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DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS
2019

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POSITIVE NET MIGRATION FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR AND GREATER THAN THE PREVIOUS YEAR

In 2019, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,295,909 people, an increase of 19,292 inhabitants from the previous year, after nine years of population decline.

The number of live births was 86,579, a decrease of 0.5% compared with 2018 (87,020). The total fertility rate increased to 1.42 children per woman (1.41 in 2018).

The mean age of women at childbirth continued to increase, reaching 31.4 years, the same as in 2018, while the mean age at first childbirth increased to 29.9 years (29.8 years in 2018).

The number of deaths was 111,793, a decrease of 1.1% when compared to 2018 (113,051). The number of infant deaths was 246, less 41 deaths than in 2018. The infant mortality rate decreased to 2.8 deaths per thousand live births (3.3‰ in 2018).

In 2018, 33,272 marriages were celebrated in Portugal, a decrease of 3.9% over the previous year (34,637). The mean age at first marriage was 33.9 years for men and 32.4 years for women (33.6 years and 32.1 years, respectively in 2018).

The number of divorces increased 0.4%, to 20,421. The mean age at divorce was 47.6 years for men and 45.2 years for women.

The number of permanent immigrants who entered Portugal in 2019 was estimated at 72,725, 68.5% more than in 2018 (43,170), and the number of permanent emigrants who left the country was estimated at 28,219, 10.7% less than in 2018 (31,600). Thus the net migration was positive for the third consecutive year (4,886 in 2017, 11,570 in 2018 and 44,506 in 2019).

In 2019, 30,478 foreigners acquired Portuguese citizenship, 5.6% higher than in 2018 (28,856): 21,099 citizenship acquisitions were attributed to foreigners residing in Portugal and 9,379 to residents abroad.

Despite the circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Statistics Portugal calls for the best cooperation from enterprises, households and public bodies in responding to Statistics Portugal's requests. The quality of official statistics, particularly their ability to identify the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, crucially depends on this cooperation, for which Statistics Portugal thanks you in advance.



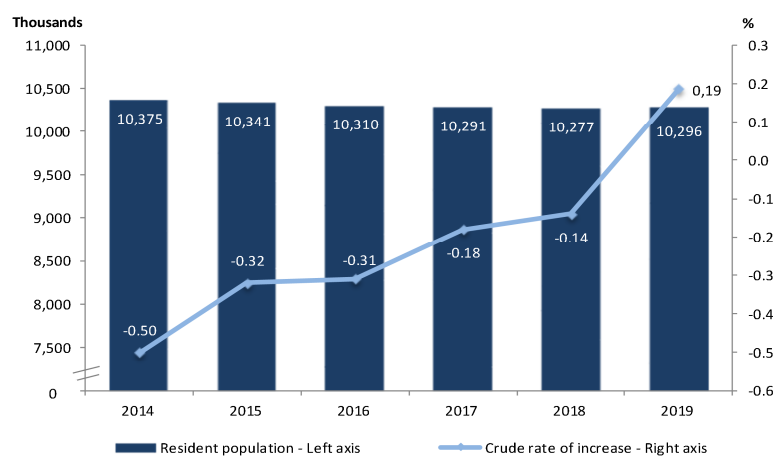
Statistics Portugal releases today on its website - www.ine.pt - the publication Demographic Statistics 2019, which presents an analysis of the demographic situation: resident population (volume and structure), births and fertility, mortality and life expectancy, family formation and dissolution (celebrated marriages and dissolved marriages by divorce or death), international migration, foreign population, acquisition, attribution and loss of Portuguese citizenship.

1. Resident population

Increase of the resident population in 19.3 thousand persons

In 2019, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,295,909 persons, corresponding to more 19,292 inhabitants than in 2018. The crude rate of increase was, therefore, positive (0.19%), after nine years of population decrease. The population increase in 2019 resulted from the increase of the crude rate of net migration to 0.43% (0.11% in 2018), as the crude rate of natural increase remained at of -0.25%.

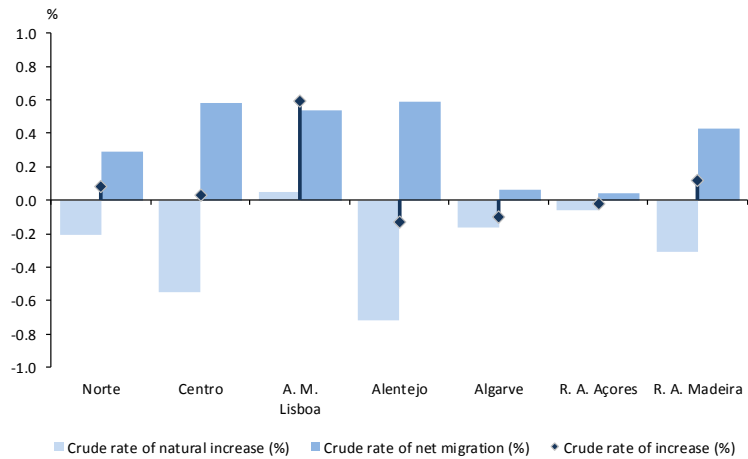
Figure 1: Resident population (thousands) and Crude rate of increase (%), Portugal, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual resident population estimates and Demographic indicators.

The Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the regions Centro and Norte, together with Região Autónoma da Madeira, were the only ones which contributed to the population increase in 2019. The largest contribution was from Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, where the number of inhabitants increased by 16,940, corresponding to a positive crude rate of increase of 0.59%.

Figure 2: Crude rates of total population increase, natural and net migration increase (%), NUTS II, 2019

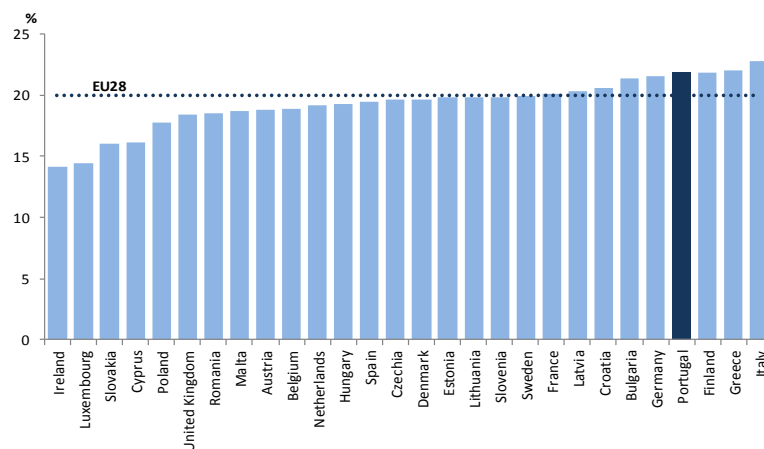


Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

Portugal was the fourth country in the EU28 with the highest proportion of older people

In 2018, the most recent year for which comparable data are available from Eurostat, across the 28 countries of the European Union (EU28), there was an increase in the proportion of older persons (aged 65 or over) in the total population from 18.5% in 2017 to 20.0%. Italy had the highest proportion (22.8%) while Ireland recorded the lowest (14.1%). The percentage of older persons in Portugal was higher than in the EU28, being the 4th country with the highest share of persons aged 65 or older in the total population, only surpassed by Finland, Greece and Italy.

Figure 3: Proportion of population aged 65 years and more (%), EU28, 2018



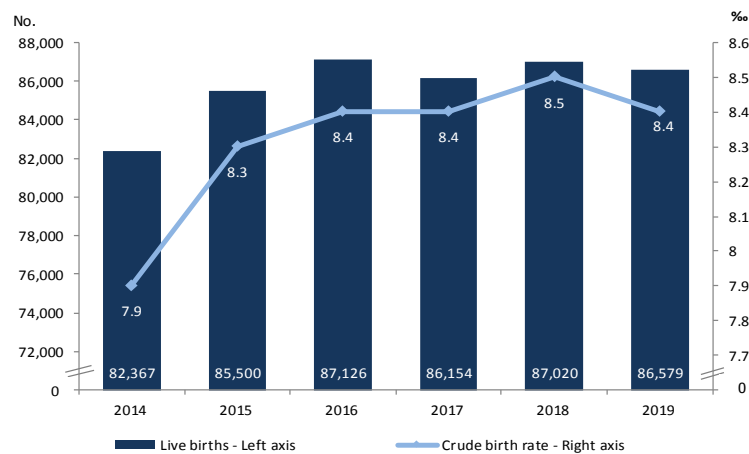
Source: EUROSTAT.

2. Births and fertility

Total fertility rate rose to 1.42.

In 2019, there were 86,579 live births from mothers residing in Portugal, corresponding to a decrease of 0.5% when compared to 2018. This reduction contributed to a slight decrease of the crude birth rate to 8.4 live births per thousand inhabitants (8.5 in 2018).

Figure 4: Live births (No.) and Crude birth rate (%), Portugal, 2014-2019

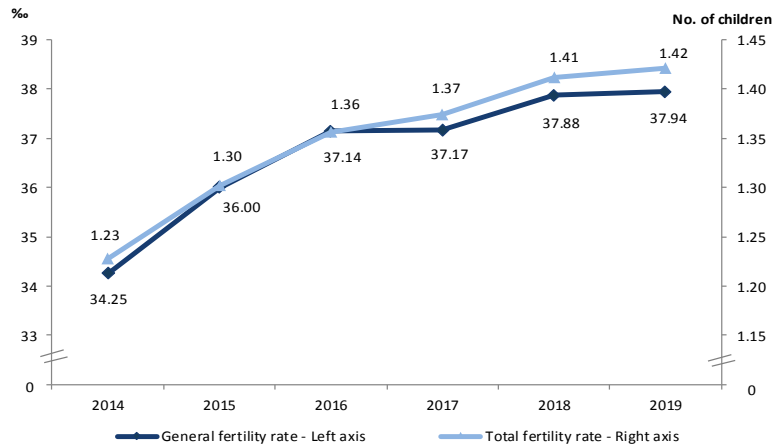


Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births and Demographic indicators.

After recording a minimum of 1.21 children per woman of childbearing age in 2013, the total fertility rate (TFR) has been slightly recovering since 2014 (1.23), reaching 1.42 in 2019. This increase in fertility resulted from the positive change in the general fertility rate (37.94 live births per thousand women aged 15-49, compared to 37.88 in 2018). The decomposition by women's age showed that, compared with 2018, the highest increases in fertility rates were observed in the age groups 30-34 and 35-39 years.

