

Monthly Statistical Bulletin

AUGUST 2022



Title

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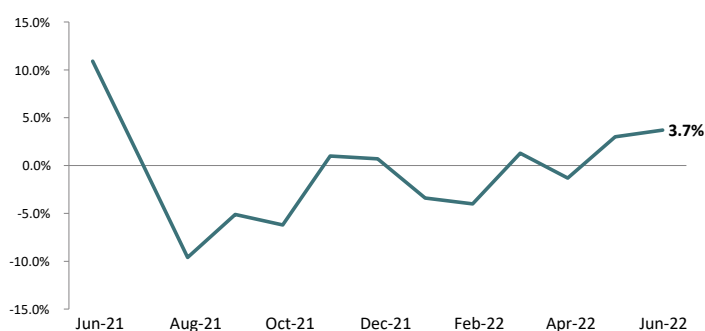
In June, the year-on-year rate of change concerning the industrial production index was 3.7%



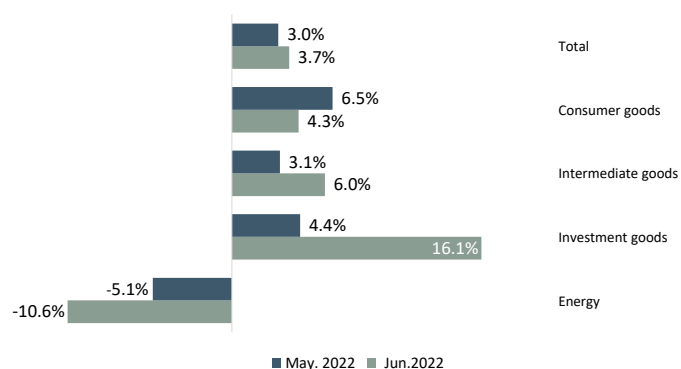
In June 2022, year-on-year:

- The industrial production index (IPI) recorded a rate of change of 3.7% (3.0% in the previous month);
- Excluding *Energy*, the rate of change was 7.0% (4.7% in May);
- The rate of change concerning *Manufacturing industry* stood at 6.7% (4.0% in the previous month);
- The major industrial groupings that compose the IPI recorded disparate developments. As in the previous month, only *Energy* registered a negative rate of change.

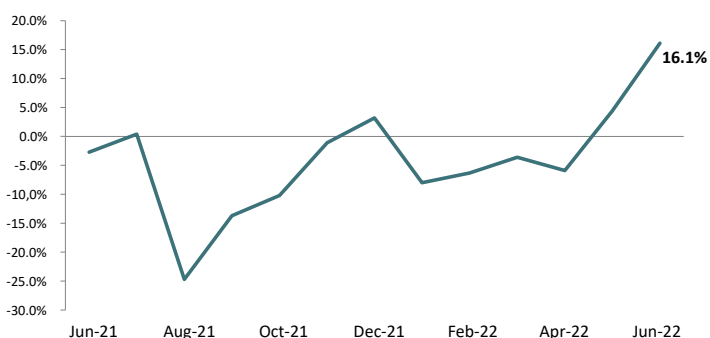
Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Total



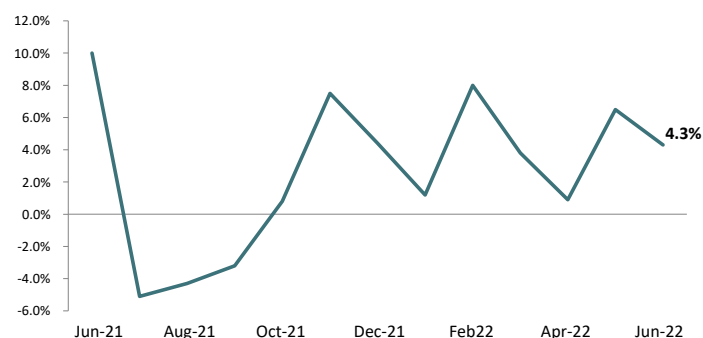
IPI - Total and Main Industrial Groupings
(year-on-year rate of change)



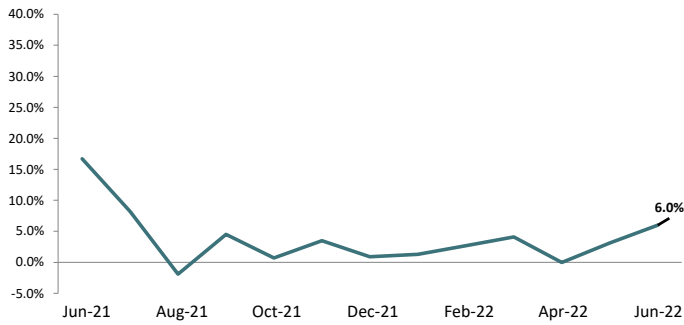
Industrial Production Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Investment goods



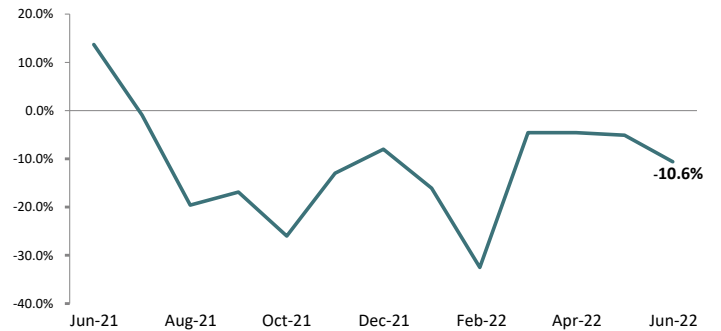
Industrial Production Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Consumer goods



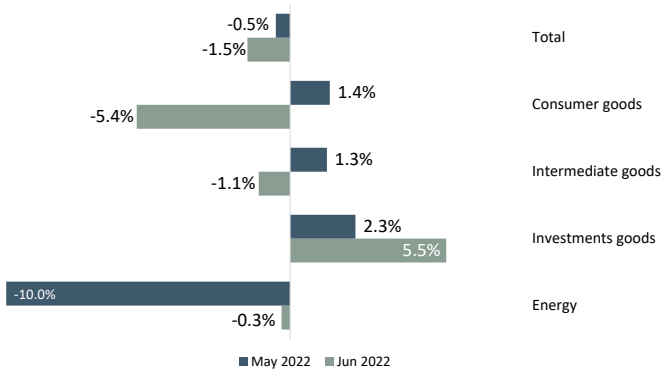
Industrial Production Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods



Industrial Production Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Energy



IPI - Total and Main Industrial Groupings
(month-on-month rate of change)



In May 2022, compared to the previous month:

- The IPI registered a rate of change of -1.5% (-0.5% in the previous month);
- *Investment goods* was the only grouping that recorded a positive month-on-month rate of change: 5.5%.

In the 2nd quarter of 2022, the aggregate index increased by 1.7% year-on-year (in the 1st quarter, this rate of change had been -2.1%).

More information is available at:
[Industrial production index – June 2022](#)
1 August 2022



Industry turnover grew by 31.5%

In June 2022, compared with the same month the previous year:

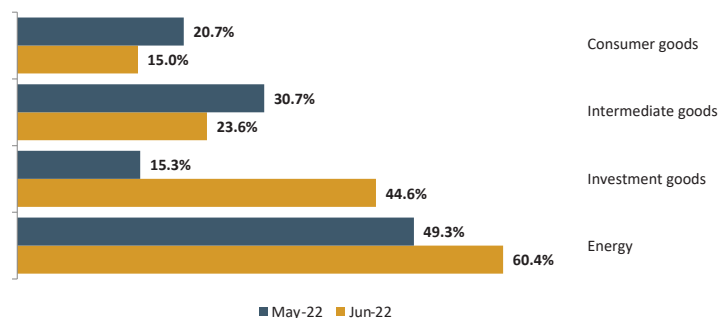
- The Industrial Turnover Index (ITI) registered a nominal rate of change of 31.5% (29.1% in the previous month), influenced by the significant increase in industrial prices (25.7% in the month in question);
- Excluding *Energy*, industrial sales increased by 24.2% (24.3% in May);
- The indices concerning the domestic and foreign markets increased by 27.2% and 37.5%, respectively (26.2% and 33.3% in the previous month, in the same order).



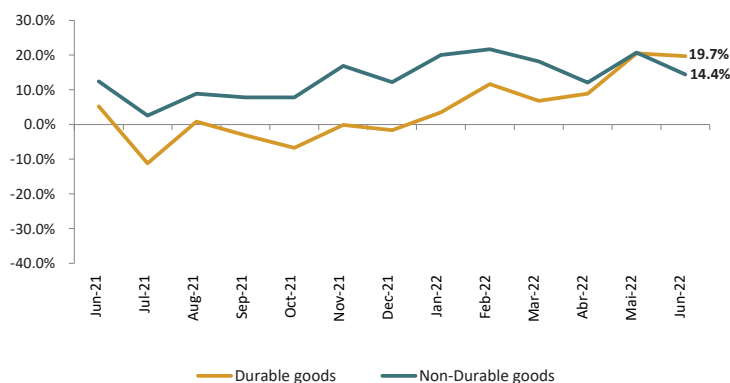
Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Total



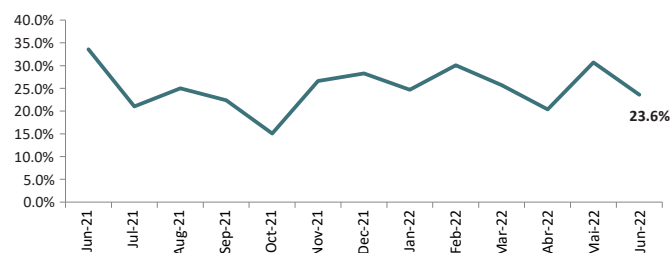
Industry Turnover Index - Major industrial groupings
(year-on-year rate of change)



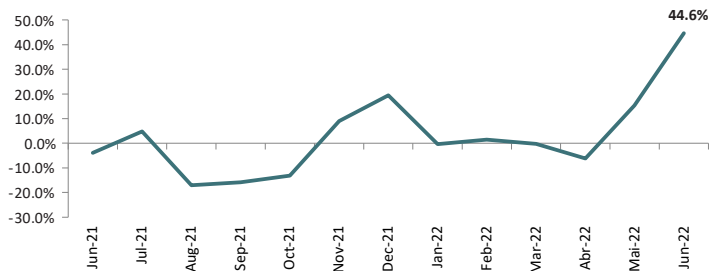
Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Consumer goods



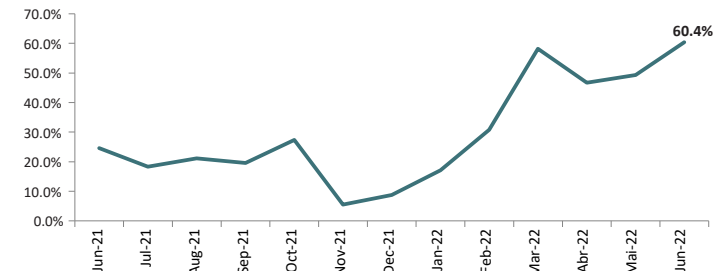
Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods



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



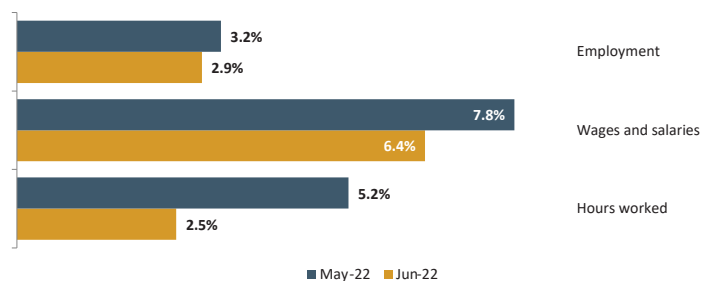
Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Energy



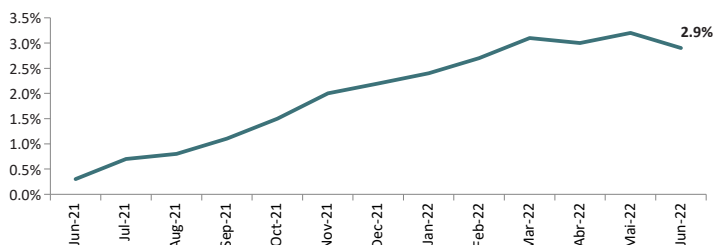
In June 2022, the following year-on-year rates of change were also recorded in indices for the industry sector:

- +2.9% concerning employment;
- +6.4% regarding wages and salaries;
- +2.5% in hours worked (adjusted for calendar effects).

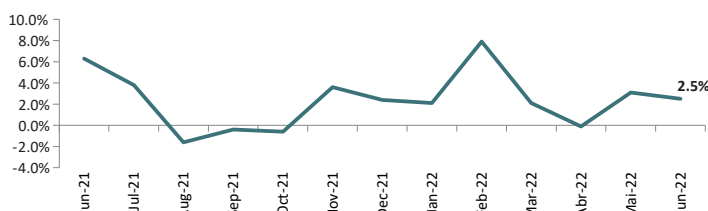
Employment, Wages, and Hours worked Index
(year-on-year rate of change)



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



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



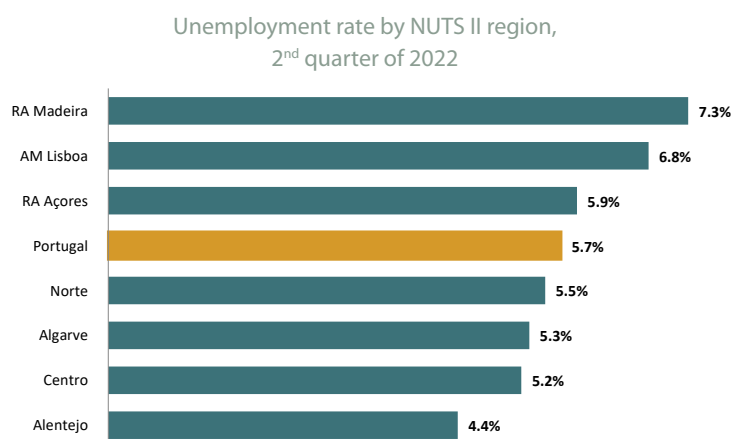
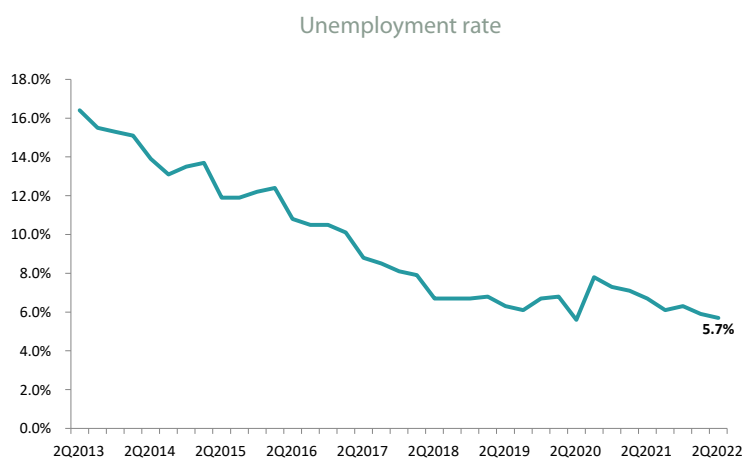
In June 2022, the ITI presented a month-on-month rate of change of +0.4% (-1.4% in June 2021).

In the 2nd quarter of 2022, the industry turnover recorded a year-on-year increase of 26.5% (21.9% in the previous quarter).

The unemployment rate decreased to 5.7% in the 2nd quarter of 2022

In the 2nd quarter of 2022:

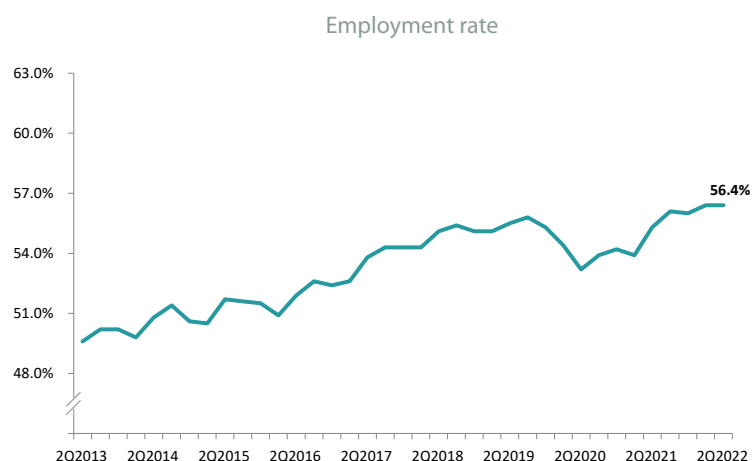
- The unemployed population, estimated at 298,800 people:
 - » It decreased by 3.1% (9.6 thousand) compared to the previous quarter;
 - » It decreased by 13.6% (46.9 thousand) compared to the 2nd quarter of 2021;
- The following population groups contributed to the year-on-year rate of change concerning the unemployed population:
 - » People aged 16 to 24: -25.9 thousand (-32.8%);
 - » Unemployed for less than 12 months: -44.5 thousand (-23.3%);
 - » People who have completed secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education: -28.7 thousand (-21.9%);
 - » Persons seeking a new job: -49.3 thousand (-16.1%);
 - » Women: -24.0 thousand (-13.4%);
- The unemployment rate was estimated at 5.7%¹, which represents:
 - » -0.2 percentage points (p.p.) compared to the previous quarter;
 - » -1.0 p.p. vis-à-vis the same period of 2021;



- The unemployment rate was higher than the national average in three of the NUTS II regions: Região Autónoma da Madeira, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, and Região Autónoma dos Açores;

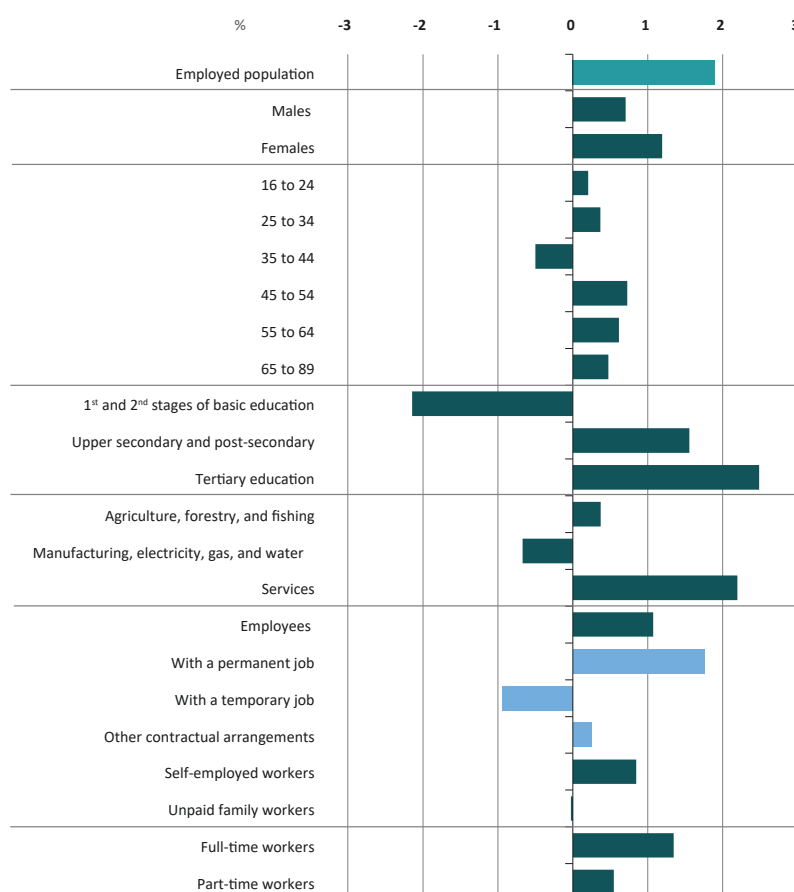
¹ This unemployment rate refers to the age group 16 to 89 years (according to current International Labour Organization concepts). The unemployment rate for the quarter centred on May 2022 (corresponding to the 2nd quarter of 2022), published in the June 2022 Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates release (released on 29-7-2022), was calculated for the age sub-group 16-74 years (according to the Eurostat release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) stood at 5.8%.

