

October, 31th 2016

Demographic Statistics
2015

The number of emigrants decreased by 18.5% in 2015

The demographic situation in Portugal continues to be characterized by the decrease of the resident population, despite the increase of live births and immigration, and the decrease of emigration. The population decline has occurred since 2010, although it was mitigated in the last two years.

In 2015 there was a slight increase in the number of births (85,500 live births), for the first time since 2010. However, this increase was insufficient to counterbalance the number of deaths (108,511); the natural increase remained negative (-23 011) in 2015.

In what concerns migration flows, the net migration was less negative, with the increase of the number of immigrants and the decrease of the number of emigrants. However, the combined effect of these flows has resulted again in negative net migration (- 10 481), as the number of immigrants continued to be lower than emigrants.

During 2015, 29,896 persons were estimated to have entered Portugal (as permanent immigrants), a rise of 53.2% compared with 2014 (19,516), and 40,377 persons have left Portugal (as permanent emigrants), a fall of 18.5% compared with 2014 (49,572).

As a result, the resident population was estimated at 10,341,330 persons, i.e. 33,492 less than in 2014, accounting for a crude rate of increase of -0.32% (-0.50% in 2014).

Also in 2015, the total fertility rate increased to 1.30 children (1.23 in 2014), slightly improving for the second consecutive year.

Life expectancy at birth in the 2013-2015 period was estimated at 80.41 years, and continued to be higher for women: 83.23 years compared to 77.36 for men.

In 2015 32,393 marriages took place in Portugal (915 more than in 2014). This number increased for the first time since 2000.

Statistics Portugal released on its website – www.ine.pt – the publication Demographic Statistics 2015, which presents an analysis of the demographic situation based on indicators on population change, volume and structures, births and fertility, deaths and life expectancy, marriage and international migration flows.

Less negative net migration in 2015

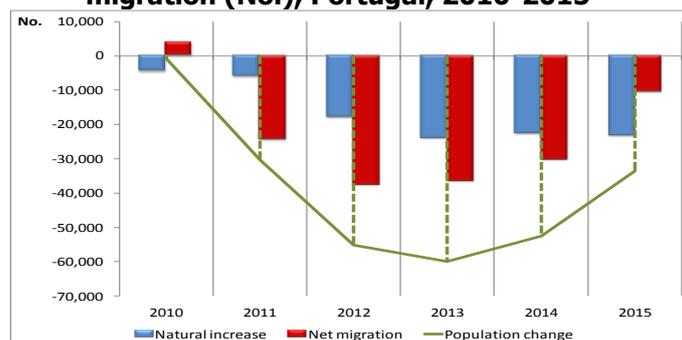
On 31 December 2015, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,341,330 persons, which accounted for a 33,492 decline from the previous year, i.e. a crude rate of increase of -0.32%. Although less sharp, the population's downward trend observed since 2010 continued.

The slowdown in the population's decline in 2015 resulted from lower negative value of the net migration, which stood at -10,481 (-30,056 in 2014), in spite of the slight increase of the negative value of the natural increase (-23,011 vis-à-vis -22,423 in 2014). These balances corresponded to a rate of natural increase of -0.22% (unchanged from 2014) and a crude rate of migration of -0.10% (-0.29% in 2014).

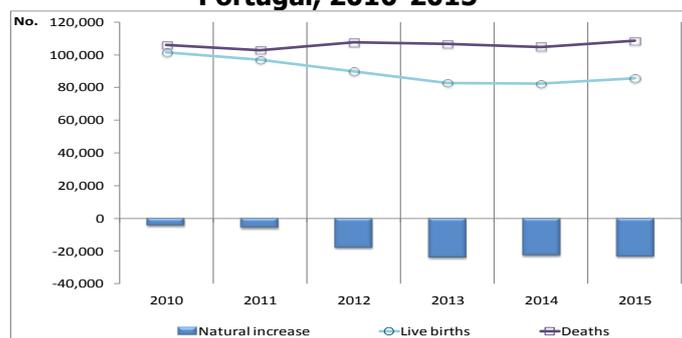
In fact, although the number of live births of mothers residing in Portugal increased 3.8% (85,500 vis-à-vis 82,367 in 2014), the number of deaths of Portuguese residents also increase to 108,511 (more 3.5% than the 104,843 as observed in 2014), the negative natural increase continued.

The net migration was negative in 2015 for the fifth consecutive year, albeit less sharp than in the four previous years. The evolution from the previous year resulted from the joint effect of a decline of 18.5% in the number of permanent emigrants (40,377 in 2015 and 49,572 in 2014) and an increase of 53.2% in the number of permanent immigrants (29,896 in 2015 and 19,516 in 2014).

