

## Demographic Statistics

2016

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### **The number of live births per woman slightly recovers to 1.36 in 2016**

The demographic situation in Portugal continues to be characterized by the decrease of the resident population, despite the increase of live births and the decrease of emigration. The population decline has been occurring since 2010, although it was mitigated in the last three years.

There was a slight increase in the number of live births in 2016 (87,126 live births) compared with 2015 (85,500 live births). However, this increase was insufficient to counterbalance the number of deaths (110,535); the natural increase remained negative (-23,409) in 2016.

29,925 persons were estimated to have entered Portugal (as permanent immigrants) in 2016, a close number to the one registered in 2015 (29,896); 38,273 persons have left Portugal (as permanent emigrants), a decrease of 5.2% compared with the previous year (40,377). The combined effect of these flows has resulted in a negative net migration (- 8,348), even if lower when compared with 2015.

As a result of this dynamics, the resident population was estimated at 10,309,573 persons, i.e. 31,757 less than in 2015, accounting for a crude rate of increase of -0.31% (-0.32% in 2015).

The total fertility rate increased to 1.36 children per woman, slightly improving for the third consecutive year.

Life expectancy at birth was estimated at 80.62 years, for the 2014-2016 triennium, continuing to be higher for women when compared to men (83.33 and 77.61 years respectively).

There were 32,399 marriages in Portugal in 2016, a number very close to the one registered in 2015, even though the marriages between persons of the opposite sex slightly decreased.

The number of divorces decreased to 22,340, less 1,037 when compared with 2015.

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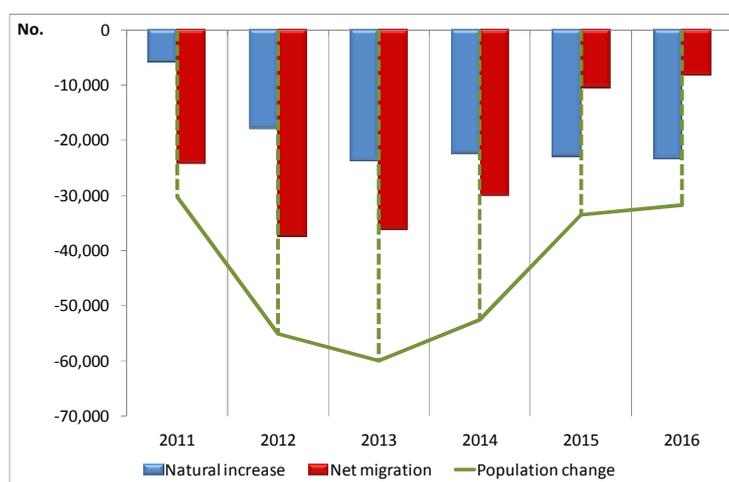
Statistics Portugal released today on its website – [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt) – the publication Demographic Statistics 2016, which presents, in addition to a global analysis of the demographic situation in 2016, a broad set of demographic indicators related to the demographic situation of the resident population in Portugal: volume and age structure, natural and migratory growth, live births and fertility, mortality and life expectancy, family formation and dissolution (marriages and divorces), international migratory flows, foreign population residing or staying in Portugal with legal status and acquisition and attribution of Portuguese citizenship.

### Net Migration less negative in 2016

In 2016 the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,309,573 persons (4,882,456 men, 5,427,117 women), which accounted for a 31,757 decline from the previous year, i.e. a crude rate of increase of -0.31% (-0.32% in 2015). Although less sharp, the population's downward trend observed since 2011 continued in 2016.

