

28 September 2020

**Residents Travel Survey (ETR/FAMILITUR)
Second quarter year 2020**

The number of trips made by residents in Spain decreased 82.1% in the second quarter of 2020 and stands at 9.0 million

Total expenditure decreased by 89.0% reaching 1,261 million euros

Effects of COVID-19 on the ETR this quarter

The entry into force of Royal Decree 463/2020 of March 14, 2020, which declared a “state of alarm” for management of the health crisis situation caused by COVID-19, had effects on the movement of residents as a result of placing restrictions on free circulation. This situation continued until May 4, when the de-escalation began. In accordance with Royal Decree 555/2020¹, the state of alarm came to an end on June 21st, allowing population mobility throughout the national territory.

- Compared to the second quarter of 2019, this caused a year-on-year decrease of 82.1% in trips¹, 76.7% in overnight stays, and 89.0% in spending.

- Tourism abroad² was more affected, with rates of -96.8% in trips, -93.1% in overnight stays and -95.3% in spending.

- The monthly distribution of the decrease in trips was as follows: -97.1% in April, -88.1% in May and -61.8% in June.

- The average duration of trips increased by 30.5%, mainly due to the increase in home ownership (73.8%).

- Travel for health care treatment represented 3.5% of the total, compared to 1.1% in the same quarter of 2019. Travel to the workplace represented 9.4%, compared to 4.0%.

- 90.0% of trips were made in a private vehicle, compared to 74.9% in the same quarter of 2019. Air transport was used for 2.1% of trips, compared to 11.7% last year.

- Overnight stays in non-market accommodations³ reached 76.0% of the total, compared to 52.6% in 2019. Hotel stays fell to 5.4%, from 28.2% last year.

¹ During the period of confinement prior to de-escalation, certain types of movement were allowed by the legal provisions (visits to health centers and clinics, trips to the workplace, assistance and care for the elderly, minors and dependents, deaths of family members, etc.).

² During the state of alarm, and prior to the progressive opening of borders, the trips abroad registered were mostly trips that began prior to declaration of the state of alarm (note that the survey assigns the trips to the month in which they end), or for justified professional reasons.

³ These include owned vacation homes, those of family or friends, homes that are shared or exchanged, and other non-market accommodations.

- Hiking decreased 67.2% in the second quarter; with monthly falls of 96.8% in April, 78.1% in May and 26.6% in June.

Residents in Spain made 9.0 million trips in the second quarter of 2020, 82.1% less than for the same period in 2019. The main destination of 98.3% of the trips was within the national territory, with a decrease of 80.5% as compared to the second quarter of the previous year. On the other hand, trips abroad, which represent 1.7% of the total, decreased by 96.8%.

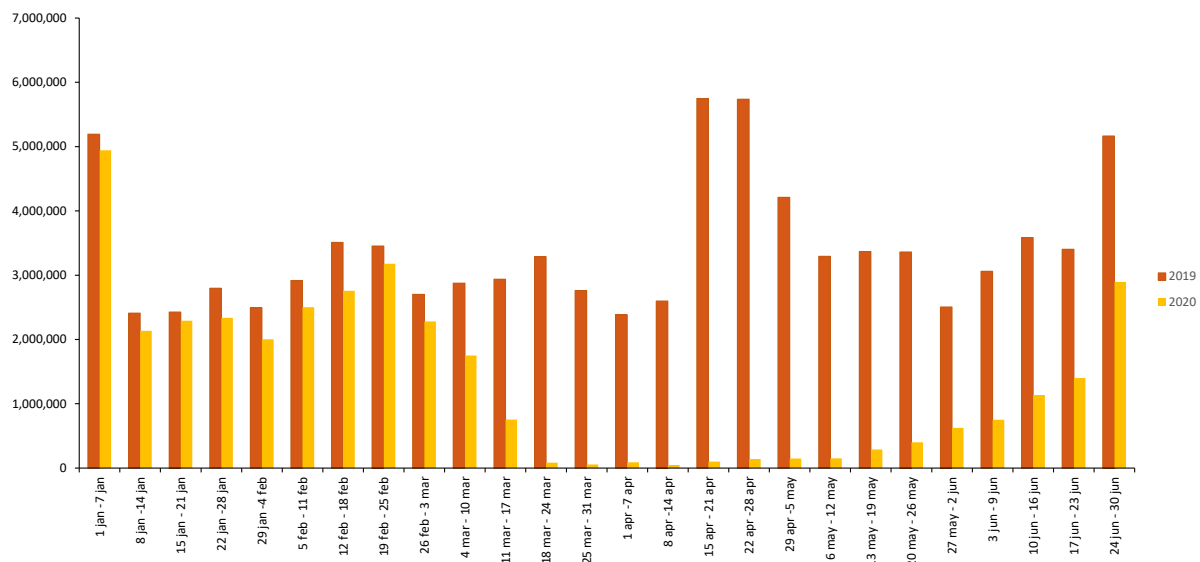
Trips and average duration according to destination

