

1 March 2018

Tourist expenditure survey
January 2018. *Provisional data*

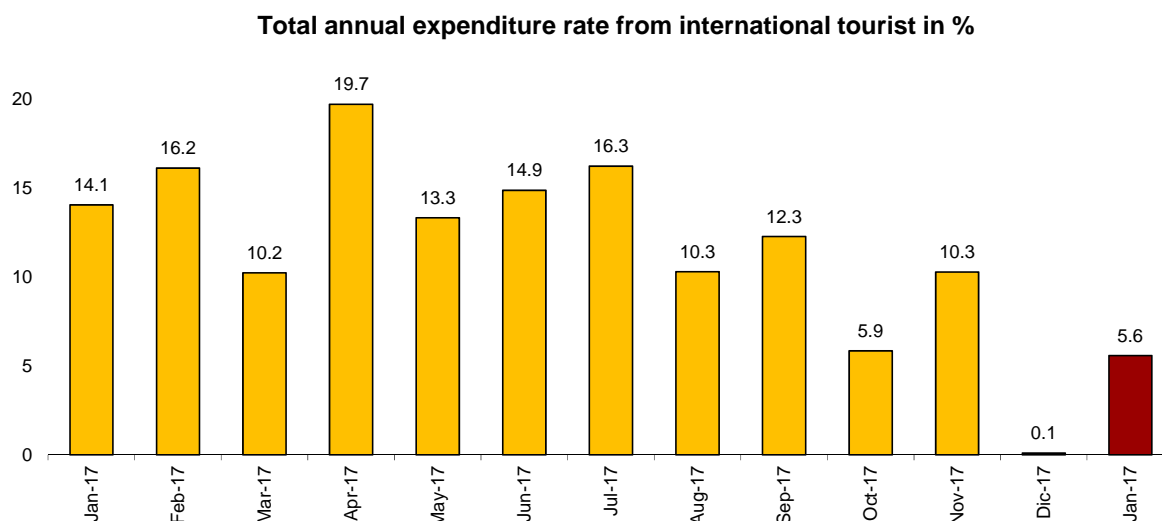
Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in January increases by 5.6% as compared with the same month of 2017

Average daily expenditure stands at 132 euros, 2.3% more than in January 2017

Total expenditure incurred by international tourists that visited Spain in January reached 4,501 million euros, representing an increase of 5.6% as compared with the same month of 2017.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,095 euros, with an annual increase of 0.3%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 2.3% up to 132 euros.

The average stay by international tourists was 8.3 days, indicating a decrease of 0.2 days compared to the average registered in January 2017.



Tourists' country of residence

The main sending countries in terms of levels of expenditure in January were the United Kingdom (with 16.8% of the total), the Nordic Countries –Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden– (12.2%) and Germany (12.0%).

Expenditure of tourists resident in the United Kingdom decreased by 1.6% in the annual rate, while that of tourist from the Nordic Countries increased by 14.8%, and that of tourists from Germany by 3.1%.

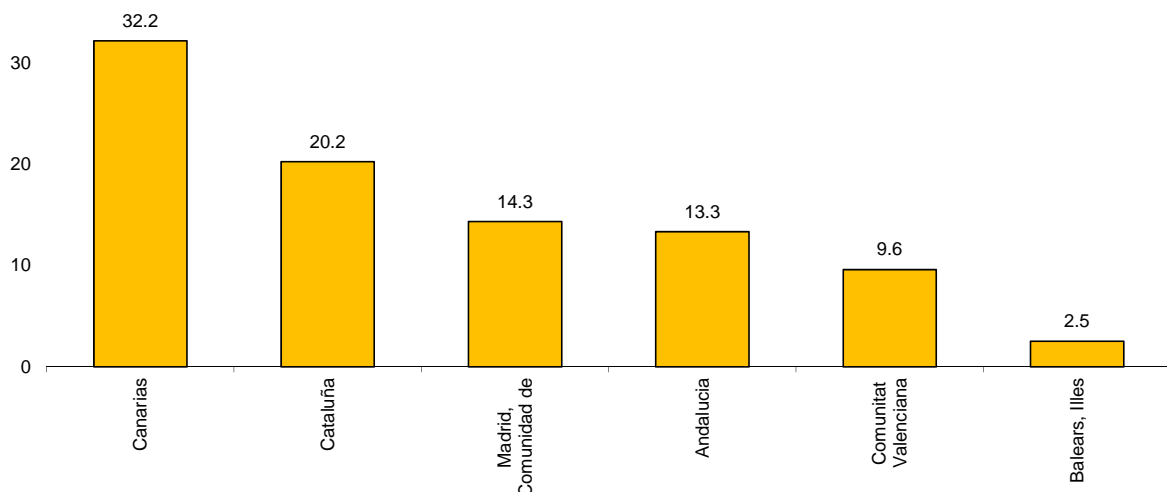
International tourist expenditure by country of residence

January 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	4,501	5.6	1,095	0.3	132	2.3	8.3	-1.9
Germany	541	3.1	1,077	-1.0	112	0.7	9.6	-1.7
France	289	2.7	588	-2.9	80	-2.9	7.3	0.0
Italy	179	2.4	695	0.9	107	-7.7	6.5	9.4
Nordic Countries	548	14.8	1,281	2.9	148	9.7	8.6	-6.2
United Kingdom	754	-1.6	943	-1.8	105	3.0	9.0	-4.6
Rest of the world	2,191	7.5	1,343	0.4	167	1.2	8.1	-0.9

Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the largest percentage of total tourist expenditure in January were Canarias (with 32.2% of the total), Cataluña (20.2%) and Comunidad de Madrid (14.3%).

