

Regional Statistical Yearbooks

2017

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, relevant to support the understanding of development trajectories and the analysis of territorial-based issues.

From the topics analysed in 2017 it is important to highlight:

- **Population:** in a context of a slight slowdown in the decrease of the country's resident population, there was an increase in the number of municipalities registering a population increase (41 in 2016 and 46 in 2017), with the municipality of Porto reversing the negative trend (+0.22%) and the municipality of Lisboa consolidating the increase (+0.22%) started in 2016, in both cases due to positive migratory rates.
- **International trade:** having the operators headquarters location as a reference, 19 out of the 25 NUTS 3 regions scored a coverage rate above 100%, with higher values being registered in a group of sub-regions located in the Norte – Tâmega e Sousa, Ave and Cávado – and in the Alentejo region – Alentejo, Alentejo Litoral and Alentejo Central – which gathered around 19% of the total value on national exports.
- **Construction and housing:** Algarve, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Região Autónoma da Madeira scored prices of dwellings sales above the value registered for Portugal; these same NUTS 3 regions and Área Metropolitana do Porto also recorded values of new lease agreements higher than the national value.
- **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 and Albufeira scoring higher values.

As an example, a table of the *Population* section is presented

INDICADORES DE POPULAÇÃO POR MUNICÍPIO, 2017

POPULATION INDICATORS BY MUNICIPALITY, 2017

II.1.1	Densidade populacional	Taxa de crescimento efetivo	Taxa de crescimento natural	Taxa de crescimento migratório	Taxa bruta de natalidade	Taxa bruta de mortalidade	Taxa bruta de nupcialidade	Taxa bruta de divórcio	Taxa de fecundidade geral	Índice sintético de fecundidade	Taxa de fecundidade na adolescência	Nados-vivos fora do casamento	Proporção de casamentos entre portugueses/as e estrangeiros/as
	N./km ²	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N.º	%	%	%
Portugal	111,6	- 0,18	- 0,23	0,05	8,4	10,7	3,3	2,1	37,2	1,37	8,0	54,9	14,0
Continente	109,9	- 0,17	- 0,23	0,06	8,4	10,7	3,2	2,1	37,4	1,38	7,8	55,2	14,2
Norte	168,0	- 0,23	- 0,19	- 0,05	7,7	9,6	3,4	2,2	33,2	1,24	5,2	46,3	8,5
Alto Minho	104,6	- 0,70	- 0,64	- 0,06	6,2	12,7	3,3	1,8	29,0	1,07	3,9	44,6	6,8
Arcos de Valdevez	47,2	- 0,85	- 1,01	0,16	4,6	14,7	3,1	1,0	25,0	x	x	44,9	10,8
Caminha	116,4	- 0,46	- 0,65	0,18	5,4	11,9	4,0	1,8	25,3	x	x	51,2	4,8
Melgaço	34,6	- 1,80	- 2,10	0,30	3,1	24,1	1,4	1,2	18,1	x	x	46,2	8,3

	No./km²	%			‰					No.	‰	%	
	Population density	Crude rate of increase	Crude rate of natural increase	Crude migratory rate	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Crude marriage rate	Crude divorce rate	General fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Teenage fertility rate	Live births outside marriage	Proportion of marriages between Portuguese and foreigners

© INE, I.P., Portugal, 2018. Informação disponível até 15 de novembro de 2018. Information available till 15th November, 2018.

Fonte: INE, I.P., Indicadores Demográficos e Estimativas Provisórias Anuais da População Residente.
Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic Indicators and Annual Provisional Estimates of Resident Population.

Next, a brief analysis based on the information available in the following sections is presented: Territory, Population, International Trade, Construction and Housing, and Regional and Local Government.

TERRITORY

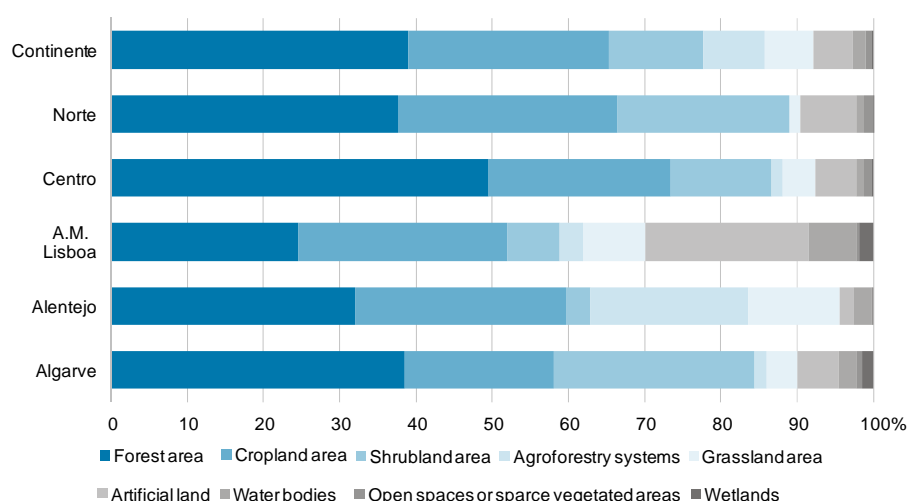
In 2015, around 39.0% of the area of Mainland Portugal corresponded to forest area, 26.3% to cropland area and 12.4% to shrubland area. The agroforestry systems (8.0%), the grassland area (6.5%) and artificial land (5.1%) also recorded, for Mainland Portugal, a proportion of area higher than 5%. Together, the three remaining land use land cover classes accounted for around 2.7% of the area.

At regional level, the Centro region registered the highest proportion of forest area (49.5%) and the Norte region the highest extension of cropland area (28.7%). The proportion of cropland area was also significant (27.7%) in the Alentejo region.

The Alentejo region also scored the highest proportion of agroforestry systems (20.6%) and of grassland area (12.1%), while the Algarve region scored the highest extension of shrubland area (26.3%).

Área Metropolitana de Lisboa stood out by presenting the highest proportion of artificial land (21.4%).

Figure 1: Distribution of area of the territorial units by land use and land cover classes, Mainland and NUTS 2, 2015

