

Total Expenditure Survey October 2024. Provisional data

Main Results

- The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in October increased by 15.5% and reached 11.898 billion euros.
- The average daily expenditure increased by 2.9% to 191 euros.

More information

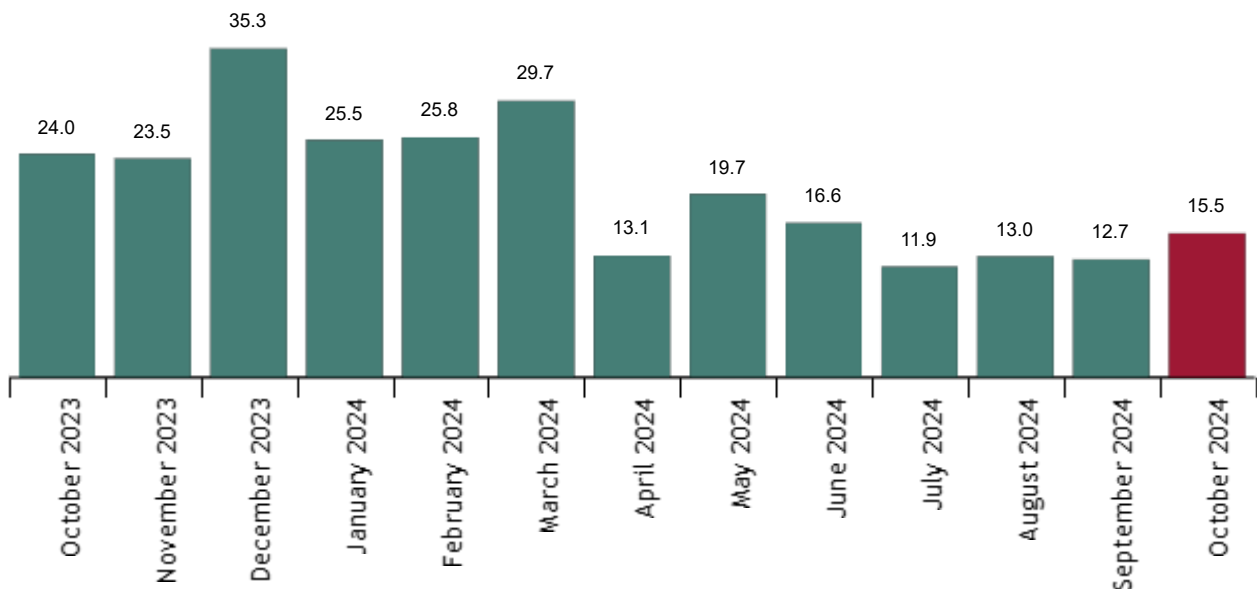
- [Annex of tables](#) (includes information from the Autonomous Communities)
- [Detailed monthly and annual results](#)
- [Infographic: Tourism Indicators](#)

The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in October reached 11.898 billion euros, an increase of 15.5% compared with the same month in 2023.

The average expenditure per tourist was €1,327, an annual increase of 5.5%. Meanwhile, the average daily expenditure increased by 2.9% to 191 euros.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure

Annual variation. Percentage



During the first 10 months of 2024 the total expenditure by international tourists increased by 16.8%, reaching 110,984 million euros.

Countries of origin

The main countries of origin in terms of the level of expenditure in October were the United Kingdom (with 17.9% of the total), Germany (14.0%) and France (7.7%).

Expenditure by tourists resident in the United Kingdom increased by 10.4% in the annual rate, the figure for German tourists rose by 23.5% and for French tourists by 16.3%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence. October 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	11,898	15.5	1,327	5.5	191	2.9	7.0	2.5
Germany	1,667	23.5	1,276	8.4	168	5.1	7.6	3.1
France	921	16.3	792	-0.4	121	6.2	6.6	-6.2
Italy	382	10.4	889	3.8	141	-0.6	6.3	4.5
Nordic Countries	788	17.3	1,419	6.6	176	6.4	8.1	0.1
United Kingdom	2,129	10.4	1,188	5.4	173	1.8	6.9	3.5
Rest of the world	6,010	15.3	1,616	6.1	237	1.6	6.8	4.5

During the first 10 months of 2024, United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (18.3% of the total). It was followed by Germany (12.3%) and France (8.9%).

