12 March 2021

Indicators of demographic context and territorial expression of the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal

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 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 population. This rate had reached a maximum value on 29 January (1 667).
- At the regional level, it should be noted that the number of deaths in the Metropolitan Area of 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 the 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Statistics Portugal's website features the [COVID-19 | Context and Impact Dashboard], which includes statistical indicators, updated daily, weekly and monthly, for a territorial analysis of the demographic context and socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal. It includes information on the situation and for various areas, namely on international trade, consumption, real estate market, tourism and labour market.

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I. Demographic and territorial context indicators

The number of deaths in the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa was 1.5 times higher than in the reference period

Figure 1 - Ratio between deaths in the last 4 weeks and deaths in the same reference period, Portugal, weekly

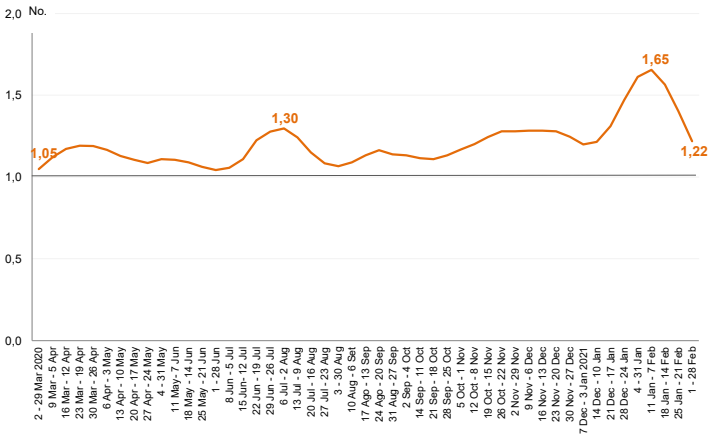
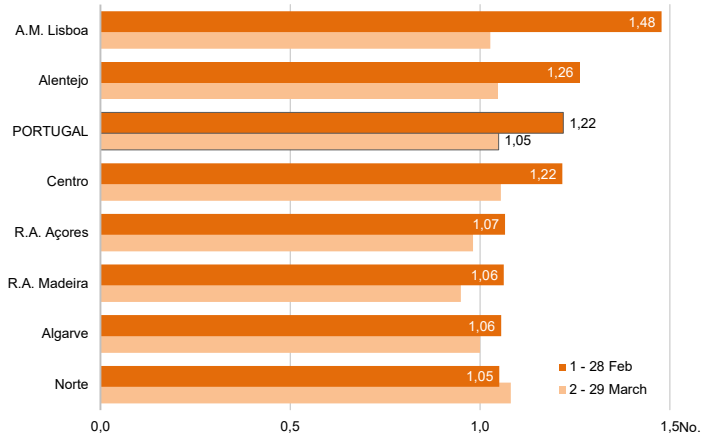


