

2nd December 2020

Total expenditure survey
October 2020. Provisional data

Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in October decreases by 89.7% compared with the same month of 2019

During the first ten months of 2020, the total expenditure by international tourists reaching 18,577 million euros. In the same period of the previous year, it reached 81,839 million

Regarding October 2019, average expenditure per tourist stands at 845 euros, 22.9% less

Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in October reached 862 million euros, representing a decrease of 89.7% as compared to the same month of 2019.

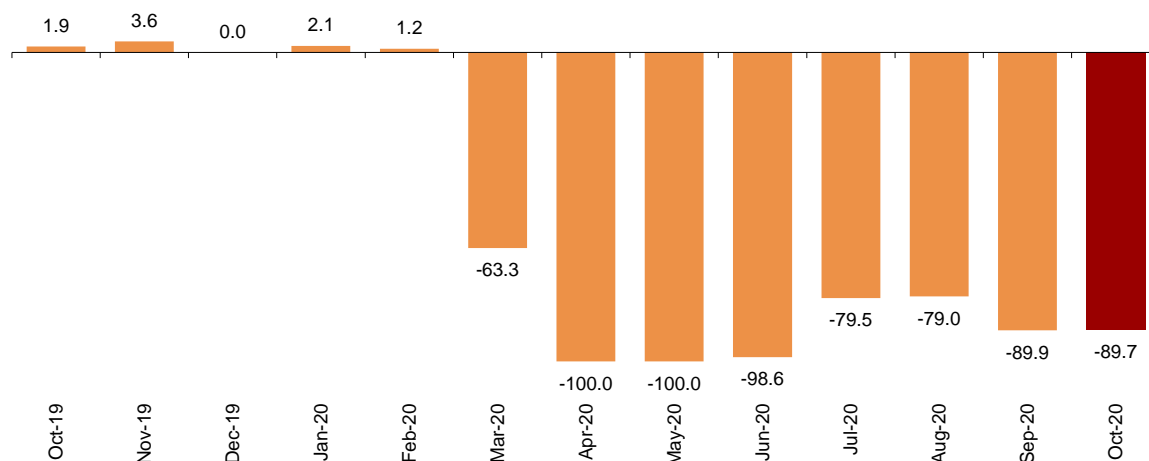
The average expenditure per tourist stood at 845 euros, with an annual decrease of 22.9%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure decreased by 34.6%, up to 105 euros.

The average stay by international tourists was 8.0 days, indicating an increase of 1.2 days compared to the average October 2019.

During the first ten months of 2020, the total expenditure by international tourists decreased by 77.3%, as compared with the same period of the previous year, reaching 18,577 million euros.

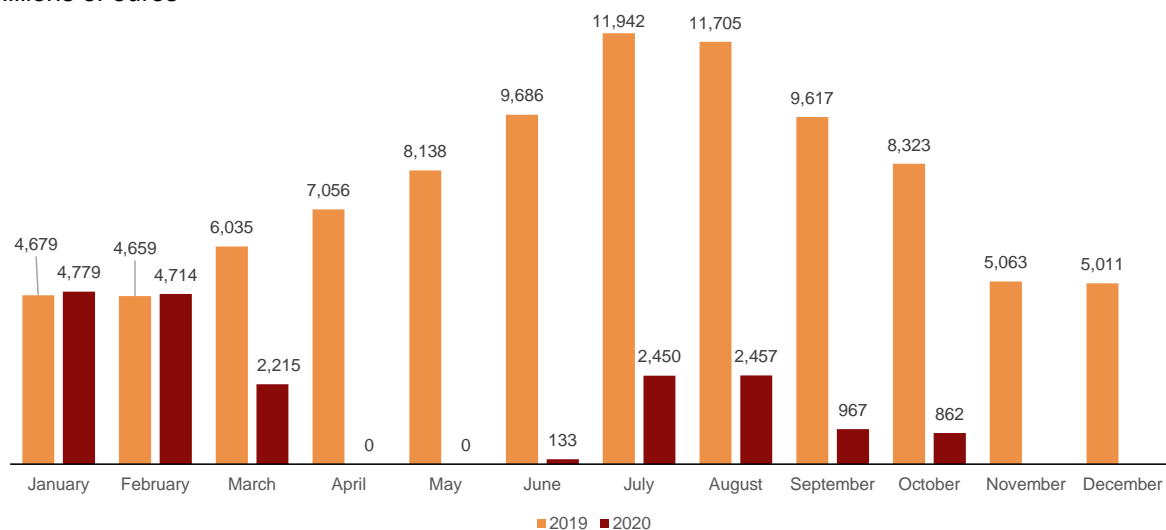
Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure

