



# The UK Tourist

# Statistics 2005



## **Tourism Volumes and Values in 2005**

Tourism by residents of the United Kingdom in 2005: this report presents the principal findings of the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS).

The UKTS is jointly sponsored by the statutory tourist boards of the United Kingdom.

No part of this publication may be reproduced for commercial purposes without the written permission of the sponsors. Extracts may be quoted if the source is acknowledged.

Published and copyright of the sponsors:

VisitBritain  
VisitScotland  
Visit Wales  
Northern Ireland Tourist Board

© December 2006

Introduction	Page 2
Objectives	Page 2
Scope of this report	Page 3
Survey method	Page 3
This report	Page 4
2005 – estimating full year figures	Page 5
Tourism volume & values, 2005	Page 6
<b>Table 1:</b> All tourism in the United Kingdom	Page 9
<b>Table 2:</b> Holiday tourism in the United Kingdom	
2a: Trips	Page 13
2b: Bednights	Page 17
2c: Expenditure	Page 21
<b>Table 3:</b> All tourism - destination & purpose	Page 25
<b>Table 4:</b> Business & work tourism in the United Kingdom	Page 26
<b>Table 5:</b> Visiting friends and relatives in the United Kingdom	Page 29
<b>Appendix:</b> Definition of terms used	Page 33
UK resident population	Page 36

## Introduction

This report is the sixteenth in an annual series, published to present statistical information on the volume and value of tourism undertaken by the resident population of the United Kingdom.

All information in the report comes from a face-to-face interview survey commissioned jointly by the national tourist boards of the four UK countries, that is VisitBritain (VB), VisitScotland (VS), Visit Wales (VW) and Northern Ireland Tourist Board (NITB). The joint survey is called the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS).

The UKTS was first conducted in 1989, and replaced earlier surveys which the four 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 regarding the UKTS derived data on domestic tourism. Following a further extensive review, UKTS has now 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 Travel & Tourism 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.

From May 2005, UKTS now comprises:

- 100,000 face-to-face interviews per annum, conducted in-home, more than twice the sample size featured in the previous survey methodology;

- A weekly sample size of around 2,000 adults aged 16 or over - representative of the UK population in relation to various demographic characteristics including gender, age group, socio-economic group, and geographical location.
- The questions were first added to TNS's RSGB Omnibus survey on 4th May 2005 and the survey outputs provide 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 UKTS results for 2005 are not comparable with those from previous years. Therefore, this report focuses on the results of UKTS for 2005 only.

Also, 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 presented in this report is 'part-year' in nature – only covering the May-December period.

However, recognising the need for full-year estimates to cover the calendar year 2005, we have provided some estimates of the volume and value of tourism over the first four months of the year. A consistent approach was followed which involved applying a similar market share for those months as was apparent in 2002. This means that in the main tables in this report, some full-year 2005 estimates have been provided.

## Objectives

The first objective of UKTS is to provide measurements of tourism by residents of the United Kingdom, 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 naturally lays great emphasis on the important holiday sector, this is not just a holiday survey. Also covered 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 are not covered by the survey at all.
- Tourism to any part of the UK or Ireland, using any accommodation type. The previous survey included coverage of trips outside of the British Isles, but this element was removed when TNS were appointed in 2005.

UKTS is designed as a continuous measurement of the volume and value of tourism by residents of the United Kingdom, 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 UK residents
- the number of nights (including child nights) those trips lasted
- 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 the United Kingdom and Ireland, by any mode of transport, for any purpose, and staying in any type of accommodation. Those 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 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 used.

## Scope of this report

This document is intended to provide all of the information necessary to form an overview of the total UK tourism market. The reader will therefore find details of the 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' result of each year's UKTS run into thousands of computer tabulations, which are held by the sponsoring boards. 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 sponsoring boards. Further information and details of costing can be obtained from any of the survey sponsors, at the address shown at the back of this report.

## Survey method

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

When such trips are reported, 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 UK 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 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 the TNS master sample frame which divides the UK into 630 sample points.

The TNS omnibus operates on pairs of weeks. One week of the pair uses 143 points. The other week of the pair uses 144 different points. The difference relates to representation of the population in Scotland, north of the Caledonian Canal. 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 geographic half a block of 160 addresses, taken from the Postcode Address File, is issued to achieve an adult sample of 15 interviews (13 in London).

Interviewer assignments are conducted over two days of fieldwork and are carried out on weekdays between 2pm-8pm and/or at the weekend. Interviewers are issued with parallel adults 16+ quotas of gender, working status and presence of children. All interviewers must leave 3 addresses between each successful interview.

On average 2,000 interviews are conducted each week, some 100,000 interviews per year. Interviewing was not conducted during the two weeks either side of Christmas in December 2005. The weighting procedures were amended to compensate for these missing weeks.

Respondents report on all trips taken in the UK and Ireland in the preceding 4 weeks. The questionnaire reads:

*"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).*

*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."*

The change in the method of data collection from telephone interviewing to an in-home face-to-face approach utilising TNS' weekly RSGB Omnibus survey in

May 2005, necessitated a review of the questionnaire to adapt it for CAPI use (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). In addition, the client group was keen to rationalise the length of the questionnaire and remove questions no longer deemed essential.

As the survey progressed during the eight months of 2005 fieldwork, the format of a number of questions was changed to reflect lessons learned during this initial period. A copy of the questionnaire which was finally adopted is appended – this lists all of the changes made to the questionnaire throughout the survey period. Also appended is a copy of the interviewer instructions used.

Reflecting the omnibus approach followed, it is possible to add extra questions to the questionnaire at any point. During November of 2005 for example, Visit Wales added some questions to help scale and profile one of their key visitor segments – Independent Explorers. From January 2006, both VisitScotland and Visit Wales have added some questions on activities undertaken on domestic tourist trips.

## This report

It may be useful to provide some explanatory notes about some of the key concepts used in this report.

The UKTS 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 costs 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.

## 2005 – Estimating full year figures

As indicated previously, TNS were commissioned to undertake UKTS in April 2005. Consequently, fieldwork did not begin until early May 2005 meaning that data on 2005 could only cover trips starting in the May-December period.

It was important to establish a means of estimating the volume and value of tourism across those months not covered by the survey – January – April 2005 inclusive.

After much consultation between the survey sponsors and TNS, it was agreed that the most appropriate means of deriving such estimates would be to examine the annual share of domestic tourism which typically occurs between the months of May and December, and thus develop a series of weighting factors to 'upweight' the May-December 2005 figures accordingly to produce 12-month estimates. It was agreed that calendar year 2002 represented the survey year with which the sponsors had greatest confidence in the data, and thus, re-analysis of the 2002 datasets was undertaken to identify the weights required to produce a series of 12-month estimates for the key data of 2005.

Clearly, it was not possible to produce 12-month estimates of every single possible variable. Instead, TNS agreed a series of key variables – around 1,500 in total – and separate weighting factors were developed for each of these to enable the production of 12-month estimates.

Additionally however, because separate weights were used for each element, when the elements were combined, they rarely added to the total. Re-calculation of the derived 12-month estimates was then necessary to ensure that all of these figures 'added up'.

This whole process is illustrated in the fictitious example below:

	1 May-Dec 2002 (actual)	2 Jan-Dec 2002 (actual)	3 Weighting Factor (2 / 1)	4 May-Dec 2005 (actual)	5 Jan-Dec 2005 (4 * 3)
<u>Purpose of visit (bednights):</u>					
Holiday (pleasure/Leisure)	20000	30000	1.50	16000	24000
Holiday (VFR)	15000	20000	1.33	14000	18600
VFR (Other)	12000	17000	1.42	10000	14200
Business	8000	14000	1.75	5000	8750
Other purpose	1000	1400	1.40	800	1120
Total	56000	82400	1.47	45800	67326

As can be seen in the table above, by calculating separate weighting factors for each variable based on 2002 share, it has been possible to produce derived 12-month estimates for 2005. However, the 'down side' of this approach is that the weighting factor produced for the total (all purposes) produces one estimate of all purposes for 2005 (67,326), but when the individual derived estimates are added, a different total is arrived at (66,670). Consequently, a second stage of estimation has to be undertaken which involves re-weighting each individual derived 2005 variable to add to the derived total (in this case 67,326). This calculation is illustrated in the table below and the resultant variables would represent the published estimates for 2005:

	5 Jan-Dec 2005 (derived)	6 Total of derived estimates	7 Share of Total (5/6)*100%	8 Revised 2005 7 * 5(Total)
<u>Purpose of visit (bednights):</u>				
Holiday (pleasure/Leisure)	24,000	}	36%	24,237
Holiday (VFR)	18,600		28%	18,852
VFR (Other)	14,200		21%	14,138
Business	8,750		13%	8,753
Other purpose	1,120		2%	1,346
Total	67,326	66,670	100%	67,326

## Tourism Volumes and Values, 2005

Owing to the methodological changes detailed previously, it is difficult to make any definitive trend judgments for 2005 against any single preceding year. However, a broad picture does emerge of domestic overnight trip taking in the UK declining slowly over a period of five or more years, with overseas overnight trip taking (measured through the International Passenger Survey) showing a gradual increase over this period.

In 2005, there were 138.7 million overnight trips taken in the UK by UK residents. Of these, 80% were taken in England with 111 million trips. These figures are a reflection of the respective sizes of the different countries.

### Tourism trips by UK residents to countries in the UK, 2005

Destination	Trips (million)	% Share of trips
UK total	138.65	100
England	111.19	80
Scotland	14.87	11
Wales	11.29	8

Tourism trips in Scotland (3.63 nights) tend to be longer than trips to England (3.06 nights). As a result, Scotland has a higher share of nights (12%) than trips (11%), as does Wales (nights 9%, trips 8%).

### Tourism nights by UK residents to countries in the UK, 2005

Destination	Nights (million)	% Share	Average nights per trip
UK total	442.3	100	3.19
England	340.4	77	3.06
Scotland	54.0	12	3.63
Wales	39.4	9	3.49

Turning to spending, the average spending per trip is higher in Scotland and Northern Ireland than in England and Wales. Trips to Scotland have an average spending of £202, well above the UK average of £163, partly owing to the length of trip being longer on average. However, average spend per night is still highest in Scotland at £56 per night, compared with the UK average of £51. Average spend per night is lowest in Wales at £44 per night.

