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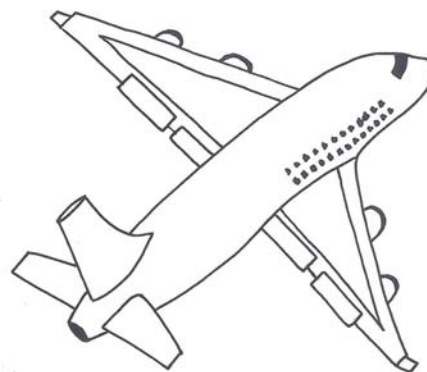
Thirdly, although we see quite clear long-term trends, there have been notable short-term trends in travel between the UK and specific regions of the world, driven by a number of factors of which currency exchange rates appear to have a substantial impact. Some of these instances are discussed in the summary by decade, which follows.

Travel trends by decade

This section of the report provides a snapshot of changes in the pattern of travel and some key events which may have impacted on international travel and tourism covering the last five decades.

1960s: Substantial growth of overseas travel and tourism

The 1960s could be described as the decade in which overseas travel and tourism 'took off', both in terms of a substantial rise in number of visits and an increasing focus on air travel. International travel to and from the UK in the early 60s was split fairly evenly between air and short sea journeys, the exception being business trips which were largely by air (over 80 per cent of business visits from the UK to Western Europe, for example, were airborne). However, this pattern was soon to change as air travel grew throughout the decade buoyed by both changing purposes of travel and technological developments such as the first Boeing 747 flight in 1969.



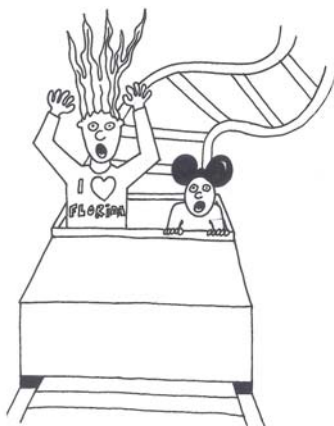
Visits to the UK more than trebled over the decade. 1969, in particular, was a boom year as visits increased by 21 per cent over 1968 figures and expenditure was 27 per cent greater. The effects of the devaluation of sterling in November 1967 appeared to have encouraged a larger number of people to visit the UK and there were particularly large increases in the numbers coming from both the USA and Canada. The average length of stay of overseas visitors to the UK, however, showed a year-on-year decline dropping from 19.8 days in 1964 to 15.5 days in 1969. This can be partly explained by residents from North America including other European destinations in their visit to the UK.

Visits abroad by UK residents witnessed a steady increase, up by 143 per cent by 1969, even though currency restrictions (on the amount of cash that one could take abroad) were introduced towards the end of the decade. This growth may be explained by the rapid proliferation of affordable overseas package tours and falling air fares in real terms while British families had increased disposable income and leisure time.

The effect of the currency restrictions is believed to mark a shift by UK residents in favour of nearer and cheaper countries. In 1968, this effect was reinforced by changes in the exchange rate levels. As a result, substantially greater numbers went to Spain and fewer to Italy, Austria and Switzerland. There was also a big drop in those going to France, partly because of disturbances there in early summer.

The new pattern of travel slowed the growth of expenditure by UK residents abroad during the mid 60s, and by 1968 overall expenditure by overseas residents in the UK was higher than that spent by UK residents abroad. Just under half of the UK's tourist earnings during this period was attributable to British subjects living abroad, citizens of the Commonwealth or of the Irish Republic.

1970s: The Queen's Silver Jubilee and a rise in visits to North America



For one year in the 1970s (1977) there were more visits to the UK from overseas residents than visits abroad by UK residents, the only year in IPS history that this has occurred. This was due to a combination of rising visits to the UK – holiday visits to the UK in 1977 were up 22 per cent from a year earlier – and a fall in visits abroad.

The decade started slowly in terms of growth in visits abroad, despite the fact that currency restrictions imposed on UK residents from the latter part of 1966 were removed in 1970. Visits fell in 1976 (one of the driest summers on record in the UK), and again in 1977 (the year of the Queens' Silver Jubilee).

Beyond 1977, however, visits abroad were increasing by an average of 15 per cent each year until 1980. More holidays were being taken, in particular packages. By 1979 the proportion of visits abroad that were holidays had increased to 63 per cent from 35 per cent in 1975. Packages accounted for 33 per cent of all holidays. Popular destinations were the Irish Republic, Spain and France.

The decade was notable for visits to the UK from Europe and other countries rising much more quickly than visits from North America, whereas UK residents started to take a higher proportion of visits to North America. 1977 saw the launch of Freddie Laker's 'Skytrain', a low-cost service between London and New York. Developments that encouraged trips to the USA in the early 1970s include the opening of Disney World in Florida (1971), the devaluation of the US dollar in 1973, the opening of the World Trade Center, and a feeling by some, that the USA was closer through the launch of Concorde in 1976.

By the end of the decade, visits to North America had increased five fold to 1.1 million and accounted for 7 per cent of total visits abroad compared with 3 per cent in 1970.

1980s: Package holidays abroad doubled

The 1980s saw a change in the pattern of travel. Travellers were beginning to move away from a typical 'single holiday' each year to more, shorter trips. In 1980 the average length of stay abroad was 13 days, down from 16 days a decade earlier.

The decade started with the royal wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer in 1981, but visits to the UK from overseas residents fell that year, down 7.8 per cent from a year earlier. They began to grow again in 1983, pushed up by North Americans visiting as sterling weakened substantially by 1985. Growth in visits from Europe, meanwhile, did not occur until the second half of the decade.

UK residents were doing the opposite in the first half of the decade and increased their visits to Europe while making fewer trips across the Atlantic as a combination of exchange rate movements, recession and events like the collapse of Laker Airways in 1982 worked against them. 1982 was also the year of the Falklands War in the South Atlantic.

However, the second half of the decade saw a different pattern as UK residents increased their visits to all regions and for all purposes. The ongoing development of affordable package tours characterised the decade and packages abroad rose from 6.2 million in 1980 to 12.9 million in 1989. Spain was the favoured destination for many holiday makers, and visits there grew from 2.6 million in 1980 to 5.1 million by 1990.

The end of the decade saw some travel tragedies with the Herald of Free Enterprise capsizing in Zeebrugge in 1987 and Pan Am flight 103 being blown up over Lockerbie in 1988. Sea travel fell in 1988 but travel by air saw no notable year-on-year impact.



1990s: The development of regional airports

International travel in the 1990s started slowly as the UK economy sat in recession in 1990 and 1991. Inflation and interest rates remained high. The Gulf War in 1991 brought a decline in travel with visits to the UK by overseas residents falling 4.9 per cent in 1991 and visits abroad down 1.1 per cent compared with a year earlier.

It took until 1995 for North American residents to return to their pre-Gulf War visit numbers but European residents soon increased their number of trips to the UK in the first half of the decade, as did residents of 'other countries'. By 1997 the total number of visits to the UK was 25.5 million, up 42 per cent from 1990. However the period 1997 to 1999 brought an increase of only 121,000 visits as exchange rates appeared less favourable to overseas residents. Holiday visits to the UK declined from 11 million in 1996 to 9.8 million three years later.

For UK residents, the 1990s continued to be a more dynamic decade for travel. Visits abroad increased from 31.2 million in 1990 to 53.9 million in 1999, a 73 per cent increase. UK residents continued to flock to Spain (visits up 144 per cent), and travel to the USA grew substantially. New routes and airlines increased, with budget airlines gaining a stronger foothold when airline deregulation in the EU was introduced in 1997. A number of regional airports were undergoing substantial development and the volume of international passengers passing through them grew rapidly from the mid 90s. Data from the Civil Aviation Authority shows that passenger traffic at regional airports increased from 47 million passengers in 1995 to 95 million in 2005.

A new mode of travel opened in late 1994 in the form of the Channel Tunnel. In its first full year of operation, the tunnel transported 1.8 million overseas residents home following a visit to the UK and 1.9 million UK residents back to the UK. By the end of the decade, nearly 9 million visits were completed through the tunnel, with the majority being by UK residents. In 1998 they completed 6.1 million visits abroad by travelling through the tunnel, a peak from which numbers fell gradually in subsequent years as air travel grew rapidly.

International visits continued to become shorter. The IPS recorded an average of 8.3 nights on visits to the UK in 1999 and 10 nights on visits abroad, down from 10.9 and 12.3 respectively in 1990.

Despite the trend for shorter trips abroad, UK residents continued to spend and the travel-related deficit grew substantially in the 1990s. Average spend on a visit abroad in 1999 was £409, up 29 per cent from the 1990 figure of £317. Overseas residents meanwhile increased their spend per visit by 14 per cent. By 1999 the travel-related deficit to the UK had grown to £9.5 billion from £2.1 billion at the start of the decade.

2000s: Global economic recession and a slowdown in overseas travel and tourism

The 2000s are remembered for setbacks to travel and tourism with visits to or from the UK at the end of the decade being only slightly higher than at the start. International travel was affected by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the UK and the September 11th terrorist attacks in the USA in 2001. A large fall in the number of visits by overseas residents of 9.4 per cent occurred in 2001 from the year before. Expenditure in the same year was down by 12 per cent. The number of UK residents' visits abroad however was relatively unaffected, increasing by 2.5 per cent with spending also rising by 4.5 per cent.

The decline in visits to the UK reversed from 2002 and a record 32.8 million overseas visits to the UK were made in 2007, although earnings have continued to increase since then. The fall in the value of the pound is felt to have created additional demand for UK retail goods by overseas visitors.

By 2006/7, the UK economy was strong. The expansion of online booking to purchase holiday travel also enabled travellers to acquire the most competitive rates from the comfort of their homes. UK residents made a peak of 69.5 million visits abroad in 2006 although a record expenditure of £36.8 billion was reached in 2008. Visits to friends or relatives grew substantially, reflecting changing population profiles. For example, the number of visits to friends or relatives in the UK by residents of Poland grew from 163 thousand in 2004 to 463 thousand in 2009, and over the same period such visits to Poland from UK residents grew from 139 thousand to 1.0 million.

The global economic recession started in late 2007 and took a steep downward turn the following year, bringing a slowdown in the demand for international travel from late 2008. The downward trend was exacerbated in some countries due to the outbreak of H1N1 influenza virus (swine flu) and UK residents were also discouraged from travelling by weak currency exchange rates. They responded by cutting back substantially on travel. By 2009, visits abroad had decreased by 10.4 million (15 per cent) from 69 million in 2008. Holiday trips taken abroad were down 15 per cent. Spending was also down 14 per cent. Overseas residents' visits to the UK declined by 6.3 per cent although expenditure increased marginally by 1.6 per cent.

Business travel in particular was hit hard. From a peak of 9.1 million visits in 2006, UK residents going abroad on a business trip declined to 6.9 million by 2009. Likewise, the number of overseas residents to the UK on a business trip fell from a record high of 9 million in 2006 to 6.6 million in 2009. Between 2008 and 2009, business trips to the UK fell 19 per cent and those abroad fell 23 per cent.

Overall, the change in visits between 2000 and 2009 was an increase of just 3.1 per cent for both UK residents' visit abroad and 18.6 per cent for overseas visitors to the UK.

Travel Trends 2010

The economic pressures experienced at the end of the 2000s continued to affect overseas travel and tourism in 2010. The UK economy entered the year on the back of recession and debt crises were experienced in the eurozone, in particular Ireland and Greece. Although sterling strengthened slightly from 2009 against the euro and the US dollar, currency exchange rates were substantially less favourable for UK residents travelling abroad (and vice versa for overseas residents visiting the UK) than they were a few years earlier. For example, £1 bought an average €1.17 across 2010, compared with €1.46 in 2007, and bought \$1.55 compared with \$2.00 in 2007.

2010 also saw a number of disruptions to international travel, mostly affecting air travel. The year started with port closures due to bad weather in January, followed by a closure of airspace in April and May due to the Eyjafjallajökull volcanic ash cloud. It ended with further airport closures due to bad weather in December. In spring and summer there was a series of strikes by British Airways cabin crew.

Unsurprisingly, overall travel and tourism fell, mostly visits abroad by UK residents, although there were also some areas of strength in overseas travel and tourism in 2010. The main trends are discussed below.

Overseas Travel and Tourism fell but was more stable in the second half of the year

(Figures 9 and 10, tables 1.01 to 1.04, 2.01, 3.01, 4.02, 5.02)

Overseas travel and tourism fell in 2010, albeit at a slower rate than in 2009. Visits to the UK by overseas residents in 2010 fell 0.3 per cent to 29.8 million and visits abroad by UK residents fell 5.2 per cent to 55.6 million.

Despite the overall decline, there were signs of stabilisation or recovery in the second half of the year. Figure 9 shows percentage changes in visits to the UK in each quarter over the past three years relative to the same quarter a year earlier. It highlights an increase in visits in quarters 3 and 4 2010.

Figure 9: Change from year earlier in overseas residents' visits to the UK 2008–10

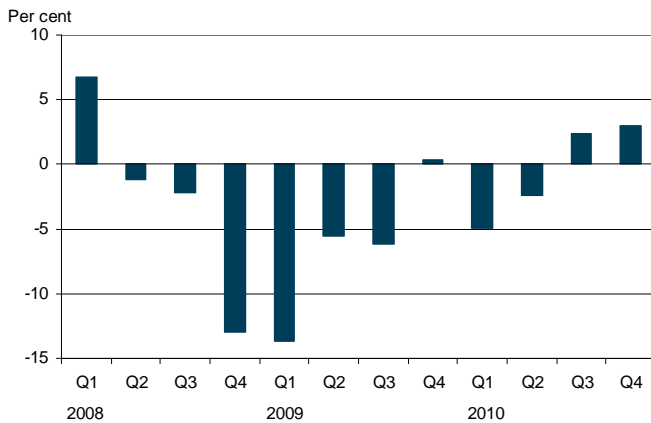
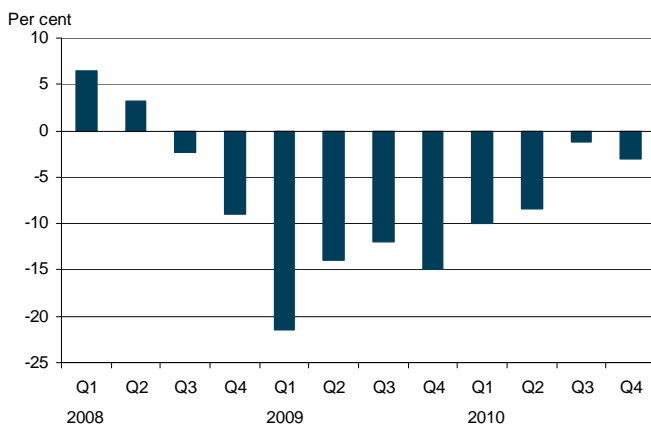


Figure 10 shows the same quarterly analysis for visits abroad by UK residents. It highlights substantial percentage falls in visits in the first half of 2010 before more stabilisation in the second half.

Figure 10: Change from year earlier in UK residents' visits abroad 2008–10



Travel disruption: The Eyjafjallajökull ash cloud

(Tables 2.08 and 3.08)

Ash cloud from the Eyjafjallajökull volcano in Iceland closed large areas of airspace in Western and Northern Europe for a number of days in April 2010, and caused further delays and uncertainty about air travel into May. Many passengers were stranded abroad and extra tunnel and sea services were put on by operators in order to transport travellers home.

UK residents who, in comparison with overseas residents visiting the UK, take a higher proportion of travel by air, were impacted most by the disruption. During quarter 2 the number of visits abroad completed by air fell 13.1 per cent from a year earlier whereas those completed by sea rose by 17.3 per cent. The fall in visits completed by air will have included people who changed or put off their travel plans and people who travelled out by plane but returned home by another form of transport.

A record number of holiday visits to the UK

(Tables 1.03 and 2.03)

Despite the small percentage fall in total visits to the UK in 2010, holiday visits increased to a record level. There were 11.7 million holiday visits, up from 11.4 million in 2009, which was a record itself. The increase came from residents of Europe and 'other countries' whereas holidays to the UK by North American residents fell by 0.08 million in 2009 to 1.3 million. This figure is 42 per cent lower than that recorded a decade earlier (the figure in 2000 was 2.2 million).

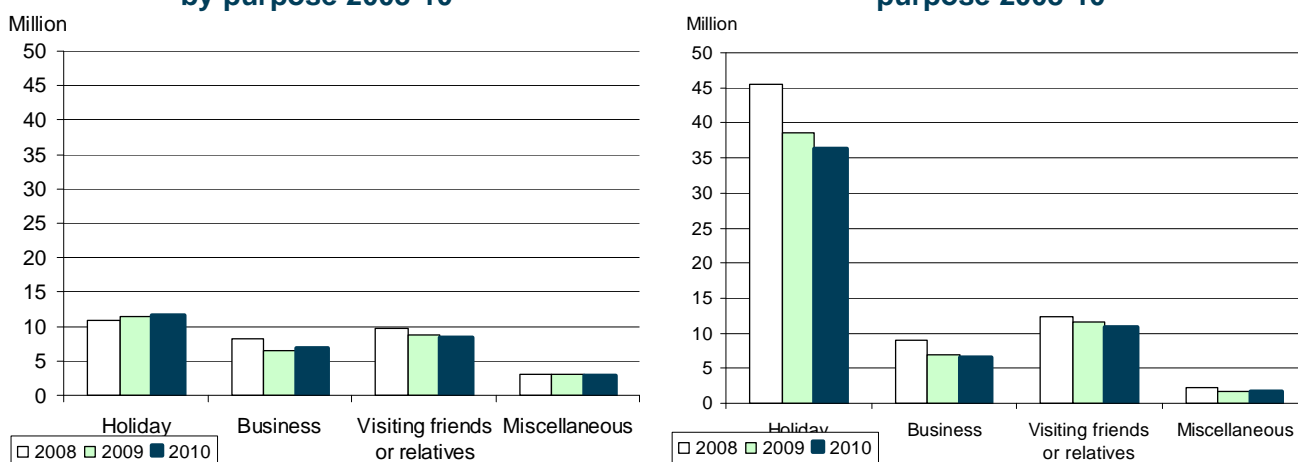
The number of package holidays (as defined on IPS as visits for which accommodation and travel were paid together and can't be separated) to the UK had been subdued in 2008 and 2009 but was more resilient in 2010 with the number of packages rising by 0.1 million to 2.0 million, the third highest figure recorded since 2000.

