

15 December 2021

Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020 (Preliminary data)

What impact had the pandemic on the financial situation of households?

- According to the 2020 Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey, carried out between October 2020 and February 2021, 69% of households in Portugal considered that their financial situation was similar to that before the pandemic, 28% considered it has worsened and 3% considered it has improved.
- The impact of the pandemic on the financial situation and the income of households was higher in households that depended on labour income before the pandemic.
- Among households whose reference person (who, for most households, is its highest income earner) was working before the pandemic, the reduction in income was more frequent for lower income households, as well as for those where this person has a level of education lower than tertiary education, is self-employed or works in the Accommodation and food service sector.
- Situations of partial reduction in labour income were more frequent than job loss or total reduction in income. The percentage of households in which the reference person faced these different situations was, however, quite different depending on the household type, reaching higher values for those with lower levels of income and education.
- Simplified layoff or support for self-employed workers situations were more frequent in households at intermediate levels of income.
- Most 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 deal with the reduction in income were the use of accumulated savings or the sale of valuable assets, the resort to moratoria on main residence mortgages, the postponement of the purchase of a house, a car or other durable good and help from relatives or friends.

The Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey (ISFF) is a representative survey of households residing in Portugal. The 2020 edition of the ISFF included a set of questions designed to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment, income and other aspects of household financial situation. This Press Release presents the provisional results of this module. The main results of this statistical operation, on wealth and indebtedness, will be available in 2022.

28% of households pointed to a deterioration in their financial situation compared to the period before the pandemic

According to the results of the ISFF 2020, held between October 2020 and February 2021, 69% of households in Portugal considered that their financial situation was similar to that before the pandemic, 28% considered it was worse (for 24% it was worse, but even so, they were able to pay the expenses only with income) and 3% considered that it improved (Chart 1 and Table A1).

The pandemic mainly affected the financial situation of households in which individuals are of working age and, in particular, younger households. In households whose reference person (who, for most households, is its highest income earner) was under 35 years old, 41% reported a deterioration in their financial situation, while in the age groups 65 to 74 years old and 75 years old or more, this percentage was 20% and 13%, respectively.

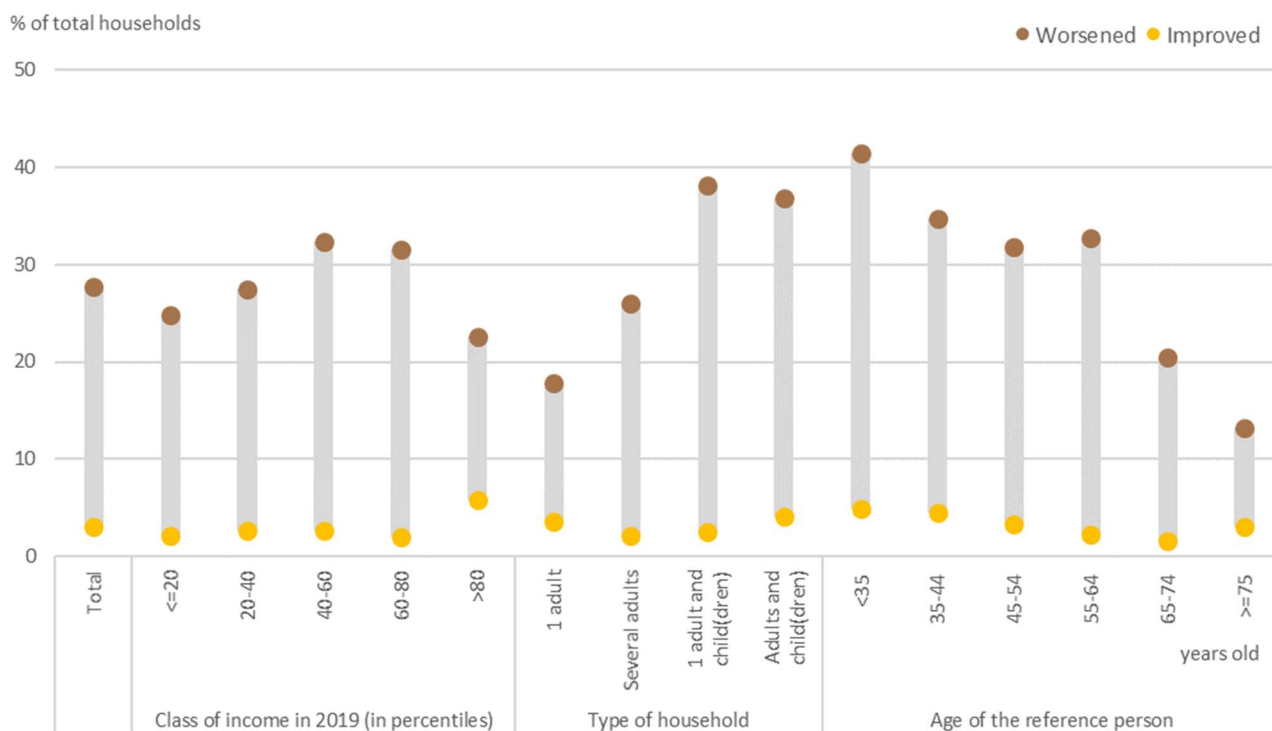
By levels of education, the deterioration in the financial situation was more frequent in households whose reference person had a level of education lower than tertiary education (28% and 32% in education levels up to the secondary education and secondary education, respectively, which compare with 23% in tertiary education).

In households with children, the impact of the pandemic was more negative than in childless households (about 38% indicated a deterioration in the financial situation, compared to 18% and 26% in childless, one or several adults households). In one adult households with children, 8% declared that their financial situation had deteriorated and they were unable to pay expenses only with income, a percentage that is higher than that of other types of households.

By income classes, the deterioration in the financial situation was more frequent among households in the intermediate levels of income than among households with lower or higher incomes (i.e., in the first or last quintile, respectively). Among households in the third and fourth quintiles, 32% of households reported a deterioration in their financial situation. This percentage decreases to 25% and 23% in households in the first and last quintiles, respectively. However, in the first two income quintiles, the percentage of households whose financial situation deteriorated and could not pay expenses only with income (6%) is higher than in the other income classes. In contrast, the percentage of households with an improvement in their financial situation as a result of the pandemic is highest in the last income quintile (6%).

