

12º Congresso da APDR - Viseu

«Recursos, Ordenamento, Desenvolvimento»

15 a 17 de Setembro 2006

**THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN CULTURAL
PROMOTION**

João Barbosa de Melo

Filipa Amorim

IERU - Instituto de Estudos Regionais e Urbanos (Urban and Regional Studies Institute)

Universidade de Coimbra (Coimbra University) – PORTUGAL

FOREWORD

This paper is based on a case-study developed by the authors within an ESPON research project named “The Role and Spatial Effects of Cultural Heritage and Identity”¹. A brief summary of this international project is thus needed in order to explain its context.

The European space finds itself in a moment of profound change. On the one hand it is adapting to the challenges that are inherent to the global, pos-industrial economy. A shift from traditional manufacturing towards innovative and service oriented activities, the relocation of economic activities to countries where inputs, particularly labour, are cheaper, an ageing population in combination with growing in migration from non-member countries have an immediate impact on the Europe of Regions. On the other hand, the extension of the European Union towards the East inevitably triggers complex and Europe-wide processes of social, economic and territorial organization.

In this context, the role of Cultural Heritage and Identity (CHI) may very well become a very crucial one. First of all, CHI are assets that are putting Europe in pole position with respect to the rest of the world, offering all European regions, no one excluded, unique social and economic development opportunities. They are important inputs for the creative industry and the tourist industry, two of the most important (the second already employs more than 10% of the global work force) and dynamic sectors of the pos-industrial economy. Moreover, cultural assets are typical place products that can not be separated nor moved from the regions they are located in. This makes these economic activities, which may be flourishing thanks to CHI, strictly bound to that location and impossible to re-localize. Thirdly, many cultural assets and traditions are not only points of reference for the local populations but for Europeans as such. Finally, in an Europe that is pursuing at the same time cohesion and competitiveness, CHI is a natural bridge between two (apparently) not always compatible objectives. This means that CHI should become a cornerstone of European territorial policy.

In this context, this ESPON project’s objective were to bring CHI issues into European planning practices, producing an analytic toolkit for analysis of the role and spatial effects of CHI of European regions, and of the integration of CHI in European planning. It is an effort to provide support to territorial dimension in policy development for an enlarging European Union, namely in planning and cultural policies, and a contribution to the achievement of more territorial cohesion, competitiveness and sustainability among European Regions.

¹ ESPON 2000-2006 programme 1: ESPON project 1.3.3 – (2004-2006)

The first step of the Trans-national Project Group (TPG) was to select a meaningful list of components of CHI, building upon existing, practicable and measurable categories. Subsequently, territorial indicators for mapping cultural aspects covering the European territory were defined and calculated for the 27+2 space, and regional typology was developed according to different methods of multivariate analysis of such indicators. Finally, this information was integrated with evidence coming from a wide number of case studies to yield policy objectives and recommendations, at the European, regional and local scale.

The following paper is based on the Portuguese case-study.

INTRODUCTION

The administrative structure of Portugal has no regional or sub-regional levels in most of the territory²: that means NUTS2 and NUTS3 are basically data collecting territorial entities; in some cases only, NUTS2 borders are also the geographical basis for certain decentralized national functions or bodies. The local levels (former NUTS4 and NUTS5, presently Local Administrative Units – LAU – levels 1 and 2) on the contrary, have a long established tradition of administrative and political existence, greatly improved since the end of the Seventies. Financially, the LAU1 level (“concelho”) is the most relevant non-central unit that exists in Mainland Portugal³. There are 308 municipalities (LAU1) in Portugal, 278 of which in the Mainland. They greatly differ from each other in terms of population (minimum circa 2000; maximum circa 565000), area (from 8 up to 1720 sq km) and relative income / standard of living. They are financed through a system that is based on:

- Intergovernmental transfers: these represent, on average, circa 52% of the budget⁴. The biggest part of these (approximately 40%) is an unconditional grant distributed according to a complex formula that takes into account dimension, fiscal capacity and the relative economic development of the municipality.
- Local taxes (mainly on property, on corporate profits and car circulation) which account on average for roughly 32% of the municipal budget.

Loans, local fees, user charges and property operations, in heterogeneous proportions when we consider the all 308 local governments, represent the remaining 16%.

