

29th May 2026
TOURIST ACTIVITY
April 2026: Flash statistics

RESIDENTS' OVERNIGHT STAYS KEPT DECLINING IN APRIL

In **April 2026**, the **tourist accommodation sector**¹ recorded 2.9 million guests (+2.4%²) and 7.2 million overnight stays (+0.6%). These results accounted for EUR 600.7 million in total revenue and EUR 453.1 million in revenue from accommodation (+5.2% and +4.0%, respectively).

The growth in overnight stays was driven exclusively by the external markets, despite the slowdown. Overnight stays by non-residents increased by 1.2% (+2.9% in March) to reach 5.2 million, whilst overnight stays by residents fell by 1.0% (following a 3.1% decline in March), totalling 2.0 million.

Among the top ten inbound markets, the Canadian and the Dutch stood out, with the highest growth rates (+12.0% and +9.9%, respectively), whilst the Italian recorded the sharpest decline (-9.7%), which is the largest seen in this market since March 2021.

This month, revenue per available room (RevPAR) stood at EUR 69.8 (+0.6%), and the average daily rate (ADR) reached EUR 118.0 (+2.3%).

It should be noted that the April results may have been influenced by the moving structure of the calendar, i.e., by the effects associated with the Easter period.

Figure 1

MONTHLY OVERVIEW OF THE ACTIVITY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, APRIL 2026



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

² Unless otherwise stated, the rates of change shown in this press release correspond to year-on-year rates of change, compared to the same period in the previous year.

RESIDENTS' OVERNIGHT STAYS FELL FOR THE 2ND CONSECUTIVE MONTH WHILE THOSE BY NON-RESIDENTS SLOWED DOWN

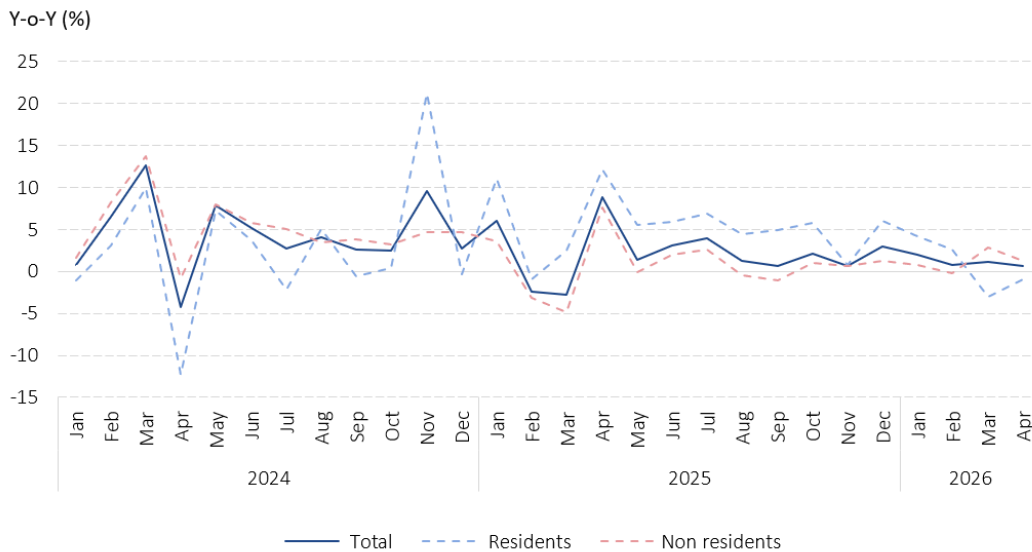
In **April 2026**, the tourist accommodation sector recorded 2.9 million guests and 7.2 million overnight stays, representing year-on-year increases of 2.4% and 0.6%, respectively (in March, +0.8% and +1.1%, in the same order).

Overnight stays by residents reached 2.0 million, down 1.0% (-3.1% in March). Overnight stays by non-residents amounted to 5.2 million, increasing by 1.2% (+2.9% in March).

As previously mentioned, these results may have been influenced by the moving structure of the calendar (the effect of Easter).

