

Appendix 1

Historical data on Portugal: demographics, family formation, housing and labour force

Table A1.1. Total population and population growth in Portugal, 1920-2001

Year	Total Population	Population Growth
1920	6080135	-
1930	6802429	11.88
1940	7755423	14.01
1950	8510240	9.73
1960	8889392	4.46
1970	8663252	-2.54
1981	9833014	13.50
1991	9867147	0.35
2001	10356117	4.96

The decrease in the population observed during the 70s was a direct result of the wars in the African colonies and of the high levels of emigration.

Source: INE, Population Census, 1920-2001

Table A1.2. Life expectancy at birth, by gender, 1920-2000

Year	Life expectancy at birth	
	Males	Females
1920	35.8	40
1930	44.8	49.2
1940	48.6	52.8
1950	55.5	60.5
1960	60.7	66.4
1970	64.2	70.8
1980	69.1	76.7
1985	69.7	76.7
1990	70.2	77.3
1991	70.3	77.5
1995	71.5	78.6
2000	73.5	80.3

After half a century of demographic pre-modernity, the life expectancy values for the Portuguese population, especially in the last 30 years, have been steadily approaching the same figures in the modern developed countries of Western Europe

Source: INE, Population series 1920-2000

Table A1.3. Fertility, mortality and child mortality rates in Portugal, 1960-2001

Year	Fertility rate	Mortality rate	Child mortality rate
1960	3.20	10.70	77.50
1970	3.00	10.80	55.50
1980	2.20	9.70	24.30
1990	1.50	10.40	11.00
2001	1.50	10.20	5.00

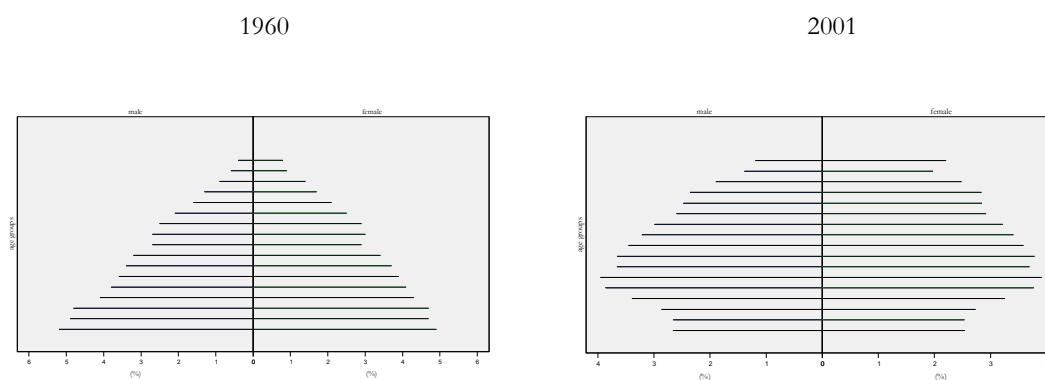
Looking in particular at the fertility rates, Portugal is today one of the EU countries with the lowest fertility rates.

Table A1.4. Age structure of the Portuguese population, 1960-2001 (% of total population)

Age group	1960	1970	1981	1991	2001
0-14 years	29.16	28.47	25.52	20.58	16.00
15-24 years	16.33	15.78	16.56	16.80	14.29
25-64 years	46.53	46.08	46.49	49.23	53.36
65 or more	7.98	9.67	11.44	13.39	16.35

Source: INE, Population Census, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991, 2001

Pictures A1.1 and A1.2. Portuguese population pyramids for years 1960 and 2001¹



The joint effect of the demographic dynamics shown in previous tables is the ageing of the population. The striking differences between the two pyramids give a very intuitive idea about the speed of changes in Portugal in the last 40 years.

