

5 September 2017

**Tourist expenditure survey**  
July 2017. *Provisional data*

**Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in July increases by 16.3% as compared with the same month of 2016**

**Average daily expenditure stands at 139 euros, 6.0% more than in July 2016**

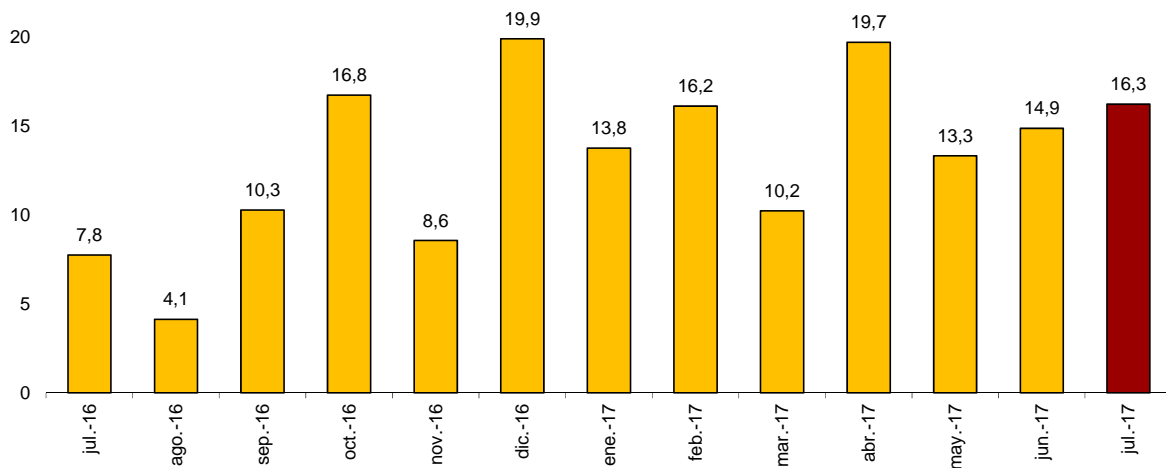
The total expenditure incurred on by international tourists that visited Spain in July reached 11,902 million euros, representing an increase of 16.3% as compared to the same month of 2016.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,132 euros, with an annual increase of 5.6%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 6.0% up to 139 euros.

The average duration by international tourists was 8.2 days, with a barely significant variation with respect to July of 2016.

During the first seven months of 2017, the total expenditure by international tourists increased 15.1%, as compared with the same period of the previous year, standing at 49,119 million euros.

**Total expenditure of international tourist annual rate in %**



### Country of residence of the tourist

The main sending countries in terms of levels of expenditure in July were the United Kingdom (accounting for 19.7% of the total), Germany (12.8%) and France (8.3%).

The expenditure of tourists resident in the United Kingdom increased by 7.0% in the annual rate, that of Germany increased by 14.8%, and that of tourists resident in France increased by 1.6%.

#### International tourist expenditure by country of residence

	July 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.902</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>1.132</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Germany	1.525	14,8	1.082	5,6	129	5,2	8,4	0,4
France	990	1,6	636	-1,1	87	5,6	7,3	-6,4
Italy	436	16,7	844	1,5	122	9,2	6,9	-7,1
Nordic Countries	934	14,3	1.255	0,8	131	8,6	9,5	-7,2
United Kingdom	2.350	7,0	1.013	-0,1	132	6,8	7,7	-6,5
Rest of the world	5.667	24,6	1.429	8,8	166	1,3	8,6	7,4

During the first seven months of 2017, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (20.2% of the total). It was followed by Germany (14.0%) and Nordic countries –Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden– (8.5%).

