



## Tourist accommodations. Main results of the demand. 2019

Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	343,118,005	3.2	2.6 (Residents: 0.1, Non-residents: 2.6)
Holiday Dwellings	71,604,048	5.7	-3.6 (Residents: 0.7, Non-residents: -3.6)
Tourist Campsites	40,179,365	4.9	3.5 (Residents: 1.6, Non-residents: 3.5)
Rural tourism accommodation	11,670.041	2.6	-1.0 (Residents: 2.3, Non-residents: -1.0)
Hostels	2,978,472	2.8	-0.9 (Residents: 10.5, Non-residents: -0.9)



## The British accounted for one out of every four overnight stays

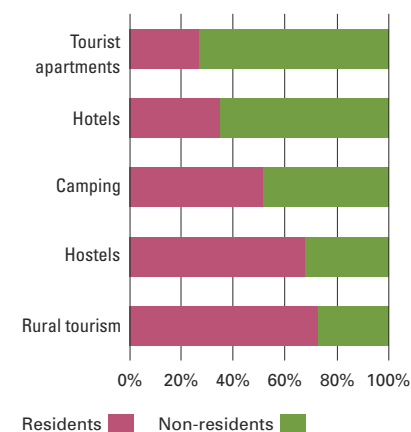
Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodations exceeded 469.5 million in 2019, with an increase of 0.6% compared to the previous year. Overnight stays by residents increased by 2.4% while those by non-residents decreased by 0.5%. 73.1% of the total nights spent by travellers in collective tourist establishments were in hotels.

26.8% of the total overnight stays by non-residents corresponded those from the United Kingdom. They were followed by Germany (17.6%) and France (8.8%).

Canarias was the preferred destination, with more than 96 million overnight stays, while Cataluña (with more than 84 million) and Andalucía (with more than 72 million), were in second and third place.

## Overnight stays according to traveller's residence and accommodation type 2019

(% of the total of each type)



## Overnight stays in tourist accommodations.

(Millions)



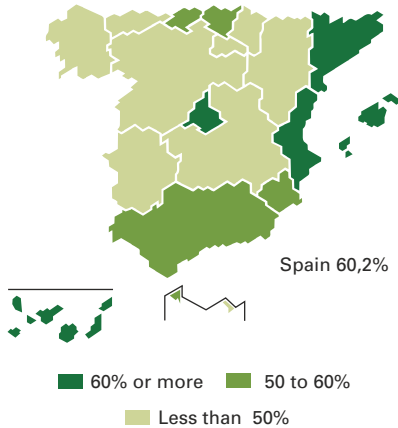
## EU countries with the most overnight stays\* per inhabitant. 2018

Croatia	21.8
Malta	21.3
Cyprus	19.9
Austria	14.2
Greece	11.5
<b>Spain</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Portugal	7.2
Italy	7.1
Netherlands	6.8
France	6.6

\*Residents and non-residents

Source: Eurostat

**Hotel occupancy rate 2019 (%)**



**Rooms in Hotels and the like. 2018**

Italy	1,091,541
Germany	976,745
<b>Spain</b>	<b>930,172</b>
France	652,957
Greece	420,991
Austria	292,458
Poland	170,640
Portugal	154,145
Czechia	141,450
Netherlands	131,903
Sweden	125,623
Bulgaria	124,148
Romania	116,170
Croatia	81,223
Hungary	74,956
Belgium	60,702
Finland	60,166
Denmark	48,523
Cyprus	42,353
Slovakia	41,720
Malta	19,057
Estonia	16,084
Lithuania	14,944
Latvia	12,979
Ireland	:
Luxembourg	:
Slovenia	:
United Kingdom	:

: Not available

Source: Eurostat

**Tourist accommodations. Main results of the supply. 2019**

Provisional data. Annual averages

	Estimated open establishments <sup>1</sup>	Estimated average places	Occupancy rate by bed places <sup>2</sup>	Interannual variation % bed places offered
Hotel establishments	14,818	1,515,608	60.2	1.2
Tourist apartments	132,387	507,164	38.3	-0.3
Campings	769	499,318	40.7	-0.5
Rural tourism accommodations	17,145	165,128	19.2	2.3
Hostels	242	25,440	32.0	1.6

1. For tourist apartments, this refers to estimated apartments.

2. For campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by pitches.

**Hotel supply increased while occupancy held steady**

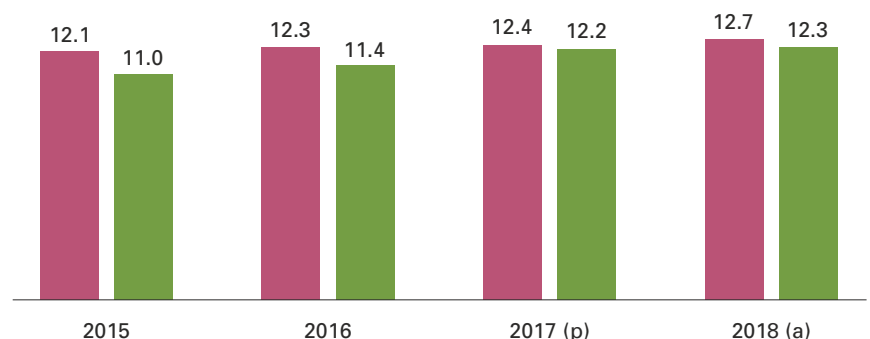
During 2019, the number of bed-places offered in hotels rose 1.2% compared to the previous year, with an average occupancy of 60.2%.

