



6 July 2023
TOURISM STATISTICS
2022

TOURISM STATISTICS 2022: TOURIST ACTIVITY APPROACHED 2019 LEVELS

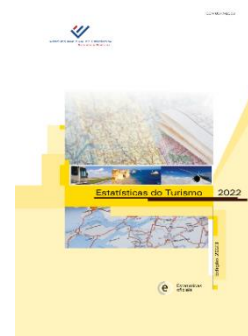
In 2022, the number of **non-resident tourists' arrivals** in Portugal is estimated to have reached 22.3 million, corresponding to an increase of 131.4% compared to 2021, but below the 2019 levels (-9.6%). Spain remained the main foreign inbound market for international tourists (share of 25.8%), having registered a 97.4% growth compared to the previous year.

The **whole set of means of tourist accommodation** amounted to 28.9 million guests, in 2022, which provided 77.2 million overnight stays, increasing by 80.7% and 81.1%, respectively (+36.9% and +40.7%, in the same order, in 2021), remaining, nevertheless, slightly below 2019 levels (-2.2% and -0.8%, respectively). The domestic market provided 27.5 million overnight stays and grew by 22.2% in 2022, (+5.3% compared to 2019). Overnight stays from non-residents increased significantly (+146.9%; -3.9% vis-à-vis 2019), corresponding to 49.7 million.

In **tourist accommodation establishments**, total revenue amounted to EUR 5.0 billion (+115.2%) and revenue from accommodation to EUR 3.8 billion (+117.3%). Compared to 2019, there were also increases, 16.7% and 17.9%, respectively. The revenue per available room (RevPAR) was EUR 74.0 in 2022 (+127.2% compared to 2021 and +49.8% vis-à-vis 2019) and the average daily rate (ADR) corresponded to EUR 103.6 (+17.4% than in 2021 and +16.1% compared to 2019).

The **tourist trips of residents** reached 22.6 million, reflecting an annual change of 29.2%, yet below 2019 values (-7.5%). Domestic trips increased by 21.0% (-6.5% compared to 2019), reaching 20.0 million. Trips abroad totalled 2.7 million (+162.5%, -14.3% than in 2019). In 2022, the average expenditure per tourist on each trip increased by 18.3% compared to 2021, standing at EUR 232.5 (+18.8% compared to 2019). On domestic trips, residents spent, on average, EUR 163.3 per tourist/trip, EUR -6.8 than in 2021, but EUR +30.2 compared to 2019. On trips abroad, the average expenditure per tourist/trip was EUR 752.5, +19.7% compared to the previous year and +20.1% vis-à-vis 2019.

With this press release, Statistics Portugal disseminates the publication of “Tourism Statistics 2022”, which includes a wide range of indicators on tourism activity in Portugal in terms of supply and demand.





Non-resident tourists' arrivals in Portugal more than doubled, but still below 2019 levels

After two years in which the tourism sector was strongly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, 2022 was significantly marked by the return of foreign tourists to Portugal, approaching the record values of 2019 in the main indicators.

It is estimated that, in 2022, the number of non-resident tourists' arrivals in Portugal have reached 22.3 million, corresponding to an increase of 131.4% compared to 2021, but still below the 2019 levels (-9.6%).

Spain remained the main foreign inbound market for international tourists (share of 25.8%), having registered a 97.4% growth compared to the previous year. The French market (13.3% of the total) remained ranking second (third in 2019), increasing by 91.1%. Tourists from the United Kingdom (13.2% of the total, third main market in 2022, second in 2019) also recorded a positive variation (+186.8%).

