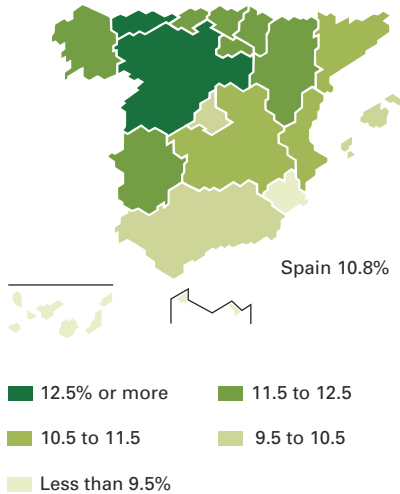




**% of the elderly who live alone compared to total. 2019**



The first data available at the publication close allowed us to quantify and visualise the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on society and on activity in general. A brief selection of the contents found in the COVID-specific section of the INE website is included here.

**Households at home**

- The state of alarm triggered a mandatory lockdown for Spanish households.
- 10.3% of the population (4,793,700) reside in one-person households. Of these, just over two million are over 65 and living alone (25.2%). The percentage of people living alone in the EU is 14.8%, and 32.5% among those over 65.
  - 15.5% of the population resides in households with less than 20 square meters per person.
  - Nine out of ten homes have an internet connection.

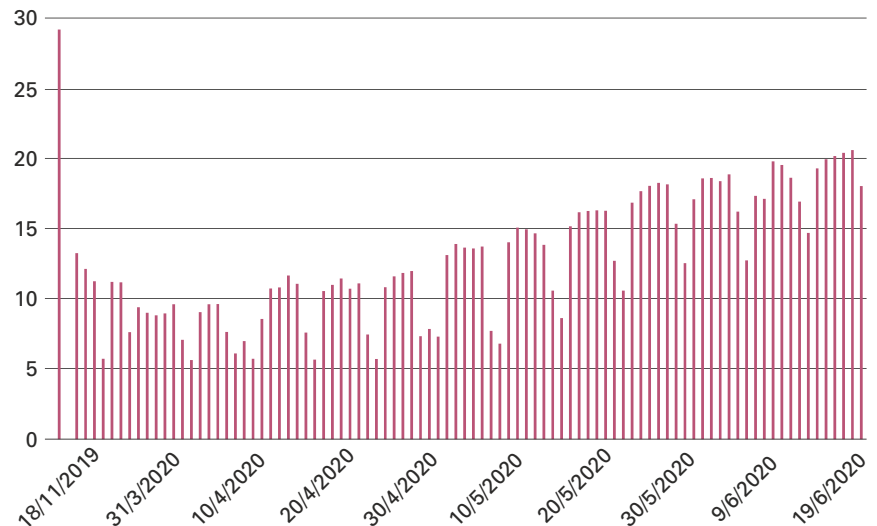


**Restrictions on personal mobility**

The restrictions on personal mobility and the decline in economic activity is reflected in the percentage of people who left their area of residence during the state of alarm. From an estimated 29.23% in a "normal" week, it dropped as low 5.65% on some days during the lockdown period.



