

17 December, 2020

## Regional Statistical Yearbooks

2019

### Regional Statistical Yearbooks - Regional and Municipal Statistical Data

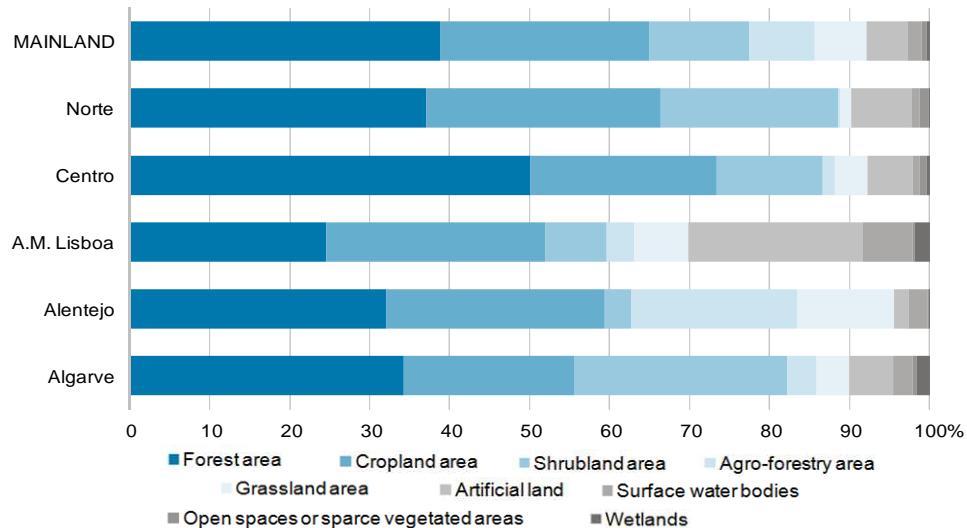
Statistics Portugal releases the Regional Statistical Yearbooks, which include a wide range of statistical information at regional and municipal levels. From the topics analysed in this press release it is important to highlight:

- **Territory:** in 2018, almost two thirds of Mainland Portugal was occupied by forest and cropland areas, with the Centro and Norte regions having the largest proportions of forest and cropland area, respectively.
- **Population:** in 2019, the number of inhabitants in the country increased +0.19% compared to the previous year, reversing the negative annual population growth that occurred in the previous eight years. This positive dynamic occurred in 9 out of the 25 sub-regions of the country, being more expressive in AML (+0.59%) and in Oeste (+0.54%).
- **Construction and housing:** the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Algarve concentrated about three quarters of the total value of urban buildings estates acquired by non-residents in Portugal.
- **Regional and local government:** in 89 out of the 308 municipalities, the municipalities' own-source receipt represented more than 50% of the total of receipts from non-financial transactions, with the municipalities of Lisboa, Lagoa and Albufeira scoring the highest values.

From this edition on, the Regional Statistical Yearbooks starts a new format of dissemination by subchapter allowing a more direct consultation of integrated data for the seven NUTS 2 regions of the country. The contents are presented in [Thematic Folders - Municipalities - Regional Statistical Yearbooks](#) and are organised into four main chapters — Territory, People, Economic Activity and State — which, in turn, are analysed in 27 sections on different thematic areas (see the technical note at the end of this press release).

Next, a brief analysis based on the information available in the following sections is presented: Territory, Population, Construction and housing and, Regional and local government.

