

28 December 2015

Residents Travel Survey (ETR/FAMILITUR)

Third Quarter 2015

In the third quarter of 2015 Spanish residents made 58.3 million trips

55.6% were for leisure, 34.4% to visit family or friends, and 5.1% work-related.

Andalucía, Cataluña and Comunitat Valenciana were the main destinations for travellers.

Trips by destination, duration and purpose

Residents in Spain made 58,315,777 trips¹ during the third quarter of 2015. The average duration of each trip in number of nights spent out of the regular residence was 6.4 overnight stays.

37.9% of trips this quarter corresponded to summer holidays and had an average duration of almost 13 overnight stays. In turn, weekend trips represented another 37.8% of the total.

Trips by type of trip

	Trips		Average duration	
	Total	%	Overnights	
TOTAL	58,315,777	100.0	6.4	
Weekend	22,049,332	37.8	1.8	
Longweekends	2,605,354	4.5	2.2	
Summer holidays	22,086,199	37.9	12.9	
Study	435,448	0.7	10.0	
Work	2,967,127	5.1	4.4	
Other	8,172,319	14.0	3.0	

Note: in the categories Study and Work are included commuting to study center and workplace respectively.

¹ Trips are considered to be travelling out of the town of residence, for any purpose, with an overnight stay of at least one night and ending in the reference period (in this case, the third quarter of 2015).

By type of destination, 90.6% of the trips had national territory as main destination and 9.4% abroad. Trips with domestic destinations had an average duration of 6.0 overnight stays, compared to 10.5 overnight stays of trips abroad.

Trips by destination

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
TOTAL	58,315,777	100.0	6.4
Spain	52,831,887	90.6	6.0
Abroad	5,483,890	9.4	10.5

54.0% of the trips had a duration of less than four overnight stays. In turn, 19.9% overcame eight overnight stays.

These percentages differed by destination. In domestic trips, short trips meant 57.4% of the total. In turn, in trips abroad, 80.0% of the trips had a duration of 4 or more nights.

Trips by duration and destination of the trip

	Trips	
	Total	%
TOTAL	58,315,777	100.0
From 1 to 3 nights	31,475,330	54.0
From 4 to 8 nights	15,260,650	26.2
More than 8 nights	11,579,797	19.9
SPAIN	52,831,887	100.0
From 1 to 3 nights	30,344,662	57.4
From 4 to 8 nights	13,080,075	24.8
More than 8 nights	9,407,151	17.8
ABROAD	5,483,890	100.0
From 1 to 3 nights	1,130,668	20.6
From 4 to 8 nights	2,180,575	39.8
More than 8 nights	2,172,647	39.6

Attending to the main purpose of the trip, 55.6% were performed for *Leisure recreation and holidays*, 34.4% for *Visits to relatives or friends*, 5.1% for *Businesses and other professional purposes* and the remaining 4.9% for *Other purposes*².

In terms of duration, trips for *Other purposes* had the highest average (7.3 overnight stays), while those for *Businesses and other professional purposes* obtained the lowest, with an average of 4.4 overnight stays.

² *Other purposes* include shopping tourism, travelling to the studies centre, other trips for education and training, health, religious purposes, company incentive trips, and all remaining trips for personal purposes not included in other category.

Trips by main purpose and destination of the trip

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
TOTAL	58,315,777	100.0	6.4
Leisure, recreation and holidays	32,403,893	55.6	6.7
Visiting relatives and friends	20,075,220	34.4	6.1
Business and professional	2,967,127	5.1	4.4
Other reasons	2,869,537	4.9	7.3
SPAIN	52,831,887	100.0	6.0
Leisure, recreation and holidays	29,200,734	55.3	6.6
Visiting relatives and friends	18,611,763	35.2	5.3
Business and professional	2,562,196	4.8	3.9
Other reasons	2,457,195	4.7	6.0
ABROAD	5,483,890	100.0	10.5
Leisure, recreation and holidays	3,203,159	58.4	7.6
Visiting relatives and friends	1,463,458	26.7	16.3
Business and professional	404,930	7.4	7.5
Other reasons	412,342	7.5	15.4

Trips by accommodation, transport and organisation method

By type of accommodation, the most commonly used in domestic trips were houses of relatives or friends (47.1%), followed by owned second homes and hotel accommodation, which both accumulated 18% of domestic trips. However, in trips abroad hotel accommodation was the preferred option (46.3% of the total).

