



1st April

THE IBERIAN PENINSULA IN FIGURES - 2020

2021 EDITION

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN: THE IBERIAN REALITY AND COMPARISONS IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

The percentage of protected areas for biodiversity in 2019 both in Portugal (21%) and In Spain (21%) was higher than that of the European Union as a whole (18%). There are major differences between EU countries concerning this matter, with the highest recorded in Slovenia (38%) and the lowest in Denmark (8%).

In 2019, Spain had the second highest unemployment rate in the European Union (14.1%), only exceeded by Greece (17.3%). Portugal, at 6.5%, was 0.2 p.p. above the figure for the EU as a whole; the Czech Republic recorded the lowest figure (2.0%).

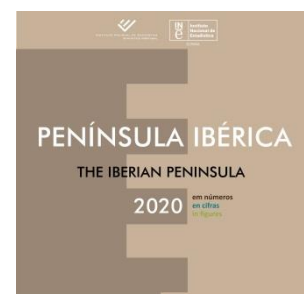
The product class “Motor vehicles, tractors, cycles, and other land vehicles...” was the most traded between the two countries in 2019, representing 10.1% of Portugal's exports to Spain and 14.7% of Spain's exports to Portugal.

Since 2014, the volume of goods transported by rail followed the same trend in Portugal and Spain. However, considering the whole decade 2010-2019, Portugal saw a reduction of 7.2% between the initial and final figures, while in Spain the difference was +21.7%.

These and other relevant themes are covered in the publication “The Iberian Peninsula in figures – 2020”.

The National Statistics Institute of Spain and Statistics Portugal together publish the 17th edition of “The Iberian Peninsula in figures – 2020” in a trilingual edition (Portuguese, Spanish and English).

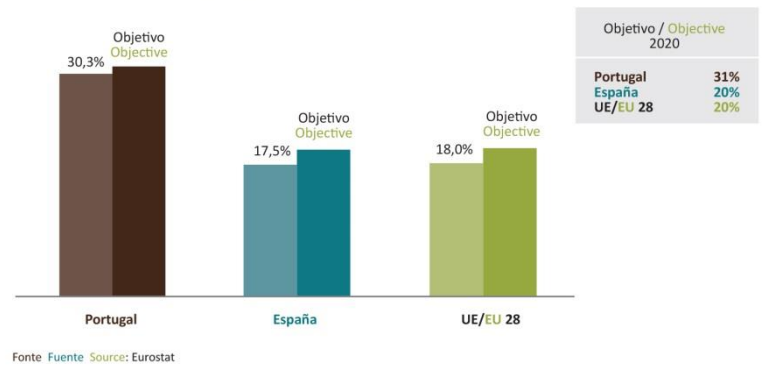
A relevant set of official statistical indicators grouped into 14 themes allows the two neighbouring Countries to be compared and acknowledge their position within the European Union. The information is presented in detail at a regional level in many cases.





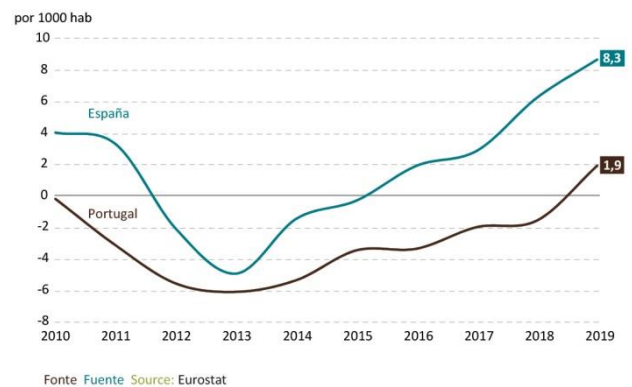
- Portugal has set a far more ambitious 2020 objective than Spain and the European Union for the contribution of renewable energy to final energy consumption in its territory. Even so, by 2018 it was much closer to achieving its objective than Spain and the European Union as a whole.

