



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 05 . 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:

- Tourism activity – December 2020, published on February 15;
- Transport activities - Air Transport Flash Statistics – December 2020, published on February 17;
- Interest rates implied in housing loans – January 2021, published on February 17;
- Monthly Economic Survey – January 2021, published on February 18;
- Industrial production price index – January 2021, published on February 18;
- Deaths by week - Preliminary data 2021 – Weeks 01 to 05, published on February 19;
- Income and Living Conditions - Provisional data – 2020, published on February 19.

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

In 2020, there was a 74.9% reduction in overnight stays spent by non-residents and 35.4% less overnight stays spent by residents

In December 2020, the tourist accommodation sector recorded:

- 459.4 thousand guests, which represents -70.9% year-on-year (-77.0% in November);
- 969.8 thousand overnight stays, corresponding to a year-on-year reduction of 72.4% (-77.2% in November);
- 54.1% less overnight stays spent by residents (-59.6% in November); -82.8% concerning overnight stays spent by non-residents (-85.6% in November).



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

- Hotels and similar: -75.0% (74.8% of total overnight stays);
- Local accommodation establishments: -63.5% (20.3% of total overnight stays);
- Hostels: -75.4% (15.2% of overnight stays spent in local accommodation);
- Tourism in rural and lodging areas: -41.1% (4.9% of total overnight stays).

In December 2020, 50.5% of tourist accommodation establishments were closed or recorded no movement of guests (49.0% in November).

In December 2020, there were steep decreases in the number of overnight stays spent by tourists from all the main countries of origin, worth noting the following:

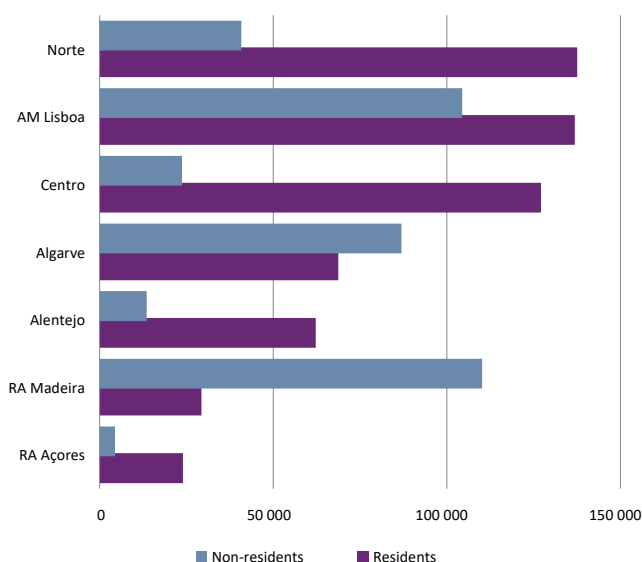
- Denmark: -95.4%;
- China: -95.0%;
- USA: -94.2%;
- Canada: -92.7%;
- Russia: 91.3%;
- Spain: -90.4%.

In December 2020, all NUTS II regions recorded steep decreases in overnight stays, given that:

- The lowest occurred in Alentejo (-45.3%) and Centro (-63.4%);
- The largest decreases were registered in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (-79.3%), Algarve (-74.2%), and Norte (-73.0%).

Área Metropolitana de Lisboa concentrated 24.9% of overnight stays, followed by Norte (18.4%) and Algarve (16.1%).

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



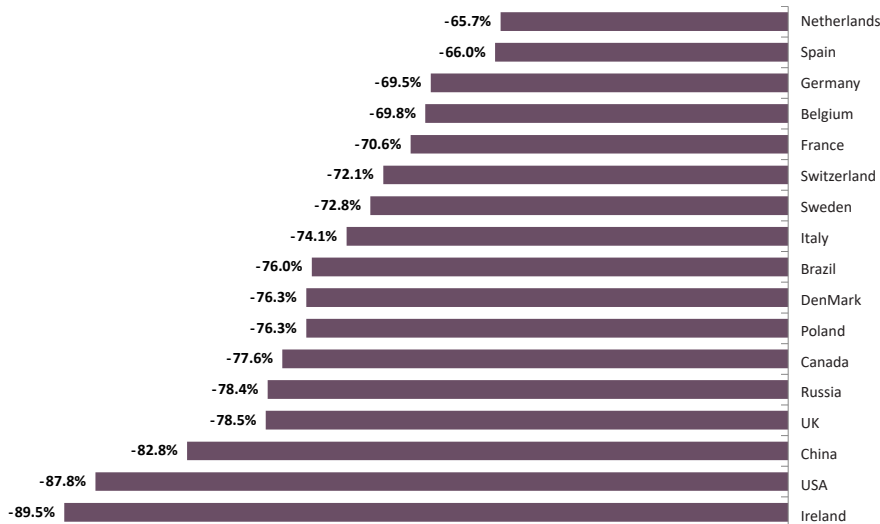
In 2020, the tourist accommodation establishments recorded 10.5 million guests and 26.0 million overnight stays, corresponding to -61.3% and -63.0% year-on-year, respectively (+7.9% and +4.6% in 2019).

