

28 January 2026  
 TOURISM DEMAND OF RESIDENTS  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2025

## GROWTH IN RESIDENT TRAVEL SLOWED IN THE 3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER OF THE YEAR

In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025**, trips taken by residents in Portugal increased by 8.0% (+22.1% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025), totalling 8.9 million. Domestic travel continued the upward trend (+9.1%), reaching 7.6 million trips (85.1% of all travel). Trips abroad also registered growth (+2.1%), amounting to 1.3 million (14.9% of the total).

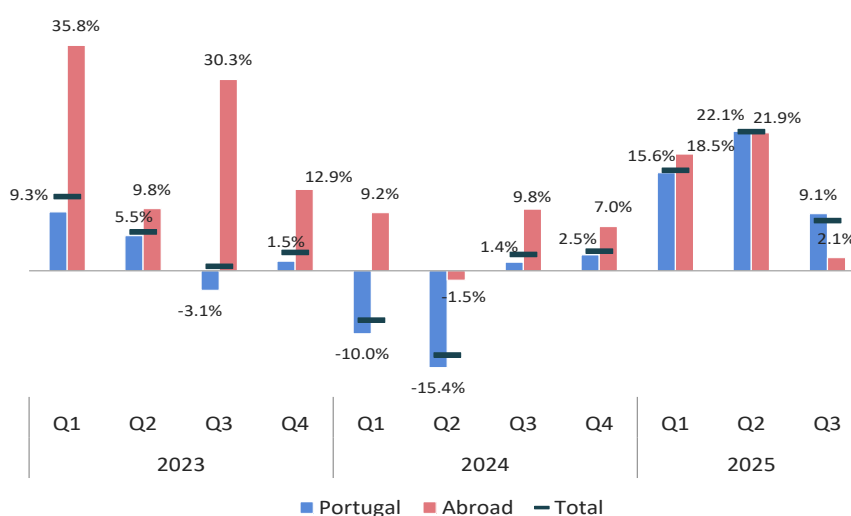
The main purposes for travel in the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025** were still “leisure, recreation or holidays”, which accounted for 5.7 million trips (64.3% of the total, -3.4 p.p. compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2024), and “visit to relatives or friends”, resulting in about 2.6 million residents’ trips (29.1%, +3.0 p.p. from the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2024).

“Free private accommodation” remained the main accommodation option (54.1% of overnight stays) in the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025**, accounting for 26.0 million overnight stays in residents’ travel. “Hotels and similar establishments” accounted for 24.4% of overnight stays (11.8 million), mostly associated with trips for “professional or business reasons”.

When planning trips, the internet was used in 30.1% of trips (-0.1 p.p.), with this option being preferred in 63.9% of trips abroad (-3.4 p.p.) and 24.2% of domestic trips (+0.9 p.p.).

Figure 1

QUARTERLY YEAR-ON-YEAR (%) VARIATION IN RESIDENT TRIPS, BY DESTINATION



## RESIDENTS' TRIPS INCREASED IN BOTH DESTINATIONS, ALTHOUGH AT A SLOWER RATE

Travel by residents in Portugal increased by 8.0% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025 (+22.1% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025), totalling 8.9 million and maintaining the growth trajectory that began in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2024, albeit at a slower pace than in the previous quarter. This growth was driven by increases in both domestic trips (+9.1%; +22.1% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025) and trips abroad (+2.1%; +21.9% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025).

The number of trips increased in every month of the quarter: +12.8% in July, +7.9% in August, and +1.9% in September.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025, 85.1% of residents' trips took place within the country (83.7% in the previous quarter), totalling 7.6 million, while the remaining 1.3 million were spent abroad (14.9% of the total; 16.3% in the previous quarter).

