



15 June 2023

ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT POPULATION IN PORTUGAL 2022

RESIDENT POPULATION INCREASES MORE THAN 46 THOUSAND PEOPLE

On December 31st, 2022, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,467,366 people, 46,249 more people than in 2021, increasing for the fourth consecutive year.

The increase in population in 2022 resulted from a net migration of 86,889 people (72,040 in 2021), which counterbalanced the negative natural balance, of -40,640 (-45,220 in 2021). These results translated into a crude rate of increase, a crude rate of net migration and a crude rate of natural increase of 0.44%, 0.83% and -0.39%, respectively.

In 2022 the number of children per woman at childbearing age increased to 1.43 children (1.35 in 2021), due to an increase in fertility.

Demographic ageing continued to increase. In 2022 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 185.6 elderly people for every 100 young people (181.3 in 2021).

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 46.7 years in 2021 to 47.0 years in 2022.

Statistics Portugal publishes on the website¹ – www.ine.pt – the Provisional Estimates of Resident Population, Portugal, NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3 and Municipalities, for 2022, based on the 2021 Census, which integrated data on live births and deaths that occurred in 2022, based on information registered in the Civil Register Offices until March 2023, and estimated values for migration flows for 2022.

On March 31st, 2023, the Definitive Annual Estimates of Resident Population 2011-2020 series was released (intercensal estimates based on the 2021 Census), which revised the Provisional Estimates of Resident Population 2011-2020 series. The Provisional Estimates of Resident Population 2021 (first year of postcensal estimates based on the 2021 Census) were also made available, which revised the *ad hoc* exercise of population estimates, released in June 2022, which was based on the provisional results of the 2021 Census. The Provisional Resident Population Estimates 2022, now released, thus refer to the second year of the new series of postcensal estimates based on the 2021 Census. Associated to this press release, there is a methodological note on the revision of the Provisional Resident Population Estimates 2011-2020 series.

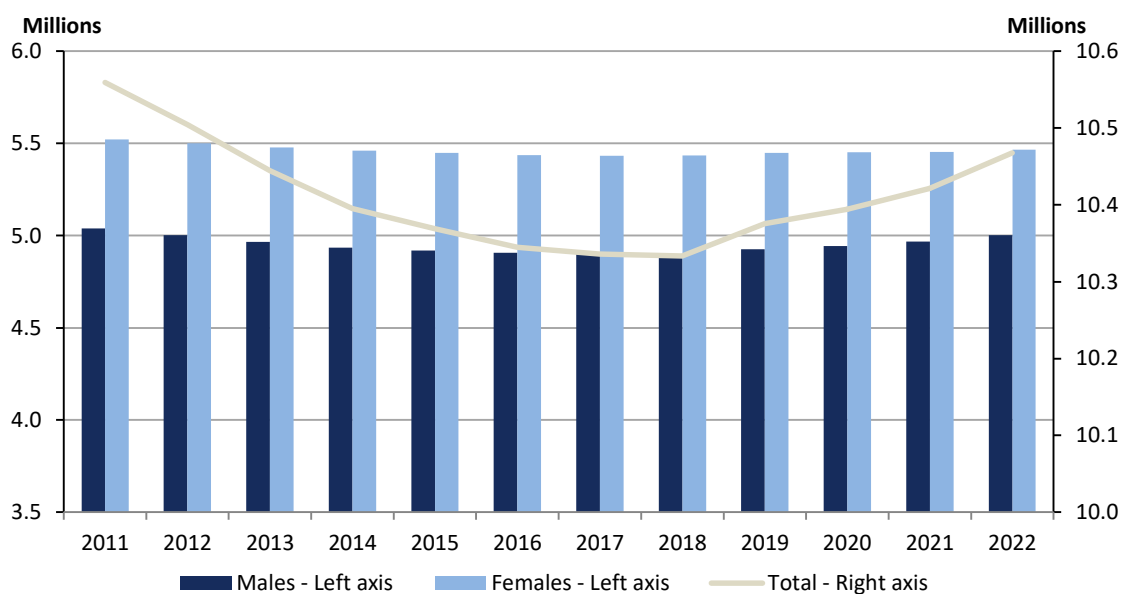
¹ The statistical data now released are available at: www.ine.pt, option Products, Statistical data, Database, Theme: Population, Subtheme: Population estimates.



