

3 August 2017

Tourist Expenditure Survey
June 2017. *Provisional data*

Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in June increases by 14.9% as compared with the same month of 2016

Average daily expenditure stands at 143 euros, 4.9% more than in June 2016

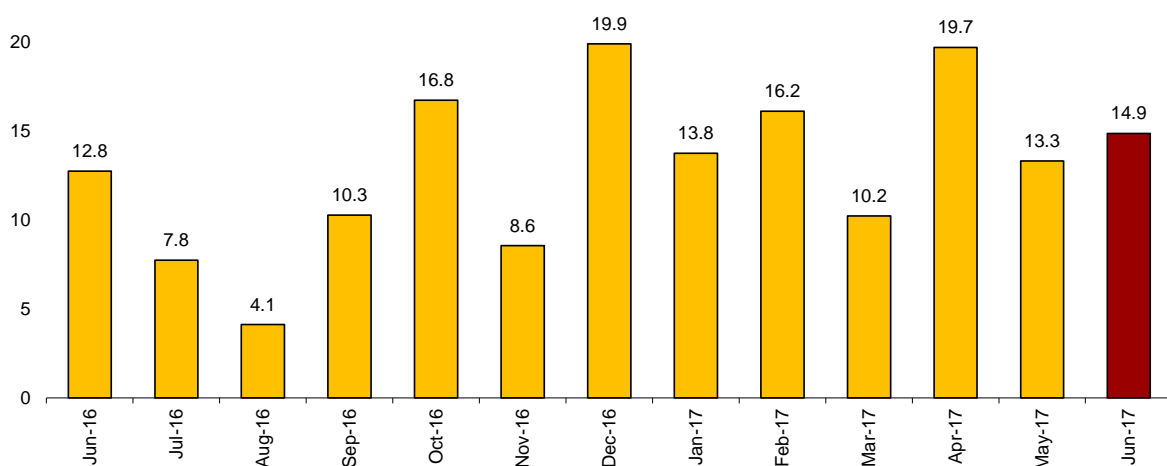
The total expenditure incurred by international tourists that visited Spain in June reached 8,982 million euros, representing an increase of 14.9% as compared to the same month of 2016.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,065 euros, with an annual increase of 2.9%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 4.9% up to 143 euros.

The average stay by international tourists was 7.5 days, indicating a decrease of 0.1 days compared to the average registered in June 2016.

During the first six months of 2017, the total expenditure by international tourists increased 14.8%, as compared with the same period of the previous year, reaching 37,217 million euros.

Annual rates of Tourist Expenditure in %



Sending countries

The main sending countries in terms of levels of expenditure in June were the UK (accounting for 21.4% of the total), Germany (15.6%) and the Nordic Countries—Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden—(6.0%).

The expenditure of tourists resident in the United Kingdom increased by 8.9% in the annual rate, that of those from Germany increased by 18.8%, and that of tourists from the Nordic Countries increased by 29.7%.

International tourist expenditure according to country of residence

	June 2017							
	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	8,982	14.9	1,065	2.9	143	4.9	7.5	-1.9
Germany	1,403	18.8	990	2.5	124	0.4	8.0	2.1
France	536	1.2	623	-3.0	90	-3.7	7.0	0.6
Italy	299	10.7	730	6.6	114	-5.5	6.4	12.7
Nordic Countries	543	29.7	1,058	3.5	141	4.2	7.5	-0.7
United Kingdom	1,923	8.9	884	4.5	123	8.0	7.2	-3.2
Rest of the world	4,278	17.1	1,400	0.2	183	6.4	7.7	-5.8

During the first six months of 2017, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (20.3% of the total). It was followed by Germany (14.4%) and Nordic countries –Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden– (8.7%).