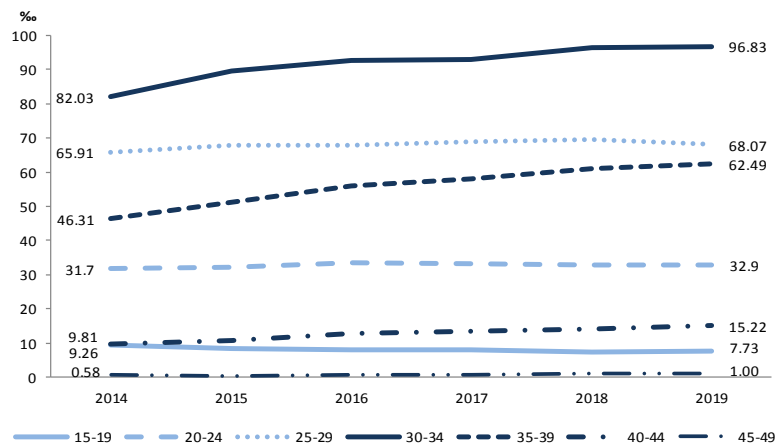
By region, the highest total fertility rates were recorded in Algarve and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, respectively, 1.76 and 1.74 live births per woman of childbearing age. In Região Autónoma da Madeira it was registered the lowest value for this indicator (1.15).

Figure 5: General fertility rate (%o) and Total fertility rate (No.), Portugal, 2014-2019



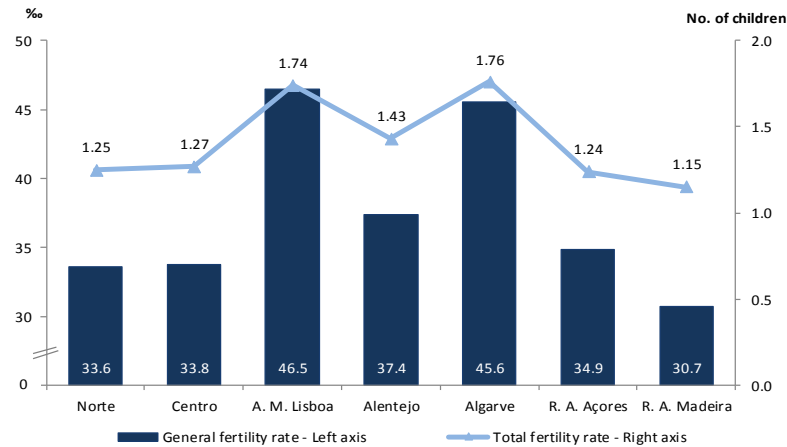
Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

Figure 6: Specific fertility rates by age group (%o), Portugal, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

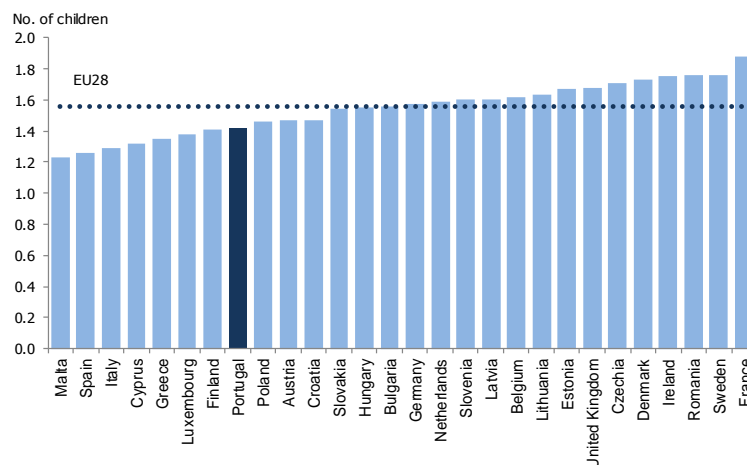
Figure 7: General fertility rate (%) and Total fertility rate (No.), NUTS 2, 2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

In 2018, the most recent year for which comparable data are available from Eurostat, the TFR in the EU28 was 1.56 children per woman. The highest value of TFR belonged to France (1.88 children per woman of childbearing age) and the lowest to Malta (1.23 children per woman of childbearing age). Portugal was the eighth EU28 country with the lowest TFR.

Figure 8: Total fertility rate (No.), EU28, 2018

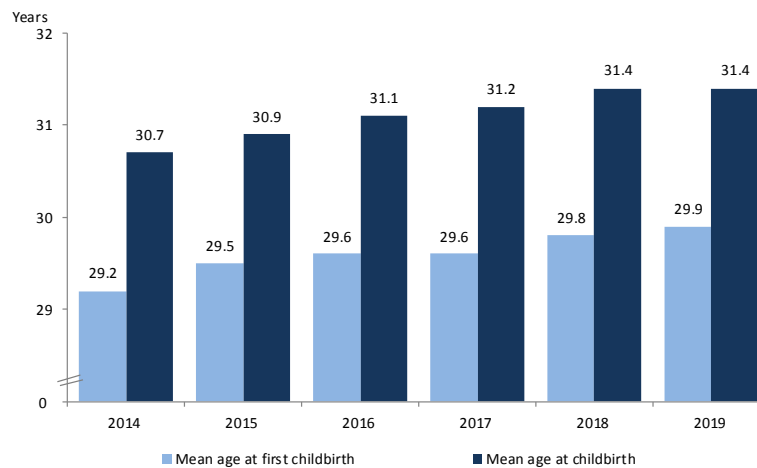


Source: EUROSTAT.

