



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

October . 14 . 2020

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

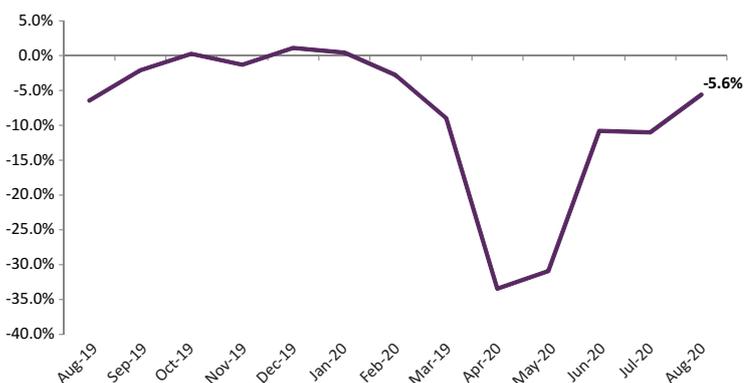
This report covers the press releases concerning:

- Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in industry – August 2020, published on October 08;
- New housing construction cost index – August 2020, published on October 08;
- Production, employment, wages and hours worked indices in Construction – August 2020, published on October 09;
- International trade statistics – August 2020, published on October 09;
- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal, published on October 09.

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

Industry Turnover Index declined by 5.6% in August

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



The Industry Turnover Index recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -5.6% in August (-11.0% in the previous month).

In year-on-year terms, industry sales recorded less declining rates of change compared to those registered in July:

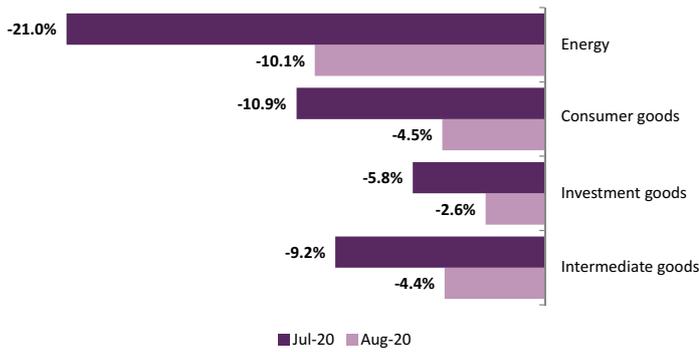
- Domestic market: -6.3% (-9.1% in July);
- Non-domestic market: -4.3% (-13.7% in July).

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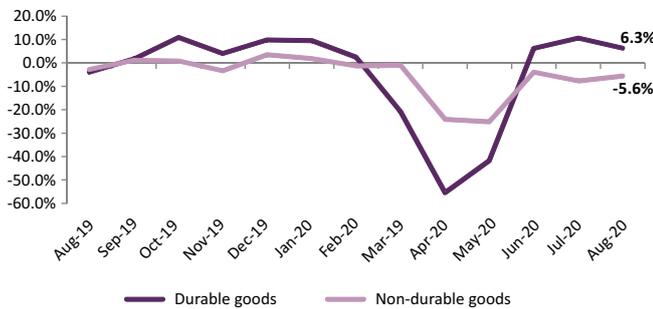
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All the main industrial groupings recorded less pronounced year-on-year rates of change compared to the previous month, with the emphasis on the Energy grouping which recovered 10.9 percentage points (p.p.).

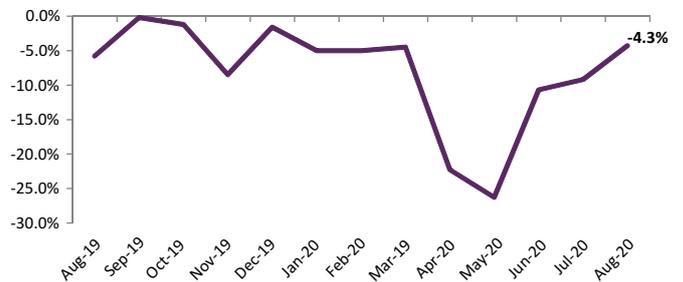
**Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Major industrial groupings**