The impact of the pandemic on the financial situation of households was not very different between households with different levels of wealth. However, the percentage of households with a deteriorating financial situation is slightly higher in the first wealth quintile (31%), in which more households indicated that they were unable to pay expenses only with income (6%).

Chart 1: Household financial situation compared to the period before the pandemic crisis, by income classes, type of household and age group | Percentage of households in each group total



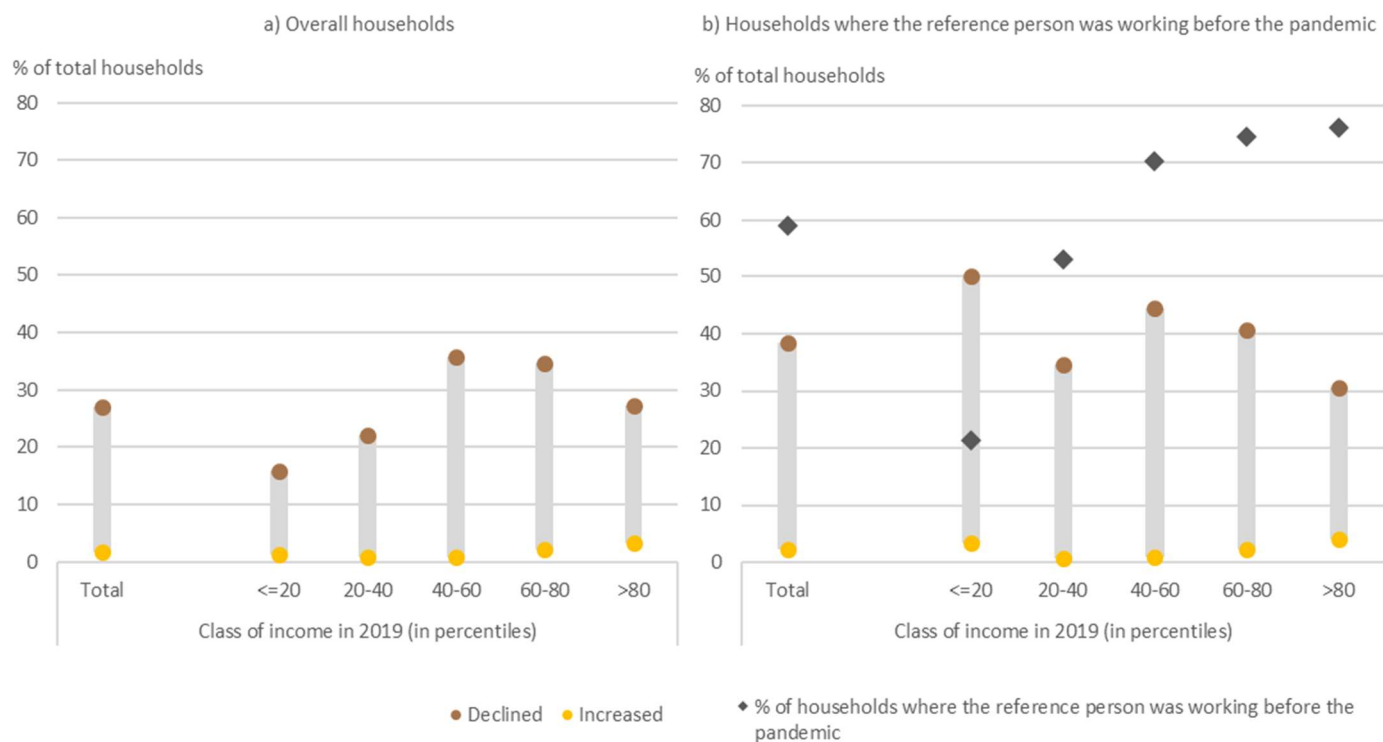
Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

The impact of the pandemic was higher for households that depended on labour income

For most households, the perception of changes in the financial situation is closely related to changes in income resulting from the pandemic. From total households in Portugal, 27% indicated that they had a reduction in income between 2019 and 2020 due to the pandemic, 71% indicated that they had no income changes and 2% indicated an increase in income.

Reductions in income due to the pandemic were less frequent in lower income households than in other income classes, which may be related to the lower participation of these households in the labour market (Chart 2a and Table A2). In the first income quintile, in which only 21% of the households' reference person was working before the pandemic, largely because in this quintile households with retired people predominate, 16% of the households indicated that they had reductions in income due to the pandemic. In the highest income quintiles, in which in more than 70% of households the reference person was working before the pandemic, the percentage of households that reported a reduction in income was much higher (about 35% in the third and fourth quintiles).

Chart 2: Change in the household income between 2019 and 2020 as a result of the pandemic crisis, by income classes
| Percentage of households in each income class



Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

Among households whose reference person was working before the pandemic, the reduction in income was more frequent at the lowest levels of education and income

