

## Regional Statistical Yearbooks 2018

### 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:

- **Population:** the population ageing asymmetry between rural areas and urban areas in the country – 299.6 elderly per 100 young people vs. 140.0 – and that reached the greatest differential in the sub-region of Beira-Baixa - 702.8 vs. 132.8.
- **Enterprises and establishments:** the proportion of births of enterprises in high and medium-high technology sectors was higher than the national value (2.08%) in the metropolitan areas of Lisboa and Porto, in the Região de Aveiro and in Alentejo Central.
- **Science and technology:** the importance of the Research and Development expenditure in GDP was higher than 2% only in three of the 25 NUTS 3 sub-regions of the country: Região de Aveiro, Região de Coimbra and Área Metropolitana do Porto.
- **Regional and local government:** in the municipalities of Lisboa, Lagoa and Albufeira the own-source receipt represented 90% or more of the total of receipts from non-financial transactions.

Next, a brief analysis based on the information available in the following sections is presented: Population, Enterprises and establishments, Science and technology and Regional and local government.

#### POPULATION

The resident population in Portugal at 31 December 2018 was estimated at 10 276 617 inhabitants, resulting in a decrease of -0.14% in relation to the population estimated for the previous year. This value shows a slowdown when comparing with the decrease registered for the seven previous years, but continued to follow the downward trend observed for Portugal since 2010.

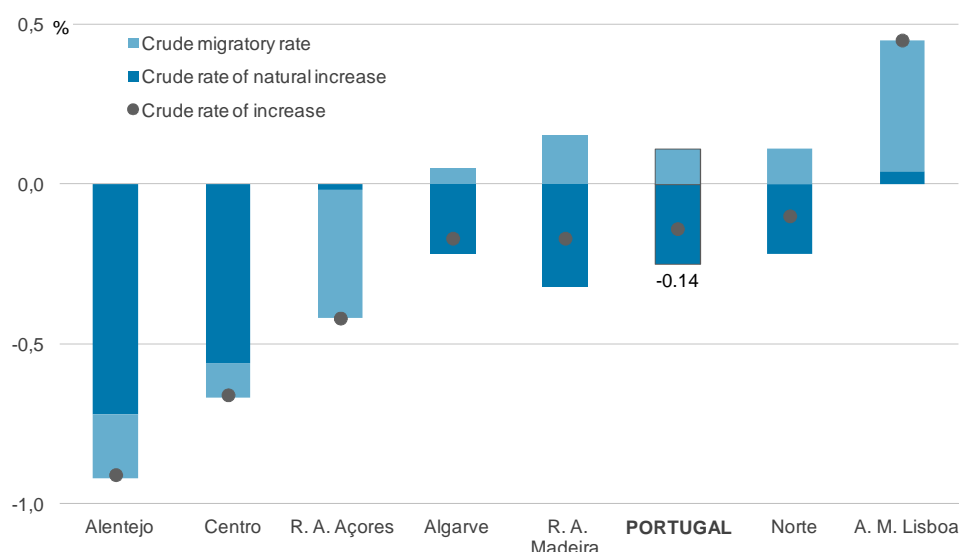
Between 2017 and 2018, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the only NUTS 2 region with a population increase (0.45%). In contrast, Alentejo (-0.91%), Centro (-0.66%) and Região Autónoma dos Açores (-0.42%) were the regions with higher population decreases.

The decline of resident population in Portugal, in 2018, was the result of a negative variation of the natural increase (-0.25%) – that kept the downward trend observed since 2009 – attenuated by the increase in the crude migratory rate (0.11%) – reinforcing the increase observed in the previous year.

The importance of natural component for the population negative variation was particularly relevant in Alentejo (-0.72%) and Centro (-0.56%) regions, in comparison with the Região Autónoma dos Açores, which showed the highest decrease of migratory component of the country (-0.40%). In Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, the only NUTS 2 region with a population increase, the gains resulted from both natural (0.04%) and migratory (0.41%) components.

The metropolitan areas were the only NUTS 3 sub-regions scoring positive crude rates of increase in 2018: 0.45% in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and 0.16% in Área Metropolitana do Porto. The Cávado sub-region (-0.02%) also stood out by scoring a lower negative rate of increase than the other NUTS 3 sub-regions.

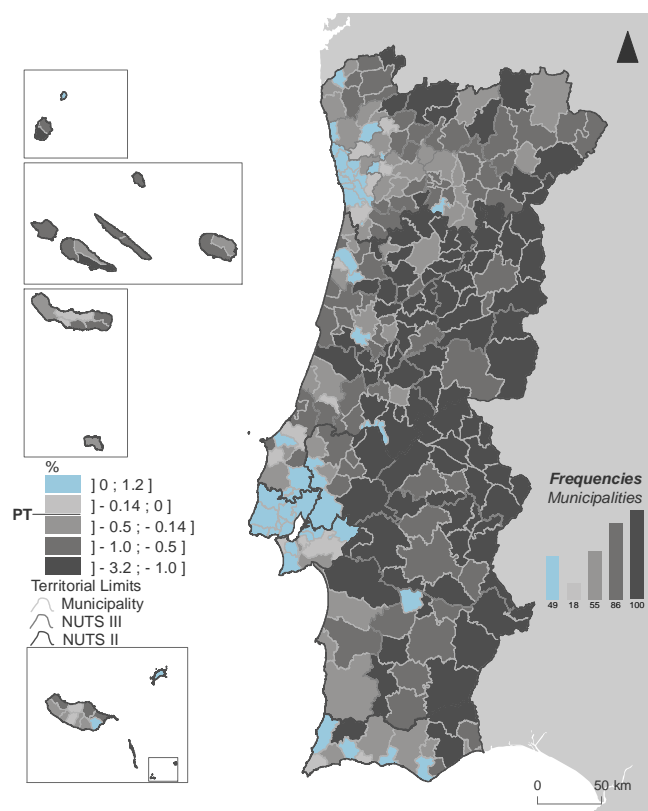
**Figure 1: Resident population crude rates of increase and population components, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017/2018**



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

Figure 2 presents the crude rate of increase of resident population in 2018 by municipality and reveals that 214 out of the 308 municipalities scored population decreases below the national value (-0.14%). On the other hand, only 48 municipalities scored positive population crude rates of increase, mainly concentrated in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (13 out of 18 municipalities), in Área Metropolitana do Porto (9 out of 17) and in Algarve (4 out of 16). Besides this group of municipalities, population also increased in Vizela, Braga, Esposende, Tarouca, Vila Nova de Cerveira and Paços de Ferreira, in the Norte region; in Arruda dos Vinhos, Entroncamento, Sobral de Monte Agraço, Oliveira do Bairro, Aveiro, Vila Nova da Barquinha, Alenquer, Constância, Óbidos and Condeixa-a-Nova, in the Centro region; in the municipalities of Benavente, Azambuja and Alvito, in Alentejo; in Corvo, in the Região Autónoma dos Açores, and in Santa Cruz and Porto Santo municipalities, in the Região Autónoma da Madeira.

