



16 September 2022

VITAL STATISTICS – Monthly data

August 2022

DEATHS, LIVE BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES

IN AUGUST, MORTALITY RETURNED TO 2021 VALUES

In August 2022, the number of deaths was 9,257, lower than the figure registered in July 2022 (1,462 less deaths; -13.6%) and close to the value observed in August 2021 (39 more deaths; +0.4%). From January to August 2022, there were 83,971 deaths, 1,366 fewer deaths than in the same period of 2021 (-1.6%).

In August 2022, the number of deaths due to COVID-19 decreased to 227 (233 fewer deaths than in July 2022), accounting for 2.5% of all deaths. Compared with August 2021, there was a decrease of 155 deaths due to COVID-19.

In July 2022, 7,150 children were born alive, corresponding to an increase of 2.0% compared to July 2021 (7,009). The total number of live births registered in the first seven months of 2022 (45,835) was higher than the value observed in the same period of 2021 (45,059), representing a further 776 live births (+1.7 %).

In July 2022, the natural balance was -3,555, a lower figure compared to the same month of 2021, when it reached the value of -1,788. In the first seven months of 2022, the accumulated value of the natural balance was -28,730, improving the figure registered in the same period of 2021 (-31,027).

In July 2022, 4,868 marriages were celebrated, corresponding to an increase of 14.8% compared to the number of marriages held in July 2021 (626 more marriages). In the first seven months of 2022, 18,818 marriages were celebrated, 5,903 more than in the same period of 2021.

In this press release, Statistics Portugal provides **preliminary data** on the number of deaths per month until August 2022, and per week until the 35th week of 2022 (August 29th to September 4th, 2022), and the number of live births and marriages per month until July 2022, that occurred in the national territory, and comparisons with the same period of last year are made. The availability of monthly indicators of live births, deaths and marriages on the Statistics Portugal website is now the same as this press release. Thus, indicators on the preliminary monthly number of live births, deaths, and marriages, from January to July 2022, with geographical breakdowns up to NUTS 3, as well as weekly number of deaths, until the 35th week of 2022, by NUTS 3, and daily number of deaths, until September 4th, by NUTS 2, are made available.

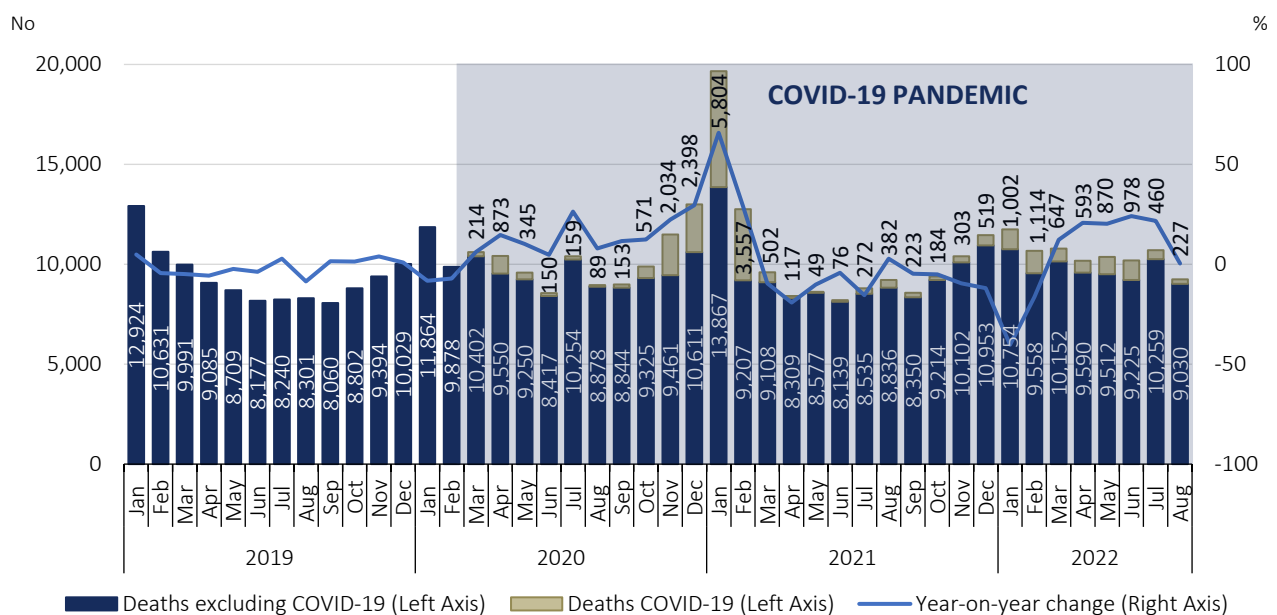
The information is obtained through the Civil Register collected under the Integrated Civil Registration and Identification System (SIRIC) until September 13th, 2022. The data presented regarding the number of deaths due to COVID-19, whose source is the Directorate-General for Health (report “Number of New Cases and Deaths Per Day”), was extracted on September 13th, 2022.

