

03 December 2018

Total expenditure survey
October 2018. Provisional data

Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in October increases by 4.7% compared with the same month of 2017

Average daily expenditure stands at 152 euros, 6.0% more than October 2017

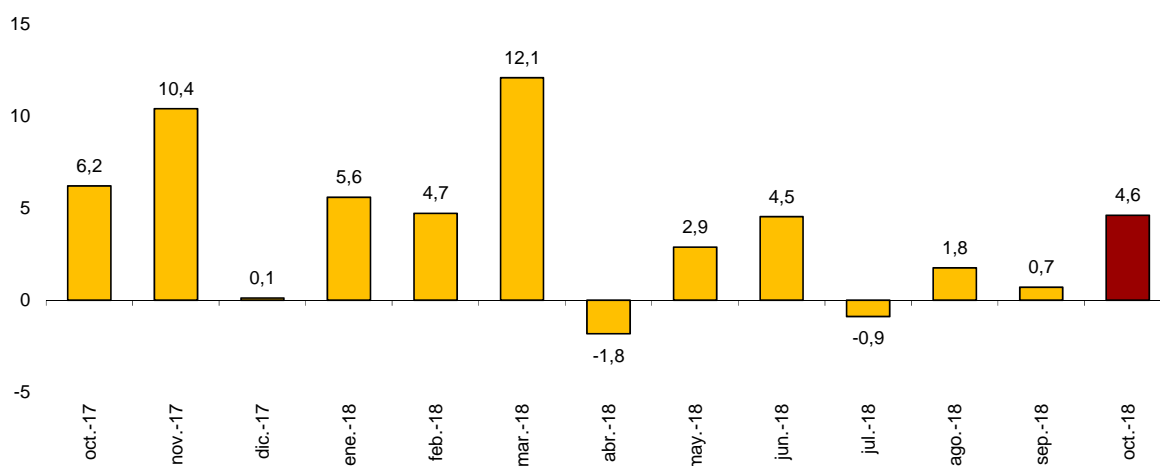
Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in October reached 8,148 million euros, representing an increase of 4.6% as compared to the same month of 2017.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,067 euros, with an annual decrease of 0.4%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 6.0%, up to 152 euros.

The average stay by international tourists was 7.0 days, indicating a decrease of 0.5 days compared to the average October 2017.

During the first ten months of 2018, the total expenditure by international tourists increased by 2.7%, as compared with the same period of the previous year, reaching 79,921 million euros.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure
Percentage



Sending countries

The main sending countries, in terms of level of expenditure in October were the United Kingdom (accounting for 19.9% of the total), Germany (15.5%) and Nordic Countries – Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden- (8.1%).

Expenditure by tourists from the United Kingdom increased by 7.5% in the annual rate and by those from Germany by 1.5%. Expenditure by those from Nordic Countries fell by 0.2%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence

	October 2018							
	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	8,148	4.6	1,067	-0.4	152	6.0	7.0	-6.1
Germany	1,265	1.5	1,033	1.3	132	4.2	7.8	-2.8
France	561	2.5	615	-5.5	99	10.8	6.2	-14.7
Italy	248	0.5	762	-6.2	128	18.0	6.0	-20.5
Nordic Countries	656	0.2	1,180	5.5	144	-0.7	8.2	6.2
United Kingdom	1,618	7.5	933	2.7	128	7.5	7.3	-4.5
Rest of the world	3,799	5.9	1,318	-2.3	198	4.3	6.7	-6.4

During the first ten months of 2018, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (20.3% of the total). It was followed by Germany (13.5%) and France (8.5%).

International tourist cumulated expenditure by country of residence

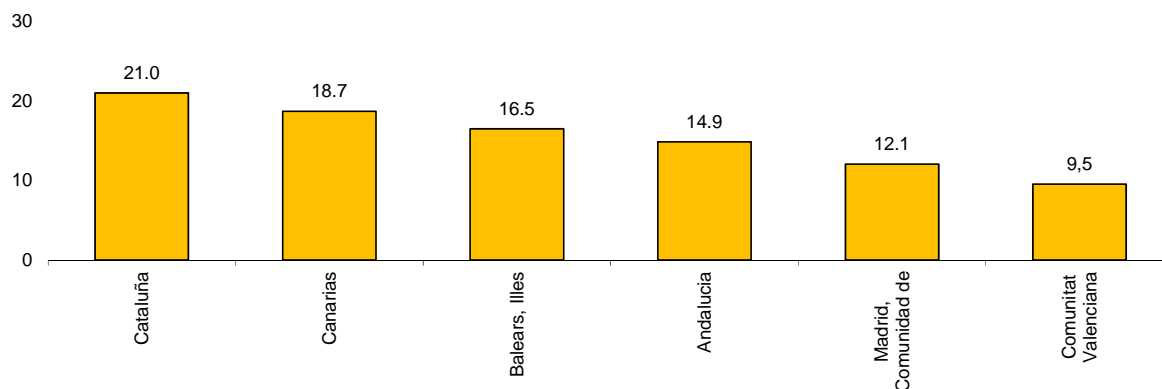
	Year 2018		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	79,921	100.0	2.7
Germany	10,809	13.5	-2.5
France	6,756	8.5	5.3
Italy	2,971	3.7	3.6
Nordic Countries	6,035	7.6	2.3
United Kingdom	16,237	20.3	2.5
Rest of the world	37,113	46.4	3.9

Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the greatest weight in total tourist expenditure in October were Cataluña (with 21.0% of the total), Canary Islands (18.7%) and Balear Islands (16.5%).

