

27 January 2022 TOURISM DEMAND OF RESIDENTS 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2021

## TOURIST TRIPS TAKEN BY RESIDENTS IN PORTUGAL AND ABROAD RECORDED THE HIGHEST VALUE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PANDEMIC

In the  $3^{rd}$  quarter of 2021, residents in Portugal made 7.7 million trips, which corresponded to an increase of  $21.3\%^1$  (-11.1% vis-à-vis the  $3^{rd}$  quarter of 2019). In the previous quarter, they had registered a year-on-year rate of change of +83.9%.

There were 454.8 thousand trips abroad (+180.9% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2020; -57.2% when compared to the same period of 2019), corresponding to 5.9% of the total (12.3% in Q3 2019). Domestic trips increased by 17.1% (-4.6% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019) accounting for 7.3 million trips, which corresponded to 94.1% of the total (-3.4 p.p.² vis-à-vis 2020, but +6.4 p.p. compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). In both cases the recorded values in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021 were the highest since the beginning of the pandemic.

"Leisure, recreation, or holidays" remained the main reason for travelling in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021 (5.4 million trips, +20.9%; -6.2% vis-à-vis the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019), having registered a slight decrease of 0.2 p.p. in terms of representativeness (69.8% of the total). Conversely, the "visit to relatives or friends" strengthened its representativeness (25.0% of the total, +0.6 p.p.), being the second main reason for the trips taken (1.9 million trips, +24.4%; -16.2% compared with the same period of 2019).

"Hotels and similar" accounted for 29.3% of all overnight stays from trips taken in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021, strengthening their representativeness (+4.3 p.p.). "Free private accommodation" stood as the main choice (56.6% of all overnight stays, -4.4 p.p.).

The Internet was used in the organization process for 25.3% of the trips (+0.6 p.p.), having been used in 65.4% (+4.8 p.p.) of the trips abroad and 22.8% (-1.0 p.p.) of the domestic trips.

The number of trips has increased but at a slower pace

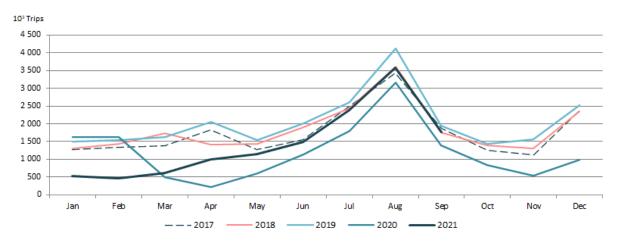
In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021, residents in Portugal took 7.7 million trips, corresponding to an increase of 21.3% in comparison with the same period of the previous year (+83.9% in the 2<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021) but still below the values registered in the same quarter of 2019 (-11.1%, when 8.7 million trips were taken). The number of trips increased in every month of the quarter: +31.7% in July, +13.3% in August, and +25.9% in September (+344.2%, +87.3%, and +31.2% in April, May, and June, respectively).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Unless stated otherwise, the rates of change referred in this press release are year-on-year rates of change.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In the analysis of proportions, a comparison is made between year-on-year quarters of previous years.

Figure 1. Tourism trips of residents by month



In the  $3^{rd}$  quarter of 2021, domestic trips corresponded to 94.1% of the trips made (96.9% in the  $2^{nd}$  quarter of 2021; 87.7% in the  $3^{rd}$  quarter of 2019), having increased by 17.1% year-on-year (-4.6% compared to the same period in 2019; +79.3% in the  $2^{nd}$  quarter of 2021). In a monthly analysis, there were rates of change of +28.8% in July, +10.1% in August, and +17.8% in September. Tourist trips abroad recorded the highest value since the start of the pandemic, corresponding to 454.8 thousand trips (+180.9% year-on-year and -57.2% compared to the same period of 2019; +802.7% in the  $2^{nd}$  quarter of 2021), representing 5.9% (3.1% in the  $2^{nd}$  quarter of 2021; 12.3% in the  $3^{rd}$  quarter of 2019).