Figure 2

OVERNIGHT STAYS SPENT IN TOURISM ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, JAN. 2024 – APRIL 2026
YEAR-ON-YEAR RATES OF CHANGE



CANADA AND THE NETHERLANDS STOOD OUT WITH THE LARGEST INCREASES

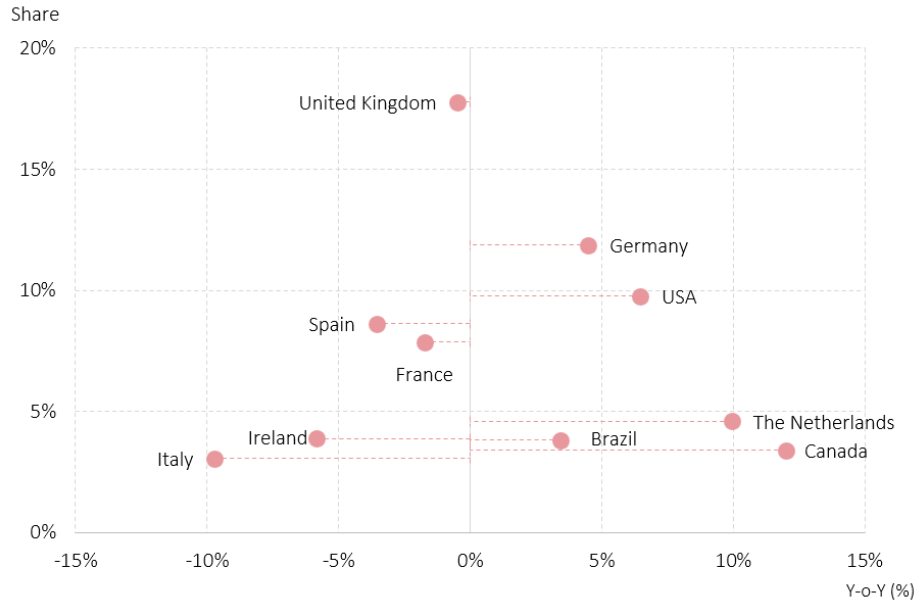
In **April**, the top ten inbound markets accounted for 74.6% of total overnight stays by non-residents. The UK market backed 0.5% but remained in the lead (+2.1% in March), with a 17.8% share of the total.

The German market was the second-largest inbound market (11.9% of the total) and continued the growth trajectory, increasing by 4.5% (+9.4% in March). This was followed by the North American market, ranking third (9.7% of the total), which grew by 6.5% (+5.6% in March).

Among the top ten markets, the Canadian and the Dutch stood out with the largest increases (+12.0% and +9.9%, respectively). The largest decrease was observed in the Italian market (-9.7%), the largest decline since March 2021.

Figure 3

OVERNIGHT STAYS IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, BY MAIN (10) INBOUND MARKETS, APRIL 2026



IN APRIL, ALENTEJO AND NORTE REMAINED THE REGIONS WHERE OVERNIGHT STAYS INCREASED THE MOST

In **April**, the largest increases in overnight stays continued to be recorded in Alentejo (+8.4%) and Norte (+4.1%). Conversely, Centro and RA Açores had the sharpest declines (-8.7% and -7.5%, respectively). Algarve (25.9%), Grande Lisboa (24.6%), and Norte (18.6%) together accounted for 69.2% of total overnight stays.

Overnight stays by residents increased most notably in Alentejo (+9.7%) and RA Madeira (+9.2%), whilst RA Açores and Centro recorded the largest decreases (-16.3% and -8.4%, in the same order).

Concerning overnight stays by non-residents, the largest increases continued to occur in Alentejo (+6.1%) and Norte (+5.2%), while the largest decrease was recorded in Centro (-9.1%).

Table 1
OVERNIGHT STAYS IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS
BY NUTS II REGIONS, APRIL 2026

NUTS II	Total		Residents		Non residents	
	Overnight stays (10 ³)	Y-o-Y rate of change (%)	Overnight stays (10 ³)	Y-o-Y rate of change (%)	Overnight stays (10 ³)	Y-o-Y rate of change (%)
Portugal	7 172.7	0.6	1 968.2	-1.0	5 204.5	1.2
Norte	1335.3	4.1	455.7	2.1	879.6	5.2
Centro	405.8	-8.7	273.6	-8.4	132.1	-9.1
Oeste e Vale do Tejo	276.9	-4.7	130.0	-4.5	146.9	-4.9
Grande Lisboa	1767.8	1.5	310.8	-0.7	1 456.9	2.0
Península de Setúbal	132.3	-2.9	60.2	-0.8	72.1	-5.7
Alentejo	303.4	8.4	194.0	9.7	109.4	6.1
Algarve	1858.0	0.9	307.6	-2.2	1 550.4	1.5
RA Açores	250.5	-7.5	93.7	-6.3	156.8	-1.3
RA Madeira	842.8	-0.1	142.6	-9.2	700.2	-1.8

