



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

July . 21 . 2020

Statistics Portugal makes available the 16th weekly report of some of the most recent and relevant statistical findings released for monitoring the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This report covers the press releases concerning:

- Tourist activity – May 2020, published on July 15;
- Industrial Production Prices Index – June 2020, published on July 17;
- Monthly Economic Survey – June 2020, published on July 17;
- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal (it includes data from Statistics Portugal's Statslab on population mobility at the regional level provided by Facebook's "Data for Good" initiative), published on July 17.

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

Tourist activity almost stopped in May

In May 2020, the tourist accommodation sector registered 149.8 thousand guests and 307.0 thousand overnight stays, corresponding to year-on-year rates of change of -94.2% and -95.3% respectively (-97.7% and -97.4% in April 2020, in the same order).



The year-on-year rates of change were more pronounced in overnight stays of non-residents than those of residents: 98.4% and 85.9%, respectively (-98.9% and -93.5% in April, in the same order).

By type of accommodation, the reductions in overnight stays in May, in year-on-year terms, were as follows:

- Hotels: 96.8% (98.1% in April);
- Local accommodation establishments: 87.7% (91.4% in April);
- Rural/lodging tourism: 86.2% (94.2% in April).

Concerning Hostels, the reduction in May 2020 was 89.9%.

In the first five months of 2020, there was a 59.6% decrease in total overnight stays, mirroring rates of change of -50.6% for residents and -63.2% for non-residents.

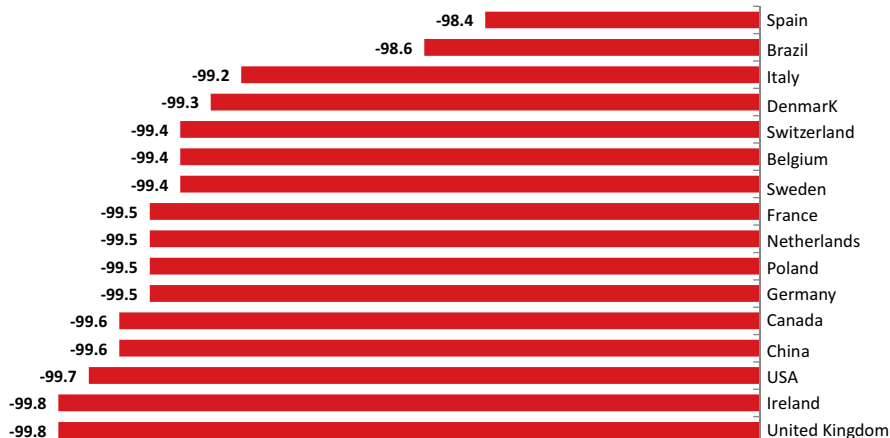
Overnight stays and Guests in May 2020

	Overnight stays		Guests	
	10 ³	Year-on-year rate of change	10 ³	Year-on-year rate of change
Total	307.0	-95.3%	149.8	-94.2%
Residents	228.1	-85.9%	120.4	-86.5%
Non-residentes	78.9	-98.4%	29.3	-98.3%

In May 2020, in the context of the state of emergency, about 70.4% of tourist accommodation establishments were closed or did not register any movement in terms of guests (85.0% in April 2020).

In this month, the steep decreases (above 90%) in the number of overnight stays of tourists from the 16 main inbound countries continued.

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments by main countries of origin of tourists - May 2020 (year-on-year rate of change)



The tourists from these 16 countries were responsible for 81.3% of the overnight stays registered in May.

Considering the January-May period, the greatest reductions in tourism flow were registered for the following countries:

- Ireland (-79.0%);
- Belgium (-71.3%);
- Switzerland (-71.1%);
- France (-70.5%).

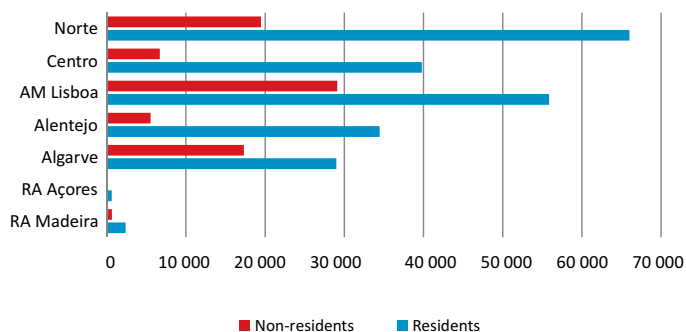
In this period, the Canadian and Brazilian tourists originated the lowest decreases (-47.2% and -51.0%, respectively).



A steep decrease in the number of overnight stays in all regions

In May, all regions registered decreases in overnight stays above 80%. The most significant were registered in Região Autónoma dos Açores (-99.7%) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (-99.5%) and the least significant in Alentejo (-84.3%).

