15 December, 2020

Regional Statistical Yearbooks
2020

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:

- **Construction and housing:** in 2020, 45 municipalities, located mainly in Algarve and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, scored median house prices of dwellings sales above the national value (1 188 €/m^2). Lisboa (3 377 €/m^2), Cascais (2 787 €/m^2), Oeiras (2 353 €/m^2), Loulé (2 286 €/m^2), Porto (2 142 €/m^2), Albufeira (2 026 €/m^2) and Lagos (2 016 €/m^2) registered values above 2 000 €/m^2.

- **Tourism:** in a context of decreasing demand for tourist accommodation, in 2020, the number of nights in tourism accommodation per 100 inhabitants was less than half of that recorded in the previous year in 114 municipalities. Of this set, the municipalities of Machico (-83.7%), Ribeira Brava (-80.4%), Ourém (-77.9%), Vila Franca do Campo (-77.7%), Ponta Delgada (-76.2%) and Lisbon (-75.2%) stand out.

- **Regional and local government:** in 72 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities, the municipalities' own-source receipt represented more than half of the total of receipts from non-financial transactions in 2020, with the municipalities of Lisboa (89.9%), Loulé (88.1%), Lagoa (87.3%) and Albufeira (85.9%) scoring higher values.

- **Political Participation:** Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Algarve registered the highest abstention rates in the 2021 vote for the Municipal Councils. The municipalities of Sintra (59.9%), Loulé (59.6%) and Olhão (59.1%) had the highest rates.

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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: Construction and housing, Tourism, Regional and local government, and Political Participation.
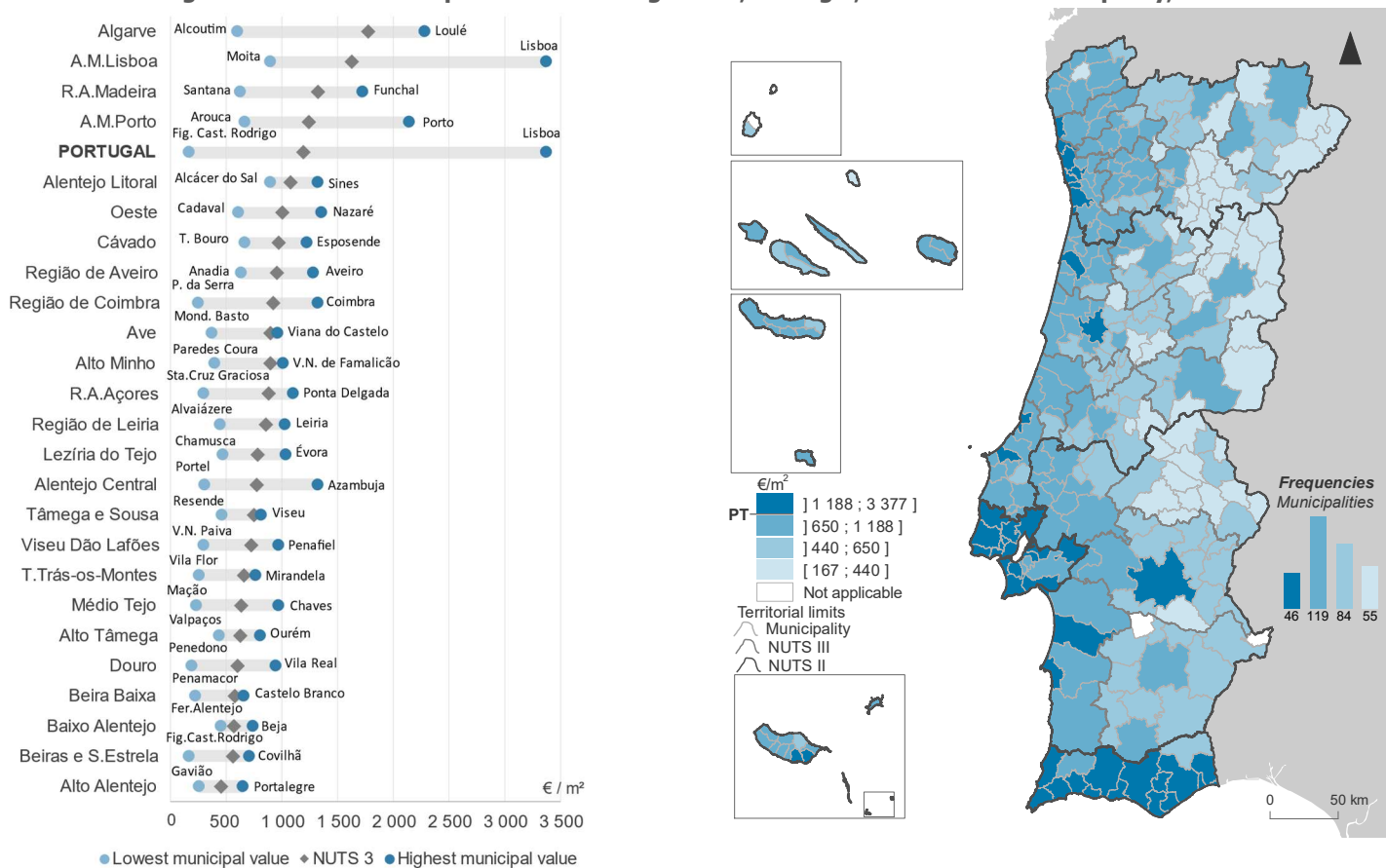
Figure 1 – Licensed dwellings per 100 completed dwellings in new constructions for family housing, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2019 and 2020
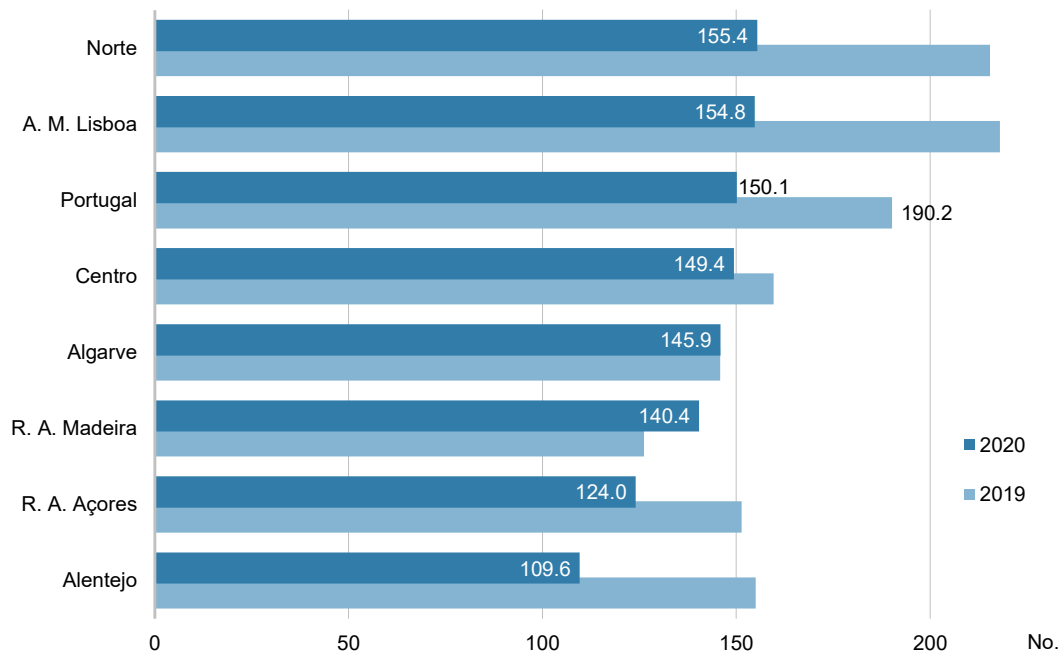
Source: Statistics Portugal, Projects of Building Constructions and Demolitions Survey and Statistics on Construction Works Completed.
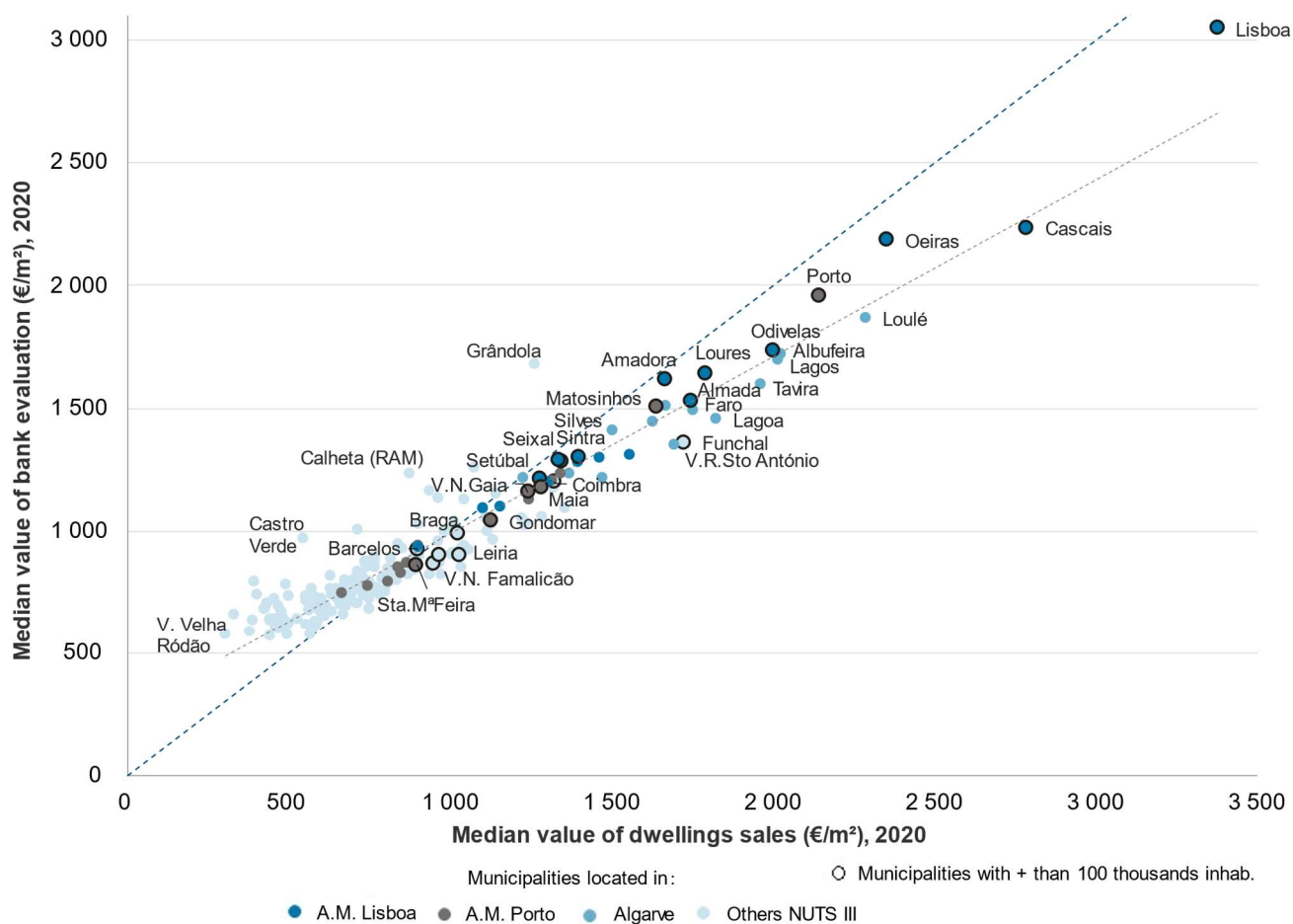
Figure 2 - Median value per m² of dwellings sales, Portugal, NUTS 3[1] and municipality, 2020

