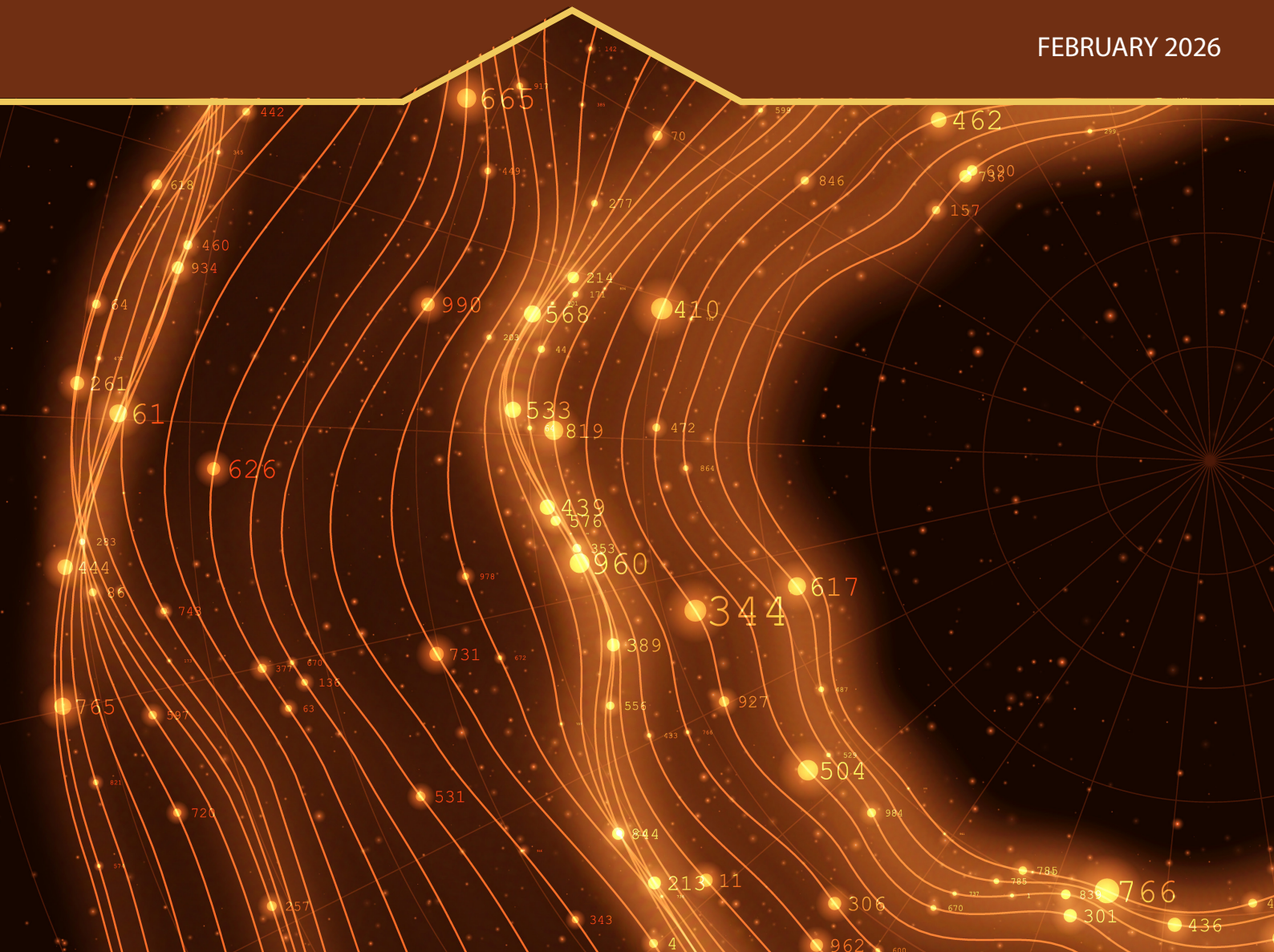


Monthly Statistical Bulletin

FEBRUARY 2026



Title

Monthly Statistical Bulletin - February 2026

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Introductory Note

This *Monthly Statistical Bulletin (MSB)* compiles summaries of the Press Releases published by Statistics Portugal throughout the month of February 2026, providing an integrated overview of the main statistical indicators released during that period.

In addition, tables are available in editable formats (XLSX and CSV), containing the most up-to-date national infra-annual information as of the reference date of the month under review.

The full texts of the Press Releases are available on Statistics Portugal's website (www.ine.pt), with a direct link provided in the respective summary in the MSB. It should be noted that, at the time of publication of this bulletin, additional statistical results may already be available in some of the areas covered, which are also accessible on the website.

The MSB thus serves as a reference tool for monitoring the country's economic and social situation, based on the most recent official statistical information available for the reference month.

Index

- 4 Housing Prices Statistics at Local Level – Q3 2025
- 6 Industrial Production Index – December 2025
- 8 Employment Statistics – Q4 2025
- 10 Construction Cost Index for New Housing – December 2025
- 11 Industry Turnover, Employment, Wages, and Hours Worked Indices in Industry – December 2025
- 13 International Trade Statistics – December 2025
- 14 Labour Market Flow Statistics – Q4 2025
- 16 Consumer Price Index – January 2026
- 18 Business Turnover, Employment, Wages, and Hours Worked Indices in Services – December 2025
- 20 Air Transport Flash Statistics – December 2025
- 22 Production, Employment and Wages Indices in Construction – December 2025
- 23 Gross Monthly Earnings per Worker – Q4 2025
- 24 Vital Statistics, Monthly Data – January 2026
- 26 Tourism Activity – Q4 2025
- 27 Labour Cost Index – Q4 2025
- 29 Municipalities in a State of Calamity
- 30 Employment Statistics, Annual data – 2025
- 31 Industrial Production Price Index – January 2026
- 32 Interest Rates Implied in Housing Loans – January 2026
- 33 Bank Housing Valuation Survey – January 2026
- 35 Enterprises in Portugal, Companies belonging to Enterprise Groups – 2024
- 37 Business and Consumer Surveys – February 2026
- 39 Tourism Activity, Flash Estimate – January 2026
- 41 Causes of Death – 2024
- 42 Quarterly National Accounts – Q4 2025
- 43 Consumer Price Index, Flash Estimate – February 2026

Housing prices accelerated in 12 of the 24 most populous municipalities in Q3 2025

In Q3 2025:

- The median price of the 41,117 residential dwellings transacted in Portugal was €2,111/m², which represents:
 - » An increase of 16.1% compared with the same quarter of 2024 (19.0% in the previous quarter); and
 - » A rise of 2.2% compared with Q2 2025;
- The number of transactions of residential dwellings was higher than in Q3 2024 (39,519 transactions), corresponding to an increase of 4.0% (15.6% in the previous quarter).

However, this median price is made up of two distinct components, depending on the buyer's residence:

- Residents in Portugal: €2,083/m²; and
- Residents abroad: €2,889/m².

NUTS 3 sub-regions

In the period under review, the median housing price increased in all 26 NUTS 3 sub-regions, compared with the same period of 2024, with Terras de Trás-os-Montes recording the highest growth (34.3%).

The sub-regions with the highest median housing prices were:

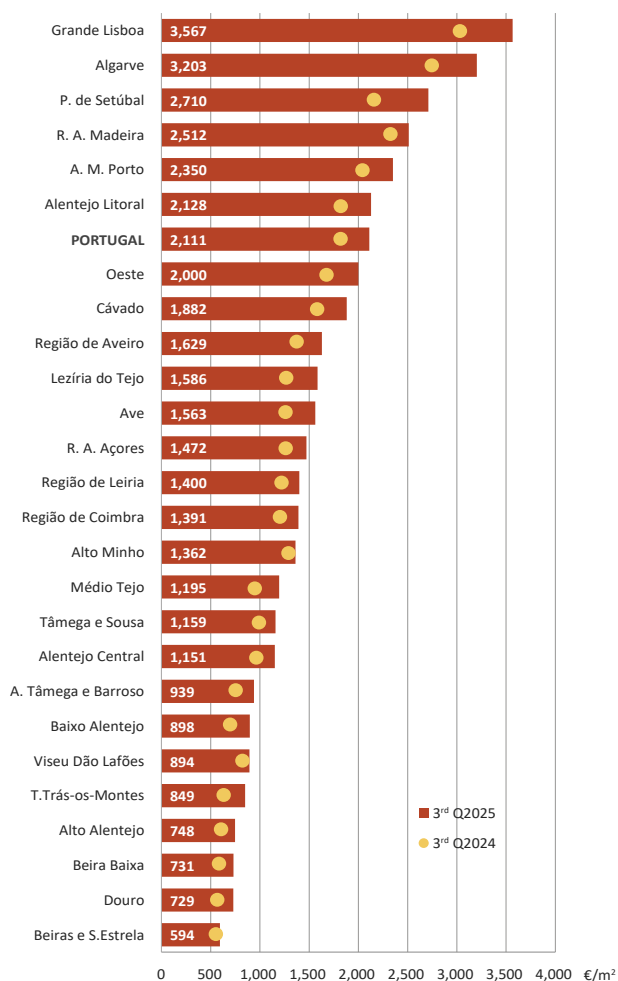
- Grande Lisboa: €3,567/m²;
- Algarve: €3,203/m²;
- Península de Setúbal: €2,710/m²;
- Região Autónoma da Madeira: €2,512/m²;
- Área Metropolitana do Porto: €2,350/m²; and
- Alentejo Litoral: €2,128/m².

The first five also recorded the highest values in both categories of the buyer's tax residence (Portugal and abroad). Alentejo Litoral exceeded the national benchmark for transactions involving buyers with tax residence in Portugal.

In Grande Lisboa and Área Metropolitana do Porto, the median price (€/m²) of transactions made by buyers with tax residence abroad exceeded those made by buyers with tax residence in Portugal by 61.7% and 39.8%, respectively.



Median value of sales per m² of dwellings,
Portugal and NUTS 3,
Q3 2024 and Q3 2025



Municipalities

In Q3 2025, housing prices accelerated in half of the 24 municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants (7 fewer than in the previous quarter).

The following stood out with the largest increases:

- Coimbra, with the largest increase in the year-on-year rate of change (+14.8 percentage points (pp)); and
- Setúbal, with +11.4 pp.

Conversely, the largest decelerations were recorded in:

- Vila Nova de Gaia (-9.2 pp); and
- Santa Maria da Feira (-8.6 pp).

The municipalities of Porto and Lisbon recorded increases of 6.2 pp and 3.9 pp, respectively, in their year-on-year rates of change between Q2 and Q3 2025.

The municipalities with the highest median housing prices, above €4,000/m², were:

- Lisboa: €5,000/m²;
- Cascais: €4,713/m²; and
- Oeiras: €4,361/m².

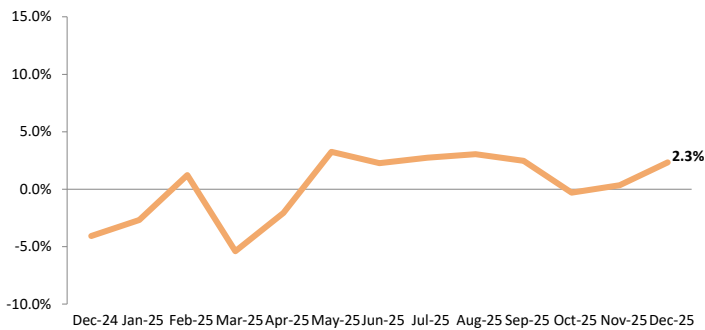
Industrial production increased by 2.3% in December compared with the same month in 2024

In December 2025, compared with the same month of the previous year and considering calendar and seasonal effects:

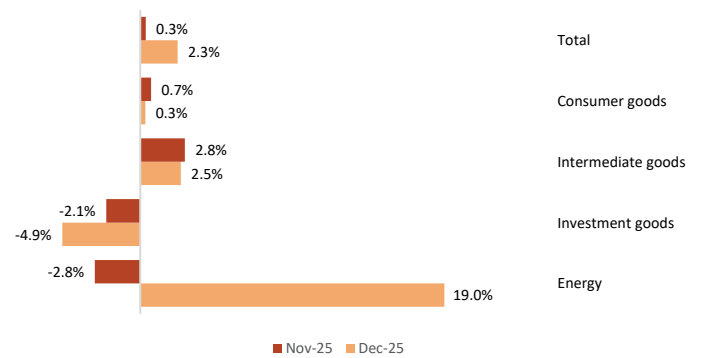
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) increased by 2.3%, after a rate of change of 0.3% in November;
- Excluding the *Energy* grouping, the rate of change was null (0.9% in the previous month); and
- The Manufacturing Industry recorded a variation of -1.1% (-0.9% in November).

In monthly terms, the overall index decreased by 1.9%, after a drop of 3.1% in the previous month.

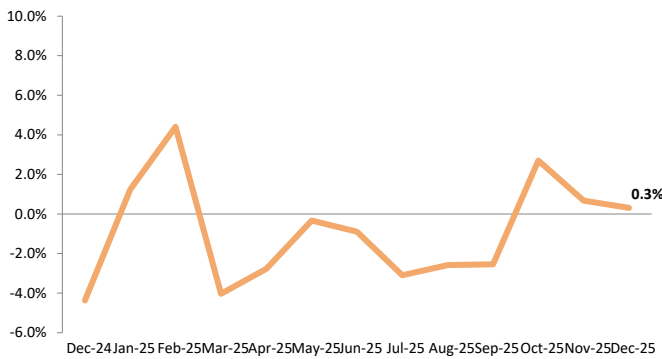
Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Total



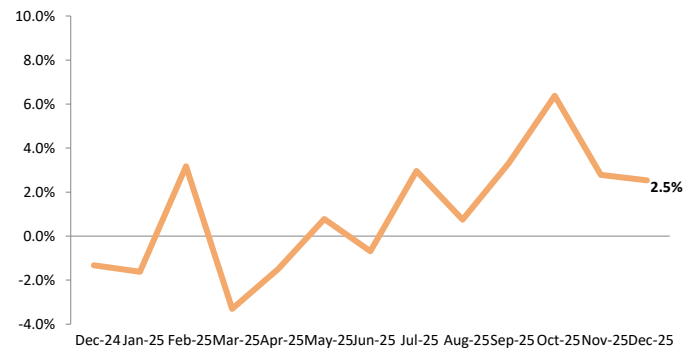
IPI - Total and Main Industrial Groupings
(year-on-year rate of change)



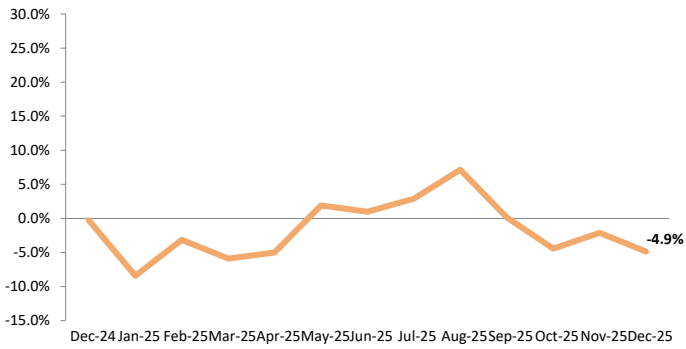
Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Consumer goods



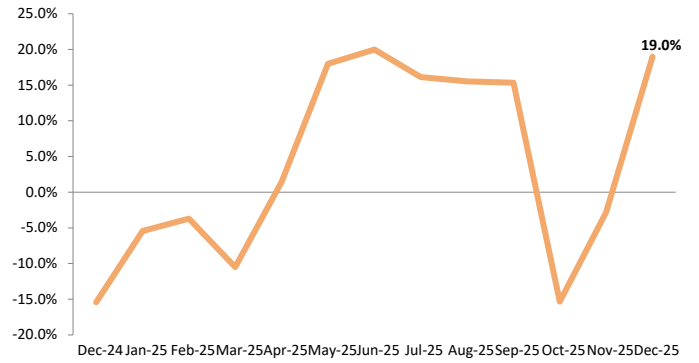
Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods



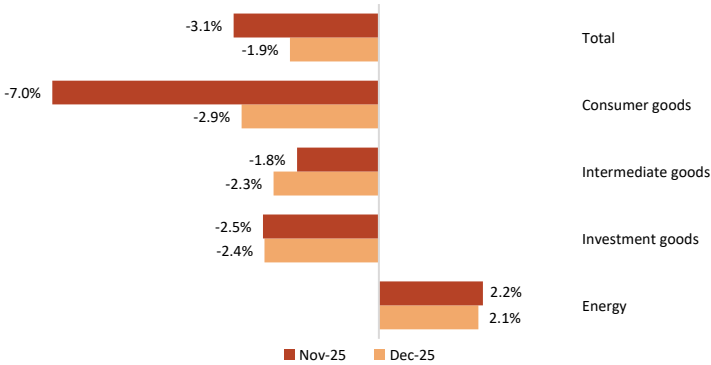
Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Investment goods



Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Energy



IPI - Total and Main Industrial Groupings
(month-on-month rate of change)



In Q4 2025, the total index increased by 0.8% compared to the same quarter of the previous year (in the previous quarter, the rate of change was 2.8%).

In 2025, the index rose by 0.5%, after increasing by 0.7% in 2024.