Overnight stays and Guests in 2020

	Overnight stays		Guests	
	10 ³	Year-on-year change	10 ³	Year-on-year change
Total	25,968.1	-63.0%	10,518.8	-61.3%
Resident	13,635.6	-35.4%	6,527.3	-39.2%
Non-residentes	3,988.5	-74.9%	3,988.5	-75.7%

One has to go back to 1993 (23.6 million overnight stays) to find a year comparable with 2020 in terms of the low number of overnight stays recorded.

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



In 2020, the decreases in overnight stays spent by tourists were over 65% for all the main countries of origin, especially Ireland (-89.5%), the USA (-87.7%) and China (-82.8%).

The United Kingdom remained the main inbound market in 2020 (16.3% of overnight stays spent by non-residents), followed by Germany (14.6%), and Spain (14.5%).

All NUTS II regions in Portugal recorded expressive decreases in overnight stays in 2020:

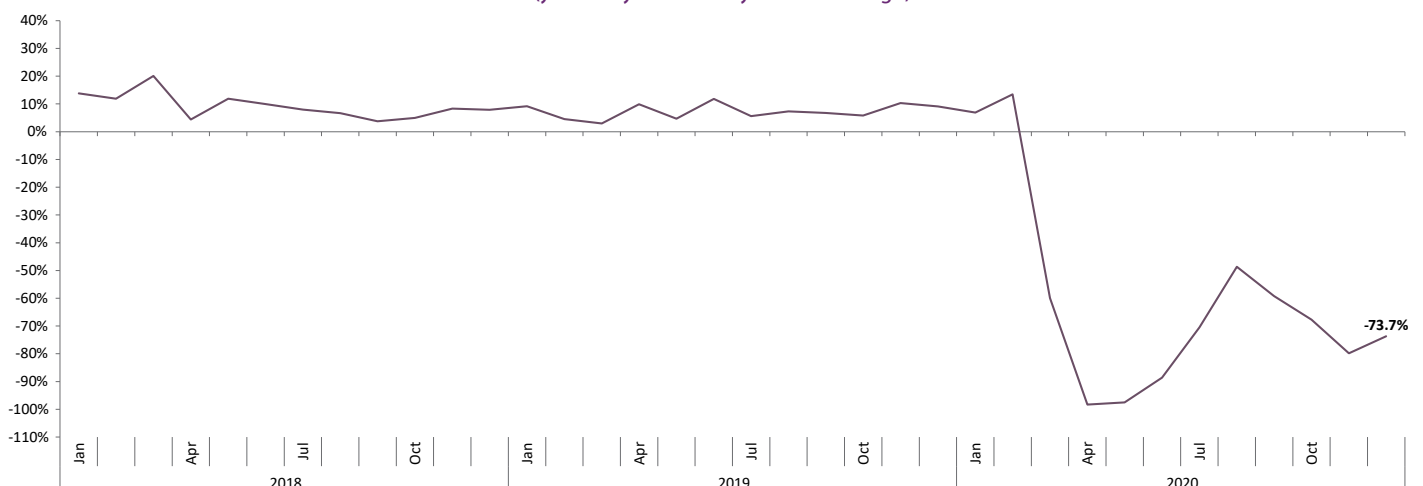
- The smallest decreases occurred in the Alentejo (-37.4%), Centro (-52.6%), and Norte (-59.2%);
- The largest reductions were registered in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (-71.5%), Algarve (-76.8%), Região Autónoma dos Açores (-71.2%), and Região Autónoma da Madeira (-67.3%).

Algarve concentrated 30.5% of overnight stays, followed by Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (20.4%) and Norte (17.0%).

In 2020, in year-on-year terms:

- The average stay of guests (2.47 nights) fell by 4.5%. The average stay of residents increased by 6.2% and that of non-residents grew by 3.4%;
- Total revenue amounted to EUR 1.5 billion, corresponding to a 66.1% reduction.