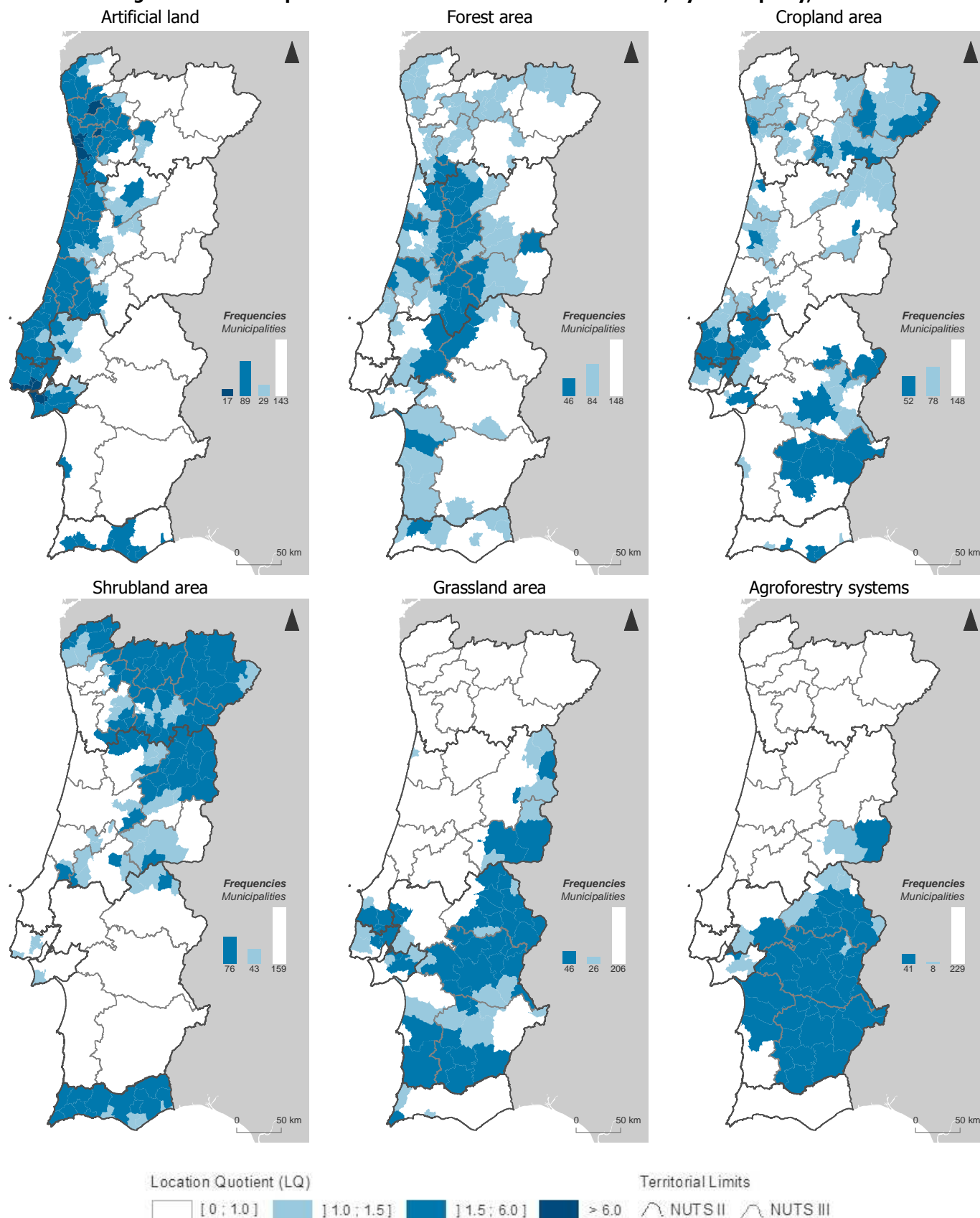


Source: Statistics Portugal/Directorate-General for Territorial Development, Land use and Land Cover Statistics.

The Location quotients (LQ) of Figure 2 correspond to the ratio between the proportion of each land use and land cover class in the municipalities and the corresponding proportion for Mainland Portugal. Therefore, a LQ higher than 1 shows an overrepresentation of the class in relation to the territorial context of reference.

In this vein, there is a higher expression of artificial land in a group of municipalities closer to Portugal's mainland coast, located north of Alentejo and in the Algarve, as well as in the municipality of Sines. Additionally, for a group of municipalities of the metropolitan areas, Braga, Paços de Ferreira and Entroncamento, the proportion of artificial land was six times higher than the one registered for the Mainland. The forest area was more expressive in central municipalities of the Centro region, extending in a territorial continuum to municipalities located in the Norte region – Arouca, Vale de Cambra, Castelo de Paiva – and to the south, to municipalities located in Lezíria do Tejo and Alto Alentejo. Shrubland areas were more relevant in north-eastern municipalities of Mainland Portugal and in the Algarve and the agroforestry systems in municipalities of the Alentejo region, as well as in Alcochete and Idanha-a-Nova.

Figure 2: Location quotients of Land use and land cover classes, by municipality, 2015



Source: Statistics Portugal/Directorate-General for Territorial Development, Land use and Land Cover Statistics.

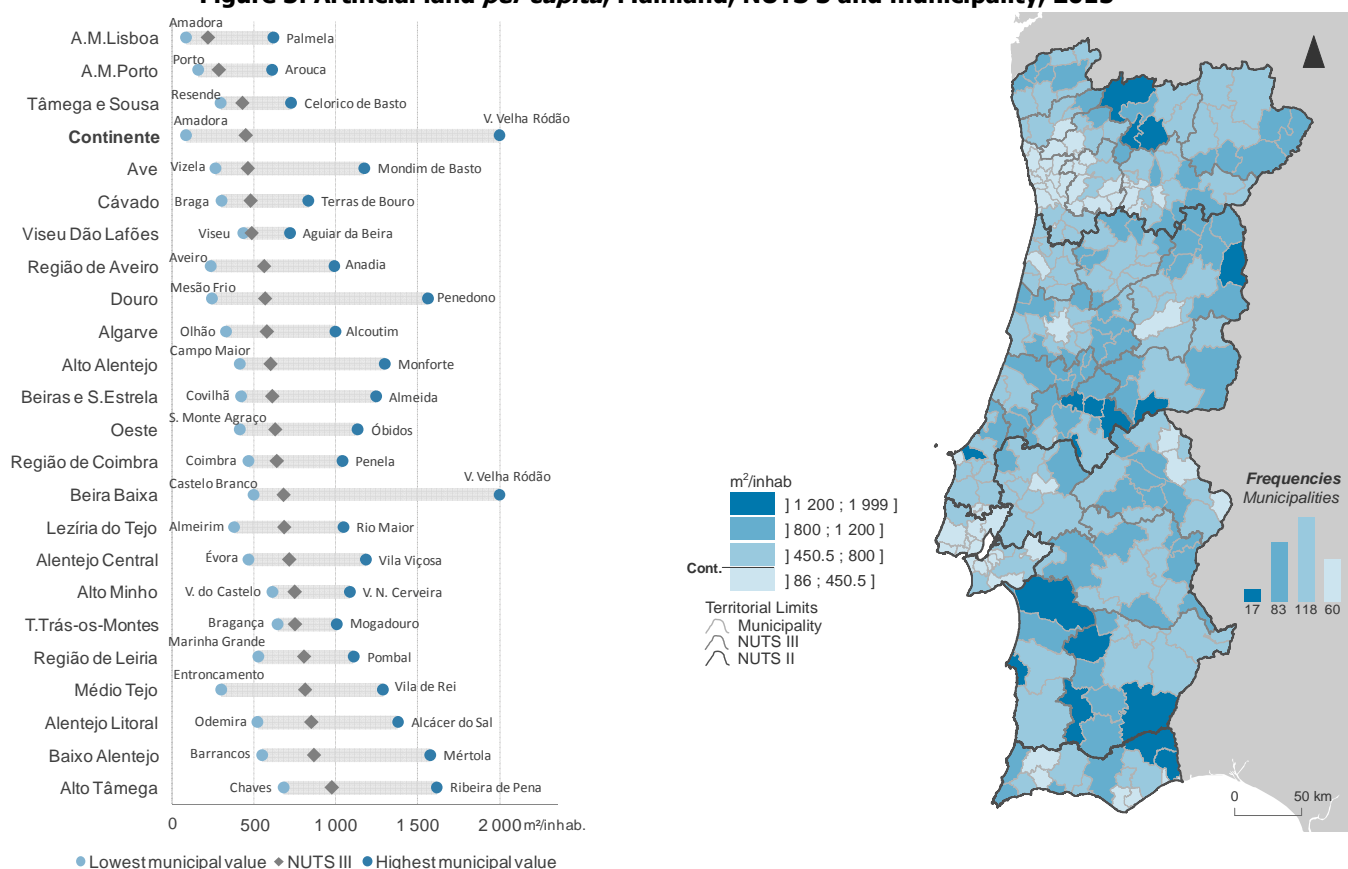
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In 2015, the NUTS 3 regions of Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (220.8), Área Metropolitana do Porto (286.8) and Tâmega e Sousa (430.8) registered the lowest area of artificial land *per capita*, scoring values lower than the one registered for the Mainland (450.5 m²/inhab.).

In the period under analysis, 60 municipalities, mainly located in the metropolitan areas of Lisboa and Porto, recorded less area of artificial land *per capita* than the one registered for the Mainland. The municipality of Amadora scored the lowest value (86.3 m²/inhab.), contrasting with the municipality of Vila Velha de Ródão (1998.6 m²/inhab.) that scored the highest area of artificial land *per capita* in the Mainland.

Figure 3: Artificial land *per capita*, Mainland, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2015



Source: Statistics Portugal/Directorate-General for Territorial Development, Land use and Land Cover Statistics.

