

Using official data in response to the COVID-19 crisis

Statistics Portugal experience

Main challenges for statistical production

COVID-19

All staff has been working from home since mid-March

Limitations and difficulties in data collection - household surveys

Increase demand for new relevant data to monitor the effects of the pandemic

Greater tension between data relevance, data quality and data timeliness

Fit for purpose approach

1. New surveys and products
2. Broaden the scope of 'preliminary data'
3. Increase spatial granularity of data
4. Explore alternative data sources
5. Partnership with Academia and other agencies

COVID-19 Initiatives

Special Highlight Statistics Portugal COVID-19

New dedicated section on the website + weekly press release

highlighting the most relevant results to monitor the social and economic impact of COVID-19

Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey (IREE) - weekly

In cooperation with Bank of Portugal with the aim of identifying the effects of the pandemic on business activity

Setorial synthesis of IREE results for enterprises – every 2 weeks

Provides results for enterprises to compare their situation within their sector and with overall universe of enterprises

New products with a focus on territorial breakdown

Press release on demographic context and socio-economic impact – every 2 weeks

Compiles data on deaths, on COVID-19 cases from DG Health and socio-economic impact indicators with a territorial perspective

***Dashboard* | Context and Impact updated daily**

Context indicators and additional fit for purpose indicators to monitor the impact of the disease at the municipal level

COVID-19 from a territorial perspective

Press release on Demographic context and socioeconomic impact indicators



Context and socioeconomic impact indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal 19 June, 2020

COVID-19: a territorial view on demographic context and socioeconomic impact indicators

The impact of the pandemic continues to be characterised by high territorial heterogeneity, both from the point of view of the cases recorded and from the point of view of socio-economic impact. Some of the results obtained in this context:

- The preliminary total number of deaths between 1 March and 7 June 2020 is 2 705 higher than the number registered in the same period in 2019. The positive variation compared to 2019 results mainly from the increase in the number of deaths in persons aged 75 and over (+ 2 488). In 171 municipalities the number of deaths registered between 11 May and 7 June was higher than the same reference value (average number of deaths in the same period in 2019 and 2018).
- In Portugal, for every 10,000 inhabitants there were 37.0 confirmed cases of COVID-19, representing an increase of 13% in relation to 3 June (12% between June 3 and 20 May). The number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 disease per 10 thousand inhabitants was above the national value in 48 municipalities.
- The evolution of the new cases of COVID-19 shows an increase in geographical concentration. On 17 June, the relationship between the number of confirmed cases and the number of new confirmed cases (last 7 days) per 10 thousand inhabitants shows seven municipalities in the Metropolitan Area of Lisboa with values above the national average in both indicators: Amadora, Loures, Sintra, Odivelas, Vila Franca de Xira, Barcelos and Lisboa.
- The pandemic also affected the housing market differently across the territory. In April 2020, in all the NUTS 2 regions, there was a decrease in the number of dwellings sales compared to the same month in the previous year, with the decreases in the Algarve and the Autonomous Region of Madeira standing out.

More territorial information with daily updates on the demographic context and the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal is available in the application [DataViewer | Context and Impact](#)¹.

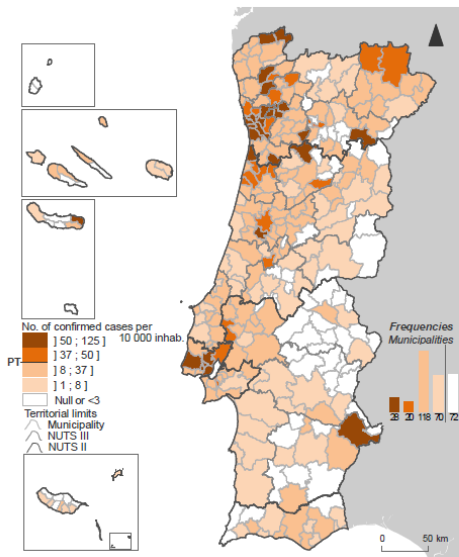
The first cases diagnosed with COVID-19 in Portugal were reported on March 2nd 2020 and the first death as a result of COVID-19 was recorded on March 16th 2020. The WHO (World Health Organization) declared the outbreak of COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 11th 2020.

