



# SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

December. 23 . 2021

Statistics Portugal makes available the weekly report for monitoring the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This report covers the press releases concerning:

- Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked in Services – October 2021, published on December 13;
- Indices of production, employment, and wages in Construction – October 2021, published on December 13;
- Economic accounts for agriculture – 1<sup>st</sup> estimate, published on December 13;
- Construction: building permits and completed buildings – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021, published on December 14;
- Consumer price index – November 2021, published on December 14;
- Tourism activity – October 2021, published on December 15;
- Purchasing power parities – 2020, published on December 15;
- 2020 regional accounts – provisional data, published on December 15;
- Household finance and consumption survey - 2020, published on December 15;
- Trade statistics – 2020, published on December 16;
- 2021 Census – provisional results, published on December 16;
- Vital statistics – monthly data, November 2021, published on December 17;
- International Sourcing and Global Value Chains – 2018-2020, published on December 17;
- Income and living conditions – 2020, published on December 17.

For further details, see the links available throughout this press release.

## Services turnover increased by 15.7%

In October 2021:

- The Services Turnover Index<sup>1</sup> (STI) registered a nominal year-on-year rate of change of 15.7% (+2.7 percentage points (p.p.) than in the previous month);

This growth in the STI was driven by the recovery in *Transport and Accommodation and food services* activities;

- For the first time since the start of the pandemic, the index showed a higher value (1.4%) than the corresponding month of 2019;



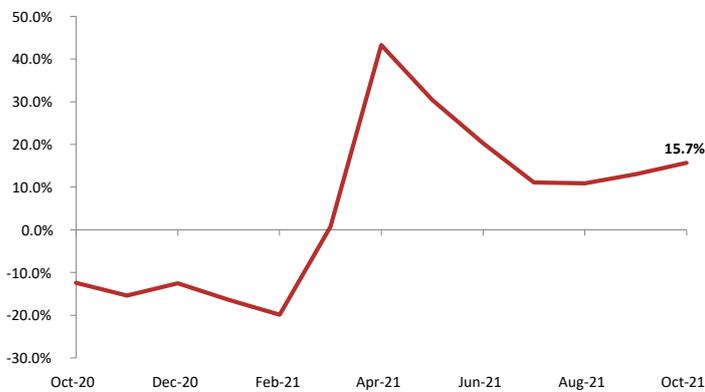
<sup>1</sup>Data adjusted of calendar and seasonal effects.

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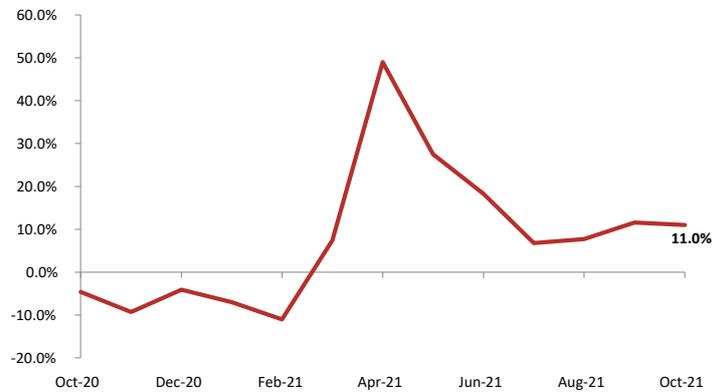
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- The remaining indices for Services registered the following year-on-year rates of change:
  - » Employment: 2.3% (1.9% in September);
  - » Wages and salaries: 3.7% (2.9% in September);
  - » Hours worked (adjusted of calendar effects): 0.9% (0.4% in September);
- The month-on-month rate of change concerning the STI accelerated to 3.7% (rate of change of 2.9% in the previous month).

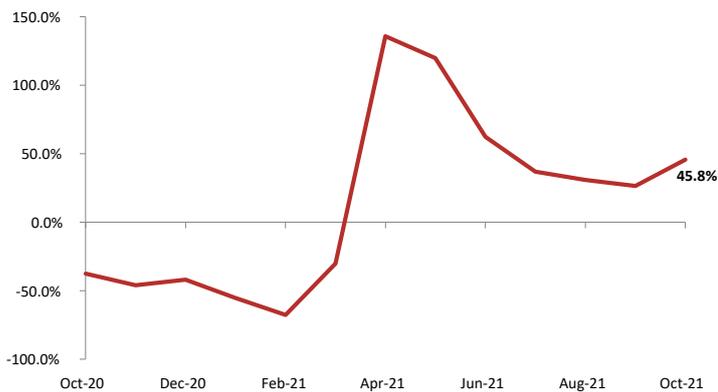
Services Turnover Index  
(year-on-year rate of change)  
Total



Turnover Index  
(year-on-year rate of change)  
Wholesale trade, trade and repair of vehicles and motorcycles



Turnover Index  
(year-on-year rate of change)  
Accommodation and food services



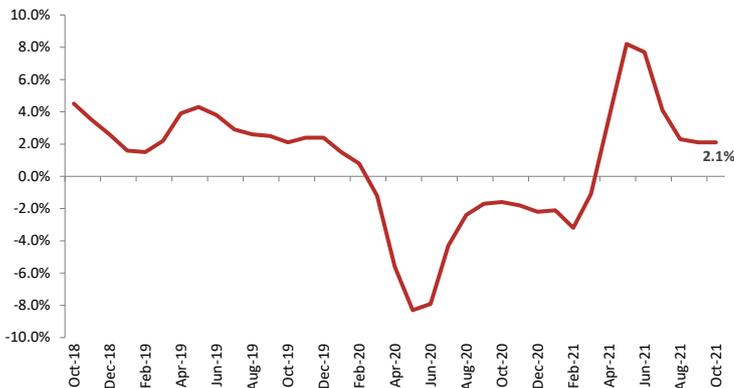
Turnover Index  
(year-on-year rate of change)  
Transportation and storage



More information is available at:  
[Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked in Services – October 2021](#)  
(13 December 2021)

## Production in Construction continues to grow at 2.1%

Index of Production in Construction  
(year-on-year rate of change)



In October 2021:

- The Production in Construction Index<sup>1</sup> increased by 2.1% year-on-year (identical rate to the previous month), with the following rates of change concerning its segments:
  - » *Building construction*: 1.1% (0.3% in September);
  - » *Civil engineering*: 3.5% (4.8% in September);

Indices of employment, wages and salaries in Construction  
(year-on-year rate of change)



- The employment index registered an year-on-year increase of 1.6% (2.0% in the previous month; it decreased by 0.4% compared to September (nil change in October 2020));
- The wages and salaries index registered an year-on-year increase of 6.0% (6.2% in the previous month) and rose by 1.1% compared to September (1.3% in the same month of 2020).

<sup>1</sup> Three months moving average, working days and seasonally adjusted.

More information is available at:  
[Indices of production, employment, and wages in Construction – October 2021](#)  
 (13 December 2021)

## Income from agricultural activity should rise by 11.1% in 2021

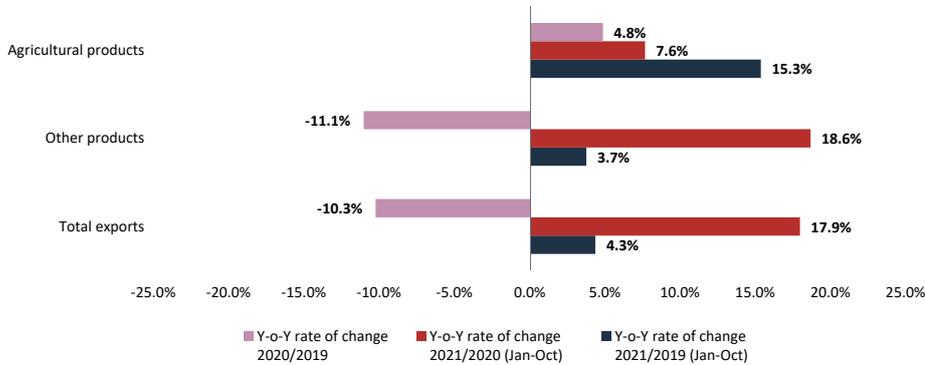
After a near stagnation in 2020, it is estimated that in 2021 the Income from agricultural activity per annual work unit (AWU) will register an increase of 11.1% in real terms, as a result of the increases foreseen for *Gross Value Added* (+9.0%) and *Other subsidies on production* (+9.7%).

