



16<sup>th</sup> November 2023  
Demographic Statistics  
2022

## DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 2022

### RESIDENT POPULATION IN PORTUGAL INCREASES AS A RESULT OF A POSITIVE MIGRATION GROWTH

In 2022, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,467,366 people, representing an increase of 46,249 inhabitants compared to the previous year.

The number of live births was 83,671, following an increase of 5.1% compared to 2021 (79,582). The Total Fertility Rate rose to 1.43 children per woman (1.35 in 2021). The mean age of women at childbirth was 31.7 years, a figure close to that recorded in 2021 (31.8 years), while the mean age at first childbirth was 30.3 years (30.4 years in 2021).

The number of deaths was 124,311, 0.4% less than in 2021 (124,841). The number of infant deaths was 217, 24 more than in 2021. The infant mortality rate increased to 2.6 deaths per thousand live births (2.4 ‰ in 2021).

In 2022, 36,952 marriages were celebrated in Portugal, 27.2% more than in the previous year (29,057). The mean age at first marriage stood at 35.1 years for men and 33.7 years for women (34.3 years and 32.9 years, respectively, in 2021).

The number of dissolved marriages due to the death of one of the spouses decreased 1.4% compared to 2021 (678 less than in 2021) and the number of dissolved marriages by divorce increased 6.9% (1,185 more than in 2021). The mean age at divorce was 49.1 years for men and 46.7 years for women.

It is estimated that, in 2022, 117,843 permanent immigrants have entered Portugal, 21.3% more than in 2021 (97,119), and that 30,954 permanent emigrants have left, 23.4% more than in 2021 (25,079). The migration balance was positive (86,889) for the sixth consecutive year.

In 2022, 46,229 foreigners acquired Portuguese citizenship, a number 15.2% lower than in 2021 (54,537): 20,844 acquisitions were attributed to foreigners residing in Portugal and 25,385 to residents abroad.

Statistics Portugal releases today on its website - [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt) - the publication Demographic Statistics 2022, which presents an analysis of the demographic situation based on indicators related to the resident population (volume and structure), births and fertility, mortality and life expectancy, family formation and dissolution (celebrated marriages and dissolved marriages by divorce or death), international migrations, foreign population, acquisition, attribution and loss of Portuguese citizenship.



DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS – 2022

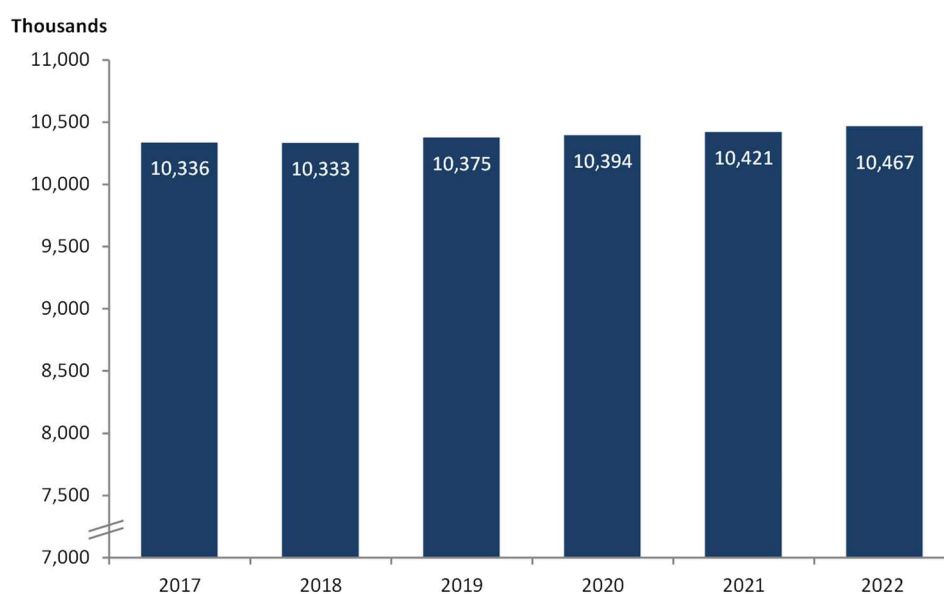


## 1. Resident population

### Increase of 46.2 thousand people in the resident population

In 2022, the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10,467,366 people, a figure that represents 46,249 more inhabitants than in the previous year.

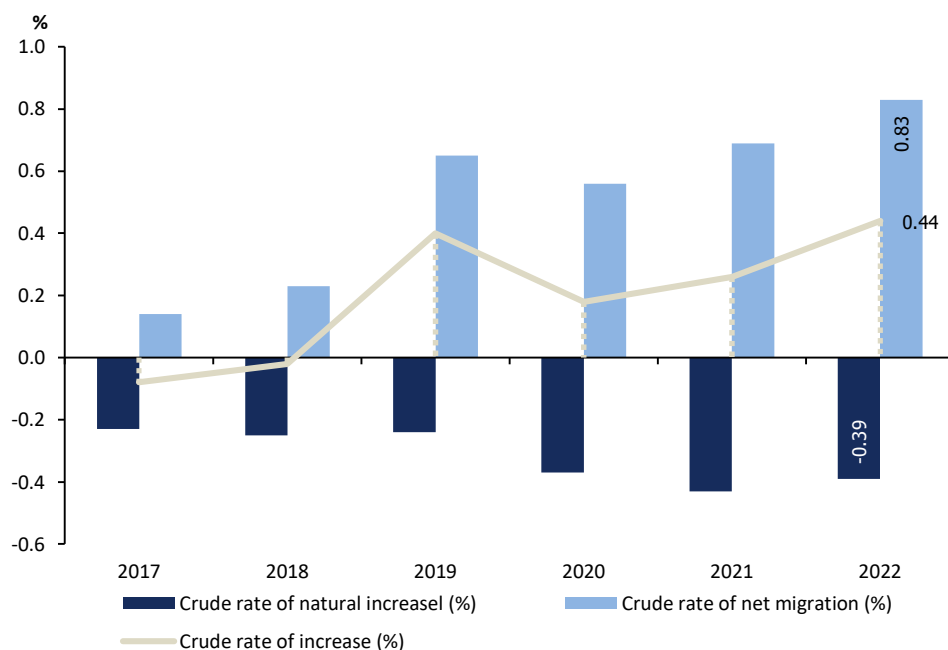
Figure 1. Resident population (thousands), Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual resident population estimates.

