

## Total Expenditure Survey September 2024. Provisional data

### Main results

- The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in September increased by 12.7% and reached 12,615 million euros.
- The average daily expenditure increased by 3.8% to 195 euros.

### More information

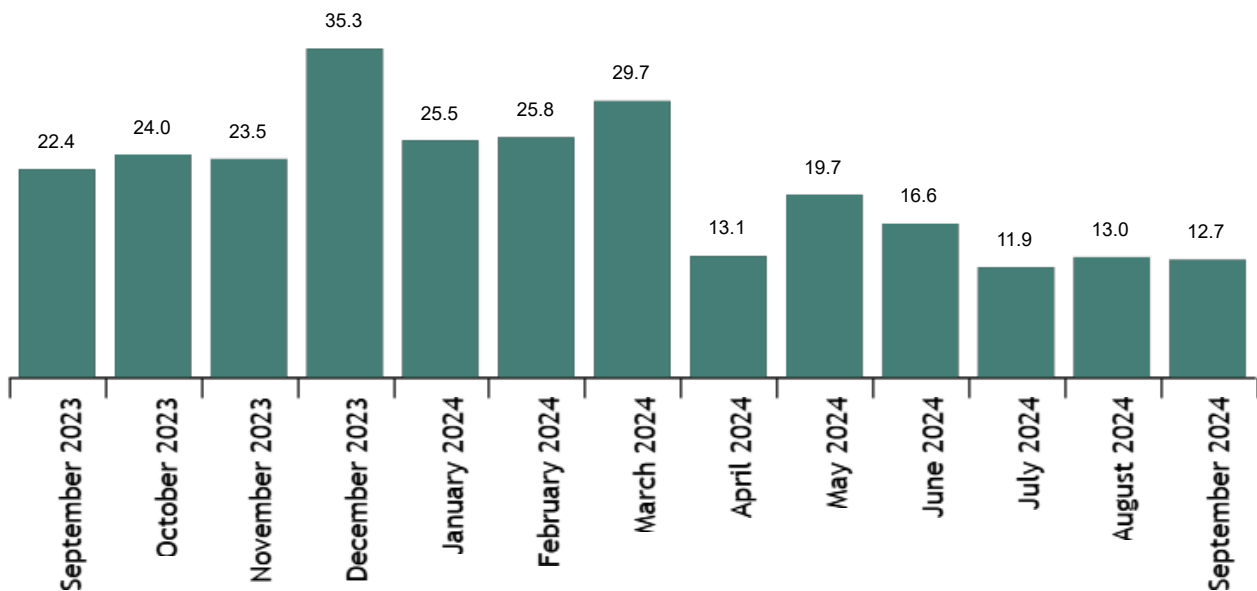
- [Annex of tables](#) (includes information from the Autonomous Communities)
- [Detailed monthly and annual results](#)
- [Infographic: Tourism Indicators](#)

The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in September reached 12,615 million euros, an increase of 12.7% compared with the same month in 2023.

The average expenditure per tourist was 1,315 euros, an annual increase of 3.3%. Meanwhile, the average daily expenditure increased by 3.8% to 195 euros.

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

Annual variation. Percentage



During the first nine months of 2024, the total expenditure of international tourists increased by 16.9% and reached 99,086 million euros.

### Countries of origin

The main countries of origin in terms of the level of expenditure in September were the United Kingdom (with 19.5% of the total), Germany (13.0%) and France (8.1%).

Expenditure by tourists resident in the United Kingdom increased by 9.3% in the annual rate, the figure for German tourists rose by 8.6% and for French tourists by 26.1%.

**International tourist expenditure by country of residence. September 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 (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,615	12.7	1,315	3.3	195	3.8	6.7	-0.5
<b>Germany</b>	1,645	8.6	1,256	7.4	172	5.5	7.3	1.8
<b>France</b>	1,018	26.1	929	10.3	122	6.0	7.6	4.0
<b>Italy</b>	451	19.8	891	2.2	161	-4.7	5.5	7.3
<b>Nordic Countries</b>	599	10.3	1,366	1.9	189	5.2	7.2	-3.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	2,456	9.3	1,200	3.8	181	6.6	6.6	-2.6
<b>Rest of the world</b>	6,446	13.0	1,535	1.2	236	2.9	6.5	-1.6

During the first nine months of 2024, the UK was the country with the highest cumulative expenditure (18.4% of the total). It was followed by Germany (12.1%) and France (9.0%).

