

Territorial Portrait of Portugal

2017 Edition

TERRITORIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF TOURISM, DEMOGRAPHIC SUSTAINABILITY, COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION IN PORTUGUESE REGIONS

Statistics Portugal releases the fifth edition of the Territorial Portrait of Portugal focusing on the analysis of Portuguese territorial dynamics regarding the domains of *Territorial qualification*, *Quality of life and cohesion* and *Growth and competitiveness* that, in this edition, deals, respectively, with the following topics: ***Territorial differentiation of tourism***, ***Demographic sustainability of territories***, and ***Competitiveness and innovation in Portuguese regions***.

This edition of the Territorial Portrait of Portugal is released under a new digital interactive format that also favours a more direct access to the information analysed in this publication.

The Territorial Portrait of Portugal (biennial publication) aims to promote, based on an analytical perspective, the territorial statistical information made available by the National Statistical System. This publication favours the statistical sources of the Regional Statistical Yearbook, and analyses information across time in order to capture structural differentiating territorial trajectories.

In the *Territorial qualification* domain, the physical characteristics that structure the organization of the territory are analysed – the forms of settlement, the distribution of services, infrastructures and natural patrimony – within a perspective of sustainable development, that focus the valorisation of endogenous resources to promote global competitiveness and cohesion

The *Quality of life and cohesion* and *Growth and competitiveness* domains are structured around the fundamental factors of social and economic reproduction processes that shape the evolution of spatial diversities of progress, given that territories demonstrate different capabilities and performances and are contexts influenced by the dynamics taking place in other territories and/or at other geographical scales.

In this edition the following topics are analysed: *Territorial differentiation of tourism*, *Demographic sustainability of territories*, and *Competitiveness and innovation in Portuguese regions*.

The complete publication, statistical data and corresponding figures analysed in this edition are available at www.ine.pt, by clicking in Statistical Information, Publications.



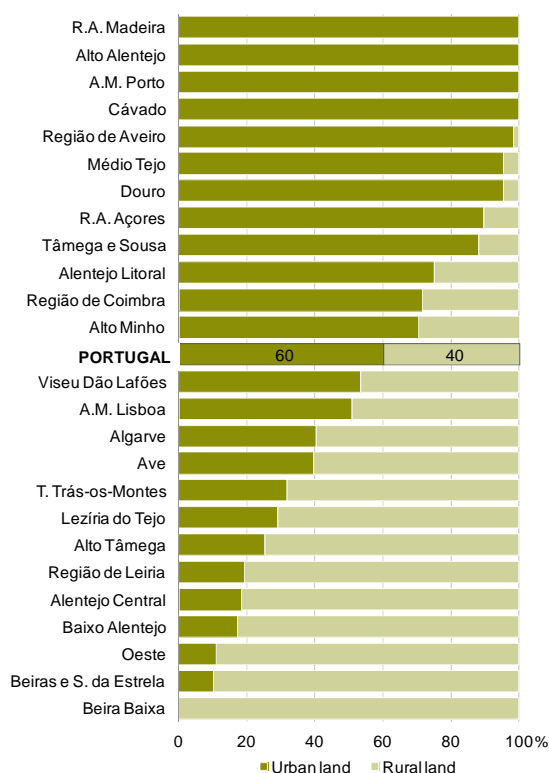
I. Territorial differentiation of tourism

The analysis on the *Territorial differentiation of tourism* focus the processes of transformation induced by tourism in built-up areas, the recent dynamics of tourism supply and the differentiation of territories regarding touristic attractiveness. Based on statistical information from the Indicator System of Urban Operations (SIOU) and from the Survey on Guests Stays and Other Data on Hotel Activity and by taking into consideration territorial typologies, the analysis aims to identify the contribution of territories to Portugal's competitiveness on tourism.

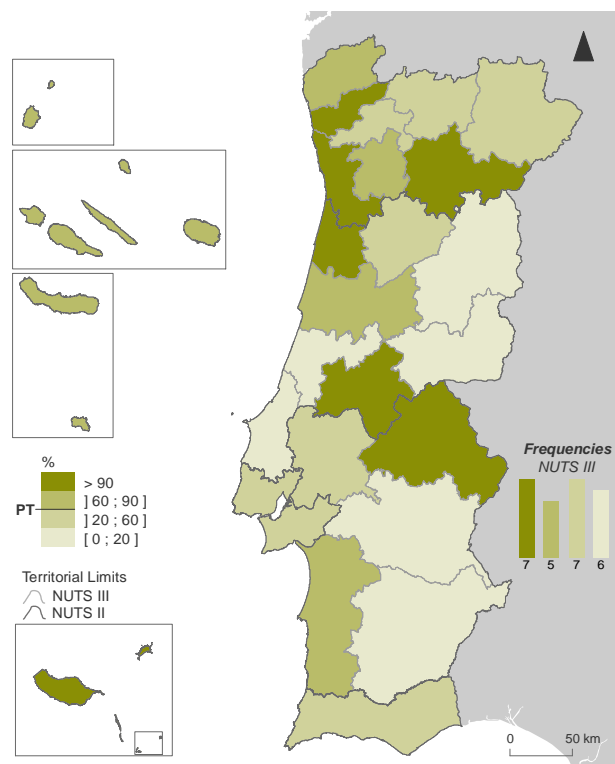
Between 2014 and 2016, the proportion of building areas licensed for new constructions for tourism in rural land has increased

In 2016, around 57% of the building area licensed for new tourism constructions was located in urban land. In 2014 this proportion was 65%, thus showing an increase of the area licensed for tourism new constructions in rural land (in contrast with the decrease registered in urban land). In the 2014-2016 period, for some sub-regions located in the Centro region (Beira Baixa, Beiras e Serra da Estrela, Oeste), as well as in Baixo Alentejo, Alentejo Central and in Região de Leiria more than 80% of the area licensed for tourism was in rural land.

Distribution of area licensed for tourism new constructions by type of land (building permits), Portugal and NUTS III, 2014-2016



Proportion of area licensed for tourism new constructions in urban land (building permits), by NUTS III, 2014-2016



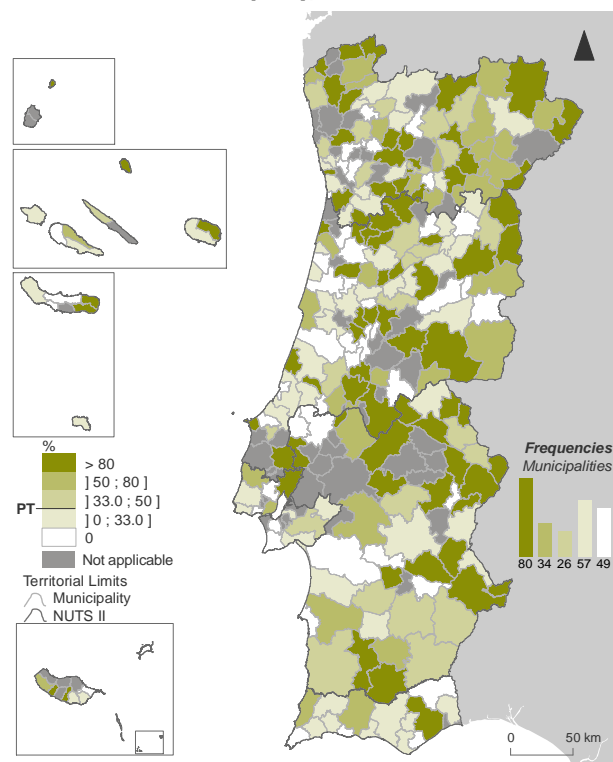
Source: Statistics Portugal, SIOU, Projects of Building Constructions and Demolitions Survey

For the 2011-2016 period, in 114 municipalities the proportion of area under physical rehabilitation for tourism in the total building area for tourism was higher than 50%

In the period between 2011 and 2016, 114 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities the proportion of area under physical rehabilitation for tourism in the total building area for tourism was higher than 50%, and in 63 municipalities, mainly located in the Centro (21) and Norte (19) regions, the total of building works for tourism consisted exclusively of rehabilitation works.

