



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 02 . 2021

Statistics Portugal makes available the weekly report for monitoring the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

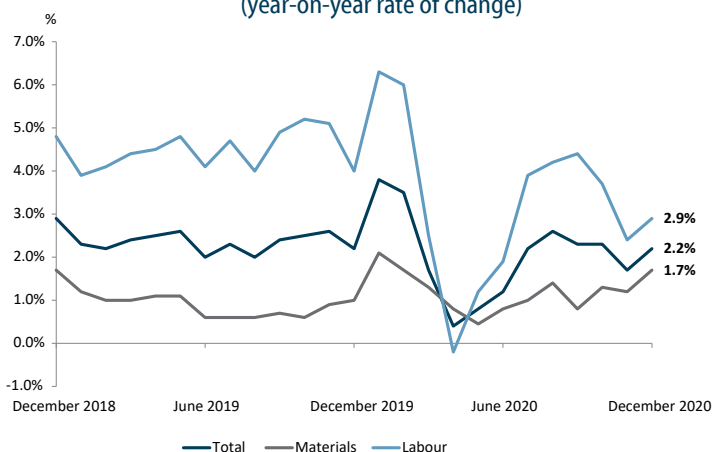
This report covers the press releases concerning:

- New housing construction cost index – December 2020, published on February 08;
- Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked indices in Industry – December 2020, published on February 09;
- International trade statistics – December 2020, published on February 09;
- Indices of production, employment, and wages in construction – December 2020, published on February 10;
- Employment statistics – 4th quarter of 2020, published on February 10;
- Labour force survey ad hoc module – 4th quarter of 2020, published on February 11;
- Consumer price index – January 2021, published on February 10;
- Business turnover, employment, wages and hours worked indices in services – December 2020, published on February 11;
- Gross monthly earnings per employee – December 2020, published on February 11;
- Labour cost index – 4th quarter of 2020, published on February 12;
- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal, published on February 12.

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

Construction costs went up by 2.2% year-on-year

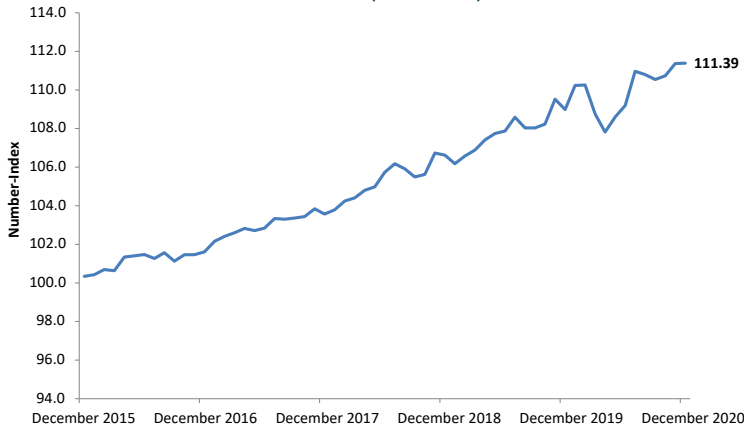
Construction Costs Index for New Housing
(year-on-year rate of change)



In December 2020, the year-on-year rate of change concerning the Construction Cost Index for New Housing (CCINH) was estimated at 2.2% (1.7% in the previous month).

Also year-on-year, material prices went up by 1.7% in December (1.2% in the previous month) and labour costs increased by 2.9% (2.4% in November).

Construction Costs Index for New Housing
(100=2015)



Note: the value for December 2020 is provisional.



Compared to the previous month, the rate of change in the CCINH was nil (0.6% in November). The price of materials and the cost of labour varied by 0.6% and -0.8% respectively (0.3% and 0.9% in November, in the same order).

For 2020 as a whole, the average rate of change concerning the CCINH was 2.1% (2.3% in the previous year). The materials and labour force indices recorded average annual increases of 1.2% and 3.2% respectively (0.9% and 4.5% in 2019, in the same order).

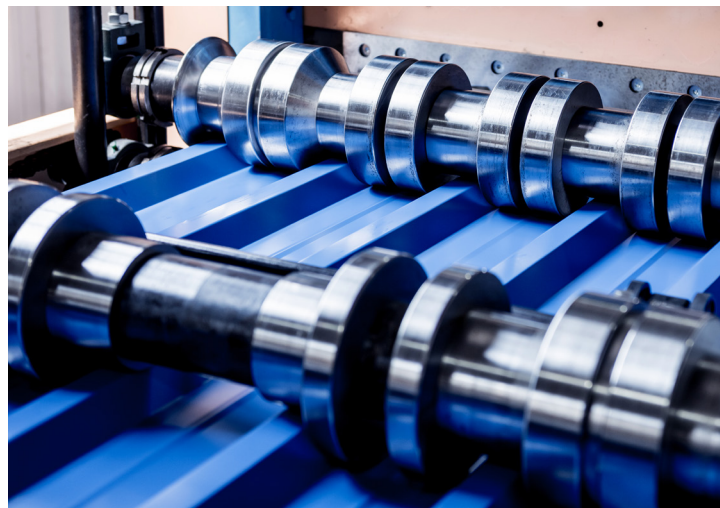
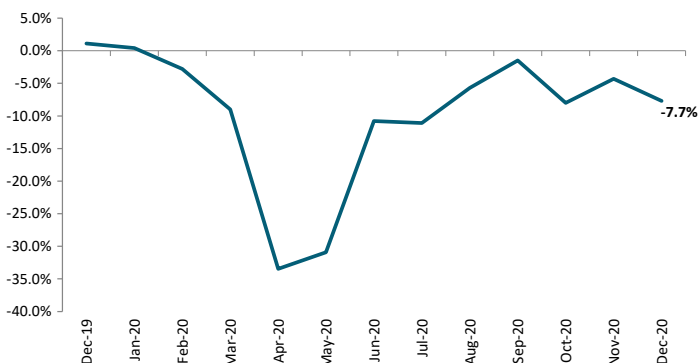
More information available at:
[New housing construction cost index – December 2020](#)
(08 February 2021)

Industrial turnover registered a 7.7% contraction

In December 2020, the industry turnover index (ITI) registered a year-on-year rate of change of -7.7% (-4.3% in the previous month).

Excluding *Energy*, sales decreased by 5.2% (+0.8% in November).

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



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 02 . 2021

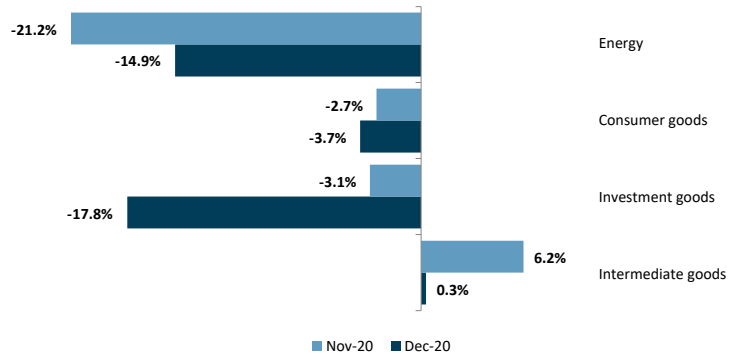
In December, in year-on-year terms, in both markets, sales in the industry registered the following rates of change:

- Domestic market: -5.6% (-6.6% in November);
- Non-domestic market: -11.0% (-1.1% in November).

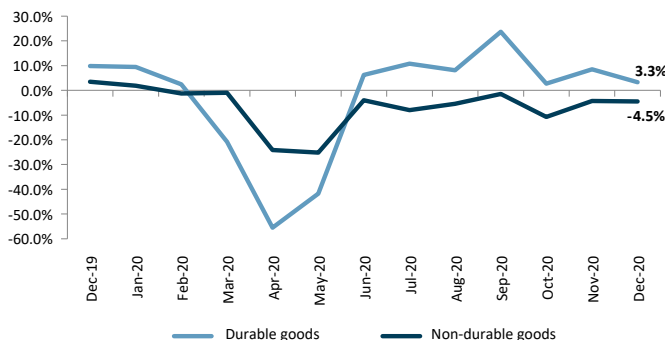
Considering the major industrial groupings in December and year-on-year:

- *Investment goods* fell by 17.8% (-3.1% in November);
- *Energy* decreased by 14.9% (-21.2% in November);
- *Consumer goods* declined by 3.7% (-2.7% in November);
- *Intermediate goods* increased by 0.3% (+6.2% in November).

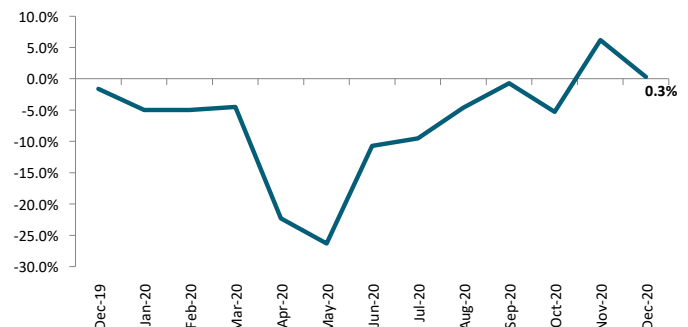
Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Major industrial groupings



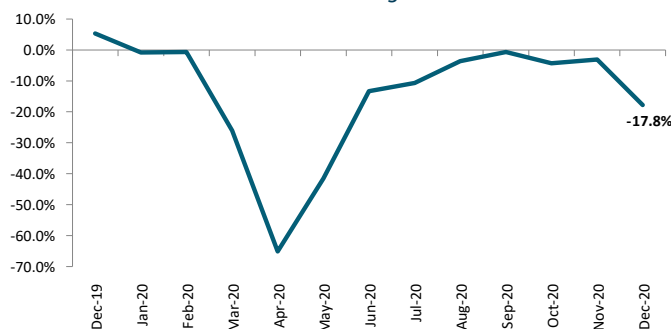
Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Consumer goods



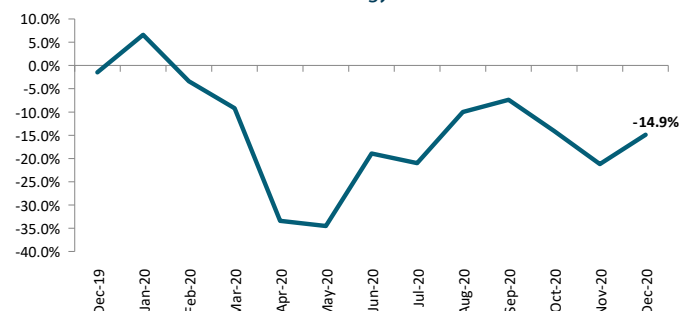
Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods



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



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

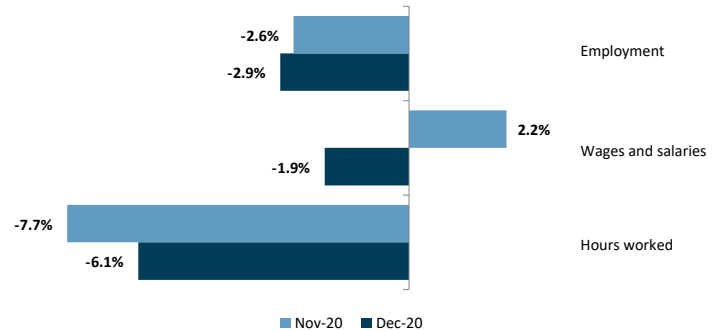


In December 2020, the ITI month-on-month rate of change was -7.6% (-4.2% in December 2019).