Business visits stabilised but visits to friends or relatives fell

(Figures 11 and 12, tables 1.03,1.04)

While holidays to the UK continued to grow, business visits stabilised following substantial declines in 2009. There were 6.8 million business visits to the UK in 2010 which represents an increase of 3.3 per cent from 2009 but a fall of 25 per cent from a peak figure of 9.0 million in 2006. Business visits abroad fell by 3.6 per cent in 2010 following a much more substantial fall in 2009, but slipped to the lowest level since the mid 1990s.

Figure 11: Overseas residents' visits to the UK by purpose 2008-10 **Figure 12: UK residents' visits abroad by purpose 2008-10**



Visits to friends or relatives have been relatively subdued in recent years following ongoing increases and they fell in 2010, in both directions. Those to the UK slipped from 8.8 million in 2009 to 8.4 million and those abroad by UK residents fell from 11.6 million in 2009 to 10.8 million.

Visits to London increased after a decline in 2009

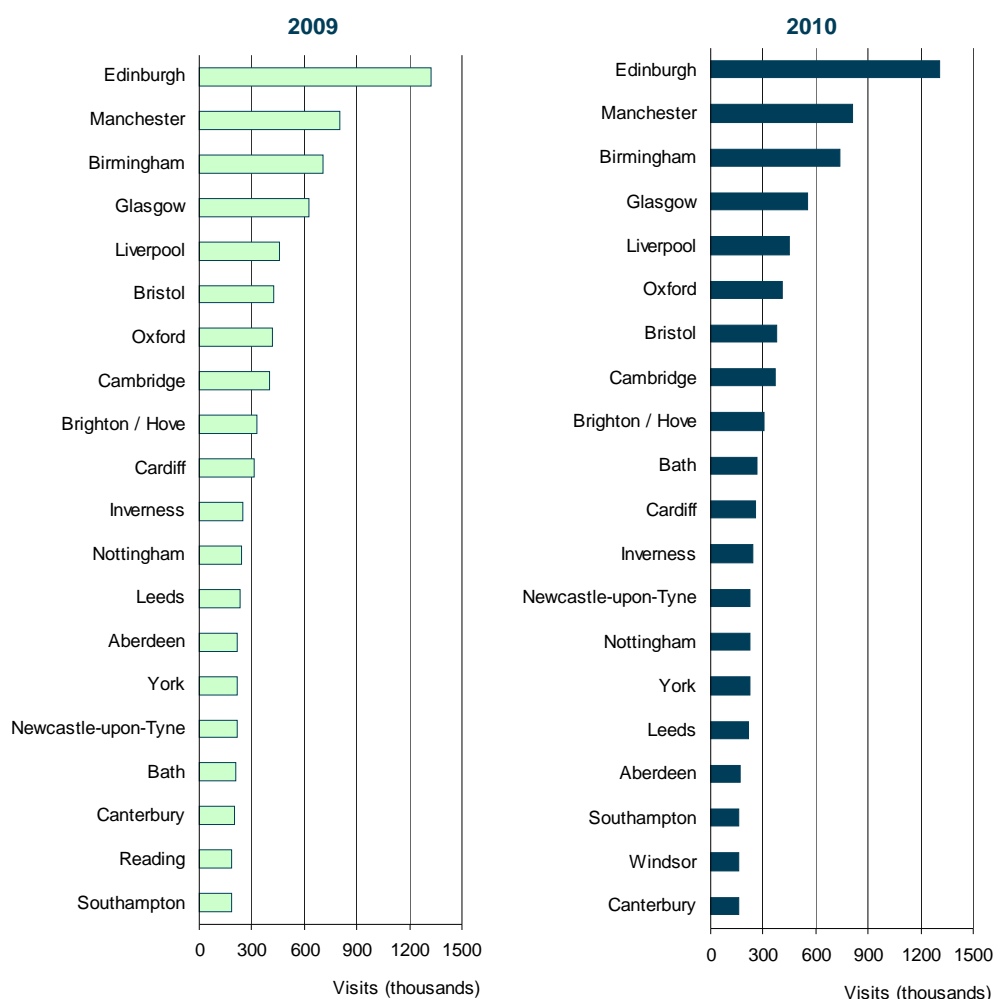
(Figure 13, tables 2.16, 4.13)

The number of visits involving an overnight stay in London increased from 14.2 million in 2009 to 14.7 million in 2010. This recovers some losses in recent years and leaves the number of visits to London down 5.7 per cent from the high of 15.6 million in 2006.

The increase in 2010 was driven by European residents, who made 9.7 million visits to the capital, up from 9.3 million a year earlier. This represents the highest number of visits from Europe to London on record.

London is by far the most visited city in the UK by overseas residents, attracting more than ten times the number of overnight visits than Edinburgh which is the second most visited. The top 20 towns/cities (excluding London) in the UK visited by overseas residents in 2010 is charted in Figure 13 alongside the numbers from 2009. There are no substantial changes from 2009, with the top 5 most visited cities (and most of the top 20) remaining in the same order.

Figure 13: Top 20 UK towns visited for at least one night (excl. London)



Visits to non-European destinations by UK residents stabilised in 2010

(Table 1.06)

The decline in visits abroad by UK residents in 2010 was driven by a fall of 3.4 million visits (7.4 per cent) to Europe, from 45.9 million in 2009 to 42.6 million in 2010.

Visits to North America, meanwhile, were unchanged at 3.7 million and the estimated number of visits to other countries rose from 9.0 million to 9.3 million, an increase buoyed to some extent by an update to the IPS method of estimating the number of cruises on foreign-owned ships terminating at a UK seaport which added nearly 0.2 million to the ‘other countries’ estimate.

Mexico returned to favour in 2010

(Figure 14, Table 3.10)

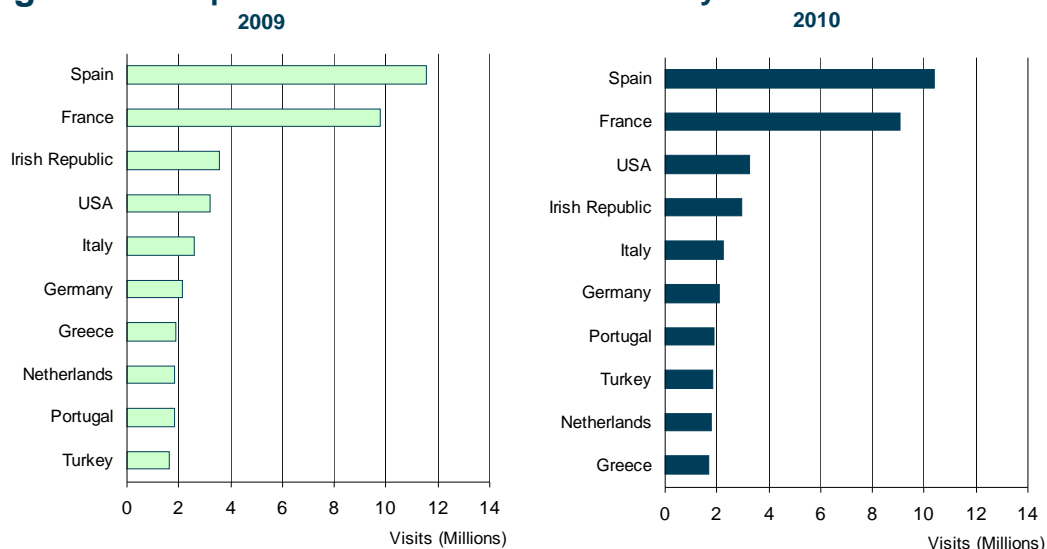
Mexico was reported as the centre of the ‘swine flu’ outbreak in 2009. Visits to Mexico (defined as completed visits abroad, on which Mexico was the main country of visit) fell that year to 198 thousand from 334 thousand in 2008. However, in 2010 Mexico returned to favour as a destination for UK residents, and the total of 314 thousand visits was within 10 per cent of the 2008 figure.

Portugal also experienced a sharp fall in visits from UK residents in 2009, which was followed in 2010 by a small increase of 3.2 per cent.

Visits by UK residents to some more traditional holiday destinations within the eurozone such as Spain, Italy, Greece and Cyprus saw continued falls in 2010 (each down by more than 10 per cent from a year earlier) whereas visits to medium-haul destinations outside the eurozone such as Turkey (up 11.9 per cent) and Tunisia (up 15.9 per cent) grew from a year earlier.

Despite increases in visits to countries such as Tunisia and Turkey, Spain and France continue to be by far the most visited countries by UK residents, accounting for over a third of visits abroad between them. Spain attracted 10.4 million in 2010 and France 9.1 million. The USA replaced the Irish Republic in third place, the former attracting 3.2 million visits compared with the Irish Republic’s 3.0 million. Visits to the Irish Republic fell quite markedly in 2010, down from 3.5 million in 2009.

Figure 14: Top 10 overseas countries visited by UK residents



This report includes a list (in Table 5.12) of countries visited by residents of specific regions of the UK (London, rest of England, Scotland and Wales). This table highlights that residents of London made 1.1 million visits to Spain in 2010 but a substantially higher 2.0 million visits to France, whereas residents of Scotland are much more likely to visit Spain (0.9 million visits) than France (0.3 million). In fact, Scottish residents make nearly as many visits to the USA as to France. Residents of Wales, meanwhile, have a pattern of visiting specific parts of the world that is more in line with the UK average.

UK residents' length of stay abroad increased but longer-stay visits to the UK declined

(Tables 2.12, 2.14, 3.12, 3.14)

The stronger emphasis on visits to longer-haul destinations by UK residents has brought an increase in average length of stay which, following falls in each decade from the 1960s to the 2000s, has grown from 9.9 nights in 2007 to 10.9 nights in 2010.

The ongoing fall in average length of stay on visits to the UK by overseas residents, meanwhile, continued. In 2010 the average stay was 7.6 nights, down slightly from 7.7 nights in 2009, but down substantially from 8.4 nights in 2006 and 15 nights in 1970. Of note is a decline of 25 per cent since 2006 in visits for 28 days or more, down from 1.8 million to 1.3 million.

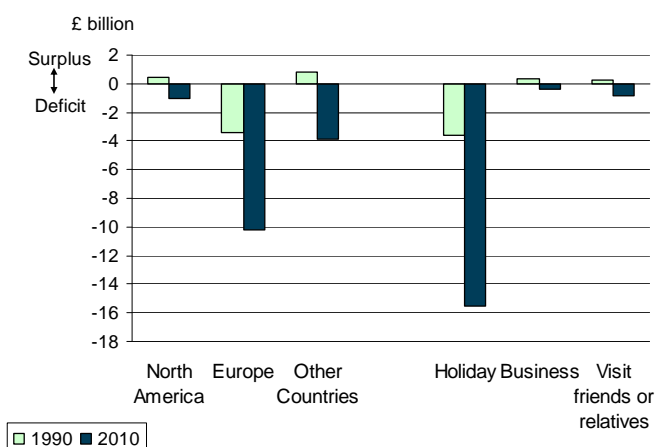
The travel-related deficit remained broadly unchanged in 2010

(Figure 15, tables 1.01 to 1.04)

It was highlighted earlier in this report that the deficit to the UK associated with overseas travel grew quite rapidly from the mid 1990s to mid 2000s. However, the deficit fell in 2009 and stayed broadly unchanged in 2010 as the heavier percentage fall in visits abroad (compared to the fall in visits to the UK) was balanced by UK residents tending to take slightly longer trips.

Figure 15 plots the 2010 surplus or deficit associated with overseas travel for various purposes and regions of the world. It highlights that there is a deficit associated with each of the three regions of the world reported on, and the three main purposes for visit. To illustrate how things have changed, the chart also plots figures for 1990 when there was a balance of payments surplus associated with travel between the UK and both North America and other countries, and in relation to visits for business and to visit friends or relatives.

Figure 15: Surplus or deficit to the UK associated with overseas travel



Tables: Section 1

Travel and Tourism 1985 to 2010

Tables: Section 5

UK residents' visits abroad 2010

5.01 Visits and spending abroad: by mode of travel, region of visit and purpose of visit 2010

	Air		Sea		Channel Tunnel		Total	
	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)
North America								
Holiday	2,310	2,483	3	5	1	1	2,314	2,489
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	796	890	1	2	.	.	796	892
Business	585	699	.	.	3	5	587	704
Visiting friends or relatives	687	396	0	0	1	0	688	397
Miscellaneous	63	72	.	.	.	.	63	72
All visits	3,646	3,650	3	5	4	6	3,653	3,662
Europe								
Holiday	21,530	11,037	4,604	2,120	2,559	1,018	28,692	14,176
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	8,387	4,834	1,345	631	568	235	10,299	5,699
Business	3,715	2,033	645	281	833	298	5,193	2,611
Visiting friends or relatives	5,337	1,501	1,430	396	613	148	7,380	2,044
Miscellaneous	515	297	537	181	247	73	1,300	552
All visits	31,097	14,868	7,216	2,978	4,251	1,537	42,565	19,383
- of which EU27								
Holiday	19,108	9,683	4,525	2,070	2,522	983	26,154	12,735
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	7,115	4,113	1,306	604	559	224	8,980	4,941
Business	3,213	1,649	638	280	827	296	4,679	2,226
Visiting friends or relatives	4,821	1,324	1,413	389	611	148	6,845	1,861
Miscellaneous	470	280	532	177	244	72	1,246	528
All visits	27,613	12,936	7,108	2,915	4,204	1,498	38,925	17,350
- of which EU25								
Holiday	18,936	9,600	4,517	2,061	2,521	982	25,974	12,643
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	7,035	4,069	1,306	604	559	224	8,901	4,897
Business	3,181	1,625	635	278	827	296	4,643	2,200
Visiting friends or relatives	4,682	1,260	1,399	383	611	148	6,692	1,790
Miscellaneous	451	271	532	177	244	72	1,227	520
All visits	27,249	12,756	7,083	2,899	4,203	1,498	38,536	17,153
- of which EU15								
Holiday	17,221	8,761	4,452	2,027	2,503	966	24,176	11,754
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	6,383	3,684	1,295	598	558	224	8,236	4,505
Business	2,947	1,476	621	270	825	294	4,394	2,040
Visiting friends or relatives	3,359	775	1,177	265	559	120	5,095	1,160
Miscellaneous	360	203	518	147	241	71	1,119	421
All visits	23,887	11,216	6,768	2,708	4,129	1,451	34,784	15,375
Other Countries								
Holiday	4,580	4,398	828	923	8	6	5,416	5,327
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	2,342	1,944	818	902	1	1	3,161	2,847
Business	856	1,113	1	0	2	3	859	1,116
Visiting friends or relatives	2,775	1,972	4	3	3	1	2,781	1,976
Miscellaneous	286	355	3	1	.	.	289	356
All visits	8,496	7,838	836	927	12	10	9,344	8,775
Total World								
Holiday	28,420	17,919	5,435	3,048	2,567	1,025	36,422	21,992
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	11,525	7,667	2,163	1,535	569	236	14,257	9,438
Business	5,156	3,845	646	281	837	306	6,639	4,432
Visiting friends or relatives	8,799	3,868	1,435	399	616	149	10,850	4,417
Miscellaneous	865	725	540	182	247	73	1,652	979
All visits	43,239	26,357	8,056	3,910	4,267	1,553	55,562	31,820

