

## Total Expenditure Survey November 2024. Provisional data

### Main results

- The total expenditure of international tourists who visited Spain in November increased by 16.0% and reached 7,709 million euros.
- The average daily expenditure increased by 2.4% to 178 euros.

### More information

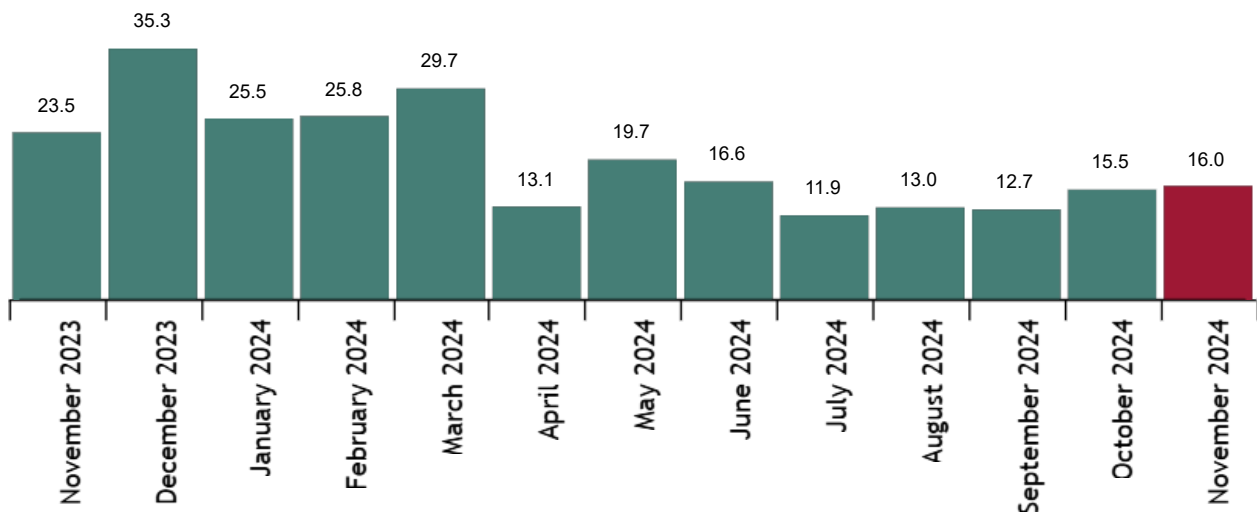
- [Annex of tables](#) (includes information from the Autonomous Communities)
- [Detailed monthly and annual results](#)
- [Infographic: Tourism Indicators](#)

Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in November reached 7,709 million euros, representing an increase of 16.0% as compared to the same month of 2023.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,361 euros, with an annual increase of 5.2%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 2.4%, up to 178 euros.

### Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure

Annual variation. Percentage



During the first 11 months of 2024 the total expenditure by international tourists increased by 16.7%, reaching 118,693 million euros.

### Countries of origin

The main sending countries, in terms of level of expenditure in November were United Kingdom (with 15.1% of the total), Germany (12.4%) and Nordic countries (8.9%).

Expenditure by tourists from United Kingdom increased by 8.7% in the annual rate, by those from Germany by 20.2% and by those from Nordic countries by 8.3%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence. November 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 (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,709	16.0	1,361	5.2	178	2.4	7.6	2.7
<b>Germany</b>	957	20.2	1,471	15.1	157	-0.1	9.4	15.2
<b>France</b>	582	22.0	775	3.9	98	-10.5	7.9	16.0
<b>Italy</b>	329	19.6	890	-2.0	147	9.5	6.0	-10.5
<b>Nordic Countries</b>	688	8.3	1,711	9.0	166	1.7	10.3	7.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	1,161	8.7	1,159	3.1	169	2.0	6.9	1.1
<b>Rest of the world</b>	3,991	17.7	1,603	4.7	223	7.1	7.2	-2.3

During the first 11 months of 2024, United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (18.1% of the total). It was followed by Germany (12.3%) and France (8.8%).