Figure 2. Tourism trips by destination, by month

MONTH	Total (No)			Total Portugal (No)			Total Abroad (No)		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Total	24,463	14,410	12,910	21,363	13,730	12,297	3,100	680	613
January	1,501	1,627	522	1,313	1,430	494	188	198	28
February	1,539	1,620	456	1,363	1,412	445	176	208	11
March	1,634	490	607	1,422	452	600	212	38	7
April	2,060	222	987	1,739	220	976	321	3	11
May	1,539	608	1,138	1,356	607	1,109	184	0	30
June	2,001	1,137	1,491	1,677	1,127	1,420	323	9	71
July	2,607	1,803	2,374	2,304	1,765	2,272	303	38	101
August	4,122	3,155	3,573	3,595	3,080	3,391	527	74	182
September	1,939	1,398	1,761	1,705	1,349	1,590	234	49	171
October	1,443	829		1,278	805		165	24	
November	1,555	541		1,365	527		190	14	
December	2,524	980		2,246	956		278	23	

"Leisure, recreation, or holidays" remained the main motivation for travel in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021 (5.4 million trips, i.e., +20.9%; -6.2% vis-à-vis the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019), having its representativeness slightly decreased (69.8% of the total, -0.2 p.p.). Trips made to "visit relatives or friends" corresponded to 1.9 million trips (25.0% of the total, i.e., +0.6 p.p.), corresponding to an increase of 24.4% (-16.2% compared with the same period of 2019; +110.8% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2021). "Professional or business" reasons to travel (206.2)

thousand) increased by 20.2% (-40.8% vis-à-vis 2019; +50.3% in the  $2^{nd}$  quarter of 2021), having the same relevance of the previous year (2.7% of the total).

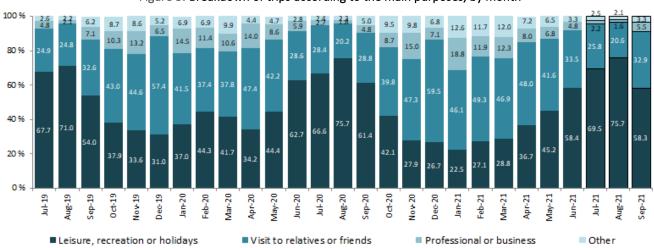


Figure 3. Breakdown of trips according to the main purposes, by month

Trips made for "leisure, recreation or holidays" have increased their relevance in trips abroad

By destination, the predominance of trips for "leisure, recreation or holidays" was kept, which accounted for 70.5% of national trips (-0.3 p.p.) and 58.8% of the trips abroad (+18.9 p.p.). "Visit to relatives or friends" was the second main reason for travelling, corresponding to 25.0% (+0.9 p.p.) of travels within the national territory and 26.0% (-10.4 p.p.) of travels abroad.

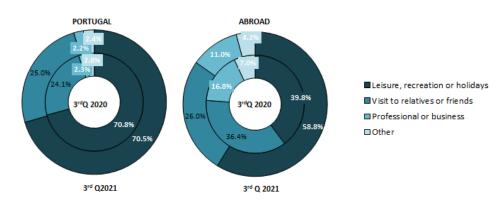


Figure 4. Breakdown of trips according to purpose, by destination

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Slight increase in the use of the Internet in organising trips

The proportion of trips with pre-booked services was 41.8% in the  $3^{rd}$  quarter of 2021 (+2.8 p.p.), reaching 83.2% (+6.4 p.p.) for trips abroad. For domestic trips, the booking of services occurred in 39.2% of the cases (+1.2 p.p.).

The Internet was used in organizing 25.3% of trips (+0.6 p.p.), and this resource was an option in 65.4% (+4.8 p.p.) of the trips abroad and 22.8% (-1.0 p.p.) of the domestic trips.

