

1 October 2018

**Residents Travel Survey (ETR/FAMILITUR)**  
Second quarter of 2018. *Provisional data*

**The number of trips made by residents in Spain increases by 1.0% in the second quarter of 2018<sup>1</sup> and stands at 50.9 million**

**Total expenditure increases by 7.3% and exceeds 11,000 million euros**

**Andalucía, Cataluña and Comunitat Valenciana are the main destinations**

Spanish residents made 50.9 million trips in the second quarter of 2018, 1.0% more than that registered in the same period of 2017.

The main destination of 91.2% of the trips was the national territory, with an increase of 0.2% as compared to the second quarter of last year. On the other hand, trips abroad, which represented 8.8% of the total, increased by 10.0%.

**Trips and average duration by main destination**

	Second Quarter 2018				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
TOTAL	50.894.653	100,0	1,0	3,1	-1,0
Spain	46.427.235	91,2	0,2	2,8	-1,8
Abroad	4.467.417	8,8	10,0	6,1	-1,4

Given that in 2018 Easter is celebrated between March and April, and that in 2017 it took place in April, it is convenient to analyse together the data of the first semester of the year. Thus, during the **first six months of 2018**, trips made by residents increased by 2.2% as compared with the same period of the previous year. Domestic trips increased by 1.4% and international trips by 11.2%.

If we look only at the trips made **during the Easter holidays**, there were 6.9 million trips in 2018, 8.1% less than in 2017.

<sup>1</sup> Given that in 2018 Easter is celebrated between March and April, and that in 2017 it took place in April, it is convenient to analyse together the data of the first semester of the year.

## Trips according to purpose, accommodation and main transport

*Leisure, recreation and holiday* trips, which were the main reason for 52.6% of trips made in the second quarter, fell by 0.1%. In turn, *Visits to relatives or friends*, which represented 32.4% of the total, registered an annual decrease of 1.2%.

In turn, trips for *Business and other professional reasons* and for *Other reasons*<sup>2</sup>, increased by 10.6% and 10.4%, respectively.

The main reason for trips during the second quarter was leisure, whether for domestic (51,9%) or foreign (60,2%) destinations.

During the first six months of 2018, there was an increase in leisure trips (3.4%), business trips (4.2%) and trips for other reasons (8.3%). Conversely, visits to relatives or friends decreased by 0.8%.

## Trips by main purpose and destination

	Second Quarter 2018				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	50.894.653	100,0	1,0	3,1	-1,0
Leisure, recreation and holidays	26.777.196	52,6	-0,1	3,2	0,8
Visiting relatives and friends	16.497.211	32,4	-1,2	2,9	2,7
Business and professional	5.097.358	10,0	10,6	3,3	-9,4
Other reasons	2.522.888	5,0	10,4	3,0	-23,2
<b>SPAIN</b>	46.427.235	100,0	0,2	2,8	-1,8
Leisure, recreation and holidays	24.088.216	51,9	-1,3	2,9	-1,2
Visiting relatives and friends	15.578.828	33,6	-1,3	2,5	-0,1
Business and professional	4.411.060	9,5	9,6	3,0	-4,5
Other reasons	2.349.133	5,1	11,9	2,8	-14,6
<b>ABROAD</b>	4.467.417	100,0	10,0	6,1	-1,4
Leisure, recreation and holidays	2.688.981	60,2	12,9	5,1	7,8
Visiting relatives and friends	918.384	20,6	1,0	9,8	15,1
Business and professional	686.298	15,4	17,2	5,2	-26,1
Other reasons	173.755	3,9	-6,6	5,3	-49,8

In 40.4% of domestic trips, residents stayed with family or friends. Almost 18.8 million trips used this type of accommodation, with an annual decrease of 3.2%.

For trips abroad, hotel accommodation was the preferred option (54.6% of trips). This type of accommodation registered an increase of 18.8% as compared with the second quarter of 2017.

During the **first semester**, domestic trips made by residents who stayed with family or friends decreased by 1.8%. On the other hand, trips abroad in hotel accommodation increased by 12.5%.

<sup>2</sup> *Other reasons* include shopping tourism, travelling to the study centre, other trips for education and training, health, religious reasons, company incentive trips and all other trips for personal reasons not included in another category.

