

Tourist Expenditure Survey
January 2016. *Provisional data*

Total spending by international tourists visiting Spain in January rose by 3.6% compared with the same month last year

Average spending stands at 119 euros, 0.7% less than in January 2015.

Total spending on behalf of international tourists that visited Spain in January stood at 3.712 million euros, an increase of 3.6% compared with the same month last year.

The average spending per tourist amounts to €1,056, an annual decrease of 6.9%, whilst the average daily spending amounts to 119 euros, 0.7% less than in January 2015.

Average stays by international tourists in January was of 8.9 days, a decrease of 6.3% compared to the same month of the previous year.

Items of expenditure

Spending on international travel, not part of package trips, represents the largest percentage of the total, totalling 21.7%. This represents an upturn in this kind of spending of 10.4% as compared with January 2015.

Spending in the following items accounted for the greatest percent of the total: *tourist package trips* and *spending on activities*, accounting for 19.9% and 19.6%, respectively. The former rose 6.2% annually and the latter 10.7%.

International tourist expenditure according items

	Total (millions of €)	Annual variation	%
TOTAL	3,712	3.6	100.0
Expenditure on tourist package	739	6.2	19.9
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	2,974	3.0	80.1
- Expenditure on international transport	805	10.4	21.7
- Expenditure on accommodation	428	-17.0	11.5
- Expenditure on food and drinks	613	0.4	16.5
- Expenditure on activities	727	10.7	19.6
- Other expenditure	401	6.5	10.8

Sending countries

The main sending countries in terms of levels of spending in January were the UK (accounting for 16.7% of the total), Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), accounting for 13.2% and Germany (12.4%).

Compared to the previous year, spending of UK residents increased by 7.3%, and those from Scandinavian countries was up 4.1%. On the other hand, spending by tourists from Germany decreased by 9.6%.

Tourists from France saw a total rise in spending of 8.5% and those from Italy spent 2.9% more.

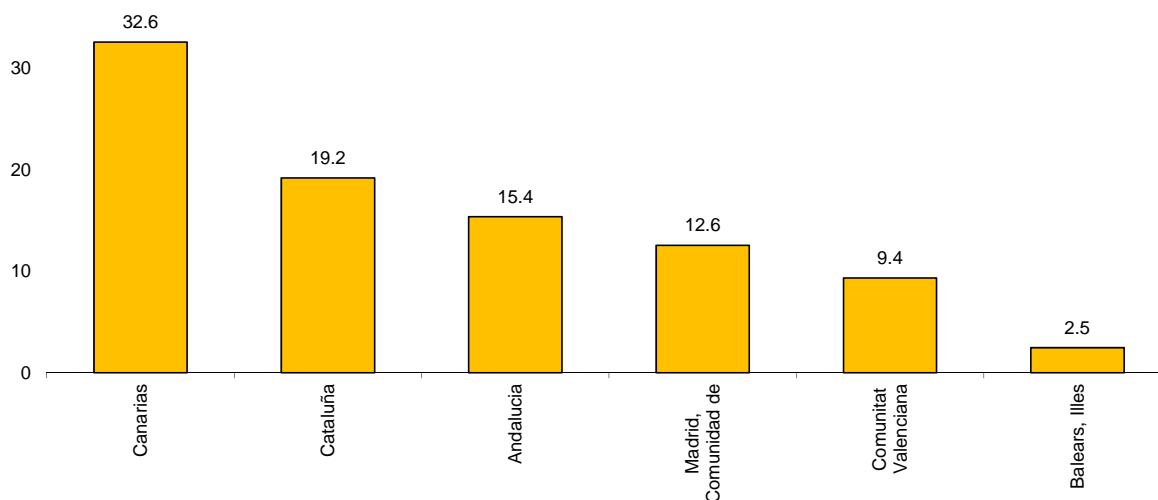
International tourist expenditure according to country of residence

