

1 September 2020

**Total expenditure survey**  
July 2020. Provisional data

**Total expenditure by international tourists visiting Spain in July  
decreases by 79.5% compared with the same month of 2019**

**Regarding July 2019, average expenditure per tourist stands at 994 euros, 17.8% less, and the average stay is 8.1 days with an increase of 0.6 days**

Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in July reached 2,450 million euros, representing a decrease of 79.5% as compared to the same month of 2019.

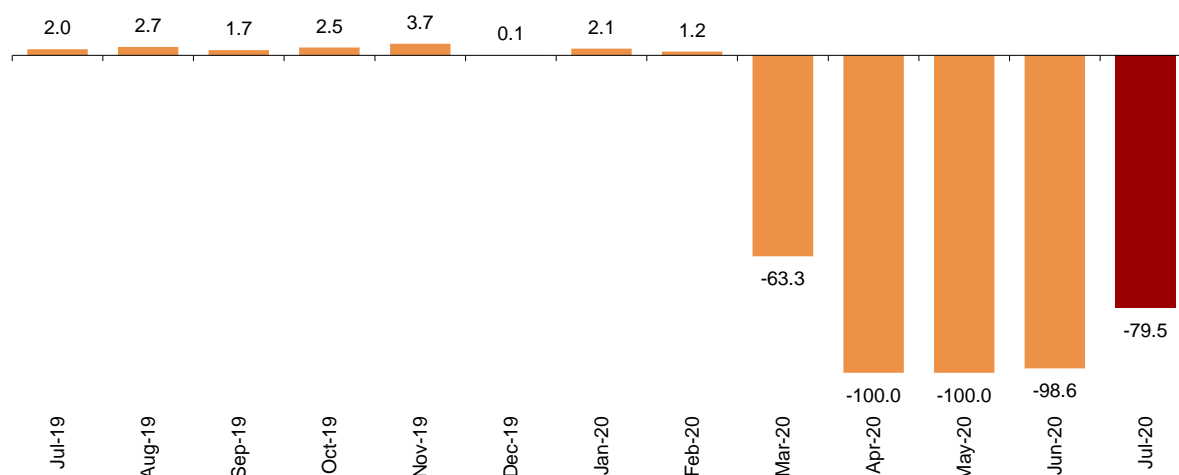
The average expenditure per tourist stood at 994 euros, with an annual decrease of 17.8%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure decreased by 23.3%, up to 123 euros.

The average stay by international tourists was 8.1 days, indicating an increase of 0.6 days compared to the average July 2019.

During the first seven months of 2020, the total expenditure by international tourists decreased by 72.6%, as compared with the same period of the previous year, reaching 14,291 million euros.

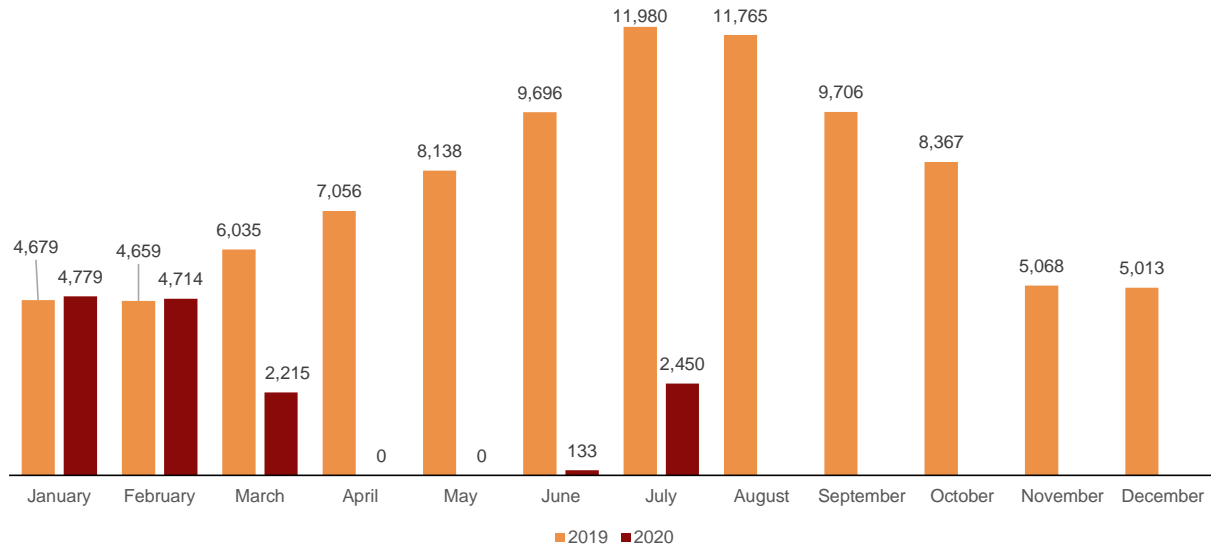
**Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure**

