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TOURIST ACTIVITY  
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## REVENUE WITH REDUCTIONS OVER 70% IN MARCH, REFLECTING THE COMPARISON WITH A MONTH ALREADY AFFECTED BY THE PANDEMIC

The **tourist accommodation sector**<sup>1</sup> registered 283.7 thousand guests and 636.1 thousand overnight stays in March 2021<sup>2</sup>, corresponding to year-on-year rates of change<sup>3</sup> of -59.0% and -66.5% respectively (-87.1% and -87.8% in February, in the same order). Overnight stays of residents declined by 20.2% (-74.9% in February) and those of non-residents decreased by 86.2% (-94.5% in the previous month). However, it should be noted that the year-on-year rates of change concerning March compare with the first month of 2020 in which the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was already being significantly felt.

The net occupancy rate (10.1%) declined by 7.1 p.p. (-26.6 p.p. in February).

The total revenue registered in the tourist accommodation establishments amounted to EUR 26.4 million and the revenue of accommodation was EUR 20.6 million, corresponding to rates of change of -73.5% and -71.4%, respectively (-90.5% and -89.7% in February, in the same order).

Considering all tourism accommodation establishments, the average revenue per available room (RevPAR) was EUR 7.3 in March, corresponding to a decrease of 50.2% (-79.7% in February). The average daily rate (ADR) amounted to EUR 51.0 in March, which corresponded to a rate of change of -22.5% (-28.0% in February).

In the **first quarter of 2021**, there was a decrease of 80.0% in the total number of overnight stays, resulting from rates of change of -59.3% in residents and -90.0% in non-residents.

In March 2021, considering the **whole set of accommodation** (tourist accommodation establishments, camping and holiday camps, and youth hostels), there were 308.0 thousand guests and 768.4 thousand overnight stays, corresponding to rates of change of -58.4% and -63.7% respectively (-86.7% and -86.1% in February, in the same order).

<sup>1</sup> Monthly series which includes three types of accommodation facilities: hotel establishments (hotels, apartment hotels, tourist apartments, tourist villages, pousadas and quintas da Madeira), local accommodation with 10 or more beds (according to the statistical threshold defined by EU Regulation 692/2011) and rural/lodging tourism.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Portugal released on the 30<sup>th</sup> of April, the [Tourism activity flash estimate: March 2021](#), which includes the main indicators (guests, overnight stays, with breakdown by residents and non-residents and main countries). In this press release, some of these indicators are presented with a greater geographical breakdown and the remaining indicators usually published monthly - namely occupancy rate, revenue, RevPAR and ADR - and information on most types of accommodation (including camping and holiday camps and youth hostels) is presented.

<sup>3</sup> Unless stated otherwise, the rates of change presented in this press release correspond to year-on-year rates of change.

Figure 1. Global results of the tourist accommodation sector

Global preliminary results	Unit	February 2021		March 2021		Jan - Mar 21	
		Value	Year-on-year change rate (%)	Value	Year-on-year change rate	Value	Year-on-year change rate (%)
<b>Guests</b>	<b>10<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>205.8</b>	<b>-87.1</b>	<b>283.7</b>	<b>-59.0</b>	<b>790.3</b>	<b>-78.7</b>
Residents in Portugal	"	174.4	-77.6	233.8	-21.7	634.1	-63.5
Residents abroad	"	31.4	-96.1	49.9	-87.3	156.3	-92.1
<b>Overnight stays</b>	<b>10<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>468.4</b>	<b>-87.8</b>	<b>636.1</b>	<b>-66.5</b>	<b>1 802.3</b>	<b>-80.0</b>
Residents in Portugal	"	328.4	-74.9	452.1	-20.2	1 200.0	-59.3
Residents abroad	"	139.9	-94.5	184.0	-86.2	602.3	-90.0
<b>Average stay</b>	<b>no. of nights</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>-18.3</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
Residents in Portugal	"	1.88	12.2	1.93	1.9	1.89	11.5
Residents abroad	"	4.46	43.6	3.68	8.9	3.85	25.6
Net bed occupancy rate	%	8.6	-26.6 p.p.	10.1	-7.1 p.p.	9.4	-17.7 p.p.
Total revenue	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	18.6	-90.5	26.4	-73.5	77.6	-83.5
Revenue from accommodation	"	14.3	-89.7	20.6	-71.4	58.5	-82.6
RevPAR (Average revenue per available room)	EUR	5.8	-79.7	7.3	-50.2	6.8	-70.1
ADR (Average Daily Rate)	"	47.1	-28.0	51.0	-22.5	51.3	-22.9

## The number of guests and overnight stays decreased steeply but is slowly recovering

In March 2021, the tourist accommodation sector accounted for 283.7 thousand guests and 636.1 thousand overnight stays, corresponding to rates of change of -59.0% and -66.5% respectively (-87.1% and -87.8% in February, in the same order).

