

Industrial Production Indices (IPI). Base 2015
March 2020. Provisional data

The monthly variation of the Industrial Production Index is -11.9% after adjusting for seasonal and calendar effects

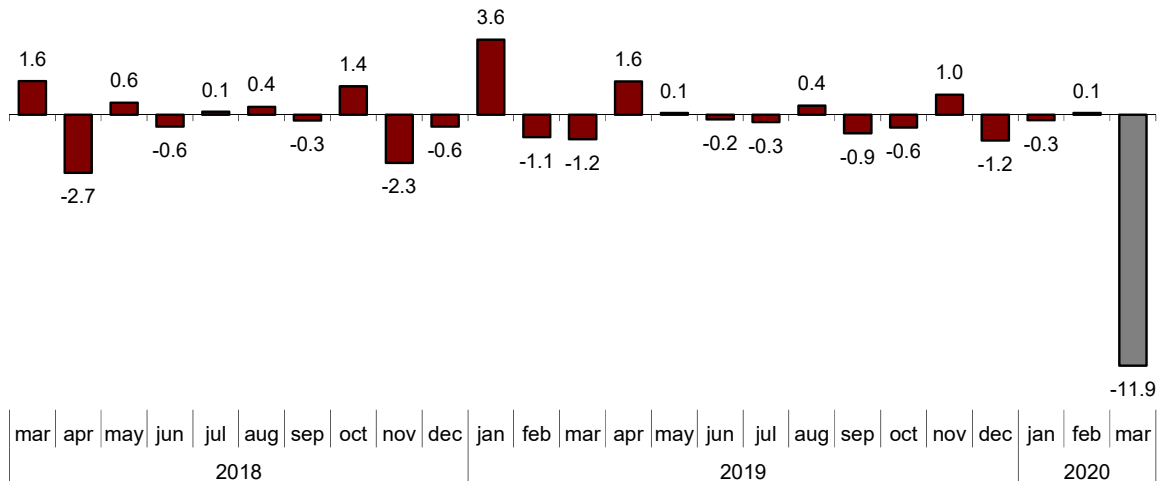
The annual rate of the Industrial Production Index stands at -12.2% in the series adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects and at -10.2% in the original series

Monthly evolution of industrial production

After adjusting for seasonal and calendar effects, the monthly variation of the Industrial Production Index (IPI) between March and February stood at -11.9%. This rate is 12.0 points lower than that observed in February.

General Industrial Production Index

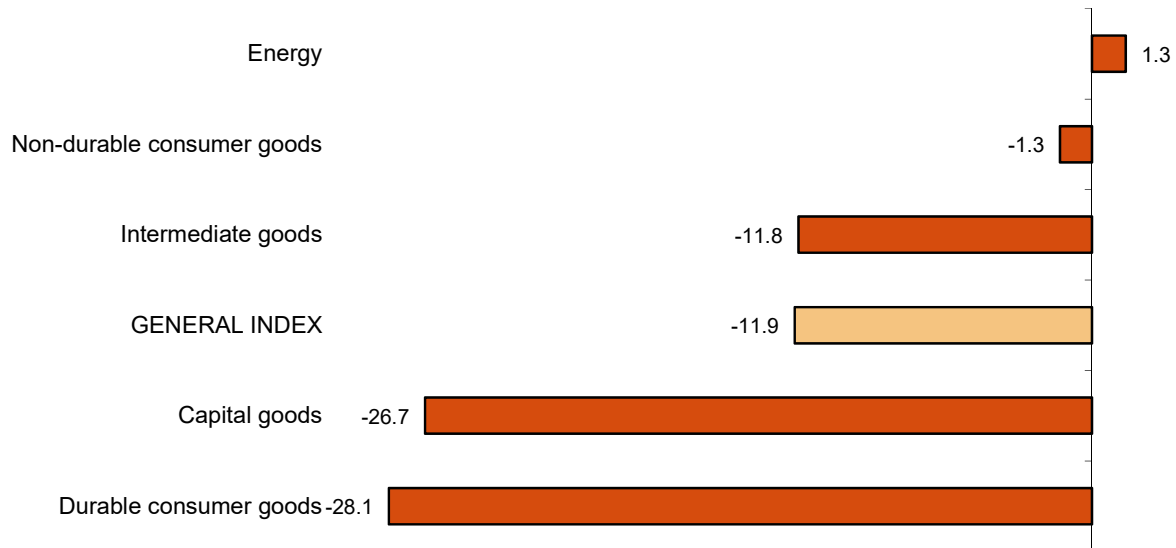
Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. Monthly rate (percentage)



Four of the five sectors showed negative monthly rates. It is worth highlighting the increase in *Durable consumer goods* (-28.1%) followed by *Capital goods* (-26.7%). The only sector that increased was *Energy* (1.3%).

