



31st July 2023

SOCIAL ECONOMY SATELLITE ACCOUNT
2019-2020

SOCIAL ECONOMY GVA INCREASED SLIGHTLY IN A YEAR IMPACTED BY THE PANDEMIC, CHANGING FROM 3.0% OF NATIONAL GVA, IN 2019, TO 3.2%

In 2020, the Social Economy (SE) Gross Added Value (GVA) increased slightly (0.4%), compared to 2019, contrary to what was observed in the national economy, registering a decrease of 5.8% in GVA in the first year in which the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were felt. The weight of SE GVA in the national economy increased from 3.0%, in 2019, to 3.2%.

Between 2019 and 2020, total employment and employees increased slightly in SE (0.3% and 0.4%, respectively), contrary to what happened in the national economy (decrease of 2.2% and 1.4%, respectively). In those years, SE organizations were responsible for 5.1% and 5.2% of total employment and for 5.8% and 5.9% of the national employees.

In 2019 and 2020, 73,574 and 73,851 SE units were identified, respectively, with an increase of 2.3% in the number of units in 2019, compared to 2016 (reference year of the previous edition of Social Economy Satellite Account). By groups of SE entities, the Associations with altruistic goals stood out once again, together with the Community and self-management subsectors, congregated more than 95% of the total units and more than 62% of the total SE GVA.

Human health services and social services were the most relevant activities in terms of GVA and employment: health was responsible for 25.5% of SE GVA and 33.2% of SE employees, while social services accounted for 24.9% of SE GVA and 29.9% of SE employees, in 2020. In the same year, organizations of culture, communication and recreation activities, represented almost 45% of the total number of SE units, generating only 3.7% of the total SE GVA and accounting for 4.9% of SE employees.

Statistics Portugal releases the results of the fourth edition of the Social Economy Satellite Account (SESA), presenting, for the first time, information for two years (2019 and 2020). This project was developed by Statistics Portugal in partnership with António Sérgio Cooperative for Social Economy (CASES), within the scope of a collaboration protocol between these entities.

This press release is organized as follows:

1. Main results, including an analysis of the relevance of SE in the national economy;
2. Characterization of SE by main entities (groups and special status);
3. International comparison.



In addition to this press release a set of [tables](#) with additional information on the SESA are available on the Statistics Portugal website (www.ine.pt).

1. Main results

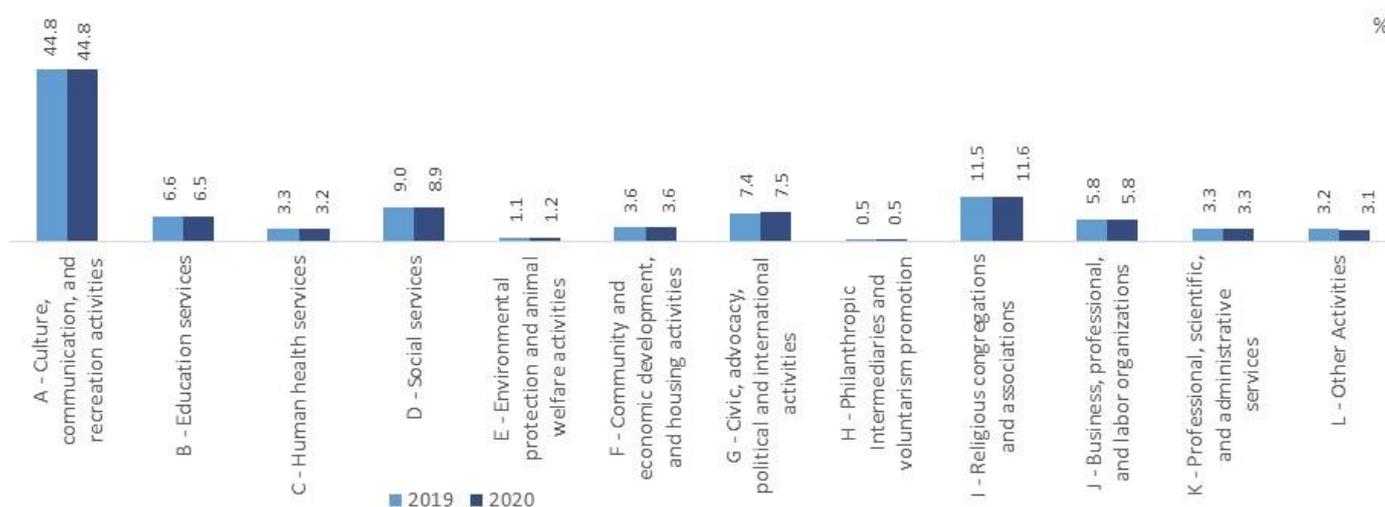
1.1. Composition of the sector

In 2020 there were 73,851 ES entities, 0.4% more than in 2019

In 2019 and 2020, 73,574 and 73,851 SE entities were identified, respectively. The total number of SE units increased by 2.3% in 2019, compared to the previous edition of SESA (2016).

As in previous editions of the SESA, more than 40% of the units carried out activities related to culture, communication and recreation activities. Almost 12% of the SE units carried out activities related to religion and around 9% were classified in social services.

Picture 1. Distribution (%) of SE kind of activity units (International Classification of Non-Profit and Third Sector Organizations)



Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

The group of Associations with altruistic goals (AAG) also remains dominant, bringing together more than 90% of SE units.

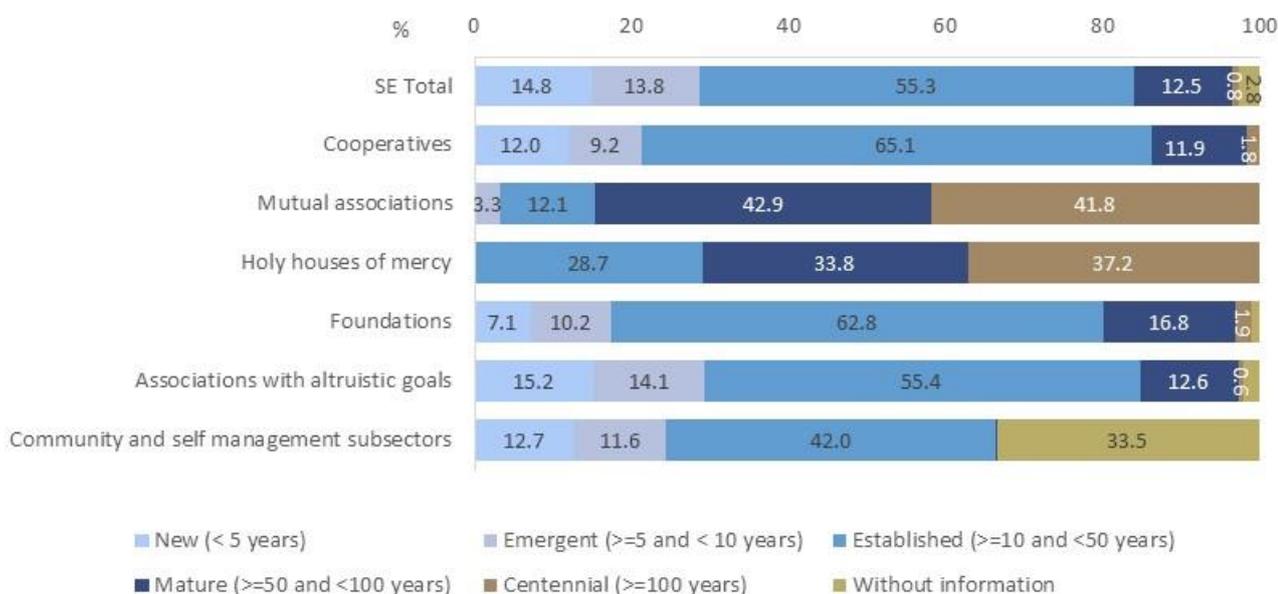


In 2020, most of the entities (55.3%) of the ES were between 10 and 49 years old

In 2020, more than 70% of the Holy houses of mercy and more than 80% of Mutual Associations were “mature” organizations (between 50 and 99 years of existence) or “centennial” (created 100 or more years ago), a situation unparalleled in other SE groups, in which “established” entities predominated (between 10 and 49 years of existence), representing 65.1% of Cooperatives, 62.8% of Foundations, 55.4% of AAG and 42% of Community and self-management subsectors¹.

The AAG recorded the highest percentage of “new” organizations (15.2%), *i.e.* organizations created less than 5 years ago.