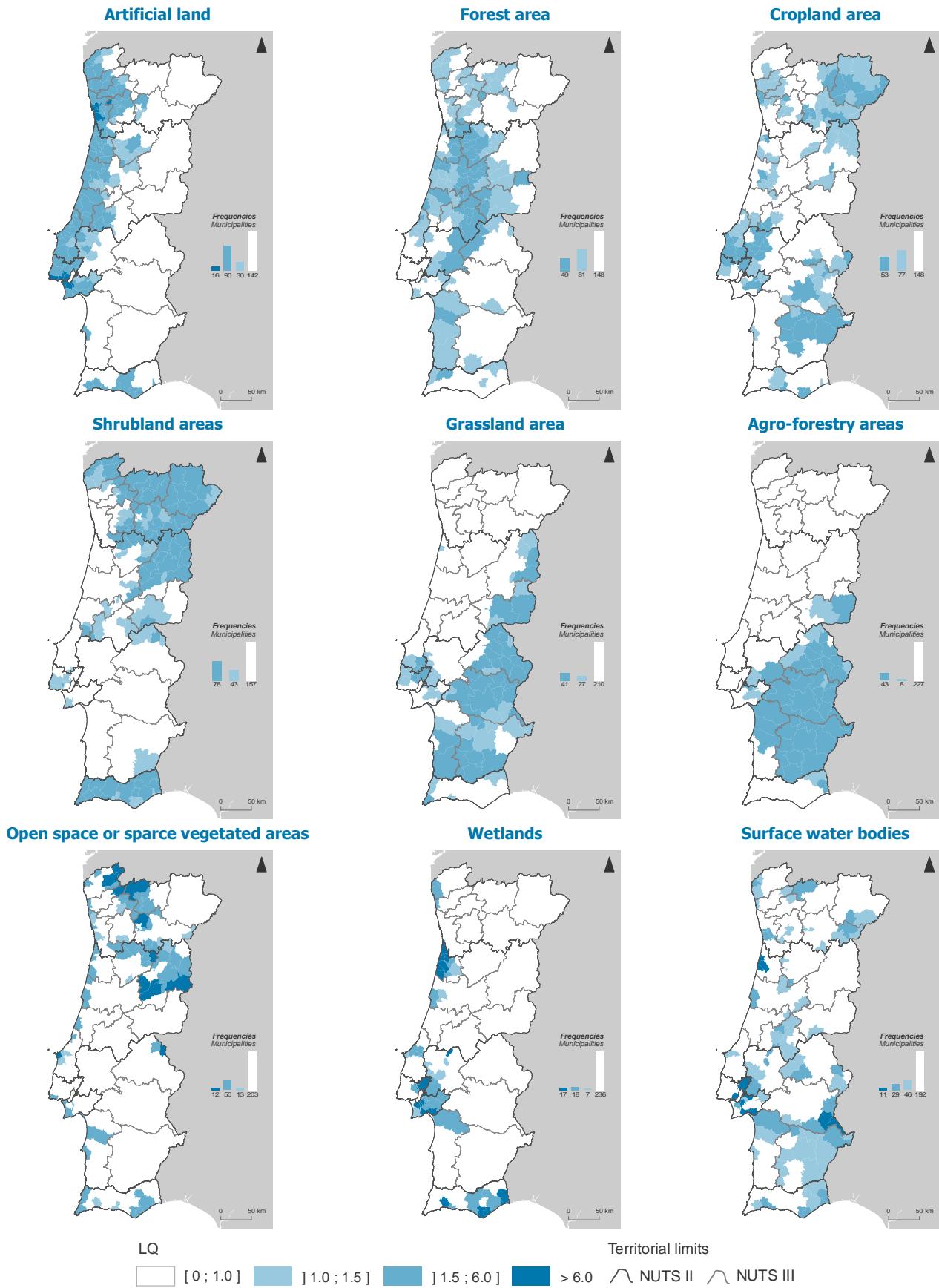
**Figure 1 - Surface distribution of territorial units by land use/cover classes, Mainland Portugal and NUTS 2, 2018**



**Source:** Statistics Portugal/DGT, Land use land cover statistics.

<sup>1</sup> Location Quotients (QL) correspond to the ratio between the proportion of each land use and land cover class in municipalities and the respective proportion on Mainland Portugal. Thus, QLs above 1 indicate an over-representation of the class in relation to the territorial reference context.

