

31 March 2026
TOURIST ACTIVITY
February 2026: Flash statistics

TOURIST ACTIVITY GROWTH CONTINUED TO SLOW DOWN IN FEBRUARY

In **February 2026**, the **tourist accommodation sector**¹ accounted for 1.8 million guests (+0.8%²) and 4.2 million overnight stays (+1.3%), accounting for EUR 299.4 million in total revenue and EUR 216.7 million in revenue from accommodation (+4.3% and +4.0%, respectively).

The increase in overnight stays was driven by positive contributions from both residents and non-residents, although at different growth rates. Overnight stays spent by residents rose by 3.2% (+4.2% in January) to 1.4 million, while those by non-residents increased by 0.4% (+0.8% in January) to 2.8 million.

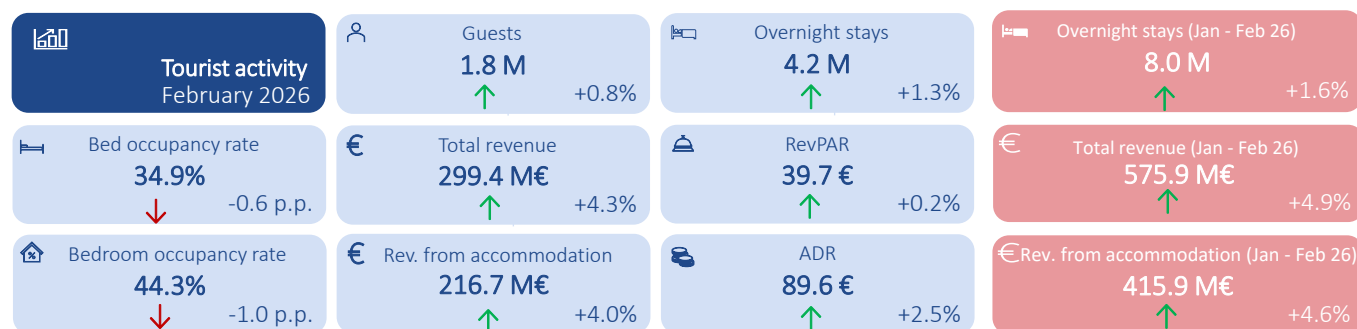
Among the top 10 inbound markets for overnight stays in February, the Brazilian stood out with the largest increase (+29.6%), while the French recorded the largest decline (-16.7%).

This month, the revenue per available room (RevPAR) was EUR 39.7 (+0.2%) and the average daily rate (ADR) amounted to EUR 89.6 (+2.5%).

It should be noted that the February results may have been influenced by the moving structure of the calendar, namely the effect of the holiday period associated with Carnival, as well as by the impact of severe and unusual weather events that occurred in January and February.

Figure 1

MONTHLY OVERVIEW OF THE ACTIVITY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, FEBRUARY 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.

OVERNIGHT STAYS INCREASED, BUT SLOWED DOWN AGAIN IN BOTH DOMESTIC AND EXTERNAL MARKETS

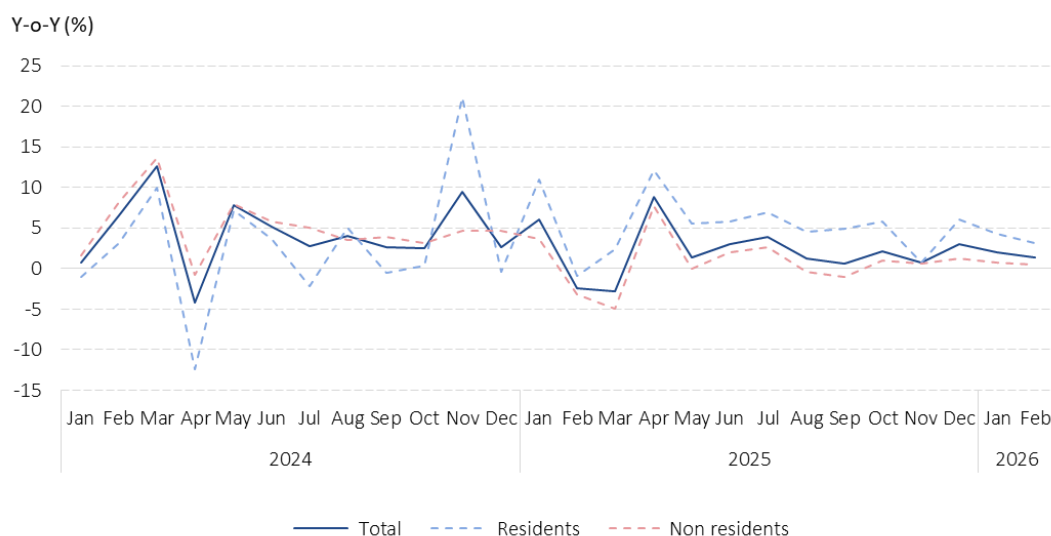
In **February 2026**, the tourist accommodation sector recorded 1.8 million guests and 4.2 million overnight stays, corresponding to growth of 0.8% and 1.3%, respectively (+3.7% and +2.0% in January, in the same order).

