

30 June 2015

## Tourism survey for Spanish residents (ETR/FAMILITUR)

Q1 2015

**In the first quarter of 2015 Spanish residents made 32.7 million trips. 44% were to visit family or friends, 37.7% for leisure, and 13.6% work-related.**

**Andalucía, Cataluña and the Community of Madrid were the biggest destinations for travellers.**

### Introduction

The National Institute of Statistics (INE) published today for the first time the results of the Tourism survey for Spanish residents (ETR/FAMILITUR). This operation is the result of the methodological review of the survey of Tourist Movement of Spaniards (FAMILITUR) and is shown as responsibility of the INE in the National Statistical Plan, as set out in Royal Decrees 1085/2014 and 265/2015.

Since 1996 the Instituto de Estudios Turísticos (TURESPAÑA) Institute of Tourism Studies) has performed the FAMILITUR survey, designed to meet the national needs for information on tourism behaviour of residents, in compliance with Regulations (EU) no. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and Council, related to European statistics on tourism, with regard to national tourism.

On 4 June, 2012, a Collaboration Agreement was signed between TURESPAÑA and the INE in the area of tourism statistics, for the purpose of analysing the viability of transferring responsibilities from Turespaña to the INE on the statistical operations of FAMILITUR, FRONTUR and EGATUR, for achieving a greater efficiency in the allocation of the resources available and in the service to users.

In this context, an internal work group was set up in the INE for the project of redesigning the statistics of tourism demand (PRETUR) with representatives of the different technical units involved, that worked in close collaboration with Turespaña. The INE thanks Turespaña for the extraordinary collaboration given in the transfer of the various technical and institutional components of the project.

The transfer of responsibilities of the Tourism survey for Spanish residents ended with the approval of the aforementioned royal decrees, whereby the INE becomes the agency responsible for data collection and diffusion of results with reference in February 2015 and February 2015 onwards. Consequently, the results submitted herein do not include ETR variation rates, as the first annual variations of this survey will be available for the first time in February, 2016. However, for every month until that date annual variation rates will be given, calculated with statistical link techniques, as described below in this press release.

### Trips by destination, duration and reason

Residents in Spain made 32,663,764 trips<sup>1</sup> during the first quarter of 2015. The mean duration of each trip, measured as the number of nights spent of our the usual place of residence was 3.2 overnight stays.

By type of destination, 91.6% of the trips had a main destination in the national territory and 8.4% abroad. Trips with domestic destinations had a mean duration of 2.8 overnight stays, vs 8.0 overnight stays of trips abroad.

#### Trips according to destination

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,663,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Spain	29,905,764	91.6	2.8
Abroad	2,758,000	8.4	8.0

78.8% of the trips had a duration of less than four overnight stays, vs 5.7% with a duration longer than eight overnight stays. These percentages also differ by destination. In domestic trips, short trips meant 81.8% of the total. In trips abroad, 46.6%.

#### Trips according to duration and destination of the journey

	Trips	
	Total	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,663,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>
From 1 to 3 nights	25,750,404	78.8
From 4 to 8 nights	5,065,566	15.5
More than 8 nights	1,847,794	5.7
<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>29,905,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>
From 1 to 3 nights	24,464,833	81.8
From 4 to 8 nights	4,192,176	14.0
More than 8 nights	1,248,755	4.2
<b>ABROAD</b>	<b>2,758,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
From 1 to 3 nights	1,285,571	46.6
From 4 to 8 nights	873,390	31.7
More than 8 nights	599,039	21.7

According to the main reason of the trip, 44.0% were performed for *Visits to relatives or friends* 37.7% for *Leisure, recreation and holidays*, 13.6% for *Businesses and other professional reasons* and the remaining 4.7% for *Other reasons*<sup>2</sup>.

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

<sup>2</sup> *Other reasons* include shopping tourism, travelling to the studies centre, other trips for education and training, health, religious reasons and company incentive trips.

By destination, in domestic trips the main reasons were the same and similar percentages. However, in trips abroad the reason with a greater weight was leisure (45.8%).