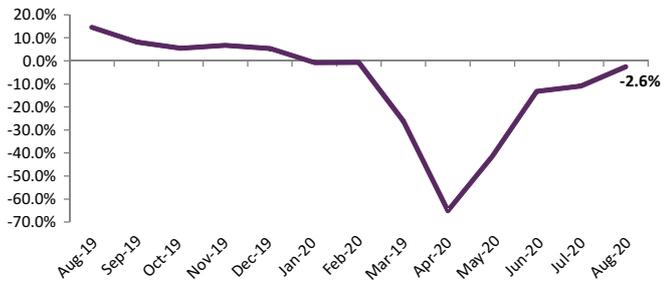
**Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Consumer goods**



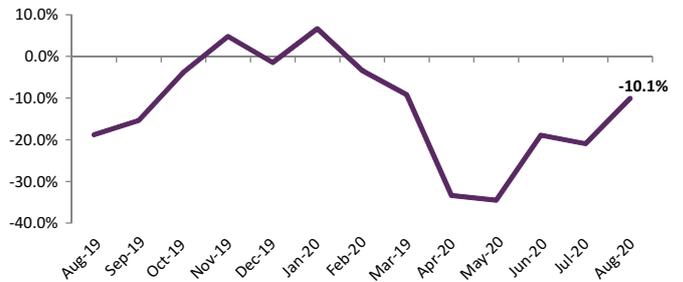
**Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods**



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

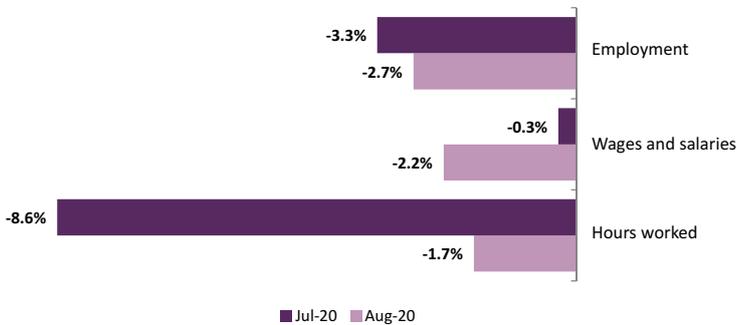


**Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Energy**



In August, the month-on-month rate of change of the Industry Turnover Index was -19.4% (-24.0% in August 2019).

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

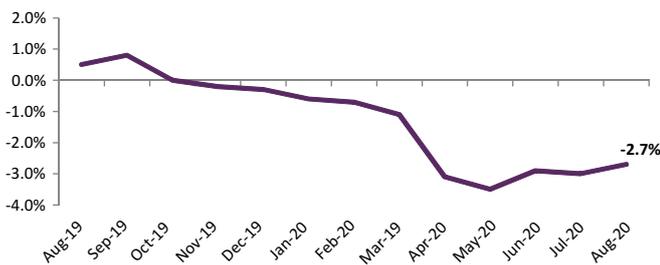


Employment and wages

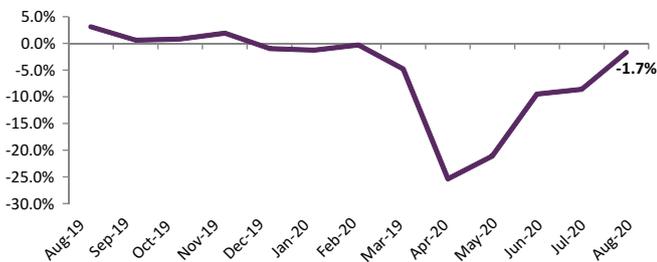
In August, the employment, wages and hours worked indices recorded year-on-year declines of 2.7%, 2.2% and 1.7% respectively (-3.0%, -0.3% and -8.6% in July, in the same order).

The employment index recorded a nil month-on-month rate of change in August (-0.3% in the same period of 2019). The wages and salaries, and hours worked indices stood at -9.6% and -23.5% respectively (-7.8% and -28.8% in August 2019).

