

Statistics on Tourist Movement on Borders (FRONTUR)

September 2018. *Provisional data*

Spain received 8.9 million international tourists in September, 0.5% more than in the same month of 2017

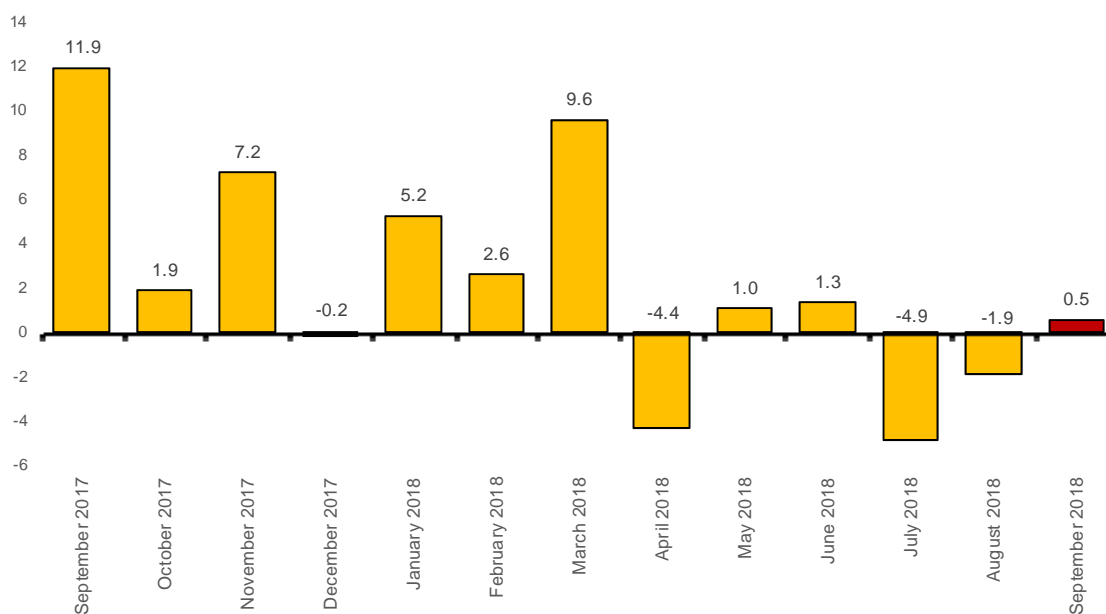
Spain received in September the visit of 8.9 million international tourists, 0.5% more than in the same month of 2017.

The United Kingdom was the main country of residence, with over 2.1 million tourist, accounting for 23.6% of the total and a decrease of 3.1% as compared to September last year.

Germany and France were the following countries with the most tourists visiting Spain. From Germany we receive 1.4 million tourists (3.1% less in the annual rate) and from France more than 1 million tourists (6.0% more in the annual rate).

Among the other countries of residence, the annual growth was particularly noteworthy in tourists coming from Italy (21.4%), Portugal (14.8%) and Russia (7.6%).

International tourist arrivals. Monthly data, annual variation



In the first nine months of 2018 the number of tourists visiting Spain was practically the same as last year and exceed 66.2 million.

The main sending countries so far this year were the United Kingdom (with nearly 15 million tourists and a decrease of 3.0% as compared to the first nine months of 2017), France (with almost 9.4 million, and an increase of 0.6%) and Germany (with almost 9.1 million tourists, 5.4% less).

