

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May. 18 . 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:

- International trade statistics – March 2021, published on May 10;
- Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked indices in industry – March 2021, published on May 10;
- Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked indices in services – March 2021, published on May 11;
- Tax revenue statistics – 2020, published on May 11;
- Consumer price index – April 2021, published on May 12;
- Employment statistics – 1st Quarter of 2021, published on May 12;
- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal – Data until May 10, published on May 12;
- Indices of Production, Employment, and Wages in Construction – March 2021, published on May 13;
- Employment statistics - Gross monthly earnings per worker – 1st Quarter of 2021, published on May 13;
- Tourism activity – March 2021, published on May 14;
- Labour cost index – 1st Quarter of 2021, published on May 14;
- Vital Statistics - Monthly data – April 2021, published on May 14;
- Tourism satellite account for Portugal - Preliminary results – 2020, published on May 14.

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

Exports of goods increased by 28.8% year-on-year reflecting the comparison to a month already partially affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

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

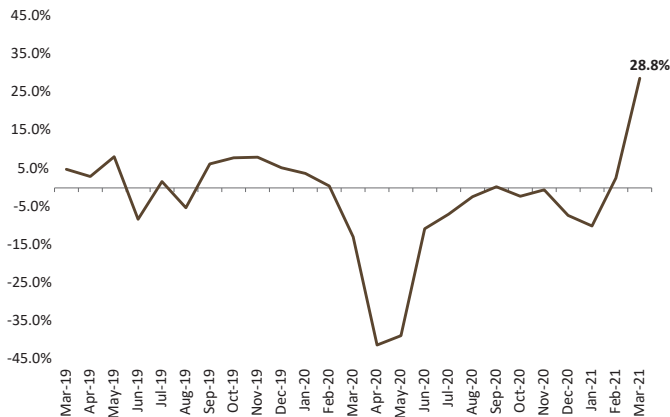
- Exports and imports of goods registered year-on-year rates of change of +28.8% and +12.2% respectively (+2.6% and -10.4% in the previous month, in the same order);
- Worth noting the increases in exports of *Transport equipment* (+61.0%) and imports of *Industrial supplies* (+15.1%) and *Capital goods* (+27.3%);
- Excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, exports and imports of goods increased by 27.9% and 15.0% respectively (+2.1% and -9.8% in the previous month, in the same order);



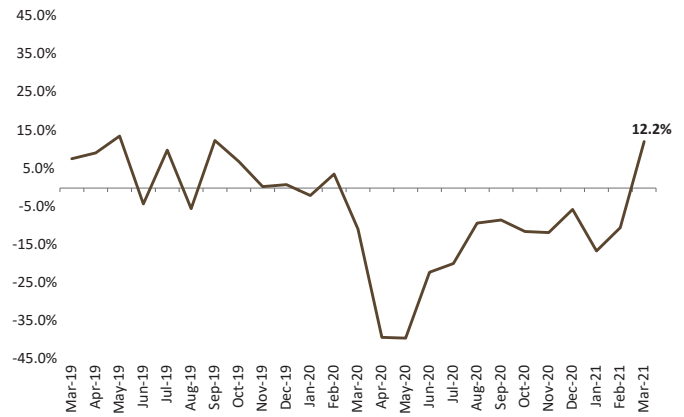
SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 18 . 2021

Exports - Total
(year-on-year rate of change)



Imports - Total
(year-on-year rate of change)



- The deficit of trade balance in goods decreased by EUR 555 million, amounting to EUR 1,002 million. Excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, the trade deficit decreased by EUR 385 million, standing at EUR 743 million.

It should be noted that these year-on-year rates of change concerning May 2021 compare with the first month of 2020 which already significantly reflected the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the 1st quarter of 2021, exports of goods increased by 6.2% and imports of goods decreased by 5.3% when compared with the same quarter of 2020 (-4.9% and -11.0%, in the same order, in the quarter ended in February 2021).

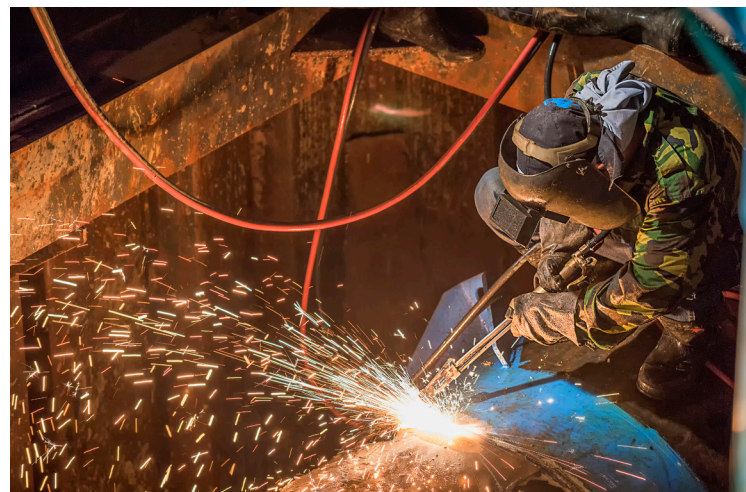
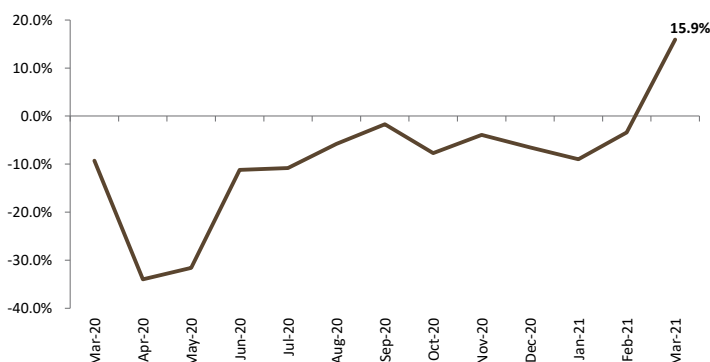
More information available at:
[International trade statistics – March 2021](#)
(10 May 2021)

Industry turnover grew by 15.9%

The Industry Turnover Index (ITI) registered a year-on-year rate of change of 15.9% in March 2021 (-3.4% in the previous month).

In March, excluding *Energy*, sales decreased by 16.6% year-on-year (-3.9% in February).

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



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 18 . 2021

In March, by type of market, sales in Industry registered the following year-on-year rates of change:

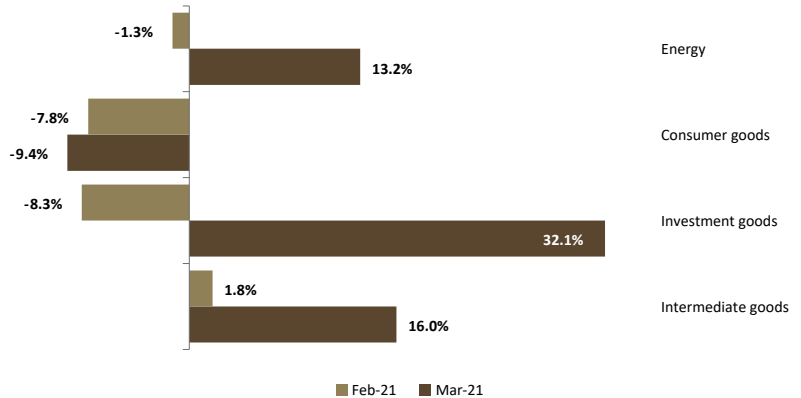
- Domestic market: +11.2% (-4.0% in February);
- Non-domestic market: +22.9% (-2.5% in February).

The steep increases recorded mirror the comparison with a month already partially and significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020).

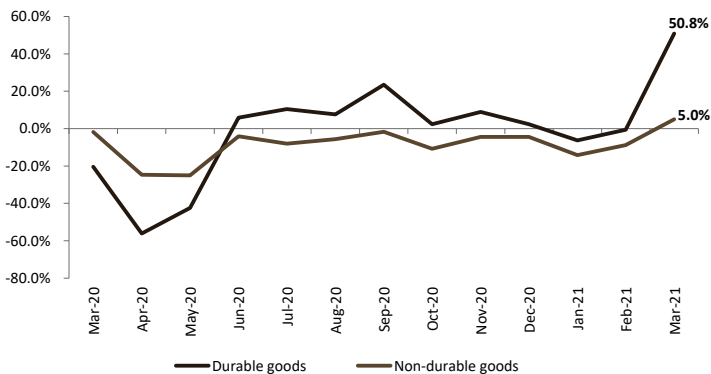
In the 1st quarter of 2021, sales in Industry registered a year-on-year rate of change of +0.8% (-6.1% in the previous quarter).

In March 2021, the ITI registered a monthly growth of 17.1% (-2.3% in March 2020).

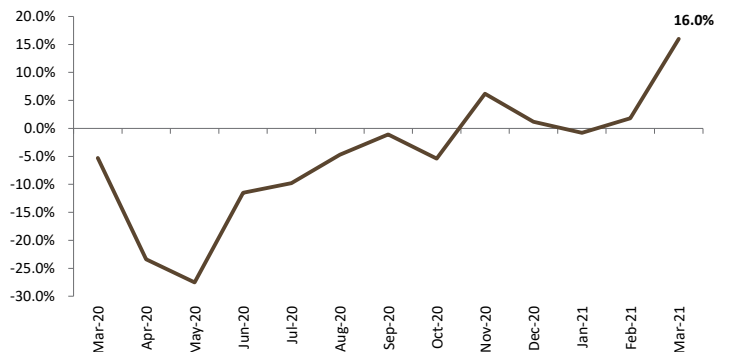
Industry Turnover Index - Major industrial groupings
(year-on-year rate of change)



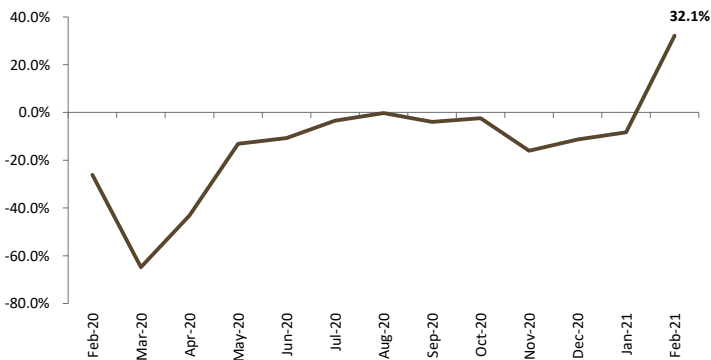
Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Consumer goods



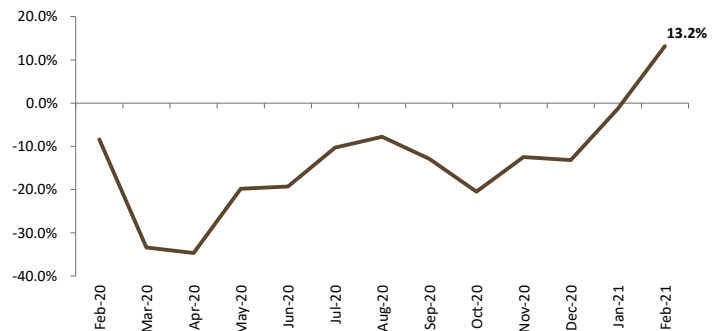
Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods



Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Investment goods



Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Energy



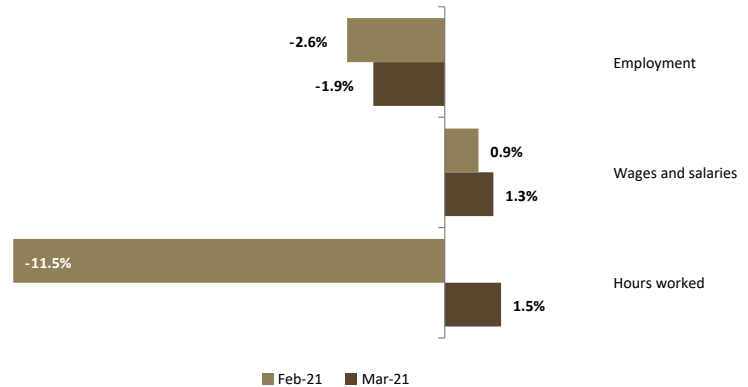
SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 18 . 2021

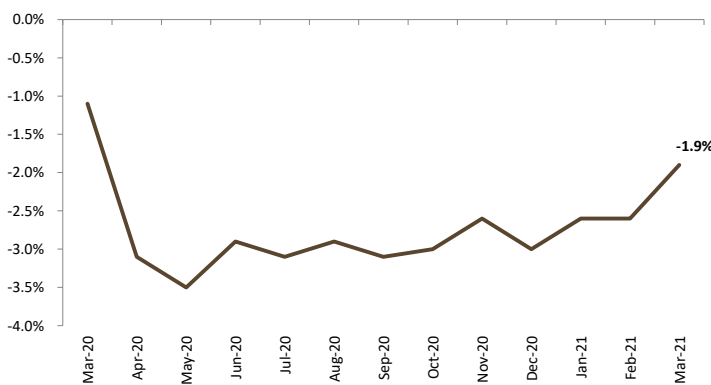
In March 2021, the following year-on-year rates of change were also recorded in Industry indices:

- Employment: -1.9% (-2.6% in February);
- Wages and salaries: +1.3% (+0.9% in February);
- Hours worked: +1.5% (-11.5% in February).

Employment, Wages, and Hours worked Index
(year-on-year rate of change)

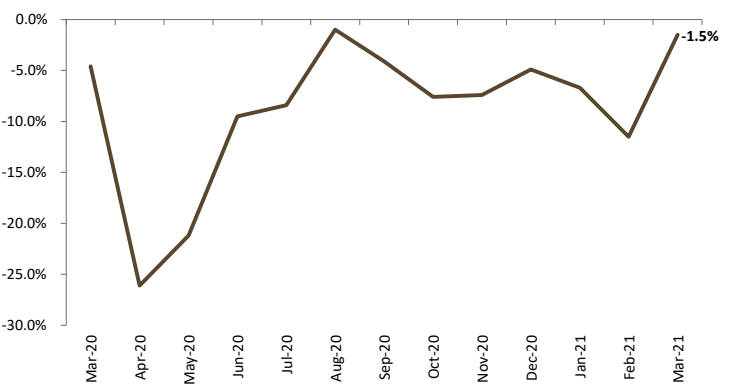


Industry Employment Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Total



Note: Index adjusted of calendar effects

Industry Employment Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Hours worked



More information available at:
[Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked indices in Industry – March 2021](#)
(10 May 2021)

Services turnover grew by 0.7%

The Services Turnover Index (STI) registered a nominal year-on-year rate of change of 0.7% in March 2021 (+20.6 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous month). These results partially reflect the comparison with a month already heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020).

In the 1st quarter of 2021, the STI recorded a decrease of 12.7% compared to the same period of 2020 (-13.4% in the previous quarter).

In March, the remaining Services indices presented the following year-on-year rates of change:

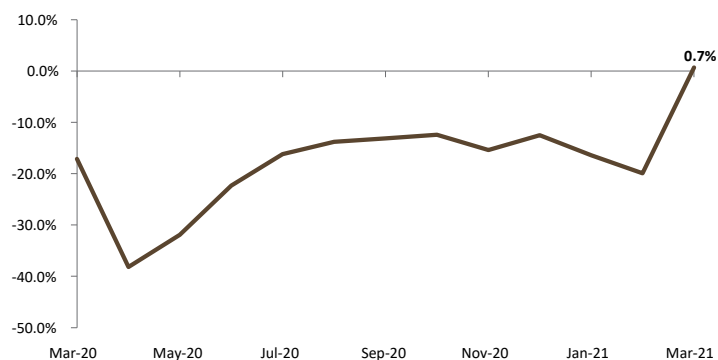
- Employment: -9.0% (-9.6% in February);
- Wages and salaries: -5.9% (-7.4% in February);
- Hours worked (calendar effect adjusted): -14.6% (-25.0% in February).



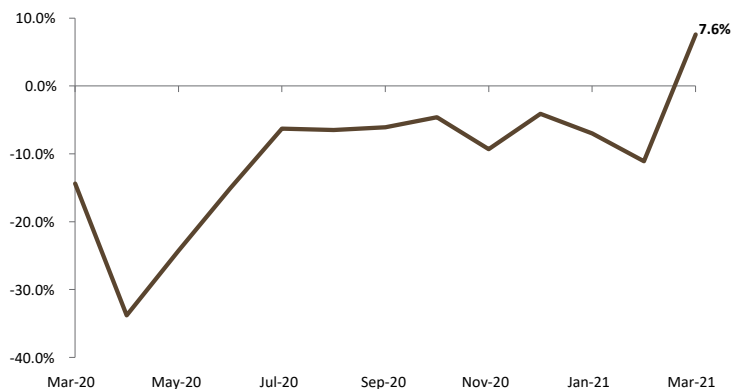
SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 18 . 2021

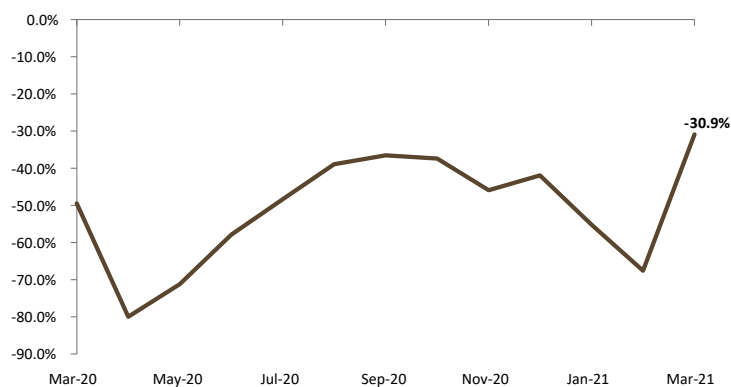
Services Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Total



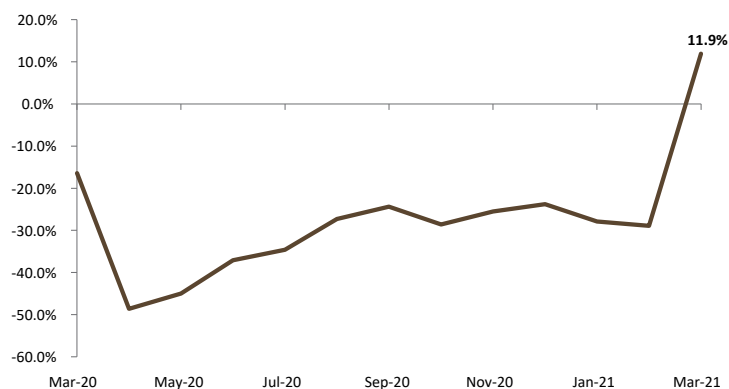
Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Wholesale trade, trade and repair of vehicles and motorcycles



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



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



More information available at:

[Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked indices in Services – March 2021](#)
(11 May 2021)



Tax burden accounted for 34.8% of GDP in 2020

In 2020, the tax burden decreased by 4.7% in nominal terms to EUR 70.4 billion, which corresponds to 34.8% of GDP (34.5% in the previous year).

Direct tax revenue decreased by 3.7%, reflecting:

- A 17.9% reduction in corporate income tax (IRC) revenue;
- A 3.1% increase in individual income tax (IRS) revenue, due to measures to protect employment and wages in the context of the pandemic.

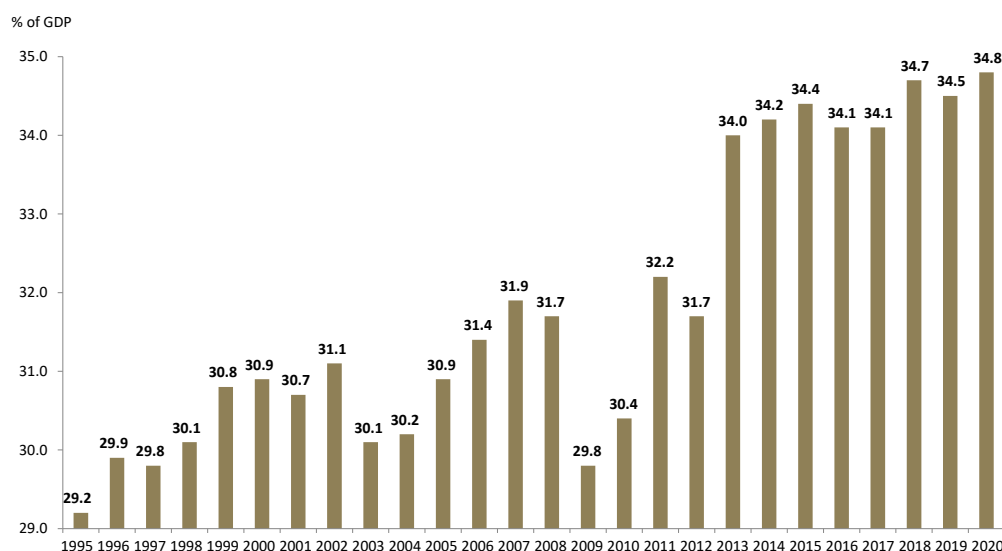
Actual social contributions maintained a positive rate of change (1.2%), for similar reasons to those that determined the increase in IRS revenue.

Indirect taxes, with a decrease of 9%, were the component that contributed most to the reduction in tax revenue, due to the following reductions:

- Motor vehicle sales tax (ISV): -39.8%;
- VAT: -10.6%;
- Tax on oil and energy products (ISP): -9,4%;
- Local government real estate transfer tax (IMT): -6,1%;
- Stamp tax: -4.1%;
- Local government real estate tax (IMI): -1,7%;
- Excise duties on tobacco: -0.6%.