The average percentages referred, however, hide an enormous heterogeneity of the financing scheme of the individual municipalities: e.g., the dependence on unconditional grants goes from a minimum of 10% of the budget, in Lisbon, to 90% in some rural small municipalities. On the all, the combined budgets of the 308 municipalities represent almost 13% of the Portuguese Public Expenditure (it must be said that bigger-spending public functions like Health or Education are not locally but centrally administered and paid).

The most relevant features of the municipality for this paper are the enormous independence and autonomy of its elected authorities (who can decide most freely where and how to spend

² Regional elected political authorities only exist in the archipelagos of Madeira and Azores, not in the Mainland (“Continente”).

³ The total budget of the 4259 Lau2 units (“freguesia”) represents about 2% of the total budget of the 308 Lau1 units.

⁴ All mentioned numbers are for 2001.

the money they get) and the fact that one of its functions is the promotion of cultural infrastructure and the support of cultural activities.

Since there are no regional autonomous authorities in Mainland Portugal, the relative importance of the municipality in the promotion of cultural activities is quite big: especially outside the capital, Lisbon, and a few other bigger cities, most cultural activities and cultural organisations are financed (partially or even entirely) by the municipalities: theatre, music, heritage preservation, book editions, animation of cultural spaces, amateur sports, etc.

Among other things, this means that although there is no way of assessing and counting the number and importance of “cultural events” (Indicator D in this ESPON project) that take place in every small town and village of Portugal, we might consider taking the municipal expenditure on cultural activities as a reasonable proxy for that.

Since 1999, the Portuguese Statistics Office (INE) has promoted a Questionnaire to Portuguese Municipalities in order to assess the importance of this function in its capital and non-capital expenditure. The results for the first year (1999) had some missing values but are quite good for the years 2000 to 2003.

In this paper, we took one of the Planning Regions of Portugal (“Centro”) and analyzed the municipal non-capital expenditure on cultural activities for its 78 municipalities and for the period 2000-2003. We must specify that we considered the Planning “Centro” Region (smaller than present NUTS2 “Centro” Region because NUTS2 “Centro” now includes two NUTS3 that, for planning purposes, are included in NUTS2 “Alentejo” and NUTS2 “Lisboa”). The frontiers of Planning “Centro” Region are identified in Map 1.

NON-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES ON CULTURE IN “CENTRO” PLANNING REGION

When we consider the entire country, the data shows that the share of culture (in a broad sense) in the operational budget (non-capital) of Portuguese Municipalities represented 10.6% of the budget for the 4 years, more than 1 percent point above the share of “Centro” Region. As expected, the numbers for 2001 are distinctively higher, a fact that could be linked to the local elections that were held by the end of that year. Of course, the existence of political-economic cycles in the expenditure has been consistently documented also in Portugal, meaning that in election years both capital and non-capital expenditure show a peak. The

results suggests also that cultural spending plays a major part in explaining these peaks because the relative share of cultural non-capital expenditure itself rose sharply in 2001.

Map 1 – Location of Planning “Centro” Region

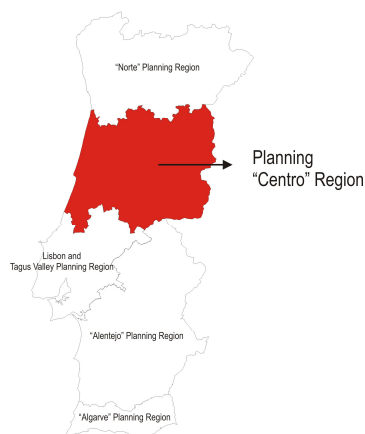


Table 1 – Share of Culture in non-Capital Expenditure of Municipalities

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 2000-2003
Portugal	10.5%	11.2%	10.5%	10.4%	10.6%
“Centro” Region	8.4%	11.0%	7.9%	10.0%	9.3%

Source: INE, Inquérito ao financiamento público das actividades culturais das Câmaras Municipais

