



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

January . 25 . 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:

- COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal: Regional Economic Activity – March to November 2020, published on January 15;
- Production, employment, and wages in Construction indices – November 2020, published on January 11;
- Perspectives on exports of goods, 2021 – 1st forecast, published on January 11;
- Business turnover, employment, wages and hours worked indices in Services – November 2020, published on January 12;
- Consumer price index – December 2020, published on January 14;
- Tourism activity – November 2020, published on January 15;
- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal, published on January 15.

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

COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal: Regional Economic Activity How has the pandemic affected regional economies?



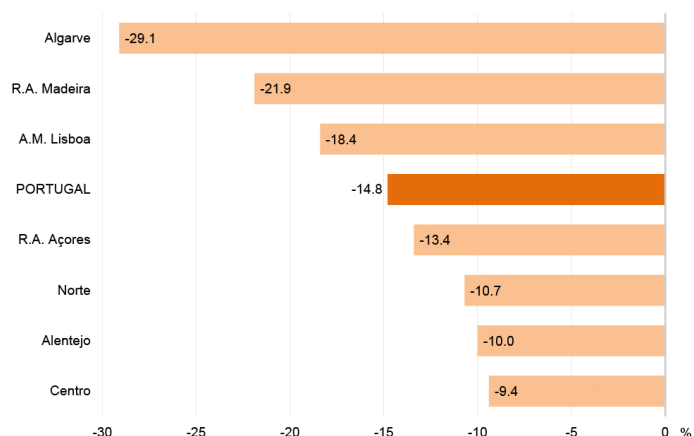
This initiative is part of the development of the National Data Infrastructure (IND) at Statistics Portugal, which aims to take advantage of the integration of data from different sources and with a potential utility to produce official statistics with greater granularity and frequency. In addition to the significant enrichment in terms of the production of statistics, it also has the effect of simplifying the reporting obligations by citizens and enterprises to Statistics Portugal.

The results presented here fall within the scope of the [STATSLab - Statistics in development](#) portal that comprises projects for new statistical products that have not yet been fully completed and yet their results already express information that may prove useful for economic and social analysis.

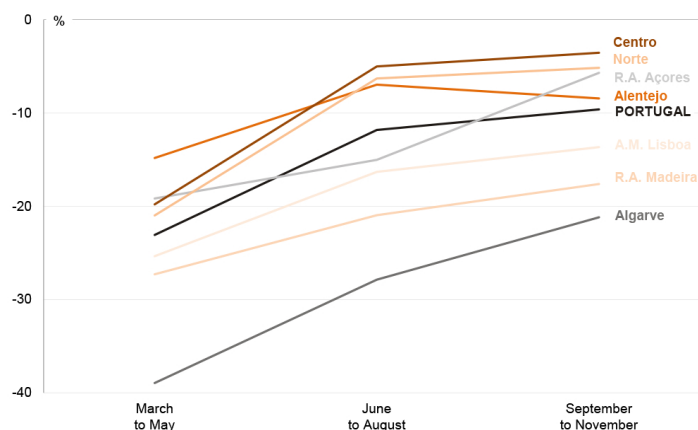
In the framework of a protocol signed between the two entities, the Tax and Customs Authority transmits monthly information to Statistics Portugal obtained through the E-invoice system (E-fatura). This information allows the evaluation of the economic behaviour from a regional perspective in the period from March (beginning of the pandemic economic effects) to November 2020 (last month available) compared to the same period in 2019. Some of the main findings:

- In Portugal, between March and November of 2020, there was a year-on-year decrease of 14.8% in the invoicing value and, recording values above the national average, the Algarve (-29.1%), Região Autónoma da Madeira (-21.9%) and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (-18.4%) stood out;
- In Portugal and all NUTS 2 regions, this contraction was more intense from March to May (-23.1% in Portugal), the period of confinement associated with the first Emergency State.

Invoicing value, NUTS 2 and Portugal
March to November 2020
Year-on-year growth rate



Invoicing value, NUTS 2 and Portugal
March to November 2020
Year-on-year growth rate



- Weighing the year-on-year variation of the invoicing value in each economic activity branch by the respective weight in total invoicing, it is possible to conclude that the total contraction recorded from March to November 2020 (-14.8%) was mainly due to the *Trade and Industrial Activities* branches (-4.3 p.p. and -4.1 p.p., respectively), which together accounted for 57.1% of the total reduction;
- At the sub-regional level, in nine out of the 25 NUTS 3 sub-regions, the *Industrial activities* branch contributed more than half to the year-on-year contraction of the invoiced value.



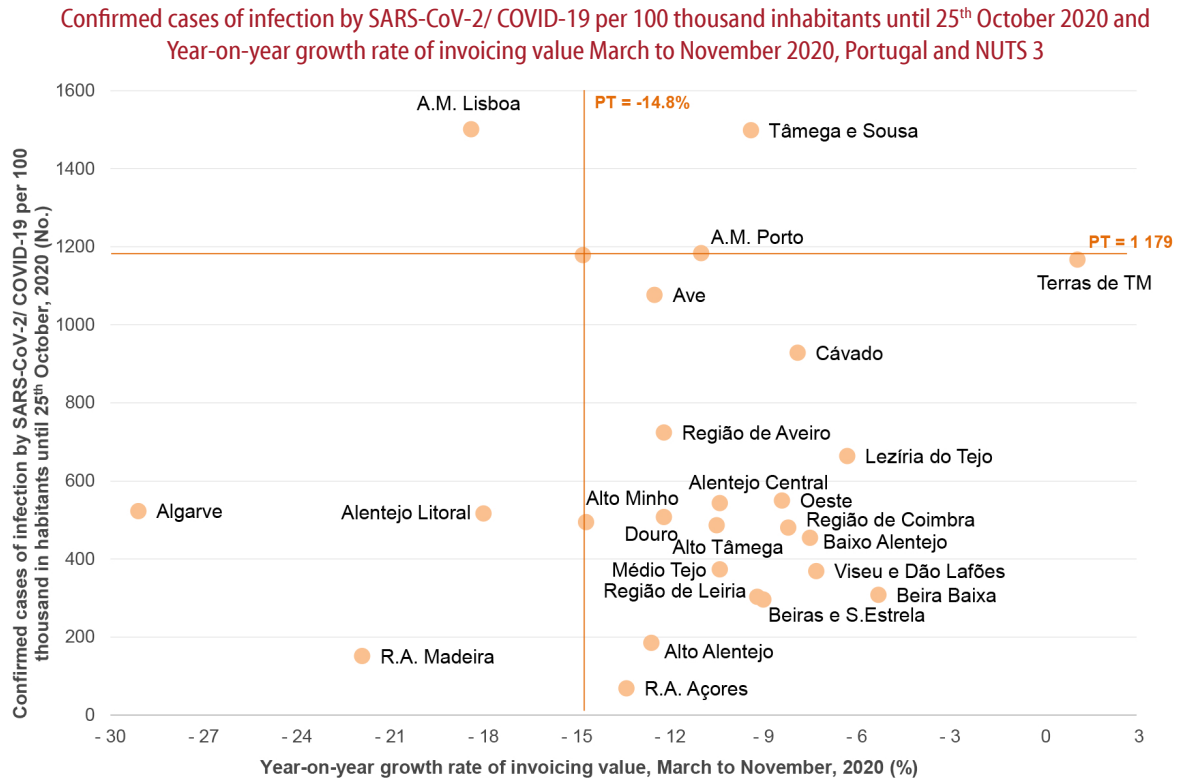
- From March to November 2020, the invoicing values of the *Accommodation activities* and *Arts, entertainment, sports, and recreation activities* represented less than half of the invoiced amount in the same period of 2019;
- In 21 out of the 25 NUTS 3 sub-regions, the *Accommodation activities* were also the branch with the highest homologous contraction in the invoicing value;
- In contrast, in 12 sub-regions, the *Information and Communication* branch scored the most positive performance;
- In Portugal, the branch with the most positive performance was the *Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations*;



Invoicing value, by activity branch (A39), Portugal
March to November 2020
Year-on-year growth rate



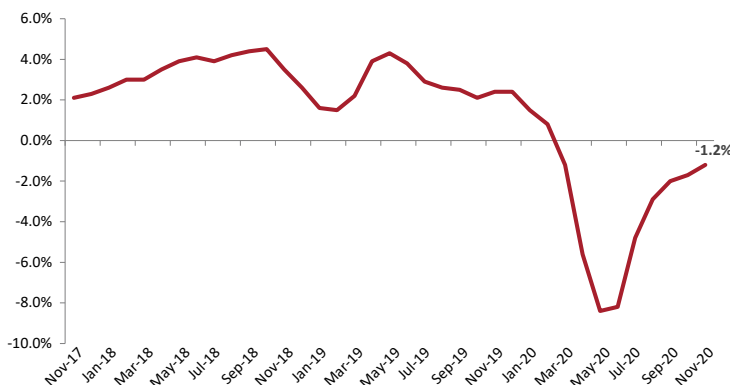
- The sub-regions Tâmega e Sousa and Área Metropolitana do Porto, with a higher number of COVID-19 confirmed cases per 100 thousand inhabitants than the national average in the period under analysis, were the sub-regions with a decrease in the invoicing value lower than the country;
- Conversely, Algarve, Região Autónoma da Madeira, and Alentejo Litoral scored several confirmed cases lower than the national value and a contraction of the invoiced value relatively more pronounced.