Sales in the industry declined by 67% in the 4th quarter of 2020 year-on-year (-6.3% in the 3rd quarter).

In 2020 as a whole, the ITI decreased by 10.6% (-1.0% in 2019).

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



Employment and wages

In December, the employment and hours worked indices registered year-on-year rates of change of -2.9% and -6.1% respectively (-2.6% and -7.7%, in the previous month), while the wages and salaries index decreased by 1.9% (+2.2% in November).

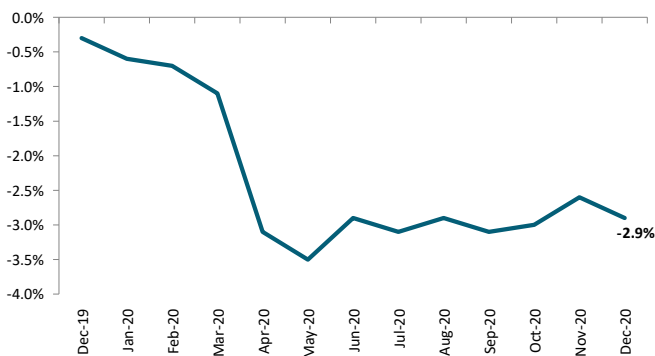
The employment index recorded a nil month-on-month rate of change in December 2020 (0.3% for the same period in 2019). Wages and hours worked showed month-on-month decreases of 0.3% and 11.5% (+3.9% and -13.0% in December 2019), respectively.

In 2020 as a whole, the following year-on-year rates of change were registered:

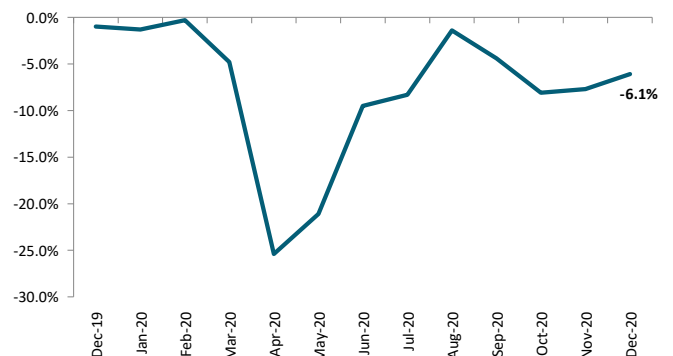
- *Employment index*: -2.4% (+0.6% in 2019);
- *Wages and salaries index*: -0.5% (+3.7% in 2019);
- *Hours worked index*: -8.3% (+0.8% in 2019).



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



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



Note: Index adjusted of calendar effects

More information available at:

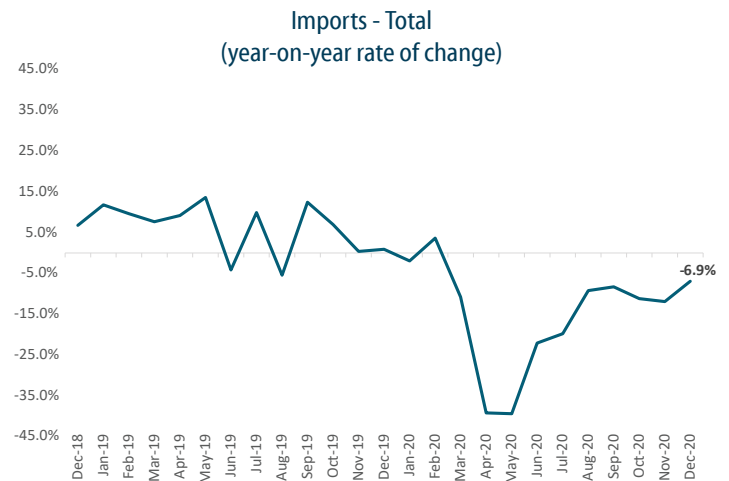
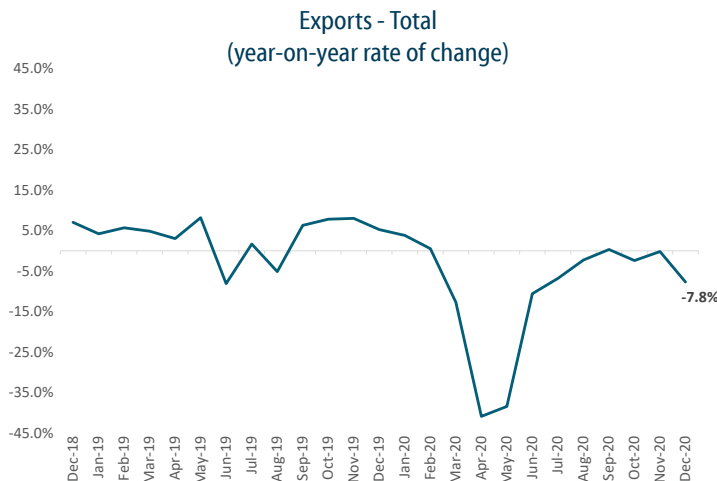
[Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked indices in Industry – December 2020](#)
(09 February 2021)

Exports and imports decreased respectively by 7.8% and 6.9% in December and by 10.2% and 15.2% in 2020

In December 2020, exports and imports of goods registered nominal year-on-year rates of change of -7.8% and -6.9%, respectively (-0.2% and -11.9% in the previous month, in the same order).

In December 2020, the decreases in exports and imports of *Fuels and lubricants* (-45.1% and -32.0%, respectively) and *Transport equipment* (-20.8% and -16.3%, in the same order) were noteworthy.

Excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, in December 2020, exports and imports both had year-on-year decreases of 3.8% (+2.9% and -8.1% in the previous month, respectively).



Compared with the previous month, in December 2020, exports and imports decreased by 18.8% and 8.2%, respectively (-4.3% and -5.5%, in the same order, in December 2020).

In December 2020, considering the main destination countries in 2019 and compared to December of that year:

- In exports, the emphasis went to the decreases towards Spain (-5.9%) and the Netherlands (-20.8%), mainly in *Fuels and lubricants*, and France (-6.7%), mostly in *Transport equipment*;
- In imports, there was a noteworthy reduction to Germany (-15.1%), mainly in *Passenger cars*.

The trade balance of goods deficit was EUR 1,370 million in December 2020 (EUR 59 million less than in December 2019).

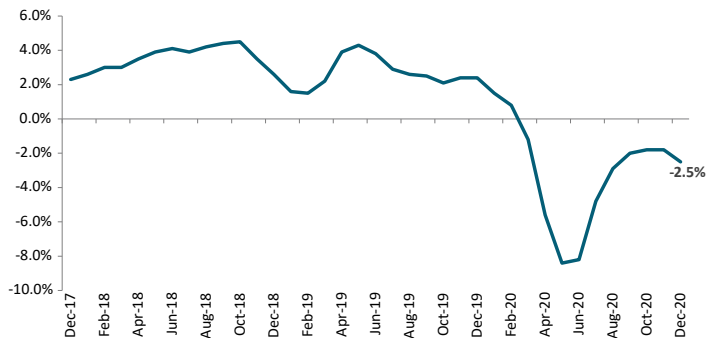
In December 2020, excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, the trade balance recorded a negative balance of EUR 1,159 million, corresponding to a decrease of EUR 45 million in the deficit compared to December 2019.

In 2020 as a whole:

- Exports and imports of goods decreased by 10.2% and 15.2%, respectively, compared to the previous year (+3.5% and +6.0%, in the same order, in 2019). Exports of goods had not recorded a negative year-on-year rate of change since 2009;
- The trade balance deficit reached EUR 14,051 million in 2020 which represents a decrease of EUR 6 024 million vis-à-vis the previous year.

Production in construction contracted by 2.5%

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



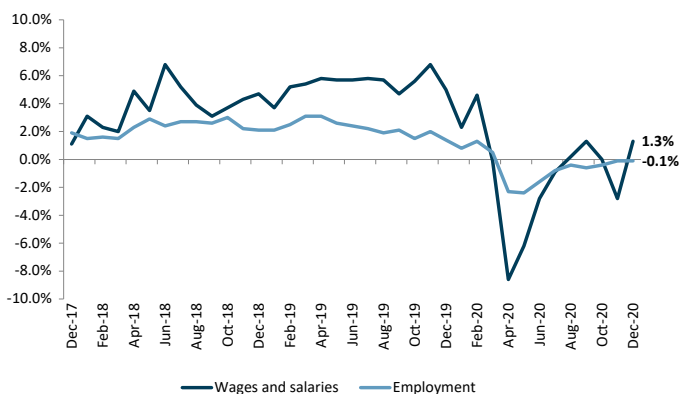
The Production in Construction Index decreased by 2.5% in December, year-on-year (-1.8% in the previous month), with its segments performing as follows:

- *Building construction*: -3.4% (-2.9% in November);
- *Civil engineering*: -1.1% (-0.2% in November).