Between 2013 and 2016, the number of tourism accommodation establishments increased in every NUTS II region, with Região Autónoma da Madeira scoring the highest relative growth

Proportion of area under physical rehabilitation for tourism in the total building area for tourism (completed building works) by municipality, 2011-2016



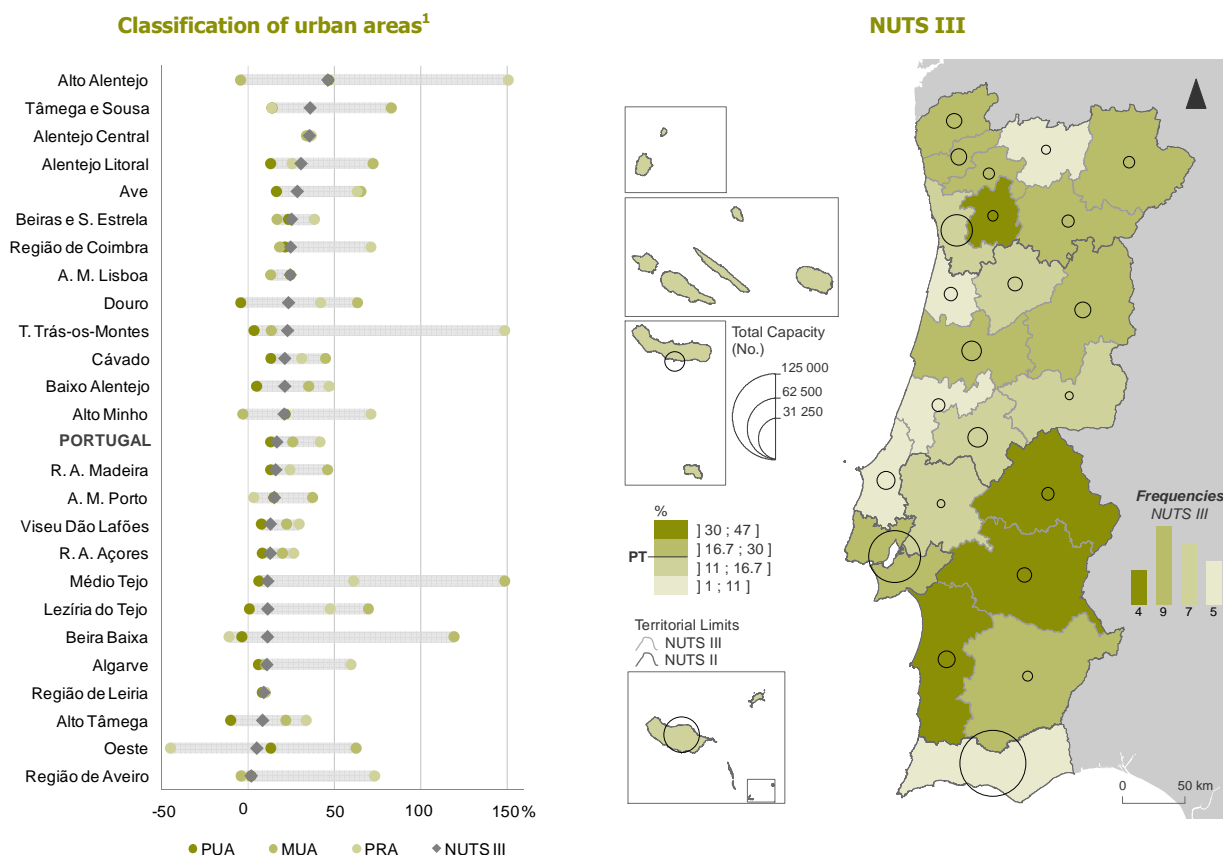
Source: Statistics Portugal, SIOU, Statistics on Construction Works Completed.

Between 2013 and 2016, the upward trend on the number of tourism accommodation establishments was registered in every NUTS II region, with Região Autónoma da Madeira scoring a higher annual average growth of 36.8%. In Mainland Portugal, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (13.5%) and Centro (11.9%) scored the highest annual average growth rates. However, the Norte region maintained in 2016 the largest offer on tourism accommodation establishments and scored in the period of 2013-2016 an annual average growth rate of 9.9%. The growth rate on tourism accommodation establishments was lower in Região Autónoma dos Açores (5.1%) and in the Algarve (4.9%).

Between 2013 and 2016, the growth pace of tourism accommodation capacity was three times higher in predominantly rural areas than in predominantly urban areas

Between 2013 and 2016, the rate of change in tourism accommodation capacity in Portugal (16.7%) was higher in predominantly rural areas (PRA, 41.8%) and lower in predominantly urban areas (PUA, 13.2%). In 14 out of the 25 Portuguese sub-regions, the rate of change in accommodation capacity was higher in predominantly rural areas than in predominantly urban areas or in medium urban areas (MUA). Alto Alentejo not only scored the highest values in this indicator, but also the highest disparity between predominantly urban and rural territories. In 2016, Algarve and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa accounted for 52.2% of the total tourism accommodation capacity in Portugal.

Rate of change in tourism accommodation capacity according to the Classification of urban areas and total tourism accommodation capacity, Portugal and NUTS III, 2013/2016



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on Guests Stays and Other Data on Hotel Activity.

Between 2011 and 2016, accommodation capacity of four and five star hotels increased in every NUTS II region

Between 2011 and 2016, accommodation capacity of four and five star hotels increased in all the regions of the country, at an annual average growth rate of 5% in Portugal. The regions with the highest growth rate in this indicator were Alentejo and Centro with an annual average growth rate of 9.3% and 8.1%, respectively. Algarve scored the lowest increase in accommodation capacity of four and five star hotels.

Between 2013 and 2016, the overall number of overnight stays increased in all regions, and, in particular, in the Norte and Alentejo regions, as well as the number of overnight stays in Rural tourism and Guest houses in the Centro region and in Local accommodation in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa

The number of overnight stays increased in all regions and for all types of accommodation, with the exception of Área Metropolitana de Lisboa where a decrease of overnight stays in accommodation establishments of Rural tourism and Guest houses was registered (-10.3% per year). The regions Centro (+39.1%), Norte (+25.7%), Algarve (+24.9%) and Alentejo (+23.9%) scored the highest growth rates in the number of overnight stays in this type of establishments between 2013 and 2016. The increase in the number of overnight stays in Local accommodation was higher in Área

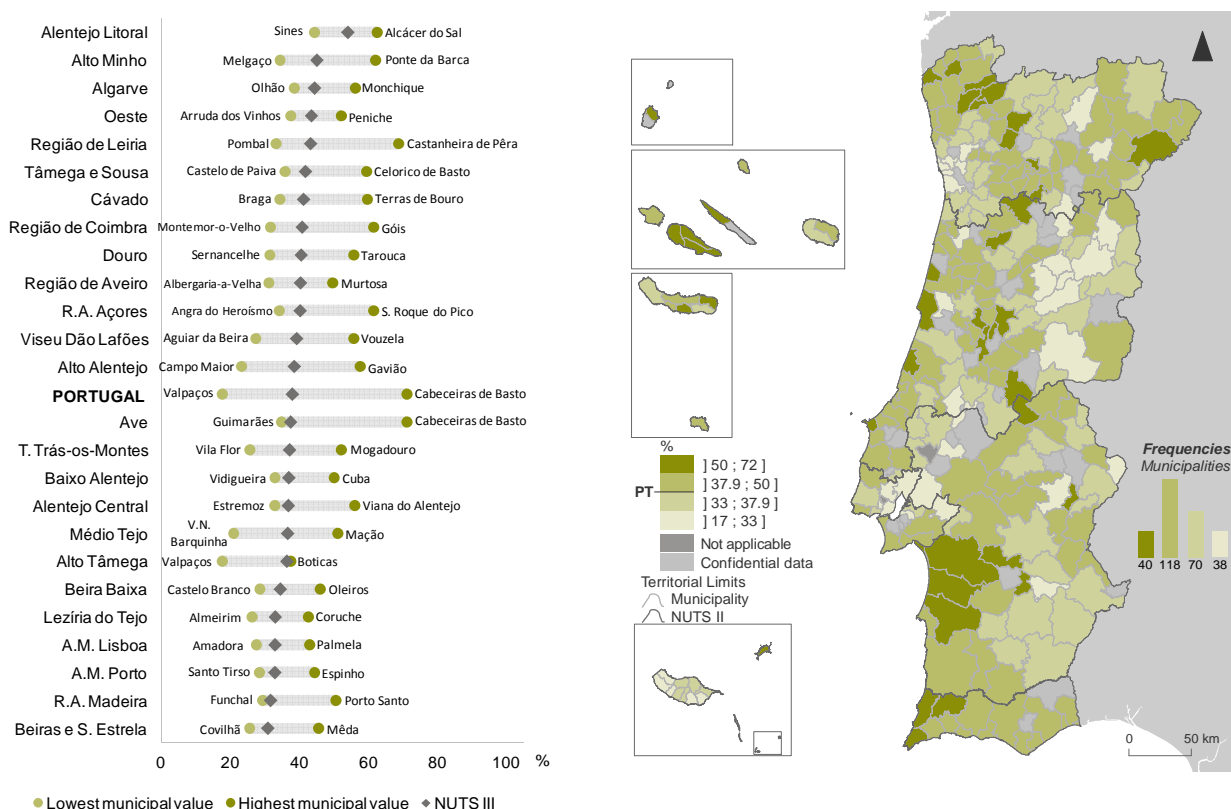
¹ The value for the predominantly rural areas of Área Metropolitana de Lisboa is subject to statistical confidentiality.