The incidence of the pandemic in the territory has not been homogeneous, which justifies the analysis of context indicators, when possible, at NUTS 3 (Metropolitan Areas and Intermunicipal Communities in Portugal mainland, and Autonomous Regions) and municipality level. In addition, socioeconomic indicators, on a monthly basis, are presented in this press release to support the analysis of the impact of the pandemic in the different regions and municipalities.

¹ As part of Statistics Portugal's Statistics, this press release also presents data on population mobility at the regional level provided by Facebook's "Data for Good" initiative.

Context and socioeconomic impact indicators for the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal 1/18
www.ine.pt | Communication Unit - Tel: +351 21 842 61 00 - info@ine.pt

Figure 5 - Number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 disease per 10 thousand inhabitants until June 17, 2020, by municipality



per 10 thousand inhabitants was above the national value in 48 municipalities.

Figure 8 – Territorial concentration of COVID-19 new confirmed cases (last 7 days) for April 1, April 29, June 3 and June 17 in relation to the resident population, based on the distribution by municipality

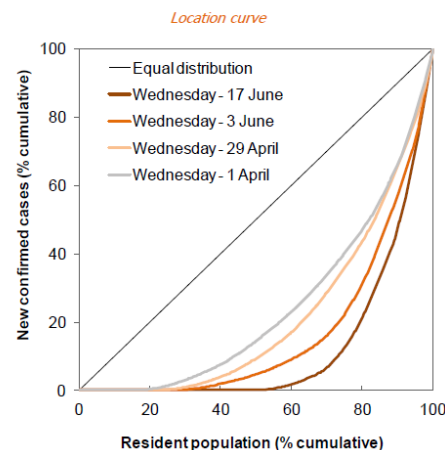
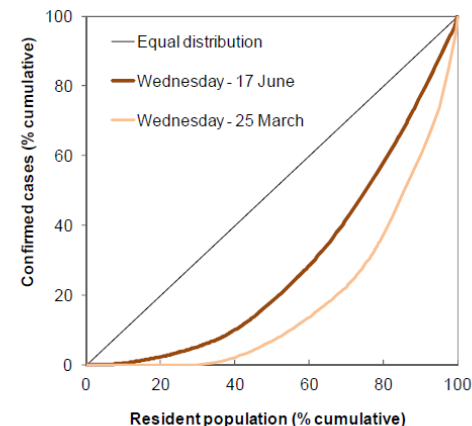


Figure 6 - Territorial concentration of COVID-19 confirmed cases until March 25 and until June 17 in relation to the resident population, based on the distribution by municipality
Location Curve