Between January and October 2021:

- Exports of agricultural products registered a year-on-year increase of 7.6%, lower than that of total exports of goods, which rose by 17.9%;
- Imports of agricultural products registered an increase of 9.8%, lower than that of total imports of goods (+18.1%);
- Contrary to the outcome concerning other animal species, Pigs should decrease in volume (-0.2%) and price (-6.1%). Production shows some recovery from the impact of the pandemic, especially in the piglet meat sub-sector, particularly affected by the closure of restaurants. However, despite the good outlook at the beginning of the year, the increase in exports, the decrease in pork imports by China, as well as the occurrence of outbreaks of African Swine Fever in Europe, led to an increase in the supply of pork in Europe, especially by large producers. This fact, combined with the general reduction in demand as a result of the pandemic, led to a drop in prices at the European level.

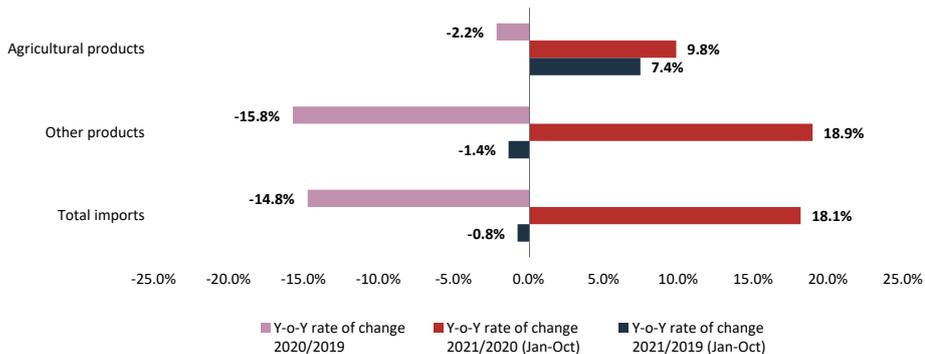
### International trade in goods – Exports

#### Year-on-year rate of change – Agricultural products, Other products, and total Exports



### International trade in goods – Imports

#### Year-on-year rate of change – Agricultural products, Other products, and total Imports



More information is available at:

[Economic accounts for agriculture – 1<sup>st</sup> estimate](#)  
(13 December 2021)

## Licensed buildings and works completion above the pre-pandemic period

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021, when compared with the same quarter of the previous year:

- The number of licensed buildings (6.0 thousand) increased by 0.9% (+29.5% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2021; +3.1% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019);
- The number of permits for new construction grew by 3.8% (+30.2% in the previous quarter; +8.1% compared to the same quarter of 2019);
- Renovation permits decreased by 6.3% (+26.3% in the previous quarter; -9.8% by comparison with the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019);
- Of the total number of buildings licensed, 74.8% were new constructions, and of these, 78.2% were for family housing;
- The number of completed buildings (3.9 thousand) grew by 5.5% (+3.3% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2021; +7.8% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019);
- Of the total number of completed buildings, 80.3% were new constructions, of which 75.9% were for family housing.



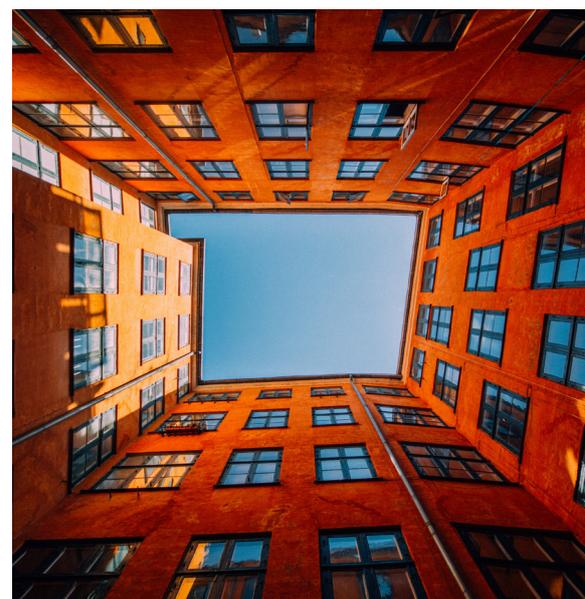
When compared to the previous quarter:

- The number of buildings licensed decreased by 1.5% (+13.3% in the previous quarter);
- The number of completed buildings decreased by 0.4% (-3.0% in the previous quarter).

In the first three quarters of 2021, the number of licensed buildings increased by 12.3% and 6.4% compared to the same period of 2020 and 2019 respectively.

In a monthly analysis for the period January to September 2021:

- There were very significant year-on-year increases in March, April, and May (+46.2%, +72.4%, and +24.8%, respectively), which coincide with the period of greatest decreases in 2020, due to the strong impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in those months, in which many municipal services were closed or with limited service to the public;
- In the following months, there were more subdued growths or even decreases compared to 2020.



More information is available at:

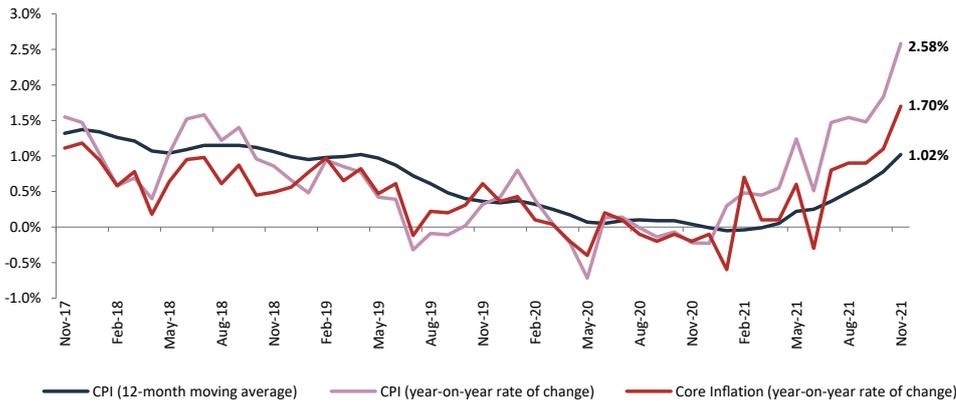
[Construction: building permits and completed buildings – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021](#)  
(14 December 2021)

## The CPI year-on-year rate of change increases to 2.6%

### Consumer price index

In November 2021, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) registered the following year-on-year rates of change:

Consumer price and core inflation indices  
(year-on-year rate of change and 12-month moving average)



- Total CPI: 2.6% (1.8% in the previous month);
- Core inflation index (total index excluding unprocessed food products and energy): 1.7% (1.1% in October);
- Energy products index: 14.1% (13.4% in the previous month);
- Unprocessed food products index: 0.8% (-0.7% in October).

