



**Tourism Survey for
Spanish Residents
(ETR/FAMILITUR)**

Methods

July, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENT

Introduction	4
1. Objectives	4
2. Law and international reference framework.....	5
3. Research areas	5
4. Analysis and sampling units	6
5. Sample design.....	7
5.1 Objectives	7
5.2 Sample framework.....	7
5.2.1 Sample Design of the Continuous Household Survey.....	7
5.3 Sampling type. Stratification	8
5.4 Sample size Allocation	9
5.5 Sample selection	10
5.6 Sample renewal scheme.....	11
5.7 Estimators	12
5.8 Estimation of sampling errors	14
5.9 Treatment of incidents	15
6. Basic concepts	15
6.1 Regular residence	15
6.2 Dwelling	16
6.2.1 Family dwelling.....	17
6.2.1.1 Main family dwelling	17
6.2.2 Group dwelling	17
6.2 Household.....	17
6.3 Household members	17
7. Main characteristics object of study	17
7.1 Travel.....	17
7.2 Trip	18
7.3 Travel expenses	19
8. Characteristics of classification	21
A.1 Main destination (B)	22
A.2 Travel dates (B)	22
A.3 Length of travel (B)	22
A.4 Main reason for travelling (B)	23
A.5 Main transport means (B)	26
A.6 Main accommodation (B)	28
A.7 Travel stages (B).....	31
A.8 Tourist package (B)	32
A.9 Household members participating in the travel (B).....	32
A.10 Close people also travelling (B)	32
A.11 Travel expenses (E)	33
A.12 Booking the main transport means and main accommodation.....	34
A.12.1. Advance booking (E).....	34
A.12.2. Booking the main transport means (E)	35
A.12.3. Booking the main accommodation (E).....	35
A.12.4. Booking the tourist package (E)	36

A.13 Activities performed during the travel (E).....	37
A.14 Level of satisfaction (E).....	37
A.15 Loyalty to destination (E)	38
B.1 Main destination of the trip.....	38
B.2 Main reason for the trip.....	38
B.2 Expenditure	38
C.1 Socio-demographic characteristics	39
C.2 Annual participation in travels for personal reasons	48
C.3 Reason for not travelling.....	48
9. Collection of information	48
9.1 General characteristics of collection.....	48
9.1.1 Characteristics of CATI collection.....	49
9.1.2 Characteristics of CAPI collection	50
9.2 Inspection.....	50
10. Treatment of the information.....	50
10.1 Microdata cleansing.....	50
10.2 Statistical treatment of the information	51
10.3 Detection and treatment of overnight outliers	52
10.3.1 Detection.....	52
10.3.2 Treatment.....	52
10.3.3 Values of the parameters	53
10.4 Partial adjudication	53
10.4.1 Adjudication procedure	54
10.4.1 Values of the parameters	55
10.5 Memory effect	56
10.6 Corrector of minors	58
10.7 Calibration	59
11. Diffusion.....	61
11.1 Tabulation plan	61
A Short-term information	61
A.1 Monthly reference estimations	61
A.2 Quarterly reference estimations.....	61
A.3 Estimations of relevant periods	62
B Structural information.....	62
D Remarks	63
11.2 Microdata file	63

Introduction

The Tourism survey for Spanish residents is the result of the methodological review of the Statistics of Tourist Movement of Spaniards (FAMILITUR) for the purpose of improving consistency of the tourism statistics system, adding updates of international recommendations, reducing the burden of informants and seeking efficiency in the measurement of the objectives considered.

The Statistics of Tourist Movement of Spaniards (FAMILITUR) was collected in the National Statistics Plan 2013-2016 under the responsibility of the State Secretariat of Tourism. Since 1996 the Instituto de Estudios Turísticos (TURESPAÑA) performed this operation, designed to meet the national needs for information on the tourist behaviour of residents, in compliance with Regulations (EU) no. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council, related to the European statistics on tourism, with regard to national tourism (Annex II to said regulation).

On 4 June, 2012 a Collaboration Agreement was signed between the Instituto de Turismo de España (Turespaña) and the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) in the area of tourism statistics, for the purpose of opening a collaboration line aimed at analysing the viability of the transfer of competences from Turespaña to the INE on statistical operations FAMILITUR, FRONTUR and EGATUR.

In this context, an in-house work group was set up in the INE for the redesign project of the statistics of tourist movement of Turespaña (PRETUR) with representatives of the different units (tourism statistics, data collection, methods, sample design and computers).

This work group analysed the different operating components of the surveys FRONTUR, EGATUR and FAMILITUR, creating a document base of said operations and proposing improvement recommendations. The proposals of this work group, prepared in collaboration with Turespaña, have been considered for the preparation of the new survey.

The transfer of competences of the Tourism survey for Spanish residents ended up with the approval of Royal Decree 265/2015, whereby said transfer is set out in the National Statistical Plan 2013-2016. Therefore, the INE diffuses the results of this survey with reference date of February 2015 onwards.

1. Objectives

The main objectives of the survey are:

- To estimate the total number of tourist travels performed by residents in Spain, in the national territory and abroad, broken down by the main characteristics of said travels (destination, autonomous region of origin, length, reason, accommodation and transport means) and by the main socio-demographic characteristics of the travellers.
- To estimate the number of overnight stays associated with tourist travels of residents, broken down by the main characteristics of said travels.

(destination, autonomous region of origin, length, reason, accommodation and transport means) and by the main socio-demographic characteristics of the travellers.

- To estimate the tourist expenditure associated with tourist travels of residents, broken down by the main characteristics of said travels (destination, length, reason, accommodation, transport means, etc.) and expenditure item
- To estimate the number of trips made by residents aged 15 years of older in the national territory and abroad, and the costs associated with them broken down by destination and reason for the trip and by the main socio-demographic characteristics of the travellers.

The project objectives also include the estimation of the number of residents aged 15 years of older, who have performed some tourist travel for personal reasons, by destination and length of the travels and broken down by socio-demographic characteristics thereof, as well as the analysis of the reasons given by the population not travelling.

2. Law and international reference framework

The Tourism survey for Spanish residents complies with section II of the Regulations 692/2011 of the European Union since the reference year 2015.

The items and definitions used are consistent with those set out in said Regulations and in the manual commissioned by it to Eurostat and, therefore, are consistent with the recommendations and good practices of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), agency attached to the United Nations.

3. Research areas

Scope of population

The population object of observation is the population aged 15 years or older resident in main family dwellings all over the Spanish territory. However, the population object of analysis includes persons under 15 years, for which indirect information will be collected on the travels of this sub-population

Scope of study

The scope of study of the survey will comprise:

- tourist **travels** performed by the population living in main family dwellings in Spain.

Travels will be considered as displacements to a main destination out of the regular residence area of the person, that involved at least one overnight stay out of the mentioned setting and with a length shorter than one

¹See section 7.1 for the definition of regular setting

year, provided the main reasons for it, including businesses, leisure or other personal reasons, is different from an employment in a company resident in the place visited.

- **trips** performed by the population aged 15 years or older resident in main family dwellings in Spain

A **trip** is considered to be any visit out of the regular setting of the person from the regular place of residence, not including an overnight stay.

Temporal scope

The study period for travels and trips (number of overnight stays, length) is the month. In addition, quarterly and annual estimations are given with more detail.

The estimation of the tourist expenditure is initially annual, though the possibility of obtaining quarterly estimations is also under consideration.

For the analysis of participation of the residents in tourist travels for personal reasons, the study period will be one year.

Other periods that can be studied specifically are Easter, summer, Christmas period and some significant long week-ends of the national work calendar.

Reference period

Travels with overnight stays performed during the calendar months before the survey are also collected retrospectively.

For the trips of the reference period it is the month before the interview.

4. Analysis and sampling units

The units of analysis in the new project are people, travels and trips.

The sampling units are the main family dwellings and, of them, people aged 15 years or older living in said dwellings. In the case of households with persons under 15 years of age, only the number of travels performed by them is investigated.

²On the sample design, see section 5.

5. Sample design

5.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the survey is to provide monthly, quarterly and annual estimations of the main characteristics of the travels performed by the population living in Spain.

5.2 SAMPLE FRAMEWORK

As a framework for the survey, the sample of main dwellings that are collaborators in the Continuous Household Survey (ECH).

Since January 2013, the INE performs the Continuous Household Survey (ECH). This survey has among its purposes to be the infrastructure on which other surveys can be prepared, from subsamples taken from it. The sample of the Tourism Survey for Spanish Residents (ETR) is obtained following this procedure, i.e., is a subsample of the ECH.

This enables to:

1. Achieve an efficient sample. To reach this goal, a procedure is used to assign to households and persons a propensity to travel given by the characteristics known from ECH, which allows to stratify the sub-sample of the Tourism Survey for Spanish Residents.
2. Have the phone numbers of the households to be able to use the interview CATI method.
3. Improve the methods of correction of the lack of response.

5.2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN OF THE CONTINUOUS HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The most important aspects of the sample design of the ECH are given below:

A stratified two-stage sampling is used, where the first stage units are formed by census sections and those of the second stage are the gaps of the section. The framework for sample selection is the frame resulting of the 2011 population census.

According to the objectives of the survey, an independent sample is designed in each province. The strata are defined according to the size of the town to which the section belongs.

Census sections are stratified according to the size of the town to which it belongs.

To reach the formation of strata the following types of municipalities are considered:

1. Self-represented municipalities: These are those that for their category in the province must always have sections in the sample.

These are self-represented municipalities of the capital of the province, and other municipalities that, having a significant demographic status in the province, there are not others similar to group with them.

2. Co-represented municipalities: These are those that in the same province are part of the group of demographically similar municipalities and are represented in common.

According to this classification, in general the theoretical strata considered have the following sizes:

Stratum 1: Province capital municipality

Stratum 2: Self-represented municipalities, important in relation to the capital city

Stratum 3: Other self-represented municipalities, important in relation to the capital city or municipalities of over 100,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 4: Municipalities of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 5: Municipalities of 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 6: Municipalities of 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 7: Municipalities of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 8: Municipalities of 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.

Stratum 9: Municipalities of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

It must be considered that, given the different distribution of sizes of the municipalities among the different provinces, stratification is not uniform for all of them. However, an attempt is made to perform a consistent stratification for all provinces belonging to the same autonomous region.

For each autonomous region and province an independent sample representing it is designed, since it is one of the objectives of the survey to provide data with that breakdown level.

According to the results obtained, a total effective sample of **58000 main dwellings** was obtained in one year.

For the purpose of updating the sample, every year half of the sample of sections is renewed, 800 new sections, and in the other half the sample of gaps investigated is renewed.

The sample selection is performed for the purpose of obtaining self-weighted samples.

The first stage units are selected with a probability proportional to the size and those of second stage with an equal probability. The size is measured in terms of the number of gaps of the section.

5.3 TYPE OF SAMPLING STRATIFICATION

The type of sampling used for the selection of the sample is a random two-stage stratified sampling.

The framework is the set of main dwellings collaborating in the ECH.

The first stage sampling units are the main family dwellings and those of the second stage of persons aged 15 years and older living in said dwellings. In the case of dwellings with minors the travels made by them will be investigated.

The **stratification criteria** used in the ECH strata is a new variable defining the **propensity of the household to travel**.

This variable is obtained from the exploitation of the results of the sample for the year 2012 of FAMILITUR.

From the FAMILITUR data a logistic analysis has been performed taking as dependent variable for each person if he/she has travelled or not during the three months prior to the survey and as independent variables personal and household as well as section information:

For the person:

Autonomous region of residence, marital status, gender, age, educational level, relationship with the activity and habitat.

For the household:

Tenure system, type of dwelling, and number of members.

For the section:

For all Spain, except for the Basque Country and Navarre, the following have been considered: average income level per receiver and income percentage for unemployment.

From the model the variables better explaining the dependent variable have been explained and, from them, the propensity to travel of each person has been estimated, and as average of the persons of a household, the propensity of the household.

After assigning this propensity, in each stratum, the households are grouped into two large groups (sub-strata) according to the propensity to work in the household. These two groups are determined by the median distribution.

5.4 SAMPLE SIZE ALLOCATION

For the purpose of achieving objectives of precision comparable to those of the FAMILITUR survey, different scenarios have been considered taking into account several reference periods, the effect of the household design and several rotation schemes.

Finally, it was decided to select a person in each household and investigate a retrospective period of two natural months prior to the month of the survey.

According to the above, **the theoretical sample size has been established in 13200 persons investigated every month.** With the experience of other surveys on the behaviour of the sample, an effective monthly sample is expected, of around 8200 persons, which means that the information of every month will be provided by 16400 persons approximately.

The sample distribution between autonomous regions has been performed considering the different size of the autonomous community and the precision of the national estimation and the autonomous regions, considering the budget assigned to the Survey.

The theoretical monthly sample distribution per Autonomous Region is given in the table below:

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION	
Autonomous Region	PERSONS
TOTAL	13204
Andalucía	1600
Aragón	516
Principado de Asturias	515
Illes Balears	525
Canarias	672
Cantabria	450
Castilla y León	771
Castilla-La Mancha	624
Cataluña	1400
Comunitat Valenciana	1075
Extremadura	525
Galicia	771
Comunidad de Madrid	1275
Región de Murcia	550
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	460
País Vasco	675
Rioja, La	410
Ceuta y Melilla	390

Allocation between provinces and strata is made using an allocation proportional to the size measured in terms of population.

For the purpose of obtaining a more efficient sample, the group of dwellings with a greater propensity to travel is oversampled, increasing the sample by 20% from that corresponding to proportional allocation.

5.5 SAMPLE SELECTION

Dwellings are selected in each stratum with the same probability by systematic sampling with randomised start up.

In each dwelling a person aged 15 years or older, with the same probability, is selected.

