

06 July 2020

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

**The monthly variation of the Industrial Production Index stood at 14.7%, after adjusting for seasonal and calendar effects**

**The annual rate of the Industrial Production Index stands at -24.5% in the series adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects and at -27.8% in the original series**

**COVID-19's Effects on the May IPI**

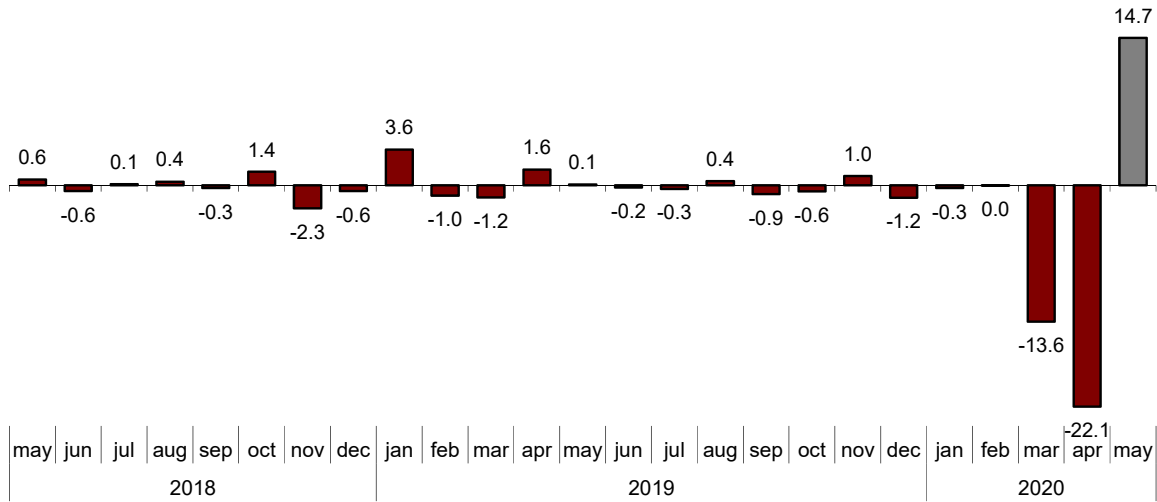
- In May, the industry continued to pick up its pace of activity following an almost total paralysis of the productive fabric during the first part of April. This caused industrial production to grow by 14.7% compared to the previous month.
- The positive monthly evolution was more significant in sectors that suffered from the most paralysis in April. Vehicle manufacturing (362.9%), the Leather and footwear industry (159.7%) and Furniture manufacturing (96.6%) grew the most.
- In year-on-year terms, the industry did not reach the levels of a year ago. Production fell by 24.5% compared to May 2019.
- All branches recorded drops. Clothing manufacturing (-80.6%) and Vehicle manufacturing (-63.1%) recorded the largest decreases.
- The Chemical Industry (-13.4%), Water collection, purification and distribution (-13.6%) and the Paper Industry (-14.5%) recorded the lowest decreases in production as compared to May 2019.

**Monthly evolution of industrial production**

The monthly variation of the Industrial Production Index (IPI) between the months of May and April, eliminating seasonal and calendar effects, is 14.7%. This rate is 36.8 points higher than that observed in April.

**General Industrial Production Index**

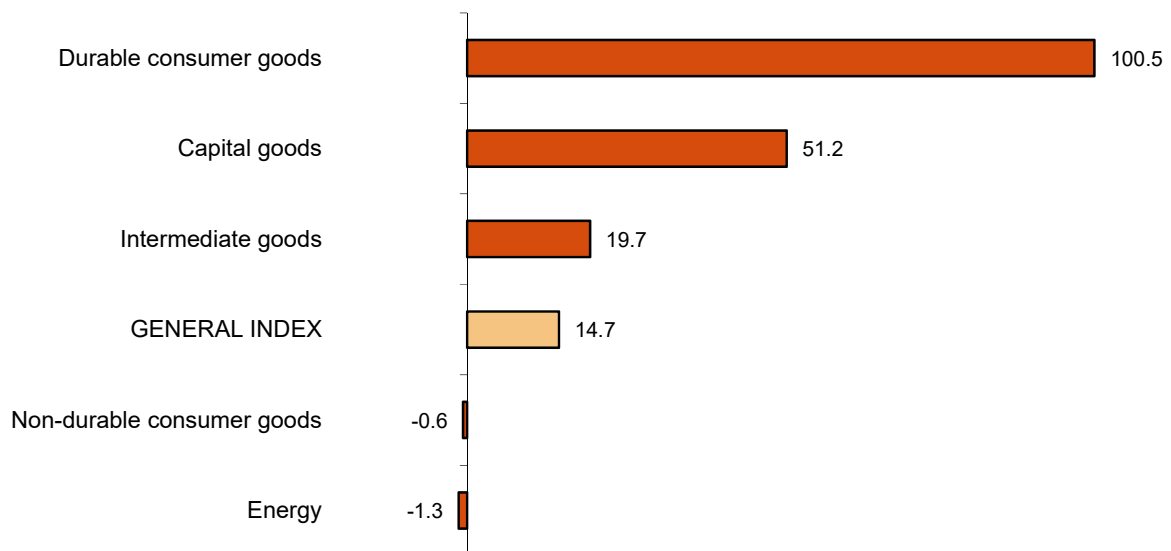
Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. Monthly rate (percentage)