POPULATION

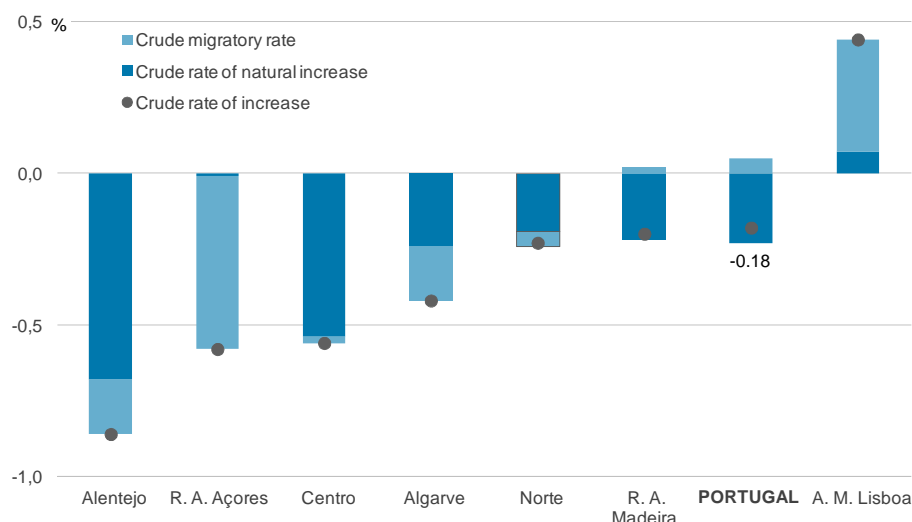
The resident population in Portugal at 31 December 2017 was estimated at 10 291 027 inhabitants, resulting in a decrease of -0.18% in relation to the population estimated for the previous year. This value shows a slowdown when comparing with the decrease registered for the six previous years, but continued to follow the downward trend observed for Portugal since 2010.

Between 2016 and 2017, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the only NUTS 2 region with a population increase (0.44%). In contrast, Alentejo (-0.86%), Região Autónoma dos Açores (-0.58%) and Centro region (-0.56%) showed the highest population decreases.

The decline of resident population in Portugal, in 2017, was the result of a negative variation of the natural increase (-0.23%) – that kept the downward trend observed since 2009 – attenuated by the increase in the crude migratory rate (0.05%) – countering the negative trend registered since 2011.

Natural increase particularly contributed to the negative variation of Alentejo (-0.68%) and Centro (-0.54%) regions, whereas in Região Autónoma dos Açores population decreased due to the highest negative crude migratory rate registered for the country (-0.57%). Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the only NUTS 2 region with a population increase, resulting from gains in both natural (0.07%) and migratory (0.37%) rates.

Figure 4: Resident population crude rates of increase and population components, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2016/2017



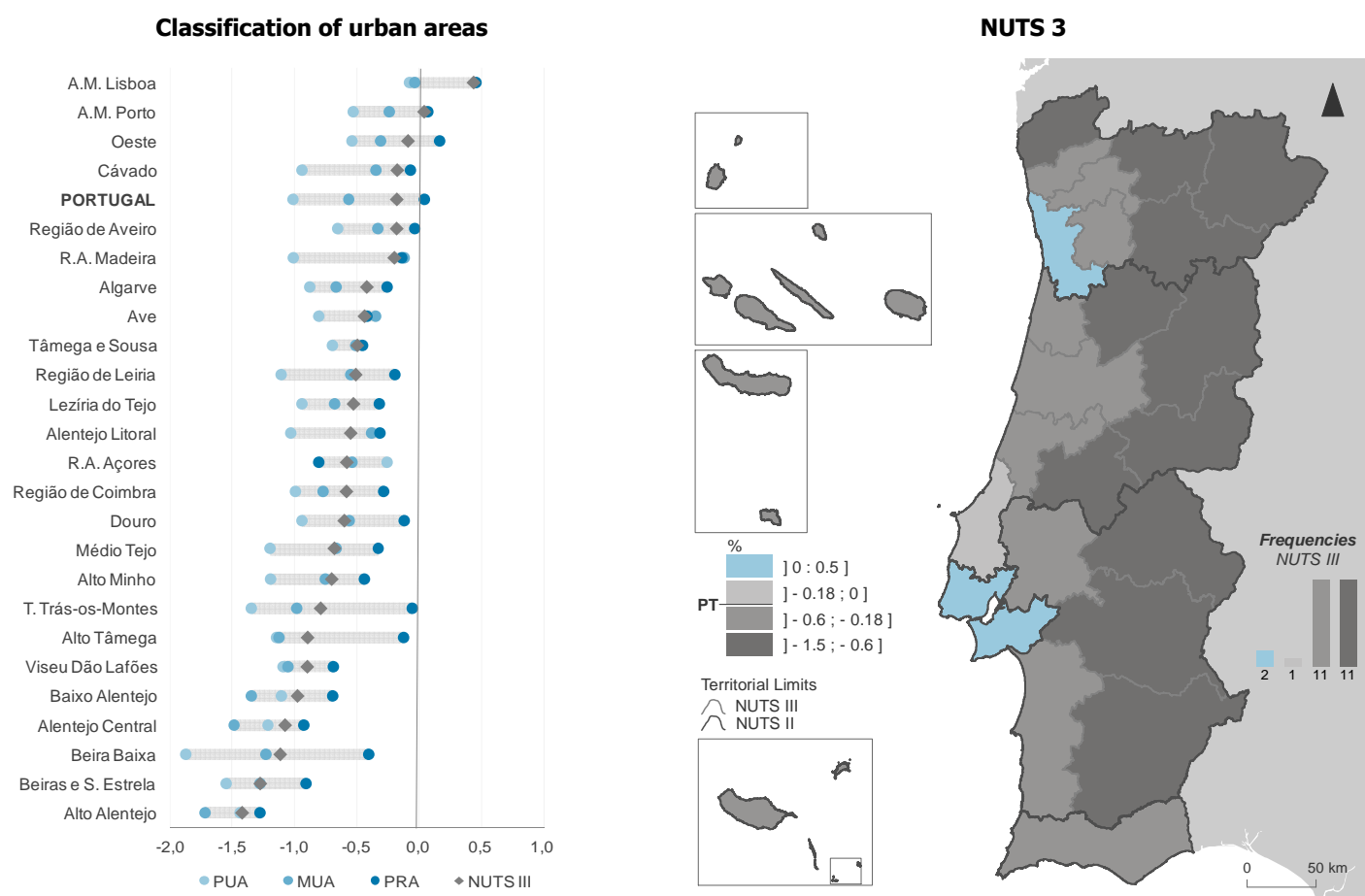
Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual Provisional Estimates of Resident Population.

At NUTS 3 level, the two metropolitan areas were the only ones scoring positive crude rates of increase in 2017: 0.44% in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and 0.04% in Área Metropolitana do Porto. The Oeste sub-region (-0.09%) also stood out by scoring a lower negative rate of increase than the other NUTS 3 regions.

The segmentation of the resident population crude rate of increase for 2017 according to the Classification of urban areas for statistical purposes (TIPAU) shows that in Portugal (with an average value of -0.18%) the decrease of the population was particularly intense among the predominantly rural areas (-1.01%), and was also observed in the medium urban areas (-0.57%), contrasting with a positive rate of increase registered in the predominantly urban areas (0.04%).

This segmentation of the population dynamic between urban and rural areas, in favour of the urban areas, took place in the large majority of the NUTS 3 regions. However, population increase in predominantly urban areas was only observed for the metropolitan areas of Lisboa (0.46%) and Porto (0.07%) and for the Oeste sub-region (0.16%).

Figure 5: Resident population crude rates of increase according to the Classification of urban areas, Portugal and NUTS 3, 2016/2017



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

In 46 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities population increased (41 in 2016, mainly located in Mainland coastline), of which 14 were located in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and 8 in Área Metropolitana do Porto.

