

1 February 2018

Tourist expenditure survey
December 2017 and year 2017. *Provisional data*

Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in December increases by 0.1% as compared with the same month of 2016

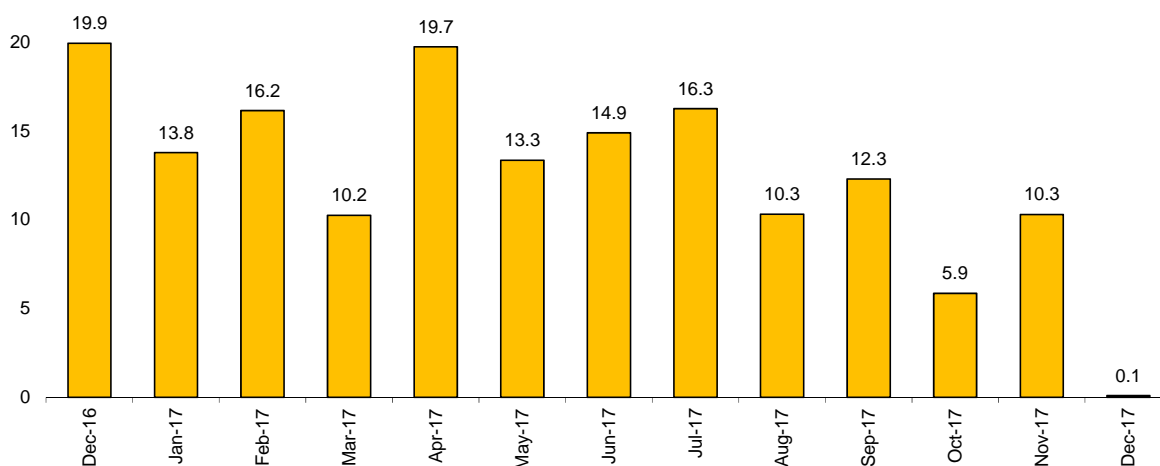
For 2017 as a whole, expenditure reached 86,823 million euros, with an annual increase of 12.2%.

Total expenditure incurred by international tourists that visited Spain in December reached 4,530 million euros, representing an increase of 0.1% compared with the same month of 2016.

In December, the average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,138 euros, with an annual increase of 0.3%. On the other hand, the daily average expenditure increased by 1.8% up to 126 euros.

The average length of stay of international tourists was 9.0 days, indicating a decrease of 0.1 days as compared with the average registered in December 2016.

Total annual expenditure rate from international tourist in %



Tourists' country of residence

The main sending countries in terms of the level of expenditure in December were the United Kingdom (with 18.1% of the total), Germany (11.6%) and the Nordic Countries—Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden—(11.6%).

Expenditure by tourists resident in the United Kingdom decreased by 10.5% in the annual rate. On the other hand, expenditure by tourists from Germany increased by 4.0% and that of tourists from the Nordic Countries by 6.6%.

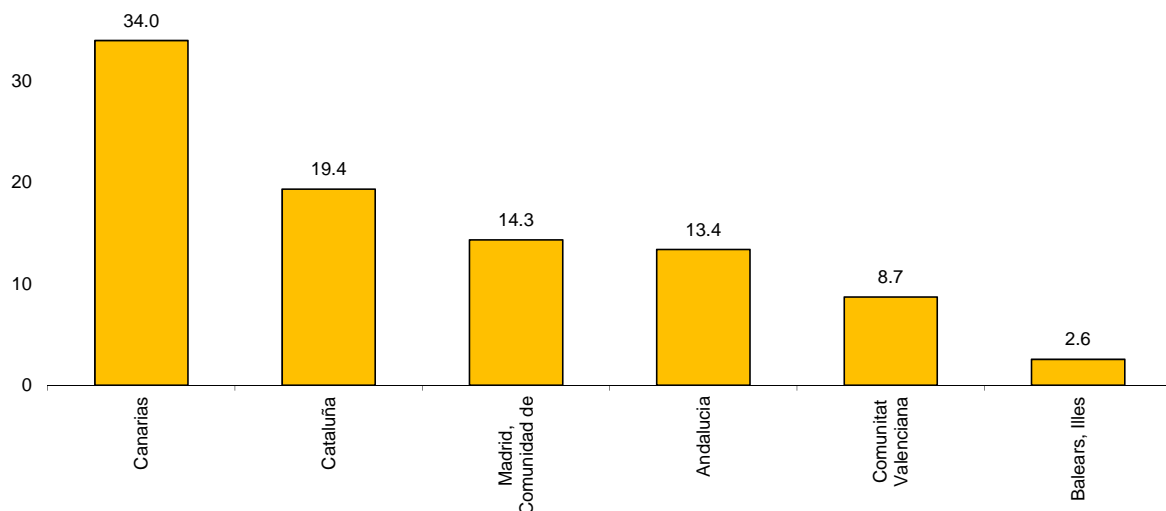
International tourist expenditure by country of residence

