TOURIST ACTIVITY CONTINUES TO REACH RECORD HIGHS

In **February 2023[1], the tourist accommodation sector[2]** accounted for 1.7 million guests (+33.0%)[3] and 4.0 million overnight stays (+38.5%), corresponding to EUR 245.7 million in total revenue (+60.3%), and EUR 179.5 million in revenue from accommodation (+62.0%). Compared to February 2020, when significant effects of the pandemic crisis have not yet been observed in Portugal, there were increases of 26.4% in total revenue and 30.3% in revenue from accommodation.

The revenue per available room (RevPAR) stood at EUR 36.3 and the average daily rate (ADR) amounted to EUR 79.3 (+49.5% and +16.7% when compared to February 2022, respectively). Vis-à-vis February 2020, the RevPAR increased by 27.3% and ADR grew by 22.4%.

In February, among the municipalities with the highest representativeness in the total number of overnight stays, Albufeira stands out and continued to register a reduction in overnight stays compared to 2020 (-21.4%), both from residents (-31.1%) and non-residents (-19.3%).

In **the first two months of 2023**, total overnight stays grew by 52.9% (+27.2% in residents and +70.6% in non-residents), corresponding to increases of 75.6% in total revenue and 77.9% in revenue from accommodation. When compared to the same period of 2020, there were increases of 23.7% and 26.9%, respectively.

When considering **all means of accommodation** (tourist accommodation establishments, camping and holiday camps, and youth hostels), in the **first two months of the year**, there were 3.3 million guests and 8.1 million overnight stays, corresponding to increases of 47.6% and 50.7%, respectively. Compared to the same period of 2020, overnight stays grew by 5.7% (+4.2% concerning residents and +6.5% for non-residents).

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[1] Statistics Portugal released, on the 31st of March, the Tourism activity flash estimate: February 2023, which includes the main indicators (guests, overnight stays, breakdown by residents, non-residents, and main countries and occupancy rates). In this press release, some of these indicators are presented with a greater geographical breakdown, and the remaining indicators usually published monthly are disseminated - namely revenue, RevPAR, and ADR - and information on the whole set of means of accommodation (including camping and holiday camps and youth hostels) is presented.

[2] 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 areas and lodging tourism.

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

## Table 1. Global results of the tourist accommodation sector

Tourist accommodation establishments	Unit	January 2023		February 2023		Jan - Feb 23	
		Value	Year-on-year change rate (%)	Value	Year-on-year change rate (%)	Value	Year-on-year change rate (%)
Guests	10^3	**1 455.5**	**71.4**	**1 653.3**	**33.0**	**3 108.7**	**48.6**
Residents in Portugal	"	686.6	37.0	776.0	15.9	1 462.7	24.9
Residents abroad	"	768.8	120.9	877.2	53.1	1 646.1	78.7
Overnight stays	10^3	**3 462.5**	**74.1**	**4 043.8**	**38.5**	**7 506.4**	**52.9**
Residents in Portugal	"	1 176.1	38.1	1 363.4	19.0	2 539.5	27.2
Residents abroad	"	2 286.5	101.0	2 680.4	51.0	4 966.8	70.6
Average stay	no. of nights	**2.38**	**1.6**	**2.45**	**4.1**	**2.41**	**2.9**
Residents in Portugal	"	1.71	0.8	1.76	2.7	1.74	1.8
Residents abroad	"	2.97	-9.0	3.06	-1.3	3.02	-4.6
Net bed occupancy rate	%	29.5	11.0 p.p.	36.6	7.5 p.p.	33.0	9.3 p.p.
Net bedroom occupancy rate	%	37.4	14.0 p.p.	45.7	10.0 p.p.	41.4	12.1 p.p.
Total revenue	EUR 10^6	211.0	97.6	245.7	60.3	456.7	75.6
Revenue from accommodation	"	153.0	101.1	179.5	62.0	332.5	77.9
RevPAR (Average revenue per available room)	EUR	29.1	86.5	36.3	49.5	32.6	64.6
ADR (Average Daily Rate)	"	77.8	16.7	79.3	16.7	78.6	16.6

Revenue growth rate slows down in February, compared to 2022, but accelerates when compared to 2020

Total revenue increased by 60.3%, amounting to EUR 245.7 million. Revenue from accommodation grew by 62.0% to EUR 179.5 million. When compared to February 2020, there were increases of 26.4% in total revenue and 30.3% in revenue from accommodation, accelerating in comparison with the rates of change registered in January (+20.8% and +23.2% vis-à-vis January 2020, respectively).

