

23 December 2020

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

The number of trips made by residents in Spain decreased 24.5% in the third quarter of 2020 and stands at 46.1 million

Total expenditure decreased by 44.1% reaching 10,783 million euros

Effects of COVID-19 on the ETR this quarter

- During the third quarter, several autonomous communities proceeded with lock downs of specific areas to avoid COVID-19 outbreaks. This implied restrictions or cessation of mobility in certain areas. In turn, many foreign countries enforced restrictive measures for travellers entering their territories from Spain (such as quarantines, PCR tests or entry bans). This caused year-on-year decreases of 24.5% in trips, 22.6% in overnight stays and 44.1% in spending by residents.
- Travel abroad was the most affected, with drops of 79.3% in trips, 79.9% in overnight stays and 86.5% in spending.
- The month with the greatest decrease in the number of trips was September (-32.3%), followed by July (-27.2%) and August (-17.3%). In the quarter as a whole, more than half of trips were to destinations within the autonomous community of residence.
- Comunidad de Madrid, Comunitat Valenciana and Aragón were the communities where trips fell the most compared to the third quarter of 2019. In turn, they fell the least in Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha and Extremadura.
- A total of 88.5% of trips this quarter were made in a private vehicle, compared to 77.8% in the same quarter of 2019. In contrast, trips by air transport, bus and train decreased 72.8%, 60.1% and 51.4%, respectively.
- Travel for professional and leisure reasons fell the most this quarter (32.7% and 28.6%, respectively). Within the latter, those that decreased the most were trips for cultural reasons (70.7%).
- Overnight stays in non-market accommodations¹ reached 70.0% of the total, compared to 61.0% in 2019. For their part, hotel companies fell from 17.0% to 9.3% of the total. Among the trips that used market accommodations, rural accommodation decreased the least (4.4% less than in the same quarter of 2019).

¹ These include owned vacation homes, those of family or friends, homes that are shared or exchanged, and other non-market accommodations.

- Hiking decreased 15.8% in the third quarter, with monthly decreases of 13.9% in July, 14.0% in August, and 20.4% in September.

Residents in Spain made 46.1 million trips in the third quarter of 2020, 24.5% less than for the same period in 2019.

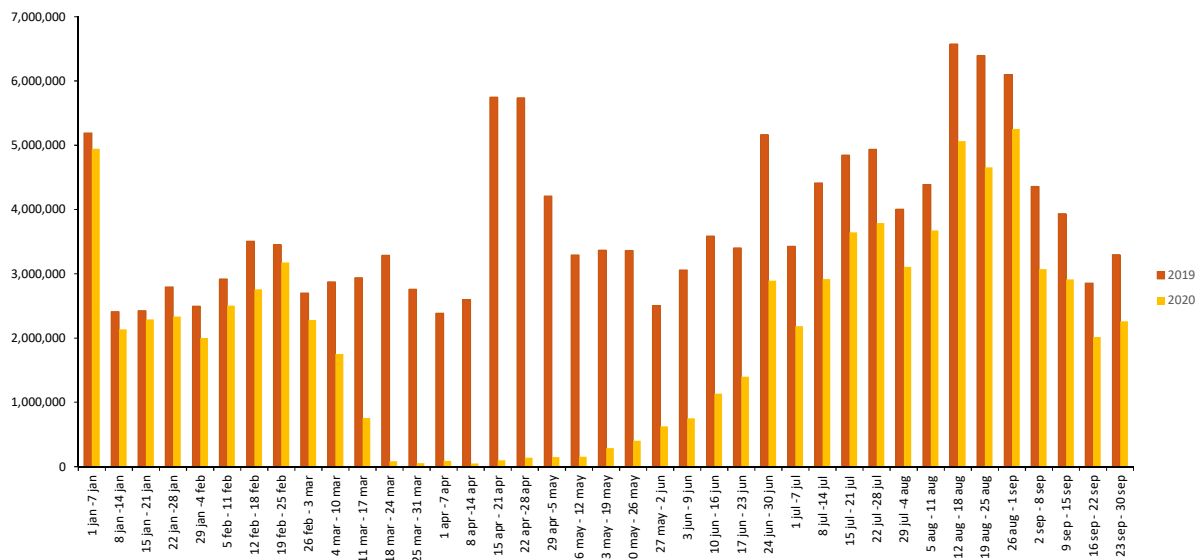
At 96.7%, the main travel destination was within the national territory, with 17.1% decrease compared to the third quarter of last year. On the other hand, trips abroad, which represent 3.3% of the total, decreased by 79.3%.

