Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Statistics Portugal

SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

July . 07 . 2020

Statistics Portugal makes available the 14th weekly report of some of the most recent and relevant statistical findings released for monitoring the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This report covers the press releases concerning:

- Business and Consumer Surveys – June, published on june 29;
- Survey on bank evaluation on housing – May, published on June 29;
- Business turnover, employment, wages and hours worked indices in retail trade – May, published on June 29;
- CPI/HICP flash estimate – June, published on June 30;
- Tourist activity, Flash estimate – May, published on June 30;
- Industrial Production Index – May, published on June 30;
- Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey - COVID-19 – 2nd fortnight of June 2020, published on July 1;
- Monthly employment and unemployment estimates – May, published on July 1;
- Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal – 2nd fortnight of June 2020, published on July 3.

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

The Consumer confidence and economic climate indicators back on the recovery path in June

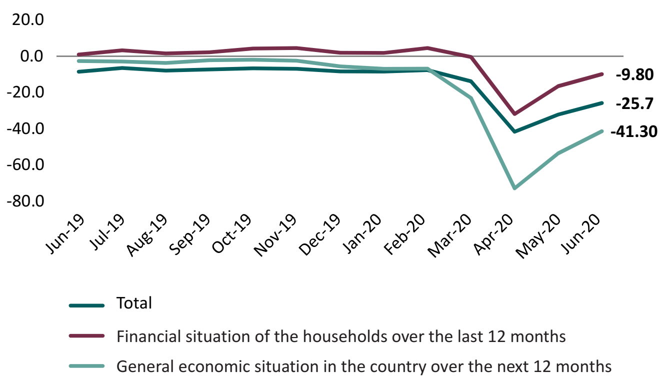
The Consumer Confidence Indicator continued to recover in June, after registering in April the biggest reduction compared to the previous month and the lowest value since May 2013.

The economic climate indicator increased in June, after reaching the minimum value in the series in April. Confidence indicators recovered across all sectors in June:

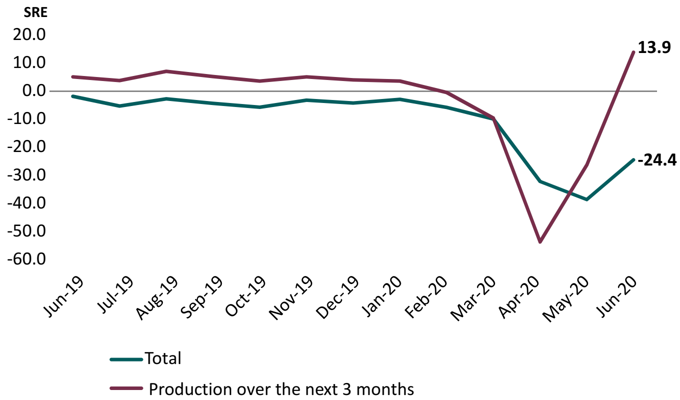
- The Manufacturing Industry confidence indicator recorded the largest increase ever, with the positive contributions of all components: balance of the appreciations regarding the evolution of global demand, opinions on current stocks of finished products, and, above all, the production perspectives of the enterprises;
- The Construction and Public Works confidence indicator continued to recover from the strong decrease recorded in April, with significant positive contributions from both opinions on the order books and perspectives on employment;
- The Trade confidence indicator increased, with its components revealing different evolutions: total recovery of the enterprises' perspectives on business activity in the next three months from the historical minimum recorded in April; a smaller increase in the opinions on the volume of stocks and a strong deterioration in opinions on the sales volume evolution;
- The Services confidence indicator also increased, mainly because of the positive contribution of the perspectives on the evolution of the order books.

Confidence indicators and their basic series (ERB*)
(monthly basic series figures)

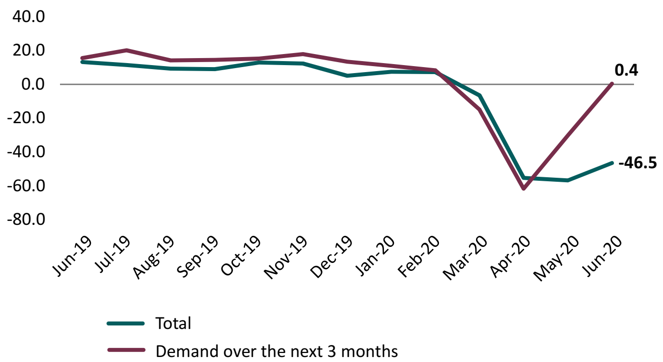
Consumers confidence indicator



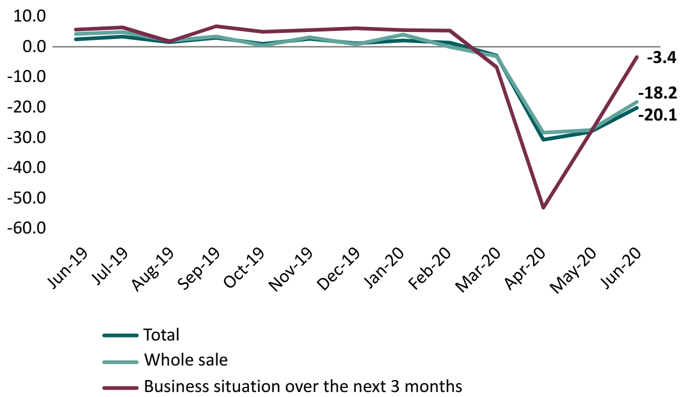
Manufacturing industry confidence indicator



Services confidence indicator



Trade confidence indicator



* ERB – Extreme response balance

In June, the telephone interviews of the consumer survey occurred from 1 to 16 June and those of the business surveys ran from 1 to 23 June, coinciding with the third phase of the plan for lifting COVID-19 containment restrictions plan (which started on June 1), which may have contributed to the change in the general sentiment.

More information available at:
Business and Consumer Surveys
(29 June 2020)

In April, bank appraisals went up by €3 to €1,114 per square metre

In May 2020, the median value of the bank appraisals on housing was €1,114/m^2 (€3 more than in April), representing increases of 0.3% concerning the previous month and 8.9% in relation to May 2019.

It should be noted that in May, amid the pandemic, the number of bank appraisals reported (around 19,000), which underlies the results presented, decreased by 21% compared to the same month of the previous year.

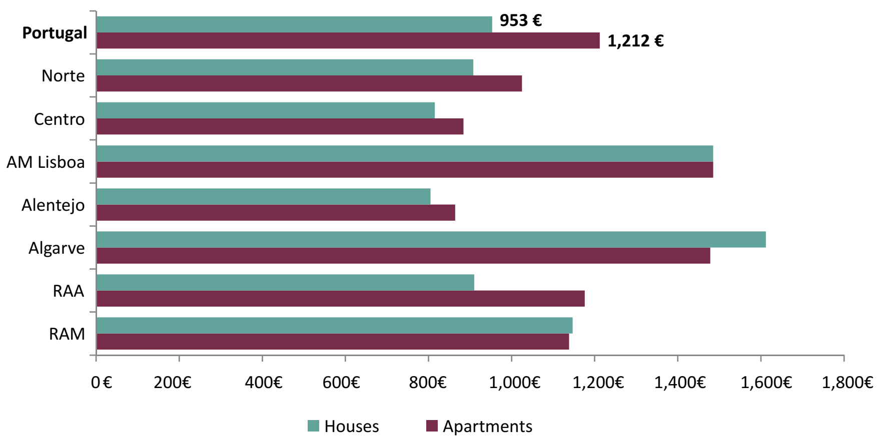
On a regional level (NUTS II), vis-à-vis the previous month:

- Alentejo recorded the largest increase: 3.1%;
- The only decline occurred in Região Autónoma da Madeira: -0.5%.

The highest year-on-year rate of change for all bank appraisals was in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (11.2%) and the lowest in Alentejo (2.5%).

The analysis by type of housing reveals that, in May, the median value of bank appraisals was €1,212/m^2 for apartments and €953/m^2 for houses, which represents increases of 9.4% and 8.0%, respectively, compared to May 2019.

Median value of bank appraisals of apartments and houses (Euros/m^2)



Still concerning the median value of bank appraisals, but compared to the previous month:

- For T2 apartments, the value fell to €1,234/m^2. For the 3-bedroom apartments, it went up by €1 to €1,094/m^2. Together, these types accounted for 80.7% of the apartment appraisals carried out in May;
- For T2, T3 and T4 houses, which are responsible for 57.4% of the appraisals, the values were €813/m^2, €849/m^2 and €961/m^2 respectively (€3, €15 and €32 more respectively).

