

30 November 2017

Statistics on Tourist Movement on Borders (FRONTUR)

October 2017. *Provisional data*

Spain receives 7.3 million international tourists in October, an increase of 1.8% as compared to the same month of 2016

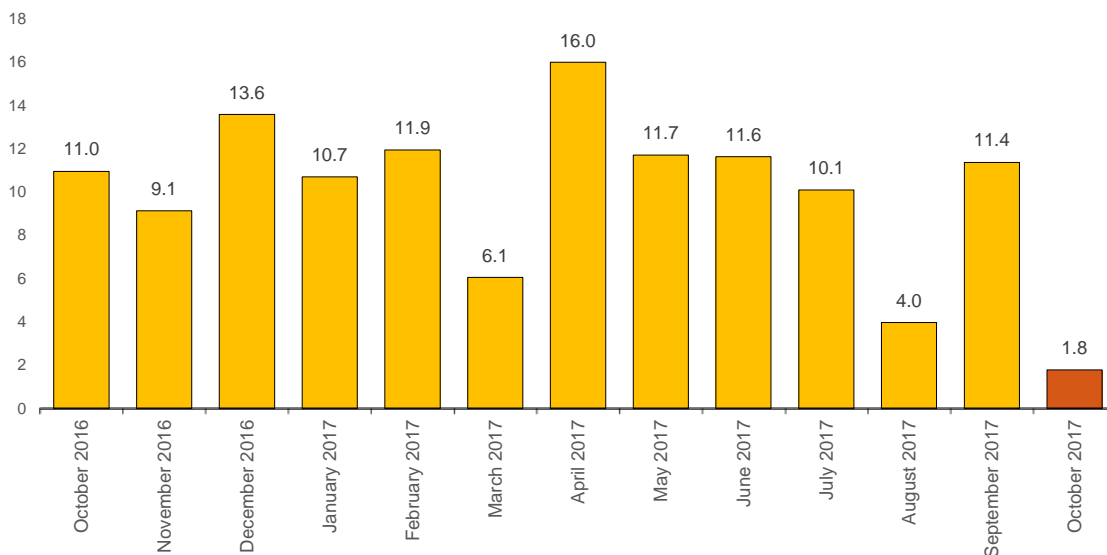
In October, Spain received 7.3 million international tourists, 1.8% more than in the same month of 2016.

The United Kingdom was the main country of residence, with 1,662,610 tourists, representing 22.9% of the total and an increase of 0.5% as compared with October last year.

Germany and France were the following most important countries of residence of tourists visiting Spain in October. Germany contributed 1,220,053 tourists (4.7% less in the annual rate) and France 838,200 (10.2% less).

Of the other countries of residence, the annual growth is particularly noteworthy in tourists coming from the United States (31.8%), The Netherlands (17.8%) and Switzerland (17.1%).

International tourist arrivals. Monthly data, annual variation



In the first 10 months of 2017 the number of tourists visiting Spain increased by 9.2% and exceeded 73.4 million.

The main issuing countries so far this year were the United Kingdom (with around 17.1 million tourists and an increase of 7.1% as compared to the first 10 months of 2016), Germany (with more than 10.8 million tourists and an increase of 5.9%) and France (with nearly 10.2 million tourists and an increase of 0.4%).

International tourist arrivals ⁽¹⁾ by country of residence

October 2017	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,265,492	1.8	73,403,289	9.2
Germany	1,220,053	-4.7	10,812,926	5.9
Belgium	197,066	15.4	2,218,171	7.1
France	838,200	-10.2	10,161,160	0.4
Ireland	180,041	-3.9	1,868,996	13.9
Italy	303,046	3.5	3,707,116	6.8
Netherlands	358,207	17.8	3,372,055	9.9
Portugal	151,873	-12.8	1,851,858	5.5
United Kingdom	1,662,610	0.5	17,052,671	7.1
Switzerland	247,747	17.1	1,862,479	23.1
Russia	80,739	3.5	1,042,715	13.6
Nordic Countries	586,503	8.9	5,023,675	15.2
Rest of Europe	475,808	0.6	4,936,557	11.9
United States	244,892	31.8	2,364,716	33.9
Rest of America	313,166	16.1	2,835,852	26.8
Rest of the world	405,541	5.9	4,292,342	14.2

(1) Not including travellers in transit or visitors staying for one day without an overnight stay (excursionists).

Main destination Autonomous Communities

Cataluña was the main tourist destination in October, with 20.5% of the total. It was followed by Canarias (18.0%) and Illes Balears (17.3%).

Almost 1.5 million tourists came to Cataluña, 4.7% less than in October of the previous year. The main countries of residence of tourists visiting this Autonomous Community were France (19.7% of the total) and the Rest of the Europe (11.6%).

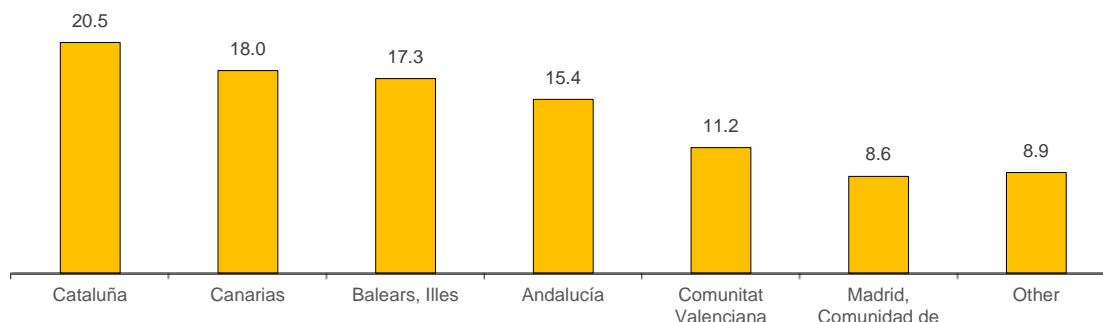
The number of tourists visiting Canarias increased by 3.1% standing at almost 1.3 million. 37.3% of these tourists came from the United Kingdom and 22.6% from Germany.

