

03 September 2018

**Statistics on Tourist Movement on Borders (FRONTUR)**  
July 2018. *Provisional data*

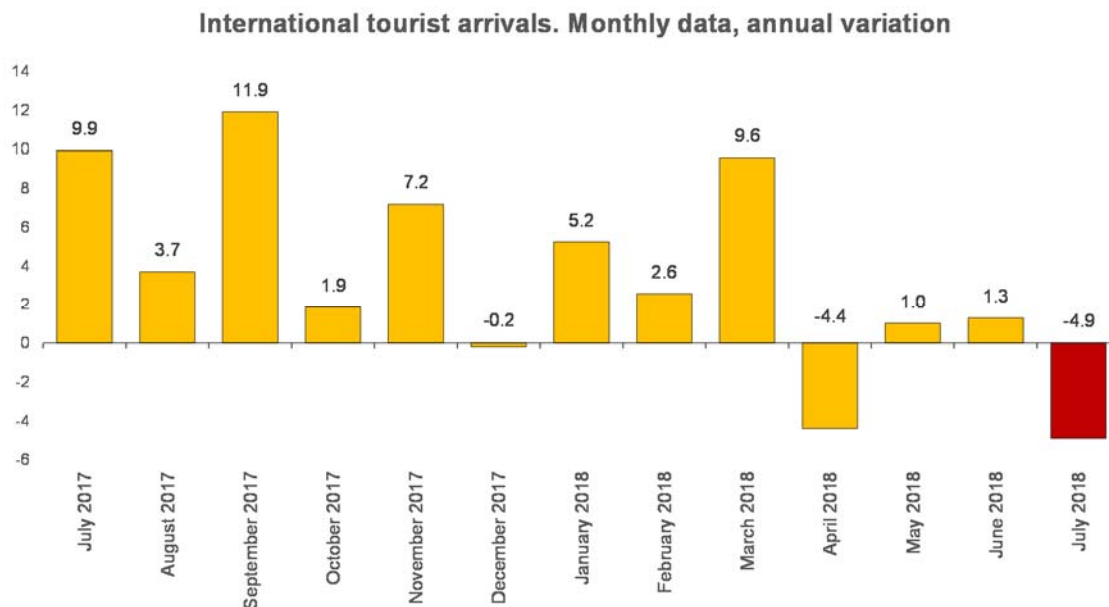
**Spain receives 10.0 million international tourists in July, 4.9% less than in the same month of 2017**

Spain received in July the visit of 10.0 million international tourists, 4.9% less than in the same month of 2017.

The United Kingdom was the main issuing country with almost 2.2 million tourists, accounting for 22.0% of the total and a decrease of 5.6% compared to July last year.

France and Germany were the following countries with the most tourists visiting Spain. About 1.4 million tourists came from France (11.4% less in the annual rate) and almost 1.3 million came from Germany (6.2% less).

Among the other countries of residence, the annual growth was particularly noteworthy in tourists coming from the United States (12.7%) and Switzerland (0.2%).



In the first seven months of 2018, the number of tourists visiting Spain increased by 0.3%, standing at around 47.1 million.

The main issuing countries so far this year were the United Kingdom (with more than 10.6 million tourists and a decrease of 2.8% as compared to the first seven months of 2017),

Germany (with nearly 6.5 million tourists and a decrease of 5.8%) and France (with 6.2 million tourists, 1.7% less).

## International tourist arrivals (\*) by country of residence

July 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,979,779</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>47,094,628</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Germany	1,299,468	-6.2	6,455,097	-5.8
Belgium	395,524	-6.5	1,492,388	3.7
France	1,379,983	-11.4	6,203,584	-1.7
Ireland	264,341	-12.0	1,213,698	-1.7
Italy	484,573	-6.0	2,361,541	-0.2
Netherlands	535,428	-4.9	2,268,747	6.3
Portugal	261,866	-3.0	1,237,634	7.5
United Kingdom	2,197,611	-5.6	10,625,585	-2.8
Switzerland	277,007	0.2	1,091,736	-8.0
Russia	175,009	-5.7	681,349	6.0
Nordic Countries	758,225	0.2	3,571,290	2.6
Rest of Europe	724,129	0.0	3,403,117	7.3
United States	357,177	12.7	1,734,013	11.4
Rest of America	355,266	4.0	1,980,219	8.8
Rest of the world	514,171	-6.5	2,774,632	3.8

