

Tourism Demand of Residents
3rd Quarter 2019

Tourism trips of the residents maintained upward trend

In the 3rd quarter 2019, residents in Portugal took a total of 8.7 million trips, corresponding to an increase of 11.0%¹ (+18.0 in the 2ndQ 2019). Tourism trips within the national territory stood for 87.7% of the total (7.6 million), revealing an increase of 8.2%. Tourism trips to foreign countries grew by 36.5%, totaling 1.1 million (12.3% share).

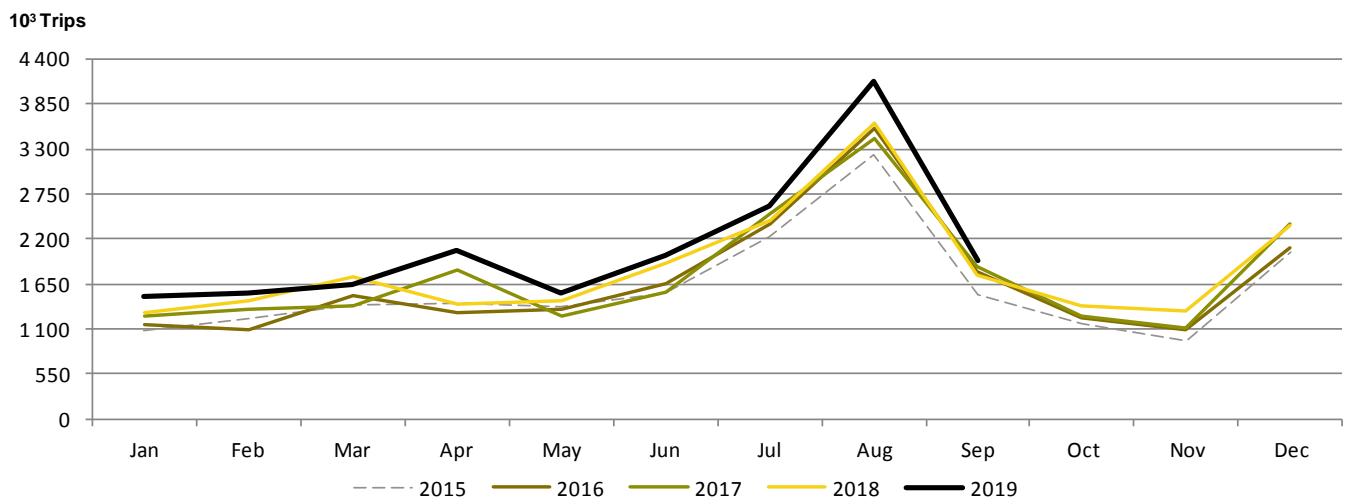
“Leisure, recreation or holidays” was the main reason to travel in the 3rd quarter of 2019 (5.7 million trips, +20.4%), increasing its representativeness in 5.1 percentage points² (66.2% of the total, compared to 61.1% in the 3rdQ 2018); led as the main reason for traveling on both domestic and foreign trips, with respectively 64.5% (+4.8 p.p.) and 78.7% (+5.3 p.p.) of trips.

“Hotels and similar” maintained their growth trend, reinforcing their representativeness by 7.0 p.p. (27.4% of overnight stays). “Free private accommodation” was the main accommodation option (56.6% of overnight stays), despite the reduction in their weight in total (-3.9 p.p.).

“Leisure, recreation or holidays” trips increases and reinforces representativeness

In the 3rd quarter 2019, residents in Portugal took a total of 8.7 million trips, corresponding to an increase of 11.0% (+18.0% in the 2ndQ 2019).

