SYNTHΞSIS INΞ @ COVID-19

June . 08 . 2020

Statistics Portugal makes available the 10th weekly report of some of the most recent and relevant statistical findings released for monitoring the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This report covers the press releases concerning:

> Industrial Production Index (April), published on June 1st.

> Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey - COVID-19 (2nd fortnight of May), published on June 2.

> Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates (April), published on June 2.

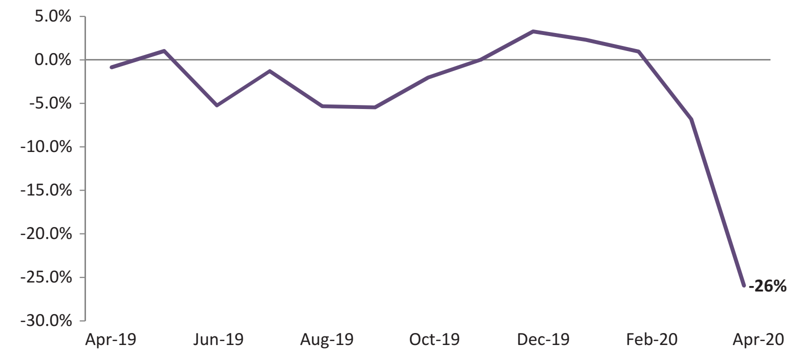
> Transport Activity (1st quarter), published on June 4.

> Context indicators related with the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal (it includes data from Statistics Portugal's Statslab on population mobility at the regional level provided by Facebook's "Data for Good" initiative), published on June 5.

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

In April 2020, the Industrial Production Index decreased by 25.9% in year-on-year terms

Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year rate of change)
Total



Communication Unit | tel: +351 21 842 61 00 | sci@ine.pt

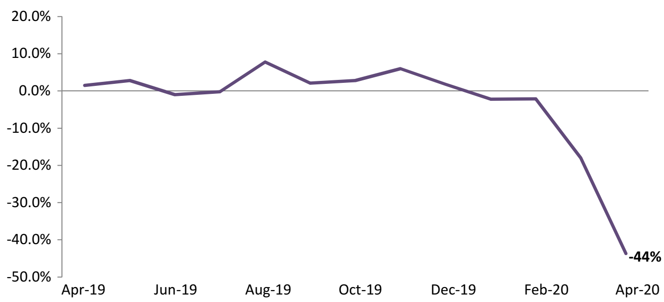
In April, the Industrial Production Index recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -25.9% (-6.8% in the previous month).

All the Major Industrial Groupings presented declining year-on-year rates of change:

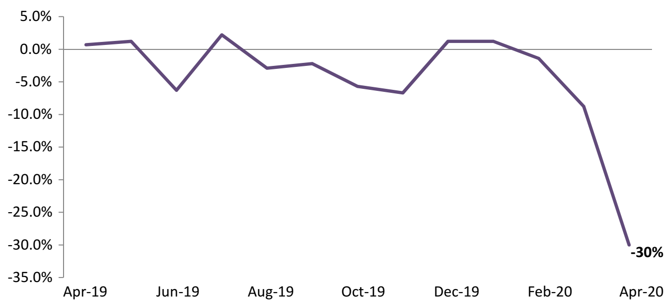
- Investment goods: -43.7% (-18.0% in March).
- Consumer goods: -30.0% (-8.8% in March).
- Intermediate goods: -21.0% (-9.5% in March).
- Energy: -12% (+14% in March).

Concerning "Consumer goods", the reduction of 49.6% in "Durable goods" (-28.4% in March) should be highlighted, which almost doubled the one recorded in "Non-durable goods": -27.7% (-6.4% in March).

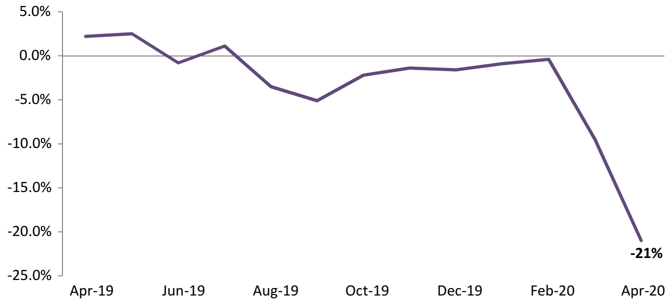
Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year change)
Investment goods



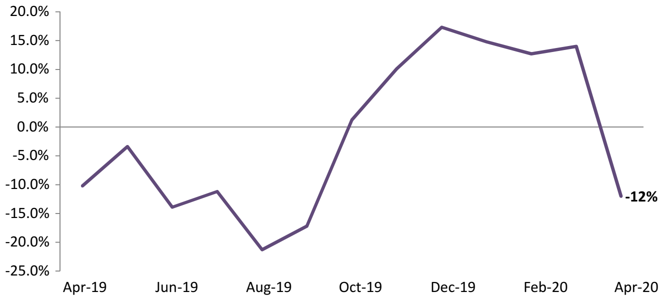
Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year change)
Consumer goods



Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year change)
Intermediate goods



Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year change)
Energy



In terms of the month-on-month rate of change, the IPI decreased by 18.2% in April (-8.0% in March).

More information available at:
Industrial production index
(01 June 2020)

COVID-19: monitoring the impact of the pandemic on enterprises

Statistics Portugal and the Banco de Portugal launched the Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey (COVID-IREE), to identify the effects of the pandemic on the activity of the enterprises. Initially released weekly it is now available every fortnight.

The survey is necessarily short in order not to overburden enterprises. In the fifteen days under review (16th May on), questions were asked about turnover, persons employed, staff working from home (remote working) and with an alternate presence in the premises of the enterprise, the difficulty in complying with the sanitary and requirements necessary for the resumption of the activity, the use of public supporting measures, and the use of credit.

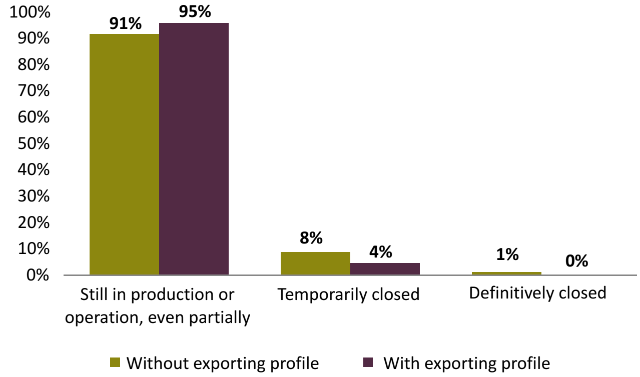
This survey does not cover the financial sector or public administration organizations.

The enterprises that responded to the 2nd fortnight of May reported that:

- 92% remained in production or operation, even partially (90% in the previous fortnight).
- 7% were temporarily closed (9% in the previous fortnight).
- 1% had been definitively closed (the same as in the previous fortnight).

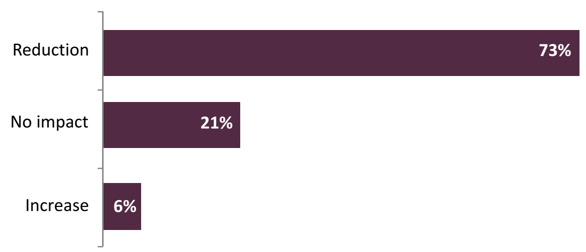
It is worth mentioning the increase in the percentage of enterprises operating in the "Accommodation and food services" sector, with 58% (13 p.p. more than in the previous fortnight). However, it continued to be the one with the highest percentage (42%) of closed enterprises, either temporarily or definitively.