When considering the **first two months of 2023**, total revenue increased by 75.6% and revenue from accommodation grew by 77.9%. Compared with the same period of 2020, there were increases of 23.7% and 26.9%, respectively.

Figure 1. Total revenue and revenue from accommodation in tourist accommodation establishments, by month – cumulative sum
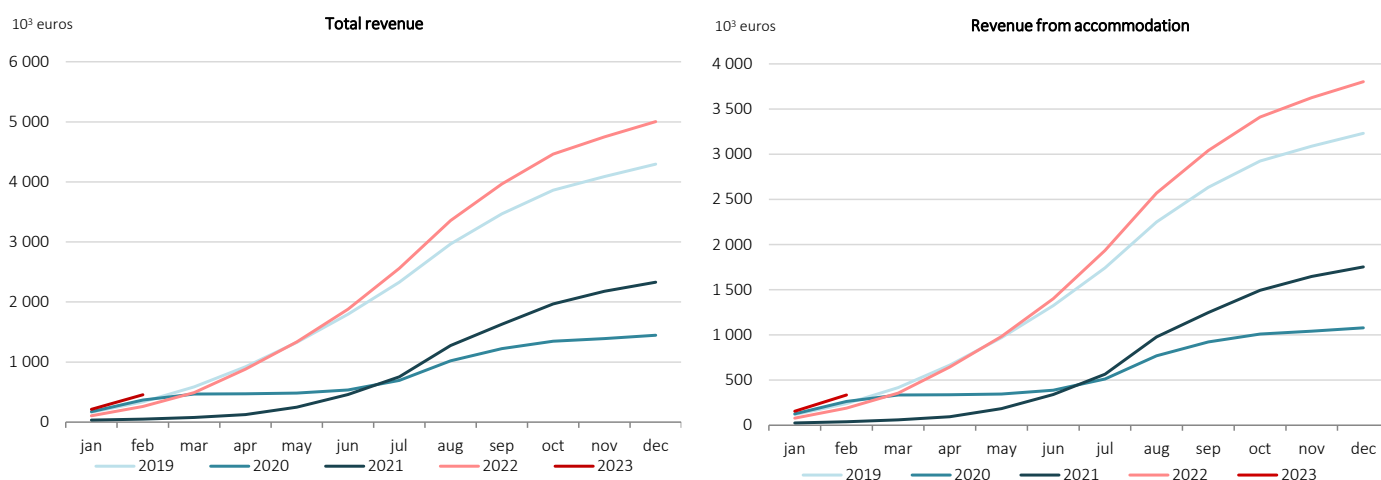
In February, AM Lisboa accounted for 37.0% of total revenue and 39.2% of revenue from accommodation, followed by Norte (16.3% and 16.5%, respectively), Algarve (15.6% and 14.0%,) and RA Madeira (15.4% and 14.7%).

The largest increases occurred in AM Lisboa (+82.5% in total revenue and +84.4% in revenue from accommodation) and in RA Madeira (+78.8% and +90.8%, respectively). Vis-à-vis February 2020, the rates of change in RA Madeira (+41.2% and +51.0%, respectively) and in AM Lisboa (+29.9% and +36.0%, in the same order) stand out.

Table 2. Revenue in tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS II regions

NUTS II	Total revenue				Revenue from accommodation			
	Feb 23		Jan - Feb 23		Feb 23		Jan - Feb 23	
	EUR 10^6	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10^6	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10^6	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10^6	Y-o-y change rate (%)
Portugal	245.7	60.3	456.7	75.6	179.5	62.0	332.5	77.9
Norte	40.0	44.0	75.5	63.2	29.7	45.1	55.4	64.1
Centro	23.0	43.8	42.8	49.7	16.8	41.5	31.0	47.0
AM Lisboa	90.9	82.5	171.5	108.6	70.4	84.4	132.2	110.4
Alentejo	10.2	26.5	18.2	34.3	7.3	27.1	12.9	33.7
Algarve	38.4	43.6	64.7	53.8	25.2	39.5	42.5	51.5
RA Açores	5.3	44.7	10.2	57.2	3.7	41.6	7.2	56.8
RA Madeira	37.8	78.8	73.8	80.7	26.5	90.8	51.3	90.7

In February, the evolution of revenue was positive in all three accommodation segments. In hotel establishments, total revenue and revenue from accommodation (shares of 87.7% and 85.6% in total tourism accommodation) increased by 62.2% and 64.0%, respectively. Compared to February 2020, there were increases of 23.3% and 26.6%, in the same order.