- The employed population (4,901.8 thousand people) remained virtually unchanged from the previous quarter and increased by 1.9% (91.3 thousand) compared with the same period in 2021.



- The rate of change regarding the employed population was mainly influenced by the increases in the following groups:
 - » People with tertiary education: 119.6 thousand (+7.3%);
 - » Employees in the Services sector: 105,600 (+3.0%);
 - » People aged 45 to 54 years: 35,0 thousand (+2.6%);
 - » Women: 57.3 thousand (+2.4%);
 - » Full-time employees: 64,900 (+1.5%);
 - » Employees: 51.6 thousand (+1.3%);

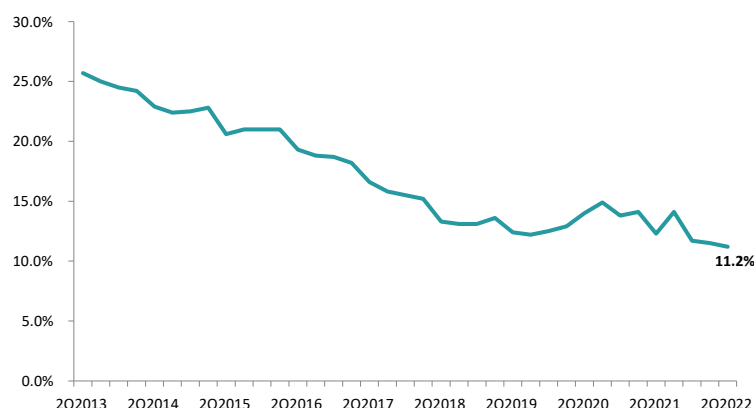
Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the employed population in the 2nd quarter of 2022



- About 20.6% of the employed population (1,009.3 thousand people) worked from home. Of these, 29.9% (301.7 thousand) did so due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Of the employees who worked from home:
 - » 33.0% (333.5 thousand) always worked from home;
 - » 27.6% (278.4 thousand) did it only regularly, through a system that reconciles office work and working from home; Among these, the most common was working from home for a few days every week (62.1%; 172.9 thousand);
 - » 95.0% (958.6 thousand) were working from home, that is, they used information and communication technologies (ICT) to perform their tasks from home;

This type of work covers 19.6% of the total employed population;
- The labour underutilisation covered 600.7 thousand people, corresponding to:
 - » -2.8% (17.5 thousand) compared to the previous quarter;
 - » -8.2% (-53.5 thousand) vis-à-vis the same period of 2021;
- The labour underutilisation rate, estimated at 11.2%, decreased by 0.3 p.p. from the previous quarter and 1.1 p.p. from the same quarter of 2021;

Labour underutilisation rate



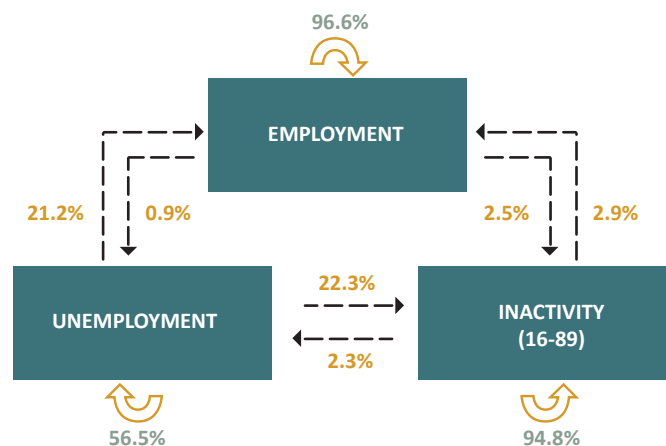
- The inactive population aged 16 and over (3,604.4 thousand people):
 - » It increased by 0.3% (11.3 thousand) compared to the previous quarter;
 - » It decreased by 1.1% (40.7 thousand) vis-à-vis the same quarter of 2021.

More information is available at:
[Employment statistics – 2nd quarter of 2022](#)
 10 August 2022

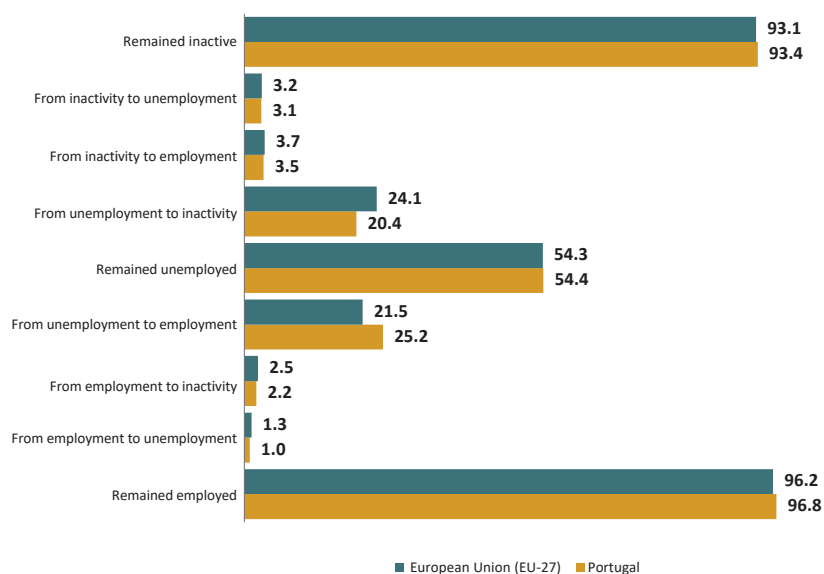
Around one in five (21.2%) unemployed in the 1st quarter of 2022 moved into employment in the 2nd quarter of 2022

In the 2nd quarter of 2022, compared to the previous quarter:

- Concerning those who were unemployed:
 - » 56.5% (174,400) remained so;
 - » 21.2% (65.3 thousand) moved into employment, many of them (18.1%; 55.8 thousand) as employees;
 - » 22.3% (68.8 thousand) moved into inactivity;
- The following moved into employment:
 - » Approximately one in three short-term unemployed (29.1%; 48.3 thousand);
 - » One in seven people belonging to the *potential workforce* (14.3%; 23.7 thousand);
- A total of 10.4% (75,000) of the self-employed people became employees;
- 1.8% (73.4 thousand) of people who were employed became self-employed;
- Around one in five employees who had a temporary work contract or other types of contracts now have a permanent work contract (20.6%; 137.1 thousand);
- About one in six part-time employees (17.0%; 65,900) moved to full-time work;
- Of those who remained employed, 3.5% (167.1 thousand) changed jobs.

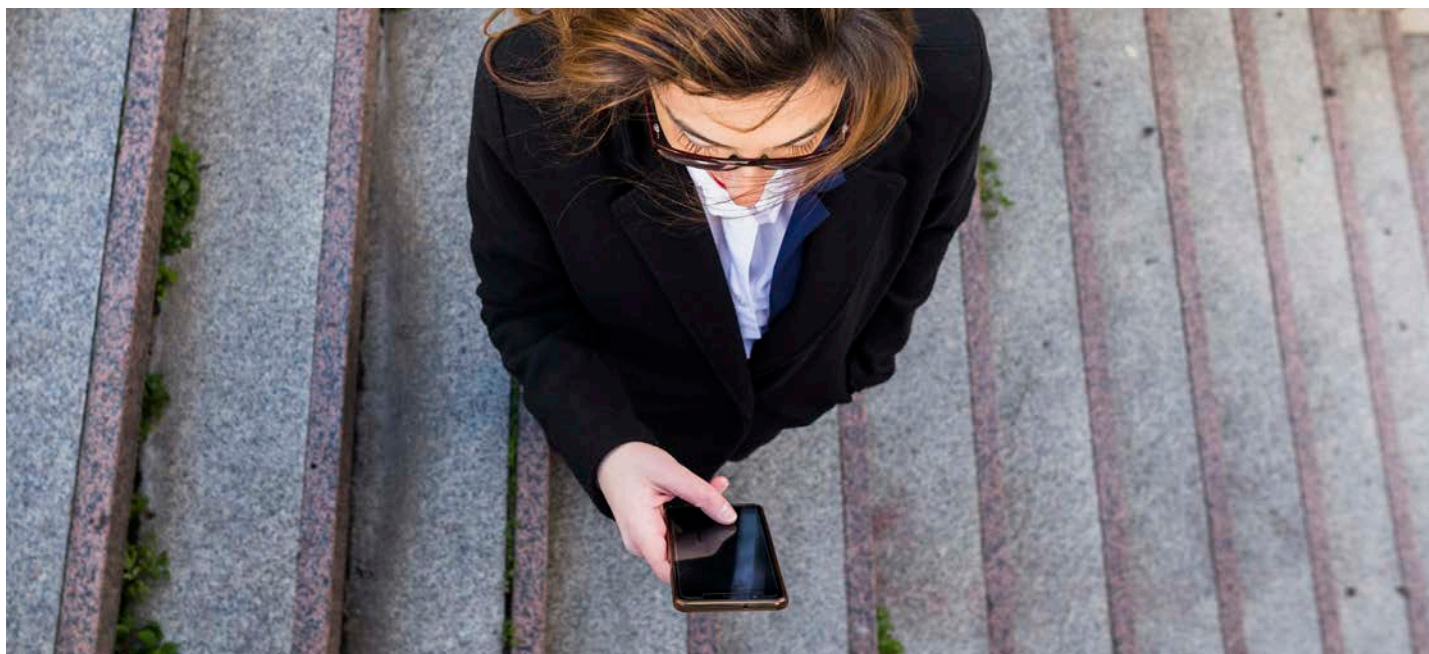


Quarterly labour market flows of the population aged 15 to 74 in the European Union (EU-27) and Portugal (in % of initial status) – 1st quarter of 2022



The results for the 1st quarter of 2022, concerning the labour market flows of the population aged 15 to 74 years and released by Eurostat on 5 July 2022, indicate that compared to the previous quarter:

- The proportion of people who moved from unemployment to employment (25.2%) in Portugal was 3.7 p.p. higher than the equivalent figure for the EU as a whole (21.5%);
- Only around one unemployed person in every five moved into inactivity (20.4%) in Portugal, while in the European Union this was the path taken by around one unemployed person in every four (24.1%).



In July, the unemployment rate stood at 5.9 % and the labour underutilisation rate at 11.5%

These estimates are 3-month moving averages centred on the reference month. Thus, we calculated the provisional results for July from data collected in June, July, and part of August, while in the calculation of the final figures for June we were able to include all the data gathered in May, June, and July.

We calculate estimates considering the population from 16 to 74 years old and adjust the values for seasonality.

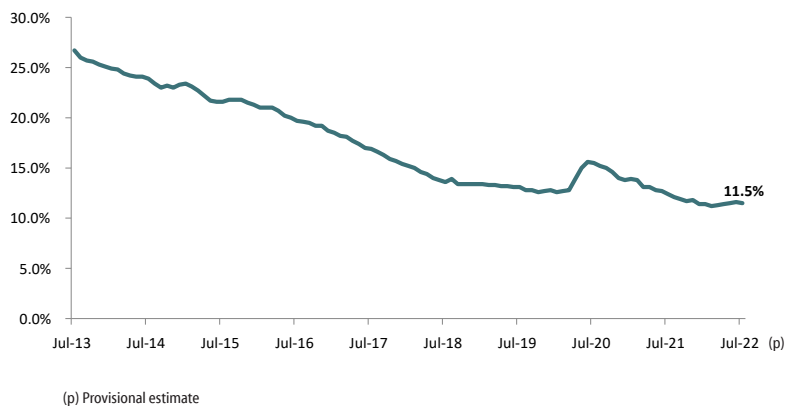
In July 2022 (provisional results):

- The unemployment rate stood at 5.9 %, 0.1 p.p. lower than the previous month and also down 0.7 p.p. from July of the last year, while unchanged from three months earlier;
- The inactive population (2,478.0 thousand people) increased from the previous month and three months before (0.3% and 0.1%, respectively) but decreased from a year earlier (1.0%);
- The active population (5,182.5 thousand) decreased 0.1% from June and increased 0.1% when compared to July 2021, while unchanged from April 2022;
- The employed population (4,876.2 thousand) decreased compared to the previous month and three months before (0.1% in both) but increased 0.9 % compared to the last year's same month;
- The unemployed population (306.2 thousand) decreased compared to the previous month (1.1%) and July 2021 (10.2%) while increasing by 0.6% compared to April 2022;
- The labour underutilisation rate stood at 11.5%, 0.1 p.p. down from the previous month, 0.1 p.p. more than three months before, and 0.9 p.p. less than in the same month of the last year.

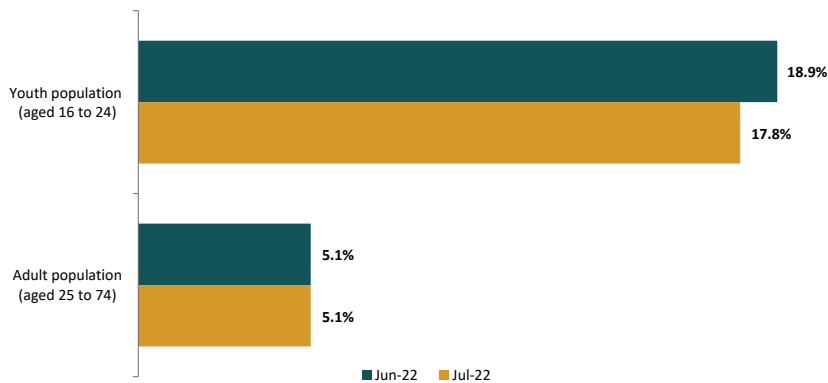
Unemployment rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



Labour underutilisation rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



Unemployment rate* of youth and adults
june and july 2022



* Values for the most recent month are provisional.



In June 2022:

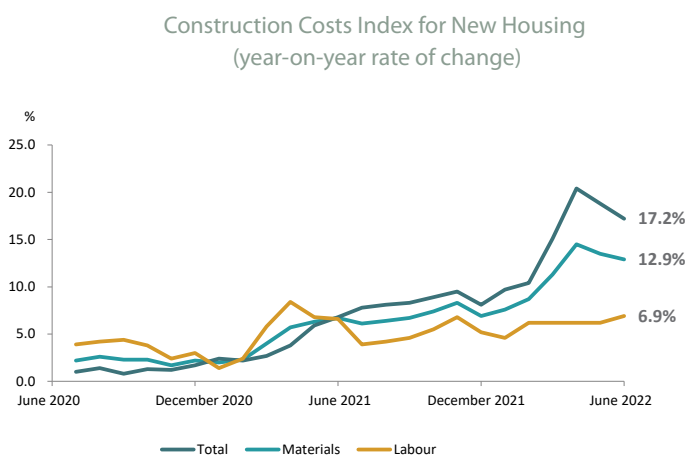
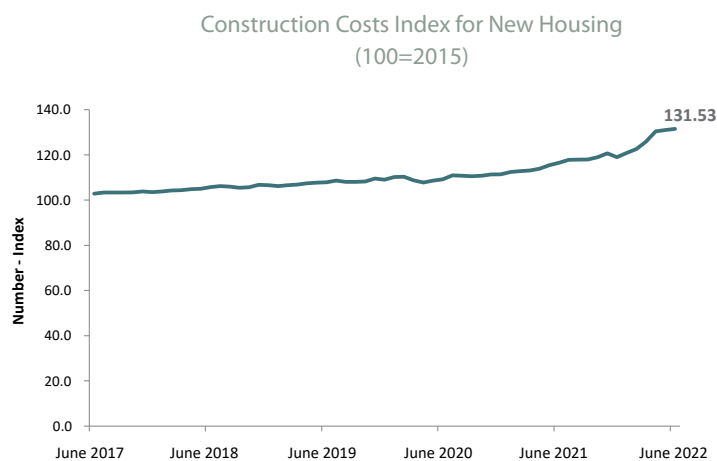
- The unemployment rate was 6.0%, the same as the previous month, 0.2 p.p. higher than three months before, and 0.8 p.p. lower than a year earlier;
- The inactive population (2,470.5 thousand) decreased by 0.2% compared to both the previous month and three months earlier, and 1.6% compared to June 2021;
- The active population (5,189.5 thousand) increased 0.1% from May 2022 and 0.4% compared to June 2021, while not changing regarding March 2022;
- The employed population (4,879.8 thousand people) increased from the previous month (0.1%) and the same month of the last year (1.3%) while decreasing compared to three months earlier (0.2 %);
- The unemployed population (309.7 thousand) decreased 0.4% compared to May, increased 3.2% compared to March, and decreased 11.9% compared to June 2021;
- The labour underutilisation rate was 11.6%, 0.1 p.p. and 0.3 p.p. higher than the previous month and three months earlier, respectively, but 1.1 p.p. lower than in the same month of 2021.