Metropolitana de Lisboa (+29.7%) and in the Algarve (+23.3%). Região Autónoma dos Açores (+15.6%) and the Norte and Alentejo regions (both +13.5%) scored the highest increases in overnight stays in Hotels and similar establishments.

In 40 Portuguese municipalities, more than half of overnight stays in 2016 took place between July and September

In 40 Portuguese municipalities, more than half of overnight stays in 2016 took place between July and September. These municipalities were scattered around the country, but still a higher concentration in Alentejo coastal line, in the western area of Algarve coastal line and in some islands of Região Autónoma dos Açores, could be identified. The seasonal effect of the months between July and September was lower (values lower than one third of the total of overnight stays in the year) in municipalities located mainly in the inner territory of the Centro region, in the metropolitan areas of Porto and Lisboa and also in Região Autónoma da Madeira.

Proportion of overnight stays between July-September by municipality, 2016

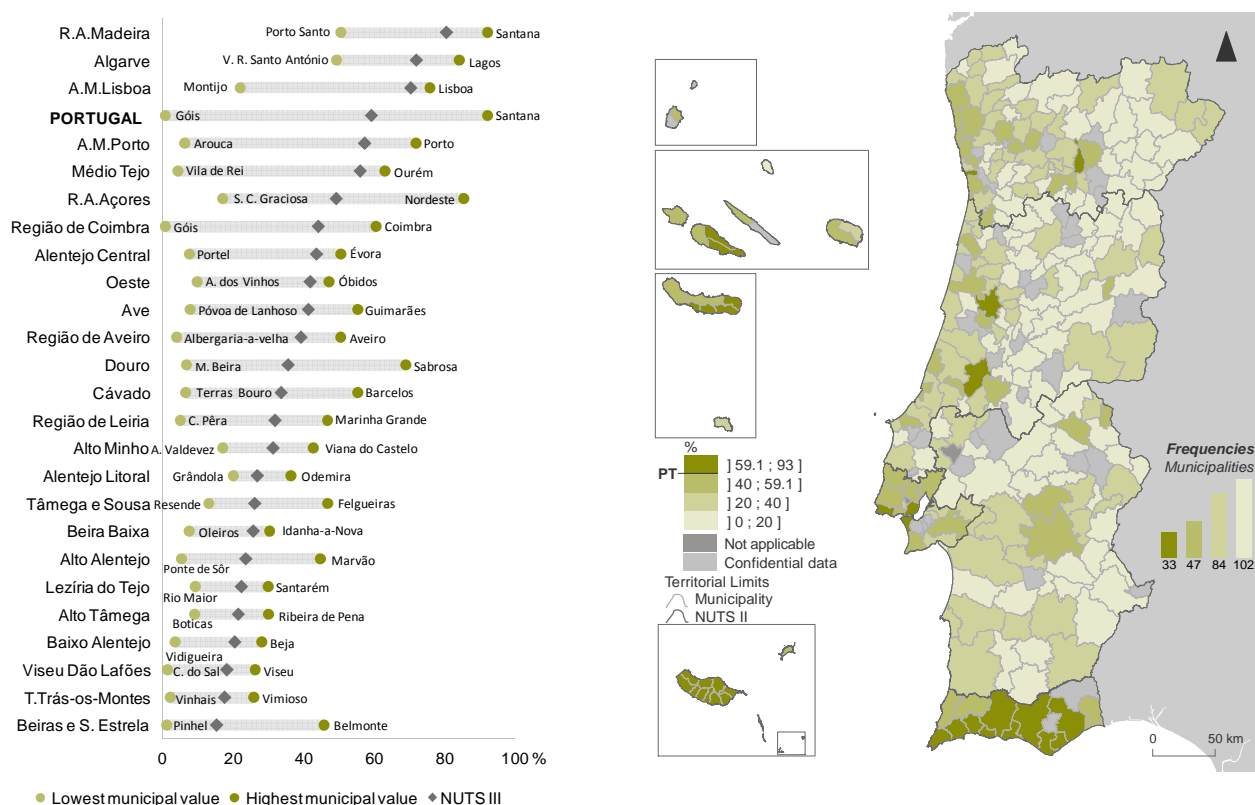


Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on Guests Stays and Other Data on Hotel Activity.

In 2016, the contribution of foreign guests to tourism demand was higher than the national average (59.1%) in 33 municipalities located mainly in the Algarve and in the autonomous regions

In 2016, the majority of the municipalities scoring higher values in the proportion of foreign guests (higher than the national average of 59.1%) were located in the Algarve and in the autonomous regions. For all the municipalities of Região Autónoma da Madeira and of Algarve (with the exception of Vila Real de Santo António in the Algarve) more than 50% of the guests were foreigners, but in the case of Região Autónoma dos Açores a higher disparity in this indicator was registered with several municipalities scoring values lower than 50%.

Proportion of foreign guests on tourism accommodation establishments, Portugal, NUTS III and municipality, 2016



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on Guests Stays and Other Data on Hotel Activity.

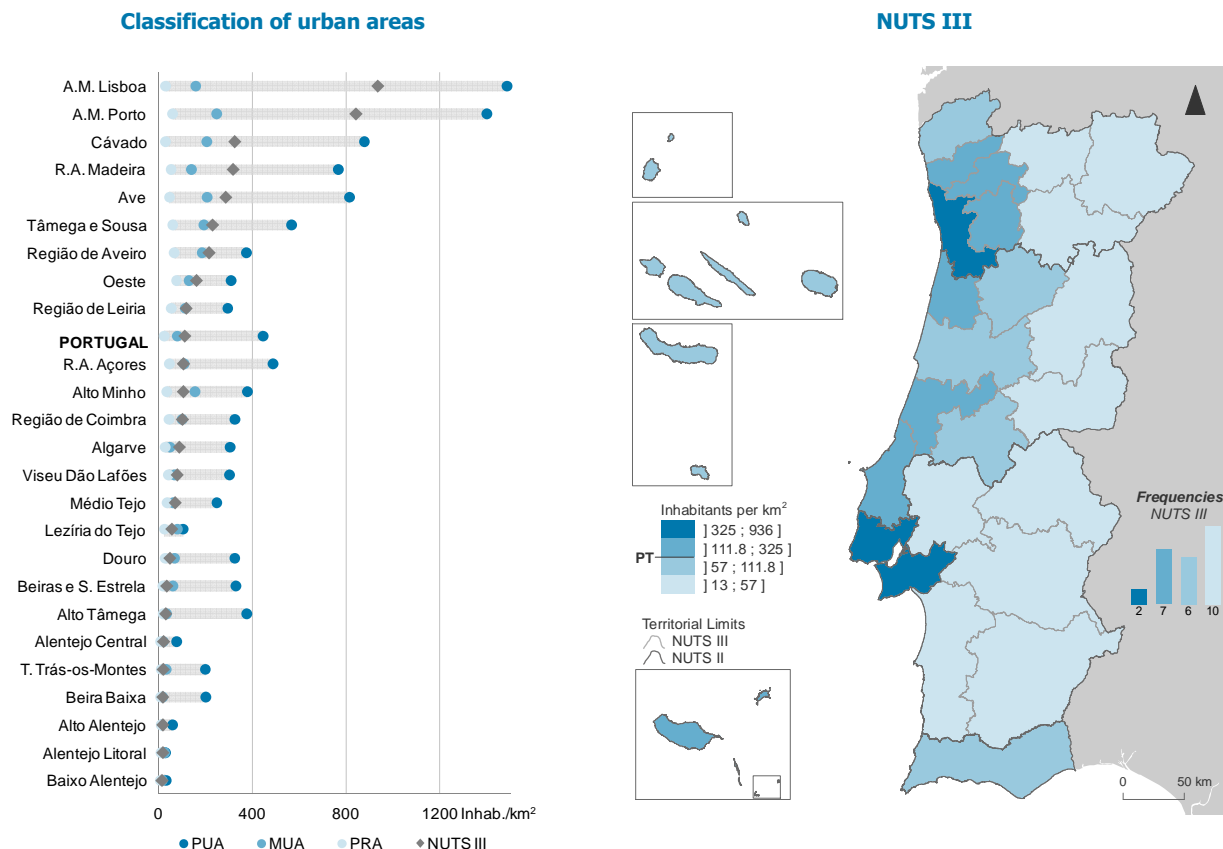
II. Demographic sustainability of territories

The analysis on the *Demographic sustainability of territories* presents the structural disparities of human occupation in the country and the different conditions that territories face regarding the challenges of population ageing and renewal, based on information from the Annual Estimates of Resident Population, Demographic Indicators and, specifically regarding resident foreign population, from the Immigration and Borders Service.

