



# SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

October . 21 . 2020

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

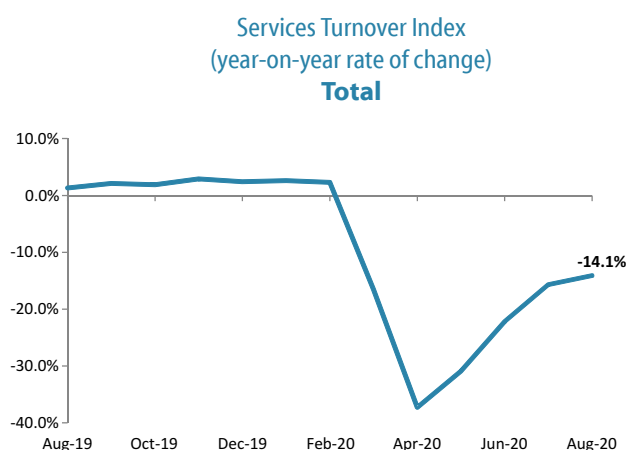
This report covers the press releases concerning:

- Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in services – August 2020, published on October 12;
- Consumer price index – September 2020, published on October 13;
- Tourism activity – August 2020, published on October 15;
- Transport activities - Air Transport Flash Statistics – August 2020, published on October 16;
- Deaths by week – Preliminary data 2020, published on October 16.

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

## The Services Turnover Index decreased by 14.15 in August

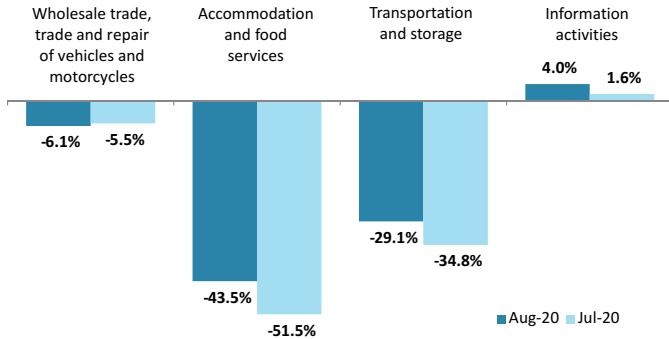
In August, the Services Turnover Index decreased by 14.1% in year-on-year terms (-15.7% in the previous month).



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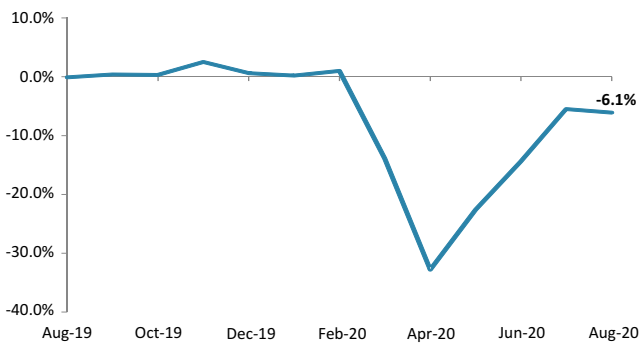
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## Services Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Sections that influenced the index the most

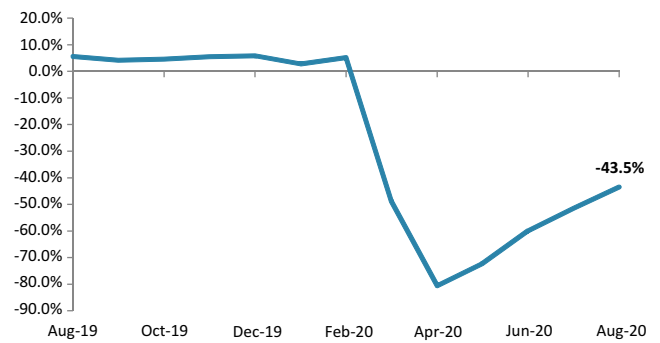


The recovery in August was common to all sections, although they continue to show declining rates of change, except for *Information activities*, which again recorded a positive rate of change again this month above the one recorded in the previous month.