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments, by region NUTS II - May 2020



A decrease in the average stay

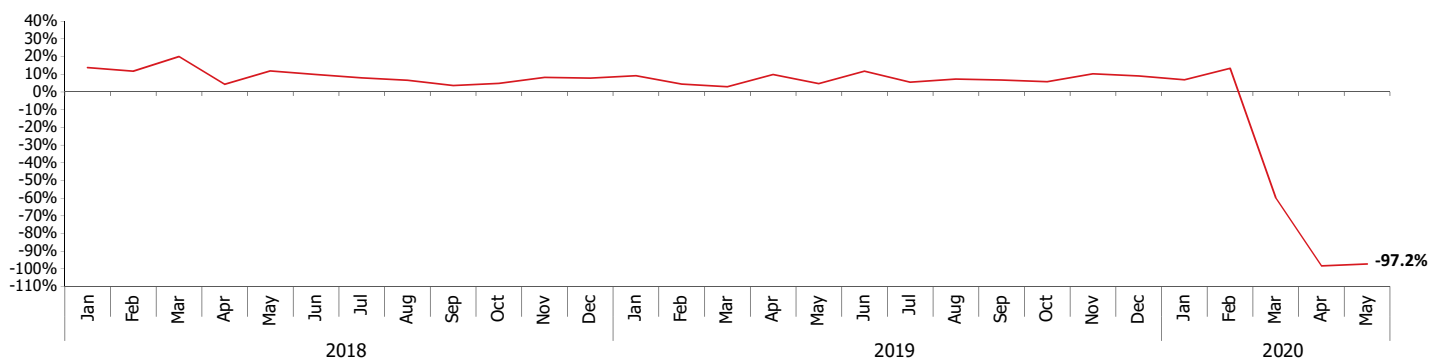
In May 2020, having in consideration all tourist establishments, the average stay of guests (2.05 nights) decreased by 18.2% (+13.2% in April), with the contribution of:

- +4.5% from residents;
- -6.4% from non-residents.

Strong fall in revenue

In May 2020, the revenue from the tourist accommodation establishments amounted to €11.0 million, corresponding to a reduction of €386.9 million in year-on-year terms, i.e. a rate of change of -97.2% (-98.5% in April).

Revenue in tourist accommodation establishments (year-on-year rate of change)



All regions recorded significant decreases in revenue in May, more so in R. A. Açores and R. A. Madeira (-99.8% in both).

More information available at:
[Tourism activity - May 2020](#)
 (15 July 2020)

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

July . 21 . 2020

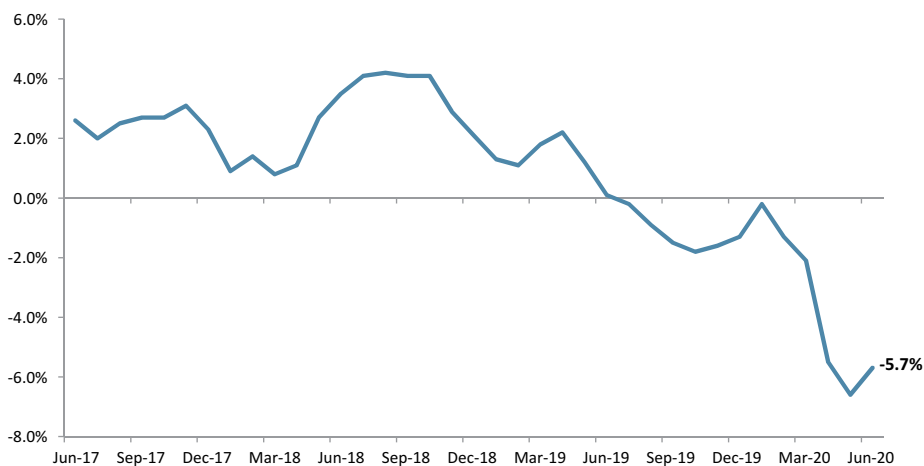
Industrial Production Prices decreased by 5.7% in June

Year-on-year rate of change

In June the Industrial production prices decreased by 5.7% in year-on-year terms (-6.6% in May). The contribution of the *Energy* grouping to this reduction was key, at -20.7% (-25.1% in May).

Excluding the *Energy* grouping, industrial production prices decreased by 1.8% (-1.7% in May).

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

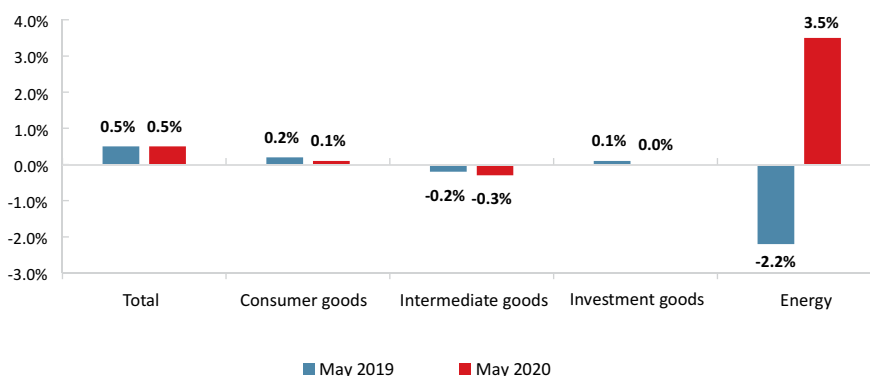


Month-on-month rate of change

In June 2020:

- The Industrial Production Price Index recorded a month-on-month rate of change of 0.5% (-0.5% in June 2019);
- The *Energy* index increased by 3.5% (-2.2% in June of the previous year);
- The *Electricity, Gas, Steam, Hot and Cold Water and Cold Air* section grew by 5.1% (-1.1% in June 2019).

Total index and Broad Industry Groups Indices
(year-on-year rate of change)



More information available at:
[Industrial Production Price Index – June 2020](#)
(17 July 2020)

An intense decrease in economic activity, although milder than in the two previous months

In June, the consumer confidence and economic sentiment indicators in the Euro Area (EA) recovered more intensely than in the previous month but remaining at historically low levels. The prices of raw materials and oil presented monthly growth rates of 3.4% and 32.8% in June, respectively (4.1% and 59.3% in May).