VITAL STATISTICS – Monthly Data – August 2022

In August 2022, mortality approached the value of the same month of 2021

In August 2022, the number of deaths was 9,257, 1,462 fewer deaths than in the previous month. Compared to the same month of 2021, the number of deaths increased slightly (39 more deaths; 0.4%). The number of deaths due to COVID-19 decreased to 227 (233 less deaths compared to July 2022), accounting for 2.5% of all deaths. Compared to August 2021, there was a decrease of 155 deaths (-40.6%) due to COVID-19.

Figure 1. Deaths and year-on-year change, January 2019 to August 2022



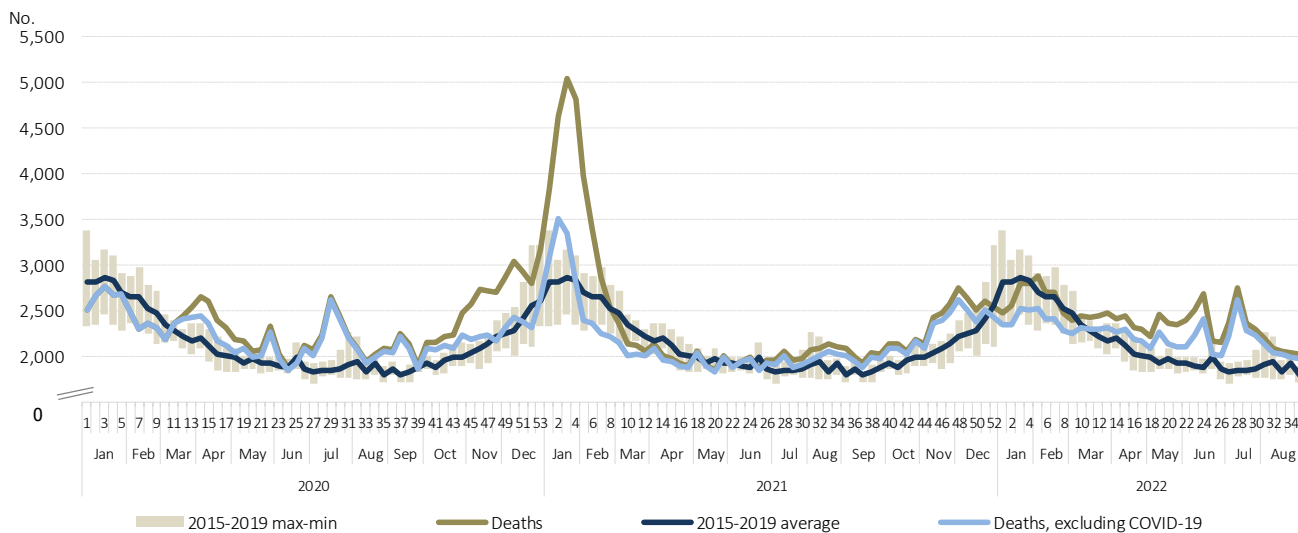
Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths. Directorate-General of Health, (extracted on 13/09/2022).

Between January 31st and February 20th, 2022 (weeks 5 to 7), the number of deaths was higher than the average of the 5 years before the pandemic¹. Between February 21st and March 6th (weeks 8 and 9), the number of deaths returned to figures below the 2015-2019 average, as had already been registered in the last week of 2021 and the first four weeks of 2022. From March 7th to September 4th (weeks 10 to 35), the number of deaths was again above the average for the reference period (2015-2019).