## **Trips by main accommodation and destination**

	Second Quarter 2018				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	50.894.653	100,0	1,0	3,1	-1,0
Rented accommodation	19.785.285	38,9	4,6	3,5	-2,0
- Hotels or similar accommodation	12.792.366	25,1	5,2	3,4	0,1
- Rented dwelling	3.093.664	6,1	11,0	4,3	-9,7
- Other rented accommodation	3.899.254	7,7	-1,8	3,2	-2,6
Non-rented accommodation	31.109.368	61,1	-1,1	2,8	-0,7
- Owned dwelling	10.620.094	20,9	1,1	2,9	6,0
- Accommodation by relatives or friends	19.714.134	38,7	-3,2	2,8	-3,8
- Other non-rented accommodation	775.140	1,5	27,3	2,5	-6,3
<b>SPAIN</b>	46.427.235	100,0	0,2	2,8	-1,8
Rented accommodation	16.463.390	35,5	3,0	3,2	-1,8
- Hotels or similar accommodation	10.351.084	22,3	2,4	3,1	-2,4
- Rented dwelling	2.580.212	5,6	12,4	4,0	1,0
- Other rented accommodation	3.532.093	7,6	-1,1	2,9	-4,5
Non-rented accommodation	29.963.846	64,5	-1,3	2,6	-2,1
- Owned dwelling	10.461.885	22,5	0,7	2,7	2,7
- Accommodation by relatives or friends	18.770.843	40,4	-3,2	2,5	-4,7
- Other non-rented accommodation	731.119	1,6	29,4	2,4	-2,9
<b>ABROAD</b>	4.467.417	100,0	10,0	6,1	-1,4
Rented accommodation	3.321.895	74,4	12,9	5,2	-5,6
- Hotels or similar accommodation	2.441.282	54,6	18,8	4,9	3,0
- Other rented accommodation	880.613	19,7	-0,6	5,9	-17,4
Non-rented accommodation	1.145.522	25,6	2,2	8,7	9,2

As for the main type of transport used, own vehicles accounted for 81.7% of domestic trips, 1.2% less than in the same quarter of 2017. In 70.6% of the trips abroad, air transport is used, with an increase of 26.5%.

During the **first six months of 2018** domestic trips by own vehicles increased by 0.3% and trips abroad by air transport increased by 23.2%.

## Trips by main means of transport and destination

	Second Quarter 2018				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	50.894.653	100,0	1,0	3,1	-1,0
Air transport	5.782.668	11,4	23,6	5,8	-4,1
Private motor vehicle	38.921.355	76,5	-1,8	2,6	-2,7
Bus, coach	2.574.554	5,1	-7,8	3,6	-9,1
Train	2.512.648	4,9	4,5	3,4	-1,9
Waterway	484.690	1,0	23,6	5,3	30,4
Other type of transport	618.736	1,2	28,3	3,3	-15,8
<b>SPAIN</b>	46.427.235	100,0	0,2	2,8	-1,8
Air transport	2.628.148	5,7	20,2	4,6	-6,7
Private motor vehicle	37.914.520	81,7	-1,2	2,6	-1,3
Bus, coach	2.445.700	5,3	-7,5	3,5	-10,0
Train	2.482.696	5,3	4,9	3,4	-2,5
Waterway	370.598	0,8	22,4	4,3	14,9
Other type of transport	585.572	1,3	33,7	3,2	-16,7
<b>ABROAD</b>	4.467.417	100,0	10,0	6,1	-1,4
Air transport	3.154.520	70,6	26,5	6,7	-3,2
Private motor vehicle	1.006.835	22,5	-19,5	4,0	-20,4
Other	306.062	6,9	-3,7	6,3	36,8

## Main destinations

The main destination Autonomous Communities for trips by residents in the second quarter of 2018 were Andalucía (with 16.7% of the total), Cataluña (14.4%) and Comunitat Valenciana (10.0%).

If we relate domestic trips by residents with the destination population, the travelling phenomenon was more intense in Cantabria (with 2,237 trips per 1,000 inhabitants<sup>3</sup>), Castilla y León (with 1,788) and Castilla-La Mancha (1,639).

<sup>3</sup> For the calculation of this indicator, we have used both the trips of the population aged 15 and over as well as the population aged 15 and over residing in the destination (calculated as an average of the population for each of the months of the quarter).