In terms of duration, trips for *Other reasons* had the highest mean (5.0 overnight stays), while those of *Leisure, recreation and holidays* obtained the lowest (2.8 overnight stays).

### **Trips according to and destination of the journey**

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,663,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Leisure, recreation and holidays	12,317,793	37.7	2.8
Visit to families or friends	14,356,239	44.0	3.4
Businesses and other professional reasons	4,446,366	13.6	3.4
Other reasons	1,543,367	4.7	5.0
<b>SPAIN</b>	29,905,764	100.0	2.8
Leisure, recreation and holidays	11,054,965	37.0	2.5
Visit to families or friends	13,605,109	45.5	2.8
Businesses and other professional reasons	3,815,224	12.8	2.8
Other reasons	1,430,467	4.8	4.0
<b>ABROAD</b>	2,758,000	100.0	8.0
Leisure, recreation and holidays	1,262,829	45.8	4.6
Visit to families or friends	751,130	27.2	12.7
Businesses and other professional reasons	631,142	22.9	7.3
Other reasons	-	-	-

Note: Data with not enough sample support are not given in the table.

### **Trips by accommodation, transport and organisation method**

By type of accommodation<sup>3</sup>, the most commonly used in domestic trips were houses of relatives or friends (49.9% of the total), hotel accommodation (21.7%) and owned second homes (17.9%). However, in trips abroad hotel accommodation was the preferred option (49.8% of the total).

With regard to duration, it must be noted that travelling to rental houses was longer than those performed to an owned house (5.7 vs 2.6 overnight stays).

<sup>3</sup> Market accommodation is considered to be hotels, aparthotels, boarding houses, guest houses, ins and similar, houses or rented rooms, accommodation of rural tourism, hostels, camp-sites and any other paid accommodation service, even if it can be subsidised.

Non-market accommodations are considered to be those provided freely by relatives or friends, as well as owned houses for holiday use, houses owned in multiple ownership, houses exchanged freely between individuals and other trips with overnight spent camping out under clear, in the car, in a trailer parked out of a camping, etc.

## Trips by main accommodation and destination of the journey

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,663,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Hotel	7,847,312	24.0	3.0
Housing (rental)	1,569,638	4.8	5.7
Rest of the market	1,562,467	4.8	3.6
Owner-occupied housing	5,416,224	16.6	2.6
Houses from relatives or friends	15,814,469	48.4	3.2
6.Rest not in the market	453,654	1.4	2.8
<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>29,905,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Hotel	6,474,753	21.7	2.8
Housing (rental)	1,417,067	4.7	4.2
Rest of the market	1,403,379	4.7	2.9
Owner-occupied housing	5,348,144	17.9	2.6
Houses from relatives or friends	14,918,469	49.9	2.7
Rest not in the market	343,953	1.2	2.2
<b>ABROAD</b>	<b>2,758,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Hotel	1,372,560	49.8	4.3
Houses from relatives or friends	896,000	32.5	12.1
Other	489,441	17.7	11.0

With regard to the main type of transport used, the most common option changed depending on the destination. Therefore, in domestic trips own vehicles were chosen in 80.2% of the cases, while 68.6% of the trips abroad using air transport.

## Trips by main transport means and destination of trip

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,663,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Air transport	3,366,869	10.3	7.3
Their own vehicle	24,665,962	75.5	2.6
Road	1,938,038	5.9	3.6
Train	1,965,487	6.0	3.1
Sea transport	284,006	0.9	5.3
Other type of transport	443,403	1.4	4.2
<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>29,905,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Air transport	1,473,597	4.9	5.3
Their own vehicle	23,970,349	80.2	2.5
Road	1,859,334	6.2	3.5
Train	1,931,286	6.5	3.1
Sea transport	249,587	0.8	4.6
Other type of transport	421,611	1.4	3.6
<b>ABROAD</b>	<b>2,758,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Air transport	1,893,272	68.6	8.9
Their own vehicle	695,612	25.2	5.6
Other	-	-	-

Note: Data not adequately supported are not shown in the table

According to the method of organisation, most trips were made without tourist package (96.4% of the total).

In 9.8% of the trips abroad, a tourist package was contracted, while in trips with domestic destination that percentage was 3.6%.