**Figure 2: Resident population crude rates of increase, Portugal and municipality, 2017/2018**



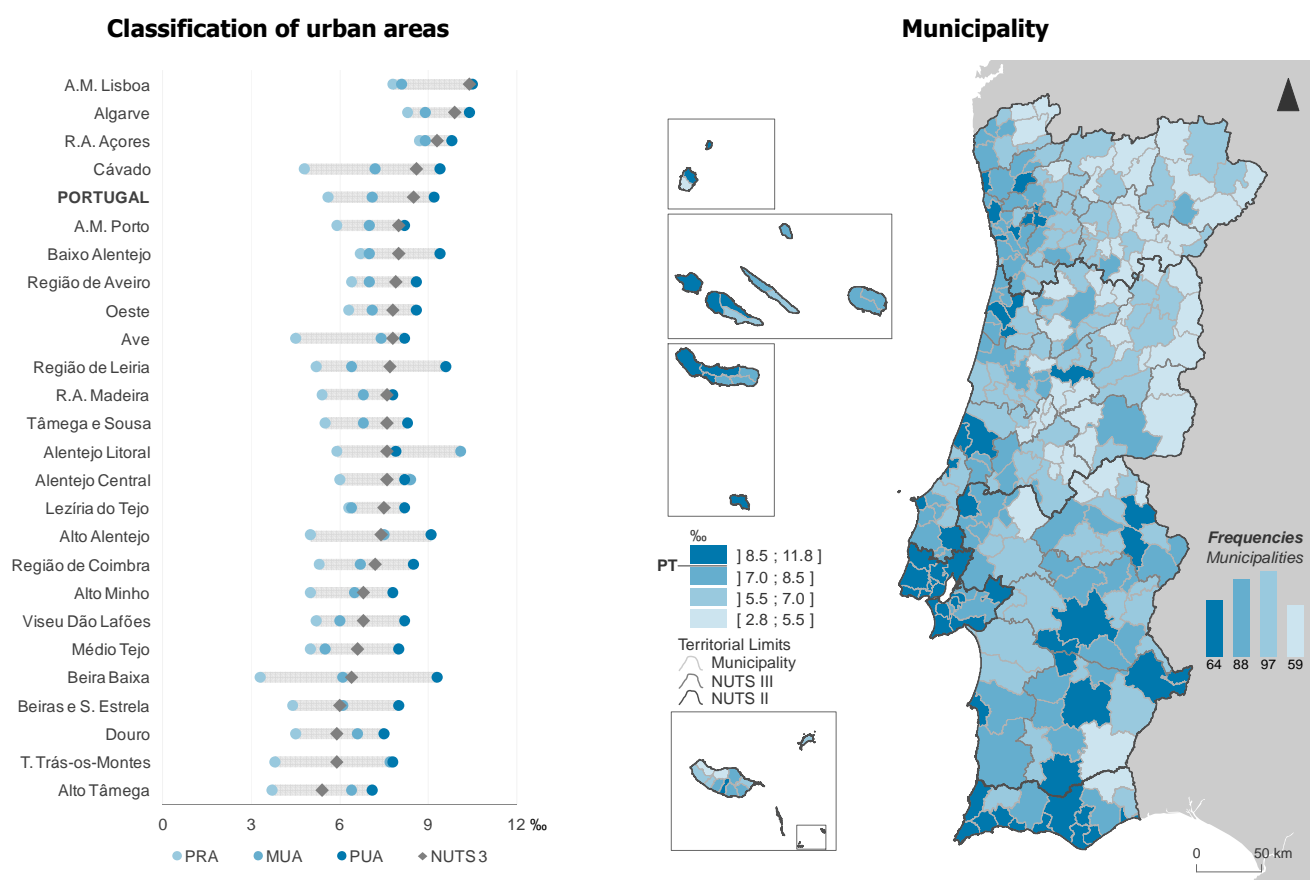
Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual Provisional Estimates of Resident Population

In 2018, the municipality of Alcochete (Área Metropolitana de Lisboa) scored the highest relative resident population increase (1.13%).

The segmentation of the crude birth rate for 2018 according to the Classification of urban areas for statistical purposes (TIPAU) shows that in Portugal (8.5‰), the birth rate was higher in the predominantly urban areas (PUA, 9.2‰), compared to the medium urban areas (MUA, 7.1‰) and to predominantly rural areas (PRA, 5.6‰). This differentiation happened in the vast majority of NUTS 3 sub-regions. The only exceptions were the Alentejo Litoral and Alentejo Central, sub-regions where the birth rate was higher in medium urban areas (10.1‰ and 8.4‰, respectively).

The crude birth rate in 2018 at the local level, shows a set of 64 municipalities with values above the national average, particularly concentrated in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (15 out of 18 municipalities), in Algarve (11 out of 16 municipalities) and in Região Autónoma dos Açores (9 out of 19 municipalities). The remaining regions also had dispersed municipalities with birth rates higher than the national value, especially in the Norte region, the municipality of Vizela (10.0‰); in the Centro region, the municipality of Nazaré (9.5‰); and in the Alentejo region, the municipality of Beja (9.9‰). In Região Autónoma da Madeira, only the municipality of Câmara de Lobos (8.7‰), overcame the national birth rate. On the other hand, the birth rate was lower in a set of 59 municipalities, mostly located in the inland of the Norte and Centro regions.