Location coefficient	
Wednesday - June 17	32,0
Wednesday - March 25	47,6

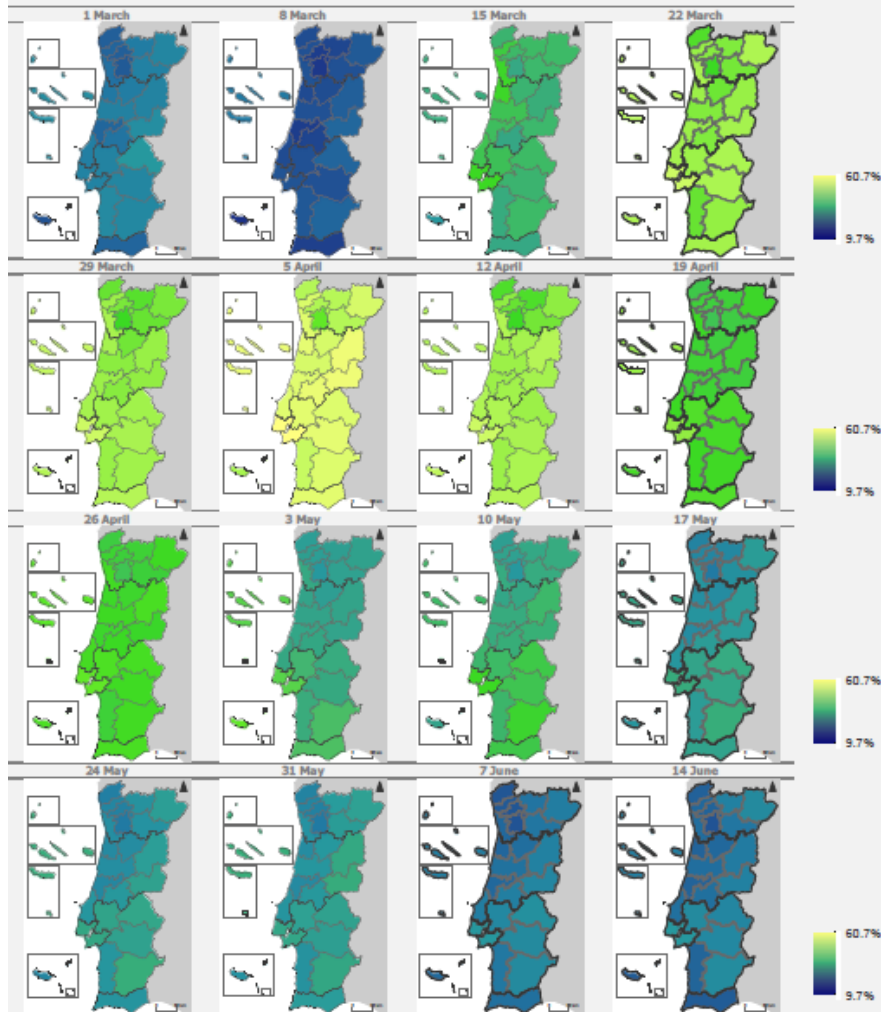
Location coefficient	
Wednesday - June 17	63,5
Wednesday - June 3	54,1
Wednesday - April 29	43,1
Wednesday - April 1	37,1

*Territorial based indicators –
location coefficients of COVID-19
confirmed cases and new cases*

Mobility data from Facebook's 'Data for Good' Initiative

Sundays

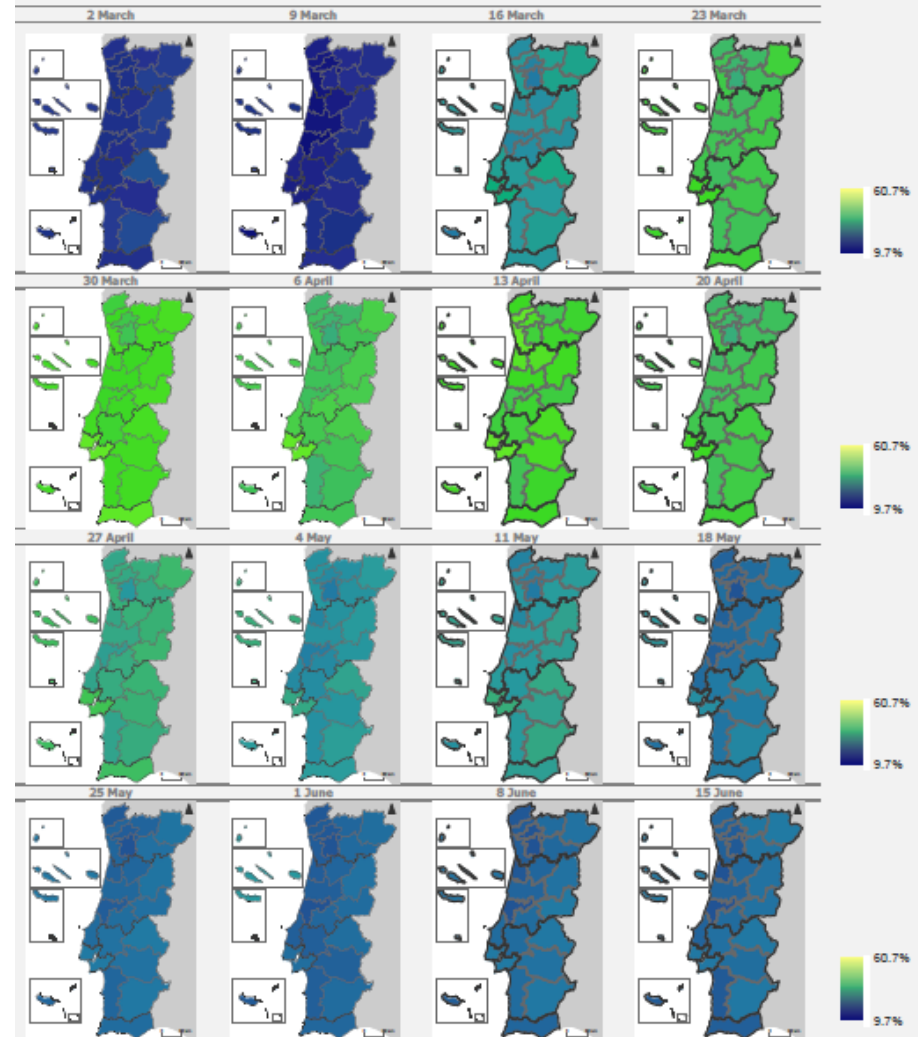
Figure 15: Proportion of the population "staying put" on Sundays between March 1st and June 14th by NUTS 3