The Index of the median value of bank appraisals in May also shows that at NUTS III region level:

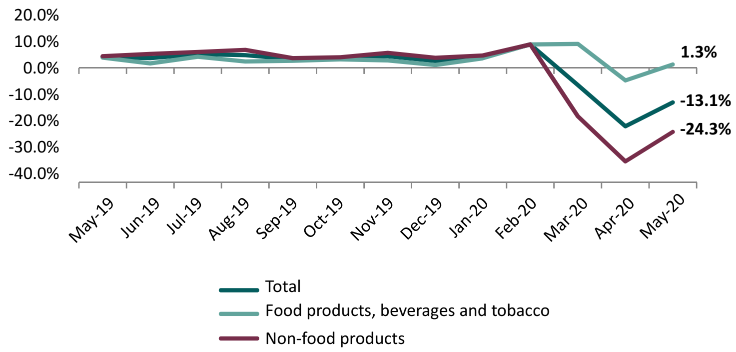
- Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, Algarve, and Alentejo Litoral presented appraisals values above the country's median (36%, 33%, and 2% respectively);
- Beira Baixa and Terras de Trás-os-Montes presented lower values than the country's median (-40% in both).

More information available at:
Survey on bank evaluation on housing
(29 June 2020)

Retail trade turnover down by 13.1%

In May, the retail trade turnover index registered a year-on-year rate of change of -13.1% (-22.2% in the previous month).

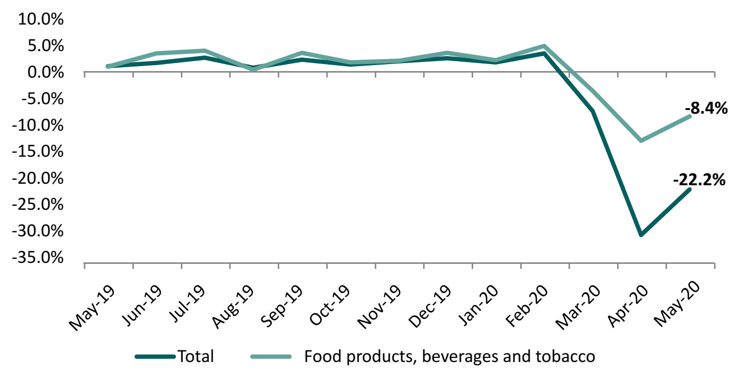
Turnover in Retail Trade (deflated), year-on-year change rate (%)



The two main groupings that make up this index recorded opposite evolutions:

- Non-food products declined by -24.4% (-35.5% in April);
- Food products increased by 1.3% (-4.8% in April).

Hours worked (calendar effects adjusted), year-on-year change rate (%)



The hours worked index presented in May a year-on-year rate of change of -22.2% (-30.8% in April).

The month-on-month rate of change of the hours worked index stood at 13.5% (0.9% in May a year earlier).

More information available at:
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in retail trade
(29 June 2020)

CPI annual rate of change estimated at 0.2%

Flash estimate

The year-on-year rate of change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in June was estimated at 0.2%, corresponding to an increase of 0.9 percentage points (p.p.) on the rate of change recorded in the previous month.

In year-on-year terms, consumer prices will have increased in all groupings, except for *Energy products*, which recorded -7.6% (-10.9% in May).

The core inflation indicator (total index excluding *Unprocessed food products* and *Energy*) seems to have recorded a rate of change of 0.3%, 0.7 p.p. higher than in May.

As far as the estimated CPI monthly rate of change is concerned, it will have increased by 0.9% in June (-0.4% in May; nil variation in June 2019). The month-on-month rate of change was positive in all groupings, with *Energy products* standing out: +1.8% (-0.76% in May).

	Monthly rate (%)[1]		Annual rate (%)[1]	
	May-20	Jun-20*	May-20	Jun-20*
CPI				
Total	-0.45	0.92	-0.72	0.16
All items excluding housing	-0.45	0.96	-0.87	0.07
All items excl. unproc. food and energy	-0.39	0.89	-0.44	0.27
Unprocessed food	-0.67	0.57	5.04	5.22
Energy poducts	-0.76	1.80	-10.94	-7.63
HICP				
Total	0.2	1.3	-0.6	0.3

* Estimated values

[1] Valores arredondados a duas e uma casa decimal.

Considering the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HIPC), the most appropriate inflation indicator for comparisons between the different European Union countries, and particularly in the Euro Area, Portugal will have recorded a year-on-year rate of change of 0.3% in June (+0.9 p.p. than in the previous month).

More information available at:
CPI/HICP flash estimate
(30 June 2020)

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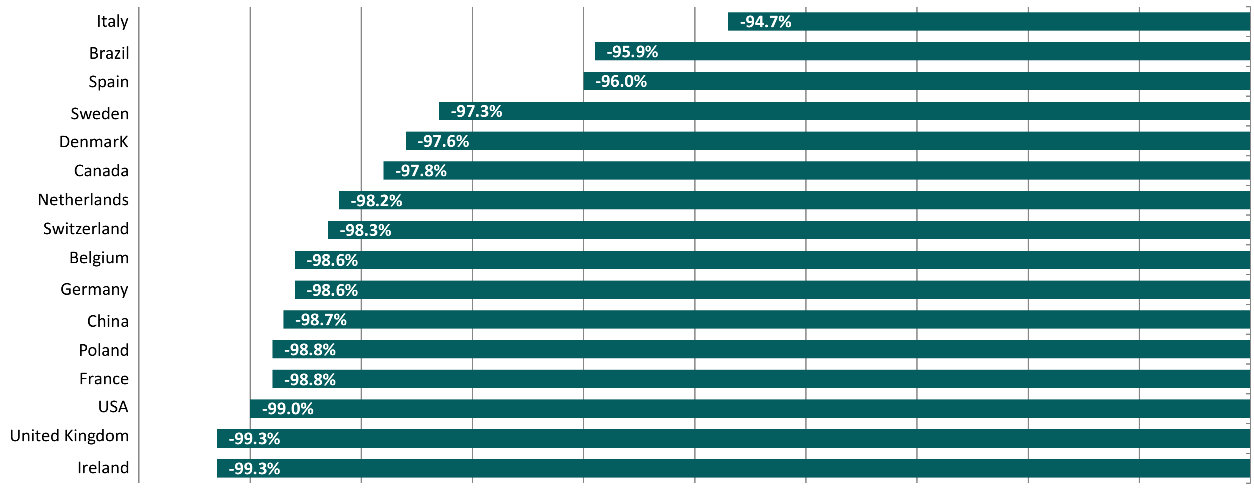
Tourist activity maintained almost complete interruption in May (Flash estimate)

According to the flash estimate, in May 2020, the tourist accommodation sector should have registered 157.8 thousand guests and 324.3 thousand overnight stays, corresponding to year-on-year rates of change of -93.9% and -95.0%, respectively (-97.4% and -97.0% in April, in the same order).

In May, in year-on-year terms:

- Overnight stays of residents will have decreased by 85.6% (-93.0% in April);
- Overnight stays of non-residents will have decreased by 98.1% (-98.6% in April);
- Resident guests would have been 123.2 thousand, having decreased by 86.2% (-94.9 in April);
- Non-resident guests would have been 34.6 thousand, having decreased by 98.0% (-99.0% in April).

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



In May, there were quite steep decreases (above 94%), in year-on-year terms, in the number of tourists from all the main inbound markets, with the following standing out:

- British (-99.3%);
- Irish (-99.3%);
- North Americans (-99.0%).

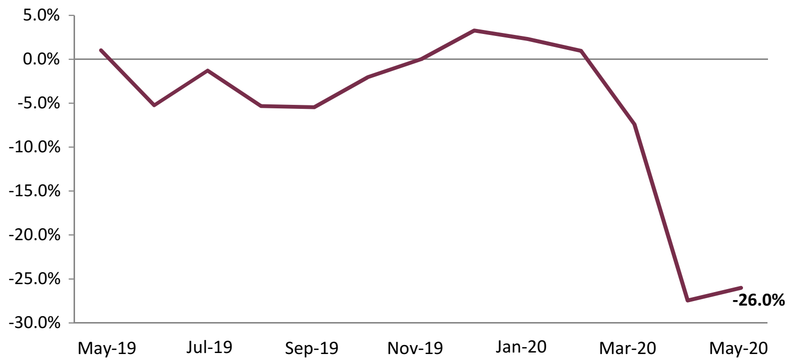
Concerning these main markets, the Italian tourists recorded the lowest decrease (-94.7%).

In May, around 69.7% of the tourist accommodation establishments would have been closed or did not host guests.