## Trips by method of organisation and destination of trip

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,663,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
With tourist package	1,169,836	3.6	5.0
Without tourist package	31,493,928	96.4	3.2
<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>29,905,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
With tourist package	899,598	3.0	4.6
Without tourist package	29,006,166	97.0	2.7
<b>ABROAD</b>	<b>2,758,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
With tourist package	270,238	9.8	6.2
Without tourist package	2,487,762	90.2	8.2

## Trips by sociodemographic characteristics of the travellers

In the first quarter of 2015 28.0 million trips were made by the population older than 15 years of age (85.6% of the total).

53.4% of them<sup>4</sup> were made by men and 46.6% by women. In men, the mean duration was 3.1 overnight stays, vs 3.4 in women.

By ages, the age range from 30 to 40 years accumulated 36.9% of the trips of the population aged 15 years and older. On the other hand, people older than 65 made the longest trips, with a mean duration of 4.6 overnight stays.

## Trips by gender and age of the travellers

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,971,034</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>
From 15 to 29 years old	5,598,877	20.0	3.5
From 30 to 44 years old	10,324,247	36.9	3.1
From 45 to 64 years old	9,055,460	32.4	2.9
65 and over	2,992,450	10.7	4.6
<b>MAN</b>	<b>14,929,617</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
From 15 to 29 years old	2,735,451	18.3	3.2
Aged 30 to 44 years old	5,884,482	39.4	3.0
From 45 to 64 years old	4,789,488	32.1	3.0
65 and over	1,520,196	10.2	4.2
<b>WOMAN</b>	<b>13,041,417</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
From 15 to 29 years old	2,863,426	22.0	3.8
Aged 30 to 44 years old	4,439,765	34.0	3.1
From 45 to 64 years old	4,265,972	32.7	2.9
65 and over	1,472,254	11.3	5.1

<sup>4</sup> In this section below and with regard to excursions, the data refer to the resident population aged 15 years or older.

92.9% of the trips of the population aged 15 and older corresponded to residents of Spanish citizenship. The mean duration was 3.1 overnight stays, while trips of residents with foreign citizenship (7.1%) reached an average of 5.6 overnight stays.

## Trips by destination, by autonomous regions and abroad

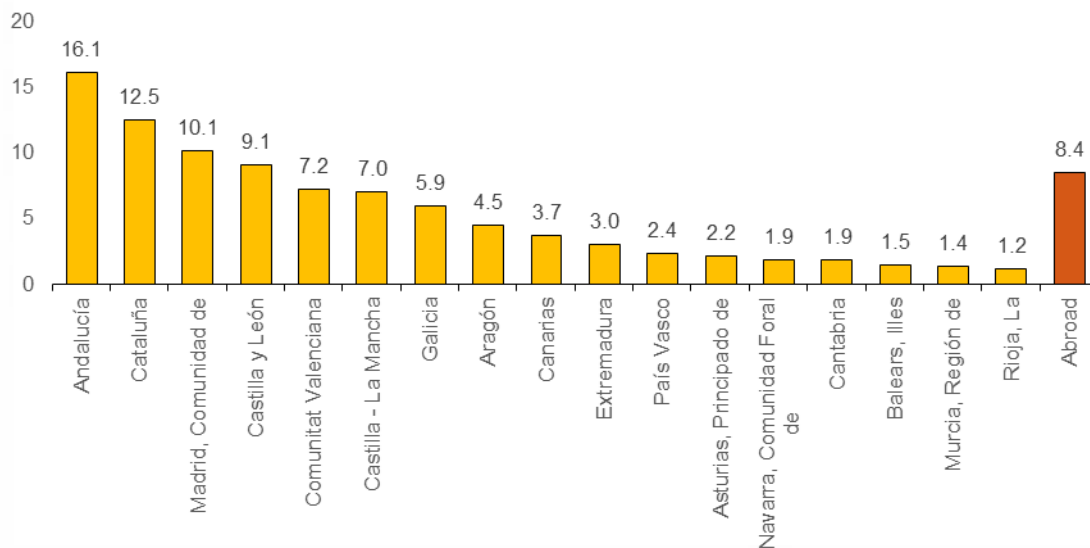
The main autonomous regions of destination in trips of residents in Spain in the first quarter of 2015 were Andalucía (with 16.1% of the total trips), Cataluña (12.5%) and Comunidad de Madrid (with 10.1%).