Further information:
[Industrial Production Index – December 2025](#)

Unemployment rate stood at 5.8%

Statistics Portugal estimates that, in Q4 2025, the unemployed population stood at 326.3 thousand people, corresponding to:

- A virtually unchanged evolution compared with the previous quarter; and
- A 11.4% decrease (-42.0 thousand) compared with Q4 2024.

The year-on-year evolution of the unemployed population was mainly driven by decreases in the following population groups:

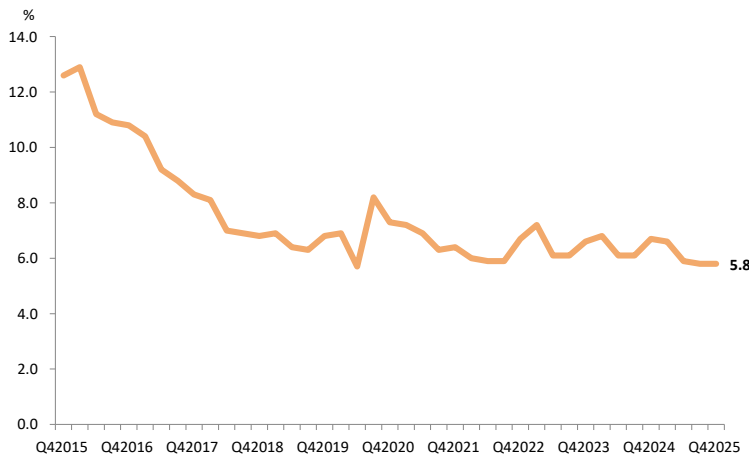
- Men: -31.9 thousand (-17.7%);
- People aged 16 to 24: -11.5 thousand (-13.4%);
- People with lower secondary education or less: -26.5 thousand (-20.3%);
- People looking for a new job: -32.0 thousand (-10.3%); and
- People unemployed for less than 12 months: -21.9 thousand (-9.5%).

The unemployment rate in Q4 2025 stood at 5.8%, unchanged from the previous quarter and 0.9 pp lower than in Q4 2024.

Among young people (aged 16 to 24), the unemployment rate was estimated at 19.8%, increasing 1.0 pp compared with the previous quarter and decreasing 2.0 pp year-on-year.



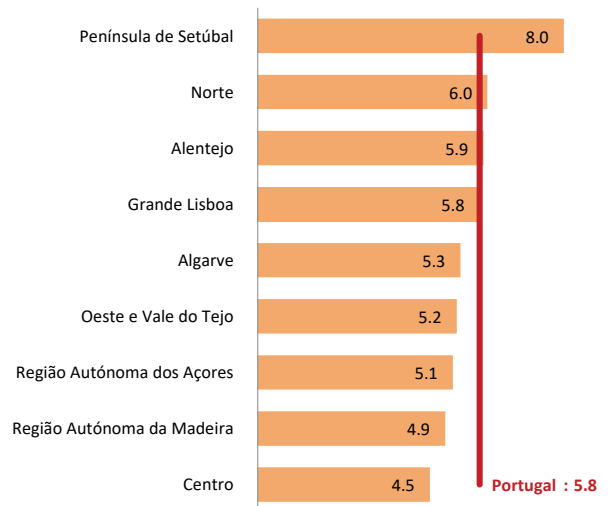
Unemployment rate



Employment rate



Unemployment rate, Portugal and NUTS 2 regions Q4 2025



In Q4 2025, the employed population was estimated at 5,339.5 thousand people, the highest value in the series that began in 2011.

There were increases of:

- 0.1% (+7.4 thousand) compared with Q3 2025; and
- 3.7% (+190.7 thousand) compared with Q4 2024.

The year-on-year change in the employed population was mainly driven by increases in the following groups:

- Men: +109.5 thousand (+4.2%);
- People aged 25 to 34: +61.8 thousand (+6.2%);
- People with higher education: +147.5 thousand (+8.3%);
- Employees in the services sector: +203.8 thousand (+5.5%);
- Employees: +155.9 thousand (+3.6%);
- Workers with a permanent job: +192.1 thousand (+5.2%); and
- Full-time workers: +195.2 thousand (+4.1%).

In Q4 2025, 22.0% of the employed population (1,173.9 thousand people) reported having worked from home:

- 23.8% (279.3 thousand) always from home;
- 40.4% (474.2 thousand) regularly, in a hybrid system;
- 15.0% (176.4 thousand) occasionally; and
- 20.8% (244.0 thousand) outside regular working hours.

Among those who worked from home, 96.2% (1,129.4 thousand) were teleworking, i.e. using information and communication technologies (ICT) to perform their duties remotely.

During this period, employees in a hybrid system worked from home an average of three days per week.

In the same period, labour underutilisation covered 571.2 thousand people, 0.5% lower (-2.7 thousand) than in the previous quarter and 8.7% lower (-54.3 thousand) than in the same period of 2024.

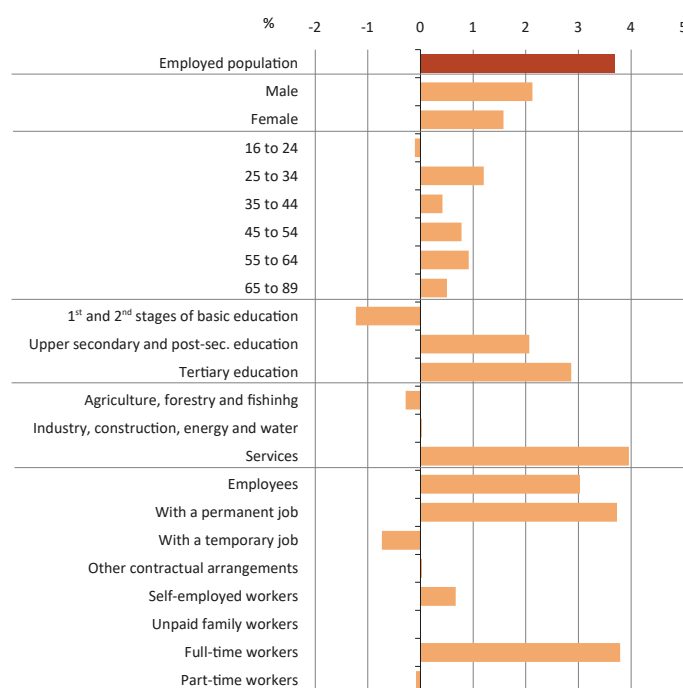
The inactive population aged 16 and over was estimated at 3,730.1 thousand people, representing:

- An increase of 0.7% (+26.5 thousand) compared with the previous quarter; and
- A decrease of 0.2% (-7.2 thousand) compared with Q4 2024.

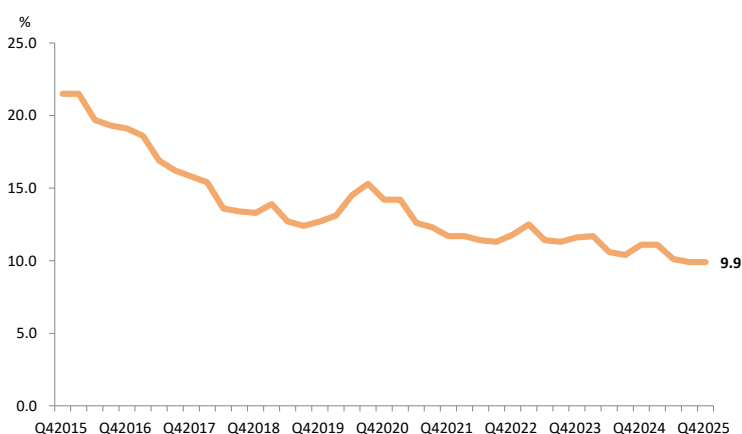
In 2025:

- The annual average employed population was 5,275.3 thousand people, increasing 3.2% (+163.0 thousand) compared with 2024;
- The unemployed population was estimated at 337.1 thousand people, decreasing 4.0% (-14.0 thousand) compared with the previous year;
- The unemployment rate was 6.0%, while the labour underutilisation rate was 10.2%, both decreasing compared with 2024 (-0.4 pp and -0.8 pp, respectively), corresponding to the lowest values since 2011;
- The youth unemployment rate (aged 16 to 24) stood at 19.5%, decreasing 2.1 pp compared with 2024; and
- The proportion of long-term unemployed was estimated at 36.8%, decreasing 0.1 pp compared with the previous year.

Contributions to the annual rate of change of the employed population in Q4 2025



Labour underutilisation rate



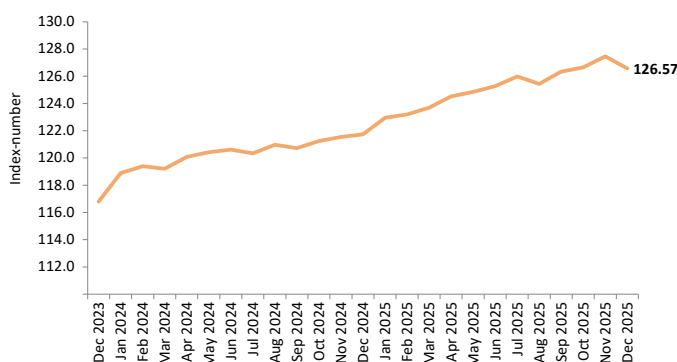
Further information:
Employment Statistics – Q4 2025

Construction cost index for new housing increased by 4.0%

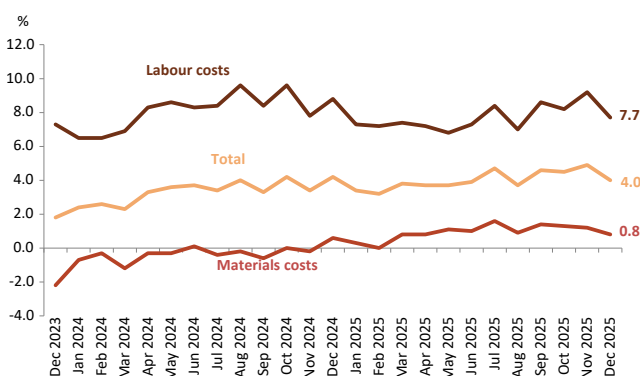
Statistics Portugal estimates that in December 2025, compared with the same month of the previous year:

- The Construction Cost Index for New Housing increased by 4.0%, 0.9 pp lower than in November;
- The price of materials recorded a change of 0.8% (1.2% in the previous month); and
- Labour costs increased by 7.7%, 1.5 pp lower than in November.

New Housing Construction Cost Index
(100 = 2021)



Construction Cost Index for New Housing
(year-on-year rate of change)



Note: Figures for October, November and December 2025 are provisional.

Compared with the previous month, Statistics Portugal estimates that in December 2025:

- The Construction Cost Index for New Housing decreased by 0.7%, 1.3 pp less than in November;
- The cost of materials decreased by 0.4% (-0.1% in the previous month); and
- Labour costs decreased by 1.0% (+1.4% in November).

In 2025 the construction costs for new residential buildings presented an average rate of 4.0%, 0.6 p.p. higher than in 2024.

Further information:
New Housing Construction Cost Index – December 2025

Industry Turnover increased by 2.0%

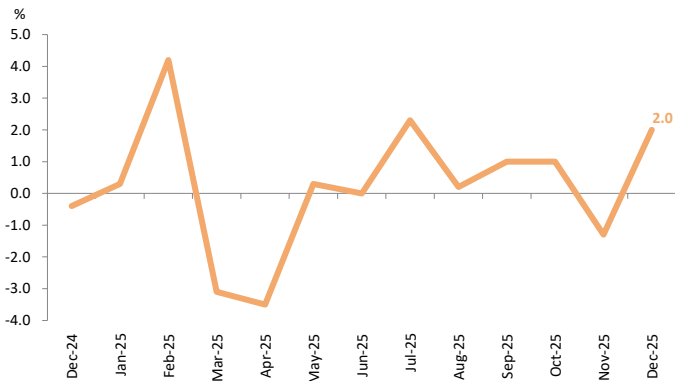
In December 2025, compared with the same month of 2024:

- The Industry Turnover Index, adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, recorded a nominal year-on-year change of 2.0%, reversing the negative change of -1.3% in November;
- Excluding the *Energy* grouping, industry turnover rose by 3.4% (0.9% in the previous month);
- The domestic market index rose by 1.9% (2.4% in November); and
- The external market index increased by 2.3% (-7.4% in the previous month).

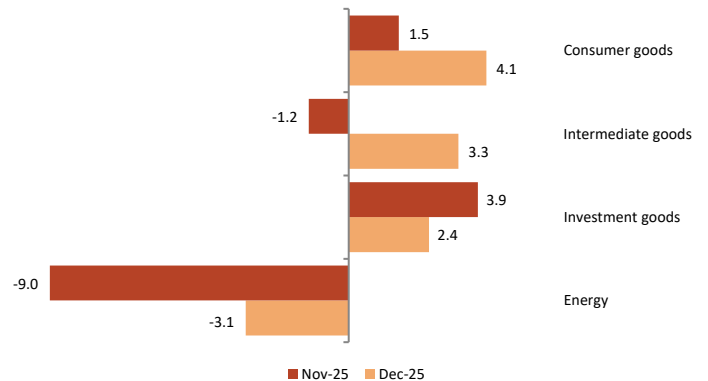
In Q4 2025, the year-on-year change in industry sales stood at 0.6% (1.1% in the previous quarter).



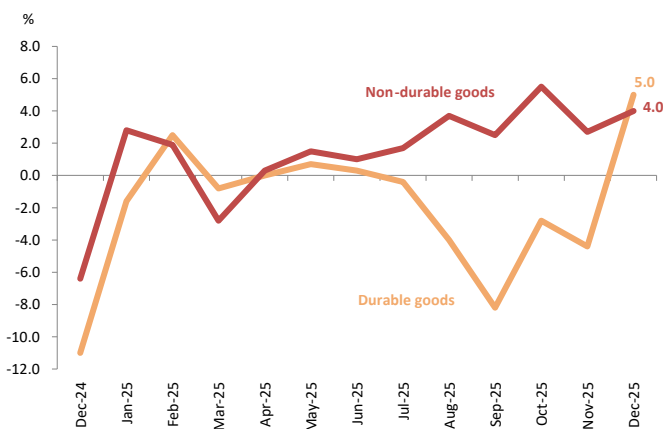
Year-on-year rate of change of the Industry Turnover Index



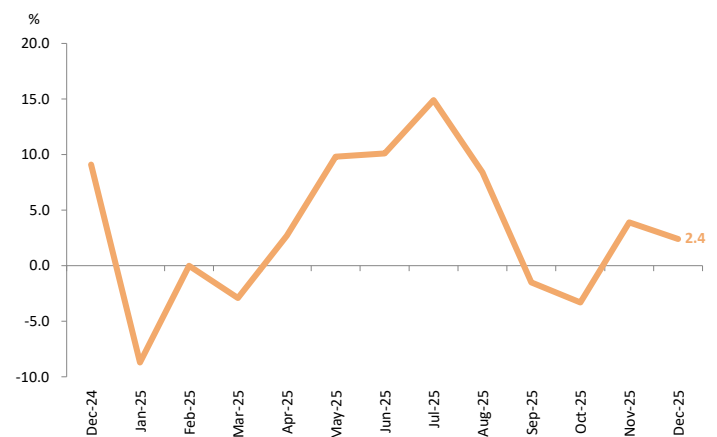
Year-on-year change in Industry Turnover by Main Industrial Groupings (%)



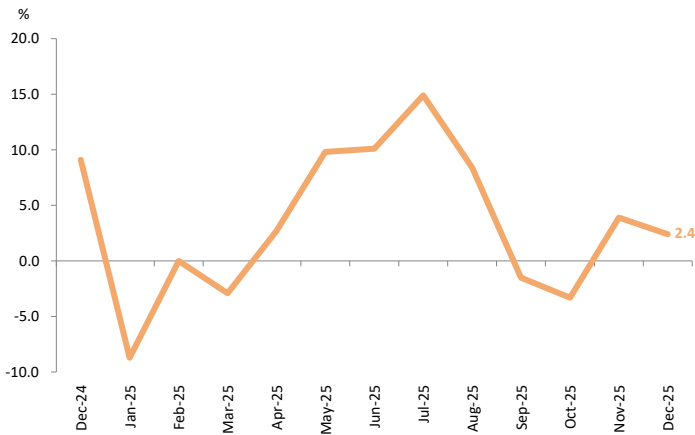
Year-on-year change in industrial turnover indices for Consumer Goods



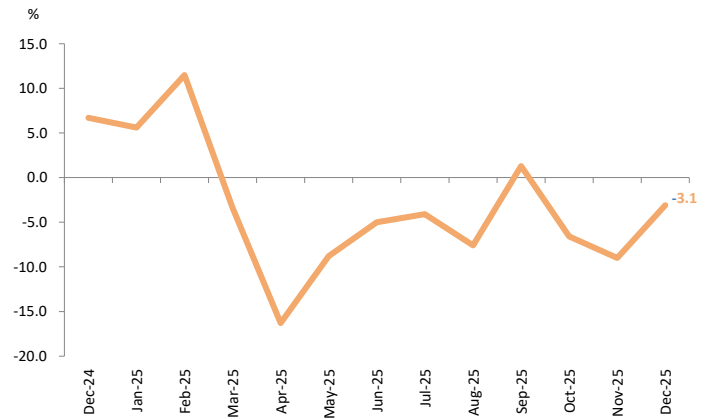
Year-on-year change in the Industrial Turnover Index for Intermediate Goods



Year-on-year change in the Industrial Turnover Index for Investment Goods



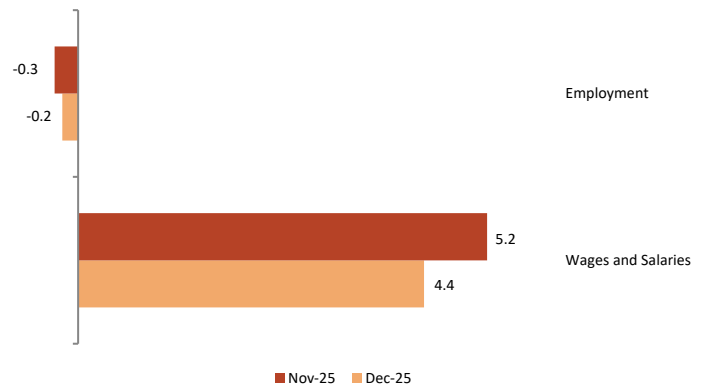
Year-on-year change in the Industry Turnover Index for Energy



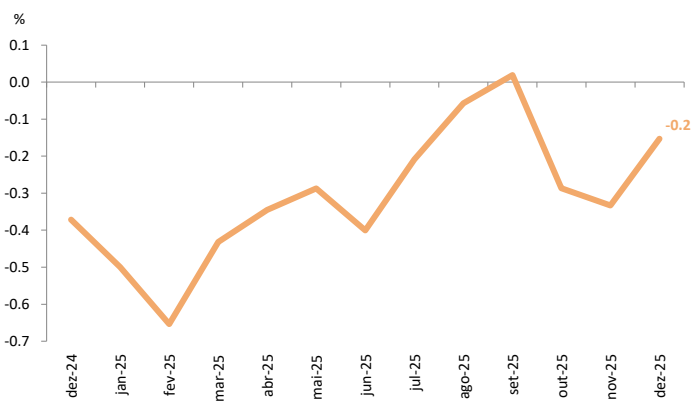
In December 2025, year-on-year:

- The employment index decreased by 0.2% (-0.3% in November); and
- The wages and salaries index increased by 4.4% (5.2% in the previous month).