Trips and average duration according to destination

	Third Quarter 2020				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
TOTAL	46,136,493	100.0	-24.5	6.4	2.5
Spain	44,628,688	96.7	-17.1	6.3	8.3
Abroad	1,507,805	3.3	-79.3	9.0	-2.9

By weeks², a decrease in trips was observed in all weeks for the first nine months of the year. This decline was exacerbated by confinement during the state of alarm. Trips grew progressively with the suspension of this exceptional regime, but they still failed to reach pre-pandemic levels.

Trips per week. First nine months of 2020



² 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) Also note that the last week of the graph has eight days, to complete the days in the quarter.

34.3% of trips in the third quarter corresponded to summer holidays³. Also considering the month of June, residents made 16.4 million summer vacation trips, or 35.8% less than the previous year. These trips had an average duration of 13.4 overnight stays, 12.5% more than in the same period of 2019.

During the first nine months of 2020, trips made by residents decreased by 45.0% compared with the same period for the previous year. Domestic trips increased by 41.9% and international trips by 71.2%.

Trips according to purpose, accommodation and main transport

Domestic trips, trips for *Leisure, recreation and holiday* trips, which were the primary motivation for 58.4% of trips taken in the third quarter, fell by 20.3%. In turn, *Visits to relatives or friends*, which represented 33.2% of the total, registered an annual decrease of 8.4%. Trips for *Business and other professional reasons* decreased by 26.6%, and trips made for *Other reasons*⁴ decreased by 21.6%.

In trips to a foreign destination, leisure was also the primary motivation for travel in 59.9% of trips, followed by visits to family or friends, in 28.5%. The former decreased 82.3%, and the latter 72.4%, compared to the same quarter of 2019.

In the first nine months of 2020, leisure trips fell by 49.5%, visits to family or friends by 37.6%, business trips by 43.9% and those made for other reasons by 46.0% .

Trips by main reason and destination of the trip

	Third Quarter 2020				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
TOTAL	46,136,493	100.0	-24.5	6.4	2.5
SPAIN	44,628,688	100.0	-17.1	6.3	8.3
Leisure, recreation and holidays	26,074,319	58.4	-20.3	6.9	8.0
Visiting relatives and friends	14,820,431	33.2	-8.4	5.3	5.2
Business and professional	2,122,517	4.8	-26.6	4.7	24.0
Other reasons	1,611,421	3.6	-21.6	6.7	45.4
ABROAD	1,507,805	100.0	-79.3	9.0	-2.9
Leisure, recreation and holidays	902,532	59.9	-82.3	5.7	-26.1
Visiting relatives and friends	430,136	28.5	-72.4	13.4	-10.4
Business and professional	-	-	-	-	-
Other reasons	-	-	-	-	-

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

In 44.7% of domestic trips, residents stayed in family or friends' dwellings. Almost 20.0 million trips used this type of accommodation, with an annual decrease of 9.1%.

For trips abroad, market accommodation was the preferred option (61.0% of trips). This type of accommodation registered a decrease of 83.0% as compared with the third quarter of 2019.

During the first nine months of 2019, domestic trips made by residents staying with relatives or friends decreased by 34.0%. Trips abroad in market accommodation decreased by 75.2%.

³ Summer holidays are considered to be trips of five or more nights, made between June and September, for any reason other than health, education, work or incentives.

⁴ *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.

