



# SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

April . 14 . 2020

## Monitoring the social and economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic

Statistics Portugal synthesizes in its weekly report some of the most relevant statistical results released in the last days to monitor the social and economic impact of the pandemic COVID-19.

This report covers the Industry turnover and employment indices (February 2020), analyzes causes of death with a focus on diseases of the respiratory system in the European context (latest data available for the EU in 2018) and presents the Symmetric Input-Output Matrices for the Portuguese economy simulating the impact on GDP of a significant contraction in Tourism, indicators that allow a better and proper analysis of the current events.

It also presents some context indicators for the analysis of the impact of the Pandemic, concerning the Directorate-General of Health data on number of infected and deaths, integrating territory and demography.

For more detailed information see the links available in this report with related information.

## Industry Turnover Index decreased 2.0%

Index of employment in industry (Year-on-year growth rate)  
Total



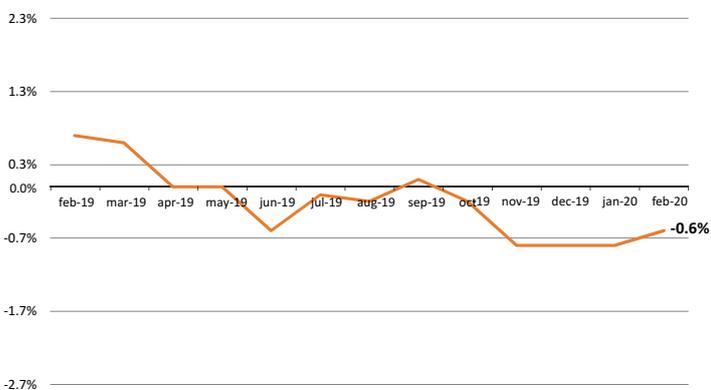
Industry turnover index recorded a nominal year-on-year rate of change of 2.0% in February (0.6% in the previous month).

Employment in industry has been decreasing in a year-on-year basis since October 2019, for all large industrial groups, with the exception of Intermediate Goods.

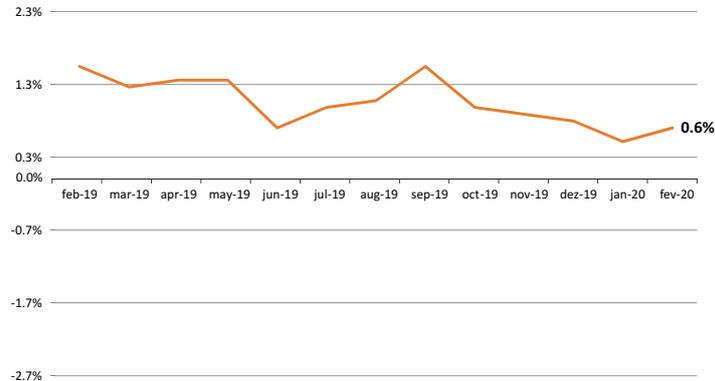
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### Index of employment in industry (Year-on-year growth rate) Consumer goods