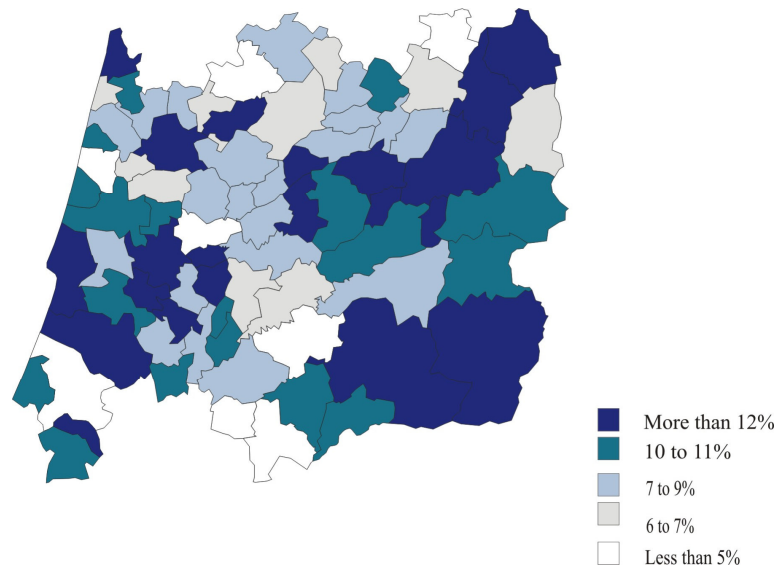
As we can see in Table 2, when we consider the results for all 78 municipalities, the numbers vary considerably (although some extreme values could be due to peculiar interpretations of the Questionnaire from the respondents).

Table 2 - Top 5 highest and lowest spenders in cultural activities

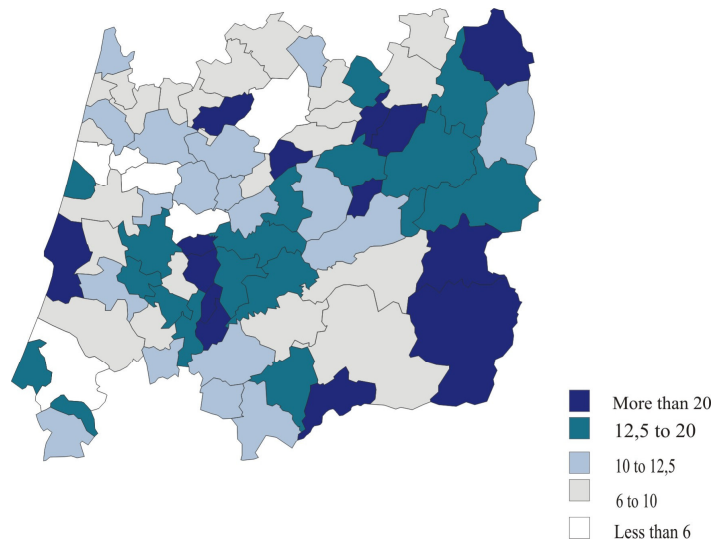
Lower 5 cultural spenders		Top 5 cultural spenders	
São Pedro do Sul	3.9%	Vila Nova Poiares	32.1%
Oleiros	4.4%	Vouzela	18.7%
Meda	4.7%	Lousã	18.1%
Penacova	5.0%	Nelas	17.2%
Vila de Rei	5.0%	Coimbra	16.1%

In order to highlight the spatial differences in cultural non-capital expenditure of the municipalities, we produced 2 maps: Map 2, where we depicted the share of cultural non-capital expenditure and Map 3, where we represented the per capita non-capital expenditure on culture by the municipalities. Both maps consider the 4-years total from 2000 to 2003.

Map 2 – Share of non-Capital Cultural Expenditure 2000-2003 (%)



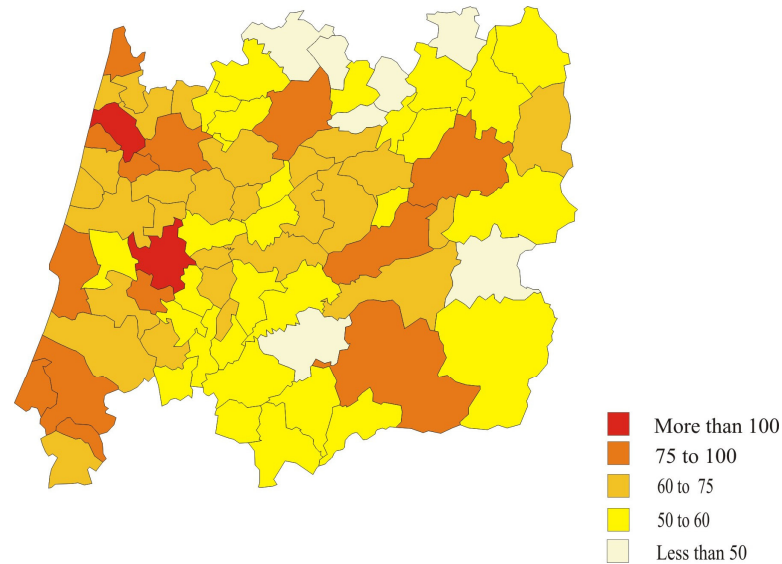
Map 3 – Non-Capital Cultural Expenditure 2000-2003 per 100 inhabitants



