



13 May 2022  
TOURIST ACTIVITY  
March 2022

## THE AVERAGE DAILY RATE WAS HIGHER THAN IN THE PRE-PANDEMIC PERIOD

The **tourist accommodation sector**<sup>1</sup> registered 1.6 million guests and 4.0 million overnight stays in **March 2022**<sup>2</sup>, corresponding to increases<sup>3</sup> of 464.1% and 543.2%, respectively (+503.8% and +523.5% in February, in the same order). However, the levels attained in March 2022 were lower than pre-pandemic ones, with reductions of 15.3% in the number of guests and 12.7% in overnight stays when compared with March 2019.

In March, the domestic market contributed 1.3 million overnight stays and the external markets amounted to 2.7 million. When compared with March 2019, there were decreases in the number of overnight stays spent by non-residents (-16.5%) and, to a lesser extent, by residents (-3.6%).

The total revenue from the tourist accommodation establishments amounted to EUR 233.9 million of which EUR 168.8 million referred to revenue from accommodation. When compared with March 2019, both total revenue and revenue from accommodation decreased by 5.8%.

The average revenue per available room (RevPAR) was EUR 31.3 in March (EUR 24.3 in February). The average daily rate (ADR) amounted to EUR 74.3 in March (EUR 68.0 in February). When compared to March 2019, the RevPAR decreased by 7.4% and the ADR increased by 4.4%.

In **the first quarter of 2022**, there was a 398.5% increase in the total number of overnight stays (+176.2% in residents and +845.6% in non-residents). When compared to the same period in 2019, the number of overnight stays decreased by 18.8% (-1.6% for residents and -26.4% for non-residents). In this period, the total revenue increased by 536.4% and the revenue from accommodation grew by 509.2%. In comparison with the first quarter of 2019, the total revenue decreased by 15.7% and the revenue from accommodation declined by 14.6%.

In **the first quarter of the year**, considering **all means of accommodation** (tourist accommodation establishments, camping and holiday camps, and youth hostels), there were 3.9 million guests and 9.7 million overnight stays registered, corresponding to increases of 356.6% and 346.8%, respectively.

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<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 tourist.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Portugal released, on the 29<sup>th</sup> of April, the [Tourism activity flash estimate: March 2022](#), which includes the main indicators (guests, overnight stays, breakdown by residents, non-residents, and main countries). In this press release, some of these indicators are presented with a greater geographical breakdown, and the remaining indicators are 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 2022		March 2022		Jan - Mar 22	
		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>1 242.8</b>	<b>503.8</b>	<b>1 577.7</b>	<b>464.1</b>	<b>3 669.6</b>	<b>366.7</b>
Residents in Portugal	"	669.8	284.0	721.3	209.5	1 892.1	198.8
Residents abroad	"	573.0	1724.9	856.4	1735.9	1 777.5	1062.1
<b>Overnight stays</b>	<b>10<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2 920.5</b>	<b>523.5</b>	<b>4 023.3</b>	<b>543.2</b>	<b>8 932.7</b>	<b>398.5</b>
Residents in Portugal	"	1 145.8	248.9	1 308.0	191.5	3 305.2	176.2
Residents abroad	"	1 774.6	1168.2	2 715.3	1435.6	5 627.4	845.6
<b>Average stay</b>	<b>no. of nights</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Residents in Portugal	"	1.71	-9.1	1.81	-5.8	1.75	-7.5
Residents abroad	"	3.10	-30.5	3.17	-16.4	3.17	-18.6
Net bed occupancy rate	%	29.1	20.5 p.p.	33.4	23.3 p.p.	27.2	17.8 p.p.
Net bedroom occupancy rate	%	35.7	23.4 p.p.	42.0	27.6 p.p.	34.0	20.7 p.p.
Total revenue	EUR 10 <sup>6</sup>	153.3	726.0	233.9	786.5	493.9	536.4
Revenue from accommodation	"	110.8	675.3	168.8	725.0	355.6	509.2
RevPAR (Average revenue per available room)	EUR	24.3	318.9	31.3	324.3	24.0	252.4
ADR (Average Daily Rate)	"	68.0	44.2	74.3	45.7	70.5	37.5

