

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

**Spain received 9.9 million international tourists in July, 1.3% less than in the same month of 2018**

Spain received in July the visit of 9.9 million international tourists, 1.3% less than in the same month of 2018.

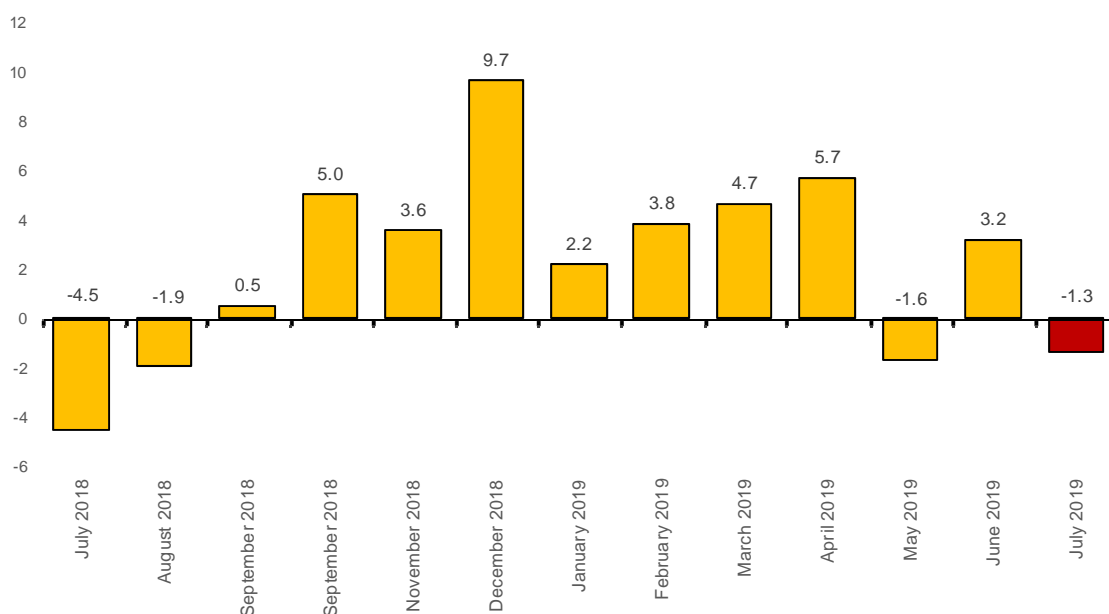
The United Kingdom was the main country of residence, with almost 2.2 million tourist, accounting for 21.9% of the total and a decrease of 2.2% as compared to July last year.

France and Germany were the following countries with the most tourists visiting Spain. From France we receive 1.4 million tourists (2.3% more in the annual rate) and from Germany more than 1.2 million tourists (3.0% less in the annual rate).

Among the other countries of residence, the annual growth was particularly noteworthy in tourists coming from United States (19.9%), Ireland (6.7%) and Russia (5.2%).

**International tourist arrivals**

Monthly data, annual variation



In the first seven months of 2019 the number of tourists visiting Spain increased by 1.9% and reached 48.1 million.

The main sending countries so far this year were the United Kingdom (with nearly 10.5 million tourists and a decrease of 1.6% as compared to the first seven months of 2018), Germany

(with almost 6.6 million, and an increase of 2.2%) and France (with more than 6.1 million tourists, 1.2% less).

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

July 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	9,887,047	-1.3	48,060,821	1.9
Germany	1,242,766	-3.0	6,586,682	2.2
Belgium	388,973	-2.0	1,508,170	0.7
France	1,420,601	2.3	6,118,787	-1.2
Ireland	286,334	6.7	1,278,167	5.0
Italy	481,498	-1.9	2,507,477	5.5
Netherlands	511,615	-4.8	2,182,312	-4.0
Portugal	255,686	-3.1	1,356,650	10.0
United Kingdom	2,166,289	-2.2	10,475,189	-1.6
Switzerland	250,070	-8.6	1,031,798	-5.2
Russia	184,029	5.2	758,207	11.2
Nordic Countries	670,596	-12.4	3,314,875	-7.8
Rest of Europe	708,008	-3.2	3,719,520	8.9
United States	429,666	19.9	1,990,372	14.2
Rest of America	375,073	4.6	2,144,378	8.4
Rest of the world	515,843	0.0	3,088,237	11.4

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

## Main destination Autonomous Communities

Cataluña was the main tourist destination in July, with 24.0% of the total. It was followed by Illes Balears (23.7%) and Andalucía (12.8%).

Almost 2.4 million tourists came to Cataluña, 2.1% less than in July last year. The main countries of residence of tourists visiting this Autonomous Community were France (20.6% of the total) and the United Kingdom (10.7%).

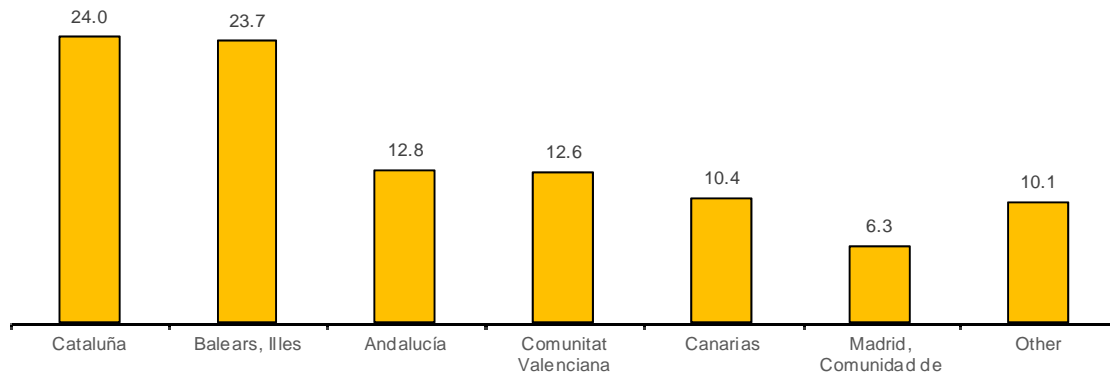
The number of tourists visiting Illes Balears decreased by 3.5% and stood above 2.3 million. 26.8% of these tourists came from Germany and 26.3% from the United Kingdom.