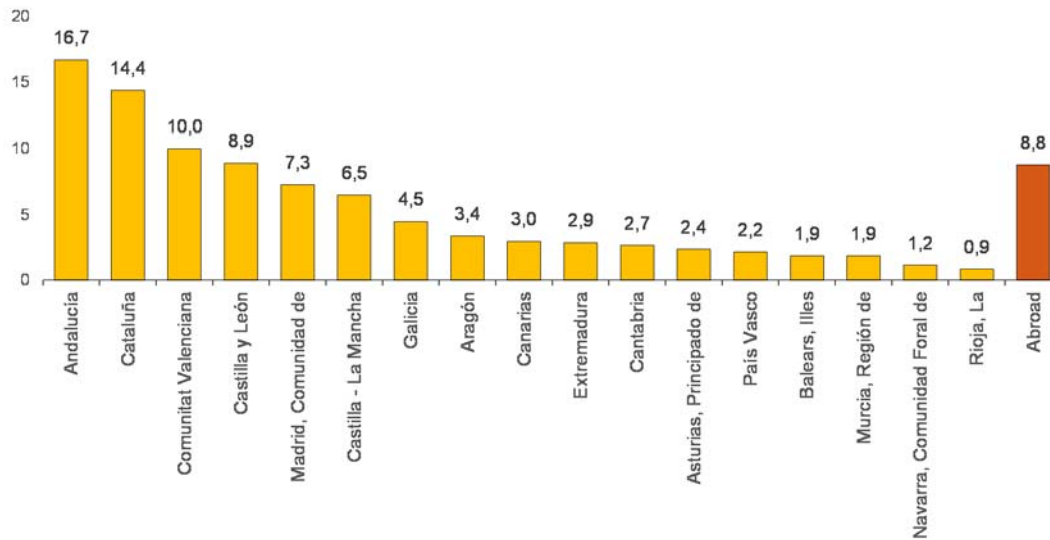
## Trips by main destination (abroad and Autonomous Community)

	Second Quarter 2018				
	Trips		Trips per 1,000 inhabitants*		Average duration
	Total	%	Total	Index on average	Overnights
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.894.653</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3,1</b>
Abroad	4.467.417	8,8	..	..	6,1
Andalucía	8.522.503	16,7	986	101,1	2,9
Cataluña	7.335.269	14,4	957	98,1	2,5
Comunitat Valenciana	5.108.152	10,0	986	101,1	3,3
Castilla y León	4.543.930	8,9	1.788	183,3	2,8
Madrid, Comunidad de	3.723.155	7,3	588	60,3	2,5
Castilla - La Mancha	3.308.958	6,5	1.639	168,0	2,3
Galicia	2.266.538	4,5	809	82,9	2,8
Aragón	1.731.480	3,4	1.275	130,7	2,6
Canarias	1.543.465	3,0	700	71,7	3,2
Extremadura	1.476.805	2,9	1.386	142,0	3,2
Cantabria	1.392.933	2,7	2.237	229,3	2,8
Asturias, Principado de	1.229.081	2,4	1.181	121,1	2,5
País Vasco	1.143.958	2,2	515	52,7	2,5
Balears, Illes	980.976	1,9	885	90,7	4,1
Murcia, Región de	963.046	1,9	665	68,2	3,2
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	624.502	1,2	931	95,4	2,6
Rioja, La	455.587	0,9	1.350	138,3	2,4
Ceuta	-	-	-	-	-
Melilla	-	-	-	-	-

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

\* This indicator considers both the trips of the population of 15 years and over and the population aged 15 and over resident in destination (calculated as the mean of the three months of the quarter)

## Percentage of trips by destination



## Autonomous Communities of origin

Trips made by residents in Cataluña accounted for 18.3% of the total in the second quarter. This was followed by Comunidad de Madrid (17.7%) and Andalucía (14.8%).