THE AVERAGE STAY DECLINED IN APRIL

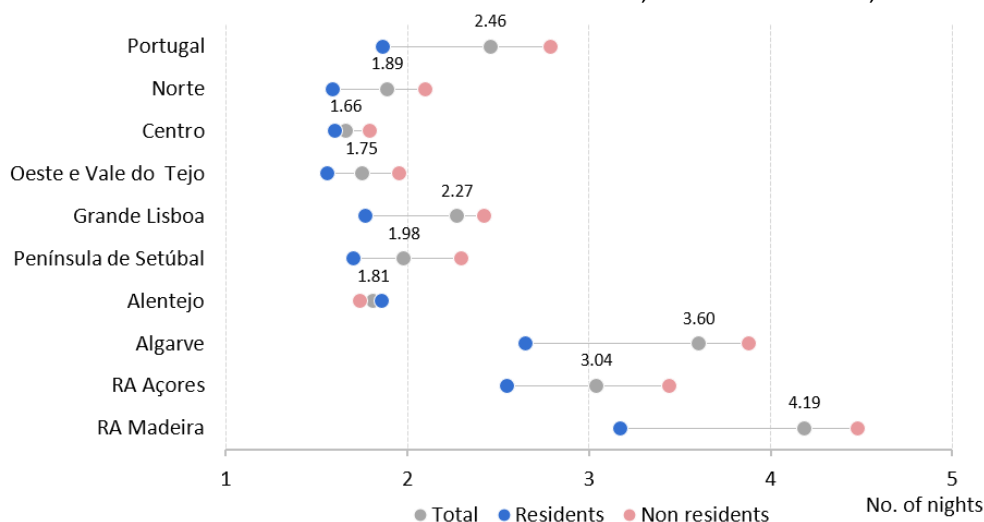
In **April**, the average stay in tourist accommodation establishments was 2.46 nights, declining by 1.8% (+0.3% in March). The highest figures were recorded in RA Madeira (4.19 nights) and Algarve (3.60 nights). These regions, as well as RA Açores (3.04 nights), recorded average stays above the national average. The shortest stays occurred in Centro (1.66 nights) and Oeste e Vale do Tejo (1.75 nights).

The average stay for residents fell to 1.87 nights (-1.1%), while for non-residents it decreased to 2.79 nights (-2.5%).

RA Madeira continued to record the longest average stays, at 4.48 nights for non-residents and 3.17 nights for residents, with both continuing their downward trajectory.

Figure 4

AVERAGE STAY IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, BY NUTS II REGIONS, APRIL 2026

