enabling Conditions**	**Sub index C Infrastructure**	**Sub index D Natural & Cultural Resources**
Business Environment Safety and Security Health and Hygiene Human Resources and Labour Market ICT Readiness	Prioritization of T&T International Openness Price Competitiveness Environmental Sustainability	Air Transport Infrastructure Ground and Port Infrastructure Tourist Service Infrastructure	Natural Resources Cultural Resources & Business Travel

Source: The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report (2019).

Table 2.1:

Country	**Business Environment**	**Human Resources & labour Market**	**ICT Readiness**	**Prioritization of T&T**	**Price Competitiveness**
Austria	4.8	5.3	6.1	5.3	4.7
Belgium	4.8	5.3	5.8	4.4	4.8
Bulgaria	4.4	4.6	5.2	4.7	5.7
Croatia	3.8	4.1	5.2	4.9	5
Cyprus	4.9	5.1	5.9	6.2	4.8
Czech Republic	4.5	4.9	5.7	4.3	5.4
Denmark	5.5	5.6	6.4	4.7	4.4
Estonia	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.4	5.4
Finland	5.7	5.5	6.1	5	4.7
France	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.1	4.5
Germany	5.4	5.7	6	5	4.6
Greece	3.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.9
Hungary	4.3	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.3
Ireland	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.6
Italy	4	4.6	5.5	4.8	4.4

Latvia	4.6	5	5.7	4.6	5.7
Lithuania	4.7	5.1	5.6	4.3	5.7
Luxembourg	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.1	5
Malta	5	4.8	5.8	6.2	4.9
Netherlands	5.5	5.6	6.3	4.8	4.6
Poland	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.2	5.7
Portugal	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.1
Romania	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.1	5.6
Slovak Republic	4.1	4.7	5.7	4.3	5.4
Slovenia	4.3	4.9	5.5	5.1	5.1
Spain	4.5	4.9	5.8	5.9	5
Sweden	5.3	5.5	6.4	4.5	4.3

Source: The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report (2019).

Table 2.2:

Country	**Air Transport Infrastructure**	**Ground & Port Infrastructure**	**Tourist Service Infrastructure**	**Natural Resources**	**Cultural Res. & Business Travel**
Austria	4.2	5.2	6.7	4.1	3.2
Belgium	4.1	5.5	5.2	2.5	3.7
Bulgaria	2.7	3.2	6	3.7	2.1
Croatia	3.6	3.9	6.5	4.4	2.8
Cyprus	3.7	4.4	5.7	2.5	1.7
Czech Republic	3.4	4.9	5.2	2.5	2.4
Denmark	4.5	5.3	4.8	3.3	2.3
Estonia	2.5	4.5	5.4	2.4	1.6
Finland	4.9	4.5	4.7	2.9	2
France	4.8	5.6	5.7	4.9	6.8
Germany	4.9	5.7	5.9	4.1	6.5
Greece	4.8	3.8	5.8	3.5	3.3
Hungary	3.4	4.2	4.8	2.7	2.3
Ireland	4.5	4.5	5.8	2.6	2.9
Italy	4.4	4.7	6	4.9	6.5
Latvia	3.5	4.2	4.5	2.4	1.4
Lithuania	2.5	4.3	4.4	2.3	1.4
Luxembourg	3.7	5.5	5.9	2.8	1.6
Malta	3.9	4.8	5.5	2.8	1.5
Netherlands	5.2	6.1	4.8	2.7	3.4
Poland	3.2	4.3	4.5	3.2	3
Portugal	4.7	4.2	6.7	4	4.1
Romania	2.7	3.1	4.6	3.2	2.3
Slovak Republic	2	4.2	4.4	3.4	1.6
Slovenia	2.6	4.8	5.4	4.1	1.7
Spain	5	5.2	6.6	4.8	6.7
Sweden	5	4.7	4.8	3.2	2.9

Source: The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report (2019).