

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 - Portugal Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

Did you know?

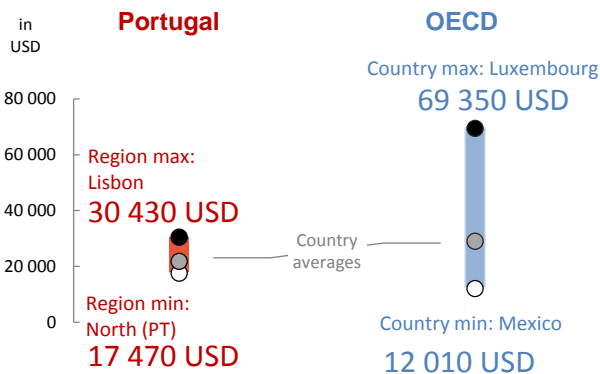
Among OECD countries, Portugal had the 7th largest regional disparities in GDP per capita.

In Portugal sub-national government investment was 1% of GDP in 2012, the third lowest share among OECD countries.

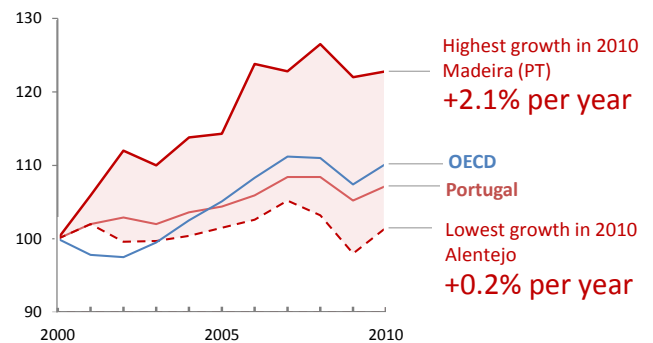
The two metropolitan areas concentrate 49% of national GDP and 38% of employment, compared to the OECD averages 57% and 49%.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

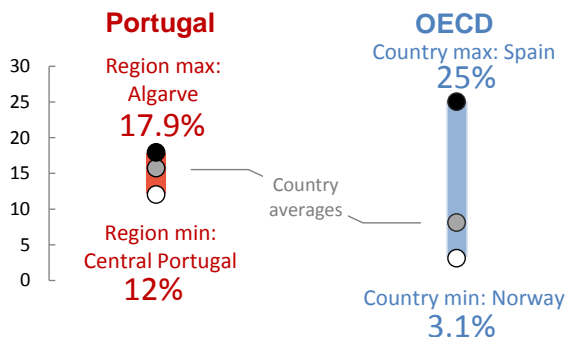


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

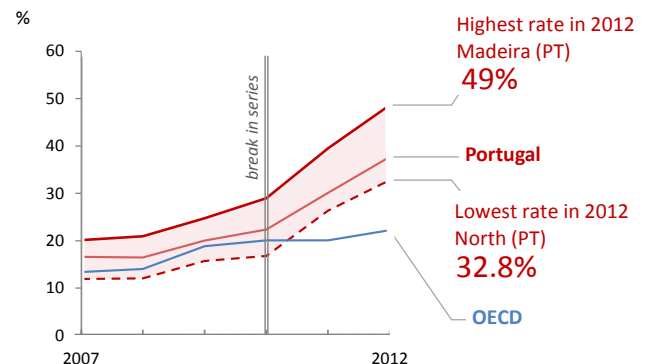


Portugal had the 7th largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita**. In the past decade regional growth was the highest in the **Madeira** region (2.1%) and the lowest in **Alentejo** (0.2%).

Unemployment rate, 2012



Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

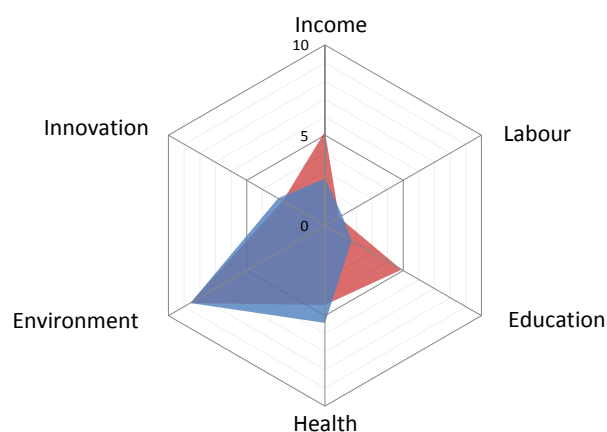


In 2012, the **unemployment rate** was the highest in Algarve (17.9%) and the lowest in Alentejo (12%). Since 2010, the **youth unemployment rate** has soared in Portuguese regions, reaching 49% in Madeira.

