



27 October 2022
TOURISM DEMAND OF RESIDENTS
2nd Quarter of 2022

TRIPS ABROAD RECORDED THE HIGHEST VALUE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PANDEMIC, BUT STILL BELOW 2019 LEVELS

In the **2nd quarter of 2022**, residents in Portugal made 5.5 million trips, i.e., an increase of 52.2¹% (-1.7% compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019). Domestic trips corresponded to 85.9% of the total trips (4.7 million) increasing by 34.9% (-0.9% when compared with the 2nd quarter of 2019). Trips abroad increased by 592.8%, yet remaining 6.5% below the 2019 levels, amounting to 774.2 thousand trips.

“Leisure, recreation, or holidays” was the main reason for travelling in the **2nd quarter of 2022** (2.6 million trips, +49.9%; -3.7% compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019), despite the loss of representativeness (47.6% of the total, -0.7 p.p.² vis-à-vis the 2nd quarter of 2021). The “visit to relatives or friends” followed, as a reason to travel, and corresponded to 2.1 million trips (38.0% of the total, -2.0 p.p.), growing by 44.4% (-1.0% compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019).

“Hotels and similar” accounted for 31.7% of overnight stays spent on tourism trips in the **2nd quarter of 2022**, growing in representativeness (+15.2 p.p.), going back to pre-pandemic levels (+0.2 p.p. vis-à-vis the 2nd quarter of 2019). “Free private accommodation” remained the main accommodation option (62.1% of overnight stays, -14.8 p.p.).

When organising travels, the internet was used in 26.9% of cases (+12.7 p.p.), having been an option in 71.9% of trips abroad (+18.4 p.p.) and 19.5% of domestic trips (+6.6 p.p.).

The number of trips increased significantly but slightly below the 2019 levels

In the **2nd quarter of 2022**, the residents in Portugal made 5.5 million trips, i.e., an increase of 52.2% when compared with the same period in 2021 (+195.6% in the 1st quarter of 2022). These figures stood below those of the 2nd quarter of 2019 (-1.7%; 5.6 million trips), as a result of the rates of change of both domestic trips (-0.9%) and trips abroad (-6.5%).

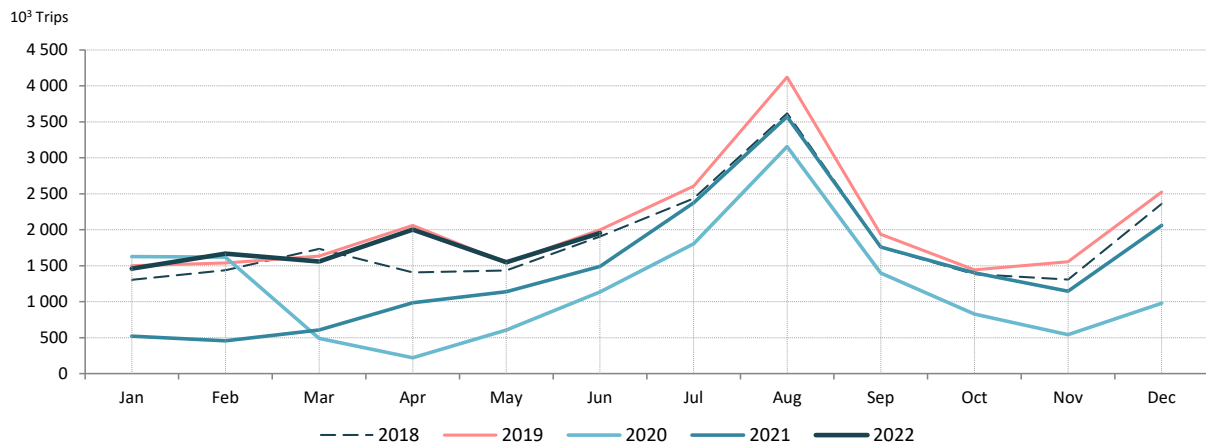
The number of trips increased in all months of the quarter: +102.8% in April, +35.9% in May, and +31.1% in June. When compared to the same months of 2019, only May recorded an increase (+0.5%), given that in April and June there were reductions of 2.9% and 2.3% respectively. The significant variation in April results from a base effect, given that in April 2021 the state of emergency was still in force, with various restrictions on mobility.