In December, the employment and wages indices in construction registered:

- Year-on-year rates of change of -0.1% and +1.3% (-0.1% and -2.8% in November, respectively);
- Compared with the previous month, a 1.2% reduction in the employment index (-1.1% in December 2019) and a 4.2% increase in the wages and salaries index (-0.1% in December 2019).

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



In 2020 as a whole:

- Production in construction decreased by 3.5% (+2.7% in 2019);
- Employment and wages indices have recorded decreases of 0.5% and 1.0% respectively (+2.2% and +5.5% in 2019).

More information available at:
[Indices of production, employment, and wages in construction – December 2020](#)
 (10 February 2021)

Employment decreases by 2.0 in 2020 Year-on-year reduction of 1.0% in the 4th quarter

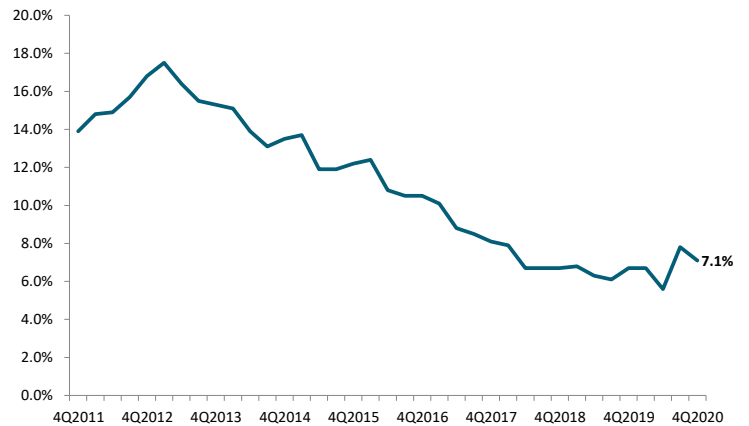
In the 4th quarter of 2020

The unemployed population, estimated at 373.2 thousand people:

- Decreased by 7.7% (30.9 thousand) compared with the previous quarter;
- Grew by 5.9% (20.8 thousand) vis-à-vis the 4th quarter of 2019.

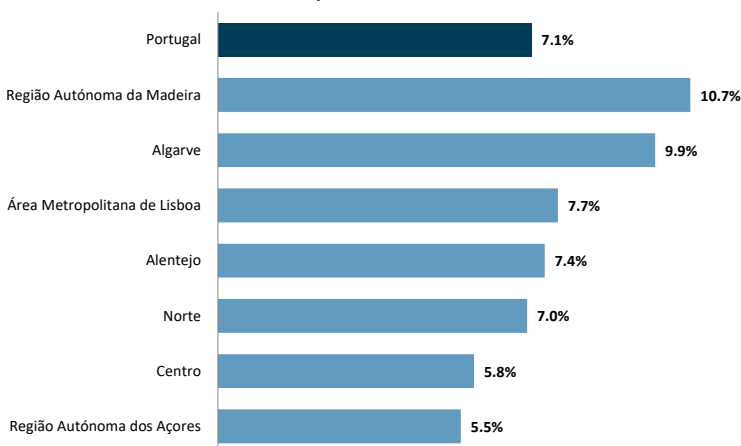
The unemployment rate was 7.1% (+0.7 percentage points (p.p.) over the previous quarter and +0.4 p.p. compared with the same quarter of 2019).

Unemployment Rate



The unemployment rate was higher than the average of the country in four regions: Região Autónoma da Madeira (10.7%), Algarve (9.9%), Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (7.7%), and Alentejo (7.4%).

Unemployment rates by NUTS II region,
4th quarter of 2020

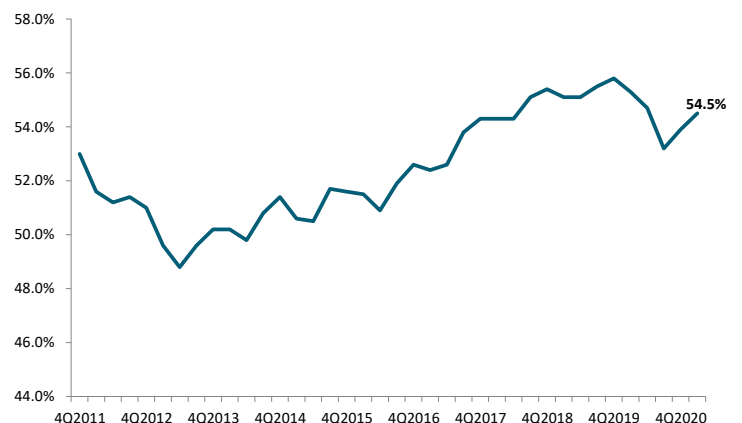


The employed population, estimated at 4,859.5 thousand people:

- Grew by 1.2% (59.6 thousand) compared with the previous quarter;
- Decreased by 1.0% (48.1 thousand) vis-à-vis the same quarter a year earlier.

The employment rate (aged 15 and over) increased by 0.6 p.p. compared with the previous quarter, standing at 54.5%.

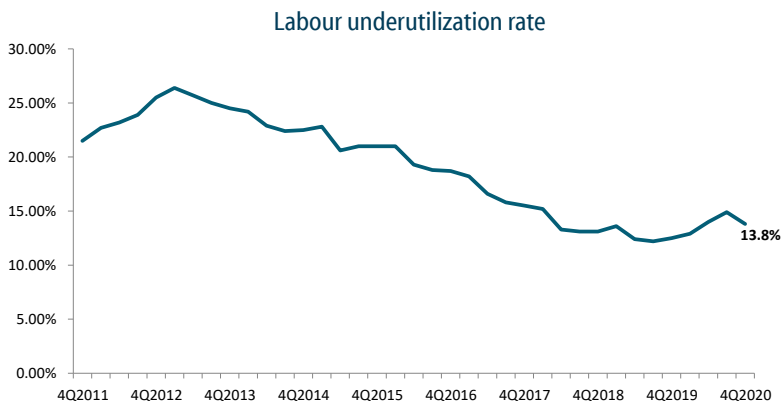
Employment rate



The volume of hours effectively worked increased by 8.5% compared with the 3rd quarter of 2020 and decreased by 6.6% compared with the same quarter of 2019.

The labour underutilization comprised 750.3 thousand people, corresponding to:

- -7.8% (63.4 thousand) compared with the previous quarter;
- +10.7% (72.3 thousand) vis-à-vis the same quarter of the previous year.



The labour underutilization rate, estimated at 13.8%:

- Decreased by 1.1 p.p. concerning the previous quarter;
- Increased by 1.3 p.p. compared to the same quarter of 2019.

The year-on-year increase in labour underutilization was mostly explained by an increase in the number of inactive persons available for work but not looking for a job.

The active population, estimated at 5,232.7 thousand people:

- Increased by 0.6% (28.7 thousand) compared to the previous quarter;
- Decreased by 0.5% (27.3 thousand) in comparison with the same quarter of the previous year.

The activity rate of the working population (15 and over) stood at 58.7%, which corresponds to:

- +0.3 p.p. than in the previous quarter;
- -0.6 p.p. compared to the 4th quarter of 2019.

The activity rate for men was higher than for women: 63.7% and 54.3%, respectively.

The inactive population aged 15 and over, estimated at 3,687.3 thousand people:

- Decreased by 0.4% (13.6 thousand) concerning the previous quarter;
- Increased by 2.2% (78.7 thousand) in comparison with the same quarter of the previous year.

In 2020

The employed population (4,814.1 thousand people) decreased by 2.0% (99.0 thousand) compared with the previous year.

The unemployed population (350.9 thousand people) increased by 3.4% (11.4 thousand) compared to 2019.

The unemployment rate was 6.8% (+0.3 p.p. than in 2019), with the following specifications:

- Young people (15 to 24 years): 22.6% (+4.3 p.p. than in 2019);
- Long-term unemployed: 39.5% (-10.3 p.p. than in 2019), the highest decrease in the series.

The labour underutilization rate was 13.9% (+1.2 p.p. than the previous year).

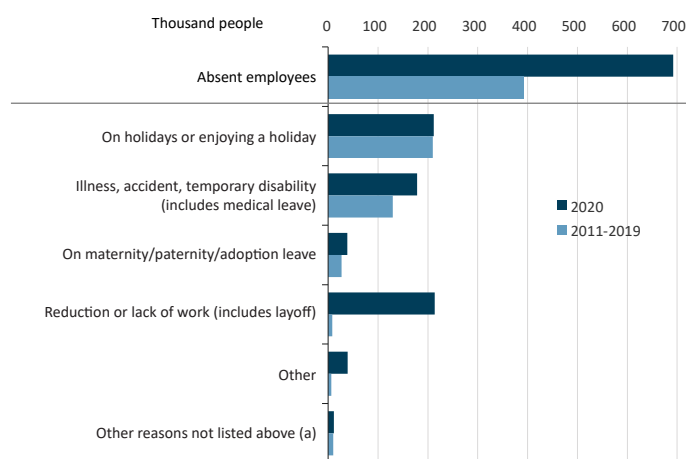
The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the results of the Employment Survey

In 2020, the employed population absent from work in the reference week amounted to an average of 712.8 thousand people, well above the average for the period 2011-2019: 397.5 thousand.

The main reason for absence was “reduction or lack of work for technical or economic reasons of the enterprise (includes temporary suspension of contract or layoff)” (213.5 thousand), which is 25 times the average of previous years (8.4 thousand). Also worthy of note is the increase in the number of individuals that referred “illness, accident or temporary disability” as the reason for absence from work: 178.3 thousand in 2020; 129.3 thousand on average in the period 2011-2019.



Absent employed population by reason of absence in 2020 and 2011-2019 average



(a) Includes the following reasons, presented individually to the respondent, but whose values are aggregated here because they have associated high coefficients of variation: parental leave; flexible working hours (accumulation/compensation of hours) or variable working hours; bad weather; strike or other labour conflicts; education or training; seasonal work; unpaid leave.

In the 4th quarter of 2020, there was an average of two less working hours than in the same quarter of 2019. This negative year-on-year rate of change was the highest since 2011 and was certainly influenced by the year-on-year increase in the employed population absent from work in the reference week.

More information available at:
[Employment statistics – 4th quarter of 2020](#)
 (10 February 2021)

The share of the employed population working remotely decreased to 11.6%

Most of the characteristics observed in this survey report to the situation in one pre-defined week known as reference week. The reference weeks, over which the respondents are distributed, are evenly distributed over the quarter.