5.6 SAMPLE RENEWAL SCHEME

To prevent tiredness in the collaboration of the people selected, the sample is renewed periodically, according to the following rotation scheme:

	MONTH	TR 1	TR 2	TR 3	TR 1	TR 2	TR 3	TR 1	TR 2	TR 3	TR 1	TR 2	TR 3	TR 1	TR 2	TR 3	TR 1	TR 2	TR 3	
Year T	1	1a4				2a3	3a2	1a1												
	2	1b4				2b3	3b2	1b1												
	3	1a5	2a4				3a3	1a2	2a1											
	4	1b5	2b4				3b3	1b2	2b1											
	5	1a6	2a5	3a4				1a3	2a2	3a1										
	6	1b6	2b5	3b4				1b3	2b2	3b1										
	7		2a6	3a5	1a4				2a3	3a2	1a1									
	8		2b6	3b5	1b4				2b3	3b2	1b1									
	9			3a6	1a5	2a4				3a3	1a2	2a1								
	10			3b6	1b5	2b4				3b3	1b2	2b1								
	11				1a6	2a5	3a4				1a3	2a2	3a1							
	12				1b6	2b5	3b4				1b3	2b2	3b1							
Year T+1	1				2a6	3a5	1a4				2a3	3a2	1a1							
	2				2b6	3b5	1b4				2b3	3b2	1b1							
	3					3a6	1a5	2a4				3a3	1a2	2a1						
	4					3b6	1b5	2b4				3b3	1b2	2b1						
	5						1a6	2a5	3a4				1a3	2a2	3a1					
	6						1b6	2b5	3b4				1b3	2b2	3b1					
	7							2a6	3a5	1a4				2a3	3a2	1a1				
	8							2b6	3b5	1b4				2b3	3b2	1b1				
	9								3a6	1a5	2a4				3a3	1a2	2a1			
	10								3b6	1b5	2b4				3b3	1b2	2b1			
	11									1a6	2a5	3a4				1a3	2a2	3a1		
	12									1b6	2b5	3b4				1b3	2b2	3b1		

In this scheme, where **months are represented in lines and the rotation shifts in columns**, the situation is as follows:

1. The sample of a rotation shift (RS) (green shading) is 4400 theoretical persons that are distributed uniformly along two months (every two months), half of them are interviewed in the first month and the other half in the second month (sub-sample a and b, respectively).
2. Every household is interviewed three months along 6 months, in alternate months, leaves the sample other six months and is interviewed again three other times.

If the samples are identified with 3 digits (RS+subsample+interview number), for instance, if a person enters the sample in the month of January of year T, is interviewed in January (subsample 1 to1), March (subsample 1 to2) and May (subsample 1 to3) of the year T and the year T+1 (subsamples 1 to4, 1 to5 and 1 to6).

3. Sample overlapping in one month in two consecutive years is 50%.

4. The theoretical sample investigated every month (pink shading) is 13,200 persons providing information on their travels from the two months before that of the interview.
5. The data of one month of reference have 26,400 theoretical observations. (Yellow shade for the sample providing the data of the month of October of the year T).
6. Every month 2,200 new people enter the sample (effective 1,333). (In red in the scheme).

5.7 ESTIMATORS

The estimators used are estimators of ratio to which the calibration techniques are applied.

The process of calculation of the factors of increase has the complexity that the sample of the survey is a subsample of the ECH, so in the calculation of weights the weights of the units selected in the ECH must be used.

The estimations of the survey of one month M are obtained with the data of the sample of months M+1 and M+2, except for the characteristics of the deviations obtained with the sample of month M+1.

The factors have been obtained in the following steps:

1. Calculation of the initial factor of the dwelling of the sample of ETR (ME).

They have been obtained from those of the ECH sample. The weights of the final sample ECH sample are normalised and those of the theoretical sample (TS) selected for ETR are obtained. From these, those of the effective sample (ES) are obtained, correcting those of the theoretical sample TS for province, stratum and sub-stratum. The objective is to distribute the weights of TS among the weights of the ME. The correction is as follows:

$$Factor1 = f_i^* = f_i * \frac{\sum_{i \in ME} f_i}{\sum_{i \in TS} f_i}$$

Where f_i is the standardised factor of the ECH.

The above factor is corrected by subsampling. As allocation of the sample by substrate is not done proportionally, but the households with a higher propensity to travel are oversampled, Factor1 is corrected as follows:

$$Factor2 = Factor1 * \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si Subestrato} = 1, \text{ Hogares con menos propensión} \\ 0,8 & \end{cases}$$

$$Factor2 = Factor1 * \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si Subestrato} = 2, \text{ Hogares con más propensión} \\ 1,2 & \end{cases}$$

2. **Calculation of the person factor** In the ETR the last sampling unit is the person and a person is selected in each household among all aged 15 and older. Therefore, to obtain the person factor the household factor must be multiplied by the inverse of the probability of selecting the person inside the household, that is:

$$\text{Factor 3} = \text{Factor 2} * \text{Número de personas de 15 y más años en la vivienda}$$

3. **Expansion to the population** The above normalised factor is expanded to the population aged 15 and older in each stratum, that is:

$$\text{Factor 4} = \text{Factor 3} * \frac{P_h}{\sum_{i \in h} \text{Factor 3}_i}$$

Where the sum reaches all persons i of the sample in stratum h .

4. **Calibration factor** The above Factor4 is calibrated to the following auxiliary variables:
- Population aged 15 and older by age and gender groups in the autonomous region.
 - Total population of the province
 - Level of studies reached. (3 groups)
 - Number of overnight stays, obtained from the EOH.

Each sample element has a final calibration factor called W_i .

This factor is used for the estimations of the characteristics of the travels, i.e., the total of travels of a given type t is as follows:

$$\tilde{V}_t = \sum_{i \in S_t} W_i$$

where the sum reaches all elements (travels) i of the sample that are of type t .

5. **Trip factor** The data of the trips of month M are obtained with the sample of month $M+1$, and not with those of the two months as in the rest of the survey. The factor for exploitation of the data on trips of month M is obtained as follows:

$$FF(EX)_{M,i} = W_i * \frac{\sum_{i \in M+1, M+2} W_i}{\sum_{i \in M+1} W_i}$$

The sums are made on the cross of province and stratum.

5.8 ESTIMATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS

For the estimation of the sampling errors the Jackknife method which allows to obtain the estimation of the variance of the estimator of the total of a characteristic Y by the expression:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_k \frac{n_k - 1}{n_k} \sum_{i \in k} (\hat{Y}_{(ik)} - \hat{Y})^2$$

where:

\hat{Y} the estimation of the total of characteristic Y obtained with the full sample

$\hat{Y}_{(ik)}$ the estimation of the total of characteristic Y obtained after removing from the sample unit i of stratum h.

y_{li} the observed value of the characteristic object of study in unit i that belongs to stratum l.

n_h the number of elements of stratum h.

Stratum h is defined by the cross of province, stratum, substratum.

To obtain the estimator $\hat{Y}_{(ik)}$ and simplicity, instead of recalculating the elevation factors (with correction of lack of response, calibration, etc.), the fact of each stratum element are multiplied, where the unit has been removed

, by the factor $\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1}$

According to the above:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i \in S} W_{li} y_{li}$$

$$\hat{Y}_{(ik)} = \sum_{i \in k} W_{li} y_{li} + \sum_{i \in k} W_{li} \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} y_{li}$$

Where W is the factor of elevation of unit i of stratum l in full sample S. That is, the elevation factor available. Therefore, the variance can be estimated without needing to recalculate the elevation factors.

The tables contain the relative sampling error in percentage, coefficient of variation, with the following expression:

$$CV(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} 100$$

The sampling errors allows to obtain a confidence interval, in which there is the true value of the estimated characteristic.

The sampling theory determines that in the interval

$$\left(\hat{Y} - 1.96 \sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y})}, Y, \hat{Y} + 1.96 \sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y})} \right)$$

there is a 95 percent confidence that the actual value of parameter Y is found.

The relative sampling errors of the most important characteristics are published.

5.9 TREATMENT OF INCIDENTS

The incidents occurring in the first or subsequent interviews, once both interview canals have been used, and that give rise to considering empty dwelling, untraceable dwellings and those aimed at other purposes, as well as negative in household, will not be object of replacement.

Considering that the survey is made by CATI and/or CAPI, there is an analysis of the cases that can occur to ultimately classify the dwelling in some of the above situations.

In the case of change of human group and absence of the person selected, different cases are analysed, always proceeding for the purpose of trying to achieve the highest percentage of original sample.

In the size estimation, this has been considered and it has been increased according to the experience of other surveys.

6. Basic concepts

As framework for the survey, the sample of main dwellings collaborating in the Continuous Household Survey is used. Consequently, the basic concepts and definitions will be those of said survey, that are adapted to the current community regulations and other international recommendations on population statistics. These are also the references for tourism statistics, together with the Payment Balance Manual, also essentially consistent with said definitions.

6.1 REGULAR RESIDENCE

The **resident population** in a given geographic area is considered to be those persons that at the time of the interview have established their regular residence in it. **Regular residence** is defined as the place where a person normally stays during the rest periods, considering the period of the last twelve months, without including travels for leisure, holidays, visits to relatives and friends, business, medical therapies and religious pilgrimages.

Regular resident will be defined as persons that at the time of the interview:

- would have lived regularly in it for a continuous period of at least twelve months.
- those that, according to the above definition, would have established their regular residence in it less than twelve months before but intended to stay in it for at least one year.

In addition, in case the regular place of residence of the respondent could not be specified according to the above, he/she will be considered to live in the dwelling where he/she was living when this survey was performed.

Special cases:

- If a person lives regularly in more than one residence during the year, his/her regular residence will be considered as that where he/she spends most of the year. If a person works far from his/her home during the week and only lives in it during the week-ends, this will be considered his/her regular residence.
- For minors or of age person with two dwellings (for instance, in case of divorce of the parents or old people who spend time periods with their children), their regular residence will be considered as that where they stay most of the time. If they stay the same time with both, the regular residence will be considered as the house where they have spent the night the day of the survey.
- In the case of students, the Continuous Household Survey establishes that primary and secondary students studying far from their family home will still be members of this, while high education students will have their regular residence in the place where they study.
- The general rule related to when most of the rest time occurs applies to armed forces members living in quarters or military camps.
- Internal domestic service will live in the household where it works if it has no other dwelling considering its regular residence.

6.2 DWELLING

The **dwelling** is premises structurally separate and independent that, for the way in which it was built, reconstructed, transformed or adapted, is designed for persons to live in it, or, even if not, is the regular residence of somebody at the time of the survey. As an exception, dwellings are not considered to be the premises that, despite being initially designed for human dwelling, at the time of the survey are fully dedicated to other purposes (for instance, those that are used only as premises). Dwellings may be for a family or for a group.

Accommodations are also part of the scope of the survey, these premises defined as not designed in principle for residential

purposes, but, however, are the residence of one or several persons at the time of the survey.

6.2.1 FAMILY DWELLING

Dwelling where one or several persons will live, not necessarily linked by kinship and that are not a group.

6.2.1.1 MAIN FAMILY DWELLING

Family dwelling that at the time of the survey is used as regular residence of a household. The main family dwellings can be conventional or accommodations.

An **accommodation** is a main family dwelling that shows the peculiarity of being mobile, semi-permanent or improvised, or that has not been designed in principle for residential purposes, but, however, is the residence of one or several persons at the time of the survey.

6.2.2 GROUP DWELLING

Dwelling designed to be inhabited by a group, that is, a group of persons subject to an authority or common regimen, not based on family ties or on cohabitation. A group dwelling can occupy only partially a building or, more frequently, may occupy it entirely. This definition includes group establishments such as convents, barracks, old people's homes, student halls or worker housings, hospitals, prisons, hotels, hostels, etc. Finally, when in the group establishment there are family dwellings, for instance, those for managerial, administrative or service personnel of the establishment, these shall be considered as such independently from the group.

6.2 HOUSEHOLD

A household is defined as the person or group of persons regularly living a main family household.

6.3 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The members of the household are considered to be those persons regularly living in the dwelling.

7. Main characteristics object of study

7.1 TRAVEL

Tourist trips are considered as travels to a main destination out of the regular living environment of the person, that involves at

least an overnight stay out of the above mentioned environment and have a duration of less than one year, provided the main reason for it, including business, leisure or other personal reasons, is different from employment in a company established in the place visited.

However, to make easier the measurement of tourist trips, a broader concept of travel is used in the questionnaire. The characteristics of the travels considered (reason, frequency) will allow to identify those that can be considered touristic.

The **regular environment** is the geographic area, formed by non-necessarily adjacent areas, where a person fulfils regularly his/her activities, that will be established on the basis of the following criteria: transfer of administrative frontiers or distance from the regular place of residence, duration of the visit, frequency and objective thereof (regulations 692/2011).

To make this definition of the regular environment operative, it will be considered that the environment of a person is the town where he/she lives.

Therefore, the travels under study are those with main destination out of the town of residence of the person that involve overnight stay out of it and with a duration of less than one year.

It must be highlighted that the travels object of study are travels for any reason, including visits to relatives and friends, travels to second residences, travelling to the work place or study trips, etc.

Specifically, the latter trips to the study or work place, that are identified by the reason of the travel, are included in a separate module due their frequent nature. In addition, they will be included from the consideration of tourist trips, are they are considered to be within the routine of a person.

They will not be included either in the travels performed while fulfilling their activity by people performing a job in the area of transport of goods or passengers. The fact that the transport means is part of the regular environment of the person makes that these travels are an exception in the travels object of study and not will be even object of investigation.

7.2 TRIP

A **trip** will be any visit without overnight stay performed out of the regular environment of the person, and that has a starting point the regular environment (see definition in the above section) thereof.

In case of trips, in addition to the town of residence, the work or study place, or any other place visited frequently that is part of the routine of the person, such as displacement to a shopping centre or visits to the doctor performed regularly and comprised on a daily basis will be considered to be within the regular environment thereof and, therefore, the associated travels are not considered trips.

To rate a visit as a trip, the following criteria are considered:

1. Objective of the visit, it is considered to be a trip when the visit is not part of the daily routine of the person and there is a single reason for performing the visit.
2. Administrative borders, it is considered that the visit is a trip when it is performed out of the town (an auxiliary distance criterion can be also used).
3. Duration of the visit, the visit must be of at least three hours and must not include overnight stays.
4. Frequency of the visit, the frequency must be less than once a week.

On the other hand, as currently, trips that are performed as part of a travel with overnight stay out of the regular environment are not considered, only those performed from the regular environment must be performed. Therefore, these excludes trips from second residences, those performed from a cruise or any accommodation other than the regular.

7.3 TRAVELLNG EXPENSES

The concept of tourism expenditure will be adjusted to the international recommendations, according to which **"tourism expenditure"** makes reference to the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services and valuable objects, for own use or for gifts, before and during tourist trips. It includes expenses incurred by the visitors, as well as the expenses paid or reimbursed by others.

All individual goods and services, considered consumption goods or services in the System of National Accounts 2008 (those meeting the needs and wishes of persons) can be part of tourism expenditure. These include the typical services acquired by the visitors, such as transport, accommodation, food and drinks, etc., but also goods such as valuable objects (paintings, pieces of art, jewels, ...) regardless of their unit value and acquired during travels due to their role as stores of value over time; consumer durables (computers, cars, ..), regardless of their unit value and acquired during travels; any type of food, prepared or not; all goods manufactured, either of local production or amount, all personal services, ...