	Second Quarter 2020				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
TOTAL	9,027,260	100.0	-82.1	4.1	30.5
Spain	8,869,729	98.3	-80.5	4.0	37.3
Abroad	157,532	1.7	-96.8	11.9	116.2

Due to the health crisis caused by COVID-19, a joint analysis should be made for the first half of 2020. During the first six months of the year, trips by residents decreased by 58.6% compared with the same period for the previous year. Domestic trips increased by 57.9% and those taken internationally, by 64.7%.

By weeks⁴, a decrease in travel was observed throughout the semester, which worsened with the declaration of the state of alarm, in March.

Trips per week. First semester of 2020



⁴ In order to study trips by return date, trips to workplaces and centres of study were excluded (7.72% of trips in the first quarter of 2020)

Trips according to purpose, accommodation and main transport

Visits to family or friends, which were the primary reason for 44.3% of trips made in the second quarter, decreased by 75.0%.

In turn, trips for *Leisure, recreation and holidays*, which represented 35.9% of the total, registered an annual decrease of 88.0%.

Likewise, trips taken for *Business and other professional reasons* and those made for *Other reasons*⁵ decreased by 76.3% and 76.0%, respectively.

In the first six months of 2020, leisure trips fell by 66.9%, visits to family or friends by 50.5%, business trips by 48.2% and those made for other reasons by 53.9% .

Trips by primary purpose

	Second Quarter 2020				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
TOTAL	9,027,260	100.0	-82.1	4.1	30.5
Leisure, recreation and holidays	3,243,601	35.9	-88.0	3.6	13.1
Visiting relatives and friends	3,996,752	44.3	-75.0	4.1	41.1
Business and professional	1,104,150	12.2	-76.3	4.5	36.0
Other reasons	682,757	7.6	-76.0	5.5	60.2

Note 1: visiting relatives and friends includes visits to hospitals or because of a family member decease

Note 2: the data marked with "-" do not have sufficient sampling support.

In 51.3% of trips, residents stayed at family or friends' dwellings. More than 4.6 million trips used this type of accommodation, with an annual decrease of 74.5%.

In the first semester, for domestic trips by residents the preferred option was relatives or friends' homes, with a decrease of 50.0%. On the other hand, hotel accommodation was the preferred option for trips abroad, with a decrease of 68.8%.

Trips by primary accommodation

	Second Quarter 2020				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
TOTAL	9,027,260	100.0	-82.1	4.1	30.5
Rented accommodation	2,211,705	24.5	-89.7	4.0	15.0
- Hotels or similar accommodation	708,327	7.8	-94.6	2.8	-16.7
- Rented dwelling	753,623	8.3	-81.5	5.5	35.8
- Other rented accommodation	749,754	8.3	-82.5	3.6	11.7
Non-rented accommodation	6,815,555	75.5	-76.4	4.1	43.2
- Owned dwelling	2,000,889	22.2	-79.9	4.7	73.8
- Accommodation by relatives or friends	4,629,250	51.3	-74.5	3.9	31.8
- Other non-rented accommodation	185,416	2.1	-77.4	2.1	-12.1

Note: disaggregated data by destination is not provided due to not have sufficient sampling support.

