



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
STATISTICS PORTUGAL

press release

DIISTAQUE

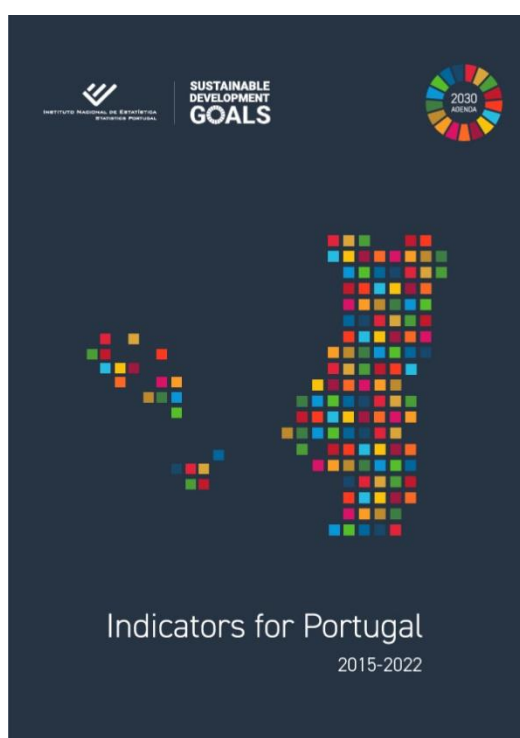
9 June 2023

MULTITHEMES

2015-2022

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS FOR PORTUGAL

Statistics Portugal (INE) launches today the sixth annual publication of statistical follow-up of the UN 2030 Agenda, entitled "Sustainable Development Goals: Indicators for Portugal | 2030 Agenda". This publication describes the behaviour, for Portugal, of 170¹ SDG indicators (11 more since the last publication) of the United Nations (UN) global list since 2015 until the last year with available information. All the SDGs are synthetically analysed in terms of evolution and performance in Portugal.



INE releases the sixth annual publication of statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. This edition corresponds simultaneously to the statistical annex of the Portuguese Voluntary National Report (VNR) of 2023. These reports are a national exercise to review progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a view to fostering their implementation.

This publication will thus allow a statistical reading on the national performance in relation to the SDGs, using visual, infographic and quantitative communication. 170¹ SDG indicators (11 more than in the previous edition) of the United Nations (UN) global list are presented for Portugal, since 2015 (beginning of the 2030 Agenda) until the last year with available information. To enable the consultation of a more comprehensive time series, information since 2010 has been made available in the data file attached to the publication. All the SDGs are synthetically analysed in terms of evolution and performance in Portugal.

¹ 78 indicators of the UN global list are not part of this list for Portugal fundamentally, for three reasons: (i) they do not apply in the national context; (ii) do not yet have a sufficiently established and clear methodology for their calculation; or (iii) no information is available.



The analysis, by SDG, is complemented by a symbology that illustrates the respective trend and the evolution compared to the previous year. Also noteworthy are the indicators that have already reached the target, the new indicators compared to the previous edition, as well as those that reflect the (social, economic and environmental) impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which are highlighted in the publication.

Most of the indicators featured in the publication (50%) are produced or disseminated in the context of the National Statistical System, being further complemented by other external sources, whenever necessary.

Also noteworthy is the inclusion of data broken down by geographical level by NUTS II, whenever available and relevant, as well as the disaggregation by age group, by sex and by degree of urbanisation.

Availability of SDG indicators for Portugal



In the current edition, 13.5% of the indicators have information until 2022, 40.0% by 2021 and 29.4% by 2020. This availability does not allow for a full assessment of the impact of the pandemic on sustainable development.



However, this publication identifies some indicators affected in the short term by the COVID-19 pandemic, both by highlighting its direct impact (e.g., deaths from disasters) or by showcasing some recovery from pre-pandemic levels in subsequent years. In some cases, it is thus possible to discern whether the values for 2020 (when they imply sharp positive or negative variations compared to 2019), reflect changes in directions or just interruptions of trends that had been unfolding since 2015.

When comparing the most recent year with the first year available since 2015, it is possible to conclude that:

- The majority (101) of the indicators analysed showed positive developments, of which:
 - 🎯 20 reached the goal
- 28 showed an unfavourable evolution;
- 3 remained unchanged;
- 38 are not subject to evaluation (irregular or short data series, inconclusive).

