



27 July 2022
TOURISM DEMAND OF RESIDENTS
1st Quarter of 2022

TRIPS MADE BY RESIDENTS SLIGHTLY ABOVE 2019 LEVELS

In the **1st quarter of 2022**, residents in Portugal made 4.7 million trips, an increase of 195.6^{1%} (+0.3% compared to the 1st quarter of 2019; +96.1% in the 4th quarter of 2021). Domestic trips corresponded to 90.5% of the total trips (4.2 million) increasing by 175.8% (+3.6% when compared with the 1st quarter of 2019). Trips abroad increased by 846.9%, yet remaining 23.0% below 2019 levels, amounting to 443.4 thousand trips, corresponding to 9.5% of the total (8.7% in the 4th quarter of 2021). These variations are due to the strong restrictions on travel in the pandemic context in 1st quarter of 2021, when trips had decreased by 55.3% on national territory and 89.5% abroad.

"Visiting family or friends" was the main reason for travelling in the **1st quarter of 2022** (2.2 million trips, +187.7%; +4.4% compared to the 1st quarter of 2019), despite the loss of representativeness (46.1% of the total, -1.3 p.p.² compared to the 1st quarter of 2021). "Leisure, recreation, or holidays" as a reason to travel corresponded to 1.8 million trips (39.2% of the total, +13.0 p.p.), growing by 342.2% (+3.0% compared to the 1st quarter of 2019).

"Hotels and similar establishments" accounted for 21.9% of overnight stays resulting from tourism trips in the **1st quarter of 2022**, growing in representativeness (+16.3 p.p.). The "free private accommodation" remained the main accommodation option (71.0% of overnight stays, -17.6 p.p.).

When organising travels, the internet was used in 20.4% of cases (+15.6 p.p.), having been an option in 67.5% of trips abroad (+29.5 p.p.) and 15.4% of domestic trips (+11.7 p.p.).

The number of trips made by residents stood above 2019 levels

In the **1st quarter of 2022**, the residents in Portugal made 4.7 million trips, an increase of 195.6% (+96.1% in the 4th quarter of 2021). This significant variation was due to the strong restrictions on travel in the pandemic context in 1st quarter of 2021, when trips had decreased by 55.3% on national territory and 89.5% abroad.

The figures were slightly above the levels of the 1st quarter of 2019 (+0.3%), as a result of the rate of change observed in domestic trips (+3.6%), since trips abroad registered a negative rate of change (-23.0%).

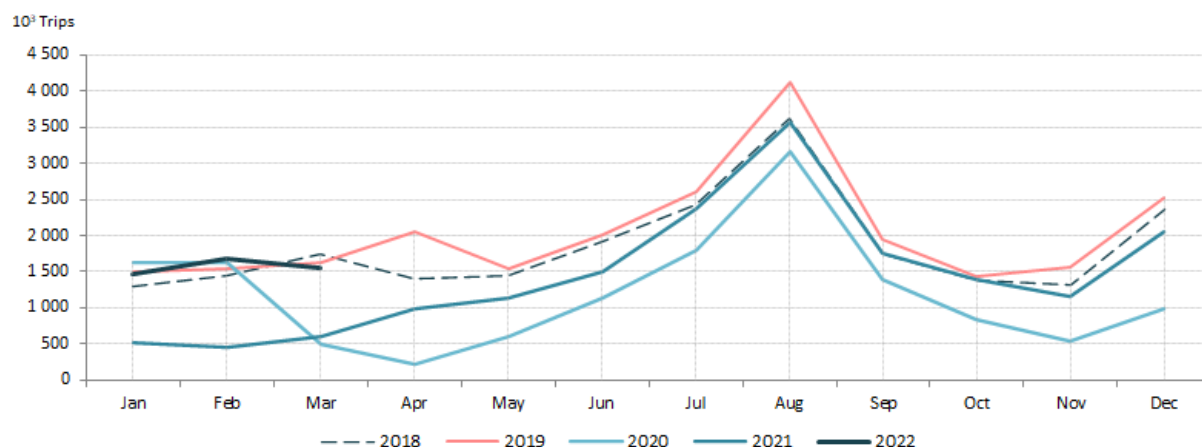
¹ Unless stated otherwise, the rates of change in this press release refer to year-on-year rates of change.