The crude rate of increase was positive (0.44%) for the fourth consecutive year. The population increase observed in 2022 resulted from the increase in the crude rate of net migration to 0.83%, the highest value registered since 2017, as the crude rate of natural increase remained negative, at -0.39%.

Figure 2. Crude rate of increase, crude rate of natural increase and crude rate of net migration (%), Portugal, 2017-2022



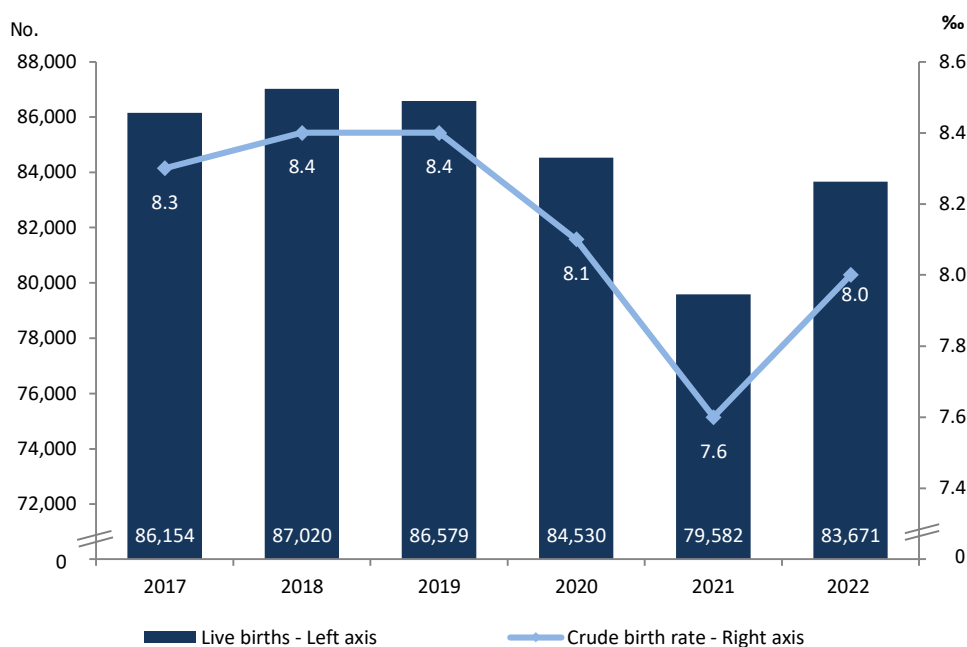
Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual resident population estimates and Demographic indicators.

## 2. Births and fertility

### Total Fertility Rate increases to 1.43

In 2022, 83,671 live births were born in Portugal, children of mothers residing in the national territory, representing an increase of 5.1% compared to 2021. This growth contributed to the increase of the crude birth rate, from 7.6 in 2021 to 8.0 live births per thousand inhabitants in 2022.

Figure 3. Live births (No.) and Crude birth rate (%), Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births and Demographic indicators.

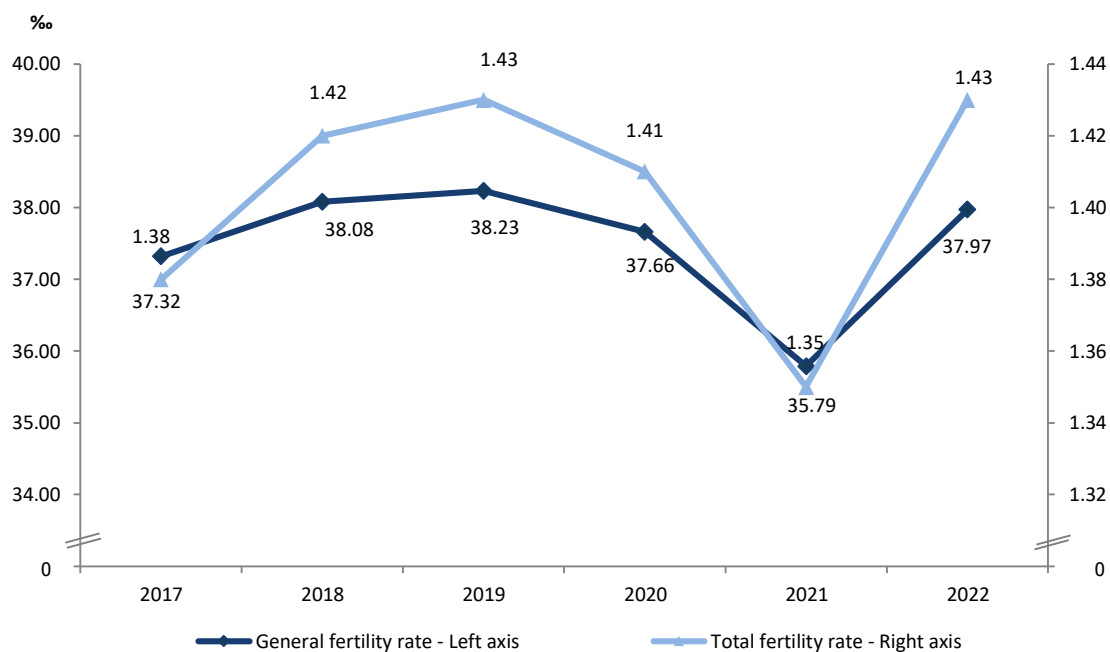
In line with the increase in birth rates, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) also rose in 2022, reaching the value of 1.43 children per woman at childbearing age (15-49 years) – it was 1.35 in 2021, the lowest value under the analyzed period.

In 2022, the general fertility rate registered the value of 37.97 live births per thousand women at childbearing age (35.79 in 2021). The breakdown by women's age-specific fertility rates allows us to conclude that, despite increases being recorded in all age groups, the steepest increases were seen in age groups from 25 to 39 years.

The adolescent fertility rate (fertility rate in the 15-19 age group) also increased, going from 5.79 in 2021 to 6.19 live births per thousand women in 2022.