Regarding duration, it is worth noting that trips to rental houses were longer than those performed to other type of market accommodation (8.9 average overnight stays, as compared to 4.9 in hotel accommodation and 5.7 in the remaining market accommodation). Among non-market accommodation, trips to owned houses were the longest, with an average duration of 7.8 overnight stays.

Trips by main accommodation and destination of the trip

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
TOTAL	58,315,777	100.0	6.4
Hotels or similar accommodation	12,080,964	20.7	4.9
Rented dwelling	4,899,133	8.4	8.9
Other rented accommodation	4,365,275	7.5	5.7
Owned dwelling	9,741,600	16.7	7.8
Accommodation by relatives or friends	26,491,617	45.4	6.2
Other non-rented accommodation	737,189	1.3	6.3
SPAIN	52,831,887	100.0	6.0
Hotels or similar accommodation	9,542,734	18.1	4.3
Rented dwelling	4,312,639	8.2	8.8
Other rented accommodation	3,809,194	7.2	5.1
Owned dwelling	9,644,529	18.3	7.7
Accommodation by relatives or friends	24,886,728	47.1	5.6
Other non-rented accommodation	636,063	1.2	5.0
ABROAD	5,483,890	100.0	10.5
Hotels or similar accommodation	2,538,230	46.3	7.1
Rented dwelling	586,494	10.7	9.8
Other rented accommodation	556,081	10.1	10.1
Accommodation by relatives or friends	1,604,889	29.3	15.7
Other	-	-	-

Note: the data marked with "-" do not have sufficient sampling support

With regard to the main type of transport used, the most common option varied depending on the destination. Therefore, in domestic trips own vehicles were chosen in 84.6% of the cases, while in 54.0% of the trips abroad air transport was used.

Trips by main means of transport and destination of the trip

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
TOTAL	58,315,777	100.0	6.4
Air transport	5,302,063	9.1	10.4
Private motor vehicle	46,541,522	79.8	5.9
Bus, coach	2,756,736	4.7	6.7
Train	2,543,577	4.4	5.9
Waterway	764,600	1.3	8.8
Other type of transport	407,279	0.7	8.8
SPAIN	52,831,887	100.0	6.0
Air transport	2,340,925	4.4	9.0
Private motor vehicle	44,693,973	84.6	5.8
Bus, coach	2,462,939	4.7	5.8
Train	2,462,923	4.7	5.6
Waterway	498,709	0.9	8.3
Other type of transport	372,418	0.7	8.7
ABROAD	5,483,890	100.0	10.5
Air transport	2,961,138	54.0	11.4
Private motor vehicle	1,847,549	33.7	8.4
Other	675,204	12.3	12.2

According to the method of organisation, most trips were made without tourist package (95.8% of the total).

In 17.0% of the trips abroad, a tourist package was contracted, while in trips with domestic destination that percentage was 2.9%.

Trips by method of organisation and destination of the trip

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
TOTAL	58,315,777	100.0	6.4
Package trips	2,438,082	4.2	6.7
Non package trips	55,877,695	95.8	6.4
SPAIN	52,831,887	100.0	6.0
Package trips	1,506,243	2.9	5.6
Non package trips	51,325,645	97.1	6.0
ABROAD	5,483,890	100.0	10.5
Package trips	931,840	17.0	8.5
Non package trips	4,552,050	83.0	10.9

Trips by sociodemographic characteristics of the travellers

In the third quarter of 2015, 47.7 million trips were made by the population aged 15 and older (81.8% of the total).

50.8% of them³ were made by men and 49.2% by women. In men, the average duration was 5.9 overnight stays, compared to 6.7 in women.

By ages, the age range from 30 to 44 years old accumulated 34.9% of the trips of the population aged 15 and older. On the other hand, people older than 65 made the longest trips, with an average duration of 10.1 overnight stays.