Figure 1. Tourist trips of residents by month

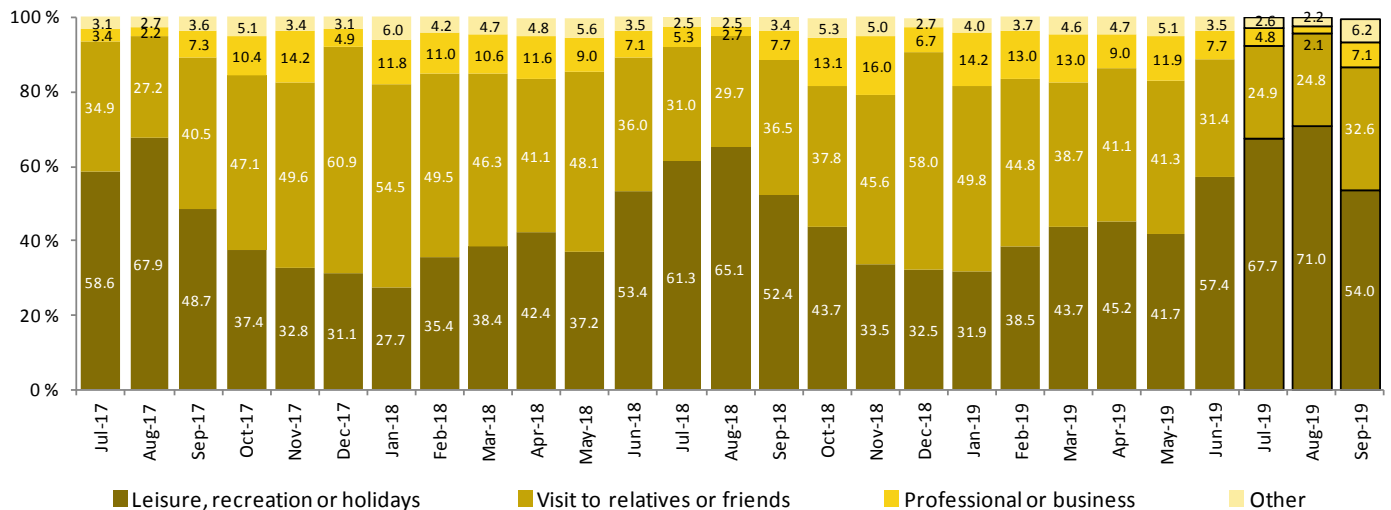


¹ Unless stated otherwise, the rates of change in this press release correspond to year-on-year rates of change.

² In proportion analysis comparison is made between homologous quarters.

“Leisure, recreation or holidays” was the main reason to travel in the 3rd quarter 2019 (5.7 million trips, +20.4%), increasing its representativeness in 5.1 p.p. (66.2% of the total, compared to 61.1% in 3rdQ 2018). “Visit to relatives or friends” justified 2.3 million trips (26.6% of the total, -5.1 p.p.), decreasing by 6.8%. Trips for “professional or business” reasons (348.3 thousand, -3.3%) decreased their relative weight by 0.6 p.p. (representing 4.0% of the total).

Figure 2. Breakdown of trips according to main purposes, by month

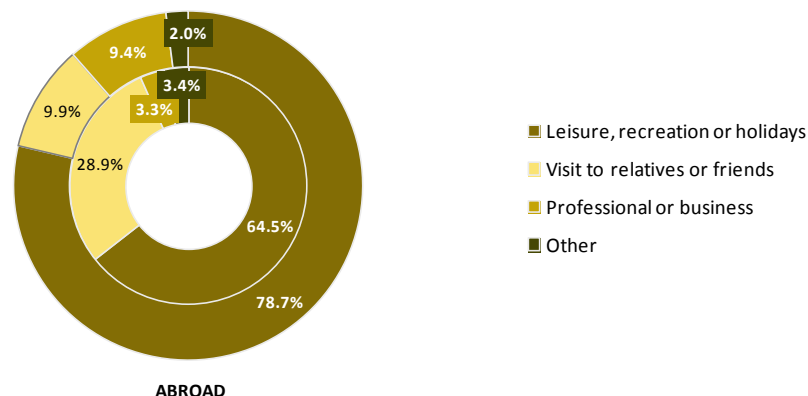


Upward trend continues in trips abroad

In the 3rd quarter 2019, 87.7% of trips corresponded to domestic trips (7.6 million), showing an increase of 8.2%. Trips abroad grew by 36.5%, ascended to 1.1 million (12.3% of the total).