In the 35th week of 2022 (August 29th to September 4th), there were 2,023 deaths, of which 46 were due to COVID-19, accounting for 2.3% of all deaths.

¹ In this press release, to measure the variation in the number of deaths in relation to the pre-pandemic period, a simple calculation measure was adopted, using the average number of deaths for the five-year period 2015-2019 as basis for comparison. This measure should not, therefore, be confused with other indicators published in some studies, specially by the EuroMOMO platform. For more information see <https://www.euromomo.eu/>.

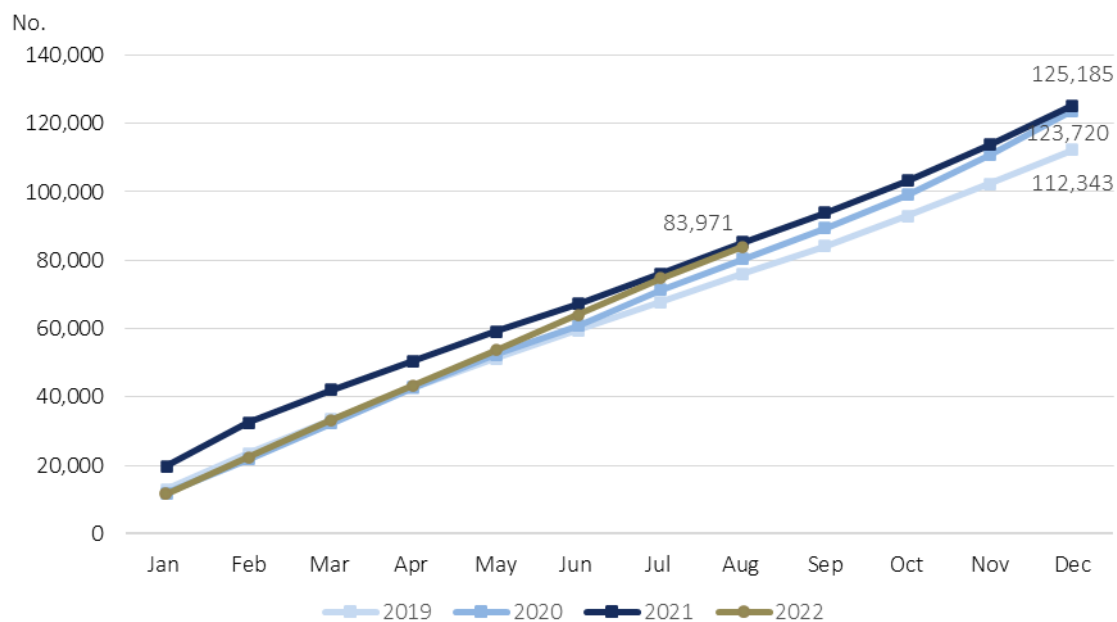
Figure 2. Deaths 2020, 2021, 2022 and average 2015-2019, by week, weeks 1 of 2020 to 35 of 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths. Directorate-General of Health, [Number of New Cases and Deaths Per Day](#) (extracted on 13/09/2022).

In the first eight months of 2022, there were 83,971 deaths, 1,366 fewer deaths than in the same period of 2021 (-1.6%).

Figure 3. Monthly deaths (cumulative values), 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths.



The “excess mortality” indicator calculated by Eurostat, compares the number of deaths recorded each month, in the European Union (EU-27) and EFTA countries, with the average number of monthly deaths in the period 2016-2019. In 2022, Portugal recorded excess mortality in all months, except for January. In June 2022, excess mortality in the EU-27 decreased to 6.2%; Portugal presented an excess of 23.9%, the highest value in the total of 29 EU-27 and EFTA countries, and, only five countries, did not registered excess mortality.

