

Estadística de Movimientos Turísticos en Fronteras (FRONTUR)
January 2021. *Provisional data*

Spain received 434,362 international tourists in January, 89.5% less than in the same month of 2020

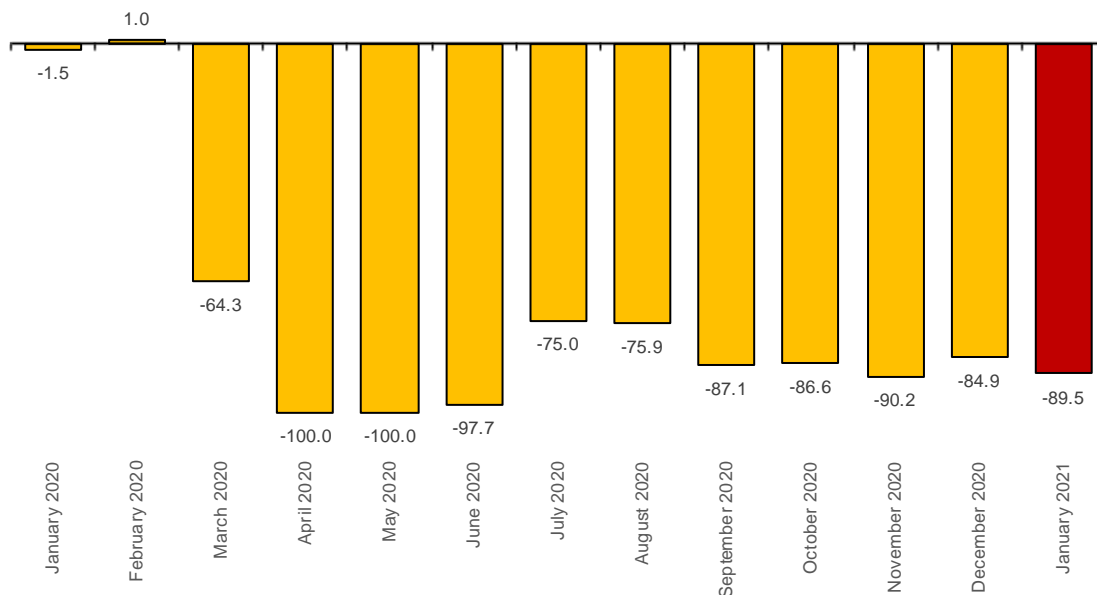
Spain received in January the visit of 434,362 international tourists, 89.5% less than in the same month of 2020.

France was the main country of residence, with 117,625 tourists, accounting for 27.1% of the total and a decrease of 75.6% as compared to January last year.

Germany and Portugal were the following countries with the most tourists visiting Spain. From Germany we received 51,098 tourists (89.7% less in the annual rate) and from Portugal 28,747 tourists (77.9% less in the annual rate).

International tourist arrivals.

Monthly data, annual variation



International tourist arrivals (*) by country of residence

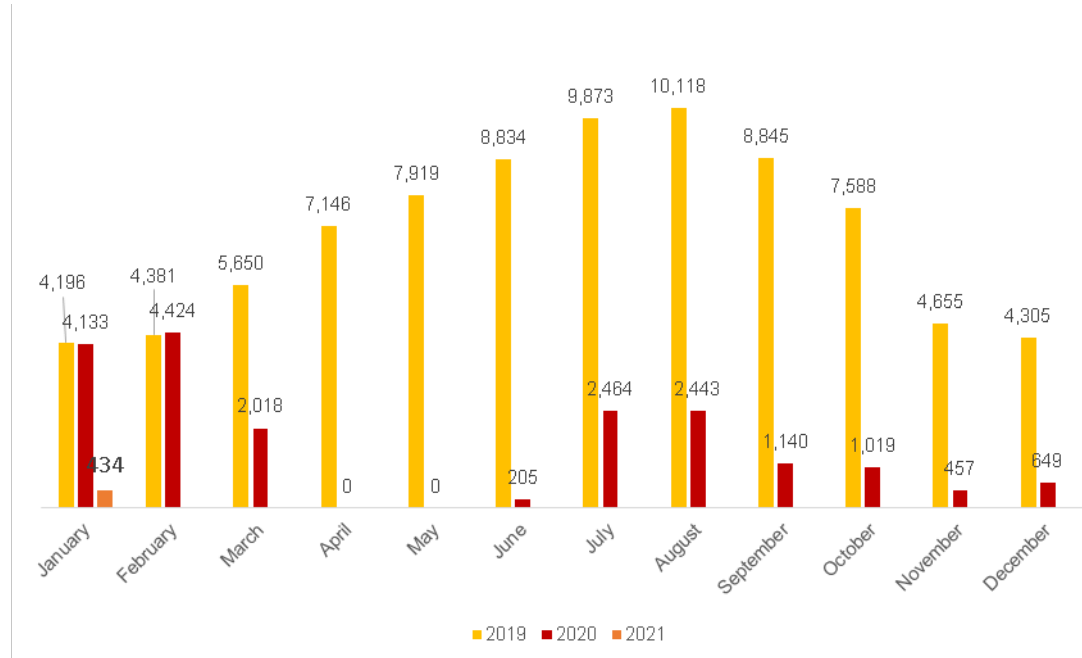
January 2021	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	434,362	-89.5	434,362	-89.5
Germany	51,098	-89.7	51,098	-89.7
Belgium	21,153	-82.2	21,153	-82.2
France	117,625	-75.5	117,625	-75.5
Ireland	8,353	-90.2	8,353	-90.2
Italy	22,728	-90.3	22,728	-90.3
Netherlands	15,908	-90.2	15,908	-90.2
Portugal	28,747	-77.9	28,747	-77.9
United Kingdom	23,217	-96.7	23,217	-96.7
Switzerland	15,485	-79.7	15,485	-79.7
Nordic Countries	19,364	-94.3	19,364	-94.3
Rest of Europe (**)	64,588	-84.9	64,588	-84.9
United States	6,087	-95.7	6,087	-95.7
Rest of America	20,625	-93.2	20,625	-93.2
Rest of the world	19,385	-95.4	19,385	-95.4