In Portugal, the available information continues to reveal an intense contraction of the economic activity in June (although less intense than in the previous month):

- The economic climate indicator continued the recovery started in May, after reaching in April the lowest value in the series;
- The consumer confidence indicator also continued to recover from the abrupt decline recorded in April, when it reached its lowest value since May 2013;
- In June, the manufacturing industry confidence indicator recorded the largest increase in the series, recovering, very partially, from the decreases in the previous four months that resulted in the historical minimum of the series in May. This was mainly due to the increase in the perspectives of the enterprises' production, although the remaining components of the index - opinions on the evolution of the global demand and the current stock of finished products - also evolved positively;
- The construction and public works confidence indicator partially recovered in June from the sharpest decrease in the series recorded in April, reflecting the significant positive contribution of both components: opinions on order books and perspectives on employment;
- The trade confidence indicator also continued to increase (after having recorded in April the lowest value and the largest decrease in the series), reflecting the strong positive contribution of the perspectives on business activity in the next three months and, to a lesser extent, from the opinions on the volume of stocks, while the opinions on the volume of sales contributed negatively;
- The services confidence indicator also increased in June, after decreasing between February and May when it reached the historical minimum of the series. The performance of the indicator was mainly the result of the positive contributions of the perspectives on the evolution of the business situation and also the perspectives on the evolution of the global demand. Conversely, the opinions on the evolution of the order books contributed negatively.

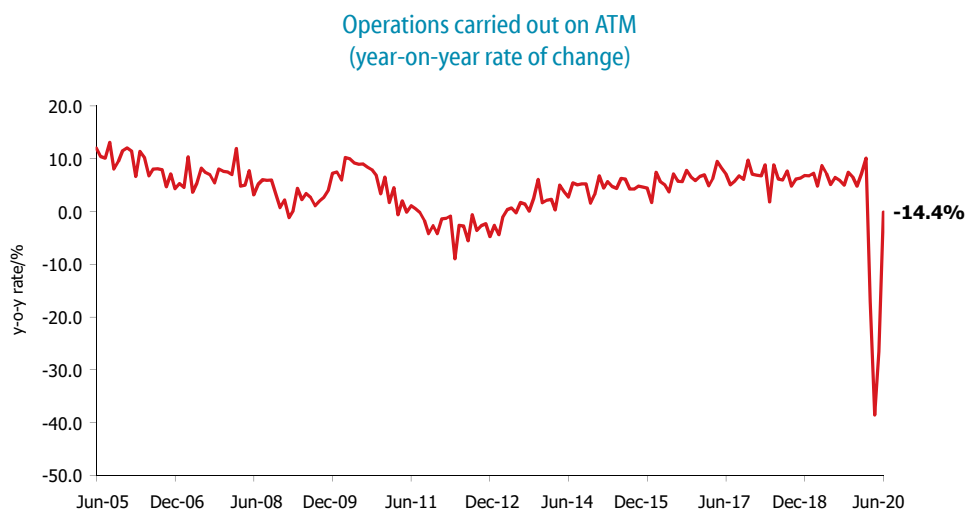
The economic activity indicator for May recovered slightly from the minimum value recorded in April. By components from the perspective of expenditure:

- In May, the quantitative indicator of private consumption decreased slightly less than in April, when it reached the lowest rate of change in the series;
- The investment indicator also recorded a less declining reduction than that observed in the previous month, the most significant since January 2013.



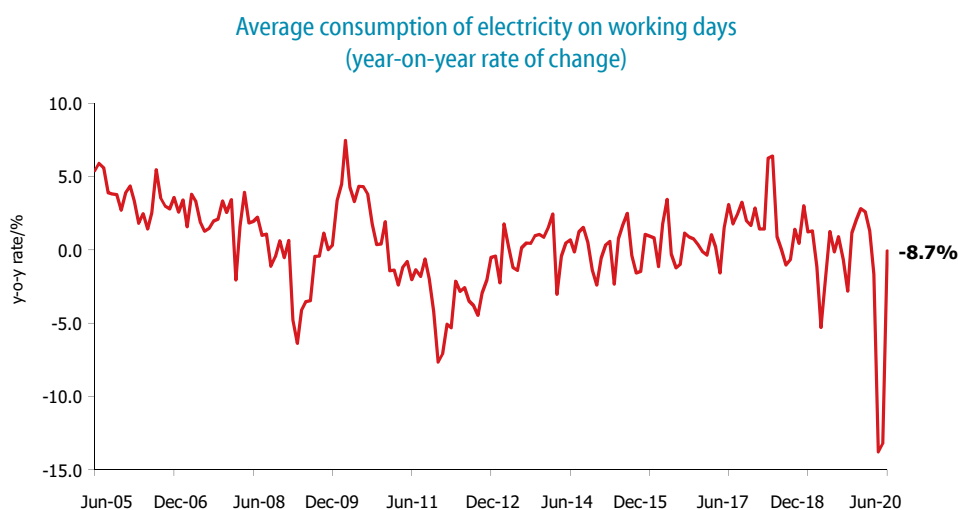
In June, the sales of passenger cars decreased by 56.3% in year-on-year terms, after reductions of 87.0% and 74.8% in April and May respectively.

In June, the overall amount of domestic withdrawals, payments for services, and purchases at ATM terminals decreased by 14.4% in year-on-year terms (-26.6% in May).



The average consumption of electricity on a working day registered a year-on-year rate of change of -8.7% in June (-13.2% in May).

