



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

April . 12 . 2021

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

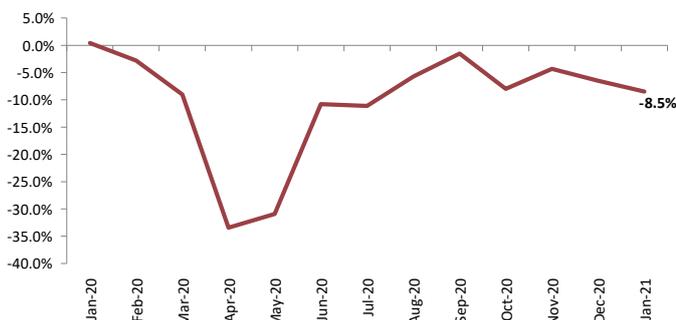
This report covers the press releases concerning:

- Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in industry – January 2021, published on March 09;
- Transport activities – 4th Quarter 2020, published on March 09;
- Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates - Persons occupied in agricultural activities for self-consumption – January 2021, published on March 09;
- Indices of Production, Employment and Wages in Construction – January 2021, published on March 10;
- Consumer price index – February 2021, published on March 10;
- New housing construction cost index – January 2021, published on March 11;
- Business turnover, employment, wages and hours worked indices in services – January 2021, published on March 11;
- International trade statistics – January 2021, published on March 12;
- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal, published on March 12.

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

Industry Turnover Index decreased by 8.5%

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



The Industrial Turnover Index (ITI) registered a year-on-year rate of change of -8.5% in January 2021 (-6.5% in the previous month).

Excluding *Energy*, sales decreased by 7.8% (-4.5% in December).

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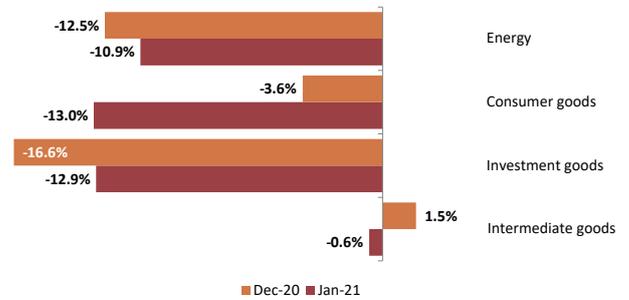
By type of market, sales in industry recorded the following year-on-year rates of change in January:

- Domestic market: -5.3% (-4.5% in December);
- Non-domestic: -12.9% (-9.7% in December).

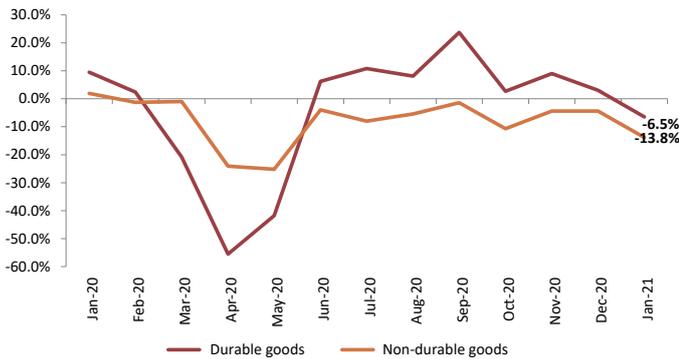
In January, all the major industrial groupings that make up this index showed negative year-on-year rates of change:

- *Investment Goods*: -12.9% (-16.6% in December);
- *Energy*: -10.9% (-12.5% in December);
- *Consumer Goods*: -13.0% (-3.6% in December);
- *Intermediate goods*: -0.6% (+1.5% in December).

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



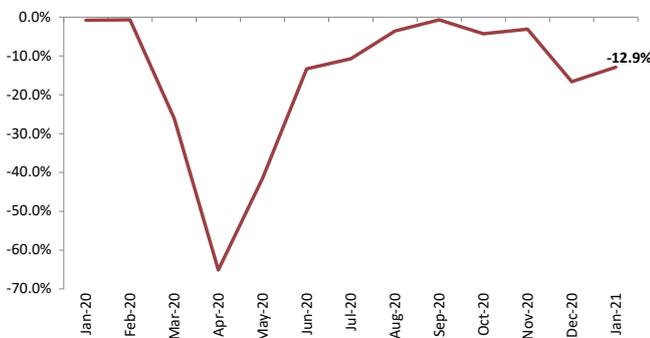
Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Consumer goods



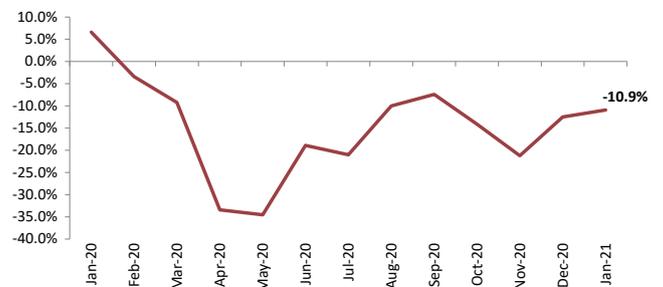
Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods



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



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

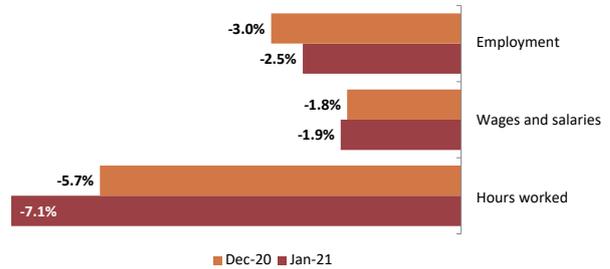


The ITI registered a year-on-year rate of change of -1.2% in January 2021 (+3.5% in January 2020).

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

Employment and wages

In January, the employment and hours worked indices registered year-on-year rates of change of -2.5% and -7.1%, respectively (-3.0% and -5.7% in the previous month, in the same order), while wages and salaries decreased by 1.9% (-1.8% in December).

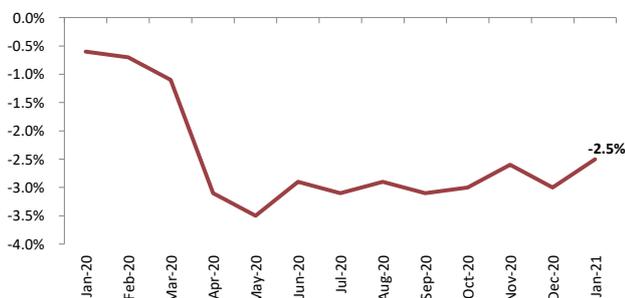


In January 2021, the following year-on-year rates of change were recorded:

- Employment index: -0.7% (-1.2% in January 2020);
- Wages and salaries index: -26.3% (the same figure in January 2020);
- Hours Worked index: +9.8% (+11.6% in January 2020).

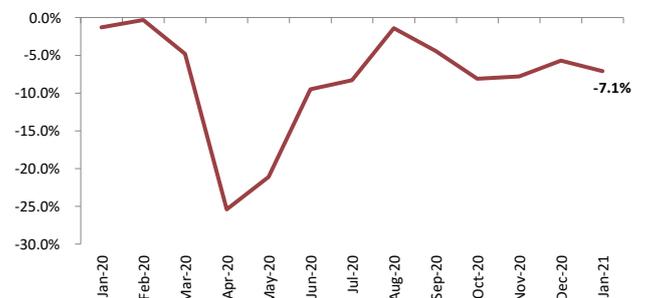


Industry Employment Index (year-on-year rate of change) Total



Note: Index adjusted of calendar effects

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



More information available at:

[Business turnover, employment, wages and hours worked indices in Industry – January 2021](#)
(09 March 2021)

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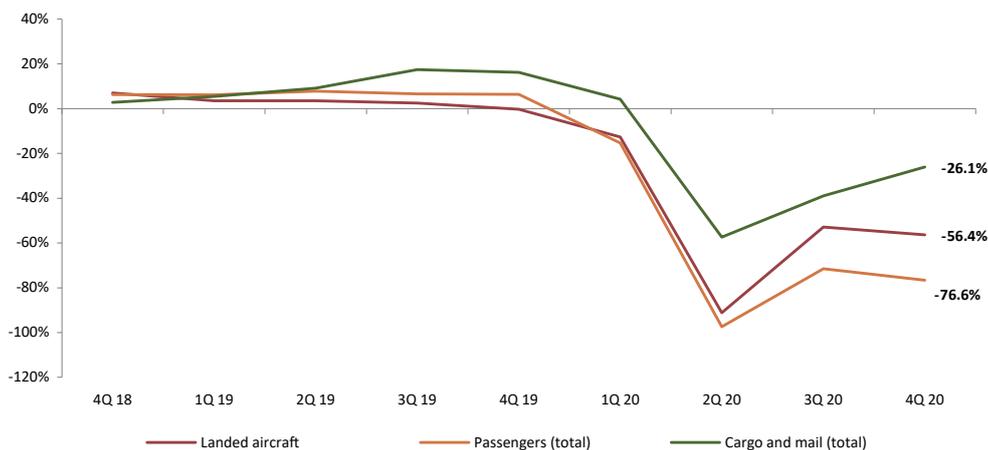
Overall decrease in the various modes of passenger and freight transport

In the 4th quarter of 2020, national airports recorded the following movement:

- Landed commercial aircraft: 22,600 (-56,4%, compared to -52,9% in the 3rd quarter);
- Passengers carried (embarked, disembarked, and direct transits): 3.1 million (-76.6%, compared to -71.5% in the 3rd quarter);
- Cargo and mail: 43,5 thousand tonnes (-26,1%, compared to -39,0% in the 3rd quarter).