### Tourism spending by UK residents in countries in the UK, 2005

Destination	£ million	% Share	Average £ per trip	Average £ per night
UK total	£22,667	100	£163	£51
England	£17,497	79	£157	£51
Scotland	£3,006	14	£202	£56
Wales	£1,731	8	£153	£44

Around 63% of all tourism trips to **all UK destinations** in 2005 were for the purpose of a holiday (compared with 66% in 2002). Visiting friends and relatives (VFR) was the primary purpose of around one in five (18%) of all trips, around about the same as in 2002 (19%). Business and work-related trips accounted for around one in six trips (16%) compared with one in seven in 2002 (14%).

Looking at nights, holiday trips tend to last longer than VFR or business trips, and as a result have a higher share of nights away. In 2005, two-thirds (69%) of bednights were for holidays, but this is down on 2002's four fifths (78%), indicating that length of holiday trips in the UK by UK residents is declining.

Looking at expenditure, business trips account for a higher level of spending per trip. In 2005, business accounted for 23% of tourism spending in 2005, versus 64% for holiday and 10% for VFR.

### Purpose of trips taken by UK residents to UK destinations, 2005

TRIPS	Trips (m)	% Share
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	59.25	43
Holiday VFR	27.33	20
ALL HOLIDAYS	86.58	63
Non-holiday VFR	25.33	18
ALL VFR	52.66	38
Attend conference	2.09	2
Attend exhibition/show	0.81	1
Conduct paid work	19.60	14
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	22.50	16
Travel/transport employment	1.22	1
Other purpose	3.03	2
TOTAL	138.65	100

  

NIGHTS	Nights (m)	% Share
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	215.7	49
Holiday VFR	89.5	20
ALL HOLIDAYS	305.2	69
Non-holiday VFR	65.4	15
ALL VFR	154.9	35
Attend conference	3.8	1
Attend exhibition/show	2.0	0
Conduct paid work	50.2	11
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	56.0	13
Travel/transport employment	2.5	1
Other purpose	13.2	3
TOTAL	442.3	100

  

SPENDING	Spend (£m)	% Share
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	£11,492	51
Holiday VFR	£2,970	13
ALL HOLIDAYS	£14,462	64
Non-holiday VFR	£2,386	10
ALL VFR	£5,355	24
Attend conference	£514	2
Attend exhibition/show	£153	1
Conduct paid work	£4,583	20
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	£5,251	23
Travel/transport employment	£156	1
Other purpose	£412	2
TOTAL	£22,667	100

Turning to the purpose of trips taken in **England** in 2005, around 43% of the trips were taken for pure holiday purposes making this the biggest single purpose of visit. Visits to friends and relatives accounted for 39% of trips in total, although this included 20% who described their visit as a VFR holiday. Business travel accounted for 17% of the visits.

Illustrating their slightly longer average duration, the share of holiday bednights was slightly greater than the share of trips (47% pure holiday nights), whilst non-holiday VFR and business trips had slightly shorter durations resulting in lower shares of bednights (16% and 13% respectively).

Pure holiday spending accounted for half of the total tourism spend in England in 2005 (50%), although the significance of business travel spend is also evident – almost a quarter of the total spend was on business trips (24%).

#### Purpose of trips taken by UK residents to ENGLAND, 2005

TRIPS	Trips (m)	% Share
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	45.54	41
Holiday VFR	22.31	20
ALL HOLIDAYS	67.86	61
Non-holiday VFR	21.45	19
ALL VFR	43.77	39
Attend conference	1.77	2
Attend exhibition/show	0.68	1
Conduct paid work	16.18	15
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	18.63	17
Travel/transport employment	0.95	1
Other purpose	2.30	2
TOTAL	111.19	100
NIGHTS	Nights (m)	% Share
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	159.8	47
Holiday VFR	68.4	20
ALL HOLIDAYS	228.1	67
Non-holiday VFR	53.6	16
ALL VFR	122.0	36
Attend conference	3.2	1
Attend exhibition/show	1.7	-
Conduct paid work	39.4	12
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	44.3	13
Travel/transport employment	1.8	1
Other purpose	12.6	4
TOTAL	340.4	100
SPENDING	Spend (£m)	% Share
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	£8,687	50
Holiday VFR	£2,230	13
ALL HOLIDAYS	£10,917	62
Non-holiday VFR	£1,960	11
ALL VFR	£4,190	24
Attend conference	£463	3
Attend exhibition/show	£129	1
Conduct paid work	£3,565	20
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	£4,156	24
Travel/transport employment	£126	1
Other purpose	£338	2
TOTAL	£17,497	100

In terms of domestic trips taken in **Scotland** in 2005, the share of holidays was slightly higher than was the case in England: 45% of trips, 48% of nights and 52% of spend was on pure holidays – compared with 41%, 47% and 50% respectively for England.

With business travel accounting for similar shares to England, VFR tourism was the sector where the shares were rather lower – non-holiday VFR accounted for 15% of trips, 13% of nights and 8% of spending – compared with 19%, 16% and 11% respectively in England.

In total in Scotland, some two thirds of the tourism spending in 2005 can be attributed to holidays (52% pure holidays, 15% holiday VFR).

#### Purpose of trips taken by UK residents to SCOTLAND, 2005

TRIPS	Trips (m)	% Share
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	6.66	45
Holiday VFR	2.79	19
ALL HOLIDAYS	9.45	64
Non-holiday VFR	2.18	15
ALL VFR	4.97	33
Attend conference	0.30	2
Attend exhibition/show	0.09	1
Conduct paid work	2.14	14
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	2.53	17
Travel/transport employment	0.27	2
Other purpose	0.44	3
TOTAL	14.87	100
NIGHTS	Nights (m)	% Share
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	25.9	48
Holiday VFR	11.8	22
ALL HOLIDAYS	37.6	70
Non-holiday VFR	6.8	13
ALL VFR	18.6	34
Attend conference	0.6	1
Attend exhibition/show	0.2	-
Conduct paid work	6.5	12
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	7.3	14
Travel/transport employment	0.4	1
Other purpose	1.8	3
TOTAL	54.0	100
SPENDING	Spend (£m)	% Share
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	£1,563	52
Holiday VFR	£460	15
ALL HOLIDAYS	£2,023	67
Non-holiday VFR	£240	8
ALL VFR	£700	23
Attend conference	£45	2
Attend exhibition/show	£13	-
Conduct paid work	£623	21
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	£681	23
Travel/transport employment	£24	1
Other purpose	£38	1
TOTAL	£3,006	100



Finally, turning to the purpose of trips taken in **Wales** in 2005, the heightened importance of holidays within the overall tourism market to Wales compared with other parts of the UK is very clear. Some 58% of tourism trips were for the purpose of holiday, pleasure/leisure. This compares to 45% in Scotland and 41% in England.

Bednight share was even higher in 2005 – 65% of tourism bednights were for pure holidays whilst 61% of the spending can be attributed to this purpose.

Conversely, business and VFR shares were lower in Wales than other parts of the UK. Only 28% of trips were for VFR purposes – compared with 33% in Scotland and 39% in England, whilst 11% of the trips were business-related (17% in both Scotland and England).

#### Purpose of trips taken by UK residents to WALES, 2005

<b>TRIPS</b>	<b>Trips (m)</b>	<b>% Share</b>
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	6.50	58
Holiday VFR	1.72	15
ALL HOLIDAYS	8.21	73
Non-holiday VFR	1.49	13
ALL VFR	3.21	28
Attend conference	0.06	1
Attend exhibition/show	0.04	-
Conduct paid work	1.17	10
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	1.27	11
Travel/transport employment	0.11	1
Other purpose	0.20	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>NIGHTS</b>	<b>Nights (m)</b>	<b>% Share</b>
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	25.8	65
Holiday VFR	5.8	15
ALL HOLIDAYS	31.6	80
Non-holiday VFR	4.0	10
ALL VFR	9.9	25
Attend conference	0.1	-
Attend exhibition/show	0.1	-
Conduct paid work	2.8	7
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	3.0	8
Travel/transport employment	0.4	1
Other purpose	0.4	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SPENDING</b>	<b>Spend (£m)</b>	<b>% Share</b>
Holiday, Pleasure/Leisure	£1,051	61
Holiday VFR	£190	11
ALL HOLIDAYS	£1,241	72
Non-holiday VFR	£122	7
ALL VFR	£312	18
Attend conference	£12	1
Attend exhibition/show	£15	1
Conduct paid work	£310	18
ALL BUSINESS TRAVEL	£336	19
Travel/transport employment	£15	1
Other purpose	£17	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£1,731</b>	<b>100</b>

## Table 1 – ALL TOURISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

- UK residents took an estimated 139 million trips in the UK in 2005, representing 442 million bednights and £23 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 (67%).
- Visits to friends and relatives (VFR) account for nearly one in five trips (18%) but are less important in terms of nights away (14%) and spending (10%).
- Business and work is the main purpose in over one in seven trips (15%) accounting for one in nine nights (11%). But these are higher spending trips, accounting for just over a fifth (21%) of all tourism spending.
- Friends' and relatives' homes are a widely used type of accommodation accounting for four in ten of all trips (39%). 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 less than a quarter (23%) of spending on all tourism trips.
- Rented accommodation is used on just over half of trips (56%), but these trips represent a much higher share of spending (74%).
- Rented accommodation is mainly serviced (36% of trips) where trips tend to be shorter in duration (26% of nights) but higher spending (52%). Hotels, motels and guest houses are the principal types of serviced accommodation used (31% of trips, 21% of nights, 45% of spending).
- Self catering rented accommodation is used less in terms of trips (18%), but these trips are longer (26% of nights) and slightly above average in spending (21%).
- 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 the trip in under half of all trips (47%), but this reflects the high level of staying at friends and relatives' homes and using personal transport, where formal booking is not relevant.
- The main type of location stayed at is large cities/large towns (37%), followed by small towns (24%), the seaside (23%) and countryside/villages (19%).
- Short trips of 1-3 nights are the most frequent type of trip (68% of trips) – and these tend to be of one or two nights' duration rather than three nights. They are also relatively high spending per night and account for over half of all spending (55%).