In November 2021, the CPI also registered the following rates of change:

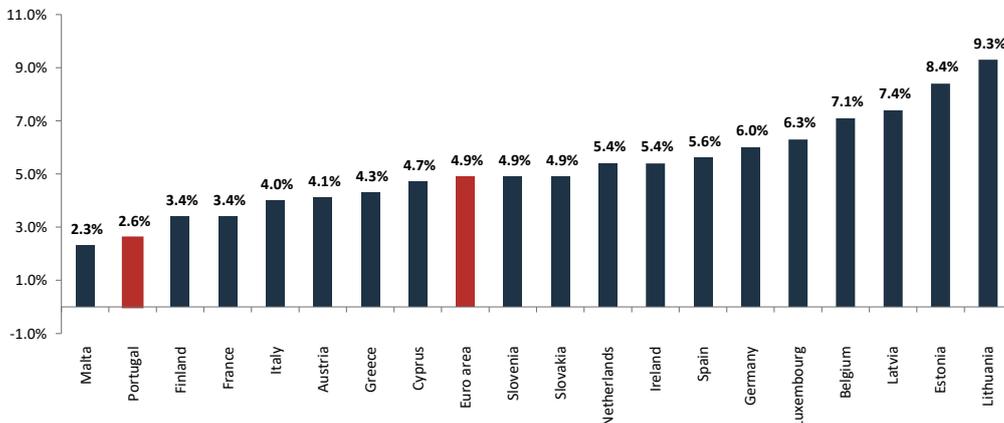
- Month-on-month: 0.4% (0.5% in the previous month and -0.3% in November 2020);
- Month-on-month, excluding unprocessed food and energy products: 0.3% (identical value in the previous month and -0.3% in November 2020);
- Average of the last twelve months: 1.0% (0.8% in the previous month).



### Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) registered the following rates of change in Portugal, in October 2021:

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices  
(year-on-year rate of change in the Eurozone Countries, November 2021)



- Year-on-year: 2.6% (2.3 p.p. less than the value estimated by Eurostat for the Euro Area);
- Month-on-month: 0.3% (0.4% in the previous month and -0.5% in November 2020);
- Average of the last twelve months: 0.7% (0.4% in the previous month).

More information is available at:  
[Consumer price index – November 2021](#)  
(14 December 2021)

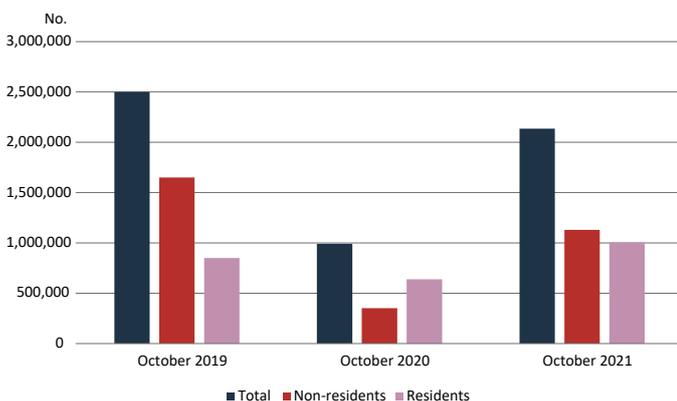
## The number of guests and overnight stays accelerate

### Guests and overnight stays

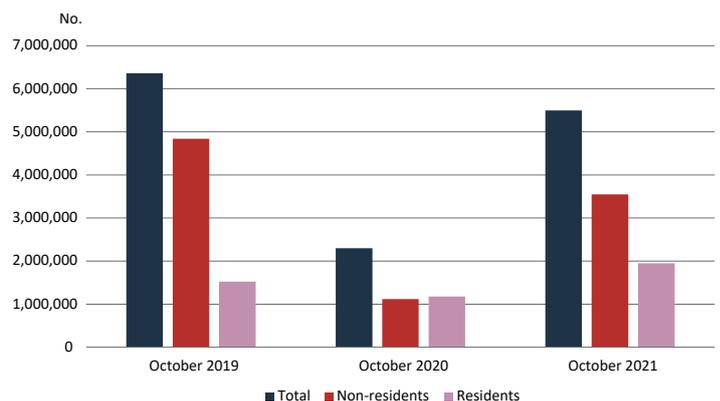
In October 2021:

- The tourism accommodation sector<sup>1</sup> registered:
  - » 2.1 million guests, i.e., 115.5% more than in October 2020 (+52.3% in September 2021);
  - » 5.5 million overnight stays, which corresponds to an increase of 139.0% over the same month of the previous year (+58.5% in September 2021);
- The domestic market contributed 2.0 million overnight stays and increased by 65.4% year-on-year, continuing to exceed the levels of the same month of 2019 (+28.2%);
- Overnight stays spent by non-residents totalled 3.5 million, which triples the record of October 2020 (+216.6%) and is the highest figure since October 2019, being 26.7% below that month;

Guests in tourist establishments, Portugal

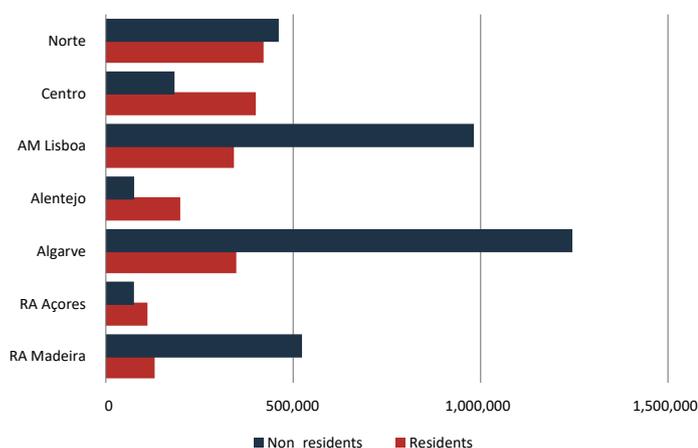


Overnights stays in tourist establishments, Portugal



- In terms of NUTS II regions, Algarve concentrated 29.0% of overnight stays, followed by Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (24.1%), Norte (16.0%), and RA Madeira (11.9%).

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS II region – October 2021



In the first ten months of 2021, compared to the same period of the previous year, the total number of overnight stays:

- It registered an increase of 31.0%:
  - » +31.9% concerning residents;
  - » +30.0% regarding non-residents.
- It registered increases in all regions, namely:
  - » Região Autónoma dos Açores: +114.0%;
  - » Região Autónoma da Madeira: +59.1%;

Compared to the January-December 2019 period, overnight stays decreased by 49.9% (-11.0% for residents and -66.3% for non-residents).

<sup>1</sup> 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/lodging tourist.

## Revenue

In October 2021, with 24.2% of tourist accommodation establishments closed or with no guests handled (20.5% in September):

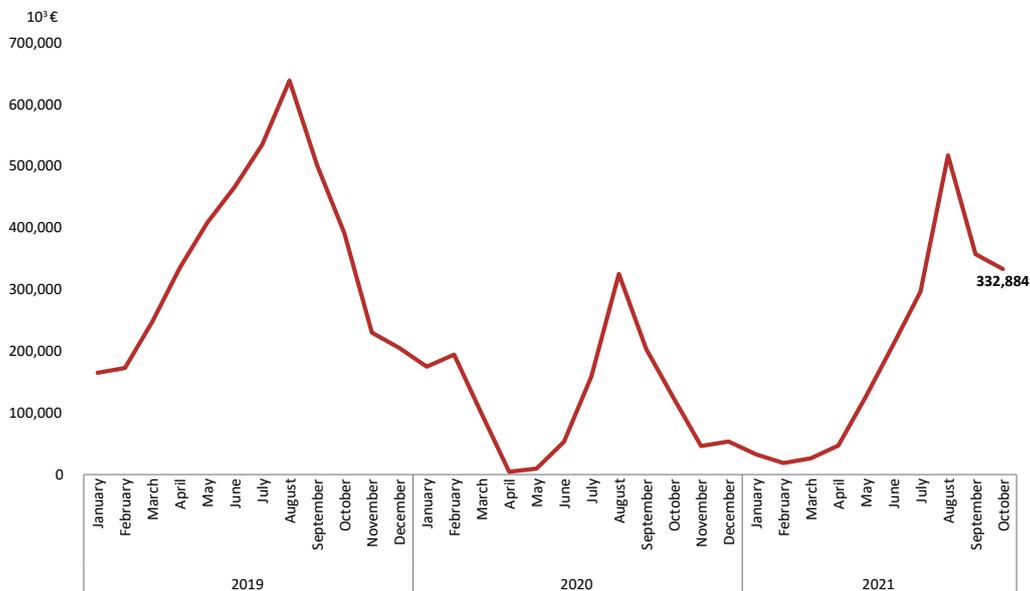
- The total revenue in tourist accommodation establishments amounted to EUR 332.9 million and 245.9 million euros in revenue of accommodation, which corresponds to more than double compared to October 2020;
- Compared to October 2019, the total revenue decreased by 14.9% and the revenue of accommodation decreased by 15.2%;
- Algarve concentrated 28.5% of the total revenue and 27.0% of the revenue of accommodation, followed by Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (28.2% and 30.3%, in the same order) and Norte (15.5% and 15.9%, respectively).