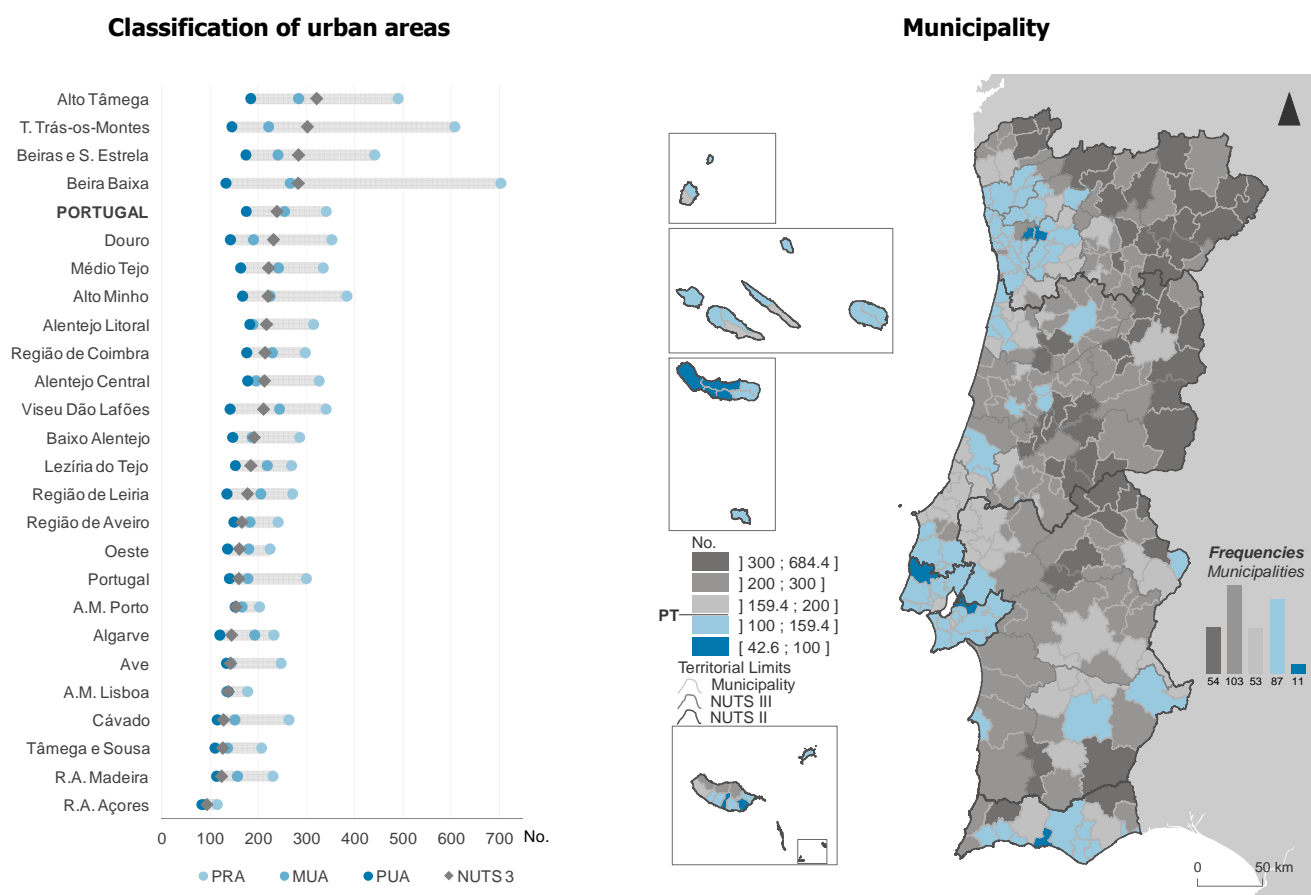
**Figure 3: Crude birth rate according to the Classification of urban areas, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2018**



**Fonte:** Statistics Portugal, Demographic Indicators.

The segmentation of the ageing ratio for 2018 according to the Classification of urban areas for statistical purposes (TIPAU) shows that in Portugal (159.4 elderly per 100 young people), the resident population ageing was higher in predominantly rural areas (PRA, 299.6) than in predominantly urban areas (PUA, 140.0) and in medium urban areas (MUA, 178.2). This differentiation of ageing dynamics between urban and rural areas, in favour of urban areas, occurred in all NUTS 3 sub-regions, highlighting the greatest differential in Beira-Baixa sub-region: 702.8 in PRA vs. 132.8 in PUA. Área Metropolitana de Lisboa showed the particularity of the MUA (134.2) being slightly less aged than the PUA (137.3).

**Figure 4: Ageing ratio according to the Classification of urban areas, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2018**



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

## ENTERPRISES AND ESTABLISHMENTS

In 2017, there were in Portugal 1 243 thousand enterprises with 1 297 thousand establishments located in the national territory.

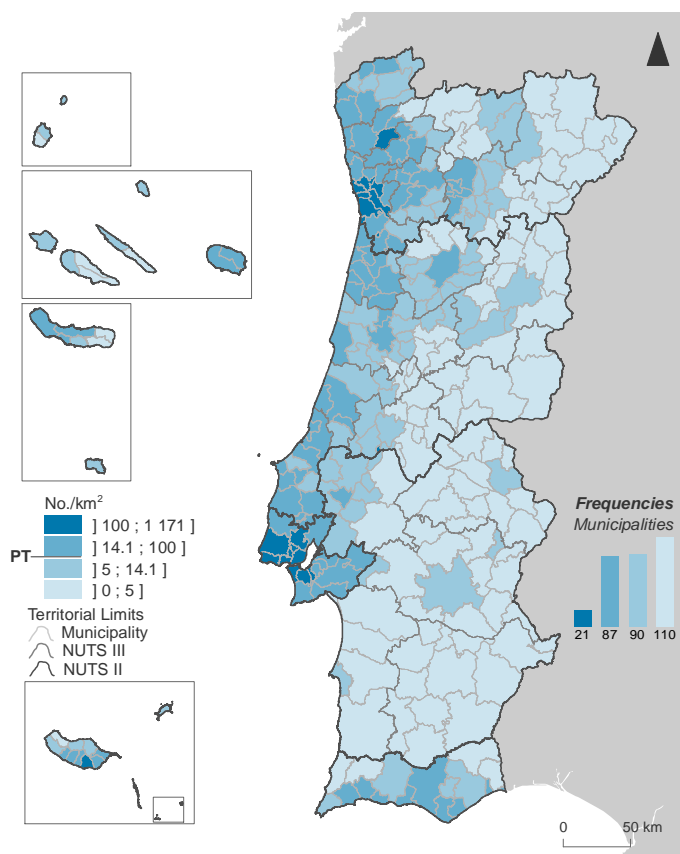
The analysis of the number of establishments per km<sup>2</sup> reveals, on the mainland, a more intense density on the coast, from Caminha to Setúbal and, in the south, from Lagos to Vila Real de Santo António. On the island of Madeira there was a visible contrast between the municipalities of the South and the North, with a higher density of establishments in the South. In Região Autónoma dos Açores the density of establishments was higher than the national average in the municipalities of São Miguel island: Ponta Delgada (34.8 establishments por km<sup>2</sup>), Lagoa (27.8) and Ribeira Grande (15.0); and of Terceira island: Angra do Heroísmo (19.3) and Vila Praia da Vitória (15.4).

