

Regional Statistical Yearbooks 2016

Regional Statistical Yearbooks - Regional and municipal statistical data

Statistics Portugal releases the Regional Statistical Yearbooks, which are the key publications regarding statistical data disseminated at regional and municipal levels, aiming to support the understanding of regional developments and the analysis of territorial-based issues.

The topics analysed in this press release point out the following territorial disparities:

- **Education:** in a context of improvement of the transition/completion rate at upper secondary education, all the municipalities of Lisbon Metropolitan Area, of the Algarve and of the Azores Autonomous Region (with the exception of Calheta) scored values below the national average in this indicator.
- **Income and living conditions:** it was possible to identify a differentiation in the mean household net total income according to the degree of urbanization – 25 334 Euros for households living in urban areas and 18 397 Euros in rural areas – with the mean value of households living in the urban areas of each one of the seven NUTS 2 regions being higher than the national average.
- **Tourism:** in a context of demand increase in tourist accommodation, the Madeira Autonomous Region, the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Oporto and Algarve were the only NUTS 3 regions that registered values above the national average in the bed net occupancy rate in tourist accommodation.
- **Regional and local government:** in 95 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities, the municipalities' own-source receipt represented more than half of the total of receipts from non-financial transactions, with the municipalities of Lisbon and Oporto, as well as Lagoa, Albufeira and Lagos, in the Algarve, scoring higher values.

As an example, a table of the *Regional and local government* section is presented.

INDICADORES DAS CÂMARAS MUNICIPAIS POR MUNICÍPIO, 2016

MUNICIPALITIES INDICATORS, 2016

IV.1.1	Receitas por habitante	Dívida por habitante	Dívida bancária de médio e longo prazo no total da dívida	Relação entre receitas e despesas	Relação entre receitas e despesas correntes	Receitas próprias no total de receitas	Impostos no total de receitas	Fundos municipais no total de receitas	Participação comunitária em projetos cofinanciados no total de receitas de capital	Despesas com pessoal no total de despesas	Aquisição de bens de capital no total de despesas
	€		%								
Portugal	710	478	68,6	109,9	127,2	59,7	42,1	26,1	33,9	33,8	15,8
Continente	714	475	68,2	109,8	127,1	60,3	42,6	25,3	34,9	33,7	15,7
Norte	627	429	73,2	110,6	128,5	54,7	37,5	30,2	23,9	32,6	16,1
Alto Minho	832	412	66,9	103,7	128,3	46,3	23,8	39,3	21,4	31,5	18,4
Arcos de Valdevez	1 037	331	73,1	105,9	142,2	39,9	13,7	47,0	38,9	23,6	19,6
Caminha	959	1 180	30,0	105,1	110,6	57,3	26,9	37,0	40,4	34,7	7,2
Melgão	1 470	1 055	74,1	117,1	127,2	33,9	14,9	50,8	0,0	43,2	15,6
...											

€		%								
Receipts per inhabitant	Debt per inhabitant	Medium and long-term bank loans in the total debt	Ratio between receipts and expenditures	Ratio between current receipts and expenditures	Ratio between own-source receipts and total receipts	Taxes in the total receipts	Local funds in the total receipts	EU funds in co-financed projects in the capital receipts	Compensation of employees in the total expenditure	Acquisition of capital goods in the total expenditure

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Fonte: Presidência do Conselho de Ministros - Direção-Geral das Autarquias Locais, base de dados SIAL (Sistema Integrado de Informação das Autarquias Locais).
Source: Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Directorate-General for Local Authorities, SIAL database (Integrated Information System for Local Government).

Next, a brief analysis based on the information available in the following sections is presented: Population, Education, Income and Living Conditions, Construction and Housing, Tourism, Regional and Local Government and Political Participation.

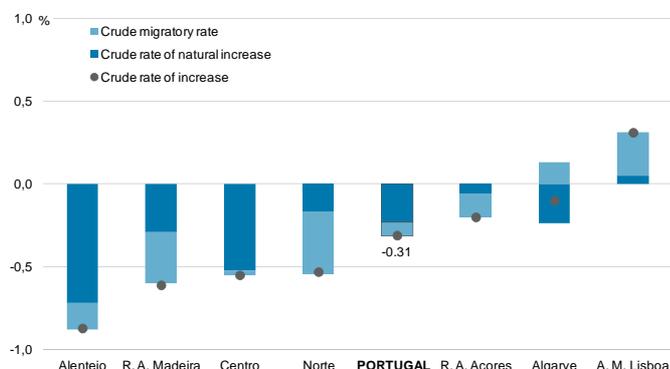
The resident population in Portugal at 31 December 2016 was estimated at 10 309 573 persons, resulting in a negative crude rate of increase of 0.31%, in relation to the population estimated for the previous year. This value shows a slight slowdown when comparing with the decrease registered for the four previous years, but continued to follow the downward trend observed for Portugal since 2010.

Between 2015 and 2016, Lisbon Metropolitan Area was the only NUTS 2 region with a population increase (0.31%). In contrast, Alentejo and Madeira Autonomous Region showed the highest population decreases, with crude rates of -0.87% and -0.61%, respectively.

The decline of resident population in Portugal, in 2016, was the result of both negative crude rates of natural increase (-0.23%) – resulting from the difference between the number of live births and deaths – and negative crude migratory rates (-0.08%) – which include international migrations and, at sub-national level, also include internal migrations.

Natural increase particularly contributed to the negative variation of Alentejo (-0.72%) and Centro (-0.52%) regions, whereas in the Norte region and in the two autonomous regions, negative net migration (-0.37% in the Norte region, -0.31% in Madeira Autonomous Region and -0.14% in Azores Autonomous Region) surpassed negative natural increases. The Lisbon Metropolitan Area was the only NUTS 2 region with a population increase, resulting mainly from the migratory rate (0.26%).

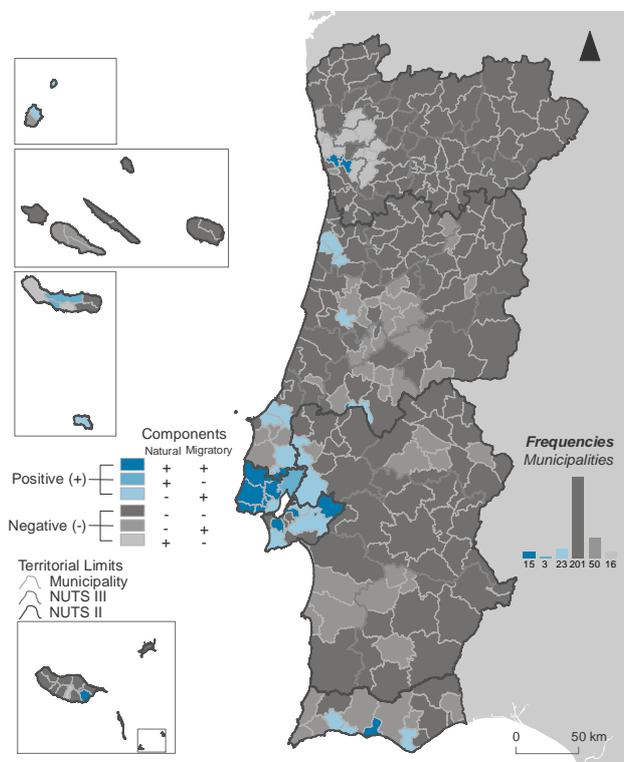
Resident population crude rates of increase and population components, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2015/2016



In 41 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities population increased (46 in 2015), corresponding mainly to municipalities located in Lisbon Metropolitan Area (14) and in Centro region (12) and, in general, in Mainland coastal municipalities.

