



# SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

July. 09 . 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:

- Survey on bank evaluation on housing – May 2021, published on 28 June;
- Business and consumer surveys – June 2021, published on 29 June;
- Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked index in retail trade – May 2021, published on 29 June;
- House rental statistics at local level – 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2021, published on 29 June;
- CPI/HICP Flash Estimate – June 2021, published on 30 June;
- Industrial production index – May 2021, published on 30 June;
- Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates – May 2021, published on 30 June;
- Tourism activity - Flash Estimate – May 2021, published on 01 July;
- Health satellite account – 2020, published on 01 July.

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

## Bank appraisals went up to €1,212 per square metre

In May 2021, the median bank appraisal value was €1,212 per m<sup>2</sup>, €122 above the value of the previous month.

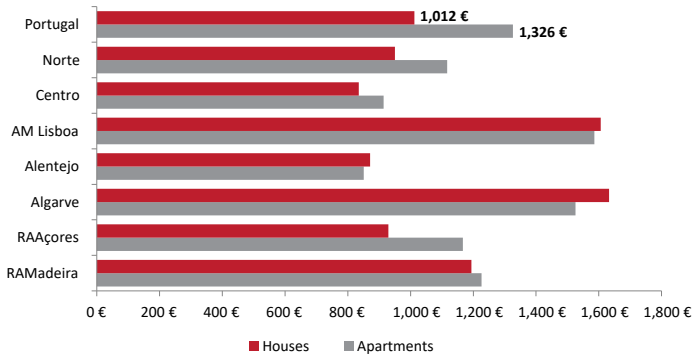
In year-on-year terms, the rate of change was 8.8% (8.0% in April).

In May, the number of reported bank appraisals, which support the results presented, was approximately 30.7 thousand (+66.0% than in the same month of the previous year). Of these:

- About 19,500 concerned apartments;
- Some 11,200 referred to houses.



Median value of bank appraisals – May 2021  
Apartments and houses  
(Euros/m<sup>2</sup>)



In May 2021, in year-on-year terms, the analysis by type of dwelling reveals that the median bank appraisal value:

- In apartments, it increased by 9.4% to €1,326/m<sup>2</sup>;
- In houses, it increased by 6.2%, to €1,012/m<sup>2</sup>.

In May 2021, compared to the previous month, the median bank appraisal value:

- In apartments:
  - » T2 type increased by €19, to €1,355/m<sup>2</sup>;
  - » T3 went up by €10, to €1,188/m<sup>2</sup>.

These two typologies represented, as a whole, 81.1% of the apartment appraisals carried out.

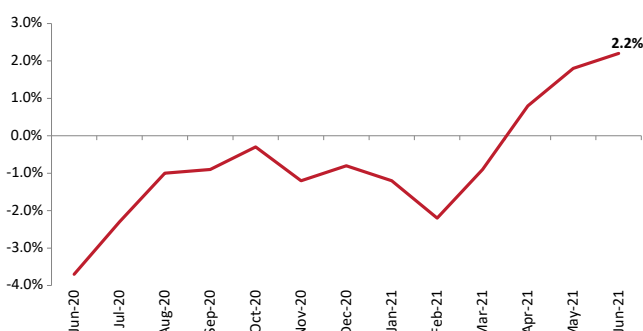
- In houses:
  - » T2 type went down by €8, to €957/m<sup>2</sup>;
  - » T3 increased by €13, to €991/m<sup>2</sup>;
  - » T4 grew by €3, to €1,067/m<sup>2</sup>.

Together, these three house types accounted for 88.7% of the housing appraisals.

More information available at:  
[Survey on bank evaluation on housing – May 2021](#)  
(28 June 2021)

## Consumer confidence and economic climate indicators rise moderately

Economic Climate Indicator



The Consumer Confidence indicator increased very slightly in June, after the significant increases observed in the three previous months, registering the maximum value since February 2020 (results of the last survey not affected by the evolution of the pandemic).

The economic climate indicator increased between March and June, moderately in the last month, exceeding in the last two months the level observed at the start of the pandemic (March 2020).