Trips by gender and age of the travellers

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
TOTAL	47,698,012	100.0	6.3
From 15 to 29 years old	10,035,452	21.0	6.2
From 30 to 44 years old	16,643,727	34.9	5.6
From 45 to 64 years old	16,013,610	33.6	5.9
65 and over	5,005,222	10.5	10.1
MALES	24,226,227	100.0	5.9
From 15 to 29 years old	5,165,101	21.3	6.2
From 30 to 44 years old	8,498,718	35.1	5.1
From 45 to 64 years old	8,021,803	33.1	5.6
65 and over	2,540,605	10.5	8.8
FEMALES	23,471,785	100.0	6.7
From 15 to 29 years old	4,870,351	20.7	6.2
From 30 to 44 years old	8,145,010	34.7	6.1
From 45 to 64 years old	7,991,807	34.0	6.2
65 and over	2,464,617	10.5	11.4

94.3% of the trips of the population aged 15 and older corresponded to residents of Spanish citizenship. The mean duration was 6.1 overnight stays, while trips of residents with foreign citizenship (5.7%) reached an average of 9.6 overnight stays.

Trips by destination, by Autonomous Communities and abroad

The main Autonomous Communities of destination in trips of residents in Spain in the third quarter 2015 were Andalucía (with 18.8% of the total trips), Cataluña (12.5%) and Comunitat Valenciana (with 11.3%).

In turn, La Rioja (with 0.8% of the total trips) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (1.0%) were at the bottom of the list.

Regarding average duration, Comunitat Valenciana (7.9 overnight stays) presented the greatest, and Castilla-La Mancha and Comunidad de Madrid the lowest (4.3).

³ In this section below and with regard to same-day visits, the data refer to the resident population aged 15 years or older.

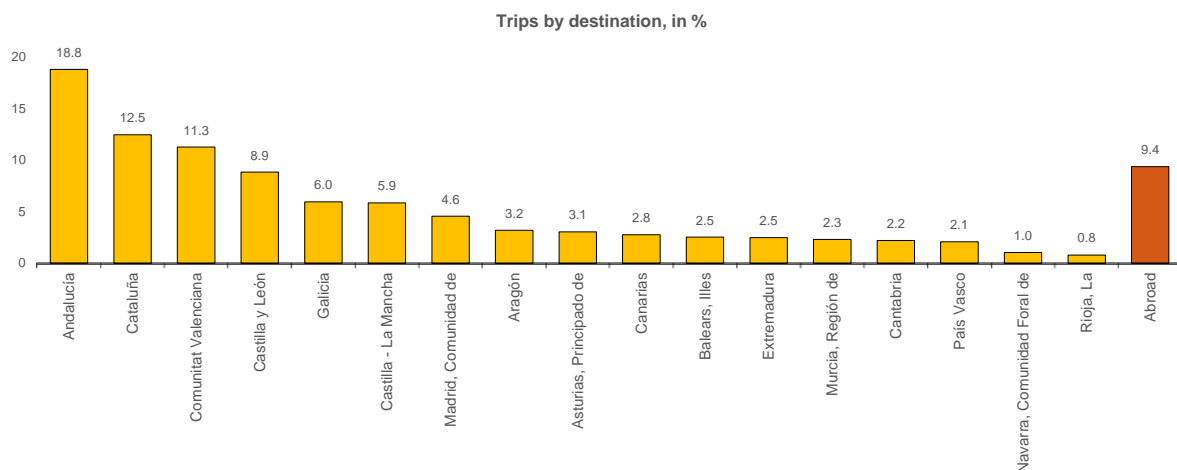
Associating domestic trips of residents with the population of destination, the phenomenon of trips was more intense in Cantabria, which received 2,192 trips per every thousand inhabitants⁴, and in Castilla y León (2,002 trips per thousand inhabitants).

In turn, Comunidad de Madrid (413) and País Vasco (601) were the Autonomous Communities with the lowest ratio of trips by inhabitant.

Trips by destination (abroad and autonomous regions)

	Trips		Trips per inhabitants ⁴		Average duration
	Total	%	Total	Index on average	Overnights
TOTAL	58,315,777	100.0	1,106	100.0	6.4
Abroad	5,483,890	9.4	10.5
Andalucía	10,977,119	18.8	1,273	115.1	6.3
Aragón	1,877,744	3.2	1,324	119.7	4.8
Asturias, Principado de	1,784,994	3.1	1,588	143.6	5.6
Balears, Illes	1,483,265	2.5	1,271	114.9	7.7
Canarias	1,623,390	2.8	771	69.7	5.8
Cantabria	1,300,684	2.2	2,192	198.2	5.7
Castilla y León	5,163,852	8.9	2,002	181.0	5.7
Castilla - La Mancha	3,424,280	5.9	1,628	147.2	4.3
Cataluña	7,287,614	12.5	937	84.7	5.1
Comunitat Valenciana	6,587,993	11.3	1,273	115.1	7.9
Extremadura	1,458,552	2.5	1,369	123.8	6.8
Galicia	3,485,924	6.0	1,241	112.2	6.2
Madrid, Comunidad de	2,667,148	4.6	414	37.4	4.3
Murcia, Región de	1,355,242	2.3	879	79.5	7.1
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	611,782	1.0	993	89.8	4.7
País Vasco	1,228,710	2.1	601	54.3	4.6
Rioja, La	475,735	0.8	1,495	135.2	5.1
Ceuta	-	-	-	-	-
Melilla	-	-	-	-	-