The resident population in Portugal increased 46,249 people

In 2022, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,467,366 persons, 5,001,811 men and 5,465,555 women, 46,249 more inhabitants than in 2021 (10,421,117 people), corresponding to a crude rate of increase of 0.44% (0.26% in 2021). The resident population has been increasing since 2019, contrary to the downward trend seen between 2010 and 2018.

Figure 1. Resident population by sex, Portugal, 2011-2022

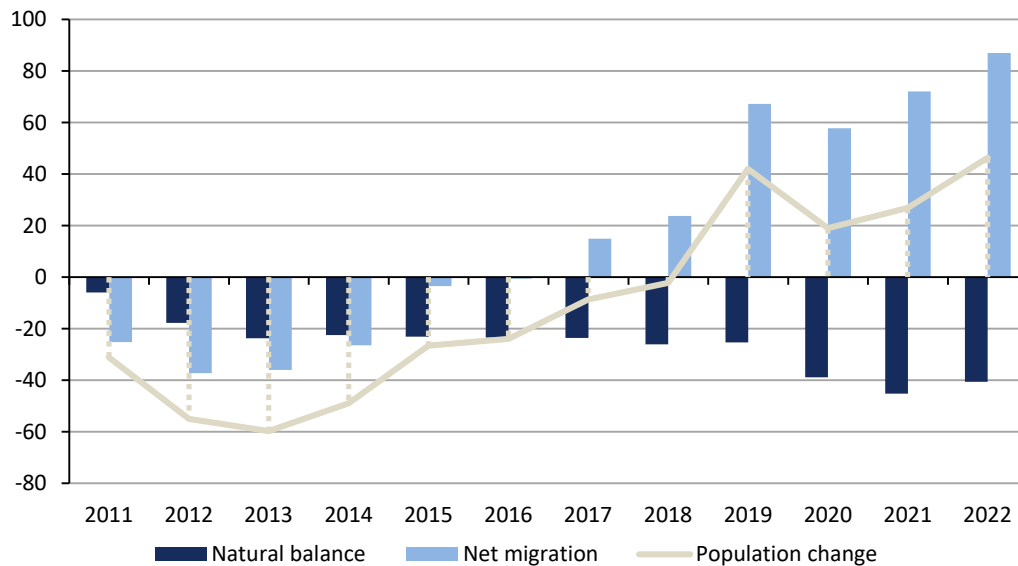


Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates.

The population increase registered in 2022 resulted from a positive net migration of 86,889, higher than that of 2021 (72,040), that counterbalanced the negative natural balance, of -40,640 (-45,220 in 2021). In 2022, the crude rate of net migration registered a positive figure of 0.83% (0.69% in 2021) and the crude rate of natural increase a negative value of 0.39% (-0.43% in 2021).

The increase in population, recorded since 2019, resulted from the positive net migration (number of immigrants greater than that of emigrants), which surpassed the negative natural balance (number of deaths greater than that of live births).

Figure 2. Population change and its components, Portugal, 2011-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates.

Positive net migration for the sixth consecutive year

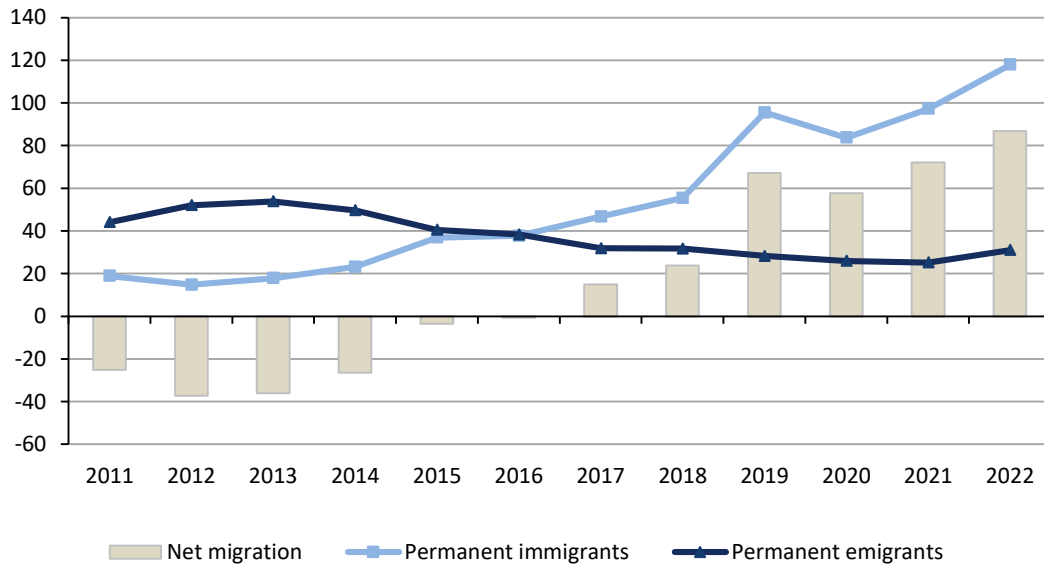
In 2022, the estimated total of permanent immigrants was 117,843 (compared to 97,119 in 2021) and 30,954 permanent emigrants (25,079 in 2021). The resulting net migration was 86,889, positive for the sixth consecutive year.