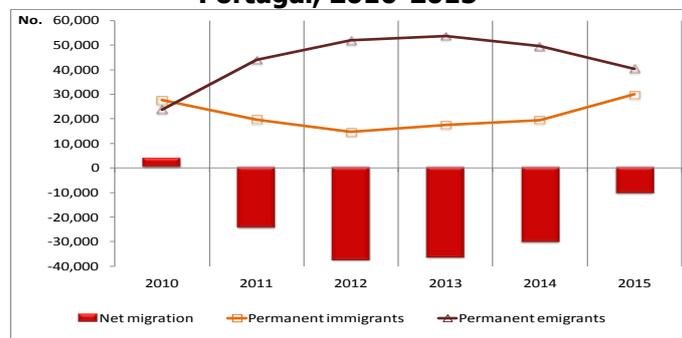
Population change, Natural increase and Net migration (No.), Portugal, 2010-2015



Natural increase, Live births and Deaths (No.), Portugal, 2010-2015



Net migration, Immigration and Emigration (No.), Portugal, 2010-2015

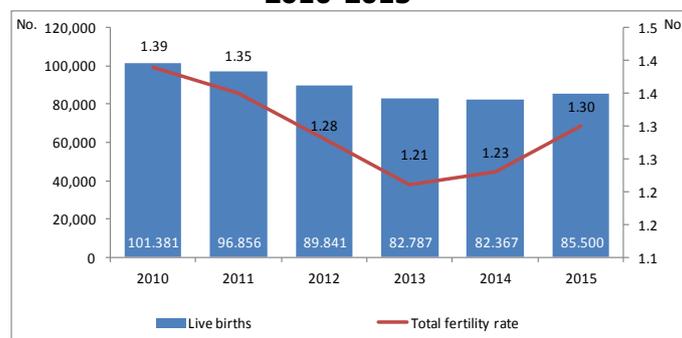


Number of live births increased 3.8%

In 2015 the number of live births of mothers residing in Portugal was 85,500, i.e. 3.8% more than in 2014 (82,367); more than half (50.7%) born 'outside marriage'. The total fertility rate was 1.30 children, slightly improving for the second consecutive year.

The mean age of women at birth of first child was 30.2 years, and the mean age of women at childbearing was 31.7 years (30.0 and 31.5 respectively in 2014), i.e., postponement of fertility is continuing.

Live births and Total fertility rate (No.), Portugal, 2010-2015



Number of deaths increased 3.5%

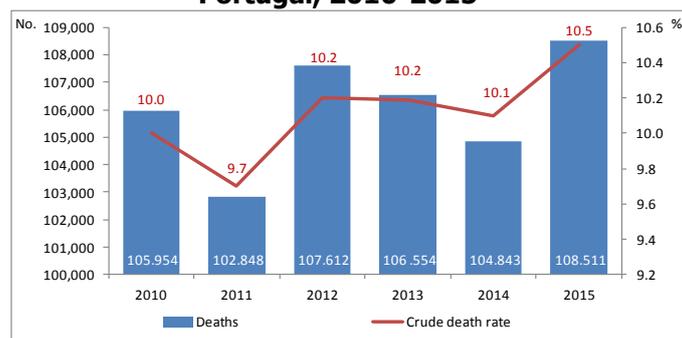
In 2015 overall mortality increased by 3.5% vis-à-vis 2014. 70.5% of total deaths of Portuguese residents in 2015 (108,511) were of persons aged 75 and over (69.5% in 2014).

The crude death rate was 10.5‰, a slightly increase compared with 2014 (10.1‰). In 2015 the infant mortality rate was 2.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, unchanged from 2014.

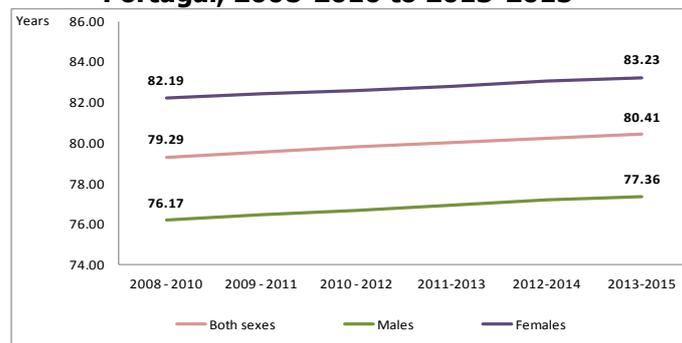
Life expectancy at birth, i.e. the average number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his or her life to the current mortality conditions, was estimated at 80.41 years in the 2013-2015 period.

