

Portugal resident population estimates  
2015

**In 2015 the resident population declined by 33.5 thousand**

The resident population in Portugal at 31 December 2015 was estimated at 10,341,330 persons, i.e. 33,492 less than the population estimated at 31 December 2014. This results in a negative crude rate of increase of -0.32%, which reflected joint negative natural change and net migration.

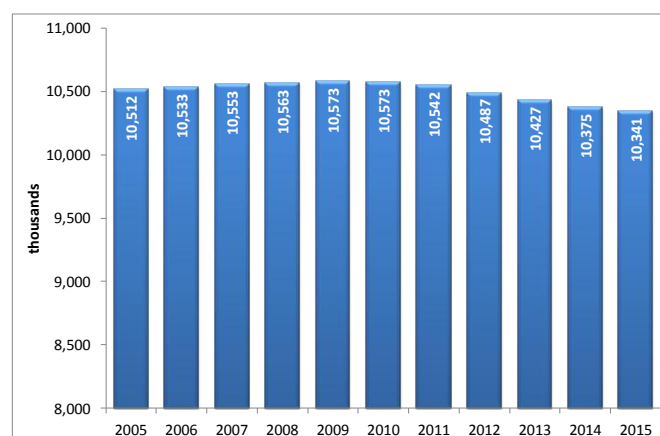
The number of deaths and live births increased, and a negative natural increase was maintained (-23,011).

Notwithstanding an increase in the estimated number of immigrants and a decline in the number of emigrants, there continued to be a negative net migration (-10,481).

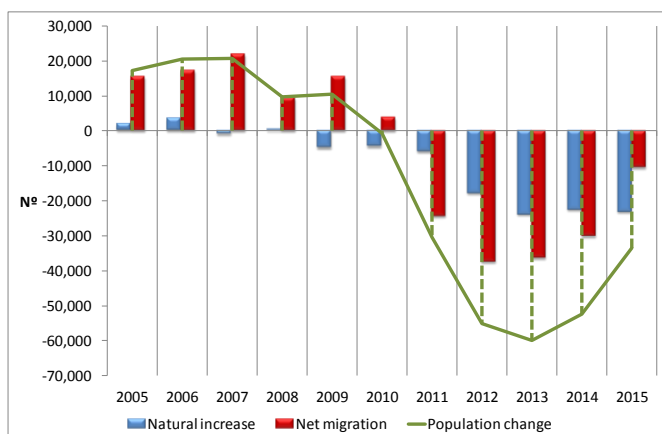
**Resident population decreased**

In 2015 the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,341,330 persons – of which 4,901,509 were men and 5 439 821 were women –, accounting for a decrease in the resident population of 33,492 inhabitants from the previous year, corresponding to a crude rate of increase of -0.32 %. Although moderating in 2015, population continued to follow the downward trend observed since 2010.

**Portugal resident population, 2005-2015**



**Population change, natural increase and net migration  
Portugal, 2005-2015**



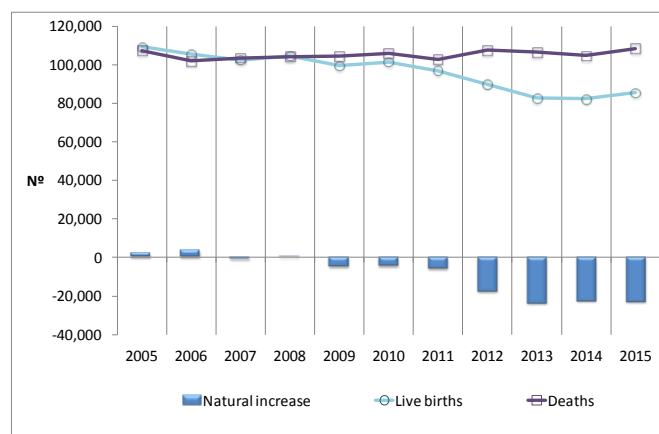
**The natural increase and the net migration remained negative**

The slowdown in the population decline in 2015 resulted from a decrease in the negative value of the net migration, which stood at -10 481 (-30,056 in 2014), although the slight raise of the negative value of the natural increase, -23,011 in 2015 compare to -22,423 in 2014. These balances resulted in a negative crude rate of natural increase of -0.22% (similar in 2014) and a negative crude migratory rate of -0.10% (-0.29% in 2014).