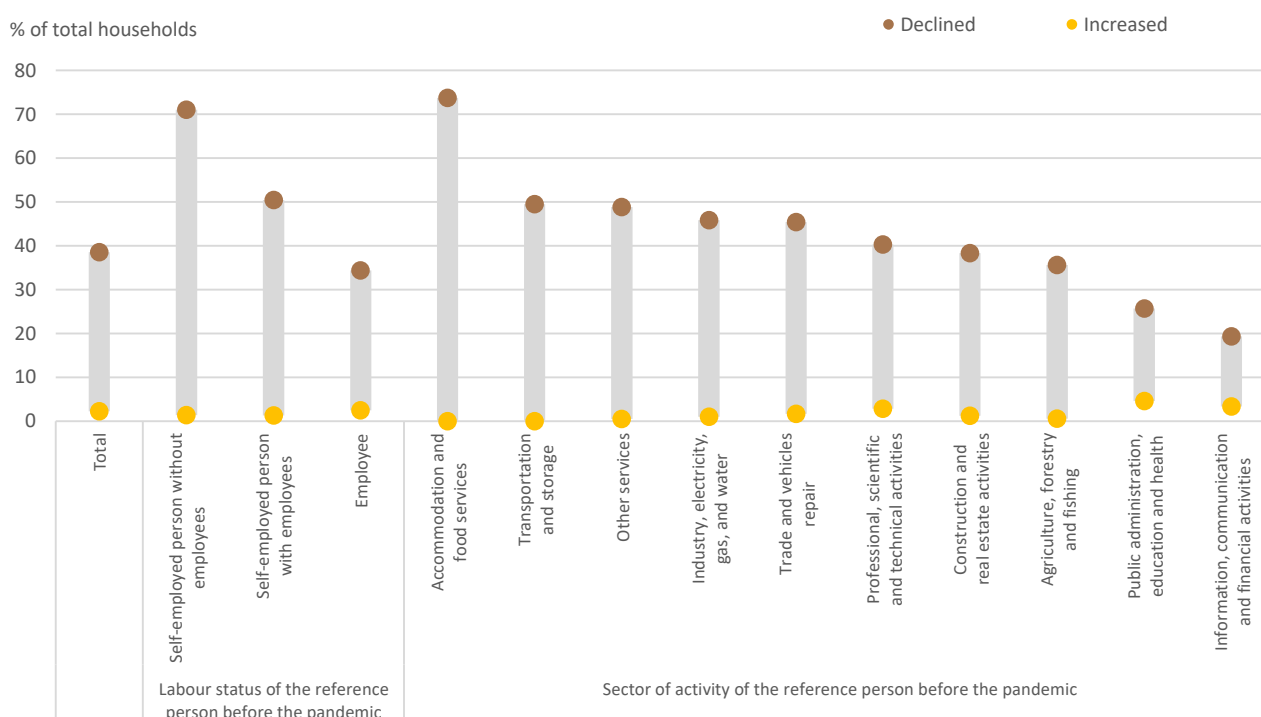
In the set of households whose highest income earner was working before the pandemic, the percentage of households with income reductions due to the pandemic was 39% (Chart 2b and Table A3).

In this case, the reduction in income was more frequent at the lowest levels of education and income. In households whose reference person completed a level of education up to the secondary level, more than 40% reported reductions in income, compared with 29% in the case of tertiary education households. In turn, in the first income quintile, 50% of households reported income reductions, compared with 31% in the highest quintile.

The change in income due to the pandemic showed a high variability by sector of activity in which the reference person worked. In the Accommodation and food service sector, the pandemic led to a reduction in income of 74% of households. Yet, in the Information, communication and financial activities and Public Administration, education and health sectors, households with a reduction in income represented less than 30% (Chart 3).

The reduction in income was also more frequent among self-employed workers, particularly among those without employees (71%), than among employees (34%).

Chart 3: Change in the household income between 2019 and 2020 as a result of the pandemic crisis, by labour status and sector of activity – Households where the reference person was working before the pandemic crisis | Percentage of households in each group total



Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

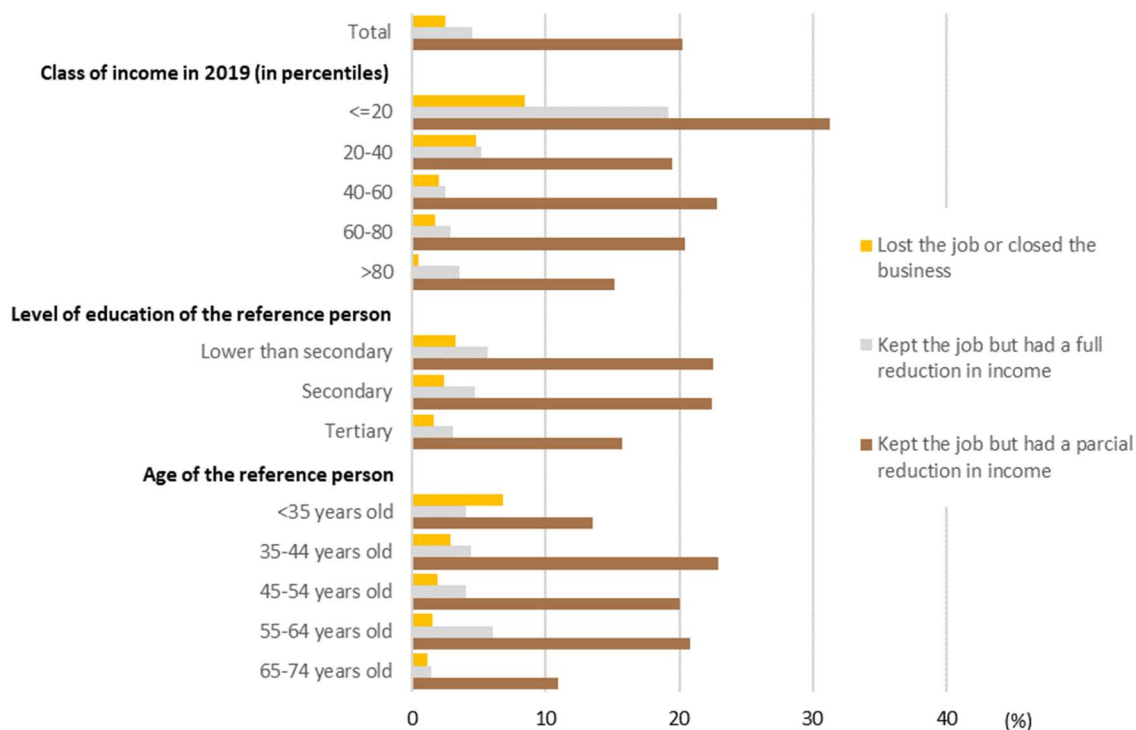
Situations in which the reference person had a partial reduction in labour income were more common than those in which he lost the job or had a full reduction in income

The pandemic and the resulting containment and support measures had different impacts on the situation of individuals in the labour market, namely on employment, income received, hours worked and the work place. In households where the highest income earner was working in the period prior to the pandemic, 2% indicated that this person lost the job or closed the business as a result of the pandemic crisis, 25% indicated that he kept his job but had a reduction in income (in 20% of cases there was a partial reduction in income and in 5% of cases a full reduction) and 18% indicated that they received simplified layoff income or support to self-employed workers (Table A4). Additionally, in 25% of the households the reference person spent some time working remotely and in 6% worked fewer hours to take care of children.

