

Total expenditure survey March 2024. Provisional data

Main results

- The total expenditure of international tourists who visited Spain in March increased by 29.7% and reached 8,652 million euros.
- The average daily expenditure increased by 5.4% to 180 euros.

More information

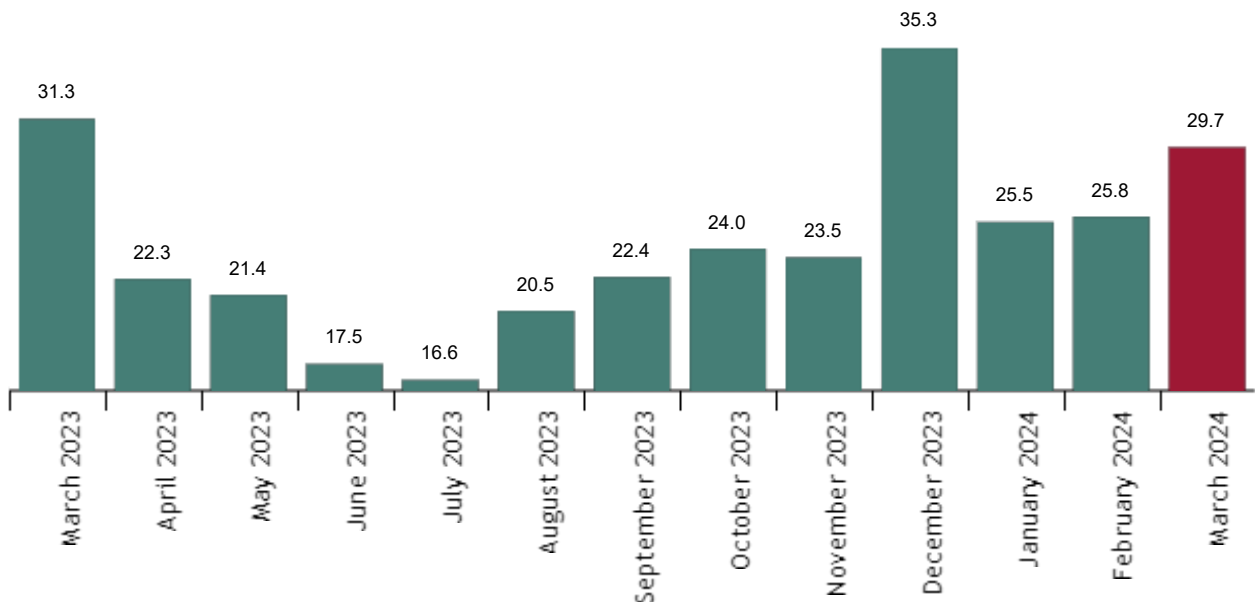
- [Annex of tables](#) (includes information from the Autonomous Communities)
- [Detailed monthly and annual results](#)
- [Infographic: Tourism Indicators](#)

The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in March reached 8,652 million euros, an increase of 29.7% when compared with the same month in 2023.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,363 euros, with an annual increase of 7.3%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 5.4%, up to 180 euros.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure

Annual variation. Percentage



During the first three months of 2024, the total expenditure by international tourists increased by 27.2%, reaching 21,948 million euros.

Countries of origin

The main countries of origin, in terms of level of expenditure in March were the United Kingdom (with 15.8% of the total), Germany (14.0%) and the Nordic countries (8.6%).

Expenditure by tourists from the United Kingdom increased by 17.8% in the annual rate, by those from Germany by 45.1% and by those from Nordic countries by 27.6%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence. March 2024

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation (%)	Average expenditure by tourists (€)	Annual variation (%)	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation (%)	Average duration of the trips (days)	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	8,652	29.7	1,363	7.3	180	5.4	7.6	1.7
Germany	1,207	45.1	1,328	12.7	162	4.8	8.2	7.6
France	600	26.4	757	-4.1	119	2.1	6.4	-6.0
Italy	292	17.0	861	9.1	144	1.1	6.0	7.9
Nordic Countries	742	27.6	1,616	7.0	157	-1.1	10.3	8.2
United Kingdom	1,365	17.8	1,137	4.0	167	7.2	6.8	-3.0
Rest of the world	4,445	31.8	1,679	8.5	214	7.0	7.8	1.4

During the first three months of 2024, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (16.4% of the total). It was followed by Germany (12.7%) and the Nordic Countries (8.6%).

Expenditure items

Expenditure on activities was the most important item in March, with 21.0% of the total expenditure and an increase of 26.2% compared to the same month in 2023.

