



March 18th 2022

VITAL STATISTICS – Monthly data

February 2022

MORTALITY, LIVE BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES

LIVE BIRTHS INCREASE 4.2% WHEN COMPARED TO JANUARY 2021

In February 2022, the number of deaths was 10,621, lower than that registered in January 2022 (1,117 fewer deaths) and that observed in February 2021 (2,143 fewer deaths; -16,8%). The number of deaths due to COVID-19 increased to 1,118, accounting for 10,5% of all deaths. The number of deaths due to COVID-19 increased compared with January 2022 (126 more deaths) and decreased compared with February 2021 (2,476 fewer deaths).

In January 2022, 6,257 children were born alive, corresponding to an increase of 4.2%, when compared to the same month of 2021.

In January 2022, the natural balance was -5,461, having decreased sharply compared to the same month of 2021, when it recorded the value of -13,656.

The number of marriages celebrated in January 2022 was 1,140, which represented an increase of 40.0% (326 more marriages) when compared with January 2021.

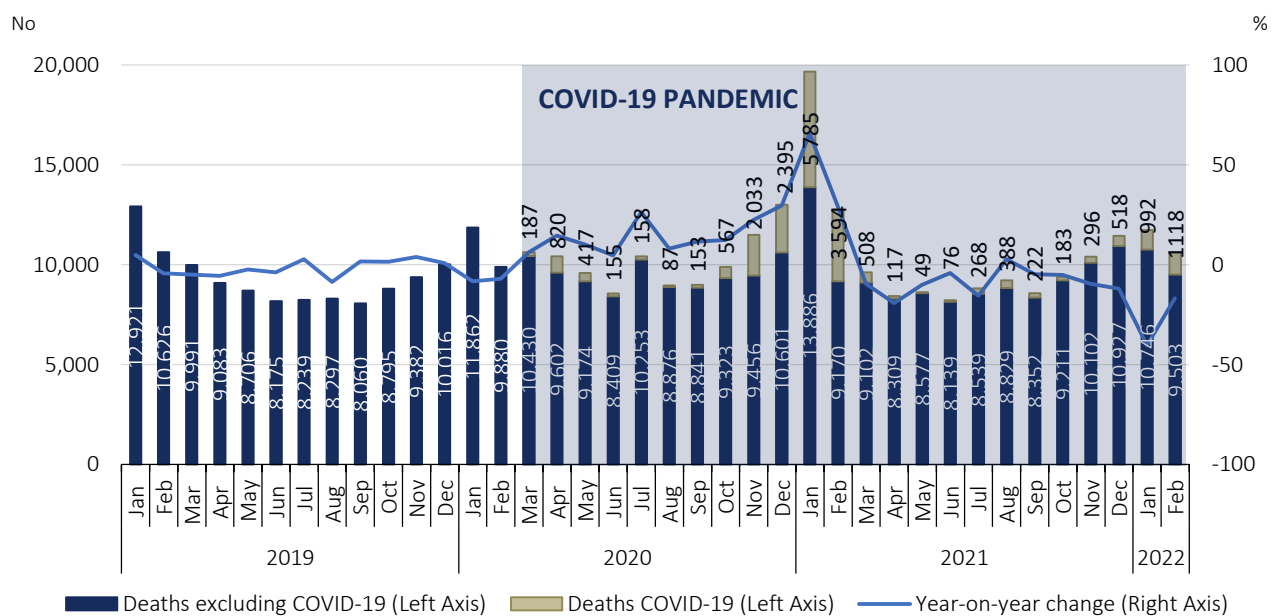
In this press release, Statistics Portugal provides **preliminary data** regarding the number of deaths, per month until February 2022 and per week until the 9th week 2022 (February 28th to March 6th, 2022), and the number of live births and marriages per month until January 2022, that occurred in the national territory, making a comparison with the homologous period. Indicators on the preliminary monthly number of live births, deaths, and marriages, from January to December 2021, with geographical breakdowns up to NUTS 3, as well as weekly number of deaths, until the 9th week 2022, by NUTS 3 and daily number of deaths, until March 6th, by NUTS 2 are made available on the Statistics Portugal Website.

The information is obtained through the Civil Register collected under the Integrated Civil Registration and Identification System (SIRIC) until March 15th, 2022.