Percentage



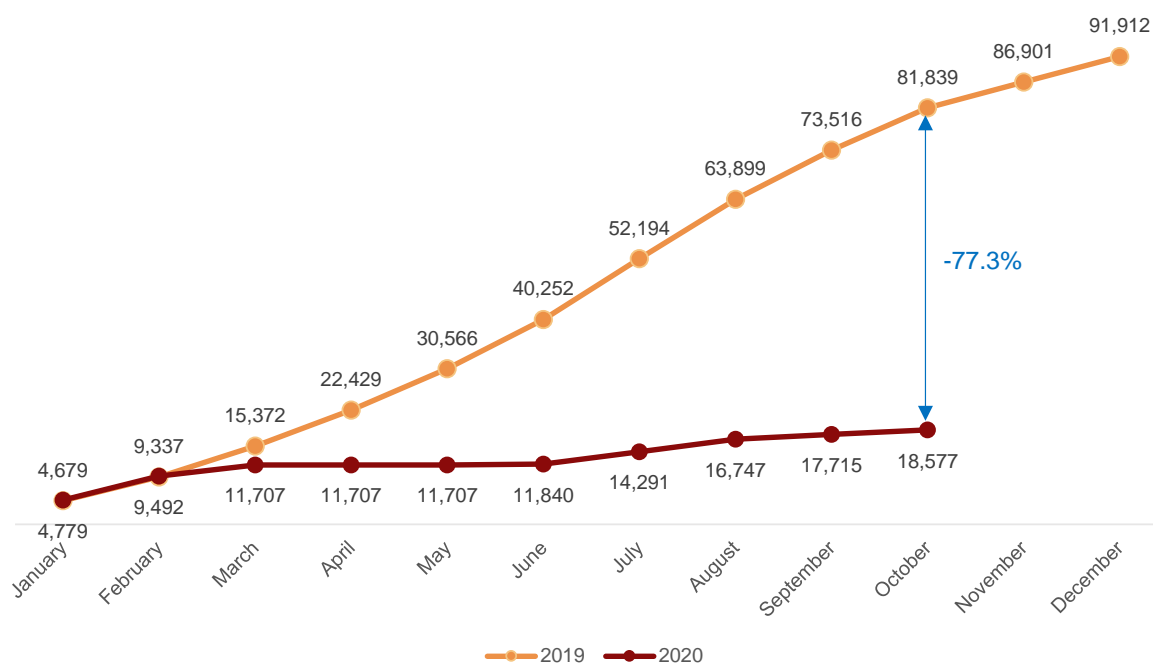
International tourist expenditure. Comparative 2019-2020

Millions of euros



International tourist cumulated expenditure. Comparative 2019-2020

Millions of euros



Sending countries

The main sending countries, in terms of level of expenditure in October were the France (accounting for 22.3% of the total), United Kingdom (18.1%) and Germany (10.0%).

Expenditure by tourists from the France decreased by 66.3% in the annual rate, by those from United Kingdom by 90.1% and by those from Germany by 92.8%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence

	October 2020							
	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	862	-89.7	845	-22.9	105	-34.6	8.0	17.8
Germany	86	-92.8	1,042	-1.4	92	-33.5	11.4	48.3
France	193	-66.3	504	-21.2	79	-20.5	6.4	-0.8
Italy	30	-87.1	804	11.2	117	-9.0	6.9	22.1
Nordic Countries	57	-91.0	1,125	-1.2	109	-28.9	10.3	39.0
United Kingdom	156	-90.1	1,053	9.5	95	-28.4	11.1	53.0
Rest of the world	339	-91.7	1,067	-21.0	143	-32.3	7.5	16.7

During the first ten months of 2020, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (15.7% of the total). It was followed by Germany (13.1%) and France (12.3%)