Industrial Production Indices: General and by economic destination

Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects March 2020. Monthly rate (percentage)



In a more detailed analysis, it is possible to observe the branches of activity with the highest and lowest monthly rates in the month of March.

Branches of activity with the highest monthly rates of the industrial production index adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects

Activity (Division from CNAE 2009)	Monthly rate (%)
Tobacco industry	11.5
Manufacture of paper and paper-products	2.7
Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	1.6

Branches of activity with the lowest monthly rates of the industrial production index adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects

Activity (Division from CNAE 2009)	Monthly rate (%)
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	-44.7
Other manufacturing industries	-29.8
Leather and footwear industry	-27.7

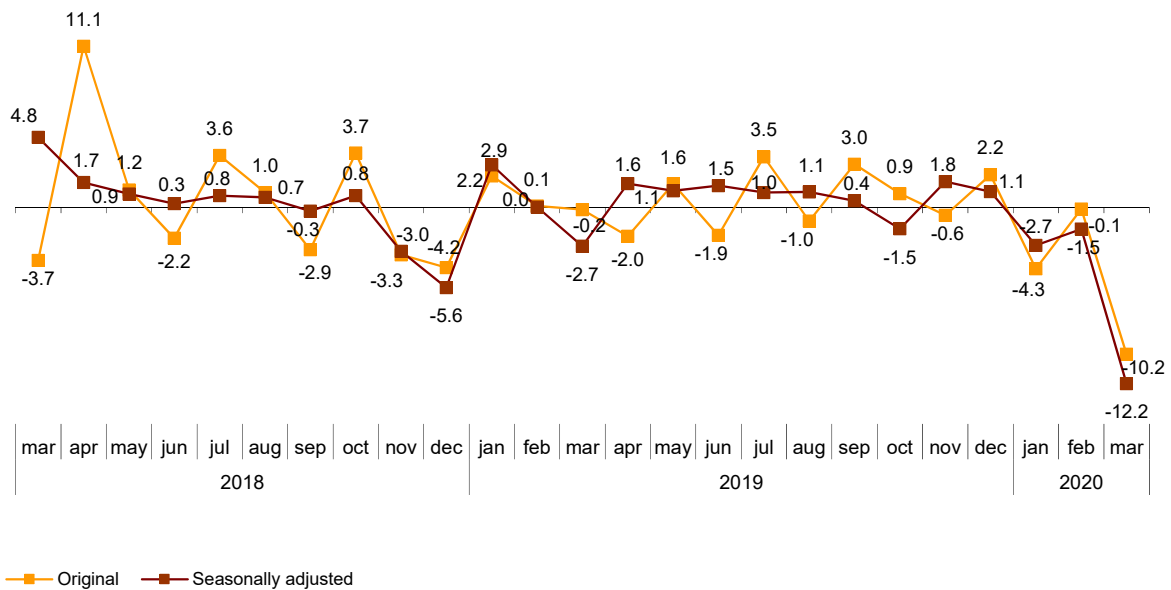
Annual evolution of industrial production

The Industrial Production Index, adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, recorded a variation rate of -12.2% in March, as compared to the same month of the previous year. This rate is 10.7 points lower than that observed in February.

The original IPI series experienced an annual variation of -10.2%. This rate is 10.1 points lower than that of February.

General Industrial Production Index

Annual rate (percentage)



All sectors showed negative annual rates. It is worth highlighting the increase in *Durable consumer goods* (-27.1%) followed by *Capital goods* (-26.3%).