5.02 Visits and spending abroad: by quarter, region of visit and purpose of visit 2010

	January - March		April - June		July - September		October - December	
	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)
North America								
Holiday	360	331	601	631	757	832	596	694
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	111	114	194	219	259	277	232	282
Business	153	137	152	207	119	158	164	201
Visiting friends or relatives	112	57	170	97	242	130	165	112
Miscellaneous	13	19	17	15	13	16	21	23
All visits	639	544	939	950	1,130	1,136	945	1,030
Europe								
Holiday	4,227	2,062	7,660	3,729	11,924	6,367	4,881	2,018
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	1,441	782	2,804	1,431	4,312	2,672	1,743	814
Business	1,322	742	1,377	613	1,224	681	1,270	575
Visiting friends or relatives	1,406	400	2,002	549	2,362	730	1,610	365
Miscellaneous	219	94	411	157	317	178	352	123
All visits	7,174	3,297	11,450	5,048	15,827	7,956	8,114	3,082
- of which EU27								
Holiday	3,914	1,883	7,011	3,392	10,683	5,600	4,547	1,859
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	1,351	727	2,442	1,244	3,631	2,251	1,557	719
Business	1,177	602	1,264	551	1,102	601	1,136	471
Visiting friends or relatives	1,294	361	1,858	506	2,182	656	1,511	338
Miscellaneous	213	91	396	152	294	167	342	118
All visits	6,599	2,939	10,530	4,601	14,262	7,024	7,535	2,786
- of which EU25								
Holiday	3,871	1,861	6,974	3,374	10,592	5,553	4,536	1,855
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	1,334	717	2,429	1,238	3,584	2,225	1,553	717
Business	1,168	594	1,255	540	1,092	598	1,128	468
Visiting friends or relatives	1,261	344	1,826	496	2,125	626	1,480	324
Miscellaneous	210	90	390	151	287	162	340	117
All visits	6,510	2,889	10,444	4,560	14,097	6,940	7,484	2,764
- of which EU15								
Holiday	3,633	1,762	6,488	3,141	9,870	5,155	4,185	1,697
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	1,255	679	2,215	1,117	3,338	2,060	1,428	649
Business	1,112	555	1,199	496	1,023	552	1,060	437
Visiting friends or relatives	950	194	1,368	323	1,610	421	1,167	222
Miscellaneous	188	68	358	122	255	126	318	104
All visits	5,884	2,579	9,413	4,082	12,759	6,254	6,729	2,460
Other Countries								
Holiday	1,306	1,373	1,288	1,273	1,562	1,490	1,260	1,192
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	624	581	767	678	1,010	927	760	661
Business	210	276	202	290	190	257	257	293
Visiting friends or relatives	780	568	649	479	748	509	604	421
Miscellaneous	53	55	83	105	89	102	63	93
All visits	2,349	2,271	2,222	2,147	2,589	2,358	2,184	1,999
Total World								
Holiday	5,893	3,765	9,549	5,633	14,242	8,690	6,737	3,904
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	2,177	1,477	3,765	2,328	5,580	3,876	2,735	1,757
Business	1,685	1,155	1,731	1,111	1,532	1,096	1,691	1,070
Visiting friends or relatives	2,298	1,025	2,821	1,125	3,353	1,369	2,378	898
Miscellaneous	286	168	511	277	419	296	436	239
All visits	10,162	6,113	14,612	8,146	19,546	11,450	11,242	6,111

5.03 Visits and spending abroad: by UK region of residence, region of visit and purpose 2010

	London		Other England		Scotland		Wales		Other UK + not known	
	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)
North America										
Holiday	390	431	1,528	1,646	230	240	81	84	85	88
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	85	101	570	655	90	83	32	30	20	22
Business	176	248	338	371	37	49	9	12	26	24
Visiting friends or relatives	191	120	393	198	68	49	15	13	22	16
Miscellaneous	15	20	39	43	6	5	1	2	3	3
All visits	773	818	2,298	2,259	341	343	106	111	135	131
Europe										
Holiday	4,213	1,934	19,997	9,973	2,010	1,088	1,209	564	1,262	617
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	874	504	7,598	4,169	897	524	612	318	317	183
Business	1,261	611	3,122	1,626	259	130	131	60	420	185
Visiting friends or relatives	2,216	664	4,153	1,102	397	129	196	54	418	96
Miscellaneous	243	112	804	361	52	48	30	14	170	16
All visits	7,933	3,321	28,077	13,063	2,718	1,395	1,567	691	2,271	914
- of which EU27										
Holiday	3,757	1,678	18,300	9,013	1,798	953	1,142	529	1,158	562
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	751	437	6,630	3,615	759	436	567	296	273	158
Business	1,080	487	2,871	1,413	212	99	122	53	397	175
Visiting friends or relatives	2,018	586	3,904	1,026	362	117	180	48	401	89
Miscellaneous	228	107	772	345	50	48	30	14	167	15
All visits	7,082	2,858	25,848	11,797	2,422	1,217	1,474	645	2,123	842
- of which EU25										
Holiday	3,724	1,660	18,184	8,956	1,784	946	1,130	524	1,153	558
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	747	435	6,576	3,586	751	431	558	292	269	154
Business	1,069	483	2,850	1,393	211	99	120	52	396	174
Visiting friends or relatives	1,935	546	3,847	1,003	355	112	178	48	396	86
Miscellaneous	223	102	759	341	50	48	29	14	166	15
All visits	6,951	2,791	25,640	11,694	2,399	1,205	1,458	638	2,111	833
- of which EU15										
Holiday	3,460	1,533	16,867	8,309	1,689	890	1,057	491	1,103	532
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	692	407	6,060	3,280	710	404	522	271	251	142
Business	1,005	432	2,685	1,296	201	92	113	49	390	171
Visiting friends or relatives	1,445	344	2,888	636	264	78	138	34	359	68
Miscellaneous	196	82	696	278	36	38	27	11	165	13
All visits	6,106	2,391	23,136	10,518	2,190	1,097	1,335	584	2,017	785
Other Countries										
Holiday	1,095	1,075	3,451	3,225	299	270	217	207	353	549
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	364	341	2,173	1,777	194	154	172	119	258	455
Business	244	333	509	660	60	70	17	22	28	31
Visiting friends or relatives	994	685	1,524	1,090	143	113	61	43	60	44
Miscellaneous	86	115	173	203	11	16	12	9	7	12
All visits	2,420	2,209	5,658	5,179	512	469	306	282	448	636
Total World										
Holiday	5,699	3,440	24,977	14,845	2,539	1,598	1,507	855	1,700	1,254
<i>of which inclusive tour</i>	1,323	947	10,341	6,602	1,181	762	817	468	595	660
Business	1,681	1,193	3,970	2,657	356	249	157	94	475	240
Visiting friends or relatives	3,401	1,468	6,070	2,391	607	291	272	110	499	157
Miscellaneous	344	247	1,016	607	69	69	43	25	180	31
All visits	11,125	6,348	36,032	20,500	3,572	2,207	1,979	1,084	2,854	1,682

5.04 Visits, nights and spending abroad: by purpose of visit and main country visited 2010

	Holiday						Business		
	Total			of which inclusive tour			visits (thousands)	nights (thousands)	spending (£ million)
	visits (thousands)	nights (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	nights (thousands)	spending (£ million)			
Canada	186	3,260	208	55	670	68	47	458	79
USA	2,128	30,819	2,281	742	8,894	825	541	4,327	625
North America	2,314	34,079	2,489	796	9,564	892	587	4,786	704
Austria	479	3,765	430	285	2,173	217	64	311	24
Belgium	690	2,130	159	213	678	51	356	870	95
Bulgaria	157	1,810	78	78	850	43	7	45	4
Czech Republic	197	863	78	54	214	26	59	308	44
Cyprus	769	8,862	443	368	3,716	240	13	76	11
Denmark	79	433	28	6	14	2	105	336	50
Finland	49	368	35	29	131	20	32	117	19
France	6,347	49,114	2,750	1,340	7,816	656	1,053	5,058	460
Germany	691	4,517	289	174	1,054	92	795	2,642	351
Greece	1,532	16,086	933	1,078	10,742	635	29	168	19
Hungary	98	753	35	28	139	12	35	140	31
Irish Republic	916	5,988	336	61	482	24	636	1,571	217
Italy	1,568	12,682	1,009	542	4,239	412	284	1,317	137
Lithuania	20	294	9	.	.	.	4	16	2
Luxembourg	28	163	8	14	67	5	61	132	17
Malta	364	3,592	171	175	1,826	97	20	231	13
Netherlands	825	3,600	261	170	621	57	519	1,685	193
Norway	67	502	33	11	85	12	76	447	44
Poland	308	3,058	134	39	215	15	90	471	47
Portugal	1,615	15,743	846	432	3,767	261	56	289	27
Romania	24	328	13	1	7	1	29	265	22
Russia	24	269	28	10	109	19	38	218	38
Slovakia	24	293	8	2	13	1	9	33	5
Spain	9,259	91,502	4,610	3,882	34,608	2,065	298	2,482	374
Sweden	98	639	43	9	68	8	105	370	56
Switzerland	454	3,317	286	104	801	80	256	734	192
Turkey	1,632	18,085	876	1,066	10,867	563	64	351	45
Rest of Europe	378	3,526	229	129	1,023	84	98	830	74
Europe	28,692	252,284	14,176	10,299	86,324	5,699	5,193	21,513	2,611
- of which EU27	26,154	226,181	12,735	8,980	73,370	4,941	4,679	19,080	2,226
- of which EU25	25,974	224,043	12,643	8,901	72,513	4,897	4,643	18,770	2,200
- of which EU15	24,176	206,731	11,754	8,236	66,460	4,505	4,394	17,349	2,040
Egypt	600	5,925	328	481	4,692	266	31	376	27
Morocco	264	2,130	134	104	792	50	16	77	8
Tunisia	394	3,885	167	343	3,288	141	10	128	5
Other North Africa	8	196	6	3	28	4	16	327	8
South Africa	176	3,635	229	27	408	51	58	685	68
Nigeria	22	604	16	1	22	0	15	384	24
Other Africa	284	5,257	328	149	1,993	188	61	1,009	69
Israel	40	655	30	7	59	6	16	125	12
United Arab Emirates	277	2,885	280	104	892	115	93	869	127
Other Middle East	91	1,681	70	25	256	28	80	1,211	106
Hong Kong (China)	44	1,158	44	5	49	6	28	370	59
Other China	78	2,099	104	24	356	39	81	1,015	123
India	269	7,092	222	54	968	51	91	1,029	118
Japan	31	419	35	5	52	9	31	327	44
Pakistan	39	1,670	29	1	35	1	7	172	8
Sri Lanka	72	1,270	65	37	537	37	5	92	6
Thailand	261	6,472	358	46	713	54	13	255	20
Other Asia	312	6,948	420	125	1,812	200	75	1,014	108
Australia	145	6,676	383	12	392	33	35	597	61
New Zealand	65	2,731	146	11	355	38	4	69	5
Barbados	77	1,108	89	48	642	53	4	25	0
Jamaica	121	1,897	102	76	1,033	70	9	49	4
Other Caribbean	516	7,164	409	383	5,051	272	16	318	15
Brazil	35	1,125	59	4	81	11	24	347	35
Mexico	293	4,105	225	249	3,363	182	12	206	18
Other Central & Sth. America	72	2,075	126	18	261	35	22	320	30
Rest of the World	209	2,598	417	198	2,342	401	9	71	8
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	621	6,518	507	621	6,518	507	.	.	.
Other Countries	5,416	89,975	5,327	3,161	36,988	2,847	859	11,470	1,116
Total World	36,422	376,338	21,992	14,257	132,876	9,438	6,639	37,769	4,432

In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications. "Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C).

5.04 Visits, nights and spending abroad: by purpose of visit and main country visited 2010

	Visiting friends or relatives			Miscellaneous			Total		
	visits (thousands)	nights (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	nights (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	nights (thousands)	spending (£ million)
Canada	173	3,259	97	7	286	9	413	7,263	392
USA	515	9,221	300	56	942	64	3,240	45,309	3,270
North America	688	12,480	397	63	1,228	72	3,653	52,573	3,662
Austria	51	462	18	7	85	7	600	4,624	480
Belgium	177	895	25	147	123	38	1,370	4,019	317
Bulgaria	62	1,116	24	3	27	1	229	2,998	107
Czech Republic	95	825	36	15	304	12	366	2,299	170
Cyprus	88	1,759	31	12	425	19	882	11,122	503
Denmark	61	426	12	7	80	4	252	1,275	94
Finland	19	295	5	1	7	0	101	787	60
France	1,215	8,836	264	442	1,589	158	9,058	64,598	3,632
Germany	534	3,947	100	61	759	29	2,082	11,864	768
Greece	102	2,249	38	9	87	5	1,672	18,590	994
Hungary	117	1,287	41	18	107	11	268	2,287	117
Irish Republic	1,210	7,538	254	210	463	25	2,972	15,560	832
Italy	345	3,174	96	52	1,023	30	2,248	18,197	1,271
Lithuania	99	1,565	50	7	77	5	131	1,953	67
Luxembourg	11	158	3	1	1	0	102	453	28
Malta	53	545	13	3	16	1	439	4,384	198
Netherlands	363	2,458	72	50	167	30	1,758	7,910	556
Norway	75	512	16	4	24	4	222	1,486	97
Poland	996	12,430	411	49	734	51	1,443	16,693	644
Portugal	180	2,337	51	16	141	8	1,867	18,509	932
Romania	92	1,734	47	16	348	8	160	2,675	90
Russia	26	367	8	2	107	1	90	961	75
Slovakia	79	921	21	2	3	1	114	1,250	35
Spain	717	7,162	194	108	1,126	85	10,383	102,272	5,263
Sweden	110	1,018	29	8	151	2	320	2,178	129
Switzerland	159	1,040	40	21	90	7	890	5,180	525
Turkey	110	2,289	59	10	339	4	1,815	21,063	984
Rest of Europe	236	4,009	88	18	106	7	731	8,470	397
Europe	7,380	71,352	2,044	1,300	8,508	552	42,565	353,657	19,383
- of which EU27	6,845	64,104	1,861	1,246	7,829	528	38,925	317,194	17,350
- of which EU25	6,692	61,254	1,790	1,227	7,454	520	38,536	311,522	17,153
- of which EU15	5,095	40,955	1,160	1,119	5,802	421	34,784	270,837	15,375
Egypt	39	897	18	2	137	2	671	7,336	376
Morocco	25	353	8	3	25	0	308	2,586	151
Tunisia	17	137	5	2	16	2	423	4,165	178
Other North Africa	61	2,301	31	2	377	8	87	3,201	53
South Africa	116	2,862	81	21	400	27	371	7,583	404
Nigeria	73	2,211	49	8	436	15	117	3,635	104
Other Africa	206	6,751	150	38	1,556	48	590	14,572	595
Israel	38	677	18	5	213	4	98	1,669	64
United Arab Emirates	119	2,258	56	10	219	5	499	6,232	467
Other Middle East	181	6,063	95	59	1,416	59	410	10,370	330
Hong Kong (China)	81	2,920	55	5	30	7	157	4,479	165
Other China	122	4,979	61	7	470	11	287	8,564	299
India	452	13,329	286	38	1,594	54	850	23,044	680
Japan	36	632	29	3	44	2	101	1,422	109
Pakistan	363	14,243	248	21	1,337	26	430	17,423	311
Sri Lanka	37	1,144	24	3	77	7	116	2,583	102
Thailand	55	1,827	53	10	236	13	339	8,789	445
Other Asia	240	8,113	165	11	342	10	637	16,417	703
Australia	264	8,676	305	10	442	18	454	16,391	768
New Zealand	69	2,890	84	3	219	7	141	5,909	242
Barbados	10	253	20	1	10	1	91	1,396	110
Jamaica	63	2,168	53	6	128	8	199	4,242	168
Other Caribbean	42	1,154	24	10	236	11	583	8,873	458
Brazil	35	932	28	2	48	2	96	2,452	124
Mexico	9	170	3	1	17	1	314	4,498	247
Other Central & Sth. America	29	870	25	7	486	7	131	3,751	187
Rest of the World	3	31	1	2	2	0	222	2,702	426
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	.	.	.	.	.	.	621	6,518	507
Other Countries	2,781	88,841	1,976	289	10,514	356	9,344	200,801	8,775
Total World	10,850	172,673	4,417	1,652	20,250	979	55,562	607,030	31,820

In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications. "Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C).

5.05 Average stay, spend per visit and spend per day: by purpose of visit and main country visited 2010

	Holiday visits						Business visits		
	total			of which inclusive tour			average		
	average			average			average		
	stay (nights)	spend per visit (£)	spend per day (£)	stay (nights)	spend per visit (£)	spend per day (£)	stay (nights)	spend per visit (£)	spend per day (£)
Canada	18	1,118	64	12	1,233	101	10	1,681	172
USA	14	1,072	74	12	1,112	93	8	1,157	144
North America	15	1,076	73	12	1,120	93	8	1,198	147
Austria	8	898	114	8	762	100	5	375	77
Belgium	3	230	75	3	239	75	2	268	110
Bulgaria	12	500	43	11	546	50	7	579	86
Czech Republic	4	396	90	4	482	121	5	754	144
Cyprus	12	576	50	10	652	65	6	813	144
Denmark	5	350	64	3	276	110	3	474	148
Finland	7	715	96	5	700	154	4	611	165
France	8	433	56	6	490	84	5	437	91
Germany	7	418	64	6	527	87	3	441	133
Greece	11	609	58	10	589	59	6	643	112
Hungary	8	353	46	5	438	87	4	905	224
Irish Republic	7	367	56	8	390	49	2	342	138
Italy	8	644	80	8	761	97	5	482	104
Lithuania	14	444	31	.	.	.	4	502	136
Luxembourg	6	281	49	5	381	81	2	282	131
Malta	10	470	48	10	554	53	12	641	55
Netherlands	4	316	72	4	337	92	3	372	115
Norway	8	489	65	8	1,146	145	6	576	98
Poland	10	436	44	5	388	71	5	525	100
Portugal	10	524	54	9	605	69	5	469	92
Romania	14	540	39	7	894	128	9	765	83
Russia	11	1,144	102	11	1,895	177	6	993	175
Slovakia	12	340	27	6	675	109	3	479	137
Spain	10	498	50	9	532	60	8	1,256	151
Sweden	7	439	67	7	859	116	4	540	153
Switzerland	7	631	86	8	768	100	3	748	261
Turkey	11	537	48	10	528	52	6	699	127
Rest of Europe	9	605	65	8	656	82	8	753	89
Europe	9	493	56	8	553	66	4	503	121
- of which EU27	9	486	56	8	550	67	4	476	117
- of which EU25	9	486	56	8	550	68	4	474	117
- of which EU15	9	485	57	8	547	68	4	464	118
Egypt	10	546	55	10	552	57	12	883	73
Morocco	8	508	63	8	480	63	5	526	106
Tunisia	10	425	43	10	410	43	13	473	38
Other North Africa	23	728	31	9	1,201	141	21	533	26
South Africa	21	1,300	63	15	1,891	126	12	1,173	99
Nigeria	28	722	26	26	403	16	26	1,604	62
Other Africa	18	1,153	62	13	1,260	94	17	1,133	68
Israel	16	742	45	8	894	107	8	790	99
United Arab Emirates	10	1,011	97	9	1,097	128	9	1,357	146
Other Middle East	19	777	42	10	1,102	109	15	1,337	88
Hong Kong (China)	26	1,003	38	10	1,199	121	13	2,135	161
Other China	27	1,338	50	15	1,656	109	13	1,523	121
India	26	823	31	18	942	52	11	1,297	115
Japan	14	1,138	83	11	1,956	174	11	1,436	134
Pakistan	43	748	17	37	856	23	23	1,037	45
Sri Lanka	18	905	51	15	997	68	19	1,284	69
Thailand	25	1,372	55	16	1,177	75	20	1,602	80
Other Asia	22	1,346	60	14	1,594	110	14	1,437	106
Australia	46	2,647	57	32	2,643	84	17	1,734	103
New Zealand	42	2,242	54	32	3,417	108	19	1,410	73
Barbados	14	1,147	80	14	1,121	83	7	44	6
Jamaica	16	844	54	14	914	68	5	388	73
Other Caribbean	14	793	57	13	711	54	20	952	46
Brazil	32	1,656	52	22	3,045	140	15	1,472	101
Mexico	14	768	55	13	729	54	18	1,550	88
Other Central & Sth. America	29	1,741	61	15	2,023	136	14	1,328	93
Rest of the World	12	1,999	161	12	2,026	171	8	863	106
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	10	816	78	10	816	78	.	.	.
Other Countries	17	984	59	12	901	77	13	1,300	97
Total World	10	603	58	9	662	71	6	668	117

In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.

