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PORTUGAL RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES 2020

POPULATION GROWTH LOWER THAN IN 2019 AS A RESULT OF THE DECREASE OF THE NATURAL BALANCE AND THE NET MIGRATION

The resident population in Portugal, on the 31st of December 2020, was estimated at 10,298,252 persons, 2,343 more than in 2019.

The slight increase in population in 2020 resulted from a net migration of 41,274 people (44,506 in 2019), which counterbalanced the negative natural balance, that decreased in 2020 to -38,931 (-25,214 in 2019). These results translated into a crude rate of increase, a crude rate of net migration and a crude rate of natural increase of 0.02%, 0.40% and -0.38%, respectively.

The number of children per woman at childbearing age dropped to 1.40 children (1.42 in 2019), because of the reduction in births in 2020.

In 2020, demographic ageing continued to increase. The ageing ratio, which compares the population aged 65 and over (elderly population) with the population aged 0 to 14 (younger population), reached the value of 167.0 elderly people for every 100 young people (163.2 in 2019).

The median age of the resident population in Portugal, which corresponds to the age that divides the population into two groups of equal size, rose from 45.5 years in 2019 to 45.8 years in 2020. In 2019, the most recent year for which there are comparable data provided by Eurostat, Portugal had the third highest median age in the European Union (EU 27: 43.9 years).

Statistics Portugal publishes the Provisional Estimates of Resident Population, Portugal, NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3 and Municipalities, for 2020, which integrated data on live births and deaths that occurred in 2020, based on information registered in the Civil Register Offices until March 2021, and estimated values for migration flows for 2020.

The information now disclosed is part of the series of Provisional Annual Estimates of Resident Population 2011-2020 (Census 2011 based) which is provisional until the definitive results of the Census 2021 are made available. This series will be revised after the final count of the definitive results of the Census 2021 is completed. **The Provisional Resident Population Estimates 2020, now released, thus refer to the last year of the Provisional Annual Estimates of Resident Population Series 2011-2020.**

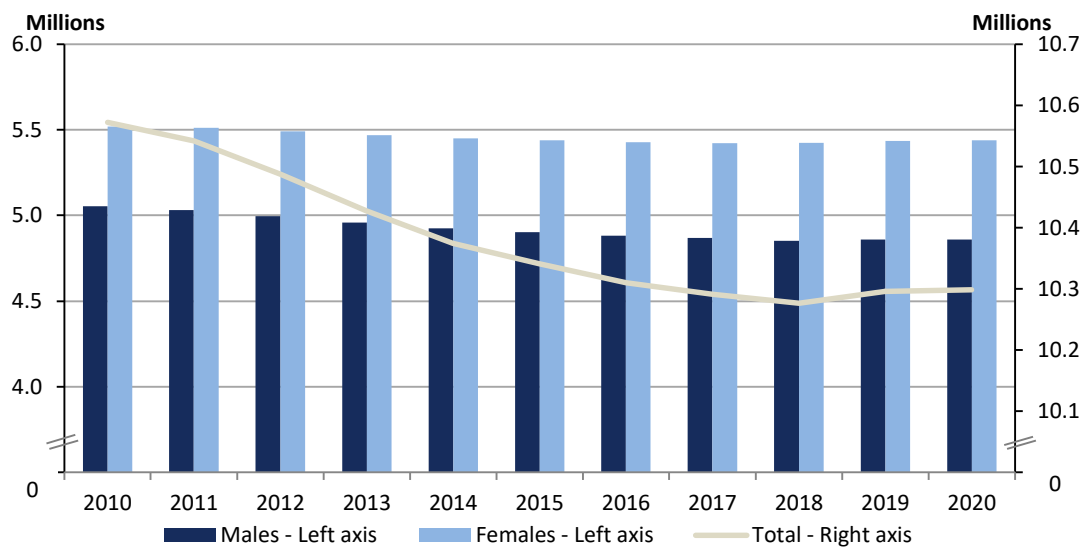
PORTUGAL RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES 2020



Increase of the resident population by 2,343 people

In 2020, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,298,252 persons, 4,858,749 men and 5,439,503 women, corresponding to more 2,343 inhabitants than in 2019. The crude rate of increase was, therefore, slightly positive (0.02%).