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.



Figure 1. Tourism trips of residents by month



In the **2nd quarter of 2022**, the domestic trips amounted to 4.7 million and corresponded to 85.9% of the trips made (90.5% in the 1st quarter of 2022; 85.2% in the 2nd quarter of 2019), having grown by 34.9% compared to the same period of 2021 (-0.9% compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019; +175.8% in the 1st quarter of 2022). Monthly, there were rates of change of +72.8% in April, +22.1% in May, and +18.9% in June. The 774.2 thousand tourist trips abroad, the highest value since the beginning of the pandemic, represented an increase of 592.8% (-6.5% compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019; +846.9% in the 1st quarter of 2022) and corresponded to 14.1% of the total (9.5% in the 1st quarter of 2022; 14.8% in the 2nd quarter of 2019).

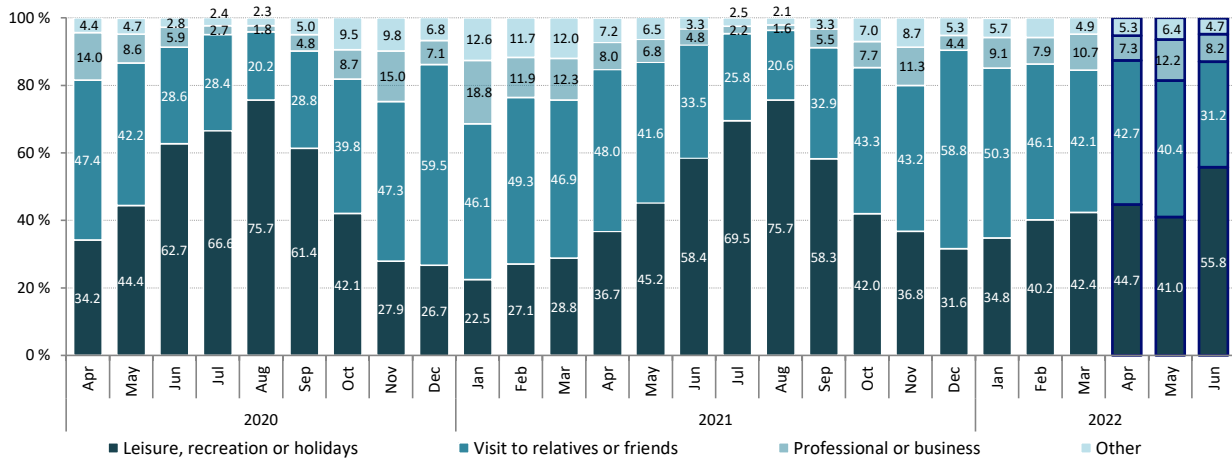
Table 1. Tourism trips destination, by month

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	10,190	21,363	13,730	16,506	8,972	3,100	680	1,012	1,218
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	2,001	1,739	220	976	1,686	321	3	11	315
May	1,539	608	1,138	1,547	1,356	607	1,109	1,354	184	0	30	194
June	2,001	1,137	1,491	1,955	1,677	1,127	1,420	1,689	323	9	71	266
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	

“Leisure, recreation, or holidays” was the main motivation for travel in the **2nd quarter of 2022**, accounting for 2.6 million trips (+49.9%; -3.7% when compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019), standing for 47.6% of the total (-0.7 p.p. vis-à-vis the 2nd quarter of 2021; 48.6% of the total in the 2nd quarter of 2019). “Visit to relatives or friends” as a motivation to travel corresponded to 2.1 million trips (38.0% of the total, -2.0 p.p. compared to the 2nd quarter of 2021; 37.7% of the total in the 2nd quarter of 2019), corresponding to a growth of 44.4% (-1.0% in comparison with the 2nd quarter of 2019; +187.7% in the 1st quarter of 2022). Trips made for

