



27 January 2023  
TOURISM DEMAND OF RESIDENTS  
3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2022

## TOURIST TRIPS ABROAD MADE BY RESIDENTS DOUBLED COMPARED TO THE 3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER OF 2021, BUT STILL BELOW 2019 LEVELS

In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022**, residents in Portugal made 8.2 million trips, i.e., an increase of 5.9%<sup>1</sup> (-5.8% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). Domestic trips corresponded to 88.4% of the total trips (7.2 million), decreasing by 0.6% (-5.2% when compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). Trips abroad increased by 109.0% but remained 10.6% below the levels recorded in 2019, amounting to 950.6 thousand trips.

“Leisure, recreation, or holidays” were the main reasons for travelling in the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022** (5.5 million trips, +1.5%; -4.9% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019), despite the loss of representativeness (66.9% of the total, -2.9 p.p.<sup>2</sup> vis-à-vis the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021). The “visit to relatives or friends” followed as a reason to travel, growing by 11.7% (-6.4% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019), and corresponded to 2.2 million trips (26.4% of the total; +1.4 p.p.).

“Hotels and similar” tourism establishments accounted for 31.0% of overnight stays spent on tourism trips in the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022**, growing in representativeness (+1.7 p.p.) and surpassing pre-pandemic levels (+3.7 p.p. in comparison with the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). “Free private accommodation” remained as the main accommodation option (54.5% of overnight stays; -2.2 p.p.).

The internet was used in 29.9% of the bookings (+4.6 p.p.), having been an option in 66.0% (+0.7 p.p.) of trips abroad and 25.1% (+2.3 p.p.) of domestic trips.

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### Number of trips taken by residents increased in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, but remained below 2019 levels

In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022**, the number of trips taken by residents in Portugal increased by 5.9% when compared with the same period in 2021 (+52.2% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022) and amounted to 8.2 million trips. These figures stood 5.8% below those of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019, as a result of the rates of change of both domestic trips (-5.2%) and trips abroad (-10.6%).

The number of trips increased in all months of the quarter: +10.6% in July, +4.7% in August, and +1.9% in September. When compared to the same months in 2019, only July recorded a slight increase (+0.7%), given that in August and September, there were reductions of 9.2% and 7.4%, respectively.

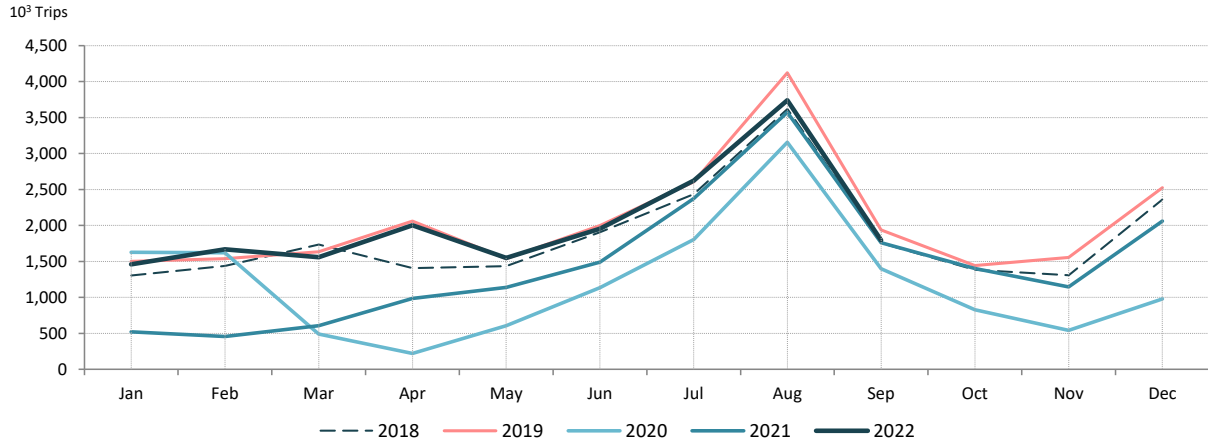
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<sup>1</sup> Unless stated otherwise, the rates of change in this press release refer to year-on-year rates of change.

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



Figure 1. Tourism trips of residents by month



In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022**, the number of domestic trips amounted to 7.2 million and corresponded to 88.4% of the trips made (87.7% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019; 85.9% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022), having slightly decreased (-0.6%) when compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021 (-5.2% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019; +34.9% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022). Monthly, the rates of change were +2.6% in July, -1.9% in August, and -2.4% in September. The number of trips abroad was the highest since the beginning of the pandemic, amounting to 950.6 thousand (+109.0% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021 and -10.6% vis-à-vis the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019; +592.8% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022) and corresponded to 11.6% of the total (14.1% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022; 12.3% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019).