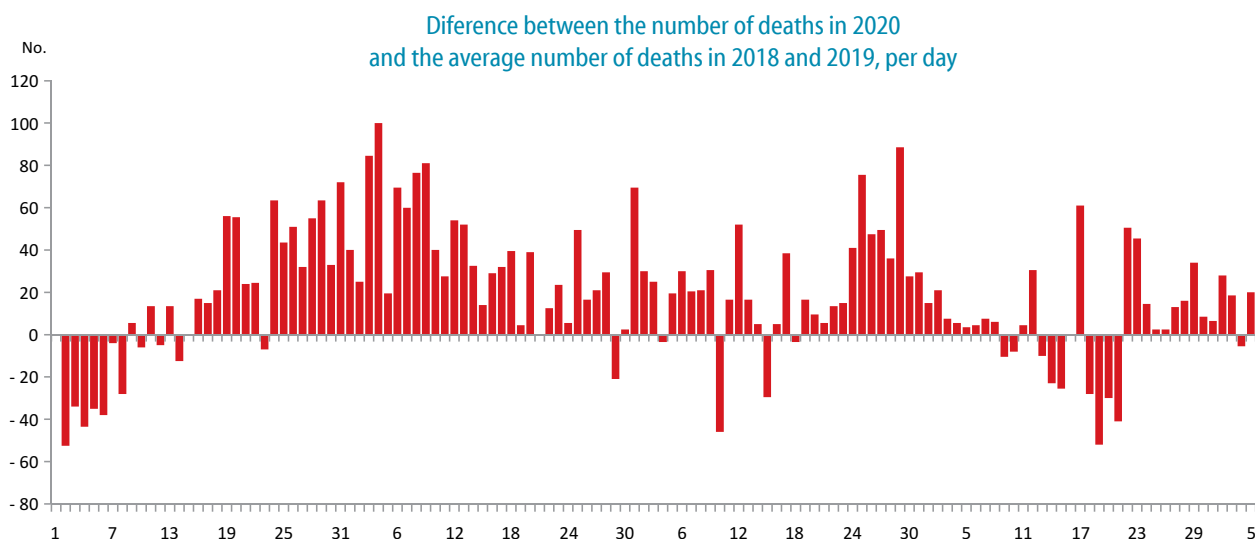
In May, the consumption of road diesel and gasoline recorded year-on-year rates of change of -27.7% and -31.1%, respectively (-47.0% and -58.7% in April, in the same order).



More information available at:
[Monthly Economic Survey – June 2020](#)
 (17 July 2020)

COVID-19: What distinguishes the 19 parishes in a state of calamity from the rest of the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa (AML)?

The total number of deaths exceeded that of 2019 (on March 20) and that of 2018 (on March 30). The comparison between deaths in 2020 and the average of deaths in 2018 and 2019, per day between March 2 and June 21, indicates a change in pattern in mid-March (the first death attributed to COVID-19 was registered on March 16).

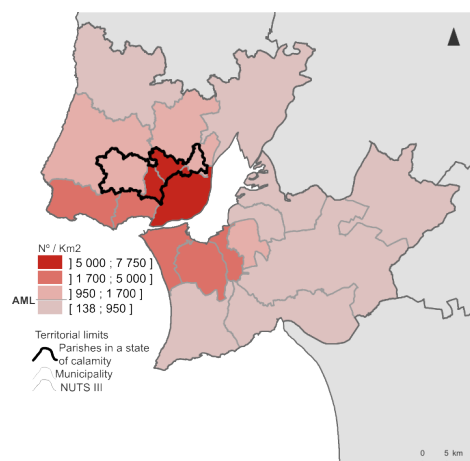


The continuing state of calamity in a group of 19 contiguous parishes of the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa (AML) - AML concentrated 64% of the new cases of the country in the 14 days ended on 13 July - motivated an in-depth analysis of this territory:

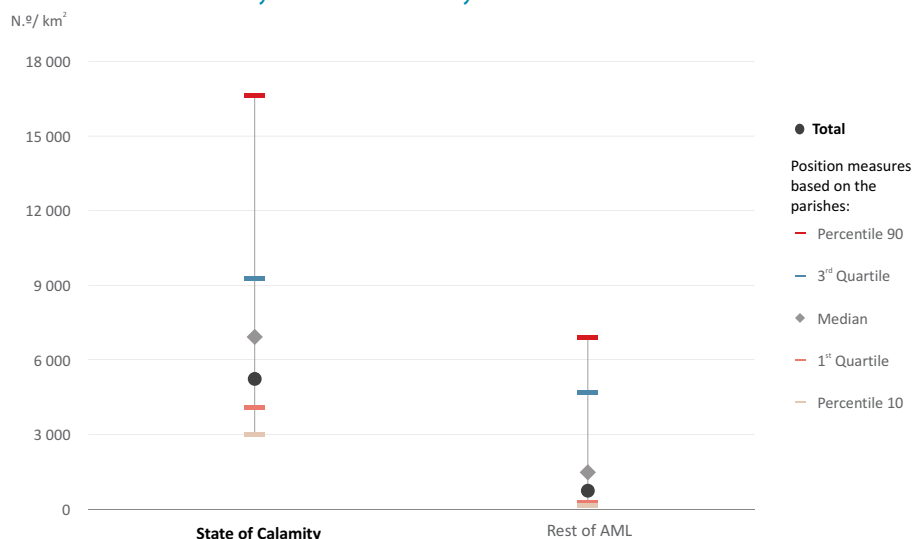
- The resident population in 2019 was estimated at 740 911 inhabitants, representing 25.9% of the approximately 2.9 million residents of the AML;
- The territory in a state of calamity has a higher settlement density. The population density in the territory in a state of calamity (5 232.1 inhabitants per km²) is seven times higher than in the rest of the AML territory and the proportion of buildings with 7 or more dwellings is also higher (30.6% vs. 13.9%);