Situation of the enterprises, as a % of the total number of enterprises



The percentage of exporting enterprises that remained in production or operation stood at 95% (89% in the previous fortnight).

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on turnover, in the 2nd fortnight of May 2020, as a % of the total number of enterprises operating or temporarily closed



Given the situation that could be expected without the pandemic, 73% of the enterprises continued to report a negative impact on turnover.

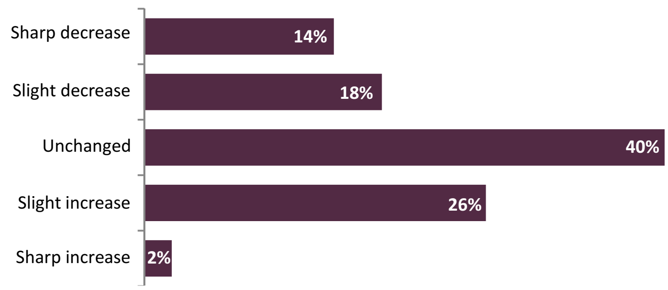
Sectors with the highest reductions in turnover (values below those recorded in the previous fortnight):

- Accommodation and food services: -90%.
- Transportation and storage: -81%.

Sector with the lowest reduction in turnover:

- Construction and real estate activities: -59%.

Turnover Evolution
(2nd fortnight and the 1st fortnight of May)
Total number of enterprises operating or temporarily closed



The comparison between the 2nd fortnight and the 1st fortnight of May shows that:

- 40% of the enterprises have reported stabilization in turnover, more so those operating in the "Construction and real estate activities" sector.
- 44% of the enterprises reported small changes in turnover.

The "Information and communication" and "Industry and energy" sectors had the highest percentage of enterprises with reduced turnover (42% and 40% respectively).

34% of enterprises in the "Transportation and storage" sector and 34% of enterprises in the "Distributive trade" sector reported increases in turnover.

The evolution of orders/clients was the main factor mentioned by the enterprises (76%) for the reduction in turnover, compared to the first half of May.

64% of the enterprises that reported an increase in turnover in the 2nd fortnight of May pointed out the change in the pandemic containment measures as an explanatory factor. 58% of the enterprises pointed out the increase in orders/clients.

The enterprises in the "Transportation and storage" and "Distributive trade" sectors that reported an increase in turnover in this period mentioned in the same scope the evolution of the pandemic containment measures (80% and 71% respectively). By size, it was the large enterprises that reported the most positive contribution to the increase in turnover (70%).

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on persons employed effectively working (2nd fortnight of May)
Total number of enterprises operating or temporarily closed

45% of the enterprises reported a reduction in persons employed effectively working in the second fortnight of May (-5 p.p. from the previous fortnight), representing 65% of the persons employed working for the responding enterprises.

51% of the enterprises, corresponding to 28% of the total number of persons employed working for the responding enterprises, reported no impact of the pandemic on the number of persons employed.

By sector, the "Accommodation and food services" enterprises continued to stand out: 72% reported a decrease in persons employed (-10 p.p. in comparison with the previous fortnight) and 41% of them reduced more than 75% of persons employed.

Concerning persons employed in the second fortnight of May, compared with the previous fortnight:

- 70% of the enterprises, representing 47% of the persons employed at the respondent enterprises, reported not having changed the number of persons employed effectively working, compared to the previous fortnight.
- 19% reported an increase.
- 9% reported a decrease.

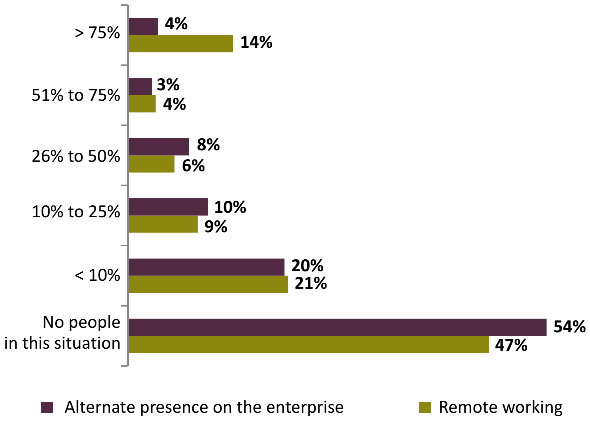
Where there is a change, it increases with the size of the enterprises.

The "Accommodation and food services" sector recorded the highest percentage of enterprises with increases in persons employed (26% of the enterprises, which represent 35% of the persons employed).

The use of simplified layoff was the reason with the most impact on the variation of the persons employed effectively working in the second fortnight of May.

66% of the enterprises pointed out that the reduction in layoff was the main reason with a positive impact on the increase of persons employed.

Persons employed effectively working on remote working and alternate presence on the enterprise
Total responding enterprises



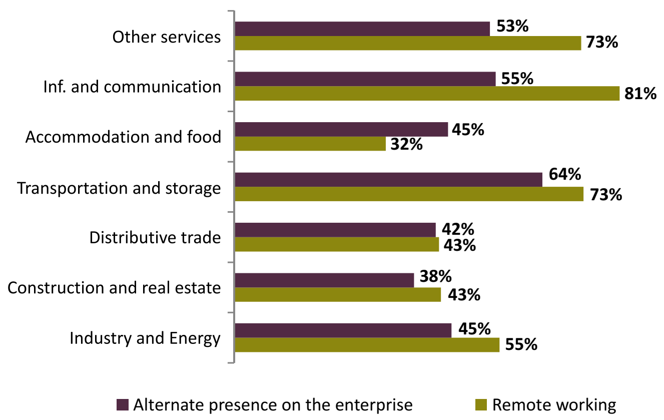
In the case of enterprises that reported a reduction in the number of persons employed working, the most frequently mentioned causes were layoff (40%) and the increase in days of absence due to illness or to family support (48%).

53% of the enterprises had people on remote work and 46% had people working in alternate presence on the premises.

The percentage of enterprises with persons employed in remote working increases with the size of the enterprise, ranging from 25% in micro enterprises to 91% in large enterprises.

The enterprises operating in the "Information and communication" sector reported the highest percentage of persons employed in remote working: 81%.

Persons employed effectively working
on remote working and alternate presence on the enterprise
Total responding enterprises



The use of alternate presence in the premises of the enterprise increases with the size of the enterprise, being reported by 27% of micro enterprises and 74% of large enterprises.

The percentage of enterprises that reported persons employed with an alternate presence on the premises is higher in the "Transportation and storage" sector (64%).

More than 76% of the responding enterprises reported they had difficulty in meeting the requirements for business recovery, pointing out the following reasons as very relevant or relevant:

- Unavailability of individual protection equipment (masks, visors, disinfectant, etc.).
- Restrictions on physical space.
- High costs.

The "Accommodation and food services" enterprises were the ones that most pointed out these three situations as relevant.

The size of the enterprise is not a differentiating factor.

More than half of the enterprises do not foresee the need to use supporting measures other than a simplified layoff.