“Leisure, recreation or holidays” was the main reason for travelling, both for national trips and for trips abroad, concentrating, respectively, 64.5% (+4.8 p.p.) and 78.7% (+5.3 p.p.) of trips. “Visit to relatives or friends” was the second main reason for domestic trips (28.9%, -4.7 p.p.).

Figure 3. Breakdown of trips according to purposes, by destination, 3rd Q 2019

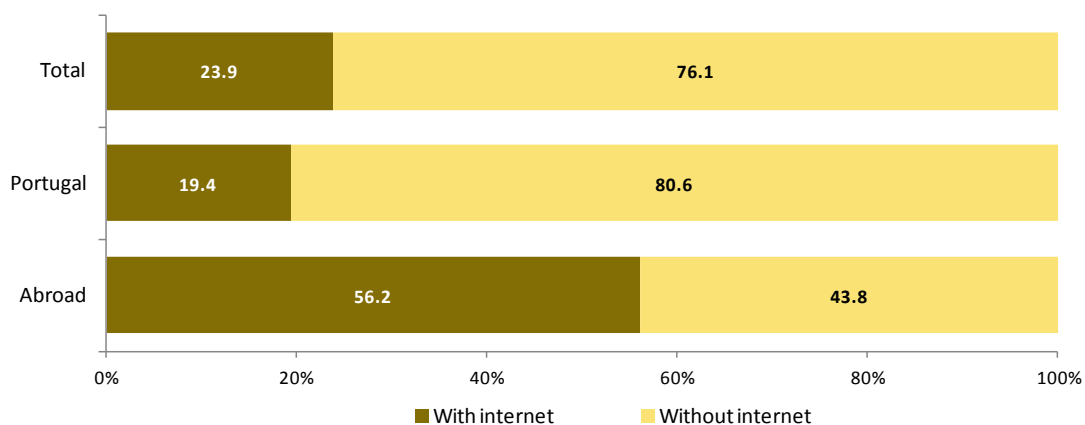


Increased use of internet in the organization of domestic and foreign trips

In the 3rd quarter 2019, 40.6% of trips were made using advance booking of services (+4.6 p.p.), reaching 87.1 (-1.8 p.p.) in the case of trips abroad. In domestic trips, advance booking of services was a practice in 34.1% of trips (+4.0 p.p.).

The internet was used in the organization of 23.9% of tourism trips (+4.0 p.p.). The use of internet was an option in 56.2% (+0.7 p.p.) of trips abroad and 19.4% (+3.5 p.p.) of domestic trips.

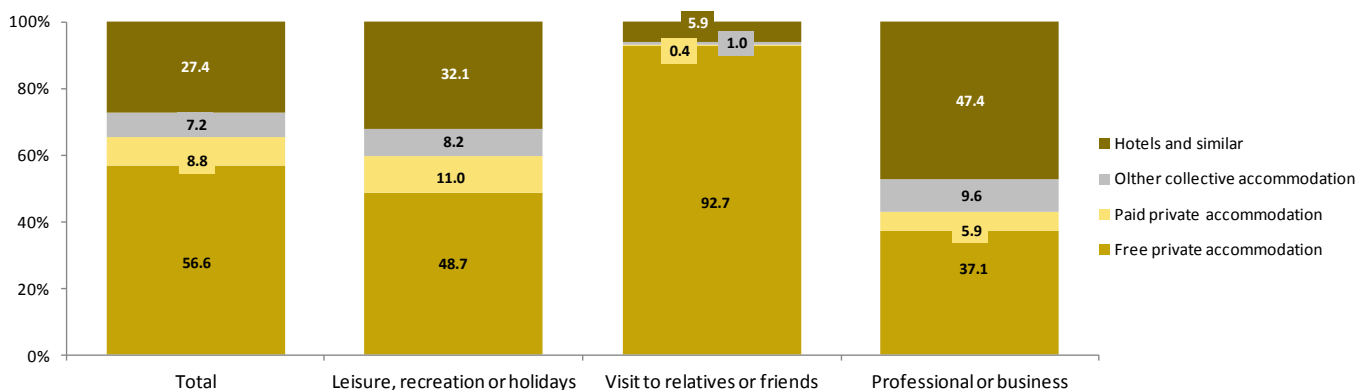
Figure 4. Breakdown of trips according to the use of internet, by destination, 3rdQ 2019