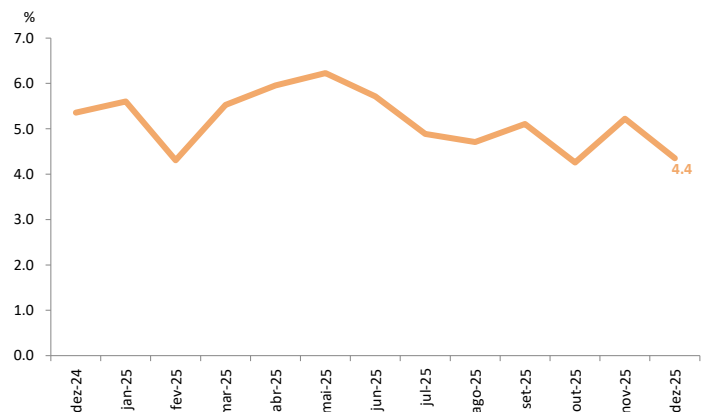
Year-on-year rate of change in the Employment, and Wages and Salaries Indices (%)



Year-on-year rate of change of the Industry Employment Index (%)



Year-on-year rate of change of the Industry Wages and Salaries Index (%)



In 2025:

- Industry turnover recorded growth of 0.3%, compared with a decrease of 1.2% in 2024;
- Employment recorded an average rate of change of -0.3% (0.0% in 2024); and
- Wages and salaries increased by 5.1% (7.2% in 2024).

Exports and imports declined in December 2025

In December 2025, compared with the same month of the previous year and in nominal terms:

- Exports of goods decreased by 0.7% (after -1.5% in November); and
- Imports of goods fell by 2.7% (after -7.2% in the previous month).

Excluding transactions not involving change of ownership (TTE), i.e., with a view to or following processing under contract, both flows also declined:

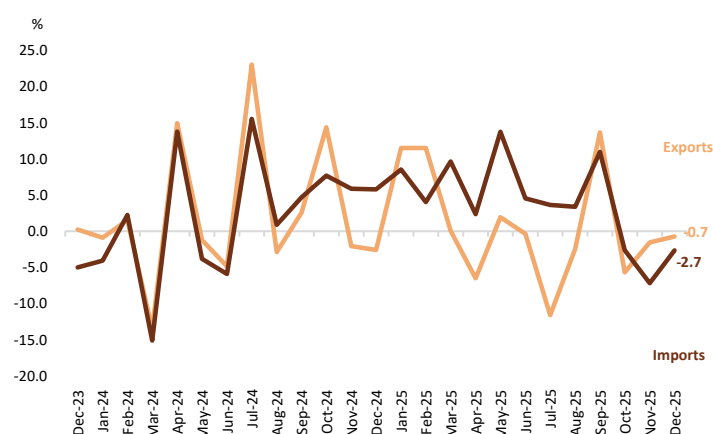
- The contraction was identical for exports (-6.1% in November); and
- Imports fell by 4.0% (-2.2% in the previous month).

The trade deficit in goods amounted to €2,871 million in December 2025, representing an improvement of €190 million compared with December 2024. Excluding TTE transactions, the trade deficit recorded an improvement of €302 million.

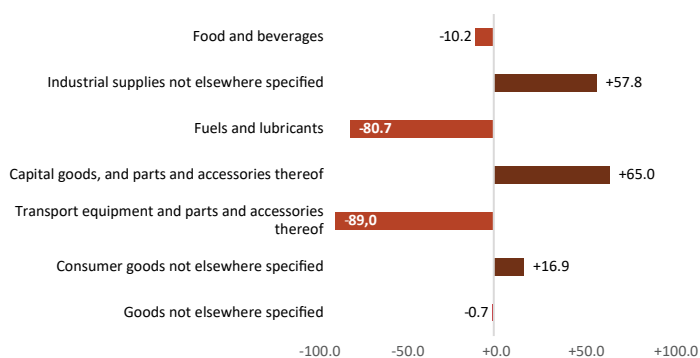
The unit value indices (prices) continued to record negative rates of change:

- Export prices decreased by 2.6% (-0.5% in November 2025 and -0.7% in December 2024); and
- Import prices decreased by 2.4% (-1.8% in November 2025 and -0.2% in December 2024).

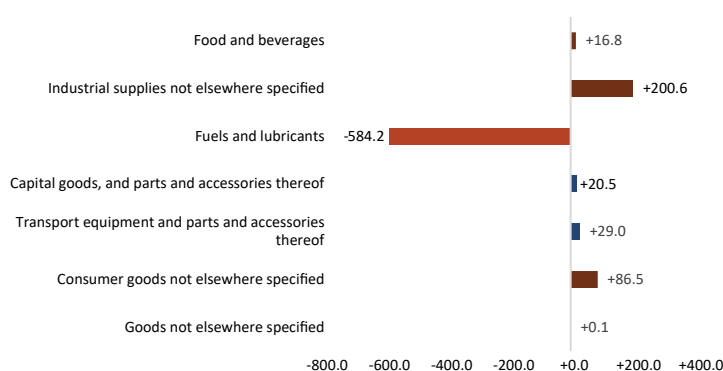
Year-on-year nominal rates of change of exports and imports



Exports by Broad Economic Categories of Goods, December 2025 (year-on-year change, € million)



Imports by Broad Economic Categories of Goods, December 2025 (year-on-year change, € million)



In Q4 2025:

- Exports fell by 2.8%, following an increase of 1.7% in the quarter ending in November 2025; and
- Imports decreased by 4.2%, after growing by 0.2% in the quarter ending in November 2025.

The first annual results for 2025 point to:

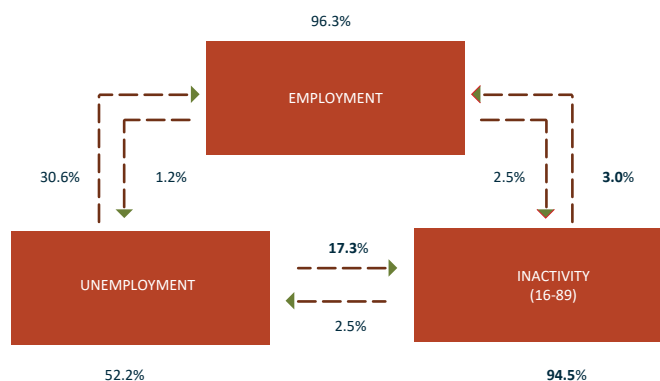
- Increases in exports and imports of 0.5% and 3.9%, respectively (+2,0% in both flows in 2024);
- A widening of the trade balance deficit by €3,752 million, reaching €32,100 million; and
- Excluding *Fuels and lubricants*:
 - » A 2.5% increase in exports and a 6.6% rise in imports (+1.5% and +3.1% in 2024, respectively); and
 - » A widening of the trade balance deficit by €4,457 million compared with 2024, reaching €26,817 million.

From Q3 to Q4 2025, 30.6% of the unemployed moved into employment. Between 2024 and 2025, this proportion was 46.7%

In Q4 2025 (from Q3 2025 to Q4 2025):

- Of the unemployed:
 - » 52.2% (170.4 thousand) remained unemployed;
 - » 30.6% (99.8 thousand) moved into employment;
 - » 17.3% (56.4 thousand) transitioned to inactivity;
- The following moved into employment:
 - » 32.6% (50.0 thousand) of unemployed men;
 - » 28.8% (49.8 thousand) of unemployed women;
 - » 35.6% (74.4 thousand) of the short-term unemployed;
 - » 22.5% (29.9 thousand) of the inactive population classified as part of the potential workforce;
- Transitions into employee status included:
 - » 9.6% (75.0 thousand) of the previously self-employed;
 - » 27.1% (88.6 thousand) of the previously unemployed;
- Of all employees with a fixed-term or other type of contract, 24.1% (165.0 thousand) obtained a permanent contract;
- Of those in part-time employment, 19.4% (81.1 thousand) transitioned to full-time work;
- Among those who remained employed:
 - » 3.5% (178.1 thousand) changed jobs;
 - » 3.4% (173.8 thousand) continued to hold two or more jobs;
 - » 2.0% (101.3 thousand) started to hold two or more jobs; and
- Of all young people (aged 16 to 34) who, in Q3 2025, were not in employment, education or training (NEET):
 - » 24.3% (47.9 thousand) moved into employment;
 - » 19.2% (38.0 thousand) started to attend education or training.

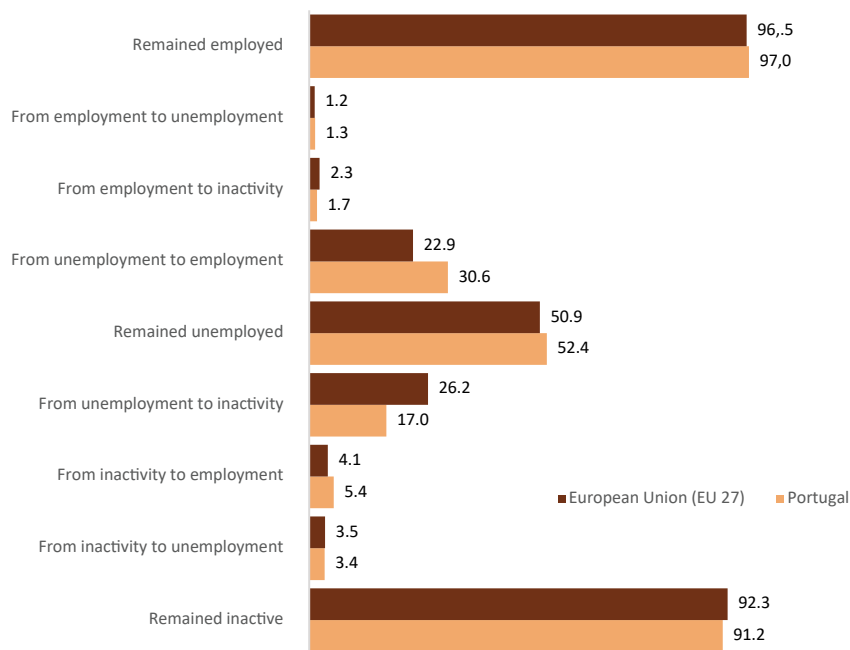
Quarterly labour market flows (as % of initial state) – Q4 2025



The results for Q3 2025 regarding labour market flows among the population aged 15 to 74, published by Eurostat on 12 December 2025, indicate that in Portugal, compared with the previous quarter:

- The proportion of people who transitioned from unemployment to employment was 30.6%, 7.7 pp above the value recorded for the EU as a whole (22.9%); and
- As regards the unemployment who transitioned to inactivity, the proportion in Portugal was 9.2 pp below that observed in the European Union (17.0% and 26.2%, respectively).

Quarterly labour market flows of the population aged 15 to 74 in the European Union (EU-27) and Portugal (as % of initial status) – Q3 2025



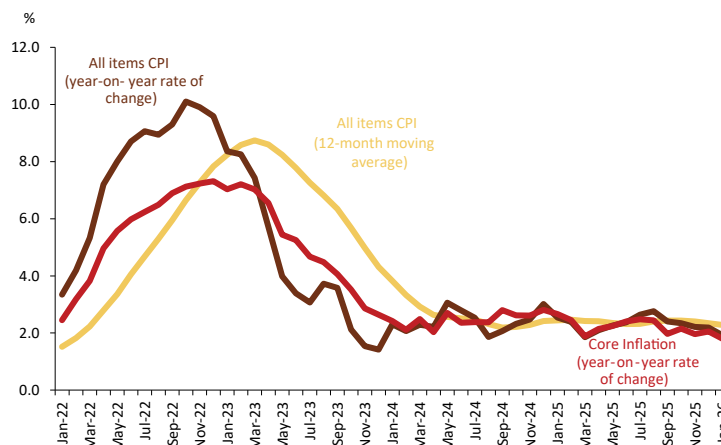
Further information:
[Labour Market Flow Statistics – Q4 2025](#)

Year-on-year rate of change of the CPI decreased to 1.9%

In January 2026, year-on-year:

- The CPI recorded a rate of change of 1.9%, 0.3 pp lower than the one observed in December;
- Excluding energy products and unprocessed food products (core inflation), the rate of change was 1.8% (2.1% in the previous month);
- The index for energy products decreased to -2.2% (-2.4% in the previous month); and
- The index for unprocessed food products stood at 5.8% (6.1% in December).

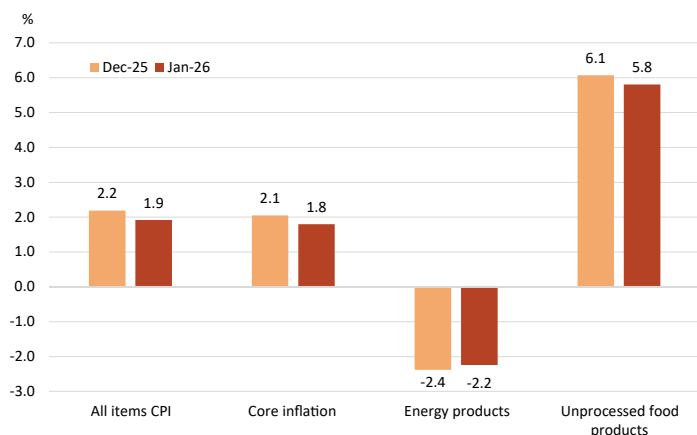
Consumer price and core inflation indices
(year-on-year rate of change and 12-month moving average)



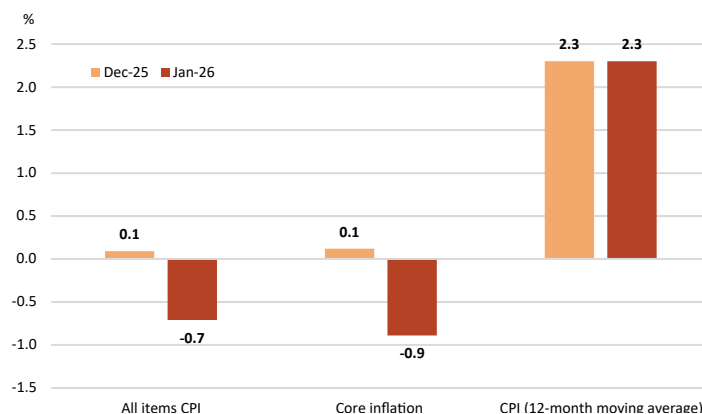
Also in January 2026, compared with the previous month:

- The CPI recorded a rate of change of -0.7% (0.1% in the previous month and -0.5% in January 2025); and
- The core CPI (excluding unprocessed food and energy products) recorded a -0.9% rate of change (0.1% in the previous month and -0.6% in January 2025).

