

11 January 2016

Tourist Expenditure Survey
November 2015. *Provisional data*

The total expenditure of international tourists that visit Spain in November increases by 12.2% compared with the same month last year

The average expenditure per tourist increases by 1.4% as a yearly rate and the average daily expenditure increases by 4.4%

Introduction

In the Royal Decrees 1085/2014, of 19 December, and 265/2015, of 10 April, the transfer to the INE is established throughout the duration of 2015 for the statistical operations of the National Statistical Plan carried out owned by Turespaña, Statistics for Tourist Movements at Borders (FRONTUR), Tourist Expenditure Survey (EGATUR) and Statistics For Tourist Movements of Spaniards (FAMILITUR).

This means that, for the first time in the history of the national statistical system, the operations that make up the integrated system of tourism statistics are located in the INE, as a specialised organisation in the creation of public statistics for state purposes, in their totality. The system is therefore configured, on the one hand, by the block of offer statistics, formed by the Surveys on the Occupancy in Tourist Hotels and Accommodation, as well as by the group of structural and circumstantial statistics of the services sector, related with activities that are characteristic of tourism. And, on the other hand, by the block of demand operations, which is currently incorporated into the INE, both those related with the outbound and internal tourism, and with the international inbound tourism. The Tourism Satellite Account, also created by the INE, contributes the synthesis component, integrating the offer and demand components for the closure of accounts of their diverse aggregates and indicators.

This is going to mean an improvement in terms of the relevance and consistency of the information needed for the monitoring and analysis of this sector, which is vital in the Spanish economy and society. In turn, it presents an optimum scenario for the adaptation of the diverse operations to the most recent methodological good practices, as well as the international recommendations, and, in particular, to the European regulations in this field.

In compliance with the planned schedule, the results related with the first nine months of 2015 of the FAMILITUR survey have already been published, which has gone on to be named the Survey on Tourism of Residents (ETR/FAMILITUR) (www.ine.es/en/).

As far as the FRONTUR and EGATUR statistics are concerned, the results corresponding with the reference months up to and including September 2015 have been published by Turespaña (<http://estadisticas.tourspain.es/en-EN/Paginas/default.aspx>) these surveys having gone on to be owned by the INE, in compliance with the cited Royal Decrees, from the reference month of October this same year.

The first complete publication of results of the FRONTUR survey following the transfer of ownership to the INE was carried out on 30 December 2015, comprising the results corresponding with the reference months October and November 2015. Similarly, the results of EGATUR, for those same two reference months, are published today, 11 January 2016.

Total expenditure and average expenditure

The total expenditure on behalf of international tourists that visit Spain in November is 3.943 million Euros, which means an increase of 12.2% compared with the same month last year.

The average expenditure per tourist amounts to 1,063 euros, with an annual increase of 1.4%, whilst the average daily expenditure amounts to 126 euros, 4.4% more than in November 2014.

Between January and November 2015 the total expenditure made by non resident tourists amounted to 63.657 million euros¹, 6.4% more than in the same period in 2014.

International tourist expenditure according to country of residence

January-November 2015

	Cumulative data	
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation
TOTAL	63,657	6.4
Germany	9,295	-2.1
France	6,730	8.6
Italy	2,995	15.2
United Kingdom	13,412	10.0
Rest of the world	31,243	6.5

Countries tourists come from

The main countries that tourists come from in November are the United Kingdom (with 16.7% of the total expenditure of tourists), Germany (with 12.7%), France (8.2%) and Italy (3.6%).

The expenditure of resident tourists in the United Kingdom increases by 7.2% compared with November last year. On the contrary, the expenditure of those persons coming from Germany reduces by 11.7% fundamentally due to the reduction of 6.8% in the number of tourists.

The French tourists increase their expenditure by 25.4%, due, to a large extent, to the 19.8% increase in the arrivals of resident tourists from that country.

For their part, the resident tourists in Italy register an increase in the total expenditure of 4.7% and in the average daily expenditure of 14.1%.

¹ See methodological note about the link of accumulated data, at the end of this press release.