Trips according to main accommodation and destination of the trip

	Third Quarter 2020				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
TOTAL	46,136,493	100.0	-24.5	6.4	2.5
SPAIN	44,628,688	100.0	-17.1	6.3	8.3
Rented accommodation	15,771,094	35.3	-25.5	5.2	2.7
- Hotels or similar accommodation	6,478,805	14.5	-38.4	3.8	-4.4
- Rented dwelling	5,461,430	12.2	-11.7	6.9	-3.1
- Other rented accommodation	3,830,859	8.6	-14.2	5.2	7.7
Non-rented accommodation	28,857,594	64.7	-11.7	6.8	9.6
- Owned dwelling	8,245,824	18.5	-18.2	9.0	17.4
- Accommodation by relatives or friends	19,969,125	44.7	-9.1	6.0	6.8
- Other non-rented accommodation	642,646	1.4	1.8	4.1	7.5
ABROAD	1,507,805	100.0	-79.3	9.0	-2.9
Rented accommodation	919,608	61.0	-83.0	6.0	-18.3
- Hotels or similar accommodation	497,971	33.0	-85.1	4.8	-27.5
- Other rented accommodation	421,637	28.0	-79.5	7.5	-12.9
Non-rented accommodation	588,196	39.0	-68.6	13.6	-7.2

As for the main type of transport used, own vehicles accounted for 89.5% of domestic trips, 11.7% less than in the same quarter of 2019. In trips abroad, the preferred transport option was private vehicles, which was used for 59.7% of trips. This represented a decrease of 61.0%.

In the first nine months of 2019, trips in private vehicles decreased by 39.2% for domestic travel, and by 62.8% for trips abroad.

Trips according to main means of transport and destination of trip

	Third Quarter 2020				
	Trips			Average duration	
	Total	%	Annual variation	Overnights	Annual variation
TOTAL	46,136,493	100.0	-24.5	6.4	2.5
SPAIN	44,628,688	100.0	-17.1	6.3	8.3
Air transport	1,399,030	3.1	-47.5	7.7	3.4
Private motor vehicle	39,943,302	89.5	-11.7	6.2	10.0
Bus, coach	985,799	2.2	-57.3	5.1	-11.5
Train	1,181,859	2.6	-51.6	6.9	0.5
Waterway	596,798	1.3	-6.0	8.1	35.1
Other type of transport	521,900	1.2	-6.3	6.4	21.2
ABROAD	1,507,805	100.0	-79.3	9.0	-2.9
Air transport	502,513	33.3	-88.4	12.3	24.7
Private motor vehicle	899,725	59.7	-61.0	7.0	-10.4
Other	-	-	-	-	-

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

Main destinations

The main destination Autonomous Communities for trips by residents in the third quarter were Andalucía (with 20.1% of the total), Cataluña (13.2%) and Comunitat Valenciana (12.5%).

If domestic trips of residents are related with the population of the destination, the phenomenon of trips was more intense in Cantabria (with 2,497 trips per 1,000 inhabitants⁵), Castilla y León (with 1,871) and Castilla–La Mancha (1,454).

Trips by destination (abroad and Autonomous Communities)

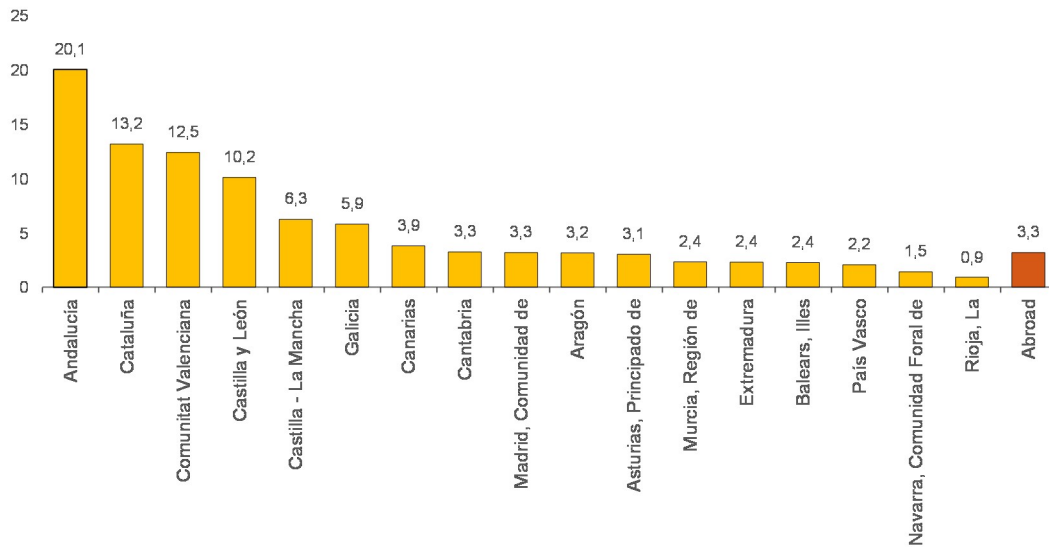
	Third Quarter 2020				
	Trips		Trips per 1,000 inhabitants*		Average duration
	Total	%	Total	Index on average	Overnights
TOTAL	46,136,493	100.0	917	100.0	6.4
Abroad	1,507,805	3.3	9.0
Andalucía	9,268,410	20.1	1,047	114.1	6.3
Cataluña	6,107,141	13.2	769	83.9	5.5
Comunitat Valenciana	5,747,469	12.5	1,109	120.9	7.1
Castilla y León	4,695,376	10.2	1,871	204.0	6.9
Castilla - La Mancha	2,921,949	6.3	1,454	158.5	5.9
Galicia	2,707,298	5.9	946	103.2	7.2
Canarias	1,784,749	3.9	756	82.4	5.2
Cantabria	1,533,210	3.3	2,497	272.3	6.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,509,266	3.3	235	25.6	5.3
Aragón	1,494,747	3.2	1,083	118.0	6.4
Asturias, Principado de	1,435,352	3.1	1,357	147.9	6.4
Murcia, Región de	1,108,350	2.4	743	81.1	7.1
Extremadura	1,101,132	2.4	1,042	113.5	6.4
Balears, Illes	1,091,246	2.4	908	99.0	6.1
País Vasco	993,347	2.2	446	48.6	5.3
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	699,161	1.5	1,034	112.8	4.6
Rioja, La	418,828	0.9	1,311	142.9	6.1
Melilla	-	-	-	-	-
Ceuta	-	-	-	-	-

