

16 June 2017

Portugal resident population estimates
2016

Since 2010 Portugal lost 264,000 Inhabitants

The resident population in Portugal at 31 December 2016 was estimated at 10,309,573 persons (31,757 fewer than in 2015). This results in a negative crude rate of total population change of -0.31%, reflecting the combination of negative natural and migratory balances.

Although there was an increase in the number of live births (87,126) this increase was insufficient to compensate the number of deaths (110,535) and therefore the natural balance remained negative (-23,409 in 2016, compared to 23,011 in 2015).

Despite the decline in the number of emigrants and the stabilization of the number of immigrants, the migration balance was negative (-8,348), albeit more attenuated compared to 2015 (-10,481).

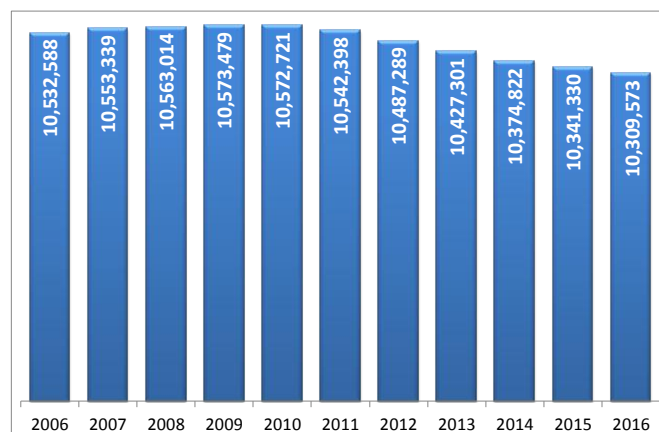
Demographic aging in Portugal continued to rise: compared to 2015, the population under the age of 15 fell to 1,442,416 (-18,416), and the population aged 65 and over increased to 2,176,640 (+35,816); the oldest population (aged 85 and over) was estimated at 285,616 (+12,234).

In 2016, the mean age of the resident population in Portugal was 43.9 years, an increase of about 3 years in the last decade.

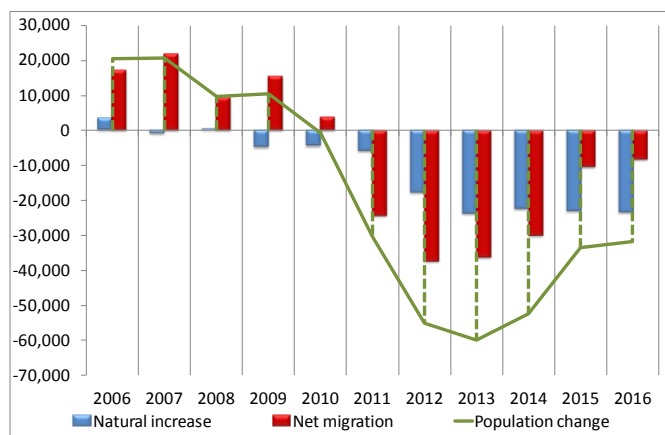
The resident population declined by 31.8 thousand

In 2016 the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,309,573 persons – of which 4,882,456 were men and 5,427,117 were women –, accounting for a decrease in the resident population of 31,757 inhabitants from the previous year, corresponding to a negative crude rate of total change of -0.31% (-0.32% in 2015). Population continued to follow the downward trend observed since 2010, although it has been attenuated in the last three years.

Portugal resident population (No.), 2006-2016



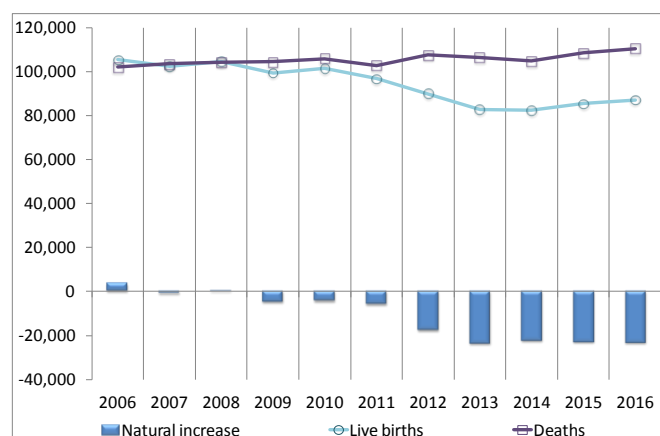
Population change, natural increase and net migration (No.), Portugal, 2006-2016