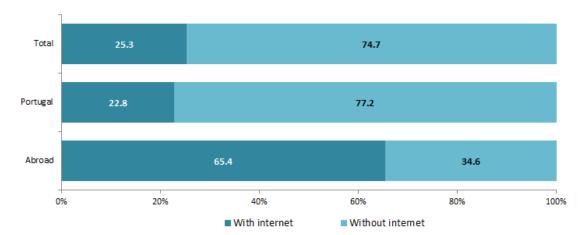


Figure 5. Breakdown of trips according to the use of the internet, by destination,  $3^{rd}$  Q 2021

"Hotels and similar" gained representativeness for the second consecutive quarter

"Hotels and similar" establishments accounted for 29.3% of the overnight stays resulting from tourism trips in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021, registering an increase in their representativeness (+4.3 p.p.) for the second consecutive quarter. "Free private accommodation" remained the main accommodation option (56.6% of overnight stays), although having decreased in terms of its share of the total (-4.4 p.p.).

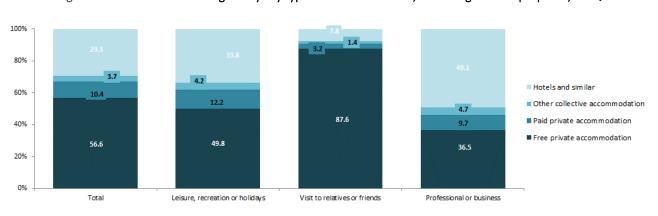


Figure 6. Breakdown of overnight stays by type of accommodation, according to main purposes, 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2021

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The average number of overnight stays per tourist decreased vis-à-vis 2020, but increased when compared with 2019

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021, each resident tourist spent on average, 8.24 nights during the tourism trips made (-1.9%; 8.41 nights in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2020; 7.80 nights in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). The highest average stay was observed in trips made in August (9.26 nights).

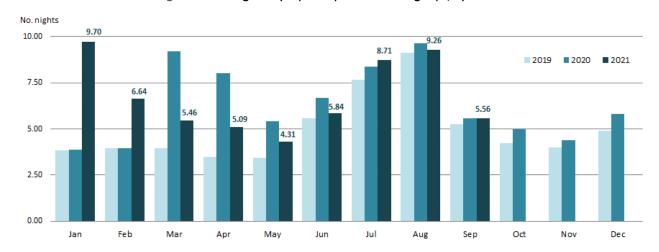
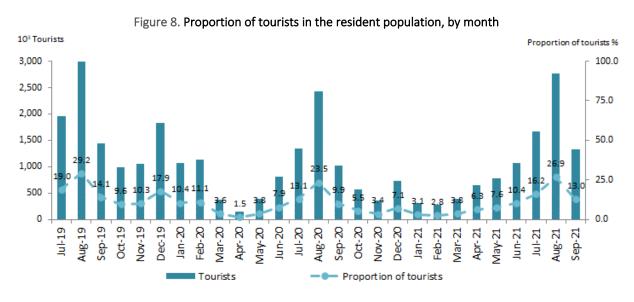


Figure 7. Overnight stays spent by tourists during trips, by month

The proportion of tourists increased in the quarter

The proportion of residents who made at least one tourism trip in the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021** was 39.4%, up 6.6 p.p. over the same period last year (42.3% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). In year-on-year terms, in this quarter, the proportion of residents who travelled increased in all the months (+3.1 p.p., +3.4 p.p., and +3.1 p.p. in July, August, and September, respectively). Compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019, these proportions were still below the levels of that period: -2.8 p.p. in July, -2.3 p.p. in August, and -1.1 p.p. in September.



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## METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

Results from the "Travel survey of residents" are gathered from surveying a sample of housing units, with a 50% rotation at the beginning of each year, with a quarterly telephone interview.

Results in this Press Release are:

Until 2020 – final data

2021 – 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.

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

**Usual living environment** - Environment in the proximity of an individual's residence, concerning 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 of 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 – 27<sup>th</sup> of April 2022