In 2017, out of the 21 municipalities with the highest density of establishments (more than 100 establishments per km<sup>2</sup>), 18 were located in the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto. In the remaining NUTS 3 sub-regions, the municipalities of Funchal (184.5) in Região Autónoma da Madeira, Entroncamento (142.1) in Médio Tejo and Braga (120.0) in Cávado stood out with more than 100 establishments per km<sup>2</sup>.

In 2017, the establishments located in Portugal generated a turnover of 367.8 billion euros: in average, each establishment generated around 283.6 thousand euros. In that year, 50 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities scored values above the national reference. The highest average turnover per establishment, above 500 thousand euros, was recorded in the municipalities of Sines, Azambuja and Campo Maior (in the Alentejo region), Oeiras, Palmela and Lisboa (in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa), Alcanena, Vila Velha de Ródão, Oliveira de Frades, Estarreja and Constância (in the Centro region) and the municipality of Vila Nova de Cerveira in the Norte region.

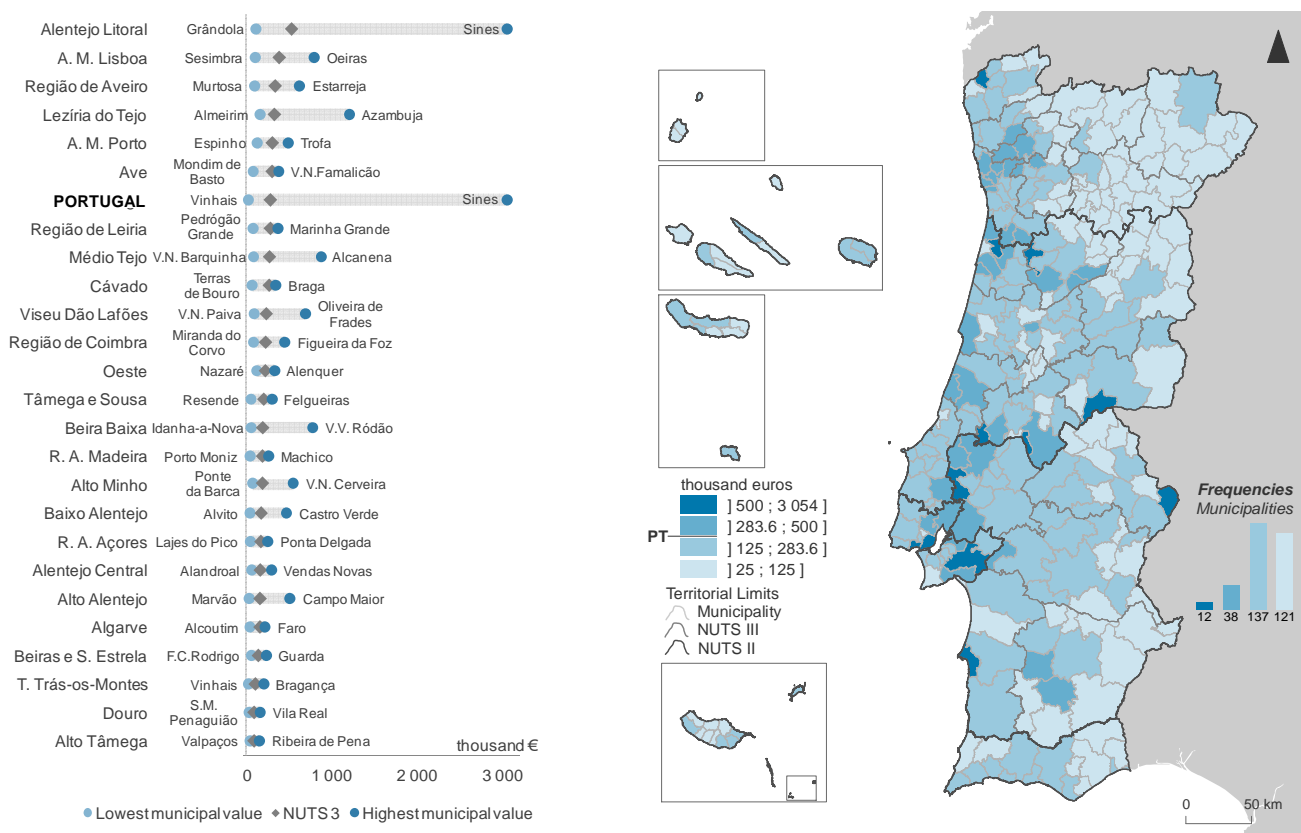
The sub-region of Alentejo Litoral scored, in 2017, the greatest asymmetry between municipalities considering the turnover per establishment: the lowest value was scored in Grândola (113.6 thousand euros) and the highest in the municipality of Sines (3 053.8 thousand euros).

**Figure 5: Density of establishments, Portugal and municipality, 2017**



**Source:** Statistics Portugal, Integrated Business Accounts System.

**Figure 6: Turnover by establishment, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality of the establishment, 2017**



