

ESS STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS

EUROSTAT, DIRECTORATE DG

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1. Introduction

The COVID-19 crisis has had a direct impact on the production of European official statistics. Existing information flows were disrupted at a time when the demand for data was increasing. There was an urgent need to find alternative data sources to shed light on the impact of the pandemic and data providers and users had to be informed rapidly about changes to statistical collections and publication schedules. Where alternative data sources could be identified, methodological changes, needed to ensure the comparability of EU data, had to be agreed and communicated to users. A rise in the spread of disinformation and fake news relating to the pandemic also had to be tackled. To maintain its position as a reliable point of reference for European statistics, Eurostat has been working closely with its partners in the European Statistical System (ESS) to develop immediate practical solutions and concrete responses to such challenges. Enhanced crisis communication took place in regular meetings of ESS

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working groups, Directors' groups, NSI Directors-General, the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) and the Partnership Group.

This document gathers together the experience of Eurostat and 18 National Statistical Institutes, who together constitute the 'Task Force on ESS strategic communication', created in March 2020. It presents a summary of different challenges faced and the communication actions taken by NSIs in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, as well as the lessons learned during the pandemic. The exchange of experience in the area of communication between Eurostat and its ESS partners is ongoing and will help to create a repository of good practices and lessons learned, to strengthen the ability of the ESS to respond to such crises in the future. More detailed information to accompany this overview is available in the Annex.

2. ESS communication response to the COVID-19 crisis

The COVID-19 crisis has helped to identify key areas where experiences can be shared and lessons learned. While the crisis clearly disrupted the collection, processing and publication of datasets, the urgency of the situation also led to increased communication with data providers, partners, data users, staff and the public at large.

2.1 IMPACT ON DATA PUBLICATION

Due to lower response rates caused by the pandemic, a limited number of NSIs have had to temporarily stop publishing certain datasets or publish them less frequently than usual. The datasets concerned were in the areas of 'Economy and finance', 'Agriculture and fisheries' and 'Industry, trade and services' and the reason was unavailability of data.

The statistical domains where datasets were published more frequently, or where new datasets were published as a result of data needs arising from the crisis, were primarily in the areas of 'Population and social conditions', 'Industry, trade and services', and 'Economy and finance'. Other areas include 'Transport', 'General and regional statistics', 'International trade', and 'Science, technology and digital society'. A more detailed overview of the [datasets published at a lower and higher frequency](#), as well as the [newly published datasets](#) is available in the Annex.

2.2 KEEPING DATA PROVIDERS AND USERS INFORMED

One of the main communication challenges that NSIs have faced since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has been informing their users, partners, and data providers in a timely and transparent way about the changes in their operations brought about by the crisis. Users have been reassured that NSIs are focusing all of their efforts on maintaining business continuity, delivering the planned products and services, and assuring high quality output.

Timeliness, accuracy and reliability, relevance and innovation in providing new statistical products and services are qualities of official statistics – national and European – that have been at the core of communication actions targeting statistics users during the COVID-19

pandemic. Depending on the specific objectives of different user groups, some of these qualities have been leveraged more strongly than others (e.g. a focus on timeliness and reliability when addressing the media).

In communicating changes in their operations to users during the COVID-19 crisis, NSIs focused their communication efforts and targeted specific audiences. Based on their experiences, they identified specific target groups for crisis communication in general. Two specific target groups were identified, based on their role in the statistical process: those that have an important role in the production of statistics, i.e. **data providers**, and **statistics users**.

2.2.1 DATA PROVIDERS

Respondents, administrative data providers and private sector data holders have a key role in the production of statistics. Good communication and collaboration with these actors have been crucial in maintaining statistical production and addressing new user needs and demands. NSIs' regional offices and members of the ESS have also been identified as important interlocutors during crisis times.

Respondents were regularly informed of changes in data collection (e.g. longer deadlines, and different methods used, such as online or telephone questionnaires instead of face-to-face interviewing), and this has been identified as a good practice. Also, NSIs appealed to data respondents to continue to participate in surveys as much as possible during the crisis by underlining the importance of collecting reliable statistics to assess the impact of the crisis across the EU and to support fact-based decision-making.