The number of guests and overnight stays kept growing but less so when compared with the same period of 2019

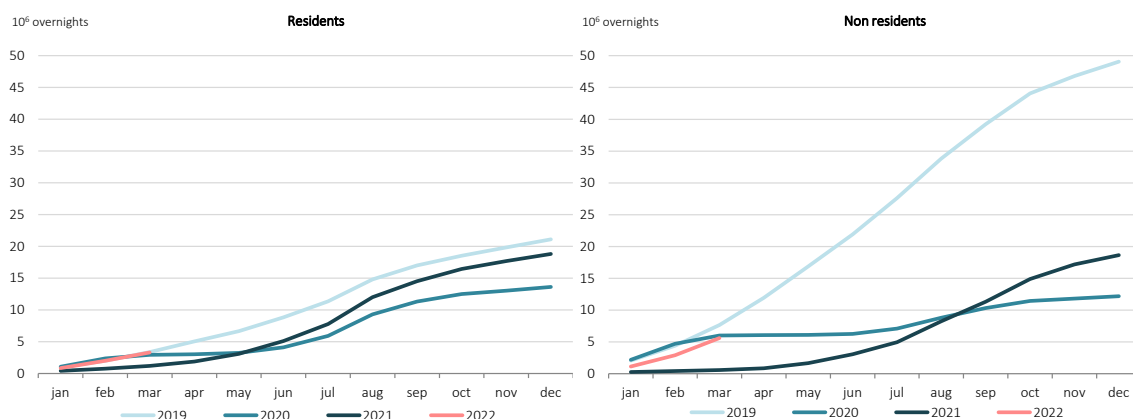
In **March 2022**, the tourist accommodation sector accounted for 1.6 million guests and 4.0 million overnight stays, corresponding to increases of 464.1% and 543.2% respectively (+503.8% and +523.5% in February, in the same order). When compared with March 2019, the number of guests decreased by 15.3% and that of overnight stays declined by 12.7%.

In March, the domestic market contributed 1.3 million overnight stays and increased by 191.5%. The external markets amounted to 2.7 million overnight stays (+1,435.6%). Compared to March 2019, there were decreases in overnight stays spent by non-residents (-16.5%) and, to a lesser extent, by residents (-3.6%).

In the first quarter of the year, there was a 398.5% increase in the total number of overnight stays (+176.2% in residents and +845.6% in non-residents). Compared to the same period of 2019, the number of overnight stays decreased by 18.8%, mainly as a result of the reduction in the overnight stays spent by non-residents (-26.4%), given that those spent by residents had a lower reduction (-1.6%).



Figure 2. Overnight stays of residents and non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments, by months – cumulative sum



### A sharp increase in the number of overnight stays in all regions

In March, there were increases in the number of overnight stays in all regions. AM Lisboa accounted for 30.1% of all overnight stays, followed by Algarve (21.8%), Norte (16.7%), and RA Madeira (14.2%).

When compared with March 2019, all regions registered a decrease in the number of overnight stays, more so in Algarve (-18.8%) and AM Lisboa (-16.2%). Regarding overnight stays of residents, there were increases in RA Madeira (+50.5%) and RA Açores (+4.0%), with the decrease in Algarve (-19.5%) being noteworthy. In terms of overnight stays spent by non-residents, Alentejo had an increase (+2.1%) while the other regions recorded decreases, particularly in Centro (-22.4%) and RA Açores (-21.1%).

