

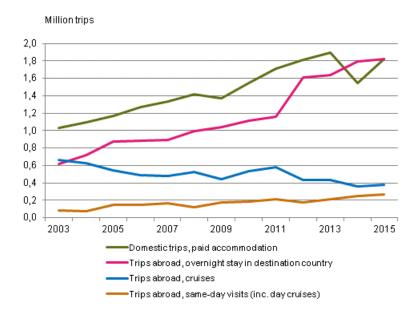
# **Finnish Travel**

2015, Spring (1 Jan to 30 Apr 2015)

# Finns travelled more in spring 2015 than one year ago

According to Statistics Finland's preliminary data, Finnish residents made more trips in the home country during spring than one year ago. Eighteen per cent more domestic trips with paid accommodation were made than one year earlier. Among destinations in Northern Finland, the popularity of North Ostrobothnia increased and that of Lapland decreased. When travelling abroad, Italy and Great Britain interested more than one year ago. Leisure trips abroad increased only marginally compared with the corresponding period last year.

#### Finns' leisure trips in January to April 2003 to 2015\*



In the first four months of 2015, Finnish residents aged 15 to 84 made 11.4 million trips when all domestic and foreign leisure trips, as well as business and professional trips are included. In addition to trips with overnight stay, the number also includes same-day trips abroad.

Altogether, 7.3 million domestic leisure trips with overnight stay were made in the January to April period. Of these, 5.5 million were trips with free accommodation. Trips with overnight stay at paid accommodation numbered 1.8 million and their most population destinations were in Uusimaa, Lapland, North Ostrobothnia

and Pirkanmaa. The number of trips with paid accommodation recorded in the statistics was 18 per cent higher than in January to April of the previous year. The number of trips to Uusimaa increased by 31 per cent, to North Ostrobothnia by 62 per cent and to Pirkanmaa by 42 per cent. The number of trips to Lapland decreased by 13 per cent.

February was the most popular month for travelling in the early part of the year, as then, 571,000 domestic trips with paid accommodation were made. Of the trips in February, 13 per cent were made to North Ostrobothnia and nine per cent to Lapland.

Inclusive of trips with overnight stay in the destination country, cruises and same-day trips, leisure trips abroad numbered 2.5 million in the January to April period. The number of trips increased by good two per cent from January to April in 2014. A total of 1,824,000 leisure trips abroad included overnight stay in the destination country. In January to April, 375,000 cruises with overnight stay on board only were made. Same-day trips abroad numbered 264,000 in January to April. Of these, two out of three were day cruises to Estonia.

Leisure trips to Estonia and Sweden increased from spring 2014. In the first four months of 2015, leisure trips numbered 709,000 to Estonia and 466,000 to Sweden.

Tourism to Russia continued to contract as trips to Russia with overnight stay in the destination country declined by 26 per cent.

In the early part of the year, 243,000 trips were headed to Spain, of which 65 per cent to the Canary Islands. Altogether, 76,000 trips were made to the warmth in Thailand. The number of trips to the Canary Islands decreased by 21 per cent and to Thailand by 22 per cent from the corresponding period of the previous year.

Trips to Italy were of higher interest to Finns than before. Last year, the number of trips to Italy increased by 22 per cent and in early 2015, the number of trips increased by another 22 per cent. The number of trips to Great Britain increased by 40 per cent in the early part of 2015 from the corresponding period in 2014.

When only examining trips with overnight stay in the destination country, close on two per cent more of such trips were made than in last year's January to April period. April was the most popular month for these trips in the early part of the year, as then the number of trips abroad with overnight stay in the destination country was 606,000. Almost one-quarter of the trips with overnight stay in the destination country were headed to Estonia, 12 per cent to the northern coast of the Mediterranean, and nine per cent to the Canary Islands.

In addition to leisure trips, 1.1 million domestic business or professional trips were made. Business or professional trips abroad (inclusive of trips with overnight stay in the destination country, cruises and same-day trips) numbered 0.6 million. Domestic business trips went down by ten per cent and business trips abroad by one per cent from the corresponding period last year.