Engaging with **administrative** and **private sector data holders** has been done through direct contact and involved a degree of negotiation. By acquiring new data, NSIs were able to increase their ability to respond to emerging statistical needs. When communicating to private sector data holders, NSIs could present themselves as reliable, professional partners who could handle data securely.

2.2.2 STATISTICS USERS

The media were universally described as a key target group as they are considered to be the most efficient, timely means of conveying information to society. As such, their role is double-faceted: they are important users of statistics for their reports, and they are also multipliers, because their articles are read by many users and the general population. In fact, while the general public has been identified as a key target group for many NSIs, the most frequently mentioned way of reaching them was indirectly, through the media.

NSIs generally have direct contacts and good relationships with the media, and this enables them to respond quickly to questions and to provide additional information. Some NSIs reported having invested significant effort at this time to refine their existing media lists in order to be able to deliver tailored content to them.

The media can be a demanding user group: during the crisis, journalists and media representatives regularly requested that certain datasets (e.g. mortality, bankruptcies, industrial production, volume of construction work, international trade) be provided to them at a higher frequency than usual. In addressing the media's requests, NSIs' key communication messages focused on the timeliness of the response, and the accuracy and trustworthiness of the data. As disinformation around COVID-19 started emerging, the media were recognised as a strong partner in the fight against disinformation when supported by official statistics produced by NSIs and Eurostat.

As 'loyal' users that depend on statistics to perform their daily professional tasks, **policymakers** and different types of **analysts** (policy, economic, banking) are another key target group for NSIs. It was important to keep this group informed of changes in statistical production – both negative (disruptions) and positive (new data, higher publication frequency of existing data). Much like the media, the statistical needs of policymakers and analysts grew during the crisis (e.g. for rapid decision making) and many NSIs recorded a higher number of requests received from this group. The experience of these users during crisis times can have an important impact on the NSIs' reputation. If their demands are not met, these users may turn to a different data source. If their demands are met, an NSI's reputation within this user group can increase. The key messages transmitted to policymakers and analysts focused on underlining the role of NSIs as the key hub for information, on their agility and innovation in adapting to new, unexpected situations and in providing them with the necessary data, despite the challenges.

Research institutes and the **scientific community** at large have also been identified as an important target group, with needs similar to those of policymakers and analysts. This group needed access to data at a higher frequency than usual and to certain new datasets, to be able to analyse the ongoing situation and create forecasts.

A number of NSIs consider the **general public** as a key target group. The main objective in communicating to the general public has been to ensure that they have easy access to official figures presented in a clear and understandable way. In messages targeting the general public, the importance of impartial and independent official statistics in times of crisis was underlined.

Other target groups, to which certain NSIs dedicated special attention in these circumstances, were local authorities, representatives of tourism organisations and associations and owners of tourism establishments.

2.3 METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT

Significant efforts have been made within the ESS to ensure that a common approach to data quality and methodology is communicated in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Eurostat and NSIs prepared guidelines and notes to support ESS statisticians and these were published in a new [dedicated section on the Eurostat website](#). NSIs intensified their collaboration and coordination efforts with Other National Authorities (ONAs) to ensure harmonised national

communication activities for clear, consistent messages. In particular, they shared methodological guidance, supporting material and new collaboration tools with ONAs.

2.4 MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NSIs AND USERS

When a change in the regular publication of statistics was introduced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, NSIs communicated this to their users. They did this using different, mostly traditional, means of communication: setting up dedicated webpages describing the change, publishing updates on social media using *organic* (unpaid) posts, publishing press releases and adding special explanations and methodological notes, publishing news articles and announcements, and sending out e-mails. A smaller number of NSIs also published updates on social media using *boosted* (paid) posts, videos or blog articles, added special notes in survey invitations for respondents, organised press conferences, and held dedicated periodic meetings organised by the Chief Statistician and the Management Board.

While some communication actions taken to communicate during the COVID-19 crisis will be discontinued once it has passed, others will be maintained, as the activities that they relate to will also continue. This includes publishing texts on new data sources used for producing official and experimental statistics (e.g. their relevance and the methodology used), engaging with private sector data holders to obtain access to their data, use of dashboards to present statistics, use of social media to support marketing efforts targeting survey respondents, use of bulletin-style releases which combine a traditional statistical release and press release into one, use of videos, a proactive approach on social media to fight fake news, building and working with a network of micro-influencers², and emphasising the role of NSIs as the central data hubs in their countries.