More information available at:
Tourist activity, Flash estimate – May 2020
(30 June 2020)

In May 2020, the Industrial Production Index recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -26.0%

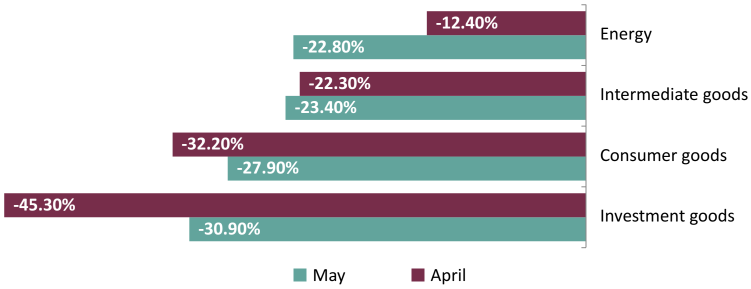
Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year rate of change)
Total

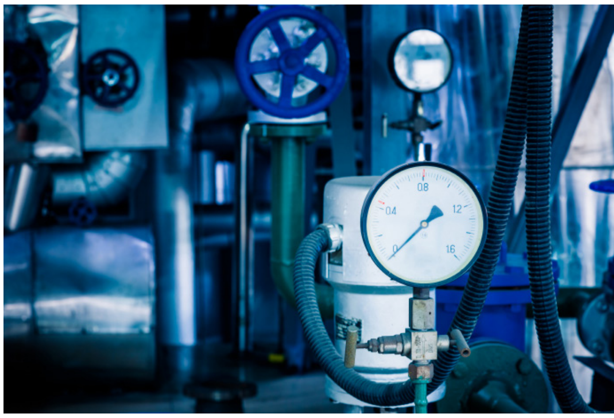


In May, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) recorded a year-on-year rate of change of -26.0% (-27.4% in the previous month).

All the Major Industrial Groupings presented declining year-on-year rates of change in May.

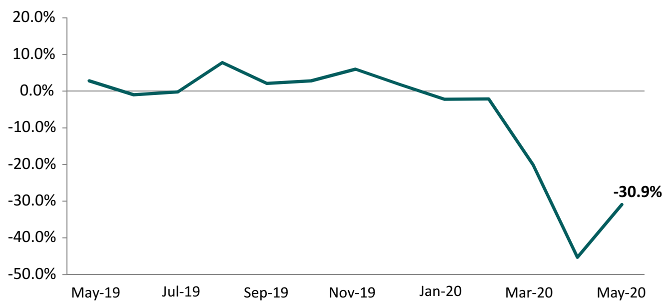
Major Industrial Groupings
(Year-on-year rate of change)



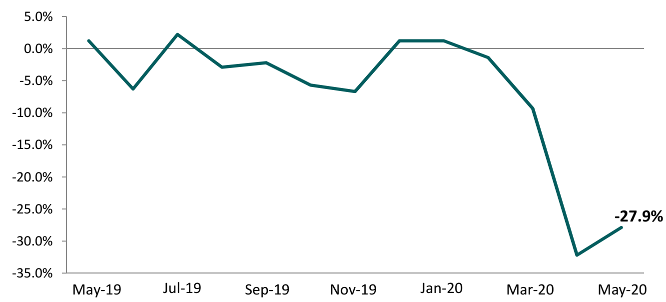


Concerning the *Consumption goods*, the *Durable goods* and *Non-durable goods* registered close reductions at 26.4% and 28.1% respectively (-50.4% and -30.1% in April in the same order).

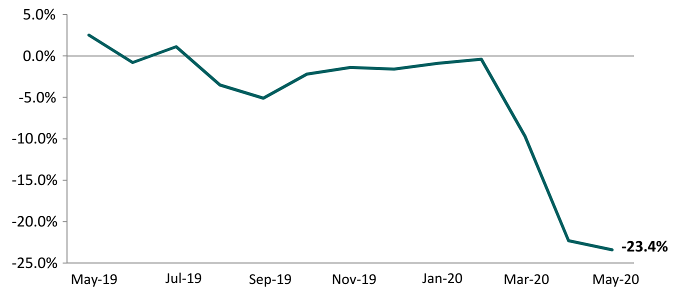
Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year change)
Investment goods



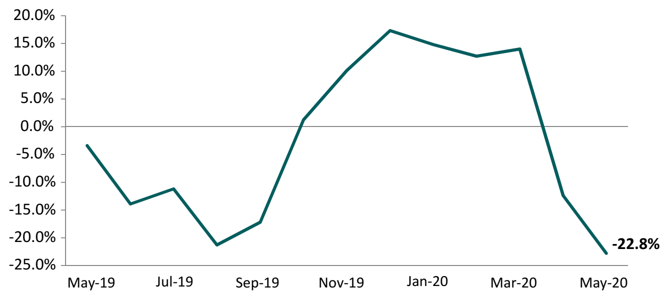
Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year change)
Consumer goods



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



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



In what concerns the month-on-month rate of change, the IPI had a reduction of 2.5% in May (-19.3% in April).

More information available at:
Industrial Production Index – May 2020
(30 June 2020)

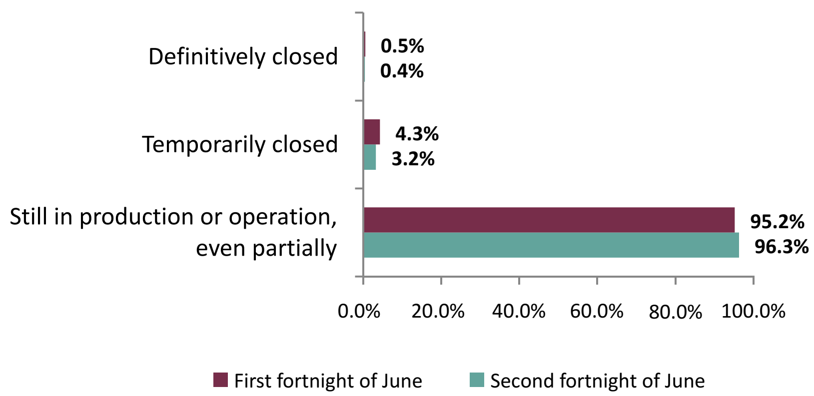
COVID-19: monitoring the impact of the pandemic on enterprises

Statistics Portugal and the Banco de Portugal launched the Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey (COVID-IREE), to identify the effects of the pandemic on the activity of the enterprises. Initially released weekly it is now available every fortnight.

The survey is necessarily short in order not to overburden enterprises. In the fifteen days under review, questions were asked about turnover, persons employed, staff working from home (remote working) and with an alternate presence in the premises of the enterprise, the difficulty in complying with the sanitary and requirements necessary for the resumption of the activity, the use of public supporting measures, and the use of credit.

This survey does not cover the financial sector or public administration organizations.

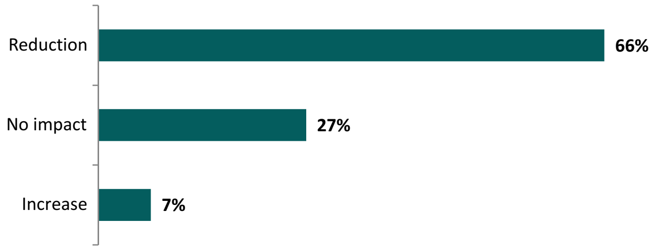
Situation of the enterprises, as a % of the total number of enterprises



The survey results point to a slight improvement in the enterprises' situation in the second fortnight of June, of which 96.3% were in production or operation, even partially (95.2% in the previous week).

The *Accommodation and food services* sector recorded the most significant increase in the number of enterprises operating: 82% (+5 percentage points (p.p.) than the previous fortnight). However, it continued to be the one with the highest percentage of closed enterprises either temporarily or definitively (+18%).

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on turnover, in the 2nd fortnight of June 2020, as a % of the total number of enterprises operating or temporarily closed



Given the situation that could be expected without the pandemic, 66% of the enterprises continued to report a negative impact on turnover (68% in the previous fortnight).

Sectors with the highest proportion of enterprises reporting reductions in turnover:

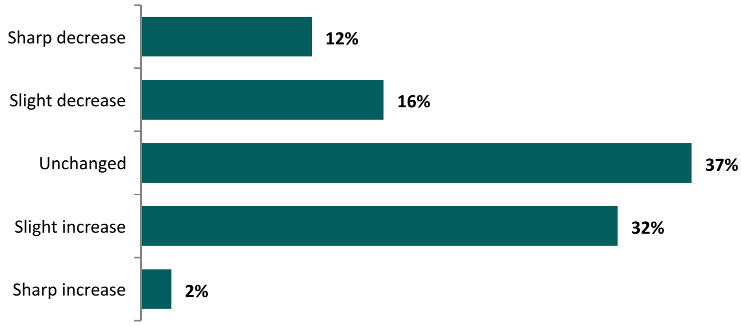
- *Accommodation and food services*: -87% (-1 p.p. vis-à-vis the previous fortnight);
- *Transportation and storage*: -80% (+3 p.p. vis-à-vis the previous fortnight).

In contrast, the sector *Construction and real estate activities* had the lowest percentage of enterprises reporting a reduction in turnover (52%, the same figure as in the previous fortnight).