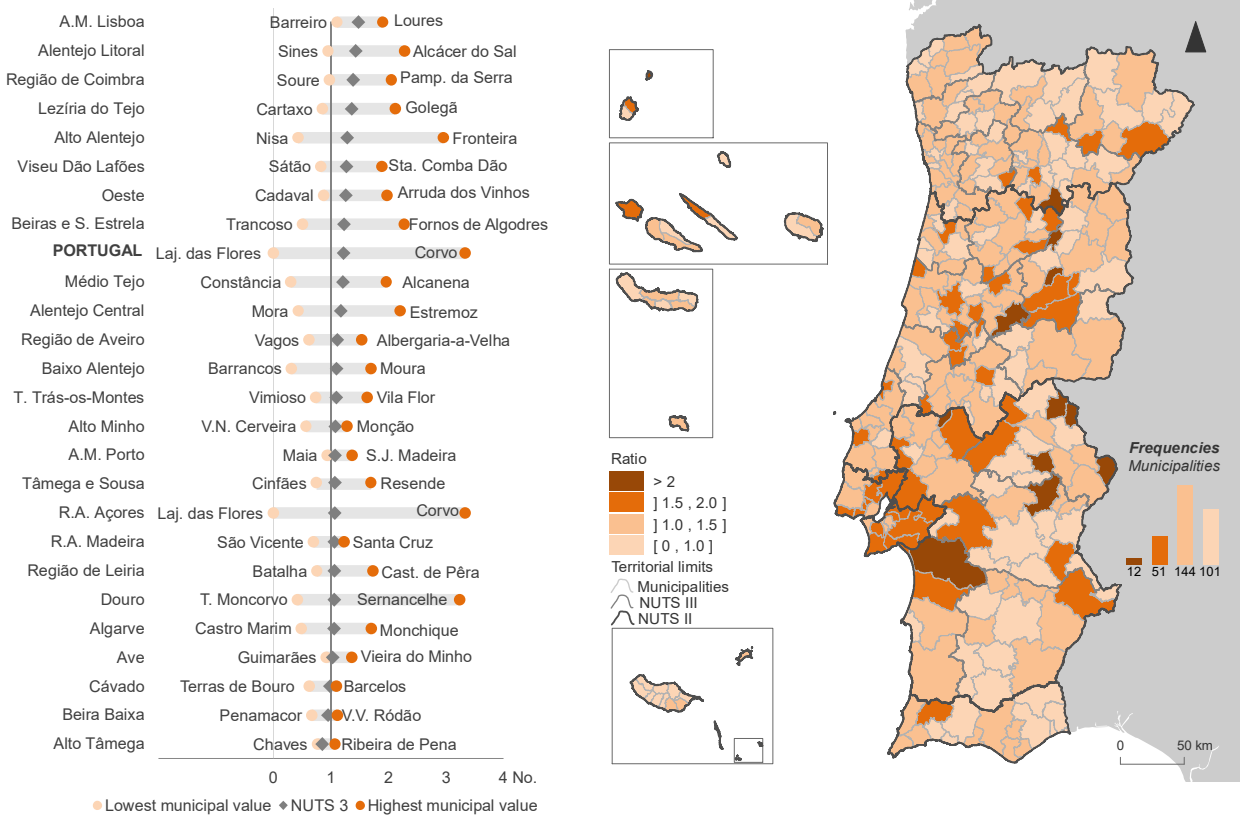
Figure 2 – Ratio between deaths in the last 4 weeks and deaths in the same reference period, Portugal and NUTS 2



Source: INE, I.P., Statistics on Deaths (Preliminary (2020 and 2021) and Final Results (2015 up to 2019)).

In 63 municipalities the number of deaths between 1 and 28 February was 1.5 times higher than in the same reference period

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



Source: INE, I.P., Statistics on Deaths (Preliminary (2020 and 2021) and Final Results (2015 up to 2019)).

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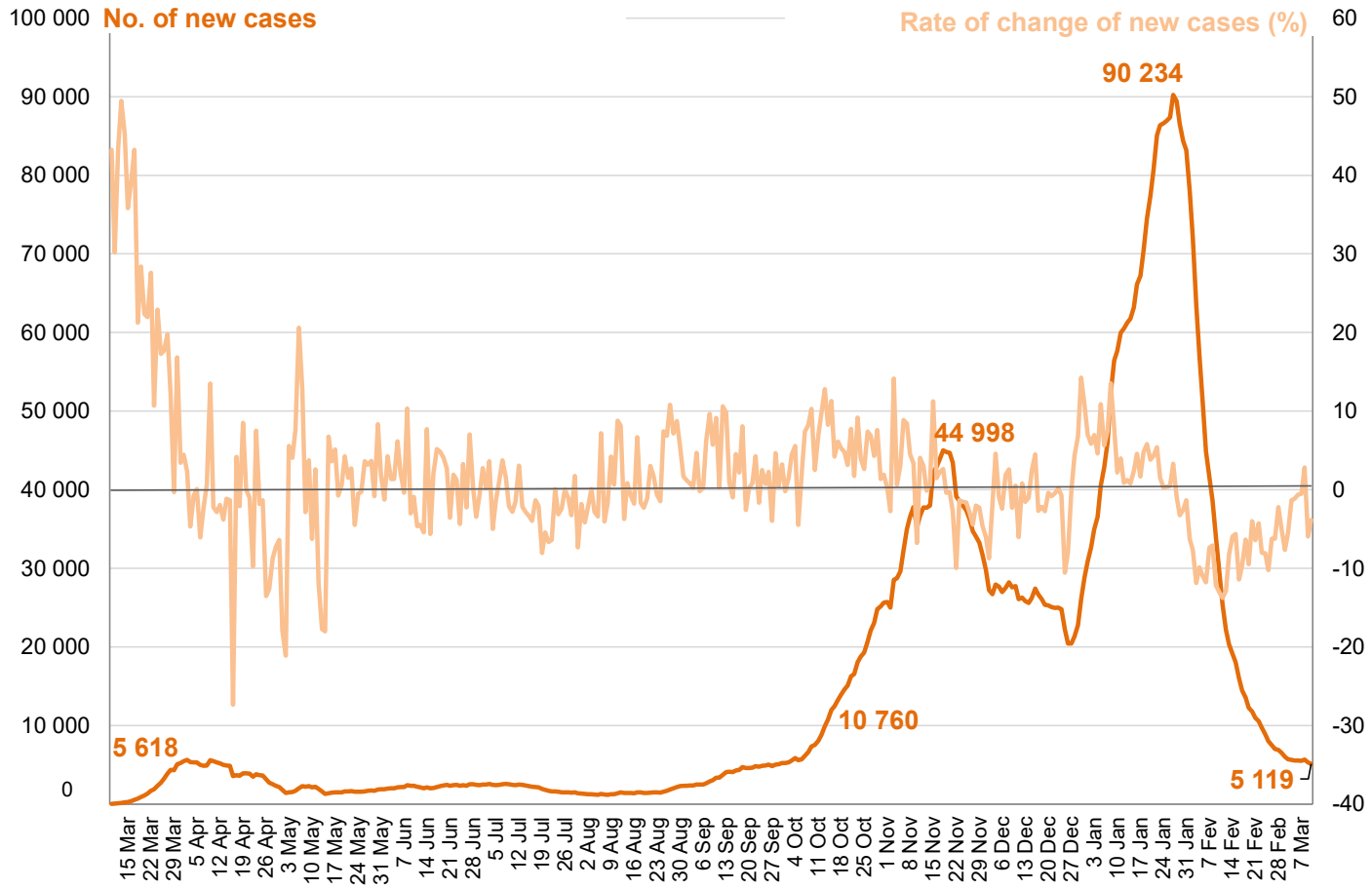
II. The expression of the pandemic in the municipalities

