SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

February . 05 . 2021

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:

- Investment survey – 2nd Semi-annual 2020, published on January 25;

- Tourism Demand of Residents – 3rd Quarter 2020, published on January 25;

- Survey on bank evaluation on housing – December 2020, published on January 28;

- Business and consumer surveys – January 2021, published on January 28;

- Industrial production index – December 2020, published on January 29;

- Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates – December 2020, published on January 29;

- CPI/HICP Flash Estimate – January 2021, published on January 29;

- Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked index in retail trade – December 2020, published on January 29;

- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal – Data until January 27, published on January 29.

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

Business investment will have decreased by 16.3% in 2020 and perspectives for 2021 point to an increase of 3.5%

The prospects of firms reported in the October 2020[1] Investment Survey indicate that business investment in 2020 fell by 16.3% in nominal terms.

This figure is clearly below the results of the April 2020 (-8.9%) and October 2019 (+3.6%) surveys, largely reflecting the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on economic activity, which led to the cancellation or postponement of investment decisions.

[1] The survey took place between the 1st of October 2020 and the 14th of January 2021.

Evolution of business GFCF in value
Year-on-year rate of change
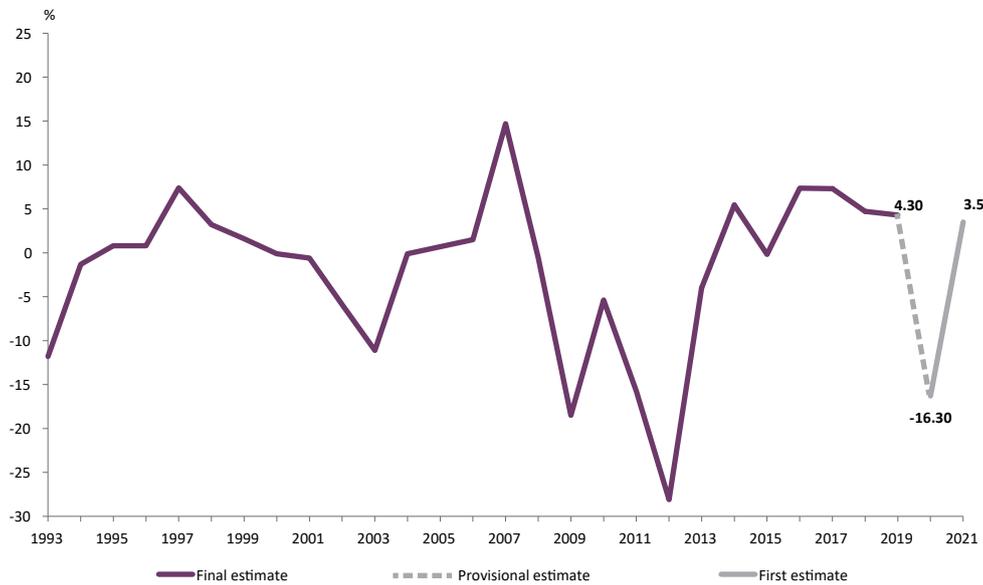
The decrease in business investment in 2020 was due to the negative contribution of eight of the thirteen economic activity sections surveyed, with a particular emphasis on *Manufacturing*: -5.3 p.p., as a result of the rate of change of -18.7%. In the remaining sections, which had a slightly positive contribution, the contribution of 0.5 p.p. to *Construction* is noted, reflecting an increase of 9.6%.

For 2021, the results indicate that eight of the thirteen sections show growth in business investment, the most significant being in *Transportation and Storage*: a contribution of +3.4 p.p. and a rate of change of +63.1%. *Manufacturing* has the most significant negative contribution: -1.9 p.p., with a decrease of 6.9%.

The expected recovery of Gross Fixed Capital Formation between 2020 (-16.3%) and 2021 (+3.5%) is determined by an increase in contributions from eleven sections, with the emphasis on:

- *Administrative and Support Services Activities*: -4.1 p.p. in 2020, +2.6 p.p. in 2021;

- *Transportation and Storage*: -0.5 p.p. in 2020, +3.4 p.p. in 2021;

- *Manufacturing*: -1.9 p.p. in 2020, -5.3 p.p. in 2021.

The decrease in investment in 2020 was seen in all groups of persons employed, particularly in the 1st group (contribution of -6.9 p.p. and a rate of change of -28.2%), followed by the 2nd group (contribution of -4.5 p.p. and rate of change of -21.4%).

For 2021, overall growth of 3.5% in investment is expected, focusing on firms in the 4th group (+10.5% in investment) and the 3rd group (+19.0%). The prospects for firms in the remaining groups (small and medium-sized enterprises) points to a continued significant reduction in investment in 2021, although less intense than in 2020.

More information available at:
Investment survey – 2nd quarter 2020
(25 January 2021)

Tourism trips of residents declined by 84.8% regarding destinations abroad and 18.5% domestically

In the 3rd quarter of 2020, residents in Portugal made 6.4 million trips, a year-on-year decrease of 26.7% (-64.9% in the 2nd quarter of 2020). Of these trips:

- 6.2 million (97.5%) were taken on the national territory;

- 1.9 thousand (2.5%) had a destination abroad.

Decreases were 30.8% in July, 23.5% in August, and 27.9% in September.

Tourism trips of residents by month

10³ Trips

Legend: 2018, 2019, 2020
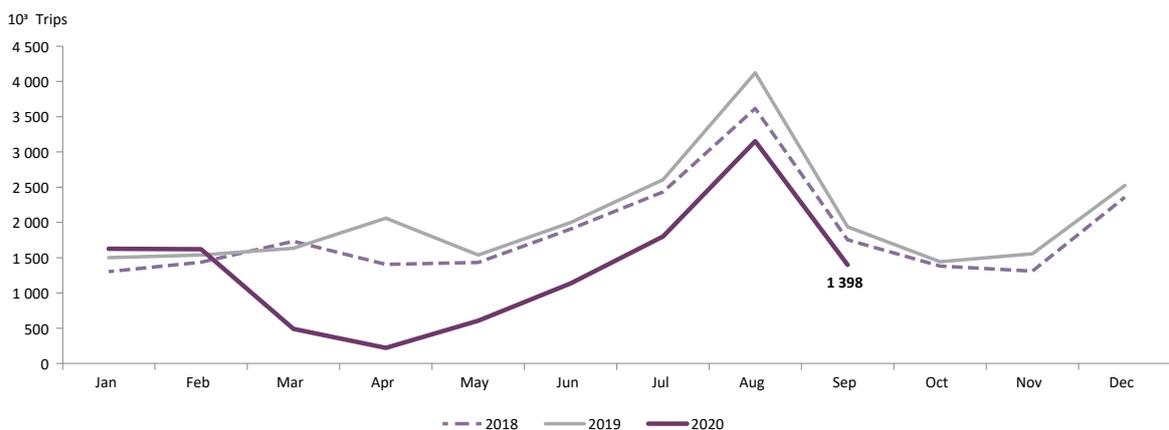
The main reasons for residents to travel in the 3rd quarter of 2020 were:

- *Leisure, recreation, or holidays*: 4.4 million trips (70.0% of the total and 22.5% less in year-on-year terms);

- *Visit relatives or friends*: 1.6 million trips (24.4% of the total and 32.6% less than in the same quarter).

Trips made for *business or professional* reasons (171.6 thousand, -50.7%) decreased their relative weight by 1.3 p.p., representing 2.7% of the total.

Hotels and similar concentrated 25.0% of overnight stays resulting from tourism in the 3rd quarter of 2020, which corresponds to a reduction of 2.5 percentage points (p.p.) in their representativeness in total overnight stays. *Free private accommodation* remained the main accommodation option (61.0% of overnight stays, +4.4 percentage points).

In the 3rd quarter of 2020, there was an average of 8.41 overnight stays on each resident tourist's trips, representing a year-on-year increase of 7.8% (7.8 overnight stays in the 3rd quarter of 2019).

More information available at:
Tourism demand of residents – 3rd quarter of 2020
(25 January 2021)

Bank appraisals went up to EUR 1,156 per square meter

In December 2020, the median value of the bank appraisals on housing was EUR 1,156 per square meter, EUR 12 more than the previous month. The year-on-year rate of change was 6.0% (6.3% in November).

In December, the number of bank appraisals reported, which underlies the results presented, was approximately 26 thousand (+4.4% than in the same month of the previous year). Of these:

- 16,700 were apartment appraisals;

- 9,500 were house appraisals.

At the regional level (NUTS 2), in December, the median value of bank appraisals recorded showed:

- Compared to the previous month:

  » The largest increase in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa: +1.2%;

  » The most significant reduction in Algarve: -1.9%.

- In year-on-year terms:

  » The highest rate of change occurred in Norte: +6.4%;

  » The smallest rate of change in Alentejo: +1.0%.

In December 2020, the median value of bank appraisals by type of housing, in year-on-year terms, revealed that:

- In apartments, it increased by 7.0% to EUR 1,266/m²;

- In houses, it increased by 3.7% to EUR 957/m².