### The number of live births increased

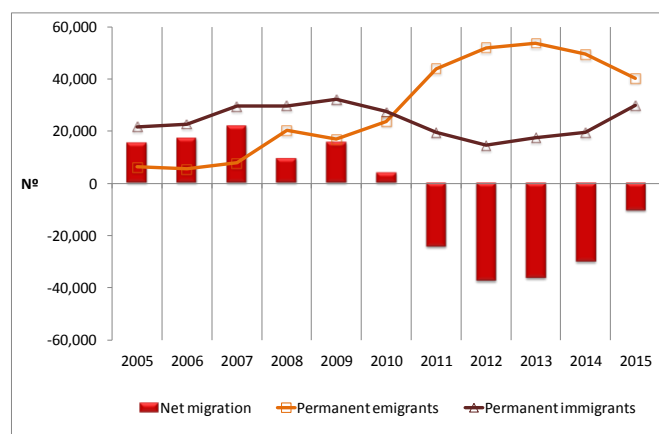
Although there was an increase in the number of live births of mothers residing in Portugal to 85,500 (3.8% more than 82,367 in 2014) the increase in the number of deaths of residents in Portugal to 108 511 (3.5% more than 104,790 in 2014) contributed to remain a negative natural change in 2015 (-23,011).

### Natural increase, live births and deaths, Portugal, 2005-2015



The net migration also remained negative in 2015, for the fifth consecutive year, albeit more moderate negative value, as a result of 40 377 permanent emigrants (that declined from the 49,572 estimated for 2014) plus 29 896 permanent immigrants (that increased from the 19,516 estimated for 2014).

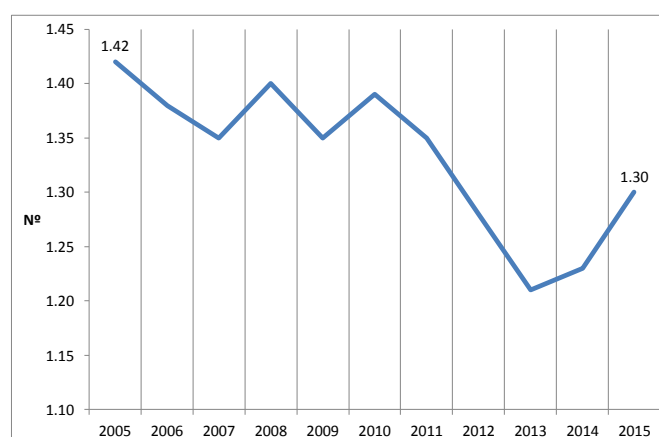
### Net migration, immigration and emigration, Portugal, 2005-2015



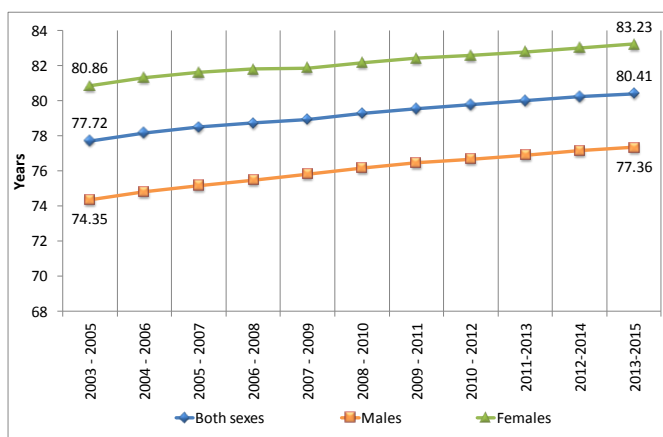
### The average number of children per woman increased

In the 2005-2015 period the total fertility rate showed a downward trend, although fluctuating slightly, reaching 1.30 children per woman in 2015, which reflected a recovery from 1.21 and 1.23 children per woman in 2013 and 2014, respectively.