In all groups of households, situations of job loss and job maintenance but with full reduction in labour income were, as a whole, less frequent than situations of partial reduction in income. The percentage of households in which the reference person faced these different situations was, however, quite different depending on the type of household.

Job loss and job maintenance but with full reduction in labour income were generally more frequent at low levels of income and education and in households whose reference person was younger (Chart 4). In the first income quintile, 8% of the households' reference person lost their job and 19% kept their job but had a total reduction in income, while in the highest income quintile these percentages were 0% and 4%, respectively. By labour status, job maintenance with full reduction in income was much more frequent among self-employed workers (14% and 22%, in self-employed workers with and without employees, respectively) than among employees (2%) (Chart 5). By sector of activity, the highest percentage of job losses occurred in Transport and storage (9%) and Accommodation and food services (6%) and the highest percentage of situations of full reduction in income occurred in the latter sector (17%).

Chart 4: Impact of the pandemic on the labour market situation of the reference person, by income classes, level of education and age group – Households where the reference person was working before the pandemic crisis | Percentage of households in each group total

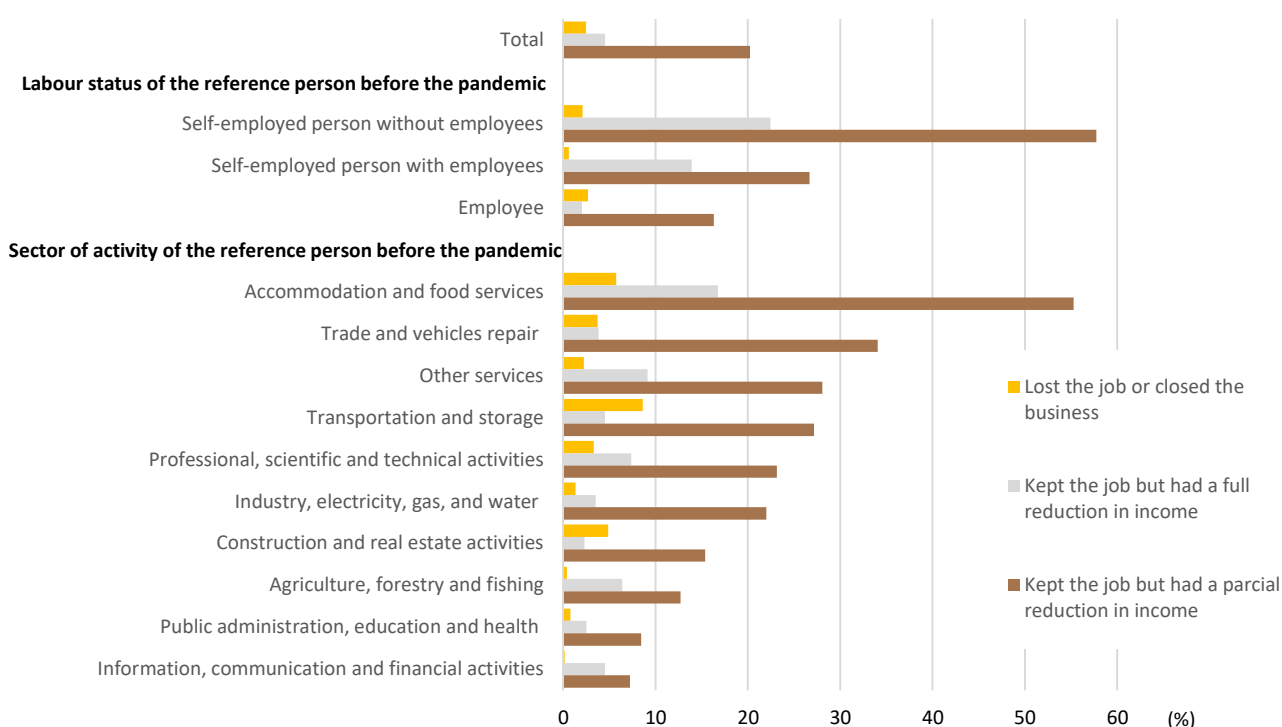


Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

Note: For the age group “>=75 years old” data are not available.

The percentage of households in which the reference person kept the job but had a partial reduction in income also declines with the level of income and education, although the differences between the groups of households are less marked than in the situations of job loss or full reduction in income (Chart 4). For households in the first income quintile, 31% of the households' reference person kept the job but had a partial reduction in income, while in the highest income quintile this percentage decreased to 15%. By labour status, 58% of self-employed workers without employees had partial losses of income, which compares with 27% for self-employed workers with employees and 16% for employees (Chart 5). The sectors of activity with the highest incidence of partial reductions of income were Accommodation and food services (55%) and Trade and vehicles repair (34%).

Chart 5: Impact of the pandemic on the labour market situation of the reference person, by labour status and sector of activity – Households where the reference person was working before the pandemic crisis | Percentage of households in each group total



Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

Simplified layoff or support for self-employed workers were more frequent in households at intermediate levels of income (Table A4). In the three intermediate quintiles, around 20% of households received these types of support, compared with 15% of households in the first quintile and 12% of households in the highest quintile. The resort to income support was more frequent in households whose highest income earner was self-employed without employees

(27%) or worked in the Accommodation and food services sector (49%) and, to a lesser extent, in the Trade and vehicles repair and Industry, electricity, gas and water sectors (31% and 27%, respectively).

Regarding situations in which the reference person worked fewer hours to take care of children, households in the lowest income quintile (10%) and households in which this person was under 45 years old (about 10%) or was a self-employed worker without employees (12%) stand out.