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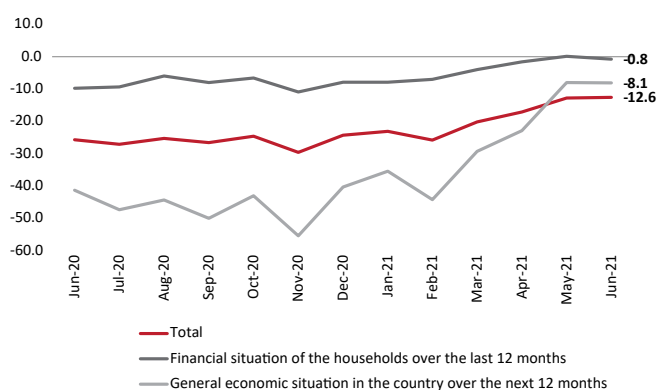
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In June 2021:

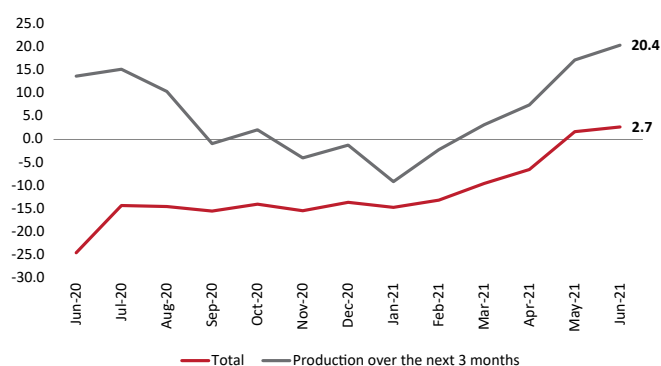
- Confidence indicators in Manufacturing Industry, Trade and Services increased (in the latter case, reaching for the first time a level that exceeds the one observed in March 2020);
- The confidence indicator in Construction and Public Works decreased, after reaching its maximum, since January 2020, in May.

## Confidence indicators (BER\*) (monthly seasonally adjusted basic series values)

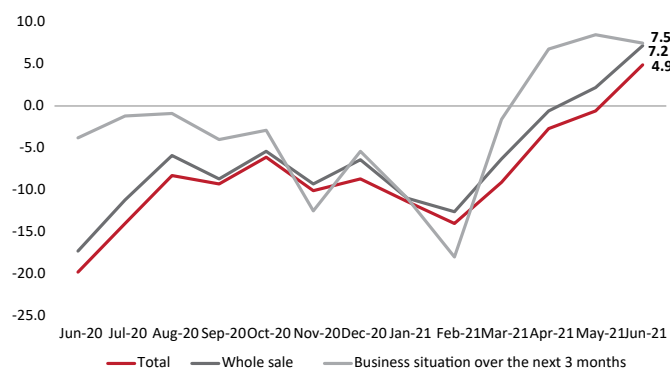
Consumers Confidence Indicator



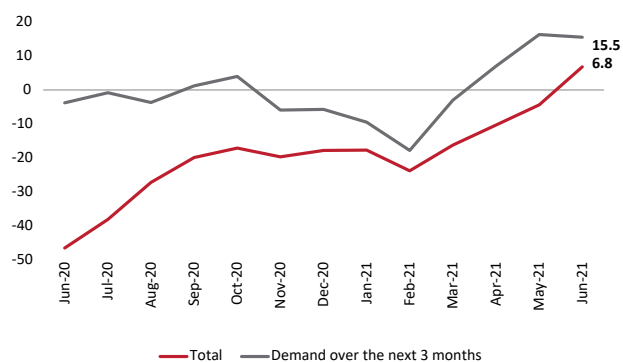
Manufacturing Industry Confidence Indicator



Trade Confidence Indicator



Services Confidence Indicator



\*BER – Balance of extreme responses

More information available at:  
[Business and consumer surveys – June 2021](#)  
(29 June 2021)

## Retail trade sales increased by 28.3% year-on-year

The Retail Trade Turnover Index<sup>1</sup> went from a year-on-year rate of change of 28.5% in April to 16.1% in May.

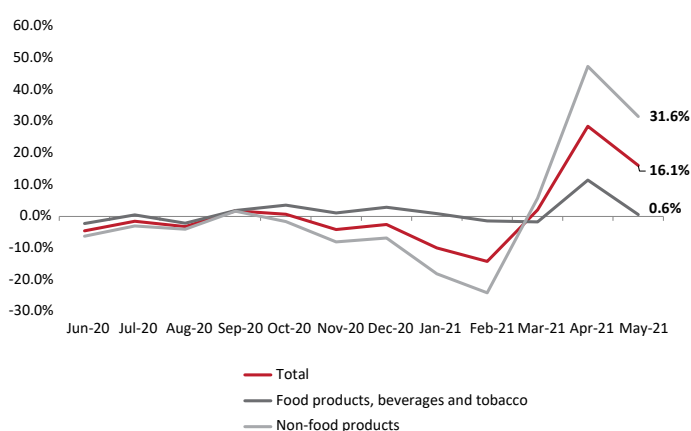
These results continue to be influenced by a base effect, given that the comparison focuses on months heavily affected by the pandemic (year-on-year rate of change of -11.2% in May 2020). However, in May 2021, the index was 3.1% above the value recorded in May 2019.