Median value of bank appraisals – November 2020
Apartments and houses
(Euros/m²)

Legend: Houses, Apartments
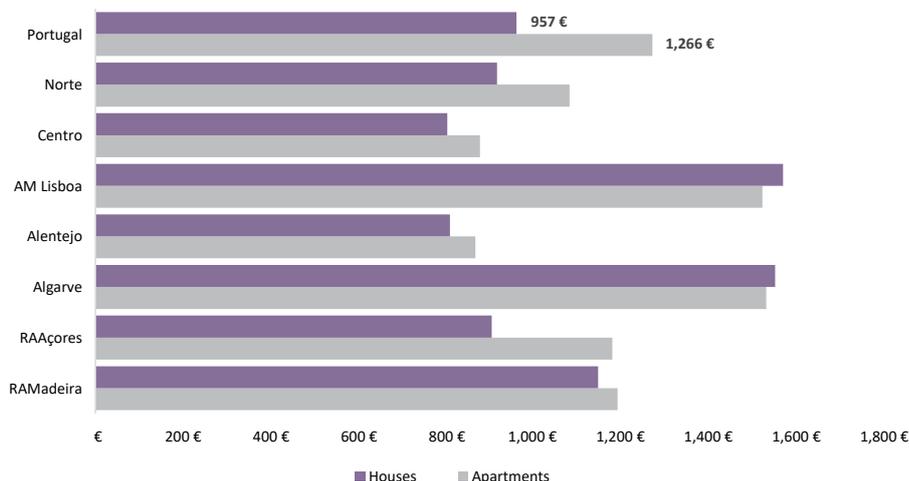
In December 2020, compared to the previous month, the median value of bank appraisals:

- In apartments:

    » T2: it went up by EUR 14 to EUR 1,238/m²;

    » T3: it increased by EUR 18 to EUR 1,154/m².

These two typologies together accounted for 80.1% of the apartment appraisals carried out.

- Concerning houses:

    » T2: it increased by EUR 19 to EUR 920/m²;

    » T3: it went up by EUR 22 to EUR 941/m²;

    » T4: it grew by EUR 13 to EUR 1,009/m².

    All three types accounted for 89.1% of bank appraisals on houses.

In December 2020, the index of the median value of bank appraisals also shows that at NUTS 3 region level:

- The following regions presented appraisal values above the country's median:

    » Área Metropolitana de Lisboa: +33%;

    » Algarve: +32%;

    » Alentejo Litoral: +2%.

- The Alto Alentejo region recorded the lowest value in relation to the country's median: -42%.

Annual review

In 2020, the median value of bank appraisals was EUR 1,129/m² (+7.7% in the previous year).

The appraisal value has increased in all NUTS 2 regions, with the highest rates of change registered in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Norte (+8.5% and +8.4% respectively) and the lowest in Alentejo (+1.7%).

In 2020, the median values for bank appraisals were:

- EUR 1,235/m² concerning apartments (+8.8% compared with the previous year, when it was EUR 1,135/m²);

- EUR 949/m² regarding houses (+5.6% compared to the previous year, when it was EUR 899/m²).

More information available at:
Survey on bank evaluation on housing – December 2020
(28 January 2021)

The consumer confidence indicator increases and the Economic climate indicator decreases

In January 2021:

- The consumer confidence indicator increased less sharply than the previous month, contrary to the decline seen in November;

- The economic climate indicator declined, in contrast to the increase observed in December and interrupting the recovery profile observed between May and October.

Economic Climate Indicator
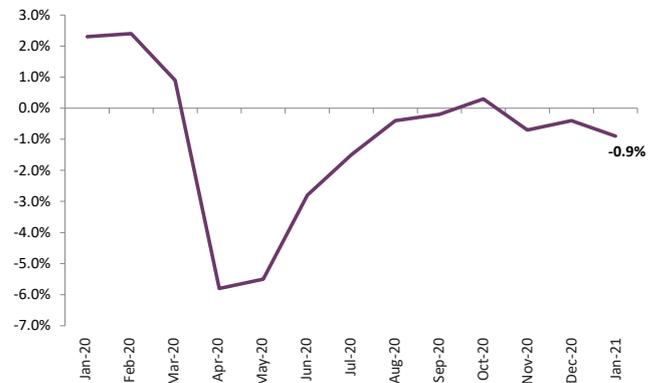
The confidence indicators performed as follows:

- The Consumer Confidence indicator increased in January, albeit less than the previous month, countering the decline seen in November.

  The outcome in January was due to the positive contribution of the perspectives regarding the future evolution of the country's economic situation and of the expectations on spending money on major purchases. The expectations about the household's financial situation presented a nil contribution, while opinions regarding the past evolution of the household's financial situation registered a negative contribution.

- The manufacturing industry confidence indicator declined in January after rising in December, interrupting the recovery profile seen between June and August.

  The behaviour of the indicator reflected the expressive negative contributions of the firm's production perspectives over the next three months since the opinions on the evolution of the overall order books in the last three months and the opinions on the current stock of finished products contributed positively.

  The indicator decreased in the groups of *Consumer Goods* and *Intermediate Goods*, while it recorded an increase in the group of *Investment Goods*.

- The Construction and Public Works confidence indicator rose in January, as it happened in the previous month, after interrupting in November the recovery that began in May.

  The recovery of the indicator reflected the positive contribution of both components - the balance of opinions on current order books and perspectives on employment -, more expressive in the former case.

  This indicator registered a significant increase in *Civil Engineering* and decreased in *Building Construction* and *Specialized Construction Activities* divisions.

- The Trade confidence indicator declined in January after a slight increase in December.

  This evolution reflected the strong negative contributions of the perspectives of the firm's activity over the next three months and the opinions on the volume of sales, particularly in the former case, with opinions on the current volume of stocks contributing positively.

  In January, the confidence indicator decreased in *Wholesale Trade* and *Retail Trade*, significantly more so in the latter.

- The Services confidence indicator increased in January, following the reduction seen in the previous two months, which interrupted the recovery profile started in June.

  The behaviour of the indicator resulted from the positive contribution of the opinions on the evolution of the order books; the perspectives on the evolution of the order books and the evolution of the business situation contributed negatively.

  In January, the confidence indicators increased in four of the eight sections, with emphasis on the sections of P*rofessional, Scientific and Technical Activities* and *Other Service Activities*.

Confidence indicators (BER*)
### (monthly seasonally adjusted basic series values)

Consumers Confidence Indicator
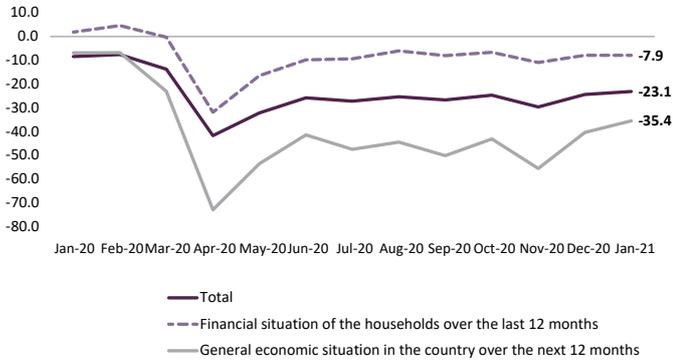
Total
Financial situation of the households over the last 12 months
General economic situation in the country over the next 12 months