In 15 municipalities population increase was the result of both positive natural and migratory rates: nine municipalities in Lisbon Metropolitan Area and the contiguous municipality of Arruda dos Vinhos (Oeste), and the municipalities of Maia and Valongo (Metropolitan Area of Oporto), Entroncamento (Médio Tejo), Albufeira (Algarve) and Santa Cruz (Madeira Autonomous Region). In 23 municipalities, population increased exclusively from positive migratory rates and positive natural rates, contributed solely to the population increase of three municipalities – Vila Franca de Xira, in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area, and Lagoa and Ribeira Grande, in Azores Autonomous Region. Therefore, in 2016 population decreased in 267 municipalities, with 201 municipalities scoring both negative natural and migratory rates.

Breakdown of resident population crude rate of increase by municipality, 2015/2016

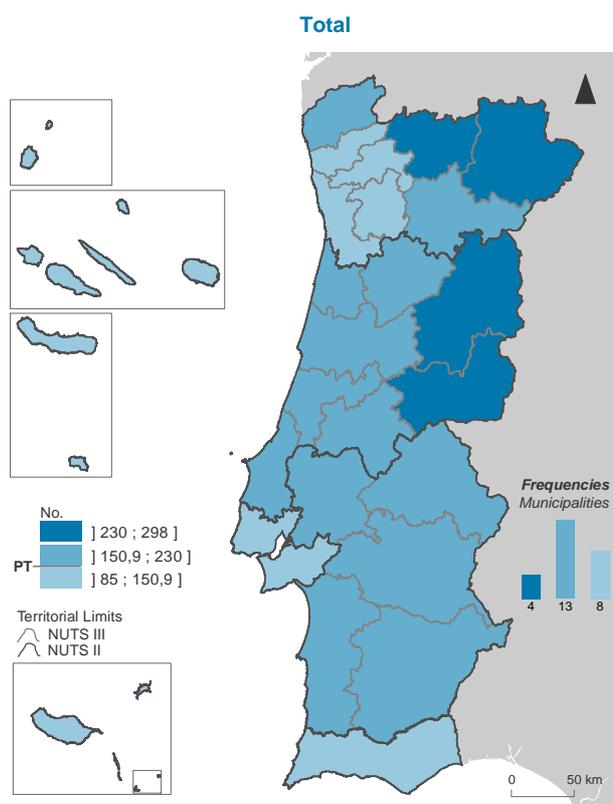
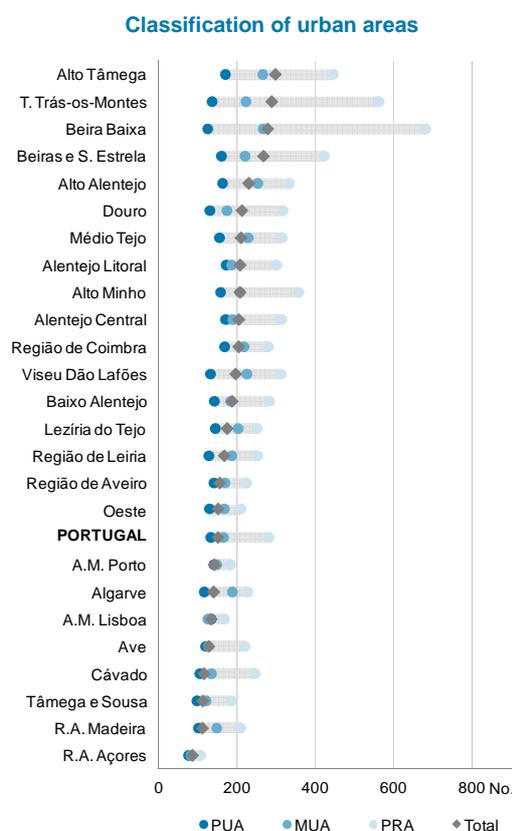


In Portugal, the ageing ratio of the population – number of elderly (65 years and older) to the number of young people (0 to 14 years old) – for the year 2016 was 150.9, higher than in the previous year (146.5).

The analysis of the ageing ratio by NUTS 3 regions shows that ageing is higher in inland regions of Mainland Portugal, particularly in the following regions: Alto Tâmega, Terras de Trás-os-Montes, Beira Baixa and Beiras e Serra da Estrela, where the number of elderly people for every 100 young people was higher than 260. Between 2015 and 2016, the ageing ratio increased in all of the 25 NUTS 3 regions, following the trend of previous years.

The segmentation of the ageing ratio according to the Classification of urban areas for statistical purposes (TIPAU) shows that population ageing in Portugal is higher in predominantly rural areas (PRA, 281.6) than in predominantly urban areas (PUA, 132.5). Ageing ratio was higher in the predominantly rural areas of each NUTS 3 regions. In 2016 population ageing disparity between urban and rural areas was higher in the four most aged NUTS 3 regions: Beira Baixa (124.7 vs. 682.2), Terras de Trás-os-Montes (135.8 vs. 562.9), Alto Tâmega (170.0 vs. 445.7) and Beiras e Serra da Estrela (160.0 vs. 423.0).

Ageing ratio according to the Classification of urban areas, Portugal and NUTS 3, 2016



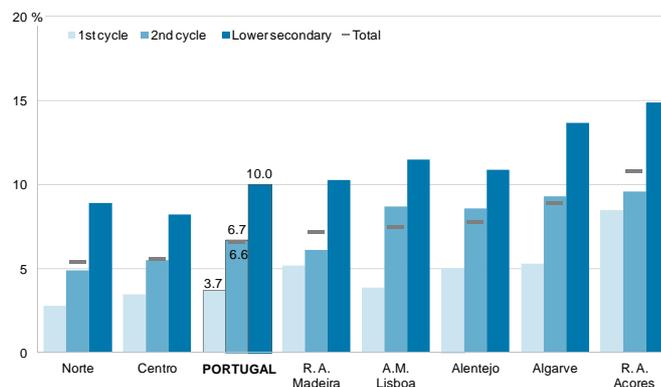
EDUCATION

In the 2015/2016 school year, the retention and desistance rate at primary and lower secondary education in Portugal was 6.6%, reaching 10.0% for the lower secondary education solely. In the case of the 1st and 2nd cycle, that value corresponded to 3.7% and 6.7%, respectively. At regional level, all NUTS 2 regions scored highest retention and desistance rates at lower secondary education than for the total and, simultaneously, scored successively growing rates between the 1st cycle up to the lower secondary education.

The Azores Autonomous Region registered the highest retention and desistance rates for the total and the three levels of primary and lower secondary education. In this region, retention and desistance rate for the 1st cycle was 8.5% and was close to 15% for lower secondary education. In contrast, the Norte and Centro

regions scored the lowest retention and desistance rates, which also stood below the national value – in Norte region corresponded to around 2.8% and 8.9% for the 1st cycle and for lower secondary education, respectively, and in Centro these indicators corresponded to 3.5% and 8.2% for the 1st cycle and for lower secondary education, respectively.