Table 1. Non-resident tourists' arrivals in Portugal, 2019-2022

Country of residence	2019	2020	2021	2022	Share			Year-on-year change rate (%)	
	10 ³				2019	2021	2022	2022 - 2019	2022 - 2021
TOTAL	24 627.5	6 480.1	9 616.7	22 254.2	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-9.6%	131.4%
Spain	6 271.9	1 847.4	2 906.4	5 736.7	25.5%	30.2%	25.8%	-8.5%	97.4%
France	3 107.3	1 057.9	1 546.8	2 955.6	12.6%	16.1%	13.3%	-4.9%	91.1%
United Kingdom	3 797.2	823.3	1 020.6	2 927.5	15.4%	10.6%	13.2%	-22.9%	186.8%
Germany	1 952.7	552.5	768.6	1 805.0	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%	-7.6%	134.8%
Switzerland	880.0	345.5	539.1	1 009.6	3.6%	5.6%	4.5%	14.7%	87.3%
Netherlands	808.5	235.7	372.4	794.2	3.3%	3.9%	3.6%	-1.8%	113.3%
Belgium	776.2	161.9	261.6	699.7	3.2%	2.7%	3.1%	-9.9%	167.5%
Italy	669.8	96.1	201.4	654.2	2.7%	2.1%	2.9%	-2.3%	224.7%
Ireland	560.4	176.4	300.3	546.1	2.3%	3.1%	2.5%	-2.6%	81.9%
Nordic Countries	664.2	118.3	185.5	513.0	2.7%	1.9%	2.3%	-22.8%	176.6%
Other from Europe	861.7	238.4	470.0	954.6	3.5%	4.9%	4.3%	10.8%	103.1%
United States	941.6	132.6	294.6	1 135.4	3.8%	3.1%	5.1%	20.6%	285.4%
Brazil	1 346.4	284.3	276.9	1 059.2	5.5%	2.9%	4.8%	-21.3%	282.5%
Other	1 989.6	409.9	472.5	1 463.5	8.1%	4.9%	6.6%	-26.4%	209.7%

Source: Statistics Portugal

Revenue in tourist accommodation establishments exceeded 2019 levels

Considering the whole set of means of accommodation (tourist accommodation establishments, camping sites and holiday camps, and youth hostels), on 31 July 2022, there were 7 431 establishments¹ in activity and with guest movements, corresponding to a 13.1% increase compared to the previous year (+3.9% vis-à-vis 2019).

The whole set of means of tourist accommodation amounted to 28.9 million guests, which provided 77.2 million overnight stays, increasing by 80.7% and 81.1%, respectively (+36.9% and +40.7%, in the same order, in 2021), remaining slightly below 2019 levels (-2.2% and -0.8%, respectively).

¹ Hotel activity (hotels, apartment hotels, tourist apartments, tourist villas, pousadas, and quintas da Madeira), rural/lodging tourism, and local accommodation (local accommodation with ten or more beds), camping sites, holiday camps and youth hostels.



Tourist accommodation establishments (hotels, local accommodation, and tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism) accounted for 91.9% of guests and 90.3% of overnight stays, followed by camping sites (7.0% and 8.8%, respectively) and holiday campsites and youth hostels (1.1% and 0.9%, in the same order).

Table 2. Main indicators of accommodation activity, 2019-2022

Global results	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year-on-year change rate (%) 2021-2022
Establishments	nº	7 155	5 467	6 571	7 431	13.1
Capacity	"	643 308	539 917	604 118	658 040	8.9
Guests	10 ³	29 495.4	11 668.3	15 974.6	28 860.9	80.7
Overnight stays	10 ³	77 822.7	30 283.8	42 608.0	77 174.5	81.1
Average stay	no. of nights	2.64	2.60	2.67	2.67	0.3
Net bed occupancy rate*	%	47.3	24.1	31.1	45.7	14.6 p.p.
Total revenue*	10 ⁶ €	4 295.8	1 445.7	2 330.3	5 014.1	115.2
Revenue from accommodation*	"	3 229.9	1 076.4	1 752.3	3 808.3	117.3
RevPAR (Average revenue per available room)*	€	49.4	22.6	32.6	74.0	127.2
ADR (Average Daily Rate)*	€	89.2	77.3	88.2	103.6	17.4

* Only tourist accommodation establishments: hotels, local accommodation (with 10 or more beds) and tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism.

Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on guests stays in hotel establishments and other accommodations, Survey on guests stays in holiday camps and youth hostels, Survey on guests stays in camping sites

