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Greece’s accommodation revenue rose 5.8% to €7.36 billion in the third quarter

Restaurants and bars posted a 3.1% decline, exposing a sharp split in hospitality during the peak summer season

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Greece’s accommodation businesses increased sales revenue in the third quarter, while food and beverage services posted a decline over the same period, according to figures published by the Hellenic Statistical Authority on Tuesday, November 24.

The data showed nominal third-quarter turnover for accommodation rose 5.8% from a year earlier to €7.36 billion. Turnover for food and beverage services fell 3.1% to €4.61 billion. The gap between the two annual rates was 8.9 percentage points, pointing to a clear split inside a sector often grouped together under hospitality.

In absolute terms, accommodation businesses took in €405.6 million more than in the third quarter of 2025. Food and beverage services, which include restaurants and bars, brought in €146.7 million less than a year earlier.

The comparison is based on administrative data for the third quarter of 2026 and covers the NACE divisions for accommodation and for food and beverage service activities. The agency reported accommodation turnover at €6.96 billion in the third quarter of 2025 and €7.36 billion in the same quarter of 2026. For food and beverage services, the figures were €4.76 billion and €4.61 billion, respectively.

Taken together, the two segments generated about €11.97 billion in nominal turnover in the quarter, up from about €11.71 billion a year earlier. That amounts to an increase of roughly 2.2% across the two divisions combined, based on the published figures. Even so, the aggregate rise masked very different performances between lodging and dining businesses during the main summer tourism period.

The release adds detail to how tourism-related spending was distributed in Greece during the quarter that includes the peak of the summer season. Hotels and other lodging businesses appear to have benefited from stronger receipts, while the food service side of the market moved in the opposite direction. The figures do not explain why the two activities diverged, but they show that growth in one part of the hospitality market did not extend across the whole sector.

The statistical authority’s tables measure turnover in current prices, not inflation-adjusted terms. That means the data do not separate changes caused by higher or lower prices from changes in customer volumes or shifts in what visitors and residents chose to buy. A rise in turnover can reflect more guests, higher room rates, or both. A decline can mean fewer transactions, lower average spending, changes in the mix of businesses, or a combination of those factors.

That distinction matters for reading the third-quarter results. The 5.8% increase in accommodation turnover does not on its own show how much of the gain came from occupancy or how much came from pricing. In the same way, the 3.1% decline in food and beverage services does not indicate whether businesses served fewer customers, sold lower-priced items, or faced different spending patterns from tourists and local consumers.

The release from the Hellenic Statistical Authority presents the figures as nominal turnover in euros drawn from administrative sources. It shows that, in the quarter at the center of the tourist season, Greece’s lodging businesses expanded their reported revenue while food and beverage services contracted, producing a marked split between the two main branches of hospitality.