Note: the data marked with "-" do not have sufficient sampling support. ".." indicates that data do not exist.



⁴ In order to calculate this indicator, both trips of the population of 15 or more years old and population of 15 or more years old resident at the destination were used.

Autonomous regions of origin

The trips made by the residents in the Comunidad de Madrid meant 20.3% of the total trips of the third quarter 2015, followed by Andalucía and Cataluña, which represented the 16.0% of tips in both cases.

Trips by autonomous region of residence

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
TOTAL	58,315,777	100.0	6.4
Andalucía	9,328,680	16.0	5.5
Aragón	2,037,894	3.5	6.3
Asturias, Principado de	1,470,786	2.5	6.2
Balears, Illes	857,195	1.5	6.2
Canarias	1,599,285	2.7	6.8
Cantabria	597,439	1.0	4.3
Castilla y León	3,419,162	5.9	5.3
Castilla - La Mancha	2,393,561	4.1	5.5
Cataluña	9,322,120	16.0	6.4
Comunitat Valenciana	4,934,398	8.5	6.8
Extremadura	1,318,892	2.3	5.0
Galicia	2,880,455	4.9	4.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	11,834,842	20.3	7.5
Murcia, Región de	1,426,425	2.4	6.5
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	961,719	1.6	5.7
País Vasco	3,324,093	5.7	8.4
Rioja, La	438,274	0.8	5.6
Ceuta	95,875	0.2	8.3
Melilla	74,681	0.1	7.7

Removing the effect provoked by the size of each Autonomous Community, where more trips were made by its residents were Comunidad de Madrid (1,801 trips per 1,000 inhabitants⁵), País Vasco (1,513), Aragón (1,460) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (1,451).

In turn, Canarias and Illes Balears, around 750 trips per every 1,000 inhabitants, as well as the Autonomous City of Melilla (808), registered the lowest number of travellers.

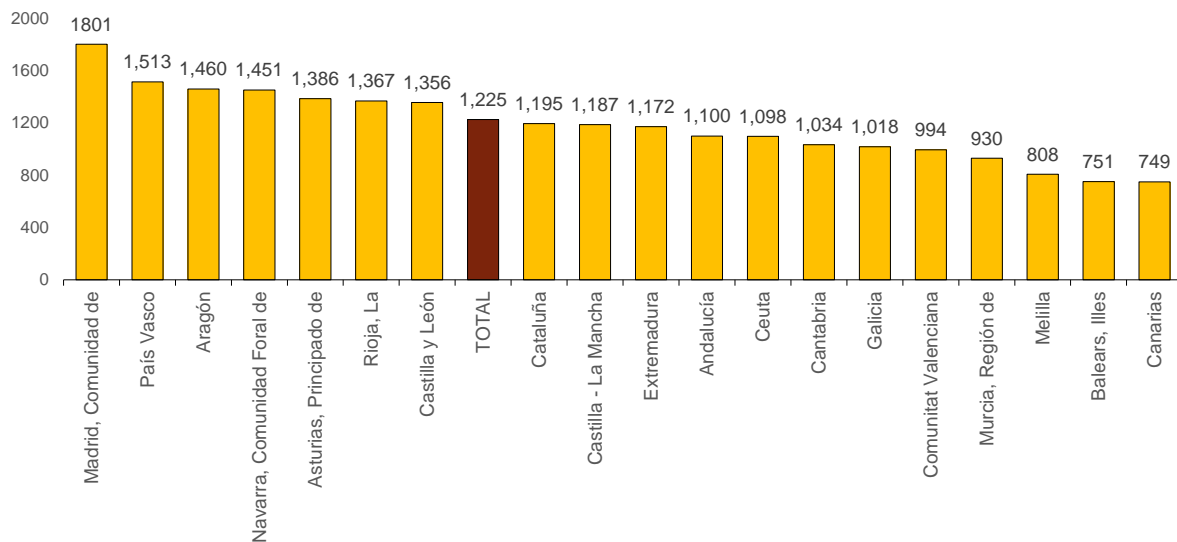
⁵ Only the persons aged 15 and older are considered resident population in this context

