

The Iberian Peninsula in Figures

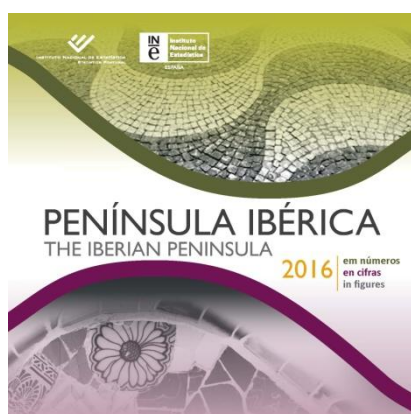
2016

Portugal and Spain: the Iberian reality and its European context

From 2006 to 2015, the growth rates of Spanish population changed significantly: from 17.4% at the beginning and -0.2% at the end of the period, with a peak of declining values in 2013 (-4.6%). As regards Portugal, the fluctuation was not as steep, although since 2010 the rates have declined and the change rate was -3.2% in 2015.

In the period 2008-2015, the average annual change rate in the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices has shown a downward trend in both countries, in line with the outcome across the EU. Levels were higher in Spain (4.1% in 2008; -0.6% in 2015) than in Portugal (3.7% at the beginning of the series and 0.0% at the end).

In 2015 Spain accounted for the largest fish catching in the European Union: more than 900 000 tonnes (corresponding to 17.6% of the EU total), well above the 185 000 tonnes caught by Portuguese fishing vessels.



Statistics Portugal and Statistics Spain jointly publish the 13th edition of "The Iberian Peninsula in Figures", with data covering the year 2016 (available in Portuguese, Spanish and English).

A relevant set of official statistical indicators, grouped into fourteen themes, is now disseminated, allowing the comparison of these two neighboring countries and their position in the context of the European Union. In many cases, the data are presented on a regional breakdown level.

- In 2015 the share of biodiversity protected territory was higher in Spain than in Portugal. However, both countries presented higher values than those recorded for the EU as a whole. Nonetheless, there are major differences among member states, with Slovenia showing the highest share and Denmark the lowest.

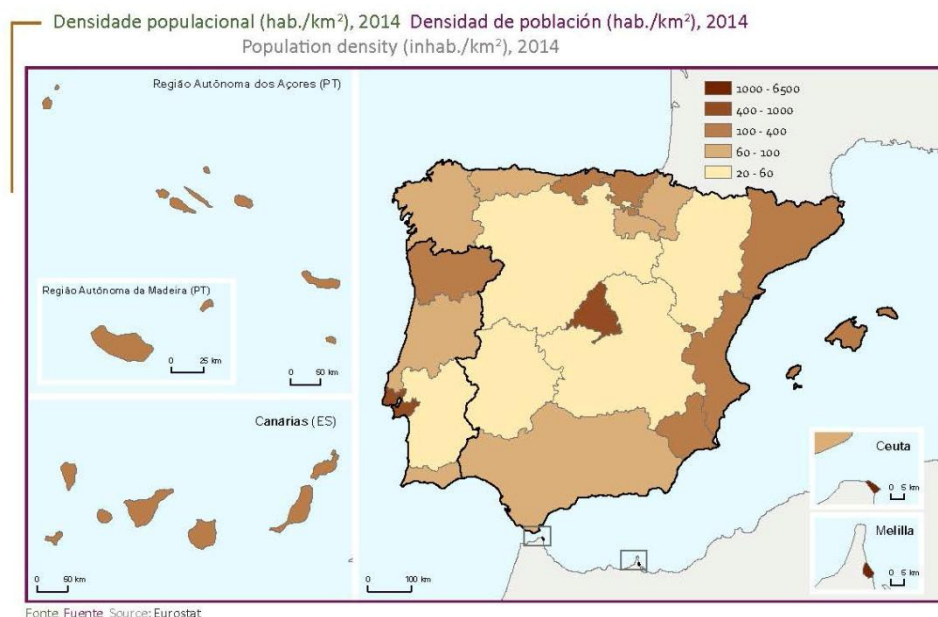
Áreas terrestres protegidas para a biodiversidade
Áreas terrestres protegidas para la biodiversidad
Protected terrestrial areas for biodiversity

2015						% ¹
UE/EU 28	18	HU	21	IE	13	
SI	38	PT	21	FR	13	
HR	37	PL	20	MT	13	
BG	34	IT	19	NL	13	
SK	30	EE	18	SE	13	
CY	29	DE	15	LV	12	
EL	27	AT	15	LT	12	
ES	27	CZ	14	UK	9	
LU	27	FI	14	DK	8	
RO	23	BE	13			

Fonte/Fuente/Source: Eurostat
¹% da área total do país/ del área total del país/ of the total area of the country