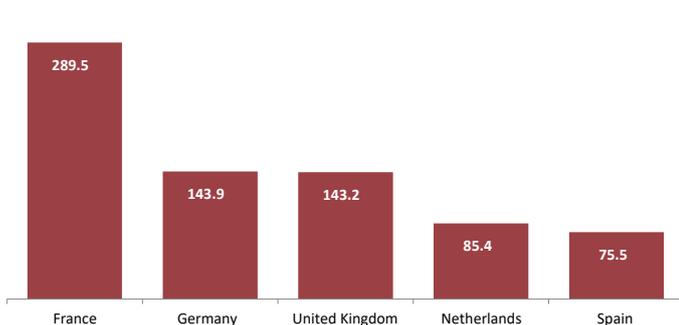
Year-on-year growth rate (%) of landed aircrafts, passengers and cargo/mail in national airports



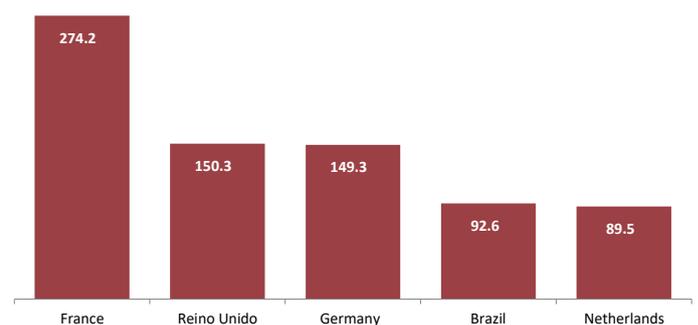
The largest decreases in the number of passengers (embarked and disembarked), considering the origin and the destination of passengers, were from the United Kingdom (-84.1% and -83.3%, respectively).

Main countries of origin/destination of passengers at national airports - 4th Quarter 2020

10³ disembarking passengers



10³ embarking passengers



The transport of passengers in light railway systems recorded a 54.7% reduction in the 4th quarter of 2020, to 33.5 million passengers carried (-51.3% in the 3rd quarter), as a result of the restrictions imposed under the COVID-19 pandemic. “Metro Sul do Tejo” lighth railway system, with 2.9 million passengers, recorded the smallest reduction: -33.9%.

Inland waterway transport of passengers decreased by 48.4% (-36.8% in the 3rd quarter), amounting to 2.8 million passengers.

Maritime, rail and road transport of goods recorded the following rates of change in comparison with the same quarter of the previous year:

- -2.1% in national maritime ports (+0.2% in the previous quarter);
- -3.3% in railway mode (-5.3% in the previous quarter);
- -11.7% in road freight (-4.1% in the previous quarter).

2020 indicators, preliminary data

	Year-on-year rate of change (%)
Air transport	
Passengers carried (total)	-69.4
Railway transport	
Passengers carried (total)	-38.4
Light railway system	-48.0
Goods carried (tonnes)	-7.6
Maritime transport	
Goods handled	-6.9
Inland waterways transport	
Passengers carried	-42.7

More information available at:
[Transport activities – 4th quarter of 2020](#)
 (09 March 2021)

New series of Employment Survey: persons dedicated to agriculture and fishing for own consumption are no longer included in the employed population

In 2021, similar to most European Union countries, Statistics Portugal started a new series of Employment Survey (ES) data, which includes, among others, the following changes:

- People dedicated to agriculture and fishing for self-consumption are no longer considered as employed. In 2020, this population group covered about 130,000 people (90,900 in the age group 15-74 years);
- The reference age of the working age population is changed from “15 and over” to “16 to 89”.



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Statistics Portugal carried out a simulation exercise for the estimates containing months of the previous data series, from February 2011 to January 2021, which consisted of moving people in that situation into inactivity.

Although the impact on the level of the employed population (and the inactive population) is significant, albeit decreasing since 2011, the temporal dynamics of this indicator, as well as of the unemployment rate and the labour underutilisation rate are not very different from those already known.

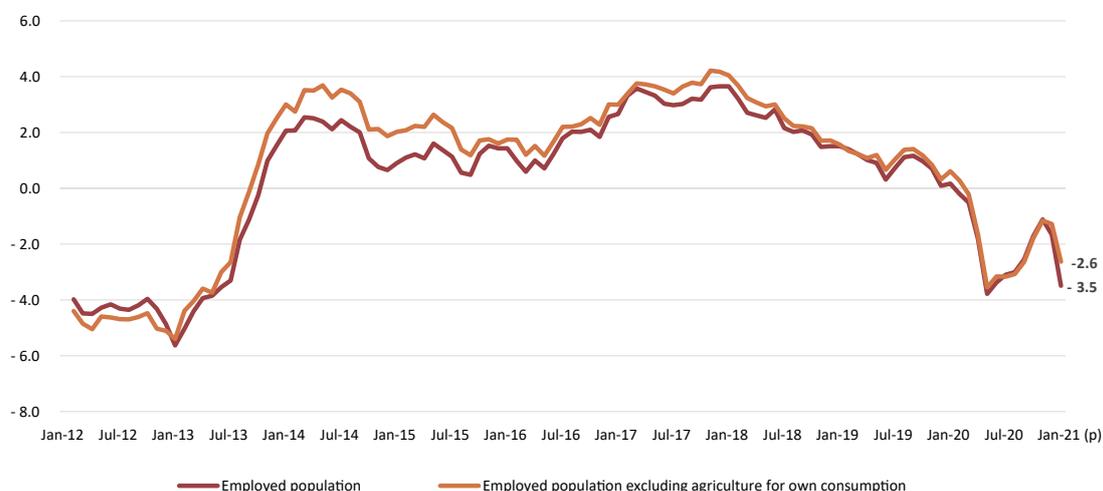
Results of the simulation exercise

With regard to the (provisional) figures published for January 2021, for the 15-74 age group, which are not seasonally adjusted, the simulation exercise produced the following results:

Employment Survey, January 2021
Comparison of the (provisional) results obtained using the previous methodology and the new methodology

	Previous methodology	New methodology
Employed population (aged 15 to 74) (thousand)		
Month-on-month rate of change	-90.4	-61.3
Quarter-on-quarter rate of change	-140.2	-74.4
Year-on-year rate of change	-168.1	-124.8
Unemployed population (aged 15 to 74) (p.p.)		
Month-on-month rate of change	+0.5	+0.4
Quarter-on-quarter rate of change	0.0	-0.2
Year-on-year rate of change	+0.4	+0.4
Work underutilization rate (aged 15 to 74) (p.p.)		
Month-on-month rate of change	+0.8	+0.8
Quarter-on-quarter rate of change	+0.1	-0.1
Year-on-year rate of change	+1.7	+1.7

Year-on-year rate of change of the employed population (%)