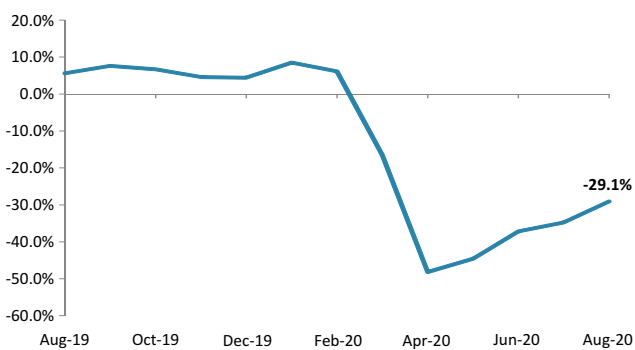
## Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Wholesale trade, trade and repair of vehicles and motorcycles



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

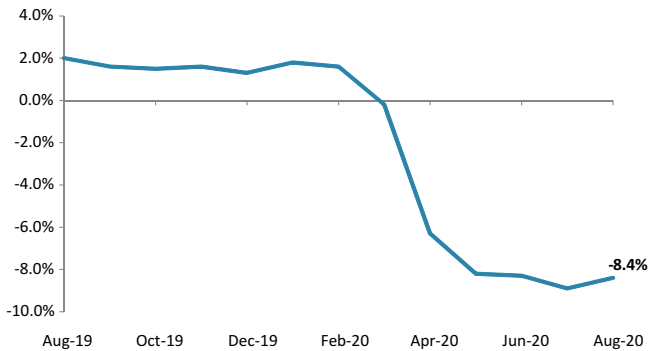


## Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change) Transportation and storage



In August, the month-on-month rate of change of the Turnover Index was +1.7% (+7.9% in July).

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

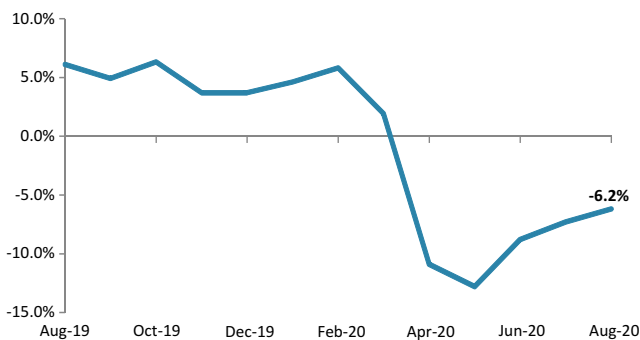


## Employment

The Services Employment Index registered a year-on-year decrease of 8.4% in August (-8.9% in July).

The month-on-month rate of change in the Employment Index was nil in August (+0.3% in July).

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

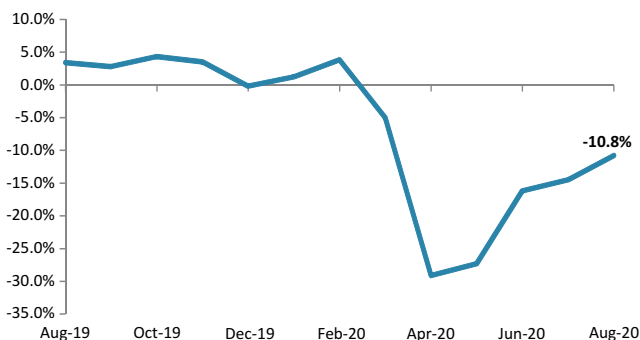


## Wages and Salaries

In year-on-year terms, the rate of change of the Wages and Salaries Index in Services was -6.2% in August (-7.3% in July).

In comparison with the previous month, the Wages and Salaries Index registered a rate of change of -9.3% in July (-10.4% in August 2019).

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



## Hours worked

The rate of change in the Work Volume in Services Index in August, measured by hours worked and adjusted for calendar effects, was -10.8% in year-on-year terms (-14.5% in July).

The month-on-month rate of change in the Work Volume in Services Index, in August, was -1.1% (-5.2% in the same period of 2019).