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 22		Jan - Mar 22		Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22		Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22	
	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>4 023.3</b>	<b>543.2</b>	<b>8 932.7</b>	<b>398.5</b>	<b>1 308.0</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>3 305.2</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>2 715.3</b>	<b>1 435.6</b>	<b>5 627.4</b>	<b>845.6</b>
Norte	669.9	433.0	1 543.2	323.0	303.9	199.1	797.2	171.7	366.0	1 421.0	746.0	944.2
Centro	395.9	324.4	983.5	280.7	265.6	262.3	715.8	246.3	130.3	552.8	267.6	418.3
AM Lisboa	1 209.9	667.8	2 612.4	447.7	308.2	189.0	760.1	147.4	901.7	1 669.8	1 852.3	991.3
Alentejo	170.6	175.8	408.2	170.6	113.8	119.5	292.0	140.6	56.9	467.2	116.2	294.4
Algarve	876.1	933.1	1 810.8	602.2	143.4	179.4	361.3	182.2	732.7	2 088.1	1 449.6	1 016.5
RA Açores	128.7	214.0	268.9	208.3	86.5	143.2	183.7	144.2	42.2	676.5	85.2	611.1
RA Madeira	572.2	833.1	1 305.7	567.4	86.7	205.2	195.1	202.1	485.5	1 375.6	1 110.6	747.4



In March, the municipality of Lisboa concentrated more than 1/4 of all overnight stays spent by non-residents

In March, the municipality of Lisboa accounted for 922.0 thousand overnight stays (22.9% of the total). Compared to March 2019, the number of overnight stays decreased by 18.2% (-9.6% concerning residents and -20.0% regarding non-residents). Lisboa concentrated 27.5% of the total overnight stays spent by non-residents registered in the country in March 2022.

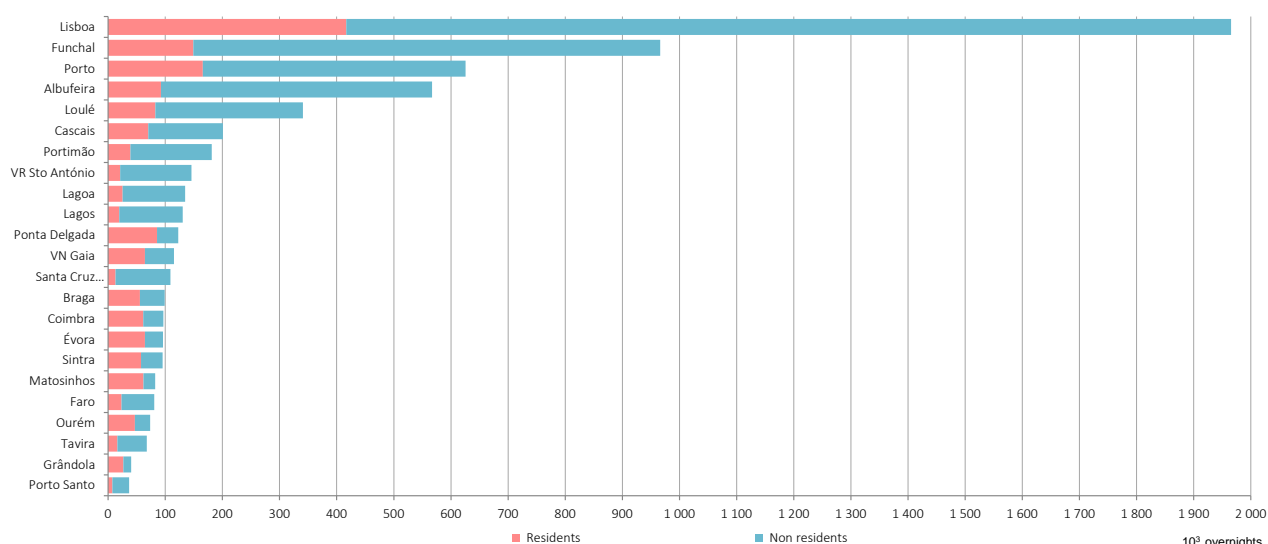
Funchal (10.4% of the total) accounted for 417.4 thousand overnight stays in March. When compared with March 2019, there was a reduction of 3.3% (+61.4% in residents and -9.9% in non-residents).