More information is available at:
Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates - July 2022
31 August 2022

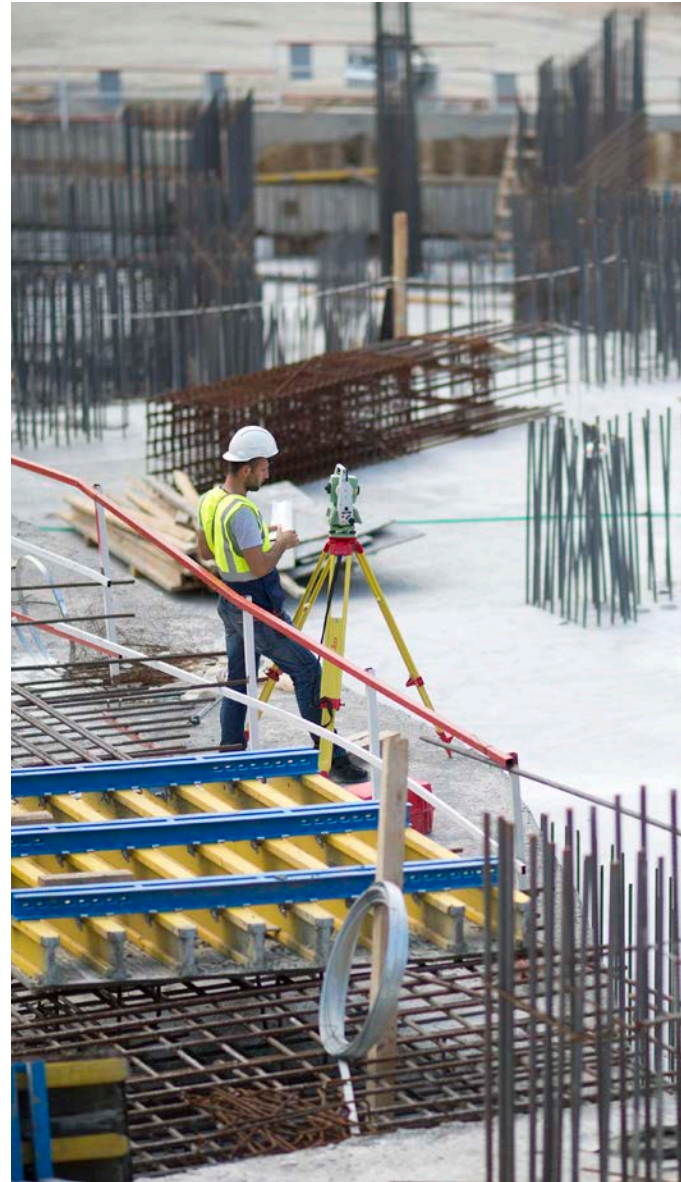
Construction costs increased by 12.9% year-on-year

The following year-on-year rates of change are estimated for new housing construction costs in June 2022:

- Construction Costs Index for New Housing (CCINH): 12.9% (13.5% in the previous month);
- Price of materials: 17.2% (18.8% in the previous month);
- Labour costs: 6.9% (6.2% in the previous month).



Note: Figures for May and June 2022 are provisional.



Concerning the month-on-month rates of change, the estimated rates for June 2022 are:

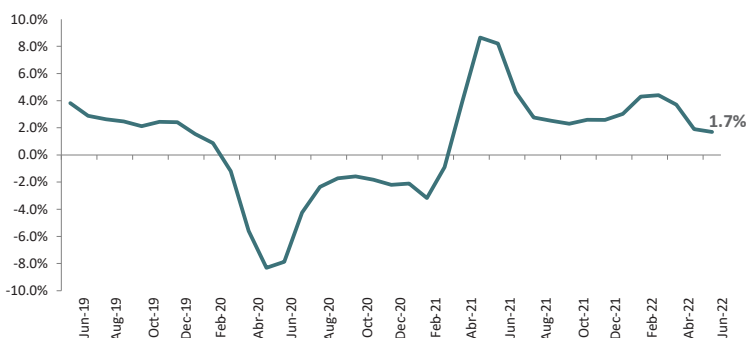
- CCINH: 0.4% (0.5% in May);
- Price of materials: -0.7% (0.6% in May);
- Labour costs: 2.1% (0.3% in May).

The production in construction increased by 1.7%

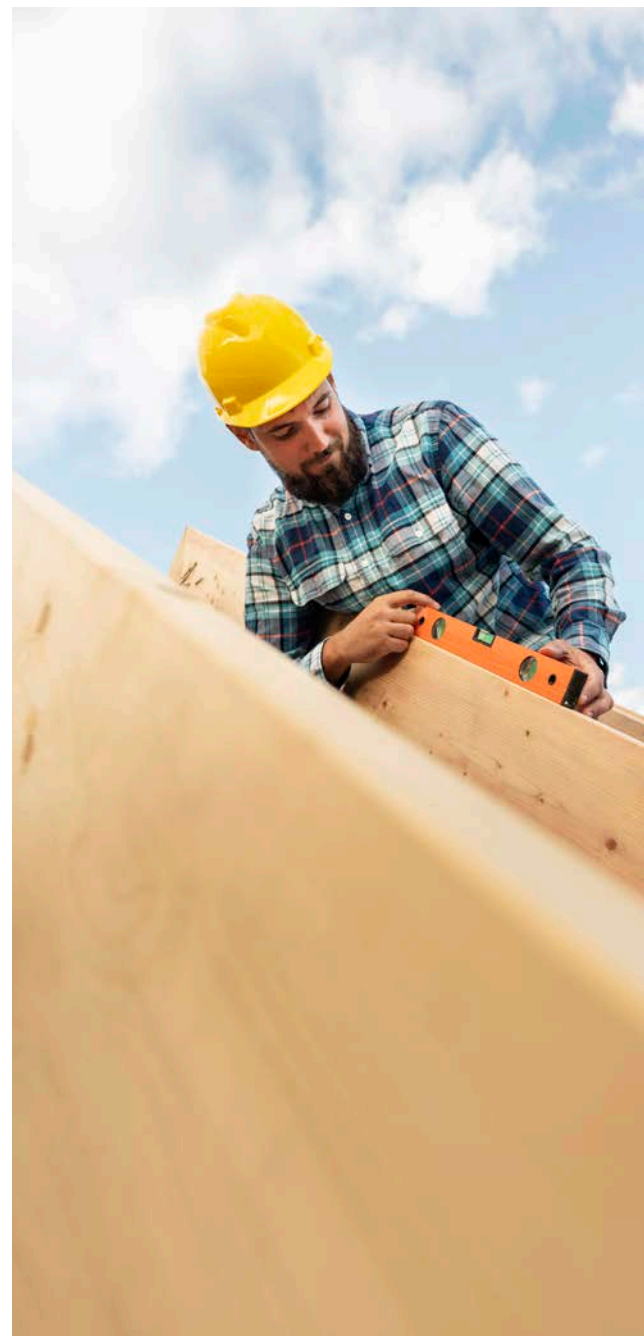
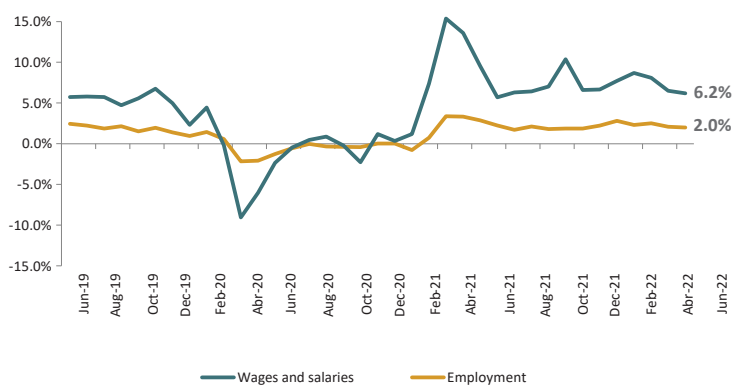
In June 2022, the following year-on-year rates of change were registered in the construction sector:

- Index of production¹: 1.7% (1.9% in the previous month), with the following rates of change concerning its segments:
 - » *Building construction*: 2.0% (2.2% in May);
 - » *Civil engineering*: 1.2% (1.5% in May);
- Employment index: 2.0% (2.1% in the previous month);
- Wages and salaries index: 6.2% (6.5% in the previous month).

Index of Production in Construction
(year-on-year rate of change)



Indices of employment, wages, and salaries in Construction
(year-on-year rate of change)



¹ Three month moving average adjusted of calendar and seasonal effects.

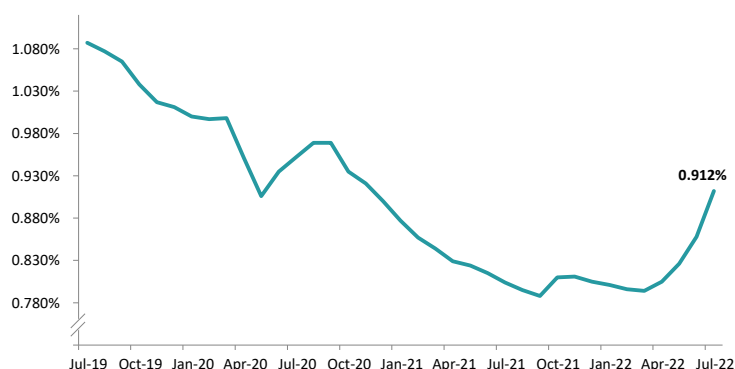
The interest rate rose to 0.912%; the owed capital and the monthly loan repayment have increased and stood at €60,405 and €264, respectively

In July 2022:

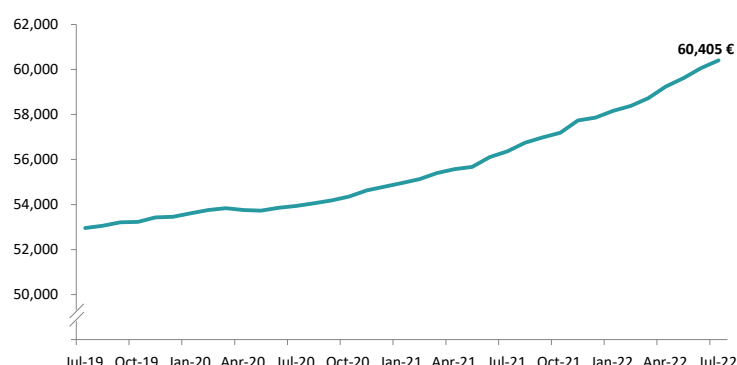
- The implicit interest rate for all housing loan agreements rose to 0.912%, increasing by 5.4 basis points¹ (bps) compared to the previous month (0.858%);
- For contracts closed in the last three months, the interest rate rose from 1.158% in June to 1.289% in July;
- The average value of owed capital for all contracts increased by €344 compared to June, standing at €60,405;



Implicit interest rates in housing loans



Average owed capital



- The average value of the loan repayments increased to €264 (three euros more than the previous month); Of this amount, about €46 (17%) correspond to interest payments and €218 (83%) to amortized capital;
- The implicit interest rate for total contracts for house purchase (the most relevant financing destination in the set of mortgage loans) rose to 0.928% (+5.4 bps than in June);
For this type of contract signed in the last three months, the rate was 1.295% (+13.2 bps compared to the previous month).

¹ One basis point is the equivalent of 0.01 percentage points.

The population living in accommodation with lack of space has increased

In 2021, in Portugal¹:

- About one in ten (10.6%) people lived in dwellings in which the number of habitable rooms ($\geq 4 \text{ m}^2$) was insufficient for the number and demographic profile of household members;

This proportion was higher than in the previous three years: 9.6% in 2018, 9.5% in 2019, and 9.0% in 2020;

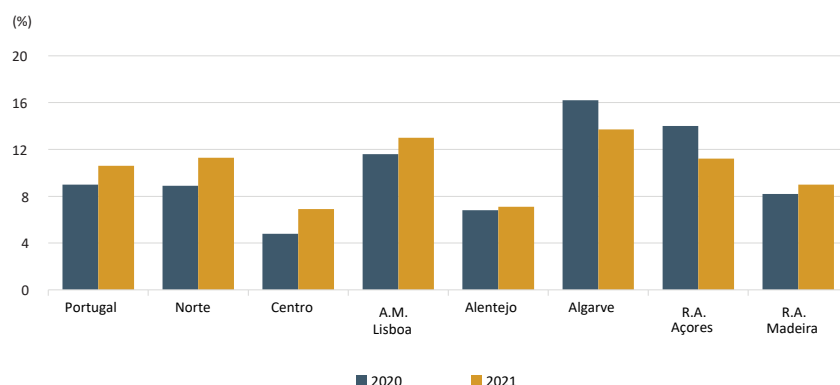
- The percentage of people living in overcrowded conditions increased in most NUTS II regions in the country;

Algarve (-2.5 p.p.) and Região Autónoma dos Açores (-2.8 p.p.) were the exceptions;

The most significant increases were registered in the regions Norte (+2.4 p.p.), Centro (+2.1 p.p.), and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (+1.4 p.p.);



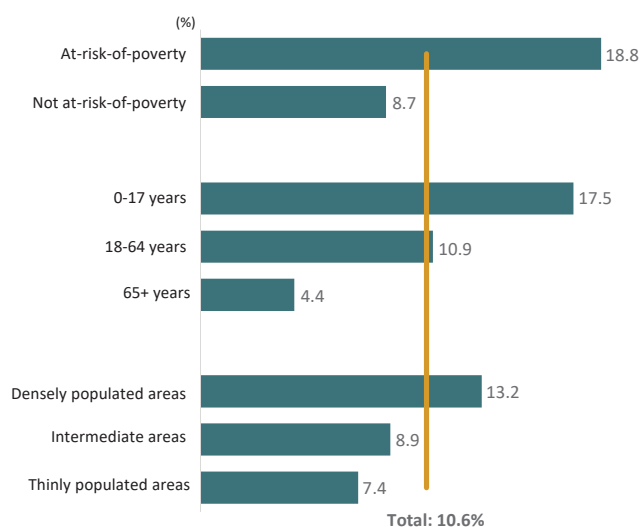
Overcrowding rate, NUTS II, 2020-2021



- Living in overcrowded accommodation was a condition that mainly affected the following:
 - » Families at risk of poverty: 18.8%, compared to 8.7% concerning the rest of the population;
 - » Families living in densely populated areas: 13.2%;
 - » The youngest individuals: 17.5% for the age group up to 17 years (compared to 10.9% for adults and 4.4% for the elderly).

¹Information was collected from the Survey on Income and Living Conditions.

Overcrowding rate by poverty status, age group, and degree of urbanisation, Portugal, 2021



- Expenditure on housing consumed around one-tenth (10.5%) of households' disposable income². This is slightly more than in 2020 (10.4%) but less than in 2018 (11.7%), and 2019 (11.0%);
- Around one in seventeen people (5.9%) live in households burdened with housing expenses – that is, households for which these expenses represented 40% or more of their disposable income –, 1.8 p.p. more than in the previous year (4.1%).



²The calculation of the median housing cost burden includes rents, interest, water, electricity, gas or other fuels, condominium, insurance, sanitation, and small repairs, and excludes social transfers related to housing in both numerator and denominator.

Bank appraisals increased to €1,417 per square metre

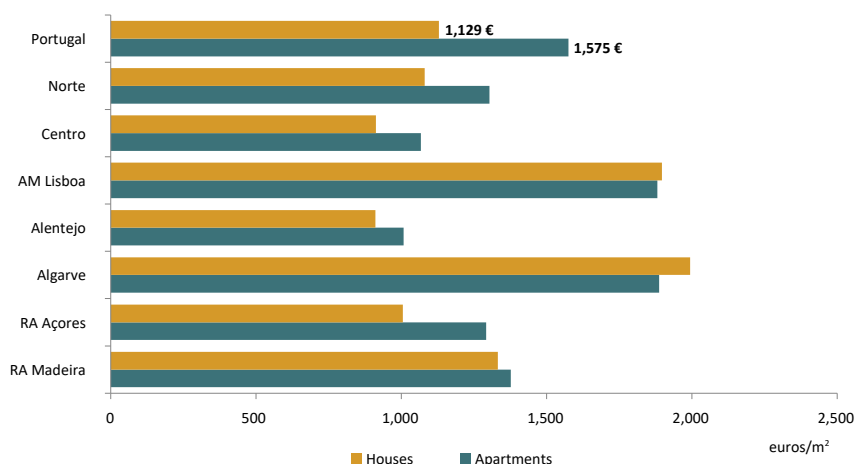
In July 2022, the median value of bank appraisals, within the scope of credit applications for house purchases, was €1,417 per m², €10 more (+0.7%) than that observed in June.

The largest increase over the previous month occurred in Região Autónoma dos Açores (+1.9%) and the smallest in Alentejo (+0.2%).

In comparison with the same period of the previous year, the median value of the appraisals increased by 16.1% (15.8% in June). The highest rate of change was recorded in Algarve (18.7%) and the lowest occurred in Região Autónoma dos Açores (8.1%).



Median value of bank appraisals – July 2022
Apartments and houses



In July, the number of bank appraisals reported, which support the results presented, was around 28.6 thousand, 6.0% lower compared to the same month of the previous year. Of these appraisals:

- About 18,300 concerned apartment appraisals;
- Around 10,300 were house appraisals.

