

## The GB Tourist

## Statistics 2011

## GB Tourist 2011

## Volumes and Values of Domestic Tourism in Great Britain - 2011

Tourism by residents of Great Britain in 2011: this report presents the principal findings of the Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS). This survey replaces the previous United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS)

GBTS is jointly sponsored by VisitEngland, VisitScotland and Visit Wales (the Tourism Department of the Welsh Government).

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## Section 1: Introduction

This report is the twenty-third in an annual series, published to present statistical information on the volume and value of domestic tourism. Previously, this has focussed on tourism undertaken by the resident population of the United Kingdom to destinations within the UK and the Republic of Ireland. 2011 represents the first year when this scope has changed to only cover the resident populations of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and trips within these jurisdictions. Northern Ireland data is now collected in a separate survey by Northern Ireland Tourist Board.

Consequently, special care must be taken when interpreting trends in domestic tourism to ensure that a consistent base is used throughout. In this case, all pre-2011 data has been recalculated to exclude Northern Ireland as a destination and also to exclude all tourism into Great Britain by Northern Irish residents from the analysis. This provides a consistent basis for trend analysis but means that the data published for 2006-2010 in this report is different from that published in previous editions of 'The UK Tourist'.

All information in the 2011 report comes from a face-to-face interview survey commissioned jointly by the national tourist boards of VisitEngland (VE), VisitScotland (VS) and Visit Wales (the Tourism Department of the Welsh Government). The joint survey is called the Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS).

Under its previous guise of the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS), this was first conducted in 1989 and replaced earlier surveys which the national tourist boards had used to obtain estimates of domestic tourism volume and value. Until 1999, the survey was based on in-home interviews with adults, mainly using a random omnibus survey conducted by NOP Research Group. This survey vehicle for UKTS was discontinued at the end of 1999. A review was then undertaken to select a new research methodology, while maintaining a high degree of consistency in the key principles of the survey design.

In 1999, a five-year contract covering the period 2000-2004 was awarded to BMRB International and in 2000, UKTS switched to a new research methodology based on telephone interviews using random digit dialling. By 2003 and 2004 however, significant concerns were being expressed relating to the UKTS derived data on domestic tourism. Following a further extensive review, UKTS returned to the previous (pre-2000) methodology for measuring the volume and value of domestic overnight trips: face-to-face interviews conducted in-home. TNS were appointed to undertake the survey from May 2005 and for the period 2006-2010. The sponsors (the various UK national tourism organisations) concluded that the approach proposed by TNS would yield a more representative sample of the UK population by using a proven face-to-face interview approach instead of the previous random digit dialling telephone approach. In 2010, TNS were reappointed to undertake the survey for a further 5 years from 2011-2015. With the removal of Northern Irish residents and Northern Ireland as a destination from the scope, the survey was relaunched as the Great Britain Tourism Survey. Otherwise, the approach remains identical to UKTS 2006-10 in its key characteristics:

- 100,000 face-to-face interviews per annum, conducted in-home, more than twice the sample size featured in the previous telephone based survey methodology.
- A weekly sample size of around 2,000 adults aged 16 years or over - representative of the GB population in relation to various demographic characteristics including gender, age group, socio-economic group, and geographical location.
- Respondents are asked about any overnight trips taken in the last four weeks, as opposed to a 12 -weeks' recall period, covering the three preceding calendar months, under the previous methodology.
- The questions were first added to TNS's Omnibus survey on 4th May 2005 and the survey outputs provide continuous data from May 2005 for total number of trips, nights spent, breakdown of expenditure, purpose of trip, accommodation used and party composition on each trip by destination.

Because of these changes in methodology, the GBTS/UKTS results gathered since 2005 are not comparable with those from previous years. In addition, given that the survey fieldwork did not begin until May 2005, no survey data was collected for the first four months of the year, January-April. Consequently, the survey data for 2005 is 'part-year' in nature - only covering the May-December period. Comparative data is therefore restricted to 2006 only. All of the 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 data covers the full 12-months' period allowing for valid comparison.

## Objectives

The first objective of GBTS is to provide measurements of tourism by residents of Great Britain, in terms of both volume and value. The second is to collect details of the trips taken and of the people taking them.

These objectives extend to:

- Tourism by people of any age. The core survey is based on adults but collects details of all adults and children present on the trip.
- Tourism for any purpose. Although the report places considerable emphasis on the important holiday sector, this is not just a holiday survey. Also included within the scope is tourism for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives, for work or business purposes, conferences and exhibitions, or indeed almost any other purpose.
- Day excursion trips, not involving an overnight stay away from home, are not covered by the survey at all - they are included within a separate survey - the GB Day Visits Survey - undertaken in 2011 and 2012.
- Tourism to any part of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales), using any accommodation type. The previous survey included coverage of trips buy Northern Irish residents and into Northern Ireland by GB residents.

GBTS is designed as a continuous measurement of the volume and value of domestic tourism by residents of Great Britain, in such a way as to provide absolute estimates at any point in its currency and relative change over time. Three separate but associated measurements are required from the survey:

- the number of trips (including child trips) taken by GB residents.
- the number of nights (including child nights) spent away from home on these trips.
- the value of spending on those trips.

In summary, for the purposes of this survey, tourism is taken to be any journey away from home lasting one or more nights, to any destination within Great Britain, by any mode of transport, for any purpose, and staying in any type of accommodation. These topics of destination, purpose, mode of transport, accommodation type and many others, are included in the information collected by the survey, in order to provide meaningful analysis and descriptions of the volume and value estimates.

Using previous methodologies, an upper limit of 60 days was applied to the number of nights spent away from home to qualify as a tourism trip. As respondents are now asked about trips returned from in the 4 weeks prior to interview, this upper limit is now redundant and no longer applied.

It is worth noting that despite this, results are reported on the basis of the start date of the trip.

## Scope of this report

This document is intended to provide all of the information necessary to form an overview of the total GB domestic overnight tourism market. The reader will therefore find details of familiar subjects such as purpose, destination, accommodation, transport and month of trip. However also included are other subjects such as methods of booking or arranging travel and details of the types of location stayed at while away from home.

Inevitably, a publication of this size is selective. The 'core' results of each year's GBTS run into thousands of pages of computer tabulations, which are held by the sponsors. Beyond these core tabulations, further computer analysis can provide - subject to technical limitations - any permutation of any number of parameters contained in the survey, in order to produce data on specific market sectors not already analysed. Survey results not published in this report are available from any of the sponsors. Further information and details of costing can be obtained from any of the survey sponsors, at the addresses shown at the back of this report.

For 2011, a similar report has been produced from the Great Britain Day Visits Survey (GBDVS) covering same day tourism. For comparability and consistency, results have been presented in a similar format in both the 'GB Tourist' and the 'GB Day Visitor'.

## This report

## Part 1

- Section 1-1-2011 General Trends - this section interprets some of the key differences in domestic tourism in 2011 when compared to 2010.
- Section 1-2 - 2011 Full Year Summary - an in-depth summary of domestic tourism during 2011.
- Section 1-3-2007-2011 Trends in Domestic Tourism - this section focuses on trends during the previous five years, examining GB holiday, VFR and business tourism. Also included within this section are the following:
- Trends in expenditure over the period, including a detailed breakdown of expenditure by the different spend categories of a trip i.e. accommodation, travel etc.
- GB Holidays by Lifestage - this section looks at domestic holidays in Britain during the 2007-2011 time period, when analysed by different lifestage segments (Families, Empty Nesters etc).


## Part 2

- A much more in-depth understanding of the characteristics of domestic tourism in Great Britain. NEW for 2011 is information on activities undertaken and estimates of visitation to the National Parks on domestic trips.

The GBTS reports in terms of trips, nights and spending:

- Trips are trips or journeys away from home involving an overnight stay, taken by adults aged 16 and over and accompanying children aged up to 15. It should be noted that each adult or child present on the trip counts as a trip. Thus a family of 2 adults and 2 children taking a trip away would count as 4 trips.
- Bednights are the number of nights away taken by adults and accompanying children on these trips. Each night away spent by an adult or a child present on the trip counts as a night. Thus, a family of 2 adults and 2 children taking a 3 night trip away from home would count as 12 bednights.
- Spending is the expenditure relating to these trips. It includes costs paid in advance of the trip, costs paid during the trip itself and also any bills relating to the trip received after returning home. It covers costs paid by adults on the trip for themselves and on behalf of others on the trip, including children. It also includes costs paid on behalf of the person taking the trip, such as an employer paying the cost of a business trip.
- Two further points about spending may be helpful:
- Average expenditure per night is calculated by dividing the total trip costs by the number of nights. The total trip costs include those which are paid in advance of the trip (such as travel and inclusive package trip charges) as well as costs incurred on a daily or nightly basis during the trip.
- Analysis of expenditure by country of destination allocates all trip costs to the country of destination, although in reality some of these costs may be paid in the country of residence rather than the country of destination.

For simplicity, absolute volumes and values have been rounded. The degree of rounding is generally self-evident in the tables, but where appropriate, an explanatory note has been added for clarity. The appendix contains a detailed set of definitions of terms used in the report.

## Part 1: Section 1.1-2011 General Trends

## Tourism in Great Britain in 2011

Previously, 2009 had been an extremely successful year for domestic tourism in Great Britain with some 122.5 million GB trips taken. 2010 saw a slight dip to 115.7 million trips. During 2011, there was a significant 'bounce back', with the highest recorded volume of trips since the new survey methodology was introduced in 2005 - some 126.6 million trips were recorded - an increase of $9 \%$ on the previous year. Bednights increased by $7 \%$ and expenditure by $14 \%$ (in historic prices). Overall, the 11 m increase in the number of domestic overnight trips recorded between 2010 and 2011 took place across all trip purposes - holiday pleasure/leisure trips increased by $7 \%$, visits to friends and relatives (including those defined as holiday VFR) by $10 \%$ but the biggest increases were in business trips - an increase of $14 \%$.


All Domestic VFR

|  | Trips |  |  | Bednights |  |  | Expenditure |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2010 | 2011 | \%Ch | 2010 | 2011 | \%Ch | 2010 | 2011 | \%Ch |
| England | 36.0 m | 39.4 m | +10\% | 97m | 105m | +9\% | 3.5bn | 3.9bn | +12\% |
| Scotland | 3.6 m | 4.1 m | +14\% | 14 m | 13m | -2\% | 0.5 bn | 0.6bn | +23\% |
| Wales | 2.2 m | 2.4 m | +13\% | 7 m | 7m | -5\% | 0.3 bn | 0.3bn | 0\% |
| GB | 41.6 m | 45.7 m | +10\% | 117 m | 126m | +7\% | 4.2bn | 4.7 bn | +13\% |

All Domestic Business

|  | Trips |  |  | Bednights |  |  | Expenditure |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2010 | 2011 | $\% C h$ | 2010 | 2011 | $\% C h$ | 2010 | 2011 | $\% C h$ |
| England | 13.5 m | $\mathbf{1 5 . 5 m}$ | $15 \%$ | 30 m | $\mathbf{3 4 m}$ | $13 \%$ | 3.0 bn | $\mathbf{3 . 5 b n}$ | $20 \%$ |
| Scotland | 2.3 m | $\mathbf{2 . 2 m}$ | $-5 \%$ | 6 m | $\mathbf{6 m}$ | $-10 \%$ | 0.6 bn | $\mathbf{0 . 6 b n}$ | $14 \%$ |
| Wales | 0.6 m | $\mathbf{1 . 0 m}$ | $61 \%$ | 1 m | $\mathbf{2 m}$ | $71 \%$ | 0.1 bn | $\mathbf{0 . 2 b n}$ | $81 \%$ |
| GB | 16.3 m | $\mathbf{1 8 . 6 m}$ | $14 \%$ | 38 m | $\mathbf{4 2 m}$ | $11 \%$ | 3.6 bn | $\mathbf{4 . 4 b n}$ | $21 \%$ |

Figure 1 - Domestic Trips in England

Domestic Overnight Tourism in England, 2011 v 2010


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    The GB Tourist,2011
The GB
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Seasonal Distribution of Overnight Domestic Holidays in England, 2011
Volume of visits (millions)



The GB Tourist, 2011
TNS OTNS 2012


In total, during 2011, 104 million domestic trips were taken in England, staying for 307 million Bednights and spending $£ 17.9$ billion. These figures all represent increases on 2010 - trips increased by $9 \%$, bednights by $8 \%$ and expenditure by $13 \%$ (historic prices).

Across the year, there were increases in 10 of the 12 months - only March and May showed decreases. April 2011 was an unusual month however with the Royal Wedding in the final week of the month being accompanied by an extra public holiday. Coupled with excellent weather and Easter falling into mid April, April overnight trips increased significantly on previous years (largely for holidays - business trips decreased) although it would appear that many swapped trips that would previously have occurred in May to April - May showed a $10 \%$ decrease on 2010. The latter part of the year was particularly strong - September showed a $22 \%$ increase on the previous year, whilst the increase in December was $33 \%$. This latter increase reflects the better weather in December 2011 compared with 12 months previously when Britain ground to a halt due to record snowfalls.

The longer term trends in domestic tourism to England illustrate the major boost in holiday pleasure/leisure tourism in 2009 and although this tailed off in 2010, the trend was again upwards in 2011. The longer term declines in VFR and business tourism also appeared to be increasing again in 2011.

In terms of domestic holiday tourism in England, the seasonal nature remains in 2011 with seven in ten trips taken during the April-September period. Compared with the last few years, holiday pleasure/leisure trips were at their second highest level since 2006, less than 1 million lower than the peak year of 2009. In spending terms however, 2011 was the first year that English domestic holidays broke through the $£ 10$ billion barrier.

Figure 2 - Domestic Trips in Scotland

Domestic Overnight Tourism in Scotland, 2011 v 2010


The GB Tourist, 2011
TNS ©TNS 2012

Domestic overnight tourism in Scotland - -00 trends


Seasonal Distribution of Overnight Domestic Holidays in Scotland, 2011


Recent Trends in Domestic Holidays in Scotland


In Scotland, during 2011, some 13.4 million domestic tourism trips were taken, staying for 46 million bednights and spending $£ 3.0$ billion - the highest level of spend ever recorded. These figures all represent increases on 2010 - trips increased by $10 \%$, bednights by $4 \%$ and expenditure by $20 \%$ (historic prices).

Across the year, there were increases in 8 of the 12 months - only April, May, September and November showed decreases - a different picture from England where April and September were two of the stronger months. Driving the increase in domestic tourism in Scotland in 2011 however were the strong summer months of July and August. Traditionally high volume holiday months, they showed increases of $26 \%$ and $30 \%$ respectively on the same months in 2010. December also showed strong recovery compared with December 2010 (+29\%). As with England and Wales, this reflects the better weather in December 2011 compared with 12 months previously when Britain ground to a halt due to record snowfalls.

The longer term trends in domestic tourism to Scotland illustrate the major boost in holiday pleasure/leisure tourism in 2009 and although this tailed off in 2010, the trend was again upwards in 2011. The longer term decline in VFR tourism was halted in 2011 and showed signs of recovering to the pre-2006 levels.

In terms of domestic holiday pleasure/leisure tourism in Scotland, the seasonal nature remains in 2011 with over two thirds of trips taken during the April-September period (68\%). Compared with the last few years, holiday trips were at their second highest level since 2006 and almost at the peak levels of 2009. Indeed, compared with 2010, there had been a $15 \%$ increase in holidays in Scotland. The value of domestic holiday pleasure/leisure tourism in Scotland reached record levels at $£ 13 / 4$ billion spend - up from $£ 1.4$ billion in 2010.

Figure 3 - Domestic Trips in Wales

Domestic Overnight Tourism
in Wales - 2011 v 2010


The GB Tourist, 2011
TNS ©TNS 2012

Domestic overnight tourism in Wales - trends


Seasonal Distribution of Overnight Domestic Holidays in Wales, 2011

Volume of visits (millions)


Value of visits (£millions)


The GB Tourist, 2011
TNS ©TNS 2012

Recent Trends in Domestic Holidays in Wales


TNS ©TNS 2012

In Wales, during 2011, some 9.7 million domestic tourism trips were taken, staying for 35 million bednights and spending $£ 1.7$ billion - in common with England and Scotland, the highest level of spend ever recorded. These figures all represent increases on 2010 - trips increased by $12 \%$, bednights by $7 \%$ and expenditure by $21 \%$ (historic prices).

Across the year, there were increases in 8 of the 12 months - only January, February, May and July showed slight decreases. Whilst the first half of 2011 was fairly weak for Wales, the second half of the year was very strong, with large, month-on-month increases from August onwards. As with England, November and December were especially strong with increases in trips of $58 \%$ and $60 \%$ respectively. Again, this reflects the better weather in these months in 2011 compared with 12 months previously when Britain ground to a halt due to record snowfalls.

The longer term trends in domestic tourism to Wales illustrate the major boost in holiday pleasure/leisure tourism in 2009 and the increases since then have largely been sustained. although this tailed off in 2010, the trend was again upwards in 2011. The longer term declines in VFR and business tourism were halted in 2011 and showed signs of major recovery in 2011. The challenge will be the extent to which this recovery continues through 2012.

In terms of domestic holiday pleasure/leisure tourism in Wales, the seasonal nature remains in 2011 with three quarters of trips taken during the April-September period ( $75 \%$ ). Compared with the last few years, holiday trips were at their highest level since 2006 with year-on-year increases since 2008. The value of domestic holiday pleasure/leisure tourism in Wales reached record levels at $£ 111 / 4$ billion spend - up from $£ 1.04$ billion in 2010.

## Completing the Picture

It is important to understand the performance of domestic tourism - and particularly domestic holidays, within the broader context of holiday taking by GB residents generally - both at home and overseas. 2009 was a bumper year for domestic holidays with an 8.5 million increase in the number of trips over the previous year ( $+17 \%$ ). However, it was a very different picture in terms of outbound tourism: a decrease of around 7 million overseas holiday trips (-16\%). In 2010, although the number of domestic holidays declined ( $-7 \%$ ), there was a similar decline in outbound holidays (-6\%) - fewer trips being taken overall. Although outbound holiday trips increased in 2011 by just under 1\%, this was a much smaller increase than for domestic holidays ( $+7 \%$ ).

|  | GB residents' holiday trips in GB |  | GB residents' holiday trips overseas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Destination | Total Trips (m) | \% Change on previous year | Total Trips (m) | \% Change on previous year |
| 2008 | 50.416 |  | 45.531 |  |
| 2009 | 58.973 | +17\% | 38.490 | -15.5\% |
| 2010 | 54.472 | -7.2\% | 36.126 | -6.1\% |
| 2011 | 58.433 | +6.7\% | 36.356 | +0.6\% |

Consequently, as illustrated below, the share of domestic holidays vis-a-vis outbound holidays has increased significantly over the last four years from around $52 \%$ in 2008 to around $61 \%$ in 2011:

GB Residents' Trip Taking: 2008-2011
Quarterly shares of holiday trips - domestic vs. outbound


## Section 1.2-2011 - Full Year Summary

## Tourism volumes \& values in 2011

It is estimated that in 2011, GB residents took around 127 million trips of one night or more within Great Britain. These trips involved a total of 387 million nights away from home, resulting in an average tourism trip length of 3.1 nights.

Tourism expenditure on these domestic trips was $£ 23$ billion, representing an average spend of $£ 180$ per trip and $£ 59$ per night away from home.

By relating these levels of tourism volume and value to the total population, the average level of tourism per head of population can be calculated:

In 2011, the average GB adult resident:

- took 2.1 tourism trips of one night or more away from home within Great Britain
- stayed away from home for 6.4 nights in total on tourism trips in Britain
- spent $£ 375$ in total on domestic tourism trips.


## Tourism Destinations

This section looks in detail at tourism in Great Britain, and compares the performance of England, Scotland and Wales as destinations.

Of the 127 million trips taken in Britain in 2011, over four out of five ( $82 \%$ ) were taken in England generating around 104.3 million trips. Scotland, with 13.4 million trips had an $11 \%$ share, while Wales with 9.7 million trips had an $8 \%$ share.

| Table 1.2.1- Tourism Trips in GB by country |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trips | Share of Trips |
| Destination | Millions | \% |
| GB Total | 126.635 | 100\% |
| England | 104.280 | 82\% |
| Scotland | 13.360 | 11\% |
| Wales | 9.697 | 8\% |

Clearly, to a significant extent, these shares are a reflection of the respective populations of the different countries, so it is helpful to factor this into the analysis. When the proportion of trips taken is compared with the population distribution, it is evident that England's share of tourist trips ( $82 \%$ ) is lower than its share of the total population ( $86 \%$ ). In contrast, Scotland and Wales both received a higher share of tourism trips than of total population.

| Table 1.2.2 - Tourism Trips compared with population |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Population: |  | Trips: |  |
| Destination | Millions | \% | Millions | \% |
| GB Total | 60.462 | 100\% | 126.635 | 100\% |
| England | 52.234 | 86\% | 104.280 | 82\% |
| Scotland | 5.222 | 9\% | 13.360 | 11\% |
| -Wales | 3.006 | 5\% | 9.697 | 8\% |

Source: 2010-based national population projections, Office for National Statistics

Tourism trips in Scotland and Wales tend to be longer in duration than trips in England (3.6 nights per trip for Wales and 3.4 nights for Scotland compared to 2.9 nights for trips in England). Consequently, Scotland and Wales have higher shares of nights than trips.

| Table 1.2.3 - Tourism Nights in GB by country |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nights | Share of Nights | Av. nights per trip |
| Destination | Millions | \% |  |
| GB Total | 387.329 | 100\% | 3.06 |
| England | 306.806 | 79\% | 2.94 |
| Scotland | 45.583 | 12\% | 3.41 |
| Wales | 34.941 | 9\% | 3.60 |

Turning to spending, the average spend per trip is higher in Scotland than in England and Wales. Trips in Scotland have an average spend of $£ 226$, well above the GB average of $£ 179$. England and Wales have broadly similar 'per trip' spending levels $-£ 172$ and $£ 179$ respectively.

The higher than average spending in Scotland is largely a reflection of the longer trip length ( 3.4 nights) and the average spend per night which is significantly higher than the GB average ( $£ 66$ compared with the GB average of $£ 59$ ). In contrast, although trip length is higher than for Great Britain as a whole, the spend on trips in Wales is influenced by a lower level of spending per night ( $£ 50$ per night compared with $£ 59$ and $£ 66$ in England and Scotland respectively).

| Table 1.2.4 - Tourism Spending in GB by country |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spending | Share of Spending | Av. Spend per trip | Av. Spend per night |
| Destination | £Million | \% | £ | £ |
| GB Total | £22,666 | 100\% | £179 | £59 |
| England | £17,914 | 79\% | £172 | £58 |
| Scotland | £3,018 | 13\% | £226 | £66 |
| Wales | £1,734 | 8\% | £179 | £50 |

## Purpose by Destination

This section illustrates the primary purpose of tourism trips taken by British residents within Great Britain in 2011 - be this for a holiday, visiting friends \& relatives or travelling for business and work.

Looking at the types of trips taken in each country, although the overall pattern is fairly similar, there are some important differences. First of all, holiday trips (including holiday VFR) make up a greater percentage of all trips in Wales than is the case for the other countries ( $75 \%$ compared to $67 \%$ for Scotland and $64 \%$ for England). Holidays of 4 or more nights account for a third of Wales' trips ( $33 \%$ ) and $25 \%$ of Scottish trips. For England however, the share is lower - $20 \%$. Short holidays of 1-3 nights' duration were more common in England (44\%) than in either Scotland or Wales (41\% and $42 \%$ respectively).

Business trips are much less common in Wales, with only one in ten (10\%) of domestic trips taken for this purpose compared with 16\% in Scotland and 15\% in England. VFR non-holiday trips were slightly more common in England than elsewhere ( $18 \%$ ) compared with $12 \%$ in Wales and $13 \%$ in Scotland.

| Table 1.2.5-Trips in GB by purpose |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Purpose | Million | Million | Million |
| Total | 104.280 | 13.360 | 9.697 |
| Total Holiday (Holiday Pleasure/Leisure \& VFRHoliday) | 66.645 | 8.908 | 7.290 |
| 1-3 nights | 45.789 | 5.534 | 4.046 |
| 4+ nights | 20.856 | 3.374 | 3.244 |
| VFR (non holiday) | 18.895 | 1.770 | 1.184 |
| Business/work | 15.502 | 2.186 | 0.994 |
| Purpose | \% Share | \% Share | \% Share |
| Total | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Total Holiday <br> (Holiday Pleasure/Leisure \& VFR- <br> Holiday) | 64\% | 67\% | 75\% |
| 1-3 nights | 44\% | 41\% | 42\% |
| 4+ nights | 20\% | 25\% | 33\% |
| VFR (non holiday) | 18\% | 13\% | 12\% |
| Business/work | 15\% | 16\% | 10\% |

For bednights, there are similarities with the analysis of trips across the different countries. It was noted earlier that Scotland and Wales have a slightly higher share of nights than of trips, driven by a longer average trip length ( 3.6 nights for Wales and 3.4 nights for Scotland vs. 3.1 nights per trip to England). This longer average length is mainly due to the higher share of trips accounted for by long holidays in Scotland and Wales.

| Table 1.2.6 - Nights in GB by purpose |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Purpose | Million | Million | Million |
| Total | 306.806 | 45.583 | 34.941 |
| Total Holiday <br> (Holiday Pleasure/Leisure \& VFRHoliday) | $219.067$ | 33.470 | 28.972 |
| 1-3 nights | 85.775 | 10.557 | 8.272 |
| 4+ nights | 133.292 | 22.913 | 20.700 |
| VFR (non holiday) | 44.324 | 5.270 | 3.085 |
| Business/work | 33.718 | 5.791 | 2.253 |
| Purpose | \% Share | \% Share | \% Share |
| Total | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Total Holiday <br> (Holiday Pleasure/Leisure \& VFRHoliday) | $71 \%$ | 73\% | 83\% |
| - 1-3 nights | 28\% | 23\% | 24\% |
| - $4+$ nights | 43\% | 50\% | 59\% |
| VFR (non holiday) | 14\% | 12\% | 9\% |
| Business/work | 11\% | 13\% | 6\% |

Table 1.2.7 illustrates how the share of spending varies in each country by purpose of trip. The survey findings reveal that spending follows a similar pattern to those described for trips and bednights (Tables 1.2.5 and 1.2.6 respectively).

| Table 1.2.7 - Spending in GB by purpose |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Purpose | £Million | £Million | £Million |
| Total | £17,914 | £3,018 | £1,734 |
| Total Holiday (Holiday Pleasure/Leisure \& VFRHoliday) | £12,244 | £2,089 | £1,365 |
| 1-3 nights | £6,664 | £947 | £560 |
| 4+ nights | £5,580 | £1,142 | £805 |
| VFR (non holiday) | £1,691 | £223 | £116 |
| Business/work | £3,538 | £640 | £223 |
| Purpose | \% Share | \% Share | \% Share |
| Total | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Total Holiday (Holiday Pleasure/Leisure \& VFRHoliday) | 68\% | 69\% | 79\% |
| ----3 nights | 37\% | 31\% | 32\% |
| 4+ | 31\% | 38\% | 46\% |
| VFR (non holiday) | 9\% | 7\% | 7\% |
| Business/work | 20\% | 21\% | 13\% |

## Origin \& Destination of Trips

So far, this report has looked at the destination of trips. This section now looks at the origin of trips - the GB countries in which those who are taking the tourist trips are normally resident.