In addition to the monetary expenses and consumption goods and services paid directly by the visits, tourist expenditure includes in particular:

- Monetary expenses in consumption goods and services paid directly by the employer to workers performing business trips.
- Monetary expenses paid by the visitor and reimbursed by other parties, either by the employer (companies, public administrations and non-for-profit private institutions serving households), other households or the social security system.
- Monetary payments made by the visitors for the individual services provided and subsidies from public administrations and

³The breakdown of expenses is given in the next chapter

non-for-profit private institutions serving households in the areas of education, health, museums, performing art, ...

- Disbursements for services not provided to workers and their relatives during tourist trips mainly funded by employers, such as transport, accommodation, stays in holiday residences of the employers or other subsidised services.
- Supplemental payments made by the visitors for attending sports or cultural events by invitation from producers (companies, public administrations and non-for-profit private institutions serving households) and mainly paid by them.

The concept of tourist expenditure excludes the acquisition of some items, such as social transfers in kind that benefit visitors, allocation of accommodation services in holiday dwellings that belong to the visitors and financial intermediation services measured indirectly.

It does not include all types of payments that the visitors could make. All payments not corresponding to the acquisition of consumption goods and services are excluded, in particular:

- The payment of fees and taxes which are not part of the purchasing price of products acquired by the visitor.
- The payment of all types of interests, including those on expenditures during travels and for them.
- The acquisition of financial and non-financial assets, including lands and fixed assets, but excluding valuable objects.
- The acquisition of goods for reselling purposes, either on behalf of third parties or on their own name.
- All cash transfers, such as donations to charitable organisations or to other persons (in particular to family and relatives), as they do not correspond to the acquisition of consumption goods or services.

The purchase of dwellings and real estate properties and all expenses related to repairs and significant improvements resulting of said purchase are considered to be capital expenditure, even in case households buy them and, consequently, are also excluded.

The running costs related to holiday dwellings, as those usually incurred by an owner as producer of accommodation services, should be also excluded from tourist expenditure.

Furthermore, all services provided before the travel and clearly related to it (for instance, vaccines, passport services, medical check-ups, services of travelling agencies, etc.) are included in tourist expenditure. All consumption goods acquired before the travel for use during it (specific clothing, medicines, etc.) or taken as gifts, should be also included in this category.

Tourist expenditure must be evaluated at acquisition prices, that is, the price paid actually by the purchaser for the products at the time of the purchase.

With regard to the time of registration, the expenditure in a good must be registered when the change of property occurs and the expenditure in a service, in general, when its provision is ended. Therefore, consumption

expenditure in transport services take place during the transport itself; expenditure in consumption in the place of accommodation; the expenditure in consumption of services of travel agencies take place when the information is provided and the travel services are booked, etc.

8. Classification characteristics

This section lists the characteristics investigated in relation to travels and persons surveyed, either travellers or not, that were established respecting to the maximum the old survey, Familitur.

A Characteristics related to the travels

The characteristics of the travels are classified in two groups: basic characteristics (B), that are investigated in all travels declared by the household, and specific characteristics (E), that, following recognised good practices applied internationally are investigated only in a selection of them for the purpose of reducing the burden of the informant and obtain a better quality in the information collected.

The specified characteristics are collected for up to three travels.

In the selection of the travels for which the specific characteristics (E) are investigated, travelling to the work or study place is not taken into account, the characteristics of which are collected in a different module, the travels repeated in conditions identical to another previously described, travels made by persons whose occupation is transport of persons or goods for the purpose of transport of persons or goods, and incentive trips, in cases where the number of travels with probability of being selected is not null, without considering incentive trips, is three or more.

When the person selected has made more than three travels, three will be selected over which the characteristics mentioned will be selected. For this selection, three "types" of travel are defined:

- Travels for personal reasons, with Spain as main destination
- Travels for personal reasons with main destination abroad
- Travels for work reasons

The last travel of each type of investigated comprehensively is investigated and, if necessary, proceeding in the same way as with the most recent travels until collecting three travels more in detail.

New variables may be timely included in compliance with the requirement of the regulations or some specific annual or multiannual module to meet the needs for information of the Satellite Tourism Account, Payment Balance or others duly justified.

In the case of incentive trips, when any of them is selected to provide the specific characteristics, the specific characteristics that are collected are the total costs, that is, there are no questions are asked about the expenditure

item by item, the activities fulfilled in the travel, the satisfaction with the travel, and the loyalty to the destination thereof.

In travels for professional reasons, the first question is if the travel expenses are assumed by the participant and/or the company.

A.1 MAIN DESTINATION (B)

Variable	Categories
Main destination	1. If the destination is Spain: Town and Province 2. If the destination is abroad: Country

The **main destination** of a travel is the destination where visiting it was essential in the organisation of the travel.

In case the informant cannot easily identify the main destination of the travel (for instance, travels organised where several countries are visited), the main destination is considered as that where a higher number of nights were spent. If the same number of nights was spent in several destinations, then the main destination is that farthest from the regular residence environment.

In the travels made in Spain, the town/province of main destination are noted. In travels abroad, the main destination country is noted.

A.2 TRAVEL DATES (B)

Variable	Categories
Travel dates a. Departure date b. Date of return	Day/month/year

The **exact departure and return dates** of the travel are collected.

A.3 LENGTH OF THE TRAVEL (B)

Variable	Categories
Travel length	No. of nights (from 1 to 364)

The **length of the travel** is measured in number of nights spent out of the regular environment, that is, the number of overnight stays.

A.4 MAIN REASON FOR THE TRAVEL (B)

Variable	Categories
Main reason for the travel	<p>a. Personal reasons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sun and beach tourism 2. Cultural tourism 3. Nature tourism 4. Gastronomic tourism 5. Sports tourism 6. Thermal and well-being tourism 7. Other type of leisure tourism 8. Visits to relatives and friends 9. Shopping tourism 10. Travelling to study centre 11. Other education and training reasons 12. Health treatment 13. Religious reasons, pilgrimages, ... 14. Incentives 15. Other personal reasons <p>b. Businesses and other professional reasons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Congresses, fairs and conventions 17. Travelling to the work place 18. Other professional reasons

The **main reason** for the travel is defined as the reason without which the travel would not have been made.

The main reason of a travel helps establish whether it can be considered a tourist trip or not. Therefore, if the main reason of a travel is working in the place visit in exchange for a payment, it must not be considered a tourist trip. However, if the study performed and the payment received are secondary aspects of the travel, it is considered a tourist trip (for instance, young backpackers).

The reasons are grouped into two main categories, personal or professional, which are subsequently disaggregated into subcategories. This disaggregation has respected the current questionnaire with some adaptation for harmonisation with Egatur.

Description of the categories:

a. Personal reasons

Travels for personal reasons are considered to be all those that cannot be classified as work trips. This group covers a high diversity of reasons, that are classified in the following categories:

Leisure, recreation, holidays: this category includes travels made to visit places of tourist interest, either natural areas, cultural heritage, cities, etc.; the attendance to sports or cultural events; travels for non-professional practice of sports, going to the beach, swimming pools or any leisure and recreation facility; travels to casinos; going to summer camps; rest; honeymoons; gastronomic trips, trips to spas or other establishments specialised in relax and beauty or "set-up", provided they are not prescribed as medical therapy; stays in holiday dwellings.

own, lent or rented, etc. The following types of leisure travels can be distinguished:

1. Sun and beach tourism: it includes travels to places in the coast for the purpose of enjoying beaches and climate with the primary aim of resting and relaxing; as well as to enjoy the restaurant offer and the leisure environment of the area.

2. Cultural tourism: this category includes the travels made with the main purpose of knowing cultural aspects (museums, historic or artistic heritage, etc.) that offers a given tourist destination, either a village or a city.

3. Nature tourism: it includes travels where the main motivation is fulfilling recreational, leisure, interpretation, knowledge or sports activities in natural environments.

4. Gastronomic tourism: this category includes travels where the main motivation is of gastronomic type, such as experiencing the gastronomy of some region, visiting some restaurant, tastings, gastronomic routes, etc.

5. Sports tourism: this category includes the category of travels where the main purpose is to practice some sport (skiing, sailing, golf, hunting, fishing, hiking, climbing, etc.) either freely or to take part in any competition in a non-professional way (school, regional leagues, etc.).

6. Thermal and well-being tourism: this category includes the travels made with the main purpose of enjoying stays in spas, thalassotherapy facilities or other centres specialised in massages, beauty or health treatments (weight loss, detoxification) when not for medical prescription reasons.

7. Another type of leisure tourism: this category comprises leisure travels that cannot be classified in any of the above categories, such as rest travels, stays in own, lent or rented dwellings when the reason is not covered in any of the above categories, attendance to fairs on a particular basis (Fitur, fashion, books, films, etc.) patron saint celebrations, Fallas, major events, etc.

In addition to leisure, recreation and holidays, other reasons in personal ones are:

8. Visits to relatives or friends: this category includes travels made for the purpose of visiting relatives and friends, attending baptisms, communions, weddings, funerals or other family events; to visit friends or relatives at the hospital, or to assume temporarily the care for children, old people or ill persons (without receiving any payment for it).

9. Shopping tourism: this category includes the travels made with the primary objective of making purchases of goods or services for personal use, gifts, etc. that are not acquired for subsequent reselling or for addition to a production process.

10. Travelling to the study centre: this category includes the travels made by a student considered resident in the family dwelling, but with regular overnight stays during part of the week in another town where the study place is.

11. Other education and training reasons: this category includes, for instance, performing courses on the short term paid by the employers (excluding training at work classified in category 2. Professional reasons), following private study programmes (formal or non-formal) or acquisition of specific skills through formal courses, including paid studies and language, professional or special courses paid; sabbatical holidays to go to the university, etc.

12. Health treatment: this category includes the travels made to go to the clinic or receive treatment (outpatient or not) at hospitals, health centres, clinics or other health departments or social institutions; stays in spa, thalassotherapy centres or other centres specialised to receive medical or surgical treatments by medical prescription, including cosmetic surgery performed by medical professionals.

13. Religious reasons or pilgrimages: this category includes travels made to participate in events, meetings or religious events other than family or friend meetings, pilgrimages (for instance, the Santiago Way, pilgrimages to Lourdes, Fatima, Jerusalem, Mecca,...) and attendance to processions like El Rocío, Holy Week processions, etc. when performed for religious reasons.

14. Incentives: incentive travels organised and paid by a company as a reward to its employees, where sports, leisure or recreational activities are performed

15. Other personal reasons: this category includes travels to manage documents or other procedures with public administration agencies or financial entities, educational centres, etc.; travels for attending selection interviews for a job position or other application processes and all other travels not included in any of the other categories described.

b. Businesses and other professional reasons

Travels for professional reasons are considered to be the travels made to attend work or business activities other than a paid employment in a company resident in the place visited.

This category **includes** for instance the attendance to meetings, conferences, congresses, conventions or fairs; to give lectures, concerts, act in theatre plays or other shows; promotional, shopping or good or service sales travels on behalf of producers not resident in the place visited; the functions fulfilled by diplomatic, military staff or those belonging to international organisations out of the place of destination; travels for participation in missions of non-government agencies; academic or scientific research stays; travels with guides or other professionals of the tourist sector to schedule and prepare travels or tourist activities, such as hiring accommodation or transport services at the place visited; professional

participation in sports activities; attendance to training courses related to professional performance; travels of specialised workers in private transport means (yachts, private air planes, etc.)

Incentive travels organised and paid by a company to reward its employees, where these perform sports, leisure or recreational activities, that must be classified as leisure travels, **are excluded**.

The following categories will be distinguished:

16. Congresses, fairs and conventions

17. Travelling to the work place: this category includes travels made by a worker considered resident in the family dwelling but spending nights regularly during part of the week in another town where he/she works.

18. Other professional reasons: this category includes the rest of travels for professionals reasons not included in the above categories.

A.5 MAIN TRANSPORT MEANS (B)

Variable	Categories
Main transport means	<p>1. Air transport (specify if low cost: Yes/No/subsampling)</p> <p>Sea or river transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Cruise 3. Ferry 4. Owned, lent or rented craft <p>Land transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Car or other own or lent private cars 6. Car or other private cars hired without driver to rental companies 7. Taxis or other private vehicles hired without driver to rental or transport companies. 8. Car or other shared vehicles with payment to the driver 9. Bus 10. Train (specify if of high speed: Yes/No/subsampling) 11. Non-motorised land transport <p>12. Other transport means</p>

The **main transport means** is defined as the transport means used to reach the travel destination. If several transport means are used to reach this destination, or if the travel has several destinations and more than one transport means is used to go from one to another, the main transport means is that where the longer distance has been run.

In the particular case that a transport means has been used for the departure travel and a different one for the return travel (same distance), the most expensive transport means is considered to be the main one.

Description of the categories:

1. Air transport: this category includes commercial aircrafts both of liner and charter and other air services, such as private air planes, helicopters, aerotaxis or other aircrafts.

It will be indicated if it is a low-cost company; the possible accepted answers are: Yes, No, or Not known

For this, the following definition is taken into account:

Low-cost air company: airline offering flights at very competitive prices, not offering as included or selling most of the services that can be offered as complementary to the air transport service (food and drinks on board, booking seats, luggage...)

Some examples of low-cost air companies are: Ryanair, Easyjet, Iberia Express, Vueling, Airberlin, Transavia, Etihad, Jet2, Norwegian, Brussels Airline, Germania Express, Air Malta, Volotea, SunEspress, Monarch, Wizz Air,....

Sea or river transport:

2. Cruise: this category includes both sea and river cruises.

3. Ferry: this category includes regular line ships and ferries

4. Own, lent or rented marine crafts: this category includes any type of private craft with or without driver.

Land transport:

5. Car or other private vehicles: this category includes cars, motorcycles, tailbacks or other private motor vehicles used for land transport (with capacity of up to eight seats), owned or lent.

6. Car or other private vehicles hired without driver to rental companies: this category includes cars, motorcycles, caravans or other private motor vehicles used for land transport (with capacity of up to eight seats), hired without driver to car rental companies.

7. Taxis or other private vehicles hired without driver to rental or transport companies.

8. Car or other shared vehicles with payment to driver: this category includes vehicles shared with persons which are not par of the group trip, agreeing with them the travel to the desired destination in exchange for a payment made to the vehicle driver, that will have been contacted directly through intermediaries such as Blablacar, Uber or the like.