In March, the domestic market (weight of 71.1%) contributed with 452.1 thousand overnight stays, which represented a decrease of 20.2% (-74.9% in February). Overnight stays related to the external markets decreased by 86.2% (-94.5% in the previous month) and amounted to 184.0 thousand. However, it should be noted that the year-on-year rates of change concerning March compare with the first month of 2020 in which the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was already being significantly felt.

In the first quarter of 2021, there was a decrease of 80.0% in the total number of overnight stays, resulting from rates of change of -59.3% in residents and -90.0% in non-residents.

In March, 58.5% of tourist accommodation establishments were closed or did not record any guests (63.9% in February).

Overnight stays spent in hotel establishments (71.3% of the total) decreased by 71.0%. Overnight stays spent in local accommodation establishments (weighting 23.3% of the total) fell by 49.9% and those in rural/lodging tourism (share of 5.4%) declined by 9.6%. Overnight stays in hostels decreased by 61.3% in March, representing 18.3% of overnight stays in local accommodation and 4.3% of total overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments.

In the first quarter of 2021, overnight stays spent in hotel establishments (72.6% of the total) decreased by 82.5%, which represented a greater decrease than the one recorded by local accommodation (-68.9%) and rural/lodging tourism (-56.6%). In the same period, overnight stays in hostels decreased by 74.8%.



Figure 2. Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments,  
by type and category

Unit: 10<sup>3</sup>

Type of establishment and category	Overnight stays			Year-on-year change rates (%)	
	Mar-20	Mar 21	Jan - Mar 21	Mar 21	Jan - Mar 21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 900.1</b>	<b>636.1</b>	<b>1 802.3</b>	<b>-66.5</b>	<b>-80.0</b>
<b>Hotels and similar</b>	<b>1 565.9</b>	<b>453.5</b>	<b>1 308.4</b>	<b>-71.0</b>	<b>-82.5</b>
<b>Hotels</b>	<b>1 121.7</b>	<b>338.9</b>	<b>977.7</b>	<b>-69.8</b>	<b>-82.6</b>
****	186.0	28.1	96.6	-84.9	-90.5
****	556.0	134.7	387.9	-75.8	-85.8
***	266.8	113.9	323.6	-57.3	-75.0
** / *	112.8	62.2	169.6	-44.9	-70.0
<b>Apartment hotels</b>	<b>224.2</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>-82.8</b>	<b>-88.4</b>
*****	21.2	6.3	19.9	-70.0	-80.4
****	154.4	22.7	71.8	-85.3	-89.7
*** / **	48.6	9.6	24.1	-80.4	-87.8
<b>Pousadas and quintas da Madeira</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>-87.3</b>	<b>-92.0</b>
<b>Tourist apartments</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>-67.8</b>	<b>-74.6</b>
<b>Tourist villages</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>-56.5</b>	<b>-69.8</b>
<b>Local accommodation</b>	<b>296.5</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>415.2</b>	<b>-49.9</b>	<b>-68.9</b>
<b>Tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-56.6</b>

### Alentejo with increases in overnight stays of residents

In March, all regions accounted for decreases in the number of overnight stays, with Alentejo (-16.5%), RA Açores (-36.1%), and Centro (-39.3%) recording the lowest reductions, while the remaining regions accounted for over 50% decreases. AM Lisboa concentrated 25.6% of all overnight stays, followed by Norte (20.2%), Centro (15.3%) and Algarve (13.7%).

Considering the first three months of the year, the regions with the lowest reductions in the number of overnight stays were Alentejo (-59.4%), RA Açores (-67.0%), Centro (-71.3%) and Norte (-75.2%), while the remaining regions registered over 80% decreases.

In March, all regions presented declines in the number of overnight stays of residents except for Alentejo (+4.5%). The largest reductions occurred in Algarve (-37.9%) and Centro (-28.7%).