**Expenditure items**

Expenditure on activities was the most important item in September, with 19.8% of the total expenditure and an increase of 9.7% compared to the same month in 2023.

The following items were expenditure on international transport (not included in package tours) and on package tours, which accounted for 19.6% and 19.1% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 16.2% and the latter by 8.2%.

**International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories. September 2024**

	Total expenditure(millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,615	100.0	12.7
<b>Expenditure on tourists package</b>	2,413	19.1	8.2
<b>Total expenditure excluded on tourists package</b>	10,202	80.9	13.8
<b>Expenditure excluded on tourist package</b>			
<b>Expenditure on international transport</b>	2,471	19.6	16.2
<b>Expenditure on accommodation</b>	2,158	17.1	18.0
<b>Expenditure on food and drinks</b>	1,998	15.8	14.8
<b>Expenditure on activities</b>	2,500	19.8	9.7
<b>Other expenditure</b>	1,075	8.5	8.8

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

68.9% of total expenditure in September was made by tourists who stayed overnight in hotel accommodation, an annual increase of 10.1%. On the other hand, expenditure on non-market accommodation increased by 27.2%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a package tour increased by 14.0% in annual terms. For those who contracted a package tour, it increased by 9.6%.

In terms of the reason for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 88.2% of total expenditure, with a 12.5% higher outlay than in September 2023.

### International tourist expenditure by main type of accommodation, method of organization and main purpose of the trip. September 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 (%)
<b>TOTAL (*)</b>			12,615	12.7	1,315	3.3	195	3.8	6.7	-0.5
<b>Rented accommodation</b>			10,687	10.4	1,300	3.1	228	3.0	5.7	0.1
<b>Main type of accommodation</b>	<b>Rented accommodation</b>	<b>Hotel accommodation</b>	8,693	10.1	1,285	5.3	252	4.8	5.1	0.5
		<b>Rest rented accommodation</b>	1,994	11.7	1,370	-7.3	161	-1.8	8.5	-5.6
<b>Non rented accommodation</b>			1,928	27.2	1,403	3.4	108	13.4	13.0	-8.8
<b>TOTAL</b>			12,615	12.7	1,315	3.3	195	3.8	6.7	-0.5
<b>Form of organization</b>	<b>Without tourists package</b>		9,075	14.0	1,322	2.8	190	3.0	6.9	-0.3
	<b>With tourists package</b>		3,540	9.6	1,297	4.6	208	6.3	6.2	-1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>			12,615	12.7	1,315	3.3	195	3.8	6.7	-0.5
<b>Main reason of the trip</b>	<b>Leisure</b>		11,121	12.5	1,313	4.3	198	4.9	6.6	-0.6
	<b>Work</b>		731	11.6	1,289	-1.9	277	1.7	4.7	-3.6
	<b>Other motives</b>		763	16.5	1,361	-7.2	129	-4.6	10.5	-2.7

(\*) 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 September were Illes Balears (with 21.4% of the total), Cataluña (19.6%) and Andalucía (15.0%). Tourist expenditure increased by 7.6% in annual rate in Illes Balears, 15.9% in Cataluña and 16.5% in Andalucía.

#### International tourist expenditure according to the autonomous community of the main destination. September 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 (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,615	12.7	1,315	3.3	195	3.8	6.7	-0.5
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	2,699	7.6	1,257	3.3	204	6.1	6.1	-2.6
<b>Cataluña</b>	2,471	15.9	1,215	3.6	217	-2.3	5.6	6.1
<b>Andalucía</b>	1,895	16.5	1,320	5.6	175	3.6	7.6	2.0
<b>Canarias</b>	1,573	8.7	1,423	0.9	188	3.6	7.6	-2.6
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	1,516	15.9	1,267	0.9	138	12.1	9.1	-10.0
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	1,441	12.4	1,763	5.8	357	7.0	4.9	-1.1
<b>Resto de CC.AA.</b>	1,021	14.7	1,188	3.7	171	-4.1	6.9	8.2

During the first nine months of 2024, the communities with the highest cumulative expenditure were Cataluña (with 19.1% of the total), Illes Balears (17.5%) and Canarias (16.7%).

### 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](#).

## 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](#).

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For further information see [INE base](#)

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