In a context of greater population concentration in Portugal's mainland coast, and particularly in the metropolitan areas, in contrast with Portugal's mainland inner territory, population density in predominantly urban territories was 19 times higher than in rural areas

Population density in predominantly urban areas was higher than 250 inhabitants per km² in 17 out of 25 NUTS III sub-regions, including the two autonomous regions and sub-regions of Interior Norte e Centro – Alto Tâmega, Beiras e Serra da Estrela, Douro and Viseu Dão Lafões –, thus emphasizing the role of medium-sized cities in structuring Portugal's mainland inner territories. A significant contrast between predominantly urban area (PUA) and predominantly rural areas (PRA) was registered – population density was 19 times higher in predominantly urban territories than in rural areas. The two metropolitan areas, Cávado, Ave, Tâmega e Sousa and the two autonomous regions recorded population density disparities between predominantly urban and rural areas higher than the national average.

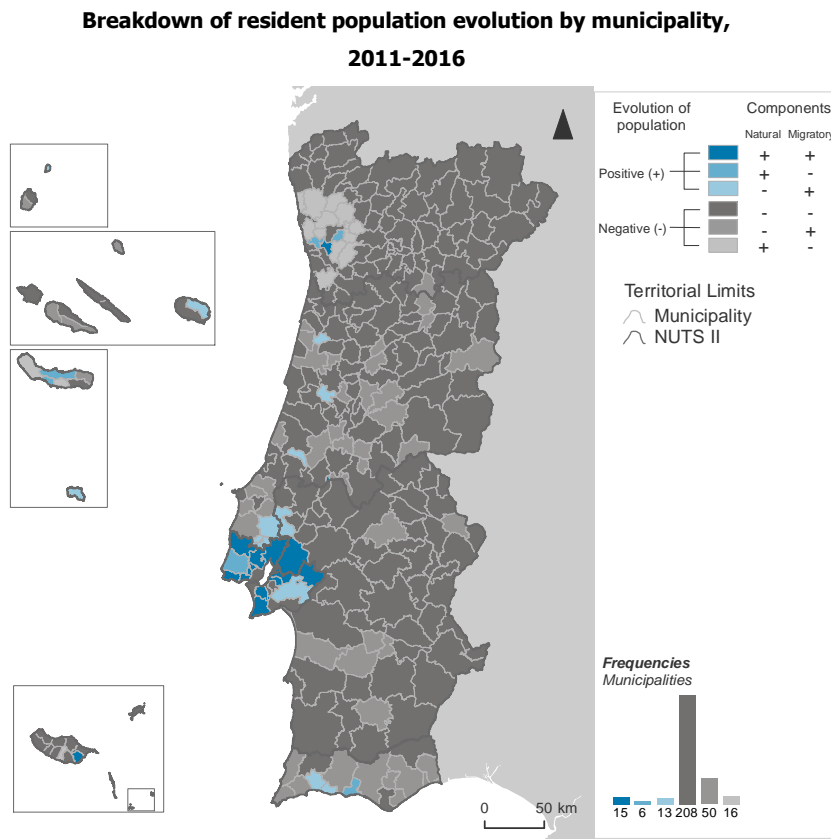
Population density according to the Classification of urban areas, Portugal and NUTS III, 2016



Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual Estimates of Resident Population. Ministry for Environment - Directorate-General of Territorial Development, Official Administrative Map of Portugal – CAOP.

Between 2011 and 2016, only 34 municipalities scored a positive evolution of the population and, among these, 15 resulting from both positive natural and migratory growth rates

Between 2011 and 2016, only 34 municipalities scored a positive evolution of the population, ranging this dynamic between an annual average growth rate of 0.001% (Lagoa, Algarve) and 1.42% (Arruda dos Vinhos, in Oeste). 15 municipalities registered both positive natural and migratory growth rates – municipalities from Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (Alcochete, Amadora, Cascais, Loures, Mafra, Montijo, Odivelas, Oeiras, Seixal, Sesimbra and Vila Franca de Xira) and the contiguous municipality of Benavente (Médio Tejo), and the municipalities of Valongo (Área Metropolitana do Porto), Entroncamento (Lezíria do Tejo) and Santa Cruz (Região Autónoma da Madeira).



Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual Estimates of Resident Population.

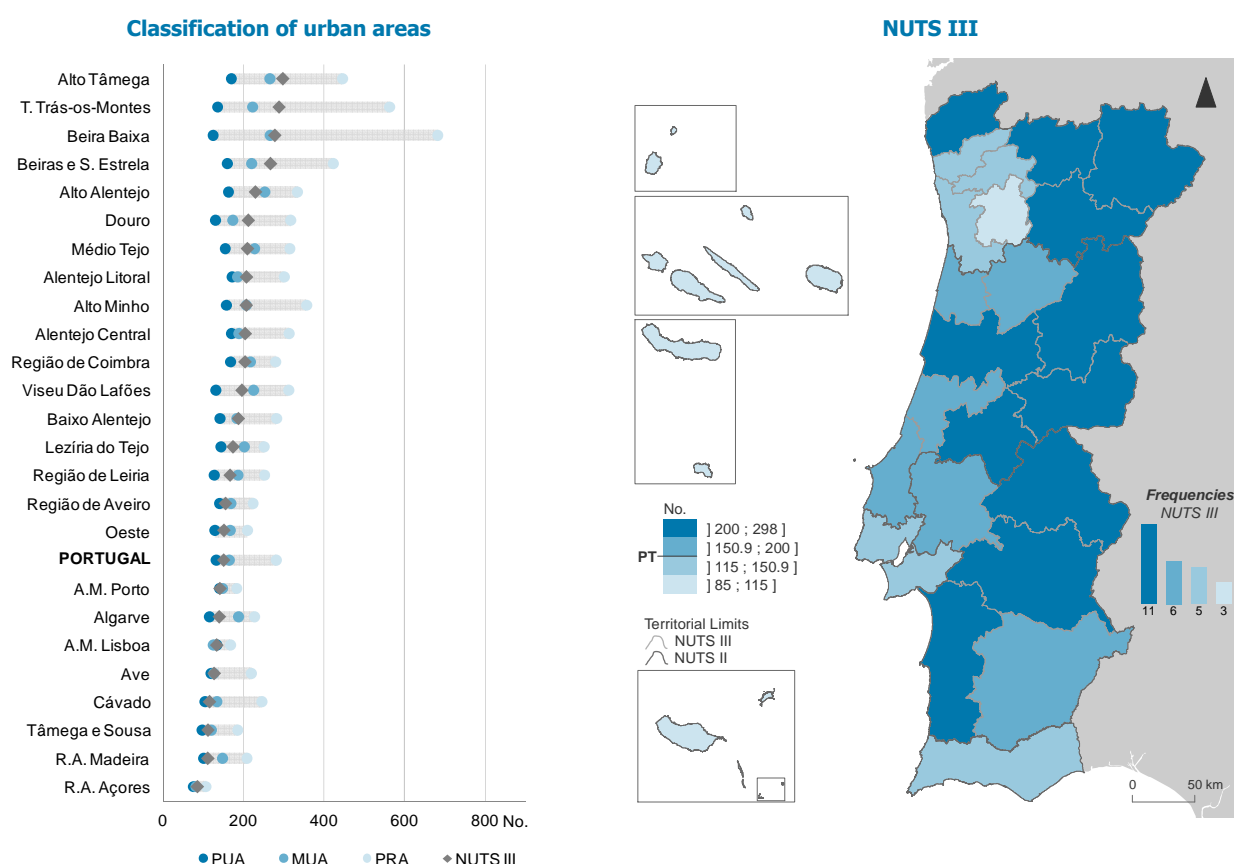
Between 2011 and 2016, the ageing ratio increased in the majority of Portuguese municipalities and in 2016 some municipalities located in the metropolitan areas of Lisboa and Porto, in the Algarve and in the autonomous regions scored ageing ratios lower than the national average

Between 2011 and 2016, the ageing ratio only decreased in 15 municipalities – eight municipalities of Alentejo, two from Interior Norte, two from the Algarve and two from Região Autónoma dos Açores and the municipality of Lisboa. The ageing ratio increased in 293 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities and, mainly, in municipalities in sub-regions of Interior Norte (Alto Tâmega, Terras de Trás-os-Montes and Douro) and Centro (Beiras e Serra da Estrela, Beira Baixa and Médio Tejo), and, particularly, the municipalities of Almeida, Vila de Rei, Oleiros, Penamacor and Castanheira de Pêra scored an increase higher than 100 elderly per every 100 young people.

The ageing ratio was higher in rural territories than in urban territories, and this disparity was larger in Beira Baixa and Terras de Trás-os-Montes

In 2016, the ageing ratio was higher in predominantly rural areas (PRA, 282 elderly per every 100 young people) than in predominantly urban areas (PUA, 132) or in medium urban areas (MUA, 165). The disparity between urban and rural territories was more intense in the sub-regions of Beira Baixa (125 vs. 682), Terras de Trás-os-Montes (136 vs. 563), Alto Tâmega (170 vs. 446) and Beiras e Serra da Estrela (160 vs. 423). In 2016, 17 sub-regions scored an ageing ratio higher than national average (150.9), and 11 recorded values higher than 200 elderly per every 100 young people.