The comparison of results between the second fortnight of June and the previous shows that:

- 37% of the enterprises reported stabilization in turnover, more so those belonging to the sector *Construction and real estate activities* (58%);
- The remaining enterprises more frequently reported increases in turnover vis-à-vis the previous fortnight (34%) than reductions (28%).

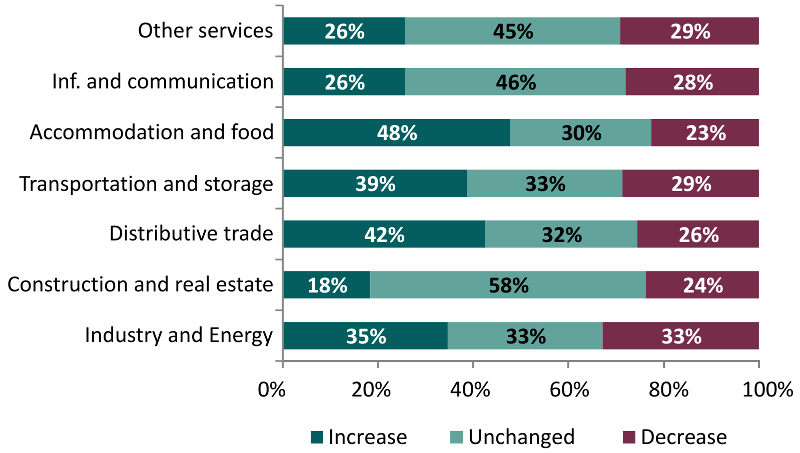
Turnover Evolution
(2nd fortnight and the 1st fortnight of June)
Total number of enterprises operating or temporarily closed



Sectors that more frequently reported increases in turnover than reductions:

- *Accommodation and food services* (48% reported increases and 23% reductions);
- *Distributive trade* (42% and 26%);
- *Transportation and storage* (39% and 29%).

Turnover Evolution
(2nd fortnight and the 1st fortnight of June)
Total number of enterprises operating or temporarily closed
by sector of activity

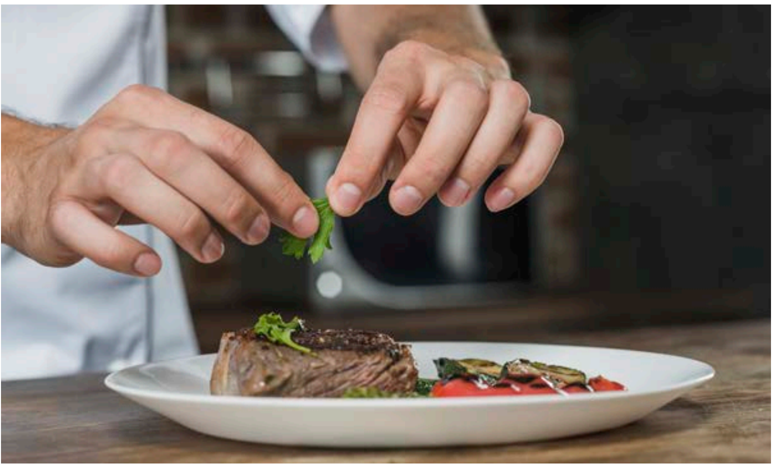


The evolution of the containment measures and the increase in orders/clients were the main factors (57% and 54% respectively) mentioned by the enterprises for the increase in turnover in the second fortnight of June compared to the previous one.

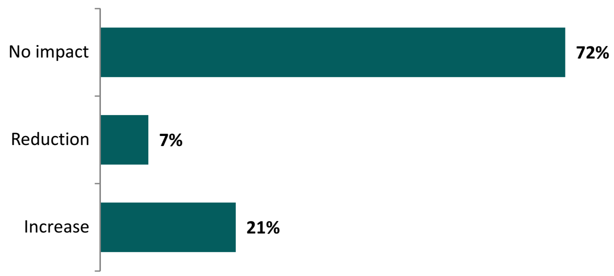
76% of the enterprises that reported a decrease in turnover in the second fortnight of June referred to the reduction in orders/clients as the cause.

72% of the enterprises, representing 51% of the total number of persons employed in the responding enterprises, reported that there were no changes concerning the number of persons employed effectively working in the second fortnight of June vis-à-vis the previous fortnight.

The percentage of the enterprises that reported an increase in persons employed stood higher than those reporting reductions (21% and 7% of the enterprises respectively). This gap increases with the size of the enterprise.



Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on persons employed effectively working (2nd fortnight of June)
Total number of enterprises operating or temporarily closed



The *Accommodation and food services* sector recorded the highest percentage of enterprises with increases in persons employed (33% of enterprises, which represent 37% of the persons employed).

The reduction in the use of simplified layoff was the reason with the most positive impact on the increase in persons employed effectively working in the second fortnight of June (referred to by 67% of the enterprises).

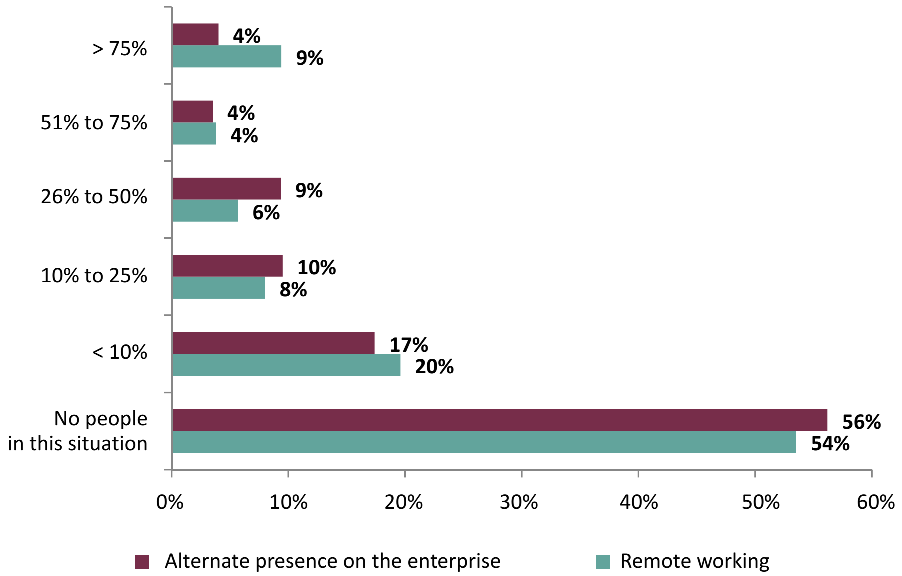
In the case of enterprises that reported a reduction in the number of persons employed effectively working, the most frequently mentioned causes were increased days of absence due to illness or family support (52%) and the use of layoff (42%).

46% of the responding enterprises had people in remote working (-1 p.p. than in the previous fortnight), of which 9% had more than 75% of the persons employed effectively working in remote working.

44% of the enterprises had employees in alternate presence on their premises (-1 p.p. than in the previous fortnight).

The percentage of enterprises with persons employed in remote working increases with the size of the enterprise, ranging from 21% in microenterprises to 85% in large enterprises.

Persons employed effectively working
on remote working and alternate presence on the
enterprise Total responding enterprises



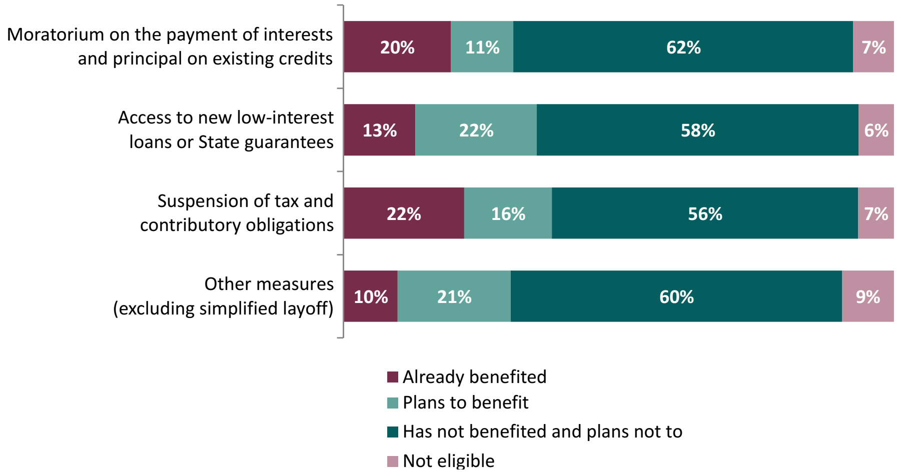
The enterprises belonging to the *Information and Communication* sector report the highest percentage of persons employed in remote working: 75%.

The use of the alternate presence on the premises of the enterprise increases with the size of the enterprise, being reported by 24% of micro enterprises and 75% of large enterprises.

