

Tourist expenditure survey
October 2017. *Provisional data*

Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in October increases by 5.9% as compared with the same month of 2016

Daily average expenditure stands at 144 euros, 5.8% more than in October 2016

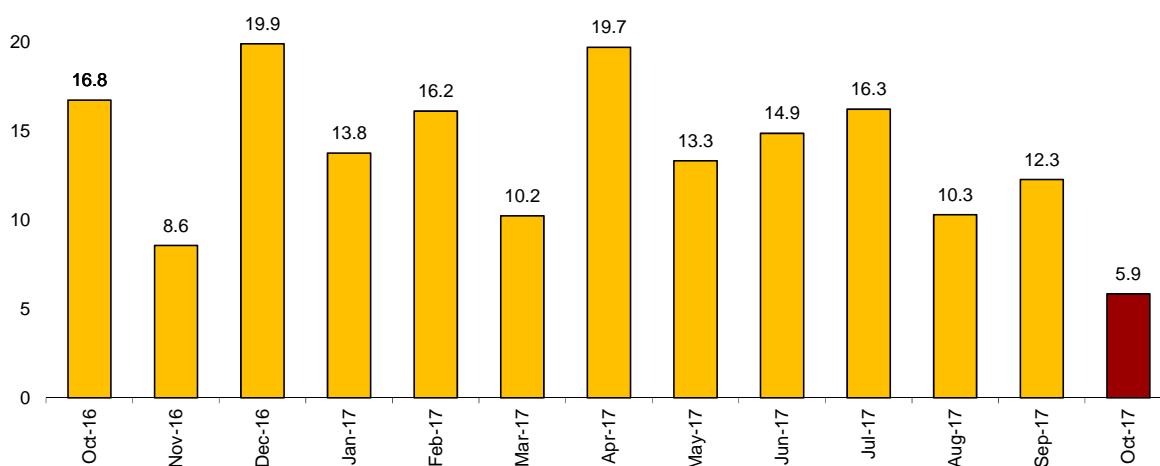
The total expenditure incurred by international tourists that visited Spain in October reached 7,763 million euros, representing an increase of 5.9% as compared with the same month of 2016.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,068 euros, with an annual increase of 4.0%. In turn, the average daily expenditure increased by 5.8%, up to 144 euros.

The average length of stay of international tourists was 7.4 days, indicating a decrease of 0.1 days as compared with the average registered in October 2016.

During the first 10 months of 2017, the total expenditure by international tourists increased 13.1%, as compared with the same period of the previous year, standing at 77,655 million euros.

Total annual expenditure rate from international tourist in %



Tourist' country of residence

The main sending countries in terms of levels of expenditure in October were the United Kingdom (with 19.4% of the total), Germany (16.0%) and the Nordic Countries—Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden—(8.4%).

The expenditure of tourists resident in the United Kingdom increased by 2.6% in the annual rate, while that of tourist from Germany decreased by 0.8%, and that of tourists from France decreased by 3.0%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence

	October 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	7,763	5.9	1,068	4.0	144	5.8	7.4	-1.7
Germany	1,242	-0.8	1,018	4.1	127	4.9	8.0	-0.7
France	545	-3.0	650	8.1	90	5.7	7.2	2.3
Italy	244	11.9	806	8.1	109	15.0	7.4	-6.0
Nordic Countries	655	11.5	1,117	2.4	145	5.2	7.7	-2.7
United Kingdom	1,508	2.6	907	2.1	120	3.2	7.6	-1.1
Rest of the world	3,569	10.0	1,344	1.0	190	4.1	7.1	-3.0

During the first 10 months of 2017, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (20.3% of the total). It was followed by Germany (14.3%) and France (8.2%).

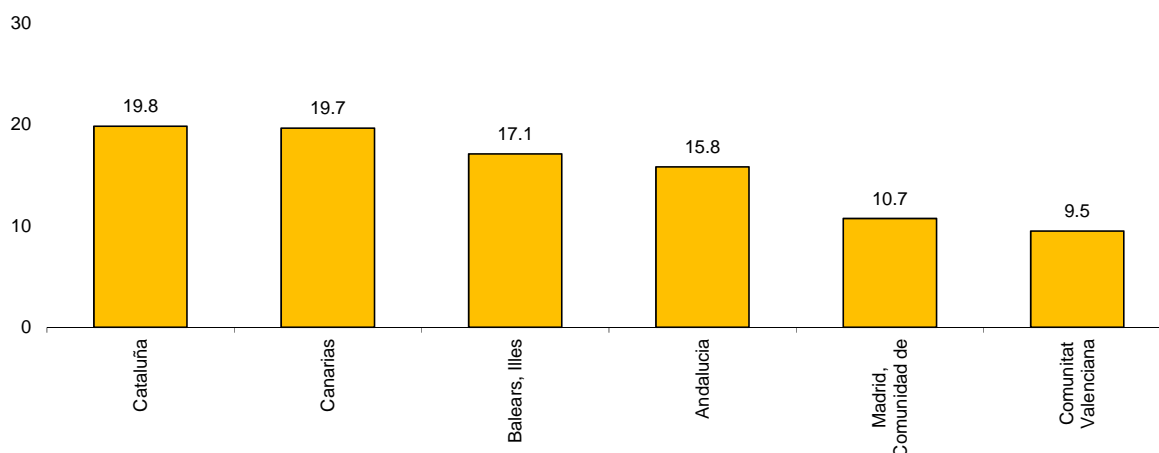
International tourist cumulated expenditure by country of residence

	Cumulative data		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	77,655	100.0	13.1
Germany	11,075	14.3	10.1
France	6,395	8.2	4.3
Italy	2,859	3.7	7.6
Nordic Countries	5,923	7.6	18.0
United Kingdom	15,772	20.3	9.5
Rest of the world	35,631	45.9	17.2

Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the largest percentage of total tourist expenditure in October were Cataluña (with 19.8% of the total), Canarias (19.7%) and Illes Balears (17.1%).