Percentage



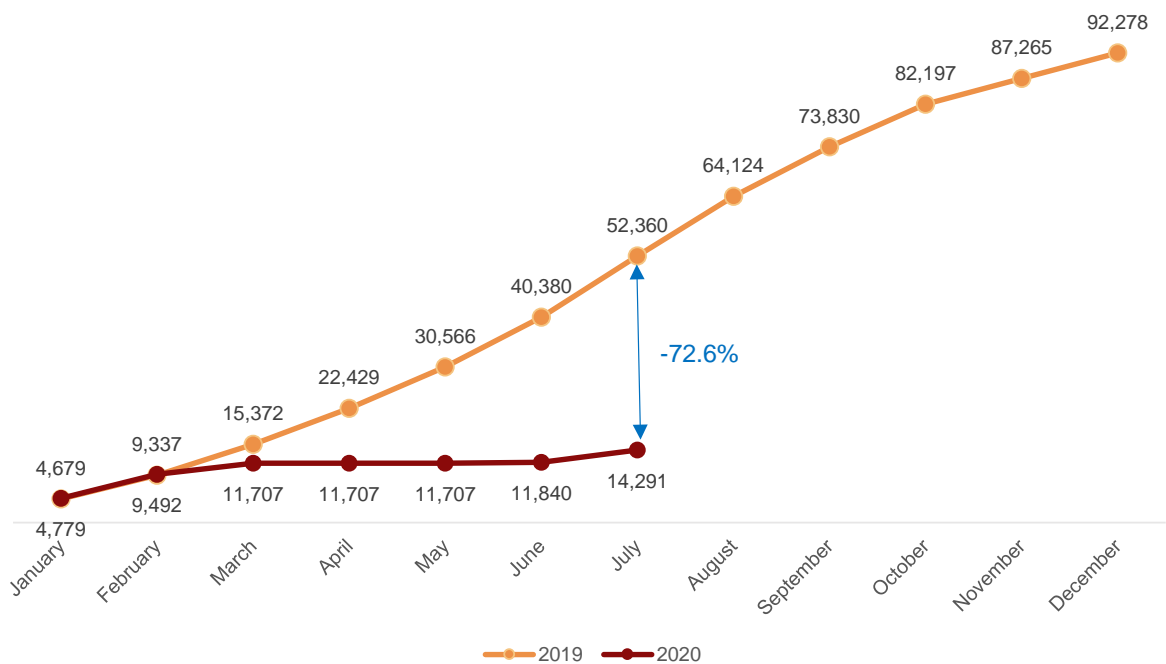
**International tourist expenditure. Comparative 2019-2020**

Millions of euros



**International tourist cumulated expenditure. Comparative 2019-2020**

Millions of euros



## Sending countries

The main sending countries, in terms of level of expenditure in July were the Germany (accounting for 18.7% of the total), France (15.3%) and United Kingdom (15.2%).

Expenditure by tourists from the Germany decreased by 67.5% in the annual rate, by those from France by 65.2% and by those from United Kingdom by 84.7%.

