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Estadística de Movimientos Turísticos en Fronteras (FRONTUR)
 Septiembre 2016. *Datos provisionales*

España recibe 7,9 millones de turistas internacionales en septiembre, un 10,2% más que en el mismo mes de 2015

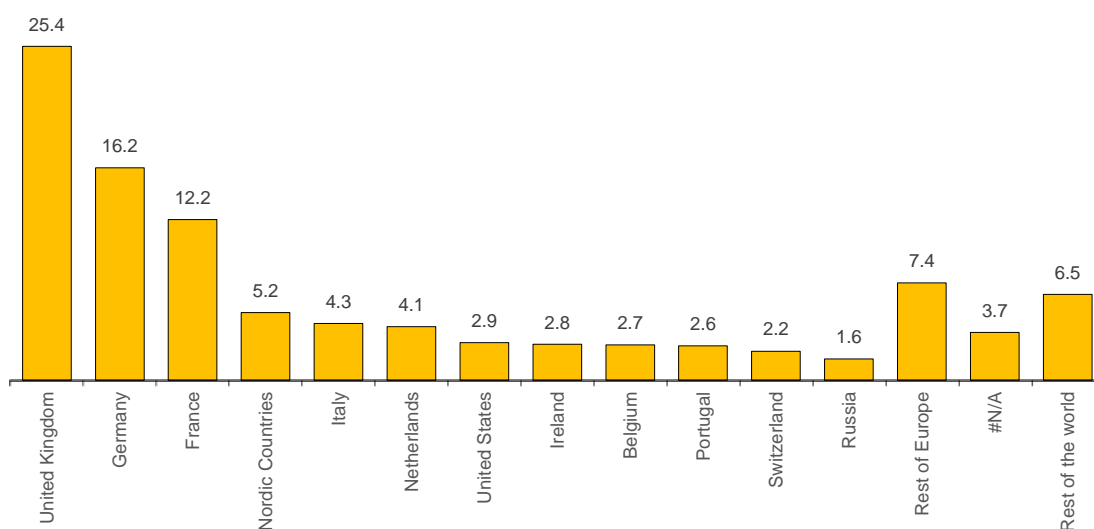
España recibe en septiembre la visita de 7,9 millones de turistas internacionales, un 10,2% más que en el mismo mes de 2015.

Reino Unido es el principal país de residencia, con más de 2,0 millones de turistas, lo que representa el 25,4% del total y un incremento del 12,8% respecto a septiembre del año pasado.

Alemania y Francia son los siguientes países de residencia con más turistas que visitan España en septiembre. Alemania aporta 1,3 millones (un 1,2% más en tasa anual) y Francia cerca de un millón (un 9,9% más).

Entre el resto de países de residencia cabe destacar los crecimientos anuales de los turistas procedentes de Irlanda (26,9%), Resto de América (38,8%) y Resto del mundo (23,1%).

International tourist arrivals by country of residence. Percentage of the total



En los nueve primeros meses de 2016 el número de turistas que visitan España aumenta un 10,1% y llega a los 60,3 millones.

Los principales países emisores en lo que va de año son Reino Unido (con 14,4 millones de turistas y un incremento del 13,0% respecto a los nueve primeros meses de 2015), Francia (con 9,3 millones de turistas y un crecimiento del 9,6%) y Alemania (con 8,9 millones de turistas y un aumento del 4,3%).

International tourist arrivals ⁽¹⁾ by country of residence

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change ⁽²⁾	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,880,118	10.2	60,345,624	10.1
Germany	1,276,647	1.2	8,906,276	4.3
Belgium	214,072	-6.2	1,908,847	2.0
France	964,817	9.9	9,299,376	9.6
Ireland	216,797	26.9	1,462,564	20.8
Italy	342,745	7.0	3,208,439	4.8
Netherlands	322,873	4.8	2,781,955	9.7
Portugal	208,048	14.7	1,579,761	13.6
United Kingdom	2,005,101	12.8	14,436,688	13.0
Switzerland	175,351	-6.3	1,326,381	7.1
Russia	129,917	1.6	842,646	1.2
Nordic Countries	407,720	13.9	3,865,113	12.1
Rest of Europe	585,415	13.8	3,874,130	13.5
United States	226,456	9.3	1,581,221	6.9
Rest of America	288,091	38.8	1,963,532	21.6
Rest of the world	516,069	23.1	3,308,697	13.0

Note: does not include transit travellers or same-day visitors.

(1) No incluye viajeros en tránsito ni visitantes de un solo día sin pernoctación (excursionistas).