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. Third quarter of 2020

⁵ For the calculation of this indicator, we have used both the trips of the population aged 15 and over as well as the population aged 15 and over residing in the destination (calculated as an average of the population for each of the months of the quarter).



Autonomous Communities of origin

Trips made by the residents in Comunidad de Madrid represented 20.5% of the total in the third quarter. This was followed by Cataluña (16.2%) and Andalucía (16.0%).

Trips according to Autonomous Community of residence of the travellers

	Third Quarter 2020				
	Trips		Trips per 1,000 inhabitants*		Average duration
	Total	%	Total	Index on average	Overnights
TOTAL	46,136,493	100.0	948	100.0	6.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	9,468,850	20.5	1,381	145.7	8.5
Cataluña	7,496,517	16.2	944	99.6	6.4
Andalucía	7,400,428	16.0	842	88.8	5.3
Comunitat Valenciana	4,220,883	9.1	835	88.1	6.0
País Vasco	3,039,143	6.6	1,324	139.6	6.7
Castilla y León	2,395,669	5.2	941	99.3	5.1
Galicia	1,978,028	4.3	707	74.6	4.8
Castilla - La Mancha	1,691,687	3.7	839	88.5	5.1
Canarias	1,659,064	3.6	697	73.5	5.5
Aragón	1,471,804	3.2	1,070	112.8	6.5
Murcia, Región de	1,261,240	2.7	827	87.3	6.2
Asturias, Principado de	948,533	2.1	925	97.5	6.8
Extremadura	899,894	2.0	876	92.4	3.7
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	702,533	1.5	1,033	108.9	6.6
Balears, Illes	656,040	1.4	528	55.7	5.9
Cantabria	455,897	1.0	744	78.4	4.4
Rioja, La	324,149	0.7	1,007	106.3	5.5
Ceuta	38,122	0.1	528	55.6	11.7
Melilla	28,011	0.1	398	42.0	10.9