Although recent gains in expected years of life were higher for the male population (1.19 years for men and 1.04 years for women, between the 2008-2010 and 2013-2015 periods), life expectancy at birth continued to be higher for women. In the 2013-2015 period women could expect to live 83.23 years and men 77.36 years.

Deaths (No.) and Crude death rate (‰), Portugal, 2010-2015



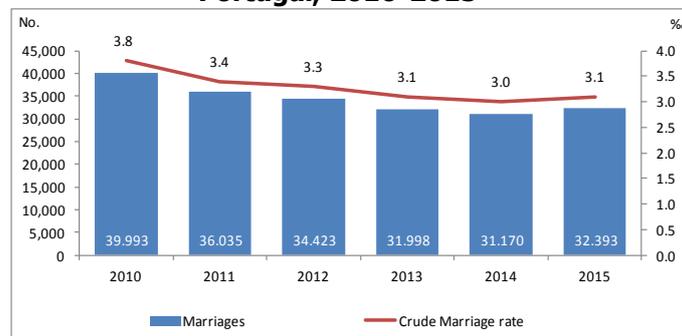
Life expectancy at birth (years), Portugal, 2008-2010 to 2013-2015



The number of marriages increased in 2015

There were 32,393 marriages that took place in Portugal in 2015 (915 more than in 2014); 350 were between persons of the same sex. The mean age at marriage continued to increase: in 2015 it stood at 36.3 years for men and 33.8 years for women (35.8 and 33.3 respectively in 2014).

Marriages (No.) and Crude marriage rate (‰), Portugal, 2010-2015



In 2015 the number of permanent immigrants rises...

During 2015, 29,896 persons were estimated to have entered Portugal to reside for a period of one year or more (permanent immigrant), a rise of 53.2% compared with 2014 (19,516).

From the total of permanent immigrants:

- 51% were men,
- 50% had Portuguese citizenship,
- 43% had been born in Portugal,
- 55% had previously resided in a European Union country, and
- 81% were of working age (15-64).

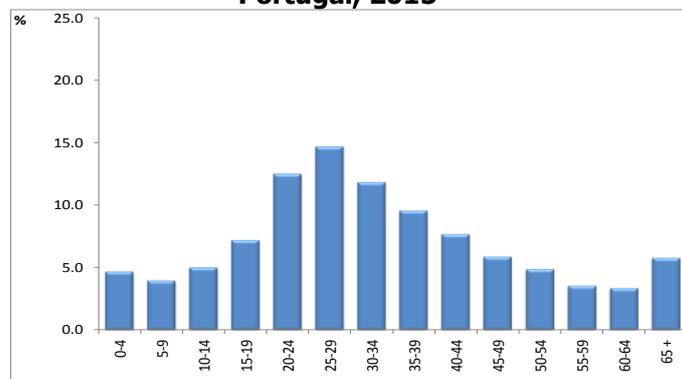
... and the number of permanent emigrants fall for the second consecutive year

Estimates showed that in 2015 a total of 40,377 persons left Portugal to reside abroad for one year or more (permanent emigrant), a fall of 18.5% compared with 2014 (49,572).

From the total of permanent emigrants:

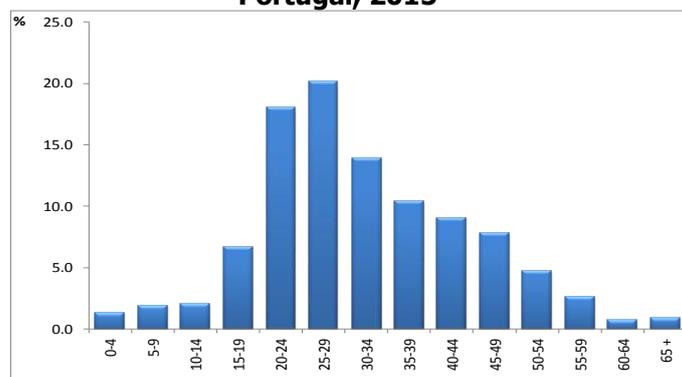
- 66% were men,
- 99% had Portuguese citizenship,
- 68% had a European Union country as destination,
- 94% were of working age, and

Permanent immigrants by age group (%), Portugal, 2015



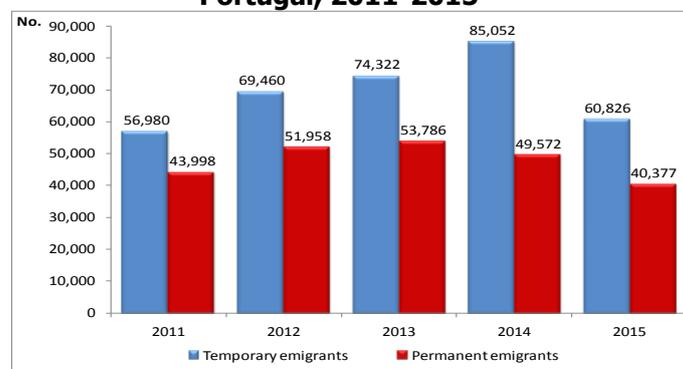
- 43% had completed at most the first or second stages of basic education and 30% had completed tertiary education.