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

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[1] According to European Regulation No. 868/2014, level 3 territorial units (NUTS 3) correspond in Portugal to administrative units: the Intermunicipal Entities - Intermunicipal Communities and Metropolitan Areas - in Portugal Mainland and the Autonomous Regions.

Figure 3 - Median value of bank evaluation per m² and Median value per m² of family dwellings sale, municipality, 2020

Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on bank evaluation on housing and Statistics on house prices at local level.
Note: The figure shows the 222 municipalities with information in the Survey on bank evaluation on housing.

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Figure 4 - Median house rental value per m² of new lease agreements of family dwellings and Median value per m² of family dwellings sales, municipality, 2020
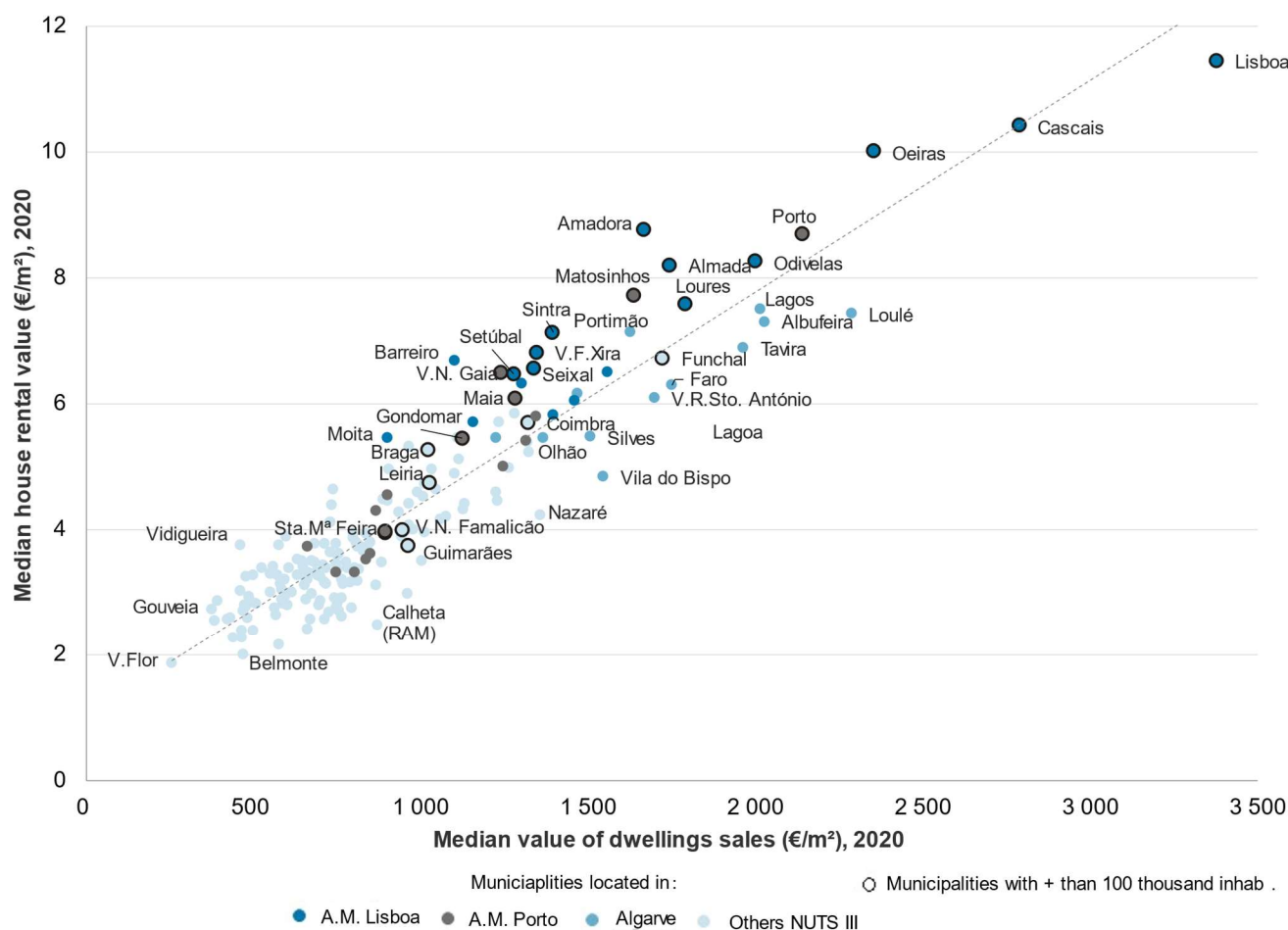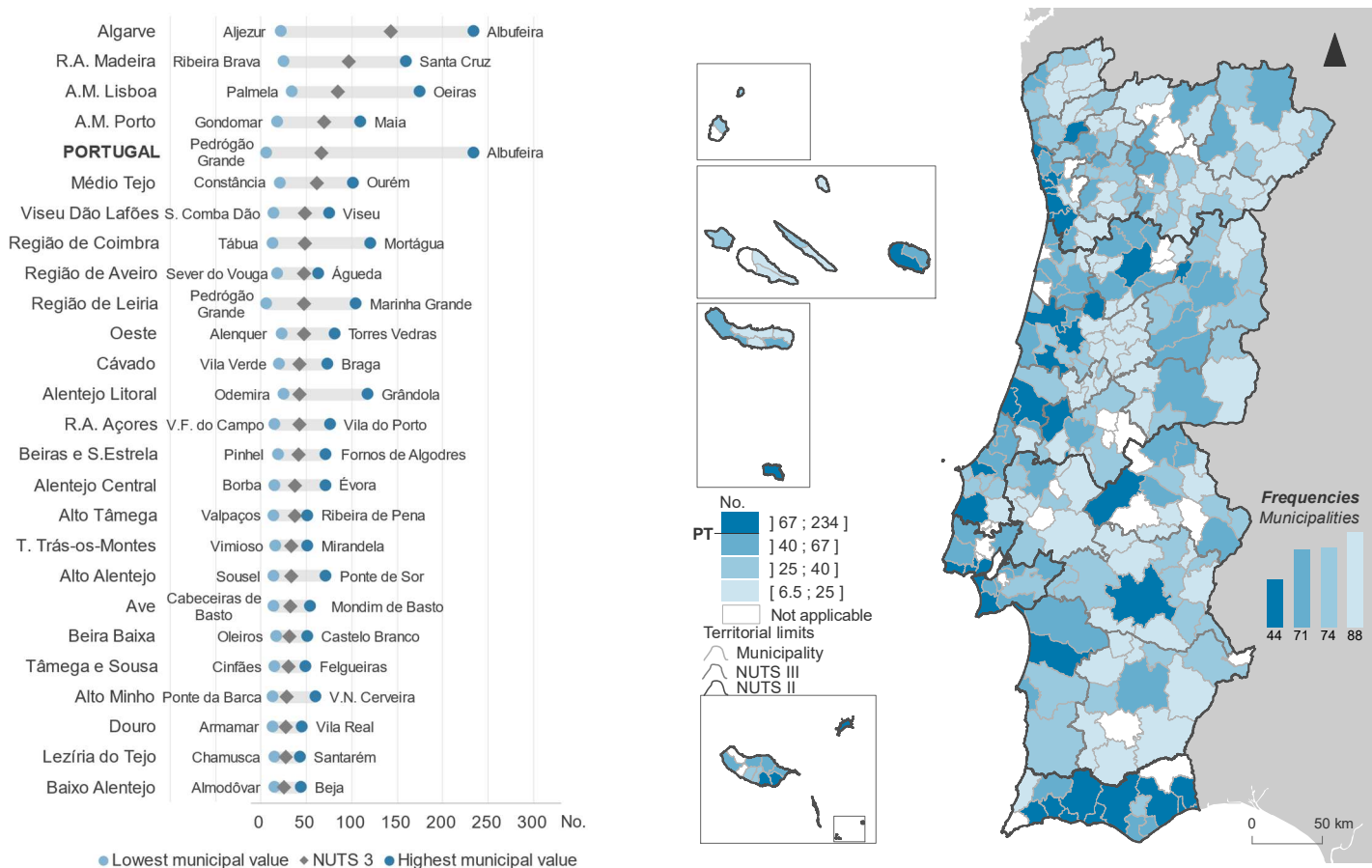