2.5 PARTNERSHIPS

In an effort to maintain or improve the quality of their data during the COVID-19 pandemic, many NSIs expanded their collaboration with existing partners and began to form new partnerships. The urgency of the situation led to collaboration with some enterprises that were previously reluctant to cooperate with NSIs. Partner organisations included ministries (health, economic affairs, development, employment, innovation, finance, demography, social policy, families), national central banks, national institutes for public health, government centres and committees (disease control and prevention, security, civil protection, strategic analysis, information society development), prime minister's offices, universities, tax administrations, as well as private sector data holders (financial transaction companies, retailers, energy providers, mobile network operators, kindergartens, care homes).

² A micro-influencer is someone who has between 1,000 to 100,000 followers on a given social media channel. Micro-influencers focus on a specific niche or area and are generally regarded as an industry expert or topic specialist. Source: <https://www.cmswire.com/digital-marketing/social-media-influencers-mega-macro-micro-or-nano/#:~:text=What%20is%20a%20Micro%2DInfluencer,relationships%20than%20a%20typical%20influencer.>

The motivation for entering into partnerships differed from one NSI to another, as did their roles within these partnerships – from data and knowledge providers, to data processors and disseminators. More specifically, NSIs participated in governmental expert groups to share knowledge of data processing and modelling, provided public institutions with microdata for use in research and analysis, and hosted, processed, analysed and disseminated data provided by public institutions and national central banks. In some cases, NSIs were the initiators of the partnership, while in others, it was the partner organisation that reached out to the NSI. Cases of other organisations initiating the partnership confirmed that the concerned NSIs are seen as hubs of information and statistical know-how in their countries. In the case of private enterprises, NSIs most often initiated the partnership in order to gain access to privately held data to produce new datasets or enhance existing ones. A detailed overview of the new partnerships that NSIs have entered and their outcomes is available in the Annex.

2.6 USERS' RESPONSE TO COMMUNICATION INITIATIVES

Many NSIs have approached the crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic as an opportunity to be more agile and increase their appetite for publishing new data that can be considered as experimental. Numerous new statistical products and services were introduced as part of the response to the COVID-19 crisis. Users' reactions, monitored on websites, in the media, in social media, have been positive. Comprehensive and clear explanations of the methodological background of such data are considered key to ensuring a positive reaction from users. Particularly positive feedback was recorded in relation to the publication of high-frequency indicators published as experimental statistics. Policymakers and analysts stand out as the most appreciative user group of high-frequency indicators and they would like this timeliness to be maintained and applied to other indicators as well. The media have similarly appreciated more timely and relevant statistics, and also customised statistical tables. The challenge with the media has been communicating the uncertainties and the possible revision of high-frequency indicators published as experimental statistics.

When it came to delays in publication of certain data or lack thereof, users have responded with understanding. Such communication was often accompanied by a solution to the gap, e.g. the use of new data sources (administrative, privately held) to complement the traditional data sources or to substitute them. In that sense, the crisis has facilitated the communication of the use of new data sources in producing statistics. Only one case was the subject of a critical news report, although this was very limited, and referred to an NSI using mobile network operators' data to support the health sector in fighting the pandemic. In contrast, one NSI reported a higher response rate than usual in a consumer survey, which was attributed to an increase in the visibility and reputation of this NSI during the crisis.

When asked about the change to the NSI's public brand perception as a consequence of the NSI's response to the COVID-19 crisis, the picture was mixed. Among the 17 responding NSIs,

seven were not sure if there was a change, six reported having perceived a change and four did not perceive one. For those who did perceive a change, this change was interpreted as positive: i.e. the NSI was perceived as the leader in data management in their country, their data became central to discussions regarding the impact of COVID-19 on society and the economy, the number of statistics users had grown, users were positive about the openness and timeliness of the statistics, there was a greater awareness of the necessity of official data among citizens and the NSI's brand had become stronger in this context.

