

Total expenditure survey June 2024. Provisional data

Main results

- The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in June increased by 16.6% and reached 12,373 million euros.
- The average daily expenditure increased by 1.9% to 196 euros.

More information

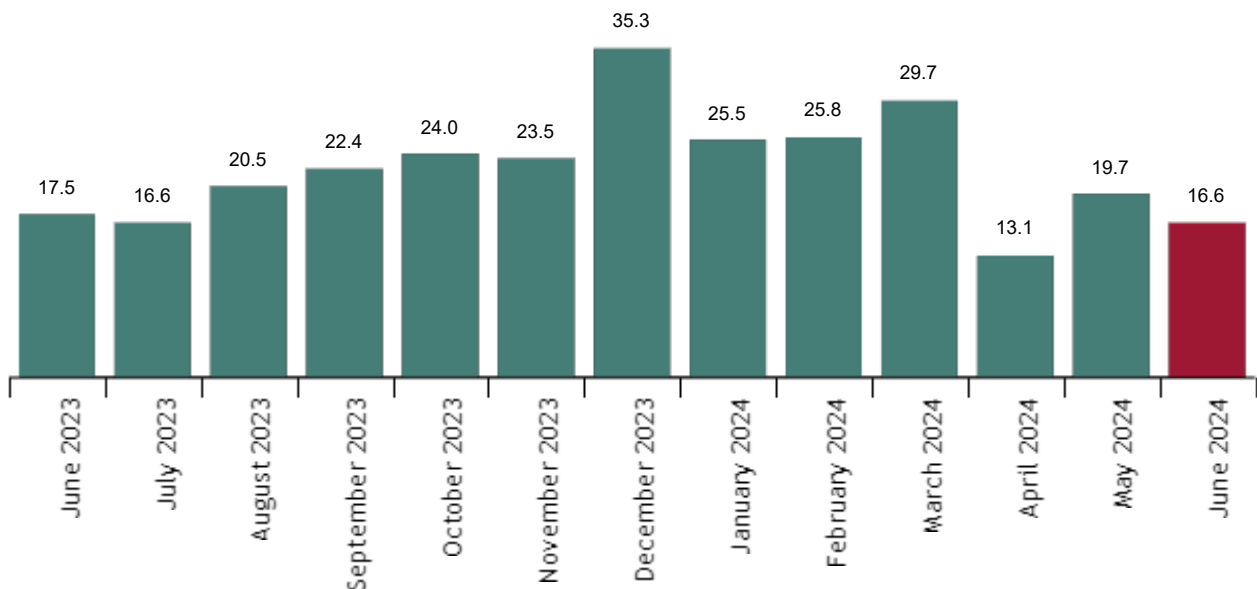
- [Annex of tables](#) (includes information from the Autonomous Communities)
- [Detailed monthly and annual results](#)
- [Infographic: Tourism Indicators](#)

The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in June reached 12,373 million euros, an increase of 16.6% compared to the same month in 2023.

The average expenditure per tourist was 1,329 euros, with an annual increase of 4.0%. Meanwhile, the average daily expenditure increased by 1.9% to 196 euros.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure

Annual variation. Percentage



During the first six months of 2024, the total expenditure of international tourists increased by 20.6% and reached 55,574 million euros.

Countries of origin

The main sending countries in terms of the level of expenditure in June were the United Kingdom (with 20.1% of the total), Germany (11.1%) and France (6.8%).

The expenditure of tourists resident in the United Kingdom increased by 14.3% in annual rate, that of those from Germany by 2.8% and that of those from France by 12.5%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence. June 2024

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation (%)	Average expenditure by tourists (€)	Annual variation (%)	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation (%)	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	12,373	16.6	1,329	4.0	196	1.9	6.8	2.1
Germany	1,373	2.8	1,209	4.6	176	5.3	6.9	-0.6
France	836	12.5	823	0.7	129	-5.5	6.4	6.5
Italy	442	26.8	860	5.8	144	-1.9	6.0	7.9
Nordic Countries	617	16.4	1,404	4.6	162	-3.3	8.7	8.1
United Kingdom	2,493	14.3	1,165	5.0	168	0.1	6.9	5.0
Rest of the world	6,613	20.9	1,625	2.6	243	3.3	6.7	-0.7

During the first six months of 2024, the UK was the country with the highest cumulative expenditure (17.8% of the total). It was followed by Germany (12.5%) and France (7.6%).