² When analysing proportions, a year-on-year comparison between quarters is carried out.



The number of trips increased in all months of the quarter: +179.3% in January, +266.0% in February, and +156.8% in March. Compared to the same months of 2019, February recorded an increase of 8.5%, while in January and March there were decreases of 2.8% and 4.6%, respectively.

Figure 1. Tourism trips of residents by month



In the **1st quarter of 2022**, the domestic trips corresponded to 90.5% of the trips made (91.3% in the 4th quarter of 2021; 87.7% in the 1st quarter of 2019) and grew by 175.8% compared to the same period of 2021 (+3.6% compared to the 1st quarter of 2019; +84.0% in the 4th quarter of 2021). On a monthly basis, there were positive rates of change of +173.8% in January, +242.9% in February, and +127.7% in March. The 443.4 thousand tourist trips abroad resulted from an increase of 846.9% (-23.0% compared to the 1st quarter of 2019; +547.3% in the 4th quarter of 2021) and represented 9.5% of the total (8.7% in the 4th quarter of 2021; 12.3% in the 1st quarter of 2019), the highest percentage since the 1st quarter of 2020.

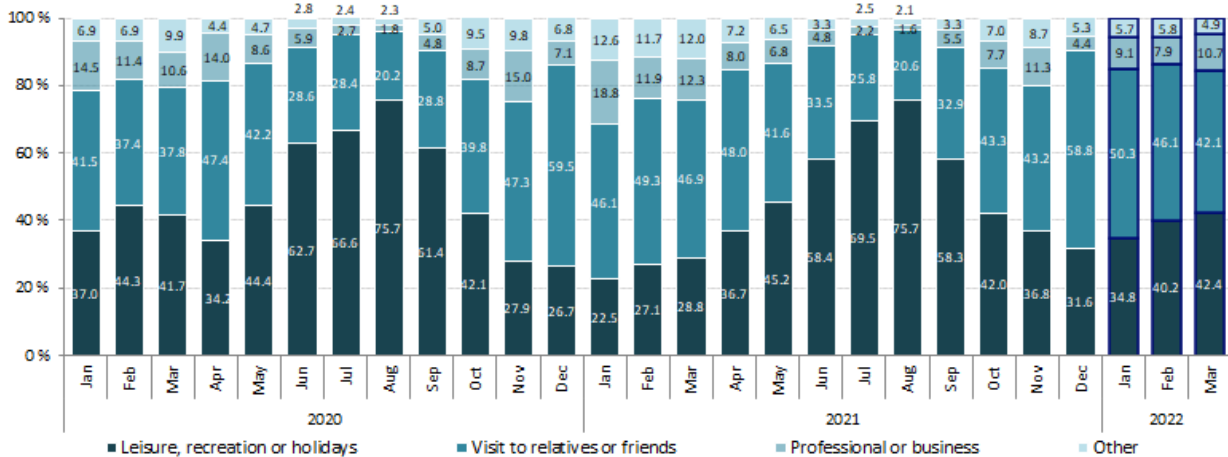
Figure 2. Tourism trips destination, by month

MONTH	Total (No)				Total Portugal (No)				Total Abroad (No)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	24,463	14,410	17,518	4,687	21,363	13,730	16,506	4,244	3,100	680	1,012	443
January	1,501	1,627	522	1,458	1,313	1,430	494	1,352	188	198	28	106
February	1,539	1,620	456	1,669	1,363	1,412	445	1,525	176	208	11	144
March	1,634	490	607	1,559	1,422	452	600	1,367	212	38	7	193
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	1,400		1,278	805	1,252		165	24	148	
November	1,555	541	1,147		1,365	527	1,036		190	14	111	
December	2,524	980	2,061		2,246	956	1,922		278	23	139	