Representativeness of "Hotel and similar" continue to grow

For trips made in the 3rd quarter 2019, overnight stays in "hotels and similar" reinforced their representativeness (+7.0 p.p.) concentrating 27.4% of overnight stays. "Free private accommodation" remained the main accommodation option (56.6% of overnight stays), despite the reduction in its total weight (-3.9 p.p.).

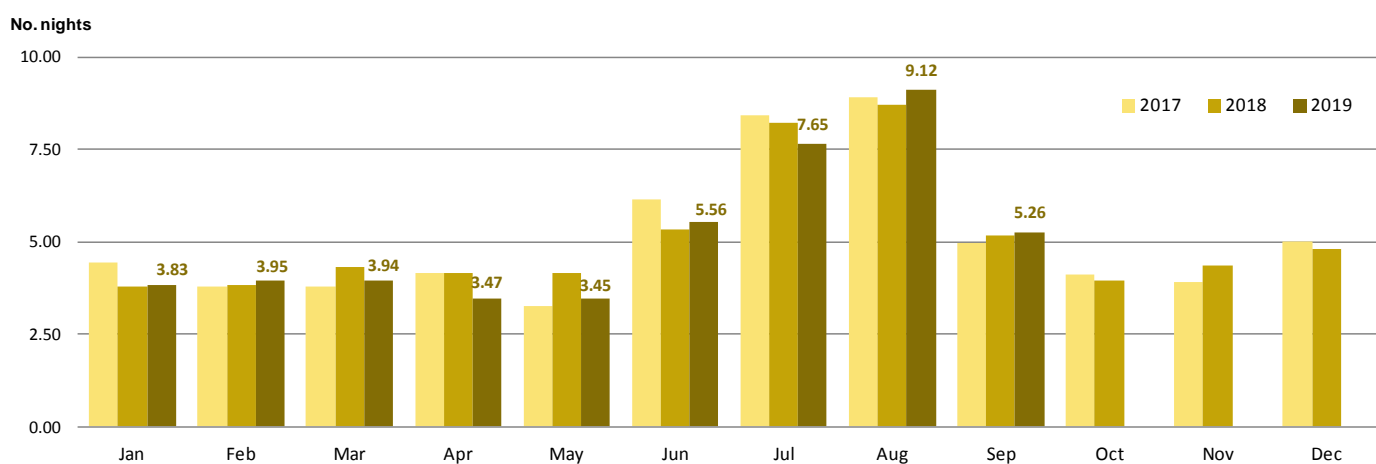
Figure 5. Breakdown of overnight stays by type of accommodation, according to main purposes, 3rdQ 2019



Number of overnight stays per tourist declined slightly

In the 3rd quarter 2019, the average number of overnight stays in trips of each resident tourist was 7.80 nights, corresponding to a decrease of 0.1% (7.81 in 3rdQ 2018; 4.11 in 2ndQ 2019).