These data derive from Statistics Finland's Finnish Travel survey for which altogether 5,225 persons aged 15 to 84 were interviewed in February, March, April and May. Until 2011, data were collected from those aged 15 to 74.

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# Appendix tables

### Appendix table 1. Trips of Finnish residents and changes in them in January-April 2015\*

Type of trip		January	February	March	April	January-April, total	Year-on-year change, % 1-4/2015* -			
			1,000 trips	1,000 trips						
Trips, total			2,445	2,906	2,992	3,089	11,433	8		
Leisure	Domestic	Total	1,588	2,027	1,817	1,866	7,298	14		
		Paid accommodation	342	571	520	385	1,819	18		
		Free accommodation	1,246	1,456	1,297	1,481	5,480	13		
	Abroad	Total <sup>1)</sup>	491	506	643	824	2,463	2		
		Overnight stay in destination country	362	354	502	606	1,824	2		
		Cruises	71	92	83	129	375	3		
		Same-day visits (inc. day cruises)	58	61	58	88	264	6		
Business	Domestic	Total	246	215	346	251	1,059	-10		
	Abroad	Total <sup>1)</sup>	120	157	186	148	612	-1		

Symbols: [..] data not available or too uncertain for presentation, or subject to secrecy, [\*] preliminary data. In some tables the sums do not amount to the totals shown because of rounding.

From 2012 onwards the figures are not fully comparable with those on earlier years due to the revised data collection method.

<sup>1)</sup> Includes same-day trips, cruises and trips with overnight stay in destination country

#### Appendix table 2. Domestic leisure trips by destination region in January-April 2015\*

Destination region	Trips with paid	accommodation	Trips with free a	accommodation	Domestic leisure trips, total		
	Trips 1-4/2015*		Trips 1-4/2015*		Trips 1-4/2015*		
	1,000 trips	Share, %	1,000 trips	Share, %	1,000 trips	Share, %	
Trips, total	1,819	100	5,480	100	7,298	100	
Uusimaa	290	16	1,130	21	1,420	19	
Varsinais-Suomi	101	6	461	8	562	8	
Satakunta			196	4	217	3	
Kanta-Häme			162	3	202	3	
Pirkanmaa	236	13	618	11	854	12	
Päijät-Häme	72	4	241	4	314	4	
Kymenlaakso			144	3	144	2	
South Karelia	52	3	94	2	146	2	
Etelä-Savo			235	4	269	4	
Pohjois-Savo	163	9	304	6	467	6	
North Karelia			158	3	205	3	
Central Finland	125	7	288	5	413	6	
South Ostrobothnia			228	4	272	4	
Ostrobothnia			137	3	163	2	
Central Ostrobothnia			63	1	68	1	
North Ostrobothnia	242	13	442	8	685	9	
Kainuu	64	4	154	3	218	3	
Lapland	251	14	408	7	659	9	
Åland							

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#### Appendix table 3. Means of transport used on domestic trips in January-April 2015\*

Means of transport	Leisure		Business		
	Trips 1-4/20	015*	Trips 1-4/2015*		
	1,000 trips	Share, %	1,000 trips	Share, %	
Trips, total	7,298	100	1,059	100	
Passenger car	5,725	78	576	54	
Coach	604	8	77	7	
Train	835	11	234	22	
Aeroplane	120	2	160	15	
Other					

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In some tables the sums do not amount to the totals shown because of rounding.

From 2012 onwards the figures are not fully comparable with those on earlier years due to the revised data collection method.