More information available at:

[Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in Services – August 2020](#)  
(12 October 2020)

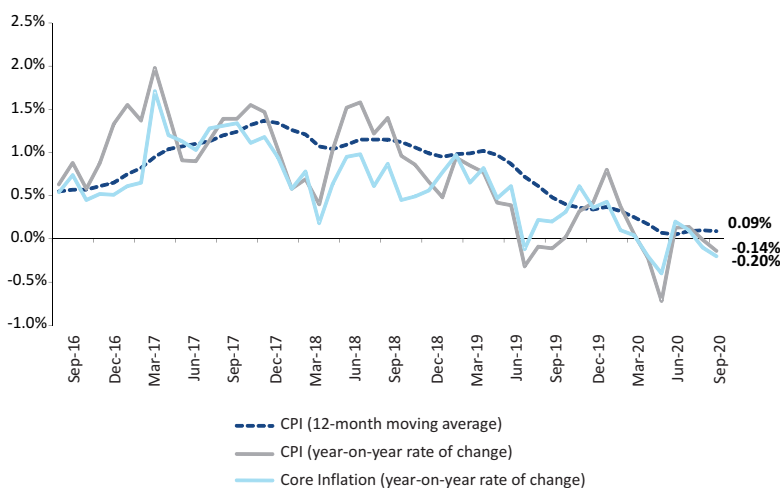
## The CPI year-on-year rate of change declined to -0.1% in September

In September, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) year-on-year rate of change was -0.1% (it was nil in August).

The unprocessed food aggregate recorded an annual rate of change of +4.2% in September (the same as in August) while energy presented an annual rate of change of -5.6% (-4.9% in August).

The annual core inflation rate of change (total index excluding energy and unprocessed food products) was -0.2% (-0.1% in August).

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



The increases in the year-on-year rates of change of the following aggregates stand out in comparison with the previous month:

- *Leisure, recreation and culture*: +0.2% (-3.1% in August);
- *Accessories, household equipment and maintenance*: -0.4% (-0.8% in August).
- *Health*: +1.3% (0.9% in August)

Conversely, the decrease in the year-on-year rate of change of the following aggregates should be highlighted:

- *Clothing and footwear*: -2.4% (+0.3% in August);
- *Restaurants and hotels*: -0.7% (+1.7% in July);

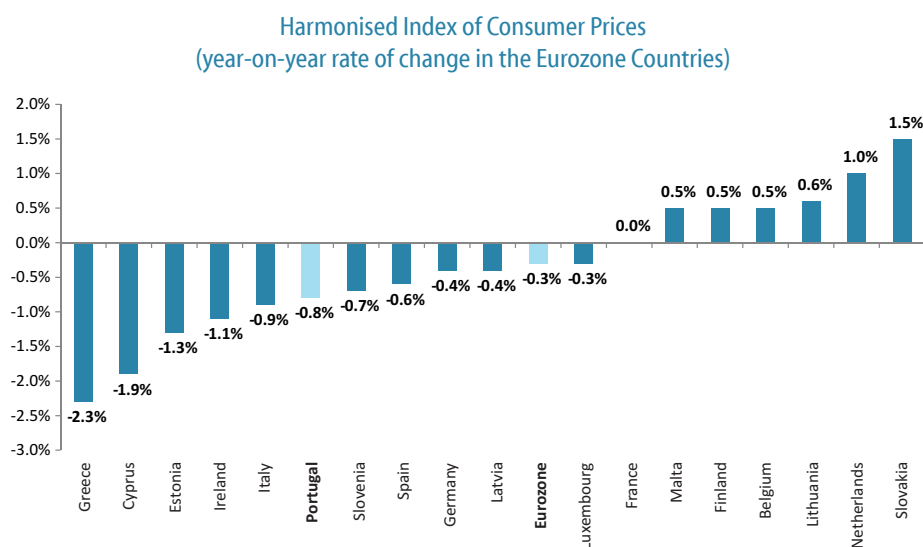
## Month-on-month rate of change

In September 2020, the CPI recorded a month-on-month rate of change of +1.0% (-0.3% in the previous month and +1.1% in September 2019). Excluding unprocessed food and energy products, the CPI variation was +1.2% (-0.3% in the previous month and +1.3% in September 2019).

## 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 - recorded a year-on-year rate of change in Portugal, in August, of -0.8% (-0.2% in August).