"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C).

5.05 Average stay, spend per visit and spend per day: by purpose of visit and main country visited 2010

	Visiting friends or relatives			Miscellaneous			All visits		
	average			average			average		
	stay (nights)	spend per visit (£)	spend per day (£)	stay (nights)	spend per visit (£)	spend per day (£)	stay (nights)	spend per visit (£)	spend per day (£)
Canada	19	558	30	39	1,174	30	18	949	54
USA	18	582	33	17	1,132	67	14	1,009	72
North America	18	576	32	19	1,137	59	14	1,002	70
Austria	9	364	40	12	1,019	85	8	799	104
Belgium	5	141	28	1	259	311	3	231	79
Bulgaria	18	390	22	8	170	22	13	467	36
Czech Republic	9	379	44	20	766	39	6	465	74
Cyprus	20	351	17	36	1,601	44	13	571	45
Denmark	7	202	29	11	586	54	5	372	74
Finland	16	245	15	7	489	66	8	593	76
France	7	217	30	4	357	99	7	401	56
Germany	7	186	25	12	473	38	6	369	65
Greece	22	372	17	10	541	54	11	595	53
Hungary	11	348	32	6	585	99	9	438	51
Irish Republic	6	210	34	2	117	53	5	280	53
Italy	9	277	30	20	570	29	8	565	70
Lithuania	16	508	32	11	721	66	15	509	34
Luxembourg	15	245	17	1	69	69	4	276	62
Malta	10	252	24	6	412	67	10	451	45
Netherlands	7	199	29	3	605	180	5	316	70
Norway	7	217	32	6	883	150	7	434	65
Poland	12	413	33	15	1,048	70	12	446	39
Portugal	13	285	22	9	485	54	10	499	50
Romania	19	511	27	22	508	23	17	561	34
Russia	14	302	21	53	656	12	11	828	78
Slovakia	12	270	23	2	419	261	11	304	28
Spain	10	271	27	10	789	76	10	507	51
Sweden	9	260	28	19	190	10	7	405	59
Switzerland	7	250	38	4	345	81	6	590	101
Turkey	21	534	26	35	434	12	12	542	47
Rest of Europe	17	372	22	6	358	62	12	544	47
Europe	10	277	29	7	425	65	8	455	55
- of which EU27	9	272	29	6	424	67	8	445	55
- of which EU25	9	267	29	6	424	70	8	445	55
- of which EU15	8	228	28	5	376	73	8	441	57
Egypt	23	473	20	80	1,401	18	11	560	51
Morocco	14	334	23	8	47	6	8	490	58
Tunisia	8	272	34	8	846	106	10	422	43
Other North Africa	38	503	13	186	4,000	22	37	611	17
South Africa	25	700	28	19	1,238	66	20	1,090	53
Nigeria	30	672	22	57	1,947	34	31	884	29
Other Africa	33	730	22	41	1,252	31	25	1,010	41
Israel	18	484	27	43	792	18	17	654	38
United Arab Emirates	19	465	25	23	533	23	12	936	75
Other Middle East	34	523	16	24	995	42	25	805	32
Hong Kong (China)	36	683	19	6	1,361	215	28	1,050	37
Other China	41	500	12	66	1,623	24	30	1,042	35
India	30	634	21	42	1,418	34	27	800	30
Japan	17	789	46	14	518	37	14	1,083	77
Pakistan	39	684	17	64	1,273	20	41	724	18
Sri Lanka	31	654	21	28	2,553	92	22	880	40
Thailand	33	973	29	24	1,296	53	26	1,314	51
Other Asia	34	688	20	32	949	30	26	1,102	43
Australia	33	1,157	35	46	1,916	42	36	1,694	47
New Zealand	42	1,211	29	83	2,777	33	42	1,724	41
Barbados	26	2,026	78	15	2,030	135	15	1,203	79
Jamaica	35	853	25	21	1,360	65	21	842	39
Other Caribbean	28	577	21	23	1,090	46	15	787	52
Brazil	27	813	30	25	1,095	43	26	1,293	51
Mexico	20	383	19	15	538	36	14	786	55
Other Central & Sth. America	30	840	28	69	936	14	29	1,426	50
Rest of the World	11	479	42	1	25	25	12	1,916	158
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	816	78
Other Countries	32	710	22	36	1,231	34	21	939	44
Total World	16	407	26	12	593	48	11	572	52

*In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.
"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C)*

5.06 Visits and spending abroad: by length of stay and main country visited 2010

	Nil nights		1 to 3 nights		4 to 13 nights		14 to 27 nights	
	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)
Canada	.	.	10	4	169	174	190	160
USA	.	.	124	69	1,679	1,489	1,200	1,320
North America	.	.	134	73	1,848	1,663	1,390	1,480
Austria	3	0	77	23	469	331	41	41
Belgium	331	43	700	156	312	102	17	9
Bulgaria	.	.	14	3	125	51	73	41
Czech Republic	4	1	156	69	180	80	21	12
Cyprus	.	.	10	4	544	270	277	194
Denmark	14	1	140	45	82	35	12	8
Finland	3	0	39	19	47	29	8	3
France	907	95	2,702	700	4,221	1,765	975	629
Germany	83	8	993	312	845	333	120	62
Greece	1	0	32	12	1,055	519	541	414
Hungary	1	0	71	33	150	62	35	18
Irish Republic	279	10	1,177	325	1,308	365	158	77
Italy	14	1	525	158	1,391	829	264	226
Lithuania	3	1	17	5	62	25	34	26
Luxembourg	7	0	64	14	21	5	8	8
Malta	.	.	27	7	305	120	94	62
Netherlands	77	5	998	287	600	225	62	26
Norway	3	0	90	28	102	46	20	12
Poland	2	0	287	80	673	250	375	221
Portugal	0	0	171	52	1,241	571	397	267
Romania	1	0	29	7	57	24	40	30
Russia	.	.	25	13	46	31	12	25
Slovakia	1	0	18	5	50	13	36	14
Spain	18	3	1,049	378	7,073	3,180	1,900	1,254
Sweden	8	1	139	48	140	57	24	15
Switzerland	41	3	293	113	490	352	57	51
Turkey	.	.	57	25	1,066	481	629	421
Rest of Europe	.	.	116	44	410	210	143	90
Europe	1,800	172	10,017	2,965	23,065	10,360	6,372	4,257
- of which EU27	1,756	168	9,480	2,754	21,001	9,263	5,527	3,664
- of which EU25	1,755	168	9,437	2,744	20,818	9,188	5,414	3,593
- of which EU15	1,745	166	8,807	2,528	18,805	8,345	4,526	3,041
Egypt	.	.	21	7	440	215	189	136
Morocco	.	.	35	14	236	112	28	20
Tunisia	.	.	12	2	290	102	115	71
Other North Africa	.	.	2	1	20	12	25	9
South Africa	1	1	7	3	140	128	147	152
Nigeria	.	.	1	0	29	23	43	22
Other Africa	.	.	4	2	173	140	256	272
Israel	.	.	11	6	56	31	17	17
United Arab Emirates	.	.	30	16	346	331	82	85
Other Middle East	.	.	21	9	145	102	113	94
Hong Kong (China)	.	.	1	0	66	62	35	46
Other China	.	.	5	3	96	97	90	101
India	.	.	10	5	226	180	356	273
Japan	1	0	1	1	54	60	38	38
Pakistan	.	.	3	1	47	33	131	77
Sri Lanka	.	.	0	0	34	28	62	60
Thailand	.	.	1	0	81	79	177	217
Other Asia	.	.	5	1	168	173	282	328
Australia	.	.	2	3	49	42	205	241
New Zealand	.	.	.	.	7	6	49	68
Barbados	.	.	.	.	40	36	41	54
Jamaica	.	.	1	1	60	39	100	87
Other Caribbean	.	.	5	1	194	156	356	268
Brazil	.	.	1	0	33	31	30	40
Mexico	.	.	1	1	85	51	219	185
Other Central & Sth. America	0	0	0	0	28	32	71	94
Rest of the World	.	.	11	1	201	394	6	18
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	.	.	58	4	363	264	193	224
Other Countries	2	1	249	83	3,710	2,960	3,456	3,297
Total World	1,803	173	10,399	3,120	28,623	14,982	11,218	9,033

*In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.
"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C).*

5.06 Visits and spending abroad: by length of stay and main country visited 2010

	28 to 90 nights		3 to 6 months		6 months to 1 year		Total	
	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)
Canada	39	44	5	8	1	3	413	392
USA	217	330	16	45	4	17	3,240	3,270
North America	256	374	21	52	5	20	3,653	3,662
Austria	10	83	0	2	.	.	600	480
Belgium	9	6	2	1	.	.	1,370	317
Bulgaria	14	9	2	3	.	.	229	107
Czech Republic	5	5	.	.	1	3	366	170
Cyprus	45	30	6	5	.	.	882	503
Denmark	5	4	.	.	.	.	252	94
Finland	1	0	2	8	.	.	101	60
France	229	323	18	38	5	82	9,058	3,632
Germany	35	34	4	11	1	8	2,082	768
Greece	35	32	8	16	.	.	1,672	994
Hungary	11	4	.	.	.	.	268	117
Irish Republic	49	35	2	20	.	.	2,972	832
Italy	51	51	2	2	2	5	2,248	1,271
Lithuania	12	6	3	4	.	.	131	67
Luxembourg	2	0	.	.	.	.	102	28
Malta	13	9	.	.	.	.	439	198
Netherlands	18	11	3	3	1	0	1,758	556
Norway	8	10	.	.	.	.	222	97
Poland	101	89	4	4	0	1	1,443	644
Portugal	54	35	4	6	.	.	1,867	932
Romania	31	24	2	4	.	.	160	90
Russia	8	6	.	.	.	.	90	75
Slovakia	9	3	.	.	.	.	114	35
Spain	305	301	32	114	4	33	10,383	5,263
Sweden	7	3	2	6	.	.	320	129
Switzerland	9	7	.	.	.	.	890	525
Turkey	61	56	2	1	1	1	1,815	984
Rest of Europe	59	52	3	2	.	.	731	397
Europe	1,194	1,229	101	249	16	134	42,565	19,383
- of which EU27	1,051	1,102	96	246	15	133	38,925	17,350
- of which EU25	1,006	1,069	91	239	15	133	38,536	17,153
- of which EU15	810	920	78	227	13	129	34,784	15,375
Egypt	19	15	2	4	.	.	671	376
Morocco	8	3	1	2	.	.	308	151
Tunisia	6	3	.	.	.	.	423	178
Other North Africa	32	19	4	1	3	12	87	53
South Africa	72	101	3	10	1	10	371	404
Nigeria	37	43	6	13	1	1	117	104
Other Africa	136	138	18	41	2	3	590	595
Israel	11	6	2	4	1	0	98	64
United Arab Emirates	34	30	6	5	.	.	499	467
Other Middle East	121	107	8	7	3	11	410	330
Hong Kong (China)	50	46	4	5	1	5	157	165
Other China	79	77	16	17	1	4	287	299
India	229	184	22	28	7	11	850	680
Japan	6	8	0	2	.	.	101	109
Pakistan	222	169	20	19	7	13	430	311
Sri Lanka	18	12	1	2	1	1	116	102
Thailand	61	97	18	46	1	5	339	445
Other Asia	160	160	18	20	4	21	637	703
Australia	168	309	20	93	9	79	454	768
New Zealand	74	121	6	28	5	20	141	242
Barbados	10	20	.	.	.	.	91	110
Jamaica	36	33	1	1	1	7	199	168
Other Caribbean	23	22	4	11	1	1	583	458
Brazil	29	40	1	6	1	6	96	124
Mexico	8	9	0	1	.	.	314	247
Other Central & Sth. America	23	31	5	24	3	7	131	187
Rest of the World	4	10	0	3	.	.	222	426
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	8	14	.	.	.	.	621	507
Other Countries	1,686	1,826	189	393	53	216	9,344	8,775
Total World	3,136	3,429	311	694	73	370	55,562	31,820

*In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.
"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C).*

5.07 Number of visits abroad: by UK port used and main country visited 2010

	Airports							thousands
	Heathrow	Gatwick	Manchester	Stansted	Other England	Scotland	Wales	
Canada	223	48	64	1	41	36	.	
USA	1,638	591	570	.	217	215	2	
North America	1,861	639	634	1	258	251	2	
Austria	89	72	58	96	94	10	.	
Belgium	40	.	34	2	86	29	1	
Bulgaria	29	37	40	4	95	11	6	
Czech Republic	58	22	29	68	133	21	.	
Cyprus	96	207	193	77	265	31	14	
Denmark	59	33	26	56	22	16	0	
Finland	49	11	18	10	8	4	.	
France	256	401	194	408	1,491	202	17	
Germany	445	117	156	331	420	129	5	
Greece	120	578	436	28	407	51	39	
Hungary	39	56	17	3	113	8	0	
Irish Republic	238	206	75	171	565	122	25	
Italy	256	561	149	413	471	104	1	
Lithuania	2	22	4	46	25	4	.	
Luxembourg	1	13	0	1	36	.	.	
Malta	43	163	118	.	101	11	2	
Netherlands	146	110	39	104	629	85	22	
Norway	52	36	13	33	26	46	2	
Poland	47	41	9	238	755	90	1	
Portugal	101	384	142	196	879	112	18	
Romania	25	4	5	2	99	6	.	
Russia	79	.	3	.	5	2	1	
Slovakia	8	7	3	27	45	2	.	
Spain	250	1,511	1,392	824	4,959	831	292	
Sweden	119	34	21	62	26	32	.	
Switzerland	223	98	75	21	322	33	1	
Turkey	120	443	432	106	553	147	13	
Rest of Europe	121	221	68	117	153	22	1	
Europe	3,112	5,390	3,749	3,440	12,781	2,160	465	
- of which EU27	2,508	4,614	3,160	3,192	11,774	1,918	446	
- of which EU25	2,454	4,573	3,115	3,186	11,580	1,901	440	
- of which EU15	2,171	4,033	2,741	2,700	10,093	1,727	423	
Egypt	112	230	198	5	106	12	8	
Morocco	24	186	36	11	48	2	.	
Tunisia	21	93	130	17	109	27	23	
Other North Africa	51	12	16	.	3	2	1	
South Africa	285	25	22	.	33	6	0	
Nigeria	99	4	5	.	6	3	1	
Other Africa	371	105	59	1	35	15	1	
Israel	72	.	1	.	21	3	.	
United Arab Emirates	254	42	70	1	84	45	.	
Other Middle East	290	9	56	4	44	7	.	
Hong Kong (China)	129	2	9	.	11	6	1	
Other China	213	5	34	.	23	8	2	
India	550	54	102	1	122	20	1	
Japan	84	2	6	.	6	3	.	
Pakistan	178	12	108	.	110	22	.	
Sri Lanka	87	6	11	.	8	5	.	
Thailand	241	11	39	1	33	13	.	
Other Asia	399	73	69	16	55	22	2	
Australia	291	15	72	3	45	27	.	
New Zealand	95	6	20	.	9	10	.	
Barbados	2	55	34	.	.	.	.
Jamaica	5	156	25	.	14	.	.	
Other Caribbean	40	362	142	3	21	9	1	
Brazil	77	4	5	.	5	5	.	
Mexico	28	119	86	.	63	18	1	
Other Central & Sth. America	98	12	8	1	8	3	.	
Rest of the World	13	3	.	1	.	1	.	
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Countries	4,108	1,602	1,363	65	1,020	294	42	
Total World	9,081	7,632	5,746	3,507	14,059	2,706	509	

*In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications
"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C)*