International tourist expenditure according to country of residence

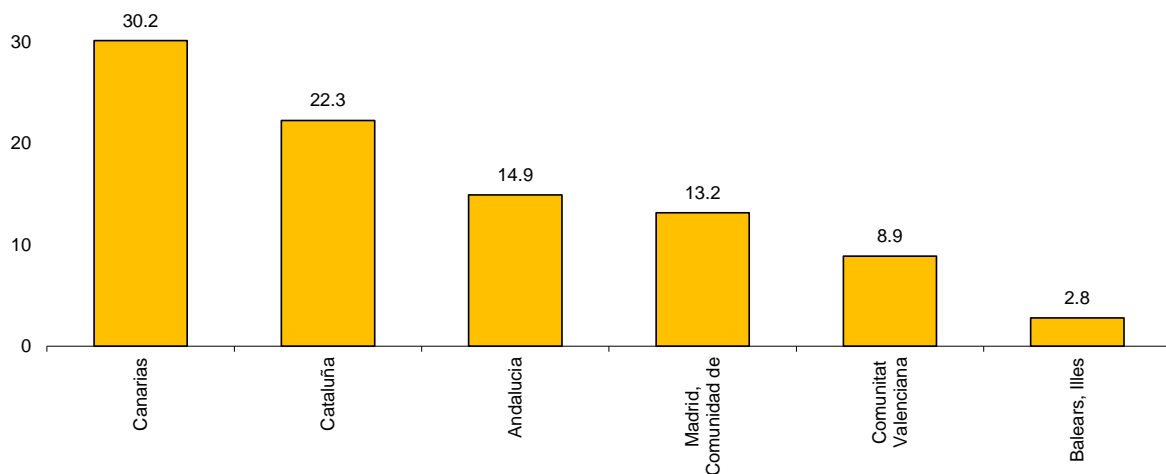
November 2015

	Monthly data							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Number of tourists	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,943	12.2	3,710,239	10.7	1,063	1.4	126	4.4
Germany	500	-11.7	490,740	-6.8	1,019	-5.3	117	12.3
France	323	25.4	599,305	19.8	539	4.6	80	7.4
Italy	140	4.7	206,818	10.7	677	-5.4	117	14.1
United Kingdom	659	7.2	769,114	12.6	856	-4.8	111	8.9
Rest of the world	2,321	19.6	1,644,262	12.9	1,412	5.9	146	-2.7

Main destination autonomous communities

The main destination autonomous communities with the largest percentage of total tourist expenditure in November is the Canary Islands (with 30.2% of the total), Catalonia (22.3%) and Andalusia (14.9%).

Tourist Expenditure by main destination in %



The total tourist expenditure reduces by 0.9% in the annual rate in the Canary Islands. In Catalonia it increases by 27.2% and in Andalusia by 29.2%.

The tourists whose main destination is the Community of Madrid spend 23.3% more, due to the 19.7% increase in the arrival of tourists and the 3.% increase in the average expenditure per tourist.

For its part, the total tourist expenditure drops by 8.3% in the Comunitat Valenciana and by 8.2% in the Balearic Islands.

International tourist expenditure according to Autonomous Community of main destiny November 2015

	Monthly data							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Number of tourists	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,943	12.2	3,710,239	10.7	1,063	1.4	126	4.4
Andalucía	589	29.2	533,622	27.7	1,103	1.2	97	-9.5
Balears, Illes	110	-8.2	103,811	-9.7	1,057	1.6	106	-7.9
Canarias	1,189	-0.9	1,018,275	0.9	1,168	-1.7	130	-0.3
Cataluña	878	27.2	910,247	11.4	965	14.2	141	11.6
Comunitat Valenciana	350	-8.3	398,550	5.8	879	-13.4	104	20.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	520	23.3	399,472	19.7	1,301	3.0	194	1.6
Rest of CCAA	307	25.4	346,263	22.1	887	2.7	107	14.7

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

80.9% of the total expenditure in November is made by tourists that spend the night in market accommodation, with an annual increase of 16.4%. For its part, the expenditure of those that stay at non-market accommodation drops by 2.4%.