Contribuição das energias renováveis para o consumo final, 2018
Contribución de las energías renovables al consumo de energía final, 2018
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, 2018

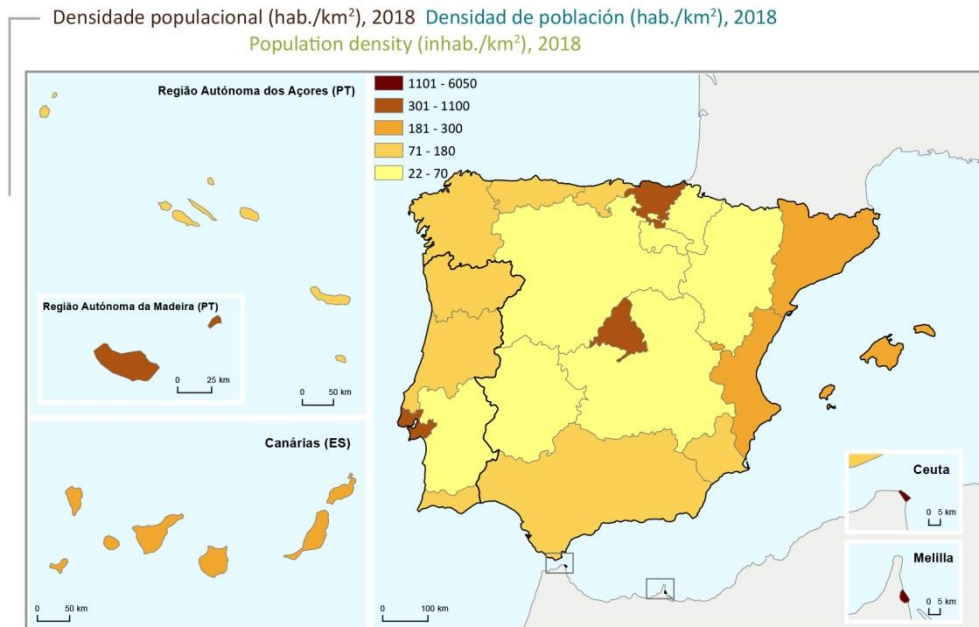


- In the decade 2010-2019, population growth rates in Portugal and Spain have changed significantly, with persistent lower figures in Portugal, the latter only having had a positive record in 2018. The year 2013, in the middle of the global socio-economic crisis, was the year of lower growth in both countries. The population in Spain has been growing steadily since 2016 and reached its highest level at the end of this series.

Taxa de crescimento efetivo da população, 2010-2019
Crecimiento de la población, 2010-2019
Crude rate of population change, 2010-2019



- In both Iberian countries there is a large discrepancy between their regions as regards the number of inhabitants per square kilometre. In 2018, the figures in Portugal varied between 23 inhab./km² in Alentejo and 1011 inhab./km² in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa. Spain presented an even greater asymmetry, with extreme values of 26 inhab./km² in Castilla y León and Castilla-La-Mancha and 6,059 inhab./km² in Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla.

