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SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19
October . 27 . 2020

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:

- Industrial production price index – September 2020, published on October 20;

- Interest rates implied in housing loans – September 2020, published on October 20;

- Monthly Economic Survey – September 2020, published on October 20;

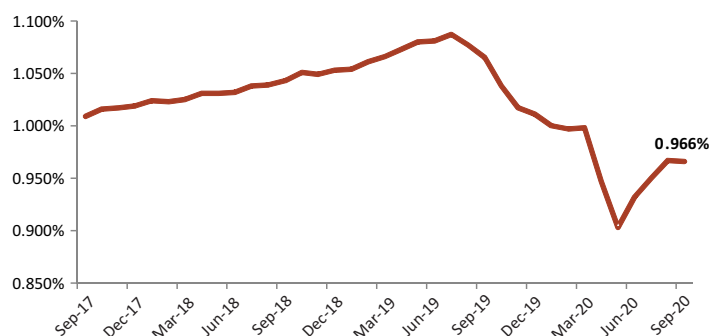- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal, published on October 23.

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

Interest rate decreased to 0.966% while owed capital and monthly loans repayments stood at EUR 54,484 and EUR 226, respectively
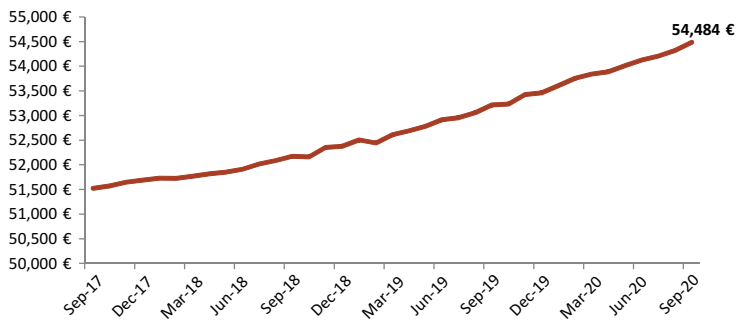
In September, the implicit interest rate in all housing loan contracts was 0.966% (0.967% in August). In the last three months, the interest rate has fallen to the same figure: 0.966% (1.003% in August).

Implicit interest rates in housing loans

0.966%

Average owed capital

In September, the average value of owed capital increased by EUR 156, reaching EUR 54,484. The average value of loan repayments stood at EUR 226 for the third consecutive month.

The implicit interest rate on housing loans for house purchase contracts rose to 0.985% (0.983% in August). In contracts signed in the last 3 months, this interest rate was 0.961% (0.994% in August).

More information available at:
Interest rates implied in housing loans – September 2020
(20 October 2020)

In September, the Industrial Production Prices Index decreased by 4.6%
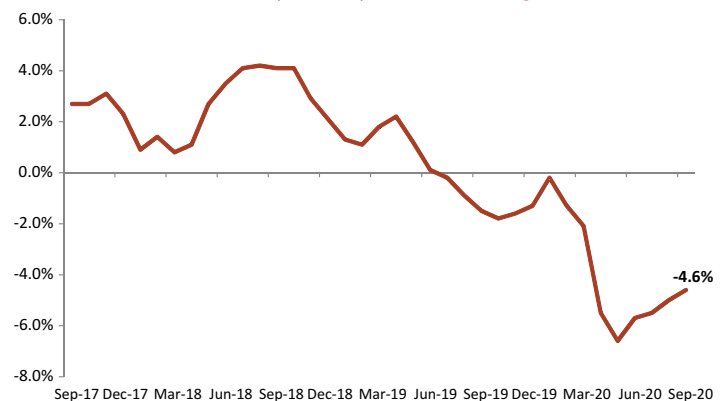
Year-on-year rate of change

Industrial production prices registered a year-on-year reduction of 4,6% in September (-5.0% in August). *Energy* continued to be the grouping that most influenced the total index rate of change, with -17.6% (-18.7% in August).

Excluding *Energy*, the industrial production prices decreased by 1.3% (-1.5% in August).