By sectors, *Durable consumer goods* (100.5%), *Capital goods* (51.2%) and *Intermediate goods* (19.7%) showed positive monthly rates. On the other hand, *Energy* (-1.3%) and *Non-durable consumer goods* (-0.6%) showed negative monthly rates.

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

Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects May 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 May.

## 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 motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	362.9
Leather and footwear industry	159.7
Manufacture of furniture	96.6

## 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 (%)
Tobacco industry	-17.5
Manufacture of paper and paper-products	-9.9
Manufacture of garments	-9.4

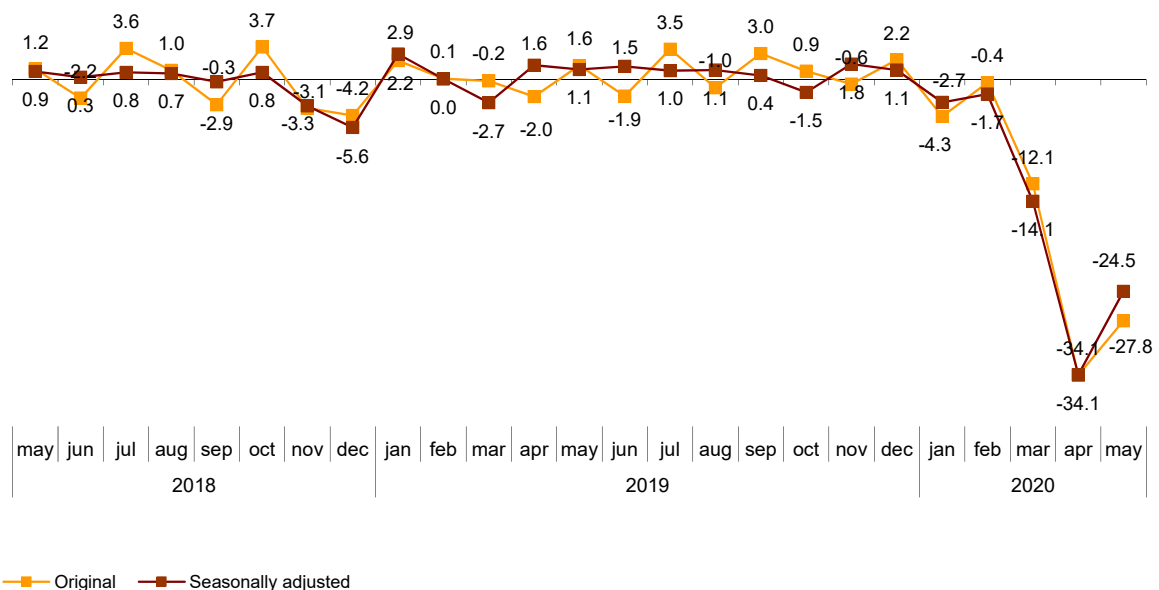
## Annual evolution of industrial production

The Industrial Production Index corrected for seasonal and calendar effects presents a variation of -24.5% in May with respect to the same month of the previous year. This rate is 9.6 points higher than that registered in April.

The original IPI series experienced an annual variation of -27.8%. This rate is 6.3 points higher than that of April.

## General Industrial Production Index

Annual rate (percentage)



All sectors showed negative annual rates. It is worth highlighting the increase in *Durable consumer goods* (-36.5%) followed by *Capital goods* (-36.3%).