In February 2022, mortality decreased by 16.8% when compared to the same month of 2021

In February 2022, the number of deaths was 10,621, 1,117 fewer deaths than in the previous month. Compared to the same month of 2021, the number of deaths decreased by 16.8% (2,143 fewer deaths). The number of deaths due to COVID-19 increased to 1,118 (126 more deaths compared with January 2022), accounting for 10.5% of all deaths. Compared with February 2021, there was a decrease of 2,476 deaths due to COVID-19.

Figure 1: Deaths and year-on-year change, January 2019 to February 2022

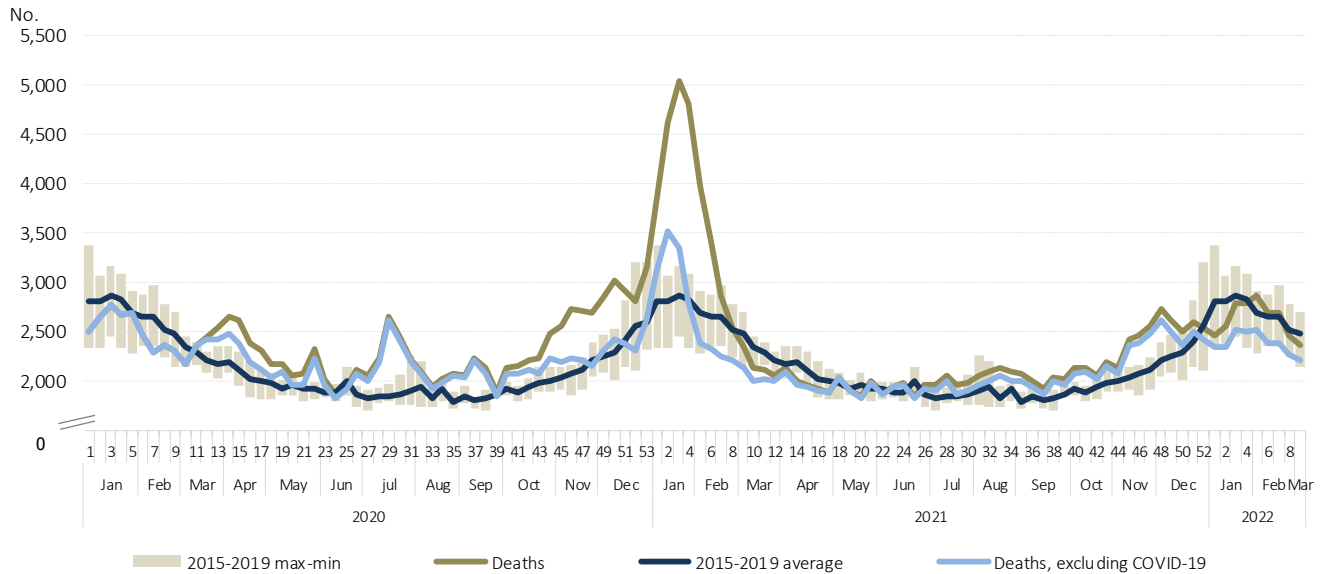


Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths. Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report.

Between January 31st and February 20th, 2022 (weeks 5 to 7), the number of deaths was higher than the average of the 5 years before the pandemic. Between February 21st and March 6th (weeks 8 and 9), the number of deaths returned to below the 2015-2019 average, as had already been registered in the last week of 2021 and the first four weeks of 2022.

In the 9th week of 2022 (February 28th to March 6th), there were 2,366 deaths, of which 153 were due to COVID-19, accounting for 6.5% of all deaths.