Ageing ratio according to the Classification of urban areas, Portugal and NUTS III, 2016

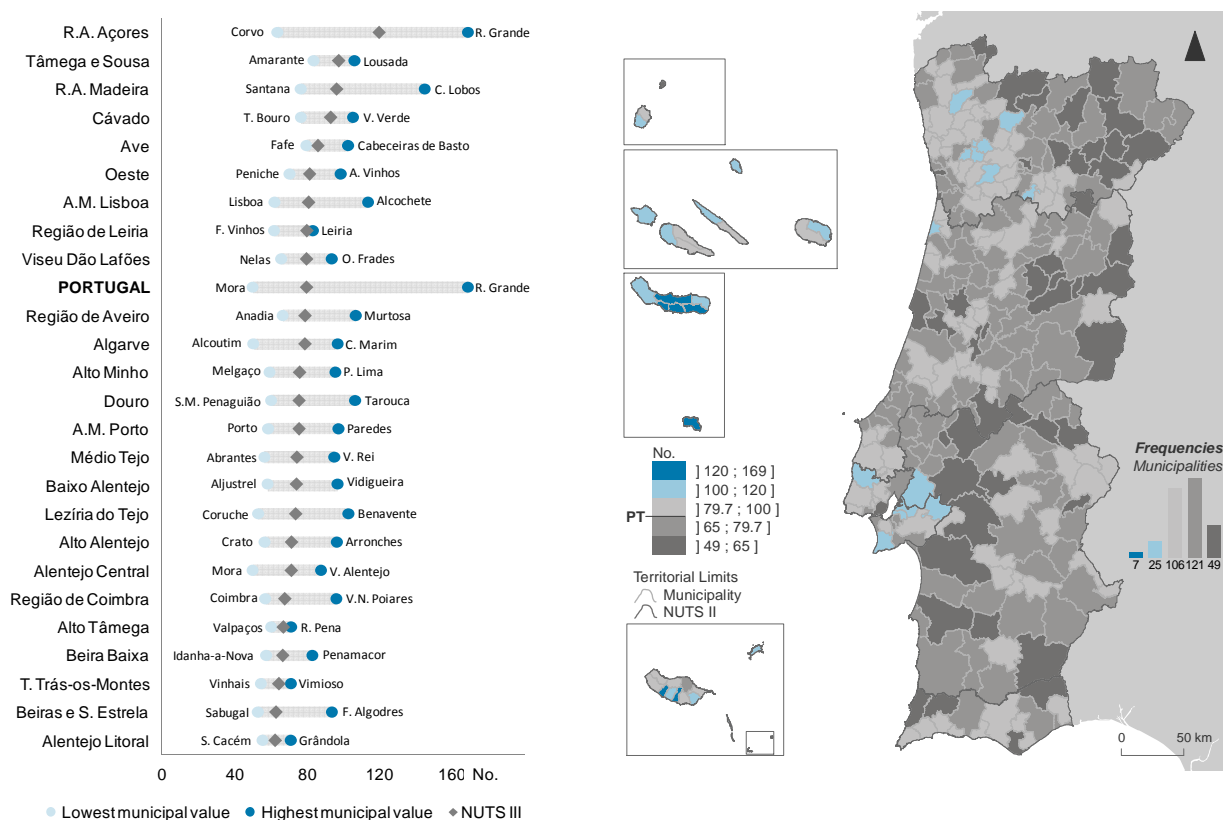


Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual Estimates of Resident Population.

In 2016, only 32 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities scored a renewal index of the population in active age above 100

In 2016, the number of people at an age of potentially leaving the labour market (between 55 and 64 years old) was compensated by the number of people at an age of potentially entering the labour market (between 20 and 29 years) in only 32 out of the 308 Portuguese municipalities, mainly located in the autonomous regions, in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and in the Norte region. The highest values were recorded mainly in the autonomous regions and, in particular, Região Autónoma dos Açores: Ribeira Grande (169), Lagoa (153), Câmara de Lobos (145), Vila Franca do Campo (141) and Vila do Porto (127).

Renewal index of the population in active age, Portugal, NUTS III and municipality, 2016

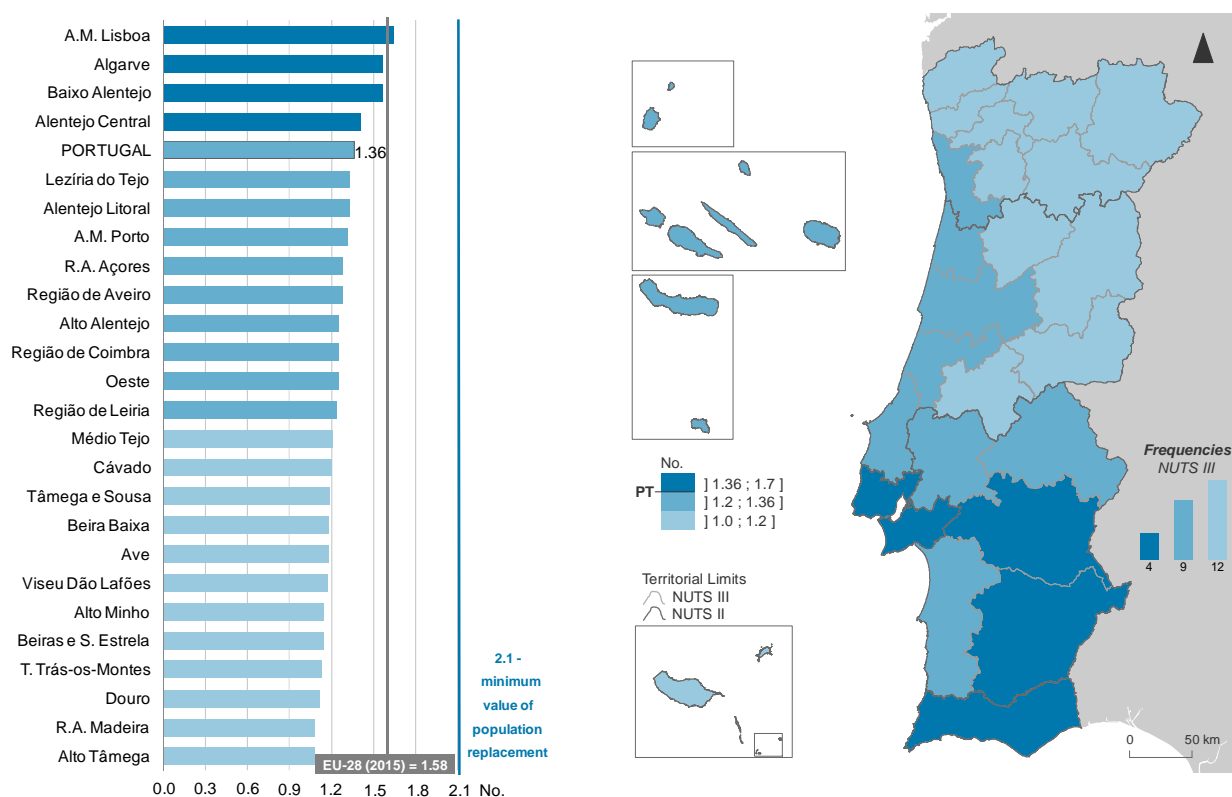


Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

Between 2011 and 2016, the total fertility rate decreased in the autonomous regions and in the Norte and Centro regions and, in 2016, these regions scored a fertility rate lower than 1.3 children per woman

Between 2011 and 2016, the average number of children per woman of childbearing age stood below the threshold that guarantees the replacement of generations (2.1 children per woman of childbearing age) in all NUTS II and NUTS III regions. In 2016, the two autonomous regions and the Norte and Centro regions scored the lowest values – fertility rates lower than 1.3 (threshold of very low fertility) and below the national average (1.36). Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (1.63) and Algarve (1.56) fertility rates stood above the threshold of low fertility (1.5). Deviation from the value that guarantees the replacement of generations was higher in sub-regions located in the Norte and in Portugal's Mainland Interior Centro and in Região Autónoma da Madeira.

