



February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2024

THE IBERIAN PENINSULA IN NUMBERS - 2023

2024 EDITION

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

Portugal, Spain, and the European Union have set as their target to have a contribution of 32% of renewables to final energy consumption by 2030. By 2021, Portugal had already exceeded this target by 2.0 pp; Spain and the EU were 10.2 p.p. and 11.3 p.p. above, respectively.

In the period 2013-2022, the average age at which women have their first child increased continuously in both countries, always higher in Spain than in Portugal. The sharpest difference (0.3 years) occurred in 2020, and the highest (1.1 years) in 2021. In the last year of this series, Portugal recorded 30.9 years and Spain 31.2 years.

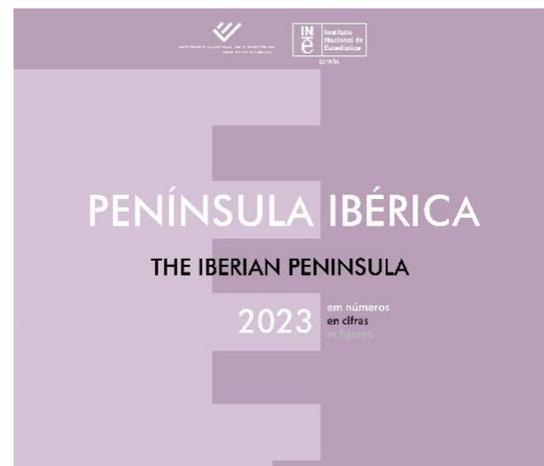
Road freight transport, which has always been much higher in Spain, has seen different trends in the two countries over the decade 2013-2022, with a reduction of 3% (-4.7 million tonnes) in Portugal and an increase of 41% (+463.2 million tonnes) in Spain, between the beginning and the end of this period.

In 2022, the risk of poverty or social exclusion in Spain was clearly higher (26.0%) than in Portugal (20.1%), both above the estimated value for the European Union as a whole (21.6%). The Romanian population was the most exposed to this risk (34.4%) and the Czech population the least exposed (11.8%).

These and other topics are addressed in the publication “The Iberian Peninsula in Numbers - 2023”.

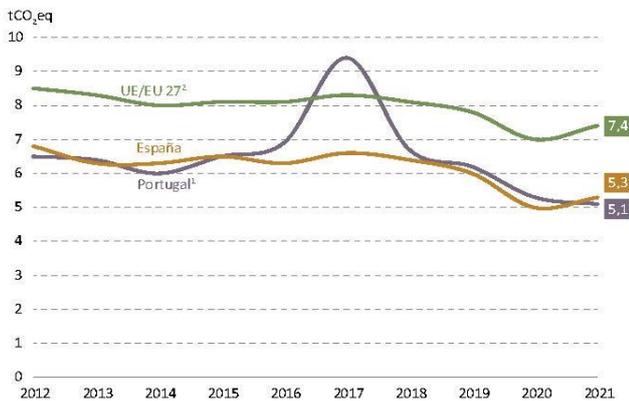
The National Statistical Institutes of Portugal and Spain are jointly publishing the 20<sup>th</sup> edition of “The Iberian Peninsula in Numbers – 2023”, in a trilingual edition (Portuguese, Spanish and English).

An important set of official statistical indicators, grouped into 14 topics, allows you to compare these two neighbouring countries and see where they stand in the context of the European Union. In many cases, the information is presented in detail at regional level.





### Emissões de gases de efeito estufa por habitante, 2012-2021 Emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero por habitante, 2012-2021 Greenhouse gas emissions per capita, 2012-2021



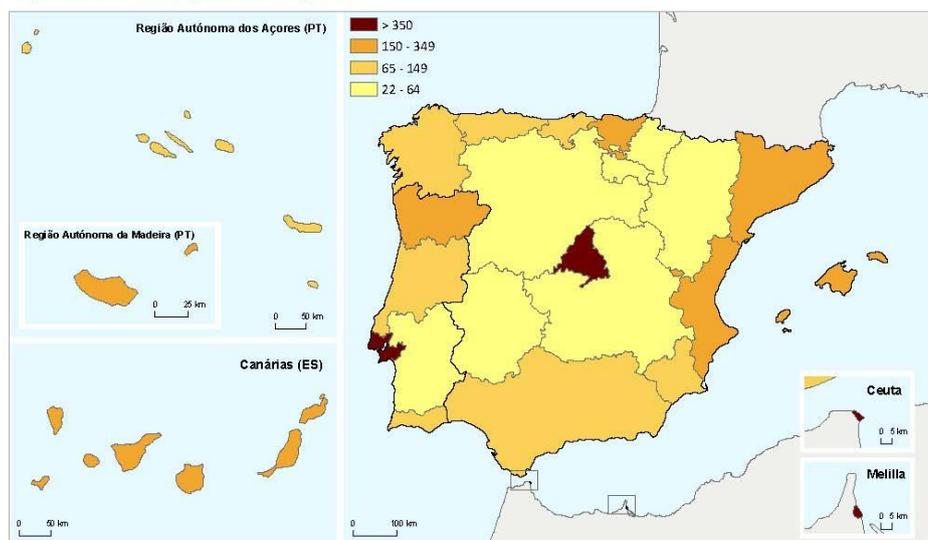
Fonte: **Fuente:** Source: Eurostat  
<sup>1</sup> 2021: Dado provisório / Dato provisional / Provisional; Quebra de série / Ruptura de serie / Break in time series  
<sup>2</sup> 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017 e/f/y and 2019: Quebra de série / Ruptura de serie / Break in time series  
 2019, 2020 e/f/y and 2021: Dado provisório / Dato provisional / Provisional