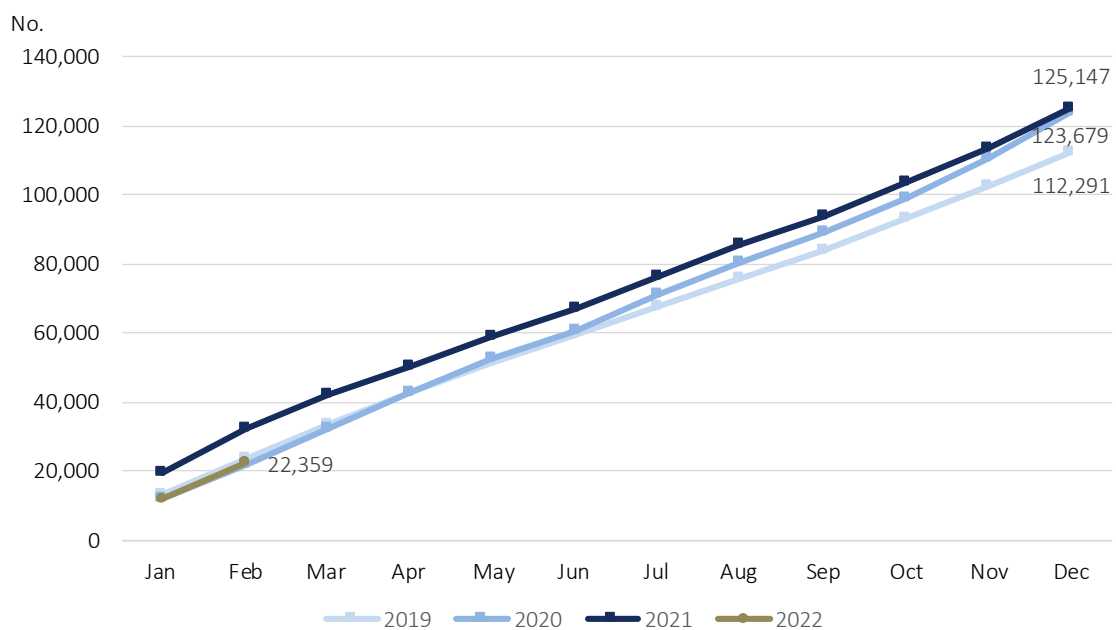
Figure 2: Deaths 2020, 2021 and average 2015-2019, by week, weeks 1 of 2020 to 9 of 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths. Directorate-General of Health, Daily COVID-19 Status Report.

In 2021, there were 125,147 deaths in Portugal, more 1,468 (1.2%) deaths compared with 2020 and more 12,856 (11.4%) deaths compared with 2019. In January and February 2022 there were 22,359 deaths, 10,076 fewer deaths than in the same period of 2021 (-31.1%).

Figure 3: Monthly deaths (cumulative numbers), 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Deaths.



Considering the indicator “excess mortality” calculated by Eurostat, which compares the number of deaths recorded in each month, in the European Union (EU-27) and EFTA countries, with the average number of monthly deaths in the period 2016-2019, Portugal was, in the month of January 2021, one of the countries with the highest excess of mortality: 60.5% more deaths than the 2016-2019 average, ranking 2nd, only behind Slovakia (75.0% more). In February, excess mortality was reduced in Portugal and in most countries.

In March and April 2021, mortality registered a new increase in the EU-27 countries in comparison with the baseline period 2016-2019, reaching a new peak in April (21,0%), then decreased in May and fell to a low of 5.7% in July. Contrary to most European countries, between March and June there was no excess mortality in Portugal.

During summer of 2021, the downward trend in mortality in European countries reversed again. In July and August, there was again an excess of mortality in Portugal (respectively, +6.3% and +9.3%), surpassing the value of the EU-27 (+5.7% and +9.1 %). In September and October, although the excess mortality remained in Portugal, it decreased again, contrary to the EU-27 where it continued to increase.

In November, excess mortality reached a new peak in the EU-27 countries and in Portugal, respectively, at 26.3% and 14.1%. In December 2021, excess mortality decreased slightly to 22.7% in the EU-27 and to 6.6% in Portugal.

In January 2022, excess mortality reduced again in the EU-27 to 7.7%. In this month, as had already occurred between March and June 2021, Portugal again did not record excess mortality.

Figure 4: Monthly excess mortality in EU-27 and EFTA countries, January 2021 to January 2022 (2016-2019 average = 100)