Among the measures considered, the responding enterprises have already benefited from the following:

- Suspension of tax and contributory obligations: 21%.
- Moratorium on the payment of interests and principal on existing credits: 17%.
- Access to new low-interest loans or State guarantees: 9%.

The "Accommodation and food services" sector continued to register higher proportions of enterprises that have already benefited or intend to benefit from public supporting measures.

About 15% of responding enterprises used additional credit in the second fortnight of May. The highest percentage of enterprises in this situation is recorded in "Accommodation and food services" (27%), followed by "Manufacturing and energy" (17%).

More information available at:
Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey - COVID-19, 2nd fortnight of May 2020
(02 June 2020)

In March, the unemployment rate stood at 6.2% and the labour underutilisation rate stood at 12.4%

The monthly estimates presented correspond to mobile quarters, the reference month of which is the central month of each of these quarters. Thus, the definitive estimates for March 2020 comprise the months of February, March, and April, while the provisional estimates for April 2020 include the months of March, April, and May.

Therefore, the impact of the pandemic on labour market statistics is more evident in the April provisional estimates than in the March definitive estimates. However, being provisional estimates, they are subject to revision which may be substantial, in times of uncertainty such as those currently experienced.

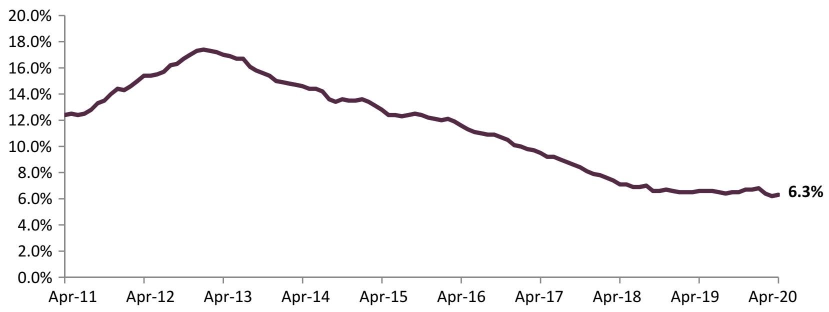
The unemployment rate (population aged 15 to 74) in March 2020 stood at 6.2% (-0.2 percentage points (p.p.) compared to the previous month and -0.3 p.p. compared to March 2019).

Compared to February 2020:

- The unemployed population decreased by 4.3% and the employed population by 0.5%.
- The active population decreased by 40,600 people (0.8%) and the inactive population increased by 39,500 people (1.5%).

These circumstances suggest the transition of employees and the unemployed into inactivity.

Unemployment Rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



Note: April 2020 estimates are provisional.

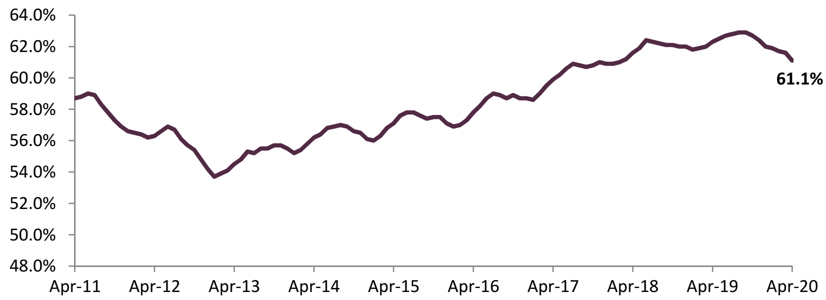
The provisional estimate of the unemployment rate for April 2020 stood at 6.3% (+0.1 p.p. than in the previous month and -0.3 p.p. than in April 2019), having reached 20.2% in the young population (+1.9 p.p. than in March 2019).

The employed population in March 2020 was estimated at 4,812.4 thousand people (-0.5% than in the previous month and March 2019).

In April 2020:

- The provisional estimate for the employed population was 4,754.3 thousand people (-1.2% that in the previous month and -1.8% that a year earlier).
- The employment rate (population aged 15 and over) stood at 61.1% (-0.8 p.p. than in the previous month and -1.2 p.p. than in April 2019).

Employment rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



Note: April 2020 estimates are provisional.

The inactive population (15 and over) in March 2020 (2,649,800 people) increased by 1.5% (39,500) over the previous month and 1.9% (49,700) compared to March 2019.

In April 2020:

- The provisional estimate of the inactive population was 2,706.3 thousand people, which corresponds to +2.1% (56.5 thousand people) than in the previous month and +4.4% (115.2 thousand people) than in April 2019.
- The inactivity rate stood at 34.8% (+0.7 p.p. than in the previous month and +1.5 p.p. than in April 2019).

Labour underutilisation

Labour underutilisation is an indicator that aggregates:

- The unemployed population.
- The underemployment of part-time workers.
- The inactive seeking work but not available for work.
- The inactive available, but not seeking work.

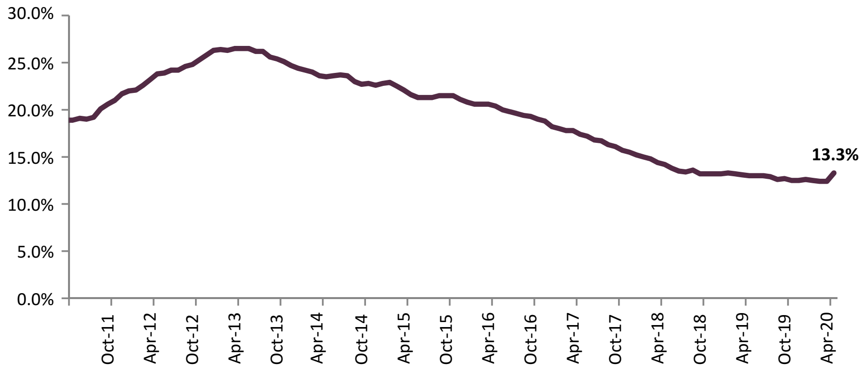
Given the restrictions on mobility associated with the pandemic, the analysis of the evolution of this indicator is particularly relevant in this context.

In March, the labour underutilisation covered 663,600 people, corresponding to a labour underutilisation rate of 12.4%, the same as in the previous month.

In April:

- The provisional estimate of labour underutilisation was 709.8 thousand people, which is 7.0% more (46.2 thousand people) than the March 2020 estimate and 1.5% more (10.8 thousand people) than the April 2019 estimate.
- The provisional estimate of the labour underutilisation rate was 13.3%, having increased by 0.9 p.p. vis-à-vis March 2020.