TABLE 1 – All Tourism in the UK	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
<b>ALL TOURISM – May-December 2005</b>	97.77	78.30	10.47	8.10	331.7	255.1	39.8	30.3	16,435	12,794	2,285	1,324
<b>ALL TOURISM – 12-month ESTIMATES</b>	138.65	111.9	14.87	11.29	442.3	340.4	54.0	39.4	22,667	17,497	3,006	1,731
<b>PURPOSE</b>												
<b>Leisure</b>	82	82	80	87	86	86	84	91	77	77	76	80
<b>Holiday (total)</b>	65	63	65	74	73	71	72	82	67	66	68	73
Holiday / pleasure / leisure	46	44	48	60	53	52	54	67	54	54	54	63
Visiting friends & relatives – mainly holiday	19	19	17	14	19	19	19	14	13	12	14	11
Visiting friends & relatives – mainly other	18	19	15	12	14	15	12	9	10	11	8	7
<b>Visiting friends or relatives (total)</b>	36	38	32	27	33	34	31	23	23	23	22	18
<b>Business (total)</b>	15	16	17	11	12	12	14	8	21	21	22	18
<b>Business travel</b>	15	15	16	10	11	11	13	7	21	21	22	18
To attend a conference	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	*	2	3	1	1
To attend an exhibition/trade show	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	*	1
To do paid work/on business	13	13	14	9	10	10	12	7	18	17	20	16
Travel/transport is my work	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	1
School trip	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*
Other reason	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 1 – All Tourism in the UK	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
<b>ALL TOURISM – May-December 2005</b>	97.77	78.30	10.47	8.10	331.7	255.1	39.8	30.3	16,435	12,794	2,285	1,324
<b>ALL TOURISM – 12-month ESTIMATES</b>	138.65	111.9	14.87	11.29	442.3	340.4	54.0	39.4	22,667	17,497	3,006	1,731
<b>ACCOMMODATION USED</b>												
<b>Rented Accommodation total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Serviced rented accommodation</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>44</b>
Hotel/motel/guesthouse	31	31	38	22	21	21	27	16	45	45	53	35
Farmhouse	1	*	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
Bed & Breakfast	5	4	6	5	4	4	4	3	6	6	9	7
Holiday camp/village – serviced	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1
<b>Self-catering rented accommodation</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>
Rented flat/ apartment	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
House/ chalet/ villa/ bungalow/ cottage	4	3	5	4	6	6	9	7	6	6	9	6
Holiday camp/ village - self catering	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Camping	5	4	4	8	5	5	2	8	3	3	2	5
Caravan- towed	4	4	3	7	6	6	5	10	4	4	2	6
Caravan- static not owned	3	3	2	6	5	5	2	8	4	4	2	7
<b>Other types of accommodation</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>
Friends'/relatives' home	39	39	34	29	36	35	34	24	23	23	24	20
Own second home / timeshare	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	2
Caravan – static owned	4	3	3	8	4	4	3	8	3	2	2	6
Hostel / university / school	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Boat	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	1
Sleeper cab of lorry / truck	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other / transit	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3
<b>MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT USED</b>												
<b>Public transport</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>
Train	10	11	10	6	9	10	9	7	11	12	9	9
Regular bus/ coach	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	4
Sea/ air	4	3	14	2	5	3	16	2	8	5	21	3
Plane	4	3	12	1	4	3	12	1	7	4	19	2
Boat/ ship/ ferry	1	1	2	*	1	1	3	1	1	*	3	1
<b>Personal transport</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>77</b>
Car	75	76	64	81	75	76	64	81	70	72	58	76
Car - own/ friend's/ firm's	73	74	63	81	73	75	63	80	69	70	56	74
Car - hired	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Motorised caravan/ camper/ dormobile	1	1	*	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	*	1
Motor cycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Others	6	6	7	5	6	6	7	6	7	7	8	7
Organised coach tour	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	3
Hitch-hiking (in any vehicle)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-
Walked/ on foot	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lorry/ truck/ van	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2

TABLE 1 – All Tourism in the UK	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
<b>ALL TOURISM – May-December 2005</b>	97.77	78.30	10.47	8.10	331.7	255.1	39.8	30.3	16,435	12,794	2,285	1,324
<b>ALL TOURISM – 12-month ESTIMATES</b>	138.65	111.9	14.87	11.29	442.3	340.4	54.0	39.4	22,667	17,497	3,006	1,731
<b>MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT CONTINUED</b>												
Minibus	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	2
Other	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
<b>HOW TRIP BOOKED</b>												
<b>Firm booking</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>59</b>
High street or on-line travel agent	4	4	6	3	5	4	5	3	7	6	9	8
Directly with a tour operator	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	6
Directly with accommodation provider	22	22	20	22	22	23	21	23	27	28	23	26
Directly with a transport provider	6	5	11	3	7	6	13	4	7	7	13	3
Directly with a Tourist Board / TIC	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Booked online	19	18	25	13	19	18	27	12	26	25	34	20
Through some other source	11	11	12	10	11	11	12	11	13	13	13	14
<b>Did not make firm bookings before trip</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>
Don't Know	4	4	5	4	5	4	6	4	5	5	5	4
<b>WHETHER BOOKED ONLINE</b>												
Booked online	19	18	25	13	19	18	27	12	26	25	34	20
Not booked online	81	82	75	87	81	82	73	88	74	75	66	80
<b>PACKAGE TRIP</b>												
Package trip	5	5	8	5	6	5	8	5	9	9	10	7
Not a package trip	94	93	91	94	93	94	92	93	90	90	89	92
Don't Know	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>TYPE OF LOCATION STAYED AT</b>												
Seaside	23	23	15	40	29	29	17	45	26	26	16	42
Large city / large town	37	37	45	19	28	29	34	13	39	39	53	21
Small town	24	24	27	24	23	22	28	21	23	23	27	23
Countryside / village	19	19	21	22	20	20	21	22	19	18	22	24
<b>MONTH TRIP STARTED</b>												
May 2005	13	13	13	11	12	12	12	11	12	13	13	12
June 2005	13	13	13	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	12	11
July 2005	16	16	17	18	19	18	21	21	18	17	19	20
August 2005	16	15	14	23	20	19	17	26	16	16	16	21
September 2005	11	11	12	12	11	11	12	11	12	12	14	13
October 2005	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	9	11	11	11	7
November 2005	8	8	9	7	6	6	7	5	8	8	9	10
December 2005	11	12	9	8	10	11	9	6	9	10	8	6
<b>COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE</b>												
England	90	94	93	87	83	89	53	79	83	88	62	76
Scotland	4	3	3	6	9	5	41	2	9	6	29	2
Wales	4	3	3	4	5	4	3	19	6	5	4	21
Northern Ireland	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	5	1

TABLE 1 – All Tourism in the UK	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
<b>ALL TOURISM – May-December 2005</b>	97.77	78.30	10.47	8.10	331.7	255.1	39.8	30.3	16,435	12,794	2,285	1,324
<b>ALL TOURISM – 12-month ESTIMATES</b>	138.65	111.9	14.87	11.29	442.3	340.4	54.0	39.4	22,667	17,497	3,006	1,731
<b>DURATION OF TRIP</b>												
1 night	28	29	20	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	19	11	13
2 nights	27	27	27	27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23	23	22	19
3 nights	14	14	15	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	15	15	12
4 nights	10	10	9	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	11	10	11
5 nights	5	5	7	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	6	8	9
6 nights	3	3	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	4	8	5
7 nights	7	7	7	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	11	10	16
8 nights	1	1	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	3	3
9 nights	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	2
10 nights	1	1	1	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	2	2
11-13 nights	1	1	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	3	2
14 nights	2	1	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	3	2	4
15-17 nights	*	*	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	1
18 or more nights	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	3	1
<b>TOTAL – 1-3 nights</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>TOTAL – 4+ nights</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Average duration of trip (nights)</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
Yes	36	36	33	37	36	37	32	41	32	32	26	35
No	64	64	67	63	64	63	68	59	68	68	74	65
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP</b>												
AB (Professional and managerial)	33	33	34	32	31	30	33	32	37	36	41	36
C1 (Clerical and supervisory)	33	33	32	34	32	31	33	32	32	32	33	36
C2 (Skilled manual)	17	17	15	17	17	18	15	17	16	16	13	15
DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.)	17	17	19	16	20	20	20	20	15	15	13	14
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
16-24	13	13	11	11	11	11	9	9	11	11	10	9
25-34	19	19	18	21	17	17	18	17	19	19	18	16
35-44	25	25	25	25	25	24	22	28	25	25	26	28
45-54	17	17	19	16	16	16	18	13	18	18	20	16
55-64	14	14	14	16	15	14	16	19	15	15	14	19
65+	12	12	14	11	17	17	17	13	12	12	13	12
<b>LIFECYCLE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
Age 16-34, unmarried, no children	15	15	13	15	12	12	11	11	14	14	13	12
Age 16-34, married, no children	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	4	7	7	8	6
Age 16-34, with children	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	12	8	9	6	8
Age 35-54, no children	18	17	20	16	16	15	19	12	21	20	26	17
Age 35-54, with children	24	24	23	25	25	25	21	28	23	23	19	26
Age 55+	26	26	28	27	31	31	33	33	27	27	27	31

## Table 2a – HOLIDAY TRIPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

- UK residents took 87 million holiday trips in the UK in 2005, representing 305 million nights and almost £15 billion in spending.
- Friends' or relatives' homes are widely used for holidays, accounting for over one third of trips (35%). They are more often used for short holidays of 1-3 nights (47%) than for long holidays of 4 nights or more (30%).
- The rented sector covers three in five holiday trips (59%), with its share being higher for long trips (63%) than for short trips (54%). But the pattern is very different between the serviced rented sector (principally hotels) and self-catering (mainly cottages and caravans).
- Serviced rented accommodation covers one-third of holiday trips (32%) but tends to be used more for short trips (38%) than for long trips (24%). In contrast, self-catering which is used on just over a quarter of holiday trips (26%) is more often used on long holidays (41%) than on short holidays (17%).
- The car is the dominant mode of transport used for the longest part of the journey to the destination (79%). Public transport is used for 15% of holiday trips.
- Firm bookings were made before going in just over half of holiday trips (52%) and even more so on longer holidays (60%). This reflects the widespread use of friends' and relatives' homes and of private cars where formal booking is not relevant.
- Holiday trips are taken at a wide range of locations – the seaside (31% of all holiday trips), large cities and towns (28%) with small towns and the countryside/villages accounting for 25% and 22% respectively.
- Large cities and towns are more popular for short trips where they are clearly the leading type of location (34% of all short holiday trips). In contrast, the seaside is more popular for long holiday trips (42% of all long holidays).
- Short holidays of 1-3 nights account for almost two thirds of all short holiday trips (62%), with 2 nights being the most popular duration (26% of all trips). Even among the long holidays of 4+ nights, these are mainly of 4-7 nights. Holidays of 8+ nights represent less than one tenth of all holiday trips.