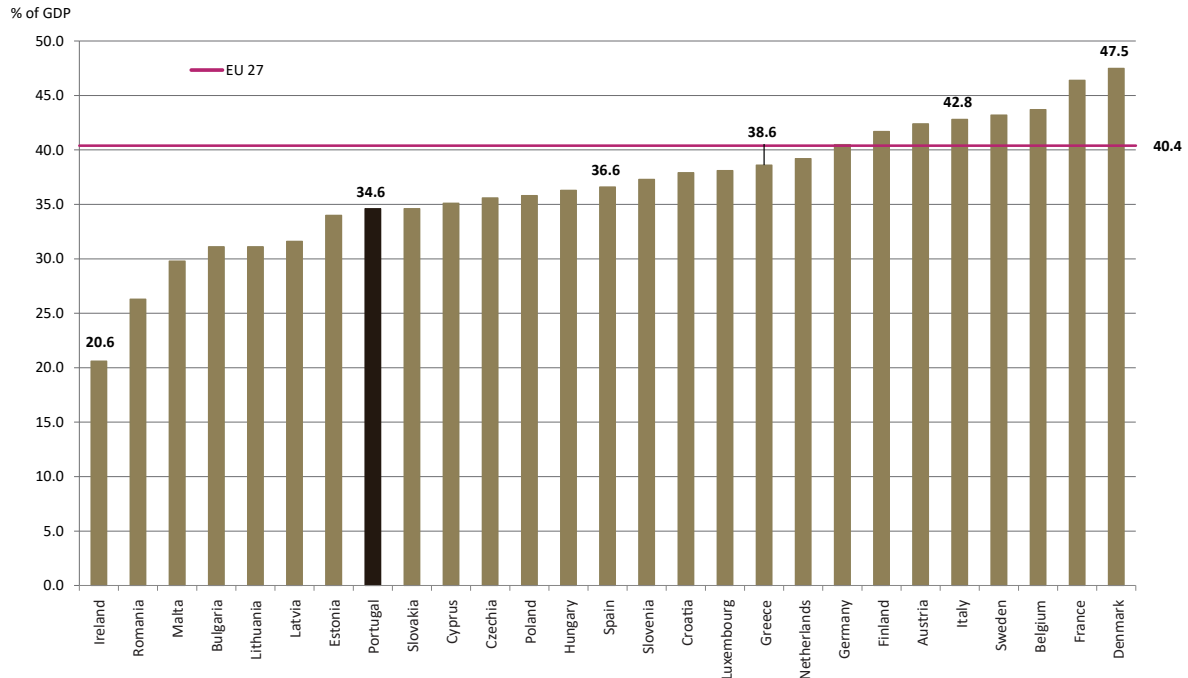


Evolution of the tax burden between 1995 and 2020 (% of GDP)



In 2020, Portugal kept a tax burden significantly lower than the European Union average: -3.8 percentage points.

Tax burden in the EU27 countries in 2020



More information available at:
[Tax revenue statistics – 2020](#)
 (11 May 2021)

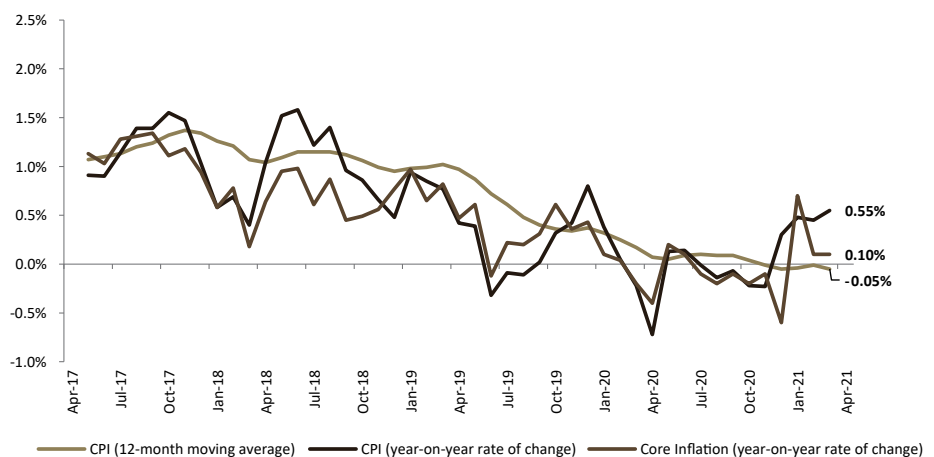
The CPI year-on-year rate of change increased to 0.6%

Consumer Price Index

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

- Total CPI: 0.6% (0.5% in the previous month);
- Core inflation indicator (total index excluding unprocessed food and energy): 0.1%, (identical value in the previous month);
- Unprocessed food products index: -1.1% (1.3% in the previous month);
- Energy products index: 8.1% (2.4% in the previous month).

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





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

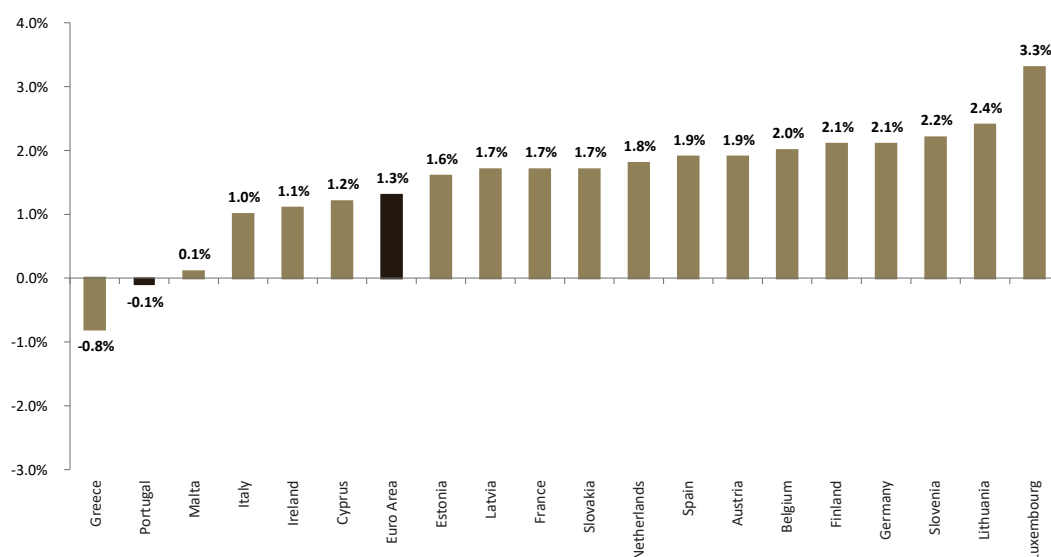
- Month-on-month: 0.4% (1.4% in the previous month and 0.3% in April 2020);
- Month-on-month, excluding unprocessed food and energy: 0.4% (1.5% in the previous month and 0.4% in April 2020);
- Last 12-month average: 0.1% (nil in the previous month).

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

In Portugal, in April 2021, the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) recorded the following rates of change:

- Year-on-year: -0.1% (-0.2 percentage points (p.p.) than in the previous month and -1.7 p.p. than the value estimated by Eurostat for the Euro Area);
- Month-on-month: 0.5% (1.5% in the previous month and 0.8% in April 2020);
- Last 12-month average: -0.2% (identical value in the previous month).

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



More information available at:
[Consumer price index – April 2021](#)
 (12 May 2021)

Unemployment rate at 7.1% while the labour underutilisation rate stood at 14.1%

In the 1st quarter of 2021:

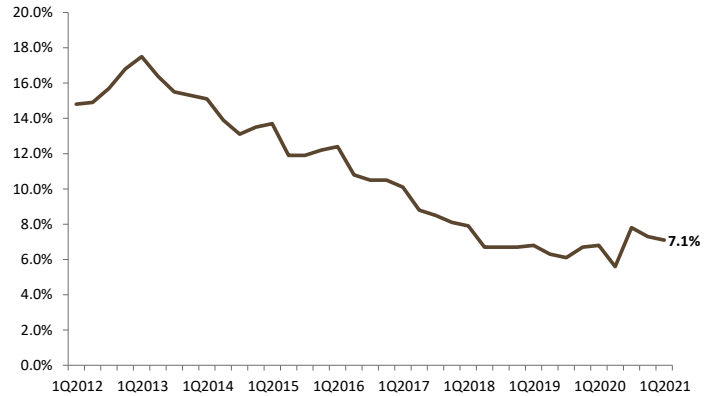
The unemployed population, estimated at 360.1 thousand people:

- Decreased by 3.5% (13.1 thousand) compared with the previous quarter;
- Increased by 3.5% (12.0 thousand) compared with the 1st quarter of 2020.

The unemployment rate was 7.1% and stood for:

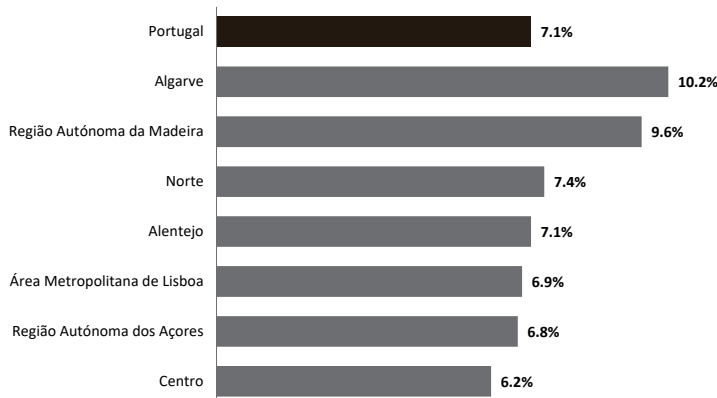
- -0.2 percentage points (p.p.) vis-à-vis the previous quarter;
- +0.3 p.p. than the same quarter of 2020.

Unemployment rate



The unemployment rate stood above the national average in three regions of the country: Algarve (10.2%), Região Autónoma da Madeira (9.6%), and Norte (7.4%).

Unemployment rates by NUTS II region, 1st quarter of 2021



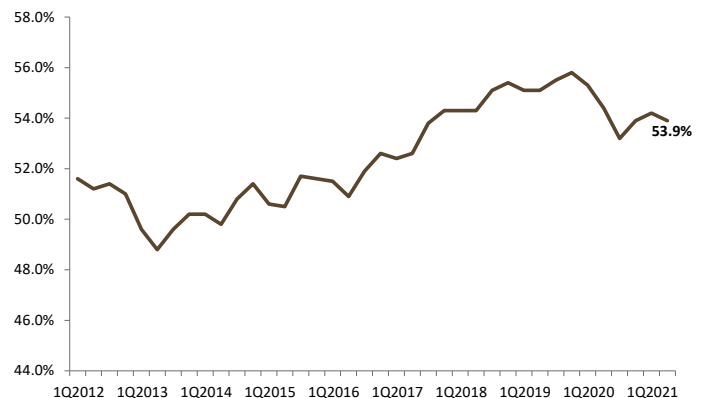
The employed population (4,681.6 thousand people) registered the following rates of change:

- -1.0% (49.0 thousand) compared with the previous quarter;
- -1.3% (62.6 thousand) vis-à-vis the same quarter of 2020.

The unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 p.p. compared with the previous quarter, at 53.9%.