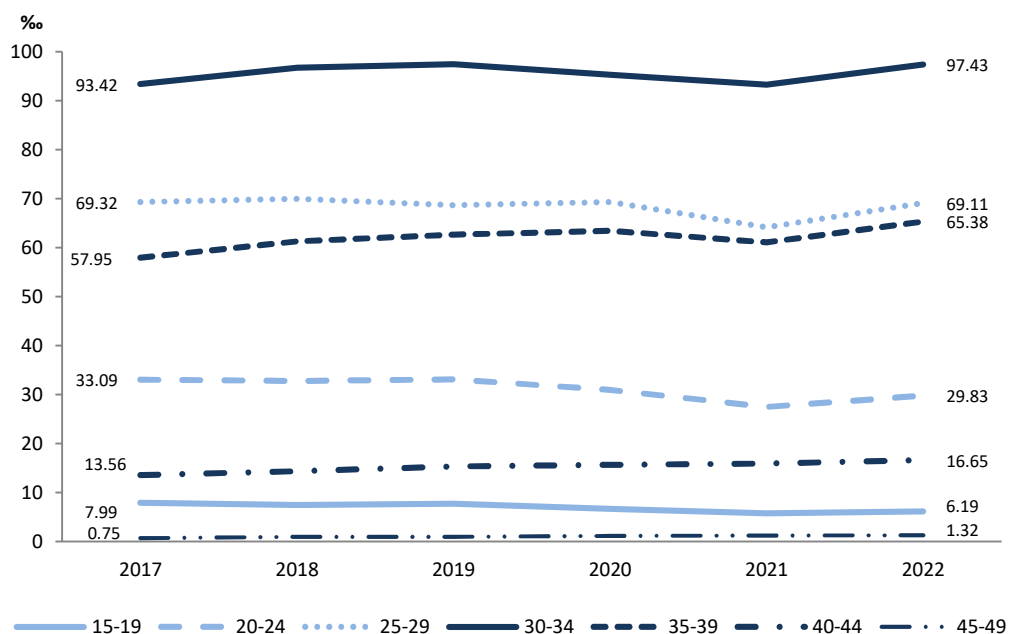


Figure 4. General fertility rate (%) and Total fertility rate (No.), Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

Figure 5. Specific fertility rates by age group (%), Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

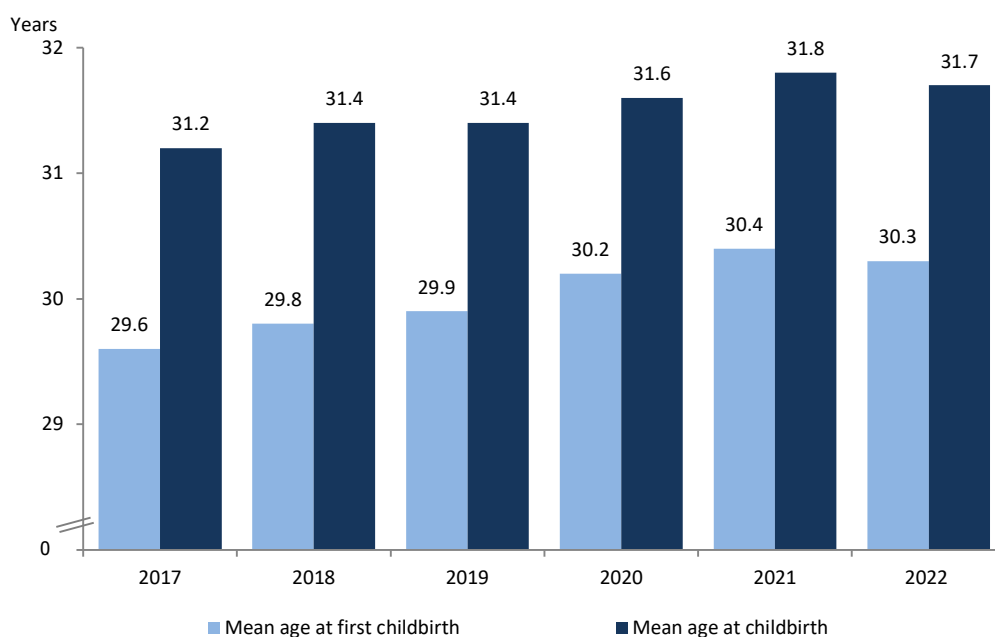


### Mean age of women at childbirth close to the 2021 level

Between 2017 and 2021, the mean age of women at childbirth (regardless the birth order) went from 31.2 to 31.8 years, a figure close to that recorded in 2022, of 31.7 years.

The mean age at first childbirth went from 29.6 years in 2017 to 30.4 years in 2021, registering in 2022 the value of 30.3 years.

Figure 6. Mean age of women at childbirth and at first childbirth (years), Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

## 3. Mortality and Life expectancy

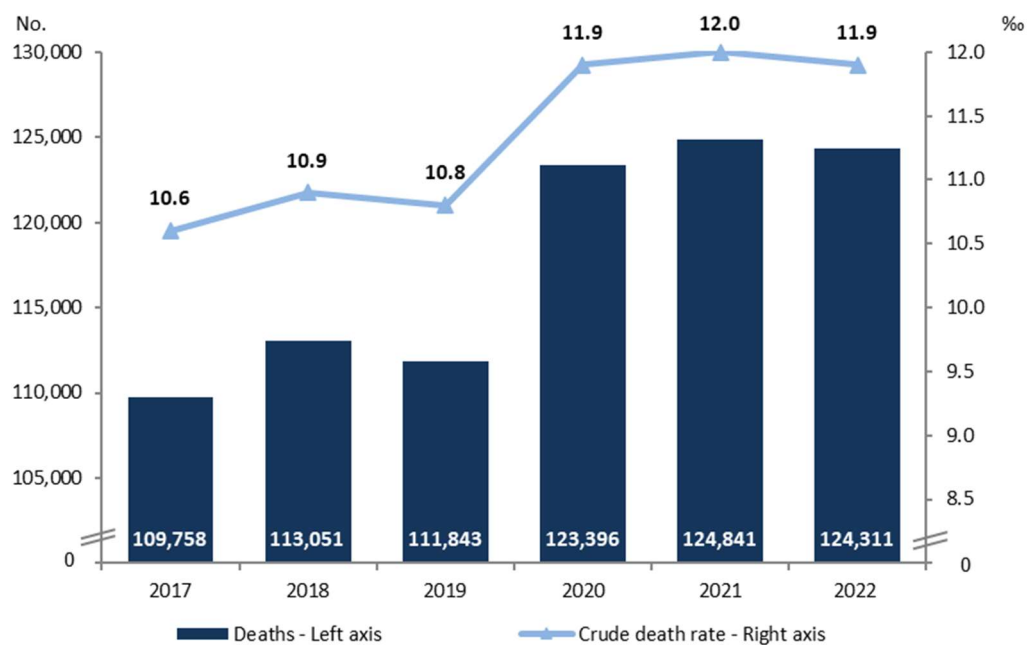
### Number of deaths decreases 0.4% compared to 2021

In 2022, there were 124,311 deaths of residents in Portugal (49.6% male deaths and 50.4% female deaths), corresponding to a decrease of 0.4% (530 less deaths) in relation with 2021. The crude death rate was 11.9 per thousand inhabitants, a value slightly lower than in 2021 (12.0 ‰).