The number of overnight stays spent in Albufeira (7.5% of the total) was 300.9 thousand. When compared with March 2019, that figure represented a 33.9% reduction (-38.4% in residents and -33.2% in non-residents).

In the municipality of Porto (7.3% of the total), the number of overnight stays amounted to 292.3 thousand in March, i.e., a decrease of 11.1% vis-à-vis March 2019 (-7.5% in residents and -12.1% in non-residents).

In the first quarter of the year, compared to the same period of 2019, overnight stays in Lisboa decreased by 29.0% (-16.9% in residents and -31.7% in non-residents). In this period, the number of overnight stays spent in Funchal decreased by 16.3% (+45.6% in residents and -22.3% in non-residents) and in Porto, they decreased by 21.3% (-9.9% in residents and -24.7% in non-residents).

Figure 4. Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments by main<sup>4</sup> municipalities, accumulated period January-March 2022



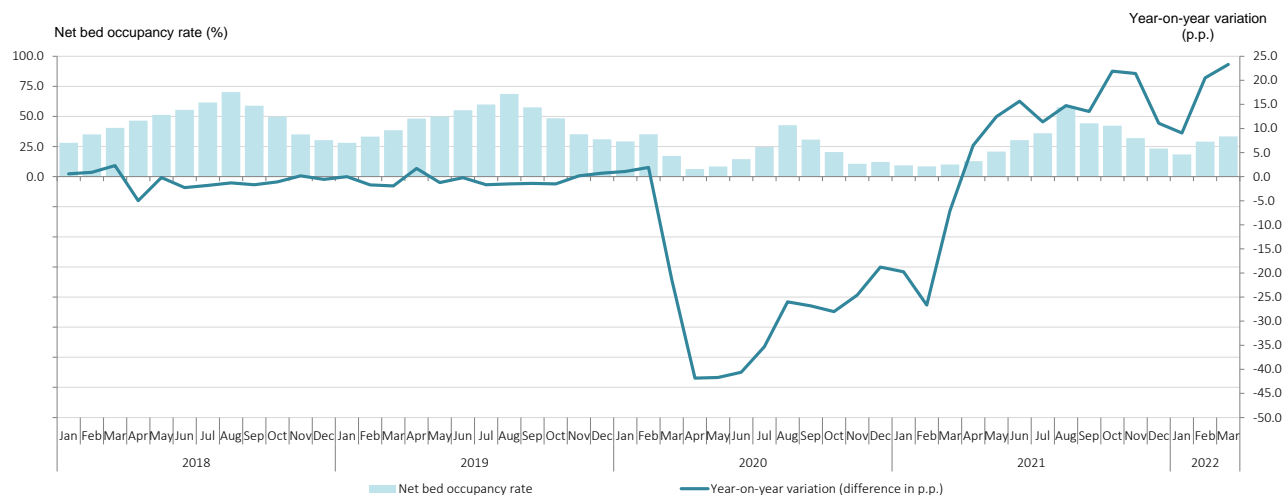
<sup>4</sup> According to the provisional results concerning overnight stays in 2021.



## The net bed occupancy rates increased

In March, the net bed occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments (33.4%) increased by 23.3 p.p. (+20.5 p.p. in February). In March 2019, the net bed occupancy rate had been 38.6%.

Figure 5. The net bed occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments



In March, the highest net bed occupancy rates were registered in RA Madeira (54.2%) and AM Lisboa (43.7%). These two regions also accounted for the highest increases in this indicator (+41.5 p.p. and +33.2 p.p., respectively).