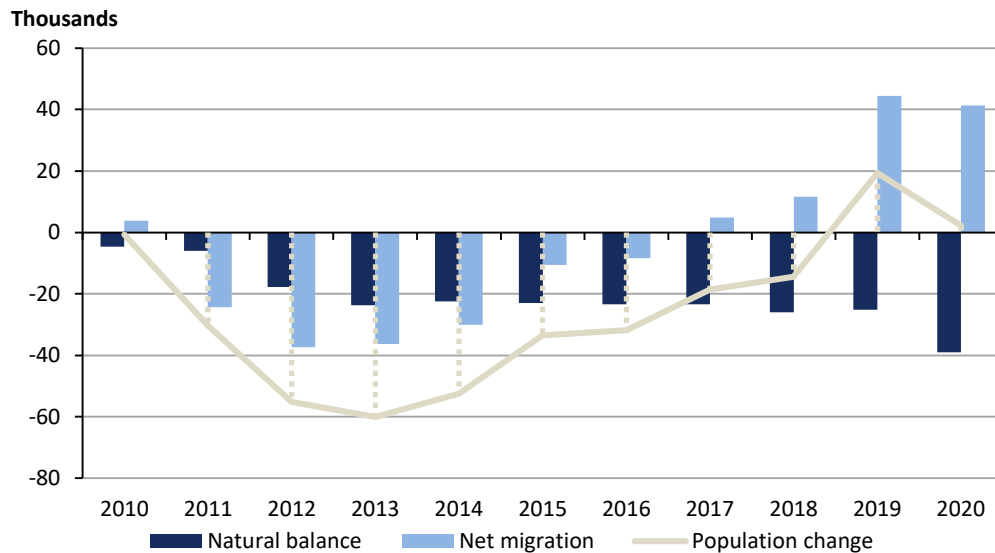
Figure 1.
Resident population by sex, Portugal, 2010-2020



Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates.

The population increase registered in 2020 was a result of a positive net migration of 41,274, although lower than that of 2019 (44,506), counterbalancing the negative natural balance, of -38,931 (-25,214 in 2019). In 2020, the crude rate of net migration registered a positive figure of 0.40% and the crude rate of natural increase a negative value of 0.38%.

Figure 2.
Population change and its components, Portugal, 2010-2020



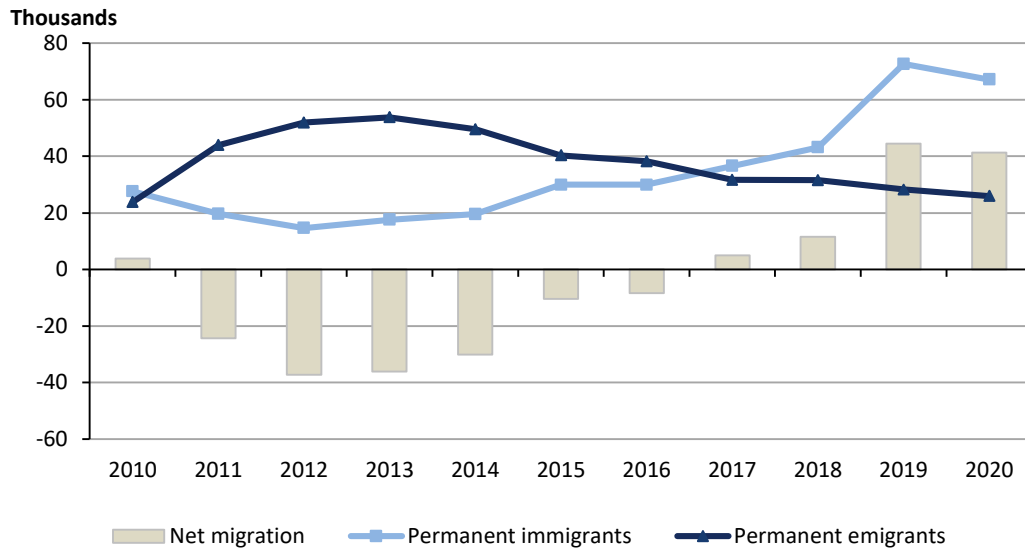
Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates.