Labour underutilisation rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



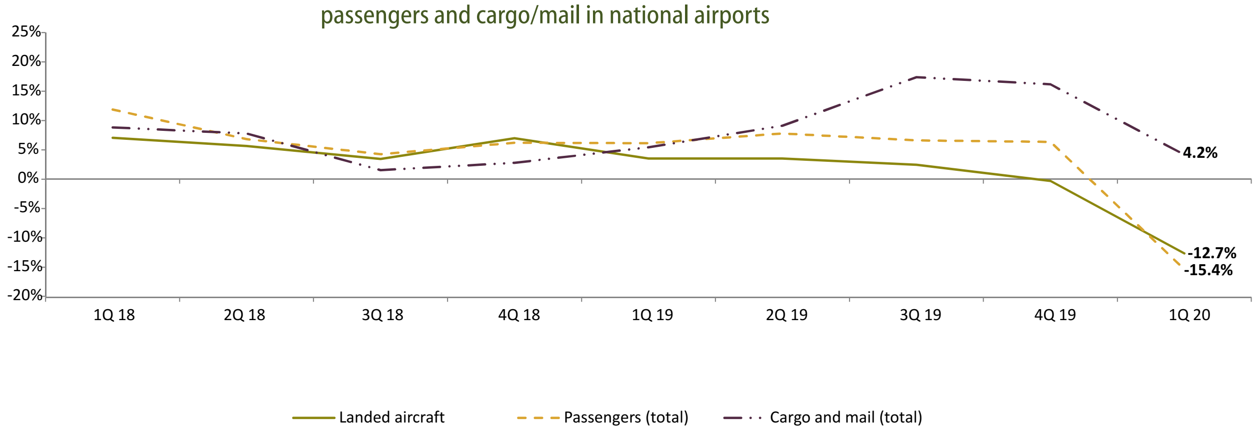
Note: April 2020 estimates are provisional.

More information available at:
Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates – April 2020
(02 June 2020)

An overall decrease in passengers transport
Air freight transport keeps an upward trend, although decelerating

In the 1st quarter of 2020, the movement of passengers at national airports totalled 9.5 million (-15.4% than in the same quarter a year earlier). The year-on-year rate of change in the 4th quarter of 2019 was +6.3%. The sharp reductions recorded in March (between -55.8% at Porto airport and -49.1% at Funchal airport) were noteworthy.

Year-on-year growth rate (%) of landed aircrafts,
passengers and cargo/mail in national airports



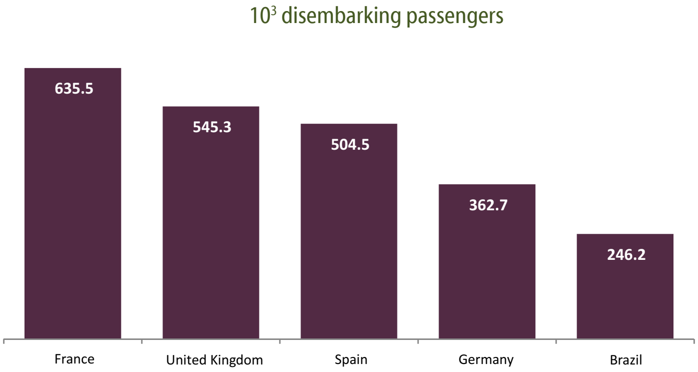
These reductions - which resulted from the measures adopted on the use of airspace from the second fortnight of March because of the COVID-19 pandemic - reached over 90%.

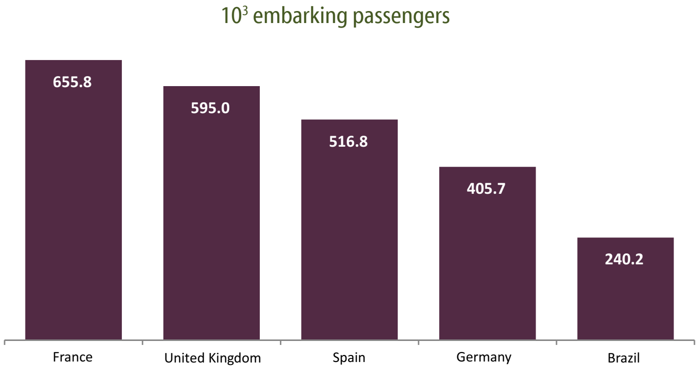
The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on air transport was significant in March:

- -38.6% landed aircraft.
- -53.5% movement of passengers.
- -16.6% cargo and mail.

The largest decreases in passengers (embarking and disembarking) occurred with passengers from and to Germany (-27.8% and -21.8% respectively).

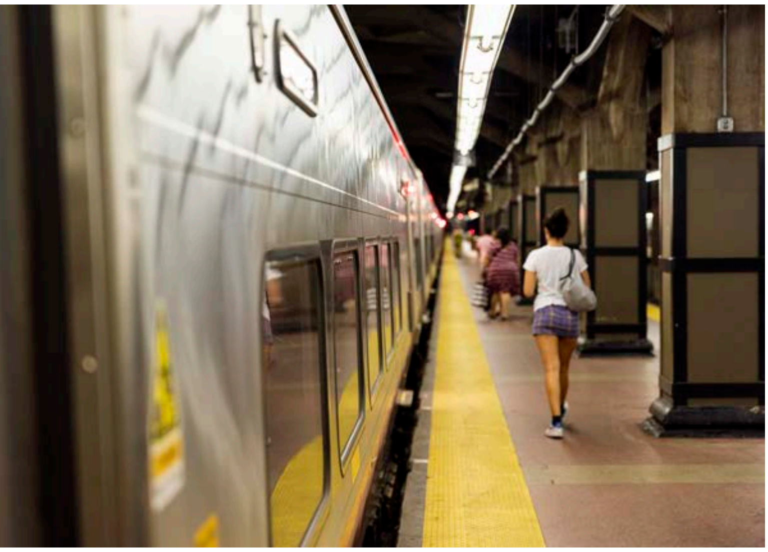
Main countries of origin/destination of passengers
in national airports - 1st Quarter 2020





Transport by light railway system decreased by 5.6% (+13.8% in the previous quarter), with 58.8 million passengers transported, mainly as a result of the sharp reduction in the number of passengers in March (-45.0%), a reflection of the near paralysis of public transportation since mid-March due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Inland waterways transport registered 4.3 million passengers transported (-12.1% compared to the previous quarter).



Maritime, rail and road freight transport registered decreases vis-à-vis the same quarter a year earlier:

- -2.7% in national maritime ports (-2.9% in the previous quarter).
- -7.3% in railway transport (-12.3% in the previous quarter).
- -2.8% in road freight (+0.6% in the previous quarter).

Only air freight transport continued its upward trend, with +4.2%, although it slowed down in the same quarter (it had recorded a year-on-year growth of 16.2% in the previous quarter).

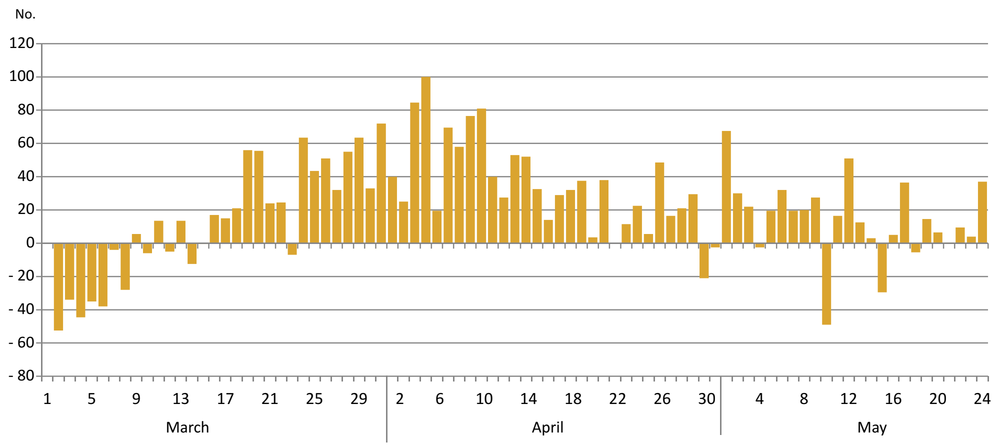
More information available at:
Transport activities – 1st Quarter 2020
(04 June 2020)