Finally, the percentage of households in which the reference person was working remotely increases very sharply with the level of education (from 3%, in cases where it is lower than secondary, to 55% in tertiary education), with income (from 10% in the first quintile to 43% in the last quintile) and, to a lesser extent, with net wealth (from 13% in the first quintile to 38% in the last quintile). The percentage of households in which the reference person was working remotely was higher among employees (27%) than among self-employed workers (13% and 14%, in the case of self-employed workers with and without employees, respectively) and had a particularly high value in the Information, communication and financial activities sectors (68%). By age group, the incidence of remote work presents little differentiation.

Most households with a decline in income due to the pandemic reduced spending on non-durable goods and services

Most households with a decline in income due to the pandemic reported having decreased expenditure on food, clothing, travels or other consumer goods and services (non-durable goods and services) (67%) (Chart 6 and Table A5). The other most frequent measures to deal with the reduction in income were the use of accumulated savings or the sale of valuable assets (29%), the resort to moratoria on the main residence mortgages (15%), the delay of the purchase of a house, car or other durable good (13%) and the resort to help from relatives or friends (13%). Much less common was the resort to other measures, such as the moratoria on other loans, leaving some bills unpaid, the renegotiation of existing loans, taking out an additional loan, the moratoria on the payment of house rent or the help from a non-profit institution.

The relative importance of the various measures taken by households to address the reduction in income due to the pandemic does not differ much by type of household. In all groups of households, the reduction in expenditures on non-durable goods and services was the most adopted measure. This reduction in consumption was particularly frequent in households with only one adult and children (89%), in households in the first income quintile (79%) and in the first wealth quintile (74%) and in households whose reference person was under 35 years old (78%).

The use of accumulated savings or the sale of valuable assets had a higher relative importance in households with only one adult (42%), in households with lower income (41%) and in households whose reference person was over 75 years (39%).

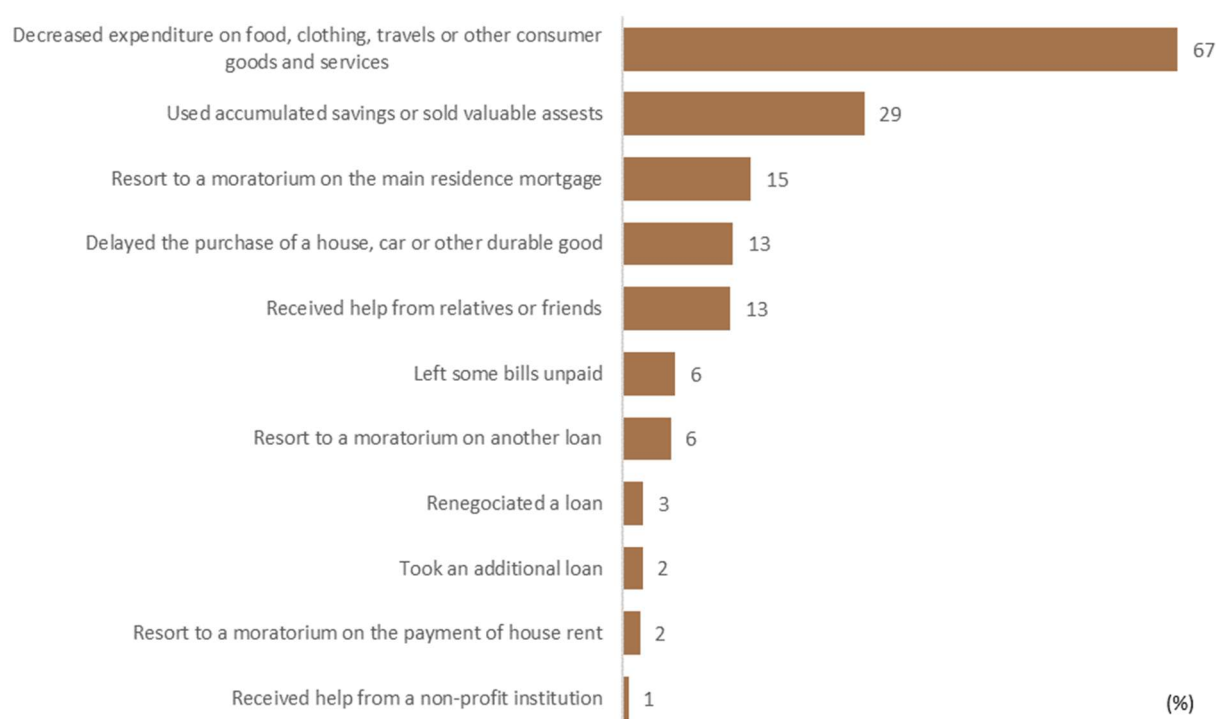
The resort to moratoria on the main residence mortgages was higher than 20% in households whose reference person was between 35 and 44 years old, in households with children and in households in the fourth income quintile and in the second net wealth quintile.

Help from relatives or friends was relatively more frequent in the first income quintile – a resource used by 33% of of theses households – as well as in households in the first wealth quintile, in households with only one adult (with or without children) and in households whose reference person was under 35 years old, groups in which this measure covered about 20% of the households.

The delay of the purchase of a house or durable goods stands out slightly more in households whose reference person was between 35 and 44 years old or had secondary education, as well as in households with adults and children and in households in the fourth quintile of income, covering, in these groups, about 20% of the households.

Leaving some bills unpaid, one of the other measures to face the reduction in income, was more frequent in younger households (22%); resorting to moratoria on another loan, in households with adults and children (10%); and resorting to moratoria on the payment of house rent, in households in the first income and wealth quintiles (8% and 7%, respectively).

Chart 6: Measures to address the reduction in income – Households with reduced income due to the pandemic | Percentage of households



Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

Methodological note

The 2020 Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey (ISFF 2020), conducted between October 2020 and February 2021, is part of the European project Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS), whose purpose is to obtain harmonised data on the financial situation of households in euro area countries and other European countries.

The project originated in the Eurosystem and is coordinated by the European Central Bank (ECB) and by the Household Finance and Consumption Network, being implemented at the national level. In Portugal, the survey is conducted by Banco de Portugal and Statistics Portugal.

The ISFF questionnaire makes it possible to obtain the variables set out in the HFCS, but is adapted to the Portuguese situation and conditions.

