

3rd March 2023

**Total expenditure survey**  
January 2023. Provisional data

**Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain stood by 5,218 million, 71.7% more than in January 2022**

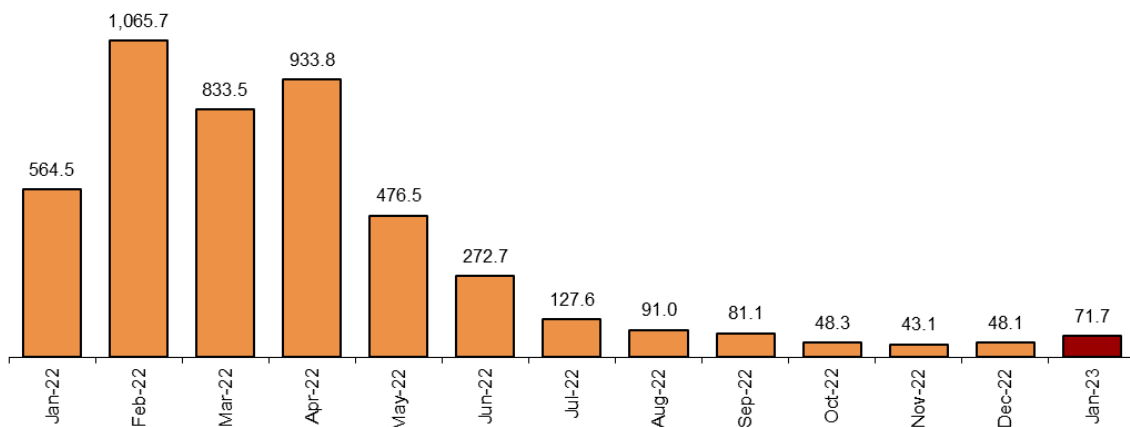
**Average daily expenditure increases by 19.3% and stands at 148 euros**

Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in January reached 5,218 million euros, representing an increase of 71.7% as compared to the same month of 2022, when it was 3,040 million.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,258 euros, with an annual increase of 3.5%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 19.3%, up to 148 euros.

The average stay by international tourists was 8.5 days, 1.3 less days than in January 2022.

**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 16.2% of the total), Germany (11.4%) and Nordic Countries (9.2%).

Expenditure by tourists from the United Kingdom increased by 89.8% in the annual rate, by those from Germany by 49.3% and by those from Nordic Countries by 64.9%.

### International tourist expenditure by country of residence

	January 2023							
	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>5,218</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
Germany	594	49.3	1,243	-12.0	127	7.1	9.8	-17.8
France	346	35.9	713	-2.7	98	11.6	7.3	-12.8
Italy	217	65.7	774	-7.3	130	21.0	5.9	-23.4
Nordic Countries	480	64.9	1,395	-0.4	150	21.0	9.3	-17.7
United Kingdom	847	89.8	1,141	-6.8	137	24.8	8.3	-25.3
Rest of the world	2,734	80.0	1,504	13.2	171	19.4	8.8	-5.2

## Main destination Autonomous Communities

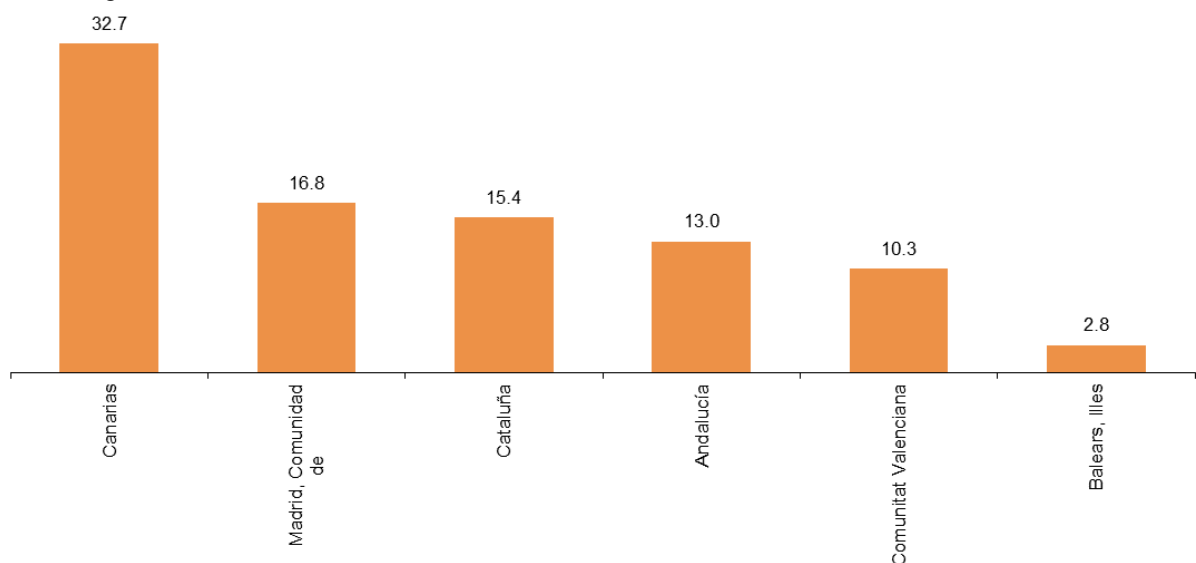
The main destination Autonomous Communities with the greatest weight in total tourist expenditure in January were Canarias (with 32.7% of the total), Comunidad de Madrid (16.8%) and Cataluña (15.4%).