Retention and desistance rate at primary and lower secondary education, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2015/2016

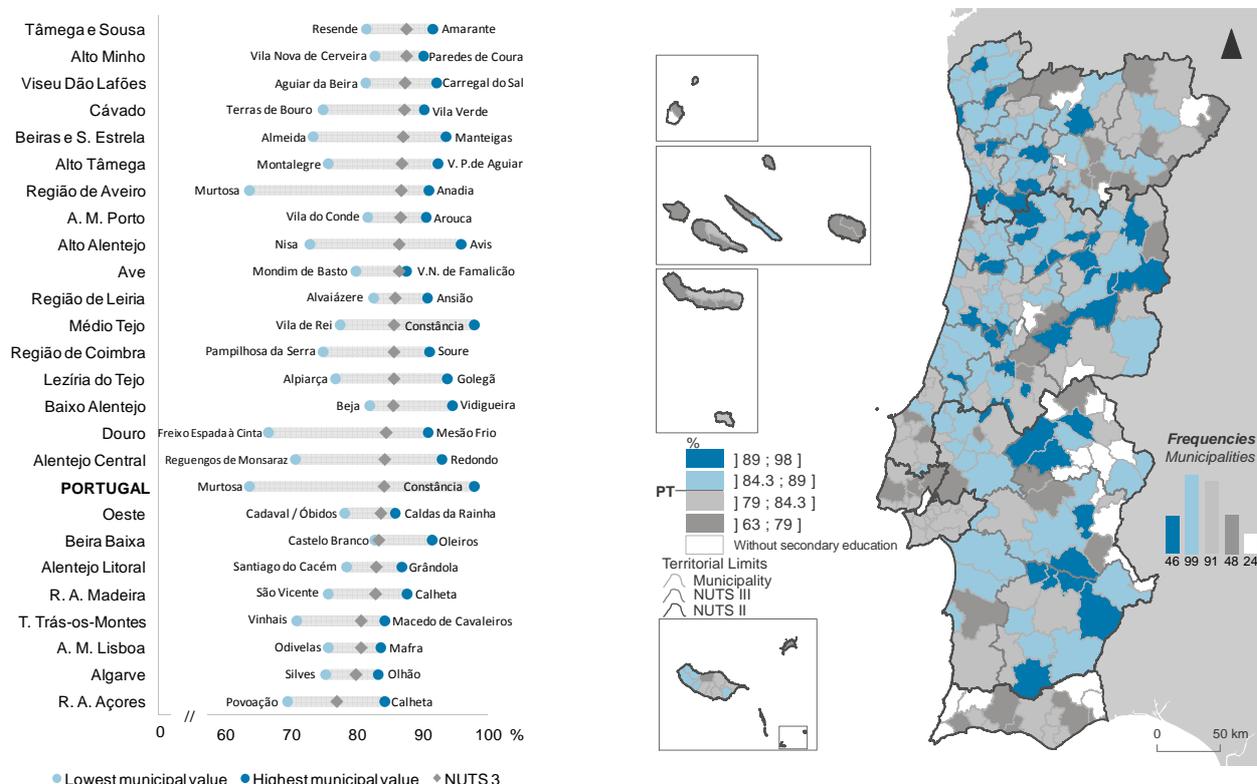


In Portugal, the transition/completion rate at upper secondary education for the 2015/2016 school year was 84.3%, higher than the value for the previous school year (83.4%), maintaining the improvement trend registered since 2011/2012. In 2015/2016, Norte (86.7%), Centro (86.0%) and Alentejo (85.3%) regions surpassed the national value. The Azores Autonomous Region, as well as Algarve and Lisbon Metropolitan Area, scored the lowest transition/completion rates.

The analysis of the transition/completion rate at municipality level shows higher values in Norte and Centro regions that reveal, however, some internal disparities, namely with Mainland coastal municipalities of the Norte region scoring higher values in this

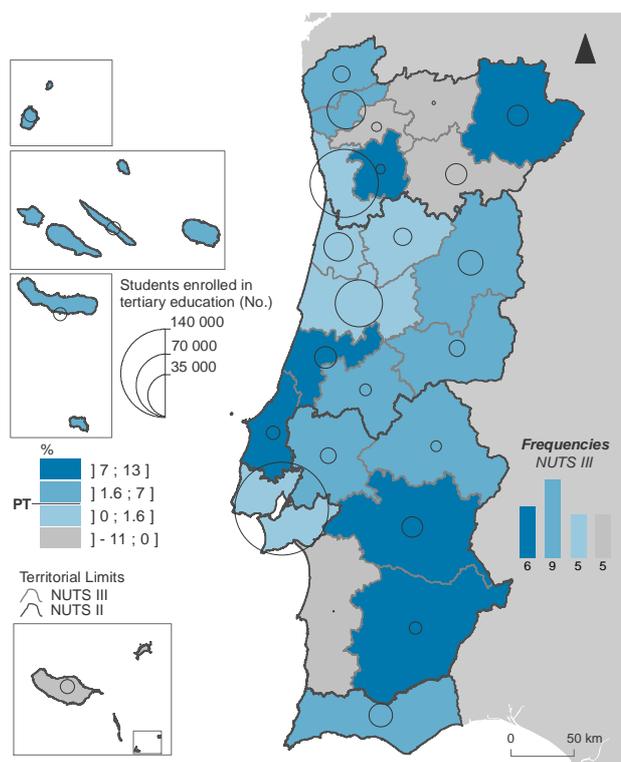
indicator. On the other hand, the 18 municipalities of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area, as well as all municipalities of Algarve region with secondary education, scored transition/completion rates below the national average. In the same way, in the Azores Autonomous Region, with the exception of Calheta municipality, and in the Madeira Autonomous Region, with the exception of Calheta, Ponta do Sol, Porto Moniz and Santa Cruz municipalities, all the other municipalities in the autonomous regions scored values below the national average. Região de Aveiro, and the NUTS 3 regions of Douro and Alto Alentejo showed, in the 2015/2016 school year, the largest disparities between municipalities in this indicator.

Transition/completion rate at upper secondary education, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2015/2016



Regarding tertiary education and considering data for 2016/2017 school year, the number of students enrolled was 361 943, of which 84% were enrolled in public tertiary education. Compared with the previous school year, an increase of 1.6% was registered for the total of students enrolled in tertiary education. The analysis by NUTS 3 regions shows that four out of the 25 regions (Douro, Alentejo Litoral, Ave and Madeira Autonomous Region) registered a decrease in the number of students enrolled in tertiary education. In Alto Tâmega the number of students enrolled remained the same. In the other NUTS 3 territories there was an increase in the number of students enrolled, corresponding to an increase higher than 7% in six regions – Alentejo Central, Baixo Alentejo, Região de Leiria, Oeste, Terras de Trás-os-Montes and Tâmega e Sousa.

Students enrolled in tertiary education and Rate of change of students enrolled in tertiary education, by NUTS 3, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 school years



INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

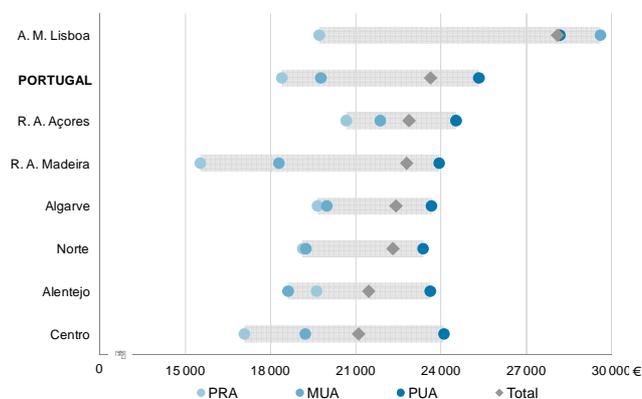
According to the results of the 2015/2016 Household Budget Survey, in Portugal, the mean household net total income, for the year of 2014, was 23 635 Euros. By NUTS 2, this value was higher for the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (28 101 Euros), which was the only region to surpass the national mean value in that year. In contrast, the Centro region recorded the lowest value regarding the mean household net total income (21 100 Euros).

The distribution of the mean household net total income according to the Classification of Urban Areas shows that, in 2014 and for the country as a whole, families living in predominantly urban areas (PUA) had a higher mean net total income (25 334 Euros), when comparing to families living in medium urban areas (19 772 Euros) and in predominantly rural areas (18 397 Euros).

At regional level, the Lisbon Metropolitan Area was the only exception with a mean household net total income higher in the medium urban areas (MUA) than in predominantly urban areas: 29 609 Euros and 28 181 Euros, respectively.

Also worthy of mention is the mean household net total income of the predominantly rural areas (PRA) of the Madeira Autonomous Region that, in 2014, recorded the lowest value (15 526 Euros).