In 2022, there were 217 deaths during the first year of life, 24 more deaths than in 2021. The infant mortality rate rose to 2.6 deaths per thousand live births (2.4 ‰ in 2021).

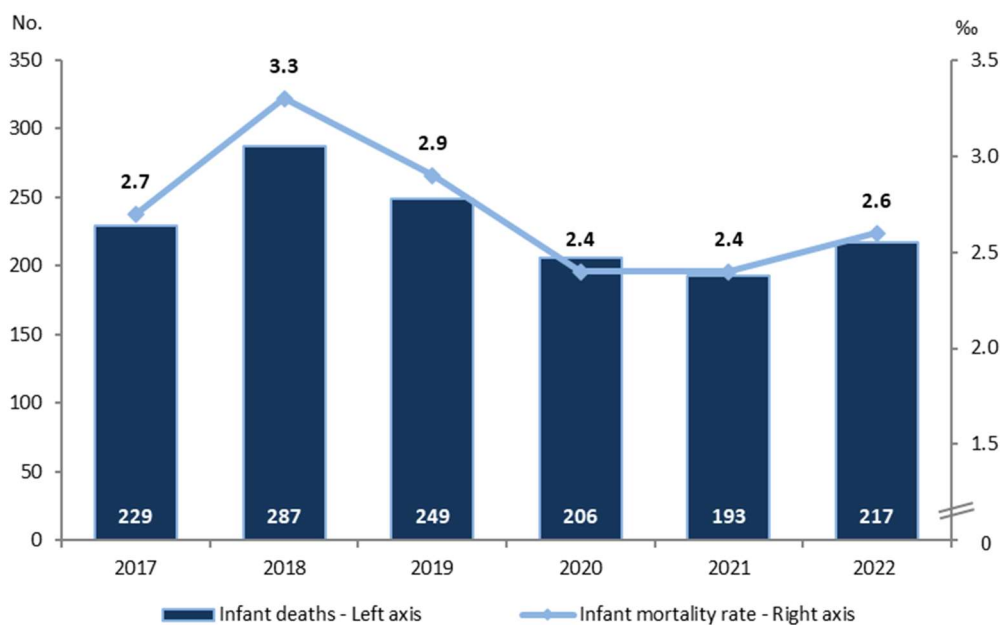
Of the total deaths of residents in Portugal, 44.6% (43.3% in 2021) occurred at ages of 85 years old and over. More than half (55.6%) of the female deaths occurred at ages of 85 years and over (53.9% in 2021), while most male deaths occurred at ages below 85 years (66.5% in 2022).

Figure 7. Deaths (No.) and Crude death rate (%), Portugal, 2017-2022



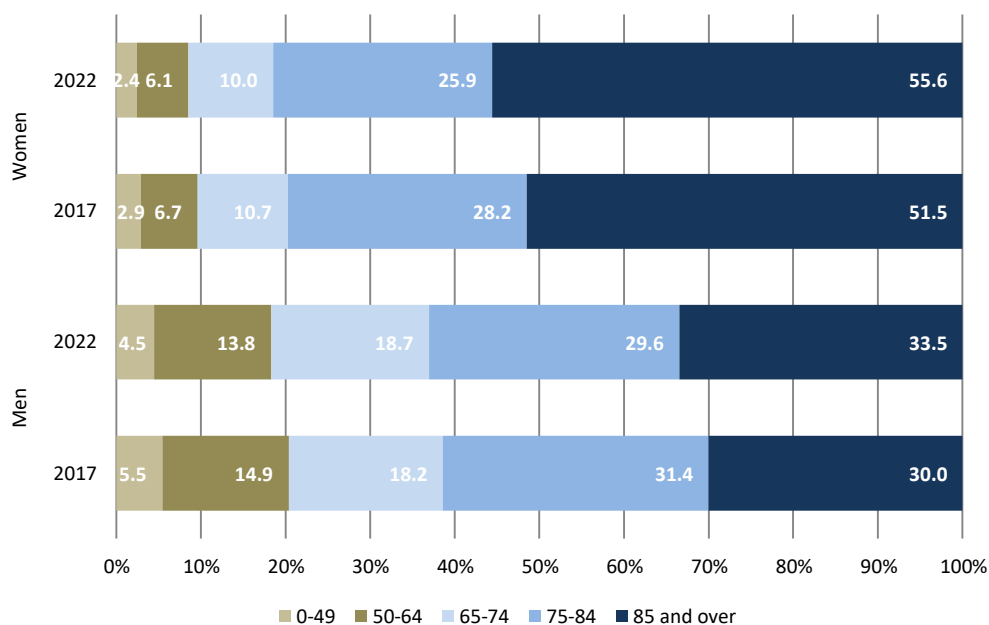
Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths and Demographic indicators.

Figure 8. Infant deaths (No.) and Infant mortality rate (%), Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths and Demographic indicators.