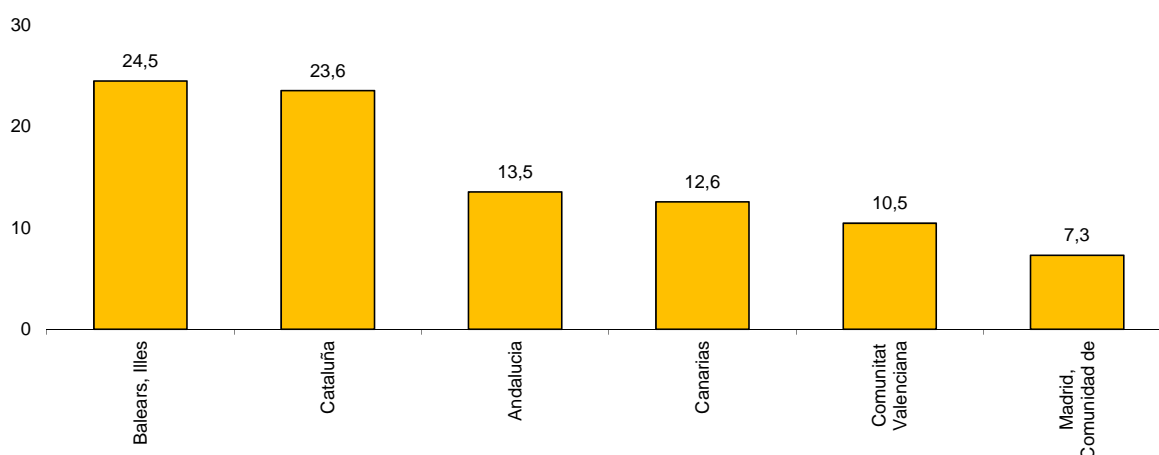
#### International tourist cumulated expenditure by country of residence

	Cumulative data		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49.119</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>15,1</b>
Germany	6.887	14,0	13,3
France	3.781	7,7	6,2
Italy	1.701	3,5	11,6
Nordic Countries	4.167	8,5	16,1
United Kingdom	9.898	20,2	12,0
Rest of the world	22.686	46,2	18,9

## Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main Autonomous Communities destinations with the largest weight of total tourist expenditure in July were Illes Balears (with 24.5% of the total), Cataluña (23.6%) and Andalucía (13.5%).

Total expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination in %



Total tourist expenditure rose by 12.6% in annual rate in Illes Balears, by 11.7% in Cataluña and by 26.9% in Andalucía.

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

### International tourist expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	July 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.902</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>1.132</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Andalucía	1.613	26,9	1.183	12,8	119	10,5	10,0	2,1
Balears, Illes	2.917	12,6	1.174	6,9	157	4,8	7,5	2,0
Canarias	1.496	9,8	1.261	5,6	148	6,3	8,5	-0,7
Cataluña	2.804	11,7	1.099	4,8	158	3,8	7,0	1,0
Comunitat Valenciana	1.247	23,1	1.023	5,1	95	12,3	10,8	-6,4
Madrid, Comunidad de	868	9,8	1.470	-4,4	209	13,3	7,0	-15,6
Rest of ACs	958	36,9	858	8,5	113	6,0	7,6	2,4

During the first seven months of 2017, the main destination by Autonomous Communities with more cumulative expenditure were Cataluña (con el 22.4% del total), Canarias (19.1%) and Illes Balears (16.5%).

**International tourist cumulated expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination**

	Cumulative data		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49.119</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>15,1</b>
Andalucía	7.226	14,7	15,3
Balears, Illes	8.117	16,5	12,6
Canarias	9.404	19,1	12,5
Cataluña	10.991	22,4	14,0
Comunitat Valenciana	4.740	9,7	18,9
Madrid, Comunidad de	5.105	10,4	17,1
Rest of ACs	3.536	7,2	24,4

**Components of tourism expenditure**

The *Expenditure on holiday package* was the main item, representing 20.5% of the total expenditure and a decrease of 3.8% with respect to July 2016.

