

30 November 2016

Tourist Movement on Borders Survey (FRONTUR)
 October 2016. *Provisional data*

Spain receives 7.1 million international tourists in October, an increase of 11.0% as compared to the same month of 2015

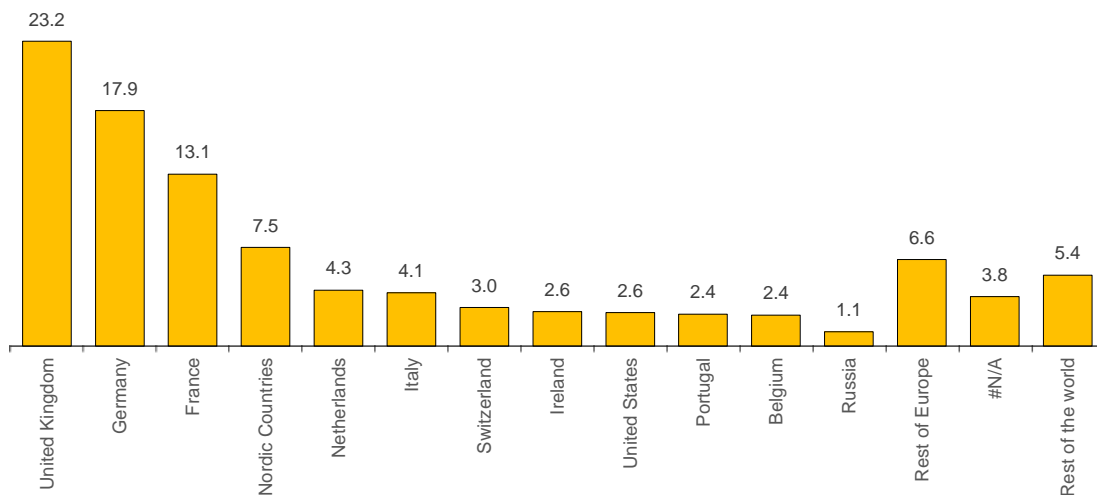
In October, Spain received 7.1 million international tourists, 11.0% more than the same month of 2015.

The United Kingdom was the main issuing country with almost 1.7 million tourists, accounting for 23.2% of the total and 6.0% more than in October 2015.

Germany and France are the following two most important countries of residence of the tourists visiting Spain in October. From Germany we receive 1.3 million tourists (20.0% more in the annual rate) and from France we receive 934,532 tourists (3.1% less in the annual rate).

Of the other countries of residence, the annual growth is particularly noteworthy in tourists coming from Ireland (31.5%), the Rest of Europe (27.7%) and from Portugal (27.3%).

International tourist arrivals by country of residence. Percentage of the total



In the first ten months of 2016 the number of tourists visiting Spain increased by 10.2 % to almost 67.5 million.

The main issuing countries in this period were the United Kingdom (with 16.1 million tourists, an increase of 12.2 % over the first ten months of 2015), France (with 10.2 million tourists and an increase of 8.3 %) and Germany (with 10.2 million tourists and a growth of 6.1 %).

International tourist arrivals ⁽¹⁾ by country of residence

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change ⁽²⁾	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,137,854	11.0	67,483,478	10.2
Germany	1,280,781	20.0	10,187,056	6.1
Belgium	169,125	8.1	2,077,972	2.5
France	934,532	-3.1	10,233,907	8.3
Ireland	188,517	31.5	1,651,082	21.9
Italy	291,344	11.1	3,499,783	5.3
Netherlands	304,463	5.0	3,086,417	9.2
Portugal	174,158	27.3	1,753,918	14.9
United Kingdom	1,657,449	6.0	16,094,137	12.2
Switzerland	211,083	16.3	1,537,464	8.3
Russia	78,497	25.8	921,143	2.9
Nordic Countries	537,421	5.9	4,402,535	11.3
Rest of Europe	471,184	27.7	4,345,315	14.9
United States	183,186	-3.5	1,764,407	5.7
Rest of America	269,918	24.0	2,233,450	21.9
Rest of the world	386,195	20.7	3,694,892	13.8

(1) Not including travellers in transit or visitors staying only one night.

(2) See methodological note about the link, at the end of this press release.

Main destinations by Autonomous Communities

Cataluña was the main destination for the tourists in October, with 21.9% of the total. This community was followed in importance by Canarias (17.8% of the total) and Illes Balears (17.4%).

Almost 1.6 million tourists came to Cataluña, 2.6% more than in October 2015. The main countries of residence of those visiting this community are France (25.4% of the total) and the United Kingdom (11.7%).