Industrial Production Prices Index
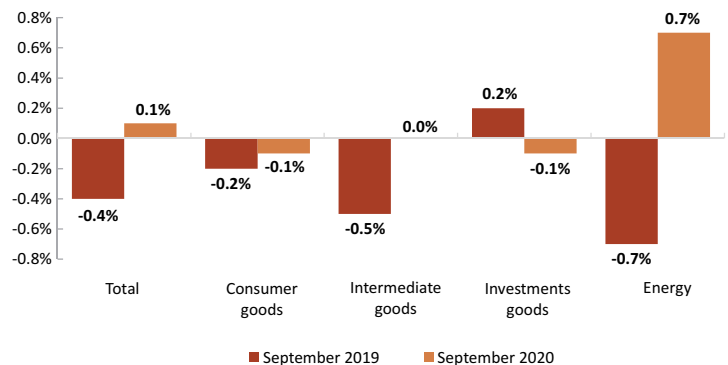**(year-on-year rate of change)**

Month-on-month rate of change

In September 2020:

- The Industrial Production Price Index registered a month-on-month rate of change of +0.1% in September (-0.4% in the same period of 2019);

- The *Energy* index increased by 0.7% (-0.7% in September of the previous year);

- *Manufacturing Industries* decreased by 0.1% (-0.3% in September 2019).

Total Index and Major Industrial Groupings
(month-on-month rate of change)

More information available at:
Industrial production price index - September 2020
(20 October 2020)

Partial and slower recovery of the economic activity

In September, the economic sentiment indicator in the Euro Area (AE) extended the recovery profile, albeit at a slower pace, and the consumer confidence indicator increased slightly.

In the same month, the prices of raw materials and oil presented monthly growth rates of +3.7% and -8.3%, respectively (+7.6% and +0.3% in August).
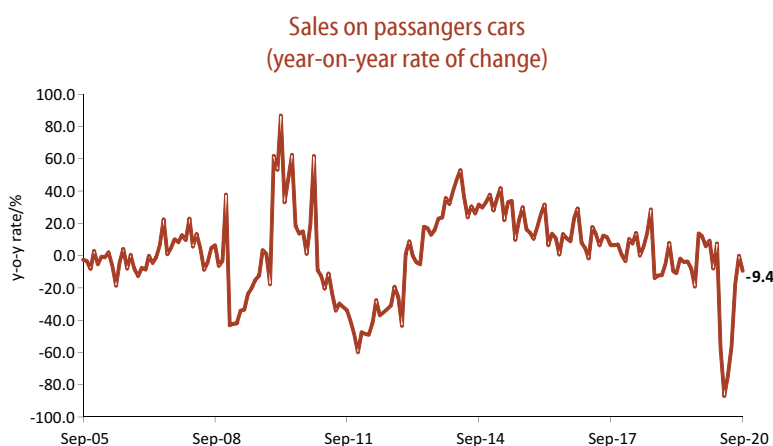
In Portugal, the economic activity has been recording steep declines, but progressively less intense between June and September:

- The economic climate indicator continued to recover in August, as in the four previous months, from the strong reductions registered in April. In September, this indicator reflected the increased confidence in Manufacturing Industry, Retail trade, Construction, and particularly in Services;

- The consumer confidence indicator decreased in September, remaining at a level close to the one verified in the three previous months, after the partial recovery observed in May and in June, but remaining significantly below the pre-pandemic levels. This evolution resulted from the negative contributions of the perspectives regarding the future evolution of the country's economic situation and, to a lesser extent, of the household's financial situation, as well as opinions about the past evolution of the household's financial situation. On the contrary, expectations regarding major purchases contributed positively;

- The manufacturing industry confidence indicator decreased in September, interrupting the recovery verified between June and August, after reaching in May the minimum of the series, as a result of the abrupt fall registered in April. In September, the behaviour of the indicator reflected the sharp negative contribution of the balance of the firm's production perspectives, while the balances on the evolution of global demand and opinions on the current stock of finished products contributed positively. In the last month, the indicator decreased in the group of "Intermediate Goods", increased strongly in the "Investment Goods" group, and stabilized in the "Consumer Goods" group;