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



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



Note: Index adjusted of calendar effects



More information available at:

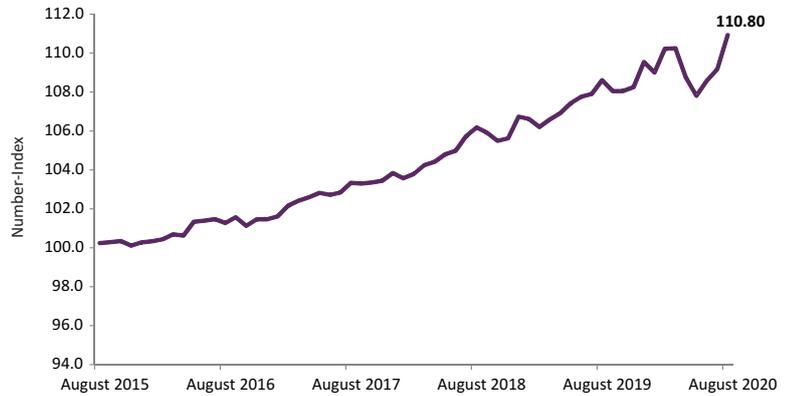
[Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in industry - August 2020](#)
(08 October 2020)

Housing construction costs rose by 2.3% on a year-on-year basis

In August, the year-on-year rate of change in the Construction cost index for new housing (CCINH) was estimated at 2.5% (+0.4 percentage points (p.p.) than in the previous month).

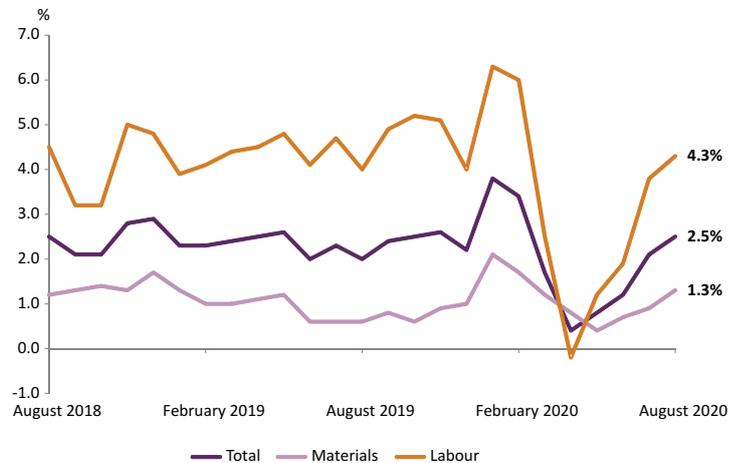
The price of materials and labour costs increased in August by 1.3% and 4.3%, respectively (+0.9% and +3.8% in July, in the same order).

Construction Costs Index for New Housing (100=2015)



Note: The value for August 2020 is provisional.

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



Note: The value for August 2020 is provisional.



Compared to the previous month, the CCINH decreased by 0.1% in August (+1.6% in July). The price of materials and the labour costs varied by +0.3% and -0,6%, respectively (+0.3% and +3.5% in July, in the same order).

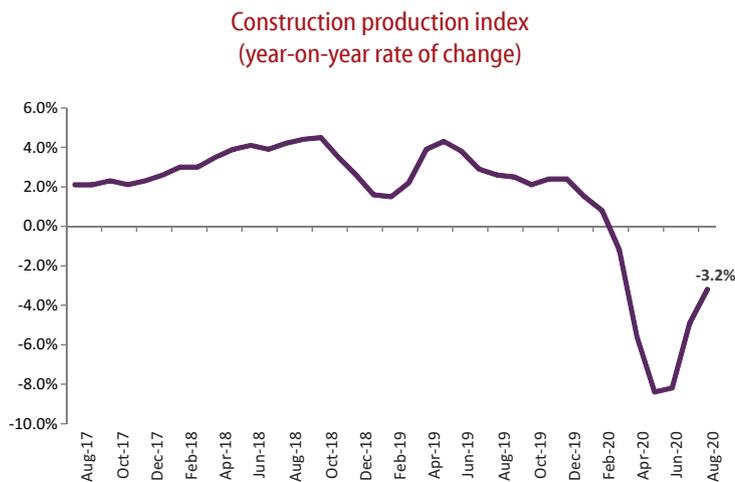
More information available at:

[New housing construction cost index – August 2020](#)
(08 October 2020)