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

Monday

Figure 16: Proportion of the population "staying put" on Mondays between March 2nd and June 15th by NUTS 3



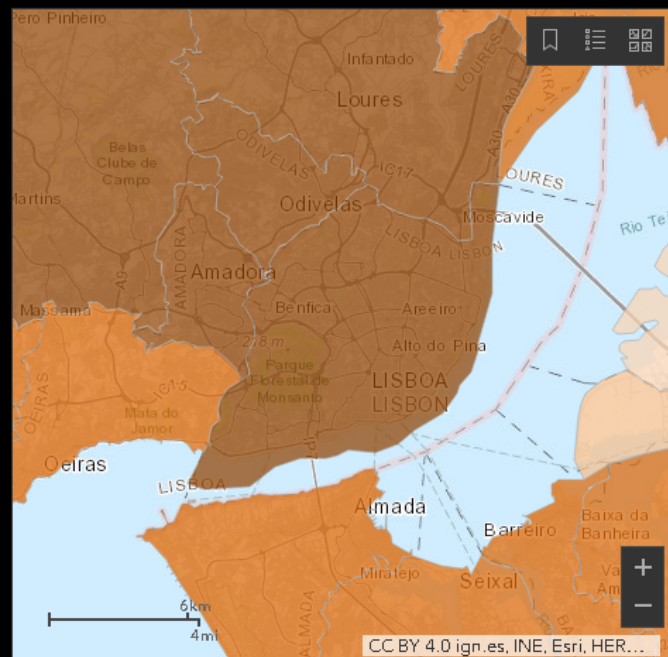
Source: Facebook's "Data for Good" Initiative. Data provided by Carnegie Mellon University.

Dashboard | Context and Impact

COVID-19 | Contexto e Impacto

Escolha uma sub-região A.M. Lisboa

Escolha um Município Lisboa



LISBOA

Confirmed Cases (No.)
2 979

Deaths in the last 4 weeks per deaths
in the same reference period (No.)
0,89

Resident population with
75 + years (%)
15,2

Population Density
(N.º/ km²)
5 092,4

Indicadores municipais

Casos Confirmados por 10 mil
hab. (N.º)

124,8 Ovar
110,7 VN. de Foz Côa
87,4 Condeixa-a-Nova
79,1 Melgaço
78,2 Valongo
76,7 Castro Daire
74,2 Lousada
73,7 Matosinhos
72,7 Vale de Cambra