“professional or business” reasons (495.8 thousand) increased by 118.0% (-4.9% compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019; +90.0% in the 1st quarter of 2022) and were the only ones to increase in representativeness (9.0% of the total; +2.7 p.p. vis-à-vis the 2nd quarter of 2021; 9.3% in the 2nd quarter of 2019).

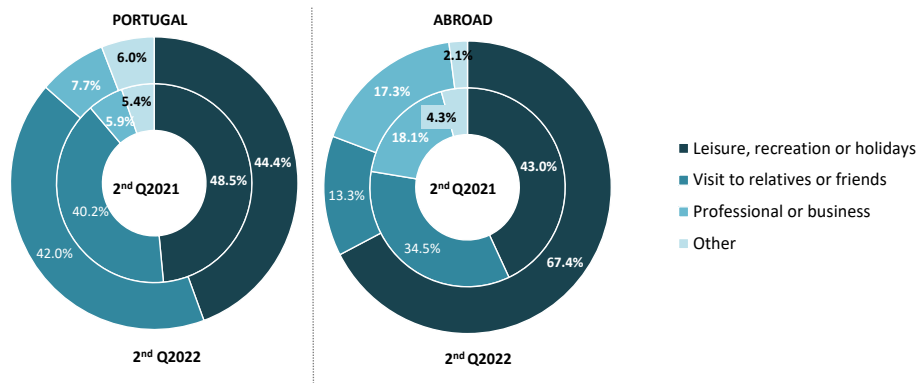
Figure 2. Breakdown of trips according to the main purposes, by month



“Leisure, recreation, or holidays” as the main motivation to travel in domestic and trips abroad

In the 2nd quarter of 2022, “leisure, recreation, or holidays” as a motivation to travel was associated with most domestic (share of 44.4%; 2.1 million trips) and trips abroad (relative weight of 67.4%, the highest since the start of the pandemic, corresponding to 521.7 thousand trips). “Visit to relatives or friends” was the second reason for taking domestic trips (2.0 million trips), reaching 42.0% of the total. Trips abroad made for “professional or business” reasons, despite the loss in representativeness, stood for the second main motivation to travel, amounting to 133.6 thousand trips (17.3% of the total, -0.9 p.p.).

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

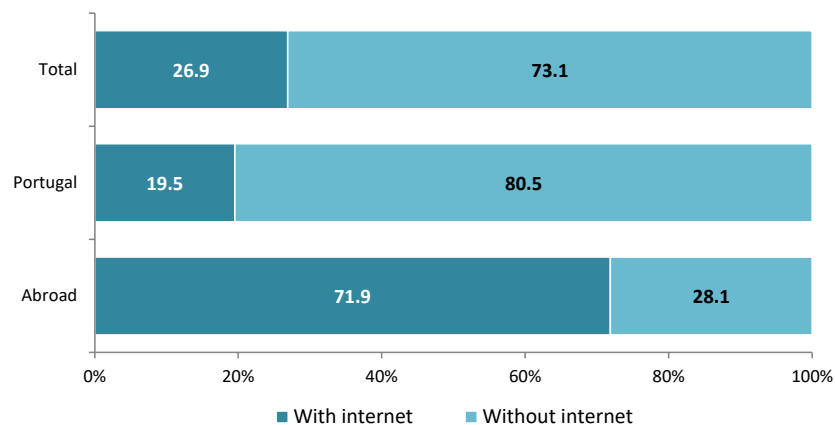


Increased use of the Internet in organising domestic and trips abroad

In the **2nd quarter of 2022**, 37.5% of all trips were made through the booking of services (+15.2 p.p.), a percentage that amounted to 95.3% (+24.9 p.p.) in the case of trips abroad. In domestic trips, the booking of services was used in 28.0% of the trips (+7.2 p.p.).