The “visit to relatives or friends” was the main motivation for travel in the **1st quarter of 2022**, accounting for 2.2 million trips (+187.7%; +4.4% when compared to the 1st quarter of 2019), standing for 46.1% of the total (-1.3 p.p. vis-à-vis the 1st quarter of 2021; 44.3% of the total in the 1st quarter of 2019). “Leisure, recreation, or holidays” as a motivation to travel grew the most (+342.2%; +3.0% in comparison with the 1st quarter of 2019;

+118.0% in the 4th quarter of 2021), with 1.8 million trips, standing for 39.2% of the total (+13.0 p.p. compared to the 1st quarter of 2021; 38.2% of the total in the 1st quarter of 2019). Trips for “professional or business” reasons (431.8 thousand) increased by 90.0% (-31.1% compared to 2019; +47.8% in the 4th quarter of 2021), despite a decrease in its representativeness (9.2% of the total; 14.3% in the 1st quarter of 2021).

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

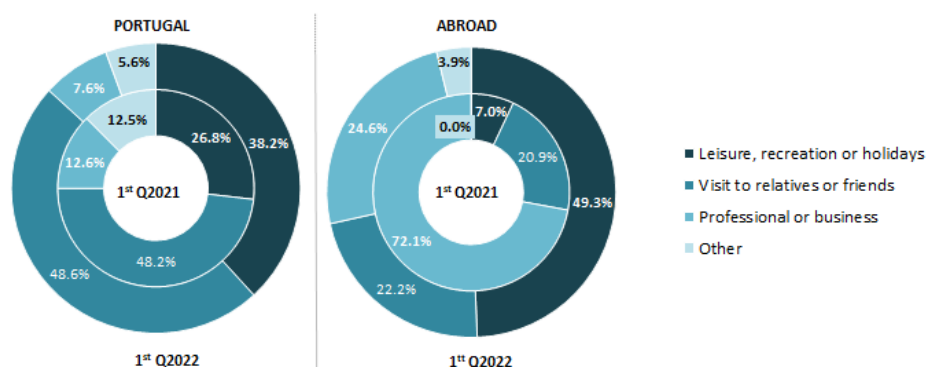


"Leisure, recreation or holidays" trips accounts for almost half of all trips abroad, returning to pre-pandemic levels

In the 1st quarter of 2022, the “visit to relatives or friends” as a motivation to travel was associated with most domestic trips (share of 48.6%), slightly increasing its representativeness (+0.4 p.p.). “Leisure, recreation, or holidays” kept being the second reason for taking domestic trips, increasing its representativeness more significantly (+11.4 p.p.).

The reason "leisure, recreation or holidays" originated 49.3% of total trips abroad, increasing by 42.3 p.p. in weight (44.9% in the 1st quarter 2019). Trips for "business or professional" reasons were the only ones that lost representativeness, on domestic trips (-5.0 p.p.) but mainly abroad (-47.5 p.p.), since in the 1st quarter of 2021 trips abroad for professional reasons have predominated (72.1%).

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

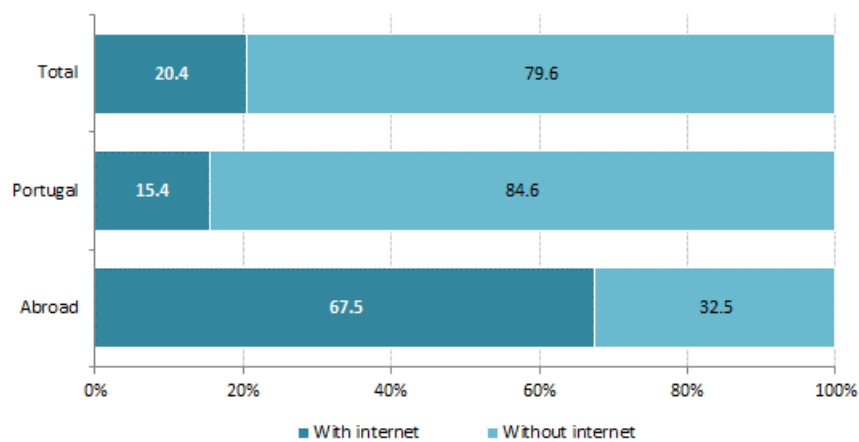


The use of the Internet kept being the predominant choice in organising trips abroad