CPI - Year-on-year rates of change



CPI - Month-on-month rates of change and 12-month moving average

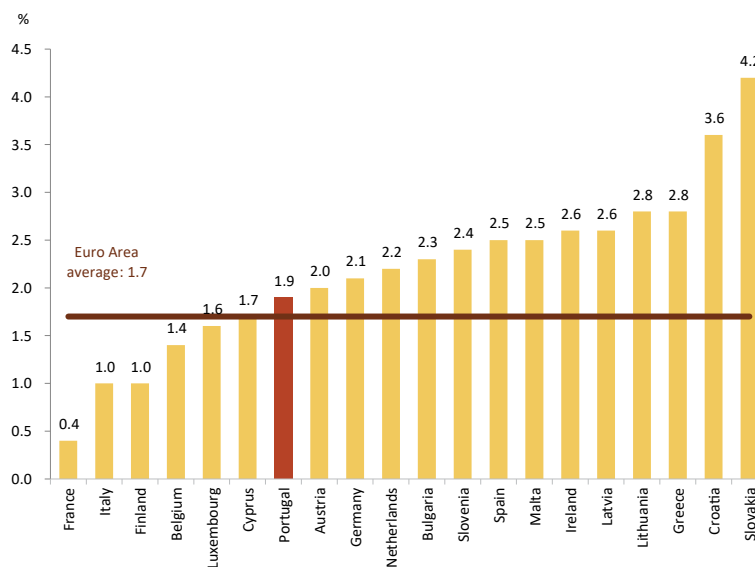




As regards the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP):¹

- In January 2026:
 - » The year-on-year rate of change of the HICP stood at 1.9%, 0.5 pp lower than in December and 0.2 pp above the value estimated by Eurostat for the Euro Area (in December 2025, this difference was 0.4 pp); and
 - » Excluding unprocessed food and energy products, the year-on-year rate of change of the HICP in Portugal was 1.9% (2.4% in December), lower than that estimated for the Euro Area (2.2%).

HICP – year-on-year rate of change in the Euro Area countries, January 2026



Note: New CPI series – base 100 = 2025

Note: With the publication of the Consumer Price Index for January 2026, Statistics Portugal starts releasing a new CPI series with 2025 as the reference year (CPI 2025=100). Additionally, the usual annual sample and weights update was performed.

This change in the CPI reference year does not stem from changes in methods or sources, but rather from a structural change in the classification that is used for the detailed indices. This change of classification is a direct result of the European requirement to use the European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose version 2 (ECOICOP 2) in the calculation of the HICP.

¹ The HICP includes, in its weighting structure, expenditure by non-residents (which is excluded from the scope of the CPI) and is used to compare the different countries of the European Union.

Further information:
[Consumer Price Index – January 2026](#)

Business Turnover in Services grew by 3.4%

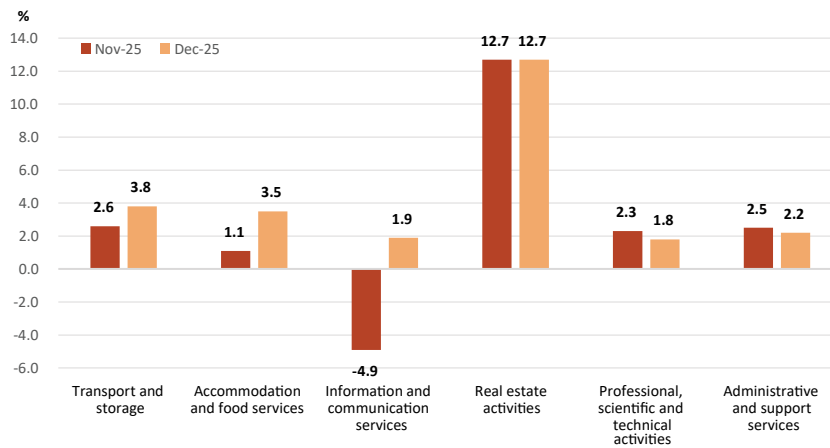
In December 2025, year-on-year:

- In nominal terms, the Services Turnover Index¹ increased by 3.4%, accelerating by 1.8 pp compared with November; and
- In real terms, the deflated index fell by 1.0%, after a 1.4% decrease in the previous month.

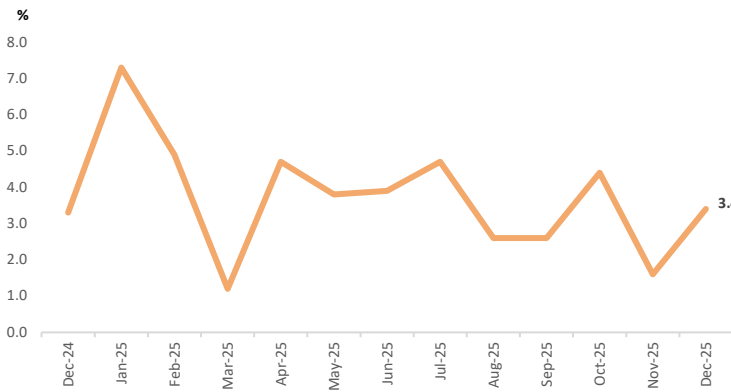
In Q4 2025, the overall index grew by 3.1% compared with the same period of 2024 (3.3% in the previous quarter).

In 2025 as a whole, the Services Turnover Index increased by 3.7%, after a growth of 4.8% in 2024.

Sections comprising the Services Turnover Index, November and December 2025 (year-on-year change, %)



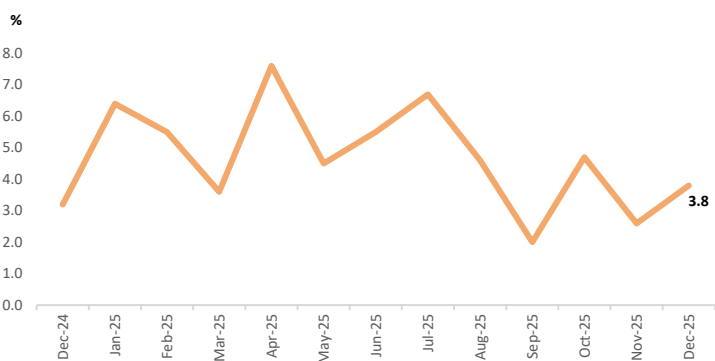
Services Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Total



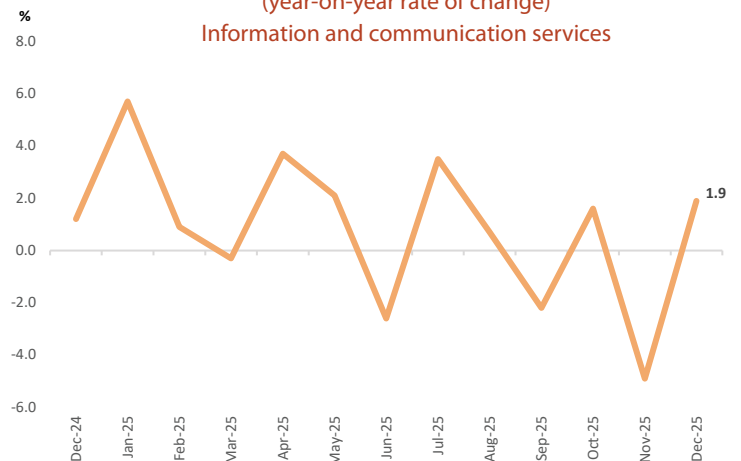
Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Accommodation and food services



Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Transport and storage

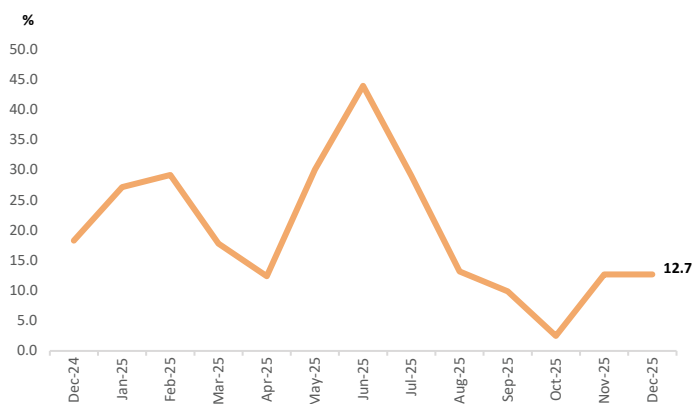


Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Information and communication services

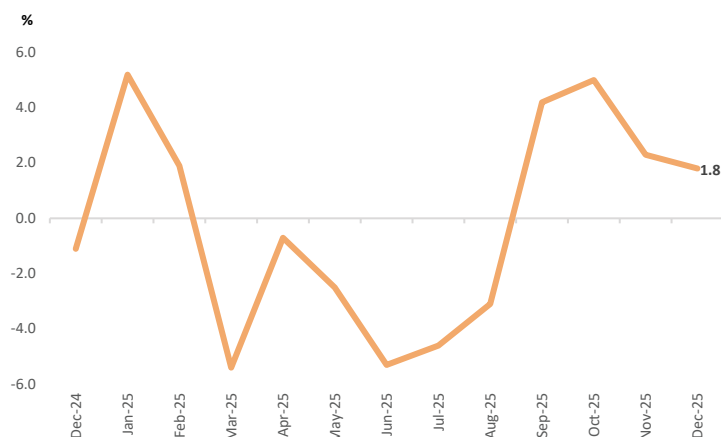


¹ Nominal data adjusted for calendar and seasonal effects.

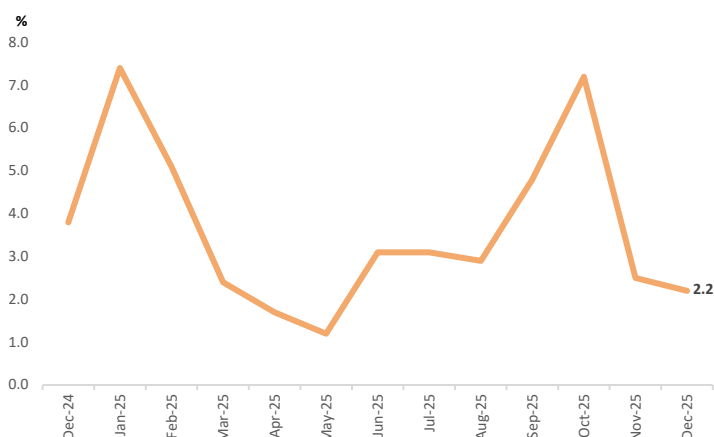
Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Real estate activities



Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Professional, scientific and technical activities



Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Administrative and support services



The month-on-month change in the nominal index was -0.1% in December (-0.7% in the previous month).

The other indices showed the following year-on-year rates of change:

- The employment index increased by 2.3% (2.9% in November); and
- The wages and salaries index grew by 7.9% (9.3% in the previous month).

In 2025 as a whole, the employment and wages and salaries indices recorded average annual rates of change of 3.4% and 9.5%, respectively (4.8% and 11.0% in 2024).

Movement of passengers at national airports increased 4.7% in 2025

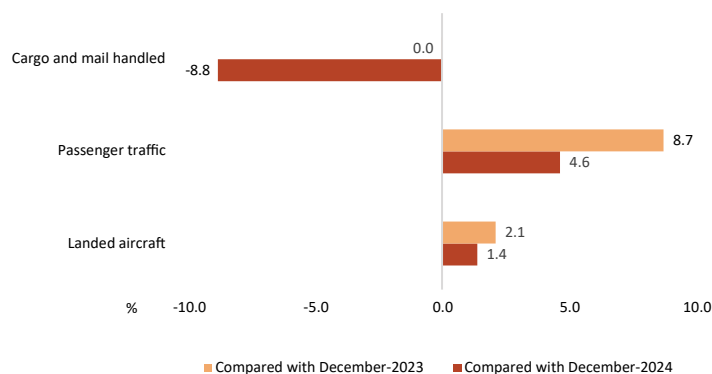
In December 2025, at Portuguese airports:

- A total of 17.7 thousand aircraft landed on commercial flights, corresponding to a year-on-year increase of 1.4%;
 - 4.9 million passengers were handled (embarked, disembarked and direct transits), representing a year-on-year increase of 4.6%;
- On average, 82.1 thousand passengers disembarked per day, 5.2% more than in December 2024 (78 thousand); and
- Cargo and mail traffic totalled 20.2 thousand tonnes, 8.8% less than in December 2024.

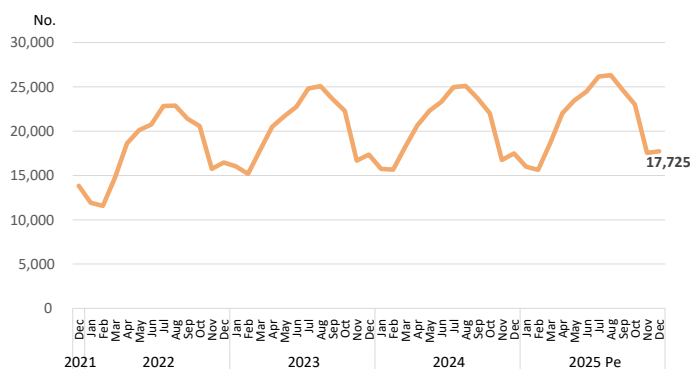
In 2025:¹

- The number of passengers handled increased by 4.7% (+4.3% in 2024);
 - Cargo and mail traffic recorded a decrease of 0.5% (+14.2% in 2024); and
 - The United Kingdom remained the main country of origin and destination of flights, with increases of 2.4% in passengers disembarked and 2.2% in passengers embarked, compared with 2024;
- France and Spain ranked second and third, respectively, among the main countries of origin and destination.

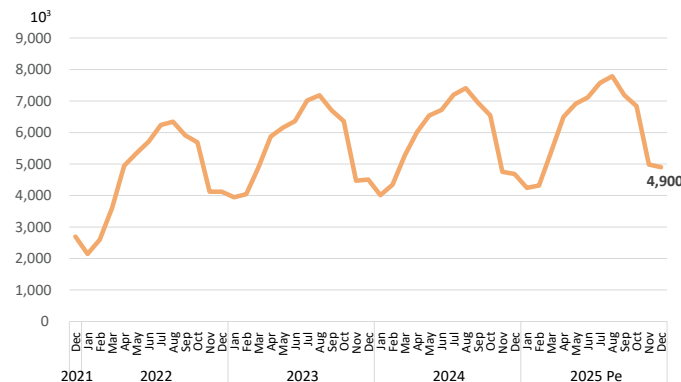
Traffic at national airports, December 2025
(year-on-year rates of change, %)



Aircraft landed at national airports



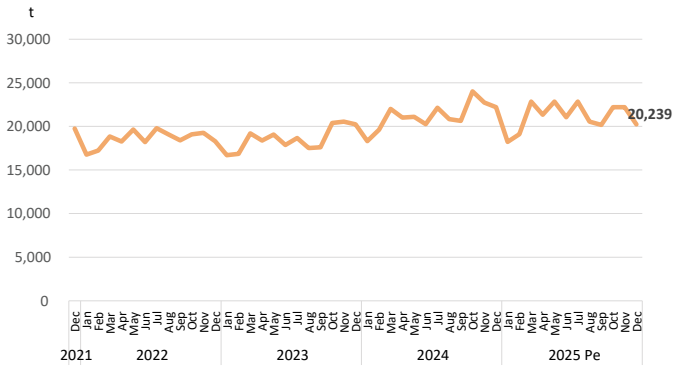
Passenger traffic moving through national airports



Note: Pe = Preliminary values.

¹ The results published for the year 2025 are preliminary.

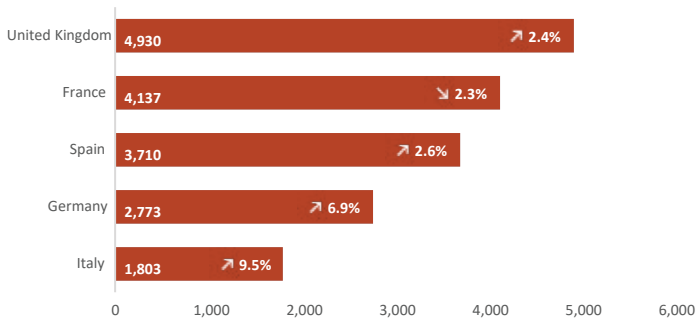
Freight/mail handled at national airports



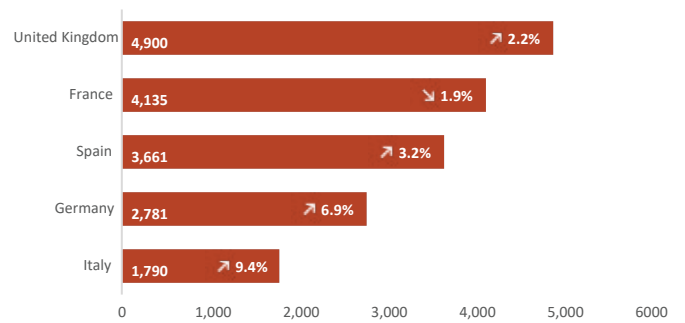
Note: Pe = Preliminary values.



Passengers disembarked, by main countries of origin, January to December 2025 (thousands and year-on-year growth)



Passengers embarked, by main countries of destination, January to December 2025 (thousands and year-on-year growth)



Further information:
[Air Transport Flash Statistics – December 2025](#)

Production in Construction slowed to 1.8%

In December 2025, the Construction Production Index¹ recorded a year-on-year increase of 1.8 %, 1.1 pp lower than in November. This change reflects the following developments in the segments that make up the sector:

- *Construction of Buildings* slowed down by 1.6 pp, recording a rate of change of 1.3%; and
- *Civil Engineering* decreased slightly, from a 2.7% increase in the previous month to 2.6% in the month under review.

The evolution of the other indicators of the Construction sector was as follows:

- The Employment Index decelerated to 2.4% (2.6% in the previous month); and
- The Wages and Salaries Index recorded a year-on-year rate of change of 8.0% (8.1% in November).