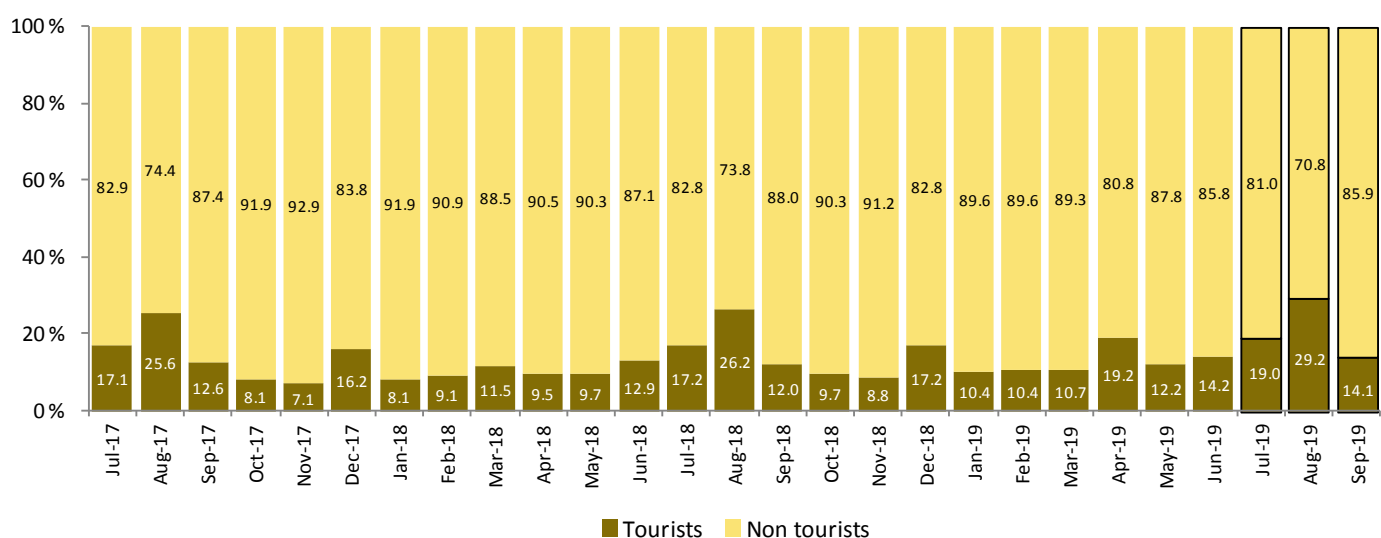
Figure 6. Overnight stays spent by tourist during trips, by month



Proportion of tourists in the quarter increased

In the 3rd quarter 2019, 42.3% of the resident population made at least one tourist trip (+4.4 p.p.). In this quarter, August registered the highest annual growth in terms of weight of residents who travelled (+3.0 p.p.), reaching 29.2% of the total.

Figure 7. Proportion of tourists and non tourists in the resident population, by month



METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Results from the “Survey on Tourist Demand of Residents” are gathered from surveying a sample of housing units, with a 50% rotation in the beginning of each year, with a quarterly telephone interview.

Results in this Press Release are:

Until 2018 – final data

2019 – provisional data

Main concepts

Tourist – Traveller staying at least one night in a private or collective accommodation site in a particular place, regardless of the motivation to travel.

Tourist trip – A trip to one or multiple tourist destinations, including the returning trip to the starting point and covering the whole period of time during which an individual remains outside its usual living environment.

Usual living environment – Environment in the proximity of an individual’s residence, in relation to its working and studying places, as well as other places frequently visited. Distance and frequency are two closely related dimensions to this concept and include the places located near the place of residence, regardless of how often visited and the places located at a considerable distance of the place of residence (including those in a foreign country), frequently visited (once or several times per week on average) on a routine basis.

One individual has only one usual living environment, with the concept applied on both levels of domestic tourism and international tourism.

Hotels and similar – Tourist accommodation establishments whose main economic activity consists on the provision of accommodation services and other complementary or support services, with or without provision of meals, in exchange for payment.

Other collective accommodation – Establishments, places or facilities providing accommodation services to tourists mostly in exchange for payment including camping sites, holiday camps, youth hostels, collective means of transportation, working or holiday projects, amongst others.

Free private accommodation – Accommodation used by tourists consisting of a second residence or provided by relatives or friends, for free.

Paid private accommodation – Private accommodation, with or without official licensing for the provision of tourist accommodation, having available a limited number of paid independent places (rooms or housing).

Date of next Press Release – 30 April 2020