

Total Expenditure Survey July 2024. Provisional data

Main results

- The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in July increased by 11.9% and reached 15,535 million euros.
- The average daily expenditure increased by 2.1% to 195 euros.

More information

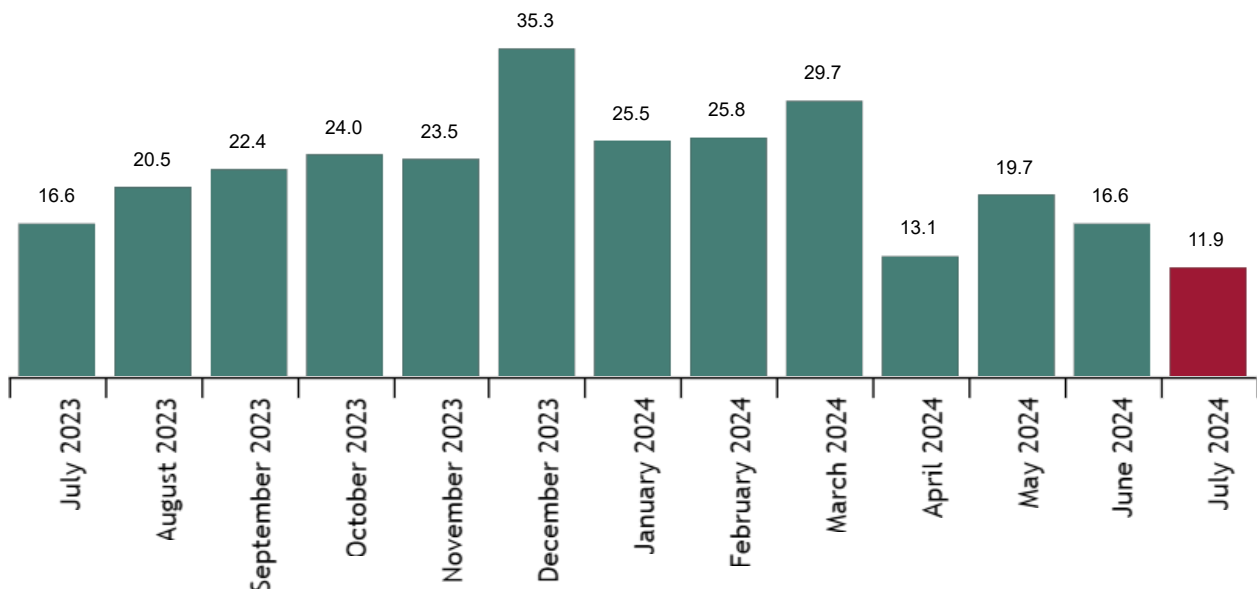
- [Annex of tables](#) (includes information from the Autonomous Communities)
- [Detailed monthly and annual results](#)
- [Infographic: Tourism Indicators](#)

The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in July reached 15,535 million euros, an increase of 11.9% compared with the same month in 2023.

The average expenditure per tourist was 1,432 euros, an annual increase of 4.3%. Meanwhile, the average daily expenditure increased by 2.1% to 195 euros.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure

Annual variation. Percentage



During the first seven months of 2024, the total expenditure of international tourists increased by 18.6% and reached 71,108 million euros.

Countries of origin

The main countries of origin in terms of the level of expenditure in July were the United Kingdom (with 18.3% of the total), Germany (10.8%) and France (9.6%).

Expenditure by tourists resident in the United Kingdom increased by 10.3% in the annual rate, the figure for German tourists rose by 16.7% and for French tourists by 1.5%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence. July 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	15,535	11.9	1,432	4.3	195	2.1	7.3	2.2
Germany	1,675	16.7	1,340	9.6	170	3.5	7.9	5.8
France	1,497	1.5	927	-1.9	131	0.2	7.1	-2.0
Italy	560	10.1	995	6.4	166	9.4	6.0	-2.8
Nordic Countries	1,052	9.2	1,668	1.2	185	5.5	9.0	-4.1
United Kingdom	2,848	10.3	1,389	7.5	196	1.5	7.1	5.9
Rest of the world	7,903	14.3	1,666	2.5	227	0.0	7.3	2.5

During the first seven months of 2024, the UK was the country with the highest cumulative expenditure (17.9% of the total). It was followed by Germany (12.2%) and France (8.0%).