⁵ *Other reasons* include shopping tourism, travel to places of study, other trips for education and training, health, religious reasons, company incentive trips and all other trips for personal reasons not included in another category.

As for the main type of transport used, private vehicles accounted for 90.0% of trips, 78.5% less than in the same quarter of 2019.

During the first six months of 2020 domestic trips in private vehicles decreased by 57.8% and plane trips abroad decreased by 63.7%.

Trips by primary means of transport

	Second Quarter 2020				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
TOTAL	9,027,260	100.0	-82.1	4.1	30.5
Air transport	189,428	2.1	-96.8	14.9	176.5
Private motor vehicle	8,123,811	90.0	-78.5	3.7	35.1
Bus, coach	273,305	3.0	-90.3	4.2	17.4
Train	227,398	2.5	-91.2	7.4	136.2
Other type of transport	213,319	2.4	-84.4	6.3	64.3

Note: disaggregated data by destination is not provided due to not have sufficient sampling support.

Main destinations

The main destination Autonomous Communities for trips by residents in the third quarter were Andalucía (21.9% of the total), Cataluña (14.0%) and Comunitat Valenciana (10.8%).

If domestic trips are correlated with the destination population, travel is more intense in Castilla y León (with 302 trips per 1,000 inhabitants), Castilla-La Mancha (292) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (288).

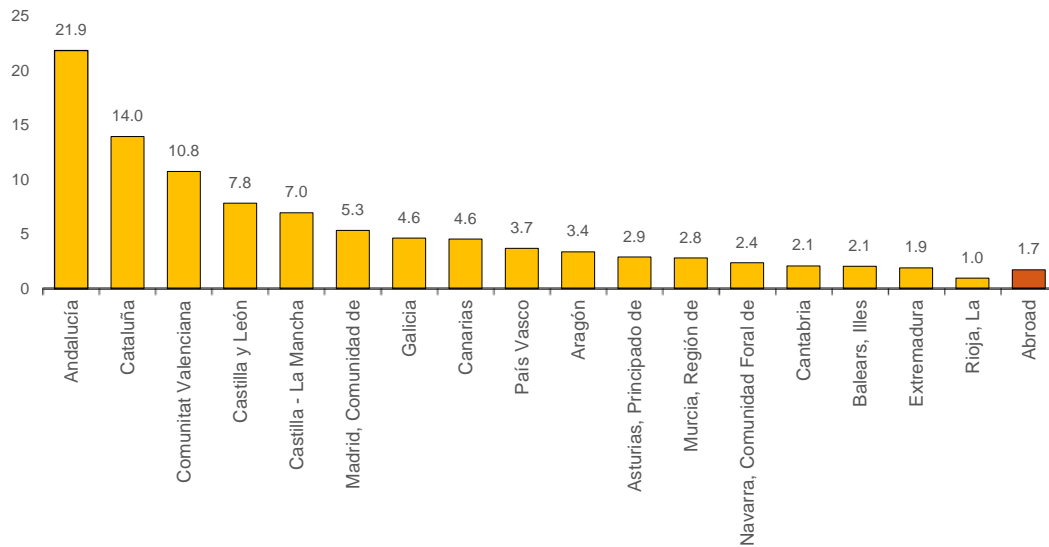
Trips by destination (abroad and Autonomous Communities)

	Second Quarter 2020				
	Trips		Trips per 1,000 inhabitants* Average duration		Overnights
	Total	%	Total	Index on average	
TOTAL	9,027,260	100.0	185	100.0	4.1
Abroad	157,532	1.7	11.9
Andalucía	1,974,461	21.9	224	121.5	3.0
Cataluña	1,260,901	14.0	161	86.9	3.0
Comunitat Valenciana	972,053	10.8	183	98.9	5.3
Castilla y León	707,966	7.8	302	163.4	2.9
Castilla - La Mancha	628,996	7.0	292	158.1	3.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	482,557	5.3	77	41.5	7.9
Galicia	419,296	4.6	150	81.0	8.3
Canarias	412,194	4.6	186	100.7	3.5
País Vasco	334,954	3.7	155	83.9	4.7
Aragón	306,378	3.4	241	130.4	3.3
Asturias, Principado de	263,082	2.9	260	140.9	2.9
Murcia, Región de	254,958	2.8	189	102.3	3.8
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	214,003	2.4	288	155.7	2.6
Cantabria	189,826	2.1	287	155.2	3.2
Balears, Illes	187,226	2.1	150	81.2	3.6
Extremadura	173,881	1.9	178	96.6	4.6
Rioja, La	86,997	1.0	284	153.7	2.0
Ceuta	-	-	-	-	-
Melilla	-	-	-	-	-