According to the information available for September 2020, concerning Eurostat's estimate, the year-on-year rate of change in the HICP in Portugal was 0.5 percentage points lower than that of the Euro area (in August 2020, the change in the Portuguese HICP had been the same as that of the Euro area).



More information available at:  
[Consumer Price Index – September 2020](#)  
 (13 de outubro)

## Tourist activity kept recovering in August, but still registering decreases of over 40% in guests and overnight stays

In August 2020, the tourist accommodation sector registered 1.9 million guests and 5.1 million overnight stays, corresponding to year-on-year rates of change of -43.2% and -47.1% respectively (-63.8% and -67.8% in July, in the same order).

Overnight stays of residents declined by 2.1% (-29.4% in July) and those of non-residents decreased by 72.0% (-84.7% in July).

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

- Hotels: 48.9% (78.3% of the total overnight stays);
- Local accommodation establishments: 46.6% (14.9% of the total overnight stays);
- Rural/lodging establishments: 13.9% (6.8% of the total overnight stays).

In *Hostels*, the reduction was 57.4% in August 2020.

In the first eight months of 2020, the total number of overnight stay declined by 62.5%, as a result of rates of change of -37.1% of residents and -73.6% of non-residents.



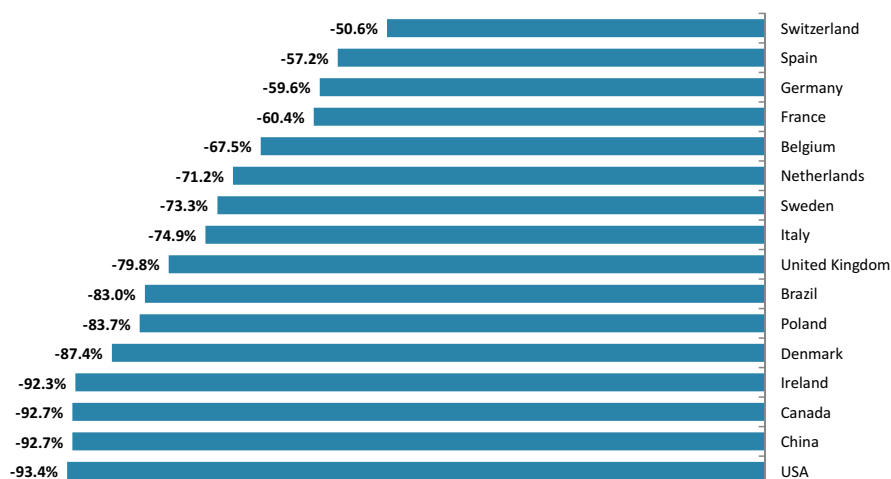
## Overnight stays and Guests in August 2020

	Overnight stays		Guests	
	10 <sup>3</sup>	Year-on-year change	10 <sup>3</sup>	Year-on-year change
Total	5 098,2	-47,1%	1 893,9	-43,2%
Residents	3 365,4	-2,1%	1 305,2	-4,6%
Non-residentes	1 732,8	-72,0%	588,7	-70,1%

In August 2020, 21.2% of the tourist accommodation establishments were closed or did not register any movement of guests (29.7% in July).

In this month, the very significant decreases were kept (above 50%) in overnight stays of tourists from the 16 main countries of origin.

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

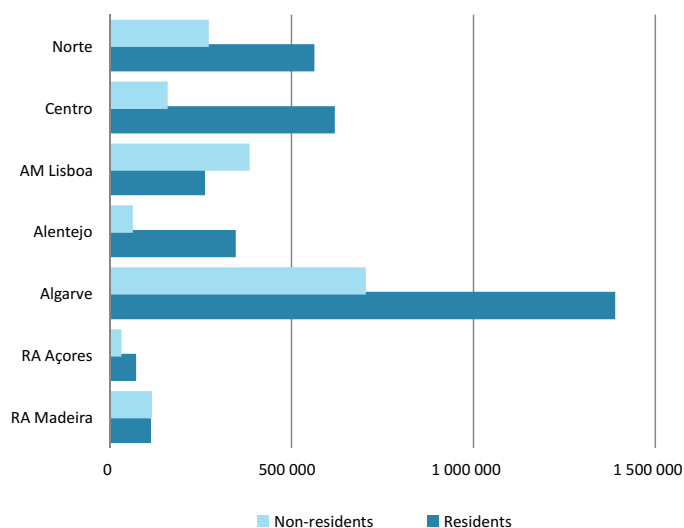


The tourists coming from these 16 countries were responsible for 93.1% of overnight stays registered in August.