Over the 2012-2021 period, greenhouse gas emissions per inhabitant (measured in tCO<sub>2</sub>eq - tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) fluctuated similarly in Spain and in the European Union as a whole, always with higher values in the EU-27. The results for Portugal were close to those of Spain, except for 2016 (+0.6 p.p.) and mainly 2017 (+2.8 p.p.).

Considering the beginning and end of this period, Spain had the most significant reduction (-1.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq), followed very closely by Portugal (-1.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq), with the EU-27 also showing a close record (-1.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq).

In both Iberian countries, there is a large discrepancy between their regions as regards population density. In 2022, the figures in Portugal ranged from 23 inhab./km<sup>2</sup> in Alentejo to 962 inhab./km<sup>2</sup> in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa. Spain presented an even greater asymmetry, with extreme values of 25 inhab./km<sup>2</sup> in Castilla y León and 5,974 inhab./km<sup>2</sup> in Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla.

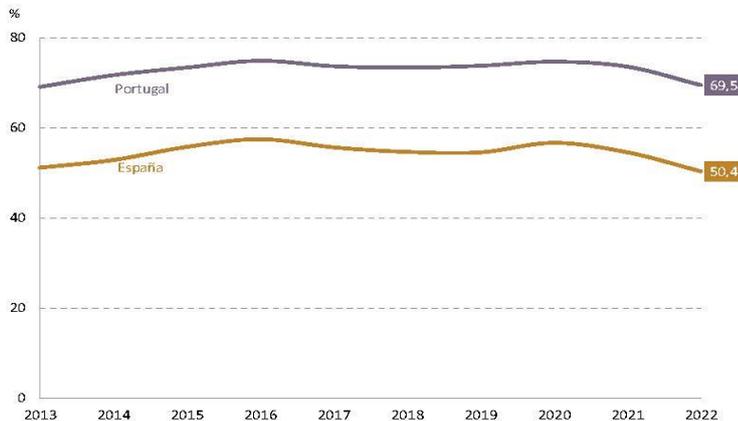
### Densidade populacional (hab./km<sup>2</sup>), 2022 Densidad de población (hab./km<sup>2</sup>), 2022 Population density (inhab./km<sup>2</sup>), 2022



Fonte: **Fuente:** Source: Eurostat



Importações da UE-27 no total das importações, 2013-2022  
Importaciones de la UE-27 sobre el total de importaciones, 2013-2022  
Share of imports from EU-27 countries in total imports, 2013-2022