Mean age of women at childbirth continues to increase.

Between 2014 and 2019 the mean age of women at childbirth rose from 30.7 to 31.4 years, the same value as in 2018, and the mean age of women at first childbirth increased from 29.2 to 29.9 years.

Figure 9: Mean age of women at childbirth and at first childbirth (years), Portugal, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

3. Mortality and life expectancy

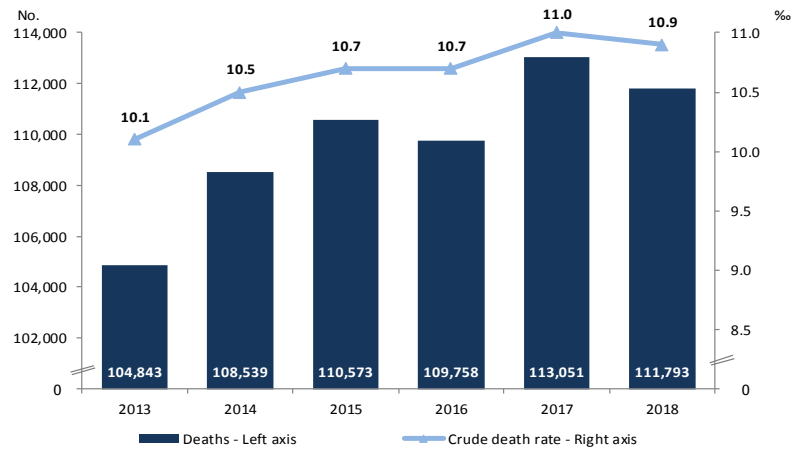
Number of deaths decreased 1.1%.

In 2019, there were 111,793 deaths of residents in Portugal (49.9% male deaths and 51.1% female deaths), leading to a decrease of 1.1% (1,258 deaths) compared with 2018. The crude death rate was 10.9‰, slightly lower than in 2018 (11.0‰).

In 2019, there were 246 infant deaths, corresponding to a decrease when compared with the previous year (minus 41 infant deaths). The infant mortality rate decreased to 2.8 deaths per thousand live births (3.3‰ in 2018).

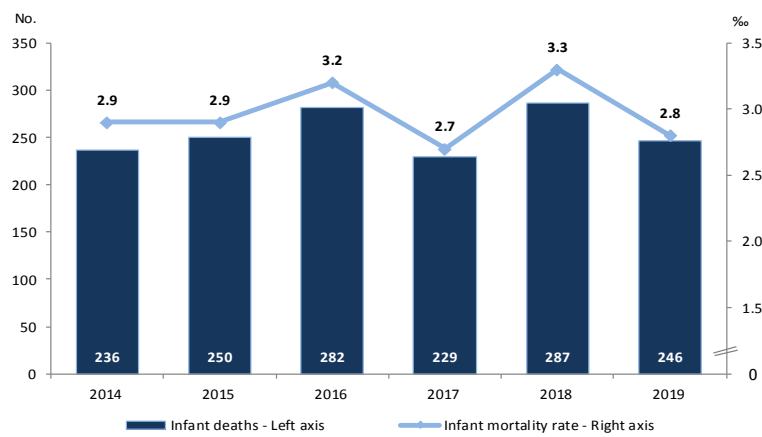
In 2019, of the total deaths of residents in Portugal, 42.2% (41.6% in 2018) occurred at ages of 85 years old and over. More than half (53.1%) of the female deaths occurred at ages of 85 years and over (52.5% in 2018) while the majority of male deaths still occur at ages below 85 years (68.7% in 2019).

Figure 10: Deaths (No.) and Crude death rate (%), Portugal, 2014-2019



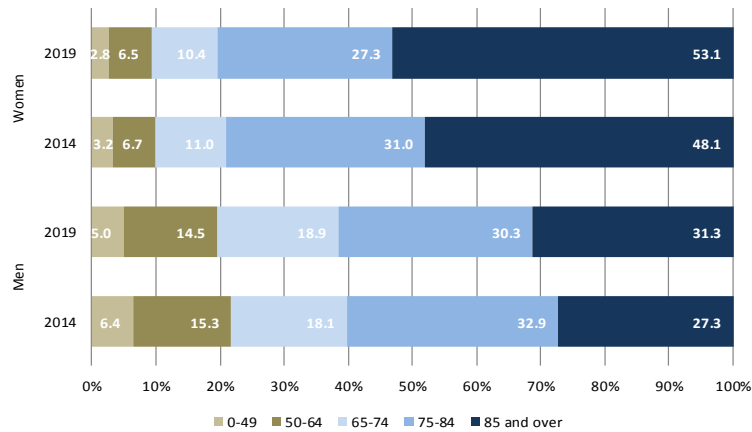
Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths and Demographic indicators.

Figure 11: Infant deaths (No.) and Infant mortality rate (%), Portugal, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths and Demographic indicators.