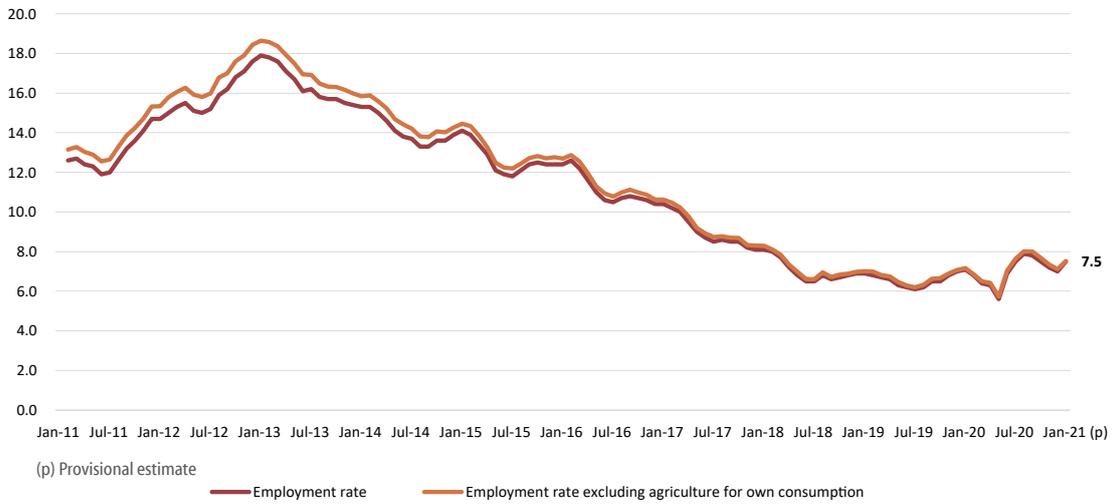


(p) Provisional estimate

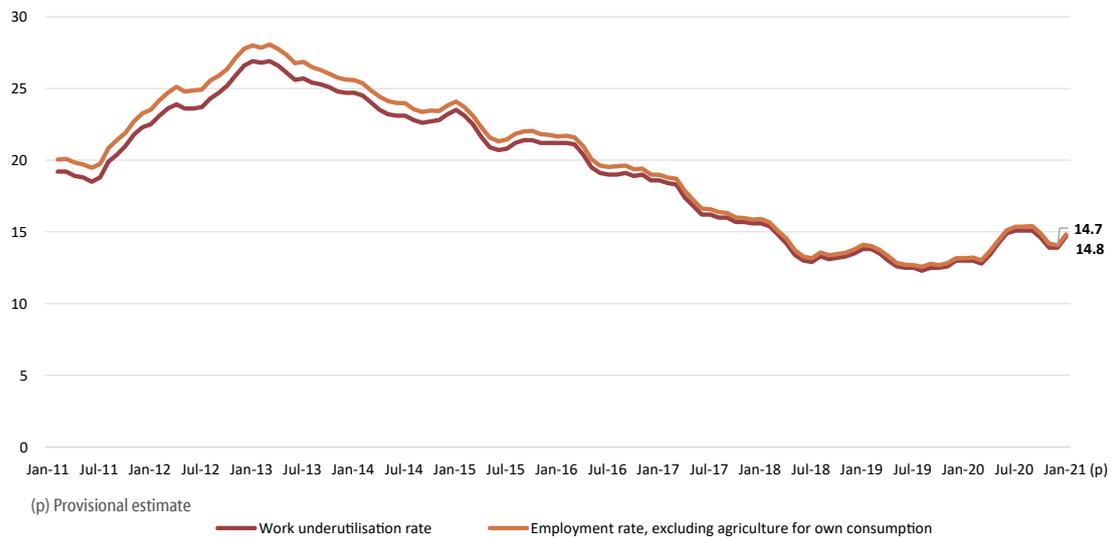
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Unemployment rate (%)



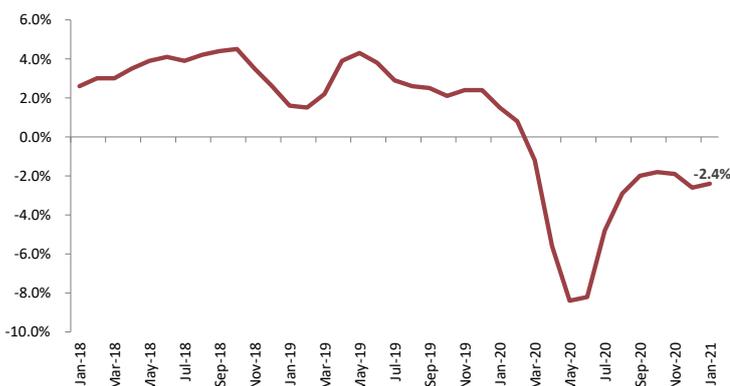
Work underutilisation rate (%)



More information available at:
[Employment and unemployment monthly estimates – persons dedicated to agriculture for own consumption](#)
 (09 March 2021)

Construction production decreases by 2.4%

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



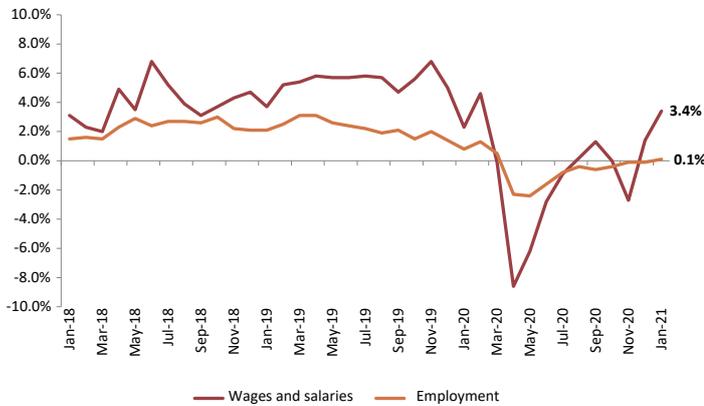
In January and in year-on-year terms, the Construction Production Index decreased by 2.4% (-2.6% in the previous month), with its segments performing as follows:

- Building construction: -3.3% (-3.5% in December);
- Civil engineering: -1.1% (-1.2% in December).

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



In January, the Employment and Wages in Construction indices registered:

- Year-on-year rates of change of 0.1% and 3.4%, respectively (-0.1% and -1.4% in December, in the same order);
- Compared to the previous month, an increase of 0.3% in the Employment index (0.2% in January 2020) and a reduction of 17.6% in the Wages and salaries index (-19.2% in January 2020).

More information available at:
[Indices of Production, Employment, and Wages in Construction – January 2021](#)
(10 March 2021)

CPI year-on-year rate of change increased to 0.5%

Year-on-year rate of change

In February 2021, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) registered a year-on-year rate of change of 0.5% (0.3% in January 2021).

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

- Unprocessed food index: 1.4% (1.7% in the previous month);
- Energy index: -3.0% (-4.4% in the previous month);
- Core inflation indicator (total index excluding unprocessed food and energy): 0.7% (0.6% in the previous month).

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



In February 2021, compared with the previous month, there were increases in the year-on-year rates of change in:

- *Transports*: -0.7% (-1.9% in January);
- *Communications*: -0.5% (-1.2% in January)
- *Leisure, recreation, and culture*: 0.1% (-0.5% in January).

Conversely, the year-on-year rate of change decreased in:

- *Clothing and footwear*: -2.4% (-1.5% in January);
- *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco*: 0.5% (1.0% in January).



Month-on-month rate of change

In February 2021, the CPI registered a month-on-month rate of change of -0.5% (-0.3% in the previous month and -0.6% in February 2020).

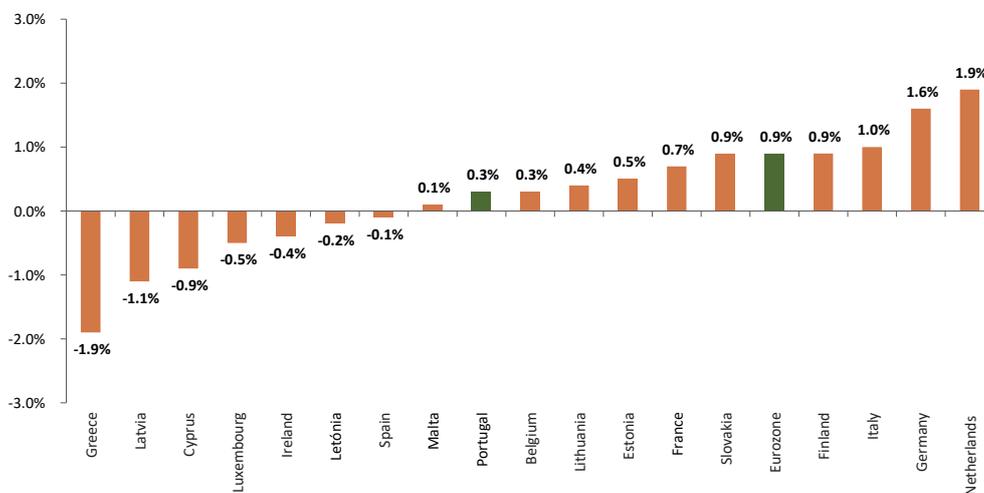
Excluding unprocessed food and energy products, the month-on-month rate of change concerning the CPI was -0.6% (identical value in the previous month and -0.7% in February 2020).

Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices

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 0.3% in February 2021 (0.2% in the previous month).

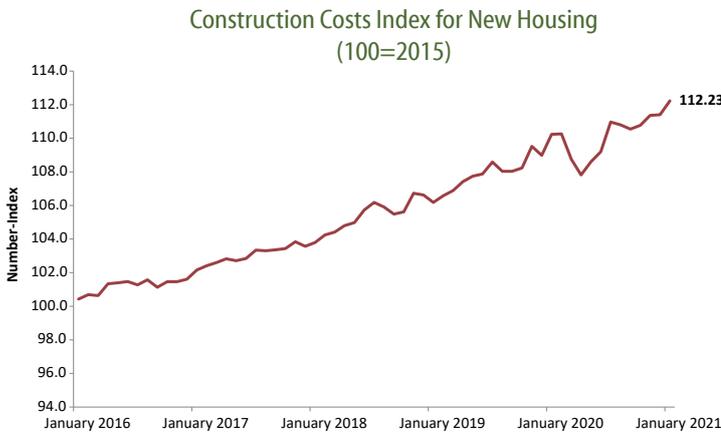
According to the information available for February 2021, taking as reference the Eurostat estimate, the year-on-year rate of change of the HICP in Portugal was 0.6 percentage points (p.p.) lower than in the Euro Area (in January 2021, this difference had been 0.7 p.p.).

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
(year-on-year rate of change in the Eurozone Countries, February 2021)



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

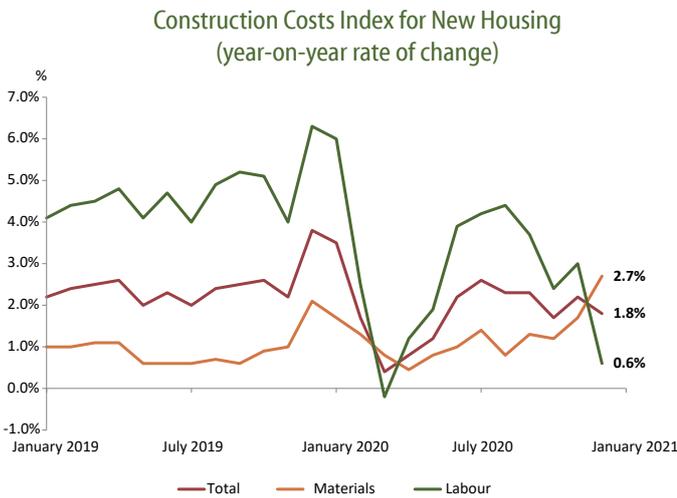
Construction costs increased by 1.8% year-on-year



Note: the value for January 2021 is provisional.

In January 2021, the year-on-year rate of change in the Construction Cost Index for New Housing (CCINH) was estimated at 1.8% (2.2% in the previous month).

In January, also in year-on-year terms, the prices of construction materials increased by 2.7% (1.7% in the previous month) and labour costs rose by 0.6% (3.0% in the previous month).



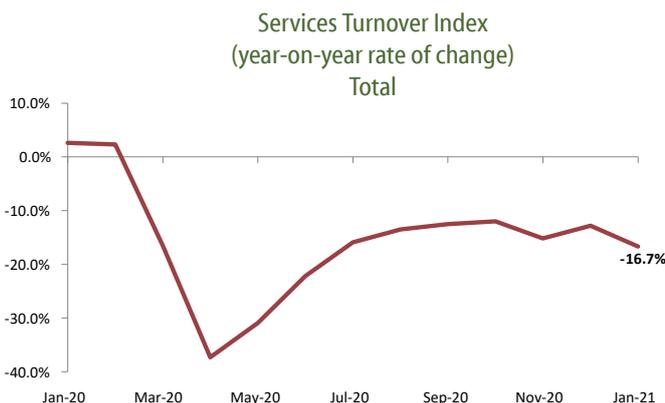
Note: the value for January 2021 is provisional.

Compared to the previous month, the rate of change of the CCINH in January was 0.7% (it had been zero in the previous month). The price of materials and the cost of labour registered rates of change of 2.2% and -1.2%, respectively (0.6% and -0.8% in December, in the same order).

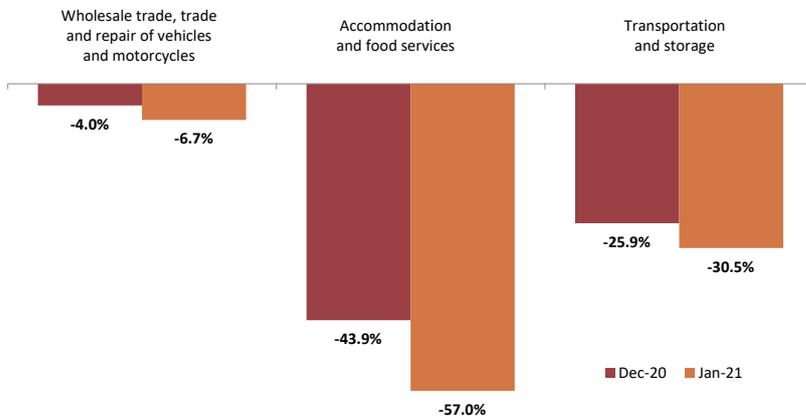
More information available at:
[New housing construction cost index – January 2021](#)
 (11 March 2021)

Services turnover decreased by 16.7%

The Services Turnover Index (STI) decreased further, registering a year-on-year rate of change of -16.7% in January 2021 (-12.8% in the previous month).



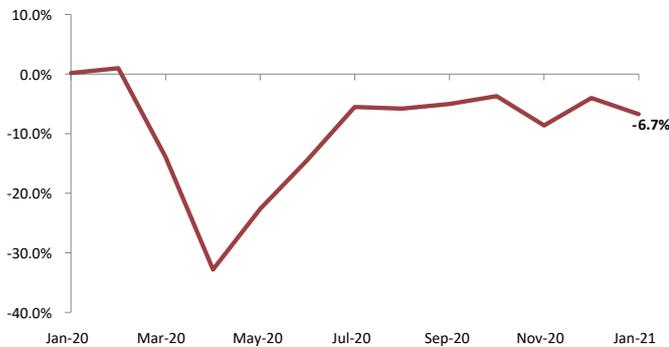
Services Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Sections that influenced the index the most



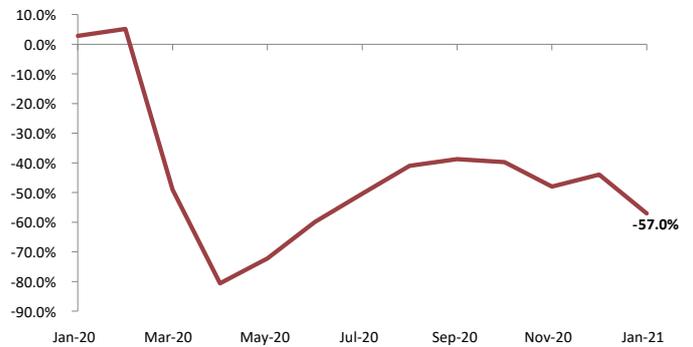
All the sections that make up the index showed declining year-on-year rates of change, with the following being the most noteworthy:

- *Accommodation and food services*: -57.0% (-43.9% in the previous month), resulting from -78.3% in *Accommodation* (-64.4% in December) and -49.2% in *Food services* (-36.2% in December);
- *Transportation and storage*: -30.5% (-25.9% in December);
- *Wholesale trade; trade and repair of vehicles and motorbikes*: -6.7% (-4.0% in December).