In this month, concerning overnight stays of non-residents, Alentejo registered a decrease of 57.9% and Centro declined by 60.5%, while the remaining regions presented declines of over 75%.

Figure 3. Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments,  
by NUTS II regions

Unit: 10<sup>3</sup>

NUTS II	Total of overnight stays				Overnight stays from residents				Overnight stays from non residents			
	Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21		Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21		Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21	
	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>636.1</b>	<b>-66.5</b>	<b>1 802.3</b>	<b>-80.0</b>	<b>452.1</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>1 200.0</b>	<b>-59.3</b>	<b>184.0</b>	<b>-86.2</b>	<b>602.3</b>	<b>-90.0</b>
Norte	128.3	-52.5	367.5	-75.2	103.0	-17.0	294.7	-57.1	25.3	-82.7	72.7	-90.8
Centro	97.2	-39.3	262.2	-71.3	76.1	-28.7	209.5	-66.5	21.1	-60.5	52.8	-81.6
AM Lisboa	163.0	-68.4	482.5	-82.2	108.1	-20.9	308.7	-57.0	55.0	-85.5	173.7	-91.3
Alentejo	61.6	-16.5	150.6	-59.4	51.1	4.5	120.7	-52.5	10.4	-57.9	29.9	-74.4
Algarve	87.0	-83.3	260.1	-86.5	52.1	-37.9	128.8	-65.5	35.0	-92.0	131.3	-91.6
RA Açores	39.0	-36.1	85.3	-67.0	33.8	-7.3	73.5	-53.2	5.3	-78.6	11.8	-88.4
RA Madeira	59.9	-79.9	194.2	-85.3	28.0	-6.3	64.1	-52.1	31.9	-88.1	130.1	-89.0



## Lisbon concentrated 20% of overnight stays of non-residents in the first quarter

In March, Lisbon registered 87.5 thousand overnight stays (13.8% of the total), corresponding to a decrease of 78.0%. Overnight stays spent by residents were predominant (56.2% of the total overnight stays in this municipality) and decreased by 37.9%. Overnight stays of non-residents decreased by 88.0%.

In Funchal, 37.0 thousand overnight stays were recorded in March (5.8% of the total), corresponding to a decrease of 82.4%. In this municipality, the overnight stays spent by residents declined by 12.4% and those spent by non-residents decreased by 89.7%.

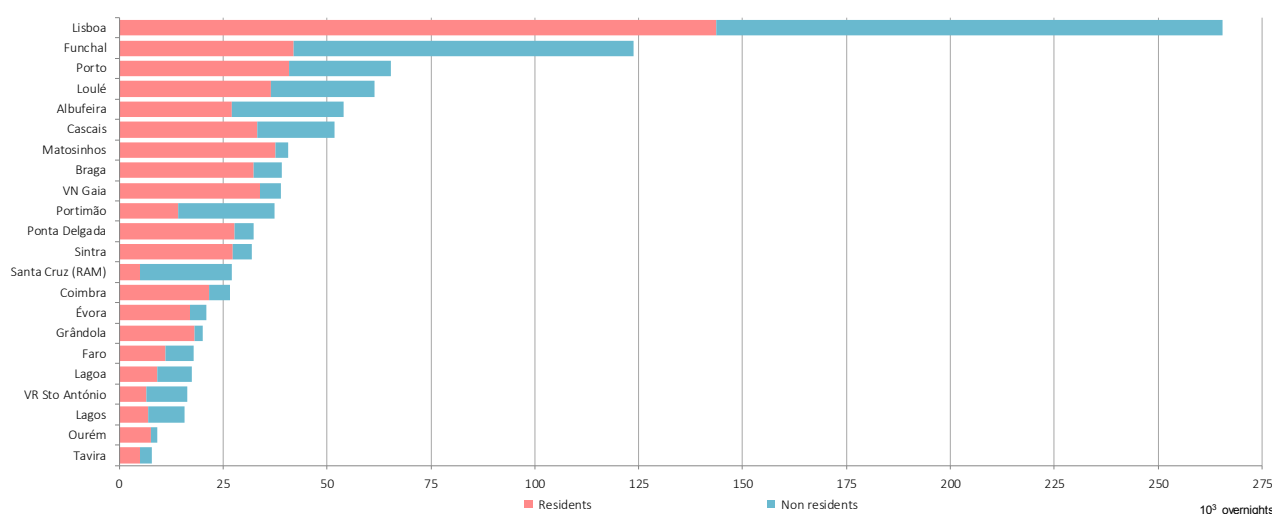
Overnight stays spent in Porto (3.4% of the total) decreased by 81.6% (-43.6% concerning residents and -91.5% regarding non-residents).