-7.9
-23.1
-35.4

Manufacturing Industry Confidence Indicator

Total   Production over the next 3 months

-10.3
-15.1

Trade Confidence Indicator

Total   Whole sale   Business situation over the next 3 months

-12.4
-12.2
-11.7

Services Confidence Indicator

Total   Demand over the next 3 months

-15.9
-17.6
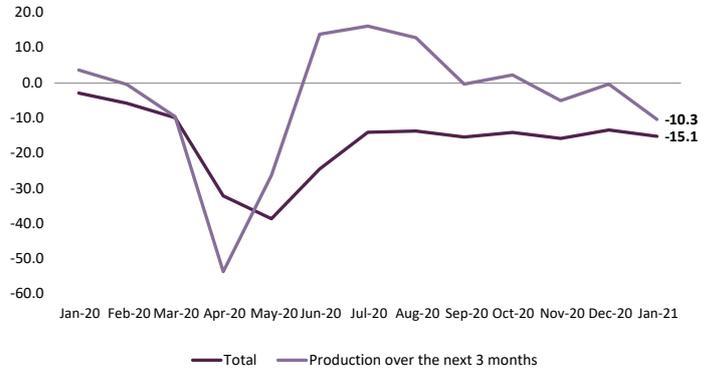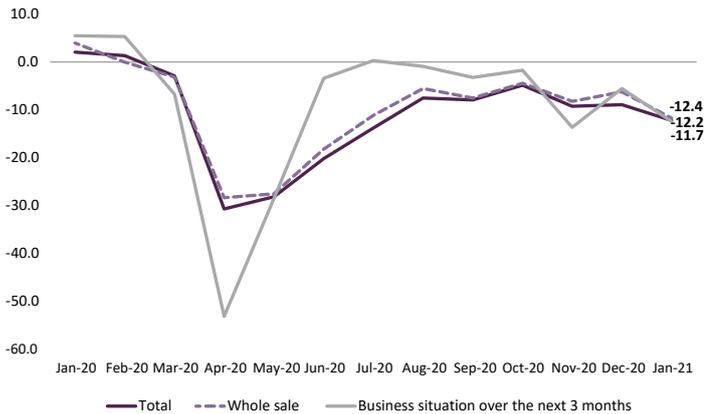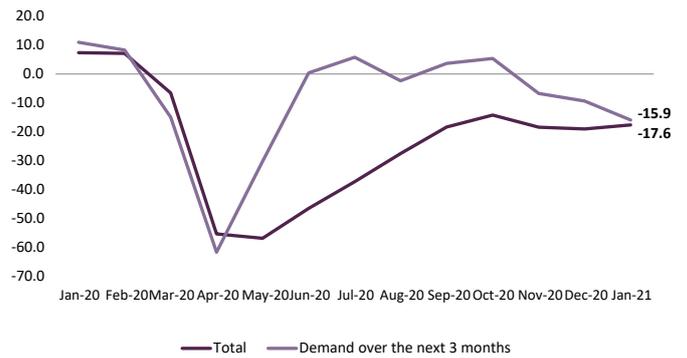
*BER – Balance of extreme responses

In January, the telephone interviews of the consumer survey took place between the 4th and 15th and those of the business surveys between the 1st and the 22nd.
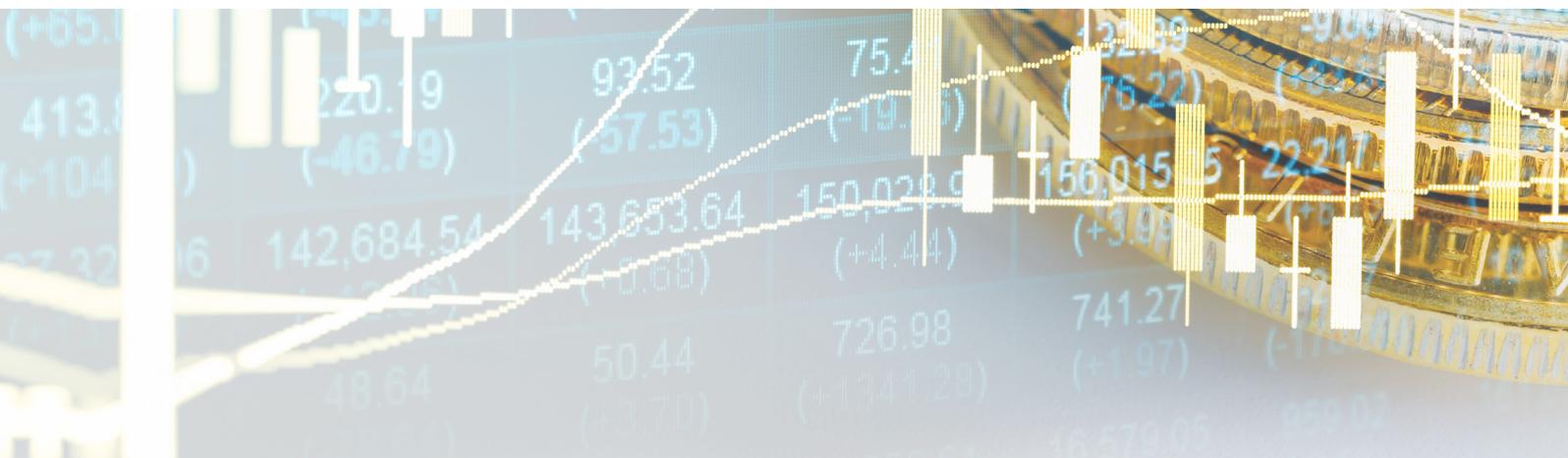
More information available at:
Business and consumer survey – January 2021
(28 January 2021)

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Industrial production accounts for a year-on-year rate of change of -4.4% in December

Year-on-year rate of change

In December, the Industrial Production Index[1] (IPI) accounted for a year-on-year rate of change of -4.4% (-3.2% in the previous month).

Industrial Production Index
**(Year-on-year rate of change)**
Total
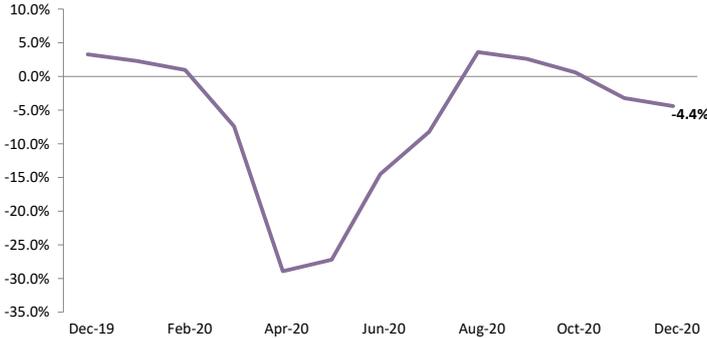
Of the Major Industrial Groupings, in year-on-year terms, only *Intermediate Goods* showed a positive rate of change: 5.3%. *Energy* was the grouping with the most negative rate of change (-15.6%), followed by *Investment Goods* (-14.4%) and *Consumer Goods* (-5.4%).

Major Industrial Groupings
(Year-on-year rate of change)

- November
- December
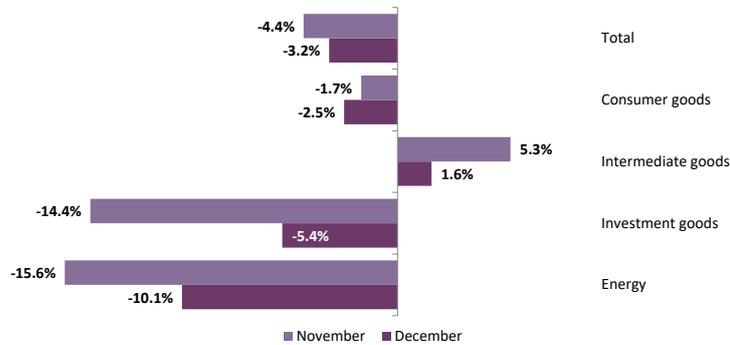
Industrial Production Index
**(Year-on-year rate of change)**
Investment goods
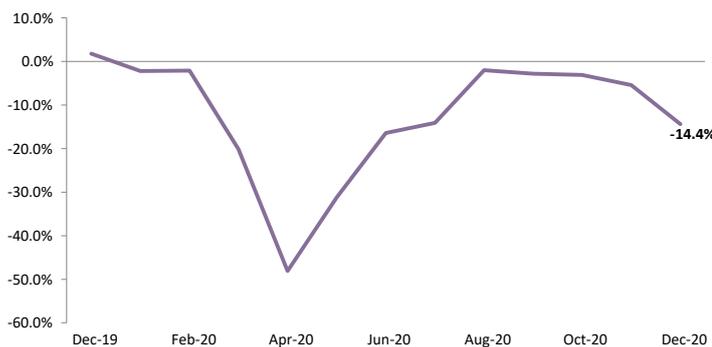
Industrial Production Index
**(Year-on-year rate of change)**
Consumer goods
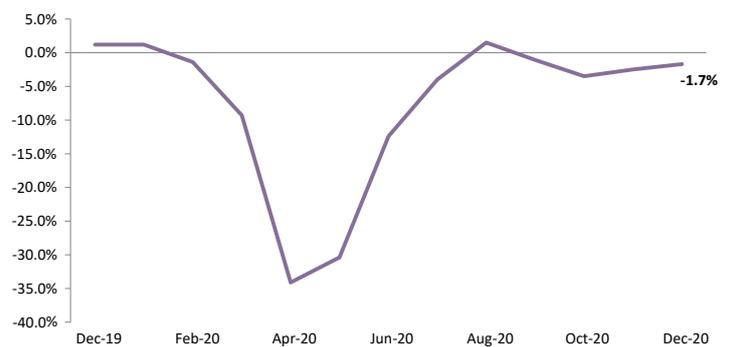
[1] The values presented herein are adjusted for calendar and seasonality effects.