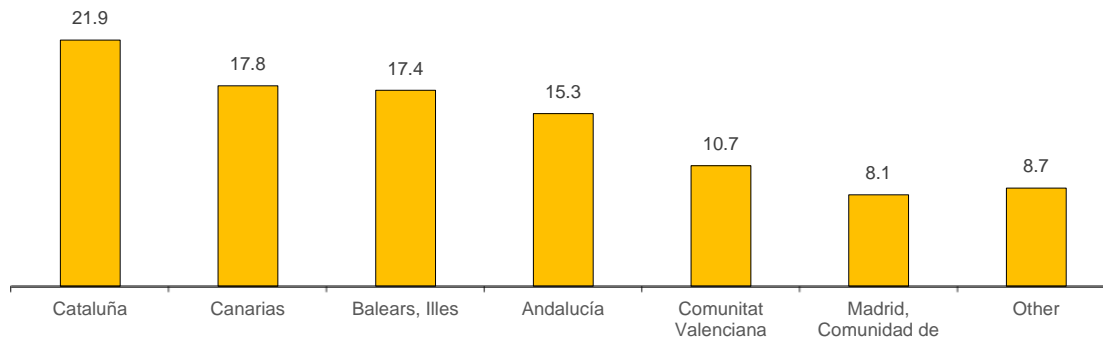
The number of tourists visiting Canarias has increased by 16.1% and reached near 1.3 million. 38.1% of these tourists came from the United Kingdom and 24.2% from Germany.

The third main Autonomous Community destination by number of tourists is Illes Balears, with almost 1.2 million and an annual growth of 25.3 %. Germany is the first country of origin of this community (44.4% of the total), followed by the United Kingdom (23.8%).

In the remaining communities there were increases of 22.5% in Comunitat Valenciana, 9.8% in Andalucía and 3.3% in Comunidad de Madrid.

In the accumulated first ten months of 2016 the communities that received more tourists were Cataluña (with more than 16.0 million and an increase of 4.2%) compared with the same period 2015, Illes Balears (with 12.8 million and an increase of 11.9 %) and Canarias (with 10.9 million and a growth of 13.6 %).

International tourist arrivals by main autonomous region of destination. Percentage of the total



International tourist arrivals by main autonomous community region of destination. Monthly and cumulative data

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
	TOTAL	7,137,854	11.0	67,483,478
Andalucía	1,094,371	9.8	9,594,063	12.8
Balears, Illes	1,242,315	25.3	12,758,032	11.9
Canarias	1,270,466	16.1	10,885,593	13.6
Cataluña	1,561,682	2.6	16,018,265	4.2
Comunitat Valenciana	764,697	22.5	7,085,752	16.7
Madrid, Comunidad de	580,796	3.3	4,871,312	11.8
Other	623,527	-2.8	6,270,461	5.2

International tourist arrivals by main autonomous community of destination. Main country of residence

	First outbound country	% tourists	Second outbound country	% tourists
	TOTAL	United Kingdom	23.2	Germany
Andalucía	United Kingdom	28.3	Germany	11.8
Balears, Illes	Germany	44.4	United Kingdom	23.8
Canarias	United Kingdom	38.1	Germany	24.2
Cataluña	France	25.4	United Kingdom	11.7
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	32.2	France	13.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	20.0	Rest of the world	14.7

Forms of access and main means of accommodation

Most of the tourists visiting Spain in October came by air, with almost 6.0 million and an annual increase of 13.4%.

On the other routes, road entries had a decrease of 1.6%, 1.3% decrease in railway and a 13.3% increase in port arrivals.

International tourist arrivals according to form of access to Spain

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,137,854	11.0	67,483,478	10.2
Air transport	5,963,921	13.4	54,057,649	11.4
Motor vehicle	1,004,843	-1.6	11,692,826	5.1
Train	28,498	-1.3	322,363	4.2
Waterway	140,593	13.3	1,410,641	9.1

In October, the number of tourists choosing rented accommodation as the main accommodation type increased by 13.9% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation increased by 14.2% and rental housing increased by 10.0 %.

In turn, non-rented accommodation increased by 0.6%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends' homes decreased by 2.0% and those staying in their own holiday homes increased by 22.1%.

International tourist arrivals by means of accommodation

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,137,854	11.0	67,483,478	10.2
Rented accommodation ⁽³⁾	5,727,655	13.9	53,415,332	11.6
-Hotel accommodation	4,616,918	14.2	42,807,996	11.3
-Rental housing	781,703	10.0	7,489,792	5.4
-Rest rented accommodation	329,035	18.2	3,117,545	35.8
Non-rented accommodation	1,410,199	0.6	14,068,146	4.9
-Vacation home ownership	459,917	22.1	4,453,175	14.1
-Home of family or friends	813,883	-2.0	8,279,496	10.8
-Rest non rented accommodation	136,399	-30.1	1,335,474	-34.3

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

Main reason, duration of the stay and organisation of the trip

Leisure, recreation and holidays are the main reasons for the trip to Spain for almost 6.1 million tourists this month, 14.8% more than in October 2015.