Number of deaths between March 1 and May 24, 2020, is higher than that recorded in the same period a year earlier

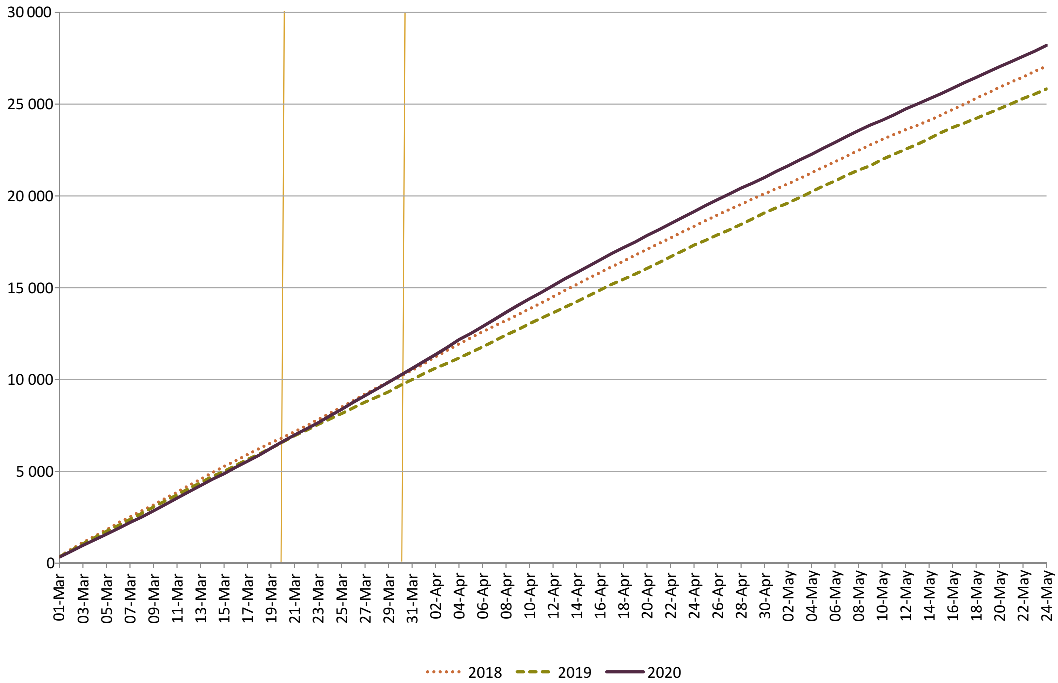
The preliminary total number of deaths between March 1st and May 24, 2020, is 2,374 higher than the number registered in the same period in 2019 and 1,133 cases higher than the number of deaths in the same period in 2018. The variation concerning 2019 is due mainly to the increase in the number of deaths of people aged 75 and over (+2,262).

The total number of deaths exceeded that of 2019 on March 20 and that of 2018 on March 30 (according to the latest data, collected on June 3). The comparison between deaths in 2020 and the average of deaths in 2018 and 2019, per day between March 2 and May 24, reveals a change in pattern in mid-March (the first death attributed to COVID-19 was registered on March 16).

Diference between the number of deaths in 2020 and the average number of deaths in 2018 and 2019, per day

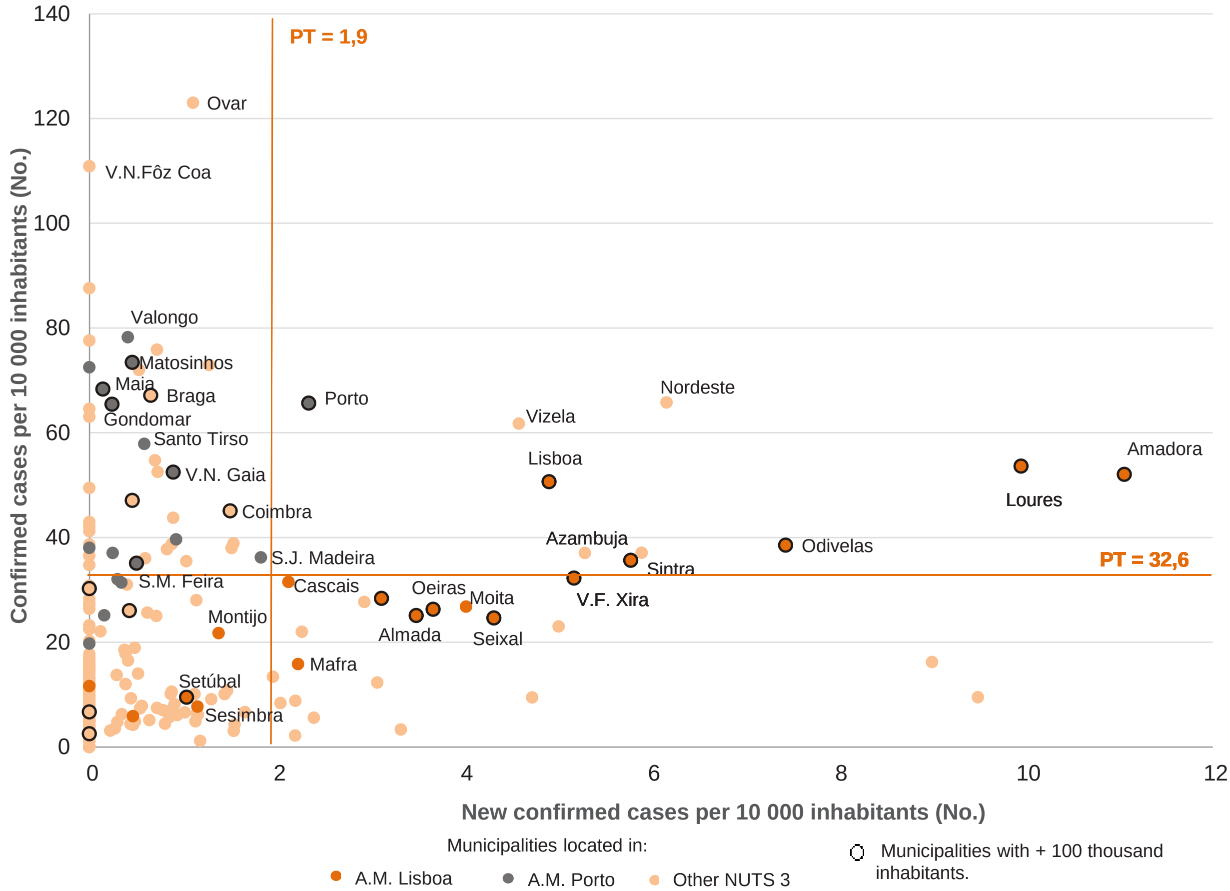


Cumulative number of deaths, by day of death, March 1 to May 24 (2018-2020)