Figure 4. Monthly excess mortality in EU-27 and EFTA countries by month, January to June 2022 (2016-2019 rage = 100)

Countries	2022					
	January	February	March	April	May	June
EU 27	107.7	107.8	106.2	111.2	107.0	106,2⁽¹⁾
Austria	97.5	102.9	115.1	118.3	109.7	113.5
Belgium	99.2	100.0	100.5	116.1	104.0	106.3
Bulgaria	127.0	146.1	117.9	105.6	97.9	92.1
Croatia	118.2	125.2	108.1	106.5	100.5	101.5
Cyprus	131.3	122.6	132.9	126.1	106.1	x
Czechia	104.8	105.5	102.5	110.5	103.6	100.3
Denmark	110.4	106.8	106.3	110.5	104.7	110.6
Estonia	108.2	120.0	115.8	104.4	102.3	116.2
Finland	111.3	112.2	113.2	120.3	114.5	103.6
France	110.3	108.5	104.5	114.6	106.2	104.4
Germany	103.2	98.6	103.5	112.3	108.3	110.7
Greece	119.8	120.1	124.9	121.3	113.3	112.2
Hungary	101.3	105.5	104.7	108.4	100.2	99.7
Ireland	95.8	102.7	107.0	119.1	113.4	108.7
Italy	107.6	105.5	105.9	109.3	106.4	98.9
Latvia	105.9	111.9	108.9	102.8	100.6	106.5
Lithuania	105.5	107.6	114.6	108.0	98.5	104.6
Luxembourg	100.9	105.9	98.6	117.9	102.8	108.6
Malta	115.7	118.9	122.8	130.7	103.5	x
Netherlands	99.2	98.5	108.8	119.1	110.8	113.6
Poland	124.5	115.1	107.7	111.4	106.8	107.1
Portugal	95.7	104.1	107.0	112.5	119.2	123.9
Romania	102.4	130.4	110.5	103.2	97.5	x
Slovakia	109.4	108.3	121.6	112.7	103.9	98.1
Slovenia	103.0	113.9	108.3	112.5	107.3	110.9
Spain	105.1	103.5	100.9	108.5	113.9	116.7
Sweden	105.7	103.5	95.4	95.6	101.5	104.1
Iceland	115.3	122.5	153.4	113.0	118.3	x
Liechtenstein	136.2	146.0	108.3	91.0	86.7	93.9
Norway	98.1	106.2	116.0	111.7	110.6	112.6
Switzerland	104.4	102.4	111.8	92.4	99.1	114.4

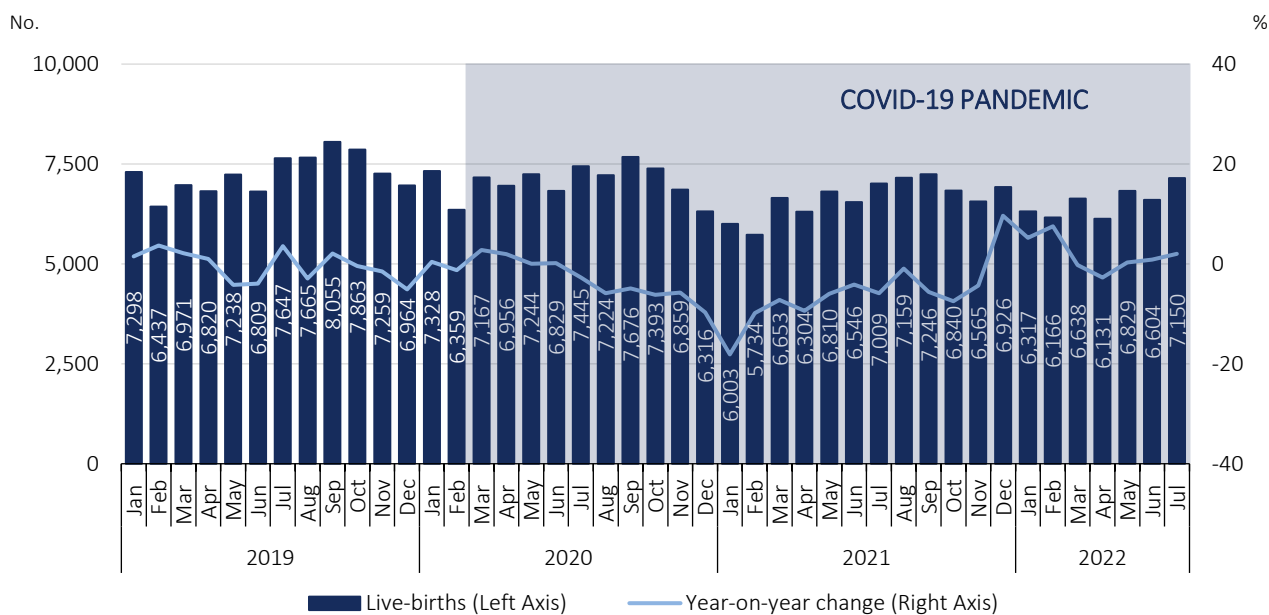
⁽¹⁾ Estimated value.