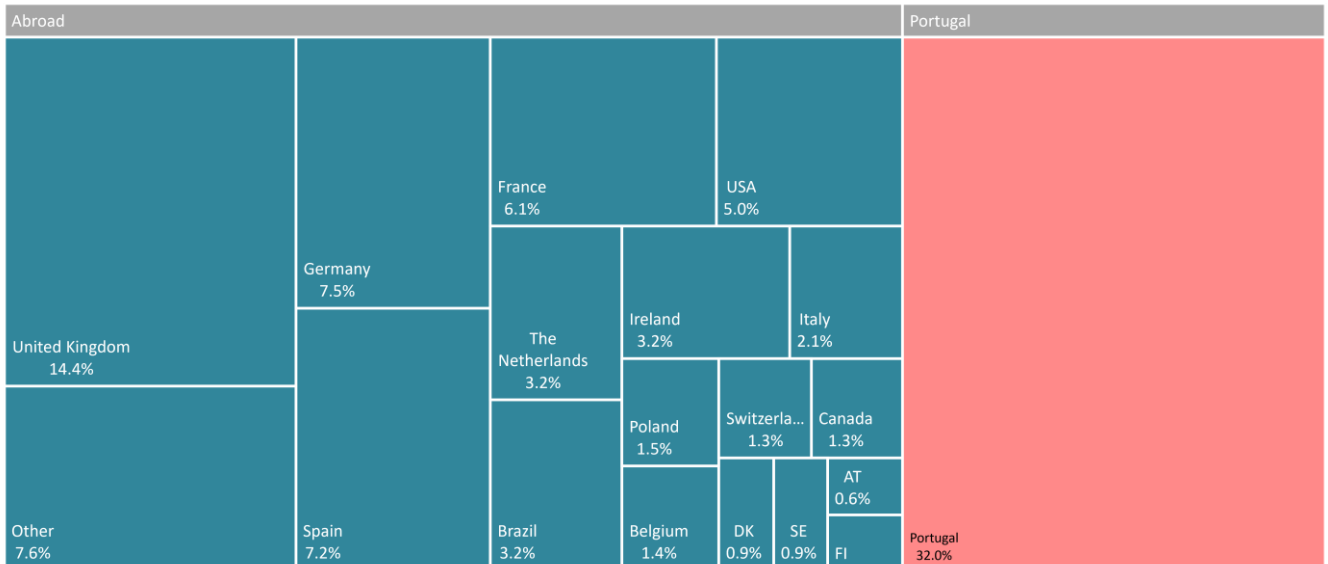
Overnight stays increased in all regions, with emphasis on the AM Lisboa (+121.1%), the RA Madeira (+90.9%) and the Norte (+86.6%) with the largest variations, while in Alentejo and Centro the increases were less expressive (+29.8% and +55.5%, respectively). Compared to 2019, there were increases in RA Madeira (+12.3%), Norte (+7.4%), RA Açores (+6.6%) and Alentejo (+1.5%), while in Algarve, AM Lisboa and Centro there were decreases of 7.7%, 3.8% and 1.3%, respectively.

The domestic market provided 27.5 million overnight stays, corresponding to 35.6% of the total (52.8% in 2021; 33.6% in 2019) and grew by 22.2% in 2022, exceeding the values of the pre-pandemic period (+5.3%, compared to 2019).

Overnight stays from non-residents increased significantly (+146.9%), although they were still 3.9% below 2019 levels, corresponding to 49.7 million (64.4% of the total, after 47.2% in 2021 and 66.4% in 2019), with the United Kingdom standing out with the highest share (18.8% of total non-resident overnight stays) and increasing by 186.6% (-3.9% compared to 2019). The German market followed (12.1% of the total), which increased by 138.8% (-5.8% vis-à-vis 2019), overtaking the Spanish market (share of 11.2%; +88.7%; -2.7% compared to 2019).



Figure 1. Overall overnight stays (%) in tourist accommodation establishments by country of residence, 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on guests stays in hotel establishments and other accommodations

In 2022, tourist accommodation establishments (hotels, local accommodation and tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism) recorded 26.5 million guests, which provided 69.7 million overnight stays, reflecting growths of 83.4% and 86.7%, respectively (-2.3% and -0.7% compared to 2019, in the same order).

Camping sites received 2.0 million campers (+47.5% vis-à-vis 2021), corresponding to 6.8 million overnight stays (+36.9%). Compared to 2019, guests grew slightly (+1.3%), while overnight stays decreased (-2.6%).

The holiday camps and youth hostels received 309.4 thousand guests, which totalled 715.8 thousand overnight stays, registering significant increases over the previous year (+128.6% and +114.5%, respectively). Despite these increases, 2019 levels have not been restored, with decreases being recorded, -10.7% in guests and -0.9% in overnight stays.

In tourist accommodation establishments, total revenue amounted to EUR 5.0 billion (+115.2%) and revenue from accommodation to EUR 3.8 billion (+117.3%). Compared to 2019, there were also increases, 16.7% and 17.9%, respectively. The revenue per available room (RevPAR) was EUR 74.0 in 2022 (+127.2% compared to 2021 and +49.8% vis-à-vis 2019) and the average daily rate (ADR) corresponded to EUR 103.6 (+17.4% than in 2021 and +16.1% compared to 2019).