### Appendix table 4. Leisure trips abroad (overnight in destination country) by destination in January-April 2015\* and 2014

Leisure trips abroad with overnight in destination country		January-April					
		2015*		2014			
		1,000 trips	Share, %	1,000 trips	Share, %		
Trips total		1,824	100	1,793	100		
Nordic countries	Total	213	12	179	10		
	Sweden	157	9	1,000 trips 1,793 1,793 179 142 469 368 88 319 82 50 487 110 198 63 105 73	8		
Russia and Baltic countries	Total	514	28	1,000 trips 1,793 179 142 469 368 88 319 82 50 487 110 198 63 105 73	26		
	Estonia	427	23	368	20		
	Russian Federation	65	4	1,000 trips 1,793 179 142 469 368 88 319 82 50 487 110 198 63 105 73	5		
Western and Eastern Europe	Total	383	21	319	18		
	Germany	86	5	82	5		
	United Kingdom	71	4	1,000 trips 1,793 179 142 469 368 88 319 82 50 487 110 198 63 105 73 193	3		
Southern Europe and East	Total	435	24	487	27		
Mediterranean countries	Spain (without Canary Islands)	86	5	re, % 1,000 trips  100 1,793  12 179  9 142  28 469  23 368  4 88  21 319  5 82  4 50  24 487  5 110  9 198  4 63  3 4 105  3 73    11 193	6		
	Spanish Canary Islands	157	9		11		
	Italy	76	4	63	3		
	Portugal	54	3				
America	Total	76	4	105	6		
	United States	51	3	73	4		
Africa	Total						
Asia and Oceania	Total	192	11	193	11		
	Thailand	76	4	97	5		

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# Appendix table 5. Trips abroad by reason and destination in January-April 2015\*1)

Destination		Reason for trip abroad							
		Leisure trips	Business trips						
		Visiting friends or relatives	Holiday	Other personal reason	Leisure trips, total	Business trips, total			
		1,000 trips							
Trips, total		291	1,991	181	2,463	612			
Nordic	Total	77	415		531	153			
countries	Sweden	58	373		466	128			
Russia and	Total	74	664	95	834	128			
Baltic countries	Estonia		597	64	709	84			
Countries	Russian Federation				103				
Western and	Total	64	294		383	225			
Eastern Europe	Germany				86	89			
Luiope	United Kingdom		50		71				
Southern	Total		394		435				
Europe and East Mediterranean	Spain (without Canary Islands)		75		86				
countries	Spanish Canary Islands		149		157				
	Italy		69		76				
	Portugal				54				
America	Total		52		76				
	United States				51				
Africa	Total								
Asia and	Total		160		192				
Oceania	Thailand		76		76				

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In some tables the sums do not amount to the totals shown because of rounding.

From 2012 onwards the figures are not fully comparable with those on earlier years due to the revised data collection method.

#### Appendix table 6. Trips to Sweden and Estonia in January-April 2015\* and 2014

Type of trip		Estonia			Sweden			
		1 000 trips		change, %	Trips 1-4/2015*	Trips 1-4/2014	change, %	
				1-4/2015* - 1-4/2014	1,000 trips		1-4/2015* - 1-4/2014	
Trips, tot	Trips, total <sup>1)</sup>		779	2	597	570	4	
Leisure	Total <sup>1)</sup>	709	681	4	466	417	12	
	Overnight stay in destination country	427	368	16	157	142	10	
	Cruises	114	149	-23	261	214	22	
	Same-day visits (inc. day cruises)	168	165	2		61		
Business	Total <sup>1)</sup>	84	98	-14	128	153	-16	

Symbols: [..] data not available or too uncertain for presentation, or subject to secrecy, [\*] preliminary data.

In some tables the sums do not amount to the totals shown because of rounding.

From 2012 onwards the figures are not fully comparable with those on earlier years due to the revised data collection method.

<sup>1)</sup> Includes same-day trips, cruises and trips with overnight stay in destination country.

<sup>1)</sup> Includes same-day trips, cruises and trips with overnight stay in destination country

# Quality description: Finnish Travel 2015

#### Relevance of statistical information

The Finnish Travel Survey contains information on trips made by Finnish residents and on the number of persons having travelled during the year. The survey describes trips in Finland and abroad including overnight stay and same-day trips abroad.

The data from the survey are used for monitoring domestic travel and trips abroad made by Finnish residents. The data are intended particularly for the use of central government, tourism enterprises and organisations and researchers. Within central government, the data are mainly used for the balance of payment calculations. The data from the survey are also reported to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities in accordance with the Regulation on tourism statistics (EU) No 692/2011.