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



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

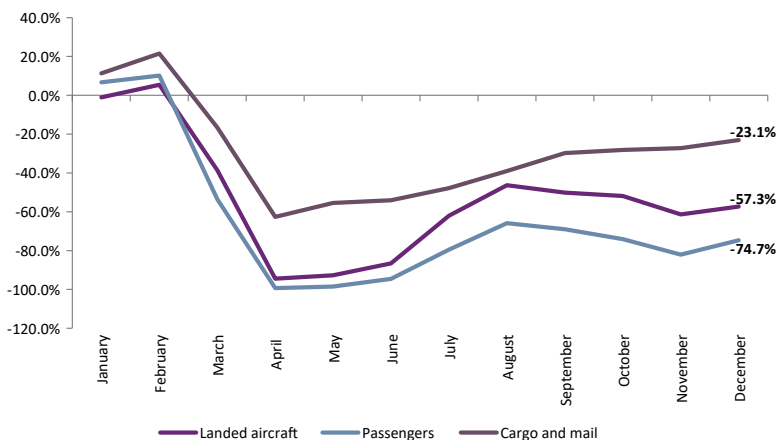
The movement of passengers at national airports declined by 82.1%

In December 2020, at national airports, in year-on-year terms:

- The movement of passengers, which amounted to 1.0 million considering embarking, disembarking and direct transits, decreased by 74.7% (-82.1% in November);
- The movement of cargo and mail, 15.0 thousand tonnes, decreased by 23.1% (-27.2% in November), keeping the continuous recovery trend since April, the month with the greatest decrease (-62.6%);
- The number of landed commercial aircraft totalled 6,800 decreasing by 57.3% (-61.4% in November).



Landed aircraft, passenger movement and cargo/mail, 2020
(Year-on-year rate of change)



Analysing the number of aircraft landed and the number of passengers disembarked daily in 2020, and comparing it with the previous year, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and of the measures adopted at the level of airspace from the beginning of the second half of March is noticeable. Despite the recovery seen in July and August, in September there was a reversal of the trend. In December there was a slight recovery, due to Christmas season.

When considering the movement at national airports in 2020, compared to the previous year:

- The number of landed commercial aircraft (110,200) decreased by 56.0%;
- The number of passengers handled (18.4 million) declined by 69.4%;
- The airport of Lisboa handled 50.4% of all passengers (9.3 million) and registered a decrease of 70.3%;
- Among the three airports with the highest passenger traffic, Faro airport had the biggest decrease: -75.5%;
- France was the main country of origin and destination of passengers in national airports: 1,451.2 thousand passengers disembarked (-62.9%) and 1,443.0 thousand embarked (-62.3%);
- The United Kingdom, the second main country of origin and destination, had the greatest reduction in the number of passengers disembarked and embarked: -76.0% and -75.2%, respectively;
- The movement of cargo and mail (147.0 thousand tonnes) decreased by 30.2%.

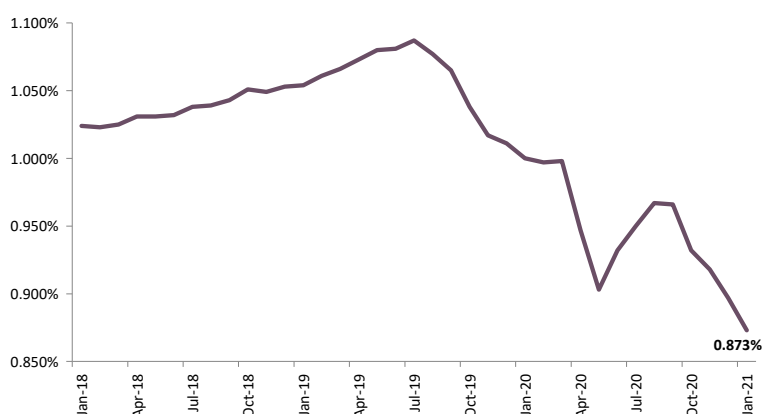
SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 05 . 2021

Interest rate decreased to 0.873% while owed capital and monthly loan repayments stood at EUR 55,286 and EUR 227 euros, respectively

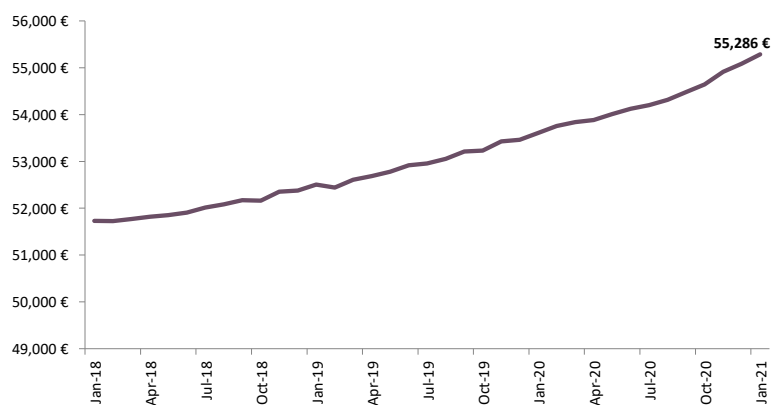
In January 2021, the implicit interest rate in the set of housing loan agreements was 0.873% (0.897% in the previous month). In the contracts celebrated in the last three months, the interest rate decreased to 0.744% (0.790% in December).