Source: Statistics Portugal, House rental statistics at local level and Statistics on house prices at local level.
Note: The figure shows the 199 municipalities with information in the House rental statistics at local level.
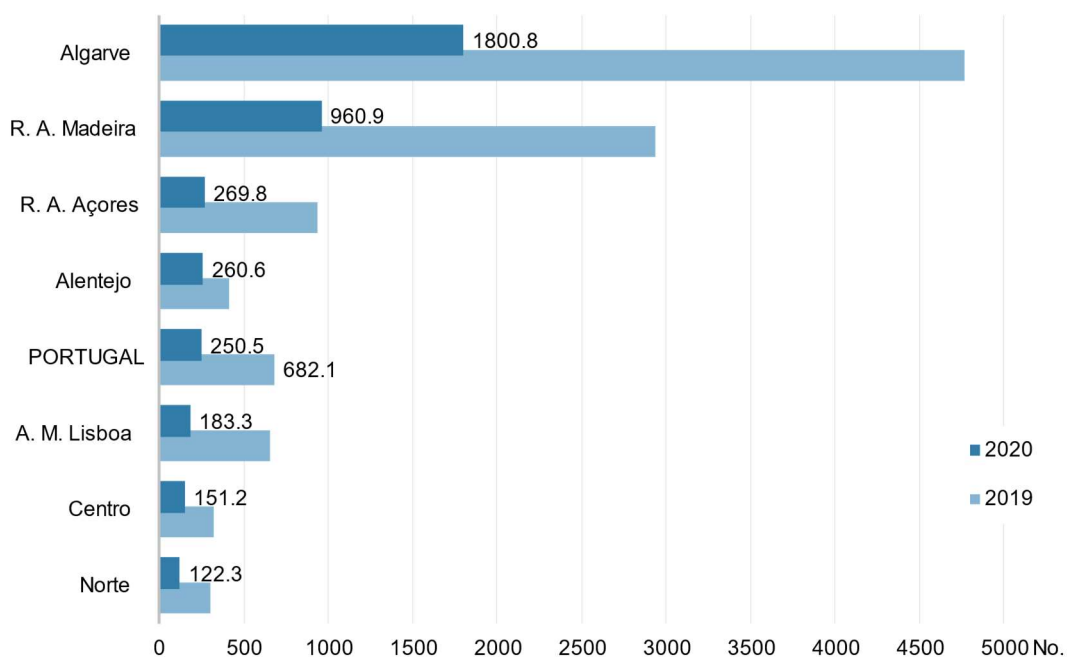
Figure 5 - Average lodging capacity in tourist accomodation establishments, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2020

Source: Statistics Portugal, Tourism Statistics.

Figure 6 – Nights in tourism accommodation establishments per 100 inhabitants, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2019 and 2020

Source: Statistics Portugal, Tourism Statistics.

Figure 7 - Annual rate of change of nights in tourism accommodation establishments per 100 inhabitants, Portugal and municipality, 2020
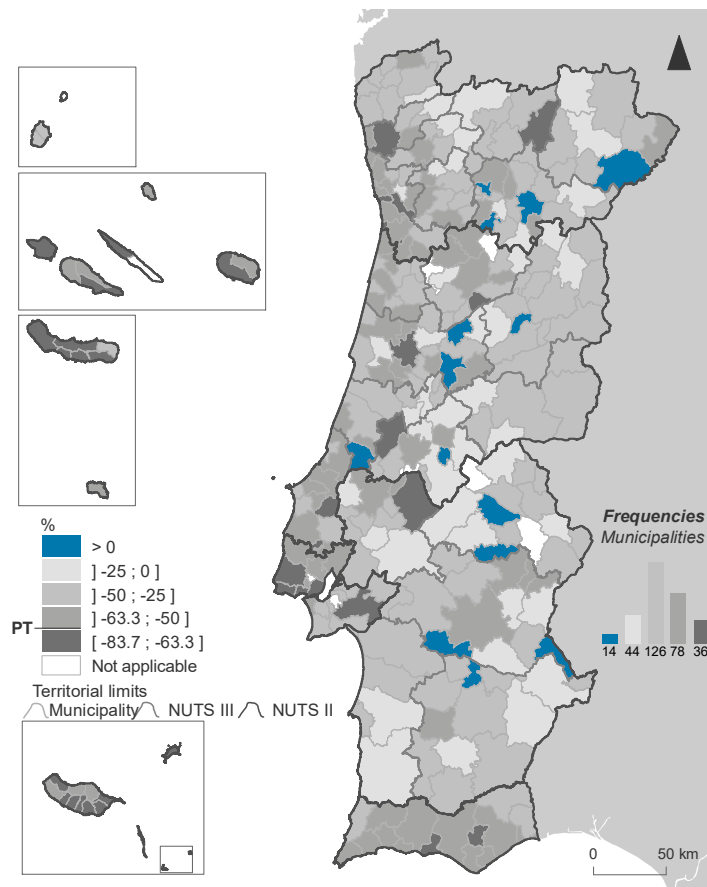
Figure 8 – Nights in tourism accommodation establishments per 100 inhabitants, Portugal and municipality, 2020

%
■ > 0
] -25 ; 0]
] -50 - -25]
] -63.3 ; -50]
[-83.7 ; -63.3]
Not applicable

PT

Territorial limits
Municipality   NUTS III   NUTS II

Frequencies
Municipalities
14 44 126 78 36

No.
■] 250.5 ; 6716.7]
] 150 ; 250.5]
] 75 ; 150]
[0 ; 75]

PT

Territorial limits
Municipality
NUTS III
NUTS II

Frequencies
Municipalities
83 50 80 95

0   50 km
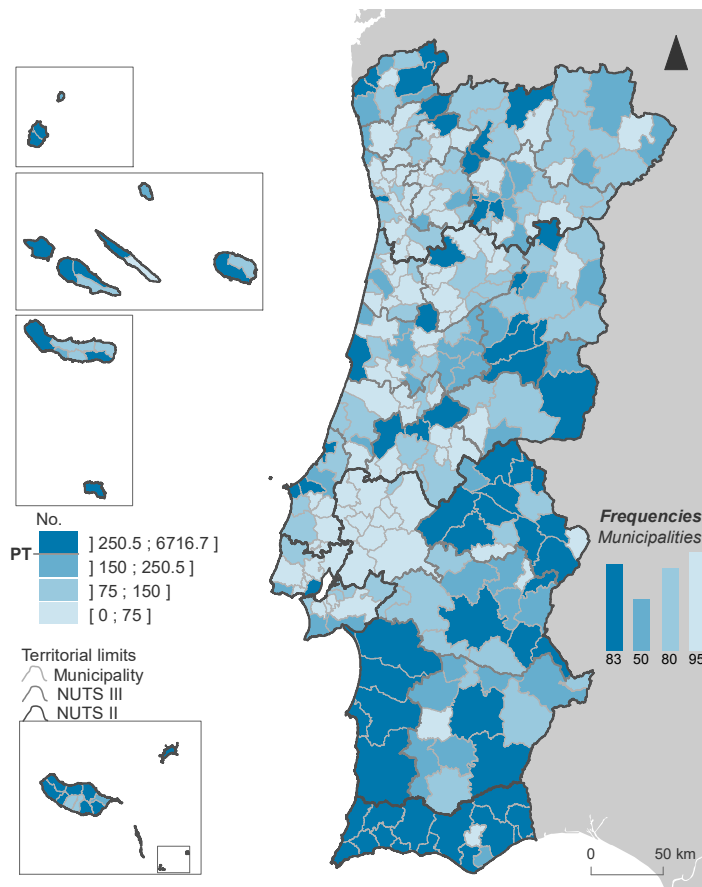
Source: Statistics Portugal, Tourism Statistics.