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

5.3%
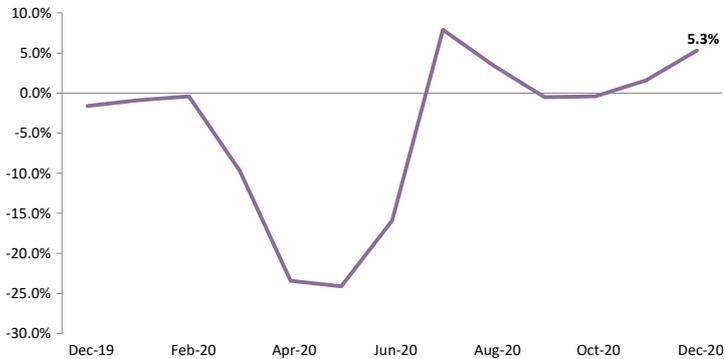
Industrial Production Index
### (Year-on-year rate of change)
Energy

-15.6%
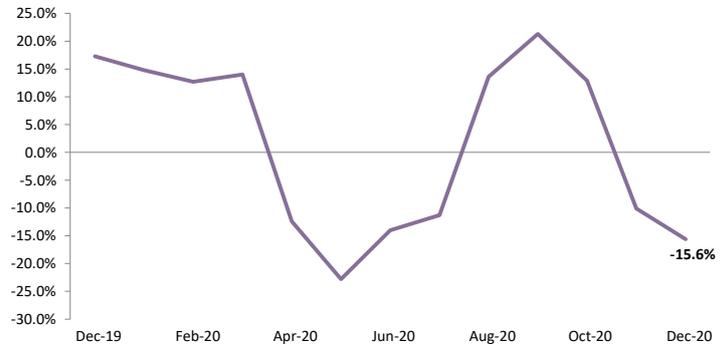
Month-on-month rate of change

In December 2020, compared to the previous month, the IPI recorded a rate of change of -1.8% (+4.7% in November).

The groupings that make up this aggregate index recorded the following month-on-month rates of change:

- *Consumer goods*: +2.0% (-4.9% in November);

- *Intermediate goods*: +3.9% (-0.3% in November);

- *Investment goods*: -0.8% (-3.6% in November);

- *Energy*: -0.1% (-12.4% in November).

Major Industrial Groupings
(month-on-month rate of change)

| Grouping	December	November
Total	1.8%	-4.7%
Consumer goods	2.0%	-4.9%
Intermediate goods	3.9%	0.3%
Investment goods	-0.8%	-3.6%
Energy	-0.1%	-12.4%

■ November ■ December
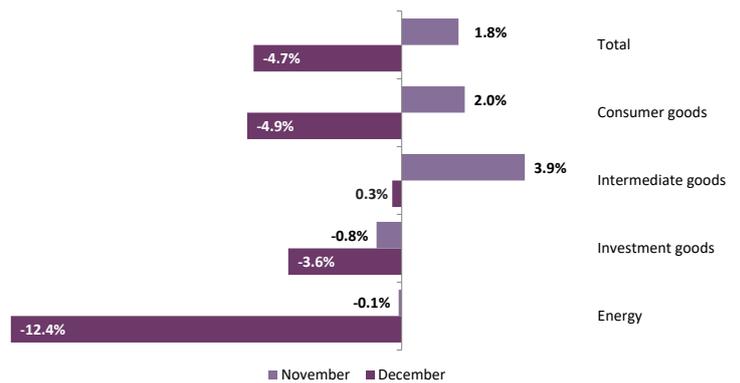
Average year-on-year rate of change

The industrial production index decreased by 7.0% for 2020 as a whole (-2.3% in 2019), with all groupings showing a declining rate of change.

The average year-on-year rates of change in the IPI groupings were as follows:

- *Consumer goods*: -8.4% (-2.2% in 2019);

- *Intermediate goods*: -6.1% (-0.9% in 2019);

- *Investment goods*: 13.4% (+2.9% in 2019);

- *Energy*: -0.6% (-8.9% in 2019).

IPI - Total and Major Industrial Groupings
(Average year-on-year rate of change)

Grouping	2020	2019
Total	7.0%	-2.3%
Consumer goods	-8.4%	-2.2%
Intermediate goods	-6.1%	-0.9%
Investment goods	13.4%	2.9%
Energy	-0.6%	-8.9%
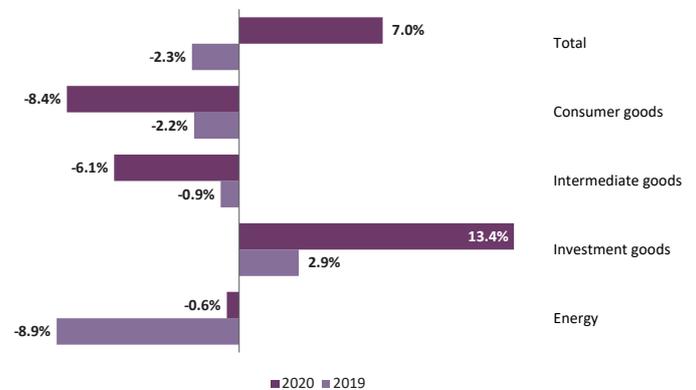
■ 2020 ■ 2019

More information available at:
Industrial production index – December 2020
(29 January 2021)

In November, the employed population increased by 0.4%, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points (p.p.) and the labour underutilization decreased by 0.9 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 November 2020 comprise the months of October, November, and December, while the provisional estimates for December 2020 include the months of November, December, and January.

The estimates are calculated taking into account the population aged 15 to 74 years and the figures are adjusted for the seasonal effect.

In December 2020 (provisional estimates):

- The employment rate was 61.5% (-0.2 p.p. compared with the previous month and +0.5 p.p. compared with the same month in 2019);

- The unemployment rate stood at 6.5% (-0.6 p.p. than in the previous month and -0.2 p.p. than in December 2019), with the following records in the youth population and the adult population:

Unemployment Rate
Provisional estimates – Dec. 2020

Youth population: 23.4% (Nov-20), 22.5% (Dec-20)
Adult population: 6.0% (Nov-20), 5.4% (Dec-20)

Legend: ■ Nov-20 ■ Dec-20
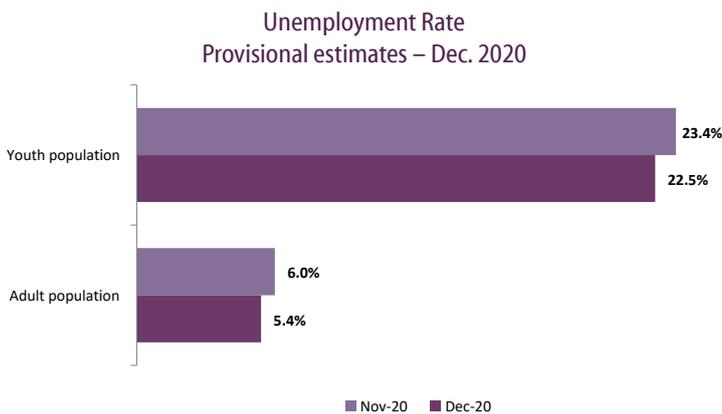
- The labour underutilization rate was 13.4%;

- The inactivity rate stood at 34.2% (+0.6 p.p. than in the previous month and +1.1 p.p. than in December 2019).

Employment Rate
(seasonally adjusted data)

61.5%

(p) Provisional estimate

Unemployment Rate
(seasonally adjusted data)

6.5%

(p) Provisional estimate
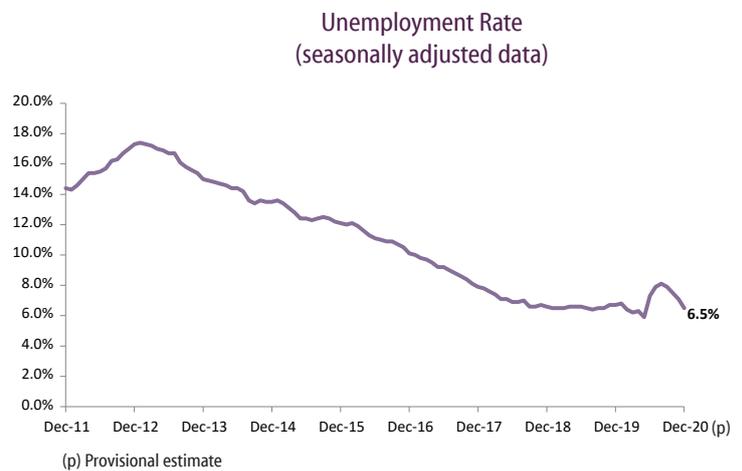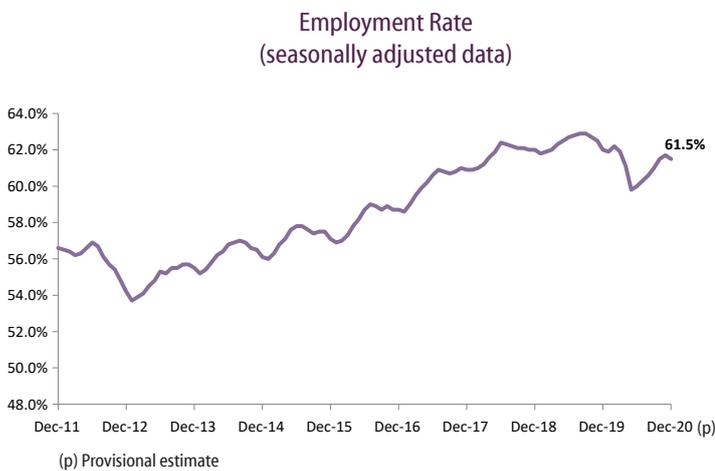
In December 2020, compared to the previous month (provisional estimates):

- The unemployed population decreased by 10.2% (37.8 thousand people);

- The employed population decreased by 0.2% (10.3 thousand);

- The active population decreased by 0.9% (48.1 thousand);

- The inactive population increased by 1.9% (50.2 thousand).