5.07 Number of visits abroad: by UK port used and main country visited 2010

	Sea and Channel Tunnel						thousands
	Dover seaports	Other channel ports	East coast ports	Long haul sea routes	Irish Sea & land routes	Channel Tunnel	Total
Canada	.	.	.	.	.	.	413
USA	1	.	0	2	.	4	3,240
North America	1	.	0	2	.	4	3,653
Austria	138	2	8	.	.	34	600
Belgium	407	.	93	.	.	678	1,370
Bulgaria	5	.	0	.	.	1	229
Czech Republic	23	.	2	.	.	11	366
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	882
Denmark	11	.	26	.	.	4	252
Finland	.	.	0	.	.	1	101
France	2,053	1,134	35	.	.	2,866	9,058
Germany	228	.	55	.	.	194	2,082
Greece	8	.	0	.	.	4	1,672
Hungary	22	.	1	.	.	8	268
Irish Republic	.	.	.	.	1,571	.	2,972
Italy	197	3	7	.	.	86	2,248
Lithuania	28	.	.	.	.	.	131
Luxembourg	18	.	2	.	.	30	102
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	1	439
Netherlands	181	.	290	.	.	152	1,758
Norway	1	.	12	.	.	2	222
Poland	210	.	5	.	.	48	1,443
Portugal	20	4	.	.	.	10	1,867
Romania	19	.	.	.	.	.	160
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	90
Slovakia	17	.	0	.	.	5	114
Spain	190	67	2	.	.	64	10,383
Sweden	6	.	13	.	.	7	320
Switzerland	73	.	5	.	.	41	890
Turkey	1	.	.	.	.	1	1,815
Rest of Europe	24	.	0	.	.	4	731
Europe	3,879	1,209	557	.	1,571	4,251	42,565
- of which EU27	3,789	1,209	540	.	1,571	4,204	38,925
- of which EU25	3,764	1,209	540	.	1,571	4,203	38,536
- of which EU15	3,457	1,209	532	.	1,571	4,129	34,784
Egypt	.	.	.	.	.	1	671
Morocco	.	.	.	.	.	1	308
Tunisia	2	.	.	.	.	.	423
Other North Africa	1	.	.	.	.	1	87
South Africa	.	.	.	.	.	.	371
Nigeria	.	.	.	.	.	.	117
Other Africa	1	.	.	.	.	1	590
Israel	2	.	.	.	.	.	98
United Arab Emirates	2	.	.	.	.	1	499
Other Middle East	.	.	0	.	.	1	410
Hong Kong (China)	.	.	.	.	.	.	157
Other China	2	.	.	.	.	1	287
India	.	.	.	.	.	1	850
Japan	.	.	.	.	.	.	101
Pakistan	.	.	.	.	.	.	430
Sri Lanka	.	.	.	.	.	.	116
Thailand	.	.	0	.	.	.	339
Other Asia	.	.	.	.	.	1	637
Australia	.	.	.	.	.	1	454
New Zealand	.	.	.	.	.	.	141
Barbados	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
Jamaica	.	.	.	.	.	.	199
Other Caribbean	2	1	.	.	.	2	583
Brazil	.	.	.	.	.	.	96
Mexico	.	.	.	.	.	.	314
Other Central & Sth. America	1	.	.	.	.	.	131
Rest of the World	2	.	3	197	.	1	222
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	.	.	.	621	.	.	621
Other Countries	13	1	4	818	.	12	9,344
Total World	3,893	1,210	561	821	1,571	4,267	55,562

*In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications
"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C)*

5.08 Number of visits abroad: by type of vehicle used and main country visited 2010

	thousands						
	Air All travellers	Sea and Channel Tunnel					Total sea and Channel Tunnel
		Foot	Private vehicle	Coach	Goods vehicle	Vehicle type unknown	
Canada	413	.	.	.	.	.	.
USA	3,233	7	.	.	.	0	7
North America	3,646	7	.	.	.	0	7
Austria	419	10	41	130	.	.	181
Belgium	192	376	466	286	49	1	1,179
Bulgaria	222	3	3	.	1	.	6
Czech Republic	331	1	17	14	2	2	36
Cyprus	882	.	.	.	.	.	.
Denmark	212	15	25	.	.	.	41
Finland	100	.	0	1	.	.	1
France	2,970	1,360	3,692	892	131	12	6,088
Germany	1,604	40	282	121	34	.	478
Greece	1,660	4	7	1	.	.	12
Hungary	237	1	25	4	1	.	31
Irish Republic	1,402	194	572	37	.	768	1,571
Italy	1,955	35	90	149	19	.	293
Lithuania	102	.	27	2	.	.	28
Luxembourg	52	1	15	13	21	.	50
Malta	439	1	.	.	.	.	1
Netherlands	1,135	166	319	108	26	5	623
Norway	207	3	7	.	1	5	15
Poland	1,181	3	222	34	4	.	262
Portugal	1,833	2	27	5	.	.	34
Romania	141	.	18	2	.	.	19
Russia	90	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovakia	92	.	19	3	.	.	22
Spain	10,060	34	163	117	9	.	323
Sweden	294	1	24	1	.	.	26
Switzerland	771	19	51	46	3	.	119
Turkey	1,813	1	1	.	.	.	2
Rest of Europe	702	1	21	6	.	.	28
Europe	31,097	2,271	6,135	1,971	300	792	11,468
- of which EU27	27,613	2,247	6,059	1,923	296	787	11,312
- of which EU25	27,249	2,244	6,038	1,921	295	787	11,286
- of which EU15	23,887	2,238	5,724	1,860	289	785	10,897
Egypt	671	1	.	.	.	.	1
Morocco	307	.	1	.	.	.	1
Tunisia	421	.	2	.	.	.	2
Other North Africa	85	1	1	.	.	.	2
South Africa	371	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nigeria	117	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Africa	588	1	1	.	.	.	2
Israel	96	.	2	.	.	.	2
United Arab Emirates	497	3	.	.	.	.	3
Other Middle East	409	0	1	.	.	.	1
Hong Kong (China)	157	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other China	285	.	3	.	.	.	3
India	849	1	.	.	.	.	1
Japan	101	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pakistan	430	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sri Lanka	116	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thailand	338	0	.	.	.	.	0
Other Asia	636	1	1	.	.	.	1
Australia	453	.	.	1	.	.	1
New Zealand	141	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barbados	91	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jamaica	199	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Caribbean	578	1	3	1	.	.	5
Brazil	96	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mexico	314	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Central & Sth. America	130	1	.	.	.	.	1
Rest of the World	19	200	4	.	.	.	204
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	.	621	.	.	.	.	621
Other Countries	8,496	829	17	2	.	.	848
Total World	43,239	3,107	6,152	1,972	300	792	12,323

*In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications
"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C)*

5.09 Visits and spending abroad: by sex and purpose of visit and main country visited 2010

	Male				Female			
	Leisure		Business		Leisure		Business	
	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)
Canada	178	173	39	74	188	139	8	4
USA	1,361	1,376	424	497	1,334	1,265	115	127
North America	1,539	1,550	462	571	1,522	1,404	124	131
Austria	293	281	49	20	243	174	15	4
Belgium	565	126	282	76	448	95	74	19
Bulgaria	116	56	6	3	106	48	1	0
Czech Republic	166	70	43	35	142	56	16	10
Cyprus	457	266	10	10	411	226	3	1
Denmark	73	22	88	40	74	22	16	10
Finland	29	21	25	15	40	19	7	4
France	4,316	1,736	784	352	3,687	1,435	267	108
Germany	678	242	665	301	606	175	128	48
Greece	853	557	19	12	789	417	11	7
Hungary	121	45	28	15	112	41	7	17
Irish Republic	1,117	305	510	182	1,219	310	126	35
Italy	981	583	211	102	979	549	72	35
Lithuania	53	28	2	2	73	36	2	1
Luxembourg	16	5	54	10	24	6	8	8
Malta	238	112	13	7	181	74	7	5
Netherlands	767	247	434	165	471	116	83	28
Norway	72	27	67	39	74	26	9	5
Poland	707	318	76	40	644	277	14	7
Portugal	879	466	41	18	931	438	15	8
Romania	75	39	24	19	56	29	4	3
Russia	22	13	32	34	30	23	7	4
Slovakia	52	15	9	4	52	15	1	0
Spain	5,125	2,569	228	336	4,947	2,314	70	38
Sweden	113	41	80	47	103	31	25	10
Switzerland	332	185	204	171	300	148	51	20
Turkey	866	461	49	37	880	476	15	7
Rest of Europe	325	165	83	66	305	156	15	8
Europe	19,408	9,011	4,116	2,157	17,929	7,744	1,068	450
- of which EU27	17,826	8,173	3,695	1,815	16,393	6,939	975	408
- of which EU25	17,635	8,078	3,665	1,793	16,231	6,863	971	404
- of which EU15	15,804	7,212	3,470	1,676	14,562	6,113	917	361
Egypt	332	187	28	24	308	162	3	3
Morocco	156	75	11	5	136	68	4	3
Tunisia	177	79	9	4	234	94	2	1
Other North Africa	45	30	14	8	26	14	2	0
South Africa	158	182	49	55	155	154	9	13
Nigeria	47	39	13	23	56	40	2	1
Other Africa	252	255	55	65	276	271	5	4
Israel	39	31	14	11	43	21	2	1
United Arab Emirates	188	181	76	108	218	159	17	19
Other Middle East	188	134	74	102	142	90	6	5
Hong Kong (China)	72	69	17	29	57	37	11	31
Other China	109	99	63	101	97	77	17	21
India	444	335	66	87	314	227	24	30
Japan	34	36	23	34	36	29	8	10
Pakistan	271	213	7	8	151	90	.	.
Sri Lanka	62	58	5	6	49	37	.	.
Thailand	207	288	10	17	118	135	3	3
Other Asia	318	360	63	96	245	235	12	12
Australia	197	366	27	36	221	341	8	25
New Zealand	66	115	3	4	71	122	0	1
Barbados	55	69	.	.	33	41	4	0
Jamaica	82	75	7	2	108	89	2	2
Other Caribbean	310	244	14	14	257	199	1	0
Brazil	39	52	18	25	34	37	6	10
Mexico	164	128	8	9	138	100	4	9
Other Central & Sth. America	55	82	18	24	54	75	4	5
Rest of the World	8	12	8	3	9	12	1	5
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	303	243	.	.	318	264	.	.
Other Countries	4,474	4,228	701	903	4,003	3,425	157	213
Total World	25,325	14,600	5,279	3,631	23,354	12,368	1,348	794

In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.

"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C).

5.10 Visits and spending abroad: by age group and main country visited 2010

	Age 0-15		Age 16-24		Age 25-34		Age 35-44	
	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)
Canada	15	8	39	28	67	60	84	109
USA	117	105	250	226	605	642	834	834
North America	131	112	288	254	672	702	917	943
Austria	70	49	64	45	92	51	103	61
Belgium	111	19	98	23	234	50	282	75
Bulgaria	18	7	32	15	54	25	44	22
Czech Republic	19	7	44	20	113	46	69	33
Cyprus	45	22	68	40	111	60	164	90
Denmark	6	2	13	7	78	22	53	24
Finland	6	3	4	8	28	14	36	19
France	834	287	716	220	1,443	531	2,004	737
Germany	106	31	186	55	492	164	489	182
Greece	69	34	245	129	263	135	299	202
Hungary	7	3	32	10	98	38	56	22
Irish Republic	93	12	218	53	588	134	619	153
Italy	128	73	166	86	448	204	447	237
Lithuania	7	3	31	21	52	21	26	10
Luxembourg	2	0	10	1	13	4	19	6
Malta	23	7	22	5	51	21	60	22
Netherlands	58	11	245	71	442	140	402	152
Norway	7	1	22	5	54	19	49	23
Poland	100	25	198	69	691	328	199	79
Portugal	85	34	133	48	283	122	390	189
Romania	2	1	35	19	64	32	29	14
Russia	1	0	12	3	22	13	23	26
Slovakia	9	1	19	3	41	16	24	7
Spain	680	283	937	423	1,524	671	1,946	959
Sweden	6	1	48	15	89	30	81	36
Switzerland	41	21	89	39	201	103	248	139
Turkey	116	56	202	104	284	141	378	194
Rest of Europe	25	9	101	46	186	89	147	97
Europe	2,675	1,005	3,988	1,586	8,040	3,229	8,685	3,814
- of which EU27	2,489	917	3,590	1,400	7,349	2,890	7,866	3,353
- of which EU25	2,469	909	3,523	1,367	7,230	2,833	7,793	3,317
- of which EU15	2,255	841	3,082	1,187	6,018	2,277	7,170	3,037
Egypt	27	12	42	22	121	68	141	74
Morocco	4	5	28	10	85	31	71	38
Tunisia	23	7	44	21	69	27	90	43
Other North Africa	4	1	5	5	15	6	29	17
South Africa	8	6	25	17	80	81	79	76
Nigeria	3	1	10	3	29	34	37	29
Other Africa	18	16	60	49	129	134	151	149
Israel	5	2	15	8	16	10	15	14
United Arab Emirates	24	15	37	22	109	103	129	122
Other Middle East	22	8	47	20	109	88	88	67
Hong Kong (China)	6	1	36	21	26	30	18	32
Other China	6	3	88	51	70	83	42	47
India	26	12	59	36	243	206	170	131
Japan	3	1	8	7	33	33	26	31
Pakistan	37	16	50	27	131	112	90	60
Sri Lanka	5	3	10	7	26	23	27	23
Thailand	6	3	35	39	101	127	67	84
Other Asia	16	10	71	64	159	173	140	154
Australia	14	11	46	129	89	138	72	91
New Zealand	1	1	14	30	22	31	23	33
Barbados	3	4	6	7	6	6	19	12
Jamaica	4	3	12	8	29	23	43	37
Other Caribbean	19	9	47	22	101	77	129	96
Brazil	2	1	10	15	29	41	26	32
Mexico	10	7	33	22	87	68	54	36
Other Central & Sth. America	1	1	13	13	31	39	38	53
Rest of the World	.	.	3	7	6	3	6	1
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	15	10	20	12	24	20	64	47
Other Countries	314	175	879	704	1,984	1,831	1,902	1,664
Total World	3,121	1,292	5,155	2,544	10,696	5,763	11,504	6,422

*In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.
"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C).*

5.10 Visits and spending abroad: by age group and main country visited 2010

	Age 45-54		Age 55-64		Age 65 and over		Total	
	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)
Canada	73	66	83	77	53	44	413	392
USA	733	758	463	481	234	219	3,240	3,270
North America	806	824	546	557	288	263	3,653	3,662
Austria	103	79	98	142	68	51	600	480
Belgium	292	66	207	47	145	37	1,370	317
Bulgaria	45	20	24	11	11	7	229	107
Czech Republic	66	35	43	23	12	6	366	170
Cyprus	189	107	195	120	109	63	882	503
Denmark	65	24	22	10	14	4	252	94
Finland	16	7	8	6	3	3	101	60
France	1,728	716	1,461	767	865	370	9,058	3,632
Germany	411	145	264	127	129	62	2,082	768
Greece	374	230	286	177	133	86	1,672	994
Hungary	28	24	30	11	16	10	268	117
Irish Republic	672	211	439	156	345	113	2,972	832
Italy	454	274	343	227	257	168	2,248	1,271
Lithuania	12	11	4	2	.	.	131	67
Luxembourg	16	10	31	4	12	2	102	28
Malta	92	42	107	55	84	46	439	198
Netherlands	334	103	196	54	78	24	1,758	556
Norway	42	22	31	16	18	10	222	97
Poland	143	89	82	40	29	13	1,443	644
Portugal	392	209	348	194	234	134	1,867	932
Romania	19	12	10	12	1	0	160	90
Russia	16	14	10	12	6	6	90	75
Slovakia	13	5	6	2	3	1	114	35
Spain	2,085	1,154	1,844	985	1,348	782	10,383	5,263
Sweden	57	32	30	12	8	3	320	129
Switzerland	156	133	95	56	58	32	890	525
Turkey	394	220	286	179	151	86	1,815	984
Rest of Europe	128	71	90	54	53	30	731	397
Europe	8,342	4,068	6,592	3,503	4,192	2,153	42,565	19,383
- of which EU27	7,614	3,609	6,075	3,181	3,898	1,982	38,925	17,350
- of which EU25	7,551	3,577	6,041	3,158	3,886	1,974	38,536	17,153
- of which EU15	7,000	3,264	5,579	2,910	3,640	1,843	34,784	15,375
Egypt	161	96	135	77	46	27	671	376
Morocco	48	20	53	34	20	13	308	151
Tunisia	91	34	61	28	44	18	423	178
Other North Africa	22	16	9	4	3	4	87	53
South Africa	72	82	71	98	35	43	371	404
Nigeria	28	24	8	9	3	4	117	104
Other Africa	112	117	89	98	30	30	590	595
Israel	20	12	16	12	11	6	98	64
United Arab Emirates	110	131	54	40	36	34	499	467
Other Middle East	75	68	44	60	24	19	410	330
Hong Kong (China)	36	33	21	24	14	24	157	165
Other China	45	68	27	36	10	12	287	299
India	169	151	120	94	61	50	850	680
Japan	14	11	12	18	5	8	101	109
Pakistan	58	36	32	26	31	33	430	311
Sri Lanka	23	23	20	17	5	6	116	102
Thailand	61	84	52	82	15	23	339	445
Other Asia	126	151	97	118	29	32	637	703
Australia	67	102	94	182	73	116	454	768
New Zealand	25	40	29	59	26	49	141	242
Barbados	29	45	19	27	9	9	91	110
Jamaica	63	47	32	23	16	27	199	168
Other Caribbean	137	116	113	97	35	40	583	458
Brazil	17	16	10	14	3	4	96	124
Mexico	74	67	42	36	14	10	314	247
Other Central & Sth. America	25	41	18	29	6	12	131	187
Rest of the World	7	12	2	6	3	3	222	426
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	149	113	190	172	160	133	621	507
Other Countries	1,910	1,845	1,527	1,656	818	891	9,344	8,775
Total World	11,058	6,737	8,665	5,717	5,297	3,307	55,562	31,820