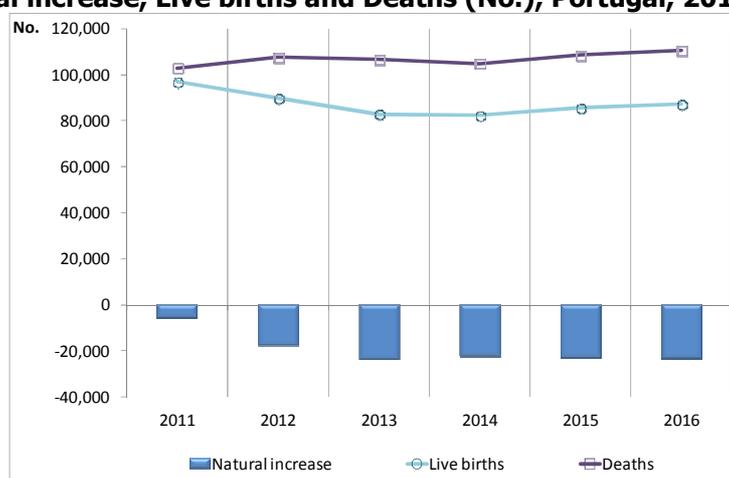
The slowdown in population decline in 2016 resulted from a lower negative value of the net migration, which stood at -8,348 (-10,481 in 2015), despite the slight worsening of the natural increase (-23,409 vis-à-vis -23,011 in 2015). These balances corresponded to a rate of natural increase of -0.23%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

### Population change, Natural increase and Net migration (No.), Portugal, 2011-2016



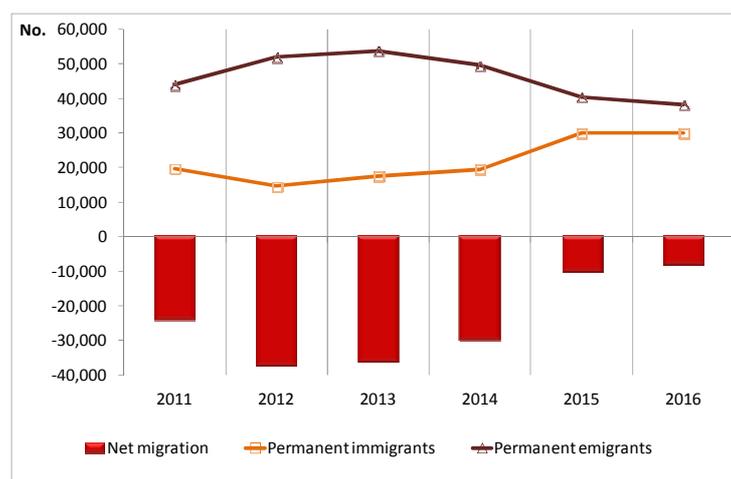
In fact, although the number of live births of mothers residing in Portugal increased 1.9% (87,126 vis-à-vis 85,500 in 2015), the number of deaths of Portuguese residents also increased to 110,535 (more 1.8% than the 108,539 observed in 2015), as the negative natural increase continued in 2016.

### Natural increase, Live births and Deaths (No.), Portugal, 2011-2016



The net migration was negative in 2016 for the sixth consecutive year, albeit less sharp than in the previous years. The evolution from 2015 resulted from the joint effect of a decline of 5.2% in the number of permanent emigrants (38,273 in 2016 and 40,377 in 2015) and a stabilization in the number of permanent immigrants (29,925 in 2016 and 29,986 in 2015).

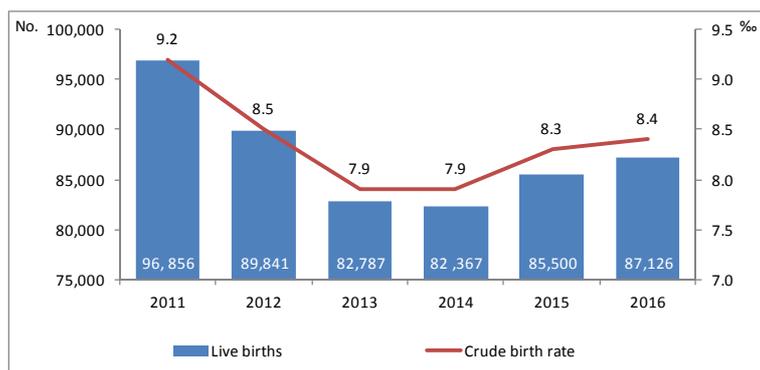
### Net migration, Immigration and Emigration (No.), Portugal, 2011-2016