In the first ten months of 2021, concerning revenue:

- Compared to the same period in 2020, increases of 45.9% in total revenue and 47.8% in revenue of accommodation;
- Compared to the same period in 2019, decreases of 49.1% in total revenue and 49.0% in revenue of accommodation.



Total revenue of tourist accommodation establishments



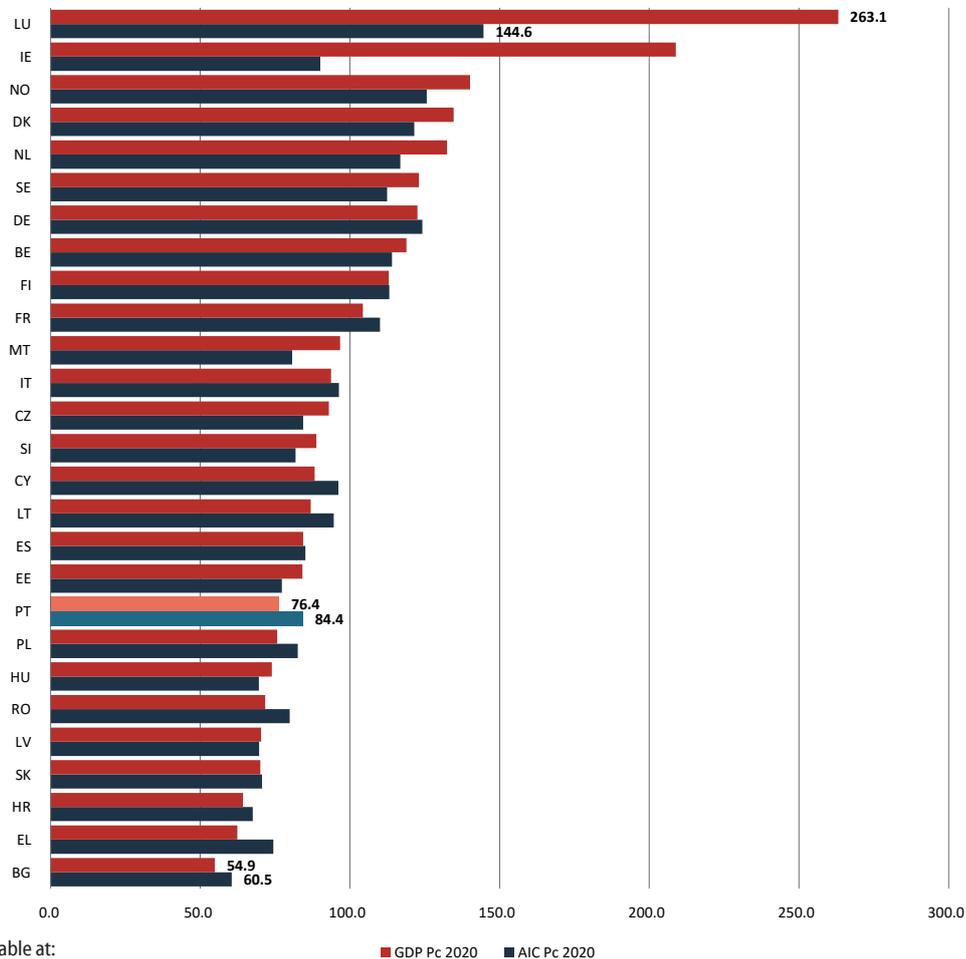
More information is available at:  
[Tourism activity – October 2021](#)  
 (15 December 2021)

In 2020, the Gross Domestic Product per capita, expressed in Purchasing Power Parities, stood at 76.4% of the European average, i.e., 2.2 percentage points lower than in 2019

In 2020:

- Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPpc) expressed in Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) stood at 76.4% of the European Union average (78.6% in 2019), largely reflecting the greater relative weight in Portugal of the economic activities most affected by the pandemic context, namely tourism;
- The dispersion of the volume indicator of GDPpc measured in PPP across the 27 EU Member States was very significant. Luxembourg (263.1) had the highest volume index, more than two and a half times the EU27 average and about five times that of Bulgaria (54.9), the EU country with the lowest value;
- Among the 19 member states of the Euro Area, Portugal ranked 16<sup>th</sup>, maintaining the relative position observed in the previous year, below Estonia (84.2), Spain (84.4), and Lithuania (86.9), and ahead of Latvia (70.4), Slovakia (70.1), and Greece (62.4);
- Actual Individual Consumption Expenditure per capita (AICpc) also expressed in PPP, a more appropriate indicator to reflect household welfare, stood at 84.4% of the EU average (85.6% in 2019);
- Taking the AICpc as a reference, Portugal ranked 13<sup>th</sup> among the EU countries;
- In 2020, the AICpc measured in PPP stood at 84.4% of the EU27=100 average, 1.2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (85.6%).

Volume Index GDPpc and Actual Individual Consumption per capita (AICpc) in 2020, EU27=100



More information is available at:  
[Purchasing power parities - 2020](#)  
 (15 December 2021)

■ GDP Pc 2020 ■ AIC Pc 2020

In 2020, Algarve and Região Autónoma da Madeira recorded the sharpest declines in GDP, reflecting the strong impact of the pandemic on tourism activity

In 2020:

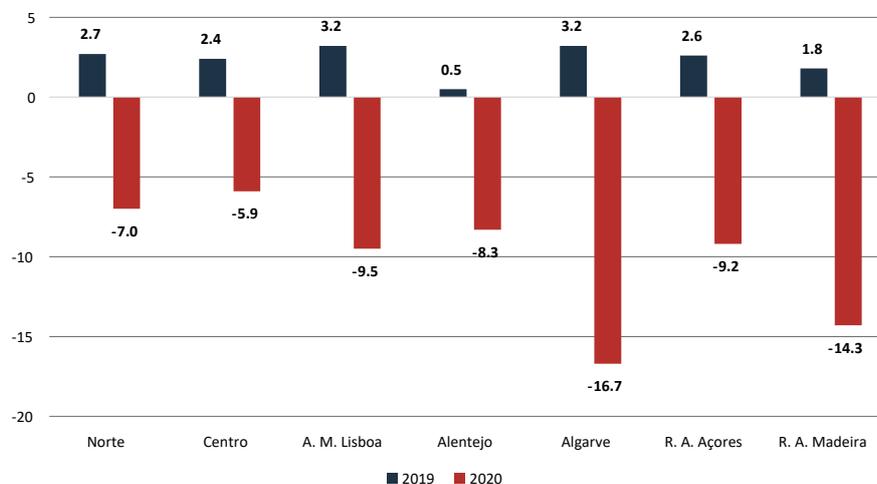
- GDP in volume decreased in all regions, but more so in Algarve (-16.7%) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (-14.3%);
- In Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (-9.5%) and Região Autónoma dos Açores (-9.2%), the reduction in GDP stood above that of the whole country (-8.4%);
- Alentejo (-8.3%), Norte (-7.0%), and Centro (-5.9%) registered the least negative outcomes;
- A significant contribution to the real contraction of GDP in Algarve and Região Autónoma da Madeira originated in the decrease in GVA in trade, transports, and accommodation and food services, an activity with significant relevance in the productive structure of those regions and which was greatly affected by the reduction in tourism associated with the restrictions imposed by the pandemic.