Construction production index decreased by 3.2% in August

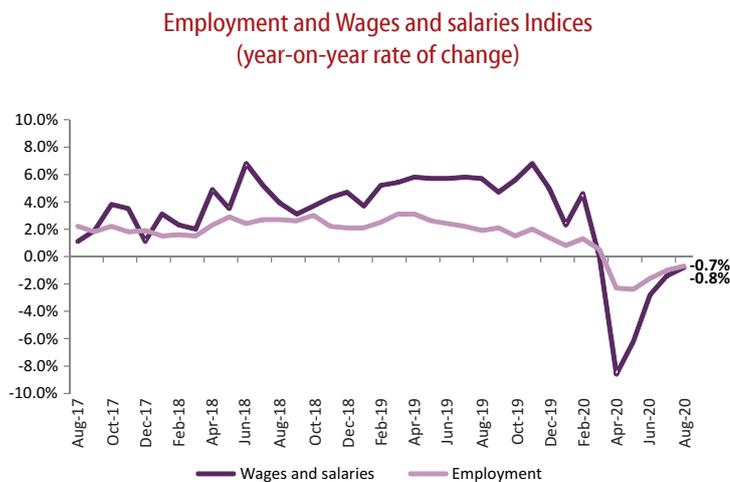
The index of production in construction decreased by 3.2% in August in year-on-year terms (-4.9% in July), with the following outcomes:

- *Building construction*: -3.1% (-4.4% in July);
- *Civil engineering*: -3.3% (-5.7% in July).



In August, the Employment and the Wages and salaries indices in Construction registered:

- Year-on-year rates of change of -0.7% and -0.8% respectively (-1.0% and -1.4% in July, in the same order);
- Month-on-month rates of change of 0.0% and -11.7% respectively (-0.3% and -12.3% in August 2019, in the same order).



More information available at:

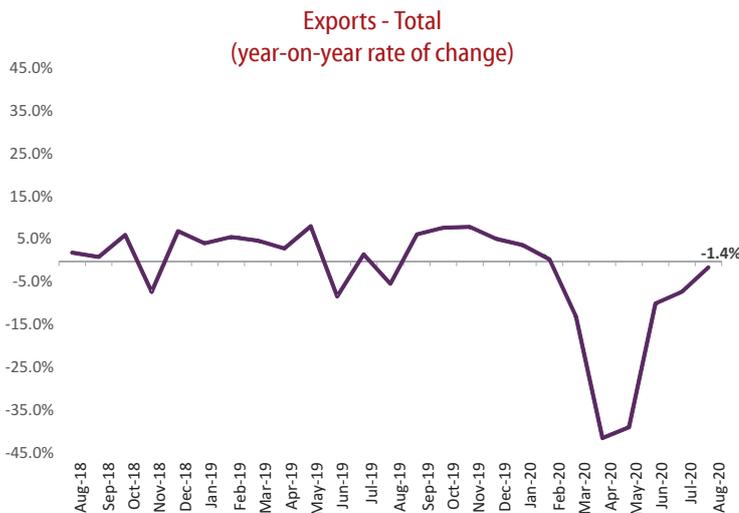
[Production, employment, wages and hours worked indices in Construction – August 2020](#)
(09 October 2020)

Exports and imports of goods decreased in August by 1.4% and by 11.6% respectively, in nominal terms

In August 2020, exports and imports of goods recorded year-on-year rates of change of -1.4% and -11.6%, respectively (-7.1% and -20.4% in July 2020, in the same order).

Most product categories in international trade presented significant declines in August, in particular:

- In exports: *Industrial supplies* (-7.2%);
- In imports: *Transport equipment* (-32.9%).



In August, excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, exports and imports decreased by 0.5% and by 10.8%, respectively (-3.9% and -16.0%, in the same order, in July 2020).

In July 2020, when considering the main partner countries in 2019:

- concerning exports, the decreases to Angola (-32,7%) and the United Kingdom (-11.2%) and the increases to France (+21.1%) stood out;
- concerning imports, there were decreases in almost all the main partners, with the emphasis on the decrease from France (-37,6%), mostly due to *Other transport equipment* (airplanes) and Spain.

In August 2020, the deficit of trade balance amounted to EUR 1,048 million (-EUR 575 million compared to July 2019).

Excluding *Fuels and lubricants*, in August 2020, the trade balance stood at EUR -772 million, corresponding to a decrease of EUR 513 million in the trade deficit vis-à-vis August 2019.

