

## Iberian Peninsula in Figures

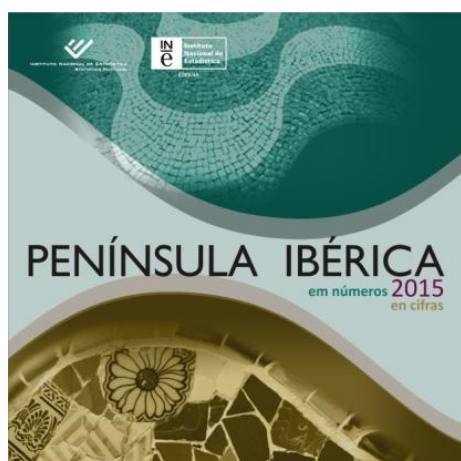
2015

### Portugal and Spain: the Iberian reality and comparisons in the European context

The Portuguese population is among the oldest in the European Union: in 2014, 19.9% of Portuguese residents were aged 64 and over, which was only surpassed by Greece (20.5%), Germany (20.8%), and Italy (21.4%). Spain (18.1%) stood close to the EU28 average (18.5%). The lowest share was recorded in Ireland (12.6%).

In 2014 Portugal and Spain recorded real household gross disposable income per capita of €16,830 and €18,340 respectively, both below the figure recorded for the EU28 average: €20,732. Germany recorded the highest figure: €26,736.

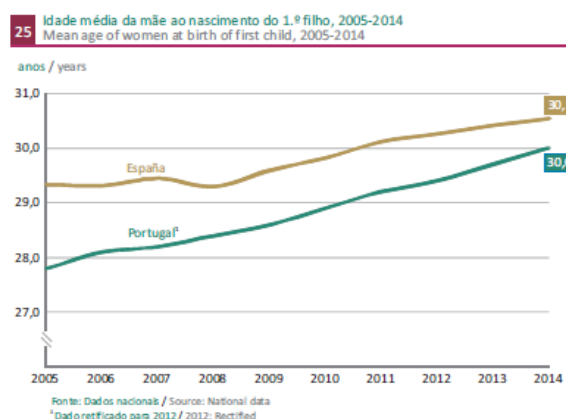
2014 GDP per capita in PPS – purchasing power standards (EU28 = 100) in Portugal was lower than in Spain: 78 and 93 respectively. Luxembourg recorded the highest figure (263) and Bulgaria the lowest (45) for this indicator.



The statistical institutes of Portugal and Spain jointly publish the 12<sup>th</sup> issue of 'Península Ibérica em Números / *Península Ibérica en Cifras*', for 2015.

This publication releases a relevant set of official statistical indicators broken down into 14 themes, making it possible to compare these two neighbouring countries and analyse their individual position in the European Union context. Some information is detailed at a regional level.

- The average age of women at birth of first child has continuously increased in both Iberian countries. Spain continues to record a higher figure (30.5 years in 2014), but the increase is more significant in Portugal: 27.8 years in 2005 and 30.0 years in 2014.



- The share of live births outside marriage has increased significantly in the two Iberian countries, i.e. 47.6% in Portugal and 40.9% in Spain in 2013. For the same year, Bulgaria (59.1%) has recorded the highest share for the European Union.
- According to current projections, changes in the resident population will develop in opposite directions in the two countries: in 2080 the number of inhabitants in Portugal is expected to decrease to 7.1 million, while in Spain it is expected to rise to 47.6 million.

**42** População em risco de pobreza ou exclusão social, 2013  
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2013

2013		%	
UE/EU 28	24,5		
BG	48,0	MT	24,0
RO	40,4	EE	23,5
EL	35,7	BE	20,8
LV	35,1	SI	20,4
HU	33,5	DE	20,3
LT	30,8	SK	19,8
HR	29,9	LU	19,0
IE	29,5	DK	18,9
IT	28,4	AT	18,8
CY	27,8	FR	18,1
PT	27,5	SE	16,4
ES	27,3	FI	16,0
PO	25,8	NL	15,9
UK	24,8	CZ	14,6

Fonte / Source: Eurostat

The share of population at risk of poverty was quite similar in both countries in 2013: 27.5% in Portugal and 27.3% in Spain. However, when considering only youth population (aged 15-29), this indicator in Spain at 34.0% was higher than in Portugal (31.1%).

**43** População jovem (15-29 anos) em risco de pobreza ou exclusão social, 2013  
Young people (15-29 years) at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2013

2013		% população total % of total population	
UE/EU 28	29,0		
BG	46,8	PO	28,3
EL	46,1	FR	25,1
RO	45,0	DE	24,0
HU	39,5	SE	24,0
IE	37,5	MT	22,7
IT	34,4	EE	22,6
ES	34,0	BE	22,4
LV	33,8	LU	22,4
DK	31,3	SK	20,9
PT	31,1	FI	20,6
CY	30,5	AT	20,0
HR	29,2	SI	19,9
UK	29,2	NL	19,6
LT	28,7	CZ	16,8

