SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

May . 11 . 2020

Statistics Portugal makes available the synthesis of the 6th weekly report of some of the most relevant statistical findings released for monitoring the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This report covers the Employment Statistics (1st quarter), published on 6 May, the Industry Turnover and Employment Indices (March 2020) and the International Trade Statistics (March 2020), both published on 8 May.

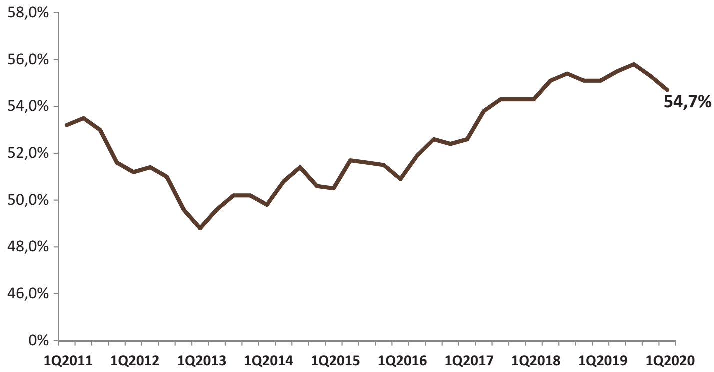
It presents some context indicators for analysis of the impact of the Pandemic on DGS (the national health authority) data on infected and deaths, integrating territory and demography, taking as reference unit the municipality and the data available on May 6 (2 weeks more than in the previous press release on the same theme).

It also presents the summary analysis of the results of the fourth week of the "Fast and Exceptional Business Survey - COVID-19", carried out in collaboration with the Banco de Portugal.

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

The unemployment rate in the 1st quarter of 2020 stood at 6.7%.

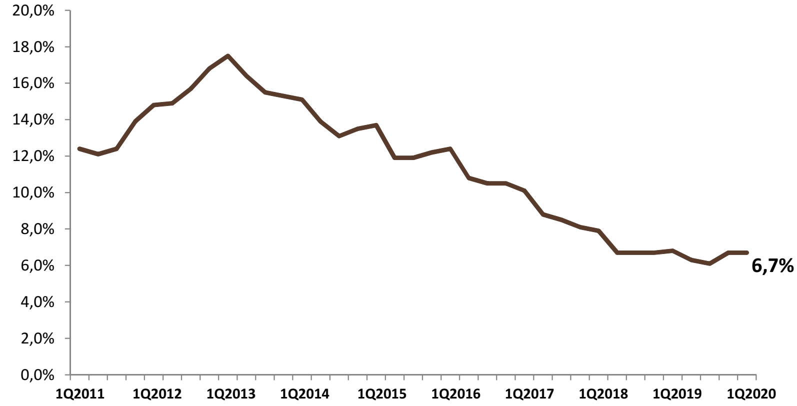
Employment rate



The employment rate (population aged 15 and over) stood at 54.7% and decreased by 0.6 p.p. compared to the previous quarter.

The employed population (4,865.9 thousand people) decreased by 0.9% (41.7 thousand) vis-à-vis the last quarter of 2019.

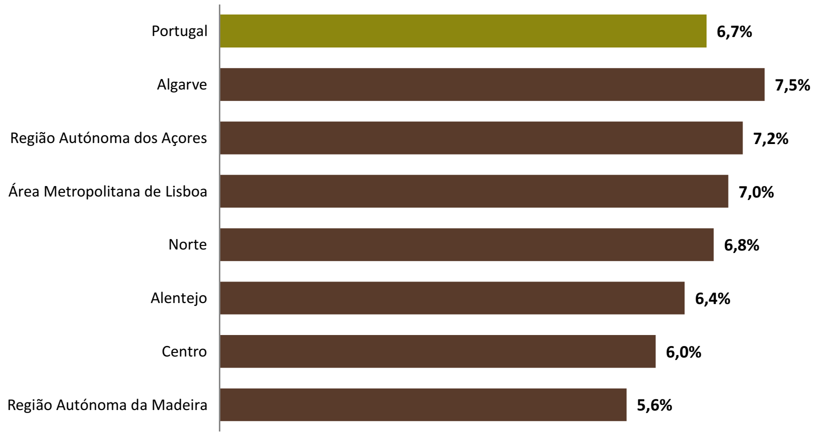
Unemployment rate



The unemployment rate in the 1st quarter of 2020 stood at 6.7%, the same as in the 4th quarter of 2019.

The unemployed population (348.1 thousand people) decreased by 1.2% (4,300 thousand) compared to the previous quarter.

Unemployment rates by NUTS II region
1st Quarter 2020



In the 1st quarter of 2020, the unemployment rate was above the national average in four regions of the Country: Algarve, Região Autónoma dos Açores, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Norte.

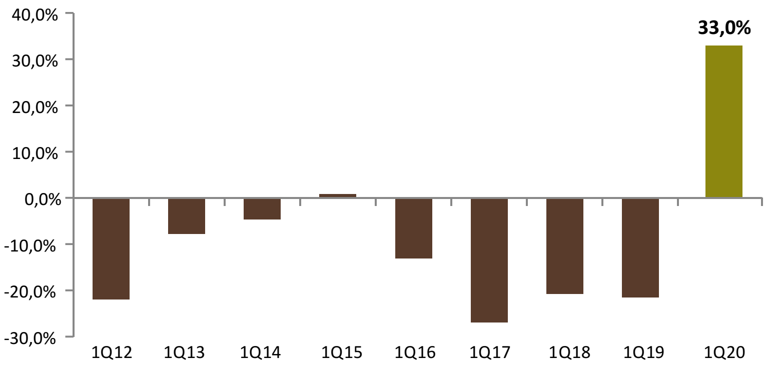
Population aged 15 and older absent from work in the reference week

The employed population absent from work amounted to 452.1 thousand people (9.3% of the employed population), having increased by 33.0% (112.2 thousand) in comparison to the previous quarter. Since the beginning of the series in 2011, such variations in absolute value had never been reached in a 1st quarter.