Regional dynamics

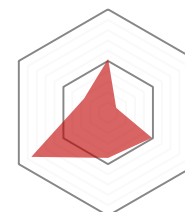


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



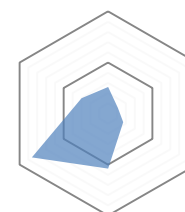
Highest GDP per capita region:

Lisbon



Lowest GDP per capita region:

North (PT)



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

Lisbon fares better than the OECD median region for income and environment. North, the region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, fares better than the OECD median region for environment and health.

Dimensions	Indicators	Lisbon	North (PT)	Portugal	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	17 112	11 478	13 420	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	17.6	16.1	15.7	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	26.3	17.6	19.5	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	79.8	80.3	79.8	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	3.8	3.7	4.7	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	10.1	14.1	11.6	108.8

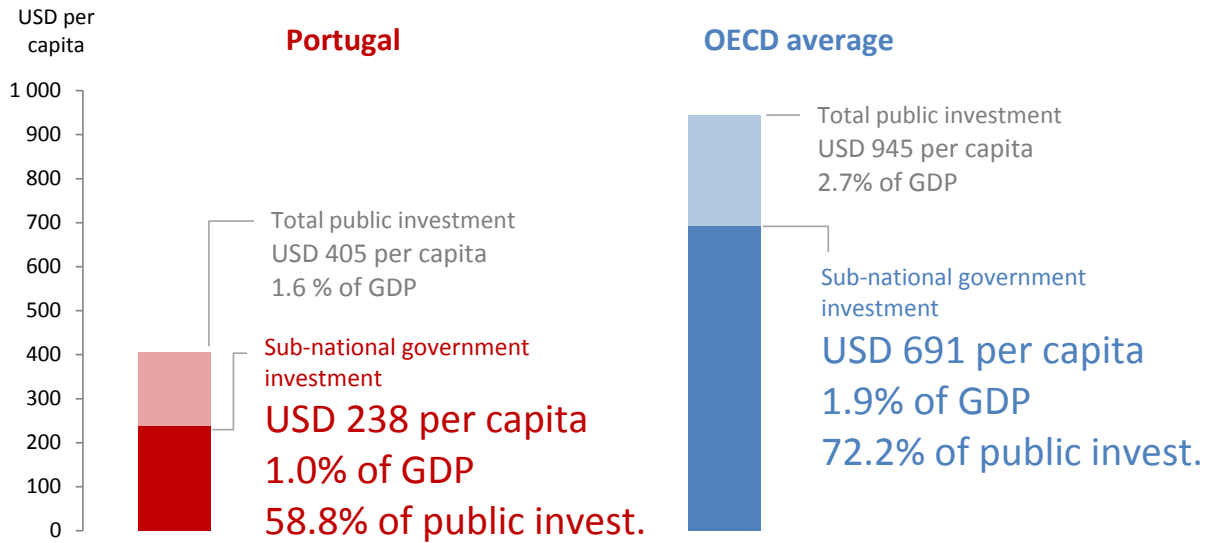
Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Portugal is composed by 7 regions.

Sub-national government finance

Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

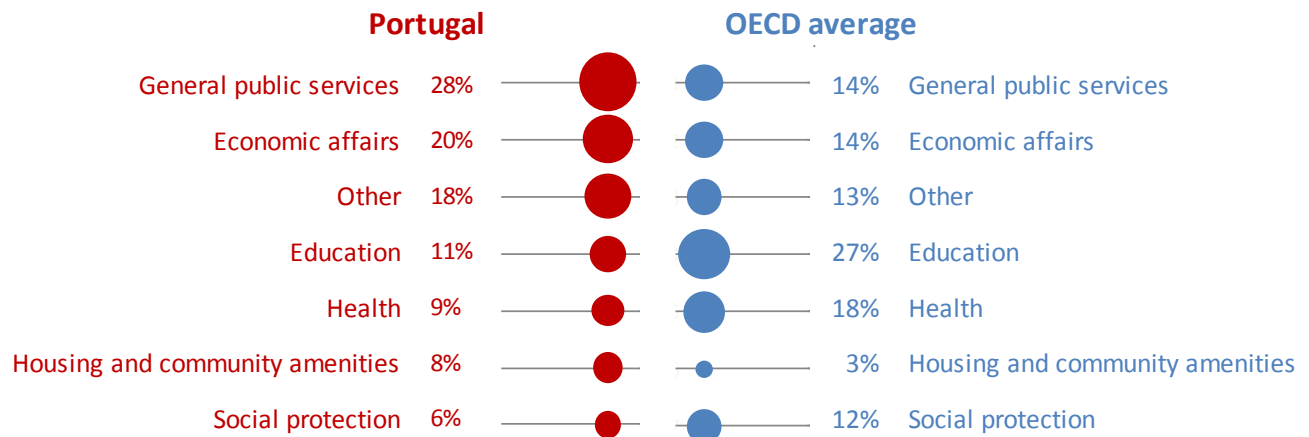
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Portugal **59%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to 72% in the OECD area. SNG investment corresponds to 1% of GDP, the third lowest level among OECD countries. SNG investment has decreased in Portugal from **USD 380 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 238 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 1 504 (Portugal) USD 6 173 (OECD average)