In November 2020, the unemployment rate stood at 7.1% (-0.4 p.p. compared with the previous month and +0.4 p.p. compared with November 2019).

In November 2020, compared to the previous month:

- The employed population (4,803.7 thousand people) increased by 0.4% (18,600);

- The unemployed population (387.0 thousand) decreased by 4.9% (20.1 thousand);

- The active population (5,172.6 thousand) remained practically unchanged from October;

- The inactive population (2,615.7 thousand) increased by 0.1% (3.4 thousand).

The almost unchanged active population resulted from the increase in the employed population (18.6 thousand) being similar to the decrease in the unemployed population (18.1 thousand).

Labour underutilization rate
(seasonally adjusted data)

(p) Provisional estimate
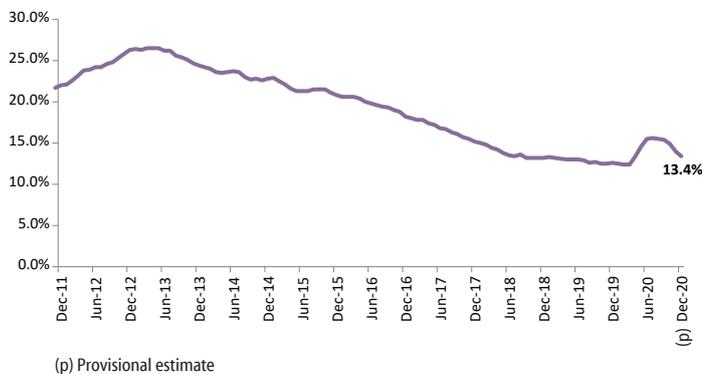
Labour underutilization

The labour underutilization indicator aggregates:

- The unemployed population;

- The underemployment of part-time workers;

- The inactive looking for work, but not available for work;

- The inactive available but not looking for work.

This indicator provides a more comprehensive measure of labour underutilization than the narrowest measure corresponding to the official unemployment rate, which follows the ILO definition.

In December 2020 (provisional estimate):

- The labour underutilization comprised 717.7 thousand people (-5.1% (38.2 thousand) than in the previous month and +6.2% (41.7 thousand) than in December 2019);

- The labour underutilization rate was 13.4% (-0.6 p.p. as in the previous month and +0.8 p.p. in December 2019).

The year-on-year rate of change in the CPI was estimated at 0.3%
Flash estimate

The year-on-year rate of change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in January 2021 will have been 0.3% (-0.2% in December 2020).

The core inflation indicator (total index excluding *unprocessed food* and *energy*) is estimated to have changed by 0.5% (-0.1% in the previous month).

Concerning the month-on-month rate of change, the CPI will have had a rate of -0.3% in January (-0.1% in December 2020 and -0.8% in January 2021).

	Monthly rate (%)[1]		Annual rate (%)[1]	
	Dec-20	Jan-21[*]	Dec-20	Jan-21[*]
CPI				
Total	-0.14	-0.30	-0.23	0.30
All items excluding housing	-0.15	-0.32	-0.32	0.24
All items excl. unproc. food and energy	-0.16	-0.64	-0.14	0.55
Unprocessed food	-1.10	0.49	2.62	1.77
Energy poducts	1.45	1.87	-4.89	-4.43
HIPC				
Total	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.2

[1] Values rounded to two and one decimal place.

[*] Estimated values

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 0.2% in January 2021 (-0.3% in the previous month).

More information available at:
ECPI/HICP Flash Estimate – January 2021
(29 January 2021)

Retail trade sales decreased by 4.5%

The Retail Trade Turnover Index recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -5.3% in December 2020 (-4.5% in the previous month).

The two major groupings that make up this index accounted for the following developments:

- *Non-food products*: 9.9% reduction (-10.1% in November);

- *Food products*: 2.4% increase (+1.4% in November).

**Turnover in Retail Trade (deflated)
year-on-year rate of change (%)**
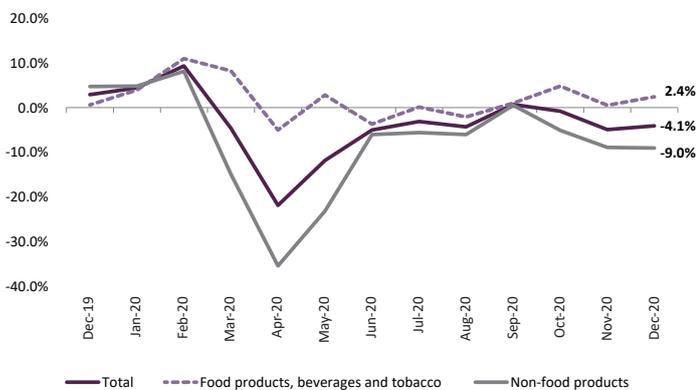
**Hours Worked (calendar effects adjusted)
year-on-year rate of change (%)**
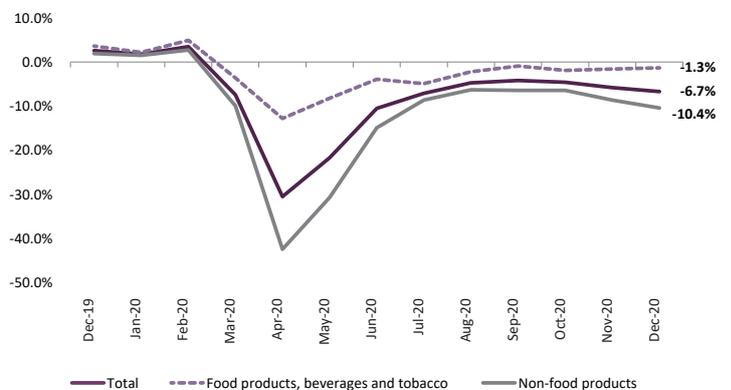
In December 2020, the following rates of change were recorded:

- Employment index:
  - » Year-on-year rate of change: -4.6% (-4.2% in November);
  - » Month-on-month rate of change: -1.4% (-1.0% in December 2019).

- Wages and salaries index:
  - » Year-on-year rate of change: -4.1% (+2.0% in November);
  - » Month-on-month rate of change: -18.9% (-13.9% in December 2019).

- Hours worked index:
  - » Year-on-year rate of change: -6.7% (-5.8% in November);
 - » Month-on-month: +2.2% (+3.2% in December 2019).

More information available at:
Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked index in retail trade – December 2020
(29 January 2021)

COVID-19: a territorial view on demographic context and territorial expression of the pandemic

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 Alentejo, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (AML) and Centro regions, the only ones to exceed the national average, the number of deaths between December 21, 2020 and January 17, 2021 was 1.3 times higher than in the same reference period (average for the same period in the years 2015 to 2019);

- In 72 of the 308 Portuguese municipalities the number of deaths between December 21 and January 17 was 1.5 times higher than that observed in the reference period;