Expenditure items

Expenditure on international transport (not included in package tours) was the main item in October, with 20.8% of total expenditure and an increase of 16.7% compared with the same month in 2023

The following items were expenditure on activities and package tours, with 19.4% and 18.3% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 11.3% and the latter by 17.2%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories. October 2024

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	11,898	100.0	15.5
Expenditure on tourists package	2,181	18.3	17.2
Total expenditure excluded on tourists package	9,716	81.7	15.1
Expenditure excluded on tourist package			
Expenditure on international transport	2,478	20.8	16.7
Expenditure on accommodation	2,049	17.2	19.0
Expenditure on food and drinks	1,879	15.8	17.2
Expenditure on activities	2,306	19.4	11.3
Other expenditure	1,003	8.4	9.0

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyns/Prensa/en/EGATUR1024.htm>

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

65.5% of total tourist expenditure in October was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 12.6%. On the other hand, expenditure on non-market accommodation increased by 5.8%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a package tour increased by 15.5% in annual terms. For those who contracted a package tour, it increased by 15.4%.

In terms of the reason for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 85.3% of total expenditure, with a 16.7% higher outlay than in October 2023.

International tourist expenditure by main type of accommodation, method of organization and main purpose of the trip. October 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 (*)	11,898	15.5	1,327	5.5	191	2.9	7.0	2.5
	Rented acc.	10,178	17.3	1,351	6.1	221	2.8	6.1	3.2
	Rented Hotel acc.	7,798	12.6	1,283	5.7	253	3.6	5.1	2.1
	Rest	2,380	35.9	1,637	3.3	156	7.2	10.5	-3.6
	Non rented accommodation	1,719	5.8	1,199	1.5	105	-1.3	11.4	2.8
Form of organization	TOTAL	11,898	15.5	1,327	5.5	191	2.9	7.0	2.5
	Without tourists package	8,718	15.5	1,351	5.2	186	2.6	7.2	2.5
	With tourists package	3,180	15.4	1,267	6.2	203	4.0	6.2	2.1
Main reason of the trip	TOTAL	11,898	15.5	1,327	5.5	191	2.9	7.0	2.5
	Leisure	10,144	16.7	1,297	4.4	195	3.3	6.6	1.0
	Work	953	9.9	1,825	27.7	214	-9.8	8.5	41.5
	Other motives	800	7.6	1,293	1.2	135	7.4	9.6	-5.7

(*): 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)..

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/EGATUR1024.htm>

Autonomous communities of main destination

The Autonomous Communities of main destination with the greatest proportion of tourist spending in October were Illes Balears (with 17.9% of the total), Cataluña (17.6%) and Andalucía (15.9%). Tourist expenditure increased by 22.1% in terms of the annual rate in Illes Balears, 9.7% in Cataluña and 7.7% in Canarias.

International tourist expenditure according to the autonomous community of the main destination. October 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	11,898	15.5	1,327	5.5	191	2.9	7.0	2.5
Balears, Illes	2,129	22.1	1,331	12.7	187	5.1	7.1	7.2
Cataluña	2,092	9.7	1,145	0.2	218	-2.9	5.3	3.2
Canarias	1,888	7.7	1,388	0.6	180	2.1	7.7	-1.5
Andalucía	1,847	23.2	1,349	11.3	185	11.8	7.3	-0.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,651	14.6	1,910	9.1	319	5.0	6.0	4.0
Comunitat Valenciana	1,346	11.3	1,186	1.3	130	-2.9	9.1	4.3
Resto de CC.AA.	944	26.2	1,166	5.6	174	5.9	6.7	-0.3

During the first ten months of 2024, the communities with the highest cumulative expenditure were Cataluña (with 19.0% of the total), Illes Balears (17.6%) and Canarias (16.6%).

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/EGATUR1024.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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