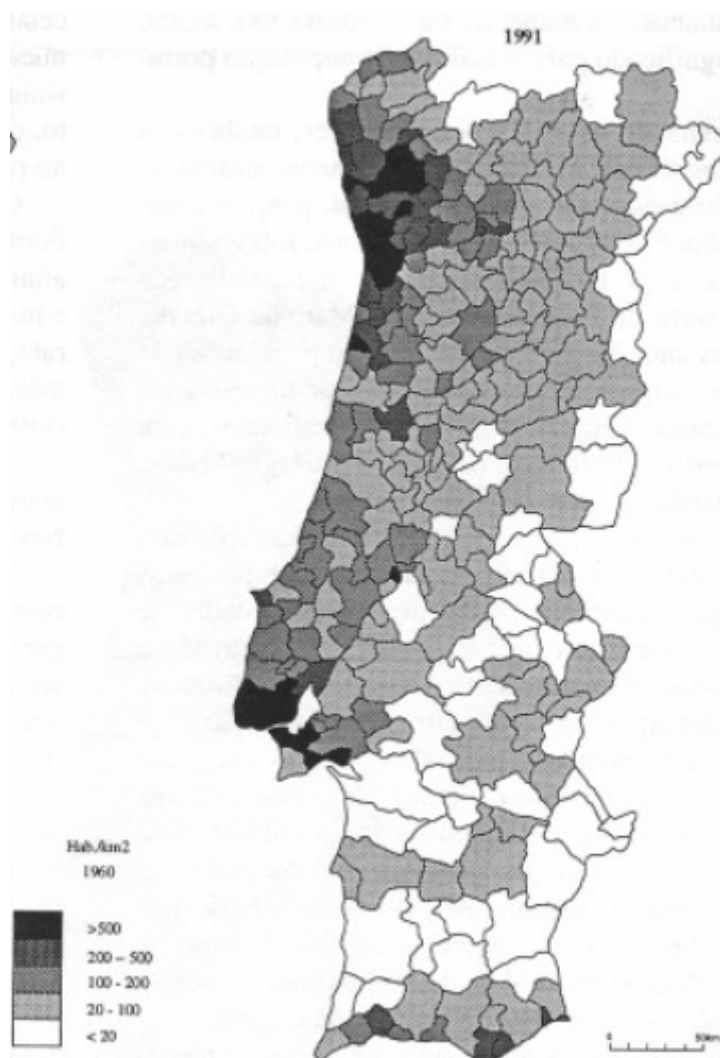
¹ The pyramids are the own construction of the author using census data for the years 1960 and 2001.

Table A1.5. Geographic distribution of the Portuguese population, 1960-1991 (in thousands)

Region	1960	1970	1981	1991	Δ 1960 and 1991
Northern Sea Coast	875	864	966	987	112
Porto	1193	1319	1562	1635	442
Central Sea Coast	1363	1329	1480	1501	138
Northern and Central Inland	1640	1328	1312	1172	-468
Lisbon and Tejo Valey	2222	2483	3182	3220	998
Alentejo	685	532	512	474	-211
Algarve	314	29	324	368	54
Madeira	269	253	253	264	-5
Azores	328	287	243	241	-87

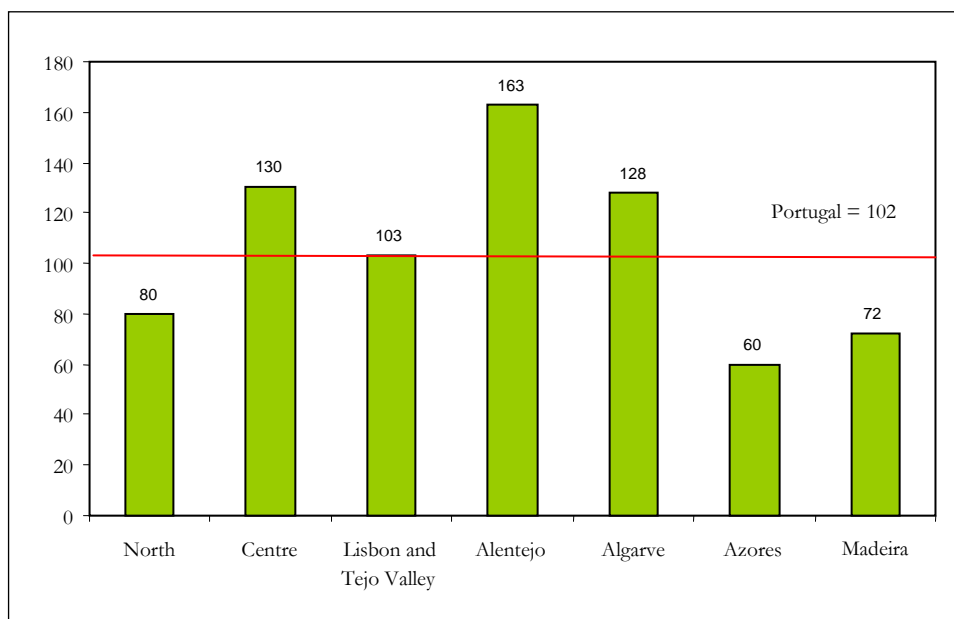
Source: INE, Population Census, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991, 2001