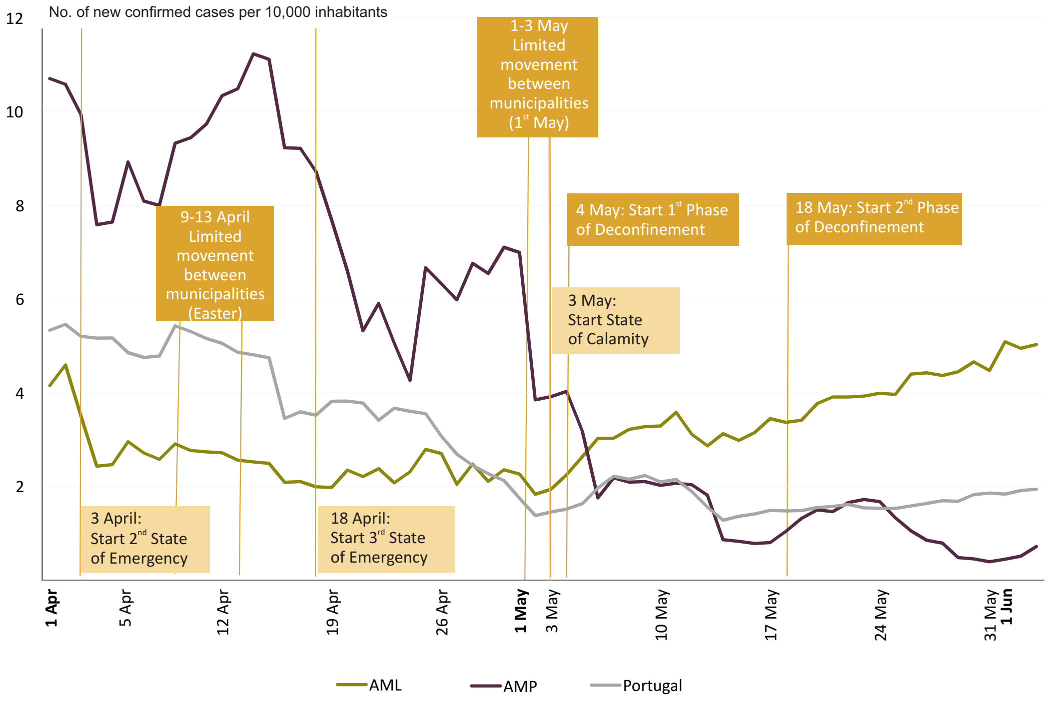
Comparing the situation on March 25 and June 3, it can be seen that the territorial dispersion of the number of confirmed cases of infection has increased. However, based on the analysis of the most recent developments, it was possible to observe an increase in geographical concentration. In fact, the relationship between the number of confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants and the number of new confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants (between May 28 and June 3) shows ten municipalities with values above the national average in both indicators, with six standing out due to their population size: Amadora (11.1 new cases per 10 thousand inhabitants), Loures (10.0), Odivelas (7.4), Sintra (5.8), Lisboa (4.9), and Porto (2.3).

Number of confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants on June 3, 2020, and Number of new confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants on June 3, 2020 (last 7 days), by municipality



The following figure shows the number of new cases registered in the last seven days per 10 thousand inhabitants for the total of the country and Área Metropolitana do Porto and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa for the period from April 1 to June 3. In this context, it should be highlighted the progressive slowdown in the number of new cases registered in Área Metropolitana do Porto and, in turn, the progressive increase in the number of new cases in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, the latter region registering figures above the national average since April 30.

New confirmed cases in the last seven days per 10 thousand inhabitants, by day, Portugal, in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (AML) and Área Metropolitana do Porto (AMP)



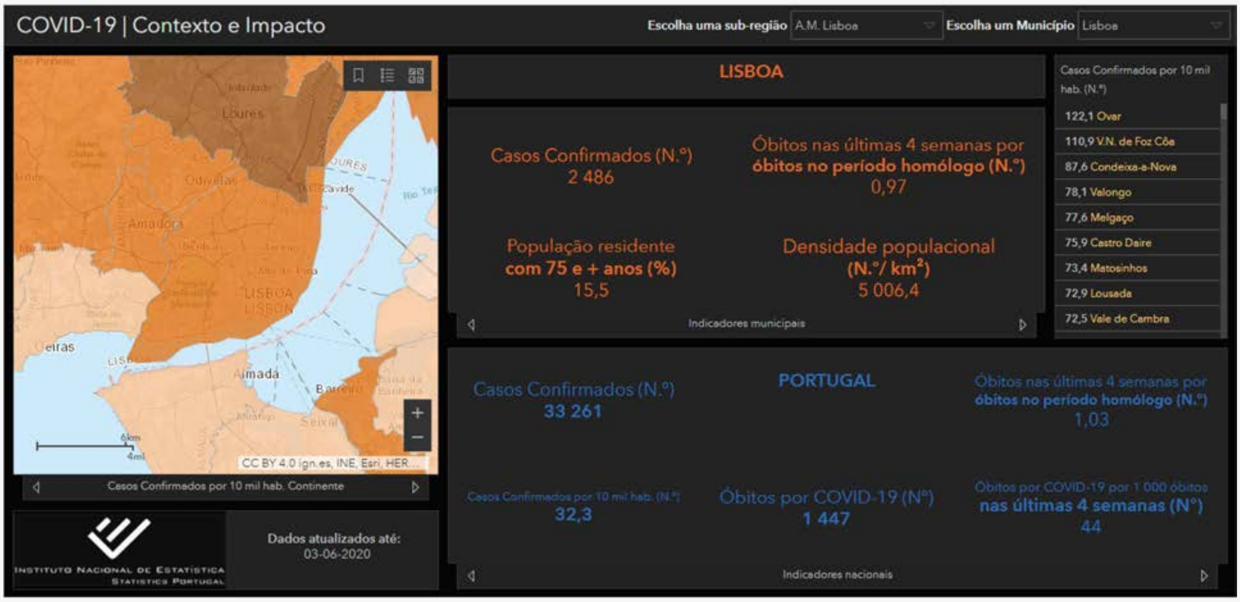
Note: The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to the first days of the month and Sundays.

More information available at:
[COVID-19: a territorial view on demographic context and socioeconomic impact indicators - Data until June 03]
(05 June 2020)

Box 1 - COVID-19 *Dashboard* | Context and Impact

Today, INE provides a *dashboard* with 22 indicators that allow a territorial analysis of the demographic context and of the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal. It includes information for several areas, such as international trade, consumption, housing market, tourism and labour market. Some of the information presented in the application is of a preliminary nature, with INE anticipating calendars and/or increasing the geographical breakdown of regular dissemination. The aim is to contribute to a better monitoring of the situation and impact of the pandemic at the local level.