Of the 126.6 million trips taken in Britain in 2011, 109.8 million were taken by English residents, 11.2 million by residents of Scotland, and 5.7 million by Welsh residents.

The proportion of trips taken is very similar to the proportion of the population living in the four countries, with residents of England taking a similar 'share' of trips as its 'share' of the population. Residents of England took an average of 2.10 domestic trips in 2011 - a slightly higher proportion than amongst Welsh residents (1.90 trips) but slightly lower than Scottish residents (2.14 trips).

| Table 1.2.8 - Trips taken by country of residence |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Residents of....... |  |  |
|  | GB | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Trips taken (Million) | 126.635 | 109.753 | 11.159 | 5.724 |
| Share of trips taken (\%) | 100\% | 87\% | 9\% | 5\% |
| Resident Population (Million) | 60.462 | 52.234 | 5.222 | 3.006 |
| Share of Population (\%) | 100\% | 86\% | 9\% | 5\% |
| Av. No. of Trips taken per resident | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.14 | 1.90 |

When it comes to spending nights away from home, Scottish residents tended to stay away slightly longer on average than the residents of the other countries ( 6.6 nights compared to 6.4 for English residents and 6.0 for Welsh residents). In terms of average spend on domestic tourism by origin; Scottish residents spent the most at $£ 407$. English and Welsh residents spent similar amounts on average ( $£ 372$ ).

| Residents of....... |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Nights away (Million) | 387.329 | 334.891 | 34.399 | 18.039 |
| Av. No. of Nights taken per resident | 6.41 | 6.41 | 6.59 | 6.00 |
| Spending (£ Million) | £22,666 | £19,424 | £2,123 | £1,119 |
| Av. Spending per resident (£) | £375 | £372 | £407 | £372 |

Looking at the relationship between the country of origin and the country of destination, table 1.2.10 outlines the pattern in terms of numbers of trips. Note: a small number of tourist trips have more than one destination - for example, a holiday to more than one country, or an overnight stay in one country en route to another.

| Table 1.2.10 - Destination of trip by country of residence (Number) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trips |  | Residents of....... |  | Wales |
|  | GB | England | Scotland |  |
| Destination | Million | Million | Million | Million |
| GB | 126.635 | 109.753 | 11.159 | 5.724 |
| England | 104.280 | 96.433 | 4.159 | 3.688 |
| Scotland | 13.360 | 6.173 | 6.933 | 0.255 |
| Wales | 9.697 | 7.663 | 0.226 | 1.809 |

As has been reported in previous years, there were major variations in the GB destinations visited by origin. Not surprisingly, the vast majority of English residents took trips in England itself (88\%). Similarly, the majority of Scots trips were taken in Scotland (62\%). A notable exception however was Wales - the majority of domestic trips taken by Welsh residents were in England (64\%) with less than a third being taken within Wales (32\%).

| Table 1.2.11 - Destination of trip by country of residence (Share by Origin) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trips |  | Residents of....... |  | Wales |
|  | GB | England | Scotland |  |
| Destination | Million | Million | Million | Million |
| GB | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| England | 82\% | 88\% | 37\% | 64\% |
| Scotland | 11\% | 6\% | 62\% | 4\% |
| Wales | 8\% | 7\% | 2\% | 32\% |

Another means of analysing this information is in terms of the country of origin split within each destination (see below). This illustrates that trips taken in England were dominated by English residents (92\%). The much larger size of England in relation to the other constituent GB countries accounts for England's pre-eminent position as a domestic tourism generator for the other parts of Britain: 79\% of visitors to Wales were from England, as were just under half of the trips made in Scotland (46\%).

| Table 1.2.12 - Destination of trip by country of residence (Share by Destination) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Residents of....... |  |  |
| Row percentages | GB | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Destination | Million | Million | Million | Million |
| GB | 100\% | 87\% | 9\% | 5\% |
| England | 100\% | 92\% | 4\% | 4\% |
| Scotland | 100\% | 46\% | 52\% | 2\% |
| Wales | 100\% | 79\% | 2\% | 19\% |

As illustrated in the tables below and overleaf, the patterns are very similar in terms of both nights and spending when looking at share by destination:

- The English generate $92 \%$ of the trips, $91 \%$ of the nights and $90 \%$ of the spend on domestic trips taken in England
- For the Scots, the equivalent figures for trips in Scotland are $52 \%$ of trips, $40 \%$ of nights and $34 \%$ of spending
- And for the Welsh, the proportions are $19 \%, 16 \%$ and $15 \%$ respectively.

The proportions are lower in each case for nights and spending than for trips because in general, the further you travel, the longer you are likely to stay and the higher your spending is likely to be. Therefore, people taking a trip in a country other than their own will invariably account for a higher proportion of nights and spending than of trips.

| Table 1.2.13 - Destination of nights by country of residence (No.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Residents of....... |  |  |
| Nights | GB | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Destination | Million | Million | Million | Million |
| GB | 387.329 | 334.891 | 34.399 | 18.039 |
| England | 306.806 | 280.435 | 15.148 | 11.222 |
| Scotland | 45.583 | 25.909 | 18.304 | 1.369 |
| Wales | 34.941 | 28.546 | 0.947 | 5.448 |


| Table 1.2.14 - Destination of nights by residence (Share by Destination) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Residents of....... |  |  |
| Row percentages | GB | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Destination | Million | Million | Million | Million |
| GB | 100\% | 86\% | 9\% | 5\% |
| England | 100\% | 91\% | 5\% | 4\% |
| Scotland | 100\% | 57\% | 40\% | 3\% |
| Wales | 100\% | 82\% | 3\% | 16\% |


| Table 1.2.15 - Destination of spend by country of residence ( $\mathbf{z}$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Residents of....... |  |  |
| Spend | GB | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Destination | £Million | £Million | £Million | £Million |
| GB | £22,666 | £19,424 | £2,123 | £1,119 |
| England | £17,914 | £16,144 | £1,060 | £710 |
| Scotland | £3,018 | £1,850 | £1,021 | £147 |
| Wales | £1,734 | £1,430 | £41 | £263 |


| Table 1.2.16 - Destination of spend by residence (Share by destination) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Residents of....... |  |  |
| Row percentages | GB | England | Scotland | Wales |
| Destination | Million | Million | Million | Million |
| GB | 100\% | 86\% | 9\% | 5\% |
| England | 100\% | 90\% | 6\% | 4\% |
| Scotland | 100\% | 61\% | 34\% | 5\% |
| Wales | 100\% | 82\% | 2\% | 15\% |

Finally, table 1.2.17 presents an interesting analysis of the extent to which each country is a net 'winner' or 'loser' in terms of domestic tourism. For example, if country X generates 10 trips by its residents which are taken outside of country X in countries Y and Z , but 12 trips come in from these countries to country X , then it has a net gain of 2 trips. Both Scotland and Wales gain more in domestic tourism trips, nights and expenditure from elsewhere in Britain than 'leaks' out. The reverse is the case for England.

| Table 1.2.17 - Net Gains/Losses of Domestic Tourism |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trips | Nights | Spend |
| Purpose | Millions | Millions | £Millions |
| England | -5.99 | -28.09 | -£1,510 |
| Scotland | +2.04 | +11.18 | +£896 |
| -Wales | +3.95 | +16.90 | +£614 |

## Section 1.3-2007-11 - Trends in Domestic Tourism

This section of the report presents the key findings for each year going back to 2007. Comparing five years of data provides a better understanding of the longer term trends in domestic tourism which are less apparent when comparing 'year-on-year'. Trip purpose by country visited is illustrated in tables 1.3.1 to 1.3.12 below. The main body of the text focuses on the most recent 2011 time period when compared to 2010. However, any apparent trends over the 2007 2011 period are also highlighted.

Please note that for this year's report, the focus is on trips taken by British residents within Great Britain - Northern Ireland as both a destination and an origin has been removed (reflecting the change in the survey coverage from 2011 onwards). Consequently, care should be taken when comparing results from this year's report with those of previous years. All data presented here has Northern Ireland residents and destination information removed however.

## Tourism Trips taken in Great Britain

| Table 1.3.1 - Tourism Trips taken in GB (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2007 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2008 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | \% Change <br> (09-10) | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
| Trips (Millions) | 119.854 | 114.442 | -4.52\% | 122.537 | +7.07\% | 115.711 | -5.57\% | 126.635 | +9.44\% | +1.61\% |
| Nights (Millions) | 382.055 | 367.635 | -3.77\% | 387.448 | +5.39\% | 361.398 | -6.72\% | 387.329 | +7.18\% | +0.52\% |
| Spending (£Millions) | £20,234 | £20,168 | -0.33\% | £20,971 | +3.98\% | £19,797 | -5.60\% | £22,666 | +14.49\% | +3.14\% |
| Av. Nights per trip | 3.19 | 3.21 | +0.78\% | 3.16 | -1.57\% | 3.12 | -1.22\% | 3.06 | -2.07\% | -1.02\% |
| Av. Spend per trip | £169 | £176 | +4.39\% | £171 | -2.89\% | £171 | -0.03\% | £179 | +4.62\% | +1.52\% |
| Av. Spend per night | £53 | $£ 55$ | +3.58\% | £54 | -1.34\% | $£ 55$ | +1.21\% | $£ 59$ | +6.83\% | +2.57\% |

As has been reported already, whilst 2010 was a more challenging year for domestic tourism when compared to 2009 with a decrease in the number of trips taken in Britain, 2011 saw significant recovery across Britain and across all main trip purposes. All domestic tourism trips in Britain increased by $9 \%$ to 126.6 million. Bednights also increased, albeit by a slightly smaller amount ( $+7 \%$ ), whilst expenditure - before taking account of inflation - also increased by some $14 \%$. In general, all trip purposes - holiday, VFR and business - increased in volume compared to the previous year, with the biggest increases being in overnight domestic business tourism.

The average trip length in Britain decreased very slightly from the previous year, falling from 3.12 to 3.06 nights, whilst spend per trip increased from $£ 171$ to $£ 179$ and spend per night increased from $£ 55$ to $£ 59$.

When making comparisons with previous years, the average annual percentage change between 2007 and 2011 has seen the number of trips increase by $2 \%$ over this period. Bednights have increased by under $1 \%$ per annum over the same period with spend increasing by $3 \%$ per annum (at historic prices).

## Purpose of Domestic Trips in Great Britain

| Table 1.3.2 - Purpose of Domestic Trips in GB (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | \% Change (07-08) | $\begin{aligned} & 2009 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (08-09) | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2011 <br> (Jan- <br> Dec) | Change <br> (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
|  | Millions | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  |  |
| All Tourism | 119.854 | 114.442 | -4.52\% | 122.537 | +7.07\% | 115.711 | -5.57\% | 126.635 | +9.44\% | +1.61\% |
| Total Holiday <br> (Holiday <br> Pleasure/Leisure \& VFR-Holiday) | 74.481 | 73.142 | -1.80\% | 81.932 | +12.02\% | 76.001 | -7.24\% | 82.350 | +8.35\% | +2.83\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 48.044 | 48.184 | +0.29\% | 53.614 | +11.27\% | 50.070 | -6.61\% | 55.279 | +10.40\% | +3.84\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 21.719 | 20.633 | -5.00\% | 23.575 | +14.26\% | 21.761 | -7.69\% | 22.406 | +2.96\% | +1.13\% |
| 8+ Nights | 4.718 | 4.325 | -8.33\% | 4.743 | +9.66\% | 4.171 | -12.06\% | 4.665 | +11.84\% | +0.28\% |
| Holiday (Pleasure/Leisure) | 52.247 | 50.417 | -3.50\% | 58.974 | +16.97\% | 54.743 | -7.17\% | 58.435 | +6.74\% | +3.26\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 31.876 | 31.106 | -2.42\% | 36.589 | +17.63\% | 34.406 | -5.97\% | 37.090 | +7.80\% | +4.26\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 16.873 | 16.188 | -4.06\% | 18.910 | +16.81\% | 17.328 | -8.37\% | 18.081 | +4.35\% | +2.18\% |
| 8+ Nights | 3.498 | 3.123 | -10.72\% | 3.475 | +11.27\% | 3.009 | -13.41\% | 3.263 | +8.44\% | -1.10\% |
| Total VFR <br> (VFR-Holiday \& Other) | 46.396 | 42.996 | -7.33\% | 43.276 | +0.65\% | 41.554 | -3.98\% | 45.723 | +10.03\% | -0.16\% |
| VFR-Holiday | 22.234 | 22.725 | +2.21\% | 22.957 | +1.02\% | 21.259 | -7.40\% | 23.916 | +12.50\% | +2.08\% |
| Non-holiday VFR | 24.162 | 20.271 | -16.10\% | 20.319 | +0.24\% | 20.295 | -0.12\% | 21.808 | +7.46\% | -2.13\% |
| Business/work | 18.117 | 17.625 | -2.72\% | 17.453 | -0.98\% | 16.341 | -6.37\% | 18.572 | +13.65\% | +0.90\% |

In terms of the purpose of trips within Great Britain, holidays (including visits to friends and relatives while on holiday) represent the largest proportion of domestic tourism. In the period January to December 2011, they accounted for 82.4 million of the 126.6 million trips within Great Britain. 1-3 night holidays were more common than $4+$ night holidays ( 55.3 million and 27.1 million respectively). Visits to friends and relatives for non holiday purposes accounted for 21.8 million trips while there were 18.6 million trips for business and work purposes in this period. Compared with the equivalent period in 2010, all trip purposes increased in 2011, with business tourism, VFR holidays and 8+ night holidays recording the largest increases ( $+14 \%,+12 \%$ and $+12 \%$ respectively).

The longer term trends by trip purpose are extremely interesting. Pure holidays (pleasure/leisure, which exclude VFR on holiday) recovered to the highest recorded level during the period in 2009. Although there was a decline in 2010, with recovery in 2011, an average annual increase of $+3 \%$ has been recorded (compared with $+2 \%$ for all purposes). This was mainly as a result of short ( $1-3$ night) holidays.

VFR tourism declined year-on-year from 2007 - although there was a temporary recovery in 2009 before a further decrease in 2010. In 2011 however, VFR tourism has increased to its highest level since 2007. Similarly, overnight
domestic business tourism showed year-on-year decline from 2007 to 2010 before some significant recovery in 2011 to the highest levels in the period under review.

| Table 1.3.3 - Purpose of Domestic Nights in GB (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | \% Change (07-08) | $\begin{aligned} & 2009 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (09-10) | $\begin{aligned} & 2011 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | \% Change (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
|  | Millions | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  |  |
| All Tourism | 382.055 | 367.635 | -3.77\% | 387.448 | +5.39\% | 361.398 | -6.72\% | 387.329 | +7.18\% | +0.52\% |
| Total Holiday <br> (Holiday <br> Pleasure/Leisure \& VFR-Holiday) | 269.577 | 258.391 | -4.15\% | 290.547 | +12.44\% | 263.957 | -9.15\% | 281.509 | +6.65\% | +1.45\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 93.360 | 91.830 | -1.64\% | 101.933 | +11.00\% | 95.703 | -6.11\% | 104.603 | +9.30\% | +3.14\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 117.338 | 109.844 | -6.39\% | 126.686 | +15.33\% | 115.998 | -8.44\% | 119.100 | +2.67\% | +0.80\% |
| 8+ Nights | 58.879 | 56.716 | -3.67\% | 61.928 | +9.19\% | 52.256 | -15.62\% | 57.806 | +10.62\% | +0.13\% |
| Holiday <br> (Pleasure/Leisure) | 198.698 | 188.381 | -5.19\% | 217.536 | +15.48\% | 197.215 | -9.34\% | 208.487 | +5.72\% | +1.66\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 62.604 | 61.051 | -2.48\% | 71.054 | +16.38\% | 66.761 | -6.04\% | 71.318 | +6.83\% | +3.67\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 92.493 | 87.352 | -5.56\% | 102.758 | +17.64\% | 93.245 | -9.26\% | 97.257 | +4.30\% | +1.78\% |
| 8+ Nights | 43.601 | 39.978 | -8.31\% | 43.724 | +9.37\% | 37.209 | -14.90\% | 39.911 | +7.26\% | -1.64\% |
| Total VFR <br> (VFR-Holiday \& Other) | 129.300 | 123.631 | -4.38\% | 121.309 | -1.88\% | 117.435 | -3.19\% | 125.702 | +7.04\% | -0.60\% |
| VFR-Holiday | 70.879 | 70.010 | -1.23\% | 73.011 | +4.29\% | 66.742 | -8.59\% | 73.022 | +9.41\% | +0.97\% |
| Non-holiday VFR | 58.420 | 53.621 | -8.21\% | 48.298 | -9.93\% | 50.693 | +4.96\% | 52.679 | +3.92\% | -2.32\% |
| Business/work | 43.515 | 41.644 | -4.30\% | 40.774 | -2.09\% | 37.695 | -7.55\% | 41.762 | +10.79\% | -0.79\% |

As in previous years, the largest single 'purpose of trip' segment in terms of bednights is the $4+$ night holiday market, accounting for just under 177 million bednights in 2011 (including holiday VFR). Compared to 2010, the largest increases in bednights were reported for $8+$ night holiday bednights (up some $11 \%$ on 2010) and business bednights (also up $11 \%$ on the previous year). When comparing the annual average percentage change between 2007 and 2011, the number of bednights for all tourism has increased by just under $1 \%$ per year. The largest year-on-year increases have been reserved for $1-3$ night pure holidays ( $+4 \%$ per annum increase in nights). Across this period, three segments have shown annual average decreases - non-holiday VFR bednights ( $-2 \%$ ), $8+$ night holiday bednights ( $-2 \%$ ), and business bednights ( $-1 \%$ per annum). If business tourism recovery continues in 2012, this pattern is likely to change.

| Table 1.3.4 - Purpose of Domestic Spend in GB (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2009 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (08-09) | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2011 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change <br> (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
|  | £Millions | £Millions |  | £Millions |  | £Millions |  | £Millions |  |  |
| All Tourism | £20,234 | £20,168 | -0.33\% | £20,971 | +3.98\% | £19,797 | -5.60\% | £22,666 | +14.49\% | +3.14\% |
| Total Holiday <br> (Holiday Pleasure/Leisure \& VFR-Holiday) | £13,379 | £13,451 | +0.54\% | £14,578 | +8.38\% | £13,943 | -4.36\% | £15,698 | +12.59\% | +4.29\% |
| 1-3 Nights | £6,594 | £7,090 | +7.52\% | £7,357 | +3.77\% | £7,388 | +0.42\% | £8,171 | +10.60\% | +5.58\% |
| 4-7 Nights | £5,210 | £4,944 | -5.11\% | £5,646 | +14.20\% | £5,190 | -8.08\% | £5,833 | +12.39\% | +3.35\% |
| 8+ Nights | £1,576 | £1,417 | -10.09\% | £1,575 | +11.15\% | £1,366 | -13.27\% | £1,694 | +24.01\% | +2.95\% |
| Holiday <br> (Pleasure/Leisure) | £10,998 | £10,936 | -0.56\% | £12,119 | +10.82\% | £11,534 | -4.83\% | £13,000 | +12.71\% | +4.53\% |
| 1-3 Nights | £5,163 | £5,538 | +7.26\% | £5,838 | +5.42\% | £5,845 | +0.12\% | £6,484 | +10.93\% | +5.93\% |
| 4-7 Nights | £4,509 | £4,279 | -5.10\% | £4,956 | +15.82\% | £4,563 | -7.93\% | £5,148 | +12.82\% | +3.90\% |
| 8+ Nights | £1,327 | £1,118 | -15.75\% | £1,324 | +18.43\% | £1,126 | -14.95\% | £1,368 | +21.49\% | +2.30\% |
| Total VFR <br> (VFR-Holiday \& Other) | £4,529 | £4,492 | -0.82\% | £4,299 | -4.30\% | £4,193 | -2.47\% | £4,727 | +12.74\% | +1.29\% |
| VFR-Holiday | £2,381 | £2,515 | +5.63\% | £2,460 | -2.19\% | £2,409 | -2.07\% | £2,698 | +12.00\% | +3.34\% |
| Non-holiday VFR | £2,148 | £1,977 | -7.96\% | £1,840 | -6.93\% | £1,784 | -3.04\% | £2,029 | +13.73\% | -1.05\% |
| Business/work | £4,233 | £4,265 | +0.76\% | £4,185 | -1.88\% | $£ 3,645$ | -12.90\% | £4,400 | +20.71\% | +1.67\% |

Once again, it is important to emphasise that the 2010 and earlier figures are in historic prices and have not been converted to take account of inflation.

In terms of spending, 1-3 night holidays represent the largest segment with a total spend of $£ 8.2$ billion in the JanuaryDecember 2011 period (including spending on VFR holidays). 4+ night holidays reported a slightly lower figure, accounting for $£ 7.5$ billion and business and work tourism accounts for $£ 4.4$ billion of expenditure. Compared with 2010; spending levels for $8+$ night holidays and business/work tourism showed the largest increases (+24\% and $+21 \%$ respectively).

When comparing the annual average percentage change between 2007 and 2011, at an overall level, there has been a $3 \%$ increase year on year. The largest increases have been in pure holiday spend (leisure/pleasure, which excludes VFR on holiday) - increases of $+5 \%$ per annum. This is mainly driven by $1-3$ night holidays ( $+6 \%$ ).

## Tourism Trips taken in England

| Table 1.3.5 - Tourism Trips taken in England (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2007 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2008 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | Change <br> (09-10) | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | Change <br> (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
| Trips (Millions) | 99.127 | 94.782 | -4.38\% | 102.249 | +7.88\% | 95.503 | -6.60\% | 104.280 | +9.19\% | +1.52\% |
| Nights (Millions) | 304.061 | 292.814 | -3.70\% | 310.077 | +5.90\% | 284.992 | -8.09\% | 306.806 | +7.65\% | +0.44\% |
| Spending (£Millions) | £16,135 | £16,079 | -0.35\% | £17,016 | +5.83\% | £15,842 | -6.90\% | £17,914 | +13.08\% | +2.92\% |
| Av. Nights per trip | 3.07 | 3.09 | +0.72\% | 3.03 | -1.84\% | 2.98 | -1.60\% | 2.94 | -1.41\% | -1.03\% |
| Av. Spend per trip | £163 | £170 | +4.22\% | £166 | -1.90\% | £166 | -0.32\% | £172 | +3.56\% | +1.39\% |
| Av. Spend per night | £53 | £55 | +3.48\% | $£ 55$ | -0.06\% | $£ 56$ | +1.30\% | £58 | +5.04\% | +2.44\% |

Reflecting its size and share of the market, the volume and value pattern for domestic tourism in England in January to December 2011 (as illustrated above) is very similar to that described for Britain as a whole. There were increases across the board in terms of trips ( $+9 \%$ ), bednights ( $+8 \%$ ) and expenditure ( $+13 \%$ ). Average length of stay was around 2.9 nights. Average spend per trip recorded a slight increase on 2010 as did spend per night $(+4 \%$ and $+5 \%$ to $£ 172$ and $£ 58$ respectively).

When making comparisons with previous years, as is the case with Britain as a whole, the average annual percentage change between 2007 and 2011 has seen the number of trips increase by some $2 \%$. Bednights have increased by a lower amount - under $1 \%$ per annum, while spend (in historic prices) has increased by slightly more: $+3 \%$ per annum. This would suggest that while the number of trips have increased somewhat, their duration has generally decreased with a corresponding decrease in spend (when inflation is taken into account).

After three years of decline in the number of trips taken in England between 2006 and 2008, 2009 recorded the highest volume in the last five years $(102.2 \mathrm{~m})$. $2010(95.5 \mathrm{~m})$ failed to match 2009 and returned to a similar level to that recorded during 2008 however 2011 has been the most successful year over the period with some 104.3 million domestic tourism trips recorded in England.

| Table 1.3.6 - Purpose of Domestic Trips in England (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2009 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (08-09) | 2010 <br> (Jan- <br> Dec) |  | 2011 <br> (Jan- <br> Dec) | Change <br> (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
|  | Millions | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  |  |
| All Tourism | 99.127 | 94.782 | -4.38\% | 102.249 | +7.88\% | 95.503 | -6.60\% | 104.280 | +9.19\% | +1.52\% |
| Total Holiday <br> (Holiday <br>  <br> VFR-Holiday) | 60.264 | 59.024 | -2.06\% | 66.922 | +13.38\% | 61.443 | -8.19\% | 66.645 | +8.47\% | +2.90\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 39.621 | 39.872 | +0.63\% | 44.698 | +12.10\% | 41.393 | -7.39\% | 45.789 | +10.62\% | +3.99\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 16.973 | 15.945 | -6.06\% | 18.535 | +16.24\% | 16.875 | -8.96\% | 17.227 | +2.09\% | +0.83\% |
| 8+ Nights | 3.670 | 3.208 | -12.59\% | 3.690 | +15.02\% | 3.174 | -13.98\% | 3.629 | +14.34\% | +0.70\% |
| Holiday <br> (Pleasure/Leisure) | 41.263 | 39.753 | -3.66\% | 47.010 | +18.26\% | 43.544 | -7.37\% | 46.157 | +6.00\% | +3.31\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 25.583 | 25.146 | -1.71\% | 29.694 | +18.09\% | 27.859 | -6.18\% | 30.055 | +7.88\% | +4.52\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 13.007 | 12.409 | -4.60\% | 14.595 | +17.62\% | 13.399 | -8.19\% | 13.678 | +2.08\% | +1.73\% |
| 8+ Nights | 2.672 | 2.198 | -17.74\% | 2.721 | +23.79\% | 2.286 | -15.99\% | 2.424 | +6.04\% | -0.97\% |
| Total VFR <br> (VFR-Holiday \& Other) | 40.117 | 37.180 | -7.32\% | 37.997 | +2.20\% | 35.963 | -5.35\% | 39.382 | +9.51\% | -0.24\% |
| VFR-Holiday | 19.001 | 19.271 | +1.42\% | 19.912 | +3.33\% | 17.899 | -10.11\% | 20.487 | +14.46\% | +2.27\% |
| Non-holiday VFR | 21.116 | 17.908 | -15.19\% | 18.085 | +0.99\% | 18.064 | -0.12\% | 18.895 | +4.60\% | -2.43\% |
| Business/work | 15.230 | 14.966 | -1.73\% | 14.873 | -0.62\% | 13.454 | -9.54\% | 15.502 | +15.22\% | +0.83\% |

As was the case for Britain as a whole, in England, the most common purpose of trip was a $1-3$ night holiday (including VFR on holiday) (as illustrated in Table 1.3.6 above), accounting for 45.8 million of the 104.3 million domestic tourism trips in the January to December 2011 period. Holiday trips of all lengths recorded increases over 2010 ( $+8 \%$ for all holidays; $+6 \%$ for pure holidays), but it was particularly evident for those longer $8+$ night holidays (all types) which increased by over 14\% during 2011.