In comparison with the previous month, 604 fewer bank assessments were carried out (-2.1%).

In July 2022, year-on-year, the analysis by type of dwelling reveals that the median bank appraisal value:

- It increased by 16.7% in apartments, settling at €1,575/m²;
- It went up by 13.1% in house appraisals, to €1,129/m².

In July 2022, compared to the previous month, the median bank appraisal value:

- In apartments:
 - » T2 (two bedrooms): it increased by €13, to €1,589/m²;
 - » T3: it increased by €6, to €1,404/m².

These two types of apartments together represented 78.5% of all apartment appraisals carried out.

- In houses:
 - » T2: it increased by €12, to €1,074/m²;
 - » T3: it increased by €5, to €1,111/m²;
 - » T4: it rose by €7, to €1,192/m².

These three types of housing together accounted for 88.7% of the house appraisals.

Exports and imports increased by 37.1% and 41.6% in nominal terms

In June 2022, year-on-year:

- Exports and imports of goods registered nominal increases of 37.1% and 41.6%, respectively (+40.7% and +45.0% in the previous month, in the same order);

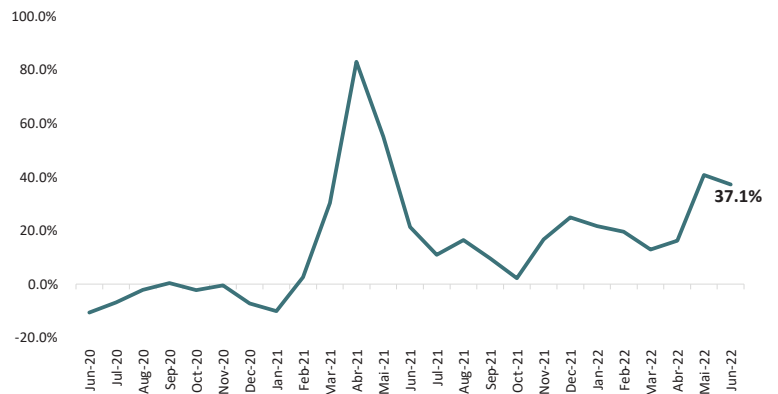
It should be noted that the unit value indices (prices) registered year-on-year rates of change of +18.6% in exports and +26.0% in imports;

- Also worthy of note are the increases, in nominal terms, in both flows, of:
 - » *Industrial supplies*: 29.0% in exports and 21.2% in imports;
 - » *Fuels and lubricants*: 159.8% and 220.3%, respectively;
 - » *Transport equipment*: 60.6% and 46.1%, in the same order;
- Excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, exports grew by 29.8% and imports by 23.4% (+35.0% and +33.2% in the previous month, in the same order);
- In turn, the unit value indices (prices) excluding oil products registered year-on-year increases of +13.0% in exports and +14.6% in imports;
- The trade deficit amounted to €2,522 million, which represents a worsening of €903 million;
- Excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, the deficit amounted to €1,275 million (-€9 million).

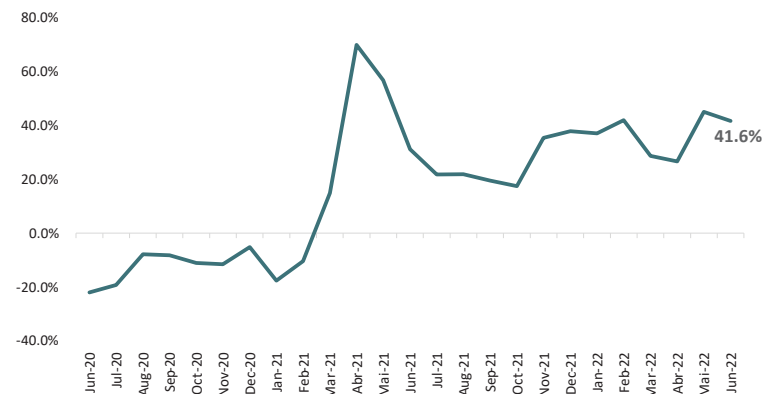
In June 2022, compared to the previous month, exports and imports decreased by 5.6% and 2.8% respectively (+20.4% and +13.4% in May 2022, in the same order).

In the 2nd quarter of 2022, compared with a year earlier, exports and imports of goods increased by 31.2% and 37.7%, respectively (+22.9% and +33.3%, in the same order, in the quarter ending May 2022).

Exports - Total
(year-on-year rate of change)



Imports - Total
(year-on-year rate of change)



Services Turnover decelerated to 19.6%

In June 2022, year-on-year:

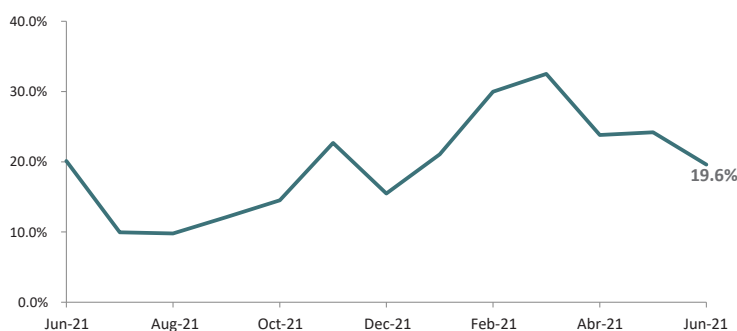
- The Services Turnover Index (STI) registered a nominal rate of change of 19.6%, corresponding to a reduction of 4.6 p.p. in comparison with the previous month;
- The remaining indices related to services registered the following rates of change:
 - » Employment: 7.7% (8.1% in May);
 - » Wages and salaries: 8.2% (10.1% in May);
 - » Hours worked (adjusted for calendar effects): 7.3% (10.7% in May).

In June 2022, the month-on-month rate of change regarding the STI was -0.2% (0.8% in the previous month).

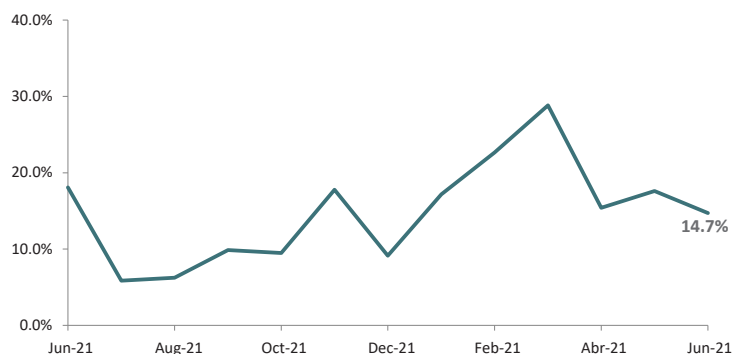
In the 2nd quarter of 2022, turnover in services increased by 22.5% year-on-year (27.8% in the previous quarter).



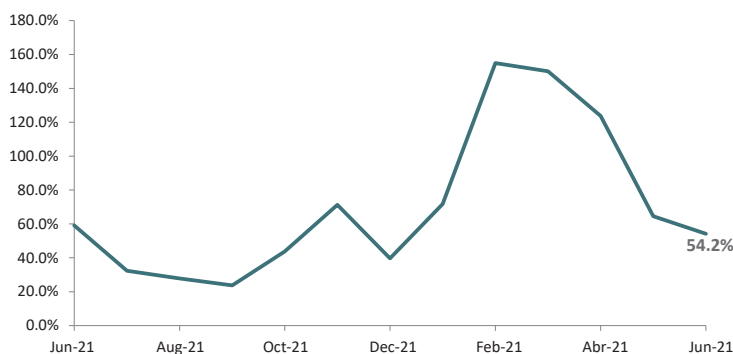
Services Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Total



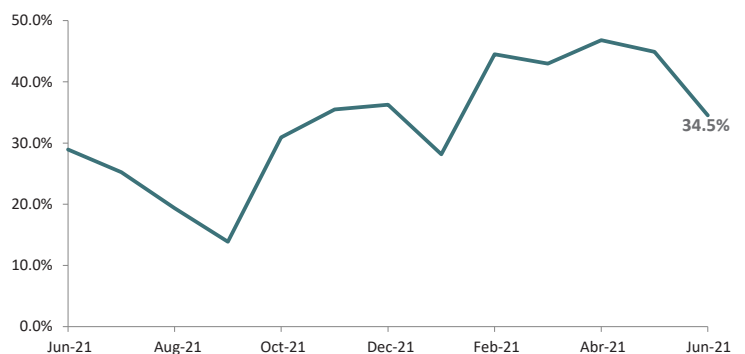
Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Wholesale trade, trade and repair of vehicles and motorcycles



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



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



¹ Nominal data adjusted for calendar and seasonal effects.

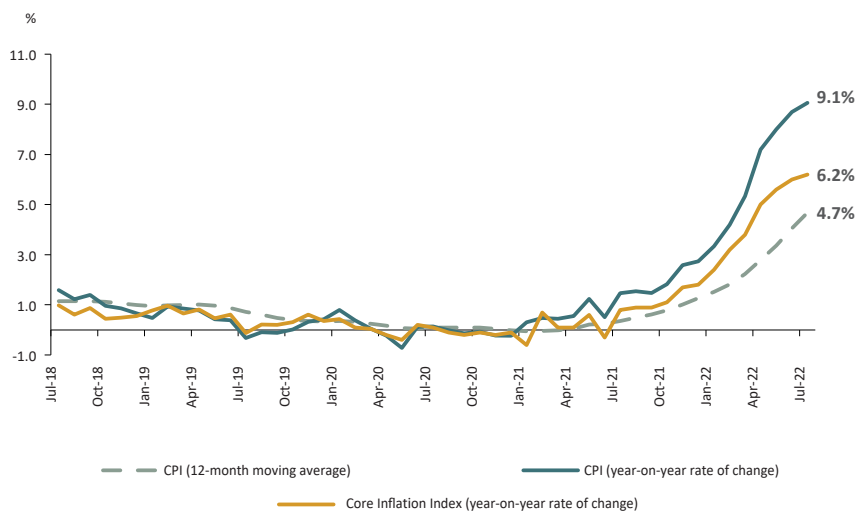
CPI annual rate of change increases to 9.1%

In July 2022, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) registered the following year-on-year rates of change:

- Total CPI: 9.1% (+0.4 p.p. than the previous month), the highest value since November 1992;
- Core inflation index (total index excluding unprocessed food products and energy): 6.2% (6.0% in June);
- Energy products index: 31.2% (-0.5 p.p. compared to the previous month);
- Unprocessed food products index: 13.2% (11.9% in June).



Consumer price and core inflation indices
(year-on-year rate of change and 12-month moving average)



In July 2022, the CPI also registered the following rates of change:

- Month-on-month: nil rate (0.8% in the previous month and -0.3% in July 2021);
- Month-on-month, excluding unprocessed food products and energy: -0.3% (0.3% in the previous month and -0.6% in July 2021);
- Average of the last 12 months: 4.7% (4.1% in the previous month).

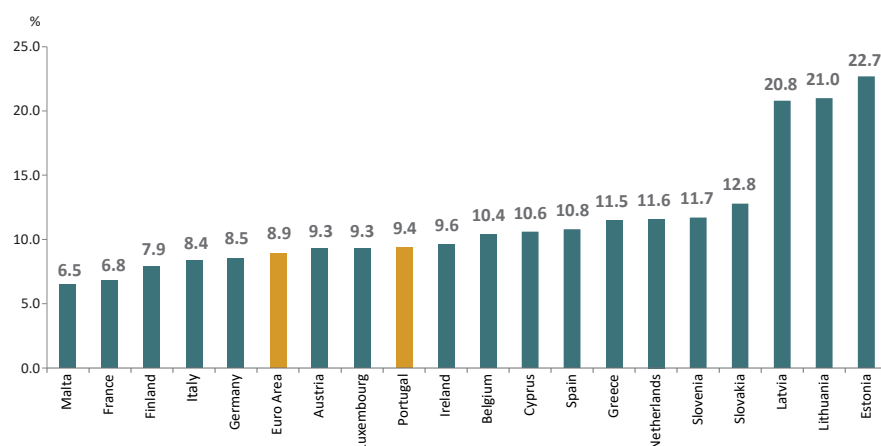
Concerning the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), the following rates of change were recorded in July 2022:

- Year-on-year: 9.4%, the new highest since the beginning of the series in 1996 (+0.4 p.p. vis-à-vis the previous month), which exceeds by 0.5 p.p. the value estimated by Eurostat for the Euro Area (in June this difference was 0.4 p.p.);

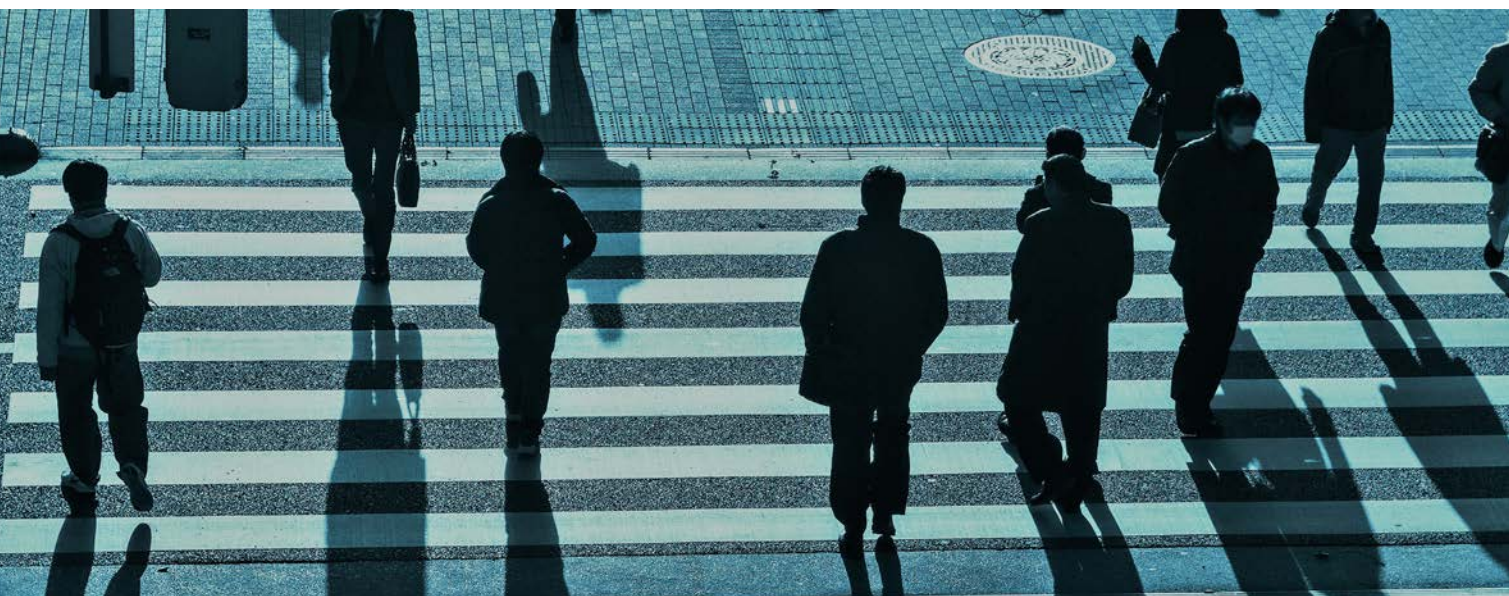
Excluding unprocessed food products and energy, the HICP in Portugal reached a year-on-year rate of change of 6.9% (6.6% in June), which is higher than the corresponding rate for the Euro Area (estimated at 5.0%) and maintains the markedly upward profile registered in recent months;

- Month-on-month: nil rate (1.1% in the previous month and -0.4% in July 2021);
- Average over the last 12 months: 4.8% (4.1% in the previous month).

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
(year-on-year rate of change in the Euro Area Countries, July 2022)



More information is available at:
[Consumer price index – July 2022](#)
10 August 2022



Industrial production prices increased by 24.8%

In July 2022, year-on-year:

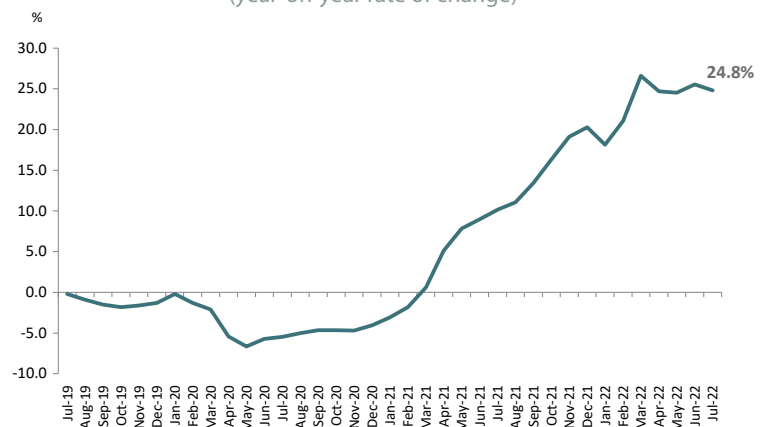
- The Industrial Production Prices Index (IPPI) increased by 24.8% (25.6% in the previous month);

This outcome was strongly influenced by how prices of *Energy* and *Intermediate goods* have evolved, with rates of change of 60.9% and 20.9%, respectively (63.6% and 22.3% in June, in the same order);

- Excluding *Energy* and *Intermediate goods*, the IPPI grew by 10.9% (10.6% in the previous month).

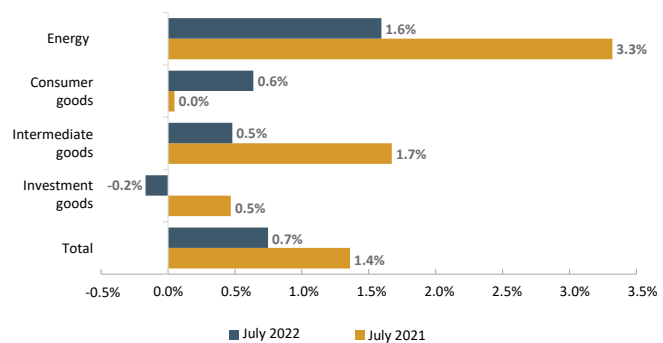


Industrial Production Prices Index
(year-on-year rate of change)



In July, the month-on-month rate of change concerning the IPPI was 0.7% (1.4% in the same month of 2021).