In May 2021, the following year-on-year rates of change were also recorded:

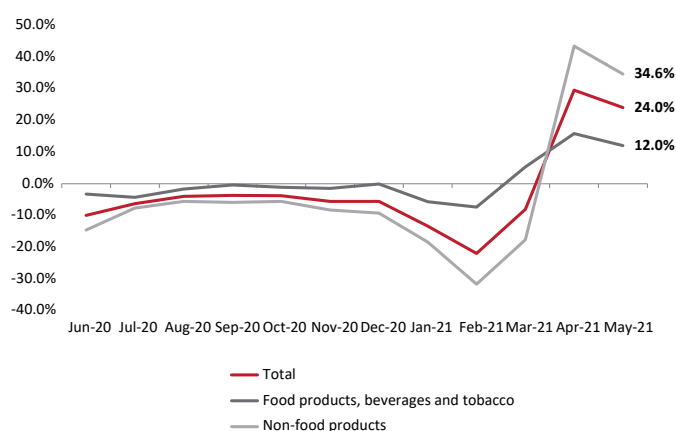
- Employment index: 1.5% (-0.5% in April);
- Wages and salaries index: 6.0% (4.8% in April);
- Hours worked index<sup>2</sup>: 24.0% (29.5% in April).



Turnover in Retail Trade  
year-on-year rate of change (%)



Hours Worked  
year-on-year rate of change (%)



Concerning the month-on-month rate of change, turnover increased for the third consecutive month: 4.4% in March, 4.2% in April, and 3.9% in May.

<sup>1</sup> Total Business Turnover Index, calendar and seasonally adjusted, deflated.

<sup>2</sup> Index of hours worked adjusted for calendar effects.

More information available at:  
[Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked indices in retail trade – May 2021](#)  
 (29 June 2021)

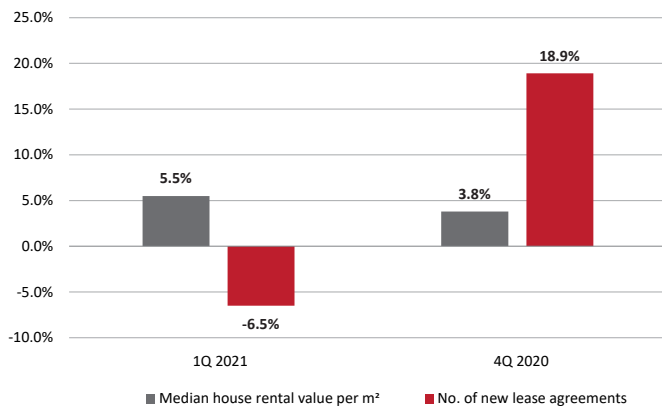
## The value of house rentals in Lisboa and Porto decreased in comparison with the same quarter of the previous year

In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021 (provisional data), the median house rental value of approximately 19,500 new lease agreements in Portugal amounted to €5.80/m<sup>2</sup>, which corresponds to a year-on-year rate of change of 5.5% in the country (3.8% in the previous quarter).

In the same period, the number of new lease agreements in the country decreased by 6.5% compared to the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020.

The year-on-year rate of change concerning house rentals was uneven as, in 10 of the 24 municipalities with more than 100 thousand inhabitants, house rentals recorded a declining evolution.

Year-on-year rate of change of the median house rental value per m<sup>2</sup> and number of new lease agreements of dwellings in Portugal



The following municipalities, belonging to Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Área Metropolitana do Porto, stood out for having higher house rental values and, at the same time, decreasing year-on-year rates of change concerning median house rental values:

- Lisboa (-9,2% in median house rental values);
- Porto (-6.7%);
- Oeiras (-6.2%);
- Odivelas (-3.1%);
- Almada (-1.1%).

Note: Data concerning the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021 are provisional.

More information available at:  
[House rental statistics at the local level – 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021](#)  
 (29 June 2021)

## CPI year-on-year rate of change estimated at 0.5% Flash estimate

In June 2021, in year-on-year terms, the following rates of change will have been recorded:

- Consumer Price Index (CPI): 0.5% (0.7 less percentage points (p.p.) than in the previous month). This deceleration is partly explained by the base effect resulting from the price increase that took place in June 2020, in the final phase of the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures;
- Core inflation index (total index excluding unprocessed food and energy): -0.2% (0.6% in the previous month);
- Energy products index: 8.8% (9.9% in the previous month);
- Unprocessed food products index: 0.1% (-0.1% in May).



In June, compared to the previous month, the CPI will have had a rate of change of 0.1% (0.2% in May 2021 and 0.9% in June 2020).

In June, the average rate of change over the last twelve months is estimated at 0.3% (0.2% in the previous month).

