

Demographic Statistics  
2011

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**Resident Population increases during last decade, although decreasing since 2010**

On december 31st 2011 the resident population in Portugal was estimated to be of 10,542,398 individuals, 30,323 less than the estimated population on December 31st 2010, resulting in a negative population growth rate of 0.29%.

The lowering rates of natural growth, reaching almost null or even negative values in recent years, alongside with a decrease in the migration growth rate to very low and even negative values as estimated for 2011, resulted in a slower pace of population growth rates between 2001 and 2009 and a population decrease both in 2010 and 2011.

Demographic events observed between 2001 and 2011 show: a decrease in the number of live births, reaching in 2011 the lowest value ever observed; a general decrease in mortality, with higher life expectancies at all ages; a decrease in the number of marriages, with the marriage rate reaching its lowest value in 2011; a reverse in the positive trend of divorces observed since 2001, with a decrease in the number of divorces from 2010 to 2011.

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Statistics Portugal publishes today through its Portal - [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt) – the publication Demographic Statistics 2011, with a global analysis of the Portuguese demographic situation and a vast number of demographic indicators for the period from 2001 to 2011, recalculated based on the revised resident population estimates for the same period.

Final Resident Population Estimates series for the period 2001-2010 (*intercensal* estimates) by sex, age and municipality are also published, reviewing the Provisional Resident Population Estimates series from 2001 to 2010 published by Statistics Portugal every June. This revision is made every 10 years, as soon as final results for the latest Population Census are made available, and it fits into the "Regular General Revisions" typology since it reflects the impact of results from a statistical operation that has a structural nature - Census 2011.

Provisional Resident Population Estimates for 2011 are also published (*postcensal* estimates), reviewing the ad hoc exercise of population estimates published in June 2012, where provisional results from the 2011 Population Census had been used.

Demographic indicators for 2001-2010 and 2011, reviewed based on the final resident population estimates for 2001-2010 and on the provisional resident population estimates for 2011, are also published.

With the scope to conciliate, both conceptual and methodologically, the final resident population estimates series for 2001-2010 with the series for 1991-2000, an additional revision of the final resident population estimates for 1991-2000 was carried out. Both series (1991-2000 and 2001-2010) that are now published share the same computation methodology, the same methodological assumptions for establishing the base population and the same geographical administrative division (as used in the Census 2011), allowing, therefore, to carry out comparative and demographic analysis of extended series.

On december 31st 2011 the resident population in Portugal was estimated to be of 10,542,398 individuals, 30,323 less than the estimated population on December 31st 2010, resulting in a negative population growth rate (-0.29%). For this negative growth rate contributes both a negative natural growth rate (-0.06%) and a negative migration growth rate (-0.23%).

Even though the resident population in Portugal increased between December 31st 2001 and December 31st 2011 (from 10,394,669 to 10,542,398 individuals), there has been a population decrease in 2010 and 2011 (respectively -758 and -30,323), as a result of both a negative natural growth (in 2010 and 2011) and a low migration growth in 2010 (3,815) that has reached a negative value in 2011 (-24,331).

As a result of a persistent demographic ageing trend, the ageing index has increased from 103 elderly individuals (65 or more years of age) per every 100 young individuals (0 to 14 years of age) in 2001, to 128 elderly individuals per 100 young ones in 2011.

The number of live births by mothers residing in Portugal has shown a decreasing trend between 2001 and 2011. In 2011 there were 96,856 registered live births (a decrease of 4.5% compared to 2010), the lowest value since there are records. The crude birth rate was of 9.2 live births per thousand inhabitants in 2011, the lowest value ever.

In 2011 there were 102,848 registered deaths of residents in Portugal, 3,106 less than the value observed in 2010 (-2.9%). From all the registered deaths in 2011, a major part (66.8%) occurred amongst individuals with 75 or more years of age.

The infant mortality rate went from 2.5 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per thousand live births in 2010 – the lowest value ever registered in Portugal – to 3.1 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per thousand live births in 2011. In 2001 the infant mortality rate still affected 5 infants out of every thousand live births.

Life expectancy at birth increased 3.11 years for the total population between the trienniums 1999-2001 and 2009-2011, increasing 3.44 years for men and 2.74 years for women. Life expectancy at birth in 2009-2011 was estimated to be of 76.47 years for men and 82.43 years for women (79.55 years for the total population).

There were 36,035 marriages registered in Portugal during 2011 (58,390 in 2001 and 39,993 in 2010), from which 35,711 were between opposite-sex individuals and 324 between same-sex individuals. Between 2001 and 2011, the marriage rate decreased from 5.6 to 3.4 marriages per thousand inhabitants, the lowest value observed in the last 100 years.

In 2011 there were 27,098 divorces registered in Portugal, a value lower than the one observed in 2010 (27,903), shifting for the first time the upward trend observed in the last years. The legislative changes regarding divorces by mutual consent implemented in 2002 can explain the high number of divorces enacted in 2002 (27,708).

The crude divorce rate reached a value of 2.5 divorces per thousand inhabitants, slightly lower than the value observed in 2010 (2.6 divorces per thousand inhabitants).