Picture 2. Distribution (%) of life stages of SE entities, by groups of entities



Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

SE entities are present in all municipalities, with evident concentration in coastal areas and in some municipalities in the interior of the country

In a territorial perspective (NUTS II), Norte region had around 33% of the SESA units, followed by Centro, with around 25% and by Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, where approximately 23% of these entities were located, in the biennium under review. Analysing the distribution by NUTS III, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the

¹ See Methodological Note for additional information on the longevity scale used.



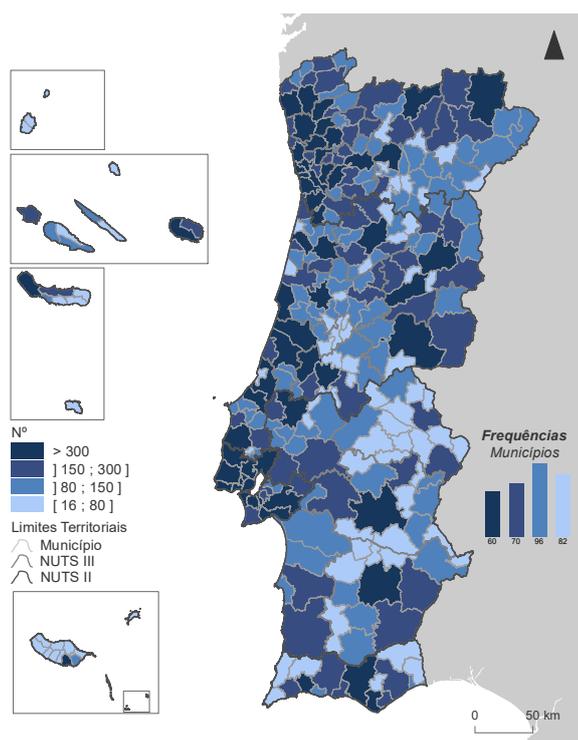
Área Metropolitana do Porto, together, concentrated around 35% of the total number of SE units, in 2019 and 2020.

In 2020, all municipalities in the country registered the presence of SE entities, with a more significant concentration of these in the municipalities of Lisbon, Oporto (and in some neighbouring municipalities, such as, for example, Sintra, Oeiras, Cascais and Vila Nova de Gaia), Coimbra and Braga.

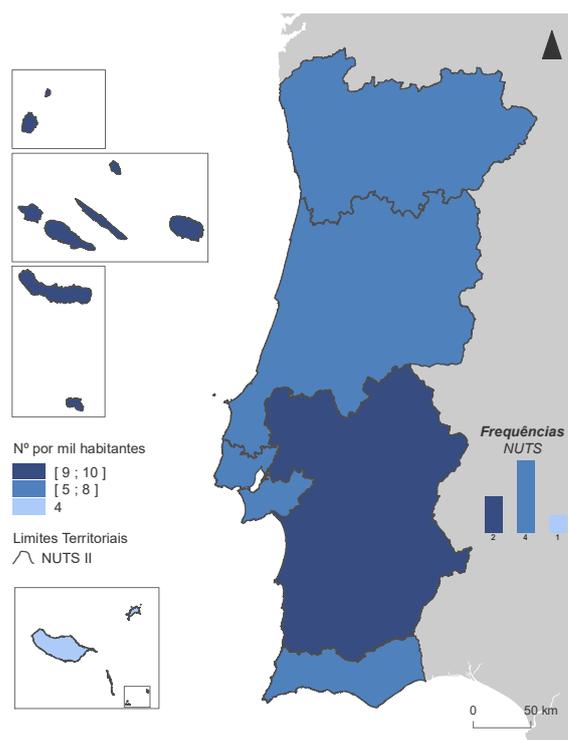
Despite the evident littoralization, it was also observed a polarization of SE sector in municipalities in the interior of the country, such as Évora, Beja, Bragança, Vila Real, Viseu, Castelo Branco and Guarda, among others.

In the Autonomous Region of the Azores, the municipalities of Ponta Delgada and Angra do Heroísmo stand out, and in the Autonomous Region of Madeira, the municipality of Funchal.

Picture 3. Distribution of SE entities, by municipality (2020)



Picture 4. Number of SE entities (2020) per thousand inhabitants (2021), by NUTS II



Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

Considering the number of SE entities *per* thousand inhabitants² (NUTS II), it was observed that Alentejo and the Autonomous Region of the Azores recorded the highest average (10 entities *per* thousand inhabitants), while the Autonomous Region of Madeira had the lowest record (on average, 4 entities *per* thousand inhabitants).

² The population of the Census 2021 was used as a reference.



1.2. GVA, employment and compensation of employees

SE GVA and employment with a more favourable performance than the national economy between 2019 and 2020

In 2020, the 73,851 SE entities generated 3.2% of national GVA, 5.0% of compensation of employees, 5.2% of total employment and 5.9% of employees (expressed, in both cases, in full-time equivalents – FTE). The average compensation of employees in SE entities corresponded to 85.2% of the national average, in the same year.

Between 2019 and 2020, the number of SE units, GVA and employees increased by 0.4%, while total employment increased by 0.3%, registering a more favourable performance than that observed in the national economy, in the first year in which the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were felt (national GVA decreased by 5.8%, employees by 1.4% and total employment by 2.2%).

Human health services (C) and social services (D) were the most relevant areas of activity in terms of GVA and employment: human health services (C) were responsible for 25.5% of SE GVA and 33.2% of SE employees, while social services (D) generated 24.9% of SE GVA and accounted for 29.9% of SE employees, in 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, GVA, employment and employees in human health services (C) grew by 2.6%, 1.2% and 1.3%. In social services (D), the main indicators recorded rates of change of -0.1% in GVA, and +0.5% in employment and employees.

Culture, communication and recreation activities(A) congregated almost 45% of the total SESA units but represented only 3.7% of the total SE GVA and accounted for 4.9% of the total SE employees, in 2020.



Table 1. Main indicators (International Classification of Non-Profit and Third Sector Organizations)

International Classification of Nonprofit and Third Sector Organizations (ICNP/TSO)	Kind of activity units		Employment		Employees		Gross Value Added (GVA)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	No		FTE		FTE		10 ⁶ euro	
A - Culture, communication, and recreation activities	32,949	33,063	12,466	12,526	11,867	11,979	234	206
B - Education services	4,837	4,815	31,419	31,276	31,343	31,127	820	801
C - Human health services	2,404	2,400	79,979	80,920	79,889	80,893	1,393	1,428
D - Social services	6,622	6,606	72,792	73,124	72,573	72,966	1,393	1,391
E - Environmental protection and animal welfare activities	819	856	754	726	727	702	9	9
F - Community and economic development, and housing activities	2,619	2,634	2,449	2,359	2,271	2,219	39	54
G - Civic, advocacy, political and international activities	5,476	5,561	2,925	2,869	2,815	2,803	61	58
H - Philanthropic Intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	334	340	146	152	139	146	-1	0
I - Religious congregations and associations	8,475	8,543	8,629	8,665	8,604	8,642	164	159
J - Business, professional, and labor organizations	4,251	4,259	7,884	7,382	7,513	7,135	179	180
K - Professional, scientific, and administrative services	2,448	2,450	7,450	7,912	7,261	7,658	511	519
L - Other Activities	2,340	2,324	17,980	17,706	17,755	17,513	775	792
Social Economy	73,574	73,851	244,873	245,618	242,757	243,783	5,575	5,597
National economy	//	//	4,807,467	4,701,371	4,175,194	4,115,061	185,536	174,768
Social Economy/ National economy (%)	//	//	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.9	3.0	3.2

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

Associations with altruistic purposes (AAG) remained the most relevant group in ES, followed by Cooperatives, in terms of units and GVA, and Holy houses of mercy, in employees.

Analysing **by groups** of SE entities, of the almost 74 thousand units considered in 2020, AAG, together with the Community and self-management subsectors aggregated more than 95% of the SE total, being responsible for 62.8% of GVA and 65.5% of employees (FTE).

Cooperatives constituted the second group of SE entities with the highest relative weight, in terms of the number of units and GVA, while the Holy houses of mercy were the second most relevant group in terms of employees.

While the GVA of Foundations and AAG, together with the Community and self-management subsectors, decreased between 2019 and 2020 (2.3% and 0.5%, respectively), the GVA of Cooperatives, Mutual Associations and Holy houses of mercy increased over the same period (1.3%, 2.5% and 5.3%, respectively).



In terms of employees, the evolution of the different groups was also heterogeneous, registering increases in the Holy houses of mercy (1.6%) and AAG, together with Community and self-management subsectors (0.8%) and decreases in Cooperatives (1.9%), Mutual associations (0.1%) and Foundations (2.6%).