Annual rates of industrial production indices: General and by economic destination of the goods

	Original index Annual rate (%)	Seasonally adjusted index Annual rate (%)
General Index	-10.2	-12.2
Consumer goods	-3.2	-4.9
- Durable consumer goods	-24.6	-27.1
- Non-durable consumer goods	-1.4	-3.0
Capital goods	-24.1	-26.3
Intermediate goods	-9.7	-12.1
Energy	-1.7	-2.2

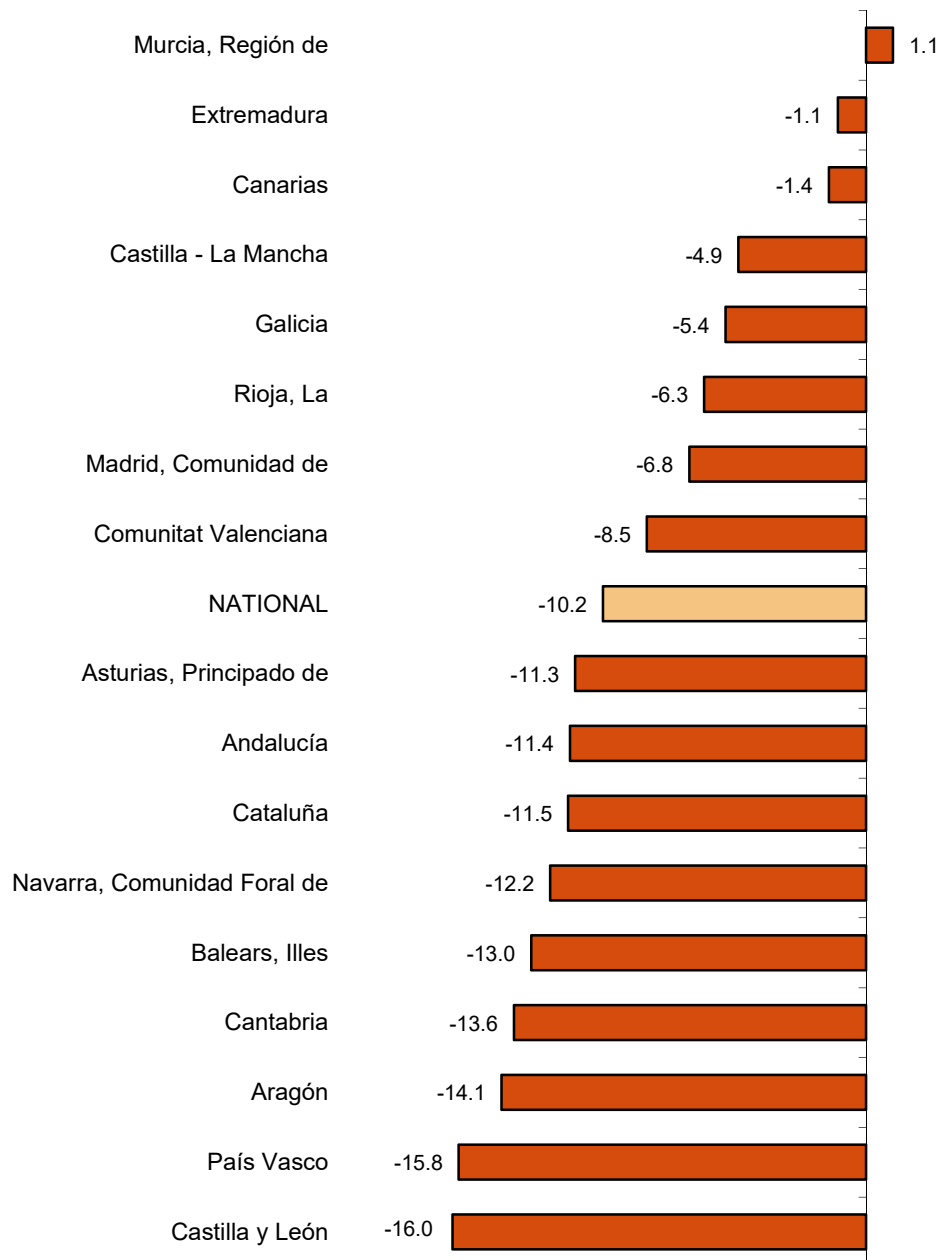
Results by Autonomous Communities. Annual variation rates of industrial production. Original series

The annual rate of industrial production increased as compared to March 2019 in only one Autonomous Community and decreased in the other 16.

The largest decreases were recorded in Castilla y León (-16.0%), País Vasco (-15.8%) and Aragón (-14.1%). The only increase was recorded in Region of Murcia (1.1%).

General indices: national and by Autonomous Communities

March 2020. Annual rate (percentage)



Data Review and Updates

Coinciding with today's publication, the INE has updated the data of the IPI series corresponding to the last two months. In the case of the series adjusted for calendar effects and for seasonal and calendar effects, the series is revised from the beginning, following the INE standard. The results are available at INEBase.