In the analysis by SDG, it should be noted that most of the indicators evolved favourably or reached the target. Only three SDGs (5, 14 and 15) presented less than 50% of indicators with positive evolution (see Figure 1). However, it should also be underlined that these SDGs are also among the ones with the lowest availability of indicators.



Figure 1 | SDG indicators evolution in Portugal in the period 2015 - 2022 ¹



¹ The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).



Below is an overview of the assessment of some indicators deemed more relevant (e.g. relevance to the target, timeliness of information and relevance in the national context) and with information available since 2015. The evaluation of the (favourable ● / unfavourable ●) trend of the main indicators for Portugal in the 17 SDGs is hereby summarised:



- Reduction of the population at risk of poverty since 2015: from 19.0% to 16.4% in 2021
- Reduction of the risk of poverty in vulnerable groups: children at risk of poverty decreased from 22.4% in 2015 to 18.5% in 2021; elderly went from 18.3% to 17,0%
- Increase in the total proportion of public expenditure on education, health and social protection between 2015 and 2021: from 61.6% to 63.9%
- Increase in official development assistance for poverty reduction as a share of Gross National Income (GNI) since 2015: from 0.0046% to 0.0052% in 2020
- Sharp rise in deaths attributed to disasters due to the COVID-19 pandemic: from 0.6 in 2015 to 66.5 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020



- Lower food insecurity: from 4.7% in 2019 to 4.1% in 2022
- Slight increase in the agricultural area allocated to organic farming: from 5.1% in 2016 to 5.3% in 2019
- Increase in official development assistance to the agriculture sector since 2015 (highest value in 2017): from €0.35 million in 2015 to €0.54 million in 2021



- Higher obesity: 16.9% in 2019 (compared to 16.4% in 2014)
- Exceptionally high food price anomaly indicator in 2020 (normal between 2015 and 2019): 0.382 in 2015 and 1.342 in 2020



- Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births went beyond the target: 20.1 in 2020 (target of less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030) 🎯
- Under-five (0-4 years) and neonatal mortality rates: 3.1‰ (target of at least 25‰ by 2030) and 1.7‰ in 2021 (target of at least 12‰ by 2030) 🎯
- Lower mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, per 100,000 inhabitants: from 283.3 in 2015 to 258.5 in 2020
- Lower suicide mortality rate, per 100,000 inhabitants: 10.9 in 2015 to 9.1 in 2020
- Lower death rate from road traffic injuries, per 100,000 inhabitants: 6.9 in 2015 to 5.7 in 2020
- Lower adolescent fertility rate: from 8.4‰ in 2015 to 5.8‰ in 2021
- Higher vaccination coverage: diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis and Streptococcus pneumoniae above 98% in 2021; measles close to 95% in 2021 and human papilloma virus above 75% in women and 50% in men in 2021
- Increase in health workers (between 2015 and 2021): doctors from 4.7‰ to 5.7‰; nurses from 6.5‰ to 7.8‰; pharmacy professionals from 1.5‰ to 2.0‰; dentists from 0.9‰ to 1.1‰
- Increase in Official Development Assistance for the health sector since 2015, driven by international aid in the context of the pandemic: €4.6 million in 2015 to €28.0 million in 2021



- Slight decrease in the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: from 99.9% in 2015 to 99.1% in 2021
- Increase in mortality rate attributed to unsafe water sources, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, per 100,000 inhabitants: from 2.2 in 2015 to 4.0 in 2020



- Increase in basic (primary and lower secondary) and upper secondary education completion rates: from 92.1% in 2015 to 96.9% in 2021 in basic education and from 83,4% to 91.7% in secondary education
- Schooling participation rate close to the 100% target: 99.2% in the 2020/2021 school year
- Favourable progress and gender parity in digital (ICT) skills in adults: from 47.7% in 2015 to 55.3% in 2021; gender parity index of 0.93 in 2015 and 1.10 in 2021
- Regression in reading skills: literacy proficiency of 82.8% in 2015 and 79.8% in 2018



- Gender parity in the use of information and communication technology: about 97% of men and women used mobile phones in 2022
- Proportion of women in managerial positions in public administration above 50%
- Existence of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality
- Disparities in civic and political participation: reduction in seats held by women in the parliamentary legislature (2022-2025): from 89 women in 230 MPs (2019-2022), to 85 women