Population density, 2019

Municipalities and AML



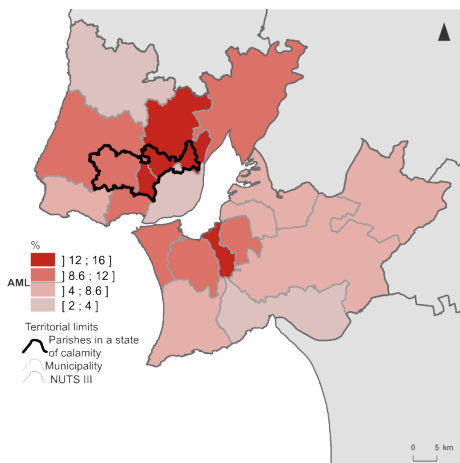
Territory in a state of calamity and the rest of AML



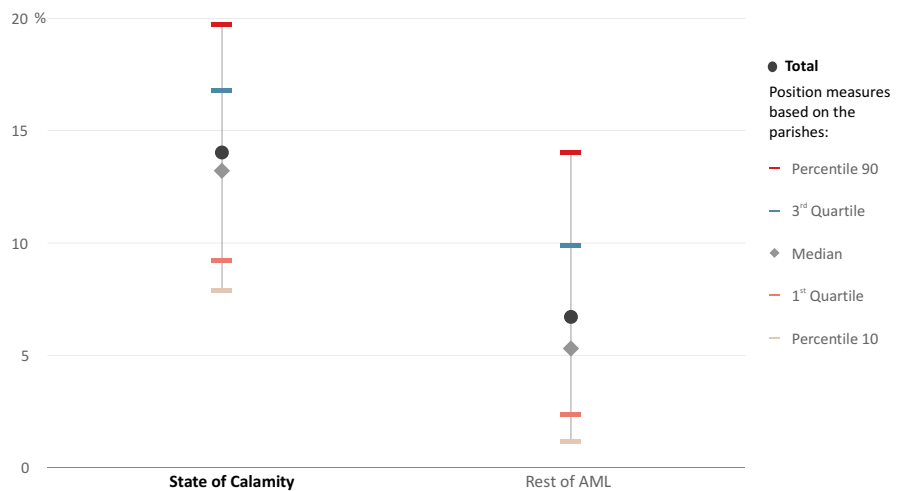
- Residents of the territory in a state of calamity use public transport more often. In the territory in a state of calamity the proportion of trips outside the municipality using public transport is 14.0%, more than double than what is observed in the rest of the AML (6.7%);

Proportion of trips of the resident population outside the municipality of residence using public transport (bus, train metro and boat) as the main mean of transport, 2017

Municipalities and AML



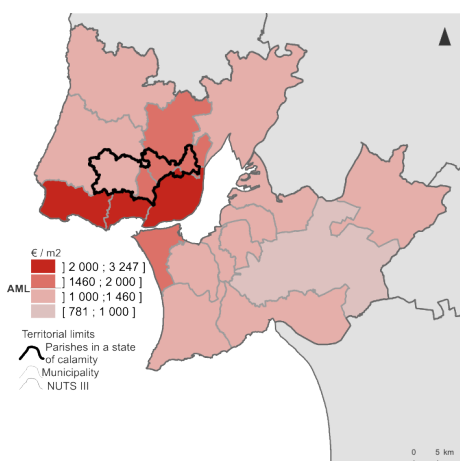
Territory in a state of calamity and the rest of AML



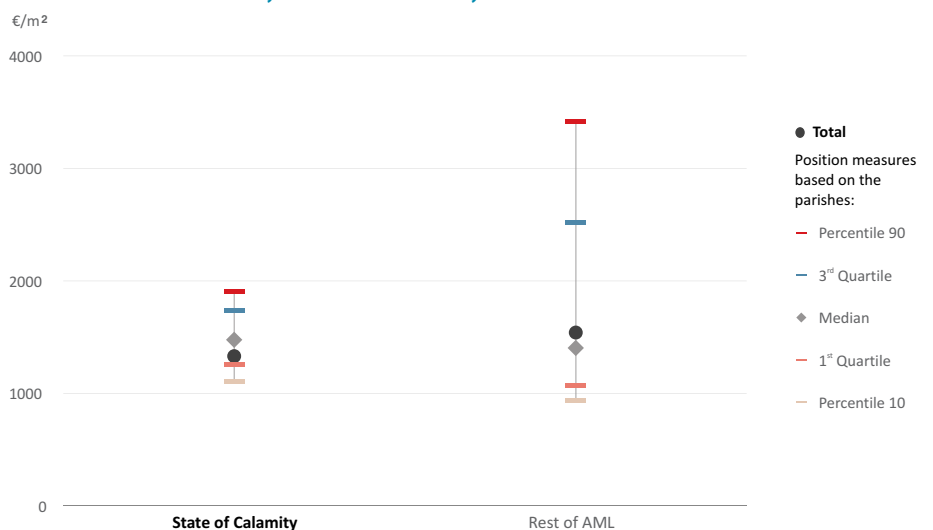
- The territory in a state of calamity shows a lower value housing market. The value of dwellings' prices and rents is lower in the state of calamity territory (1 330 €/m² and 7.5 €/m², respectively) than in the rest of the AML (1 540 €/m² and 8.4 €/m²).