Mean household net total income by NUTS 2 and Classification of urban areas, 2014



Mean household net total income by Classification of urban areas and type of income, 2014



In 2014, net monetary income represented 77.8% of the mean net total income of households living in Portugal, with net monetary labour income (wages and salaries and income from self-employment) representing around half (49.6%) of the total income of households.

Considering the intensity of urbanization and the different types of income, the contribution of labour income to the total income of households was more relevant in predominantly urban areas (50.7%) than in the other territories. On the other hand, the share of pensions and non-monetary income¹ in the total income of households was higher in predominantly rural areas: 27.1% and 25.2%, respectively.

Data from the note of settlement of Individual Income Tax (IRS) – model 3 shows that, in 2015, declared gross income in Portugal was about 82 475 million Euros, which represented a median value of 10 683 per tax household. The median declared gross income was higher than the national value in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (12 801 Euros), in Região de Coimbra (11 100 Euros), Região de Leiria (11 080 Euros), Alentejo Central (10 942 Euros) and in the Oporto Metropolitan Area (10 694 Euros). The lowest values in this indicator, lower than 8 500 Euros, were recorded in the NUTS 3 regions of Alto Tâmega and Tâmega e Sousa located in the Norte region.

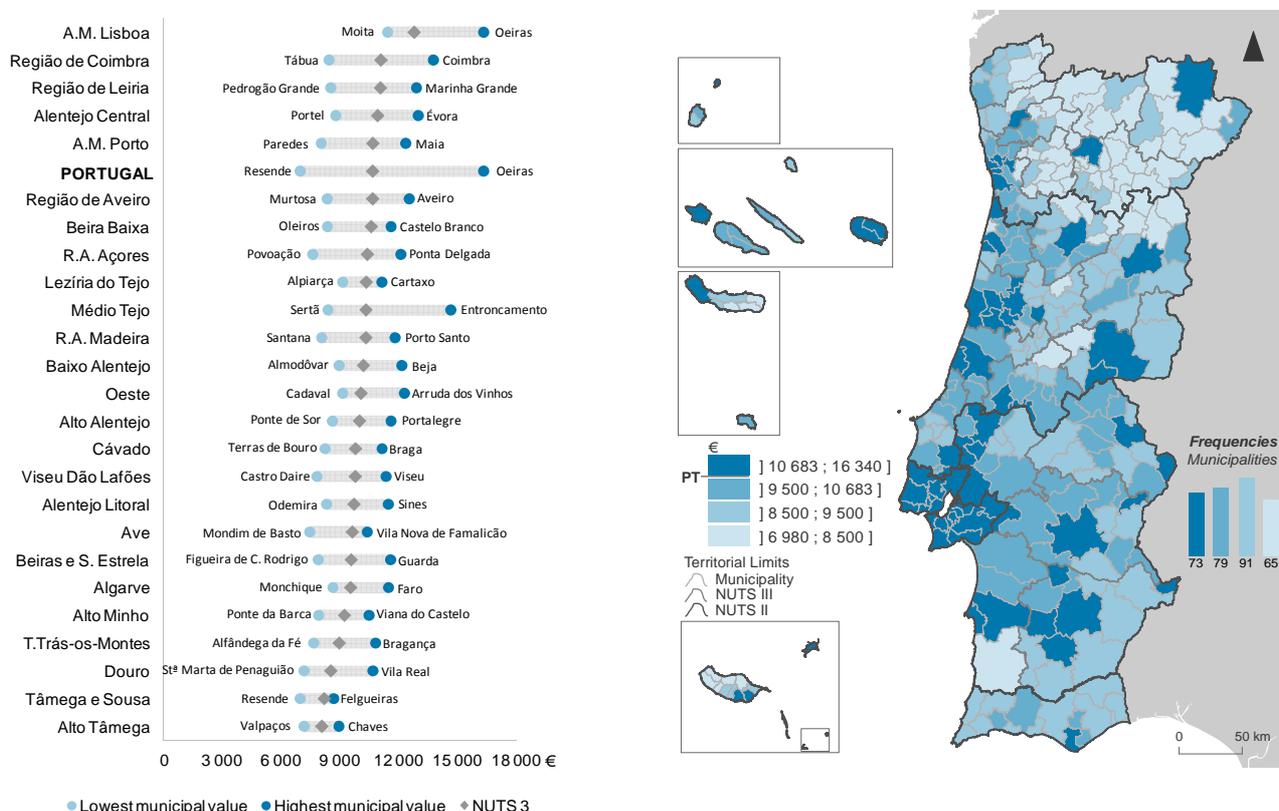
In 2015, 73 municipalities scored a median declared gross income per tax household higher than the national value. The analysis of the territorial pattern of this indicator highlights, with higher values, the municipalities of the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Oporto, of Região de Coimbra and of Região de Leiria. In all the municipalities of Lisbon Metropolitan Area, the median declared gross income per tax household stood above the national value, with the municipality of Oeiras scoring the highest national value (16 339 Euros).

¹ Non-monetary income includes self-consumption (food and other goods of own production), goods and services obtained without payment in an establishment run by the household, owner-occupied housing (self-assessment, by owner occupiers or rent-free tenants, of an hypothetical value for house rental), income in kind, namely wages.

The NUTS 3 regions of Médio Tejo, Região de Coimbra and Lisbon Metropolitan Area scored the highest

disparity between municipalities regarding the median declared gross income per tax household.

Median declared gross income per tax household, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2015



CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

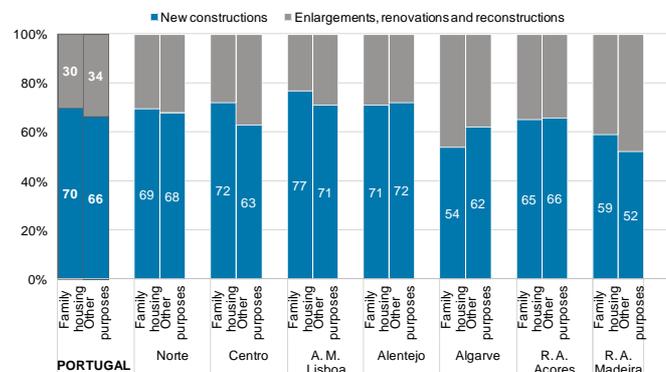
According to the most recent data from the Indicators System of Urban Operations (SIUO), in 2016 the total number of completed buildings (new constructions and enlargement, renovation and reconstruction works) in Portugal was around 10.7 thousand, representing a decrease of 3.2% in relation to the previous year. The Centro and Alentejo regions registered the highest decrease (-9.3% and -3.7%, respectively), while in the autonomous regions and Lisbon Metropolitan Area the number of completed buildings increased compared to 2015.

In Portugal, around 63.5% of completed buildings in 2016 were for family housing. The majority of the completed buildings for family housing corresponded to

new constructions (around 70%), and the remaining 30% to rehabilitation works (enlargements, renovations and reconstructions). At regional level, in the case of buildings for family housing, the proportion of new constructions was higher in Lisbon Metropolitan Area (77%), whereas the share of rehabilitation works was higher in Algarve (46% of completed buildings for family housing) and in the Madeira Autonomous Region (41%)

In 2016, in Portugal, 34% of completed buildings for other purposes, excluding family housing, corresponded to rehabilitation works. At regional level, the share of rehabilitation works was higher in the Madeira Autonomous Region (48% of completed buildings for other purposes).

