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Regional Accounts (Base 2021)
2021 and 2022 final and 2023 preliminar

WITH THE NEW TERRITORIAL GEOGRAPHY, THE REGIONAL DISPARITY OF GDP *PER CAPITA*, MEASURED BY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE REGION WITH THE HIGHEST INDEX (GRANDE LISBOA) AND LOWEST (PENÍNSULA DE SETÚBAL), INCREASED TO 87 P.P. IN 2022 (44 P.P. IN THE PREVIOUS GEOGRAPHY)

In 2023, the increase in volume terms of 2.5% in the country's GDP corresponded to growth in all regions, higher in the Região Autónoma da Madeira (4.5%), in the Região Autónoma dos Açores (3.4%), in the Algarve and Grande Lisboa (both with 3.3%) and in the region Oeste e Vale do Tejo (2.9%). The Norte (2.3%), the Península de Setúbal (1.7%) and Centro (1.4%) showed more moderate rates of change, with Alentejo recording the weakest performance (0.4%).

GDP, in volume, grew in all regions in 2022, with the Algarve (20.7%) and the Região Autónoma da Madeira (16.5%) clearly above the country average (7.0%), followed by Grande Lisboa (9.1%). The Região Autónoma dos Açores (6.3%), the Península de Setúbal (5.6%), Norte (5.2%), Centro and the Oeste e Vale do Tejo (both with 4.1%), recorded more moderate rates of change, but close to the country, while Alentejo (1.7%) showed the slower growth.

In 2022, the difference between the region with the highest and lowest GDP *per capita*, Gross Primary Income *per capita* and Gross Disposable Income *per capita* was 87 p.p., 37 p.p. and 34 p.p., respectively, with a slight worsening in the disparity of the three indicators in relation to 2021. The new territorial geography (NUTS2024), that separates the previous Área Metropolitana de Lisboa into Grande Lisboa and Península de Setúbal, regions that present the highest and lowest GDP *per capita* index, determined a worsening of the regional disparity, which moved from 44 p.p. in NUTS2013 to 87 p.p. in NUTS2024 in 2022 (increasing to 90 p.p. in 2023 in the new territorial geography). The disparity in family income is significantly lower than that in GDP *per capita*, due to the correction of the pendular movements that exist in the allocation of disposable income, fundamentally due to remuneration, which reflects the place of residence and not the place of work.