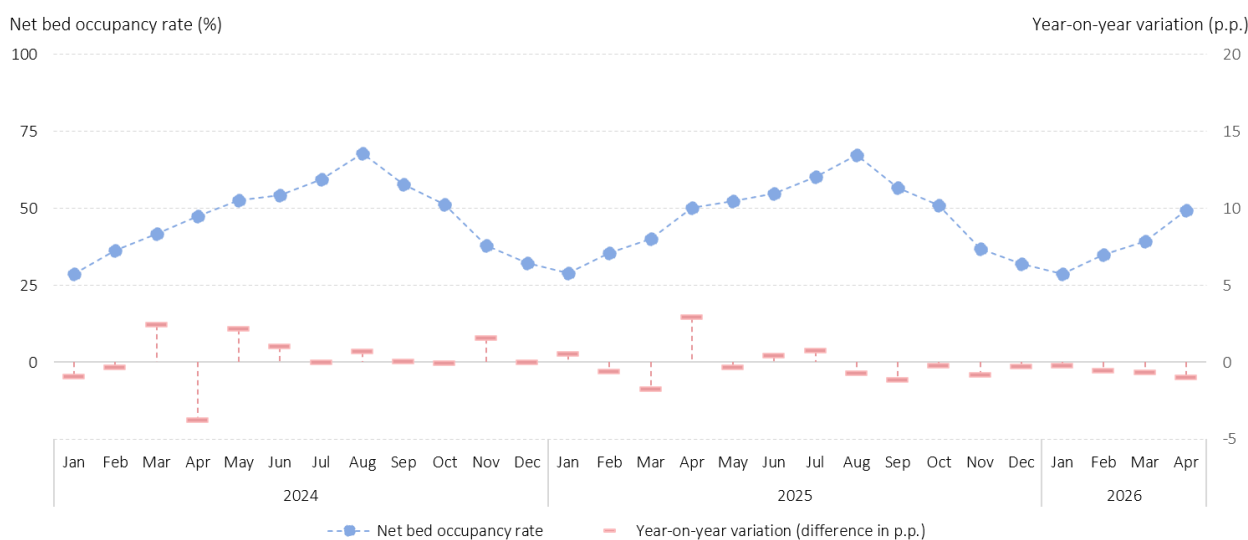


NET BED AND ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES DECREASED FOR THE 9TH CONSECUTIVE MONTH

In **April**, the net bed occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments stood at 49.3%, i.e., 1.0 p.p. less than in the same month of the previous year (-0.7 in March). The net bedroom occupancy rate was 59.2%, decreasing by 1.0 p.p. (-0.5 p.p. in March).

Figure 5

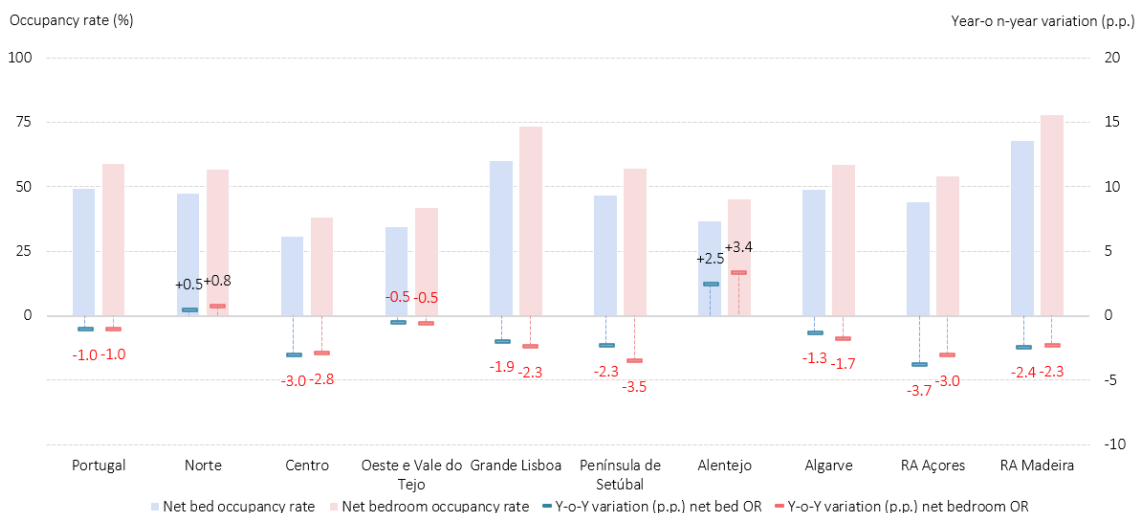
NET BED OCCUPANCY RATE IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, JAN. 2024 – APRIL 2026



RA Madeira (68.1%) and Grande Lisboa (60.2%) had the highest net bed occupancy rates. The lowest figures were recorded in Centro (30.9%) and Lisboa e Vale do Tejo (34.5%). RA Açores had the largest decrease in this indicator (-3.7 p.p.), followed by Centro (-3.0 p.p.), while the only increases occurred in Alentejo (+2.5 p.p.) and Norte (+0.5 p.p.).