- The construction and public works confidence indicator recovered between May and September, after registering the most pronounced decrease in the series in April, having reached its minimum since November 2015. The recovery of the indicator in the last four months reflected the positive contributions of both components, the balance of opinions on order books and perspectives on employment. In September, concerning this indicator, the "Civil Engineering" division recovered from the accumulated losses recorded since the beginning of the year;

• The trade confidence indicator decreased slightly in September, interrupting the upward trend observed between May and August, after having decreased significantly in April and attaining the series' minimum. This evolution reflected the negative contribution of the opinions on the volume of stocks and the perspectives on business activity in the next three months, while the opinions on the volume of sales contributed positively. The confidence indicator decreased in the "Wholesale Trade" subsector, having increased in "Retail Trade" between May and September;

• The services' confidence indicator increased between June and September, after decreasing between February and May, with April recording an abrupt fall, and May reaching a new historical minimum of the series. The behaviour of the indicator in September resulted from the positive contribution of all components: opinions on the evolution of the business situation, opinions on the evolution of the order book, and perspectives on the evolution of the order books, with the latter component recovering from almost all the accumulated reductions, occurred in March and April. In September, the confidence indicators increased in all sections, with the emphasis on "Arts, entertainment and recreation", "Accommodation and Food Service Activities" and "Transport and Storage Activities".

The economic activity indicator partly recovered between May and August from the significant reductions recorded in the previous two months and from the historical minimum of the series reached in April. By expenditure components, in August:

• The quantitative indicator of private consumption presented a slightly more negative year-on-year rate of change than the one recorded in July, after reaching in April the series minimum;

• The investment indicator also registered a less intense year-on-year reduction than in the previous month.

Sales on passangers cars
(year-on-year rate of change)

In September, the sales of passenger cars decreased by 9.4% in year-on-year terms, after reductions of 17.6% and 0.1% in July and August respectively.

The overall amount of national withdrawals, payment of services, and purchases at automatic payment terminals carried out on the automatic teller machines of the Multibanco network registered a decrease of 4.5% in year-on-year terms (-8.1% in August).

Operations carried out on ATM
(year-on-year rate of change)

The average consumption of electricity on working days recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -1.6% in September (-0.7% in August).

Average consumption of electricity on working days
(year-on-year rate of change)

In September, the consumption of road diesel and gasoline registered year-on-year rates of change of -10.5% and -10.8% respectively (-12.5% and -12.3% in August, in the same order).
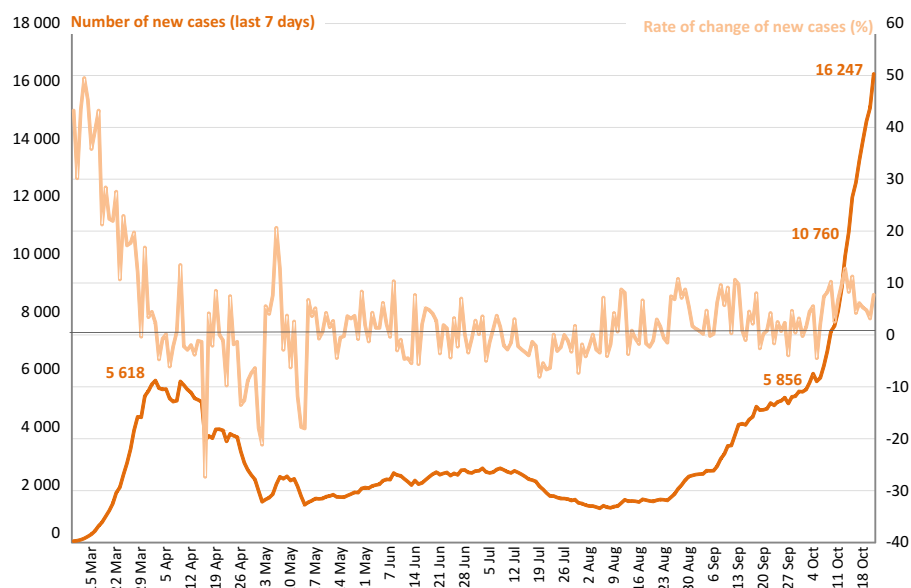
More information available at:
Monthly Economic Survey – September 2020
(20 October 2020)