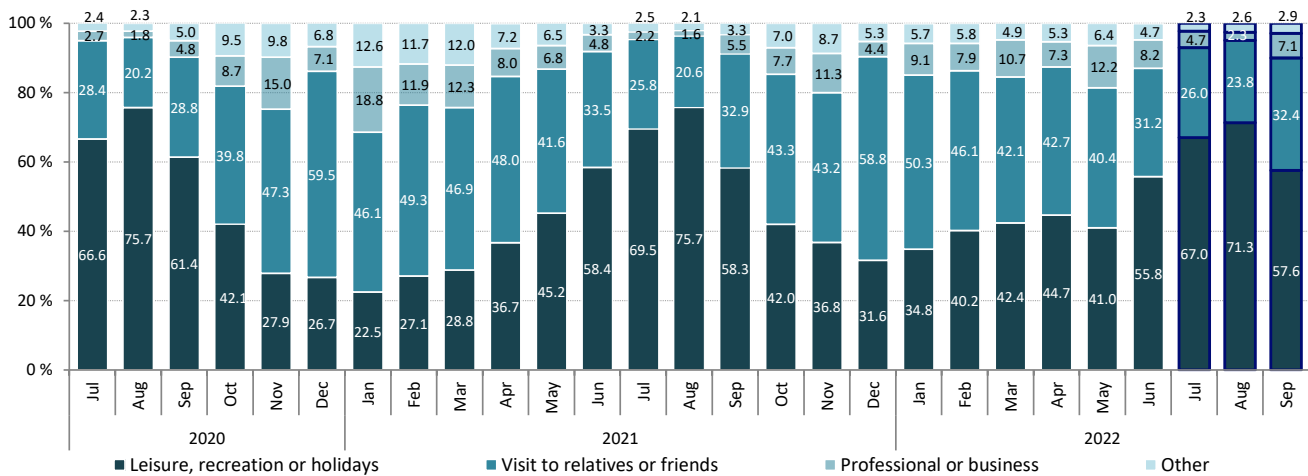
Table 1. Tourism trips destination, by month

MONTH	Total (No)				Total Portugal (No)				Total Abroad (No)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,463</b>	<b>14,410</b>	<b>17,518</b>	<b>18,351</b>	<b>21,363</b>	<b>13,730</b>	<b>16,506</b>	<b>16,183</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>2,168</b>
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	2,625	2,304	1,765	2,272	2,330	303	38	101	294
August	4,122	3,155	3,573	3,741	3,595	3,080	3,391	3,328	527	74	182	413
September	1,939	1,398	1,761	1,795	1,705	1,349	1,590	1,552	234	49	171	244
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” remained the main motivation to travel in the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022** (5.5 million trips, +1.5%; -4.9% when compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019) and recorded the only decrease in representativeness (66.9% of the total) when compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022 (-2.9 p.p.; 66.2% of the total in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). The “visit to relatives or friends” as a motivation to travel corresponded to 2.2 million

trips (26.4% of the total, +1.4 p.p.; 26.6% of the total in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019), growing 11.7% (-6.4% in comparison with the same period in 2019; +44.4% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022). Trips made for “professional or business” reasons (337.1 thousand) increased by 63.4% (-3.2% compared to 2019; +118.0% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022) and increased its representativeness to 4.1% (+1.5 p.p.) of the total.

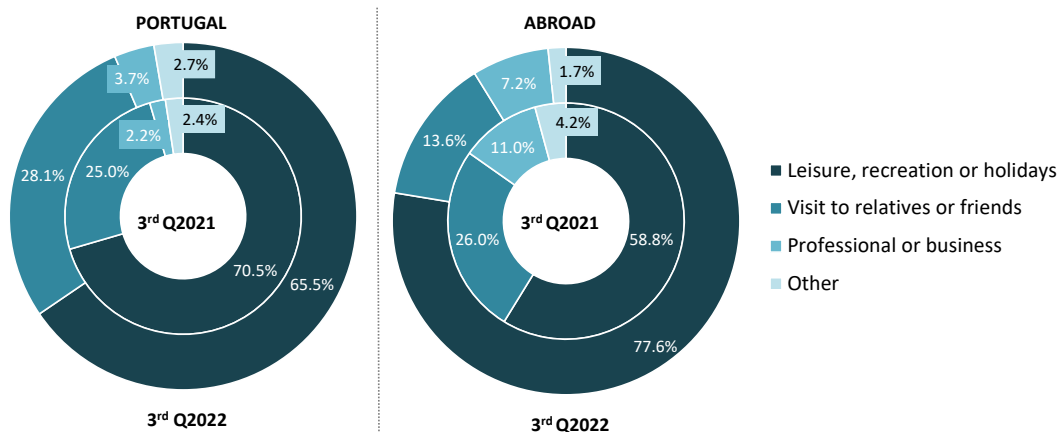
Figure 2. Breakdown of trips according to the main purposes, by month



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

“Leisure, recreation, or holidays” as a motivation to travel kept its predominance in domestic trips (65.5%; -5.0 p.p., 4.7 million trips) and in trips abroad (77.6%; +18.8 p.p., corresponding to 737.7 thousand trips). The “visit to relatives or friends” was the second main reason for the trips taken, corresponding to 28.1% (+3.1 p.p., 2.0 million trips) of domestic trips and 13.6% (-12.4 p.p., 129.1 thousand trips) of trips abroad.