More information available at:
[COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal: Regional Economic Activity – March to November 2020](#)
 (15 January 2021)

Production in construction contracted by 1.2%

Construction production index (year-on-year rate of change)



The construction production index decreased by 1.2% year-on-year in November (-1.7% in the previous month); its segments performing as follows:

- Building construction*: -2.4% (-1.7% in the previous month);
- Civil engineering*: +0.5% (null change in the previous month).

In November, the employment and wages in Construction indices accounted for:

- Year-on-year rates of change of 0.3% and -3.2% respectively (-0.1% and +0,3% in October, respectively);
- Compared to the previous month, increases of 0.6% in the employment index (0.2% in November 2019) and 15.2% in the wages index (19.3% in November 2019).

Employment and Wages and salaries Indices
(year-on-year rate of change)



More information available at:

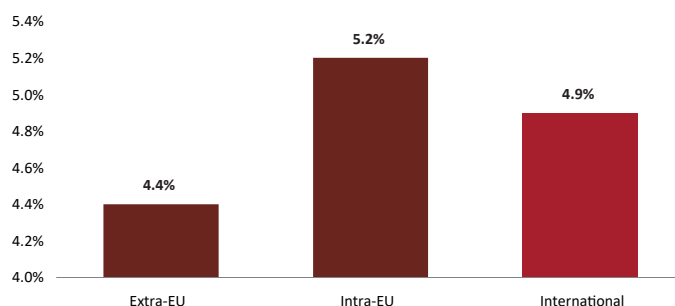
[Production, employment, and wages in Construction indices – November 2020](#)
(11 January 2021)

Enterprises expect a 4.9% nominal increase in exports of goods in 2021



The perspectives of the exporting enterprises of goods point to a nominal increase of 4.9% in exports in 2021 vis-à-vis the previous year.

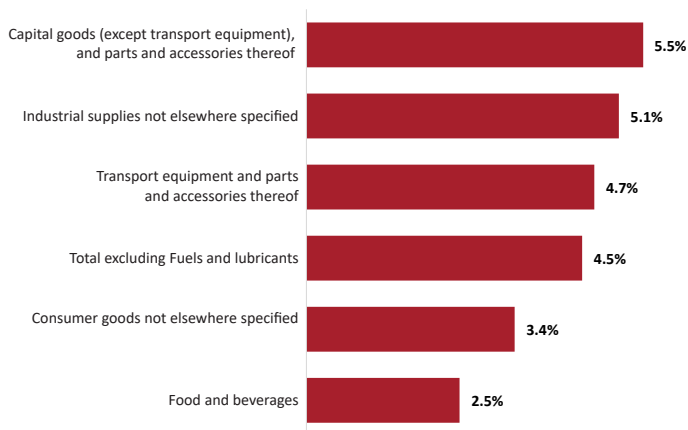
Exports of goods – perspectives of the enterprises
by type of market
2020/2021 annual nominal rates of change



Excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, enterprises are expecting a 4.5% increase in 2021 (+3.4% in Extra-EU Trade and +4.9% in Intra-EU Trade).

Although these figures represent an improvement compared to the perspectives reported by the enterprises for 2020 according to the previous forecast (-13.0% and -11.8%, for total exports and the total excluding *Fuels and lubricants* respectively), they still won't allow recovery to values close to those recorded before the pandemic.

Exports of goods – perspectives of the enterprises by broad economic categories / 2020/2021 annual nominal rates of change



Should these perspectives be confirmed, the total value of exports of goods in 2021 will correspond to 12.8% less than the total exports of goods recorded in 2019.

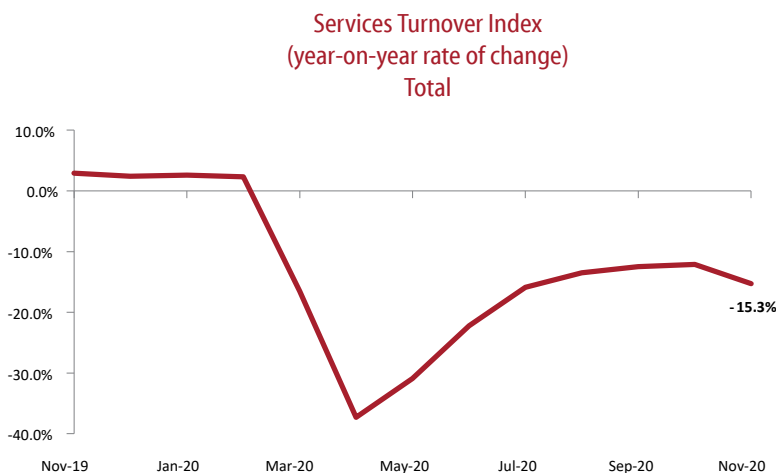
Concerning the Intra-EU markets, the following perspectives for increased exports in 2021 stand out:

- *Capital goods (except transport equipment) and parts and accessories thereof* (+6.8%);
- *Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified* (+5.7%);
- *Transport equipment and parts and accessories thereof* (+5.1%).

More information available at:
[Perspectives on exports of goods, 2021 – 1st forecast](#)
 (11 January 2021)

Turnover in Services decreases by 15.3%

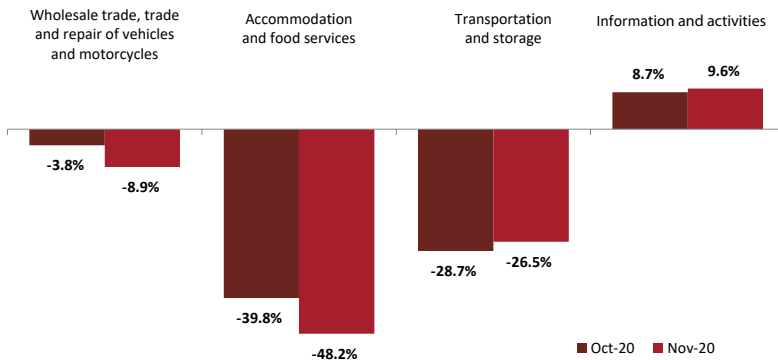
The Services Turnover Index recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -15.3% in November (-12.1% in the previous month).



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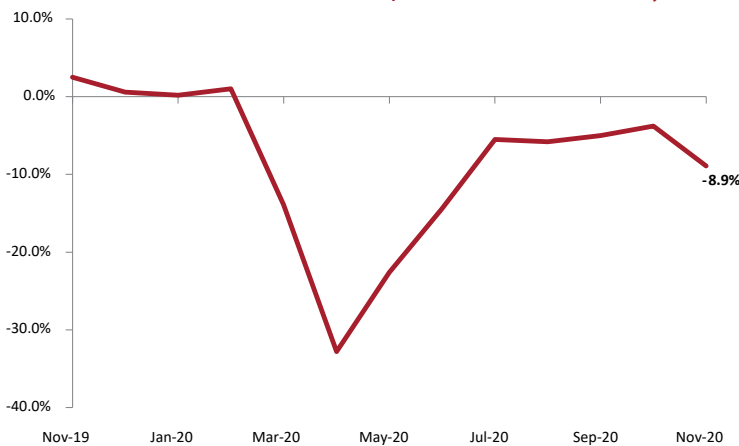
Services Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Sections that influenced the index the most



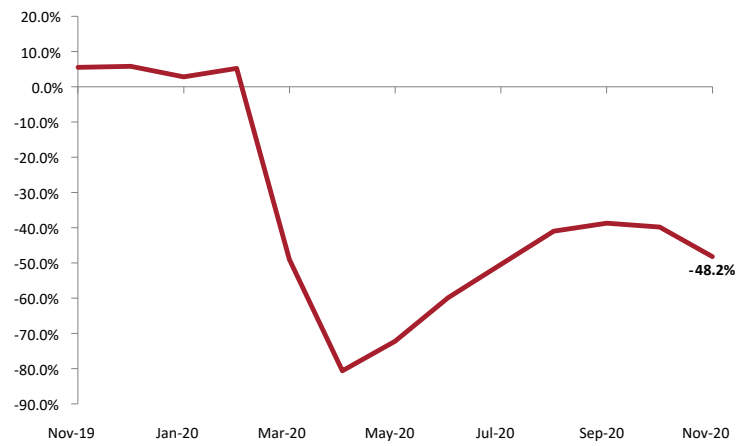
In year-on-year terms, the sections that stand out the most in contributing to the rate of change in the index recorded the following developments in November:

- *Wholesale trade; trade and repair of vehicles and motorcycles*: -8,9%. The reduction in *Trade, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* from -3,7% in October to -12,6% in November is noteworthy;
- *Accommodation and food services*: -48,2%, resulting from -73,1% in *Accommodation* (-68,9% in October) and -38,6% in *Restaurants and similar* (-29,3% in October);
- *Transportation and storage*: -26,5%. Despite a recovery of 11,0 p.p. from the previous month, *Air transport* continued to show a very negative rate of change: -60,2%;
- *Information activities*: +9,6%.