**Figure 2 - Location quotients<sup>1</sup> of land use/cover classes by municipality, 2018**

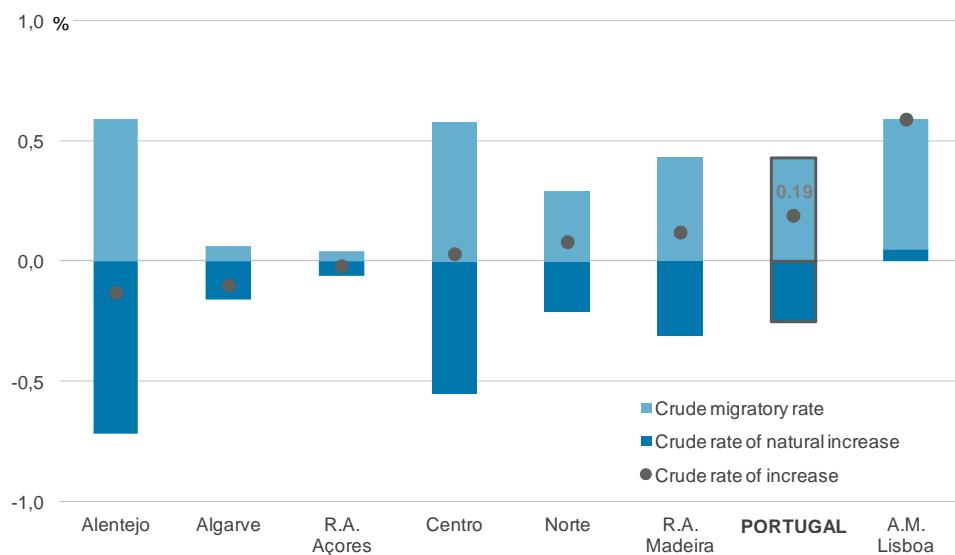


**Source:** Statistics Portugal/DGT, Land use land cover statistics.

Regional Statistical Yearbooks - 2019

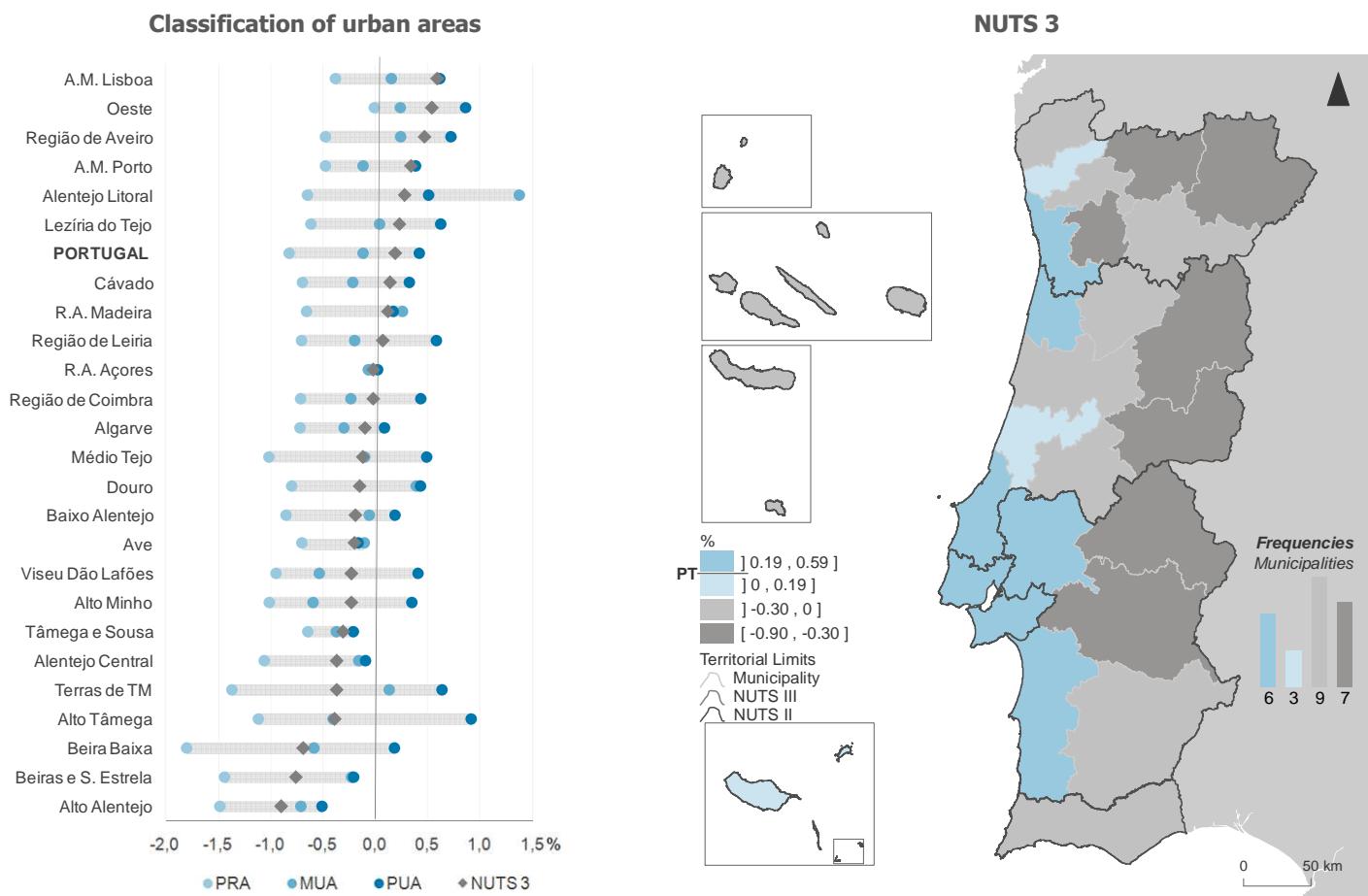
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**Figure 3 - Resident population crude rates of increase and population components, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2018/2019**