TABLE 2a - Holiday Trips in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY TRIPS				SHORT HOLIDAY TRIPS (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY TRIPS (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£Millions			
<b>HOLIDAY TRIPS – May-December 2005</b>	63.17	49.63	6.86	6.02	39.00	31.07	3.88	3.33	24.07	18.55	2.98	2.69
<i>HOLIDAY TRIPS – 12-month ESTIMATES</i>	86.58	67.86	9.45	8.21	56.26	44.78	5.59	4.82	30.32	23.08	3.86	3.39
<b>ACCOMMODATION USED</b>												
<b>Rented Accommodation total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Serviced rented accommodation</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>
Hotel/motel/guesthouse	26	27	35	17	31	32	38	17	18	18	30	16
Farmhouse	1	1	1	2	*	*	*	1	2	1	3	3
Bed & Breakfast	5	5	7	5	6	6	8	6	3	3	5	4
Holiday camp/village – serviced	1	1	-	1	*	*	-	*	2	2	-	1
<b>Self-catering rented accommodation</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>
Rented flat/ apartment	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
House/ chalet/ villa/ bungalow/ cottage	5	4	7	6	2	2	3	3	10	9	13	9
Holiday camp/ village - self catering	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	2
Camping	7	6	5	11	6	6	7	12	7	7	2	10
Caravan- towed	6	6	4	9	5	5	2	7	9	9	7	11
Caravan- static not owned	5	5	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	9	4	13
<b>Other types of accommodation</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>35</b>
Friends'/relatives' home	35	37	33	26	37	39	29	30	30	31	37	20
Own second home / timeshare	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	4
Caravan – static owned	5	5	5	11	5	4	6	13	5	5	3	8
Hostel / university / school	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1
Boat	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	1
Sleeper cab of lorry / truck	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Other / transit	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	1	*	1

TABLE 2a - Holiday Trips in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY TRIPS				SHORT HOLIDAY TRIPS (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY TRIPS (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£Millions			
<b>HOLIDAY TRIPS – May-December 2005</b>	63.17	49.63	6.86	6.02	39.00	31.07	3.88	3.33	24.07	18.55	2.98	2.69
<i>HOLIDAY TRIPS – 12-month ESTIMATES</i>	86.58	67.86	9.45	8.21	56.26	44.78	5.59	4.82	30.32	23.08	3.86	3.39
<b>MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT USED</b>												
<b>Public transport</b>	15	14	26	8	15	14	24	6	16	14	27	9
Train	8	8	8	4	9	9	9	3	7	7	6	5
Regular bus/ coach	3	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	4	4	2
Sea/ air	4	3	14	2	3	2	11	1	5	3	17	2
Plane	3	2	11	1	3	2	9	1	4	2	13	1
Boat/ ship/ ferry	1	1	3	1	1	*	2	*	1	1	4	1
<b>Personal transport</b>	80	81	68	88	81	82	71	87	79	80	65	88
Car	79	80	67	85	79	80	69	86	78	79	63	84
Car - own/ friend's/ firm's	78	79	66	85	78	79	69	86	77	78	62	84
Car - hired	1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	*
Motorised caravan/ camper/ dormobile	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Motor cycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	-	*
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
Others	5	5	6	4	5	5	5	4	7	7	9	6
Organised coach tour	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	1	5	5	7	2
Hitch-hiking (in any vehicle)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
Walked/ on foot	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Lorry/ truck/ van	*	*	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	1	1
Minibus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	*	*	*	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	*	2
<b>HOW TRIP BOOKED</b>												
<b>Firm booking</b>	52	52	57	46	47	48	51	37	60	59	64	58
High street or on-line travel agent	4	4	6	4	4	4	6	3	5	5	5	4
Directly with a tour operator	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	8	8	7	8
Directly with accommodation provider	24	25	23	23	24	24	23	20	25	25	23	27
Directly with a transport provider	6	5	13	2	5	5	12	2	7	6	14	3
Directly with a Tourist Board / TIC	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3
Booked online	20	20	26	13	19	19	25	12	21	20	29	14
Through some other source	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	12	12	13	13
<b>Did not make firm bookings before trip</b>	44	44	38	50	50	49	44	60	36	36	30	38
Don't Know	4	4	5	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	6	4
<b>PACKAGE TRIP</b>												
Package trip	6	6	8	5	5	5	5	3	9	9	11	7
Not a package trip	93	93	91	94	95	94	94	95	91	91	88	92
Don't Know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

TABLE 2a - Holiday Trips in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY TRIPS				SHORT HOLIDAY TRIPS (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY TRIPS (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£Millions			
<b>HOLIDAY TRIPS – May-December 2005</b>	63.17	49.63	6.86	6.02	39.00	31.07	3.88	3.33	24.07	18.55	2.98	2.69
<i>HOLIDAY TRIPS – 12-month ESTIMATES</i>	86.58	67.86	9.45	8.21	56.26	44.78	5.59	4.82	30.32	23.08	3.86	3.39
<b>TYPE OF LOCATION STAYED AT</b>												
Seaside	31	31	18	47	24	23	15	40	42	44	21	55
Large city / large town	28	29	39	12	34	35	43	13	19	18	34	11
Small town	23	23	28	22	23	23	23	26	23	22	36	18
Countryside / village	22	22	26	24	20	20	21	22	26	25	32	27
<b>MONTH TRIP STARTED</b>												
May 2005	13	13	13	12	13	13	14	11	12	12	11	14
June 2005	13	13	13	11	13	13	15	9	11	11	11	13
July 2005	17	16	20	18	15	14	18	16	21	20	24	21
August 2005	19	18	16	24	15	14	14	20	25	26	18	29
September 2005	12	11	14	13	12	12	14	15	11	11	13	9
October 2005	11	11	10	10	12	12	11	12	8	8	9	7
November 2005	6	6	6	5	8	9	6	7	3	3	5	2
December 2005	11	12	8	7	12	13	7	10	9	9	10	5
<b>COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE</b>												
England	83	90	46	76	82	91	35	71	84	88	61	83
Scotland	9	4	47	1	9	3	60	*	8	5	31	2
Wales	6	5	2	22	6	5	1	28	6	5	3	15
Northern Ireland	3	1	4	*	3	1	4	*	3	2	4	1
<b>DURATION OF TRIP</b>												
1 night	20	22	14	13	33	35	24	23	-	-	-	-
2 nights	26	26	27	27	43	41	47	49	-	-	-	-
3 nights	15	15	16	16	24	24	29	28	-	-	-	-
4 nights	10	11	9	12	-	-	-	-	27	28	20	27
5 nights	6	5	8	6	-	-	-	-	15	14	18	13
6 nights	4	4	6	5	-	-	-	-	12	11	13	11
7 nights	10	10	9	11	-	-	-	-	25	26	21	25
8 nights	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	7
9 nights	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2
10 nights	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4
11-13 nights	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	2
14 nights	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	6	5	5	6
15-17 nights	*	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
18 or more nights	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	2
<b>TOTAL – 1-3 nights</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL – 4+ nights</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average duration of trip (nights)</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>11.27</b>



TABLE 2a - Holiday Trips in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY TRIPS				SHORT HOLIDAY TRIPS (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY TRIPS (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£Millions			
HOLIDAY TRIPS – May-December 2005	63.17	49.63	6.86	6.02	39.00	31.07	3.88	3.33	24.07	18.55	2.98	2.69
HOLIDAY TRIPS – 12-month ESTIMATES	86.58	67.86	9.45	8.21	56.26	44.78	5.59	4.82	30.32	23.08	3.86	3.39
<b>CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
Yes	37	37	31	41	35	35	311	35	39	39	31	46
No	63	63	69	59	65	65	69	65	61	61	69	54
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP</b>												
AB (Professional and managerial)	32	31	31	31	33	33	30	34	28	28	34	29
C1 (Clerical and supervisory)	33	33	32	34	34	34	32	34	32	31	32	34
C2 (Skilled manual)	17	17	14	17	17	17	14	18	17	18	14	17
DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.)	19	19	22	17	17	16	24	14	23	23	20	20
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
16-24	12	12	10	9	14	14	12	10	8	8	8	8
25-34	19	18	19	20	21	20	20	23	15	15	18	16
35-44	25	25	23	26	26	26	26	25	25	24	20	28
45-54	16	16	17	15	17	17	17	18	15	15	18	13
55-64	14	14	15	17	14	13	15	15	16	16	15	20
65+	14	14	15	12	9	9	10	10	21	22	22	14
<b>LIFECYCLE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
Age 16-34, unmarried, no children	13	13	13	11	16	17	15	15	8	8	10	7
Age 16-34, married, no children	6	6	6	5	7	7	8	6	3	3	3	3
Age 16-34, with children	11	11	11	13	11	11	9	11	12	12	12	15
Age 35-54, no children	16	16	20	15	18	18	20	19	13	12	19	10
Age 35-54, with children	25	25	21	27	24	24	22	24	27	27	19	31
Age 55+	28	28	30	29	23	23	25	24	37	38	37	35

## Table 2b – HOLIDAY BEDNIGHTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

This section covers holiday tourism in terms of nights. The overall pattern is very similar to that seen for trips, but some differences are highlighted below:

- Self-catering rented accommodation is more important in terms of nights than in terms of trips (34% of nights compared with 26% of trips). This reflects the earlier finding that self-catering accommodation is used more for long holiday trips than for short holiday trips.
- Firm bookings are made before the trip for 55% of nights, slightly higher than for trips (52%), reflecting a greater tendency to pre-book for longer holidays.
- The seaside accounts for 36% of holiday nights, a higher proportion than in terms of trips (31%).
- There is a strong summer seasonal peak in terms of nights, with 43% of nights taken during the 8-month survey period starting in July and August. This compares to 36% of trips.

