2 December 2020

### Estadística de Movimientos Turísticos en Fronteras (FRONTUR) October 2020. Provisional data

## Spain received 1.0 million international tourists in October, 86.6% less than in the same month of 2019

# In the first 10 months of 2020, 17.9 million tourists have visited Spain. Last year 74.7 million had done it

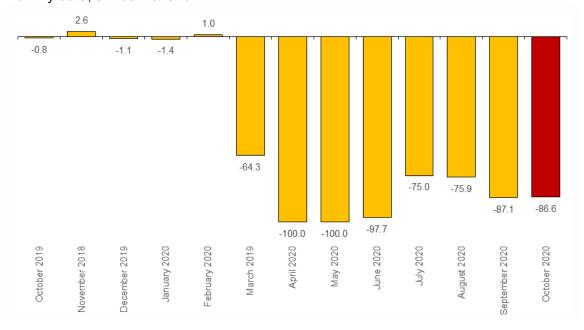
Spain received in October the visit of 1 million international tourists, 86.6% less than in the same month of 2019.

France was the main country of residence, with 381,857 tourist, accounting for 37.5% of the total and a decrease of 57.2% as compared to October last year.

The United Kingdom and Germany were the following countries with the most tourists visiting Spain. From the United Kingdom we received 148,540 tourists (91.0% less in the annual rate) and from Germany 82,509 tourists (92.7% less in the annual rate).

#### International tourist arrivals.

Monthly data, annual variation



In the first 10 months of 2020 the number of tourists visiting Spain decreased by 76.1% and reached 17.9 million.

The main sending countries so far this year were France (more than 3.6 million tourists and a decrease of 63.6% as compared to the first ten months of 2019), the United Kingdom (with

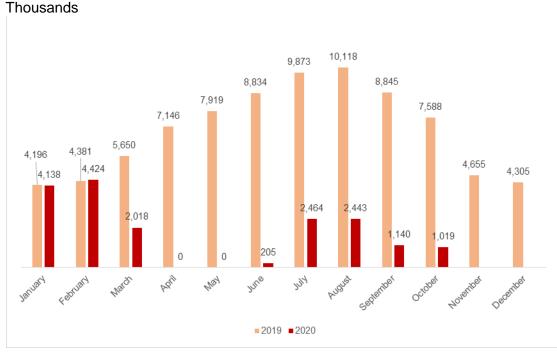
almost 3.0 million, and a decrease of 81.8%) and Germany (with almost 2.3 million tourists, 77.7% less).

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

	Monthly data		Accumulated data		
October 2020	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual	
	value	change	value	change	
TOTAL	1,019,408	-86.6	17,852,231	-76.1	
Germany	82,509	-92.7	2,251,331	-77.7	
Belgium	39,398	-78.5	680,687	-69.8	
France	381,857	-57.2	3,646,822	-63.6	
Ireland	15,110	-92.3	308,437	-84.6	
Italy	37,507	-88.4	901,918	-77.1	
Netherlands	35,495	-89.5	882,545	-73.6	
Portugal	43,904	-74.9	699,197	-67.8	
United Kingdom	148,540	-91.0	2,976,011	-81.8	
Switzerland	15,401	-92.7	367,781	-77.5	
Nordic Countries	50,998	-90.9	1,133,890	-76.1	
Rest of Europe (**)	102,765	-85.4	1,708,738	-75.3	
United States	8,301	-97.3	395,498	-86.5	
Rest of America	31,342	-92.1	872,291	-73.6	
Rest of the world	26,281	-95.1	1,027,086	-78.8	

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

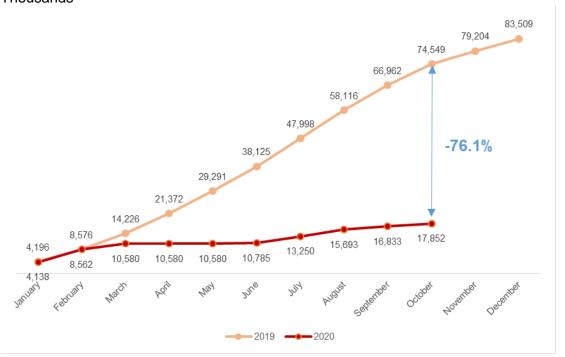
### International tourist arrivals. Comparative 2019-2020\*



(\*): Provisional data from January 2020

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> Includes estimate for Russia due to insufficient sample size for that country

### Accumulated international tourist arrivals. Comparative 2019-2020\* Thousands



(\*):Provisional data from January 2020

### **Main destination Autonomous Communities**

Cataluña was the main tourist destination in October, with 22.6% of the total. It was followed by Comunitat Valenciana (17.4%) and Andalucía (14.1%).