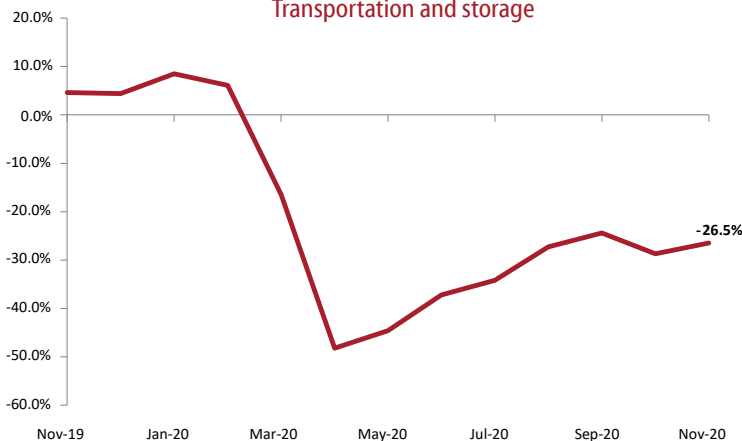
Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Wholesale trade, trade and repair of vehicles and motorcycles



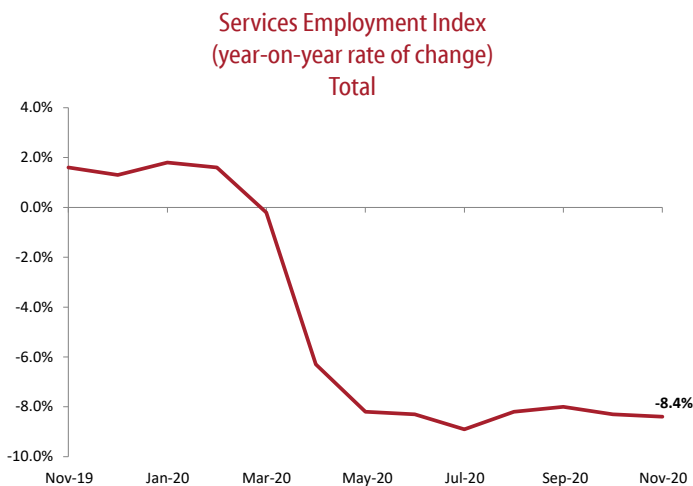
Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Accommodation and food services



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



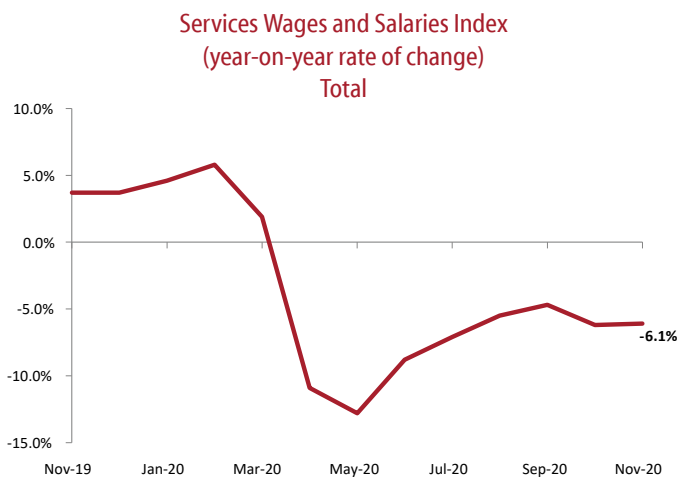
The month-on-month rate of change in the Services Turnover Index in November was -4.2% (+1.0% in the previous month).



Employment

In November, the Services Employment Index contracted by 8.4% year-on-year in November (-8.3% in October).

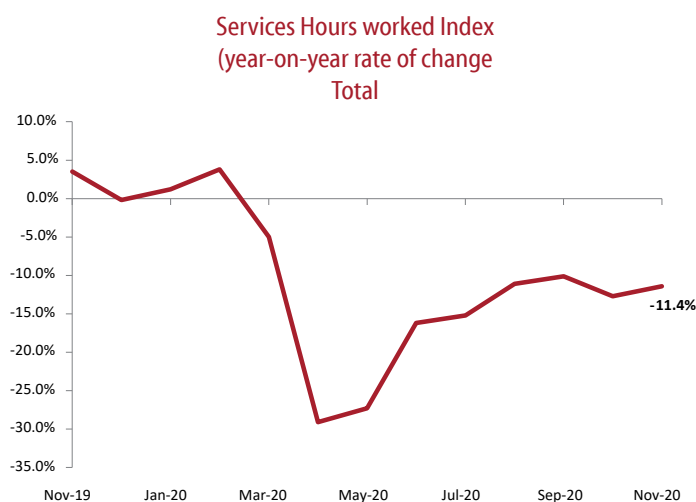
The month-on-month rate of change in the Employment Index was -0.3% (-0.6% in October).



Wages and salaries

Year-on-year, the rate of change regarding the index of wages and salaries effectively paid in Services increased from -6.2% in October to -4.1% in November.

In November, compared to the previous month, the Wages and Salaries Index in Services recorded a rate of change of +31.3% (+28.5% in the same month of 2019).



Hours worked

The rate of change in the Work Volume in Services Index in November, measured by hours worked and adjusted for calendar effects, was -11.4% year-on-year (-12.7% in October).

In November, the Work Volume in Services index registered a month-on-month rate of change of -1.1% (-2.5% in the same month of 2019).

More information available at:

[Business turnover, employment, wages and hours worked indices in Services – November 2020](#)
(12 January 2021)

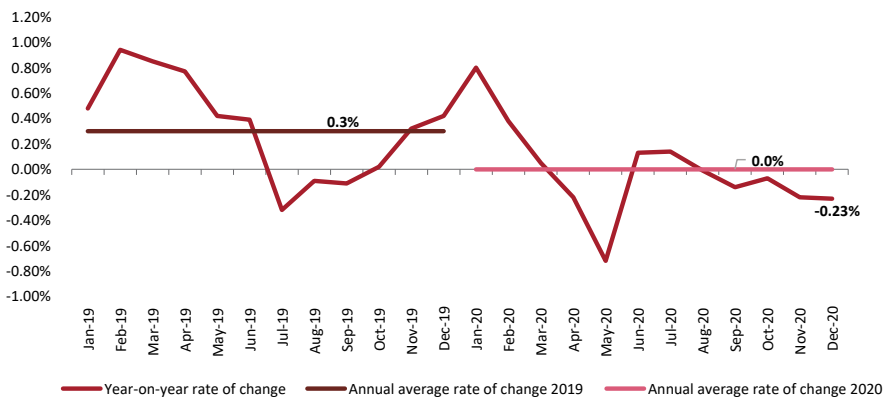
The CPI average year-on-year rate of change was nil in 2020
Year-on-year rate of change was -0.2% in December

Year-on-year rate of change

In 2020, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) recorded a nil average year-on-year rate of change (+0.3% in 2019). Excluding *energy and unprocessed food* from the CPI, the average rate of change was also nil (0.5% in the previous year).

The decline in the rate of change in the CPI between 2019 and 2020 was influenced by the behaviour of core inflation and the negative evolution of *energy prices*, which recorded average year-on-year rates of change of 0.0% and -5.0% respectively (0.5% and -1.8% in 2019). *Unprocessed food* prices increased by 4.0% in 2020 (+0.9% in the previous year).

Total CPI rate of change



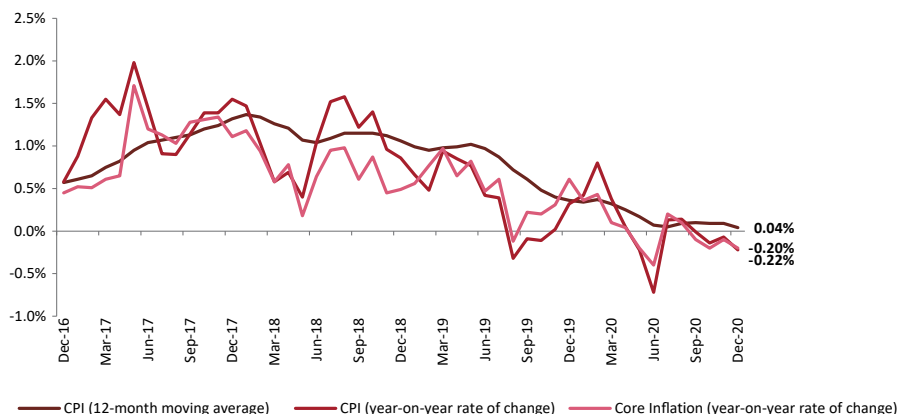
Year-on-year rate of change

In December 2020, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) fell by -0.2% compared to the same month in 2019, recording the same rate as the previous month.

There were also the following year-on-year rates of change in December 2020:

- *Unprocessed food* index: 2.6% (3.8% in November);
- *Energy* index: -4.9% (-6.0% in November);
- Core inflation indicator (total index excluding *unprocessed food* and *energy*): -0.1% (-0.2% in November).

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



Compared to the previous month, the increases in the year-on-year rates of change of the following divisions stood out:

- *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco*: 1.4% (0.5% in November);
- *Transports*: -2.5% (-3.2% in November);
- *Health*: 2.9% (2.3% in November).

Conversely, the year-on-year rates of change of the following divisions are decreasing:

- *Recreation and culture*: -2.1% (-1.3% in November);
- *Clothing and footwear*: -4.4% (-3.7% in November);
- *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*: 1.5% (2.1% in November).