Figure 12: Distribution of deaths by sex and age groups (%), Portugal, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths.

Higher gains in life expectancy for males, but higher longevity for women.

Life expectancy at birth for the total population was estimated at 80.93 years in the 2016-2018 triennium.

Although recent gains in expected life years were higher for the male population (0.97 years for men and 0.48 years for women, between 2012-2014 and 2017-2019), life expectancy at birth continues to be higher for women. In the period 2017-2019, women could expect to live 83.51 years and men 77.95 years.

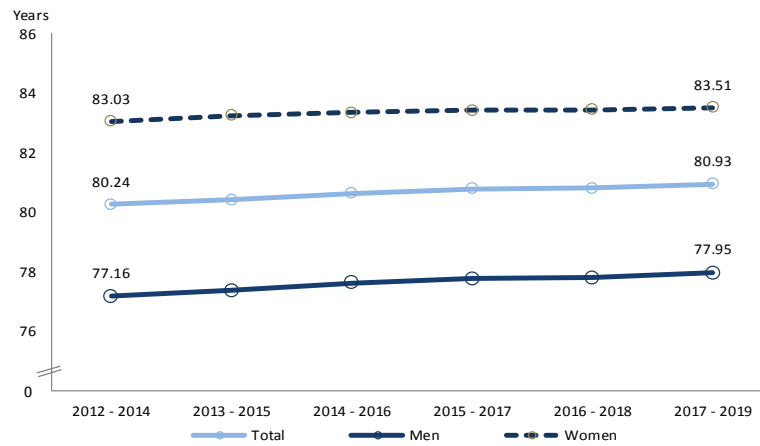
The region Norte recorded the highest values of life expectancy at birth for total population and for men. The highest longevity at birth for women was recorded in region Centro. By contrast, Região Autónoma da Madeira and Região Autónoma dos Açores recorded the lowest values for life expectancy at birth, for total population and for men and women.

The greatest differences in longevity between men and women were recorded in Região Autónoma da Madeira and Região Autónoma dos Açores, where women could expect to live, on average, 7.09 and 7.06 years more than men respectively. The Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Norte showed the lowest differences in longevity between the two sexes (5.41 and 5.43 years respectively).

In 2018, the most recent year for which comparable data are available from Eurostat, life expectancy at birth in the European Union (EU28) was estimated at 81.0 years.

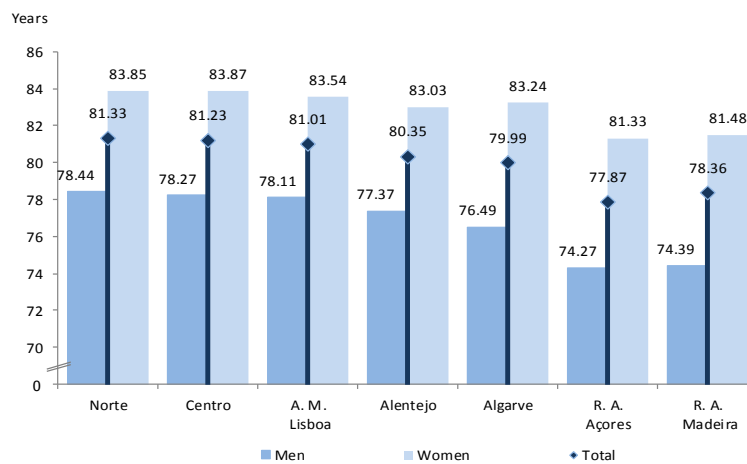
Portugal's position is more favourable for women, occupying the 7th position, the same as Finland, in the EU28 ranking, while for men the country occupies the 18th position. Spain is the country with the highest female life expectancy of 86.3 years, 1.8 years more than in Portugal. In the case of men, in the 1st position is Italy with 81.2 years old, 2.9 years more than in Portugal.

Figure 13: Life expectancy at birth (years), Portugal, 2012-2014 to 2017-2019



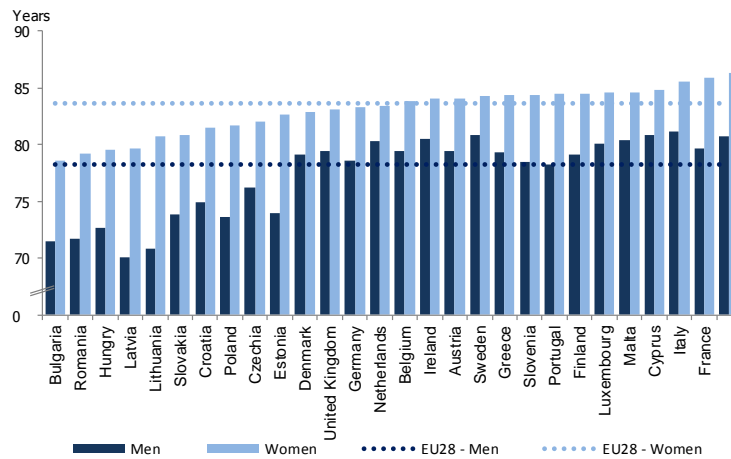
Source: Statistics Portugal, Complete life tables.

Figure 14: Life expectancy at birth (years), NUTS 2, 2017-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Complete life tables.