	Monthly data							
	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	3,712	3.6	1,056	-6.9	119	-0.7	9	-6.3
Germany	462	-9.5	1,004	-9.2	101	-6.5	10	-3.0
France	278	8.5	588	-0.1	82	4.5	7	-4.3
Italy	148	2.9	675	-7.9	101	-2.3	7	-5.8
Nordic Countries	491	4.1	1,253	-7.7	131	-1.0	10	-6.8
United Kingdom	618	7.3	876	-7.6	95	-3.6	9	-4.2
Rest of the world	1,714	5.5	1,357	-7.3	149	2.0	9	-9.1

Main destination autonomous regions

The main destination autonomous regions with the largest percentage of total tourist spending were the Islas Canarias (with 32.6% of the total), Cataluña (19.2%) and Andalucía (15.4%).

Tourist Expenditure by main destination in %



Total tourist spending fell by 5.1% in the annual rate in Canarias. While on the other hand it rose by 17.7% for Cataluña and 11.6% for Andalucía.

In the remaining regions receiving the majority of tourists there was a rise of 7.5% for Comunitat Valenciana, and falls of 6.8% in Madrid and 3.9% in Illes Balears.

International tourist expenditure according to Autonomous Community of main destiny

	Monthly data							
	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	3,712	3.6	1,056	-6.9	119	-0.7	9	-6.3
Andalucía	572	11.6	1,106	-7.4	93	-12.3	12	5.6
Balears, Illes	92	-3.8	941	-14.3	108	9.3	9	-21.6
Canarias	1,211	-5.1	1,156	-5.1	129	0.5	9	-5.5
Cataluña	713	17.7	958	1.3	159	16.7	6	-13.1
Comunitat Valenciana	348	7.5	948	-11.4	90	-0.5	10	-10.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	467	-6.8	1,175	-18.0	168	7.0	7	-23.4
Rest of CCAA	310	14.7	900	1.2	86	-7.6	10	9.6

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

58.3% of the total tourist spending for January was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 8.8%. Spending of those that stayed at non-market accommodation fell by 1.4%.

Spending by tourists not travelling on package trips (accounting for 70.9% of the total) rose by 3.8%. Spending by tourists on package trips rose by 3.2%.

International tourist expenditure according to main type of accommodation, type of organization and motive of the visit

	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 (*)	3,712	3.6	1,056	-6.9	119	-0.7	9	-6.3
Market	2,689	5.6	1,111	-5.2	156	5.7	7	-10.3
- Hotel accommodation	2,166	8.8	1,037	-3.9	172	0.9	6	-4.7
- Rest market	523	-5.7	1,580	-6.7	111	12.9	14	-17.3
Non Market	1,023	-1.4	935	-11.2	74	-10.6	13	-0.7
TOTAL	3,712	3.6	1,056	-6.9	119	-0.7	9	-6.3
Without package	2,631	3.8	1,032	-7.0	111	-0.3	9	-6.6
With package	1,081	3.2	1,121	-6.7	145	-1.5	8	-5.3
TOTAL	3,712	3.6	1,056	-6.9	119	-0.7	9	-6.3
Leisure	2,761	-2.4	1,048	-5.7	123	1.4	9	-7.0
Work	369	30.5	1,061	7.1	198	8.3	5	-1.2
Other motives	582	23.0	1,094	-24.0	86	-10.1	13	-15.4

(*): It is distinguished two main groups of accommodation, depending on whether there was a monetary transaction or not: market (payment accommodation; hotels, renting accommodation, camping site, rural accommodation and other market accommodation) or non market (owned dwelling, family or friends dwellings and other non market accommodation)

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure in January generated 74.4% of total spending (2.4% less than in January 2015).

It is worth highlighting that the total spending of tourists that travelled for work or business increased by 30.5%.

Stopovers on trips and overnight stays by autonomous region

Stopovers¹ on trips by international tourists in January rose by 6.9% compared to the same period the year before.

A total of 26.7% of these stopovers occurred in Canarias (a fall of 10.1% compared to January 2015).

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...) accounted for over 31.1 million Euros, an annual increase of 4.3%.