Overnight stays by residents totalled 1.4 million, up 3.2%, a growth below the January increase (+4.2%). Overnight stays by non-residents amounted to 2.8 million, growing by 0.4%, also below the growth in the previous month (+0.8%).

As previously mentioned, these results may have been influenced by the moving structure of the calendar (the effect of the Carnival-related holiday period) and by the adverse weather conditions experienced in January and February.

Figure 2

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



BRAZIL STOOD OUT WITH SIGNIFICANT GROWTH

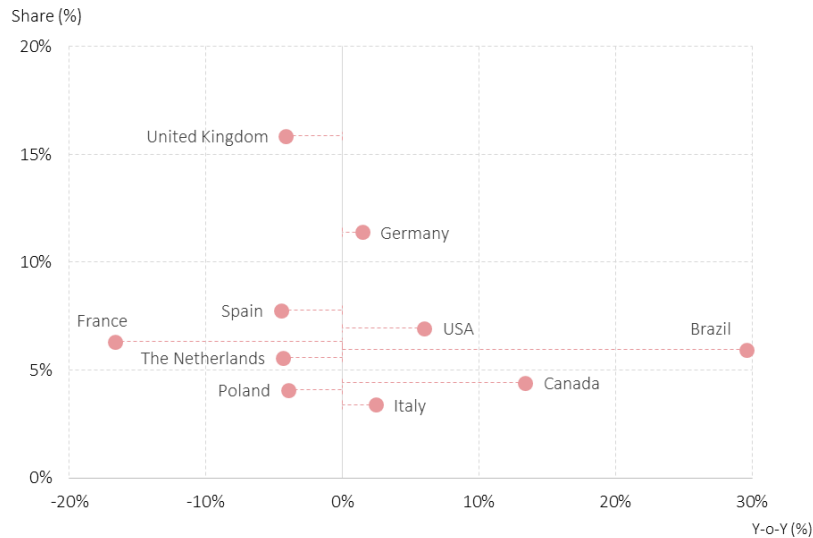
In **February**, the 10 top inbound markets accounted for 71.6% of total overnight stays by non-residents. The British market remained in the lead with 15.8% share of the total, although it continued the downward trajectory recorded in the previous months, decreasing by 4.1% (-3.2% in January).

The German market, the second-largest inbound market (11.4% of the total), continued the growth trajectory, increasing by 1.4% (+1.5% in January). It was followed by the Spanish market, which ranked third (7.8% share), decreasing by 4.4%, after growing in the previous month (+1.8%).

Among the 10 main inbound markets, the Brazilian stood out with the largest increase (+29.6%), followed by the Canadian (+13.4%). The largest decrease was observed in the French market (-16.7%).

Figure 3

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



ALENTEJO WAS THE REGION WITH THE LARGEST INCREASE IN OVERNIGHT STAYS IN FEBRUARY

In **February**, the largest increases in overnight stays were recorded in Alentejo (+4.2%) and Norte (+3.4%). In contrast, RA Açores and Centro accounted for the largest declines (-3.4% and -1.9%, respectively). The regions with the highest shares in total overnight stays were Grande Lisboa (28.3%), Algarve, and Norte (18.4% in both), which together accounted for 65.1% of the total overnight stays.

Residents' overnight stays grew mostly in Grande Lisboa (+8.1%) and Oeste e Vale do Tejo (+7.7%), while RA Madeira and RA Açores recorded the largest declines (-2.0% and -1.7%, respectively).

Concerning overnight stays by non-residents, Alentejo recorded the largest increase (+5.2%), while the largest declines occurred in Oeste e Vale do Tejo (-8.2%) and RA Açores (-5.6%).