Median value per m² of dwellings sales,
4th quarter 2019 (last 12 months)

Municipalities and AML



Territory in a state of calamity and the rest of AML



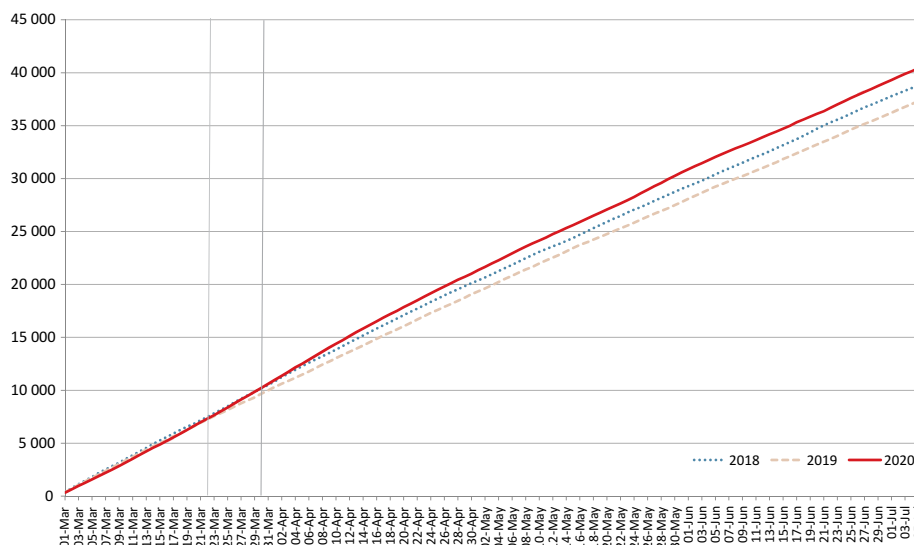
SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

July . 21 . 2020

As usual in this series of press releases, the demographic context and the recent evolution of the pandemic throughout the country were analysed:

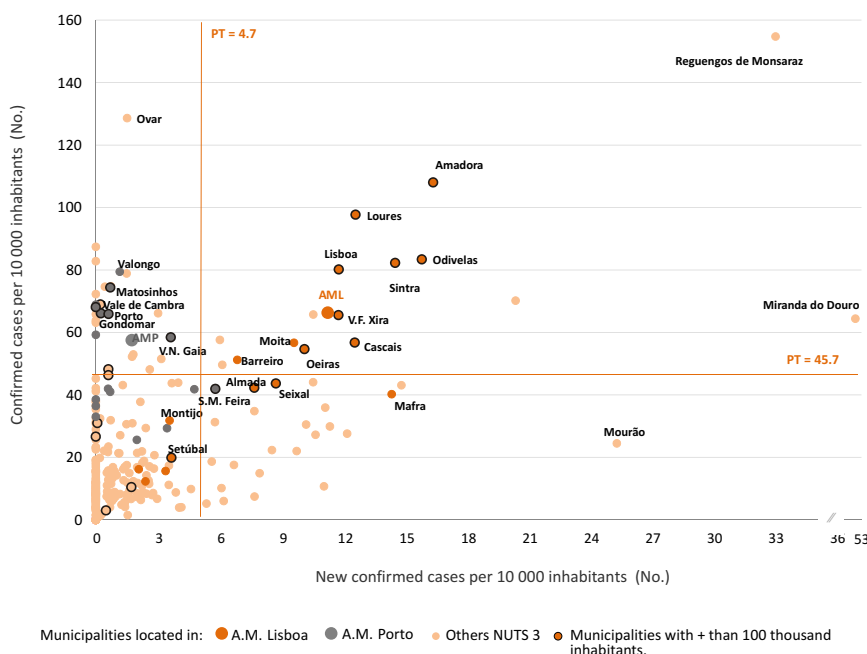
- The preliminary number of deaths between March 1 and July 5, 2020 was 3,103 higher than the number registered in the same period of 2019. This variation resulted mainly from the significant increase in deaths of people aged 75 and over (+ 2,718).

Cumulative number of deaths, by day of death,
March 1st to July 5th (2018-2020)



- On July 13, the date of the last information update at municipality level by the Directorate-General of Health, there were 45.7 cases of COVID-19 per 10 thousand inhabitants in Portugal and 4.7 new cases (last 14 days) per 10 thousand inhabitants. The analysis of the relationship between the number of confirmed cases and the number of new cases (last 14 days) per 10 thousand inhabitants showed ten municipalities in the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa with values above the national average in both indicators, which concentrated 54% of the total new cases in the country and 85% of the total new cases in the AML.

Number of confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants on July 13, 2020 and Number of new confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants on July 13 2020 (last 14 days), by municipality

