



June 18th 2024

ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT POPULATION IN PORTUGAL 2023

Rectified version 18-06-2024, at 2 pm

Page 3, 1st paragraph, 1st line: where it was “...permanent emigrants was estimated at 30,954...”, now it is “...permanent emigrants was estimated at 33,666...”.

RESIDENT POPULATION EXCEEDS 10.6 MILLION

On December 31st, 2023, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,639,726 people, 123,105 more people than in 2022 (10,516,621 people), increasing for the fifth consecutive year.

The population increase in 2023 resulted from a net migration of 155,701 people (136,144 in 2022), which counterbalanced the negative natural balance of -32,596 (-40,640 in 2022). These results translated into a crude rate of increase, a crude rate of net migration and crude rate of natural increase of 1.16%, 1.47% and -0.31%, respectively (0.91%, 1.30% and -0.39%, respectively, in 2022).

In 2023, due to an increase in fertility, the number of children per woman at childbearing age increased to 1.44 children (1.42 in 2022).

Demographic ageing continued to increase. In 2023 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 188.1 elderly people for every 100 young people (184.4 in 2022).

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 46.9 years in 2022 to 47.1 years in 2023.

Statistics Portugal publishes on the website – www.ine.pt¹ – the Provisional Estimates of Resident Population, Portugal, NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3 and Municipalities for 2023, based on the 2021 Census, which integrated data on live births and deaths that occurred in 2023, based on information registered in the Civil Register Offices until March 2024, and estimated values for migration flows for 2023.

The revised Provisional Resident Population Estimates 2022 (released in June 2023) are also made available. The 2022 Provisional Resident Population Estimates were subject to an extraordinary revision, in order to include people displaced from Ukraine, who, on December 31st, 2022, were beneficiaries of the Temporary Protection regime and who were estimated to be residing in national territory.

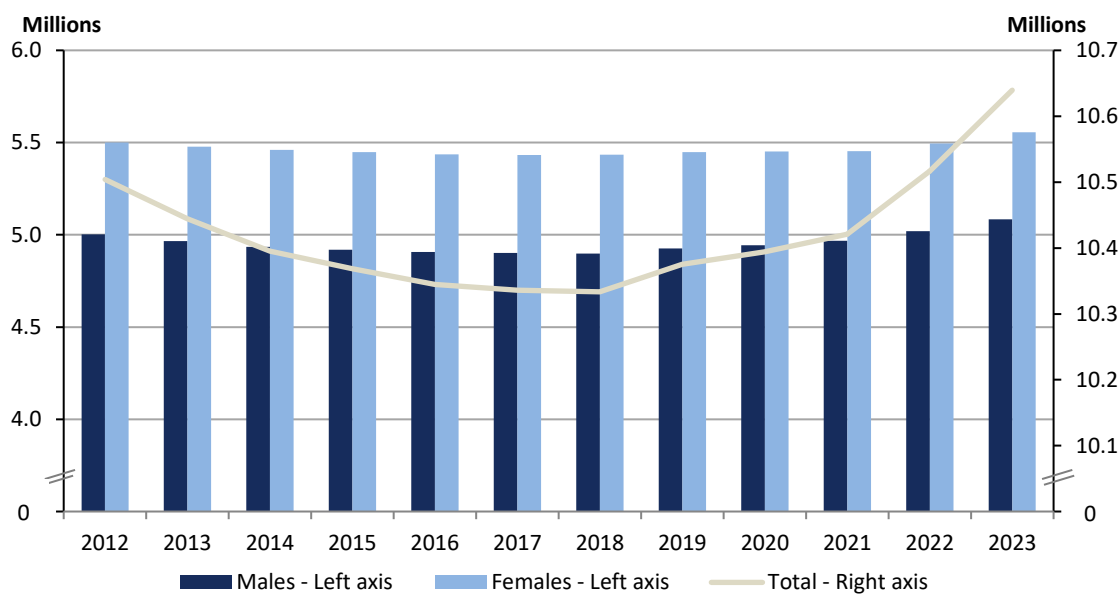
¹ The data now released are available on Statistics Portugal’s website, at: Products > Database > Theme: Population > Sub theme: Population estimates.



The resident population in Portugal exceeded 10.6 million in 2023

In 2023, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,639,726 people, 5,083,568 men and 5,556,158 women, which corresponds to an increase of 123,105 people compared to 2022 (10,516,621 people), and a crude rate of increase of 1.16% (0.91% in 2022).