Figure 6

NET BED AND BEDROOM OCCUPANCY RATES (OR) IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, BY NUTS II REGION, APRIL 2026

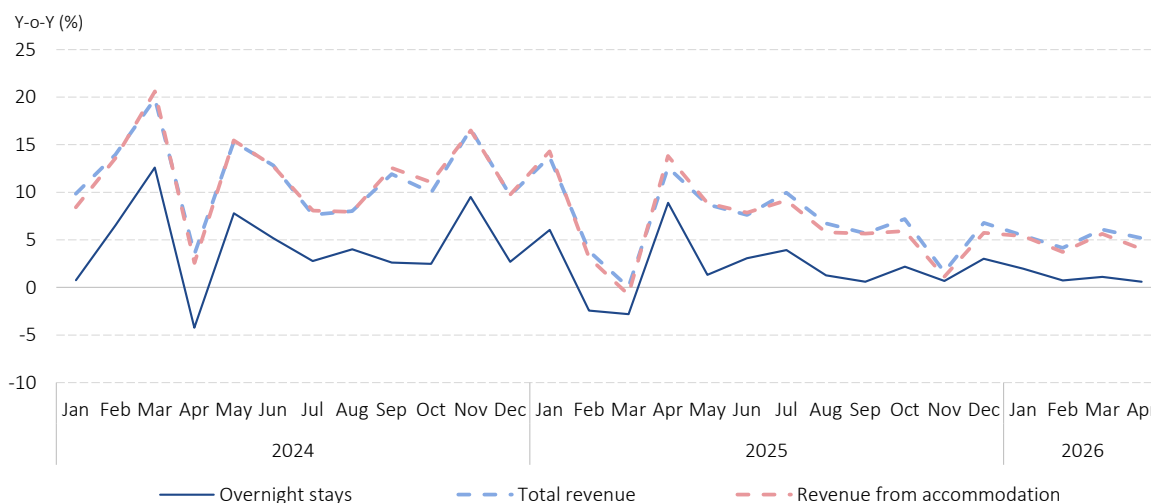


REVENUE GROWTH SLOWED DOWN IN APRIL

In April, total revenue reached EUR 600.7 million, while revenue from accommodation amounted to EUR 453.1 million, accounting for growth of 5.2% and 4.0%, respectively (+6.1% and +5.6% in March, in the same order).

Figure 7

REVENUE IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (%), JAN. 2024 – APRIL 2026

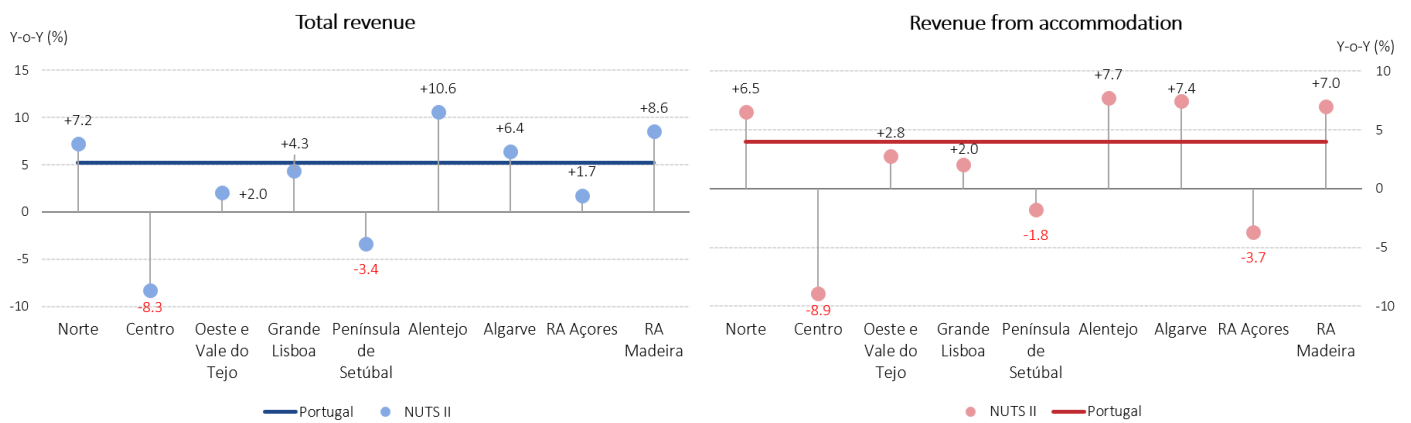


Grande Lisboa was the region contributing the most to overall revenue (30.8% of total revenue and 32.5% of revenue from accommodation), followed by Algarve (22.8% and 21.2%, respectively), and Norte (17.2% and 17.9%, respectively).

The largest increases occurred in Alentejo (+10.9% in total revenue and +7.7% in revenue from accommodation), whilst Centro accounted for the largest decreases (-8.3% and -8.9%, respectively).