Implicit interest rates in housing loans



In January 2021, the average value of owed capital for all contracts increased by EUR 199 compared to the previous month, standing at EUR 55,286. The average value of loan repayments was the same as in the previous month at EUR 227.

Average owed capital



The implicit interest rate on housing loans for house purchase contracts decreased in January 2021 to 0.873% (0.897% in the previous month). For contracts celebrated in the last 3 months, this interest rate stood at 0.744% (0.790% in December).

More information available at:
[Interest rates implicit in housing loans – January 2021](#)
(17 February 2021)

Economic activity intensifies reduction in January reflecting the stronger mobility limitations in the pandemic context

In Portugal, in January 2021:

- The economic climate indicator decreased, after having increased in the previous month.
- The Consumer Confidence Indicator increased, although less intensely than in the previous month, contrary to the decrease registered in November.
The evolution in January resulted from the positive contribution of the perspectives regarding the future evolution of the country's economic situation and expectations on major purchases.
Perspectives regarding the evolution of the financial situation of the household made a nil contribution to the evolution of the indicator, while opinions on past developments in the financial situation of the household made a negative contribution.
- The manufacturing confidence indicator decreased, after having increased in the previous month, interrupting the recovery profile observed between June and August.
This evolution of the indicator was due to the expressive negative contribution of the firm's production expectations, while opinions regarding stocks of finished goods and on the evolution of overall demand had a positive contribution.
The indicator decreased in the *Consumer Goods* and *Intermediate Goods* groups and increased in the group of *Investment Goods*.
- The construction and public works confidence indicator increased, as had already happened in December, after having interrupted in November the recovery initiated in May.
The recovery in January reflected the positive contribution of both components, opinions on the order books and employment perspectives, which was more expressive in the first case.
The indicator increased quite significantly in the *Civil Engineering* division, having decreased in *Building Construction* and *Specialised Construction Activities* divisions.
- The Trade Confidence Indicator decreased, after the slight increase in December.
This evolution resulted from the negative contribution of opinions on the volume of sales and especially of the perspectives of the firm's activity in the next three months while the opinions about the volume of stocks contributed positively.
The indicator decreased in *Retail Trade* and, more significantly, in *Wholesale Trade*.
- The services confidence indicator increased, after the reduction observed in the two preceding months, which interrupted the recovery profile initiated in June.
The behaviour of the indicator resulted from the quite positive contribution of opinions about the evolution of the order books, while the perspectives on the evolution of demand and opinions about the firm's activity contributed negatively.
Confidence indicators increased in four of the eight services sections, most notably in *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities* and *Other services activities*. In the opposite direction, they decreased more significantly in the sections *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Activities* and *Administrative and Support Services*.



The economic activity indicator decreased between October and December, interrupting the recovery trends observed between April and September, after having registered the minimum of the series in April. By components, in December 2020, in terms of expenditure:

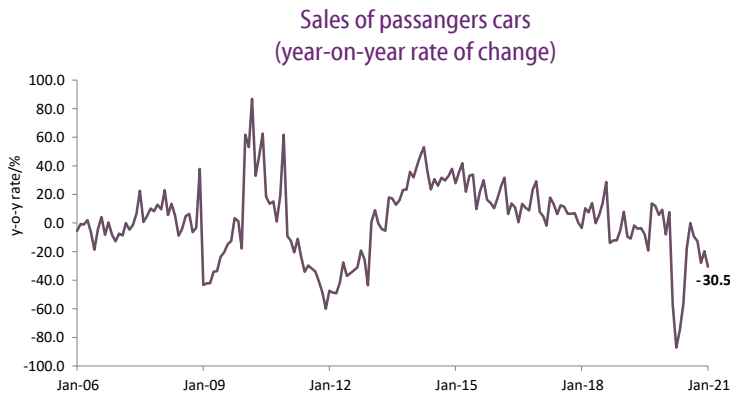
- The quantitative indicator of private consumption registered a less intense reduction in year-on-year terms, after having interrupted in November the upward profile registered in the previous six months;
- The investment indicator registered a slight year-on-year growth, after a declining rate of change in the previous month.