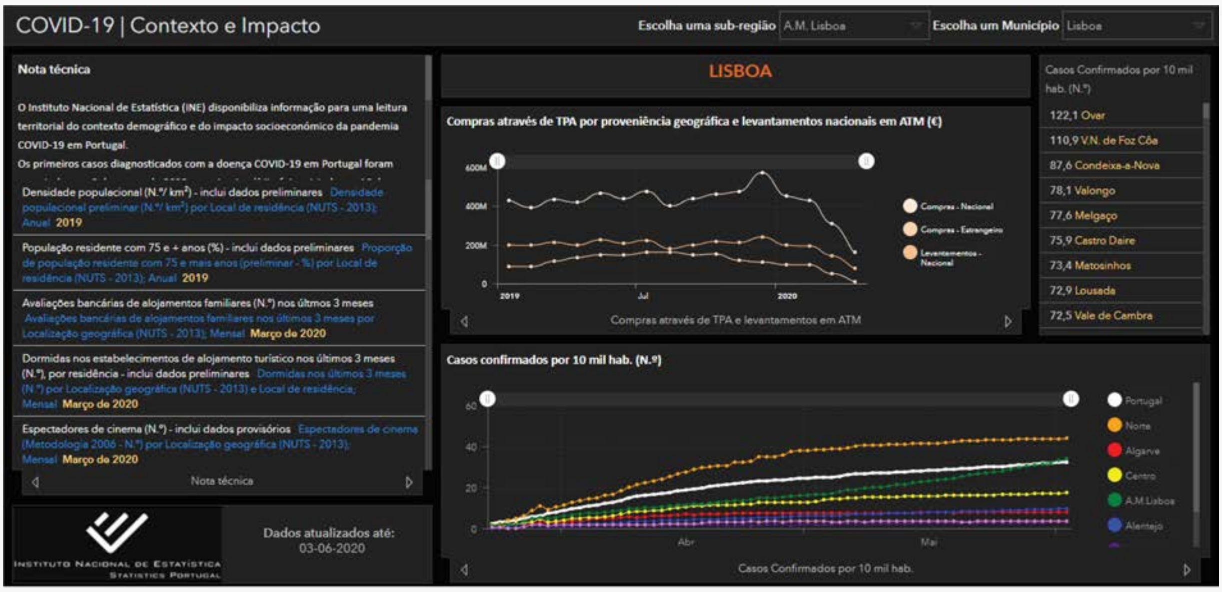
COVID-19 Dashboard entry view - 19 | Context and Impact



This *dashboard* allows to view information by municipality, by selection in the box in the top right bar, and for Portugal, the bottom box. The first visible slots (municipal indicators and national indicators) provide the demographic and pandemic context of the respective territorial unit. The following slots, within each of the boxes of municipal and national indicators, provide information in graph format on the evolution of different socioeconomic indicators, whenever possible since January 2019.

The technical note presents the link to the metadata of the indicators and the latest reference period available in the application.

View of the evolution graphs for some of the indicators and of the technical note of the COVID-19 *dashboard* | Context and Impact

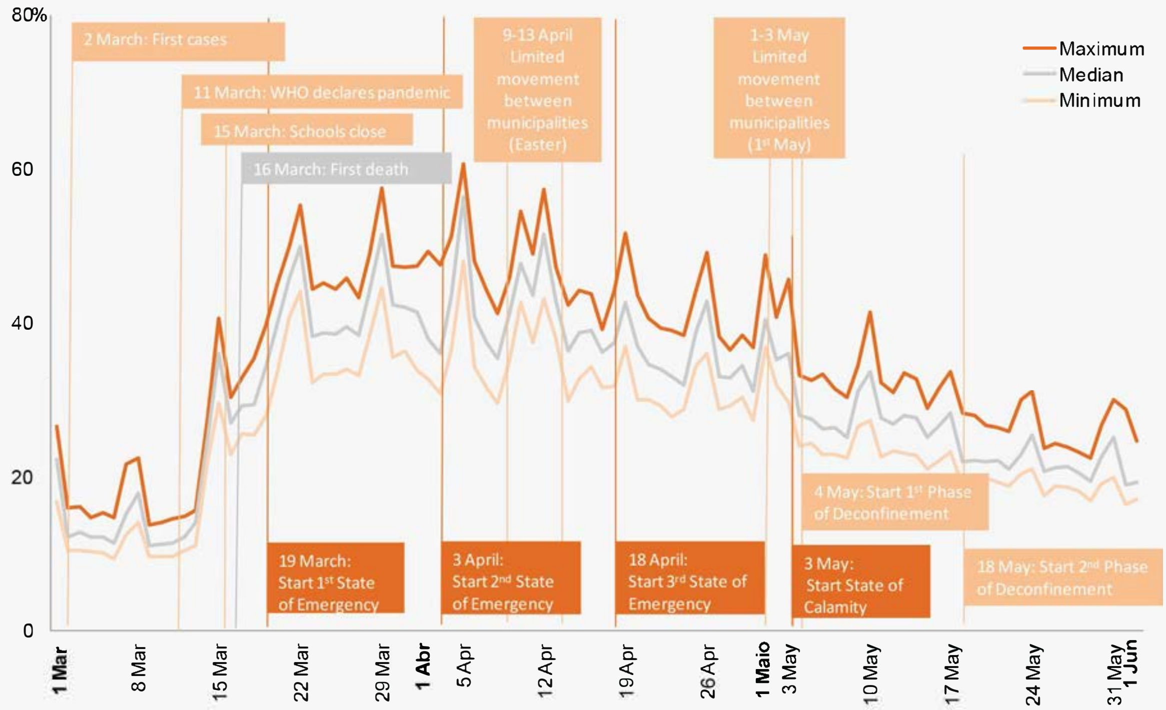


Box 2 - Population mobility indicators at regional level: an analysis based on information from Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative

In this box, taking advantage of Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative, population mobility indicators at NUTS 3 level in the national territory are released.

The data represented in the figure below correspond to the proportion of population "staying put" between March 1st and June 2nd, namely minimum, median and maximum values obtained from the 25 NUTS 3 sub-regions of the country. For a better contextualization of the information, the figure includes the main key moments associated with the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal.