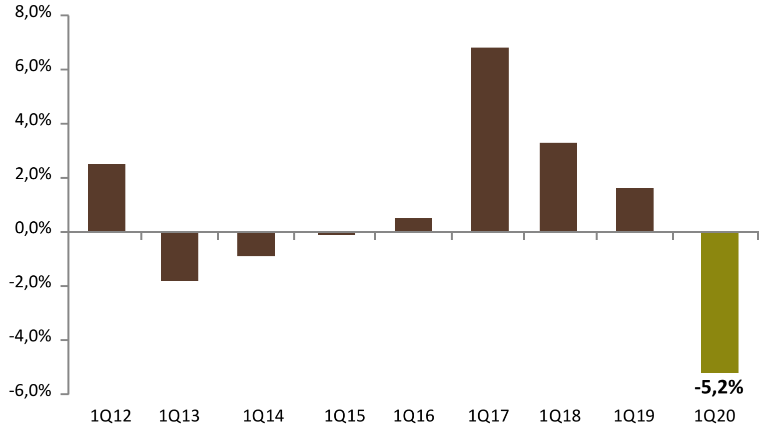
This increase was mostly due to:

- The reduction or lack of work for technical or economic reasons of the enterprise (includes temporary suspension of the work contract and layoff), referred to by 68.3 thousand workers.
- Other reasons, indicated by 48.7 thousand employees, which included the need to take care of children because schools had closed or because they needed to take care of people that are dependent (not having taken holidays to fulfil these obligations), or for being in prophylactic/quarantine isolation.

Quarterly rate of change in the 1st quarters of the employed population absent from work in the reference week



Quarterly rate of change in the 1st quarters of the volume of hours actually worked per week

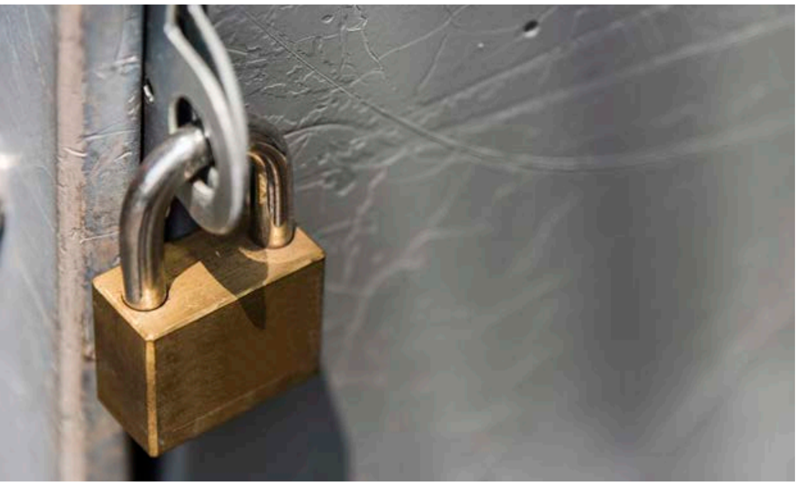


Hours effectively worked

In the 1st quarter of 2020, an average of 1.5 hours less per week was effectively worked than in the previous quarter.

The reduction in the average number and volume of hours effectively worked can be explained by the increase in the employed population who were absent from work during the reference week and whose hours worked (zero) were accounted for in these indicators, as well as by the reduction in ours worked in the working day that may have occurred in some enterprises.

The number of employees who effectively worked in the reference week of the survey (4,413.7 thousand) decreased by 154.1 thousand (3.4%) vis-à-vis the previous quarter and by 170.3 thousand (3.7%) vis-à-vis the same period last year.



Inactive population characteristics

The quarterly increase in the inactive population in the first quarter of 2020 was 65.5 thousand people - the highest increase in the series started in 2011 in a 1st quarter.

Focussing the analysis on the inactive population aged 15 and more that stopped working in 2020 (50.8 thousand people), it can be observed that 39.1% of them indicated that they stopped working for reasons such as termination by mutual agreement, layoff or end of own business.

Inactive population aged 15 and over
that has stopped working in 2020

Portugal (1st Quarter 2020)	Quarterly level (Thousands)	Structure (%)
Total	**50,8**	**100,0%**
Dismissed or made redundant	7,6	14,9%
A job of limited duration has ended	12,2	24,0%
Other reasons (e.g. termination by mutual consent, layoff, self-employed persons who went out of business)	19,9	39,1%
Other reasons than the above listed	11,2	22,0%

The containment measures of the COVID-19 pandemic have led to the permanent or temporary closure of many enterprises, which may have contributed to the decrease of the employed population in the 1st quarter of 2020.

Waiting for reintegration in the previous job also contributed to the increase in the number of the inactive population (aged 15 to 74) that did not look for work, i.e. 13.5 thousand more people (89.7%) than in the previous quarter.

Similarly, other people will not have made an active search for work due to restrictions on movement, associated with the state of emergency and the obligation of confinement, which covered both previously classified and employed people and unemployed people.

More information available at:
Employment statistics, 1st Quarter 2020
(6 May 2020)

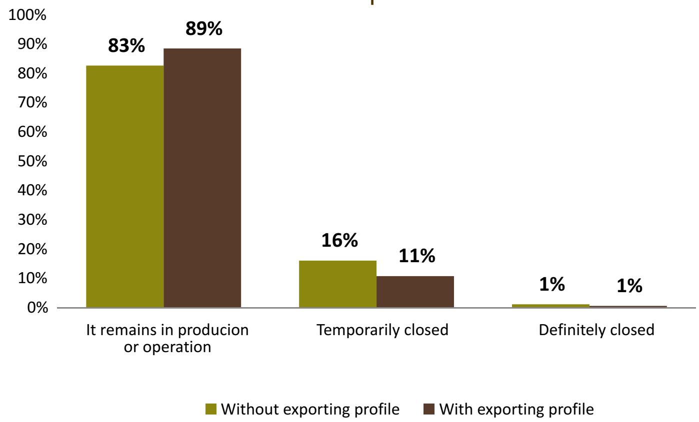
COVID-19: monitoring the impact of the pandemic on enterprises

Statistics Portugal and the Banco de Portugal launched the Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey – COVID-19, weekly, intending to identify the effects of the pandemic on business activity. The survey is necessarily short in order not to overburden enterprises and seeks to capture the impacts in terms of activity, turnover, the number of employees, the use of Government supporting measures, financial liquidity, access to credit, and prices.