In 2022, the average stay (2.67 nights) increased very slightly (+0.3%), although it has decreased 6.2% for residents and 3.9% for non-residents.



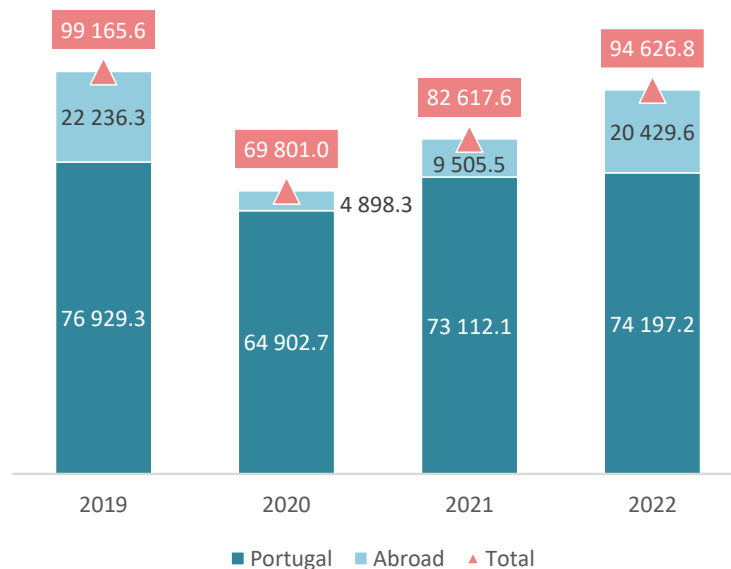
Tourist trips by residents accelerated, mainly abroad, but still below 2019 levels

In 2022, 47.7% of the resident population in Portugal have made at least one tourist trip outside their usual environment (results of the **Travel Survey of Residents**), which represented a 3.7 p.p. increase over 2021 (more 373.4 thousand tourists), corresponding to 4.9 million individuals. Compared to 2019, the number of tourists decreased by 10.1% (-547.3 thousand tourists)

The tourist trips of residents reached 22.6 million, reflecting an annual change of +29.2%, below 2019 values (-7.5%). Domestic trips increased by 21.0% (-6.5% compared to 2019), reaching 20.0 million (88.3% of the total, 94.2% in 2021 and 87.3% in 2019). Trips abroad gained representativeness (11.7%, +6.0 p.p. compared with 2021; -0.9 p.p. vis-à-vis 2019), accounting for 2.7 million (+162.5%, -14.3% than in 2019).

Tourist trips of residents generated more than 94.6 million overnight stays in 2022 (+14.5% over 2021, -4.6% compared to 2019), most of which took place in Portugal (78.4% of the total, 88.5% in 2021 and 77.6% in 2019). Overnight stays in Portugal recorded a 1.5% growth, and overnight stays abroad increased by 114.9%, strengthening the recovery pathway compared to 2019 levels (-3.6% and -8.1%, respectively).

Figure 2. Residents' overnight stays by destination, 2019-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Travel Survey of Residents

The “free private accommodation” stood as the most frequently used means of residents’ accommodation in 2022, accounting for 37.4 million overnight stays (39.5% of the total, -0.04 p.p. than in the previous year and +0.9 p.p. compared to 2019). In domestic trips, this type of accommodation prevailed (41.7% of overnight stays, +2.4 p.p. than in 2021 and +0.1 p.p. compared to 2019), while in trips abroad, “hotels and similar



establishments” became the preference of residents (54.2% of overnight stays, +18.3 p.p. than in 2021), surpassing the pre-pandemic level as well (+0.6 p.p. compared to 2019).

In 2022, the average expenditure per tourist on each trip increased by 18.3% compared to 2021, standing at EUR 232.5 (+18.8% compared to 2019). On domestic trips, residents spent, on average, EUR 163.3 per tourist/trip, EUR -6.8 than in 2021, but EUR +30.2 compared to 2019. On trips abroad, the average expenditure per tourist/trip was EUR 752.5, +19.7% compared to the previous year and +20.1% vis-à-vis 2019.