The highest percentage (59%) of enterprises that reported persons employed with an alternate presence on the premises belong to the *Information and communication* sector.

56% to 62% of the enterprises do not foresee the use of Government support measures other than a simplified layoff.

Use of the Government support measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in % of the total enterprises in production or operation, or temporarily closed
Total of the responding enterprises



The *Accommodation and food services* sector continued to stand out in the use of the supporting measures, given that:

- 42% of the enterprises have benefited from the suspension of tax and contributory obligations;
- 27% benefited from the moratorium;
- 23% accessed new low-interest loans.

More information available at:
Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey - COVID-19 – 2nd fortnight June 2020
(1 de julho)

In April, the employed population decreased by 1.3%; the unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points and the labour underutilisation rate went up by 1.0 percentage points

The monthly estimates presented correspond to mobile quarters, the reference month of which is the central month of each of these quarters, therefore the definitive estimates for April 2020 comprise the months of March, April and May, while the provisional estimates for May 2020 include the months of April, May and June.

The unemployment rate (population aged 15 to 74) in April 2020 stood at 6.3% (+0.1 percentage points (p.p.) than in the previous month and -0.3 p.p. compared to April 2019).

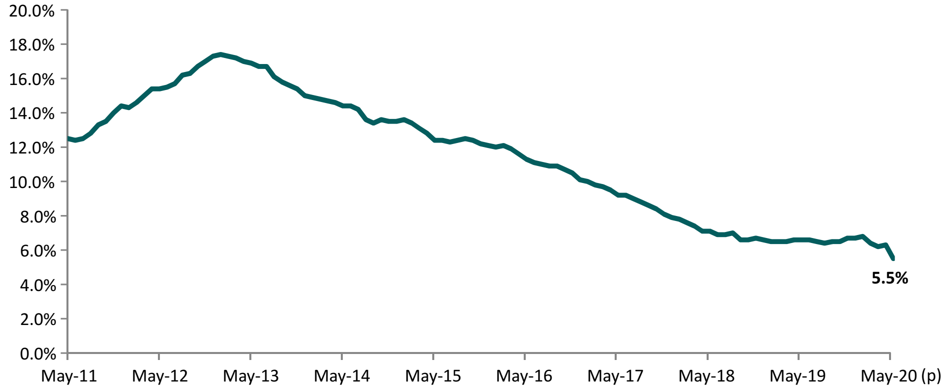
The employment rate in April 2020 reached 61.1% (-0.8 p.p. compared to the previous month and -1.2 p.p. compared to the same month of 2019).

Compared to March 2020:

- The unemployed population increased by 0.5% and the employed population decreased by 1.3%;
- The active population decreased by 59,300 people (1.2%) and the inactive population increased by 59,900 people (2.3%).

The decrease in the active population resulted from the decrease in the employed population (60.9 thousand) being greater than the slight increase in the unemployed population (1.6 thousand).

Unemployment Rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



(p): Provisional estimate

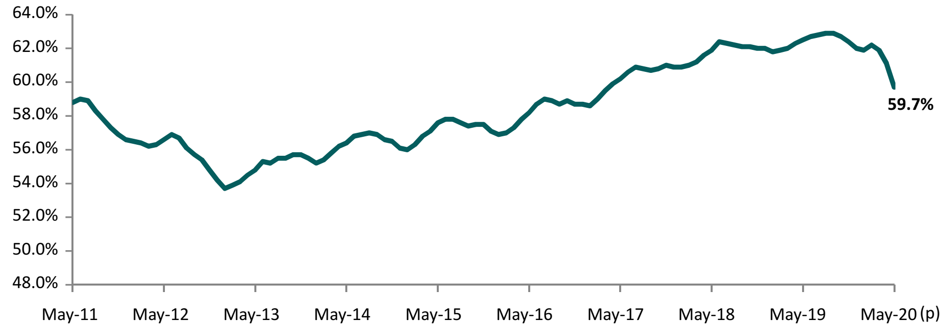
The provisional estimate of the unemployment rate in May 2020 stood at 5.5% (-0.8 p.p. than in the previous month and -1.1 p.p. than in May 2019), being:

- 19.5% for the young population (-1.1 p.p. than in the previous month);
- 4.5% for the adult population (-0.8 p.p. than in the previous month).

In May 2020, compared to the previous month:

- The unemployed population decreased by 16.0% and the employed population by 2.2%;
- The active population decreased by 155.8 thousand people (-3.1%) and the inactive population increased by 156.2 thousand people (+5.8%), mainly due to the increase (97.5 thousand) in the number of inactive people available but not looking for a job;
- The inactivity rate was 36.8% (+0.2 p.p.).

Employment rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



(p): Provisional estimate

The estimated employment rate in May 2020 stood at 59.7% (-1.4 p.p. as in the previous month and -2.6 p.p. in year-on-year terms).

Labour underutilization

The labour underutilization is an indicator that aggregates:

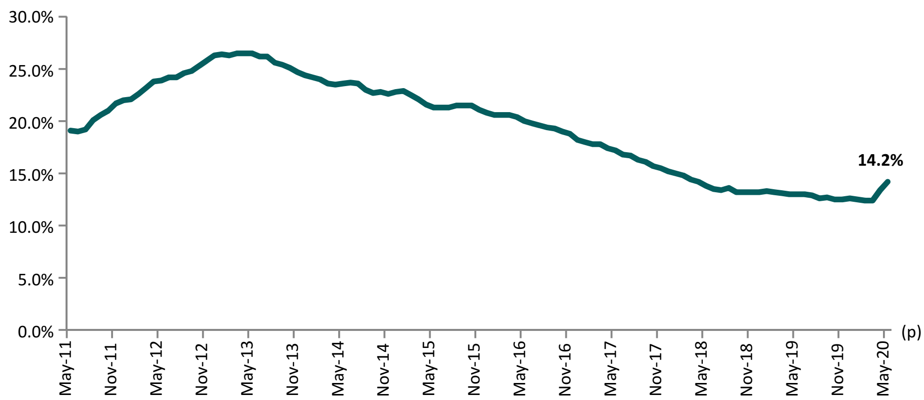
- The unemployed population;
- The underemployment of part-time workers;
- The inactive looking for employment but not available for work;
- The inactive available, but not seeking employment.

Given the restrictions on mobility associated with the pandemic, the analysis of the evolution of this indicator is particularly relevant in this context.

In May 2020 (provisional estimate):

- The underutilization of labour covered 749.5 thousand people (+5.0%, corresponding to 35.7 thousand more people than in the previous month and +7.2% (+50.1 thousand people) in year-on-year terms);
- The labour underutilization rate was 14.2% (+0.8 p.p. than in the previous month, +1.2 p.p. in year-on-year terms).

Labour underutilisation rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



(p): Provisional estimate

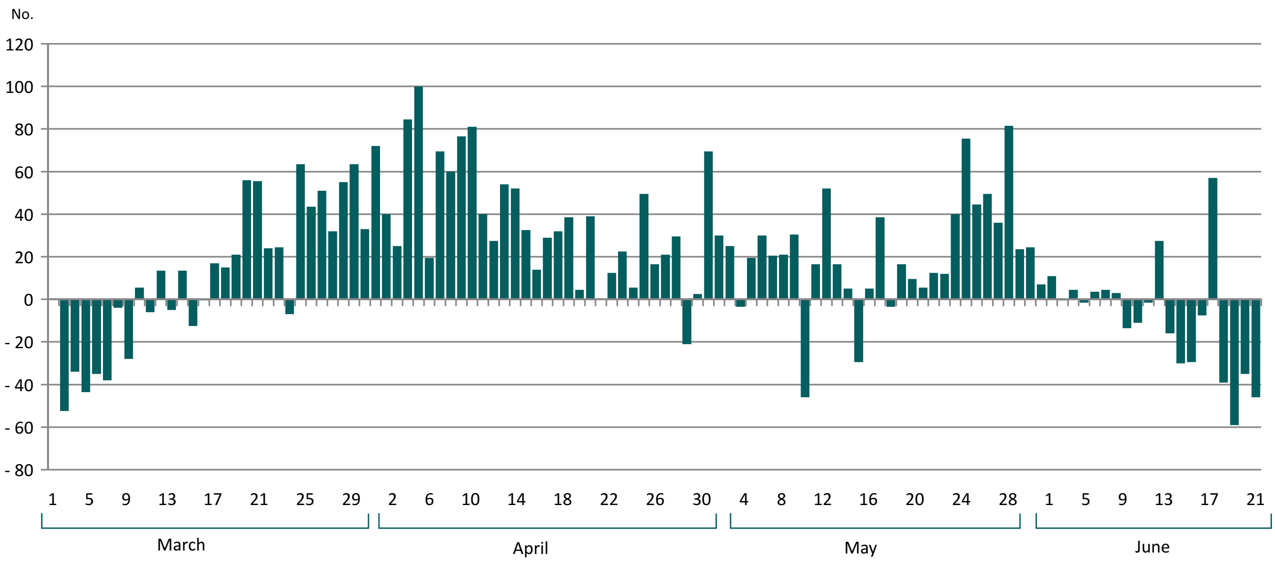
More information available at:
[Monthly employment and unemployment estimates – May 2020]
(1 July 2020)

