

05 June 2020

**Industrial Production Indices (IPI). Base 2015**

April 2020. Provisional data

**The monthly variation of the Industrial Production Index stood at -21.8%, after adjusting for seasonal and calendar effects**

**The annual rate of the Industrial Production Index stood at -33.6% in the series adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects and at -33.6% in the original series**

**COVID-19's Effects on the April Retail Trade Index (IPI)**

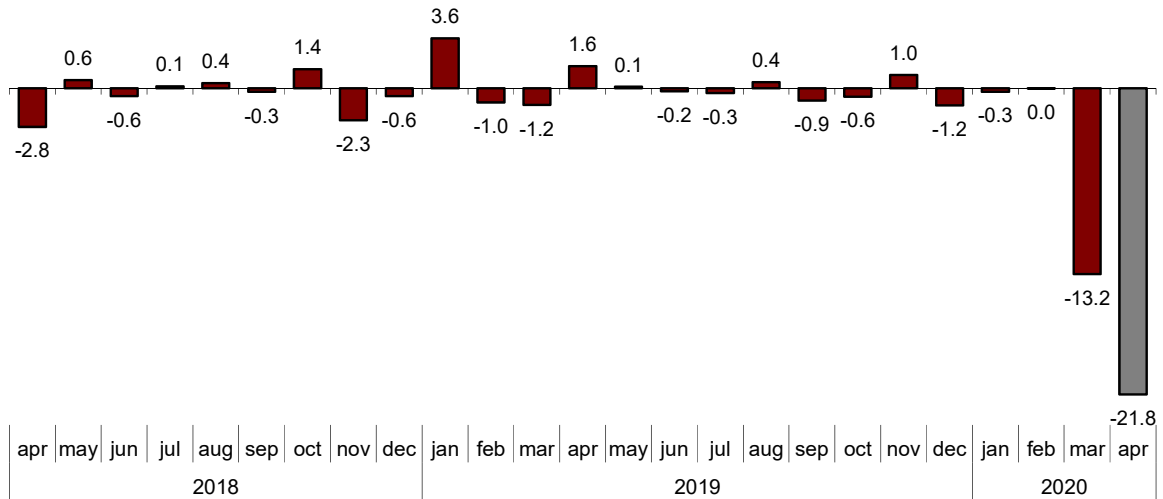
- The declaration of the state of alarm and the entry into force of recoverable paid leave for employed persons not providing essential services caused an almost total paralysis of most of the industrial productive fabric during the first part of April and subsequently, a gradual, scaled reincorporation of activity. Globally, industrial production has dropped this month by 33.6% in the annual rate.
- The automobile industry was the most affected by these circumstances, with a production decrease of 92.0% compared to April of last year.
- Confinement to homes and the closings of many shops also led to a sharp reduction in demand. Clothing manufacturing, the leather and footwear industry, and furniture manufacturing have suffered as a result of these circumstances, with production declines of over 70%.
- Although food products were the goods that households consumed most during the state of alarm, food industry production nonetheless also dropped (7.3% annual rate, compared to a 3.6% rise in March). However, some activities in this branch -such as canned fish, fruit and vegetables, the manufacture of milled grain products and animal feed products- maintained positive annual rates.
- Pharmaceutical manufacturing registered the smallest drop in the entire industry in April, with an annual rate of -0.4%.

### Monthly evolution of industrial production

After adjusting for seasonal and calendar effects, the monthly variation of the Industrial Production Index (IPI) between April and March stood at -21.8%. This rate is 8.6 points lower than that observed in March.

#### General Industrial Production Index

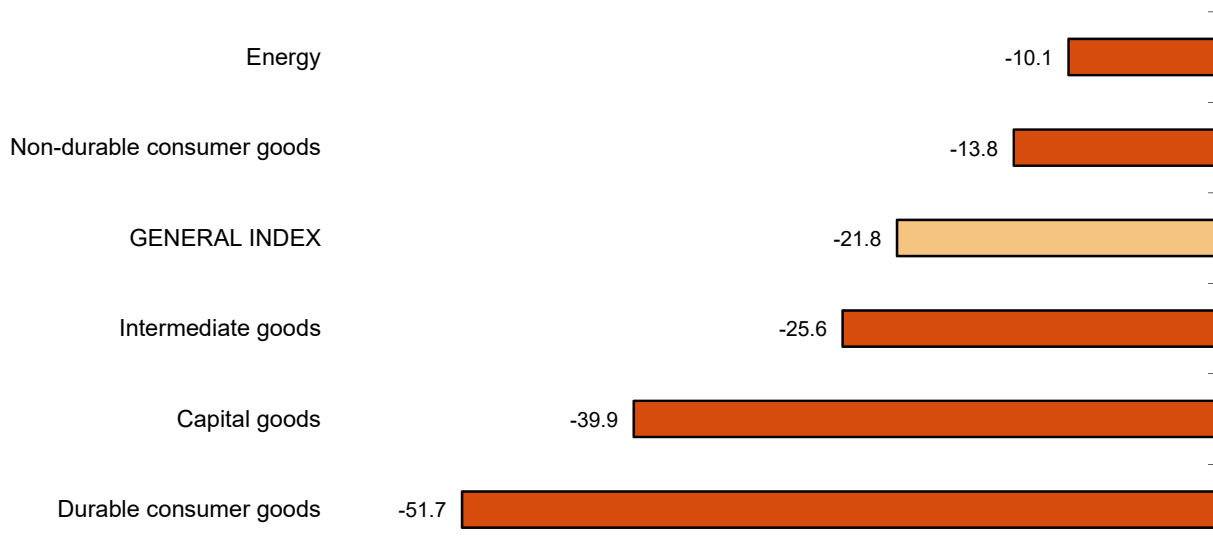
Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. Monthly rate (percentage)



