

02 April 2019

Total expenditure survey
February 2019. Provisional data

Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in February increases by 2.9% compared with the same month of 2018

Average daily expenditure stands at 148 euros, 5.0% more than February 2018

Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in February reached 4,667 million euros, representing an increase of 2.9% as compared to the same month of 2018.

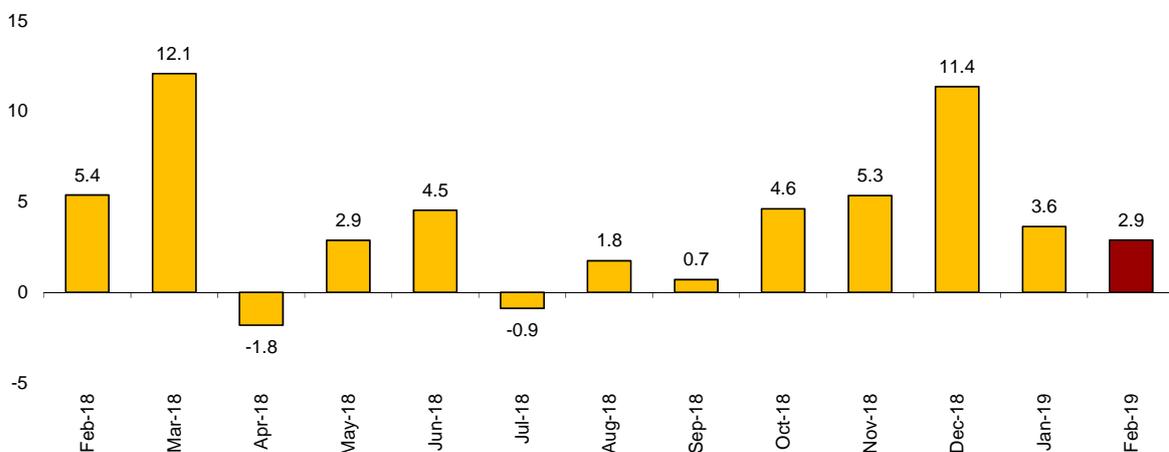
The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,066 euros, with an annual decrease of 0.9%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 5.0%, up to 148 euros.

The average stay by international tourists was 7.2 days, indicating a decrease of 0.4 days compared to the average February 2018.

During the first two months of 2019, the total expenditure by international tourists increased by 3.3%, as compared with the same period of the previous year, reaching 9,357 million euros.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure

Percentage



Sending countries

The main sending countries, in terms of level of expenditure in February were the United Kingdom (accounting for 17.5% of the total), Germany (12.1%) and Nordic Countries – Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden- (9.6%).

Expenditure by tourists from the United Kingdom increased by 3.0% in the annual rate and by those from Germany by 4.0%. Expenditure by those from Nordic Countries fell by 10.7%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence

	February 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	4,667	2.9	1,066	-0.9	148	5.0	7.2	-5.6
Germany	565	4.0	1,029	1.5	131	10.8	7.9	-8.4
France	341	4.9	607	1.7	98	1.1	6.2	0.6
Italy	184	7.4	700	-4.7	107	-2.2	6.5	-2.5
Nordic Countries	450	-10.7	1,144	-4.6	157	10.9	7.3	-13.9
United Kingdom	814	3.0	922	0.7	124	7.2	7.4	-6.1
Rest of the world	2,312	5.0	1,337	-1.6	183	2.3	7.3	-3.8

During the first two months of 2019, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (17.4% of the total). It was followed by Germany (11.9%) and Nordic Countries (9.9%).

International tourist cumulated expenditure by country of residence

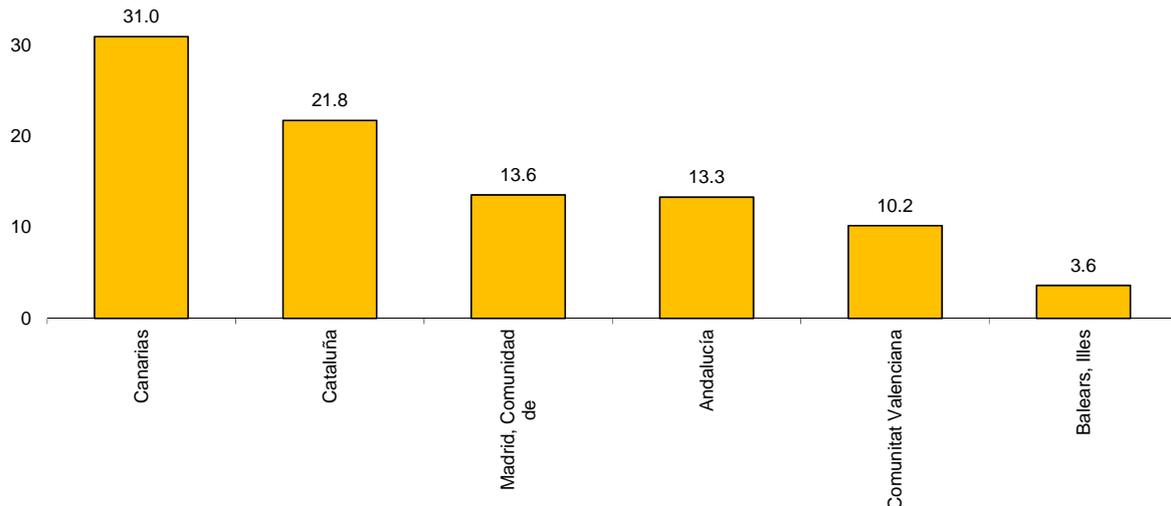
	Year 2018		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	9,357	100.0	3.3
Germany	1,113	11.9	2.6
France	608	6.5	-1.2
Italy	367	3.9	4.0
Nordic Countries	924	9.9	-11.9
United Kingdom	1,626	17.4	5.4
Rest of the world	4,718	50.4	6.9

Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the greatest weight in total tourist expenditure in February were Canarias (with 31.0% of the total), Cataluña (21.8%) and Comunidad de Madrid (13.6%).