Total expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination in %



Tourist expenditure experienced an annual increase of 2.3% in Canarias, 11.1% in Cataluña and 2.3% in Comunidad de Madrid.

Expenditure also increased in the rest of the main destination Autonomous Communities of tourists.

International tourist expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	January 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	4,501	5.6	1,095	0.3	132	2.3	8.3	-1.9
Andalucía	601	5.7	1,113	2.2	102	6.5	10.9	-4.0
Balears, Illes	114	11.0	952	-0.4	113	-0.8	8.4	0.4
Canarias	1,448	2.3	1,223	3.1	143	7.3	8.5	-3.9
Cataluña	912	11.1	1,056	9.0	176	7.5	6.0	1.4
Comunitat Valenciana	432	10.3	964	-1.0	91	-0.4	10.5	-0.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	645	2.3	1,216	-5.6	182	-10.4	6.7	5.4
Rest of ACs	350	5.0	823	-15.0	97	-7.5	8.5	-8.1

Expenditure categories

Expenditure on international transport (not included in tourist packages) was the most important item, with 22.0% of total expenditure and an increase of 2.4% with respect to January 2017.

The following items were: *expenditure on activities* and *expenditure on tourist packages*, with 20.5% and 19.0% of the total, respectively. The former rose by 9.8% in annual rate and the latter by 8.3%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	January 2018		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	4,501	100.0	5.6
Expenditure on tourist package	855	19.0	8.3
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	3,646	81.0	5.0
- Expenditure on international transport	993	22.0	2.4
- Expenditure on accommodation	543	12.1	-0.7
- Expenditure on food and drinks	719	16.0	5.4
- Expenditure on activities	923	20.5	9.8
- Other expenditure	469	10.4	7.8

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

In January, 56.8% of the total expenditure was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual increase of 4.0%. On the other hand, expenditure by tourists staying at non-market accommodation increased by 5.1%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling on package trips (accounting for 72.3% of the total) rose by 5.6% in annual rate. On the other hand, expenditure by tourists on package trips also increased by 5.6%.

In terms of the purpose of the travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure in January generated 83.6% of total expenditure (with a disbursement 9.7% higher than in January 2017).

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

	January 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 (*)	4,501	5.6	1,095	0.3	132	2.3	8.3	-1.9
Rented accommodation	3,327	5.8	1,156	2.6	169	6.1	6.8	-3.3
- Hotel accommodation	2,558	4.0	1,096	1.8	187	2.9	5.8	-1.0
- Rest rented accommodation	770	12.3	1,411	4.4	127	15.9	11.1	-9.9
Non rented accommodation	1,174	5.1	954	-5.0	82	-3.1	11.7	-1.9
TOTAL	4,501	5.6	1,095	0.3	132	2.3	8.3	-1.9
Without tourist package	3,253	5.6	1,070	-0.5	124	1.6	8.6	-2.1
With tourist package	1,248	5.6	1,168	2.6	159	4.5	7.3	-1.8
TOTAL	4,501	5.6	1,095	0.3	132	2.3	8.3	-1.9
Leisure	3,762	9.7	1,086	-0.6	136	2.1	8.0	-2.6
Work	272	-20.3	1,009	-4.5	187	1.3	5.4	-5.7
Other motives	468	-4.8	1,245	11.6	93	3.7	13.4	7.6

(*): 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 (own dwelling, family or friends dwellings and other non rented accommodation)

Stages and overnight stays by Autonomous Community

Stages on trips by international tourists in January rose by 2.5% compared to the same period of the previous year. A total of 25.5% of these stopovers were made in Canarias (with a decrease of 1.3% compared to January 2017).

On the other hand, the total number of overnight stays by international tourists in all types of accommodation (hotels, apartments, own housing, homes of relatives or friends, rented housing, etc.) exceeded 34.0 million, representing an increase of 3.2%.

Canarias was the Autonomous Community with the greatest number of overnight stays (10.1 million, 5.0% less than that registered in the same month of the previous year). It was followed by Andalucía (with 6.0 million overnight stays and an increase of 0.4%) and Cataluña (with 5.2 million, 8.1% more than in January 2017).

Stages and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	January 2018					
	Number of stages	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	4,805,169	100.0	2.5	34,084,099	100.0	3.2
Andalucía	777,518	16.2	-2.9	6,060,686	17.8	0.4
Balears, Illes	130,215	2.7	13.6	1,006,445	3.0	11.8
Canarias	1,224,279	25.5	-1.3	10,114,888	29.7	-5.0
Cataluña	995,514	20.7	3.3	5,227,666	15.3	8.1
Comunitat Valenciana	509,747	10.6	5.6	4,726,115	13.9	8.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	581,217	12.1	1.7	3,260,312	9.6	11.4
Rest of ACs	586,678	12.2	14.2	3,687,987	10.8	11.7

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.