On the other hand, La Rioja (with 1.2% of the total trips), Región de Murcia (1.4%) and Illes Balears (1.5%) were at the bottom of the list.

### Trips by destination (abroad and autonomous regions)

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnight stays
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,663,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
ABROAD	2,758,000	8.4	8.0
Andalucía	5,263,057	16.1	2.8
Aragón	1,476,414	4.5	2.6
Asturias, Principado de	707,595	2.2	3.2
Balears, Illes	478,166	1.5	3.6
Canarias	1,205,405	3.7	3.7
Cantabria	612,447	1.9	2.6
Castilla y León	2,966,089	9.1	2.8
Castilla - La Mancha	2,291,047	7.0	2.5
Catalonia	4,087,640	12.5	2.3
Comunitat Valenciana	2,358,119	7.2	3.0
Extremadura	976,084	3.0	3.3
Galicia	1,937,366	5.9	2.7
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,308,827	10.1	2.6
Murcia, Región de	450,254	1.4	2.9
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	612,728	1.9	2.3
País Vasco	774,521	2.4	3.4
Rioja, La	392,608	1.2	2.6
Ceuta	-	-	-
Melilla	-	-	-

**Trips according to destination in %**



## Autonomous regions of origin

The trips made by the residents in the Comunidad de Madrid meant 18.2% of the total trips of the first quarter of 2015. They are followed by Cataluña (15.5%) and Andalucía (14.6%).

## Trips by region of residence of the travellers

	Trips		Average duration
	Total	%	Overnights
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,663,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Andalucía	4,778,550	14.6	3.5
Aragón	1,183,905	3.6	3.2
Asturias, Principado de	709,571	2.2	2.8
Balears, Illes	731,962	2.2	6.2
Canarias	1,197,812	3.7	3.7
Cantabria	454,260	1.4	3.0
Castilla y León	2,172,052	6.6	2.7
Castilla - La Mancha	1,701,645	5.2	2.8
Cataluña	5,052,824	15.5	3.0
Comunitat Valenciana	2,641,438	8.1	3.2
Extremadura	914,344	2.8	2.7
Galicia	2,025,170	6.2	3.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	5,938,465	18.2	3.4
Murcia, Región de	646,220	2.0	2.8
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	679,598	2.1	2.8
País Vasco	1,465,892	4.5	2.9
Rioja, La	266,123	0.8	3.1
Ceuta	61,161	0.2	3.9
Melilla	42,773	0.1	5.1

## Excursions

In the first quarter of 2015, the resident population older than 15 year made more than 56 million excursions<sup>5</sup>. 94.4% were for personal reasons and 5.6% for professional reasons.

84.9% of the excursions were made in the autonomous region of residence, 13.6% to another region, and 1.5% abroad.

### Excursions by destination

	Excursions	
	Total	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,028,366</b>	<b>100.0</b>
SPAIN	55,179,068	98.5
Inside the Autonomous Region	47,557,018	84.9
To other autonomous community	7,622,050	13.6
ABROAD	849,298	1.5

## Monthly data<sup>6</sup>

In the month of February, 10.1 million trips were made, while in March, the total of trips was 11.6 millions. The duration of all trips was similar in both cases, with a mean of 3.0 and 2.9 overnight stays, respectively.

### Trips by month and main characteristics

	February		March	
	Trips		Trips	
	Total	%	Total	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,134,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,608,193</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TYPE OF DESTINATION</b>				
SPAIN	9,291,878	91.7	10,648,395	91.7
Inside the Autonomous Region	5,346,901	52.8	5,861,033	50.5
To other autonomous community	3,944,977	38.9	4,787,362	41.2
ABROAD	842,584	8.3	959,799	8.3
<b>REASON</b>				
Leisure, recreation and holidays	3,900,621	38.5	4,987,907	43.0
Visit to families or friends	4,253,333	42.0	4,528,299	39.0
Businesses and professional reasons	1,501,367	14.8	1,604,882	13.8
Other reasons	479,140	4.7	487,105	4.2
<b>ACCOMMODATION</b>				
Hotel	2,683,617	26.5	2,912,764	25.1
Rest of the market	971,037	9.6	1,319,457	11.4
Not in the market	6,479,808	63.9	7,375,972	63.5

<sup>5</sup> An excursion 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.