2.7 COMMUNICATING WITH STAFF

The health and well-being of staff was taken very seriously by all NSIs and internal communication was consequently an important element in managing the crisis. The NSIs made significant efforts to keep their staff regularly and clearly informed about the impact of the crisis on working arrangements. This was done via the traditional channels, such as e-mails, but also using newly-launched channels and tools, including new, bespoke platforms, WhatsApp groups and Facebook groups. Staff were also encouraged to share updates from their NSIs on their personal social media accounts. A particular challenge was to communicate effectively with new staff who had joined the organisation during lockdown.

2.8 WIDENING THE RANGE OF COMMUNICATION CHANNELS TO USERS

NSIs employed a number of channels and tools to engage with their users. Some of these channels were already in use, while others were created specifically for the purpose of communicating during the COVID-19 crisis. Several NSIs used social media monitoring tools to identify new data needs in relation to COVID-19 or to track the online reputation of the NSI. A complete overview of all the employed channels and tools is presented in the table below:

Channel	Content
Website – homepage	Banner on the homepage
Website – dedicated section	General information and announcements regarding the organisation's operations
	Topical information (key indicators for economy, society, demographics, health)
	Up-to-date press releases and news articles (regular releases and new data relevant to the crisis)
	Up-to-date release calendar
	New surveys and data for assessing the impact of the pandemic (e.g. special new analyses, territorial statistical information, demographic information, tourism, etc.)
	New data visualisation tools (infographics, maps, dashboards)
	New special reports
	Links to relevant datasets
	Fact-finding sections
	Visual identity material for COVID-19 communication (special images, logos)
FAQs with most frequent requests from users	

Channel	Content
	Material for teachers and students
	Access to special tailored services for the media, available on demand
	Links to other bodies providing statistics
Social media (Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, YouTube)	Amplifying all institutional communication
	Relaunching content published on the website
	Providing user support via social media channels
	Targeted communication (especially targeting citizens with fact-checking content)
	Monitoring organisations' online reputation
	Special hashtags
Other media	Radio and TV interviews with managers
	Targeted videos (for staff, for respondents)
Direct contact	Press conferences (physical and virtual)
	E-mails and letters (to respondents; as PR actions for key stakeholders and institutional partners)
	Newsletters
	Weekly reports on COVID-19
	Telephone calls
	Special communication to researchers and microdata users on new initiatives to produce COVID-19 data

3. Next steps

While giving their input on the first lessons learned, most NSIs underlined the need for a pre-defined crisis communication plan within the organisation, which could be quickly activated in situations such as an outbreak of a pandemic. Specific issues to be taken into account in such a plan include the need for fast and clear communication channels with data producers, users, the general public and other relevant partners.

In the ESS, intensive work has started on the preparation of a new governance structure to be used in the event of future crises and on the development of a joint communication strategy to be deployed by ESS members in the future. A meeting of Directors-General is planned for November this year, with key communication issues such as promoting the value of official statistics, fighting disinformation and establishing new data partnerships on the agenda.

Based on the experiences across the ESS during the COVID-19 crisis, the challenge will be to take forward the main lessons learned about the way communication has been handled and to agree guidelines and procedures for tackling similar crises in the future.

ANNEX

1. Members of the Task Force on ESS strategic communication

	Organisation	Code
1	Statistics Austria	AT
2	Statistics Belgium	BE
3	Destatis	DE
4	Statistics Denmark	DK
5	Hellenic Statistical Authority	EL
6	INE (Spain)	ES
7	INSEE (France)	FR
8	Croatian Bureau of Statistics	HR
9	Hungarian Central Statistical Office	HU
10	CSO (Ireland)	IE
11	Istat (Italy)	IT
12	Statistics Lithuania	LT
13	Statistics Netherlands	NL
14	Statistics Poland	PO
15	Statistics Portugal	PT
16	Statistical Office of Slovenia	SI
17	Statistical Office of Slovakia	SK
18	Statistics Finland	SU
19	Eurostat	ESTAT