## Trips by Autonomous Community of residence

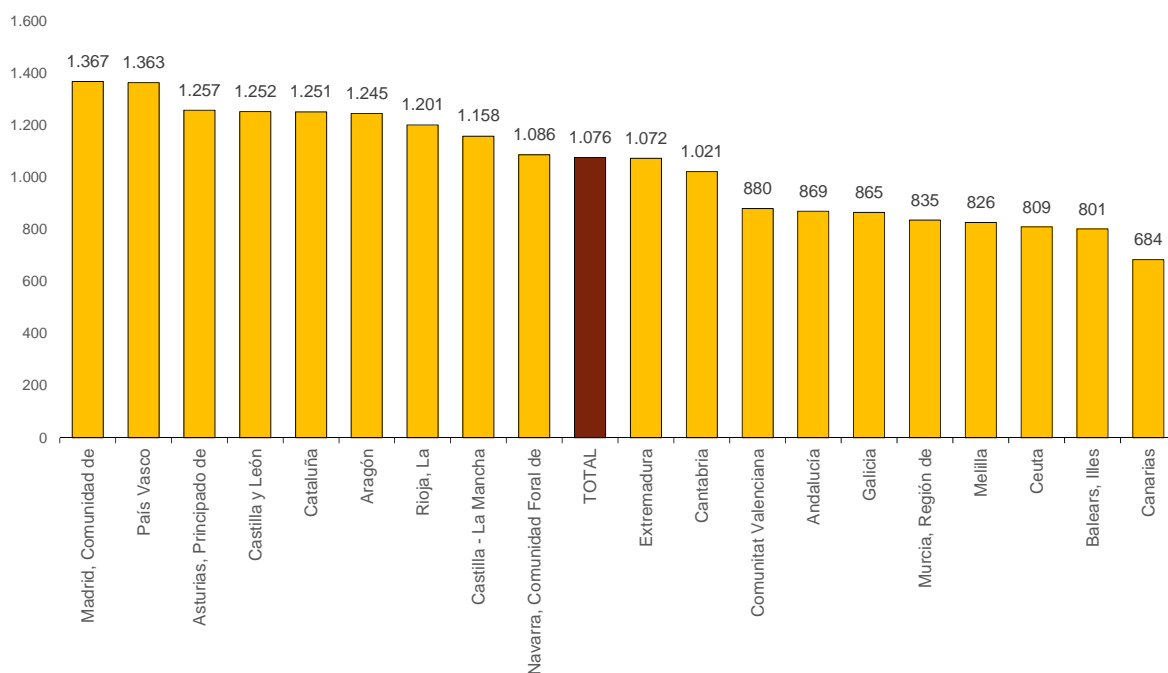
	Second Quarter 2018				
	Trips		Trips per 1,000 inhabitants*		Average duration
	Total	%	Total	Index on average	Overnights
<b>TOTAL</b>	50.894.653	100,0	1.076	100,0	3,1
Cataluña	9.323.797	18,3	1.251	116,3	3,0
Madrid, Comunidad de	8.999.315	17,7	1.367	127,1	3,3
Andalucía	7.537.398	14,8	869	80,8	2,9
Comunitat Valenciana	4.527.379	8,9	880	81,8	2,9
País Vasco	3.251.468	6,4	1.363	126,8	3,6
Castilla y León	3.066.103	6,0	1.252	116,4	3,0
Galicia	2.396.306	4,7	865	80,4	3,2
Castilla - La Mancha	2.325.804	4,6	1.158	107,6	2,8
Aragón	1.601.622	3,1	1.245	115,7	3,2
Canarias	1.502.846	3,0	684	63,6	2,9
Asturias, Principado de	1.302.170	2,6	1.257	116,9	3,1
Murcia, Región de	1.196.586	2,4	835	77,6	2,6
Extremadura	1.126.059	2,2	1.072	99,6	2,8
Balears, Illes	905.097	1,8	801	74,4	3,4
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	723.420	1,4	1.086	101,0	3,6
Cantabria	596.832	1,2	1.021	95,0	3,6
Rioja, La	378.113	0,7	1.201	111,7	3,3
Melilla	68.492	0,1	826	76,8	4,1
Ceuta	65.844	0,1	809	75,3	2,9

\* This indicator considers both the trips of the population of 15 years and over and the population aged 15 and over resident in origin (calculated as the mean of the three months of the quarter).

Removing the effect caused by the size of each Autonomous Community, those who travel the most were those from Comunidad de Madrid (1,367 trips per 1,000 inhabitants<sup>4</sup>), País Vasco (1,363) and Principado de Asturias (1,257).

In turn, residents who travel the least were those residing in Canarias (684 trips per 1,000 inhabitants), Illes Balears (801) and Región de Murcia (835).

### Trips per 1,000 inhabitants according to the Autonomous Community of residence of the travellers



### Travel expenses

Total travel expenses in the second quarter were 11,006 million euros, representing an increase of 7.3% compared to the same period in 2017.

Total expenses on domestic trips increased by 4.3% and on trips abroad by 13.9%.