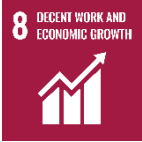
- Fewer women in local governments in 2021: from 32 in 2017 to 29 in 2021
- Disparities in agricultural land tenure: 13.1% of women compared to 28.0% of men in 2019
- Residual proportion of women in managerial positions: 3.1% in 2022 (with a favourable evolution compared to 2015 [2.3%])



- Safe water achieved: level of excellence in the quality of water for human consumption. The 2030 target of 99% was reached in 2021
- Improved sanitation conditions, even in the population at risk of poverty: 0.9% of the resident population lived having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in 2015 vs. 0.4% in 2022; 2.4% of the population at risk of poverty lived in these conditions in 2015, reducing to 1.3% in 2022
- (Estimated) percentage of dwellings covered by wastewater drainage services (in the Continente) close to the national target and with favourable evolution: from 83% in 2015 to 85% in 2020
- 100% of transboundary water basins are covered by international cooperation arrangements



- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption with the highest proportion ever in 2021 (34%). The 2020 target of 31% has been exceeded
- Greater energy efficiency in 2021: energy intensity of the economy in primary energy reaches minimum value in the period under review (after increase in 2020): 105.6 toe/€
- International cooperation: reduction of financial flows to developing countries for clean energy research and development and renewable energy production: from €2.93 million in 2015 to zero in 2021



- Increase in GDP per capita in 2022 (after sharp decrease due to the COVID-19 pandemic): from €17,400 per capita in 2015 to €20,800 per capita at current prices in 2021; growth above the EU27 average
- Less unemployment: unemployment rate of 12.9% in 2015, 6.0% in 2022, the lowest since 2015 (in 2019 it registered 6.6% and was followed by an interruption of the downward trend in 2020 [7.0%] due to the COVID-19 pandemic)
- Lower inactivity among young people (15-24): proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, registered 14.3% in 2015, reaching 9.4% in 2022, the lowest value since 2015
- Recovery of the weight of tourism in national wealth after contraction due to the COVID-19 pandemic: 6.9% in 2016, 4.8% in 2020 and 5.8% in 2021
- Favourable progress in the incidence of non-fatal occupational injuries, per 100,000 employees, between 2015 and 2020 (nevertheless, it remains higher than that observed in the EU-27): from 2 954 to 2 260 in PT; from 1,675 to 1,603 in the EU27
- Decrease in official development assistance “aid for trade” support: unfavourable development since 2015, from €21.45 million to €3.49 million in 2021 (maximum value in 2020 of €33.61 million)




- Increase in the weight of high and medium technology industries in the gross value added (GVA) of manufacturing: from 22.9% in 2015 to 23.7% in 2021
- Higher proportion of gross expenditure on research and development (R&D) in GDP: from 1.24% in 2015 to 1.61% in 2021 (still far from the 3% target by 2030)




- Lower intensity of atmospheric emissions from the economy (decrease in CO₂ emissions per unit of GVA): from 0.344 kg CO₂/€ in 2015 to 0.269 kg CO₂/€ in 2021
- 99.9% of the population covered by a mobile network in 2021
- Sharp decrease in the number of transported passengers due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular by air transport (2020): from 31,611 passenger-kilometres in 2015 to 12,852 in 2020 and 16,776 in 2021
- Manufacturing: unfavourable performance in the dimensions of employment (17.7% of the population employed in manufacturing in 2015 vs. 16.8% in 2022) and in the proportion of microenterprises in the value added of this industry (8.1% of GVA in 2015 vs. 7.3% in 2021)



- Increase in average income (despite the contraction in 2020 in the 40% of the most economically vulnerable population): from €10,562 in 2015 to €13,148 in 2021; from €5,132 for the most vulnerable in 2015 to €6,851 in 2021
- Favourable progress of the labour share of GDP since 2015: from 46.7% in 2015 to 51.6% in 2020
- Decrease in the percentage of people living in households with incomes below 50% of median income, from 13.0% in 2015 and 12.4% in 2020, to 10.0% in 2021
- International assessment indicates improvement in migration policies that facilitate migration and mobility (orderly, safe, regular and responsible), achieving the highest score in 5 domains 
- Unfavourable trend in the redistributive impact of fiscal policy: Gini coefficient of net monetary income per equivalent adult went from 33.9% in 2015 to 32.0% in 2021