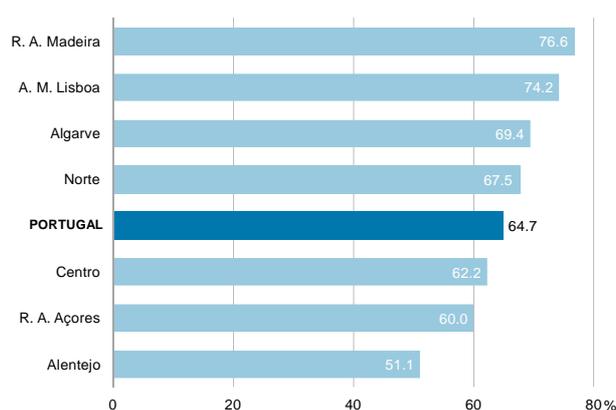
Breakdown of completed buildings for family housing and other purposes according to the type of project, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2016



In Portugal, in 2016, 7 256 dwellings for family housing were completed based on new constructions, corresponding to 1.22 dwellings per 1 000 conventional dwellings, considering the estimates for the Portuguese housing stock. The NUTS 3 regions of Tâmega e Sousa, Alto Minho, Ave, Viseu Dão Lafões and Azores Autonomous Region recorded the highest values in this indicator: above 2 new dwellings per 1 000 conventional dwellings. In contrast, the NUTS 3 regions of Alto Alentejo, Baixo Alentejo and Lisbon Metropolitan Area showed a lower dynamic in new constructions of dwellings for family housing in relation to the corresponding housing stock.

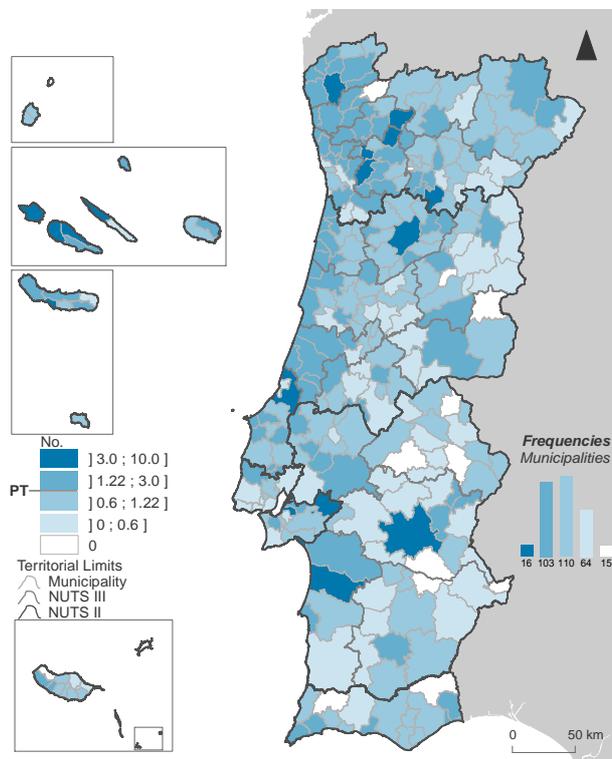
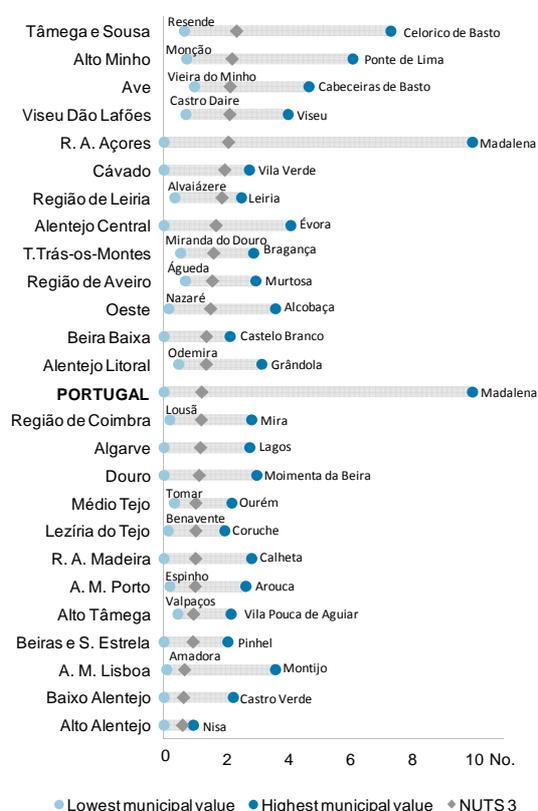
In 2016, 7 315 buildings were completed in new constructions, of which 64.7% for family housing, while the remaining 35.3% for other purposes. The proportion of new constructions for family housing was higher in the Madeira Autonomous Region and in Lisbon Metropolitan Area (respectively, 76.6% and 74.2% of the total of new constructions).

Proportion of completed buildings in new constructions for family housing, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2016



The analysis by municipality suggests that completed dwellings in new constructions for family housing were higher in Mainland coastal municipalities of the Norte and Centro regions, as well as in Pico, Faial and São Jorge islands of the central group of the Azores Autonomous Region. 16 Portuguese municipalities scored the highest values in this indicator, with values above 3 new completed dwellings per 1 000 conventional dwellings. On the other hand, in 15 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities there were no new buildings for family housing registered. The Azores Autonomous Region, Tâmega e Sousa and Alto Minho scored in 2016 the highest disparity between municipalities regarding the number of new buildings completed for family housing per 1 000 conventional dwellings.

Completed dwellings in new constructions for family housing per 1 000 conventional dwellings, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2016



TOURISM

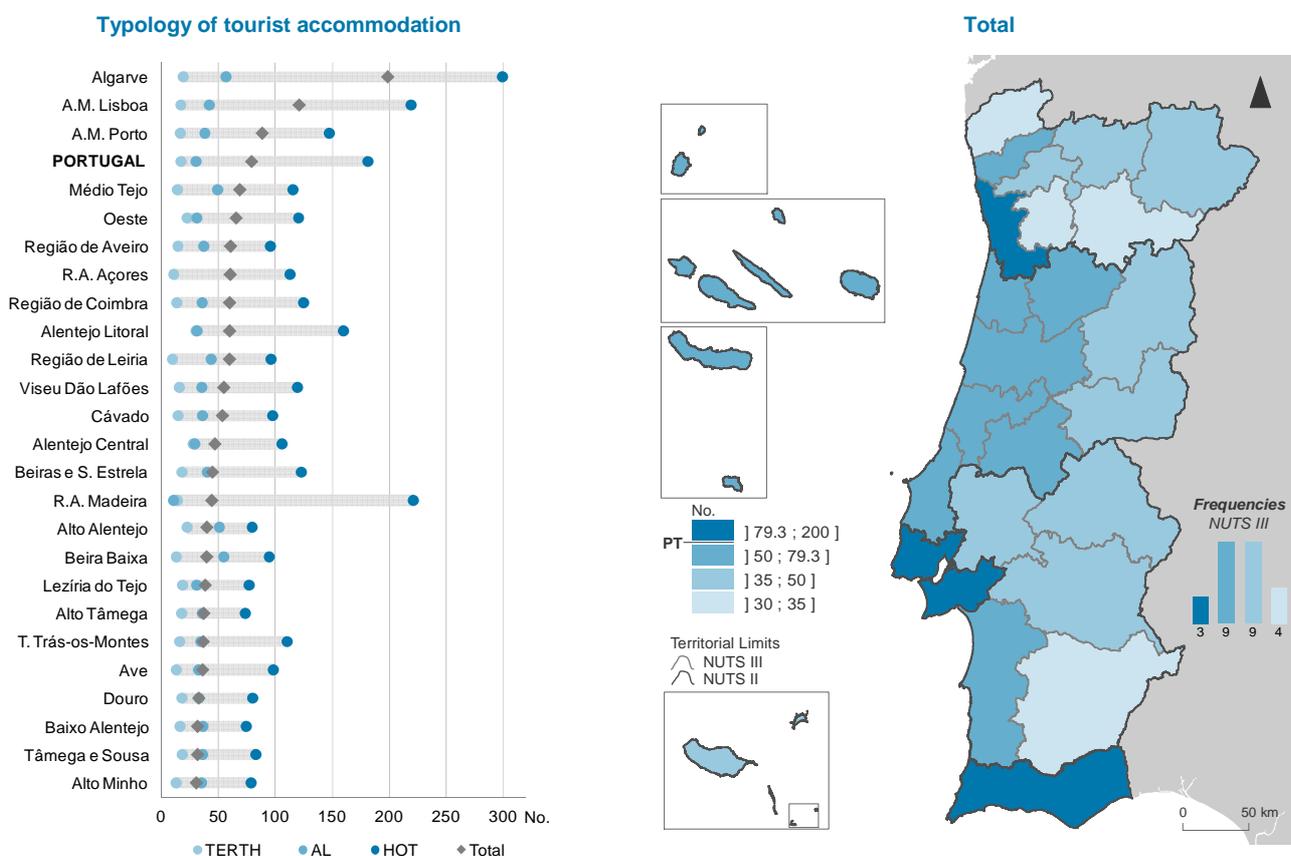
According to the results of the Survey on Guest Stays in Hotels and similar establishments, in 2016 there were 4 805 tourist active accommodation establishments with a capacity of 380 818 beds. Hotels and similar establishments (HOT) accounted for 79.3% of accommodation capacity followed by Local Accommodation (AL, 15%) and Rural Tourism and Guest Houses (TERTH, 6%).