Total fertility rate, Portugal and NUTS III, 2016

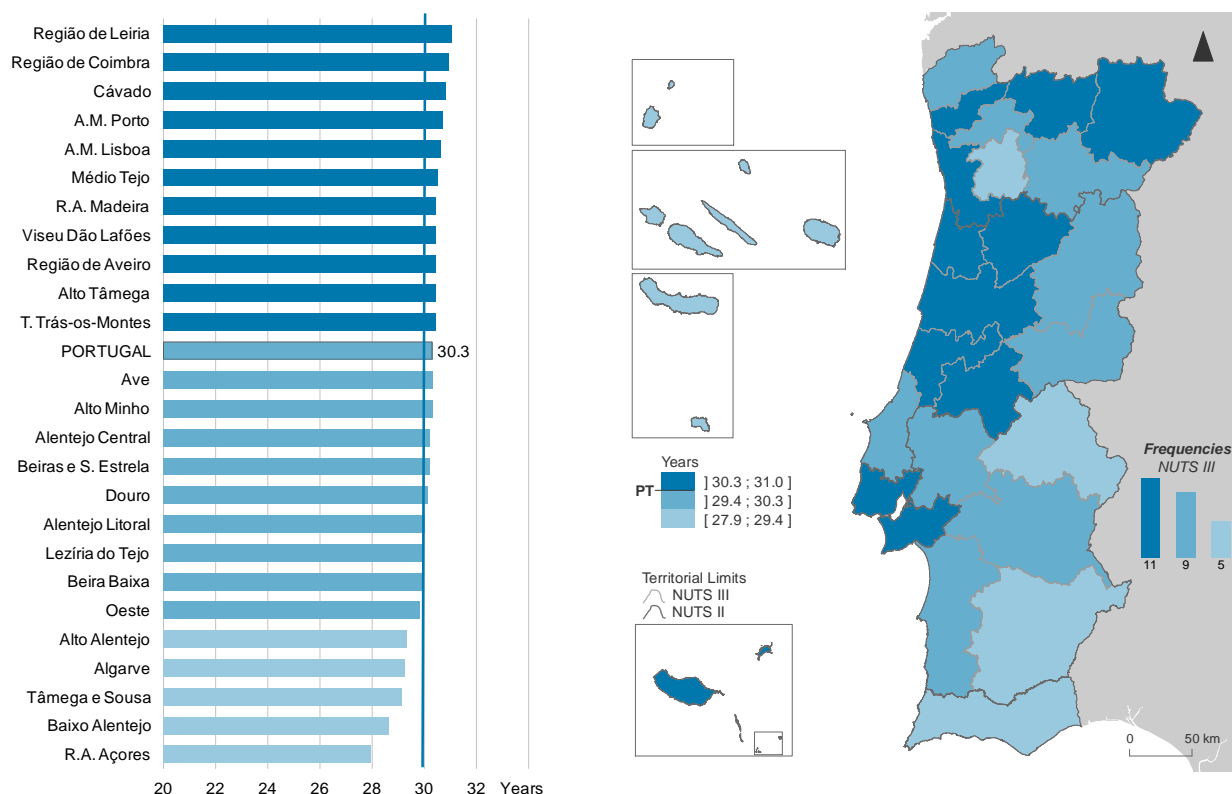


Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators. Eurostat.

Between 2011 and 2016, the mean age of mothers at birth of the first child increased in every region and, in 2016, stood above the value of 30 years old in 16 out of the 25 NUTS III sub-regions

Between 2011 and 2016, the mean age of mothers at birth of the first child increased in the seven NUTS II regions. The birth of the first child took place later for women living in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and in the Centro and Norte regions. In these regions, as well as in Região Autónoma da Madeira, the mean age of mothers at birth of the first child surpassed the value of 30 years old. Região Autónoma dos Açores stood, between 2011 and 2016, as the region where this event takes place earlier (at 27 and 28 years old, respectively). In 16 out of the 25 NUTS III sub-regions, the mean age of mothers at birth of the first child was higher than 30 years old, and this event would take place later for women living in sub-regions of Litoral Centro, in the metropolitan areas, in Cávado, Alto Tâmega, Terras de Trás-os-Montes and in Região Autónoma da Madeira.

Mean age of mothers at birth of the first child, Portugal and NUTS III, 2016



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

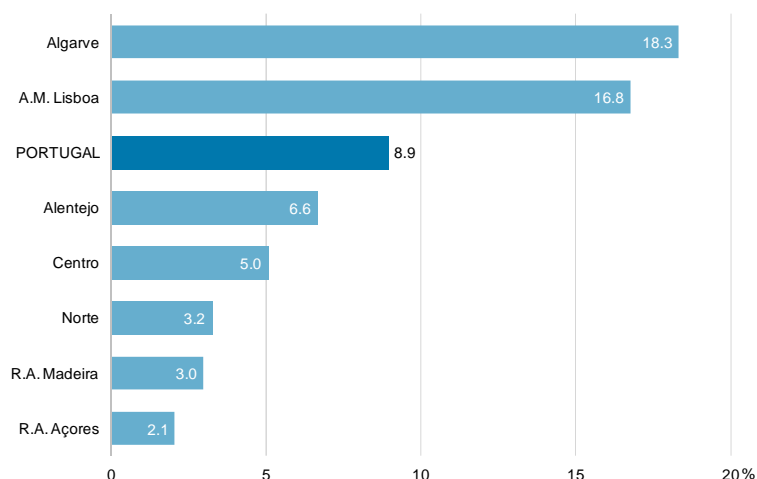
Between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of live births of mothers ageing 35 or more years old increased in all the seven regions and, in 2016, urban territories globally scored higher values in this indicator

Between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of live births of mothers ageing 35 or more years old increased in all the seven regions. In 2016, this proportion was higher in Região Autónoma da Madeira (33.9%), in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (33.5%) and in the Centro (32.9%). Região Autónoma dos Açores scored the lowest value in the indicator (22.7%). In 2016, urban territories showed higher proportions of live births of mothers ageing 35 or more years old – with the exception of Alto Alentejo and Região de Aveiro, in the remaining sub-regions, predominantly urban or medium urban areas scored values above the respective sub-regional average.

For the period 2012-2016, the proportion of live births of mothers of foreign nationality was higher than 16% in the Algarve and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa

For the period 2012-2016, 8.9% of the total of live births was from mothers of foreign population. This proportion increased to 18.3% and 16.8% in the case of the Algarve and of Área Metropolitana de Lisboa. The remaining regions of the country recorded values lower than the national average, and Região Autónoma dos Açores scored the lowest value in this indicator (2.1%).

Proportion of live births of mothers of foreign nationality, Portugal and NUTS II, 2012-2016

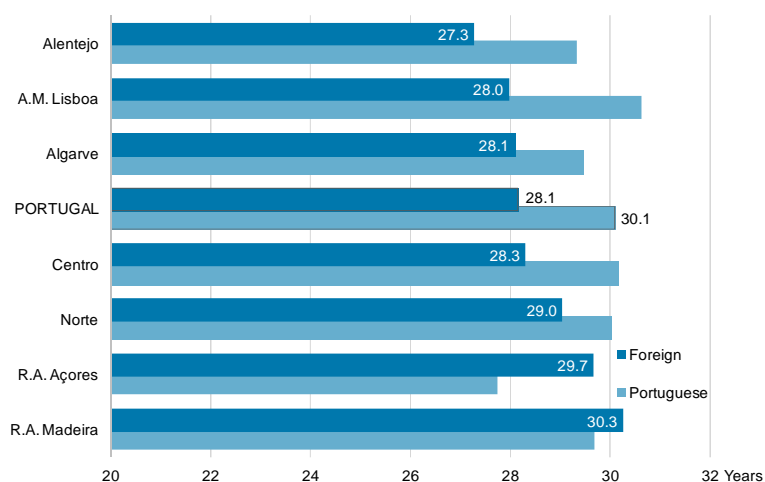


Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births.

The birth of the first child takes place, in average, earlier for mothers of foreign nationality than for mothers of Portuguese nationality in all of Portugal's Mainland regions

The birth of the first child takes place, in average, earlier for women of foreign nationality than for women of Portuguese nationality – in 2016, at 28.6 years old for mothers of foreign nationality and at 30.5 years for mothers of Portuguese nationality. Between 2012 and 2016, the birth of the first child took place, in average, earlier for the mothers of foreign nationality than for the mothers of Portuguese nationality in the five regions of Portugal's Mainland, and this difference was higher in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and in the Alentejo region.

Mean age of mother at birth of first child according to the mother's nationality, Portugal and NUTS II, 2012-2016



Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births.