Local accommodation establishments (shares of 9.1% and 11.1%, respectively) registered increases of 55.9% and 57.5%, and tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism (representing 3.2% and 3.3%, respectively) recorded increases of 29.2% and 34.0%. Compared to February 2020, in local accommodation establishments, total revenue and revenue from accommodation increased by 53.2% and 57.3%, respectively, and in tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism grew by 53.8% and 57.3%, in the same order.

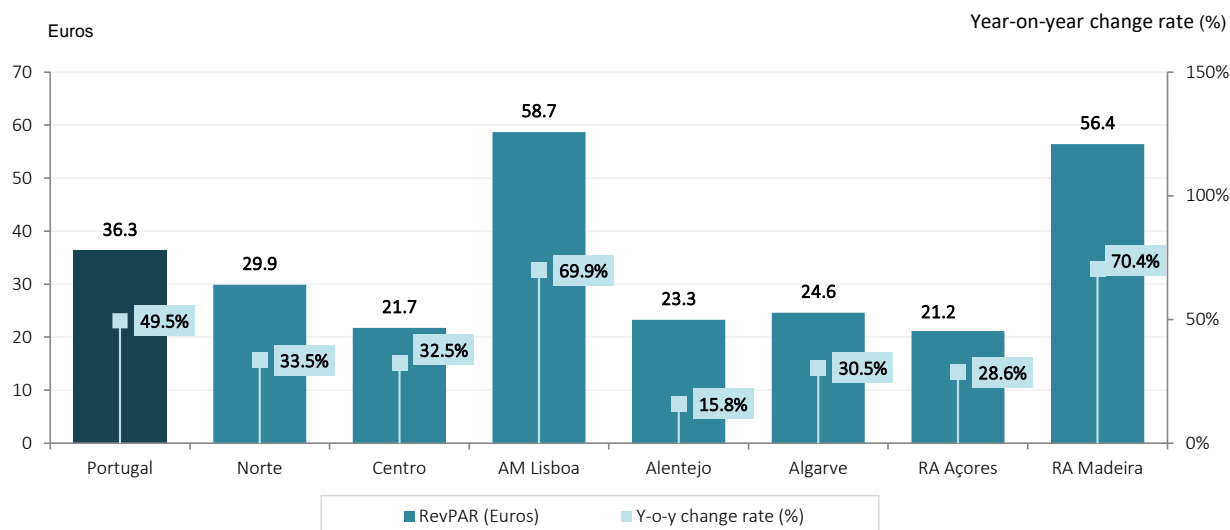Table 3. Revenue in tourist accommodation establishments,
by segment and by type

Type of establishment	Total revenue				Revenue from accommodation			
	Feb 23		Jan - Feb 23		Feb 23		Jan - Feb 23	
	EUR 10^6	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10^6	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10^6	Y-o-y change rate (%)	EUR 10^6	Y-o-y change rate (%)
Total	**245.7**	**60.3**	**456.7**	**75.6**	**179.5**	**62.0**	**332.5**	**77.9**
Hotels and similar	215.4	62.2	400.8	78.4	153.6	64.0	284.8	80.9
Hotels	177.0	66.7	330.4	83.9	126.1	68.0	235.3	86.7
Apartment hotels	21.8	61.0	39.2	73.0	14.7	63.5	26.1	74.7
Pousadas and quintas da Madeira	4.4	34.8	8.8	53.6	3.1	40.1	5.8	51.2
Tourist apartments	6.7	27.0	12.4	41.2	5.6	40.6	10.6	55.5
Tourist villages	5.4	22.0	10.0	28.5	4.0	18.9	7.0	20.6
Local accommodation	22.5	55.9	42.0	68.9	19.9	57.5	37.2	72.1
Tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism	7.9	29.2	13.9	32.4	6.0	34.0	10.5	35.1

Average daily rate (ADR) grew in all regions, more significantly in the AM Lisboa and RA Madeira

When considering all the tourist accommodation establishments, the revenue per available room (RevPAR) amounted to EUR 36.3 in February, having increased by 49.5% compared to February 2022 (+86.5% in January) and 27.3% when compared with the same month of 2020.