Figure 9 – Capital expenditure in the total expenditure of non financial transactions², Portugal and NUTS 2, 2019 and 2020 Po
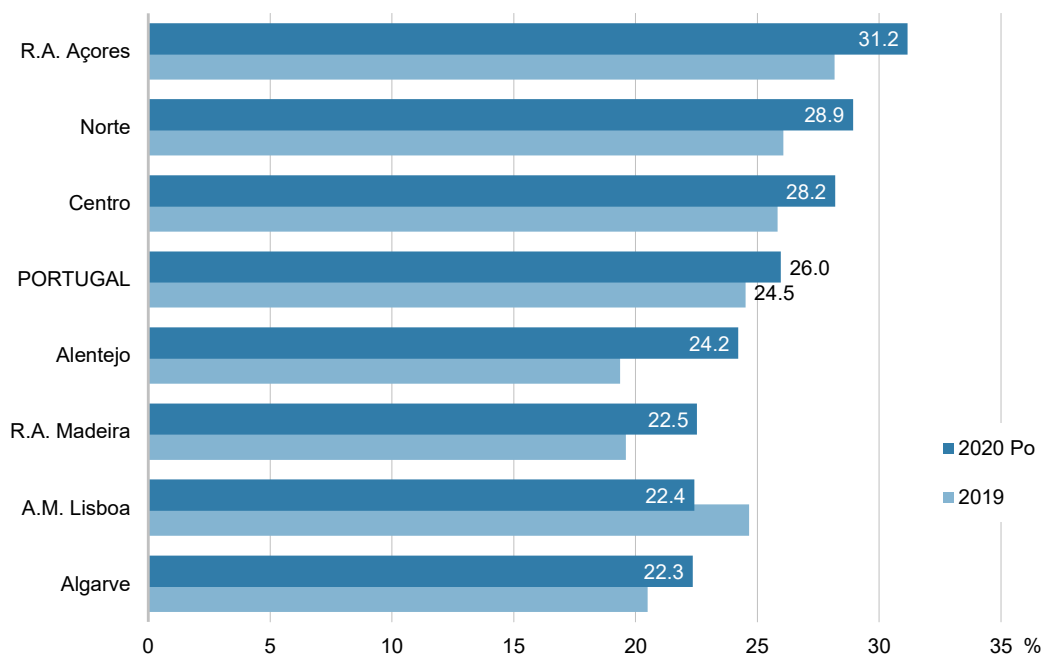
Po - Provisional value.
Source: Ministry of State Modernisation and Public Administration - Directorate-General for Local Authorities (SISAL).

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² The expenditure of the non-financial transactions corresponds to expenditure that definitively change net financial wealth, corresponding to the sum of the chapters of the economic classification of budget expenditure, of a current and capital nature, excluding financial assets and financial liabilities.

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Figure 10 – Capital expenditure in the total expenditure of non financial transactions, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2020 Po

Lowest municipal value ● NUTS 3 ◆ Highest municipal value ●

%
] 35 ; 52.6]
] 26 ; 35]
] 20 ; 26]
[3.5 ; 20]

PT

Territorial limits
Municipality
NUTS III
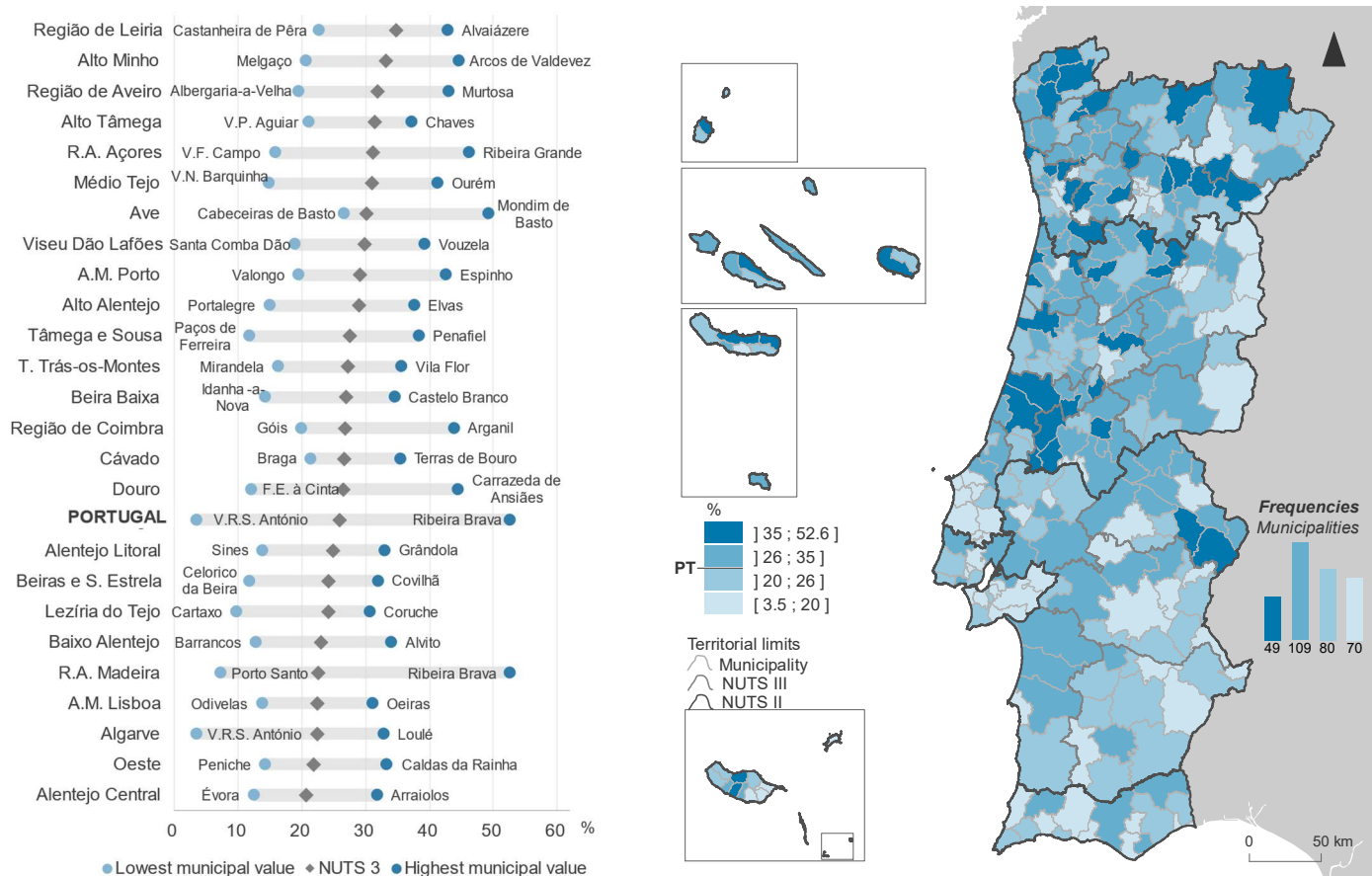NUTS II

Frequencies
Municipalities

49 109 80 70

Po - Provisional value.
Source: Ministry of State Modernisation and Public Administration - Directorate-General for Local Authorities (SISAL).