### Number of live births increased 1.9%

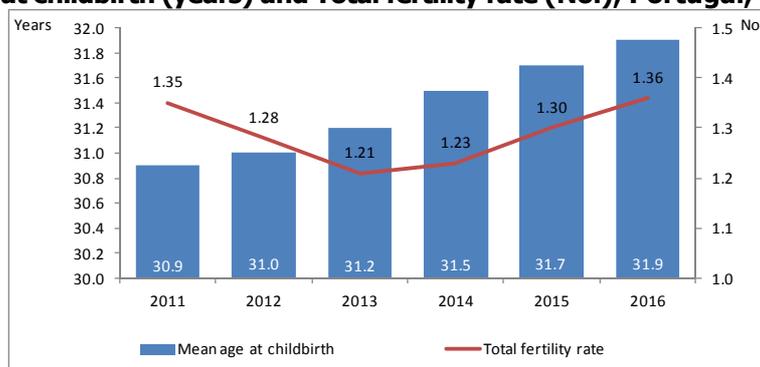
In 2016 there were 87,126 live births from women residing in Portugal, an increase of 1.9% compared with the value registered in 2015. This increase implied a growth in the crude birth rate from 8.3 to 8.4 live births per thousand inhabitants.

### Live births (No.) and Crude birth rate (‰), Portugal, 2011-2016



The increase in the number of live births observed in 2016 contributed to a slight recovery of the total fertility rate from 1.30 children per woman in 2015 to 1.36 in 2016. However, the continuing postponement of childbearing persists. The mean age at first childbirth rose from 30.2 to 30.3 years of age, and the mean age at childbirth increased from 31.7 to 31.9 years of age.

**Mean age at childbirth (years) and Total fertility rate (No.), Portugal, 2011-2016**

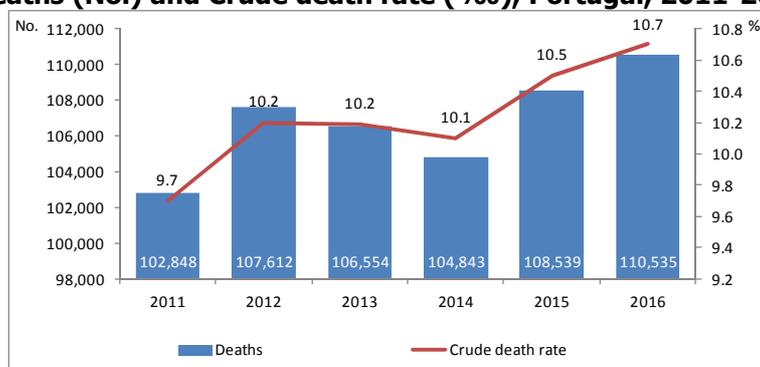


**Number of deaths increased 1.8%**

In 2016, there were 110,535 deaths of individuals residing in Portugal, an increase of 1.8% compared with 2015. 70.5% of all the registered deaths occurred amongst individuals aged 75, or more, years old (same proportion as in 2015).

The crude death rate was 10.7‰, a small increase when compared with 2015 (10.5‰). In 2016 the infant mortality rate was 3.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, slightly higher than the value registered in the previous year (2.9‰).