Note: the data marked with "-" do not have sufficient sampling support. ".." indicates that data do not exist.

* This indicator considers both the trips of the population of 15 years and over and the population aged 15 and over resident in destination (calculated as the mean of the three months of the quarter)

Percentage of trips by destination. Second quarter of 2020



Autonomous Communities of Origin

Trips made by residents in Andalucía accounted for 20.6% of the total in the second quarter.

It was followed by Cataluña (14.5% of the total) and Comunidad de Madrid (12.7%).

Trips according to Autonomous Community of residence of the travellers

	Second Quarter 2020				
	Trips		Trips per 1,000 inhabitants*		Average duration
	Total	%	Total	Index on average	Overnights
TOTAL	9,027,260	100.0	188	100.0	4.1
Andalucía	1,859,361	20.6	212	112.6	3.4
Cataluña	1,311,910	14.5	168	88.9	3.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,147,133	12.7	177	94.0	5.6
Comunitat Valenciana	949,687	10.5	181	96.2	4.9
Castilla y León	485,573	5.4	214	113.4	3.9
País Vasco	469,264	5.2	207	109.9	3.9
Castilla - La Mancha	427,811	4.7	216	114.3	5.7
Canarias	407,207	4.5	183	97.2	3.0
Galicia	380,710	4.2	136	72.3	6.7
Murcia, Región de	340,335	3.8	217	115.0	2.6
Asturias, Principado de	268,865	3.0	267	141.6	3.8
Aragón	250,991	2.8	200	105.9	3.3
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	196,033	2.2	255	135.4	3.1
Balears, Illes	191,105	2.1	154	81.8	5.2
Cantabria	138,088	1.5	212	112.2	4.0
Extremadura	123,160	1.4	119	62.9	4.6
Rioja, La	70,384	0.8	227	120.2	3.5
Ceuta	-	-	-	-	-
Melilla	-	-	-	-	-

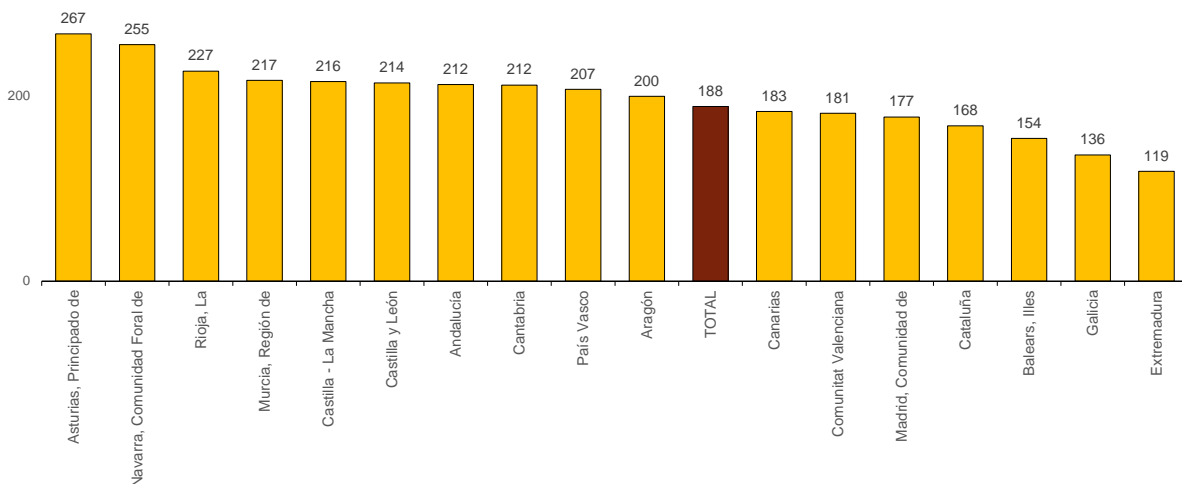
Note: the data marked with "-" do not have sufficient sampling support.