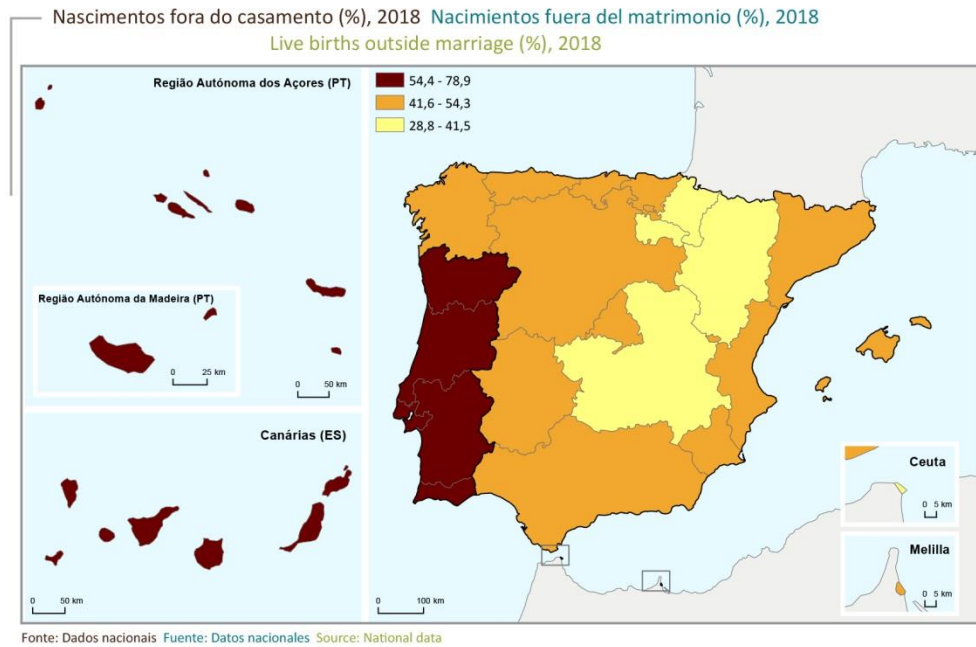


- Portugal is one of the EU's most ageing countries: in 2019, 21.8% of its population was 65 or older, a figure equal to that of Finland and only exceeded by Greece (22.0%) and Italy (22.8%). Spain was 19.4%, slightly below the EU (20.0%). In the same year, the least ageing country was Ireland, where only 14.1% of the population was 65 and over.
- The proportion of live births outside of marriage varies greatly between EU countries, with a difference of almost 50 percentage points (p.p.) in 2018 between the minimum in Greece and the maximum in France. Portugal was relatively close to the highest, with 4.5 p.p. less; concerning Spain, the difference was higher: 13.1 p.p. less. In 2018, in the two Iberian countries and at regional level, the reality was of some disparity and identical in proportion: 48 p.p. For both countries, Região Autónoma dos Açores (77.7%), Alentejo (72.5%) and Centro (72.2%) were the highest; the lowest were Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (28.8%), La Rioja (36.4%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (37.2%).

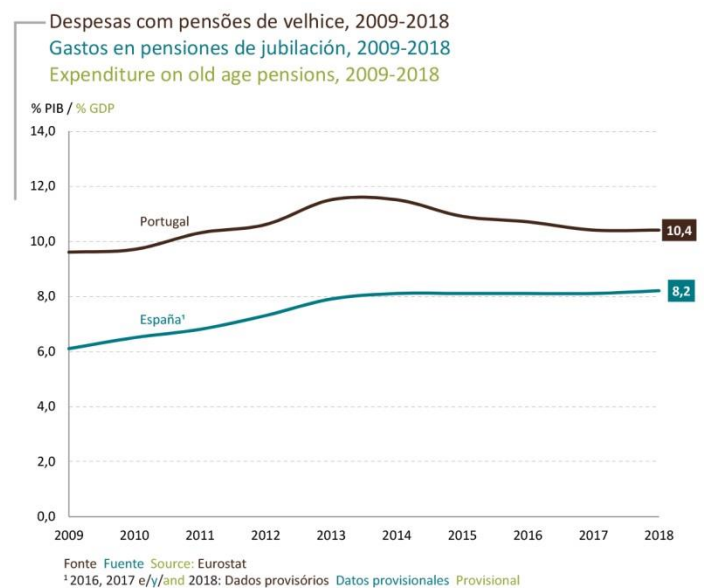
Nascimentos fora do casamento
Nacimientos fuera del matrimonio
Live births outside marriage

2018				%
UE/EU 28	(:)	ES	47,3	RO 30,9
FR	60,4	FI	44,6	LT 26,4
BG	58,5	HU	43,9	PL 26,4 (e)
SI	57,7	AT	41,3	HR 20,7
PT	55,9	SK	40,0	EL 11,1
SE	54,5	LU	39,5	BE (:)
DK	54,2	LV	39,5	CY (:)
EE	54,1	IE	37,9	MT (:)
NL	51,9	IT	34,0	UK (:)
CZ	48,5	DE	33,9	