Month-on-month rate of change

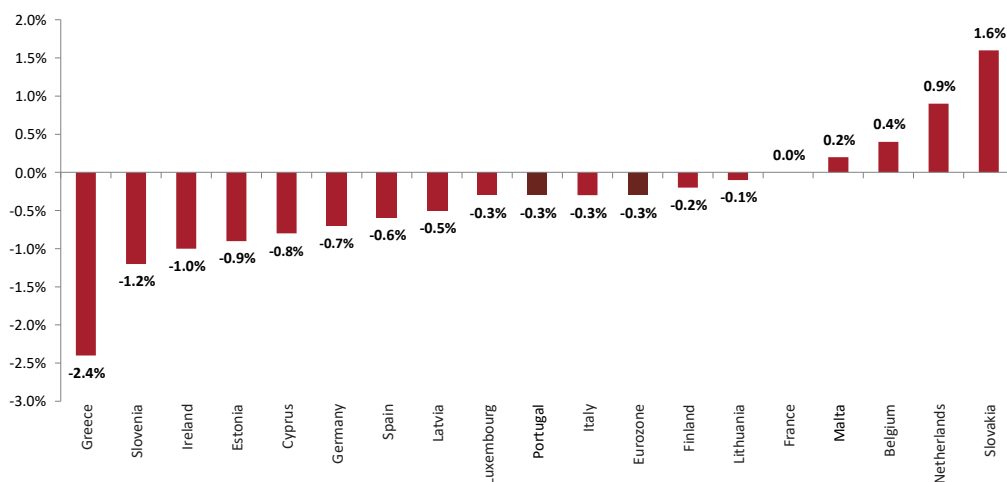
In December 2020, the CPI recorded a month-on-month rate of change of -0.1% (-0.3% in the previous month and -0.1% in December 2019). Excluding *unprocessed food and energy*, the change in the CPI was -0.2% (-0.3% in the previous month and -0.2% in December 2019).

Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices

In December, 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 in the Euro Area - recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -0.3% in Portugal (-0.4% in the previous month).

According to the information available for November 2020, considering Eurostat's estimate, the year-on-year rate of change in the HICP in Portugal was the same as in the Euro Area (in November 2020, this difference had been 0.1 p.p.).

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



More information available at:
[Consumer price index – December 2020](#)
 (14 January 2021)

Tourist activity with deeper contraction in November Revenue with 80% losses

The tourist accommodation sector registered 407.1 thousand guests and 940.2 thousand overnight stays in November 2020, corresponding to year-on-year rates of change of -76.8% and -76.9% respectively (-60.1% and -63.6% in October 2020, in the same order).

Overnight stays of residents declined by 58.8% (-22.2% in October) and those of non-residents decreased by 85.5% (-76.7% in October) also compared to the same period in 2019.

By type of accommodation, the outcome concerning overnight stays in November 2020, in year-on-year terms, was:

- Hotel establishments: -79.4% (share of 74.4% in total overnight stays);
- Local accommodation establishments: -66.1% (share of 21.4% in total overnight stays);
 - » Hostels: -74.9% (17.3% of overnight stays in local accommodation);
- Lodging and rural tourism: -53.6% (4.2% of all overnight stays).

In the first eleven months of 2020, there was a decline of 62.5% in total overnight stays as a result of decreases of 34.1% concerning residents and 74.5% regarding non-residents.

Overnight stays and Guests in November 2020

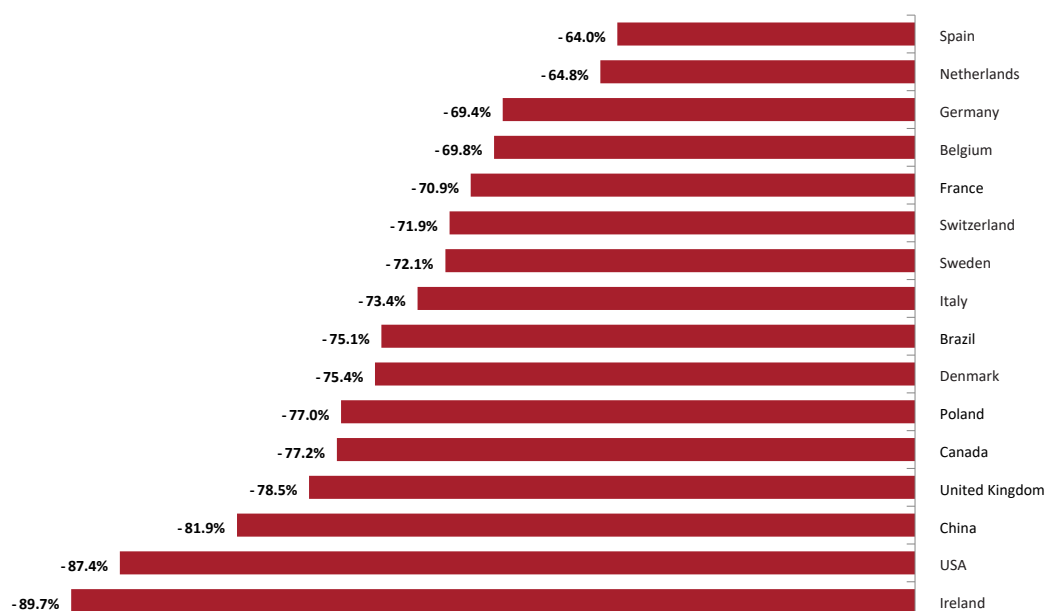
	Overnight stays		Guests	
	10 ³	Year-on-year change	10 ³	Year-on-year change
Total	2 312.3	-63.6%	998.8	-60.1%
Residents	1 183.7	-22.2%	641.3	-24.6%
Non-residentes	1 128.7	-76.7%	357.5	-78.3%



In November 2020, 46.9% of tourist accommodation establishments were closed or had no movement of guests (33.4% in October).

Since the beginning of the year, there have been significant decreases (over 60%) in overnight stays of tourists from the 16 main countries of origin, most notably Ireland (-89.7%), the USA (-87.4%), and China (-81.9%).

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments by main countries of origin of tourists – Jan-Nov 2020
(year-on-year rate of change)



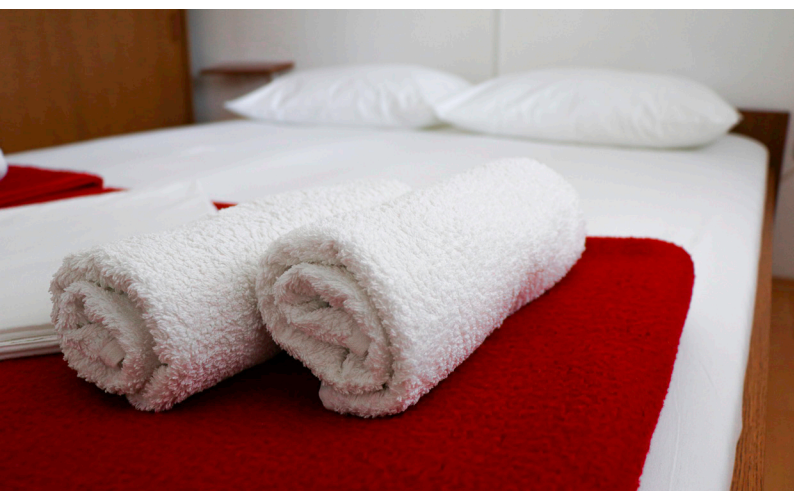
In November 2020, tourists from these 16 countries accounted for 86.4% of overnight stays of non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments. The biggest reductions were recorded for:

- China: -96.6%;
- USA: -95.4%;
- Canada: -95.1%
- Denmark: -93.8%;
- Brazil: -91.5%.

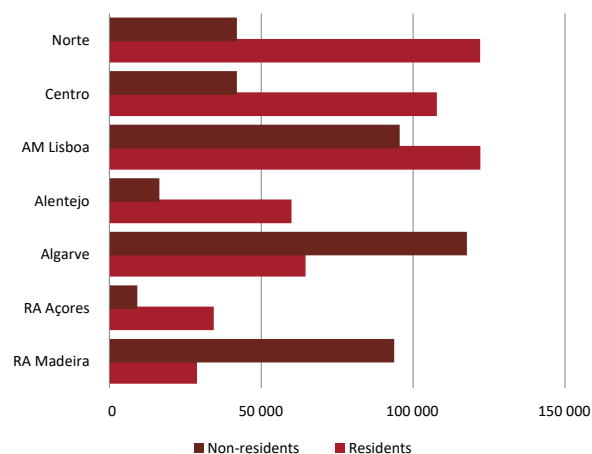
In November 2020, all NUTS II regions in Portugal registered significant decreases in overnight stays:

- The smallest decreases occurred in Alentejo (-55.4%) and Região Autónoma dos Açores (-61.0%);
- The biggest reductions occurred in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (-83.6%), Norte (-77.0%), Algarve (-76.8%) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (-75.9%).

In November, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa concentrated 23.1% of overnight stays, followed by Algarve (19.4%) and Norte (17.4%).



Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments,
by region NUTS II – November 2020

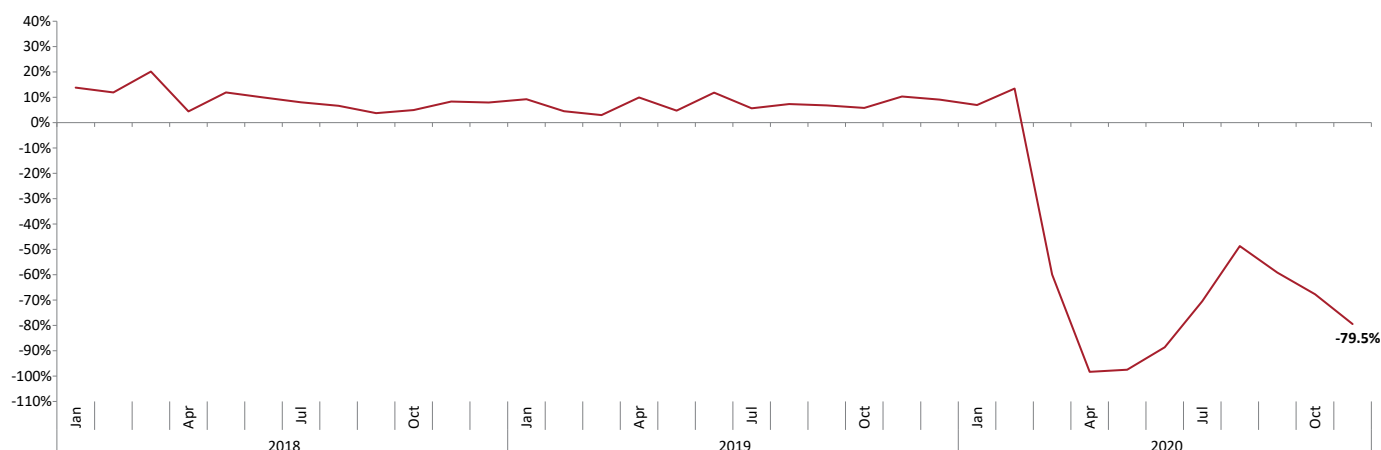


For the first eleven months of the year as a whole, the regions with the smallest reductions in the number of overnight stays were Alentejo (-36.9%), Centro (-51.9%), and Norte (-58.2%).

In November 2020, in tourist accommodation establishments, in year-on-year terms:

- The average stay of guests (2.31 nights) decreased by 0.4% (-9.0% in October);
- Total revenue amounted to EUR 47.1 million, a reduction of 79.5% (-68.2% in October).

Revenue in tourist accommodation establishments
(year-on-year rate of change)



All regions registered significant decreases in total revenue in November, more so Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (-88.2%) and Norte (-78.9%).

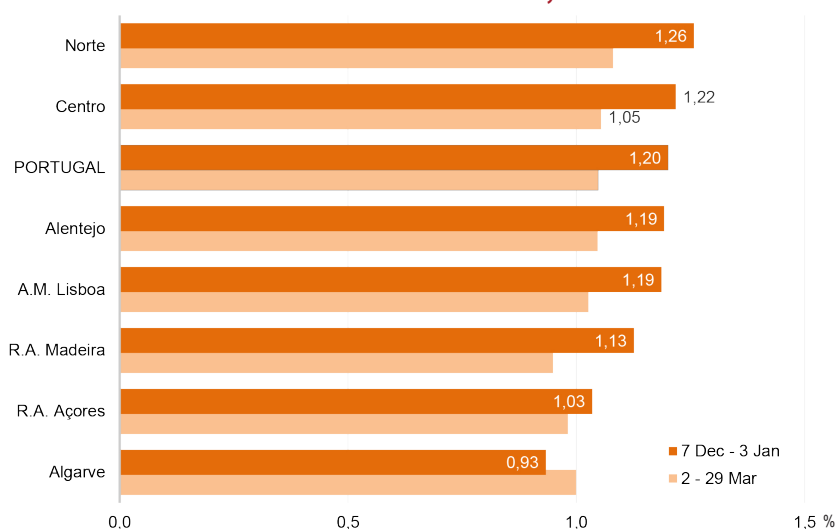
More information available at:
[Tourism activity – November 2020](#)
(15 January 2021)

COVID-19: a territorial view on demographic context and territorial expression of the pandemic

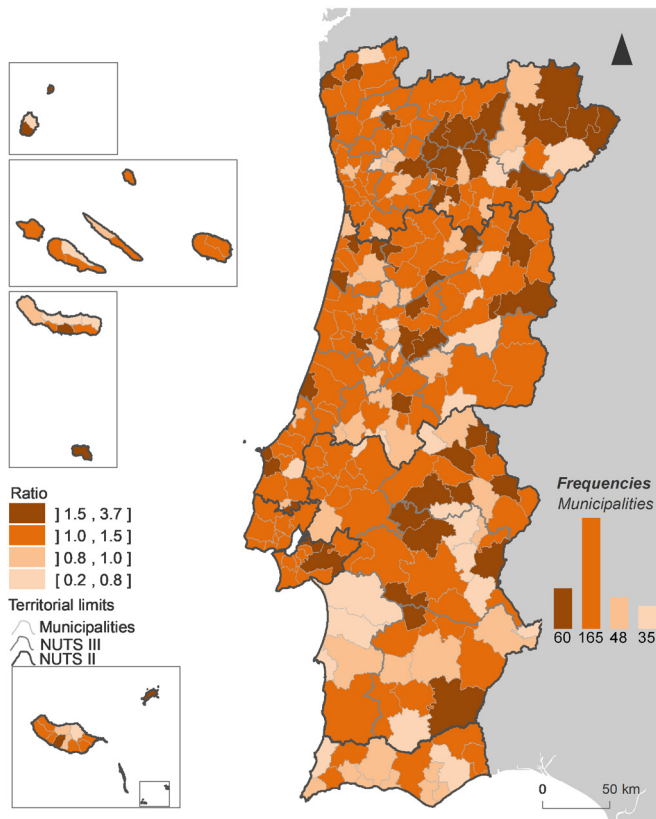
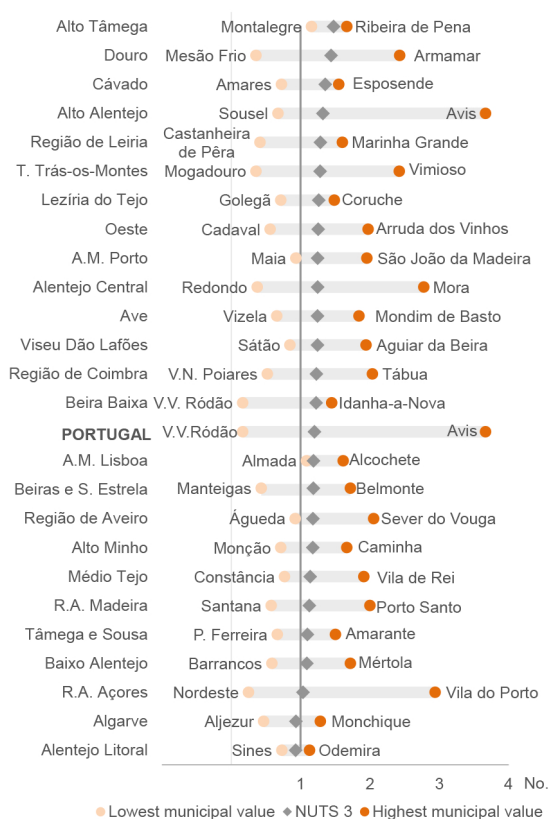
The expression of the pandemic on national territory continues to be characterised by a high degree of heterogeneity. Some of the results obtained in this context:

- In the Norte and Centro regions, the only ones to exceed the national average, the number of deaths between December 7, 2020 and January 3, 2021 was 1.2 times higher than in the same period of reference (average for the same period in the previous five years). In 225 municipalities the number of deaths between December 7 and January 3 was higher than the corresponding reference value, of which 60 registered a number of deaths 1.5 times higher than that observed in the reference period.

Ratio between deaths in the last 4 weeks and deaths in the same reference period, Portugal and NUTS 2, weeks from 2 to 29 March 2020 to weeks and from 7 December 2020 and 3 January 2021



Number of deaths in the last four weeks (7 December 2020 to 3 January 2021) per deaths in the same period of reference, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality

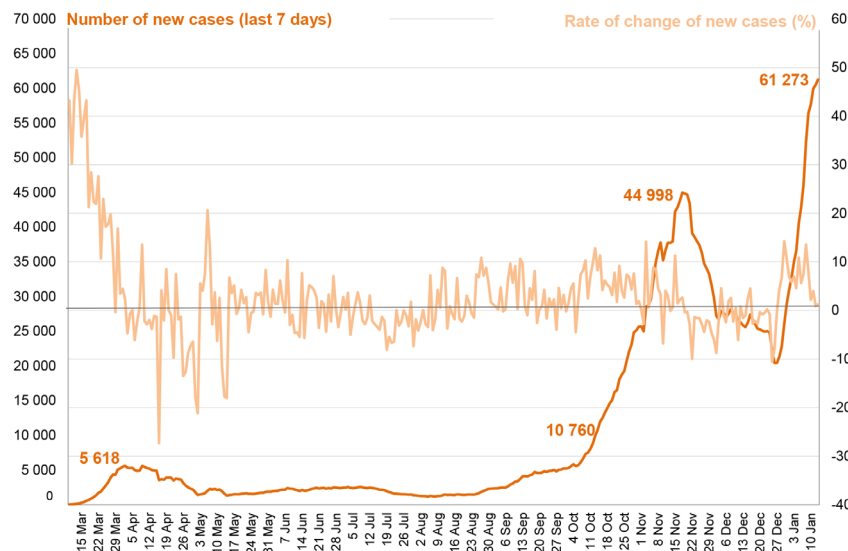


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- On January 13, 2021, 61,273 new cases were registered in Portugal in the last 7 days, the highest value since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal, and since December 28, 2020 there has been an exponential increase in the number of new cases in the last 7 days. The 14-days incidence rate of COVID-19 was 1 011, corresponding to the number of confirmed new cases of COVID-19 in the last 14 days per 100 thousand inhabitants.