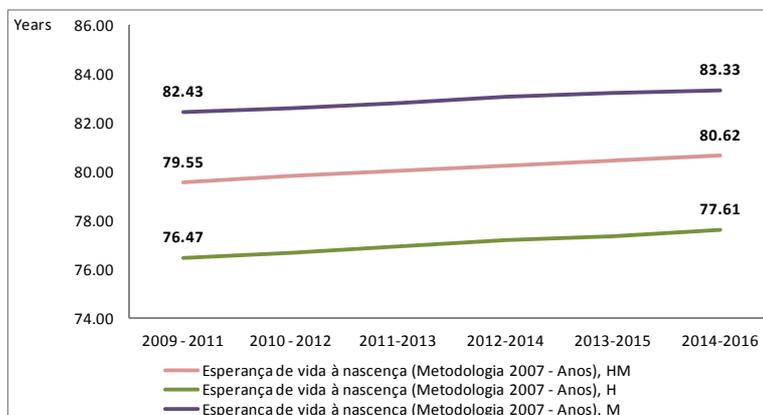
**Deaths (No.) and Crude death rate (‰), Portugal, 2011-2016**



Life expectancy at birth, which corresponds to the average number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his or her life to the current mortality conditions, was estimated at 80.62 years in the 2014-2016 triennium.

Although recent gains in expected years of life were higher for the male population (1.14 years for men and 0.90 years for women, between 2009-2011 and 2014-2016), life expectancy at birth continued to be higher for women. In the 2014-2016 women could expect to live 83.33 years and men 77.61 years.

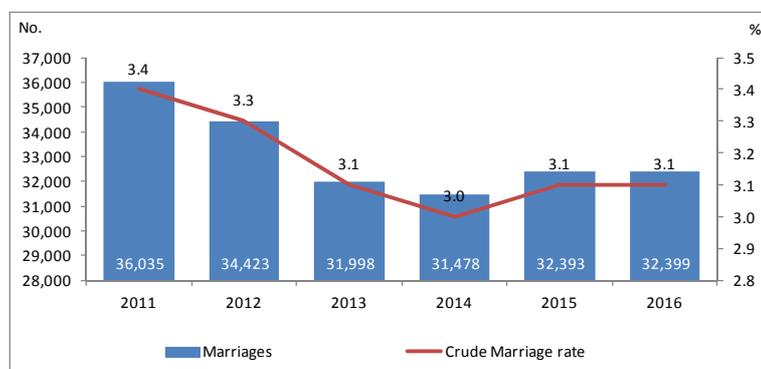
**Life expectancy at birth (years),  
Portugal, 2009-2011 to 2014-2016**



**Number of marriages very close to 2015**

In 2016 the number of marriages was very close to the previous year, consequence of the decrease on marriages between persons of the opposite sex and the increase of marriages between persons of the same sex.

**Marriages (No.) and Crude marriage rate (‰),  
Portugal, 2011-2016**

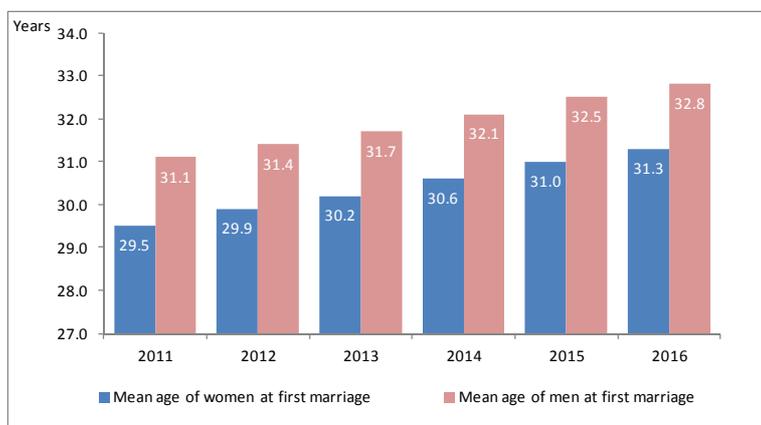


The crude marriage rate was, as in 2015, 3.1 marriages per thousand inhabitants.

During 2016, there were 32,399 marriages registered in Portugal (from which 422 were between same-sex individuals), six more than the value registered in 2015.