546,210 tourists arrived for business and personal purposes, (16.3% more in the annual rate), and 492,412 (24.4% less) for other purposes.

International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual
	value	change	value	change
TOTAL	7,137,854	11.0	67,483,478	10.2
Leisure, vacations	6,099,232	14.8	58,060,687	9.6
Business and personal purposes	546,210	16.3	3,913,688	-2.3
Other purposes	492,412	-24.4	5,509,103	29.1

A stay of four to seven nights is the main length in October, with almost than 3.5 million tourists and a year-to-year growth of 5.6%

The number of visitors decreased by 11.8% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and increases 10.1% among the ones with longer duration (more than 15 nights).

International visitor arrivals by length of stay

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual
	value	change	value	change
TOTAL	10,231,248	2.9	102,267,878	5.6
no night ⁽⁴⁾	3,093,394	-11.8	34,784,400	-2.2
1 night	289,379	-3.2	3,006,659	4.6
2 - 3 nights	1,279,256	33.3	10,400,046	18.5
4 - 7 nights	3,451,738	5.6	31,425,005	10.7
8 - 15 nights	1,691,444	11.4	17,858,435	7.2
More than 15 nights	426,036	10.1	4,793,332	5.0

(4) Excursionists

In October 4.8 million tourists travelled without a tourist package, which is a year-to-year increase of 8.0%. Around 2.3 million came with a tourist package, an increase of 17.8%.

International tourist arrivals by purchase a tourist package

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual
	value	change	value	change
TOTAL	7,137,854	11.0	67,483,478	10.2
No Tourist Package	4,848,933	8.0	46,795,004	7.7
Tourist Package	2,288,921	17.8	20,688,474	16.2

Methodological note

The main objective of the Survey of Tourist Movements at Borders (FRONTUR) is to monthly estimate the number of non-resident visitors in Spain that arrive to our country, whether tourists (with overnight stay) or excursionist (visitors without overnight stay), distinguishing between the different forms of access (road, airport, port and rail), as well as to know the main features of the trips made by those visitors (country of residence, main destination, type of accommodation and duration of the stay). FRONTUR follow international definitions and recommendations made by the WTO and EUROSTAT on this matter.

Different administrative sources managed by different bodies and institutions are used as population frame.

The Directorate General of Traffic (DGT) provides information on the number and type of vehicles that cross the border by road. These DGT registers are complemented by a sample operation of Capacity, that allows to estimate the occupation of vehicles, according to the type and the car number plate nationality.

AENA facilitates the register of international flights operated in Spain, including the origin and destination airports, as well as the number of passengers.

State Ports provides information on the number of passengers boarded and landed in each Spanish port coming from a foreign port.

Finally, RENFE provides the complete list of trains that cross the border along with the number of passengers on the different international railway lines.

In the sample design, a series of stratum grouping border points, airports, ports or railway lines, respectively have been designed for each form of entry. In road and airport sample allocation, the day of the week in which the survey has been carried out is distinguished, discriminating between working days, weekends and holiday days. Furthermore, in airports 11 air relations are defined (origin Spanish airport-country of the destination airport) which determine as well the sample design in this form of access. The annual theoretical sample size of FRONTUR overcomes the 450,000 surveys, during the year, taking into account the seasonality of travel flows. Information is collected by direct interviews when the traveler leaves Spain, with an electronic multilingual questionnaire.

It has to be taken into account that estimates of FRONTUR are used as population to which data of the Survey on Touristic Expenditure (EGATUR), carried out by the INE too, is raised and that is compiled as a subsample methodologically included in FRONTUR.

A press note is published monthly presenting the main results, along with a series of charts that include variation rates comparing the same month of the previous year.

In the INE web site a more complete tabulation plan, with the main aggregate series, as well as the microdata file of the reference month is available to users.

Series link

The INE has carried out an updating of the methodology of the FRONTUR survey, so its results are not directly comparable with the previous series published by Turespaña up to the reference month of September 2015. Consequently, it is necessary to create a statistical link in order to build homogeneous data sets.

The link aims to capture the statistical effects due to changes in the design and other methodological changes in order to facilitate the obtaining of rates of change in the current month compared to the same month of the previous year for the main aggregates regarding inbound tourism, as if the results for the two months had been collected using the same methodology.

Thus, from October 2015, during the first 12 months after the transfer of the demand-side operations of tourism statistics FRONTUR and EGATUR from Turespaña to INE, the linked annual rates with the previous series published by Turespaña, will be disseminated calculated according to the linking statistical technique designed by INE .

The description of the linking technique, as well as the new general methodology of FRONTUR and EGATUR and the changes with regard to the previous methodology, is available at www.ine.es/en/.



For further information see INEbase-www.ine.es/en/

All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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