The average capacity of tourist accommodation, which relates total capacity to the number of establishments, was higher in Algarve (199 beds per accommodation) and in the metropolitan areas of Lisbon (121) and Oporto (89). In 2016, the average capacity of Hotels and similar establishments (181) was about six times higher than the average capacity of the Local Accommodation and about 10 times higher than the average capacity of Rural Tourism and Guest Houses.

The Algarve sub-region showed not only the highest value in the average capacity of tourist accommodation (199) but also, together with the Lisbon Metropolitan Area and the Madeira Autonomous Region, the highest disparity between the average capacity of Hotels and similar establishments and the remaining categories of tourist accommodation. These three NUTS 3 regions were the only ones with an average capacity in Hotels and similar establishments above 200 beds.

The territorial pattern of the average capacity of tourist accommodation shows that, in general, Portugal's Mainland inner NUTS 3 regions scored lower values, especially the regions of Douro (33), Tâmega e Sousa (32) and Baixo Alentejo (32). In the coastal regions, only Alto Minho (31) scored values of this order of magnitude. Also worthy of mention are the Algarve (57), Beira Baixa (55) and Alto Alentejo (51) NUTS 3 regions with an average capacity of tourist accommodation over 50 beds.

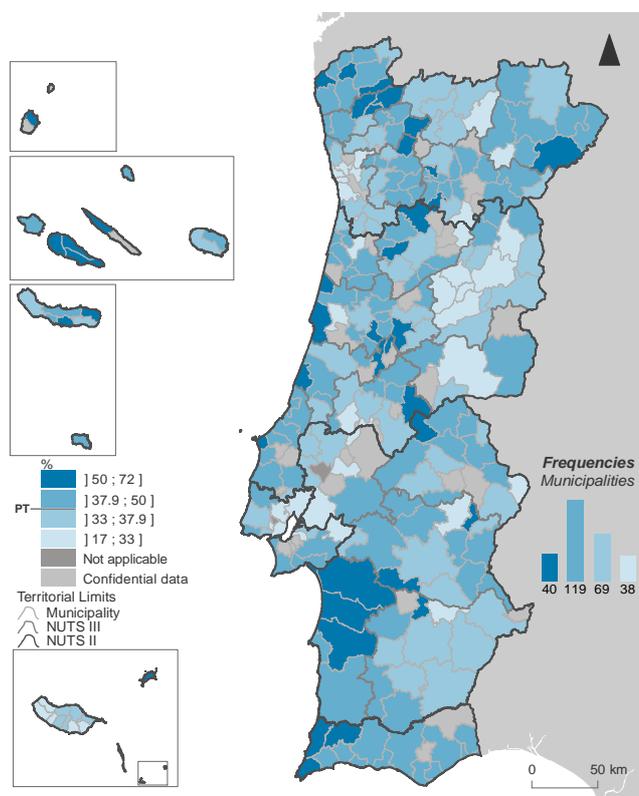
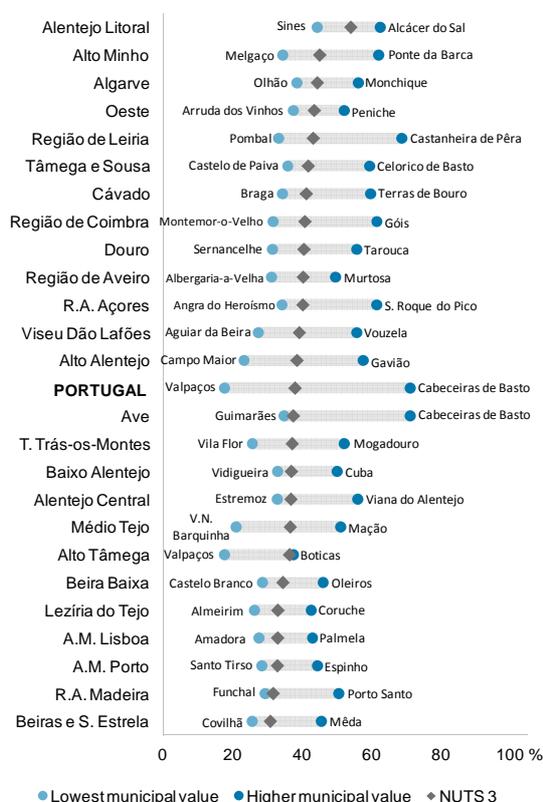
Average capacity of tourist accommodation, Portugal and NUTS 3, 2016



In 2016, 37.9% of overnight stays in Portugal were registered between July and September. Algarve (44.4%) and Alentejo (42.2%) were the NUTS 2 regions with the highest values in this seasonal indicator, followed by the Azores Autonomous Region (40.2%) and the Centro region (39.1%), which also scored above the national value. In 40 Portuguese municipalities, more than half of overnight stays in 2016 took place between July and September. Scoring values higher than 60% in this indicator, were the municipalities of Cabeceiras de Basto (71.1%) and

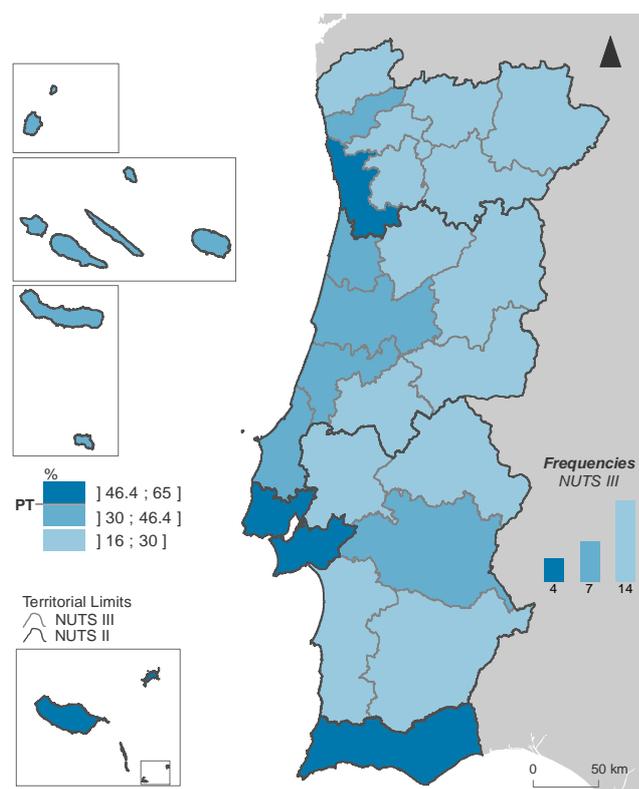
Ponte da Barca (62.0%), in the Norte region, the municipalities of Castanheira de Pêra (68.7%) and Góis (61.5%), in the Centro region, Alcácer do Sal (62.5%), in Alentejo, and São Roque do Pico (61.5%) in the Azores Autonomous Region. The seasonal effect of the months between July and September was lower (values below one third of the total of overnight stays in the year) in municipalities located mainly in the inner territory of Centro region, in the Oporto and Lisbon metropolitan areas and also in the Madeira Autonomous Region.