**Source:** Statistics Portugal, Integrated Business Accounts System.

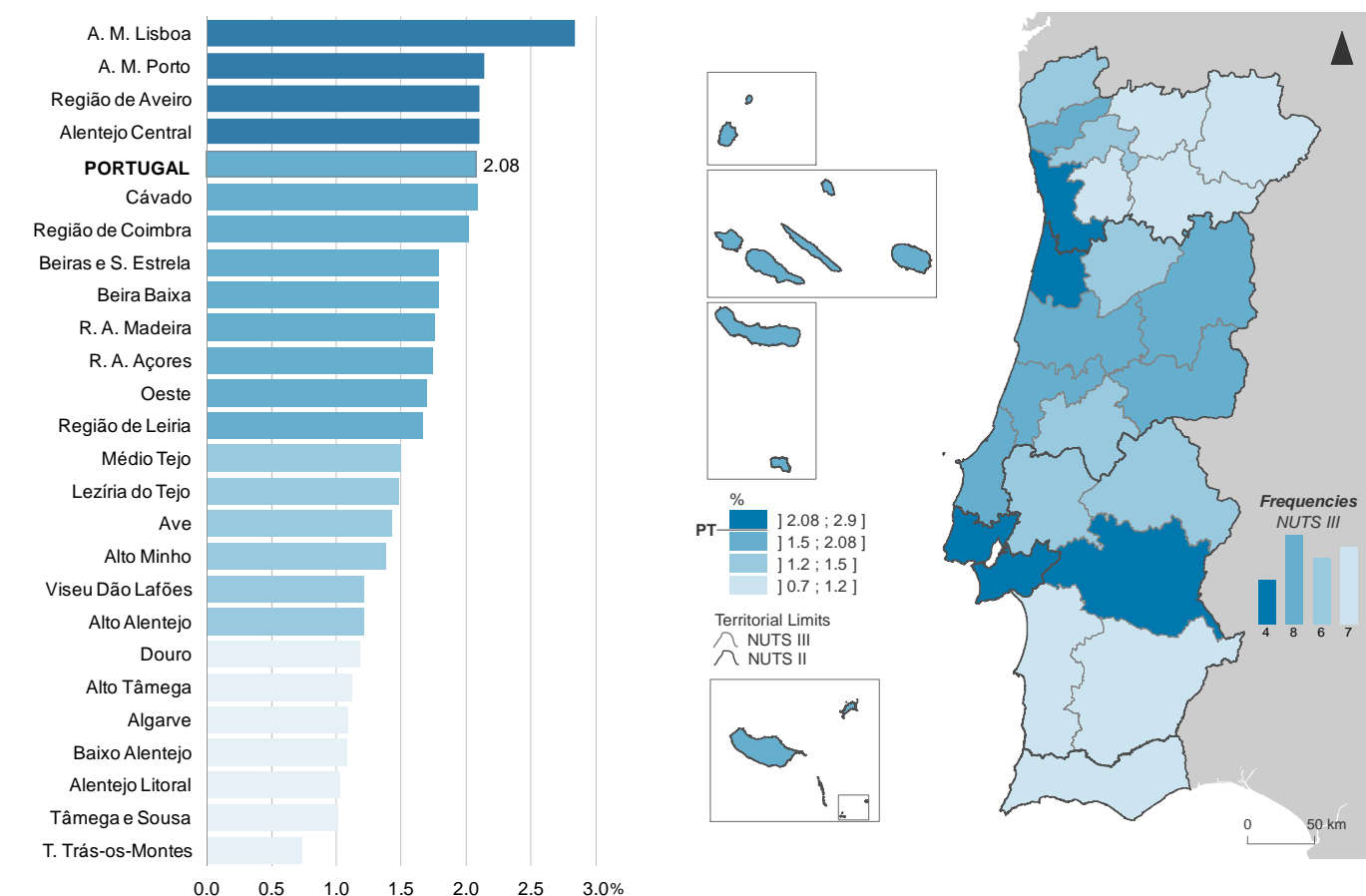
According to Eurostat's classification which classifies sectors of activity according to technological intensity, in 2017, 11.15% of the enterprises' GVA was generated by enterprises in high and medium-high technology sectors<sup>1</sup>.

In 2017, the number of births of enterprises in these sectors corresponded only to 2.08% of the total enterprises' births in Portugal. At the NUTS 3 sub-regional level, the metropolitan areas of Lisboa (2.84%) and Porto (2.14%), Região de Aveiro and Alentejo Central (both with 2.10%) stood out with values above the national reference. On the other hand, in seven NUTS 3 sub-regions in the Norte region – Terras de Trás-os-Montes, Tâmega e Sousa, Alto Tâmega and Douro – and on the south of the mainland – Alentejo Litoral, Baixo Alentejo and Algarve – the proportion of births of enterprises in high and medium-high technology sectors was lower than 1.2%.

<sup>1</sup> The high and medium-high technology sectors corresponds to high-technology manufacturing industries (NACE Rev.2, codes 21, 26 and 303), to medium-high technology manufacturing industries (NACE Rev.2, codes 20, 27, 28, 29, 254, 302, 304, 309 and 325) and to high-technology knowledge-intensive services (NACE Rev.2, codes 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 72).



**Figure 7: Proportion of births of enterprises in high and medium-high technology sectors, Portugal and NUTS 3, 2017**



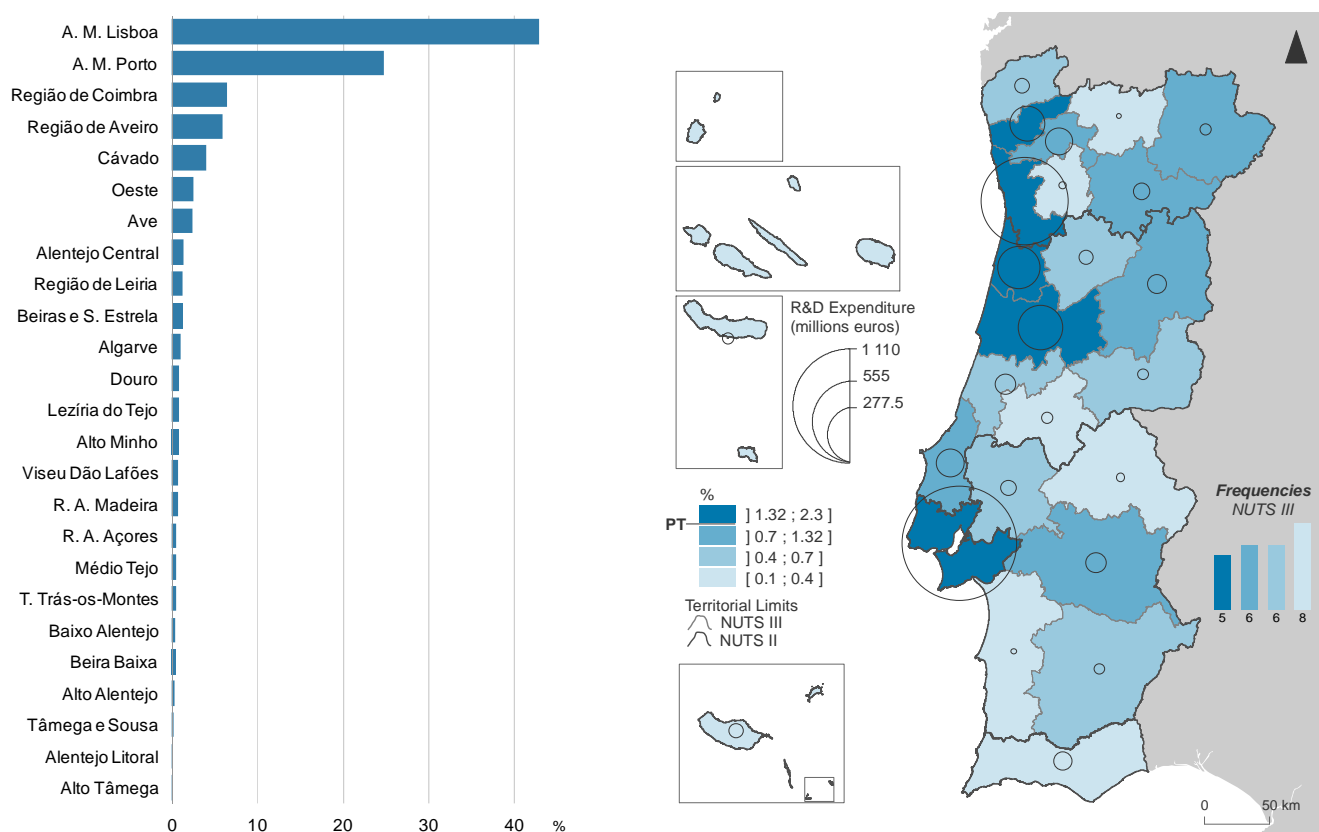
Source: Statistics Portugal, Business Demography.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