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

The expression of the pandemic on national territory continues to be characterised by a high degree of heterogeneity. Some of the results obtained in this context:

- On 21 October, the highest number of new cases (cumulative values for the last 7 days) in Portugal was recorded: 16,247 new cases (corresponding to 15.8 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants), which represents an increase of 165% compared to 7 October, the reference date for the last press release.
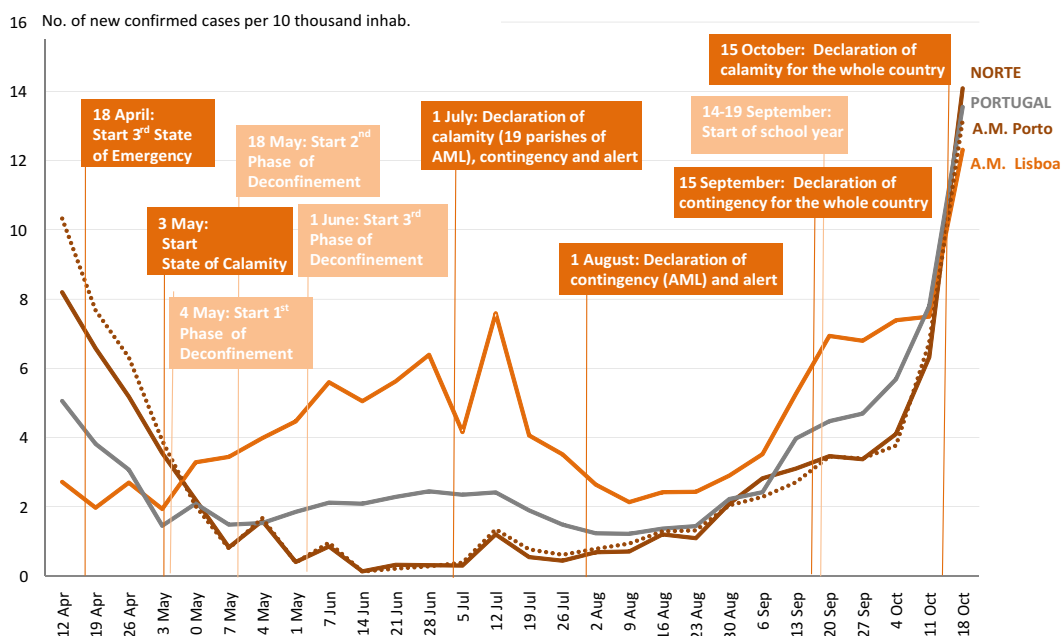
Number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 7 days) and corresponding rate of change, Portugal, per day

Source: Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report (released on October 22).
Note: The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

- On 18 October, the date of the last data update at municipality level, 13,947 new cases were registered (corresponding to 13.5 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants) and at NUTS II region level, this value was exceeded only by the Norte region (14.1 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants). The new cases registered in the last 7 days in this region represented 36% of the total new cases observed for the country. It should also be noted that the sub-regions Tâmega e Sousa and Terras de Trás-os-Montes, both located in the Norte region, were the only ones to exceed the national average of new cases per 10 thousand inhabitants;

- The analysis focused on the last two weeks highlights for the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (AML) growth rates lower than those observed for the country, but for the Área Metropolitana do Porto (AMP) the growth rates were higher than the national ones. In the week ending in October 18 this rate was +64.3% in the AML and +95.5% in the AMP while the growth in the country was +73.7%, thus registering a decrease in the relative importance of the number of new cases (last 7 days) in the case of the AML and an increase in the relative importance of the number of new cases in the AMP;

Number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 7 days) per 10 thousand inhabitants, Sundays – April 12 to October 18, Portugal Norte region and the metropolitan areas of Porto and Lisboa

