

Tourist Movement on Borders Survey (FRONTUR)
April 2019. Provisional data

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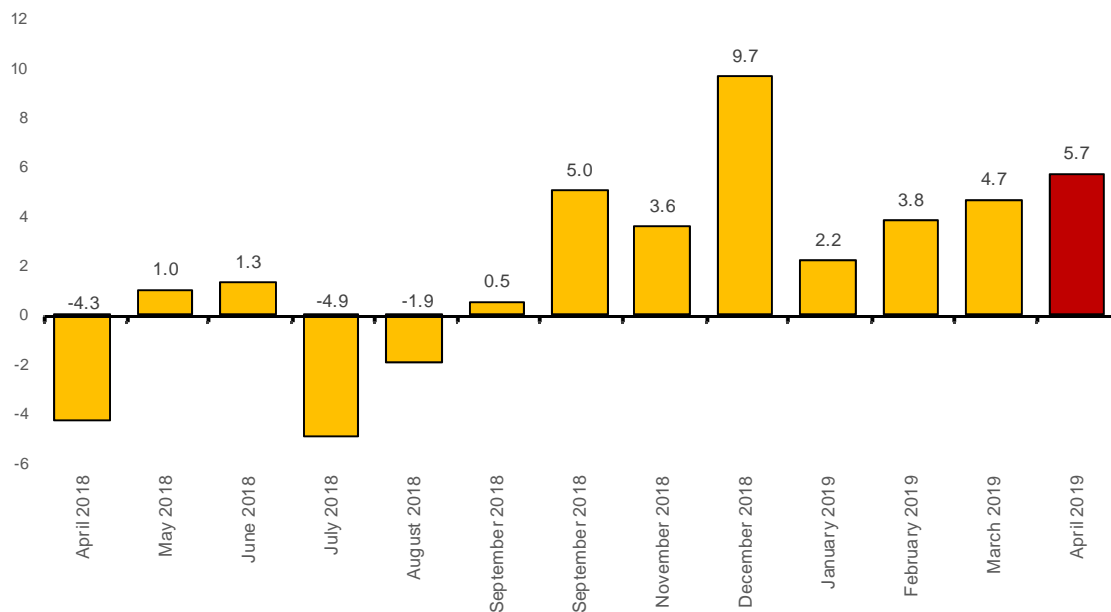
The United Kingdom was the main country of residence, with almost 1.5 million tourist, accounting for 20.5% of the total and an increase of 3.5% as compared to April last year.

Germany and France were the following countries with the most tourists visiting Spain. From Germany we receive 1.1 million tourists (17.9% more in the annual rate) and from France more than one million tourists (5.5% less in the annual rate).

Among the other countries of residence, the annual growth was particularly noteworthy in tourists coming from Portugal (16.2%), Russia (12.2%) and the United States (10.6%).

Given that in 2019 Holy Week is celebrated in April, while in 2018 it was held in March, it is convenient to analyze the aggregate period March-April. During that period there was an increase of 5.3% in the number of tourists, as compared with the same two-month period of 2018.

International tourist arrivals.
Monthly data, annual variation



¹ Given that in 2019 Holy Week was celebrated in April, while in 2018 it was mainly held in March, it is convenient to analyze both months together.

In the first four months of 2019 the number of tourists visiting Spain increased by 4.4% and reached 21.4 million.

The main sending countries so far this year were the United Kingdom (with nearly 4.3 million tourists and an increase of 0.1% as compared to the first four months of 2018), Germany (with almost 3.0 million, and an increase of 6.5%) and France (with more than 2.7 million tourists, 2.0% less).

International tourist arrivals (*) by country of residence

April 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,169,675	5.7	21,392,487	4.4
Germany	1,081,555	17.9	2,958,989	6.5
Belgium	244,403	-2.0	667,535	1.1
France	1,021,083	-5.5	2,707,093	-2.0
Ireland	174,095	5.6	478,628	6.5
Italy	383,480	10.5	1,213,629	8.1
Netherlands	295,081	-9.2	837,994	-5.3
Portugal	233,622	16.2	706,089	15.6
United Kingdom	1,471,888	3.5	4,273,447	0.1
Switzerland	177,135	0.1	458,632	-1.1
Russia	82,527	12.2	271,265	10.5
Nordic Countries	451,972	-2.4	1,718,518	-5.3
Rest of Europe	526,818	18.7	1,716,356	16.3
United States	256,110	10.6	785,137	17.5
Rest of America	297,289	12.5	1,024,705	9.0
Rest of the world	472,617	12.9	1,574,470	16.7

(*):does not include transit travellers or same-day visitors.