Figure 9. Distribution of deaths by sex and age groups (%), Portugal, 2017 and 2022



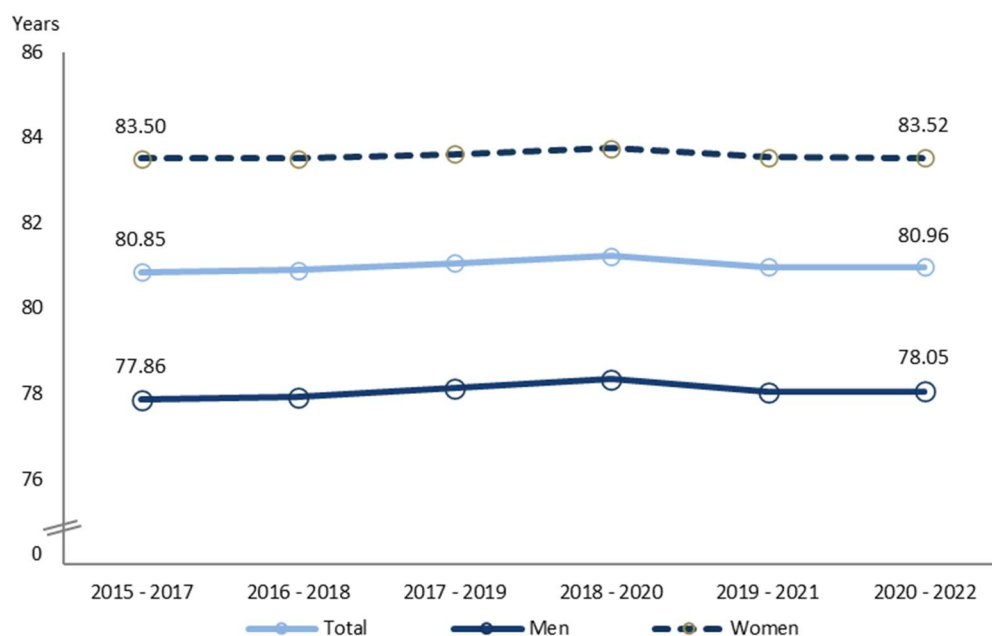
Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths.

Life expectancy at birth remains very close to the values estimated for the previous three years

In the 2020-2022 triennium, life expectancy at birth was estimated at 80.96 years, 78.05 years for men and 83.52 years for women, representing, compared to the previous triennium, an increase of 0.01 years for men and a decrease of 0.01 years for women.



Figure 10. Life expectancy at birth (years), Portugal, 2015-2017 to 2020-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Complete life tables.

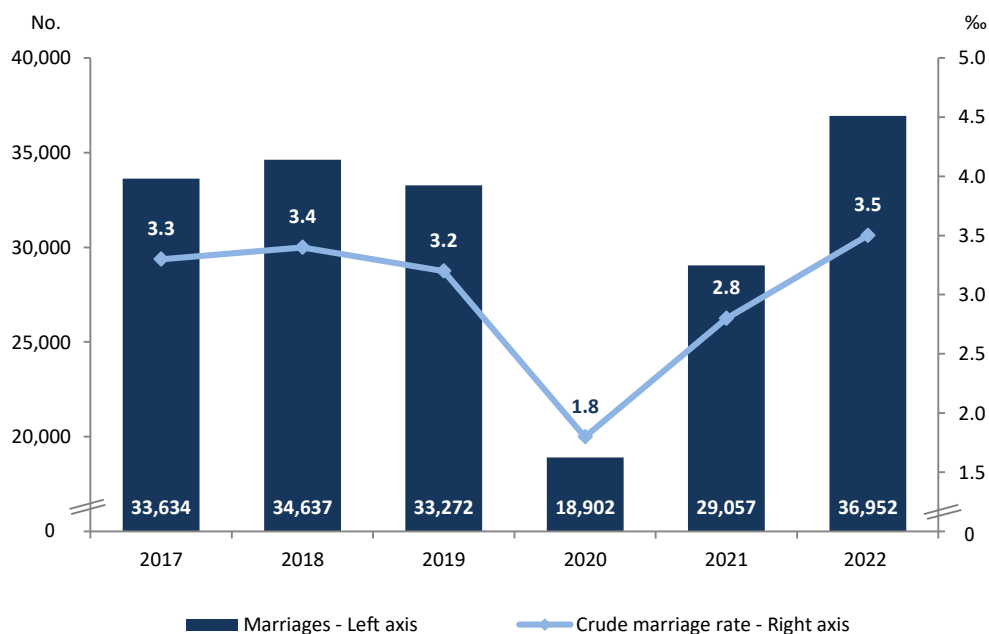
#### 4. Marriages and divorces

Number of marriages increases 27.2% and number of divorces increases 6.9%

In 2022, 36,952 marriages were celebrated in Portugal, of which 801 were between same-sex couples (549 in 2021). The total number of marriages increased 7,895 compared to 2021 (29,057), representing a relative increase of 27.2%.

The growth in the number of marriages also resulted in an increase of the crude marriage rate to 3.5 marriages per thousand inhabitants (2.8‰ in 2021).

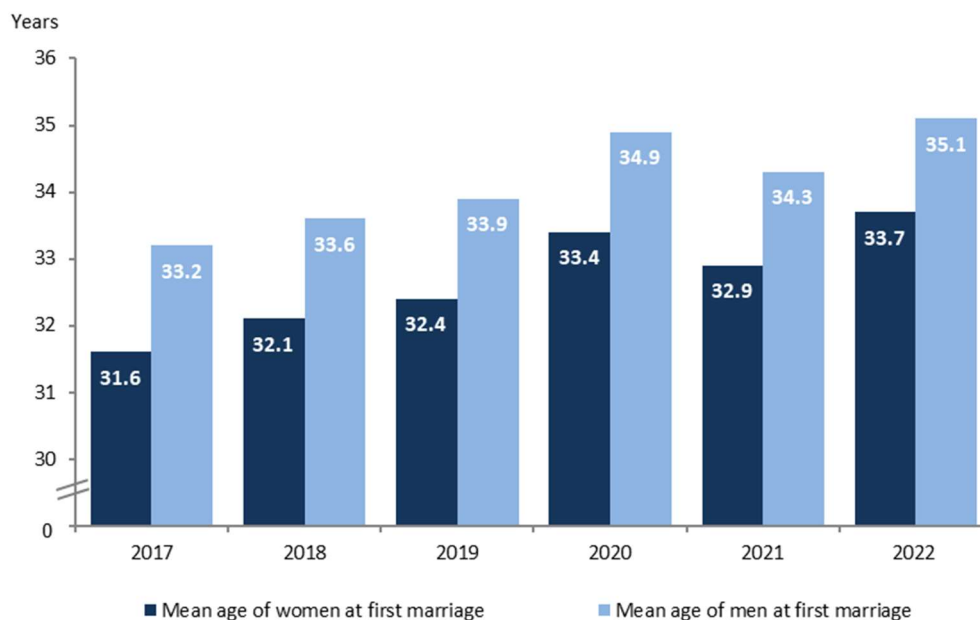
Figure 11. Marriages (No.) and Crude marriage rate (%), Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Marriages and Demographic indicators.