Picture A1.3. Population density in Portugal by NUTs III, in 1991



For the last 40 years there has been a process of displacement of the population from rural areas to the urbanized seacoast.

Picture A1.4. Ageing rate in Portugal, by region, in 2001



Geographical disparities are visible in many indicators, such as the ageing rate.

Source: INE, Population Census, 2001

Table A1.6. Distribution of the population by dimension of places of residence, in percentage of total population, 1960-2001

Year	Dimension of places (in 1000 individuals)									
	< 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 70	70 - 100	> 100
1960	57.8	7.92	7.18	4.49	4.87	1.29	1.52	2.48	0	12.44
1970	-	-	-	-	6.07	3.27	0.45	4.26	0	12.49
1981	44.6	7.8	8.47	4.93	6.32	4.77	1.42	3.11	2.52	11.54
1991	44.04	7.72	8.92	6.22	8.61	5.25	1.42	3.15	3.63	11.03
2001		42.44 ^a	9.43	7.71	9.62		11.24 ^b		4.05 ^c	12.80

Source: INE, Population Census

Notes: a, b and c – the 2001 Census has used a different grouping of places according to their size (less than 2000; between 20 and 50 thousand; between 50 and 100 thousand, respectively).

Portugal is still a country of small and medium size villages, and even nowadays less than 143% of the population lives in agglomerates over 100 000 inhabitants.

Table A1.7. Distribution of the population according to their marital status, 1960-2001

Year	Marital status (% of total population)					
	Single	Legally married	Living with a partner	Widowed	Separated	Divorced
1960	52.8	41.5	-	5.5	0.1	0.2
1970	49.0	45.0	-	5.6	0.2	0.2
1981	44.2	49.3	-	5.7	0.5	0.4
1991	40.6	48.8	2.0	6.4	1.2	1.0
2001	37.5	49.6	3.7	6.6	0.7	1.9

Source: INE, Population Census

Table A1.8. Marriage and divorce rates in Portugal, 1960-2000

Years	Marriage rate	Divorce rate
1960	7.8	0.1
1965	8.4	0.1
1970	9.4	0.1
1975	11.3	0.2
1980	7.4	0.6
1985	6.9	0.9
1990	7.3	0.9
1995	6.6	1.2
2000	6.2	1.9

Source: INE, Demographic Statistics Series, 1960-2000

Despite the changes suggesting a trend of convergence with the more developed countries, in Portugal it still prevails the more traditional model of family formation and the strong institutionalization of marriage.

Table A1.9. Proportion of non-catholic weddings in Portugal, 1960-2001

Years	Non catholic as % of total weddings
1960	9.3
1965	11.4
1970	13.4
1975	20.0
1980	25.4
1985	25.9
1990	27.5
1996	33.5
2001	37.5

Source: INE, Demographic Statistics Series, 1960-2001

Although often presented as a country with strong Catholic implantation, the impact of the Church in the lives of citizens has been decreasing.