All sectors showed negative monthly rates. It is worth highlighting the increase in *Durable consumer goods* (-51.7%) followed by *Capital goods* (-39.9%).

#### Industrial Production Indices: General and by economic destination

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



A more detailed analysis shows the branches of activity with the greatest and lowest monthly rates in the month of April.

## 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 (%)
Manufacture of other transport equipment	9.5
Manufacture of paper and paper-products	-2.3
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	-4.8

## 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	-86.3
Manufacture of garments	-66.6
Leather and footwear industry	-60.0

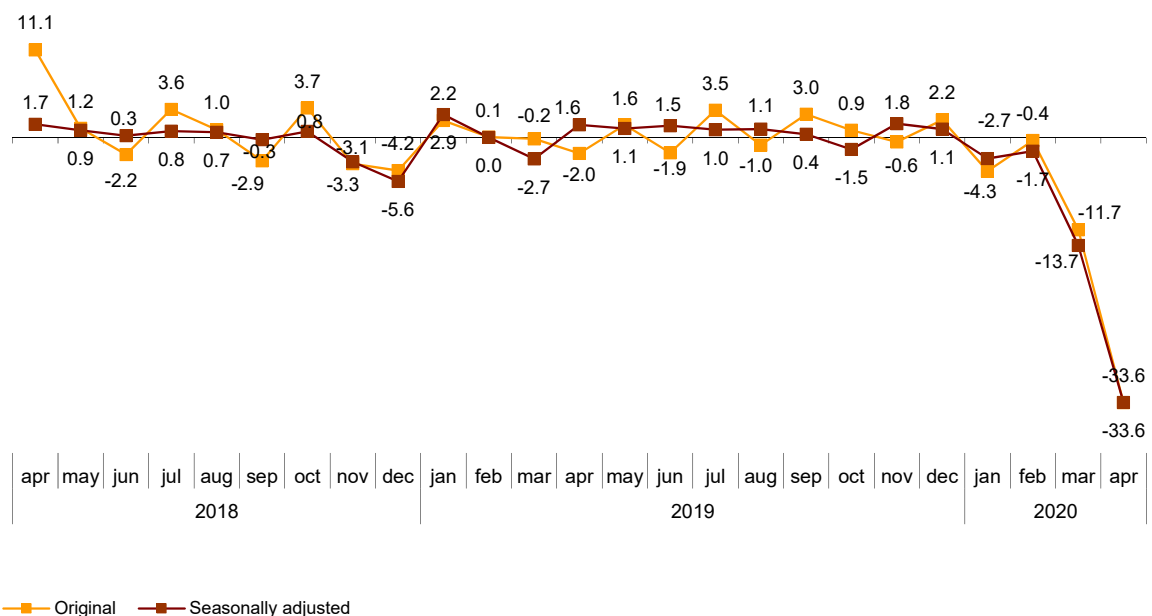
## Annual evolution of industrial production

After adjusting for seasonal and calendar effects, the Industrial Production Index registered a variation of -33.6% in April, as compared with the same month of the previous year. This rate is 19.9 points lower than that registered in March.

The original IPI series experienced an annual variation of -33.6%. This rate is 21.9 points lower than that of March.

## General Industrial Production Index

Annual rate (percentage)



All sectors showed negative annual rates. It is worth highlighting the increase in *Durable consumer goods* (-67.5%) followed by *Capital goods* (-57.4%).