On 10 March 2021 there were the lowest number of new cases (last 7 days) since 29 September 2020

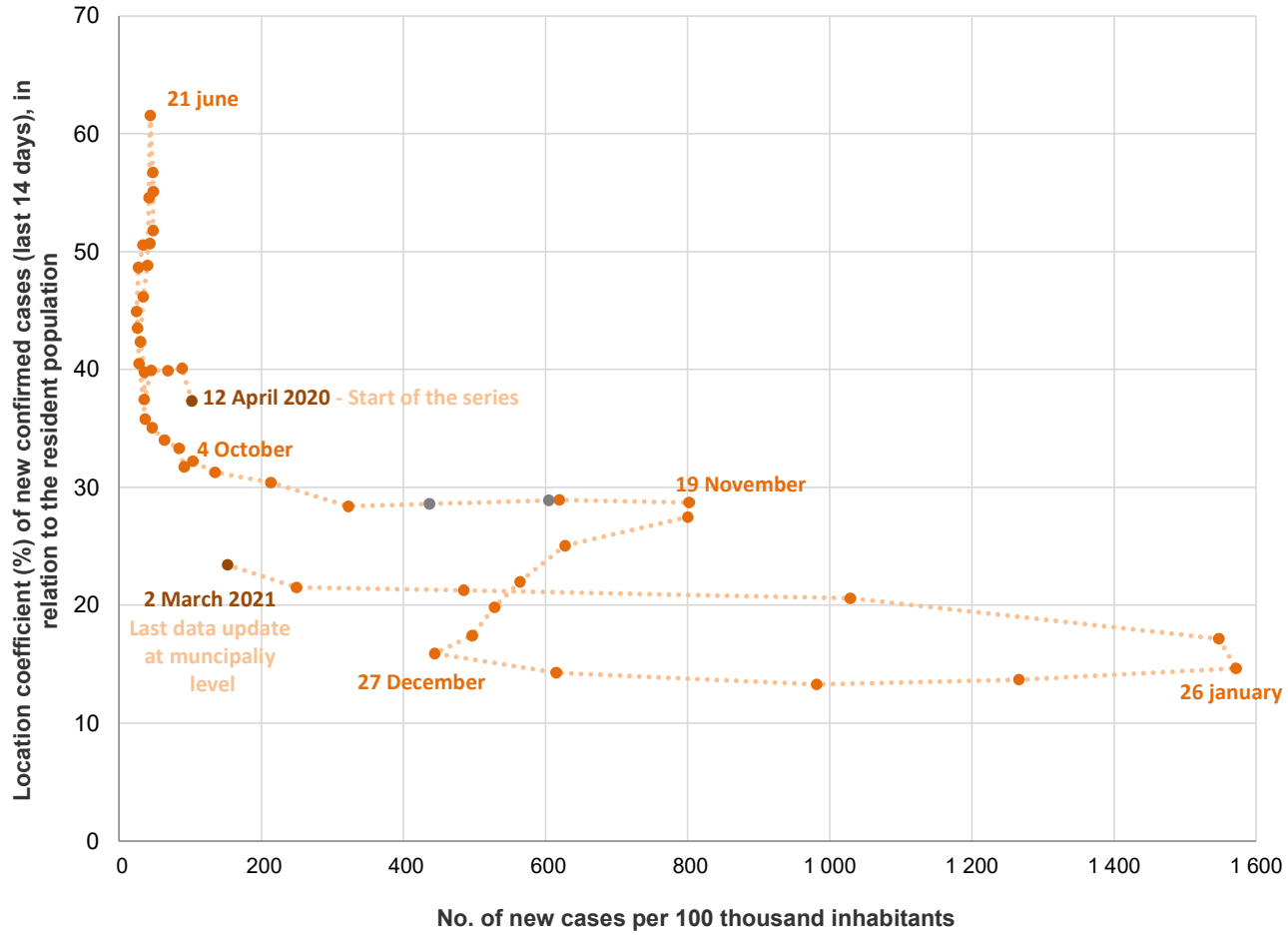
Figure 4- Number of new confirmed cases (last 7 days) of COVID-19 and respective rate of change, Portugal, per day (up to 10 March 2021)