The expenditure of tourists that do not travel with a tourist package (which represents 73.0% of the total) increases by 18.7%, whilst the expenditure of those that paid for a tourist package to travel to Spain reduces by 2.2%.

International tourist expenditure according to main type of accommodation and type of organization

November 2015

	Total Expenditure (millions of €)	Annual rate	%
TOTAL (*)	3,943	12.2	100.0
Market	3,189	16.4	80.9
Non Market	755	-2.4	19.1
TOTAL	3,943	12.2	100.0
Without package	2,879	18.7	73.0
With package	1,064	-2.2	27.0

(*): 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)

70.4% of the tourists that visit our country in November do so for leisure, creating 67.7% of the total expenditure (4.3% less than in November 2014). The total expenditure of tourists that come for work or business increases by 74.6%.

Tourist Expenditure by motive of the visit

November 2015	Monthly data			
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Number of tourists	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,943	12.2	3,710,239	10.7
Leisure	2,669	-4.3	2,612,451	-2.9
Work	602	74.6	468,934	44.2
Other motives	672	76.6	628,854	86.5

Results from October 2015²

In the month of October the expenditure made on behalf international tourists that visited Spain was 6.387 million Euros, which meant a 3.7% increase compared with the same month last year.

The main countries that tourists come from in terms of expenditure were the United Kingdom (with 21.1% of the total expenditure of tourists), Germany (16.0%) and France (9.4%). The expenditure of the resident tourists in the United Kingdom increased by 2.6%, that of Germany reduced by 1.7%, and that of the resident tourists in France increased by 21.2%.

The main destination autonomous communities with the greatest percentage of the total expenditure of tourists in October were Catalonia (20.8% of the total), the Canary Islands (17.3%) and Andalusia (16.3%). In the first two countries the expenditure of tourists reduced in its annual rate (3.6% and 5.4%, respectively), whilst that of Andalusia increased by 10.8%.

82.0% of the total expenditure in October was made on behalf of tourists that stayed overnight in market accommodations, with an annual increase of 5.1%. For its part, the expenditure of those that stayed in non-market accommodation reduced by 2.1%.

The expenditure of tourists that did not travel with a tourist package (which represented 69.3% of the total) it increased by 3.4% and that of those persons that did buy a tourist package to travel to Spain increased by 4.4%.

76.0% of the tourists that visited Spain in October did so for leisure, creating 75.2% of the total expenditure (4.1% less than in October 2014). The total expenditure of the tourists that came to Spain for work or business increased by 28.1%.

² The complete results from October, which are briefly discussed in this section, have been included in the INEbase.

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.

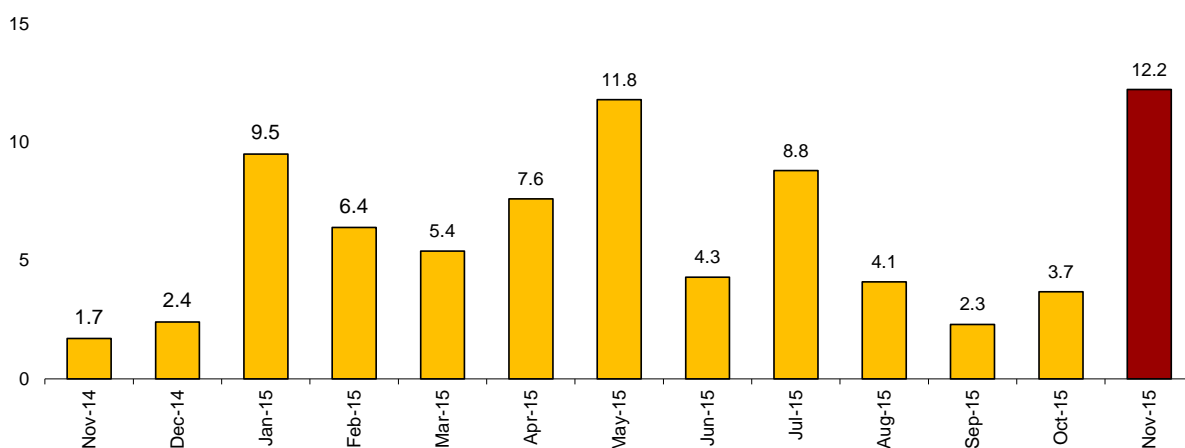
The link aims to capture the statistical effects due to the modifications in the design and other methodological changes, with the aim to make it easier for variation rates to be obtained for the current month compared with the same month from last year for the main aggregates concerning tourist expenditure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