The natural increase and the net migration remained negative

The slowdown in the population decline in 2016 resulted from a decrease in the negative value of the net migration, which stood at -8,348 (-10,481 in 2015), although the slight raise of the negative value of the natural increase, -23,409 in 2016 compare to -23,011 in 2015. These balances resulted in a negative crude rate of natural increase of -0.23% (-0.22% in 2015) and a negative crude migratory rate of -0.08% (-0.10% in 2015).

Natural increase, live births and deaths (No.), Portugal, 2006-2016

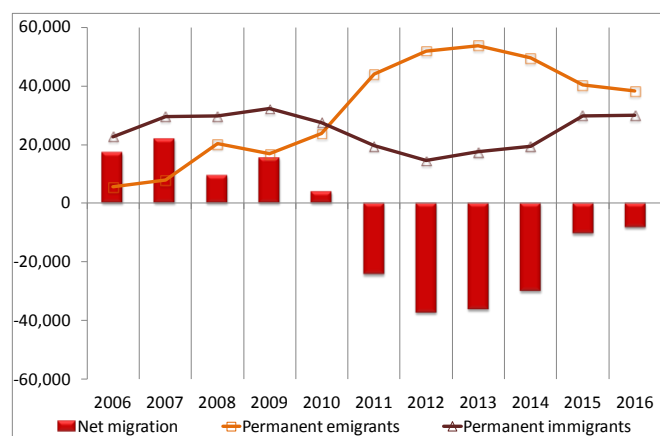


Although there was an increase in the number of live births of mothers residing in Portugal to 87,126 (1.9% more than 85,500 in 2015) the increase in the number of deaths of residents in Portugal to 110,535 (1.9% more than 108,511 in 2015) contributed to remain a negative natural change in 2016 (-23,409).

The net migration also remained negative, albeit more moderate negative value (-8,348), as a result of 38,273 permanent emigrants (that declined from the 40,377 estimated for 2015) plus 29,925 permanent immigrants (close to the estimated value for 2015: 29,896).

The estimated number of temporary emigrants continued to be higher than that of permanent emigrants, i.e. 58,878, a 3.2% decrease from the value estimated for 2015 (60,826).

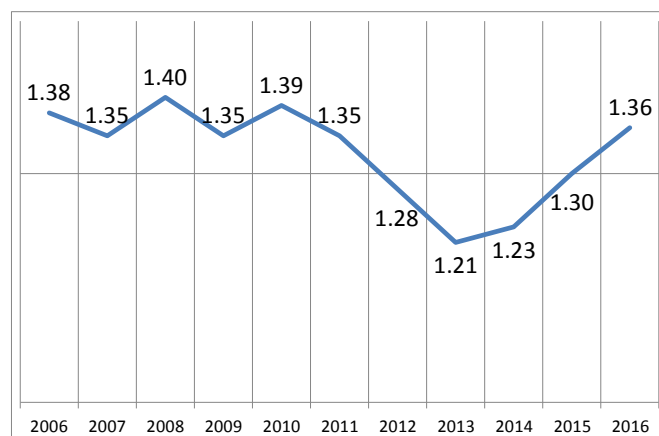
Net migration, immigration and emigration (No.), Portugal, 2006-2016



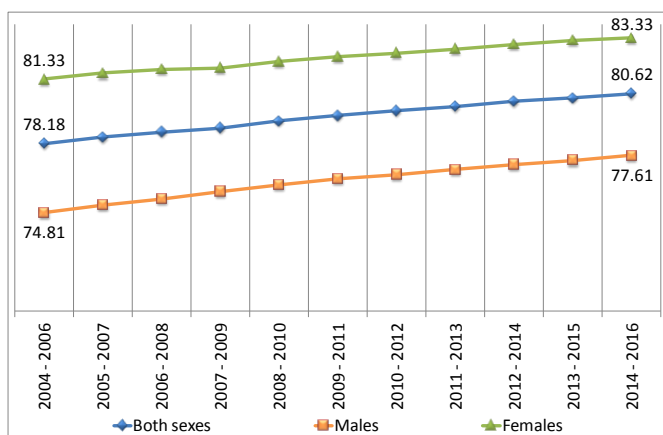
The average number of children per woman increased

In the 2006-2011 period the total fertility rate oscillated between 1.35 and 1.40 and then declined until 1.21 children per woman in 2013. In 2016 reaches 1.36 children per woman, which reflected a recovery of the observed values in the 2012-2015 period.