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

(**) Includes estimate for Russia due to insufficient sample size for that country

International tourist arrivals. Comparative 2019-2020-2021*

Thousands



(*): Provisional data from February 2020

Main destination Autonomous Communities

Canarias was the main tourist destination in January, with 19.9% of the total. It was followed by Cataluña (19.6%) and Comunitat Valenciana (11.4%).

86,569 tourists came to Canarias, 92.1% less than in January last year. The main countries of residence of tourists visiting this Autonomous Community were Rest of Europe (33.2% of the total) and Germany (21.2%).

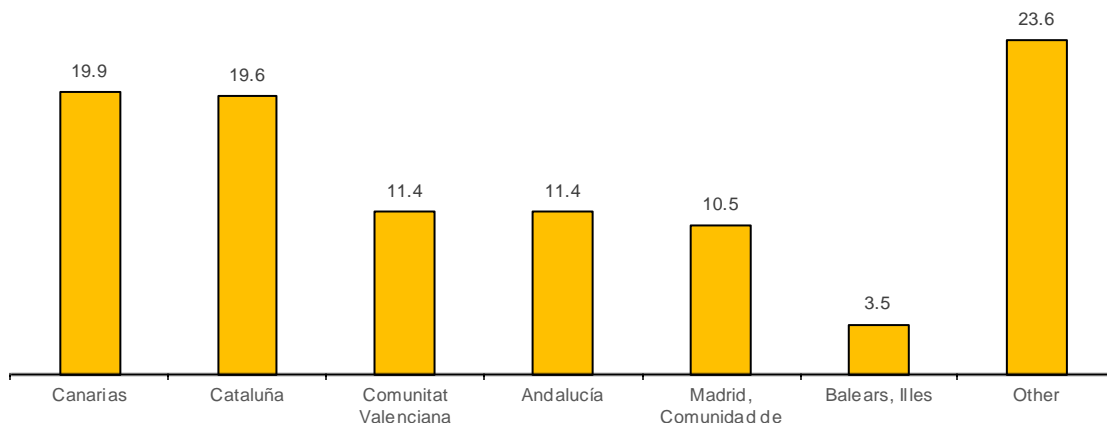
The number of tourists visiting Cataluña decreased by 90.2% and stood 85,265 tourists. 34.0% of these tourists came from France and 22.5% from Rest of Europe.

The third main destination Autonomous Community by number of tourists was Comunitat Valenciana, with 49,727 tourists and an annual decrease of 88.5%. France was the main country of origin (with 36.5% of the total), followed by Belgium (9.5%).