On the other hand, given that the results for the larger part of 2015 have been obtained with the old methodology, we shall proceed to estimate the main accumulated aggregates within the year, corresponding with October, November and December 2015 based on the said methodology. For this purpose, the onward variation rates calculated with the new INE methodology are applied to the results of the same months in 2014 published by Turespaña. When this procedure is simultaneously applied to various categories of the same variable (like destination autonomous community or country of residence) it is possible that the sum of the accumulated data of each subheading slightly differs from the total.

From January 2016 onwards, the monthly data and monthly accumulated data within the year, as well as their backward-linked year-on-year rates, will be conveyed as calculated according to the new design of the operations that are the responsibility of the 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 www.ine.es.

Annual rates of Tourist Expenditure in %



Tourist Expenditure Survey

Egatur

November 2015

Provisional data

1. International tourist expenditure according to country of residence

	Monthly data							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Number of tourists	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,943	12.22	3,710,239	10.65	1,063	1.42	126	4.43
Germany	500	-11.71	490,740	-6.81	1,019	-5.26	117	12.33
France	323	25.37	599,305	19.83	539	4.63	80	7.43
Italy	140	4.72	206,818	10.70	677	-5.40	117	14.06
United Kingdom	659	7.19	769,114	12.64	856	-4.84	111	8.89
Rest of the world	2,321	19.57	1,644,262	12.87	1,412	5.93	146	-2.70

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 by tourist	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,943	12.22	3,710,239	10.65	1,063	1.42	126	4.43
Andalucía	589	29.21	533,622	27.65	1,103	1.23	97	-9.54
Balears, Illes	110	-8.20	103,811	-9.65	1,057	1.60	106	-7.94
Canarias	1,189	-0.86	1,018,275	0.88	1,168	-1.73	130	-0.27
Cataluña	878	27.21	910,247	11.41	965	14.18	141	11.63
Comunitat Valenciana	350	-8.34	398,550	5.82	879	-13.38	104	20.59
Madrid, Comunidad de	520	23.28	399,472	19.74	1,301	2.96	194	1.60
Rest of Spain	307	25.44	346,263	22.12	887	2.71	107	14.66

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 by tourist	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,943	12.22	3,710,239	10.65	1,063	1.42	126	4.43
Market	3,189	16.35	2,799,392	13.72	1,139	2.31	149	1.13
Non-market	755	-2.41	910,847	2.17	829	-4.49	76	3.70

4. International tourist expenditure according to type of organization

	Monthly data							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Number of tourists	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure	Annual variation
TOTAL	3,943	12.22	3,710,239	10.65	1,063	1.42	126	4.43
Without package	2,879	18.70	2,745,414	14.05	1,049	4.08	120	8.11
With package	1,064	-2.22	964,825	2.01	1,103	-4.14	144	-2.67

**Tourist Expenditure Survey
Egatur
November 2015**
Cumulative provisional data

**1. International tourist expenditure
according to country of residence**

	Cumulative data	
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation
TOTAL	63,657	6.43
Germany	9,295	-2.09
France	6,730	8.55
Italy	2,995	15.20
United Kingdom	13,412	10.01
Rest of the world	31,243	6.54

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

	Cumulative data	
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation
TOTAL	63,657	6.43
Andalucía	9,844	10.78
Balears, Illes	10,880	5.76
Canarias	11,726	3.23
Cataluña	14,877	3.27
Comunitat Valenciana	5,299	3.11
Madrid, Comunidad de	5,867	15.39
Rest of Autonomous Communities	5,213	12.19

EGATUR (TABLE ANNEX) - NOVEMBER 2015 (2/2)

11 January 2016