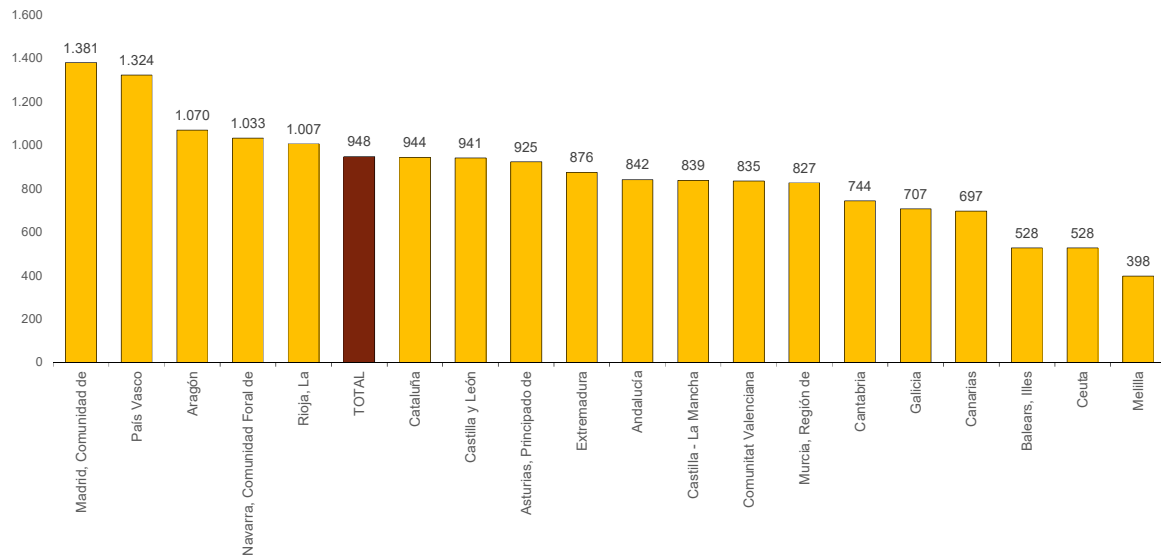
* This indicator considers both the trips of the population of 15 years and over and the population aged 15 and over resident in origin (calculated as the mean of the three months of the quarter).

Removing the size effect, those who travel the most were those from Comunidad de Madrid (1,381 trips per 1,000 inhabitants⁶), País Vasco (1,324) and Aragón (1,070). In turn, those who

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).

travelled the least were from Illes Balears (528 trips per 1,000 inhabitants), Canarias (697) and Galicia (707).

Trips per 1,000 inhabitants by Autonomous Communities of residence. Third quarter of 2020



Travel expenses

The total travel expenditure for trips by residents in the third quarter reached 10,783 million euros, indicating an 44.1% decrease as compared with the same period of 2019.

In trips to domestic destinations, total expenditure fell by 22.4% and in those made abroad by 86.5%.

The average daily expenditure was 35 euros for domestic trips and 65 euros for trips abroad.

During the first nine months of 2020 the total travel expenditure decreased by 52.7%. Expenditure declined by 41.6% for domestic trips, and by 74.5% for trips abroad.

Expenditure by destination

	Third Quarter 2020						
	Total expenditure			Average expenditure per person		Daily average expenditure	
	Total (millions of euros)	%	Annual variation	Total (euros)	Annual variation	Total (euros)	Annual variation
TOTAL	10,783.0	100.0	-44.1	234	-26.0	37	-27.8
Spain	9,901.3	91.8	-22.4	222	-6.4	35	-13.6
Abroad	881.7	8.2	-86.5	585	-34.9	65	-33.0

In domestic travel, *Other expenses* represented the highest percentage of expenditure (28.8% of the total), followed by *Accommodation expenses* (27.0%). The former decreased by 7.9% compared to the third quarter of 2019 and the latter by 23.9%.

On trips abroad, *Expenditure on transport* represented 29.8% of the total, with an annual decrease of 83.9%.

During the first nine months of the year, the *other expenses* for domestic trips decreased by 18.0% compared with the same period in 2019. In turn, *expenditure on transport* for trips abroad decreased by 69.1%.