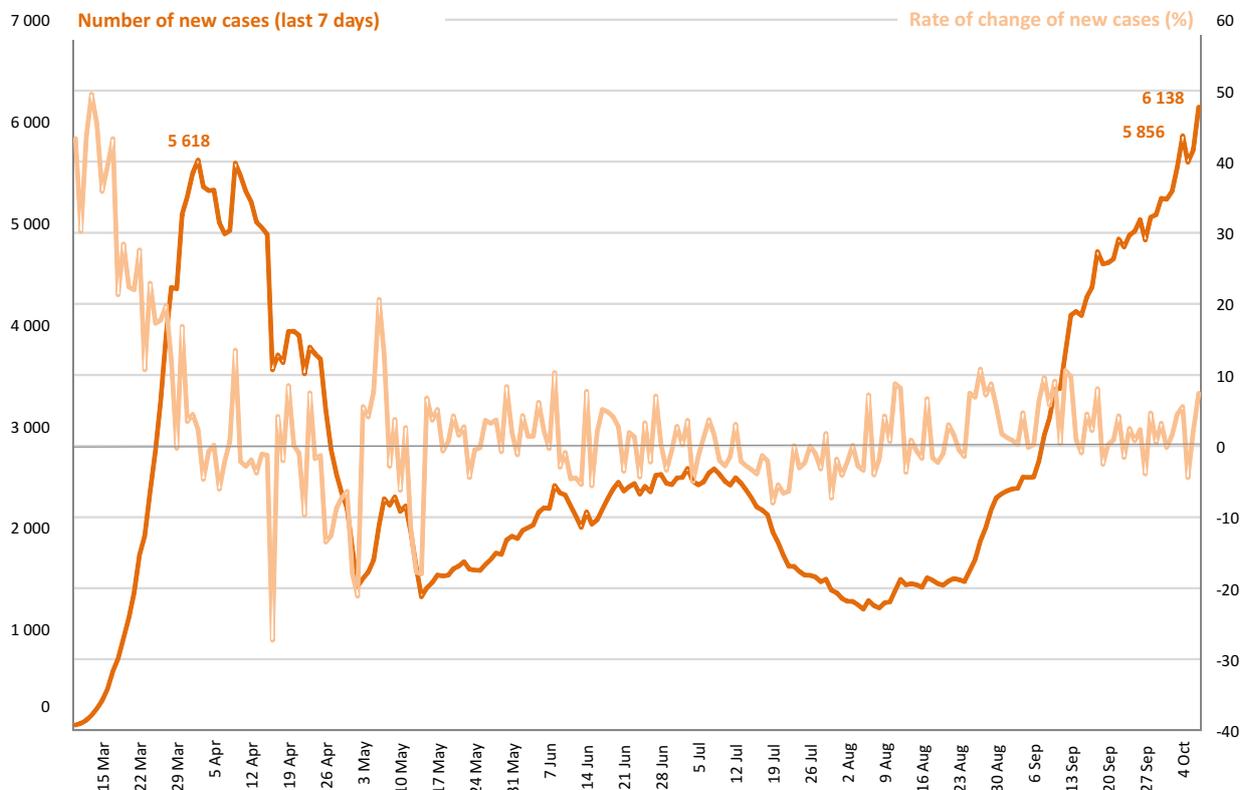
More information available at:
[International trade statistics – August 2020](#)
(09 October 2020)

Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal

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

- On 7 October, the highest number of new cases (cumulative values for the last 7 days) in Portugal was recorded: 6 138 new cases (corresponding to 6.0 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants). On October 4, the 5,618 new cases registered on April 2 (corresponding to 5.5 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants) were exceeded for the first time.