* This indicator considers both the trips of the population of 15 years and over and the population aged 15 and over resident in origin (calculated as the mean of the three months of the quarter).

Removing the effect caused by the size of each Autonomous Community, those who travelled the most were residents of Principado de Asturias (267 trips per 1,000 inhabitants⁶), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (255) and La Rioja (227).

In turn, those who travelled the least were residents of Extremadura (119 trips per 1,000 inhabitants) Galicia (136) and Illes Balears (154).

**Trips per each 1,000 inhabitants according to the Autonomous Community of residence of the travellers
Second quarter of 2020**



Travel expenses

The total travel expenditure in the second quarter reached 1,261 million euros, indicating an 89.0% decrease as compared with the same period of 2019.

In trips to domestic destinations, total expenditure fell by 85.9% and in those made abroad by 95.3%.

The average daily expenditure was 31 euros for domestic trips and 92 euros for trips abroad.

During the first semester of 2020, travel spending by residents fell by 61.0%, with decreases of 60.2% in domestic travel and 62.5% in travel abroad.

Expenditure by destination

	Second Quarter 2020						
	Total expenditure			Average expenditure p Daily average expenc			
	Total (millions of euros)	%	Annual variation	Total (euros)	Annual variation	Total (euros)	Annual variation
TOTAL	1,261.5	100.0	-89.0	140	-38.3	34	-52.7
Spain	1,087.8	86.2	-85.9	123	-27.5	31	-47.2
Abroad	173.7	13.8	-95.3	1103	45.9	92	-32.5

⁶ This considers the resident population aged 15 years old or over (calculated as the average of the population of each of the months of the quarter).

In travel, *other expenses* represented the highest percentage of total expenses (34.1%). They were down 79.3% compared to the second quarter of 2019.

In the first six months of the year, *other expenses* on domestic trips and *expenses on transportation* on trips abroad, which represented the highest percentage of each type of destination, fell by 49.4% and 57.6%, respectively, compared to the same period in 2019.

Expenditure by item of expenditure according to destination

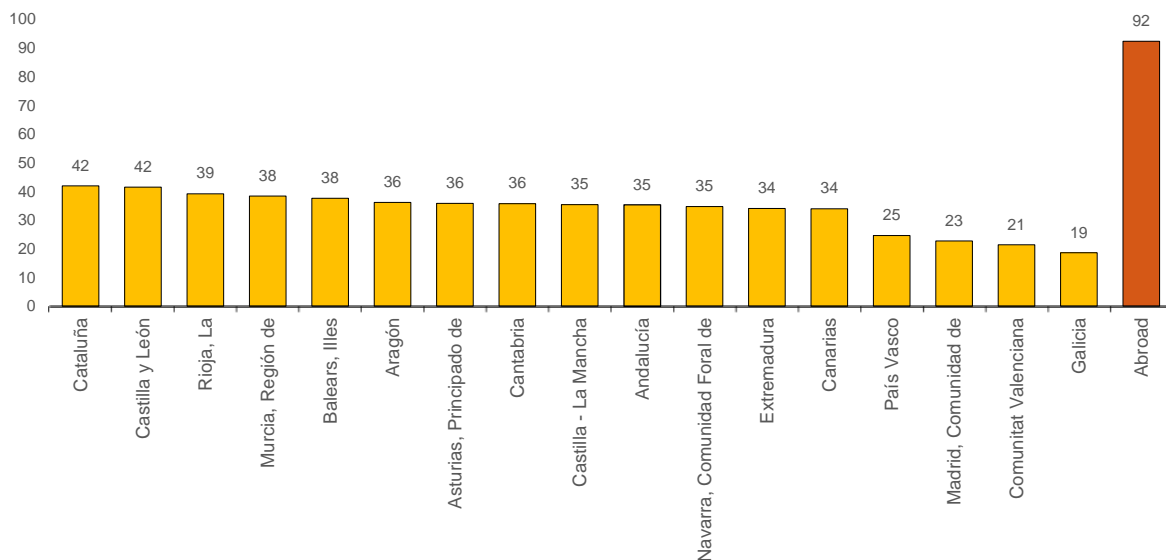
	Second Quarter 2020		
	Total		
	(millions of euros)	%	Annual variation
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,261.5	100.0	-89.0
Expenditure on tourist package	-	-	-
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	1,259.6	99.9	-87.8
- Expenditure on accommodation	277.3	22.0	-89.9
- Expenditure on transport	299.1	23.7	-89.9
- Expenditure on restaurants/café	252.5	20.0	-90.2
- Other expenditure	430.7	34.1	-79.3