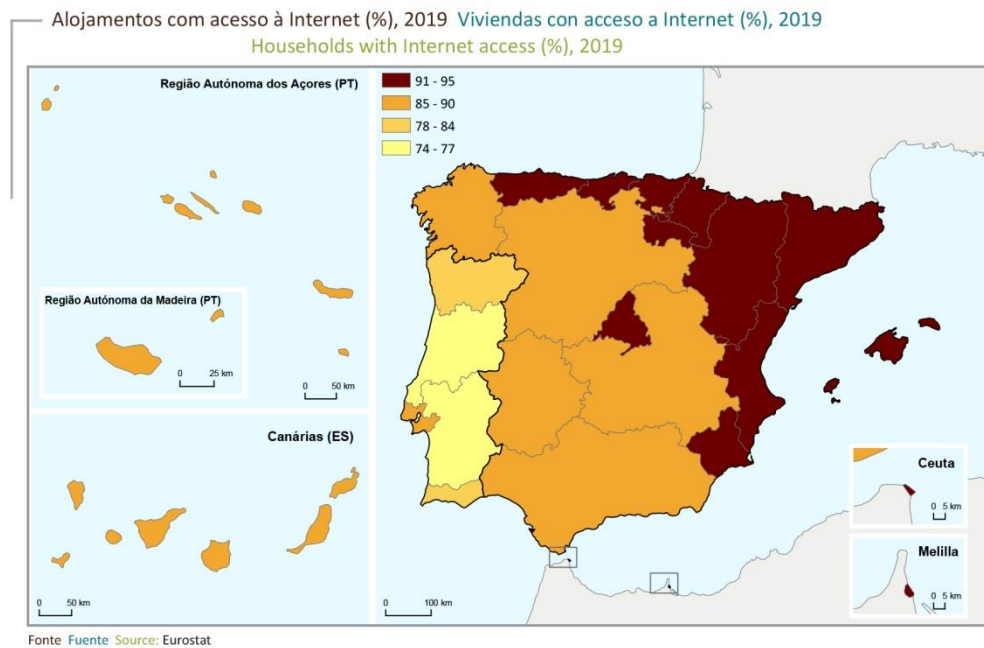
Fonte Fuente Source: Eurostat
(:) Dado não disponível Dato no disponible Not available
(e) Dado estimado Dato estimado Estimate



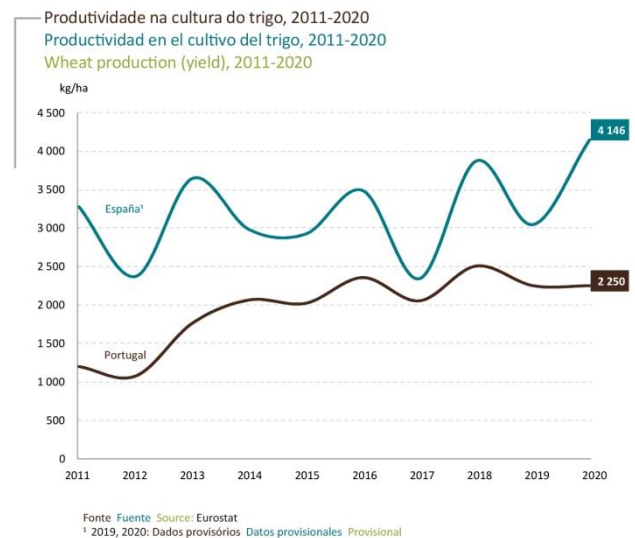
- Over the whole period 2009-2018, Portugal allocated a higher percentage of its GDP to pay old-age pensions than that allocated by Spain. The largest difference occurred in 2013 (3.6 p.p.) and the smallest in 2018 (2.2 p.p.).



- As regards the proportion of households with internet access, Portugal shows greater asymmetry (difference of 15 p.p.), with figures ranging from 74% in Alentejo to 86% in Região Autónoma da Madeira and Região Autónoma dos Açores. In Spain, the minimum value was registered in Castilla-La Mancha (87%) and the maximum in Comunidad de Madrid (95%).



- Spain had a higher productivity from wheat crops than Portugal throughout the decade 2011-2020. The maximum difference was in 2011 (2,078 kg/ha) and the minimum in 2017 (288 kg/ha.)



The conclusions presented here are brief examples of the broad portrait provided in this publication, which had Eurostat as its main source of information to ensure greater harmonisation of the data disclosed.

The Spanish Statistics Institute and Statistics Portugal hope that The Iberian Peninsula in figures will encourage users to access the vast official statistical data available free of charge on the websites of both institutions (Portugal: www.ine.pt; Spain: www.ine.es) and Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>).