Number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 7 days) and corresponding rate of change, Portugal, per day

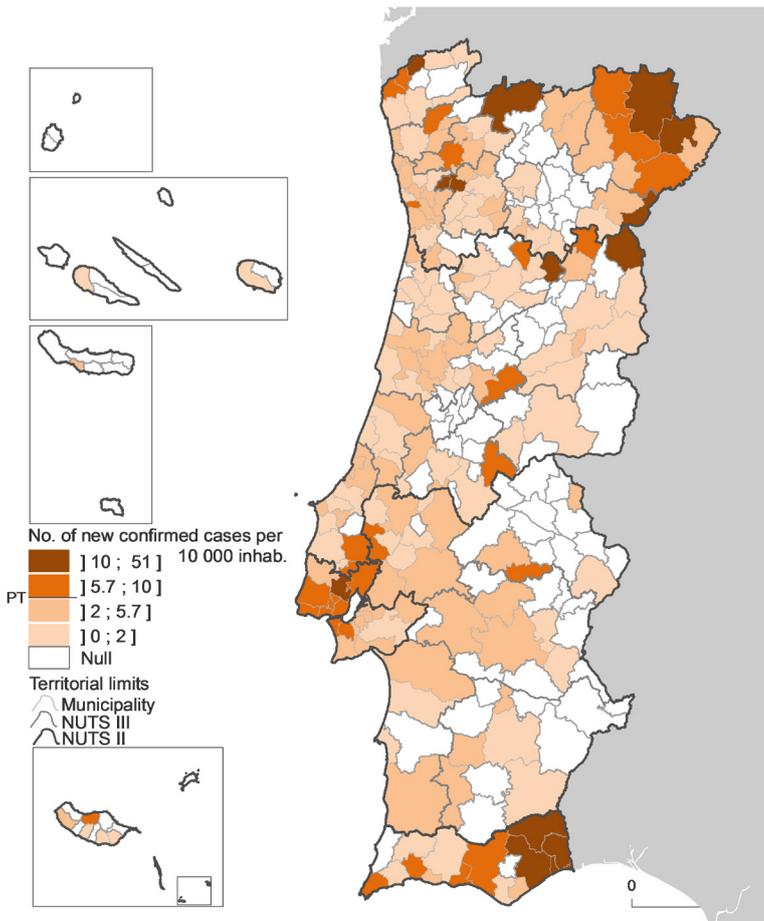


Note: The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

- On October 4, the date of the last data update at the municipal level, there were 5.7 new confirmed cases of COVID-19 per 10 thousand inhabitants (last 7 days). In 44 municipalities, this ratio was higher than the national average, with 10 out of the 18 municipalities of Metropolitan Area of Lisboa standing out: Loures (12.4 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants), Odivelas (9.7), Sintra (9.3), Lisboa (8.8), Almada (8.5), Seixal (6.7), Cascais (6.6), Amadora (6.0), Vila Franca de Xira (5.8) and Oeiras (5.8). In the Metropolitan Area of Porto, only the municipality of Porto (7.2) exceeded the average of new cases registered for the country.
- In the Algarve, half of the 16 municipalities in this region have exceeded the number of new cases confirmed per 10 thousand inhabitants (last 7 days) in the country: Alcoutim (50.9) - a situation which stands out among the municipalities in the country - Castro Marim (12.8), Vila Real de Santo António (11.7), Tavira (10.2), Vila do Bispo (9.7), Albufeira (8.2), Portimão (6.5) and Loulé (5.8).

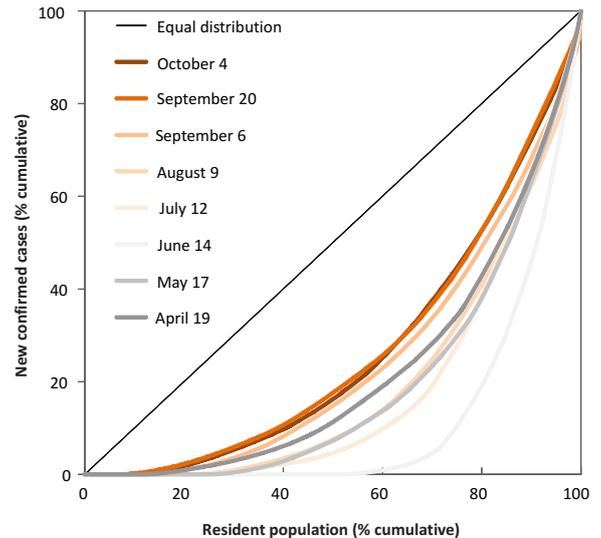
- Two municipalities with more than 30 new confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants are also worth mentioning: Montalegre (44.5) in the sub-region of Alto Tâmega and Bragança (31.8) in Terras de Trás-os-Montes.

