

01 March 2019

Total expenditure survey
January 2019. Provisional data

Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in January increases by 3.6% compared with the same month of 2018

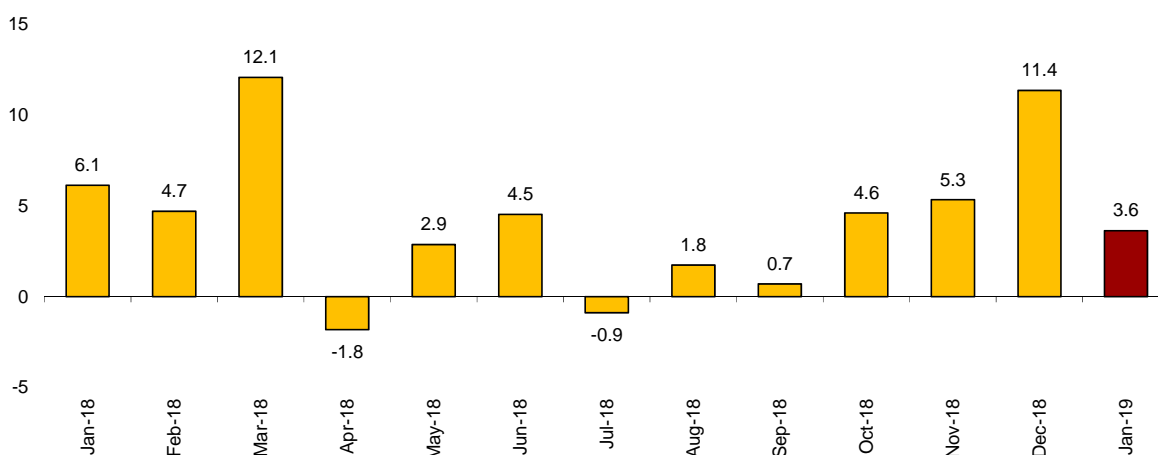
Average daily expenditure stands at 138 euros, 5.0% more than January 2018

Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in January reached 4,689 million euros, representing an increase of 3.6% as compared to the same month of 2018.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,117 euros, with an annual increase of 1.4%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 12.4%, up to 155 euros.

The average stay by international tourists was 8.1 days, indicating a decrease of 0.3 days compared to the average January 2018.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure
Percentage



Sending countries

The main sending countries, in terms of level of expenditure in January were the United Kingdom (accounting for 17.3% of the total), Germany (11.7%) and Nordic Countries – Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden- (10.1%).

Expenditure by tourists from the United Kingdom increased by 7.9% in the annual rate and by those from Germany by 1.2%. Expenditure by those from Nordic Countries fell by 13.1%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence

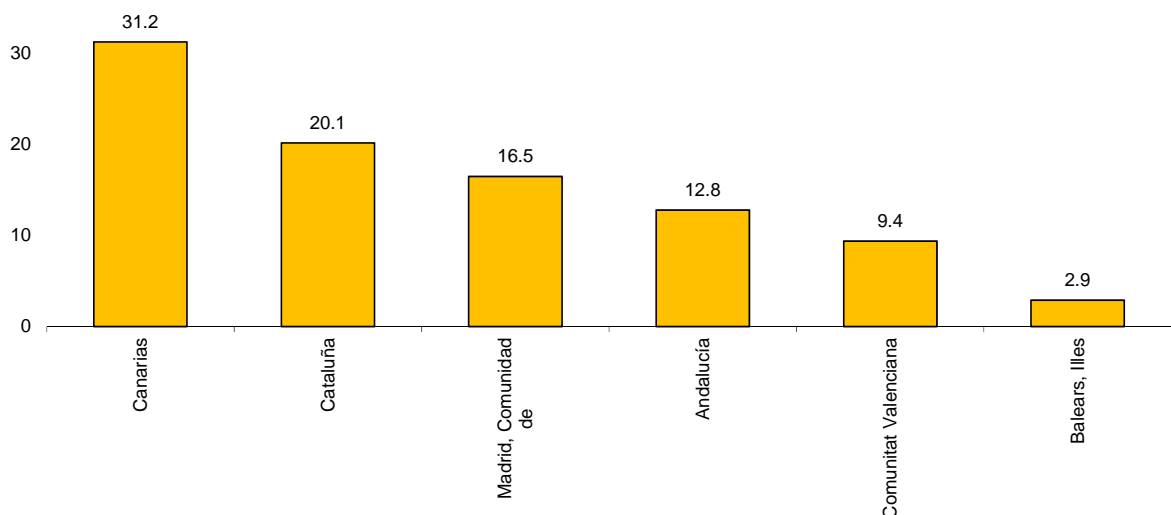
	January 2019							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist (€)	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation
TOTAL	4,689	3.6	1,117	1.4	138	5.0	8.1	-3.4
Germany	548	1.2	1,063	-1.5	118	4.9	9.0	-6.0
France	266	-8.0	597	0.8	95	19.9	6.3	-15.9
Italy	183	0.9	743	6.3	118	10.4	6.3	-3.8
Nordic Countries	474	-13.1	1,244	-2.7	143	-3.7	8.7	1.1
United Kingdom	812	7.9	1,005	6.8	111	5.0	9.0	1.7
Rest of the world	2,406	8.7	1,337	-1.6	168	2.0	8.0	-3.5

Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the greatest weight in total tourist expenditure in January were Canarias (with 31.2% of the total), Cataluña (20.1%) and Comunidad de Madrid (16.5%).

Total expenditure by main destination Autonomous Community

Percentage



The annual rate of tourist expenditure increased by 1.3% in Canarias, by 4.5% in Cataluña and by 19.8% in Comunidad de Madrid

The remaining main destination Autonomous Communities of tourists showed positive annual rate variations, with the exception of the group "Rest of AACC", which registered a decrease of 13.0%.

International tourist expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	January 2019							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist (€)	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation
TOTAL	4,689	3.6	1,117	1.4	138	5.0	8.1	-3.4
Canarias	1,465	1.3	1,264	3.4	145	1.1	8.7	2.3
Cataluña	944	4.5	1,037	-0.8	176	1.3	5.9	-2.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	772	19.8	1,321	9.9	195	7.4	6.8	2.4
Andalucía	599	0.3	1,044	-5.9	107	4.7	9.7	-10.1
Comunitat Valenciana	440	1.1	1,061	9.9	100	9.4	10.7	0.5
Balears, Illes	135	19.6	953	0.6	125	10.7	7.6	-9.1
Rest of ACs	334	-13.0	809	-12.8	98	0.0	8.3	-12.8

Expenditure items

The expenditure on international travel, not part of package trips was the most important item, representing 23.4% of the total expenditure and an increase of 10.7% with respect January 2018.

The following items were expenditure on activities, and expenditure on tourist packages, which accounted for 22.1% and 16.7% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 10.0% in the annual rate and the latter decreased by 8.3%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	January 2019		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	4,689	100.0	3.6
Expenditure on tourist package	782	16.7	-8.3
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	3,907	83.3	6.4
- Expenditure on international transport	1,099	23.4	10.7
- Expenditure on accommodation	589	12.6	8.4
- Expenditure on food and drinks	745	15.9	3.3
- Expenditure on activities	1,038	22.1	10.0
- Other expenditure	437	9.3	-7.1

Main type of accommodation, method of organisation and main reason for the trip

56.9% of total tourist expenditure in January was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 4.8%. On the other hand, expenditure in non rented accommodation increased by 4.4%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a tourist package (which represented 75.4% of the total) increased by 7.8% in the annual rate. For those who contract a tourist package, it decreased by 7.2%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 82.3% of the total expenditure (spending 2.6% more than in January 2018).

International tourist expenditure by main type of accommodation, type of organization and main purpose of the trip