The highest RevPAR values were recorded in AM Lisboa (EUR 58.7; +69.9%) and RA Madeira (EUR 56.4; +70.4%).

Figure 2. Revenue per available room (RevPAR) in tourist accommodation establishments,
by NUTS II regions

In February, this indicator increased by 53.7% in hotel establishments, 37.3% in local accommodation and 16.1% in tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism.
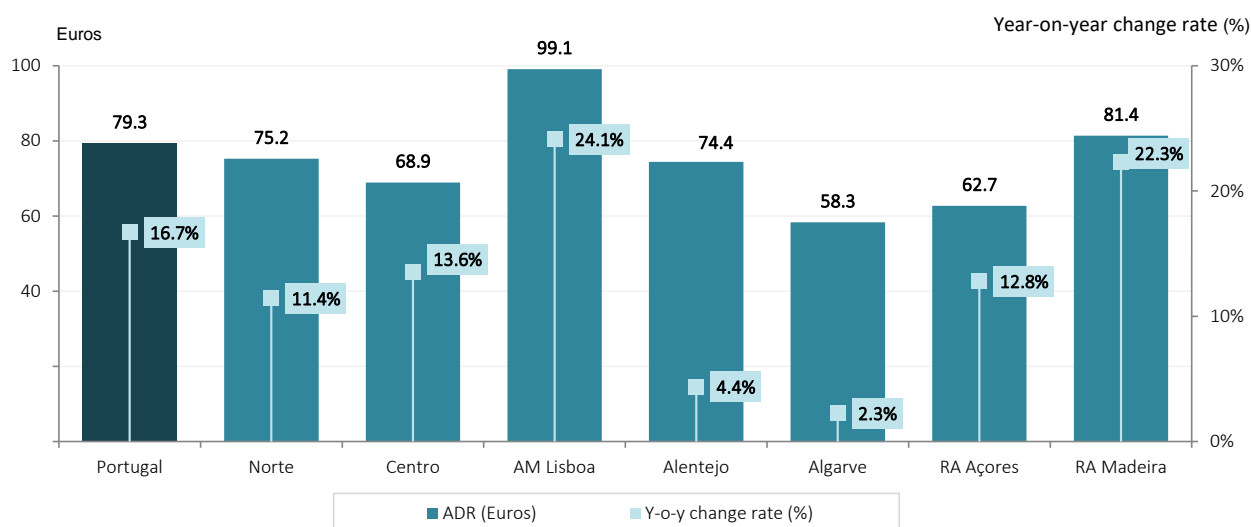
Table 4. Revenue per available room (RevPAR) in tourist accommodation establishments,
by type and category

Type of establishment and category	RevPAR (€)			Year-on-year change rate (%)	
	Jan 23	Feb 23	Jan - Feb 23	Feb 23	Jan - Feb 23
Total	29.1	36.3	32.6	49.5	64.6
Hotels and similar	31.8	39.8	35.7	53.7	70.4
Hotels	34.3	42.2	38.1	56.6	75.1
*****	54.7	65.5	60.0	51.9	69.3
****	33.1	41.3	37.1	58.3	79.1
***	25.6	31.6	28.5	59.3	78.8
** / *	22.8	26.7	24.6	46.6	62.6
Apartment hotels	28.2	39.7	33.7	46.2	54.6
*****	43.6	68.6	55.8	28.3	38.5
****	26.0	34.8	30.2	54.2	62.2
*** / **	22.8	31.4	26.9	40.9	43.5
Pousadas and quintas da Madeira	49.3	60.0	54.5	35.4	47.6
Tourist apartments	18.5	22.2	20.3	38.1	53.8
Tourist villages	14.2	20.5	17.2	23.2	25.1
Local accommodation	20.7	25.3	22.9	37.3	49.0
Tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism	15.0	20.1	17.6	16.1	16.4

When considering the total tourist accommodation establishments, the average daily rate (ADR) amounted to EUR 79.3 in February, +16.7% when compared to the same month of 2022 (the same growth seen in January). In comparison with February 2020, ADR increased by 22.4%.