December 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	4,530	0.1	1,138	0.3	126	1.8	9.0	-1.5
Germany	528	4.0	1,098	-1.3	112	4.3	9.8	-5.3
France	340	-3.0	614	6.6	69	-12.0	8.9	21.0
Italy	192	-9.0	740	-8.0	97	12.0	7.6	-17.9
Nordic Countries	525	6.6	1,322	-1.9	133	0.9	9.9	-2.7
United Kingdom	819	-10.5	1,007	-3.1	116	6.2	8.7	-8.7
Rest of the world	2,125	3.8	1,439	-0.5	160	-0.3	9.0	-0.2

Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the largest percentage of tourist expenditure in December were Canarias (with 34.0% of the total), Cataluña (19.4%) and Comunidad de Madrid (14.3%).

Total expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination in %



Tourist expenditure experienced an annual increase of 22.1% in Comunidad de Madrid, 4.3% in Canarias and decreased by 6.8% in Cataluña.

The remaining main destination Autonomous Communities of tourists presented different behaviours. Andalucía and Comunitat Valenciana had negative variation rates (-6.6% and -11.7% respectively). In turn, expenditure grew 1.3% in Illes Balears.

International tourist expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	December 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	4,530	0.1	1,138	0.3	126	1.8	9.0	-1.5
Andalucía	606	-6.6	1,199	-8.6	96	-2.5	12.5	-6.2
Balears, Illes	116	1.3	1,164	3.4	123	14.4	9.5	-9.6
Canarias	1,541	4.3	1,226	3.8	141	10.0	8.7	-5.6
Cataluña	877	-6.8	1,065	8.3	152	4.6	7.0	3.6
Comunitat Valenciana	394	-11.7	984	-19.1	81	-19.5	12.2	0.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	649	22.1	1,364	10.8	215	0.8	6.4	9.9
Rest of ACs	347	-5.3	825	-12.5	85	-8.3	9.7	-4.6

Expenditure categories

Expenditure on international transport (not included in the tourist package) was the first item, with 21.5% of the total. This expenditure increased by 1.5% as compared with December 2016.

The following items were: *expenditure on activities* and *expenditure on tourist packages*, accounting for 20.1% and 18.6% of the total, respectively. The former decreased by 4.0% in the annual rate, while the latter grew by 7.3%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	December 2017		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	4,530	100.0	0.1
Expenditure on tourist package	843	18.6	7.3
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	3,686	81.4	-1.4
- Expenditure on international transport	972	21.5	1.5
- Expenditure on accommodation	587	13.0	-2.9
- Expenditure on food and drinks	730	16.1	1.1
- Expenditure on activities	911	20.1	-4.0
- Other expenditure	486	10.7	-4.0

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

56.2% of the total expenditure in December was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual increase of 4.2%. In turn, expenditure of those that stayed at non-market accommodation increased by 6.7%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a tourist package (which represented 71.9% of the total) decreased by 3.2% in the annual rate. In turn, expenditure by tourists on package trips increased by 9.6%.