Confirmed Cases (No.)
38 089

PORTUGAL

Deaths in the last 4 weeks per deaths in
the same reference period (No.)
1,01

Confirmed cases by 10,000 inhab. (No.)
37

Deaths by COVID-19 (No.)
1 524

Deaths by COVID-19 per 1 000
deaths in the last 4 weeks (No.)
37,38

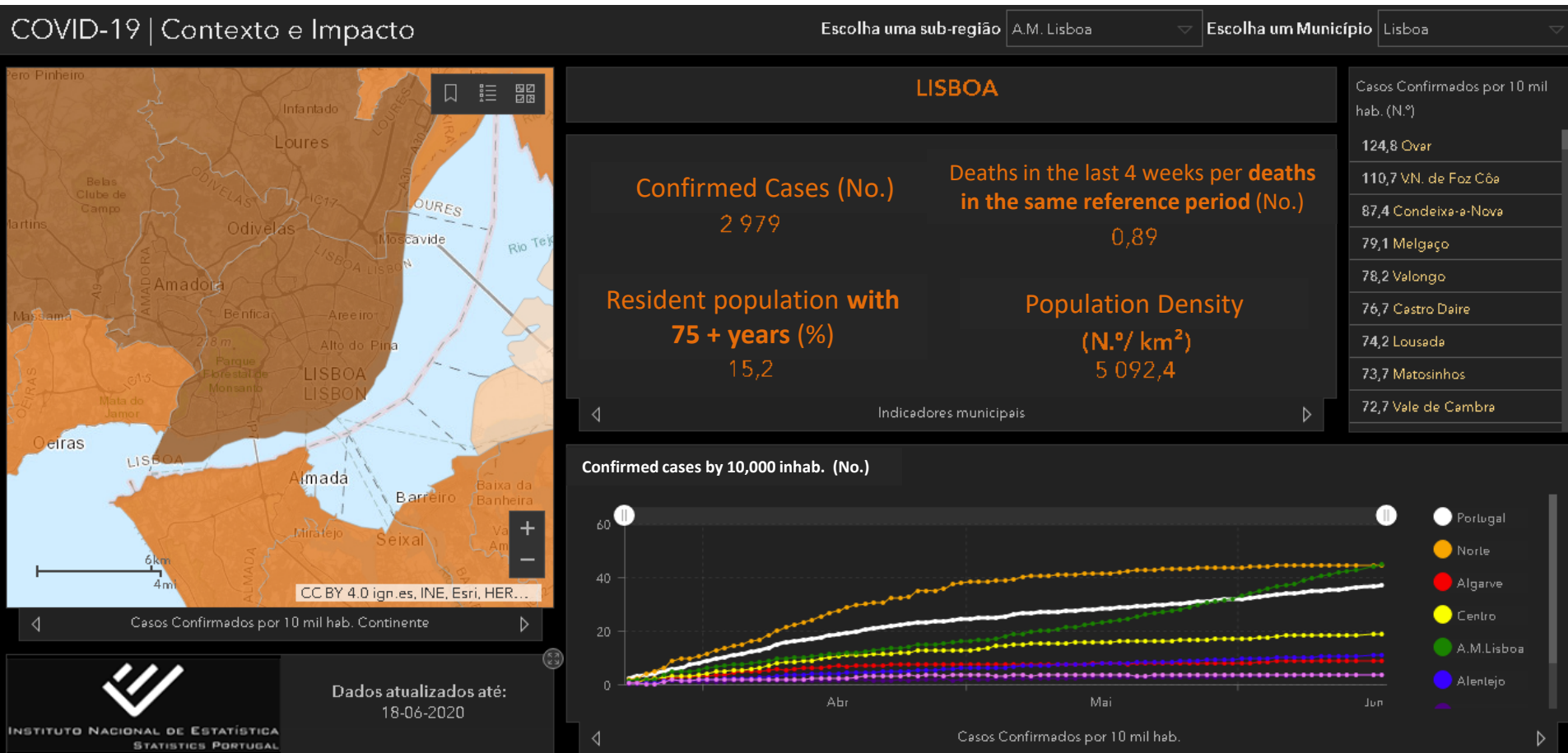
Indicadores nacionais



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Dashboard | Context and Impact



Thank you for your attention

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