*In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.
"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C).*

5.11 Number of visits abroad: by purpose of visit, nationality and main country visited 2010

thousands

	Holiday				of which inclusive tour				Business			
	Nationality =				Nationality =				Nationality =			
	UK	Country of visit	Other	Total	UK	Country of visit	Other	Total	UK	Country of visit	Other	Total
Canada	169	6	11	186	53	.	1	55	38	2	7	47
USA	2,007	26	95	2,128	724	.	17	742	466	19	56	541
North America	2,177	39	98	2,314	778	5	14	796	504	26	57	587
Austria	441	6	32	479	279	.	6	285	57	3	4	64
Belgium	628	8	54	690	209	.	4	213	310	3	44	356
Bulgaria	143	8	6	157	77	0	1	78	5	1	1	7
Czech Republic	179	4	14	197	50	.	3	54	48	2	9	59
Cyprus	752	5	12	769	364	.	3	368	13	1	.	13
Denmark	61	3	15	79	4	.	1	6	83	5	17	105
Finland	41	5	4	49	28	.	1	29	27	.	5	32
France	5,854	108	384	6,347	1,291	5	44	1,340	882	67	103	1,053
Germany	589	36	66	691	169	1	4	174	666	47	82	795
Greece	1,447	13	72	1,532	1,052	1	25	1,078	25	3	2	29
Hungary	84	8	7	98	26	.	1	28	28	2	4	35
Irish Republic	554	93	269	916	59	1	.	61	403	26	208	636
Italy	1,398	48	121	1,568	521	2	19	542	237	19	28	284
Lithuania	5	16	.	20	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4
Luxembourg	24	.	5	28	14	.	.	14	50	.	11	61
Malta	350	5	9	364	170	1	3	175	18	.	2	20
Netherlands	727	21	77	825	162	.	9	170	459	7	53	519
Norway	51	6	10	67	11	.	.	11	60	3	13	76
Poland	170	129	10	308	37	1	1	39	62	17	10	90
Portugal	1,517	30	68	1,615	419	1	13	432	45	2	10	56
Romania	13	8	2	24	1	.	.	1	24	1	4	29
Russia	18	2	5	24	10	.	.	10	29	4	5	38
Slovakia	13	9	1	24	2	.	.	2	7	1	2	9
Spain	8,919	35	305	9,259	3,784	3	96	3,882	256	6	36	298
Sweden	67	11	19	98	8	.	1	9	87	4	14	105
Switzerland	387	8	58	454	101	.	3	104	201	4	52	256
Turkey	1,558	13	61	1,632	1,039	2	25	1,066	51	5	7	64
Rest of Europe	323	22	34	378	123	.	5	129	84	5	9	98
Europe	26,310	1,582	799	28,692	10,011	208	80	10,299	4,220	578	394	5,193
- of which EU27	23,972	1,399	784	26,154	8,727	173	80	8,980	3,811	489	379	4,679
- of which EU25	23,815	1,360	798	25,974	8,649	171	81	8,901	3,782	479	382	4,643
- of which EU15	22,265	968	944	24,176	7,999	122	115	8,236	3,587	395	412	4,394
Egypt	577	1	22	600	468	.	13	481	27	.	4	31
Morocco	245	1	18	264	100	.	4	104	13	.	3	16
Tunisia	375	0	18	394	332	.	11	343	7	.	3	10
Other North Africa	8	1	.	8	3	.	.	3	14	.	2	16
South Africa	156	9	10	176	27	0	.	27	48	4	6	58
Nigeria	13	7	1	22	1	.	.	1	9	4	2	15
Other Africa	246	17	21	284	143	2	4	149	50	2	9	61
Israel	35	2	3	40	7	.	0	7	12	.	4	16
United Arab Emirates	257	4	16	277	100	.	4	104	79	.	14	93
Other Middle East	71	11	9	91	23	.	2	25	72	1	6	80
Hong Kong (China)	39	1	3	44	5	.	.	5	25	.	3	28
Other China	57	14	7	78	24	.	.	24	70	2	8	81
India	218	39	12	269	52	1	1	54	71	10	10	91
Japan	23	5	3	31	5	.	.	5	22	4	4	31
Pakistan	28	11	.	39	1	.	.	1	7	1	.	7
Sri Lanka	64	3	5	72	36	.	1	37	5	.	.	5
Thailand	234	6	21	261	43	.	3	46	11	.	1	13
Other Asia	270	18	24	312	120	.	5	125	66	3	6	75
Australia	132	6	7	145	12	.	.	12	30	.	5	35
New Zealand	63	0	2	65	11	.	.	11	4	.	.	4
Barbados	76	1	.	77	47	1	.	48	4	.	.	4
Jamaica	115	1	5	121	73	.	3	76	9	.	.	9
Other Caribbean	490	2	23	516	372	.	11	383	13	.	3	16
Brazil	24	5	6	35	4	.	.	4	21	1	2	24
Mexico	281	.	12	293	244	.	5	249	11	.	1	12
Other Central & Sth. America	57	4	12	72	16	.	1	18	20	.	3	22
Rest of the World	11	196	1	209	2	196	.	198	7	.	2	9
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	604	.	17	621	604	.	17	621	.	.	.	.
Other Countries	4,769	434	212	5,416	2,874	214	72	3,161	728	69	63	859
Total World	33,257	3,165	.	36,422	13,663	593	.	14,257	5,452	1,187	.	6,639

Figures for Rest of World have been removed as they are mainly estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.

5.11 Number of visits abroad: by purpose of visit, nationality and main country visited 2010

thousands

	Visiting friends or relatives				Other				All visits			
	Nationality =				Nationality =				Nationality =			
	UK	Country of visit	Other	Total	UK	Country of visit	Other	Total	UK	Country of visit	Other	Total
Canada	145	16	12	173	6	0	1	7	359	24	30	413
USA	407	66	42	515	47	5	4	56	2,927	116	197	3,240
North America	553	86	50	688	53	6	5	63	3,286	157	210	3,653
Austria	31	14	6	51	5	1	1	7	533	24	43	600
Belgium	105	34	38	177	141	.	6	147	1,184	45	141	1,370
Bulgaria	17	43	1	62	1	2	.	3	166	55	7	229
Czech Republic	32	47	15	95	11	4	0	15	270	58	38	366
Cyprus	68	18	2	88	10	1	1	12	843	24	15	882
Denmark	33	22	6	61	7	.	.	7	185	30	38	252
Finland	8	9	3	19	1	.	.	1	77	13	11	101
France	795	331	89	1,215	406	13	23	442	7,938	521	599	9,058
Germany	303	162	69	534	50	4	8	61	1,608	250	224	2,082
Greece	47	53	2	102	6	2	1	9	1,525	70	77	1,672
Hungary	23	90	5	117	13	2	3	18	147	102	19	268
Irish Republic	580	371	260	1,210	54	15	141	210	1,591	504	878	2,972
Italy	166	160	18	345	44	5	3	52	1,844	233	171	2,248
Lithuania	6	92	1	99	2	5	.	7	14	115	1	131
Luxembourg	5	.	6	11	1	.	.	1	80	.	22	102
Malta	40	10	2	53	3	.	.	3	410	16	13	439
Netherlands	224	96	43	363	46	2	2	50	1,457	126	175	1,758
Norway	44	23	8	75	4	.	.	4	159	32	32	222
Poland	102	875	19	996	12	36	1	49	346	1,057	41	1,443
Portugal	86	83	11	180	9	6	1	16	1,656	122	89	1,867
Romania	8	81	2	92	7	8	.	16	53	99	8	160
Russia	9	15	2	26	2	.	.	2	58	21	12	90
Slovakia	15	60	4	79	1	1	.	2	37	70	7	114
Spain	561	118	39	717	97	3	9	108	9,831	163	389	10,383
Sweden	62	37	12	110	2	4	1	8	218	57	45	320
Switzerland	110	18	31	159	16	.	5	21	715	29	146	890
Turkey	77	28	6	110	8	0	1	10	1,695	46	74	1,815
Rest of Europe	113	112	11	236	11	4	3	18	532	142	57	731
Europe	3,670	3,332	379	7,380	971	165	164	1,300	35,171	5,657	1,736	42,565
- of which EU27	3,322	3,133	390	6,845	930	155	162	1,246	32,035	5,176	1,714	38,925
- of which EU25	3,297	2,990	405	6,692	921	141	164	1,227	31,815	4,971	1,750	38,536
- of which EU15	3,004	1,646	445	5,095	869	84	166	1,119	29,726	3,092	1,966	34,784
Egypt	29	6	4	39	1	1	.	2	634	7	30	671
Morocco	18	4	2	25	3	.	.	3	279	6	23	308
Tunisia	9	8	.	17	2	.	.	2	393	8	21	423
Other North Africa	37	19	5	61	.	2	.	2	59	22	6	87
South Africa	86	24	6	116	18	1	2	21	309	39	23	371
Nigeria	32	37	4	73	4	4	.	8	58	52	7	117
Other Africa	125	69	12	206	33	3	2	38	455	91	44	590
Israel	28	7	2	38	4	.	1	5	80	9	10	98
United Arab Emirates	102	7	10	119	9	.	0	10	448	10	41	499
Other Middle East	106	62	13	181	52	2	6	59	301	77	33	410
Hong Kong (China)	52	11	18	81	4	.	1	5	120	12	25	157
Other China	21	97	4	122	2	4	1	7	150	116	21	287
India	247	193	12	452	20	16	2	38	556	258	36	850
Japan	15	17	4	36	2	1	0	3	63	27	10	101
Pakistan	274	79	10	363	15	5	1	21	324	95	11	430
Sri Lanka	25	10	2	37	2	1	.	3	96	13	7	116
Thailand	34	19	2	55	9	.	1	10	288	26	25	339
Other Asia	122	104	13	240	5	4	2	11	463	129	45	637
Australia	233	25	6	264	6	2	1	10	401	33	19	454
New Zealand	58	8	4	69	2	1	.	3	125	9	6	141
Barbados	10	.	.	10	1	.	.	1	90	1	.	91
Jamaica	52	8	3	63	6	.	.	6	182	9	8	199
Other Caribbean	39	1	1	42	7	2	0	10	549	6	28	583
Brazil	11	15	9	35	1	0	1	2	57	21	18	96
Mexico	5	2	1	9	1	.	.	1	298	2	13	314
Other Central & Sth. America	19	6	4	29	7	0	.	7	102	10	19	131
Rest of the World	1	.	2	3	2	.	.	2	21	196	5	222
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	604	.	17	621
Other Countries	1,791	887	102	2,781	219	57	13	289	7,507	1,447	390	9,344
Total World	6,014	4,836	.	10,850	1,243	409	.	1,652	45,965	9,597	.	55,562

Figures for Rest of World have been removed as they are mainly estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. In this publication fly/cruise stay onboard has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.

5.12 Visits and spending abroad: by UK region of residence and main country visited 2010

	London		Other England		Scotland		Wales		Other UK + not known	
	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)	visits (thousands)	spending (£ million)
Canada	88	124	253	209	44	36	14	11	13	10
USA	685	694	2045	2049	297	306	91	100	122	120
North America	773	818	2298	2259	341	343	106	111	135	131
Austria	111	66	413	362	29	20	40	27	7	5
Belgium	297	66	906	194	74	25	33	10	61	22
Bulgaria	56	26	135	61	15	8	13	5	9	7
Czech Republic	88	42	229	109	26	12	13	4	9	4
Cyprus	122	69	647	364	38	27	43	24	31	19
Denmark	80	29	138	48	19	10	5	3	11	4
Finland	25	12	65	44	4	1	3	1	4	2
France	1952	700	6174	2522	333	173	264	112	334	126
Germany	508	174	1313	487	148	53	43	27	70	28
Greece	257	161	1233	732	91	50	73	41	17	9
Hungary	86	43	162	65	12	7	4	2	3	1
Irish Republic	488	135	1388	412	126	33	140	32	830	221
Italy	521	248	1427	849	155	92	61	34	85	48
Lithuania	56	30	56	25	6	2	3	0	9	9
Luxembourg	35	8	64	19	0	0	1	1	1	0
Malta	55	26	353	157	15	9	16	7	1	1
Netherlands	364	109	1152	361	108	38	56	17	78	30
Norway	47	13	107	60	46	18	7	1	14	4
Poland	375	168	895	401	100	47	37	15	36	14
Portugal	275	123	1335	670	133	75	47	23	77	40
Romania	75	41	73	42	7	4	2	2	3	1
Russia	37	29	45	32	3	10	3	3	2	1
Slovakia	34	9	70	24	3	0	3	0	5	1
Spain	1090	515	7357	3752	941	518	562	252	433	227
Sweden	103	46	171	68	29	7	5	4	11	5
Switzerland	298	156	496	320	45	26	14	7	38	16
Turkey	267	147	1246	664	173	105	56	27	73	41
Rest of Europe	230	133	426	220	37	23	16	10	21	11
Europe	7933	3321	28077	13063	2718	1395	1567	691	2271	914
- of which EU27	7082	2858	25848	11797	2422	1217	1474	645	2123	842
- of which EU25	6951	2791	25640	11694	2399	1205	1458	638	2111	833
- of which EU15	6106	2391	23136	10518	2190	1097	1335	584	2017	785
Egypt	122	70	460	251	40	22	36	19	13	14
Morocco	111	53	174	86	13	6	1	0	10	5
Tunisia	58	32	293	118	30	12	32	11	9	6
Other North Africa	37	19	39	30	6	2	4	1	2	1
South Africa	107	115	234	251	10	15	7	9	14	14
Nigeria	66	60	43	38	4	2	2	2	3	1
Other Africa	214	216	316	323	25	25	16	11	18	21
Israel	54	31	31	24	4	2	2	2	6	5
United Arab Emirates	114	100	306	294	49	44	15	14	15	15
Other Middle East	134	103	239	203	16	11	10	5	11	8
Hong Kong (China)	52	68	79	65	9	20	4	2	14	10
Other China	74	82	184	183	13	14	7	13	9	8
India	285	214	489	410	36	23	22	19	19	14
Japan	39	45	54	57	4	4	1	1	3	3
Pakistan	111	80	282	208	24	13	8	6	5	4
Sri Lanka	42	38	63	55	6	5	3	3	2	2
Thailand	85	105	218	283	17	31	7	10	12	15
Other Asia	196	202	385	439	30	35	15	15	12	12
Australia	77	118	305	507	40	61	16	56	16	27
New Zealand	22	26	93	167	15	29	5	11	5	9
Barbados	19	13	72	96			1	0		
Jamaica	95	84	97	78	1	0	2	3	4	2
Other Caribbean	121	125	404	289	23	17	25	23	11	5
Brazil	41	60	39	50	8	8	3	2	5	4
Mexico	33	20	232	190	25	20	20	15	5	2
Other Central & Sth. America	49	74	72	102	3	2	3	3	4	6
Rest of the World	11	11	13	13	2	6	0	3	196	394
Fly/cruise (stay onboard)	51	44	441	368	61	42	39	24	29	28
Other Countries	2420	2209	5658	5179	512	469	306	282	448	636
Total World	11125	6348	36032	20500	3572	2207	1979	1084	2854	1682

*In this publication fly/cruise (stay onboard) has been separated from "Rest of the World" which differs from previous publications.
"Rest of the World" includes estimates of cruises abroad which ended in the UK. Methodology for estimating these visits was revised in 2010 (see Appendix C).*

Appendices

Appendix A	Definitions on which this report is based
Appendix B	Concepts used in this report
Appendix C	The IPS: Methodology and coverage
Appendix D	IPS response rates
Appendix E	Detailed sampling errors
Appendix F	Information available from the IPS
Appendix G	Access to IPS data and analysis

Appendix A – Definitions on which this report is based

1. The figures relate to the number of **visits**, not the number of visitors. Those entering or leaving the United Kingdom more than once in the same period are counted on each visit. The count of visits relates to UK residents returning to this country and to overseas residents leaving it.
2. **Day trips** are visits that do not involve an overnight stay. Day trips abroad made by UK residents as well as day trips to the UK made by overseas residents are included in the figures for visits and spending. Note 14 refers to overseas residents in transit through the UK.
3. An **overseas visitor** is a person who, being permanently resident in a country outside the UK, visits the UK for a period of less than 12 months. UK citizens resident overseas for 12 months or more coming home on leave are included in this category. Visits abroad are visits for a period of less than 12 months by people permanently resident in the UK (who may be of foreign nationality).
4. When a resident of the UK has visited more than one country, spending and stay for the entire visit are allocated to the country stayed in for the longest time.
5. Visits for **miscellaneous** purposes include those for study, to attend sporting events, for shopping, health, religious or other purposes, together with visits for more than one purpose when no one purpose predominates (for example visits both on business and on holiday). Overseas visitors staying overnight in the UK en route to other destinations are also included in the miscellaneous purposes category.
6. Estimates relating to tourist flows across the **land border** between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland are, for convenience, included in the figures for sea. Where not shown separately, flows through the Channel Tunnel are also included under the figures for sea.