	Monthly rate (%) <sup>1</sup>		Annual rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	
	May-21	Jun-21 *	May-21	Jun-21 *
<b>CPI</b>				
Total	0.24	0.14	1.24	0.50
All items excluding housing	0.24	0.14	1.22	0.44
All items excluding unproc. food and energy	0.15	-0.05	0.63	-0.25
Unprocessed food	0.29	0.83	-0.14	0.12
Energy	0.94	1.02	9.93	8.84
<b>HICP</b>				
Total	0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.6

<sup>1</sup> Rounded values to two and one decimals.

\* Estimated values.

Concerning the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) - the most appropriate inflation indicator for comparisons between the different countries of the European Union, and in particular the Euro Area - Portugal should have registered a year-on-year rate of change of -0.6% in June 2021 (0.5% in the previous month).

More information available at:  
[CPI/HICP flash estimate – June 2021](#)  
 (30 June 2021)

## Industrial production registered a year-on-year rate of change of 27.1%

In May 2021, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) registered a year-on-year rate of change of 27.1% (37.3% in the previous month).

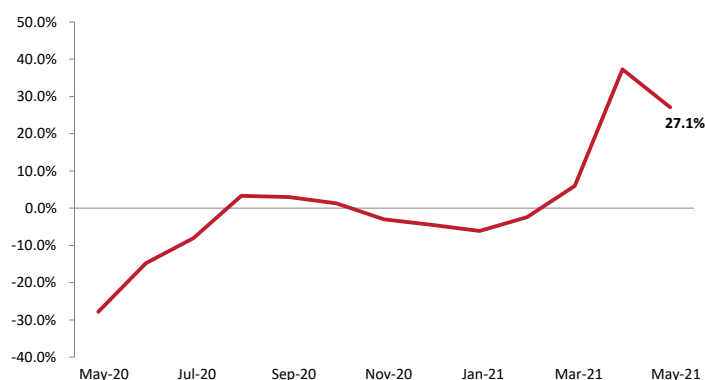
The rate of change in *Manufacturing industry* stood at 32.1% (44.4% in the previous month).

The performance of the index continues to be influenced by a base effect (comparison with months heavily affected by the pandemic; in May 2020, there was a year-on-year decrease of 27.8%).

Comparing May 2021 with May 2019, the following rates of change were registered:

- Industrial Production Index: -8.2%;
- *Manufacturing Industry*: -8,5%.

Industrial Production Index  
(Year-on-year rate of change)  
Total



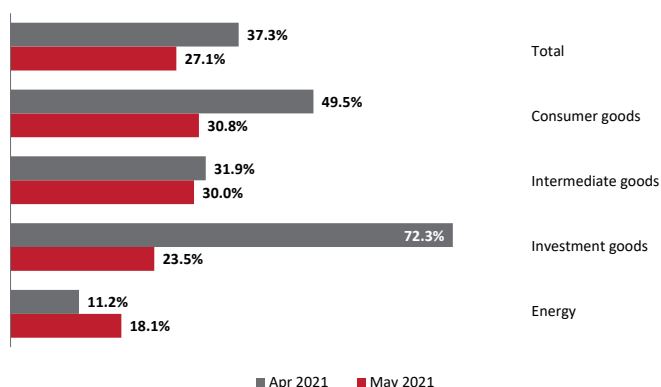


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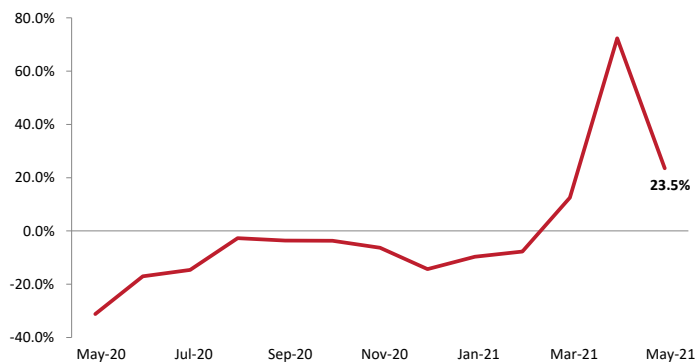
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All the main industrial groupings that make up the IPI registered positive year-on-year rates of changes:

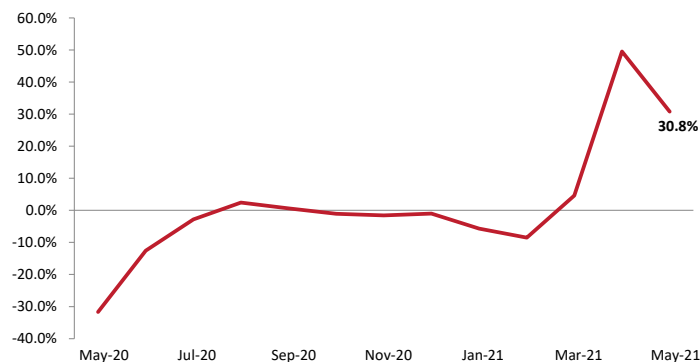
IPI - Total and Main Industrial Groupings  
(Year-on-year rate of change)