### Index of employment in industry (Year-on-year growth rate) Intermediate goods



### Index of employment in industry (Year-on-year growth rate) Capital goods



### Index of employment in industry (Year-on-year growth rate) Energy



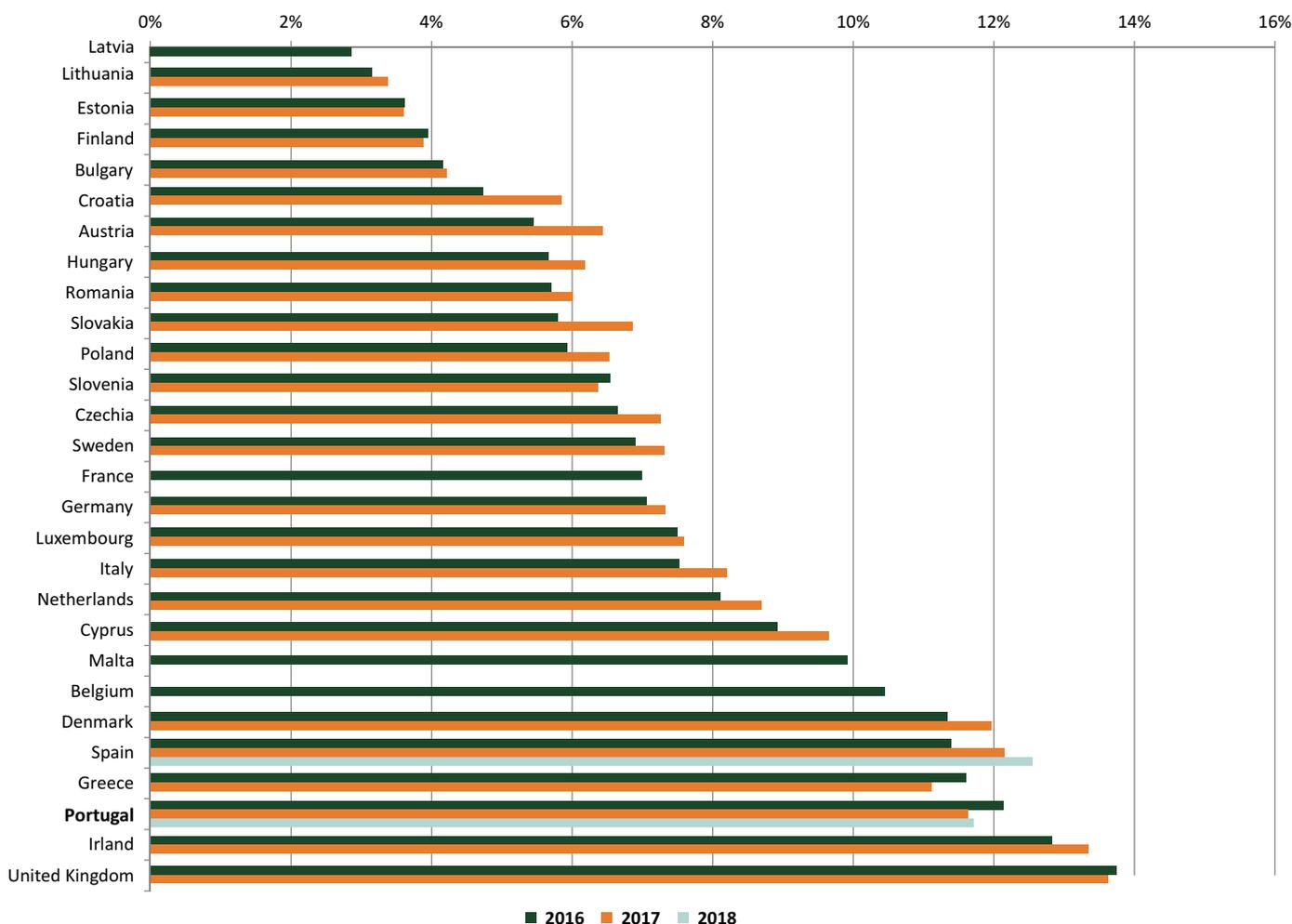
For more information see:  
[Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in industry](#)  
(7 april 2020)

## World health day Respiratory diseases

[Note: The statistics presented in this report detail those already released, concerning countries comparisons for the most recent years available.]

More than 10% of deaths in Portugal are caused by diseases of the respiratory system: 11.7% according to the results of 2018. Portugal is thus one of the three countries in which this indicator is the highest, being only exceeded by Ireland and the United Kingdom if we take into account the latest data for the EU-28.

Proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases as a% of total deaths, EU-28



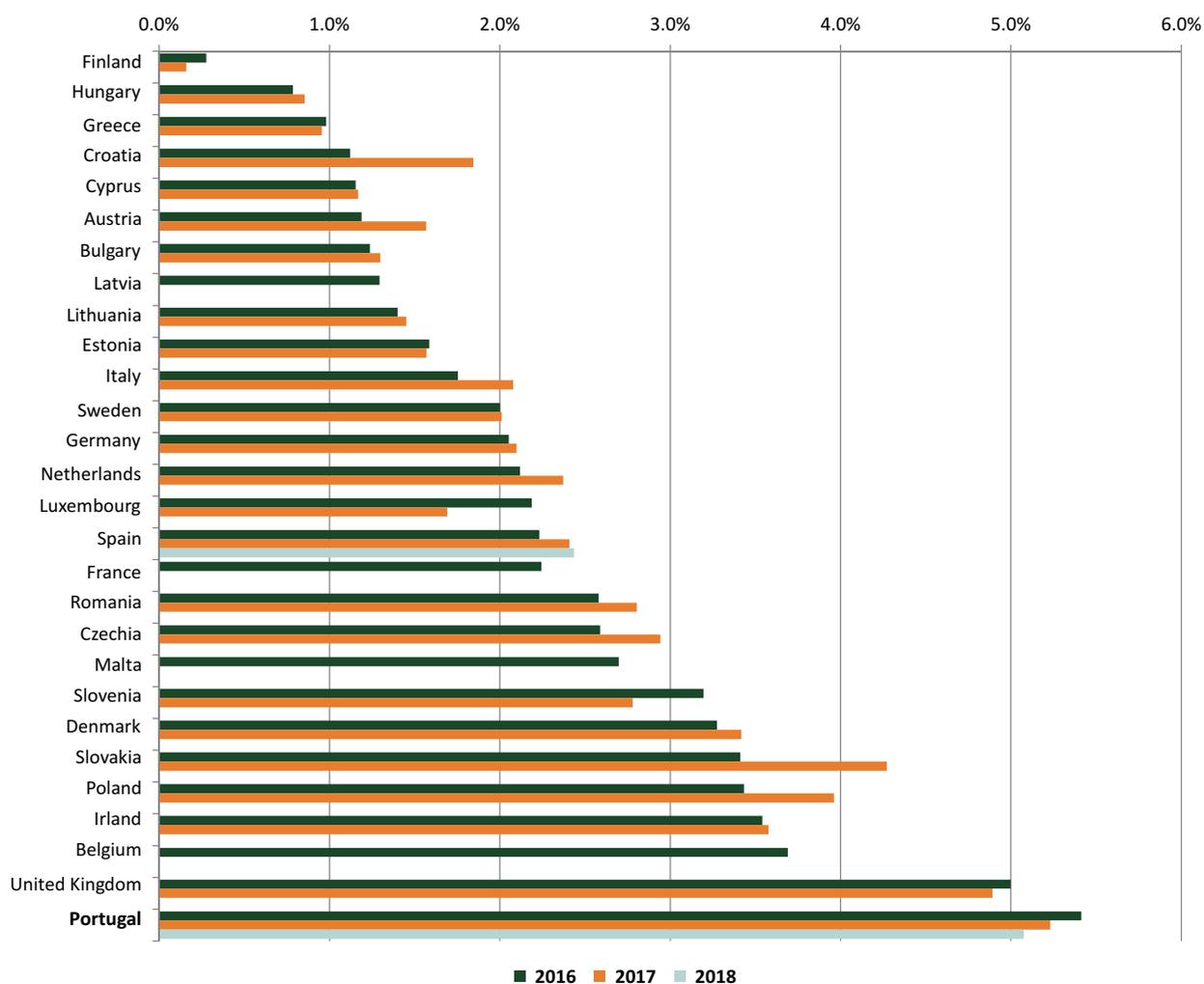
Sources: Eurostat, Causes of death [hlth\_cd\_aro]; INE Espanha, Defunciones según la causa de muerte (dados para 2018) and Statistics Portugal, Deaths by death cause (2018 data).



Among deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in Portugal, more than 40% are caused by pneumonia (43% in 2018), representing 5.1% of the total number of deaths in 2018.

This result places Portugal at the top of the list of countries with the worst results regarding deaths from pneumonia.

Proportion of deaths caused by pneumonia as% of total deaths, EU-28



Sources: Eurostat, Causes of death [hlth\_cd\_aro]; INE Espanha, Defunciones según la causa de muerte (dados para 2018) and Statistics Portugal, Deaths by death cause (2018 data).