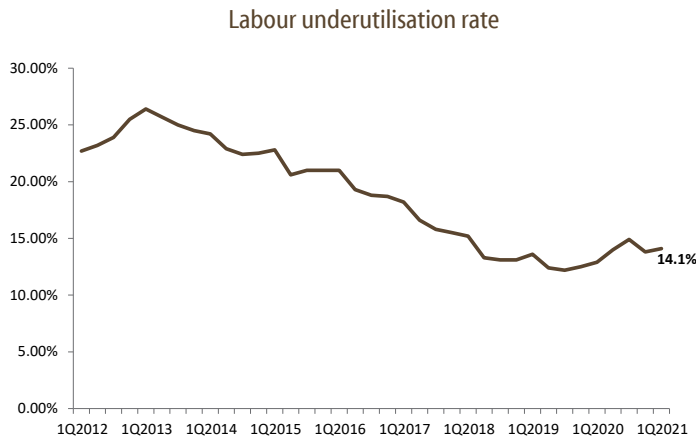
The employed population absent from work in the reference week increased by 49.8% (211.3 thousand) compared with the previous quarter and 40.5% (183.2 thousand) compared with the 1st quarter of 2020. "Reduction or absence from work for technical or economic reasons of the enterprise (includes temporary contract suspension or layoff)" was the main reason for absence from work.

Employment rate



A fifth of the employed population (20.7%; 967.7 thousand people) always or almost always worked from home, using information and communication technologies (remote work).

The volume of hours effectively worked decreased by 6.4% compared with the previous quarter and declined by 7.9% vis-à-vis the same quarter of 2020.



Labour underutilisation covered 746.4 thousand people, corresponding to:

- Practically no change compared to the previous quarter;
- +7.8% (54.3 thousand) compared to the same quarter of 2020.

The labour underutilisation rate, estimated at 14.1%, increased by 0.1 p.p. both in comparison with the previous quarter and with the same quarter of 2020.

The inactive population aged 16 and over, estimated at 3,752.9 thousand people, recorded the following rates of change:

- +1.4% (50.8 thousand) compared with the previous quarter;
- +1.5% (56.0 thousand) compared to the same quarter of 2020.

Labour market performance in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

Comparing the COVID-19 pandemic year (from the 2nd quarter of 2020 to the 1st quarter of 2021) with the one preceding it:

- The employed population decreased by 2.3% (109.7 thousand);
- The employed population absent from work in the reference week increased by 59.4% (274.9 thousand);
- The “reduction or absence from work for technical or economic reasons of the enterprise (includes the temporary suspension of contract or layoff)” has become the main reason for absence from work;
- The volume of hours effectively worked decreased by 12.1% (as a result of the increase in the employed population absent from work).

More information available at:
[Employment statistics – 1st quarter of 2021](#)
 (12 May 2021)

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

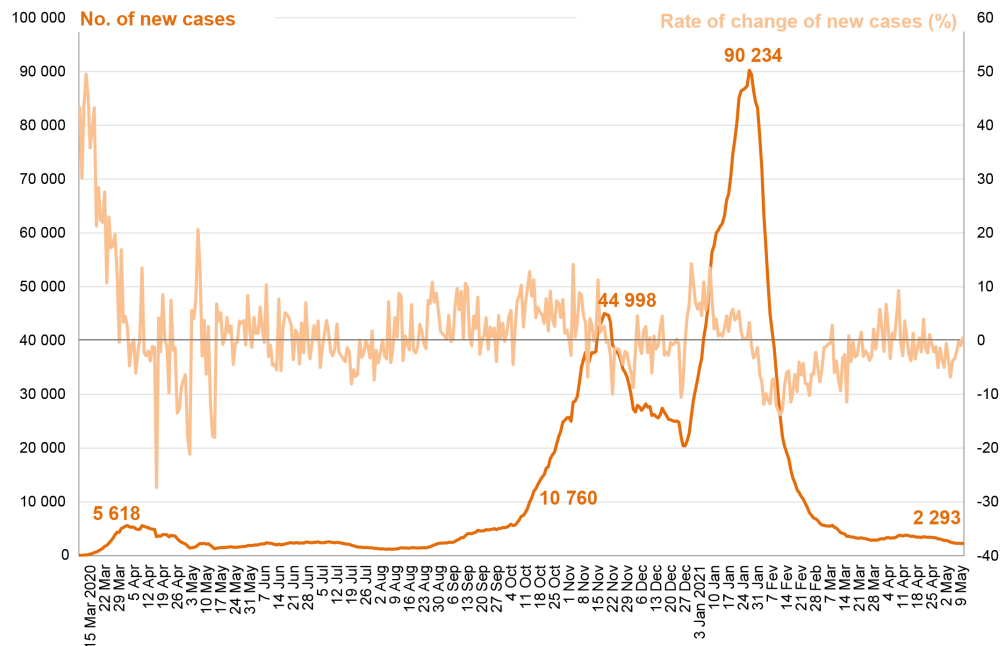
- On 9 and 10 May, new confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the last seven days were the lowest since the beginning of 2021, corresponding to a daily average of 326 and 328 new cases, respectively;
- After the highest value reached on 27 January – a daily average of 12,891 new cases – this indicator generally declined, although with occasional increases between 16 March and 24 April;
- On 10 May 2021, the 14-day incidence rate of COVID-19 was 49 new cases per 100 thousand inhabitants;



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 18 . 2021

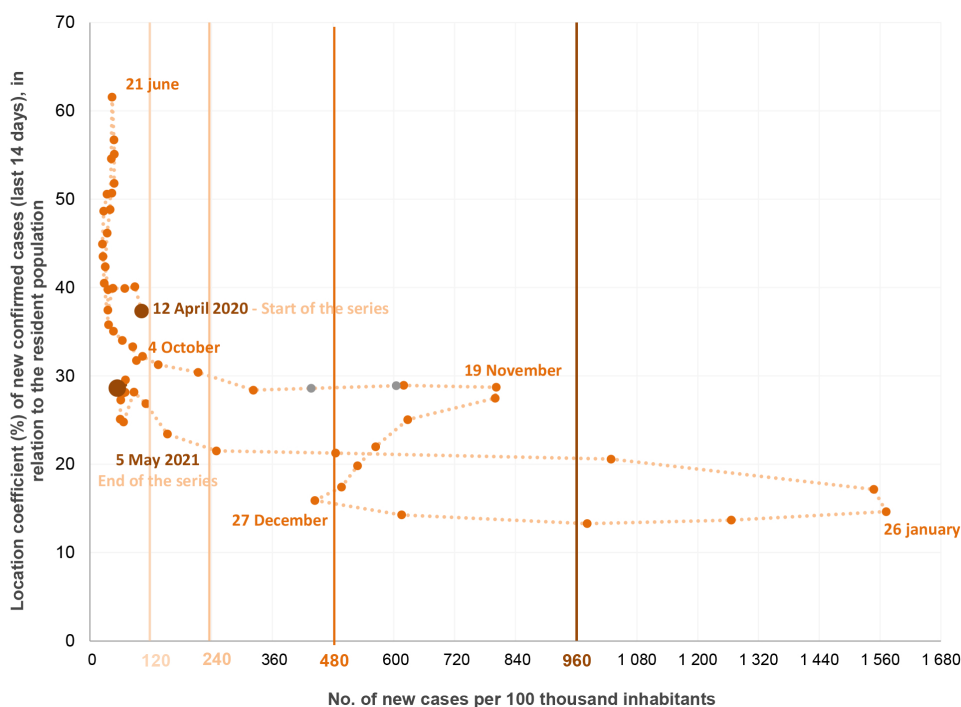
Number of new confirmed cases (last 7 days) of COVID-19 and respective rate of change, Portugal, per day (up to 10 May 2021)



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 599 new cases related to positive laboratory notifications reporting to the weekend of 3 and 4 April, disseminated by DGS in the Status Report of 6 April, were distributed over these two days according to the distribution of new cases that occurred in the previous four weekends. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

- On 5 May 2021, date of the last data update per municipality, there were 54 new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 14 days) per 100 thousand inhabitants in Portugal;

Territorial concentration of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 14 days), in relation to the resident population and 14-day cumulative incidence rate, Portugal



- Compared to the previous two weeks, the incidence rate declined, and the territorial concentration of new cases stabilised;
- The number of municipalities with 14-day cumulative incidence values below 120 new cases per 100 thousand inhabitants has been increasing overall since the beginning of February – there were 19 municipalities on 9 February and 272 on 5 May;

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).

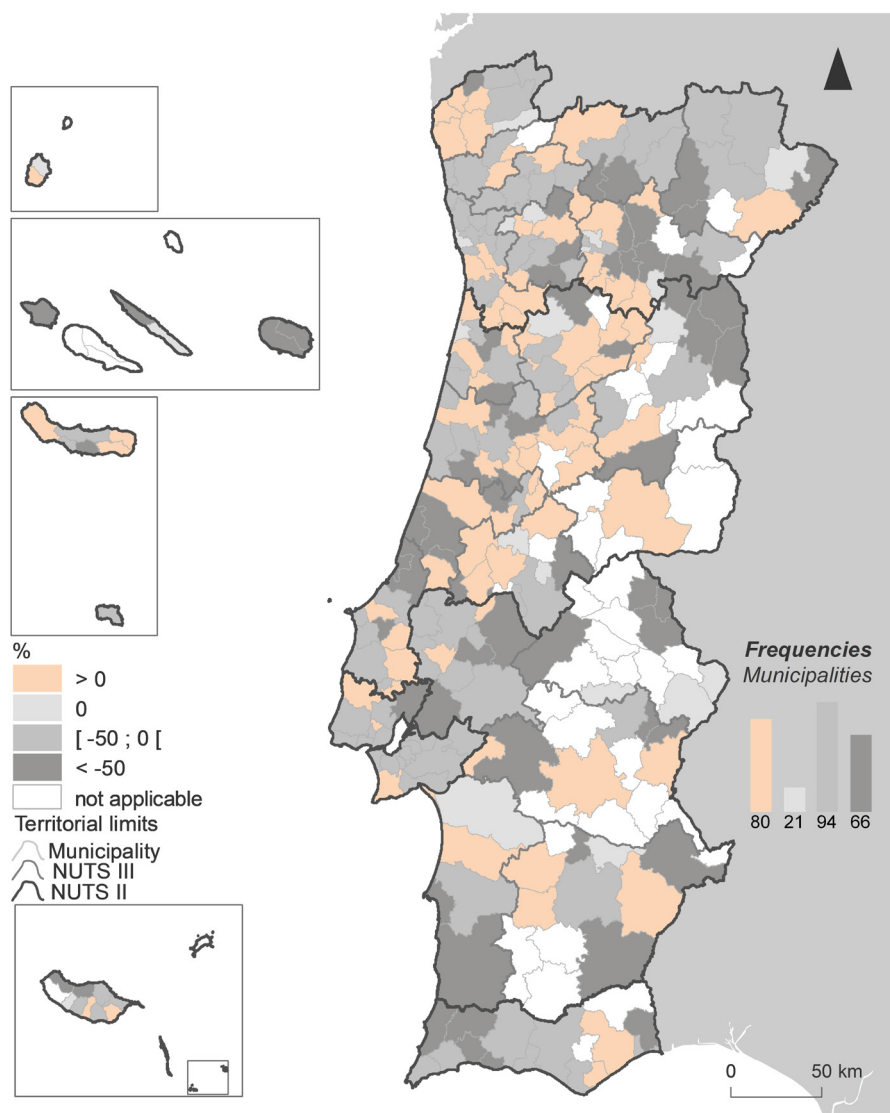
SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 18 . 2021