In 2019:

- All regions registered real growth in GDP, with Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Algarve standing out, both of which grew by 3.2%, reflecting the dynamism of the tourist activity, i.e., above the rate of change registered for the whole country (2.7%).
- At the level of NUTS III regions, a smaller regional disparity in productivity was observed compared to 2018, with a differential of 53.2 percentage points between Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (121.6) and Tâmega e Sousa region (68.4).



Gross Domestic Product by Nuts II regions  
Volume changes (%)



Note: figures concerning 2020 are provisional.

More information is available at:  
[2020 regional accounts – provisional data](#)  
(15 December 2021)

## What was the impact of the pandemic on the financial situation of households?

According to the 2020 Household Financial Situation Survey, conducted between October 2020 and February 2021 (provisional results):

- The financial situation of households in Portugal in comparison with that before the pandemic:



- The impact of the pandemic on the financial situation and income of households was greater in households that depended on labour income in the period before the pandemic;
- Among households where the reference person (who in most households is the individual with the highest income) was working before the pandemic, the reduction in income was more frequent:

» In lower-income households;

» In households where this individual had a level of education below higher education, they were self-employed or in the Accommodation and food services sector;

- Situations of partial reduction of labour income were more frequent than job loss or total loss of income;

The percentage of households in which the reference person faced these different situations was quite different depending on the type of household and reached higher values for those with lower income and education levels;

- Layoffs or support to self-employed workers were more frequent in middle-income households;
- Most of the households that experienced a reduction in income due to the pandemic decreased spending on non-durable goods and services;

The other most frequent measures to address the reduction in income were:

- » Use of accumulated savings or the sale of valuable assets;
- » Recourse to moratoria on main residence mortgages;
- » Postponing the purchase of a house, car or other durable good;
- » Help from family or friends.



More information is available at:  
[Household finance and consumption survey - 2020](#)  
(15 December 2021)

Sales in large-sized commercial units grew by 2.9% in food retail and decreased by 18.8% in non-food retail

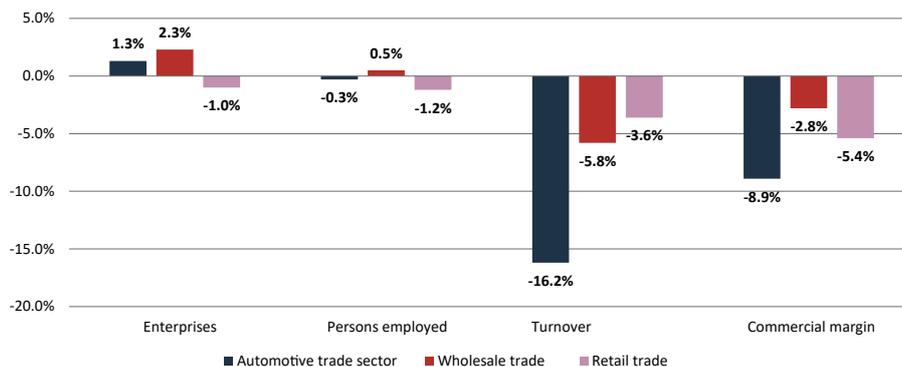
In 2020, the Trade sector, heavily penalised by the COVID-19 pandemic, registered decreases in the main economic indicators (although slightly less accentuated compared to the non-financial business sector as a whole):

## 2020 indicators on trade enterprises and 2019-2020 year-on-year rate of change

	2020	2019/2020 rate of change
Enterprises (No.)	218.9 thousand	-0.2%
Persons employed (No.)	803.7 thousand	-0.6%
Turnover (EUR million)	141.2 thousand	-6.5%
Gross value added (GVA)	18.7 thousand	-5.6%
Overall commercial margin (EUR million)	25.9 thousand	-4.5%



## Year-on-year rates of change in the main indicators concerning trade enterprises, 2020



In 2020, concerning large-sized commercial units:

- The total number of establishments increased by 1.4% (+1.5% in 2019), with a particular focus on the non-food retail segment (+2.1%; +1.7% in 2019);
- Sales grew by 2.9% in food retail and decreased by 18.8% in non-food retail;
- The sales of own-brand products in food retail units represented 38.0% of overall sales (35.4% in 2019), corresponding to an annual increase of 10.6%.

More information is available at:

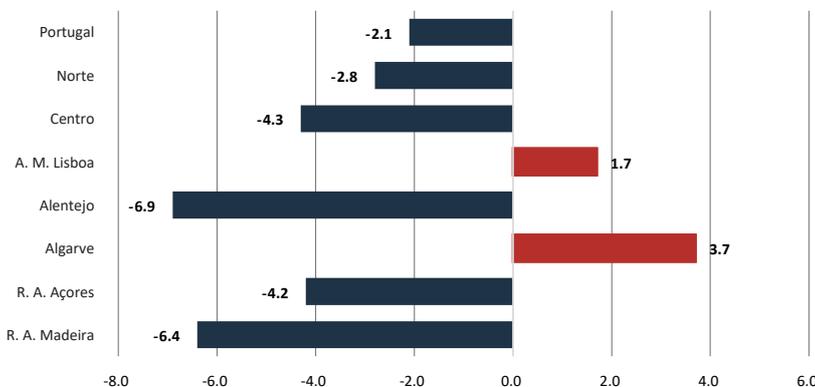
[Trade statistics - 2020](#)  
(16 December 2021)

## 2021 Census – provisional results

The Provisional Results of the 2021 Census indicate that the resident population in Portugal is 10,344,802 people and that in the last decade:

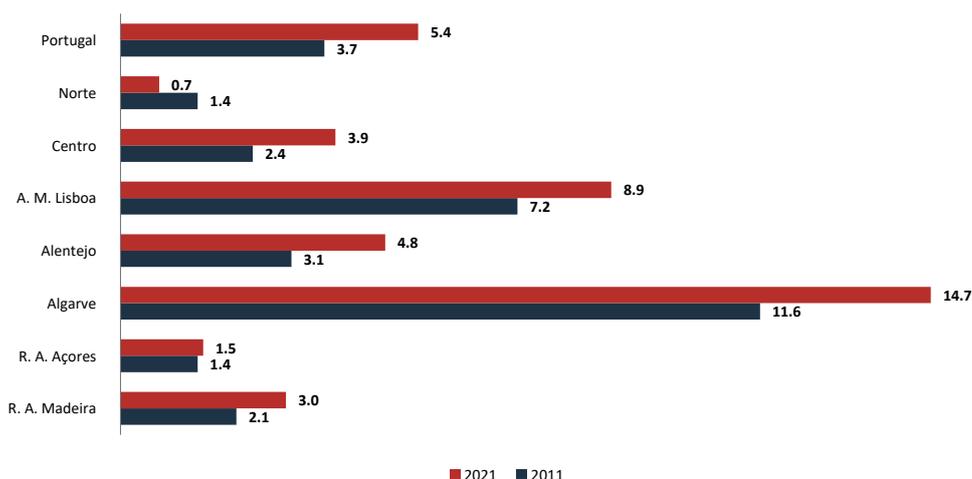
- The country registered a population decrease of 2.1% and the imbalances in the distribution of the population across the territory increased, with a greater concentration of the population on the coast and near the capital;

Rate of change concerning the resident population, 2011-2021, Portugal and NUTS II regions (%)



- The ageing of the population has worsened, with a significant increase in the elderly population and a decrease in the young population: there are 182 elderly people for every 100 young people in 2021;
- The foreign population living in Portugal grew by 40%, to 555,299 people;

Foreign resident population, 2011 and 2021, Portugal and NUTS II regions (%)