Table 1

TOURISM TRIPS BY DESTINATION, BY MONTH

Unit: 10<sup>3</sup>

| MONTH        | Total (No)    |               |               | Total Portugal (No) |               |               | Total Abroad (No) |              |              |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | 2023          | 2024          | 2025          | 2023                | 2024          | 2025          | 2023              | 2024         | 2025         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>23 668</b> | <b>22 901</b> | <b>20 043</b> | <b>20 440</b>       | <b>19 472</b> | <b>17 032</b> | <b>3 228</b>      | <b>3 430</b> | <b>3 011</b> |
| January      | 1 570         | 1 288         | 1 751         | 1 423               | 1 168         | 1 548         | 148               | 119          | 203          |
| February     | 1 781         | 1 497         | 1 735         | 1 529               | 1 278         | 1 483         | 252               | 219          | 252          |
| March        | 1 502         | 1 689         | 1 701         | 1 352               | 1 427         | 1 445         | 150               | 262          | 255          |
| April        | 2 177         | 1 378         | 2 091         | 1 873               | 1 119         | 1 711         | 304               | 259          | 380          |
| May          | 1 546         | 1 505         | 1 649         | 1 334               | 1 276         | 1 426         | 212               | 229          | 223          |
| June         | 1 933         | 2 017         | 2 240         | 1 636               | 1 704         | 1 868         | 297               | 312          | 372          |
| July         | 2 523         | 2 384         | 2 688         | 2 192               | 2 043         | 2 309         | 330               | 341          | 379          |
| August       | 3 685         | 3 995         | 4 309         | 3 136               | 3 369         | 3 682         | 548               | 626          | 627          |
| September    | 1 806         | 1 844         | 1 880         | 1 502               | 1 512         | 1 560         | 305               | 332          | 320          |
| October      | 1 297         | 1 364         |               | 1 130               | 1 181         |               | 166               | 183          |              |
| November     | 1 266         | 1 456         |               | 1 080               | 1 277         |               | 187               | 179          |              |
| December     | 2 583         | 2 487         |               | 2 252               | 2 117         |               | 331               | 370          |              |

As in the same period last year, “leisure, recreation or holidays” was the main motivation for travel in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025, accounting for 5.7 million trips (+2.5%), which represented 64.3% of the total (-3.4 p.p. compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2024). Trips to “visit relatives or friends” also increased, +20.2%, reaching 2.6 million (29.1% of the total, +3.0 p.p. compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2024). In turn, trips for “professional or business” reasons increased by 8.8%, amounting to 280.2 thousand (3.2% of the total in the same period last year).