The ISFF collects data on household wealth, namely on real assets, financial assets and debt. Information collected at household level is supplemented with questions about received inheritances, future entitlements to pensions, income and consumption, as well as a number of socio-demographic aspects of individuals (e.g. age group, labour status, level of education).

The ISFF2020 sample included a reinforcement sub-sample in order to mitigate, even if only partially, the issues arising from the asymmetry in the distribution of wealth and the higher incidence of non-responses in wealthier households. For this purpose, the dimensioning in 2020 took into account the reinforcement of dwellings based on a set of geographic areas with higher income, in addition to the one related to the classes of useful floor area of dwellings, already used in the 2013 and 2017 waves (based on crossing nine NUTS subdivisions with two classes of useful floor area of dwellings, and reinforcement in the upper classes of useful floor area). The geographic areas with highest income were obtained based on the total income of the tax aggregates of the 2016 Personal Income Tax Settlement Notes, and on the data on the price of housing in 2017.

The dimensioning of the sample usually considers a compensation factor due to the effect of total non-responses. Given the impediment to conduct face-to-face interviews due to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, this factor was substantially reinforced by taking into account that the methods of collection via telephone or web usually have lower response rates than the in-person collection, as well as the effect of outdated telephone numbers in the database.

The sample was selected from a sampling frame comprising main residence dwellings of the National Dwelling Register (FNA), built from the results of the 2011 Census.

The sample selection used a stratified multistage sampling scheme, in which primary units (areas consisting of one or more square cells with 1 km on the side of the European INSPIRE grid) were selected in each of the nine subdivisions of NUTS with probability proportional to the number of main residence dwellings and the secondary units (dwellings) were selected systematically from the first stage sampling units.

The size of the ISFF 2020 sample was set at 14,814 households' main residence dwellings. Preliminary data of the survey include valid responses in 6,107 households.

A multiple imputation method was used to treat item non-response in the ISFF. This method makes it possible to impute different values to a single missing observation, thereby accounting for uncertainty on the missing value and avoiding underestimating the variability of the variable. This safeguards the characteristics of the distribution of the imputed variable as well as its links to other variables.

The results presented were obtained on the basis of household final weights, which make it possible to extrapolate responses for total households residing in Portugal. Estimates based on less than 25 observations are not available (cells identified with x – Data not available).

A correction factor for total non-responses was incorporated in the calculation of weights, as well as a calibration process based on: for the variables at the individual level, estimates for the resident population as at December 31, 2020; for the variables at the households level, the results of the 2021 Census and of the Banco de Portugal's Central Credit Register. The margin variables were: distribution by gender and age groups (0-15, 16-19, ... , 70-74, 75+) at national level; household size (1, 2, 3, 4 or more members), the number of households and total outstanding amount of mortgage loans, by NUTS II.

Key concepts:

Gross cash income: cash income received by households and each individual member, from their job (employee and self-employment income), other private income (capital gains, property income and private transfers), pensions and other social transfers, before paying taxes and contributions to Social Security. This includes regular and irregular income. In this press release, income refers to 2019.

Main residence: dwelling that constitutes the residence of at least one household for most of the year, or to which a household has all or most of its belongings.

Net wealth: corresponds to the difference between the total wealth value (real assets and financial assets) and the total value of liabilities at the time of the interview.

The **reference person** was selected in line with the Canberra definition, corresponding, broadly, to the individual with the highest income within the household. The following sequential criteria are applied in this definition, until a single individual is selected: (1) member of a couple with dependent children; (2) member of a couple with no dependent children; (3) lone parent with dependent children; (4) the person with the highest income; and (5) the eldest person.

Income and **net wealth** groups were established according to the distribution percentiles of these variables estimated for the population. Percentiles divide the population in ascending order of the data into 100 equal parts. In both cases, five classes (quintiles) were established, namely: households whose income is equal to or below the 20th percentile; between the 20th and 40th percentiles; between the 40th and 60th percentiles; between the 60th and 80th percentiles; and also those above the 80th percentile. The quintiles of a variable thus consist of five groups each with 20% of the households sorted by the values of that variable. For example, the first income quintile includes the set of 20% of households with the lowest income values, that is, households with an income value below the 20th percentile.

The **sector of activity** of the reference person is classified according to the following sections of the NACE: A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing), B, C, D and E (Industry and electricity, gas and water), F and L (Construction and real estate activities), G (Trade and vehicles repair), H (Transport and storage), I (Accommodation and food services), J and K (Information, communication and financial activities), M and N (Professional, scientific and technical activities), O, P and Q (Public administration, education and health) and R to U (Other services).

Annex

Table A1: Household financial situation compared to the period before the pandemic crisis – All households | Percentage of total households in each line

| | Worsened | | | Unchanged | Improved | Total | By memory: |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|------------|---|
| | Not possible to pay expenses with income | Possible to pay expenses with income | Worsened (total) | | | | % of households in the total number of households in the population |
| Total | 4 | 24 | 28 | 69 | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Class of income in 2019 (in percentiles) | | | | | | | |
| <=20 | 6 | 19 | 25 | 73 | 2 | 100 | 20 |
| 20-40 | 6 | 21 | 27 | 70 | 3 | 100 | 20 |
| 40-60 | 4 | 29 | 32 | 65 | 3 | 100 | 20 |
| 60-80 | 2 | 29 | 32 | 66 | 2 | 100 | 20 |
| >80 | 1 | 21 | 23 | 72 | 6 | 100 | 20 |
| Net wealth class (in percentiles) | | | | | | | |
| <=20 | 6 | 25 | 31 | 67 | 3 | 100 | 20 |
| 20-40 | 3 | 25 | 27 | 70 | 2 | 100 | 20 |
| 40-60 | 4 | 24 | 28 | 70 | 3 | 100 | 20 |
| 60-80 | 4 | 21 | 25 | 71 | 4 | 100 | 20 |
| >80 | 3 | 25 | 28 | 68 | 4 | 100 | 20 |
| Type of household | | | | | | | |
| 1 adult | 4 | 14 | 18 | 79 | 4 | 100 | 25 |
| Several adults | 3 | 23 | 26 | 72 | 2 | 100 | 41 |
| 1 adult and child(dren) | 8 | 30 | 38 | 59 | 3 | 100 | 6 |
| Adults and child(dren) | 4 | 32 | 37 | 59 | 4 | 100 | 28 |
| Age of the reference person | | | | | | | |
| <35 years old | 5 | 37 | 41 | 54 | 5 | 100 | 6 |
| 35-44 years old | 5 | 29 | 35 | 61 | 5 | 100 | 18 |
| 45-54 years old | 3 | 28 | 32 | 65 | 3 | 100 | 22 |
| 55-64 years old | 5 | 28 | 33 | 65 | 2 | 100 | 20 |
| 65-74 years old | 3 | 17 | 20 | 78 | 2 | 100 | 17 |
| >=75 years old | 3 | 11 | 13 | 84 | 3 | 100 | 18 |
| Level of education of the reference person | | | | | | | |
| Lower than secondary | 4 | 24 | 28 | 70 | 2 | 100 | 55 |
| Secondary | 6 | 26 | 32 | 64 | 4 | 100 | 19 |
| Tertiary | 2 | 21 | 23 | 72 | 4 | 100 | 25 |

Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

Table A2: Change in household income between 2019 and 2020 as a result of the pandemic crisis – All households | Percentage of total households in each line

| | Declined | Unchanged | Increased | Total | By memory: % of households where the reference person was working before the pandemic |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---|
| Total | 27 | 71 | 2 | 100 | 59 |
| Class of income in 2019 (in percentiles) | | | | | |
| <=20 | 16 | 83 | 1 | 100 | 21 |
| 20-40 | 22 | 77 | 1 | 100 | 53 |
| 40-60 | 36 | 63 | 1 | 100 | 70 |
| 60-80 | 35 | 63 | 2 | 100 | 75 |
| >80 | 27 | 69 | 3 | 100 | 76 |
| Net wealth class (in percentiles) | | | | | |
| <=20 | 29 | 70 | 2 | 100 | 57 |
| 20-40 | 28 | 70 | 2 | 100 | 59 |
| 40-60 | 24 | 75 | 1 | 100 | 55 |
| 60-80 | 24 | 73 | 2 | 100 | 63 |
| >80 | 31 | 67 | 2 | 100 | 61 |
| Type of household | | | | | |
| 1 adult | 12 | 86 | 1 | 100 | 31 |
| Several adults | 24 | 74 | 2 | 100 | 49 |
| 1 adult and child(dren) | 34 | 65 | 1 | 100 | 87 |
| Adults and child(dren) | 43 | 55 | 2 | 100 | 92 |
| Age of the reference person | | | | | |
| <35 years old | 34 | 63 | 3 | 100 | 89 |
| 35-44 years old | 43 | 54 | 2 | 100 | 95 |
| 45-54 years old | 35 | 63 | 2 | 100 | 95 |
| 55-64 years old | 34 | 64 | 2 | 100 | 74 |
| 65-74 years old | 14 | 85 | 1 | 100 | 11 |
| >=75 years old | 5 | 95 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Level of education of the reference person | | | | | |
| Lower than secondary | 25 | 74 | 1 | 100 | 44 |
| Secondary | 36 | 63 | 2 | 100 | 76 |
| Tertiary | 26 | 70 | 4 | 100 | 79 |

Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

Table A3: Change in household income between 2019 and 2020 as a result of the pandemic crisis – Households where the reference person was working before the pandemic crisis | Percentage of total households in each line

| | Declined | Unchanged | Increased | Total | By memory: % of households where the reference person was working before the pandemic in the total number of households in the population |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--|
| Total | 39 | 59 | 2 | 100 | 59 |
| Class of income in 2019 (in percentiles) | | | | | |
| <=20 | 50 | 46 | 3 | 100 | 4 |
| 20-40 | 35 | 65 | 1 | 100 | 11 |
| 40-60 | 44 | 55 | 1 | 100 | 14 |
| 60-80 | 41 | 57 | 2 | 100 | 15 |
| >80 | 31 | 65 | 4 | 100 | 15 |
| Net wealth class (in percentiles) | | | | | |
| <=20 | 41 | 57 | 2 | 100 | 11 |
| 20-40 | 39 | 59 | 2 | 100 | 12 |
| 40-60 | 38 | 61 | 1 | 100 | 11 |
| 60-80 | 34 | 63 | 3 | 100 | 13 |
| >80 | 42 | 55 | 3 | 100 | 12 |
| Type of household | | | | | |
| 1 adult | 28 | 69 | 4 | 100 | 8 |
| Several adults | 37 | 60 | 3 | 100 | 20 |
| 1 adult and child(dren) | 36 | 63 | 1 | 100 | 6 |
| Adults and child(dren) | 43 | 55 | 2 | 100 | 26 |
| Age of the reference person | | | | | |
| <35 years old | 29 | 68 | 3 | 100 | 5 |
| 35-44 years old | 43 | 55 | 2 | 100 | 17 |
| 45-54 years old | 36 | 62 | 2 | 100 | 21 |
| 55-64 years old | 41 | 56 | 3 | 100 | 15 |
| 65-74 years old | 29 | 71 | 0 | 100 | 2 |
| >=75 years old | x | x | x | x | 0 |
| Level of education of the reference person | | | | | |
| Lower than secondary | 44 | 55 | 1 | 100 | 24 |
| Secondary | 42 | 56 | 1 | 100 | 15 |
| Tertiary | 29 | 67 | 5 | 100 | 20 |
| Labour status of the reference person before the pandemic | | | | | |
| Employee | 34 | 63 | 2 | 100 | 50 |
| Self-employed person with employees | 50 | 48 | 1 | 100 | 5 |
| Self-employed person without employees | 71 | 28 | 1 | 100 | 4 |
| Sector of activity of the reference person before the pandemic | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 36 | 64 | 1 | 100 | 2 |
| Industry and electricity, gas, and water | 46 | 53 | 1 | 100 | 10 |
| Construction and real estate activities | 38 | 60 | 1 | 100 | 5 |
| Trade and vehicles repair | 45 | 53 | 2 | 100 | 8 |
| Transportation and storage | 50 | 50 | 0 | 100 | 3 |
| Accommodation and food services | 74 | 26 | 0 | 100 | 3 |
| Information, communication and financial activities | 19 | 77 | 3 | 100 | 4 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 40 | 57 | 3 | 100 | 5 |
| Public administration, education and health | 26 | 70 | 5 | 100 | 17 |
| Other services | 49 | 51 | 1 | 100 | 2 |

Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

Note: x - Data not available.