The enterprises that responded to the 4th week of the survey (from April 27 to May 1, 2020) reported the following:

- 84% remained in production or operation, even if partially.
- 15% were temporarily closed.
- 1% had been definitely closed.

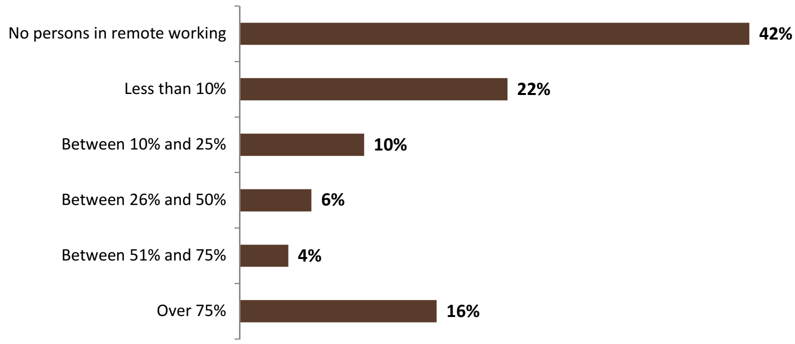
Situation of the enterprises, as a % of the total number of enterprises



The percentage of exporting enterprises that remained in operation stood at 89% (83% in the case of non-exporting enterprises).

58% of the enterprises reported that the main factor for the reduction of persons employed was the use of simplified layoff.

Persons employed effectively working in remote working
Total responding enterprises

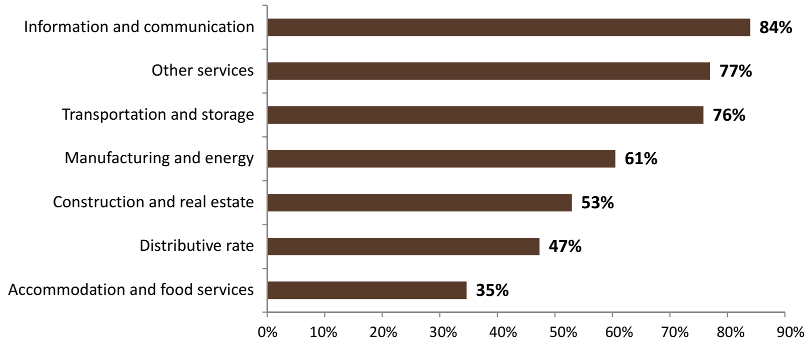


58% of the enterprises had people in remote working, with 16% having more than 75% of the staff actually working in remote working.

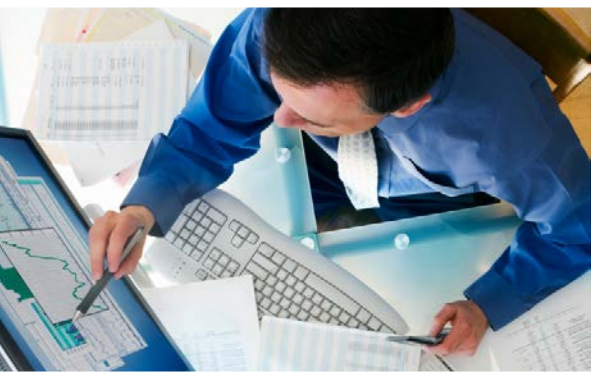
The percentage of enterprises with an export profile reporting persons employed in remote working was higher than that of other enterprises (72% compared to 53% respectively).

The percentage of enterprises in remote working increases with the size of the enterprise, ranging from 30% in micro-enterprises to 93% in large ones.

Enterprises with remote working



In the **Accommodation and food services** and **Distributive trade sectors** more than half of the enterprises reported not having persons in remote working, as well as those that presented reductions of more than 75% of the employees effectively working.



16% of the enterprises have already benefited from the suspension of tax and contributary obligations and 13% of the moratorium on the payment of interests and principal on existing credits.

MAIN FINDINGS ON THE WEEK OF APRIL 27 TO MAY 1, 2020

Total responding enterprises and sector of activity

SITUATION OF THE ENTERPRISES

84%
of enterprises remained in production or operation

- 41% in Accommodation and Food Services
- 92% in Construction and Real Estate Activities

IMPACT ON TURNOVER

27%
reported a reduction

- 98% in Accommodation and Food Services
- 71% in Construction and Real Estate Activities

IMPACT ON THE NUMBER OF THE PERSONS EMPLOYED

57%
reported a reduction

- 85% in Accommodation and Food Services
- 41% in Construction and Real Estate Activities

SIMPLIFIED LAYOFF

59%
of the enterprises considered it relevant or very relevant in the reduction of the persons employed

- 94% in Accommodation and Food Services
- 43% in Construction and Real Estate Activities

TELEWORKING

58%
of the enterprises adopted teleworking

- 84% in Information and communication
- 35% in Accommodation and Food Service

USE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORTING MEASURES

36%
of the enterprises have already benefited or plan to benefit from the moratorium on the payment of interest and capital from already existing credits

- 51% in Accommodation and Food Service
- 23% in Information and communication

41%
of enterprises have already benefited or plan to benefit from access to new low-interest loans or Government guarantees

- 59% in Accommodation and Food Services
- 32% in Information and communication

47%
of the enterprises have already benefited or plan to benefit from the suspension of tax and contributory obligations

- 69% in Accommodation and Food Services
- 42% in Industry and Energy

EXPORTING ENTERPRISES

89%
of enterprises remained in production or operation

80%
reported a reduction in turnover

60%
reported a reduction in persons employed effectively working

53%
referred simplified layoff as the most relevant situation in the reduction in persons employed effectively working