International tourist arrivals (*) by country of residence

September 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	8,924,326	0.5	66,220,410	0.0
Germany	1,361,864	-3.1	9,081,461	-5.4
Belgium	257,725	-8.4	2,050,872	1.4
France	1,043,675	6.0	9,393,664	0.6
Ireland	237,398	6.9	1,672,562	-0.9
Italy	468,868	21.4	3,468,161	1.9
Netherlands	377,601	-0.4	3,153,795	3.7
Portugal	243,624	14.8	1,855,878	8.6
United Kingdom	2,106,972	-3.1	14,969,484	-3.0
Switzerland	211,635	3.9	1,481,899	-7.9
Russia	162,543	7.6	1,017,107	5.3
Nordic Countries	465,004	-6.6	4,438,547	0.7
Rest of Europe	690,770	4.7	4,725,978	5.5
United States	308,309	-4.0	2,293,985	8.7
Rest of America	367,409	-6.3	2,650,234	5.4
Rest of the world	620,930	2.2	3,966,784	1.5

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

Main destination Autonomous Communities

Illes Balears was the main tourist destination in September, with 22.8% of the total. It was followed by Cataluña (22.5%) and Andalucía (14.7%).

Over 2 million tourists came to Illes Balears, 1.1% more than in September last year. The main countries of residence of tourists visiting this Autonomous Community were Germany (33.3% of the total) and the United Kingdom (26.5%).

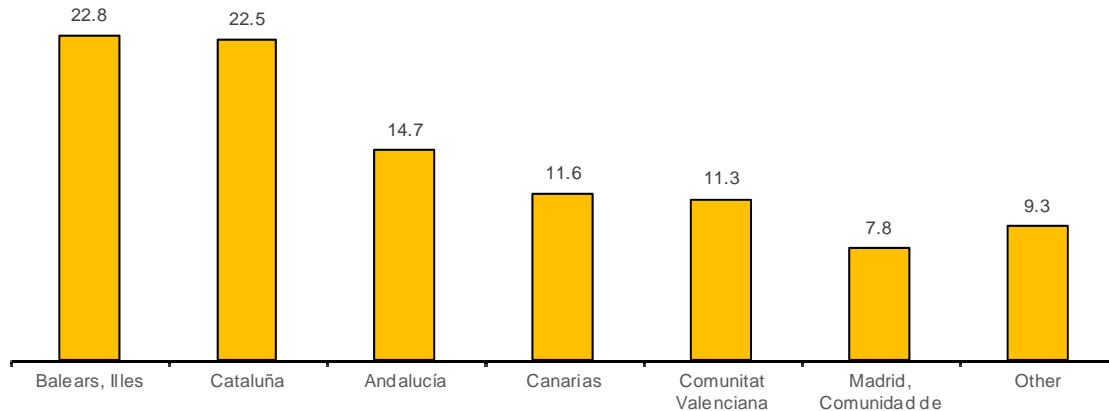
The number of tourists visiting Cataluña increased by 0.3% and stood above 2 million. 17.1% of these tourists came from France and 13.1% from the rest of Europe group.

The third main destination Autonomous Community by number of tourists was Andalucía, with more than 1.3 million tourists and an annual decrease of 1.1%. The United Kingdom was the main country of origin (with 27.9% of the total), followed by the rest of the world group (12.4%).

In the remaining Autonomous Communities the number of tourists increased, by 9.0% in Comunidad de Madrid, and by 2.4% in Comunitat Valenciana. In turn, it fell by 6.5% in Canarias.

In the accumulated first nine months of 2018, the Autonomous Communities that received the most tourists were Cataluña (with over 15.4 million and a decrease of 2.3% as compared with the same period in 2017), Illes Balears (with over 12.2 million and a decrease of 0.5%) and Canarias (with nearly 10.1 million, and 3.4% 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

September 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	8,924,326	0.5	66,220,410	0.0
Andalucía	1,312,605	-1.1	9,391,828	0.8
Balears, Illes	2,031,642	1.1	12,200,628	-0.5
Canarias	1,039,227	-6.5	10,053,435	-3.4
Cataluña	2,005,260	0.3	15,449,674	-2.3
Comunitat Valenciana	1,005,863	2.4	7,422,552	2.2
Madrid, Comunidad de	696,911	9.0	5,282,849	4.4
Other	832,818	3.1	6,419,445	5.3

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

September 2018	First	% tourists	Second	% tourists
	outbound country		outbound country	
TOTAL	United Kingdom	23.6	Germany	15.3
Andalucía	United Kingdom	27.9	Rest of the world	12.4
Balears, Illes	Germany	33.3	United Kingdom	26.5
Canarias	United Kingdom	39.5	Germany	21.8
Cataluña	France	17.1	Rest of Europe	13.1
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	35.1	France	14.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	22.7	Rest of the world	15.2

Forms of access and main means of accommodation

Most tourists visiting Spain in September came by air, with nearly 7.3 million, representing an annual decrease of 0.3%.