International tourist cumulated expenditure by country of residence

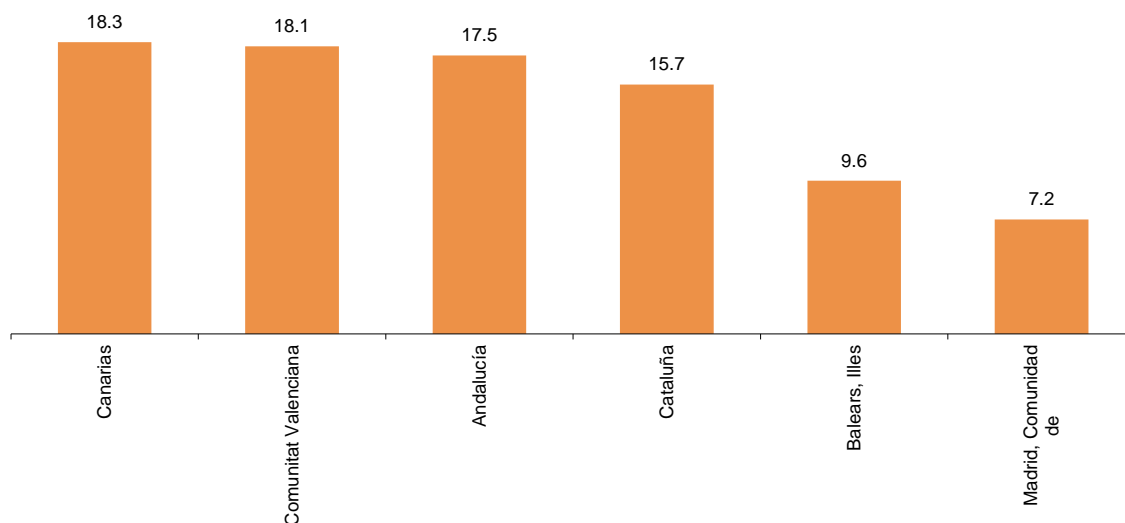
	Year 2020		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	18,577	100.0	-77.3
Germany	2,439	13.1	-76.8
France	2,282	12.3	-66.9
Italy	720	3.9	-76.8
Nordic Countries	1,433	7.7	-74.9
United Kingdom	2,916	15.7	-82.1
Rest of the world	8,787	47.3	-77.7

Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the greatest weight in total tourist expenditure in October were Canarias (with 18.3% of the total), Comunitat Valenciana (18.1%) and Andalucía (17.5%).

Total expenditure by main destination Autonomous Community

Percentage



The tourist expenditure decreased by 88.9% in Canarias, by 81.4% in Comunitat Valenciana and by 88.1% in Andalucía.

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

International tourist expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	October 2020							
	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	862	-89.7	845	-22.9	105	-34.6	8.0	17.8
Canarias	158	-88.9	1,153	-7.6	134	-10.4	8.6	3.2
Comunitat Valenciana	156	-81.4	879	-8.6	84	-24.2	10.5	20.6
Andalucía	151	-88.1	1,051	-1.3	103	-22.5	10.2	27.3
Cataluña	135	-92.8	585	-47.5	105	-52.2	5.6	9.9
Balears, Illes	83	-93.6	985	-7.0	107	-29.9	9.2	32.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	62	-93.8	1,564	15.5	274	-9.6	5.7	27.8
Rest of ACs	118	-81.0	567	-32.3	84	-35.6	6.8	5.1

During the first ten months of 2020, the main destination Autonomous Communities with more cumulative expenditure were Canarias (with 23.4% of the total), Cataluña (18.9%) and Andalucía (14.7%).

International tourist cumulated expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	Year 2020		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	18,577	100.0	-77.3
Canarias	4,353	23.4	-68.6
Cataluña	3,512	18.9	-81.8
Andalucía	2,738	14.7	-75.3
Comunitat Valenciana	2,337	12.6	-72.7
Madrid, Comunidad de	2,187	11.8	-75.1
Balears, Illes	1,790	9.6	-87.7
Rest of ACs	1,659	8.9	-71.2

Expenditure items

The expenditure on activities was the most important items, representing 24.0% of the total expenditure and a decrease of 87.2% with respect October 2019.

The following items were expenditure on food and drinks and expenditure on international transport (excluded on tourist package), which accounted for 20.1% and 18.3% of the total, respectively. The former decreased by 85.6% in the annual rate and the latter by 91.0%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	October 2020		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	862	100.0	-89.7
Expenditure on tourist package	74	8.6	-95.9
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	788	91.4	-87.9
- Expenditure on international transport	158	18.3	-91.0
- Expenditure on accommodation	138	16.0	-87.9
- Expenditure on food and drinks	173	20.1	-85.6
- Expenditure on activities	207	24.0	-87.2
- Other expenditure	112	13.0	-85.8

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

47.7% of total tourist expenditure in October was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual decrease of 92.7%. On the other hand, expenditure in rest rented accommodation decreased by 73.9%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a tourist package (which represented 86.9% of the total) decreased by 86.6% in the annual rate. For those who contract a tourist package, it decreased by 95.9%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 78.7% of the total expenditure (spending 90.6% less than in October 2019).