Source: Eurostat, [Excess mortality – monthly data](#) (extracted on 13/09/2022).

In July 2022, the number of live births increased 2.0% compared to the same month of 2021

In June and July 2022, respectively, 6,604 and 7,150 children were born alive, corresponding to increases of 0.9% (58 more) and 2.0% (141 more) when compared to the same months of 2021.

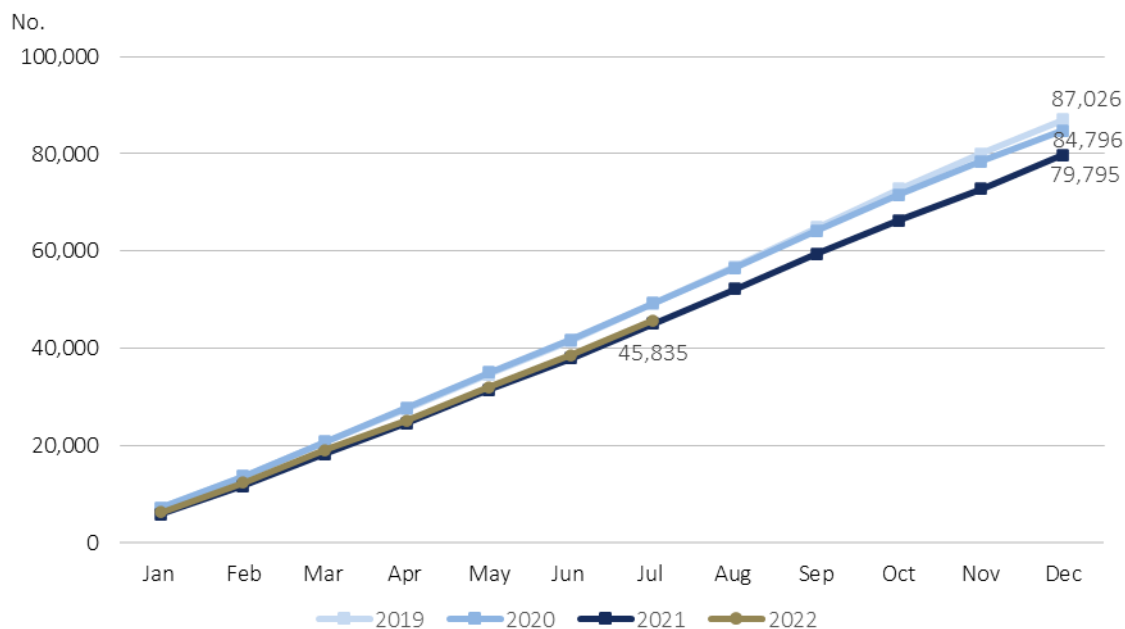
Figure 5. Live births and year-on-year change, January 2019 to July 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births.

The total number of live births registered in the first seven months of 2022 (45,835) was higher than that observed in the same period of 2021 (45,059), representing a further 776 live births (+1.7 %).

Figure 6. Monthly live births (cumulative values), 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022