Main destination Autonomous Communities

Cataluña was the main tourist destination in April, with 23.4% of the total. It was followed by Andalucía (15.9%) and Canarias (15.4%).

Almost 1.7 million tourists came to Cataluña, 6.8% more than in April last year. The main countries of residence of tourists visiting this Autonomous Community were France (24.4% of the total) and Rest of the world (12.6%).

The number of tourists visiting Andalucía increased by 9.1% and stood above 1.1 million. 26.5% of these tourists came from the United Kingdom and 12.1% from Germany.

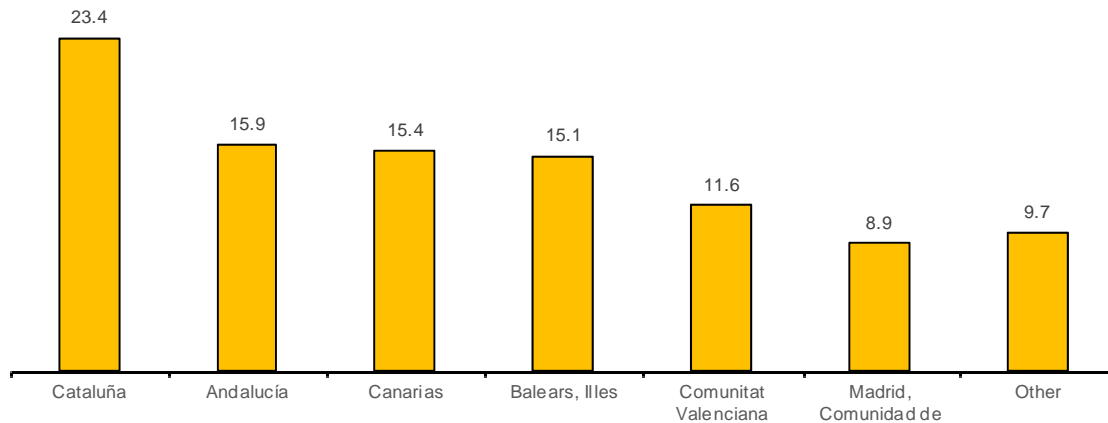
The third main destination Autonomous Community by number of tourists was Canarias, with more than 1.1 million tourists and an annual increase of 0.2%. The United Kingdom was the main country of origin (with 36.2% of the total), followed by Germany (17.8%).

In the remaining Autonomous Communities the number of tourists increased, by 16.2% in Illes Balears, and by 7.8% in Comunitat Valenciana and by 1.5% in Comunidad de Madrid.

In the accumulated first four months of 2019, the Autonomous Communities that received the most tourists were Cataluña (with nearly 4.9 million and an increase of 4.8% as compared with the same period in 2018), Canarias (with nearly 4.8 million and a decrease of 0.9%) and Andalucía (with nearly 3.2 million, and 8.1% more).

International tourist arrivals by main autonomous region of destination.

Percentage of the total



International tourist arrivals by main Autonomous Community of destination. Monthly and cumulative data

April 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
	TOTAL	7,169,675	5.7	21,392,487
Andalucía	1,139,274	9.1	3,189,668	8.1
Balears, Illes	1,081,589	16.2	1,773,704	10.3
Canarias	1,105,596	0.2	4,784,650	-0.9
Cataluña	1,677,105	6.8	4,894,335	4.8
Comunitat Valenciana	829,363	7.8	2,344,275	2.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	641,086	1.5	2,407,624	8.8
Other	695,662	-4.7	1,998,230	3.2

International tourist arrivals by main Autonomous Community of destination. Main country of residence

April 2019	First outbound country	% tourists	Second outbound country	% tourists
	TOTAL	United Kingdom	20.5	Germany
Andalucía	United Kingdom	26.5	Germany	12.1
Balears, Illes	Germany	41.9	United Kingdom	20.1
Canarias	United Kingdom	36.2	Germany	17.8
Cataluña	France	24.4	Rest of the world	12.6
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	31.9	France	14.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	20.9	Rest of the world	14.1

Forms of access and main means of accommodation

Most tourists visiting Spain in April came by air, with nearly 5.9 million, representing an annual increase of 7.2%. By rail access 34.2% more and by port 13.8% more, while by road they reach 3.0% less.

