

08 May 2019

Total expenditure survey
March 2019. Provisional data

Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in March increases by 2.9%¹ compared with the same month of 2018

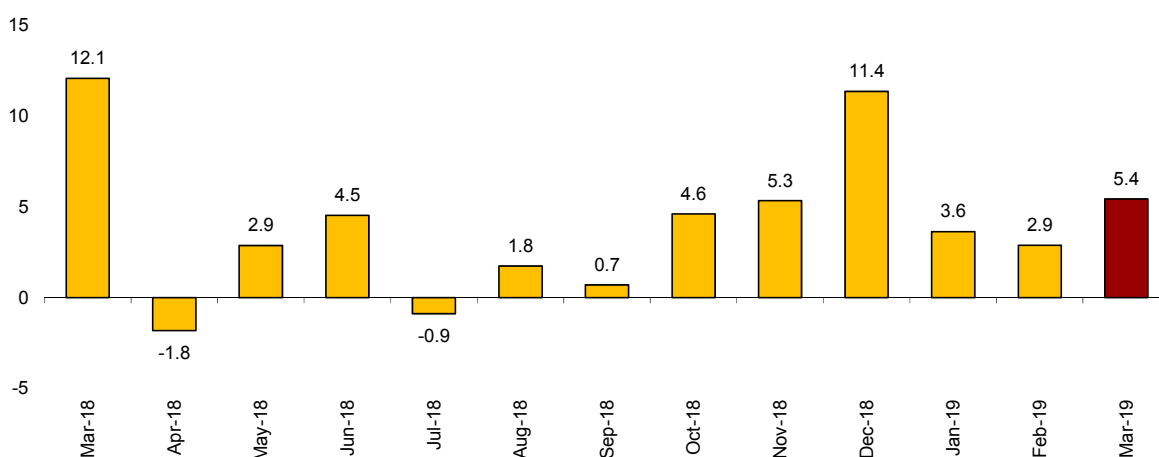
Average daily expenditure stands at 148 euros, 5.0% more than March 2018

Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in March reached 6,037 million euros, representing an increase of 5.4% as compared to the same month of 2018.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,069 euros, with an annual increase of 0.7%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 6.1%, up to 150 euros.

The average stay by international tourists was 7.1 days, indicating a decrease of 0.4 days compared to the average March 2018.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure
Percentage



During the first three months of 2019, the total expenditure by international tourists increased by 4.1%, as compared with the same period of the previous year, reaching 15,394 million euros.

¹ Given that in 2019 Holy Week was celebrated in April, while in 2018 it was mainly held in March, it is convenient to analyse both months together

Sending countries

The main sending countries, in terms of level of expenditure in March were the United Kingdom (accounting for 17.2% of the total), Germany (13.7%) and Nordic Countries – Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden- (10.6%).

Expenditure by tourists from the United Kingdom decreased by 4.3% in the annual rate and by those from Germany by 3.5%. Expenditure by those from Nordic Countries raised by 1.0%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence

	March 2019							
	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	6,037	5.4	1,069	0.7	150	6.1	7.1	-5.1
Germany	827	-3.5	1,017	-2.2	142	12.9	7.2	-13.3
France	430	8.4	635	3.6	87	1.5	7.3	2.0
Italy	235	14.1	732	0.6	138	26.3	5.3	-20.4
Nordic Countries	638	1.0	1,296	3.5	145	5.9	8.9	-2.3
United Kingdom	1,040	-4.3	937	2.0	123	4.1	7.6	-2.0
Rest of the world	2,867	12.5	1,284	-1.7	194	0.6	6.6	-2.3

During the first three months of 2019, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (17.3% of the total). It was followed by Germany (12.6%) and Nordic Countries (10.1%).

International tourist cumulated expenditure by country of residence

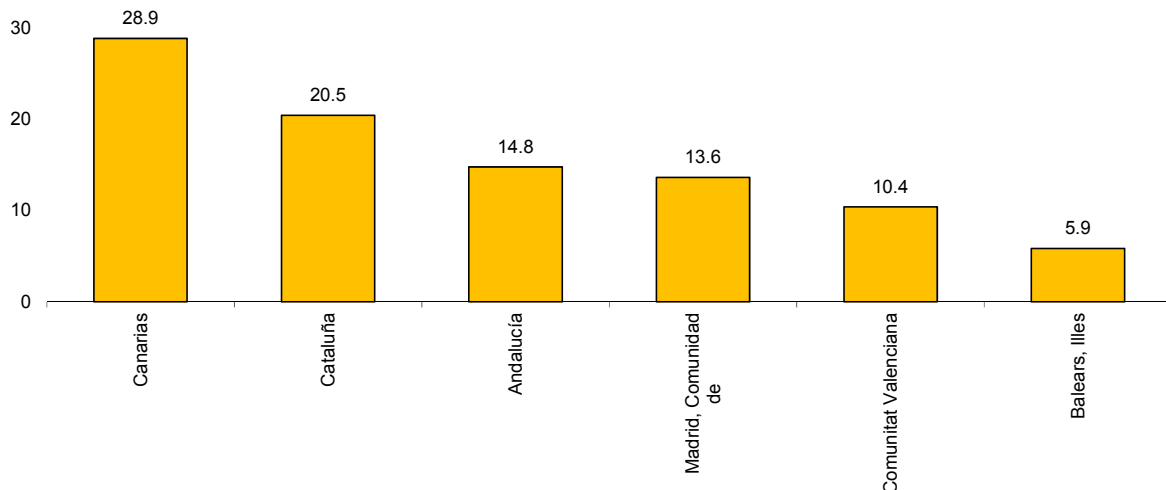
	Year 2019		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	15,394	100,0	4,1
Germany	1.940	12,6	-0,1
France	1.038	6,7	2,6
Italy	602	3,9	7,8
Nordic Countries	1.562	10,1	-7,1
United Kingdom	2.667	17,3	1,4
Rest of the world	7.585	49,3	8,9

Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the greatest weight in total tourist expenditure in March were Canarias (with 28.9% of the total), Cataluña (20.5%) and Andalucía (14.8%).