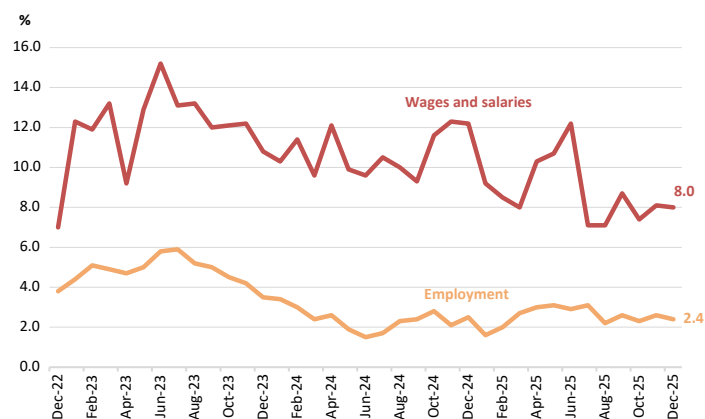
In 2025:

- Production in Construction grew by 2.2%, the same performance as in 2024; and
- Employment and wages and salaries recorded average annual rates of change of 2.5% and 8.8%, respectively (2.4% and 10.8% in the previous year).

Year-on-year change in the Construction Production Index



Year-on-year change in Employment and Wages and Salaries Indices



As regards month-on-month changes, in December 2025, the following rates were recorded in the Construction sector:

- The total Production Index remained unchanged (0.0%), after an increase of 0.2% in November;
- The Production Index for Construction of Buildings decreased by 0.6%, after a 0.1% decrease in the previous month;
- The Production Index for Civil Engineering increased by 0.9%, after a 0.6% change in November;
- The Employment Index decreased by 0.5%, after a -0.4% change in December 2024; and
- The Wages and Salaries Index increased by 0.2%, after 0.3% in the same month of 2024.

In real terms, the average gross monthly remuneration per employee increased by 2.8% in the quarter ended in December and by 3.2% in 2025

Statistics Portugal found that in the quarter ending in December 2025¹ (corresponding to Q4 2025), in nominal terms and compared with the same period in 2024:

- The average total gross monthly earnings per employee (per job²) increased by 5.1%, reaching €1,877;
- The regular earnings component (which excludes holiday and Christmas allowances) grew by 5.1%, reaching €1,370; and
- The base earnings component rose by 5.4%, to €1,282.

In real terms (that is, considering the variation of the Consumer Price Index, the inflation), the following increases were recorded:

- 2.8% in the average total gross monthly remuneration;
- 2.8% in its regular component; and
- 3.0% in its base component.

These results cover 4.9 million jobs, corresponding to Social Security beneficiaries and Caixa Geral de Aposentações subscribers, 1.9% more than in the same period of 2024.

Compared with December 2024, the average total gross monthly remuneration increased in almost all dimensions of analysis (economic activity, enterprise size, institutional sector, use of technology and knowledge intensity). The largest increases were observed in:

- in *Agriculture, farming of animals, hunting and forestry* (section A of CAE): 13.4%;
- in enterprises with 5 to 9 employees: 6.1%;
- in the private sector: 5.3%; and
- in *Low-technology manufacturing*: 5.6%.

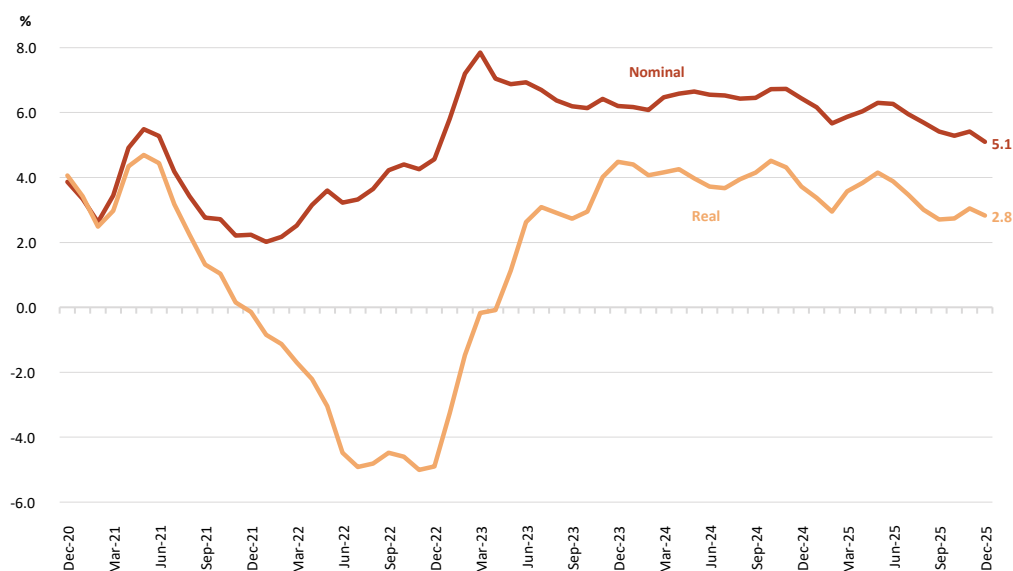
In 2025, compared with 2024:

- The average total gross monthly earnings per employee increased by 5.6%, reaching €1,694;
- The regular earnings component grew by 5.4%, reaching €1,365; and
- The base earnings component rose by 5.2%, to €1,277.

In real terms, the following increases were recorded:

- 3.2% in the average total gross monthly earnings;
- 3.0% in its regular component; and
- 2.8% in its base component.

Year-on-year changes, nominal and real, in average gross monthly earnings per employee



¹ The results presented refer to moving quarters that ended in the reference month (i.e., the results for December 2025 refer to Q4 2025). For more detailed information, see the Methodological Note at the end of the press release used for this synthesis, by clicking the link under "More information".

² Each employee is counted as many times as the number of jobs registered with the Social Security and Caixa Geral de Aposentações. For further information, see the Methodological Note at the end of the press release used for this synthesis, by clicking the link under "More information".

In 2025, live births increased by 3.3% compared with 2024

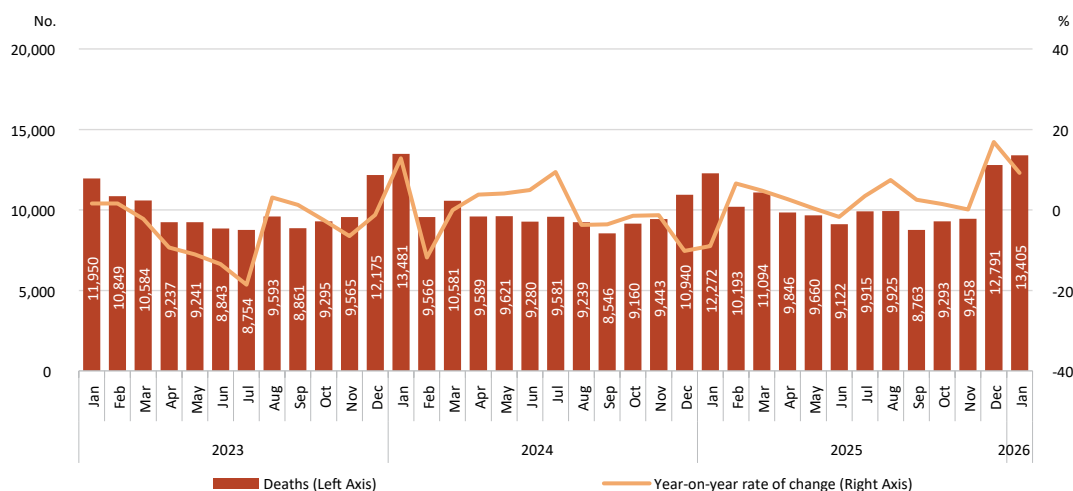
Mortality

In January 2026:

- There were 13,405 deaths, 614 more than in the previous month, representing a 4.8% increase;
- Compared with January 2025, there were 1,133 more deaths, corresponding to a 9.2% year-on-year change; and
- The number of deaths among children under one year old was 16 (three more than in January 2025).

In total, in 2025, there were 122,332 deaths in Portugal, 3,305 more (+2.8%) than in 2024, of which 246 were deaths of children under one year old (255 in 2024).

Deaths and year-on-year change, Portugal, January 2023 to January 2026



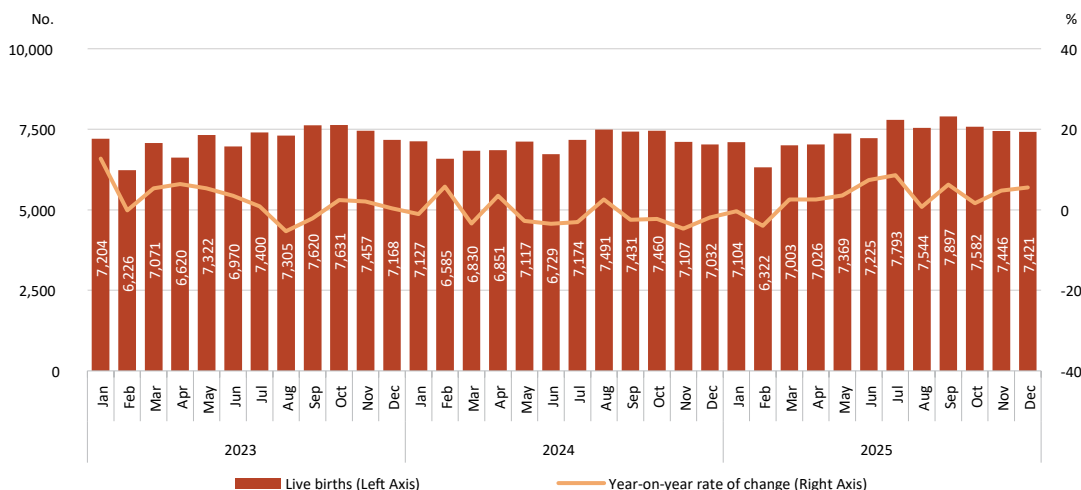
Live births

In December 2025:

- There were 7,421 live births, 25 fewer than in November, representing a 0.3% decrease; and
- Compared with December 2024, there were 389 more live births, corresponding to a 5.5% increase.

In total, in 2025, 87,732 live births were registered in Portugal, 2,798 more (+3.3%) than in 2024.

Live births and year-on-year change, Portugal, January 2023 to December 2025

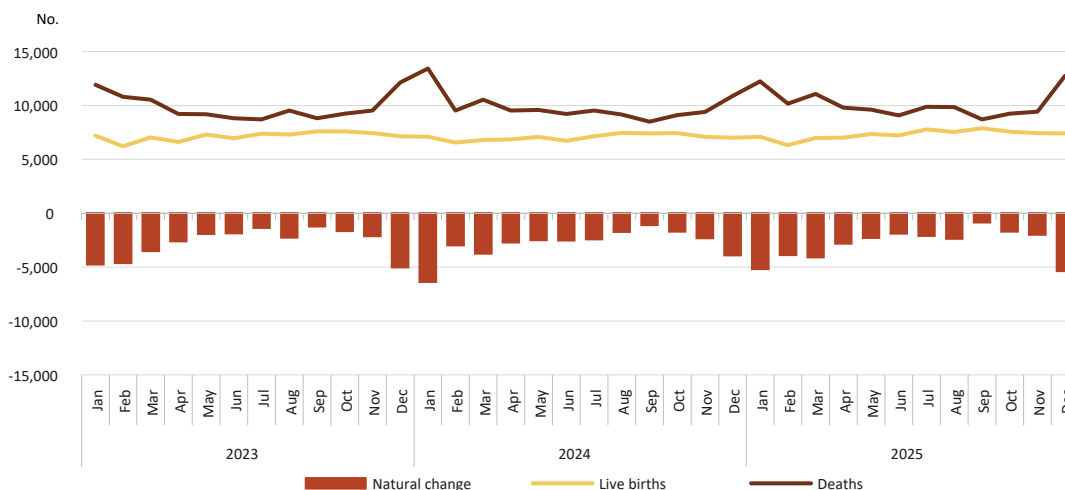


Natural change

In December 2025, the natural change¹ deficit was 5,352, higher than in November (-1,980) and also higher than in December 2024 (-3,878).

In 2025, the natural change stood at 34,244, corresponding to a larger deficit than in 2024 (-33,732)

Live births, deaths and natural change, Portugal, January 2023 to December 2025



Marriages

In December 2025:

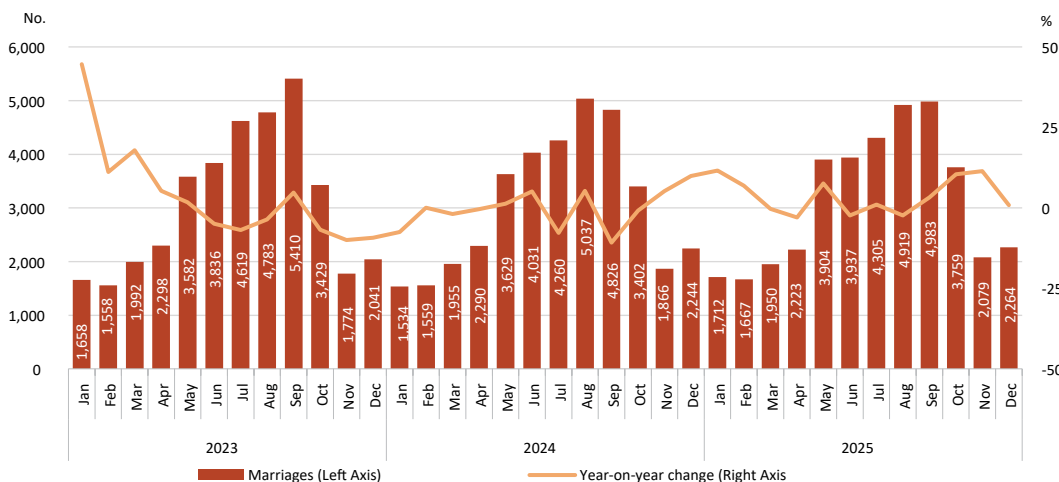
- There were 2,264 marriages, 185 more than in November 2025, representing an 8.9% increase; and
- Compared with December 2024, there were 20 more marriages, corresponding to a 0.9% change.

In 2025, 37,702 marriages were celebrated, 1,069 more (+2.9%) than in 2024.

The number of marriages recorded negative year-on-year changes in only four months of the year (March, April, June and August), with the highest positive change occurring in January 2025 (+11.6%).



Marriages and year-on-year change, Portugal, January 2023 to December 2025



¹ The natural change is calculated based on the number of live births of mothers residing in Portugal and the number of deaths of residents in Portugal.

Further information:
Vital Statistics, Monthly Data – January 206

Dependence on foreign markets decreased in Q4 2025

In Q4 2025, compared with the same period of 2024, the tourist accommodation sector¹ recorded:

- 7.2 million guests, corresponding to a 2.9% increase (+2.1% in the previous quarter);
- 17.1 million overnight stays, up 1.9% (+1.9% in the previous quarter);
 - » 11.8 million overnight stays by non-residents, +0.9%;
 - » 5.3 million overnight stays by residents, +4.2%;
- Total revenue of €1.4 billion, reflecting a 5.5% increase (+7.4% in the previous quarter); and
- Accommodation revenue of €1.0 billion, corresponding to a 4.5% increase (+6.8% in the previous quarter).

Also in Q4:

- Foreign markets were dominant, accounting for 69.2% of the total, though with a lower share than in the same quarter last year;
- Região Autónoma da Madeira showed the greatest dependence on foreign markets (84.0% of total overnight stays), followed by Algarve (82.1%) and Grande Lisboa (79.0%);
- Conversely, Centro and Alentejo recorded the lowest dependence on foreign markets (28.0% and 35.6%, respectively);
- Grande Lisboa was the region that concentrated the highest number of overnight stays (26.8% of the total), followed by Algarve (21.0%) and Norte (18.9%); and
- Overnight stays by residents were concentrated mainly in Norte (24.3% of the total), while those by non-residents occurred mainly in Grande Lisboa (30.6%).

Overview of the activity of tourist accommodation establishments, Q4 2025



¹ Monthly series that include three accommodation segments: hotel establishments (hotels, apartment hotels, tourist apartments, tourist villages, pousadas, and quintas in Madeira), local accommodation with 10 or more beds (following the statistical threshold laid down in EU Regulation 692/2011) and rural and lodging tourism.

Labour Cost Index increased by 6.9% in Q4 2025 and by 5.5% in 2025

In Q4 2025, year-on-year:¹

- The Labour Cost Index (LCI), which measures labour costs per hour actually worked, increased by 6.9% (4.8% in the previous quarter);
- Wage costs (per hour actually worked) increased by 7.0% and other costs (also per hour actually worked) increased by 6.9% compared with the same period of the previous year.