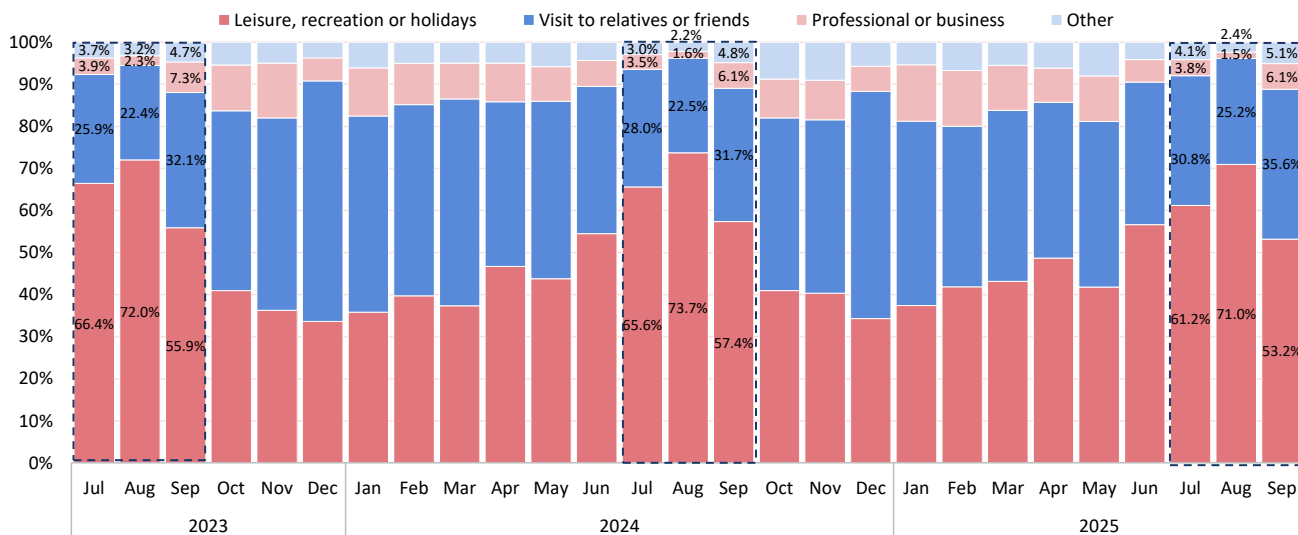


PRESS RELEASE



Figure 2

MONTHLY BREAKDOWN OF TRIPS ACCORDING TO MAIN PURPOSES

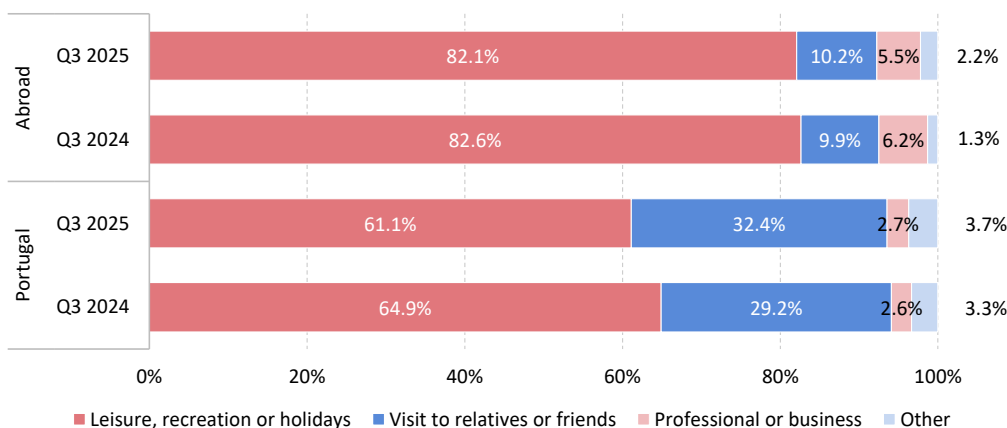


“LEISURE, RECREATION OR HOLIDAYS” REMAINED THE MAIN MOTIVATION FOR TRAVEL TO BOTH DESTINATIONS

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025, “leisure, recreation or holidays” was the main motivation for residents to travel, both domestically (61.1% of domestic trips; 4.6 million) and abroad (82.1% of total trips outside the country; 1.1 million). The second main reason for travel was “visit to relatives and friends” (32.4% of total domestic trips; 2.4 million trips), and 10.2% of total trips abroad (135.0 thousand trips).

Figure 3

BREAKDOWN OF TRIPS ACCORDING TO PURPOSES, BY DESTINATION



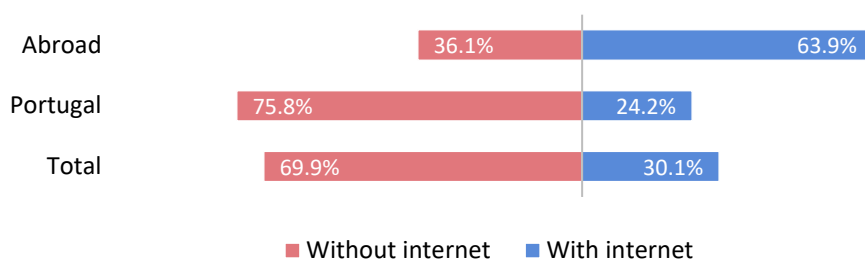
## ADVANCE BOOKING OF SERVICES CONTINUED TO LOSE IMPORTANCE IN TRIPS ABROAD

Advance booking of services was used in 46.4% of trips made by residents in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025 (-0.8 p.p. from the same period last year), being significantly more frequent in trips abroad (90.7%; -2.1 p.p.) and less common in domestic trips (38.6%; unchanged from the same period last year). This is the second consecutive quarter in which there has been a year-on-year reduction in the proportion of pre-booked services for trips abroad.

In the process of organising trips, the internet was used in 30.1% of trips (-0.1 p.p.), with a greater share in those abroad (63.9% of the total, -3.4 p.p.) than in domestic ones, where its use accounted for 24.2% of the total (+0.9 p.p.).