Positive net migration for the fourth consecutive year

Despite the restrictions imposed to contain the COVID-19 disease pandemic in 2020, international migration flows registered some dynamism, with an estimated total of 67,160 permanent immigrants (compared to 72,725 in 2019) and 25,886 permanent emigrants (28,219 in 2019). The net migration (41,274) was thus positive for the fourth consecutive year.

The estimated number of temporary emigrants (42,323) continued to be higher than that of permanent emigrants (25,886), having, however, decreased by 13.3% when compared to 2019 (48,821).

Figure 3.
Net migration and its components, Portugal, 2010-2020

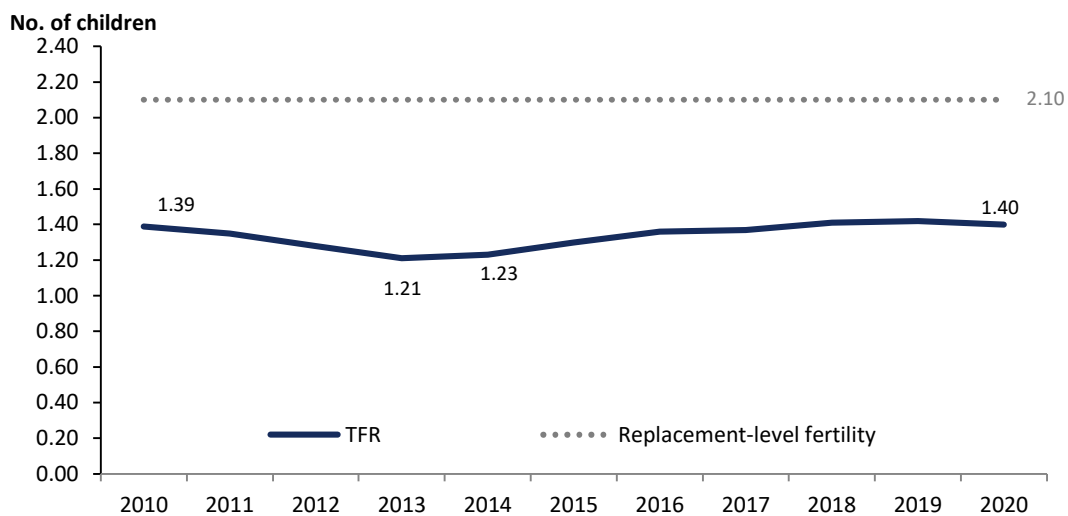


Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates.

Average number of children decreased to 1.40

After reaching the lowest value observed in 2013 (1.21 children per woman at childbearing age), the total fertility rate recovered from 2014 onwards, reaching an average of 1.42 in 2019. In 2020, this rate suffered again a slight decrease, standing at 1.40 children per woman, because of the reduction of births observed in 2020.

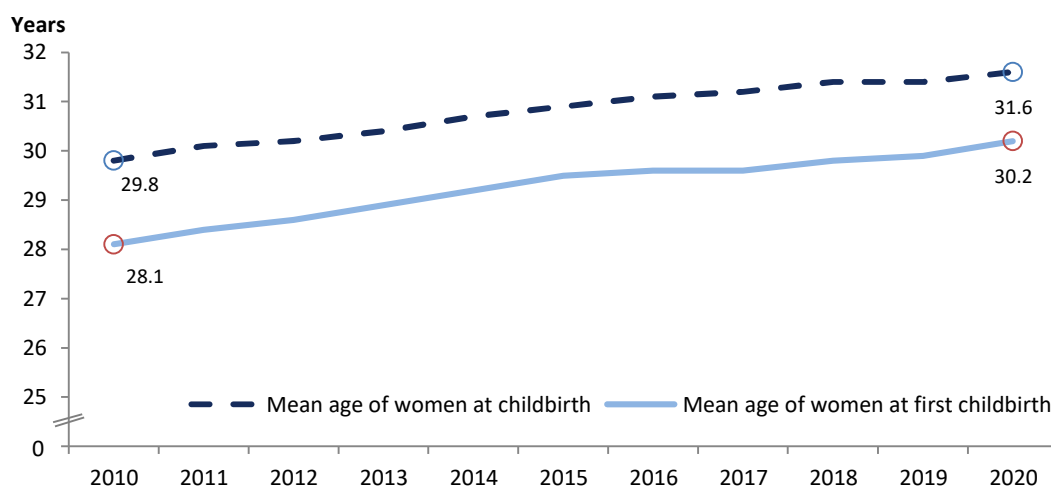
Figure 4.
Total Fertility Rate, Portugal, 2010-2020



Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates and Demographic indicators.