For more information see: [World Health Day \(7 of April\)](#)

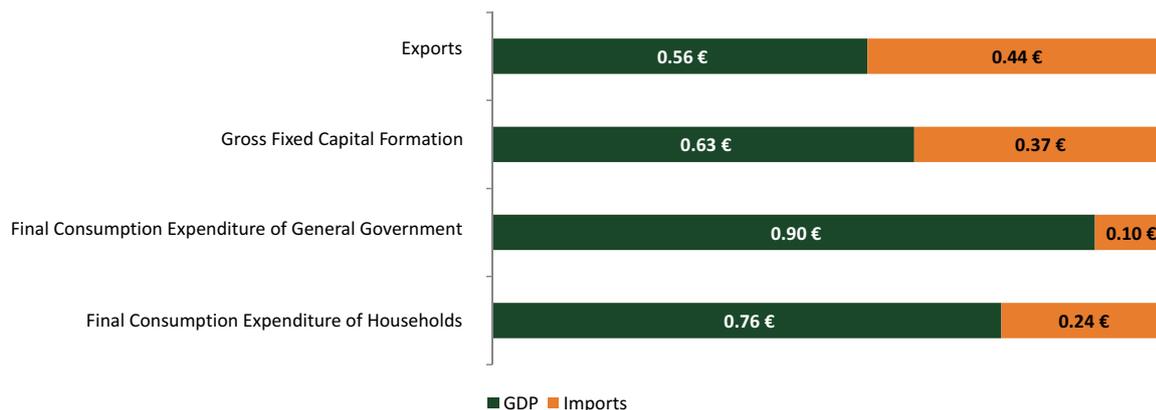
## Symmetric Input-Output Matrices, 2017

One less (or additional) euro of exports generates a decreases (or an increase) of 44 cents of imports and 56 cents of GDP.

According to the baseline hypotheses and results of the Symmetric Input-Output Matrices for the Portuguese economy regarding 2017, each additional euro of expenditure variation on the main four aggregates of final demand aggregates generates the following impacts in the same direction as imports and GDP as follows:

- ▶ Final Consumption Expenditure of Households: 24 cents of imports and 76 cents of GDP;
- ▶ Final Consumption Expenditure of General Government: 10 cents of imports and 90 cents of GDP;
- ▶ Gross Fixed Capital Formation: 37 cents of imports and 63 cents of GDP;
- ▶ Exports: 44 cents of imports and 56 cents of GDP.

Variation in GDP and Imports, for each euro of variation in expenditure



A 25% decrease in touristic activity will lead to a 2.9% contraction in GDP

The COVID-19 pandemic will have significant and wide impacts in the Portuguese economy. Tourism, which represented 11.3% of GDP in 2018 according to the Tourism Satellite Account, will be one of the most affected sectors by this crisis, and a significant decrease in activity is expected

Applying the matrix system, a 25% decrease in tourist activity, both from non-residents and internal tourism, would lead to a 2.9% decrease in annual GDP in Portugal.

For more information see: [National accounts, Symmetric input-output table](#) (8 April 2020)