TABLE 2b - Holiday Nights in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY NIGHTS				SHORT HOLIDAY NIGHTS (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY NIGHTS (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				Millions			
<b>HOLIDAY NIGHTS – May-December 2005</b>	240.7	182.1	28.8	24.8	74.6	58.4	7.9	6.7	166.2	123.7	20.9	18.0
<b>HOLIDAY NIGHTS – 12-month ESTIMATES</b>	305.2	228.1	37.6	31.6	106.4	82.5	11.6	9.6	198.8	145.6	26.1	22.1
<b>ACCOMMODATION USED</b>												
<b>Rented Accommodation total</b>	59	59	61	63	55	55	61	50	59	59	57	66
<b>Serviced rented accommodation</b>	22	22	32	17	35	35	45	21	18	17	26	17
Hotel/motel/guesthouse	18	18	24	12	28	29	37	15	13	12	19	12
Farmhouse	1	1	4	2	*	*	*	1	2	1	5	2
Bed & Breakfast	3	3	4	3	6	5	8	5	2	2	3	2
Holiday camp/village – serviced	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1
<b>Self-catering rented accommodation</b>	34	35	26	44	20	19	16	29	41	42	31	49
Rented flat/ apartment	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	-	4	4	3	4
House/ chalet/ villa/ bungalow/ cottage	8	7	11	8	2	2	3	3	10	10	14	10
Holiday camp/ village - self catering	2	3	1	1	2	2	*	1	3	3	1	1
Camping	6	6	3	10	7	7	7	13	6	6	2	8
Caravan- towed	9	8	7	13	5	5	3	8	10	10	8	14
Caravan- static not owned	6	7	2	10	3	3	1	3	8	9	3	12
<b>Other types of accommodation</b>	44	43	43	39	45	45	40	48	40	40	42	34
Friends'/relatives' home	32	33	32	20	36	37	29	27	29	30	34	18
Own second home / timeshare	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	5
Caravan – static owned	6	5	4	10	6	5	7	14	5	5	3	8
Hostel / university / school	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1
Boat	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	*	1
Sleeper cab of lorry / truck	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Other / transit	1	1	*	1	*	*	1	1	1	1	*	1

TABLE 2b - Holiday Nights in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY NIGHTS				SHORT HOLIDAY NIGHTS (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY NIGHTS (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				Millions			
<b>HOLIDAY NIGHTS – May-December 2005</b>	240.7	182.1	28.8	24.8	74.6	58.4	7.9	6.7	166.2	123.7	20.9	18.0
<b>HOLIDAY NIGHTS – 12-month ESTIMATES</b>	305.2	228.1	37.6	31.6	106.4	82.5	11.6	9.6	198.8	145.6	26.1	22.1
<b>MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT USED</b>												
<b>Public transport</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>
Train	8	8	6	5	9	9	10	3	7	8	5	6
Regular bus/ coach	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	2
Sea/ air	5	3	16	2	4	2	13	2	6	3	17	2
Plane	4	2	12	1	3	2	11	1	4	2	13	1
Boat/ ship/ ferry	1	1	4	1	1	*	2	*	2	1	4	1
<b>Personal transport</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>85</b>
Car	78	79	67	84	79	80	68	86	77	79	66	83
Car - own/ friend's/ firm's	77	78	66	84	78	79	67	86	76	77	65	83
Car - hired	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	*
Motorised caravan/ camper/ dormobile	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Motor cycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	-	*
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
Others	5	4	6	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	7	5
Organised coach tour	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	5	2
Hitch-hiking (in any vehicle)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
Walked/ on foot	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Lorry/ truck/ van	*	*	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	1	1
Minibus	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	1
Other	*	*	*	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	*	1
<b>HOW TRIP BOOKED</b>												
<b>Firm booking</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>
High street or on-line travel agent	5	5	5	3	4	4	6	3	5	5	4	3
Directly with a tour operator	6	6	5	6	2	3	2	1	7	7	6	8
Directly with accommodation provider	24	25	23	25	24	25	23	18	25	25	22	28
Directly with a transport provider	7	6	14	3	6	5	12	3	7	6	14	3
Directly with a Tourist Board / TIC	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2
Booked online	20	19	27	12	19	19	26	11	21	19	28	13
Through some other source	11	11	11	12	10	10	10	8	12	11	11	14
<b>Did not make firm bookings before trip</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>
Don't Know	4	4	7	3	4	3	5	4	5	5	8	3
<b>PACKAGE TRIP</b>												
Package trip	6	6	8	5	5	5	5	3	7	7	9	6
Not a package trip	93	93	91	93	95	94	94	95	92	92	90	93
Don't Know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	*	1

TABLE 2b - Holiday Nights in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY NIGHTS				SHORT HOLIDAY NIGHTS (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY NIGHTS (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				Millions			
HOLIDAY NIGHTS – May-December 2005	240.7	182.1	28.8	24.8	74.6	58.4	7.9	6.7	166.2	123.7	20.9	18.0
HOLIDAY NIGHTS – 12-month ESTIMATES	305.2	228.1	37.6	31.6	106.4	82.5	11.6	9.6	198.8	145.6	26.1	22.1
<b>TYPE OF LOCATION STAYED AT</b>												
Seaside	36	37	17	50	26	26	16	45	40	42	17	52
Large city / large town	20	21	29	8	31	32	41	9	16	15	24	8
Small town	21	20	30	18	22	22	22	24	20	19	33	16
Countryside / village	22	22	25	24	20	20	21	22	23	23	26	25
<b>MONTH TRIP STARTED</b>												
May 2005	12	12	11	11	13	14	15	11	11	11	10	11
June 2005	12	12	12	12	13	13	16	9	12	11	10	13
July 2005	21	20	26	22	14	14	17	16	24	22	29	25
August 2005	22	22	18	27	16	15	14	22	25	26	19	29
September 2005	11	11	13	12	13	12	15	15	11	11	12	10
October 2005	8	8	8	8	12	12	11	12	7	7	7	6
November 2005	4	4	4	3	8	8	5	7	2	2	4	2
December 2005	10	10	8	5	11	12	7	8	9	9	9	4
<b>COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE</b>												
England	83	89	54	80	82	91	39	71	83	88	60	84
Scotland	9	6	39	1	9	4	55	*	9	6	33	2
Wales	6	4	3	18	6	4	1	28	5	4	3	14
Northern Ireland	3	1	4	*	3	1	5	*	2	2	4	1
<b>CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
Yes	39	39	33	45	37	37	32	41	41	40	34	49
No	61	61	67	55	63	63	68	59	59	60	66	51
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP</b>												
AB (Professional and managerial)	30	30	33	30	33	33	29	33	29	28	34	29
C1 (Clerical and supervisory)	32	31	33	32	33	33	33	34	31	31	32	32
C2 (Skilled manual)	17	18	13	17	17	17	13	18	17	18	12	16
DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.)	22	22	21	20	17	16	24	15	24	24	21	22
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
16-24	10	10	8	9	12	13	12	9	8	8	7	8
25-34	16	16	19	17	20	20	19	23	15	14	19	14
35-44	25	25	21	29	26	26	26	23	25	25	19	31
45-54	15	16	17	13	17	17	16	17	15	15	18	11
55-64	15	15	16	19	14	14	15	16	16	15	16	21
65+	18	19	19	14	11	11	12	11	22	23	22	15

TABLE 2b - Holiday Nights in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY NIGHTS				SHORT HOLIDAY NIGHTS (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY NIGHTS (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				Millions			
<b>HOLIDAY NIGHTS – May-December 2005</b>	240.7	182.1	28.8	24.8	74.6	58.4	7.9	6.7	166.2	123.7	20.9	18.0
<i>HOLIDAY NIGHTS – 12-month ESTIMATES</i>	305.2	228.1	37.6	31.6	106.4	82.5	11.6	9.6	198.8	145.6	26.1	22.1
LIFECYCLE OF RESPONDENT												
Age 16-34, unmarried, no children	10	10	10	8	15	15	14	14	8	8	9	6
Age 16-34, married, no children	4	4	5	4	7	7	9	7	3	3	3	3
Age 16-34, with children	12	12	12	13	11	11	8	12	12	12	14	14
Age 35-54, no children	14	14	18	11	18	19	19	18	12	12	17	9
Age 35-54, with children	26	27	20	30	24	24	22	23	27	28	19	33
Age 55+	33	34	35	33	25	24	28	27	37	38	38	36

## Table 2c – HOLIDAY SPENDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

This section covers holiday tourism in terms of spending. The overall pattern is very similar to that seen for trips and nights, but some differences are highlighted below:

- Serviced rented accommodation (principally hotels) is much more important in terms of spending (45%) than trips (32%) or nights (22%).
- Firm bookings are made before going on trips which account for two thirds of spending (66%), much higher than in terms of trips (52%) or nights (55%).
- The share of expenditure amongst those staying in the homes of friends or relatives on holiday is much lower than the equivalent shares of trips and nights (22%, 35% and 32% respectively).

TABLE 2c - Holiday Spend in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY SPEND				SHORT HOLIDAY SPEND (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY SPEND (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	£ Millions				£ Millions				£ Millions			
<b>HOLIDAY SPEND – May-December 2005</b>	10,986	8,446	1,555	973	5,217	4,106	669	359	5,769	4,340	886	614
<b>HOLIDAY SPEND – 12-month ESTIMATES</b>	14,462	10,917	2,023	1,241	7,511	5,802	931	543	6,951	5,115	1,092	697
<b>ACCOMMODATION USED</b>												
<b>Rented Accommodation total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Serviced rented accommodation</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>36</b>
Hotel/motel/guesthouse	38	38	49	29	49	50	55	32	28	26	43	25
Farmhouse	1	1	1	5	*	*	*	2	2	2	2	6
Bed & Breakfast	7	6	8	7	8	8	11	7	5	5	7	6
Holiday camp/village – serviced	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	-	1
<b>Self-catering rented accommodation</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>
Rented flat/ apartment	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	-	5	5	3	3
House/ chalet/ villa/ bungalow/ cottage	9	8	11	8	2	2	2	3	14	14	17	11
Holiday camp/ village - self catering	2	3	1	2	1	2	*	1	3	4	1	1
Camping	4	4	2	7	4	4	4	10	4	5	1	6
Caravan- towed	5	6	3	7	3	3	1	4	8	8	5	9
Caravan- static not owned	5	5	3	10	2	2	1	4	8	9	4	13
<b>Other types of accommodation</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>
Friends'/relatives' home	22	22	25	15	22	23	18	19	21	20	27	12
Own second home / timeshare	1	1	1	3	1	*	*	3	2	2	1	3
Caravan – static owned	4	4	3	8	4	3	5	10	4	4	1	7
Hostel / university / school	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1
Boat	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	2
Sleeper cab of lorry / truck	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Other / transit	1	1	1	2	*	*	1	2	1	1	1	1

