



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

December . 15 . 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:

- CPI/HICP Flash estimate – November, published on November 30;
- Monthly employment and unemployment estimates – October 2020 , published on November 30;
- Quarterly national accounts – 3rd quarter of 2020, published on November 30;
- Tourism activity, flash estimate – October 2020, published on November 30;
- Industrial production index – October 2020, published on December 2;
- Transport activities – 3rd Quarter 2020, published on December 2;
- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal, published on December 4.

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

In November, the CPI year-on-year rate of change has fallen again Flash estimate



In November, the year-on-year rate of change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is estimated to have been -0.2% (-0.1% in the previous month).

The core inflation indicator (total index excluding unprocessed food products and energy) recorded the same rate of change: -0,2% (and also -0.1 percentage points (p.p.) as in October).

In November, the estimated CPI month-on-month rate of change should have been -0.3% (0.1% in October and -0.1% in November 2019).

	Monthly rate (%) ¹		Annual rate (%) ¹	
	Oct-20	Nov-20*	Oct-20	Nov-20*
CPI				
Total	0.11	-0.29	-0.07	-0.22
All items excluding housing	0.10	-0.31	-0.17	-0.31
All items excl. unproc. food and energy	0.11	-0.29	-0.09	-0.18
Unprocessed food	-0.37	-0.50	4.52	3.86
Energy products	-0.38	0.01	-5.98	-6.06
HIPC				
Total	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4

* Estimated values

¹ Values rounded to two and one decimal place.

As regards 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 - Portugal will have recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -0.4% in November (-0.6% in October).

More information available at:
[CPI/HICP Flash estimate – November 2020](#)
 (30 November 2020)

In September, the employed population increased by 0.7%, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points (p.p.) and the labour underutilisation decreased by 0.1 p.p.

The monthly estimates presented correspond to mobile quarters, the reference month of which is the central month of each of these quarters. Thus, the final estimates for September 2020 comprise the months of August, September, and October, while the provisional estimates for October 2020 include the months of September, October, and November.

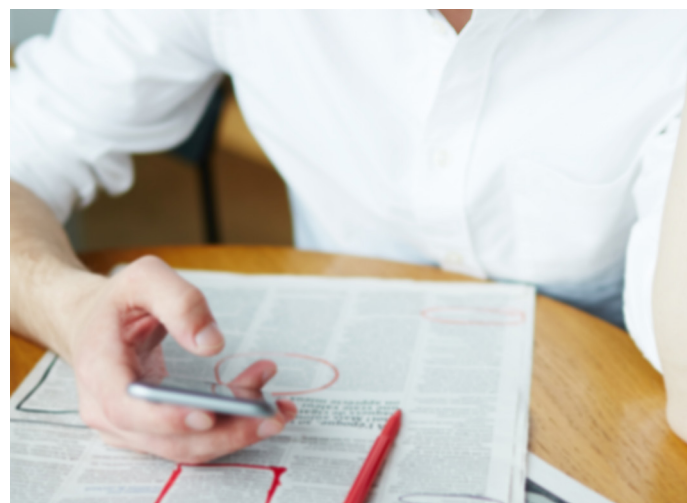
In September, the unemployment rate (population aged 15 to 74) stood at 7.9% (0.2 p.p. less than in the previous month and 1.4 p.p. more than in September 2019).

In October 2020, the employment rate was estimated at 61.2% (0.25 p.p. more than in the previous month and 1.9 p.p. more compared to the same month in 2019).

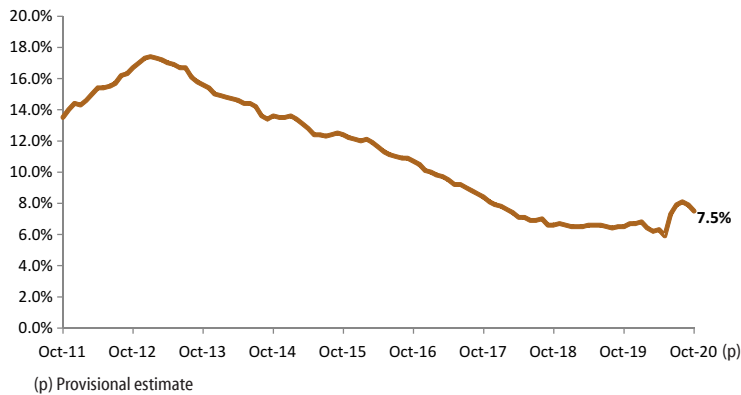
In October 2020, the labour underutilisation rate was 15.4%.

In September 2020, compared to the previous month:

- The employed population (4,749.4 thousand people) increased by 0.7% (32.4 thousand);
- The unemployed population (407.1 thousand) decreased by 1.7% (7.0 thousand);
- The active population (5,156.4 thousand) increased by 0.5% (25.3 thousand);
- The inactive population (2,652.2 thousand) decreased by 0.9% (24.5 thousand).



Unemployment Rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



The increase in the active population in September compared to August was the result of the increase in the employed population being more significant than the decrease in the unemployed population.

The provisional estimate of the unemployment rate in October 2020 was 7.5% (0.4 p.p. less than in the previous month and 1.0 p.p. more than in October 2019), being:

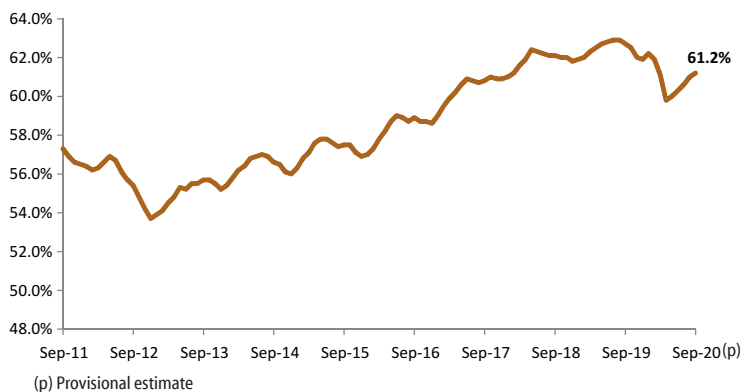
- 23.9% concerning the youth population (-0.4 p.p. compared to the previous month);
- 6.4% regarding the adult population (also 0.4 p.p. less than in the previous month).

In October 2020, compared to the previous month:

- The unemployed population decreased by 4.7% (19.3 thousand people);
- The employed increased by 0.3% (15.8 thousand);
- The active population decreased by 0.1% (3.4 thousand);
- The inactive population increased by 0.2% (6.2 thousand);
- The inactivity rate was 33.8% (+0.1 p.p. compared to the previous month and +0.8 p.p. vis-à-vis October 2019).