Illes Balears and the Canarias registered the highest degrees of average hotel occupancy, with 75.5% and 72.2%, respectively. The islands of Mallorca and Tenerife were the main tourist areas by number of overnight stays.

As in hotels, the offer of bed-places increased in rural tourism accommodations and hostels, while it fell in campsites and tourist apartments. In the latter, the number of bed-places fell by 0.3%. This is also the only category where the estimated number of establishments has fallen.

*Since 2015, the contribution of tourism to GDP has increased by 1.3 points, from 11.0% to 12.3%.*

**Contribution of tourism to GDP and employment (%)**



■ % of total employment

■ % of GDP

(p) Provisional; (a) Preview

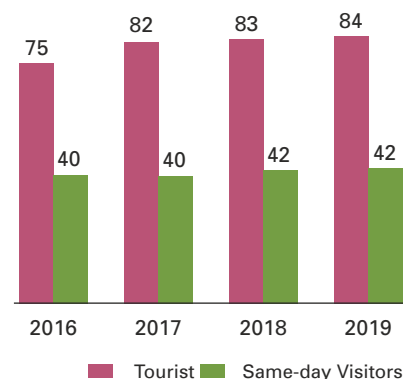
## 84 million tourists visited us last year

In 2019, 83.7 million international tourists visited Spain, 1.1% more than the previous year, according to the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey. Meanwhile, the number of same-day visitors (visitors without overnight stays) increased 1.7%, reaching 42.4 million.

Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in 2019 came to 92,278 million euros according to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, representing an increase of 2.8% as compared to 2018.

*In 2018, Spain was once again the world's second tourist destination, thanks the arrival of international tourists and the income derived from these visits*

### Visitors according to type (millions)



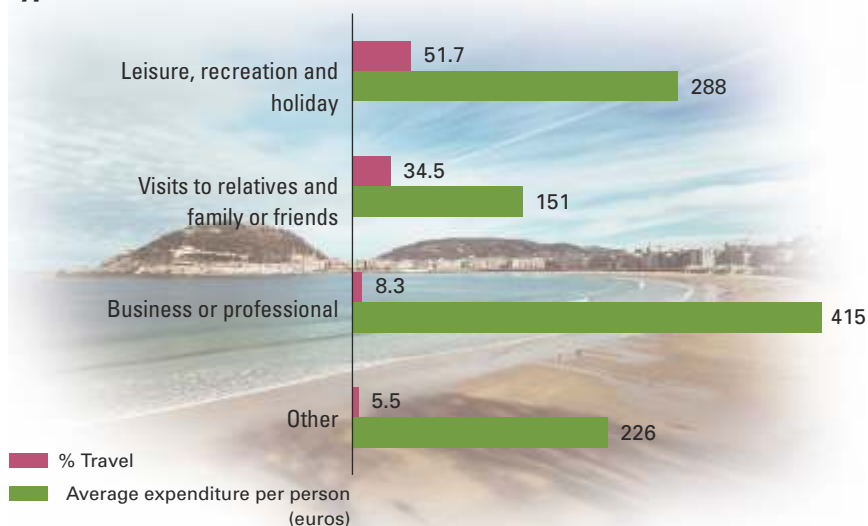
## Fewer trips by residents but with more expenses

Residents in Spain made 193.9 million trips in 2019, 1.1% less than in 2018. Overnight stays on these trips decreased by 0.3% and the total associated expense increased by 2.4%.

10.4% of trips were made abroad. These trips accounted for 18.2% of overnight stays and 33.4% of total spending.

Just over half of these trips (51.7%) were for leisure, recreation and holidays, with an average per person cost of 288 euros. Travel for business and professional reasons accounted for 8.3% of the total and had the highest amount of spending average per person (415 euros).

### Travel by residents and average per person spending by expense type. 2019



### Arrival of international tourist. 2018

	Millions
France	89.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>82.8</b>
United States	79.7
China	62.9
Italy	61.6

### Income from international tourism. 2018

	Billions of US dollars
United States	214.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>81.5</b>
Francia	66.0
Thailand	56.4
Italy	49.3

Source: World Tourism Organisation