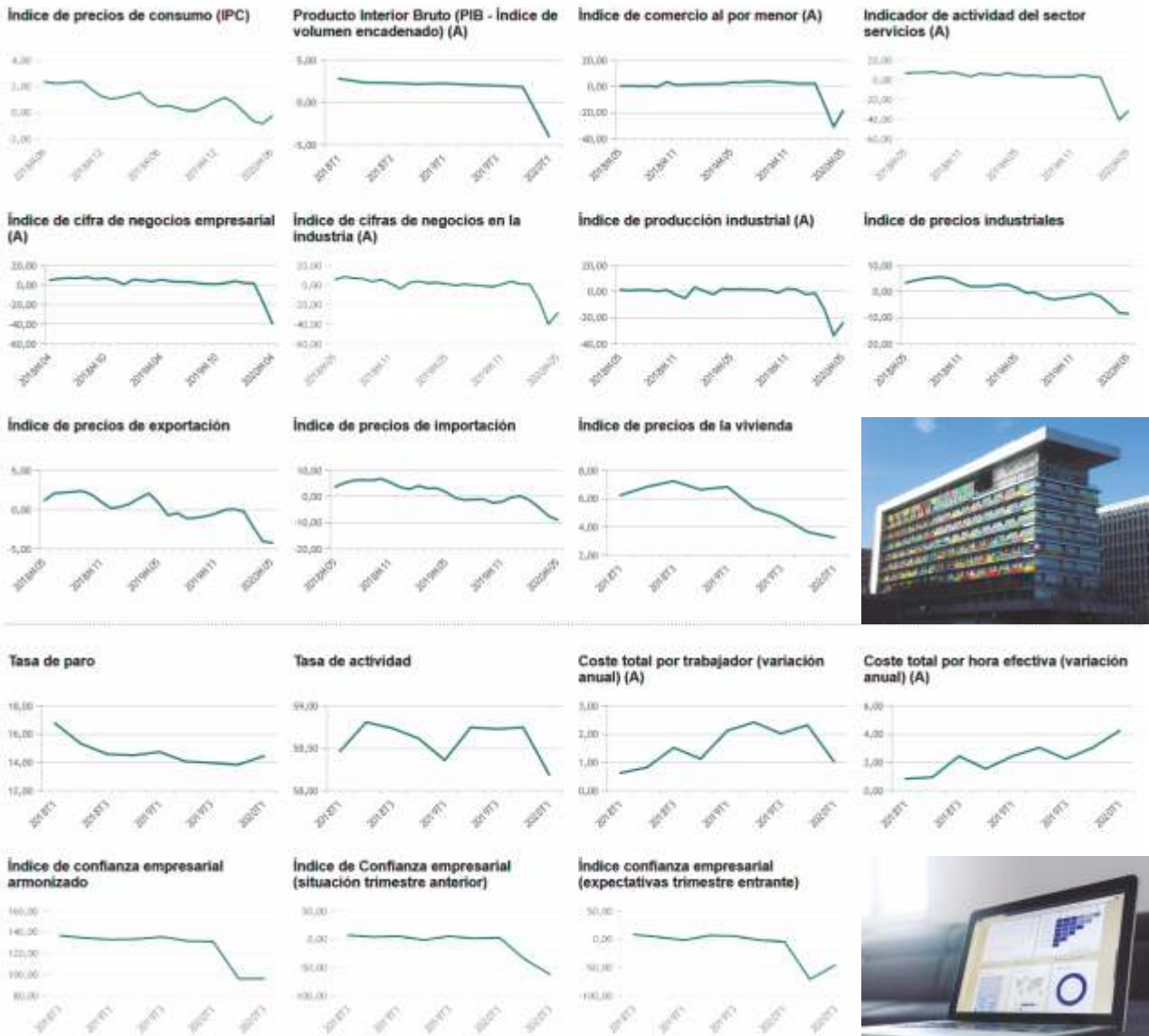
**Movement of people by mobility area (%)**



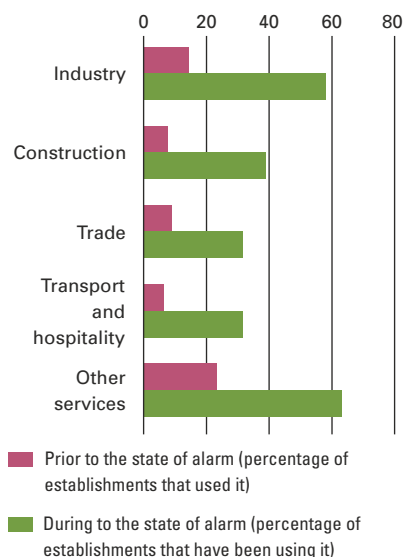
### Evolution of the economic situation

The monthly and quarterly indicators began to reflect the crisis's effects on economic sector activity, prices, the labour market, and business confidence.

*18 short-term indicators allow crisis impact and changes in economic activity to be visualised*



### Establishments that use telecommuting (%)



### Continuity of business activity and measures taken

Two out of three establishments at least partially maintained their activity during the state of alarm.

Four out of ten establishments used Temporary Workforce Reduction Schemes (ERTEs) during months of the state of alarm.

Telecommuting went from being used by 15% of businesses prior to the pandemic to 48% during the alarm period.