One of the main suggestions of the two maps was that there could be a relation between non-capital cultural expenditure of the municipalities and their economic standards of living. The problem of trying this approach is that the only reasonable available variable to assess municipal standards of living must be interpreted carefully since it was built using a factor analysis for all municipalities based on a 20 available variables⁵: it is called “Per Capita Index of Purchasing Power” and we mapped its results for 2004 in Map 4.

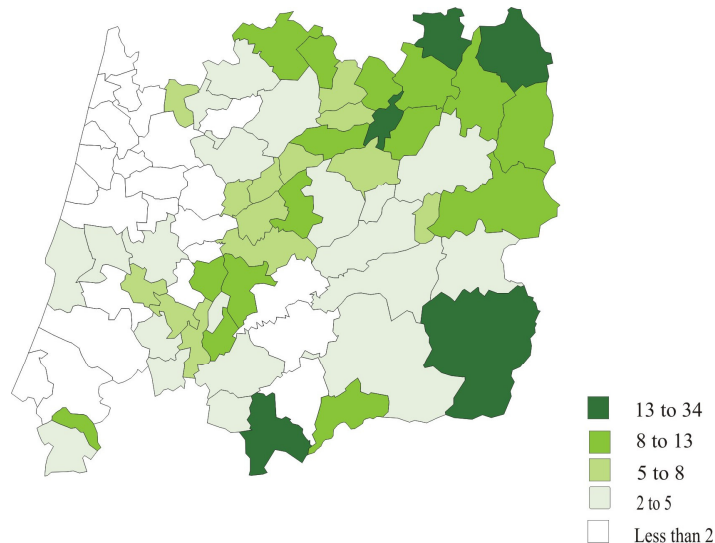
⁵ Some of the 20 variables upon which the Index is based are per capita IRS, per capita Tax on Vehicles, per capita Household Electricity Consumption, etc.,....

Map 4 – Per Capita Municipal Index of Purchasing Power 2004



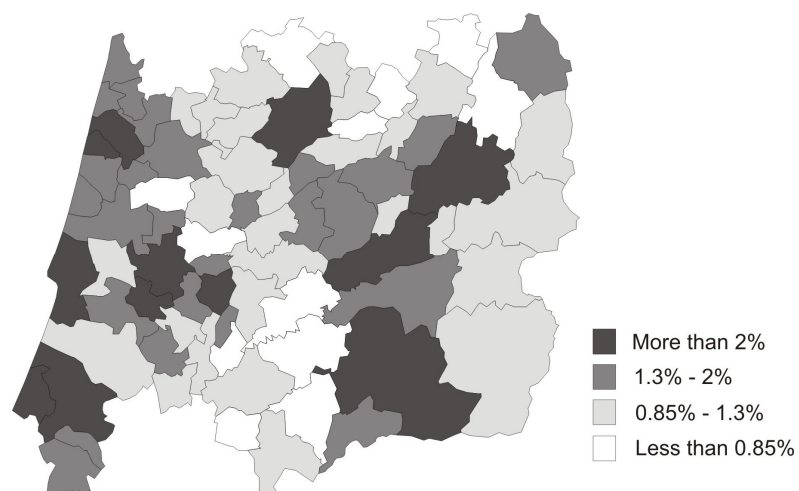
In order to connect this case study to the main ESPON study, we also tried to assess the relation of local government's non-capital cultural expenditure with the number of monuments and sites recorded in each municipality (Indicator A5 of this ESPON Project). These numbers are mapped in Map 5. We considered also the share of Creative and Cultural Jobs in total employment, mapped in Map 6.