Statistics Finland collects the data for the statistics with a sample-based telephone interview survey. The survey persons represent the population aged 15 to 84 permanently resident in Finland.

The data are collected on voluntary basis. Survey data on individual persons must be kept confidential by virtue of the Statistics Act (280/2004, Section 12).

The concept of usual environment is essentially connected to the definition of tourism. According to the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), tourism means the activity of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year.

Statistics Finland's classifications of municipalities and countries for the statistical reference year are used for classifying destinations of trips.

### Methodological description of the survey

The Finnish Travel Survey comprises two parts. The monthly survey collects information on trips made by Finnish residents, their numbers and characteristics. A so-called annual survey is made once a year to establish the number of persons who have travelled during the survey year.

The survey is a sample-based telephone interview survey where computer-assisted interview questionnaires are used. The interviews for the Finnish Travel Survey are conducted centrally from Statistics Finland's computer-assisted telephone interview centre, the CATI Centre. The data are collected between the February of the survey year and the January of the year following the survey year. The interviews are conducted immediately after the end of the month, during two to three weeks.

The data for the annual survey concerning persons having travelled are collected in the January of the year following the survey year. Previously, Statistics Finland's field interviewers conducted the telephone interviews for the annual survey around the country. From the statistical reference year 2012 onwards, the annual part of the survey was combined as part of the monthly interview made at the CATI Centre.

In each partial survey, the population comprises people aged 15 to 84 permanently resident in Finland according to the Population Information System. However, persons permanently living in institutions are excluded from the survey. The samples are drawn with systematic sampling, and they represent the population comprehensively with respect to age, gender, area of residence and native language.

Since 2012, the total annual sample size of the Finnish Travel Survey is approximately 28,200 persons. The data concerning the statistical reference year are obtained with 12 separate samples. From 2012, the sample size is 2,350 persons per month, while before that it was 2,200 persons. The same sample is also used for the data collection of the monthly Consumer Survey. In the interviews, target persons are asked about trips that had ended during the month preceding the interview month.

In connection with the January interviews, questions are also made concerning travelling in the preceding year. In the annual survey the responses to the questions made are of the form yes/no. In the interviews several groups of trips are examined, and the target persons are asked whether they had made trips of that group during the reference year.

The response data are expanded to the whole population with weighting coefficients. From 2012 onwards, the weighting coefficient for each month is expanded to the number of population of the month (preliminary data on population structure). The strata used are the respondent's age group, gender and area of residence (major region). Prior to 2012, only gender was used as the stratum.

### Correctness and accuracy of data

The data content of the Finnish Travel Survey was extended particularly in the years 1995 to 1997 to correspond to the requirements of the EU directive on tourism statistics (95/57/EC). In 1996, same-day trips abroad were included in the survey in addition to trips with overnight stay, so in its present extent the survey presents a fairly comprehensive picture of travelling by Finnish residents. Only same-day trips in Finland are still excluded from the survey.

After the questionnaire reform of 2012, the respondent no longer decides the type of trip her/himself, but it is deduced from the responses given. All modes of overnight stays used during a trip are included in the questions, in order to ensure that trips with paid accommodation automatically get grouped correctly. This reduces errors and enables more accurate compilation of statistics.

The non-response rate for the Finnish Travel Survey is on the annual level 40 per cent, on average. Non-response is one of the main sources of errors, as the size of non-response has an immediate effect on the size of the weighting coefficients. The larger the non-response rate, the greater the weighting coefficients.

Random variation caused by sampling is described by means of confidence intervals calculated for the annual estimates of trips and persons having travelled.

Type of trip	N		Standard	95% Confidence Limit for Sum		
			deviation	Lower	Upper	
		1,000 trips				
Domestic leisure trips with paid accommodation	1,676	5,892	134	5,630	6,155	
Domestic leisure trips with free accommodation	5,389	19,321	186	18,957	19,685	
Domestic business and professional trips	1,013	3,637	108	3,425	3,848	
Same-day leisure trips abroad (incl. day cruises)	261	896	55	788	1,005	
Leisure cruises abroad	332	1,150	63	1,027	1,273	
Leisure trips abroad, overnight in country of destination	1,664	5,882	134	5,620	6,145	
Business and professional trips abroad	510	1,854	79	1,699	2,010	

The results are presented at the accuracy of one thousand. Prior to 2012, figures below 10,000 were not published, but they were entered as uncertain data. Starting from 2012, figures under 50,000 are entered as uncertain data.