Also excluded from the **regional analysis** tables (except the 'Total' section) are all visits that did not include an overnight stay in the UK. Visits by overseas residents to Northern Ireland, although included in the 'total' column, are not separately analysed. More than one region can be visited by an individual while in the UK so the total of the visits to all the regions will be greater than the total number of visits to the UK as a whole.
7. Adjustments are made to the reported cost of an **inclusive tour** so that only the amount earned by the country of visit is included (for example accommodation costs and car hire). This estimate is then added to an individual's spending to give the total spending in the country of visit (see also note 9).
8. **Length of stay** for UK residents covers the time spent outside the UK, including the journey. For overseas residents it refers to the time spent within the UK.

9. **Spending** figures cover the same categories of traveller as the number of visits figures except that the figures for overseas residents additionally include the spending of same day transit passengers.

Spending also includes foreign exchange earnings and expenditure due to travel between the Channel Islands and other (non-UK) countries.

10. Spending reported in this report and other ONS Overseas Travel and Tourism publications covers money spent in association with overseas travel and tourism, but excludes fares for travel to or from the UK. For any traveller on an inclusive tour, an estimate of the return fare is deducted from the total tour price. Inclusions and exclusions are driven by Balance of Payments definitions, and key specifics are as follows:

- Only money sourced outside the country of visit is included. Thus, any money earned and subsequently spent by an overseas resident on a visit to the UK is excluded.
- In addition to money spent during the visit, certain expenditure before or after the visit is included in spend estimates. Such expenditure includes items such as deposits, car hire, theatre tickets, short course fees, tickets for internal travel in the country of visit, travel insurance if bought prior to this particular visit.
- Purchase for personal export of large items such as cars or boats is excluded from expenditure. However, if the car was bought abroad and not brought back to the UK, the spending would be included.
- Cost of any house purchase abroad is excluded. Any money spent abroad for the purpose of improving or renovating a property is included however, as is any expenditure abroad on legal fees to do with a house purchase.
- Expenditure by UK residents on board UK-owned cruise ships is excluded, but expenditure on visits ashore during a cruise is included.
- Any money spent abroad (e.g. on medical treatment) which will be refunded through an insurance company inside the country of visit will be excluded.
- Private school fees are excluded.

11. An estimate for purchases by overseas visitors at airport **duty-free** shops is included in the figures for spending. Such purchases on British carriers are excluded.

Exclusions

The following groups are excluded from the tables in this publication:

12. Trippers who cross the Channel, North Sea or Irish Sea but do not alight from the boat (called stay-on-board).
13. Migrants and persons travelling to take up prearranged employment, together with military or diplomatic personnel, merchant seamen and airline personnel on duty.

14. Overseas residents passing through the UK en route to other destinations, but who do not stay overnight (often known as transit passengers). However, any spending by transit passengers while in the UK is included in the spending figures.

Geographical areas

The geographical areas used in this report are as follows.

15. **North America:** Canada (including Greenland and St. Pierre et Miquelon) and the USA (including Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands).
16. **Europe:** All countries listed under EU25 plus other central and eastern Europe, North Cyprus, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland (including Lichtenstein), Turkey, the former USSR and the states of former Yugoslavia.
17. **EU Europe:** EU15: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France (including Monaco), Finland, Germany, Greece, Irish Republic, Italy (including San Marino and Vatican City), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Spain (including Canary Islands, Spanish North Africa, Balearic Islands and Andorra) and Sweden.
18. **EU Europe:** EU25: The above countries, with the addition of Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Malta, Cyprus. Only the south of Cyprus is a member of the EU, but the IPS is unable to separate North and South Cyprus for the period before May 2004, and so all of Cyprus is included in the EU25 section until May 2004. From May 2004, only southern Cyprus is included in the EU25 figures.
19. **EU Europe:** EU27: As for EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania.
20. **North Africa:** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.
21. **Other Middle East:** Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and the Yemen.
22. **Central and South America:** Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, British Antarctica, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama (including Canal Zone), Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela.
23. **Caribbean:** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and the Caicos Islands.

Although the information in this publication is by the country groups described above, almost 200 different countries of residence or visit can be identified on the main IPS datasets.

Appendix B – Concepts used in this report

Key concepts and variables

Flow

Respondents in the IPS are mainly identified and analysed by their ‘flow’. Flow is described as the direction of travel of the visitor combined with whether they are a UK resident or an overseas resident. There are, therefore, four main flows on the IPS:

- overseas residents departing from the UK
- UK residents departing from the UK
- overseas residents arriving in the UK, and
- UK residents arriving in the UK

Only data on overseas residents departing from the UK and UK residents arriving in the UK have been used in this publication. This is because the IPS interviews for these travellers take place at the end of their visits when factual information about visit duration and spending is available. This is felt to be more complete and reliable than the information gathered at the beginning of a trip when intentions regarding duration and spending may not prove to be accurate.

Number of visits

The data in this report relate to the number of visits not the number of visitors. Those entering or leaving the UK more than once in the same period are counted on each visit.

Purpose of visit

The IPS records the many different reasons people have for making a visit. These are combined into four main analysis categories:

- Holiday
- Business
- Visiting friends or relatives (VFR), and
- Miscellaneous

The categories describe the main purpose of the visit and, where it is not possible to determine this, the respondents’ reason for the visit is categorised as ‘miscellaneous’. People migrating (to or from the UK) or travelling as crew of aircraft, ships or trains are excluded from analyses in this publication.

The IPS collects information on whether tourists travel independently or on some form of package trip. As well as providing data on all holiday visits, this report also provides information on those who are on package holidays, which are referred to as ‘inclusive tours’.

The business category includes conference and trade fair visits, and those who made their visits for study, medical treatment or shopping appear in the miscellaneous category. More detailed

information on the main reason for visits (such as attending conferences or trade fairs) is available from the IPS datasets (see Appendix G).

Some analyses show data for 'leisure' and 'business' visits, where the 'leisure' category includes all visits for holidays, visits to friends or relatives, and visits for miscellaneous purposes.

Country of residence or visit

For overseas residents visiting the UK, this is the main country of residence of the visitor. For UK residents travelling abroad, it is the main country of visit.

Although the IPS collects information on all individual countries of the world, many countries outside of EU Europe are shown within groups rather than individually. It would not be practical to show all countries separately but also for many countries, sample sizes are too small to give accurate estimates.

On 1 May 2004, 10 new countries joined the EU and on 1 January 2007 two additional countries joined. In the tables in this report, figures are given for the original 15 member states (EU 15), the 25 EU member states (EU 25), and the 27 current EU member states (EU27). In years previous to 2004, EU Europe is defined as consisting of the countries which were EU members during the year in question. It should be noted that for the years before the reunification of Germany in 1991, data on the then East Germany are not included in the figures for Germany, and therefore are not included within the figures for EU Europe.

Appendix B shows how the countries of the world are grouped into the areas used in this report. A larger number of countries than appear in this publication can be identified in the IPS datasets.

UK region of stay

The IPS records which towns overseas residents stayed in when they visited the UK. However, due to the very large number of towns in the UK it would not be meaningful to produce analyses of visits by the full range of towns. In this publication, visits information for overseas residents is therefore mainly shown at county or unitary authority, and main UK region levels although a table of the top 50 towns visited is also included. In 2007 a more accurate approach to coding towns was employed in the survey, based on a more comprehensive code frame of towns and boroughs. This may result in a slight discontinuity from previous years and care should therefore be exercised when comparing results with earlier years.

Care must be taken when using the regional information, as the numbers of visits to separate UK areas cannot simply be added together to form larger regions. This is because a person may stay in more than one area of the UK during a single visit. As a result, the numbers of visits to smaller areas do not sum to the figures given for larger regions in the regional tables in this publication.

For example, a person visiting London, Windsor and Aberdeen in a single visit to the UK would appear as one visit to London, one to Berkshire and one to Grampian. However, the same visitor would be recorded as a single visit in the England total and a visit in the Scotland total, and as just one visit in the UK total. Although visits cannot be summed across UK regions, the amount of spending and the number of nights stayed can.

UK region of residence

For UK residents, data are presented by the region of residence, that is London, the rest of England, Scotland and Wales.

Mode of transport

Until 1994 air and sea were the only two main modes of transport to and from the UK. The Channel Tunnel between the UK and France began operating towards the end of 1994. Information on passengers using the tunnel is available on the IPS from the fourth quarter of 1994.

Journeys by sea and tunnel are further analysed to show whether a vehicle was taken on the trip and, if so, the type of vehicle that was used.

Age and sex

Respondents' age and sex are collected in the IPS interview. Questions on exact age are not asked on the IPS and instead respondents are classified into age groups as it is felt that some people may not give accurate answers, and age groups are normally sufficient for users' needs.

All travellers, including children under 16, are eligible to be interviewed on the IPS. If the sampled person is under 16, where possible the interview is carried out with the child after having first received permission from a parent, guardian or responsible adult travelling with them (for example, a school teacher if they are on a school trip). If the child is too young to complete the interview themselves, proxy information is collected from the parent, guardian or responsible adult, wherever possible.

Expenditure

Expenditure for both UK and overseas residents exclude amounts spent on fares to and from the UK.

Visits and expenditure information regarding travel to or from the Irish Republic for years up to and including 1998 are included in the figures for the EU but do not appear separately in the rows and columns of some tables. Consequently, rows and columns in the tables may not always sum to the figures shown for the whole EU.

Expenditure data relating to the Channel Islands are included within the figures for the Europe but are not shown separately. This means that spending shown for the individual countries of Europe will not always sum to the figures shown for the whole of Europe.

Expenditure data of overseas visitors transiting the UK, but not staying overnight, are included within the figure shown for 'All purpose' of travel, but are not shown separately. This means that spending shown for overseas residents' visits by individual purpose of visit will not always sum to the figure shown for 'All purposes'.

Travellers to and from the Irish Republic

There is a major discontinuity in the time series shown in this publication between years up to and including 1998 and subsequent years. From the second quarter of 1999, the IPS began interviewing on air and sea routes between the UK and the Irish Republic. For the years up to and including 1998, estimates of visitor numbers, their spending and nights stayed on routes between the UK and the Irish Republic and their characteristics were based on data provided by the Central Statistical Office of the Irish Republic. From 1999, and for subsequent years, this report uses IPS interview data. To enable 1999 data to be analysed, data for the first quarter of 1999 were constructed, based upon interviews conducted in the first quarter of 2000, but weighted to the traffic volumes of the first quarter of 1999.

Analysis of the interview data from 1999 onwards has shown that a large number of Irish visitors who would previously have been defined as tourists to the UK were transiting through the UK on their overseas visits. Also, the data for 1999 onwards showed that a number of European and Commonwealth visitors made combined visits to the UK and the Irish Republic; these visits were previously recorded as visits from residents of the Irish Republic. These factors combined to reduce the number of overseas visitors to the UK from 1999 onwards, mainly the estimates of visitors from the Irish Republic, but they also increased the number of visitors from certain other countries, particularly Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Germany and the Netherlands.

The data from the IPS Irish interviews also affected estimates of spending and nights. These showed that the previous estimates of spending per visit of Irish visitors to the UK were overstated, while estimates of UK residents' spending per visit in the Irish Republic were previously understated.

The interview-based details of visitors from the Irish Republic have enabled more completed duration of stay and regional breakdowns to be produced from 1999 onwards. This has led to discontinuities between 1998 and 1999 in the duration of stay and regional profile from the IPS.

In summary, the major effect resulting from IPS interviewing on routes to and from the Irish Republic was to improve the quality and detail of estimates from 1999 onwards. The discontinuities from this change affected time series estimates of visitors to and from the Irish Republic, with some smaller effects for other countries.

Appendix C – The IPS: Methodology and coverage

Background

The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is a large multi-purpose survey that collects information from passengers as they enter or leave the UK. It is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for a range of public and private sector organisations. In particular, the survey provides figures used for the travel account of the balance of payments, international migration statistics, and for informing decisions on tourism policy. The data from the survey are widely used across and outside of government to provide detailed information on the numbers and types of people travelling to and from the UK. Results are published regularly by ONS on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. More detailed analyses are possible through ONS, marketing agents appointed by ONS or by downloading the *Travelpac* database from the Office for National Statistics website.

Travellers passing through passport control are randomly selected for interview and all interviews are conducted on a voluntary and anonymous basis. Interviewing is carried out throughout the year and in 2010, 316,000 interviews were recorded. The overall response rate (complete and partial interviews) for the 2010 survey was 81 per cent.

Since the IPS began in 1961, its coverage has been extended so that it includes all the main air, sea and tunnel ports or routes into and out of the UK. The only routes excluded from the survey are sea routes to and from the Channel Islands, the land border with the Irish Republic, and cruise ships travelling to and from the UK.

About 95 per cent of passengers entering and leaving the UK are covered by the survey. The remainder are either passengers travelling at night, when interviewing is suspended, or on those routes too small in volume or too expensive to be covered.

The IPS data are weighted to produce national estimates of all international travellers to and from the UK on a quarterly basis. Although some monthly data from the IPS are also published, a single quarter is the minimum period over which most detailed analyses of the data can be made. Annual national estimates are created by combining the four quarters of the year.

The calculation of the weights on the IPS takes into account its complex sample design and information provided from other sources on, among other things, the non-sampled routes and time periods. For example, estimates of spending by travellers to and from the Channel Islands are provided by the Economic Advisor's Office in Jersey, and the Central Statistical Office in the Irish Republic provides information on travellers crossing the land border with Northern Ireland.

Overview of the survey design

The IPS is based on face-to-face interviews with a sample of passengers travelling via the principal airports, sea routes and the Channel Tunnel. The number of interviews conducted in 2010 was 316,000, which represented about 0.2 per cent of all travellers. This large sample size allows reliable estimates to be produced for various groups of passengers despite the low proportion of travellers interviewed.

The IPS sample is stratified to ensure it is representative by mode of travel (air, sea or tunnel), port or route, and time of day. Interviews are conducted throughout the year. The frequency of sampling within each stratum is varied according to the variability of tourist expenditure and the cost of interviewing. For example, where the expenditure quoted on a particular route varies greatly across respondents, a higher sampling frequency is used to enable a more satisfactory estimate to be produced. (For further details on the sample design, see the Sampling section below.)

Some questions on the survey are asked of all of the passengers interviewed, while others are restricted to certain specific sub-groups. Information on the spending and length of stay of UK residents abroad and overseas residents in the UK is only collected on the return leg of a visit. This is because actual spending and length of stay are required, and these may differ from the respondents' intentions when they start their visit. In 2010, 52,000 interviews were carried out with overseas residents departing from the UK and 67,000 with UK residents arriving back from abroad.

The details collected on the survey are used by ONS, along with other sources of information, to produce overall national estimates of the number and expenditure of different types of travellers. A complex weighting procedure is used to do this that takes into account various factors in order to improve the estimates. (For further details of the weighting procedure, see Producing national estimates below).

The collection of the IPS data

The key to producing reliable results from the IPS lies initially in the way the data are collected. Great emphasis is therefore placed upon the IPS interviewers to ensure they are able to capture data efficiently and accurately.

Nationally, IPS data are collected by a team of over 200 interviewers who are recruited and trained specifically to work on the IPS. All IPS interviewing staff undergo an intensive initial training course and, once qualified, are regularly briefed and monitored by a support team of team leaders and site managers. Some interviewing teams will cover a single large port, for example Heathrow, while others may cover several smaller ports which are generally in the same part of the UK. Interviews are carried out on all days of the year, apart from Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Typically, an IPS shift will consist of a group of between eight and ten interviewers led by a team leader. One of the team will act as a counter to ensure that people are correctly selected for interview according to the sampling intervals appropriate for that port. The team leader is responsible for the organisation and running of the shift and is available to offer advice to team members when required.

Due to the layout and facilities at some seaports it is not always possible to interview passengers as they arrive. In such cases, IPS staff travel to seaports in France and Ireland to select their subject and then conduct interviews which take place either at the overseas ports of departure, or on board the vessels returning to the UK.

Almost all IPS interviews take place on a face-to-face basis with the responses being initially recorded on paper forms. Shortly after the interview has taken place, the data are transferred to a computer system in which electronic checks are made of the data being input. In recent years some 'self completion' questionnaires have been used at times where an interviewer has been

unable to conduct an interview because of language difficulties. The self-completion questionnaires are produced in 13 languages but they do not cover the complete range of questions asked in a full IPS interview. The forms are designed to be as simple and user friendly as possible and aim to capture the essential data items which will be needed to produce reliable estimates of tourism.

Once the interview information has been captured electronically, it is transmitted to ONS headquarters where a series of further quality and accuracy checks are made on the data before they will be ready for processing and the publication of analysis.

In recent years, collection of data has been made more difficult owing to the changes in both the way airports and seaports operate and through the differing behaviour patterns of travellers. Many airports now operate several gateways for clients and all these have to be covered by an interviewing team. Many passengers arriving want to use their mobile phones once they land. It is IPS policy not to intrude or interrupt when we want to interview such people and so these people although selected for inclusion in the IPS may not be interviewed.

Sampling

The IPS uses a multi-stage sample design. The sampling for air, sea and tunnel travel is carried out separately, although the underlying principle for each mode of travel is broadly similar. In the absence of a sampling frame of travellers, time shifts or sea crossings are selected at the first stage, and travellers are then systematically chosen at fixed intervals from a random start within these shifts or crossings at the second stage. The details of the sampling scheme for each individual mode of travel are described below.