### International tourist expenditure by country of residence

	July 2020							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist (€)	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>-79.5</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Germany	457	-67.5	1,057	-6.5	118	-17.3	8.9	13.0
France	375	-65.2	628	-16.4	87	-14.3	7.2	-2.4
Italy	87	-80.8	839	-10.7	123	-12.6	6.8	2.1
Nordic Countries	122	-86.1	1,280	-3.6	122	-15.1	10.5	13.7
United Kingdom	374	-84.7	989	-12.9	125	-16.2	7.9	3.9
Rest of the world	1,035	-81.8	1,207	-17.2	146	-26.9	8.2	13.2

During the first seven months of 2020, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (16.3% of the total). It was followed by Germany (13.5%) and Nordic Countries (8.9%)

### International tourist cumulated expenditure by country of residence

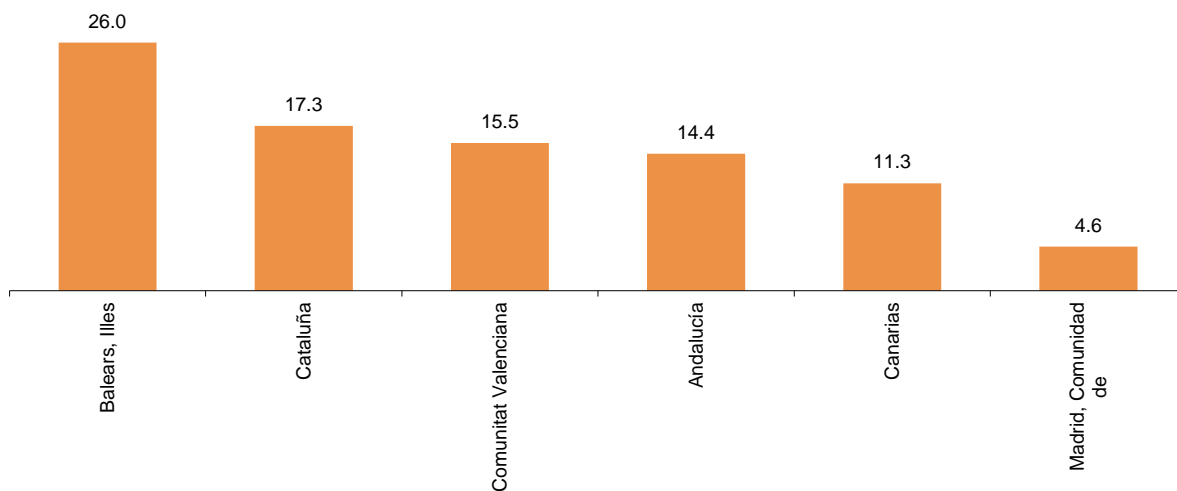
	Year 2020		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,291</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-72.6</b>
Germany	1,931	13.5	-71.2
France	1,218	8.5	-69.8
Italy	517	3.6	-72.3
Nordic Countries	1,272	8.9	-68.4
United Kingdom	2,328	16.3	-77.0
Rest of the world	7,023	49.1	-72.4

### Main destination Autonomous Communities

The main destination Autonomous Communities with the greatest weight in total tourist expenditure in July were Illes Balears (with 26.0% of the total), Cataluña (17.3%) and Comunitat Valenciana (15.5%).

### Total expenditure by main destination Autonomous Community

Percentage



The tourist expenditure decreased by 77.9% in Illes Balears, by 85.8% in Cataluña and by 72.2% in Comunitat Valenciana.

The remaining main destination Autonomous Communities of tourists showed negative annual rate variations.