Ratio between deaths in the last 4 weeks and deaths in the same reference period (average for the period from 2015 to 2019), Portugal and NUTS 2, weeks 29 March 2020 and 17 January 2021
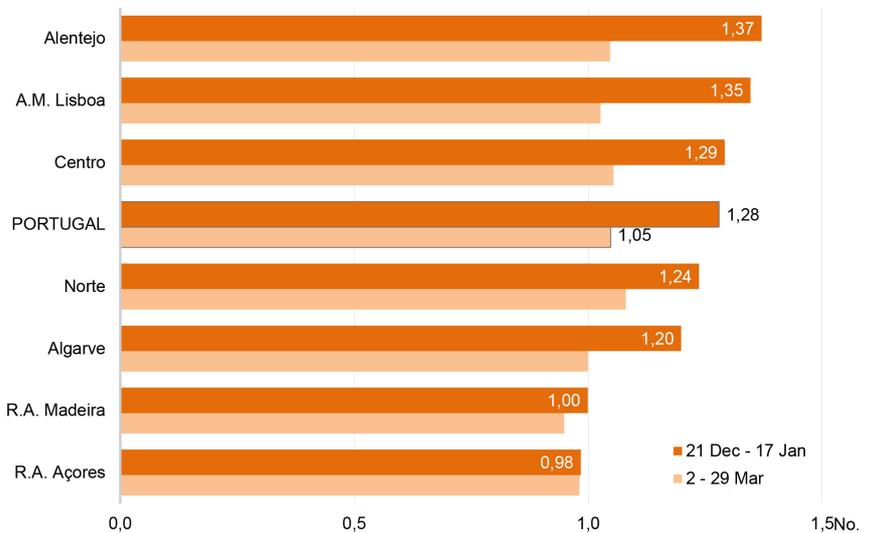
Number of deaths in the last four weeks (17 January 2021) per deaths in the same period of reference (average for the same period from 2015 to 2019), Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality
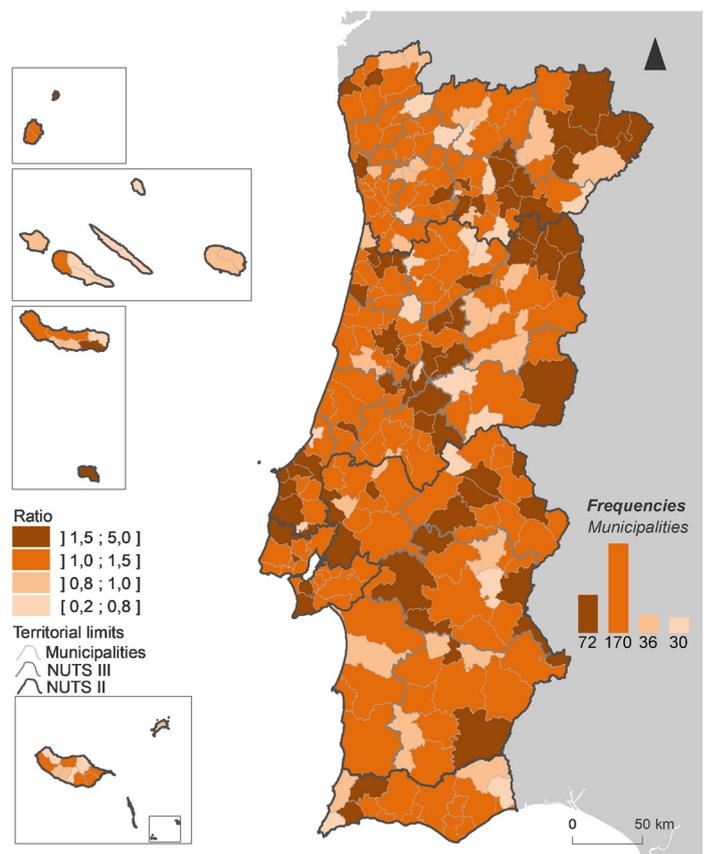
- In the week ending on January 27, 2021, there were 90,234 new cases in Portugal, the highest value since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal, with the exponential increase in the number of new cases in the last 7 days since 28 December 2020 continuing;

- The incidence rate of COVID-19 at 14 days was 1 628, corresponding to the number of confirmed new cases of COVID-19 per 100 thousand inhabitants in the last 14 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 27/1/2021)
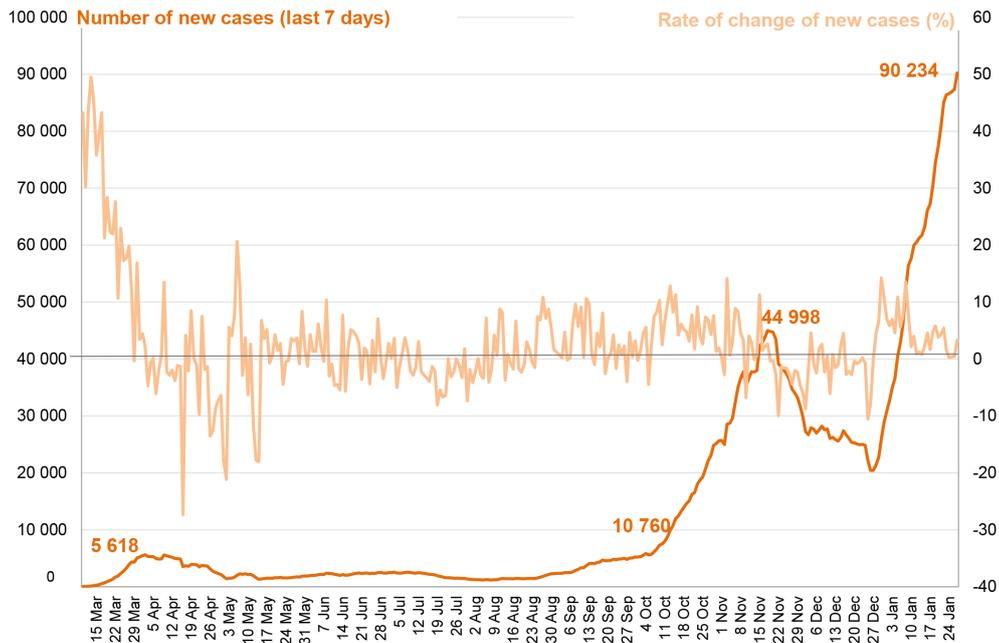
Note: The number of new cases includes the +4,375 confirmed cases resulting from the historical update released by the Directorate-General of Health in the COVID-19 Status Report made available on 16 November (data on the situation up to 15 November) with impact on the new cases in the last 7 days for the period 15-21 November. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

14-day cumulative incidence rate of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, Sundays - 12 April to 25 October; 10, 19 and 25 November, 2, 8, 17, 20 and 27 December, 5, 12 and 18 January, Portugal and NUTS 2
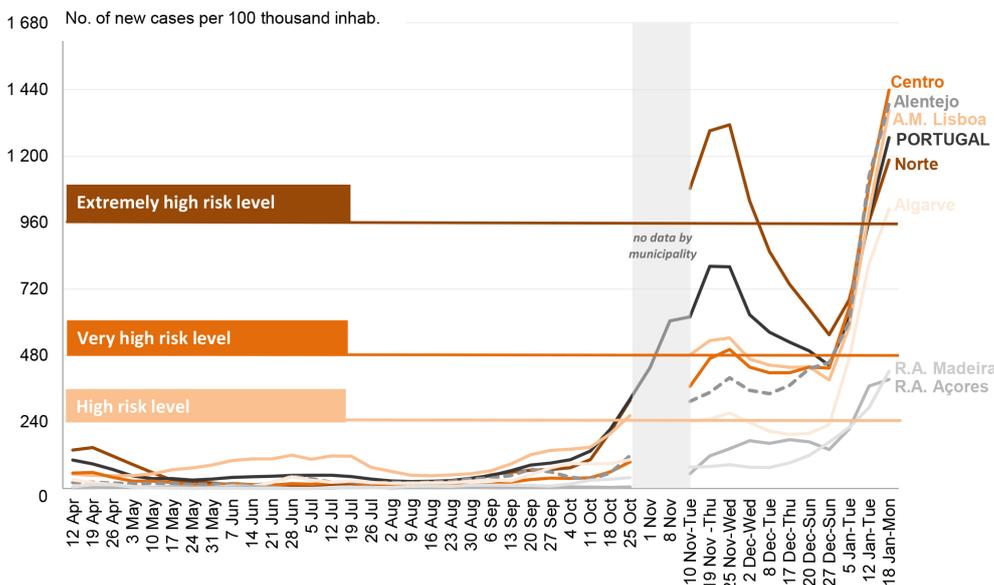
- On January 18, 2021, the date of the last data update at municipality level, the national incidence rate of COVID-19 at 14 days (1,266) was surpassed by the Centro (1,438), Alentejo (1,365) and AML (1,390) regions;

- With values above the regional average, the sub-regions of Viseu Dão Lafões (2,024), Beiras e Serra da Estrela (1,557) and Médio Tejo (1,557), in the Centro region, and the sub-regions of Alentejo Central (1,663), Alto Alentejo (1,548) and Baixo Alentejo (1,478), in the Alentejo region, stood out;

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.

14-day cumulative incidence rate of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, Sundays - 12 April to 25 October; 10, 19 and 25 November, 2, 8, 17, 20 and 27 December, and 5, 12 and 18 January, Centro region and respective NUTS 3 sub-regions
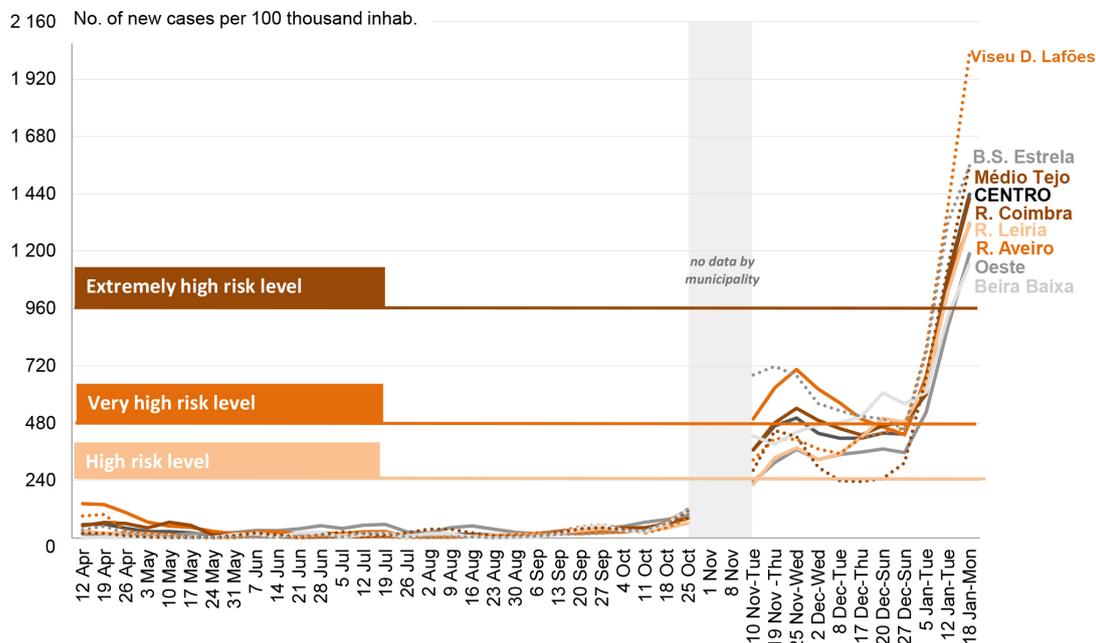