Figure 6. Net bed occupancy rate and net bedroom occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS II regions

NUTS II	Net bed occupancy rate				Net bedroom occupancy rate			
	Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22		Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22	
	%	Y-o-y variation (p.p.)	%	Y-o-y variation (p.p.)	%	Y-o-y variation (p.p.)	%	Y-o-y variation (p.p.)
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Norte	30.0	19.4	24.5	14.6	38.3	23.4	30.8	17.0
Centro	22.1	13.0	19.8	11.5	28.3	14.6	25.0	12.9
AM Lisboa	43.7	33.2	33.3	23.1	54.5	39.0	41.5	26.7
Alentejo	23.9	9.9	20.9	9.1	31.2	11.9	26.4	9.9
Algarve	28.7	22.2	23.6	17.2	37.7	28.4	30.7	21.8
RA Açores	30.8	13.3	24.1	10.9	37.3	14.1	29.6	11.0
RA Madeira	54.2	41.5	44.1	31.9	62.1	46.6	50.3	35.5

In March, the net bedroom occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments (42.0%) increased by 27.6 p.p. (+23.4 p.p. in February). In March 2019, the net bedroom occupancy rate had been 47.4%.

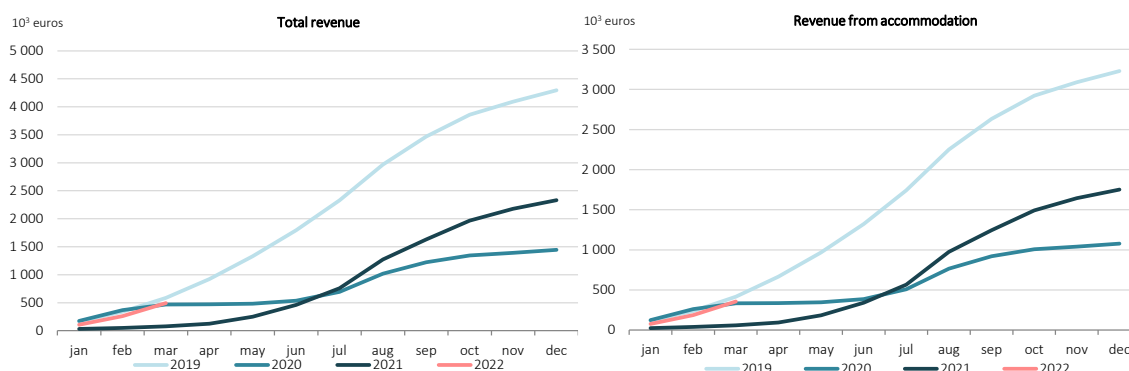


## Revenue decreased by 5.8% when compared to March 2019

In March, the total revenue generated in tourist accommodation establishments amounted to EUR 233.9 million and EUR 168.8 million concerning revenue from accommodation. Compared with March 2019, both total revenue and revenue from accommodation decreased by 5.8%.

In the first quarter 2022, the total revenue grew by 536.4% and revenue from accommodation increased by 509.2%. Compared with the same period of 2019, the total revenue decreased by 15.7% and the revenue from accommodation declined by 14.6%.

Figure 7. Total revenue and revenue from accommodation in tourist accommodation establishments, by month – cumulative sum



In March, AM Lisboa concentrated 35.2% of total revenue and 37.3% of revenue from accommodation, followed by Algarve (18.8% and 17.4%, respectively) and Norte (16.2% and 16.8%, in the same order).

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

NUTS II	Total revenue				Revenue from accommodation			
	Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22		Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22	
	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>233.9</b>	<b>786.5</b>	<b>493.9</b>	<b>536.4</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>725.0</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>509.2</b>
Norte	37.9	621.0	84.1	444.7	28.3	577.9	62.0	419.3
Centro	20.0	445.6	48.6	351.7	14.2	381.3	35.3	315.7
AM Lisboa	82.4	1148.1	164.6	693.2	62.9	1063.8	125.8	669.5
Alentejo	10.2	237.9	23.8	228.2	7.3	212.1	16.9	210.4
Algarve	43.9	1591.0	86.0	918.4	29.3	1236.4	57.4	774.3
RA Açores	5.9	211.3	12.3	214.0	4.2	209.7	8.8	219.2
RA Madeira	33.6	898.9	74.4	575.2	22.6	1000.0	49.5	623.3



In the first quarter of the year, the evolution of revenue was positive across the three segments of accommodation.