### International tourist expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	July 2020							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist (€)	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>-79.5</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Balears, Illes	638	-77.9	1,084	-11.9	141	-17.0	7.7	6.2
Cataluña	424	-85.8	971	-22.8	139	-30.1	7.0	10.5
Comunitat Valenciana	379	-72.2	991	-9.6	94	-13.8	10.5	4.8
Andalucía	352	-74.9	979	-12.2	110	-18.6	8.9	7.9
Canarias	276	-81.5	1,280	-11.3	135	-16.5	9.5	6.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	114	-88.2	1,492	-3.2	229	-15.4	6.5	14.4
Rest of ACs	267	-68.6	659	-23.0	103	-15.6	6.4	-8.8

During the first seven months of 2020, the main destination Autonomous Communities with more cumulative expenditure were Canarias (with 26.1% of the total), Cataluña (19.3%) and Andalucía (14.2%).

## International tourist cumulated expenditure by Autonomous Community main destination

	Year 2020		
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,291</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-72.6</b>
Canarias	3,731	26.1	-61.7
Cataluña	2,758	19.3	-77.7
Andalucía	2,033	14.2	-70.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,978	13.8	-67.5
Comunitat Valenciana	1,611	11.3	-69.6
Balears, Illes	1,054	7.4	-87.3
Rest of ACs	1,124	7.9	-68.2

## Expenditure items

The expenditure on activities and the expenditure on accommodation (excluded on tourist package) were the most important items, representing 19.4% of the total expenditure each and a decrease of 77.3% and 76.8%, respectively, with respect July 2019.

The following item was expenditure on food and drinks, which accounted for 18.4% of the total. This item decreased by 74.2% in the annual rate

## International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories

	July 2020		
	Total (millions of euros)	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-79.5</b>
Expenditure on tourist package	322	13.1	-87.8
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	2,128	86.9	-77.1
- Expenditure on international transport	442	18.1	-80.2
- Expenditure on accommodation	476	19.4	-76.8
- Expenditure on food and drinks	451	18.4	-74.2
- Expenditure on activities	476	19.4	-77.3
- Other expenditure	283	11.6	-76.2

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

47.4% of total tourist expenditure in July was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual decrease of 85.1%. On the other hand, expenditure in rest rented accommodation decreased by 58.6%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a tourist package (which represented 81.8% of the total) decreased by 75.6% in the annual rate. For those who contract a tourist package, it decreased by 88.1%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 87.6% of the total expenditure (spending 80.3% less than in July 2019).

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

	July 2020							
	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation	Average expenditure by tourist (€)	Annual variation	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL (*)</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>-79.5</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Rented accommodation	1,783	-82.7	1,052	-15.2	166	-9.9	6.4	-5.9
- Hotel accommodation	1,162	-85.1	1,020	-15.5	200	-5.2	5.1	-10.8
- Rest rented accommodation	621	-75.7	1,117	-17.7	125	-5.0	9.0	-13.3
Non rented accommodation	667	-58.6	867	-16.8	73	-17.1	11.9	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>-79.5</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Without tourist package	2,004	-75.6	959	-18.5	115	-24.4	8.4	7.8
With tourist package	446	-88.1	1,189	-7.7	180	-1.3	6.6	-6.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>-79.5</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Leisure	2,147	-80.3	1,013	-16.4	130	-20.0	7.8	4.4
Work	101	-81.3	1,055	-16.9	162	-32.0	6.5	22.1
Other motives	201	-61.5	811	-26.9	72	-26.7	11.2	-0.3

(\*): 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 dwelling and other non rented accommodation)

**Stopovers on trips and overnight stays by Autonomous Communities**

Stopovers<sup>1</sup> on trips by international tourists in July decreased by 76.2% in the annual rate. Of them, 22.5% were carried out in Illes Balears (with a decrease of 75.9%).

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 19.9 million, representing a decrease of 73.3%.

Illes Balears was the Autonomous Community with the most overnight stays (4.4 million, 73.7% less than in July 2019). It was followed by Comunitat Valenciana (4.0 million overnight stays and a decrease of 67.5%) and Andalucía (3.2 million, 69.7% less).