In the first quarter of 2021, Lisbon registered 265.4 thousand overnight stays (14.7% of the total), which corresponded to a decrease of 87.5%. During this period, overnight stays spent by residents (weight of 54.1%) fell by 64.9% and overnight stays spent by non-residents decreased by 92.9%. Lisboa accounted for 20.2% of total overnight stays of non-residents in the first quarter of the year.

Overnight stays spent in Funchal (6.9% of the total) decreased by 87.5% in the first quarter (-56.1% concerning residents and -90.8% regarding non-residents).

In Porto (3.6% of the total), overnight stays declined by 90.2% in the first three months of the year (-72.3% concerning residents and -95.3% regarding non-residents).

Figure 4. Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments by main municipalities, accumulated period January-March 2021

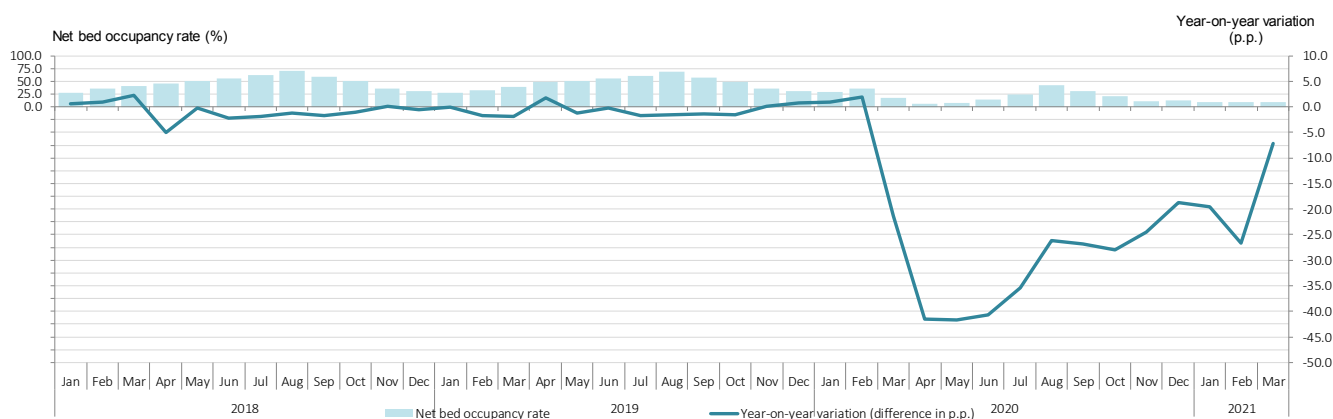




## Net bed occupancy rate declined

In March, the net bed occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments (10.1%) declined by 7.1 p.p. (-26.6 p.p. in February).

Figure 5. Net bed occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments



The highest net bed occupancy rates were registered in RA Açores (17.8%) and Alentejo (13.9%). These regions were the only ones to record an increase in this indicator (+2.9 p.p. and +1.7 p.p., respectively).

Figure 6. Net bed occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS II region

NUTS II	Occupancy rate			
	Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21	
	%	Y-o-y variation (p.p.)	%	Y-o-y variation (p.p.)
Portugal	10.1	-7.1	9.4	-17.7
Norte	10.6	-3.7	9.9	-14.9
Centro	9.3	-0.5	8.3	-10.2
AM Lisboa	10.4	-9.8	10.2	-24.5
Alentejo	13.9	1.7	11.7	-7.6
Algarve	6.5	-11.5	6.3	-17.4
RA Açores	17.8	2.9	13.2	-7.8
RA Madeira	12.4	-15.5	12.2	-29.5