72%
adopted teleworking

40%
of the enterprises have already benefited or plan to benefit from the moratorium on the payment of interest and capital from already existing credits

47%
of enterprises have already benefited or plan to benefit from access to new low-interest loans or State guarantees

44%
of the enterprises have already benefited or plan to benefit from the suspension of tax and contributory obligations

NON-EXPORTING ENTERPRISES

83%
of enterprises remained in production or operation

79%
reported a reduction in turnover

56%
reported a reduction in persons employed effectively working

61%
referred simplified layoff as the most relevant situation in the reduction in persons employed effectively working

53%
adopted teleworking

34%
of the enterprises have already benefited or plan to benefit from the moratorium on the payment of interest and capital from already existing credits

38%
of enterprises have already benefited or plan to benefit from access to new low-interest loans or State guarantees

40%
of the enterprises have already benefited or plan to benefit from the suspension of tax and contributory obligations

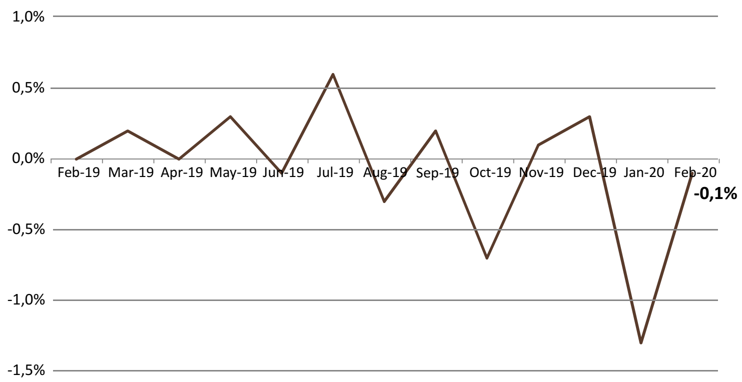
More information available at:
COVID-19: monitoring the impact of the pandemic on enterprises - Week from 27 April to 1 May,
(05 May 2020)

Industry Turnover Index decreased by 8.7%

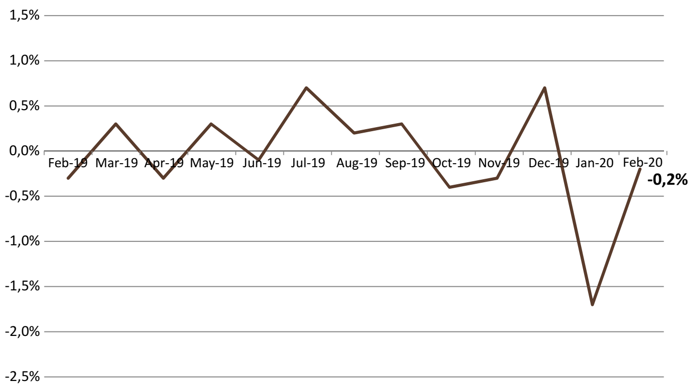
The Industry Turnover Index decreased by 8.7% year-on-year in March (-2.7% in the previous month). There were also negative rate changes (-5.0%) in the domestic and in the foreign (-13,7%) markets.

The Employment and Hours worked Indices decreased year-on-year in March by -1.0% and -4.5%, respectively, while the Employment Cost Index increased by 2.9%.

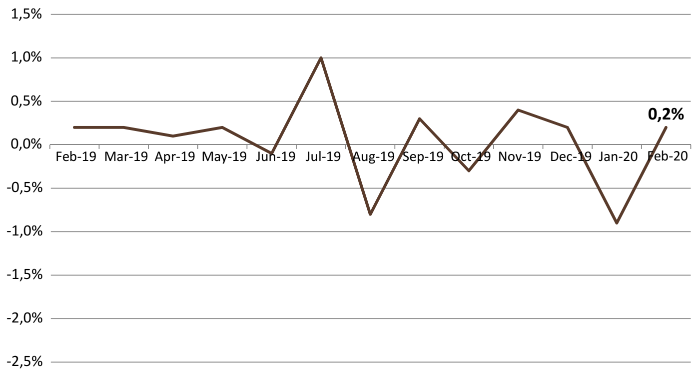
Industry Employment Index (year-on-year changes) - **Total**



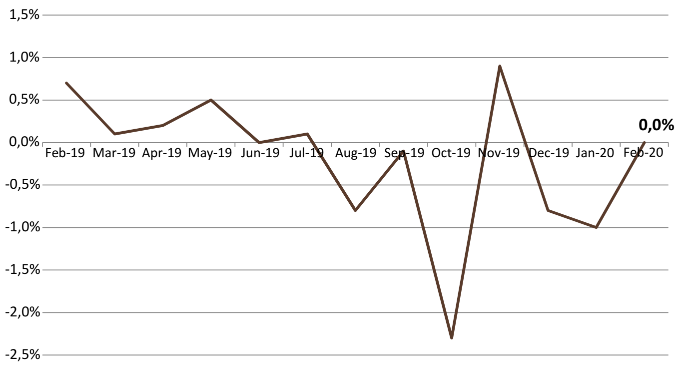
Industry Employment Index (year-on-year changes)
Consumer Goods



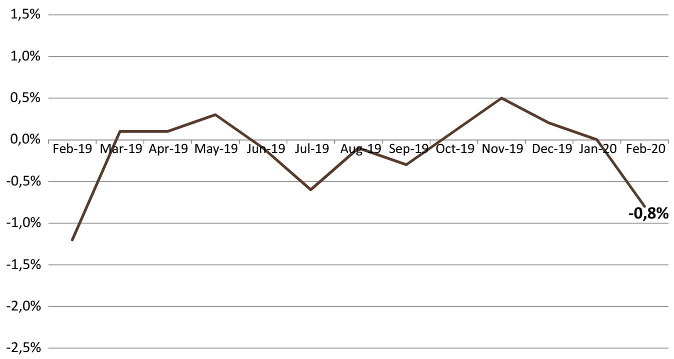
Industry Employment Index (year-on-year changes)
Intermediate Goods