Total fertility rate (No.), Portugal, 2006-2016



Life expectancy at birth (Years), Total and by sex, Portugal, 2004-2006 a 2014-2016



Life expectancy has been increasing continuously

In 2014-2016, life expectancy at birth was estimated at 80.62 years, for both males and females, 77.61 years for males and 83.33 years for females. Although life expectancy at birth continues to be higher for women, life expectancy at birth for males and females has been gradually closer, as a result of greater gains for men. Within a decade, there was a gain of 2.44 years of life for the total population, 2.80 years for men and 2.00 years for women and the gap has been gradually narrowing, from 6.52 years to 5.72 years.

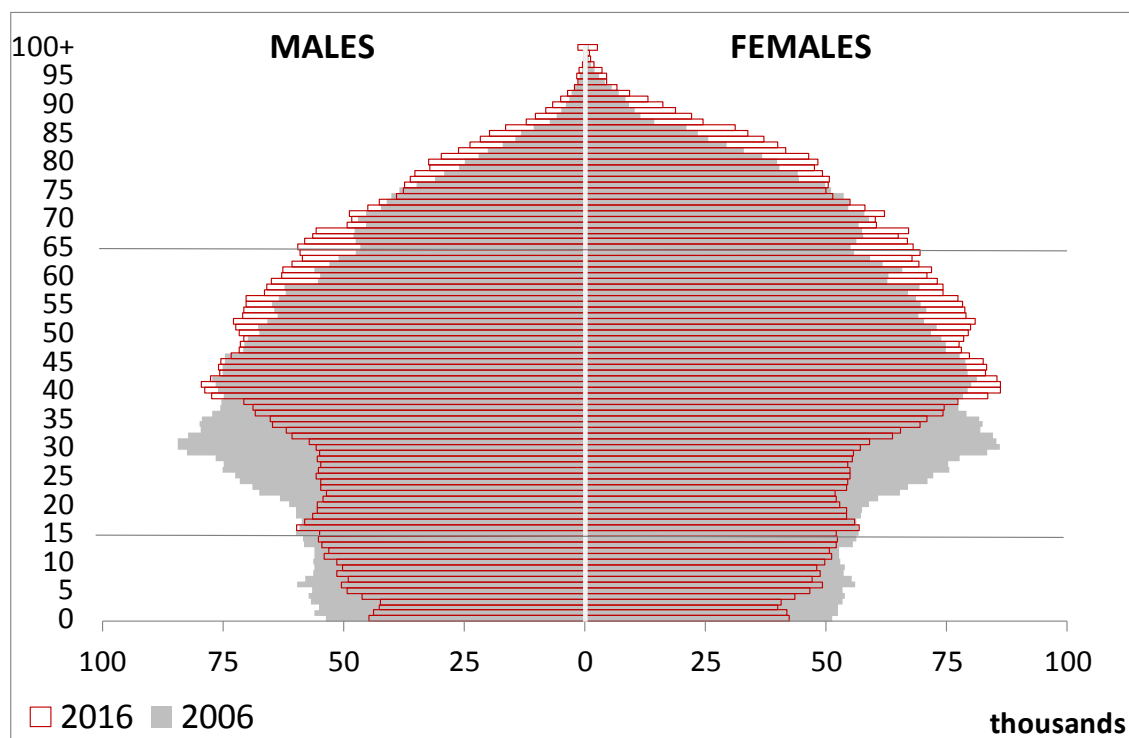
Demographic ageing continued to rise

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.