Biggest increases in 2011 over 2010 were experienced on business trips (+15\%), 8+ night holidays (all types) and VFR Holiday trips ( $+14 \%$ in each case). Smallest increases were amongst duty VFR ( $+5 \%$ ) and $4-7$ night holiday trips ( $+2 \%$ ).

When comparing the annual average percentage change between 2007 and 2011, all tourism trips have increased by just under $2 \%$ per year. The largest annual increases have been in the 1-3 night pure holiday segment ( $+5 \%$ ) followed by VFR Holiday ( $+2 \%$ ). There have been average annual declines in non-holiday VFR ( $-2 \%$ ) and $8+$ night pure holidays (-1\%).

## Tourism Trips taken in Scotland

| Table 1.3.7 - Tourism Trips taken in Scotland (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2007 \\ (\mathrm{Jan}-\mathrm{Dec}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2008 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Change } \\ (07-08) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { Change } \\ & \text { (08-09) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { Change } \\ & (09-10) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Change } \\ (10-11) \end{gathered}$ | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
| Trips (Millions) | 12.701 | 11.782 | -7.24\% | 12.041 | +2.20\% | 12.095 | +0.45\% | 13.360 | +10.46\% | +1.47\% |
| Nights (Millions) | 46.118 | 43.026 | -6.70\% | 44.789 | +4.10\% | 43.640 | -2.57\% | 45.583 | +4.45\% | -0.18\% |
| Spending (£Millions) | £2,691 | £2,685 | -0.22\% | £2,559 | -4.69\% | £2,517 | -1.64\% | £3,018 | +19.90\% | +3.34\% |
| Av. Nights per trip | 3.63 | 3.65 | +0.57\% | 3.72 | +1.86\% | 3.61 | -3.00\% | 3.41 | -5.44\% | -1.50\% |
| Av. Spend per trip | £212 | £228 | +7.56\% | £213 | -6.74\% | £208 | -2.08\% | £226 | +8.55\% | +1.82\% |
| Av. Spend per night | £58 | £62 | +6.95\% | £57 | -8.44\% | £58 | +0.95\% | £66 | +14.79\% | +3.56\% |

During 2011, trips taken in Scotland increased significantly by $10 \%$ compared to the previous 12 months. Bednights increased by a smaller amount (+4\% - suggesting shorter trips) while expenditure increased by some $20 \%$ before inflation - a significant increase.

In comparison with previous years, the average annual percentage change between 2007 and 2011 has seen the number of trips increase by $1-2 \%$ per annum - a similar performance to England. The number of bednights has hardly changed year on year however, illustrating the trend towards shorter trips. Spending has increased by $3 \%$ per annum, however when inflation is taken into account, any increase is less than that experienced by trips - again suggesting lower spend on these shorter trips.

There has been a year-on-year increase in domestic trip taking in Scotland from its low point of 11.8 million trips in 2008 to its high in 2011 of 13.4 million trips - the highest level recorded during the recent lifetime of the survey.

| Table 1.3.8 - Purpose of Domestic Trips in Scotland (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (07-08) | $\begin{aligned} & 2009 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (09-10) | 2011 <br> (Jan- <br> Dec) | \% Change (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
|  | Millions | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  |  |
| All Tourism | 12.701 | 11.782 | -7.24\% | 12.041 | +2.20\% | 12.095 | +0.45\% | 13.360 | +10.46\% | +1.47\% |
| Total Holiday <br> (Holiday <br> Pleasure/Leisure \& VFR-Holiday) | 8.367 | 7.989 | -4.52\% | 8.511 | +6.53\% | 8.039 | -5.55\% | 8.908 | +10.81\% | +1.82\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 4.798 | 4.593 | -4.27\% | 5.180 | +12.78\% | 4.878 | -5.83\% | 5.534 | +13.45\% | +4.03\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 2.808 | 2.723 | -3.03\% | 2.536 | -6.87\% | 2.512 | -0.95\% | 2.633 | +4.82\% | -1.51\% |
| 8+ Nights | 0.761 | 0.674 | -11.43\% | 0.795 | +17.95\% | 0.649 | -18.36\% | 0.742 | +14.33\% | +0.62\% |
| Holiday <br> (Pleasure/Leisure) | 6.304 | 5.931 | -5.92\% | 6.651 | +12.14\% | 5.700 | -14.30\% | 6.572 | +15.30\% | +1.81\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 3.512 | 3.268 | -6.95\% | 4.034 | +23.44\% | 3.400 | -15.72\% | 3.918 | +15.24\% | +4.00\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 2.222 | 2.150 | -3.24\% | 2.090 | -2.79\% | 1.859 | -11.05\% | 2.079 | +11.83\% | -1.31\% |
| 8+ Nights | 0.571 | 0.513 | -10.16\% | 0.527 | +2.73\% | 0.441 | -16.32\% | 0.576 | +30.61\% | +1.72\% |
| Total VFR (VFR-Holiday \& Other) | 3.859 | 3.648 | -5.47\% | 3.212 | -11.95\% | 3.614 | +12.52\% | 4.106 | +13.61\% | +2.18\% |
| VFR-Holiday | 2.063 | 2.059 | -0.19\% | 1.860 | -9.66\% | 2.339 | +25.75\% | 2.336 | -0.13\% | +3.94\% |
| Non-holiday VFR | 1.796 | 1.589 | -11.53\% | 1.352 | -14.92\% | 1.275 | -5.70\% | 1.770 | +38.82\% | +1.67\% |
| Business/work | 2.227 | 1.880 | -15.58\% | 2.007 | +6.76\% | 2.311 | +15.15\% | 2.186 | -5.41\% | +0.23\% |

In terms of trip purpose, the largest increase in Scotland in 2011 relative to the same period in 2010 was in VFR nonholiday trips ( $+39 \%$ compared with 2010). Amongst the larger volume segments, bigger than average increases were recorded for pure holiday trips ( $+15 \%$ ) - largely driven by a $31 \%$ increase in $8+$ night holiday trips compared with 2010. Unlike other parts of Britain, Scotland recorded a decrease in business/work tourism in $2011-5 \%$ less than in 2010. It should be noted however that Scotland bucked the trend for this activity in 2010, recording its best year in recent memory for business tourism. The 2011 figure is still above that recorded in 2008 and 2009.

When comparing the annual average percentage change between 2007 and 2011, all tourism trips have increased by 1$2 \%$ per year. The largest increases have been in the short break (1-3 night pure holiday) segments - increases of 4\% per annum over the period. VFR holidays have also shown healthy annual growth ( $+4 \%$ per annum).

## Tourism Trips taken in Wales

| Table 1.3.9 - Tourism Trips taken in Wales (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2007 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2008 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | \% <br> Change <br> (07-08) | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | \% <br> Change <br> (08-09) | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\%$ Change <br> (09-10) | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Change } \\ (10-11) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { annual } \\ \% \\ \text { change } \\ 07-11 \end{gathered}$ |
| Trips (Millions) | 8.811 | 8.452 | -4.07\% | 8.890 | +5.18\% | 8.666 | -2.52\% | 9.697 | +11.90\% | +2.62\% |
| Nights (Millions) | 31.876 | 31.794 | -0.26\% | 32.582 | +2.48\% | 32.765 | +0.56\% | 34.941 | +6.64\% | +2.36\% |
| Spending <br> (£Millions) | £1,408 | £1,404 | -0.28\% | £1,396 | -0.57\% | £1,438 | +3.01\% | £1,734 | +20.58\% | +5.68\% |
| Av. Nights per trip | 3.62 | 3.76 | +3.98\% | 3.67 | -2.57\% | 3.78 | +3.16\% | 3.60 | -4.70\% | -0.03\% |
| Av. Spend per trip | £160 | £166 | +3.95\% | £157 | -5.47\% | £166 | +5.67\% | £179 | +7.76\% | +2.98\% |
| Av. Spend per night | £44 | £44 | -0.03\% | £43 | -2.97\% | £44 | +2.43\% | £50 | +13.07\% | +3.13\% |

During 2011, trips taken in Wales increased significantly by $12 \%$ compared to the previous 12 months. Bednights increased by a smaller amount ( $+7 \%$ - suggesting shorter trips) while expenditure increased by some $21 \%$ before inflation - a significant increase.

In comparison with previous years, the average annual percentage change between 2007 and 2011 has seen the number of trips increase by $3 \%$ per annum - ahead of the average annual growth experienced in England and Scotland. Bednights have increased at a broadly similar rate ( $+2 \%$ per annum). Spending has increased by $6 \%$ per annum, before taking account of inflation.

In last year's report we stated that 2006 remained the best performing year over the previous five years for domestic tourism within Wales when 9.5 m GB resident trips were recorded. Wales' strong performance in 2011 means that this now represents the best performing year over the period - some 9.7 million trips having been recorded.

Purpose of Domestic Trips in Wales

| Table 1.3.10 - Purpose of Domestic Trips in Wales (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (07-08) | $\begin{aligned} & 2009 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | \% <br> Change <br> (08-09) | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change <br> (09-10) | 2011 <br> (Jan- <br> Dec) | Change (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
|  | Millions | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  | Millions |  |  |
| All Tourism | 8.811 | 8.452 | -4.07\% | 8.890 | +5.18\% | 8.666 | -2.52\% | 9.697 | +11.90\% | +2.62\% |
| Total Holiday <br> (Holiday <br> Pleasure/Leisure \& VFR-Holiday) | 6.425 | 6.543 | +1.84\% | 6.948 | +6.19\% | 6.908 | -0.58\% | 7.290 | +5.53\% | +3.25\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 3.716 | 3.817 | +2.72\% | 3.804 | -0.34\% | 3.870 | +1.74\% | 4.046 | +4.55\% | +2.17\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 2.158 | 2.163 | +0.23\% | 2.641 | +22.10\% | 2.569 | -2.73\% | 2.682 | +4.40\% | +6.00\% |
| 8+ Nights | 0.550 | 0.563 | +2.36\% | 0.503 | -10.66\% | 0.469 | -6.76\% | 0.562 | +19.83\% | +1.19\% |
| Holiday <br> (Pleasure/Leisure) | 5.100 | 5.042 | -1.14\% | 5.579 | +10.65\% | 5.762 | +3.28\% | 6.036 | +4.76\% | +4.39\% |
| 1-3 Nights | 2.820 | 2.768 | -1.84\% | 2.889 | +4.37\% | 3.214 | +11.25\% | 3.168 | -1.43\% | +3.09\% |
| 4-7 Nights | 1.811 | 1.767 | -2.43\% | 2.307 | +30.56\% | 2.173 | -5.81\% | 2.422 | +11.46\% | +8.45\% |
| 8+Nights | 0.469 | 0.507 | +8.10\% | 0.383 | -24.46\% | 0.375 | -2.09\% | 0.446 | +18.93\% | +0.12\% |
| Total VFR <br> (VFR-Holiday \& Other) | 2.604 | 2.348 | -9.83\% | 2.303 | -1.92\% | 2.165 | -5.99\% | 2.438 | +12.61\% | -1.28\% |
| VFR-Holiday | 1.325 | 1.500 | +13.21\% | 1.369 | -8.73\% | 1.146 | -16.29\% | 1.254 | +9.42\% | -0.60\% |
| Non-holiday VFR | 1.279 | 0.847 | -33.78\% | 0.934 | +10.27\% | 1.018 | +8.99\% | 1.184 | +16.31\% | +0.45\% |
| Business/work | 0.824 | 0.845 | +2.55\% | 0.675 | -20.12\% | 0.616 | -8.74\% | 0.994 | +61.36\% | +8.76\% |

In terms of trip purpose, the largest increase in Wales in 2011 relative to the same period in 2010 was in business tourism - a $61 \%$ increase in trips for this purpose over the previous year. Holiday trips showed a lower than average increase ( $+5 \%$ ) however this was mainly down to a decrease in $1-3$ night pure holidays $(-1 \%)$. $8+$ night holiday trips increased by $19 \%$ over 2010. Non-holiday VFR also increased over 2010 - by some $16 \%$.

When comparing the annual average percentage change between 2007 and 2011, all tourism trips have increased by $3 \%$ per year. The largest increases have been in the 4-7 night pure holiday segments ( $+8 \%$ per annum), although healthy increases have also been experienced in the short break market ( $+3 \%$ per annum).

## Expenditure During 2011

This section examines the breakdown of domestic tourism expenditure; first at a GB level between 2007 and 2011 (for all tourism and then pure holidays (leisure/pleasure, which exclude VFR on holiday)), then at the country level (comparing 2010 with 2011) - again, for all tourism and pure holidays.

When a survey respondent is interviewed, they are asked to specify how much money they spent on their trip within eight categories:

- Price of package holiday/inclusive trip
- Accommodation
- Travel costs to and from destination, and during the trip
- Services or advice (e.g. travel guides, tourist information)
- Buying clothes
- Eating and drinking out
- Other shopping
- Entertainment

Although it is interesting to compare total spend when broken down into these categories, the results should be interpreted with caution due to the smaller sample size at this level.

Table 1.3.13 below illustrates total spending on domestic overnight trips within Great Britain between 2007 and 2011.
Note: It is also important to emphasise that the 2007-2011 figures are in historic prices and have not been converted to take account of inflation.

| Table 1.3.11 - Tourism Expenditure Breakdown in GB (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2009 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (08-09) | 2010 <br> (Jan- <br> Dec) | Change (09-10) | $\begin{aligned} & 2011 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
|  | £Millions | £Millions |  | £Millions |  | £Millions |  | £Millions |  |  |
| Total | £20,234 | £20,168 | -0.33\% | £20,971 | +3.98\% | £19,797 | -5.60\% | £22,666 | +14.49\% | +3.14\% |
| Price of package holiday/inclusive trip | $£ 790$ | £892 | +12.91\% | £938 | +5.16\% | $£ 722$ | -23.03\% | £891 | +23.41\% | +4.61\% |
| \% share | 4\% | 4\% | - | 4\% | - | 4\% | - | 4\% |  | - |
| Accommodation | £6,725 | £6,584 | -2.10\% | £7,045 | +7.00\% | £6,733 | -4.43\% | £7,528 | +11.81\% | +3.07\% |
| \% share | 33\% | 33\% | - | $34 \%$ | - | 34\% |  | 33\% |  | - |
| Travel costs to and from destination, and during the trip | £3,869 | £4,173 | +7.86\% | £4,078 | -2.28\% | £3,898 | -4.41\% | £4,813 | +23.47\% | +6.16\% |
| \% share | 19\% | 21\% |  | 19\% |  | 20\% |  | 21\% |  |  |
| Services or advice (e.g. travel guides, tourist information) | £41 | £48 | +17.07\% | £41 | -14.58\% | $£ 47$ | +14.63\% | £39 | -17.02\% | +0.03\% |
| \% share | * | * |  | * |  | * |  | * |  |  |
| Buying clothes | £1,265 | £1,206 | -4.66\% | £1,161 | -3.73\% | £1,113 | -4.13\% | £1,191 | +7.01\% | -1.38\% |
| \% share | 6\% | 6\% |  | 6\% | - | 6\% |  | 5\% |  | - |
| Eating and drinking out | £3,910 | £3,820 | -2.30\% | £4,159 | +8.87\% | £3,990 | -4.06\% | £4,543 | +13.86\% | +4.09\% |
| \% share | 19\% | 19\% | - | 20\% | - | 20\% | - | 20\% |  | - |
| Other shopping | £2,008 | £1,794 | -10.66\% | £1,907 | +6.30\% | £1,836 | -3.72\% | £2,073 | +12.91\% | +1.21\% |
| \% share | 10\% | 9\% | - | 9\% |  | 9\% |  | 9\% |  | - |
| Entertainment | £1,173 | £1,275 | +8.70\% | £1,270 | -0.39\% | £1,106 | -12.91\% | £1,223 | +10.58\% | +1.49\% |
| \% share | 6\% | 6\% |  | 6\% |  | 6\% |  | 5\% |  | - |
| Anything else | $£ 451$ | £376 | -16.63\% | $£ 372$ | -1.06\% | * |  | £364 |  | - |
| \% share | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% | - | - | 2\% | - | 2\% | - | - |

* $=$ less than $0.5 \%$

In total, £22.7 billion was spent on domestic overnight tourism trips within Great Britain during 2011. This amount was $14 \%$ higher than the figure recorded during 2010. The actual amount spent on domestic overnight trips within Britain in the last five years has shown little growth beyond inflation with an average annual percentage change of $+3 \%$ between 2007 and 2011. When looking at the different categories of expenditure, it is no surprise that accommodation accounted for a third of total spend (33\%). Travel costs and eating and drinking out both accounted for a further 21\% and 20\% respectively. Across the five year period, there is a high level of consistency across the different categories, with accommodation accounting for $33-34 \%$ of the total expenditure and travel costs and eating and drinking out remaining between $19 \%$ and $21 \%$. When comparing the average annual percentage change across the years, there are some apparent trends, with travel and eating \& drinking out achieving increasing shares of total spend, while the share of entertainment, and shopping (especially clothes) have decreased.

Table 1.3.12 below looks at British expenditure for pure holiday tourism (excludes VFR on holiday).

| Table 1.3.12 - Holiday (Pleasure/Leisure) Tourism Expenditure Breakdown in GB (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & (\text { Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change <br> (07-08) | $\begin{aligned} & 2009 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | \% <br> Change $(08-09)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (09-10) | 2011 <br> (Jan- <br> Dec) | Change <br> (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
|  | £Millions | £Millions |  | £Millions |  | £Millions |  | £Millions |  |  |
| Total | £10,998 | £10,936 | -0.56\% | £12,119 | +10.82\% | $£ 11,534$ | -4.83\% | $£ 13,000$ | +12.71\% | +4.53\% |
| Price of package holiday/inclusive trip | £618 | £671 | +8.58\% | $£ 720$ | +7.30\% | £581 | -19.31\% | $£ 745$ | +28.23\% | +6.20\% |
| \% share | 6\% | 6\% |  | 6\% | - | 5\% | - | 6\% | - | - |
| Accommodation | £3,908 | £3,802 | -2.71\% | £4,399 | +15.70\% | £4,280 | -2.71\% | £4,649 | +8.62\% | +4.73\% |
| \% share | 36\% | 35\% |  | 36\% |  | 37\% |  | 36\% |  |  |
| Travel costs to and from destination, and during the trip | £1,425 | £1,580 | +10.88\% | £1,615 | +2.22\% | £1,565 | -3.10\% | £1,906 | +21.79\% | +7.95\% |
| \% share | 13\% | 14\% |  | 13\% |  | 14\% |  | 15\% |  |  |
| Services or advice (e.g. travel guides, tourist information) | £27 | £23 | -14.81\% | £25 | +8.70\% | £31 | +24.00\% | £28 | -9.68\% | +2.05\% |
| \% share | * | * |  | * | - | * | - | * |  |  |
| Buying clothes | £747 | £667 | -10.71\% | £670 | +0.45\% | £655 | -2.24\% | £696 | +6.26\% | -1.56\% |
| \% share | 7\% | 6\% |  | 6\% | - | 6\% |  | 5\% |  | - |
| Eating and drinking out | £2,034 | £2,061 | +1.33\% | £2,385 | +15.72\% | £2,313 | -3.02\% | £2,620 | +13.27\% | +6.83\% |
| \% share | 18\% | 19\% |  | 20\% | - | 20\% |  | 20\% |  |  |
| Other shopping | £1,238 | £1,118 | -9.69\% | £1,205 | +7.78\% | £1,182 | -1.91\% | £1,317 | +11.42\% | +1.90\% |
| \% share | 11\% | 10\% |  | 10\% | - | 10\% | - | 10\% | - |  |
| Entertainment | £761 | £802 | +5.39\% | £872 | +8.73\% | £727 | -16.63\% | £829 | +14.03\% | +2.88\% |
| \% share | 7\% | 7\% |  | 7\% | - | 6\% | - | 6\% | - | - |
| Anything else | £241 | $£ 213$ | -11.62\% | £228 | +7.04\% | * | - | £211 | - | - |
| \% share | 2\% | 2\% | - | 2\% | - | - | - | 2\% | - | - |

* $=$ less than $0.5 \%$

In terms of pure holiday (pleasure/leisure, which exclude VFR on holiday) expenditure, some $£ 13$ billion was spent on domestic overnight holiday tourism trips within Britain during 2011. This figure was $13 \%$ higher than that recorded during 2010. In the last five years, the average annual percentage change has increased by $5 \%$ per year. This continues to represent a significantly better performance than for domestic tourism as whole ( $+3 \%$ per annum).

When looking at the different categories of expenditure, for holidays, accommodation tends to represent a slightly higher share of the total spend than for all purposes ( $36 \%$ in 2011). Eating and drinking out accounted for around $20 \%$ of total spend. Compared to all tourism, spend on travel costs for holidays accounted for a lower percentage share (c. $21 \%$ for all tourism and $15 \%$ for holidays). When comparing the average annual percentage change across the years, as with all tourism, there are some noticeable trends, with travel, package holidays and eating \& drinking out achieving increasing shares of total spend, while the shares of shopping and entertainment have declined.

Table 1.3.13 below illustrates total spending on domestic overnight trips within England between 2010 and 2011.

| Table 1.3.13 - Tourism Expenditure Breakdown in England (2010-11) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All domestic tourism |  |  | Domestic Holidays (Pleasure/Leisure) |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | \% Change (10-11) | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Change } \\ & (10-11) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | £MMIlions | £MVIllions |  | £WMIIIons | ¢WMIIIIons |  |
| Total | $£ 15,842$ | £17,914 | +13.08\% | £9,072 | £10,031 | +10.57\% |
| Price of package holiday/inclusive trip | £548 | $£ 741$ | +35.22\% | £434 | £621 | +43.09\% |
| \% share | 3\% | 4\% | - | 5\% | 6\% |  |
| Accommodation | £5,440 | £5,976 | +9.85\% | £3,427 | £3,601 | +5.08\% |
| \% share | 34\% | 33\% |  | 38\% | 36\% |  |
| Travel costs to and from destination and during the trip | £3,083 | £3,756 | +21.83\% | £1,193 | £1,409 | +18.11\% |
| \% share | 19\% | 21\% |  | 13\% | 14\% |  |
| Services or advice (e.g. travel guides, tourist information) | £37 | £29 | -21.62\% | £24 | £20 | -16.67\% |
| \% share | * | * |  | * | * |  |
| Buying clothes | £919 | £947 | +3.05\% | £529 | £542 | +2.46\% |
| \% share | 6\% | 5\% |  | 6\% | 5\% |  |
| Eating and drinking out | £3,216 | £3,614 | +12.38\% | £1,834 | £2,028 | +10.58\% |
| \% share | 20\% | 20\% |  | 20\% | 20\% |  |
| Other shopping | £1,427 | £1,587 | +11.21\% | £895 | £993 | +10.95\% |
| \% share | 9\% | 9\% |  | 10\% | 10\% |  |
| Entertainment | £899 | £990 | +10.12\% | £587 | £671 | +14.31\% |
| \% share | 6\% | 6\% | - | 6\% | 7\% | - |
| Anything else | * | £272 |  | * | £146 |  |
| \% share |  | 2\% | - |  | 1\% |  |

* $=$ less than $0.5 \%$

Given the relative size of England, it is little surprise that the expenditure results in Table 1.3.13 above reflect that of Great Britain as a whole. In total $£ 17.9$ billion was spent on domestic overnight trips within the country during 2011. This was $13 \%$ higher than in 2010. All of the various expenditure categories recorded increases compared to 2010 with the exception of spend on services or advice (e.g. travel guides, tourist information). Spend in this category actually decreased by $22 \%$. The largest increases were for package holidays ( $+35 \%$ ) and travel costs (+22\%).

Holiday tourism within England increased by slightly less than domestic tourism as a whole (+11\% compared with $+13 \%$ ). Package holidays ( $+43 \%$ ), travel costs (+18\%) and entertainment ( $+14 \%$ ) showed the highest increases.

Table 1.3.14 below illustrates total spending on domestic overnight trips within Scotland between 2010 and 2011.

| Table 1.3.14-Tourism Expenditure Breakdown in Scotland (2010-11) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All domestic tourism |  |  | Domestic Holidays (Pleasure/Leisure) |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | \% Change (10-11) | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Change } \\ & (10-11) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | £MMIlions | £MMIlions |  | £WMIIIons | £MHIlions |  |
| Total | £2,517 | £3,018 | +19.90\% | £1,414 | £1,740 | +23.06\% |
| Price of package holiday/inclusive trip | £126 | £97 | -23.02\% | £104 | £79 | -24.04\% |
| \% share | 5\% | 3\% | - | 7\% | 5\% |  |
| Accommodation | £805 | £931 | +15.65\% | £467 | £586 | +25.48\% |
| \% share | 32\% | 31\% |  | 33\% | 34\% |  |
| Travel costs to and from destination and during the trip | £554 | £730 | +31.77\% | £217 | £306 | +41.01\% |
| \% share | 22\% | 24\% |  | 15\% | 18\% |  |
| Services or advice (e.g. travel guides, tourist information) | £5 | £6 | +20.00\% | £4 | £4. | 0.00\% |
| \% share | * | * |  | * | * |  |
| Buying clothes | £125 | £166 | +32.80\% | £80 | £101 | +26.25\% |
| \% share | 5\% | 6\% |  | 6\% | 6\% |  |
| Eating and drinking out | £486 | £596 | +22.63\% | £268 | £355 | +32.46\% |
| \% share | 19\% | 20\% |  | 19\% | 20\% |  |
| Other shopping | £234 | £287 | +22.65\% | £166 | £172 | +3.61\% |
| \% share | 9\% | 10\% |  | 12\% | 10\% |  |
| Entertainment | £132 | £146 | +10.61\% | £81 | £95 | +17.28\% |
| \% share | 5\% | 5\% | - | 6\% | 5\% | - |
| Anything else | * | £59 |  | * | £41 |  |
| \% share |  | 2\% |  |  | 2\% |  |

* $=$ less than $0.5 \%$

During 2011, $£ 3.0$ billion was spent during overnight domestic trips within Scotland - the highest level ever recorded. Between 2010 and 2011 there was a $20 \%$ increase in total expenditure (before taking account of inflation). Compared to England, travel costs accounted for a larger share of expenditure ( $24 \%$ during 2011 compared to $21 \%$ for England) reflecting the fact that a significant proportion of domestic visitors to Scotland are travelling from further afield. Furthermore, it is likely the increases in fuel costs have hit Scotland relatively hard, as evident from the $32 \%$ increase in travel costs between 2010 and 2011.

When looking at holiday tourism in Scotland, unlike England the performance in 2011 was even better than for domestic tourism as a whole: total spend was up by $23 \%$ on 2010. Travel costs increased in particular - by $41 \%$. Eating and drinking out ( $+32 \%$ ), buying clothes ( $+26 \%$ ) and accommodation ( $+25 \%$ ) all showed greater than average increases on the 2010 levels.