International tourist arrivals by main means of access to Spain

April 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,169,675	5.7	21,392,487	4.4
Air transport	5,874,777	7.2	17,811,826	4.8
Motor vehicle	1,107,708	-3.0	3,118,407	0.8
Train	29,606	34.2	79,354	13.9
Waterway	157,584	13.8	382,899	12.0

In April, the number of tourists choosing market accommodation as the main type of accommodation increased by 9.1% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation grew by 7.6%, while rented dwellings grew by 8.6%.

On the other hand, non-market accommodation decreased by 5.7%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends' homes decreased by 9.1% while that of those staying in their own dwelling did grow by 10.3%.

International tourist arrivals by main type of accommodation

April 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,169,675	5.7	21,392,487	4.4
Rented accommodation ^(*)	5,699,605	9.1	16,517,472	5.4
-Hotel accommodation	4,487,766	7.6	13,187,764	5.4
-Rental housing	823,372	8.6	2,234,652	3.1
-Rest rented accommodation	388,468	31.9	1,095,056	10.7
Non-rented accommodation	1,470,070	-5.7	4,875,015	1.0
-Vacation home ownership	543,320	10.3	1,518,378	4.8
-Home of family or friends	840,963	-9.1	3,027,579	1.7
-Rest non rented accommodation	85,787	-38.9	329,058	-18.3

(*): Two principal groups of accommodation are distinguished, depending on whether there has been a monetary transaction: market accommodation (paid accommodation; hotels, rented accommodation, camp sites, country houses and other market accommodation) and non-market accommodation (own home, relatives or friends' homes and other non-market accommodation).

Main reason, length of stay and organisation of the trip

In April, *Leisure, recreation, and holidays* were the main reasons for travelling to Spain for more than 6.2 million tourists, representing an annual increase of 7.8%.

A total of 436.897 tourists arrived for *Business and professional reasons* (15% less) and 500.682 arrived for *Other reasons* (3.6% more).

International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

April 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,169,675	5.7	21,392,487	4.4
Leisure, vacations	6,232,096	7.8	17,905,558	5.0
Business and professional purposes	436,897	-15.0	1,690,782	-6.4
Other purposes	500,682	3.6	1,796,147	9.1

A stay of four to seven nights was the main length among tourists in April, with more than 3.8 million tourists and an annual increase of 10.3%.

The number of visitors increased by 1.9% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and increased by 11.0% among tourists with longer duration (more than 15 nights).

International visitor arrivals by length of stay

April 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	10,759,139	4.4	33,140,863	4.4
no night ^(*)	3,589,464	1.9	11,748,376	4.6
1 night	331,516	-7.9	1,137,238	2.2
2 - 3 nights	1,364,322	-0.9	4,489,915	10.5
4 - 7 nights	3,812,765	10.3	10,463,446	5.4
8 - 15 nights	1,306,481	3.1	3,861,084	-0.7
More than 15 nights	354,591	11.0	1,440,803	-4.3

(*):Excursionists.

In April, more than 5.3 million tourists travelled without a tourist package, indicating an annual increase of 9.1%. Over 1.8 million tourists travelled with a tourist package, 2.9% less.

International tourist arrivals by type of organization

April 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,169,675	5.7	21,392,487	4.4
No Tourist Package	5,327,337	9.1	16,161,597	9.1
Tourist Package	1,842,338	-2.9	5,230,890	-8.0

Revision and updating of data

Coinciding with today's publication, INE has updated the data corresponding to the month of April 2018. The results are available at INEBase.

Methodological note

The main objective of the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey (FRONTUR) is to estimate the number of non-residents visiting Spain on a monthly basis, as well as to know the main characteristics of the trips made by these visitors.

For the preparation of FRONTUR 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 travellers, both by road, airport, port and rail.

Reference period of the results: the month.

Sample size: the annual theoretical sample size of FRONTUR exceeds 450,000 surveys, which are distributed throughout the year, taking into account the seasonality of passenger flows.

Type of sampling: the sample design, a series of strata have been defined for each form of entry that group together border points, airports, ports or railway lines, respectively. In the road and airport sample allocation, the day of the week in which the survey has been carried out is also identified, differentiating between working days, weekends and holidays. Furthermore, in airports 21 air relations are defined (Spanish airport of origin-country of destination airport) which also determine the sample design in this form of access.

Collection method: information is collected by direct interview when the traveller leaves Spain, using a multilingual electronic questionnaire.

A more complete tabulation plan with the main series of aggregates, as well as the microdata file for the reference month, is available on the INE website. For more information you can access the methodology at:

http://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/frontur/frontur_egatur_metodologia.pdf

And the standardized methodological report at:

<http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=16028>

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