Figure 8

TOTAL REVENUE AND REVENUE FROM ACCOMMODATION IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (%) BY NUTS II REGIONS, APRIL 2026

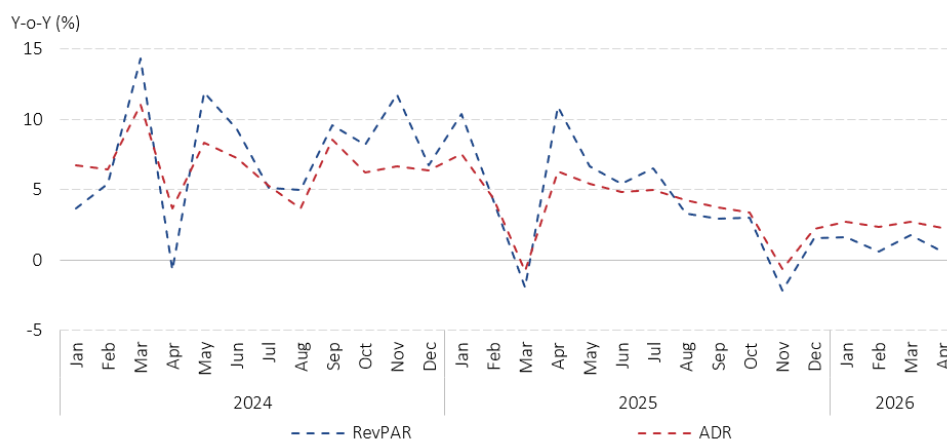


REVPAR AND ADR MAINTAINED GROWTH IN APRIL, BUT AT A SLOWER PACE

In April, the revenue per available room (RevPAR) amounted to EUR 69.8, increasing by 0.6% (+1.8% in March). The average daily rate (ADR) amounted to EUR 118.0 (+2.3%, following +2.7% in March).

Figure 9

REVPAR AND ADR (YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (%)) IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, BY MONTH, JAN. 2024 – APRIL 2026

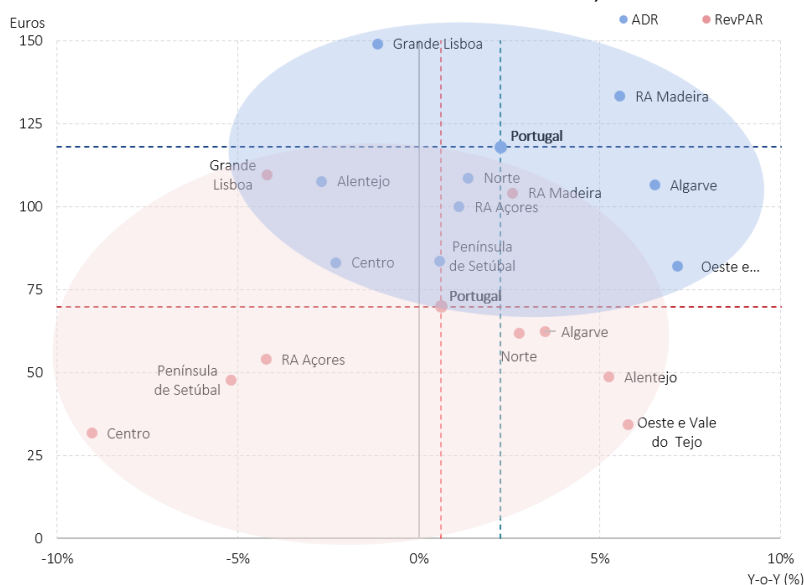


The highest RevPAR value was recorded in Grande Lisboa (EUR 109.6), followed by RA Madeira (EUR 104.3). The largest increases occurred in Oeste e Vale do Tejo (+5.8%) and Alentejo (+5.2%), while the largest decreases were observed in Centro (-9.1%) and Península de Setúbal (-5.2%).

As with RevPAR, the highest ADR was recorded in Grande Lisboa (EUR 149.1) and RA Madeira (EUR 133.4). The largest increase this month occurred in Oeste e Vale do Tejo (+7.2%) and Algarve (+6.5%).