## Revenue kept declining steeply

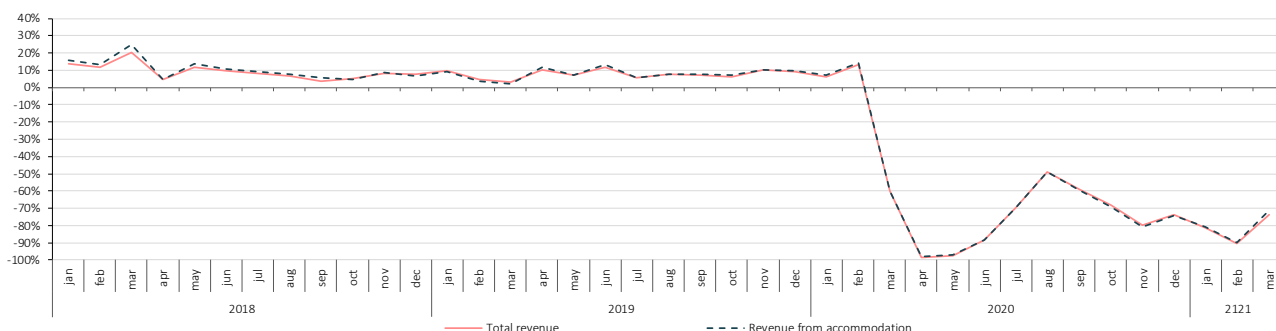
In March, the total revenue in tourist accommodation establishments amounted to EUR 26.4 million and revenue of accommodation accounted for EUR 20.6 million, corresponding to rates of change of -73.5% and -71.4% respectively (-90.5% and -89.7% in February, in the same order).





Figure 7. Total revenue and revenue from accommodation in tourist accommodation establishments:

### Year-on-year rates of change



In March, all regions accounted for declines in total revenue and revenue from accommodation, more so Algarve (-87.9% and -85.1%, respectively), RA Madeira (-81.4% and -82.9% respectively) and AM Lisboa (-79.7% and -78.2%, in the same order).

Figure 8. Revenue in tourist accommodation establishments,  
by NUTS II regions

NUTS II	Total revenue				Revenue from accommodation			
	Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21		Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21	
	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	Y-o-y change rate (%)
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>-73.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>-83.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>-71.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>-82.6</b>
Norte	5.3	-61.1	15.5	-80.0	4.2	-59.7	12.0	-79.1
Centro	3.8	-52.8	10.9	-76.0	3.1	-43.4	8.6	-72.3
AM Lisboa	6.8	-79.7	21.0	-87.8	5.6	-78.2	16.6	-87.2
Alentejo	3.0	-18.1	7.2	-63.4	2.3	-13.3	5.4	-60.8
Algarve	2.7	-87.9	8.5	-89.0	2.2	-85.1	6.6	-87.2
RA Açores	1.8	-28.9	3.9	-63.0	1.3	-31.5	2.7	-63.8
RA Madeira	3.0	-81.4	10.7	-84.3	1.8	-82.9	6.6	-85.2

In March, the evolution of revenue declined concerning the three segments of accommodation.

In hotel establishments, the total revenue and the revenue of accommodation decreased by 76.2% and 74.6%, respectively (shares of 79.2% and 76.2% in total of tourist accommodation, in the same order).

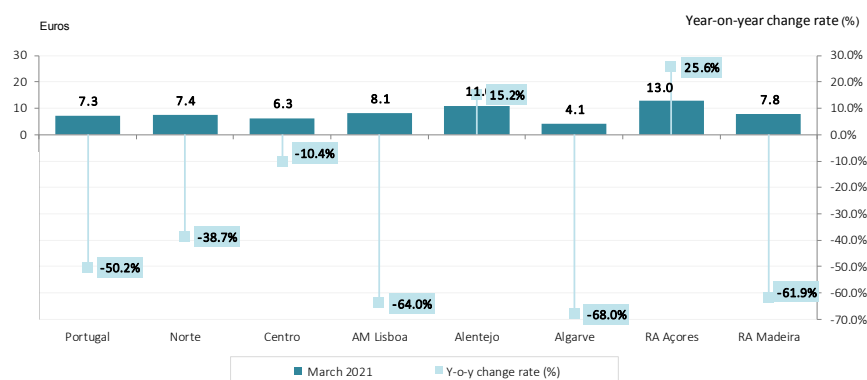
Considering the same variables, the local accommodation establishments (shares of 13.8% and 16.5%) registered rates of change of -62.3% and -59.9%, while in rural/lodging tourist establishments (representing 7.0% and 7.3%) those rates were -21.2% and -13.8%.