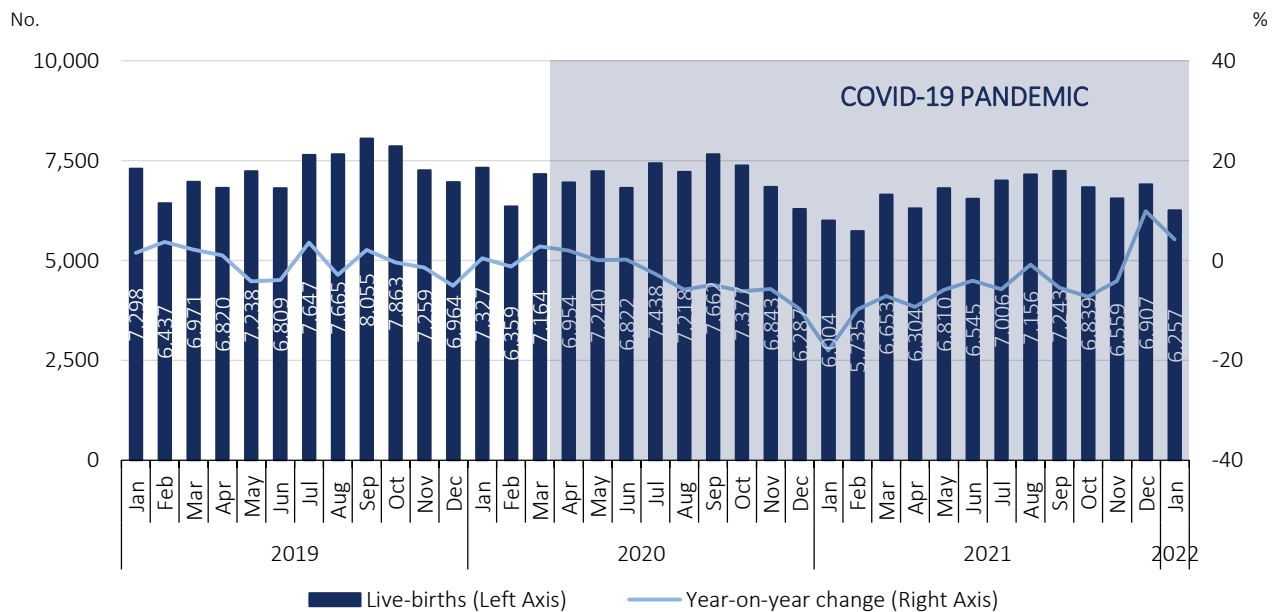
Countries	2021												2022
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	janeiro
EU 27	117.4	106.1	110.8	121.0	110.7	107.0	105.7	109.1	112.9	118.0	126.3	122.7	107.7
Austria	109.2	97.1	100.3	111.7	109.0	112.2	105.9	109.3	112.6	112.6	134.8	119.8	x
Belgium	101.9	91.1	89.7	107.1	105.1	101.0	98.2	99.3	103.2	111.3	116.7	113.0	98.6
Bulgaria	100.2	105.9	153.6	177.3	126.7	109.0	108.1	119.9	151.6	174.3	188.7	143.1	124.3
Croatia	107.9	102.3	102.5	130.9	124.5	115.2	105.9	107.6	119.9	122.6	160.4	145.1	x
Cyprus	106.3	94.2	106.9	130.5	114.3	116.3	136.4	152.2	130.8	119.2	123.1	131.4	126.2
Czechia	154.6	141.1	162.1	131.1	107.4	101.2	100.0	99.4	104.8	108.8	143.3	141.3	102.8
Denmark	110.8	92.7	87.9	97.7	105.8	106.1	108.2	112.3	111.1	113.8	114.0	117.7	110.3
Estonia	112.7	109.4	130.8	126.8	114.4	118.7	115.1	110.6	121.2	127.5	140.5	123.6	107.4
Finland	98.2	98.3	96.3	99.4	105.8	106.0	110.4	113.1	112.7	112.7	114.7	105.6	108.1
France	110.2	109.0	107.2	117.0	109.3	102.5	102.6	111.2	109.1	107.6	107.1	114.6	109.1
Germany	123.2	98.2	90.8	106.8	108.1	108.5	103.4	104.2	111.1	112.0	122.7	123.0	102.2
Greece	92.2	97.2	116.1	124.8	121.4	112.8	121.2	134.1	124.8	118.0	131.3	132.6	125.3
Hungary	105.8	100.3	150.7	150.0	110.1	108.4	104.5	98.6	103.9	110.3	151.1	139.8	99.8
Ireland	121.4	117.7	95.2	99.8	106.2	100.5	110.1	111.7	112.5	114.2	116.3	105.8	95.7
Italy	109.4	105.1	118.8	123.3	108.2	107.3	106.8	111.3	110.6	105.4	106.0	110.6	109.2
Latvia	129.6	114.1	98.2	105.2	114.7	121.0	113.7	108.2	116.8	151.3	155.7	118.6	105.7
Lithuania	128.7	102.2	105.5	110.1	113.0	115.1	109.5	111.9	131.6	142.3	135.1	127.1	104.6
Luxembourg	108.5	96.4	109.5	108.1	101.1	106.3	100.8	99.1	106.4	109.3	117.9	116.7	100.9
Malta	103.6	115.7	132.6	99.9	113.0	101.7	117.7	126.8	117.5	112.0	112.7	118.8	109.0
Netherlands	118.6	103.6	97.3	110.6	107.8	107.2	105.7	111.0	112.4	114.7	135.0	131.2	98.9
Poland	126.1	111.0	138.3	165.3	127.0	113.7	107.5	105.8	110.1	114.5	150.9	169.0	123.0
Portugal	160.5	124.6	95.4	93.6	99.2	99.8	106.3	109.3	108.9	107.9	114.1	106.6	95.2
Romania	112.6	106.7	126.1	139.5	116.1	104.9	106.4	102.9	132.9	210.4	168.6	101.6	x
Slovakia	175.0	168.8	155.0	129.0	110.4	109.0	102.4	101.0	112.6	126.8	171.9	153.8	x
Slovenia	127.7	99.2	103.5	111.5	111.2	115.0	100.5	96.0	115.8	119.0	151.0	127.4	104.0
Spain	117.9	109.7	99.3	103.5	103.9	103.7	109.1	120.3	111.7	104.8	109.6	110.7	x
Sweden	118.6	95.2	92.6	95.8	100.9	98.3	98.4	99.7	103.7	100.1	102.8	104.4	103.7
Iceland	104.5	102.0	95.4	102.9	102.6	102.8	110.3	116.9	88.6	85.9	108.8	130.3	x
Liechtenstein	109.5	117.5	65.0	134.5	118.0	60.5	124.6	90.6	94.8	80.9	107.4	113.3	x
Norway	94.6	89.6	91.9	96.7	98.3	98.9	101.6	108.8	111.6	111.2	120.2	116.1	97.3
Switzerland	123.8	95.0	94.4	103.3	103.4	102.8	102.5	108.8	112.6	107.0	116.1	125.1	103.1