In the 4th quarter of 2020, the employed population was estimated at around 4,859.5 thousand people. Of these, 597.5 thousand (12.3%) worked from home¹ in the reference week or the previous three weeks, given that:

- There was no significant difference between the percentages of men and women in this situation: 12.2% and 12.4%, respectively;
- 563.5 thousand did so using information and communication technologies (remote working), which represents 11.6% of the total employed population and 94.3% of those who worked from home;
- Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the region with the highest proportion of employees working from home: 23.3%;
- There was no difference in the average number of hours worked between those who worked from home and those who did so outside their home (37 hours in both);
- 474,400 (79.1% of those who worked from home) indicated that the main reason for this was the COVID-19 pandemic.

Of those who mentioned the COVID-19 pandemic as the main reason for working from home:

- 50.4% were women;
- 56.5% lived in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa;
- 71.4% had a tertiary education degree;
- 91.6% were employees;
- 61.3% were specialists in intellectual and scientific activities;
- 86.1% were working in the tertiary sector, of which 8.4% worked in education.



More information available at:
[Labour force survey ad hoc module – 4th quarter of 2020](#)
(11 February 2021)

¹ In this summary, the expression *worked from home* applies to the group of those who *always or almost always worked from home* and the expression *did not work from home* applies to those who *did not work from home or did not always or almost always work from home*.

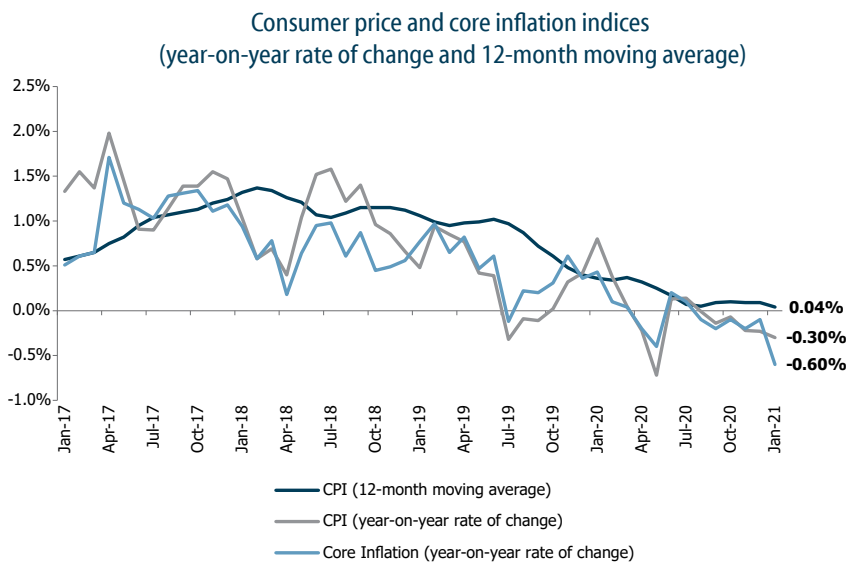
The CPI year-on-year rate of change increased to 0.3%

Year-on-year rate of change

In January 2021, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) registered a year-on-year rate of change of 0.3% (-0.2% in December 2020).

The following year-on-year rates of change were also recorded in January 2021:

- *Unprocessed food* index: 1.7% (2.6% in December 2020);
- *Energy* index: -4.4% (-4.9% in the previous month);
- Core inflation indicator (total index excluding *unprocessed food* and *energy*): 0.6% (-0.1% in December 2020).



Compared with the previous month, in January 2021, the increases in the year-on-year rates of change in the following aggregates were noteworthy:

- *Clothing and footwear*: -1.5% (-4.4% in December);
- *Leisure, recreation and culture*: -0.5% (-2.1% in December).

Conversely, the year-on-year rates of change of the following aggregates decreased:

- *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*: 1.0% (1.5% in December);
- *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco*: 1.0% (1.4% in December).

Month-on-month rate of change

In January 2021, the CPI registered a month-on-month rate of change of -0.3% (-0.1% in the previous month and -0.8% in January 2020).

Excluding unprocessed food and energy, the CPI month-on-month rate of change was -0.6% (-0.2% in the previous month and -1.3% in January 2020).

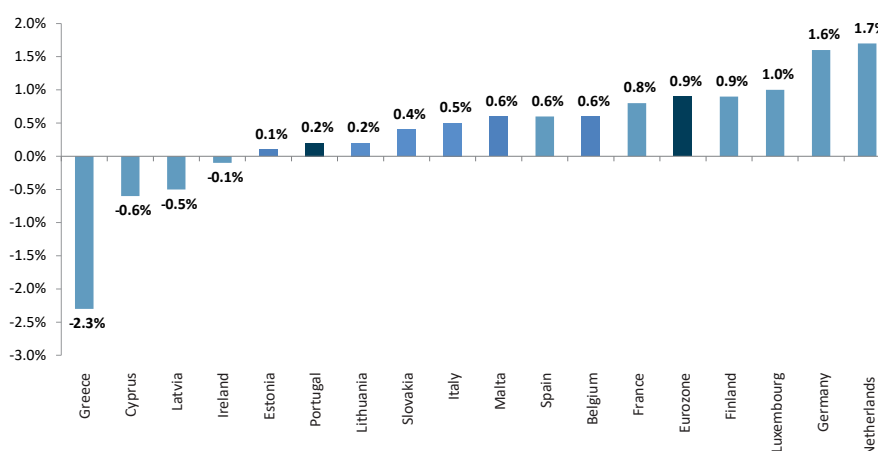


Harmonized Index Consumer Price

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) - the most appropriate inflation indicator for comparisons between the different countries of the European Union, and in particular the Euro area - registered in Portugal a year-on-year rate of change of 0.2% in January 2021 (+0.5 p.p. than in the previous month).

According to the information available for January 2021, taking as reference the Eurostat estimate, the year-on-year rate of change of the HICP in Portugal was 0.7 p.p. lower than in the Euro area (in December 2020, that rate of change in the Portuguese HICP had been identical to that of the Euro area).

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

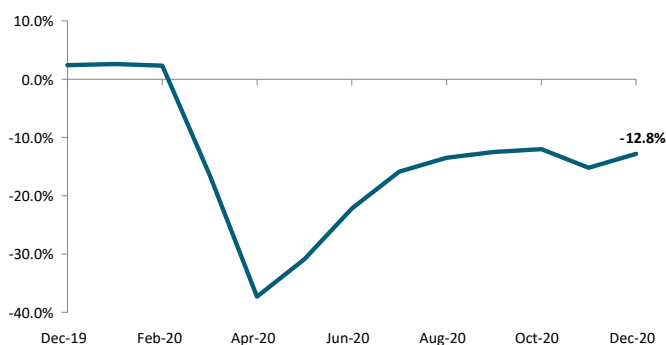


More information available at:
[Consumer price index – January 2021](#)
(10 February 2021)

The turnover in Services declined by 12.8%

The Services Turnover Index registered a year-on-year rate of change of -12.8% in December (-15.2% in the previous month).

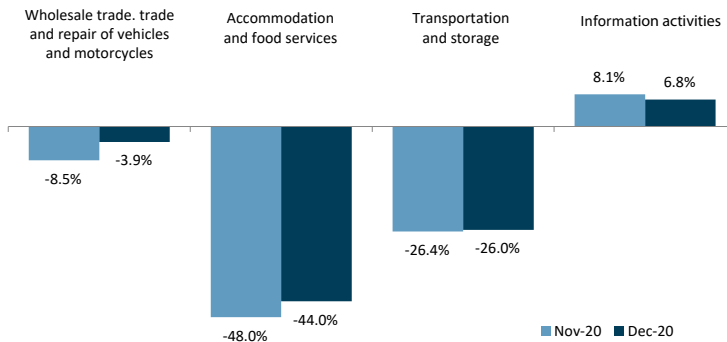
Services Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Total



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 02 . 2021

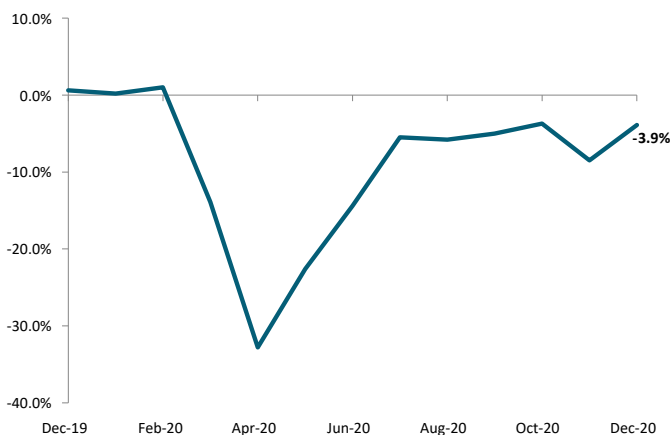
Services Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Sections that influenced the index the most



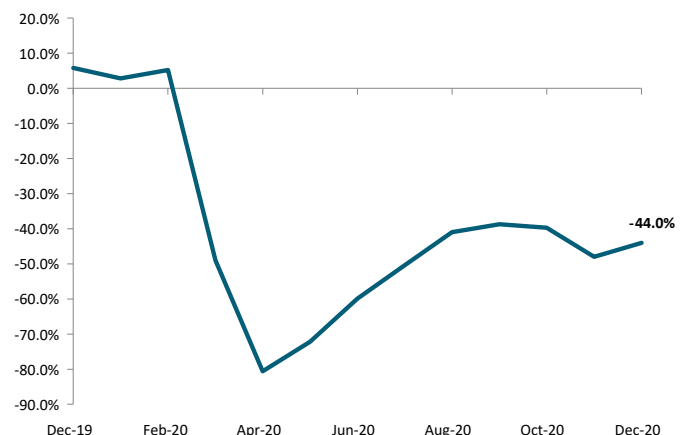
In December 2020, in year-on-year terms, the sections that stand out most in contributing to the rate of change of the index were:

- *Accommodation, restaurants and similar*: -44.0% (-48.0% in the previous month), as a result of -63.2% in *Accommodation* (-73.6% in November) and -37.0% in *Restaurants and similar* (-38.2% in November);
- *Transportation and storage*: -26.0% (-26.4% in November);
- *Wholesale trade; trade and repair of vehicles and motorbikes*: -3.9% (-8.5% in November). It should be noted that *Wholesale trade* registered a year-on-year rate of change of -2.5%, a rate 4.8 percentage points (p.p.) higher than that recorded in the previous month;
- *Information activities*: 6.8% (8.1% in November).