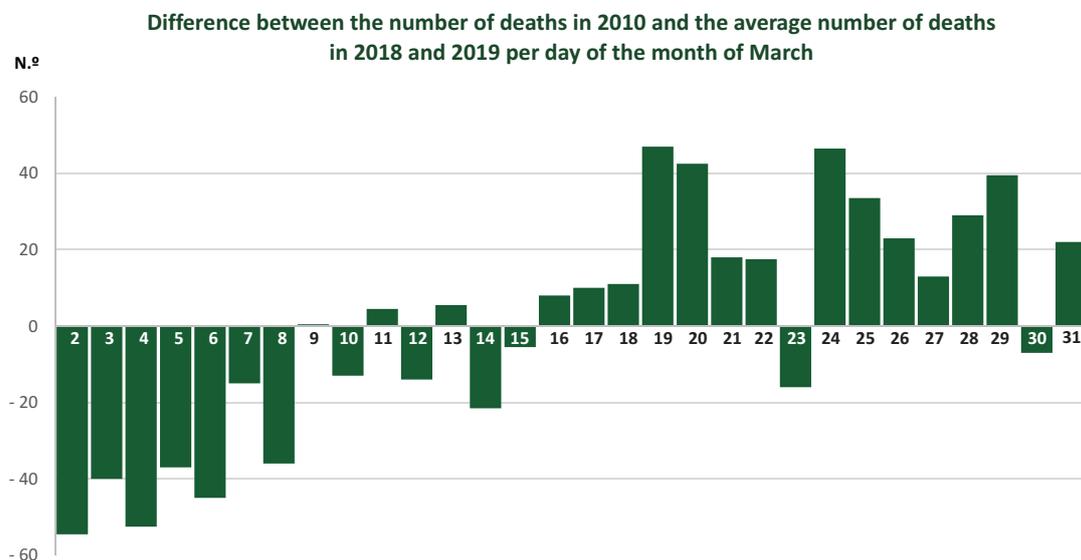
## COVID-19: a statistical view integrating territory and demography

Despite the progressive spread of the pandemic throughout the country, its impact has been particularly intense in relative terms (taking into account indicators of size and population density per km<sup>2</sup>) in municipalities in the Metropolitan Area of Porto. Additionally, the following results stand out:

- ▶ The number of deaths in March 2020 was higher than the figure observed for the same period in 2019, but lower than in 2018. In this context, 27 municipalities that registered more than 150 deaths per 100 deaths in comparison to the same reference period (average number of deaths in March 2018 and 2019) should be highlighted.
- ▶ On April 7, 2020, in Portugal, for every 10,000 inhabitants there were 12.8 confirmed cases of COVID-19. The number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 disease per 10 thousand inhabitants was above the national value in 34 municipalities and of this group, 23 belonged to the Norte region.
- ▶ The analysis of the relationship between the number of confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants and the proportion of the resident population aged 65 and over highlights a set of 13 municipalities with values above the national average in both indicators.

The preliminary total number of deaths occurred between 1 and 31 March 2020 is, so far, slightly higher (+ 233) than the number of deaths registered in the same period in 2019 and lower by 277 cases than the number registered in the same period in 2018.