The postponement of marriage to older ages is a trend that has continued over the last decades for both sexes. In 2022, the mean age at first marriage stood at 35.1 years for men and 33.7 years for women, comparing with 34.3 years and 32.9 years, respectively, in 2021.

Figure 12. Mean age at first marriage (years) by sex, Portugal, 2017-2022

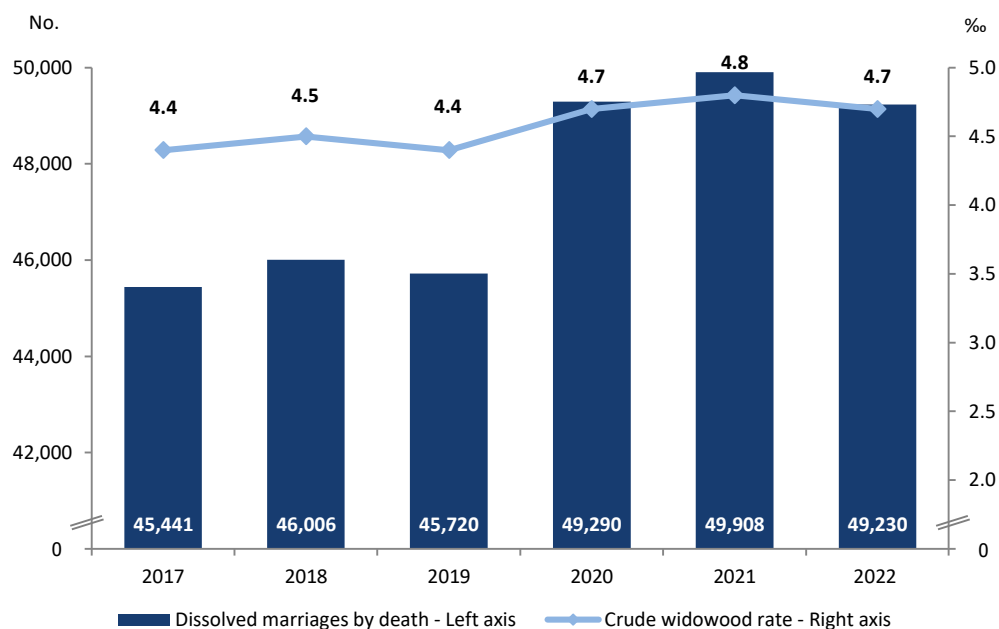


Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

In Portugal, in 2022, there were 49,230 dissolutions of marriages due to the death of a spouse, representing a decrease of 1.4% compared to 2021 (49,908). Of these, there were 14,385 widowers and 34,845 widows.

The dissolution of marriage due to the death of a spouse affects women mainly due to male excess mortality, justifying the disparity in the crude widowhood rates by sex: 2.9 per thousand men and 6.4 per thousand women, in 2022.

Figure 13. Dissolved marriages by death (No.) and crude widowhood rate (%), Portugal, 2017-2022

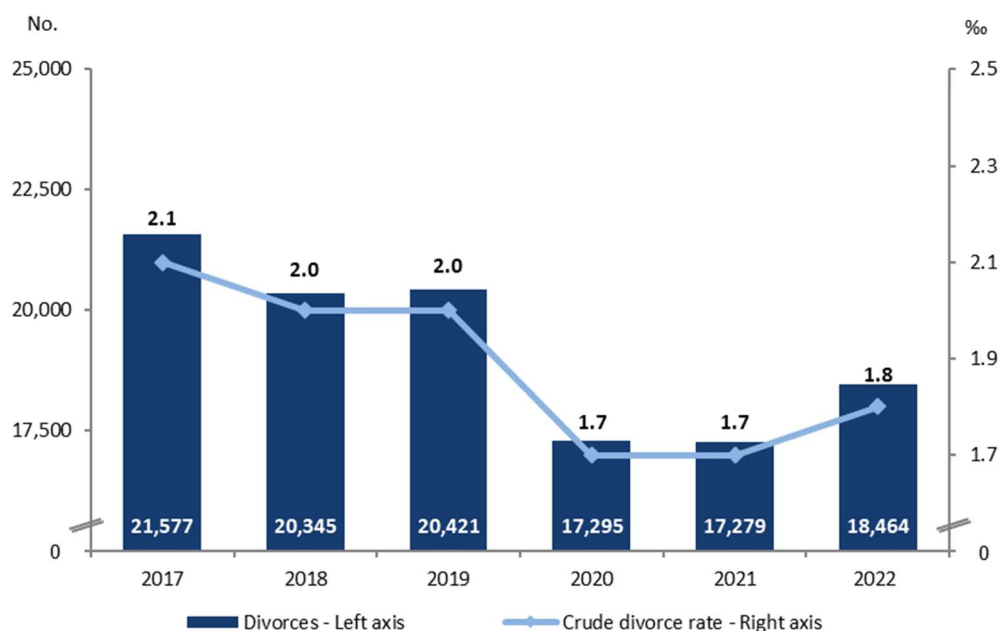


Source: Statistics Portugal, Statistics on divorces and legal separations and Demographic indicators.

In 2022, 18,464 divorces were decreed for couples whose family home was in Portugal, 1,185 more than in 2021 (+6.9%). The crude divorce rate was 1.8 divorces per thousand inhabitants (1.7‰ in 2021).