Industry Employment Index (year-on-year changes)
Investement Assets



Industry Employment Index (year-on-year changes)
Energy



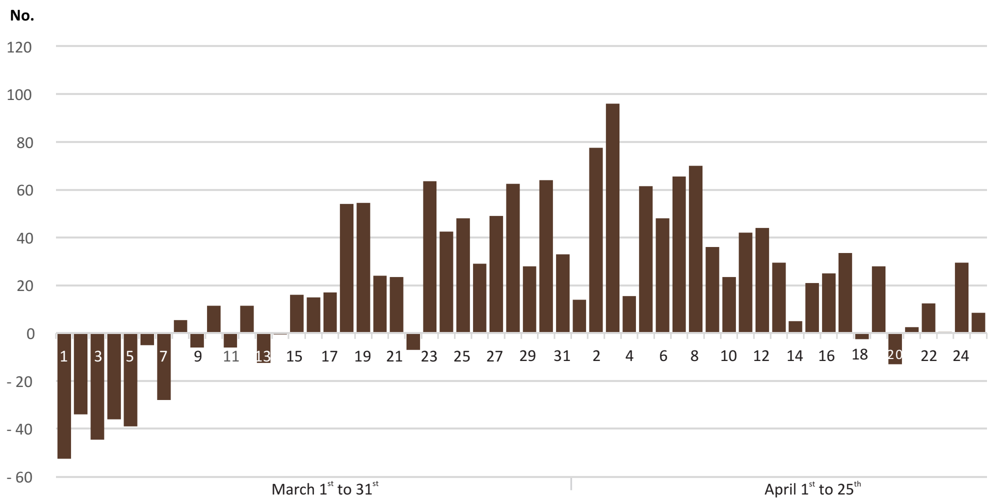
More information available at:
Industry Turnover Index% - March 2020
(8 May 2020)

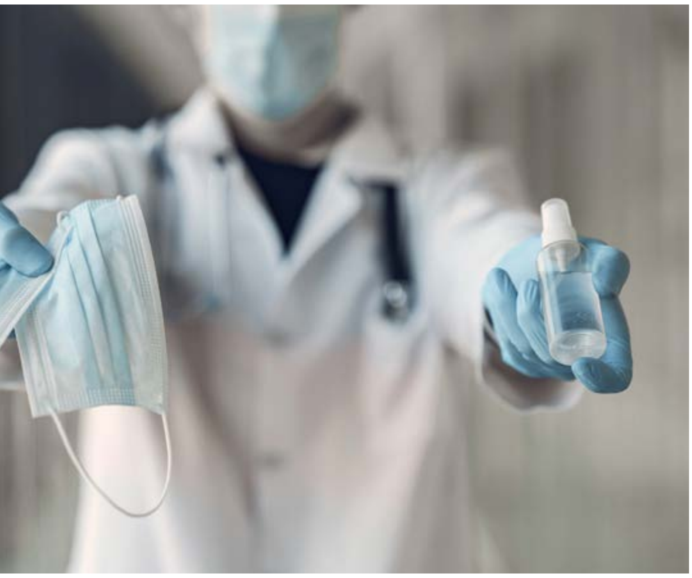
Number of deaths between March 1st and April 26, 2020 higher than in the same period in 2019 and 2018

The preliminary total number of deaths between March 1st and April 26, 2020 is 1,667 higher than the number registered in the same period in 2019 and 580 cases higher than number of deaths registered in 2018. The positive variation in relation to 2019 is due mainly to the increase in the number of deaths of people aged 75 and over (+ 1,597).

The total number of deaths exceeded that of 2019 on March 20 and that of 2018 on March 30 (according to the latest data collected on May 5). The comparison between deaths in 2020 and the average of deaths in 2018 and 2019, per day between March 2 and April 26, indicates a change in pattern in mid-March (the first death attributed to COVID-19 was registered on March 16).