Permanent emigrants by age group (%), Portugal, 2015



In 2015 the estimated number of temporary emigrants – persons who left their country with the intention of residing abroad for a period from three months to one year – was 60,826, a fall of 28.5% compared with 2014 (85,052), going against the upward trend observed in the current series (started in 2011). The estimated number of temporary emigrants continued to be higher than the number of permanent emigrants.

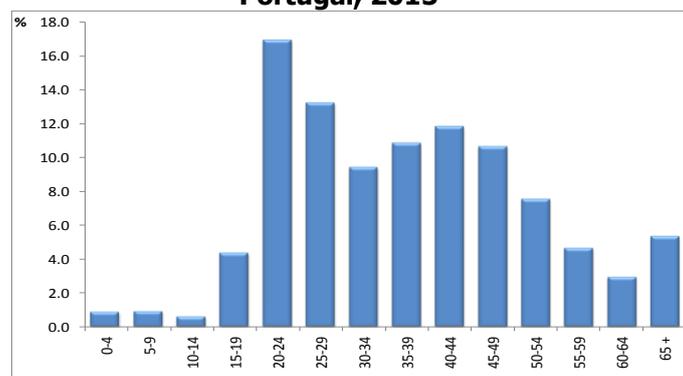
Permanent emigrants and Temporary emigrants (No.), Portugal, 2011-2015



From the total of temporary emigrants:

- 73% were men,
- 97% had Portuguese citizenship,
- 63% had European Union countries as destination,
- 92% were of working age, and
- 57% had completed at most the first or second stages of basic education and 22% had completed tertiary education.

Temporary emigrants by age group (%), Portugal, 2015



Technical note

Demographic statistics 2015

The electronic publication Demographic statistics is released annually and aims to analyse the various themes forming the demographic behaviour of the resident population in Portugal, particularly aspects related to the population volume and age structure, natural increase and migration, birth and fertility, mortality and life expectancy, family formation and dissolution (marriages and divorces), and international migration flows.

This is the 75th edition of the thematic yearbook on Demography, published by Statistics Portugal since 1935.

The published data are mostly broken down into the first and second levels of the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and refer to the 2010-2015 period. Hyperlinks to data with greater geographic and time detail are also associated with each table. Long series for the main demographic indicators are made available with ten-year information for the 1900-1980 period and annual information for the 1980-2015 period (Chapter 6 – summary tables).

The complete publication and the statistical data supporting the analysis are available at www.ine.pt, under Statistical information> Publications> Population theme. A wide set of demographic indicators with territorial breakdowns by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 and Municipality are also available at www.ine.pt, under Statistical information > Statistical data >Database> Population.

Estimates of emigration and immigration

In contexts where there are no exhaustive and updated records of the resident population, as is the case for Portugal, observation and analysis of international migration flows require resorting to different sources and reconciling data to ensure comparability of internationally harmonized concepts, adopted in Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection, with results.

Hence, resorting to information produced within the scope of the National Statistical System –Emigration survey and Labour Force survey –, as well as administrative information produced by external entities, the Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service (SEF), and the Directorate-General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities (DGACCP), since 2008 (reference year) Statistics Portugal releases annual estimates of international emigration and immigration flows harmonised under Regulation (EC) No 862/2007.

Given the growing economic and social relevance of the emigration phenomenon and of international geographic mobility in the most recent years, Statistics Portugal started to release a set of indicators on temporary emigrants, in parallel with those already made available on permanent emigrants, for 2011 and following years. Hence:

- **Temporary emigrant** is considered 'a person (national or foreign) who, in the reference period, and after having remained in the country continuously for at least one year, left it with the intention of residing in another country for a period of less than one year'.

The calculation of annual net migration only takes into account permanent emigrants and immigrants, and:

- **Permanent emigrant** is considered 'a person (national or foreign) who, in the reference period, and after having remained in the country continuously for at least one year, left it with the intention of residing in another country for a continuous period of one year or more'; and

- **Permanent immigrant** is considered 'a person (national or foreign) who, in the reference period, entered the country with the intention of remaining here for one year or more, having previously resided abroad continuously for one year or more'.