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

	December 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 (*)	4,530	0.1	1,138	0.3	126	1.8	9.0	-1.5
Rented accommodation	3,595	4.9	1,216	0.8	157	6.7	7.8	-5.6
- Hotel accommodation	2,547	4.2	1,075	0.8	200	6.0	5.4	-4.9
- Rest rented accommodation	1,048	6.7	1,786	-0.4	102	8.6	17.4	-8.2
Non rented accommodation	934	-14.8	910	-4.5	72	-13.5	12.6	10.4
TOTAL	4,530	0.1	1,138	0.3	126	1.8	9.0	-1.5
Without tourist package	3,257	-3.2	1,117	-1.9	118	0.9	9.5	-2.8
With tourist package	1,273	9.6	1,193	6.6	155	2.3	7.7	4.2
TOTAL	4,530	0.1	1,138	0.3	126	1.8	9.0	-1.5
Leisure	3,588	4.6	1,116	1.4	132	-1.6	8.5	3.0
Work	385	-5.8	1,126	-6.8	158	10.9	7.1	-16.0
Other motives	556	-19.1	1,314	2.5	89	4.2	14.7	-1.7

(*): 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)

In terms of the purpose of the travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure in December generated 79.2% of total expenditure (with a disbursement 4.6% higher than in December 2016).

Stages and overnight stays by Autonomous Community

Stages on trips made by international tourists in December registered a 1.3% increase as compared with the same month of 2016.

A total of 27.4% of these stopovers occurred in Canarias (with a decrease of 1.0%).

On the other hand, the total number of overnight stays by international tourists in all types of accommodation (hotels, apartments, own housing, homes of family or friends, rented housing...) exceeded 35.9 million in December, with an annual decrease of 1.7%.

Canarias was the Autonomous Community with the greatest number of overnight stays (30.4% of the total). It recorded 10.9 million overnight stays in December, 5.2% less than the same month the previous year.

It was followed by Andalucía (with 6.5 million overnight stays, 2.4% less in the annual rate) and Cataluña (with more than 5.5 million, 11.3% less than in December 2016).

Stages and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	December 2017					
	Number of stages	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	4,686,480	100.0	1.3	35,901,911	100.0	-1.7
Andalucía	764,196	16.3	12.9	6,506,772	18.1	-2.4
Balears, Illes	111,177	2.4	-1.7	944,703	2.6	-13.3
Canarias	1,284,499	27.4	-1.0	10,902,731	30.4	-5.2
Cataluña	918,716	19.6	-11.7	5,587,635	15.6	-11.3
Comunitat Valenciana	460,748	9.8	7.9	4,882,021	13.6	9.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	558,612	11.9	8.5	2,919,977	8.1	16.9
Rest of ACs	588,532	12.6	5.9	4,158,071	11.6	3.7

Results for the whole year 2017

Total expenditure incurred by non-resident tourists in Spain during 2017 was 86,823 million euros, an increase of 12.2% compared to 2016.

The country with the highest expenditure was the United Kingdom, with 17,423 million euros, 8.2% more than in 2016. It was followed by Germany (with 12,220 million and an increase of 10.1%) and France (with 7,029 million and an increase of 3.7%).

International tourist cumulated expenditure by country of residence

	Cumulative data		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	86,823	100.0	12.2
Germany	12,220	14.1	10.1
France	7,029	8.1	3.7
Italy	3,231	3.7	6.9
Nordic Countries	7,006	8.1	16.8
United Kingdom	17,423	20.1	8.2
Rest of the world	39,912	46.0	16.0

By Autonomous Community, those which concentrated the largest total expenditure in 2017 were Cataluña (with 19,152 million, 9.7% more than in 2016), Canarias (with 16,780 million and an increase of 11.4%) and Illes Balears (with 14,591 million and an increase of 12.2%).

International tourist cumulated expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	Cumulative data		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	86,823	100.0	12.2
Andalucía	12,651	14.6	11.8
Balears, Illes	14,591	16.8	12.2
Canarias	16,780	19.3	11.4
Cataluña	19,152	22.1	9.7
Comunitat Valenciana	8,481	9.8	14.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	8,838	10.2	16.3
Rest of ACs	6,329	7.3	14.7

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.