Figure 15: Life expectancy at birth (years), EU28, 2018



Source: EUROSTAT

4. Marriages and divorces

Number of marriages decreased 3.9% and number of divorces increased 0.4%.

In 2019, 33,272 marriages took place in Portugal, from which 677 (607 in 2018) were between same sex couples. The total number of marriages decreased by 1,365 when compared with 2018 (34,637), consequence of the decrease of marriages between opposite sex couples (minus 1,435 marriages).

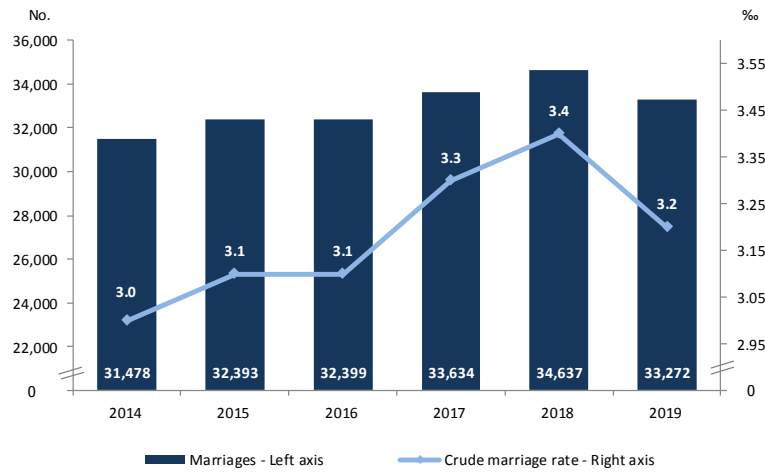
The crude marriage rate decreased to 3.2 marriages per thousand inhabitants (3.4 in 2018).

The Alentejo recorded the lowest crude marriage rate (2.8‰). By contrast, Algarve and the autonomous regions of Açores and Madeira registered the highest rates, respectively, 3.9‰, 3.9‰ and 3.8‰.

In 2019, in 9.4% of the marriages that took place in Portugal, the spouses declared that their future residence would be abroad. This proportion was clearly higher in the Algarve (31.2%) and in the Região Autónoma da Madeira (20.4%). The other regions NUTS II had proportions below the national value.

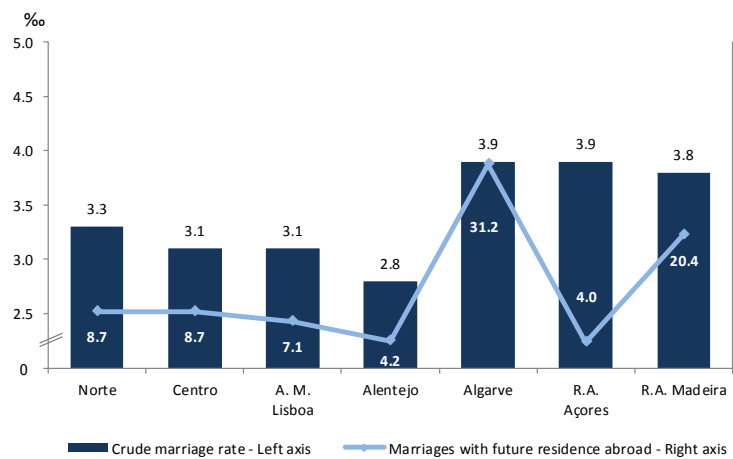
The postponement of marriage to older ages is a trend that has continued over the last decades for both sexes: the mean age at first marriage in 2019 was 33.9 years for men and 32.4 years for women, compared with 33.6 years and 32.1 years, respectively, in 2018.

Figure 16: Marriages (No.) and Crude marriage rate (%), Portugal, 2014-2019



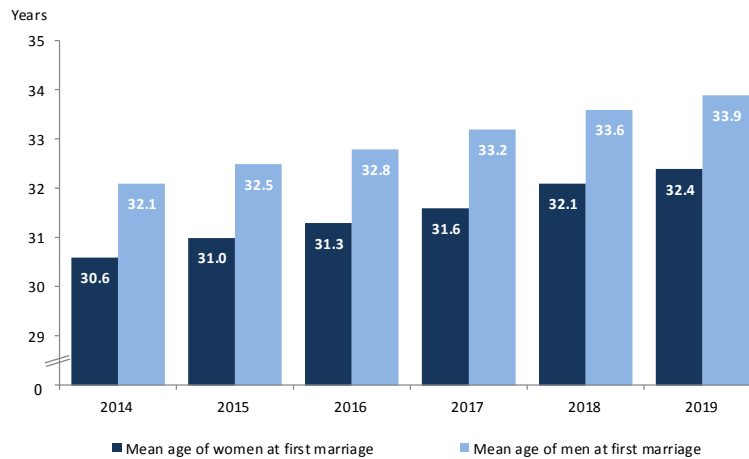
Source: Statistics Portugal, Marriages and Demographic indicators.

Figure 17: Crude marriage rate (%) and Marriages with future residence abroad (%), NUTS 2, 2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Marriages and Demographic indicators.