## Timeliness and promptness of published data

Until 2011, preliminary data on the numbers of trips were published monthly four to five weeks from the end of the statistical reference month. From 2012 on, the preliminary data are released at four-month intervals four to seven weeks from the end of the period.

Annual data are published on the website of the Finnish Travel Survey three to four months after the end of the year.

## Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

The data are published only on Statistics Finland's website. The annual Finnish Travel publication was produced as a printed copy until the statistical year 2008.

Annual data on trips are available by group of trips and destination area in the database service on the Internet. The time series by group of trips start from 1991 and by destination area from 2000.

### Comparability of statistics

The Finnish Travel Survey has been made regularly since 1991. From 1991 to 1994, Statistics Finland produced the Travel Survey on assignment of the Finnish Tourist Board. These years are mutually comparable, because uniform methods were used. In 1995, the survey was transferred completely to Statistics Finland. The content and methodological changes started in the same year had an effect on the comparability of data between 1995 and 1999. The data content and the calculation and data collection methods of the Travel Survey remained unchanged from 2000 to 2009. Due to changes made to the data collection in 2010 and 2012, the figures are not fully comparable with previous years.

Starting from the beginning of 2000, the survey has been made centrally together with the Consumer Survey. Prior to this, the data for the survey were collected in connection with those for Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, quarterly between 1996 and 1999 and before that three times a year.

In 2000, the maximum length of a trip changed from 90 to 365 days according to the guidelines of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The fact that starting from the statistical reference year 2000, target persons have been asked about trips that ended during the survey period instead of trips that started, has also weakened the comparability of the data somewhat.

The data collection was changed in 2010 so that the survey period of the interview month was shortened from two months to one month, that is, the inquiry concerns only trips that ended during the month immediately before the interview month, instead of the two previous months as before. Previously, final data on the numbers of trips in each month were obtained as an average for two samples, after the change, the figures are based on one sample.

From 2012 onwards, the statistics on tourism are compiled in accordance with the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 692/2011. At the same time, the population was extended from people aged 15 to 74 to those aged 15 to 84, more accurate weighting coefficients were introduced and significant changes were made to the interview questionnaire. On account of the revision, the data are not fully comparable with previous years. The extension of the age group increased the numbers of trips by one to three per cent at the main level. The revision of the weighting coefficients increased the numbers of trips by another one to three per cent at the main level. It is difficult to define the effect of changed questions on the results obtained. The deduction of the type of trip from the responses given (instead of the respondent's own classification) has moved part of the trips to another group. The revised instructions aim to lower the amount of travelling belonging to the usual environment in the statistics.

Data on persons having travelled are comparable between different years. The annual survey on persons having travelled was made in connection with the Labour Force Survey between 1991 and 2011 and after that as annexed to the monthly survey.

# Coherence and consistency/uniformity

The **Finnish Travel Survey** compiles statistics on the demand for tourism. The supply of tourism in Finland is described in Statistics Finland's monthly and annually published **Accommodation statistics**. They contain data on the accommodation capacity of hotels and its use and overnight stays at accommodation establishments broken down by the travellers' country of residence.

Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is a statistical system where the economic impacts of tourism are described in a versatile and comprehensive manner. Tourism accounts are published on the webpage of **Visit Finland's** Statistics Service Rudolf.

Statistics on passenger transport between Finland and other countries are compiled on sea transport by the **Finnish Transport Agency** and on air transport by **Finavia**. However, these statistics do not report the country of residence of the travellers. The **Association of Finnish Travel Agents** (AFTA) publishes yearly on its website statistics on leisure package tours made by air and their market shares, which provide information about the number of trips bought through travel agencies by country of destination.



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Transport and Tourism 2015

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