The estimated employment rate in October 2020 was 61.2% (+0.2 p.p. than in the previous month and -1.5 p.p. than in October of the previous year).

Employment Rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



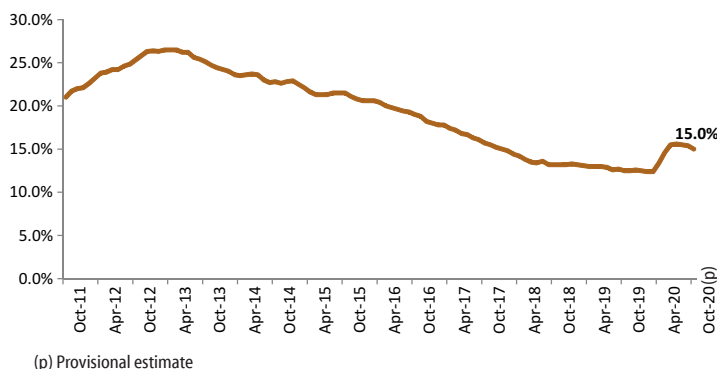
Labour underutilisation

The labour underutilisation is an indicator that aggregates:

- The unemployed population;
- The underemployment of part-time workers;
- The inactive looking for a job but not immediately available to work;
- The inactive available but not looking for a job.

This indicator allows the use of a broader measure of labour underutilisation than the more restrictive measure given by the official unemployment rate (ILO concept).

Labour underutilisation rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



In October 2020 (provisional estimate):

- The labour underutilisation comprised 811.2 thousand people (2.1% (17.7 thousand) less than in the previous month and 20.4% (137.5 thousand) more than in October 2019);
- The labour underutilisation rate was 15.4% (0.1 p.p. less than in the previous month and 2.7 p.p. more in year-on-year terms).

More information available at:

[Monthly employment and unemployment estimates – October 2020](#)
(30 November 2020)

GDP in volume registered a year-on-year rate of change of -5.7%
and +13.3% quarter-on-quarter

In the 3rd quarter of 2020, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by 5.7% year-on-year in volume (-16.4% in the previous quarter).

This was largely due to the contribution of domestic demand, which was considerably less negative than in the previous quarter, mainly reflecting the significant recovery of private consumption and, to a lesser extent, of investment and public consumption.

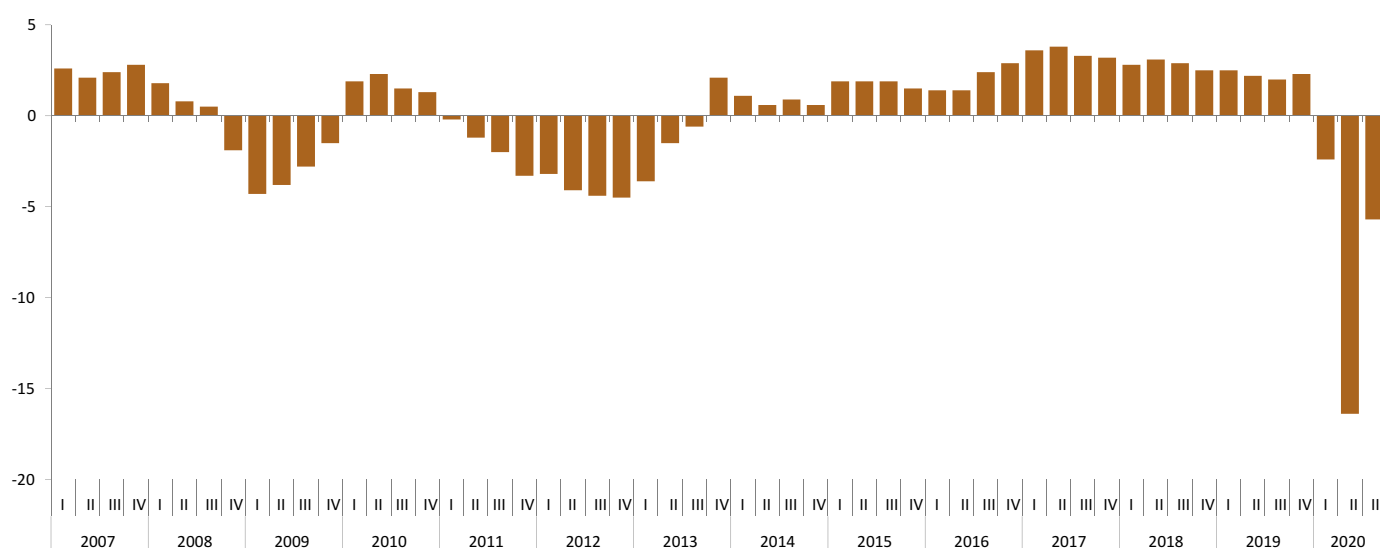
The contribution of net external demand in the 3rd quarter was also less negative than in the previous quarter, from -4.6 percentage points (p.p.) to -1.6 p.p. The recovery was more significant in Exports of Goods and Services, mainly due to the evolution of exports of goods.

Compared to the 2nd quarter of 2020, GDP grew by 13.3% in real terms (-13.9% in the previous quarter). This result is also explained mainly by the behaviour of domestic demand, which made a positive contribution of 10.7 p.p. to the quarter-on-quarter change in GDP (-10.9 p.p. in the 2nd quarter). The contribution of net external demand also turned positive (2.6 p.p.), after having been very negative (-3.0 p.p.) in the previous quarter; this evolution was the result of the sharp growth in Exports of Goods and Services.

In nominal terms, GDP fell by 3.6% in the 3rd quarter compared with the same period in 2019 (a rate of change of -12.7% in the previous quarter).



Gross Domestic Product in volume (reference year =2016)
Seasonally and calendar effects adjusted data
Year-on-Year rate of change, %



Private consumption recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -4.3% in real terms (-14.4% in the previous quarter), while Investment decreased by 8.2% (-10.1% in the 2nd quarter).