Trips per 1,000 inhabitants* by autonomous region of residence and index on average

	Trips per inhabitant Total	Index on the mean of the trips per inhabitant
TOTAL	1,225	100.0
Andalucía	1,100	89.8
Aragón	1,460	119.2
Asturias, Principado de	1,386	113.1
Balears, Illes	751	61.3
Canarias	749	61.1
Cantabria	1,034	84.4
Castilla y León	1,356	110.7
Castilla - La Mancha	1,187	96.9
Cataluña	1,195	97.5
Comunitat Valenciana	994	81.1
Extremadura	1,172	95.7
Galicia	1,018	83.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,801	147.0
Murcia, Región de	930	75.9
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1,451	118.4
País Vasco	1,513	123.5
Rioja, La	1,367	111.6
Ceuta	1,098	89.6
Melilla	808	66.0

* Population aged 15 and over

Trips per 1,000 inhabitants by autonomous region of residence



Same-day visits

In the third quarter of 2015, the resident population aged 15 and older made 61.7 million same-day visits⁶. 96.9% were made for personal purposes and 3.1% for professional purposes.

86.5% of the same-day visits were made within the Autonomous Community of residence, 12.0% to another Autonomous Community, and 1.5% abroad.

Same-day visits by destination

	Same-day visits	
	Total	%
TOTAL	61,701,727	100.0
SPAIN	60,791,648	98.5
Within the autonomous region	53,377,710	86.5
To other autonomous region	7,413,938	12.0
ABROAD	910,078	1.5

⁶ A same-day visit is considered to be any visit without overnight stay made out of the usual environment of the individual. These exclude those which are part of the routine of the individual, as well as those made from second homes, from a cruise or any accommodation other than the usual.

Monthly data

In July, 18.3 million trips were made, while in August 24.8 million and in September 15.1 million. Trips made in August had an average duration of 8.1 overnight stays, a higher figure than that of July (4.7) and September (5.7).

August was the month of the quarter with the lowest percentage of trips within the Autonomous Community of residence, 40.4% compared to 46.4% in September. That was due to higher percentages of both trips to other Autonomous Communities (49.2% in August compared to 45.0% in September) and abroad (10.3% in August and 8.6% in September).

Leisure trips represented more of the half of the trips in July and August. *Visits to relatives or friends* had less weight in July than in the rest of the quarter, since they accumulated 31.6% of trips made that month, as compared to 36.9% of September. In August, trips for professional purposes were less than a half of the trips made in both July and September.

July was the month with less prominence of non-market accommodation (60.7%), while in August, hotel accommodation registered the lowest weight (18.2%) of the quarter. The remaining market accommodation represented in July and August the highest percentages of the year, reaching the 17%.

Trips by month and main characteristics

	July		August		September	
	Trips		Trips		Trips	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
TOTAL	18,322,321	100.0	24,809,944	100.0	15,183,513	100.0
TYPE OF DESTINATION						
Spain	16,702,062	91.2	22,249,754	89.7	13,880,072	91.4
Within the autonomous region	8,347,590	45.6	10,032,459	40.4	7,047,243	46.4
To other autonomous region	8,354,472	45.6	12,217,294	49.2	6,832,828	45.0
Abroad	1,620,258	8.8	2,560,191	10.3	1,303,441	8.6
PURPOSE						
Leisure, recreation and holidays	10,293,764	56.2	14,652,305	59.1	7,457,823	49.1
Visiting relatives or friends	5,789,412	31.6	8,690,550	35.0	5,595,259	36.9
Business and professional	1,274,941	7.0	562,537	2.3	1,129,648	7.4
Other reasons	964,203	5.3	904,551	3.6	1,000,783	6.6
ACCOMMODATION						
Hotels and similar accommodation	3,939,296	21.5	4,513,703	18.2	3,627,965	23.9
Other rented accommodation	3,269,132	17.8	4,223,814	17.0	1,771,462	11.7
Non-rented accommodation	11,113,893	60.7	16,072,427	64.8	9,784,086	64.4

Link between FAMILITUR and the Tourism survey for Spanish residents

The new Tourism survey for Spanish residents made by the INE started to disclose the monthly data for February 2015. Data prior to that date have been published by TURESPAÑA according to the methods of the previous survey, FAMILITUR⁷. The methodological changes made, described in the methodological note shown below in this section, do not allow comparison or direct aggregation of the results of both surveys.