Since the beginning of the year, all the main markets recorded declines, more so in the cases of the Irish (-89.0%), North American (-83.4%), Polish (-79.4%), and British (-78.8%) markets.



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



## Noteworthy reduction in the number of overnight stays in all regions

In August, all regions recorded declines in the number of overnight stays, with the lowest reductions registered in the Alentejo (-15.3%), Centro (-27.7%), and Algarve (-39.1%).

The largest reductions in tourist flows were recorded in the following regions:

- RA Madeira (-72,2%);
- RA Açores (-69,1%);
- AM Lisboa (-68,6%).

## Average stay decreases

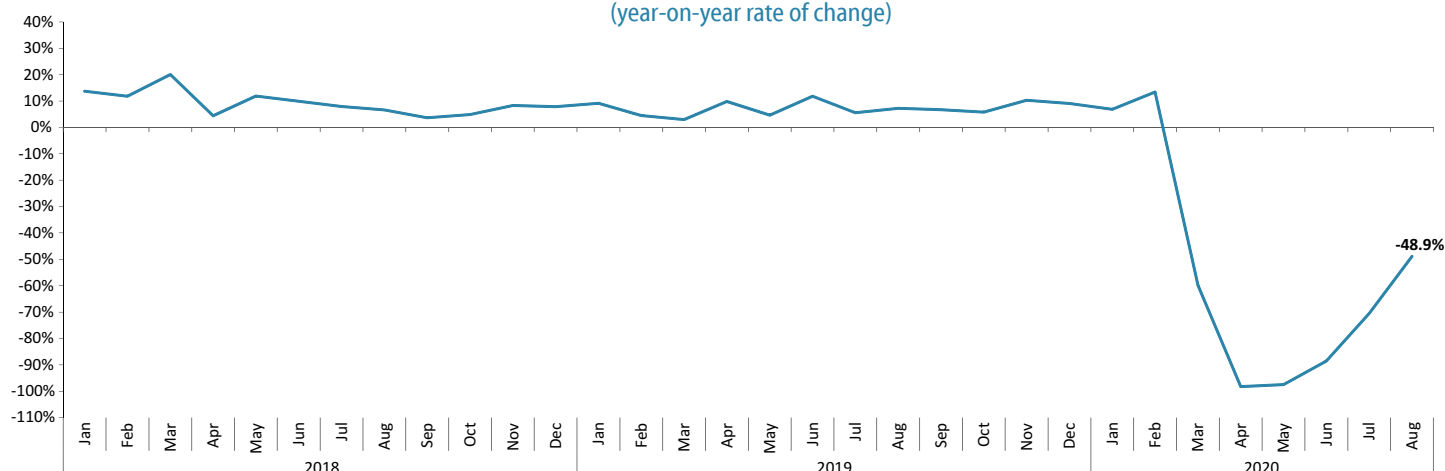
In August 2020, considering all tourist establishments, the average stay of guests (2.69 nights) declined by 6.8% (-11.2% in July), with the contribution of:

- +2.6% as regards residents;
- -6.6% concerning non-residents.

## Revenue kept decreasing significantly

In August 2020, the revenue originated in tourist accommodation establishments amounted to €326.5 million, corresponding to a rate of change of -48.9% (-69.8% in July).

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



In August, all regions recorded significant decreases in revenue, with the emphasis on RA Madeira (-74.0%), AM Lisboa (-71.8%), and RA Açores (-71.4%).