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Figure 11 - Ratio between own-source receipts[3] and total receipts of non financial transactions, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2020 Po
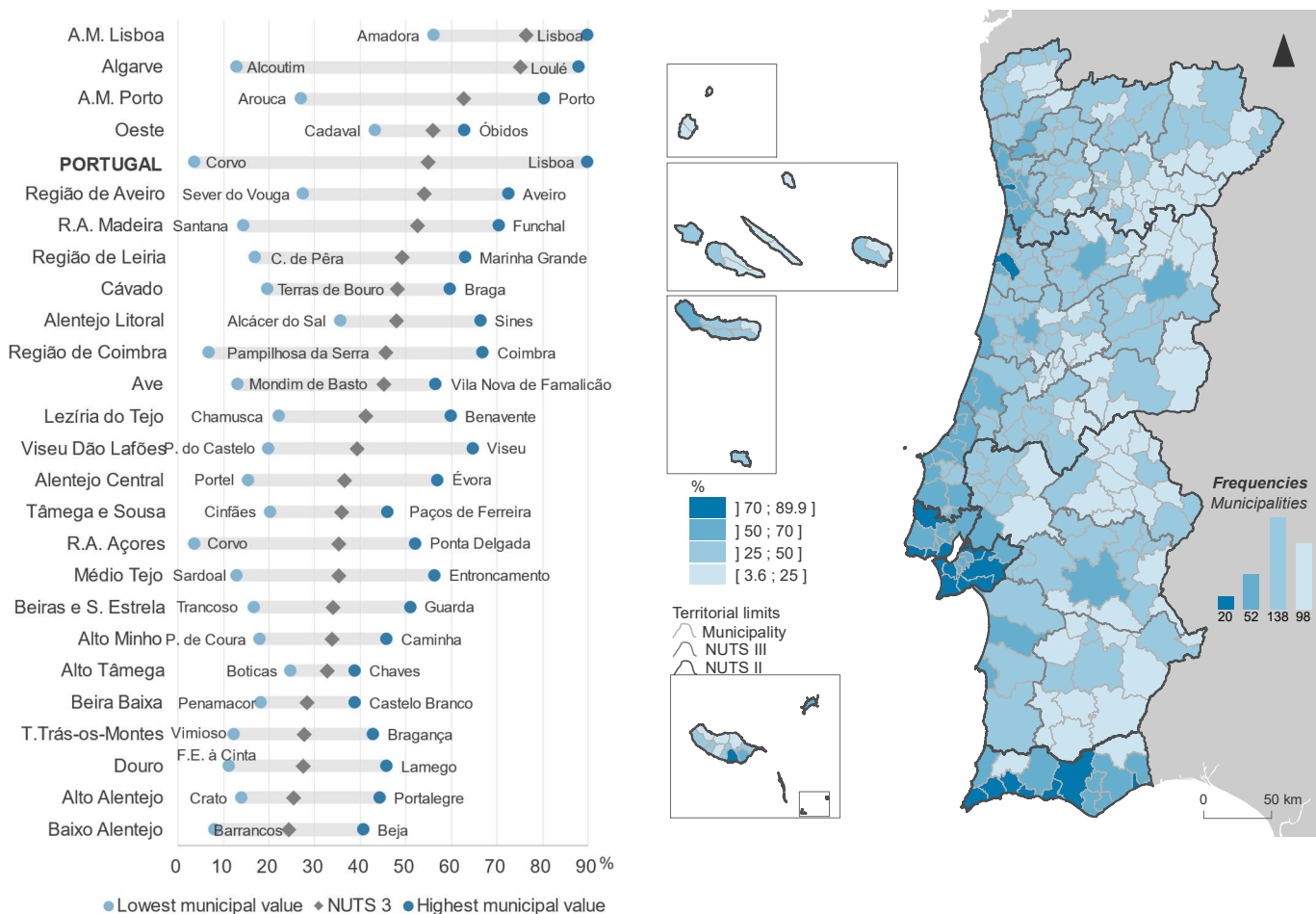
Po - Provisional value.
Source: Ministry of State Modernisation and Public Administration - Directorate-General for Local Authorities (SISAL).

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[3] 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 12 - EU funds in co-financed projects[4] in the capital receipts of non financial transactions, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2020 Po
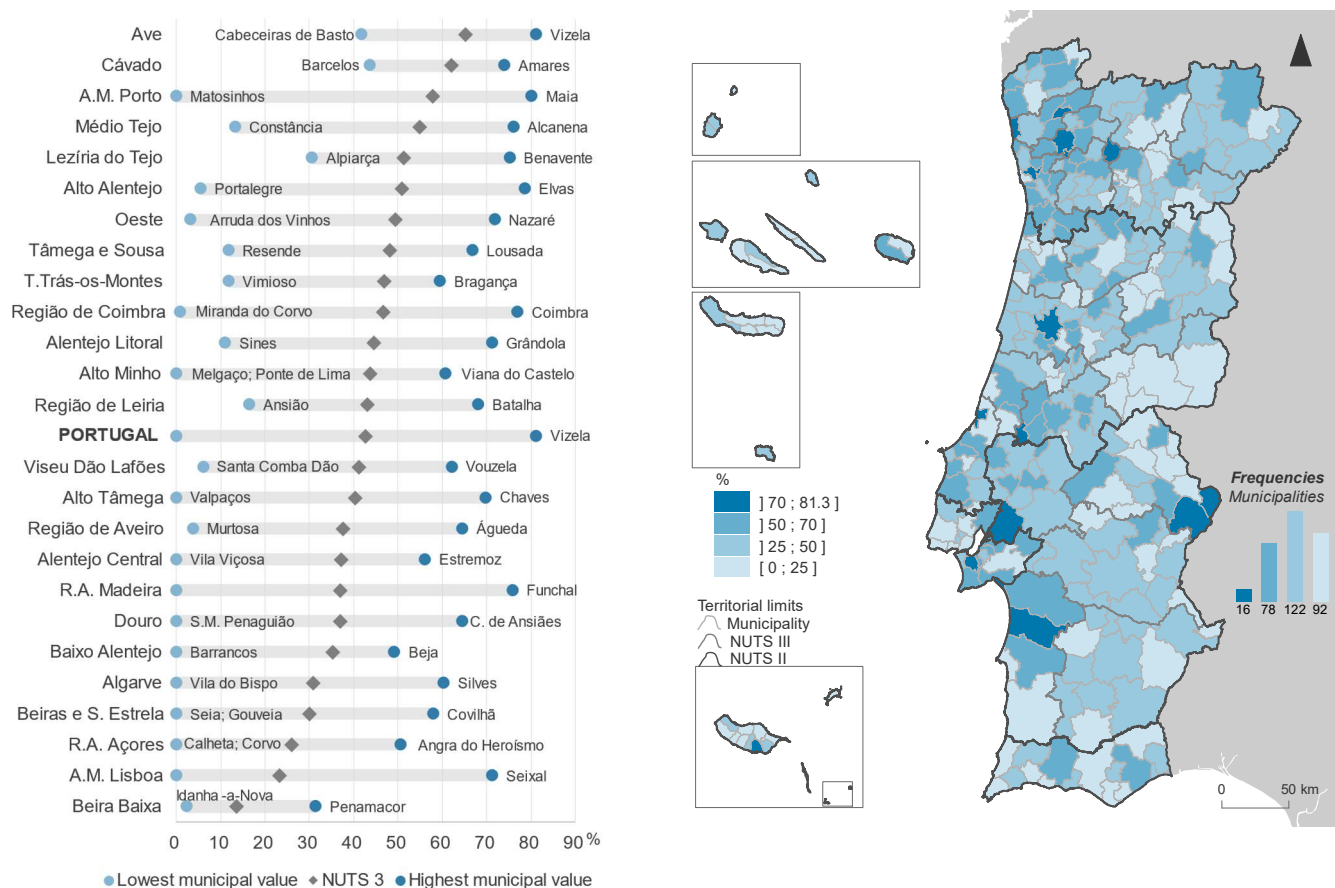