**Source:** Statistics Portugal, Annual Provisional Estimates of Resident Population.

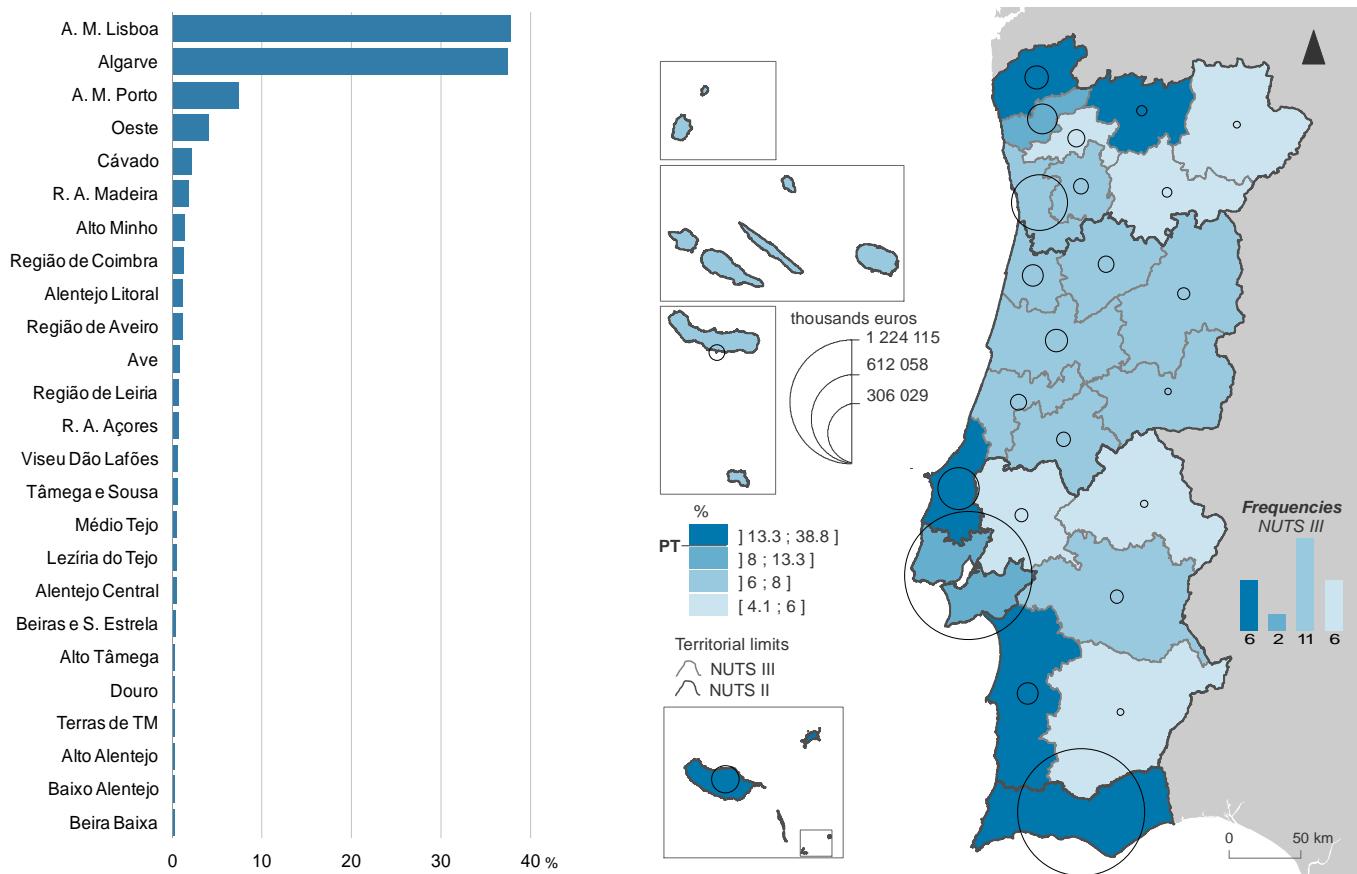
**Figure 4 - Resident population crude rates of increase according to the Classification of urban areas, Portugal and NUTS 3, 2018/2019**