Mutual associations, which include some entities from the financial sector, presented the highest GVA generated by FTE and average compensation of employees, above the national average, in the biennium 2019-2020.

Table 2. Main indicators, by groups of entities

Social Economy groups	Kind of activity units		Employees		Gross Value Added (GVA)		Compensation of employees	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	No		FTE		10 ⁶ euro		10 ³ euro	
Cooperatives	2 174	2 153	23 985	23 530	716	725	613	610
Mutual associations	91	91	4 954	4 949	319	327	184	189
Holy houses of mercy	376	376	40 640	41 308	627	660	629	658
Foundations	618	618	14 798	14 407	379	370	354	355
Associations with altruistic goals and Community and self management subsectors	70 315	70 613	158 381	159 590	3 535	3 515	3 036	3 089
Social Economy	73 574	73 851	242 757	243 783	5 575	5 597	4 815	4 901
National economy	//	//	4,175,194	4,115,061	185,536	174,768	97,099	97,124
Social Economy/ National economy (%)	//	//	5.8	5.9	3.0	3.2	5.0	5.0

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) generated almost 72% of the SE GVA

Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) constituted the dominant sector, concentrating 87.2% of the total units of the SESA universe, followed by the non-financial corporations and households (S.11+S.14), with 12.6% of total SE units, in the 2019-2020 biennium.

Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) were also the most relevant sector in terms of GVA (71.3% and 71.9% of the total, in 2019 and 2020, respectively), while non-financial corporations and households (S.11+S.14) generated, respectively, 18.7% and 17.8% of SE GVA, in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Financial corporations (S.12) were responsible for around 10% of total SE GVA, in the biennium under review, while the contribution of the General Government sector (S.13) was residual for SE GVA.



Table 3. Main indicators, by institutional sector

Institutional sector	Kind of activity units		VAB		Emprego		Compensation of employees	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	No.		10 ⁶ euro		FTE		10 ⁶ euro	
Non-financial corporations (S.11) + Households (S.14)	9,264	9,316	1,042	994	36,138	35,161	870	858
Financial corporations (S.12)	128	130	544	566	8,084	8,101	363	361
General government (S.13)	21	21	13	12	553	542	13	13
Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)	64,161	64,384	3,977	4,025	200,098	201,814	3,569	3,669
Social Economy	73 574	73 851	5,575	5,597	244,873	245,618	4,815	4,901
National Economy	//	//	185,536	174,768	4,807,467	4,701,371	97,099	97,124
Social Economy/ National economy (%)	//	//	3.0	3.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

1.3. SE in the Portuguese economy

Although some conceptual and methodological changes were introduced in the different editions of the SESA (2010, 2013, 2016, 2019-2020)³, consistency with the Portuguese National Accounts allows contextualizing the importance of SE in the Portuguese economy between 2010 and 2020.

Since 2010, the number of units in the SE sector has grown by around 33%, remaining practically unchanged between 2019 and 2020 (+0.4%).

Between 2010 and 2013, the maintenance of the weight of SE GVA in the national economy (2.8%) and the increase of the weight of SE employees in the total employees (from 5.5% in 2010 to 6.0% in 2013), are illustrative of the resilience of the sector in the context of the economic and financial crisis that affected Portugal at the time.

Thus, the evolution of the main macroeconomic variables in 2013, compared to 2010, indicated that SE is a short-term “buffer” in periods of crisis, working counter cyclically to respond to pressing social needs which, often, get worse during these periods.

The nominal variation of SE GVA (+0.4%) and of the national economy (-5.8%) in the last year of the biennium, resulted in an increase in the relative importance of SE GVA in the national economy GVA from 3.0%, in 2019, to 3.2%, in 2020: the highest of the four editions of the SESA.

In the same year, SE employment and employees recorded slight increases (0.3% and 0.4%, respectively), compared to 2019, while in the national economy there was a decrease in employment and employees (-2.2% and -1.4%, respectively).

³ The 2013 and 2016 editions are consistent with the 2011 benchmark year of the National Accounts and the 2019-2020 edition are consistent with the 2016 benchmark year of National Accounts. All are based on the ESA 2010 conceptual framework. The 2010 edition is consistent with the 2006 benchmark year of National Accounts and is based on the ESA 95.



As in 2013, the results of the main macroeconomic indicators of SE, in 2020, confirmed the trend of evolution in counter-cycle with the Portuguese economy, during a new period of crisis.

As in previous editions, GVA *per* FTE, as well as GVA *per* employee in SE, except for Mutual associations, remained below the national economy average.

The average compensation of employees (*per* FTE in the SE) was lower than that of the national economy (85.3% and 85.2%, in 2019 and 2020, respectively), in line with the results of previous editions of the SE Account, showing a significant dispersion by groups of entities.

Analysing the compensation of employees/GVA ratio, it was observed that a significant part of SE GVA is allocated to the compensation of employees (86.4% and 87.6% in 2019 and 2020, respectively), a much higher percentage than that observed in the economy (52.3% and 55.6%, in 2019 and 2020, respectively).



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Table 4. SESA main results, with the Portuguese economy as a reference (National Accounts)

	Unit	Levels	Levels					Rate of change (%)				SESA/NE (%)				
			2010	2013	2016	2019	2020	2010/2013	2013/2016	2016/2019	2019/2020	2010	2013	2016	2019	2020
Number of kind of activity units	No.	SESA	55,383	61,268	71,885	73 574	73 851	10.6	17.3	2.3	0.4	//	//	//	//	//
GVA	10 ⁶ euro	SESA	4,263	4,207	4,819	5,575	5,597	-1.3	14.6	15.7	0.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2
		NE	151,426	149,768	162,226	185,536	174,768	-1.1	8.3	14.4	-5.8					
Employment (FTE)	No	SESA	228,124	217,744	236,288	244,873	245,618	-4.6	8.5	3.6	0.3	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2
		NE	4,792,750	4,178,797	4,419,870	4,807,467	4,701,371	-12.8	5.8	8.8	-2.2					
GVA/FTE	10 ³ euro	SESA	18.7	19.3	20.4	22.8	22.8	3.4	5.6	11.6	0.1	59.1	53.9	55.6	59.0	61.3
		NE	31.6	35.8	36.7	38.6	37.2	13.4	2.4	5.1	-3.7					
Compensation of employees	10 ⁶ euro	SESA	3,955	3,973	4,322	4,815	4,901	0.4	8.8	11.4	1.8	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0
		NE	86,814	76,280	81,854	97,099	97,124	-12.1	7.3	18.6	0.0					
Employees (FTE)	No	SESA	226,935	215,963	234,886	242,757	243,783	-4.8	8.8	3.4	0.4	5.5	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.9
		NE	4,138,163	3,582,077	3,839,523	4,175,194	4,115,061	-13.4	7.2	8.7	-1.4					
Average compensation of employees	10 ³ euro	SESA	17.4	18.4	18.4	19.8	20.1	5.6	0.0	7.8	1.4	83.1	86.4	86.3	85.3	85.2
		NE	21.0	21.3	21.3	23.3	23.6	1.5	0.1	9.1	1.5					
Compensation of employees/GVA	%	SESA	92.8	94.5	89.7	86.4	87.6	1,7 p.p.	-4,8 p.p.	-3,3 p.p.	1,2 p.p.	161.9	185.4	177.7	165.0	157.6
		NE	57.3	50.9	50.5	52.3	55.6	-6,4 p.p.	-0,5 p.p.	1,9 p.p.	3,2 p.p.					

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account and National Accounts)

SOCIAL ECONOMY SATELLITE ACCOUNT – 2019-2020 – Benchmark year 2016



2. Characterization of SE by main entities

2.1. SE groups

2.1.1. Cooperatives

In 2020, there was a slight decrease (-1.0%) in the total number of Cooperatives, compared to 2019, with a total of 2,153 Cooperatives being considered in the SESA universe. Comparing with the previous SESA edition (2016), there was a decrease of 8.1% in the total number of units in this SE group.

The main activities carried out by Cooperatives were the other activities (L), which accounted for around 48% of the units in 2020, among which trade activities (L40), with 13.2%, manufacturing (L20), with 13.1% and agriculture, forestry and fishing (L10), with 12.3% stood out. Culture, communication and recreation activities (A) followed, with 14.7% of Cooperatives, in 2020.

In 2020, the GVA of Cooperatives increased slightly (1.3%), which contrasted with the reduction in wages (0.4%), employment (-2.0%) and employees (-1.9 %), compared to 2019.