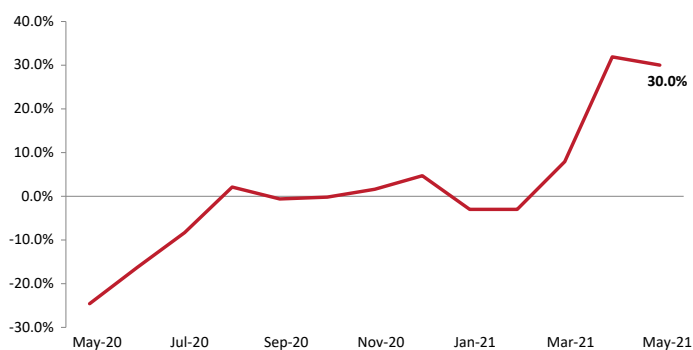
Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year rate of change)  
Investment goods



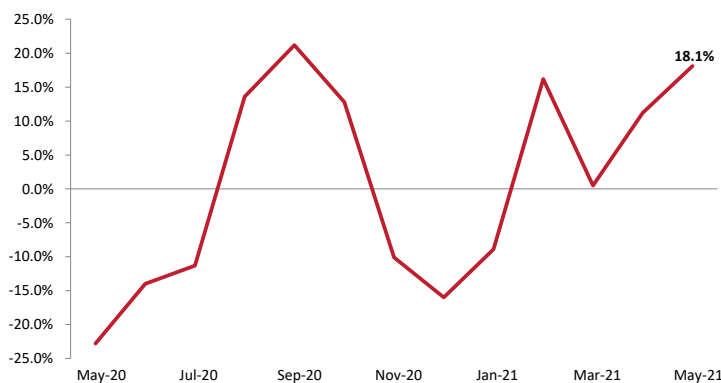
Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year rate of change)  
Consumer goods



Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year rate of change)  
Intermediate goods



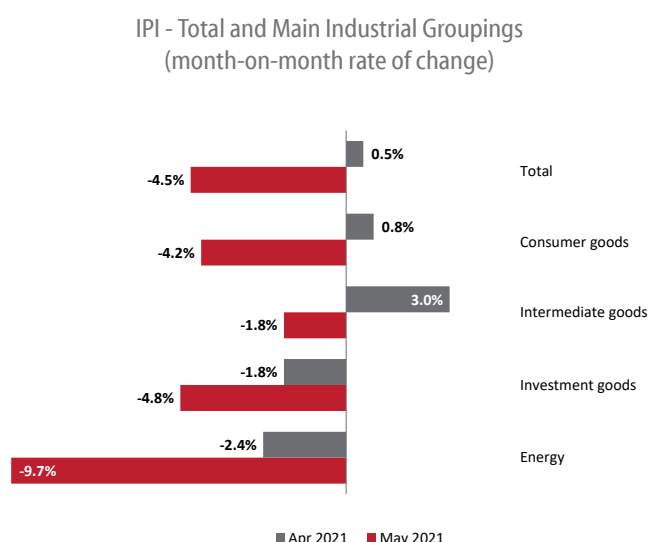
Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year rate of change)  
Energy



Comparing May 2021 with the previous month:

- The rate of change in the IPI was -4.5% (0.5% in April);
- *Manufacturing Industry* decreased by 3.4% (0.9% in April).

All the main groupings that make up this index registered negative month-on-month rates of change:



More information available at:  
[Industrial production index – May 2021](#)  
 (30 June 2021)

**In May, the unemployment rate stood at 7.2% and the labour underutilisation rate at 12.8%**

The monthly estimates presented correspond to moving quarters, where the reference month is the central month of each of these quarters. Therefore, the final estimates for April include the months of March, April and May, while the provisional estimates for May comprise the months of April, May and June.

The estimates are calculated considering the population aged 15 to 74 years and the values are seasonally adjusted.