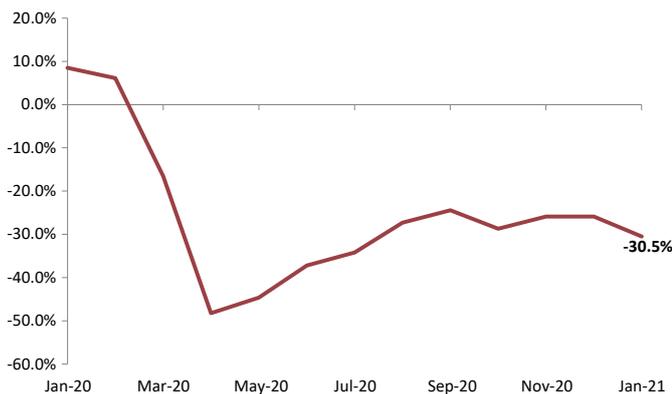
Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Wholesale trade, trade and repair of vehicles and motorcycles



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

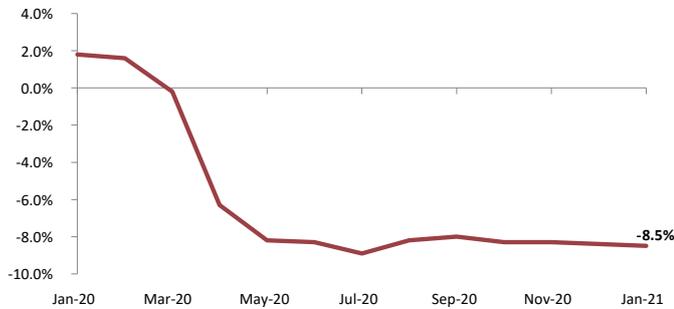


Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Transportation and storage



In January 2021, the month-on-month rate of change in the Services Turnover Index was -0.4% (0.9% in the previous month).

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

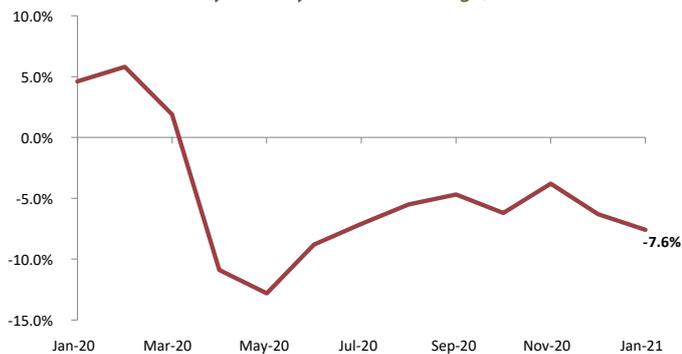


Employment

The Services Employment Index registered in January 2021 the following rates of change:

- Year-on-year: -8.5% (-8.4% in the previous month);
- Month-on-month: -1.4% (-1.2% in January 2020).

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

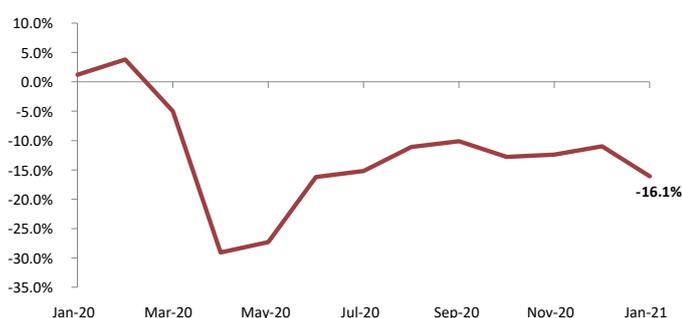


Wages and salaries

The Services Wages and Salaries Index registered in January 2021 the following rates of change:

- Year-on-year: -7.6% (-6.3% in the previous month);
- Month-on-month: -18.3% (-17.2% in January 2020).

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



Hours worked

The Services Labour Volume Index, measured by hours worked and adjusted for calendar effects, registered in January 2021 the following rates of change:

- Year-on-year: -16.1% (-11.0% in the previous month);
- Month-on-month: -2.7% (3.2% in January 2020).

More information available at:

[Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked indices in services – January 2021](#)
(11 March 2021)

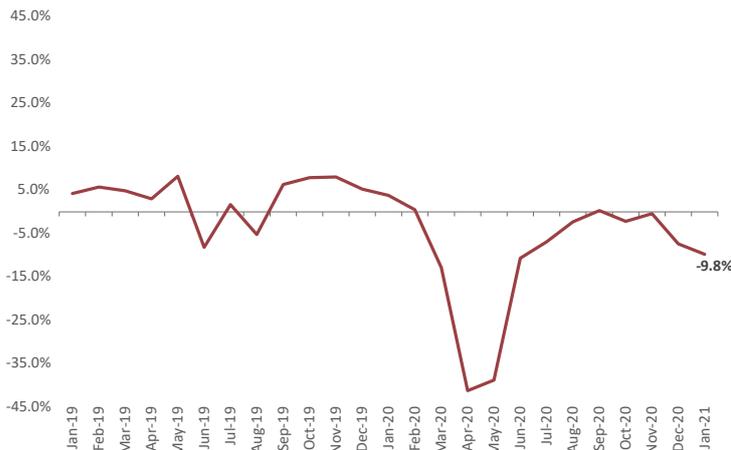
In January, exports and imports of goods decreased by 9.8% and 17.2% respectively

In January 2021, in year-on-year terms:

- Exports and imports of goods registered rates of change of -9.8% and -17.2%, respectively (-7.4% and -6.5% in the previous month, in the same order);
- The emphasis was on the decreases in exports and imports of *Fuels and lubricants* (-39.3% and -46.1%, respectively) and *Transport equipment* (-10.9% and -26.4%, in the same order);
- Excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, exports and imports decreased by 7.3% and 12.6%, respectively (-3.4% and -2.6% in December 2020, in the same order).



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



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



In January 2021, compared to the previous month, exports increased by 9.3% and imports decreased by 2.6% (-18.3% and -7.6%, in the same order, in December 2020).

In January 2021, considering the main countries of destination in 2020:

- The decreases registered in exports to Germany (-11.2%), mainly *Transport equipment*, and Spain (-4.6%), mainly *Consumer Goods* (particularly *Clothing*) were noteworthy;
- The reduction in imports from Spain (-8.9%), mainly *Consumer goods* (also mainly *Clothing*), should also be highlighted.

The trade balance of goods deficit was EUR 834 million in January 2021 (EUR 630 million less than in January 2020).

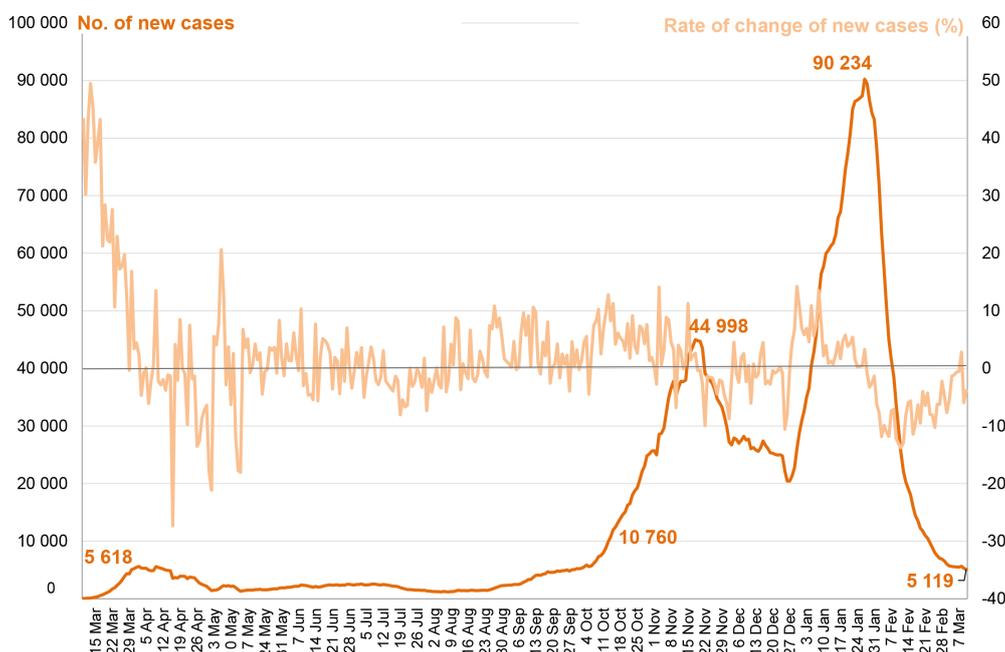
Excluding "Fuels and lubricants", the trade balance recorded a negative balance of EUR 600 million in January 2021, corresponding to a decrease of EUR 377 million in the deficit compared to January 2020.