Rate of change and territorial concentration of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 14 days), in relation to the resident population

Rate of change (27 April / 5 May), by municipality

Location Coefficient, Portugal



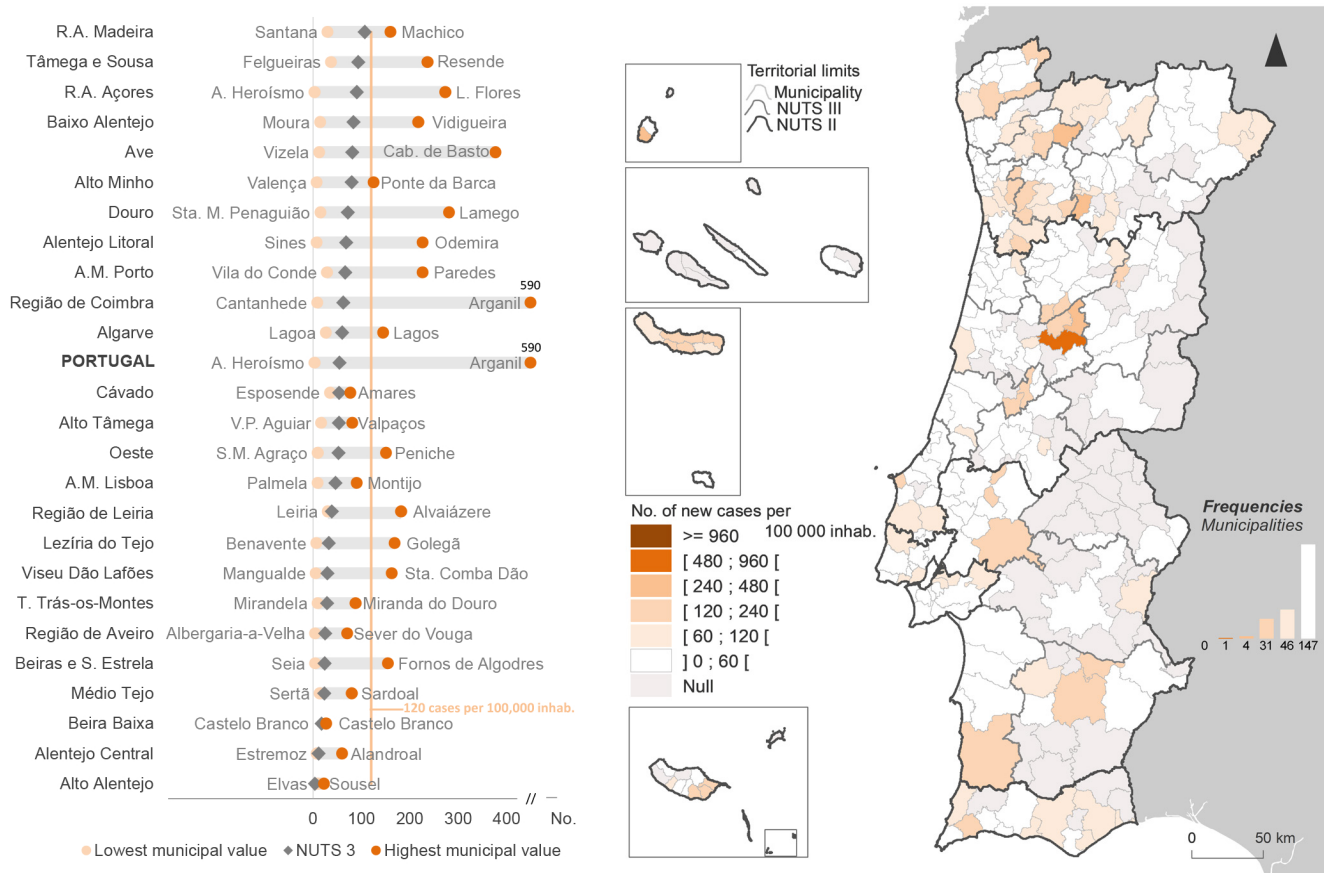
Note: For the calculation of the location coefficients zero cases were considered for the municipalities with no value in the Directorate-General of Health Status report (0 or < 3 cases).

Tuesdays	5 May – Wednesday	28.6
	27 April	28.1
	20 April	29.6
	13 April	28.2
	6 April	27.3
	30 March	25.1
	23 March	24.8
	16 March	28.2
	9 March	26.9
	2 March	23.4
	23 February	21.5
	16 February	21.3
	9 February	20.6
	2 February	17.2
	26 January	14.6
Sundays	18 January – Monday	13.7
	12 January – Tuesday	13.3
	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
	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

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

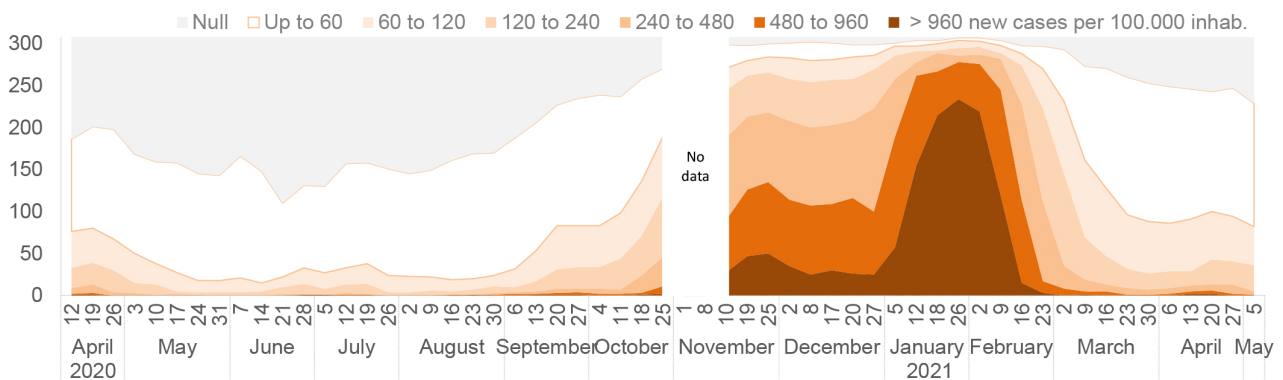
May . 18 . 2021

14-day cumulative incidence rate of COVID-19 on 16 March 2021, Portugal NUTS 3 and municipality, 5 May 2021



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

Number of municipalities by class of 14-day cumulative incidence rate of COVID-19, weekly



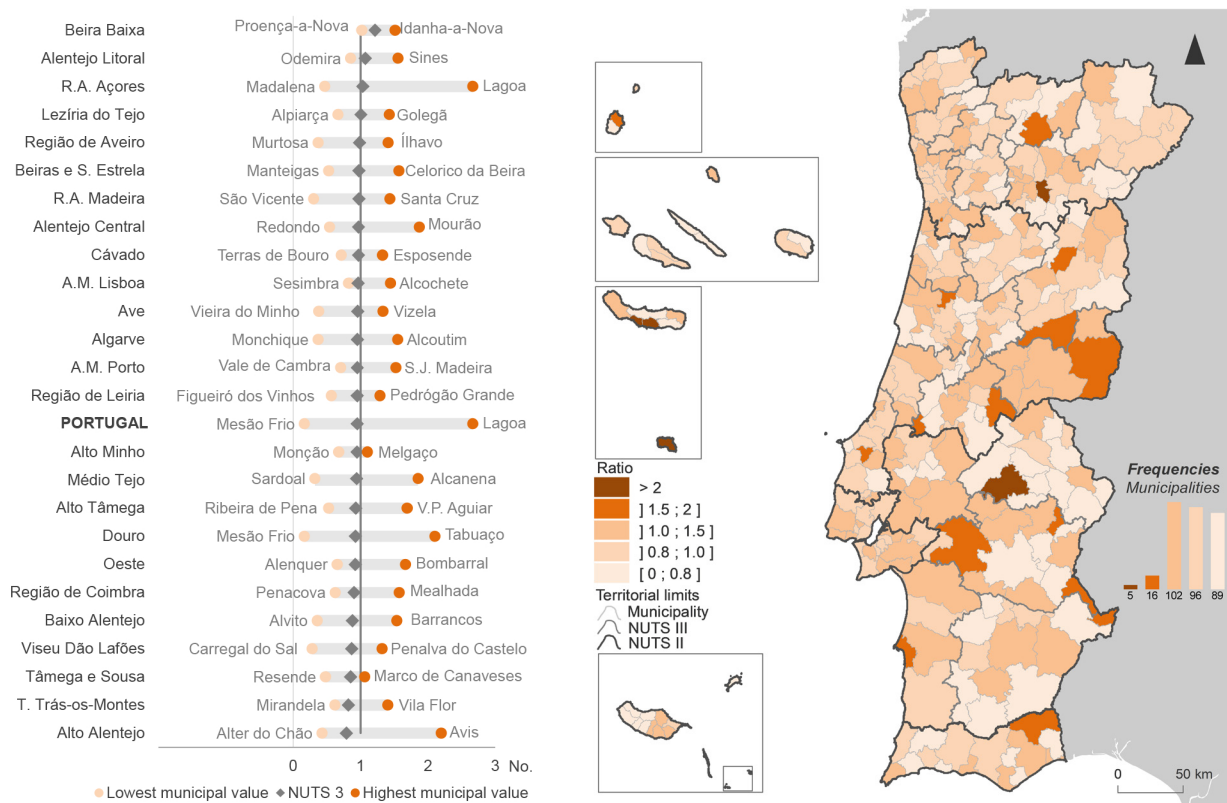
Note: The absence of values at the regional level on 1 and 8 November is due to the interruption in the dissemination of data at the municipality level in the COVID-19 Status reports. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays until 8 November and then to the reference days associated with the 14-day cumulative incidence indicator that is now being released weekly by the Directorate-General of Health (see technical note at the end of the press release), which since 26 January 2021 correspond mainly to Tuesdays.