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

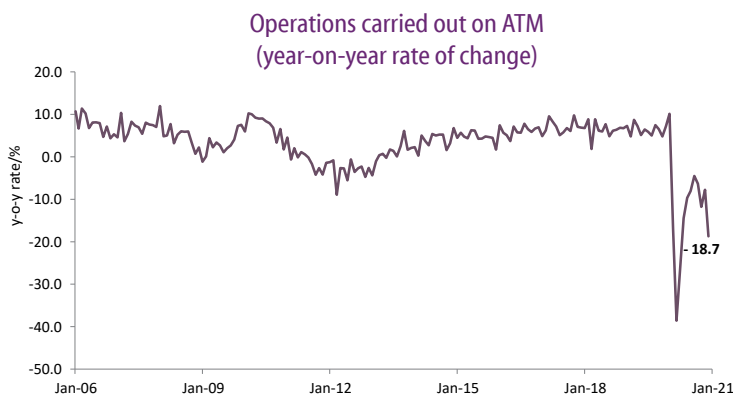
March . 05 . 2021

In January 2021, in year-on-year terms:

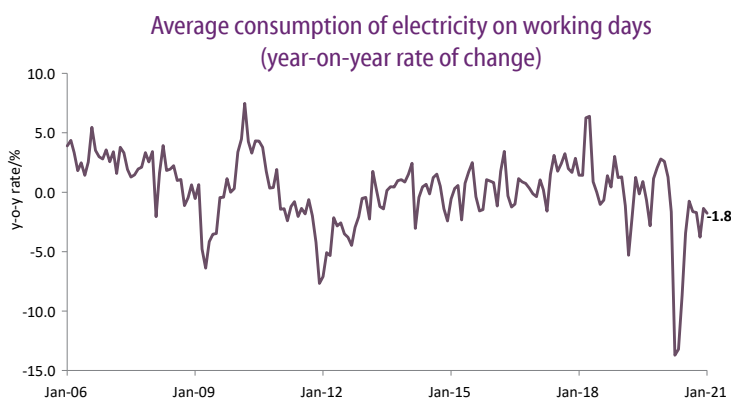
- Sales of passenger cars fell by 30.5% (-27.9% in November and -19.6% in December);



- The overall value of national withdrawals, payments for services and purchases at ATM terminals decreased by 18.7% (-11.8% in November and -7.8% in December);



- The average consumption of electricity on a working day registered a rate of change of -1.8% (-3.5% in November and -1.2% in December).



In the Euro area:

- The economic sentiment indicator declined in January (after having registered an increase in the previous month), as a result of the expressive reduction in retail trade confidence and, to a lesser extent, the reduction in services and consumer confidence;
- In January, the prices of raw materials and oil presented chain variations of 10.2% and 9.6%, respectively (8.8% and 13.9% in December).

More information available at:
[Monthly Economic Survey – January 2021](#)
(18 February 2021)

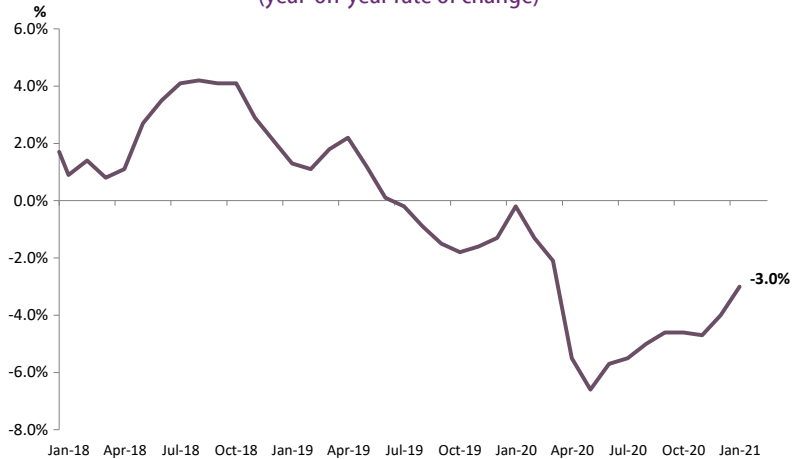
Industrial production prices decreased by 3.0% year-on-year

Year-on-year rate of change

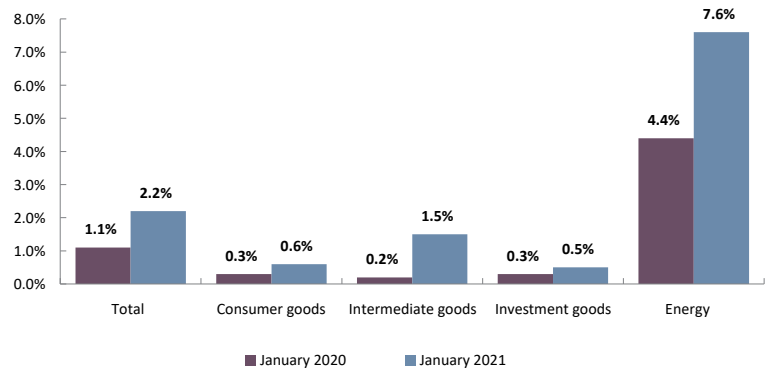
Industrial production prices decreased by 3.0% year-on-year in January (-4.0% the previous month). *Energy* continued to be the one that most influenced the rate of change in the total index, with a 14.5% decrease (-17.1% in December).