More information available at:  
[Tourism activity – August 2020](#)  
(15 October 2020)

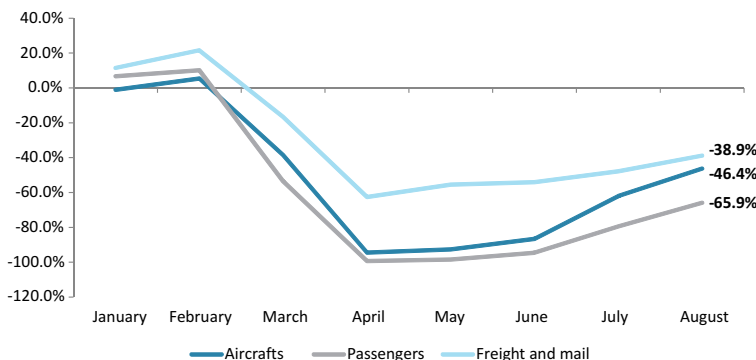
## Movement in national airports maintains a recovery trend, but still registering daily reductions of over 50% in passengers

In August 2020, in year-on-year terms, at the national airports:

- The movement of passengers (2.2 million, including the embarked, disembarked and in transit) declined by 65.9% (-79.5% in July);
- The movement of cargo and mail (10.4 thousand tonnes) declined by 38.9% (-48.7% in July);
- The number of landed commercial aircraft (12.4 thousand) declined by 46.4% (-62.0% in July).



Aircrafts landed, passengers and freight/mail movement, 2020  
(year-on-year rate of change)



When comparing the number of landed aircraft and the number of daily disembarked passengers between January and August 2020, and comparing with the same period of the previous year, it becomes clear the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures adopted at the airspace level from the beginning of the second fortnight of March. There was a slight recovery in July, which continued through August, although there are still daily reductions of more than 35% in the number of aircraft landed and 50% in the number of disembarked passengers.

Considering the movement at national airports from January to August 2020, in comparison with the same period of the previous year:

- The number of landed commercial aircraft (66.9 thousand) declined by 56.7%;
- The number of passengers handled (13.4 million) decreased by 67.1%;
  - The airport of Lisboa handled 52.5% of total passengers (7.0 million) and registered a decrease of 66.3%;
  - Among the three airports with the highest passenger traffic, the airport of Faro was the one with the highest decline (-77.1%);
- France stood as the main country of origin and destination for passengers handled at national airports (1,038.3 thousand, corresponding to a year-on-year rate of change of -61.4%);
- The United Kingdom, the second main country of origin and destination, recorded the largest reduction in the number of disembarked and embarked passengers (-74.0% e -74.1%, respectively);
- The movement of cargo and mail (91.1 thousand tonnes) presented a reduction of 32.1%.