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 18 . 2021

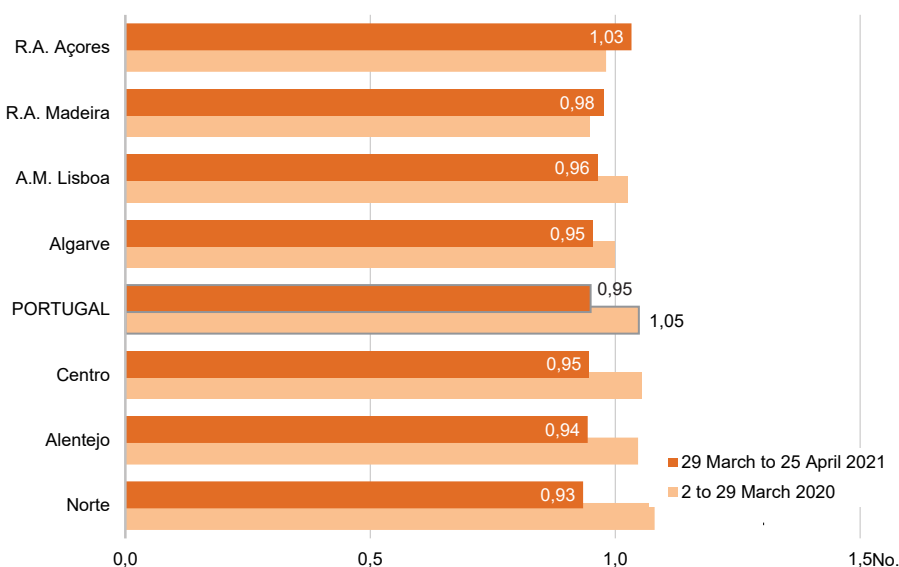
- In 185 municipalities, the number of deaths between 29 March and 25 April was equal to or lower than the corresponding reference period, four municipalities less than in the previous week;

Ratio between deaths in the last four weeks (25 April 2021) per deaths in the same period from 2015 to 2019, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality



- At the regional level, it should be noted that in the four weeks ending on 25 April, only Região Autónoma dos Açores recorded a higher number of deaths than the same period in the previous year (+3.3%), while Norte (-6.6%) and Alentejo (-5.6%) regions recorded the largest reductions.

Ratio between deaths in the last 4 weeks and deaths in the same period from 2015 to 2019, Portugal and NUTS 2



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

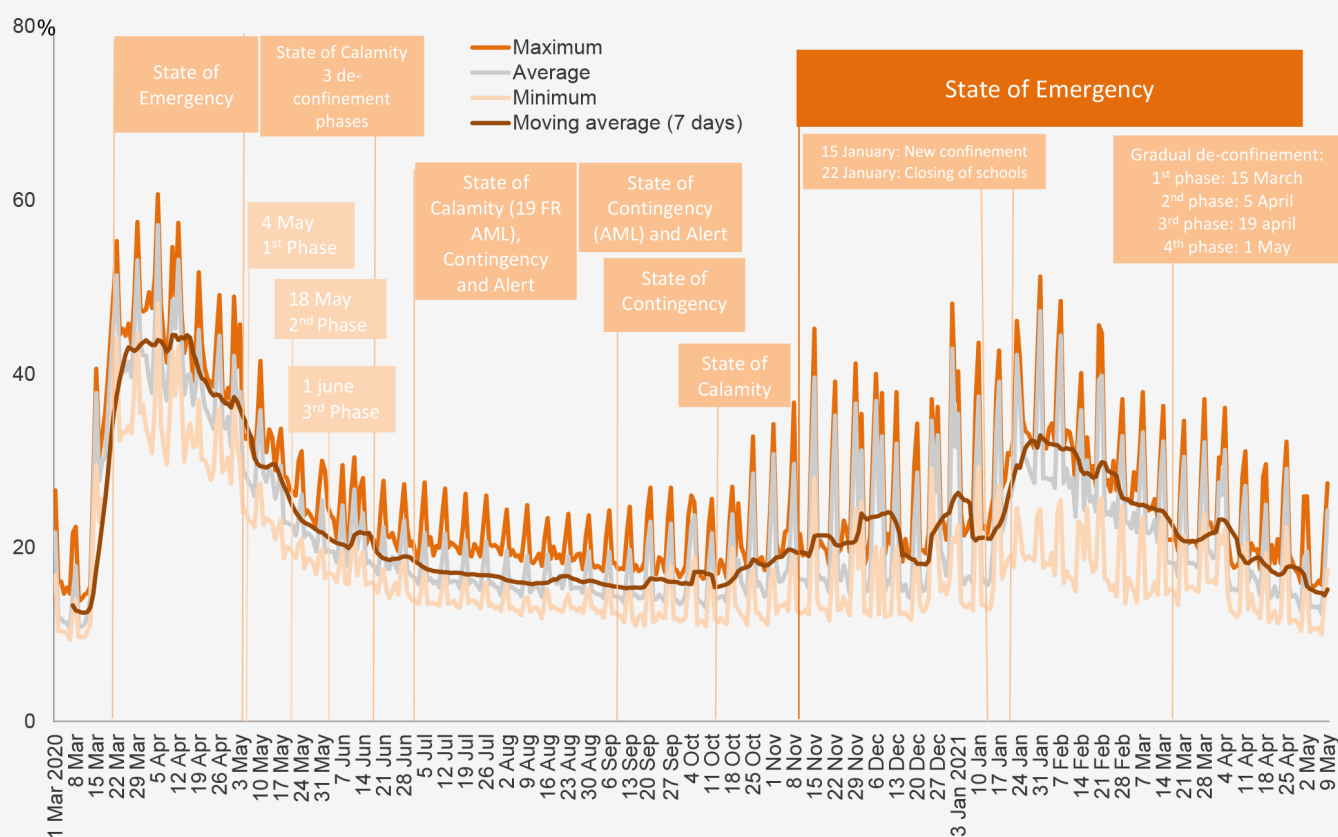
Taking advantage of Facebook's ["Data for Good"](#) initiative, the figure below shows the proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March 2020 and 9 May 2021, namely the minimum, average and maximum values calculated based on the NUTS 3 sub-regions. The proportion of population that "stayed 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.

Considering the moving average of the last 7 days there has been an overall reduction in the average levels of mobility following the declaration of the State of Emergency on November 9 and subsequent renewals. In this context, the days before Christmas and after New Year are the exception, where there is an increase in mobility due to the general cancelling of measures restricting circulation. This tendency to reduce mobility is accentuated after the entry into force, on January 15, 2021, of extraordinary measures to limit the spread of the pandemic, including a new confinement period, followed by the closing of schools on January 22.

From the second week of February there is an overall upward trend in mobility levels, which is accentuated following the gradual lifting of restrictive measures and the reopening of schools for the different levels of education according to the different phases of the de-confinement process (reopening of crèches, pre-school and 1st cycle on 15 March, 2nd and 3rd cycle on 5 April and secondary and higher education on 19 April). There was, however, a slight increase in the proportion of the population that "stayed at home" during the days associated with school holidays and the Easter period.

Proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March 2020 and 9 May 2021 – minimum, average and maximum values of NUTS 3 sub-regions



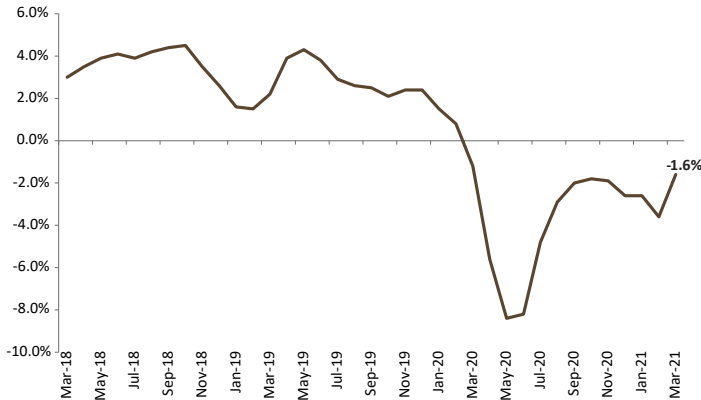
Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University. Note: The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

More information available at:

[Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal](#)
(12 May 2021)

Construction production decreased by 1.6%

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

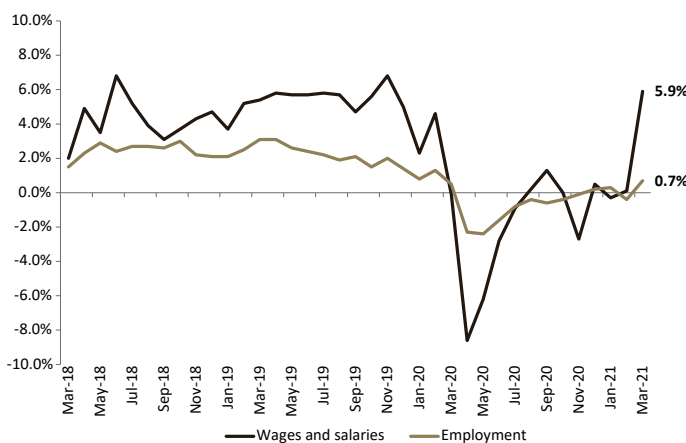


In March 2021, the production construction index decreased by 1.6% year-on-year (-3.6% in the previous year), with the following performances of its segments:

- *Building construction*: -3.1% (-4.8% in February);
- *Civil engineering*: +0.5% (-1.7% in February).



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



In March, the employment and wages and salaries indices in Construction performed as follows:

- Year-on-year rates of change of 0.7% and 5.9% respectively (-0.4% and 0.1% in February, in the same order);
- Compared to the previous month, increases of 0.9% in the employment index (-0.3% in March 2020) and 4.0% in the wages and salaries index (-1.7% in March 2020).

More information at:

[Index of production, employment, and wages in Construction – March 2021](#)
(13 May 2021)

Gross monthly earnings increased by 3.1% in the 1st quarter to EUR 1.227

In the 1st quarter of 2021, compared to the same period in 2020:

- The average gross monthly earnings per employee (per job) increased by 3.1% to EUR 1,227;
- The regular component of earnings (excluding holiday and Christmas allowances) grew by 3.6% and stood at EUR 1,106;
- Base earnings increased by 3.8% to EUR 1,041.

In real terms - i.e. taking into account the change in the Consumer Price Index - monthly earnings registered the following year-on-year increases:

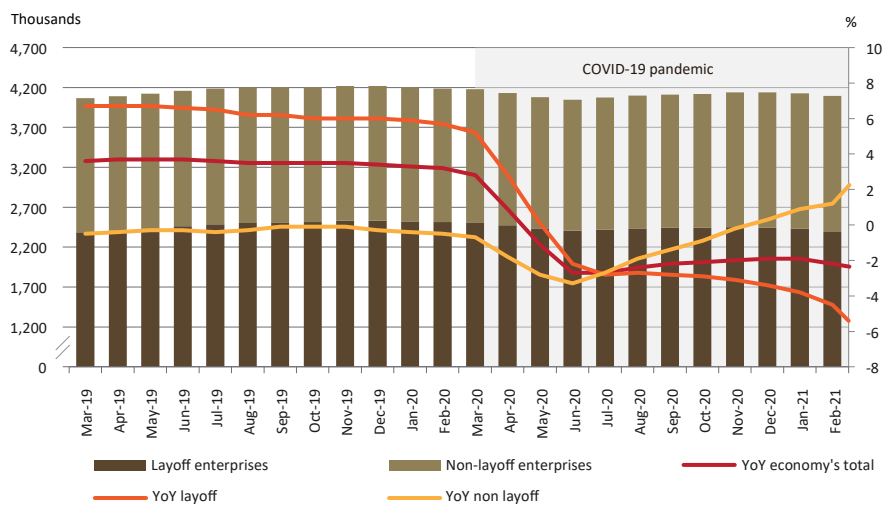
- Total gross earnings: 2.7%;
- Regular gross earnings: 3.2%;
- Base gross earnings: 3.4%.