## 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	-33.6	-33.6
Consumer goods	-22.8	-22.9
- Durable consumer goods	-67.4	-67.5
- Non-durable consumer goods	-19.1	-17.6
Capital goods	-57.4	-57.4
Intermediate goods	-35.9	-36.0
Energy	-14.7	-14.6

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

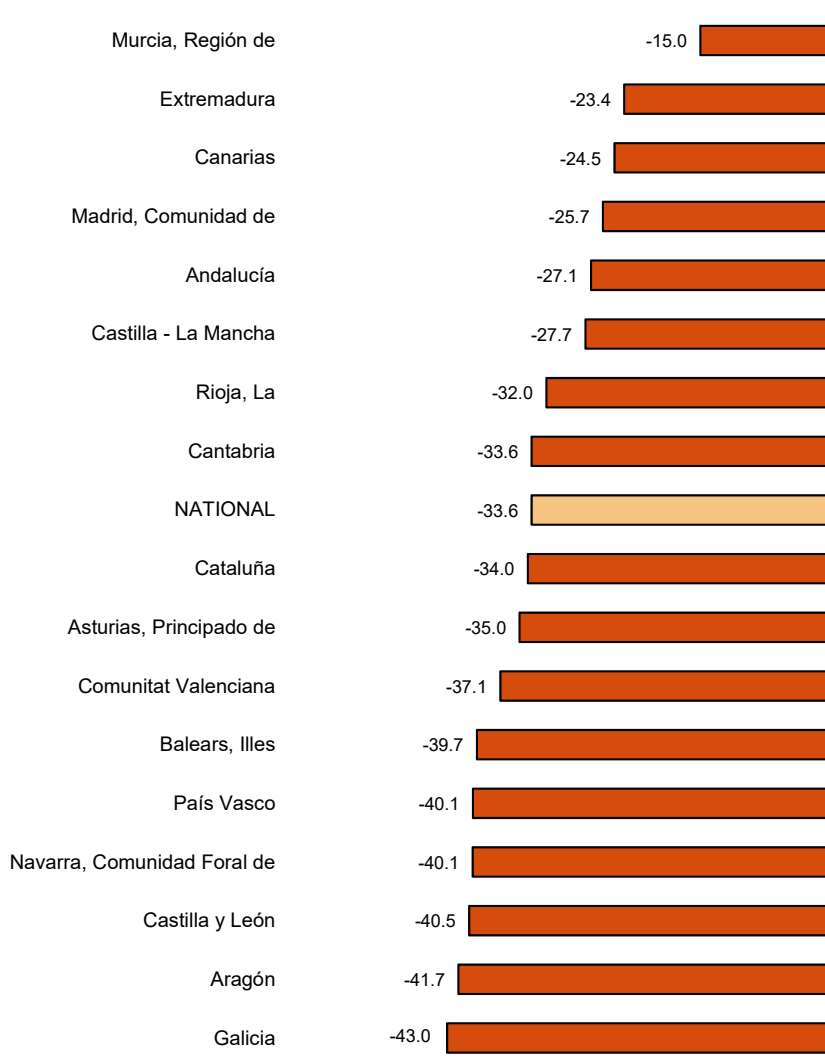
In all the Autonomous Communities, the annual rate of industrial production decreased as compared to April 2019.

The largest decreases were recorded in Galicia (-43.0%), Aragón (-41.7%) and Castilla y León (-40.5%).

And the smallest in the Región de Murcia (-15.0%), Extremadura (-23.4%) and Canarias (-24.5%).

## General indices: national and by Autonomous Communities

April 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 alert" period for management of the health crisis situation caused by COVID-19 and the posterior establishment of recoverable paid leave for non self-employed workers who were not providing essential services, whose purpose was to minimize the mobility of workers from March 30 to April 9, caused an almost total paralysis of the majority of the industrial productive fabric during the first part of the month of April and a gradual, scaled reincorporation of activities after that period.

The collection of IPI information begins once the reference period has ended, meaning that it was carried out during the month of May. The contacts with informants were made by email and by phone, similar to in previous months.

Despite the exceptional situation, 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 85%, higher than the rate for March (81%). The non-response apportioning methods were used. As a result, **indicator quality for the month of April 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 carried out a methodological modelling approach in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat)<sup>1</sup>. In the data referring to March and April of 2020, an additive *outlier* has thus been modelled in the majority of the series to estimate the effect of COVID-19 on the indices for these months.