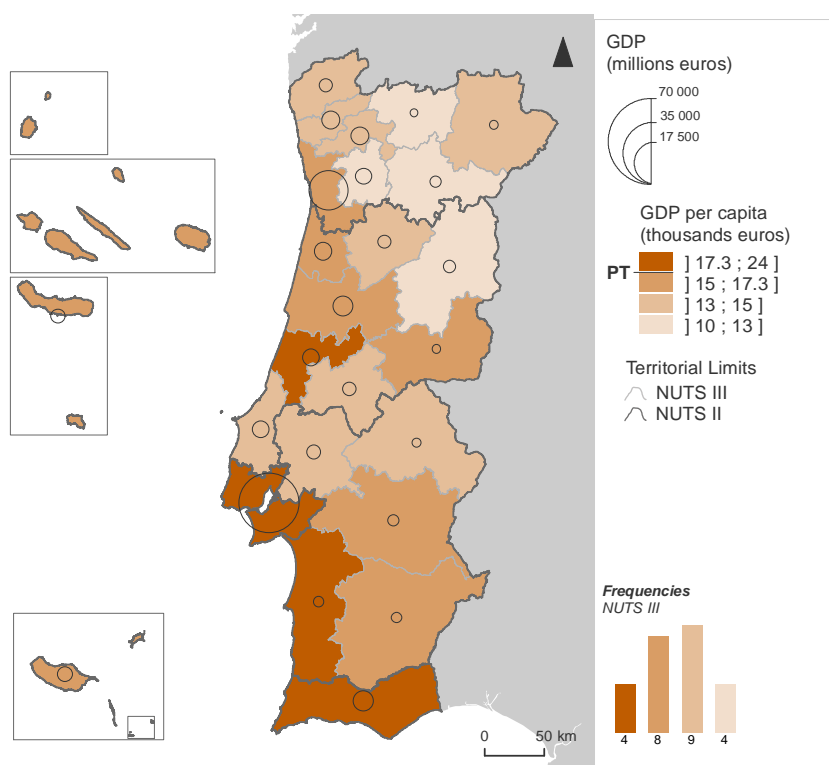
III. Competitiveness and innovation in Portuguese regions

The analysis on *Competitiveness and innovation in Portuguese regions* presents the different settings on the recent evolution of regional economies and the conditions for innovation during the period of economic and financial crisis, by characterizing the technology-based enterprises in the regions, as well as their orientation for the foreign market, and by emphasizing specific aspects of innovation in the regions and its applications. The Regional Accounts, the Integrated Business Accounts System, the Research and Development (R&D) Survey, and the Community Innovation Survey are the main sources of information used.

Between 2000 and 2015, with the exception of Alentejo, the GDP per capita in all NUTS II regions came closer to the national value, thus showing a convergence of economic performance in the Portuguese regions

Between 2000 and 2015, the GDP per capita in all NUTS II regions came closer to the national value, thus showing a convergence of regional economic performances. The Alentejo region was the exception, showing a slight distancing (of 92% in 2000 to 91% of the national value in 2015). Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the only region that recorded annually a GDP per capita higher than the national average, although registering a downward trend and consequently coming closer to the national value. The performance of Algarve stood below the national value only for the years of 2010, 2012 and 2013. Among the regions with a GDP per capita lower than the national average, Região Autónoma dos Açores was the one that performed a greater convergence to the national average (89% of the national value in 2015, 81% in 2000).

GDP per capita e GDP by NUTS III, 2015Pe



Source: Statistics Portugal, Regional Accounts (Base 2011). Pe: Preliminary data.

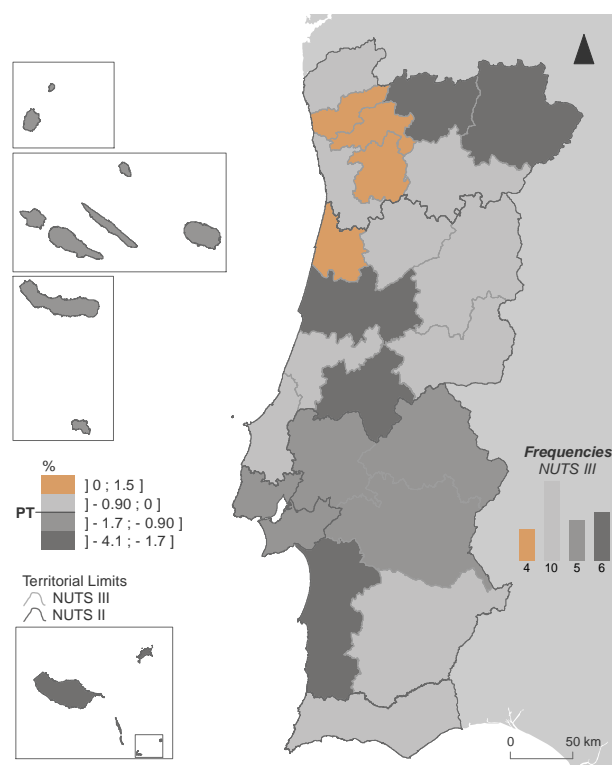
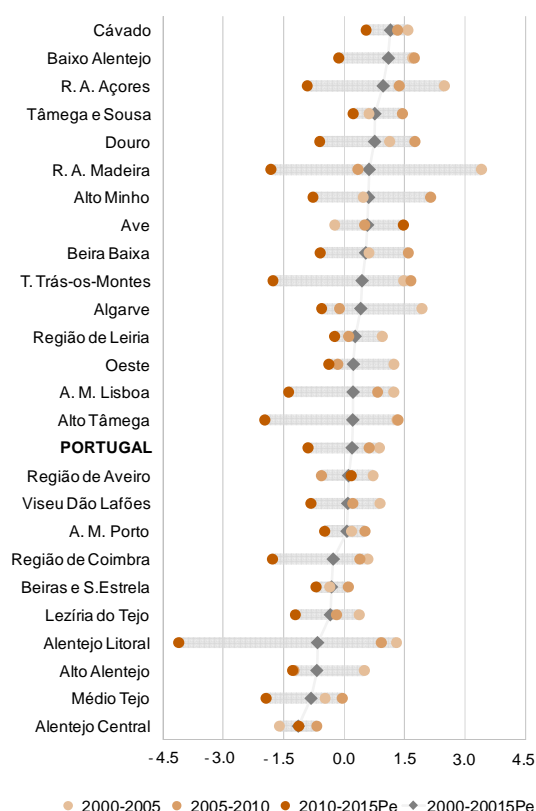
In all NUTS II regions, with the exception of Algarve, the annual average real growth of GDP was positive in the periods of 2000-2005 and 2005-2010 and negative for the five-year period of 2010-2015

In all NUTS II regions, with the exception of Algarve, the annual average real growth of GDP was positive in the periods of 2000-2005 and 2005-2010 and negative for the five-year period of 2010-2015. In the Algarve region, the GDP real decrease took place in the periods of 2005-2010 and 2010-2015. The disparities in terms of average growth pace were higher in Alentejo Litoral, Região Autónoma da Madeira, Terras de Trás-os-Montes, Região Autónoma dos Açores and Alto Tâmega – these sub-regions simultaneously scored high average increases in the period of 2000-2005 and more significant GDP decreases in the five-year period of 2010-2015. Between 2010 and 2015, only four out of the 25 sub-regions recorded a positive GDP real growth: Região de Aveiro (+0.17%) and the three contiguous Norte sub-regions that surround Área Metropolitana do Porto: Ave (+1.47%), Cávado (+0.54%) and Tâmega e Sousa (+0.22%). The highest GDP decreases were registered in Alentejo Litoral (-4.11%), Médio Tejo (-1.94%), Região de Coimbra (-1.78%), Alto Tâmega (-1.97%), Terras de Trás-os-Montes (-1.77%) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (-1.82%).

GDP annual average real growth rate, Portugal and NUTS III

2000-2005, 2005-2010, 2010-2015Pe and 2000-2015Pe

2010-2015Pe

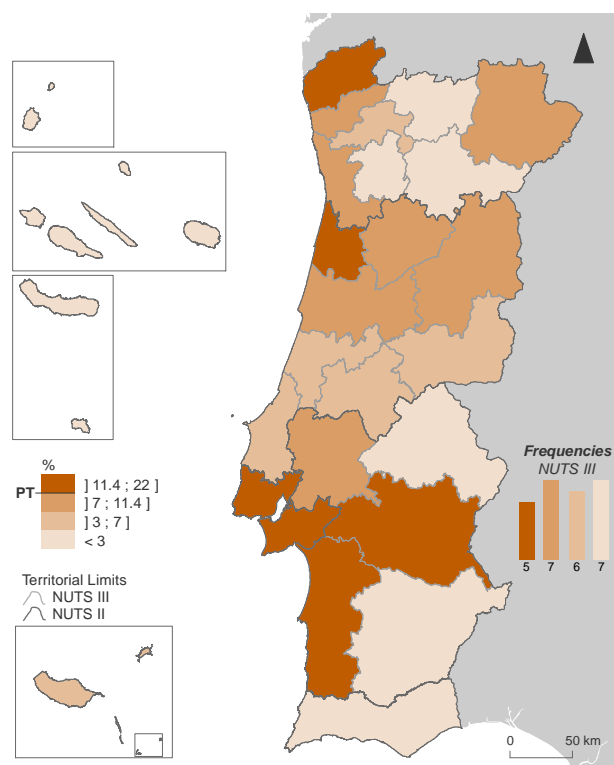


Source: Statistics Portugal, Regional Accounts (Base 2011). Pe: Preliminary data.

Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the only region where the proportion of enterprises, of persons employed and of gross value added in high and medium-high technology sectors was higher than the national average in the three-year period of 2013-2015

For the period of 2013-2015, the relevance of high and medium-high technology sectors was higher for enterprises located in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and in the Centro and Norte regions. Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the only region where the proportion of enterprises (2.8%), of persons employed (6.8%) and of gross value added (14.9%) in high and medium-high technology sectors was higher than the national average. Besides Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, Região de Aveiro (21.6%) and the sub-regions of Alto Minho (18.1%), Alentejo Litoral (14%) and Alentejo Central (15.7%) also recorded a proportion of gross value added generated by enterprises in high and medium-high technology sectors higher than the national average. The sub-regions with the lowest values in this indicator, lower than 3%, were the Algarve, Região Autónoma dos Açores, the sub-regions of Baixo Alentejo and Alto Alentejo and three contiguous Norte sub-regions: Alto Tâmega, Douro and Tâmega e Sousa.

Proportion of gross value added of enterprises in high and medium-high technology sectors, according to the location of the enterprise' head office by NUTS III, 2013-2015

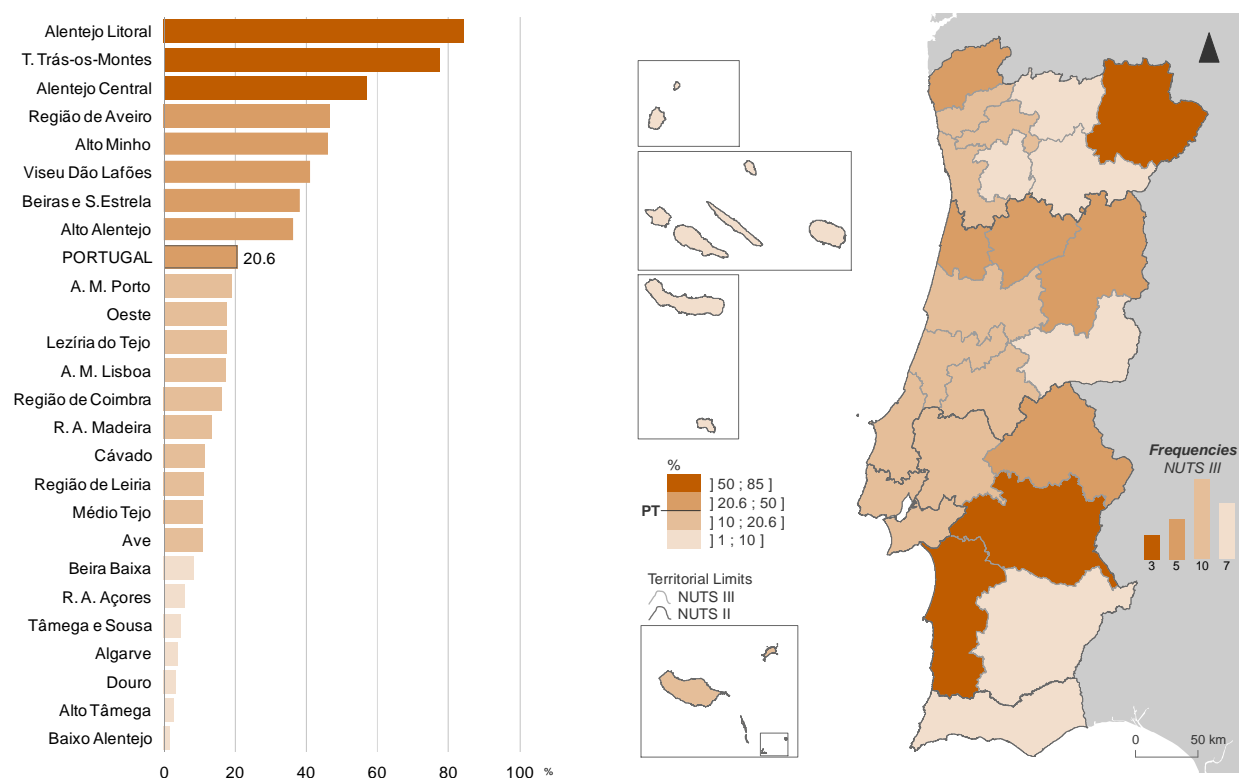


Source: Statistics Portugal, Integrated Business Accounts System.

For the period of 2013-2015, in the sub-regions of Alentejo Litoral, Alentejo Central and Terras de Trás-os-Montes more than half of the sales and rendered services to the foreign market were carried by companies in high and medium-high-technology sectors

In the three-year period of 2013-2015, the contribution of sales and rendered services of companies in high and medium-high-technology sectors to countries abroad was around 20.6% for the total turnover generated by companies based on the foreign market, thus suggesting a greater relevance of technology-based enterprises in connecting with the foreign market. Companies in high and medium-high-technology sectors located in the sub-regions of Alentejo Litoral, Alentejo Central and Terras de Trás-os-Montes concentrated more than half of the sales and rendered services to the foreign market, and the sub-regions Alto Alentejo, Alto Minho and the contiguous Centro sub-regions of Região de Aveiro, Viseu e Dão Lafões and Beiras e Serra da Estrela, also scored values higher than the national average.

Proportion of sales and rendered services to the foreign market of companies in high and medium-high-technology sectors in sales and rendered services to the foreign market of the total of companies, according to the location of the company head office, Portugal and NUTS III, 2013-2015



Source: Statistics Portugal, Integrated Business Accounts System.

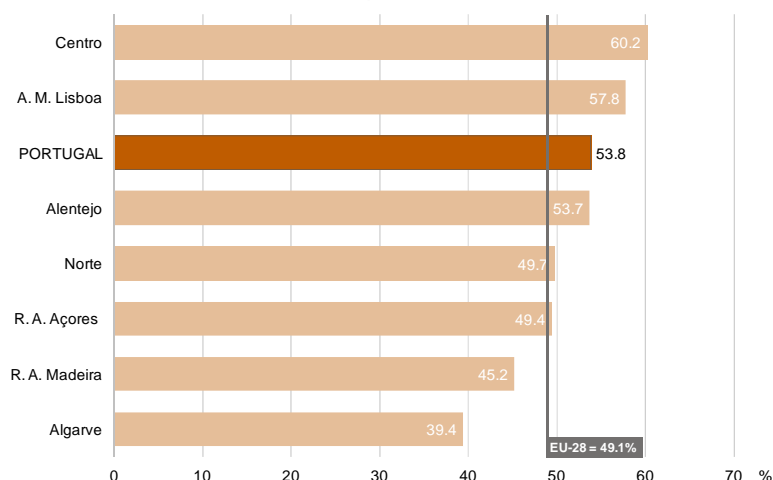
For the period of 2012-2014, in three out of the seven NUTS II regions, more than half of the enterprises carried out innovation activities, this proportion was higher than the EU-28 average

For the period of 2012-2014, approximately 53.8% of enterprises carried out specific activities to implement product, processes, as well as organizational or marketing innovations. This proportion was higher than the EU-28 average (49.1%). The proportion of enterprises with innovation activities was higher in Centro (60.2%) and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (57.8%), scoring above the national average. Alentejo (53.7%), Norte (49.7%) and Região Autónoma dos Açores (49.4%) also scored above the European average.

Considering enterprises employment size class, in Portugal and in all the NUTS II regions, large enterprises showed a greater propensity to carry out innovation activities

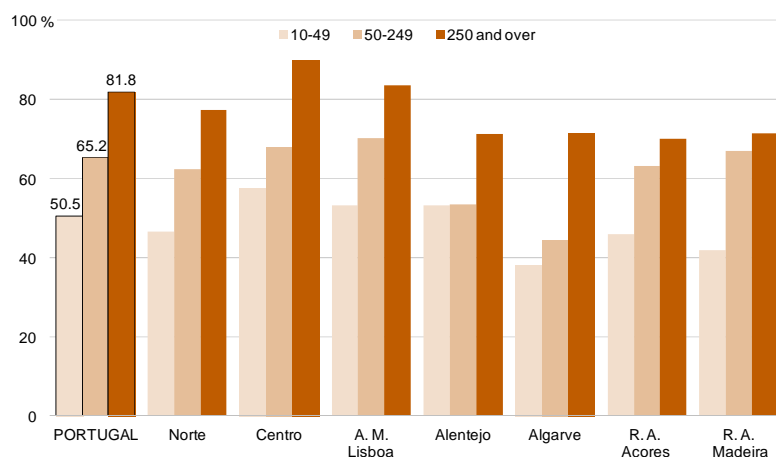
For the three-year period of 2012-2014, in Portugal and in all the NUTS II regions, large enterprises (with 250 or more persons employed) showed a greater propensity to carry out innovation activities. In Portugal, approximately 82% of large enterprises carried out innovation activities. This proportion was 65.2% for medium-sized enterprises (50 up to 249 persons employed) and 50.5% for small enterprises (10 up to 49 persons employed). Centro and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa were the NUTS II regions where the proportion of innovative enterprises was higher than the national average in the three employment size classes.

Proportion of enterprises with innovation activities, Portugal and NUTS II, 2012-2014



Source: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics, Innovation Community Survey. Eurostat.

Proportion of enterprises with innovation activities by employment size class, Portugal and NUTS II, 2012-2014



Source: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics, Innovation Community Survey.