In hotel establishments, the total revenue and the revenue from accommodation increased by 582.2% and 560.2%, respectively (shares of 87.0% and 84.8% in total tourist accommodation, in the same order).

Considering the same variables, the local accommodation establishments (shares of 9.3% and 11.3%) registered increases of 357.0% and 339.4%, while rural/lodging tourist establishments (representing 3.7% and 3.8%) grew by 301.8% and 288.9%.

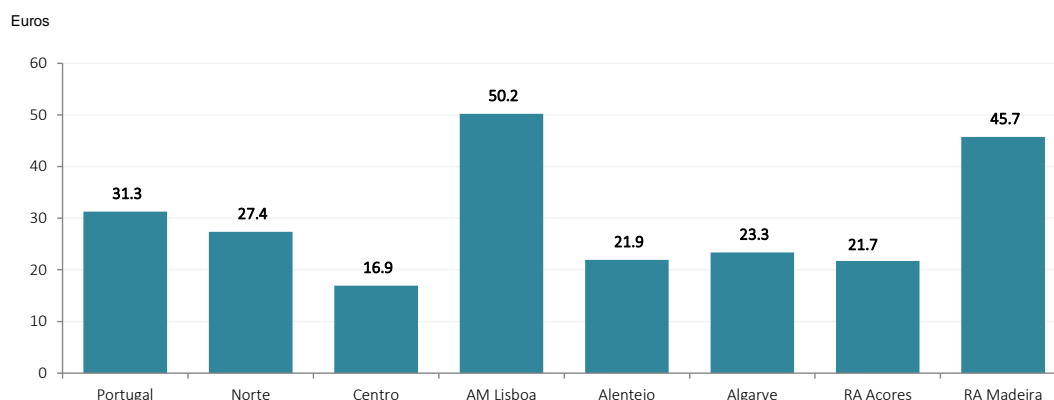
Figure 9. Revenue in tourist accommodation establishments,  
by segment and by type

NUTS II	Total revenue				Revenue from accommodation			
	Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22		Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22	
	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>233.9</b>	<b>786.5</b>	<b>493.9</b>	<b>536.4</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>725.0</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>509.2</b>
<b>Hotels and similar</b>	204.9	868.1	429.6	582.2	144.2	811.8	301.7	560.2
Hotels	168.1	915.3	347.8	602.2	118.1	852.3	244.1	579.5
Apartment hotels	19.7	937.7	42.4	608.7	13.2	875.1	28.1	616.1
Pousadas and quintas da Madeira	4.7	2497.2	10.5	1235.0	3.3	2773.6	7.1	1274.8
Tourist apartments	6.6	533.0	15.4	433.2	5.4	509.0	12.2	394.8
Tourist villages	5.8	288.4	13.5	256.9	4.3	302.6	10.1	254.1
<b>Local accommodation</b>	21.1	521.3	46.0	357.0	18.7	490.3	40.3	339.4
<b>Tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism</b>	7.8	331.8	18.4	301.8	5.8	297.9	13.6	288.9

When considering all the tourist accommodation establishments, the average revenue per available room (RevPAR) amounted to EUR 31.3 in March, having increased by 324.3% (+318.9% in February). Compared to March 2019 (EUR 33.7), RevPAR decreased by 7.4%.

AM Lisboa (EUR 50.2) and RA Madeira (EUR 45.7) recorded the highest RevPAR.