Number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 7 days) per 10 thousand inhabitants until September 20, 2020, by municipality



Territorial concentration of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 7 days) in relation to the resident population, based on the distribution by municipality

Location Curve



Location coefficient

Date	Location coefficient
October 4 - Sunday	35.1
September 20 - Sunday	34.5
September 6 - Sunday	37.2
August 9 - Sunday	46.4
July 12 - Sunday	51.7
June 14 - Sunday	65.8
May 17 - Sunday	47.1
April 19 - Sunday	41.9

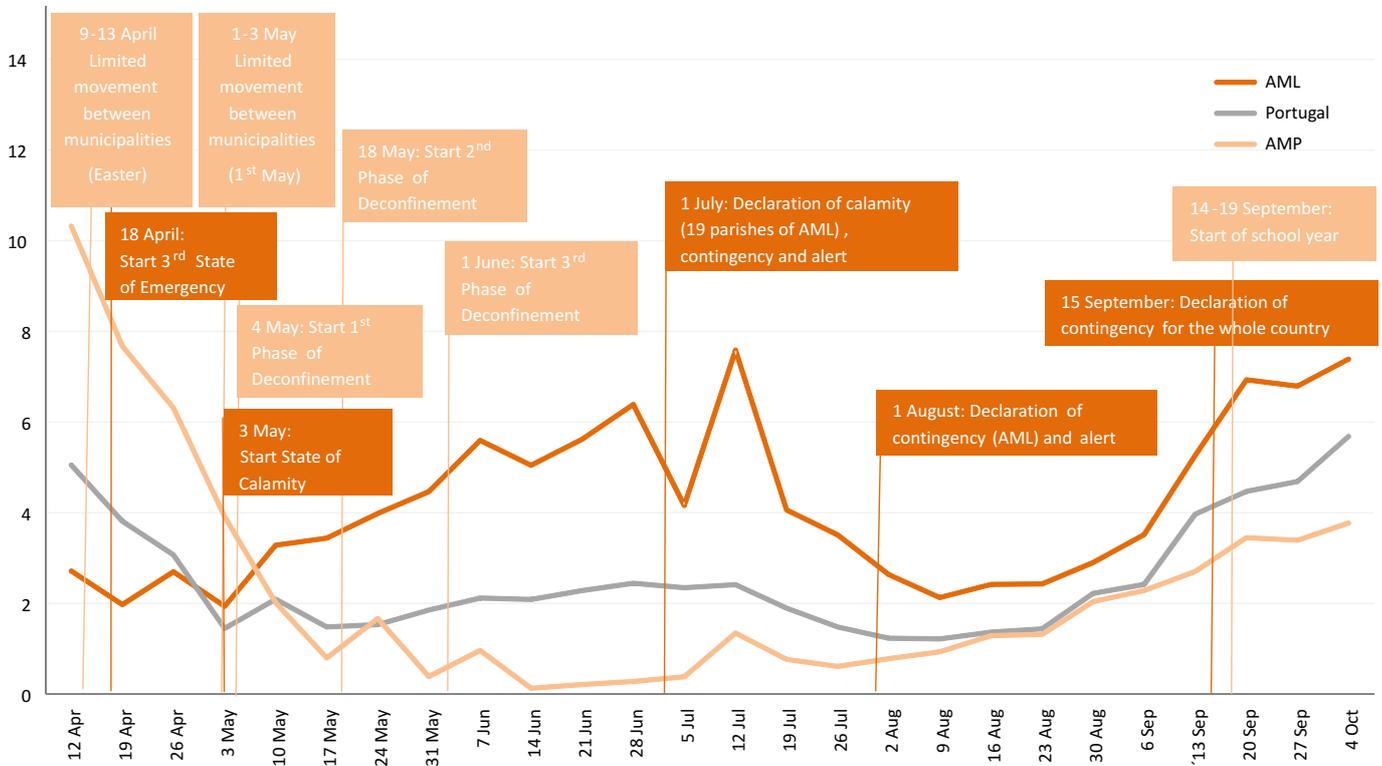
- The analysis focused on the last two weeks showed the slowdown in the growth rates of the number of new cases (last 7 days) in the metropolitan areas of Porto and Lisboa in comparison to the ones recorded for the country. In the week ending in 4 October, this rate was +11.1% in the Metropolitan Area of Porto and +8.8% in the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa, while the growth in the country was +21.3%. The relative importance of the number of new cases (last 7 days) of the metropolitan areas in the country has been decreasing since the week ending in 20 September (43% in the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa and 13% in the Metropolitan Area of Porto). In the seven days ending in 4 October, the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa accounted for 36% of the new cases in the country (28% of the population in 2019) and the Metropolitan Area of Porto accounted for 11% (17% of the resident population in 2019).