The highest ADR values were registered at AM Lisboa (EUR 99.1) and RA Madeira (EUR 81.4), which also corresponded to the most significant increases (+24.1% and +22.3%, respectively).

Figure 3. Average daily rate (ADR) in tourist accommodation establishments,
by NUTS II regions

In February, ADR increased by 16.3% in hotel establishments, 21.2% in local accommodation, and 10.2% in tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism.

Table 5. Average daily rate (ADR) in tourist accommodation establishments,
by type and category

Type of establishment and category	ADR (€)			Year-on-year change rate (%)	
	Jan 23	Feb 23	Jan - Feb 23	Feb 23	Jan - Feb 23
Total	77.8	79.3	78.6	16.7	16.6
Hotels and similar	79.8	80.9	80.4	16.3	16.1
Hotels	83.7	84.2	84.0	17.2	17.0
*****	151.1	146.6	148.7	14.1	11.3
****	78.2	78.5	78.4	14.6	16.0
***	60.3	61.3	60.8	22.2	22.3
** / *	57.5	58.8	58.2	21.1	21.4
Apartment hotels	67.2	72.6	70.2	15.9	16.1
*****	118.9	149.1	135.4	28.6	21.4
****	64.6	64.5	64.5	16.3	16.9
*** / **	40.3	46.1	43.3	13.7	14.1
Pousadas and quintas da Madeira	120.8	125.9	123.5	8.8	10.5
Tourist apartments	56.3	53.1	54.5	-0.1	4.2
Tourist villages	50.3	58.7	54.8	11.0	1.3
Local accommodation	62.9	66.4	64.7	21.2	21.8
Tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism	93.7	94.9	94.4	10.2	8.3

Albufeira continued to register a reduction in overnight stays compared to 2020

In February 2023, there were 1.7 million guests (+33.0%) and 4.0 million overnight stays (+38.5%) in tourist accommodation establishments, of which 73.5% were concentrated in the 17 main municipalities[4]. Similar to January, February also registered a record high in overnight stays, with most municipalities recording a February historic high, particularly for non-residents.

Table 6. Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS II

NUTS II	Overnight stays from residents				Overnight stays from non residents			
	Feb 23		Jan - Feb 23		Feb 23		Jan - Feb 23	
	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Value	Y-o-y change rate (%)
Portugal	1 363.4	19.0	2 539.5	27.2	2 680.4	51.0	4 966.8	70.6
Norte	321.4	14.4	597.9	21.2	374.4	52.8	704.2	85.3
Centro	303.8	19.5	553.9	23.0	122.0	52.4	224.3	63.4
AM Lisboa	310.2	21.9	608.7	34.7	936.4	56.0	1 766.3	85.8
Alentejo	114.3	9.6	205.1	15.1	54.4	46.2	91.6	54.4
Algarve	150.5	15.6	268.0	23.0	636.0	38.3	1 073.8	49.8
RA Açores	67.0	14.1	125.0	28.5	34.4	47.3	69.5	61.9
RA Madeira	96.4	53.0	180.9	66.9	522.7	59.0	1 037.0	65.9

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[4] According to the provisional results concerning overnight stays of 2022.

The municipality of Lisboa accounted for 23.8% of the total overnight stays in February 2023 (12.3% of total overnight stays of residents and 29.7% of total overnight stays of non-residents), amounting to 964.0 thousand overnight stays. When compared to February 2020, the number of overnight stays increased by 11.4% (+4.6% concerning residents and +13.0% for non-residents).

Funchal accounted for 10.9% of the total overnight stays (441.5 thousand), increasing by 9.2% (+78.1% regarding residents and +1.9% concerning non-residents) when compared to February 2020.

In Porto, there were 322.3 thousand overnight stays (8.0% of the total), 16.9% more when compared with February 2020 (+13.2% regarding residents and +18.0% concerning non-residents).

The number of overnight stays spent in the municipality of Albufeira (6.3% of the total) reached 256.7 thousand but kept decreasing when compared to February 2020: -21.4% in total, -31.1% in residents and -19.3% in non-residents.