Source: Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report (released up to March 11).
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.

On 2 March 2021, the territorial concentration of the number of new cases was accentuated and there was an attenuation in the reduction of the incidence rate, compared with the previous week

Figure 5- 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

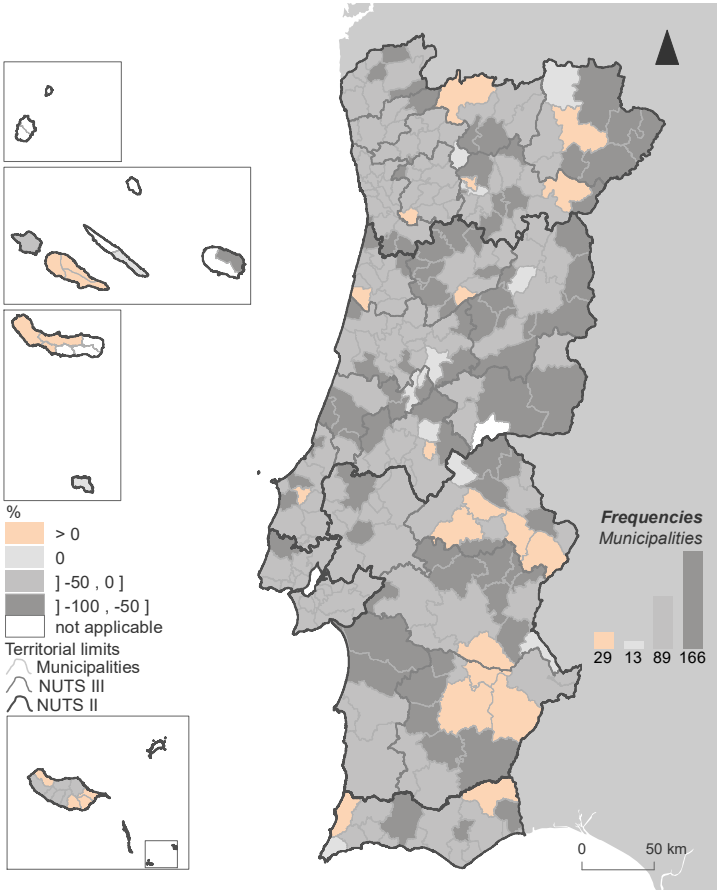


Source: Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report (released on March 8); INE, I.P., Annual estimates of resident population, 31 December 2019.
Note: For the calculation of the location coefficients zero cases were considered for the municipalities with no value in the Directorate-General 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).

Between 23 February and 2 March, 29 municipalities recorded a positive rate of change of the 14-day cumulative incidence rate, 15 more than in the previous week