Table 5. Main indicators - Cooperatives

	2019	2020	Rate of change (%)
Number of Cooperatives (No.)	2,174	2,153	-1.0
GVA (10 ⁶ euro)	716	725	1.3
Compensation of employees (10 ⁶ euro)	613	610	-0.4
Employment - FTE (No.)	24,510	24,026	-2.0
Employees - FTE (No.)	23,985	23,530	-1.9

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

In terms of GVA, financial and insurance services (L60) stood out: despite corresponding to around 4% of total Cooperatives, these activities accounted for approximately 35% of GVA in the 2019-2020 biennium.

The compensation of employees' distribution was similar to that of the GVA, with financial and insurance services (L60) supporting around 30% of the compensation of employees of this SE group, in the biennium under review.

With regard to employees (FTE), education services (B) stood out with 21.2% and 20.6% of the total employees of this group, in 2019 and 2020.



Box 1

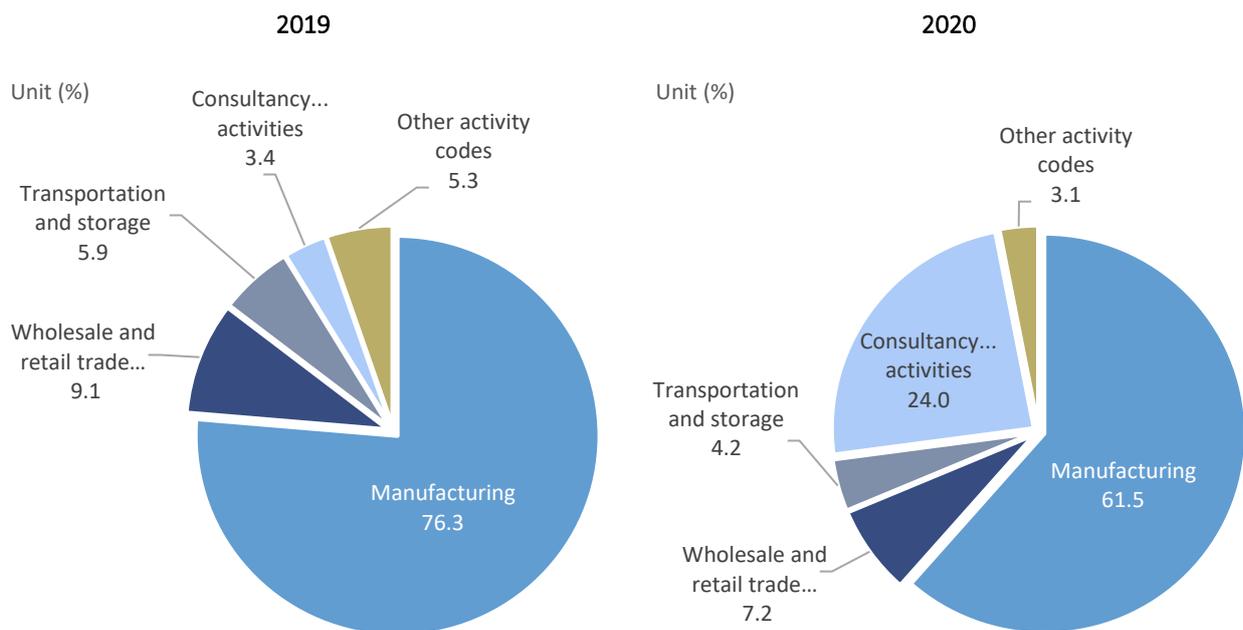
Corporations owned by Cooperatives

SESA results do not include corporations 100% owned by cooperative capital. This box intends to highlight the relevance of Cooperatives economic groups, by presenting autonomous and complementary information.

In 2019 and 2020, 71 corporations were identified (including holding companies) as owned by Cooperatives included in the SESA universe, with economic and financial information available for around 60 units.

This group of corporations generated, respectively, 84.6 million euro and 121.2 million euro of GVA, in 2019 and 2020. The manufacturing industries represented 76.3% and 61.5% of the total GVA of these corporations, in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Picture 5. Distribution of GVA of corporations 100% owned by Cooperatives, by activity

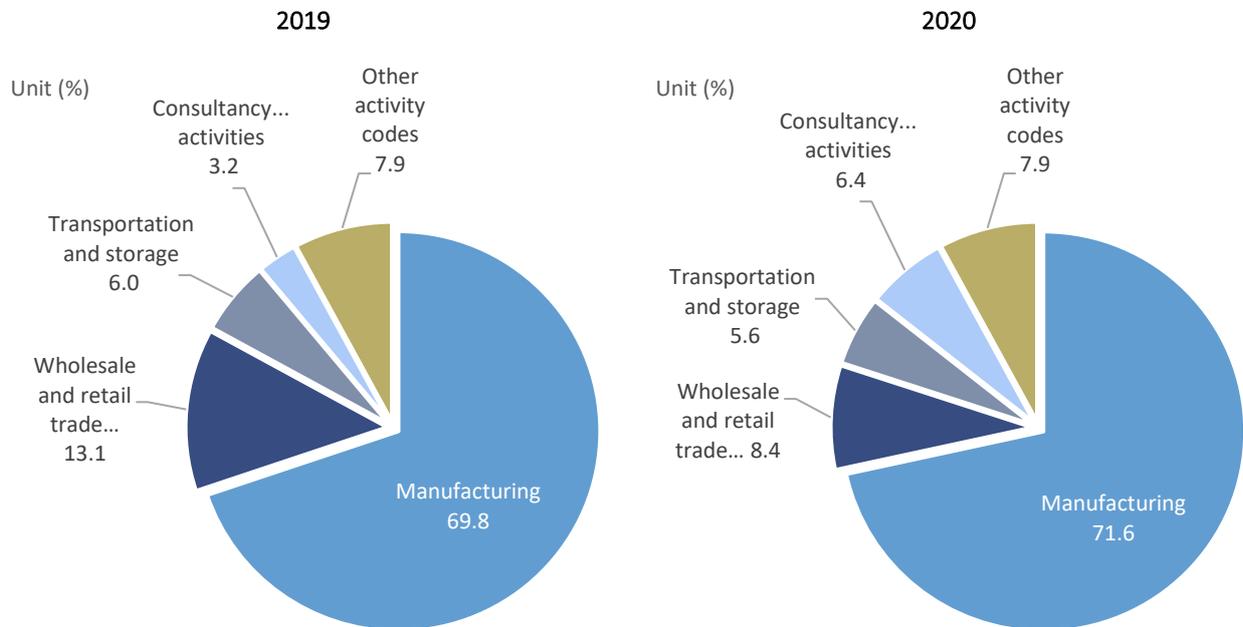


Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account and National Accounts)

In these corporations, the value of compensation of employees amounted to 58.7 million euro and 60.6 million euro, in 2019 and 2020, respectively, with more than 2/3 concentrated in the manufacturing industries (69.8% in 2019 and 71.6% in 2020).

In terms of employees, this group of corporations held 2,335 and 2,253 jobs in 2019 and 2020.

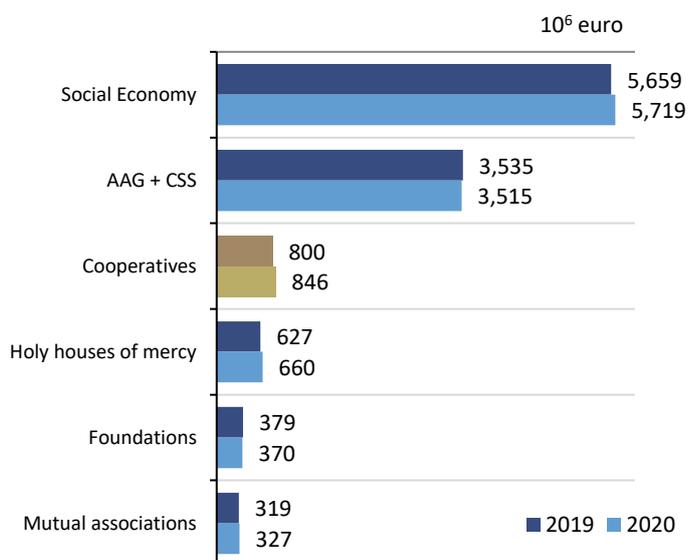
Picture 6. Distribution of compensation of employees of corporations 100% owned by Cooperatives, by activity