Figure 9. Revenue in tourist accommodation establishments,  
by segment and by type

NUTS II	Total revenue				Revenue from accommodation			
	Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21		Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21	
	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	Y-o-y change rate (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>-73.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>-83.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>-71.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>-82.6</b>
<b>Hotels and similar</b>	20.9	-76.2	62.7	-85.0	15.7	-74.6	45.5	-84.3
Hotels	16.3	-76.7	49.3	-85.6	12.2	-75.0	35.8	-85.0
Apartment hotels	1.9	-79.9	6.0	-85.1	1.4	-78.2	3.9	-85.2
Pousadas and quintas da Madeira	0.2	-87.9	0.8	-91.9	0.1	-88.9	0.5	-91.6
Tourist apartments	1.0	-70.9	2.9	-77.7	0.9	-69.3	2.5	-76.7
Tourist villages	1.5	-52.9	3.8	-69.1	1.1	-56.3	2.9	-68.9
<b>Local accommodation</b>	3.6	-62.3	10.3	-75.5	3.4	-59.9	9.4	-74.1
<b>Tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism</b>	1.9	-21.2	4.6	-58.0	1.5	-13.8	3.5	-57.0

In the set of tourist accommodation establishments, the average revenue per available room (RevPAR) amounted to EUR 7.3 in March, corresponding to a decrease of 50.2% (-79.7% in February). RA Açores and Alentejo accounted for increases in this indicator (+25.6% and +15.2%, respectively), given that these regions were the ones recording the highest RevPAR (EUR 13.0 and EUR 11.0, in the same order)

Figure 10. Average revenue per available room in tourist accommodation establishments,  
by NUTS II regions



The rate of change of RevPAR in March was -52.8% as regards hotel establishments, -42.6% in local accommodation and +8.0% in rural/lodging tourism.

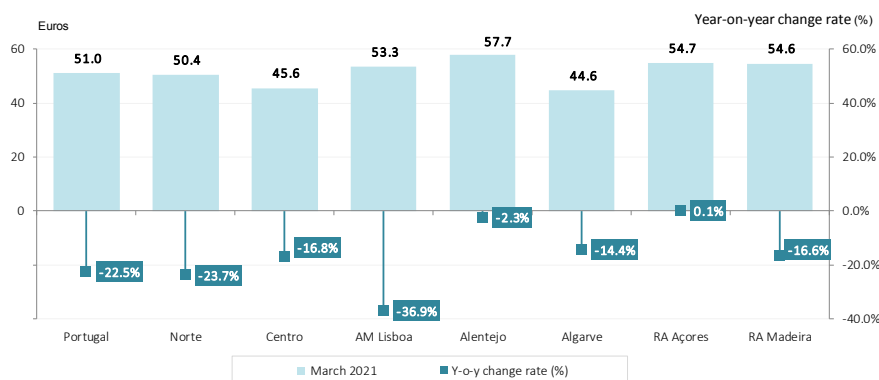


Figure 11. RevPAR in tourist accommodation establishments,  
by type and category

Type of establishment and category	RevPAR (€)			Year-on-year change rate (%)	
	Mar-20	Mar 21	Jan - Mar 21	Mar 21	Jan - Mar 21
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-50.2</b>	<b>-70.1</b>
<b>Hotels and similar</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-52.8</b>	<b>-72.5</b>
<b>Hotels</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-52.6</b>	<b>-73.4</b>
*****	23.8	7.8	8.6	-67.3	-79.7
****	16.9	8.2	7.1	-51.3	-73.6
***	12.4	7.2	6.5	-42.1	-66.2
** / *	10.4	7.5	6.9	-28.3	-60.2
<b>Apartment hotels</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>-33.2</b>	<b>-64.2</b>
*****	20.2	22.5	21.2	11.6	-37.1
****	14.8	7.2	5.4	-51.3	-74.1
*** / **	12.8	12.5	9.6	-2.4	-46.5
<b>Pousadas and quintas da Madeira</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>-34.4</b>	<b>-56.3</b>
<b>Tourist apartments</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-57.1</b>	<b>-65.3</b>
<b>Tourist villages</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-55.6</b>	<b>-66.7</b>
<b>Local accommodation</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-42.6</b>	<b>-58.9</b>
<b>Tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-33.0</b>

When considering the whole set of tourist accommodation establishments, the average daily rate (ADR) amounted to EUR 51.0 in March, corresponding to a decrease of 22.5% (-28.0% in February).