As of 2013, except for 2020 due to restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic disease, there has been a sharp increase in the number of people who entered Portugal to reside for a period equal to or greater than one year (permanent immigrants).

The reduction in the number of people who left Portugal to reside abroad for a period equal to or greater than one year (permanent emigrants) also contributed for the positive values of net migration since 2014, reaching the lowest value in 2021.



Figure 3. Net migration and its components, Portugal, 2011-2022

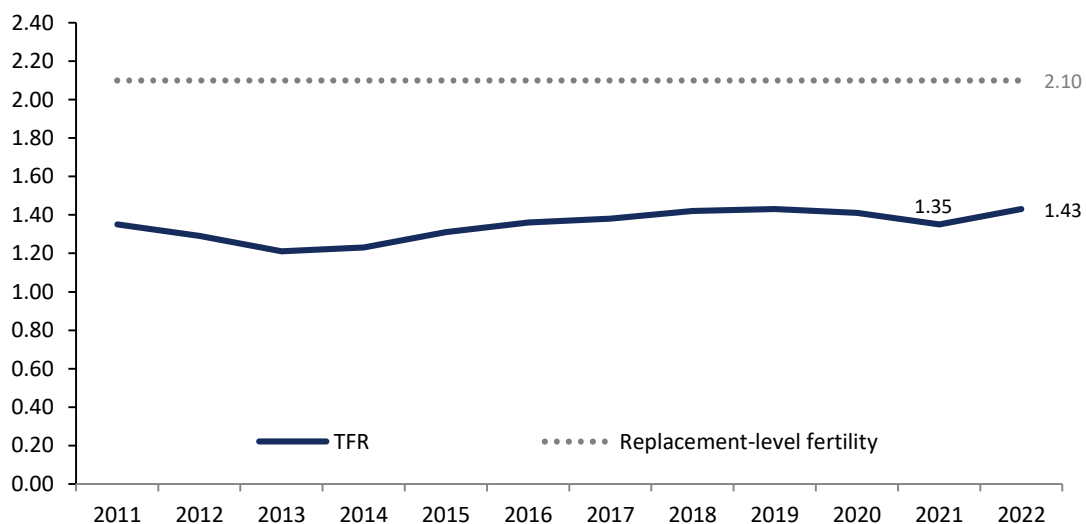


Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates.

Average number of children per woman increased to 1.43

In 2022, 83,671 live births were born to mothers residing in Portugal, 5.1% more than in 2021 (79,582), contributing to the increase of the crude birth rate, which rose from 7.6 in 2021 to 8.0 live births per thousand inhabitants in 2022. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which represents the average number of children per woman at childbearing age (15-49 years), increased from 1.35 in 2021 to 1.43 children in 2022.