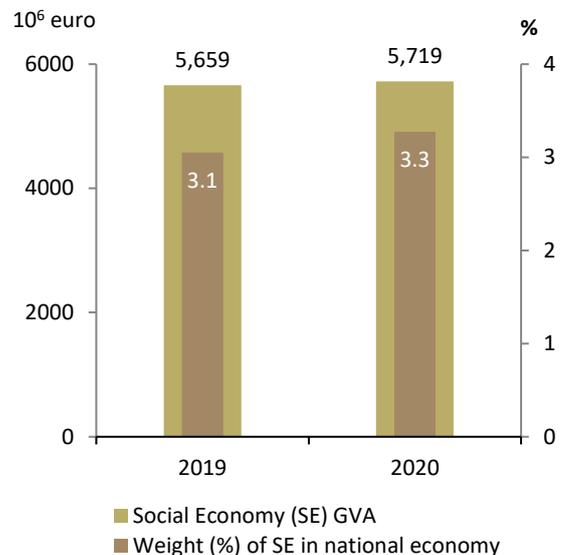
Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account and National Accounts)

If the contribution of these corporations were considered, the GVA of the Cooperative sector would equal or exceed 800 million euro, in 2019 and 2020, reinforcing the position of Cooperatives as the second most relevant group of entities in SE in the biennium. Likewise, SE GVA would represent 3.1% and 3.3% of the total GVA of the national economy, in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Picture 7. SE GVA, by group of entities, including corporations owned by Cooperatives



Picture 8. SE GVA, including corporations owned by Cooperatives



Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account and National Accounts)



2.1.2. Mutual associations

In 2019 and 2020, the number of Mutual associations remained the same (91 units). Of these, 48.4% were classified in social services (D) and 25.3% carried out human health services (C), in the biennium. Comparing with the SESA previous edition (2016), the number of Mutual associations decreased by 6.2%.

Contrary to GVA and compensation of employees, which increased in 2020 (2.5% and 2.8%, respectively), employment (including employees) remained virtually unchanged (-0.1%) compared to the previous year.

Table 6. Main indicators – Mutual associations

	2019	2020	Rate of change (%)
Number of Mutual associations (No.)	91	91	0.0
GVA (10 ⁶ euro)	319	327	2.5
Compensation of employees (10 ⁶ euro)	184	189	2.8
Employment - FTE (No.)	4,954	4,949	-0.1
Employees - FTE (No.)	4,954	4,949	-0.1

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

Financial and insurance services (L60) accounted for 88.5% and 92.4% of the total GVA of Mutual associations, in 2019 and 2020, respectively. These activities also stand out in the distribution of compensation of employees, representing 86.8% and 87.2% of the total in those years.

Financial and insurance services (L60) concentrated 73.3% of total employees, followed by human health services (C), with almost 14% of the total in the biennium under review.

Mutual associations remain the only group in SE in which the average compensation of employees and the GVA/FTE ratio are higher than the observed in the national economy.

2.1.3. Holy houses of mercy

In 2019 and 2020, this SE group included a total of 376 units, 2.8% less than in 2016. Almost 84% of the Holy houses of mercy developed their activity in the human health services (C), while around 15% were classified in social services (D), in the biennium under review.

In 2020, the GVA of the Holy houses of mercy increased by 5.3% and wages increased by 4.6%, in line with the growth in employment (1.6%) and employees (1.6%).



Table 7. Main indicators – Holy houses of mercy

	2019	2020	Rate of change (%)
Number of Holy houses of mercy (No.)	376	376	0.0
GVA (10 ⁶ euro)	627	660	5.3
Compensation of employees (10 ⁶ euro)	629	658	4.6
Employment - FTE (No.)	40,656	41,308	1.6
Employees - FTE (No.)	40,640	41,308	1.6

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

Human health services (C) were most relevant in terms of GVA (87.8% and 87.6% in 2019 and 2020, respectively) and employees (88.5% in the biennium).

Social services (D) constituted the second most relevant activity of this group, having generated almost 11% of GVA and about 10% of employees, in 2020.

The Holy houses of mercy registered the lowest average compensation of employees and the also the lowest result of the GVA/FTE ratio, among the different SE groups, in the biennium under review. The average compensation of employees was 15.5 and 15.9 thousand euro, in 2019 and 2020, respectively, while at SE these values reached 19.8 and 20.1 thousand euro, in each of the years. Similarly, the GVA/FTE amounted to 15.4 thousand euro in 2019 and 16 thousand euro in 2020, below the SE average, with an average result of 23 thousand euro in the biennium.

2.1.4. Foundations

In the 2019-2020 biennium, there were 618 Foundations, as in 2016. Around 26% of Foundations carried out activities in social services (D), followed by culture, communication and recreation activities (A) (almost 21%) and human health services (C) (approximately 18%).

In 2020, the Foundations GVA decreased by 2.3%, compared to the previous year. Employment and employees also recorded decreases of 2.7% and 2.6%, respectively, while the compensation of employees increased by 0.4% in the last year of the biennium.



Table 8. Main indicators – Foundations

	2019	2020	Rate of change (%)
Number of Foundations (No.)	618	618	0.0
GVA (10 ⁶ euro)	379	370	-2.3
Compensation of employees (10 ⁶ euro)	354	355	0.4
Employment - FTE (No.)	14,919	14,516	-2.7
Employees - FTE (No.)	14,798	14,407	-2.6

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

Education services (B), despite comprising only 10% of Foundations, was the most relevant activity in the structure of this group's GVA (32.8% and 32.1%, in 2019 and 2020, respectively). Human health services (C) emerged as the second most relevant activity regarding GVA (21.7% and 20.9%, in the same years). In terms of employees, the most important activity in 2019 was Human health services (C), with 33.7% of employees. In 2020, education services (B) surpassed human health services (C), accounting for 32.3% of employees.

2.1.5. Associations with altruistic purposes (AAG) and Community and self-management subsectors

In 2020, the AAG, together with the Community and self-management subsectors, comprised 70,613 units, an increase of 0.4%, facing 2019. Compared to 2016, the number of entities increased by 3.2%.

About 47% of the AAG developed their activity in culture, communication and recreation activities (A), followed by religion (I) (12.3%) and social services (D) (9%), in the 2019-2020 biennium. The Community and self-management subsectors concentrated mainly in agriculture, forestry and fishing (L10), in which 56.4% and 57.1% of these units were classified, respectively, in 2019 and 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, there was a slight decrease in GVA (-0.5%) in these two SE groups, which contrasts with the positive evolution of compensation of employees (+1.8%), employment (+0.6%) and employees (+0.8%).



Table 9. Main indicators – AAG and Community and self-management subsectors

	2019	2020	Rate of change (%)
Number of Associations with altruistic goals and Community and self management subsectors (No.)	70,315	70,613	0.4
GVA (10 ⁶ euro)	3,535	3,515	-0.5
Compensation of employees (10 ⁶ euro)	3,036	3,089	1.8
Employment - FTE (No.)	159,834	160,819	0.6
Employees - FTE (No.)	158,381	159,590	0.8

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

With regard to GVA, the most relevant activities were social services (D) (34.1% and 34.6%, in 2019 and 2020, respectively), followed by human health services (C) (20.9% and 21.4%, in the same years) and education services (B) (14.8% and 14.2%, in 2019 and 2020, respectively).

Social services (D) were also more relevant in terms of employees (almost 39% in the 2019-2020 biennium).



Box 2

Corporations owned by other SE entities

Like Cooperatives, other SE entities (Holy houses of mercy, Mutual associations, Foundations and AAG) also hold shares in corporations.

Using the information collected within the scope of the Social Economy Sector Survey 2018 (SESS), it was possible to identify 63 corporations 100% owned by SE entities, of which 52.4% owned by AAG and 34.9% owned by Foundations.

This group of corporations generated, respectively, 26.3 million euro and 13.6 million euro of GVA, in 2019 and 2020.

In these corporations, the compensation of employees amounted to 17.8 million euro and 20.1 million euro, in 2019 and 2020, respectively. In terms of employment, there were 775 and 753 jobs in these corporations in 2019 and 2020.