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



Year-on-year CPI rate of change estimated at 9.0%

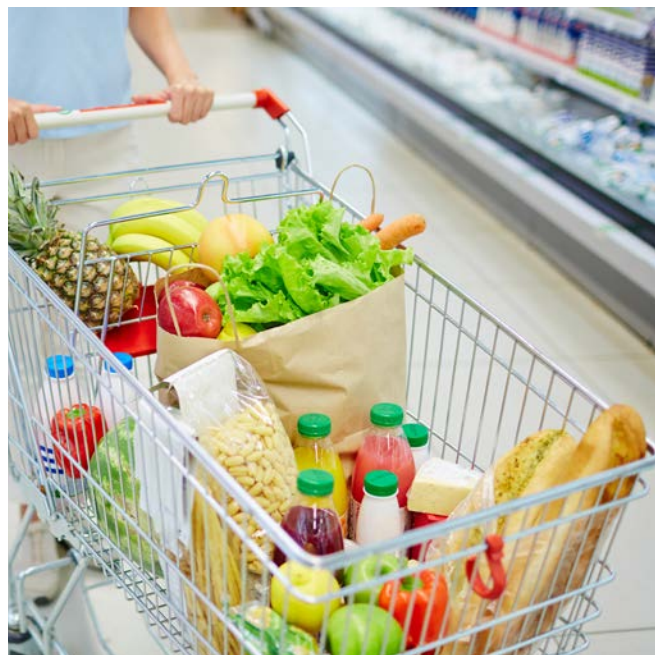
Flash estimate

We estimate, from the data already available for August 2022, the following year-on-year rates of change:

- Overall Consumer Price Index (CPI): +9.0%, down slightly from +9.1% in July;
- Core inflation index (total index excluding unprocessed foodstuffs and energy products): +6.5% (+6.2% in the previous month), the highest since March 1994;
- Energy products index: +24.0% (7.2 p.p. less than the previous month);
- Unprocessed food index: +15.4% (+13.2% in July).

Compared to the previous month, the CPI change in August will have been -0.3% (nil in July and -0.2% in August 2021).

We estimate that the average CPI rate of change for the 12 months culminating in August 2022 was +5.3% (+4.7% in the previous month).



The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the most appropriate inflation indicator for comparisons between European Union countries and, particularly, in the Euro Area. We estimate Portugal's HICP year-on-year change in August to have been +9.4%, unchanged from the previous month.

	Monthly rate(%) ¹		Annual rate (%) ¹	
	Jul-22	Aug-22*	Jul-22	Aug-22*
CPI				
Total	-0.04	-0.28	9.06	8.97
All items excluding housing	-0.06	-0.31	9.33	9.24
All items excluding unproc. food and energy	-0.33	0.06	6.24	6.52
Unprocessed food	1.02	1.29	13.22	15.44
Energy	1.04	-4.93	31.18	24.01
HICP				
Total	0.0	-0.2	9.4	9.4

¹ Rounded values to two and one decimals.

* Estimated values.

More information is available at:
CPI/HICP Flash Estimate – August 2022
31 August 2022

Labour Cost Index increased by 5.7% in the 2nd quarter of 2022

In the 2nd quarter of 2022, year-on-year¹:

- The Labour Cost Index (LCI) increased by 5.7% (1.4% in the previous quarter);
- Wage costs per hour effectively worked rose by 5.6% (0.7% in the previous quarter);
 - » The largest increases were registered in *Industry* (7.4%) and *Construction* (7.1%);
 - » The least expressive increases occurred in *Services* and *Public Administration* (5.1% and 5.0%, respectively);
- Other costs, also per hour effectively worked, grew by 6.3% (4.2% in the previous quarter).

This rate of change concerning the ICT is explained by the developments of the following factors:

- Increase of 4.0% in the average cost per employee (3.5% in the previous quarter);

The increase was across all sectors of economic activity, with:

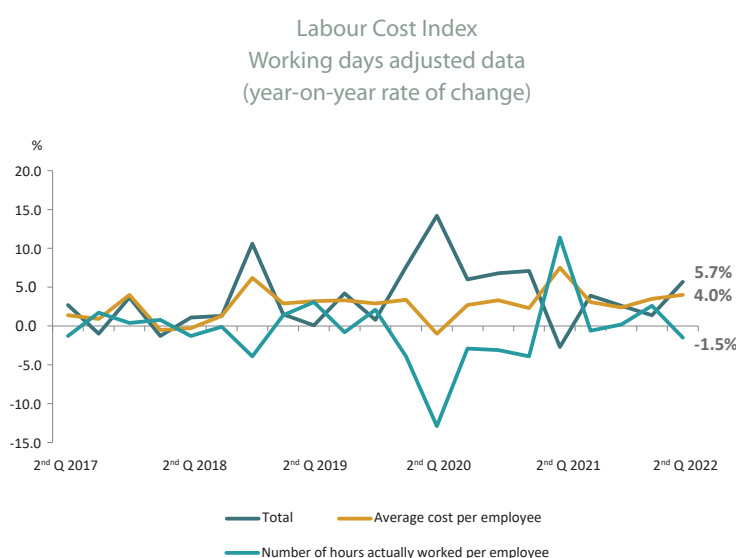
- » The most significant rates of change being observed in *Construction and Services* (5.1% in both sectors); and
- » The smallest rate of change being registered in *Public Administration* (2.4%);

The increases in the *Public Administration* have been substantially lower than in other activities since the 1st quarter of 2021;

- A 1.5% decrease in the number of hours effectively worked per employee (2.6% increase in the previous quarter);

The number of hours effectively worked per employee decreased in all economic activities except *Services*, with the most notable reductions in *Industry* (-2.6%) and *Public Administration* (-2.5%).

In the same quarter of the previous year, a significant increase in the number of hours effectively worked per employee had been registered in all activities, except *Construction*, mainly explained by the total or partial reopening of enterprises that had been closed due to a legislative determination or due to the reduction of the normal working period as a result of the decrease in invoicing.



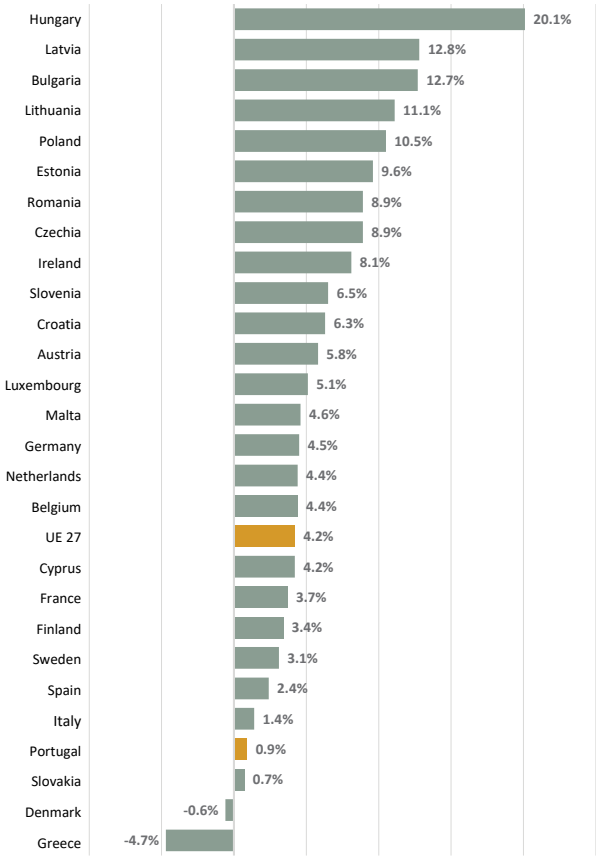
¹ The data analyzed in this press release are working days adjusted.

Comparison with the European Union

The year-on-year rate of change concerning the ICT for the European Union as a whole (27 countries) was 4.2% in the 1st quarter of 2022. This is the most recent information made available by Eurostat on the 16th of June 2022 on the year-on-year rate of change in the ICT by Member states and for the EU as a whole.

When referring to Portugal, Eurostat estimated a year-on-year increase of 0.9%.

Labour Cost Index in EU countries
Working days adjusted data – 1st quarter of 2022
(year-on-year rate of change)



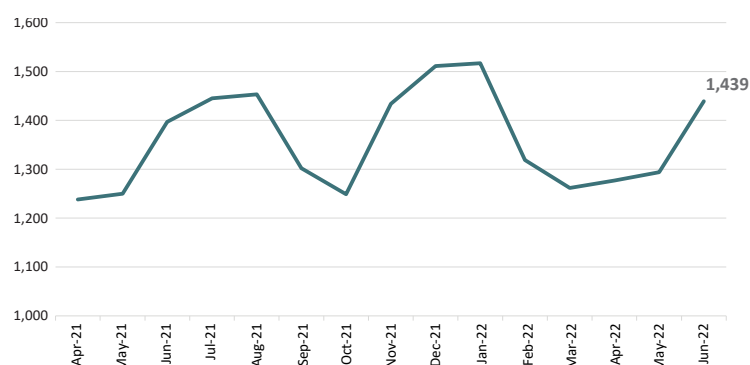
More information is available at:
[Labour cost index – 2nd quarter of 2022](#)
12 August 2022

Average gross monthly earnings per employee increased by 3.1% to €1,439 in the 2nd quarter of 2022; in real terms, it decreased by 4.6%

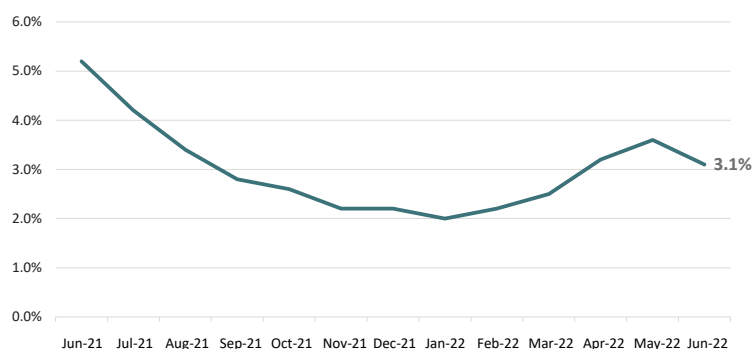
In the 2nd quarter of 2022, compared to the same period in 2021:

- Average total gross monthly earnings per employee (per job) increased by 3.1% to €1,439;
- The regular pay component (excluding holiday and Christmas subsidies) rose by 2.5% to €1,139;
- The base component of earnings, which grew in the same proportion (2.5%), stood at €1,069;
- In real terms – i.e., considering the rate of change in the Consumer Price Index – they registered the following year-on-year rates of change:
 - » Average total gross earnings: -4.6%;
 - » Regular component: -5.1%;
 - » Base earnings: -5,1%;
- The number of employees (jobs¹) increased by 5.6%.

Average monthly gross earnings per employee



Average monthly gross earnings per employee
(year-on-year rate of change)



¹ Each employee is counted as many times as the number of jobs registered with the Social Security and Caixa Geral de Aposentações. For further information, see the Methodological note at the end of the press release used for this synthesis, which can be accessed under "More information is available at".

Compared to June 2021:

- The largest increases in total earnings were observed:
 - » In the *Electricity, gas, steam, cold and hot water, and cold air* activities (section D of CAE): 21.2%;
 - » In enterprises with 1 to 4 employees: 6.5%;
 - » In *High-technology services* enterprises: 6.1%;
 - » In the private sector: 4.4%;
- There were no negative rates of change in total earnings;
- The smallest year-on-year rates of change in total earnings were observed:
 - » In the activities of *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* (section O of CAE): 0.1%;
 - » In enterprises with 250 to 499 employees: 0.1%;
 - » In *Other knowledge-intensive services* enterprises: 1.3%;
 - » In the General Government sector: 1.4%.

The results presented refer to about 4.4 million jobs, corresponding to beneficiaries of Social Security and subscribers to *Caixa Geral de Aposentações*.



More information is available at:
Gross monthly earnings per employee – 2nd quarter of 2022
11 August 2022

The wealth of households in 2020

The Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS) was conducted between October 2020 and February 2021. Carrying out the HFCS during the pandemic crisis led to methodological changes with possible implications on the results, which should be read with due caution.

According to the 2020 Household Finance and Consumption Survey:

- Concerning the situation before the pandemic:
 - » 69.2% of households in Portugal considered their financial situation to be similar;
 - » 27.8% considered that it had worsened;
 - » 3.0% considered that it had improved;
- Compared to the previous edition of the same survey, conducted in 2017:
 - » The mean net wealth per household increased by 19.9% in real terms (to €200.4 thousand) and median net wealth increased by 31.3% (to €101.2 thousand);
 - » The average value of debt, considering households with and without debt, remained at around €25 thousand, and the median value remained null since the percentage of households without debt is above 50%;
 - » Debt ratios, which measure the ability of households to service debt in the short term and their financial vulnerability, have fallen;

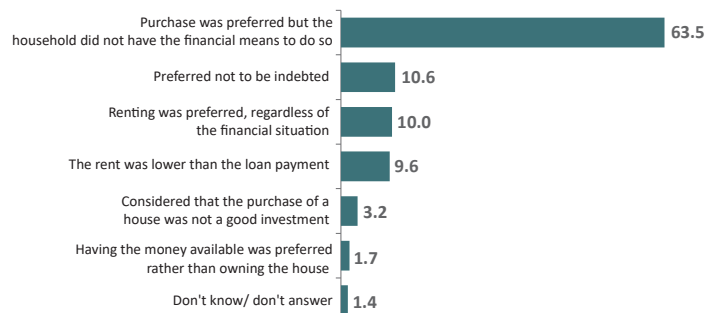
In the case of the debt-to-income ratio, from 14.4% in 2017 to 12.9% in 2020, mainly reflecting the decline in interest rates to historically low levels;

In the case of the debt-to-asset ratio, the reduction largely reflects the appreciation of real estate;
 - » Inequality among households decreased slightly, according to indicators such as the ratio between the 90th and 10th percentiles of net wealth; the Gini index; and the share of wealth held by the households with the highest net wealth;
- Portuguese households have a clear preference for owning their home:
 - » Only 2.0% of households living in their own home would prefer to have rented;
 - » 63.5% of families who rent the house where they live would prefer to have bought it.

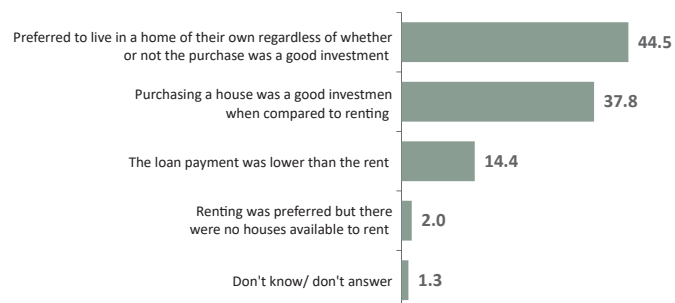


Renters or homeowners' households, by reason for renting or being a homeowner (%)

A – Homeowners' households



B – Renters' households



More information is available at:
[Portuguese household finance and consumption survey - 2020](#)
 3 August 2022

Live births increased by 1.4% in the first half of 2022

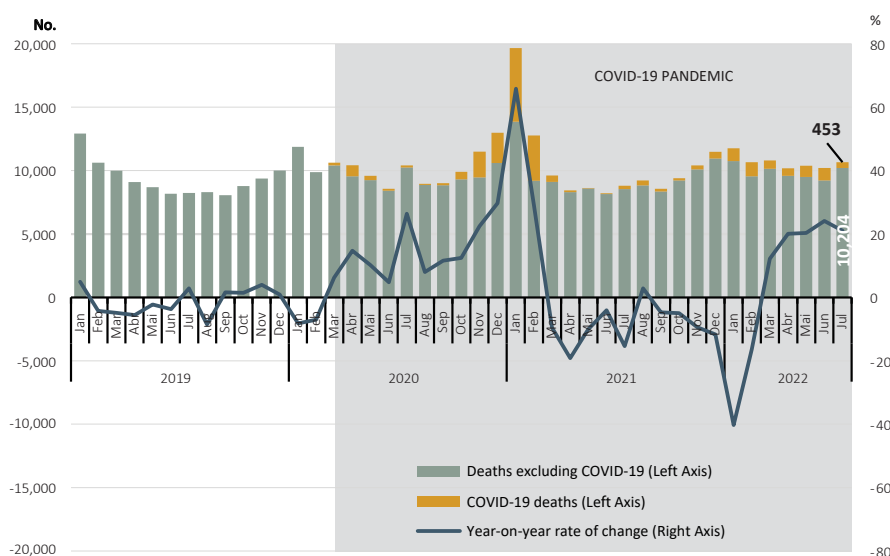
Mortality

In July 2022:

- 10,657 deaths were registered, which is higher than those registered in the previous month (+459 deaths; +4.5%) and in July 2021 (+1,850; +21.0%);
- The number of COVID-19 deaths:
 - » It was 453, which represents 4.3% of total mortality;
 - » It registered a decrease compared to the previous month (-525 deaths) and an increase vis-à-vis July 2021 (+181).

From January to July 2022, 74,639 deaths were recorded, 1,480 fewer than in the same period in 2021 (-1.9%).