(2) Ver apartado metodológico sobre el enlace, al final de esta nota de prensa.

Comunidades autónomas de destino principal

Cataluña es el primer destino principal de los turistas en septiembre, con el 23,8% del total. Le siguen Illes Balears (23,6%) y Andalucía (14,1%).

A Cataluña llegan casi 1,9 millones de turistas, un 4,7% más que en septiembre del año pasado. Los principales países de residencia de los turistas en esta comunidad son Francia (con el 18,9% del total) y Reino Unido (13,6%).

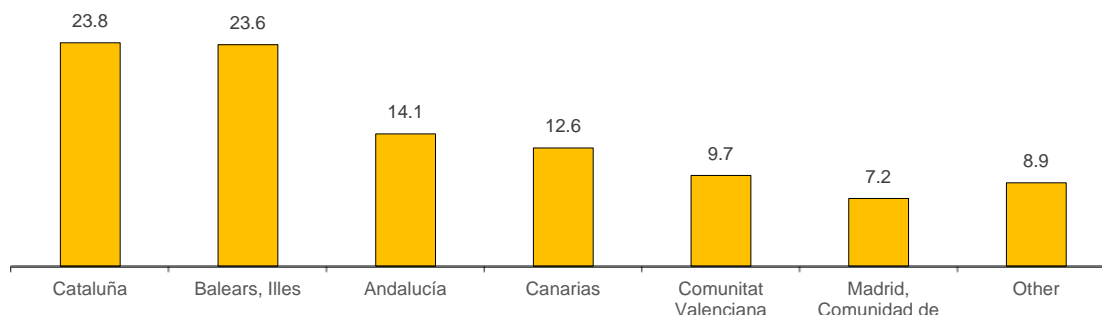
El número de turistas que visitan Illes Balears aumenta un 10,6% y se sitúa cerca de los 1,9 millones. El 33,9% procede de Alemania y el 31,3% de Reino Unido.

La tercera comunidad de destino principal por número de turistas es Andalucía, con 1,1 millones y un crecimiento anual del 12,0%. Reino Unido es el principal país de origen (con el 28,0% del total), seguido del Resto del mundo (11,3%).

En el resto de comunidades el número de turistas se incrementa un 22,5% en Comunidad de Madrid, un 15,6% en Canarias, y un 14,8% en Comunitat Valenciana.

En el acumulado de los nueve primeros meses de 2016 las comunidades que más turistas reciben son Cataluña (con casi 14,5 millones y un aumento del 4,4% respecto al mismo periodo de 2015), Illes Balears (con 11,5 millones y un crecimiento del 10,6%) y Canarias (con 9,6 millones y un incremento del 13,2%).

International tourist arrivals by main autonomous region of destination. Percentage of the total



International tourist arrivals by main autonomous community region of destination. Monthly and cumulative data

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,880,118	10.2	60,345,624	10.1
Andalucía	1,112,914	12.0	8,499,692	13.2
Balears, Illes	1,861,238	10.6	11,515,717	10.6
Canarias	994,718	15.6	9,615,127	13.2
Cataluña	1,877,350	4.7	14,456,582	4.4
Comunitat Valenciana	763,149	14.8	6,321,055	16.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	568,682	22.5	4,290,516	13.1
Other	702,067	2.1	5,646,934	6.2

International tourist arrivals by main autonomous community of destination. Main country of residence

	First outbound country	% tourists	Second outbound country	% tourists
TOTAL	United Kingdom	25.4	Germany	16.2
Andalucía	United Kingdom	28.0	Rest of the world	11.3
Balears, Illes	Germany	33.9	United Kingdom	31.3
Canarias	United Kingdom	43.9	Germany	23.1
Cataluña	France	18.9	United Kingdom	13.6
Comunitat Valenciana	United Kingdom	36.3	France	14.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	22.1	Rest of the world	15.5

Vías de acceso y forma de alojamiento principal

La vía aeroportuaria es la que sirve de entrada al mayor número de turistas en septiembre, con más de 6,4 millones, lo que supone un crecimiento anual del 11,0%.

Por carretera llegan un 5,2% más de turistas que en septiembre de 2015, mientras que por puerto llegan un 17,2% más y por ferrocarril un 17,6% más.

International tourist arrivals according to form of access to Spain

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual
	value	change	value	change
TOTAL	7,880,118	10.2	60,345,624	10.1
Air transport	6,408,204	11.0	48,093,728	11.2
Motor vehicle	1,221,652	5.2	10,687,984	5.7
Train	30,237	17.6	293,865	4.7
Waterway	220,025	17.2	1,270,048	8.7

El número de turistas que utilizan el alojamiento de mercado como modo de alojamiento principal aumenta un 12,4% en septiembre en tasa anual. Dentro de este tipo, el alojamiento hotelero sube un 12,1% y la vivienda en alquiler un 2,9%.