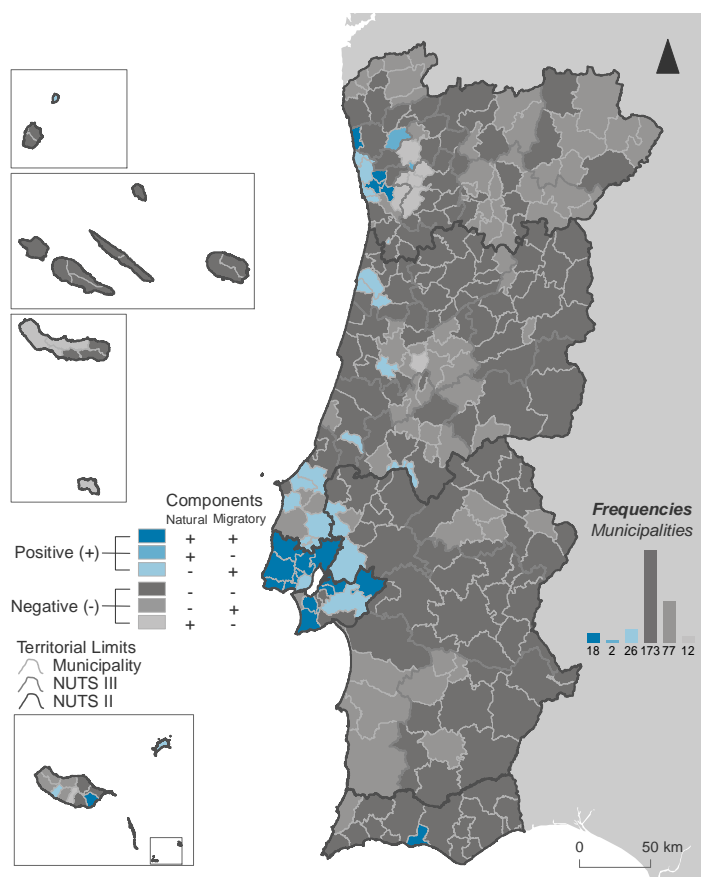
The municipality of Lisboa consolidated, in 2017, the positive population increase (0.22%) registered in the previous year (0.10%), and the municipality of Porto also reversed the negative trend observed in the last decades, with a population increase of 0.22%, in 2017. In both cases, this positive evolution was the result of positive migratory rates (0.36% in Lisboa and 0.61% in Porto), which largely surpassed the negative dynamic observed for the natural increase.

In 18 municipalities population increase was the result of both positive natural and migratory rates: 12 municipalities in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, 3 municipalities in Área Metropolitana do Porto (Maia, Valongo and Trofa), one municipality in Região Autónoma da Madeira (Santa Cruz), one municipality in the Algarve (Albufeira) and one municipality in Cávado (Esposende).

In 26 municipalities, population increased exclusively from positive migratory rates and positive natural rates contributed solely to the population increase of two municipalities – Braga and Vizela.

Therefore, in 2017, population decreased in 262 municipalities, with 173 municipalities scoring both negative natural and migratory rates of increase.

Figure 6: Breakdown of resident population crude rate of increase, by municipality, 2016/2017



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

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In 2017, the national value of exports was around 55 029 € million and the imports was 69 489 € million, resulting in a import-export coverage rate (percentage ratio between the value of exports and of imports) of 79.2%.

The regional analysis of foreign trade, based on operators headquarters location, shows that, in 2017, 19 of the 25 NUTS 3 level regions scored a coverage rate of imports by exports higher than 100%, evidencing a group of sub-regions with higher values in Norte and in Alentejo: respectively, Tâmega e Sousa (251.72%), Ave (183.34%), Cávado (185.10%); Baixo Alentejo (401.79%), Alentejo Litoral (273.67%) and Alentejo Central (170.92%). Nevertheless, this group of six regions only gathered about 19% of the national exports total value in 2017.

The international trade operators of the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, Região Autónoma dos Açores, Algarve, Douro and Lezíria do Tejo sub-regions showed lower export capacity in comparison to the value of imports, resulting in coverage rates of imports by exports below national average. Área Metropolitana de Lisboa had the lowest coverage rate (46.83%), but operators in this region contributed the most to the national exports: €16.2 billion, corresponding to around 29% of total exports of the country in that year.

Figure 7: Regional contribution for the value of exports, by NUTS 3, 2017

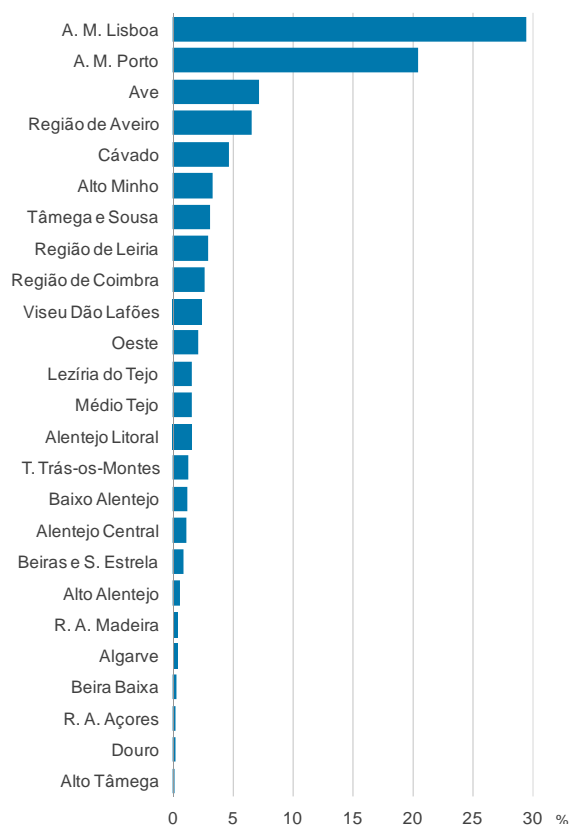
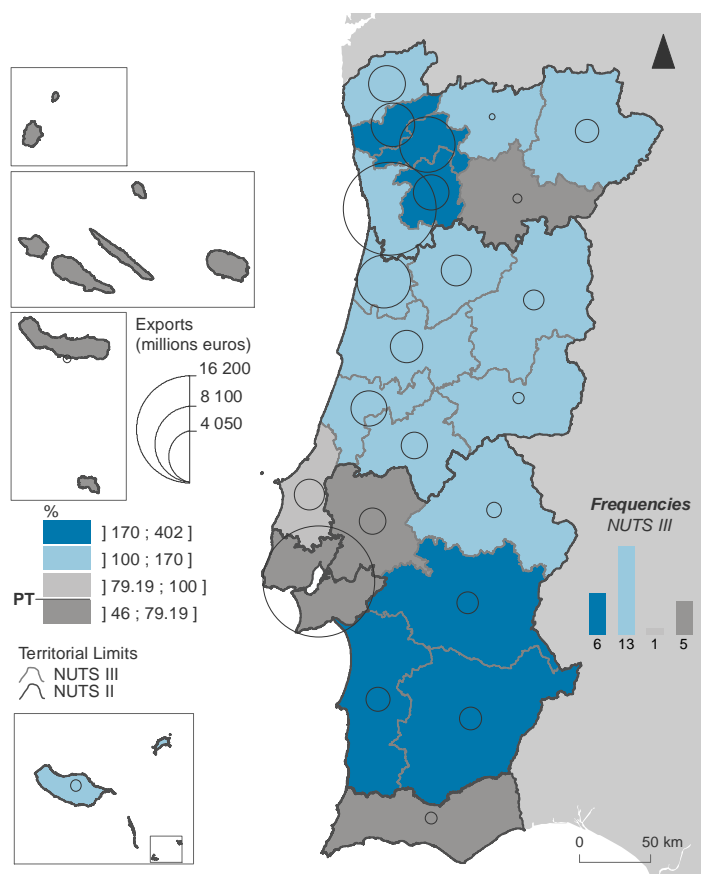


Figure 8: Exports and coverage rate of imports by exports, by NUTS 3, 2017

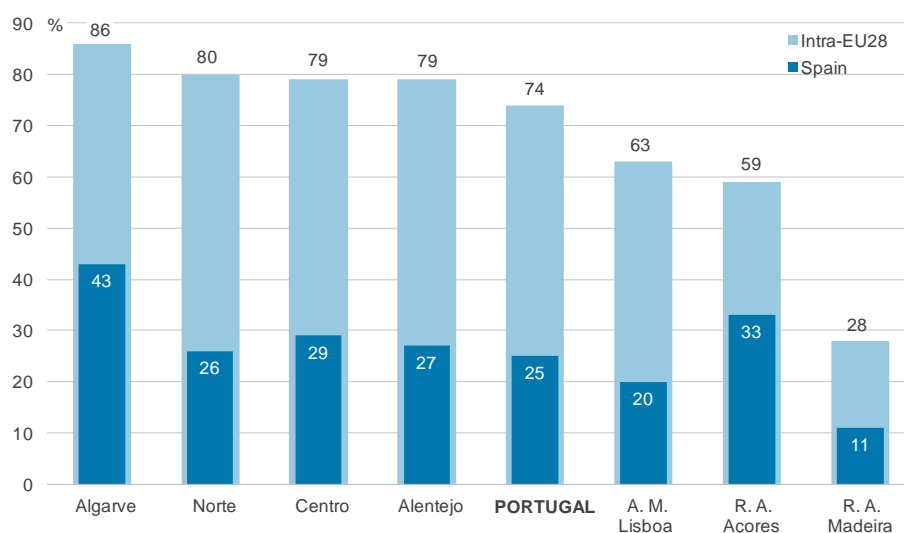


Source: Statistics Portugal, Statistics on External Trade of Goods. Note: Provisional data.