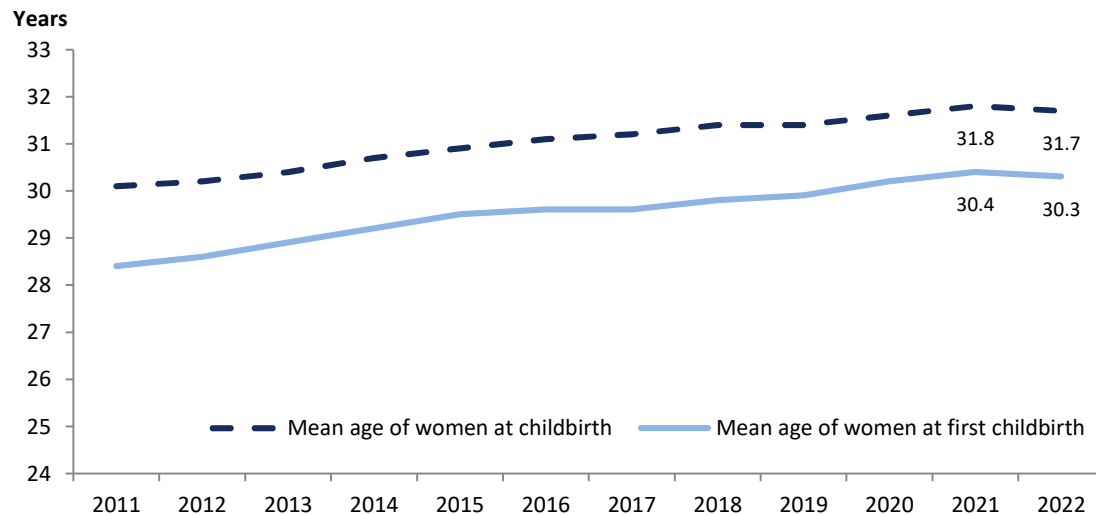
Figure 4. Total Fertility Rate (TRF), Portugal, 2011-2022



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

In 2022, contrary to the increase seen in recent years, the mean ages of women at childbirth and at first childbirth decreased. The mean age of women at childbirth (regardless of birth order) was 31.7 years old, 0.1 years less than in 2021. The mean age of women at first childbirth was 30.3 years old, 0.1 years less compared to 2021.

Figure 5. Mean age of women at childbirth and at first childbirth, Portugal, 2011-2022



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

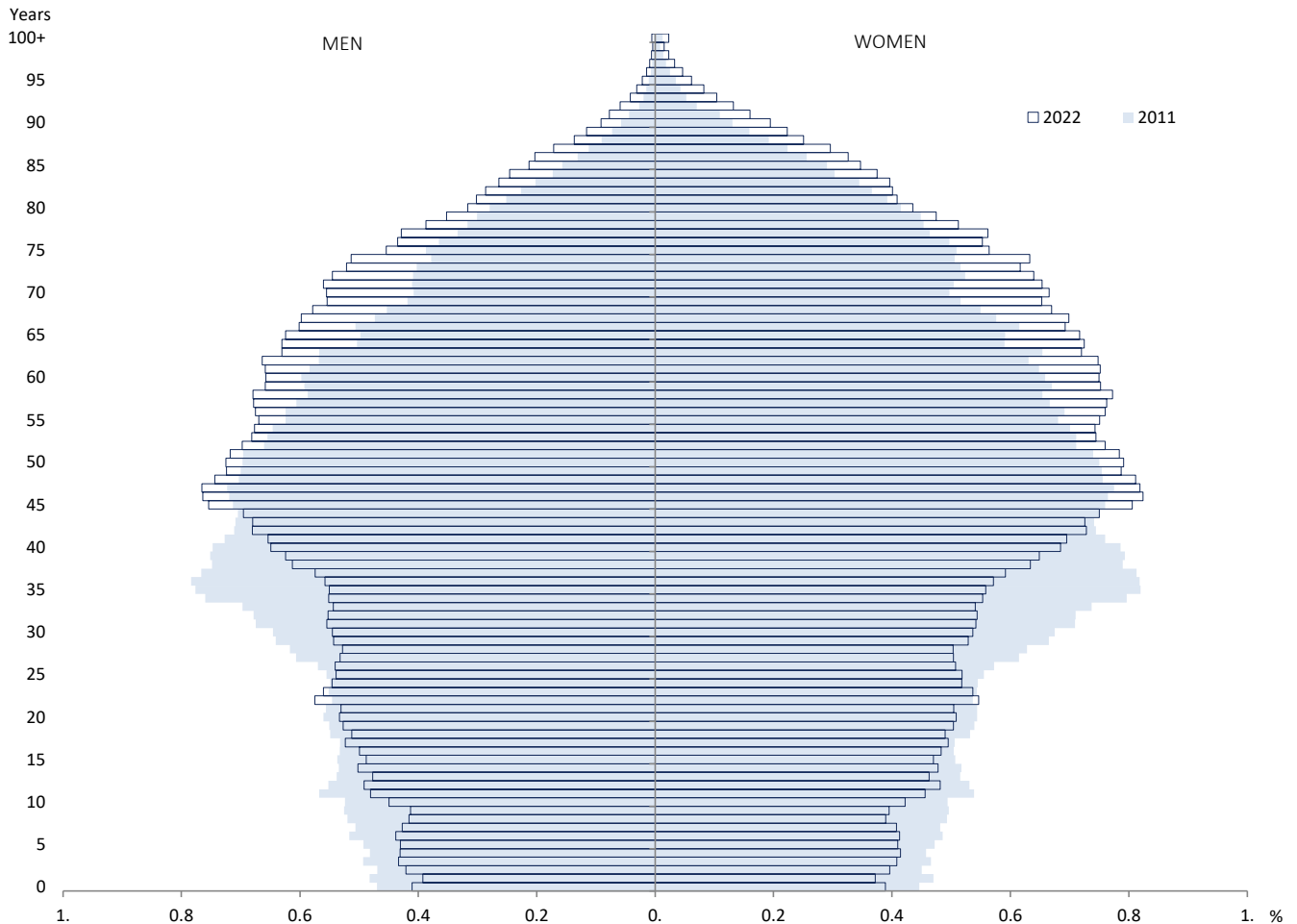
Demographic pressure on the working age population continued to increase: total dependency ratio continued to rise