Figure 1. Resident population by sex, Portugal, 2012-2023



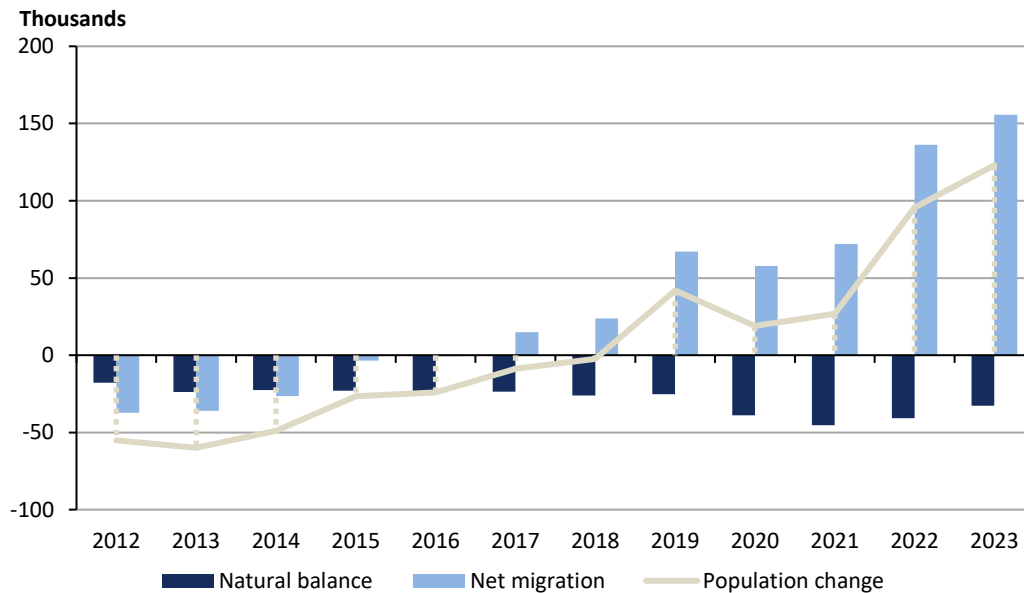
Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates.

The population increase resulted from the positive net migration, of 155,701 (136,144 in 2022), which counterbalanced the negative natural balance, of -32,596 (-40,640 in 2022). In 2023, there was thus a positive crude rate of net migration of 1.47% (1.30% in 2022), and a negative crude rate of natural increase of -0.31% (-0.39% in 2022).

The increase in population recorded in the last two years resulted from net migration that almost doubled, with an increase in the number of immigrants greater than the number of emigrants, and which surpassed the negative natural balances (number of deaths greater than the number of live births).



Figure 2. Population change and its components, Portugal, 2012-2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates.

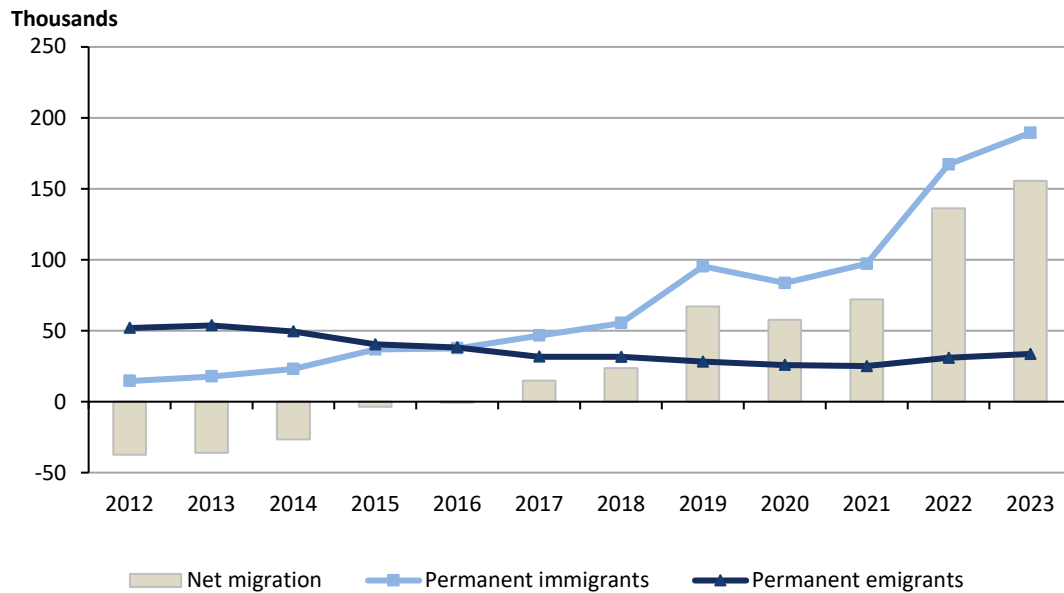
Positive net migration for the seventh consecutive year

In 2023, a total of 189,367 permanent immigrants were estimated, and the number of permanent emigrants was estimated at 33,666, resulting in a net migration of 155,701, the highest value observed in the last 10 years.