In **the first two months of 2023**, compared to the same period in 2020, Albufeira recorded the highest decrease in overnight stays among the main municipalities (-18.8%; -27.6% in residents and -16.9% in non-residents). Lisboa recorded an increase of 6.4% (+1.7% in residents and +7.5% in non-residents), Funchal grew by 13.0% (+74.0% in residents and +6.6% in non-residents) and Porto recorded an increase of 11.3% (+9.7% for residents and +11.7% for non-residents).

Figure 4. Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments by main municipalities, January-February 2023
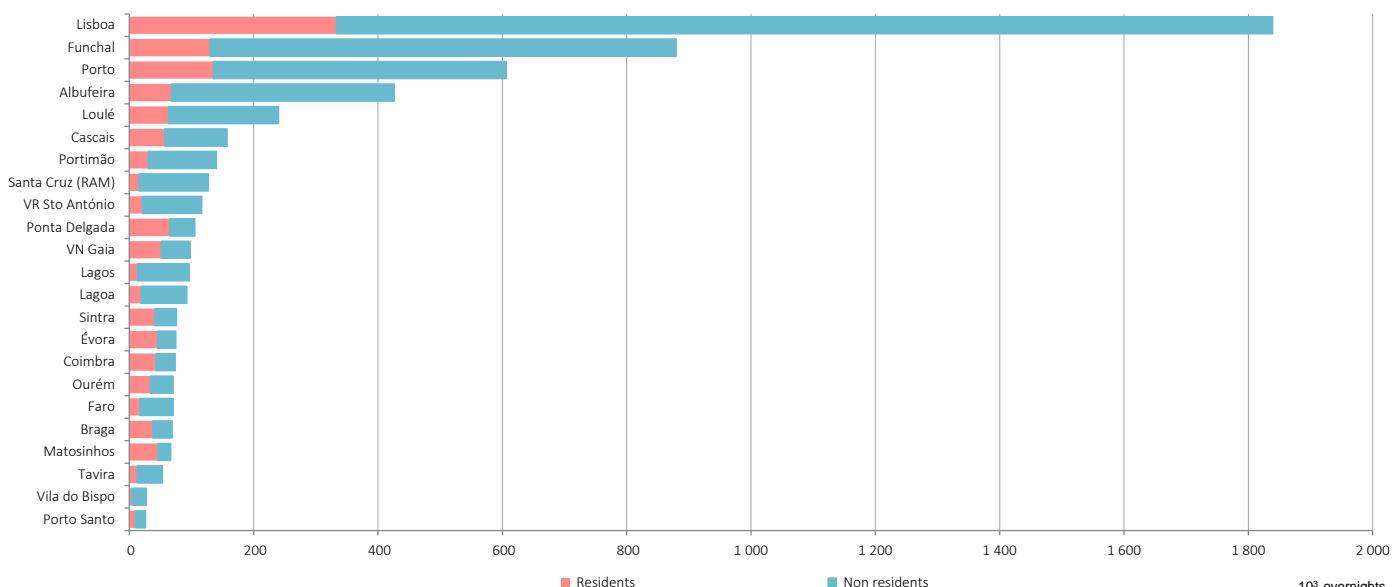
Accommodation activity – overview

In the first two months of the year, when considering the **whole set of means of accommodation** (tourist accommodation establishments, camping sites, holiday camps, and youth hostels), there were 3.3 million guests and 8.1 million overnight stays, i.e., increases of 47.6% and 50.7%, respectively. When compared with the same period of 2020, the number of overnight stays increased by 5.7% (+4.2% concerning residents and +6.5% regarding non-residents). In this set of accommodation establishments, the average stay (2.48 nights) increased by 2.1% (+1.5% concerning residents and -5.5% for non-residents).