Excluding the *Energy* grouping, the variation was null (-0.7% in December)

Industrial Production Prices Index
(year-on-year rate of change)



Total Index and Major Industrial Groupings
(month-on-month rate of change)



Month-on-month rate of change

In January 2021:

- The Industrial Production Price Index recorded a month-on-month rate of change of +2.2% (+1.1% in the same period of 2020);
- The *Energy* Index increased by 7.6% (+4.4% in January of the previous year);
- *Manufacturing* grew by 1.4% (+0.4% in the same period of 2020).

More information available at:
[Industrial production price index – January 2020](#)
 (18 February 2021)

Mortality in Portugal in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

The number of COVID-19 deaths in weeks 4 and 5 of 2021 represented 43.2% and 41.8% of the total number of deaths, respectively

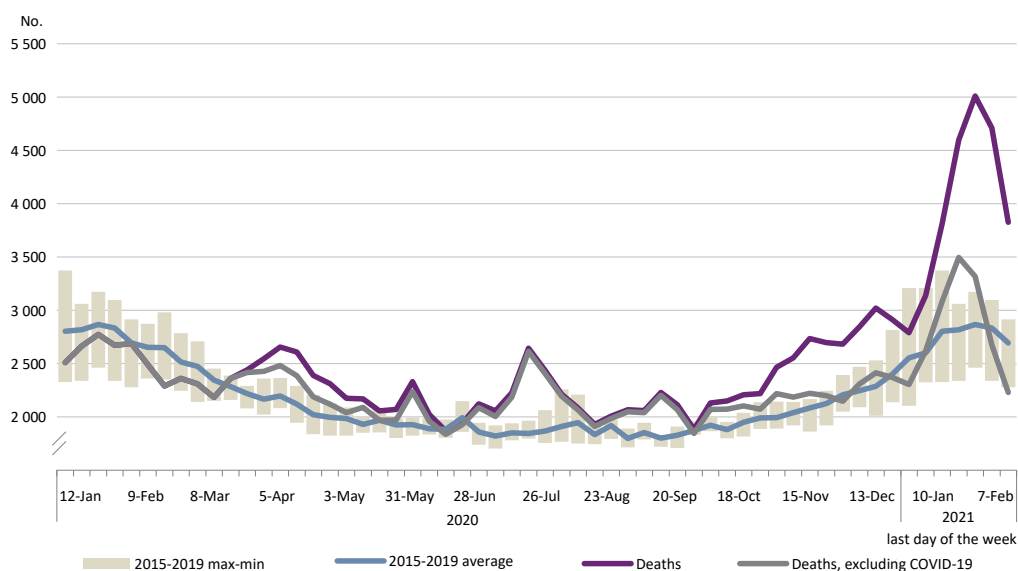
In the first weeks of 2020, the number of deaths was generally lower than the average figures observed in the corresponding weeks of the 2015-2019 period.

In March, contrary to past trends, mortality began to increase, reaching a first peak between the 30th of March and the 5th of April, to which COVID-19 deaths contributed in part.

A new maximum of deaths was reached in mid-July, despite the reduced contribution of COVID-19 deaths to the increase in mortality. As the end of the year approached and the beginning of 2021, this rise was increasingly explained by the higher number of deaths attributed to COVID-19.

Since the last week of 2020 (28th of December to the 3rd of January 2021), the number of deaths increased continuously until week 3 (18th to the 24th of January), reaching the highest weekly number of deaths observed since the start of the pandemic in that week.

2020 and 2021 deaths and 2015-2019 average, by week, Portugal, week 1 of 2020 to week 5 of 2021



In weeks 4 and 5 of 2021, the number of deaths decreased, although it remained much higher than that observed since the start of the pandemic. In these two weeks, 4,711 and 3,825 deaths were registered in Portugal, respectively (adding up to 8,536 deaths). The number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 in these weeks was 2,036 and 1,597, representing 43.2% and 41.8% of the total number of deaths, respectively.

In the two weeks, the excess mortality was 1,878 and 1,131 deaths, respectively, (+66.3% and +42.0% than the 2015-2019 average in the same weeks).