9. Bus: this category includes regular line buses or occasional service buses, minibuses with or without driver, etc.

10. Train: this category includes commuter, middle or long distance, high speed trains train-hotel, tourist or historic trains, such as the Trans-Cantabrian, Trans-Siberian, Orient Express, etc.

It is indicated if it is a high-speed train, the possible answers are Yes, No or subsampling.

For this, the following definition is taken into account:

High-speed train: According to Directive 96/48 of the EU, the high-speed rail road infrastructure is defined as that including any of the following characteristics:

- Railway lines designed and built expressly for train that can reach speeds of 250 km/h or higher.
- Conventional railway lines, prepared and re-equipped for trains with a speed around 200 Km/h
- Conventional railway lines prepared for a higher speed, but that, for their special topographic circumstances or because they are in areas close to urban nuclei, their speed is reduced.

Therefore, a high-speed train is a train reaching speeds higher than 200Km/h over updated existing lines, and 250 Km/h over lines specifically designed for that purpose.

Some examples of high-speed trains are: In Spain, AVE, Alvia, Avant; in France, TGV; in Italy, ETR; in Germany, ICE;....

11. Non-motor land transport: this category includes the non-motor land transport means, such as bicycles or horses or travels walking;

12. Other transport means: this category includes any transport means not included in the above categories.

A.6 MAIN ACCOMMODATION (B)

Variable	Categories
Main accommodation	<p>a. Of market (paid accommodation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hotel or aparthotel (indicate no. of stars) 2. Boarding house, hostel, motel, inns, guest house 3. Full dwelling for rental (including tourist apartments) 4. Room rented in private house 5. Rural tourism accommodation 6. Lodge 7. Camping 8. Cruise 9. Another market accommodation <p>b. No of market (non-paid accommodation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Own house 11. Houses of relatives, friends or companies freely loaned 12. Shared-use dwellings (timeshare) 13. Exchanged dwellings

	14. Other non-market
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"Main accommodation" is defined as the type of accommodation where the higher number of nights was spent during the travel. If the same number of nights was spent in two different types of accommodations, the main one is considered that where the person was accommodated during his/her stay in the main destination. In this case, the main one is considered that involving a higher cost.

Description of the categories:

a. Of market (paid accommodation): It is considered that the type of accommodation is "Of the market (paid accommodation)" when it is a payment service, though it may be subsidised.

This category includes the following categories:

1. Hotel or aparthotel: establishment providing group accommodation services by price with or without other supplemental services, and registered as such in the relevant register of the Councils of Tourism of each Autonomous Region.

2. Lodge, hostel, motel, inn, guest house: establishments giving group accommodation services by price with or without other supplemental services, that are registered as such in the relevant register of the Councils of Tourism of each Autonomous Regions.

3. Rented house: Dwelling (apartment, chalet, etc.) rented that can include or not the provision of services of hotels, such as cleaning, meals, etc. It is distinguished if the dwelling has been rented through an agency (including here tourist apartments) or if rented directly to a private owner. The dwellings included in this category must be rented entire, not by rooms.

4. Room rented in a private home: rented rooms in a private home, including or not services of cleaning, catering, etc., are classified in this category.

5. Rural tourism accommodation: Rural tourism accommodations are considered as those establishments or dwellings for tourist accommodation by price, with or without other supplemental services, and that are registered as such in the relevant register of the Tourism Councils of each Autonomous Region.

These establishments usually show given characteristics

- a) They are located in rural areas.
- b) These are buildings with their own architectonic typology of the area or are located in estates with active agricultural holdings (agrotourism).
- c) They offer a limited number of bedplaces and bedrooms for guests, in addition to meeting some infrastructure requirements and basic provisions.

6. Hostel: accommodation in a tourist hostel is that offered regularly and by price in establishments providing to the public in general accommodation in bedrooms of multiple capacity, with or without other supplemental catering services, that can offer the practice of leisure, educational or nature contact activities.

7. Camping: Camping is any land space duly delimited, fitted and conditioned, aimed at providing persons regularly and by payment of a set price a place for outdoors life for a limited time for holiday or tourist purposes and using as residence, mobile hostels, caravans, tents or other similar elements easy to transport; and that are registered as such in the corresponding register of the Tourism Councils of each Autonomous Region.

This category includes the case where a caravan was parked in a campsite overnight.

8. Cruise: A cruise is defined as a travel for holiday or tourist purposes made on board of a passenger boat to any place in the world, with scales in intermediate destinations, that provides their passengers with all services of a hotel, such as accommodation, catering, medical service, training activities,....

9. Other market accommodations: This category groups the rests of establishments of the market. For instance, health centres or spas, halls of residence, group transport means, mountain refuges,...

b. Not of market (non-payment accommodation): It will be considered that the type of accommodation "Not of market (non-payment accommodation)" when there is no money transaction.

The following categories are distinguished:

10. Owned house: This category includes second dwellings owned by the respondent. It also covers caravans permanently parked in a camping.

11. Dwelling of relatives or friends: This category includes dwellings loaned by relatives or friends; and also those freely loaned by the company.

12. Share-use dwelling (timeshare): The category of 'shared-use dwelling/timeshare' corresponds to the right of using by turn real estate properties for tourist use (for instance, an apartment in the coast that is purchased in a special regimen for which the right to use it only six months a year is acquired, while the other owner will use it the other six months; this will be a timeshare dwelling).

13. Exchanged dwellings: this category includes dwellings exchanged freely between two particulars.

14. Other non-market accommodations: This category groups the rest of establishments not of the market (free), such as "outdoors", car, "in the beach", caravan that remains parked out of a camping,...

A.7 TRAVEL STAGES (B)

Variable	Categories
Travel stages: a. Intermediate destinations b. Type of accommodation c. No. of overnight stays	a. Intermediate destinations: each destination is considered to be a stage and the following is registered: a.1- If the destination is Spain: Town and Province a.2- If the destination is abroad: Country b. The same categories will be collected as for the main accommodation, c. Numerical

A **stage is** each of the stops with overnight stay during the travel. Therefore, a travel has as many stages as intermediate destinations, with a consecutive number of overnight stays.

For each stage information is collected about the destination and, when it is in Spain, the type of accommodation used (on an aggregate basis) and the number of overnight stays in each type of accommodation. Therefore, when the destination is in Spain the stage is given by the pair {destination, type of accommodation}. Therefore, in travels with a single destination, if this is in Spain, questions are asked not only about the main accommodation but also the rest of the accommodations used. When the destination is not in Spain, only overnight stays in each country are collected, without distinguishing by type of accommodation.

⁴ There are differences in the consideration of stage based on this occurring in Spain or abroad. See the paragraph next.

A.8 TOURIST PACKAGE (B)

Variable	Categories
Tourist package	1. Yes 6. No 8. subsampling

A **tourist package** is the previous booking of the travel including at least accommodation and transport, though some of these two elements can be replaced by any other service involving a significant amount of the total price of the travel (organised visits, car rental, etc.), and that has been solve a a global indivisible price through the travel agency or tour operator.

In case the travel has been hired by a tourist package it is asked which services are included in the package:

1. Transport
2. Accommodation
3. Food and drinks not included in the accommodation system (bed and breakfast, half board, full board)
4. Leisure, culture and sports activities

When more than one tourist package has been hired for or during the travel, this question is asked considering all packages hired. Therefore, if a package contains the transport and leisure activities and another the transport and accommodation, then it must be specified that the package includes the transport, the accommodation and leisure activities.

A.9 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN THE TRAVEL (B)

Variable	Categories
Household members participating in the travel: a. Aged 15 years or older b. Under 15 years of age	a. Number b. Number

For each travel declared by the person selected, the number of persons of the household participating in the travel is collected, distinguishing those under 15 years from the rest. This information is necessary for estimating the travels of persons under 15 years of age.

A.10 CLOSE PERSONS INCLUDED IN THE TRAVEL (B)

Variable	Categories
Close persons travelling with the traveller	1. Alone 2. With partner 3. With children 4. With other family

	members 5. With friends 6. With work partners
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In addition to the household members making the travel, that are necessary for calculating the elevation factors, it is interesting to collect the form of travelling in relation to the close persons travelling with them. For this, all appropriate options will be ticked in the above question.

A.11 TRAVEL EXPENSES (E)

Variable	Categories
Travel expenses	1. Expenditure in tourist package: amount (if a package was hired) 2. Expenditure in accommodation: amount 3. Expenditure in transport: amount 4. Expenditure in bars or restaurants: amount 5. Expenditure in recreational, cultural and sports activities: amount 6. Expenditure in valuable objects/durable goods: amount 7. Other expenditure: amount Total expenditure: amount/interval (only if the expenditure in the above categories is in blank)

The objective is to collect the individual travel expenditure, regardless of who has paid it. For this, questions are made for the corresponding expenditure to household members that have participated in the travel, that will be subsequently averaged to obtain a mean expenditure per traveller.

A question is asked about the expenditure in each them and by aggregation the total cost of the travel is obtained.

In each item, a question is asked if there has been any cost in it and if the answer is yes, the amount is asked for.

In case the person does not know the expenditure per items, or any is missing, the total expenditure of the travel is questioned. If not known, the traveller is asked to provide a range and record the edges thereof.

The item for the tourist package is collected considering that in case more than one tourist package has been hired for or during the travel, expenditure in package is considered as sum of the costs of all packages hired.

In the case of travels with tourist package, a question is asked about the expenditures of accommodation or transport not included in the package.

Description of the categories:

1. Travel expenses: expenditure in local transport, international transport, rented car, fuel, underground, bus, taxi, parkings, etc. Payments per luggage, seat reservation, priority boarding, travel agents' commissions, porters, tips and

lockers. Expenditures in food and drinks are excluded, unless they are included in the price of the ticket, as well as other products that are acquired in the plane (perfumes, make-up, clocks, sunglasses, jewels, etc.)

2. Expenditure in accommodation: expenditure in the accommodation services used during the travel. This includes tips to doormen, bellboys, etc. It excludes expenditures in phone calls, laundry, television, parking, beauty services, etc., provided they can be broken down from from the costs of accommodation. Expenditures in food and drinks not included in the price of accommodation (bed and breakfast, half board, full board) are also excluded).

3. Expenditure in food and drinks in cafes or restaurants: expenditure in food and drinks in cafes, restaurants, bars, pubs, discotheques, canteens, diners and the like, including those located in theatres, cinemas, sports stadiums, museums, etc. or in transport means, such as trains, ships, air planes, etc. provided they are not included in the ticket price; sales of food by caterers and catering services and products supplied by vending machines ready to be consumed or in stalls.

4. Expenditure in leisure, culture and sports activities: expenditures in sports stadiums, amusement parks, theme parks, cinemas, theatres, concerts, circus, shows, museums, national parks, zoos, lessons of skiing, sailing, horse riding, etc., rental of equipment and accessories for sports, services of mountaineers, guides, etc.

5. Expenditure in durable goods and valuable objects: expenditure in durable goods (cars, computers, etc.) or valuable objects (pictures, jewels, pieces of art, etc.) acquired **during** the travel, as well as durable goods for use only (or almost only) in tourist travels in light aircrafts, vessels, caravans, recreation vehicles, camping material, luggage, sports equipment, etc.), that have been acquired for the travel (light aircrafts, vessels, caravans, recreation vehicles, camping equipment, luggage, sports equipment, etc.). The unit value of these goods should be above 300 Euros.

6. Other costs: travel expenses not included in the above categories, such as expenditures in food or drinks in supermarkets or retail shops, goods and services for personal use or for gifts, expenditure in health, education, communications, insurances, games of chance, etc.

A.12 BOOKING THE MAIN TRANSPORT MEANS AND THE MAIN ACCOMMODATION

A.12.1. ADVANCE BOOKING (E)

Variable	Categories
Purchase/advance booking	1. On the same day
1. Purchase of the main transport means (only if the main transport means is not '5')	In advance:
2. Purchase of the main accommodation if the main accommodation of market)	2. From 2 to 7 days
3. Purchase of package (when the accommodation or the main transport	3. From 8 to 15 days
	4. From 16 to 30 days
	5. From 31 to 90 days
	6. Over 3 months
	7. Not applicable

are part of it)	
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The aim of this question is to establish how far in advance the main transport means and the main accommodation were hired, regardless of when they were paid.

Both this question and the next intend to collect also the cases where the purchase/booking was not made by the informant, but by another person on behalf of him/her.

A.12.2. RESERVATION OF THE TRANSPORT MEANS (E)

Variable	Categories
Reservation of the transport means	<p>For the categories of the main transport 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10 to 11 options 1 to 4 and 7 will be shown. For 7 and 8 options 5 to 7 will be shown.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directly with the company through its web or App 2. Directly with the company in person, by mail or by phone 3. In a travel agency or tour operator through its web or App 4. In a travel agency or a tour operator in person, by mail or by phone 5. Through the web or App 6. Directly with the driver in person, by mail or by phone 7. subsampling

A.12.3. RESERVATION OF THE MAIN ACCOMODATION (E)

Variable	Categories
Reservation of the main accommodation	<p>If the main accommodation is 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 or 8 will be shown options 1 to 4 and 10 If the main accommodation is 3, 4 or 13 options 5 to 10 will be shown</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directly with the establishment through its web or App 2. Directly with the establishment in person, by mail or by phone 3. In a travel agency or tour operator through its web or App 4. In a travel agency or a tour operator in person, by mail or by phone 5. Through a specialised web (for instance, AirBnb, Homeaway, Homelidays, Niumba, Rentalia, Housetrip,

	Wimdu, Interhome, Friendly Rentals) 6. Directly with the owner through its web or App 7. Directly with the owner in person, by mail or by phone 8. In a travel agency or tour operator through its web or App 9. In a travel agency or a tour operator in person, by mail or by phone 10. subsampling
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A.12.4. RESERVATION OF THE TOURIST PACKAGE (E)

Variable	Categories
Reservation of the package (when it includes and/or main transport)	1. In a travel agency or tour operator through its web or App 2. In a travel agency or tour operator in person, by mail or by phone 3. subsampling

These questions refer to the reservation, both if performed independently from the purchase or if there was no previous reservation or the payment of the ticket (or the accommodation) was made simultaneously. Therefore, if a person purchases the train ticket at the station at the time of departure, he/she must answer option 2 and not leave the answer in blank because he/she made no reservation.

Option 1 must include the cases where, upon entering the hotel web for the reservation, the hotel redirects the user to an external platform to do it.