Fonte / Source: Eurostat

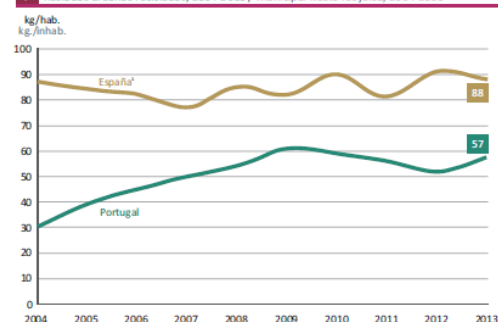
- Although the proportion of dwellings with Internet access continues to increase in Portugal and Spain, it remains below the European Union average:

**47** Alojamentos com acesso à Internet, 2014  
Households with Internet access, 2014

%	Portugal	España	UE/EU 28
Alojamentos Households	65	74	81

Fonte / Source: Eurostat

**7** Resíduos urbanos reciclados, 2004-2013 / Municipal waste recycled, 2004-2013

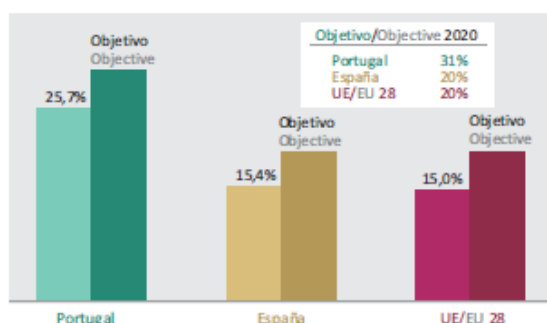


Fonte / Source: Eurostat  
\*Dado estimado para 2013 / 2013: Estimated

As regards municipal waste recycling, figures for Spain have long been higher than Portugal's. However, our country has been on a recovery trend. In 2013, 88 kg/inhab. were recycled in Spain, compared to 57 kg/inhab. in Portugal.

- In 2014 Algarve, in Portugal, recorded the highest share (28.7%) of population aged 25-64 with average schooling (secondary education and non-tertiary post-secondary education) among all NUTS2 for both countries. By contrast, Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta and Região Autónoma dos Açores stood at 13.6% and 13.3% respectively.

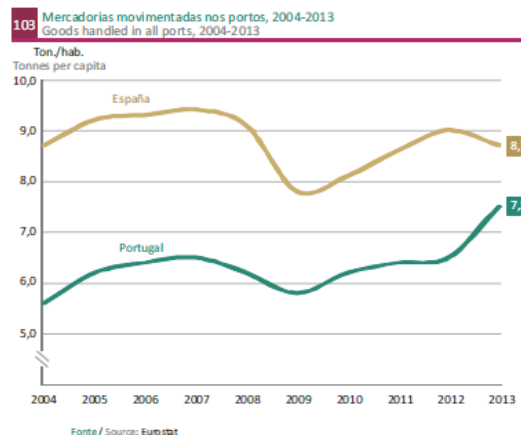
**5** Contribuição das energias renováveis para o consumo final, 2013  
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, 2013



Fonte / Source: Eurostat

With regard to the share of renewable energy in consumed energy as a whole, Portugal has defined for 2020 a higher target (31%) than Spain's, which has set its target at the EU28 average (20%). In 2013 the two countries reached 25.7% and 15.4% respectively, both above that for the EU28 (15.0%).

- The movement of goods in ports, which has always recorded higher figures in Spain, presented similar developments in both countries for the 2004-12 period. This situation was different in 2013: Spain recorded a slight decline (from 9.0 to 8.7 ton./inhab.) while Portugal registered a sharp rise (from 6.5 to 7.5 ton./inhab.).



- In 2014 Spain was the European Union country with the highest fish catch volumes – over 1.1 million tonnes – and the highest aquaculture production: 226,221 tonnes. In the same period, Portugal recorded a catch of 177,231 tonnes of fish and an aquaculture production of 7,888 tonnes.

72 Saldo da balança comercial total, 2014  
Trade balance - total product, 2014

2014		1000 milhões €/1000 million €	
UE/EU 28	(:)		
DE	219,8	LV	-2,3
NL	63,6	PL	-2,4
IT	42,9	MT	-2,8
IE	35,1	AT	-2,9
CZ	16,1	CY	-3,7
BE	14,2	BG	-4,1
DK	8,9	LU	-5,6
HU	4,4	RO	-6,0
SK	3,3	HR	-6,6
SI	1,5	PT	-10,7
SE	1,3	EL	-20,6
EE	-1,7	ES	-25,3
FI	-1,7	FR	-71,6
LT	-2,1	UK	-134,1

Fonte / Source: Eurostat  
(:) Dado não disponível / Not available

Trade balances in Portugal and Spain recorded -€10.7 and -€25.3 billion respectively, in 2014. The highest figure within the European Union was Germany's (€219.8 billion) and the lowest the United Kingdom's (-€134.1 billion).

These conclusions are brief examples of an encompassing portrait made available by this publication, which in order to ensure greater harmonisation of the data had used Eurostat as its main source of information.

The statistical institutes of Portugal and Spain expect that *Península Ibérica em Números* also encourages users to refer to the wide range of official statistical information available free of charge on the websites of both institutions (Portugal: [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt); Spain: [www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)) and Eurostat's (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>).

For the first time this publication is issued in Portuguese-English and Spanish-English also.