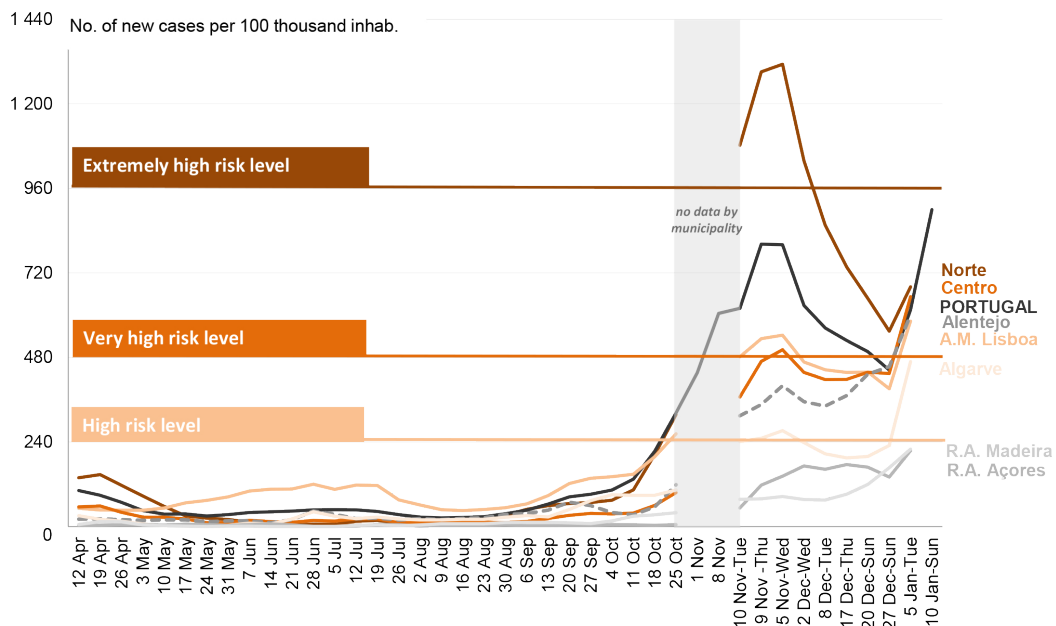
Number of new confirmed cases (last 7 days) of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 and respective rate of change, Portugal, per day (10/3/2020 to 13/1/2021)



Note: The number of new cases includes the +4,375 confirmed cases resulting from the historical update released by the Directorate-General of Health in the COVID-19 Status Report made available on 16 November (data on the situation up to 15 November) with impact on the new cases in the last 7 days for the period 15-21 November. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

- On January 5, 2021, the date of the last data update at municipality level, only the Norte (681 new cases in the last 14 days per 100 thousand inhabitants) and Centro (653) regions exceeded the COVID-19 incidence rate registered in Portugal (615).

14-day cumulative incidence rate of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, Sundays – 12 April to 25 October; 10, 19 and 25 November, 2, 8, 17, 20 and 27 December, 5 and 10 January, Portugal and NUTS 2



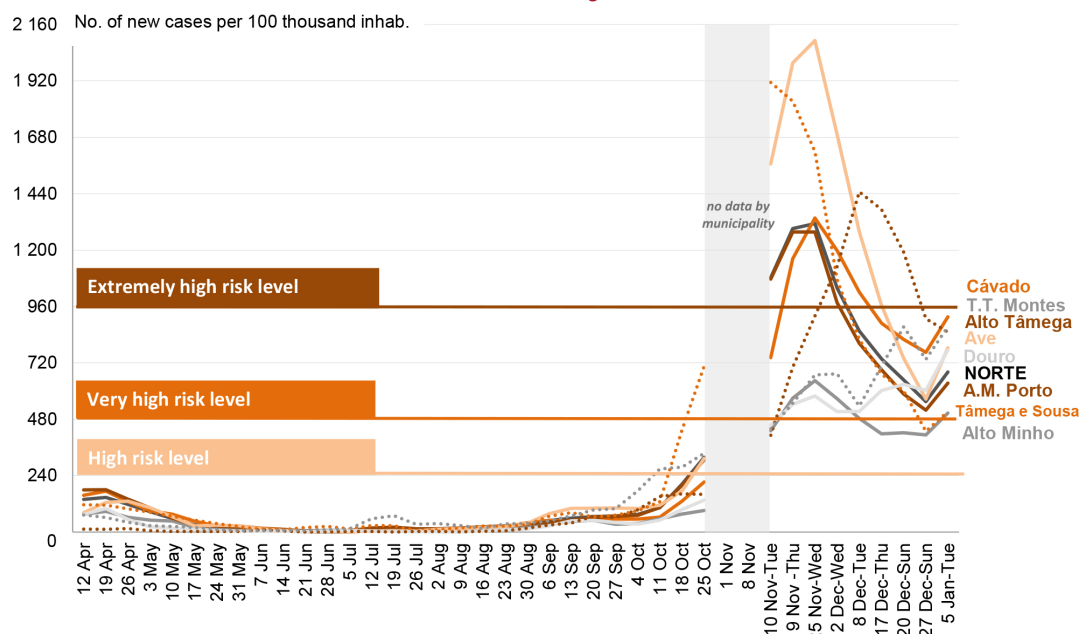
Note: The absence of values at the regional level on 1 and 8 November is due to the interruption in the dissemination of data at the municipality level in the COVID-19 Status reports. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays until 8 November and then to the reference days associated with the 14-day cumulative incidence indicator that is now being released weekly by the Directorate-General of Health.

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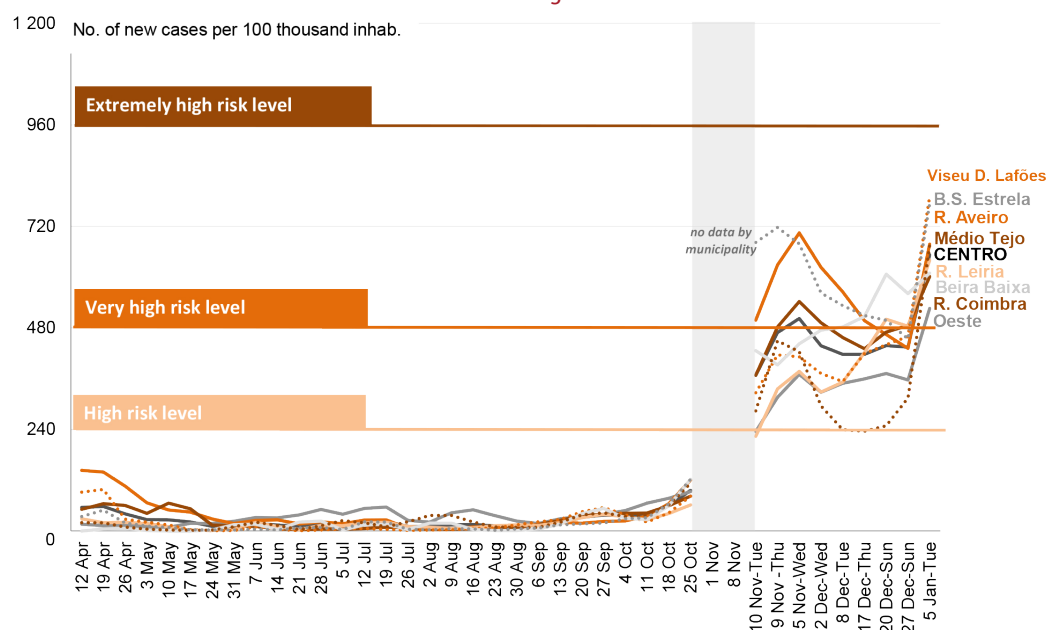
- The new cases registered in the last 14 days in the Norte and Centro regions represented 61% of the total new cases in the country. With values above the regional average, the sub-regions of Cávado (916), Terras de Trás-os-Montes (874), Alto Tâmega (851), Ave (784) and Douro (775), of the Norte region, and the sub-regions of Viseu Dão Lafões (791), Beiras e Serra da Estrela (774), Aveiro (678) and Médio Tejo (674), of the Centro region, stand out.

14-day cumulative incidence rate of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, Sundays – 12 April to 25 October; 10, 19 and 25 November, 2, 8, 17, 20 and 27 December, and 5 January, Norte region and respective NUTS 3 sub-regions



Note: The absence of values at the regional level on 1 and 8 November is due to the interruption in the dissemination of data at the municipality level in the COVID-19 Status reports. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays until 8 November and then to the reference days associated with the 14-day cumulative incidence indicator that is now being released weekly by the Directorate-General of Health.