Total expenditure by main destination Autonomous Community

Percentage



The tourist expenditure increased by 8.2% in Canarias, by 7.8% in Cataluña and it decreased by 0.8% in Andalucía

The remaining main destination Autonomous Communities of tourists showed positive annual rate variations, with the exception of Illes Balears (-11.2%) and the group "Rest of ACs" (-12.3%)

International tourist expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	March 2019							
	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	6,037	5.4	1,069	0.7	150	6.1	7.1	-5.1
Canarias	1,744	8.2	1,301	8.8	143	2.4	9.1	6.3
Cataluña	1,235	7.8	967	2.8	198	-2.7	4.9	5.6
Andalucía	894	-0.8	1,051	-8.1	109	0.4	9.7	-8.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	824	25.7	1,206	3.1	291	12.5	4.2	-8.4
Comunitat Valenciana	629	3.6	982	1.1	111	11.6	8.8	-9.4
Balears, Illes	354	-11.2	966	-2.6	164	14.4	5.9	-14.8
Rest of ACs	358	-12.3	734	-18.6	127	8.4	5.8	-24.9

During the first three months of 2019, the main destination Autonomous Communities with more cumulative expenditure were Canarias (with 30.2% of the total), Cataluña (20.8%) and Comunidad de Madrid (14.5%).

International tourist cumulated expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	Year 2019		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	15.394	100,0	4,1
Canarias	4.656	30,2	4,0
Cataluña	3.195	20,8	4,0
Madrid, Comunidad de	2.229	14,5	20,2
Andalucía	2.115	13,7	-2,0
Comunitat Valenciana	1.545	10,0	4,4
Balears, Illes	657	4,3	-1,2
Rest of ACs	996	6,5	-7,7

Expenditure items

The expenditure on international travel, not part of package trips was the most important item, representing 22.4% of the total expenditure and an increase of 13.0% with respect March 2018.

The following items were expenditure on activities, and expenditure on tourist packages, which accounted for 20.1% and 16.9% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 15.8% in the annual rate and the latter decreased by 9.7%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	March 2019		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	6,037	100.0	5.4
Expenditure on tourist package	1,021	16.9	-9.7
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	5,017	83.1	9.2
- Expenditure on international transport	1,350	22.4	13.0
- Expenditure on accommodation	892	14.8	10.4
- Expenditure on food and drinks	979	16.2	5.6
- Expenditure on activities	1,215	20.1	15.8
- Other expenditure	580	9.6	-5.8

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

61.1% of total tourist expenditure in March was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 6.1%. On the other hand, expenditure in rest rented accommodation decreased by 0.6%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a tourist package (which represented 75.1% of the total) increased by 12.5% in the annual rate. For those who contract a tourist package, it decreased by 11.4%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 83.9% of the total expenditure (spending 9.0% more than in March 2018).

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

	March 2019							
	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 (*)	6,037	5.4	1,069	0.7	150	6.1	7.1	-5.1
Rented accommodation	4,883	4.4	1,105	0.5	183	8.4	6.0	-7.3
- Hotel accommodation	3,687	6.1	1,044	1.6	216	6.7	4.8	-4.8
- Rest rented accommodation	1,196	-0.6	1,346	-2.1	125	9.0	10.8	-10.2
Non rented accommodation	1,155	10.2	941	2.2	86	3.8	11.0	-1.5
TOTAL	6,037	5.4	1,069	0.7	150	6.1	7.1	-5.1
Without tourist package	4,533	12.5	1,054	1.4	143	7.7	7.4	-5.9
With tourist package	1,505	-11.4	1,117	-0.1	177	5.3	6.3	-5.1
TOTAL	6,037	5.4	1,069	0.7	150	6.1	7.1	-5.1
Leisure	5,066	9.0	1,082	1.0	151	6.8	7.2	-5.4
Work	518	-11.9	1,064	6.2	217	4.5	4.9	1.6
Other motives	453	-7.2	951	-9.6	106	2.6	9.0	-11.9

(*): 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

Stopovers² on trips by international tourists in March increased by 2.5% in the annual rate. Of them, 22.5% were carried out in Cataluña (with an increase of 4.9%).

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 40.1 million, representing a decrease of 0.6%.

Canarias was the Autonomous Community with the most overnight stays (12.2 million, 5.8% more than in March 2018). It was followed by Andalucía (with 8.3 million overnight stays and a decrease of 1.3%) and Cataluña (with 6.3 million, 11.3% more).

Stopovers and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination

	March 2019					
	Number of stopovers	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
TOTAL	6,318,353	100.0	2.5	40,153,784	100.0	-0.6
Cataluña	1,420,095	22.5	4.9	6,333,499	15.8	11.3
Canarias	1,388,050	22.0	-1.5	12,211,516	30.4	5.8
Andalucía	1,067,399	16.9	2.0	8,323,602	20.7	-1.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	739,997	11.7	19.8	2,574,229	6.4	9.9
Comunitat Valenciana	695,937	11.0	-1.0	5,684,019	14.2	-7.4
Balears, Illes	387,376	6.1	-12.9	2,155,439	5.4	-21.5
Rest of ACs	619,498	9.8	4.4	2,871,480	7.2	-18.0

Review and update of data

Coinciding with today's publication, INE has updated the data corresponding to the month of March 2018. The results are available at INEBase.

² 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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