Proportion of overnight stays between July-September, Portugal, NUTS 3 and municipality, 2016



Net occupancy rate of bed in tourist accommodation, Portugal and NUTS 3, 2016

The net occupancy rate of bed in tourist accommodation was 46.4% in 2016. The Madeira Autonomous Region (64.1%), the Lisbon and Oporto metropolitan areas (55.3% and 51.9%, respectively) and Algarve (49.6%) were the only NUTS 3 regions to scoring values above the national average in this indicator. In 2016, the lowest demand values for tourist accommodation (below 30% in this indicator) were recorded in the NUTS 3 regions of Portugal's inner Mainland, in Alentejo Litoral and Alto Minho. The region of Terras de Trás-os-Montes registered the lowest value in the country: 16.3%.



REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In 2016, municipalities' non-financial transactions revenue was higher than expenditure, resulting in a positive balance of 657 million Euros. In this year, in all NUTS 3 regions, with the exception of Alentejo Central, the ratio between revenue and expenditure was higher than 100%, particularly in Região de Leiria (118.7%) and Médio Tejo (115.6%).

In 2016, 42.1% of municipalities' non-financial transactions revenue was from taxes² and 26.1% from local funds State transfers. The NUTS 2 regions with the highest share of taxes in total of receipts were Lisbon Metropolitan Area (60.9%) and Algarve (53.4%). In contrast, local funds represented the largest share of non-financial transactions receipts in Azores Autonomous Region (54.6%), and in Alentejo (46.8%).

In 2016, in 95 of the 308 Portuguese municipalities, the municipalities' own-source³ of receipts represented more than 50% of total receipts from non-financial transactions. Lisbon (92.8%), Lagoa (88.8%) and Albufeira (88.6%) were the municipalities with the highest share of own-source receipts in the total of receipts, thus revealing a greater level of financial independence.

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 Lisbon and Oporto metropolitan areas and in Algarve region.

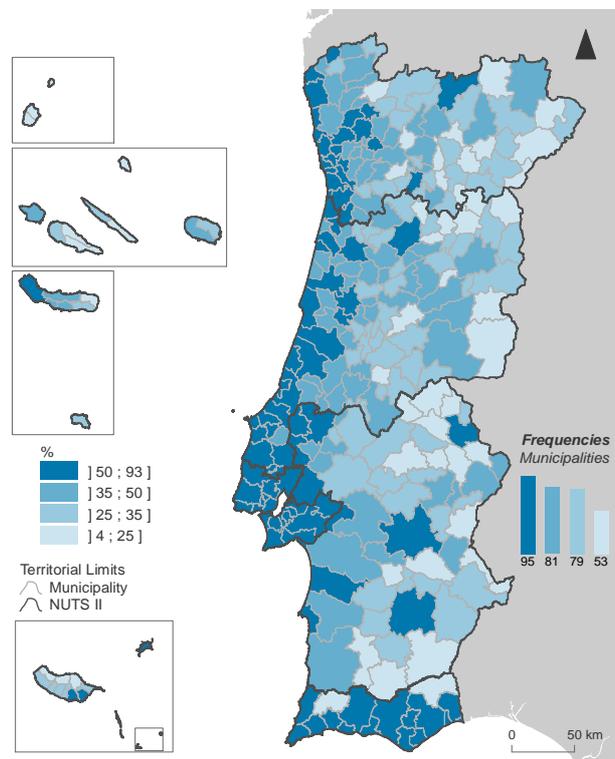
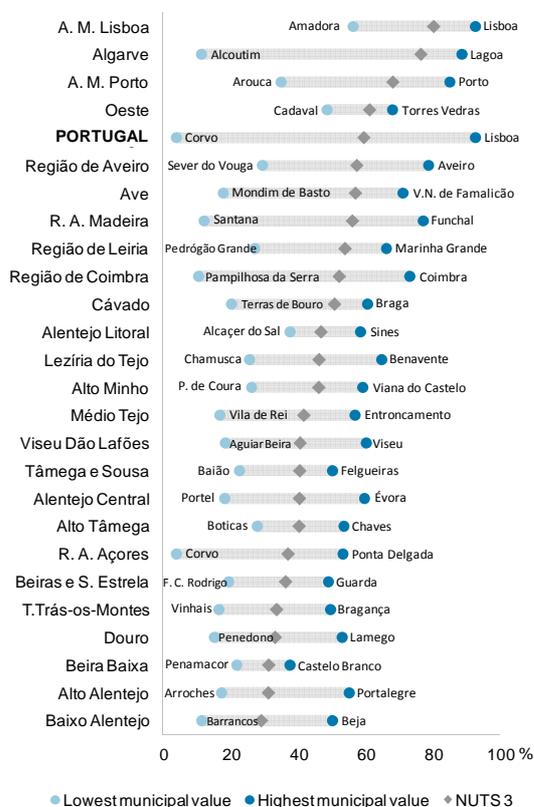
² This indicator takes into account the following taxes: Single circulation tax, Local tax for onerous transfer of real estate, Local tax on real estate, Income tax of natural persons and Local surcharge.

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.

In the Madeira island, there was a contrast between the municipalities located in the north and in the south – municipalities located in the south showed a larger share of own-source receipts in the total of receipts. In the Azores Autonomous Region, Ponta Delgada (53.5%) was the only municipality with a share of own-source receipts in the total of receipts above 50%.

In 2016, the NUTS 3 regions of Algarve, the Madeira Autonomous Region and Região de Coimbra scored the largest differential between municipalities considering the proportion of own-source receipts in the total of non-financial transactions receipts.

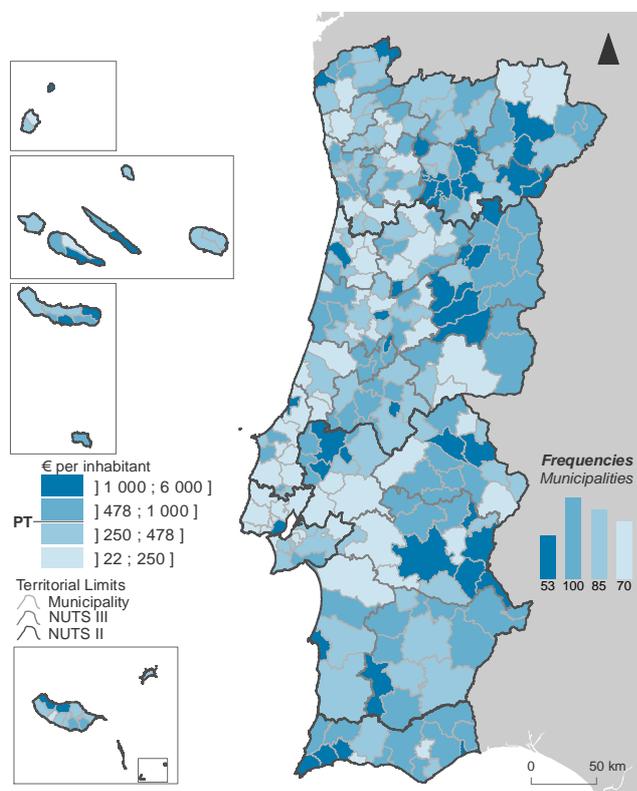
Ratio between municipalities' own-source receipts and total receipts by municipality, 2016



In 2016, the debt of municipalities to third parties was of 4.931 million Euros, corresponding to an average value of 478 Euros per inhabitant. The analysis of the debt of municipalities to third parties shows that in 12 out of the 25 NUTS 3 regions the value for this indicator was lower than the national average, particularly in the regions of Cávado (267 Euros per inhabitant), Beira Baixa (284 Euros per inhabitant) and Região de Leiria (295 Euros per inhabitant). In Beiras e Serra da Estrela (1.313 Euros per inhabitant) and Alentejo Central (1.035 Euros per inhabitant) the value of debt per inhabitant more than doubled the national average.