The option of travel agency or tour operator includes all cases where the reservation is not done directly with the service supplier (hotel, transport company), though it is not itself a travel agency or a tour operator. For instance, when after buying the plane ticket the company's web offers different accommodation options and it is reserved directly through the website of the airline company, the transport has been reserved directly with the service provider and the accommodation through the travel agency.

The only exception to the above are travels organised by a non-for-profit organisation (boy scouts, cultural or sports associations, etc.) that offer their members closed tour packages. These organisation must not be considered as travel agencies. Also, public tourism information points offering information or help to the traveller must not be considered travel agencies. In these cases, if the informant knows how

the organisation hired the travel he/she can answer to the above question and, if he/she does not know it, the answer must be Not known.

Websites such as Booking are considered to be on-line travel agencies (in the corresponding company registry it is registered in NACE class corresponding to travel agencies).

A.13 ACTIVITIES FULFILLED DURING THE TRAVEL (E)

Variable	Categories
Activities fulfilled during the travel (only if the reason for the travel is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Golf 2. Winter sports 3. Ship sailing 4. Other marine sports (windsurf, diving, fishing) 5. Hunting 6. Hiking, mountain climbing 7. Adventure or risk sports 8. Horse-riding routes 9. Other sports 10. Attendance to sporting events 11. Cultural visits (museums, churches, libraries...) 12. Attendance to cultural events (music festivals, opera, bullfighting, ...) 13. Other cultural activities 14. Visit cities 15. Visit rural destinations, camping 16. Visits to theme parks 17. Services of spa, thalassotherapy type 18. Visits to casinos, game rooms 19. Gastronomic activities 20. Fun activities (go out for a drink, discotheques, ...) 21. Religious events 22. Congresses and fairs 23. Visit natural areas (forests and mountains) 24. Enjoying and use of the beach 25. Visit to family or friends 26. Shopping (clothes, jewels, handicrafts, typical products...)

A.14 DEGREE OF SATISFACTION (E)

Variable	Categories
Satisfaction level (only if the reason for the travel is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14)	0 to 10

A.15 LOYALTY TO DESTINATION (E)

Variable	Categories
Loyalty to destination (only if the reason for the travel is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	1. Destination previously visited 2. First time in the destination

B Main characteristics of the trips

B.1 MAIN DESTINATION OF THE TRIP

Variable	Categories
Destination	1. Spain: Province 2. Abroad: Country

When the trip includes different destinations, it is considered to be the main one. In case the informant cannot decide, priority is given to abroad, to another autonomous region different from that of residence and finally to the residence. In the event of a tie in any of these categories, the farthest of them is considered.

B.2 MAIN REASON FOR THE TRIP

Variable	Categories
Reason for the trip	1. Personal reasons 2. Professional reasons

B.2 EXPENDITURE

Variable	Categories
Expenditure	The total cost of the trip is collected, without splitting in batches.

The expenditure of up to three trips is collected according to the following procedure, giving priority to the destination abroad:

1. If the person has made three trips or less, the expenditure of all of them is collected.
2. If the person has made more than three trips, the procedure is as follows:
 - If the person has made trips with destination abroad, one of them will be selected at random.

- The other two remaining trips to reach the maximum three required are selected at random from the other trips made (considering both trips with destination in Spain and the other trips with destination abroad).

C Characteristics related to the person selected

C.1 SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Categories
Gender	1. Man 2. Woman

It is collected as it is a regulatory variable according to the INE standards.

Variable	Categories
Age	Years

Age is a key variable both for calculating the factors and for the selection of the person to be surveyed when necessary. Although the INE standard establishes that the exact date of birth must be collected, the questionnaire gives the possibility to annotate the age when said date is not known:

- When the date of birth is not available and the informant only gives the age, this is recorded leaving only in blank the date of birth. Therefore, in the next interview the fields date of birth and age appear empty again so that the interviewer insists and ask for them again.
- When the date of birth is available, both data are recorded and therefore they are again completed in the next interview and must not be confirmed by the interviewer.

On the other hand it is considered, for the purpose of temporal references in the questionnaire, the age of the informant(s) at the time when the household is formed, not considering age changes that may arise during the month of collection or age changes than can occur during the reference period.

Variable	Categories
Country of birth	Country

The variable **country of birth** refers to the regular country of residence of the mother when the person was born, established according to the borders defined at the time of data collection

Variable	Categories
Citizenship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only Spanish 2. Only foreign, specifying the country or countries (maximum 2) 3. Spanish and foreigner, specifying the foreign country (only one)

Citizenship is defined as the legal link between an individual and a State, acquired by birth or naturalisation if by declaration or acquired by choice, marriage or other terms according to the national law. It refers to the citizenship at the time of the interview.

Variable	Categories
Legal marital status	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single 2. Married 3. Widow/widower 4. Separate 5. Divorced

The legal marital status is considered to be the marital status (legal) of each individual in relation to the Spanish laws on marriage.

Variable	Categories
Cohabitation as a couple	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living with spouse 2. Cohabitation with unmarried partner 3. Not living with partner

Variable	Categories
Level of studies completed	<p>0. Cannot read or write or went to school less than five years</p> <p>1. Full primary education or went to school at least 5 years</p> <p>2. Secondary School (with titles or completing, at least, 3rd, 8th or 4th respectively); Certificate of Primary Education, School Level (before 1999), or professional training (levels 1 or 2) and the like</p> <p>3. High school, Intermediate degree vocational training, basic vocational training, professional music and dance qualification, basic vocational training, and the like; Certificates of Official Schools of Languages (advanced level).</p> <p>4. Certificate of level 3 professional training; own university titles of less than 2 years duration that require baccalaureate; and the like.</p> <p>5. High degree vocational training, intermediate degree vocational training and equivalent; own university titles lasting 2 years or longer that require baccalaureate.</p> <p>6. Degrees of 240 ECTS credits, Diploma, Technical Engineering and equivalent; post-graduates (of less than 1 year)</p> <p>7. Degree of over 240 ECTS credits, Degree, Engineering, masters, speciality in Health Sciences and equivalent</p> <p>8. University PhD</p>

It relates to the highest education completed by the person selected according to CNED 2014.

It includes an annex that describes the different categories considered.

Variable	Categories
Relationship with the activity (only persons aged 16 years or older).	<p>1- Full-time work 2- Part-time work</p> <p>3- Unemployed</p> <p>4- Student</p> <p>5- Pensioner, retired or early retired 6- Unable to work</p> <p>7- Works in household chores 8- Another type of inactivity</p>

This question refers to the situation in the activity of the week before (Monday through Sunday) the interview. In case the person is in several situations, the main one should be considered.

- The following categories are considered:

1. Full-time work; 2. Part time work: Persons that during the week before the survey have fulfilled a paid activity for at least one hour, either with a salary or other form of payment, either in exchange for a benefit or a family gain in cash or in kind, will be considered to be working.

Family aids, remunerated trainees and workers under a public programme of remunerated employment will be considered as workers, provided they have worked at least one hour during the reference week.

This category also includes persons with work from which they are **absent** and to which he/she expects to return. Persons who work regularly but did not work the week before the survey due to disease or accident, labour dispute, disciplinary suspension of work and salary, holidays, feasts, study, maternity or other leaves, voluntary absence, temporal work disorganisation for reasons such as bad weather, mechanical failures or other similar reasons will be considered to be in that situation, provided they are formally attached to the job.

- In the case of **salaried staff**, for this link to exist at least one of the following conditions must be met:
 - i. Continued collection of wages or salary.
 - ii. Guarantee of returning to work at the end of the contingency or agreement related to the re-entry date.
 - iii. That the length of the absence from work is that which, as appropriate, allows workers to receive compensatory benefits without duty from them to accept other jobs.
- In the case of **freelance activities** a person is considered to be temporarily absent from work, employed but not working, if the following 3 criteria are met:
 - i. The absence occurs for a specific reason.
 - ii. The company or business continues its activity during the absence, i.e., the company has not closed formally or informally for a long period, such as low season.
 - iii. The length of the absence is limited.

Remunerated trainees and working trainees under remunerated public employment programmes are rated as working or with a job, but not working, on the same basis as the other persons with a paid employment.

It should be distinguished if the person works **full time or part time** based on the spontaneous answer of the respondent.

3. Unemployed: The definition given in the Active Population Survey is considered, that is, persons aged from 15 to 74 years who meet the following conditions:

- Without work during the reference week, that is, they have no freelance or employed job.
- They are currently available to work, that is, they are available to work as freelancers or employed before the end of the two weeks following the reference week.
- They are actively searching for a job, that is during the last month, ending with the reference week, they are actively searching for a freelance or employed job.

4. Student: Students are considered to be the persons receiving an instruction in any degree of training.

5. Pensioner, retired or early retired Pensioners or retired persons are those not working or receiving an old-age pension or retirement, obtained for their previous economic activity for stopping working due to their age.

Persons that due to staff reduction retire early (with reduction of the amount of the normal pension) without meeting the general requirements set by the law to receive a retirement pension, but meeting the requirements set by the regulations, will be classified as pensioner or retired, provided they are in this situation the week before the survey.

6. Unable to work Persons indefinitely unable, both if they have worked previously or not and regardless of receiving or not a disability pension, are considered to be in this situation.

Both disabilities from birth and those acquired indefinitely, but not temporary disability due to a disease or accident while receiving medical care or medical leave is required.

7. Working in household chores Persons that do not fulfil any economic activity but take care of their households with no economic compensation.

8. Other type of inactivity: This category includes all persons not included in any of the above categories, in particular the following: landlords (persons that without fulfilling any paid or freelance activity receive property incomes and/or incomes from other investments), persons temporarily deprived of their freedom, and those that, without fulfilling any economic activity, receive public or private aids.

Variable	Categories
Professional status	1- Entrepreneur, professional or worker on a freelance basis employing other persons. 2- Entrepreneur, professional or worker on a freelance basis not employing other persons. 3- Wage earner or employee with an indefinite contract. 4- Wage earner or employee with temporary or fixed-term contract

The professional status at work that the workers considers as the main will be considered.

- The following categories will be distinguished:

1. Entrepreneur, professional or freelance worker employing other persons: This category includes all persons managing their own business, industry or trade or fulfilling a liberal professional or trade on a freelance basis and that based on this hire one or more employees or workers to which they pay with a salary, wages, commission,...

2. Entrepreneur, professional or worker on a freelance basis but not employing other persons A entrepreneur without employees or independent worker is considered to be the person working in his/her own company, industry, trade, agricultural holding or working on a freelance basis in a liberal profession or trade and not employing wage earning workers. This also includes those working in their own company with the aid only of relatives with no formal remuneration, as wells as partners in production cooperatives working it it, either associated work cooperatives or communal farming cooperatives.

This heading includes home-workers when they have no contract or work agreement and the decision about markets, functioning and funding scales, are in the hands of the worker, that also possesses or rents the capital goods used in the production process, or when the remuneration of the person is based on the income or benefits from the sales of the goods or services.

This category also includes persons that are in a **family support situation**. Family support is considered to be the person working with no formal remuneration in the company or business of relative living with him/her.

3/4. Wage-earner or employee: An employed worker is that person working for a public or private entrepreneur and receiving for this a salary, commission, bonus, payment by results or any regulated method of payment in cash or in kind. Partners or workers of private liability companies with an employment and legal status as wage earners.

Contract of indefinite duration

This category includes contracts of indefinite duration, regardless of their working continuous or discontinuously. These contracts do not expire while any dismissal occurs that

terminates them. This category includes the employment relationship of civil servants that, though not involving a labour contract, can be assimilated with contracts of indefinite duration.

Permanent contracts mean that the worker has a continuous work, only interrupted for holidays, temporary leave, or licence or other extraordinary causes.

Discontinuous permanent contracts mean that the worker, though having a permanent employment (and will continue to have it without needing new controls), does not perform it continuously because there is only work to be performed in some seasons or discontinuous periods.

Temporary or fixed-term contract

This category includes written contracts of definite duration, that is, when the end of the contract is determined by objective conditions, such as expiration of a given term, performing a given task, reincorporation of a worker that had been temporarily replaced, performing a period of practices or training, or replacement of the work part not developed by partial pensioners. In the case of a work contract of limited duration, the conditions for termination are generally mentioned in the contract.

This section includes seasonal contracts; work in training or practices; of work or temporary service, for a trial period; as temporary staff; persons hired by an employment agency also working for a third party, unless they have a limited contract with said agency.

Variable	Categories
Size of household	Number of members a. Aged 15 years or older b. Under 15 years of age

Variable	Categories
Type of household	1- Single-person household 2- Father or mother alone living with some child 3- Couple without children living in the household. 4- Couple with children living in the

The type of household where the person selected is identified with one of the categories mentioned.

Variable	Categories
Household activity	a. Number of members aged 16 to 64 years that are working b. Number of members aged 16 to 64 years that are unemployed or inactive

Variable	Categories
Household income	Ranges are established for classifying households: 1. Up to 999 Euros 2. From 1,000 to 1,499 Euros 3. From 1,500 to 2,499 Euros 4. De 2,500 to 3,499 Euros 5. From 3,500 to 4,999 Euros 6. 5,000 Euros or more 9. Does not answer

This variable makes reference to the net income received monthly by all household members currently, providing or not these incomes to pay the household expenses.

Monthly incomes of the household currently refer to the regular incomes received in the last calendar month, considering the prorating of extraordinary and other incomes received periodically, though not monthly.

Incomes are considered as all those from the following sources:

1. **Incomes from self-employment.**- These are the net incomes, i.e., gross income excluding deductible expenses and withholding taxes and fractionated payments.
2. **Incomes from paid work.**- These are the wages, salaries and overtime, extraordinary hours, duties, productivity, specific and destination bonus, rewards.
3. **Incomes from contributory and non-contributory pensions.**- Old age, retirement or pensioner, disability, widower, orphans or in favour of relatives.
4. **Subsidies and unemployment benefits,** vocational education or employment promotion.
5. **Other subsidies and regular social benefits** (disease, maintenance of salary, aids to the family for natality, maternity, family protection, grants).
6. **Property and capital income** (rentals, dividends, interests, returns...).
7. **Other regular incomes** (donations from institutions, transfers from other households, immigrant remittances and any regular incomes other than social benefits).

The monthly net incomes of the household are considered to be the set of incomes **regularly by the household and all its members receiving** individual incomes, whatsoever their origin, after discounting the social security contributions and other assimilated payments (Social Welfare Entities, mutual insurance companies and Pension Funds), as well as the amounts paid for taxes (in the case of employment, taxes on investment income must be considered, while in the case of self-employment, the taxes withheld and the fractionated payments of the personal income taxes).