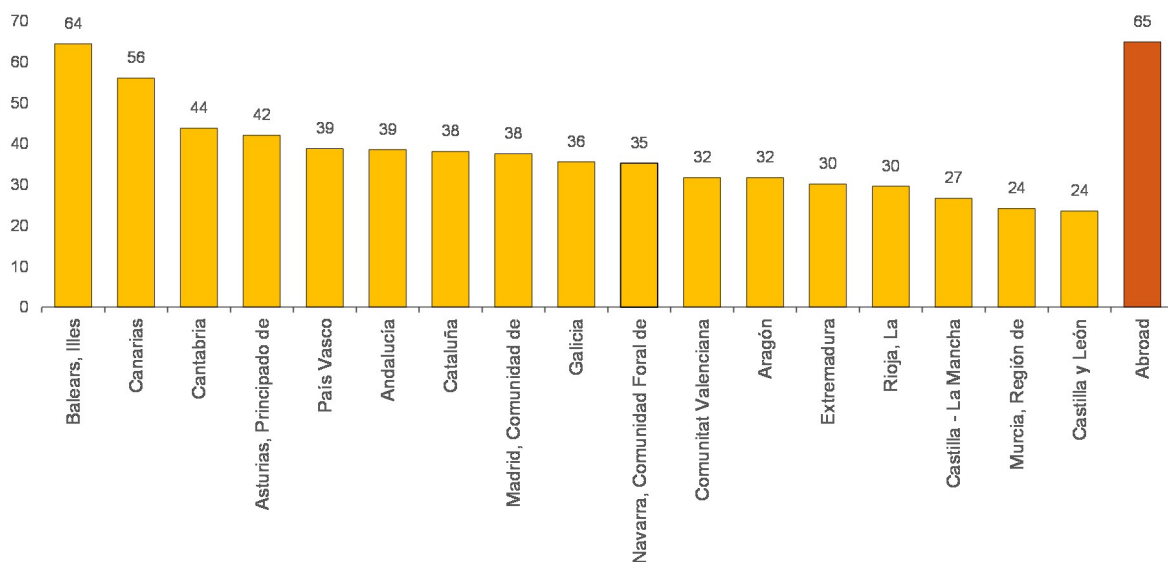
Expenditure by item of expenditure according to destination

	Third Quarter 2020								
	Total			Spain			Abroad		
	(millions of euros)	%	Annual	(millions of euros)	%	Annual	(millions of euros)	%	Annual
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,783.0	100.0	-44.1	9,901.3	100.0	-22.4	881.7	100.0	-86.5
Expenditure on tourist package	139.0	1.3	-91.3	120.6	1.2	-65.2	-	-	-
Expenditure excluded on tourist package	10,644.0	98.7	-39.9	9,780.7	98.8	-21.2	863.3	97.9	-83.6
- Expenditure on accommodation	2,891.1	26.8	-40.7	2,671.3	27.0	-23.9	219.8	24.9	-83.9
- Expenditure on transport	1,988.9	18.4	-49.6	1,726.1	17.4	-25.3	262.8	29.8	-83.9
- Expenditure on restaurants/café	2,718.7	25.2	-41.9	2,529.2	25.5	-27.7	189.6	21.5	-84.0
- Other expenditure	3,045.3	28.2	-27.4	2,854.1	28.8	-7.9	191.2	21.7	-82.6

According to the main destination Autonomous Community, the highest average daily expenditures were registered in trips made to Illes Balears (64 euros), Canarias (56) and Cantabria (44).

In turn, the lowest values were found in Castilla y León (24 euros), Región de Murcia (24) and Castilla-La Mancha (27).

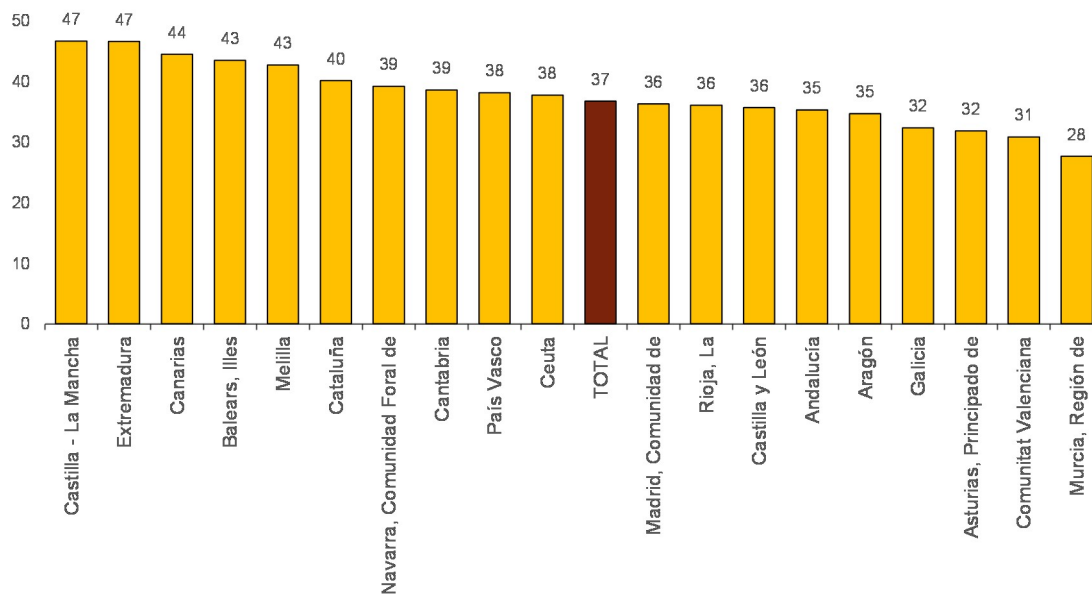
Average daily expenditure per person according to destination Third quarter of 2020.