14-day cumulative incidence rate of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, Sundays – 12 April to 25 October; 10, 19 and 25 November, 2, 8, 17, 20 and 27 December, and 5 January, Centro region and respective NUTS 3 sub-regions



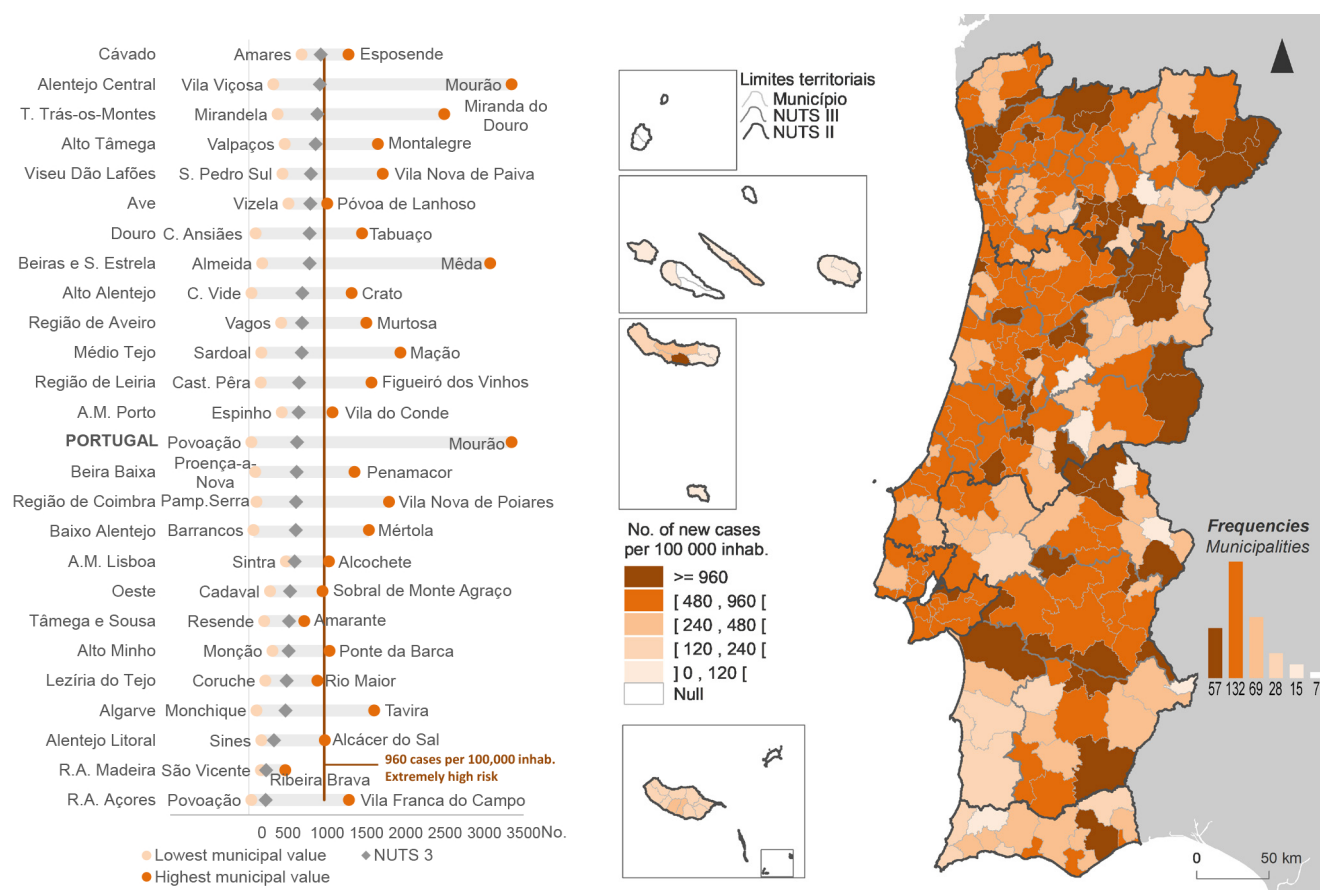
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- On January 5, 2021, 57 municipalities registered a number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 14 days) per 100,000 inhabitants above the threshold defined as extremely high risk (960 new cases per 100,000 inhabitants), of which 19 are part of NUTS 2 Norte and 21 are part of NUTS 2 Centro.

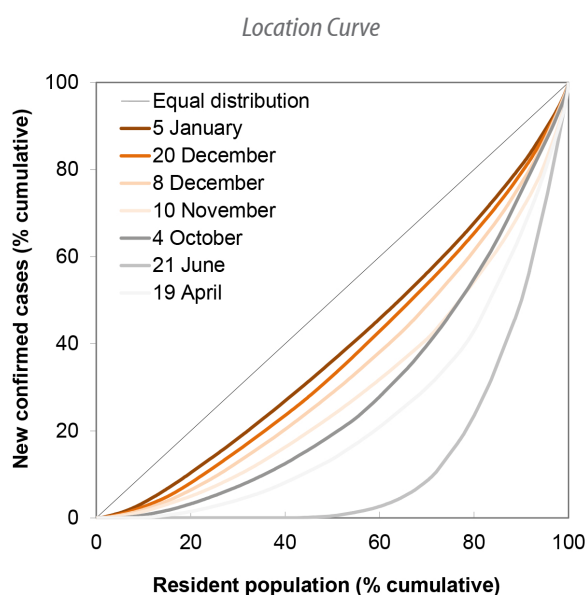
14-day cumulative incidence rate of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 on 5 January, Portugal NUTS 3 and municipality



Note: In the graph, in NUTS 3 sub-regions with zero data status, the municipalities with the lowest value in the indicator are identified.

- The lowest level of territorial concentration of new cases COVID-19 (last 14 days) occurred on January 5, 2021 and the highest on June 21, considering the location coefficient calculated weekly since April 19. Until June 21, the trend was towards a greater concentration of new registered cases followed by a reduction in concentration.

Territorial concentration of new confirmed cases of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 (last 14 days), in relation to the resident population, based on the distribution by municipality.



Location Coefficient

5 January – Tuesday		14.3
27 December – Sunday		15.9
20 December – Sunday		17.4
17 December – Thursday		19.8
8 December – Tuesday		22.0
2 December – Wednesday		25.1
25 November – Wednesday		27.5
19 November – Thursday		28.7
10 November – Tuesday		28.9
Sundays	25 October	28.4
	18 October	30.4
	11 October	31.3
	4 October	32.2
	6 September	35.1
	9 August	44.9
	12 July	51.8
	21 June	61.6
17 May		39.8
19 April		40.1

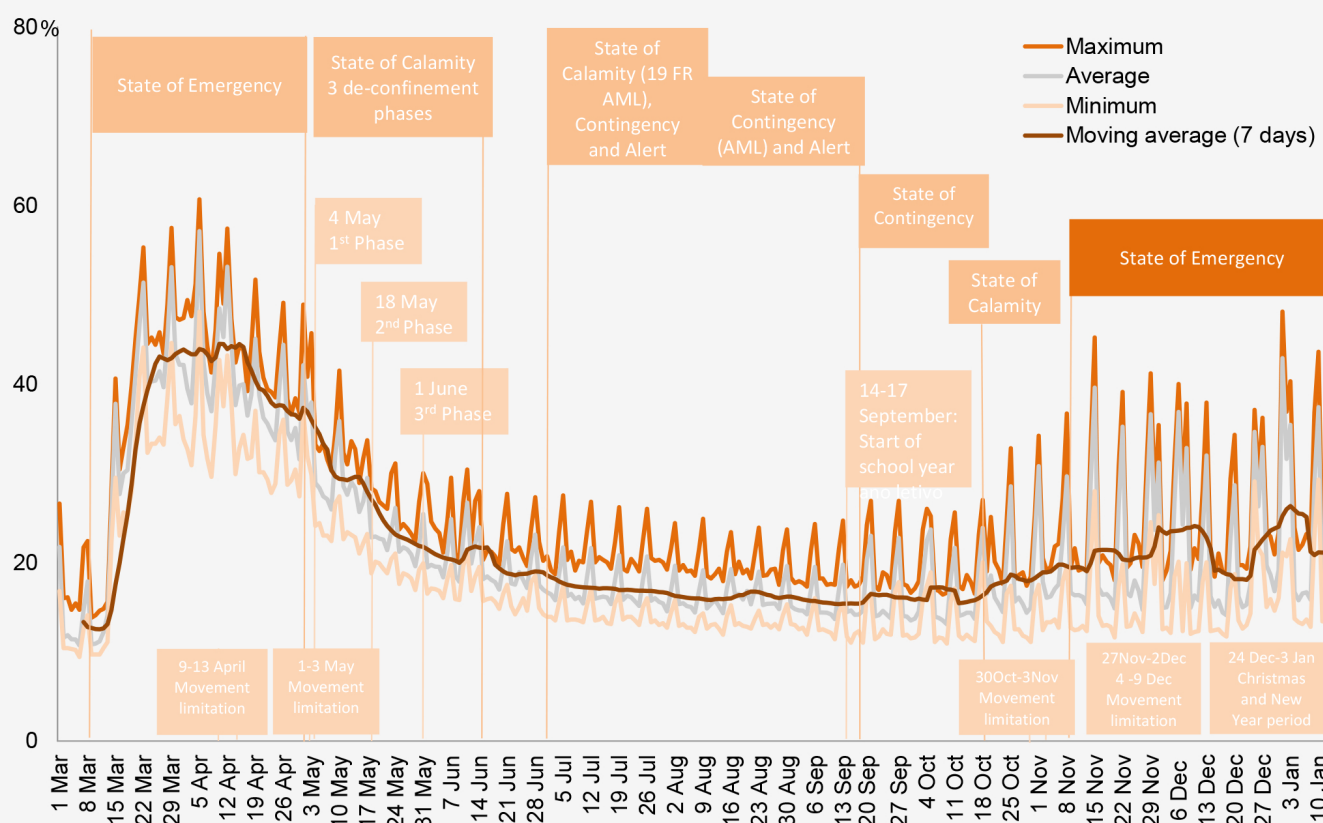
Note: For the calculation of the location coefficients zero cases were considered for the municipalities with no value in the Directorate-General of Health Status report (0 or < 3 cases).