**Source:** Statistics Portugal, Annual Provisional Estimates of Resident Population.

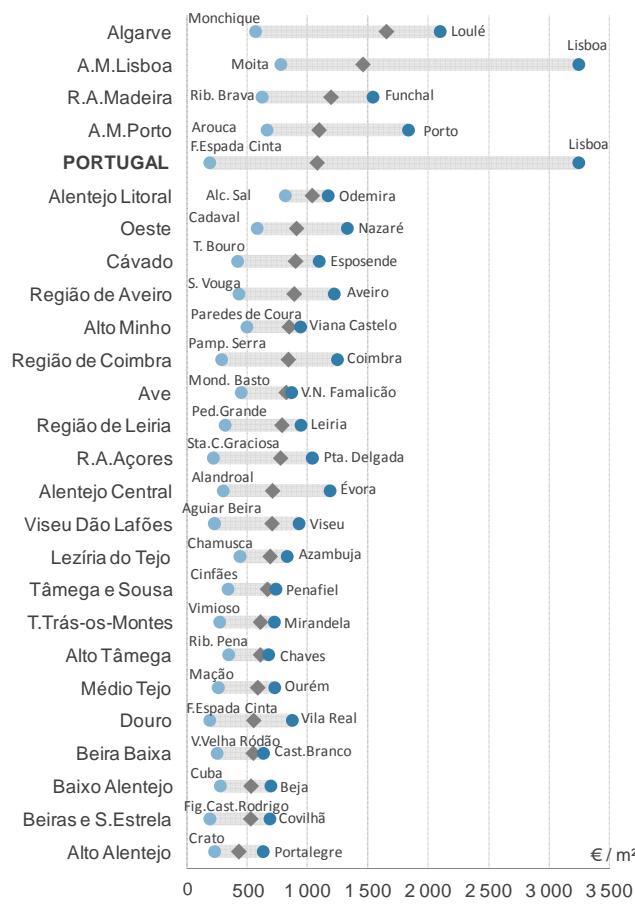
## CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

**Figure 5 – Contribution, Value and Proportion of the value of urban estates acquired by non-residents, NUTS 3, 2019**



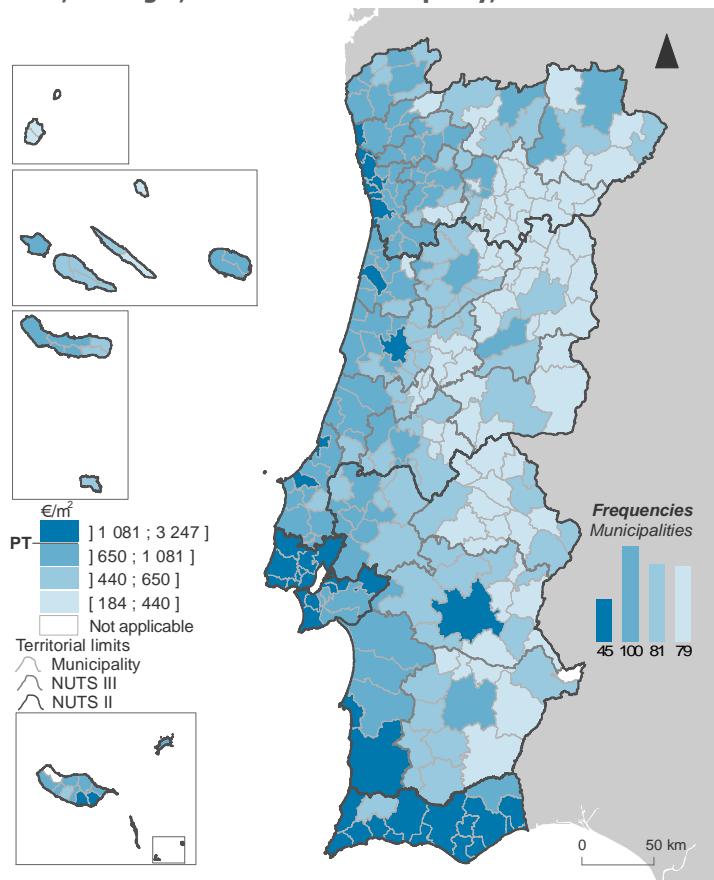
**Source:** Directorate-General for Justice Policy.