Source: Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report (released on October 22).
Note: The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

- On 18 October 2020, 34 municipalities registered a number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 disease (last 7 days) per 10,000 inhabitants above the national average, of which 24 belong to the Norte region, where 39% of the region's population lives. Of these, six municipalities with more than 25 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants stood out: Paços de Ferreira (99.6), Lousada (55.4), Felgueiras (27.3) and Penafiel (25.2) in Tâmega e Sousa and the municipalities of Paredes (27.9) and Porto (26.0) in the Metropolitan Area of Porto;

- In Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, four municipalities scored values above the national average (representing 46% of the region's population): Sintra (16.7), Lisboa (15.3), Cascais (14.7) and Loures (13.9).

Number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 7 days) per 10 thousand inhabitants until October 18, 2020, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality

NUTS 3	Highest municipal value	Value
Tâmega e Sousa	Paços de Ferreira	99,6
T. Trás-os-Montes	Mogadouro	
PORTUGAL	Paços de Ferreira	99,6
A.M. Porto	Paredes	
A.M. Lisboa	Sintra	
Ave	Vizela	
Cávado	Esposende	
Alto Tâmega	Vila Pouca de Aguiar	
Baixo Alentejo	Beja	
Douro	Vila Real	
Algarve	Alcoutim	47,7
Beiras e S. Estrela	Pinhel	
Alto Minho	Viana do Castelo	
Alentejo Litoral	Odemira	
Região de Aveiro	Sever do Vouga	
Região de Coimbra	Mira	
Alentejo Central	Borba	
Médio Tejo	Entroncamento	
Beira Baixa	Castelo Branco	
Oeste	Arruda dos Vinhos	
Viseu Dão Lafões	Mangualde	
Lezíria do Tejo	Cartaxo	
Região de Leiria	Alvaiázere	42,4
R.A. Madeira	Funchal	
Alto Alentejo	Alter do Chão	
R.A. Açores	Nordeste	

Axis: 0, 5, 15, 25, No.

● Lowest municipal value ◆ NUTS 3 ● Highest municipal value

No. of confirmed cases per 10 000 inhab.

-] 25 ; 100]
-] 13.5 ; 25]
-] 4 ; 13.5]
-] 0 ; 4]
- Null

Territorial limits
- Municipality
- NUTS III
- NUTS II

PT

Frequencies
Municipalities

9 25 94 114 66

0   50 km

Source: Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report (released on October 22); INE, I.P., Annual estimates of resident population, 31 December 2019.
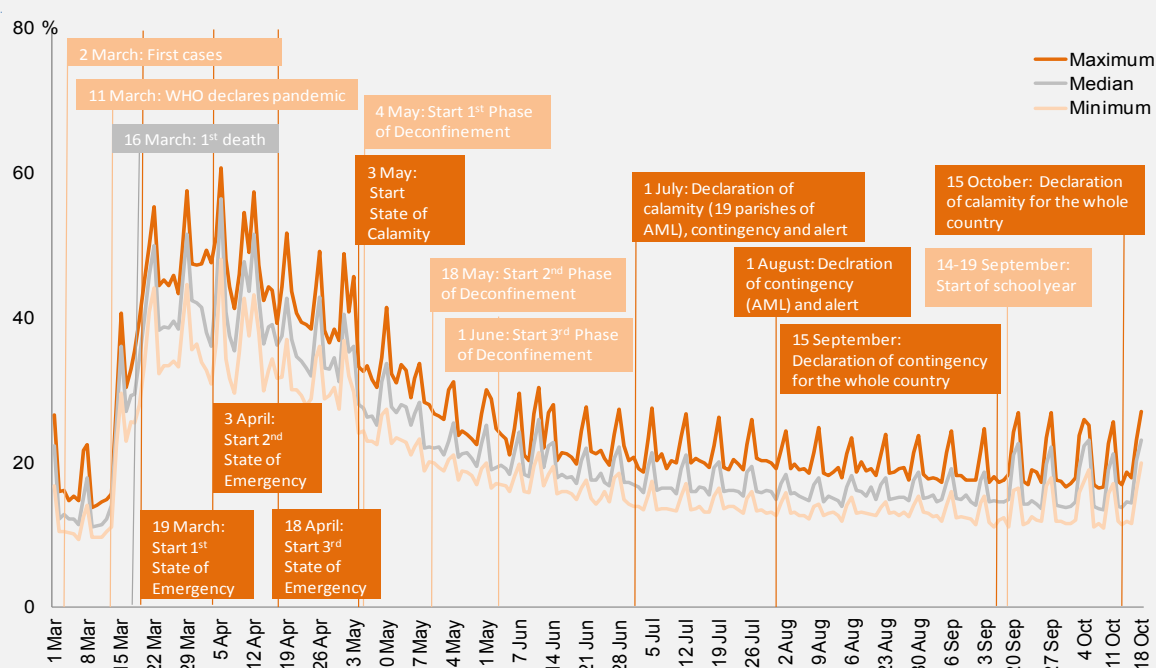
STATSlab