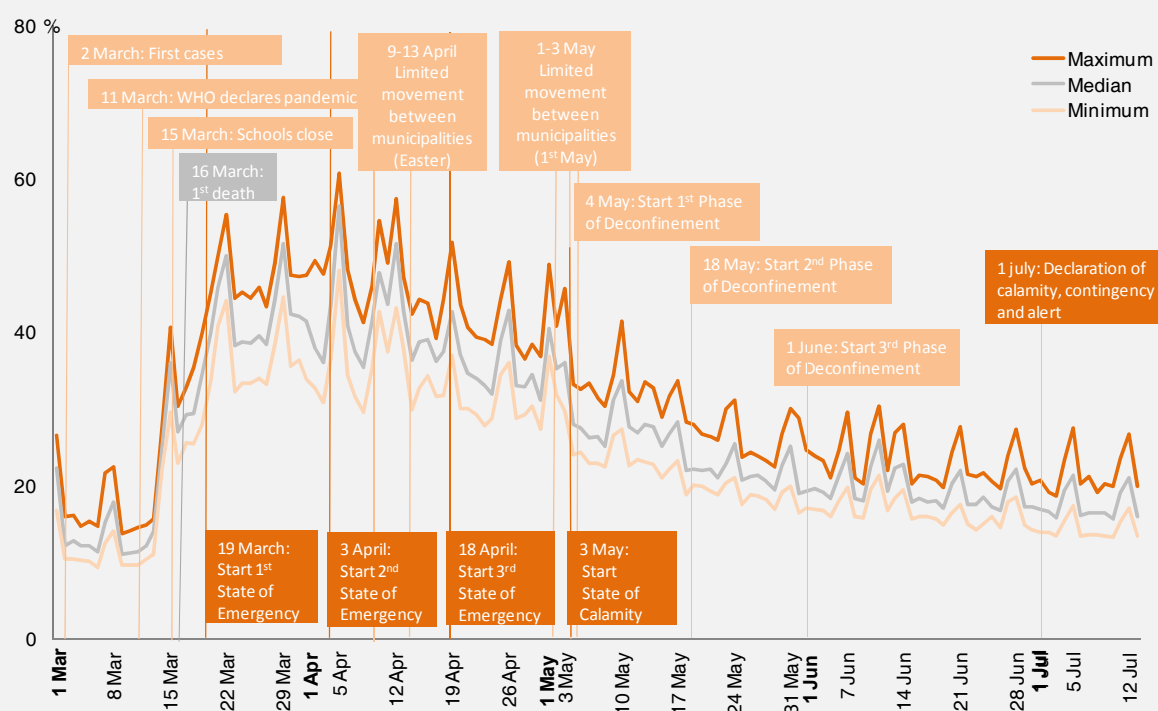


Population mobility indicators at regional level: an analysis based on information from Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative

In this box, taking advantage of Facebook's ["Data for Good"](#) Initiative, population mobility indicators at NUTS 3 level in the national territory are released.

The data represented in the figure below correspond to the proportion of population "staying put" between March 1st and July 13th, 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.

Proportion of the population "staying put" between March 1st and July 13th – 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 the first days of the month and to Sundays.

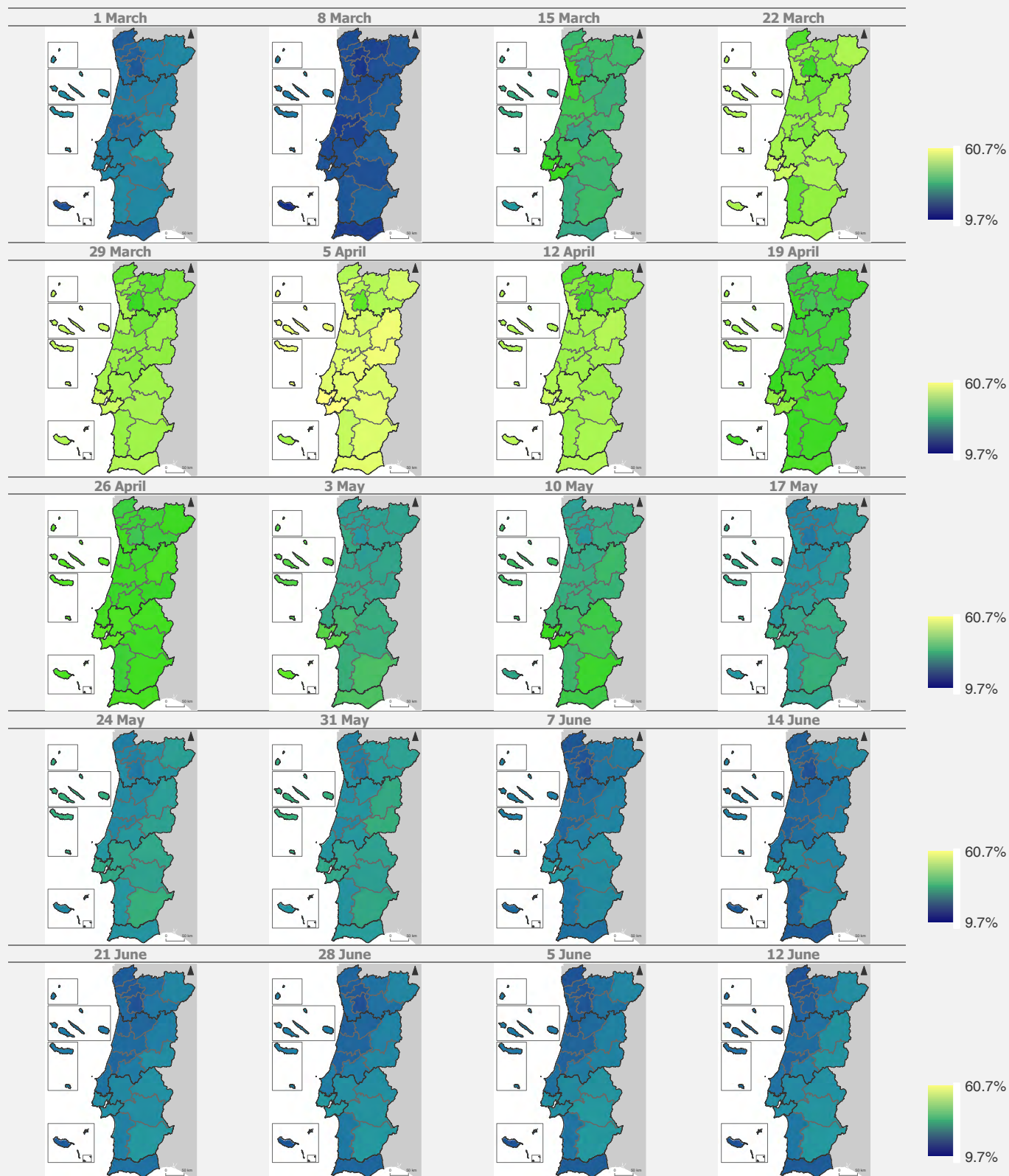
The following figures show this indicator at NUTS 3 level for the days corresponding to Sundays and Mondays, since the beginning of March. It can be seen that the days corresponding to Sundays indicate, overall, less mobility of the population than the days corresponding to Mondays. In particular, there is a reduction in mobility levels with the beginning of the State of Emergency on March 19 (maps of March 22 and 23). On the contrary, a progressive increase in mobility has been registered with the transition from the State of Emergency to the State of Calamity on May 3, followed by the first phase of implementation of the deconfinement measures (maps on May 3, 4, 10, 11 and 17 May), by the second phase of deconfinement on May 18 (maps on May 18, 24, 25 and 31 and June 1), by the third phase of deconfinement (maps on June 1, 7, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 28 and 29 June), and, more recently, by the passage to the State of Alert in general in the country, the State of Contingency in the AML and the State of Calamity in 19 parishes of the AML (maps 5, 6, 12 and 13 of July).