## 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	-27.8	-24.5
Consumer goods	-25.0	-20.7
- Durable consumer goods	-40.9	-36.5
- Non-durable consumer goods	-23.7	-19.6
Capital goods	-39.7	-36.3
Intermediate goods	-26.9	-23.4
Energy	-17.6	-16.6

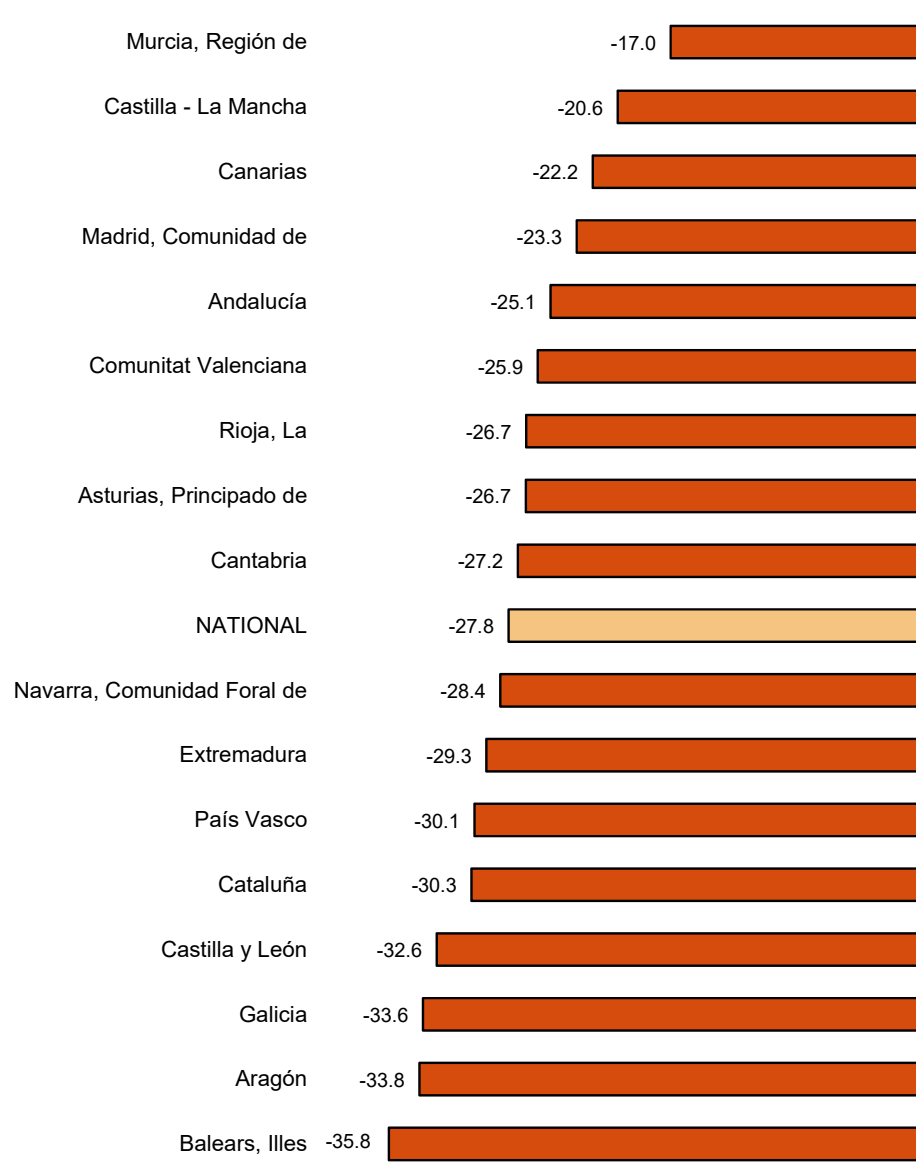
## Results by Autonomous Communities. Annual variation rates of industrial production. Original series

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

The largest decreases were recorded in Illes Balears (-35.8%), Aragón (-33.8%) and Galicia (-33.6%).

### General indices: national and by Autonomous Communities

May 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)

In May, the industry continued to pick up its pace of activity following an almost total paralysis of the productive fabric during the first part of April.