In Portugal, about 74% of exports were to other EU28 countries, and a quarter of exports had Spain as destination. Operators based in the Algarve, Norte, Alentejo and Centro regions showed, simultaneously, a larger intra-EU market orientation (86% in Algarve, 80% in Norte and 79% in Alentejo and in Centro) and also a rate of exports to Spain higher than the national average (43%, 26%, 27% and 29%, respectively).

Região Autónoma da Madeira had the lowest rate of intra-EU exports (28%) and also the lowest dependence from the Spanish market (11% of regional exports).

Figure 9: Rate of intra-EU (EU28) exports and rate of exports to Spain as a proportion of total exports, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017

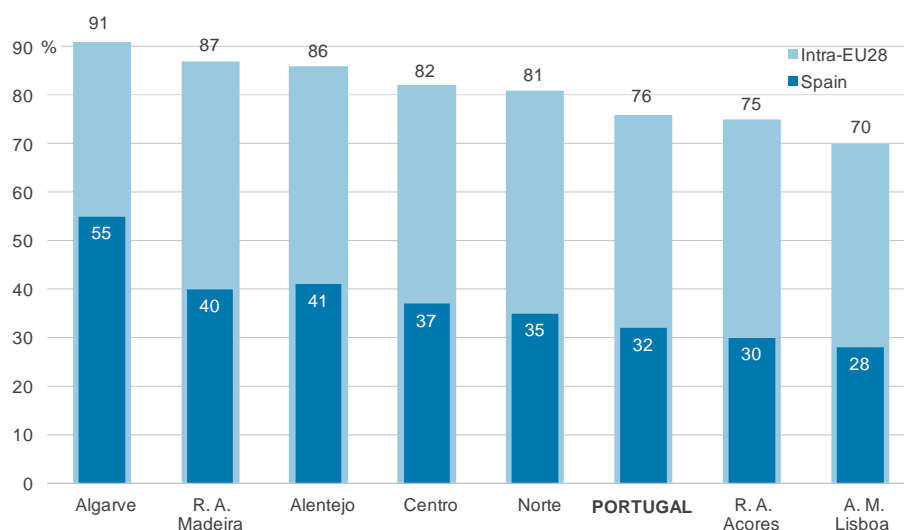


Source: Statistics Portugal, Statistics on External Trade of Goods. Note: Provisional data.

Portuguese economy dependence from the intra-EU market was higher for imports than exports. At national level, approximately 76% of imports were from the 28 European Union countries and around a third from Spain.

More than 90% of imports registered by the operators based in the Algarve came from the European Union and, more than half (55%) from Spain. Only the regions of Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Região Autónoma dos Açores scored, simultaneously, a rate of intra-EU imports and a rate of imports from Spain below the national average.

Figure 10: Rate of intra-EU (EU28) imports and rate of imports from Spain as a proportion of total imports, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017



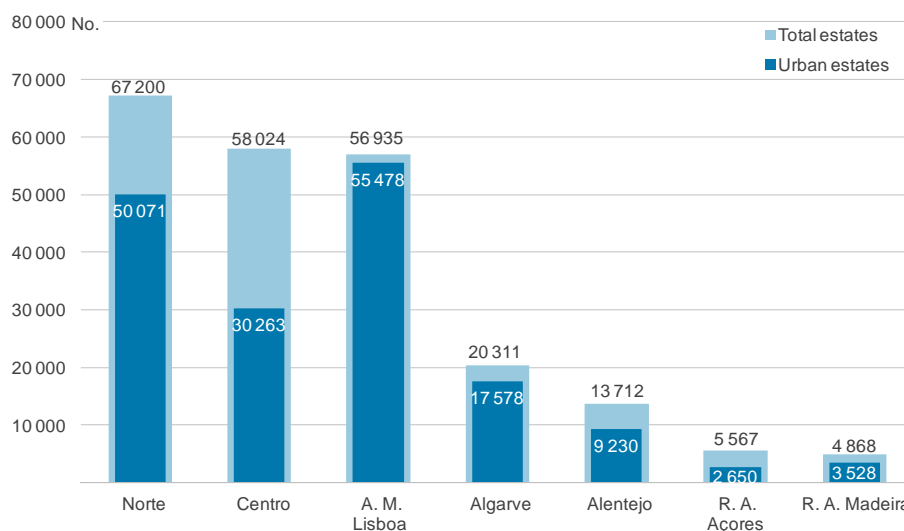
Source: Statistics Portugal, Statistics on External Trade of Goods. Note: Provisional data.

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

In 2017, 226 617 purchase and sale contracts were celebrated in Portugal, of which around 75% were related to urban estates. At regional level, the Norte region (29.7%) stood out by presenting the highest number of purchase and sale contracts in the country, followed by the Centro region (25.6%) and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (25.1%).

In the period under analysis, the Norte region (75%), the Algarve (87%) and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (97%) surpassed the proportion of purchase and sale contracts of urban estates registered for the country (74%). Região Autónoma dos Açores also stood out by scoring the lowest proportion of purchase and sale contracts of urban estates (48%).

Figure 11: Number of purchase and sale contracts of total and urban estates, by NUTS 2, 2017