Note: The absence of values at the regional level on 1 and 8 November is due to the interruption in the dissemination of data at the municipality level in the COVID-19 Status reports. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays until 8 November and then to the reference days associated with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

14-day cumulative incidence rate of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, Sundays - 12 April to 25 October; 10, 19 and 25 November, 2, 8, 17, 20 and 27 December, and 5, 12 and 18 January, Alentejo region and respective NUTS 3 sub-regions
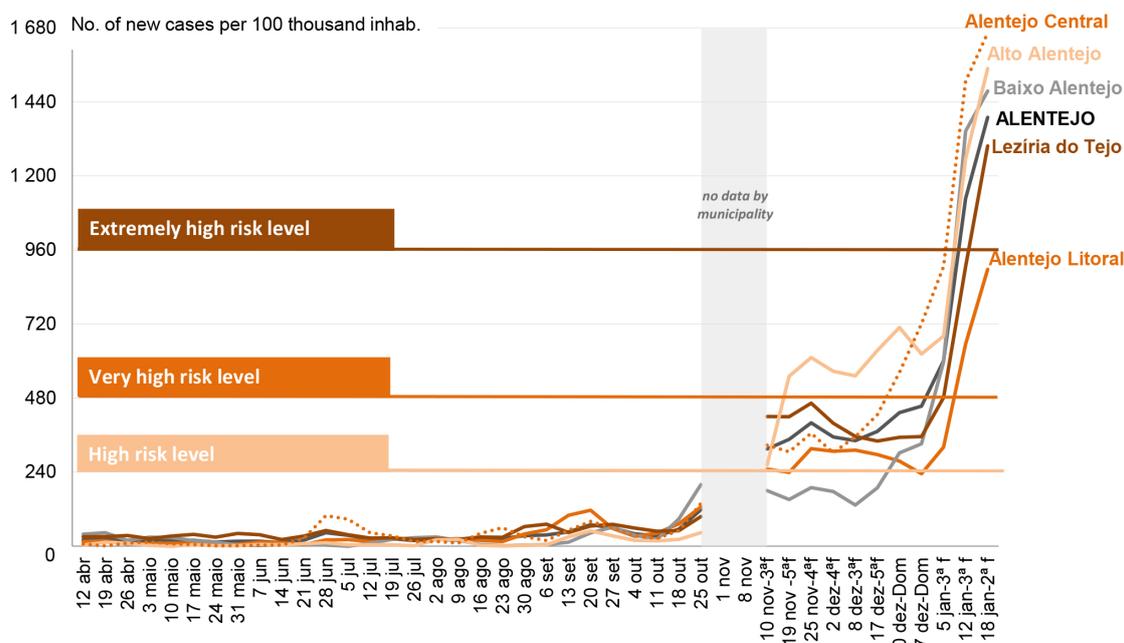
Note: The absence of values at the regional level on 1 and 8 November is due to the interruption in the dissemination of data at the municipality level in the COVID-19 Status reports. The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays until 8 November and then to the reference days associated with the 14-day cumulative incidence indicator that is now being released weekly by the Directorate-General of Health.

- On January 18, 2021, 215 municipalities (70%) 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 108 registered more than 1,500 new cases per 100,000 inhabitants.

14-day cumulative incidence rate of infection by SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 on 18 January, Portugal NUTS 3 and municipality

NUTS 3	Lowest municipal value	Highest municipal value
Viseu Dão Lafões	Santa Comba Dão	Aguiar da Beira 6 255
Alentejo Central	Mourão	Borba
Alto Minho	Monção	Caminha
Beiras e S. Estrela	Gouveia	Fig. Castelo Rodrigo 5534
Médio Tejo	Vila de Rei	F. Zêzere
Alto Alentejo	Avis	Alter do Chão
T. Trás-os-Montes	Vimioso	Mogadouro
Baixo Alentejo	Castro Verde	Cuba 6 224
Douro	Carraz. Ansiães	Sernancelhe
Região de Coimbra	Penela	Góis
Cávado	Amares	Esposende
A.M. Lisboa	Montijo	Setúbal
Alto Tâmega	V. P. Aguiar	Boticas
Ave	Vizela	Póvoa de Lanhoso
Região de Leiria	Cast. Pêra	Pedrógão Grande
Região de Aveiro	Vagos	Murtosa
Lezíria do Tejo	Alpiarça	Almeirim
PORTUGAL	Sta. C. Graciosa	Aguiar da Beira 6 255
Oeste	Cadaval	Arruda dos Vinhos
Beira Baixa	Proença-a-Nova	Idanha-a-Nova
A.M. Porto	Maia	Vila do Conde
Algarve	Monchique	Tavira
Alentejo Litoral	Odemira	Alcácer do S
Tâmega e Sousa	Resende	Celorico de Basto
R.A. Madeira	S. Vicente	Porto Santo
R.A. Açores	Sta. C. Graciosa	Ribeira Grande

960 cases per 100,000 inha
Extremely high risk level

0 1000 2000 3000 4000   N

● Lowest municipal value ◆ NUTS 3 ● Highest municipal value

Territorial limits
Municipalities
NUTS III
NUTS II

No. of new cases per 100 000 inhab.
■ >= 1 500
■ [960 , 1 500 [
■ [488 , 960 [
□ [240 , 480 [
□] 0 , 240 [
□ Null

Frequencies
Municipalities
108 107 52 22 15 4

0   50 km

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

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 26 January 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. In particular, the decrease in mobility levels recorded on Friday, Monday and Tuesday, January 22 (-8 p.p.), 25 (-9 p.p.) and 26 (-7 p.p.), compared with the same days of the previous weeks (January 15, 18 and 19), should be noted. On the contrary, there is a slight increase in mobility (+2 p.p.) on Sunday, January 24 compared to the previous Sunday (January 17).

Proportion of the population "staying put" between 1 March and 26 January – minimum, average and maximum values of NUTS 3 sub-regions
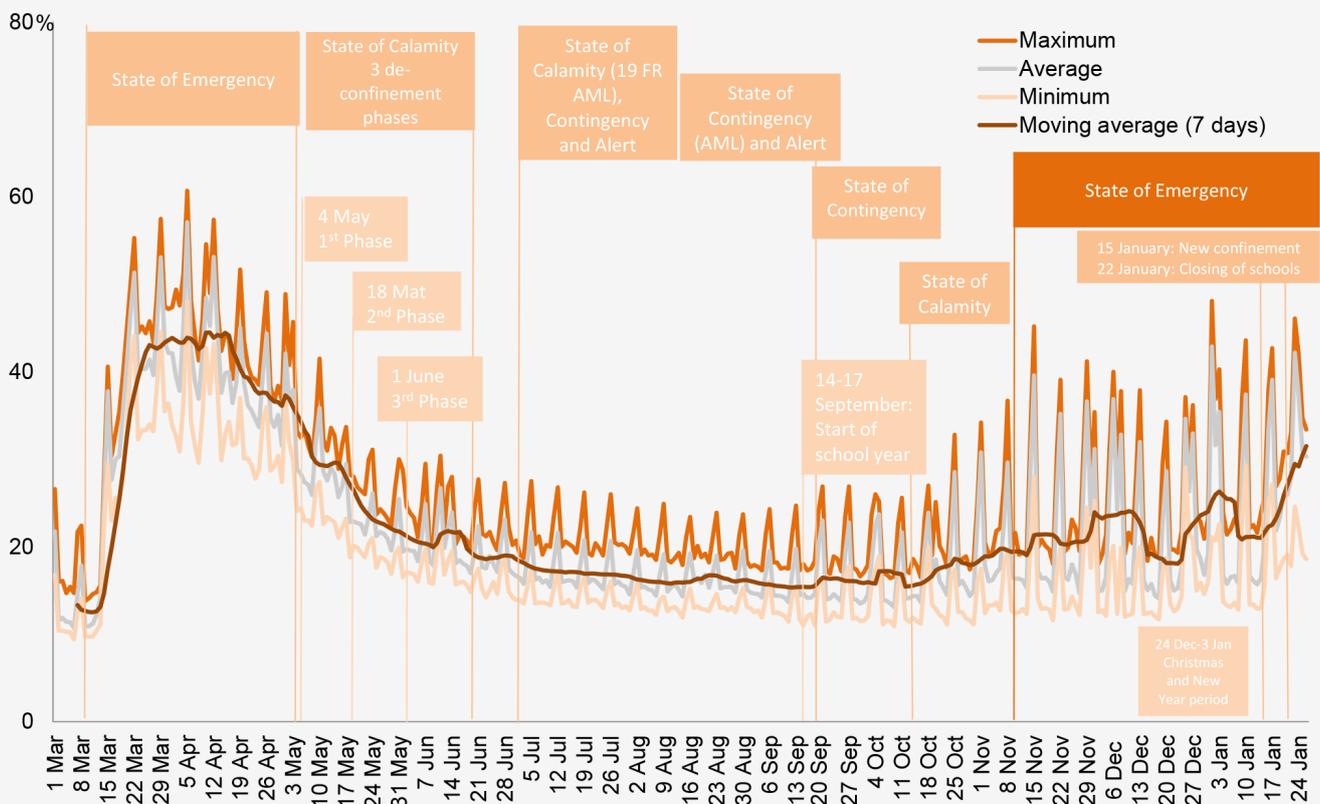
Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University. Note: The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to Sundays.

