

**Estadística de Movimientos Turísticos en Fronteras (FRONTUR)**  
October 2019. *Provisional data*

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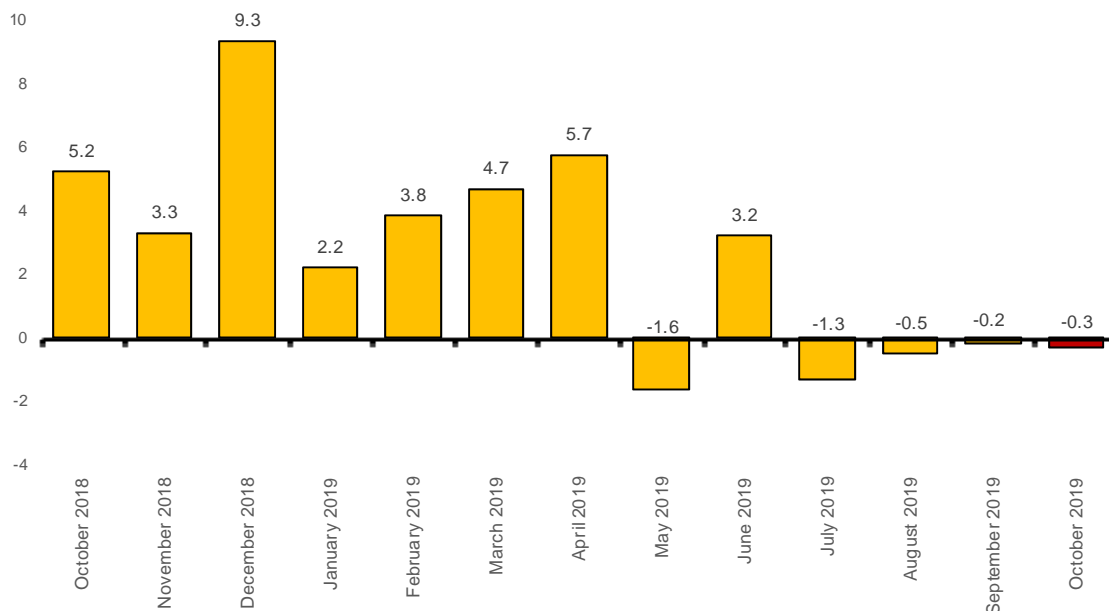
The United Kingdom was the main country of residence, with almost 1.7 million tourist, accounting for 21.7% of the total and a decrease of 4.4% as compared to October last year.

Germany and France were the following countries with the most tourists visiting Spain. From Germany we receive 1.1 million tourists (8.3% less in the annual rate) and from France 894,899 tourists (1.7% less in the annual rate).

Among the other countries of residence, the annual growth was particularly noteworthy in tourists coming from Russia (17.2%) and Switzerland (5.1%).

**International tourist arrivals.**

Monthly data, annual variation



In the first ten months of 2019 the number of tourists visiting Spain increased by 1.1% and exceed 74.7 million.

The main sending countries so far this year were the United Kingdom (more than 16.4 million tourists and a decrease of 1.9% as compared to the first ten months of 2018), Germany (with

more than 10.1 million, and a decrease of 1.9%) and France (with more than 10.0 million tourists, 2.3% less).

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

October 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,624,486	-0.3	74,722,053	1.1
Germany	1,126,823	-8.3	10,106,450	-1.9
Belgium	184,806	-5.9	2,269,396	0.8
France	894,899	-1.7	10,023,871	-2.3
Ireland	196,598	-0.3	1,997,782	6.6
Italy	325,411	0.3	3,942,208	3.6
Netherlands	338,993	-9.9	3,353,557	-5.1
Portugal	173,246	-6.5	2,179,369	7.1
United Kingdom	1,655,777	-4.4	16,412,374	-1.9
Switzerland	210,315	5.1	1,643,102	-2.2
Russia	106,238	17.2	1,206,569	8.4
Nordic Countries	565,903	1.7	4,761,623	-5.1
Rest of Europe	597,230	9.2	5,684,018	7.3
United States	308,221	1.5	2,940,117	12.7
Rest of America	400,397	18.7	3,318,987	11.3
Rest of the world	539,629	16.4	4,882,631	10.4

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

## Main destination Autonomous Communities

Cataluña was the main tourist destination in October, with 22.2% of the total. It was followed by Illes Balears (16.1%) and Andalucía (15.7%).

Almost 1.7 million tourists came to Cataluña, 1.6% more than in October last year. The main countries of residence of tourists visiting this Autonomous Community were France (18.5% of the total) and Rest of the world (14.5%).

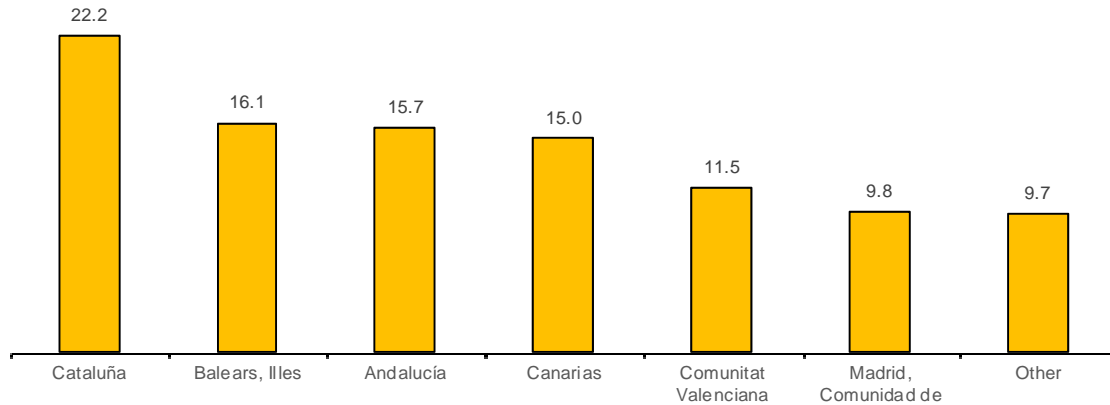
The number of tourists visiting Illes Balears decreased by 4.6% and stood above 1.2 million. 37.9% of these tourists came from Germany and 27.8% from the United Kingdom.