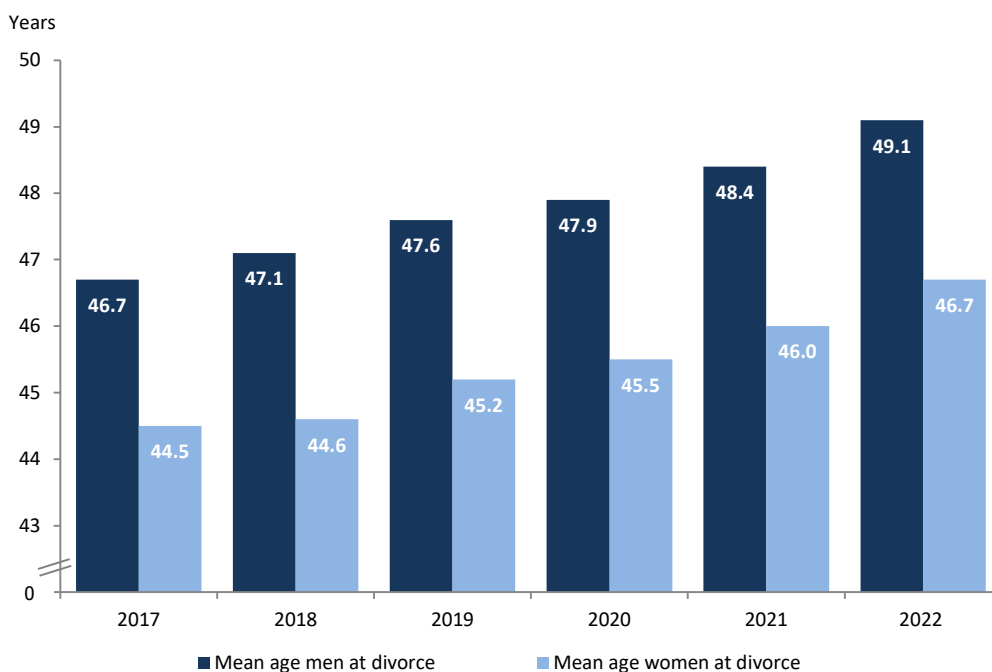
Figure 14. Divorces (No.) and crude divorce rate (%), Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

In 2022, and as in previous years, the average age at divorce increased for both sexes. The mean age of men at divorce was 49.1 years and that of women was 46.7 years (48.4 and 46.0 years, respectively in 2021).

Figure 15. Mean age at divorce (years), by sex, Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Demographic indicators.

## 5. International Migrations

The number of permanent immigrants continued to increase, and the number of emigrants reversed the downward trend, registering an increase

It is estimated that, in 2022, 117,843 people have entered Portugal to reside for a period equal to or greater than 1 year (permanent immigrants), a figure 21.3% higher than the estimate for 2021 (97,119). Of the total number of permanent immigrants: 62.2% were men; 51.2% had foreign nationality; 59.3% were born in a country outside the European Union; 70.2% previously resided in a non-European Union country; and 77.9% were people of working age (15 to 64 years old).

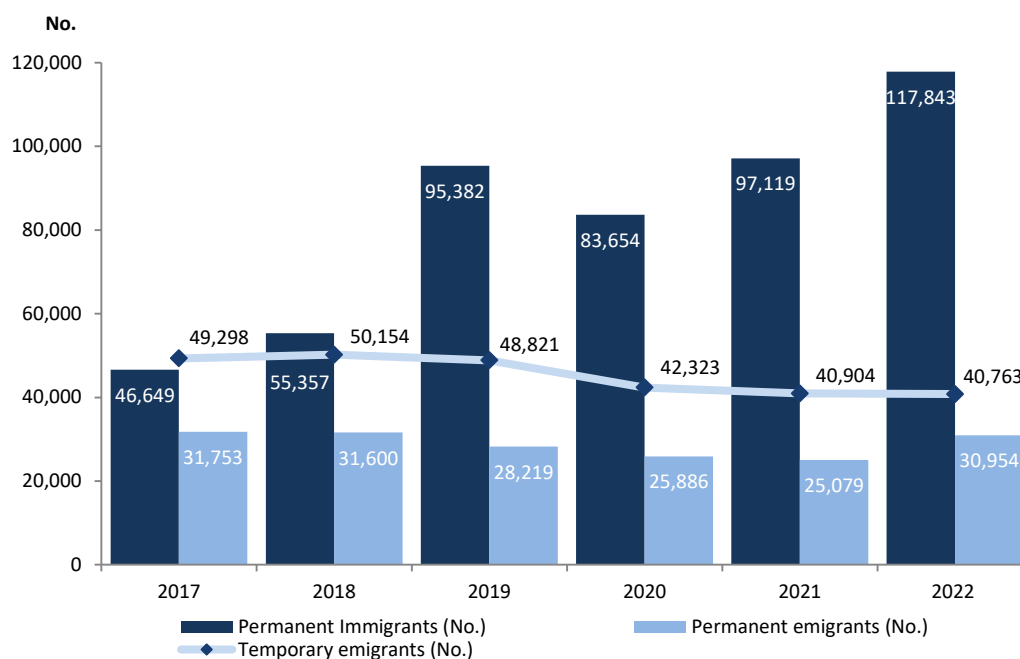
It is also estimated that, in 2022, a total of 30,954 people have left Portugal to reside abroad for a period equal to or greater than 1 year (permanent emigrants), 23.4% more than in 2021 (25,079). Of the total number of permanent emigrants: 64.6% were men; 95.4% had Portuguese nationality; 51.1% were destined for a European Union country; and 93.5% were people of working age.

The estimated flows of emigrants and permanent immigrants resulted, for the sixth consecutive year, in a positive balance migration: 86,889 people in 2022 (72,040 in 2021).



The estimated number of people who left the country with the intention of staying abroad for a period of more than 3 months and less than a year – temporary emigrants – registered a decrease of 0.3%, compared to 2021, from 40,904 to 40,763 in 2022.

Figure 16. Permanent immigrants and permanent and temporary emigrants (No.), Portugal, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Annual emigration and immigration estimates.