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

## Main destination Autonomous Communities

Illes Balears was the main destination for tourists in July, with 24.4% of the total. It was followed by Cataluña (23.9%) and Andalucía (13.3%).

More than 2.4 million tourists came to Illes Balears, 2.2% less than in July last year. The main countries of residence of tourists visiting this Autonomous Community were United Kingdom (28.1% of the total) and Germany (26.6%).

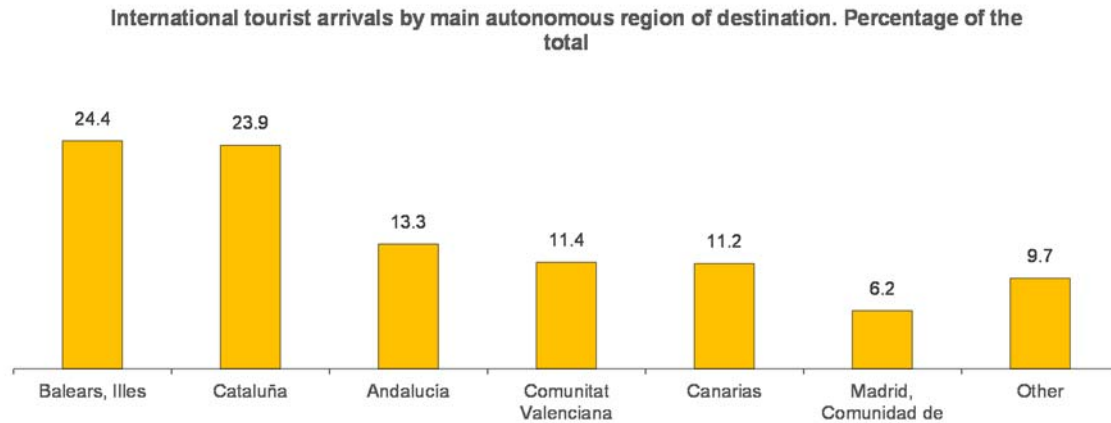
The number of tourists visiting Cataluña decreased by 6.7% and stood at around 2.4 million. 21.6% came from France and 10.8% from the "rest of the world" group.

The third main destination Autonomous Community by number of tourists was Andalucía, with more than 1.3 million tourists and an annual decrease of 2.2%. The United Kingdom was the main country of origin (with 27.3% of the total), followed by the Nordic countries (14.3%).

For the remaining Autonomous Communities, the number of tourists increased by 6.7% in Comunidad de Madrid. In turn, it fell by 5.6% in Canarias and by 6.9% in Comunitat Valenciana.

In the accumulated of the first seven months of 2018 the Autonomous Communities that received more tourists were Cataluña (with more than 11.0 million and a decrease of 2.2% as

compared with the same period of 2017), Canarias (with more than 7.9 million and drop of 2.6%) and Illes Balears (with nearly 7.9 million and a decrease of 0.4%).



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

July 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,979,779</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>47,094,628</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Andalucía	1,325,995	-2.2	6,641,606	1.1
Balears, Illes	2,431,315	-2.2	7,864,541	-0.4
Canarias	1,120,219	-5.6	7,915,813	-2.6
Cataluña	2,385,684	-6.7	11,005,430	-2.2
Comunitat Valenciana	1,133,413	-6.9	5,235,706	2.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	618,582	6.7	4,085,789	5.0
Other	964,570	-13.2	4,345,743	6.2

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

July 2018	First outbound country	% tourists	Second outbound country	% tourists
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Andalucía	United Kingdom	27.3	Nordic Countries	14.3
Balears, Illes	United Kingdom	28.1	Germany	26.6
Canarias	United Kingdom	39.0	Germany	20.7
Cataluña	France	21.6	Rest of the world	10.8
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	28.8	France	19.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	21.3	Rest of the world	15.2

## Forms of access and main means of accommodation

Most tourists visiting Spain in July came by air, with nearly eight million, representing an annual decrease of 3.3%.