The third main destination Autonomous Community by number of tourists was Andalucía, with almost 1.3 million tourists and an annual decrease of 5.0%. The United Kingdom was the main country of origin (with 26.3% of the total), followed by Nordic Countries (14.8%).

In the remaining Autonomous Communities the number of tourists increased, by 10.2% in Comunitat Valenciana, and by 1.2% in Comunidad de Madrid. In turn, it fell by 7.9% in Canarias.

In the accumulated first seven months of 2019, the Autonomous Communities that received the most tourists were Cataluña (with nearly 11.3 million and an increase of 1.5% as compared with the same period in 2018), Illes Balears (with nearly 7.9 million and an increase of 0.2%) and Canarias (with more than 7.6 million, and 3.5% less).

**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**

July 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,887,047	-1.3	48,060,821	1.9
Andalucía	1,261,605	-5.0	6,907,407	4.0
Balears, Illes	2,344,104	-3.5	7,884,310	0.2
Canarias	1,031,662	-7.9	7,636,899	-3.5
Cataluña	2,376,608	-2.1	11,253,437	1.5
Comunitat Valenciana	1,247,582	10.2	5,394,569	3.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	626,996	1.2	4,481,594	9.4
Other	998,490	3.7	4,502,607	4.4

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

July 2019	First	% tourists	Second	% tourists
	outbound country		outbound country	
<b>TOTAL</b>	United Kingdom	21.9	France	14.4
Andalucía	United Kingdom	26.3	Nordic Countries	14.8
Balears, Illes	Germany	26.8	United Kingdom	26.3
Canarias	United Kingdom	43.6	Germany	16.8
Cataluña	France	20.6	United Kingdom	10.7
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	26.5	France	19.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	26.5	United States	17.1

## Forms of access and main means of accommodation

Most tourists visiting Spain in July came by air, with nearly 7.9 million, representing an annual decrease of 1.1%.

Road entries accounted for 1.0% more tourists, port arrivals had a decrease of 26.7% and railway access registered a 2.6% decrease.

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

July 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	9,887,047	-1.3	48,060,821	1.9
Air transport	7,890,741	-1.1	39,988,594	2.7
Motor vehicle	1,767,289	1.0	7,036,744	-1.5
Train	59,006	-2.6	204,435	9.4
Waterway	170,012	-26.7	831,049	-8.1

In July, the number of tourists choosing market accommodation as the main type of accommodation increased by 0.4% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation grew by 2.4%, while rented dwellings fell by 6.9%.

On the other hand, non-market accommodation decreased by 9.7%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends' homes decreased by 10.6% and that of those staying in their own dwelling did so by 5.2%.

### International tourist arrivals by main type of accommodation

July 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	9,887,047	-1.3	48,060,821	1.9
Rented accommodation <sup>(*)</sup>	8,309,030	0.4	38,933,740	3.2
-Hotel accommodation	6,416,937	2.4	31,220,367	4.6
-Rental housing	1,280,094	-6.9	5,282,339	-3.5
-Rest rented accommodation	611,999	-3.1	2,431,034	1.9
Non-rented accommodation	1,578,018	-9.7	9,127,081	-3.3
-Vacation home ownership	537,019	-5.2	2,975,797	2.4
-Home of family or friends	948,585	-10.6	5,566,320	-4.3
-Rest non rented accommodation	92,414	-22.1	584,964	-18.9

(\*): 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 travelling to Spain for almost 9.0 million tourists, representing an annual decrease of 0.9%.

A total of 421,200 tourists arrived for *Business and professional reasons* (25% more) and 481,253 arrived for *Other reasons* (21.5% less).

## International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

July 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	9,887,047	-1.3	48,060,821	1.9
Leisure, vacations	8,984,595	-0.9	41,642,625	2.1
Business and professional purposes	421,200	25.0	3,243,805	6.0
Other purposes	481,253	-21.5	3,174,391	-4.6

A stay of four to seven nights was the main length among tourists in July, with almost 4.5 million tourists and an annual increase of 1.4%.

The number of visitors decreased by 1.6% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and decreased by 1.2% among tourists with longer duration (more than 15 nights).

## International visitor arrivals by length of stay

July 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	14,558,858	-1.4	71,219,818	1.9
no night <sup>(*)</sup>	4,671,811	-1.6	23,158,996	1.8
1 night	434,499	-17.6	2,267,422	-8.9
2 - 3 nights	1,320,579	-6.1	9,317,553	9.4
4 - 7 nights	4,479,712	1.4	23,318,497	2.9
8 - 15 nights	2,988,424	-0.3	10,249,829	-2.1
More than 15 nights	663,833	-1.2	2,907,522	-3.4

(\*):Excursionists.

In July, almost 7.0 million tourists travelled without a tourist package, indicating an annual decrease of 2.2%. Almost 2.9 million tourists travelled with a tourist package, 1.0% more.

## International tourist arrivals by type of organization

July 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	9,887,047	-1.3	48,060,821	1.9
No Tourist Package	6,990,842	-2.2	34,784,117	4.9
Tourist Package	2,896,206	1.0	13,276,705	-5.2

## Revision and updating of data

Coinciding with today's publication, INE has updated the data corresponding to the month of July 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](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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