Table 1
OVERNIGHT STAYS IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS
BY NUTS II REGIONS, FEB. 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	4 230.0	1.3	1 414.0	3.2	2 816.0	0.4
Norte	777.2	3.4	348.1	3.1	429.1	3.7
Centro	284.4	-1.9	220.3	-1.5	64.1	-3.3
Oeste e Vale do Tejo	154.6	0.6	91.9	7.7	62.8	-8.2
Grande Lisboa	1198.9	2.4	276.9	8.1	922.0	0.8
Península de Setúbal	86.8	-1.6	48.1	-1.3	38.7	-1.9
Alentejo	154.8	4.2	108.9	3.8	45.8	5.2
Algarve	778.5	0.5	152.7	6.3	625.8	-0.8
RA Açores	121.2	-3.4	71.7	-1.7	49.5	-5.6
RA Madeira	673.8	0.3	95.4	-2.0	578.3	0.7

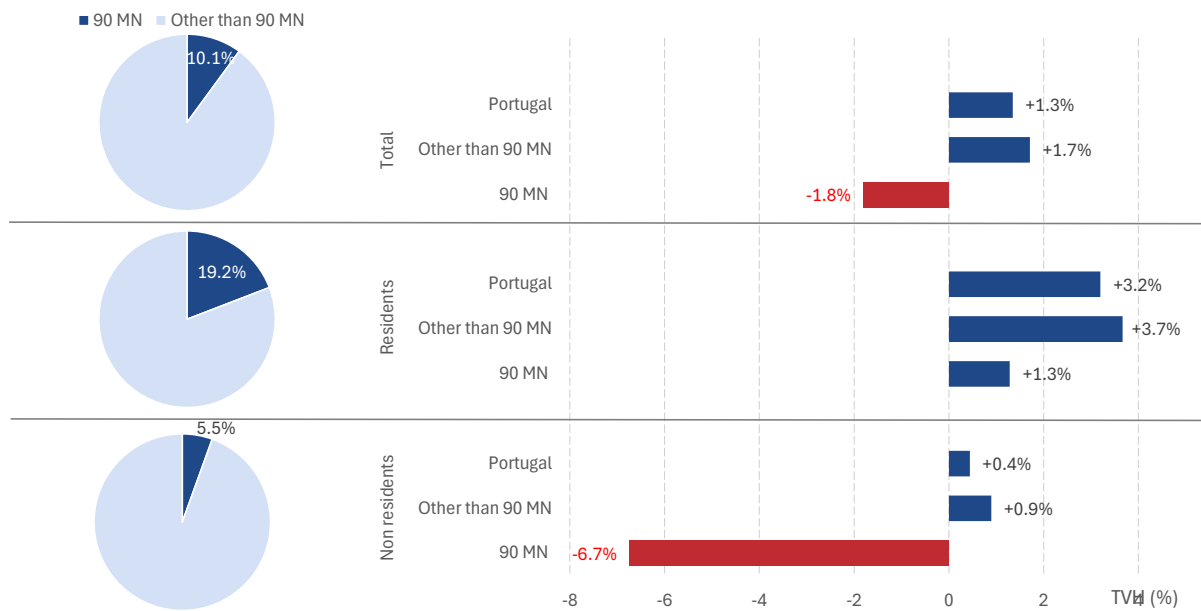
OVERNIGHT STAYS SPENT IN THE MUNICIPALITIES MOST AFFECTED BY THE STORMS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR DECREASED BY 1.8%

A more detailed analysis of the results, focusing on the 90 municipalities affected by intense and abnormal weather events in January and February³, reveals that these accounted for 10.1% of overnight stays in February 2026 in tourist accommodation establishments (-0.3 p.p. from the same month of the previous year).

In this group of municipalities, overnight stays fell by 1.8% in February, in contrast to the rise in the remaining municipalities (+1.7%). This evolution was driven by a decline in overnight stays by non-residents (-6.7%, compared with +0.9% in the other municipalities). Nevertheless, overnight stays by residents increased by 1.3%, albeit at a slower rate than in the other municipalities as a whole (+3.7%).

Figure 4

OVERNIGHT STAYS IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, FEB. 2026
SHARE (%) AND YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGES (%) IN MUNICIPALITIES AFFECTED BY THE STORMS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR

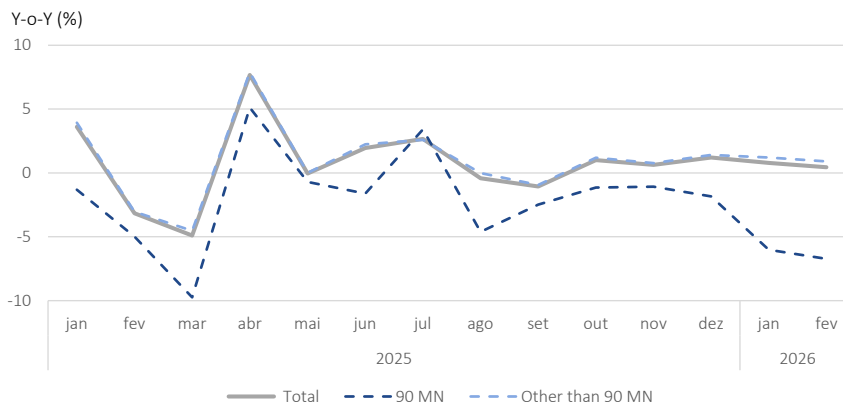


It is worth a remark on the downward trajectory in overnight stays spent in these municipalities, which began in August and became more pronounced in the first two months of 2026.