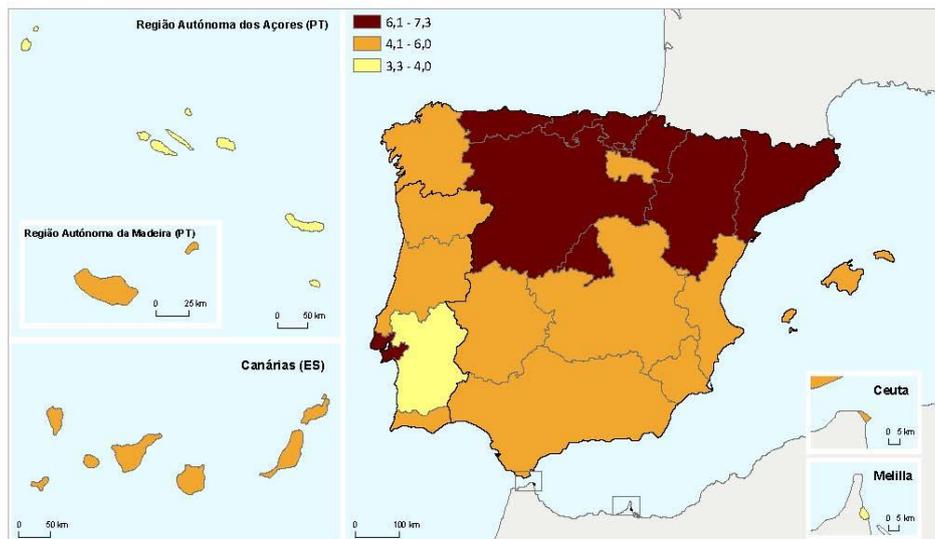


Fonte: Fuente Source: Eurostat

European Union countries were also the source of most imports from Portugal and Spain in the period 2013-2022, also with similar trajectories in the annual percentages recorded, always higher in the case of Portugal. However, the differences between one country and the other were more expressive than in exports, ranging from 17.4 p.p. (2016) to 19.2 p.p. (2019).

In 2022, in Spain, only the Ciudad de Melilla region had fewer than four doctors per thousand inhabitants (3.9) and, of the remaining 18 regions, eight had more than six: Cataluña (6.2), Cantabria (6,7), Castilla y León (6,8), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (7,0), País Vasco (7,1), Principado de Asturias (7,1), Comunidad de Madrid (7,2) and Aragón (7,3). The situation was very different in Portugal: only the Lisbon Metropolitan Area had more than six doctors per thousand inhabitants (6.9) and one of its other six regions also had less than four: Alentejo (3.3).

Médicos por 1 000 habitantes (N.º), 2022  
Médicos colegiados por 1.000 habitantes (N.º), 2022  
Practising physicians per 1,000 inhabitants (No.), 2022



Fonte: Dados nacionais Fuente: Datos nacionales Source: National data



In the 2015-2022 period, the average annual rate of change concerning the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) followed similar trajectories in both countries, which did not differ much from the figures for the EU 27. There was a large increase in the HICP at the end of the series compared to the previous year, which was more marked in Portugal (PT: +7.2 p.p.; EU 27: +6.3 p.p.; ES: +5.3 p.p.).

As regards HICP for food and non-alcoholic drinks, the situation was identical, although with higher figures: PT: +12.3 p.p.; EU: +10.3 p.p.; ES: +9.8 p.p.

Índice Harmonizado de Preços no Consumidor, 2015-2022 (%)

Índice de Precios de Consumo Armonizado, 2015-2022 (%)

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, 2015-2022 (%)

Varição média anual - Índice geral  
Variación de la media anual - Índice general  
Annual average rate of change - All-items

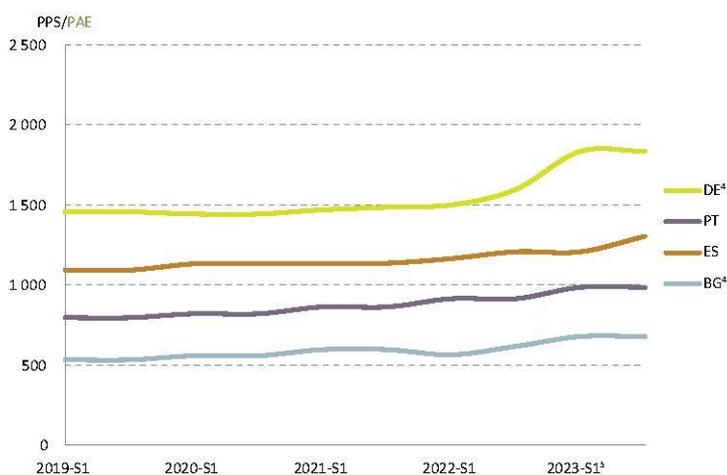
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Portugal</b>	0,5	0,6	1,6	1,2	0,3	-0,1	0,9	8,1
<b>España</b>	-0,6	-0,3	2,0	1,7	0,8	-0,3	3,0	8,3
<b>UE/EU-27</b>	0,1	0,2	1,6	1,8	1,4	0,7	2,9	9,2

Varição média anual - Alimentos e bebidas não alcoólicas  
Variación de la media anual - alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas  
Annual average rate of change - Food and non-alcoholic beverages

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Portugal</b>	1,0	0,5	1,5	0,7	0,3	2,1	0,7	13,0
<b>España</b>	1,2	1,4	1,2	1,6	1,0	2,4	1,8	11,6
<b>UE/EU-27</b>	0,3	0,5	2,1	1,9	2,1	2,5	1,6	11,9

Fonte: Eurostat

Salário mínimo mensal<sup>1</sup> em PPS<sup>2</sup>  
Salario mínimo mensual<sup>1</sup> en PAE<sup>3</sup>  
Minimum wages<sup>1</sup> in PPS<sup>2</sup>