Comparing the COVID-19 pandemic year (March 2020 to February 2021) with the preceding twelve months:

- Average base monthly earnings per employee increased by 3.2% in the total economy (2.7% in the previous year), 2.3% among enterprises that resorted to layoffs (2.5% in the previous year), and 4.0% among enterprises that never resorted to layoffs (3.8% in the previous year);
- The number of employees decreased by 1.9% (it increased by 3.5% the previous year);
- The volume of earnings increased by 1.3% (6.2% the previous year).

Number of employees for economy's total, layoff enterprises, non-layoff enterprises and respective year-on-year change (Y-o-Y)



These data refer to about 4.1 million jobs, corresponding to beneficiaries of Social Security and subscribers to Caixa Geral de Aposentações.

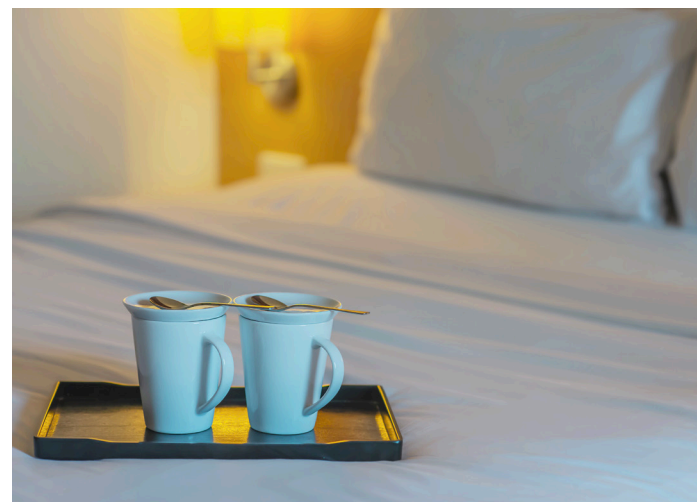
More information at:
[Gross monthly earnings per employee – March 2021](#)
 (13 May 2021)

Revenue of tourism with 70% year-on-year reductions in March

In March 2021, the tourist accommodation sector recorded:

- 283.7 thousand guests, which stands for -59.0% in year-on-year terms (-87.1% in February);
- 636.1 thousand overnight stays in total, corresponding to a year-on-year reduction of 66.5% (-87.8% in February);
- 20.2% less overnight stays spent by residents (-74.9% in February) and 86.2% fewer overnight stays spent by non-residents (-94.5% in February).

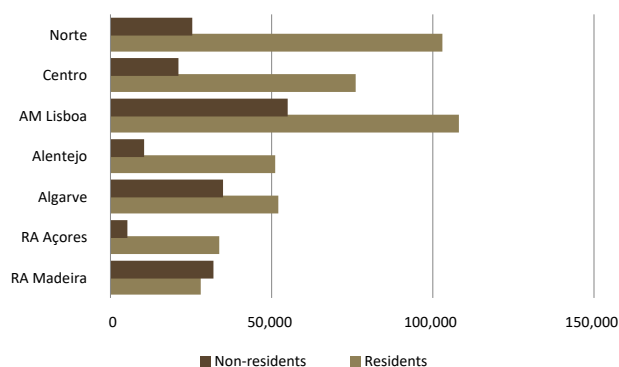
It should be noted that these year-on-year rates of change concerning March, compare with the first month of 2020 in which the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has already been significantly felt.



Overnight stays and guests in March 2021

	Overnight stays		Guests	
	10 ³	Year-on-year change	10 ³	Year-on-year change
Total	636.1	-66.5%	283.7	-59.0%
Residents	452.1	-20.2%	233.8	-21.7%
Non-residents	184.0	-86.2%	49.9	-87.3%

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



In March 2021:

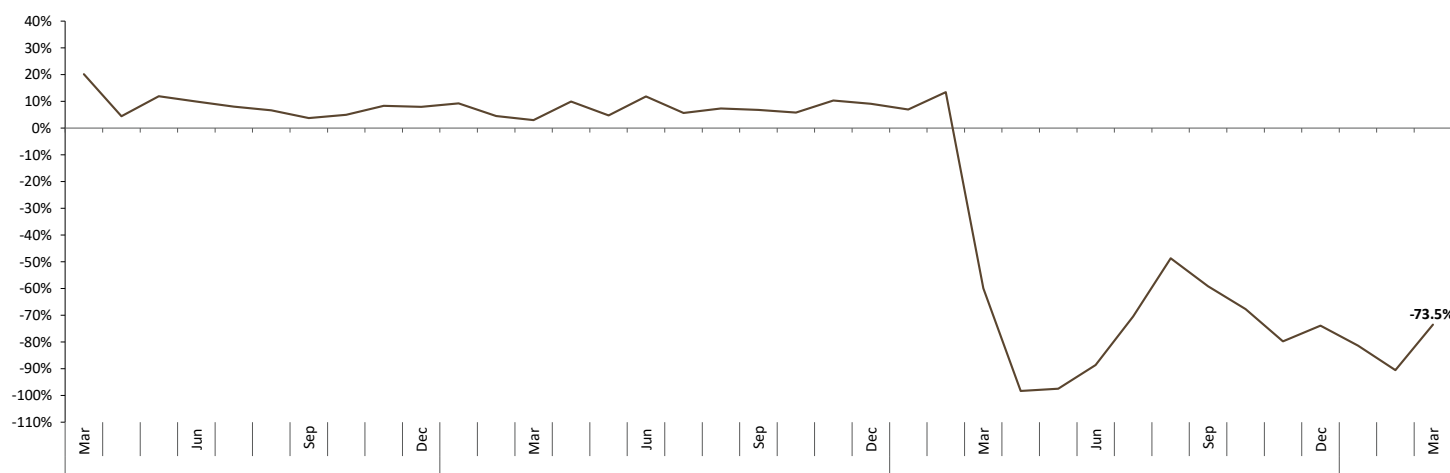
- Only three NUTS II regions did not register a decrease in overnight stays over 50%: Alentejo (-16.5%), Região Autónoma dos Açores (-36.1%), and Centro (-39.3%);
- Área Metropolitana de Lisboa concentrated 25.6% of overnight stays, followed by Norte (20.2%), Centro (15.3%), and Algarve (13.7%).

In the first three months of 2021, the regions with the smallest decreases in the number of overnight stays were Alentejo (-59.4%), Região Autónoma dos Açores (-67.0%), Centro (-71.3%), and Norte (-75.2%); the remaining regions registered decreases of over 80%.

In March 2021, with 58.5% of tourist accommodation establishments closed or with no guests:

- Total revenue amounted to EUR 26.4 million, corresponding to a 73.5% year-on-year reduction (-90.5% in February);
- All regions registered significant year-on-year decreases in total revenue, with Algarve (-87.9%), Região Autónoma da Madeira (-81.4%), and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (-79.7%) being the most affected.

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



More information at:

[Tourism activity – March 2021](#)
(14 May 2021)

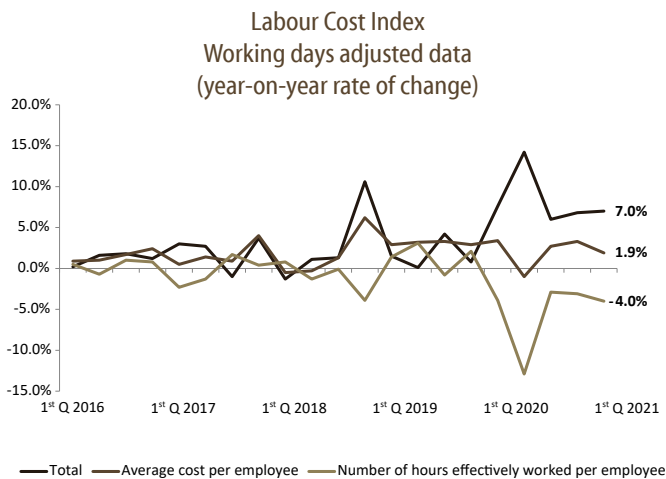
The Labour Cost Index increased by 7.0% in the 1st quarter of 2021, mainly as a result of the reduction in the number of hours worked

The working-day-adjusted Labour Cost Index (LCI) registered a year-on-year increase of 7.0% in the 1st quarter of 2021 (6.8% in the previous quarter).

This outcome was the combined result of:

- An increase of 1.9% in the average cost per employee (+3.3% in the previous quarter); the average cost per employee increased in all sectors of economic activity;
- A 4.0% reduction in the number of hours worked per employee (-3.1% in the previous quarter); the reduction in the number of hours worked per employee was also across all economic activities.

Wage and other costs, per hour worked, increased by 7.6% and 4.3%, respectively, compared to the same period of the previous year (+6.7% and +7.6% in the 4th quarter of 2020, in the same order).



Wage costs increased mainly due to increases in base wage, bonuses, and regular and irregular allowances.

The less marked increase in other costs results from the reduction or exemption from payment of social contributions for enterprises that joined the simplified layoff regime or the extraordinary support for the progressive resumption of activity.

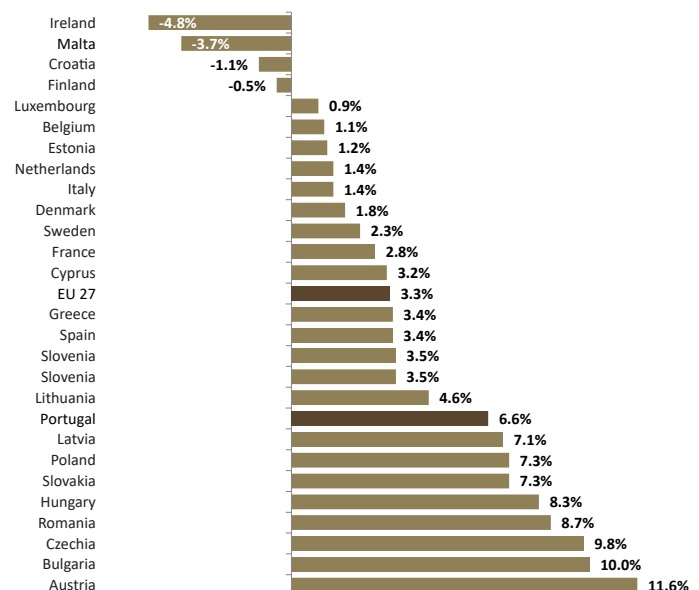
Comparison with the European Union

The latest available information on the year-on-year rate of change in the LCI by Member State relates to the 4th quarter of 2020 and was released by Eurostat on the 18th of March 2020.

The year-on-year rate of change in the LCI for the European Union as a whole (27 countries) was 3.3% in the 4th quarter of 2020.

Portugal registered a year-on-year increase above the European Union average: 6.6%.