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



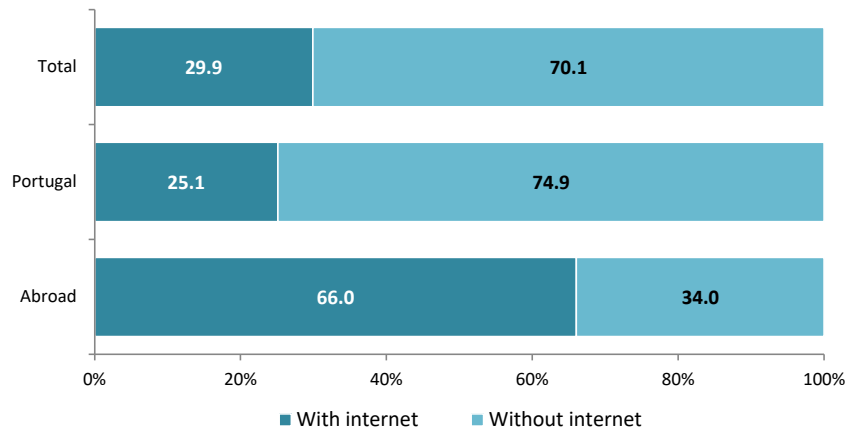


## Use of the Internet when organising trips gained expression.

In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022**, 45.2% of all trips were made through the booking of services (+3.3 p.p.), a percentage that amounted to 94.0% (+10.8 p.p.) in the case of trips abroad and 38.8% in domestic trips (-0.5 p.p.).

The Internet was used in 29.9% of the bookings (+4.6 p.p.) and was chosen in 66.0% (+0.7 p.p.) of trips abroad and 25.1% (+2.3 p.p.) of domestic trips.

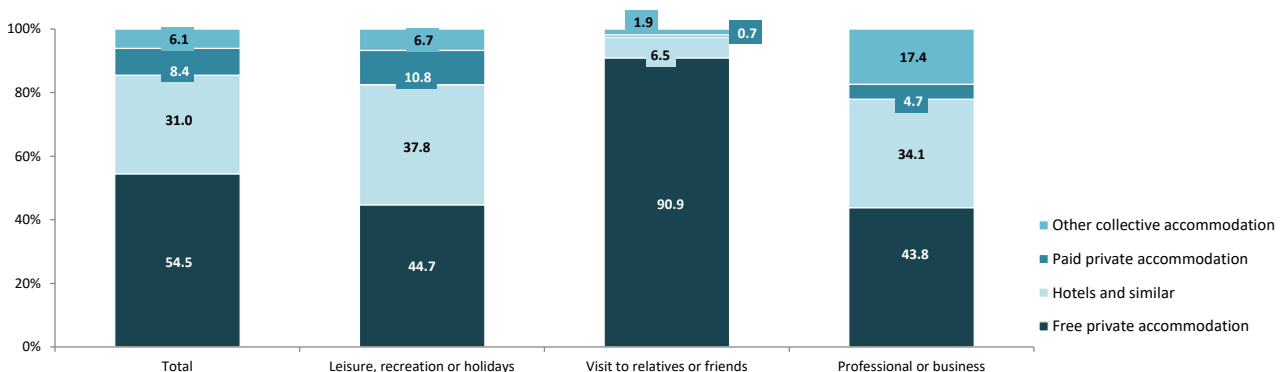
Figure 4. Breakdown of trips according to the use of the internet, by destination, 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2022



## “Hotels and similar” strengthened their predominance in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter and increased compared to 2019

“Hotels and similar” establishments accounted for 31.0% of overnight stays spent on tourist trips in the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022**, increasing its representativeness (+1.7 p.p.; +3.7 p.p. vis-à-vis the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). “Free private accommodation” remained the main accommodation option at 54.5% of the total, despite losing representativeness (-2.2 p.p. compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021 and to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019).