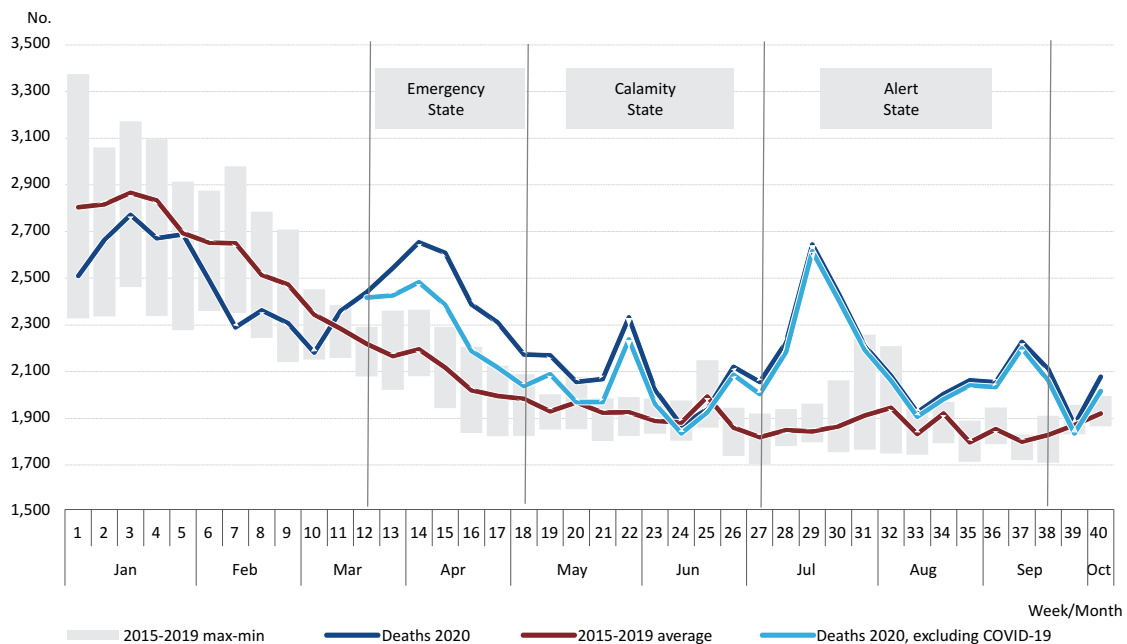


## Mortality in Portugal in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

According to preliminary figures concerning the number of deaths, from 1 January to 4 October 2020 there were 90,300 deaths in Portugal, 7,096 more than the average for the same period in 2015-2019.

In the first two months of 2020, the number of deaths was generally lower than the average figures for the last five years. However, while in previous years mortality continued to decline in the following months, in March 2020 the number of deaths began to rise.

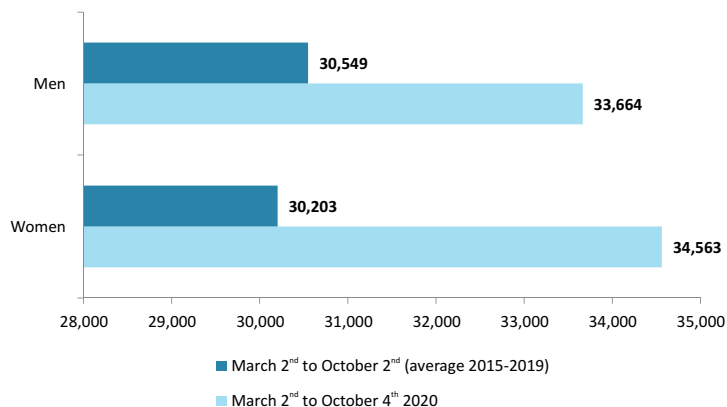
2020 deaths and 2015-2019 average of deaths, per week, in Portugal, weeks 1 to 40



Between March 2, when the first cases of COVID-19 disease were diagnosed in Portugal, and October 4, i.e., between the 10<sup>th</sup> week (March 2 to 8) and the 40<sup>th</sup> (September 28 to October 4) there were 68,227 deaths, 7,474 more than the average observed in the same period of 2015-2019. Of these, 2,018 were attributed to COVID-19.

Of the total number of deaths from March 2 to October 4, 33,664 were male and 34,563 were female (+3,115 and +4,360, respectively, compared to the average for the same period of 2015-2019).