Labour Cost Index in EU countries Working days adjusted data – 4th quarter of 2020 (year-on-year rate of change)



More information at:

[Labour cost index – 1st quarter of 2021](#)
(14 May 2021)

Birth rate at its lowest level ever recorded

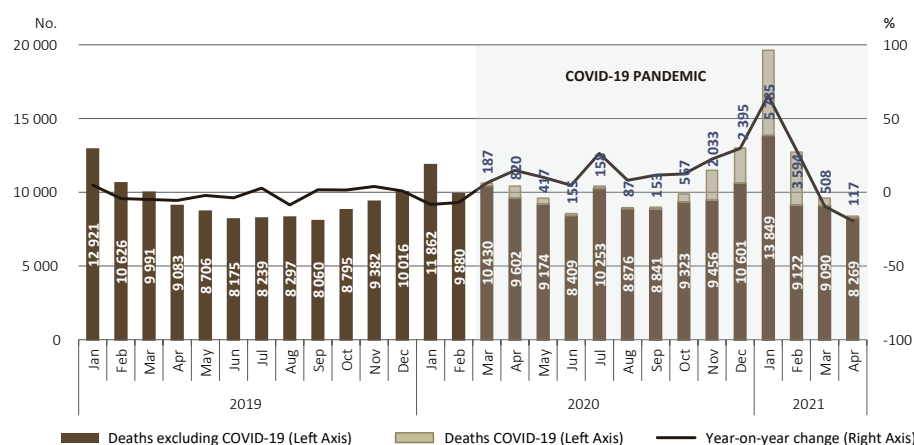
In January 2021, 19,634 deaths were registered in Portugal, the highest monthly value since the beginning of the pandemic, which corresponds to 7,772 more deaths (65.5%) than in January 2020. Of these, 5,785 were deaths attributed to COVID-19 (29.5% of the mortality this month).

In February, the number of deaths, although lower (12,716), was still higher than the same period in 2020 (+28.7%). In this month, the number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 was 3,594, the second-highest after January, corresponding to 28.3% of all deaths.

The number of deaths continued to decrease in March and April 2021, to 9,598 and 8,386 respectively, which are below the figures recorded in the same months of 2020. The number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 was 508 and 117, respectively, corresponding to 5.3% and 1.4% of total deaths, in the same order.

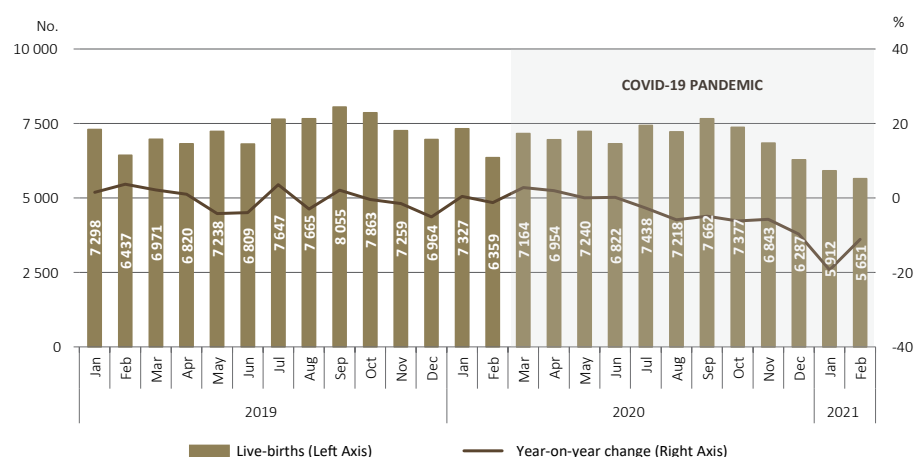


Deaths and year-on-year rate of change, Portugal, January 2019 to April 2021



In January and February 2021, 5,912 and 5,651 children were born alive, respectively, 1,415 (-19.3%) and 708 (-11.1%) less than in the same months of 2020. These months saw the lowest monthly birth rates ever recorded since records began at Statistics Portugal (1911).

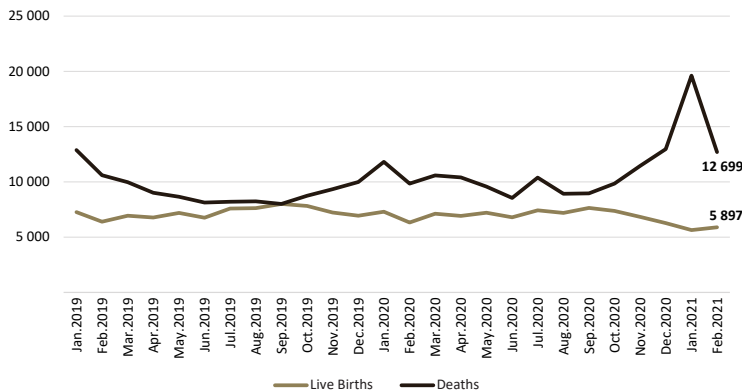
Live births and year-on-year rate of change, Portugal, January 2019 to February 2021



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 18 . 2021

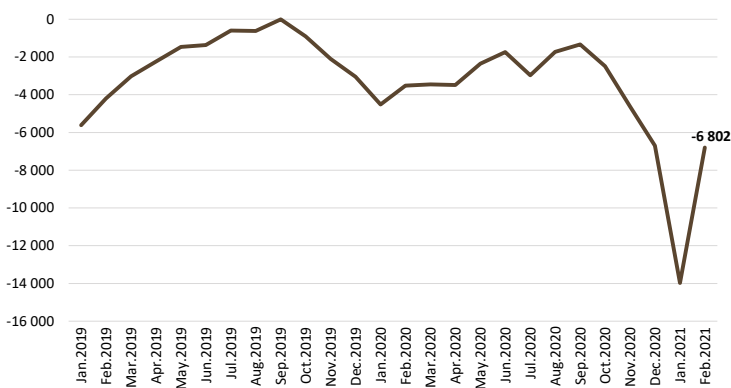
Live births and deaths, Portugal



The increase in the number of deaths and the decrease in the number of live births determined a strong worsening of the natural balance in the first two months of 2021: -13,975 and -6,802, respectively.

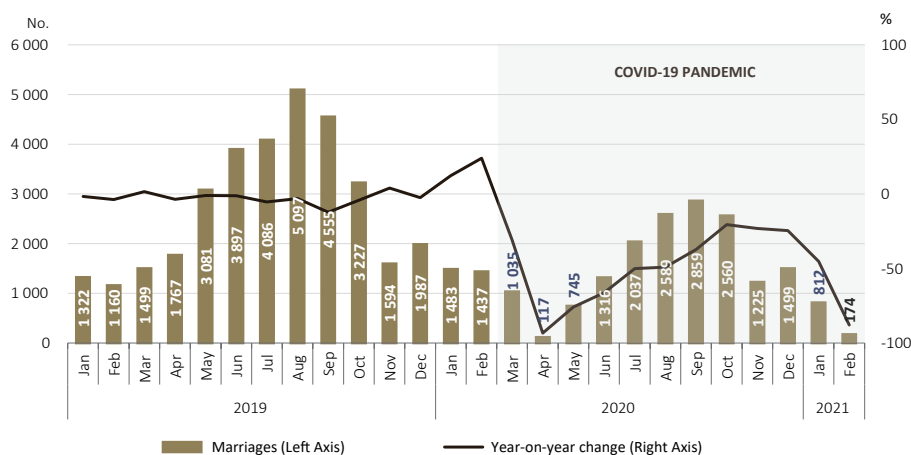


Natural balance, Portugal



In January and February 2021, 812 and 174 marriages were celebrated respectively, 45.2% and 87.9% less than in the same months of the previous year. The decrease recorded in February 2021 was only surpassed by that in April 2020, the month with the lowest number of marriages since records began: 117.

Marriages and year-on-year rate of change, Portugal, January 1999 to February 2021



More information at:
[Vital statistics – monthly data, April 2021](#)
 (14 May 2021)

In 2020, the GVA generated by tourism will have decreased by 48.2%

In 2020, the Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA), which totalled EUR 8,105 million, represented 4.6% of the national GVA (8.4% in 2019). In nominal terms, this corresponds to a decrease of 48.2% compared to 2019, which in turn compares to the reduction of 4.6% in the GVA of the national economy.

Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (TCET) totalled EUR 16,273 million, equivalent to 8.0% of GDP (15.3% in the previous year), representing less 50.4% in nominal terms, an unprecedented reduction in spending by the receiving tourism (tourism exports).

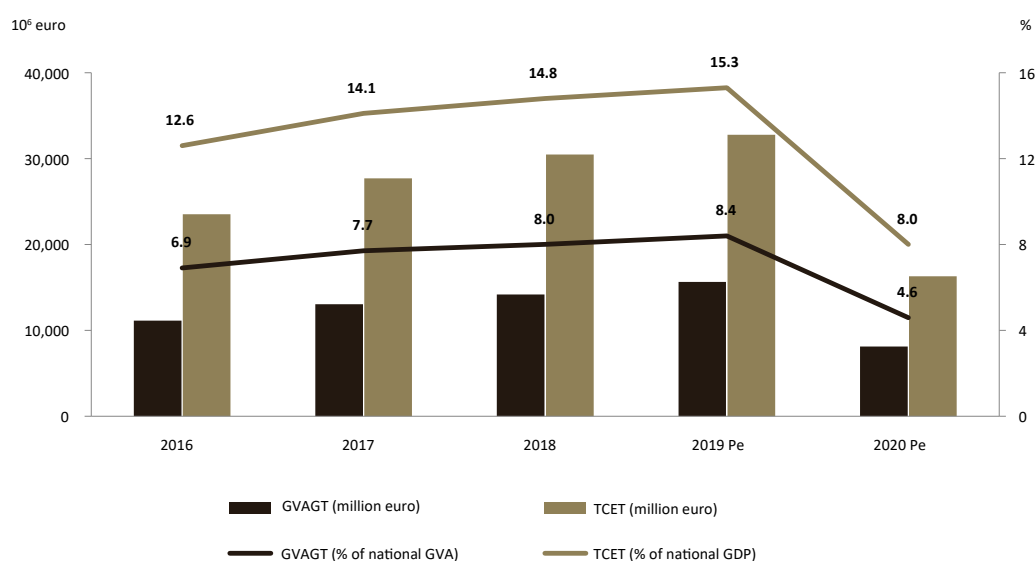
These two aggregates of the Tourism Satellite Account decreased more sharply than national GVA and GDP (nominal variations of -4.6% and -5.4%, respectively), reflecting the particularly negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on tourism activity.

It is estimated that in 2020:

- Tourism activity has generated a direct and indirect contribution of EUR 12.8 billion to the nominal value of GDP, corresponding to 6.3% (11.8% in 2019);
- The reduction in tourism activity contributed about ¾ of the total to the variation in GDP in volume, which was -7.6%.



Evolution of TDGVA and TCET (2016-2020)



More information at:

[Tourism satellite account for Portugal - Preliminary results – 2020](#)
(14 May 2021)

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 18 . 2021

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

This series of Press Releases has now completed one year of publication, with separate versions in Portuguese and English. Statistics Portugal intends to continue to contribute this way to the monitoring of the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by decision makers in public and private bodies and also by the general public.

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

Press releases between 17-05-2021 and 21-05-2021:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Industrial production price index	April 2021	18 May 2021
Transport activities - Air Transport Flash Statistics	March 2021	19 May 2021
Interest rates implied in housing loans	April 2021	19 May 2021
Monthly Economic Survey	April 2021	19 May 2021