³ The 90 municipalities are those identified in [Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 15-B/2026](#) of 30 January, [Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 15-C/2026](#) of 1 February, and [Order No. 2389-A/2026](#) of 24 February.

Figure 5

OVERNIGHT STAYS SPENT IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS IN MUNICIPALITIES AFFECTED BY THE STORMS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR – JAN. 2025 - FEB. 2026, YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (%)



THE AVERAGE STAY INCREASED IN FEBRUARY

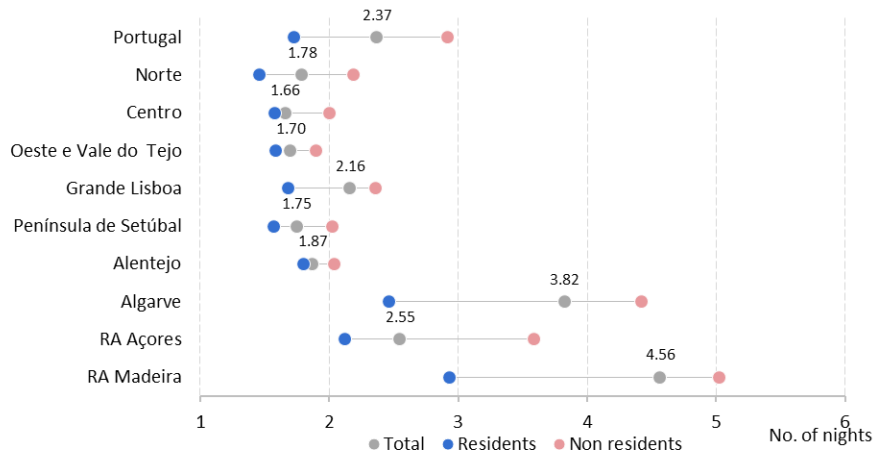
In February, the average stay in tourist accommodation establishments was 2.37 nights, increasing by 0.6% (-1.7% in January). RA Madeira (4.56 nights) and Algarve (3.82 nights) continued to record the highest values in this indicator. In these two regions, as well as in RA Açores (2.55 nights), the average stay was above the national average. The shortest stays occurred in Centro (1.66 nights) and Oeste e Vale do Tejo (1.70 nights). Alentejo stood out with the largest increase in this indicator (+6.6%), at 1.87 nights.

The average stay of residents increased to 1.72 nights (+2.5%), while that of non-residents decreased to 2.92 nights (-0.4%).

RA Madeira continued to record the longest average stays, with 5.02 nights by non-residents and 2.93 nights by residents.

Figure 6

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

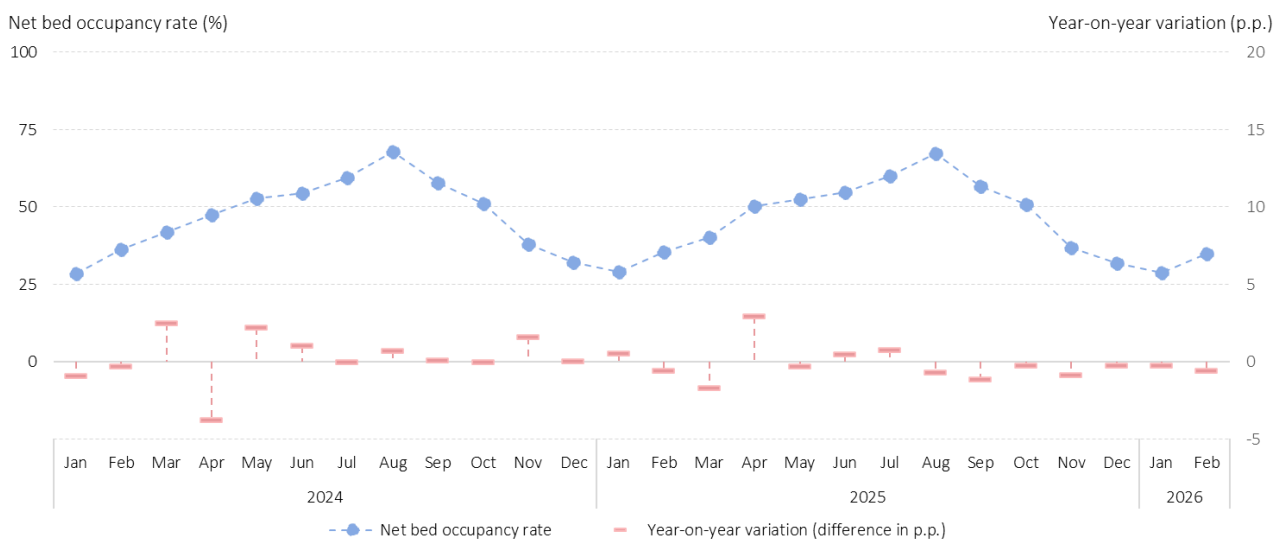


NET BED AND ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES DECREASED FOR THE SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE MONTH