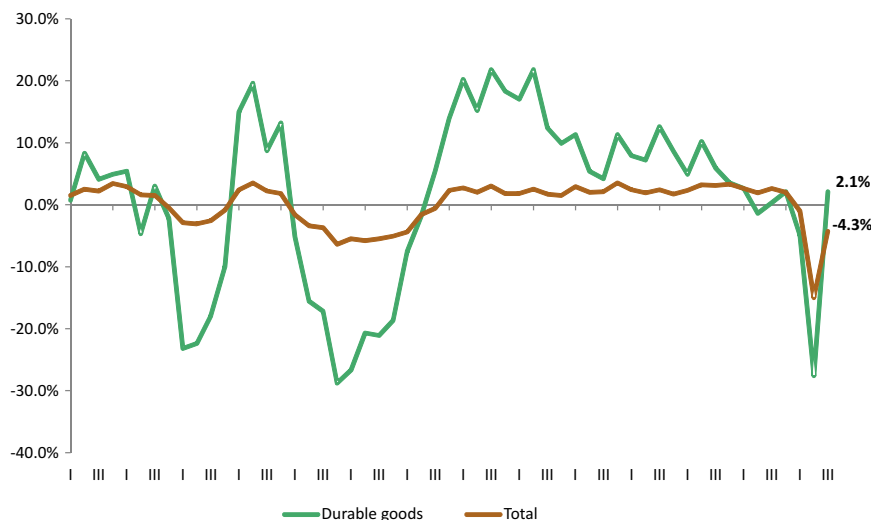
Public consumption (General Government Final Consumption Expenditure) also recovered in volume, registering a year-on-year growth of 1.7%, after having decreased by 4.1% in the previous quarter, reflecting the negative impact on non-market production in volume of the measures adopted to reduce the spread of COVID-19. On the other hand, in nominal terms, public consumption rose from a year-on-year rate of change of 6.5% in the 2nd quarter to 6.1% in the 3rd quarter.

Final consumption expenditure of resident households decreased by 15.0%

In the 3rd quarter of 2020, Final Consumption Expenditure by Resident Households decreased by 4.3% year-on-year in volume (-14.8% in the previous quarter).

Expenditure by resident households on durable goods increased by 2.1% year-on-year, after a sharp decline in the 2nd quarter (-26.2%). The year-on-year rate of change was less negative in motor vehicle purchases in the 3rd quarter than in the previous quarter.

Final consumption expenditure
resident households
(year-on-year rate of change)



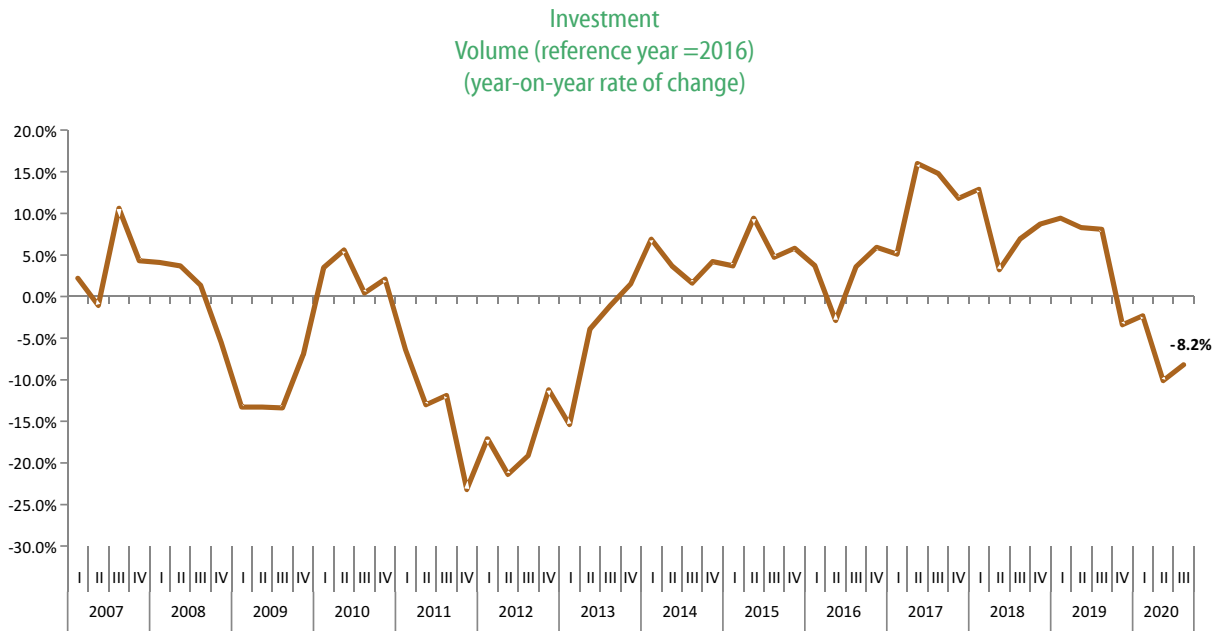
The non-durable goods and services component also recovered from a year-on-year rate of change of -13.6% in the 2nd quarter to -5.0%, with a slowdown in the food products component.

Compared to the 2nd quarter:

- Consumption expenditure by resident households increased by 13.3% (-13.4% in the previous quarter), with a quarter-on-quarter rate of change of -40.2% in expenditure on durable goods;
- Expenditure on non-durable goods and services increased by 10.8% (rates of change of +22.5% and -12.5% in the 2nd quarter respectively);
- Private consumption decreased by 9.4% (-21.4% in the previous quarter).

Investment decreases by 8.2%

In the 3rd quarter of 2020, Investment declined by 8.2% year-on-year in volume (-10.1% in the previous quarter).



Exports and Imports decreased by 15.2% and 11.4% in volume respectively

Exports of goods and services in volume registered a year-on-year rate of change of -15.2% in the 3rd quarter (-39.4% in the previous quarter). The contribution of a significant recovery in exports of goods is noteworthy, with a year-on-year rate of change of -2.8% (-32.6% in the 2nd quarter). Exports of services continued to register a rather significant year-on-year decrease (-40.8%), although less intense than that observed in the previous quarter (-54.0%), largely explained by the performance of tourism.

In the 3rd quarter, imports of goods and services in volume declined by 11.4% year-on-year, after recording a year-on-year rate of change of -29.2% in the 2nd quarter. Here too, the goods component recovered more sharply, from -28.2% in the 2nd quarter to -8.5% in the 3rd quarter, while the services component declined by 25.5% in the 3rd quarter, after a 34.7% contraction in the previous quarter.

Compared to the last quarter, total exports and imports increased by 38.9% in real terms, with rates of change of 41.1% in the goods component and 31.7% in services.

Employment decreased by 2.6%

In the 3rd quarter of 2020, employment (seasonally adjusted) declined by 3.6% year-on-year for the set of activity sectors (-3.5% in the previous quarter).

Paid employment (also seasonally adjusted) declined by 2.8% year-on-year (-3.3% in the 2nd quarter).

Deeper reductions in tourist activity in October

In October 2020, the tourist accommodation sector should have registered 1.0 million guests and 2.4 million overnight stays, corresponding to year-on-year rates of change of -59.3% and -63.0% respectively (-52.7% and -53.4% in September, in the same order).