Table 7. **Main indicators of accommodation activity**

	Unit	Total				Residents				Non residents			
		Feb 23		Jan - Feb 23		Feb 23		Jan - Feb 23		Feb 23		Jan - Feb 23	
		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 (%)
Guests													
Total	10³	**1742.2**	**32.6**	**3279.8**	**47.6**	**817.9**	**15.5**	**1537.1**	**23.6**	**924.3**	**52.7**	**1742.7**	**78.1**
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	1653.3	33.0	3108.7	48.6	776.0	15.9	1462.7	24.9	877.2	53.1	1646.1	78.7
Camping sites	"	72.6	19.4	143.3	26.6	29.9	-3.3	54.7	-8.4	42.6	42.9	88.6	65.7
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	16.4	59.9	27.8	65.7	12.0	55.7	19.7	54.3	4.4	72.7	8.1	101.9
Overnight stays													
Total	10³	**4368.4**	**37.7**	**8125.8**	**50.7**	**1489.4**	**18.6**	**2768.3**	**25.5**	**2879.0**	**50.2**	**5357.6**	**68.3**
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	4043.8	38.5	7506.4	52.9	1363.4	19.0	2539.5	27.2	2680.4	51.0	4966.8	70.6
Camping sites	"	286.9	24.3	552.9	24.2	101.2	5.8	185.9	1.3	185.7	37.3	367.0	40.2
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	37.6	76.3	66.6	85.1	24.7	67.7	42.8	65.4	12.9	95.5	23.7	135.8
Average stay													
Total	no. Nights	**2.51**	**3.8**	**2.48**	**2.1**	**1.82**	**2.7**	**1.80**	**1.5**	**3.11**	**-1.6**	**3.07**	**-5.5**
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	2.45	4.1	2.41	2.9	1.76	2.7	1.74	1.8	3.06	-1.3	3.02	-4.6
Camping sites	"	3.95	4.1	3.86	-1.9	3.38	9.4	3.40	10.6	4.36	-3.9	4.14	-15.4
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	2.30	10.2	2.40	11.7	2.07	7.7	2.18	7.2	2.91	13.2	2.93	16.8

The number of overnight stays increased in all means of accommodation

In the first two months of 2023, the **tourist accommodation establishments** hosted 3.1 million guests that spent 7.5 million overnight stays, corresponding to increases of 48.6% and 52.9%, respectively. Overnight stays of residents increased by 27.2% and those of non-residents grew by 70.6%. In comparison with the same period of 2020, overnight stays increased by 6.1% (+7.0% concerning residents and +5.6% regarding non-residents). The average stay (2.41 nights) increased by 2.9% compared to the same period of 2022.

The **camping sites** registered 143.3 thousand campers and 552.9 thousand overnight stays in the whole of the first two months of 2023, corresponding to increases of 26.6% and 24.2%, respectively. The number of overnight stays spent by residents increased by 1.3% and those of non-residents grew by 40.2%. Compared to the same period of 2020, the number of overnight stays increased by 1.1% (-21.7% concerning residents and +18.5% for non-residents). The average stay (3.86 nights) decreased by 1.9% compared to the same period of 2022.

In the first two months of 2023, the **holiday camps and youth hostels** hosted 27.8 thousand guests (+65.7%) that spent 66.6 thousand overnight stays (+85.1%). Overnight stays spent by residents increased by 65.4% and those of non-residents grew by 135.8%. When compared to the same period of 2020, overnight stays increased by 7.2% (-6.3% concerning residents and +44.6% for non-residents). The average stay (2.40 nights) increased by 11.7% vis-à-vis the same period of 2022.

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 January 2021 data, Statistics Portugal anticipated, by 15 days, the dissemination of preliminary data on tourism activity, thus releasing flash statistics (at 30 days).

With the flash statistics, the main indicators are disclosed (guests, overnight stays, with a breakdown by residents and non-residents, and main countries and occupancy rates). The dissemination of results at 45 days is kept, with a greater geographical breakdown, with the remaining indicators - namely 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:

- 2022 – January to December: provisional results; 2023 – January: provisional results; 2023 - February: 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 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.

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 revenue from accommodation and the number of available rooms, in the reference period.

ADR – average daily rate, measured by the relation between 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".

INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE

With this press release, in addition to the files attached to the press itself, the following indicators are made available on Statistics Portugal's website:

[Guests (No.) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization (NUTS - 2013) and Segment (tourist accommodation establishment); Monthly](#)

[Nights (No.) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization (NUTS - 2013) and Segment (tourist accommodation establishment); Monthly](#)

[Total incomes (€) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization (NUTS - 2013) and Type (tourist accommodation establishment); Monthly](#)

[Lodging incomes (€) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization (NUTS - 2013) and Type (tourist accommodation establishment); Monthly](#)

Further statistical information on Tourism can be found on the [Statistics Portugal website](#).

Date of next flash statistics – 28th April 2023

Date of next press release – 15th May 2023