Table A4: - Impact of the pandemic on the situation of the reference person in the labor market – Households where the reference person was working before the pandemic crisis | Percentage of total households in each line

| | Lost the job or closed the business | Kept the job but had a full reduction in income | Kept the job but had a partial reduction in income | Received layoff income/support to self-employed workers | Worked fewer hours to take care of children | Worked remotely |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--------------------|
| Total | 2 | 5 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 25 |
| Class of income in 2019 (in percentiles) | | | | | | |
| <=20 | 8 | 19 | 31 | 15 | 10 | 10 |
| 20-40 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 5 | 14 |
| 40-60 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 20 | 6 | 15 |
| 60-80 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 22 | 4 | 27 |
| >80 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 43 |
| Net wealth class (in percentiles) | | | | | | |
| <=20 | 5 | 5 | 24 | 23 | 7 | 13 |
| 20-40 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 4 | 19 |
| 40-60 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| 60-80 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 28 |
| >80 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 38 |
| Type of household | | | | | | |
| 1 adult | 5 | 8 | 22 | 14 | 1 | 34 |
| Several adults | 1 | 6 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 24 |
| 1 adult and child(dren) | 2 | 7 | 26 | 21 | 12 | 32 |
| Adults and child(dren) | 3 | 2 | 21 | 20 | 10 | 21 |
| Age of the reference person | | | | | | |
| <35 years old | 7 | 4 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 23 |
| 35-44 years old | 3 | 4 | 23 | 23 | 11 | 25 |
| 45-54 years old | 2 | 4 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 27 |
| 55-64 years old | 2 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 1 | 22 |
| 65-74 years old | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 30 |
| >=75 years old | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Level of education of the reference person | | | | | | |
| Lower than secondary | 3 | 6 | 23 | 19 | 3 | 3 |
| Secondary | 2 | 5 | 22 | 22 | 7 | 21 |
| Tertiary | 2 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 55 |
| Labour status of the reference person before the pandemic | | | | | | |
| Employee | 3 | 2 | 16 | 17 | 5 | 27 |
| Self-employed person with employees | 1 | 14 | 27 | 18 | 7 | 13 |
| Self-employed person without employees | 2 | 22 | 58 | 27 | 12 | 14 |
| Sector of activity of the reference person before the pandemic | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 0 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Industry and electricity, gas, and water | 1 | 4 | 22 | 27 | 5 | 12 |
| Construction and real estate activities | 5 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 9 |
| Trade and vehicles repair | 4 | 4 | 34 | 31 | 6 | 13 |
| Transportation and storage | 9 | 5 | 27 | 23 | 3 | 17 |
| Accommodation and food services | 6 | 17 | 55 | 49 | 5 | 7 |
| Information, communication and financial activities | 0 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 68 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 3 | 7 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 36 |
| Public administration, education and health | 1 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 37 |
| Other services | 2 | 9 | 28 | 23 | 10 | 17 |

Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.

Note: x - Data not available.

Table A5: Measures to address the reduction in income - Households with reduced income due to the pandemic| Percentage of total households in each line

| | Resort to a moratorium on the main residence mortgage | Resort to a moratorium on another loan | Took an additional loan | Renegotiated a loan | Resort to a moratorium on the payment of house rent | Used accumulated savings or sold valuable assets | Received help from relatives or friends | Received help from a non-profit institution | Delayed the purchase of a house, car or other durable good | Decreased expenditure on food, clothing, travels or other consumer goods and services | Left some bills unpaid | By memory: % of households with reduced income in the total number of households in the population |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|------------------------|--|
| Total | 15 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 29 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 67 | 6 | 27 |
| Class of income in 2019 (in percentiles) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <=20 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 41 | 33 | 1 | 12 | 79 | 6 | 3 |
| 20-40 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 32 | 20 | 1 | 11 | 68 | 15 | 4 |
| 40-60 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 32 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 70 | 7 | 7 |
| 60-80 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 63 | 4 | 7 |
| >80 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 59 | 2 | 5 |
| Net wealth class (in percentiles) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <=20 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 22 | 2 | 17 | 74 | 13 | 6 |
| 20-40 | 23 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 10 | 1 | 16 | 64 | 7 | 6 |
| 40-60 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 33 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 68 | 3 | 5 |
| 60-80 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 14 | 0 | 11 | 65 | 6 | 5 |
| >80 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 30 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 63 | 2 | 6 |
| Type of household | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 adult | 12 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 42 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 54 | 7 | 3 |
| Several adults | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 67 | 5 | 10 |
| 1 adult and child(dren) | 23 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 25 | 21 | 2 | 8 | 89 | 14 | 2 |
| Adults and child(dren) | 22 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 28 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 66 | 5 | 12 |
| Age of the reference person | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <35 years old | 15 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 20 | 0 | 9 | 78 | 22 | 2 |
| 35-44 years old | 24 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 29 | 12 | 2 | 21 | 67 | 4 | 8 |
| 45-54 years old | 18 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 14 | 0 | 11 | 65 | 6 | 8 |
| 55-64 years old | 8 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 36 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 71 | 6 | 7 |
| 65-74 years old | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 58 | 3 | 2 |
| >=75 years old | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 39 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 51 | 5 | 1 |
| Level of education of the reference person | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower than secondary | 15 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 28 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 66 | 7 | 14 |
| Secondary | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 17 | 0 | 19 | 66 | 6 | 7 |
| Tertiary | 17 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 29 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 70 | 6 | 6 |

Source: Portuguese Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2020.