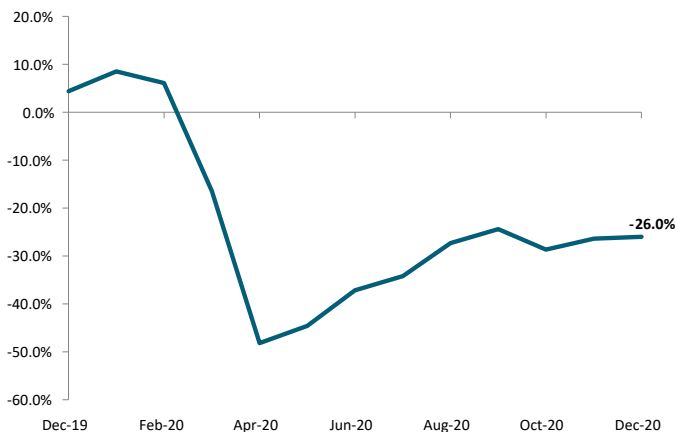
Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Wholesale trade, trade and repair of vehicles and motorcycles



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



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

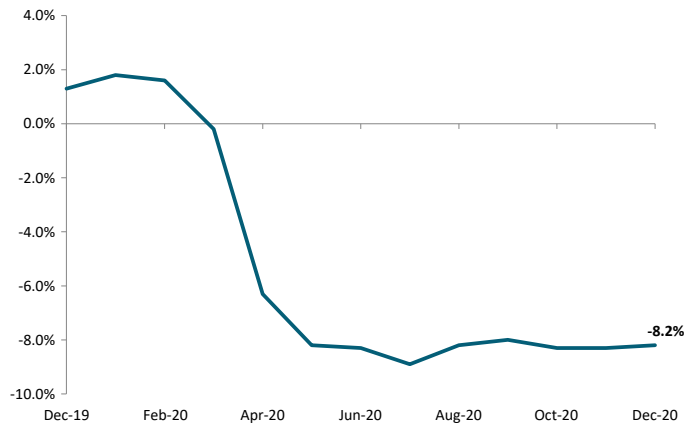


In December, the month-on-month rate of change in the Services Turnover Index was 1.0% (-4.3% in the previous month).

In the 4th quarter of 2020, the Services Turnover Index declined by 13.3% compared to the same period in 2019 (-14.0% in the previous quarter).

In 2020 as a whole, this index contracted by 15.3% (+2.8% in 2019).

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



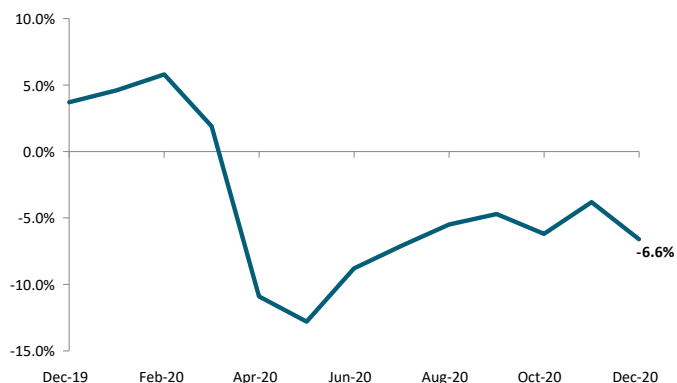
Employment

The Services Employment Index recorded a year-on-year contraction of 8.2% in December 2020 (-8.3% in November).

The Services Employment Index also accounted for:

- A month-on-month rate of change of -1.0% in December (-0.2% in November);
- An average annual rate of change of -5.9% in 2020 (1.4% in 2019).

Services Wages and Salaries Index
(year-on-year rate of change) Total



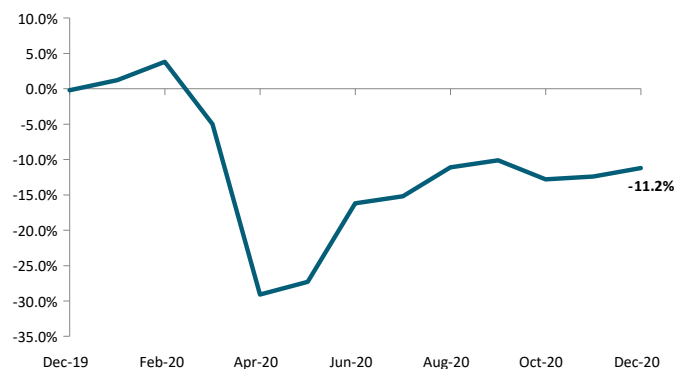
Wages and salaries

In year-on-year terms, the rate of change in the Index of wages paid in Services was -6.6% in December 2020 (-3.8% in November).

The Index of Wages paid in Services also registered:

- A month-on-month rate of change of -8.9% in December (-6.2% in November);
- An average annual rate of change of -4.7% in 2020 (+4.8% in 2019).

Services Hours worked Index
(year-on-year rate of change) Total



Hour worked

The rate of change in the Index of the Volume of Work in Services in December, measured by hours worked and adjusted for calendar effects, was -11.2% year-on-year (-12.4% in November).

The Index of Volume of Work in Services also accounted for:

- A month-on-month rate of change of -4.1% in December (-5.4% in November);
- An average annual rate of change of -12.2% in 2020 (+1.6% in 2019).

More information available at:

[Business turnover, employment, wages and hours worked indices in services – December 2020](#)
(11 February 2021)

The average monthly gross earnings increased to EUR 1,473

In the quarter ending December 2020, compared to the same period in 2019:

- Average total gross monthly earnings per employee (per job) increased by 3.5% to EUR 1,473 (EUR 1,423 in 2019);
- The gross regular monthly earnings (excluding holiday and Christmas allowances) grew by 3.4% and was fixed at 1 078 euros;
- The base earnings increased by 3.5% to EUR 1,012 (EUR 978 in 2019).

In real terms - i.e. excluding inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, which was negative in December (-0.2%) - monthly earnings registered the following year-on-year increases:

- Total gross earnings: 3.7%;
- Regular gross earnings: 3.6%;
- Base gross earnings: 3.7%.

In the quarter ending December 2020, the total earnings:

- Ranged from:
 - » EUR 869, in *Agriculture, farming of animals, hunting, forestry*; and
 - » EUR 3,430 in *Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply*;
- It recorded the largest year-on-year increases in:
 - » *Arts, entertainment, sports, and recreation activities*: 8.7%;
 - » *Administrative and support service activities*: 6.4%;
- The year-on-year rate of change in the private sector was higher than in the general government sector: 3.7% and 1.1%, respectively.

In 2020, average earnings per employee recorded the following rates of change compared to 2019:

- Total gross earnings: +2.9% (+2.8% in 2019);
- Regular gross earnings: +3.3% (+2.6% in 2019);
- Base gross earnings: +3.4% (+2.5% in 2019).

The recent dynamics of average monthly earnings were significantly influenced by the economic impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent employment protection mechanisms, in particular the simplified layoff scheme, and, to a lesser extent, family support measures.

The results presented refer to about 4.1 million jobs, corresponding to beneficiaries of Social Security and subscribers of Caixa Geral de Aposentações.



More information available at:
[Gross monthly earnings per employee – December 2020](#)
(11 February 2021)

The Labour Cost Index increased by 8.6% in 2020

The working-day-adjusted Labour Cost Index (LCI) registered a year-on-year increase of 6.6% in the 4th quarter of 2020 (+6.0% in the previous quarter).

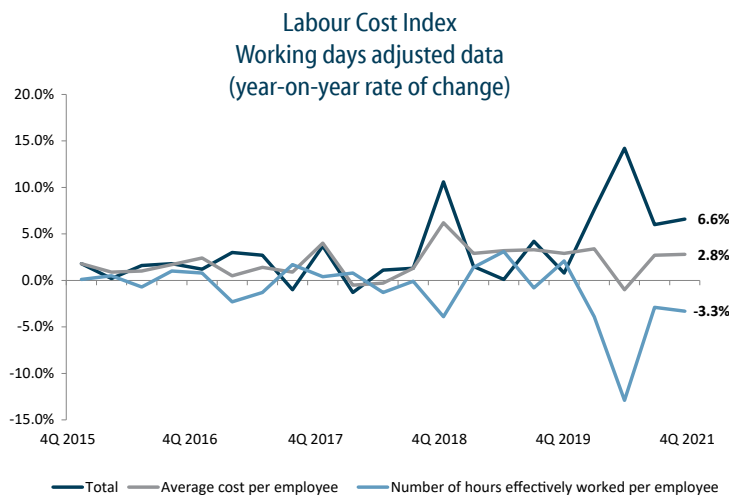
This outcome resulted from a combination of the following factors:

- The average cost per employee: +2.8% (+2.7% in the previous quarter).

The average cost per employee increased across all sectors of economic activity;

- The number of hours effectively worked per employee: -3.3% (-2.9% in the previous quarter).

The decline in the number of hours effectively worked per employee occurred in most economic activities.



Wage costs increased essentially due to increases in the base earnings, Christmas allowances, and regular bonuses and allowances.

Other costs increased essentially due to increases in the corresponding employer contributions.

In 2020 as a whole:

- The LCI registered an increase of 8.6%, corresponding to increases of 9.2% in wage costs and 6.1% in other costs;
- The average cost per worker increased by 2.0% and the number of hours effectively worked per employee decreased by 5.8%.