**Expenditure items**

The expenditure on international transport (not part of package trips) was the most important item in November, representing 22.6% of the total expenditure and an increase of 19.3% compared to the same month in 2023.

The following items were expenditure on activities and living costs, which accounted for 21.2% and 17.1% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 17.1% and the latter by 24.4%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories. November 2024

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,709	100.0	16.0
<b>Expenditure on tourists package</b>	1,059	13.7	5.0
<b>Total expenditure excluded on tourists package</b>	6,651	86.3	18.0
<b>Expenditure excluded on tourist package</b>			
<b>Expenditure on international transport</b>	1,745	22.6	19.3
<b>Expenditure on accommodation</b>	1,310	17.0	14.6
<b>Expenditure on food and drinks</b>	1,318	17.1	24.4
<b>Expenditure on activities</b>	1,634	21.2	17.1
<b>Other expenditure</b>	643	8.3	12.1

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/EGATUR124.htm>

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

57.5% of total tourist expenditure in November was made by tourists staying at hotels, with an annual rise of 12,5%. On the other hand, expenditure on non-market accommodation increased by 34.0%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a package tour increased by 19.6% in annual terms. For those who contracted a package tour, it increased by 3.7%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 81.8% of the total expenditure, with a 17.9% higher outlay than in November 2023.

### International tourist expenditure by main type of accommodation, method of organization and main purpose of the trip. November 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	<b>TOTAL (*)</b>	7,709	16.0	1,361	5.2	178	2.4	7.6	2.7
	<b>Rented acc.</b>	6,105	12.1	1,401	3.8	222	6.0	6.3	-2.1
	<b>Rented Hotel acc.</b>	4,435	12.5	1,334	6.4	271	9.8	4.9	-3.1
	<b>Rest</b>	1,670	10.9	1,619	-4.5	150	0.0	10.8	-4.5
	<b>Non rented accommodation</b>	1,604	34.0	1,226	12.9	102	3.3	12.0	9.2
Form of organization	<b>TOTAL</b>	7,709	16.0	1,361	5.2	178	2.4	7.6	2.7
	<b>Without tourists package</b>	6,150	19.6	1,376	5.5	172	1.4	8.0	4.0
	<b>With tourists package</b>	1,559	3.7	1,305	3.5	210	8.9	6.2	-5.0
Main reason of the trip	<b>TOTAL</b>	7,709	16.0	1,361	5.2	178	2.4	7.6	2.7
	<b>Leisure</b>	6,310	17.9	1,367	6.8	185	1.1	7.4	5.6
	<b>Work</b>	597	-8.2	1,289	-13.7	225	21.6	5.7	-29.0
	<b>Other motives</b>	803	25.0	1,372	10.7	124	3.9	11.0	6.5

(\*): 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 total tourist expenditure in November were Canary Islands (with 28.6% of the total), Catalonia (17.9%) and Community of Madrid (15.7%). Tourist spending increased by 13.4% in annual rate in the Canary Islands, 8.8% in Catalonia and 13.1% in the Community of Madrid.

### International tourist expenditure according to the autonomous community of the main destination. November 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 (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,709	16.0	1,361	5.2	178	2.4	7.6	2.7
<b>Canarias</b>	2,205	13.4	1,523	4.4	188	6.9	8.1	-2.3
<b>Cataluña</b>	1,382	8.8	1,100	-0.8	198	2.4	5.6	-3.1
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	1,210	13.1	1,685	6.1	299	5.4	5.6	0.6
<b>Andalucía</b>	1,158	25.8	1,489	15.8	160	2.6	9.3	12.9
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	850	15.8	1,249	11.2	121	-0.3	10.3	11.4
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	310	16.2	1,410	13.1	148	5.8	9.5	6.9
<b>Rest of ACs.</b>	594	35.5	1,052	-3.8	144	-4.7	7.3	0.9

During the first 11 months of 2024, the communities with the highest cumulative expenditure were Catalonia (with 18.9% of the total), the Canary Islands (17.4%) and the Balearic Islands (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](#).

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/EGATUR1124.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](#).

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For further information see [INE base](#)

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