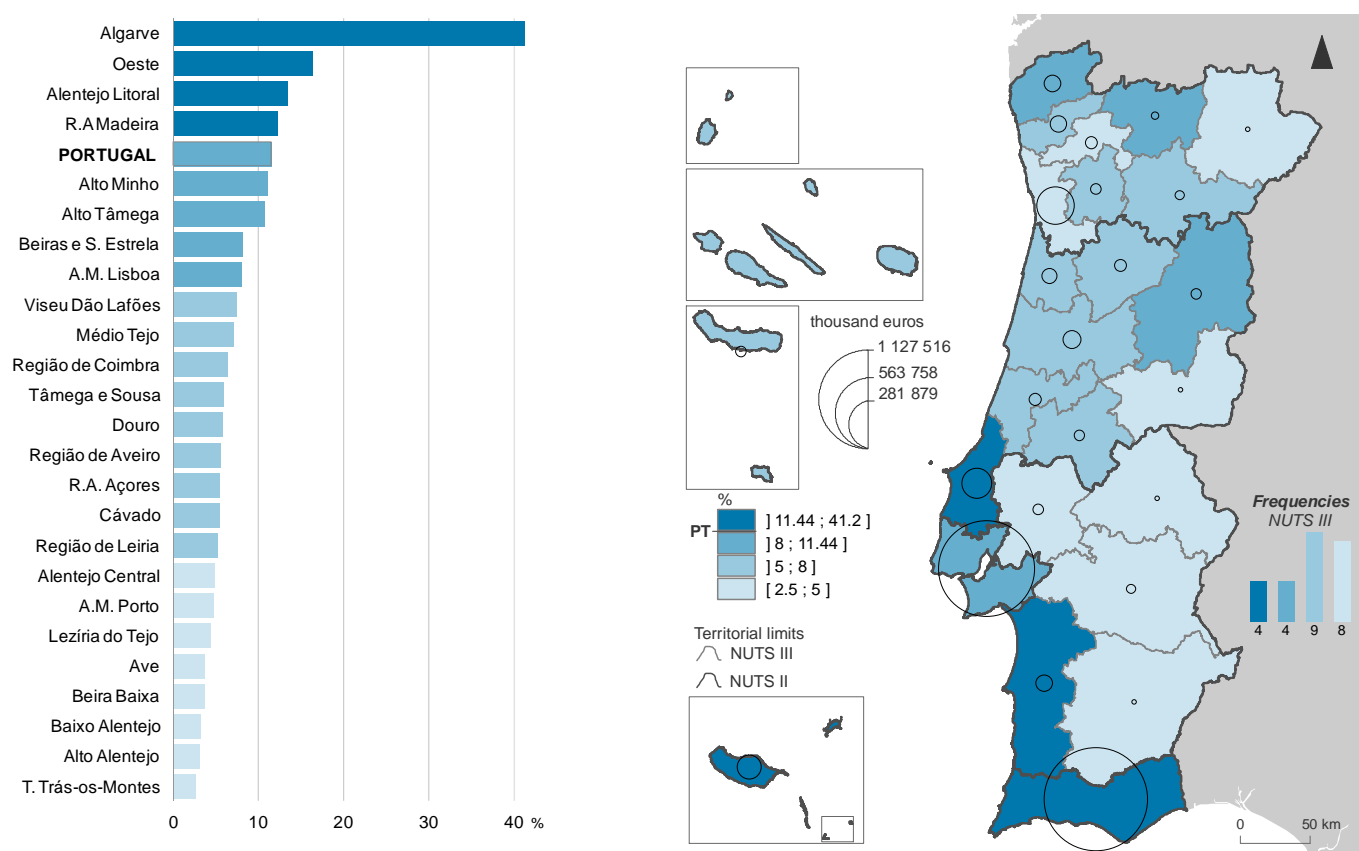


Source: Directorate-General for Justice Policy.

In 2017, the Algarve stood out by presenting the highest proportion of the value of urban estate transactions celebrated by non-residents (41.2) in relation to the total value of purchase and sale contracts of urban estates. Besides the Algarve, the sub-regions of Oeste (16.3%), Alentejo Litoral (13.3%) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (12.2%) also scored proportions of the value of urban estate transactions celebrated by non-residents higher than the proportion registered for Portugal (11.44%).

Despite registering the second highest absolute value of urban estate sales to non-residents (around 957 € million), the proportion of that value within the total of transactions in 2017 was 8.0%, below the national average.

Figure 12: Value and proportion of the value of urban estates acquired by non-residents, Portugal and NUTS 3, 2017



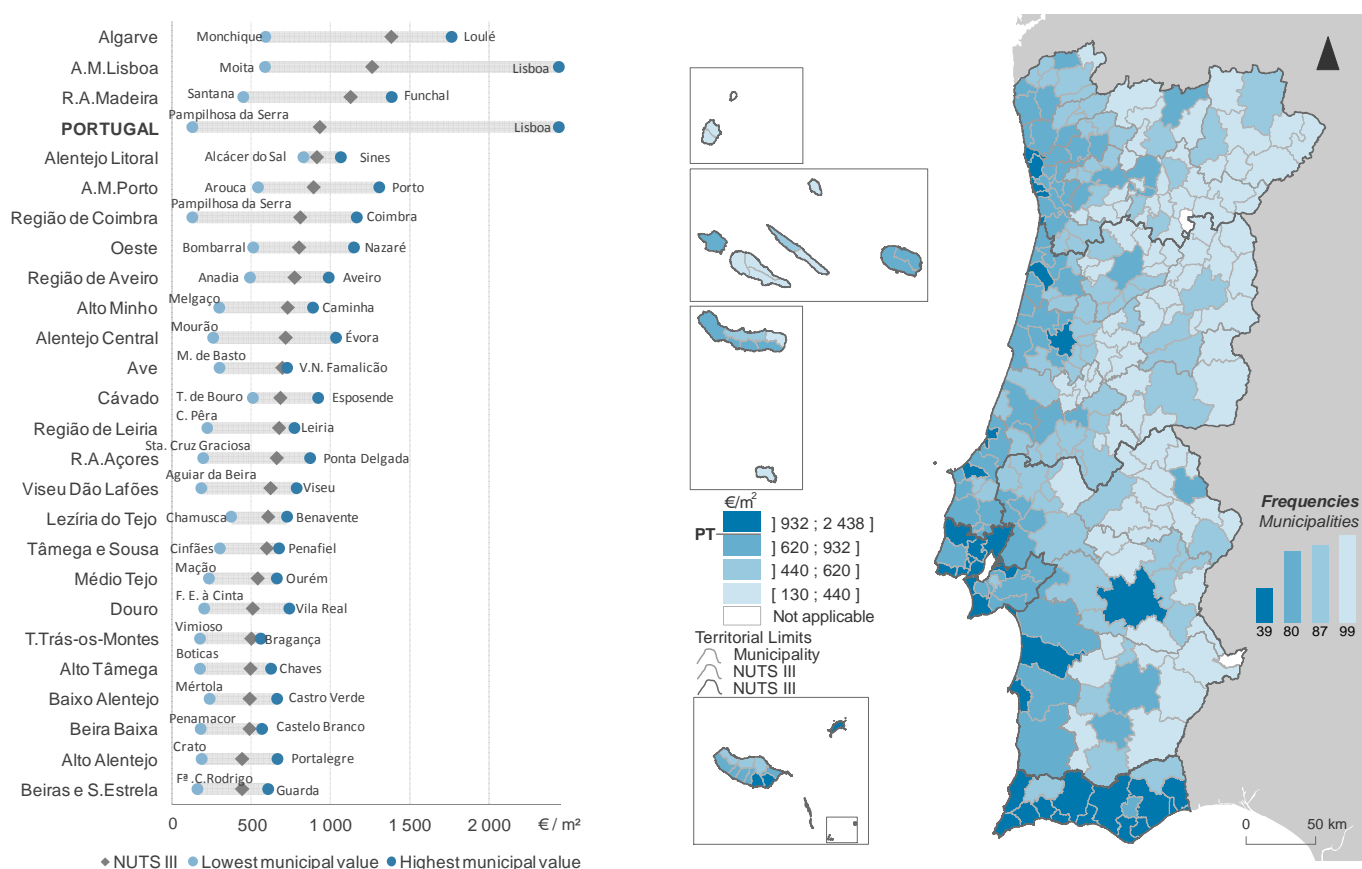
Source: Directorate-General for Justice Policy

In the year of 2017, the median price of dwellings sales in Portugal was 932 €/m², an increase of 7.6% compared to the same period in the previous year. The median house price remained above the national value in the regions of Algarve (1 383 €/m²), Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (1 262 €/m²) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (1 126 €/m²).

At municipality level, 39 scored median house price of dwellings sales above the national value, mainly located in the sub-regions of Algarve (13 municipalities), Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (11), and Área Metropolitana do Porto (5). The municipality of Lisboa (2 438 €/m²) scored the highest median house price of the country and with values above 1 500 €/m² the municipalities of Cascais (1 922 €/m²), Loulé (1 763 €/m²), Lagos (1 687 €/m²), Oeiras (1 642 €/m²) and Albufeira (1 572 €/m²) also stood out.

Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the sub-region that scored the highest house price range among its municipalities (1 851 €/m²): the lowest value was registered in Moita (587 €/m²) and the highest in Lisboa (2 438 €/m²). On the other hand, the NUTS 3 of Alentejo Litoral showed the lowest house price range among its municipalities: 1 065 €/m² in Sines and 829 €/m² in Alcácer do Sal.