Figure 12. ADR in tourist accommodation establishments,  
by NUTS II regions







## Accommodation activity – overall view

In March, considering the **whole set of means of accommodation** (tourist accommodation establishments, camping sites, and holiday camps and youth hostels) there were 308.0 thousand guests and 768.4 thousand overnight stays, corresponding to rates of change of -58.4% and -63.7% respectively (-86.7% and -86.1% in February, in the same order).

Overnight stays of residents (share of 70.0%) amounted to 537.8 thousand and decreased by 17.7% (-73.5% in February). Overnight stays of the external markets declined by 84.2% (-92.9% in the previous month) and amounted to 230.6 thousand.

In this set of accommodation establishments, the average stay (2.49 nights) decreased by 12.6% (+4.7% concerning residents and +20.6% regarding non-residents).

Figure 13. Main indicators of accommodation activity

NUTS II		Total				Residents				Non residents			
		Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21		Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21		Mar 21		Jan - Mar 21	
		Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)
<b>Guests</b>													
<b>Total</b>	10 <sup>3</sup>	<b>308.0</b>	<b>-58.4</b>	<b>855.5</b>	<b>-78.1</b>	<b>253.3</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>679.6</b>	<b>-63.3</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>-86.9</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>-91.5</b>
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	283.7	-59.0	790.3	-78.7	233.8	-21.7	634.1	-63.5	49.9	-87.3	156.3	-92.1
Camping sites	"	23.3	-43.8	62.0	-62.8	18.6	-2.7	42.7	-49.6	4.7	-79.0	19.3	-76.5
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	1.0	-85.7	3.2	-92.2	0.9	-81.7	2.8	-90.9	0.1	-95.3	0.3	-96.4
<b>Overnight stays</b>													
<b>Total</b>	10 <sup>3</sup>	<b>768.4</b>	<b>-63.7</b>	<b>2 182.7</b>	<b>-77.7</b>	<b>537.8</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>1 409.6</b>	<b>-57.3</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>-84.2</b>	<b>773.1</b>	<b>-88.1</b>
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	636.1	-66.5	1 802.3	-80.0	452.1	-20.2	1 200.0	-59.3	184.0	-86.2	602.3	-90.0
Camping sites	"	129.6	-35.6	369.9	-49.4	83.3	7.6	200.0	-31.9	46.3	-62.6	169.8	-61.1
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	2.7	-81.8	10.5	-86.3	2.4	-75.2	9.6	-82.7	0.3	-94.7	1.0	-95.5
<b>Average stay</b>													
<b>Total</b>	no. Nights	<b>2.49</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>39.3</b>
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	2.24	-18.3	2.28	-6.0	1.93	1.9	1.89	11.5	3.68	8.9	3.85	25.6
Camping sites	"	5.55	14.7	5.97	36.3	4.47	10.5	4.69	35.1	9.85	78.2	8.80	65.6
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	2.79	27.6	3.30	76.2	2.79	35.8	3.37	90.5	2.85	13.4	2.79	25.0

## Reduction in the number of overnight stays in all means of accommodation

In March, the **tourist accommodation establishments** hosted 283.7 thousand guests that spent 636.1 thousand overnight stays, corresponding to rates of change of -59.0% and -66.5% respectively (-87.1% and -87.8% in February, in the same order). Overnight stays of residents decreased by 20.2% (-74.9% in February) and those of non-residents declined by 86.2% (-94.5% in the previous month).

The **camping sites** hosted 23.3 thousand campers that spent 129.6 thousand overnight stays in March which accounted for rates of change of -43.8% and -35.6% respectively (-75.6% and -62.1% in February, in the same order). The external market (-62.6%) contributed solely to the decrease in overnight stays, given that the internal market grew by 7.6%. Overnight stays of residents were predominant, standing for 64.3% of the total. The average stay (5.55 nights) increased by 14.7%.