In the **1st quarter of 2022**, 30.2% of the trips were made through the booking of services (+20.5 p.p.), a percentage that amounted to 91.6% (+22.1 p.p.) in the case of trips abroad. In domestic trips, the booking of services was used in 23.8% of the trips (+15.9 p.p.).

The Internet was used to organise 20.4% of the trips (+15.6 p.p.), having been an option in 67.5% (+29.5 p.p.) of trips abroad and 15.4% (+11.7 p.p.) of domestic trips.

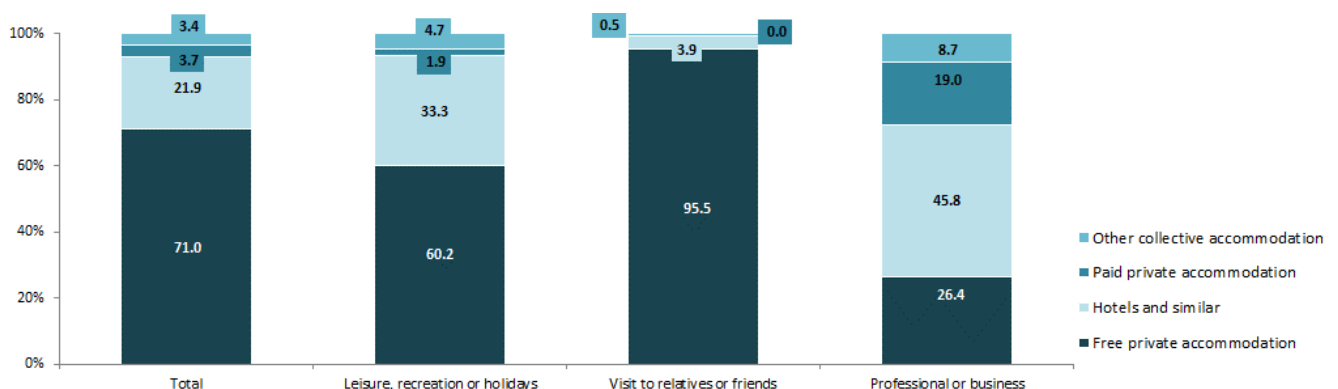
Figure 5. Breakdown of trips according to the use of the internet, by destination, 1st Q 2022



“Hotels and similar” strengthened their predominance, although below 2019 levels

“Hotels and similar” hosted 21.9% of overnight stays spent on tourist trips in the **1st quarter of 2022** (2.9 million overnight stays, +647.2%; -6.9% compared to 2019), increasing its representativeness (+16.3 p.p.) “Free private accommodation” remained the main accommodation option, 71.0% of the total, corresponding to 9.5 million overnight stays (+51.4%; +9.9% compared to 2019), despite losing representativeness (-17.6 p.p.).

Figure 6. Breakdown of overnight stays by type of accommodation, according to main purposes, 1st Q 2022