In February, the net bed occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments stood at 34.9%, i.e., 0.6 p.p. less than in the same month of the previous year (-0.3 p.p. in January). The net bedroom occupancy rate was 44.3%, decreasing by 1.0 p.p. (-0.4 p.p. in January).

Figure 7

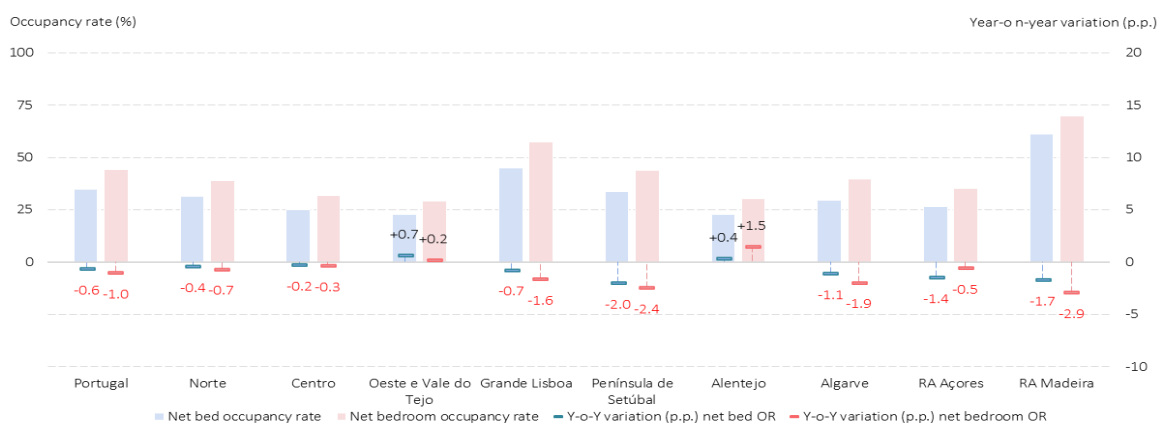
NET BED OCCUPANCY RATE IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, JAN. 2024 – FEB. 2026



RA Madeira (61.1%) and Grande Lisboa (44.8%) had the highest net bed occupancy rates. The lowest figures were recorded in Alentejo and Oeste e Vale do Tejo (22.7% in both). Peninsula de Setúbal had the largest decrease in this indicator (-2.0 p.p.), followed by RA Madeira (-1.7 p.p.), while the largest increase occurred in Oeste e Vale do Tejo (+0.7 p.p.).

Figure 8

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

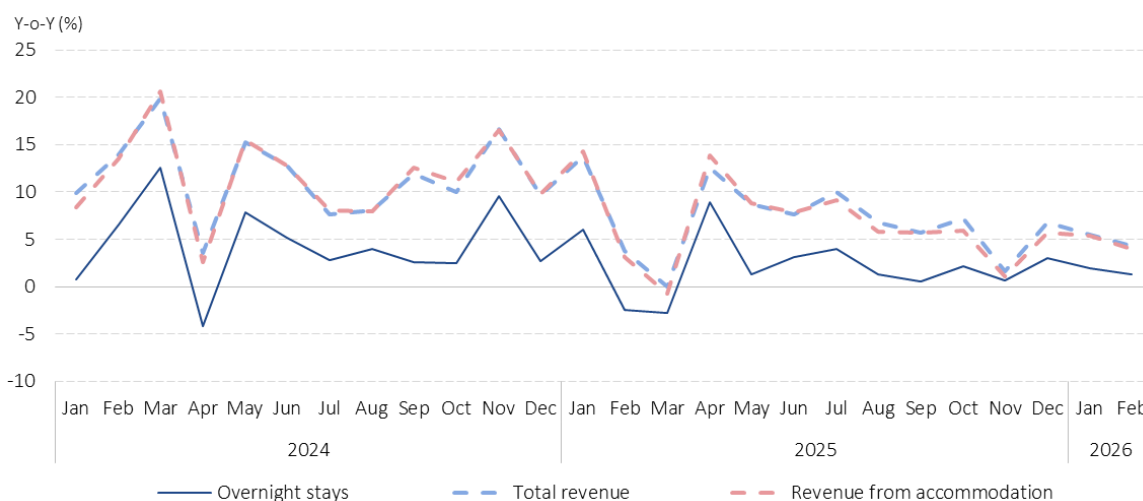


GROWTH IN REVENUE

In February, total revenue reached EUR 299.4 million, while revenue from accommodation amounted to EUR 216.7 million, accounting for growth of 4.3% and 4.0%, respectively (+5.4% in both in January).