Deaths and year-on-year rate of change, Portugal, January 2019 to July 2022

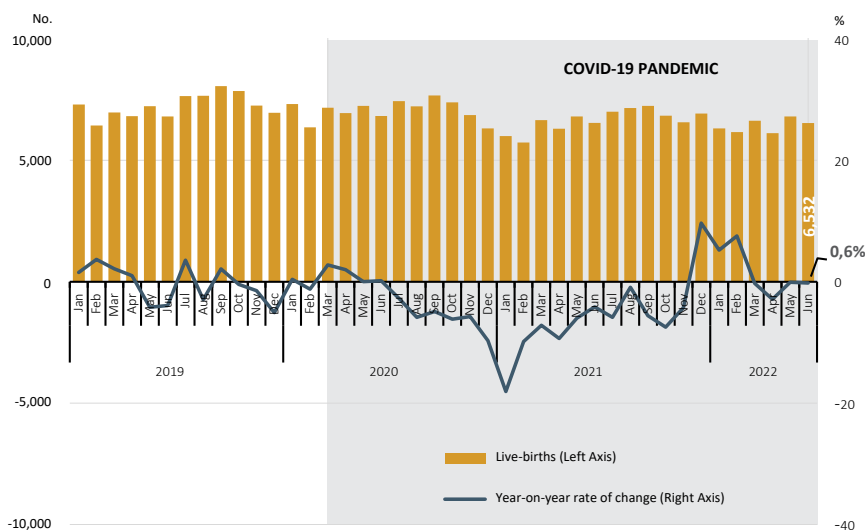


Live births and year-on-year rate of change, Portugal, January 2019 to June 2022

Live births

In June 2022, 6,532 live births were registered, representing a figure close to that of June 2021 (6,546).

However, the total number of live births recorded in the first half of 2022 (38,580) was higher than in the same period of 2021 (38,050), representing 530 (+1.4%) more live births.

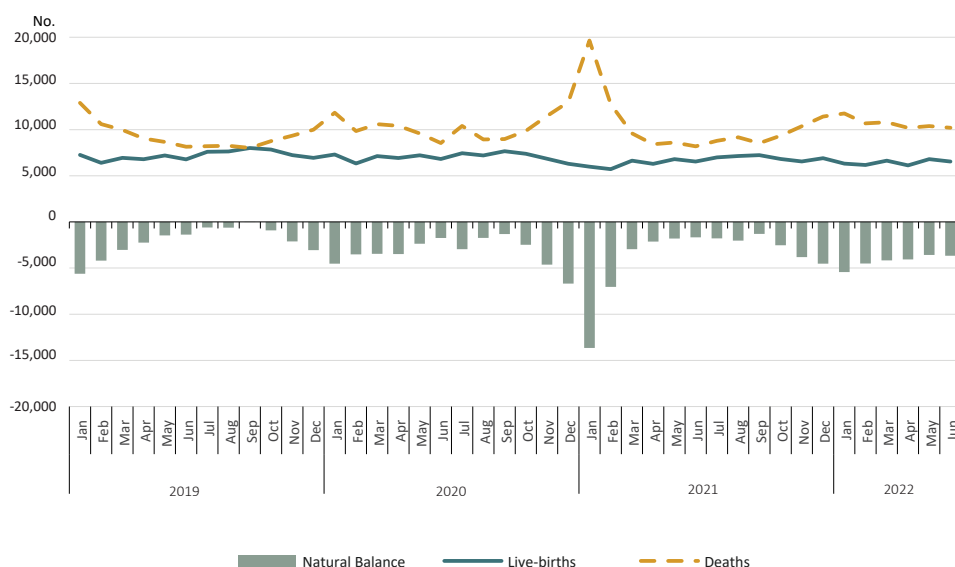


Live births, deaths, and natural balance, Portugal, January 1919 to June 2022

Natural balance

In June 2022, the natural balance was -3,649, worsening compared to the same month in 2021, when it registered -1,663.

In the first half of 2022, the cumulative value of the natural balance was -25,265, a decrease from that observed in the same period of 2021 (-29,239).

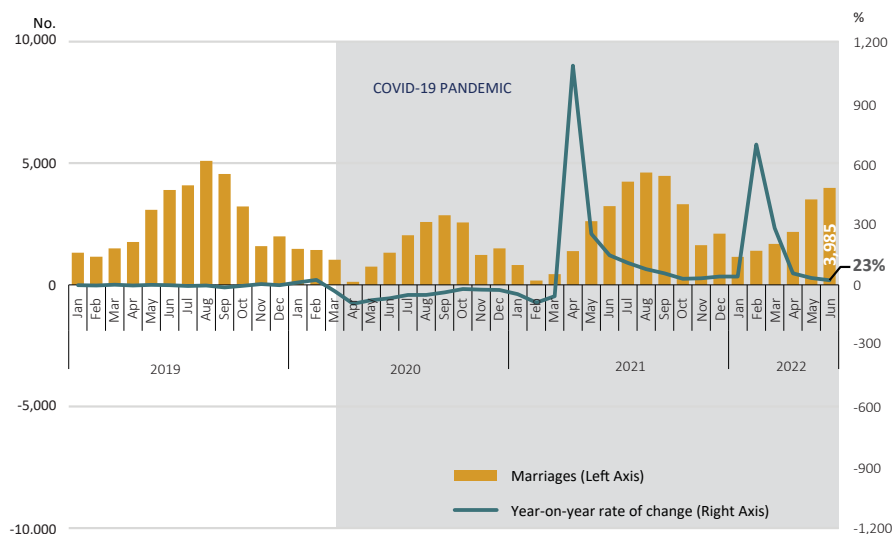


Marriages and year-on-year rate of change, Portugal, January 1919 to June 2022

Marriages

In June 2022, 3,985 marriages were celebrated, corresponding to an increase of 745 marriages (+23.0%) compared to the previous month.

In the first half of 2022, 13,904 marriages were celebrated, 5,231 more than in the same period of 2021.



More information is available at:
Vital statistics – monthly data, July 2022
12 August 2022

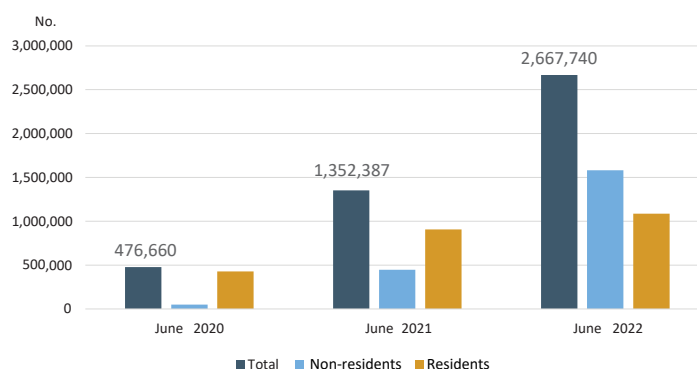
Revenue continues on the rise and increased by 17% compared to 2019

Guests and overnight stays

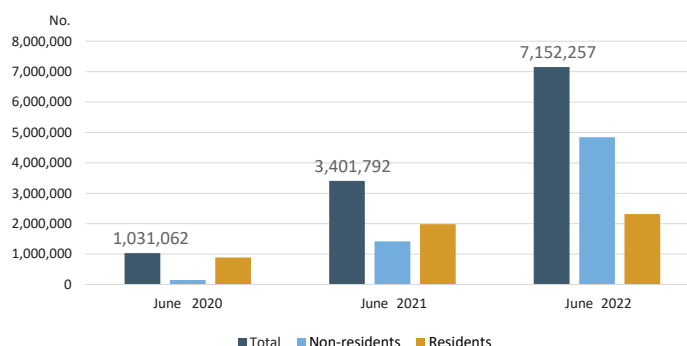
In June 2021¹:

- The tourism accommodation sector² registered:
 - » 2.7 million guests corresponding to a year-on-year increase of 97.3% compared to 2021 (+162.3% in May), but also to a 2.6% decrease when compared to 2019;
 - » 7.2 million overnight stays, also in year-on-year terms, corresponding to an increase of 110.2% compared to 2021 (+221.7% in May), but a decrease of 0.4% compared to 2019;
- The domestic market contributed 2.3 million overnight stays, i.e., 16.5% more compared to 2021 and 7.0% more than in 2019;
- The contribution of external markets (4.8 million overnight stays) represents an increase of 241.8% compared to 2021, but a decrease of 3.5% compared to 2019;
- 15.7% of tourist accommodation establishments were closed or did not handle any guests, 12.7 p.p. less than in 2021 (28.4%);

Guests in tourist establishments, Portugal



Overnights stays in tourist establishments, Portugal

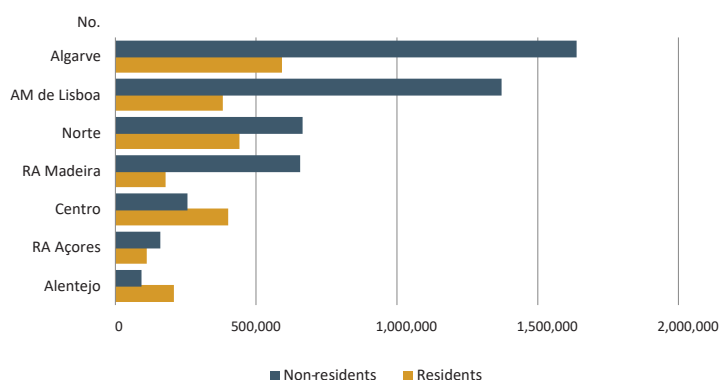


¹ The information now made available includes, until the end of 2021, definitive results; from January to May 2022, provisional results; and in June 2022, preliminary results.

² It includes three types of accommodation facilities: hotel establishments (hotels, apartment hotels, tourist apartments, tourist villages, pousadas, and quintas da Madeira), local accommodation with 10 or more beds (according to the statistical threshold defined by EU Regulation 692/2011) and rural/lodging tourist.

- All NUTS II regions registered significant year-on-year increases in the number of overnight stays;
Algarve concentrated 31.2% of the total, followed by Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (24.5%), Norte (15.5%), and Região Autónoma da Madeira (11.7%);
- Compared to June 2019, there were increases in overnight stays in RA Madeira (+16.8%), Norte (+6.2%), Região Autónoma dos Açores (+6.1%), and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (+0.1%), while the largest decrease was observed in Algarve (-8.1%).

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments,
by region NUTS II – June 2022



In the first half of 2022:

- Overnight stays increased by 252.4% year-on-year (+84.1% concerning residents and +529.5% regarding non-residents);
- The number of overnight stays continued to fall short (-7.0%) of those recorded in the same period of 2019, an outcome that is due to the decrease in those spent by non-residents (-11.9%), given that residents recorded an increase (+5.2%);
- Considering the whole set of means of accommodation (i.e., adding camping and holiday camps and youth hostels to tourist accommodation establishments), there were:
 - » 12.0 million guests (an increase of 209.6% year-on-year);
 - » 30.9 million overnight stays (an increase of 231.0% compared to the first half of 2021).

Revenue

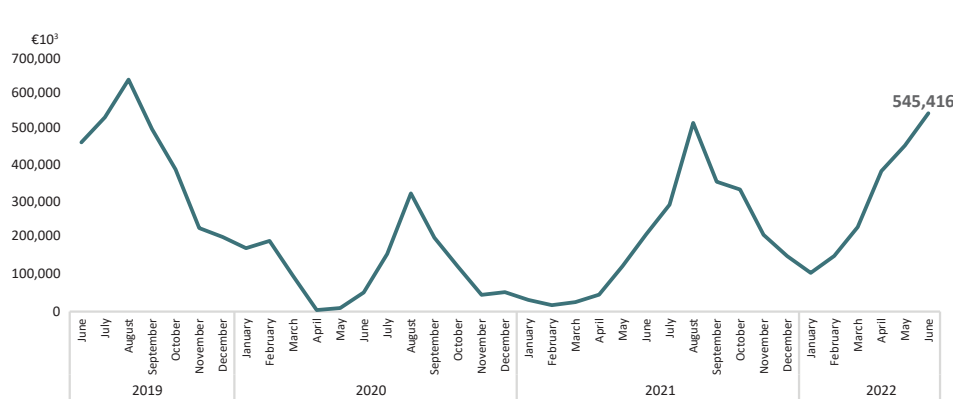
In June 2022, in tourist accommodation establishments:

- The total revenue registered in the tourist accommodation establishments amounted to €545.4 million (+157.0% in year-on-year terms), of which 416.4 million euros were related to revenue of accommodation (+165.4%);
- Compared to June 2019, there were increases of 17.0% in total revenue and 17.4% in revenue of accommodation;
- Algarve concentrated 31.5% of the total revenue and 30.8% of the revenue of accommodation, followed by Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (29.7% and 31.3%, respectively) and Norte (14.7% and 14.9%, in the same order);
- The average revenue per available room stood at €70.6, increasing by 124.0% compared to the same month of 2021 (+177.4% in May) and 13.6% compared to June 2019;
- The average daily rate amounted to €111.8, standing for increases of 28.7% compared to June 2021 (+24.4% in May) and 14.6% compared to June 2019.

In the first half of 2022:

- The total revenue income increased by 308.1% and 311.8% in terms of revenue of accommodation, compared to the same period in 2021;
- Compared to the same period of 2019, there were increases of 4.8% in total revenue and 5.8% in revenue of accommodation.

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments, per month



More information is available at:
[Tourism activity – June 2022](#)
16 August 2022



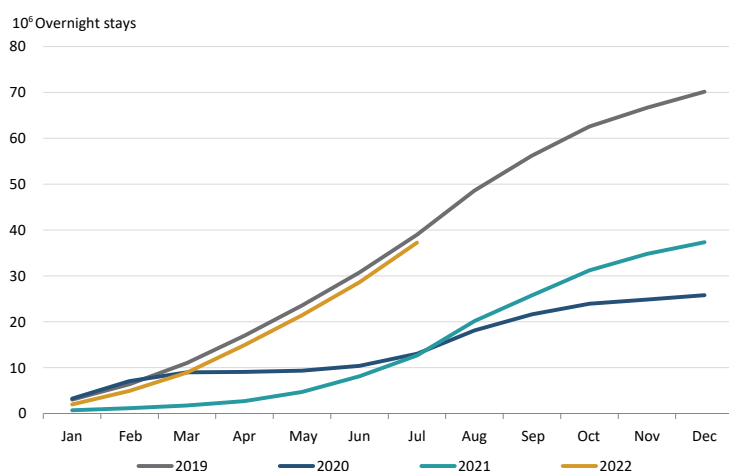
Guests and overnight stays surpassed 2019 levels

In July 2022:

- The tourist accommodation sector registered 3.0 million guests and 8.6 million overnight stays. These results represent, compared to the same month of the previous year, increases of:
 - » 85.4% in guests (+97.6% in June);
 - » 90.1% in overnight stays (+110.7% in June);

Compared to July 2019, there were increases of 6.3% in guests and 4.8% in overnight stays;

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments, per month
Cumulative sum



- The domestic tourists contributed 2.9 million overnight stays (+9.1% year-on-year), while inbound tourists totalled 5.7 million (+205.2%);
- Compared to July 2019, domestic tourists' overnight stays increased by 15.8%, and the figure for inbound tourists reached the same level;
- The distribution of total overnight stays by accommodation type was as follows:
 - » Hotels and similar: 81.7%;
 - » Local accommodation: 14.0%;
 - » Rural or lodging tourism: 4.3%.

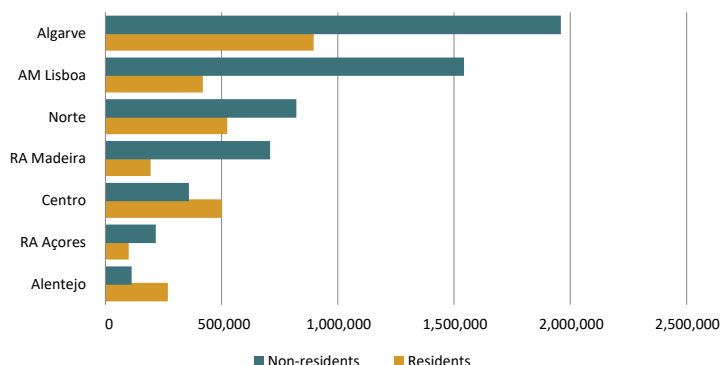
Overnight stays in July 2022 – year-on-year rates of change

Accommodation type	Change vis-à-vis July 2021	Change vis-à-vis July 2019
Hotels and similar	+94.3%	+4.6%
Local accommodation	+91.6%	-0.8%
Rural or lodging tourism	+32.5%	+35.7%

- The average length of stay in tourist accommodation was 2.85 nights, registering a year-on-year increase of 2.5% (+6.6% in June), breaking down into:
 - » 2.40 nights for domestic tourists (-6.6% year-on-year); and
 - » 3.15 nights for inbound tourists (+0.2%, compared to the same month last year);
 - All NUTS II regions recorded year-on-year increases in overnight stays. Algarve concentrated 33.1% of the total, followed by Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (22.7%), Norte (15.6%), Região Autónoma da Madeira (10.5%) and Centro (10.0%);
- Compared to July 2019, the most expressive increases occurred in the RA Madeira (+21.0%), Norte (+14.9%) and Centro (+10.6%), and only Algarve registered a decrease (-4.5%);

¹ It includes three types of accommodation facilities: hotel establishments (hotels, apartment hotels, tourist apartments, tourist villages, pousadas and quintas da Madeira), local accommodation with 10 or more beds (according to the statistical threshold defined by EU Regulation 692/2011) and rural/lodging tourism.