– Air routes

For air routes, time periods are sampled. Shifts are selected for the first stage at the 12 largest air sites (that is the five terminals at Heathrow Airport, the two terminals at Gatwick Airport, three terminals at Manchester International Airport and Stansted and Luton Airports). These are done in such a way that the numbers of shifts are balanced between mornings and afternoons, and days of the week within any quarter. At the second stage, passengers are counted as they cross a predetermined line and every n th one is interviewed. The sampling interval, n , differs between sites and involves a first stage sampling rate used to screen respondents for migration purposes and a second stage sampling rate used for overseas travel and tourism interviews. Departing passengers are sampled at a higher rate than arriving ones because the expenditure information for overseas residents visiting the UK is more variable than that for UK residents returning from visits abroad.

A small number of shifts every quarter are also conducted at other smaller international airports in the UK. However, the sample size is insufficient to provide accurate estimates for most of these airports individually. Those airports with less than about 250,000 passenger movements per quarter are usually excluded from the survey altogether on the grounds of cost effectiveness, but traffic at these sites is taken into account when producing national estimates.

– Sea routes

Sea routes carrying 50,000 passengers a year or more are generally included in the IPS sample. At some seaports, passengers are sampled and interviewed on the quayside as they embark or

disembark, while at others IPS interviewers travel on the boat itself with interviewing being carried out on board. The choice between interviewing on the quayside or on crossings is made on practical grounds such as cost, safety and permission.

Where interviewing is conducted on the quayside, the sample is designed to select shifts that are balanced across different days of the week and times of day within a quarter, with each individual shift covering several sailings. Where interviews are conducted on crossings, a predetermined number of return crossings are selected for each route, spread across time of day and day of week each quarter. As for air sampling, sea passengers are selected at fixed sampling intervals from a random start within each shift or crossing.

The IPS also samples long haul ships capable of carrying more than 200 passengers at the port in Southampton.

– Tunnel routes

The method used for the tunnel routes is different for Eurostar passenger trains and for Eurotunnel vehicle shuttles.

The method for passenger trains is similar to that for air travel; time shifts are selected and then passengers are selected at fixed intervals within the time shift. Passengers are interviewed after crossing a predetermined line at Ebbsfleet, St. Pancras, and Ashford International stations on arrival or departure.

In contrast, for vehicle shuttles, crossings are randomly selected and interviewing takes place on board the shuttles themselves. Because of time constraints, only a certain number of interviews can be carried out on any individual shuttle and the sampling interval used is therefore dependent on traffic volumes.

Producing national estimates

Once the information has been collected from respondents, the survey data are weighted to produce national estimates, which are then published on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

The basis of the weighting of IPS survey data is that the total set of respondents interviewed at a port or route is weighted up/calibrated to passenger traffic known to have passed through that port or route in the period in question. The known passenger traffic information is provided to the IPS team by CAA, Department for Transport, Eurostar, Eurotunnel, BAA and a number of airports themselves.

The weighting approach incorporates a number of stages which take account of all passengers selected for interview. Weighting is conducted for each port/route and direction of travel combination, employing the same principles at each one. The stages, listed in order of application, are as follows.

Stage 1

A **Design weight** is employed, to account for the probability of sampling this passenger using the first-stage sampling rate.

The calculation compares the number of shifts or crossings sampled (at each port/route and direction of travel combination) with the number of shifts or crossings that could have been sampled for that combination in the period. In addition it takes into account the first-stage sampling rate. For example, in a case where a contact was sampled at a port with the following details:

- 10 shifts were run in the period
- 100 shifts could have been run in the period
- the contact was sampled employing a first-stage sampling rate of 20 (that is, every 20th passenger was selected)

The Design weight for this contact would be 200, calculated as $(100/10) \times 20$. As well as port/route and direction, this weight incorporates weekday or weekend, and am, pm or night as weighting strata.

Stage 2

A **Non-response weight** factor is employed to take account of contacts selected for interview but who were subsequently not interviewed, either because it was not possible to contact them or they refused to participate.

The weight is applied at each port/route and direction of travel combination and also incorporates weekday versus weekend as weighting strata. It involves uplifting 'complete' and 'minimums' cases by a factor calculated as

- the sum of weights applied to all 'completes', 'minimums' and 'non-response' records
- divided by the sum of 'completes' and 'minimums' at that port/route and direction of travel combination

Stage 3

A **second Design weight** is applied to account for the second-phase of the sample design and relates to the sub-sampling of non-migrants. The weight for this factor is simply equal to:

- the ratio second-stage sample interval: first-stage sample interval for non-migrants, and
- 1 for migrants

Stage 4

A weight factor is applied for discarding minimum respondents. **Minimum** interviews are discarded in this step of the weighting, with other cases weighted up to compensate. The purpose of applying this weight is that it is possible that the profile of minimums might be skewed to certain nationalities or residents of certain countries (for example driven by language difficulties meaning that only minimal information is provided to the interviewer).

This weighting step works to the same principle as the non-response weight. It utilises port/route and direction of travel as weighting strata.

Stage 5

Weighting to **sampling frame**. Here the population (that is, passenger traffic) or the ports and routes covered by the sampling frame are used to weight the data. The population excludes interlining passengers (those neither entering nor leaving the UK from this port, that is, simply changing international flights) and out-of-hours traffic (that is, arriving or departing outside the

hours covered by the IPS interviewing at that port). The weight is applied at each port/route and direction of travel combination.

Stage 6

Weighting for frame **under coverage**. This extends the above population weighting to compensate for not covering certain ports and times of day (out-of-hours traffic) in the survey sample. The weight utilises port/route and direction of travel as weighting strata and also incorporates region of the world that traffic has come from/gone to. The weight reflects the fact that flights to and from some parts of the world are more likely than others to arrive or take off at night when no interviewing is conducted at airports.

Stage 7

Weighting for observed **imbalance**. This step is used to correct an observed imbalance between the number of non-migrants entering and leaving the UK. These are applied as a series of fixed factors, relating to direction of travel, port/route and country/residence.

It has been noted since spring 2009 that there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents in the IPS overseas travel and tourism sample who are starting their visit compared to the proportion ending their visit. This proportion of the two types of traveller in the sample defines the estimates of travel and tourism. There is no clear reason for this trend and ONS has taken steps to calibrate its overseas travel and tourism estimates with external data, notably estimates from surveying conducted at departure gates at main airports in the UK by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and e-borders data. This work has shown general consistency between the datasets with the result that the factors used in the imbalance weight have been retained. However, this is an area of ongoing research.

Stage 8

A **final weight** is applied, which combines each of the weighting stages listed above.

Imputation

Where the responses for key items of interest are missing from the survey data for an individual record the values are imputed. Imputation is applied to the following items:

- Length of stay
- Cost of fare (expressed in terms of cost of the single fare for the respondent)
- Spend
- Town of stay

For each of length of stay, cost of fare and spend, a value is calculated for the survey record which had the information missing. The IPS employs a mean-value within class imputation procedure where the missing value is replaced with the average value for records with similar characteristics. The matching variables used for each of these items are:

Length of stay:	Country of visit/visiting from Purpose of visit
Cost of fare:	Port in UK travelled to/from Overseas port travelled to/from Month of travel Operator
Spend:	Country of visit/visiting from Duration Purpose of visit

Where the respondent has travelled on a package holiday, the cost of the fare is imputed and then deducted from the total cost of the package, and the residual cost (after removal of a percentage to cover travel agent fees) is assigned to expenditure.

Overseas residents staying in the UK are asked about their total expenditure in the UK. This information is then imputed across the towns stayed in, proportionate to the length of stay in each one. It is recognised that people tend to spend more when they stay in London than in other towns in the UK and therefore an uplift index is calculated and applied to the spend allocated to London in cases where the respondent stayed in both London and other towns in the UK.

In cases where an overseas resident hasn't given details of all the towns in the UK they stayed in, an uplift is applied to towns stayed in by similar records, using the same principles as outlined above for the imputation of stay, fares and spend.

Seasonal adjustment

The number of travellers and their spending both have a clear seasonal pattern, with more visits and spending in the summer than in the winter. Statistical techniques are used by ONS with the package X-12-ARIMA to produce seasonally adjusted figures. These figures show visits and spending with an estimate for the seasonal component removed. They allow more meaningful comparisons to be made between months and quarters of the year and help to identify underlying trends.

More details on seasonal adjustment procedures can be obtained from the IPS Branch of ONS.

Constant prices

Usually, spending by overseas residents in the UK and UK residents abroad grows each year as the price of goods and services rise. Constant price figures are calculated by ONS to show real spending across years with the effects of price inflation removed.

For overseas residents' expenditure in the UK, an index is created by splitting spending into its component parts (accommodation, meals etc.) using past IPS data and uprating these components by their related retail price indices. The resulting index is then used to rebase the overseas figures back to 1995 prices.

For UK residents abroad, spending is split by country of visit. Consumer price indices for particular countries are used with currency conversion rates to produce an index of price rises. The index is then used to rebase UK residents' spending to 1995 prices.

Additional sources of data

The method above explains how the national estimates are produced based on the routes sampled on the IPS. Unfortunately, as the IPS does not cover all passenger routes, additional figures have to be obtained from other sources or estimates and added to the totals derived from the IPS.

These additions are:

- UK residents on cruises departing from or arriving at UK shores
- Channel Islands expenditure and receipts from tourism, from the Economic Advisor's office in Jersey
- rail fares purchased by overseas visitors to the UK and UK visitors abroad before the start of their visit, and
- estimates of travel across the land border between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, from the Irish Central Statistical Office. For years before 1999, information was also provided regarding travel on air and sea routes between the UK and the Irish Republic. However, since 1999, the air and sea routes have been covered by the IPS sample

Changes in methodology introduced in 2005

Due to a rapid growth in traffic, in 2005 two new residual airports, Liverpool and Prestwick were introduced into the IPS sample for the first time. The introduction of these two airports has some implications for the results of the IPS.

The inclusion of these two ports means that there is more likelihood of picking up contacts that reside in, or have visited areas close to, these airports.

The introduction of the new airports caused the IPS research team to review the way that traffic from airports not sampled by the IPS is accounted for in the IPS processing systems. As a result, the systems were modified slightly in order to prevent overestimates or underestimates of traffic occurring at a regional level.

The introduction of the new airports and the subsequent changes made to the processing systems causes a discontinuity in the IPS results. Any comparisons of IPS results for 2005 onwards with earlier years (and especially those of a UK regional nature) therefore should be made with care.

Changes in methodology, 2007

- Imputing expenditure

The methods of computing expenditure (imputation) for cases where no expenditure information is given by the contact changed in 2007. The new method takes account of the duration of stay of the contact which had not been the case previously and means there may be a discontinuity in the expenditure series from 2006 to 2007.

The new methodology compensates for possible overestimates of spending which may have arisen in the past due to the average daily spending being generally lower on longer trips than on shorter ones.

- Imputing fares

The costs of a package trip normally include fares to and from the country of visit. For expenditure estimates the fares are deducted from the cost of a package in order to obtain the amount of spending on the visit. The manual method of looking up fares from brochures and from the web was replaced in 2007 by an automated system which uses fares data provided by the respondent.

- Coding of UK towns

In 2007 a more comprehensive approach to coding UK towns was introduced. Interviewers were provided with a more detailed list of towns and boroughs than in the past, meaning that their recording of responses given by respondents was more accurate.

Changes in methodology, 2009

Aberdeen Airport was introduced to the sample, and as a result, the estimated number of visits to cities and regions in Scotland will have been impacted positively. Belfast International Airport was also introduced but visits to cities and regions in Northern Ireland are not reported in the IPS Overseas Travel and Tourism estimates due to inability to record details of visits made by crossing the Irish land border. Prior to 2009, known passenger traffic passing through Belfast was allocated to airports in Great Britain. The allocation of this traffic to interviews conducted in Belfast in 2009 will have had some downward impact on estimates of visits to towns and regions in Great Britain.

More broadly, the overall methodology of the IPS was changed in 2009, in terms of both sampling and data processing.

Sampling was revised to incorporate an increase in the number of shifts run at many ports outside of Heathrow and a decrease in the number of shifts run at Heathrow. This change was introduced following a Port Survey Review in response to the recommendations put forward by the Inter-Departmental Task Force on Migration Statistics. Further, the way that shifts are run was changed via the introduction of a system employing a primary sampling interval for screening migrants and a sub-sample interval for travel and tourism contacts. This approach didn't affect the profile of travel and tourism contacts but it did require a change in the way the data is processed.

The data processing involves weighting of all records and imputation of records with information missing at certain questions. The basic principles behind the processing were retained in 2009 but improvements were made in some aspects. This resulted in some discontinuity with a downward impact of approx 2 per cent in visits to the UK and 3 per cent in visits overseas and a further value of less than 1 per cent in earnings and expenditure. Details can be viewed at the following location: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_transport/Announcement.pdf

Changes in methodology, 2010

There were no changes in data collection methodology in 2010. However, the methodology used to estimate the number of UK residents departing from or arriving at UK ports on cruises was revised. The new methodology utilises new sources of data, including that published by DfT, IRN Research and the European Cruise Council. This represents an improvement in methodology and has the effect of increasing the estimated number of visits to 'rest of the world' by UK residents by approximately 175,000 compared with 2009.

Appendix D – IPS response rates

Sample surveys such as the IPS depend on achieving high levels of response from the public. Non-respondents often have different characteristics of travel and expenditure compared with those who do respond and this can lead to biases being introduced into the results.

The response rates for the main airports, residual airports, sea routes and the Channel Tunnel are shown in **Table D.1** below. A minimum response is one where the contact's nationality and country of residence were known but where the reason for visit, date the visit began or the country visited were not obtained. The overall response rate in 2010 was 81 per cent of the sample. The overall response rates for sea and tunnel routes remained consistently higher than those at most of the airports.

Table D.1 IPS response rates 2009 and 2010 by type of response and UK port

	Complete or partials		Minimum response		Total response	
	%		%		%	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Heathrow terminal 1	72	64	4	5	76	69
Heathrow terminal 2	72	-	6	-	78	-
Heathrow terminal 3	77	74	4	4	81	79
Heathrow terminal 4	75	73	3	6	78	79
Heathrow terminal 5	72	72	5	5	77	75
Heathrow transits	76	77	5	5	81	82
Gatwick North	92	89	1	1	93	90
Gatwick South	92	88	1	1	93	90
Manchester terminal 1	83	84	2	1	85	85
Manchester terminal 2	91	91	2	1	93	93
Manchester terminal 3	87	86	2	1	89	88
Stansted	92	92	2	1	94	93
Other airports	86	86	2	2	88	87
Sea	87	87	1	1	88	88
Channel Tunnel	93	87	2	1	95	88
Total	83	81	3	3	86	83

Appendix E – Detailed sampling errors

The table below shows the sampling errors for 2010 estimates relating to various purposes for visit and region of the world, together with regions of the UK visited. Both standard errors and the 95 per cent confidence intervals are quoted, the latter representing the interval into which there are 19 chances out of 20 that the true figure (had all travellers been surveyed) would fall.

Sampling errors and confidence intervals

	Standard error	Absolute 95% ci	Relative 95% ci
Overseas visitors to the UK			
<i>Number of visits by purpose</i>			
Holiday	222	435	3.7%
Business	136	266	3.9%
Visit friends or relatives	138	271	3.3%
Miscellaneous	73	142	4.9%
<i>Expenditure by purpose of visit</i>			
Holiday	234	459	7.0%
Business	120	235	5.9%
Visit friends or relatives	79	154	4.4%
Miscellaneous	117	229	8.7%
UK residents going abroad			
<i>Number of visits by purpose</i>			
Holiday	310	607	1.7%
Business	143	279	4.3%
Visit friends or relatives	156	306	2.9%
Miscellaneous	56	109	7.2%
<i>Expenditure by purpose of visit</i>			
Holiday	244	479	2.2%
Business	163	320	7.4%
Visit friends or relatives	85	167	3.8%
Miscellaneous	57	112	11.4%
Overseas visitors to the UK			
<i>Number of visits by region of residence</i>			
North America	66	130	3.8%
Europe	291	571	2.6%
Other countries	63	123	2.8%
<i>Expenditure by region of residence</i>			
North America	79	154	5.8%
Europe	162	317	3.5%
Other countries	221	434	8.6%

	Standard error	Absolute 95% ci	Relative 95% ci
UK residents going abroad			
North America	85	166	4.5%
Europe	350	686	1.6%
Other countries	137	269	2.9%
North America	101	197	5.4%
Europe	261	512	2.7%
Other countries	147	288	3.4%
Overseas visitors to the UK			
<i>Number of visits by region of visit</i>			
London	195	382	2.6%
Rest of England	162	317	2.5%
Scotland	144	282	12.0%
Wales	43	84	9.4%
<i>Expenditure by region of visit</i>			
London	133	261	3.0%
Rest of England	129	253	4.3%
Scotland	110	216	14.9%
Wales	27	54	16.1%

IPS Datasets

[Travelpac](#) is a simplified version of the IPS database containing 14 of the most widely used variables. Data are available online for each year from 1993 onwards.

Datasets of the individual contact records from the full IPS database may be purchased from ONS. Please contact the IPS branch on +44 (0) 1633 455678 for further details.

IPS databases are also available to academics through the Data Archive at Essex University.

Telephone: +44 (0) 1206 872143
Web: www.data-archive.ac.uk

Marketing agents

It is possible to commission more detailed analyses of the IPS data from marketing agents appointed by ONS. The marketing agents are:

IRN Research

Concorde House
Trinity Park
Solihull
Birmingham
B37 7UQ

Telephone: +44 (0) 121 635 5210
Fax: +44 (0) 121 635 5211
E-mail: info@irn-research.com
Web: www.irn-research.com

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5-6 Hunters Walk
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Telephone: +44 (0) 1244 348301
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