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

	February 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	4,667	2.9	1,066	-0.9	148	5.0	7.2	-5.6
Canarias	1,447	2.0	1,227	3.1	144	3.6	8.5	-0.5
Cataluña	1,015	-0.8	986	-2.2	195	-2.1	5.1	-0.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	634	14.1	1,270	11.1	237	-3.3	5.4	14.9
Andalucía	623	-5.7	994	-12.7	115	12.8	8.6	-22.6
Comunitat Valenciana	476	8.8	1,036	6.4	104	-3.4	9.9	10.2
Balears, Illes	169	9.4	914	-7.3	146	16.2	6.3	-20.2
Rest of ACs	304	6.2	757	-10.6	123	20.1	6.2	-25.5

During the first two months of 2019, the main destination Autonomous Communities with more cumulative expenditure were Canarias (with 31.1% of the total), Cataluña (20.9%) and Comunidad de Madrid (15.0%).

International tourist cumulated expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	Year 2018		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	9,357	100.0	3.3
Canarias	2,912	31.1	1.6
Cataluña	1,960	20.9	1.7
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,406	15.0	17.2
Andalucía	1,222	13.1	-2.9
Comunitat Valenciana	916	9.8	4.9
Balears, Illes	304	3.2	13.7
Rest of ACs	638	6.8	-4.8

Expenditure items

The expenditure on international travel, not part of package trips was the most important item, representing 22.6% of the total expenditure and an increase of 4.9% with respect February 2018.

The following items were expenditure on activities, and expenditure on tourist packages, which accounted for 20.7% and 17.6% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 13.0% in the annual rate and the latter decreased by 6.5%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	February 2019		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	4,667	100.0	2.9
Expenditure on tourist package	821	17.6	-6.5
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	3,846	82.4	5.2
- Expenditure on international transport	1,056	22.6	4.9
- Expenditure on accommodation	658	14.1	5.2
- Expenditure on food and drinks	710	15.2	0.4
- Expenditure on activities	966	20.7	13.0
- Other expenditure	456	9.8	-1.5

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

60.9% of total tourist expenditure in February was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 2.9%. On the other hand, expenditure in rest rented accommodation decreased by 3.1%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a tourist package (which represented 73.9% of the total) increased by 7.0% in the annual rate. For those who contract a tourist package, it decreased by 7.1%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 81.2% of the total expenditure (spending 2.9% more than in February 2018).

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

	February 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 (*)	4,667	2.9	1,066	-0.9	148	5.0	7.2	-5.6
Rented accommodation	3,774	1.4	1,113	-0.9	174	5.4	6.4	-5.9
- Hotel accommodation	2,844	2.9	1,042	-0.5	206	3.9	5.1	-4.3
- Rest rented accommodation	930	-3.1	1,402	-0.6	117	5.9	11.9	-6.2
Non rented accommodation	893	9.8	904	0.2	91	7.3	9.9	-6.6
TOTAL	4,667	2.9	1,066	-0.9	148	5.0	7.2	-5.6
Without tourist package	3,448	7.0	1,045	-2.3	142	4.7	7.4	-6.6
With tourist package	1,219	-7.1	1,128	3.5	167	7.6	6.8	-3.8
TOTAL	4,667	2.9	1,066	-0.9	148	5.0	7.2	-5.6
Leisure	3,789	2.9	1,067	0.2	150	5.7	7.1	-5.1
Work	399	-10.3	937	-8.4	237	4.4	4.0	-12.3
Other motives	479	17.3	1,187	-5.6	104	9.1	11.4	-13.5

(*): 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 February increased by 5.7% in the annual rate. Of them, 25.3% were carried out in Canarias (with an increase of 4.1%).

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 31.5 million, representing a decrease of 2.0%.

Canarias was the Autonomous Community with the most overnight stays (10.0 million, 1.6% less than in February 2018). It was followed by Andalucía (with more than 5.5 million overnight stays and a decrease of 17.0%) and Cataluña (with 5.2 million, 2.5% more).

Stopovers and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	February 2019					
	Number of stopovers	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	5,024,633	100.0	5.7	31,548,568	100.0	-2.0
Canarias	1,272,783	25.3	4.1	10,065,685	31.9	-1.6
Cataluña	1,130,041	22.5	1.6	5,208,094	16.5	2.5
Andalucía	847,027	16.9	6.0	5,538,645	17.6	-17.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	560,378	11.2	3.4	2,467,917	7.8	17.6
Comunitat Valenciana	515,313	10.3	4.8	4,569,191	14.5	13.9
Balears, Illes	199,947	4.0	22.6	1,157,457	3.7	-5.9
Rest of ACs	499,144	9.9	18.2	2,541,579	8.1	-11.0

Review and update of data

Coinciding with today's publication, INE has updated the data corresponding to the month of February 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>

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