<sup>6</sup> See section below, related to the link.



## 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. The data for January 2015 have been published by TURESPAÑA according to the methods of the previous survey, FAMILITUR<sup>7</sup>. 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.

However, given the interest of having the cumulative data of the first months of the year with homogeneous methods, for obtaining the data related to the first quarter of 2015 the INE has used the estimations of trips ended in January 2015 obtained with the method of the new survey from the sample collected in February and March, 2015. These estimations will be also used to measure the annual variation once the month of January 2016 of the Tourism survey for Spanish residents is available.

On the other hand, the measurement of the annual variation of the months for which double methodology is available 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 INE.

**The data linked provisionally provide a variation rate of 4.2% for trips ending in the month of February and 8.9% for trips ended in the month of March.**

According to destination, the increase is higher in trips abroad, with rates of 9.3% in February and 14.2% in March.

Business trips had the highest growth in both months, 9.7% in February and 14.6% in March.

According to the main accommodation used, hotel accommodation had a growth of 4.8% in February and 10.6% in March.

### Annual variation of linked data

	February	March
	%	%
<b>TOTAL JOURNEYS</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>TYPE OF DESTINATION</b>		
Spain	3.8	8.5
Abroad	9.3	14.2
<b>REASON</b>		
Leisure, recreation and holidays	-2.4	4.4
Visit to families or friends	8.8	13.1
Businesses and professional reasons	9.7	14.6
Other reasons	6.7	2.5
<b>ACCOMMODATION</b>		
Hotel	4.8	10.6
Non-hotel	4.0	8.4
<b>TOTAL EXCURSIONS</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>

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

## Methodological note

The National Institute of Statistics (INE) published today for the first time the results of the Tourism survey for Spanish residents (ETR/FAMILITUR). 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, reason, 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 people 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.

### Main methodological changes

The full methodology of the survey can be reviewed in the web page of the INE<sup>8</sup>. A summary of the main methodological changes is given below.

- Only the population older than 15 years is interviewed, but supplemental information is collected on the trips of those under 15 years to be able to estimate the trips of all residents. Only estimations of excursions of the resident population older than 15 years are provided.
- At each interview, the trips ended in the two months prior to the interview and excursions from the past month are investigated. In Familitur the reference period were the three previous months both for trips and for excursions.
- The survey is aimed at a person from the home selected and only his/her trips are investigated. In Familitur the trips made by all home members were collected.

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<sup>8</sup> [http://www.ine.es/en/inebmenu/mnu\\_hosteleria\\_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/inebmenu/mnu_hosteleria_en.htm)

- The framework used for selection of the sample was the Continuous Home Survey, which allows to improve the efficiency of the sample design upon assigning to homes and people, according to sociodemographic characteristics, a given propensity to travelling. It also allows to improve the correction for lack of response.
- Homes collaborate in the survey six times along one year and a half, while in Familitur they collaborated eight times, in consecutive quarters, for two years.
- In the calculation of the factors of elevation the auxiliary calibration variables added were the number of overnight stays from the Surveys of Occupation in Touristic Accommodation.
- Changes in the questionnaire:
  - The questions related to the characteristic of the home and their members have been modified so that some variables may be recovered for timely inclusion based on the needs observed.
  - Special attention has been paid to collection of the stages of the trips and the costs associated with them.
  - Basic characteristics (reason, duration, accommodation, transport, etc.) of all trips are collected, but only up to three trips per individual are investigated comprehensively, gathering information about expenses and other relevant characteristics.

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For further information see **INEbase** – [www.ine.es/en/](http://www.ine.es/en/) All press releases at: [www.ine.es/prensa/prensa\\_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/prensa/prensa_en.htm)

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