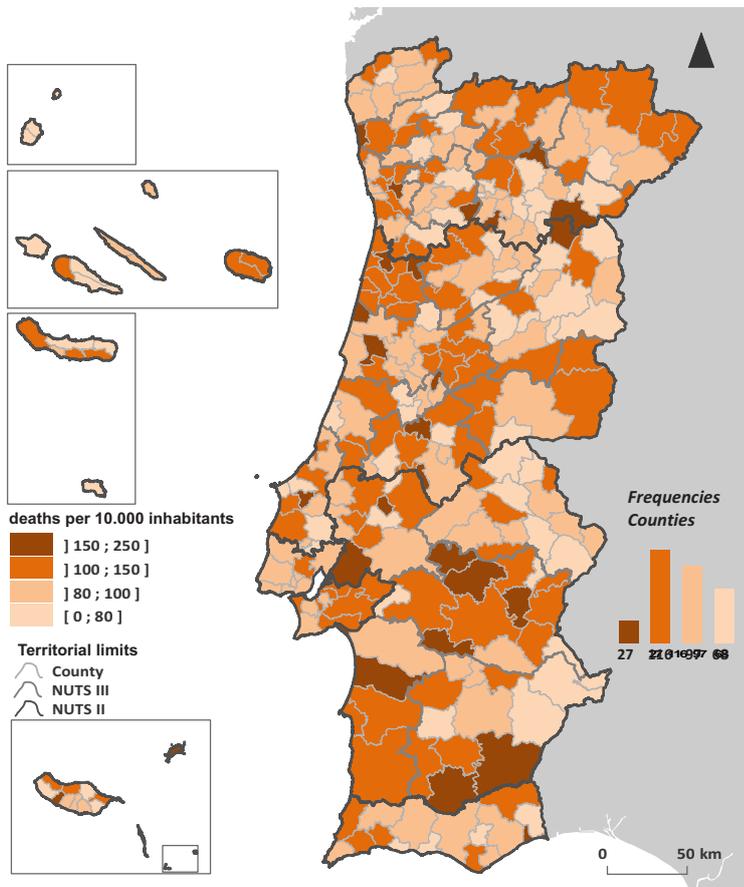
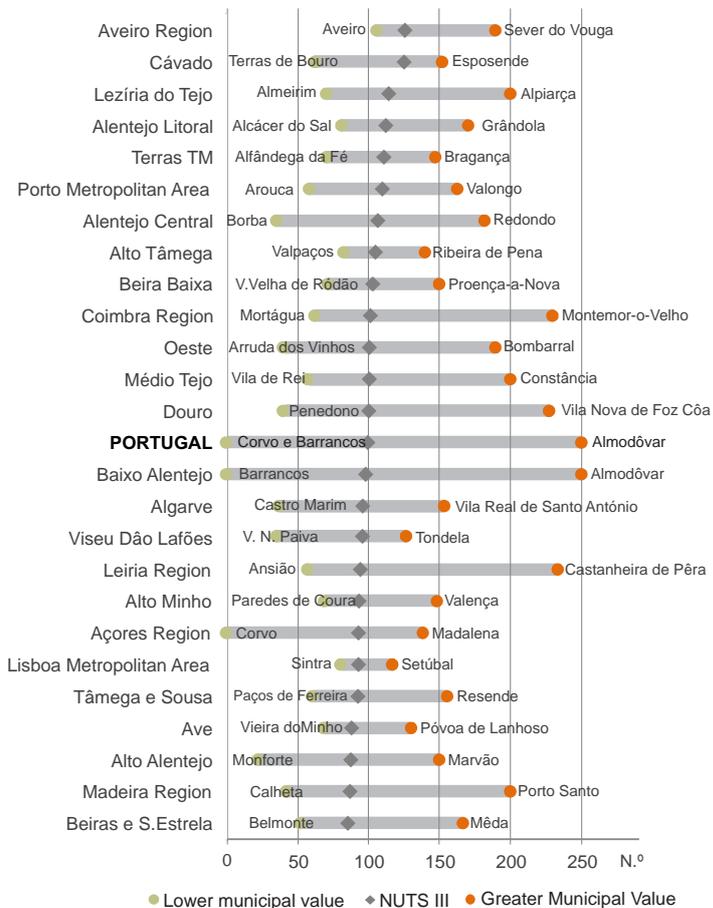
On March 25, the total number of deaths exceeded those verified in 2019. The comparison between deaths in 2020 and the average number of deaths in 2018 and 2019, by each March day, indicates a change in the pattern by the middle of the month (the first death attributed to COVID-19 was registered on March 16).



In 143 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities the number of deaths registered in the month of March 2020 was higher than the corresponding reference value (average number of deaths in March 2018 and 2019). Of this total, 27 municipalities stand out for registering more than 150 deaths per 100 deaths in the same reference period. For the remaining 165 municipalities (54% of the total number of municipalities) the number of deaths registered in the month of March 2020 was lower than the number observed in the reference period.