Table 1.3.15 below illustrates total spending on domestic overnight trips within Wales between 2010 and 2011.

| Table 1.3.15 - Tourism Expenditure Breakdown in Wales (2010-11) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All domestic tourism |  |  | Domestic Holidays (Pleasure/Leisure) |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | \% Change (10-11) | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | \% Change (10-11) |
|  | £Millions | £Millions |  | £MIIlions | £MHIlions |  |
| Total | £1,438 | £1,734 | +20.58\% | £1,049 | £1,229 | +17.16\% |
| Price of package holiday/inclusive trip | £47 | $£ 53$ | +12.77\% | $£ 44$ | £44 | 0.00\% |
| \% share | 3\% | 3\% | - | 4\% | 4\% |  |
| Accommodation | £487 | £621 | +27.52\% | £386 | £461 | +19.43\% |
| \% share | 34\% | 36\% | - | 37\% | 38\% |  |
| Travel costs to and from destination, and during the trip | £262 | £327. | +24.81\% | £155 | £191 | +23.23\% |
| \% share | 18\% | 19\% |  | 15\% | 16\% |  |
| Services or advice (e.g. travel guides, tourist information) | £5 | £4 | -20.00\% | £4 | £4. | 0.00\% |
| \% share | * | * | - | * | * | - |
| Buying clothes | £69 | £78 | +13.04\% | $£ 46$ | £53 | +15.22\% |
| \% share | 5\% | 4\% | - | 4\% | 4\% | - |
| Eating and drinking out | £288 | £333 | +15.63\% | £211 | £236 | +11.85\% |
| \% share | 20\% | 19\% | - | 20\% | 19\% |  |
| Other shopping | £175 | $£ 200$ | +14.29\% | £120 | $£ 152$ | +26.67\% |
| \% share | 12\% | 12\% | - | 11\% | 12\% |  |
| Entertainment | £75 | £86 | +14.67\% | £59 | £63 | +6.78\% |
| \% share | 5\% | 5\% |  | 6\% | 5\% |  |
| Anything else | * | £33 | - | * | £24 | - |
| \% share | - | 2\% | - | - | 2\% | - |

* $=$ less than $0.5 \%$

During 2011, $£ 1.7$ billion was spent during overnight domestic trips within Wales - as with Scotland and England, the highest level ever recorded. Between 2010 and 2011 there was a $21 \%$ increase in total expenditure (before taking account of inflation). Compared to England, accommodation costs accounted for a larger share of expenditure ( $36 \%$ during 2011 compared to $33 \%$ for England).

When looking at holiday tourism in Wales, like England, the performance in 2011 was slightly poorer than for domestic tourism as a whole. Total spend was up by some 17\% on 2010. Travel costs increased in particular - by 23\%. Eating and drinking out ( $+12 \%$ ), and entertainment ( $+7 \%$ ) all showed lower than average increases on the 2010 levels.

## Holidays taken in GB by lifestage

In this section we examine the trends and characteristics of holiday tourism and how it varies by lifestage. Again, the focus is on the holiday (pleasure/leisure) segment rather than VFR holidays. The number of trips and the percentage change between years has been illustrated for Great Britain and each constituent country between 2007 and 2011.

British adults have been defined into four categories:

| Lifestage |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pre-Nesters | Under 35 years \& no children |
| Families | All ages \& with children |
| Oider Independents | 35-54 years \& no children |
| Empty Nesters | $55+$ years \& no children |

Table 1.3.16 - Tourism Trips taken in GB by Lifestage (2007-2011)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | 2008 <br> (Jan- <br> Dec) | \% Change (07-08) | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ | Change (08-09) | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change (09-10) | $\begin{aligned} & 2011 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Holidays (Pleasure/Leisure) | 52.247 | 50.417 | -3.50\% | 58.974 | +16.97\% | 54.743 | -7.17\% | 58.435 | +6.74\% | +3.26\% |
| Pre-nesters | 8.471 | 8.173 | -3.52\% | 9.504 | +16.29\% | 8.067 | -15.12\% | 8.650 | +7.23\% | +1.22\% |
| Families | 18.614 | 16.582 | -10.92\% | 20.254 | +22.14\% | 19.649 | -2.99\% | 20.288 | +3.25\% | +2.87\% |
| Ölder Independents | 9.544 | 9.298 | -2.58\% | 11.045 | +18.79\% | 10.178 | -7.85\% | 10.751 | +5.63\% | +3.50\% |
| Empty Nesters | 15.618 | 16.364 | +4.78\% | 18.171 | +11.04\% | 16.849 | -7.28\% | 18.745 | +11.25\% | +4.95\% |

Families accounted for the largest share of those taking 'pure' holidays within Great Britain during 2011 with 20.3 million trips recorded ( $35 \%$ share). Empty Nesters also accounted for a substantial share with some 18.7 million trips ( $32 \%$ ). This lifestage has seen the largest year-on-year increase (almost 5\% per annum) since 2007 highlighting the importance of the over 55's to domestic tourism. Older Independents have recorded a $4 \%$ increase per year over the last five years, whilst the family market has increased by a slightly smaller amount ( $+3 \%$ per year). Pre-nesters have shown the smallest annual increase at $1 \%$ per year. Contributing to the Pre-Nester decrease was the fact that these younger holidaymakers reported a larger than average decrease in holiday trips between 2009 and 2010 of 15.1\%.

Holidays taken in England by Lifestage

| Table 1.3.17 - Tourism Trips taken in England by Lifestage (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | \% Change (07-08) | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change <br> (09-10) | 2011 <br> (Jan- <br> Dec) | \% Change $(10-11)$ | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
| All Holidays (Pleasure/Leisure) | 41.263 | 39.753 | -3.66\% | 47.010 | +18.26\% | 43.544 | -7.37\% | 46.157 | +6.00\% | +3.31\% |
| Pre-nesters | 6.794 | 6.638 | -2.30\% | 7.382 | +11.21\% | 6.381 | -13.56\% | 6.818 | +6.85\% | +0.55\% |
| Families | 14.826 | 12.950 | -12.65\% | 16.404 | +26.67\% | 15.632 | -4.71\% | 16.071 | +2.81\% | +3.03\% |
| Ölder Independents | 7.449 | 7.244 | -2.75\% | 8.604 | +18.77\% | 7.899 | -8.19\% | 8.470 | +7.23\% | +3.76\% |
| Empty Nesters | 12.195 | 12.920 | +5.95\% | 14.620 | +13.16\% | 13.633 | -6.75\% | 14.799 | +8.55\% | +5.23\% |

Reflecting the size of England in comparison to other parts of Britain, it is no surprise that the domestic holiday market for the different lifestages closely matches those seen for GB as a whole. Families accounted for 16.1 million trips (a $35 \%$ share of all holidays), whilst Empty Nesters accounted for 14.80 million trips (32\%). The overall percentage changes recorded are very similar to Britain as a whole, with Empty Nesters reporting a 5\% increase per year in the number of trips since 2007. Older Independents and Families increased by 4\% and 3\% per year (respectively) over the same period.

## Holidays taken in Scotland by Lifestage

| Table 1.3.18 - Tourism Trips taken in Scotland by Lifestage (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | \% Change (07-08) | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | \% Change (09-10) | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ (\text { Jan- } \\ \text { Dec) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
| All Holidays (Pleasure/Leisure) | 6.304 | 5.931 | -5.92\% | 6.651 | +12.14\% | 5.700 | -14.30\% | 6.572 | +15.30\% | +1.81\% |
| Pre-nesters | 0.937 | 0.873 | -6.83\% | 1.201 | +37.57\% | 0.994 | -17.24\% | 1.000 | +0.60\% | +3.53\% |
| Families | 2.150 | 1.799 | -16.33\% | 1.913 | +6.34\% | 1.699 | -11.19\% | 2.056 | +21.01\% | -0.04\% |
| Ölder Independents | 1.318 | 1.269 | -3.72\% | 1.363 | +7.41\% | 1.222 | -10.34\% | 1.347 | +10.23\% | +0.89\% |
| Empty Nesters | 1.900 | 1.990 | +4.74\% | 2.174 | +9.25\% | 1.785 | -17.89\% | 2.169 | +21.51\% | +4.40\% |

In Scotland, it is Empty Nesters and not Families who account for the largest share (marginally) of holiday trips, with 2.17 million during 2011 (a $33 \%$ share). Families made 2.06 million trips (accounting for a $31 \%$ share). Overall, holiday trips have grown at around $2 \%$ per annum over the period. The largest increases have been amongst Empty Nesters and pre-nesters (around 4\% per annum in each case). This latter segment's increase in Scotland reflects different patterns from those evident in England.

Holidays taken in Wales by Lifestage

| Table 1.3.19 - Tourism Trips taken in Wales by Lifestage (2007-2011) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & (\text { Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & (\mathrm{Jan}- \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { (Jan-Dec) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { (Jan- } \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2011 \\ & (\mathrm{Jan}- \\ & \text { Dec) } \end{aligned}$ | Change <br> (10-11) | Average annual \% change 07-11 |
| All Holidays (Pleasure/Leisure) | 5.100 | 5.042 | -1.14\% | 5.579 | +10.65\% | 5.762 | +3.28\% | 6.036 | +4.76\% | +4.39\% |
| Pre-nesters | 0.774 | 0.736 | -4.91\% | 0.936 | +27.17\% | 0.749 | -19.98\% | 0.887 | +18.42\% | +5.18\% |
| Families | 1.815 | 1.945 | +7.16\% | 2.027 | +4.22\% | 2.415 | +19.14\% | 2.221 | -8.03\% | +5.62\% |
| Older <br> Independents | 0.834 | 0.832 | -0.24\% | 1.108 | +33.17\% | 1.084 | -2.17\% | 0.977 | -9.87\% | +5.22\% |
| Empty Nesters | 1.678 | 1.530 | -8.82\% | 1.508 | -1.44\% | 1.514 | 0.40\% | 1.950 | +28.80\% | +4.73\% |

The family market dominates Welsh holidays accounting for 2.2 million trips and a $37 \%$ share during 2011 (albeit its share has decreased on 2010). Overall, holiday tourism in Wales has shown healthy annual average increases of 4\% per year over the 2007-2011 period. Interestingly, these increases have appeared fairly consistently across all four lifestages. In particular, the family market has been especially buoyant with average annual increases of almost $6 \%$.

## Part 2 : Summary Data Tables

This section provides detailed information for the following trip purposes:

|  | Pages |  | Pages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Tourism | 39-44 | VFR Trips | 60-64 |
| Purpose | 39 | Accommodation used | 60 |
| Accommodation used | 40 | Main mode of transport used | 61 |
| Main mode of transport used | 40 | Country of residence | 61 |
| Country of residence | 41 | How trip booked | 61 |
| How trip booked | 41 | Whether booked online | 62 |
| Whether booked online | 41 | Package trip | 62 |
| Package trip | 41 | Type of location stayed at | 62 |
| Type of location stayed at | 41 | Month trip started | 62 |
| Month trip started | 42 | Duration of trip | 62 |
| Duration of trip | 42 | Children in household | 63 |
| Children in household | 42 | Socio-economic group | 63 |
| Socio-economic group | 42 | Age of respondent | 63 |
| Age of respondent | 42 | Lifecycle of respondent | 63 |
| Lifecycle of respondent | 43 | Activities undertaken on trip | 63 |
| Activities undertaken on trip | 43 | VFR Nights | 65-69 |
| Holiday (Pleasure/Leisure) Trips | 45-49 | Accommodation used | 65 |
| Accommodation used | 45 | Main mode of transport used | 66 |
| Main mode of transport used | 46 | Country of residence | 66 |
| Country of residence | 46 | How trip booked | 66 |
| How trip booked | 46 | Whether booked online | 66 |
| Whether booked online | 47 | Package trip | 67 |
| Package trip | 47 | Type of location stayed at | 67 |
| Type of location stayed at | 47 | Month trip started | 67 |
| Month trip started | 47 | Duration of trip | 67 |
| Duration of trip | 48 | Children in household | 67 |
| Children in household | 48 | Socio-economic group | 68 |
| Socio-economic group | 48 | Age of respondent | 68 |
| Age of respondent | 48 | Lifecycle of respondent | 68 |
| Lifecycle of respondent | 48 | Activities undertaken on trip | 68 |
| Activities undertaken on trip | 48 |  |  |
|  |  | VFR Spend | 70-74 |
| Holiday (Pleasure/Leisure) Nights | 50-54 | Accommodation used | 70 |
| Accommodation used | 50 | Main mode of transport used | 71 |
| Main mode of transport used | 51 | Country of residence | 71 |
| Country of residence | 51 | How trip booked | 71 |
| How trip booked | 51 | Whether booked online | 71 |
| Whether booked online | 52 | Package trip | 72 |
| Package trip | 52 | Type of location stayed at | 72 |
| Type of location stayed at | 52 | Month trip started | 72 |
| Month trip started | 52 | Duration of trip | 72 |
| Duration of trip | 52 | Children in household | 72 |
| Children in household | 53 | Socio-economic group | 73 |
| Socio-economic group | 53 | Age of respondent | 73 |
| Age of respondent | 53 | Lifecycle of respondent | 73 |
| Lifecycle of respondent | 53 | Activities undertaken on trip | 73 |
| Activities undertaken on trip | 54 |  |  |
|  |  | Business Tourism | 75-79 |
| Holiday (Pleasure/Leisure) Spend | 55-59 | Accommodation used | 75 |
| Accommodation used | 55 | Main mode of transport used | 76 |
| Main mode of transport used | 56 | Country of residence | 76 |
| Country of residence | 56 | How trip booked | 76 |
| How trip booked | 56 | Whether booked online | 77 |
| Whether booked online | 57 | Package trip | 77 |
| Package trip | 57 | Type of location stayed at | 77 |
| Type of location stayed at | 57 | Month trip started | 77 |
| Month trip started | 57 | Duration of trip | 77 |
| Duration of trip | 57 | Children in household | 78 |
| Children in household | 58 | Socio-economic group | 78 |
| Socio-economic group | 58 | Age of respondent | 78 |
| Age of respondent | 58 | Lifecycle of respondent | 78 |
| Lifecycle of respondent | 58 | Activities undertaken on trip | 78 |
| Activities undertaken on trip | 59 |  |  |
|  |  | All Tourism - Destination \& | 80 |

## Table 2-1 - ALL TOURISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

British residents made an estimated 127 million trips in Great Britain in 2011, representing 387 million bed nights and $£ 22.7$ billion in spending.

- Holidays are the main purpose of trips taken ( $65 \%$ of all trips) and are even more important in terms of nights ( $73 \%$ ) and spending (69\%).
- Visits to friends and relatives (VFR) for mainly holiday trips account for one in five trips and nights away (19\%) but are less important in terms of spending (12\%).
- Business and work is the main purpose for around one in seven trips ( $15 \%$ ) accounting for one in nine nights ( $11 \%$ ). These are higher spending trips, accounting for a fifth ( $20 \%$ ) of all tourism spending.
- Commercial accommodation is used on almost three-fifths of trips ( $57 \%$ ), but these trips represent a much higher share of spending ( $76 \%$ ). Commercial accommodation is mainly serviced ( $39 \%$ of trips) where trips tend to be shorter in duration ( $28 \%$ of nights) but higher spending (52\%). Hotels and motels account for $33 \%$ of trips and $45 \%$ of spend; Guest houses and B\&Bs account for $6 \%$ of trips and $7 \%$ of spend.
- Friends' and relatives' homes (including owned second homes) are a widely used type of accommodation accounting for almost four in ten of all trips ( $38 \%$ ). This reflects not only visits to friends and relatives as such, but also holidays spent staying with friends and relatives. With no real accommodation costs, trips staying at friends' and relatives' homes account for only a fifth (20\%) of spending on all tourism trips.
- Self catering rented accommodation is used on a lower volume of trips ( $18 \%$ ), but these trips are longer ( $28 \%$ of nights) and slightly above average in terms of spending (23\%).
- The car is the dominant form of transport with $75 \%$ of trips using a private car for the longest part of the journey from home to the destination.
- Firm bookings are made before departure on just over half of all trips ( $51 \%$ ), but this figure reflects the high level of staying at friends and relatives' homes and using personal transport, where advance booking is less relevant. Firm bookings are made for $72 \%$ of all trips which involve staying in commercial accommodation.
- Large cities/large towns (40\%) are the major destinations of tourism trips, followed by small towns (24\%), the seaside (20\%) and countryside/villages (19\%).

| Table 2.1 - All Tourism in CB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\mathscr { O }}}{\frac{\pi}{3}}$ | Nights |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{y}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | Spend |  |  |  |
|  | © |  |  | O |  |  | O |  |  |  | ¢ $\frac{0}{10}$ 3 |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | 115.71 | _95.50 | 12.10 |  | 8.67 | 361.4 | 285.0 | 43.6 | 32.8 | £19,797 | £15,842 | £2,517 | £1,438 |
| All Tourism-2011 | 126.64 | 104.28 | 13.36 | 9.70 | 387.3 | 306.8 | 45.6 | 34.9 | £22,666 | £17,914 | £3,018 | £1,734 |
| PURPOSE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leisure | 104.16 | 85.54 | 10.68 | 8.47 | 334.2 | 263.4 | 38.8 | 32.0 | £17,727 | £13,934 | £2,313 | £1,481 |
| Holiday (total) | 82.35 | 66.64 | 8.91 | 7.29 | 281.5 | 219.1 | 33.5 | 29.0 | £15,698 | £12,244 | £2,089 | £1,365 |
| Holiday / pleasure / leisure | 58.43 | 46.16 | 6.57 | 6.04 | 208.5 | 158.0 | 25.5 | 25.0 | £13,000 | £10,031 | £1,740 | £1,229 |
| Visiting friends \& relatives - mainly holiday | 23.92 | 20.49 | 2.34 | 1.25 | 73.0 | 61.1 | 8.0 | 3.9 | £2,698 | £2,212 | £350 | £136 |
| Visiting friends \& relatives - mainly other | 21.81 | 18.89 | 1.77 | 1.18 | 52.7 | 44.3 | 5.3 | 3.1 | £2,029 | £1,691 | £223 | £116 |
| Visiting friends relatives (total) | 45.72 | 39.38 | 4.11 | 2.44 | 125.7 | 105.4 | 13.2 | 7.0 | £4,727 | £3,903 | £572 | £251 |
| Business (total) | 19.08 | 15.93 | 2.28 | 1.02 | 42.7 | 34.4 | 6.0 | 2.4 | £4,479 | £3,591 | £661 | £228 |
| Business travel | 18.57 | 15.50 | 2.19 | 0.99 | 41.8 | 33.7 | 5.8 | 2.3 | £4,400 | £3,538 | £640 | £223 |


| Table 2.1 - All Tourism in CB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Trips |  | $\frac{\text { 』 }}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | Nights |  |  | $\frac{\infty}{\frac{0}{3}}$ |  | Spend |  | $\frac{\text { 』 }}{\frac{0}{3}}$ |
|  | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 꿒 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \frac{\pi}{0} \\ & \text { 푸 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 꿒 } \end{aligned}$ | 은 픙 © © |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PURPOSE (CONTINUED) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To attend a conference | 1.31 | 1.19 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | £268 | £248 | £9 | £11 |
| To attend an exhibition/trade show | 0.55 | 0.45 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | £114 | £88 | £13 | £13 |
| Travel/transpō $\overline{\text { is }}$ is my work | 0.51 | 0.43 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | £79 | £53 | £21 | £5 |
| To do paid work/on business | 16.71 | 13.86 | 2.09 | 0.87 | 37.8 | 30.2 | 5.6 | 2.0 | £4,018 | £3,201 | £617 | £199 |
| School trip Other reason | $\begin{aligned} & 0.61 \\ & 2.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.54 \\ -\quad .23 \\ \hline 2.23 \end{array}$ |  |  | -2.2-2 | $\begin{aligned} & -\overline{0} \\ & \hline 6.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{0} .1 \\ & \overline{0} . \overline{5} \end{aligned}$ | £60 | £ $£ 3 \overline{8}$ | £6 | £ $£ 19$ |
| ACCOMMODATION USED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial accommodation (Hotel/motel, GHBB, Holiday camp/village (serviced), Self-catering, Hostel, Caravan \& Camping (excluding static (owned)) | 72.74 | 58.87 | 8.24 | 6.21 | 217.8 | 168.8 | 27.4 | 21.6 | £17,231 | £13,556 | £2,322 | £1,354 |
| Serviced rented accommodation (Hotel/motel, GHBB, Holiday camp/village (serviced)) | 49.34 | 40.91 | 5.77 | 3.04 | 107 | 85.8 | 14.2 | 7.0 | £11,858 | £9,553 | £1,603 | £702 |
| Hotell motel --- - | 41.92- | -34.98 |  | -2.36 | 86.1 | 69.7 | 11.4 | 5.1- | £10,139 | £ $£ \overline{8}, \underline{249}$ | 1,348 | £542- |
| Guest House/ Bed and Breakfast | 7.15 | 5.66 | 0.92 | 0.67 | 19.1 | 14.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | £1,626 | £1,216 | £253 | £156 |
| Total Self-catering rented accommodation and Caravan and Camping (Flatlapartmenthouse/chalet/ villa/bungalow/cottage), holiday camp/village, camping, touring caravan, static (not owned) | 22.56 | 17.29 | 2.44 | 3.05 | 107.4 | 80.7 | 12.4 | 14.3 | £5,183 | £3,874 | $£ 680$ | $£ 629$ |
| Self-catering rented accommodation (Flatlapartmenthouse/chalet/ villa/bungalow/cottage \& holiday camp/village) | 9.11 | 6.68 | 1.29 | 1.25 | 48.9 | 35.4 | 6.8 | 6.6 | £3,014 | £2,172 | £478 | £364 |
| Caravan and Camping (Touring caravan, static (not owned), static (owned), camping) | 16.93 | 12.96 | 1.58 | 2.50 | 73.4 | 55.0 | 7.0 | 11.4 | £2,571 | £1,977 | £242 | £352 |
| Touring caravan | 4.48 | 3.60 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 21.5 | 17.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | £660 | £525 | £85 | £50 |
| Static (not owned) | 3.97 | 3.12 | 0.23 | 0.64 | 19.9 | 15.5 | 1.4 | 3.1 | £841 | £662 | £52 | £126- |
| Static (owned) | 3.47 | 2.34 | 0.43 | 0.70 | 14.8 | 9.7 | 1.3 | 3.8 | £402 | £275 | £40 | £87 |
| Camping | 5.04 | 3.92 | 0.47 | 0.69 | 17.1 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 2.7 | £667 | £514 | £64 | £88 |
| -Hositel -- - | 1.26 | - 0.96 | 0.15 | 0.7 | - 3.4 | $\underline{-} \cdot \underline{3}$ | 0.8 | 0. $\overline{3}$ | £191 | £129- | £38 | £ $2 \overline{3}$ |
| Own homel friend's home / relative's home | 48.29 | 41.30 | 4.57 | 2.79 | 140.8 | 116.5 | 15.5 | 8.9 | £4,477 | £3,612 | £603 | £262 |



| Table 2.1 - All Tourism in CB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trips |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\infty}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | Nights |  |  | $\frac{\infty}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | Spend |  |  |  |
|  | O |  |  |  | O |  |  |  | O |  |  | ¢ $\frac{0}{01}$ 3 |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | 115.71 | 95.50 | 12.10 | 8.67 | 361.4 | 285.0 | 43.6 | 32.8 | £19,797 | £15,842 | £2,517 | £1,438 |
| All Tourism-2011 | 126.64 | 104.28 | 13.36 | 9.70 | 387.3 | 306.8 | 45.6 | 34.9 | £22,666 | £17,914 | ¢3,018 | ¢1,734 |
| PACKAGE TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Package trip | 4.77 | 3.91 | 0.55 | 0.33 | 15.0 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | £1,367 | £1,126 | £161 | £79 |
| Not a package trip | 121.34 | 99.94 | 12.74 | 9.35 | 371.2 | 293.8 | 43.5 | 33.8 | £21,186 | £16,689 | £2,844 | £1,652 |
| Don't Know | 0.52 | 0.43 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | £114 | £99 | £13 | £2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TYPE OF LOCATION } \\ & \text { STAYED AT } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seaside | 24.97 | 20.06 | 1.73 | 3.40 | 100.2 | 78.0 | 7.5 | 14.7 | £4,967 | £3,987 | £339 | £641 |
| Large city / large town | 50.10 | 42.99 | 5.91 | 1.66 | 117.3 | 99.2 | 14.8 | 3.3 | £9,056 | £7,474 | £1,281 | £300 |
| Small town | 30.16 | 24.04 | 3.91 | 2.55 | 88.4 | 68.2 | 12.5 | 7.7 | £4,544 | £3,417 | £765 | £362 |
| Countryside / village | 24.10 | 19.34 | 2.53 | 2.48 | 80.3 | 60.4 | 10.7 | 9.2 | £4,036 | £2,978 | £628 | £431 |
| MONTH TRIP STARTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 2011 | 6.02 | 5.14 | 0.64 | 0.26 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | £923 | £755 | £129 | £39 |
| February 2011 | 8.01 | 6.69 | 0.91 | 0.46 | 20.1 | 16.4 | 2.4 | 1.2 | £1,215 | £981 | £165 | £69 |
| March 2011 | 8.03 | 6.62 | 0.87 | 0.57 | 20.7 | 16.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | £1,289 | £1,066 | £126 | £97 |
| April 2011 | 11.96 | 9.92 | 1.21 | 0.88 | 37.4 | 30.1 | 4.1 | 3.2 | £2,043 | £1,645 | £245 | £152 |
| May 2011 | 10.82 | 8.82 | 1.09 | 0.98 | 33.0 | 26 | 3.7 | 3.4 | £1,983 | £1,578 | £236 | £169 |
| June 2011 | 11.31 | 9.18 | 1.28 | 0.91 | 36.1 | 28.5 | 4.3 | 3.3 | £2,192 | £1,666 | £334 | £192 |
| July 2011 | 14.24 | 11.57 | 1.59 | 1.22 | 53.2 | 39.4 | 7.5 | 6.3 | £2,947 | £2,344 | £369 | £233 |
| August 2011 | 15.03 | 12.21 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 59.2 | 46.3 | 6.3 | 6.6 | £3,129 | £2,403 | £419 | £307 |
| September 2011 | 11.13 | 9.14 | 1.13 | 0.88 | 32.4 | 25.8 | 3.8 | 2.8 | £2,096 | £1,640 | £307 | £149 |
| October 2011 | 11.08 | 9.04 | 1.27 | 0.87 | 30.9 | 24.3 | 3.9 | 2.7 | £1,847 | £1,430 | £281 | £136 |
| November 2011 | 7.92 | 6.79 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 17.3 | 14.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | £1,313 | £1,085 | £130 | £97 |
| December 2011 | 11.07 | 9.16 | 1.26 | 0.69 | 32.3 | 26.1 | 4.0 | 2.1 | £1,691 | £1,321 | £277 | £93 |
| DURATION OF TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 38.46 | 33.19 | 3.52 | 3.52 | 38.46 | 33.19 | 3.52 | 1.74 | £4,569 | £3,860 | £478 | £231 |
| 2 nights | 35.85 | 29.63 | 3.57 | 3.57 | 71.71 | 59.22 | 7.11 | 5.38 | £5,549 | £4,567 | £625 | £358 |
| 3 nights | 18.29 | 15.03 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 54.86 | 44.91 | 5.65 | 4.3 | £3,448 | £2,716 | £489 | £243 |
| 4 nights | 12.43 | 9.76 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 49.74 | 38.84 | 5.31 | 5.59 | £2,724 | £2,081 | £348 | £295 |
| 5 nights | 5.27 | 4.05 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 26.34 | 20.22 | 3.25 | 2.88 | £1,192 | £872 | £196 | £124 |
| 6 nights | 3.00 | 2.26 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 18.01 | 13.46 | 2.84 | 1.71 | £768 | £540 | £148 | £81 |
| 7 nights | 7.56 | 5.87 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 52.94 | 40.86 | 6.38 | 5.7 | £2,460 | £1,919 | £310 | £231 |
| 1-3 nights | 92.6 | 77.85 | 8.99 | 8.99 | 165.02 | 137.32 | 16.28 | 11.43 | £13,566 | £11,143 | £1,592 | £831 |
| $4-7$ nights | 28.27 | 21.95 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 147.03 | 113.37 | 17.78 | 15.88 | £7,144 | £5,412 | £1,002 | £731 |
| 8+ nights | 5.77 | 4.48 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 75.28 | 56.11 | 11.53 | 7.64 | £1,956 | £1,359 | £424 | £173 |
| Average duration of trip (nights) | 3.06 | 2.94 | 3.41 | 3.60 | 3.06 | 2.94 | 3.41 | 3.60 | 3.06 | 2.94 | 3.41 | 3.60 |
| CHILDREN ON TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 32.84 | 26.77 | 2.92 | 3.32 | 116.4 | 91.5 | 10.8 | 14.2 | £4,292 | £3,449 | £367 | £476 |
| No | 93.79 | 77.51 | 10.44 | 6.38 | 270.9 | 215.3 | 34.8 | 20.8 | £18,375 | £14,466 | £2,651 | £1,258 |