Map 5 – Number of Classified Monuments and Sites per 10,000 inhabitants 2005⁶



⁶ Source: IPPAR Database www.ippar.pt

Map 6 – Share of Creative and Cultural Jobs in Total Employment (2001)



We finally tried to measure the level of statistical correlation between the considered variables (results in Table 3, next page):

1. Municipal non-capital per capita expenditure on culture (Euros per capita)
2. Per Capita Municipal Index of Purchasing Power
3. Number of Monuments and Sites per 10,000 inhabitants
4. Number of Monuments and Sites (total number)
5. Share of Creative Jobs on Employment
6. Municipal non-capital expenditure on culture (share of total operating costs)

The main observations seem to be the following:

- There is a significant *positive* correlation between the standard of living and the absolute importance of cultural heritage and a significant *negative* correlation between the municipal standard of living and the per capita importance of cultural heritage. This means that although richer municipalities tend to have more monuments and sites than the poorer ones, they tend to have a smaller monuments/population ratio (of course the most well-off municipalities are generally more populated...).
- The share of creative jobs in the jurisdiction is, as expected, very highly correlated to the per capita standard of living of its population.

Table 3 – Correlation between variables

	Per Capita municipal non-capital expenditure on culture (Euros)	Per Capita Municipal Index of Purchasing Power	Monuments and sites per 10,000 inhabitants	Monuments and sites (absolute count)	Share of Creative Jobs on Employment	Share of Cultural Expenditure on Total non-capital Expenditure
Per Capita municipal non-capital expenditure on culture (Euros)	1	-0.065 Non-significant	+0.225 (significant at 0.05 level)	-0.005 Non-significant	-0.009 Non-significant	+0.763 (significant at 0.01 level)
Per Capita Municipal Index of Purchasing Power		1	-0.364 (significant at 0.01 level)	+0.461 (significant at 0.01 level)	+0.839 (significant at 0.01 level)	+0.228 (significant at 0.05 level)
Monuments and sites per 10,000 inhabitants			1	+0.389 (significant at 0.01 level)	-0.214 Non-significant	-0.038 Non-significant
Monuments and sites (absolute count)				1	+0.407 (significant at 0.01 level)	+0.158 Non-significant
Share of Creative Jobs on Employment					1	+0.163 Non-significant
Share of Cultural Expenditure on Total non-capital Expenditure						1

- When we analyse the statistical link between municipal per capita cultural expenditure and the presence of monuments and sites we can see that there is a significantly positive though small correlation when we consider monuments per capita. This means that municipalities spend per capita more on culture in the areas that present a higher ratio monuments/population. However, when we take the absolute number of monuments the relation disappears and the 2 variables seem practically independent (correlation near 0, though not-significant).
- Average standards of living and municipal cultural expenditure per capita are quite independent (near zero though non-significant correlation). That means that we cannot say that richer municipalities either spend more or less on culture than poorer ones.

FINAL REMARKS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The stimulus for studying the spatial patterns of municipal spending on culture in one of the Planning Regions of Portugal initiated because outside the main cities (mainly Lisbon, the capital, where a high number of cultural events is funded directly by the national level) Portuguese local governments bear the main responsibility for animating and funding cultural events. The continued inexistence of a political-administrative regional level of administration contributes largely to the importance of municipalities in this respect. Because of this, we think that this variable “municipal non-capital spending on culture” can be seen as a reasonable proxy for the number and importance of cultural events in each jurisdiction.

Maps 2 and 3 (and the respective data presented on the statistical annexes) show that there is quite a high degree of variation in the importance of municipal spending on culture: The biggest spenders either when we consider the ratio on population or the share of total non-capital expenditure are quite scattered through “Centro” Region and the pattern is not easy to isolate since we have wealthier and poorer municipalities among them and also more and less cultural heritage endowed ones. What are then the real determinants of a high spending pattern in some of the municipalities? It could be linked to political-economical variables (are some political parties bigger cultural spenders than others?), to the degree of literacy, to the relative strength and tradition of cultural civic organisations, to variables that account for the relative importance of tourism,...? One of the clearest things we can see in the short period analysed is that both the per capita and the share of non-capital cultural municipal spending rose significantly in the only local election year (local elections were held in December 2001). The other is, of course, that richer municipalities have the biggest share of creative jobs.

We have two main policy suggestions. The first is directly connected to our case-study; the second is also based on it but it builds upon the direct observation by the authors of the behaviour of Portuguese local political actors.

1. The role of local authorities in the promotion of cultural events and in the conservation of cultural heritage should not be undervalued. In Portugal, particularly out of Lisbon, the capital, local governments bear the main responsibility for financing and sponsoring cultural events. All policy suggestions for promoting the relationship between development and culture should bear this in mind and specifically focus upon local development strategies and governance.

2. The growing territorial competition among local governments could lead to efficiency losses in the provision of cultural goods. Therefore, cooperation strategies between local governments should be specifically promoted by national policies for culture.