Number of deaths between 1 March and 21 June 2020 higher than in the same period in 2019 and 2018

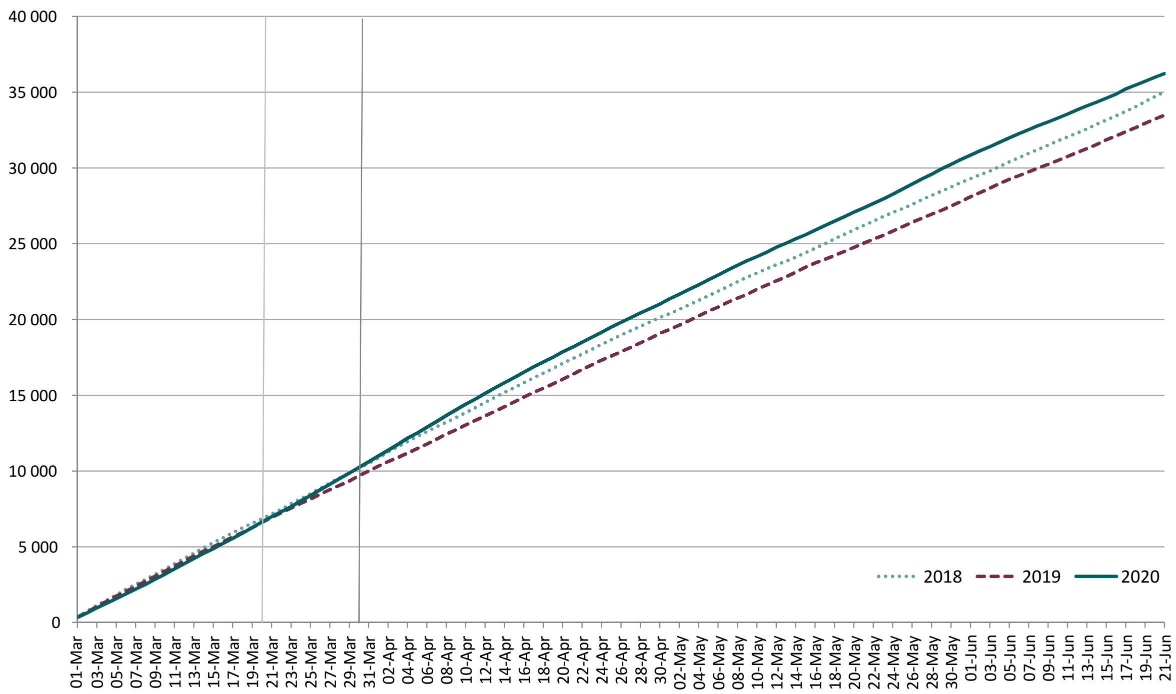
The preliminary total number of deaths between March 1 and June 21, 2020, was 2,745 higher than in the same period of 2019 and 1,206 higher than in the same period of 2018. The positive variation concerning the 2019 results was mainly due to the increase in the number of deaths in persons aged 75 and over (+2,509).

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

Diference between the number of deaths in 2020 and the average number of deaths in 2018 and 2019, per day

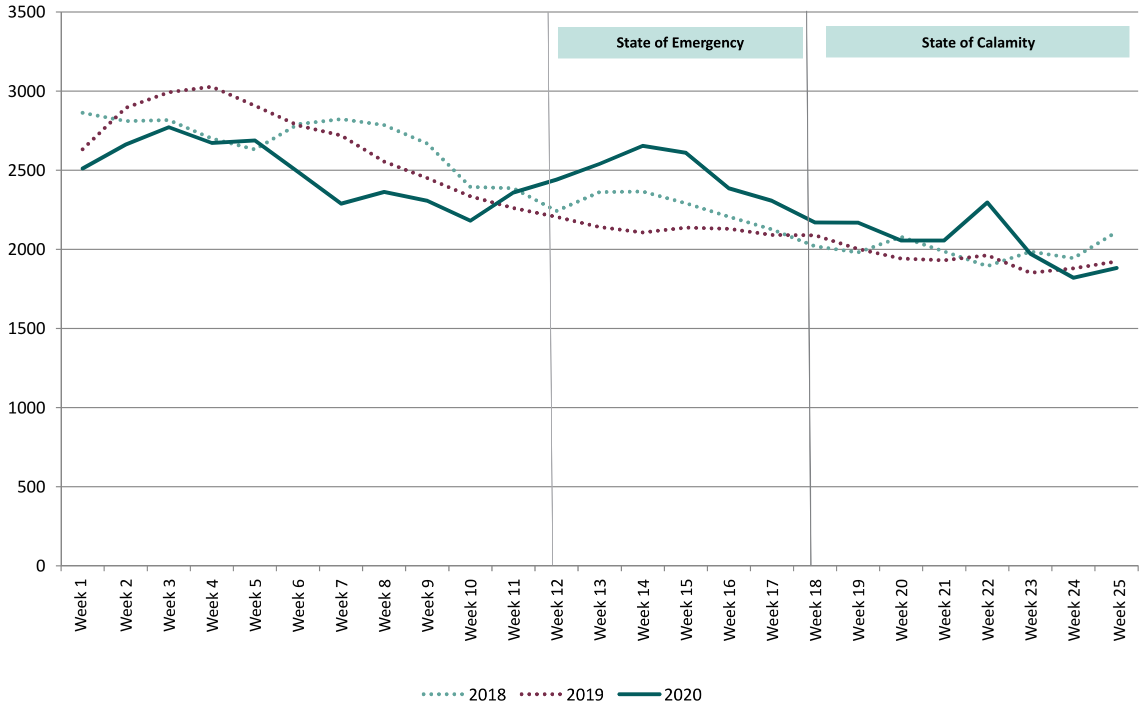


Cumulative number of deaths, by day of death, March 1 to June 21 (2018-2020)



The following figure compares the total number of deaths in Portugal per week, up to the 25th week of 2020 (15 to 21 June), with the corresponding weeks of 2018 and 2019. It shows that between the 12th week (March 16 to 22) and the 23rd (June 1 to 7), the number of deaths exceeded that observed in the corresponding weeks of 2018 and 2019, returning to lower figures compared to 2018 and 2019 in the 24th and 25th weeks (June 8 to 21).

Number of deaths by week of death, weeks 1 to 25 (2018-2020)

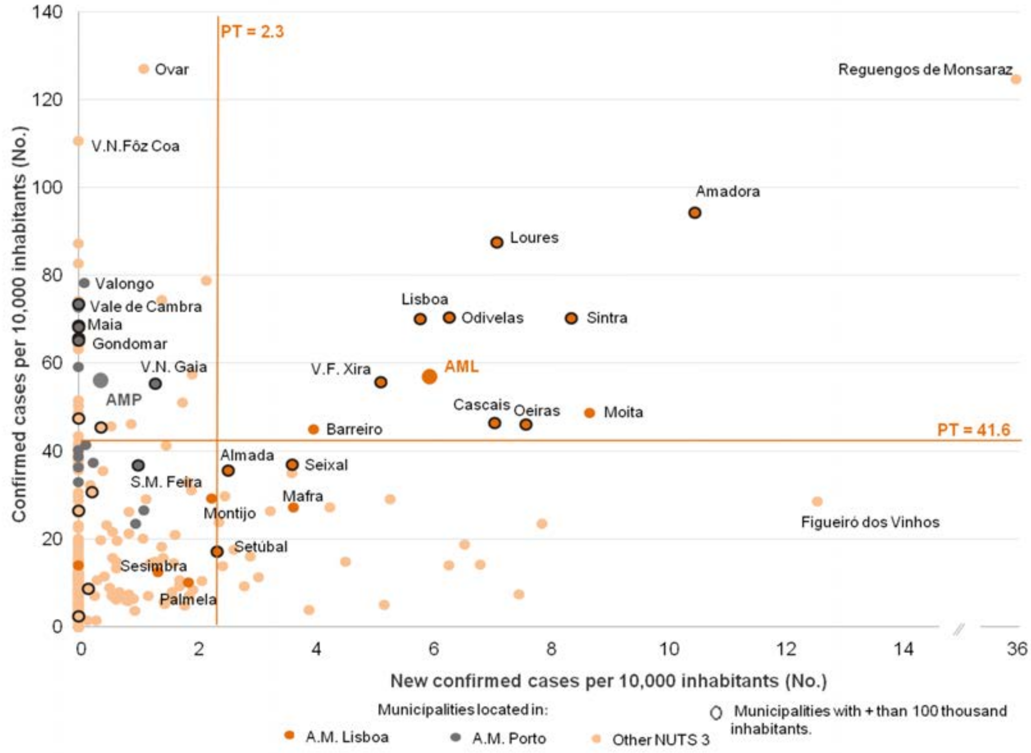


The following figure illustrates the relationship between the total number of confirmed cases per 10,000 inhabitants by July 1 and the number of new cases registered per 10,000 population on July 1 (last 7 days). Of the 44 municipalities with several confirmed cases per 10,000 inhabitants above the figure for Portugal, 11 also had new confirmed cases per 10,000 inhabitants above the national average. Except for the municipality of Reguengos de Monsaraz (35.9 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants), located in Alentejo Central, the remaining 10 municipalities were located in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa:

- Amadora (10.5 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants);
- Moita (8.7);
- Sintra (8.4);
- Oeiras (7.6);
- Loures (7.1);
- Cascais (7.1);
- Lisboa (5.8);
- Odivelas (6.3);
- Vila Franca de Xira (5.1);
- Barreiro (4.4).