Figure 9

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

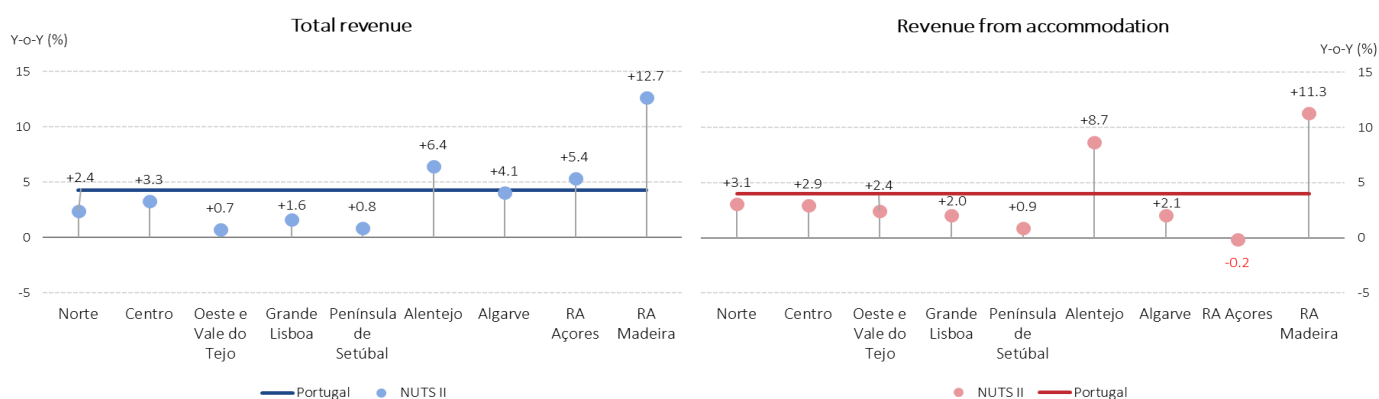


Grande Lisboa was the region contributing the most to overall revenue (33.7% of total revenue and 35.3% of revenue from accommodation), followed by RA Madeira (18.5% and 18.0%, respectively), and Norte (16.0% and 16.3%, in the same order).

The largest increases occurred in RA Madeira (+12.7% in total revenue and +11.3% in revenue from accommodation) and Alentejo (+6.4% and +8.7%, respectively).

Figure 10

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





PRESS RELEASE

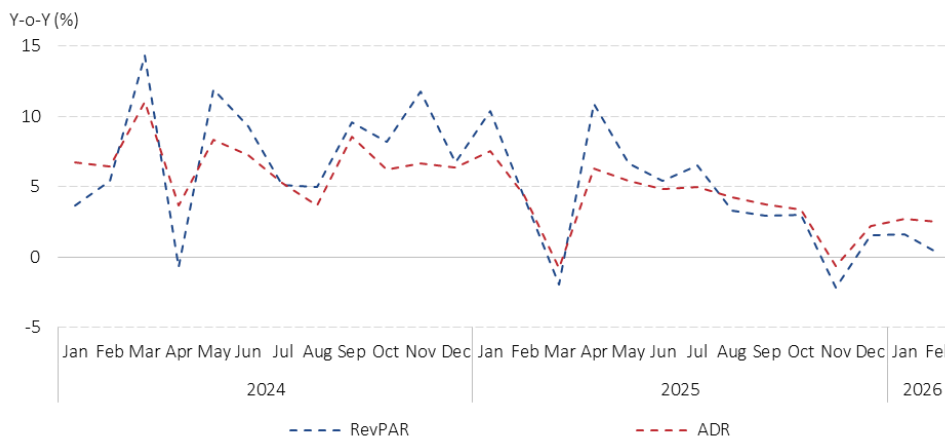


REVPAR AND ADR MAINTAINED GROWTH IN FEBRUARY, ALTHOUGH SLOWING DOWN

In February, revenue per available room (RevPAR) reached EUR 39.7, increasing by 0.2% (+1.6% in January). The average daily rate (ADR) was EUR 89.6 (+2.5%, following +2.7% in January).