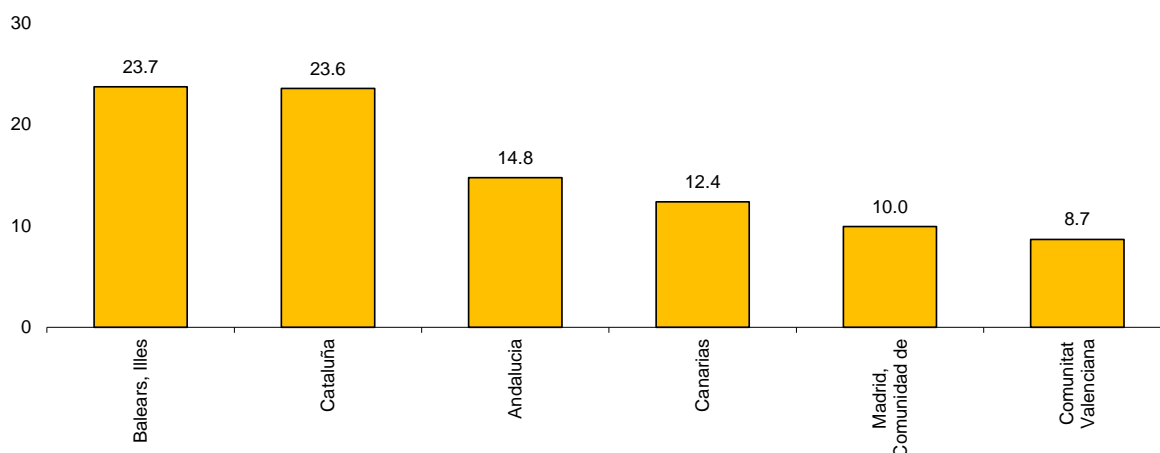
International tourist expenditure according to country of residence

	Cumulative data		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	37,217	100.0	14.8
Germany	5,361	14.4	12.8
France	2,790	7.5	7.9
Italy	1,265	3.4	9.9
Nordic Countries	3,232	8.7	16.7
United Kingdom	7,548	20.3	13.7
Rest of the world	17,019	45.7	17.1

Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the largest weight of total tourist expenditure in June were Illes Balears (with 23.7% of the total), Cataluña (23.6%) and Andalucía (14.8%).

Tourist Expenditure by main destination in %



Total tourist expenditure rose by 13.8% in annual rate in Illes Balears, by 18.5% in Cataluña and by 15.4% in Andalucía.

The remaining main destination Autonomous Communities of tourists also presented positive variation annual rates.

International tourist expenditure according to Autonomous Community of main destiny

	June 2017							
	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	8,982	14.9	1,065	2.9	143	4.9	7.5	-1.9
Andalucía	1,326	15.4	1,137	4.6	118	-0.3	9.6	4.9
Balears, Illes	2,133	13.8	1,015	5.4	145	5.7	7.0	-0.3
Canarias	1,113	12.1	1,076	1.5	134	4.4	8.1	-2.7
Cataluña	2,117	18.5	1,043	8.0	189	4.6	5.5	3.3
Comunitat Valenciana	779	12.1	892	-6.4	98	3.9	9.1	-9.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	894	18.9	1,517	-8.2	207	-0.4	7.3	-7.8
Rest of CCAA	620	9.2	974	-1.0	120	15.0	8.1	-14.0

During the first six months of 2017, the main destination Autonomous Communities with the highest cumulative expenditure were Cataluña (with 22.0% of the total), Canarias (21.2%) and Andalucía (15.1%).

International tourist expenditure according to Autonomous Community of main destiny

	Cumulative data		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	37,217	100.0	14.8
Andalucía	5,614	15.1	12.3
Balears, Illes	5,200	14.0	12.6
Canarias	7,907	21.2	13.0
Cataluña	8,187	22.0	14.8
Comunitat Valenciana	3,493	9.4	17.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	4,237	11.4	18.7
Rest of CCAA	2,578	6.9	20.3

Items of expenditure

The *Expenditure on tourism packages* was the main item, representing 23.1% of the total expenditure and an increase of 14.1% with respect to June 2016.

The following items were *Expenditure on international travel* (not part of tourist packages) and the *Expenditure on activities*, which accounted for 19.9% and 17.8% of the total, respectively. The former rose 20.6% in annual rate and the latter 13.6%.

International tourist expenditure according items

	June 2017		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	8,982	100.0	14.9
Expenditure on tourist package	2,071	23.1	14.1
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	6,911	76.9	15.1
- Expenditure on international transport	1,784	19.9	20.6
- Expenditure on accommodation	1,218	13.6	14.9
- Expenditure on food and drinks	1,358	15.1	16.9
- Expenditure on activities	1,602	17.8	13.6
- Other expenditure	949	10.6	6.5

Type of main accommodation, method of organisation and main reason for the trip

Of the total tourist expenditure in June, 64.9% was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 13.4%. In turn, expenditure of those that stayed at non-market accommodation increased by 11.8%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling on package trips (accounting for 65.9% of the total) rose by 16.5% in annual rate. On the other hand, expenditure by tourists on package trips increased by 12.0%.