**Figure 6 - Median value per m<sup>2</sup> of dwellings sales, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2019**

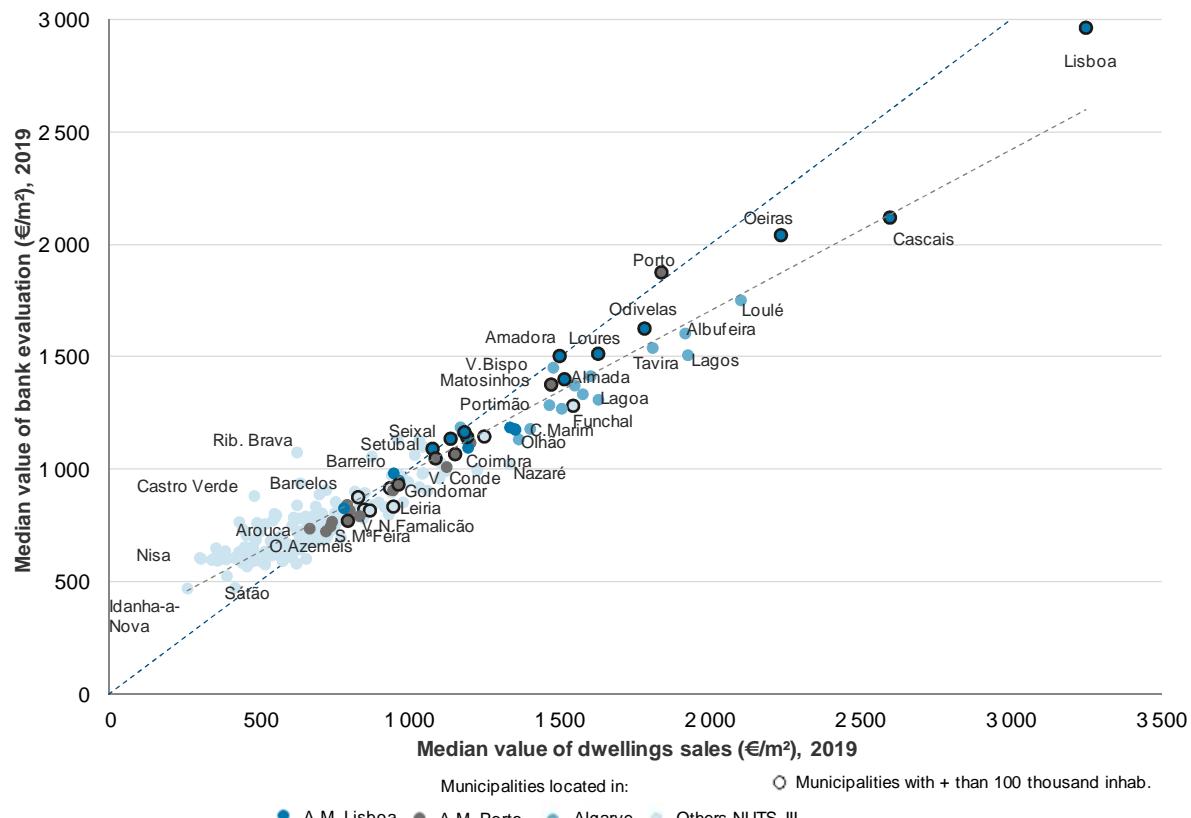


● Lowest municipal value   ◆ NUTS III   ● Highest municipal value