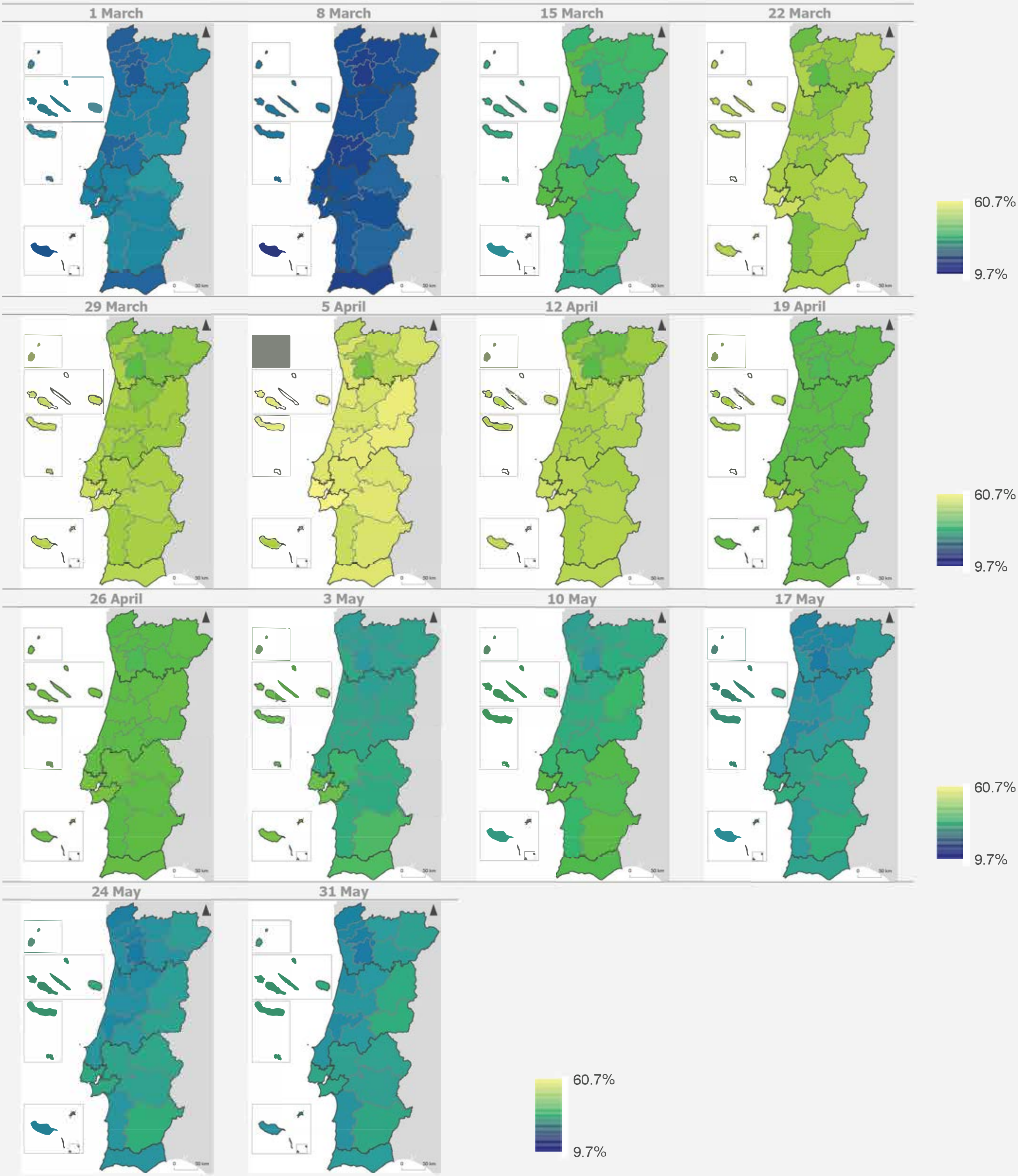
Proportion of the population "staying put" between March 1st and June 2nd – minimum, median and maximum values of NUTS 3



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

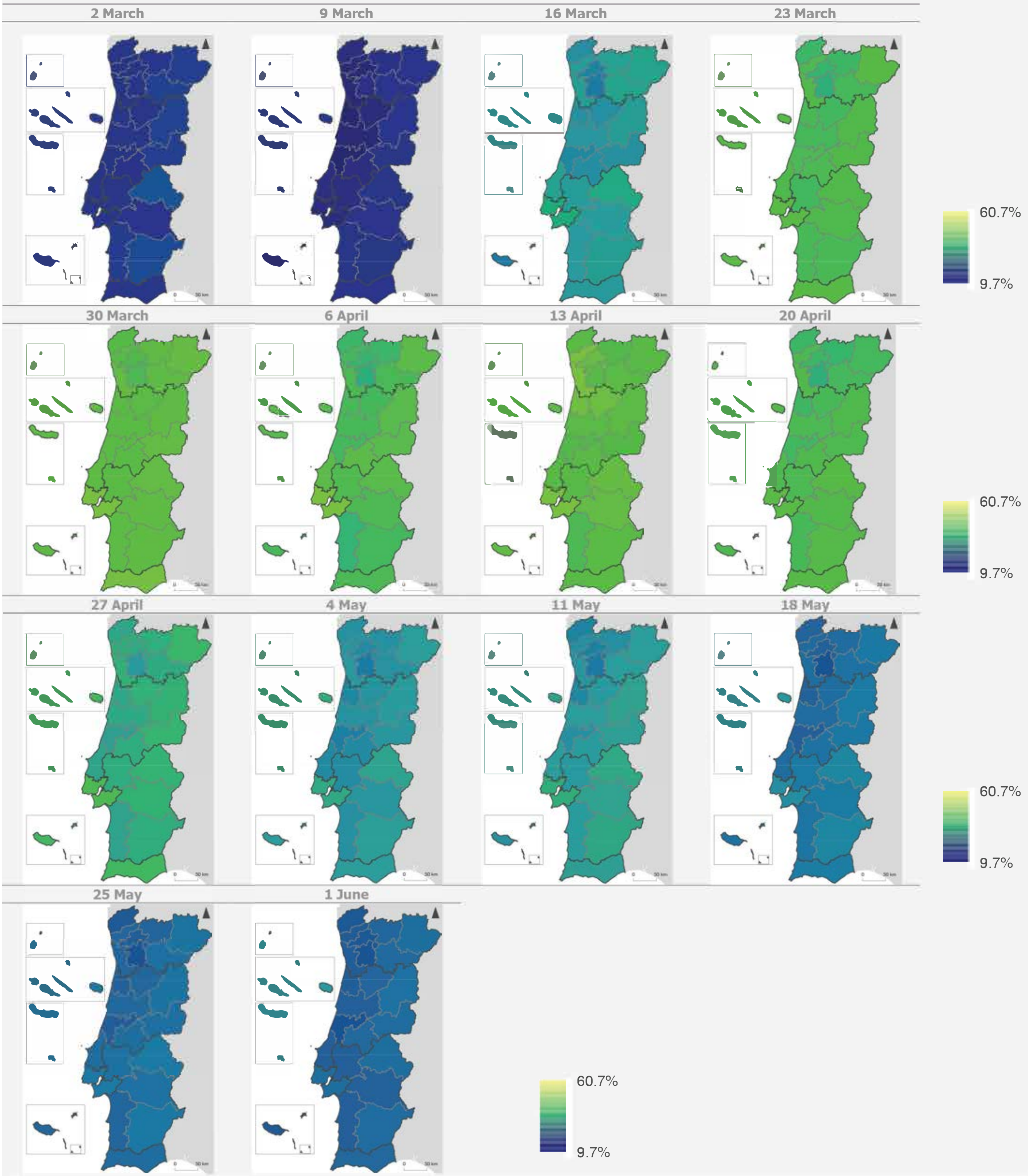
The following figures show this indicator at NUTS 3 level for the days corresponding to Sundays and Mondays, since the beginning of March. It can be seen that the days corresponding to Sundays indicate, overall, less mobility of the population than the days corresponding to Mondays. In particular, there is a reduction in mobility levels with the beginning of the State of Emergency on March 19 (maps of March 22 and 23). On the contrary, a progressive increase in mobility has been registered with the transition from the State of Emergency to the State of Calamity on May 3, followed by the first phase of implementation of the deconfinement measures (maps on May 3 and 4), and the beginning of the second phase of deconfinement on May 18 (maps on May 18, 24, 25 and 31 and June 1).

Proportion of the population "staying put" on Sundays between March 1st and May 31st by NUTS 3



Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University.

Proportion of the population "staying put" on Mondays between March 2nd and June 1st by NUTS 3



Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University.

Press releases between 08-06-2020 to 12-06-2020:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in industry	April 2020	08 June2020
New housing construction cost index	April 2020	08 June 2020
International trade statistics	April 2020	09 June 2020
Construction: building permits and completed buildings	1st Quarter 2020	09 June 2020
Production, employment, wage and hours worked index in construction and public works	April 2020	09 June 2020
Consumer price index	May 2020	12 June 2020
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in services	April 2020	12 June 2020