Figure 11

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



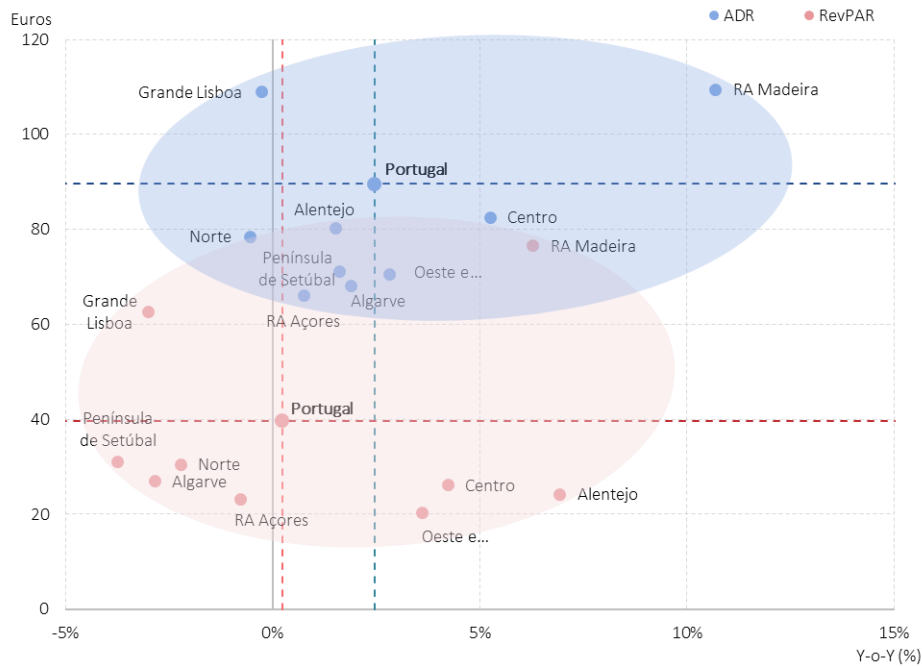
The highest RevPAR value was recorded in RA Madeira (EUR 76.6), followed by Grande Lisboa (EUR 62.7). The largest increases occurred in Alentejo (+6.9%) and RA Madeira (+6.3%), while the largest decrease was observed in Península de Setúbal (-3.7%).

As with RevPAR, the highest ADR was recorded in RA Madeira (EUR 109.6) and in Grande Lisboa (EUR 109.1). RA Madeira accounted for the largest increase this month (+10.7%).



Figure 12

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



ALBUFEIRA STOOD OUT WITH 12.2% GROWTH

In February, the municipality of Lisboa accounted for 23.9% of total overnight stays, reaching 1.0 million (+3.8%). Overnight stays by residents increased by 12.7%, while those by non-residents grew by 2.0%. This municipality accounted for 29.5% of total overnight stays by non-residents.

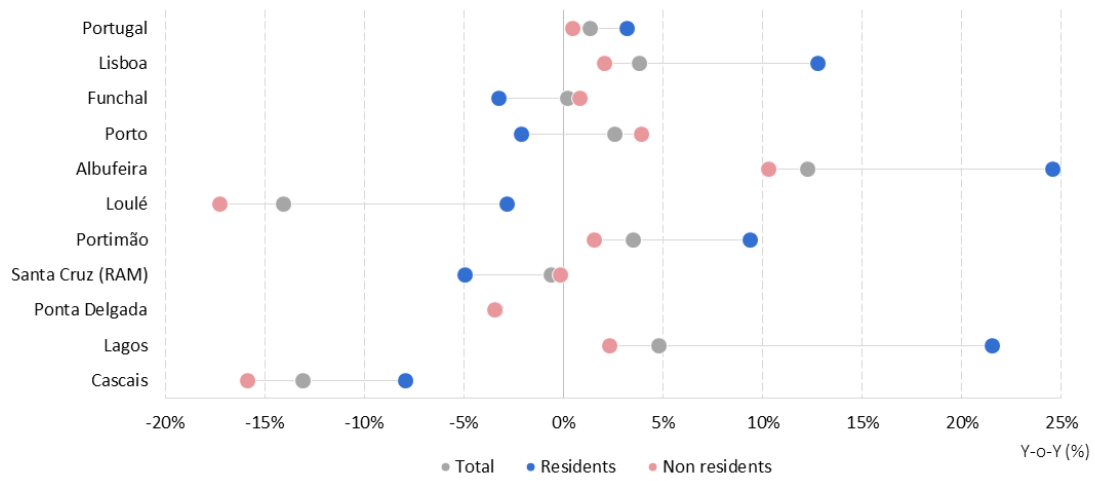
Funchal was the second municipality with the largest number of overnight stays (453.9 thousand overnight stays, accounting for 10.7%, with a slight increase of 0.2%, driven by a decrease in overnight stays by residents (-3.2%), which was balanced by the growth in overnight stays by non-residents (+0.8%). This municipality accounted for 13.7% of total overnight stays by non-residents in February.