**Source:** Statistics Portugal, House prices statistics at local level.



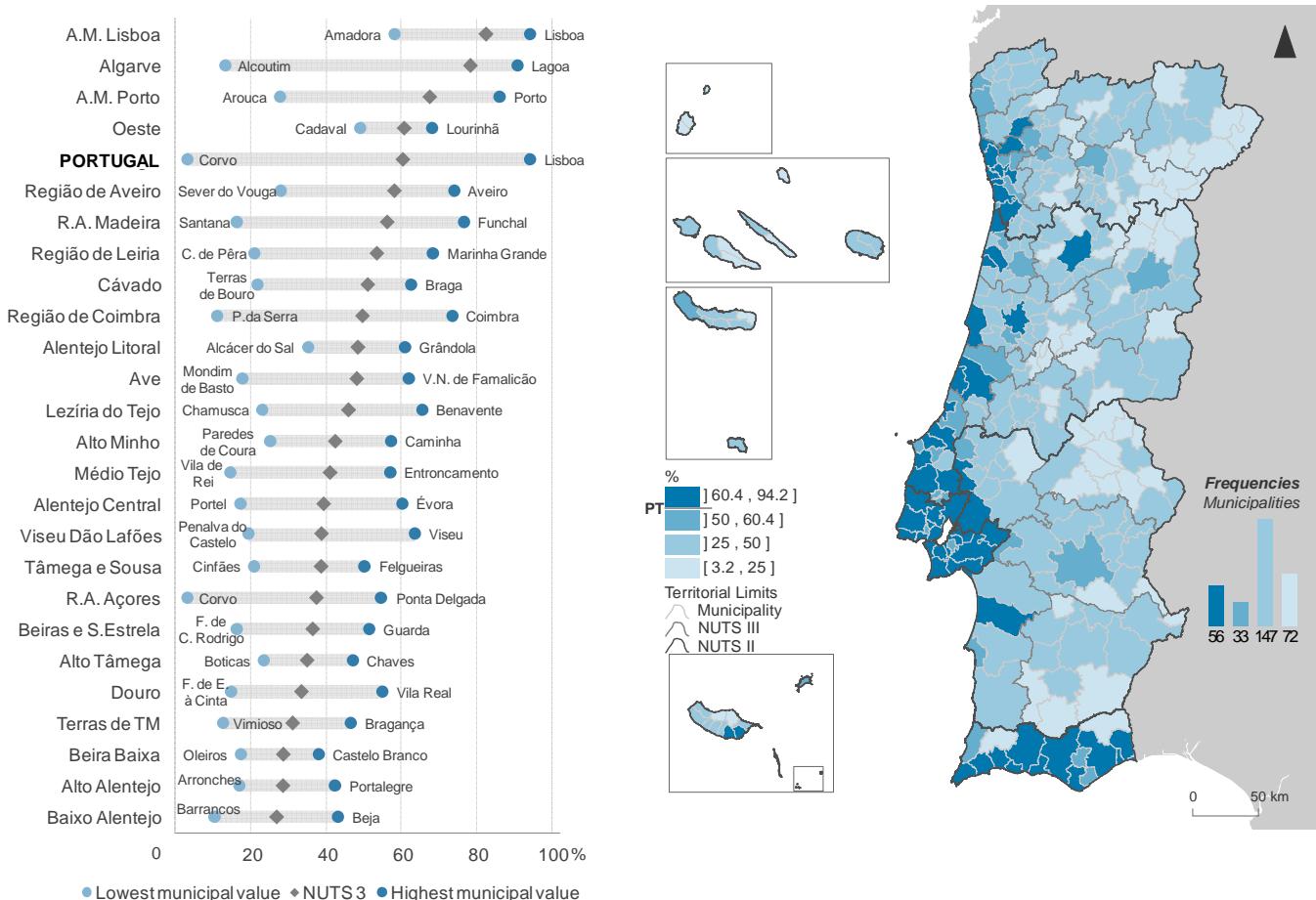
**Figure 7 - Median value of bank evaluation per m<sup>2</sup> and Median value per m<sup>2</sup> of family dwellings sales, by municipality, 2019**