In the seven days ended July 1, these 10 municipalities represented 64% of the new cases in the country and 89% in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa.

Number of confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants on July 1, 2020, and
Number of new confirmed cases per 10 thousand inhabitants on July 1, 2020
(last 7 days)

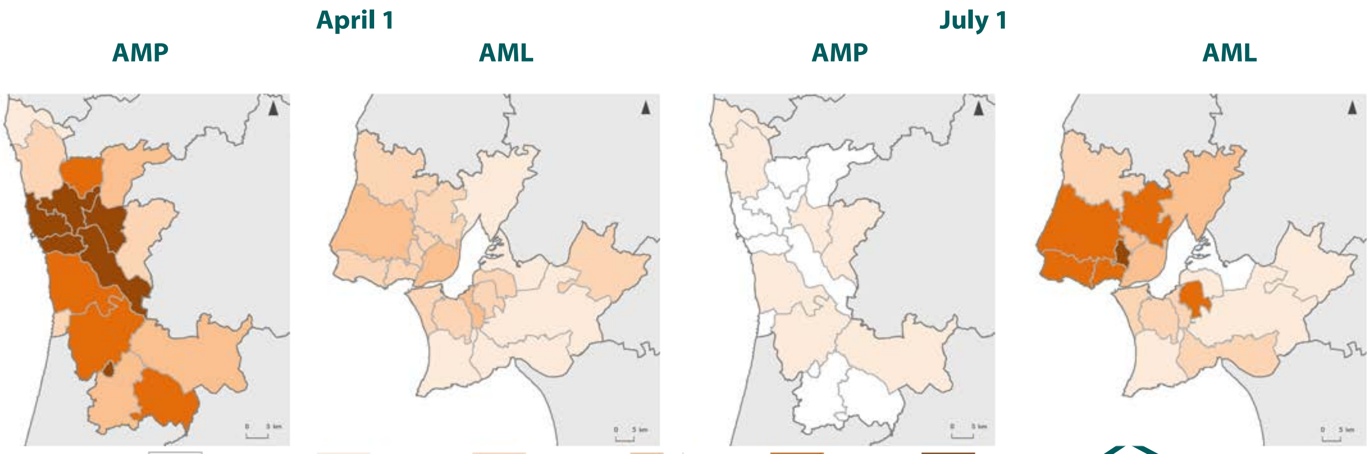


The following figure shows the number of new cases per 10,000 inhabitants registered in the last seven days on April 1 and July 1, for the total of the country, Área Metropolitana do Porto and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa.

It can be observed that at the beginning of April the incidence of new cases per 10,000 inhabitants was more evident in the municipalities of Área Metropolitana do Porto, particularly the contiguous municipalities of Valongo, Gondomar, Matosinhos, Maia and Porto, and also the municipality of São João da Madeira, which reported on April 1 more than 10 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants.

In turn, the most recent outcome, assessed on July 1, shows that the emergence of new cases particularly affects the municipalities of Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, with the emphasis on Amadora, the only municipality with more than 10 new cases per 10,000 inhabitants, as well as the municipalities of Moita, Sintra, Oeiras, Loures and Cascais which reported more than seven new cases per 10,000 inhabitants.

New confirmed cases of COVID-19 (last 7 days) per 10 thousand inhabitants in the days of April 1 and July 1 by municipality in the metropolitan area of Lisboa and Porto

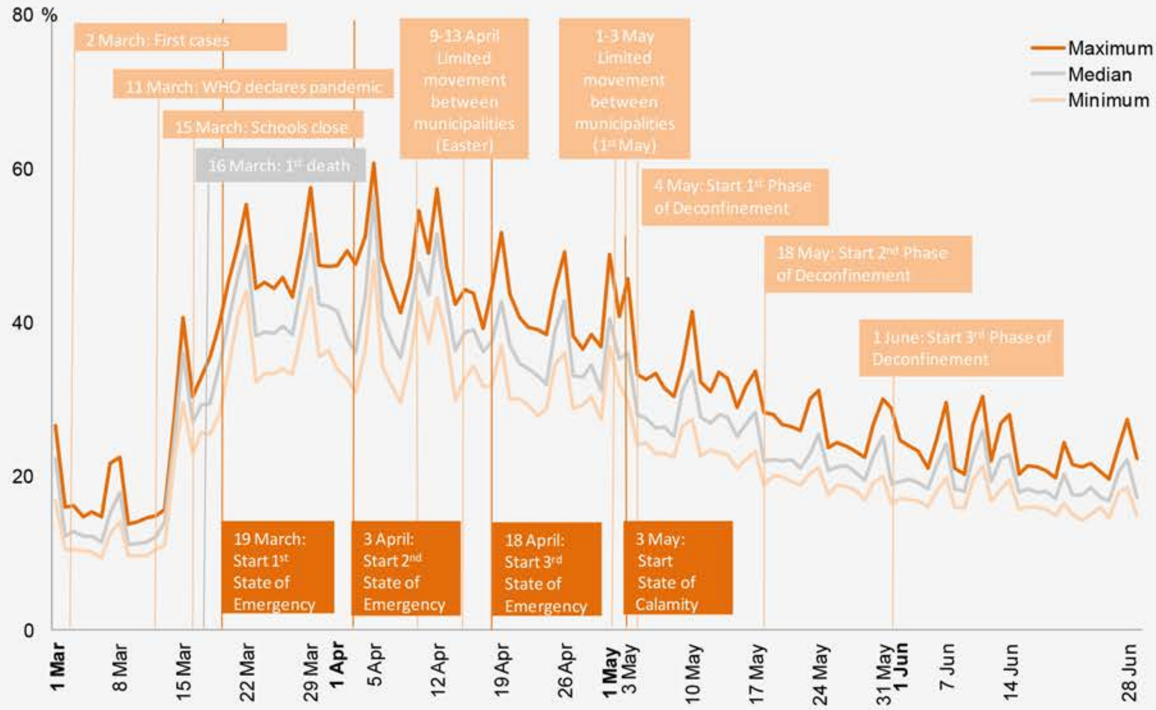


Population mobility indicators at regional level: an analysis based on information from Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative

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

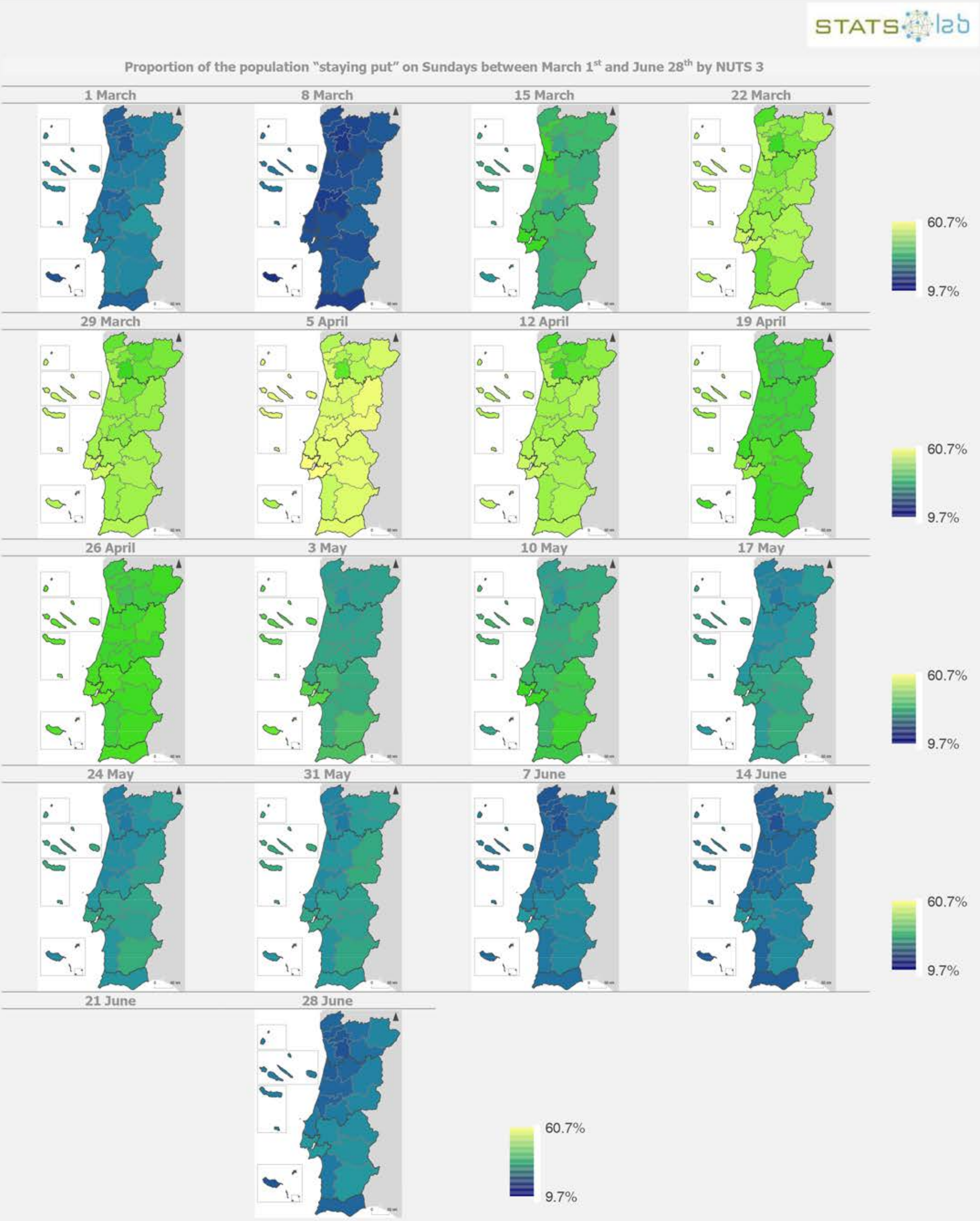
The data represented in the figure below correspond to the proportion of population "staying put" between March 1st and June 29th, namely minimum, median and maximum values obtained from the 25 NUTS 3 sub-regions of the country. For a better contextualization of the information, the figure includes the main key moments associated with the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal.

Proportion of the population "staying put" between March 1st and June 29th – minimum, median and maximum values of NUTS 3



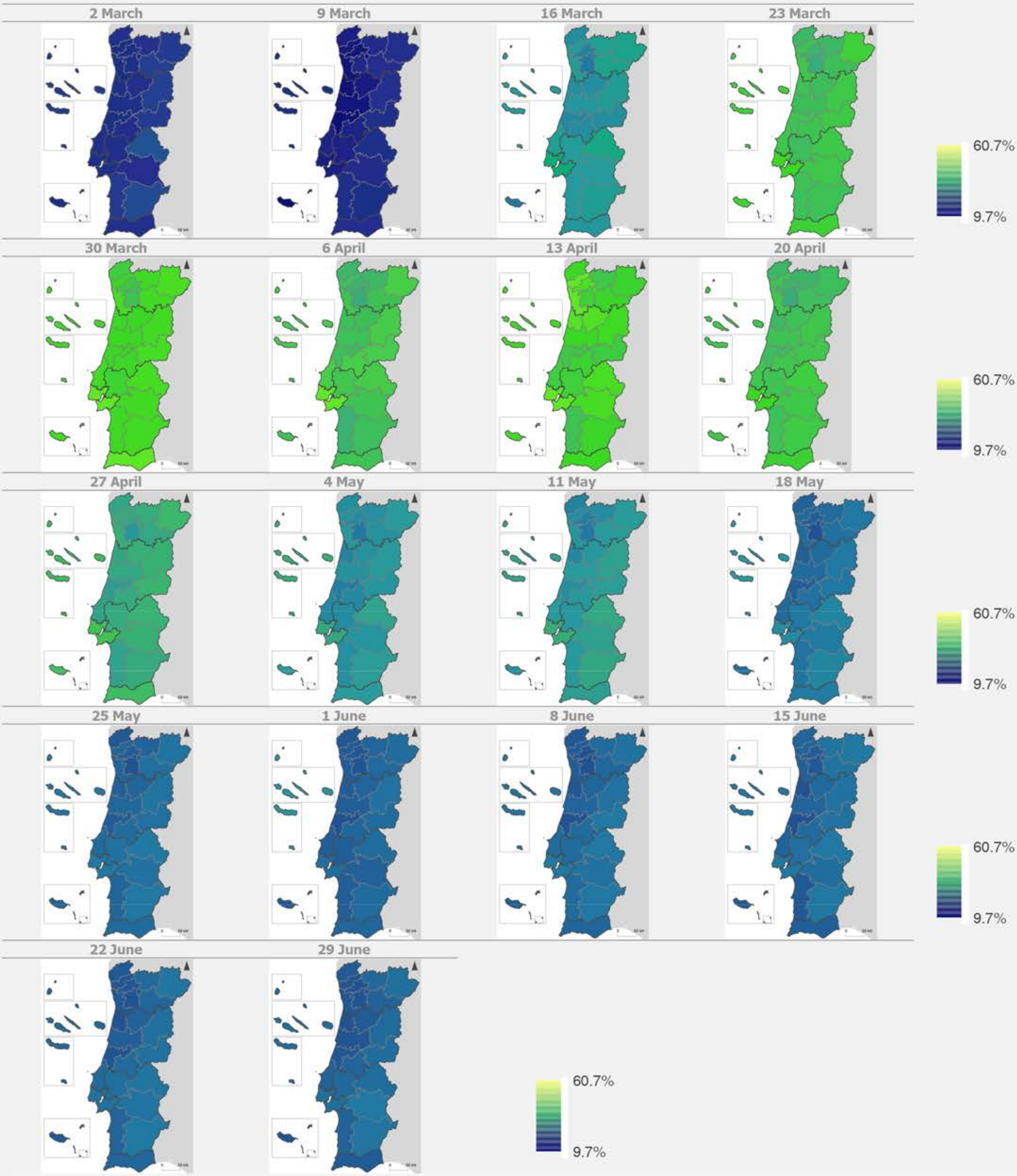
Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University.
Note: The dates marked on the graph axis correspond to the first days of the month and to Sunday. Data for Sunday June 21 is not available.

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



Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University. Note: Data for Sunday June 21 is not available.

Proportion of the population "staying put" on Mondays between March 2nd and June 29th by NUTS 3



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

Technical note

The mobility data from Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative correspond to location updates collected from mobile devices of Facebook application users that have the "location history" option turned on. Only location accuracy (GPS) data of less than 200 meters is considered and if a user has multiple locations resulting from more than one associated mobile device, Facebook only considers the data with the highest location accuracy. Obtaining results for the NUTS 3 level implies a minimum of 300 unique users per sub-region. The proportion of the population "staying put" is measured by the number of Facebook users associated with a single 600mx600m reference grid during 8am and 8pm on day x, requiring at least three occurrences during that time period. The reference grid, as a "residence" proxy, is measured daily based on the largest number of locations observed between 8pm and midnight on day x-1 and between 0 am and 8 am on day x, requiring at least three occurrences during that time period. The information associated with the 600mx600m grids is allocated to the respective NUTS 3 sub-region. Since a grid can intercept more than one sub-region, 9 sample points are generated in each grid, assigning 1/9 of the grid population to each point in the sample.

Facebook's "Data for Good" initiative aims to provide data for research on humanitarian issues and has allowed results to be published in scientific articles particularly in the United States. Obviously, Statistics Portugal's use of this data source in the Statslab domain is not motivated by any publicity motive, but by the public interest of the information. Statistics Portugal thanks researcher Miguel Godinho Matos[1] for his support in the analytical preparation of this information.

[1] Associate Professor at Católica Lisbon School of Business & Economics and visiting research scholar at the Carnegie Mellon University.

More information available at:
Context indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal
(1 July 2020)

Press releases between 06-07-2020 to 10-07-2020:

Press Releases	Reference period	Release date
New housing construction cost index	May 2020	07 July 2020
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in industry	May 2020	08 July 2020
House prices statistics at local level	1st Quarter 2020	09 July 2020
Production, employment, wage and hours worked index in construction and public works	May 2020	09 July 2020
Investment survey	1st Semi-annual 2020	09 July 2020
Consumer price index	June 2020	10 July 2020
International trade statistics	May 2020	10 July 2020
Business turnover, employment, wage and hours worked indices in services	May 2020	10 July 2020

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