Total expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination in %



The annual rate of tourist expenditure rose by 4.9% in Cataluña, 6.1% in Canarias, and by 9.7% in Illes Balears.

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

International tourist expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	October 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	7,763	5.9	1,068	4.0	144	5.8	7.4	-1.7
Andalucía	1,230	1.8	1,096	-0.8	132	-3.3	8.3	2.6
Balears, Illes	1,327	9.7	1,057	8.5	132	8.1	8.0	0.4
Canarias	1,525	6.1	1,165	2.9	141	4.0	8.2	-1.0
Cataluña	1,540	4.9	1,033	10.1	187	6.8	5.5	3.1
Comunitat Valenciana	737	8.6	908	1.9	94	7.0	9.7	-4.7
Madrid, Comunidad de	833	4.9	1,330	-2.1	246	11.0	5.4	-11.8
Rest of ACs	571	6.2	879	1.6	134	20.4	6.6	-15.6

During the first ten months of 2017, the main destination Autonomous Communities with more cumulative expenditure were Cataluña (with 22.3% of the total), Illes Balears (18.4%) and Canarias (17.7%).

International tourist cumulated expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	Cumulative data		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	77,655	100.0	13.1
Andalucía	11,431	14.7	13.2
Balears, Illes	14,300	18.4	12.2
Canarias	13,730	17.7	11.8
Cataluña	17,339	22.3	11.5
Comunitat Valenciana	7,674	9.9	15.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	7,559	9.7	15.5
Rest of ACs	5,622	7.2	16.1

Expenditure categories

The *expenditure on tourist packages* was the most important item, representing 22.1% of the total expenditure and an increase of 4.6% with respect to October 2016.

The following items were: *expenditure on international transport* (not part of package trips) and *expenditure on activities*, which accounted for 21.4% and 17.3% of the total, respectively. The former rose by 8.6% in annual rate and the latter by 5.0%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	October 2017		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	7,763	100.0	5.9
Expenditure on tourist package	1,717	22.1	4.6
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	6,046	77.9	6.2
- Expenditure on international transport	1,664	21.4	8.6
- Expenditure on accommodation	1,050	13.5	7.0
- Expenditure on food and drinks	1,144	14.7	4.0
- Expenditure on activities	1,346	17.3	5.0
- Other expenditure	842	10.8	5.5

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

66.7% of the total tourist expenditure for October was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 10.7%. In turn, expenditure of those that stayed at non-market accommodation increased by 3.8%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling on package trips (accounting for 68.0% of the total) rose by 6.6% in annual rate. On the other hand, expenditure by those on package trips increased by 4.3%.

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

	October 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 (*)	7,763	5.9	1,068	4.0	144	5.8	7.4	-1.7
Rented accommodation	6,567	9.2	1,099	4.6	166	3.4	6.6	1.1
- Hotel accommodation	5,175	10.7	1,050	3.7	189	6.3	5.6	-2.5
- Rest rented accommodation	1,392	3.8	1,325	9.8	115	-4.6	11.6	15.1
Non rented accommodation	1,196	-9.2	928	-0.5	83	3.6	11.2	-3.9
TOTAL	7,763	5.9	1,068	4.0	144	5.8	7.4	-1.7
Without tourist package	5,281	6.6	1,071	4.8	140	8.3	7.6	-3.2
With tourist package	2,482	4.3	1,063	2.3	152	0.3	7.0	2.0
TOTAL	7,763	5.9	1,068	4.0	144	5.8	7.4	-1.7
Leisure	6,642	7.0	1,049	3.1	145	5.7	7.2	-2.4
Work	627	-0.1	1,280	11.4	192	-4.2	6.7	16.2
Other motives	494	-1.0	1,112	9.6	102	12.9	10.9	-2.9

(*): 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 reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure in October generated 85.6% of total expenditure (7.0% more than in October 2016).

Stages and overnight stays by Autonomous Communities

Stages by international tourists in October registered a 3.0% increase as compared with the same period of the previous year. A total of 20.1% of these stages occurred in Cataluña (with a decrease of 2.9% compared to October 2016).

On the other hand, the total number of overnight stays by international tourists in all types of accommodation (hotels, apartments, holidays homes, homes of family or friends, rental accommodation...) exceeded 53.9 million, representing an increase of 0.1%.

Canarias was the Autonomous Community with the greatest number of overnight stays (10.8 million, 1.8% more than that registered in the same month of the previous year). It was followed by Illes Balears (with almost 10.1 million overnight stays and an increase of 1.2%) and Andalucía (with 9.4 million, 4.3% more than in October 2016).

Stages and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	October 2017					
	Number of stages	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	8,562,605	100.0	3.0	53,930,773	100.0	0.1
Andalucía	1,553,937	18.1	9.4	9,443,173	17.5	4.3
Balears, Illes	1,329,956	15.5	1.5	10,076,375	18.7	1.2
Canarias	1,397,902	16.3	7.3	10,804,211	20.0	1.8
Cataluña	1,717,392	20.1	-2.9	8,124,414	15.1	0.1
Comunitat Valenciana	902,775	10.5	4.1	7,880,972	14.6	1.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	701,475	8.2	7.0	3,209,649	6.0	-5.5
Rest of ACs	959,168	11.2	-3.1	4,391,979	8.1	-11.4

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.