2. Datasets that are temporarily not published or are published less frequently than usual

	Economy and finance	Industry, trade and services	Agriculture and fisheries
AT	/	/	/
DE	/	/	/
DK	/	/	/
ES	/	/	/
HR	/	/	/
HU	/	Summary data of hotels	/
IE	/	/	/
IT	/	/	/
LT	/	/	/
NL	/	/	/
PL	No CPI FE data for March; Break in time series for HICP FE as of March	/	No data on prices of agricultural products on marketplaces for April-May
PT	Management Practices Survey 2019 discontinued	/	/
SI	/	/	/
SU	/	/	/

3. New datasets

	General and regional statistics	Economy and finance	Population and social conditions	Industry, trade and services	International trade	Transport	Science, technology and digital society
AT			Various statistics from the COVID-19 prevalence studies				
BE			Experimental datasets on households, nursing staff, geographical information (distance of grandparents from grandchildren)				
DE		Loan agreements of the credit services sector and information regarding online transactions		Early indicator of short-term development in the non-financial business economy, based on advance turnover tax returns			
DK	Number of people tested for COVID-19, D→W Confirmed COVID-19 cases by age group and municipality, D→W Number of hospitalized with COVID-19, D→W Number of deaths due to COVID-19, D→W Ended COVID-19 infections, D→W Wage compensation schemes, W Households' use of electricity, W New housing ads, W Housing sales, W	Businesses' use of electricity by type of industry, W	Newly registered unemployed, W Announced dismissals, W Newly posted vacancies on Jobnet, W Gross unemployment and Google search, W Expenditure indicators, W	COVID-19 impact on turnover and business climate, M Production and turnover in manufacturing sector, M Registration of enterprises, M (all three Mar, Apr) Turnover in supermarkets by main types of commodity, W	Trade in goods with countries outside EU, 2xM Trade in goods with EU MSs + countries outside EU + trade in services, M	Road traffic, D Crossings at Great Belt Bridge by type of vehicle, W Number of passengers in the CPH subway, W Flights from CPH Int'l airport, W Ship arrivals at harbour, airport, W Traffic congestion in the CPH region, under development	
ES			Mortality data, W			Mobility data, D	
HR				Online sales data			
HU		Activity of entrepreneurs, W	Turnover of subsidised medicine, W	Change in district-level retail sales, M		Vehicle traffic, M	
IE		Business impact of COVID-19, M	Employment and life effects of	Business impact of			COVID-19 deaths and

General and regional statistics	Economy and finance	Population and social conditions	Industry, trade and services	International trade	Transport	Science, technology and digital society
	Live register and monthly unemployment / COVID-19 impact, Q	COVID-19, every 8 W Social impact of COVID-19, every 8-12 W ICT usage and COVID-19, one-off Impact of COVID-19 – Women and men, Virtual life, Age groups, all three one-off Experiences and expectations in a pandemic, one-off COVID-19 and the reopening of schools, one-off	COVID-19, M			cases, 2xM Occupations with potential exposure to COVID-19, one-off Measuring mortality using public data sources, one-off
IT Annual report – the state of the country SDGs report – Statistical information for the Agenda 2030 in Italy	Businesses during the COVID-19 health emergency Outlook for the Italian economy 2020-2021 Specific focus in the release of data on industrial production, retail trade, monthly note on the performance of the economy, monthly employed and unemployed, industrial producer prices and services producer prices, preliminary estimate of GDP and employment at territorial level, non-EU foreign trade, quarterly employment note, production in construction, foreign trade and import prices of industrial product, turnover and orders, consumer prices	Days at home during lockdown Impact of COVID-19 on mortality Citizen reactions to lockdown Italian museums during COVID-19 Gender-based violence in the during COVID-19 Daily movements on Italian territory before COVID-19 Reports Istat-ISS on mortality of the resident population Life aspects of people aged 75 and over Publishers and books during COVID-19 Space in houses for children and teenagers and availability of computer for them at home	A missed season: impact of COVID-19 on tourism Social protection in Italy and Europe		Air transport and scenarios	
LT	Number of small enterprises, one-off	Dismissed and hired employees, M	Proportion of economic entities with at least one insured person Discontinuation of operations			
NL	Use of government COVID-19 support programs for affected businesses – new output Business cycle survey – specific questions on COVID-19 added	Mortality in relation to public health and care categories	Freight transport – high-frequency dashboard with updates on transport activity in the country, W			

