Breaking news: is there room for economic statistics amid pandemic deaths?

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Virtual meeting on the COVID-19 response in the area of Communication and Human Resources Management and Training
which is the epicentre of Italy's coronavirus outbreak.
Is there room for economic statistics amid pandemic deaths?

Since March 2020, everybody was eager to know the latest news on Covid-19 pandemic: number of infected people or death rates. These numbers galore on every newspaper, social media and TV news.

Analytical tools revealed a significant decrease not only in the search of economic and financial statistics but also in news on these data. This could be perceived as an indicator that people were more interested in social and health statistics rather than of the economic and financial ones.
Is there room for “outdated” statistics when everything is changing?

How monthly or quarterly statistics could compete with daily numbers on infected people or death rates? When everything is changing everyday, is there room for statistics that would be delivered almost 2 months later?

Credit, deposits and interest rate statistics: 12th May (March)
Tourism: 20th May (March)
General Government statistics: 4th May (March)
The lack of official statistics boosts the spread of false information.
"NOTHING IN LIFE IS TO BE FEARED, IT IS ONLY TO BE UNDERSTOOD. NOW IS THE TIME TO UNDERSTAND MORE, SO THAT WE MAY FEAR LESS."

Marie Curie
THE STRATEGY

Besides health and social effects, economic and financial consequences of this pandemic situation are undeniable. Among the billions of delivered statistics, which ones will help people to understand more?
**EARLY RELEASE**

Banks balance sheet statistics: - 10 working days

Banking interest rates statistics: - 6 working days.

Preliminary indicator on monthly evolution of travel (BoP): - 20 days

Budget outturn: - 14 working days

**NEW INFORMATION**

Additional details on revenue and expenditure of general government sector.

Additional details for public debt statistics: by holding sector, currency of issue and by residual maturity.

**Fast and Exceptional Enterprise Survey - COVID-19**, launched, in April 2002, by the National Statistics Institute and Banco de Portugal, in order to identify some of the main effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the activity of companies, based on a fast answer questionnaire.
In July, did private individuals have more loans granted by banks in default?

In July 2020, 2.0% of the total stock of loans granted by banks to private individuals were in default, similar to the ratio registered in June 2020 but lower than in July 2019 (2.6%).

In the end of July 2020, it was observed that default was more accentuated in loans for consumption and other purposes than in housing loans, which presented default ratios of 6.7% and 0.7% respectively.

The progress of non-performing loans can be evaluated by the default ratio, also designated by ratio on overdue loans, which measures the weight of the stock on overdue loans over total loans granted by banks to private individuals residing in Portugal.

A default ratio of 2.0% means that, on average, for every 100 euros lent by banks to private individuals, around 2 euros are not being reimbursed according to contract.

This information is based on the Monetary Financial Institutions' balance sheet data.

See the data on the monthly progress of households and NPISH ratio on overdue loans and by purpose housing and consumption and other purposes.
Follow the impact of COVID-19 on the Portuguese economy
Aqui estão alguns exemplos de notícias recentes do Banco de Portugal:

1. **Depósitos de particulares nos bancos residentes:** O valor totalizou €159,2 bilhão em julho, sendo 6,7% maior que em junho.
3. **Public debt:** O endividamento público aumentou para 262,1 mil milhões de euros em abril, comparado com 254,8 mil milhões de euros no mesmo mês do ano anterior.

Essas notícias refletem a situação atual do setor do banco em Portugal e os efeitos da pandemia de COVID-19.
What are the impacts of COVID-19 on companies?

How many companies operated in July 2020?

What proportion of companies received loans in July 2020?

COVID-19: statistics on general government and banks

How much loans were granted by banks in July 2020?

In July 2020, the total number of loans to private individuals compared to the same month in the previous year was pronounced than the loans granted by banks to the general government.
Banco de Portugal
Organização governamental
O Banco de Portugal é o banco central da República Portuguesa.
Youtube: youtube.com/c/BancodePortugalOficial
Twitter: twitter.com/bancodeportugal
www.bportugal.pt/
Seguido por joana.pfalcao, goncalof.amado e 52 outras pessoas
Let's talk about the results

**website**

- [ quarterly variation ]
- USERS: 15%
- PAGEVIEWS: 24%

**social media**

- [ quarterly variation ]
- IMPRESSIONS: 28%
- IMPRESSIONS: 13%
SEEMS AWESOME, RIGHT?
WELL, NOT QUITE.
We need to dig deeper
BPstat

Pageviews

- 14. abr
- 21. abr
- 5. mai
- 19. mai
- 29. mai
- 21. mai
- 2. jun
- 23. jun
- 26. jun
- 16. jul
- 29 jul

COVID-19: statistics on general government and banks

How much loans were granted by banks in July 2020?

In July 2020, the total amount of loans granted by banks to corporations to private individuals and in the general government increased 3.1% compared to the same month in 2019. Therefore, by the end of July 2020 the stocks stood at 179 billion euros. The increase in July was more pronounced than the observed in June. In June 2020, the total amount of loans granted by banks to corporations, to private individuals and in the general government increased by 2.5% compared to June 2019.
MEDIA RELEASES

social media

ENGAGEMENT RATE BECOME 8 TIMES HIGHER FOR STATISCAL POSTS
Total average pageviews (April-June 2020): **553** (340 in 2019, +63%)
THANK YOU

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