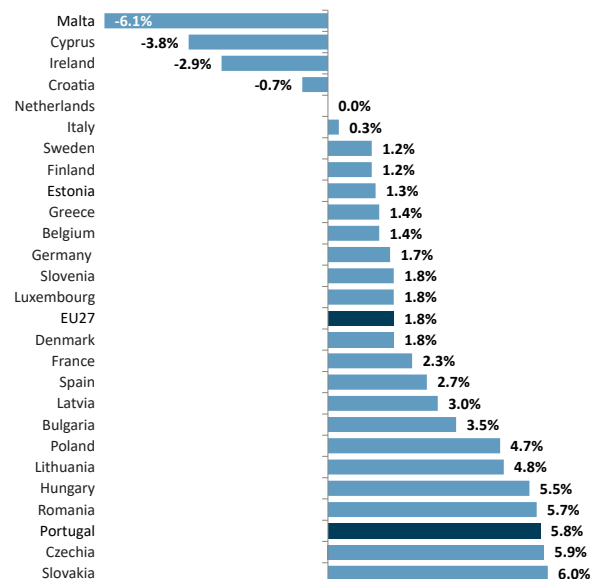
Comparison with the European Union

The latest available information on the LCI year-on-year rate of change by Member State relates to the 3rd quarter of 2020 and was released by Eurostat on the 16th of December 2020.

The year-on-year rate of change concerning the LCI for the European Union (27 countries) was 1.8% in the 3rd quarter of 2020.

Portugal registered a year-on-year increase above the European Union average: 5.8%.

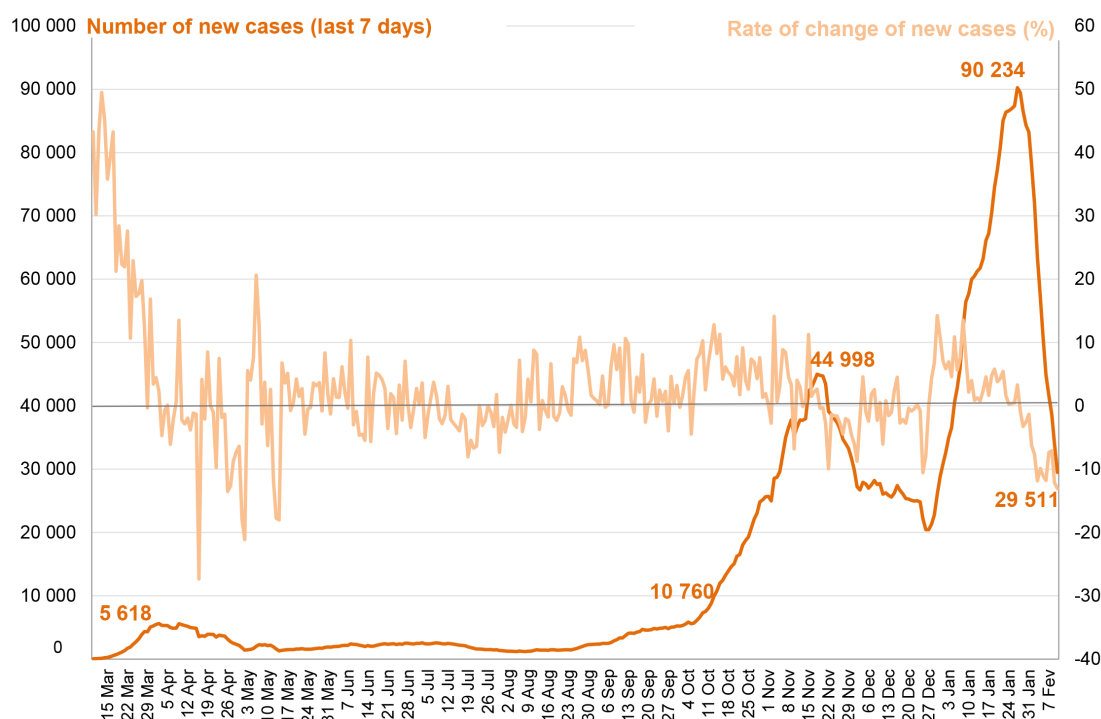
Labour Cost Index in EU countries Working days adjusted data – 4th quarter 2020 (year-on-year rate of change)



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

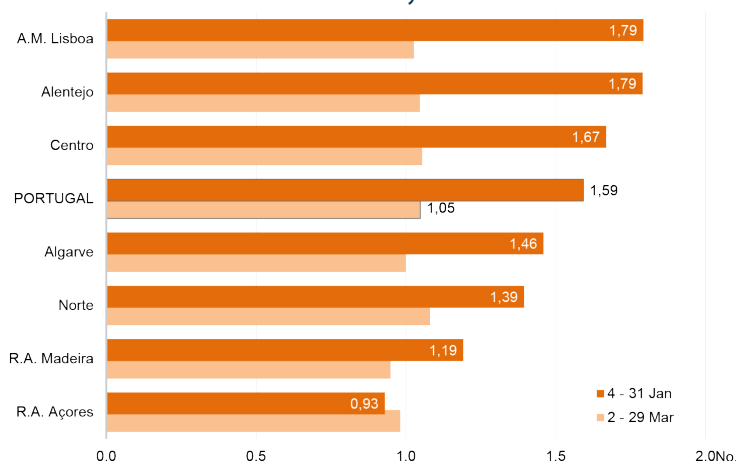
- On 10 February, there were 29,511 new cases in the last 7 days, corresponding to a daily average of 4,216 new cases and the lowest number since 31 December 2020;
- Since 28 January, there has been a progressive decrease in the number of new confirmed cases in the past 7 days;
- The 14-day COVID-19 incidence rate was 903, corresponding to the number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 per 100,000 population in the past 14 days. This rate had reached a maximum on 29 January (1,667).

Number of new confirmed cases (last 7 days) of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 and respective rate of change, Portugal, per day (10/3/2020 to 10/2/2021)



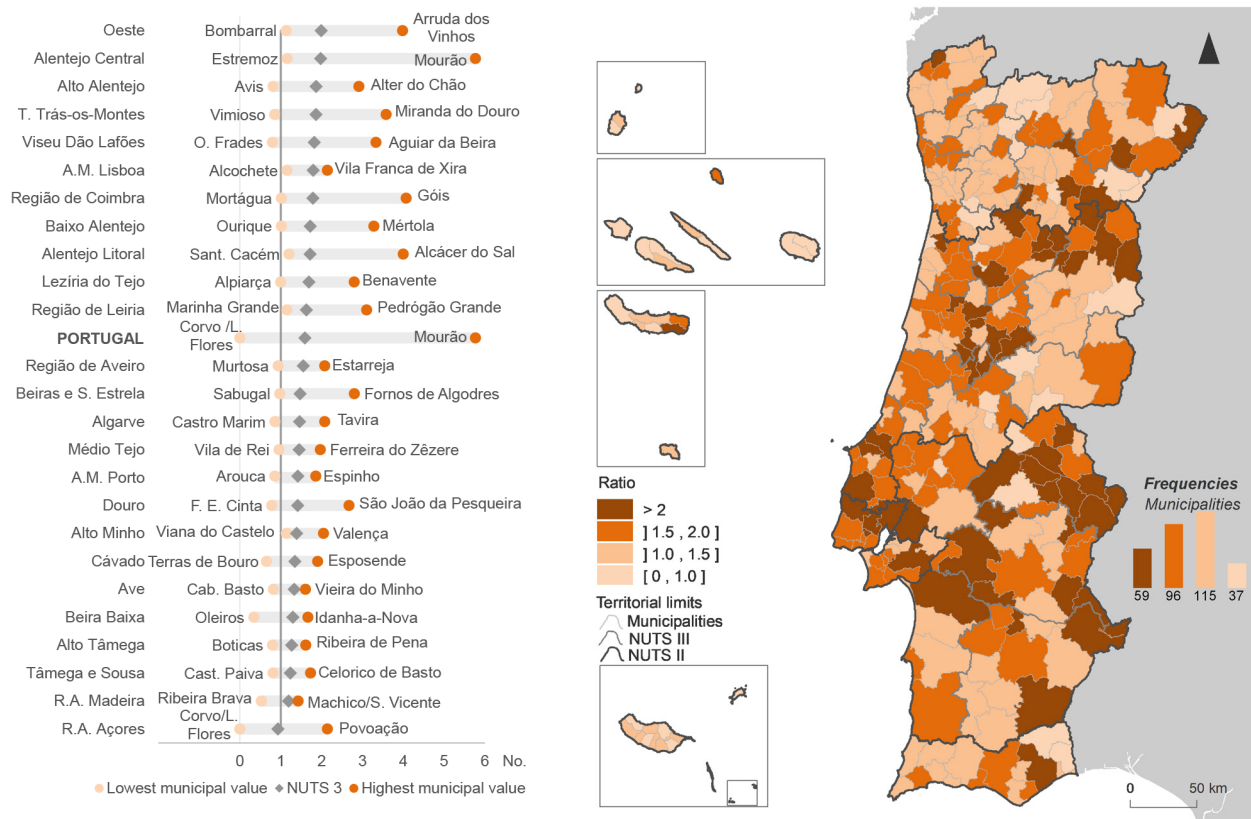
Note: The number of new cases includes the +4,375 confirmed cases resulting from the historical update released by the Directorate-General of Health in the COVID-19 Status Report made available on 16 November (data on the situation up to 15 November) with impact on the new cases in the last 7 days for the period 15-21 November. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

Ratio between deaths in the last four weeks and the average of deaths in the same period from 2015 to 2019, Portugal and NUTS 2, weeks 29 March 2020 and 31 January 2021



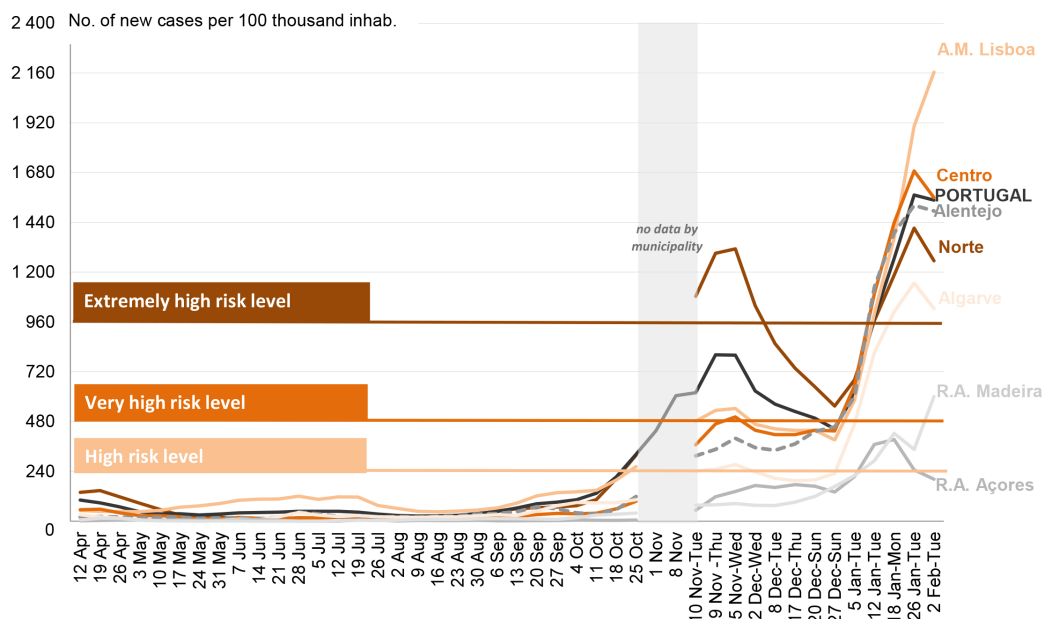
- At territorial level, the high number of deaths in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Alentejo should be highlighted, which, between 4 and 31 January, was 1.8 times higher than in the corresponding reference period, the highest values of the weekly series;
- In 59 municipalities the number of deaths was more than double that recorded in the corresponding reference period: two weeks earlier (21 December to 17 January), there were 17 municipalities.