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New confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 7 days) per 10,000 inhabitants, Portugal, metropolitan areas of Lisboa and Porto Sundays -12 April to 4 October

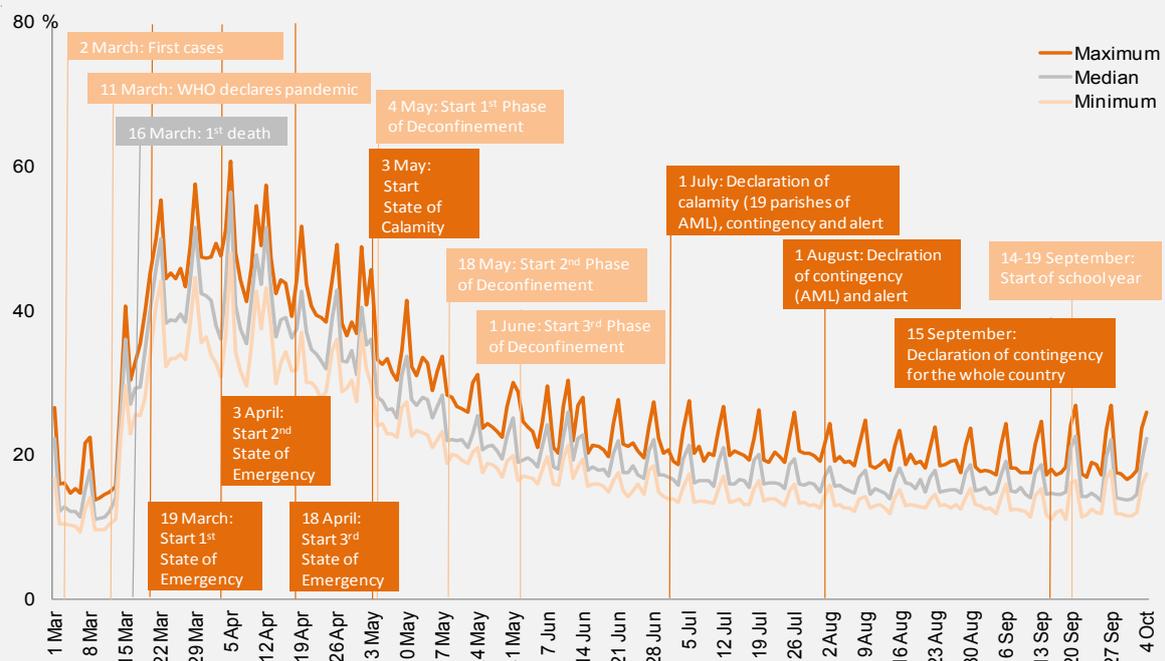
16 No. of new confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants



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

Taking advantage of Facebook's "Data for Good" initiative, the figure below shows the proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March and 4 October, namely minimum, median and maximum values obtained from the 25 NUTS 3 sub-regions of the country. For a better contextualization of the information, the figure includes the main key moments associated with the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal. Thus, it can be observed that the days corresponding to Sundays generally indicate less population mobility than the other days of the week. It should also be noted that after the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 and following the declaration of the first State of Emergency on 19 March, there is a reduction in the population's mobility levels, and that an increase of mobility can be observed following the implementation of the deconfinement measures, the first phase of which started on 4 May.

Proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March and 4 October – minimum, median and maximum values of NUTS 3



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

Technical Note

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

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

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

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 12-10-2020 and 16-10-2020:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in services	August 2020	12 October 2020
Consumer price index	September 2020	13 October 2020
Air Emissions Accounts	2018	14 October 2020
Tourism activity	August 2020	15 October 2020
Deaths by week - Preliminary data 2020		16 October 2020