In 2020, the mean age of women at childbirth was 31.6 years, recording an increase of 1.8 years from 2010. The mean age of women at first childbirth was 30.2 years, having increased by 2.1 years from 2010.

Figure 5.
Mean age of women at childbirth and at first childbirth, Portugal, 2010-2020



Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates and Demographic indicators.

Demographic pressure on the working age continued to increase: total dependency ratio continued to rise

Between 2010 and 2020, the evolution of summary measures concerning the resident population's age structure highlights the worsening of demographic ageing in Portugal.

The ageing ratio, which compares the population aged 65 and over (elderly population) with the population from 0 to 14 years (younger population) continued to rise. In 2010, per 100 youngest residing in Portugal there were 123.9 elderly, a number that rose to 167.0 in 2020.

Similarly, the total dependency ratio, which corresponds to the number of young and elderly people per 100 persons aged from 15 to 64 years, continued to increase, stressing the demographic pressure on the working age population. In 2010, for every 100 persons at working age residing in Portugal there were 51.0 young and elderly people, a number that increased to 55.9 in 2020.

The renewal index of the population in active age, which corresponds to the number of people aged between 20 and 29 per 100 people aged between 55 to 64, assumes, since 2010, values below 100, that is, the number of people potentially leaving the labour market has not been compensated by the number of people potentially entering the labour market. In 2020 this index was 77.8.

Figure 6.

Resident population summary measures, Portugal, 2010-2020

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total dependency ratio	(No.)	51.0	51.4	51.9	52.5	53.0	53.4	54.1	54.7	55.1	55.6	55.9
Young-age dependency ratio	(No.)	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.2	21.1	20.9
Old-age dependency ratio	(No.)	28.2	28.8	29.4	30.3	31.1	31.8	32.5	33.3	33.9	34.5	35.0
Ageing ratio	(No.)	123.9	127.6	131.1	136.0	141.3	146.5	150.9	155.4	159.4	163.2	167.0
Renewal index of the population in active age	(No.)	96.2	93.0	88.8	86.2	83.5	81.3	79.7	78.7	77.7	77.5	77.8

Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates and Demographic indicators.

In 2019, Portugal had the third highest median age of the European Union (EU 27)

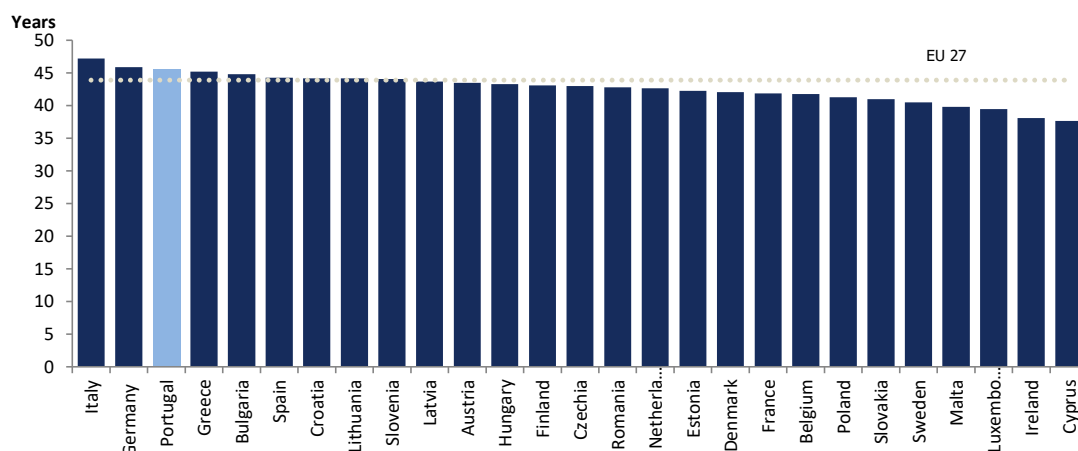
From 2010 to 2020, the median age of the residing population, which corresponds to the age which divides the population into two numerically equivalent groups, rose from 41.7 years to 45.8 years.