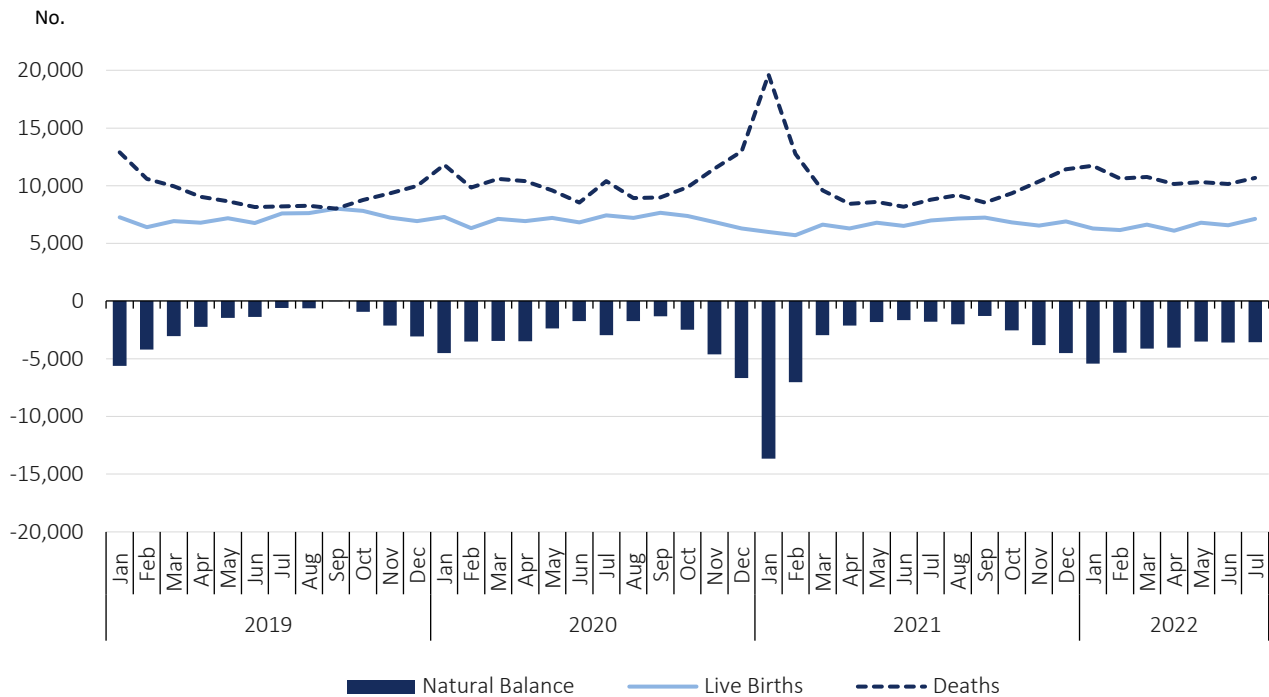


Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births.

In July 2022, the natural balance was -3,555

In June and July 2022, the natural balance registered, respectively, values of -3,584 and -3,555. The value of the natural balance recorded in July worsened compared to that registered in the same month of 2021 (-1,788).

Figure 7. Live births, deaths, and natural balance², January 2019 to July 2022

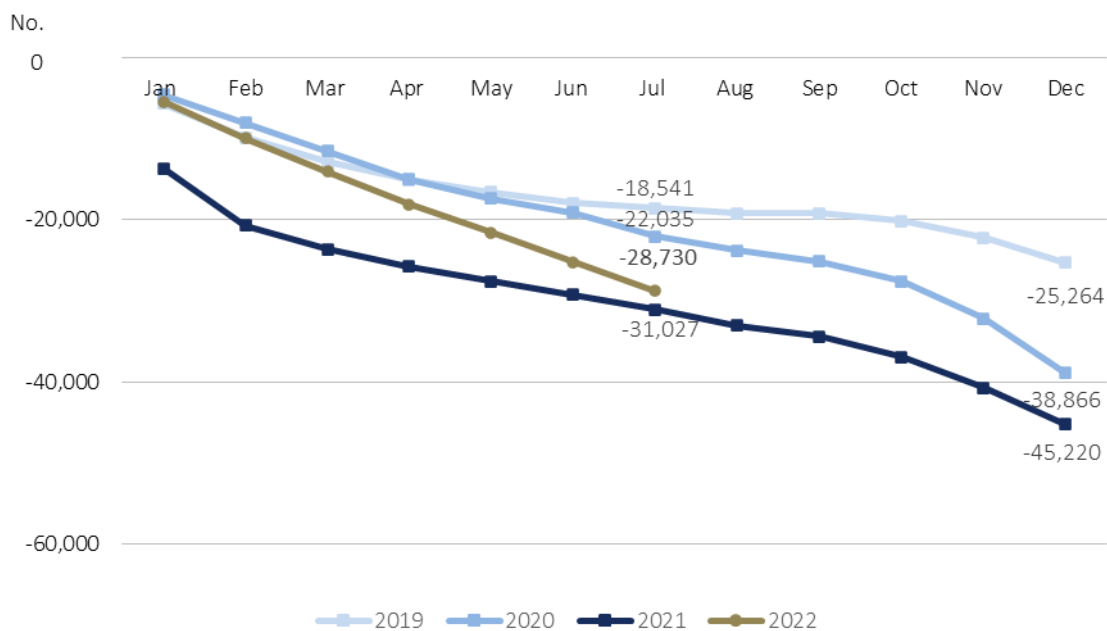


Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births, Deaths, and Demographic indicators.