In 2022, the number of permanent immigrants had been 167,098, which represented an increase of 72.1% compared to the previous year (97,119 in 2021), and the number of permanent emigrants was 30,954, which resulted in a net migration of 136 144.

Except for 2020 due to restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 disease pandemic, there was a strong increase in the number of people who entered Portugal to reside for a period equal to or greater than one year (permanent immigrants), particularly accentuated in the last two years.

Figure 3. Net migration and its components, Portugal, 2012-2023

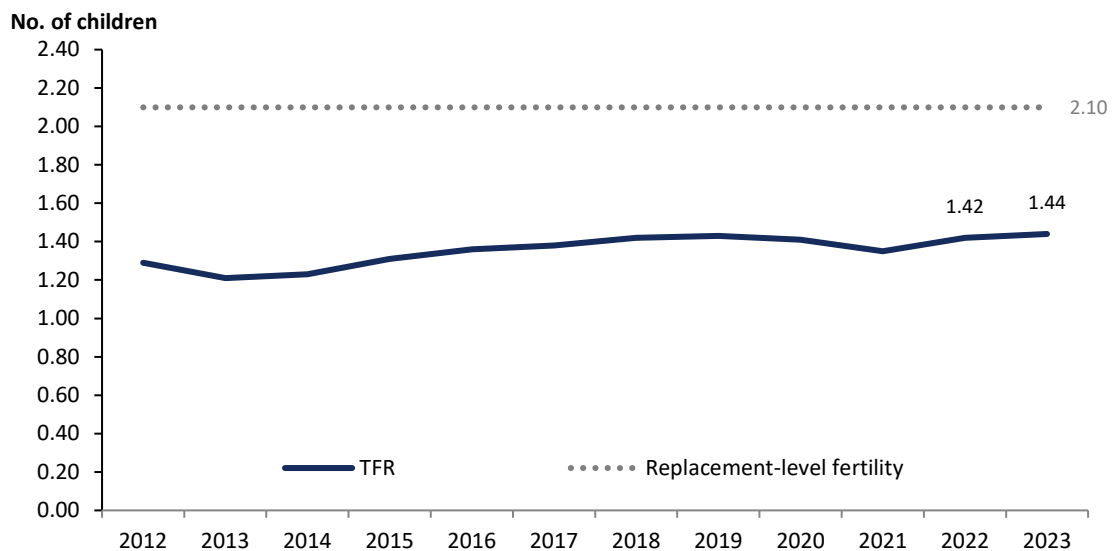


Source: Statistics Portugal, Resident population estimates.

Average number of children per woman increased to 1.44

In 2023, 85,699 live births were born to mothers residing in Portugal, 2.4% more than in 2022 (83,671), contributing to the increase of the crude birth rate, which rose from 8.0 in 2022 to 8.1 live births per thousand inhabitants in 2023. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which represents the average number of children per woman at childbearing age (15-49 years), increased from 1.42 in 2022 to 1.44 children in 2023.

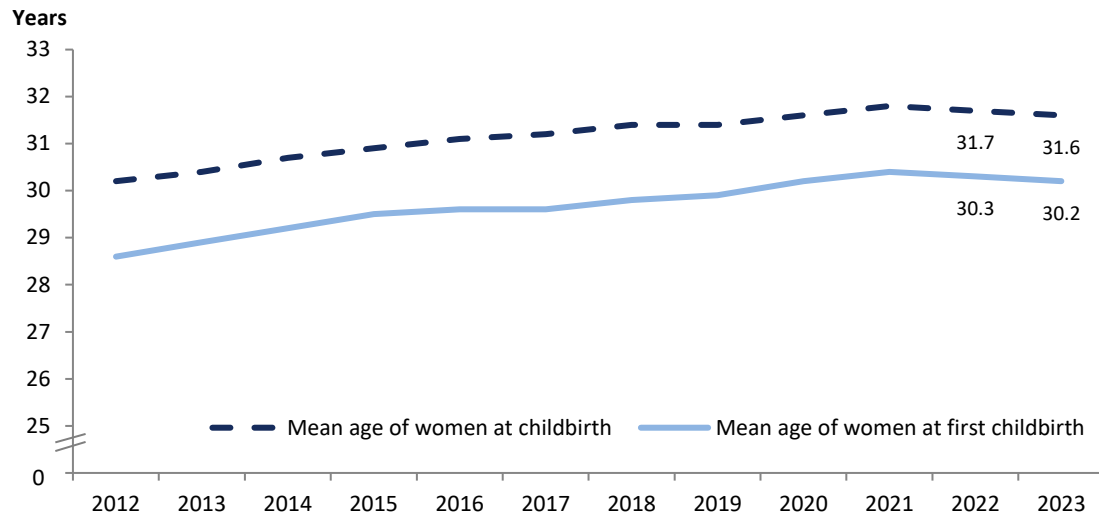
Figure 4. Total Fertility Rate (TRF), Portugal, 2012-2023