Figure 13: Median value per m² of dwellings sales, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2017



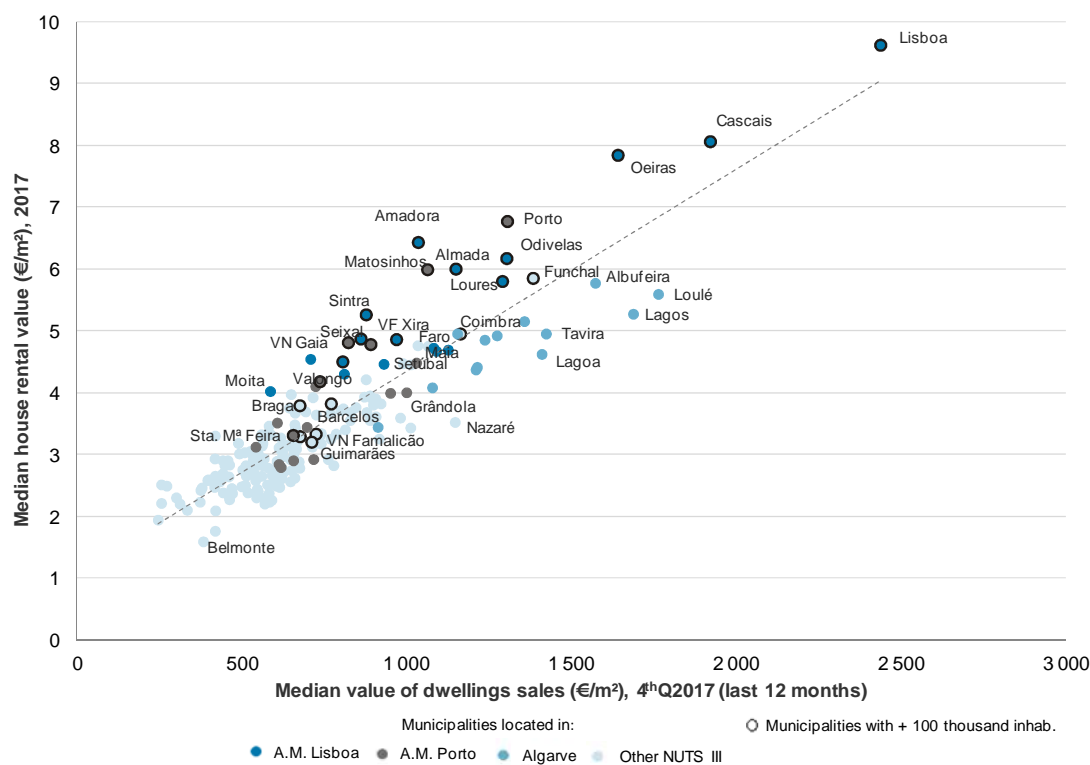
Source: Statistics Portugal, House prices statistics at local level.

In 2017, the median house rental value of new lease agreements registered in Portugal was 4.39 €/m². The median rent stood above the national value in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (6.06 €/m²), Região Autónoma da Madeira (5.15 €/m²), Algarve (5.00 €/m²) and Área Metropolitana do Porto (4.58 €/m²).

In the period under review, 37 municipalities scored rents of new lease agreements above the national value. The municipality of Lisboa scored the highest rent of the country (9.62 €/m²) and with values equal to or above 6 €/m², the municipalities of Cascais (8.06 €/m²), Oeiras (7.84 €/m²), Porto (6.77 €/m²), Amadora (6.43 €/m²), Odivelas (6.17 €/m²) and Almada (6.00 €/m²) also stood out.

The relation between median values per m² of new lease agreements and the median value per m² of family dwellings sales, for the year 2017, showed a strong linear association (correlation coefficient of 0.9). Taking as a reference the dashed linear trend line, there was an overvaluation of the rental values, in relation to house prices values, in the municipalities of Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, in most of the municipalities of Área Metropolitana do Porto and, in general in municipalities with more than 100 thousand inhabitants. In contrast, there is a relative undervaluation of rents in most of the municipalities of the Algarve.

Figure 14: Median house rental value per m² of new lease agreements of family dwellings and Median value per m² of family dwellings sales, by municipality, 2017



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

REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Provisional information from municipalities financial statements shows that, in 2017, municipalities' non-financial transactions receipts was higher than expenditure, resulting in a positive balance of 465 € million. In that year, in 18 of the 25 NUTS 3 level regions, the ratio between receipts and expenditures was higher than 100%, particularly in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (115.2%).

In 2017, 42.5% of municipalities' non-financial transactions receipts was from taxes¹ and 25.9% from local funds State transfers. The NUTS 2 regions with the highest share of taxes in total of receipts were Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (60.2%) and Algarve (53.6%). In contrast, local funds represented the largest share of non-financial transactions receipts in Região Autónoma dos Açores (53.0%), in Alentejo (46.6%) and in Centro (37.4%).

In 2017, in 89 of the 308 Portuguese municipalities, the municipalities' own-source² of receipts represented more than 50% of total receipts from non-financial transactions. Lisboa (94.6%) and Albufeira (90.9%) were the municipalities with the highest share of own-source receipts in the total of receipts, thus revealing a lower level of financial dependence.

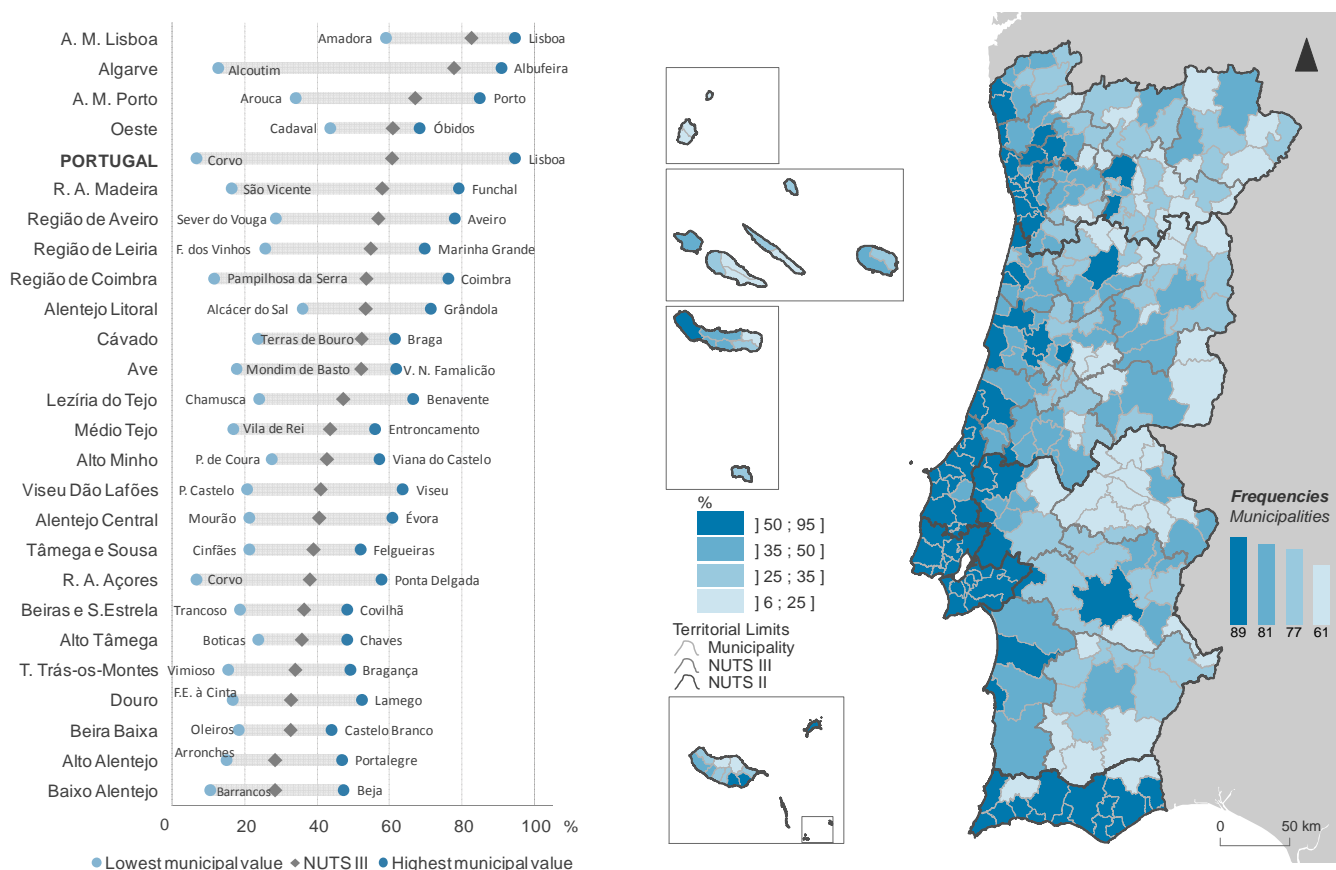
¹ This indicator takes into account the following taxes: Single circulation tax, Local tax for onerous transfer of real estate, Local tax on real estate, Income tax of natural persons and Local surcharge.