Figure 6- 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



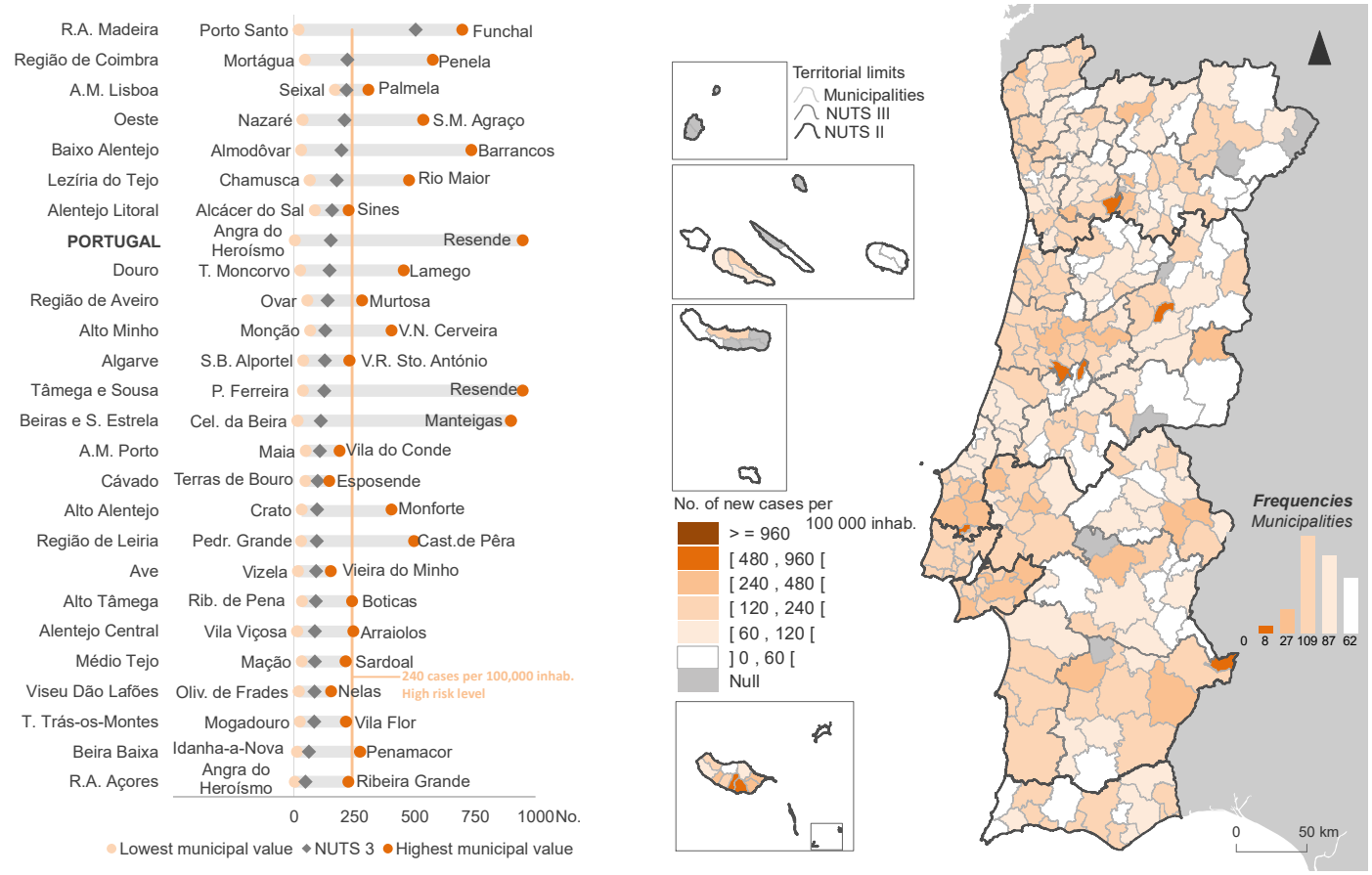
Location Coefficient, Portugal

		CL
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
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
Sundays	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

Source: Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report (released up to March 8); INE, I.P., Annual estimates of resident population, 31 December 2019.
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).

On 2 March 2021, 258 municipalities were at moderate risk and only eight were at very high-risk level