Table A1.10. Distribution of the families by number of members in the family, in percentage (1960-2001)

Year	Families, by number of members (%)			
	1 individual	2 individuals	3 to 5 individuals	more than 5 individuals
1960	10.77	19.55	52.56	17.13
1970	10	21.94	52.19	15.87
1981	12.97	23.49	52.9	10.64
1991	13.85	25.34	54.21	6.6
2001	17.45	28.64	50.91	3.00

Source: INE, Population Census 1960-2001

The enlarged family has been steadily giving place to the nuclear family. Also on the increase is the share of people living alone.

Table A1.11. Average number of people by family

Years	Number of people by family
1911	4.2
1920	4.2
1930	4.1
1940	4.3
1950	4.2
1960	3.8
1970	3.7
1981	3.4
1991	3.1
2001	2.8

Source: INE, Population Census, 1991-2001

Table A1.12. Percentage of houses by availability of basic infrastructures, 1960-2001

Year	Water supply	Shower/Bath	Toilet	Electricity	Kitchen	Sewage
1960	28.9	18.6	41.8	40.5	97	38.3
1970	47.4	28.7	58.1	63.8	94.1	58.1
1981	72.4	58.2	79.1	90.7	98.1	68.0
1991	86.8	81.8	88.5	97.7	98.2	90.7
2001	97.9	93.7	94.2	99.5	99.7	n.a.

Source: INE, Population Census, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991, 2001

One of the domains where it is more visible the impact of the modernization of Portugal during the last 4 decades is that of the living conditions of families. Basic infrastructures in housing have known an incredibly fast rate of improvement and nowadays one can claim they are available to almost all the population.

Table A1.13. Education levels of the Portuguese population, 1960-2001

Years	Illiterate (%)	University degree (%)
1960	40.3	0.6
1970	33.6	1.5
1981	26.4	1.6
1991	15.3	4.9
2001	9.0	10.8

Despite the recognizable improvements, Portugal still features, in the EU15 family, as the country with the highest illiteracy rates and the lowest University qualification rates.

Source: OECD Education at a Glance; INE, Population Census 2001

Table A1.14. Evolution of activity rates, employment and unemployment in Portugal, 1960-2001

Years	Active population		Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	in thousands	as % of total population		
1960 ¹	3316.0	37.5	-	-
1970 ¹	3164.0	39.4	-	-
1981 ¹	4367.2	46.0	92.1	7.9
1991 ²	5101.6	49.3	95.2	4.8
2001 ³	4990.2	48.2	93.2	6.8

Notes:

¹ Age to be considered part of active population is 10 years.

² Age to be considered part of active population is 12 years.

³ Age to be considered part of active population is 15 years.

Source: INE, Population Census and Labour Force Survey

Currently it has been aggravating the unemployment rates, as a result of the economic crisis that affects the country.

Table A1.15. Distribution of the active population by activity status, 1974-200

Year	Employers	Self-employed	Employed	Family workers and others
1974	2.6	16.3	64.6	16.5
1980	2.3	15.8	66.4	15.5
1985	3.6	22.6	67.8	6.0
1990	4.6	21.2	70.5	3.6
1995	6.5	19.5	72.0	2.1
2000	6.0	17.5	72.7	3.8
2001	6.2	18.4	72.6	2.8
2002	6.2	18.6	73.0	2.3
2003	6.4	18.6	73.0	2.0
2004	6.4	17.8	73.8	2.0

Source: INE, Labour Force Surveys series

It remains relatively high the rate of self-employment in Portugal, which is related to the resilient pre-modern features of the economy of that country.

Table A1.16. Evolution of labour force composition by sector of activity in Portugal, 1960-2001

Sector of activity	1960	1970	1981	1991	2001
Agriculture	43.6	31.7	19.7	17.9	12.6
Industry	28.9	32.3	38.7	32.4	34.4
Services	27.5	36.0	41.6	49.7	53.0

Source: INE, Population Census and Labour Force Surveys, 1960-2001

Portugal is a good example of a pretty straightforward move from a rural economy to a services economy.

Table A1.17. Evolution of activity rates in Portugal, by gender, 1960-2001

Activity Rates	1960	1970	1981	1992	2001
Global Rate	37.50	39.40	42.50	48.40	51.7
Male Rate	63.80	62.10	57.10	56.30	58.3
Female Rate	13.00	19.00	29.00	41.30	45.6

Source: INE, Population Census and Labour Force Surveys, 1960-2001

Portuguese women have experienced a very accelerated rate of increase of activity rates.