| Table 2.1 - All Tourism in CB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trips |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{0}}{\frac{\mathbf{0}}{\mathbf{n}}}$ | Nights |  |  | $\frac{\mathscr{0}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ | Spend |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{0}}{\frac{0}{n}}$ |
|  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믈 } \\ & \text { 꾼 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믈 } \\ & \text { त్ర } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { O }}{ }$ |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믄 } \\ & \frac{\pi}{0} \\ & \text { 푸 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | 115.71 | _95.50 | 12.10 | 8.67 | 361.4 | 285.0 | 43.6 | 32.8 | £19,797 | £15,842 | £2,517 | £1,438 |
| All Tourism 2011 | 126.64 | 104.28 | 13.36 | 9.70 | 387.3 | 306.8 | 45.6 | 34.9 | £22,666 | £17,914 | £3,018 | £1,734 |
| socio-economic GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AB (Professional and managerial) | 48.15 | 40.10 | 4.59 | 3.82 | 135.2 | 107.3 | 15.3 | 12.6 | £9,397 | £7,460 | £1,237 | £701 |
| C1 (Clerical and supervisory) | 40.81 | 33.83 | 4.23 | 2.96 | 123.2 | 99.6 | 13.8 | 9.9 | £7,211 | £5,730 | $£ 937$ | $£ 543$ |
| C2 (Skilled manual) | 21.10 | 17.14 | 2.56 | 1.47 | 69.7 | 54.8 | 8.8 | 6.2 | £3,679 | £2,877 | £541 | £261 |
| DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.) | 16.58 | 13.21 | 1.98 | 1.45 | 59.2 | 45.1 | 7.7 | 6.3 | £2,379 | £1,848 | £302 | £229 |
| AGE OF RESPONDENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 15.36 | 12.99 | 1.38 | 1.07 | 46.0 | 37.7 | 4.7 | 3.6 | £2,222 | £1,802 | £233 | £187 |
| 25-34 | 20.33 | 16.68 | 2.15 | 1.59 | 56.4 | 45.2 | 6.1 | 5.1 | £3,278 | £2,636 | £426 | £215 |
| 35-44 | 30.51 | 25.02 | 3.26 | 2.33 | 87.0 | 68.8 | 9.5 | 8.7 | £5,454 | £4,280 | £709 | £465 |
| 45-54 | 23.73 | 19.49 | 2.63 | 1.77 | 67.7 | 51.9 | 9.9 | 5.9 | £4,712 | £3,707 | £700 | £305 |
| 55-64 | 20.65 | 16.72 | 2.35 | 1.69 | 66.8 | 51.9 | 8.6 | 6.4 | £4,122 | £3,201 | £601 | £320 |
| 65+ | 16.05 | 13.38 | 1.59 | 1.24 | 63.4 | 51.3 | 6.8 | 5.3 | £2,878 | £2,288 | £349 | £242 |
| LIFECYCLEOF RESPONDENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 16-34, unmarried, no children | 126.64 | 104.28 | 13.36 | 9.70 | 387.3 | 306.8 | 45.6 | 34.9 | £22,666 | £17,914 | £3,018 | £1,734 |
| Age 16-34, married, no children | 16.76 | 14.19 | 1.52 | 1.11 | 48.2 | 39.9 | 4.7 | 3.6 | £2,608 | £2,149 | £262 | £197 |
| Age 16-34, with children | 8.03 | 6.72 | 0.84 | 0.50 | 20.7 | 16.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | £1,462 | £1,131 | £237 | £95 |
| Age 35-54, no children | 10.90 | 8.75 | 1.16 | -1.05 | 33.5 | 26.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | £1,430 | £1,159 | £161 | £110 |
| Age 35-54, with children | 25.48 | 20.83 | 2.93 | 1.83 | 68.3 | 52.8 | 10.0 | 5.5 | £5,352 | £4,143 | £828 | £381 |
| - Age 55+ | 28.77 | 23.68 | 2.96 | 2.28 | 86.5 | 67.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 | £4,814 | £3,844 | £580 | £390 |
| ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN ON TRIP* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Just relaxing _ _ |  | 20.70 |  |  | -97.3 |  |  |  | £4,744 | £3,766 |  | £424 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short walk stroll - up to 2 miles 1 hour | 21.83 | 17.18 | 2.23 | 2.63 | 87.1 | 66.7 | 9.8 | 10.6 | £4,427 | £3,390 | £593 | £444 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long walk, hike or ramble (minimum of 2 miles 1 hour) | 14.27 | 10.99 | 1.75 | -- 1.73 ---1 | 61.7 | 45.0 | 9.1 | 7.6 | £3,283 | £2,352 | £555 | £376 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Centre based walking (i.e. around a cityltown centre) | 9.58 | 8.00 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 35.4 | 28.3 | 4.0 | 3.1 | £2,161 | £1,747 | £251 | £162 |
| Attending a special event of a personal nature such as a wedding, graduation, christening, etc. | 6.40 | 5.57 | 0.60 | 0.27 | 14.5 | 11.7 | 2.0 | 0.8 | £906 | $£ 748$ | £121 | $£ 37$ |
| Visiting a country park- | 6.15- | -5.04 | 0.64 | 0.53 | -27. $\mathbf{V}^{6}$ | 21.5 | 3.3 |  | £1, ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | £1,025 | £225 | £-107- |
| -Visiting a museum - | 6.11- | 5.00 | 0.82- | -0.35 | -26.6 | 21- ${ }^{-}$ | 3.7 | 1.5 | £1, $\overline{7} \overline{6}$ | £1, 1341 | £326- | £ $7 \overline{9}$ |
| Swimming (indoors or outdoors) | 5.67 | 4.41 | 0.51 | 0.78 | 27.3 | 20.9 | 2.2 | 4.2 | £1,318 | £1,015 | £138 | £165 |


| Table 2.1 - All Tourism in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trips |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\infty}}{\frac{\mathbf{0}}{\pi}}$ | Nights |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ & \frac{\mathbf{0}}{\mathbf{N}} \\ & \hline \mathbf{N} \end{aligned}$ | Spend |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\infty}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ |
|  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믄 } \\ & \text { 끆 } \\ & \text { ㅌ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믖 } \\ & \text { त్ర } \\ & \text { CO } \end{aligned}$ |  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믄 } \\ & \text { 즊 } \\ & \text { 튼 } \end{aligned}$ | 믄 त्ँ © |  | O |  |  |  |
| Millions |  |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | 115.71 | _95.50 | 12.10 | -8.67 | 361.4 | 285.0 | 43.6 | 32.8 | £19,797 | £15,842 | £2,517 | £1,438 |
| All Tourism-2011 | 126.64 | 104.28 | 13.36 | 9.70 | 387.3 | 306.8 | 45.6 | 34.9 | £22,666 | £17,914 | £3,018 | £1,734 |
| ACTIVITIES <br> UNDERTAKEN ON TRIP <br> (CONT)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had a picnic or BBQ | 5.25 | 4.38 | 0.37 | -0.57 | 25.4 | 20.2 | 2.0 | 3.3 | £1,12 | £895 | - | £115 |
| Visiting a castlelother historic site | 4.95 | 3.26 | 1.05 | 0.75 | 23.9 | 14.9 | 5.3 | 3.6 | £1,478 | £871 | £417 | £190 |
| Visiting a historic house, stately home, palace | 4.84 | 3.99 | 0.58 | 0.31 | 23.2 | 18.7 | 3.1 | 1.4 | £1,439 | £1,107 | £248 | £84 |
| Visiting a cathedrä, church, abbey or other religious building $\qquad$ | 4.57 | 3.87 | 0.44 | 0.33 | 19.5 | 15.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | £1,317 | £1,055 | £161 | £101 |
| Special shopping for items you do not regularly buy | 4.49 | 3.72 | 0.45 | 0.37 | 17.5 | 13.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | £1,256 | £990 | £167 | £98 |
| Visiting a themelamusement park | 4.45 | 4.05 | 0.18 | 0.26 | 19.0 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 | £900 | £800 | £33 | £67 |
| Viewing architecture and buildings | 4.29 | 3.41 | 0.60 | 0.32 | 18.7 | 14.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | £1,198 | £862 | £258 | £78 |
| Visiting a garden - | 4.16 | 3.5] | -0.40 | 0.28 | 19.8 | 16.2 | 2.0 | 1. $\overline{-1}$ | £1,136 | £936- | £128 | £ $7 \underline{1}$ |
| Other sightseeing (e.g. on a coach, boat trip) | 3.80 | 2.99 | 0.58 | 0.26 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 2.7 | 1.2 | £1,026 | £765 | £186 | £74 |
| Sunbathing | $3.26$ | $-\overline{2} \cdot 6 \overline{6}$ |  | -0.43 |  | $14.2$ | $\frac{12}{12} .$ | $\overline{3} .0$ |  |  |  | £103- |
| Álive music concert | 3.12 | - $2.5 \overline{7}$ | -0.38 | -0.18 | $9.3$ | $-7.4$ | $1.5$ | $\underline{0} 4$ | £756 | £606- | £120 | £ $\overline{3} \overline{0}-$ |
| Visiting another type of attraction | 3.03 | 2.51 | 0.31 | 0.23 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | £762 | £632 | £81 | £49 |
| Visiting an art galery | 2.91 | $2.3 \overline{1}$ | 0.52 | -0.13 | $11 . \overline{9}$ | 9. $\overline{1}$ | 2.3 | $\overline{0} \overline{6}$ | £923 | £671 | ¢215 | £ ² $^{6}$ |
| Visiting a wildlife attraction\ nature reserve | 2.74 | 1.96 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 13.8 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | £674 | £450 | £137 | £87 |

*Top 25 activities undertaken on trip illustrated in Table 2-1 above. Sorted by frequency of GB all tourism trips.

## Table 2-2a - HOLIDAY TRIPS IN GREAT BRITAIN

- Tables 2-2a - 2-2c below are based on 'pure' holidays (pleasure and leisure). Visits to friends and relatives which are described by the respondent as being mainly a holiday rather than for some other reason are included further below in Tables 2-3a-2-3c.
- British residents made 58 million holiday trips in Great Britain in 2011. Short holidays of $1-3$ nights in length accounted for a $63 \%$ share whilst long holidays of $4+$ nights or more accounted for a smaller $37 \%$ share.
- The commercial accommodation sector accounts for four in five holiday trips ( $79 \%$ ), with a similar share for short trips ( $79 \%$ ) and long trips ( $80 \%$ ). The pattern is very different for self-catering (mainly cottages and caravans) accommodation. Long trips account for a $57 \%$ share whilst shorter trips have a much smaller share (22\%).
- The car is the dominant mode of transport used for the longest part of the journey to the destination ( $80 \%$ ). Public transport (excluding planes) is used for $15 \%$ of holiday trips.
- Firm bookings were made before going on holiday for two thirds of holiday trips ( $65 \%$ ).
- Holiday trips are taken to a wide range of destinations. $35 \%$ of short trips are taken to large cities/towns whereas $43 \%$ of longer trips are taken to the seaside.
- Around two-fifths ( $38 \%$ ) of long holiday trips are taken in July or August, while short trips are distributed more evenly across the year.

| Table 2.2a - Holiday Trips in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Holiday Trips |  |  | $\frac{\infty}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | Short Holiday Trips (1-3 Nights) |  |  |  | Long Holiday Trips (4+ Nights) |  |  |  |
|  | O |  |  |  | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믈 } \\ & \text { 층 } \\ & \text { 툰 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\infty}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | $\stackrel{\otimes}{0}$ |  |  | $\frac{8}{\frac{8}{\pi}}$ |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism - 2010 | 54.74 | 43.54 | 5.70 | 5.76 | 34.41 | 27.86 | 3.40 | 3.21 | 20.34 | 15.69 | 2.30 | 2.55 |
| Alll Tourism 2011 | 58.43 | 46. $\overline{16}$ | 6.57 | 6.04 | 37.09 | 30.05 | 3.92- | 3.17 | 21.34 | 16.10 | $2 \overline{6}$ | - 87 |
| ACCOMMODATION USED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial accommodation (Hotel/motel, GHBB, Holiday camp/village (serviced), Self-catering, Hostel, Caravan \& Camping (excluding static (owned)) | 46.10 | 36.49 | 5.25 | 4.67 | 29.12 | 23.72 | 3.04 | 2.40 | 16.99 | 12.77 | 2.22 | 2.26 |
| Serviced rented accommodation (Hotel/motel, GHBB, Holiday camp/village (serviced)) | 25.67 | 20.97 | 3.15 | 1.71 | 20.59 | 17.09 | 2.31 | 1.23 | 5.07 | 3.89 | 0.84 | 0.48 |
| Hotell motel | 21.14 | 17.31 | 2.68 | -1.29 | 17.4 | 14.46 | 2.04 | 0.93- | 3.74 | 2.85 | 0.64 | 0.36 |
| Guest House/ Bed and Breakfast | 4.26 | 3.41 | 0.51 | 0.41 | 3.05 | 2.50 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 1.21 | 0.91 | 0.23 | 0.12 |
| Total Self-catering rented accommodation and Caravan and Camping (Flatlapartmenthouse/chalet/ villa/bungalow/cottage), holiday camp/village, camping, touring caravan, static (not owned) | 20.09 | 15.27 | 2.10 | 2.90 | 7.99 | 6.22 | 0.70 | 1.09 | 12.1 | 9.06 | 1.40 | 1.81 |
| Self-catering rented accommodation (Flatlapartmenthouse/chalet/ villa/bungalow/cottage \& holiday camp/village) | 8.11 | 5.95 | 1.04 | 1.21 | 2.10 | 1.57 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 6.01 | 4.38 | 0.78 | 0.94 |
| Caravan and Camping (Touring caravan, static (not owned), static (owned), camping) | 15.35 | 11.61 | 1.45 | 2.38 | 7.91 | 6.00 | 0.73 | 1.21 | 7.43 | 5.62 | 0.73 | 1.17 |


| Table 2.2a - Holiday Trips in CB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Holiday Trips |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{d}}{\sum_{3}^{\pi}}$ | Short Holiday Trips (1-3 Nights) |  |  |  | Long Holiday Trips (4+ Nights) |  |  |  |
|  | O |  | 으 픙 © |  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믄 } \\ & \text { 끆 } \\ & \text { ㅌ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믈 } \\ & \text { స్ర } \\ & \text { लi } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { ® }}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | $\stackrel{1}{0}$ |  | 믗 픙 © | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\mathbf{N}} \\ & \frac{10}{\mathbf{n}} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism = 2010 | 54.74 | 43.54 | 5.70 | 5.76 | 34.41 | 27.86 | 3.40 | 3.21 | 20.34 | 15.69 | 2.30 | 2.55 |
| All Tourism-2011 | 58.43 | $4 \overline{6} .16{ }^{-}$ | 6.57 | 6.04 | 37.09 | 30.05 | 3.92 | 3.17 | 21.34 | 16.10 | 2.65 | 2.87 |
| ACCOMMODATION USED(CONT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Touring caravan | 4.02 | 3.17 | 0.44 | 0.46 | 1.91 | 1.45 | 0.17 | 0.29 | 2.11 | 1.72 | 0.27 | 0.17 |
| Static (not owned) | 3.73 | 2.95 | 0.21 | 0.58 | 1.07 | 0.88 | 0.03 | 0.15 | 2.66 | 2.07 | 0.18 | 0.42 |
| Static (owned) | 3.35 | 2.28 | 0.40 | 0.68 | 2.02 | 1.35 | 0.29 | 0.38 | 1.33 | 0.93 | 0.11 | 0.30 |
| Camping | 4.26 | 3.23 | 0.41 | 0.66 | 2.92 | 2.31 | 0.23 | 0.38 | 1.34 | 0.92 | 0.18 | 0.28 |
| - Hosistel | 0.69 | 0.49 | 0.10 | -0.09 | -0.56 | $0 . \overline{44}$ | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.13- | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.01 |
| Own homel friend's home / relative's home | 8.33 | 6.78 | 1.01 | 0.70 | 5.29 | 4.42 | 0.54 | 0.33 | 3.05 | 2.35 | 0.46 | 0.37 |
| MAIN MODE OF <br> TRANPORT USED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public transport | 9.64 | 7.72 | 1.44 | 0.55 | 6.58 | 5.37 | 0.93 | 0.29 | 3.05 | 2.35 | 0.51 | 0.26 |
| Train | 5.65 | 4.71 | 0.70 | 0.27 | 4.33 | 3.64 | 0.53 | 0.17 | 1.31 | 1.06 | 0.17 | 0.11 |
| Regular bus/ coach | 1.23 | 0.99 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 0.83 | 0.67 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.40 | 0.31 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Sea/ air | 0.74 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.04 | 0.48 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.03 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.02 |
| Plane | 0.63 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.03 | 0.40 | 0.19 | 0.2 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.02 |
| Boat/ ship/ ferry | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | - |
| Personal transport | 17.89 | 14.06 | 2.95 | 0.97 | 12.62 | 10.11 | 2.00 | 0.55 | 5.24 | 3.94 | 0.98 | 0.45 |
| Car | 46.48 | 36.61 | 4.82 | 5.28 | 28.97 | 23.46 | 2.81 | 2.75 | 17.51 | 13.15 | 2.01 | 2.53 |
| Car - own/ friend's/ firm's | 45.67 | 35.98 | 4.73 | 5.18 | 28.42 | 23.03 | 2.73 | 2.69 | 17.25 | 12.96 | 1.99 | 2.49 |
| Car - hired | 0.81 | 0.63 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.56 | 0.43 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| Organised coach tour | 2.13 | 1.73 | 0.26 | 0.17 | 1.02 | 0.86 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 1.11 | 0.87 | 0.17 | 0.10 |
| Other | 0.53 | 0.41 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.36 | 0.27 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England | 49.87 | 42.70 | 2.82 | 4.65 | 31.40 | 27.98 | 1.17 | 2.30 | 18.46 | 14.72 | 1.65 | 2.35 |
| Scotland | 5.39 | 1.70 | 3.63 | 0.08 | 3.67 | 0.96 | 2.69 | 0.02 | 1.72 | 0.74 | 0.94 | 0.06 |
| Wales | 3.18 | 1.75 | 0.12 | 1.30 | 2.01 | 1.11 | 0.06 | 0.84 | 1.16 | 0.64 | 0.06 | 0.46 |
| HOW TRIP B00KED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firm booking | 37.84 | 30.30 | 4.29 | 3.50 | 23.80 | 19.44 | 2.54 | 1.85 | 14.04 | 10.86 | 1.74 | 1.66 |
| High street or on-line travel agent | 2.18 | 1.86 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 1.65 | 1.44 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.53 | 0.42 | 0.08 | 0.03 |
| Directly with a tour operator | 4.12 | 3.31 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 1.66 | 1.35 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 2.46 | 1.96 | 0.26 | 0.29 |
| Directly with accommodation provider | 25.54 | 20.45 | 2.69 | 2.55 | 16.78 | 13.74 | 1.66 | 1.39 | 8.76 | 6.71 | 1.03 | 1.15 |
| Directly with a transport provider | 3.34 | 2.55 | 0.61 | 0.23 | 2.36 | 1.84 | 0.40 | 0.13 | 0.99 | 0.70 | 0.21 | 0.10 |
| Directly with a Tourist Board / TIC | 0.38 | 0.27 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.04 | - |
| Booked online | 24.32 | 19.51 | 3.00 | 1.99 | 15.71 | 12.87 | 1.82 | 1.04 | 8.61 | 6.63 | 1.18 | 0.94 |
| Through some other source | 2.64 | 2.09 | 0.39 | 0.19 | 1.55 | 1.24 | 0.24 | 0.08 | 1.09 | 0.85 | 0.15 | 0.11 |



| Table 2.2a - Holiday Trips in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Holiday Trips |  |  |  | Short Holiday Trips (1-3 Nights) |  |  |  | Long Holiday Trips (4+ Nights) |  |  |  |
|  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 은 } \\ & \text { 끙 } \\ & \text { 테 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\otimes}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 충 } \\ & \text { ㅌ } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{0}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | $\stackrel{1}{0}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { त్ర } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0}{\frac{0}{n}}$ |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | 54.74 | 43.54 | 5.70 | 5.76 | 34.41 | 27.86 | 3.40 | 3.21 | 20.34 | 15.69 | 2.30 | 2.55 |
| All Tourism-2011 | 58.43 | $4 \overline{17} \overline{16}$ | 6.57 | 6.04 | 37.09 | 30.05 | 3.92 | 3.17 | 21.34 | 16.10 | 2.65 | 2.87 |
| DURATION OF TRIP (CONT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-3 nights | 37.09 | 30.05 | 3.92 | 3.17 | 37.09 | 30.05 | 3.92 | 3.17 | - | - | - | - |
| 4-7 nights | 18.08 | 13.68 | 2.08 | 2.42 |  |  |  | - | 18.08 | 13.68 | 2.08 | 2.42 |
| $8+$ nights | 3.26 | 2.42 | 0.58 | 0.45 |  |  |  |  | 3.26 | 2.42 | 0.58 | 0.45 |
| Average duration of trip (nights) | 3.57 | 3.42 | 3.88 | 4.14 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 2.08 | 6.43 | 6.25 | 6.78 | 6.42 |
| CHILDREN ON TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 19.84 | 15.68 | 1.72 | 2.50 | 10.60 | 8.73 | 0.90 | 0.98 | 9.24 | 6.95 | 0.82 | 1.52 |
| No | 38.59 | 30.48 | 4.85 | 3.54 | 26.49 | 21.33 | 3.02 | 2.18 | 12.10 | 9.15 | 1.83 | 1.35 |
| Socio-ECONOMIC GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AB (Professional and managerial) | 20.75 | 16.40 | 2.26 | 2.23 | 13.87 | 11.36 | 1.31 | 1.22 | 6.88 | 5.04 | 0.95 | 1.01 |
| C1 (Clerical and supervisory) | 18.03 | 14.32 | 2.02 | 1.81 | 11.36 | 9.13 | 1.22 | 1.04 | 6.68 | 5.19 | 0.81 | 0.77 |
| C2 (Skilled manual) | 11.15 | 8.99 | 1.28 | 0.90 | 7.07 | 5.85 | 0.79 | 0.43 | 4.08 | 3.14 | 0.50 | 0.47 |
| DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.) | 8.50 | 6.45 | 1.00 | 1.09 | 4.79 | 3.71 | 0.6 | 0.48 | 3.71 | 2.74 | 0.40 | 0.61 |
| AGE OF RESPONDENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 5.39 | 4.29 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 3.89 | 3.17 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 1.50 | 1.12 | 0.15 | 0.25 |
| 25-34 | 8.32 | 6.47 | 0.90 | 0.99 | 5.89 | 4.59 | 0.71 | 0.6 | 2.44 | 1.87 | 0.19 | 0.39 |
| 35-44 | 14.75 | 11.73 | 1.62 | 1.45 | 9.62 | 7.96 | 1.02 | 0.64 | 5.13 | 3.76 | 0.60 | 0.81 |
| 45-54 | 11.22 | 8.87 | 1.32 | 1.08 | 7.56 | 6.21 | 0.72 | 0.64 | 3.66 | 2.67 | 0.60 | 0.44 |
| 55-64 | 10.44 | 8.18 | 1.21 | 1.13 | 6.30 | 5.00 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 4.13 | 3.18 | 0.54 | 0.47 |
| $65+$ | 8.31 | 6.62 | 0.96 | 0.82 | 3.83 | 3.13 | 0.40 | 0.31 | 4.48 | 3.49 | 0.56 | 0.51 |
| LIFECYCLE OF RESPONDENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 16-34, unmarried, no children | 5.41 | 4.25 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 4.09 | 3.28 | 0.46 | 0.37 | 1.32 | 0.98 | 0.13 | 0.23 |
| Age 16-34, married, no children | 3.24 | 2.56 | 0.41 | 0.29 | 2.58 | 2.05 | 0.33 | 0.19 | 0.67 | 0.51 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
| Age 16-34, with children | 5.06 | 3.94 | 0.47 | 0.67 | 3.11 | 2.43 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 1.95 | 1.51 | 0.14 | 0.30 |
| Age 35-54, no children | 10.75 | 8.47 | 1.35 | 0.98 | 7.59 | 6.22 | 0.75 | 0.61 | 3.16 | 2.25 | 0.59 | 0.37 |
| Age 35-54, with children | 15.22 | 12.13 | 1.59 | 1.56 | 9.60 | 7.95 | 0.98 | 0.67 | 5.63 | 4.18 | 0.61 | 0.89 |
| Age 55+ | 18.75 | 14.8 | 2.17 | 1.95 | 10.13 | 8.12 | 1.06 | 0.97 | 8.62 | 6.68 | 1.11 | 0.98 |
| ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN ON TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sightseeing on foot Just relaxing | $-17.15$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.27 \\ & -12.16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.94 \\ -1.46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.08 \\ -1.78 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $-9.09$ | 7.30 | $0.89$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.93 \\ & -\quad .83 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{8.06}{7.12}$ | 5.98 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.05 \\ & \hdashline \mathbf{0} .71 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1.15}{0.95}$ |
| Short walk stroll - up to $\overline{2}$ miles 1 hour | 13.78 | 10.61 | 1.45 | 1.82 | 7.03 | 5.56 | 0.64 | 0.84 | 6.75 | 5.05 | 0.81 | 0.98 |
| -Sightseeing by car --- | 11.19 | 8.43 |  | -1.47 | 4.60 | 3.62 | 0.48 | -0.51- | $\overline{6} .59$ | 4.81 | 0.91 | 0.97 |
| Long walk, hike or ramble (minimum of 2 miles11 hour) | 10.30 | 7.61 | 1.34 | 1.48 | 4.78 | 3.72 | 0.46 | 0.62 | 5.52 | 3.89 | 0.89 | 0.86 |


| Table 2.2a - Holiday Trips in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Holiday Trips |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\infty}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | Short Holiday Trips (1-3 Nights) |  |  |  | Long Holiday Trips (4+ Nights) |  |  |  |
|  | O |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { O }}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믈 } \\ & \text { 꾸 } \\ & \text { ㅌ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 음 } \\ & \text { त్ర } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\infty}{\frac{0}{3}}$ | $\stackrel{\otimes}{0}$ |  |  | $\frac{\text { ¢ }}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | 54.74 | 43.54 | 5.70 | 5.76 | 34.41 | 27.86 | 3.40 | 3.21 | 20.3 | 15.69 | 2.30 | 2.55 |
| All Tourism - 2011 | 58.43 | $4 \overline{6} .16$ | 6.57 | 6.04 | 37.09 | 30.05 | 3.92 | 3.17 | 21.34 | 16.10 | 2.65 | 2.87 |
| ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN ON TRIP (CONT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visiting a beach | 9.47 | 7.28 | 0.57 | -1.68 | 3.87 | 3.03 | 0.19 | -0.66 | 5.60 | 4.24 |  | 1.02 |
| Centre based walking (i.e. around a cityltown centre) | 5.66 | 4.64 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 3.24 | 2.72 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 2.43 | 1.92 | 0.30 | 0.24 |
| Swimming (indoors or outdoors) | 4.69 | 3.62 | 0.40 | 0.67 | 1.74 | 1.38 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 2.96 | 2.25 | 0.23 | 0.49 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visiting a castlelother historic site | 3.89 | 2.53 | 0.81 | 0.64 | 1.55 | 1.03 | 0.30 | 0.23 | 2.33 | 1.49 | 0.51 | 0.41 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visiting à historic house, stately home, palace | 3.80 | 3.10 | 0.49 | --24 | -1.66 | 1.35 | 0.20 | 0.11 | 2.14 | 1.75 | 0.28 | 0.13 |
| Visiting a themelamusement park | $3.69$ |  |  | -- 0.2 |  | $1.74$ |  | --- 0.0 |  | 1.60 |  | --18 |
| Viewing architecture and buildings | 3.15 | 2.44 | 0.48 | 0.26 | 1.55 | 1.24 | 0.21 | 0.10 | 1.60 | 1.20 | 0.26 | 0.15 |
| Visiting a cathedral, church, <br> abbey or other religious <br> building |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other sightseeing (e.g. on a coach, boat trip) Sunbathing | 2.99 | - 2.59 | -0.47 | -0.26 | 1.32 | 1.05 | 0.19 | 0.09 | 1.67 | 1.25 | 0.28 | 0.18 |
|  | 2.72 |  | 0.16-0.37 |  | -0.88- | 0.73- | 0.07 | -0.08- | 1.84 |  | 0.09-- $-\mathbf{0} \mathbf{0} 29$ |  |
| Special shopping for items you do not regularly buy | 2.59 | 2.08 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 1.51 | 1.26 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 1.08 | 0.82 | 0.11 | 0.16 |
| Visiting a wildlife attraction nature reserve | 2.22 | 1.58 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.79 | 0.53 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 1.43 | 1.06 | 0.23 | 0.18 |
| Visiting another type of attraction | 2.11 | 1.71 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 1.10 | 0.89 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 1.01 | 0.83 | 0.08 | 0.10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attending a special event of a personal nature such as a wedding, graduation, christening, etc. | 1.75 | 1.50 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 1.51 | 1.34 | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 0.03 |