In the remaining Autonomous Communities the number of tourists decreased, by 85.4% in Illes Balears, by 91.8% in Andalucía and by 92.5% 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 2021	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	434,362	-89.5	434,362	-89.5
Andalucía	49,716	-91.8	49,716	-91.8
Balears, Illes	15,166	-85.4	15,166	-85.4
Canarias	86,569	-92.1	86,569	-92.1
Cataluña	85,265	-90.2	85,265	-90.2
Comunitat Valenciana	49,727	-88.5	49,727	-88.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	45,559	-92.5	45,559	-92.5
Other	102,361	-74.9	102,361	-74.9

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

January 2021	First		Second	
	outbound country	% tourists	outbound country	% tourists
TOTAL	France	27.1	Rest of Europe	14.1
Andalucía	Germany	18.2	France	16.5
Balears, Illes	Germany	34.3	France	13.0
Canarias	Rest of Europe	33.2	Germany	21.2
Cataluña	France	34.0	Rest of Europe	22.5
Comunitat Valenciana	France	36.5	Belgium	9.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	Rest of America	21.6	France	16.7

Forms of access and main means of accommodation

Most tourists visiting Spain in January came by air, with 249,961 tourists, representing an annual decrease of 92.7%.

Railway access registered a 45.8% decrease, road entries accounted for 69.7% less tourists and port arrivals had a decrease of 97.7%.

International tourist arrivals by main means of access to Spain

January 2021	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	434,362	-89.5	434,362	-89.5
Air transport	249,961	-92.7	249,961	-92.7
Motor vehicle	174,820	-69.7	174,820	-69.7
Train	7,365	-45.8	7,365	-45.8
Waterway	2,216	-97.7	2,216	-97.7

In January, the number of tourists choosing market accommodation as the main type of accommodation decreased by 91.7% in the annual rate. Within this type, hotel accommodation felt by 91.4%, while rented dwellings felt by 95.2%.

On the other hand, non-market accommodation decreased by 82.5%. The number of tourists staying in relatives or friends' homes decreased by 83.8% and that of those staying in their own dwelling did so by 81.3%.

International tourist arrivals by main type of accommodation

January 2021	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	434,362	-89.5	434,362	-89.5
Rented accommodation ^(*)	263,408	-91.7	263,408	-91.7
-Hotel accommodation	223,984	-91.4	223,984	-91.4
-Rental housing	18,969	-95.2	18,969	-95.2
-Rest rented accommodation	20,454	-87.6	20,454	-87.6
Non-rented accommodation	170,955	-82.5	170,955	-82.5
-Vacation home ownership	48,895	-81.3	48,895	-81.3
-Home of family or friends	105,978	-83.8	105,978	-83.8
-Rest non rented accommodation	16,082	-74.3	16,082	-74.3

(*):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 organization of the trip

In January, *Leisure, recreation, and holidays* were the main reasons for travelling to Spain for 247,242 tourists, representing an annual decrease of 91.9%.

A total of 60,222 tourists arrived for *Business and professional reasons* (83.7% less) and 99,898 arrived for *Other purposes* (74.1% less).

International tourist arrivals by main purpose of the trip

January 2021	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	434,362	-89.5	434,362	-89.5
Leisure, vacations	274,242	-91.9	274,242	-91.9
Business and professional purposes	60,222	-83.7	60,222	-83.7
Other purposes	99,898	-74.1	99,898	-74.1

A stay of four to seven nights was the main length among tourists in January, with 123,280 tourists and an annual decrease of 93.2%.

The number of visitors decreased by 70.2% among those without overnight stays (excursionists) and decreased by 79.9% among tourists with longer duration (more than 15 nights).

International visitor arrivals by length of stay

January 2021	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	1,247,016	-81.8	1,247,016	-81.8
no night ^(*)	812,654	-70.2	812,654	-70.2
1 night	57,144	-77.5	57,144	-77.5
2 - 3 nights	72,498	-90.6	72,498	-90.6
4 - 7 nights	123,280	-93.2	123,280	-93.2
8 - 15 nights	100,212	-88.7	100,212	-88.7
More than 15 nights	81,227	-79.9	81,227	-79.9

(*): Excursionists.

In January, 382,377 tourists travelled without a tourist package, indicating an annual decrease of 87.4%. 51,986 tourists travelled with a tourist package, 95.3% less.

International tourist arrivals by type of organization

January 2021	Monthly data		Accumulated data	
	Absolute value	Annual change	Absolute value	Annual change
TOTAL	434,362	-89.5	434,362	-89.5
No Tourist Package	382,377	-87.4	382,377	-87.4
Tourist Package	51,986	-95.3	51,986	-95.3

Note regarding COVID-19's impact on the statistical operations FRONTUR and EGATUR in January 2021

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 November, 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), Order INT / 913/2020, of September 29, (BOE n. 259, September 30), Order INT/1006/2020, of October 29, (BOE n. 287, October 30), Order INT/1119/2020, of November 27 and Order INT/1278/2020, of December 29.

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 November 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 20 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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