	General and regional statistics	Economy and finance	Population and social conditions	Industry, trade and services	International trade	Transport	Science, technology and digital society
PL		Consumer tendency – set of additional questions about feeling in danger due to the pandemic – publication of the % response in the form of an attachment to monthly release					
PT	Territorial view of demographic context and socioeconomic impact indicators, 3x May-June Impact of the pandemic on enterprises Statistical view integrating territory and demography, 2x in April COVID-19 dashboard with indicators on territorial and demographic context and socioeconomic impact Weekly summary of key indicators measuring the social and economic impact of COVID-19	Fast and exceptional enterprise survey, W→2xM from April to June		Flash estimate of tourism activity, 4x Feb-April			
SI	Favourable economic conditions in EU-28, one-off Persons in employment in exposed occupational groups per municipality, one-off		Labour Day 2020 slightly different than usual, one-off	Activities for the manufacture and sale of protective equipment and supplies, one-off Accommodation and food service activities paralyzed by the pandemic, one-off	Trade in goods between Slovenia and Italy, one-off		Key role of ICT in maintaining contact during coronavirus, one-off
SU	Regional time series database made available to users free of charge Number of summer cottages per region, one-off Nordic labour market and commuting (published in Nordic cooperation)	Number of small enterprises, one-off	Specific COVID-19 questions added to running consumer confidence survey - collected data published on blog				

4. Datasets published at a higher frequency

	General and regional statistics	Economy and finance	Population and social conditions	Industry, trade and services	International trade	Transport	Science, technology and digital society
AT			Death figures, W				
BE		Corporate bankruptcies Employment and unemployment	Mortality and death rates				
DE			Death figures, W	Current buying behaviour (experimental), W		Truck toll mileage index, D	
DK			Death toll per day, W	Bankruptcies (filings), W	Trade in goods with non-EU countries, 2xM		
ES			Health and mortality			Mobility data	
FR			Daily deceased by NUTS 2 and NUTS 3, W				
HR							
HU			HCSO Weekly monitor, W Number of deaths by sex, age group and week, W				
IE			Labour market data, M				

	General and regional statistics	Economy and finance	Population and social conditions	Industry, trade and services	International trade	Transport	Science, technology and digital society
IT		<p>Contribution and positioning of economic activity sectors within the Italian production system</p> <p>Production structure of regions and autonomous provinces by activity sector</p> <p>Municipal data on business, employee and economic results of companies included in 'active' and 'suspended' sectors</p> <p>Tables on the performance of indicators useful for monitoring the impact of COVID-19 on the economy</p>	<p>Demographic effects of COVID-19</p> <p>Scenarios for mortality</p> <p>Gender-based violence during COVID-19</p> <p>Death by sex</p> <p>Report of Istat and ISS: Mortality of the resident population</p> <p>Deaths by underlying cause and region of occurrence</p> <p>Health data and microdata</p> <p>Population and households data and microdata</p>				
LT		Registered real property	<p>Deaths by week</p> <p>Violent criminal offences and thefts</p>				
NL	Effect of COVID-19 on societal broader well-being, Y and gradually increasing frequency	Consumer confidence, W Business Cycle Survey – specific questions on COVID-19 added	<p>Excess mortality, M→W</p> <p>Health & social cohesion survey indicators, Y→Q</p> <p>Holidays leave data in Q1: new output</p>	Bankruptcies, M→W		Aircraft movements, passengers on airports, Q→M	

General and regional statistics	Economy and finance	Population and social conditions	Industry, trade and services	International trade	Transport	Science, technology and digital society
PL		Impact of COVID-19 on select elements of the labour market, Q1 2020	Production of industrial products related to the prevention of spreading/combating COVID-19, M Retail internet sales – more indicators, M Socioeconomic situation of the country – more indicators, M Occupancy of tourist accommodation establishments - number of tourists and overnight stays, M			
PT	Fast and exceptional enterprise survey with focus on COVID-19, weekly→ 2xM Labour Force Survey – development of a module to cover work from home (or non-work) related to COVID-19 and use of technology		Flash estimates on tourism	Trade in goods – new biannual survey on enterprises’ perspectives on exports of goods concerning the 2 nd forecast for 2020 will include specific questions on COVID-19 and enterprise plans to change their production and export strategy		ICT usage in households and by individuals, questions related to work from home
SI		Deaths and births, Q→M				
SU	Bankruptcies, W	Rapid estimate of the number of deaths, W	Accommodation statistics			