The average daily expenditure was 57 euros for domestic trips and 132 euros for trips abroad.

During the **first quarter of 2018**, the total travel expenses of residents increased by 9.1%. The increase was 5.9% for domestic trips and 16.2% for trips abroad.

<sup>4</sup> This considers the resident population aged 15 years old or over (calculated as the average of the population of each of the months of the quarter).

## Expenditure by main destination

Second Quarter 2018							
Total expenditure			Average expenditure per person			Daily average expenditure	
Total (millions of euros)	%	Annual variation	Total (euros)	Annual variation	Total (euros)	Annual variation	
TOTAL	11.006,1	100,0	7,3	216	6,2	70	7,3
Spain	7.423,0	67,4	4,3	160	4,1	57	6,0
Abroad	3.583,1	32,6	13,9	802	3,6	132	5,1

For domestic trips, *expenditure in bars and restaurants*, which represented the highest percentage of total expenditure (26.3%), increased by 4.3% as compared with the second quarter of 2017.

On trips abroad, *expenditure on transport* represented 31.2% of the total, with an annual increase of 25.1%.

During the **first six months of the year** *expenditure in bars and restaurants* for domestic trips increased by 5.7% as compared with the same period in 2017. On the other hand, *expenditure on transport* for trips abroad increased by 26.7%.

## Expenditure by expenditure categories and main destination

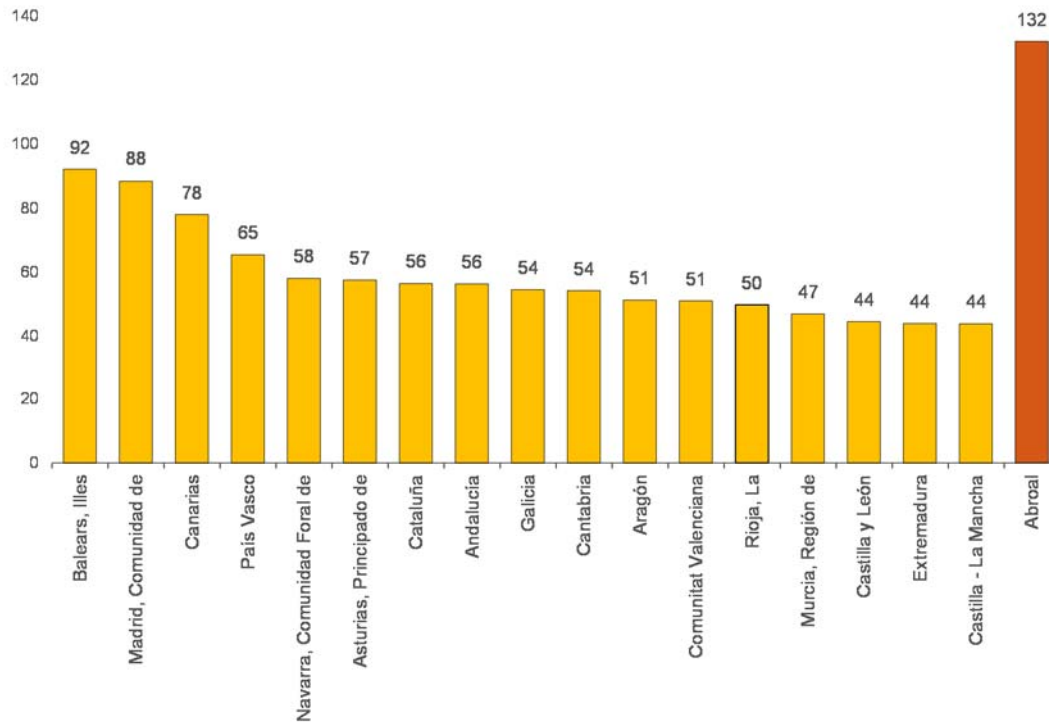
	Second Quarter 2018								
	Total			Spain			Abroad		
	(millions of euros)	%	Annual variation	(millions of euros)	%	Annual variation	(millions of euros)	%	Annual variation
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	11.006,1	100,0	7,3	7.423,0	100,0	4,3	3.583,1	100,0	13,9
Expenditure on tourist package	1.128,2	10,3	10,0	449,5	6,1	10,8	678,7	18,9	9,5
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	9.872,5	89,7	6,9	6.968,1	93,9	3,8	2.904,4	81,1	15,0
- Expenditure on accommodation	2.498,8	22,7	13,0	1.767,4	23,8	9,4	731,4	20,4	22,8
- Expenditure on transport	2.942,8	26,7	17,0	1.825,2	24,6	12,5	1.117,6	31,2	25,1
- Expenditure on restaurants/cafés	2.516,8	22,9	6,0	1.948,6	26,3	4,3	568,2	15,9	12,4
- Other expenditure	1.914,1	17,4	-10,4	1.426,9	19,2	-11,0	487,2	13,6	-8,3