TABLE 2c - Holiday Spend in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY SPEND				SHORT HOLIDAY SPEND (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY SPEND (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	£ Millions				£ Millions				£ Millions			
<b>HOLIDAY SPEND – May-December 2005</b>	10,986	8,446	1,555	973	5,217	4,106	669	359	5,769	4,340	886	614
<b>HOLIDAY SPEND – 12-month ESTIMATES</b>	14,462	10,917	2,023	1,241	7,511	5,802	931	543	6,951	5,115	1,092	697
<b>MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT USED</b>												
<b>Public transport</b>	19	17	33	14	20	19	37	10	17	15	30	17
Train	9	10	9	6	11	12	14	3	7	8	5	8
Regular bus/ coach	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	4	4	5	5
Sea/ air	6	3	20	4	6	4	21	4	6	3	20	4
Plane	5	3	17	3	6	3	18	4	5	3	16	2
Boat/ ship/ ferry	1	1	3	1	1	*	3	*	1	1	4	2
<b>Personal transport</b>	75	77	58	81	74	77	59	85	75	77	58	77
Car	73	76	57	79	73	75	58	84	74	76	57	76
Car - own/ friend's/ firm's	72	75	57	79	72	74	57	84	73	75	57	76
Car - hired	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*
Motorised caravan/ camper/ dormobile	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Motor cycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
Others	6	6	8	5	5	6	4	6	8	7	11	7
Organised coach tour	4	4	5	2	3	3	2	1	5	5	7	3
Hitch-hiking (in any vehicle)	2	2	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
Walked/ on foot	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Lorry/ truck/ van	1	*	3	*	*	1	*	1	1	*	4	*
Minibus	1	1	*	2	1	1	*	2	1	1	*	2
Other	*	*	*	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	2
<b>HOW TRIP BOOKED</b>												
<b>Firm booking</b>	66	65	70	65	62	62	65	49	70	69	73	74
High street or on-line travel agent	7	7	10	9	7	6	16	4	8	8	6	12
Directly with a tour operator	7	7	6	8	4	4	2	2	10	10	9	11
Directly with accommodation provider	30	30	27	29	30	32	25	22	29	29	28	33
Directly with a transport provider	8	6	15	4	8	7	15	5	7	6	15	3
Directly with a Tourist Board / TIC	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
Booked online	28	26	35	20	30	29	38	19	26	24	33	20
Through some other source	13	12	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	13	13	14
<b>Did not make firm bookings before trip</b>	30	31	27	32	35	35	30	46	26	27	24	23
Don't Know	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	2
<b>PACKAGE TRIP</b>												
Package trip	11	11	12	9	9	10	8	6	12	12	14	11
Not a package trip	89	89	88	90	90	90	91	93	88	88	85	89
Don't Know	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1

TABLE 2c - Holiday Spend in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY SPEND				SHORT HOLIDAY SPEND (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY SPEND (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	£ Millions				£ Millions				£ Millions			
<b>HOLIDAY SPEND – May-December 2005</b>	10,986	8,446	1,555	973	5,217	4,106	669	359	5,769	4,340	886	614
<i>HOLIDAY SPEND – 12-month ESTIMATES</i>	14,462	10,917	2,023	1,241	7,511	5,802	931	543	6,951	5,115	1,092	697
<b>TYPE OF LOCATION STAYED AT</b>												
Seaside	34	35	17	49	22	23	9	45	45	48	23	51
Large city / large town	29	28	48	15	39	38	55	18	21	18	43	13
Small town	23	22	30	22	21	22	19	22	24	22	38	23
Countryside / village	23	23	28	24	19	19	18	16	27	26	35	29
<b>MONTH TRIP STARTED</b>												
May 2005	13	13	10	12	13	14	12	11	12	12	9	12
June 2005	12	12	12	11	12	12	13	8	12	12	10	13
July 2005	19	19	23	22	15	14	18	16	24	23	26	26
August 2005	20	20	17	23	14	14	13	19	25	25	20	25
September 2005	13	12	16	16	14	13	17	18	12	12	15	15
October 2005	9	10	9	7	13	13	14	10	7	7	6	5
November 2005	5	5	6	4	8	9	5	7	3	2	6	2
December 2005	9	9	8	6	12	13	8	12	6	6	8	2
<b>COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE</b>												
England	83	89	61	80	82	89	49	71	85	88	69	85
Scotland	9	5	31	2	9	4	42	1	8	5	23	3
Wales	6	5	2	18	6	6	1	28	5	4	3	12
Northern Ireland	3	2	6	1	3	1	7	*	3	2	5	1
<b>DURATION OF TRIP</b>												
1 night	13	14	8	7	26	28	18	19	-	-	-	-
2 nights	20	20	19	18	43	42	44	49	-	-	-	-
3 nights	15	15	16	12	31	30	38	32	-	-	-	-
4 nights	11	11	9	11	-	-	-	-	20	21	15	18
5 nights	7	6	8	8	-	-	-	-	13	12	15	13
6 nights	6	6	9	6	-	-	-	-	12	11	16	10
7 nights	15	15	12	21	-	-	-	-	28	29	21	33
8 nights	3	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	7
9 nights	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	3
10 nights	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4
11-13 nights	2	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	2
14 nights	4	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	8	9	5	8
15-17 nights	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1
18 or more nights	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	1
<b>TOTAL – 1-3 nights</b>	47	49	43	37	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL – 4+ nights</b>	53	51	57	63	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100



TABLE 2c - Holiday Spend in the UK	ALL HOLIDAY SPEND				SHORT HOLIDAY SPEND (1-3 nights)				LONG HOLIDAY SPEND (4+ nights)			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	£ Millions				£ Millions				£ Millions			
HOLIDAY SPEND – May-December 2005	10,986	8,446	1,555	973	5,217	4,106	669	359	5,769	4,340	886	614
HOLIDAY SPEND – 12-month ESTIMATES	14,462	10,917	2,023	1,241	7,511	5,802	931	543	6,951	5,115	1,092	697
<b>CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
Yes	31	31	23	33	29	29	24	27	33	34	22	37
No	69	69	77	67	29	71	76	73	67	66	78	63
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP</b>												
AB (Professional and managerial)	33	33	39	33	35	36	36	36	31	30	41	31
C1 (Clerical and supervisory)	33	32	33	35	34	34	35	37	32	31	31	34
C2 (Skilled manual)	16	17	12	17	16	16	12	16	17	17	11	17
DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.)	17	18	16	15	14	14	17	12	20	21	16	17
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
16-24	11	11	11	9	13	14	14	10	8	8	8	9
25-34	18	18	17	16	22	22	20	23	14	14	15	12
35-44	24	23	23	25	23	23	27	24	24	24	21	25
45-54	17	17	18	13	19	19	16	18	16	16	19	10
55-64	16	15	16	22	14	14	14	16	17	17	17	26
65+	15	15	16	15	8	8	9	9	20	22	20	19
<b>LIFECYCLE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
Age 16-34, unmarried, no children	13	13	13	10	17	18	17	15	9	9	11	7
Age 16-34, married, no children	6	6	8	6	9	9	12	12	4	4	5	2
Age 16-34, with children	9	9	7	9	9	10	5	7	9	9	8	11
Age 35-54, no children	19	18	25	14	22	22	23	22	16	15	26	10
Age 35-54, with children	22	22	16	24	20	19	19	20	24	25	14	26
Age 55+	30	31	31	37	22	22	23	24	38	39	37	45

## Table 3 – ALL TOURISM – DESTINATION & PURPOSE

This section shows a regional breakdown of tourism volume and value in England, Scotland and Wales in 2005. All figures presented are 12-month estimates, derived as described on page 5. As such, interpretation should be treated with a degree of caution.

- Relative strengths of individual English regions include:
  - Holidays – South West and East Midlands
  - VFR – London
  - Business - London and West Midlands
- Regional estimates for Scotland and Wales are based on small sample sizes and are therefore subject to much wider margins of error.

TABLE 3 – Destination & Purpose	ALL TOURISM			ALL HOLIDAYS			VFR NON HOLIDAY			BUSINESS		
	Trips	Nights	Spending (£)	Trips	Nights	Spending (£)	Trips	Nights	Spending (£)	Trips	Nights	Spending (£)
January-December 2005 – Full Year Estimates	Millions			Millions			Millions			Millions		
<b>ENGLAND</b>												
West Midlands (AWM)	9.06	22.5	1,411	4.48	12.5	662	2.04	4.6	225	2.43	4.6	508
East of England (EEDA)	12.78	40.2	1,742	7.84	25.8	1,147	2.70	7.3	191	1.82	5.8	341
East Midlands (EMDA)	9.45	25.4	1,216	6.02	16.9	793	1.77	4.0	157	1.14	2.9	232
London	10.68	24.2	1,968	4.87	11.2	876	2.42	5.6	212	3.06	6.3	792
North West (NWDA)	15.31	44.1	2,551	9.89	31.1	1,622	2.48	6.2	263	2.50	4.7	666
North East (ONE)	4.64	13.5	822	2.44	7.8	432	1.16	3.3	114	1.03	2.5	258
South East (SEEDA)	18.16	51.6	2,483	10.85	33.9	1,512	3.84	8.5	289	2.93	5.6	598
South West (SWRDA)	21.28	83.6	3,609	15.27	66.4	2,816	3.04	8.1	296	2.35	6.8	423
Yorkshire	11.90	35.2	1,694	7.31	22.4	1,058	2.39	6.0	212	1.84	5.2	339
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
Scotland - North	3.77	17.0	810	2.73	13.5	593	0.39	0.8	£37	0.53	2.1	158
Scotland - South	2.25	8.2	410	1.55	5.9	292	0.38	1.1	£39	0.24	0.9	75
Scotland - West	4.29	14.2	810	2.62	9.0	500	0.67	2.3	£84	0.73	2.0	198
Scotland - East	5.00	14.6	977	2.98	9.1	638	0.81	2.5	£79	1.10	2.4	251
Edinburgh	2.46	6.2	609	1.47	4.1	377	0.25	0.7	£40	0.72	1.3	193
Glasgow	2.09	6.5	461	1.11	3.6	232	0.27	1.0	£43	0.56	1.5	173
<b>WALES</b>												
North Wales	3.59	13.6	589	3.05	11.8	463	0.32	1.3	£34	0.16	0.5	71
Mid Wales	1.90	7.8	316	1.43	6.5	220	0.12	0.4	£8	0.28	0.6	100
South West Wales	2.44	9.5	386	1.87	7.9	300	0.22	0.6	£20	0.26	0.7	57
South East Wales	3.25	8.5	439	1.76	5.5	257	0.86	1.7	£59	0.57	1.2	109

## Table 4 – BUSINESS & WORK TOURISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

- UK residents took 22.5 million business and work trips in the United Kingdom in 2005. This represents some 56 million bednights and £5.3 billion expenditure.
- Rented accommodation is used on six in every seven business trips (85%), predominantly hotels/motels/guest houses (71%). However it is worth noting that one in eleven business and work trips involve staying in friends' and relatives' homes (9%).
- The car is the main form of transport used for the journey to the destination (61% of trips). But public transport is used in a substantial minority of trips (25%) – especially train (16%) and plane (7%).
- Business and work trips tend to be short, with over two in five involving only one night away (43%). Only a fifth last for more than 3 nights away (21%).
- Those taking business and work trips tend to be upmarket. Almost half (46%) of trips are taken by the professional and managerial AB socio-economic group, around twice their level in the UK adult population (22%).