Deaths from March 2<sup>nd</sup> to October 2<sup>nd</sup>

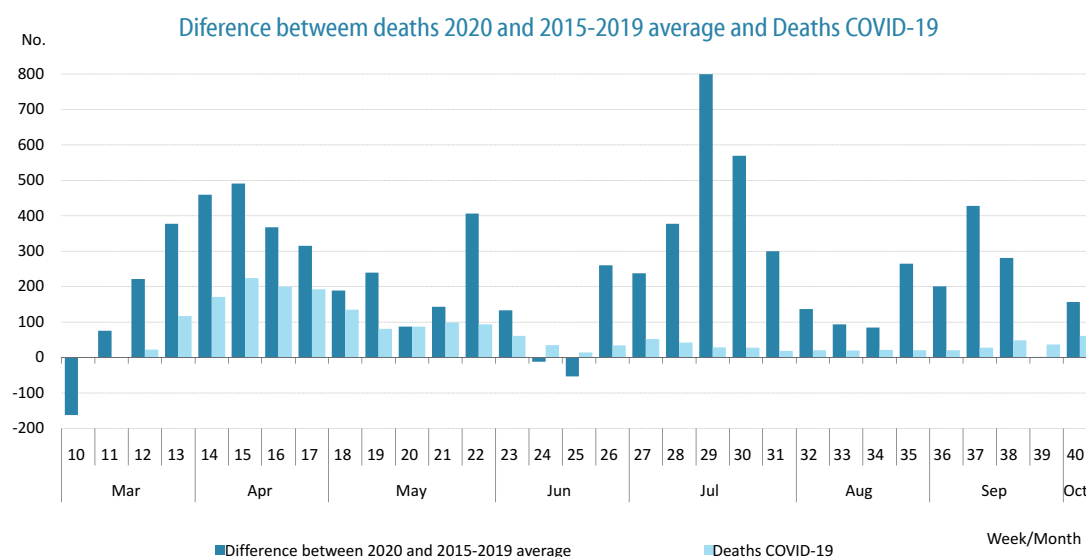


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The increase in deaths in 2020 compared with the average for 2015-2019 reached the first peak in week 15 (6 to 12 April) and registered its highest value in week 29 (13 to 19 July), around 800 more deaths, also in connection to the fact that July 2020 was extremely hot.

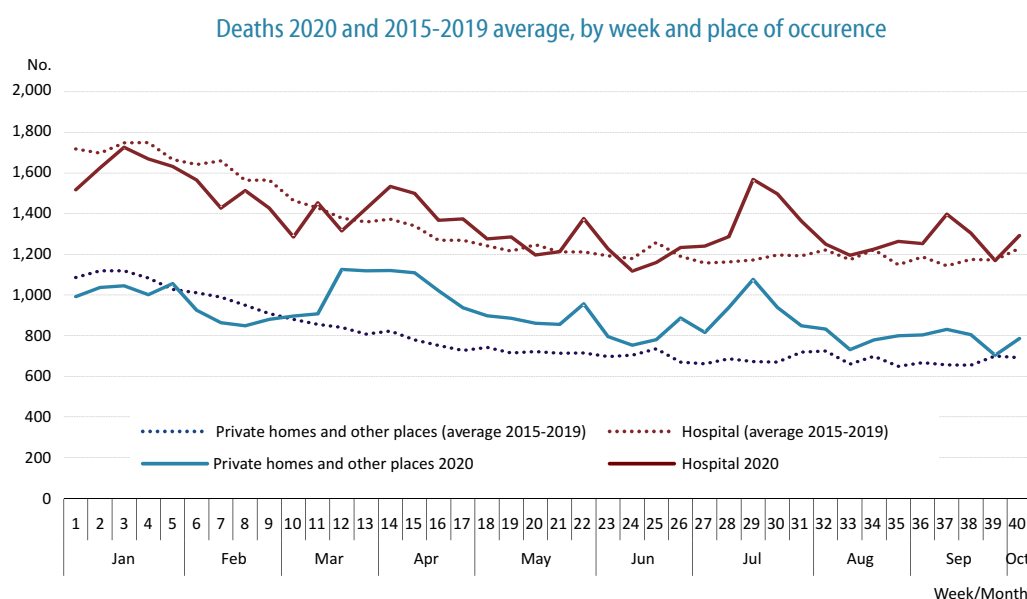
The increase in mortality from March onwards, relative to the average of the last five years, is only partly explained by the deaths attributed to COVID-19.



About 70% of the deaths between March 2 and October 4 were of people aged 75 and over. Compared to the average number of deaths observed in the same period of 2015-2019, an additional 6,488 people died at the age of 75 and over, of whom 5,095 died at the age of 85 and over.

The greatest increase in the number of deaths in this period, in relation to the 2015-2019 average, was recorded in the Norte region (+3,096 deaths), followed by Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (+2,003), Centro (+1,423), Alentejo (+648), Algarve (+264) and the Região Autónoma dos Açores (+91) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (+63).

Although the highest proportion of deaths has always occurred in hospitals, from March 2 the proportion of deaths at home and elsewhere was higher than the average for 2015-2019, especially until early June (week 23). In recent weeks, the increase in deaths has been more evenly distributed between hospitals and elsewhere.



More information available at:  
[Deaths by week – preliminary data 2020](#)  
 (16 October 2020)

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 19-10-2020 and 23-10-2020:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Industrial production price index	September 2020	20 October 2020
Interest rates implied in housing loans	September 2020	20 October 2020
Monthly Economic Survey	September 2020	20 October 2020
Physical Energy Flow Accounts	2018	23 October 2020