Difference between deaths in 2020 and average deaths in 2018 and 2019 per day

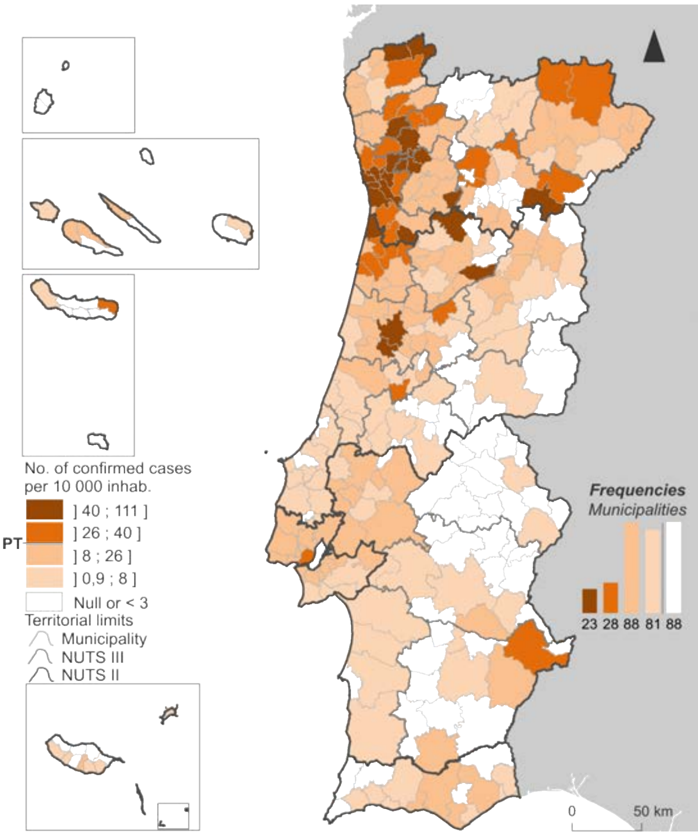




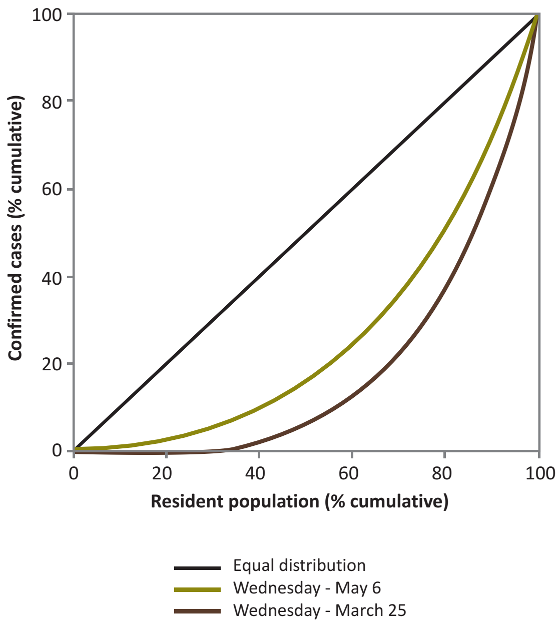
51 municipalities with confirmed cases of COVID-19 disease per 10 thousand inhabitants above the national value

On May 6, 2020, in Portugal, for every 10 thousand inhabitants there were 26.0 confirmed cases of COVID-19, which represents an increase of 20% compared to April 22 (between 22 and 7 April there was a 70% increase). The number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 disease per 10 thousand inhabitants was above the national value in 51 municipalities. In the Norte region, 36 municipalities registered a value above the national average, and a set of contiguous municipalities in the Metropolitan Area of Porto stood out, with more than 40 confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants Valongo, Matosinhos, Maia, Gondomar, Porto, Santo Tirso and Vila Nova de Gaia. Despite this differentiation, the estimated location coefficient for March 25th and May 6th suggests a decrease in territorial concentration of cases, i.e., a progressive spatial dissemination throughout the country.

Number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 disease per 10 thousand inhabitants until May 6, 2020, by municipality



Territorial concentration of COVID-19 confirmed cases until March 25 and until May 6 in relation to the resident population, based on the distribution by municipality - Location Curve



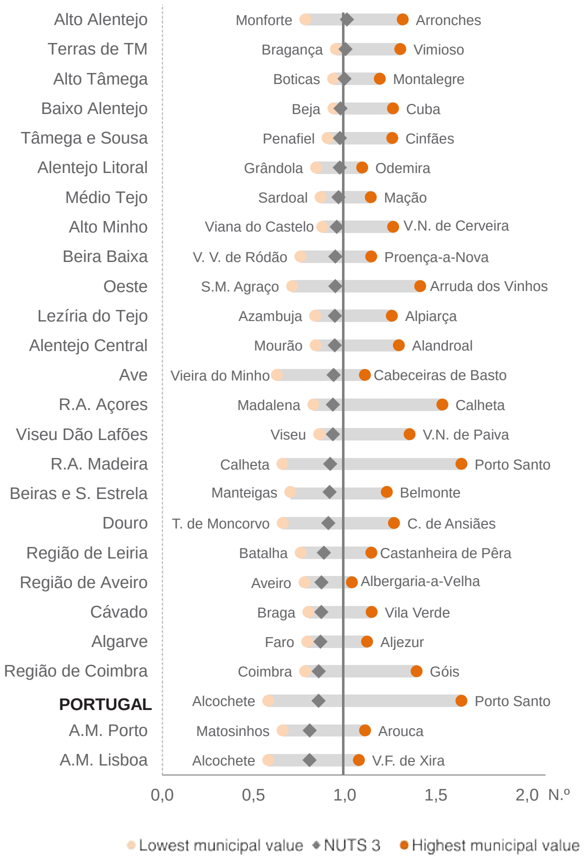
Location coefficient	
Wednesday – May 6	35,9
Wednesday - March 25	47,7

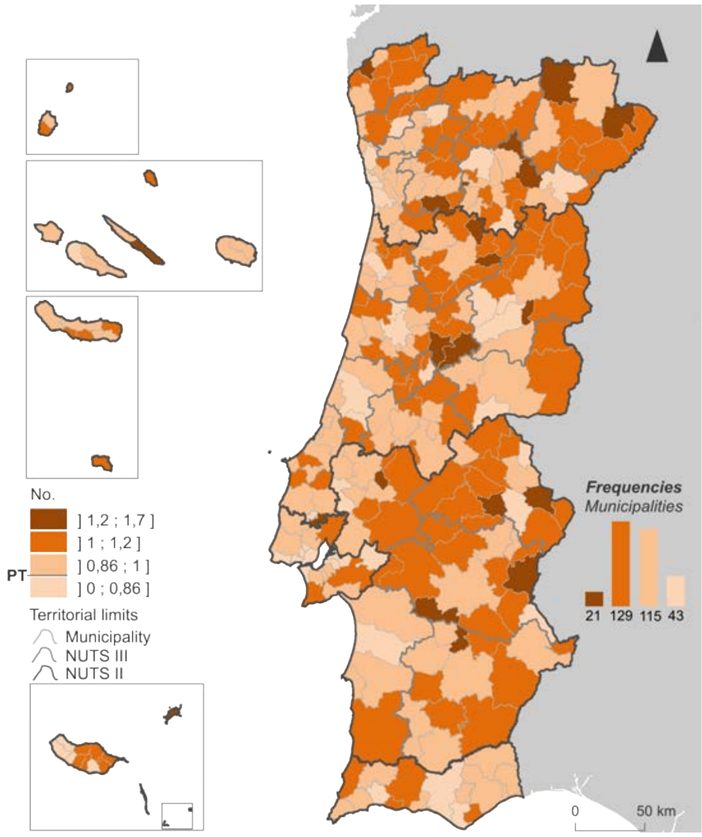
Socioeconomic impact

Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Algarve with greater decreases in the value of purchases per inhabitant in March 2020, compared with the same period of the previous year

In March 2020, there was a decrease of about -14.4% in the value of purchases per inhabitant in Portugal compared to the same month of the previous year and at regional level this decrease was higher than the national value in the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa (-19.6%) and in the Algarve region (-14.5%). Also in March 2020, in more than half of the Portuguese municipalities (158 out of a total of 308), the value of national purchases through automatic payment terminals was equal to or less than the value for the corresponding month of the previous year. Of these, 43 municipalities, mostly located in the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa (8 out of a total of 18) and Porto (5 out of 17), stand out as having a lower ratio than the one registered for the country.