Po - Provisional value.
Source: Ministry of State Modernisation and Public Administration - Directorate-General for Local Authorities (SISAL).
Note: In the figure, the lowest municipal value for the Região Autónoma da Madeira refers to the municipalities of Calheta, Ponta do Sol, Porto Santo, Santana, São Vicente and, in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa to the municipalities of Loures, Palmela and Sintra. In Portugal, the lowest municipal value refers to the municipalities of Melgaço, Ponte de Lima, Matosinhos, Valpaços, Santa Marta de Penaguião, Gouveia, Seia, Loures, Palmela, Sintra, Barrancos, Vila Viçosa, Vila do Bispo, Calheta (RAA), Corvo; Calheta (RAM), Ponta do Sol, Santana, São Vicente and Porto Santo.

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[4] Revenues coming from the European Union that are destined to the communitarian participation in co-financed projects.

Figure 13 – Abstention rate for the election to Local Authorities – Municipal Council, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017 and 2021
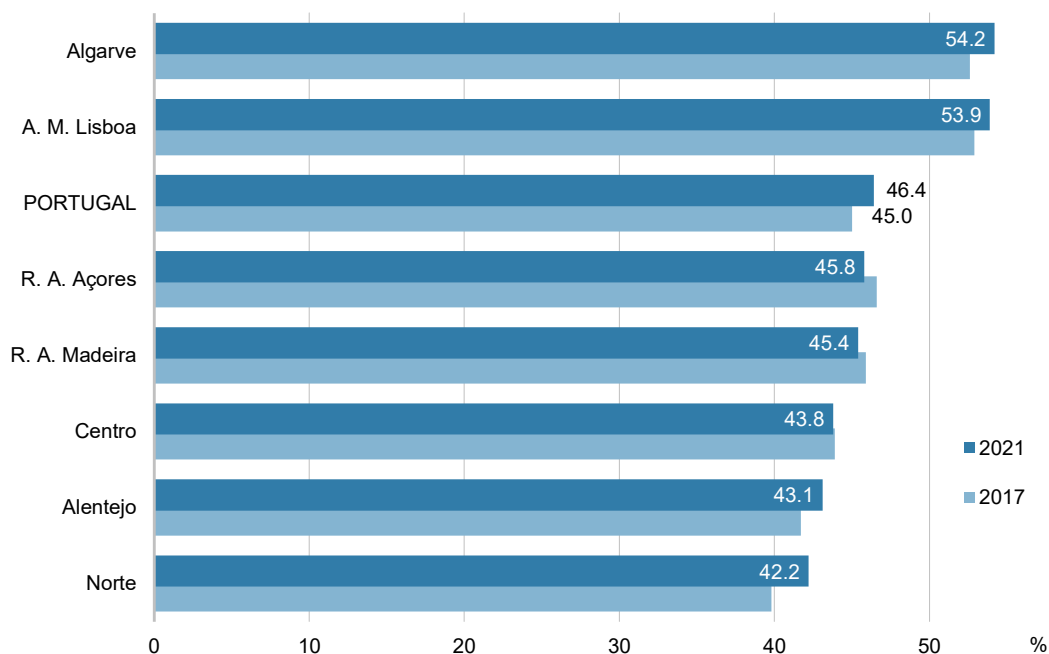
Source: General Secretariat of Internal Administration - Electoral Administration.

Figure 14 – Abstention rate for the election to Local Authorities – Municipal Council, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2021
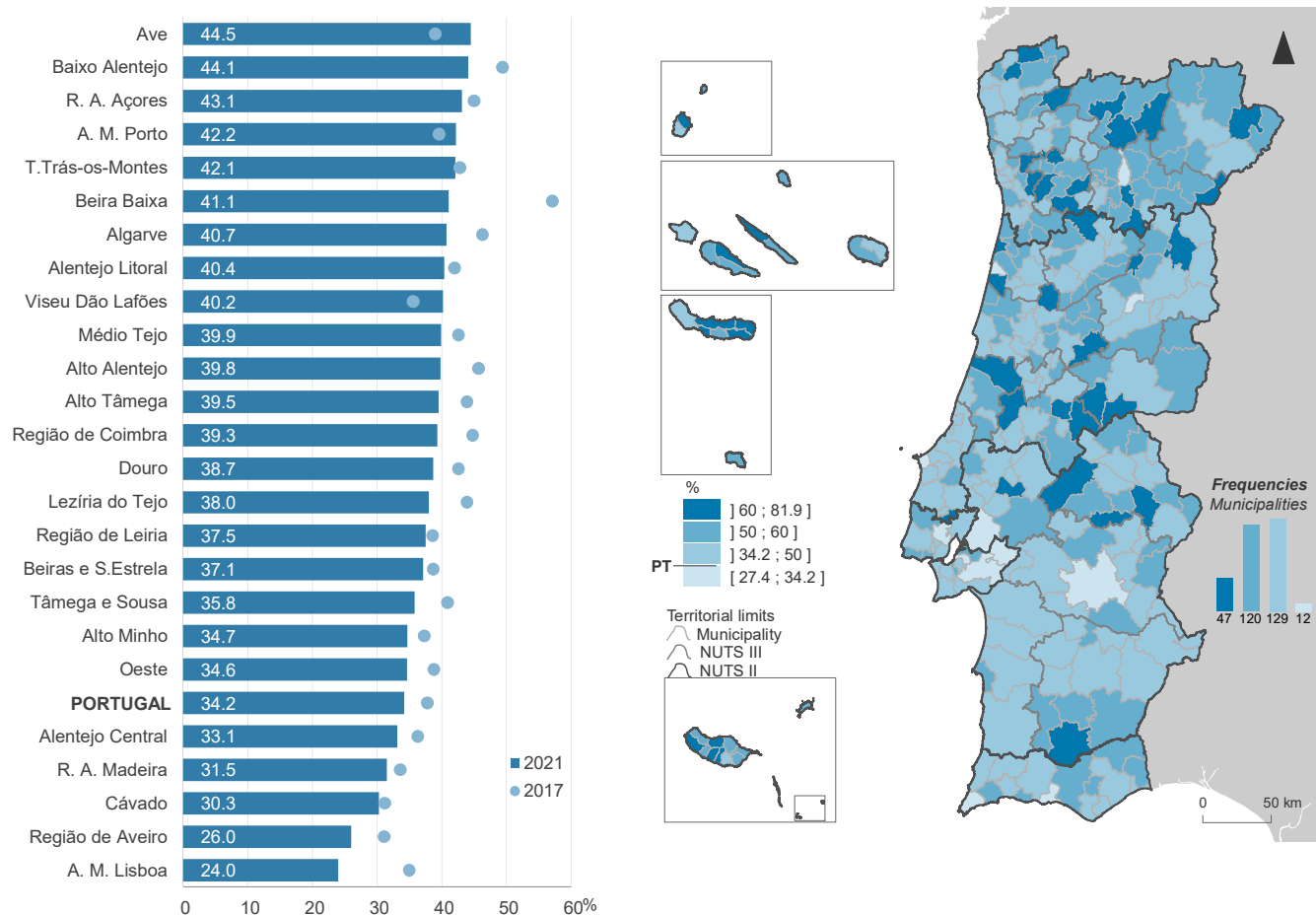