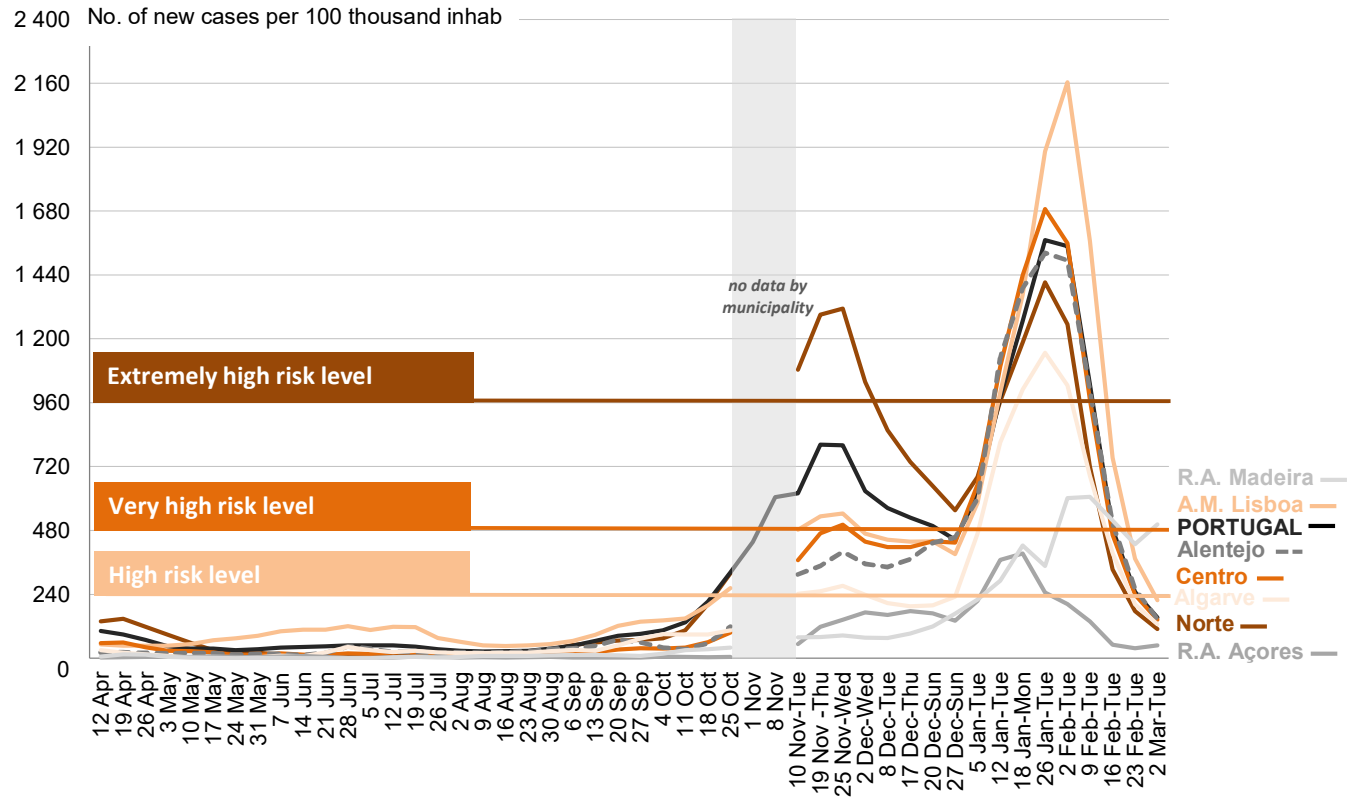
Figure 7 – 14-day cumulative incidence rate of COVID-19 on 2 March 2021, Portugal NUTS 3 and municipality



Source: Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report (released on March 8); INE, I.P., Annual estimates of resident population, 31 December 2019.
Note: In the graph, in NUTS 3 sub-regions with zero data status, the municipalities with the lowest value in the indicator are identified.

The Metropolitan Area of Lisboa concentrated the highest number of new confirmed cases in the last 14 days

Figure 8 - 14-day cumulative incidence rate of COVID-19, Portugal and NUTS 2, weekly



Source: Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report (released up to March 8). INE, I.P., Annual estimates of resident population, 31 December 2019.
Note: The absence of values at the regional level on 1 and 8 November is due to the interruption in the dissemination of data at the municipality level in the COVID-19 Status reports. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays until 8 November and then to the reference days associated with the 14-day cumulative incidence indicator that is now being released weekly by the Directorate-General of Health (see technical note at the end of the press release).