## 6. Portuguese citizenship acquisitions

The number of acquisitions of Portuguese nationality stood at 46,229: 20,844 granted to foreigners residing in Portugal and 25,385 to residents abroad

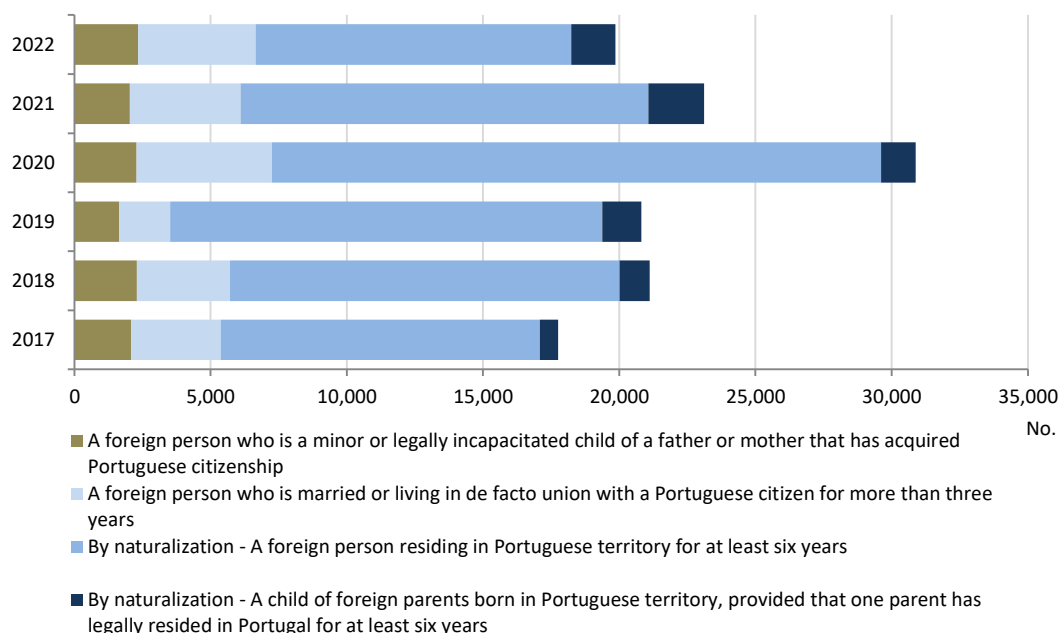
In 2022, 20,844 foreigners residing in Portugal acquired Portuguese nationality, a figure 15.0% lower than in 2021 (24,516). The main reason for acquiring Portuguese nationality by foreigners residing in Portugal was naturalization (67.6%) followed by “marriage or partnership for more than three years with a Portuguese citizen” (20.7%) and “minor or legally incapacitated child of a father or mother that has acquired Portuguese citizenship” (11.2%).

The acquisition of Portuguese nationality by foreigners who did not reside in Portugal also recorded a decrease compared to 2021, from 30,021 to 25,385 in 2022 (15.4% less).

In 2022, and as in previous years, the main reason for acquiring nationality by non-resident foreigners was being “descendants of Portuguese Sephardic Jews”, with a weight of 68.1% (17,297 cases).

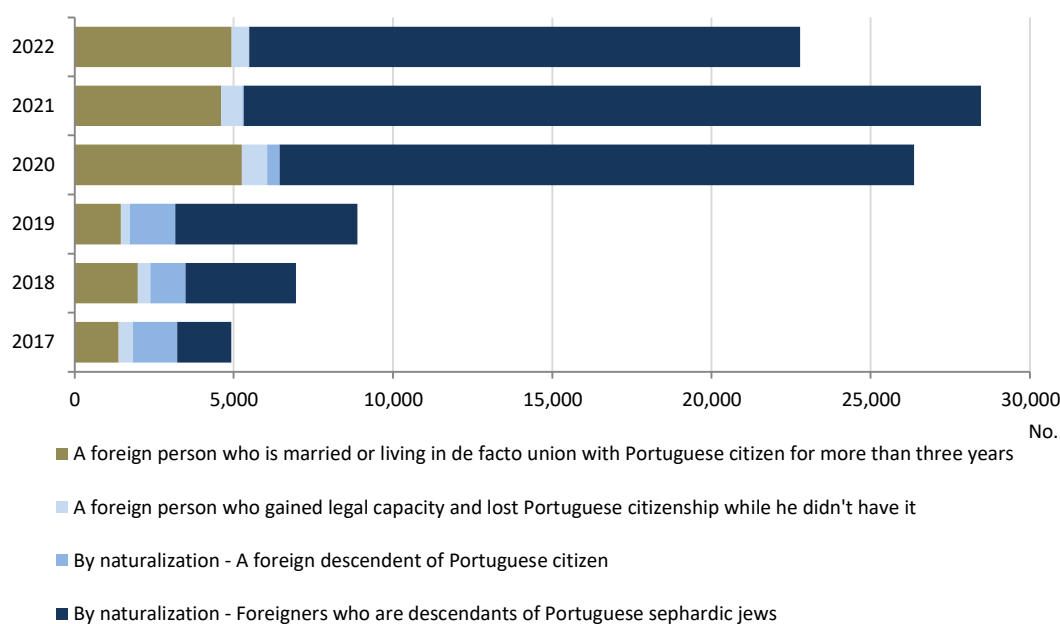
Marriage or partnership with a Portuguese citizen for more than three years (4,933) remained the second most representative reason of acquisition and with an increase of 7.4% compared to 2021 (4,591).

Figure 17. Foreign population resident in Portugal that acquired Portuguese citizenship (No.), by main reasons of acquisition, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Acquisition and attribution of Portuguese citizenship.

Figure 18. Foreign population residing abroad who acquired Portuguese citizenship (No.), by main reasons of acquisition, 2017-2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Acquisition and attribution of Portuguese citizenship.





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## METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The electronic publication Demographic Statistics is released annually and aims to analyze the various themes of demographic behavior of the resident population in Portugal, namely aspects related to the volume and age structure of the population, live births and fertility, mortality and life expectancy, family formation and dissolution (marriages and divorces), international migration movements, foreign population residing or staying in Portugal with legal framework and acquisition, attribution and loss of Portuguese citizenship.

This edition corresponds to the 82<sup>nd</sup> edition of the thematic yearbook on Demography, published by Statistics Portugal since 1935.

The published data refer to the 2017-2022 period and, generally, are disaggregated to the first and second levels of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2). Associated to each figure are hyperlinks to data with greater geographic and temporal detail. It should be noted that Chapter 6 provides long series of the main demographic indicators with decennial information, for the period from 1900 to 1980, and annual information from 1980 to 2022.

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Detailed methodological information available at: [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt), option Products, Metadata system.

Detailed statistical information available at: [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt), option Products, Statistical data, database, theme Population.

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## Next press release

15<sup>th</sup> November 2024: “Demographic Statistics 2023”.

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