Note: the data marked with "-" do not have sufficient sampling support.

According to the main destination Autonomous Community, the highest average daily expenditures were registered in trips made to Cataluña (42 euros), Castilla y León (42) and La Rioja (39).

In turn, the lowest average daily expenditure were in Galicia (19 euros), Comunitat Valenciana (21) and Comunidad de Madrid (23).

Average daily expenditure per person according to destination Second quarter of 2020

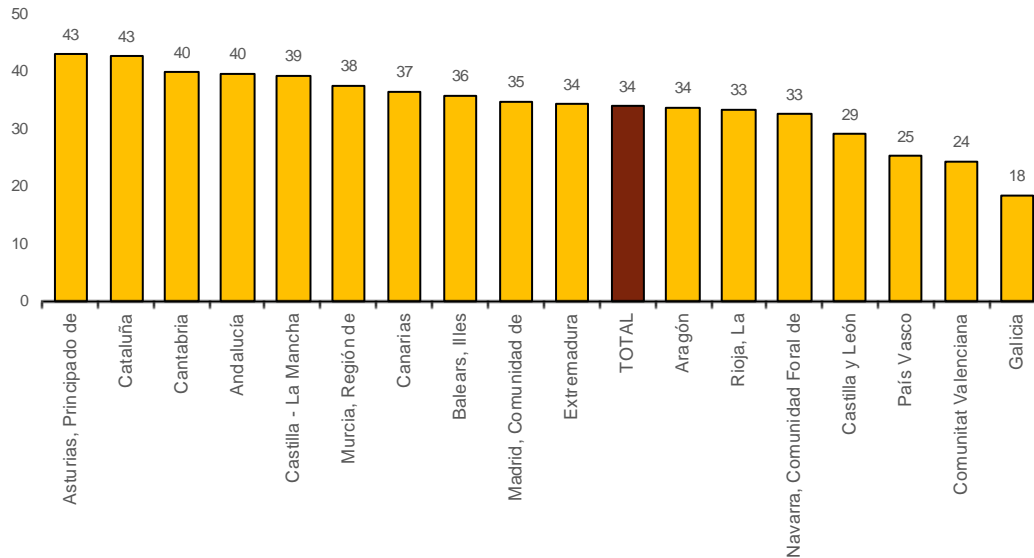


By Autonomous Community of origin, the highest average daily expenditure was made by residents of Principado de Asturias and Cataluña (43 euros), y en Cantabria and Andalucía (40).

In turn, the lowest were registered in Galicia (18 euros), Comunitat Valenciana (24) and País Vasco (25).

Average daily expenditure per person according to Autonomous Community of residence.

Second quarter of 2020



Monthly data

In April there were 0.5 million trips, in May 1.8 million and in June 6.7 million. Trips made in April had an average duration of 6.7 overnight stays, higher than trips in May and June (4.1 and 3.9 overnight stays, respectively).

June was the month with the lowest percentage of trips within the Autonomous Community of residence (70.3% compared to 86.2% in May). This is mainly due to the higher percentage of trips to other communities (28.3% of the total, compared to 12.0% in May).

The main reason for travel in May and June was visits to family or friends, representing 49.4% and 42.9%, respectively.

