

1 March 2018

Statistics on Tourist Movement on Borders (FRONTUR)
 January 2018. *Provisional data*

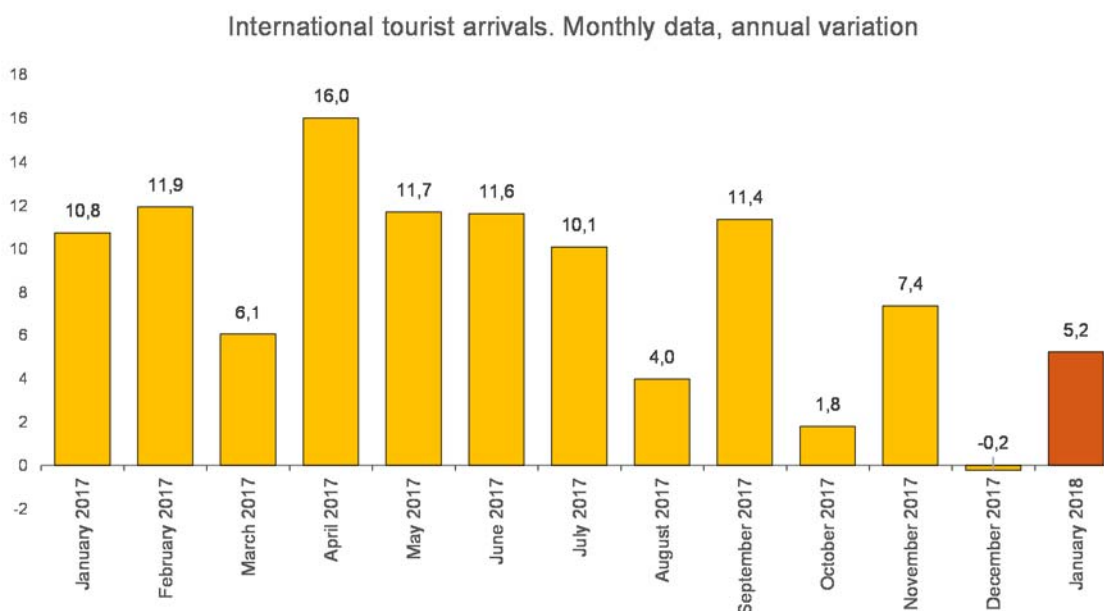
Spain receives 4.1 million international tourists in January, 5.2% more than in the same month of 2017

Spain in January received 4.1 million international tourists, 5.2% more than the same month in 2017.

The United Kingdom was the main country of residence, with 799,475 tourists, accounting for 19.5% of the total and an increase of 0.2% as compared with January last year.

Germany and France were the following most important countries of residence with more tourists visiting Spain in January. Germany provided 502,298 tourists (4.2% more in the annual rate) and France 491,551 (5.8% more).

Among the other countries of residence, the annual growth is particularly noteworthy in tourists coming from the United States (21.2%), Belgium (19.5%) and Portugal (16.4%).



International tourist arrivals ⁽¹⁾ by country of residence

January 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	4.110.137	5,2	4.110.137	5,2
Germany	502.298	4,2	502.298	4,2
Belgium	131.415	19,5	131.415	19,5
France	491.551	5,8	491.551	5,8
Ireland	80.243	-5,4	80.243	-5,4
Italy	258.054	1,5	258.054	1,5
Netherlands	160.742	9,3	160.742	9,3
Portugal	116.356	16,4	116.356	16,4
United Kingdom	799.475	0,2	799.475	0,2
Switzerland	92.052	-3,8	92.052	-3,8
Russia	66.971	5,5	66.971	5,5
Nordic Countries	427.665	11,6	427.665	11,6
Rest of Europe	331.871	15,2	331.871	15,2
United States	119.451	21,2	119.451	21,2
Rest of America	240.618	-0,5	240.618	-0,5
Rest of the world	291.375	-0,9	291.375	-0,9

(1) It does not include travellers in transit or visitors staying only one day without overnight stay (excursionists).

Main destination Autonomous Communities

Canarias was the main destination for tourists in January, with 28.8% of the total. It was followed by Cataluña (21.0%) and Andalucía (13.1%).

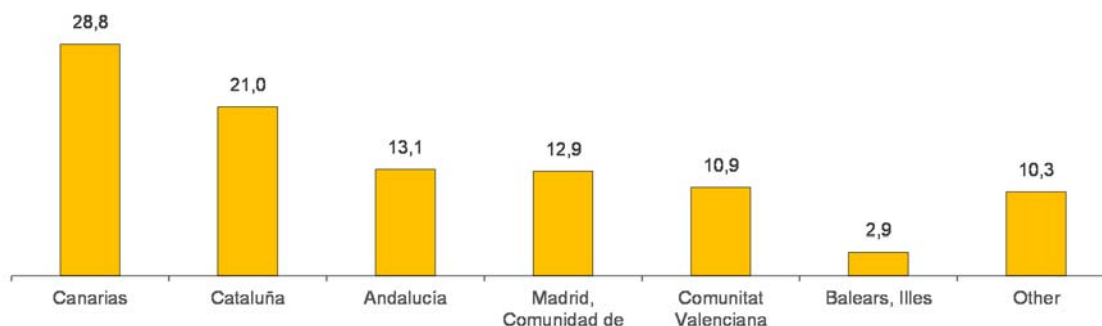
Nearly 1.2 million tourists visited Canarias, 0.8% less than in January last year. The main countries of residence of tourists visiting this Autonomous Community were United Kingdom (with 30.3% of the total) and the Nordic countries (23.6%).