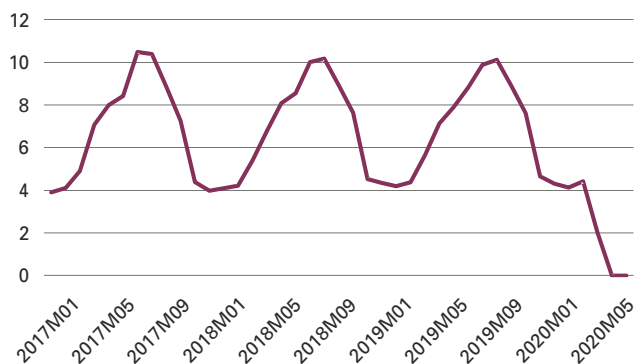


### Tourism, a key sector

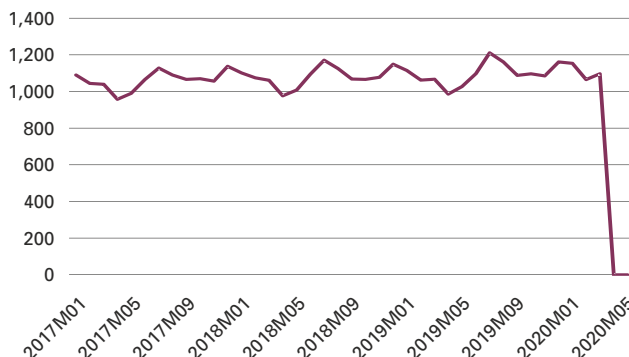
Tourism statistics recorded no activity during the months of April and May due to the closure of borders and tourist establishments.



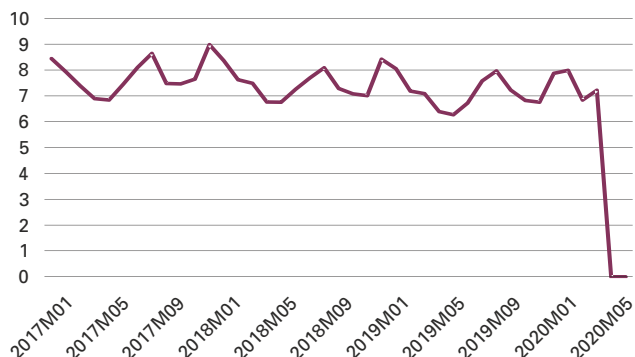
### Non-resident tourists (millions)



### Average expenditure per person (euros)



### Average length of trips (days)



### Estimate of weekly deaths

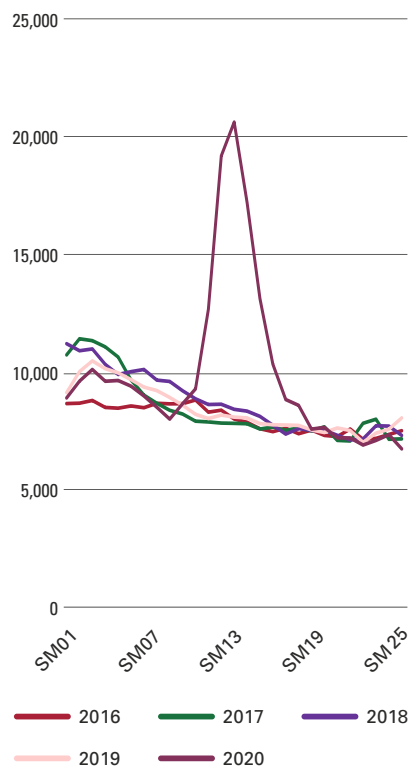
The estimation of weekly deaths from the data recorded facilitates allows for mortality to be compared during this period.

The greatest relative increases were seen in Comunidad de Madrid, Castilla-La Mancha and Cataluña.

Week 14 - which runs from March 30 to April 5 - had the most deaths, with 20,575 people dead, or 154.6% more than in the same week of 2019.

Until week 21 there was a 24.1% increase compared to the same period of the previous year. That was nearly 44,000 more deaths in absolute numbers.

### Estimate of weekly deaths



### Employment in health activities and social services

8.7% of employed persons (more than 1.7 million people) worked in establishments affiliated with health and social services in the first quarter of 2020. Of these, more than 1.3 million were women.

#### Employees in health and social services activities (%)



Among the activity branches that increased effective hours of work in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the first quarter of the previous year, this group is in the second position, with a 4.7% increase.

### Activity branches with positive variation in the number of effective weekly hours worked

(% variation 1Q 2020/2019)