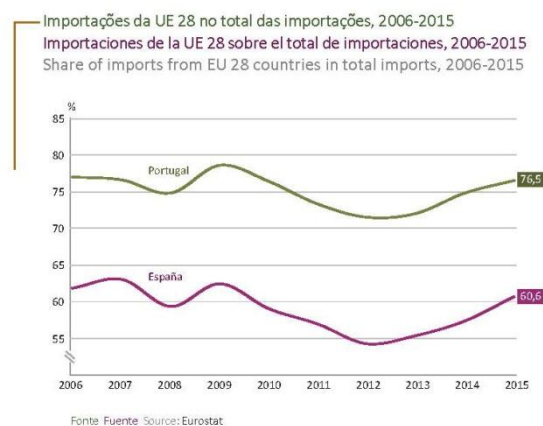
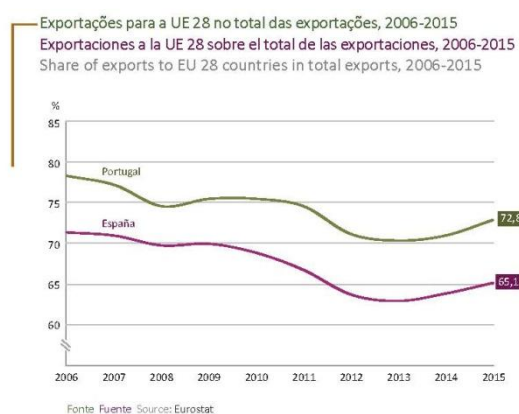
- In 2014 life expectancy for women of 86.2 years in Spain was the highest among EU members; Portugal with 84.4 years, was also above the 83.6 years for the EU as a whole. In the case of men and for the same year life expectancy in Spain, 80.4 years, was also higher than that of the EU as a whole: 78.1 years. This indicator for Portugal stood slightly below: 78.0 years.

- There is a huge discrepancy between the Iberian regions in terms of the number of inhabitants per square kilometer. In 2014 the minimum values were recorded in Alentejo (23.4), Castilla-La-Mancha (26.2) and Extremadura (26.8); the highest in ciudades Autónomas de Ceuta (4,457.0) and Melilla (6,478.5). Comunidad de Madrid and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa recorded 801.0 inhab/Km² and 931.5 inhab/Km² respectively.

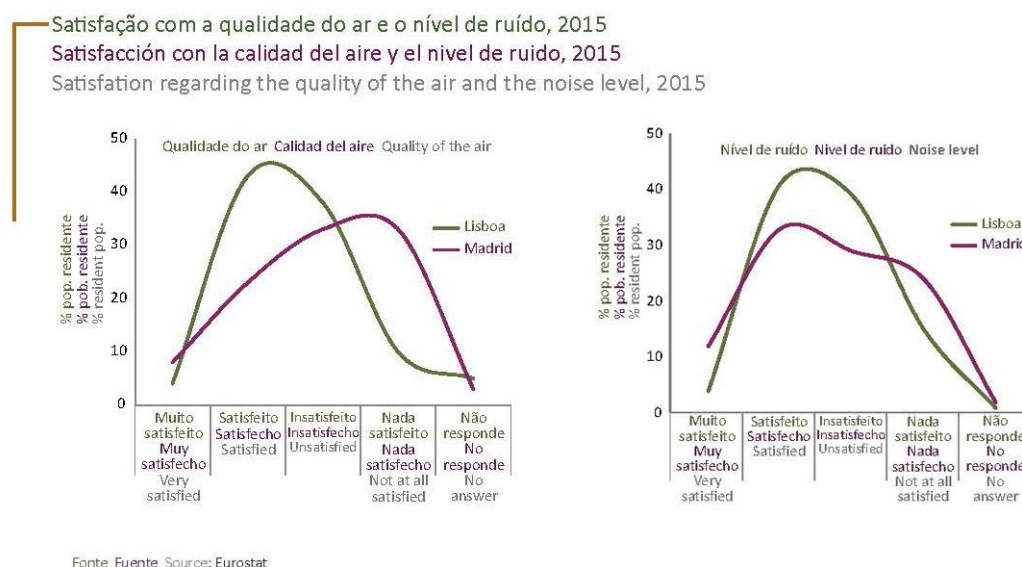


The European Union saw its importance as a destination for exports from both countries declining in 2006-2015, particularly between 2006 and 2013, with some recovery in the following two years. In 2015, exports from Portugal to the EU accounted for 72.8% of total exports (78.2% in 2006); in the case of Spain, the figure was 65.1% (71.3% in 2006).

With regard to imports from the EU, in the same period, there were similar fluctuations in both Iberian countries, presenting similar levels throughout the period, although always higher in Portugal (2006: 77.0%, 2015: 76.5%) than in Spain (2006: 61.8%, 2015: 60.6%).



- During 2008-2015 the number of hours worked per week on a full-time basis registered distinct evolutions in the two Iberian countries – Portugal: 41.6h in 2008; 42.4h in 2015; Spain: 41.8h in 2008; 41.4h in 2015 (the same value as the European Union as a whole). In 2015, in what concerns EU member countries, Greece recorded the highest value (44.5 hours) and Denmark the lowest (39.0 hours).
- In 2015 a quarter of employees in Portugal (25.3%) and a fifth of employees in Spain (20.0%) worked in the Industrial sector. In the European Union, the Czech Republic was the country with the most employees in this sector (38.4%) and Luxembourg with the least (11.4%).
- The overwhelming majority of Construction enterprises in the Iberian Peninsula have no more than 9 employees: 96.7% in Portugal; 94.1% in Spain.
- In 2015 Lisbon citizens were clearly more satisfied than Madrid citizens regarding the quality of the air and noise levels in their respective cities, with identical levels of satisfaction for both factors in Lisbon and less so in Madrid particularly with regard to the quality of the air.



The statistical findings presented here are brief examples of the broad picture provided in this publication using Eurostat as the main source of information ensuring greater harmonization of the disseminated data.

Statistics Portugal and Statistics Spain hope that "The Iberian Peninsula in Figures" will encourage users to access the official statistical data freely available on the websites of both institutions (Portugal: www.ine.pt, Spain: www.ine.es) and Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>).