In the first seven months of 2022, the accumulated value of the natural balance was -28,730, improving the figure registered in the same period of 2021 (-31,027), though worsening when compared to the same period of 2019 (-18,541) and of 2020 (-22,035).

² The natural balance is calculated based on the number of live births of mothers residing in Portugal and the number of deaths of residents in Portugal.

Figure 8. Monthly natural balance (cumulative values), 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022

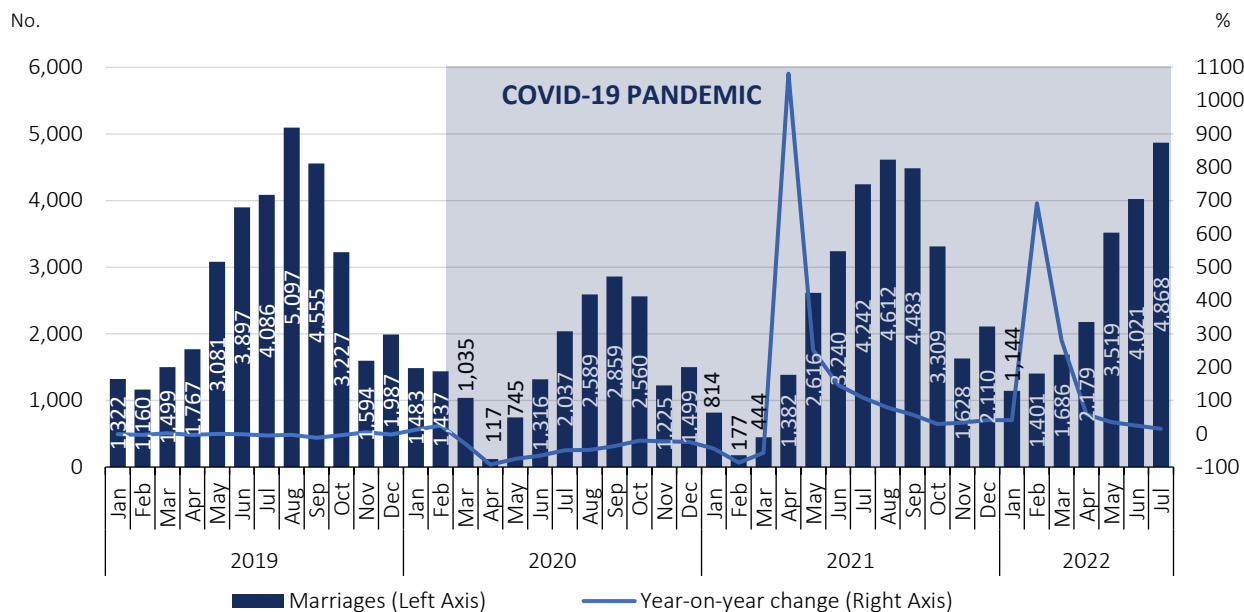


Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births, Deaths, and Demographic indicators.

In July 2022, celebrated marriages increased 14.8% compared to July 2021

In June and July 2022, 4,021 and 4,868 marriages, respectively, were celebrated, corresponding to increases of 24.1% and 14.8% regarding the number of marriages celebrated in June and July 2021 (781 and 626 more marriages).