Canarias was the region with the greatest number of overnight stays (30.3% of the total). Over 9.4 million overnight stays were registered in January, 5.5% less than the same month the previous year.

It was followed by Andalucía (with over 6.1 million overnight stays and an increase of 24.9%) and Cataluña (with almost 4.4 million, a fall of 1.3%).

Stages and overnight stays according to Autonomous Community of destiny

	Monthly data					
	Number of stages	Annual variation	%	Number of overnight stays	Annual variation	%
TOTAL	4,035,519	6.9	100.0	31,152,351	4.3	100.0
Andalucía	678,678	10.8	16.8	6,135,667	24.9	19.7
Balears, Illes	105,856	4.1	2.6	854,111	-11.3	2.7
Canarias	1,078,233	-10.1	26.7	9,428,879	-5.5	30.3
Cataluña	839,013	15.8	20.8	4,399,744	-1.3	14.1
Comunitat Valenciana	431,130	24.6	10.7	3,915,176	9.3	12.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	457,380	12.7	11.3	2,807,323	-9.8	9.0
Rest of CCAA	445,229	15.3	11.0	3,611,452	25.7	11.6

¹ A stopover refers to each overnight stay made during the trip. A journey may have as many stopovers as intermediate destinations where the traveller has stayed at least one night.

Methodological note

The main objective of the Survey on Tourist Expenditure (EGATUR) is to obtain monthly information on the expenditure of tourists made by non-resident visitors in Spain in their trips to our country.

The connection between EGATUR and FRONTUR is very close, given that the latter configures the rising population of EGATUR. In addition, a sample integration of both operations has been carried out, in such a way that the EGATUR sample is a sub-sample of that of FRONTUR.

For the creation of EGATUR the international definitions and recommendations of the OMT and EUROSTAT are followed in this matter.

The sample design is designed 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.

The collection of information is carried out with direct interviews when the visitor leaves Spain, by means of a multilingual electronic questionnaire.

On the INE website a more complete tabulation plan is made available to users, with the main series of aggregates, as well as the micro data file for the reference month.

Series linking

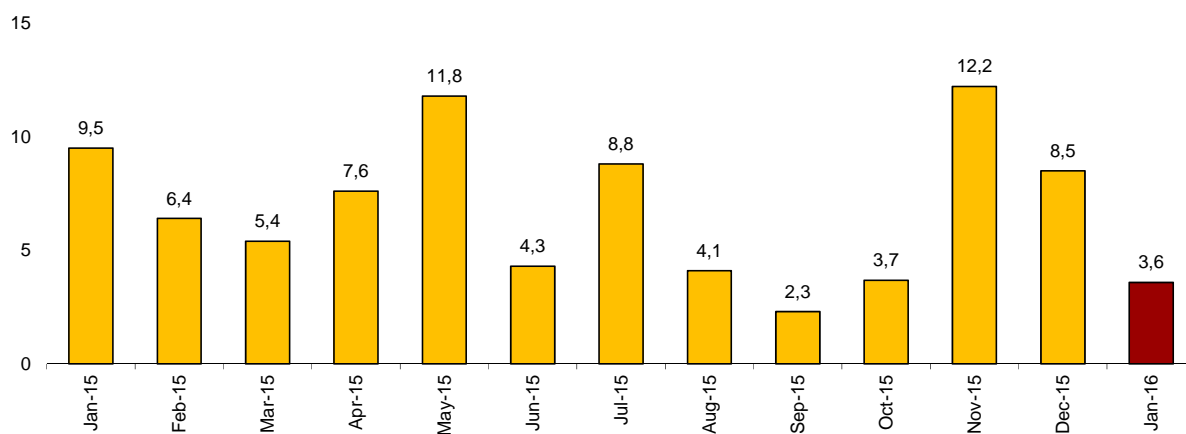
The INE has carried out the updating of the methodology of the EGATUR survey, by means of which their results is not directly comparable with those of the previous series published by Turespaña until the reference month of September 2015. As a result, it is necessary to conduct a statistical link with the aim to build homogeneous series of data.