Figure 10

REVPAR AND ADR IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, BY NUTS II REGIONS, APRIL 2026



ALBUFEIRA STOOD OUT ONCE AGAIN, WITH 8.5% GROWTH

In **April**, the municipality of Lisboa accounted for 20.3% of total overnight stays, reaching 1.5 million (+2.1%). Overnight stays by residents fell by 4.0%, while those by non-residents grew by 3.1%. This municipality accounted for 24.3% of total overnight stays by non-residents.

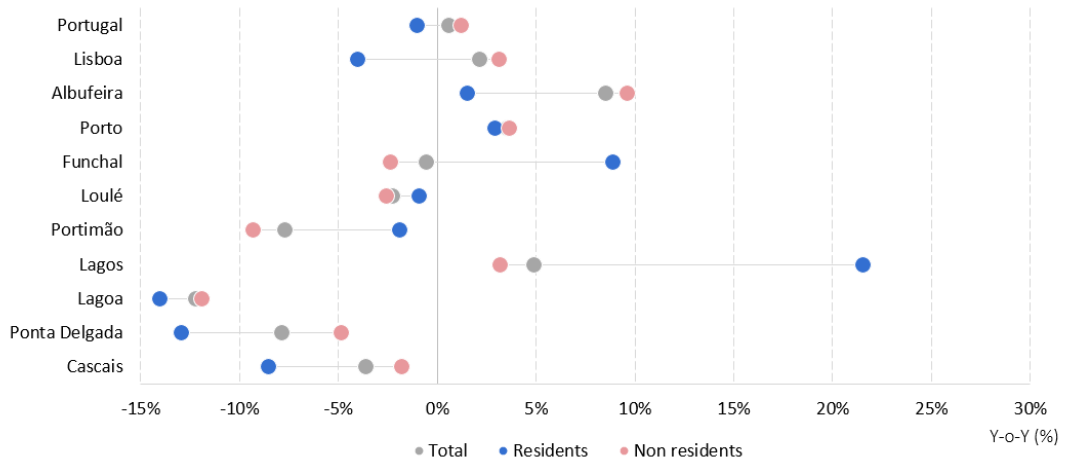
Albufeira was the municipality with the second-highest number of overnight stays (729.3 thousand, accounting for 10.2% of the total), recording an increase of 8.5%, driven by growth in both resident (+1.5%) and non-resident (+9.6%) overnight stays. This municipality accounted for 12.2% of all overnight stays by non-residents in April.

In Porto, overnight stays totalled 615.7 thousand (8.6% of the total), growing by 3.6%, resulting from the increase in overnight stays by both residents (+2.9%) and non-residents (+3.7%).

Among the top ten municipalities, is worth highlighting the increase in overnight stays in Lagos (2.3% of the total), up 4.9% (up 21.5% for residents and up 3.2% for non-residents), and the decrease in Lagoa (2.0% of the total), down 12.2% (down 14.0% for residents and -11.9% for non-residents).

Figure 11

OVERNIGHT STAYS BY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS,
BY MAIN MUNICIPALITIES, APRIL 2026 - YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (%)



ACCOMMODATION ACTIVITY – OVERVIEW

In **April 2026**, considering **all means of accommodation** (tourist accommodation establishments, camping and holiday camps, and youth hostels), there were 3.1 million guests and 7.6 million overnight stays (+2.1% and +0.2%, respectively). Overnight stays by residents decreased by 0.8%, while those by non-residents increased by 0.5%. Regarding all means of accommodation, the average stay (2.47 nights) decreased by 1.9% (-1.0% concerning residents and -2.6% regarding non-residents).