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

July . 21 . 2020

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Proportion of the population "staying put" on Sundays between March 1st and July 12th by NUTS 3



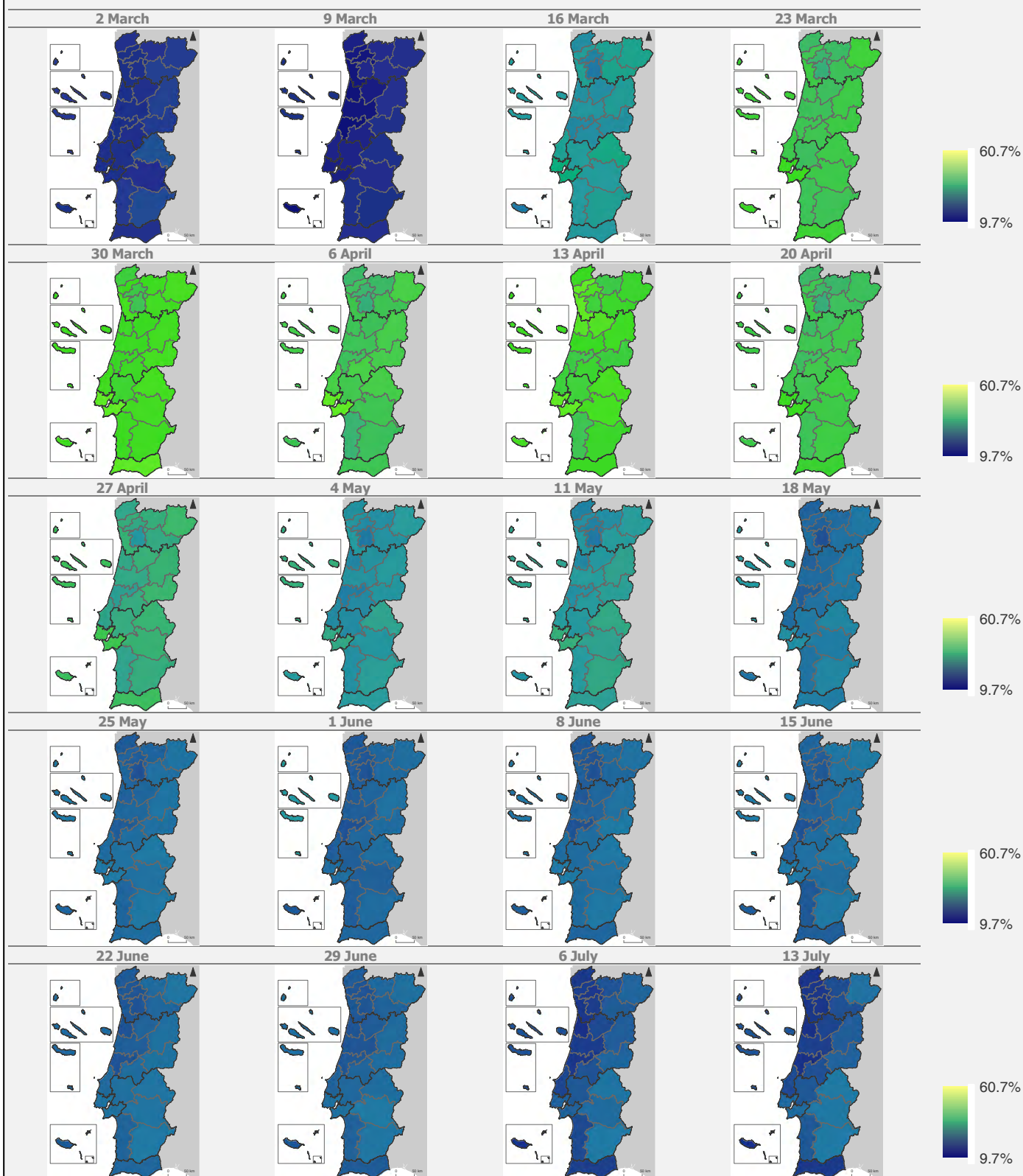
Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University.

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

July . 21 . 2020

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Proportion of the population "staying put" on Mondays between March 2nd and July 13th by NUTS 3



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

Technical note

This press release includes the resident population data as of December 31, 2019 released on June 15.



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 Matos¹ 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.

More information available at:
[Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal](#)
(15 July 2020)

Press releases between 27-07-2020 to 31-07-2020:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Interest rates implied in housing loans	June 2020	20 July 2020