Figure 10. Average revenue per available room in tourist accommodation establishments,  
by NUTS II regions – March 2022





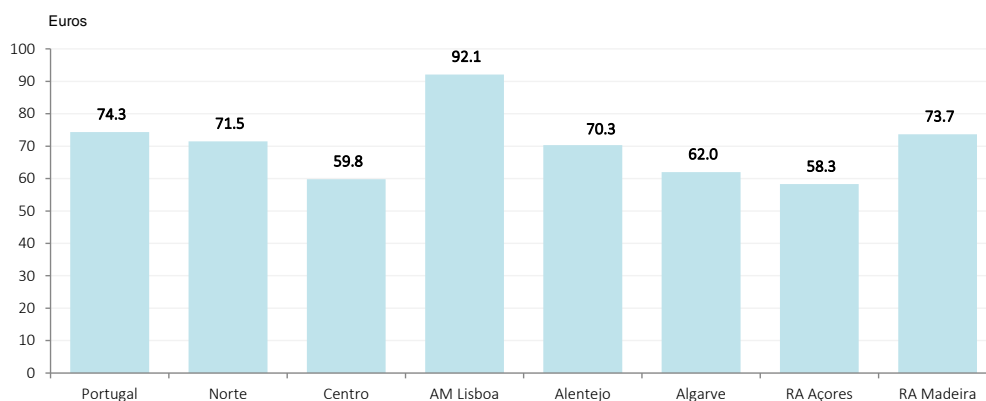
Since the beginning of the year, this indicator increased by 252.4% and registered growths of 270.8% in hotel establishments, 201.5% in local accommodation, and 106.2% in rural/lodging tourism.

Figure 11. Average revenue per available room in tourist accommodation establishments, by type and category

Type of establishment and category	RevPAR (€)			Year-on-year change rate (%)	
	Mar-21	Mar 22	Jan - Mar 22	Mar 22	Jan - Mar 22
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>324.3</b>	<b>252.4</b>
<b>Hotels and similar</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>347.6</b>	<b>270.8</b>
<b>Hotels</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>272.9</b>
*****	9.3	61.2	45.0	561.1	395.0
****	8.2	34.0	25.5	316.5	258.1
***	7.2	25.9	19.5	259.2	198.0
** / *	7.6	21.8	17.5	187.8	154.4
<b>Apartment hotels</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>227.1</b>
*****	22.5	51.2	44.9	127.3	111.9
****	7.2	28.5	22.2	297.7	310.0
*** / **	12.7	24.5	21.0	93.2	119.2
<b>Pousadas and quintas da Madeira</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>268.0</b>	<b>158.0</b>
<b>Tourist apartments</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>291.9</b>	<b>225.1</b>
<b>Tourist villages</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>215.2</b>
<b>Local accommodation</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>279.7</b>	<b>201.5</b>
<b>Tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>106.2</b>

When considering the whole set of tourist accommodation establishments, the average daily rate (ADR) amounted to EUR 74.3 in March, having increased by 45.7% (+44.2% in February). When compared to March 2019, the ADR increased by 4.4%.

Figure 12. Average daily rate in tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS II regions – March 2022







### Accommodation activity – overall view

In the first quarter of the year, when considering the **whole set of means of accommodation** (tourist accommodation establishments, camping sites, holiday camps, and youth hostels) there were 3.9 million guests and 9.7 million overnight stays, corresponding to increases of 356.6% and 346.8%, respectively.

The number of overnight stays of residents amounted to 3.6 million and increased by 158.7%. The overnight stays of non-residents (share of 62.5%) grew by 691.9% and amounted to 6.1 million. Compared with the first quarter of 2019, the number of overnight stays decreased by 18.1% (-3.0% concerning residents and -25.1% regarding non-residents).

In this set of accommodation establishments, the average stay (2.50 nights) declined by 2.1% (-12.5% concerning residents and -27.3% regarding non-residents).