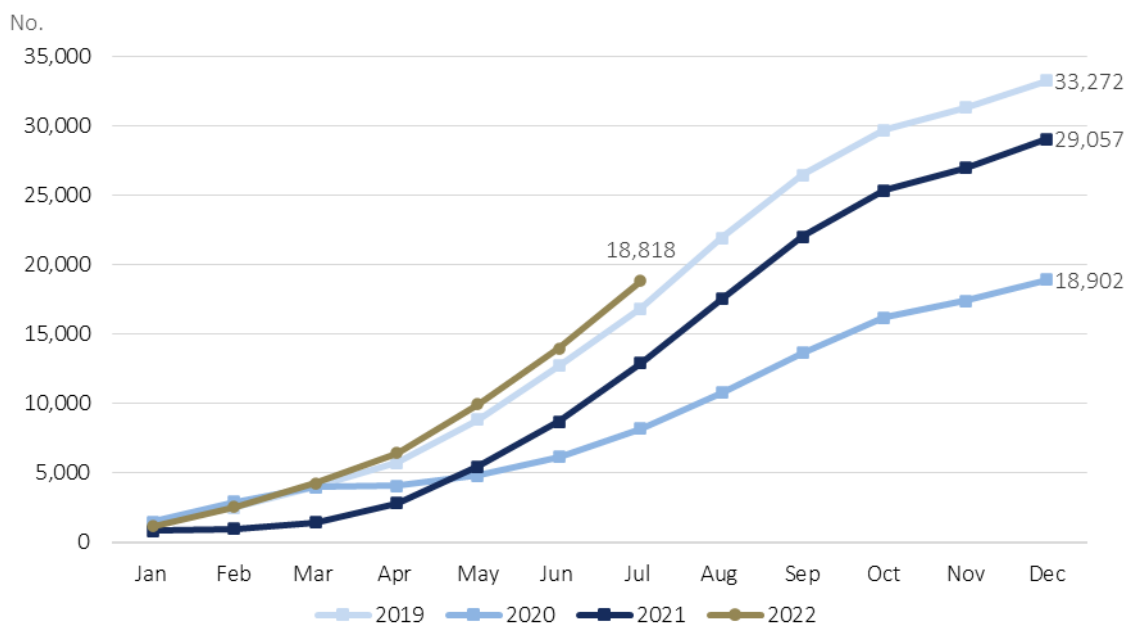
Figure 9. Marriages and year-on-year change, January 2019 to July 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Marriages.

In the first seven months of 2022, 18,818 marriages were celebrated, 5,903 more than in the same period of 2021, and 2,006 and 10,648 more than in the same months of 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Figure 10. Monthly marriages (cumulative values), 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Marriages.



TECHNICAL NOTE

Statistics Portugal releases the **preliminary** monthly **numbers** of deaths, live births, and marriages based on the information registered in the Civil Register Offices until September 13th, 2022. Indicators on the preliminary monthly number of live births, deaths, and marriages, from January to July 2022, with geographical breakdowns up to NUTS 3, as well as weekly number of deaths, until the 35th week 2022, by NUTS 3 and daily number of deaths, until September 4th by NUTS 2 are made available on the Statistics Portugal Website.

Data are obtained from statistical operations of direct and exhaustive collection on live births, deaths and marriages in Portuguese territory using facts that are subject to compulsory civil registration (birth and death) in the Sistema Integrado do Registo e Identificação Civil (SIRIC).

In addition to administrative information obtained from Civil Register Offices, Statistics Portugal collects an additional set of variables identified as statistically pertinent to the National Statistic System (NSS) and the European Statistical System (EES). Data is recorded and sent electronically, in compliance with the requirements set out by Statistics Portugal and laid down in liaison with the Instituto de Registos e Notariado (IRN) and the Instituto de Gestão Financeira e Equipamentos da Justiça (IGFEJ).

Data on the number of deaths due to COVID-19 are also used, whose source is the “Number of New Cases and Deaths Per Day” Report of the Directorate-General for Health.

DEFINITIONS

Marriage: Contract signed by two persons that intend to start a family in full partnership and cohabitation according to legislation. Note: marriage can be held between persons from different or same sex.

Live birth: This is the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother's body, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, of a product of fertilization that, after separation, breathes or shows any other signs of life, such as a beating of the heart or umbilical cord or actual contraction of any muscle subject to voluntary movement, whether the umbilical cord has been severed and whether the placenta is retained.

Death: The permanent disappearance of vital functions.

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

Year-on-year change: The year-on-year change compares the level of a variable between the reference month and the same month of the previous year.

Excess mortality (source EUROSTAT, adapted): this indicator compares the number of deaths in each month, regardless of the cause of death, with that of a pre-pandemic reference period. In this case, the reference period consists of the average number of deaths that occurred in the month under analysis during the five-year period 2016-2019. When the indicator has a value greater than 100, it means that there were more deaths than in the reference period. In the case of a value lower than 100, this means that there were fewer deaths than in the reference period.



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 Births and natality rates and subtheme Mortality and life expectancy.