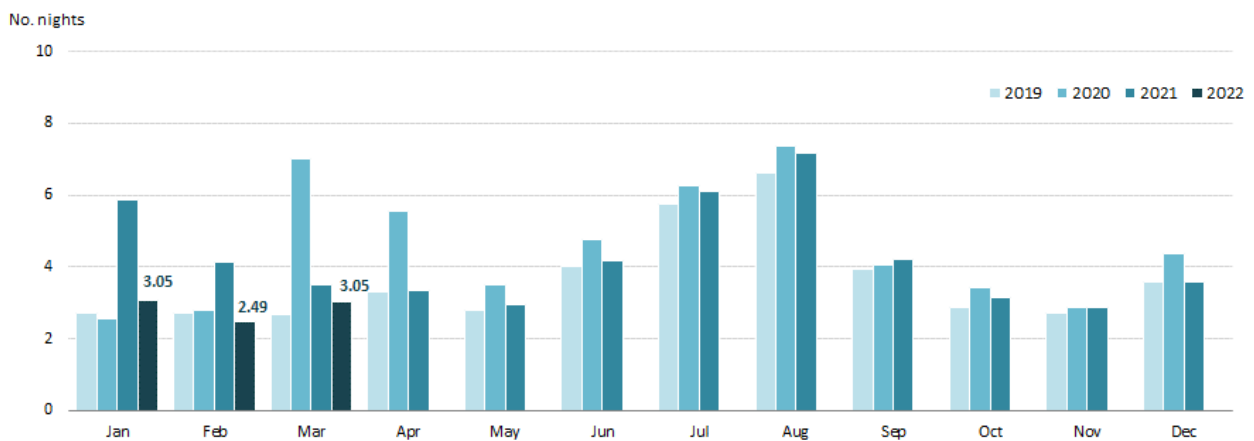




Reduction in the average trip duration in the quarter

In the **1st quarter 2022**, each trip had an average duration of 2.85 nights (4.46 in the 1st quarter of 2021; 2.70 in the 1st quarter of 2019). January and March had an average duration of 3.05 nights, while February recorded a duration of 2.49 nights.

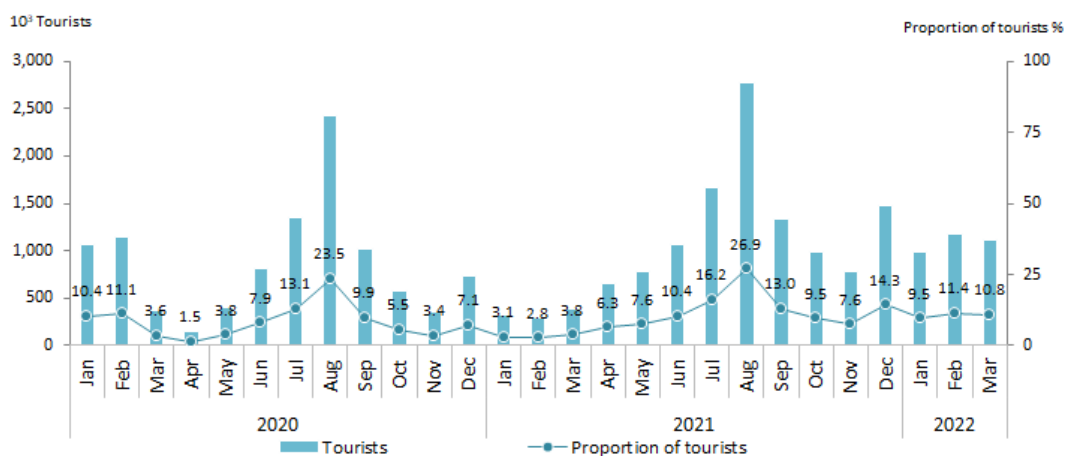
Figure 7. Average trip duration, by month



The proportion of resident tourists increased in the quarter

In the **1st quarter of 2022**, 19.0% of the resident population made at least one tourism trip, i.e., an increase of 12.9 p.p. when compared to the same period of the previous year (19.2% in the 1st quarter of 2019). In this quarter, every month registered year-on-year increases compared to 2021 in the proportion of residents who travelled (+6.5 p.p., +8.7 p.p., and +7.0 p.p., from January to March, in the same order). Compared to the same months of 2019, the rates of change registered were -0.8 p.p., +1.1 p.p., and +0.1 p.p., respectively.

Figure 8. Proportion of tourists in the resident population, by month





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:

Up until 2021 – definitive data

2022 – 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 his 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 from 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 to 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 the 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 – 27th of October 2022