Ratio between deaths in the last four weeks (ended in 31 January 2021) and the average of deaths in the same period from 2015 to 2019, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality



- On 2 February 2021, the date of the last update of data at municipality level, the national 14-day cumulative incidence rate of COVID-19 (1,548) was surpassed by Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (2,164) and Centro (1,559) - new cases registered in these two regions represented almost 2/3 (61%) of the total. Compared to 26 January, there was an increase in the 14-day cumulative incidence rate only in AML and in Região Autónoma da Madeira;

14-day cumulative incidence rate of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, Sundays - 12 April to 25 October; 10, 19 and 25 November, 2, 8, 17, 20 and 27 December, 5, 12, 18 and 26 January and 2 February, Portugal and NUTS 2



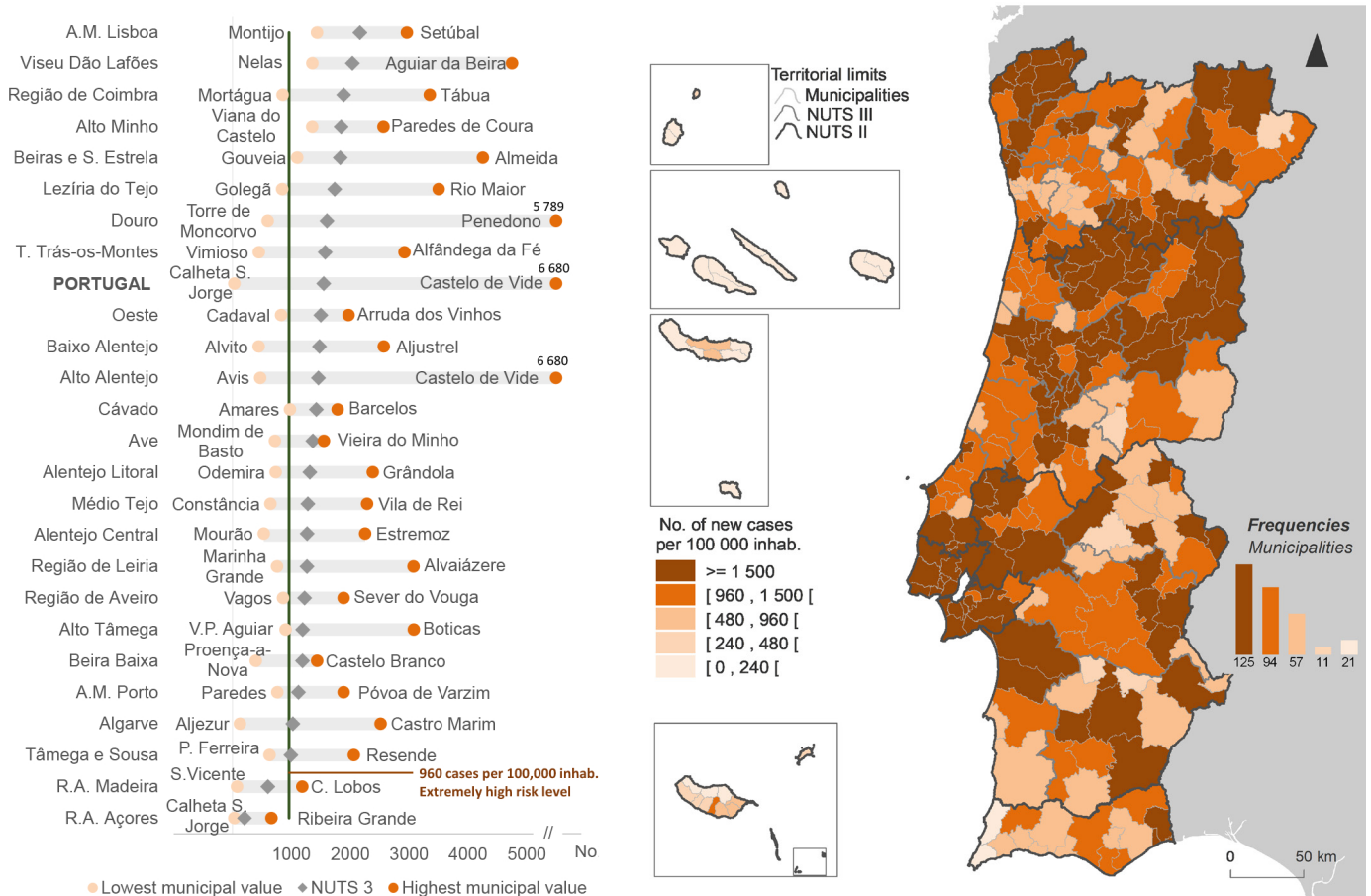
Note: The absence of values at the regional level on 1 and 8 November is due to the interruption in the dissemination of data at the municipality level in the COVID-19 Status reports. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays until 8 November and then to the reference days associated with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

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 02 . 2021

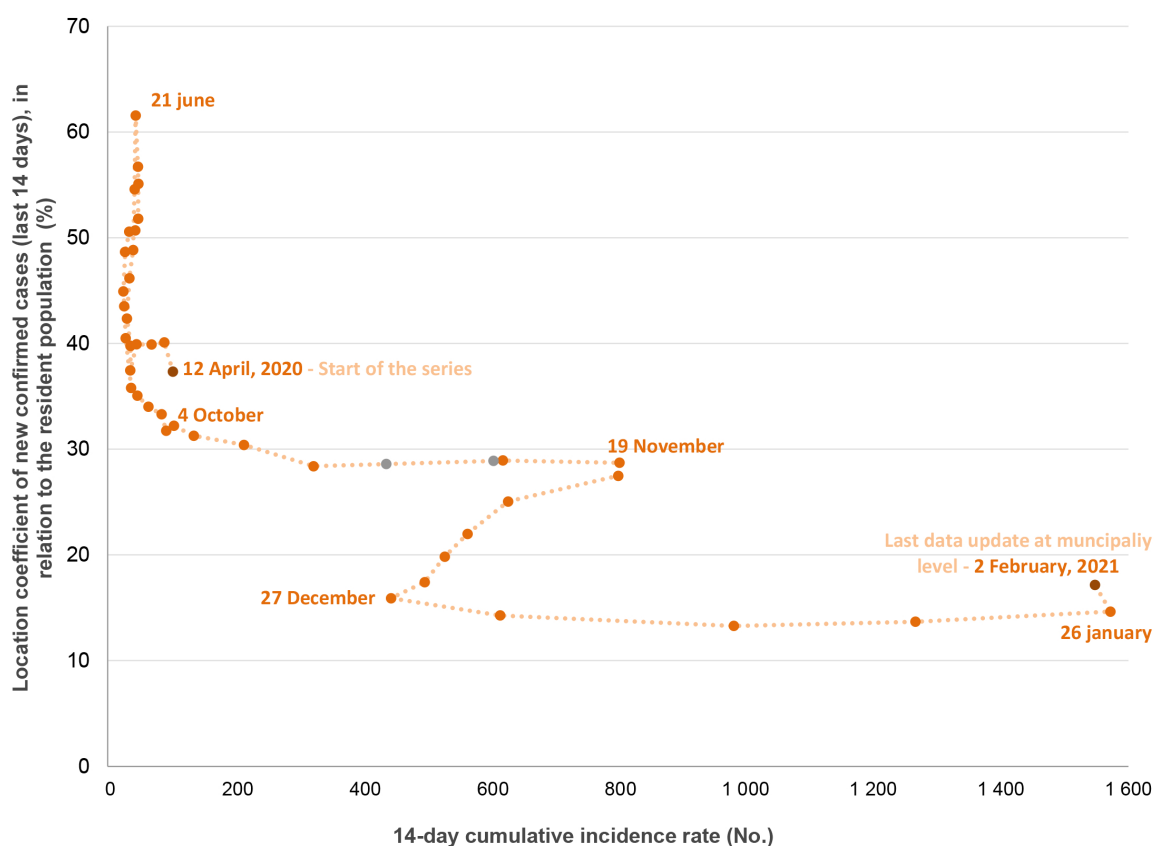
- On 2 February 2021, 219 Portuguese municipalities (71% of the total) were at extremely high risk (76% on 26 January), of which 125 reported more than 1,500 new cases per 100,000 inhabitants;
- Compared to the previous week (26 January), 204 municipalities recorded a reduction in the cumulative incidence rate and 103 municipalities showed an increase, a group that includes all municipalities of AML;

14-day cumulative incidence rate of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 on 2 February, Portugal NUTS 3 and municipality



- The combined analysis of the location coefficient and the 14-day cumulative incidence rate made it possible to distinguish differentiated phases in the evolution of the pandemic, highlighting the positive dynamics recorded in the period from 25 November to 27 December: reduction of the 14-day cumulative incidence rate and reduction of the territorial concentration of new cases (last 14 days);
- From 27 December to 26 January, there was an exponential growth in the incidence rate and a relative stabilization of the territorial concentration of new cases;
- In recent weeks, since January 26, the results already suggest a tendency for an increase in the territorial concentration, and also on February 2 there was a reduction in the incidence rate, compared to the previous week.