In any case, we only considered the number of Euros spent and for the moment we have no way of assessing the *value for money* produced: the evaluation of the results either in terms of tourist flows, of increased standard of living, of the creation of the set of local amenities that nowadays becomes more and more decisive to attract high level jobs and firms. These questions and suggestions highlight the fact that there still is a lot of interesting further work needed on this subject. Three suggestions come to mind:

1. To develop some measures of the level of effort of regional and local authorities in the promotion of culture and cultural heritage.
2. To analyse, on a European level, the link between local development and cultural promotion effort of regional and local authorities.
3. To trace the relationship, in every EU country, between national level policies and regional/local level policies for culture.

Jurisdiction ("concelho")	Total Resident Population	Per capita Index of Purchasing Power	Non-Capital Cultural Expenditure of Municipalities (1,000 Euros)					Total Non-Capital Expenditure of Municipalities (1,000 Euros)					Number of Monuments and sites
	2001	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 2000-2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 2000-2003	2005
Portugal	10355824	100.00	293843	352224	358792	372784	1377642	2794481	3151357	3424482	3581257	12951576	3327
Planning "Centro" Region	1782254	79.01	43027	52237	70820	79138	245222	423230	479623	710397	753054	2366303	623
NUTS3 "Baixo Vouga"	385725	83.03	6691	10201	8662	10092	35645	79608	92449	109789	101236	383083	47
Águeda	49041	76.62	913	1207	1865	1462	5446	8334	10113	10325	11074	39845	6
Albergaria-a-Velha	24638	70.13	398	324	466	484	1672	4679	5372	5633	5716	21400	3
Anadia	31546	73.54	220	341	514	508	1582	4479	5102	6076	6208	21865	6
Aveiro	73335	121.53	1377	2754	1448	2521	8100	20358	23727	37089	24096	105270	13
Estarreja	28182	70.43	971	932	367	495	2765	5889	6553	7023	7068	26534	3
Ílhavo	37209	82.66	359	963	1049	1187	3558	7758	9458	9582	10344	37143	2
Mealhada	20751	73.10	389	683	657	607	2335	4583	5226	5508	6071	21388	4
Murtosa	9458	63.53	159	252	184	233	829	2783	2852	2920	3125	11680	1
Oliveira do Bairro	21164	75.12	34	404	307	426	1171	4020	4789	4917	5138	18863	0
Ovar	55198	79.22	1260	1827	1250	1653	5989	10020	11293	12335	13209	46857	2
Sever do Vouga	13186	62.00	224	254	335	256	1070	2455	2872	3000	3105	11432	7
Vagos	22017	62.09	387	260	220	260	1127	4250	5093	5380	6083	20805	0
NUTS3 "Baixo Mondego"	340342	99.06	9633	10987	12949	15364	48934	78003	88510	99925	108168	374606	92
Cantanhede	37911	70.18	768	900	790	848	3305	7499	9131	8966	7753	33349	6
Coimbra	148474	132.47	4184	5115	6316	8083	23698	30293	33597	37876	45003	146768	38
Condeixa-a-Nova	15340	75.90	802	925	539	414	2681	3948	4340	4337	4695	17319	10
Figueira da Foz	62601	93.49	2362	2346	3770	4082	12560	19468	22702	27464	28133	97768	19
Mira	12872	67.29	247	312	455	622	1635	3262	3838	4754	5104	16958	2
Montemor-o-Velho	25478	58.58	699	547	332	360	1937	5294	5721	6580	7175	24771	12
Penacova	16725	51.19	152	232	188	230	802	3484	3726	4405	4486	16101	3
Soure	20941	60.06	419	612	557	726	2315	4756	5456	5542	5818	21572	2