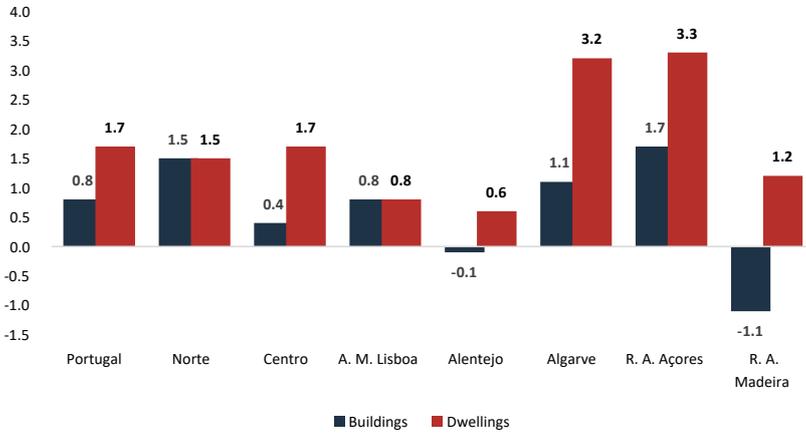


- The educational level of the population has increased significantly, with the population with higher education and secondary and post-secondary education increasing;
- The number of people living alone has increased and the average household size has decreased;
- The number of buildings and dwellings for habitation purposes showed slight growth, although at a much slower pace than in previous decades;

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Rate of change concerning buildings and dwellings, 2011-2021, Portugal and NUTS II regions (%)



- The proportion of main residences increased slightly, to the detriment of secondary residences;
- 70% of dwellings are owner-occupied, although this percentage has been decreasing in recent decades;
- Rented dwellings registered an increase of 16% compared to 2011.

More information is available at:  
[2021 Census – provisional results](#)  
 (16 December 2021)

## Mortality, live births, and marriages

From January to October 2021, there were 5,965 fewer live births than in the same period in 2020

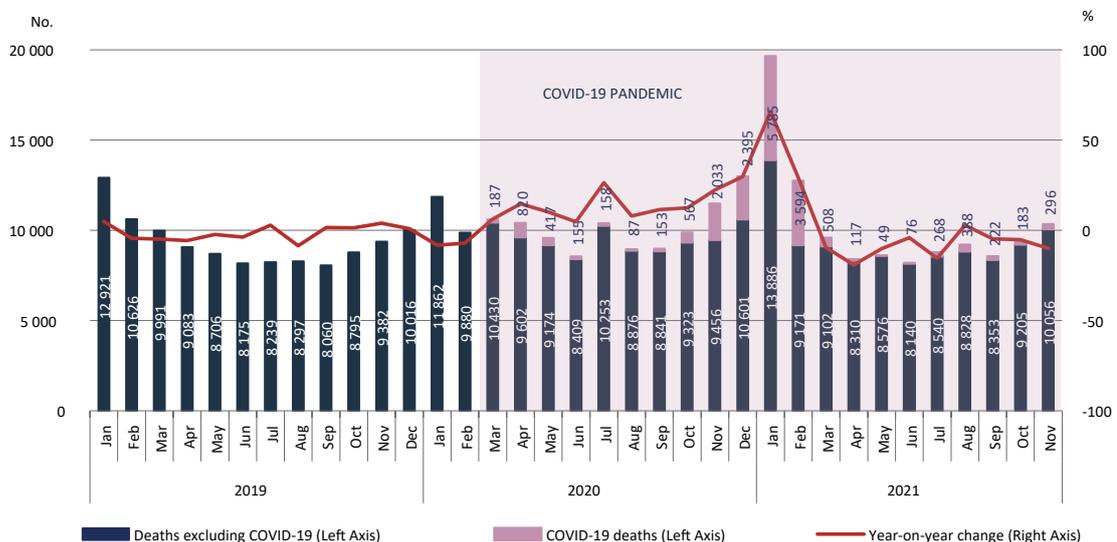
### Mortality

In November 2021, the number of deaths was 10,352, which represents an increase of 964 deaths compared to the previous month and a reduction of 1,137 deaths compared to November 2020.

The number of COVID-19 deaths increased to 296 (113 more than in the previous month), representing 2.9% of the total number of deaths.

From January to November 2021, 113,653 deaths occurred which corresponds to 11,378 and 2,970 more deaths compared to the same periods of 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Deaths and year-on-year rate of change, Portugal, January 2019 to November 2021



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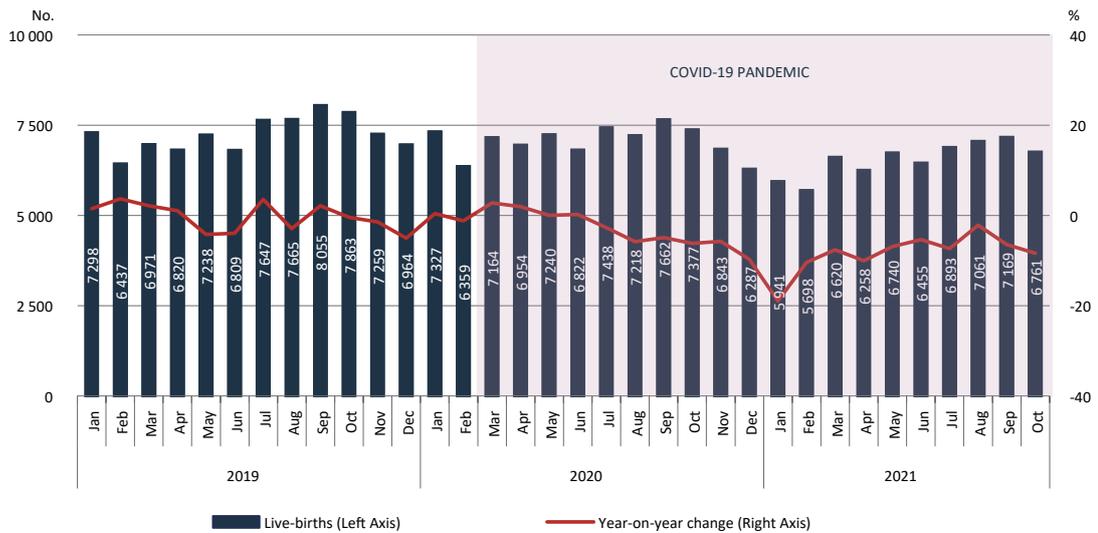
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## Live births

In October 2021, 6,761 live births were registered, corresponding to a reduction of 8.4% compared to the same month in 2020.

The total number of live births registered from January to October 2021 was 65,596, representing reductions of 7,207 and 5,965 live births compared to the same periods in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Live births and year-on-year rate of change, Portugal, January 2019 to October 2021

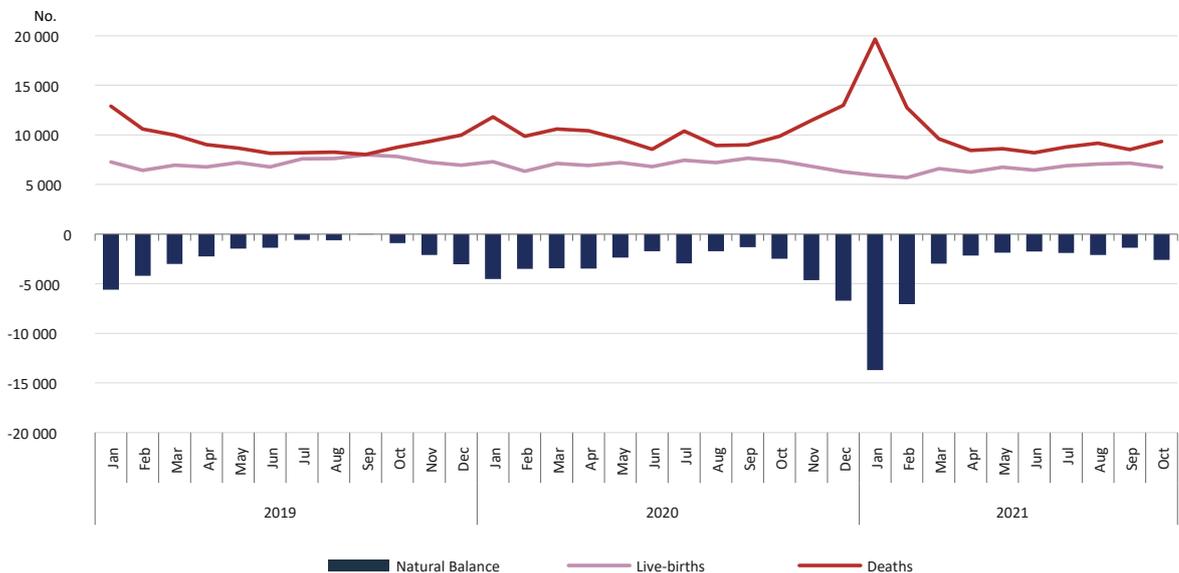


## Natural balance

In October 2021, the natural balance was -2,603, which represents a worsening compared to the same month in 2020, when the value was -2,485.