Source: Eurostat, [Excess mortality – monthly data](#) (extracted on 16/03/2022).

In January 2022, the number of live births increased 4.2% when compared to the same month of 2021

In December 2021 and January 2022, 6,907 and 6,257 children were born alive, corresponding to increases of 9.9% (620 more) and 4.2% (253 more) when compared with the homologous months.

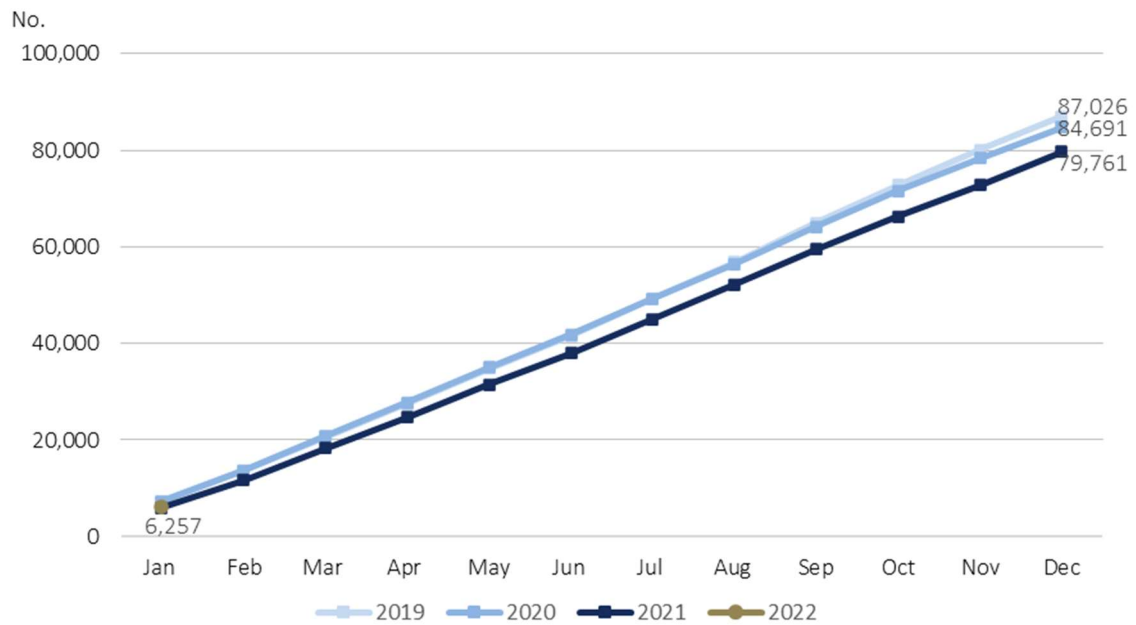
Figure 5: Live births and year-on-year change, January 2019 to January 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births.