Portugal maintains the demographic ageing trend, a process that is evidenced by the change in the profile of the age pyramids, as illustrated by the overlapping of the 2011 and 2022 age pyramids. The narrowing observed at the base of the age pyramid reflects the reduction in the number of young people, as a result of the low birth rates. The enlargement at the top of the age pyramid corresponds to the increase in the proportion of elderly people, result of the increase in life expectancy.

In that same period, the proportion of young people (population aged 0 to 14 years old) decreased from 15.0% to 12.9% of the total resident population. The proportion of people of working age (population aged 15 to 64) also decreased from 65.8% to 63.1%, while the percentage of elderly people (population aged 65 or over) increased from 19.2% to 24.0%.

In 2022, the median age of the population residing in Portugal, which corresponds to the age that divides the population into two groups of equal size, was 47.0 years, corresponding to an increase of 0.3 compared to 2021 (46.7 years) and 4.8 compared to 2011 (42.2 years).

Figure 6. Age pyramid, Portugal, 2011 and 2022



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

Between 2011 and 2022, 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 2011, per 100 youngest residing in Portugal there were 128.0 elderly, a number that rose to 181.3 in 2021 and 185.6 in 2022.

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 2011, for every 100 people at working age residing in Portugal there were 51.9 young and elderly people, a number that increased to 57.9 in 2021 and 58.4 in 2022. The worsening of this ratio occurred simultaneously with the continued decrease in the young-age dependency ratio (from 22.8 young-age people



per 100 people aged 15 to 64 in 2011, to 20.6 in 2021 and 20.4 in 2022) and the progressive worsening of the old-age dependency ratio (29.1 elderly per 100 people aged 15 to 64 in 2011, 37.3 in 2021 and 38.0 in 2022).

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 2011, values below 100, meaning that the number of people potentially leaving the labour market has not been compensated by the number of people potentially entering the labour market. In 2022 this index was 75.2 (75.5 in 2021).

Table 1. Resident population summary measures, Portugal, 2011-2022

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total dependency ratio	(No.)	51.9	52.3	53.0	53.5	53.9	54.6	55.2	55.8	56.6	57.3	57.9	58.4
Young-age dependency ratio	(No.)	22.8	22.6	22.4	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.4	21.2	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.4
Old-age dependency ratio	(No.)	29.1	29.7	30.6	31.4	32.1	33.0	33.8	34.6	35.6	36.5	37.3	38.0
Ageing ratio	(No.)	128.0	131.4	136.4	141.9	147.6	152.5	157.9	163.2	169.4	175.6	181.3	185.6
Renewal index of the population in active age	(No.)	92.7	88.6	85.8	82.8	80.7	79.1	78.0	76.9	76.3	76.1	75.5	75.2

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



TECHNICAL NOTE

On this date, Statistics Portugal releases on the website, at www.ine.pt, the 2022 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 on 31st December 2022 and the NUTS 2013 version.

The information now disclosed – Provisional Annual Resident Population Estimates on 31st December 2022 – is part of the new series of Provisional Annual Resident Population Estimates, which began in 2021 and incorporates the definitive results of the 2021 Census.

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 2022 and obtained from information registered in Civil Register Offices until March 2023.

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 2021).

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 birth rate: The ratio of the number of births during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

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.