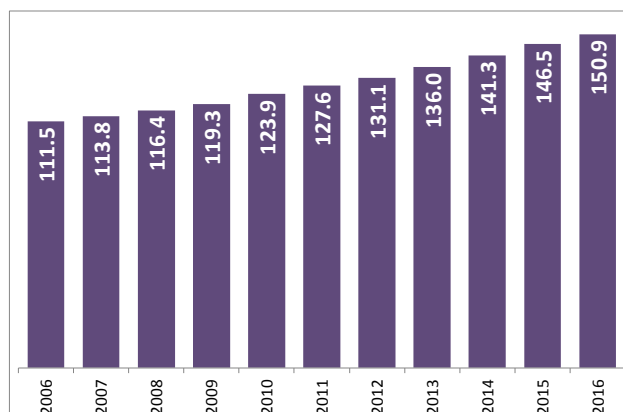
Compared to 2015, the young population (under 15 years old) fell to 1,442,416 (-18,416) and the population aged 65 and over increased to 2,176,640 persons (+35,816); the oldest population (aged 85 and over) was estimated at 285,616 (+12,234).

Over the last ten years is visible, through the overlapping age pyramids, the double demographic aging: the base of the pyramid narrowed, while its top widened. In this period, the number of elderly (persons aged 65 and over) increased by 328,961, the young population decreased by 214,572, and the number of working age persons (those aged from 15 to 64) decreased by 337,404. The mean age of resident population increased from 40.8 in 2006 to 43.9 years in 2016, which reflects an increase of 3.1 years.

Age pyramids, Portugal, 2006 e 2016



Ageing index (No.), Portugal, 2006-2016

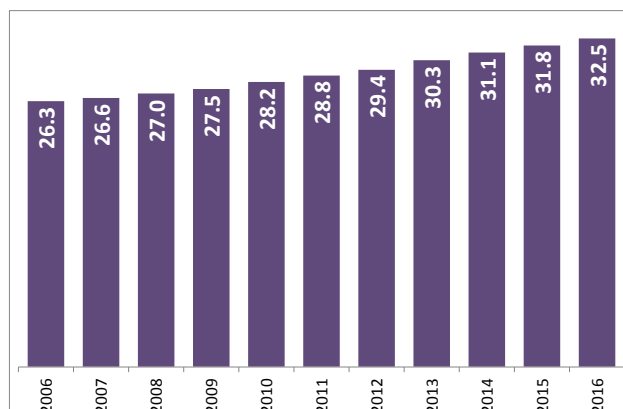


The ageing index (the ratio of the number of elderly to the number of youth) continues to rise.

In 2006 for every 100 youth there were 112 elderly residing in Portugal, this figure rose to 151 in 2016.

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

Old-age dependency ratio (No.), Portugal, 2006-2016



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

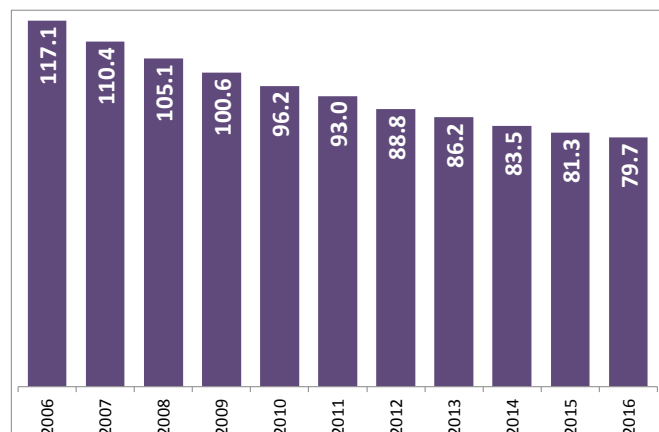
In 2006, for every 100 persons of working age there were 26 elderly residing in Portugal, a value that rose to 33 in 2016.

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 2006 for every 100 persons aged 55-64 there were 117 persons aged 20-29, a value that decreased to 80 in 2016.

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.

Working age population renewal ratio (No.), Portugal, 2006-2016



Technical note

On this date, Statistics Portugal releases on its website, at www.ine.pt, the 2016 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, occurred in 2016 and obtained from information registered in civil registries up to March 2017.

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.