In the calculation of the net monthly incomes, the following is considered:

- In the case of earned incomes from **employment**, the extraordinary payments and other extraordinary incomes regularly received are prorated.
- In the case of **self-employment** earned incomes, deductible expenses are discounted from the amount of monthly incomes.

The following are considered to be deductible expenses:

- Raw materials, wages and salaries, contributions to the Social Security, indemnities and other personnel costs, contributions to pension plans for workers; purchases; rentals; insurance premiums; financial expenses; repair and maintenance costs; taxes (tax on commercial and professional activities, real estate tax...); professional independent services and other current expenses.
- In the case of **incomes from real property** deductible expenses are considered to be the real estate tax and maintenance of the dwelling and community expenditure; for incomes from real property and custody of securities and other expenses (interests paid to the bank for loans, overdrafts, etc.).
- In the case of capital and property incomes, deductible expenses are discounted from the amount of monthly incomes on a prorated basis.

Variable	Categories
Other dwellings owned available to the of the household in the twelve months	1- Number of houses owned available to the household 2- Place where they live (Town and province/country)

A dwelling available to the household is considered to be any non-principal family dwelling for the household for the primary purpose of being used for recreation of the household members seasonally, periodically or sporadically (week-ends, holidays). A family dwelling, therefore, cannot be simultaneously principal for a household and be available for other homes.

A dwelling is considered to be owned when it has been purchased by any member of the household, regardless of it being fully paid or with pending payments (for instance, mortgage loans or of any other type linked to acquisition of the dwelling) when it has been received by any member of the household as an inheritance or donation, regardless that the dwelling can have any type of liens or mortgage or when it has been received by any member of the house by transmission, inheritance or any other mode, even if he/she does not have the legal holdership of the dwelling.

C.2 ANNUAL PARTICIPATION IN TRAVELS FOR PERSONAL REASONS

In the first collaboration of the person a number of questions are included that will allow to identify if in the past twelve months the person surveyed has made any travel for personal reason, distinguishing:

- a) Travels with Spain as main destination
 - 1. Spending from 1 to 3 nights out of the regular residence
 - 2. Spending 4 or more nights
- b) Travels with main destination abroad
 - 1. Spending from 1 to 3 nights out of their regular residence
 - 2. Spending 4 or more nights

C.3 REASONS FOR NOT TRAVELLING

In case in the above section the person declares that he/she has made no travel for personal reasons in the past twelve months, he/she is asked about the causes (multiple answer).

The categories are:

- 1. Financial reasons (no money for leisure travels, they cannot afford going on holidays)
- 2. Lack of free time due to family commitments.
- 3. Lack of free time due to work or study commitments.
- 4. Reasons of health or reduced mobility.
- 5. Prefers to stay at home, not motivated to travel.
- 6. Security.
- 7. Other reasons.

9. Collection of information

9.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COLLECTION

The data for the Tourism survey for Spanish residents are collected jointly among the different collection units and using several channels.

simultaneously, all integrated in the collection platform of the INE, IRIA.

The survey has the following characteristics:

- For each household a person aged 15 years or older is selected, at which the survey is aimed. However, the possibility of selecting again a new person during the survey is considered due to changes in the composition of the household related to the person initially preselected.
- The informant of the survey is the person selected. Only in cases such as disability of the person to answer or the case of persons under 18 years of age the proxy survey is permitted.
- Joint collection method CATI/CAPI: All interviews, including the first, will be performed through CATI by the data collection platform of the INE, IRIA. Collection through CAPI is considered for all sample units that in the first CATI interview cannot be obtained information and assigned a definitive incidence, including all dwellings for which no telephone is available or these are invalid. For CAPI the same platform of IRIA data collection is also used.
- Reference period two months: The sample units will be asked about the two months before the survey month in relation to the travels made in that period and the month before about the trips.
- The questionnaire has been simplified searching to facilitate understanding by the informant. Some basic variables are asked for all travels and subsequently only three travels are selected from these (under criteria of type of travel: personal or work and travel destination: Spain or abroad) about which a higher number of variables, including the costs, will be collected.

9.1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CATI COLLECTION

Before starting the collection on day 1 of the month, letters are delivered to the selected dwellings containing information on the purposes and need for information to be collected, as well as the obligation of collaborating.

During the first week of collection the dwellings added to the panel and collaborating for the first time in the survey are given priority. In addition, the first shift of contact with all dwellings was performed in this first week for the purpose of reducing the recall effect. Before the last week of collection, informational letters are sent explaining the visit by a surveyor to the first collaboration dwellings that will enter CAPI, continuing CATI collection over the rest of dwellings until the last day of the month.

The possibility of recall is considered when it is necessary for completing the questionnaire as in the case of lack of partial response in some variable or after the detection of non-consistencies or non-compliance of other controls of validation of the information collected.

9.1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CAPI COLLECTION

For sample units that in the first survey could not be assigned a final incidence via CAT they will be referred to the CAPI collection means. The units to be collected a given month by CAPI will be transferred from the CATI sites from day 20 of every month, for the purpose of sending the information letters warning of the upcoming visit of the surveyor, though they will be kept in CAT until they are loaded in the portable devices. The fieldwork will be performed in general from the seventh working day before the last day of the month and until the end of it.

The CAPI surveyors are required to, before giving a final incidence of absent, perform at least four visits to the household of the person selected, distribute din at least three days and morning and afternoon shifts.

Monthly closure of the collection work is established for both the CAT and the CAPI of the last day of the month.

Transfer from CATI to CAPI will be only performed for sample units that in the first CATI survey have an incidence involving transfer to CAPI collection.

9.2 INSPECTION

The inspections of the calls made from CATI centres will be performed through recordings thereof that may be listened to subsequently. Both the company and the INE will inspect their own sample and also the INE will inspect part of the sample collected by the company.

The inspection of CAPI collection will be performed by recontact with the person selected to which an inspection questionnaire will be administered for the purpose of evaluating the development of the original survey, verifying the incidents occurring.

10. Handling the information

The information collected will be managed divided into two main stages:

10.1 MICRODATA CLEANSING

The application used to perform the surveys includes a number of validation controls which allow to detect errors and inconsistencies during the same collection of the information.

For a questionnaire to be considered valid, it must be completed entirely, accepting the lack of response only in household incomes and amount of the different expenditure items in cases where the informant does not know the figures because the payment was not made. In addition, all variables must take a valid value and the questionnaire flows must have been followed adequately

The inconsistencies persisting after this stage are corrected automatically, for which tools designed for that purpose are used and, when necessary, a manual revision is performed for the purpose of confirming these cases where the information collected shows an atypical combination of answers. If no additional information is available, an adjudication is performed by programme of the inconsistent values or, if not possible, the questionnaire is discarded.

10.2 STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF THE INFORMATION

This survey includes manual files of collection, that contain the information collected in the questionnaires of the sample surveys in each month of the year, of the monthly files of exploitation. In the latter, the month is the reference month of the travels, the month object of study. As the questionnaire asks about the travels made in the two months before the survey, the monthly files of exploitation of month m are built with the files of collection of months $m+1$ and $m+2$, once cleansed.

The information is structured in four files:

- Person file: it includes a register for each person of the sample collected in $m+1$ and $m+2$, with the socio-demographic characteristics, the information related to the household (including travels of persons under 15 years of age, if any) and the number of travels made in the reference month.
- Travel file: it includes a register per travel ended in the reference month by the persons collected in the file of persons. It includes all characteristic of the travel and the most important of the persons making it.
- Expanded travel file: it comprises a register for each stage of the travels collected in the travel file. The travels with a single destination are recorded in the single-register file, while those where several destinations were visited will have a record per destination visited.
- File of trips: it comprises a register per trip made in the reference month. As the recall period of the trips is one month, it is built from the information provided by the persons interviewed in month $m+1$.

About these files the necessary treatments are made to obtain the estimations object of the project.

These treatments, as described below, are:

- Detection and treatment of outliers of overnight stays-
- Allocation of some variables of the travels not investigated comprehensively.
- Correction of the recall effect
- Correction of travels of persons under 15 years of age.
- Calculation and calibration of the elevation factors

⁵ See definition of stage in the appropriate section.

On the other hand, though the new survey includes measures aimed at improving the collection of travel expenditure (survey aimed at the person, shortening of the reference period, reduction of the questionnaire length) the difficulties for measuring through surveys aimed at households makes it advisable to search for robust estimation methods. For this purpose, the estimations of expenditure, every year, will be obtained from a modelling process combining the information collected in the study period with other aggregates obtained from the series of the survey. The methods used will be included in this document when said expenditure estimations are provided.

10.3 DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF OVERNIGHT OUTLIERS

10.3.1 DETECTION

Total overnight stays of a travel are collected in the variable NPERNOC. Where $s = \bigcup_{i=1}^I s_i$ a disjointed division of the travel sample. A value of the variable NPERNOC_k of unit K will be considered outlier if, given the quantile c_{pi} of grade p_i of the distribution of values {NPERNOC_k} $\in s_i$, the following is met:

- NPERNOC_k $\geq c_{pi}$ and
- NPERNOC_k > 30

To indicate if the NPERNOC value of unit k is considered outlier, a binary variable indicating IndOutIPernocta is created, that has a value of 1 in the registers meeting the above two conditions and 0 in the rest of the cases.

When the cell size is smaller than in, the cell is collapsed as stated in the section "values of the parameters" and the same procedure is applied to the collapsed cell.

10.3.2 TREATMENT

It is $s = \bigcup_{i=1}^I s_i$ the same division from that defined in the binary variable indicating IndOutIPernocta. To treat the outliers of overnight stays, a correction factor FactOutIPernocta is defined for each

unit $k \in s_i$ if so that $\text{FactOutIPernocta}_k \times \text{NPERNOC}_k = c_{pi}$,

where c_{pi} is the quantile c_{pi} of grade p_i of the distribution of values {NPERNOC_k} defined so that it is a whole number.

Then, the variable NPERNOC_CORR that gathers the number of overnight stays corrected for outliers, such as:

$$\text{NPERNOC_CORR} = c_{pi}$$

The above correction factor will be applied to all stages, so that the number of overnight stays of the stages corrected for outliers is a whole value

and the sum of all PERNO CETAPA_CORR of the travel is consistent with the PERNO CETAPA. Therefore, the procedure would be:

- The stages are reordered at random, to prevent systematic bias.
- For all stages, except for the latter the value is rounded off PERNO CETAPA x FactOutI Pernocta to be whole. When PERNO CETAPA_CORR is lower than 1, it will be rounded up.
- For the last stage: PERNO CETAPA_CORR (last stage) = NPERNO C_CORR – sum(PERNO CETAPA_CORR previous stages)

10.3.3 VALUES OF THE PARAMETERS

The division $s = \bigcup_{i=1}^I s_i$ will be given by the value of the variables destination, accommodation and reason, broken down as follows:

- Destinatío
n: Spain
Abroad
- Accommodation:
 - a) In case the travel destination is abroad, the type of accommodation will not be distinguished. Therefore, the cell in the case of a travel with abroad destination will be determined by the variables destination and reason.
 - b) In case the destination of the travel is out of Spain, the following will be distinguished:
 - (i) 'Of market'
 - (ii) 'Not of market'
- Reason will
be: Leisure
Other

The quantile degree will correspond to $p_i = 0.99$ for all i .

The cell collapse procedure, when necessary, consists of removing each above variable in the opposite direction at which they appear. The value $n_i = 100$ is used.

10.4 PARTIAL ATTRIBUTION

For the purpose of reducing the burden of the information and thus improving the information collected, basic characteristics are collected of all travels, but only a maximum of three travels are investigated of those made by the person selected.

The variables forming the block of additional characteristics can be grouped into three blocks:

- a) variables related to the reservation and purchase of the accommodation, transport or, as appropriate, tourist package.

- b) in the case of work travels, variables related to who made the payment of the transport, accommodation and maintenance
- c) activities made during the travel, degree of satisfaction and loyalty to destination.

The first block of variables is attributed at the request of Eurostat and the second because they are variables participating in the expenditure model. The variables of the last block are not attributed and will be tabulated over the total of travels for which they are collected.

In any case, the microdata files included a variable indicating the registers allocated the values of the variables of the first two blocks.

10.4.1 IMPUTATION PROCEDURE

Given a disjoint participation of the sample, the variables indicated above with lack of response will be adjudicated by the following procedure, in the case of the travels originally described. Therefore, travels identical to one described with lack of response in the previous variables are not attributed in this procedure, since, as they are considered identical to the original, the variables describing the characteristics of the travel, must take the same value as for the original travel.

A random hot deck is performed in each cell, with the same probability in each cell. This is, in each cell s_i , is $r_i \subset s_i$ the subsample of informants without lack of response in any of the above variables and is $\bar{r}_i = s_i - r_i$.

Is and any of the above variables. If the unit k has lack of partial response, that is, if $k \in \bar{r}_i$, then with a uniform probability in \bar{r}_i a donor is chosen and is attributed so that

$$y_k^i = \begin{cases} y_k & \text{if } k \in r_i \\ y_l & \text{if } k \in \bar{r}_i \end{cases}$$

In addition, it must be taken into account that the donors are original records in each cell. Therefore, the registers with no donor lack of response in the above variables are not considered as possible donors, since they were receptors of donor in the first stage.

In the case of travels identical to the original described, a value will be allocated to the variables with lack of response after allocating the original record. Then, once the original travel has been attributed, the value assigned to each variable will be also assigned to the variables in the case of travels identical to it.

If the size ratio $Rat_i = \frac{|r_i|}{|s_i|}$ exceeds some value t_i , then the corresponding cell is collapsed, as indicated in the following section.