More information available at:
[International trade statistics – January 2021](#)
(12 March 2021)

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

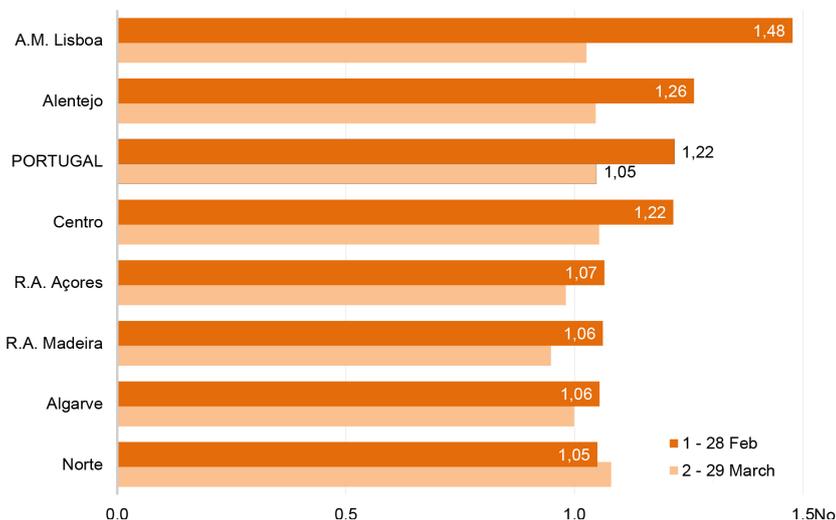
- On 10 March 2021, there were 5,119 new cases in the last 7 days, corresponding to a daily average of 731 new cases and the lowest value since 29 September 2020;
- Since 28 January, there has been a marked decrease in the number of new confirmed cases in the last 7 days;
- The 14-day incidence rate of COVID-19 was 105 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. This rate had reached a maximum value on 29 January (1 667);

Number of new confirmed cases (last 7 days) of COVID-19 and respective rate of change, Portugal, per day (up to 10 March 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 4 weeks and deaths in the same reference period, Portugal and NUTS 2

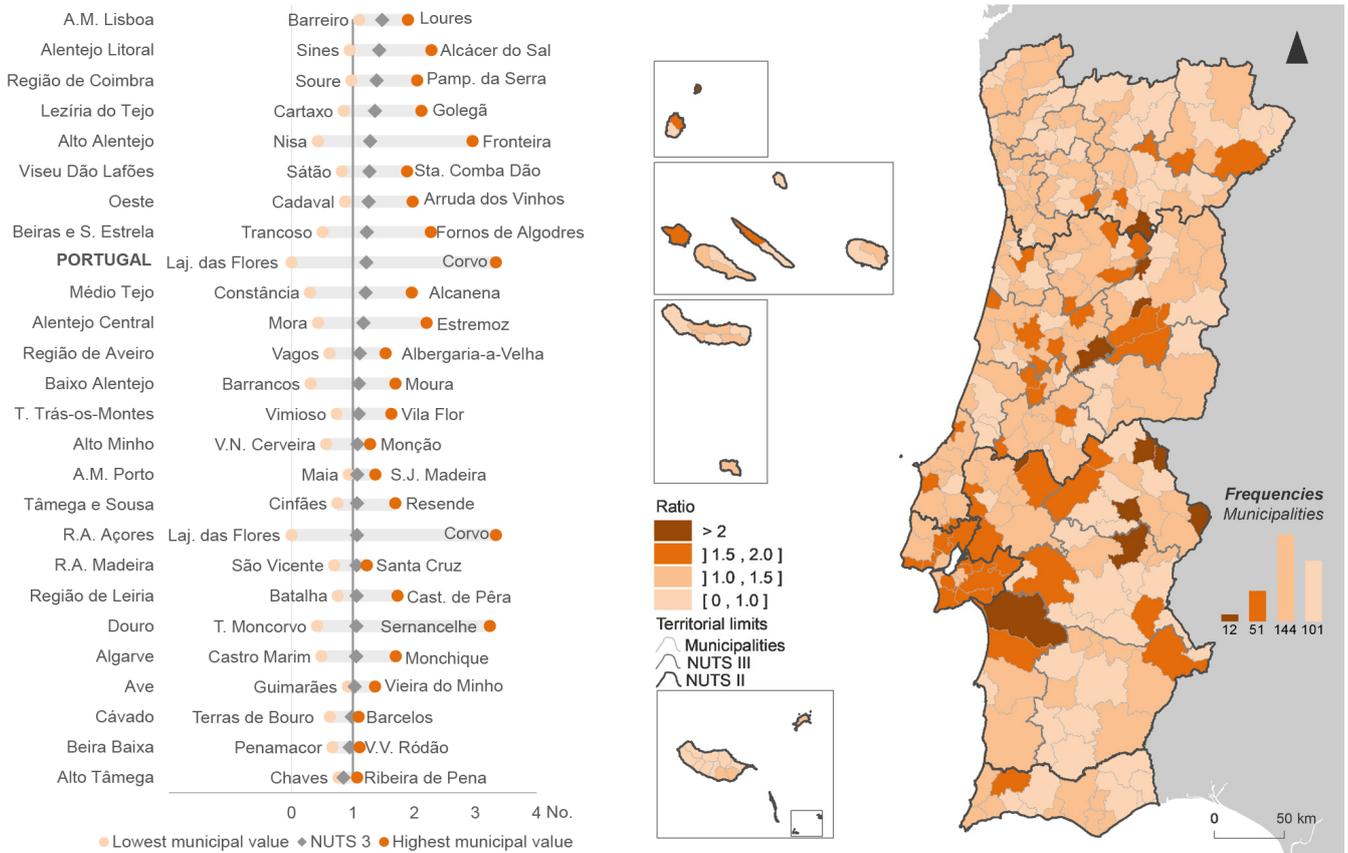


- At the regional level, it should be noted that the number of deaths in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, between 1 and 28 February 2021, was 1.5 times higher than in the same period of the previous year;
- Compared to the previous week, however, there was a reduction in this ratio in all NUTS 2 regions, with the exception of Região Autónoma dos Açores. In 63 municipalities the number of deaths was 1.5 times higher than the corresponding reference value (there were 105 municipalities in the previous week);

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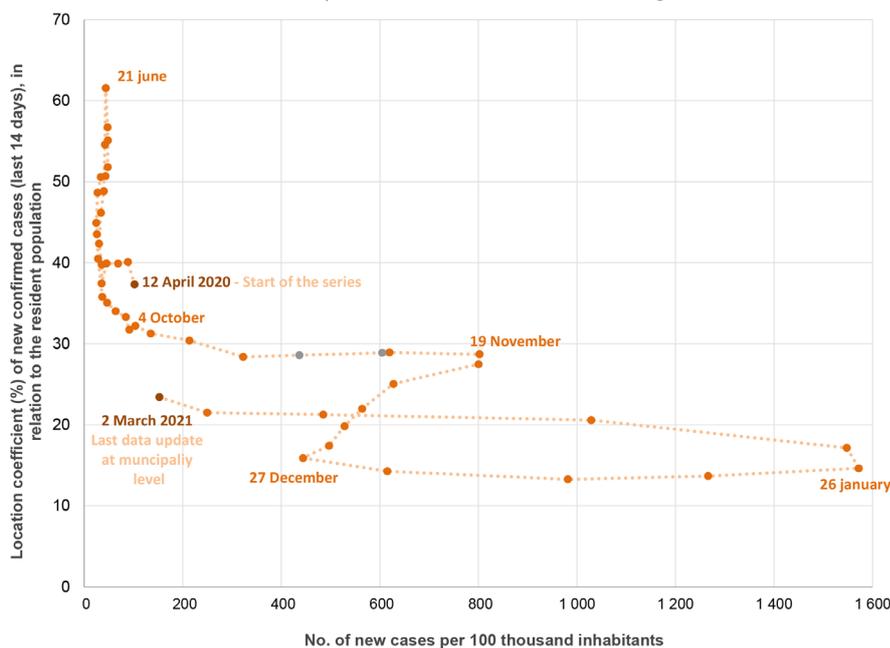
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Number of deaths in the last four weeks (28 February 2021) per deaths in the same period of reference, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipalities



- On 2 March 2021, date of the last data update at the municipal level, the trend towards an increase in the territorial concentration of the number of new cases was accentuated. The value obtained for this date (23.4%) was close to the value of 8 December 2020 (22.0%). Throughout this period, there was also a clear reduction in the 14-day cumulative incidence rate, which was, however, attenuated in the last week;