### Total fertility rate, Portugal, 2005-2015



**Life expectancy at birth,  
Portugal, 2003-2005 a 2013-2015**



**Life expectancy has been increasing continuously**

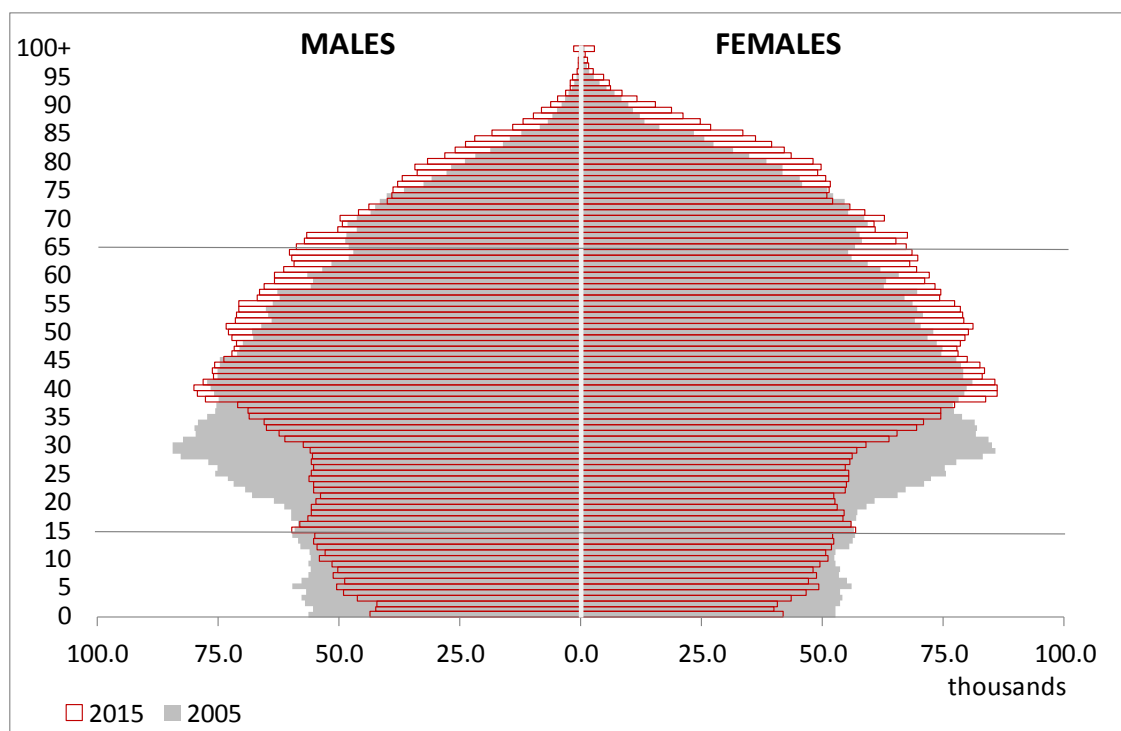
If mortality rates by age observed were maintained, life expectancy at birth would have been 77.72 years in the 2003-2005 period, increasing to 80.41 years in the 2013-2015 period. This figure is higher for women, having increased from 80.86 to 83.23 years in the same period. Male life expectancy at birth, although lower, also increased from 74.35 to 77.36 years.

**Demographic ageing continued to rise**

As a consequence of a decline in the birth rate, an increase in longevity and, more recently, the impact of emigration, changes in the size and composition by gender and age of the resident population in Portugal showed that, in addition to a decline in population in the past few years, demographic ageing continued.

From 2005 to 2015 the respective overlapped age pyramids showed double demographic ageing: the base of the pyramid narrowed, while its top widened. In this period, the number of elderly (persons aged 65 and over) increased by 316 188, the number of youth (those aged 15 and less) decreased by 208 148, and the number of working age persons (those aged from 15 to 64) decreased by 278 698.

**Age pyramids, Portugal, 2005 e 2015**



Changes in the age structure resulted from an increase of the mean age of resident population from 40.6 in 2005 to 43.7 years in 2015.

The the ageing index (the ratio of the number of elderly to the number of youth) continues to rise.

In 2005 for every 100 youth there were 109 elderly residing in Portugal, this figure rose to 147 in 2015.

As of 2000 the number of elderly is higher than that of youth.

The old-age dependency ratio, i.e. the ratio of the elderly population to working age population, also continued to increase.