The following figure shows the mobility levels of population between January 4 and 26, 2021 for the 25 NUTS 3 sub-regions. Overall, there are lower levels of mobility at weekends. Also noteworthy is the decrease in mobility on working days following the declaration of a new confinement period. In particular, there was a decrease in mobility levels in most sub-regions on January 22 (Friday), January 25 (Monday) and January 26 (Tuesday) compared to the same days in previous weeks (January 15, 18 and 19).

STATS lab

Proportion of the population "staying put" between 4 and 26 January 2021 by NUTS 3

Monday, 4 January	Tuesday, 5 January	Wednesday, 6 January	Thursday, 7 January	**Renewal of the State of Emergency for a period of 8 days**
				Friday, 8 January	Saturday, 9 January
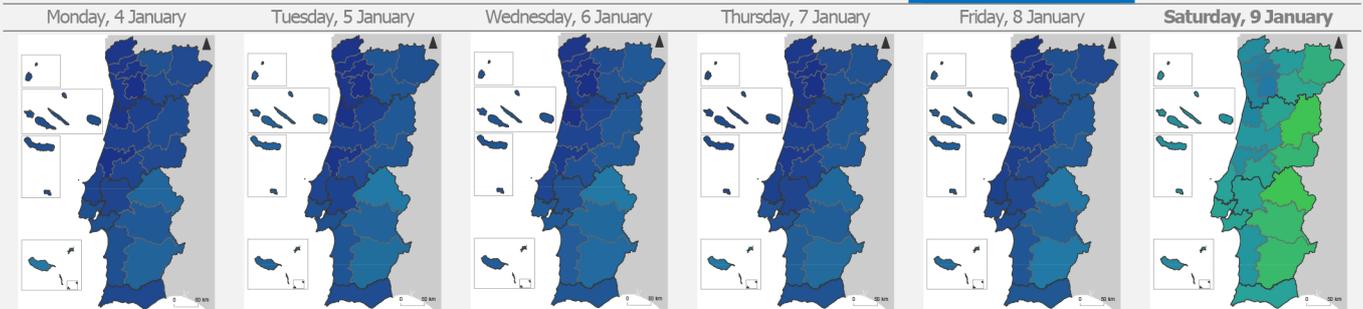
					Renewal of the State of Emergency - New confinement
Sunday, 10 January	Monday, 11 January	Tuesday, 12 January	Wednesday, 13 January	Thursday, 14 January	Friday, 15 January
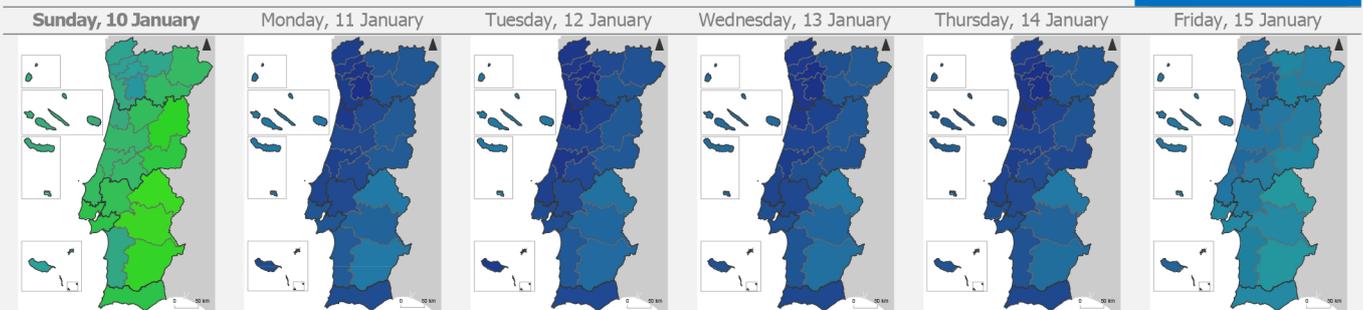
				Increase of the measures associated with confinement	
Saturday, 16 January	**Sunday, 17 January**	Monday, 18 January	Tuesday, 19 January	Wednesday, 20 January	Thursday, 21 January
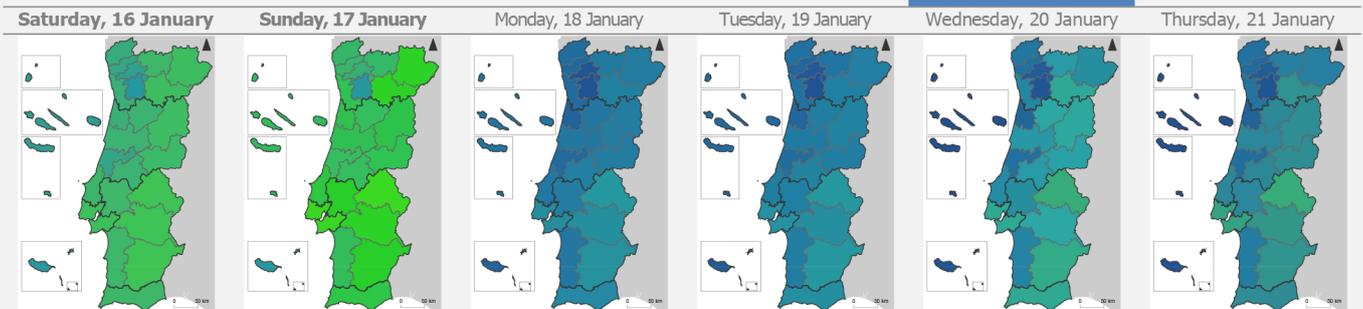
Closing of schools		**Presidential Elections 2021**		
Friday, 22 January	**Saturday, 23 January**	**Sunday, 24 January**	Monday, 25 January	Tuesday, 26 January

Territorial limits
⌒ NUTS II   ⌒ NUTS II
60,7%   9,7%
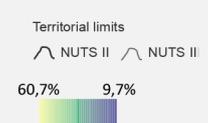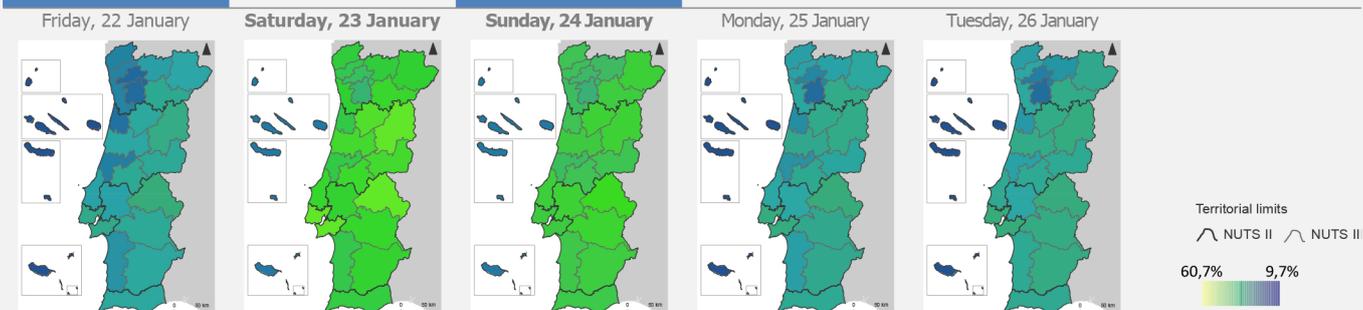
Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University.

More information available at:
Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal
(29 January 2021)

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 01-02-2021 and 05-02-2021:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
Tourism activity - Flash Estimate	December 2020	01 February 2021
Quarterly National Accounts - Flash Estimate	4th Quarter 2020	02 February 2021
House prices statistics at local level	3rd Quarter 2020	02 February 2021
Deaths by week - Preliminary data 2021 - Weeks 01 to 03		05 February 2021