The increase in the mean age at marriage has been observed over the last few decades for both sexes. The mean age at first marriage stood at 32.8 years for men and 31.3 years for women in 2016, compared to 32.5 years and 31.0 years for men and women, respectively, in 2015.

### Mean age at first marriage (years) by sex, Portugal, 2011-2016



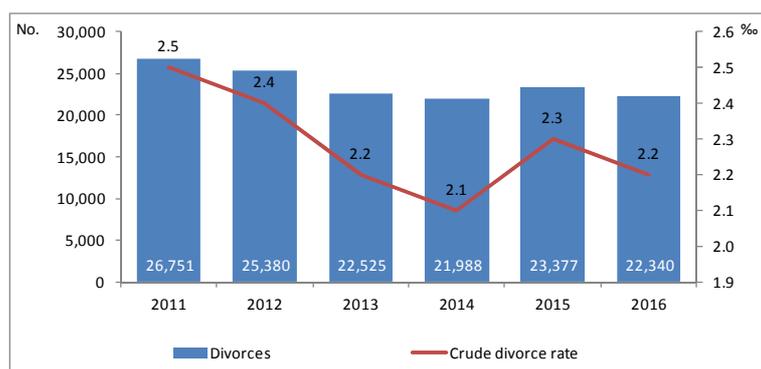
### Number of divorces decreased in 2016

In 2016, there were 22,649 divorces in Portugal, 984 less than in 2015: 22,340 divorces referred to couples residing on national territory (23,377 in 2015) and 309 to couples residing abroad (256 in 2015).

The increase in the number of divorces of couples residing in Portugal verified since 2006 breaks down from 2011 onwards, with a downward trend until 2015, when there's an increase, decreasing again in 2016. The largest fall happens in 2013, with a reduction of about 2,855 divorces. In 2016, and compared to previous year, there were 1,037 less divorces.

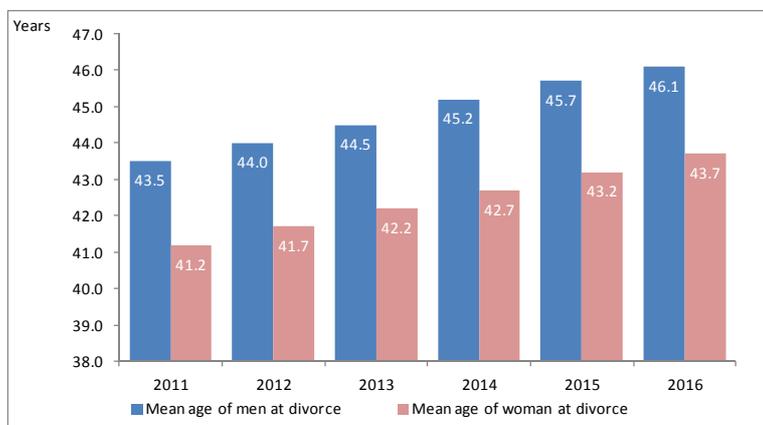
The crude divorce rate follows the evolution trend verified in the number of divorces. From 2011 onwards, the rate has been below 2.5‰. In 2016, the rate stood at 2.2 divorces per thousand inhabitants (2.3‰ in 2015).

### Divorces (No.) and Crude divorce rate (‰), Portugal, 2011-2016



In 2016 about 36% of men and 39% of women who divorced were between 35 and 44 years of age. The mean age at divorce was around 45 years (44.9 years) for both sexes, higher than the one registered in 2015 (44.5 years). The analysis of the indicator by sex reveals that, since 2011, the mean age of men at divorce has always been higher than the mean age of women, standing in 2016 at 46.1 years for men and 43.7 years for women.