Gross monthly earnings per employee increased by 4.5% in accommodation activities

In 2022, gross monthly earnings per employee² (considering the total economy) increased by 3.7% compared to 2021, corresponding to EUR 1 412 (EUR 1 362 in 2021).

Specifically in accommodation activities (NACE 55), the gross monthly earnings per employee stood at EUR 1165 in 2022 (EUR 1 115 in 2021), EUR 247 lower than that recorded in the total economy (similar difference in 2021). Compared to the previous year, the gross monthly earnings per employee in this activity increased by 4.5% (+7.5% in 2021).

Table 3. Number of employees and gross monthly earnings per employee, 2014-2022

Portugal	Total			NACE 55		
	Number of enterprises	Number of employees	Total gross earnings	Number of enterprises	Number of employees	Total gross earnings
	Thousands		Euro	Thousands		Euro
2014	353.7	3 505.8	1 173.1	4.3	51.9	971.2
2015	359.6	3 585.6	1 178.7	4.7	55.5	968.8
2016	368.4	3 700.5	1 196.1	5.3	61.1	985.5
2017	381.7	3 876.7	1 215.8	5.9	68.3	1 002.9
2018	392.4	4 018.8	1 241.4	6.5	73.8	1 033.2
2019	405.5	4 161.3	1 276.7	7.1	78.3	1 060.2
2020	407.1	4 118.1	1 315.3	7.6	71.4	1 037.2
2021	413.8	4 207.7	1 361.8	7.9	66.4	1 114.6
2022	430.3	4 436.3	1 412.1	8.5	81.9	1 164.7

Source: INE calculations based on the Social Security Monthly Earnings Statement and on the Contribution Ratio of Caixa Geral de Aposentações.

The (direct) GVA generated by tourism increased by 72.7%, standing for 8.9% of the national GVA in 2022

According to the preliminary estimate of the **Tourism Satellite Account**, in 2022 there was a nominal increase of 72.7% in the Gross Value Added generated by Tourism (GVAGT) compared to 2021. GVAGT represented 8.9% of national GVA (5.7% in 2021), exceeding 2019 levels, when it stood for 8.1% of the overall economy's GVA. Tourism activity is estimated to have generated a direct and indirect contribution of EUR 29.2 billion to GDP in 2022, corresponding to 12.2% (7.8% in 2021 and 6.6% in 2020).

² Each employee is counted as many times as the number of jobs reported to the Social Security and to CGA (Caixa Geral de Aposentações), thus the total of employees corresponds to the total of jobs. For simplification purposes, the reference to the earnings per employee is kept, but it should be understood as the earnings per job.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

CONCEPTS

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.

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.

Average revenue per overnight stay - Ratio between room revenues and the total number of overnight stays, regardless of average prices and accommodation capacity.

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 and 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.

Usual living environment - Environment in the proximity of an individual's residence, concerning its working and studying places, as well as other places frequently visited. Distance and frequency are two closely related dimensions to this concept and include the places located near the place of residence, regardless of how often visited, and the places located at a considerable distance from the place of residence (including those in a foreign country), frequently visited (once or several times per week on average) on a routine basis.

One individual has only one usual living environment, with the concept applied to both levels of domestic tourism and international tourism.

Visitor - A person who travels to a place outside his/her habitual environment, for a period of less than 12 months, whose main motive is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. There are two categories of visitors: same-day visitors and tourists.

Tourist - Traveller staying at least one night in a private or collective accommodation site in a particular place, regardless of the motivation to travel.

Tourism trip - A trip to one or multiple tourist destinations, including the returning trip to the starting point and covering the whole period during which an individual remains outside his usual living environment.

Total gross monthly remuneration - The total gross monthly remuneration corresponds to the total gross remuneration (before tax and Social Security deductions) paid by the company, subject to IRS withholding tax and Social Security deductions. Therefore, the values disclosed in this press release, only consider the remunerations subject to taxation, i.e., subject to IRS withholding and discount for SS or CGA. Therefore, amounts such as, for example, meal allowances up to the value of 5.20 Euros (from October 2022 onwards) or 7.63 Euros, if paid in cash or meal card, are excluded. It includes all the components of the variable remuneration nature.

Main sources of primary information: Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on guests stays in hotel establishments and other accommodations, Survey on guests stays in holiday camps and youth hostels, Survey on guests stays in camping sites and Travel Survey of Residents.

Further statistical information on Tourism can be found on the [Statistics Portugal website](https://ine.pt)