Value of national purchases through automatic payment terminals in March 2020 compared to the same period of the previous year

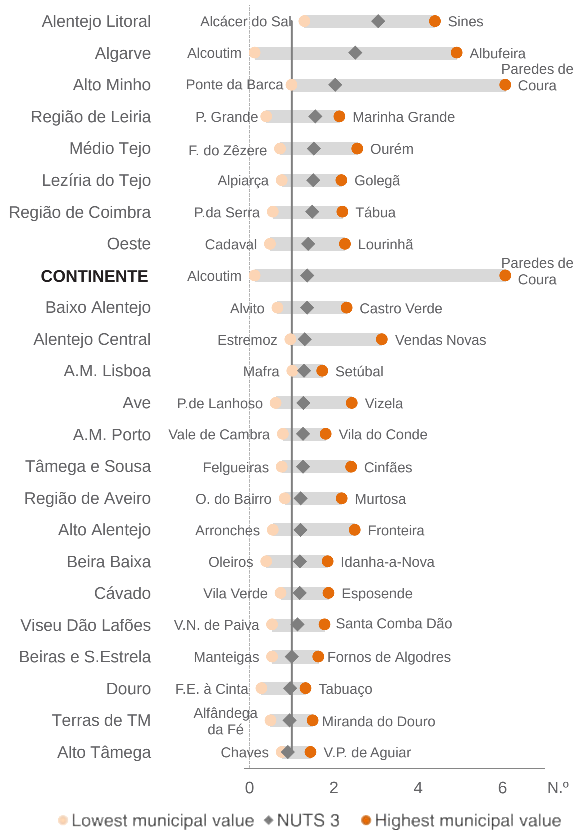


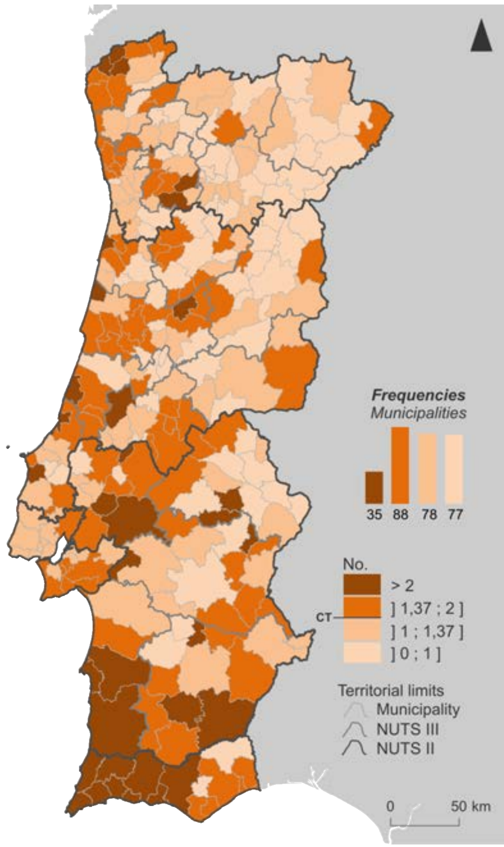


Algarve with highest increase of unemployed registered in employment centres per thousand inhabitants in March 2020, compared to the same period of the previous year

In March 2020, there was an increase in the number of unemployed per thousand inhabitants of working age for mainland Portugal and for the respective five NUTS 2 regions, compared to the same month in the previous year, with the greatest variations being registered in the regions of Algarve (+152.5%) and Alentejo (+57.5%). In 123 of the 278 municipalities in mainland Portugal, the number of unemployed registered in employment centres during the month of March 2020 was higher than the corresponding flow in the same period of the previous year. Of these, 35 municipalities, mostly located in the Alentejo and Algarve regions, stand out for presenting, in March 2020, a flow of unemployed two times higher than the one registered in the same month of the previous year.

Number of unemployed registered in IEFP employment centres over March 2020
compared to the corresponding flow in the same period of the previous year





More information available at:
[COVID-19: a territorial view on demographic context and socioeconomic impact indicators]
(8 May 2020)

Exports and imports decreased by 13.0% and 11.9% respectively in March, in nominal terms, mainly due to the decrease in Intra-EU trade

EXPORTS OF GOODS

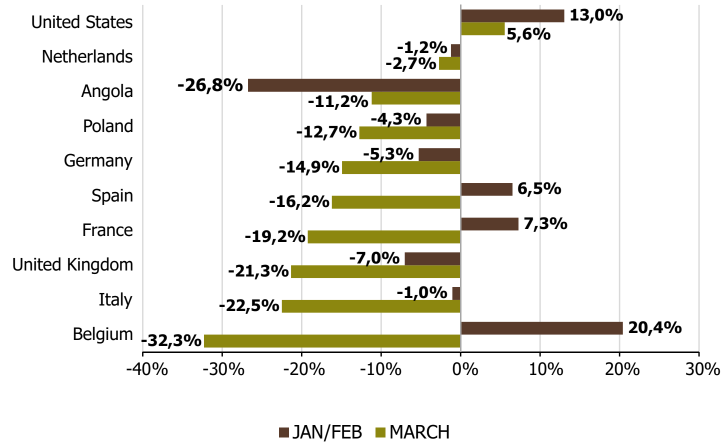
In March, there was a sharp decline in exports compared to the previous two months (-13.0% in March 2020, compared to +2.2% on average in the January-February 2020 period, compared to the same periods of the previous year).

With regard to the ten main clients, there were lower year-on-year rates of change in March compared to the January-February period, except for exports to Angola.