230,580 tourists came to Cataluña, 86.2% less than in October last year. The main countries of residence of tourists visiting this Autonomous Community were France (59.6% of the total) and Rest of Europe (16.4%).

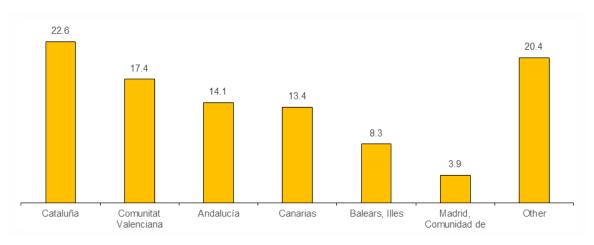
The number of tourists visiting Comunitat Valenciana decreased by 79.7% and stood 176,971. 36.0% of these tourists came from France and 20.1% from the United Kingdom.

The third main destination Autonomous Community by number of tourists was Andalucía, with 143,378 tourists and an annual decrease of 88.0%. The United Kingdom was the main country of origin (with 22.2% of the total), followed by France (18.6%).

In the remaining Autonomous Communities the number of tourists decreased, by 88.0% in Canarias. In turn, it fell by 93.1% in Illes Balears and by 94.7% in Comunidad de Madrid.

In the accumulated first 10 months of 2020, the Autonomous Communities that received the most tourists were Cataluña (with over 3.7 million and a decrease of 78.5% as compared with the same period in 2019), Canarias (with over 3.4 million and a decrease of 68.3%) and Andalucía (with nearly 2.6 million, and 76.1% 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

	Monthly data		Accumulated data		
October 2020	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual	
	value	change	value	change	
TOTAL	1,019,408	-86.6	17,852,231	-76.1	
Andalucía	143,378	-88.0	2,594,762	-76.1	
Balears, Illes	84,139	-93.1	1,679,495	-87.4	
Canarias	136,896	-88.0	3,419,729	-68.3	
Cataluña	230,580	-86.2	3,719,849	-78.5	
Comunitat Valenciana	176,971	-79.7	2,423,182	-71.6	
Madrid, Comunidad de	39,575	-94.7	1,626,547	-74.8	
Other	207,869	-71.9	2,388,668	-67.0	

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

	Monthly data		Accumulated data		
October 2020 Absolute Annu		Annual	Absolute	Annual	
	value	change	value	change	
TOTAL	1,019,408	-86.6	17,852,231	-76.1	
Andalucía	143,378	-88.0	2,594,762	-76.1	
Balears, Illes	84,139	-93.1	1,679,495	-87.4	
Canarias	136,896	-88.0	3,419,729	-68.3	
Cataluña	230,580	-86.2	3,719,849	-78.5	
Comunitat Valenciana	176,971	-79.7	2,423,182	-71.6	
Madrid, Comunidad de	39,575	-94.7	1,626,547	-74.8	
Other	207,869	-71.9	2,388,668	-67.0	

#### Forms of access and main means of accommodation

Most tourists visiting Spain in October came by air, with 542,263, representing an annual decrease of 91.6%.

Road entries accounted for 51.2% less tourists and port arrivals had a decrease of 96.6%. Railway access registered a 74.0% decrease.

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

	Monthly data		Accumulated data		
October 2020	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual	
	value	change	value	change	
TOTAL	1,019,408	-86.6	17,852,231	-76.1	
Air transport	542,263	-91.6	12,930,068	-78.9	
Motor vehicle	464,663	-51.2	4,600,765	-59.6	
Train	6,788	-74.0	77,047	-76.1	
Waterway	5,694	-96.6	244,351	-84.2	

In October, the number of tourists choosing market accommodation as the main type of accommodation decreased by 90.8% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation felt by 91.4%, while rented dwellings felt by 89.2%.

On the other hand, non-market accommodation decreased by 64.3%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends' homes decreased by 71.5% and that of those staying in their own dwelling did so by 49.3%.

### International tourist arrivals by main type of accommodation

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
October 2020	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual
	value	change	value	change
TOTAL	1,019,408	-86.6	17,852,231	-76.1
Rented accommodation <sup>(*)</sup>	583,807	-90.8	13,178,473	-78.5
-Hotel accomodation	444,702	-91.4	10,196,792	-79.3
-Rental housing	92,692	-89.2	2,083,071	-75.1
-Rest rented accommodation	46,413	-85.3	898,610	-76.0
Non-rented accommodation	435,602	-64.3	4,673,758	-64.8
-Vacation home ownership	195,736	-49.3	1,555,391	-63.7
-Home of family or friends	208,553	-71.5	2,781,999	-65.8
-Rest non rented accommodation	31,313	-68.9	336,367	-61.3

<sup>(\*):</sup>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 799,116 tourists, representing an annual decrease of 87.9%.