*Top 25 activities undertaken on trip illustrated in Table 2-2a above. Sorted by frequency of GB all holiday trips.

## Table 2-2b - HOLIDAY BEDNIGHTS IN GREAT <br> BRITAIN

- This section covers holiday tourism in terms of bed nights. As evident in recent years, the overall pattern is very similar to that for trips, but some differences are highlighted below. Furthermore, some clear patterns emerge between short and long holidays.
- Serviced accommodation is less important in terms of nights $(29 \%)$ than it is for trips $(44 \%)$. This is reflected in the share of bed nights based on the duration of the holiday with short trips accounting for a $51 \%$ share and long trips an $18 \%$ share. In contrast, long trips account for a $58 \%$ share of all bed nights in self-catering accommodation whilst short trips account for just over a quarter ( $26 \%$ ). Self-catering rented accommodation is therefore slightly more important in terms of nights (47\%) than in terms of trips (34\%). This reflects the earlier finding that self-catering accommodation is more likely to be used for long trips.
- Firm bookings are made before the trip for $65 \%$ of nights. There is little difference between the share for short ( $64 \%$ ) and long trips ( $65 \%$ ). The seaside accounts for $38 \%$ of holiday nights with short trips accounting for a smaller share than long trips ( $30 \%$ vs. $43 \%$ ). In contrast, short trips account for a larger share of bed nights within large towns and cities ( $30 \%$ ) when compared to long trips (10\%).
- There is a strong summer seasonal peak in terms of nights, with $37 \%$ of nights taken in July and August. The share of bed nights for long trips is larger for these months than for short trips ( $43 \%$ vs. $25 \%$ ) reflecting that many tourists take their main holiday of the year during these summer months, particularly amongst families during the main school holiday period.




| Table 2.2a - Holiday Nights in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Holiday Nights |  |  |  | Short Holiday Nights (1-3 Nights) |  |  |  | Long Holiday Nights (4+ Nights) |  |  |  |
|  | © |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\infty}}{\frac{0}{n}}$ | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 끞 } \\ & \text { K } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\text { © }}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | O |  | 은 픈 0 0 0 | $\frac{\boldsymbol{y}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | 197.2 | 151.7 | 21.6 | 23.8 | -66.8 | 53.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | -130.5 | 98.2 | 15.0 | 17.2 |
| Alll Tourism-2011 | 208.5 | 158.0 | 25.5 | -25.0 | -71.3 | 57.3 | 7.5 | $\overline{6} . \overline{6}$ | -137.2 | $\overline{100.7}$ | 18.0 | 18.4 |
| DURATION OF TRIP(CONT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 nights | 28.53 | 21.98 | 2.74 | 3.81 | - | - | - | - | 28.53 | 21.98 | 2.74 | 3.81 |
| 5 nights | 14.73 | 10.65 | 1.83 | 2.25 |  | - | - | - | 14.73 | 10.65 | 1.83 | 2.25 |
| 6 nights | 12.13 | 8.47 | 2.14 | 1.53 |  |  |  |  | 12.13 | 8.47 | 2.14 | 1.53 |
| 7 nights | 41.86 | 32.12 | 4.65 | 5.1 |  |  | - |  | 41.86 | 32.12 | 4.65 | 5.1 |
| 1-3 nights | 71.32 | 57.26 | 7.46 | 6.6 | 71.32 | 57.26 | 7.46 | 6.6 |  |  |  |  |
| 4-7 nights | 97.26 | 73.22 | 11.35 | 12.69 |  |  |  |  | 97.26 | 73.22 | 11.35 | 12.69 |
| $8+$ nights | 39.91 | 27.48 | 6.69 | 5.74 |  |  |  |  | 39.91 | 27.48 | 6.69 | 5.74 |
| Average duration of trip (nights) | 3.57 | 3.42 | 3.88 | 4.14 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 2.08 | 6.43 | 6.25 | 6.78 | 6.42 |
| CHILDREN ON TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 80.8 | 61.4 | 7.2 | 12.1 | 21.9 | 18.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 58.8 | 43.5 | 5.5 | 9.9 |
| No | 127.7 | 96.5 | 18.3 | 12.9 | 49.4 | 39.3 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 78.4 | 57.2 | 12.6 | 8.6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOCIO-ECONOMIC } \\ & \text { GROUP } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AB (Professional and managerial) | 70.0 | 52.1 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 26.3 | 21.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 43.8 | 30.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| C1 (Clerical and supervisory) | 64.3 | 50.1 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 21.8 | 17.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 42.5 | 32.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| C2 (Skilled manual) | 39.7 | 30.8 | 4.8 | 4.2- | 13.6 | 11.2 | 1.5 | - 0.9 | 26.2 | 19.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.) | 34.4 | 24.9 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 24.7 | 17.5 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| AGE OF RESPONDENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 16.4 | 12.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 25-34 | 25.6 | 19.5 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 14.5 | 10.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| 35-44 | 50.5 | 38.3 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 18.4 | 15.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 32.1 | 23.1 | 3.6 | 5.4 |
| 45-54 | 38.6 | 28.6 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 24.4 | 17.0 | 4.6 | 2.8 |
| 55-64 | 40.5 | 30.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 28.0 | 20.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| -65+ | 36.8 | 28.4 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 28.6 | 21.8 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| LIFECYCLE OF RESPONDENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 16-34, unmarried, no children | 15.9 | 12.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Age 16-34, married, no children | 8.9 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Age 16-34, with children | 17.2 | 13.2 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| Age 35-54, no children | 34.3 | 25.4 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 14.3 | 11.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 20 | 13.8 | 4.1 | 2.1 |
| Age 35-54, with children | 54.9 | 41.5 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 18.3 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 36.5 | 26.4 | 4.1 | 6.1 |
| Age 55+ | 77.3 | 59.0 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 20.8 | 16.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 56.5 | 42.6 | 7.5 | 6.4 |

Table 2.2a - Holiday Nights in GB

*Top 25 activities undertaken on trip illustrated in Table 2-2b above. Sorted by frequency of GB all holiday nights.

## Table 2-2c - HOLIDAY SPENDING IN GREAT BRITAIN

- This section covers holiday (pleasure and leisure) tourism in terms of spending. The overall pattern, as evident in recent years, is very similar to that for trips and nights. Key differences between short and long holidays have been highlighted below.
- Serviced accommodation (principally hotels) is much more important in terms of spending ( $49 \%$ ) than trips ( $44 \%$ ) or especially nights ( $29 \%$ ), particularly for short trips ( $71 \%$ ). Long trips, where self-catering accommodation is more popular, account for a smaller share of spend ( $28 \%$ ).
- Firm bookings made before going on trips account for a $72 \%$ share of all spend. There is little difference between the share of spend for short ( $71 \%$ ) and long trips ( $74 \%$ ).
- The share of expenditure amongst those staying in their own homes or homes of friends or relatives on holiday is low for spend $(8 \%)$ and much lower than for trips $(14 \%)$ and nights $(13 \%)$. As with firm bookings, there is no real difference between short and long trips, with both accounting for an $8 \%$ share.

| Table 2.2c - Holiday Spend in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Holiday Spend |  |  | $\frac{\ddot{\theta}}{\frac{0}{\mathbf{N}}}$ | Short Holiday Spend (1-3 Nights) |  |  |  | Long Holiday Spend (4+ Nights) |  |  |  |
|  | O |  | 둔 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |  | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 므 } \\ & \frac{\pi}{0} \\ & \text { 푸 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 들 } \\ & \text { तָ } \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\boldsymbol{y}}{\frac{\boldsymbol{0}}{\mathbf{n}}}$ | $\stackrel{\otimes}{0}$ |  | 든 <br> N <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 | $\frac{\boldsymbol{y}}{\frac{0}{10}}$ |
| £ Millions |  |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { All Tourism - } 2010-\text { - } \\ & \text { All Tourism- } 2011 \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 11,534 \\ £ 13,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 9,072 \\ & £ 10,031 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 1,414 \\ & \mathfrak{£} 1,740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 1,049 \\ -£ 1,29 \\ -\quad 29 \end{array}$ | £5, $£$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 4,745 \\ -£ 5,250 \end{array}$ |  | £446 | £5,689 | $\begin{array}{r} £ 4,327 \\ -£ 4,781 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 759 \\ -£ 981 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 603 \\ -£ 754 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| ACCOMMODATION USED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial accommodation <br> (Hotel/motel, GHBB, Holiday camp/village (serviced), Self-catering, Hostel, Caravan \& Camping (excluding static (owned)) | £11,229 | £8,706 | £1,482 | £1,040 | £5,658 | £4,605 | £651 | £402 | £5,571 | £4,102 | £831 | $£ 638$ |
| Serviced rented accommodation (Hotel/motel, GHBB, Holiday camp/village (serviced)) | £6,404 | £5,126 | £862 | £416 | £4,579 | £3,767 | £545 | £267 | £1,825 | £1,359 | £317 | £149 |
| Hotelil motel | £5,252 | £ $4,2 \overline{3} 2{ }^{-}$ | £7113 | £ 3 -7 | £ $\overline{3}, \overline{9} 09$ | £ $\overline{3}, 2 \underline{2} 9$ | £484 | £195 | £1,344 | £ $\overline{1}, \overline{0} 0 \overline{3}$ | £229 | £112 |
| Guest House/ Bed and Breakfast | £1,066 | £813 | £148 | £105 | £639 | £507 | £61 | £70 | £427 | £306 | £87 | £35 |
| Total Self-catering rented accommodation and Caravan and Camping (Flat/apartmenthouse/chalet/ villa/bungalow/cottage), holiday camp/village, camping, touring caravan, static (not owned) | £4,698 | £3,495 | £593 | £610 | £989 | £761 | £101 | £127 | £3,709 | £2,734 | £492 | £483 |
| Self-catering rented accommodation (Flat/apartmenthouse/chalet/ villa/bungalow/cottage \& holiday camp/village) | £2,754 | £1,987 | $£ 408$ | £359 | £439 | £326 | £58 | $£ 55$ | £2,315 | £1,661 | £350 | £305 |
| Coaravan and Comping (Touring caravan, static (not owned), static (owned), camping) | £2,332 | £1,780 | £215 | £336 | £708 | $£ 543$ | £60 | £106 | £1,624 | £1,237 | £156 | £231 |
| Touring caravan | £607 | £477 | £84 | £47 | £147 | £108 | £16 | £24 | £461 | £369 | £68 | £23 |


| Table 2.2c - Holiday Spend in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Holiday Spend |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\pi}}{\frac{\mathbf{0}}{\pi}}$ | Short Holiday Spend (1-3 Nights) |  |  |  | Long Holiday Spend (4+ Nights) |  |  |  |
|  | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 끞 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 믄 त्0 © © |  | © |  | 믄 픙 © | $\frac{\boldsymbol{d}}{\sqrt{n}}$ | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 꿒 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\text { d }}{\frac{0}{10}}$ |
|  | £ Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | £11,534 | £9,072 | 1,414 | £1,049 | £5,845 | £4,745 | £655 | £446 | £5,689 | £4,327 | £759 | £603 |
| All Tourism - $2011-$ ACCOMMODATION USED (CONT) | £13,000 | £10,031 | £1,740 | £1,229 | £6,484 | £5, 250 | £758 | £475 | £6,516 | £4,781 |  | £754 |
| Static (not owned) | £785 | £624 | £44 | £118 | £141 | £118 | £5 | £18 | £644 | £505 | £39 | £100 |
| Static (owned) | £389 | £272 | £31 | £86 | £158 | £108 | £17 | £33 | £230 | £164 | £14 | £53 |
| Camping | £551 | £408 | £57 | £86 | £262 | £209 | £22 | £31 | £289 | £199 | £35 | £55 |
| - Hosiel | £127 | £ 8 6 | £27 | £14- | £90 | $\underline{\text { ¢ }}$ ¢ $\overline{7}$ | £5 | £88 | £37- | £9 | £22 | £ $6^{6}$ |
| Own homel friend's home I relative's home MAIN MODE OF TRANPORT USED | £1,081 | £802 | £200 | £79 | £541 | £433 | £78 | £30 | £540 | £368 | £122 | £50 |
| Public transport | £2,589 | £2,026 | £424 | £139 | £1,527 | £1,260 | £210 | £57 | £1,062 | £766 | £213 | £82 |
| Train | £1,426 | £1,193 | £163 | £70 | £1,009 | £881 | £94 | £34 | £417 | £312 | £69 | £36 |
| Regular bus/ coach | £276 | £221 | £48 | £7 | £163 | £136 | £25 | £2 | £113 | £85 | £23 | £5 |
| Sea/ air | £281 | £123 | £141 | £17 | £154 | £70 | £77 | £7 | £127 | £53 | £64 | £10 |
| Plane | £264 | £114 | £134 | £16 | £142 | £64 | £72 | £6 | £122 | £50 | £62 | £10 |
| Boat/ ship/ ferry | £17 | £9 | £7 | £1 | £12 | £6 | £4 | £1 | £5 | £3 | £2 |  |
| Personal transport | £10,262 | £7,892 | £1,288 | £1,082 | £4,861 | £3,917 | £531 | £414 | £5,401 | £3,975 | £758 | £667 |
| Car | £10,017 | £7,712 | £1,240 | £1,066 | £4,748 | £3,820 | £520 | £408 | £5,269 | £3,892 | £719 | £658 |
| Car - own/ friend's/ firm's | £9,828 | £7,577 | £1,207 | £1,045 | £4,636 | £3,740 | £495 | £401 | £5,193 | £3,838 | £711 | £644 |
| Car - hired | £189 | £134 | £33 | £21 | £112 | £80 | £25 | £7 | £76 | £54 | £8 | £14 |
| Organised coach tour | £623 | £498 | £78 | £46 | £213 | £179 | £19 | £15 | £410 | £319 | £59 | £32 |
| Other | £86 | £58 | £21 | £8 | £51 | £35 | £13 | £3 | £35 | £23 | £8 | £4 |
| COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England | £11,067 | £9,089 | £991 | £987 | £5,414 | £4,770 | £290 | £353 | £5,653 | £4,319 | £701 | £634 |
| Scotland | £1,203 | £512 | £667 | £24 | £681 | £257 | £419 | £5 | £522 | £255 | £248 | £19 |
| Wales | £730 | £430 | £82 | £218 | £389 | £223 | £49 | £117 | £341 | £207 | £33 | £101 |
| HOW TRIP BOOKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firm booking | £9,417 | £7,370 | £1,236 | £811 | £4,605 | £3,744 | £547 | £314 | £4,812 | £3,626 | £689 | £497 |
| High street or on-line travel agent | £586 | £472 | £82 | £32 | £398 | £341 | £44 | £13 | £189 | £132 | £39 | £19 |
| Directly with a tour operator | £1,126 | £898 | £111 | £117 | £338 | £281 | £28 | £29 | £789 | £617 | £84 | £88 |
| Directly with accommodation provider | £6,224 | £4,926 | £735 | £563 | £3,151 | £2,579 | £350 | £222 | £3,074 | £2,348 | £385 | £341 |
| Directly with a transport provider | £963 | £697 | £203 | £62 | £576 | £446 | £99 | £30 | £387 | £251 | £104 | £32 |
| Directly with a Tourist Board / TIC | £117 | £82 | £28 | £6 | £53 | £35 | £12 | £6 | £64 | £47 | £17 | - |
| Booked online | £6,211 | £4,893 | £860 | £458 | £3,141 | £2,533 | £411 | £197 | £3,069 | £2,360 | £449 | £261 |
| Through some other source | £572 | £420 | £113 | £39 | £252 | £196 | £48 | £8 | £320 | $£ 224$ | £65 | £31 |



| Table 2.2c - Holiday Spend in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Holiday Spend |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{0}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | Short Holiday Spend (1-3 Nights) |  |  |  | Long Holiday Spend (4+ Nights) |  |  |  |
|  | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 꿒 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | © |  |  | $\frac{\text { ® }}{\frac{0}{n}}$ | $\stackrel{\text { O }}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 꿒 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\text { d }}{\frac{8}{10}}$ |
|  | £ Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | £11,534 | £9,072 | 1,414 | £1,049 | £5,845 | £4,745 | £655 | £446 | £5,689 | £4,327 | £759 | £603 |
| All Tourism 2011 | £13,000 | 10,031 | 1,740 | ¢1,229 | £6,484 | £5, ${ }^{2} 50$ | £758 | £475 | £6,516 | £4,781 | £981 | £754- |
| $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4-7 nights | £5,148 | £3,878 | £658 | £613 |  |  |  |  | £5,148 | £3,878 | £658 | £613 |
| 8+ nights | £1,368 | £903 | £324 | £141 |  |  |  |  | £1,368 | £903 | £324 | £141 |
| Average duration of trip (nights) | 3.57 | 3.42 | 3.88 | 4.14 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 2.08 | 6.43 | 6.25 | 6.78 | 6.42 |
| CHILDREN ON TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | £3,362 | £2,685 | £257 | £419 | £1,149 | £982 | £85 | £82 | £2,212 | £1,703 | £172 | £337 |
| No | £9,639 | $£ 7,346$ | 1,483 | £810 | £5,335 | £4,268 | £673 | £393 | £4,304 | £3,078 | £810 | £417 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOCIO-ECONOMIC } \\ & \text { GROUP } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AB (Professional and managerial) | £4,828 | £3,657 | $£ 709$ | $£ 463$ | £2,553 | £2,050 | £317 | £185 | £2,276 | £1,607 | £391 | £278 |
| C1 (Clerical and supervisory) | £4,178 | £3,244 | £540 | £394 | £1,973 | £1,560 | £227 | £186 | £2,206 | £1,684 | £313 | £208 |
| C 2 (Skilled manual) | £2,329 | £1,859 | £292 | £178 | £1,213 | £1,022 | £135 | £56 | £1,116 | £837 | £157 | £122 |
| DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.) | £1,665 | £1,272 | £199 | £194 | £745 | £618 | £79 | £48 | £919 | £653 | £120 | £146 |
| AGE OF RESPONDENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | £1,208 | £956 | £132 | £120 | £673 | £575 | £58 | £40 | £535 | £381 | £74 | £80 |
| 25-34 | £1,622 | £1,262 | £207 | £154 | £990 | £761 | £152 | £77 | £632 | £500 | £55 | £76 |
| 35-44 | £2,913 | £2,245 | £361 | £306 | £1,624 | £1,295 | £217 | £111 | £1,289 | £950 | £144 | £195 |
| 45-54 | £2,629 | £2,019 | £397 | £213 | £1,320 | £1,091 | £135 | £94 | £1,309 | £928 | £262 | £119 |
| 55-64 | £2,609 | £1,993 | £372 | £243 | £1,188 | £973 | £111 | £103 | £1,421 | £1,020 | £261 | £140 |
| $65+$ | £2,019 | £1,557 | £271 | £192 | £689 | £555 | £84 | £49 | £1,331 | £1,001 | £186 | £143 |
| LIFECYCLE OF RESPONDENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 16-34, unmarried, no children | £1,271 | £998 | £143 | £130 | £782 | £657 | £76 | £49 | £490 | £342 | £67 | £80 |
| Age 16-34, married, no children | £728 | £548 | £120 | £61 | £473 | £351 | £85 | £37 | £255 | £197 | £35 | £24 |
| Age 16-34, with children | £831 | £671 | £76 | £83 | £408 | £328 | £49 | £31 | £423 | £343 | £27 | £52 |
| Age $35-54$, no children | £2,707 | £2,050 | £437 | £220 | £1,524 | £1,238 | £164 | £121 | £1,183 | £811 | £272 | £99 |
| Age 35-54, with children | £2,835 | £2,214 | £321 | £300 | £1,420 | £1,148 | £188 | £84 | £1,415 | £1,066 | £133 | £216 |
| Age 55+ | £4,628 | £3,550 | £643 | £435 | £1,877 | £1,528 | £196 | £153 | £2,751 | £2,021 | £447 | £283 |
| ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN ON TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sightseeing on foot | £4,519 | £3,429 | £602 | £487 | £1,775 | £1,445 | £192 | £138 | £2,744 | £1,985 | £410 | £349 - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short walkl stroll - up to 2 miles 1 hour | £3,347 | £2,559 | £417 | £371 | £1,232 | £1,002 | £126 | £104 | £2,115 | £1,557 | £291 | £267 |
| -Sightseeing by car -- - | £ $£ 3,044$ | £2,2004- | £457 | £ 3 B ${ }^{-1}$ | £ 8 832- | £625 | £106 | £101- | £2,212 | £1, $\overline{5} \mathbf{-} 7 \overline{9}$ | £351 | £282- |
| Long wälk, hike or ramble (minimum of 2 miles 1 hour) | £2,701 | £1,906 | £455 | $£ 340$ | £797 | £604 | £99 | £94 | £1,904 | £1,302 | £356 | £246 |

Table 2.2c - Holiday Spend in GB

*Top 25 activities undertaken on trip illustrated in Table 2-2c above. Sorted by frequency of GB all holiday spend.