	January 2019							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist (€)	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation
TOTAL (*)	4,689	3.6	1,117	1.4	138	5.0	8.1	-3.4
Rented accommodation	3,461	3.4	1,151	-1.1	173	3.2	6.7	-4.1
- Hotel accommodation	2,668	4.8	1,093	-0.1	199	6.7	5.5	-6.3
- Rest rented accommodation	793	-1.2	1,401	-4.1	119	-5.3	11.7	1.3
Non rented accommodation	1,228	4.4	1,033	7.9	88	8.0	11.7	-0.2
TOTAL	4,689	3.6	1,117	1.4	138	5.0	8.1	-3.4
Without tourist package	3,534	7.8	1,092	1.2	132	7.1	8.3	-5.5
With tourist package	1,155	-7.2	1,202	3.1	160	0.6	7.5	2.5
TOTAL	4,689	3.6	1,117	1.4	138	5.0	8.1	-3.4
Leisure	3,860	2.6	1,122	3.2	146	7.1	7.7	-3.6
Work	348	26.7	1,021	0.4	147	-19.8	6.9	25.2
Other motives	482	-1.0	1,160	-10.7	94	1.7	12.3	-12.3

(*): It is distinguished two main groups of accommodation, depending on whether there was a monetary transaction or not: rented accommodation (payment accommodation; hotels, renting accommodation, camping site, rural accommodation and other rented accommodation) or non rented accommodation (own dwelling, family or friends dwellings and other non rented accommodation)

Stopovers on trips and overnight stays by Autonomous Communities

Stopovers¹ on trips by international tourists in January decreased by 0.1% in the annual rate. Of them, 25.2% were carried out in Canarias (with a decrease of 1.4%).

On the other hand, the total number of overnight stays by international tourists in all types of accommodation (hotels, holiday dwellings, own homes, homes of relatives or friends, rented dwelling, etc.) reached 33.9 million, representing a decrease of 1.3%.

Canarias was the Autonomous Community with the most overnight stays (10.1 million, 0.2% more than in January 2018). It was followed by Andalucía (with nearly 5.6 million overnight stays and a decrease of 6.8%) and Cataluña (with 5.4 million, 3.0% more).

Stopovers and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	January 2019					
	Number of stopovers	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	4,793,389	100.0	-0.1	33,927,262	100.0	-1.3
Canarias	1,207,381	25.2	-1.4	10,114,655	29.8	0.2
Cataluña	1,028,878	21.5	3.0	5,403,223	15.9	3.0
Andalucía	762,571	15.9	-0.5	5,586,042	16.5	-6.8
Madrid, Comunidad de	640,905	13.4	9.1	3,721,775	11.0	14.3
Comunitat Valenciana	478,718	10.0	-6.0	4,455,819	13.1	-6.8
Balears, Illes	152,525	3.2	17.1	1,091,409	3.2	8.7
Rest of ACs	522,413	10.9	-10.2	3,554,338	10.5	-11.1

Review and update of data

Coinciding with today's publication, INE has updated the data corresponding to the month of January 2018. The results are available at INEBase.

¹ A stopover refers to each overnight stay made during the trip. A trip may have as many stopovers as intermediate destinations where the traveller has stayed at least one night.

Methodological note

The main objective of the Tourist Expenditure Survey (EGATUR) is to obtain monthly information on the tourist expenditure made by non-residents in Spain in their trips to our country.

For the preparation of EGATUR the international definitions and recommendations of the UNWTO and EUROSTAT in this field are followed.

Type of operation: continuous monthly statistics.

Population scope: this refers to non-residents in Spain who enter our country, whether or not they have stayed overnight, as well as those who pass through our country in transit.

Geographical scope: the entire national territory. The sample is collected at the main access points for non-resident travellers (road, airport, port and rail).

Reference period of the results: the month.

Sample size: The theoretical annual sample size of EGATUR exceeds 127,000 surveys, which are distributed throughout the year according to the seasonality of the flow of passengers and to the sample design, which is defined for each access road independently, setting a fraction of the sub-sampling from the FRONTUR sample.

Type of sampling: Single-stage, where the estimates of the FRONTUR survey are used as the target population to which the EGATUR data are elevated.

Collection method: personal interviews when the traveller leaves Spain.

A more complete tabulation plan with the main series of aggregates, as well as the microdata file for the reference month, is available on the INE website.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/frontur/frontur_egatur_metodologia_en.pdf

And the standardised methodological report at:

<http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=16029>

For further information see **INEbase:** www.ine.es/en/ Twitter: [@es_ine](https://twitter.com/es_ine)

All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

Press office: Telephone numbers: (+34) 91 583 93 63 /94 08 – gprensa@ine.es

Information Area: Telephone number: (+34) 91 583 91 00 – www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1