Table 10. Information on corporations 100% owned by SE entities

Social Economy Groups	Participated units	GVA		Employment		Compensation of employees	
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	No.	Thousand euro		No.		Thousand euro	
Associations with altruistic goals	33	20,638	8,884	476	457	11,990	15,144
Mutual associations	3	222	114	1	1	0	0
Foundations	22	5,037	4,250	241	239	4,903	4,037
Holy houses of mercy	5	375	354	57	56	883	926
Total	63	26,272	13,602	775	753	17,776	20,107

Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Sector Survey 2018 and National Accounts)



2.2. Entities with special status

2.2.1. Private Institutions of Social Solidarity (IPSS)

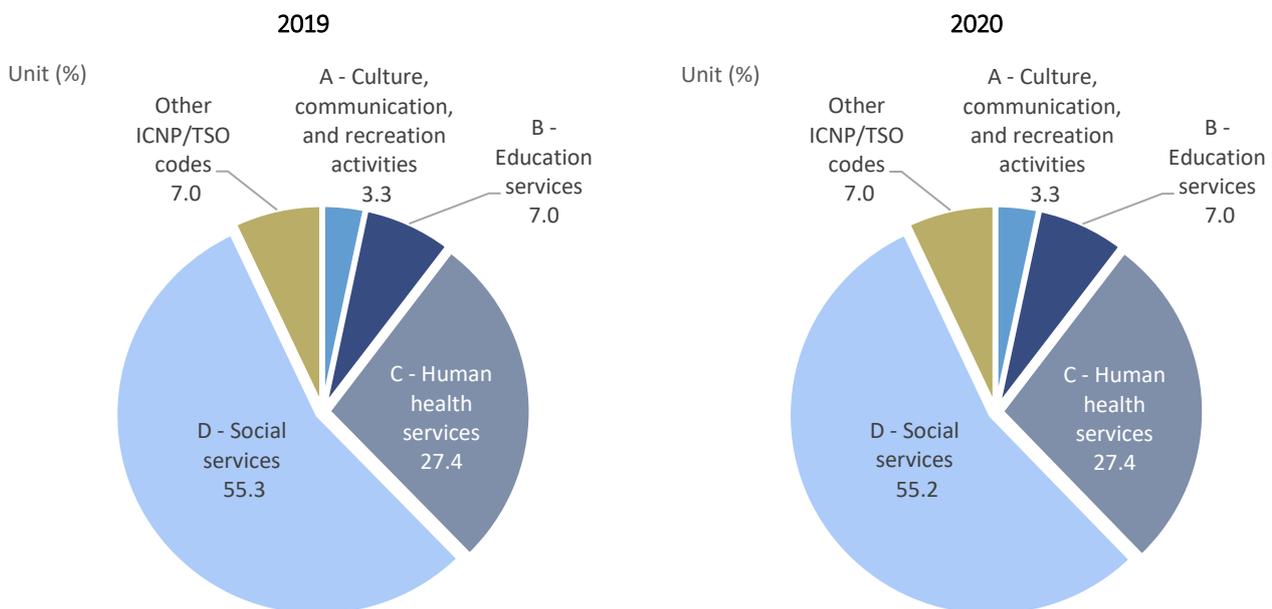
5,511 and 5,476 entities with IPSS status or equivalent were identified in 2019 and 2020, respectively, with a decrease compared to the two previous editions of the CSES (5,584 in 2013 and 5,622 in 2016).

Thus, in 2019 and 2020, 7.5% and 7.4% of the total SE entities held the status of IPSS or equivalent, respectively, these concentrated in AAG (83.8%), followed by Holy houses of mercy (6.8%), Foundations (4.8%), Cooperatives (3.0%) and Mutual associations (1.6%).

More than 97% of the units included in the Holy houses of mercy and in the Mutual associations and less than 10% of Cooperatives and AAG held IPSS status.

The IPSS developed their activity mainly in social services (D) (about 55%), followed by human health services (C) (about 27%) and education services (B) (7.0%).

Picture 9. IPSS by activity (International Classification of Non-Profit and Third Sector Organizations)



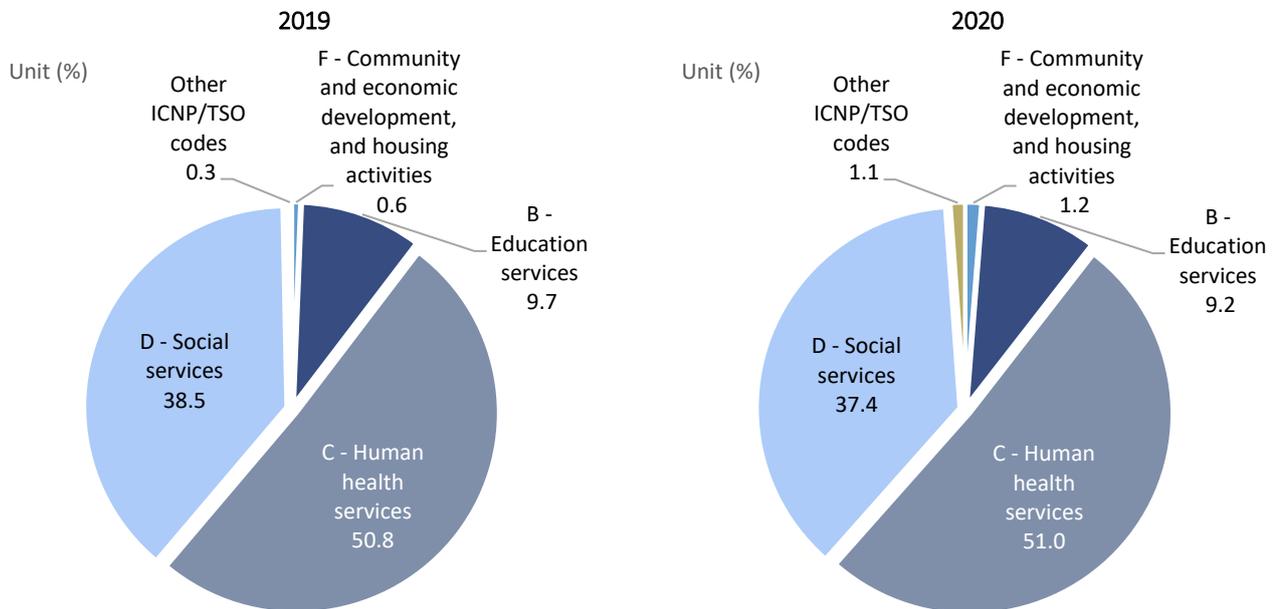
Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

Human health services (C) were most relevant in terms of GVA (around 51%), followed by social services (D) (over 37%) and education services (B) (over 9%), slightly changing the hierarchy observed in the distribution of the number of units.

While the GVA of human health services (C) increased by 2.9% in 2020, GVA of social services (D) and education services (B) decreased by 0.7% and 2.4% compared to the previous year, respectively.



Picture 10. IPSS GVA by activity (International Classification of Non-Profit and Third Sector Organizations)



Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

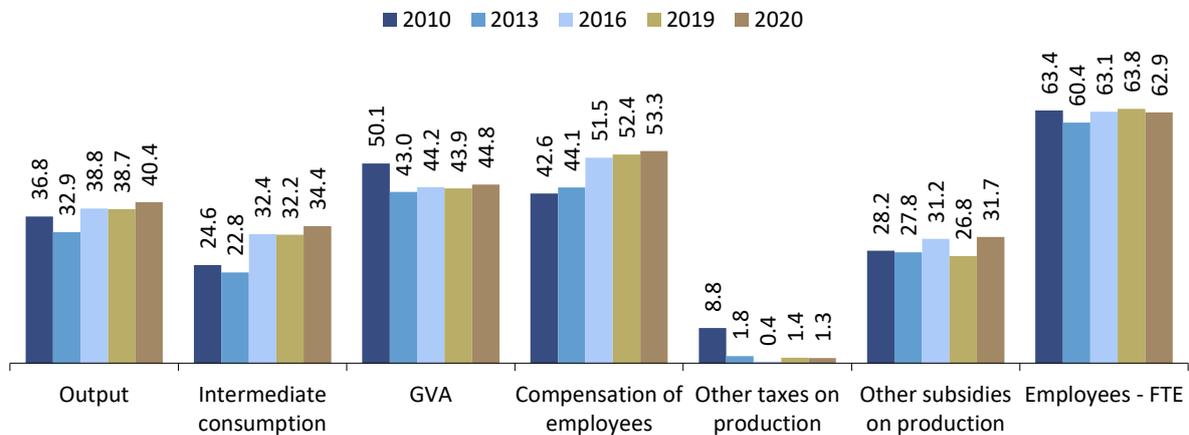
Between 2019 and 2020, employees in IPSS decreased by 1%. The evolution was similar to that of GVA, with an increase in human health services (C), albeit slight (0.02%), and a decrease in social services (2.1%) and education services (1.8%), between 2019 and 2020.

In 2020, IPSS reinforced their relative importance in SE, representing more than 40% of output, 44.8% of GVA, 53.3% of compensation of employees and 31.7% of other subsidies on production.

In the same year, the weight of IPSS employees in total ES employees was slightly lower than that observed in 2019: 63.8% in 2019 and 62.9% in 2020.