The following items were *Expenditure on international transport* (not part of the holiday package) and the *Expenditure on activities*, which accounted for 20.0% and 16.3% of the total, respectively. The former rose 28.2% in annual rate and the latter 19.2%.

**International tourist expenditure by components**

	July 2017		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.902</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>16,3</b>
Expenditure on tourist package	2.444	20,5	-3,8
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	9.458	79,5	22,9
- Expenditure on international transport	2.376	20,0	28,2
- Expenditure on accommodation	1.906	16,0	27,5
- Expenditure on food and drinks	1.850	15,5	17,5
- Expenditure on activities	1.935	16,3	19,2
- Other expenditure	1.391	11,7	20,9

**Main accommodation, type of organisation and main purpose of the trips**

Of the total tourist expenditure in July, 59.4% was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 8.8%. In turn, expenditure of those that stayed at non-market accommodation increased by 29.5%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling on package trips (accounting for 71.0% of the total) rose by 27.5% in annual rate. On the other hand, expenditure by holiday package trips decreased by 4.4%.

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

	July 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
<b>TOTAL (*)</b>	<b>11.902</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>1.132</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Market	9.976	14,1	1.179	5,4	159	4,5	7,4	0,9
- Hotel accommodation	7.073	8,8	1.128	4,5	185	7,3	6,1	-2,6
- Rest market	2.903	29,5	1.326	6,1	119	4,4	11,2	1,6
Non Market	1.926	28,8	940	8,6	83	16,1	11,3	-6,5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.902</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>1.132</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Without tourist package	8.456	27,5	1.115	7,5	131	8,9	8,5	-1,3
With tourist package	3.446	-4,4	1.179	3,0	161	3,8	7,3	-0,8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.902</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>1.132</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Leisure	10.586	15,0	1.121	5,5	143	6,9	7,9	-1,3
Work	390	6,6	1.098	-9,0	175	-14,8	6,3	6,8
Other motives	926	39,0	1.298	12,5	99	11,3	13,1	1,1

(\*): 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 purpose of the travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure in July generated 88.9% of the total expenditure (with a disbursement 15.0% larger than in July 2016).

## Stages and overnight stays by Autonomous Communities (AC)

Stages<sup>1</sup> on trips by international tourists in July registered an increase of 12.3% as compared to the same month of the previous year. A total of 24.2% of these stages occurred in Cataluña (with an increase of 7.9% as compared to July 2016).

On the other hand, the total number of overnight stays by international tourists in all types of accommodation (hotels, apartments, holidays homes, family and friends dwellings, rental accommodation...) exceeded 85.8 million euros, representing an increase of 9.6%.

Illes Balears is the Community with the greatest number of overnight stays (18.6 million, 7.3% more than that registered in the same month of the previous year). It is followed by Cataluña (with over 17.8 million overnight stays and an increase of 8.4%) and Andalucía (with almost 13.6 million, 15.0% more than in July 2016).

## Stages and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	July 2017					
	Number of stages	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.205.537</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12,3</b>	<b>85.810.188</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>9,6</b>
Andalucía	1.763.327	14,4	18,7	13.654.721	15,9	15,0
Balears, Illes	2.653.041	21,7	7,3	18.647.320	21,7	7,3
Canarias	1.198.829	9,8	3,1	10.086.886	11,8	3,0
Cataluña	2.956.133	24,2	7,9	17.874.783	20,8	8,4
Comunitat Valenciana	1.356.990	11,1	17,6	13.113.850	15,3	8,9
Madrid, Comunidad de	732.331	6,0	22,1	3.976.732	4,6	-2,0
Rest of ACs	1.544.886	12,7	22,7	8.455.896	9,9	27,6

<sup>1</sup> A stage refers to each overnight stay made during the trip. A journey may have as many stages 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.

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More information on **INEbase** – [www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)

All of the press releases on: [www.ine.es/prensa/prensa.htm](http://www.ine.es/prensa/prensa.htm)

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