Expenditure items

The expenditure on international transport (not included in package tours) was the main item in June, with 21.4% of total expenditure and an increase of 18.4% compared to the same month in 2023.

The following items were expenditure on activities and accommodation, with 20.2% and 17.4% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 14.9% and the latter by 21.9%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories. June 2024

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	12,373	100.0	16.6
Expenditure on tourists package	2,120	17.1	11.8
Total expenditure excluded on tourists package	10,253	82.9	17.7
Expenditure excluded on tourist package			
Expenditure on international transport	2,651	21.4	18.4
Expenditure on accommodation	2,152	17.4	21.9
Expenditure on food and drinks	1,907	15.4	18.4
Expenditure on activities	2,501	20.2	14.9
Other expenditure	1,042	8.4	13.2

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

E65.4% of total expenditure in June was made by tourists who stayed overnight in hotel accommodation, with an annual increase of 12.7%. On the other hand, expenditure on non-market accommodation increased by 19.5%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a package tour increased by 18.6% in annual terms. For those who contracted a package tour, it increased by 11.1%.

In terms of the reason for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 84.2% of total expenditure, with a 13.0% higher outlay than in June 2023.

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

		Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation (%)	Average expenditure by tourists (€)	Annual variation (%)	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation (%)	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation (%)
Main type of accommodation	TOTAL (*)	12,373	16.6	1,329	4.0	196	1.9	6.8	2.1
	Rented acc.	10,570	16.2	1,339	5.5	226	3.2	5.9	2.2
	Rented Hotel acc.	8,090	12.7	1,248	4.1	253	4.7	4.9	-0.5
	Rest	2,480	29.1	1,757	7.8	169	3.3	10.4	4.3
	Non rented accommodation	1,803	19.5	1,269	-4.1	110	-0.6	11.6	-3.4
Form of organization	TOTAL	12,373	16.6	1,329	4.0	196	1.9	6.8	2.1
	Without tourists package	9,277	18.6	1,362	4.3	195	1.8	7.0	2.5
	With tourists package	3,096	11.1	1,237	2.9	198	2.4	6.2	0.5
Main reason of the trip	TOTAL	12,373	16.6	1,329	4.0	196	1.9	6.8	2.1
	Leisure	10,424	13.0	1,288	1.5	204	3.4	6.3	-1.8
	Work	797	26.0	1,385	10.8	273	11.5	5.1	-0.6
	Other motives	1,152	53.7	1,788	25.9	127	-2.2	14.1	28.7

(*): 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 weight in tourist spending in June were the Illes Balears (with 22.3% of the total), Cataluña (20.5%) and Andalucía (14.1%). Tourist expenditure increased by 12.6% in annual rate in Illes Balears, 12.8% in Cataluña and 22.7% in Andalucía.

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

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation (%)	Average expenditure by tourists (€)	Annual variation (%)	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation (%)	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	12,373	16.6	1,329	4.0	196	1.9	6.8	2.1
Balears, Illes	2,753	12.6	1,254	5.6	208	5.8	6.0	-0.2
Cataluña	2,531	12.8	1,263	2.5	248	0.5	5.1	1.9
Andalucía	1,748	22.7	1,280	3.9	169	0.1	7.6	3.8
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,606	20.9	1,902	6.7	298	1.3	6.4	5.4
Canarias	1,439	12.6	1,376	2.1	190	7.4	7.3	-4.9
Comunitat Valenciana	1,403	26.3	1,253	5.7	132	2.7	9.5	2.9
Resto de CC.AA.	892	14.6	1,211	-0.1	156	-4.3	7.7	4.3

During the first six months of 2024, the regions with the highest cumulative expenditure were Canarias (with 19.9% of the total), Cataluña (18.6%) and Andalucía (14.9%).

Revisions 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](#).

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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