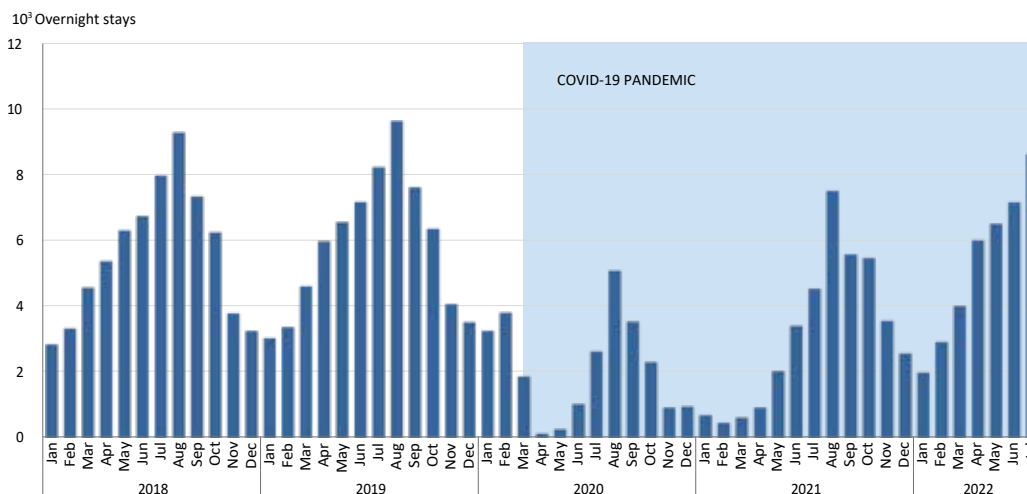
Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments,
by NUTS II region – July 2022



- All seventeen major issuing markets registered sizeable year-on-year increases and, overall, accounted for 87.6% of inbound tourists' overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments;

- In terms of shares, the following issuing markets stood out:
 - » British, with 19.0% of total inbound tourists' overnight stays (up 1.0% from 2019);
 - » Spanish, with a share of 12.6% (increasing 2.3% compared to 2019);
 - » German, with 9.4% of the total (down 4.7% from 2019); and
 - » North American, with a share of 7.6% and growing 35.9% compared to 2019;
- In terms of change, the following issuing markets stood out:
 - » Czech (+63.0%);
 - » Romanian (+30.7%);
 - » Danish (+18.7%);
 - » Swedish (-9.5%); and
 - » Brazilian (-26.2%).

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments per month



In July, 12.8% of tourist accommodation establishments were closed or had no guest movement (22.1% in July 2021).

In the first seven months of 2022:

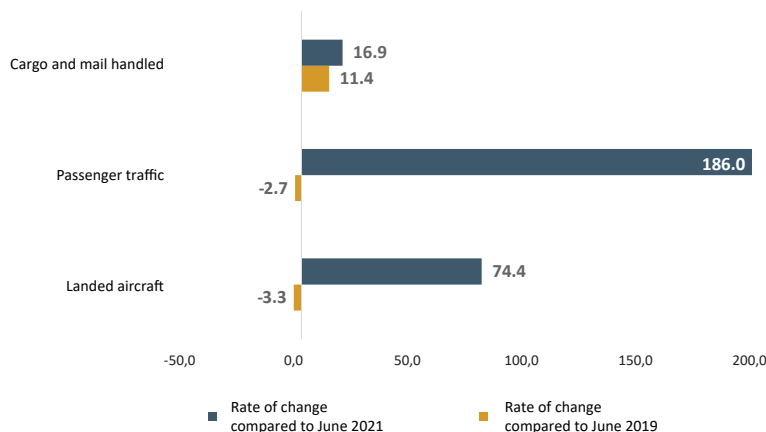
- Total overnight stays increased by 194.3%, breaking down into +58.5% for domestic tourists and +406.2% for inbound tourists;
- Compared to the same period of 2019, overnight stays decreased by 4.4%, a change driven by inbound tourists, down by 9.4%, as the figure for domestic tourists grew by 7.8%.

Passenger movement closer to 2019 levels

In June 2022, at Portuguese airports:

- Around 20.8 thousand aircraft landed on commercial flights (+74.4% year-on-year);
- The number of passengers, taking all those embarked, disembarked, and on direct transits, amounted to 5.7 million (+186.0% year-on-year);
- On average, 95.9 thousand passengers disembarked per day (87.1 thousand in the previous month), approaching the number observed in June 2019 (98.1 thousand);
- The movement of cargo and mail amounted to 18.2 thousand tonnes (+16.9% year-on-year);
- Compared to June 2019:
 - » The number of aircraft landed was 3.3% lower;
 - » The number of passengers decreased by 2.7%;
 - » Cargo and mail handled increased by 11.4%.

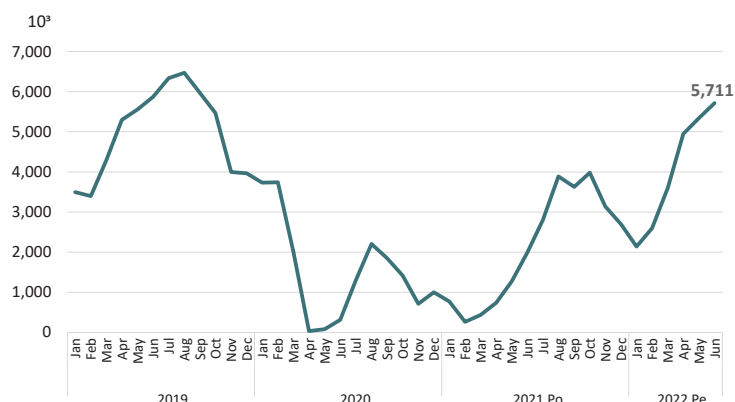
Traffic at national airports, June 2022
(year-on-year rates of change, %)



Aircraft landed at national airports



Movement of passengers at national airports



Freight/mail handled at national airports



In the first half of 2022:

- The number of passengers at airports (24.3 million) increased by 344.0% year-on-year (-12.8% compared to the same period in 2019), continuing to approach the figures recorded before the pandemic;
- The Lisboa airport handled 49.8% of total passengers (12.1 million) and recorded a year-on-year growth of 380.9% (-17.0% compared to the same period in 2019);
- Considering the three airports with the highest annual passenger traffic, Faro registered the greatest increase (+503.2%);
- The United Kingdom was the main country of origin and destination of flights, with a year-on-year growth of 720.8% in the number of passengers disembarked (1,773.0 thousand) and of 717.5% in the number of passengers embarked (1,721.5 thousand);

The scale of this growth is justified by the base effect arising from the closure of the air corridor between Portugal and the UK for much of the first half of 2021;

- France ranked second, with increases of 294.7% in passengers disembarked (1,624.8 thousand) and 290.0% in passengers embarked (1,611.4 thousand), compared to the same period in 2021;
- Spain ranked 3rd as the main country of origin (1,115.0 thousand) and destination (1,094.0 thousand).

The Euro Area consumer confidence indicator registered the lowest value of the series. The price increase cycle continues, with increasing losses in Portugal's terms of trade

External environment

In July 2022, in the Euro Area:

- The economic sentiment indicator registered a more intense reduction than in the previous three months;
- The consumer confidence indicator decreased to the lowest value of the series (which started in 1985);
- Confidence levels worsened in all sectors of activity, industry, retail trade, services, and, to a lesser extent, construction.

Economic activity

In July 2022, the economic climate indicator increased, after having decreased in the two previous months.

The economic activity indicator decelerated between March and June.

In June 2022, short-term indicators from the production perspective:

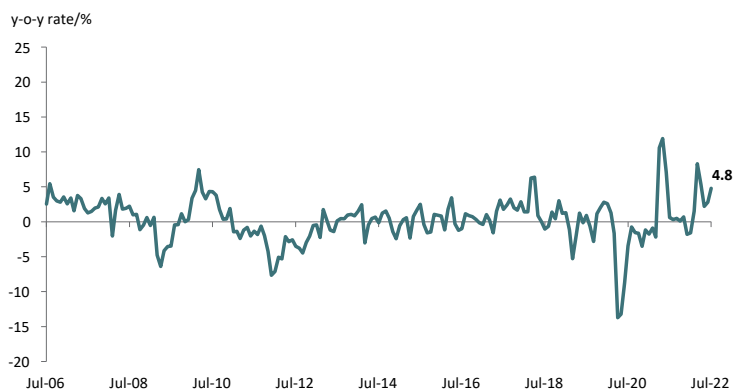
- They continued to point to high growth in nominal terms;
- They accelerated slightly compared to the previous month in industry;
- They decelerated in services;
- They have accelerated, in real terms:
 - » In construction;
 - » In industry.

Also in June 2022, year-on-year:

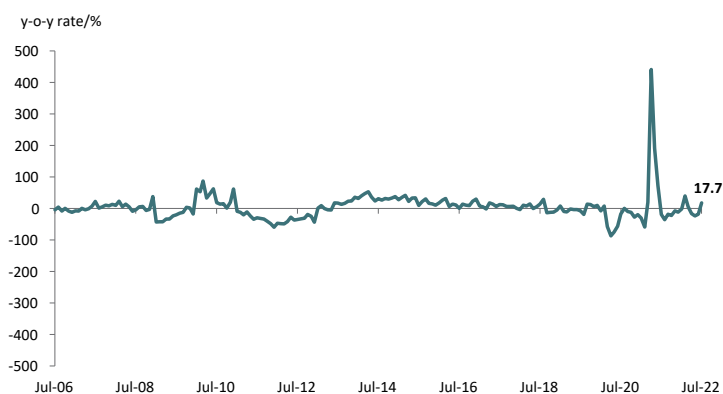
- The Industrial Production Index increased by 3.7% (3.0% in the previous month);
- The Industrial Turnover Index accelerated (31.5%, +2.4 p.p. compared to May), largely due to the increase in industrial prices (25.6%);
- The Services Turnover Index showed a year-on-year rate of change of +16.1% (+21.0% in the previous month) compared to 2021 and +14.7% compared to 2019;
- The Retail Trade Turnover Index (deflated) accelerated to 3.3% (2.4% in May);
- The Production in Construction Index accelerated to a rate of change of 2.2% (+1.6% in May);
- In tourism activity, the number of overnight stays increased by 110.2% (+221.7% in May), however decreasing by 0.4% compared to June 2019;

In July 2022, the average consumption of electricity on a working day registered a year-on-year rate of change of +4.8% (+2.2% and +2.8% in May and June, respectively).

Average consumption of electricity on working days



Passenger car sales



Private consumption

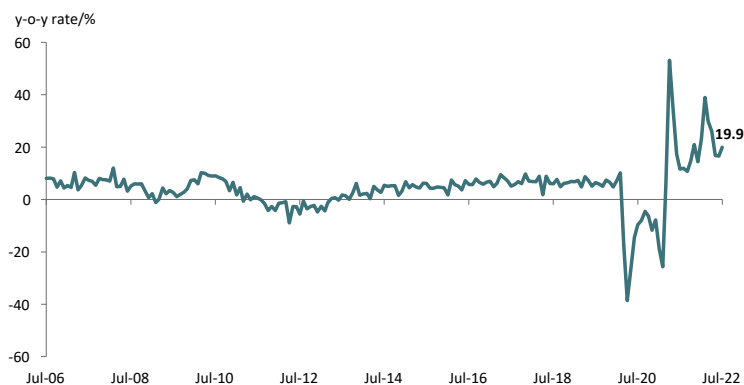
The quantitative indicator of private consumption decelerated between March and June, following the acceleration registered in the two previous months.

In July 2022, year-on-year:

- Sales of passenger cars registered an increase of +17.7%, contrary to the decreases seen in the previous three months (rates of change of -16.1%, -23.5%, and -18.1% between April and June);

- The overall value of national withdrawals, payments for services, and purchases at automatic payment terminals (APT) grew by 19.9% (+16.6% in the previous month);

Operations carried out on ATM (value)



- The consumer confidence indicator increased, after having decreased in the previous month, remaining at a relatively stable level after the fall recorded in March, the second most intense of the series and only surpassed by that of April 2020, at the beginning of the pandemic.

Investment

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation indicator slowed down in June, after accelerating in the two previous months.

The following contributed to this outcome:

- The *Machinery and equipment* component, whose contribution had been positive and significant in the previous month, was decisive;
- The *Transport equipment* component, with its contribution being slightly more negative than that registered in May;
- *Construction* mitigated the deceleration by making a higher positive contribution than in the previous month.

External demand

In June 2022, exports and imports of goods registered nominal year-on-year rates of change of 37.1% and 41.6%, respectively (40.7% and 45.0%, in the same order, in May 2022).

The rates of change concerning the value of exports and imports of goods reflect significant increases in their prices.

The more expressive increase in the implicit prices of imports of goods compared to exports of goods reflects losses in the terms of trade, which have worsened in recent months, mainly due to the prices of energy goods, contributing to the deterioration of the external balance of goods.

Labour market

In the 2nd quarter of 2022:

- The unemployment rate stood at 5.7%, 0.2 and 1.0 p.p. less than in the previous quarter and the same quarter a year earlier, respectively;
- Total employment was virtually unchanged from the previous quarter and increased by 1.9% year-on-year;
- Total monthly gross earnings increased by 3.1% compared to the 2nd quarter of 2021, amounting to €1,439;
- In real terms, taking the CPI rate of change as a reference, total gross earnings decreased by 4.6%.

Prices

In July 2022, year-on-year:

- The Manufacturing Price Index increased by 26.1% (25.6% in the previous month), the highest value of the current series;
- The rate of change concerning the Consumer Price Index (CPI) reached the highest rate since December 1992: 9.1% (+8.7 in the previous month);
- The core inflation rate (total CPI excluding energy and unprocessed food products) registered a rate of change of 6.2% (6.0% in June), the highest since April 1994;
- The Harmonised Consumer Price Index, whose weighting structure differs from the CPI in that it includes the expenditure of non-residents in the country and excludes the expenditure of residents abroad, registered a rate of change of 9.4% (+9.0% in the previous month), the highest rate since the beginning of the series in 1996.

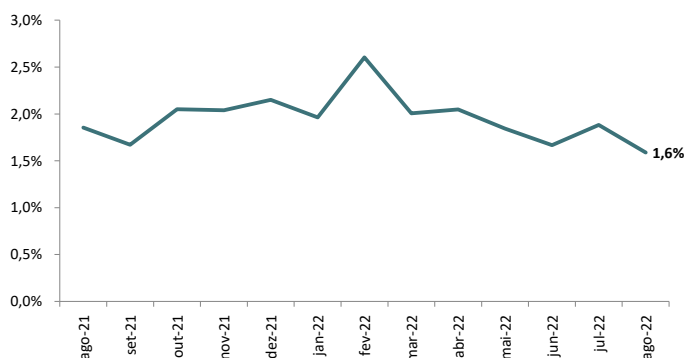
The press release from which this synthesis was based contained information available up to the 17th of August 2022.

The consumer confidence indicator stabilises and the economic climate indicator decreases

In August 2022:

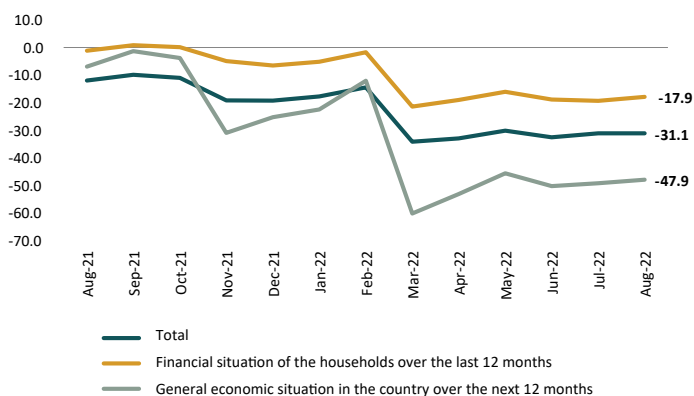
- The consumer confidence indicator stabilised, after having increased in the previous month, and has remained relatively stable since the sharp fall recorded in March;
- The balance of consumers' opinions on past price developments remained at the highest level of the series, following the sharp upward trend that started in March 2021;
- The economic climate indicator decreased, reversing the increase recorded in July, moving away from the level observed in February, where it reached the maximum since March 2019;

Economic Climate Indicator



Confidence indicators (BER*)
(monthly seasonally adjusted basic series values)