Territorial concentration of new confirmed cases of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 (last 14 days), in relation to the resident population and 14-day cumulative incidence rate of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, Portugal



Note: For the calculation of the location coefficients zero cases were considered for the municipalities with no value in the Directorate-General of Health Status report (0 or < 3 cases). The values of the location coefficient were estimated for 1 and 8 November, due to the absence of data at the municipality level in the COVID-19 Status reports. The number of new cases includes the +4,375 confirmed cases resulting from the historical update released by the Directorate-General of Health in the COVID-19 Status Report made available on 16 November (data on the situation up to 15 November).

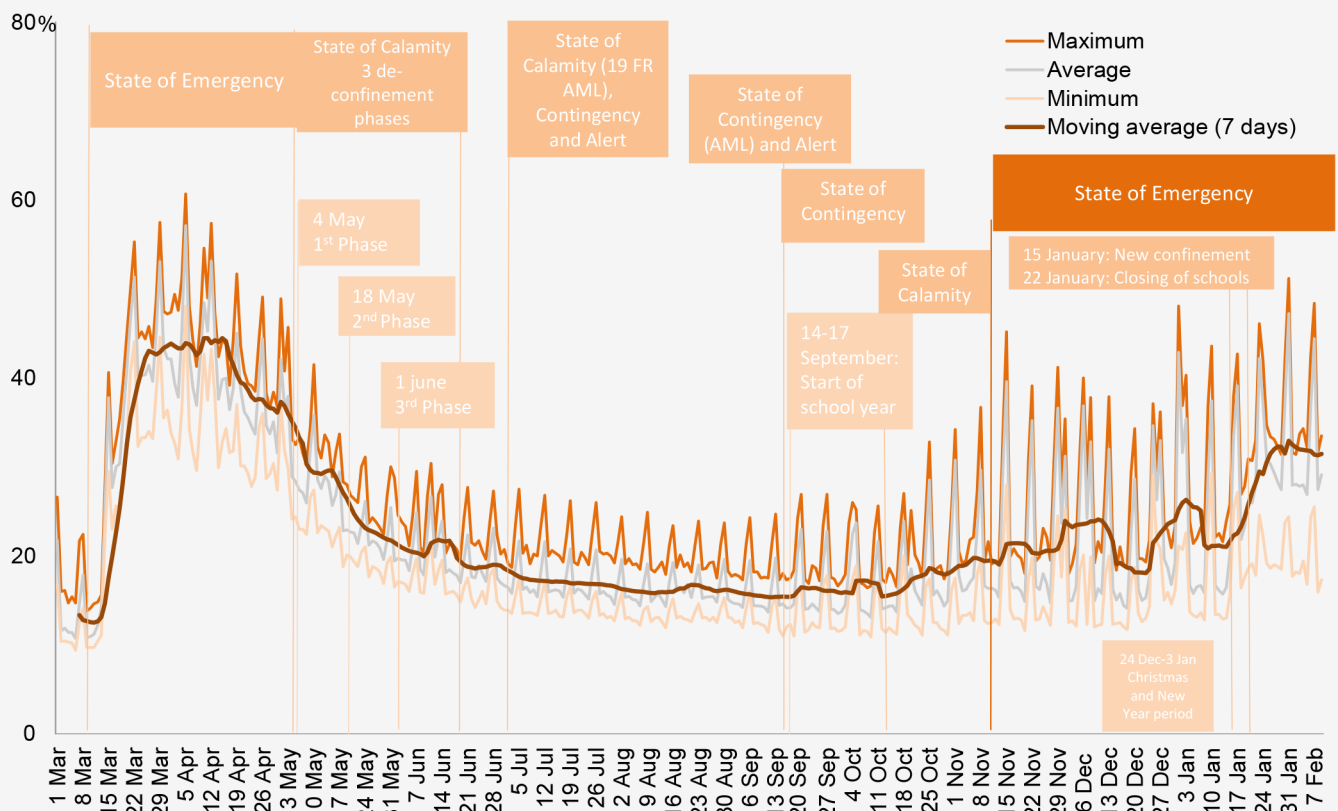
Population mobility indicators at regional level: an analysis based on information from Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative

Taking advantage of Facebook's "Data for Good" initiative, the figure below shows the proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March 2020 and 9 February 2021, namely the minimum, average and maximum values calculated based on the NUTS 3 sub-regions. The proportion of population that "stayed put" is based on the number of Facebook users associated with a single reference grid of 600mx600m during 8 am and 8 pm on day x, requiring at least three occurrences during that time period.

It is possible to observe that on Sundays there is generally less mobility of the population than on other days of the week. It is also noteworthy that after the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 and following the declaration of the first State of Emergency, there is a decrease in the mobility of the population, followed by an increase in the levels of mobility after the implementation of the de-confinement measures.

Considering the moving average of the last 7 days, there has been an overall reduction in the average levels of mobility following the declaration of the State of Emergency on November 9 and subsequent renewals. In this context, the days before Christmas and after New Year are the exception, where there is an increase in mobility due to the general cancelling of measures restricting circulation. This tendency to reduce mobility is accentuated after the entry into force, on January 15, 2021, of extraordinary measures to limit the spread of the pandemic, including a new confinement period, followed by the closing of schools on January 22 and, more recently, with the renewal of the State of Emergency and the maintenance of the general duty of compulsory recollection on 31 January.

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



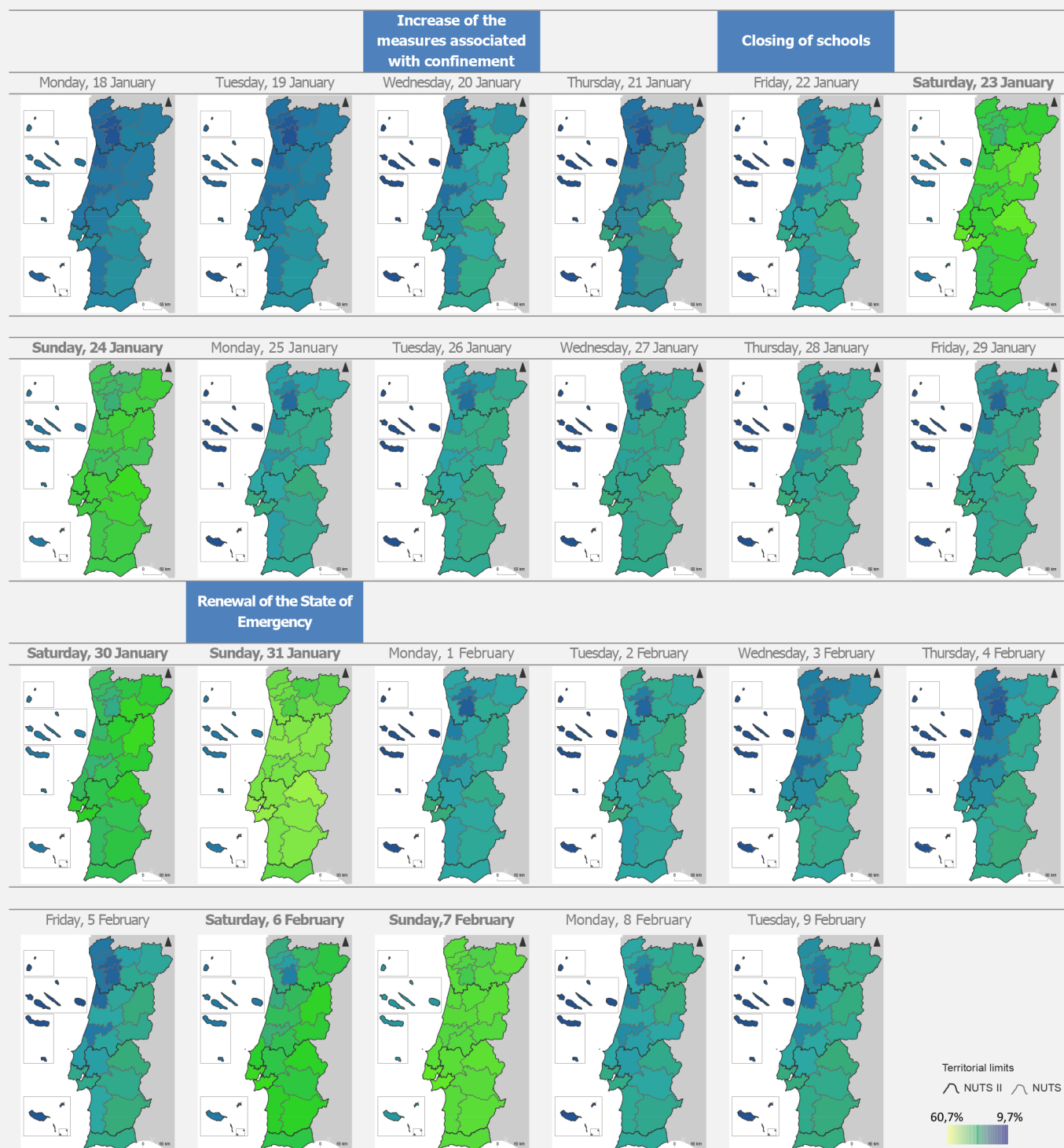
Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University. Note: The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays. The following figure shows the mobility levels of population between January 18 and 9 February 2021 for the 25 NUTS 3 sub-regions. Overall, there are lower levels of mobility at weekends. Also noteworthy is the decrease in mobility on working days following the declaration of a new confinement period, the closing of schools, and more recently the renewal of the State of Emergency on 31 January.

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 02 . 2021



Proportion of the population "staying put" between 18 January and 9 February 2021 by NUTS 3



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

More information available at:
[Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal](#)
 (12 February 2021)

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

March . 02 . 2021

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 15-02-2021 and 19-02-2021:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Tourism activity	December 2020	15 February 2021
Transport activities - Air Transport Flash Statistics	December 2020	17 February 2021
Interest rates implied in housing loans	January 2021	17 February 2021
Agricultural forecasts	January 2021	18 February 2021
Industrial production price index	January 2021	18 February 2021
Monthly Economic Survey	January 2021	18 February 2021
Deaths by week - Preliminary data 2021 - Weeks 01 to 05		19 February 2021
Income and Living Conditions - Provisional data	2020	19 February 2021