At municipal level, in 153 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.

Municipalities' debt per inhabitant, by municipality, 2016



POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The abstention rate in the election to Local Authorities, that took place in 1 of October 2017, was 45% regarding the voting for Municipal Councils. This value was lower than the one recorded for the previous 2013 election, which registered an average abstention rate of 47.4%, but stood above the values recorded since 1997 for the Municipal Councils' elections.

Among the NUTS 2 regions, the Lisbon Metropolitan Area scored the highest abstention rate (52.9%), followed by Algarve (52.6%) and the two autonomous regions – 46.6% in the Azores Autonomous Region and 45.9% in the Madeira Autonomous Region. The other NUTS 2 regions recorded abstention rates lower than the national average: 39.8% in the Norte region, 41.7% in Alentejo and 43.9% in the Centro region.

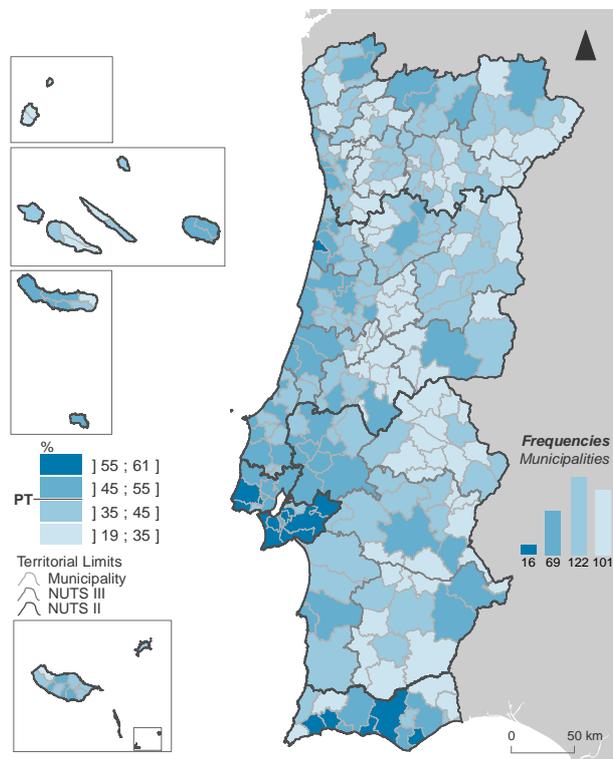
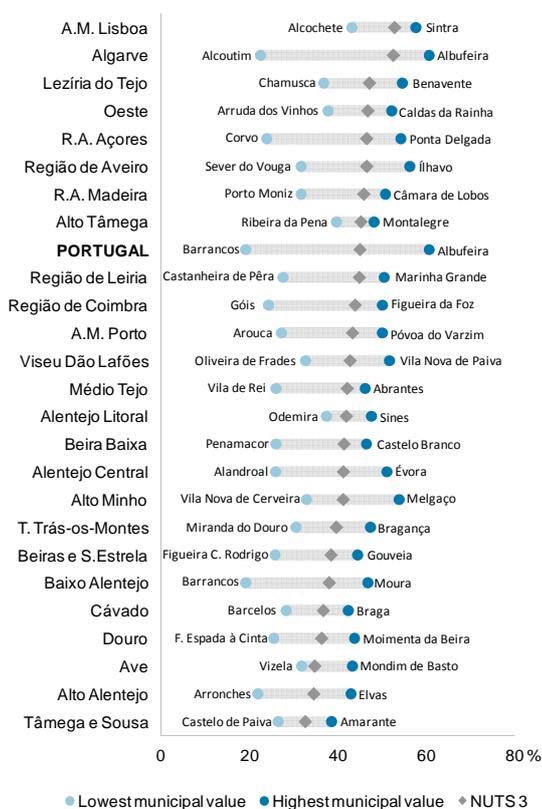
The analysis by NUTS 3 shows greater territorial disparities in several regions. Besides the situations mentioned above regarding the Lisbon Metropolitan Area and the Algarve, the following NUTS 3 regions also recorded abstention rates above the national average: Lezíria do Tejo (47.2%), Oeste (46.8%), autonomous regions of Azores (46.6%) and Madeira (45.9%) and Região de Aveiro (46.5%). On the contrary, NUTS 3 regions of Tâmega e Sousa, Alto Alentejo and Ave scored abstention rates lower than 35%.

The municipalities with higher abstention rates were mainly located in Lisbon Metropolitan Area and in Algarve. Of the 16 municipalities scoring an abstention rate higher than 55%, only one (Ílhavo, in Região de Coimbra) was not located in Lisbon Metropolitan Area or in Algarve. Among the other 15 municipalities, it is worthwhile to mention the cases of Albufeira (60.7%), Portimão (58.8%), Sintra (57.7%) and Amadora (57.3%). In contrast, the municipalities with greater

voter turnout were from the Alentejo region: among the 12 municipalities scoring abstention rates lower than 25%, 9 were located in that region, where abstention rates were particularly low in the municipalities of Barrancos (19.1%), Arronches (21.9%), Cuba (22%) and Fronteira (22.2%).

The abstention rate disparity between municipalities in each NUTS 3 region was particularly noticeable in Algarve and in the Azores Autonomous Region, with the largest differences being recorded between the municipalities of Albufeira (60.7%) and Alcoutim (22.5%), in the first case, and between the municipalities of Ponta Delgada (54.3%) and Corvo (23.9%), in the second case.

Abstention rate of election to Local Authorities – Municipal Council, Portugal, NUTS III and municipality, 2017



>> **TECHNICAL NOTE**

Regional Statistical Yearbooks' information is made available by means of seven independent publications, one for each NUTS 2 level region: Norte, Centro, Lisbon Metropolitan Area, Alentejo, Algarve, Azores Autonomous Region (under the responsibility of SREA – Regional Statistical Office of Azores) and Madeira Autonomous Region (under the responsibility of DREM – Regional Statistical Office of 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 the user at glance, 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 2017 Regional Statistical Yearbooks are 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. According to this version, there were no changes in the Portuguese NUTS II and I levels, with the exception of the NUTS II "Lisbon" designation which has changed to "Lisbon Metropolitan Area". The Portuguese NUTS III changed from 30 to 25 territorial units and from now on administrative units consistent with Mainland's "Intermunicipal Entities", and with "Azores Autonomous Region" and "Madeira Autonomous Region". The territorial administrative division at municipality level – the territorial unit of reference for the majority of the information made available –, is the one set out by the administrative reorganisation (which entered into force on 30 September 2013). 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 areas (PUA), medium urban areas (MUA) and predominantly rural areas (PRA).

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 2016.

Regional Statistical Yearbooks 2016

[Statistical Yearbook of the Norte Region](#)

[Statistical Yearbook of the Centro Region](#)

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

[Statistical Yearbook of Alentejo Region](#)

[Statistical Yearbook of Algarve Region](#)