The number of tourists arriving by road decreased by 13.4% and by rail dropped by 3.6%, while port arrivals increased by 22.0%.

## International tourist arrivals by main means of access to Spain

July 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,979,779</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>47,094,628</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Air transport	7,978,994	-3.3	38,917,718	0.5
Motor vehicle	1,750,424	-13.4	7,152,651	-0.2
Train	60,810	-3.6	187,136	-13.7
Waterway	189,552	22.0	837,123	-1.3

In July, the number of tourists choosing market accommodation as the main type of accommodation decreased by 2.7% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation decreased by 0.9% and rented dwellings by 7.6%.

On the other hand, non-market accommodation decreased by 14.2%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends' homes decreased by 13.1% and that of those staying in their own dwelling did so by 7.9%.

## International tourist arrivals by main type of accommodation

July 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,979,779</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>47,094,628</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Rented accommodation <sup>(*)</sup>	8,240,303	-2.7	37,640,523	1.3
-Hotel accommodation	6,243,239	-0.9	29,788,972	1.5
-Rental housing	1,368,030	-7.6	5,481,401	-1.3
-Rest rented accommodation	629,035	-7.9	2,370,150	5.2
Non-rented accommodation	1,739,476	-14.2	9,454,105	-3.4
-Vacation home ownership	564,260	-7.9	2,892,924	-1.8
-Home of family or friends	1,056,182	-13.1	5,828,124	-2.6
-Rest non rented accommodation	119,034	-40.0	733,058	-14.6

(\*): 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 July, *leisure, recreation and holidays* were the main reasons for the trip to Spain for more than nine million tourists, representing an annual decrease of 4.2%.

A total of 338,050 tourists arrived for *Business and professional reasons* (4.8% less) and 612,384 arrived for *Other reasons* (13.8% less).

### International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

July 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,979,779</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>47,094,628</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Leisure, vacations</b>	<b>9,029,344</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>40,702,170</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Business and personal purposes	338,050	-4.8	3,062,318	8.3
Other purposes	612,384	-13.8	3,330,139	-12.5

A stay of four to seven nights was the main length in July, with more than 4.4 million tourists and an annual decrease of 4.2%.

The number of visitors increased by 0.4% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and decreased by 11.8% among tourists with longer duration (more than 15 nights).

### International visitor arrivals by length of stay

July 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,625,207</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>69,542,513</b>	<b>0.7</b>
no night <sup>(*)</sup>	4,645,428	0.4	22,447,885	1.5
1 night	505,478	-2.9	2,462,067	10.9
2 - 3 nights	1,398,991	3.9	8,506,405	0.5
4 - 7 nights	4,410,666	-4.2	22,657,994	0.4
8 - 15 nights	2,995,797	-8.2	10,462,812	-1.4
More than 15 nights	668,847	-11.8	3,005,350	-2.6

(\*): Excursionists.

In July, almost 7.2 million tourists travelled without a tourist package, indicating an annual decrease of 5.3%. More than 2.8 million visitors came with a tourist package, 3.9% less.

### International tourist arrivals by type of organization

July 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,979,779</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>47,094,628</b>	<b>0.3</b>
No Tourist Package	7,152,512	-5.3	33,189,645	0.2
Tourist Package	2,827,267	-3.9	13,904,983	0.6

### Revision and updating of data

Coinciding with today's publication, the INE has updated the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey corresponding to the months of July to December 2017, which are now definitive. 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:** in 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 20 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](http://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/frontur/frontur_egatur_metodologia.pdf)

And the standardized methodological report at:

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

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