TABLE 4 – Business & Work Tourism	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; WORK – May-December 2005</b>	14.43	11.81	1.70	0.84	37.4	29.2	5.3	2.2	3,380	2,656	495	232
<i>BUSINESS &amp; WORK – 12-month ESTIMATES</i>	22.50	18.63	2.53	1.27	56.0	44.3	7.3	3.0	5,251	4,156	681	336
<b>ACCOMMODATION USED</b>												
<b>Rented Accommodation total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Serviced rented accommodation</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>79</b>
Hotel/motel/guesthouse	71	71	74	71	60	60	58	68	78	79	77	69
Farmhouse	*	*	-	1	94	88	-	6	9	9	-	*
Bed & Breakfast	6	6	7	6	9	10	6	7	7	6	11	10
Holiday camp/village – serviced	*	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	*	-	-	-
<b>Self-catering rented accommodation</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Rented flat/ apartment	1	1	2	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	1	-
House/ chalet/ villa/ bungalow/ cottage	2	1	2	1	3	3	4	*	2	2	2	1
Holiday camp/ village - self catering	*	*	-	1	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	3
Camping	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	*	*	1	*
Caravan- towed	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	2	-	3
Caravan- static not owned	1	*	1	2	1	*	3	3	*	*	1	1
<b>Other types of accommodation</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>
Friends'/relatives' home	9	9	7	5	9	9	4	2	6	6	2	14
Own second home / timeshare	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	2	4	3	*	1
Caravan – static owned	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-
Hostel / university / school	*	*	1	-	1	1	1	-	*	*	1	-
Boat	5	4	4	4	5	6	4	4	3	2	3	6
Sleeper cab of lorry / truck	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	1	2	2	1	*
Other / transit	4	4	5	9	7	5	13	12	3	2	6	6

TABLE 4 – Business & Work Tourism	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; WORK – May-December 2005</b>	14.43	11.81	1.70	0.84	37.4	29.2	5.3	2.2	3,380	2,656	495	232
<i>BUSINESS &amp; WORK – 12-month ESTIMATES</i>	22.50	18.63	2.53	1.27	56.0	44.3	7.3	3.0	5,251	4,156	681	336
<b>MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT USED</b>												
<b>Public transport</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>
Train	16	16	15	14	14	14	16	10	16	17	10	21
Regular bus/ coach	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sea/ air	8	6	20	2	8	5	16	5	13	10	27	1
Plane	7	6	18	2	7	5	14	5	12	10	25	1
Boat/ ship/ ferry	1	*	2	-	1	*	2	-	*	*	2	-
<b>Personal transport</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>
Car	61	62	51	64	60	62	55	59	59	59	55	61
Car - own/ friend's/ firm's	58	59	49	60	57	59	52	52	55	56	51	53
Car - hired	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	7	4	3	4	8
Motorised caravan/ camper/ dormobile	*	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	7	-	-
Motor cycle	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	*	1	1	-	*
Bicycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	12	12	12	18	15	15	11	25	10	10	7	16
Organised coach tour	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	7	1	1	*	7
Hitch-hiking (in any vehicle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked/ on foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lorry/ truck/ van	8	8	9	11	10	10	9	17	7	7	7	8
Minibus	2	2	-	2	3	3	-	1	1	2	-	1
Other	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
<b>MONTH TRIP STARTED</b>												
May 2005	14	14	17	8	13	13	18	12	12	12	20	10
June 2005	14	15	14	11	14	14	12	15	15	16	14	11
July 2005	14	15	8	11	14	16	7	8	13	14	8	8
August 2005	10	9	11	22	10	9	16	20	9	7	14	16
September 2005	11	11	10	7	11	11	12	10	11	12	10	4
October 2005	15	15	19	6	16	17	15	4	16	17	14	5
November 2005	14	13	15	21	13	12	12	25	15	13	14	42
December 2005	9	9	6	13	8	8	7	6	9	9	6	6
<b>COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE</b>												
England	84	89	60	78	82	89	50	64	82	88	65	66
Scotland	9	6	30	3	12	6	42	6	10	8	22	4
Wales	5	3	7	19	5	4	5	30	5	3	8	30
Northern Ireland	1	1	3	-	1	1	3	-	2	1	5	-

TABLE 4 – Business & Work Tourism	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; WORK – May-December 2005</b>	14.43	11.81	1.70	0.84	37.4	29.2	5.3	2.2	3,380	2,656	495	232
<i>BUSINESS &amp; WORK – 12-month ESTIMATES</i>	22.50	18.63	2.53	1.27	56.0	44.3	7.3	3.0	5,251	4,156	681	336
<b>DURATION OF TRIP</b>												
1 night	43	43	38	46	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	27	20	34
2 nights	26	27	26	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	30	23	15
3 nights	11	11	10	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	16	12	11
4 nights	11	11	8	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	14	13	13
5 nights	5	4	8	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	6	8	12
6 nights	1	1	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	*	8	1
7 nights	1	1	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	5	2
8 nights	21	13	8	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	4	2	-
9 nights	47	47	6	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	13	2	-
10 nights	*	*	*	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	*	1	1
11-13 nights	*	*	*	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	6
14 nights	*	*	-	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	*	-	1
15-17 nights	*	*	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	5
18 or more nights	*	*	*	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	1	7	-
<b>TOTAL – 1-3 nights</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>TOTAL – 4+ nights</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Average duration of trip (nights)</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP</b>												
AB (Professional and managerial)	46	46	44	44	37	37	35	49	49	50	43	48
C1 (Clerical and supervisory)	34	33	34	40	33	32	39	28	31	30	36	40
C2 (Skilled manual)	15	15	17	12	24	24	23	19	15	15	16	9
DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.)	5	5	4	3	6	7	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
16-24	9	8	10	11	11	11	9	8	8	8	6	6
25-34	23	23	22	27	24	25	22	25	20	20	21	17
35-44	30	31	30	30	29	29	29	34	34	35	34	43
45-54	25	25	26	19	23	22	25	21	24	23	27	26
55-64	11	12	9	9	11	11	14	9	12	13	9	7
65+	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1

## Table 5 – VISITS TO FRIENDS & RELATIVES

It should be noted that VFR trips do not include holiday trips to visit friends and relatives – these are included in Holiday Tourism trips.

- UK residents took some 25 million VFR trips in the UK in 2005. They stayed away for some 65 million bednights and incurred in the region of £2.4 billion expenditure
- As would be expected, the great majority of VFR trips do involve staying with friends and relatives (82% of trips), however a minority (19%) use rented accommodation, and this accounts for over a third of spending (34%).
- As with other types of tourism, the private car is the principal mode of transport used for the journey to the destination (77% of trips).
- Large cities/large towns and small towns are the main types of location stayed at (46% and 28% of trips respectively), reflecting the large population centres.
- VFR trips are spread fairly evenly throughout the year, with a slight peak for Christmas in December and also for July.
- VFR trips tend to be short, with the majority of trips (83%) lasting between one and three nights.
- One in five VFR trips (19%) are made by 16-24 year olds, a greater proportion than for All Tourism, where only 13% of trips are made by this younger age-group.

TABLE 5 - Visiting Friends & relatives	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
<b>VFR TOURISM – May-December 2005</b>	17.23	14.94	1.52	1.00	45.2	37.5	4.8	2.7	1,659	1,359	188	93
<b>VFR TOURISM – 12-month ESTIMATES</b>	25.33	22.31	2.18	1.49	65.4	53.6	6.8	4.0	2,386	1,960	240	122
<b>ACCOMMODATION USED</b>												
<b>Rented Accommodation total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Serviced rented accommodation</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>
Hotel/motel/guesthouse	14	13	17	11	9	9	10	7	26	26	29	15
Farmhouse	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	1	-	-
Bed & Breakfast	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	4	4	6	4
Holiday camp/village – serviced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Self-catering rented accommodation</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
Rented flat/ apartment	*	*	1	-	*	*	*	-	1	1	2	-
House/ chalet/ villa/ bungalow/ cottage	1	*	2	1	1	*	2	*	1	1	6	1
Holiday camp/ village - self catering	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-
Camping	1	1	-	2	*	*	-	1	*	1	-	1
Caravan- towed	*	*	-	1	1	1	-	1	*	*	-	1
Caravan- static not owned	*	*	-	1	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	1
<b>Other types of accommodation</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>76</b>
Friends'/relatives' home	82	83	78	77	85	85	81	82	70	69	69	76
Own second home / timeshare	*	*	1	-	*	*	1	-	1	1	*	-
Caravan – static owned	*	*	-	1	*	*	-	1	*	*	-	1
Hostel / university / school	1	1	*	5	1	1	*	3	1	1	*	3
Boat	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-
Sleeper cab of lorry / truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other / transit	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	1	-

TABLE 5 - Visiting Friends & relatives	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
VFR TOURISM – May-December 2005	17.23	14.94	1.52	1.00	45.2	37.5	4.8	2.7	1,659	1,359	188	93
VFR TOURISM – 12-month ESTIMATES	25.33	22.31	2.18	1.49	65.4	53.6	6.8	4.0	2,386	1,960	240	122
<b>MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT USED</b>												
<b>Public transport</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>
Train	12	12	11	13	13	13	13	16	12	12	10	11
Regular bus/ coach	4	4	6	4	4	3	5	5	3	3	2	2
Sea/ air	3	2	11	3	5	3	15	4	6	4	18	4
Plane	3	2	10	3	4	3	14	4	6	4	17	4
Boat/ ship/ ferry	1	*	*	-	1	*	1	-	1	*	1	-
<b>Personal transport</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>80</b>
Car	77	78	69	76	75	77	63	72	75	76	66	79
Car - own/ friend's/ firm's	75	76	69	76	74	76	63	72	74	75	66	79
Car - hired	1	1	-	*	1	1	-	*	1	1	-	*
Motorised caravan/ camper/ dormobile	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-
Motor cycle	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Bicycle	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-
Others	3	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	4
Organised coach tour	1	1	*	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3
Hitch-hiking (in any vehicle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked/ on foot	1	1	-	-	*	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
Lorry/ truck/ van	*	*	*	-	*	*	1	-	1	1	*	-
Minibus	1	1	1	2	1	*	1	2	1	1	2	1
Other	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-
<b>HOW TRIP BOOKED</b>												
<b>Firm booking</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>
High street or on-line travel agent	2	2	5	2	2	2	4	1	3	3	5	2
Directly with a tour operator	1	2	*	2	1	1	*	2	2	2	1	5
Directly with accommodation provider	12	12	13	11	10	10	11	8	21	21	23	15
Directly with a transport provider	7	6	12	5	8	6	15	10	9	7	19	5
Directly with a Tourist Board / TIC	1	*	2	3	1	*	3	2	1	1	3	2
Booked online	11	10	21	7	11	9	24	9	19	17	35	7
Through some other source	4	4	7	3	5	4	14	2	6	6	8	2
<b>Did not make firm bookings before trip</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>66</b>
Don't Know	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2
<b>PACKAGE TRIP</b>												
Package trip	2	1	2	2	2	1	5	2	4	4	2	4
Not a package trip	98	98	97	96	97	98	94	97	96	95	97	94
Don't Know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