The number of tourists visiting Cataluña increased by 2.0% and stood at 862,872. 20.0% came from France and 14.1% from the rest of the world.

The third main destination Autonomous Community by number of tourists was Andalucía, with 539,516 tourists and an annual growth of 3.4%. The United Kingdom was the main country of origin (with 23.3% of the total), followed by Germany (12.4%).

In the remaining Autonomous Communities the number of tourists increased by 11.4% in Illes Balears, 11.3% in Comunitat Valenciana and 8.3% in Comunidad de Madrid.

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

January 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	4.110.137	5,2	4.110.137	5,2
Andalucía	539.516	3,4	539.516	3,4
Balears, Illes	119.418	11,4	119.418	11,4
Canarias	1.183.811	-0,8	1.183.811	-0,8
Cataluña	862.872	2,0	862.872	2,0
Comunitat Valenciana	448.606	11,3	448.606	11,3
Madrid, Comunidad de	530.646	8,3	530.646	8,3
Other	425.268	23,6	425.268	23,6

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

January 2018	First outbound country	% tourists	Second outbound country	% tourists
TOTAL	United Kingdom	19,5	Germany	12,2
Andalucía	United Kingdom	23,3	Germany	12,4
Balears, Illes	Germany	48,1	United Kingdom	16,8
Canarias	United Kingdom	30,3	Nordic Countries	23,6
Cataluña	France	20,0	Rest of the world	14,1
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	30,4	France	13,3
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	22,7	Rest of the world	15,1

Forms of access and principal accommodation

Most of the tourists visiting Spain in January came by air, with almost 3.5 million, representing an annual increase of 5.3%.

Tourists arriving by road increased by 15.0% as compared with January 2017, while those arriving by rail and by port decreased by 40.1% and 27.6%, respectively.

International tourist arrivals by main means of access to Spain

January 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	4.110.137	5,2	4.110.137	5,2
Air transport	3.472.904	5,3	3.472.904	5,3
Motor vehicle	538.022	15,0	538.022	15,0
Train	11.547	-40,1	11.547	-40,1
Waterway	87.664	-27,6	87.664	-27,6

In January, the number of tourists that chose market accommodation as the main accommodation type increased by 3.1% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation increased by 2.1%, and rented properties did so by 10.5%.

In turn, non-market accommodation increased by 10.6%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends' homes increased by 11.2% and those staying in their own properties did so by 17.6%.

International tourist arrivals by main type of accommodation

January 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	4.110.137	5,2	4.110.137	5,2
Rented accommodation ⁽²⁾	2.879.694	3,1	2.879.694	3,1
-Hotel accommodation	2.334.171	2,1	2.334.171	2,1
-Rental housing	367.081	10,5	367.081	10,5
-Rest rented accommodation	178.442	1,9	178.442	1,9
Non-rented accommodation	1.230.444	10,6	1.230.444	10,6
-Vacation home ownership	326.686	17,6	326.686	17,6
-Home of family or friends	831.444	11,2	831.444	11,2
-Rest non rented accommodation	72.314	-17,5	72.314	-17,5

(2) 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, duration of the stay and organisation of the trip

In January, *Leisure, recreation and holidays* were the main reasons for travelling to Spain for about 3.5 million tourists, representing an annual increase of 10.3%.

A total of 269,478 tourists arrived for *Business and professional reasons* (16.6% less) and 375,497 arrived for *Other reasons* (14.7% less).

International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

January 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	4.110.137	5,2	4.110.137	5,2
Leisure, vacations	3.465.162	10,3	3.465.162	10,3
Business and personal purposes	269.478	-16,6	269.478	-16,6
Other purposes	375.497	-14,7	375.497	-14,7

In January, the main length of stay for tourists was from four to seven nights, with more than 1.7 million tourists and an annual increase of 3.9%.

The number of visitors increased by 4.2% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and by 7.7% among tourists with a longer duration (more than 15 nights).

International visitor arrivals by length of stay

January 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	6.502.559	4,9	6.502.559	4,9
no night ⁽³⁾	2.392.422	4,2	2.392.422	4,2
1 night	212.355	6,9	212.355	6,9
2 - 3 nights	705.910	-1,7	705.910	-1,7
4 - 7 nights	1.749.715	3,9	1.749.715	3,9
8 - 15 nights	1.006.716	11,7	1.006.716	11,7
More than 15 nights	435.441	7,7	435.441	7,7

(3) Excursionists.

In January more than 3 million tourists travelled without a tourist package, representing an annual increase of 6.1%. Almost 1.1 million visitors came with a tourist package, representing an increase of 2.9%.

International tourist arrivals by type of organization

January 2018	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	4.110.137	5,2	4.110.137	5,2
No Tourist Package	3.041.202	6,1	3.041.202	6,1
Tourist Package	1.068.935	2,9	1.068.935	2,9

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 Tourist 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.