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



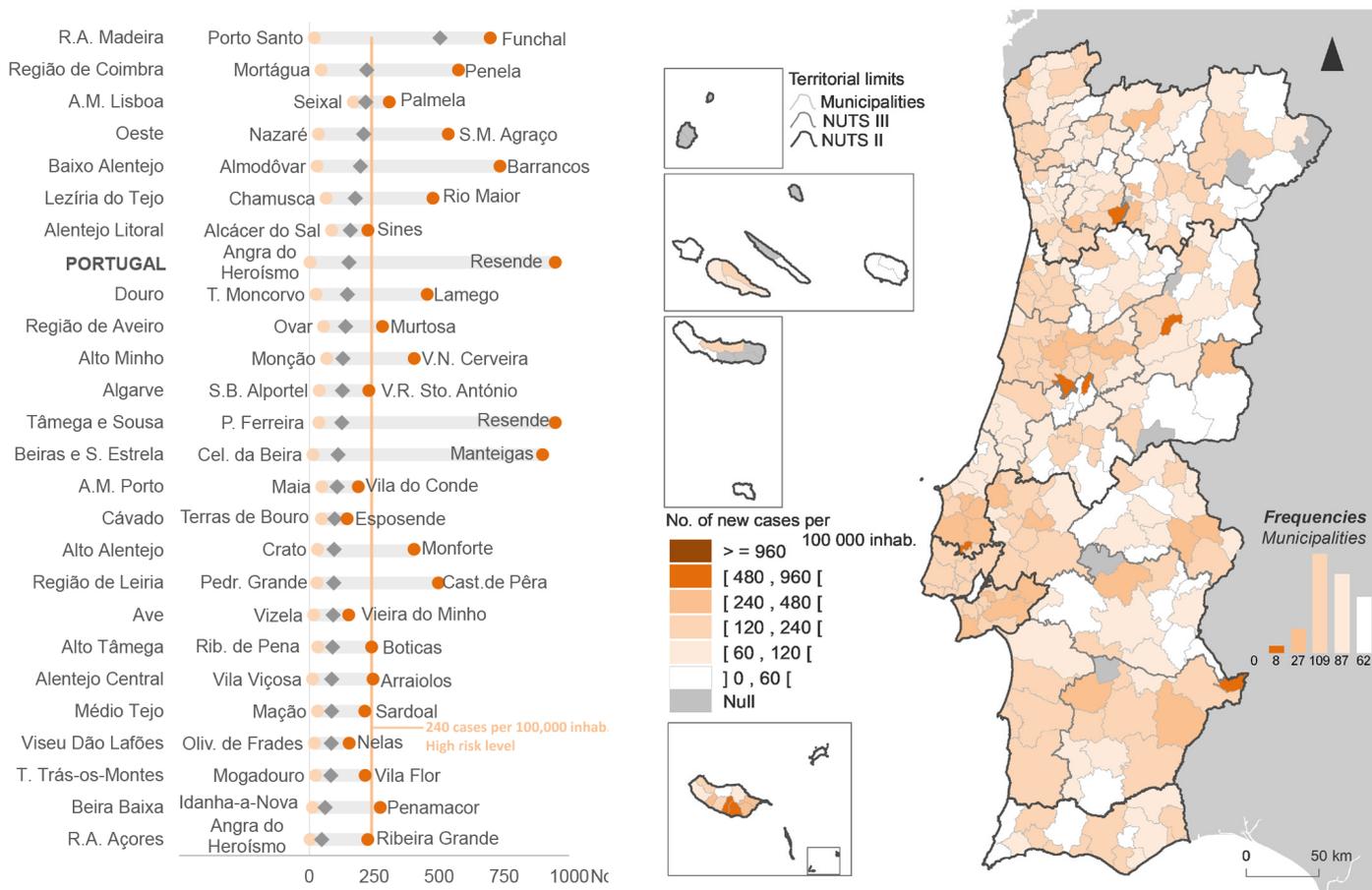
Note: For the calculation of the location coefficients zero cases were considered for the municipalities with no value in the Directorate-General of Health Status report (0 or < 3 cases). The values of the location coefficient were estimated for 1 and 8 November, due to the absence of data at the municipality 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).

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- On 2 March 2021, 258 of the 308 Portuguese municipalities were at moderate risk and only eight were at very high risk;
- Compared to the previous week (23 February), 82% of the municipalities recorded a reduction in the cumulative incidence rate, including all the municipalities of the metropolitan areas of Lisboa and Porto. However, 29 municipalities recorded a positive rate of change in the 14-day cumulative incidence, 15 more than in the previous week and 22 more than two weeks ago.

14-day cumulative incidence rate of COVID-19 on 2 March 2021, Portugal NUTS 3 and municipalities



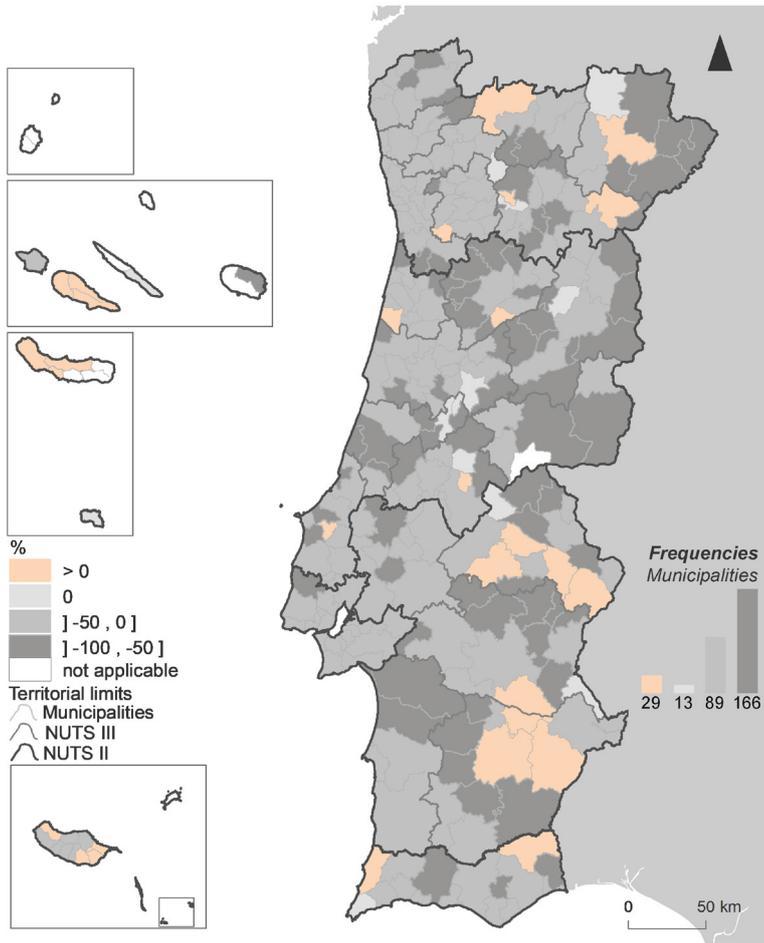
Note: In the graph, in NUTS 3 sub-regions with zero data status, the municipalities with the lowest value in the indicator are identified.

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Rate of change and territorial concentration of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 14 days), in relation to the resident population

Rate of change (23 February / 2 March), by municipality



Location Coefficient, Portugal

Tuesdays	2 March	23.4
	23 February	21.5
	16 February	21.3
	9 February	20.6
	2 February	17.2
	26 January	14.6
Sundays	18 January – Monday	13.7
	12 January – Tuesday	13.3
	5 January – Tuesday	14.3
	27 December – Sunday	15.9
	20 December – Sunday	17.4
	17 December – Thursday	19.8
	8 December – Tuesday	22.0
	2 December – Wednesday	25.1
	25 November – Wednesday	27.5
	19 November – Thursday	28.7
	10 November – Tuesday	28.9
	25 October	28.4
	18 October	30.4
	11 October	31.3
4 October	32.2	
6 September	35.1	
9 August	44.9	
12 July	51.8	
21 June	61.6	
17 May	39.8	
19 April	40.1	

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).