By Autonomous Community of origin, the highest average daily expenditure was made by residents of Castilla-La Mancha and Extremadura (both with 47 euros), and in Canarias (44).

In turn, the lowest were registered in Región de Murcia (28 euros), Comunitat Valenciana (31) and Principado de Asturias (32).

Average daily expenditure per person by AC of residence. Third quarter of 2020



Monthly data

In July, 14.5 million trips were made, in August 20.6 million and in September 11.0 million. Trips made in August had the longest average duration, with 7.4 overnight stays.

August was the month with the lowest percentage of trips within the Autonomous Community of residence (48.5%). This was due both to the higher percentage of trips to other Autonomous Community (47.7% of the total) and abroad (3.8%).

In all months, leisure was the main reason for travelling: in August, it reached 64.5% of the total. Trips for professional reasons reached their minimum in August (3.3% of the total).

July was the most significant month for non-market accommodation (65.5%). Hotels had the greatest weight in September (17.4%), while for other market accommodations the month was August (23.3%).

Trips by month and main characteristics

	Third Quarter 2020					
	July		August		September	
	Trips		Trips		Trips	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
TOTAL	14,452,848	100.0	20,646,682	100.0	11,036,963	100.0
TYPE OF DESTINATION						
Spain	14,143,037	97.9	19,867,178	96.2	10,618,473	96.2
Within the Autonomous Community	7,989,970	55.3	10,013,423	48.5	6,071,789	55.0
To other Autonomous Community	6,153,067	42.6	9,853,755	47.7	4,546,684	41.2
Abroad	309,811	2.1	779,504	3.8	418,490	3.8
PURPOSE						
Leisure, recreation and holidays	8,325,736	57.6	12,695,996	61.5	5,955,119	54.0
Visiting relatives and friends	4,926,103	34.1	6,722,217	32.6	3,602,247	32.6
Business and professional	698,506	4.8	677,136	3.3	821,462	7.4
Other reasons	502,502	3.5	551,334	2.7	658,135	6.0
ACCOMMODATION						
Hotels and similar accommodation	2,023,947	14.0	3,028,572	14.7	1,924,257	17.4
Other rented accommodation	2,958,305	20.5	4,801,709	23.3	1,953,911	17.7
Non-rented accommodation	9,470,596	65.5	12,816,401	62.1	7,158,794	64.9

Excursions

The resident population aged 15 years or older took 60.1 million excursions⁷ in the third quarter of 2020, with an annual decrease of 15.8%. 98.2% of excursions were made for personal reasons and 1.8% for professional reasons.

88.9% of the excursions were made within the Autonomous Community of residence, with an annual decrease of 15.4%.

10.0% of excursions were to another Autonomous Community and 1.1% to foreign countries. The number of excursions decreased by 18.5% in the former and by 20.2% in those with destinations abroad.

Excursions according to destination

	Third Quarter 2020		
	Same-day visits		
	Total	%	Annual variation
TOTAL	60,067,025	100.0	-15.8
SPAIN	59,427,090	98.9	-15.7
Within the Autonomous Community	53,421,103	88.9	-15.4
To other Autonomous Community	6,005,987	10.0	-18.5
ABROAD	639,934	1.1	-20.2

Data Review and Update

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.

The data published today is final and is not subject to further revision. All results are available on INEBase.

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.

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information, see the section on [Quality in the INE and Code of Good Practices](#) on the INE's website.

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