Table A1.18. Evolution of female participation rates in the labour force in EU countries, 1960-2000

Country	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Austria	-	48.73	48.73	50.98	55.42	62.26	62.2
Belgium	36.41	39.76	47	49.3	52.44	56.09	59.2
Denmark	43.5	57.95	-	74.51	78.47	73.63	75.9
Finland	65.9	61.43	70.13	73.67	72.85	70.3	72.2
France	46.56	48.47	54.41	54.77	57.61	59.39	62
Germany	49.25	48.03	52.81	52.94	57.4	61.74	64
Greece	-	-	32.99	41.83	43.64	45.85	50.2
Ireland	-	34.29	36.31	36.63	38.87	47.48	56.2
Italy	39.63	33.45	39.64	41	45.94	43.25	46.8
Luxembourg	-	33.81	39.92	43.21	50.65	57.98	68.8
Netherlands	-	-	35.49	40.95	53.06	58.97	65.2
Portugal	-	-	54.27	56.1	62.86	62.37	67.2
Spain	-	29.16	32.21	33.44	41.21	45.11	50.7
Sweden	-	59.42	74.1	78.12	80.08	76.09	75
UK	46.13	50.7	58.31	60.52	65.47	65.99	67.8

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1960-2000

The comparative picture illustrates how the rapid increase in female participation rates in Portugal over the last 40 years has put Portuguese women side by side with their counterparts in the most developed EU15 countries.

Table A1.19. Part-time employment in EU countries, 1990 and 2000

Country	Part-time employment as % of total employment						Female part-time employment as % of total part-time employment	
	1990			2000			1990	2000
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women		
Austria	-	-	-	12.2	2.6	24.4	-	88.1
Belgium	14.2	4.6	29.8	19	7.1	34.5	79.9	79
Denmark	19	10.2	29.6	15.7	8.9	23.5	71.5	69.8
Finland	7.5	4.7	10.6	10.4	7.1	13.9	67.2	63.8
France	12.2	4.4	21.7	14.2	5.3	24.3	79.8	80.1
Germany	13.4	2.3	29.8	17.6	4.8	33.9	89.7	84.5
Greece	6.7	4	11.5	5.4	3	9.4	61.1	65.5
Ireland	9.8	4.2	20.5	18.4	7.7	32.2	71.8	76.4
Italy	8.8	3.9	18.2	12.2	5.7	23.4	70.8	70.5
Luxembourg	7.6	1.6	19.1	13	2.1	28.9	86.5	90.4
Netherlands	28.2	13.4	52.5	32.1	13.4	57.2	70.4	76.2
Portugal	6.8	3.1	11.8	9.2	4.8	14.7	74	71.7
Spain	4.6	1.4	11.5	7.8	2.7	16.5	79.5	78.6
Sweden	14.5	5.3	24.5	14	7.3	21.4	81.1	72.9
UK	20.1	5.3	39.5	23	8.4	40.8	85.1	79.9

Source: OECD, Labour Force Statistics, 1990-2000

Table A1.20. Self employment in EU countries, 1990 and 2000

Country	Self-employment rate	
	1990	2000
Austria	10.5	10.6
Belgium	14	14.5
Denmark	9.5	7.7
Finland	14	12.9
France	12.9	10.4
Germany	10.8	10
Greece	34.8	32.4
Ireland	22.2	17.6
Italy	23.9	24.1
Luxembourg	9.3	6.4
Netherlands	9.5	11.2
Portugal	25.7	23.1
Spain	20.3	18.1
Sweden	8.9	10
UK	13.3	11.3

Source: OECD, Labour Force Statistics, 1990-2000

The comparative pictures show that employment in Portugal is generally full-time employment, both for men and for women.

Also in Portugal, alongside with the other South European economies, we find a very high incidence of self-employment.

Picture A1.5. Map of Portugal by NUTs II