The third main destination Autonomous Community by number of tourists was Illes Balears, with around 1.3 million visitors and an annual growth of 1.1%. Germany was the main country of origin (with 40.9% of the total), followed by United Kingdom (26.3%).

In the remaining Autonomous Communities there were increases of 7.2% in Comunidad de Madrid, 6.6% in Comunitat Valenciana and 2.6% in Andalucía.

In the accumulated first 10 months of 2017, the Autonomous Communities that received the most tourists were Cataluña (with almost 17.2 million and an increase of 6.6% as compared with the same period 2016), Illes Balears (with more than 13.5 million and an increase of 6.0%) and Canarias (with more than 11.7 million and a growth of 8.0%).

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

October 2017	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,265,492	1.8	73,403,289	9.2
Andalucía	1,122,329	2.6	10,451,449	9.5
Balears, Illes	1,256,152	1.1	13,514,229	6.0
Canarias	1,309,652	3.1	11,717,480	8.0
Cataluña	1,489,870	-4.7	17,236,581	6.6
Comunitat Valenciana	811,296	6.6	8,066,220	15.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	626,165	7.2	5,684,459	16.1
Other	650,028	4.5	6,732,871	11.6

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

October 2017	First outbound country	% tourists	Second outbound country	% tourists
TOTAL	United Kingdom	22.9	Germany	16.8
Andalucía	United Kingdom	26.5	Nordic Countries	11.9
Balears, Illes	Germany	40.9	United Kingdom	26.3
Canarias	United Kingdom	37.3	Germany	22.6
Cataluña	France	19.7	Rest of Europe	11.6
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	30.4	France	13.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	18.0	Rest of the world	15.6

Forms of access and principal accommodation

Most tourists visiting Spain in October came by air, with more than 6.1 million, representing an annual increase of 3.0%.

The number of tourists that came by road decreased by 5.8% as compared with October 2016. In turn, 2.5% more tourists came by port and 1.3% more by rail.

International tourist arrivals by main means of access to Spain

October 2017	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,265,492	1.8	73,403,289	9.2
Air transport	6,138,477	3.0	59,825,794	11.2
Motor vehicle	946,126	-5.8	11,591,756	-0.3
Train	28,829	1.3	339,417	5.7
Waterway	152,060	2.5	1,646,323	12.2

In October, the number of tourists that chose rented accommodation as the main accommodation type increased by 4.4% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation increased by 6.8%, and rented properties remained at the same levels as last year.

In turn, non-rented accommodation decreased by 8.8%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends homes decreased by 5.6% and those staying in their own properties by 15.7%.

International tourist arrivals by main type of accommodation

October 2017	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,265,492	1.8	73,403,289	9.2
Rented accommodation ⁽²⁾	5,976,980	4.4	58,693,484	9.4
-Hotel accommodation	4,926,709	6.8	46,232,457	6.9
-Rental housing	781,594	0.0	8,822,779	21.0
-Rest rented accommodation	268,676	-18.6	3,638,249	16.7
Non-rented accommodation	1,288,512	-8.8	14,709,805	8.4
-Vacation home ownership	390,593	-15.7	4,298,569	0.1
-Home of family or friends	768,625	-5.6	9,075,372	13.7
-Rest non rented accommodation	129,294	-4.5	1,335,864	3.5

(2) 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 rented accommodation) and non-rented (own home, relatives or friends' home or other non-rented accommodation).

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

In October, *Leisure, recreation, and holidays* was the main reason for travelling to Spain for more than 6.3 million tourists, representing an annual increase of 3.8%.

489,738 tourists arrived for Business and professional reasons (10.2% less) and 443,968 arrived for Other reasons (9.7% less).

International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

October 2017	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,265,492	1.8	73,403,289	9.2
Leisure, vacations	6,331,785	3.8	64,133,164	10.7
Business and personal purposes	489,738	-10.2	3,986,746	1.6
Other purposes	443,968	-9.7	5,283,379	-1.4

In October, the average length of stay was four to seven nights, with almost 3.5 million tourists and an annual increase of 0.8%.

The number of visitors increased by 6.3% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and by 6.2% among tourists with a longer duration (more than 15 nights).

International visitor arrivals by length of stay

October 2017	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	10,561,989	3.2	107,862,528	5.7
no night ⁽³⁾	3,296,497	6.3	34,459,239	-1.1
1 night	328,568	14.6	3,569,851	18.3
2 - 3 nights	1,356,704	6.1	12,397,439	19.3
4 - 7 nights	3,473,887	0.8	34,210,514	9.1
8 - 15 nights	1,648,572	-2.7	18,170,660	2.2
More than 15 nights	457,761	6.2	5,054,826	7.8

(3) Excursionists.

In October, almost 4.9 million tourists travelled without a tourist package, indicating an annual increase of 1.7%. More than 2.3 million came with a tourist package, with an increase of 2.0%.

International tourist arrivals by type of organization

October 2017	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,265,492	1.8	73,403,289	9.2
No Tourist Package	4,931,230	1.7	51,694,579	11.6
Tourist Package	2,334,261	2.0	21,708,710	3.9

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). For the creation of EGATUR the international definitions and recommendations of the UNWTO and EUROSTAT are followed in 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 traveller 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 sub sample 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.

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