The link aims to capture the statistical effects due to the modifications in the design and other methodological changes, with the aim to make it easier for variation rates to be obtained for the current month compared with the same month from last year for the main aggregates concerning tourist expenditure from outbound tourism, as if the results corresponding with both months had been collected using the same methodology.

Thus, from October 2015, during the first 12 months after the transfer of the demand-side operations of tourism statistics FRONTUR and EGATUR from Turespaña to INE, the linked annual rates with the previous series published by Turespaña, will be disseminated calculated according to the link statistical technique designed by INE.

The description of the link technique, together with the new general methodology of FRONTUR and EGATUR and the changes made compared with the previous one, are available at <http://www.ine.es/en/>.

Annual rates of Tourist Expenditure in %



Tourist Expenditure Survey

Egatur

January 2016

Provisional data

1. International tourist expenditure according to country of residence

	Monthly data							
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TOTAL	3,712	3.58	1,056	-6.88	119	-0.65	8.9	-6.27
Germany	462	-9.54	1,004	-9.24	101	-6.45	9.9	-2.98
France	278	8.47	588	-0.05	82	4.48	7.2	-4.34
Italy	148	2.90	675	-7.90	101	-2.25	6.7	-5.78
Nordic countries	491	4.10	1,253	-7.74	131	-1.01	9.6	-6.81
United Kingdom	618	7.31	876	-7.63	95	-3.61	9.2	-4.18
Rest of the world	1,714	5.52	1,357	-7.30	149	1.97	9.1	-9.08

2. International tourist expenditure according to Autonomous Community of main destiny

	Monthly data							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Number of tourists	Annual variation	Average expenditure per tourist	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,712	3.58	1,056	-6.88	119	-0.65	8.9	-6.27
Andalucía	572	11.62	1,106	-7.44	93	-12.33	11.9	5.58
Balears, Illes	92	-3.83	941	-14.30	108	9.28	8.7	-21.58
Canarias	1,211	-5.05	1,156	-5.09	129	0.48	9.0	-5.54
Cataluña	713	17.65	958	1.33	159	16.66	6.0	-13.13
Comunitat Valenciana	348	7.46	948	-11.36	90	-0.51	10.5	-10.90
Madrid, Comunidad de	467	-6.77	1,175	-17.99	168	7.02	7.0	-23.37
Rest of Spain	310	14.73	900	1.21	86	-7.61	10.5	9.55

3. International tourist expenditure according to main type of accommodation

	Monthly data							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Number of tourists	Annual variation	Average expenditure per tourist	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,712	3.58	1,056	-6.88	119	-0.65	8.9	-6.27
Market	2,689	5.62	1,111	-5.16	156	5.71	7.1	-10.28
- Hotel accommodation	2,166	8.78	1,037	-3.91	172	0.87	6.0	-4.73
- Rest market	523	-5.73	1,580	-6.67	111	12.86	14.2	-17.30
Non-market	1,023	-1.41	935	-11.16	74	-10.56	12.7	-0.66

4. International tourist expenditure according to type of organization

	Monthly data							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Number of tourists	Annual variation	Average expenditure per tourist	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,712	3.58	1,056	-6.88	119	-0.65	8.9	-6.27
Without package	2,631	3.75	1,032	-6.95	111	-0.34	9.3	-6.63
With package	1,081	3.18	1,121	-6.68	145	-1.52	7.7	-5.25

EGATUR (TABLE ANNEX) - JANUARY 2016 (1/2)

7 March 2016

Tourist Expenditure Survey

Egatur

January 2016

Provisional data

5. International tourist expenditure according items

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,712	3.58
Expenditure on tourist package	739	6.22
Expenditure excluded on tourist package		
- Expenditure on international transport	805	10.36
- Expenditure on accommodation	428	-16.96
- Expenditure on food and drinks	613	0.43
- Expenditure on activities	727	10.68
- Other expenditure	401	6.46

EGATUR (TABLE ANNEX) - JANUARY 2016 (2/2)

7 March 2016