International tourist expenditure according to main type of accommodation, type of organization and motive of the visit

	June 2017							
	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 (*)	8,982	14.9	1,065	2.9	143	4.9	7.5	-1.9
Market	7,566	13.1	1,088	2.4	161	4.8	6.8	-2.4
- Hotel accommodation	5,827	13.4	1,030	3.0	179	4.7	5.7	-1.6
- Rest market	1,739	11.8	1,337	0.0	119	4.9	11.2	-4.7
Non Market	1,416	25.9	959	7.0	90	9.6	10.7	-2.4
TOTAL	8,982	14.9	1,065	2.9	143	4.9	7.5	-1.9
Without tourist package	5,916	16.5	1,056	2.5	138	6.0	7.6	-3.4
With tourist package	3,066	12.0	1,083	3.9	152	2.9	7.1	0.9
TOTAL	8,982	14.9	1,065	2.9	143	4.9	7.5	-1.9
Leisure	7,587	15.0	1,025	2.4	143	4.0	7.1	-1.5
Work	665	14.4	1,329	1.0	198	-9.8	6.7	12.0
Other motives	729	14.4	1,378	12.3	111	19.8	12.5	-6.3

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

Regarding the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure in June generated 84.5% of total expenditure (with a disbursement 15.0% larger than in June 2016).

Stopovers on trips and overnight stays by Autonomous Communities

Stopovers¹ on trips by international tourists in June registered an increase of 13.2% as compared to the same month of the previous year. A total of 23.3% of these stopovers occurred in Cataluña (with an increase of 7.3% as compared to June 2016).

On the other hand, the total number of overnight stays by international tourists in all types of accommodation (hotels, apartments, holiday homes, family homes or friends, rental accommodation...) exceeded 62.8 million euros, representing an increase of 9.5%.

Illes Balears is the Community with the greatest number of overnight stays (14.8 million, 8.2% more than that registered in the same month of the previous year). It is followed by Andalucía (with over 11.3 million overnight stays and an increase of 15.2%) and Cataluña (with almost 11.1 million, 11.7% more than in June 2016).

Stages and overnight stays according to Autonomous Community of destiny

	June 2017					
	Number of stages	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	9,901,041	100.0	13.2	62,878,901	100.0	9.5
Andalucía	1,603,905	16.2	16.2	11,323,875	18.0	15.2
Balears, Illes	2,264,956	22.9	11.0	14,826,973	23.6	8.2
Canarias	1,050,597	10.6	10.8	8,331,164	13.2	7.6
Cataluña	2,305,378	23.3	7.3	11,106,486	17.7	11.7
Comunitat Valenciana	976,686	9.9	16.8	7,917,391	12.6	6.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	709,830	7.2	31.5	4,145,909	6.6	23.0
Rest of CCAA	989,689	10.0	16.6	5,227,103	8.3	-2.8

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

Methodological note

The main objective of the Survey on Tourist Spending (EGATUR) is to obtain monthly information on the spending of tourists made by non-resident visitors in Spain in their trips to our country.

The connection between EGATUR and FRONTUR is very close since the main estimates of the latter are used as the target population in EGATUR. Also, a sample integration of both operations has been carried out, in such a way that the EGATUR sample is a subsample of that of FRONTUR.

For the creation of EGATUR, the international definitions and recommendations of the UNWTO and EUROSTAT are followed in this matter.

The sample design is defined for each access route in an independent manner, establishing a sub-sample fraction based on the FRONTUR sample.

Therefore, on roads, it is calculated according to the bordering country of the point of the survey, the type of visitor (tourist and hiker) and their country of residence.

At airports, the same strata are taken into account as in FRONTUR, and the sub-sample fraction is established according to the size of the cell (with fractions that start at 100%, in cells of less than 100 records, to 20% in cells with more than 350).

At ports, the sub-sample fraction is approximately 30%, while that of railways is 14%.

The annual theoretic sample size for EGATUR exceeds 127,000 surveys, which are shared throughout the year, taking into account the aforementioned design and the seasonal nature of the flow of travellers.

Information is collected by direct interviews when the traveller leaves Spain, with an electronic multilingual questionnaire.

On the INE website a more complete tabulation plan, with the main aggregate series, as well as the microdata file of the reference month is available to users.