In 2019, the most year for which there are comparable data provided by Eurostat, Portugal had the third highest median age of the European Union (EU 27), reaching 45.5 years, just below Italy (47.2 years) and Germany (45.9 years).

In 2019, the median age of the population residing in the EU 27 was 43.9 years. Across Member States, the median age ranged from 37.7 years in Cyprus to 47.2 years in Italy.

Figure 7.

Median age of resident population, 2019



Source: Eurostat.



TECHNICAL NOTE

On this date, Statistics Portugal releases on its website, at www.ine.pt, the 2020 Provisional Resident Population Estimates, Portugal, NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3 and Municipalities, as well as other demographic indicators, according to the administrative division in force since 31st December 2020 and the NUTS 2013 version.

The information now disclosed is part of the 2011-2020 Provisional Annual Resident Population Estimates series (Census 2011 based) which, by definition, is provisional until the definitive results of the Census 2021 are made available. This series will be revised after the final count of the definitive results of the Census 2021 is completed. **The 2020 Provisional Resident Population Estimates, now released, thus refer to the last year of the Annual Provisional Estimates of Resident Population Series 2011-2020.**

Resident population estimates adopt the cohort component method, rely on the census concept of resident population, and are calculated by sex and age, up to the geographic breakdown level of municipality. Their calculation is based on the natural and migration demographic components and relies on information from other statistical operations of Statistics Portugal: live births, deaths, emigration and immigration estimates.

Regarding live births and deaths, the information relies on the so-called vital statistics, using, for statistical purposes, facts that are subject to compulsory civil registration – live births and deaths. Hence, the natural balance was obtained from data on the number of live births and deaths, occurred in 2020 and obtained from information registered in Civil Register Offices until March 2021.

Migration flows, not being subject to direct registration in Portugal, are obtained from information from other statistical operations of Statistics Portugal – Outbound Migration Survey and Labour Force Survey – which are sources for estimating annual migration flows. Additionally, the results of the most recent population census and information produced by the Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service are also used.

One should note that, because of the small population size, the use of data from the Provisional Annual Resident Population Estimates at a regional scale breakdown, namely at the municipality level, requires particular care, due to greater sensitivity to variations in the components of population evolution, particularly regarding net migration, which may increase as the reference point for annual estimates moves away from the baseline census time (Census 2011).

DEFINITIONS

Permanent emigrant: 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.



Temporary emigrant: 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.

Median age: The age which divides a population into two numerically equivalent groups.

Mean age of women at childbirth: Mean age of women when their children are born, usually for a given calendar year.

Mean age of women at first childbirth: The mean age of women when their first child is born, during a given period, usually a calendar year.

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

Old-age dependency ratio: The ratio of the number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (aged 65 and over) to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64).

Age dependency ratio of the young (young-age dependency ratio): The ratio of the number of young persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (either under 15 or under 20 depending on the context) to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64 or from 20 to 59 depending on the context).

Total dependency rate: The ratio of the elderly (ages 65 and older) plus the young (under age 15) to the population in the working ages (ages 15-64), (usually expressed as 100 people aged 15-64 years).

Ageing index: The ratio of the number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (aged 65 and over) to the number of young persons (from 0 to 14).

Working age population renewal ratio: The ratio between the population that is potentially entering and that which is leaving the labour market, normally defined as the quotient between the number of people aged between 20 and 29 years and the number of people aged between 55 and 64.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. It is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same).

Resident population: Set of persons who, regardless of being present or absent in a given housing unit at the moment of observation, have lived in the place of their usual residence for a continuous period of 12 months prior to the moment of observation, or have arrived to the place of their usual residence during the period of 12 months prior to the moment of observation, with the purpose of living there for a year, at least.

Net migration: The difference between immigration into and emigration from the country or region during a given period, usually a calendar year.

Natural balance: The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during a given period, usually a calendar year.



Crude rate of increase: The ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population of the area in question in that year. The value is expressed per 100 inhabitants.

Crude rate of net migration: The ratio of the net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 100 inhabitants.

Crude rate of natural increase: The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths occurring during a given period, usually a calendar year divided by the mid-year population of that period. The value is expressed per 100 inhabitants.

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, subtheme Population estimates.