The annual rate of tourist expenditure increased by 50.9% in Canarias, by 127.6% in Comunidad de Madrid and by 83.7% in Cataluña.

The remaining main destination Autonomous Communities of tourists showed positive annual rate variations.

### Total expenditure by main destination Autonomous Community

Percentage



## International tourist expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	January 2023							
	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>5,218</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
Canarias	1,705	50.9	1,416	-4.8	163	9.4	8.7	-13.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	879	127.6	1,664	6.8	211	-5.4	7.9	12.8
Cataluña	804	83.7	1,007	7.0	156	31.2	6.5	-18.4
Andalucía	680	80.5	1,188	2.1	123	27.3	9.7	-19.8
Comunitat Valenciana	539	66.9	1,123	-2.4	110	17.8	10.2	-17.2
Balears, Illes	145	43.2	1,129	-7.4	128	19.0	8.8	-22.1
Rest of ACs	467	63.7	1,071	28.2	118	33.6	9.1	-4.0

## Expenditure items

The expenditure on activities was the most important item, representing 23.8% of the total expenditure and an increase of 71.2% with respect same month of 2022.

The following items were expenditure on international transportation (not included in tourist package) and expenditure on food and drinks, which accounted for 22.0% and 16.6% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 100.5% in the annual rate and the latter increased by 60.4%.

## International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	January 2023		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>
Expenditure on tourist package	754	14.4	78.3
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	4,465	85.6	70.6
- Expenditure on international transport	1,146	22.0	100.5
- Expenditure on accommodation	770	14.8	60.0
- Expenditure on food and drinks	865	16.6	60.4
- Expenditure on activities	1,243	23.8	71.2
- Other expenditure	441	8.4	47.5

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

55.0% of total tourist expenditure in January was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 69.7%. On the other hand, expenditure in non-rented accommodation increased by 70.4%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a tourist package (which represented 79.4% of the total) increased by 69.7% in the annual rate. For those who contract a tourist package, it increased by 79.8%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 82.4% of the total expenditure (spending 73.2% more than in January 2022).

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

	January 2023							
	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>5,218</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
Rented accommodation	3,739	72.2	1,258	0.3	190	17.9	6.6	-14.9
- Hotel accommodation	2,871	69.7	1,198	4.0	220	13.2	5.5	-8.2
- Rest rented accommodation	868	81.0	1,509	-17.1	131	30.0	11.5	-36.3
Non rented accommodation	1,480	70.4	1,258	11.6	95	20.6	13.3	-7.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
Without tourist package	4,146	69.7	1,265	5.0	142	21.0	8.9	-13.3
With tourist package	1,073	79.8	1,233	-2.0	176	9.1	7.0	-10.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
Leisure	4,302	73.2	1,257	1.7	155	16.2	8.1	-12.5
Work	299	108.2	1,119	15.4	214	34.8	5.2	-14.3
Other motives	617	49.7	1,345	12.2	100	21.7	13.4	-7.8

(\*): 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

Stopovers<sup>1</sup> on trips by international tourists in January increased by 64.4% in the annual rate. Of them, 26.8% were carried out in Canarias (with an increase of 53.1%).

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 35.3 million, representing an increase of 43.9%.

Canarias was the Autonomous Community with the overnight stays (with more than 10.4 million, 37.9% more than in January 2022). It was followed by Andalucía (with 5.6 million and an increase of 49.6%) and Cataluña (with 5.2 million, 43.2% more).

## Stopovers and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	January 2023					
	Number of stopovers	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,671,772</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>35,282,674</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.9</b>
Canarias	1,252,167	26.8	53.1	10,418,889	29.5	37.9
Cataluña	890,806	19.1	74.6	5,205,166	14.8	43.2
Andalucía	757,742	16.2	80.5	5,634,212	16.0	49.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	582,993	12.5	110.8	4,003,077	11.3	136.3
Comunitat Valenciana	510,696	10.9	55.2	4,832,452	13.7	31.8
Balears, Illes	134,774	2.9	48.2	1,132,897	3.2	20.0
Rest of ACs	542,596	11.6	36.5	4,055,979	11.5	24.8

## Review and update of data

The data published today is provisional and will be revised March next year. Data of 2022 was updated and the results are definitive. These results are available at INEBase.

<sup>1</sup> 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](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>

Statistics from INE are prepared in accordance with the European Statistics Code of Practice, which is the basis of the Institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information, consult the section [Quality in the INE and Code of Practice](#) on the INE website.

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