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

In 2023, the mean age of women at childbirth and at first childbirth kept the downward trend observed in 2022. In this year, the mean age of women at childbirth (regardless of birth order) was 31.6 years, 0.1 years less than in 2022. The mean age of women at first childbirth was 30.2 years, 0.1 years less compared to 2022.

Figure 5. Mean age of women at childbirth and at first childbirth, Portugal, 2012-2023



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

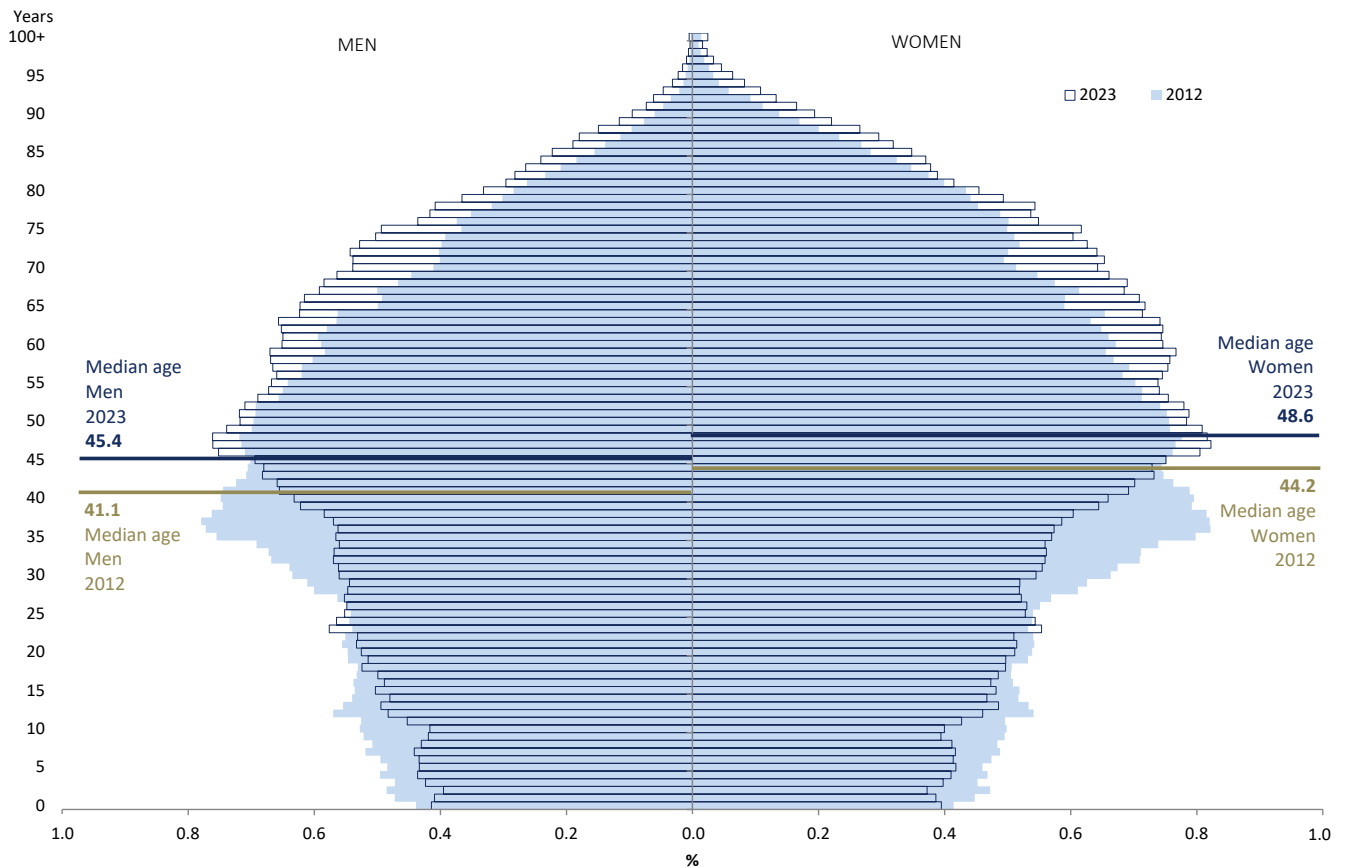
The demographic ageing trend continued, a process that is evidenced by the change in the profile of the age pyramids, as illustrated by the overlapping of the 2012 and 2023 age pyramids. The narrowing observed at the base of the age pyramid reflects the reduction in the number of young people, as a result 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 14.9% to 12.8% of the total resident population. The proportion of people of working age (population aged 15 to 64) also decreased from 65.6% to 63.1%, while the percentage of elderly people (population aged 65 or over) increased from 19.5% to 24.1%.