The year-on-year change in the LCI also resulted from:

- A 4.9% increase in the average cost per employee;

This increase was observed across all economic activities, with the largest rise in Construction (6.4%) and the smallest in Public Administration (4.8%);

With the exception of Industry, which recorded a larger increase than in the previous quarter, and Construction, whose value remained unchanged, Public Administration and Services showed smaller increases; and

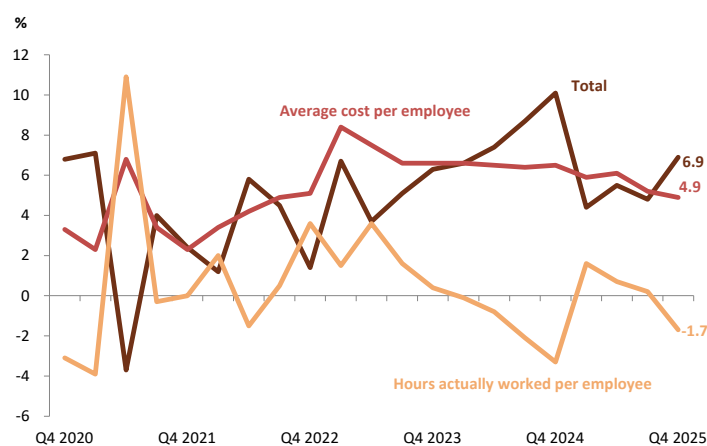
- A 1.7% decrease in the number of hours actually worked per employee;

Hours actually worked per employee increased by 0.7% in Public Administration and by 0.6% in Construction, and decreased by 4.2% in Services and by 0.8% in Industry;

In 2025:

- The LCI increased by 5.5%, corresponding to increases of 5.5% in wage costs and other costs;
- The average cost per employee increased by 5.5%; and
- The number of hours actually worked per employee increased by 0.2%.

Labour Cost Index, year-on-year change by components
(working days adjusted data)



¹ The data analysed in the press release that led to this summary are working days adjusted.

Comparison with the European Union

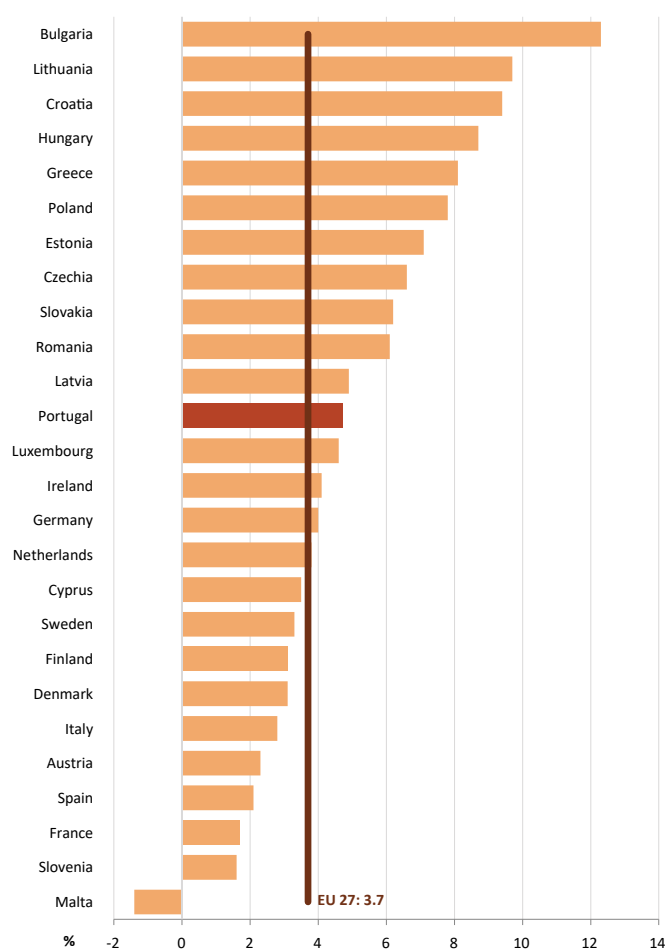
The latest available information on the year-on-year change in the Labour Cost Index (LCI) by EU Member State refers to Q3 2025 and was published by Eurostat on 17 December 2025.

The year-on-year change in the LCI for the European Union (27 countries) was 3.7% in Q3 2025.

Sixteen countries, including Portugal, recorded changes above the European Union average, with Bulgaria standing out with a year-on-year growth of 12.3%.

In nine countries, the LCI recorded an increase below the European Union average, ranging from 1.6% in Slovenia to 3.5% in Cyprus. Malta recorded a year-on-year decrease of 1.4% in the LCI.

Year-on-year change in the Labour Cost Index in EU countries (27) in Q3 2025
(working days adjusted)



Note: The figure does not include the value for Belgium (data not available).

Source: Eurostat (data updated on 18/02/2026)

68 municipalities where a state of calamity was declared account for 17.0% of the resident population and 15.2% of national exports of goods

In 2021, approximately 1.8 million people, corresponding to 17.0% of the country's population, lived in the 68 municipalities where a state of calamity was declared due to storm Kristin and the occurrence or high risk of severe flooding.

The age structure was similar to that of the country as a whole, although slightly older:

- 26.4% of the population was aged 65 or over (23.4% for the country); and
- The median age was 48 years, compared with 46 years for the country.

The 68 municipalities in a state of calamity cover an area of 20,565.4 km² (22.3% of the country) and had, in 2021, a population density of 85.7 inhabitants per km², below the figure recorded for the country (112.2 inhabitants per km²).

In 2024, these municipalities accounted for:

- 15.8% of non-financial enterprises;
- 14.0% of persons employed; and
- 13.8% of turnover.

The relative weight in turnover was higher among medium-sized enterprises (17.3% of the national total for this segment), followed by:

- Small enterprises – 16.8%; and
- Micro-enterprises – 16.4%.

By sector, the following stood out:

- Agriculture and fisheries; Industry and energy – highest shares in employment and turnover; and
- Industry and energy; Trade – highest number of enterprises.

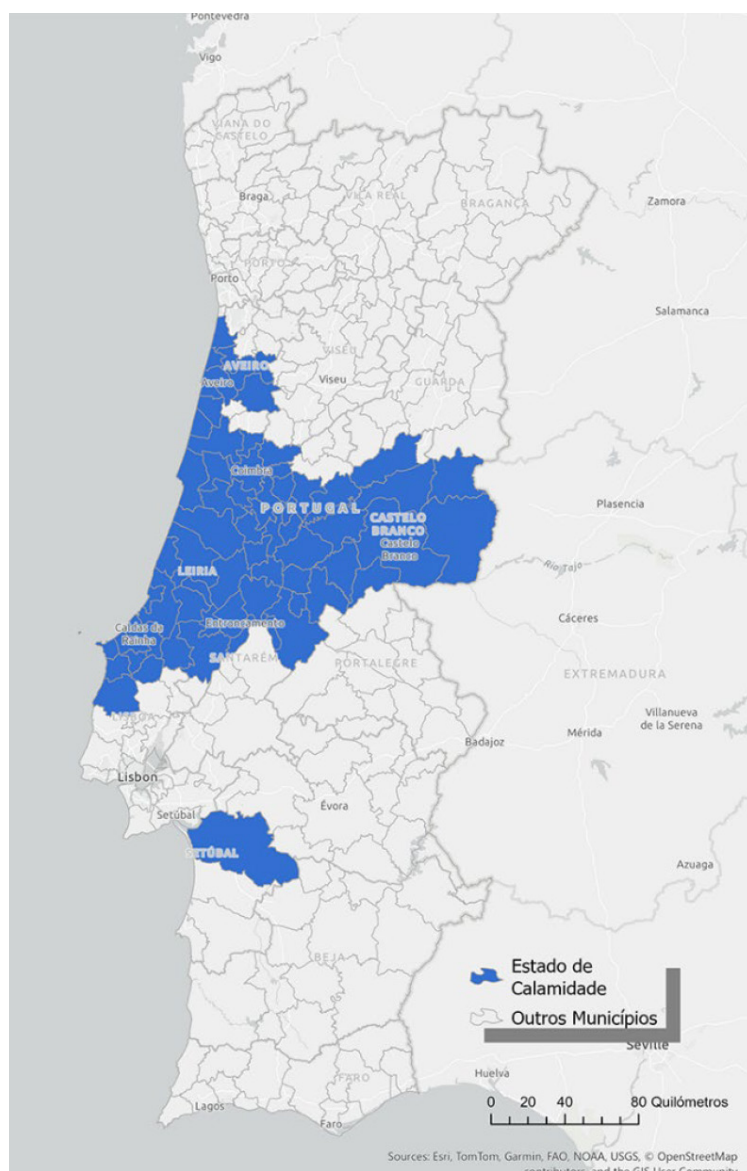
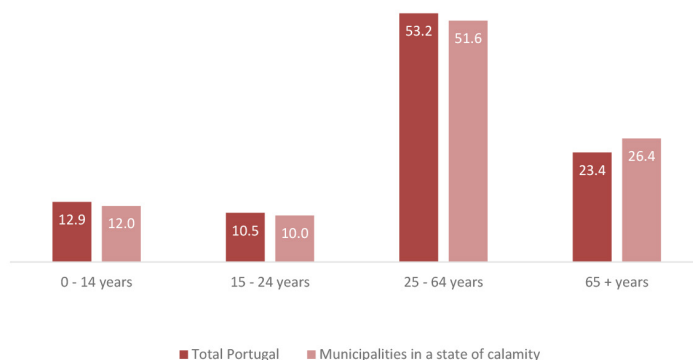
In 2025, enterprises located in these municipalities accounted for:

- 15.2% of national exports of goods; and
- €12,085.7 million (preliminary data).

In the tourist accommodation sector, these municipalities accounted for:

- 14.9% of establishments in operation (1,263 units);
- 11.5% of accommodation capacity (58.3 thousand bed places); and
- 8.9% of overnight stays recorded in the country (7.3 million).

Resident population (%) by age group, 2021



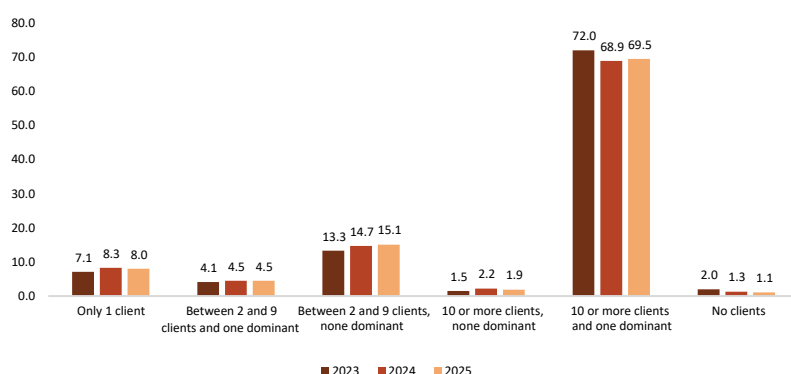
Further information:
[Municipalities in a State of Calamity](#)

14.3% of the self-employed were economically dependent and 11.4% were organisationally dependent in 2025

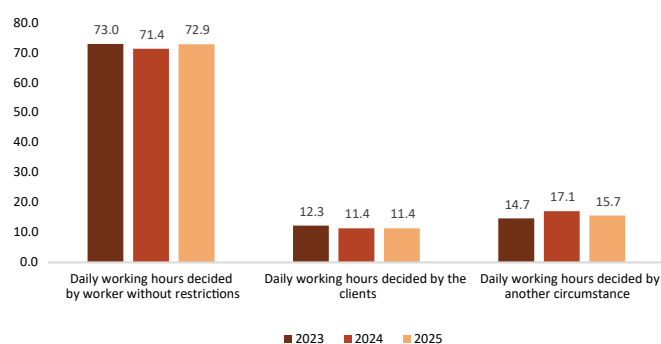
Employment statistics show that in 2025:

- Of the total number of self-employed workers, which was 773.0 thousand:
 - » 14.3% (110.9 thousand) were in a situation of economic dependence, as they had a client that accounted for 75% or more of their business income (after taxes), 0.7 pp lower than in 2024;
 - » 11.4% (87.9 thousand) were in a situation of organisational dependence, as they indicated that their working hours were determined by their clients, the same proportion as in the previous year; and
 - » 1.9% (14.8 thousand) were both economically and organisationally dependent, a decrease of 0.8 pp compared with 2024;
- Of the total population aged 16 to 74 years (8,035.2 thousand), in the last 12 months:
 - » 11.9% (957.1 thousand) reported having attended formal education (+0.2 pp compared with 2024);
 - » 30.7% (2,465.7 thousand) reported having attended a non-formal education course (+2.0 pp); and
 - » Combining these two types of education, 37.4% (3,006.4 thousand) took part in at least one type of education or training activity (+1.9 pp);
- Of the total of 5,275.3 thousand employed people:
 - » 51.1% (2,696.0 thousand) rated their general state of health as good (+0.4 pp); and
 - » 0.7% (38.6 thousand) considered themselves to be severely limited by health problems, which had prevented them, for at least six months, from carrying out usual activities or tasks (-0.1 pp);
- Under the Portugal 2030 Strategy, the share of unemployed adults aged 25 to 64 with a learning experience in the last four weeks stood at 19.5%, 0.5 pp below the minimum target of 20% set for 2025.

Self-employed population
by number and importance of clients in the last 12 months (%)



Self-employed population according to who determines the
daily working hours (%)

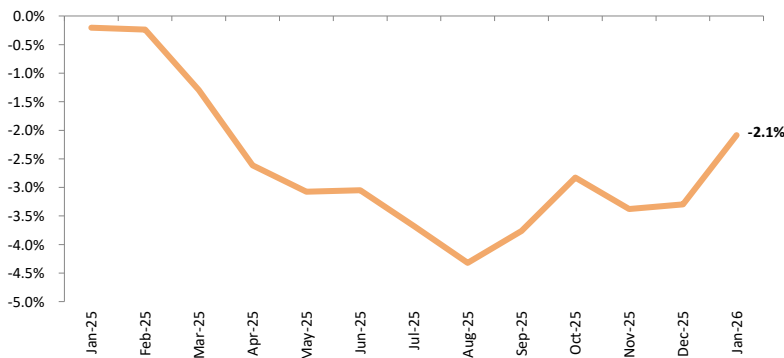


Industrial Production Prices decreased by 2.1% in January

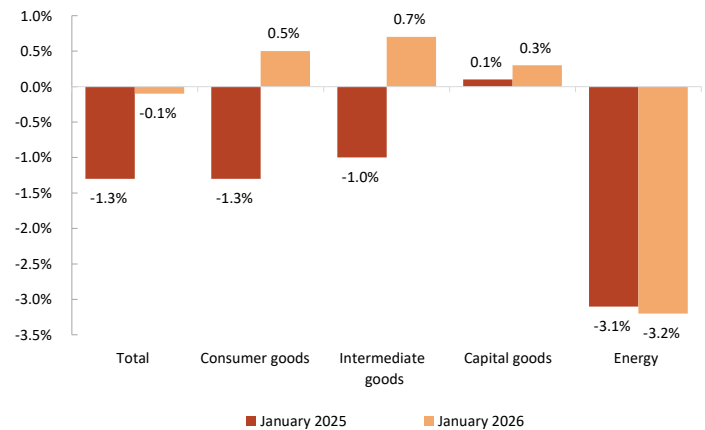
In January 2026, year-on-year:

- The Industrial Production Price Index (IPPI) fell by 2.1% (-3.3% in December), reflecting price reductions in *Energy*, *Intermediate Goods* and *Consumer Goods*, with contributions of -1.5 pp, -0.6 pp and -0.3 pp, respectively;
- The decline in prices of petroleum products was the main factor explaining the evolution in the *Energy* grouping, as well as in the overall index; and
- *Capital Goods* continued to counter the downward price trend, showing an increase of 1.8% (1.6% in the previous month), contributing 0.3 pp to the change in the overall index.

Industrial Production Prices Index
(year-on-year rate of change)



Total Index and Major Industrial Groupings
(month-on-month rate of change)



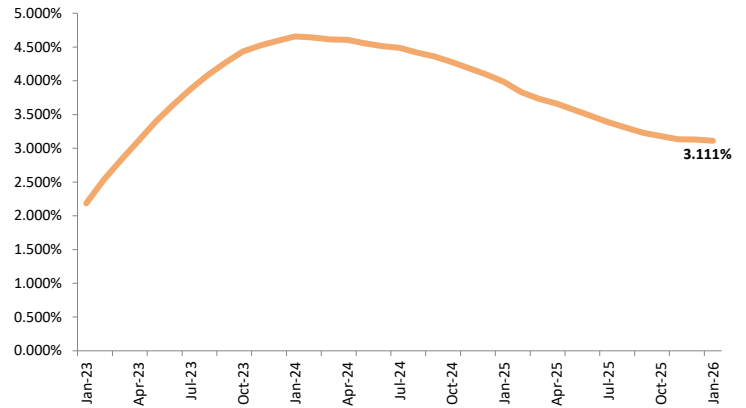
Also in January 2026, compared with the previous month, Industrial Production Prices decreased by 0.1% (-1.3% in the same month of 2025).