Road entries accounted for 6.2% more tourists. In turn, port arrivals had a decrease of 0.5% and railway access registered an 8.0% decrease.

International tourist arrivals by main means of access to Spain

September 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	8,924,326	0.5	66,220,410	0.0
Air transport	7,288,555	-0.3	53,635,021	-0.1
Motor vehicle	1,232,640	6.2	10,743,473	0.8
Train	31,893	-8.0	274,634	-11.6
Waterway	371,238	-0.5	1,567,283	-0.5

In September, the number of tourists choosing market accommodation as the main type of accommodation increased by 0.7% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation fell by 0.4%, while rented dwellings grew by 7.7%.

On the other hand, non-market accommodation decreased by 0.3%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends' homes decreased by 2.8% while that of those staying in their own dwelling grew by 4.1%.

International tourist arrivals by main type of accommodation

September 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	8,924,326	0.5	66,220,410	0.0
Rented accommodation ⁽²⁾	7,441,238	0.7	53,430,582	1.1
-Hotel accommodation	5,918,533	-0.4	42,020,976	1.4
-Rental housing	1,100,570	7.7	7,950,165	-1.1
-Rest rented accommodation	422,135	-0.7	3,459,441	1.9
Non-rented accommodation	1,483,088	-0.3	12,789,828	-4.2
-Vacation home ownership	433,482	4.1	3,830,046	-1.5
-Home of family or friends	908,074	-2.8	7,859,308	-4.9
-Rest non rented accommodation	141,533	2.8	1,100,475	-8.3

(*): 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 September, *Leisure, recreation, and holidays* were the main reasons for travelling to Spain for almost 8 million tourists, representing an annual increase of 0.3%.

A total of 510.476 tourists arrived for *Business and professional purposes* (0.4% less) and 439.253 arrived for *Other purposes* (5.7% more).

International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

September 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	8,924,326	0.5	66,220,410	0.0
Leisure, vacations	7,974,597	0.3	58,057,447	0.3
Business and personal purposes	510,476	-0.4	3,737,249	6.5
Other purposes	439,253	5.7	4,425,715	-8.8

A stay of four to seven nights was the main length among tourists in September, with more than 4.1 million tourists and an annual decrease of 0.3%.

The number of visitors increased by 10.7% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and increased by 5.9% among tourists with longer duration (more than 15 nights).

International visitor arrivals by length of stay

September 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	12,794,981	3.4	98,490,106	1.3
no night ⁽⁴⁾	3,870,655	10.7	32,269,696	3.9
1 night	465,021	6.4	3,511,810	8.3
2 - 3 nights	1,471,903	3.4	11,094,271	0.1
4 - 7 nights	4,130,318	-0.3	31,026,575	0.9
8 - 15 nights	2,315,494	-2.0	16,183,874	-2.0
More than 15 nights	541,590	5.9	4,403,881	-4.5

(*):Excursionists.

In September, more than 6.1 million tourists travelled without a tourist package, indicating an annual increase of 0.9%. Almost 2.8 million tourists travelled with a tourist package, 0.3% less.

International tourist arrivals by type of organization

September 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	8,924,326	0.5	66,220,410	0.0
No Tourist Package	6,128,719	0.9	46,714,460	-0.2
Tourist Package	2,795,607	-0.3	19,505,950	0.4

Revision and updating of data

The data published today are provisional and will be revised in the third quarter of next year. 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 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

And the standardized methodological report at:

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

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