Figure 13. Main indicators of accommodation activity

NUTS II		Total				Residents				Non residents			
		Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22		Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22		Mar 22		Jan - Mar 22	
		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>1 665.2</b>	<b>448.0</b>	<b>3 887.1</b>	<b>356.6</b>	<b>762.8</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>2 006.1</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>902.4</b>	<b>1 654.9</b>	<b>1 880.9</b>	<b>989.9</b>
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	1 577.7	464.1	3 669.6	366.7	721.3	209.5	1 892.1	198.8	856.4	1 735.9	1 777.5	1 062.1
Camping sites	"	72.0	209.1	185.2	198.9	30.1	61.6	89.8	110.5	41.9	795.3	95.4	394.7
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	15.6	1 522.5	32.3	914.1	11.5	1 224.1	24.2	752.5	4.1	4 334.8	8.1	2 244.9
<b>Overnight stays</b>													
<b>Total</b>	10 <sup>3</sup>	<b>4 309.3</b>	<b>469.5</b>	<b>9 699.7</b>	<b>346.8</b>	<b>1 428.9</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>3 635.5</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>2 880.3</b>	<b>1 189.8</b>	<b>6 064.2</b>	<b>691.9</b>
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	4 023.3	543.2	8 932.7	398.5	1 308.0	191.5	3 305.2	176.2	2 715.3	1 435.6	5 627.4	845.6
Camping sites	"	253.9	97.6	699.0	89.6	98.4	19.6	281.8	41.6	155.5	236.2	417.2	145.8
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	32.0	1 108.5	68.0	547.4	22.5	833.5	48.4	406.3	9.5	3 946.6	19.5	1 994.0
<b>Average stay</b>													
<b>Total</b>	no. Nights	<b>2.59</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>-26.5</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>-27.3</b>
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	2.55	14.0	2.43	6.8	1.81	-5.8	1.75	-7.5	3.17	-16.4	3.17	-18.6
Camping sites	"	3.53	-36.1	3.78	-36.6	3.27	-26.0	3.14	-32.7	3.71	-62.4	4.37	-50.3
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	2.06	-25.5	2.10	-36.2	1.96	-29.5	2.00	-40.6	2.32	-8.8	2.41	-10.7

### The number of overnight stays increased in all means of accommodation

In the first quarter of 2022, the **tourist accommodation establishments** hosted 3.7 million guests that spent 8.9 million overnight stays, corresponding to increases of 366.7% and 398.5% respectively. The number of overnight stays of residents increased by 176.2% and those of non-residents grew by 845.6%. In comparison with the same period in 2019, the number of overnight stays decreased by 18.8% (-1.6% regarding residents and -26.4% concerning non-residents).

The **camping sites** registered 185.2 thousand campers (+198.9%) and 699.0 thousand overnight stays (+89.6%), in the first quarter of 2022. When compared with the same period in 2019, the number of overnight stays decreased by 4.5% (-9.6% concerning residents and -0.6% regarding non-residents). The average stay (3.78 nights) decreased by 36.6% when compared with the first quarter of 2021.

The **holiday camps and youth hostels** welcomed 32.3 thousand guests (+914.1%) that spent 68.0 thousand overnight stays (+547.4%). When compared with the first quarter of 2019, the number of overnight stays decreased by 34.7% (-36.1% in residents and -31.2% in non-residents). The average stay (2.10 nights) decreased by 36.2% vis-à-vis the same period in 2021.



## 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 of 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 of 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 the Survey on guest stays in hotel establishments and other accommodations, the Survey on guest stays in camping sites, and the 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:

- 2021 – January to December: provisional results; 2022 – January to February: provisional results; 2022 – 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 with 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.

**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 two beds for 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.

**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, and lodging establishments (including hostels). Note: Includes pensions, motels, and inns previously classified as other tourist accommodations. 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.

**Campsites** – 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** – 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2022

**Date of next press release** – 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2022

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