Figure 4

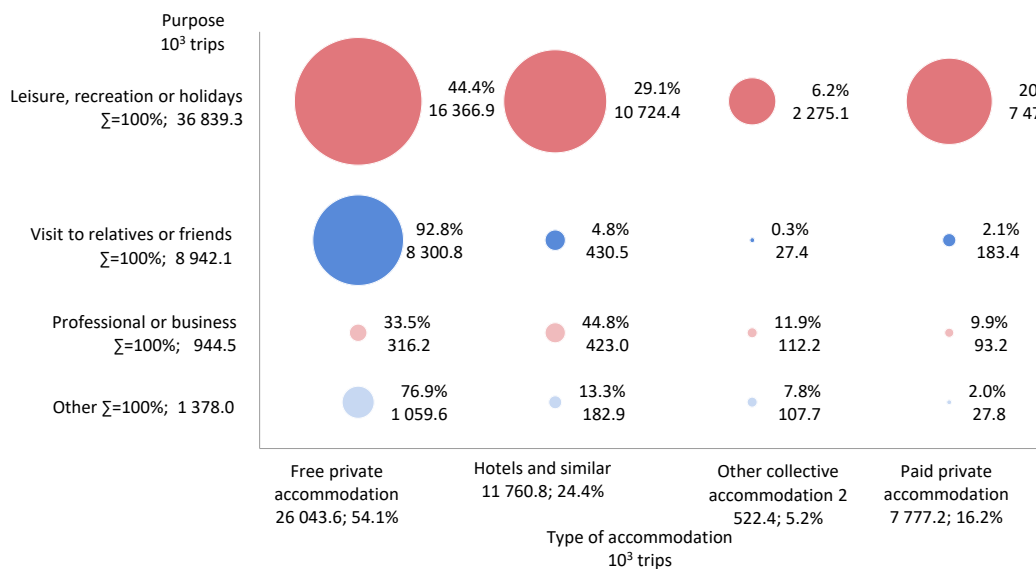
BREAKDOWN OF TRIPS ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THE INTERNET, BY DESTINATION, 3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER OF 2025



## “FREE PRIVATE ACCOMMODATION” REMAINED THE MAIN CHOICE IN TRIPS TO “VISIT RELATIVES OR FRIENDS” AND “LEISURE, RECREATIONAL, OR HOLIDAY” MOTIVATIONS

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025, “free private accommodation” remained the main accommodation option in residents' trips, accounting for 54.1% of the total, with 26.0 million overnight stays. This type of accommodation was most prevalent in trips motivated by “leisure, recreational, or holiday” reasons (44.4% of the total) and in trips to “visit relatives or friends” (92.8%). “Hotels and similar” were the second most common accommodation option for all trips, accounting for 24.4% of overnight stays (11.8 million), but were the main choice for trips taken for “professional or business reasons” (44.8%) and the second for “leisure, recreation or holidays” trips (29.1%).

Figure 5

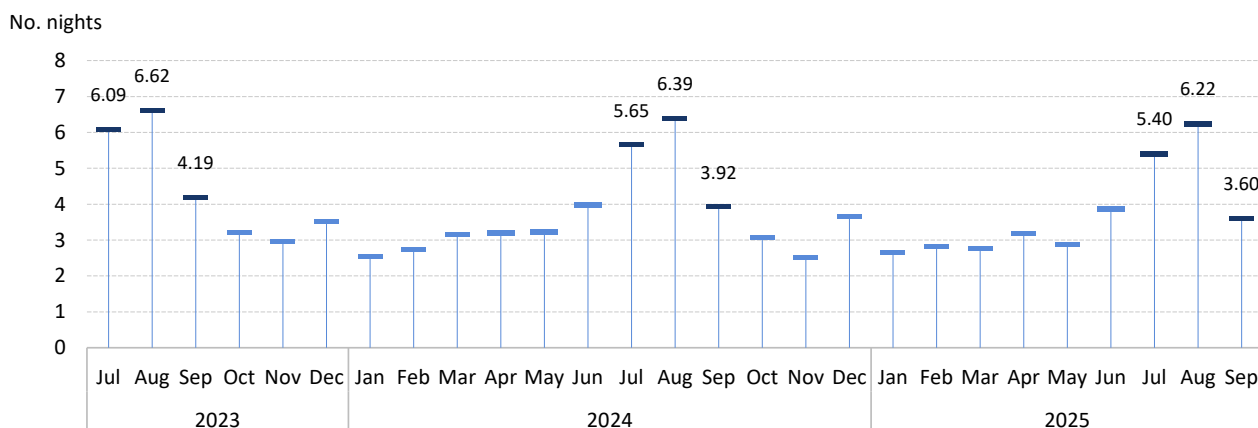
BREAKDOWN OF OVERNIGHT STAYS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION, ACCORDING TO MAIN PURPOSES, 3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER OF 2025

## AVERAGE TRIP DURATION BELOW THE LEVELS OF THE SAME QUARTER OF 2024

In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025**, each trip lasted an average of 5.42 nights (5.62 nights in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2024). The longest average duration was recorded in August (6.22 nights; 6.39 in August 2024) and the shortest in September (3.60 nights; 3.92 in September 2024).