Therefore, the measurement of the annual variation must be made through a statistical analysis. With the information available to date, the INE has obtained a provisional link of the monthly data, and the method thereof can be reviewed in the survey sections in the web page of the INE⁸.

The data provisionally linked provide a variation rate of 9.8% for trips ended in July, 8.2% for trips ended in August, and 6.2% for trips ended in September.

Over the whole quarter, the growth of the total of trips was 8.1%.

According to destination, the increase was higher in trips abroad (with rates of 9.9% in September and 15.0% in July) than trips within Spain. The last ones registered a growth of 5.8% in September and 9.3% in July. Quarterly rates were of 11.6% for trips abroad and of 7.8% for domestic trips.

Leisure trips moderated their growth during the quarter, going through a rate of 7.6% in July to 1.3% in September. The increase in the whole of the quarter was of 5.3%.

According to the main accommodation used, non-hotel accommodation presented a greater growth than hotel accommodation, with a growth of 8.5% versus 6.7%.

Same-day visits grew 8.1% compared to the same quarter of the previous year, with a higher increase in September (11.0%) than in the rest of the months.

Annual variation of linked data

	July	August	September	Third quarter
	%	%	%	%
TOTAL TRIPS	9.8	8.2	6.2	8.1
TYPE OF DESTINATION				
Spain	9.3	8.0	5.8	7.8
Abroad	15.0	10.3	9.9	11.6
PURPOSE				
Leisure, recreation and holidays	7.6	5.7	1.3	5.3
Visiting relatives and friends	10.3	11.7	11.3	11.2
Business and professional	15.5	5.2	11.7	12.0
Other reasons	24.4	19.7	10.9	17.9
ACCOMMODATION				
Hotels and simmlar accommodation	7.9	4.9	7.5	6.7
Other accommodation	10.3	9.0	5.7	8.5
TOTAL SAME-DAY VISITS	9.1	5.2	11.0	8.1

⁷ <http://www.iet.tourspain.es/en-EN/estadisticas/familitur/paginas/default.aspx>

⁸ http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/etr/etr_metodo_tasas_enlazadas_0115_en.pdf

Methodological note

The National Institute of Statistics (INE) publishes today the results of the Residents Travel Survey (ETR/FAMILITUR) on the third quarter of the year. This operation, responsibility of the INE in the National Statistical Plan, as set out in Royal Decrees 1085/2014 and 265/2015, is the result of the methodological review of survey Spanish Tourism Movement (FAMILITUR), replacing it in the diffusion of results from the reference month February 2015 onwards.

The main objectives of this revision performed within the framework of a collaboration agreement between the Institute of Tourism of Spain (Turespaña) and the INE, have been to improve consistency in the survey with other sources of the tourism statistic system, add the last international recommendations, reduce the burden of informants and improve, as far as possible, the efficiency in measurement of the survey objectives.

The Tourism survey for Spanish residents is a continuous survey with the main objective is to provide monthly, quarterly and annual estimations of the trips made by the resident population in Spain and the main characteristics such as destination, duration, purpose, accommodation, transport means, costs and sociodemographic characteristics of the travellers, amongst others. The diffusion of results and their disaggregation degree, depending on the study variable group, will be made with monthly, quarterly or annual reference.

The information is obtained by personal interviews to persons aged 15 or older, selected at random in a sample of resident houses, that collaborate three times in alternative months along six months, leave the sample for six months, and are interviewed three other times during the next semester. People selected provide information on the trips made in the two months prior to that of the interview. With an expected effective monthly sample of about 8,200 people, the information of a reference month is provided by about 16,400 people. Furthermore, the rotating panel scheme provides the efficient estimation of the annual change.

The complete methodology of the survey is available for consultation in the web site of the INE⁹.

For further information see **INEbase** – www.ine.es/en/ All press releases at: www.ine.es/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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⁹ http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/etr/etr_metodologia_en.pdf