**Mean age at divorce (years) by sex, Portugal, 2011-2016**



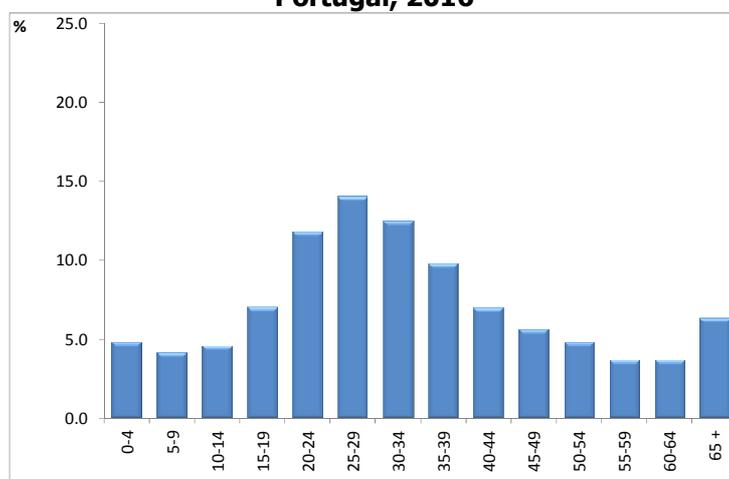
**In 2016 the number of permanent immigrants was very close to 2015**

During 2016, 29,925 persons were estimated to have entered Portugal to reside for a period of one year or more (permanent immigrants), a nearly identical number to the one registered in 2015 (29,896).

From the total of permanent immigrants:

- 51% were men,
- 50% had Portuguese citizenship,
- 39% had been born in Portugal,
- 50% had previously resided in a European Union country, and
- 80% were of working age (15-64).

**Permanent immigrants by age group (%), Portugal, 2016**



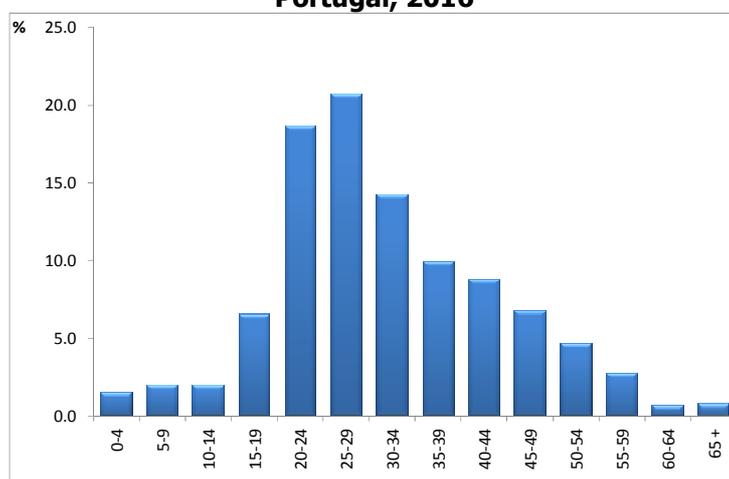
## The number of permanent emigrants falls for the third consecutive year

Estimates show that, in 2016, a total of 38,273 persons left Portugal to reside abroad for one year or more (permanent emigrant), a fall of 5.2% when compared with 2015 (40,377).

From the total of permanent emigrants:

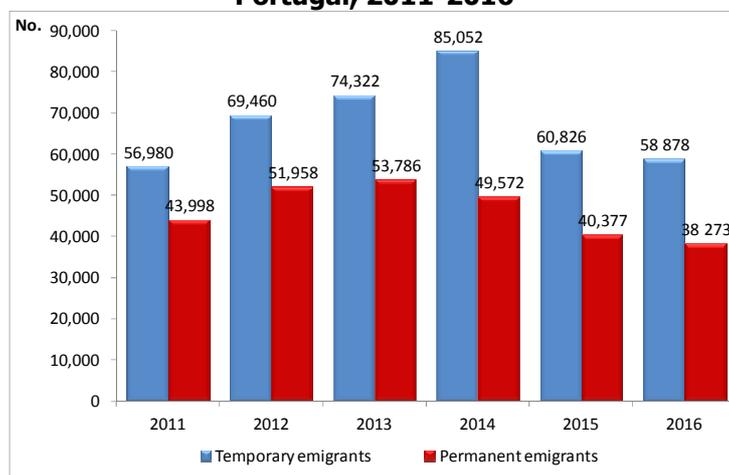
- 61% were men,
- 97% had Portuguese citizenship,
- 76% had a European Union country as destination,
- 94% were of working age, and
- 36% had completed at most the first or second stages of basic education while 41% had completed tertiary education.