Expenditure items

Expenditure on accommodation was the most important item in July, accounting for 20.0% of the total expenditure and an increase of 11.0% compared with the same month in 2023.

The following items were expenditure on international transport (not included in package tours) and on activities, which accounted for 18.6% and 18.3% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 5.0% and the latter by 9.7%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories. July 2024

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	15,535	100.0	11.9
Expenditure on tourists package	2,788	17.9	17.5
Total expenditure excluded on tourists package	12,747	82.1	10.8
Expenditure excluded on tourist package			
Expenditure on international transport	2,891	18.6	5.0
Expenditure on accommodation	3,113	20.0	11.0
Expenditure on food and drinks	2,468	15.9	15.5
Expenditure on activities	2,844	18.3	9.7
Other expenditure	1,431	9.2	17.3

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/EGATUR0724.htm>

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

62.6% of total expenditure in July was made by tourists who stayed overnight in hotel accommodation, an annual increase of 5.6%. On the other hand, expenditure on non-market accommodation increased by 20.7%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a package tour increased by 10.4% in annual terms. For those who contracted a package tour, it increased by 16.4%.

In terms of the reason for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 91.0% of total expenditure, with a 12.0% higher outlay than in July 2023.

International tourist expenditure by main type of accommodation, method of organization and main purpose of the trip. July 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 (*)	15,535	11.9	1,432	4.3	195	2.1	7.3	2.2
	Rented acc.	13,313	10.6	1,462	4.4	225	1.8	6.5	2.5
	Rented acc. Hotel acc.	9,719	5.6	1,372	1.6	260	0.7	5.3	0.8
	Rest	3,594	26.5	1,780	11.5	165	9.4	10.8	2.0
	Non rented accommodation	2,222	20.7	1,272	5.4	109	7.2	11.7	-1.7
Form of organization	TOTAL	15,535	11.9	1,432	4.3	195	2.1	7.3	2.2
	Without tourists package	11,500	10.4	1,429	4.7	187	2.1	7.6	2.5
	With tourists package	4,035	16.4	1,438	3.3	223	1.2	6.4	2.1
Main reason of the trip	TOTAL	15,535	11.9	1,432	4.3	195	2.1	7.3	2.2
	Leisure	14,134	12.0	1,427	4.3	202	2.3	7.1	2.0
	Work	434	-13.7	1,356	-8.4	228	11.6	6.0	-17.9
	Other motives	966	28.0	1,540	12.4	124	3.5	12.4	8.6

(*) 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).

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/EGATUR0724.htm>

Autonomous communities of main destination

The Autonomous Communities of main destination with the greatest preponderance in tourist spending in July were the Illes Balears (with 24.4% of the total), Cataluña (20.1%) and Comunitat Valenciana (13.3%). Tourist expenditure increased by 16.2% in annual rate in Illes Balears, 2.1% in Cataluña and 20.1% in Comunitat Valenciana.

International tourist expenditure according to the autonomous community of the main destination. July 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	15,535	11.9	1,432	4.3	195	2.1	7.3	2.2
Balears, Illes	3,784	16.2	1,488	11.4	220	4.7	6.8	6.4
Cataluña	3,127	2.1	1,306	-1.6	220	-0.7	5.9	-0.8
Comunitat Valenciana	2,063	20.1	1,397	8.4	139	0.0	10.1	8.4
Andalucía	2,034	10.3	1,391	1.5	169	1.9	8.2	-0.4
Canarias	1,947	5.0	1,677	-3.2	207	5.9	8.1	-8.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,424	17.2	1,915	4.7	317	6.4	6.1	-1.5
Rest of ACs	1,155	24.2	1,078	11.1	157	5.1	6.9	5.8

During the first seven months of 2024, the communities with the highest cumulative expenditure were Cataluña (with 18.9% of the total), Canarias (18.3%) and Illes Balears (15.6%).

Data revisions and 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/dyngs/Prensa/en/EGATUR0724.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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