Picture 11. Relative importance (%) of IPSS in SE



Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

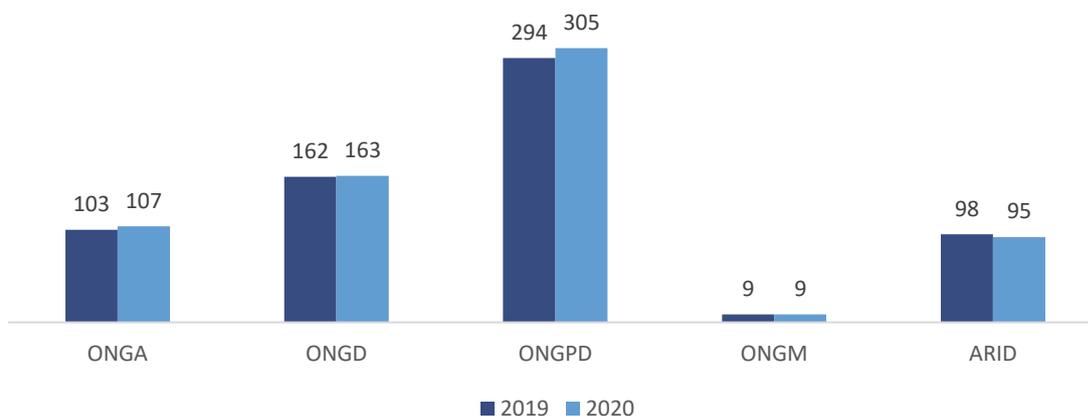
2.2.2. Other SE entities with special status

In 2019 and 2020, respectively, were identified:

- 103 and 107 entities with the status of Non-governmental environmental organizations (ONGA), whose GVA amounted to 6.3 and 7.0 million euro;
- 162 and 163 entities holding the status of Non-governmental organizations for development (ONGD), which generated 63.8 and 70.8 million euro in GVA;
- 294 and 305 Non-governmental organizations for the disabled (ONGPD). The ONGPD GVA rose to 131.2 and 162.5 million euro;
- only 9 entities in the Non-governmental women's associations (ONGM), being the least numerous status. They were responsible for a GVA close to 1 million euro, in the biennium under review;
- 98 and 95 Associations representing immigrants and their descendants (ARID), which generated 3.4 and 3.8 million euro in GVA, respectively.



Picture 12. – Number of units with special status, in 2019 and 2020



Source: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account)

Note: These entities may hold more than one specific statute, and therefore, no sum of units should be considered.

The AAG congregated all or most of these entities holding special status in the biennium under review:

- 100% of ONGA, ONGM and ARID, 88.9% of ONGD and 82.3% of ONPD, in 2019;
- 100% of ONGA, ONGM and ARID, 89.0% of ONGD and 83.0% of ONGPD, in 2020.

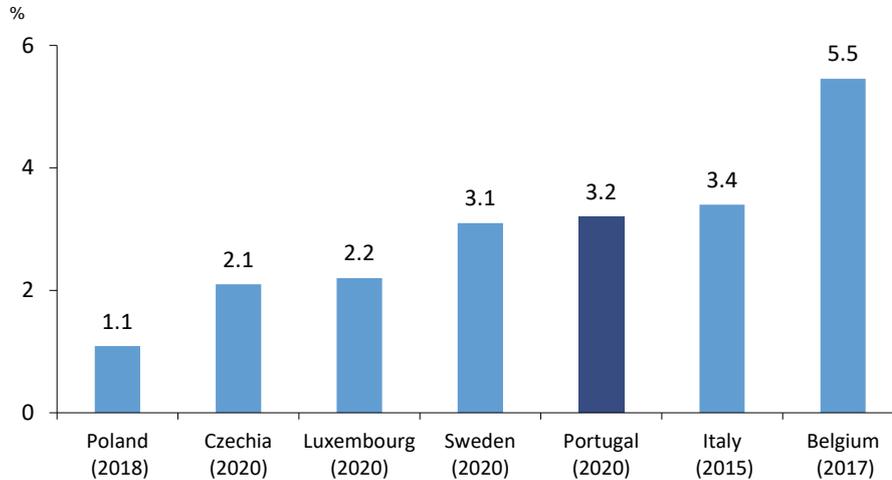
3. International comparison

There are not many countries that have regularly and systematically implemented the compilation of SE Satellite Accounts. Additionally, it should be noted that comparisons with the results of other countries must be carried out with some caution, since there is no complete temporal coincidence of results, nor total harmonization in the type of units considered in the SE perimeter.

With regard to the relative weight of SE in the national economy (GVA or GDP), Portugal registered the third highest position among the 7 European Union countries with available information.



Picture 13. SE weight in national economy (GVA or GDP)

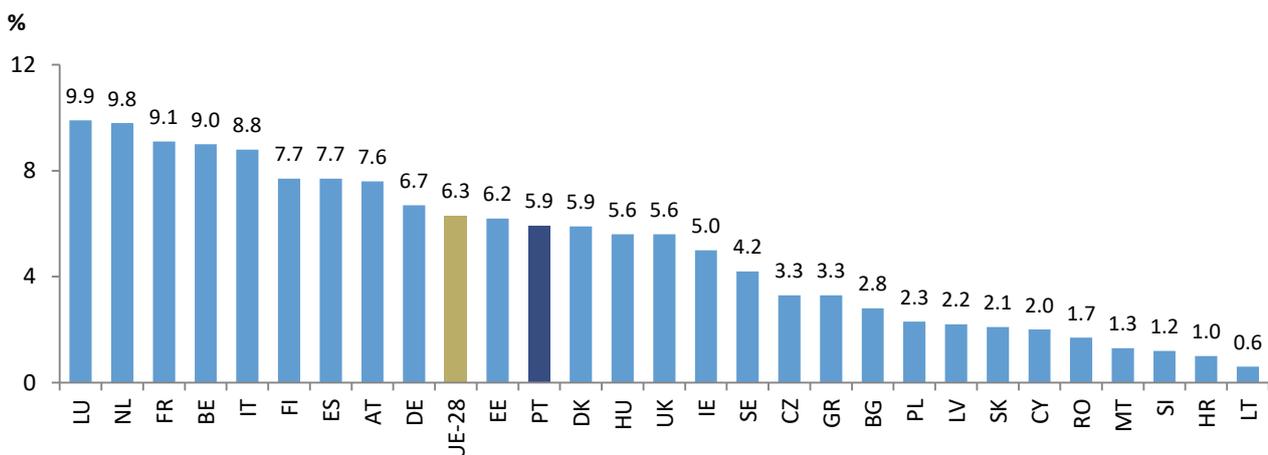


Sources: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account); *Statistics Poland (Social Economy Satellite Account for Poland 2018)*; *Czech Statistical Office (Satellite account of non-profit institutions)*; *STATEC (Panorama en chiffres de l'économie sociale et solidaire / Séquence des comptes de l'économie sociale et solidaire.)*; *Statistics Sweden (The Civil Society 2020)*, *ISTAT (L' Economia Sociale in Italia)* and *Institut des comptes nationaux (Compte satellite des institutions sans but lucrative 2009-2017)*

Note: In Sweden, the indicator expresses the weight of SE GVA in the national GDP. In other cases, the indicator refers to the weight of GVA in the national GVA.

Considering the weight of SE employees⁴ in total employees of national economy, Portugal is in an intermediate position, slightly below the European Union average for the 28 countries, between Estonia and Denmark, similar to what was observed in the previous SESA edition.

Picture 14. Weight of SE employees in total employees of national economy



Sources: Statistics Portugal (Social Economy Satellite Account) and CIRIEC ("Recent Evolutions of the Social Economy in the European Union" (other countries – 2014-2015)).

⁴ It was not possible to confirm whether, in all countries, this refers to employees measured in FTE.



METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

1. Introduction

SESA 2016 is integrated into the conceptual framework of the Portuguese National Accounts System (PNAS). Its main objective is to provide economic information on SE, designed as a satellite of National Accounts (NA). The choice of NA as a reference reflects their importance as a reliable, systematized and internationally comparable representation of the economy.

2. Methodological references

The NA satellite accounts have as their first reference the concepts and methods of NA, defined in the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010). The satellite accounts aim to increase the capacity of observation of particular phenomena, constituting extensions with greater detail of the NA.

SESA also has as its main methodological reference the Social Economy Framework Law (Law no. 30/2013, of May 8), which, among other issues, establishes the type of entities that should integrate the SE, as well as the principles that should guide the activities developed by these entities.