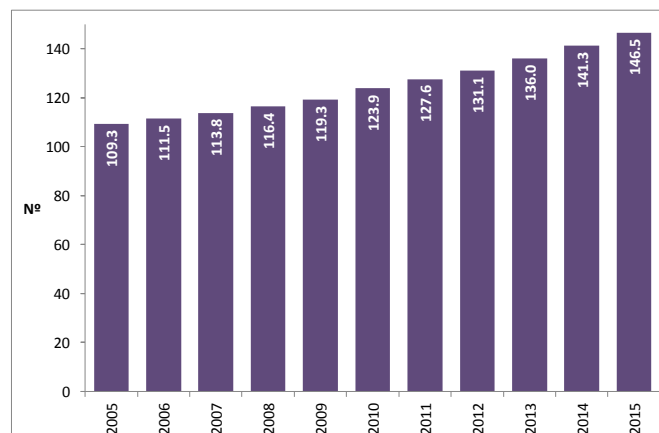
In 2005, for every 100 persons of working age there were 26 elderly residing in Portugal, a value that rose to 32 in 2015.

Working age population also aged, as shown by a decline in the working age population renewal ratio (the ratio between the population that is potentially entering and that which is potentially 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).

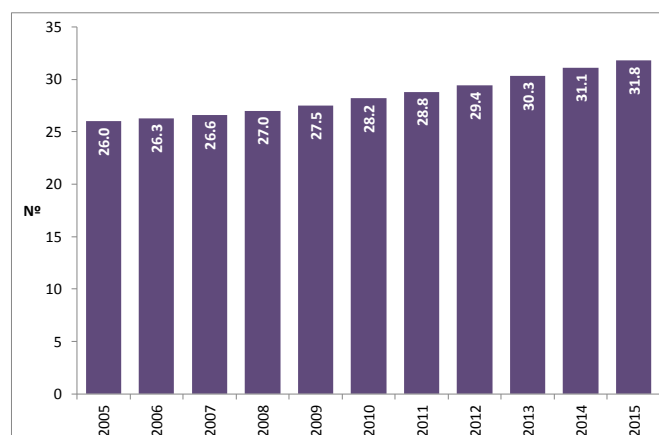
In 2005 for every 100 persons aged 55-64 there were 124 persons aged 20-29, a value that decreased to 81 in 2015.

Since 2010 that the number of persons of potential exit age from the labour market is not offset by the number of persons of potential entry age in the labour market.

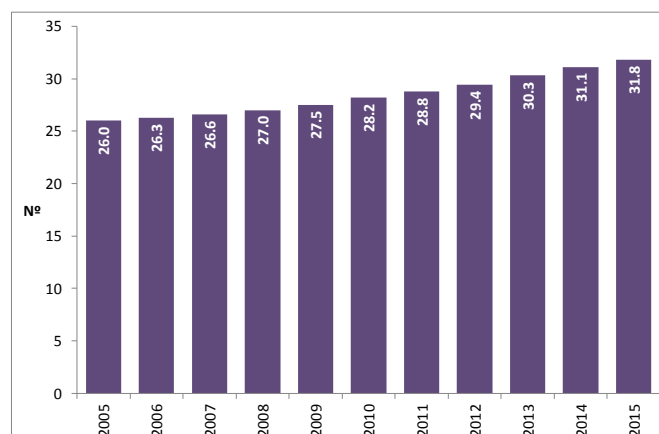
### Ageing index, Portugal, 2005-2015



### Old-age dependency ratio, Portugal, 2005-2015



### Working age population renewal ratio, Portugal, 2005-2015



### Technical note

On this date, Statistics Portugal releases on its website, at [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt), the 2015 resident population estimates as well as other demographic indicators.

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, and emigration and immigration estimates.

With regard to 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 obtained from information registered in civil registries up to March 2016.

Given that migration flows in Portugal are not subject to direct registration, the results of the latest general population censuses and information stemming from other statistical operations of Statistics Portugal – the outbound migration survey and the labour force survey – play a particularly important role in the estimation of migration flows, as well as in the analysis of information produced by the Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service.

In the calculation of resident population estimates, which is based on the concept of habitual residence, the values used for migration flows stem from annual estimates of permanent emigrants and annual estimates of permanent immigrants, with:

- 'Permanent emigrant' considered as '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';
- 'Permanent immigrant' considered as 'a person (national or foreign) who, in the reference period, entered the country with the intention of remaining here for one year or more, having previously resided abroad continuously for one year or more'.

It should be noted that 'temporary emigrant', considered as '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', is nonetheless considered as Portuguese resident in the year in question. On the other hand, 'temporary immigrant', who is considered as 'a person (national or foreign) who, in the reference period, entered the country with the intention of remaining here for less than one year, having previously resided abroad continuously for one year or more', is not considered as Portuguese resident. Hence, these two categories are not accounted for in the annual migration balance.