In October, in year-on-year terms, the tourist activity also presented the following developments:

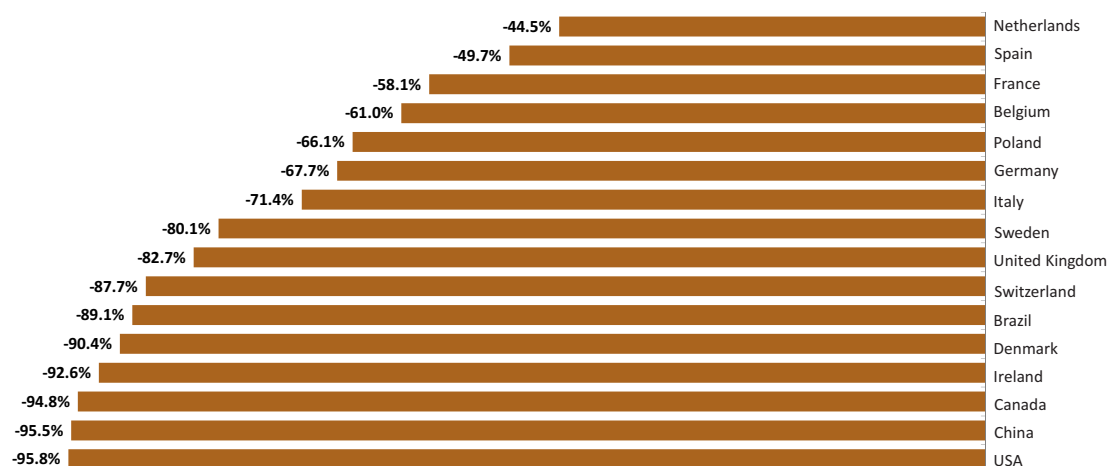
- Overnight stays of residents: 1.2 million, -21.0% (-8.5% in September);
- Overnight stays of non-residents: 1.2 million, -76.2% (-71.9% in September);
- Resident guests: 647.0 thousand, -23.9% (-15.4% in September);
- Non-resident guests: 371.8 thousand, -77.5% (-73.8% in September).



Alentejo continued to show the smallest decrease in the number of overnight stays compared to the same month of the previous year: -29.8% (-20.9% in the previous month). The growth in the number of overnight stays of residents in Algarve compared to the previous month should be noted: +4.0%.

In October, year-on-year decreases (over 40%) in tourists from all major inbound markets remained high, with nine countries recording reductions of over 80%.

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments by country of residence – October 2020 (year-on-year rate of change)

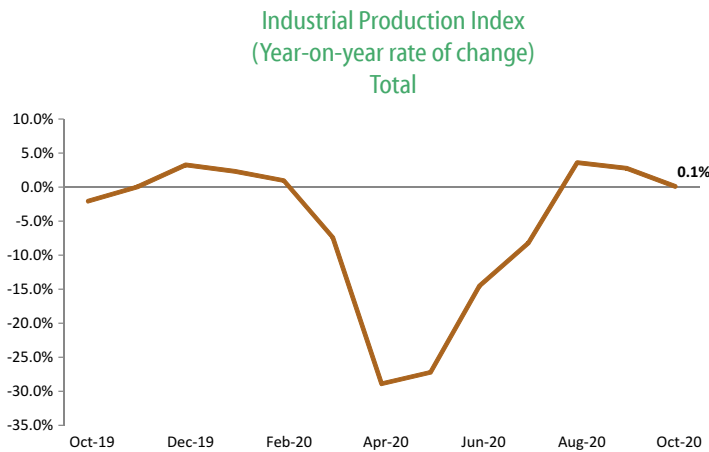


In October, 29.9% of tourist accommodation establishments would have been closed or did not register any guests (+24.0% in the previous month).

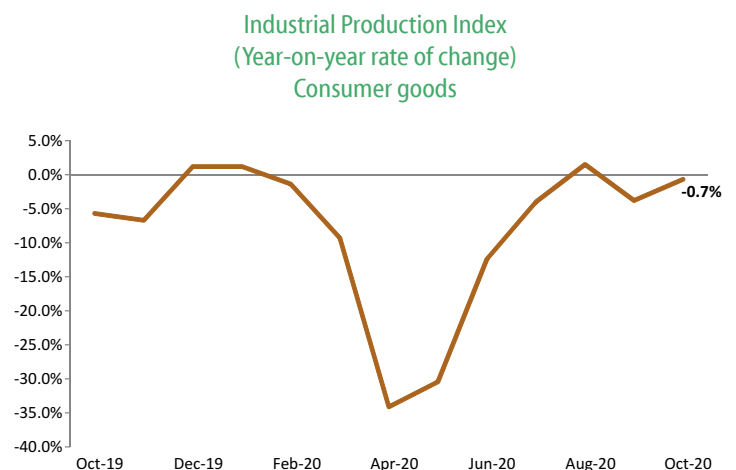
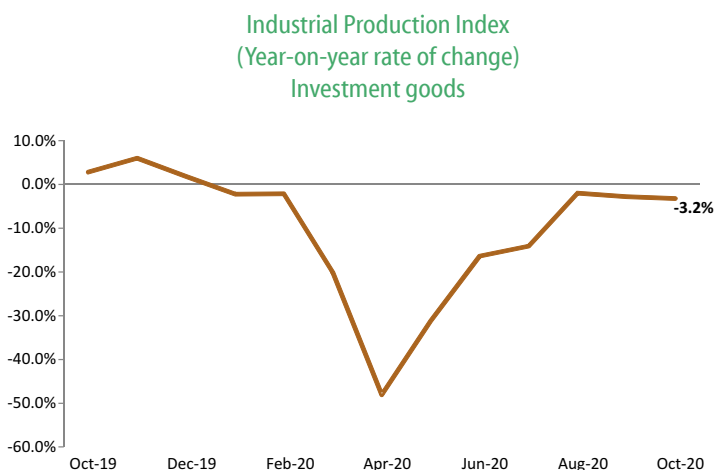
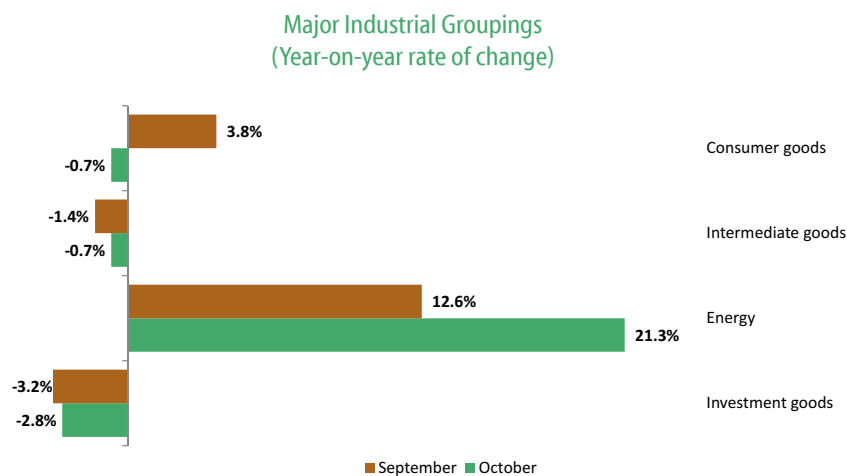
More information available at:
[Tourism activity, flash estimate – October 2020](#)
 (30 November 2020)

In October, the Industrial Production Index year-on-year rate of change was 0.1%

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) registered a year-on-year rate of change of 0.1% in October (2.8% in the previous month).