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 and 18 October, 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. Thus, it can be observed that the days corresponding to Sundays generally indicate less population mobility than the other days of the week. It should also be noted that after the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 and following the declaration of the first State of Emergency on 19 March, there is a reduction in the population's mobility levels, and that an increase of mobility can be observed following the implementation of the deconfinement measures, the first phase of which started on 4 May.

Proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March and 18 October – 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 Sundays. Data for October 6 and 17 is not available.

Technical Note

The mobility data from Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative correspond to location updates collected from mobile devices of Facebook application users that have the "location history" option turned on. Only location accuracy (GPS) data of less than 200 meters is considered and if a user has multiple locations resulting from more than one associated mobile device, Facebook only considers the data with the highest location accuracy. Obtaining results for the NUTS 3 level implies a minimum of 300 unique users per sub-region. The proportion of the population "staying put" is measured by the number of Facebook users associated with a single 600mx600m reference grid during 8am and 8pm on day x, requiring at least three occurrences during that time period. The reference grid, as a "residence" proxy, is measured daily based on the largest number of locations observed between 8pm and midnight on day x-1 and between 0 am and 8 am on day x, requiring at least three occurrences during that time period. The information associated with the 600mx600m grids is allocated to the respective NUTS 3 sub-region. Since a grid can intercept more than one sub-region, 9 sample points are generated in each grid, assigning 1/9 of the grid population to each point in the sample.

Facebook's "Data for Good" initiative aims to provide data for research on humanitarian issues and has allowed results to be published in scientific articles particularly in the United States. Obviously, Statistics Portugal's use of this data source in the Statslab domain is not motivated by any publicity motive, but by the public interest of the information. Statistics Portugal thanks researcher Miguel Godinho Matos for his support in the analytical preparation of this information.

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[1] Associate Professor at Católica Lisbon School of Business & Economics and visiting research scholar at the Carnegie Mellon University.

More information available at:
Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal
(23 October 2020)

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Statistics Portugal started on 3 April 2020 the release of the "Statistics Portugal@COVID-19 Synthesis" series of highlights, aiming to provide a summary aggregation of some of the most relevant official statistical results released each week.

These reports are intended to facilitate the access to data which allow monitoring of the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by decision-makers from public and private entities as well as the general public.

Press releases between 26-10-2020 and 30-10-2020:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Tourism Demand of Residents	2nd Quarter 2020	26 October 2020
International trade statistics	2019	26 October 2020
Survey on bank evaluation on housing	September 2020	28 October 2020
Business and consumer surveys	October 2020	29 October 2020
Tourism activity - Flash Estimate: September 2020		29 October 2020
House prices statistics at local level	2nd Quarter 2020	29 October 2020
Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates	September 2020	29 October 2020
Quarterly national accounts - Flash Estimates around 30 days after the end of the reference quarter	3rd Quarter 2020	30 October 2020
CPI/HICP Flash Estimate	October 2020	30 October 2020
Enterprises in Portugal - Provisional data	2019	30 October 2020