Population mobility indicators at regional level: an analysis based on information from Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative

Taking advantage of Facebook's "Data for Good" initiative, the figure below shows the proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March and 12 January, namely the minimum, average and maximum values calculated based on the NUTS 3 sub-regions. The proportion of population that "stayed put" is based on the number of Facebook users associated with a single reference grid of 600mx600m during 8 am and 8 pm on day x, requiring at least three occurrences during that time period.

It is possible to observe that on Sundays there is generally less mobility of the population than on other days of the week. It is also noteworthy that after the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 and following the declaration of the first State of Emergency, there is a decrease in the mobility of the population, followed by an increase in the levels of mobility after the implementation of the de-confinement measures, the first phase of which started on 4 May. More recently, and considering the moving average of the last 7 days, there has been an overall reduction in average mobility levels following the declaration of the State of Emergency on November 9 and its successive renewal. This reduction continued until the days before Christmas where there was an increase in mobility due to the general cancelling of measures restricting movement between municipalities, and is subsequently resumed, highlighting the decrease in mobility levels on the days with limitations of movement during the New Year period.

Proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March and 12 January – minimum, average and maximum values of NUTS 3 sub-regions



Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University. Note: The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

The following figure presents the population mobility levels for six days a week (Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday) associated with the periods with measures of general application on the limitation of movement between municipalities during the month of December 2020 and early January 2021. There are, globally, lower levels of mobility on days corresponding to Sundays, as well as on days of the week with limitation of movement between municipalities and, in particular, on days corresponding to holidays, such as Tuesdays 1 and 8 December, Thursday 25 December and Friday 1 January 2021. It is also worth mentioning the decrease in mobility levels on Saturday, January 2, due to circulation restrictions.

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

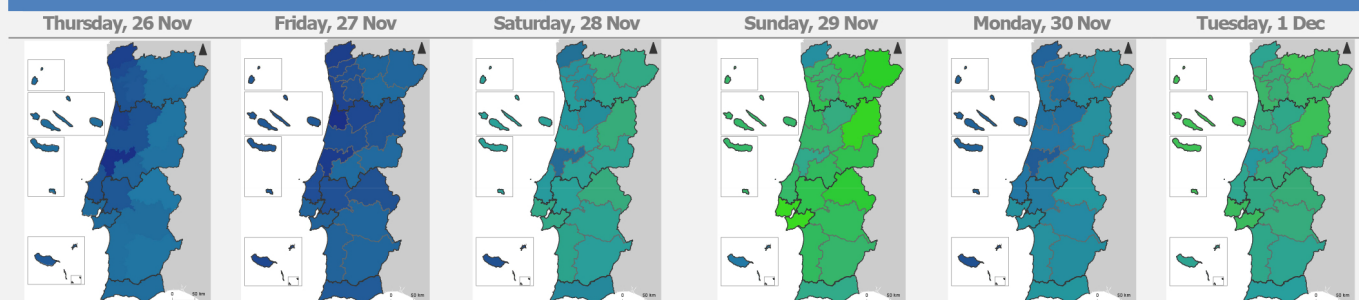
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Proportion of the population "staying put" on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays associated with periods with measures of general application on the movement between municipalities during the month of December 2020 and early January 2021

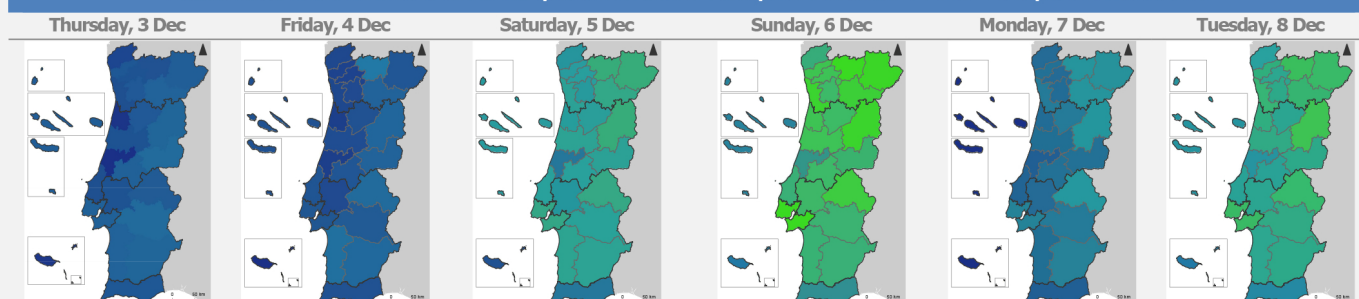
December 1st Holiday ("Restauração da Independência")

Limitation of movement between municipalities between 11:00 pm on November 27 and 5:00 am on December 2



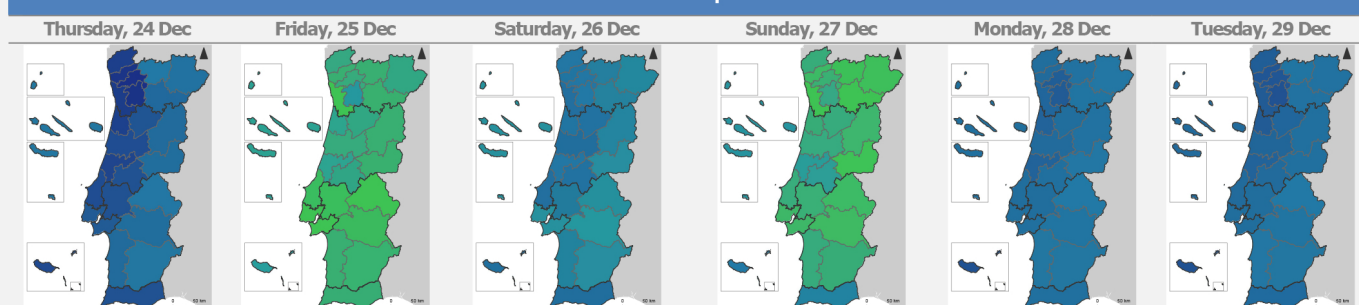
December 8th Holiday ("Dia da Imaculada Conceição")

Limitation of movement between municipalities between 11:00 pm on December 4 and 11:59 pm on December 8



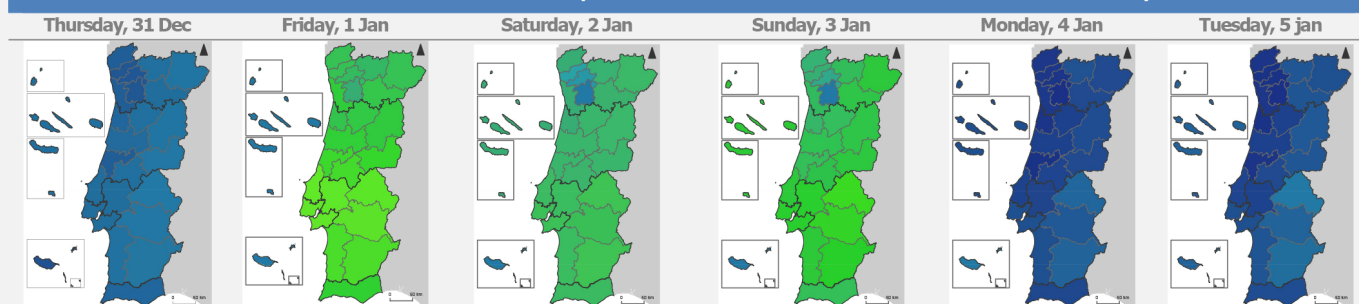
Christmans period

No limitation of movement between municipalities between 23 and 26 December



New Year period

Limitation of movement between municipalities between 00h00 of December 31 and 05h00 of January 4



Territorial limits
 NUTS II NUTS III
 60,7% 9,7%

Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University.

More information available at:
[Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal](#)
 (15 January 2021)

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Statistics Portugal started on 3 April 2020 the release of the “Statistics Portugal@COVID-19 Synthesis” series of highlights, aiming to provide a summary aggregation of some of the most relevant official statistical results released each week.

These reports are intended to facilitate the access to data which allow monitoring of the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by decision-makers from public and private entities as well as the general public.

Press releases between 18-01-2021 and 22-01-2021:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Transport activities - Air Transport Flash Statistics	November 2020	18 January 2021
Industrial production price index	December 2020	19 January 2021
Interest rates implied in housing loans	December 2020	19 January 2021
Transport activities - Air Transport Flash Statistics	November 2020	20 January 2021
Monthly Economic Survey	December 2020	20 January 2021
Deaths by week - Preliminary data - Weeks 1 to 53 of 2020 the week 1 in 2021		22 January 2021