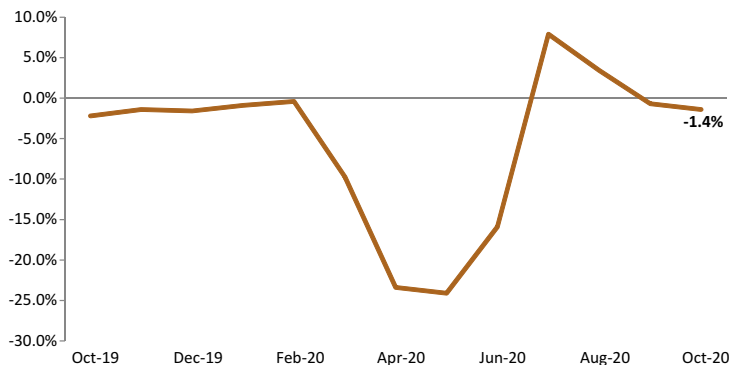
In contrast to the previous month, among the Large Industrial Groupings, only *Energy* showed a positive year-on-year rate of change: 12.6%. *Consumer Goods* had a rate of change of -3.8%; in *Intermediate Goods* and *Investment Goods* the negative rates of change were smaller: -1.4% and -3.2% respectively.



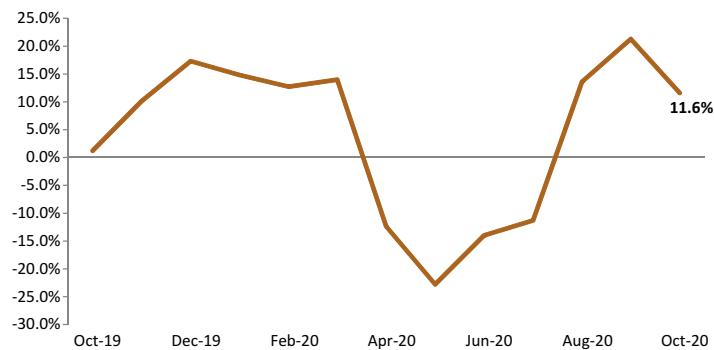
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Industrial Production Index
(Year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods



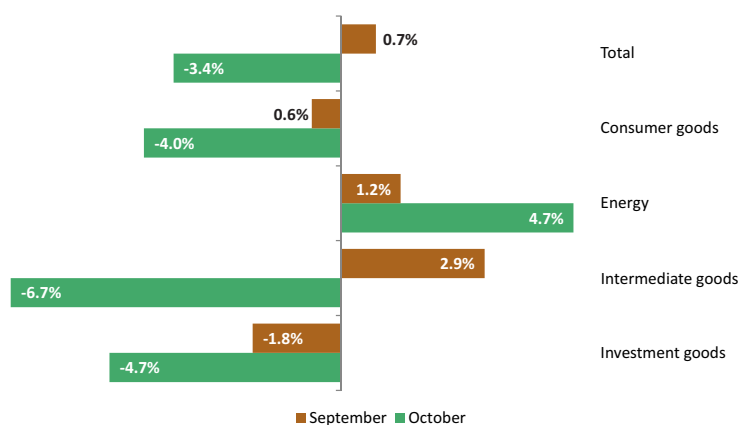
Industrial Production Index
(Year-on-year rate of change)
Energy



In October, compared with the previous month, the IPI recorded a rate of change of 0.7% (-3.4% in September).

It was the variation in *Intermediate Goods* that contributed most to the variation in the aggregate index, as a result of a +2.9% rate of change (-6.7% in the previous month). *Energy* registered a rate of change of +1.2% (+4.7% in the previous month). *Investment Goods* and *Consumer Goods* had month-on-month rates of change of -1.8% and -0.6% respectively (-4.7% and -4.0% in September, in the same order).

Major Industrial Groupings
(monthly variation)

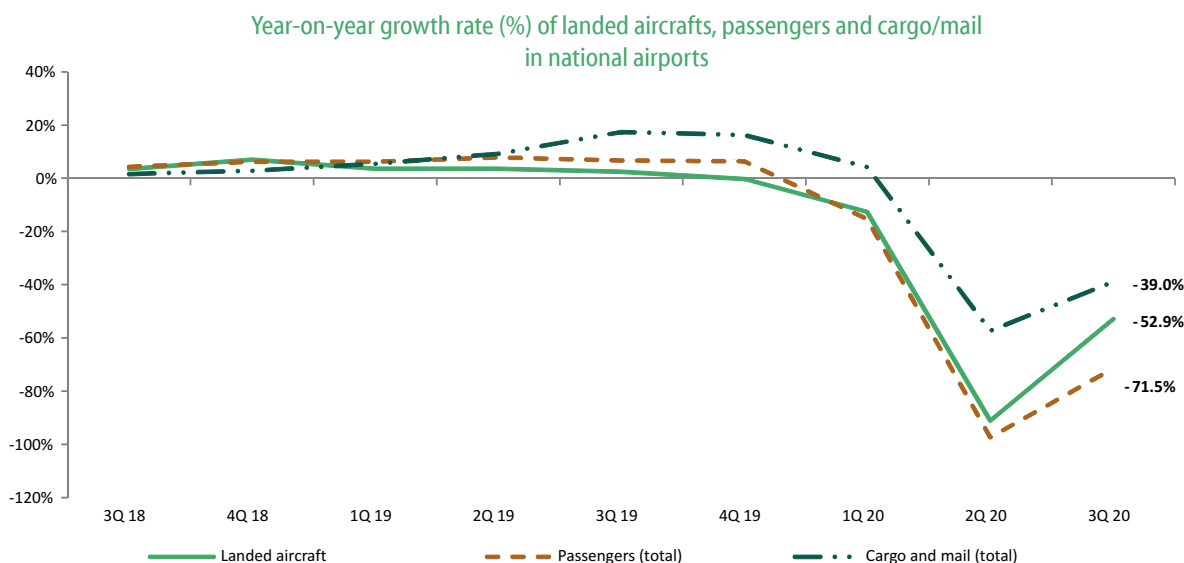


More information available at:
[Industrial production index – October 2020](#)
(02 December 2020)

Different levels of recovery in the various modes of passenger and goods transport