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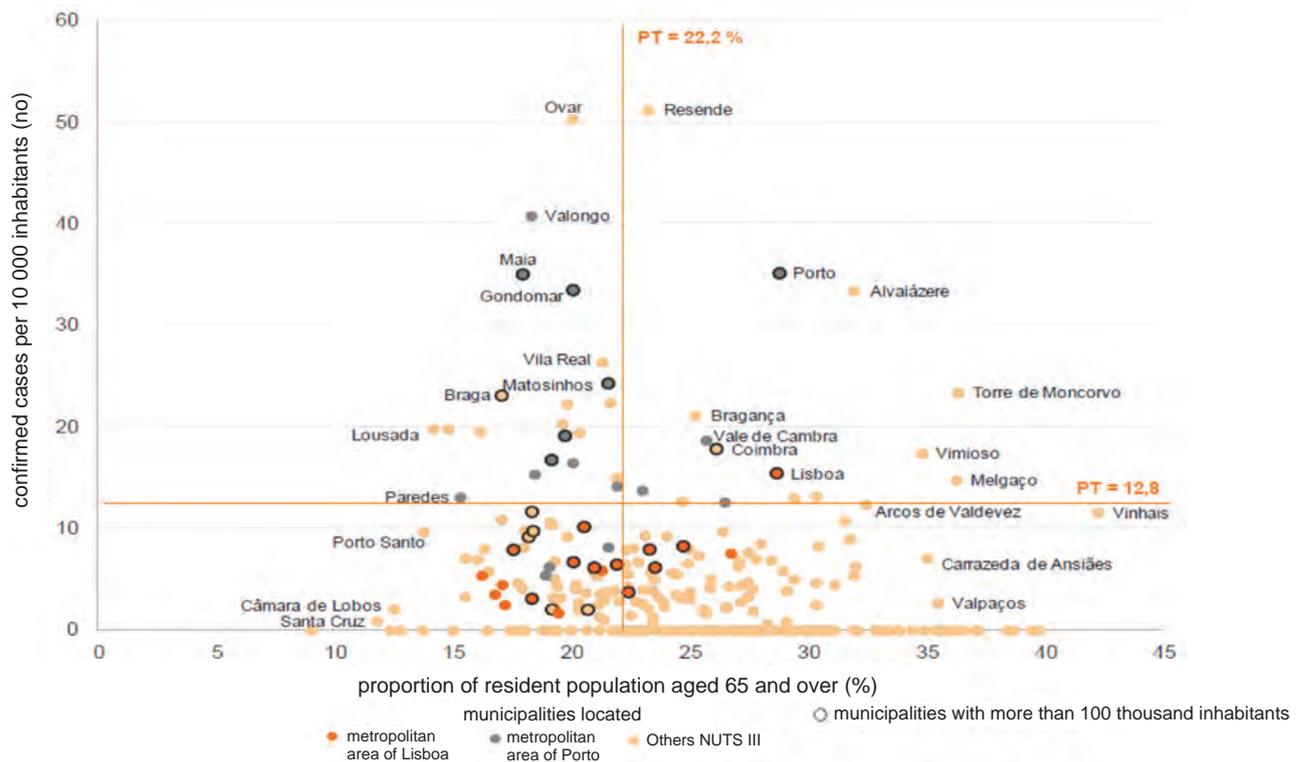
The analysis at municipality level makes it possible to identify a group of 13 municipalities with values above the national average in relation to the number of confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over.



Of this set, the municipalities of Resende, Porto and Alvaiázere stand out for having values above 30 confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants. With values also above the national average in relation to the number of confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants, but with a population less aged compared to the country average, an additional set of 21 municipalities stood out, of which the municipalities of Ovar, Valongo, Maia and Gondomar also recorded values above 30 confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants. The remaining 274 municipalities registered, on April 7, a number of confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants lower than the one registered for the country, of which 190 presented a proportion of population with 65 and more years above the national average.

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For more information see: [Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal \(09 April 2020\)](#)

## FAST AND EXCEPTIONAL ENTERPRISE SURVEY - COVID-19

Statistics Portugal and Bank of Portugal launched a survey to enterprises with the aim of identifying the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on their activity.

This is a weekly basis quick-response questionnaire on turnover, the number of employees, the use of Governmental supporting measures, the availability of financial liquidity, the access of credit and prices observed.

The results will be released on a weekly basis simultaneously by Statistics Portugal and Bank of Portugal.

Statistics Portugal is trying to find, together with FCT (Portuguese public agency that supports science, technology and innovation) and DGS (Directorate-General of Health), the appropriate means for making data about the pandemic available to the scientific community.

To be released on 13 to 17 april week:

Press releases	Reference period	Release date
Consumer price index	March 2020	13 April 2020
Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey - COVID-19	Week from 6 to 10 April	14 April 2020
Tourism activity	February 2020	15 April 2020