The total number of live births in 2021 (79,761) was lower than that registered in 2019 and 2020, representing, respectively, a total of 7,265 (-8,3%) and 4,930 (-5,8%) less live births.

Figure 6: Monthly live births (cumulative numbers), 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022

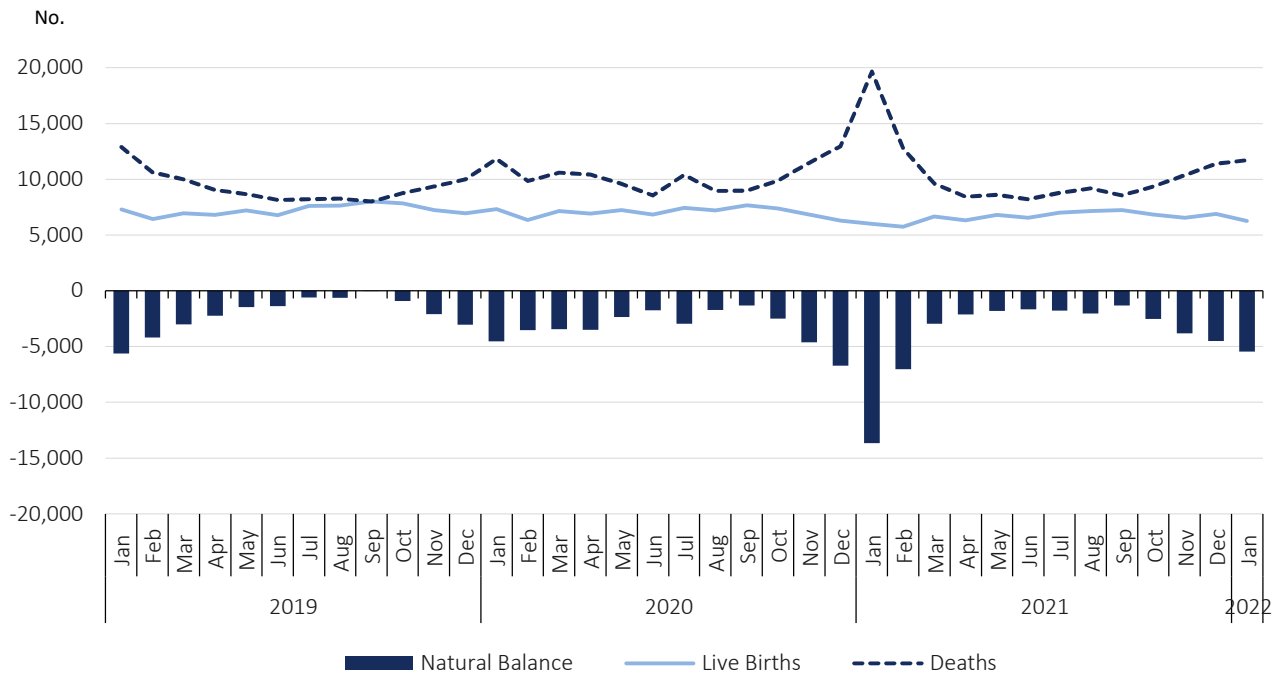


Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births.

In January 2022, the natural balance was -5,461

In December 2021 and January 2022, the natural balance registered, respectively, values of -4,511 and -5,461. The value of the natural balance recorded in January was less negative when compared to that registered in the same month of 2021 (-13,656).