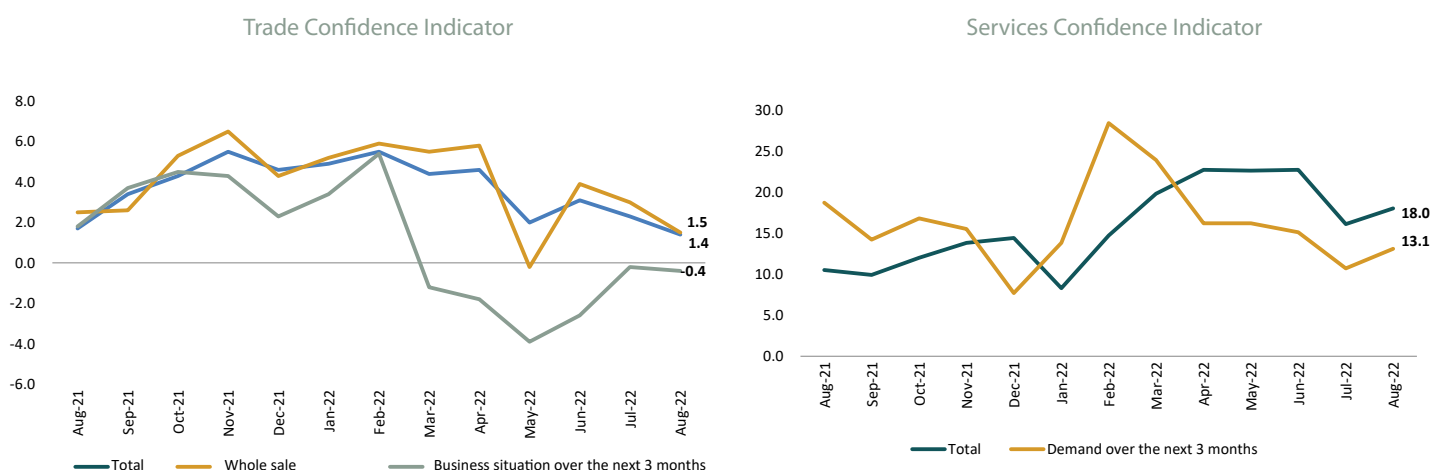
Consumers Confidence Indicator



Manufacturing Industry Confidence Indicator

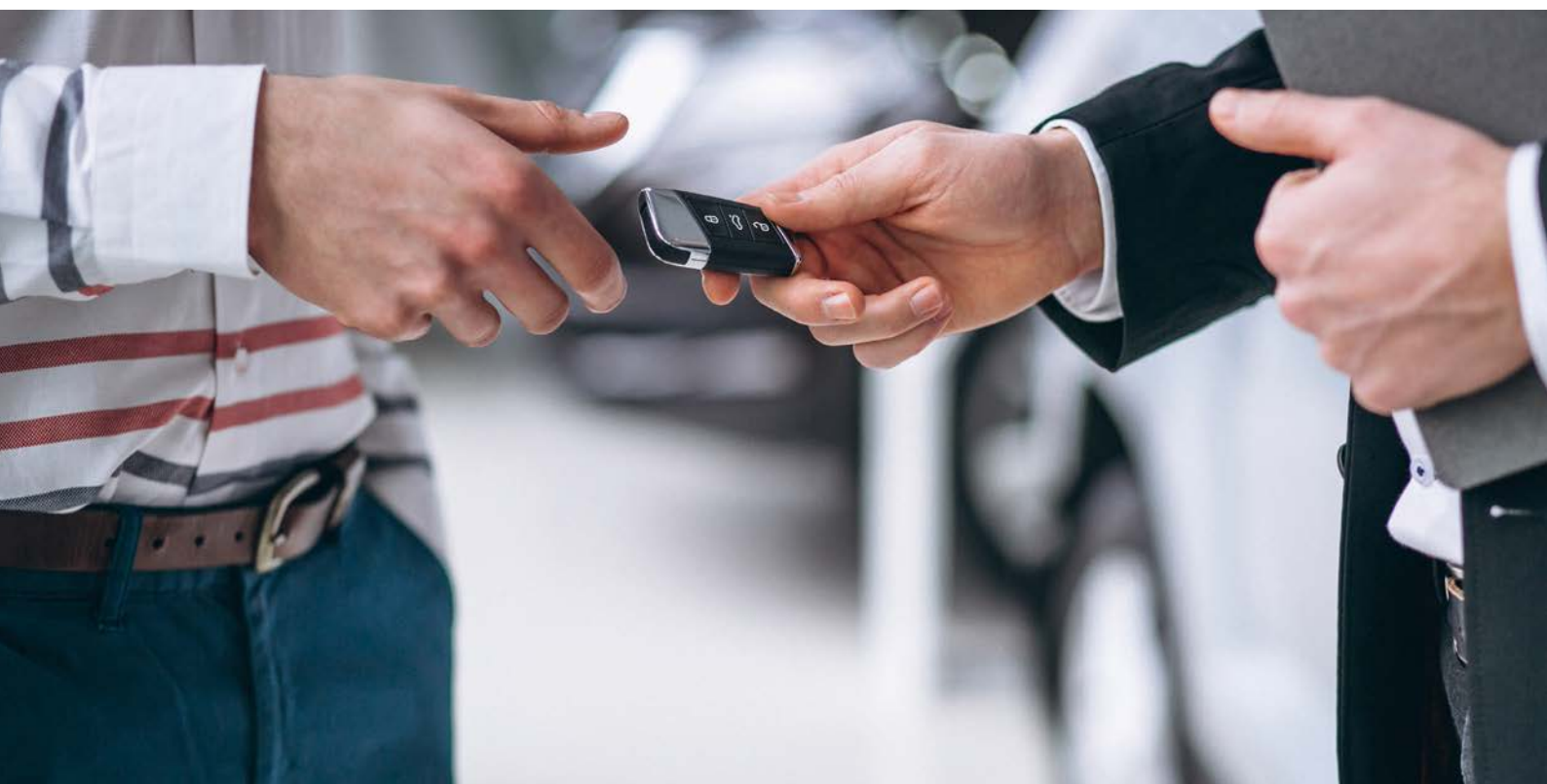


* BER – Balance of extreme responses



- The confidence indicators:
 - » They decreased in Trade, Manufacturing industry, and Construction, more intensely in the latter;
 - » They increased in Services;
- The entrepreneurs' expectations regarding the future evolution of sales prices:
 - » They decreased in Trade, Manufacturing industry, and Services, after having registered highs in March, April and April, respectively;
 - » They stabilised in Construction and Public Works, after having peaked in June.

The information was collected from the 1st to the 16th of August for the consumer survey and from the 1st to the 24th of August for the business surveys.



Retail trade sales increased by 4.8% in volume

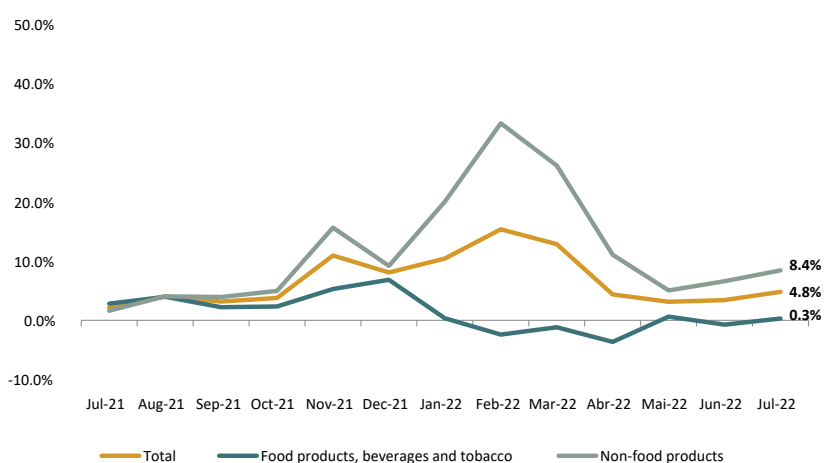
In July 2022, the Retail Trade sector registered the following year-on-year rates of change:

- +4.8% concerning the retail trade turnover index (RTTI)¹ (3.4% in the previous month):
 - » +0.3% (+1.1 p.p. compared to June) in Food Products;
 - » +8.4% (+1.8 p.p. vis-à-vis the previous month) in Non-Food Products;
- +3.9% in the employment index (2.8% in the previous month);
- +6.5% in the wages and salaries index (5.8% in the previous month);
- +2.3% in the hours worked index² (0.9% in the previous month).

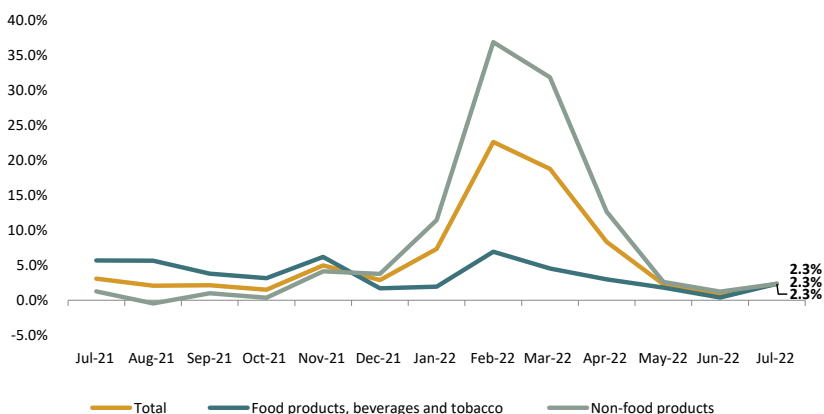
In July, the month-on-month rate of change regarding the RTTI was +0.7% (-2.5% in June).

In nominal terms, the growth rate of the RTTI fell from 15.3% in June to 14.7% in July, continuing to show the quite significant effects of price growth.

Turnover in Retail Trade
(year-on-year rate of change, %)



Hours worked
(year-on-year rate of change, %)



¹ Total index, adjusted for calendar and seasonal effects, deflated.

² Index of hours worked adjusted for calendar effects.

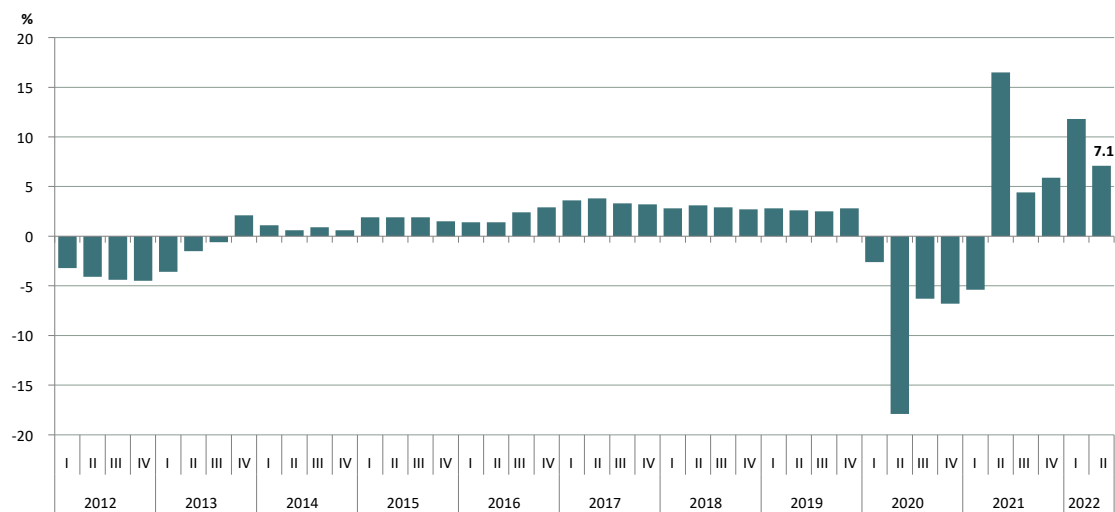


Gross domestic product in volume up 7.1 % from the same quarter last year, while unchanged from the previous quarter

In the second quarter of 2022:

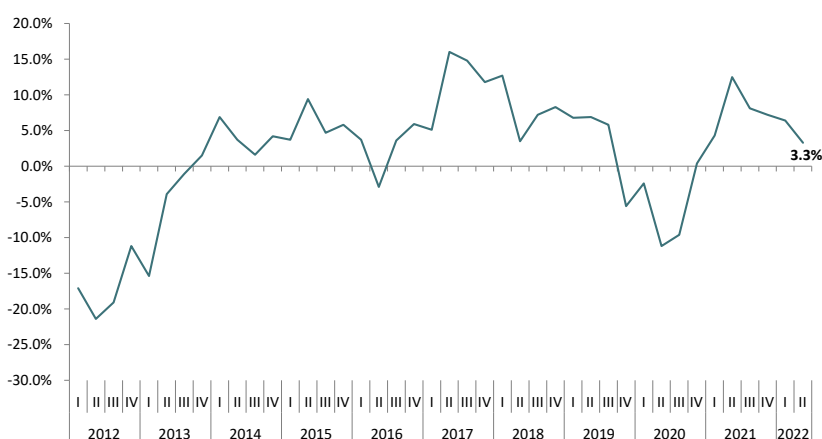
- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP):
 - » Grew, in real terms, at an annual rate of +7.1 %;
 - » Slowed down, both from +11.8% in the previous quarter and from +16.5% in the second quarter of 2021, an evolution we should interpret keeping in mind that as these changes now become relative to post-confinement quarters;
 - » Grew, in nominal terms, +11.1% (+12.5% in the previous quarter and +15.5% in the second quarter of 2021);

YoY GDP growth rate by volume (reference year=2016)
Seasonally and calendar effects adjusted data



- The contribution of domestic demand to year-on-year GDP change decreased from +10.0 p.p. in the previous quarter to +3.7 p.p.;

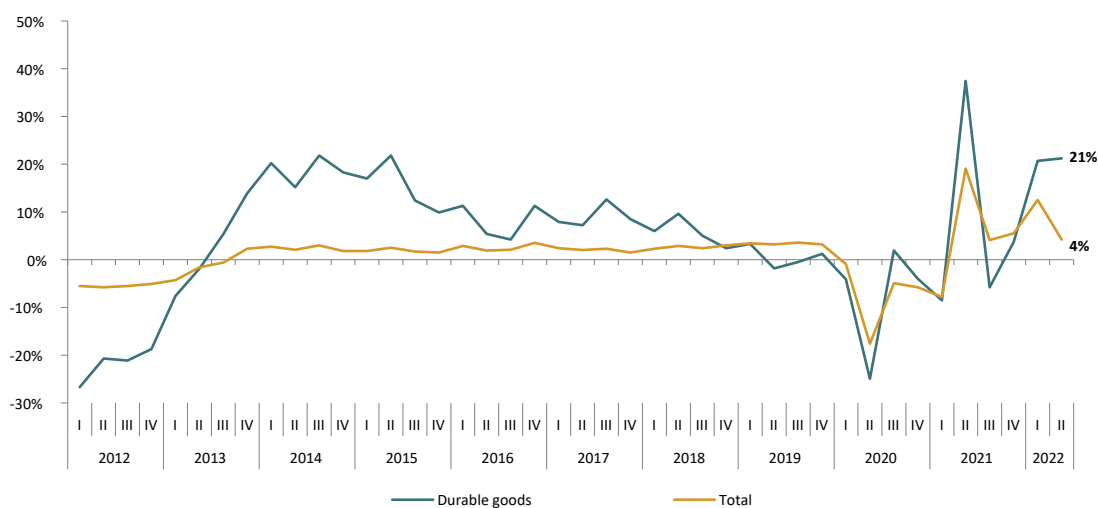
Investment
Volume (reference year=2016)
(year-on-year variation)



- The year-on-year changes, in real terms, by components of domestic demand were:
 - » Private Consumption: +4.2% (+12.2% in the previous quarter);
 - » Public consumption: +1.4% (+4.8% in the previous quarter);
 - » Investment: +3.3% (+6.4% in the previous quarter);

- The contribution of net external demand to year-on-year GDP change increased from +1.7 p.p. to +3.5 p.p.;
- Year-on-year rates of change accelerated differently between:
 - » Exports of Goods and Services: +8.2 p.p.; and
 - » Imports of Goods and Services: +3.0 p.p.;
- International trade flows implied prices increased significantly, with exports accelerating further due to the Services components, slowing down the terms of trade loss vis-à-vis the previous quarter;
- The External Balance of Goods and Services in nominal terms stood at -2.2% of GDP, up +1.4 p.p. from the first quarter, thanks to the combined effects of the evolution of the terms of trade and the upsurge in volume;
- Chained GDP was nil, down from +2.5 p.p. in the first quarter, thanks to symmetrical contributions from:
 - » Internal demand: -1.1 p.p. (+2.1 p.p. in the first quarter); and
 - » Net external demand: +1.1 p.p. (+0.4 p.p. in the previous quarter);
- Both employment and paid employment kept growing (+1.8% and +2.8%, respectively), albeit slower than in the previous quarter (+4.4% and +4.6%, in the same order).

Final consumption expenditure
Resident families
(year-on-year variation)



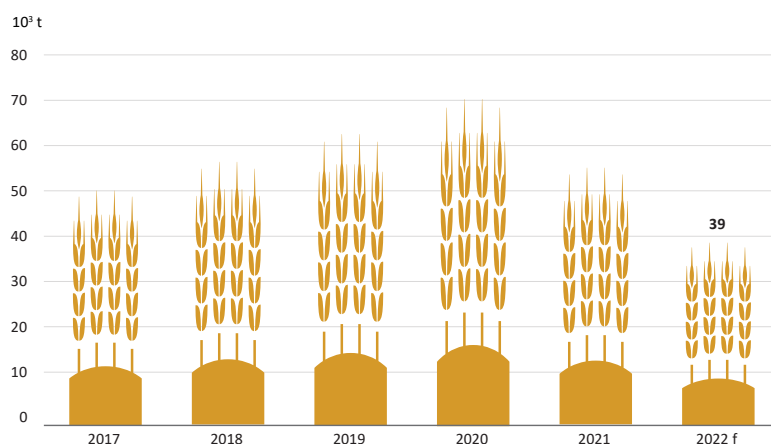
Drought contributed to the second worst winter cereal harvest in 105 years

The current cereal campaign, strongly marked by a severe to extreme drought that has accompanied much of the growing cycle of winter cereals, is expected to be the second worst since systematic records exist, only higher than the 2012 production and close to that of 2005 (also years of extreme droughts).

Specifically, agricultural forecasts¹ as of 31 July point to a fall in production, compared to the previous campaign, of around:

- 30% in common wheat, triticale, and barley;
- 25% in oats;
- 15% on durum wheat and rye.

Common wheat production on the mainland
(forecast as of 31 July)



Potatoes were also affected by drought and very high temperatures that inhibited tuberisation, resulting in lower yields and marketing difficulties. As a consequence, the following is expected:

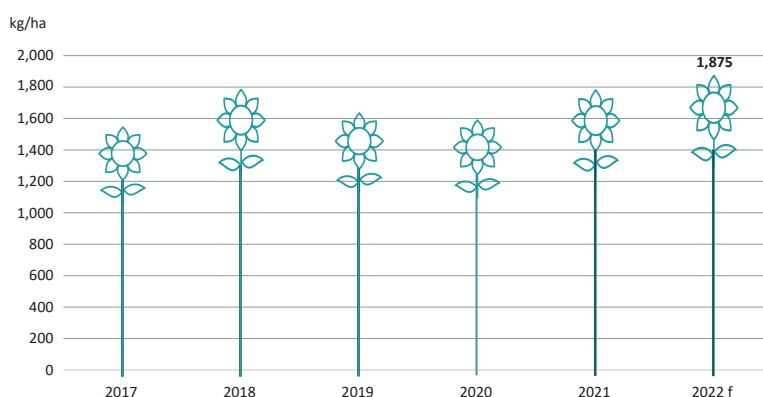
- irrigated potatoes will see a 15% decrease production-wise;
- the non-irrigated potatoes will account for a 30% decrease in production.

On the other hand, despite the rising prices of inputs and the scarcity of irrigation water that, in many private irrigation schemes, has conditioned the frequency and allocation of irrigation, the scenario for spring crops is not so negative:

- a 5% increase in the maize area;
- the maintenance of yield in rice and tomatoes for processing, in comparison with the previous year.

¹ In the graphs, the letter f next to the reference year will mean that they are forecast figures.

Sunflower production on the mainland
(forecast as of 31 July)



The heat wave, which peaked between 7 and 17 July, caused scalds on fruit trees, mainly apple and pear trees, and also vines. As a result, a drop in yield is expected, compared to the previous campaign, in particular:

- 15% on apple;
- 30% on pears;
- 10% on wine and table grapes.

In stone fruits, production is estimated to be:

- 25% lower on peaches;
- close to that reached in 2021 for almonds, as a result of new plantations coming into production.

More information is available at:
[Agricultural forecasts](#)
18 August 2022





INE 2022