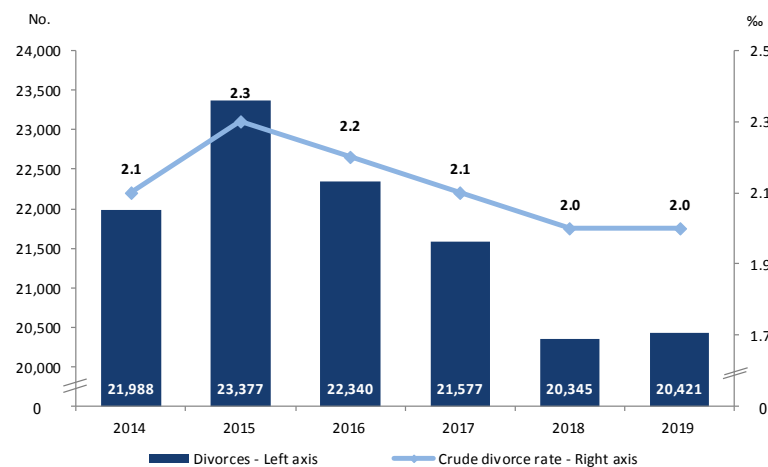
Figure 18: Mean age at first marriage (years) by sex, Portugal, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

In 2019, there were 20,421 divorces of couples whose family address was in Portugal, 76 more than in 2018. The crude divorce rate was, in 2019, 2.0 divorces per thousand inhabitants, the same value as in the previous year.

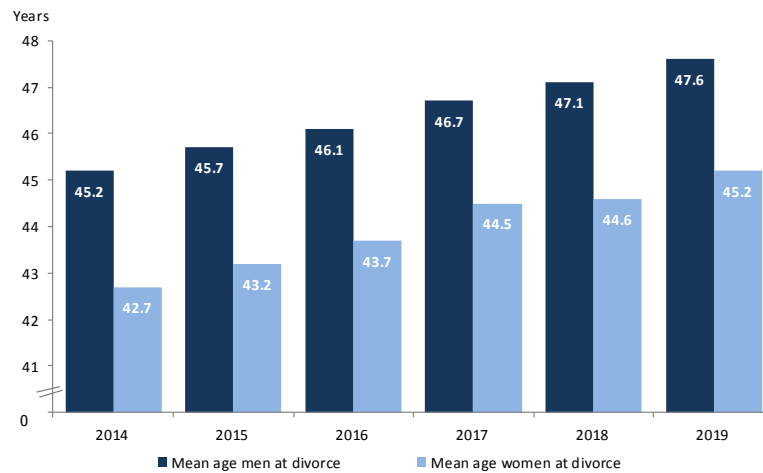
Figure 19: Divorces (No.) and Crude divorce rate (%), Portugal, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Statistics on divorces and legal separations and Demographic indicators.

The mean age at divorce was 46.4 for both sexes, higher than the one registered in the previous year, which stood at 45.9 years. The mean age at divorce for men was 47.6 years and 45.2 years for women.

Figure 20: Mean age at divorce rate (years) by sex, Portugal, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

5. International migration

Number of immigrants continued to increase and the number of emigrants decreased for the sixth consecutive year.

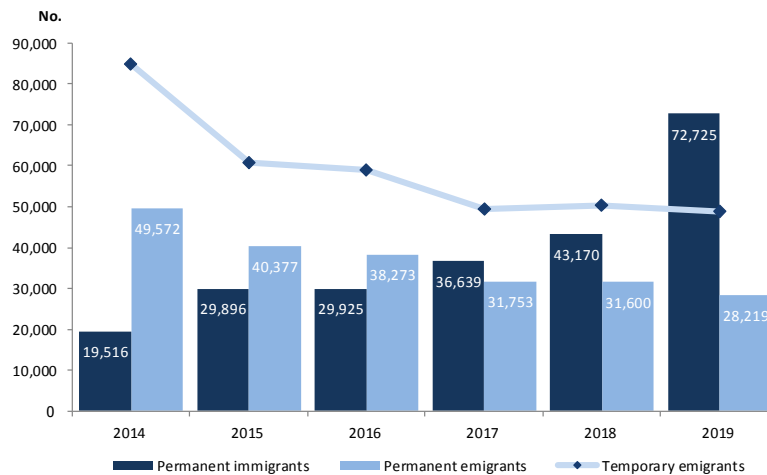
In 2019, the number of permanent immigrants (persons who entered Portugal to reside for a period of one year or more) was estimated at 72,725 corresponding to an increase of 68.5% over that estimated for 2018 (43,170). Of the total number of permanent immigrants: 52% were women; 36% had Portuguese citizenship; 17% were born in Portugal; 31% had previously resided in a European Union country; and 83% were of working age (15-64 years).

The number of permanent emigrants (persons who left Portugal to reside abroad for one year or more) was estimated at 28,219, corresponding to 10.7% less than in 2018 (31,600). Of the total number of permanent emigrants: 57% were men; 97% had Portuguese citizenship; 78% had a European Union country as destination; and 94% were of working age.

The estimated values of permanent emigrants and immigrants resulted in a positive net migration for the second consecutive year (4,886 in 2017, 11,570 in 2018 and 44,506 in 2019).

The estimated number of persons who left the country with the intention of residing abroad for a period from three months to one year – temporary emigrants – decreased by 2.7% when compared with 2018, from 50,154 to 48,821 in 2019.