Note regarding COVID-19's impact on the statistical operation of Industrial Production Indices (IPI)

The entry into force of Royal Decree 463/2020 of March 14, which declared a “state of alarm” for management of the health crisis situation caused by COVID-19, has caused many companies to lower production intensity, or to close entirely, following said date.

As usual, the collection of IPI information begins once the reference period has ended. It thus took place during the month of April, when some establishments were closed, making contact with companies more difficult. These contacts have been made by email and by phone, similar to in previous months.

Despite the state of alarm, our informants have understood the importance of providing information so that the statistical authority can elaborate indicators regarding the economic situation. Thanks to this, the response rate has been quite acceptable, standing at 72.9%. This is even higher than February's rate (75%). The non-response apportioning methods were used. As a result, **indicator quality for the month of March is similar to any other month, as regards both national and autonomous community data.**

On behalf of the INE, we would like to express our gratitude to all the companies that, in spite of the extraordinary situation in which we find ourselves, have made the effort to provide us with information.

In regards to the series adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, the INE has carried out a methodological modelling approach in accordance with the guidelines of the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat)¹. In the data referring to March 2020 an additive *outlier* has thus been modelled to estimate the effect that COVID-19 has had on the series during this month.

When the data for subsequent months is available, the INE will re-analyze whether this impulse should be modified for another type of intervention² or interventions should perhaps even be carried out on other data in the series.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/flash-news_en

² This initial approach is consistent since, in the modelling of disturbances that occur in the last observation in a series, there is no difference in the adjusted seasonal and calendar series if this modelling is performed using an impulse, a step, a temporary change or a ramp. The difference between these types of interventions is reduced to assigning the effect to the cycle-trend component in some cases, or to the irregular one in others, but the adjusted series for seasonal and calendar effect includes both components and, therefore, it will not be affected by the type of initial intervention

Methodological note

The **Industrial Production Index (IPI)** is a short-term indicator that measures the monthly evolution of the productive activity of the industrial branches, excluding construction, contained in the National Classification of Economic Activities 2009 (CNAE-2009). It therefore investigates the activities included in sections B, C, D and division 36: Water collection, treatment and supply, from section E of the CNAE-2009.

The IPI measures the joint evolution of quantity and quality, eliminating the influence of prices.

Type of survey: monthly continuous survey.

Base year: 2015.

Population scope: industrial establishments whose main activity is included in sections B, C, D and division 36 of the CNAE-2009.

Geographical scope: the entire national territory.

Sample size: 11,500 industrial establishments and more than 1,100 products.

Collection method: completion of the questionnaire by the respondent using one of the following methods: internet (IRIA system), e-mail, fax, telephone or by postal mail.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

https://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco43/metoipi15_en.pdf

And the standardised methodological report at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30050>

For further information see **INEbase:** www.ine.es/en/ Twitter: [@es_ine](https://twitter.com/es_ine)

All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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Industrial Production Indices. Base 2015

March 2020

Provisional data

1. Industrial Production Indices: General and by economic destination adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects

	Index	Rate (%)		
		Monthly	Annual	Year-to-date average
General Index	92.2	-11.9	-12.2	-5.4
Consumer goods	97.9	-3.6	-4.9	-3.3
- Durable consumer goods	74.3	-28.1	-27.1	-9.6
- Non-durable consumer goods	100.1	-1.3	-3.0	-2.3
Capital goods	83.1	-26.7	-26.3	-9.1
Intermediate goods	95.5	-11.8	-12.1	-4.7
Energy	93.9	1.3	-2.2	-4.9

2. Industrial Production Indices: General and by economic destination adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects

	Index	Rate (%)	
		Annual	Year-to-date average
General Index	97.7	-12.4	-5.8
Consumer goods	99.8	-6.1	-3.5
- Durable consumer goods	79.5	-27.4	-10.3
- Non-durable consumer goods	101.7	-4.1	-3.0
Capital goods	91.7	-26.4	-10.0
Intermediate goods	103.6	-11.9	-4.8
Energy	93.3	-2.4	-5.1

3. Industrial Production Indices: General and by economic destination. Original series

	Index	Rate (%)		Repercussion Annual
		Annual	Year-to-date average	
General Index	99.1	-10.2	-5.0	
Consumer goods	101.5	-3.2	-3.0	-0.793
- Durable consumer goods	81.1	-24.6	-9.6	-0.484
- Non-durable consumer goods	103.2	-1.4	-2.5	-0.309
Capital goods	93.3	-24.1	-9.1	-5.979
Intermediate goods	105.1	-9.7	-4.0	-3.083
Energy	93.6	-1.7	-3.9	-0.321