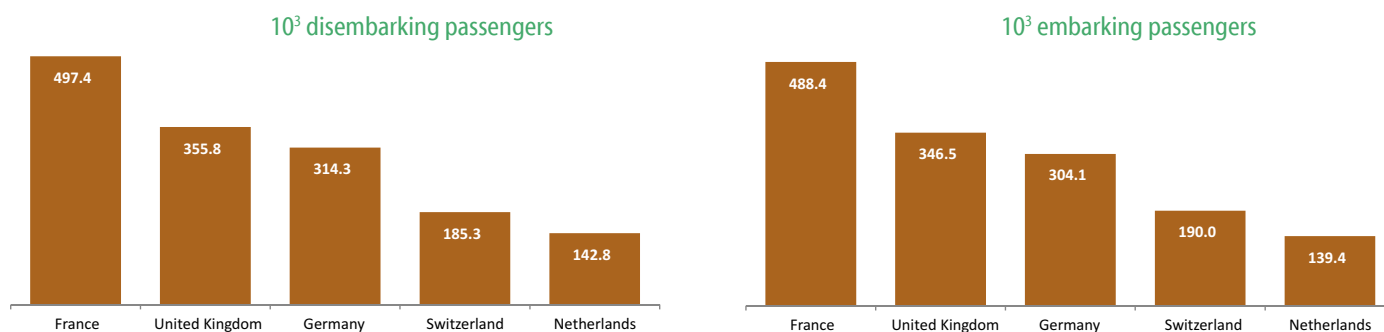
In the 3rd quarter of 2020, national airports accounted for the following movement:

- Number of commercial aircraft landed: 32.1 thousand (-52.9%, compared to -91.1% in the 2nd quarter);
- Passengers handled (embarked, disembarked, and direct transits): 5.4 million (-71.5%, compared to -97.4% in the 2nd quarter);
- Cargo and mail: 32.4 thousand tonnes (-39.0%, compared to -57.4% in the previous quarter).



The largest decreases in the number of passengers (embarked and disembarked) were registered to and from the United Kingdom (-76.3% and -77.1% respectively).

Main countries of origin/destination of passengers at national airports - 3rd Quarter 2020



The transport of passengers by light railway systems declined sharply by 51.3% in the 3rd quarter of 2020 to 31.6 million passengers (-76.3% in the 2nd quarter) as a result of the restrictions implemented concerning the COVID-19 pandemic. The Metro Sul do Tejo light railway system (2.7 million passengers carried) recorded the lowest reduction: -29.4%.

Inland waterways transport of passengers declined by 36.8% (-72.4% in the 2nd quarter of 2020), amounting to 4.5 million passengers.

The following developments in transport of goods were recorded, in comparison to the same quarter a year earlier:

- Seaports: +0.2% (-22.6% in the previous quarter);
- Railway: -5.3% (-14.2% in the previous quarter);
- Road: -3.5% (-26.5% in the previous quarter).

More information available at:
[Transport activities – 3rd Quarter 2020](#)
 (02 December 2020)

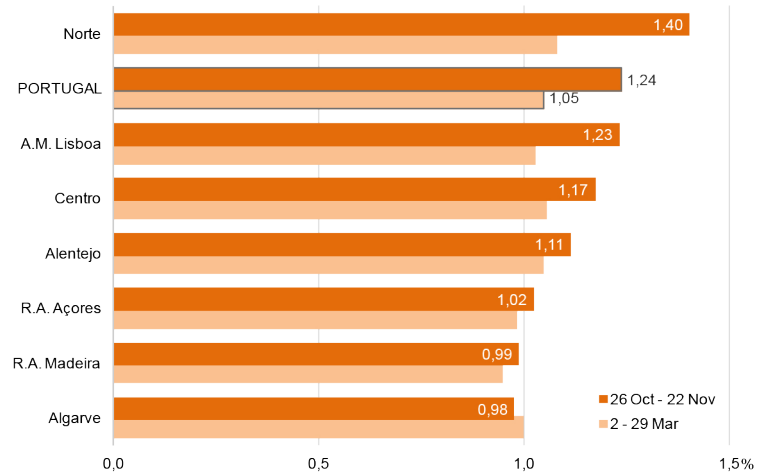
Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal

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:

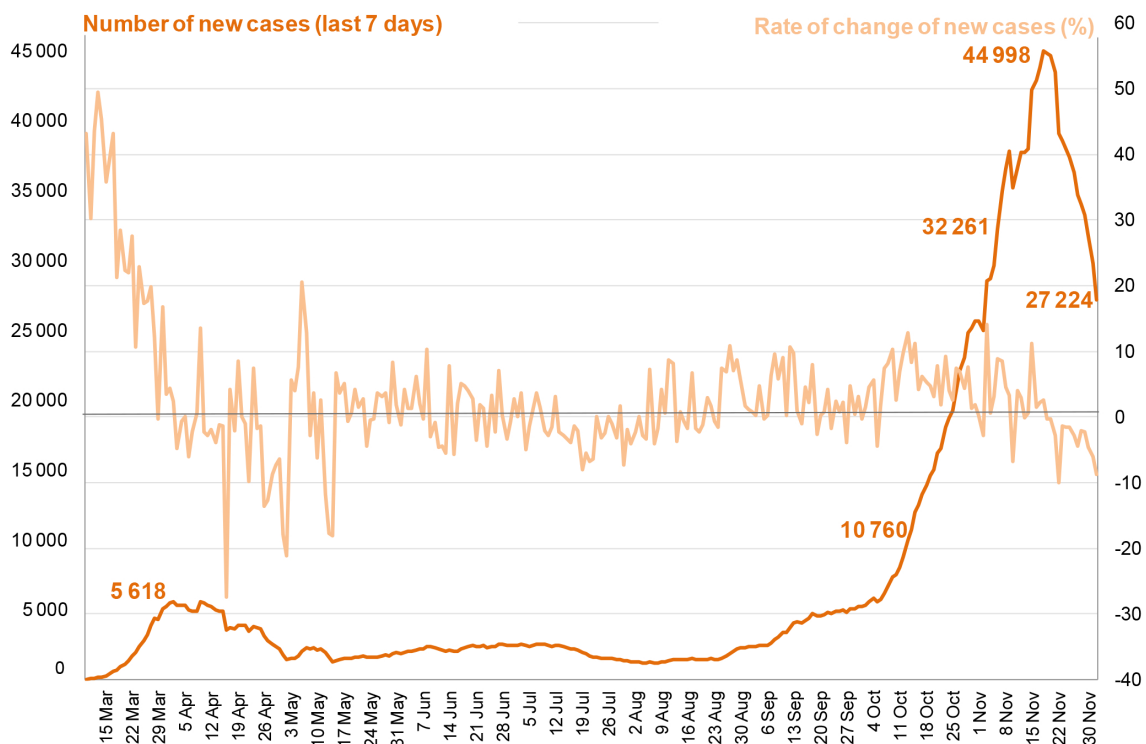
- In the Norte region, the number of deaths between 26 October and 22 November 2020 was 1.4 times higher than in the same period of reference (average for the same period from 2015 to 2019). This was the only NUTS 2 region to exceed the national average value (1.24).