**Source:** Statistics Portugal, Statistics on house prices at local level and Survey on bank evaluation on housing.

## REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

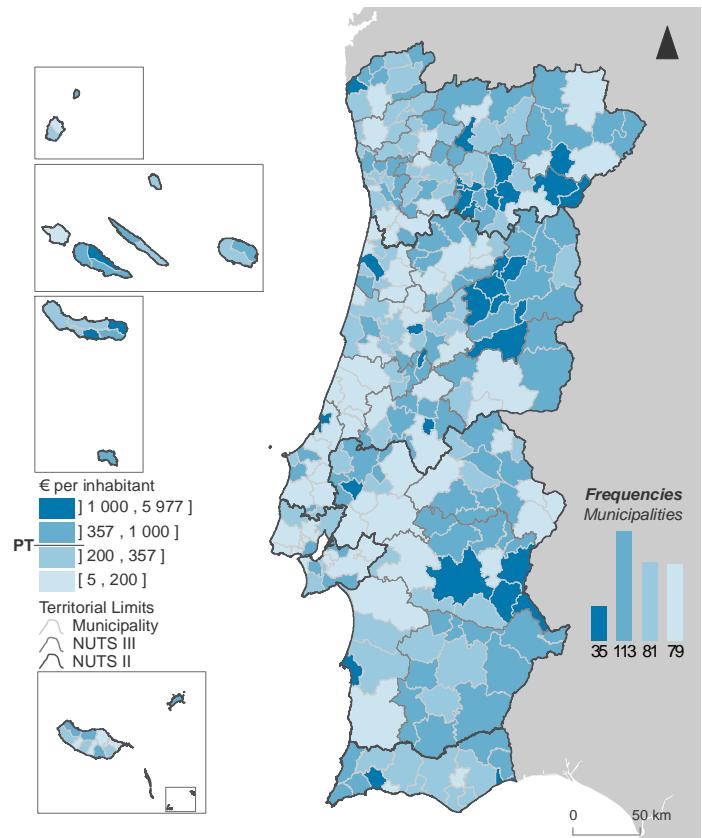
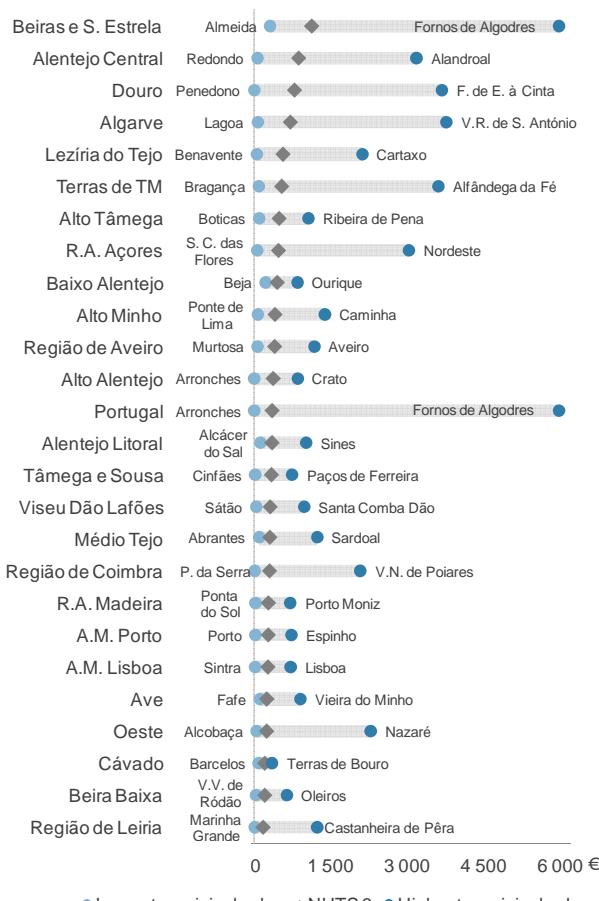
**Figure 8 - Ratio between municipalities' own-source receipts<sup>2</sup> and total receipts, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2019 Po**



**Source:** Ministry of State Modernisation and Public Administration - Directorate-General for Local Authorities (SIIAL).

<sup>2</sup> Own-source receipt considers the following items: direct taxes, indirect taxes, fees, fines and other penalties, property income, sales of current goods and services, other current receipts, sales of investment assets, financial assets, other capital receipts and refunds not deducted in payments.

**Figure 9 - Ratio between municipalities' own-source receipts and total receipts, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2019 Po**



**Source:** Ministry of State Modernisation and Public Administration - Directorate-General for Local Authorities (SIIAL).

## >> TECHNICAL NOTE

From this edition on, the Regional Statistical Yearbooks starts a new format of dissemination by subchapter allowing a more direct consultation of integrated data for the seven NUTS 2 regions of the country.

The contents are presented in [Thematic Folders - Municipalities - Regional Statistical Yearbooks](#) and are organised into four main chapters — Territory, People, Economic Activity and State — which are, in turn, analysed in 27 sections on different thematic areas. Each section begins with a set of key indicators aiming at giving the user a glance at the position of the different territorial units on each topic. Tables are presented in a bilingual format (Portuguese and English) and with the respective links to the Statistics Portugal's online Database ([www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt)), making it possible to access to retrospective data series and to additional information including metadata.

The 2020 edition of the Regional Statistical Yearbooks is based on the new Common Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 2013). The Portuguese NUTS 2013 were set out by the regulation (EC) No. 868/2014 and they have been into force within the European and National Statistical System since January 1st, 2015.

For the analysis of information according to the intensity of urbanization, the Classification of urban areas for statistical purposes of 2014 (TIPAU 2014) was used, which constitutes an exhaustive classification of Portuguese parishes in three categories: predominantly urban area (PUA), medium urban area (MUA) and predominantly rural area (PRA).

The territorial administrative division at municipality level – the territorial unit of reference for the majority of the information made available – considers the Administrative Division Code of the National Statistical System and corresponding delimitation of the country's administrative boundaries according to the Official Administrative Map of Portugal (CAOP) produced by the Directorate-General for Territorial Development (DGT).

Since the information provided in the Regional Statistical Yearbooks' vary from a large variety of statistical operations and administrative sources, the reference period is not homogenous. Nevertheless, the reference year for the majority of the indicators corresponds to 2019.