● Lowest municipal value   ◆ NUTS 3   ● Highest municipal value
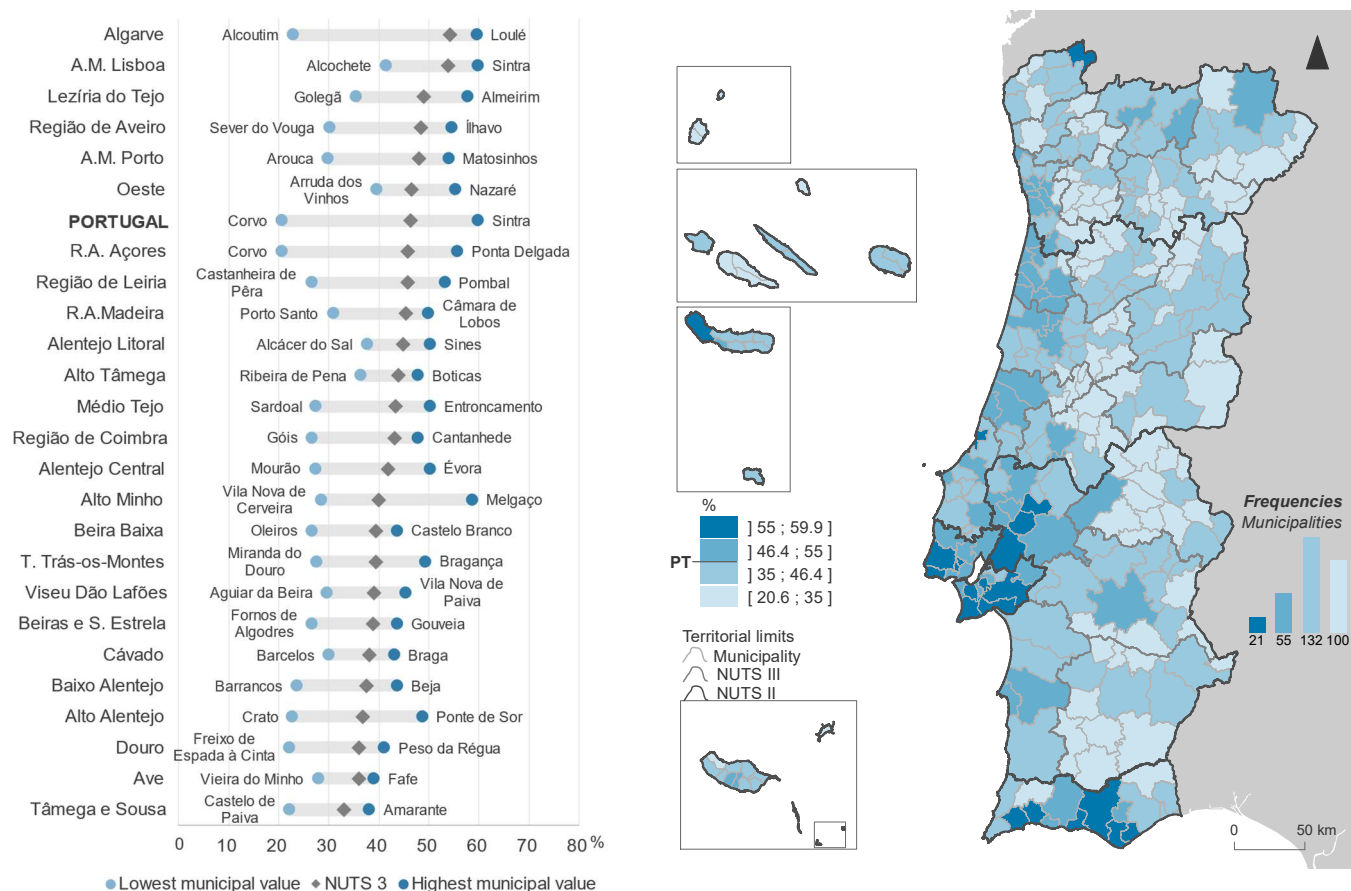
Source: General Secretariat of Internal Administration - Electoral Administration.

Figure 15 – Proportion of votes of the most voted party/coalition for the election to Local Authorities – Municipal Council, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality

Portugal and NUTS 3, 2021 and 2017 **Municipality, 2021**

	2021
Ave	44.5
Baixo Alentejo	44.1
R. A. Açores	43.1
A. M. Porto	42.2
T.Trás-os-Montes	42.1
Beira Baixa	41.1
Algarve	40.7
Alentejo Litoral	40.4
Viseu Dão Lafões	40.2
Médio Tejo	39.9
Alto Alentejo	39.8
Alto Tâmega	39.5
Região de Coimbra	39.3
Douro	38.7
Lezíria do Tejo	38.0
Região de Leiria	37.5
Beiras e S.Estrela	37.1
Tâmega e Sousa	35.8
Alto Minho	34.7
Oeste	34.6
PORTUGAL	34.2
Alentejo Central	33.1
R. A. Madeira	31.5
Cávado	30.3
Região de Aveiro	26.0
A. M. Lisboa	24.0

■ 2021 ● 2017

%

] 60 ; 81.9]
] 50 ; 60]
] 34.2 ; 50]
[27.4 ; 34.2]

PT

Territorial limits
Municipality
NUTS III
NUTS II

Frequencies
Municipalities
47 120 129 12

0 50 km

Source: General Secretariat of Internal Administration - Electoral Administration.

>> TECHNICAL NOTE

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The 2021 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 2020.