**Permanent emigrants by age group (%),  
Portugal, 2016**



In 2016, the estimated number of temporary emigrants – individuals who left their country with the intention of residing abroad for a period from three months to one year – was 58,878, a fall of 3.2% (60,826 in 2015), opposed to the growth trend that was taking place in the current series (starting in 2011), but still higher than the number of permanent emigrants.

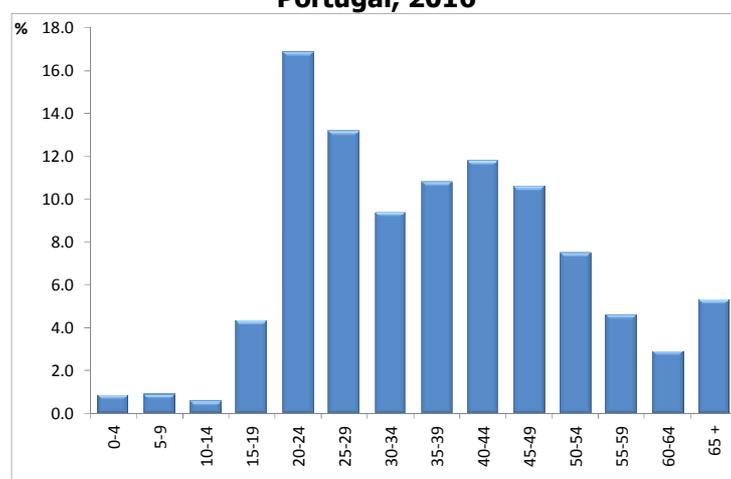
**Permanent emigrants and Temporary emigrants (No.),  
Portugal, 2011-2016**



From the total of temporary emigrants:

- 72% were men,
- 96% had Portuguese citizenship,
- 63% had European Union countries as destination,
- 92% were of working age, and
- 48% had completed at most the first or second stages of basic education while 26% had completed tertiary education.

**Temporary emigrants by age group (%),  
Portugal, 2016**



#### Technical note

##### **Demographic statistics 2016**

The electronic publication Demographic statistics is released annually and aims to analyze the various themes of demographic behavior of the resident population in Portugal. This edition presents, in addition to a global analysis of the demographic situation in 2016, a broad set of demographic indicators related to the demographic situation of the resident population in Portugal: volume and age structure, natural and migratory growth, live births and fertility, mortality and life expectancy, family formation and dissolution (marriages and divorces), international migratory flows, foreign population residing or staying in Portugal with legal status and acquisition and attribution of Portuguese citizenship. In this edition, the publication of statistical data on divorce is resumed, with the presentation of the complete results for the period 2011-2016.

This is the 76<sup>th</sup> edition of the thematic yearbook on Demography, published by Statistics Portugal since 1935. The published data are generally disaggregated to the first and second levels of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) for the period 2011-2016. Associated with each figure are hyperlinks to data published in Statistics Portugal website, with a greater geographic and temporal detail. Long series of the main demographic indicators with 10-year information are available for the period 1900-1980 and annual from 1980 to 2016 (Chapter 6 – summary tables). The statistical information disclosed in this publication does not exhaust the set of data available on the Statistics Portugal website: in [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt) > *Statistical information* > *Statistical data* > *Database* > *Population*, demographic indicators with territorial breakdowns by NUTS 1, 2, 3 and Municipality are available. It should also be noted that statistical data on live births, deaths, fetal deaths and marriages are available up to parish level.