The Internet was used in 26.9% of the trips (+12.7 p.p.), having been an option in 71.9% (+18.4 p.p.) of trips abroad and 19.5% (+6.6 p.p.) of domestic trips.

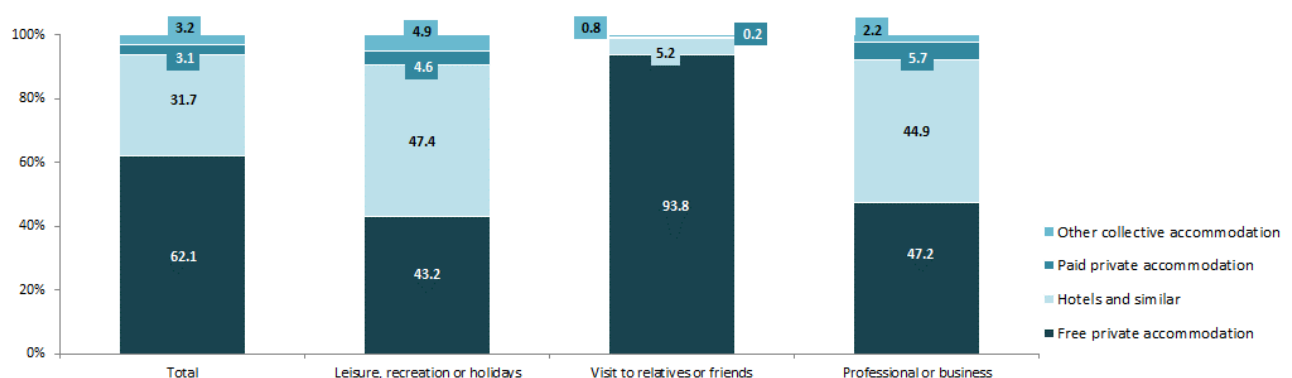
Figure 4. Breakdown of trips according to the use of the internet, by destination, 2nd Q 2022



“Hotels and similar” strengthened their predominance in the quarter and increased slightly compared to that seen in 2019

“Hotels and similar” establishments hosted 31.7% of overnight stays spent on tourist trips in the **2nd quarter of 2022** (6.0 million overnight stays, +181.1%; -1.5% compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019), increasing its representativeness (+15.2 p.p.; +0.2 p.p. compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019). “Free private accommodation” remained the main accommodation option at 62.1% of the total, corresponding to 11.7 million overnight stays (+18.0%; +5.6% compared to 2019), despite losing representativeness (-14.8 p.p.; 57.5% in the 2nd quarter of 2019).

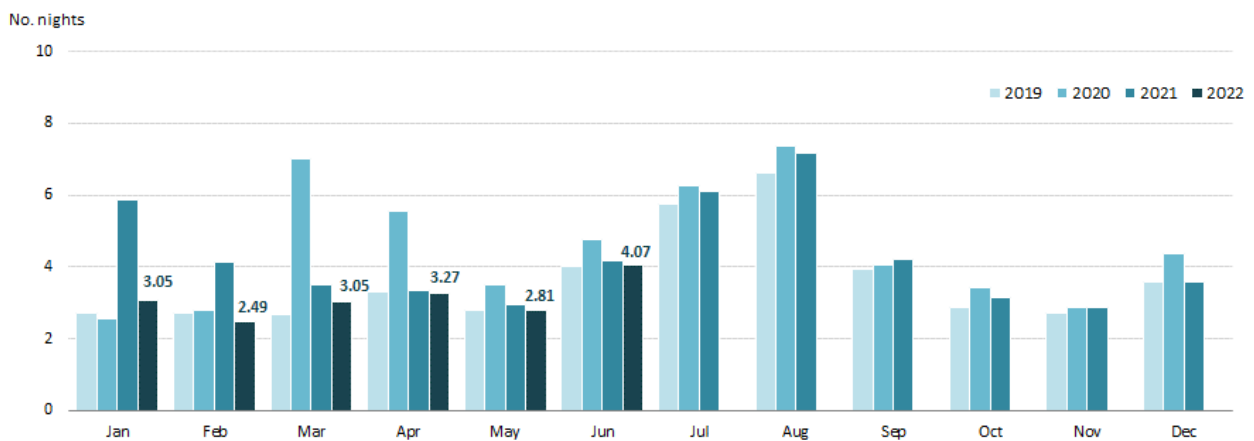
Figure 5. Breakdown of overnight stays by type of accommodation, according to main purposes, 2nd Q 2022