**Stopovers and overnight stays by Autonomous Community of destination**

	July 2020					
	Number of stopovers	Percentage	Annual variation	Number of overnight stays	Percentage	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,679,820</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-76.2</b>	<b>19,927,098</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-73.3</b>
Balears, Illes	602,905	22.5	-75.9	4,456,199	22.4	-73.7
Cataluña	474,239	17.7	-83.0	3,071,696	15.4	-79.7
Comunitat Valenciana	409,852	15.3	-70.0	4,053,699	20.3	-67.5
Andalucía	404,323	15.1	-74.8	3,214,801	16.1	-69.7
Canarias	216,783	8.1	-79.2	2,031,835	10.2	-77.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	94,979	3.5	-86.9	478,625	2.4	-85.3
Rest of ACs	476,738	17.8	-61.2	2,620,243	13.1	-62.4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## Review and update of data

Coinciding with today's publication, INE has updated the data corresponding to the month of July 2019. The results are available at INEBase.

## Note regarding COVID-19's impact on the statistical operations FRONTUR and EGATUR in July 2020

The end of the state of alarm in force since March 17, 2020, has not meant the suppression of access controls to Spain through the different routes, so, although since June 21 it is no longer in force, there have been different orders that have restricted the free access of travelers to Spain. The most relevant regarding the month of July 2020, are the following:

- Order INT / 578/2020, of June 29, by which the criteria for the application of a temporary restriction of non-essential travel from third countries to the European Union and Schengen associated countries are modified for reasons of public order and public health due to the health crisis caused by COVID-19.
- Order INT / 595/2020, of July 2, by which the criteria for the application of a temporary restriction of non-essential travel from third countries to the European Union and Schengen associated countries are modified for reasons of public order and public health due to the health crisis caused by COVID-19.
- Order INT / 657/2020, of July 17, by which the criteria for the application of a temporary restriction of non-essential trips from third countries to the European Union and Schengen associated countries are modified for reasons of public order and public health due to the health crisis caused by COVID-19..
- Order INT / 734/2020, of July 30, which modifies Order INT / 657/2020, of July 17, which modifies the criteria for the application of a temporary restriction of non-essential trips from third countries to the European Union and Schengen associated countries for reasons of public order and public health due to the health crisis caused by COVID-19

The first order is repealed by the second, which establishes access restrictions from third countries, establishing a specific list of countries, whose residents are not affected by the restrictions. This list is updated by the next two orders.

Therefore, in determining the number of visitors estimated by the FRONTUR-EGATUR statistics, a series of restrictions consistent with the aforementioned orders have been taken into account.

These restrictions have been limited to the port and airport access routes, where visitors who access Spain from third countries outside the European Schengen area have not been considered, beyond the countries explicitly detailed in the orders mentioned above.

However, both the exceptions established by the aforementioned provisions and the way in which data collection is carried out determine that there are some aspects of the operation

that must be taken into account in July, consistent with their treatment in the preceding months.

Citizens of Spanish nationality residing in other countries are allowed access to Spanish territory, even outside the list of countries mentioned above, as well as other travelers with justified cause who could be considered, in some cases, visitors. However, the small volume of these flows and the impossibility of their accurate characterization advise against their accounting.

Throughout the month of July, the survey process has been reestablished, despite the new conditions of access to the places where it occurs and the interviewees themselves, derived from the health crisis, have not yet allowed its full development, for what the possible difficulties derived from this fact are being solved with the usual sample complement mechanisms designed by the methodology of this statistical operation.

Taking all these aspects into account, it has been possible to build, with sufficient guarantee, the usual monthly estimators and, therefore, **the INE considers that the data provided by the statistics of FRONTUR and EGATUR are of sufficient quality to be disseminated and used by regular users of these operations.**



## 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:** The collection of information is carried out by direct interview when the traveler leaves Spain, using a multilingual electronic questionnaire. It must be taken into account that visitors are surveyed at the time of leaving the country, so the information collected may refer to a longer period than that of the reference month.

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](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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**Press office:** Telephone numbers: (+34) 91 583 93 63 /94 08 – [gprensa@ine.es](mailto:gprensa@ine.es)

**Information Area:** Telephone number: (+34) 91 583 91 00 – [www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1](http://www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1)

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