In 2017, the national expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) was around 2 585 million, increasing by 8.3% from the previous year. The metropolitan areas of Lisboa and Porto together accounted for more than two thirds (68%) of the total R&D expenditure in Portugal.

In Portugal, the share of R&D was equivalent to 1.32% of GDP. In three out of the 25 Portuguese NUTS 3 sub-regions, that proportion was higher than 2%: Região de Aveiro (2.24%), Região de Coimbra (2.20%) and Área Metropolitana do Porto (2.04%). Besides these sub-regions, Cávado (1.61%) and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (1.57%) also stood out with values above the national average.

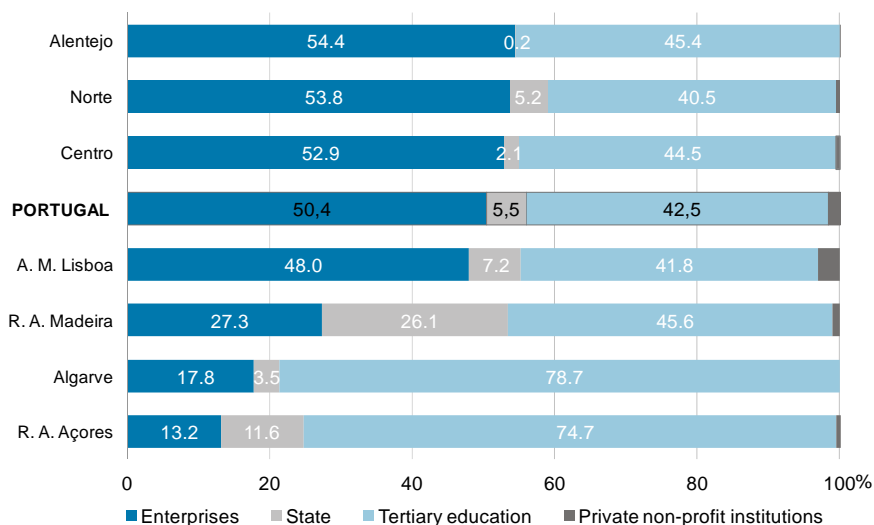
**Figure 8: Regional share and value of R&D expenditure and GERD as percentage of GDP, Portugal and NUTS 3, 2017**



**Source:** Ministry of Education and Science – Directorate-General of Education and Science Statistics; Statistics Portugal, Regional Accounts (Base 2016).

**Figure 9: Share of R&D total expenditure by sector of performance, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017**

At the national level, enterprises were the most relevant R&D expenditure sector of performance: 50.4% of total expenditure. At the regional level, expenditure in this sector was above 50% of the total expenditure of research units based in Alentejo region (54.4%), in Norte (53.8%) and in Centro (52.9%).



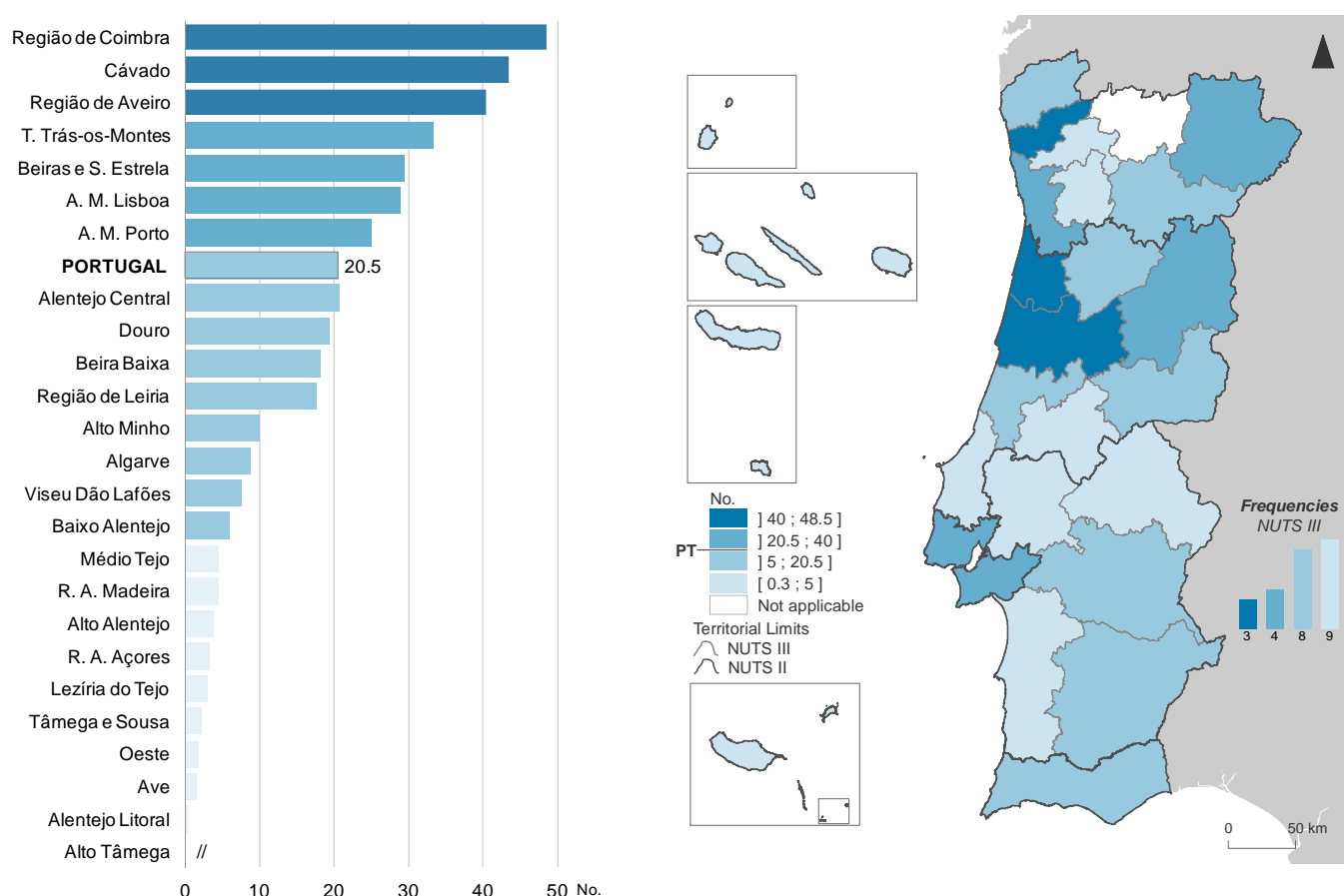
**Source:** Ministry of Education and Science – Directorate-General of Education and Science Statistics.