- Less population in unfavourable housing conditions: decrease in the proportion of the population living in non-conventional dwellings, from 0.17% in the 2011 Census to 0.11% in the 2021 Census and in the rate of severe deprivation of housing conditions, from 4.7% in 2015 to 3.9% in 2020
- 100% of Portuguese cities with direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management 
- Increase in public and private expenditure on cultural services (notwithstanding the strong contraction in private expenditure in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic): public expenditure from €167.2 million in 2015 to €207.8 million in 2020; and private expenditure of €56.8 million to €29.4 million in 2020
- More municipal waste in cities and per capita: from 4.8 million tonnes of waste collected in 2015 to 5.3 in 2020, corresponding to 460 kg per capita in 2015 and 513 kg per capita in 2020



- Reduction in the percentage of hazardous waste generated: from 10.3% in 2015 to 9.2% in 2021
- Favourable progress in recycling rates: 36.1% in 2015 to 38.0% in 2020 (however, still below the national target for 2020 [50%] and far from the target for 2030 [55%])
- More efficient use of materials since 2015: reduction of the material footprint per unit of GDP, from 0.91 kg/€ in 2015 to 0.79 kg/€ in 2020 and decrease of internal consumption of materials per unit of GDP, from 0.89 kg/€ in 2015 to 0,83 in 2021
- Standard accounting tools available to monitor economic and environmental aspects of sustainability: Tourism Satellite Account, Air Emissions Account and Physical Energy Flows Account
- Increase in domestic material consumption per capita between 2015 and 2019 (interrupted in 2020 mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic): from 15.6 t per capita in 2015 to 15.9 t per capita in 2021



- Reduction in total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: -32.9% in 2020 compared to 2005. The 2020 national target has been exceeded (-18% to -23%) but is still far from the target of -45% to -55% by 2030 
- Reduction in the level of GHG emissions per capita between 2015 and 2020: 6.5 t CO₂ eq per capita in 2015 to 5.6 t CO₂ eq per capita in 2020
- Favourable progress in the implementation of the national Disaster Risk Reduction strategy
- Sharp rise in the number of deaths attributed to disasters in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic: from 0.6 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015 to 66.5 in 2020





- Maximum ranking in the degree of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- Improvement in the assessment of the degree of application of frameworks on the access rights for small-scale fisheries
- Reduction of the proportion of investment in R&D in marine technology: from 2.1% in 2016 to 1.9% in 2021
- Coverage of marine protected areas: 7% (target: 10% by 2030)



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LIFE ON LAND




- International assessment considers that Portugal has adopted relevant national legislation and mobilised adequate resources towards the prevention or control of invasive alien species 
- Portugal is a contracting party of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) and has legislative, administrative and political tools or measures which are reported to the Compensation Chamber of access and sharing of benefits from the use of plant genetic resources 
- Favourable progress in official development assistance for biodiversity: from €0.37 million in 2015 to €1.19 million in 2021
- Surface area proportion of protected areas remained unchanged between 2015 and 2021: 22.6%

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PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



- Decrease in the number of crimes of intentional homicide since 2015: from 100 to 82 in 2021
- 100% of Portuguese children with birth registration 
- More women in managerial positions in public administration: from 5,576 in 2015 to 7,668 in 2021
- Increase in the number of firearms seized, found, surrendered/recovered by the police: from 13,245 in 2015 to 30,728 in 2021
- Increase in the proportion of unsentenced detainees in the overall prison population: from 16.2% in 2015 to 18.5% in 2021
- Increase in the number of human trafficking crimes registered by police authorities (sharp reduction in 2020 in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic): from 53 in 2015 to 41 in 2020 and 80 in 2021



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- Lower proportion of population that feel safe when walking alone after dark: 85.5% in 2016 and 82.8% in 2020



- Portugal increasingly "digitally inclusive": increase in internet access (from 30.3% in 2015 to 41.6% in 2021) and in the proportion of individuals using the internet (from 68.6% in 2015 to 84.5% in 2022)
- Increase in official development assistance and its share of Gross National Income (GNI): 0.16% in 2015 to 0.18% in 2021
- Decrease in the volume of remittances from emigrants and immigrants as a proportion of GDP: from 1.55% in 2015 to 1.50% in 2021.

This publication complements other dissemination outlets, such as the [SDG thematic file](#) and the excel file attached to the publication. It presents the most recent information available as of February 28, 2023.