In the first two months of the year, there were increases recorded in exports to:

- Belgium, with +20,4%.
- The United States of America, with +13,0%.
- France, with +7,3%.
- Spain, with +6,5%.

International trade of goods - Exports
Year-on-year growth rate by partner country, Jan/Feb-Mar 2020

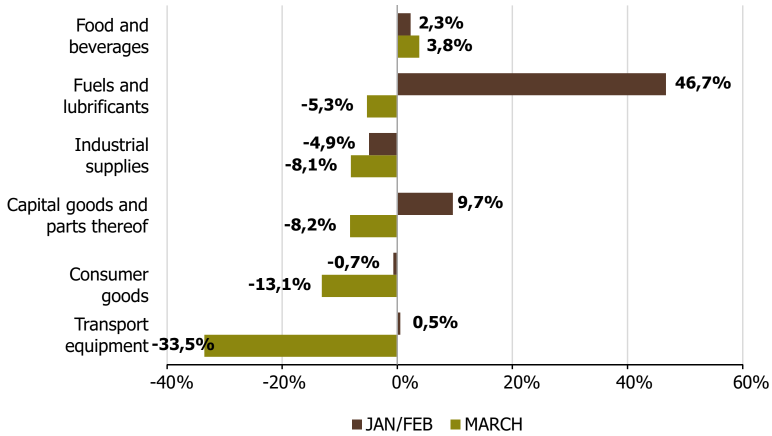


However, in March there was only an increase in exports to the United States (+ 5.6%).

Exports to Belgium were noteworthy by declining by 32.3% in March, after an average growth of 20.4% in the January-February period.

Exports to Spain, Portugal's main partner, registered a decrease of 16.2% in March, mainly due to "Transport equipment".

International trade of goods - Exports
Year-on-year growth rate by broad economic categories (bec), Jan/Feb-Mar 2020



"Transport equipment" registered the biggest decrease in March (-33.5%; +0.5% in average terms, in the first two months of the year), mainly due to "Passenger motor cars". In contrast, only "Food and beverage products" recorded an increase in March (+3.8%, after an increase of 2.3% in the January-February period).

Exports of "Fuels and lubricants' decreased by 5.3% in the month of March 2020, after having registered the largest increase (+46.7%) in the period January-February.

IMPORTS OF GOODS

Imports declined sharply in March 2020 (-11.9% compared to March 2019), after an increase (+0.2%) in average terms in the January-February 2020 period.

In the first two months of the year, there were increases recorded in imports from:

. The United Kingdom (+26,1%).

. The United States (+10,0%).

. The Netherlands (+3,1%).

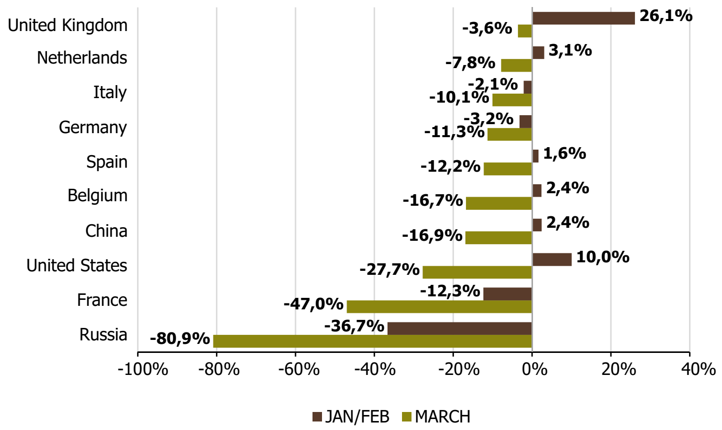
. Belgium(+2,4%).

. China (+2,4%).

. Spain (+1,6%).

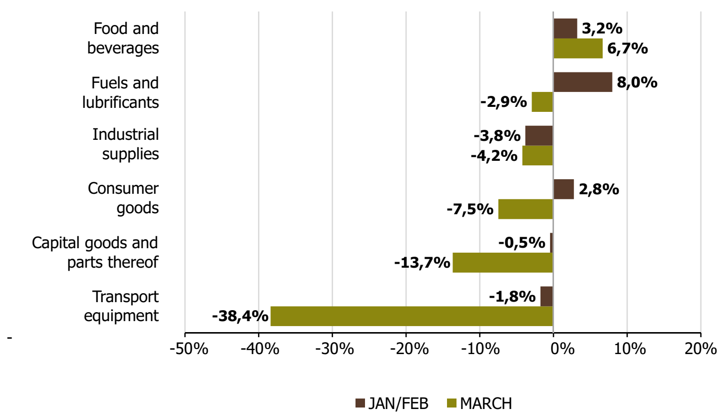
In March, however, there were only decreases recorded.

International trade of goods - Imports
Year-on-year growth rate by partner country, Jan/Feb-Mar 2020



The largest decreases in value were recorded with France (-47.0%) and Spain (-12.2%), but in relative terms imports from Russia decreased the most (-80.9%).

International trade of goods - Imports
Year-on-year growth rate by broad economic categories (bec), Jan/Feb-Mar 2020



"Transport equipment" registered the largest decrease in March, -38.4%, which followed a reduction of 1.8% in the first two months of 2020, mainly due to "Other transport equipment" (aircraft), mainly from France.

Only "Food and Beverage products" recorded a year-on-year increase in March (+6.7%, after an average increase of 3.2% in the previous two months).

More information available at:
International trade, March 2020
(8 de maio de 2020)

Press releases betweeen 11-05-2020 to 15-05-2020:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release data
Production, employment, wage and hours worked index in construction and public works	March 2020	11 May 2020
New housing construction cost index	March 2020	11 May 2020
Tax revenue statistics	2019	11 May 2020
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in services	March 2020	12 May 2020
Consumer price index	April 2020	13 May 2020
Consumer price index	1st Quarter 2020	14 May 2020
Quarterly National Accounts - Flash Estimate	1st Quarter 2020	15 May 2020
Tourism activity	March de 2020	15 May 2020

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