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

	October 2020							
	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 (*)	862	-89.7	845	-22.9	105	-34.6	8.0	17.8
Rented accommodation	543	-92.4	930	-16.6	168	-11.3	5.5	-6.0
- Hotel accommodation	411	-92.7	924	-14.4	202	-2.6	4.6	-12.1
- Rest rented accommodation	132	-91.2	946	-25.7	110	-22.8	8.6	-3.7
Non rented accommodation	319	-73.9	733	-26.9	64	-25.2	11.4	-2.3
TOTAL	862	-89.7	845	-22.9	105	-34.6	8.0	17.8
Without tourist package	749	-86.6	816	-26.2	99	-37.1	8.2	17.4
With tourist package	113	-95.9	1,112	3.0	174	4.1	6.4	-1.1
TOTAL	862	-89.7	845	-22.9	105	-34.6	8.0	17.8
Leisure	678	-90.6	849	-22.3	108	-32.2	7.9	14.5
Work	81	-88.1	1,168	-1.4	176	-20.5	6.6	24.0
Other motives	102	-74.0	677	-34.0	71	-43.0	9.6	15.8

(*): 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

Stopovers¹ on trips by international tourists in October decreased by 87.4% in the annual rate. Of them, 21.7% were carried out in Cataluña (with a decrease of 87.9%).

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 8.1 million, representing a decrease of 84.2%.

Comunitat Valenciana was the Autonomous Community with the most overnight stays (more than 1.8 million, 75.6% less than in October 2019). It was followed by Andalucía (more than 1.4 million overnight stays and a decrease of 85.0%) and Cataluña (more than 1.2 million, 84.9% less).

Stopovers and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	October 2020					
	Number of stopovers	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	1,132,737	100.0	-87.4	8,184,044	100.0	-84.2
Cataluña	245,885	21.7	-87.9	1,268,633	15.5	-84.9
Comunitat Valenciana	187,563	16.6	-80.6	1,845,246	22.5	-75.6
Andalucía	169,984	15.0	-89.3	1,460,309	17.8	-85.0
Canarias	139,081	12.3	-88.1	1,179,368	14.4	-87.6
Balears, Illes	88,327	7.8	-93.3	772,454	9.4	-90.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	51,720	4.6	-94.0	235,823	2.9	-92.6
Rest of ACs	250,177	22.1	-75.8	1,422,211	17.4	-70.4

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.

Note regarding COVID-19's impact on the statistical operations FRONTUR and EGATUR in October 2020

The end of the state of alarm in force since March 17, 2020 has not meant the suppression of access controls to Spain through the different routes, so that, although since June 21 it is no longer in force, they have happened different orders that have restricted the free access of travelers to Spain. In the month of August, the current regulations, which to a large extent had already been established in the preceding months, are those collected by Order INT / 657/2020, of July 17, *by which the criteria for the application of a temporary restriction of non-essential trips from third countries to the European Union and Schengen associated countries are modified for reasons of public order and public health due to the health crisis caused by COVID-19*. (BOE n. 196, July 18), modified by Order INT / 734/2020, of July 30, (BOE n. 207, July 31), Order INT / 805/2020, of August 28, (BOE n. 232, August 29), Order INT / 851/2020, of September 14, (BOE n. 247, September 16) and Order INT / 913/2020, of September 29, (BOE n. 259, September 30).

These orders establish access restrictions from third countries, establishing a specific list of countries, whose residents are not affected by the restrictions. This list is being updated in different orders depending on the health evolution of the different countries.

Therefore, in determining the number of visitors estimated by the FRONTUR-EGATUR statistics, a series of restrictions consistent with the aforementioned orders have been taken into account.

These restrictions have been limited to the port and airport access routes, where visitors who access Spain from third countries outside the European Schengen area have not been considered, beyond the countries explicitly detailed in the orders mentioned above.

However, both the exceptions established by the aforementioned provisions and the way in which data collection is carried out determine that there are some aspects of the operation that must be taken into account in October, consistent with their treatment in the preceding months.

Citizens of Spanish nationality residing in other countries are allowed access to Spanish territory, even outside the list of countries mentioned above, as well as other travelers with justified cause that could be considered, in some cases, visitors. However, the small volume of these flows and the impossibility of their accurate characterization advise against their accounting.

Throughout the month of October the survey process has continued, despite the new conditions of access to the places where it occurs and the interviewees themselves, derived from the health crisis, have not yet allowed its full development, for what the possible difficulties derived from this fact are being solved with the usual sample complement mechanisms designed by the own methodology of this statistical operation.

Taking all these aspects into account, it has been possible to build, with sufficient guarantee, the usual monthly estimators and, therefore, **the INE considers that the data provided by the statistics of FRONTUR and EGATUR are of sufficient quality to be disseminated and used by regular users of these operations.**

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: The collection of information is carried out by direct interview when the traveler leaves Spain, using a multilingual electronic questionnaire. It must be taken into account that visitors are surveyed at the time of leaving the country, so the information collected may refer to a longer period than that of the reference month.

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>

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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