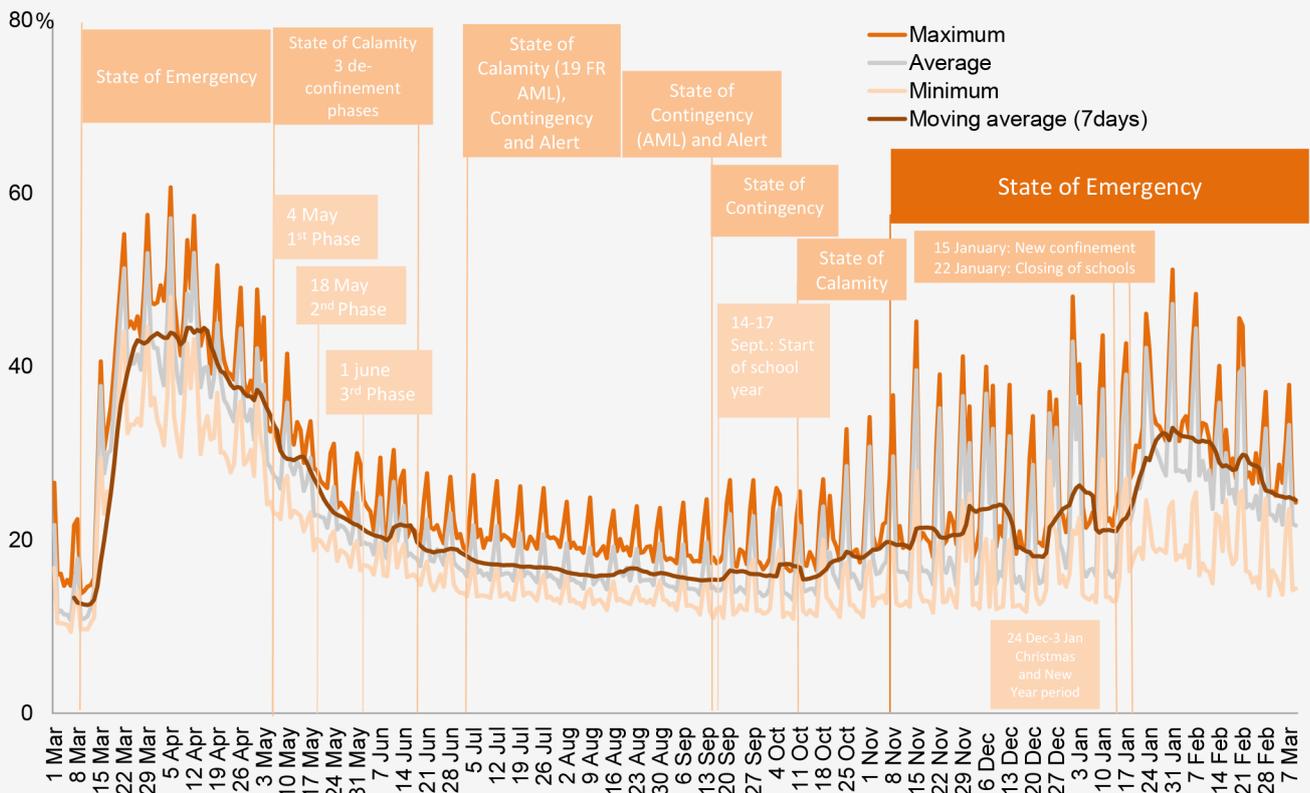
Population mobility indicators at regional level: an analysis based on information from Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative

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 March 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. More recently, namely from the second week of February onwards, there has been an overall increase in the levels of mobility, even though the restrictions associated with maintaining the State of Emergency have remained in place.

Proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March 2020 and 9 March 2021 – 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 1 and 23 February 2021 for the 25 NUTS 3 sub-regions. Overall, there are lower levels of mobility at weekends, particularly on Sundays. It should also be noted that there is, globally, a tendency for an increase in the levels of mobility in the different NUTS 3 sub-regions from 15 February onwards - in comparison with the values for the same day of the immediately preceding week, particularly noteworthy is the increase in mobility verified in all the NUTS 3 sub-regions of the country on Tuesday 23 February (compared with 16 February) and on the weekend of 27 and 28 February (compared with 20 and 21 February).

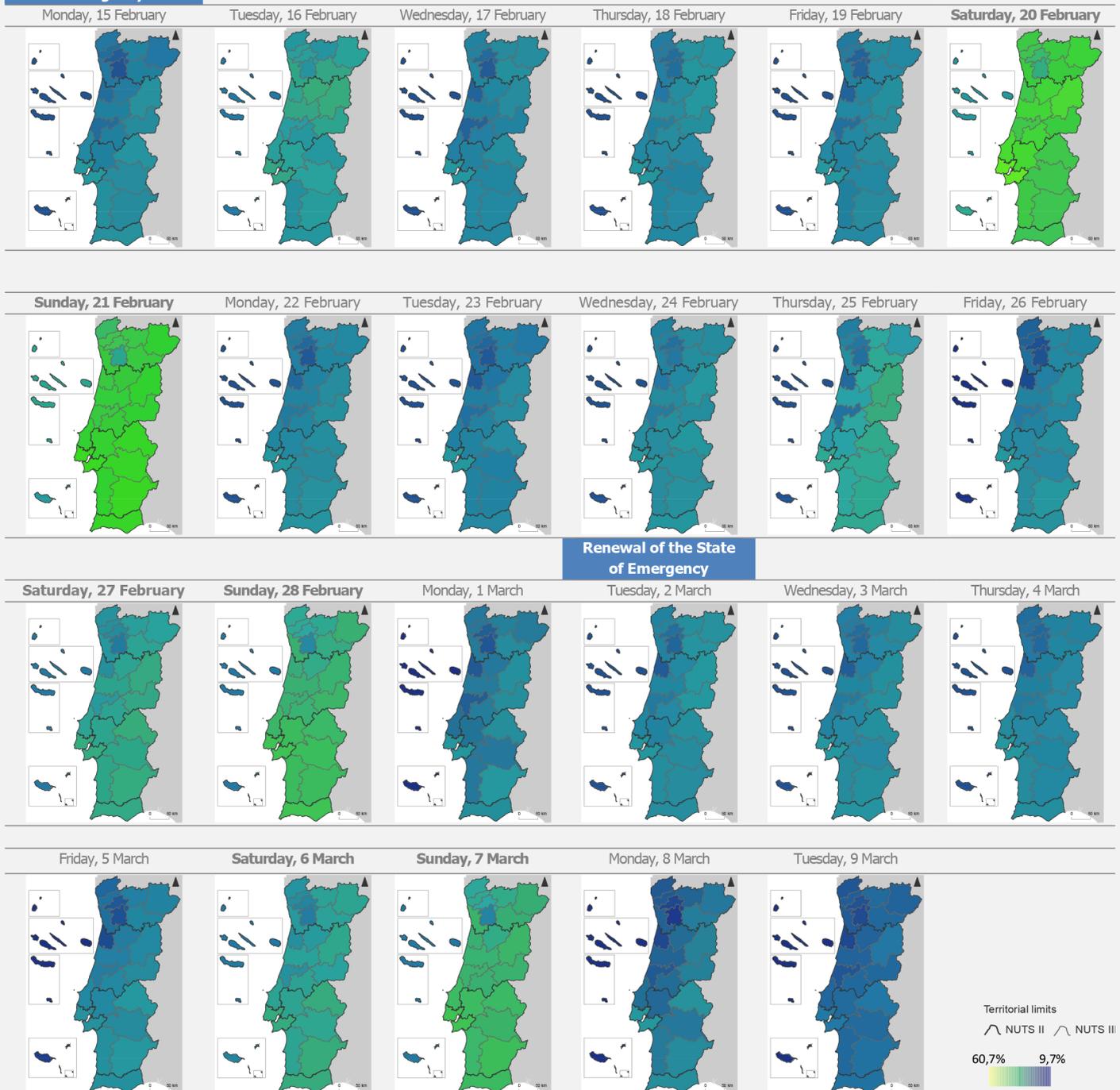
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Proportion of the population "staying put" between 15 February and 9 March 2021 by NUTS 3

Renewal of the State of Emergency



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 March 2021)

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

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

Press releases between 15-03-2021 and 19-03-2021:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Construction: building permits and completed buildings	4 th Quarter 2020	15 March 2021
Tourism activity	January 2021	15 March 2021
Vital Statistics - Preliminary Results	2020	16 March 2021
Transport activities - Air Transport Flash Statistics	January 2021	17 March 2021
Industrial production price index	February 2021	17 March 2021
Monthly Economic Survey	February 2021	17 March 2021
Interest rates implied in housing loans	February 2021	18 March 2021
Deaths by week - Preliminary data 2021 - Weeks 08 to 09		19 March 2021