## Table 2-3a - VISITS TO FRIENDS \& RELATIVES

- Tables $2 \mathrm{a}-2 \mathrm{c}$ illustrate the value and volume of trips, bed nights and expenditure for visits to friends and relatives. These trips are further split by visits to friends and relatives which are described by the respondent as being mainly a holiday and visits to friends and relatives for some other reason.
- British residents made 46 million VFR trips within Great Britain in 2011. 24 million of these trips were VFR-Holiday trips ( $52 \%$ ) and the remaining 22 million were Non-holiday VFR trips (48\%). In general, there were very few differences between the two different types of trips. VFR-Holiday trips were slightly more likely to be taken at seaside destinations and during the summer months of July and August. Non-holiday VFR trips tended to be shorter and spread more evenly across the year.
- As would be expected, the majority of VFR trips do involve staying in own homes or homes of friends and relatives $(83 \%$ of trips), however a minority ( $18 \%$ ) use commercial accommodation.
- As with other types of tourism, the private car is the most widely used transport for the journey to the destination ( $76 \%$ of trips).
- Large cities/large towns and small towns are the main types of destination for VFR trips ( $45 \%$ and $29 \%$ respectively), reflecting the population distribution.
- VFR trips are spread fairly evenly throughout the year, albeit with a peak in December (15\%), reflecting the Christmas period.
- Some $17 \%$ of VFR trips are made by $16-24$ year olds, a greater proportion than for All Tourism, where only $12 \%$ of trips are made by this youngest age-group.



| Table 2.3a - VFR Trips in CB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All VFR Trips |  | $\frac{\infty}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | VFR Holiday Trips |  |  |  | Non-Holiday VFR Trips |  |  |  |
|  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 꿒 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | © |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\infty}}{\sum_{\substack{\pi}}^{3}}$ | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 므 } \\ & \frac{\pi}{0} \\ & \text { 푸 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { \% }}{\substack{\text { d }}}$ |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism - 2010 | 41.55 | 35.96 | 3.61 | 2.16 | 21.26 |  |  | 1.15 | 20.29 | 18.06 | 1.27 | 1.02 |
| All Tourism 2011 | 45.72 | 39.38 | 4.11 | -2.44 | 23.92 | 20.49 |  | 1.25 | 21.81 | 18.89 |  | 1.18 |
| HOW TRIP BOOKED(CONT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Booked online | 9.00 | 7.62 | 0.97 | 0.50 | 5.00 | 4.15 | 0.65 | 0.28 | 4.01 | 3.47 | 0.32 | 0.22 |
| Through some other source | 0.72 | 0.59 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.23 | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| Did not make firm bookings before trip | 30.95 | 26.84 | 2.56 | 1.62 | 16.04 | 13.83 | 1.45 | 0.80 | 14.92 | 13.01 | 1.11 | 0.81 |
| Don't Know | 1.54 | 1.36 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.77 | 0.69 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.76 | 0.67 | 0.07 | 0.03 |
| WHETHER BOOKED ONLINE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Booked online | 9.00 | 7.62 | 0.97 | 0.50 | 5.00 | 4.15 | 0.65 | 0.28 | 4.01 | 3.47 | 0.32 | 0.22 |
| Not booked online | 36.72 | 31.76 | 3.14 | 1.94 | 18.92 | 16.34 | 1.69 | 0.97 | 17.80 | 15.42 | 1.45 | 0.96 |
| PACKAGE TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Package trip | 0.44 | 0.37 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Not a package trip | 45.15 | 38.87 | 4.08 | 2.40 | 23.63 | 20.22 | 2.32 | 1.25 | 21.51 | 18.65 | 1.75 | 1.15 |
| Don't Know | 0.14 | 0.14 | - | - | 0.07 | 0.07 | - |  | 0.07 | 0.07 |  |  |
| TYPE OF LOCATION STAYED AT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seaside | 4.92 | 4.10 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 3.15 | 2.65 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 1.77 | 1.44 | 0.17 | 0.15 |
| Large city / large town | 20.68 | 18.28 | 1.95 | 0.51 | 10.39 | 9.09 | 1.07 | 0.25 | 10.30 | 9.19 | 0.87 | 0.25 |
| Small town | 13.04 | 11.00 | 1.22 | 0.85 | 6.82 | 5.79 | 0.68 | 0.38 | 6.22 | 5.21 | 0.53 | 0.47 |
| Countryside / village | 8.08 | 6.72 | 0.68 | 0.70 | 4.21 | 3.43 | 0.45 | 0.36 | 3.87 | 3.29 | 0.23 | 0.34 |
| MONTH TRIP STARTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 2011 | 2.85 | 2.49 | 0.25 | 0.13 | 1.37 | 1.13 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 1.48 | 1.36 | 0.07 | 0.06 |
| February 2011 | 3.55 | 3.14 | 0.27 | -0.14 | 1.49 | 1.27 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 2.06 | 1.87 | 0.14 | 0.05 |
| March 2011 | 2.89 | 2.48 | 0.28 | 0.14 | 1.37 | 1.16 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 1.52 | 1.32 | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| April 2011 | 3.94 | 3.39 | 0.41 | 0.17 | 2.22 | 1.97 | 0.21 | 0.09 | 1.72 | 1.42 | 0.21 | 0.09 |
| May 2011 | 3.37 | 2.94 | 0.32 | 0.13 | 1.74 | 1.51 | 0.17 | 0.07 | 1.63 | 1.43 | 0.15 | 0.06 |
| June 2011 | 3.38 | 2.92 | 0.30 | 0.17 | 1.84 | 1.61 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 1.54 | 1.31 | 0.15 | 0.09 |
| July 2011 | 4.18 | 3.58 | 0.41 | 0.25 | 2.41 | 2.11 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 1.77 | 1.46 | 0.21 | 0.10 |
| August 2011 | 4.17 | 3.52 | 0.39 | -0.27 | 2.51 | 2.16 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 1.65 | 1.36 | 0.17 | 0.12 |
| September 2011 | 3.73 | 3.14 | 0.36 | 0.24 | 1.79 | 1.46 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 1.93 | 1.67 | 0.12 | 0.14 |
| October 2011 | 3.84 | 3.22 | 0.36 | 0.28 | 1.78 | 1.46 | 0.22 | 0.11 | 2.05 | 1.77 | 0.13 | 0.17 |
| November 2011 | 3.20 | 2.87 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 1.29 | 1.14 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 1.91 | 1.73 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| December 2011 | 6.63 | 5.71 | 0.57 | 0.37 | 4.10 | 3.52 | 0.37 | 0.22 | 2.53 | 2.20 | 0.20 | 0.15 |
| DURATION OF TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 15.95 | 14.13 | 1.12 | 0.7 | 6.98 | 6.19 | 0.52 | 0.27 | 8.97 | 7.94 | 0.6 | 0.43 |
| 2 nights | 14.13 | 12.16 | 1.27 | 0.71 | 7.32 | 6.28 | 0.67 | 0.37 | 6.81 | 5.88 | 0.59 | 0.34 |
| 3 nights | 6.66 | 5.69 | 0.65 | 0.37 | 3.89 | 3.27 | 0.43 | 0.23 | 2.77 | 2.41 | 0.22 | 0.13 |
| 4 nights | 3.2 | 2.59 | 0.33 | 0.3 | 2.03 | 1.6 | 0.28 | 0.16 | 1.17 | 0.99 | 0.05 | 0.14 |
| 5 nights | 1.64 | 1.41 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.93 | 0.83 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.71 | 0.58 | 0.06 | 0.07 |



| Table 2.3a - VFR Trips in CB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All VFR Trips |  | $\frac{\infty}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | VFR Holiday Trips |  |  |  | Non-Holiday VFR Trips |  |  |  |
|  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { ⿹ㅠㅍ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믄 } \\ & \text { 끆 } \\ & \text { ㅌ } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\text { © }}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믄 } \\ & \text { 틍 } \\ & \text { 투 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\frac{\boldsymbol{0}}{0}}$ |
| Millions |  |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism - 2010 | 41.55 | 35.96 | 3.61 | 2.16 | 21.26 | 17.90 | 2.34 | 1.15 | 20.2 |  |  | 1.02 |
| All Tourism-2011 | 45.72 | 39.38 | 4.11 | 2.44 | 23.92 | 20.49 | 2.34 | 1.25 | 21.81 | - | - | 1.18 |
| ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN ON TRIP (CONT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attending a special event of a personal nature such as a wedding, graduation, christening, etc. | 4.32 | 3.81 | 0.36 | 0.16 | 1.32 | 1.18 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 3.00 | 2.63 | 0.27 | 0.10 |
| Long walk, hike or ramble (minimum of 2 miles 1 hour) | 3.27 | 2.85 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 2.14 | 1.87 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 1.13 | 0.97 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Centre based walking (i.e. around a cityltown centre) | 3.16 | 2.73 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 1.93 | 1.65 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 1.23 | 1.08 | 0.06 | 0.10 |
| V-Visiting a beach - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special shopping for items you do not regularly buy | 1.62 | 1.40 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 1.05 | 0.92 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.57 | 0.48 | 0.09 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visiting a cathedral, church, abbey or other religious building $\qquad$ | 1.27 | 1.17 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.81 | 0.74 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visiting a castlelother historic site | 0.93 | 0.69 - | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.62 | 0.47 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| Visiting a historic house, stately home, palace | 0.92 | 0.78 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.65 | 0.55 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.03 |  |
| Viewing architecture and buildings | 0.88 | 0.77 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.63 | 0.55 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.03 |  |
| Visiting anart gallery - - - - 0.82-0.71-0.10-0.03 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visiting another type of attraction | attraction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swimming (indoors or outdoors) | 0.75 | 0.64 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.52 | 0.45 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Ālive music concert | 0.71 | 0.59 | -0.04 | -0.07 | -0.42 | 0. $\overline{35}$ | 0.04 | -0.04 |  | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| Going to the theatre | 0.6 | $\overline{0} \overline{6}$ | -0.04 | -0.02 | -0.42 | 0.36 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.24 |  |  |  |
| Visiting a themelamusement park | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Other sightseeing (e.g. on a coach, boat trip) | 0.55 | 0.46 | 0.09 | - | 0.43 | 0.35 | 0.08 | - | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.01 | - |

*Top 25 activities undertaken on trip illustrated in Table 2-3a above. Sorted by frequency of GB all VFR trips.

## Table 2-3b - VFR BEDNIGHTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

- This section covers VFR bednights. There were 126 million such bednights recorded during 2011. 73 million of these (58\%) were to visit friends and relatives whilst on holiday.
- Staying in own homes or homes of friends and relatives is even more important for nights ( $85 \%$ ) than it is for trips ( $83 \%$ ).
- The majority - $67 \%$ - of all bednights were made without a firm booking.
- Reflecting the popularity of visiting friends and relatives over the Christmas period, December accounted for a $17 \%$ share of all bednights, a higher share than for trips (15\%).

| Table 2.3a - VFR Nights in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All VFR Nights <br> 은 증 픈 <br> 믄 <br>  <br> 0 <br> 0 |  | $\frac{\text { ® }}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | VFR Holiday Nights |  |  |  | Non-Holiday VFR Nights |  |  |  |
|  | © |  |  | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 은 } \\ & \text { 끄꾼 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\text { © }}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | $\boldsymbol{0}$ |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{0}}{\frac{8}{10}}$ |
| Millions |  |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism: 2010 $\text { All Tourism } 2011$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.4 \\ -125.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96.5 \\ -105.4 \\ -1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.5 \\ -13.2 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7.4 \\ -7.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66.7 \\ -73.0 \end{array}$ | $53.4$ |  | $\frac{4.1}{3} 9$ | 50.7 |  |  |  |
| ACCOMMODATION USED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial accommodation (Hotel/motel, GHBB, Holiday camp/village (serviced), Self-catering, Hostel, Caravan \& Camping (excluding static (owned)) | 17.5 | 14.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Serviced rented accommodation (Hotel/motel, GHBB, Holiday camp/village (serviced)) | 13.3 | 11.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Hotell/motel --- - | 10.7 | 9.1 | . 1.0 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 0.5 | $\underline{0} \overline{3}$ | 5.1 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Guest House/ Bed and Breakfast | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total Self-catering rented accommodation and Caravan and Camping (Flatlapartmenthouse/chalet/ villa/bungalow/cottage), holiday camp/village, camping, touring caravan, static (not owned) | 4.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Self-catering rented accommodation (Flat/apartmenthouse/chalet/ villa/bungalow/cottage \& holiday camp/village) | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Caravan and Camping (Touring caravan, static (not owned), static (owned), camping) | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | * | - |
| Touring caravan | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 |  | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 |  | - |
| Static (not owned) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |  |
| Static (owned) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |  | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |  | - |
| - Camping | 0.7 | 0.6 |  |  | 0.4 | 0.4 |  |  | 0.2 | 0.2 |  | - |
| - Hosstel $^{-1}$ | 0.2 | 0. 2. |  |  | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Own homel friend's home/ relative's home | 107.3 | 90.0 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 62.5 | 52.4 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 44.8 | 37.7 | 4.5 | 2.7 |



| Table 2.3a - VFR Nights in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All VFR Nights |  |  | $\frac{\mathscr{0}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ | VFR Holiday Nights |  |  |  | Non-Holiday VFR Nights |  |  |  |
|  | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 으 } \\ & \text { 층 } \\ & \text { 투 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 으 } \\ & \text { त्ँ } \\ & \text { O} \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ |  | © |  |  | $\frac{\text { 』 }}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 중 } \\ & \text { ㅌ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믈 } \\ & \text { त्ँ } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{\text { d }}}$ |
|  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  | Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism = 2010 | 117.4 | 96.5 | 13.5 | _7.4- | -66.7 |  | 9.3 | 4.1 | 50.7 | 43.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| All Tourism 2011 | 125.7 | 105.4 | 13.2 | 7.0 | 73.0 |  | 8.0 | $\overline{3} \overline{9}$ | 52.7 | 44.3 | 5.3 | 3.1 |
| PACKAGE TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Package trip | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |  |  | 0.3 | 0.3 | * | * |
| Not a package trip | 124.6 | 104.4 | 13.2 | 7.0 | 72.3 | 60.5 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 52.2 | 43.9 | 5.2 | 3.0 |
| Don't Know | 0.3 | 0.3 | - |  | 0.2 | 0.2 |  |  | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |  |
| TYPE OF LOCATION STAYED AT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seaside | 16.7 | 13.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Large city / large town | 51.3 | 44.8 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 27.8 | 24.1 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 23.5 | 20.7 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Small town | 35.0 | 29.1 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 20.4 | 17.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 14.6 | 11.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Countryside / village | 22.5 | 17.4 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 13.2 | 9.9 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| MONTH TRIP STARTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 2011 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| February 2011 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 0.9 | - 0.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| March 2011 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| April 2011 | 11.8 | 9.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| May 2011 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| June 2011 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| July 2011 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| August 2011 | 13.4 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| September 2011 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| October 2011 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| November 2011 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 0.5 | -0.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 0.3 | - 0.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| December 2011 | 21.7 | 18.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 14.6 | 12.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| DURATION OF TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 15.95 | 14.13 | 1.12 | 0.7 | 6.98 | 6.19 | 0.52 | 0.27 | 8.97 | 7.94 | 0.6 | 0.43 |
| 2 nights | 28.27 | 24.32 | 2.53 | 1.43 | 14.64 | 12.55 | 1.34 | 0.74 | 13.63 | 11.76 | 1.18 | 0.68 |
| 3 nights | 19.98 | 17.02 | 1.9 | 1.06 | 11.66 | 9.77 | 1.24 | 0.66 | 8.31 | 7.24 | 0.66 | 0.4 |
| 4 nights | 12.79 | 10.31 | 1.29 | 1.19 | 8.12 | 6.37 | 1.09 | 0.66 | 4.68 | 3.94 | 0.2 | 0.53 |
| 5 nights | 8.18 | 7 | 0.63 | 0.55 | 4.63 | 4.11 | 0.33 | 0.19 | 3.54 | 2.88 | 0.3 | 0.37 |
| 6 nights | 4.6 | 3.88 | 0.57 | 0.15 | 2.91 | 2.62 | 0.23 | 0.06 | 1.69 | 1.26 | 0.35 | 0.08 |
| 7 nights | 9.31 | 7.38 | 1.54 | 0.39 | 6.18 | 4.76 | 1.12 | 0.3 | 3.13 | 2.62 | 0.42 | 0.1 |
| 1-3 nights | 64.19 | 55.46 | 5.55 | 3.18 | 33.29 | 28.51 | 3.1 | 1.67 | 30.91 | 26.95 | 2.45 | 1.51 |
| 4-7 nights | 34.88 | 28.56 | 4.03 | 2.28 | 21.84 | 17.86 | 2.78 | 1.21 | 13.04 | 10.7 | 1.26 | 1.08 |
| 8+ nights | 26.63 | 21.41 | 3.66 | 1.56 | 17.89 | 14.73 | 2.1 | 1.07 | 8.74 | 6.68 | 1.56 | 0.5 |
| Average duration (nights) | 2.75 | 2.68 | 3.22 | 2.88 | 3.05 | 2.98 | 3.41 | 3.15 | 2.42 | 2.35 | 2.98 | 2.62 |
| CHILDREN ON TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 31.7 | 26.6 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 20.2 | 17.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 11.4 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| No | 94.0 | 78.8 | 9.9 | 5.3 | 52.8 | 44.0 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 41.2 | 34.9 | 4.1 | 2.3 |

Table 2.3a - VFR Nights in GB


AGE OF RESPONDENT

| 16-24 | 21.9 | 18.6 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25-34 | 20.8 | 17.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 35-44 | 23.0 | 19.7 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| 45-54 | 16.3 | 13.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 55-64 | 19.4 | 15.6 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| $65+$ | 24.4 | 20.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 | -14.0 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

LIFECYCLEOF
RESPONDENTS

| Age 16-34, unmarried, no children | 22.7 | 19.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 13.3 | 11.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age 16-34, married, no children | 7.7 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Age 16-34, with children | 12.2 | 9.9 | 1.3 | -1.0 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Age 35-54, no children | 18.3 | 14.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Age 35-54, with children | 21.0 | -17.8 | 2.3 | -0.9 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Age 55+ | 43.8 | -36.6 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 24.3 | 20.1 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 19.5 | 16.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN ON TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Just relaxing - - | 30.4 | - 26.1 | 2.9 | 1.4 | -20.6 | 17.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Short walki stroll - up to 2 miles 1 hour | 24.2 | 19.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 15.1 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Sightseeing on foot | 16.9 | 12.9 | 2.9 | -1.2- | -11.8 | 9.0 | 2.0 | ¢ $\overline{0}$ - | 5.1 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Sightseeing by car ----12.9-- 9.8 - $-2.0-1.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long walk, hike or ramble (minimum of 2 miles 1 hour) | 11.4 | 9.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Centre based walking (i.e. around a cityltown centre) | 11.1 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Visiting a beach <br> Attending à special event of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attending à special event of a personal nature such as a wedding, graduation, christening, etc. | 9.5 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Visiting a country park | 7.5 | - $\overline{6}$. | . 8 | -0.4 | 5.2 | 4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |  | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Special shopping for items you do not regularly buy | 5.9 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 |  |
| Going to the cinema |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 |


${ }^{*}$ Top 25 activities undertaken on trip illustrated in Table 2-3b above. Sorted by frequency of GB all VFR nights.

## Table 2-3c - VFR SPENDING IN GREAT BRITAIN

- The overall pattern for VFR spending is consistent with trips and bed nights. These types of trips are less reliant on commercial accommodation (accounting for a $32 \%$ share of spend) with friends and relatives' homes the most popular type of accommodation ( $67 \%$ share of spend).
- Large cities and towns and small towns accounted for a $72 \%$ share of all VFR spend, reflecting the large population bases in large urban areas where most of these trips are taken.
- Short trips ( $1-3$ nights) accounted for a $60 \%$ share of spend - this was particularly so for Non-holiday VFR trips (67\%). In contrast, VFR-Holidays accounted for a larger share of spend for trips that lasted between $4-7$ nights ( $24 \%$ compared to $18 \%$ for Non-holiday VFR trips).


| Table 2.3a - VFR Spend in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All VFR Spend |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { od } \\ & \frac{0}{\pi} \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | VFR Holiday Spend |  |  |  | Non-Holiday VFR Spend |  |  |  |
|  | © |  |  |  | © |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\mathscr { O }}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 꿀 } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{0}}{\boldsymbol{0}}$ |
|  | £ Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism - 2010 | £4,193 | £3,478 | £465 | £250 | £2,409 | £1,945 | £314 | £150 | £1,784 | £1,533 | £152 | £100 |
| All Tourism-2011 | £4,727 | £3,903 | £572 | £251 | £2,698 | £2,212 | £350 | £136 | £2,029 | £1,691 | £223 | £116 |
| MAIN MODE OF <br> TRANPORT USED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public transport | £1,213 | £965 | £198 | £50 | £766 | £606 | £132 | £28 | £447 | £359 | £66 | £22 |
| Train | £827 | £688 | £103 | £36 | £526 | £441 | £66 | £19 | £300 | £246 | £37 | £17 |
| Regular bus/ coach | £160 | £117 | £38 | £5 | £90 | £57 | £29 | £3 | £70 | £60 | £9 | £1 |
| Sea/ air | £185 | £122 | £56 | £7 | £126 | £85 | £37 | £4 | £59 | £38 | £19 | £2 |
| Plane | £184 | £122 | £56 | £7 | £126 | £85 | £37 | £4 | £58 | £37 | £19 | £2 |
| Boat/ ship/ ferry | £1 | £1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | £1 | £1 |  |  |
| Personal transport | £3,467 | £2,911 | £355 | £199 | £1,904 | £1,597 | £200 | £107 | £1,565 | £1,316 | £156 | £92 |
| Car | £3,424 | £2,872 | £352 | £199 | £1,882 | £1,577 | £198 | £107 | £1,543 | £1,296 | £155 | £92 |
| Car - own/ friend's/ firm's | £3,385 | £2,839 | £350 | £197 | £1,867 | £1,564 | £197 | £106 | £1,519 | £1,274 | £154 | £91 |
| Car-hired | £39 | £34 | £2 | £3- | £15 | £12 | £1 | £1 | £24 | £22 | £1 | £1 |
| Organised coach tour | £42 | £38 | £1 | £3 | £24 | £23 |  | £1 | £18 | £15 | £1 | £2 |
| COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England | £4,010 | £3,455 | £344 | £211 | £2,255 | £1,928 | £211 | £115 | £1,755 | £1,527 | £133 | £96 |
| Scotland | £506 | £292 | £201 | £13 | £307 | £183 | £116 | £9 | £199 | £109 | £85 | £5 |
| Wales | £211 | £156 | £28 | £27 | £136 | £101 | £23 | £12 | £75 | £55 | £5 | £15 |
| HOW TRIP BOOKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firm booking | £2,024 | £1,649 | £273 | £102 | £1,160 | £941 | £165 | £54 | £864 | £708 | £107 | £48 |
| High street or on-line travel agent | £120 | £85 | £28 | £6 | £67 | £43 | £20 | £4 | £53 | £43 | £8 | £2 |
| Directly with a tour operator | £91 | £66 | £23 | £2 | £63 | £42 | £19 | £1 | £28 | £24 | £4 | * |
| Directly with accommodation provider | £1,113 | £934 | £126 | £54 | £578 | £487 | £64 | £27 | £536 | £447 | £62 | £26 |
| Directly with a transport provider | £645 | £521 | £92 | £32 | £422 | £339 | £65 | £18 | £223 | £181 | £27 | £14 |
| Directly with a Tourist Board / TIC | £11 | £8 | £2 | £2 | £3 | £3 | - | - | £8 | £5 | £2 | £2 |
| Booked online | £1,381 | £1,130 | £184 | £67 | £812 | £650 | £126 | £36 | £569 | £480 | £58 | £31 |
| Through some other source | £89 | £71 | £11 | £7 | £55 | $£ 47$ | £4 | £4 | £33 | £24 | £6 | £3 |
| Did not make firm bookings before trip | £2,518 | £2,097 | £282 | £139 | £1,426 | £1,175 | £176 | £75 | £1,092 | £922 | £106 | £64 |
| WHETHER BOOKED ONLINE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Booked online | £1,381 | £1,130 | £184 | £67 | £812 | £650 | £126 | £36 | £569 | £480 | £58 | £31 |
| Not booked online | £3,346 | £2,773 | £388 | £184 | £1,886 | £1,562 | £224 | £100 | £1,460 | £1,211 | £165 | £85 |


| Table 2.3a - VFR Spend in GB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All VFR Spend |  |  | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\infty}}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | VFR Holiday Spend |  |  |  | Non-Holiday VFR Spend |  |  |  |
|  | O |  |  |  | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믇 } \\ & \text { 끞 } \\ & \text { 트N } \end{aligned}$ | 든 픙 0 0 0 | $\frac{\infty}{\frac{0}{\pi}}$ | O | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 믈 } \\ & \text { 푸 } \\ & \text { ㅍ } \end{aligned}$ |  | a $\frac{0}{010}$ 3 |
|  | £ Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  | £ Millions |  |  |  |
| All Tourism 2010 | £4,193 | £3,478 | £465 | £250 | £2,409 | £1,945 | £314 | £150 | £1,784 | £1,533 | £152 | £100 |
| All Tourism 2011 | £4,727 | £3,903 | £572 | £251 | £2,698 | £2,212 | £350 | £136 | £2,029 | £1,691 | £223 | £116 |
| PACKAGE TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Package trip | £90 | £76 | £6 | £9 | £54 | £50 | £3 | £1 | £37 | £26 | £3 | £7 |
| Not a package trip | £4,619 | £3,810 | £567 | £242 | £2,633 | £2,152 | £347 | £134 | £1,986 | £1,658 | £220 | £108 |
| Don't Know | £18 | £18 |  |  | £11 | £11 |  |  | £7 | £7 |  |  |
| TYPE OF LOCATION STAYED AT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seaside | £597 | £505 | £53 | £39 | £407 | £352 | £34 | £22 | £190 | £153 | £19 | £18 |
| Large city / large town | £2,172 | £1,856 | £263 | £52 | £1,188 | £989 | £170 | £30 | £984 | £868 | £94 | £23 |
| Small town | £1,211 | £973 | £154 | £85 | £695 | £564 | £84 | £46 | £517 | £409 | £69 | £39 |
| Countryside / village | £737 | £560 | £102 | £75 | £401 | £301 | £62 | £38 | £335 | £258 | £41 | £36 |
| MONTH TRIP STARTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 2011 | £254 | £213 | £33 | £8 | £146 | £119 | £22 | £4 | £108 | £93 | £11 | £4 |
| February 2011 | £316 | £279 | £26 | £12 | £157 | £134 | £15 | £9 | £159 | £145 | £11 | £2 |
| March 2011 | £299 | £252 | £35 | £12 | £167 | £137 | £22 | £8 | £133 | £116 | £12 | £5 |
| April 2011 | £376 | £315 | £46 | £15 | £231 | £196 | £26 | £10 | £145 | £119 | £21 | £6 |
| May 2011 | £354 | £297 | £45 | £13 | £172 | £144 | £20 | £8 | £182 | £154 | £24 | £4 |
| June 2011 | £339 | £280 | £43 | £16 | £204 | £171 | £23 | £10 | £135 | £110 | £20 | £6 |
| July 2011 | £514 | £424 | £56 | £35 | £319 | £279 | £23 | £18 | £194 | £145 | £33 | £17 |
| August 2011 | £487 | £394 | £74 | £19 | £313 | £251 | £51 | £11 | £174 | £143 | £23 | £8 |
| September 2011 | £435 | £343 | £60 | £32 | £215 | £164 | £39 | £12 | £221 | £180 | £21 | £20 |
| October 2011 | £384 | £307 | £50 | £26 | £204 | £155 | £39 | £10 | £180 | £152 | £12 | £17 |
| November 2011 | £306 | £271 | £16 | £20 | £124 | £107 | £11 | £7 | £182 | £165 | £5 | £13 |
| December 2011 | £661 | £527 | £90 | £44 | £446 | £357 | £60 | £29 | £216 | £171 | £30 | £15 |
| DURATION OF TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | £1,071 | £908 | £106 | £57 | £494 | £423 | £45 | £26 | £577 | £485 | £61 | £31 |
| 2 nights | £1,373 | £1,182 | £122 | £69 | £715 | £609 | £69 | £36 | £658 | £573 | £53 | £33 |
| 3 nights | £795 | £646 | £111 | £38 | £478 | £381 | £74 | £23 | £317 | £265 | £36 | £16 |
| 4 nights | £423 | £325 | £56 | £42 | £291 | £222 | £48 | £21 | £132 | £104 | £8 | £20 |
| 5 nights | £245 | £209 | £27 | £10 | £135 | £119 | £13 | £4 | £109 | £90 | £14 | £6 |
| 6 nights | £113 | £100 | £10 | £3 | £84 | £78 | £5 | £1 | £29 | £22 | £4 | £2 |
| 7 nights | £262 | £185 | £70 | £6 | £174 | £120 | £49 | £5 | £88 | £66 | £21 | £1 |
| 1-3 nights | £3,239 | £2,736 | £338 | £164 | £1,687 | £1,414 | £189 | £85 | £1,552 | £1,323 | £150 | £79 |
| 4-7 nights | £1,042 | £819 | £162 | £61 | £684 | £538 | £115 | £31 | £358 | £282 | £47 | £29 |
| 8+ nights | £446 | £348 | £72 | £26- | £326 | £261 | £46 | £19 | £119 | £87 | £26 | £7 |
| Average duration of trip (nights) | 2.75 | 2.68 | 3.22 | 2.88 | 3.05 | 2.98 | 3.41 | 3.15 | 2.42 | 2.35 | 2.98 | 2.62 |
| CHILDREN ON TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | £809 | £671 | £102 | £36 | £489 | £401 | £69 | £19 | £320 | £270 | £33 | £17 |
| No | £3,918 | £3,232 | £471 | £215 | £2,208 | £1,811 | £281 | £117 | £1,709 | £1,421 | £190 | £98 |



${ }^{*}$ Top 25 activities undertaken on trip illustrated in Table 2-3c above. Sorted by frequency of GB all VFR spend.