The third main destination Autonomous Community by number of tourists was Andalucía, with almost 1.2 million tourists and an annual increase of 5.2%. The United Kingdom was the main country of origin (with 24.6% of the total), followed by Nordic Countries (12.5%).

In the remaining Autonomous Communities the number of tourists increased, by 5.7% in Comunidad de Madrid, and by 1.7% in Comunitat Valenciana. In turn, it fell by 9.1% in Canarias.

In the accumulated first ten months of 2019, the Autonomous Communities that received the most tourists were Cataluña (with over 17.3 million and an increase of 0.7% as compared with the same period in 2018), Illes Balears (with nearly 13.4 million and a decrease of 0.8%) and Andalucía (with more than 10.9 million, and 3.6% more).

**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 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,624,486	-0.3	74,722,053	1.1
Andalucía	1,199,848	5.2	10,905,601	3.6
Balears, Illes	1,225,112	-4.6	13,373,161	-0.8
Canarias	1,143,663	-9.1	10,772,893	-4.8
Cataluña	1,691,438	1.6	17,315,695	0.7
Comunitat Valenciana	875,329	1.7	8,564,366	3.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	750,773	5.7	6,443,464	7.2
Other	738,323	0.9	7,346,874	3.2

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

October 2019	First	% tourists	Second	% tourists
	outbound country		outbound country	
<b>TOTAL</b>	United Kingdom	21.7	Germany	14.8
Andalucía	United Kingdom	24.6	Nordic Countries	12.5
Balears, Illes	Germany	37.9	United Kingdom	27.8
Canarias	United Kingdom	36.4	Germany	19.0
Cataluña	France	18.5	Rest of the world	14.5
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	30.5	France	13.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	22.6	Rest of the world	15.1

## Forms of access and main means of accommodation

Most tourists visiting Spain in October came by air, with more than 6.4 million, representing an annual decrease of 0.3%.

Road entries accounted for 1.8% more tourists. Tourists entered by railway decreased by 1.9% and by port 10.4%.

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

October 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,624,486	-0.3	74,722,053	1.1
Air transport	6,444,535	-0.3	61,289,065	2.0
Motor vehicle	950,493	1.8	11,395,563	-2.2
Train	26,134	-1.9	322,682	7.2
Waterway	203,324	-10.4	1,714,743	-7.2

In October, the number of tourists choosing market accommodation as the main type of accommodation increased by 1.5% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation grew by 0.3%, while rented dwellings grew by 5.6%.

On the other hand, non-market accommodation decreased by 8.8%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends' homes decreased by 6.3% and that of those staying in their own dwelling did so by 4.9%.

### International tourist arrivals by main type of accommodation

October 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,624,486	-0.3	74,722,053	1.1
Rented accommodation <sup>(*)</sup>	6,398,406	1.5	61,215,626	2.4
-Hotel accommodation	5,222,046	0.3	48,987,521	3.6
-Rental housing	856,623	5.6	8,459,906	-3.3
-Rest rented accommodation	319,738	10.7	3,768,199	0.1
Non-rented accommodation	1,226,079	-8.8	13,506,427	-4.3
-Vacation home ownership	389,996	-4.9	4,343,113	1.9
-Home of family or friends	734,932	-6.3	8,264,034	-4.2
-Rest non rented accommodation	101,152	-32.4	899,280	-26.1

(\*): 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 October, *Leisure, recreation, and holidays* were the main reasons for travelling to Spain for almost 6.7 million tourists, representing an annual decrease of 0.7%.

A total of 579,035 tourists arrived for *Business and professional reasons* (10.1% more) and 384,213 arrived for *Other reasons* (7.8% less).

## International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

October 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,624,486	-0.3	74,722,053	1.1
Leisure, vacations	6,661,237	-0.7	65,762,352	1.4
Business and professional purposes	579,035	10.1	4,518,134	6.1
Other purposes	384,213	-7.8	4,441,567	-7.9

A stay of four to seven nights was the main length among tourists in October, with almost 3.7 million tourists and an annual decrease of 1.9%.

The number of visitors decreased by 1.3% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and increased by 12.2% among tourists with longer duration (more than 15 nights).

## International visitor arrivals by length of stay

October 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,084,163	-0.6	111,121,261	1.0
no night <sup>(*)</sup>	3,459,677	-1.3	36,399,208	0.9
1 night	424,570	13.6	3,648,727	-6.2
2 - 3 nights	1,446,229	0.7	13,402,491	6.9
4 - 7 nights	3,650,796	-1.9	35,544,894	2.3
8 - 15 nights	1,630,364	-3.9	17,367,594	-3.0
More than 15 nights	472,528	12.2	4,758,347	-1.6

(\*):Excursionists.

In October, almost 5.1 million tourists travelled without a tourist package, indicating an annual increase of 0.7%. Over 2.5 million tourists travelled with a tourist package, 2.4% less.

## International tourist arrivals by type of organization

October 2019	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,624,486	-0.3	74,722,053	1.1
No Tourist Package	5,090,743	0.7	53,746,263	3.9
Tourist Package	2,533,742	-2.4	20,975,790	-5.5

## 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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