Ratio between deaths in the last 4 weeks and deaths in the same reference period, Portugal, weeks from 2 to 29 March to weeks and from 26 October and 22 November



- As of 18 November, the number of new cases of COVID-19 (last 7 days) has gradually decreased. Until that date, there was an exponential increase in the number of new cases, with figures above 10,000 new cases from October 14 and above 30,000 new cases from November 6. On the 2nd December 27,224 new cases were registered in the country in the last 7 days.

Number of new confirmed cases (last 7 days) of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 and respective rate of change, Portugal, per day (10/3/2020 to 2/12/2020)



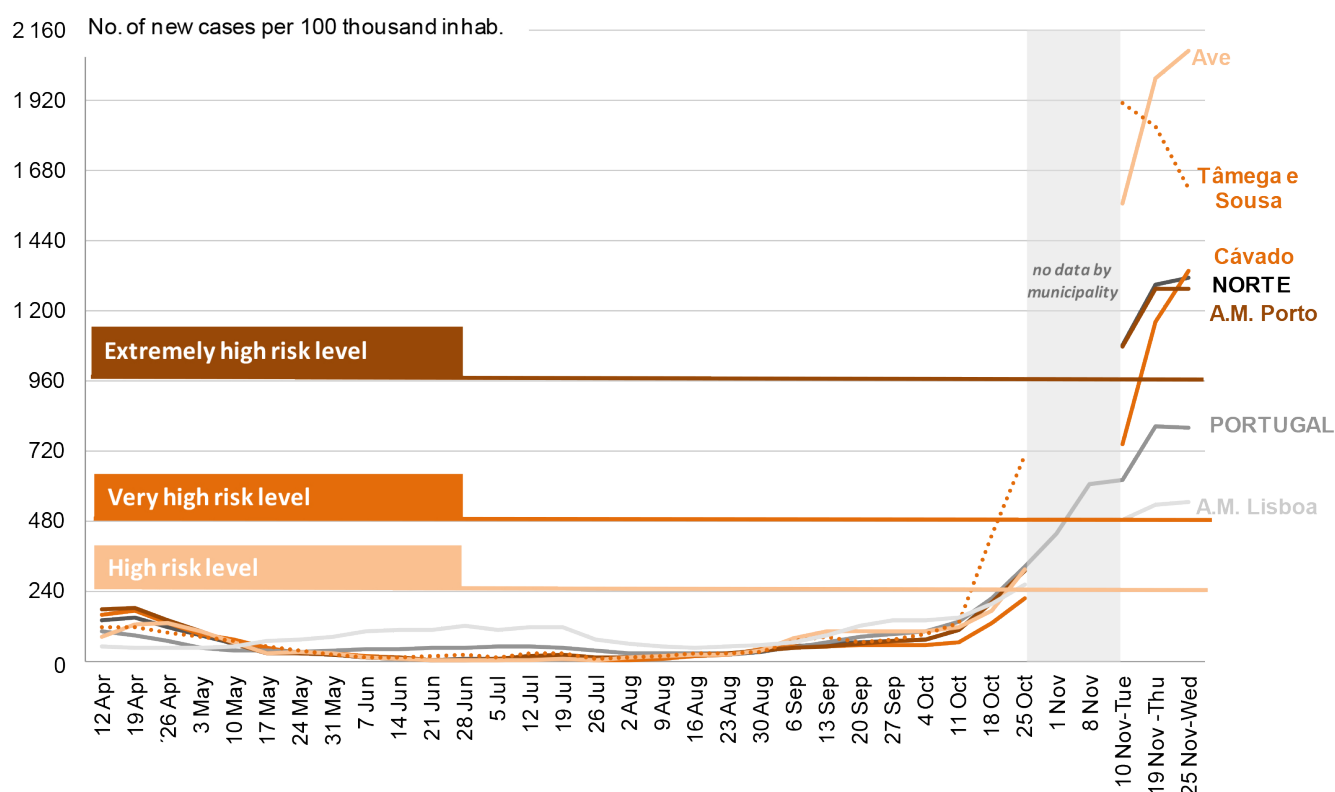
Note: The number of new cases includes the +4,375 confirmed cases resulting from the historical update released by the Directorate-General of Health in the COVID-19 Status Report made available on 16 November (data on the situation up to 15 November) with impact on the new cases in the last 7 days for the period 15-21 November. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

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- On November 25, the date of the last data update at the municipality level, the 14-day incidence rate of COVID-19 was 800 new cases per 100,000 inhabitants. At the NUTS 2 level, this value was exceeded only by the Norte region (1,313 new cases per 100,000 inhabitants). The new cases registered in the last 14 days in this region represented 57% of the total new cases observed for the country. Four sub-regions in the Norte region - Ave, Tâmega e Sousa, Cávado and Metropolitan Area of Porto - were also noted for presenting more than 1,000 new cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the last 14 days.

14-day cumulative incidence rate of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, Sundays - 12 April to 25 October; Tuesday - 10 November; Thursday - 19 November and Wednesday - 25 November, Portugal, Norte region and sub-regions of Ave, Cávado, Tâmega e Sousa and metropolitan areas of Porto and Lisboa