A total of 69,662 tourists arrived for *Business and professional reasons* (87.9% less) and 150,630 arrived for *Other reasons* (60.5% less).

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

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
October 2020	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual
	value	change	value	change
TOTAL	1,019,408	-86.6	17,852,231	-76.1
Leisure, vacations	799,116	-87.9	14,856,939	-77.4
Business and professional purposes	69,662	-87.9	1,178,063	-74.0
Other purposes	150,630	-60.5	1,817,230	-58.6

A stay of four to seven nights was the main length among tourists in October, with 410,185 tourists and an annual decrease of 88.7%.

The number of visitors decreased by 51.8% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and decreased by 72.4% among tourists with longer duration (more than 15 nights).

#### International visitor arrivals by length of stay<sup>1</sup>

	Monthly data		Accumulated data		
October 2020	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual	
	value	change	value	change	
TOTAL	2,680,206	-75.7	33,903,934	-69.5	
no night <sup>(*)</sup>	1,660,797	-51.8	16,051,703	-56.2	
1 night	107,779	-74.2	1,173,690	-67.9	
2 - 3 nights	173,058	-88.0	3,128,120	-76.7	
4 - 7 nights	410,185	-88.7	7,846,617	-77.9	
8 - 15 nights	200,968	-87.6	3,908,895	-77.4	
More than 15 nights	127,418	-72.4	1,794,909	-61.3	

<sup>(\*):</sup>Excursionists.

In October, 918,070 tourists travelled without a tourist package, indicating an annual decrease of 81.9%. Over 101,339 tourists travelled with a tourist package, 96.0% less.

### International tourist arrivals by type of organization

	Monthly data		Accumulated data		
October 2020	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual	
	value	change	value	change	
TOTAL	1,019,408	-86.6	17,852,231	-76.1	
No Tourist Package	918,070	-81.9	14,081,598	-73.7	
Tourist Package	101,339	-96.0	3,770,633	-82.1	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> It should be borne in mind that visitors are surveyed at the time of leaving the country, so some of these nights may have been enjoyed in a previous period.

## Note regarding COVID-19's impact on the statistical operations FRONTUR and EGATUR in October 2020

The end of the state of alarm in force since March 17, 2020 has not meant the suppression of access controls to Spain through the different routes, so that, although since June 21 it is no longer in force, they have happened different orders that have restricted the free access of travelers to Spain. In the month of October, the current regulations, which to a large extent had already been established in the preceding months, are those collected by Order INT / 657/2020, of July 17, by which the criteria for the application of a temporary restriction of non-essential trips from third countries to the European Union and Schengen associated countries are modified for reasons of public order and public health due to the health crisis caused by COVID-19. (BOE n. 196, July 18), modified by Order INT / 734/2020, of July 30, (BOE n. 207, July 31), Order INT / 805/2020, of August 28, (BOE n. 232, August 29), Order INT / 851/2020, of September 14, (BOE n. 247, September 16) and Order INT / 913/2020, of September 29, (BOE n. 259, September 30).

These orders establish access restrictions from third countries, establishing a specific list of countries, whose residents are not affected by the restrictions. This list is being updated in different orders depending on the health evolution of the different countries.

Therefore, in determining the number of visitors estimated by the FRONTUR-EGATUR statistics, a series of restrictions consistent with the aforementioned orders have been taken into account.

These restrictions have been limited to the port and airport access routes, where visitors who access Spain from third countries outside the European Schengen area have not been considered, beyond the countries explicitly detailed in the orders mentioned above.

However, both the exceptions established by the aforementioned provisions and the way in which data collection is carried out determine that there are some aspects of the operation that must be taken into account in October, consistent with their treatment in the preceding months.

Citizens of Spanish nationality residing in other countries are allowed access to Spanish territory, even outside the list of countries mentioned above, as well as other travelers with justified cause that could be considered, in some cases, visitors. However, the small volume of these flows and the impossibility of their accurate characterization advise against their accounting.

Throughout the month of October the survey process has continued, despite the new conditions of access to the places where it occurs and the interviewees themselves, derived from the health crisis, have not yet allowed its full development, for what the possible difficulties derived from this fact are being solved with the usual sample complement mechanisms designed by the own methodology of this statistical operation.

Taking all these aspects into account, it has been possible to build, with sufficient guarantee, the usual monthly estimators and, therefore, the INE considers that the data provided by the statistics of FRONTUR and EGATUR are of sufficient quality to be disseminated and used by regular users of these operations.

### 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

And the standardized methodological report at:

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

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