Reduction in the average trip duration in the quarter

In the **2nd quarter of 2022**, each trip lasted an average of 3.42 nights (3.57 in the 2nd quarter of 2021; 3.44 in the 2nd quarter of 2019). The lowest average duration was registered in May (2.81 nights) and the highest occurred in June (4.07 nights).

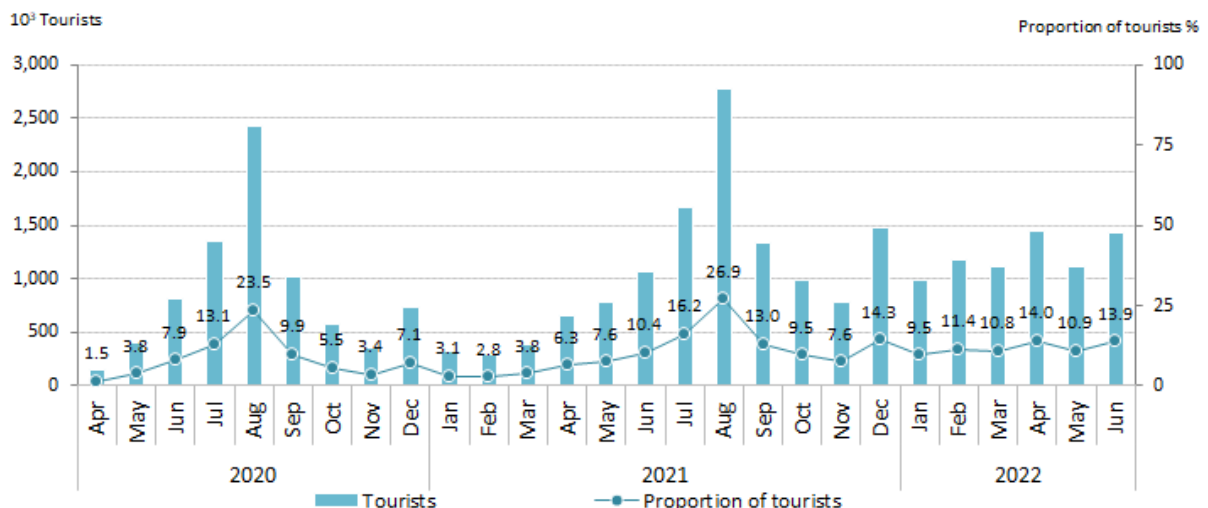
Figure 6. Average trip duration, by month



The proportion of resident tourists increased in the quarter but was still below the 2019 levels

In the **2nd quarter of 2022**, 24.4% of the resident population made at least one tourism trip, i.e., an increase of 8.2 p.p. when compared to the same period of the previous year, but still below the proportion registered in the 2nd quarter of 2019 (28.7%). The percentage of residents who travelled increased in all months compared to the same months of 2021 (+7.7 p.p., +3.3 p.p. and +3.5 p.p., from April to June, in the same order). Compared with the same months of 2019, the variations observed were -5.2 p.p., -1.4 p.p. and -0.3 p.p., respectively.

Figure 7. 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.

The results in this Press Release are:

Up until 2021 – final 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 January 2023