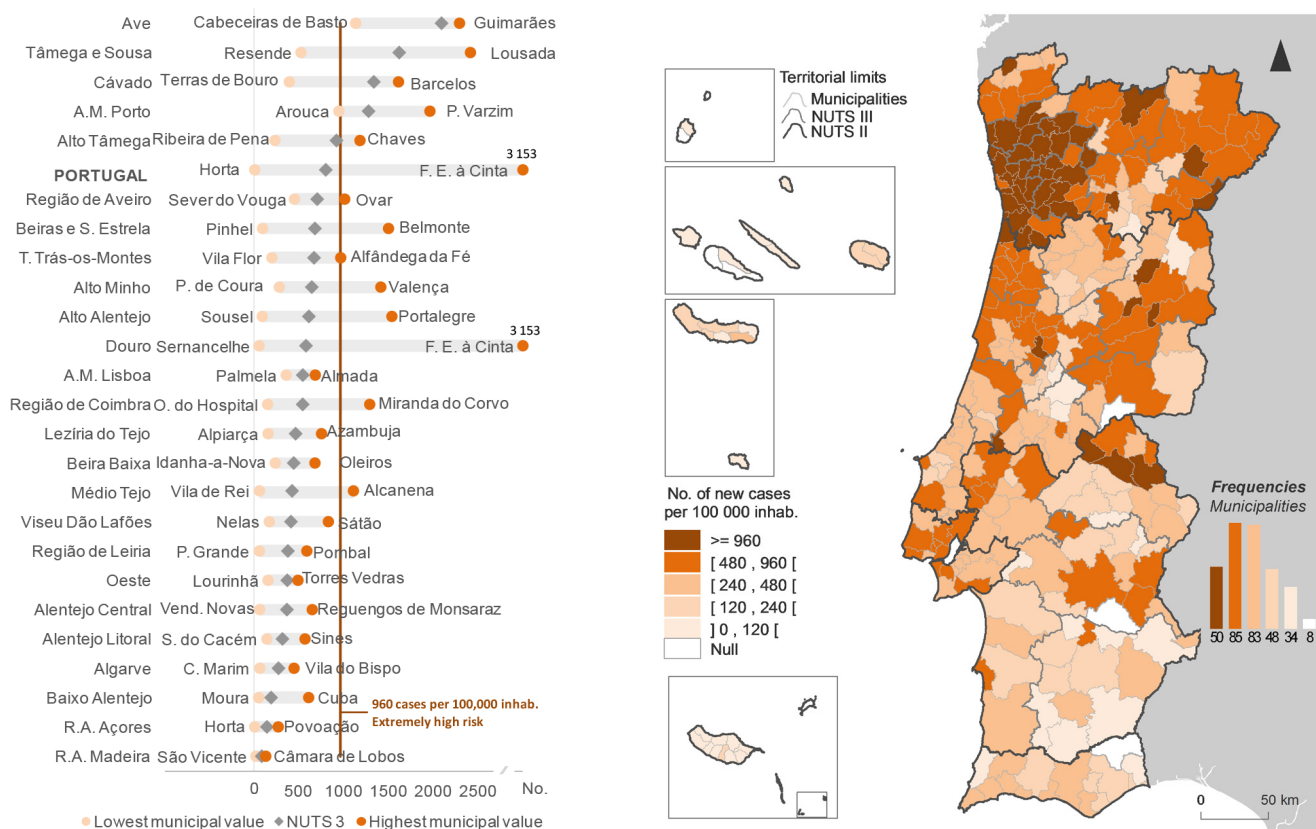
Note: The absence of values at the regional level on 1 and 8 November is due to the interruption in the dissemination of data at the municipality level in the COVID-19 Status reports. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays until 8 November and then to the reference days associated with the 14-day cumulative incidence indicator that is now being released weekly by the Directorate-General of Health.

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- On 25 November, 50 municipalities registered a number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 14 days) per 100,000 inhabitants above the threshold defined as extremely high risk (960 new cases per 100,000 inhabitants), of which 41 belonged to NUTS 2 Norte, representing 78% of the population living in this region.

14-day cumulative incidence rate of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 on 25 November, Portugal NUTS 3 and municipality

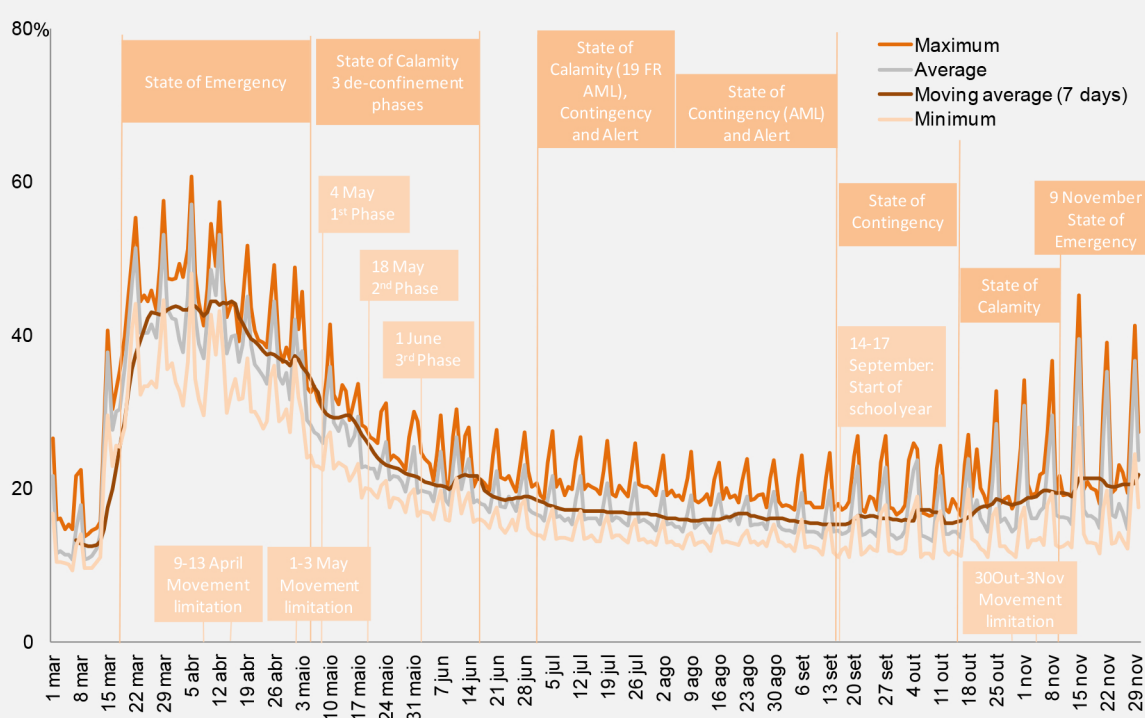


Note: In the graph, in NUTS 3 sub-regions with zero data status, the municipalities with the lowest value in the indicator are identified.

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 30 November, namely the minimum, average and maximum values calculated based on the NUTS 3 sub-regions. For a better contextualisation of the information, the figure includes the main key moments associated with the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal. 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, the first phase of which started on 4 May. More recently, following the declaration of a new State of Calamity on 15 October, the restriction of movement between municipalities declared between 30 October and 4 November and the declaration of a new State of Emergency on 9 November and its renewal on 24 November, there has been a further overall reduction in the average levels of mobility. Considering the moving average of the last 7 days for the daily indicator "staying put", this recent reversal of the trend towards a reduction in mobility has been taking place since mid-October.

Proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March and 30 November – 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.

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

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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 07-12-2020 and 11-12-2020:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Industrial production statistics		07 December 2020
New housing construction cost index	October 2020	09 December 2020
Economic accounts for agriculture - 1 st Estimate	2020	10 December 2020
International trade statistics	October 2020	10 December 2020
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in industry	October 2020	10 December 2020
Deaths by week - Preliminary data 2020 - Weeks 1 to 48		11 December 2020
Business activities statistics	2019	11 December 2020
Indices of Production, Employment and Wages in Construction	October 2020	11 December 2020
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in services	October 2020	11 December 2020