STATS lab

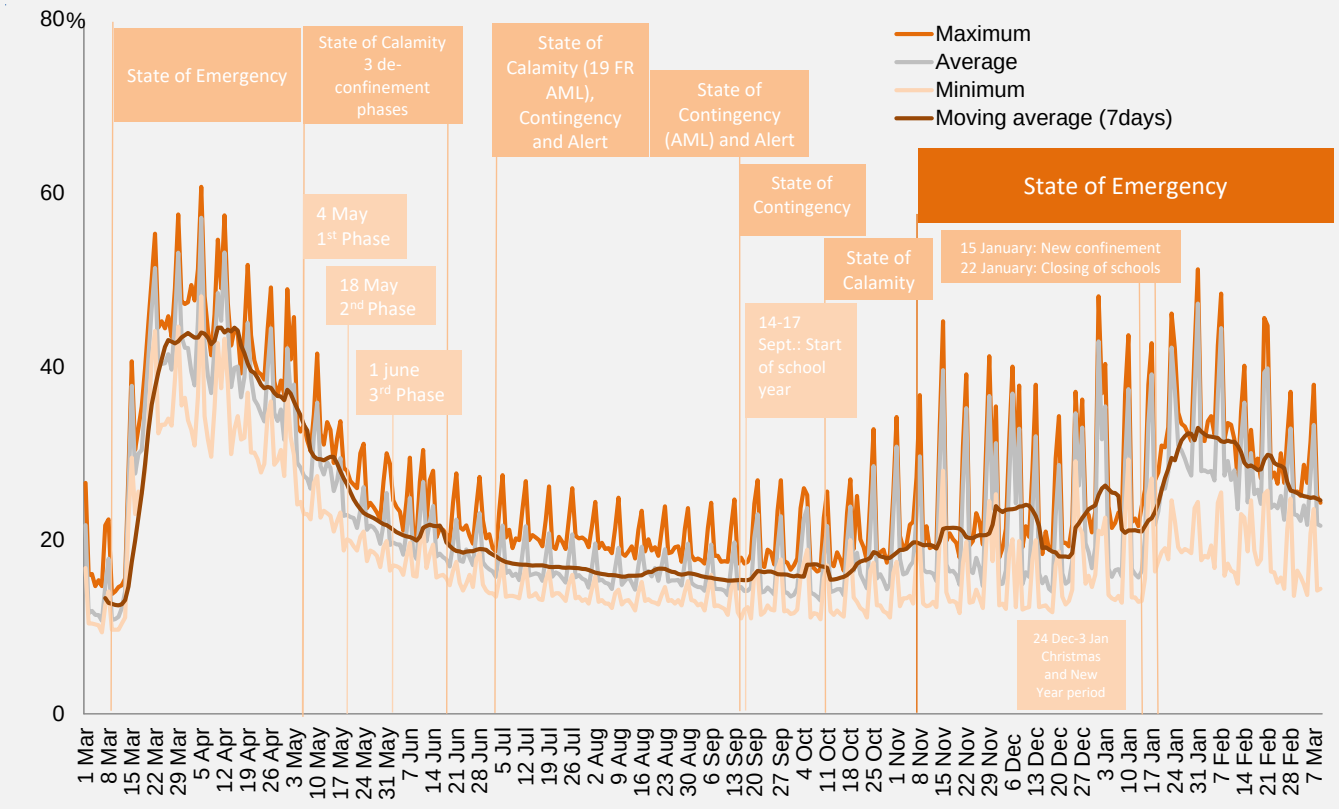
Population mobility indicators at regional level: an analysis based on information from Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative

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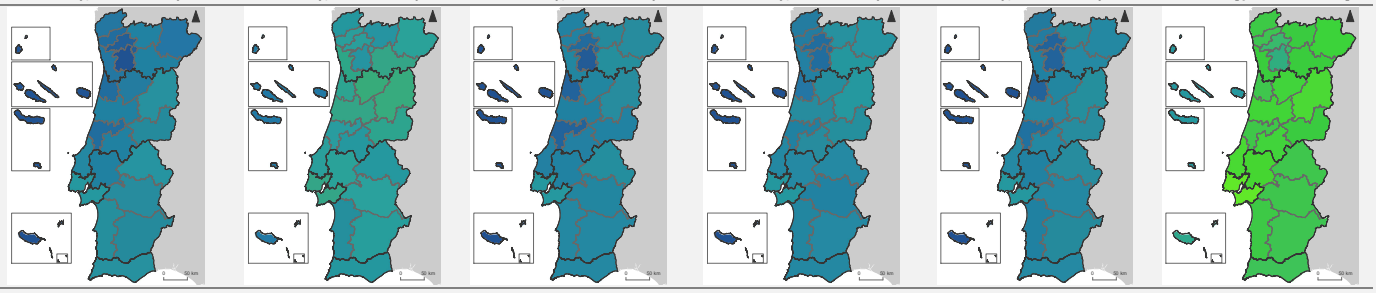
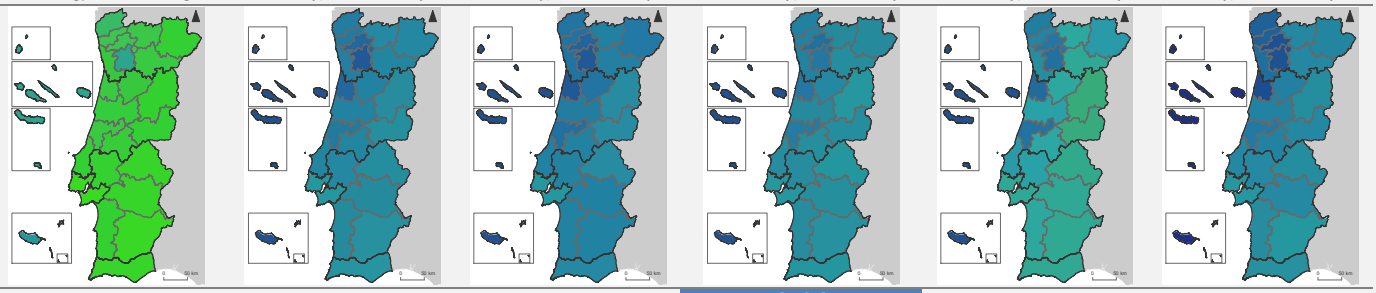
Proportion of the population "staying put" between 15 February and 9 March 2021 by NUTS 3