Y – yearly

M – monthly

Q – quarter(ly)

2xM – twice per month

W – weekly

D - daily

5. Overview of adjustments to data publication

	AT	BE	DE	DK	ES	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	NL	PL	PT	SI	SU
Datasets that are temporarily not published or are published less frequently than usual																
Economy and finance													✓	✓		
Industry, trade and services								✓								
Agriculture and fisheries													✓			
New datasets																
General and regional statistics				✓						✓				✓	✓	✓
Economy and finance			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Population and social conditions	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Industry, trade and services			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
International trade				✓											✓	
Transport				✓	✓			✓		✓						
Science, technology and digital society									✓						✓	
Datasets published at a higher frequency																
General and regional statistics												✓				
Economy and finance		✓								✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Population and social conditions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Industry, trade and services			✓	✓								✓	✓	✓		✓
International trade				✓										✓		
Transport			✓		✓											
Science, technology and digital society														✓		

6. NSIs' new partnerships and their outcomes

	NSI	Partner organisation	Collaboration outcome
1	Statistics Austria	Medical University of Vienna	COVID-19 prevalence studies
2	Statistics Belgium	National Institute for Public Health	More collaboration and feedback on mortality figures
3	Destatis	National Central Bank	Financial transaction data
4	Statistics Denmark	Ministry of Health	Sharing knowledge of data processing and modelling; providing microdata for use in research and analysis
		Danish Central Bank	Production, processing and dissemination of a suite of indicators
		State Serum Institute & all four national telecommunications networks	Aggregated data on the movement of individuals between local areas
		Tax agency	Daily retail trade of large companies.
5	INE Spain	General Directorate of Registries	Supply of mortality data
		Ministry of Health	Participation in the design of the serology study
		Secretary of State for Digitalization and Artificial Intelligence (SEDIA)	Participation in the design of the study of mobility of the population
		Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment	Scenario-model describing the impact of the pandemic and decline in tourism on the economy
		Government	Citizens' pulse survey, investigating citizens' opinion on the activity of the authorities, respondents' state of mind, trust in the future, following the rules, helping others, being informed
		Tax administration	Obtaining data on enterprises that have made payment arrangements, monthly data on advance taxes and tax liabilities
6	Croatian Bureau of Statistics	Ministry for Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy	Sent for consideration a draft cooperation agreement on providing the necessary information
7	Central Statistics Office Ireland	Ministry of Health	Detailed analysis of deaths and cases in relation to COVID-19 using Department of Health data
8	Istat	Ministry of Health and Civil Protection	Serological investigation to map the infection spread in the country
9	Statistics Lithuania	Public administration	Creation of a special data branch in NSI database – 'data lakes' project
10	Statistics Netherlands	National Institute for Public Health	Providing better indicators on the spread of the virus and epidemic for healthcare - mortality data; 'people's movement research'
11	Statistics Poland	Government Center for Safety	Creation of a tool, 'Map of threats', to monitor the impact of COVID-19

NSI	Partner organisation	Collaboration outcome
	McKinsey and Ministry for Development	Developing a dashboard to illustrate the impact of COVID-19 on the national economy
INE Portugal	Bank of Portugal	'Fast and Exception Enterprise Survey', aiming to identify the effects of the pandemic on business activity
	Istituto Superiore di Sanità	Releasing updated data on mortality from COVID-19
12	Ministry for Equal Opportunities and Families	Monitoring of the anti-violence and anti-stalking phone service (1522)
13	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic	Ministry of Finance Maintaining statistical quality
14	Statistics Finland	Helsinki Graduate School of Economics Forming an 'economic situation room', giving access to a secure platform for the sharing of data, providing data that enables the publication of weekly updated on different aspects of the economy
		Mortality analysis using a public data sources, www.rip.ie