Por su parte, el alojamiento de no mercado muestra un incremento del 0,5%. Los turistas alojados en vivienda de familiares o amigos aumentan un 10,4% y los alojados en vivienda en propiedad un 19,5%.

International tourist arrivals by means of accommodation

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute	Annual	Absolute	Annual
	value	change	value	change
TOTAL	7,880,118	10.2	60,345,624	10.1
Rented accommodation ⁽³⁾	6,592,070	12.4	47,687,677	11.4
-Hotel accommodation	5,409,624	12.1	38,191,078	11.0
-Rental housing	823,667	2.9	6,708,089	4.9
-Rest rented accommodation	358,778	48.7	2,788,510	38.2
Non-rented accommodation	1,288,048	0.5	12,657,947	5.4
-Vacation home ownership	426,743	19.5	3,993,258	13.3
-Home of family or friends	758,874	10.4	7,465,613	12.4
-Rest non rented accommodation	102,431	-56.7	1,199,075	-34.8

(3) Two principal groups of accommodation are distinguished, depending on whether there has been a monetary transaction: market (paid accommodation; hotels, rented accommodation, camp sites, country houses and other market accommodation) and non-market (own home, relatives or friends' home or other non-market accommodation).

Motivo principal, duración de la estancia y organización del viaje

El *Ocio, recreo y vacaciones* es el motivo principal del viaje a España para más de 7,0 millones de turistas en septiembre, lo que representa un crecimiento anual del 11,9%.

Por *Negocios, motivos profesionales* llegan 395.529 (un 28,2% menos en tasa anual) y por otros motivos 474.523 (un 42,8% más).

International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,880,118	10.2	60,345,624	10.1
Leisure, vacations	7,010,066	11.9	51,961,455	9.0
Business and personal purposes	395,529	-28.2	3,367,478	-4.8
Other purposes	474,523	42.8	5,016,691	38.8

La duración de la estancia mayoritaria en septiembre entre los turistas es la de cuatro a siete noches, con casi 3,6 millones de turistas y un crecimiento anual del 7,8%.

El número de visitantes aumenta un 2,0% entre los visitantes que no pernoctan (excursionistas) y un 10,3% entre los turistas con mayor duración (más de 15 noches).

International visitor arrivals by length of stay

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	11,274,654	7.6	92,036,630	6.0
no night ⁽⁴⁾	3,394,536	2.0	31,691,006	-1.1
1 night	358,040	14.0	2,717,280	5.6
2 - 3 nights	1,207,044	15.7	9,120,790	16.7
4 - 7 nights	3,592,945	7.8	27,973,267	11.4
8 - 15 nights	2,219,471	10.9	16,166,991	6.8
More than 15 nights	502,617	10.3	4,367,296	4.5

(4) Excursionists

En septiembre cerca de 5,3 millones de turistas viajan sin paquete turístico, lo que supone un incremento anual del 9,1%. Con paquete turístico llegan aproximadamente 2,6 millones, con un aumento del 12,7%.

International tourist arrivals by purchase a tourist package

	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	7,880,118	10.2	60,345,624	10.1
No Tourist Package	5,291,439	9.1	41,946,071	7.7
Tourist Package	2,588,678	12.7	18,399,553	16.0

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). FRONTUR follows international definitions and recommendations made by the WTO and EUROSTAT on this matter.

Different administrative sources managed by different bodies and institutions are used as population frame.

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 traveler 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 a subsample 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.

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

Series link

The INE has carried out an updating of the methodology of the FRONTUR survey, so its results are not directly comparable with the previous series published by Turespaña up to the reference month of September 2015. Consequently, it is necessary to create a statistical link in order to build homogeneous data sets.

The link aims to capture the statistical effects due to changes in the design and other methodological changes in order to facilitate the obtaining of rates of change in the current month compared to the same month of the previous year for the main aggregates regarding inbound tourism, as if the results for the two months had been collected using the same methodology.

Thus, from October 2015, during the first 12 months after the transfer of the demand-side operations of tourism statistics FRONTUR and EGATUR from Turespaña to INE, the linked annual rates with the previous series published by Turespaña, will be disseminated calculated according to the linking statistical technique designed by INE .

The description of the linking technique, as well as the new general methodology of FRONTUR and EGATUR and the changes with regard to the previous methodology, is available at www.ine.es/en/.