The distribution of R&D expenditure varied by NUTS 2 regions. The importance of tertiary education was higher in Algarve (78.7%) and in the autonomous regions of Açores (74.7%) and Madeira (45.6%) and the importance of the State was higher in Região Autónoma da Madeira (26.1%).

In the academic year of 2017/2018, the number of tertiary graduates in scientific and technological (S&T) areas in Portugal was 20.5 per 1 000 inhabitants aged between 20 and 29 years old. At the sub-regional level, Região de Coimbra (48.5), Cávado (43.4) and Região de Aveiro (40.4) stood out, with more than 40 tertiary graduates in scientific and technological areas per 1 000 inhabitants. In addition to these sub-regions, Terras de Trás-os-Montes (33.2), Beiras e Serra da Estrela (29.3) and the metropolitan areas of Lisboa (28.8) and Porto (24.8) also stood out with values above the national reference.

**Figure 10: Tertiary graduates in S&T areas per 1 000 inhabitants, Portugal and NUTS 3, 2017/2018**



**Source:** Ministry of Education and Science – Directorate-General of Education and Science Statistics.

## REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In 2018, the municipalities' non-financial transactions<sup>2</sup> receipts was higher than expenditure, resulting in a positive balance of 450 million euros. In this year, 44.1% of municipalities' non-financial transactions receipts was from taxes<sup>3</sup> and 25.1% from local funds State transfers. The NUTS 2 regions with the highest share of taxes in total of receipts were Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (62.8%) and Algarve (56.2%). In contrast, local funds represented the largest share of non-financial transactions receipts in Região Autónoma dos Açores (51.1%), in Alentejo (46.1%) and in Centro (36.0%).

In 2018, in 96 of the 308 Portuguese municipalities, the municipalities' own-source<sup>4</sup> of receipts represented more than half of total receipts from non-financial transactions. Lisboa (94.3%), Lagoa (90.4%) and Albufeira (90.0%) were the municipalities with the highest share of own-source receipts in the total of receipts, thus revealing a lower level of financial dependence.

The analysis by municipality highlights higher shares of own-source receipts in the municipalities located in Portugal's Mainland coast, mainly the Lisboa and Porto metropolitan areas and in most of the municipalities in the Algarve region. In Área Metropolitana de Lisboa it is important to highlight the fact that own-source receipts represents more than 50% of the total receipt from non-financial transactions in all municipalities.

In Região Autónoma da Madeira, the municipalities of Funchal (77.8%), Santa Cruz (72.1%) and Porto Santo (70.4%) 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 (55.6%).

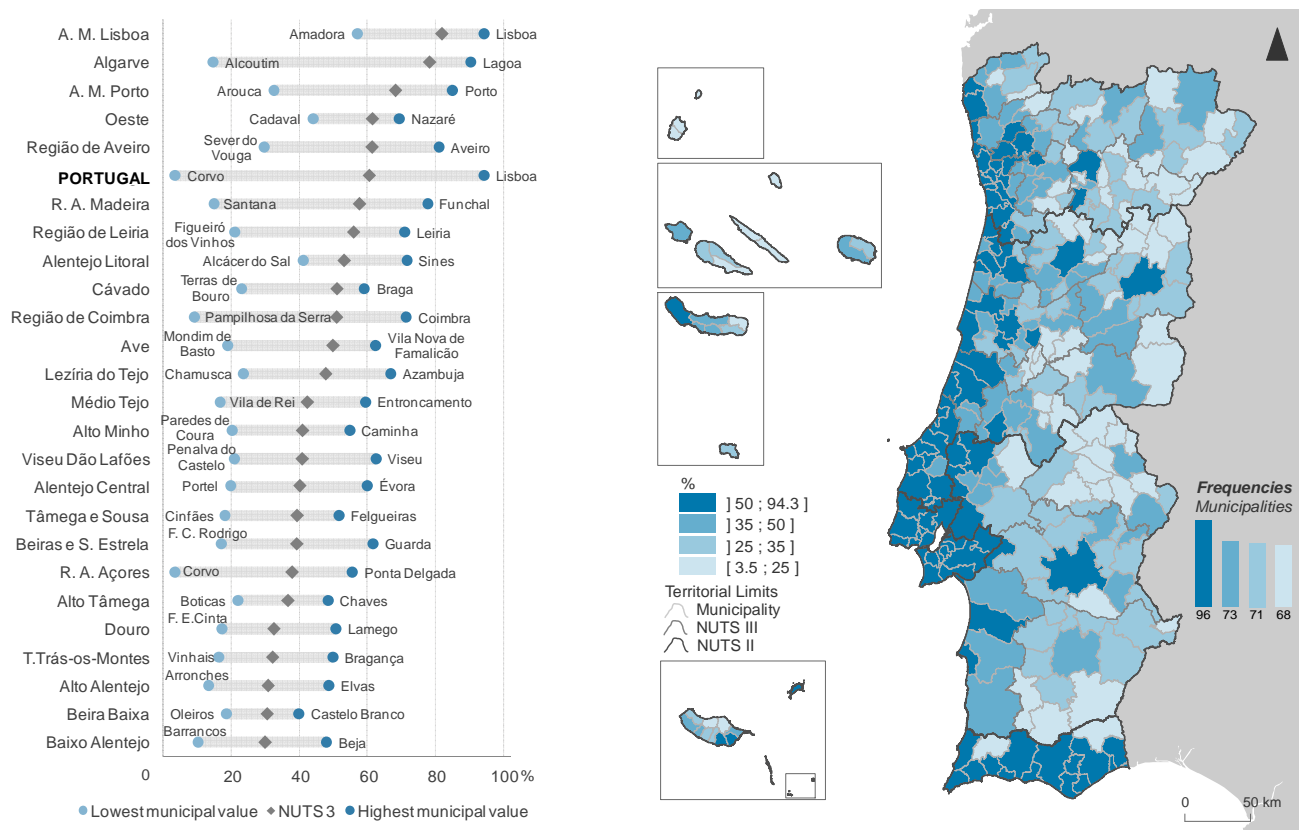
Algarve was the sub-region that, in 2018, scored the largest differential between municipalities considering the proportion of own-source receipts in the total of non-financial transactions receipts: the highest value was in the municipality of Alcoutim (14.7%) and the lowest was in Lagoa (90.4%).