In May 2021 (provisional results):

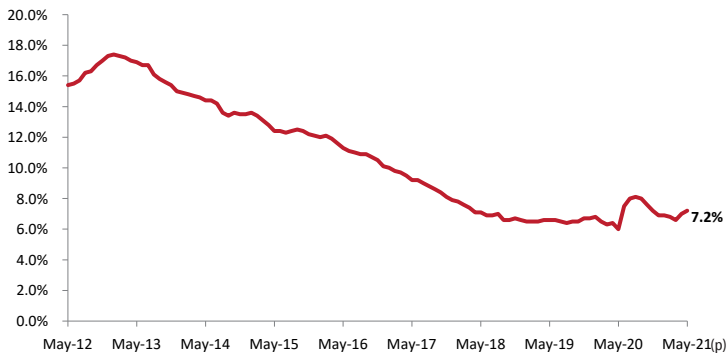
- The employed population increased by 0.3% from the previous month and by 3.5% compared to the same month in 2020;
- The unemployed population grew by 3.1% compared to the previous month and 25.4% compared to May 2020;
- The unemployment rate stood at 7.2%, increasing by 0.2 percentage points (p.p.) compared to the previous month and 1.2 p.p. more than in the same month of 2020;
- The labour underutilisation rate was 12.8%, 0.1 p.p. less than in the previous month and 2.1 p.p. less than in May 2020.



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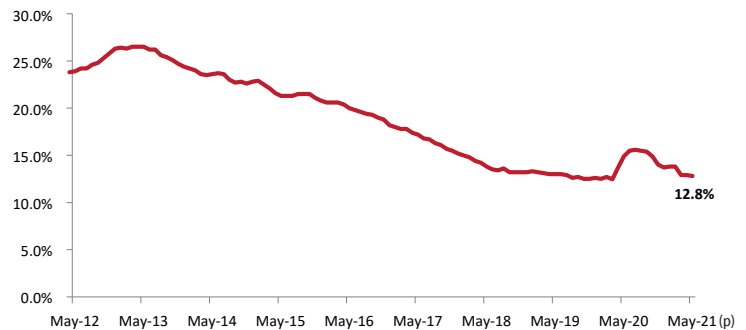
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Unemployment Rate  
(seasonally adjusted data)



(p) Provisional estimate

Labour underutilisation rate  
(seasonally adjusted data)

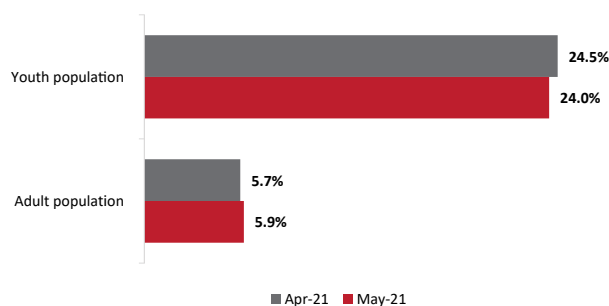


(p) Provisional estimate

## In April 2021:

- The employed population increased by 0.1% compared to the previous month and 1.3% when compared to the same month in 2020;
- The unemployed population increased by 6.4% compared to March 2021 and 10.6% compared to April 2020;
- The unemployment rate (International Labour Organisation (ILO) concept) stood at 7.0%, up 0.4 p.p. on the previous month and 0.6 p.p. more than a year earlier;
- The labour underutilisation rate stood at 12.9%, the same as in the previous month and 0.8 p.p. lower than in April 2020;
- Compared to the previous month, the active population increased by 0.5% (27.5 thousand) and the inactive population decreased by 1.0% (26.6 thousand);
- The increase in the active population resulted from increases in the unemployed population (21.4 thousand) and the employed population (6.0 thousand);
- The decrease in the inactive population was mainly explained by the decrease in the number of inactive people available but not looking for a job (16.8 thousand).

Unemployment\* rate in the youth and adult population  
April and May 2021



\* Values for May 2021 are provisional.



More information available at:

[Monthly employment and unemployment estimates – May 2021](#)  
(30 June 2021)

## Tourism activity kept growing but far from the figures of May 2019

In May 2021, the tourist accommodation sector recorded 1.0 million guests and 2.1 million overnight stays. These results account for:

- A significant year-on-year increase compared to May 2020, during which tourism activity was practically at a standstill (126.6 thousand guests and 261.6 overnight stays);
- Reductions of 62.3% (guests) and 68.6% (overnight stays) compared to May 2019.

Also compared to May 2019, there were decreases of 22.3% in overnight stays of residents and 83.8% in overnight stays of non-residents.

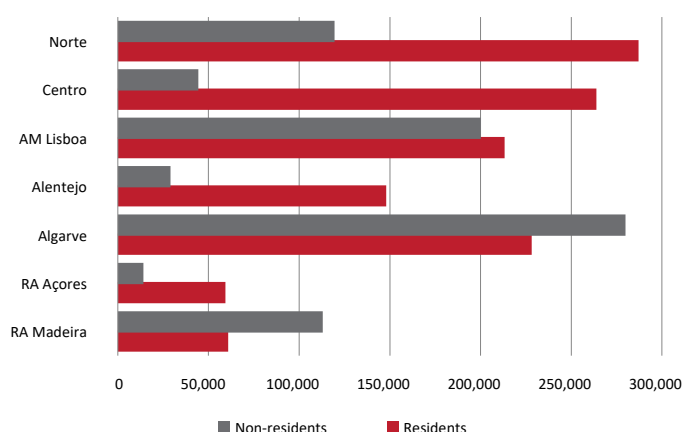
In May 2021, the distribution of overnight stays by type of accommodation was 78.4% in hotels, 15.4% in local accommodation, and 6.2% in rural/lodging tourism.