Figure 6

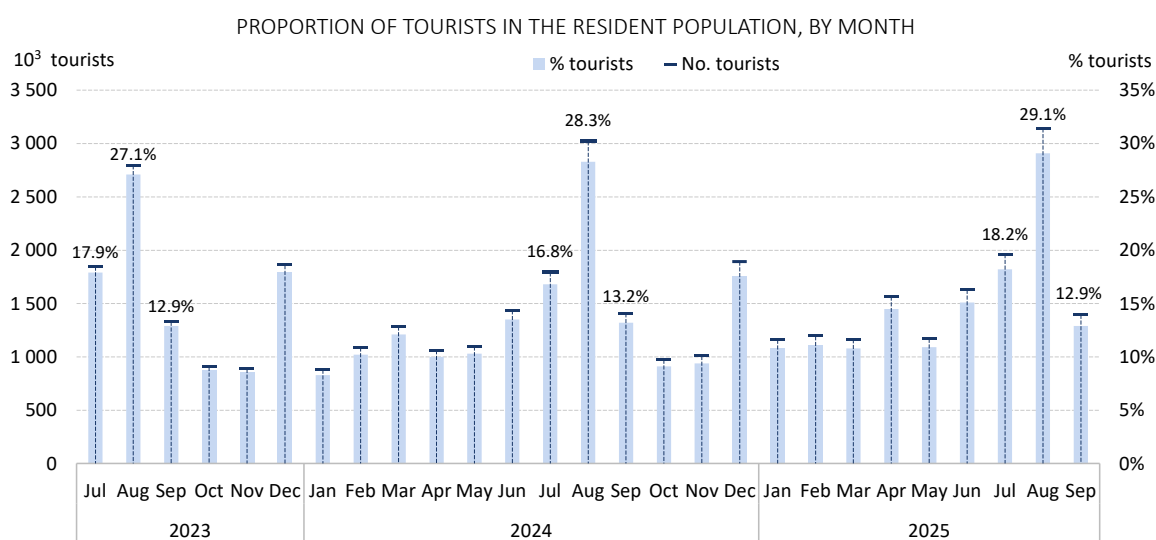
AVERAGE TRIP DURATION, BY MONTH



## THE PROPORTION OF TOURISTS INCREASED SLIGHTLY COMPARED TO THE 3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER OF 2024

In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025**, 40.6% of residents took at least one tourist trip, i.e., +0.7 p.p. from the same period last year. In a monthly analysis, in year-on-year terms, the share of residents who took at least one trip increased in July and August (+1.4 p.p. and +0.8 p.p., respectively) but decreased in September (-0.3 p.p.).

Figure 7





#### METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The statistical findings from the *Travel survey of residents* are gathered from surveying a sample of housing units, with a 50% rotation at the beginning of each year, with a quarterly telephone interview.

The results in this Press Release are:

Up until 2024 – final data

2025 – provisional data

#### Main concepts

**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.

**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, as well as the places situated 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, a concept applied to domestic and international tourism.

**Hotels and similar** - Tourist accommodation establishments whose main economic activity consists of providing accommodation services and other complementary or support services, with or without the provision of meals, in exchange for payment.

**Other collective accommodation** - Establishments, places, or facilities providing accommodation services to tourists mostly in exchange for payment including camping sites, holiday camps, youth hostels, collective means of transportation, working or holiday projects, and others.

**Free private accommodation** - Accommodation used by tourists consisting of a second residence or provided by relatives or friends, for free.

**Paid private accommodation** - A private accommodation, with or without official licensing for the provision of tourist accommodation, having a limited number of paid independent places (rooms or housing).

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Next Press Release date - 28 April 2026

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