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **13%** of the **total public expenditure** and **6%** of **GDP** in Portugal, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 1 504 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. General public services and economic affairs are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Portugal: together they represent **48%** of sub-national expenditure, almost double the OECD average (28%).

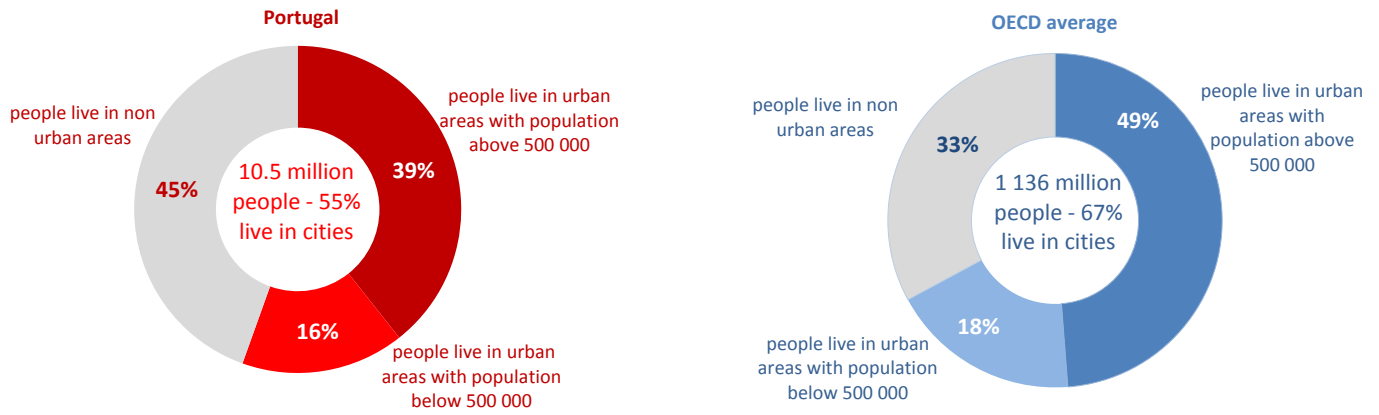
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

Metropolitan areas contribution to national



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

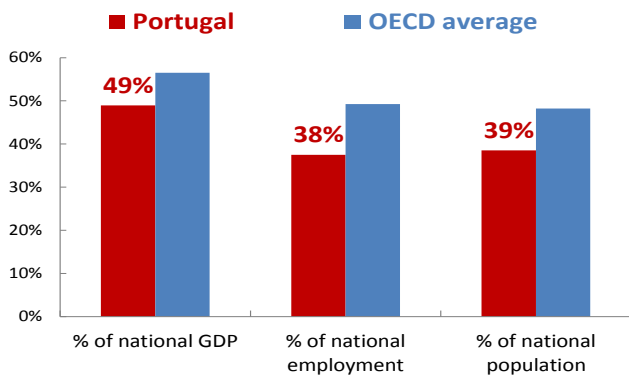
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



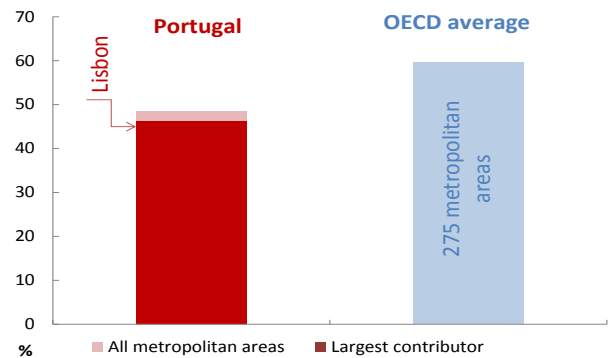
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 13 in Portugal and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Portugal, **55%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes: the share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 people) is **39%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 2 in Portugal compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Portugal concentrate **49%** of national **GDP** and **38%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for almost **50%** of **GDP growth**.

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en