3. Concepts and Classifications

In SESA 2019-2020 preparation were also taken into account the concepts, methods, classifications and accounting rules of the United Nations *“Handbook on Satellite Account on Non-profit and Related Institutions and Volunteer Work”*, of 2018, and those of the *“Manual for drawing up the satellite accounts of companies in the social economy: co-operatives and mutual societies”* from the *Centre International de Recherches et d'Information sur l'Economie Publique, Sociale et Coopérative* (CIRIEC).

These manuals, in addition to being international references, enhance the comparison of the Account with other international experiences. Nevertheless, sometimes it was necessary to reconcile understandings from both approaches.

In accordance with the Social Economy Legal Framework, SE is understood as the set of economic and social activities, freely carried out by Cooperatives, Mutual associations, Holy houses of mercy, Foundations, Private Institutions of Social Solidarity (IPSS), Associations with altruistic goals, which operate in the cultural, recreational, sports and local development spheres, entities covered by the Community and self-management subsectors, integrated under the Constitution in the cooperative and social sector, as well as other entities with legal personality that respect the principles.

Thereby, according to the Social Economy Legal Framework, the SE entities were classified in the following groups:

- Cooperatives;
- Mutual associations;
- Holy houses of mercy;
- Foundations;
- Community and self-management subsectors;
- Associations with Altruistic Goals (AAG).



Estimations were also made for entities having the “IPSS” (Social Solidarity Private Institutions) or equivalent status, since these can take different forms and legal nature, and are dispersed by all SE groups of entities.

The present SESA edition also includes an estimation for other SE with special status, including Non-governmental environmental organizations (ONGA), Non-governmental organizations for development (ONGD), Non-governmental organizations for the disabled (ONGPD), Non-governmental women's associations (ONGM) and Associations representing immigrants and their descendants (ARID).

It should also be mentioned that the respective savings banks were included in the groups of Holy houses of mercy and Mutual associations, since their legal regime (Law no. 190/2015, of 10 September) states that they should respect, with the necessary adaptations, the guiding principles governing the activity of the Social Economy, as well as the mutuality principles provided by the Code of Mutual Societies, and may only be constituted for the exclusive pursuit of the purposes of Mutual associations, Holy houses of mercy or other charitable institutions, having also some restrictions in the allocation of surpluses. These last two characteristics were already included in the previous legal system of savings banks, regulated by the Law no. 136/79 of 18 May.

In terms of classification of the institutional sectors provided by ESA 2010, the units of SESA are constituted by:

- Non-profit profit institutions classified under the institutional sector of non-financial corporations (S.11) (e.g.: Cooperatives, except mutual agricultural credit banks, schools, universities and research centers; economic social and community development associations; professional associations; etc.);
- Market non-profit institutions classified under the institutional sector of financial corporations (S.12) (e.g.: Mutual associations, mutual agricultural credit banks, saving banks attached to Houses of Mercy and Mutual Associations);
- General Government (S.13) (*Régies* cooperatives);
- Small size non-profit institutions classified under the institutional sector of Households (S.14) (e.g.: parents or in charge of education associations; common lands, etc.).
- Institutional units classified under the institutional sector of Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15); (e.g.: associations of social solidarity, *casas do povo* (community meeting houses), day care centers, Holy houses of mercy; sports and recreational clubs; local development associations; political parties, trade unions, parish centers, non-governmental environmental organizations, cults and congregations, etc.).

According to the guiding principles of the Social Economy Legal Framework, no entities of the institutional sector of General government (S.13) were considered in the SESA 2019-2020, except for *Régies* Cooperatives, considering their specificity. Also, no units of the institutional subsector of public non-financial corporations (S.11001) were included in the SESA, apart from some Cooperatives classified within this subsector.

Units included in SESA 2019-2020 were classified twice, according to the National Accounts classification by industry, base 2006, (NRCN06) (consistent with the CAE Rev.3 – a national classification which is an adaptation of NACE rev.2) and according to the “*International Classification of Nonprofit and Third Sector Organizations (ICNP/TSO)*”, which corresponds the first revision of the “*International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO)*”, and was established by the United Nations “*Handbook on Satellite Account on Non-profit and Related Institutions and Volunteer Work*” (2018).



This international nomenclature has replaced the "Classification of Social Economy Entities' Activities" (CSEEA), which was an adaptation of the "International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations" (ICNPO), specifically designed by Statistics Portugal and António Sérgio Cooperative for Social Economy (CASES), to be used in the national SESA.

The classification criteria in ICNP / TSO was the main activity of the unit, with reference to its classification in the Nomenclature of Industries of National Accounts (NRCN06) and / or the Portuguese Classification of Economic Activities (CAE Rev.3) (ISIC Rev. 4), as well as the correspondence table in "Annex 5.3 Correspondence between the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Rev.4 (ISIC Rev. 4) and the International Classification of Non-profit and Third Sector Organizations (ICNP/TSO)" included in the United Nations "Handbook on Satellite Account on Non-profit and Related Institutions and Volunteer Work".

The following table describes, generically, some examples of activities included in each of the sections of ICNP / TSO.

Table 11. International Classification of Non-Profit and Third Sector Organizations – Activity Examples

Section	Activity Examples
A - Culture, communication and recreation activities	Performing and visual arts, museums, zoos, parks, historical sites, sports activities, information and communication, among others.
B – Education services	Pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education, higher education, colleges and universities, education support services, among others.
C – Human health services	Ambulatory health services, emergency medical response, medical and diagnostic laboratories, hospitals, nursing and residential care activities, among others.
D – Social services	Child and youth services, services for the elderly and for people with disabilities, temporary shelters, emergency and relief services, refugees assistance, job counselling or training activities, among others.
E – Environmental protection and animal welfare activities	Land or water management activities, pollution abatement and control activities, eco-tourism, eco-farming and forestry, natural resource management, animal sanctuaries and shelters, veterinary services, animal health and welfare activities, among others.
F – Community and economic development, and housing activities	Construction of housing and infrastructure, community and economic development activities, housing management and maintenance, utilities and waste management, indigenous people self-governance, among others.
G – Civic, advocacy, political and international activities	Social advocacy, environmental conservation and animal welfare advocacy, social clubs and other member serving activities, social organizations for the elderly, political activities, political action, lobbying and similar activities, among others.
H – Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	Grant-making foundations and other philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion organizations.
I – Religious congregations and associations	Religious congregations and other religious associations.
J – Business, professional and labour organizations	Business and employers' associations, professional associations, labour unions, among others.
K – Professional, scientific, accounting and administrative services	Scientific research and testing services, legal and mediation services, accounting, bookkeeping and related services, public relations and related services, management and administrative services, among others.
L – Other activities	Agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, accommodation, catering and food services, trade activities, transport and storage activities, financial and insurance activities, real estate activities, among others.



Other sources

- Detailed financial information from the General government;
- Archeevo data base from Secretaria-Geral of Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- General Account of the State;
- Earnings monthly declarations to social security;
- Financial statements of the cooperatives accredited by CASES;
- Simplified Business Information;
- Survey on National Scientific and Technological Potential;
- Social Security lists;
- Budgets and accounts of non-profit institutions;
- Reports and accounts of non-profit institutions;
- Single Report of the Strategy and Planning Office of the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;
- Annual Accounts of political parties, available at *Entidade das Contas e Financiamentos Políticos*;
- Websites of SE entities;
- Website of the Ministry of Justice (<https://publicacoes.mj.pt/Pesquisa.aspx>).

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

//: Non applicable

x: Non available

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAG	Associations with altruistic goals
ARID	Associations representing immigrants and their descendants
CAE	Portuguese Classification of Economic Activities. Revision 3.
CASES	António Sérgio Cooperative for Social Economy
CIRIEC	<i>Centre International de Recherches et d'Information sur l'Economie Publique, Sociale et Coopérative</i>
CSEEA	Classification of Social Economy Entities' Activities
ESA 2010	European System of Accounts 2010
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added



CNPO	<i>International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations</i>
IES	Simplified Business Information
INCP/TSO	<i>International Classification of Nonprofit and Third Sector Organizations</i>
IPSS	Private Institutions of Social Solidarity
NA	National Accounts
ONGA	Non-governmental environmental organizations
ONGD	Non-governmental organizations for development
ONGM	Non-governmental women's associations
ONGPD	Non-governmental organizations for the disabled
p.p.	Percentual Points
SE	Social Economy
SESA	Social Economy Satellite Account
SESS	Social Economy Sector Survey 2018
SNA 2008	System of National Accounts 2008