Renewal of the State of Emergency

Monday, 15 February | Tuesday, 16 February | Wednesday, 17 February | Thursday, 18 February | Friday, 19 February | **Saturday, 20 February**

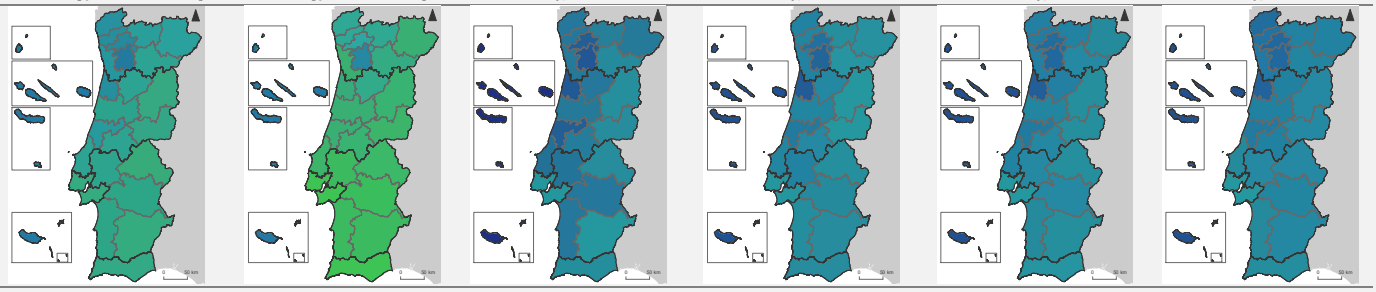


Sunday, 21 February | Monday, 22 February | Tuesday, 23 February | Wednesday, 24 February | Thursday, 25 February | Friday, 26 February

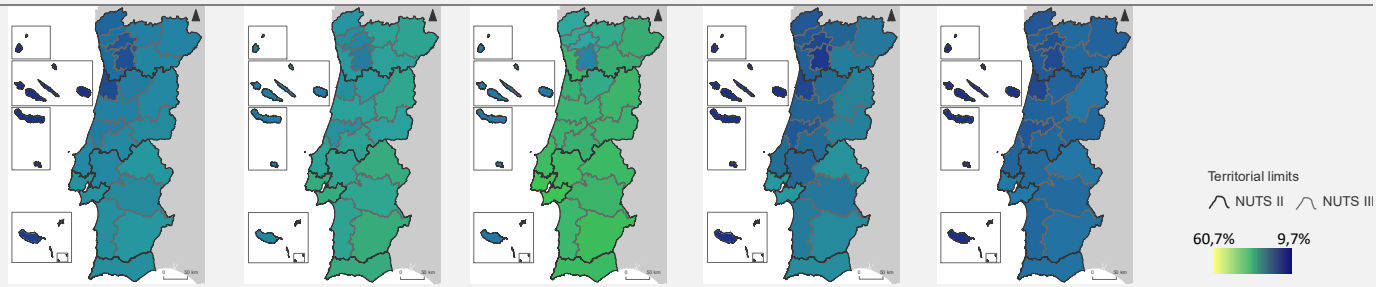


Renewal of the State of Emergency

Saturday, 27 February | **Sunday, 28 February** | Monday, 1 March | Tuesday, 2 March | Wednesday, 3 March | Thursday, 4 March



Friday, 5 March | **Saturday, 6 March** | **Sunday, 7 March** | Monday, 8 March | Tuesday, 9 March



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

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