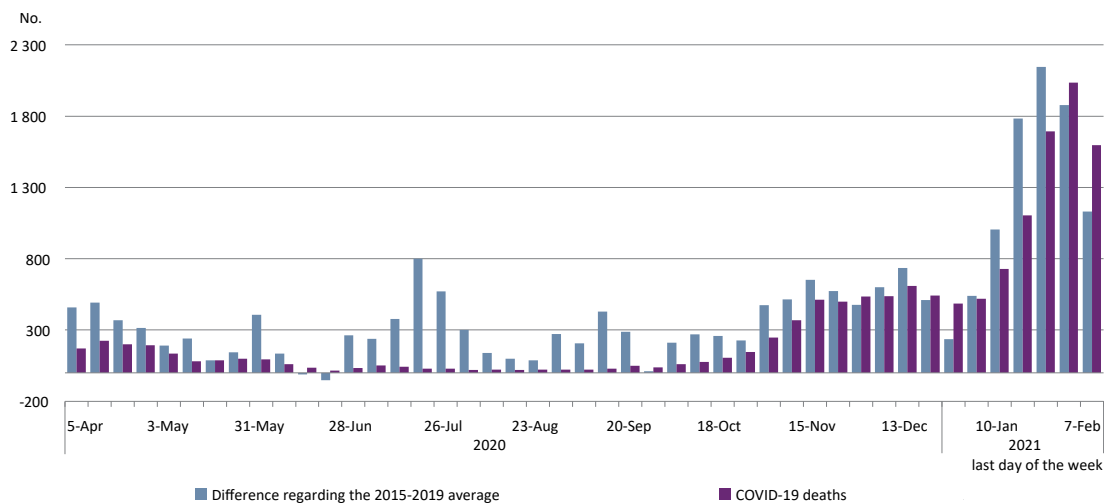
In weeks 4 and 5, the number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 was higher than the excess mortality, meaning that excluding COVID-19 deaths the mortality recorded in these two weeks would be below the average for the period 2015-2019.



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 05 . 2021

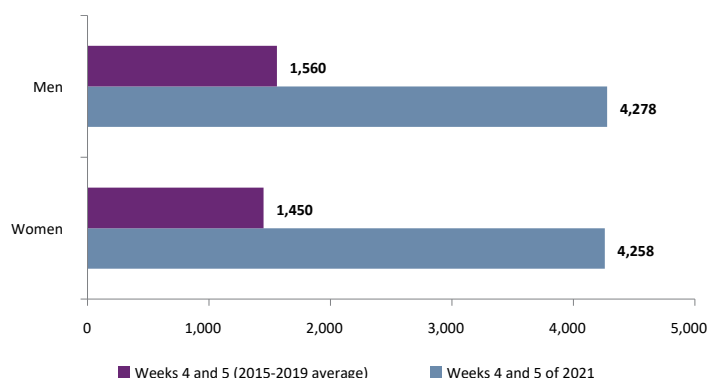
Difference between 2020 and 2021 deaths and 2015-2019 average and COVID-19 deaths, by week, Portugal, week 14 of 2020 to week 5 of 2021



Of the total number of deaths registered in weeks 4 and 5 of 2021:

- 4,278 were men and 4,258 were women (+1,560 and +1,450 deaths, respectively, than the average of deaths in the corresponding weeks of 2015-2019);

Deaths in weeks 4 and 5



- More than 75% corresponded to people aged 75 years or more. However, the greatest excess mortality relative to the 2015-2019 average was in older people: +74.1% in the 90 and over age group and +57.3% in the 85 to 89 age group;
- The regions of Norte, Centro, and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa concentrated 82.6% of the number of deaths;
- The number of deaths recorded in weeks 4 and 5 was higher than the 2015-2019 average observed in the corresponding weeks in all regions, with the exception of Região Autónoma dos Açores in week 4;
- More than 65% of deaths occurred in hospitals.

More information available at:
[Deaths per week – preliminary data, weeks 4 and 5 of 2021](#)
 (19 February 2021)

In 2020 there was a decrease in material deprivation and health conditions worsened

In 2020:

- The material deprivation rate¹ of residents in Portugal was 13.5% (15.1% in 2019);
- The severe material deprivation rate was 4.6% (5.6% in 2019);