10.4.1 VALUES OF THE PARAMETERS

The division $s = \bigcup_{i=1}^r s_i$ will be given by the variables package, accommodation, transport, reason, destination, type of destination, duration, autonomous region of destination aggregated, age, education and autonomous region of residence, where:

- **Package:**
 - A tourist package has been hired, that includes the transport, in addition to other services, but not in the accommodation.
 - A tourist package has been hired, that includes the accommodation, in addition to other services, but not the transport.
 - A tourist package has been hired, that includes the accommodation and the transport, in addition to other services.
 - Rest of the cases
- **Accommodation:**
 - 'Hotel'
 - 'Rented house'
 - 'Rest of market accommodations'
 - 'Not of market'
- **Transport:**
 - 'Car or other private own or lent vehicles'
 - Taxis or other private vehicles rented with driver to rental companies or transport and vehicles shared with payment to the driver.
 - Rest of the cases
- **Destination:**
 - Spain
 - Abroad
- **Type of destination (in domestic destinations):**
 - Coast
 - Inland
 -
- **Reason:**
 - 'Work'
 - 'Leisure'
 - 'Rest'
- **Length:**
 - 'Short', if $NPernoc_Corr \leq 3$
 - 'Long', if $NPernoc_Corr > 3$
- **Added destination autonomous region:**
 - 'Andalucía'
 - 'Balears'
 - 'Canarias'
 - 'Cataluña'

- 'Comunidad Valenciana'
 - 'Abroad'
 - 'Rest of autonomous regions'
- **Age:**
 - 'From 15 to 34'
 - 'From 35 to 64'
 - 'Over 65'
- **Studies:**
 - 'Advanced',
 - 'Rest'
- **Autonomous region of residence**
 - CCAA_Residencia = '02', '04', '05', '09', '13', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19'
 - CCAA_Residencia = '03', '06', '07', '10', '12'
 - CCAA_Residencia = '01', '08', '11', '14'

Therefore, the cell will be:

Package||Accommodation||Transport||Reason||Destination||Type of destination||Length||Aggregated autonomous region destination||Age||Education||Autonomous Region of residence

The "collapse" procedure in the cells, when necessary, is to remove each of the above variables in the direction contrary to which they are shown, always considering that at the most the cell given per package, accommodation, housing, transport and reason can be collapsed.

Therefore, in case that when performing the collapse a minimum cell is reached and the number of registers with lack of response is higher than the number of donors in that cell, wherein the number of donors is greater than 0, the restriction on the ratio will not be considered. The donor of each register with lack of response will be selected among the existing donors.

However, in case that when performing the collapse the minimum cell is reached and the number of registers with lack of response is greater than the number of donors in that cell, the number of donors being equal to 0, the case will be analysed in detail to find a solution.

These cases will be listed for a specified study of each of them, and donors from the previous month will be searched for.

The value Rat_i is used. That is, it is interesting that in each there are more donor records than registers to which donate.

10.5 RECALL EFFECT

The presence of a recall effect in the response bias has been extensively analysed in household surveys gathering information about event flows on a previous reference period, more or less far from the time of the survey. As performed in the previous Familiar survey, the ETR has planned to apply a corrector of the recall

effect in its two sides, telescopic effect (by which travels made out of the reference period are unknowingly moved to it) and non-recall effect (opposite effect). The former is detected specially in the start of the samples with panel scheme, where a majority part of first collaborations of the informant are entered, such as the ETR rotatory panel scheme, while the latter occurs throughout the collaboration period of the informing unit.

The corrector of telescopic effect will be applied only from the second collection month (March 2015) and, in principle, during three months of reference ETR, when the theoretical sample of the panel is added massively. A mean, in a substratum, of the sample number of travels will be used per person informed by the subsample in the first survey, combined with the same data calculated with the subsample of informants in subsequent survey, in the same period. This corrector will be applied to the travel weights per informed person in the substratum in first interview.

On the other hand, the non-recall effect, to be applied to travels declared with reference in month M-2 (where M is the month of the interview), it will be estimated as a backwards mobile ratio, of the cumulative travels in a quarter, declared with a month of recall, from those declared with two months of recall (maximum recall period in the ER) in the same mobile quarter.

Substrata k will be applied in the autonomous region. Cells will be added in cascade until they contain at least 50 observations in the terms of the following expressions.

Therefore,

the travels of month M in substratum k, or with design factor:

$$V_{M,k} = V_{M,k}^{M+1} + V_{M,k}^{M+2}$$

The sample of persons of M in substratum K is:

$$P_{M,CA} = P_{CA}^{M+1} + P_{CA}^{M+2}$$

Where
$$W_{M,k}^{M+i} = V_{M,k}^{M+i} \cdot \frac{P_{M,CA}}{P_{CA}^{M+i}}, i=1, 2$$

The non-recall effect,

$$MEM_M(2) = \frac{W_{M,k}^{M+1} + W_{M-1,k}^M + W_{M-2,k}^{M-1} + W_{M-3,k}^{M-2}}{W_{M,k}^{M+2} + W_{M-1,k}^{M+1} + W_{M-2,k}^M + W_{M-3,k}^{M-1}} ;$$

This corrector of the non-recall effect will be entered once the percentage of sample is stabilised in the first interview, which obviously depends on the

effective response rate, but it is expected that late in the second quarter 2015 the theoretical percentages of sample will be reached in the first interview. At this point, the telescopic effect corrector will stop to be applied directly. However, as there is always an important sample factor in the first interview, this effect on the bias will remain in part, so for the corrector of the non-recall effect to consider this impact of non-recall, an additional adjustment is required in the corrector MEM (2):

$MEM^* = 1 + (MEM - 1) / 2$ if $MEM > 1$; $MEM^* = 1$ otherwise; and this will be the factor to be applied to weights of travels completed in M declared in M+2.

This corrector, as a series becomes available, at least annually, cannot be considered definitive, and can be object of adjustments according to the behaviour of the panel sample, with regard to the differential effect, attributable to the recall effect, that is seen in the level of travels declared with reference M-1 versus M-2.

10.6 CORRECTOR FOR MINORS

The population object of observation in ETR are residents aged 15 or older. In the travels performed by persons selected for the survey the participating household members are included, so the number and characteristics of the travels made by those under 15 years accompanied by some adult from their household.

In addition, persons living in homes where persons under 15 years live are asked for the number of travels made by them without the company of any adult from their households.

From these two sources of indirect information, the travels by the total resident population can be estimated. The following corrector is used for that purpose:

CORR15_VT: this corrector, applied to each travel register, allows to obtain estimations of the total resident population.

$$CORR15_VT(h) = \left(1 + \frac{NMIEMV_15MENOSj}{NMIEMV_15MASj} * CORR15_VS_h \right)$$

The ratio is calculated in the travel register. NMIEMV_15MENOS shows the number of household members under 15 years of age participating in the travel j and NMIEMV_15MAS shows the number of household members aged 15 or older that participated in the travel. This ratio adjusts the probability of observation of the travels of minors, that otherwise would be counted as many times as adults of the household participate in the travel.

The following variables are involved in the calculation of this corrector:

$$CORR15_VS_h = 1 + \frac{VS_h}{VA_h}, \text{ if } VA_h \neq 0;$$

$$= 1 \text{ otherwise ;}$$

with

$$VS_h = \sum_{k \in PERSONAS}^h \frac{FACTOR_DIS_k}{NMIEM_15MAS_k} \cdot VIAJES15_SOL_k$$

$$VA_h^* = \sum_{j \in VIAJES}^h FACTOR_DIS_j \left(\begin{matrix} NMIEMV_15MENOSj \\ NMIEMV_15MASj \end{matrix} \right)$$

Where h is the stratum defined by the autonomous region of residence to which the register of persons k or the register of travels j belong, respectively.

It must be noticed that the estimation factor is that of the design, since these correctors are obtained before the calibration.

Once the VS value has been obtained before obtaining the rest of the variables involved in obtaining the corrector of minors, an analysis of repercussion of the VS associated with each register on VS obtained in stratum h is performed. Therefore, the following is obtained:

- VS in register level and VS in stratum h level.
- The registers for which the repercussion is above 50% are marked as influencers
- In these cases, the variable NVIAJ_MEN is replaced by the mean of this variable in stratum h without considering these influencing observations. This adjustment is made by programme, without modifying the value of the variable NVIAJ_MEN in the files.

The VS value is obtained again as well as the rest of the values which allow to obtain the corrector for minors.

10.7 CALIBRATION

In addition to the calibration to socio-demographic variables of the elevation factors, a vector of marginal variables of overnight stays is also used.

The monthly marginals of calibration of overnight stays from the external source, i.e., surveys on hotel occupancy and tourist accommodation establishments of the INE (EOHyAT), cannot be used directly due to two types of main effects that must be previously adjusted. First, those due to systematic coverage differences (example permanent residents in hotels) and, on the other hand, the effect due to the presence of overnight stays collected in the ETR corresponding to entries in the month before that of reference, and those not collected because of departures in the months following that of reference.

After adjusting the marginal of the above mentioned effects, they will be used as base of calibration in the base year (month), obtaining for subsequent years the estimation obtained updating them with the annual exchange in the direct data provided by the external source.

The subscript indicator of the cell or subpopulation referred to by the estimator are omitted below. These cells are determined by groups of destination autonomous regions and the type of establishments where overnight stays occur, with the following disaggregation:

- Hotel accommodation: Andalucía, Canarias, Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid, Comunitat Valenciana, Rest.
- Rural tourism accommodation and camping: Total national

The formulae of the estimators are given, specifying for the base year T_B, that in the start of the ETR will be 2014. In subsequent base changes in a year T_B +n e.g., when a change of base is made in the reference populations in the estimators of the new ETR), the references to the year of the next formulae are interpreting moving T to T+n.

An annual and monthly two effect model is applied. Below all formulae are calculated in the cell or subpopulation determined by the two dimensions: group by type of accommodation*group by autonomous regions of destination.

$$\hat{P}_M^{T,B+i} = \hat{P}_M^{T,B+i-1} \frac{H_M^{T,B+i}}{H_M^{T,B+i-1}}$$

$$\hat{P}_M^{T,B} = H_M^{T,B} * C_A^{T,B} * C_{M(h)}^{T,B}; \quad T_B: \text{base year}$$

$$C_{M(h)}^{T,B} = \frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{P_M^{T,B}}{P_{M,M+1}^{T,B}} + \frac{P_M^{T,B-1}}{P_{M,M+1}^{T,B-1}} \right);$$

Where the expression of the second member are made only from overnight stays in hotels and the like. Where (h) shows that the calculations of

$$C_A^{T,B} = \frac{(P_M^{T,B} + P_M^{T,B-1})}{(H_M^{T,B} + H_M^{T,B-1})};$$

With:

\hat{P}_M^T =variable objective: marginal for calibration of overnight stays of the subpopulation of reference in month M of year T of the ETR;

$\hat{P}_{M,M+1}^T$ = estimation of overnight stays obtained from the final files of travels Familiar (Turespaña), made in month M of T in travels ending in M or in M+1;

P_M^T =Estimated overnight stays (published data) of Familiar (Turespaña) of travels ending in month M or of the year T, respectively. In both cases, monthly overnight stays will be those truncated to the maximum of days of the month (30, 31). Truncation is made over the total of the travel, which will have an impact in overnight stays by stages, backwards.

H_M^T, H^T =overnight stays of the surveys of tourist establishments of the INE (EOHyAT) of month M or of year T, respectively;

NOTE: For calculation of the estimations of overnight stays of the previous survey Familiar (Turespaña), in a subpopulation or cell of group of types of accommodation*group of autonomous region of destination, the microdatum for each travel stage will be considered, to establish both dimensions of the cells in which the estimator is calculated. However, in

Familiar only has the autonomous region of destination of the stage, but not the accommodation of it, so the corrector will be applied backwards in series.

$E_M^{2015} = \frac{PE_M^{2015}}{P_M^{2015}}$; it will be applied to the estimation $\hat{P}_M^{T,B}$ of months M of 2014, to obtain estimations linked backwards.

PE_M^{2015} are the overnight stays calculated in month M of 2015 with the new ETR from the overnight stays according to the autonomous region and type of accommodation by stages.

11. Diffusion

The webpage of the INE contains the calendar of publication of the operation.

The diffusion plan includes:

- a) tables of detailed results: they are summarised in the section below
- b) files of microdata duly managed to prevent identification of the households.

In addition, the customised exploitation requests of the users are managed.

11.1 TABULATION PLAN

The web page of the INE provides the following information

A SHORT-TERM INFORMATION

A.1 MONTHLY REFERENCE ESTIMATIONS

1. Travels and average duration by main type of accommodation used
2. Travels and average duration by main reason of travel
3. Travels and average duration by type of main destination of travel
4. Travels and mean duration by type of travel
5. Trips by main reason of trip

A.2 QUARTERLY REFERENCE ESTIMATIONS

National results

1. Travels and average length by type of destination
2. Travels and average length by main type of accommodation used, according to type of main destination of the travel
3. Travels and average length by main reason of the travel, according to the main type of destination of the travel
4. Travels and average length by length of the travel, according to the main type of travel destination.

5. Travels and average length by main transport means used, according to the main type of destination of the travel.
6. Travels and average length by type of organisation of the travel, according to the main type of destination of the travel.
7. Travels and average length by type of travel
8. Travels and average length by main destination (abroad and autonomous regions) of the travel
9. Travels and average length by main type of accommodation used, according to the main destination (abroad and autonomous regions) of the travel
10. Travels with main domestic destination and average length by type of origin, according to main destination (autonomous regions) of the travel
11. Stages and average length of the stay by destination (abroad and autonomous regions) of the stage
12. Stages with domestic destination and average length of the stage by type of accommodation used, according to the region of destination of the stage.
13. Stages with domestic destination and average length of the stage by type of origin of the travel, according to the region of destination of the stage.
14. Travels and average length by gender and age of the travellers.
15. Travels and average length by citizenship of the travellers
16. Travels and average length by educational level reached by the travellers
17. Travels and average length by relationship with the activity of the travellers
18. Trips by main reason of trip
19. Trips by type of main destination of the trip

Results by autonomous regions

20. Travels and average length by autonomous region of residence of the travellers
21. Travels and average length by type of main accommodation, according to the autonomous region of residence of the travellers
22. Travels according to main domestic destination and average duration by main destination type according to the autonomous region of residence of the travellers.

A.3 ESTIMATIONS OF RELEVANT PERIODS

The variable type of travel will allow to obtain directly estimations referred to specific periods such as Easter, summer holidays and Christmas.

B INFORMATION OF STRUCTURAL TYPE

Following the diffusion line mentioned in the project of the survey, annual estimations aimed at providing information on the variables tested with a higher disaggregation will be given.

1. Travellers and non-travellers by different socio-demographic characteristics.
2. Travelling frequency.
3. Reasons for not travelling.

4. Number of travels and average length by the variables noted in the quarterly estimations with the higher disaggregation feasible.

5. Number of travels and average length by some crosses of the variables noted in the quarterly estimations with the greatest disaggregation feasible.

6. Expenditure by characteristics of the travels

7. Expenditure of trips

The disaggregations specified are conditioned by the efficiency of the sample sizes implicit in them, determined by the design, so they may be object of restriction in their diffusion, of which the users will be informed in each case.