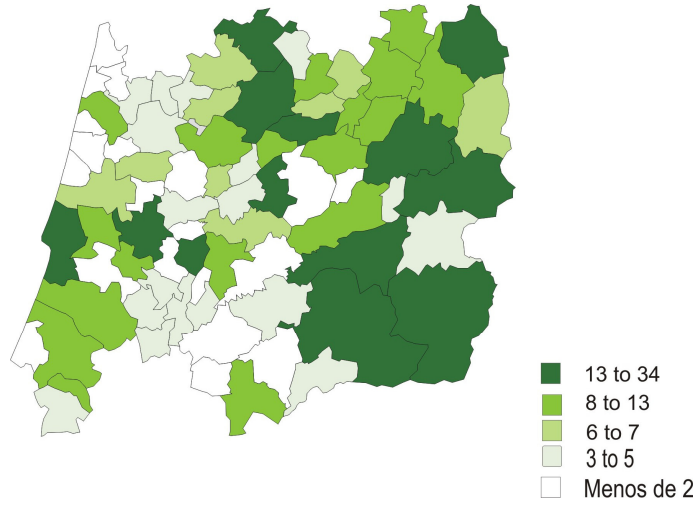
Jurisdiction ("concelho")	Total Resident Population	Per capita Index of Purchasing Power	Non-Capital Cultural Expenditure of Municipalities (1,000 Euros)					Total Non-Capital Expenditure of Municipalities (1,000 Euros)					Number of Monuments and sites
			2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 2000-2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 2000-2003	
NUTS3 "Pinhal Litoral"	249596	84.79	4043	5655	5264	4835	19796	49033	52944	59809	68313	230100	41
Batalha	15002	77.72	516	896	173	301	1887	3249	3732	4026	4443	15449	13
Leiria	119870	93.95	1128	1848	1098	1111	5186	22308	23682	26112	31167	103268	10
Marinha Grande	34153	94.50	1244	1081	1380	1084	4788	10018	10622	11436	11434	43511	2
Pombal	56300	67.01	607	1067	1893	1670	5238	8432	9126	11423	12975	41955	11
Porto de Mós	24271	70.31	547	762	720	669	2698	5027	5782	6813	8294	25916	5
NUTS3 "Pinhal Interior Norte"	138543	60.52	5187	6353	7051	5569	24161	43499	49430	53577	55479	201984	77
Alvaiázere	8438	57.70	216	259	174	255	904	1942	2133	2206	2611	8892	3
Ansião	13719	60.96	258	314	409	349	1329	3371	3310	3820	3871	14372	3
Arganil	13623	60.06	251	628	589	448	1917	4412	5311	5458	5498	20679	8
Castanheira de Pêra	3733	62.30	172	260	321	225	978	2070	2557	2518	2536	9681	1
Figueiró dos Vinhos	7352	53.89	530	154	181	221	1087	2793	3241	3509	3585	13129	5
Góis	4861	55.65	153	161	178	184	675	2497	2664	3136	3278	11576	5
Lousã	15753	73.38	805	948	1794	633	4180	4846	5625	6108	6579	23159	15
Miranda do Corvo	13077	57.98	303	317	397	272	1289	3119	3174	3750	3909	13953	2
Oliveira do Hospital	22112	62.60	677	881	700	655	2913	5205	6039	6253	6233	23730	18
Pampilhosa da Serra	5220	51.86	173	177	200	185	734	2443	2761	2913	3017	11135	0
Pedrógão Grande	4398	55.72	254	355	209	70	889	1974	1977	2513	2864	9328	4
Penela	6594	54.43	243	284	300	356	1183	2099	2212	2539	2892	9741	5
Tábua	12602	54.62	187	407	474	454	1521	4041	4631	4970	4780	18422	7
Vila Nova de Poiares	7061	66.59	965	1208	1124	1263	4560	2687	3794	3884	3825	14190	1