TABLE 5 - Visiting Friends & relatives	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
<b>VFR TOURISM – May-December 2005</b>	17.23	14.94	1.52	1.00	45.2	37.5	4.8	2.7	1,659	1,359	188	93
<i>VFR TOURISM – 12-month ESTIMATES</i>	25.33	22.31	2.18	1.49	65.4	53.6	6.8	4.0	2,386	1,960	240	122
<b>TYPE OF LOCATION STAYED AT</b>												
Seaside	11	11	12	20	11	10	15	17	12	11	12	22
Large city / large town	46	47	51	36	42	43	43	28	48	47	53	34
Small town	28	28	28	27	28	28	25	37	30	30	30	31
Countryside / village	17	18	13	18	19	19	18	17	17	17	14	18
<b>MONTH TRIP STARTED</b>												
May 2005	11	11	7	9	12	12	8	11	12	12	9	13
June 2005	11	11	14	7	10	11	12	7	12	13	13	7
July 2005	15	14	15	23	15	14	14	21	16	15	15	27
August 2005	13	13	13	18	14	14	16	18	13	13	13	15
September 2005	11	12	8	12	10	10	6	8	11	11	8	9
October 2005	12	11	12	17	13	12	17	22	12	11	15	18
November 2005	12	11	19	6	9	9	15	3	12	12	18	2
December 2005	15	16	13	9	17	18	12	12	12	13	10	9
<b>COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE</b>												
England	86	93	41	59	85	91	51	73	85	90	61	75
Scotland	8	3	57	-	8	4	48	-	8	4	35	-
Wales	6	4	*	39	5	4	*	24	4	4	1	21
Northern Ireland	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	3	2	3	3
<b>DURATION OF TRIP</b>												
1 night	38	40	23	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	25	15	18
2 nights	31	30	36	34	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	29	37	41
3 nights	14	14	17	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	18	15	15
4 nights	6	6	10	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	8	14	5
5 nights	4	4	5	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	6	5	2
6 nights	2	2	1	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	3	1	9
7 nights	2	2	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5	3	*
8 nights	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	*
9 nights	*	*	*	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	*	1	-
10 nights	*	*	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	*	2	*
11-13 nights	*	*	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	*	2	1
14 nights	1	1	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	3	1
15-17 nights	*	*	-	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	-	2
18 or more nights	1	1	1	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	1	7
<b>TOTAL – 1-3 nights</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>TOTAL – 4+ nights</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Average duration of trip (nights)</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>



TABLE 5 - Visiting Friends & relatives	TRIPS				NIGHTS				EXPENDITURE			
	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	UK	England	Scotland	Wales
	Millions				Millions				£ Millions			
VFR TOURISM – May-December 2005	17.23	14.94	1.52	1.00	45.2	37.5	4.8	2.7	1,659	1,359	188	93
VFR TOURISM – 12-month ESTIMATES	25.33	22.31	2.18	1.49	65.4	53.6	6.8	4.0	2,386	1,960	240	122
<b>CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
Yes	30	30	30	20	26	27	21	18	23	24	17	15
No	70	70	70	80	74	73	79	82	77	76	83	85
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP</b>												
AB (Professional and managerial)	32	33	31	29	31	31	33	33	38	36	50	33
C1 (Clerical and supervisory)	33	33	33	32	32	32	32	27	31	33	21	30
C2 (Skilled manual)	15	15	14	18	14	14	15	12	14	14	14	13
DE (Unskilled, state pensioners etc.)	21	20	23	22	23	23	20	27	16	16	15	25
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
16-24	19	20	13	22	16	17	13	18	15	15	15	17
25-34	19	19	11	27	17	19	7	17	22	24	12	22
35-44	20	20	24	15	18	17	21	15	17	16	21	20
45-54	13	12	19	11	11	11	16	8	15	14	23	12
55-64	14	14	13	15	17	17	17	25	16	16	13	18
65+	15	15	20	10	20	19	25	18	15	15	17	10
<b>LIFECYCLE OF RESPONDENT</b>												
Age 16-34, unmarried, no children	20	20	12	32	18	18	11	23	21	21	16	26
Age 16-34, married, no children	6	7	4	5	6	6	5	5	8	8	7	9
Age 16-34, with children	12	12	8	11	10	12	5	7	9	9	4	5
Age 35-54, no children	15	14	20	17	14	13	21	12	18	16	30	22
Age 35-54, with children	18	18	23	9	15	15	16	11	14	14	13	10
Age 55+	29	29	34	25	37	36	43	43	30	31	30	28

# Appendix

## 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.

### **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 UKTS where a maximum limit of 60 nights was imposed), and has its end marked by the respondent's return to home.

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.

### **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 are described as being mainly a holiday rather than for some other reason.

### **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 are 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).

### **United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom as a destination in this survey includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

### **Serviced rented accommodation**

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

### **Self-catering rented accommodation**

Self-catering rented accommodation 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.

### **Rented accommodation**

Rented accommodation is a sub-total formed by adding together the Serviced rented and Self-catering rented accommodation types.

### **Other types of accommodation**

Other types of accommodation covers 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 and divorced. '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 each of the Regional Development Agency areas:

Advantage West Midlands (AWM)  
 East of England Development Agency (EEDA)  
 East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA)  
 London Development Agency (LDA)  
 North West Development Agency (NWDA)  
 One North East (ONE)  
 South East England Development Agency (SEEDA)  
 South West Regional Development Agency (SWRDA)

### SCOTLAND

*Highlands & Islands:* Highland, Western Isles, Orkney, Shetland  
*Aberdeen & Grampian:* Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Moray  
*Angus & Dundee:* Angus, City of Dundee  
*Perthshire:* Perth & Kinross  
*Argyll, the Isles, Loch Lomond, Stirling & Trossachs:* Argyll & Bute, Clackmannanshire, Dumbarton and Clydebank, Falkirk, Stirling  
*Kingdom of Fife:* Fife  
*Greater Glasgow and Clyde Valley:* City of Glasgow, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire  
*Argyll & Arran:* East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire and South Ayrshire  
*Edinburgh & Lothians:* City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian  
*Dumfries & Galloway:* Dumfries & Galloway  
*Scottish Borders:* Scottish Borders  
*HIE Area:* Highland and 3 Island Councils of Scotland plus Argyll and Moray

For 2005, the primary Scottish levels analysis has been at the newly defined macro-tourism areas:

North of Scotland (Highlands & Islands, Aberdeen & Grampian, Western and Northern Isles)  
 West of Scotland (AILLST + Glasgow & Clyde Valley)  
 East of Scotland (Perthshire + Angus & Dundee + Kingdom of Fife + Edinburgh & Lothians)  
 South of Scotland (Ayrshire & Arran + Dumfries & Galloway + Scottish Borders)  
 City of Edinburgh  
 City of Glasgow

## WALES

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

## United Kingdom resident population

This table describes the characteristics of adults resident in the United Kingdom which formed the basis for the weighting of the sample survey.

### United Kingdom Adult Population

TOTAL ADULT POPULATION	47,564
<b>Age by Sex</b>	
Male 16-24	3,469
Male 25-34	3,841
Male 35-44	4,490
Male 45-54	3,750
Male 55-64	3,400
Male 65-74	2,353
Male 75-84	1,378
Male 85+	343
Female 16-24	3,341
Female 25-34	3,866
Female 35-44	4,583
Female 45-54	3,826
Female 55-64	3,517
Female 65-74	2,613
Female 75-84	1,984
Female 85+	810
<b>Government Office Regions</b>	
North East	2022
North West	5389
Yorkshire & Humber	3984
East Midlands	3409
West Midlands	4209
East of England	4378
London	5951
South East	6430
South West	4040
Wales	2366
Scotland	4072
Northern Ireland	1314
<b>Social Grade</b>	
AB	9518
C1	13897
C2	9446
D	8107
E	6596
<b>Presence of Children</b>	
Yes	14043
No	33521
<b>Car Ownership</b>	
1	20084
2+	17630
0	9850

Source: Census 2001; 2003 based Population Projections for 2005  
 BARB Establishment Survey

For information about UK Tourism, write to the nearest address below:

**Angus James**

*Head of England Research*

*VisitBritain*

Thames Tower

Black's Road

Hammersmith

London

W6 9EL

[angus.james@visitbritain.org](mailto:angus.james@visitbritain.org)

020 8 563 3320

**Paul Buchanan**

*Corporate Research Manager*

*VisitScotland*

94 Ocean Drive

Edinburgh

EH6 6JH

[paul.buchanan@visitscotland.com](mailto:paul.buchanan@visitscotland.com)

0131 472 2372

**Robert Lewis**

*Head of Research*

*Visit Wales*

Brunel House

2 Fitzalan Road

Cardiff

CF24 0UY

[robert.lewis@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:robert.lewis@wales.gsi.gov.uk)

029 20499909

**Pamela Wilson**

*Research Manager*

*Northern Ireland Tourist Board*

St Anne's Court

59 North Street

Belfast

BT1 1NB

[P.Wilson@nitb.com](mailto:P.Wilson@nitb.com)

028 9044 1559

The statutory tourist boards who jointly sponsor the United Kingdom Tourism Survey.



Produced by **TNS Travel & Tourism**

19 Atholl Crescent

Edinburgh

EH3 8HQ

The information contained in this report has been published in good faith on the basis of information supplied to VisitBritain, VisitScotland, Visit Wales and NITB. VisitBritain, VisitScotland, Visit Wales and NITB cannot guarantee the accuracy of information in this report and accept no responsibility for any error or misrepresentation. All liability for loss, disappointment, negligence or other damage caused by reliance on the information contained in this report for any other reason is hereby excluded.