Total expenditure by main destination Autonomous Community

Percentage



The annual rate of tourist expenditure rose by 10.4% in Cataluña, and by 0.8% in Illes Balears. In turn, it decreased by 0.4% in Canarias.

The remaining main destination Autonomous Communities of tourists presented positive annual variation rates, except Andalucía (-1.9%).

International tourist expenditure by autonomous Community main destination

	October 2018							
	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	8,148	4.6	1,067	-0.4	152	6.0	7.0	-6.1
Cataluña	1,710	10.4	1,033	-0.2	209	12.3	5.0	-11.1
Canarias	1,521	-0.4	1,209	3.7	145	2.3	8.4	1.4
Balears, Illes	1,343	0.8	1,046	-1.4	143	8.9	7.3	-9.5
Andalucía	1,210	-1.9	1,060	-3.8	132	0.9	8.0	-4.7
Madrid, Comunidad de	983	17.7	1,385	4.3	275	12.3	5.0	-7.1
Comunitat Valenciana	777	4.5	908	-0.8	99	5.3	9.2	-5.8
Rest of ACs	604	6.5	826	-6.0	124	-7.0	6.7	1.0

During the first ten months of 2018, the main destination Autonomous Communities with more cumulative expenditure were Cataluña (with 23.2% of the total), Illes Balears (18.1%) and Canarias (17.5%).

Expenditure items

The expenditure on tourist packages was the most important item, representing 23.2% of the total expenditure and an increase of 10.5% with respect October 2017.

The following items were expenditure on international travel, not part of package trips, and expenditure on activities, which accounted for 20.5% and 18.5% of the total, respectively. The former decreased by 0.2% in the annual rate and the latter increased by 11.3%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	October 2018		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	8,148	100.0	4.6
Expenditure on tourist package	1,890	23.2	10.5
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	6,258	76.8	3.0
- Expenditure on international transport	1,670	20.5	-0.2
- Expenditure on accommodation	1,107	13.6	4.8
- Expenditure on food and drinks	1,154	14.2	0.4
- Expenditure on activities	1,507	18.5	11.3
- Other expenditure	820	10.1	-3.0

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

67.1% of total tourist expenditure in October was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 6.0%. On the other hand, expenditure in rest rented accommodation decreased by 4.7%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a tourist package (which represented 65.5% of the total) increased by 0.5% in the annual rate. For those who contract a tourist package, it increased by 13.5%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 87.6% of the total expenditure (spending 7.2% more than in October 2017).

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

	October 2018							
	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 (*)	8,148	4.6	1,067	-0.4	152	6.0	7.0	-6.1
Rented accommodation	6,818	3.7	1,083	-1.8	181	9.0	6.0	-9.9
- Hotel accommodation	5,468	6.0	1,052	-0.1	197	3.9	5.4	-3.9
- Rest rented accommodation	1,350	-4.7	1,228	-7.7	136	19.3	9.0	-22.6
Non rented accommodation	1,330	9.6	993	6.8	84	1.2	11.8	5.6
TOTAL	8,148	4.6	1,067	-0.4	152	6.0	7.0	-6.1
Without tourist package	5,341	0.5	1,053	-2.1	147	4.9	7.2	-6.7
With tourist package	2,807	13.5	1,096	3.0	164	7.7	6.7	-4.3
TOTAL	8,148	4.6	1,067	-0.4	152	6.0	7.0	-6.1
Leisure	7,137	7.2	1,067	1.5	151	4.1	7.1	-2.5
Work	602	-5.1	1,138	-12.0	243	29.4	4.7	-32.0
Other motives	409	-18.1	978	-12.3	111	9.0	8.8	-19.6

(*): 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 (owned 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 October increased by 2.6% in the annual rate. Of them, 22.3% were carried out in Cataluña (with an increase of 13.9%).

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 53.5 million, representing a decrease of 1.3%.

Canarias was the Autonomous Community with the most overnight stays (10.5 million, 3.0% less than in October 2017). It was followed by Illes Balears (with 9.4 million overnight stays and a decrease of 7.4%) and Andalucía (with 9.2 million, 3.2% less).

Stages and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	October 2018					
	Number of stages	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	8,803,248	100.0	2.6	53,552,552	100.0	-1.3
Cataluña	1,963,519	22.3	13.9	8,256,202	15.4	0.6
Andalucía	1,453,291	16.5	-6.4	9,204,552	17.2	-3.2
Balears, Illes	1,391,525	15.8	4.6	9,428,150	17.6	-7.4
Canarias	1,282,292	14.6	-8.2	10,506,864	19.6	-3.0
Comunitat Valenciana	926,361	10.5	2.2	7,855,472	14.7	-1.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	812,101	9.2	15.2	3,412,830	6.4	5.8
Rest of ACs	974,158	11.1	1.2	4,888,482	9.1	11.0

Review and update of data

The data published today are provisional and will be reviewed in the third quarter of next year. 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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