Overnight stays in May 2021 - year-on-year rates of change

Type of accommodation	Rate of change compared to May 2020	Rate of change compared to May 2019
Hotels and similar	808,6%	-70,4%
Local accommodation	386,5%	-66,5%
Rural/lodging tourism	586,8%	-21,1%

In May 2021, 35.7% of tourist accommodation establishments were closed or did not handle any guests (50.4% in the previous month).

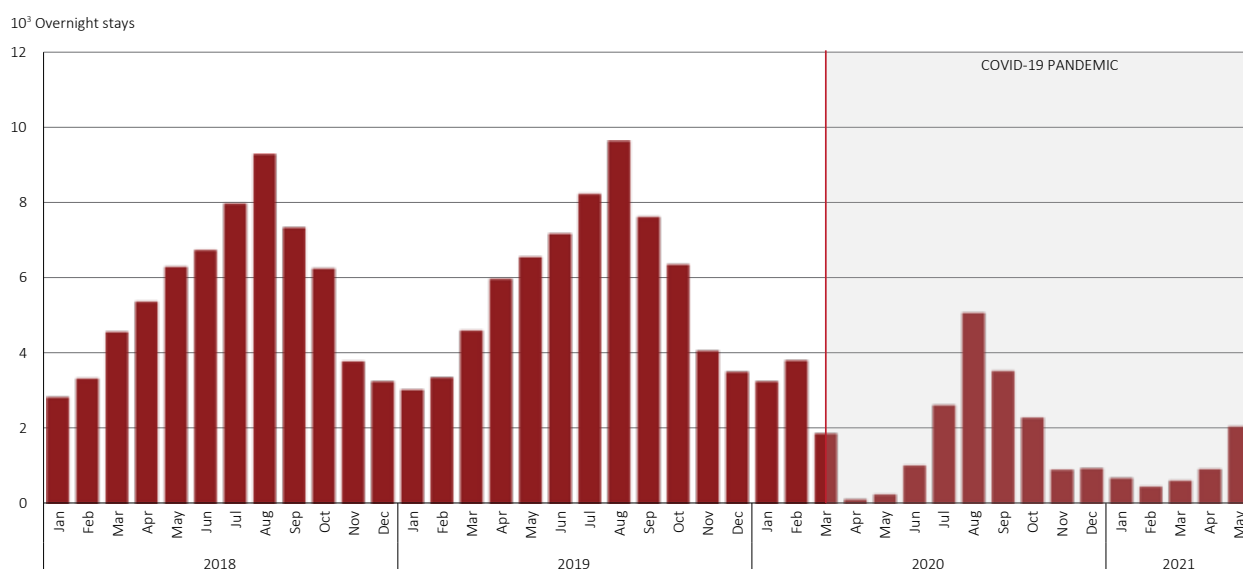
Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments, by region NUTS II – May 2021



In May 2021, all seventeen main inbound markets registered year-on-year increases and, as a whole, represented 86.5% of overnight stays of non-residents, more so the British (25.0% of total overnight stays spent by non-residents), Spanish (14.3%), German (10.8%) and French (9.0%) markets.

In the first five months of 2021, there was a year-on-year decrease of 48.8% in total overnight stays, resulting from rates of change of -3.6% in residents and -72.7% in non-residents.

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments, per month



More information available at:  
[Tourism activity, flash estimate – May 2021](#)  
 (1 July 2021)

## Increased public expenditure and reduced private expenditure in the context of the pandemic

Current health expenditure is estimated to have grown by 0.4% in 2020, amounting to €20,482.0 million (10.1% of GDP and €1,989.1 per capita), the highest value in the current series of the Satellite Health Account.

In 2019, current health expenditure increased by 5.6% to €20,392.5 million, corresponding to 9.5% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and €1,982.5 per capita.

In 2019 and 2020, current health expenditure continued to grow, in nominal terms, at a higher rate than GDP (+1.3 p.p. in 2019 and + 5.8 p.p. in 2020).

The increase in current health expenditure in 2020 to 10.1% of GDP (+0.6 percentage points (p.p.)) was mainly determined by the pronounced decrease in nominal GDP (-5.4%), in the adverse context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The relative weight of current health expenditure had not exceeded 10% of GDP since 2010.