According to the main destination Autonomous Community, the highest average daily expenditures were registered in trips made to Illes Balears (92 euros), Comunidad de Madrid (88) and Canarias (78).

In turn, the lowest values were in Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura and Castilla y León (44 euros in all three).



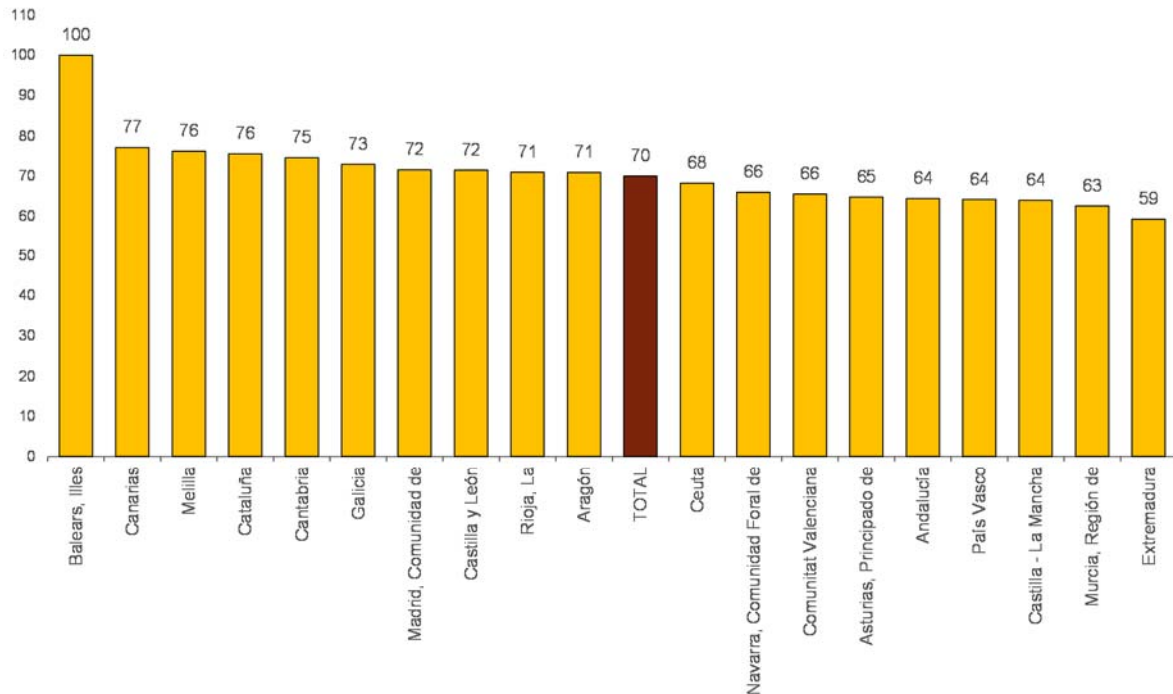
## Average daily expenditure per person according to destination



By Autonomous Community of origin, the highest average daily expenditure was made by residents in Illes Balears (100 euros), Canarias (77) and Cataluña (76).

In turn, the lowest were in Extremadura (59 euros), Región de Murcia (63) and Castilla-La Mancha, País Vasco and Andalucía (64 euros in all three).

**Average daily expenditure per person according to Autonomous Community of residence**



**Monthly data**

In April there were 18.3 million trips, in May 16.2 million and in June 16.4 million. Trips made in April had an average duration of 3.3 overnight stays, higher than the duration of trips in May and June, of 2.9 and 3.0 overnight stays, respectively.

April was the month with the lowest percentage of trips within the Autonomous Community of residence (43.1% compared to 52.2% in June). This was due both to the higher percentage of trips to other Autonomous Community (47.3% of the total) and abroad (9.6%).

Leisure was the main reason for travelling every month, representing 54.3% of trips in June. Trips for professional reasons reached their maximum in June (10.9% of the total).