Figure 7: Live births, deaths, and natural balance¹, January 2019 to January 2022

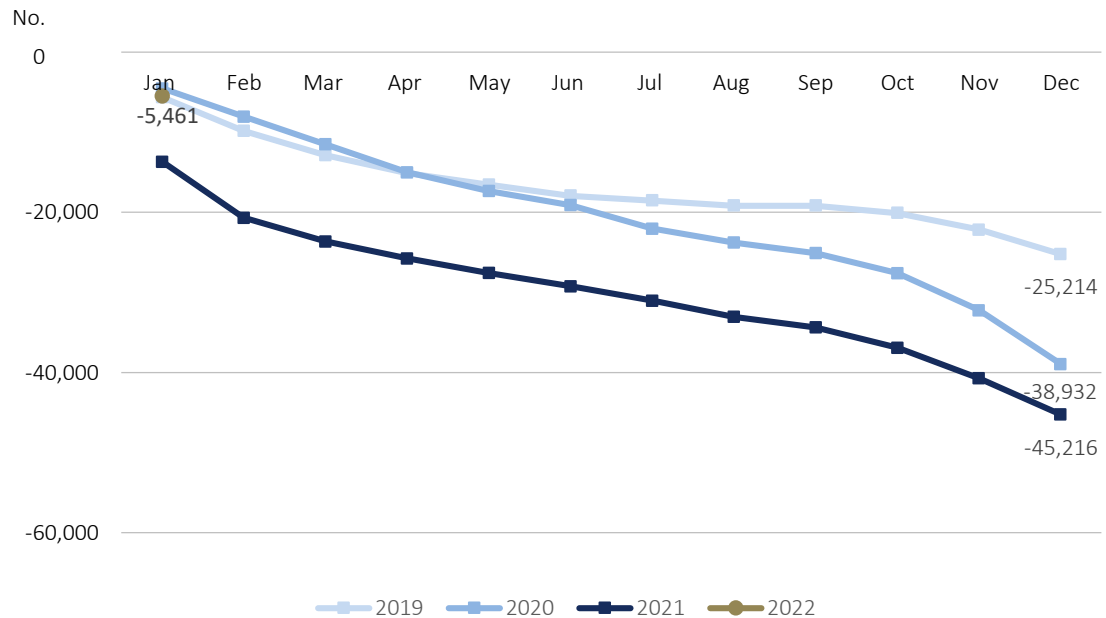


Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births, Deaths and Demographic indicators.

In 2021, the accumulated value of the natural balance was -45,216, lower than the accumulated value in 2019 (-25,214) and 2020 (-38,932).

¹ The natural balance is calculated based on the number of live births of mothers residing in Portugal and the number of deaths of residents in Portugal.

Figure 8: Monthly natural balance (cumulative numbers), 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022



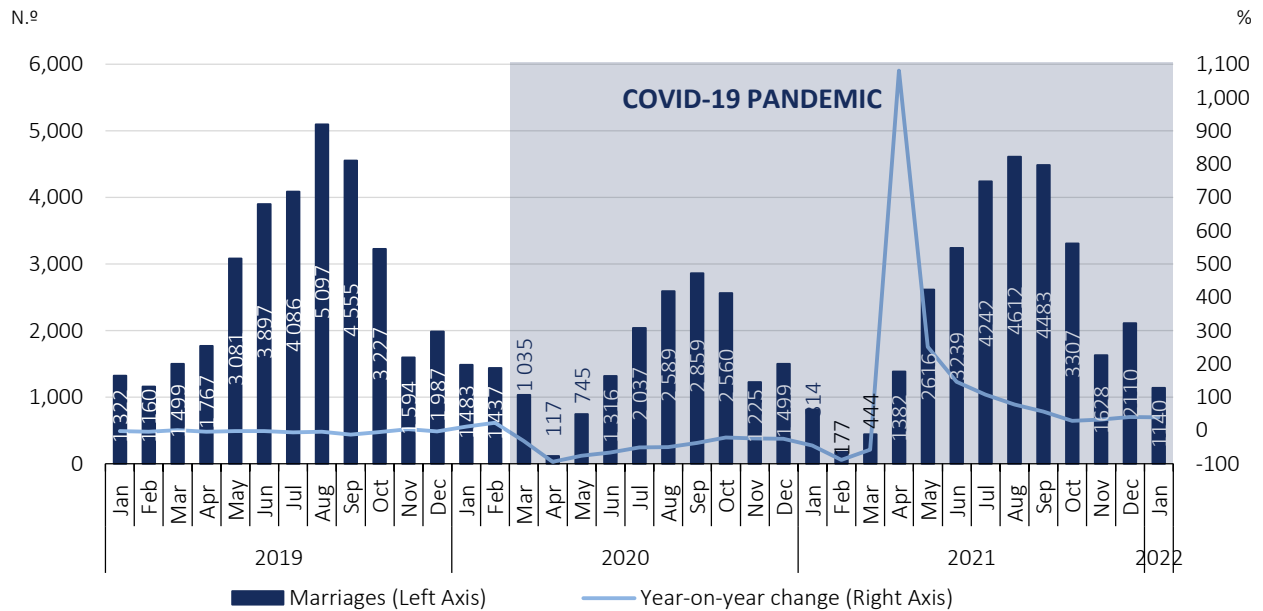
Source: Statistics Portugal, Live births, Deaths and Demographic indicators.