The following items were expenditure on international transport (not included in package tours) and accommodation, which accounted for 20.6% and 16.9% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 30.5% and the latter by 26.0%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories. March 2024

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	8,652	100.0	29.7
Expenditure on tourists package	1,400	16.2	34.6
Total expenditure excluded on tourists package	7,251	83.8	28.9
Expenditure excluded on tourist package			
Expenditure on international transport	1,779	20.6	30.5
Expenditure on accommodation	1,464	16.9	26.0
Expenditure on food and drinks	1,410	16.3	29.8
Expenditure on activities	1,813	21.0	26.2
Other expenditure	786	9.1	35.6

Type of accommodation, method of organization and reason for the trip

58.2% of the total expenditure in March was made by tourists staying overnight at hotels, with an annual rise of 24.4%. On the other hand, expenditure on non-rented accommodation increased by 14.8%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a tourist package increased by 27.4% in the annual rate. For those who contracted a package tour, it increased by 37.8%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 81.5% of the total expenditure, with a 30.2% higher spend than in March 2023.

International tourist expenditure by main type of accommodation, method of organization and main purpose of the trip. March 2024

		Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation (%)	Average expenditure by tourists (€)	Annual variation (%)	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation (%)	Average duration of the trips (days)	Annual variation (%)
Main type of accommodation	TOTAL (*)	8,652	29.7	1,363	7.3	180	5.4	7.6	1.7
	Rented acc.	7,263	33.1	1,412	7.9	212	3.6	6.7	4.2
	Rented acc. Hotel acc.	5,035	24.4	1,257	5.8	262	6.8	4.8	-0.9
	Rest	2,228	57.9	1,958	5.8	148	6.9	13.3	-1.0
	Non rented accommodation	1,389	14.8	1,154	2.7	100	3.0	11.5	-0.3
Form of organization	TOTAL	8,652	29.7	1,363	7.3	180	5.4	7.6	1.7
	Without tourists package	6,572	27.4	1,374	7.3	173	6.1	7.9	1.2
	With tourists package	2,080	37.8	1,328	7.4	203	1.7	6.5	5.5
Main reason of the trip	TOTAL	8,652	29.7	1,363	7.3	180	5.4	7.6	1.7
	Leisure	7,055	30.2	1,358	7.6	185	4.4	7.4	3.0
	Work	627	-0.4	1,229	-8.0	300	30.0	4.1	-29.2
	Other motives	970	56.0	1,508	18.0	123	14.5	12.3	3.0

(*) Two main groups of accommodation are distinguished according to whether or not there has been a monetary transaction: market (paid accommodation: hotels, rental accommodation, camping, rural house and other market accommodation) or non-market (owned housing, family and friends housing and other non-market accommodation).

Autonomous communities of main destination

The Autonomous Communities of main destination with the greatest proportion of total tourist expenditure in March were Canarias (with 26.9% of the total), Cataluña (17.3%) and Andalucía (16.9%). Tourist spending increased by 20.9% in annual rate in the Canarias, 38.1% in Cataluña and 47.6% in Andalucía.

International tourist expenditure according to the autonomous community of the main destination. March 2024

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation (%)	Average expenditure by tourists (€)	Annual variation (%)	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation (%)	Average duration of the trips (days)	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	8,652	29.7	1,363	7.3	180	5.4	7.6	1.7
Canarias	2,325	20.9	1,507	1.6	172	6.3	8.7	-4.4
Cataluña	1,494	38.1	1,110	7.9	206	6.0	5.4	1.8
Andalucía	1,461	47.6	1,521	23.2	153	6.6	9.9	15.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,250	29.1	1,757	7.9	348	0.3	5.0	7.6
Comunitat Valenciana	1,030	30.1	1,246	3.9	131	1.7	9.5	2.1
Balears, Illes	526	21.0	1,227	1.9	179	17.1	6.9	-12.9
Resto de CC.AA.	565	18.4	1,064	7.0	162	3.0	6.6	3.8

During the first three months of 2024, the communities with the highest cumulative expenditure were Canarias (with 29.7% of the total), Cataluña (16.6%) and Comunidad de Madrid (15.5%).

Reviews and data updates

The data published today are provisional and will be revised in March next year. All results of this operation are available on [INEBase](#).

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyns/Prensa/en/EGATUR0324.htm>

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. In preparing it, 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 travelers (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: the information is collected by direct interviews when the traveller leaves Spain, using a multilingual electronic questionnaire. It is important to note that the survey is administered to the visitors when they are leaving the country, so the information collected could refer to a longer period than the reference month.

For more information you can access the [methodology](#) and the [standardized methodological report](#).

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics. More information in [Quality at INE](#) and the [Code of Best Practices](#).

For further information see [INE base](#)

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