The collection of IPI information begins once the reference period has ended, meaning that it was carried out during the month of June. 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 89%, higher than the rate for March (85%). The non-response apportioning methods were used. As a result, **indicator quality for the month of May 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 April and May 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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**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

**May 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	80.7	14.7	-24.5	-15.4
Consumer goods	84.0	5.1	-20.7	-11.2
- Durable consumer goods	65.1	100.5	-36.5	-27.8
- Non-durable consumer goods	84.6	-0.6	-19.6	-9.3
Capital goods	72.3	51.2	-36.3	-25.0
Intermediate goods	82.7	19.7	-23.4	-15.2
Energy	83.1	-1.3	-16.6	-9.3

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

	Index	Rate (%)	
		Annual	Year-to-date average
General Index	85.3	-24.5	-15.6
Consumer goods	89.8	-20.6	-11.4
- Durable consumer goods	70.3	-36.6	-28.2
- Non-durable consumer goods	91.6	-19.2	-10.0
Capital goods	78.9	-36.3	-25.7
Intermediate goods	90.5	-23.3	-15.2
Energy	79.0	-16.6	-9.3

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

	Index	Rate (%)		Repercussion Annual
		Annual	Year-to-date average	
General Index	82.7	-27.8	-15.8	
Consumer goods	86.3	-25.0	-12.1	-6.504
- Durable consumer goods	67.0	-40.9	-28.7	-0.814
- Non-durable consumer goods	87.9	-23.7	-10.7	-5.690
Capital goods	75.9	-39.7	-25.9	-9.712
Intermediate goods	87.6	-26.9	-15.5	-8.440
Energy	78.4	-17.6	-8.7	-3.189



**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	82.7	-27.8	-15.8	
B. Mining and quarrying industries	84.9	-7.1	-11.8	-0.039
Extraction of anthracite, coal and lignite	..	..	..	..
National crude petroleum and natural gas	..	..	..	..
Extraction of metallic ores	..	..	..	..
Other mining and quarrying	90.3	-16.2	-19.9	-0.086
C. Manufacturing industry	83.6	-30.2	-17.5	-25.285
Food Industry	92.3	-15.3	-6.9	-1.732
Manufacture of beverages.	82.7	-26.9	-14.6	-0.875
Tobacco industry.	..	..	..	..
Textile industry	66.9	-39.1	-25.2	-0.407
Manufacture of garments	26.8	-80.6	-39.8	-0.899
Leather and footwear industry	57.0	-36.1	-27.2	-0.265
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; basketmaking and wickerwork	76.2	-38.2	-25.1	-0.510
Manufacture of paper and paper-products	94.0	-14.5	-3.3	-0.341
Graphic arts and reproduction of recorded media	53.2	-40.8	-26.8	-0.524
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	78.6	-29.0	-14.6	-0.668
Chemical Industry	98.9	-13.4	-6.6	-0.826
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	118.7	-21.8	-1.4	-1.055
Rubber and plastic material transformation industry	79.0	-36.1	-19.1	-1.772
Manufacture of other non-metallic ore products	97.5	-21.1	-19.9	-0.845
Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products	75.6	-34.3	-19.1	-1.181
Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and equipment	82.7	-34.3	-21.8	-2.968
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	102.4	-17.5	-7.6	-0.200
Manufacture of electrical material and equipment	93.9	-21.5	-9.4	-0.629
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	104.6	-21.5	-16.9	-1.151
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	45.3	-63.1	-38.1	-5.528
Manufacture of other transport equipment	90.7	-27.0	-21.2	-0.799
Manufacture of furniture.	61.9	-48.7	-32.3	-0.653
Other manufacturing industries	68.1	-49.7	-31.6	-0.647
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	91.7	-26.2	-17.9	-0.780
D. Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	74.7	-16.5	-8.3	-2.125
E. Water supply, activities, waste management and decontamination*	100.9	-13.6	-5.8	-0.396

\* 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	82.7	-27.8	-15.8
Andalucía	78.9	-25.1	-17.7
Aragón	80.6	-33.8	-19.0
Asturias, Principado de	78.8	-26.7	-16.5
Balears, Illes	62.8	-35.8	-22.5
Canarias	75.8	-22.2	-10.7
Cantabria	87.9	-27.2	-18.8
Castilla y León	73.5	-32.6	-19.1
Castilla-La Mancha	83.8	-20.6	-13.2
Cataluña	81.8	-30.3	-16.6
Comunitat Valenciana	85.7	-25.9	-14.8
Extremadura	73.8	-29.3	-10.6
Galicia	71.4	-33.6	-16.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	91.1	-23.3	-12.3
Murcia, Región de	106.9	-17.0	-6.5
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	87.6	-28.4	-14.2
País Vasco	83.7	-30.1	-19.1
Rioja, La	70.7	-26.7	-15.1

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/ipi">www.aragon.es/iaest/ipi</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>
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