² 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.

The analysis by municipality highlights higher shares of own-source receipts in the municipalities located in Portugal's Mainland coast, from Caminha to Setúbal municipality, as well as in the Lisboa and Porto metropolitan areas and in most of the municipalities in the Algarve region. In Região Autónoma da Madeira, the municipalities of Funchal (79.1%), Santa Cruz (72.6%) and Porto Santo (55.2%) stood out with greater financial autonomy. In Região Autónoma dos Açores, only in the municipality of Ponta Delgada the share of own-source receipts was more than half of the total of receipts (57.8%).

Algarve, Região de Coimbra and Região Autónoma da Madeira were the sub-regions that, in 2017, scored the largest differential between municipalities considering the proportion of own-source receipts in the total of non-financial transactions receipts.

Figure 15: Ratio between municipalities' own-source receipts and total receipts, Portugal, NUTS 3 and by municipality, 2017



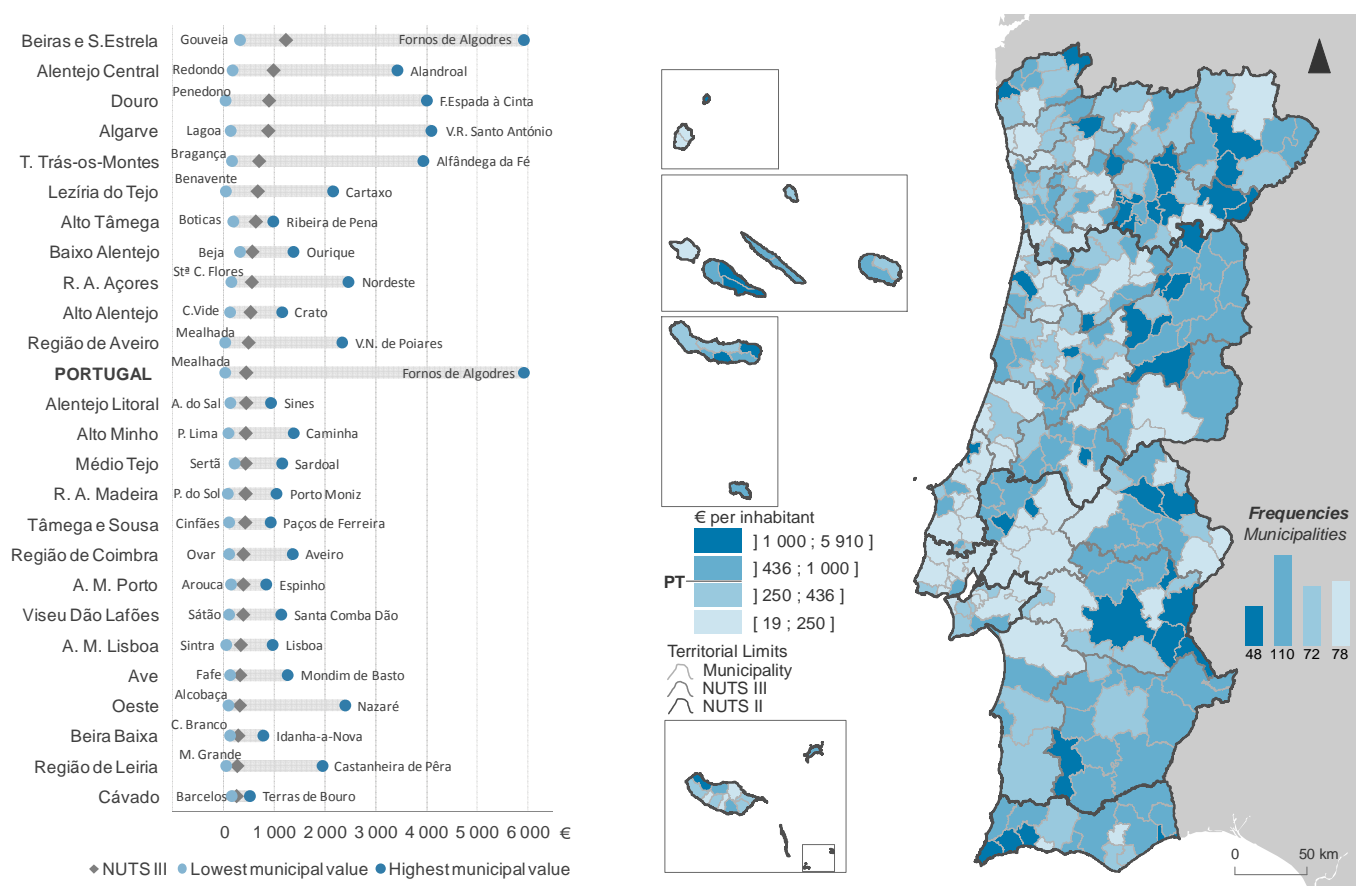
Source: Directorate-General for Local Authorities, Integrated Information System for Local Government (SIIAL). Note: Provisional data.

The debt of municipalities to third parties, in 2017, was around 4 491 € million, corresponding to an average value of 436 €/inhab. The analysis of the debt of municipalities to third parties shows that in 14 out of the 25 NUTS 3 regions the value for this indicator was lower than the national average, particularly, with values below 300 €/inhab., the sub-regions of Cávado (245 €/inhab.), of Região de Leiria (259) and of Beira Baixa (276). In Beiras e Serra da Estrela

(1 217), Alentejo Central (974), and Douro (885) sub-regions the value of debt per inhabitant more than doubled the national average.

At municipal level, in 158 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities the debt per inhabitant was higher than the national average. The highest values for this indicator were mainly registered in municipalities of Portugal's inner Mainland. Beiras e Serra da Estrela sub-region scored, in 2017, the largest differential between municipalities considering the debt per inhabitant: the lowest municipality value was in Gouveia (312 €/inhab.) and the greatest was in Fornos de Algodres (5 910 €/inhab.).

Figure 16: Municipalities' debt per inhabitant, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipalities, 2017



Source: Directorate-General for Local Authorities, Integrated Information System for Local Government (SIIAL). Note: Provisional data

>> TECHNICAL NOTE

Regional Statistical Yearbooks' information is made available by means of seven independent publications, one for each NUTS 2 level region: Norte, Centro, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, Alentejo, Algarve, Região Autónoma dos Açores and Região Autónoma da Madeira.

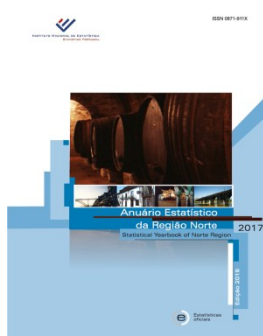
The publications include more than 240 tables, organized in four chapters – *Territory, People, Economic Activity* and *State* – which are, in turn, analysed in 27 sections on different thematic areas. Each section begins with a set of key indicators aiming at giving a glance at the position of the different territorial units on each topic. Tables are presented in a bilingual format (Portuguese and English) and with the respective links for the Statistics Portugal's online Database (www.ine.pt), allowing the access to the retrospective data series and other complementary information, including metadata. In this edition, a set of XLSX and CSV files with the complete information disseminated for the seven regions is available in [Thematic files - Municipalities](#).

The 2018 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 in this publication –, is the one set out by the administrative reorganisation (which entered into force on September 30th, 2013), by considering 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 throughout the publication. Nevertheless, the reference year for the majority of the indicators corresponds to 2017.

Regional Statistical Yearbooks 2017

[Statistical Yearbook of the Norte Region](#)



[Statistical Yearbook of the Centro Region](#)



[Statistical Yearbook of Área Metropolitana de Lisboa](#)



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