Figure 5. Breakdown of overnight stays by type of accommodation, according to main purposes, 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2022

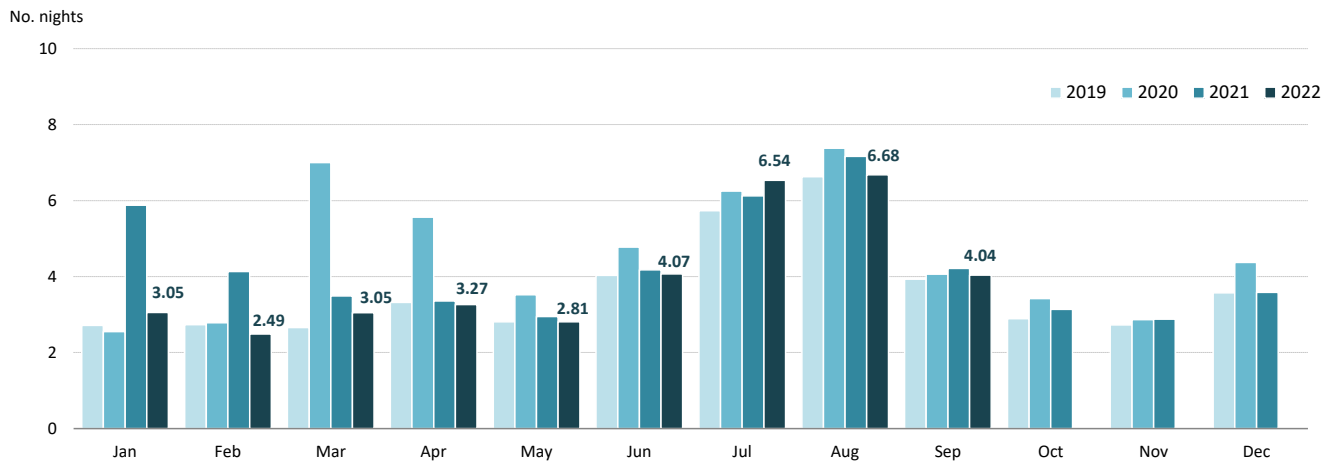




## Increase in the average trip duration compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019

In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022**, on average, each trip lasted 6.05 nights (6.17 nights in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021; 5.76 nights in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). The lowest average duration was registered in September (4.04 nights) and the highest occurred in August (6.68 nights).

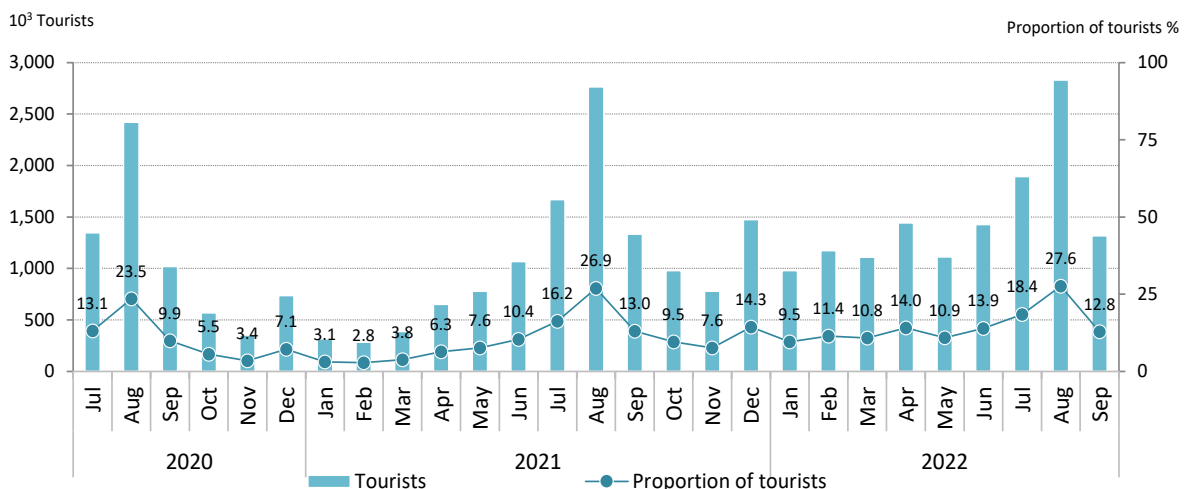
Figure 6. Average trip duration, by month



## The proportion of resident tourists increased slightly but still below 2019 levels

In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022**, 40.0% of the residents took at least one tourism trip, +0.7 p.p. when compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021 (-2.3 p.p. compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019). Monthly, there were increases in the proportion of residents who travelled in July and August (+2.2 p.p. and +0.7 p.p., respectively, compared to the same months of 2021), having slightly decreased in September (-0.1 p.p.). Compared with the same months of 2019, the variations observed were -0.6 p.p., -1.6 p.p. and -1.3 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).

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Date of next Press Release – 27<sup>th</sup> of April 2023

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