In 2023, 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 47.1 years, corresponding to an increase of 0.2 compared to 2022 (46.9 years) and 4.5 compared to 2012 (42.6 years).

The median age of men was 41.1 years in 2012, having increased by 4.3 years throughout the decade, reaching a value of 45.4 years in 2023. The median age of women was 44.2 years in 2012, rising to 48.6 years in 2023, an additional 4.4 years.

Figure 6. Age pyramid, Portugal, 2012 and 2023



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

Between 2012 and 2023, 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 2012, per 100 youngest residing in Portugal there were 131.4 elderly, a number that rose to 184.4 in 2022 and 188.1 in 2023.

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 2012, for every 100 people at working age residing in Portugal there were 52.3 young and elderly people, a number that increased to 58.3 in 2022 and 58.5 in 2023. The worsening of this ratio occurred simultaneously with the continued decrease in the young-age dependency ratio (from 22.6 young-age people per 100 people aged 15 to 64 in 2012, to 20.5 in 2022 and 20.3 in 2023) and the progressive worsening of the old-age dependency ratio (29.7 elderly per 100 people aged 15 to 64 in 2012, 37.8 in 2022 and 38.2 in 2023).



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 2012, 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 75.8 and in 2023 it increased to 76.5.

Figure 7. Resident population summary measures, Portugal, 2012-2023

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total dependency ratio	(No.)	52.3	53.0	53.5	53.9	54.6	55.2	55.8	56.6	57.3	57.9	58.3	Rv 58.5
Young-age dependency ratio	(No.)	22.6	22.4	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.4	21.2	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.5	Rv 20.3
Old-age dependency ratio	(No.)	29.7	30.6	31.4	32.1	33.0	33.8	34.6	35.6	36.5	37.3	37.8	Rv 38.2
Ageing ratio	(No.)	131.4	136.4	141.9	147.6	152.5	157.9	163.2	169.4	175.6	181.3	184.4	Rv 188.1
Renewal index of the population in active age	(No.)	88.6	85.8	82.8	80.7	79.1	78.0	76.9	76.3	76.1	75.5	75.8	Rv 76.5

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 2023 Provisional Resident Population Estimates as well as the revised 2022 Provisional Resident Population Estimates for Portugal, NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3 and Municipalities, as well as other demographic indicators, according to the administrative division in force and the NUTS 2013 and NUTS 2024 versions.

The information disclosed 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.

The 2022 Provisional Resident Population Estimates were subject to extraordinary revision, in order to include displaced persons from Ukraine who were beneficiaries of the Temporary Protection regime on 31st December 2022, following the revision of the 2022 Annual Immigration Estimates, in accordance with the concepts of “resident population” and “permanent immigrant”.

Displaced persons from Ukraine to whom a Temporary Protection Title was granted, valid for one year, with the possibility of extension for periods of six months up to a limit of one year (Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 29-A /2022, of March 1st, and subsequent amendments, and Law No. 67/2003, of August 23rd, which transposes into national legal Council Directive No. 2001/55/EC, of July 20th), not yet having an effective stay in the country of at least 12 months, have, however, the possibility of remaining in the national territory for a period of at least one year, fulfilling the criteria for inclusion in the resident population via immigration, according to Eurostat guidelines.

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 2023 and obtained from information registered in Civil Register Offices until March 2024.

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 administrative information are used, namely that produced by the former Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service, now designated Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum (AIMA).

It should be noted 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.