Figure 21: Temporary and permanent emigrants and Permanent immigrants (No.), Portugal, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual emigration and immigration estimates.

6. Portuguese citizenship acquisitions

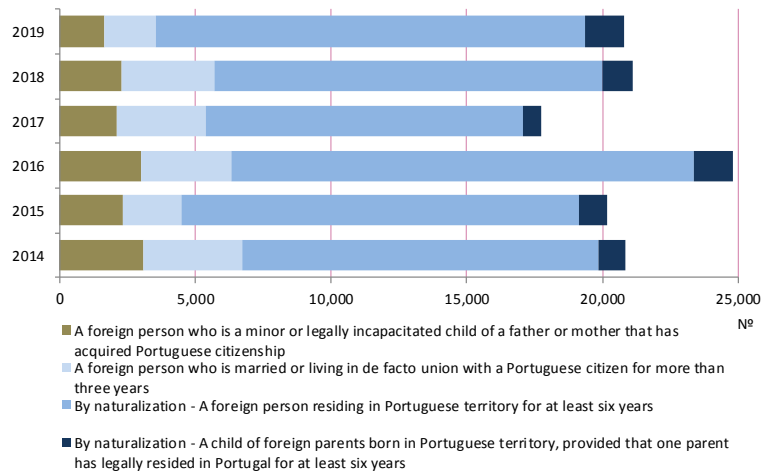
Number of Portuguese citizenship acquisitions reached 30,478; 21,099 granted to foreigners residing in Portugal and 9,379 residing abroad.

In 2019, 21,099 foreigner citizens residing in Portugal acquired Portuguese citizenship, 1.1% lower than in 2018 (21,333). The main reason for the acquisition of Portuguese citizenship by foreigners residing in Portugal was naturalization (67.8%), followed by "marriage or de facto union with Portuguese citizen for more than three years" (17.2%) and by "minor or legally incapacitated child of a father or mother that has acquired Portuguese citizenship" (14.6%).

Regarding the Portuguese citizenship acquisitions by foreigner citizens residing abroad, the trend of increase observed in the last years continued in 2019 (9,379 cases in 2019, an increase of 24.7% over the previous year). This growth is in part a result of legislative changes that have enhanced the possibility of citizenship acquisition by foreign Portuguese descendants and, in particular, of Sephardic Jews of Portuguese origin.

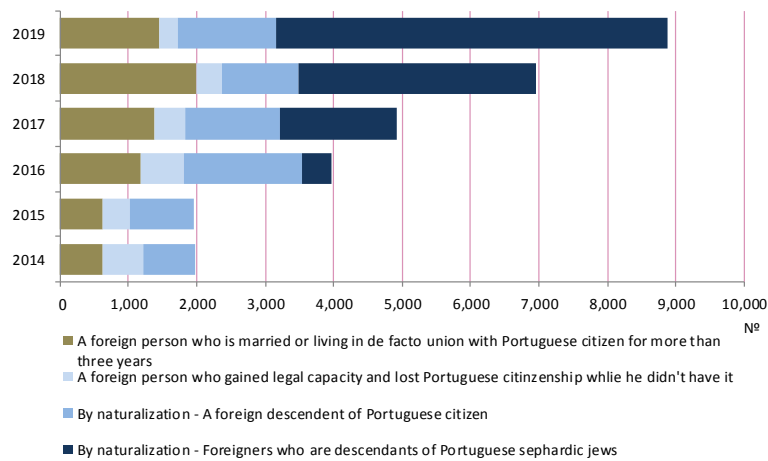
As a matter of fact, in 2019, the main reason for acquiring Portuguese citizenship by non-resident foreigners was being "descendent of Portuguese Sephardic Jews", with 61.1% of the total (5,726 cases). Following, in descending order of importance, "marriage or de facto union with a Portuguese citizen for more than three years" with 15.5% of the total (1,455 cases) and "being a descendant of a Portuguese citizen" accounting for 15.3% of the total (1,431 cases).

Figure 22: Foreign population resident in Portugal that acquired Portuguese citizenship (No.), by main reasons of acquisition, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Acquisition and attribution of Portuguese citizenship.

Figure 23: Foreign population residing abroad who acquired Portuguese citizenship (No.), by main reasons of acquisition, 2014-2019



Source: Statistics Portugal, Acquisition and attribution of Portuguese citizenship.



TECHNICAL NOTE

The electronic publication Demographic Statistics is released annually and aims to analyze the various themes of demographic behavior of the resident population in Portugal, namely aspects related to the volume and age structure of the population, live births and fertility, mortality and life expectancy, family formation and dissolution (marriages and divorces), international migratory movements, foreign population residing or staying in Portugal with legal framework and Portuguese citizenship acquisition.

This edition corresponds to the 79th edition of the thematic yearbook on Demography, published by Statistics Portugal since 1935.

The published data are generally disaggregated to the first and second levels of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and refer to the period 2014-2019. Associated to each figure are hyperlinks to data with greater geographic and temporal detail. Long series of the main demographic indicators with 10-year information are available for the period 1900-1980 and annually from 1980 to 2019.

Detailed methodological information available at: www.ine.pt, option Products, Metadata system.

Detailed statistical information available at: www.ine.pt, option Products, Statistical data, database, theme Population.