The main accommodation used in both May and June were non-market accommodations, 81.0% and 75.2%, respectively.

Trips by month and main characteristics

	Second Quarter 2020					
	April		May		June	
	Trips		Trips		Trips	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
TOTAL	508,820	100.0	1,819,012	100.0	6,699,428	100.0
TYPE OF DESTINATION						
Spain	481,368	94.6	1,785,741	98.2	6,602,620	98.6
Within the Autonomous Community	414,727	81.5	1,567,700	86.2	4,706,434	70.3
To other Autonomous Community	66,641	13.1	218,041	12.0	1,896,187	28.3
Abroad	27,452	5.4	33,272	1.8	96,808	1.4
PURPOSE						
Leisure, recreation and holidays	-	-	422,571	23.2	2,806,048	41.9
Visiting relatives and friends	-	-	899,165	49.4	2,874,819	42.9
Business and professional	-	-	348,707	19.2	606,201	9.0
Other reasons	-	-	148,569	8.2	412,360	6.2
ACCOMMODATION						
Hotels and similar accommodation	-	-	78,340	4.3	616,714	9.2
Other rented accommodation	-	-	267,494	14.7	1,044,911	15.6
Non-rented accommodation	-	-	1,473,178	81.0	5,037,804	75.2

Note 1: the data marked with "-" do not have sufficient sampling support.

Note 2: visiting relatives and friends includes visits to hospitals or because of a family member decease

Note 3: during the period of confinement prior to de-escalation, certain types of trips were allowed by legal provisions

Excursions

The resident population aged 15 years or older went on 21.0 million excursions (day-trips)⁷ in the second quarter of 2020, with an annual decrease of 67,2%. 97.3% of excursions were made for personal reasons and 2.7% for professional reasons.

95.4% of the excursions were made within the Autonomous Community of residence, with an annual decrease of 64.0%.

The main destination for 4.3% of the trips was the national territory, with an increase of 88.3% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2019.

Excursions according to destination

	Second Quarter 2020		
	Same-day visits		
	Total	%	Annual variation
TOTAL	21,044,644	100.0	-67.2
SPAIN	20,986,358	99.7	-66.9
Within the Autonomous Community	20,075,256	95.4	-64.0
To other Autonomous Community	911,102	4.3	-88.3
ABROAD	58,285	0.3	-92.6

⁷ An excursion is considered any visit without an overnight stay outside the person's usual environment. Trips that are part of someone's normal routine are excluded, as are those made from second homes, from a cruise ship, or from any other accommodation other than the usual one.

Methodological note

The main objective of the Residents Travel Survey (ETR/FAMILITUR) is to provide information on the trips and excursions carried out each month by the population resident in Spain, both within the country and abroad, and their main characteristics (duration, expenditure, reason, accommodation, etc.).

In addition, the survey provides annual information on the percentage of the population travelling for personal reasons and investigates the reasons given by those who do not travel.

Type of operation: quarterly continuous survey.

Population scope: Resident population aged 15 and over in family dwellings (indirect information regarding trips taken by children under 15 is also provided).

Geographical scope: the entire national territory.

Reference period of the results: month, quarter, year (depending on the variable and the degree of disaggregation).

Sample size: the effective monthly sample is around 8,200 persons, who provide information on the trips completed in the two months prior to the interview. Thus, the results of a reference month are obtained from around 16,400 questionnaires.

Type of sampling: stratified two-stage random sampling. The framework is the set of main dwellings that have collaborated in the Continuous Household Survey (CHS). In each stratum of the CHS, the first stage units are the main family dwellings and the second stage units are the persons aged 15 and over residing in these dwellings. A variable defining the household's propensity to travel is used as a stratification criterion.

The selected persons collaborate three times in alternate months over six months, leave the sample one semester, and are interviewed another three times during the following semester.

Collection method: computer-assisted telephone or personal interviews, online questionnaire (since 2018).

For further information, the [methodology](#) and the [standardised methodological report](#) of the survey can be consulted on the INE website.

For further information see **INEbase:** www.ine.es/en/ Twitter: [@es_ine](https://twitter.com/es_ine)

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