Interest rate on housing loans decreased to 3.111% in January

In January 2026:

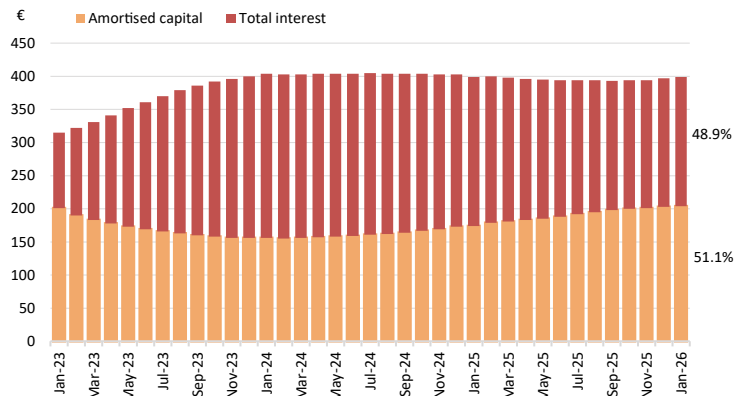
- The implicit interest rate on all housing loan contracts decreased by 1.9 basis points¹ (bps) compared with the previous month, settling at 3.111%;
- For contracts signed in the last three months, the interest rate also decreased, from 2.850% in December to 2.847%;

Implicit interest rates in housing loans



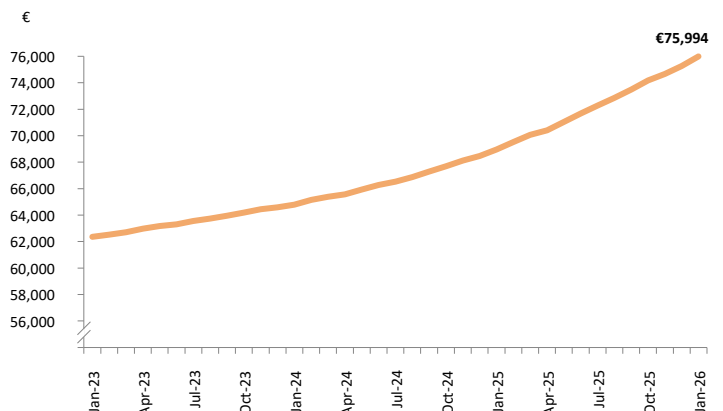
- The average instalment was €399, corresponding to an increase of €2 compared with the previous month; and
- The interest component accounted for 48.9% of the average instalment;
- For contracts signed in the last three months, the average instalment value increased by €1, to €676, corresponding to a year-on-year increase of 12.5%; and

Average instalment due and respective mortgage loans components



- The average outstanding capital for all housing loans increased by €724 compared with the previous month, reaching €75,994.

Average Outstanding Capital



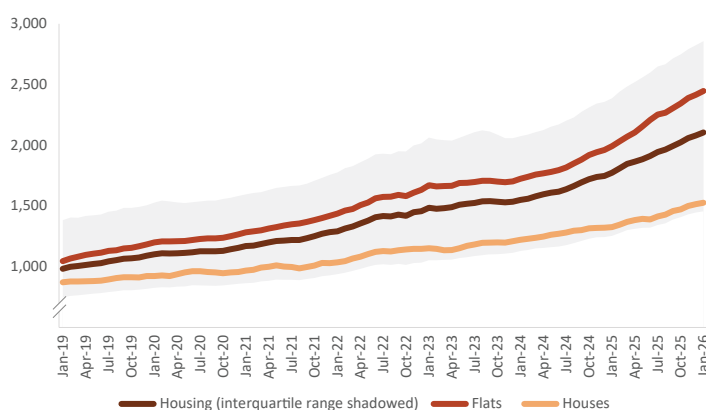
¹ One basis point is the equivalent of 0.01 percentage points.

Bank valuation on housing: median value up 18.7% year-on-year

In January 2026, the median value¹ of bank valuations, carried out in the context of mortgage applications for home purchases, was €2,105 per square meter, i.e. €24 more than a month before.

Compared with January 2025, the year-on-year rate of change stood at 18.7% (19.1% in December 2025).

Median Value of Bank Valuation on Housing (€/m²)



Compared with the previous month:

- The Oeste e Vale do Tejo region showed the most significant increase (2.1%); and
- No decrease was observed.

Compared with the same month last year:

- For the country as a whole, the median value of valuations grew by 18.7%, with the most pronounced variation in Península de Setúbal (27,1%); and
- No decrease was observed.

The number of bank valuations considered was around 31.3 thousand, which represents:

- A decrease of 9.2% compared with the previous month; and
- A decrease of 11.2% compared with January 2025.

Of the valuations considered:

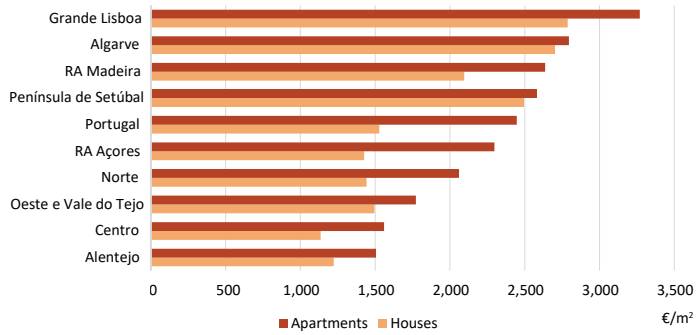
- Around 19.4 thousand were related to apartments; and
- Around 11.9 thousand were for houses.

Year-on-year, the analysis by type of housing shows that, in January 2026, the median bank valuation:

- For apartments: increased by 22.8%, reaching €2,447/m²; and
- For houses: rose by 15.2%, to €1,527/m².

¹ The median value per square metre for bank housing valuations considers properties with a gross private area between 35 m² and 600 m². The results, published monthly, are based on bank valuations carried out in the reference month and the two preceding months. Although the results are available monthly, they reflect trends associated with quarterly data, which helps reduce the impact of irregularities linked to the heterogeneity of the evaluated properties while still indicating the trend in the evolution of bank valuation per square metre.

Median Value of Bank Valuation, Apartments and Houses, January 2026



In January 2026, compared with the previous month, the median bank valuation:

- For apartments:
 - » T1 (one-bedroom) decreased by €14, to €3,099/m²;
 - » T2 (two-bedroom) grew by €34, to €2,529/m²; and
 - » T3 (three-bedroom) increased by €31, to €2,121/m².

Together, these three types accounted for 92.8% of all apartment valuations carried out in the reference period;

- For houses:
 - » T2 (two-bedroom) rose by €3, to €1,514/m²;
 - » T3 (three-bedroom) increased by €17, to €1,497/m²; and
 - » T4 (four-bedroom) grew by €12, to €1,587/m².

Together, these three types accounted for 88.0% of all house valuations carried out in the reference period.

In 2024, companies belonging to a group accounted for 59.3 % of the GVA and 67.6% of the GOS of companies

In 2024, 42,561 companies in Portugal were part of a corporate group. These companies represented 7.9% of all companies in the country and accounted for the following:

- 40.6% of persons employed;
- 63.6% of turnover;
- 59.3% of gross value added (GVA); and
- 67.6% of gross operating surplus (GOS).

Compared with 2023, the following increases were recorded in companies belonging to a group:

- The overall number of such companies: +2.7%;
- Persons employed: +4.1%;
- Turnover: +5.3%;
- GVA: +6.4%; and
- GOS: +3.3%.

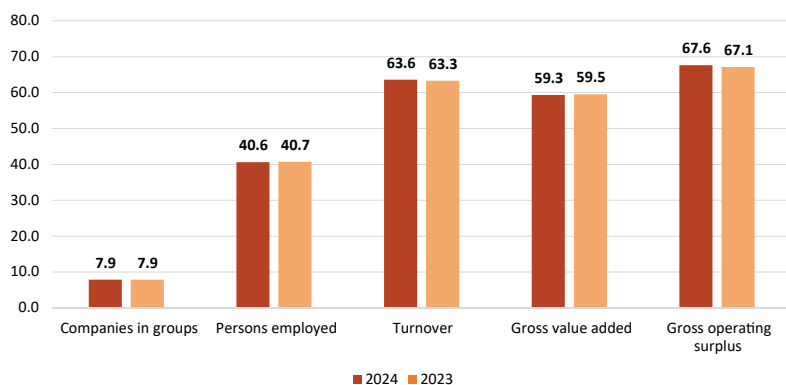
In 2024, the most representative sectors for companies belonging to a corporate group were:

- Financial services: 27.4% (concentrating 80.3% of the GVA generated by the sector);
- Industry and energy: 11.9% (66.1% of the GVA generated); and
- Information and communication: 9.9% (78.4% of the GVA generated).

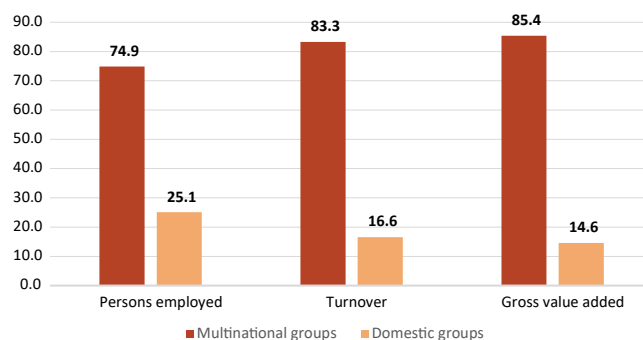
In the same year:

- 45.3% of the companies belonging to a group belonged to a multinational group (18.4% to domestic multinational groups and 26.9% to foreign multinational groups); and
- Companies integrated into multinational groups:
 - » Paid, on average, €8.4 thousand more per year in remuneration (per employee) than the other companies (€24.9 thousand compared with €16.5 thousand);
 - » Had an apparent labour productivity more than twice as high (€61.0 thousand compared with €29.0 thousand).

Indicators for companies belonging to groups, relative to total companies, 2023-2024 (%)



Indicators for business groups, by nature of the group (% relative to total group), 2024 (%)



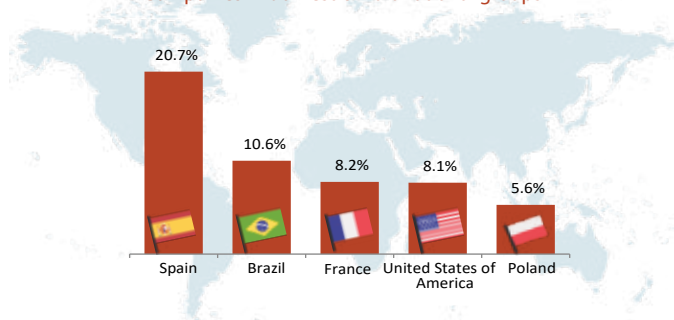
In 2023:

- More than one-fifth (20.7%) of all companies controlled by domestic multinational groups were headquartered in Spain, followed by Brazil, with 10.6%, and France, with 8.2% (19.7%, 10.5% and 7.8% in 2022, respectively); and

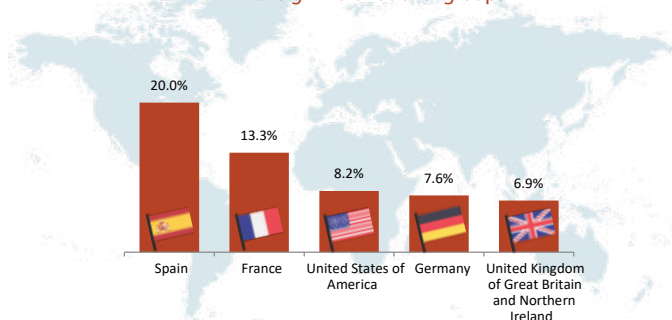
Geographical breakdown of companies controlled by domestic multinational groups; Top 5 Countries, 2023

Geographical breakdown of foreign multinational groups; Top 5 Countries, 2023

Companies in domestic multinational groups



Foreign multinational groups



- 6,437 foreign multinational groups operating in Portugal were identified (-9.1% compared with the previous year). Of these, 56.0% had group heads based in five countries, with Spain and France standing out, with weights of 20.0% and 13.3%, respectively (21.2% and 11.8% in 2022, in the same order).

Further information:

[Enterprises in Portugal, Companies belonging to Enterprise Groups – 2024](#)



Consumer confidence indicator decreases, while economic climate indicator increases slightly

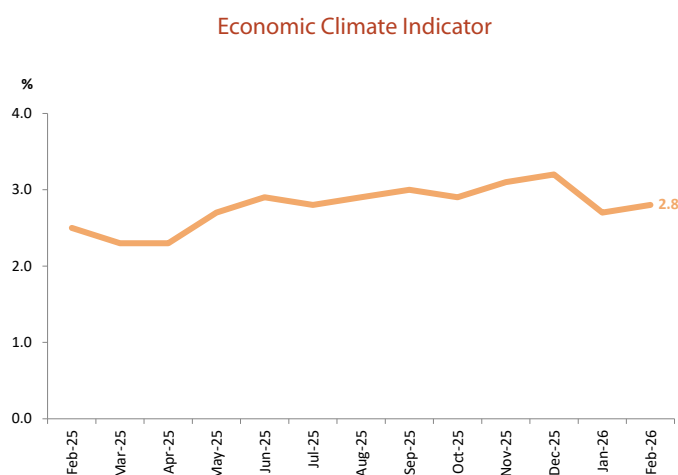
In February 2026,¹ regarding consumers:

- The confidence indicator decreased, after having increased in the previous two months;
- This development resulted from negative contributions from all components, with the outlook for the future purchase of major items by households and for the future economic situation of the country standing out, and, less significantly, opinions on the past financial situation of households and expectations regarding the future financial situation of the household;
- The balance of opinions on past price developments increased, as in January, after having decreased in the previous two months; and
- The balance of expectations regarding future price developments increased considerably between December and February, following the declines recorded in the previous three months.

In the same month, regarding companies:

- The economic climate indicator² increased slightly, after having decreased in the previous month;
- Confidence indicators increased in Services and Manufacturing Industry, while decreasing in Trade and in Construction and Public Works;
- In Services, the indicator increased, reflecting significant positive contributions from expectations regarding demand and opinions on order books;
- In Manufacturing Industry, the indicator increased, reflecting the significant positive contribution of production expectations;
- In Trade, the indicator decreased, reflecting the negative contributions of opinions on sales volume and expectations regarding activity over the next three months; and
- In Construction and Public Works, the indicator decreased, reflecting the negative contribution of employment prospects.

The balances of responses regarding entrepreneurs' expectations about future developments in selling prices increased in Services, while decreasing in Manufacturing Industry, Trade and Construction.



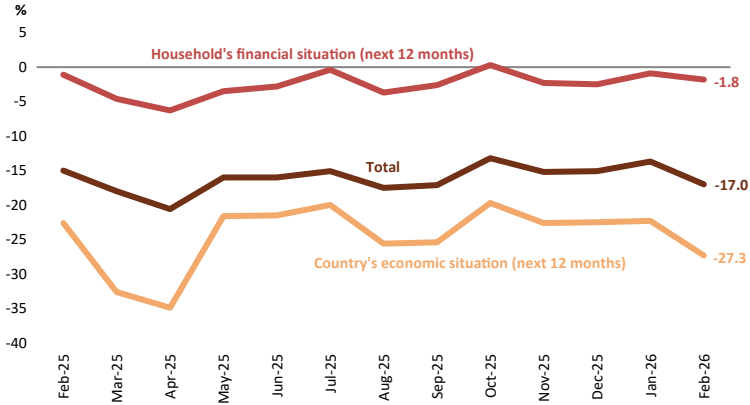
¹ It should be noted that information was collected from February 2 to 13 for the consumer survey, and from February 1 to 20 for the business surveys.

² The economic climate indicator summarises the balances of extreme answers to the questions from the business surveys (Manufacturing Industry, Construction and Public Works, Trade, and Services).

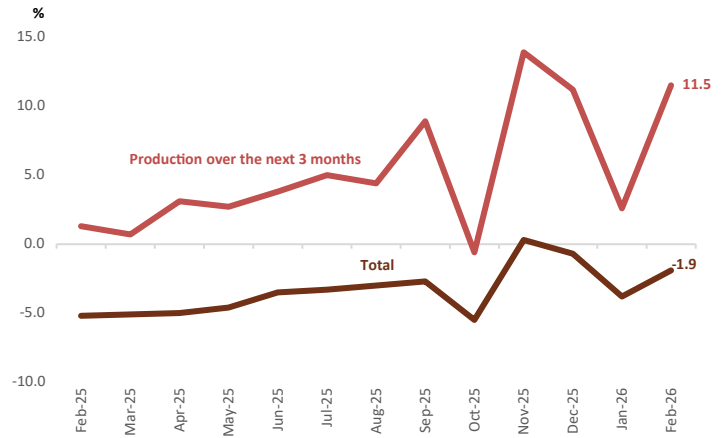


Confidence indicators³

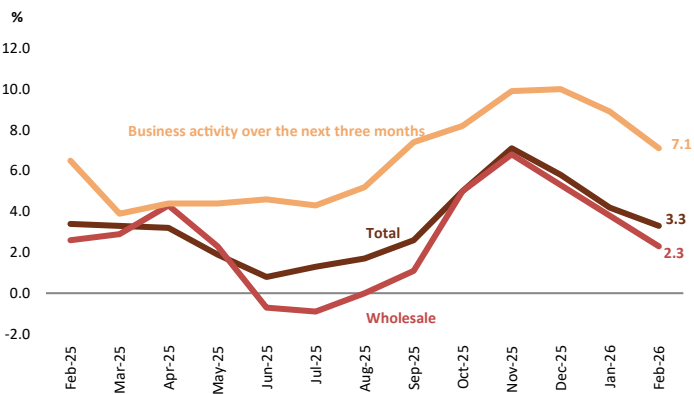
Consumer Confidence Indicator



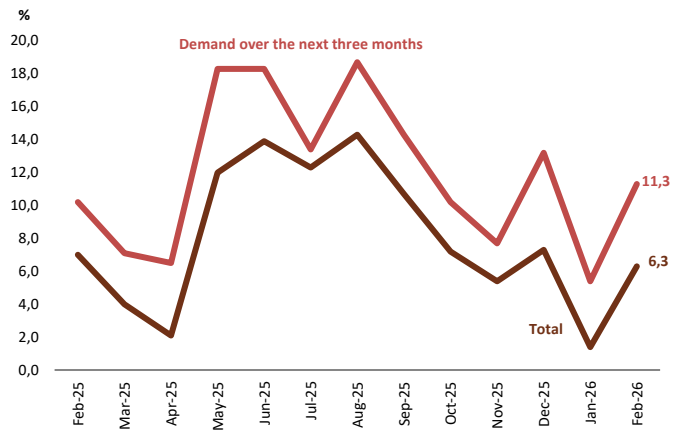
Manufacturing Industry Confidence Indicator



Trade Confidence Indicator



Services Confidence Indicator



³ The monthly base series values are seasonally adjusted, except for the Consumer Confidence Indicator.