In Porto, overnight stays totalled 368.2 thousand (8.7% of the total), reflecting a 2.6% increase, driven by growth in overnight stays by non-residents (+3.9%), as those spent by residents decreased by 2.1%.

Among the 10 top municipalities, it is worth highlighting the growth in overnight stays in Albufeira (6.0% of the total), +12.2% (+24.5% for residents and +10.3% for non-residents), and Lagos (1.6% of the total), +4.8% (+21.5% for residents and +2.3% for non-residents). In contrast, the largest decreases occurred in Loulé (2.8% of the total), -14.1% (-2.8% for residents and -17.3% for non-residents), and Cascais (1.5% of the total), -13.1% (-8.0% for residents and -15.9% for non-residents).

Figure 13

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



ACCOMMODATION ACTIVITY – OVERVIEW

In **February 2026**, considering **all means of accommodation** (tourist accommodation establishments, camping and holiday camps, and youth hostels), there were 1.8 million guests and 4.5 million overnight stays (-0.4% and +0.1%, respectively). Overnight stays by residents increased by 2.6%, while those by non-residents decreased by 1.1%. Regarding all means of accommodation, the average stay (2.43 nights) increased by 0.5% (+2.5% concerning residents and -0.4% regarding non-residents).

Table 2

MAIN INDICATORS OF ACCOMMODATION ACTIVITY, FEB. 2026

	Unit	Total		Residents		Non residents	
		Feb-26	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Feb-26	Y-o-y change rate (%)	Feb-26	Y-o-y change rate (%)
Guests							
Total	10 ³	1 842.6 ▼	- 0.4	854.2 ▲	0.0	988.5 ▼	- 0.8
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	1 785.5 ▲	0.8	820.8 ▲	0.7	964.7 ▲	0.9
Camping sites	"	43.3 ▼	- 32.8	22.7 ▼	- 18.9	20.6 ▼	- 43.4
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	13.8 ▼	- 0.9	10.7 ▲	1.0	3.1 ▼	- 7.0
Overnight stays							
Total	10 ³	4 475.5 ▲	0.1	1 520.8 ▲	2.6	2 954.6 ▼	- 1.1
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	4 230.0 ▲	1.3	1 414.0 ▲	3.2	2 816.0 ▲	0.4
Camping sites	"	210.8 ▼	- 20.5	80.9 ▼	- 9.7	130.0 ▼	- 26.0
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	34.6 ▲	9.3	25.9 ▲	12.1	8.7 ▲	1.5
Average stay							
Total	no. Nights	2.43 ▲	0.5	1.78 ▲	2.5	2.99 ▼	- 0.4
Tourist accommodation establishments	"	2.37 ▲	0.6	1.72 ▲	2.5	2.92 ▼	- 0.4
Camping sites	"	4.87 ▲	18.2	3.57 ▲	11.4	6.30 ▲	30.6
Holiday camps and youth hostels	"	2.51 ▲	10.3	2.43 ▲	11.0	2.76 ▲	9.2

OVERNIGHT STAYS DECREASED IN CAMPING SITES

In February, **tourist accommodation establishments** hosted 1.8 million guests (+0.8%) and 4.2 million overnight stays (+1.3%). The average stay (2.37 nights) increased by 0.6%. Overnight stays grew among both residents (+3.2%) and non-residents (+0.4%).

Camping sites managed 43.3 thousand campers, who spent 210.8 thousand overnight stays in February, corresponding to changes of -32.8% in guests and -20.5% in overnight stays (-9.7% concerning residents and -26.0% regarding non-residents), yielding a 18.2% rise in the average stay (4.87 nights).

Holiday camps and youth hostels hosted 13.8 thousand guests (-0.9%), leading to 34.6 thousand overnight stays (+9.3%), with the average stay (2.51 nights) increasing by 10.3%. Overnight stays also grew among both residents (+12.1%) and non-residents (+1.5%).

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: provisional results; 2026 – 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.

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 **January**, is as follows:

	Guests	Overnight stays	Total revenue	Revenue from accommodation
January 2026	-0.1 p.p.	-0.1 p.p.	-0.1 p.p.	-0.2 p.p.

Supplementary note: The preliminary results for February 2026, now made available, may be subject to larger-than-usual revisions, reflecting the impact of the intense and abnormal weather conditions observed in January and February on the activity of enterprises and, consequently, on the response rates to the surveys that are the source of the results presented.

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 **14th April 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 April 2026

Date of next quarterly press release – 15th May 2026