The **holiday camps and youth hostels** hosted 1.0 thousand guests that spent 2.7 thousand overnight stays in March, corresponding to rates of change of -85.7% and -81.8% respectively (-96.8% and -92.3% in the previous month). Overnight stays of residents (share of 90.1%) decreased by 75.2% and those of non-residents declined by 94.7%. The average stay (2.79 nights) increased by 27.6%.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

In 2020, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, Statistics Portugal started to release a flash estimate of tourism activity, anticipating by 15 days the dissemination of data on guests and overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments. The revisions occurring with the publication of later results have not been significant, so from the release of data from January 2021, Statistics Portugal anticipated by 15 days the dissemination of preliminary data on tourism activity, thus releasing fast statistics, at 30 days, of the main indicators (guests, overnight stays, with breakdown by residents and non-residents and main countries). The dissemination of results at 45 days is kept, with a greater geographical breakdown, with the remaining indicators - namely occupancy rate, revenue, RevPAR, and ADR - and considering the information on most types of accommodation (including camping and holiday camps and youth hostels).

The sources used in this press release are: Survey on guest stays in hotel establishments and other accommodations, Survey on guest stays in camping sites, and Survey on guest stays in holiday camps and youth hostels.

Data made available in this press release relates to establishments operating in each reference period, considering:

- 2020 – January to December: provisional results;
- 2021 – January to February: provisional results; March: preliminary results.

In between preliminary, provisional and final data, results are revised due to definitive answers instead of provisional and mainly due to the replacement of non-response estimates by effective responses. These effective responses include situations of suspended activity (seasonal, temporarily for other reasons or definitive) not duly reported, resulting in the substitution of estimates by a null result, a situation with higher occurrence during the low season.

The degree of revision, measured by the difference in percentage points from the year-on-year rates of change of provisional versus preliminary data is as follows:

	Total revenue	Revenue of accommodation
February 2021	0,0 p.p.	0,0 p.p.

**Guest** – Individual that spends at least one overnight stay in a tourist accommodation activity establishment.

**Overnight stay** – Time spent by an individual between midday and midday of the following day.

**Average stay** – Relation between the number of overnight stays and the number of guests that originated those overnight stays during the reference period.

**Net bed occupancy rate** – corresponds to the relation between the number of overnight stays and the number of available beds, in the reference period, counting as two beds each double bed.

**Total revenue** – revenue from the activity of tourist accommodation establishments: room renting, food and beverage, and others related to the activity itself (assignment of spaces, laundry, tobacco, communications, etc.).

**Revenue from accommodation** – revenue from overnight stays spent by guests in all tourist accommodation establishments.



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# DIÁSTAKE

**RevPAR** – Revenue per available room, measured by the relation between the revenue from accommodation and the number of available rooms, in the reference period.

**ADR** – Average daily rate, measured by the relation between the revenue from accommodation and the number of occupied rooms in the reference period.

**Hotels and similar** – Includes hotels, apartment hotels, “pousadas”, “quintas da Madeira”, tourist apartments, and tourist villages.

**Local accommodation** – Establishments that provide temporary accommodation services for remuneration but do not meet the requirements to be considered tourist facilities, and may take the form of guest houses, apartments, lodging establishments (including hostels). Note: Includes pensions, motels, and inns previously classified as Other tourist accommodation. Only local accommodation establishments with 10 or more beds are considered according to the statistical threshold set in EU Regulation 692/2011.

**Rural tourist** – Establishments that provide accommodation services to tourists in rural areas, providing an adequate set of facilities, structures, equipment, and complementary services, preserving and enhancing the architectural, historical, and natural legacies of the respective region.

**Lodging tourist** – Establishments of a family nature, located in private real estate, namely palaces and mansions, depending on their architectural, historical, or artistic value, both in rural or urban areas.

**Quinta da Madeira** – Establishment located in one or more preexisting buildings, with characteristics and architectural, patrimonial, and cultural value alluding to the historical past of Madeira.

**Camp sites** – A collective, fenced-off facility for tents, caravans, trailers, and mobile homes.

**Holiday camp** – A holiday complex with appropriate facilities for providing free or low-cost holidays, usually as a social service by public or private entities.

**Youth hostel** – A non-profit establishment providing accommodation for young people or small groups of young people.

**Year-on-year rates of change** – Comparison between the variable level in the reference period and the same period of the year before. The calculation of year-on-year rates of change for the main indicators is based on values in units, although in this press release they are visible only in thousands.

To simplify the language, the term “foreigner” might be used instead of “non-resident”.

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**Date of next flash statistics** – 31st of May 2021

**Date of next press release** – 14th of June 2021

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