Indicators on material deprivation, Portugal, 2017-2020

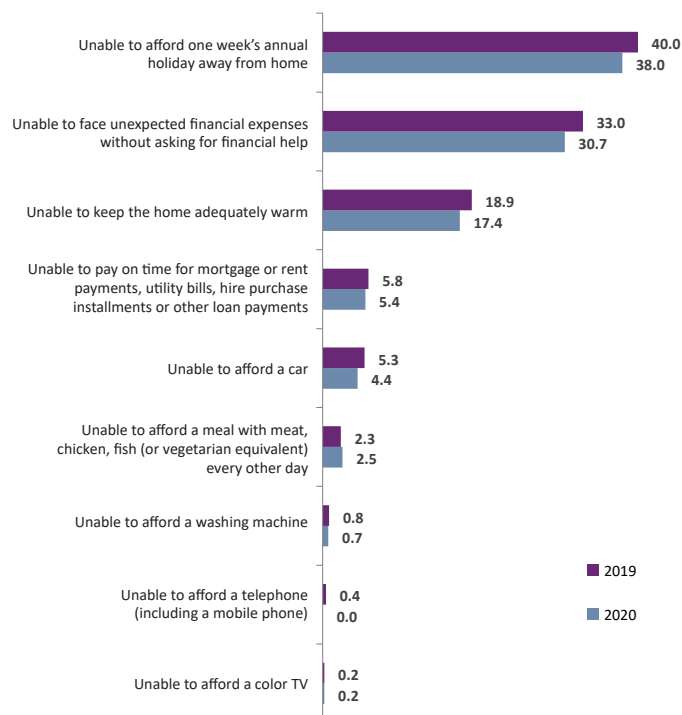
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Material deprivation rate (%)	18.0	16.6	15.1	13.5
Severe material deprivation rate (%)	6.9	6.0	5.6	4.6
Intensity of material deprivation (no.)*	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5

*Average number of items lacking for the population in material deprivation

- The lack of financial capacity to have a meal comprised of meat or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least every other day was the only factor under consideration that registered a higher value: 2.5% of residents in 2020, compared to 2.3% in 2019;



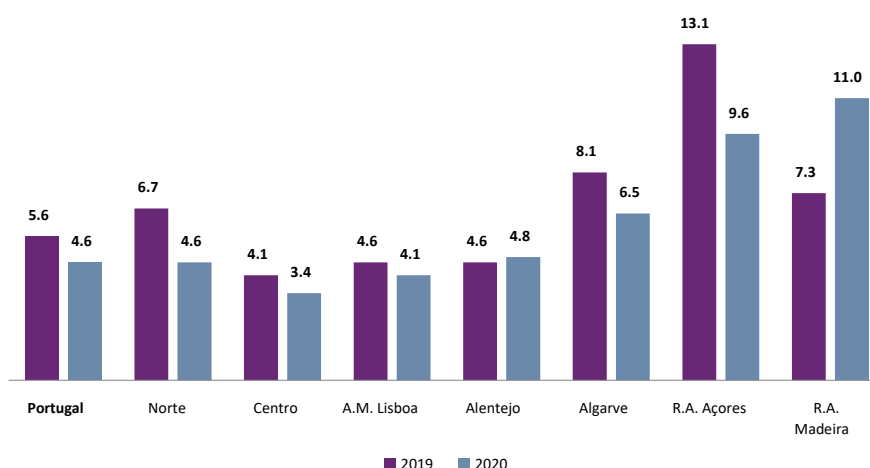
Deprivation rate of the total population, Portugal, 2019-2020 (%)



¹ Material deprivation indicators are based on a set of nine items related to the economic and durable goods needs of households.

- The Centro region continued to register the lowest rate of severe material deprivation in the country: 3.4% of the residents in the region;
- The highest rates of severe material deprivation continued to be recorded in Região Autónoma dos Açores at 9.6% (-3.5 percentage points (p.p.) than in the previous year) and Região Autónoma da Madeira at 11.0% (+3.7 p.p. than in 2019).

Severe material deprivation rate, Portugal and NUTS 2,
2019-2020 (%)



- 51.3% of the resident population in Portugal rated their health status as good or very good (+1.2 p.p.) than in 2019;
- There was the highest proportion of people (16 and over) with a prevalence of chronic illness or long-term health problems in the last 5 years: 43.2%, which was higher among women (46.3%) than men (39.5%);
- The unmet need for medical appointments in the 12 months prior to the interview increased and affected 3.9% of the population (16 years and over), contrary to the downward trend of the last 5 years.

More information available at:
[Income and living conditions – 2020](#)
 (19 February 2021)

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 05 . 2021

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 22-02-2021 and 26-02-2021:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal: Regional Economic Activity March to December 2020		24 February 2021
Business and consumer surveys	February 2021	25 February 2021
Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal Data until February 24		26 February 2021
Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey - COVID-19	1 st fortnight, February 2021	26 February 2021
Quarterly national accounts	4 th Quarter 2020	26 February 2021
CPI/HICP Flash Estimate	February 2021	26 February 2021