Table 2

MAIN INDICATORS OF ACCOMMODATION ACTIVITY, APRIL 2026

	Unit	Total		Residents		Non residents		
		Apr-26	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Apr-26	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Apr-26	Y-o-y change rate (%)	
Guests								
Total	10 ³	3 083.4 ▲	2.1	1 137.1 ▲	0.2	1 946.2 ▲	3.2	
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	2 920.8 ▲	2.4	1 054.8 ▲	0.1	1 866.0 ▲	3.8	
Camping sites	"	134.2 ▼	- 2.1	63.7 ▲	8.8	70.5 ▼	- 10.3	
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	28.4 ▼	- 10.3	18.7 ▼	- 14.1	9.7 ▼	- 1.9	
Overnight stays								
Total	10 ³	7 616.7 ▲	0.2	2 191.2 ▼	- 0.8	5 425.5 ▲	0.5	
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	7 172.7 ▲	0.6	1 968.2 ▼	- 1.0	5 204.5 ▲	1.2	
Camping sites	"	383.4 ▼	- 6.9	180.9 ▲	2.9	202.5 ▼	- 14.2	
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	60.7 ▼	- 3.6	42.1 ▼	- 4.6	18.6 ▼	- 1.1	
Average stay								
Total	no. Nights	2.47 ▼	- 1.9	1.93 ▼	- 1.0	2.79 ▼	- 2.6	
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	2.46 ▼	- 1.8	1.87 ▼	- 1.1	2.79 ▼	- 2.5	
Camping sites	"	2.86 ▼	- 4.8	2.84 ▼	- 5.4	2.87 ▼	- 4.3	
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	2.14 ▲	7.5	2.26 ▲	11.1	1.91 ▲	0.8	

OVERNIGHT STAYS DECREASED IN CAMPING SITES, HOLIDAY CAMPS, AND YOUTH HOSTELS

In April, **tourist accommodation establishments** hosted 2.9 million guests (+2.4%) and 7.2 million overnight stays (+0.6%). The average stay (2.46 nights) decreased by 1.8%. Overnight stays by residents fell by 1.0%, while those spent by non-residents grew by 1.2%.

Camping sites managed 134.2 thousand campers, who spent 383.4 thousand overnight stays in April, accounting for changes of -2.1% in guests and -6.9% in overnight stays (+2.9% concerning residents and -14.2% regarding non-residents), yielding a 4.8% fall in the average stay (2.86 nights).

Holiday camps and youth hostels hosted 28.4 thousand guests (-10.3%), leading to 60.7 thousand overnight stays (-3.6%), with the average stay (2.14 nights) increasing by 7.5%. Overnight stays by residents fell by 4.6%, while those by non-residents declined by 1.1%.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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,
- 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:

- 2025 – January to December: provisional results;
- 2026 – January to March: provisional results; 2026 – April: 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.

The degree of revision, measured by the difference, in percentage points, between the year-on-year rates of change of the provisional and preliminary results for the reference month of **March**, is as follows:

	Guests	Overnight stays	Total revenue	Revenue from accommodation
March 2026	-0.1 p.p.	-0.2 p.p.	-0.5 p.p.	-0.3 p.p.

Guest – an individual who 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 ratio between revenue from accommodation and the number of available rooms, in the reference period.

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

Tourist accommodation establishment – An establishment that provides short-term accommodation services for remuneration, operating in one or more buildings or facilities.

Hotels and similar – include 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, like 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 by EU Regulation 692/2011.

Rural tourist – establishments that provide accommodation services to tourists in rural areas, offering an adequate set of facilities, structures, equipment, and complementary services, that preserve and enhance 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 – an 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 release itself, the following indicators are made available on Statistics Portugal's website:

[Guests \(No.\) in tourist accommodation establishments by Place of residence \(Portugal, Estrangeiro\); Monthly](#)
[Nights \(No.\) in tourist accommodation establishments by Place of residence \(Portugal, Estrangeiro\); Monthly](#)

Indicators according to the previous version of the NUTS classification (NUTS 2013):

[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](#)

Indicators according to the new version of the NUTS classification (NUTS 2024):

[Guests \(No.\) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization \(NUTS - 2024\) and Type \(tourist accommodation establishment\); Monthly](#)

[Nights \(No.\) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization \(NUTS - 2024\) and Type \(tourist accommodation establishment\); Monthly](#)

[Total incomes \(€\) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization \(NUTS - 2024\) and Type \(tourist accommodation establishment\); Monthly](#)

[Lodging incomes \(€\) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization \(NUTS - 2024\) and Type \(tourist accommodation establishment\); Monthly](#)

Indicators to be released on **15th June 2026**

Indicators according to the previous version of the NUTS classification (NUTS 2013):

[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](#)

Indicators according to the new version of the NUTS classification (NUTS 2024):

[Guests \(No.\) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization \(NUTS - 2024\) and Segment \(tourist accommodation establishment\); Monthly](#)

[Nights \(No.\) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization \(NUTS - 2024\) and Segment \(tourist accommodation establishment\); Monthly](#)

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

Date of next flash statistics – 30th June 2026

Date of next quarterly press release – 15th August 2026