Fonte: Eurostat

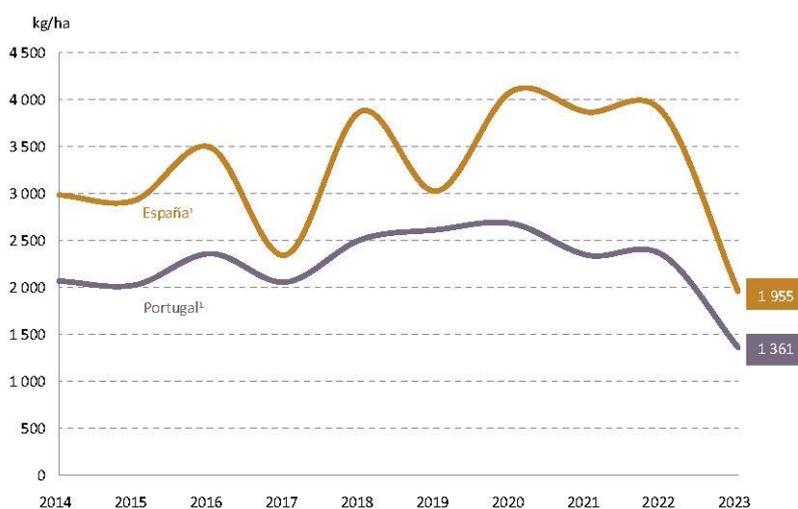
Over the period 2019-2023 (estimated data for 2023), the monthly minimum wage\* increased by 23.9% in Portugal and 19.3% in Spain. In Deutschland, which has the highest minimum wage in the EU, the rate of change was 25.8%, while in Bulgaria, which has the lowest wage, there was an increase of 27.1%. It should also be noted that the minimum wage in Deutschland is 2.7 times higher than in Bulgaria.

\* In Standard Purchasing Power Parities (EU 27 = 100) and taking annual pay divided by 12.



Throughout the decade 2014-2023 wheat crop productivity was always higher in Spain than in Portugal. The most significant difference between the two countries was recorded in 2021 (+1,523 kg/ha) and the minimum in 2017 (+288 kg/ha). It is worth noting, however, the large drop in productivity in both countries in 2023, when there were very adverse weather conditions for cereal production.

Produtividade na cultura do trigo, 2014-2023  
Productividad en el cultivo del trigo, 2014-2023  
Wheat production (yield), 2014-2023



Fonte: **Fuente**: Source: Eurostat  
 † 2022 e/y/and 2023: Dado provisório / Dato provisional / Provisional

In 2022, out of the total number of tourists living abroad, those living in the United Kingdom and Germany were the ones who spent the most nights in hotel establishments in both Iberian countries: 21.2% and 11.0% respectively in the case of Portugal, and 26.1% and 18.2% in the same order for Spain. Spanish tourists in Portugal accounted for the third highest figure (10.6%), while Portuguese tourists in Spain were in ninth place with 2.3%.

Principais nacionalidades dos turistas não residentes<sup>1</sup>, 2022  
 Principales nacionalidades de procedencia de turistas no residentes<sup>1</sup>, 2022  
 Main nationalities of non-resident tourists<sup>1</sup>, 2022

Portugal			Espanha		
		%			%
1º	Reino Unido / United Kingdom	21,2	1º	Reino Unido / United Kingdom	26,1
2º	Alemanha / Alemania / Germany	11,0	2º	Alemanha / Alemania / Germany	18,2
3º	Espanha / España / Spain	10,6	3º	França / Francia / France	9,1
4º	França / Francia / France	8,9	4º	Países Baixos / Países Bajos / Netherlands	5,0
5º	EUA / EEUU / USA	7,3	5º	Itália / Italia / Italy	4,4
6º	Países Baixos / Países Bajos / Netherlands	4,8	6º	EUA / EEUU / USA	3,7
7º	Brasil / Brazil	4,7	7º	Bélgica / Belgium	3,0
8º	Irlanda / Ireland	4,6	8º	Irlanda / Ireland	2,8
9º	Itália / Italia / Italy	3,1	9º	Portugal	2,3
10º	Polónia / Polonia / Poland	2,2	10º	Polónia / Polonia / Poland	2,2

Fonte: **Fuente**: Source: Eurostat  
<sup>1</sup> Por n.º de dormidas de não residentes em estabelecimentos hoteleiros  
 Por nº de pernoctaciones de no residentes alojados en establecimientos hoteleros  
 According to number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar accommodation



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA  
STATISTICS PORTUGAL

press release



DIISTAQUE

This information is a brief example of the broad picture provided in this publication, whose main source was Eurostat, to ensure greater harmonisation of the data published.

The National Statistical Institutes of Portugal and Spain hope that “The Iberian Peninsula in Figures” will also encourage users to consult the vast 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 of Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>).