**4. Industrial Production Indices: General and by branches of activity (CNAE 2009).
Original series**

	Index	Rate (%)		Repercussion
		Annual	Year-to-date average	Annual
General Index	99.1	-10.2	-5.0	
B. Mining and quarrying industries	74.8	-8.5	-3.4	-0.044
Extraction of anthracite, coal and lignite	..	..	..	..
National crude petroleum and natural gas	..	..	..	..
Extraction of metallic ores	..	..	..	..
Other mining and quarrying	76.4	-20.5	-12.0	-0.101
C. Manufacturing industry	100.7	-12.1	-5.2	-10.033
Food Industry	106.1	3.6	-3.3	0.395
Manufacture of beverages.	88.6	-6.2	-4.7	-0.175
Tobacco industry.	..	..	..	..
Textile industry	90.3	-14.8	-8.5	-0.155
Manufacture of garments	96.0	-25.3	-9.5	-0.273
Leather and footwear industry	78.2	-24.6	-9.5	-0.218
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; basketmaking and wickerwork	95.6	-17.5	-13.8	-0.229
Manufacture of paper and paper-products	109.0	4.1	1.1	0.095
Graphic arts and reproduction of recorded media	84.4	-4.8	-6.4	-0.062
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	101.2	-9.4	-5.0	-0.226
Chemical Industry	114.7	-0.3	-0.9	-0.020
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	128.3	3.6	6.9	0.147
Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	108.0	-9.8	-2.8	-0.483
Manufacture of other non-metallic ore products	101.1	-14.7	-7.2	-0.587
Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products	97.6	-14.2	-6.2	-0.502
Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and equipment	104.7	-15.6	-6.9	-1.378
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	121.2	3.0	3.6	0.034
Manufacture of electrical material and equipment	100.6	-11.8	3.3	-0.342
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	103.4	-15.1	-6.7	-0.766
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	71.1	-39.5	-12.5	-3.441
Manufacture of other transport equipment	101.4	-24.1	-11.5	-0.800
Manufacture of furniture.	87.4	-24.2	-10.9	-0.322
Other manufacturing industries	92.5	-27.6	-12.0	-0.351
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	109.2	-12.4	-6.6	-0.384
D. Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	92.2	-0.3	-4.4	-0.042
E. Water supply, activities, waste management and decontamination*	96.9	-2.2	0.2	-0.058

* It only includes Water collection, treatment and supply

(..) Data not available due to statistical secrecy.

5. Industrial production indices: national and by Autonomous Community. Original series

	Index	Rate (%)	
		Annual	Year-to-date average
National	99.1	-10.2	-5.0
Andalucía	90.2	-11.4	-10.8
Aragón	98.8	-14.1	-5.6
Asturias, Principado de	96.4	-11.3	-6.9
Balears, Illes	78.0	-13.0	-10.5
Canarias	96.7	-1.4	0.1
Cantabria	105.2	-13.6	-9.5
Castilla y León	88.2	-16.0	-6.8
Castilla-La Mancha	100.5	-4.9	-5.5
Cataluña	102.2	-11.5	-5.6
Comunitat Valenciana	100.6	-8.5	-3.0
Extremadura	98.1	-1.1	-0.7
Galicia	99.9	-5.4	0.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	106.9	-6.8	-2.4
Murcia, Región de	111.3	1.1	0.1
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	95.4	-12.2	0.0
País Vasco	95.0	-15.8	-7.6
Rioja, La	89.8	-6.3	-4.6

More detailed information by Autonomous Community may be obtained at:

Andalucía	www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodeestadisticaycartografia
Aragón	www.aragon.es/iaest/jpi
Principado de Asturias	www.sadei.es
Illes Balears	www.ibestat.caib.es
Canarias	www.gobiernodecanarias.org/istac
Cantabria	www.icane.es
Castilla y León	www.jcyl.es/estadistica
Castilla - La Mancha	www.jccm.es/estadistica
Cataluña	www.idescat.cat
Comunitat Valenciana	www.ive.es
Extremadura	http://estadistica.juntaex.es
Galicia	www.ige.xunta.es
Comunidad de Madrid	www.madrid.org/iestadis
Región de Murcia	http://econet.carm.es
La Rioja	www.larioja.org