When the data for subsequent months is available, the INE will re-analyse whether these impulses should be modified for another type of intervention<sup>2</sup>, or if interventions should perhaps even be carried out on other data in the series.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/flash-news\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/flash-news_en)

<sup>2</sup>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 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](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>

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**Press office:** Telephone numbers: (+34) 91 583 93 63 /94 08 – [gprensa@ine.es](mailto:gprensa@ine.es)

**Information Area:** Telephone number: (+34) 91 583 91 00 – [www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1](http://www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1)

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## Industrial Production Indices. Base 2015

**April 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	70.9	-21.8	-33.6	-12.9
Consumer goods	80.7	-14.4	-22.9	-8.6
- Durable consumer goods	34.0	-51.7	-67.5	-25.1
- Non-durable consumer goods	85.7	-13.8	-17.6	-6.5
Capital goods	48.3	-39.9	-57.4	-21.9
Intermediate goods	69.8	-25.6	-36.0	-12.9
Energy	84.2	-10.1	-14.6	-7.4

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

	Index	Rate (%)	
		Annual	Year-to-date average
General Index	69.0	-33.6	-13.0
Consumer goods	77.7	-22.8	-8.6
- Durable consumer goods	32.8	-67.4	-25.4
- Non-durable consumer goods	81.5	-19.0	-7.2
Capital goods	47.6	-57.4	-22.5
Intermediate goods	70.4	-35.9	-12.9
Energy	78.2	-14.7	-7.5

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

	Index	Rate (%)		Repercussion Annual
		Annual	Year-to-date average	
General Index	68.5	-33.6	-12.4	
Consumer goods	77.1	-22.8	-8.2	-5.737
- Durable consumer goods	32.4	-67.4	-24.7	-1.309
- Non-durable consumer goods	80.8	-19.1	-6.8	-4.428
Capital goods	47.1	-57.4	-21.8	-13.671
Intermediate goods	69.9	-35.9	-12.3	-11.370
Energy	78.3	-14.7	-6.6	-2.848



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

	Index	Rate (%)		Repercussion Annual
		Annual	Year-to-date average	
General Index	68.5	-33.6	-12.4	
B. Mining and quarrying industries	52.0	-42.3	-13.1	-0.257
Extraction of anthracite, coal and lignite	..	..	..	..
National crude petroleum and natural gas	..	..	..	..
Extraction of metallic ores	..	..	..	..
Other mining and quarrying	55.9	-47.5	-21.0	-0.278
C. Manufacturing industry	66.3	-37.8	-13.7	-31.229
Food Industry	92.4	-7.3	-4.5	-0.845
Manufacture of beverages.	69.9	-27.4	-11.2	-0.842
Tobacco industry.	..	..	..	..
Textile industry	53.1	-48.9	-19.9	-0.533
Manufacture of garments	27.7	-77.2	-28.1	-0.840
Leather and footwear industry	23.3	-73.5	-25.0	-0.588
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; basketmaking and wickerwork	61.8	-42.6	-21.2	-0.553
Manufacture of paper and paper-products	95.6	-4.7	-0.4	-0.111
Graphic arts and reproduction of recorded media	35.4	-59.9	-22.4	-0.839
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	79.4	-27.9	-10.9	-0.709
Chemical Industry	92.9	-13.6	-4.2	-0.878
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	110.0	-0.4	5.7	-0.016
Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	60.6	-45.4	-14.7	-2.223
Manufacture of other non-metallic ore products	53.1	-53.1	-19.2	-2.164
Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products	62.7	-39.9	-14.6	-1.384
Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and equipment	59.6	-48.1	-18.0	-4.203
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	78.5	-26.3	-5.1	-0.286
Manufacture of electrical material and equipment	68.9	-33.1	-5.7	-0.928
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	68.7	-41.7	-15.8	-2.184
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	8.1	-92.0	-31.1	-7.406
Manufacture of other transport equipment	77.5	-28.4	-18.1	-0.815
Manufacture of furniture.	31.6	-70.7	-27.1	-0.938
Other manufacturing industries	43.5	-62.9	-26.8	-0.786
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	72.3	-37.9	-14.5	-1.174
D. Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	76.9	-13.1	-6.4	-1.848
E. Water supply, activities, waste management and decontamination*	86.6	-10.9	-3.4	-0.292

\* 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	68.5	-33.6	-12.4
Andalucía	70.3	-27.1	-15.2
Aragón	60.6	-41.7	-14.9
Asturias, Principado de	65.7	-35.0	-13.9
Balears, Illes	54.1	-39.7	-18.2
Canarias	70.4	-24.5	-7.5
Cantabria	77.0	-33.6	-15.8
Castilla y León	56.6	-40.5	-15.5
Castilla-La Mancha	72.4	-27.7	-11.1
Cataluña	70.0	-34.0	-12.8
Comunitat Valenciana	66.6	-37.1	-11.7
Extremadura	71.6	-23.4	-5.4
Galicia	59.2	-43.0	-11.2
Madrid, Comunidad de	78.9	-25.7	-8.7
Murcia, Región de	96.0	-15.0	-3.7
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	60.6	-40.1	-10.3
País Vasco	62.1	-40.1	-16.1
Rioja, La	61.5	-32.0	-11.8

More detailed information by Autonomous Community may be obtained at:

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