May was the month with the greatest importance for non-market accommodation (62.0%). Hotel accommodation recorded its greatest weight in June (25.6%) and the rest of market accommodation in April (13.9%).

## Trips by month, main type of accommodation, type of organization and main purpose of the trip

	Second Quarter 2018					
	April		May		June	
	Trips		Trips		Trips	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	18.266.407	100,0	16.236.330	100,0	16.391.915	100,0
<b>TYPE OF DESTINATION</b>						
Spain	16.514.494	90,4	14.837.112	91,4	15.075.629	92,0
Within the Autonomous Community	7.876.623	43,1	8.078.323	49,8	8.563.305	52,2
To other Autonomous Community	8.637.871	47,3	6.758.789	41,6	6.512.324	39,7
Abroad	1.751.913	9,6	1.399.218	8,6	1.316.286	8,0
<b>PURPOSE</b>						
Leisure, recreation and holidays	9.791.292	53,6	8.086.310	49,8	8.899.594	54,3
Visiting relatives or friends	5.887.343	32,2	5.635.124	34,7	4.974.744	30,3
Business and professional	1.642.267	9,0	1.672.954	10,3	1.782.137	10,9
Other reasons	945.506	5,2	841.941	5,2	735.441	4,5
<b>ACCOMMODATION</b>						
Hotels and similar accommodation	4.599.506	25,2	3.990.831	24,6	4.202.030	25,6
Other rented accommodation	2.543.683	13,9	2.185.144	13,5	2.264.090	13,8
Non-rented accommodation	11.123.218	60,9	10.060.355	62,0	9.925.795	60,6

## Excursions

The resident population aged 15 years and over made 71.2 million excursions<sup>5</sup> in the second quarter of 2018, with an annual increase of 1,4%. 95.2% of excursions were made for personal reasons and 4.8% for professional reasons.

88.0% of the excursions were made within the Autonomous Community of residence, with an annual increase of 0.8%.

10.9% of excursions were to another Autonomous Community and 1.0% to foreign countries. The number of excursions increased by 7.4% in the former and decreased by 7.3% in those with destination abroad.

## Same-day visits by main destination

	Second Quarter 2018		
	Same-day visits		
	Total	%	Annual variation
<b>TOTAL</b>	71.160.539	100,0	1,4
<b>SPAIN</b>	70.441.434	99,0	1,5
Within the Autonomous Community	62.649.813	88,0	0,8
To other Autonomous Community	7.791.621	10,9	7,4
<b>ABROAD</b>	719.105	1,0	-7,3

## Revision and updating of data

<sup>5</sup> An excursion is considered to be any visit without overnight stay outside the usual environment of the person. 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.

Data for 2018 are provisional and will be reviewed when data for the same period of the next year are published. That is, when the data for the first quarter of 2019 are published, the final data for the first quarter of 2018 will be disseminated.

## Methodological note

The main objective of the Residents Travel Survey (ETR/FAMILITUR) is to provide information on the trips and excursions carried out each month by the population resident in Spain, both within the country and abroad, and their main characteristics (duration, expenditure, reason, accommodation, etc.).

In addition, the survey provides annual information on the percentage of the population travelling for personal reasons and investigates the reasons given by those who do not travel.

**Type of operation:** quarterly continuous survey.

**Population scope:** population aged 15 and over resident in family dwellings (they also provide indirect information on the trips of children under 15).

**Geographical scope:** the entire national territory.

**Reference period of the results:** month, quarter, year (depending on the variable and the degree of disaggregation).

**Sample size:** the effective monthly sample is around 8,200 persons, who provide information on the trips completed in the two months prior to the interview. Thus, the results of a reference month are obtained from around 16,400 questionnaires.

**Type of sampling:** stratified two-stage random sampling. The framework is the set of main dwellings that have collaborated in the Continuous Household Survey (CHS). In each stratum of the CHS, the first stage units are the main family dwellings and the second stage units are the persons aged 15 and over residing in these dwellings. A variable defining the household's propensity to travel is used as a stratification criterion.

The selected persons collaborate three times in alternate months over six months, leave the sample one semester, and are interviewed another three times during the following semester.

**Collection method:** computer-assisted telephone or personal interviews, online questionnaire (since 2018).

For further information, the [methodology](#) and the [standardised methodological report](#) of the survey can be consulted on the INE website.

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