Further information:
[Business and Consumer Surveys – February 2026](#)



Tourism activity continued to grow in the first month of 2026, albeit at a slower pace

In January 2026,¹ the tourist accommodation sector² recorded:³

- 1.7 million guests, 3.8% more than in January 2025;
- 3.7 million overnight stays, up 2.0%;
- Total revenue of €276.8 million, up 5.6%;
- Accommodation revenue of €199.5 million, up 5.6%;
- Revenue per available room (RevPAR) of €33.8, up 1.3%; and
- Average daily rate (ADR) of €92.1, up 3.4%.

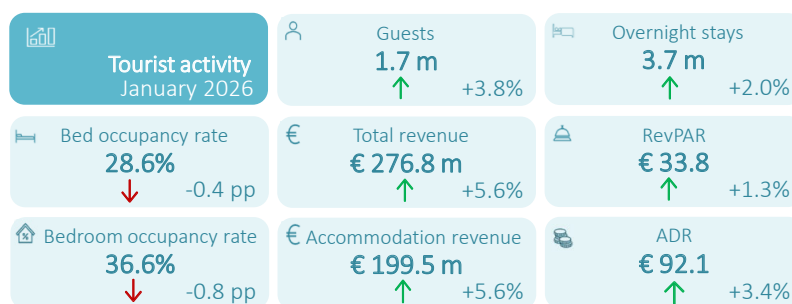
In terms of overnight stays:

- Those by residents increased by 4.7% (after +6.0% in December), reaching 1.3 million; and
- Those by non-residents grew by 0.7% (after +1.2% in December), totalling 2.4 million.

Among the 10 main inbound markets in January, in terms of overnight stays:

- The Canadian market stood out again (+12.5%) ; and
- The largest decrease was recorded in the French market (-8.3%) market.

Monthly overview of the activity of tourist accommodation establishments, January 2026



Overnight stays by domestic and inbound tourists, in millions, January 2026

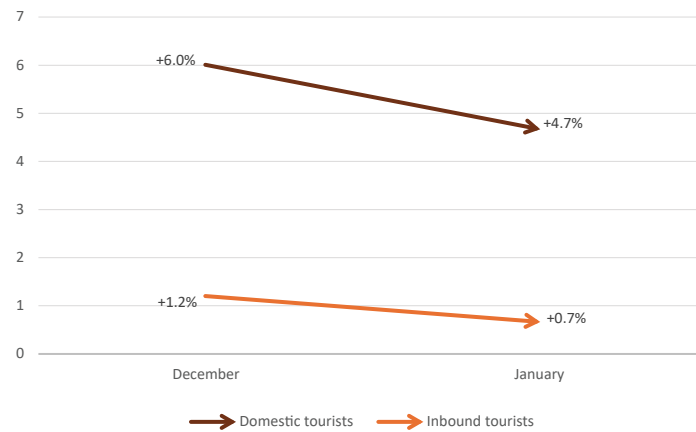


¹ The data presented herein refer to: January to December 2025 - provisional data; January 2026 - preliminary data.

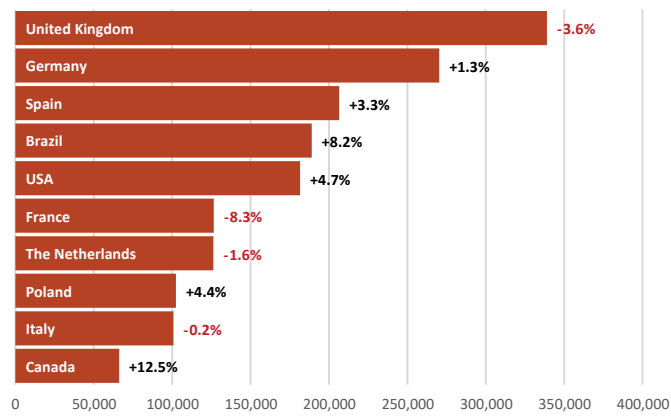
² Monthly series that include three accommodation segments: hotel establishments (hotels, apartment hotels, tourist apartments, tourist villages, pousadas, and quintas in Madeira), local accommodation with 10 or more beds (following the statistical threshold laid down in EU Regulation 692/2011) and rural and lodging tourism.

³ Unless otherwise stated, the rates of change shown in this press release correspond to year-on-year rates of change, compared with the same period in the previous year.

Year-on-year rates of change in overnight stays by domestic and inbound tourists in the last two months, January 2026



Inbound tourists' overnight stays (TOP 10 source markets), January 2026
Volumes and year-on-year rates of change



Further information:
[Tourism Activity, Flash Estimate – January 2026](#)

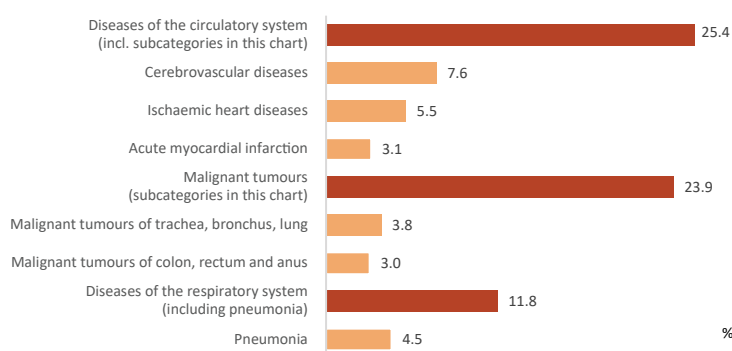


Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system increased the most in 2024

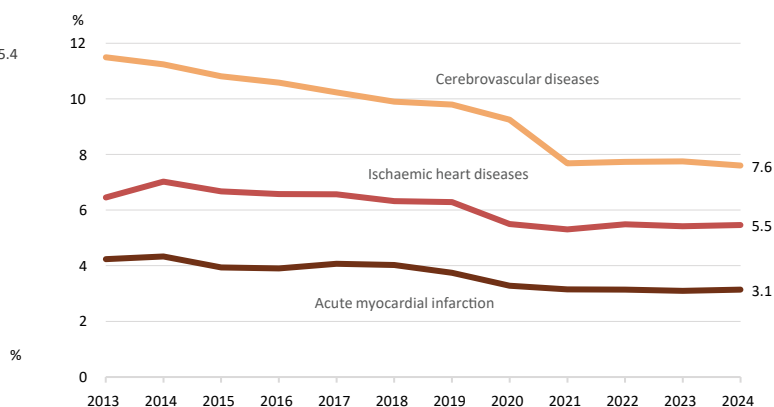
In 2024:

- A total of 119,046 people died in Portugal, 0.1% more than in 2023; of this total, 118,396 (99.5%) were residents in the country and 650 (0.5%) were residents abroad;
- Diseases of the circulatory system and malignant tumours accounted for almost half of resident mortality, causing 30,055 and 28,280 deaths respectively (25.4% and 23.9% of the total number of resident deaths in Portugal);
- Among diseases of the circulatory system, the most significant were:
 - » Cerebrovascular diseases (strokes), with 9,007 deaths among residents (7.6% of the total); and
 - » Ischaemic heart diseases, with 6,470 deaths (5.5% of the total);
- Among malignant tumours, the most significant were:
 - » Malignant tumours of the trachea, bronchi, and lung, with 4,488 deaths among residents (3.8% of the total); and
 - » Malignant tumours of the colon, rectum, and anus, with 3,564 deaths (3.0% of the total; -2.1% compared with 2023);
- Diseases of the respiratory system caused 14,022 deaths among residents, which represents:
 - » 7.0% more than in 2023; and
 - » An increase in the mortality rate from 123.9 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2023 to 131.1 per 100,000 inhabitants;
 - » Around 26% of this increase was associated with the rise in deaths from pneumonia, which caused 5,283 deaths in 2024.

Proportion of deaths in the country (relative to the total number of deaths), by some causes of death, 2024



Proportion of deaths from cerebrovascular diseases, acute myocardial infarction and ischemic heart disease, Portugal, 2013-2024



Further information:
Causes of Death – 2024

GDP in volume grew by 1.9% in year-on-year terms and by 0.9% comparing with the previous quarter. In 2025 GDP grew by 1.9%

In Q4 2025, compared with the same period of 2024:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in volume increased by 1.9%, decelerating by 0.3 pp compared with the previous quarter;
- Net external demand continued to make a negative contribution, although less intense, with the slowdown in imports of goods and services more than balancing the decrease in exports of goods and services; and
- Domestic demand contributed positively to the year-on-year change in GDP, but less expressively (2.9 pp, compared with 3.7 pp in Q3).

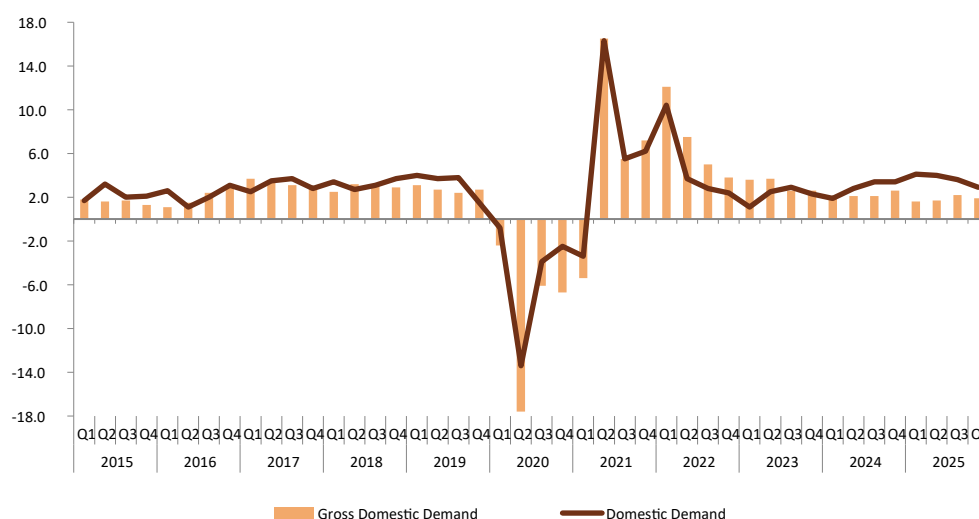
In 2025 as a whole:

- GDP increased by 1.9% in volume, decelerating by 0.3 pp compared to 2024;
- In nominal terms, GDP grew by 5.9%, 1.3 pp less than in 2024;
- Private consumption rose 3.5% in volume, accelerating 0.5 pp compared to 2024;
- Investment rose by 5.7%, with Gross Fixed Capital Formation growing by 3.5%, 0.8 pp less than in 2024; and
- Net external demand's contribution to GDP growth was negative by 1.8 pp, after a negative contribution of 0.6 pp in 2024, as exports of goods and services slowed down more intensely than imports of goods and services.

Gross Domestic Product and Domestic Demand in volume (reference year = 2021)

Data adjusted for seasonality and calendar effects

Annual rate of change, %



Further information:
Quarterly National Accounts – Q4 2025

Statistics Portugal estimates the year-on-year rate of change in the CPI in February at 2.1%

Based on the information already gathered, Statistics Portugal estimates that, in February 2026, in year-on-year terms:

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 2.1%, 0.2 pp higher than in the previous month;
- The underlying inflation indicator (excluding unprocessed food and energy products) recorded a rate of change of 1.9%, 0.1 pp higher than in the previous month;
- The rate of change in the index for energy products remained unchanged at -2.2%; and
- The rate of change in the index for unprocessed food products increased to 6.6% (5.8% in the previous month).

In monthly terms, the CPI is estimated to have recorded a 0.1% rate of change in February 2026 (-0.7% in January and -0.1% in February 2025).

Statistics Portugal also estimates that the average rate of change in the CPI over the last 12 months stood at 2.3% (the same as in the previous month).

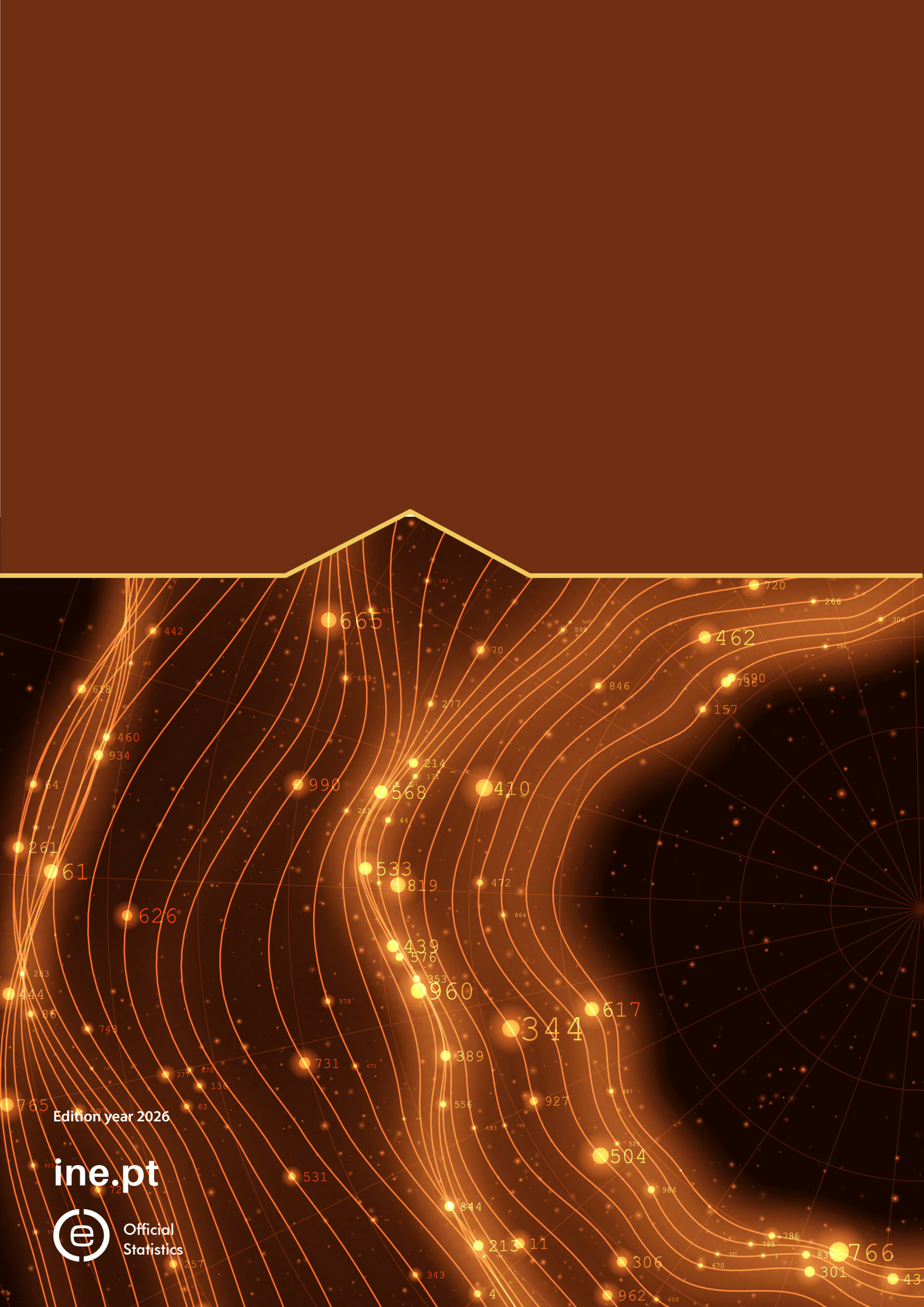
The Portuguese Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) – the most appropriate inflation indicator for comparisons between the different countries of the European Union, and particularly in the Euro Area – is estimated to have increased by 2.1% year-on-year (1.9% in the previous month).



	Monthly rate of change (%) ¹		Annual rate of change (%) ¹	
	Jan-26	Fev-26*	Jan-26	Fev-26*
CPI				
Total	-0.71	0.06	1.92	2.10
Total except housing	-0.79	0.04	1.76	1.95
Total excl. unprocessed food and energy	-0.89	-0.04	1.80	1.94
Energy products	-0.33	0.87	-2.24	-2.24
Unprocessed food products	0.69	0.47	5.81	6.62
Processed food products	0.75	-0.37	0.82	0.95
HICP				
Total	-1.0	0.1	1.9	2.1

¹ Values rounded to two and one decimal places.

* Estimated values.



Edition year 2026

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Official
Statistics