D OBSERVATIONS

a) Custom requests: the INE policy for custom requests made by the users will be followed. The restrictions of sample insufficiency in the requested disaggregations, determined by the design of the operations, will be considered, and this will be notified to the receiver.

b) In all diffusion products obtained by third parties, from the microdata or other statistical products supplied by the INE, express reference will be made to "INE source", as holder of the operation, as well as "own exploitation", assuming that it is performed under the responsibility of the agency or institution diffusing them.

11.2 MICRODATA FILES

The INE, in its web page, makes available to users anonymised microdata files for the user to perform the studies on the travels made by residents in Spain, in which he/she may be interested. Together with the files, a short guide for treatment is provided.

The files contain, together with the variables collected directly in the questionnaires, derived variables built from the first, that will contribute to enriching file exploitation. In addition, each register includes the elevation factors necessary for the calculation of the estimations such as those shown in the tabulation plan.

ANNEX I: Description of the variable of education level reached

This Annex shows the matching of the categories of response of the question about the highest level of studies completed and the two-digit categories of CNED 2014.

- 0. Cannot read or write or went to school less than five years**
- 1. Full primary education or went to school at least 5 years**
- 2. Secondary School (with title or completing at least 3, 8 or 4, respectively); certificate of primary education, school attendance (before 1999), or professional training (levels 1 or 2) and the like.**
- 3. High school, intermediate level vocational training, first level vocational training, professional level music and dance qualification, basic level vocational training and the like; certificates of official schools of languages (advanced level)**
- 4. Certificate of level 3 professional training, own university titles of less than 2 years that require baccalaureate; and the like**
- 5. High degree vocational training, intermediate vocational training; own university titles of 2 years or longer that require baccalaureate.**
- 6. Degrees of 240 ECTS credits, Diploma, Technical Engineering and equivalent; post-graduate (of less than 1 year).**
- 7. Degrees of over 240 ECTS credits, degree, engineering, masters, speciality in Health Sciences and the like**
- 8. University PhD**

Description of the level of education:

0- Cannot read or write or went to school less than 5 years

Corresponds to levels 01 and 02 of the CNED-2014

1. Illiterates

. Illiterate

2. Incomplete primary education

. Incomplete primary education, persons that can read and write and have attended school less than 5 years

1- Complete primary education or went to school less than 5 years

Corresponds to level 10 of the CNED-2014

10. Primary education

. Primary education (complete)

. Basic education for adults, initial education and programmes equivalent to primary education

- . Applicable to persons attending school 5 years or longer and that cannot be classified in another heading

- . Enrolled in Secondary Education and not classified in level 2

2. Secondary education (with title or completing at least 3, 8 or 4, respectively); Certificate of primary education, school attendance (before 1999) or professional education (levels 1 or 2) and the like

Corresponds to levels 21, 22, 23, 24 of the CNED-2014

21. First stage of secondary education without graduate title in secondary education and the like

- . Secondary education, 3rd course completed or more, without title
- . First 9 years of primary and secondary education completed, without titles of first stage secondary education
- . Certificate of school attendance
- . Secondary education completed (8th course) or School graduate
- . Secondary education (4th course) not passed
- . Training programmes for transition to adult life
- . Persons attending school for at least 9 years (if the academic years completed and/or the certifications cannot be established)

22. First stage of secondary education with secondary education title and equivalent

- . Secondary education title through Compulsory Secondary Education
- . Secondary education title through PCPI (voluntary modules)
- . Secondary education title through secondary education for adults
- . Secondary education title through free examinations
- . Title of School Graduate / Secondary school completed
- . Certificate of primary education
- . Certification of passing access examination to CFGM of vocational training
- . Certificate of passing access examination to a CFGM in Plastic Arts and Design
- . Certificate of passing access examination to Intermediate Sports Education

23. Certificates of level 1 professional education and the like

- . Certificate of level 1 professional education (CdPN1)
- . PCPI, Initial professional qualification programme (only compulsory modules)
- . Social Guarantee Programmes

24. Certificates of level 2 professional education and the like

- . Certificate of level 2 professional education (CdPN2)

3. Baccalaureate, High School, Intermediate Vocational Training, professional Music and Dance studies, Basic Vocational Training and the like; Certificates of Official Schools of Languages (advanced level)

Corresponds to levels 32, 33, 34, 35, 38 of the CNED-2014

32. Baccaureate and similar

- . High school diploma
- . High School Diploma
- . University Orientation Course (COU), passed
- . High School Diploma / Experimental Baccaureate
- . High School Diploma
- . Pre-University, passed
- . Certificate of University Access examination passed (> 25 years)
- . Certificate of passed access test to a vocational training high cycle
- . Certificate of passed access test to a Plastic Arts and Design high cycle
- . Certificate of passed access test to High Degree Sports Education

33. Vocational training, plastic arts and design and sports education of middle degree and the like

- . Title of Technician / Middle Degree Training Cycles (CFGM) of Vocational Training
- . Title of Technician of Plastic Arts and Design / Middle Degree Training Cycles (CFGM) of Plastic Arts and Design (APyD)
- . Title of Sports Technician / Middle Degree Sports Education
- . Title of Assistant Technician / First Degree Vocational Training, FP1
- . Industrial Officer, with qualification
- . Applied Arts and Crafts - 3 common courses
- . Title of Assistant Technician / Level II Experimental Modules of FP
- . Title of Military Technician
- . National Police / Training programmes for the Base Scale of the National Police Corps
 - . Training programmes for the Base scale of the National Police of Catalonia
 - . Training Programme for the Base Scale of the National Police of the Basque Country
 - . Training programmes for the Local Police corps of the Basque Country
 - . Training programmes for the Local Police of the Autonomous Region of Navarre
 - . Training Programmes for the Local Police of the Autonomous Region of Catalonia
 - . Spanish Civil Guard, Base Scale
 - . Agricultural Foreman

34. Professional music education and the like

- . Professional Music Title / Professional Music Education (LOE)
- . Professional Dance Title / Professional Dance Education (LOE)
- . Title of Music Professional / Middle Degree Music Education (LOGSE)
- . Title of Dance Professional / Middle degree dance education (LOGSE)
- . Middle Degree of Music Conservatory (LGE)
- . Title of Music Teacher (Decree 2618/1966)
- . Diploma of Opera Singer (Decree 313/1970)

35. Certificates of official schools of languages, advanced level, and similar

- . Certificate of competence of the EOI / Official School of Languages, high cycle (LOGSE)

- . Certificate of Advanced Level of the EOI/ Official School of Languages, advanced level (LOE)

38. Professional basic training

- . Professional basic title / Professional basic training

4. Certificate of professional training level 3, own university titles of less than 2 years requiring high school; and the like

Corresponds to level 41 of the CNED-2014

41. Certificates of level 3 professional training; short-term programmes requiring second stage of secondary and the like

- . Certificate of level 3 professional training (CdPN3)
- . Own university degrees requiring high school, lasting from 1 quarter to 2 years.

5. Advanced vocational training, middle vocational training; own university degrees lasting 2 years or longer, require high school

Corresponds to level 51 of the CNED-2014

51. Vocational training, plastic arts and design and sports training of high degree and the like

- . Title of High Technician / High Degree Training Cycles (CFGS) of Vocational Training
- . Title of High Technician / High Degree Training Cycles (CFGS) of Vocational Training (distance learning)
- . Title of High Technician of plastic arts and design / High Degree Training Cycles (CFGS) of Plastic Arts and Design (APyD)
- . Title of Higher Sports Technician / High Degree Sports Training
- . Title of Specialist Technician / Second Degree Professional Training, vocational training
- . Title of Specialist Technician / Experimental Modules of level III of vocational training
- . Industrial master, with title
- . Certified Public Accountant
- . Title of Graduate in Applied Arts and Crafts / Applied Arts and Crafts
- . Military training, old Scale of Sub-Officials of the Army (access to the scale prior to 2015)
- . High Technician Title / High Degree Training Cycles (CFGS) of vocational training through military training (access to the scale from 2015)
- . Spanish Civil Guard, education for Scale of Sub-Officials

6. Degrees of 240 ECTS credits, Diploma, Technical Engineer and equivalent; post-graduate (less than one year)

Corresponds to levels 61, 62, 63 of the CNED-2014

61. University degrees of 240 ECTS credits and equivalents

- . Graduate (of 240 ECTS credits) / University degrees of 240 ECTS credits and equivalent
- . Graduate / Double university degree (combination of two degrees of 240 ECTS credits)
 - . Engineer, any speciality
 - . High Title of Conservation and Restoration of Cultural property, equivalent to Graduate (LOE) / Training in Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Goods (LOE)
 - . High title in Plastic Arts, Ceramics, equivalent to Graduate (LOE) / High Education in Plastic Arts, Ceramics (LOE)
 - . High title of Plastic Arts, Glass, equivalent to Graduate (LOE) / High Education in Plastic Arts, Glass (LOE)
 - . High Title of Design, equivalent to Graduate (LOE) / High Education in Design (LOE)
 - . High Title of Music (LOE), equivalent to Graduate / High Education, Music (LOE)
 - . High Title of Dance, equivalent to Graduate (LOE) / High Education, Dance (LOE)
 - . High Title of Dramatic Art, equivalent to Graduate (LOE) / Dramatic Art Training (LOE)
 - . Title of Baccalaureate (ecclesiastical education) / Ecclesiastical education equivalent to a Degree
 - . Title of Graduate in Theology / Degree in Theology
 - . Title of Armed Forces Official (access to the scale from 2015)
 - . Title of Armed Forces Official (access from the old Scale of Officials)

62. University diplomas and equivalent

- . University Diploma
- . Title of Technical Engineer
- . Title of Technical Architect
- . Degree, any speciality (3 first years full)
- . Engineering, any speciality (3 first years full)
- . Architecture (3 first years full)
- . Quantity surveyor
- . Mining Expert
- . Commerce Professor, Title
- . High Title of Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Goods, equivalent to Diploma (LOGSE) / Training in Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Goods (LOGSE)
- . High Title of Design, equivalent to Diploma (LOGSE) / Advanced Studies in Design (LOGSE)
- . Advanced studies in Ceramics, equivalent to Diploma (LOGSE) / Advanced Studies in Ceramics (LOGSE)
- . Advanced Studies in Glasswork, equivalent to Diploma (LOGSE) / Advanced Studies in Glasswork (LOGSE)
- . Title of Airline Transport Pilot (Air Plan)
- . Title of Air Line Transport Pilot (Helicopter)
- . Military training, old School of Armed Forces Officials (access to the scale prior to 2015)
- . Ecclesiastical education equivalent to University Diploma

63. Own University titles of expert or specialist, of less than 60 ECTS credits, with access requiring a university degree

- . Own university titles of Expert
- . Own university titles of Specialist
- . Own university titles of over 30 ECTS credits and less than 60 for which a university degree is required
- . Non-official post-university degrees, lasting from 6 months to 1 year, for which a university degree is required.

7. Degree with over 240 ECTS credits, Degree, Engineering, masters, speciality in Health Sciences and equivalent

Corresponds to levels 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 of the CNED-2014

71. University degrees of over 240 ECTS credits and equivalent

- . Graduate degree (of over 240 ECTS credits)
- . Double university degree (combination of one of more than 240 ECTS credits and another degree)
- . Title of Medicine Graduate
- . Title of Pharmacy Graduate
- . Title of Veterinary Graduate
- . Title of Odontology Graduate
- . Title of Architecture Graduate

72. Graduates and equivalent

- . Degree Title
- . Engineer Title
- . Architect Title
- . High Title of Music, equivalent to graduate (LOGSE) / Advanced Music Studies (LOGSE)
- . High Title of Dance, equivalent to Graduate (LOGSE) / Advanced Dance Studies
- . High Title of Dramatic Art, equivalent to Graduate (LOGSE)/ Studies of Dramatic Art, Advanced Studies (LOGSE)
- . Title of High Music Teacher (Decree 2618/1966)
- . Title of Music Teacher and Professional Music Title (Decree 15 June, 1942)
- . Title of Teacher and Professional Teacher of Theatre Actor (Decree 15 June, 1942)
- . High Diploma of Specialisation for Soloists (Decree 313/1970)
- . Military training, old High Scale of Armed Forces Officials (access to the scale prior to 2015)
- . Civil Guard, High Scale of Officials training
- . Civil Guard, Scale of Officials training
- . Professional Title of Second Class Pilot of the Merchant Marine
- . Professional Title of First Class Pilot of the Merchant Marine
- . Professional Title of Captain of the Merchant Marine
- . Professional Title of Second Class Engineer Officer of the Merchant Marine
- . Professional Title of First Class Engineer Officer of the Merchant Marine
- . Professional Title of Engineer Officer of the Merchant Marine
- . Professional Title of Second Class Radioelectronics Officer of the Merchant Marine

- . Professional Title of First Class Radioelectronics Officer of the Merchant Marine

73. Official University Masters and equivalent

- . Official University Master (professional or academic specialisation)
- . Official University Master (research speciality or associated with a doctorate)
- . PhD, full training period
- . Advanced Studies Diploma
- . PhD, recognised research proficiency
- . Official post-graduate training with access to PhD (other than a Master)
- . Master in Artistic Education
- . National Police Inspector
- . Advanced Studies of National Defence, with title
- . Degree title (ecclesiastical education) / Ecclesiastical education equivalent to a master

74. Specialities in Health Sciences by the residence system and the like

- . Title of Medical Specialist / Medicine Specialities (Health Sciences) by the residence system
- . Title of Specialist in Hospital Pharmacy / Speciality in Hospital Pharmacy (Health Sciences) by the residence system
- . Title of Clinical Psychologist / Speciality in Clinical Psychology (Health Sciences) by the residence system
- . Title of Health Specialist / Multidisciplinary specialities in Health Sciences by the residence system
- . Specialist Nurse / Nursing Specialities (Health Sciences by the residence system)
- . BIR, Specialisation programmes for biologists
- . FIR, Specialisation programmes for pharmacists
- . MIR, Specialisation programmes for physicians
- . PIR, Specialisation programmes for psychologists
- . QIR, Specialisation programmes for chemists

75. Own master titles of universities, of 60 or more ECTS credits, with access requiring a university degree

- . Non-official own university master title.
- . Own university titles of 60 or more ECTS credits for which a university degree is required
- . Non-official postgraduate degrees, of 1 year or more in length, for which a university degree is required.
- . Professional title of teaching specialization (CAP)

8- PhD

Corresponds to level 81 of the CNED-2014

81. PhD

- . PhD degree
- . Ecclesiastical education equivalent to Doctorate