The cumulative natural balance up to October 2021 was -37,596, a worsening outcome compared to that observed in the same period of 2019 (-20,062) and 2020 (-27,597).

Live births, deaths and natural balance, Portugal, January 2019 to October 2021

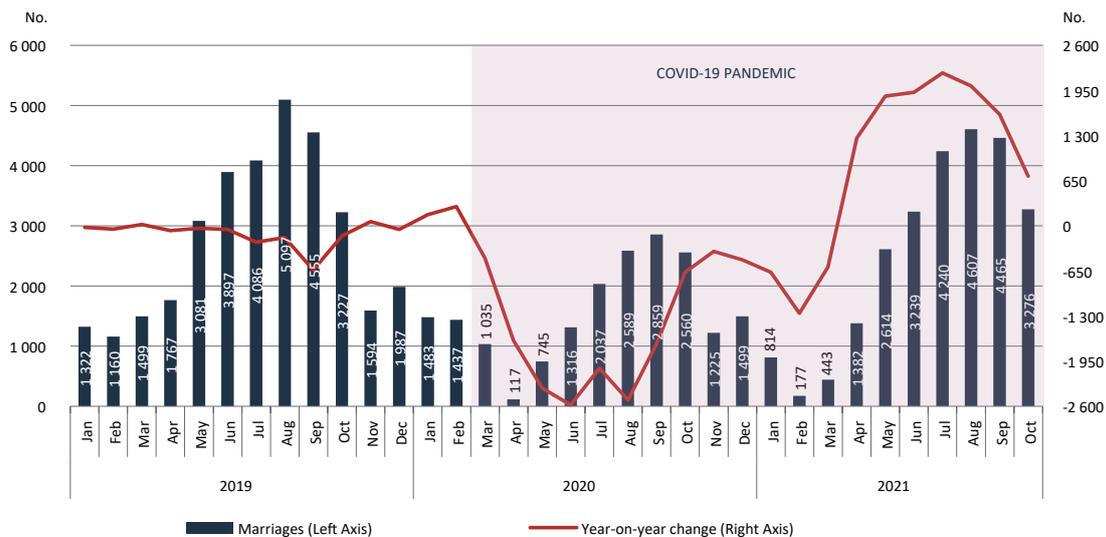


## Marriages

In October 2021, 3,276 marriages were celebrated, which corresponds to an increase of 28% (+716) compared to the same month of the previous year.

From January to October 2021, 25,257 marriages were celebrated, 9,079 more than in the same period of 2020 and 4,434 less than in the same period of 2019.

Marriages and year-on-year rate of change, Portugal, January 2019 to October 2021



More information is available at:  
[Vital statistics – monthly data, November 2021](#)  
 (17 December 2021)

About 4.8% of enterprises carried out international sourcing in the period 2018-2020 (2.8% in the period before 2018)



In the period 2018-2020:

- About 4.8% of enterprises carried out international sourcing of at least one of their business functions, down 2 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous period of 2018<sup>1</sup>;
- More than 90% of enterprises with international sourcing have carried out international trade;
  - » Around 60% had at least 100 persons employed and belonged to a multinational group;
  - » 92.6% carried out international sourcing with business partners located in the European Union;

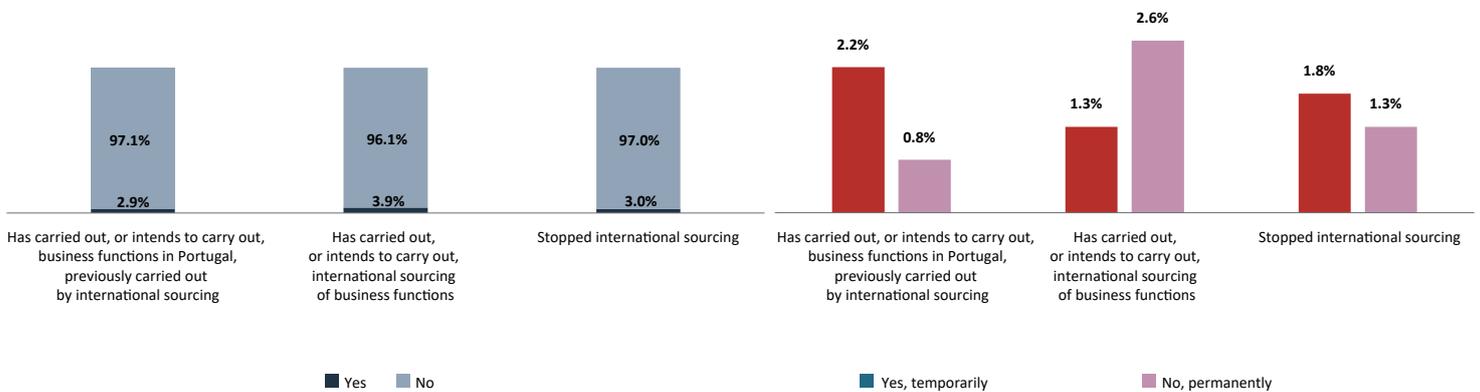
<sup>1</sup> This survey is part of a pilot project promoted by Eurostat within the framework of globalisation statistics, with previous editions having been carried out in 2007, 2012, and 2018 (the latter covering the period 2015-2017).

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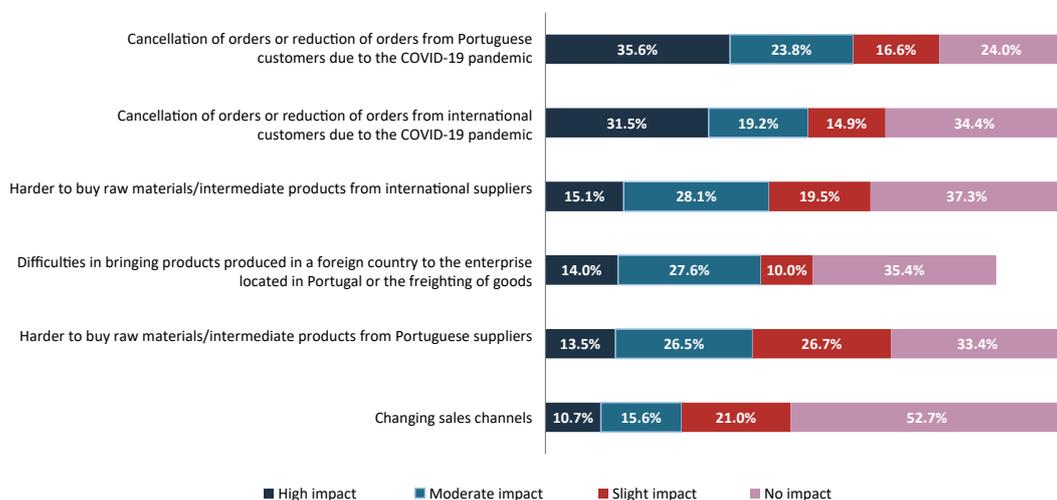
- Of the enterprises with international sourcing:
  - » 76.4% relocated core business functions (45% of the enterprises were from manufacturing industries);
  - » 72.9% have relocated business support functions, of which management and administration (34.9%; 13.6% of manufacturing industries) and ICT (31.4%; 18.2% of the other services sector) stand out;
- Jobs lost and created because of international sourcing represented around 2%, in both cases, of the total number of persons employed by enterprises in 2020;
- For 40.7% of the enterprises, strategic decisions made by the group head were the main motivation for undertaking international sourcing;
- Most enterprises reported that the COVID-19 pandemic had no impact on international sourcing;

## Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on international sourcing, 2020



The COVID-19 pandemic had a very high or moderate impact on cancelling orders or reducing orders from domestic and international customers for 59.4% and 50.7% of enterprises respectively. The perception was very impactful for more than 30% of the enterprises. More than half of the enterprises reported that the COVID-19 pandemic had no impact regarding changing sales channels.

## Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global trade, 2020 (% of total enterprises)



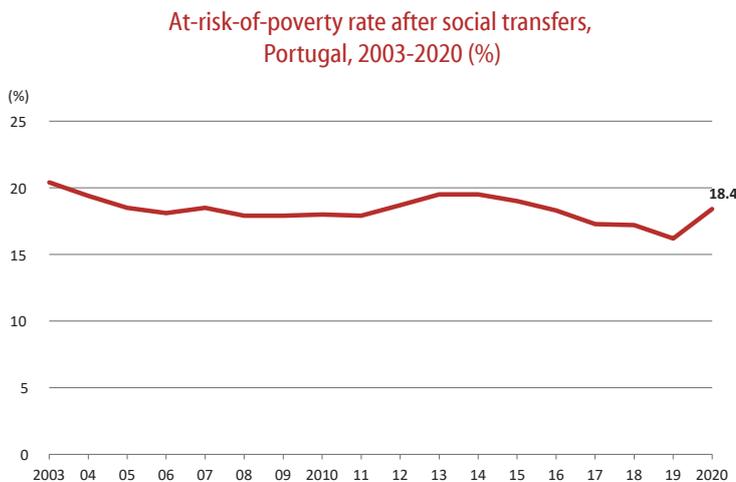
More information is available at:  
[International Sourcing and Global Value Chains – 2018-2020](#)  
 (17 December 2021)

## The at-risk-of-poverty rate increased to 18.4% in 2020

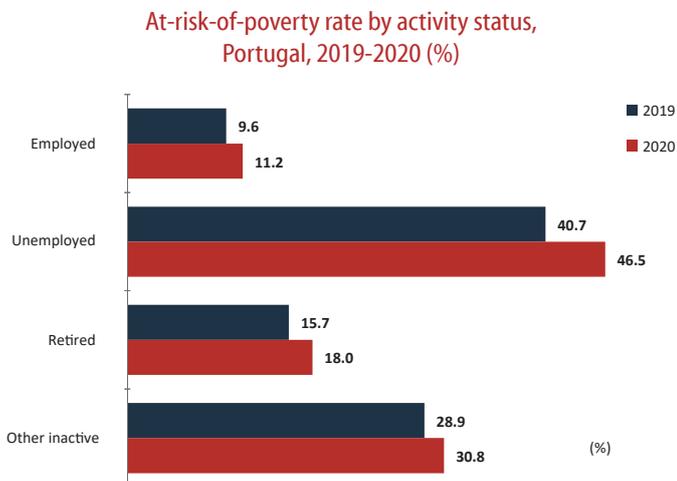
According to the results of the 2021 survey on income and living conditions covering the income from the previous year, in 2020:

- 18.4% of people were at-risk-of-poverty<sup>1</sup> (16.2% in 2019);

This evolution reflects a reversal concerning the downward trend observed since 2015, and is also the highest year-on-year rate of change of the series;



- The growth in the at-risk-of-poverty was more severe for women (up 2.5 percentage points (p.p.), from 16.7% in 2019 to 19.2% in 2020), particularly for older women (up 3.0 p.p., from 19.5% to 22.5%);
- The increase in the at-risk-of-poverty affected all age groups, especially working-age adults (up to 2.3 p.p.) and the elderly population (up 2.6 p.p.). The at-risk-of-poverty affecting the under-18s increased from 19.1% to 20.4%;

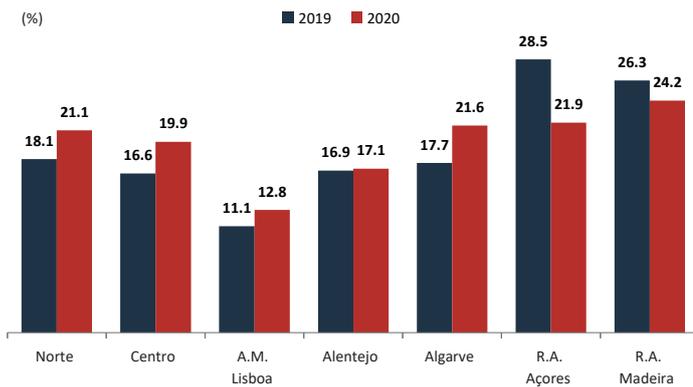


- The at-risk-of-poverty for the unemployed population was 46.5%, up 5.9 p.p. from 2019. The proportion recorded in 2020 resumes the order of values of 2017 and 2018 (respectively, 45.7% and 47.5%);
- The at-risk-of-poverty for the employed population increased by 1.6 p.p., reaching a rate of 11.2%, the highest value of the last 10 years;
- The retired population recorded the second-highest growth in relative poverty between 2019 and 2020, from 15.7% to 18.0% (up 2.3 p.p.);

<sup>1</sup> In 2020, the at-risk-of-poverty rate corresponded to the proportion of inhabitants with net monetary income (per equivalent adult) below EUR 6,653 (EUR 554 per month).

- Considering the national poverty threshold, the at-risk-of-poverty increased in all regions of the mainland, mainly in Norte (more 3.0 p.p.), Centro (more 3.3 p.p.), and Algarve (more 3.9 p.p.), and decreased in the autonomous regions (less 6.6 p.p. in Região Autónoma dos Açores and less 2.1 p.p. in Região Autónoma da Madeira).

At-risk-of-poverty rate, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2019-2020 (%)



The survey, conducted between May and September 2021, also revealed:

- In 2021, 2.3 million people in Portugal were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (people at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with very low per capita labour intensity or situations of severe material and social deprivation). Consequently, the poverty or social exclusion rate was 22.4%, i.e., 2.4 p.p. more than in the previous year;
- 16.4% of households had a reduction in household income in the previous 12 months, a figure that remains well above that obtained in the pre-pandemic period (10.3% in 2019);
- For 27.5% of the households who saw their family income reduced, the reason for this reduction was the COVID-19 pandemic;
- They received monetary support from the State in 2020 under COVID-19:
  - » Employment-related: 5.0% of households;
  - » Self-employment related: 2.9% of the households;
  - » Related to family, children, and housing: 2.4% of the households.

More information is available at:  
[Income and living conditions – 2020](#)  
 (17 December 2021)

# SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

December . 23 . 2021

The series “INE@COVID-19 Synthesis” began in April 2020, with the purpose of making available an aggregation of some of the most relevant official statistical findings released each week, taking into account the pandemic situation that was then declared in Portugal.

Statistics Portugal intends to continue to contribute this way to the monitoring of the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by decision makers in public and private bodies and also by the general public.

The same intention also led to the creation of the “Special INE COVID-19” area in Statistics Portugal’s portal, which also includes other aggregated contents under the same theme.

## Press releases between 20-12-2021 and 24-12-2021:

Press releases	Reference period	Release date
Material flow accounts	2020	20 December 2021
Industrial production price index	November 2021	20 December 2021
National Accounts - Long Time Series for the Portuguese Economy		20 December 2021
Transport activities - Air Transport Flash Statistics	October 2021	21 December 2021
Monthly Economic Survey	November 2021	21 December 2021
Environment statistics	2020	22 December 2021
House rental statistics at local level	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2021	22 December 2021
Interest rates implied in housing loans	November of 2021	22 December 2021
House Price Index	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2021	23 December 2021
Quarterly National Sector Accounts	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2021	23 December 2021