## Table 2-4 - BUSINESS \& WORK TOURISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

- British residents made almost 19 million business and work trips within Great Britain in 2011. This represents 42 million bed nights and $£ 4.4$ billion expenditure.
- Commercial accommodation is used on six in every seven business trips ( $86 \%$ ), mainly in hotels and motels ( $73 \%$ ). However it is worth noting that nearly one in ten of business and work trips involve staying in own or friends' and relatives' homes (8\%).
- The car is the main form of transport used for the journey to the destination ( $60 \%$ of trips). Public transport is used for almost a third of business and work trips (31\%) - especially the train (23\%).
- Business and work trips tend to be relatively short, with nearly half involving only one night away from home (46\%).
- Almost half (48\%) of trips are taken by those in the professional and managerial (AB) socio-economic group, over twice the share of the British adult population (20\%).





*Top 25 activities undertaken on trip illustrated in Table 2-4 above. Sorted by frequency of GB all business trips.


## Table 2-5 - ALL TOURISM - DESTINATION \& PURPOSE

This section provides a regional breakdown of tourism volume and value in England, Scotland and Wales in 2011.

The relative 'strengths' of individual English regions include:

- Holidays - South West
- VFR - South East
- Business - London

The regional breakdowns for Scotland and Wales are based on small sample sizes and are therefore subject to much wider margins of error.

| TABLE 2-5 - Destination | ALL TOURISM |  |  | ALL HOLIDAYS |  |  | ALL VFR |  |  | BUSINESS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 은 |  | 은 응 क 에 | 些 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \frac{5}{\mathrm{O}} \\ & \hline \mathbf{Z} \end{aligned}$ |  | 은 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \frac{\square}{0} \\ & \frac{0}{Z} \end{aligned}$ | 으 은 ㅇ․ क | 号 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \frac{0}{5} \\ & \frac{0}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 으 } \\ & \text { 흥 } \\ & \frac{1}{0} \\ & \dot{\infty} \end{aligned}$ |
| January-December 2011 | Millions |  |  | Millions |  |  | Millions |  |  | Millions |  |  |
| ENGLAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL TOURISM - 2011 | 104.28 | 306.8 | £17,914 | 66.64 | 219.1 | £12,244 | 39.38 | 105.4 | £3,903 | 15.50 | 33.7 | £3,538 |
| West Midlands | 8.21 | 19.4 | £1,111 | 4.47 | 11.7 | £635 | 3.58 | 8.9 | £300 | 1.60 | 2.9 | £310 |
| East of England | 10.32 | 31.2 | £1,475 | 6.63 | 23.1 | £1,015 | 4.24 | 11.6 | £348 | 1.51 | 3.0 | £287 |
| East Midlands | 9.00 | 24.8 | £1,317 | 5.46 | 17.1 | £861 | 3.01 | 7.0 | £269 | 1.50 | 2.9 | £293 |
| London | 11.09 | 27.1 | £2,398 | 6.18 | 15.1 | £1,281 | 4.22 | 12.5 | £474 | 2.86 | 5.7 | £883 |
| North West | 13.99 | 37.1 | £2,549 | 9.65 | 28.3 | £1,872 | 4.56 | 11.3 | £471 | 1.79 | 3.4 | £404 |
| North East | 4.30 | 12.7 | £717 | 2.67 | 8.9 | £449 | 1.68 | 4.9 | £196 | 0.66 | 1.3 | £161 |
| South East | 16.94 | 47.4 | £2,571 | 10.32 | 31.3 | £1,604 | 7.55 | 19.6 | £713 | 2.47 | 6.6 | £561 |
| South West | 20.22 | 75.0 | £4,023 | 14.82 | 61.4 | £3,294 | 6.56 | 18.7 | £709 | 2.02 | 5.0 | £393 |
| Yorkshire \& the Humber | 11.61 | 30.2 | £1,663 | 7.42 | 20.5 | £1,162 | 4.73 | 10.9 | £413 | 1.28 | 2.7 | £240 |
| SCOTLAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL TOURISM - 2011 | 13.36 | 45.6 | £3,018 | 8.91 | 33.5 | £2,089 | 4.11 | 13.2 | £572 | 2.19 | 5.8 | $£ 640$ |
| Scotland - North | 3.29 | 13.0 | £793 | 2.23 | 9.7 | £559 | 0.89 | 3.1 | £116 | 0.61 | 1.8 | £177 |
| Scotland - West | 4.59 | 14.3 | £969 | 2.99 | 10.7 | £626 | 1.40 | 4.7 | $£ 179$ | 0.84 | 1.8 | £255 |
| Scotland - East | 4.60 | 12.9 | £952 | 3.00 | 8.8 | £667 | 1.50 | 4.0 | £212 | 0.69 | 1.9 | £184 |
| Scotland - South | 1.24 | 4.5 | £255 | 0.93 | 3.6 | £195 | 0.36 | 1.1 | £57 | 0.12 | 0.2 | £22 |
| Edinburgh | 2.34 | 5.5 | £551 | 1.52 | 3.7 | £381 | 0.74 | 1.8 | £121 | 0.39 | 0.9 | £120 |
| Glasgow | 1.73 | 3.6 | £385 | 0.86 | 2.0 | £183 | 0.46 | 1.2 | £54 | 0.58 | 1.0 | £171 |
| WALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL TOURISM - 2011 | 9.70 | 34.9 | £1,734 | 7.29 | 29.0 | £1,365 | 2.44 | 7.0 | £251 | 0.99 | 2.3 | £223 |
| North Wales | 3.42 | 13.9 | £605 | 2.79 | 12.1 | £519 | 0.59 | 1.7 | £57 | 0.27 | 0.7 | £53 |
| Mid Wales | 1.43 | 5.4 | £252 | 1.14 | 4.5 | £213 | 0.20 | 0.8 | £24 | 0.13 | 0.3 | £17 |
| South West Wales | 2.24 | 8.5 | £410 | 1.85 | 7.6 | £351 | 0.58 | 1.8 | £58 | 0.14 | 0.3 | £34 |
| South East Wales | 2.45 | 6.0 | £405 | 1.34 | 3.7 | £225 | 1.07 | 2.6 | £103 | 0.46 | 1.0 | £118 |

## Table 2-6 - ALL TOURISM - NATIONAL PARKS

| TABLE 2-6 - National Parks | ALL TOURISM |  |  | ALL HOLIDAYS |  |  | ALL VFR |  |  | BUSINESS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 은 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 芹 } \\ & \frac{0}{\mathrm{O}} \end{aligned}$ |  | 은 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \stackrel{0}{\square} \\ & \frac{0}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 등 } \\ & \frac{6}{0} \text { © } \\ & \text { के } \end{aligned}$ | 은 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 芹 } \\ & \frac{0}{\mathbf{O}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 등 } \\ & \frac{\bar{C}}{0} \text { © } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ | 은 | $\frac{0}{\square}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 등 } \\ & \frac{\bar{C}}{0} \text { © } \\ & \text { की } \end{aligned}$ |
| January-December 2011 | Millions |  |  | Millions |  |  | Millions |  |  | Millions |  |  |
| ENGLAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL TOURISM - 2011 | 104.28 | 306.8 | £17,914 | 66.64 | 219.1 | £12,244 | 39.38 | 105.4 | £3,903 | 15.50 | 33.7 | £3,538 |
| Brecon Beacons National Park | 0.47 | 1.4 | £60 | 0.32 | 1.0 | £45 | 0.15 | 0.4 | £12 | 0.06 | 0.2 | £9 |
| Dartmoor National Park | 0.46 | 1.7 | £76 | 0.30 | 1.1 | £64 | 0.22 | 0.6 | £23 | 0.01 | * | £1 |
| Exmoor National Park | 0.65 | 2.4 | £128 | 0.57 | 2.2 | £112 | 0.16 | 0.6 | £24 | 0.01 | * | £5 |
| Lake District National Park | 2.52 | 8.9 | £542 | 2.26 | 8.4 | £507 | 0.21 | 0.7 | £28 | 0.16 | 0.3 | £28 |
| North York Moors National Park | 1.47 | 4.6 | £250 | 1.10 | 3.8 | £193 | 0.28 | 0.7 | £29 | 0.10 | 0.1 | £34 |
| Northumberland National Park | 0.12 | 0.3 | £16 | 0.08 | 0.2 | £14 | 0.04 | 0.1 | £5 | - | - | - |
| Peak District National Park | 1.15 | 3.0 | £160 | 0.73 | 2.1 | £134 | 0.27 | 0.6 | £17 | 0.12 | 0.2 | £17 |
| The Broads National Park | 0.73 | 2.7 | £133 | 0.64 | 2.5 | £120 | 0.11 | 0.4 | £9 | 0.03 | 0.1 | £9 |
| Yorkshire Dales National Park | 0.72 | 1.9 | £126 | 0.57 | 1.6 | £110 | 0.19 | 0.5 | £14 | 0.05 | 0.1 | £5 |
| SCOTLAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL TOURISM - 2011 | 13.36 | 45.6 | £3,018 | 8.91 | 33.5 | £2,089 | 4.11 | 13.2 | £572 | 2.19 | 5.8 | $£ 640$ |
| Cairngorms National Park Authority | 0.45 | 1.7 | £91 | 0.39 | 1.5 | £86 | 0.06 | 0.2 | £3 | - | - | - |
| Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park | 0.42 | 1.5 | £74 | 0.37 | 1.2 | £67 | 0.07 | 0.3 | £9 | 0.02 | 0.1 | £2 |
| WALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL TOURISM - 2011 | 9.70 | 34.9 | £1,734 | 7.29 | 29.0 | £1,365 | 2.44 | 7.0 | £251 | 0.99 | 2.3 | £223 |
| Brecon Beacons National Park | 0.47 | 1.4 | £60 | 0.32 | 1.0 | £45 | 0.15 | 0.4 | £12 | 0.06 | 0.2 | £9 |
| Pembrokeshire Coast National Park | 1.06 | 4.8 | £222 | 0.91 | 4.4 | £199 | 0.16 | 0.6 | £15 | 0.05 | 0.1 | £11 |
| Snowdonia National Park | 0.92 | 3.6 | £162 | 0.83 | 3.2 | £149 | 0.09 | 0.3 | £15 | 0.01 | 0.1 | £1 |



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## National Park Estimates - Note:

Estimates of the volume and value of visits to the National Parks in the table above relate to trips taken to the geographical area covered by the National Park itself. The respondent himself/ herself may not necessarily describe it as a visit to a National Park per se - but all visits to villages and towns within the boundaries of the parks in each case have been included in this calculation.

Where a local authority boundary has not been identical to the National Park boundary, we have included all visits where at least $50 \%$ of the Local Authority fell within the National Park. Where this was less than $50 \%$, visits to these local authorities have been excluded.

## Appendix

## Survey methodology

The GBTS survey is conducted continuously throughout the year, using face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews or CAPI interviewing, as part of TNS's in-home omnibus surveys. Weekly omnibus surveys are conducted with a representative sample of 2,000 adults aged 16 and over within Great Britain. Respondents are asked whether they have taken trips in Britain in the previous four calendar weeks that involved at least one night away from home.

When such trips are identified, further questions are asked about a maximum of three trips - the most recent three trips with a core set of questions for all three trips and additional questions for the most recent trip. The questionnaire is thus designed to maximise accuracy of recall, whilst minimising the task for those who have undertaken more than one trip.

The requirement is for a complete dataset for each of the three most recent trips. Therefore, some imputation is necessary and that imputation covers data not collected, or otherwise missing.

The results are reported in terms of total GB population values. Therefore the data are weighted to correct for differences between the sample distribution and that of the population and also to gross the sample values up to the total population.

Reporting periods are defined in terms of groups of weeks. Results published from the data are for trips that started in each calendar month.

The sample design is based on a master sample frame which divides Great Britain into 600 sample points, with a further 5 sample points north of the Caledonian Canal. The TNS omnibus survey operates using 2 sets of points which are used on alternate weeks. Each set consists of 162 points within Great Britain. These sets of points are further split into 4 levels of $118,133,152$ and 162 which are used depending on the interview length. Sampling points are selected after stratification by Government Office Region and Social Grade. Each sample point is divided into geographical halves. Selected addresses from the point are taken from one half the first time it is used and from the other half when it is next used. This provides for de-clustering or geographical dispersion week on week. Within each point, 130-200 addresses are issued from the Postal Address File and these consist of one or more Output Area. Depending on the interview length, a target to achieve an adult sample of 13 to 18 completed interviews is set ( 12 to 15 in London).

Interviewer assignments are conducted over two days of fieldwork and are carried out on weekdays between $2 \mathrm{pm}-8 \mathrm{pm}$ and/or at the weekend. Interviewers are issued with quota targets based on gender, working status and presence of children. All interviewers must leave three addresses between each successful interview.

On average 2,000 interviews are conducted each week, some 100,000 interviews per year. Interviewing is not normally conducted during the two weeks either side of Christmas. The weighting procedures are amended to compensate for these missing weeks.

It was decided to retain the question wording used in UKTS from 2005-2010 to ensure consistency of data collection (see below). However, subsequent trip details are only collected for trips taken within Great Britain in the preceding 4 weeks. The questionnaire reads:

[^0]Please include any trips taken where the main destination was abroad but where you stayed away from home in the UK or Ireland as part of that trip."

It should be noted that although the questionnaire (at Q.1) clarifies to the respondent that the Channel Islands and Isle of Man are included within the United Kingdom, all parties involved with the survey are aware that these islands have federacy status and are not part of the United Kingdom.

The change in the method of data collection from telephone interviewing to an in-home face-to-face approach utilising TNS's weekly Omnibus survey in May 2005, necessitated a review of the questionnaire to adapt it for CAPI use. In addition, the client group was keen to rationalise the length of the questionnaire and remove questions no longer deemed essential.

## Definitions of terms used

Most terms used in this report will be familiar to users of tourism data without further explanation. However, definitions of the main terms used in the report are provided below for reference.


#### Abstract

Trips The estimated number of tourism trips made by adults aged 16 and over and by children up to the age of 15 who accompany them. A trip must consist of at least one night spent away from home, has no upper limit (unlike in the previous versions of the survey where a maximum limit of 60 nights was imposed), and has its end marked by the respondent's return to home. However, the reported timing of trips is reported on the basis of the start date of individual trips. This start date approach is consistent with previous methodologies.

Not included are 'unaccompanied child trips' - trips taken by children up to the age of 15 when not accompanied by an adult.


## Bednights

The estimated number of nights spent away from home by adults and by children accompanying them on tourism trips.

## Spending

The estimated expenditure incurred relating to all tourism trips. This includes all expenditure by adults on the trip both for themselves and for other people for whom the adults paid (for example, children). This covers those costs incurred in advance of the trip, costs paid during the trip itself, and also any bills relating to the trip paid after returning home. Costs paid on behalf of the person taking the trip, for example by an employer paying the cost of a business trip, are also included.

Expenditure includes items such as package holidays, accommodation, travel to and from the destination and during the trip, services and advice, buying clothes, eating and drinking out, shopping, entertainment and other items relating to the trip.

## Allocation of Spending

When spending is reported by country of destination, all of the spending is allocated to the relevant country of destination. In reality, not all of the spending may take place in the country of destination. For example, travel costs or inclusive trip charges may be incurred in the country of origin rather than the country of destination. No attempt has been made in this report to adjust for this.

Where a trip involves overnight stays in more than one destination, the expenditure for the trip is allocated to each destination proportionally to the number of nights spent in each destination.

Total Holiday
'Holiday' includes trips where the main reason for taking the trip is described by the respondent as "holiday, leisure or pleasure" and trips where the main reason for taking the trip is initially described as "visiting friends and relatives", but which on subsequent probing is described as being mainly a holiday rather than for some other reason.

## Holiday (Pleasure/Leisure) /Pure Holiday

Holiday (Pleasure/Leisure) indicates trips where the main reason for taking the trip is described by the respondent as "holiday, leisure or pleasure" (with no visiting friends or relatives element to the trip). This terminology is used, interchangeably with 'Pure Holiday' throughout the report

## VFR

'Visiting friends and relatives' or 'VFR' is the term used for trips where the main reason for taking the trip is initially described as "visiting friends and relatives", and which on subsequent probing is described as being mainly for some other reason rather than a holiday.

## Business/work

'Business/work' trips are those trips where the main reason for taking the trip is described as "to do paid work/on business", "to attend a conference" or "to attend an exhibition, trade show or agricultural show".

## Other Purposes

This covers all trips for purposes other than holiday, VFR and business/work as described above. It includes trips where "travel/transport is my work" (such as those made by overnight delivery drivers), and trips made for educational, social, sporting and personal or family reasons (such as attending weddings and funerals, taking someone to university, and similar reasons).

## Great Britain

Great Britain as a destination in this survey includes England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Data for the Isle of man and the Channel islands is excluded from the Great Britain totals contained within this report.

## Commercial accommodation

Commercial accommodation is the total of serviced and self-catering rented accommodation. So it includes hotel, motel, guest house, farmhouse, bed \& breakfast, and holiday camp/village with any meals provided. Rented flat /apartments, rented house/chalet/villa/bungalow/cottage without any meals provided, self-catering holiday camp/village, camping, towed caravan and static caravan which is not owned.

## Serviced rented accommodation

Serviced rented accommodation includes hotel, motel, guest house, farmhouse, bed \& breakfast, and holiday camp/village with any meals provided.

## Total Self-catering rented accommodation and Caravan and Camping

Total Self-catering rented accommodation and Caravan and Camping includes rented flat /apartment, rented house/chalet/villa/bungalow/cottage without any meals provided, self-catering holiday camp/village, camping, towed caravan and static caravan which is not owned.

## Self-catering rented accommodation

Self-catering rented accommodation includes rented flat /apartment, rented house/chaletvilla/bungalow/cottage without any meals provided and self-catering holiday camp/village.

## Caravan and Camping accommodation

Caravan and camping accommodation includes camping, towed caravan, static caravan which is not owned and static caravan which is owned.

## Other types of accommodation

Other types of accommodation cover all accommodation types not included under rented accommodation above. It includes friends' or relatives' home, static caravan which is owned, second home or timeshare which is owned, hostel, university or school, boat, sleeper cab of lorry/truck, transit and any other type of accommodation.

## Personal transport

Personal transport includes own/friend's/firm's car, hired car, motorised caravan/camper/dormobile, motor cycle and bicycle.

## Public transport

Public transport includes train, regular bus/coach, organised coach tour and plane.

## Inclusive trip

Inclusive trip is defined in the questionnaire as "a package or inclusive trip - that is, where you paid a single price for accommodation plus some form of transport"

## Type of location

The classification of type of location as 'seaside', 'large city/large town', 'small town' or 'countryside/village' is a subjective assessment made by the respondent by selecting from these four options.

## Touring

A 'touring' trip is defined in the questionnaire as "a touring holiday, where you moved around spending nights in different places".

## Children in household

Children in household means a child aged up to 15 living in the household.
It is important to note that this classification is actually based only on the adult respondent interviewed about the trip, rather than all people taking the trip. While technically this characteristic only relates to the individual, it can in practice be interpreted as applying to all people on the trip since these will generally be people in the same household.

## Socio-economic group (social grade)

This classification is derived from the occupation of the Chief Income Earner in the respondent's home, and is based on the system used by the National Readership Survey (NRS). It is generally used in market research in the UK and consists of six social grades:

## Grade Occupation

A Higher managerial, administrative or professional
B Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional
C1 Supervisory or clerical, and junior managerial, administrative or professional
C2 Skilled manual workers
D Semi and unskilled manual workers
E State pensioners or widows (with no other earners in household), casual or lowest grade workers
It is important to note that this classification is actually based only on the adult respondent interviewed about the trip, rather than all people taking the trip. While technically this characteristic only relates to the individual, it can in practice be interpreted as applying to all people on the trip. Those on the trip will generally be people in the same household who would be therefore be allocated the same social grade.

## Age of respondent

Information on age is obtained for the respondent being interviewed about the trip, but no information is obtained for other adults or children accompanying on the trip.

In tabulating the results, the characteristics of the individual reporting the trip are applied to other trip members, although in reality these other trip members will have different characteristics. Information on age characteristics must therefore be interpreted with caution.

## Lifecycle of respondent

'Single' includes widowed, separated, divorced and civil partnerships that have terminated. 'Married' includes married and living with partner. As with age, this information is based on the characteristics of the respondent being interviewed about the trip and is not available for the other trip members. The lifecycle characteristics of the respondent are applied to all trip members, although in reality their own characteristics will be substantially different. Information on lifecycle must therefore be interpreted with caution.

Regions
Regions of England, Scotland and Wales shown in this report are defined as follows
ENGLAND
Cumbria: County of Cumbria
Northumbria: Northumberland, Durham, Tyne \& Wear, Tees Valley
North West: Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Cheshire
Yorkshire: North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire Heart of England: Staffordshire, Shropshire, West Midlands, Warwickshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire (except South
Gloucestershire), Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Lincolnshire
East of England: Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire
London: Greater London
South West: Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Western Dorset, South Gloucestershire
Southern: Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Eastern Dorset, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire
South East: Kent, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex
In most of the English level analysis, the above regional destinations are also combined, where appropriate, to allow analysis at a regional level.

West Midlands<br>East England<br>East Midlands<br>London<br>North West<br>North East<br>South East<br>South West<br>Yorkshire

## SCOTLAND

Grampian: Aberdeen City and Shire
Tayside: Dundee, Perth \& Kinross, Angus
Edinburgh and East Central: Edinburgh, the Lothians, Fife, Clackmannanshire, Falkirk, Stirling
South of Scotland: Borders, Dumfries and Galloway
Glasgow and West Central: Glasgow, Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, East and West Dunbartonshire, North South and East Ayrshire and North and South Lanarkshire
Highlands \& Islands: including Argyll \& the Islands, Caithness and Sutherland, Inverness and East Highlands, Lochaber, Moray, Orkney, Shetland, Skye and Wester Ross, and Innse Gall

Since 2007, the primary Scottish levels analysis has been at the newly defined macro-tourism areas:
Scotland - North - (Highlands \& Islands, Aberdeen \& Grampian, Western and Northern Isles)
Scotland - West - (AILLST + Glasgow \& Clyde Valley, Ayrshire \& Arran)
Scotland - East - (Perthshire + Angus \& Dundee + Kingdom of Fife + Edinburgh \& Lothians)
Scotland - South (Dumfries \& Galloway + Scottish Borders),
Edinburgh
Glasgow

## WALES

North Wales: Anglesey, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham, Gwynedd North (former Arfon and Dwyfor)
Mid Wales: Ceredigion, Powys, Gwynedd South (Meirionnydd)
South West Wales: Neath/Port Talbot, Carmarthenshire, Swansea, Pembrokeshire
South East Wales: Bridgend, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil, Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Cardiff, Newport, Monmouthshire

## Levels of Statistical Confidence

The estimates of the numbers of trips, nights away, and the expenditure on those trips are subject to sampling variation as the data are from a survey. Those sampling variations are quantifiable in terms of confidence limits. For the 2011 GBTS data, those values are given in the table below.

Confidence limits of GBTS 2011 at the $95 \%$ level

|  | Trips <br> $\%$ | Nights <br> $\%$ | Spend <br> $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GB | $2.5 \%$ | $2.9 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ |
| England | $2.7 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ | $3.6 \%$ |
| Scotland | $6.3 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ | $8.5 \%$ |
| Wales | $7.0 \%$ | $8.7 \%$ | $9.7 \%$ |

It must be emphasised that sampling variation is not the only possible source of error. Others include bias through non response and measurement errors caused by memory distortion and/or lack of knowledge of the respondent. These are not quantifiable and can affect the survey results. In particular it is often difficult for respondents to recall expenditure on trips with high levels of accuracy. Nevertheless, it is possible to state, for example, that assuming no bias, the true value of the number of GB trips in 2011 will lie in the range of plus or minus $2.5 \%$ of the estimate on $95 \%$ of occasions.

## Great Britain - resident population

This table describes the characteristics of adults resident in Great Britain which formed the basis for the weighting of the sample survey. These 2011 figures are the latest available

Great Britain Adult Population

| TOTAL ADULT POPULATION | 49762 | TOTAL ADULT POPULATION | 49762 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Age by Sex |  | Government Office Regions |  |
| Male 16-24 | 3604 | North East | 2143 |
| Male 25-34 | 3962 | North West | 5740 |
| Male 35-44 | 4514 | Yorkshire \& Humber | 4335 |
| Male 45-54 | 4091 | East Midlands | 3693 |
| Male 55-64 | 3598 | West Midlands | 4467 |
| Male 65-74 | 2408 | East of England | 4724 |
| Male 75-84 | 1485 | London | 6331 |
| Male 85+ | 412 | South East | 6875 |
|  |  | South West | 4351 |
| Female 16-24 | 3481 | Wales | 2487 |
| Female 25-34 | 4000 | Scotland | 4341 |
| Female 35-44 | 4616 |  |  |
| Female 45-54 | 4201 | Presence of Children | 14037 |
| Female 55-64 | 3745 | Yes | 35450 |
| Female 65-74 | 2623 | No |  |
| Female 75-84 | 1991 |  | 11428 |
| Female 85+ | 756 | Social Grade | 14138 |
|  |  | AB | 10395 |
| Car Ownership |  | C1 | 7641 |
| 1 | 20896 | C2 | 5885 |

The values above were derived from:
a. Census 2001
b. Broadcasters' Audience Research Board Establishment Survey
c. Office for National Statistics Population Projections for 2010

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The statutory tourist boards and Visit Wales (the Tourism Department of the Welsh Government) who jointly sponsor the Great Britain Tourism Survey.


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[^0]:    "We would like to ask you about overnight trips you have taken in the UK and Ireland recently. We are interested in ALL overnight trips taken for whatever reason, including holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business trips and so on.
    Q. 1 Have you returned from any trips in the past four weeks that involved staying away from home for one night or more at a destination within the UK or the Republic of Ireland?

    In this survey, by the UK, we mean anywhere in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any of the other islands which are part of the United Kingdom.

    The four weeks we are talking about are from Monday (day/month) through to last Sunday (day/month).