## Current expenditure on health and GDP (2016-2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Current expenditure on health</b>					
Value (10 <sup>6</sup> €)	17,519.6	18,234.5	19,313.3	20,392.5	20,482.0
Nominal rate of change (%)	4.6	4.1	5.9	5.6	0.4
% of GDP	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	10.1
Per capita (€)	1,696.7	1,770.3	1,878.0	1,982.5	1,989.1
<b>Gross Domestic Product (%)</b>					
Value (10 <sup>6</sup> €)	186,489.8	195,947.2	205,184.1	213,949.3	202,440.5
Nominal rate of change (%)	3.8	5.1	4.7	4.3	-5.4

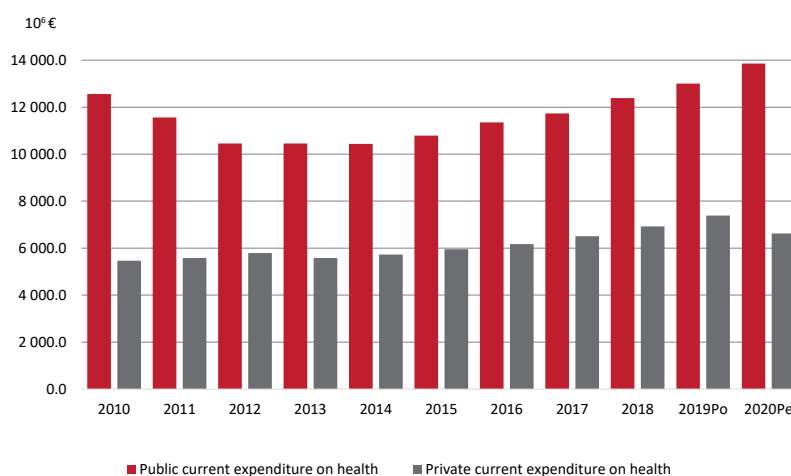
Note: Provisional figures for 2019 and preliminary figures for 2020.

Reflecting the effects of the measures adopted in the context of the pandemic, but also the reduced demand for healthcare by citizens, it is estimated that public current expenditure will increase by 6.6% and private current expenditure will decrease by 10.3% in 2020.

Of particular note is the sharp decline in non-urgent medical appointments and surgeries and in the activity of private providers (the suspension of surgery checks, in the Integrated Management System for Surgery Subscribers, non-urgent medical appointments and exams are illustrative of this situation), which contributed to the reduction of citizens' expenditure on health, with a more significant impact on private expenditure.

As a result of the divergent behaviour of public current expenditure and private current expenditure, in 2020, the former accounted for more than 2/3 of the total (67.6%), the highest proportion since 2010.

## Current expenditure on public and private health

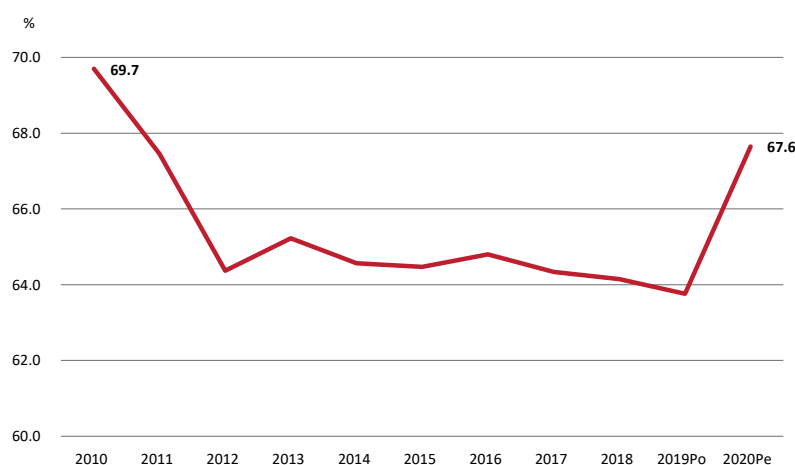


Note: Provisional figures for 2019 and preliminary figures for 2020.

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Public current expenditure on health as a percentage of current expenditure on health



Note: Provisional figures for 2019 and preliminary figures for 2020.

More information available at:

[Health satellite account](#)

(1 July 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 05-07-2021 and 09-07-2021:

Press releases	Reference period	Release date
New housing construction cost index	May 2021	06 July 2021
Investment survey	1 <sup>st</sup> Semi-annual 2021	07 July 2021
Tourism statistics	2020	08 July 2021
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in industry	May 2021	08 July 2021
International trade statistics	May 2021	09 July 2021
Indices of Production, Employment and Wages in Construction	May 2021	09 July 2021