Jurisdiction ("concelho")	Total Resident Population	Per capita Index of Purchasing Power	Non-Capital Cultural Expenditure of Municipalities (1,000 Euros)					Total Non-Capital Expenditure of Municipalities (1,000 Euros)					Number of Monuments and sites
			2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 2000-2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 2000-2003	
NUTS3 "Dão-Lafões"	286315	68.27	6291	6268	5829	8429	26817	68121	77950	83700	92086	321857	136
Aguiar da Beira	6247	49.89	249	325	162	300	1037	2219	2307	2423	3020	9969	7
Carregal do Sal	10411	58.73	131	269	226	288	915	2361	2873	3185	3423	11842	6
Castro Daire	16990	48.84	274	264	259	466	1263	3380	3634	4129	5122	16266	14
Mangualde	20990	68.25	412	593	520	492	2017	6071	6832	6814	7129	26845	17
Mortágua	10379	60.96	139	242	466	345	1193	2873	3442	3505	3538	13357	1
Nelas	14283	67.84	1037	953	710	685	3385	4344	4783	4876	5708	19711	11
Oliveira de Frades	10585	59.38	253	144	217	276	890	3447	3532	3556	3821	14356	3
Penalva do Castelo	9019	44.02	201	215	241	203	861	2490	2766	2908	3018	11182	6
Santa Comba Dão	12473	62.49	323	406	366	352	1447	3466	3792	3818	4210	15287	7
São Pedro do Sul	19083	55.24	385	233	351	436	1405	6993	8858	10316	9954	36121	9
Sátão	13144	53.00	267	306	357	349	1280	2801	3278	3621	3916	13617	10
Tondela	31152	60.04	857	1139	241	964	3202	7676	8413	8922	9749	34760	13
Vila Nova de Paiva	6141	48.34	81	161	182	257	682	2030	2387	2941	3287	10646	5
Viseu	93502	89.77	1465	750	869	1203	4286	14863	17340	18312	21622	72138	21
Vouzela	11916	50.85	216	266	659	1812	2954	3106	3713	4374	4568	15761	6
NUTS3 "Pinhal Interior Sul"	44804	54.00	1092	1254	1417	1482	5245	15629	18572	19767	20597	74566	18
Mação	8442	54.69	162	263	271	309	1005	3706	5018	5202	5386	19312	11
Oleiros	6677	47.40	140	130	132	48	451	2300	2518	2617	2877	10312	1
Proença-a-Nova	9610	54.25	312	283	287	482	1364	3083	3342	3825	3814	14065	0
Sertã	16721	56.73	384	487	635	524	2030	4820	5894	6133	6129	22976	5
Vila de Rei	3354	50.80	95	91	92	118	396	1719	1800	1991	2391	7901	1
NUTS3 "Serra da Estrela"	49896	62.75	1266	1800	1948	2337	7351	12776	15153	15905	17668	61502	30
Fornos de Algodres	5629	55.50	247	309	360	280	1195	2396	3109	3795	3771	13070	10
Gouveia	16122	62.11	692	762	818	795	3067	4229	4671	4799	6031	19730	10
Seia	28145	64.55	327	729	770	1263	3089	6152	7373	7311	7867	28702	10

Jurisdiction ("concelho")	Total Resident Population	Per capita Index of Purchasing Power	Non-Capital Cultural Expenditure of Municipalities (1,000 Euros)					Total Non-Capital Expenditure of Municipalities (1,000 Euros)					Number of Monuments and sites
	2001		2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 2000-2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	
NUTS3 "Beira Interior Norte"	115326	67.98	4518	4590	4162	5022	18292	35786	39732	43452	46703	165673	110
Almeida	8423	64.56	218	233	208	265	924	2745	2838	3384	3975	12941	9
Celorico da Beira	8875	56.12	330	895	451	235	1910	4650	5302	4872	5419	20242	8
Figueira Castelo Rodrigo	7158	56.33	329	320	304	644	1597	3143	3095	3484	3686	13408	16
Guarda	44084	86.40	2035	1631	1467	1901	7033	10465	11798	11445	12828	46536	22
Manteigas	3833	57.90	190	233	335	386	1144	1752	1740	2293	2367	8152	1
Meda	6239	48.32	103	133	151	148	536	2308	2809	3162	3095	11373	12
Pinhel	10954	58.70	676	380	258	682	1996	3489	3769	4490	4949	16697	12
Sabugal	14871	51.60	421	548	747	524	2240	4475	5161	5947	6370	21953	17
Trancoso	10889	58.93	217	217	241	236	913	2760	3221	4374	4014	14370	13
NUTS3 "Beira Interior Sul"	78127	79.26	2585	2710	2607	3131	11033	19814	21470	24789	26893	92966	39
Castelo Branco	55709	89.10	1208	1338	1534	1328	5407	10383	10952	12303	11281	44919	14
Idanha-a-Nova	11662	54.45	739	644	689	1113	3185	4169	4672	5926	7853	22620	18
Penamacor	6658	49.97	384	473	171	327	1355	2890	3285	3460	4411	14046	3
Vila Velha de Ródão	4098	59.51	254	256	213	363	1085	2372	2561	3100	3348	11381	4
NUTS3 "Cova da Beira"	93580	72.97	1722	2419	3314	2571	10026	20961	23410	25597	27186	97155	33
Belmonte	7592	63.39	253	177	522	359	1311	2466	2283	2280	2532	9561	5
Covilhã	54506	77.17	1215	1848	1503	1021	5586	11901	14003	13672	13752	53328	14
Fundão	31482	68.07	254	394	1290	1191	3129	6595	7124	9645	10902	34266	14

MAPS IN ANNEX

Number of Monuments per Municipality



Number of Cultural Sites per Municipality