<sup>2</sup> The receipt of the non-financial transactions corresponds to receipts that definitively change net financial wealth, corresponding to the sum of the chapters of the economic classification of budget revenue, excluding financial assets and financial liabilities.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</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 11: Ratio between municipalities' own-source receipts and total receipts, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2018**

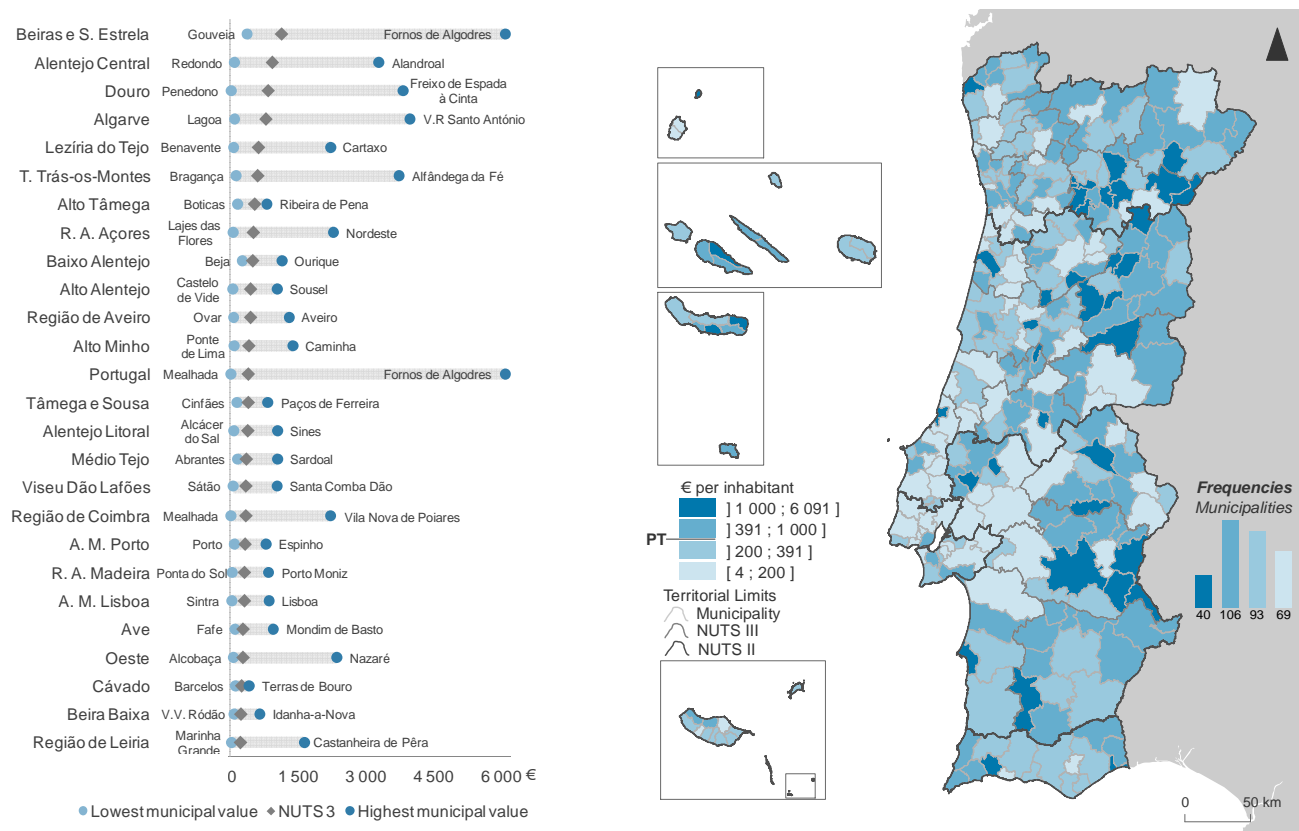


**Source:** Ministry of State Modernisation and Public Administration - Directorate-General for Local Authorities (SIIAL).

The debt of municipalities to third parties, in 2018, was around 4 017 million euros, corresponding to an average value of 391 euros per inhabitant. The analysis of the debt of municipalities to third parties shows that in 13 out of the 25 NUTS 3 regions the value for this indicator was lower than the national average, particularly, with values below 250 euros per inhabitant, Região de Leiria (217 euros per inhabitant), Beira Baixa (227) and Cávado (243). In Beiras e Serra da Estrela (1 127), Alentejo Central (924), Douro (833) and Algarve (782) sub-regions the value of debt per inhabitant more than doubled the national average.

At municipal level, in 146 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 2018, the largest differential between municipalities considering the debt per inhabitant: the lowest municipality value was in Gouveia (364 euros per inhabitant) and the greatest was in Fornos de Algodres (6 091 euros per inhabitant).

**Figure 12: Municipalities' debt per inhabitant, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2018**



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

## >> 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](http://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 2019 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 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 throughout the publication. Nevertheless, the reference year for the majority of the indicators corresponds to 2018.

## Regional Statistical Yearbooks 2018

**Statistical Yearbook of the Norte Region [link]**

**Statistical Yearbook of the Centro Region [link]**

**Statistical Yearbook of the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa [link]**

**Statistical Yearbook of the Alentejo Region [link]**

**Statistical Yearbook of the Algarve Region [link]**