In January 2022, marriage celebrations-maintained the growth trend registered in 2021

The measures resulting from the containment of the pandemic had an impact on the lives of citizens, including mobility and social contact. As such, the statistical data on marriages celebrated from March 2020 onwards should be read in this context.

In December 2021 and January 2022, 2,110 and 1,140 marriages were celebrated, respectively, which corresponded to increases of 40.8% and 40.0% regarding the months of December 2020 and January 2021 (611 and 326 more, respectively).

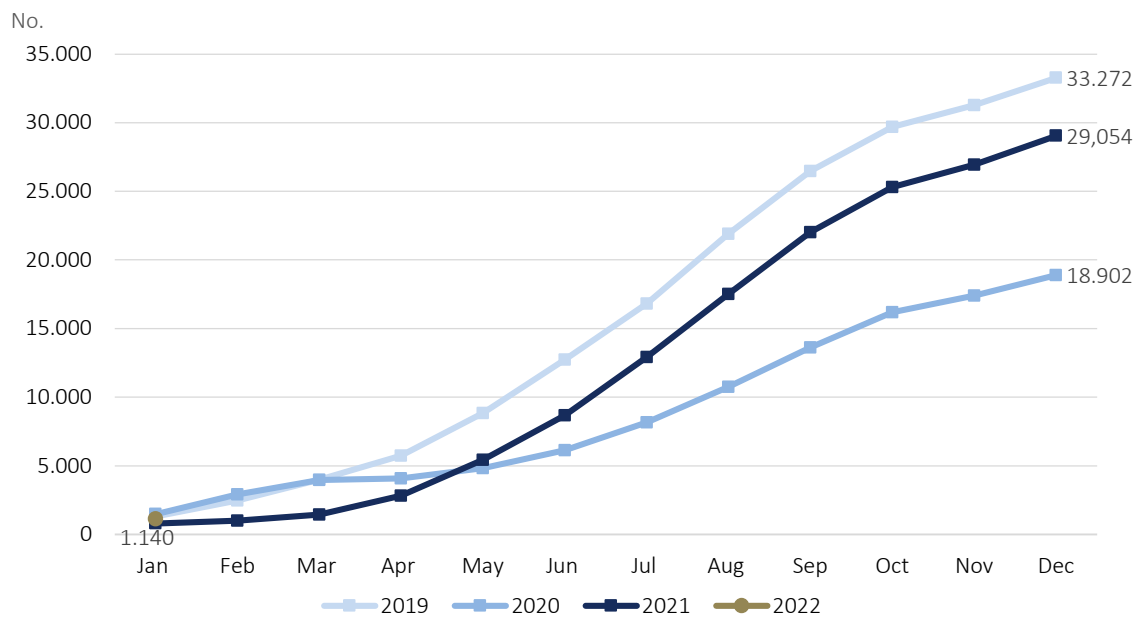
Figure 9: Marriages and year-on-year change, January 2019 to January 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Marriages.

In 2021, 29,054 marriages were celebrated, 10,152 (53.7%) more than in the same period of 2020 and 4,218 (-12.7%) less than in the same period of 2019.

Figure 10: Monthly marriages (cumulative numbers), 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Marriages.



TECHNICAL NOTE

Statistics Portugal releases the **preliminary** monthly **numbers** of deaths, live births, and marriages based on the information registered in the Civil Register Offices until March 15th, 2022. Indicators on the preliminary monthly number of live births, deaths, and marriages, from January to December 2021, with geographical breakdowns up to NUTS 3, as well as weekly number of deaths, until the 9th week 2022, by NUTS 3 and daily number of deaths, until March 6th, by NUTS 2 are made available on the Statistics Portugal Website. In this Press Release the total **preliminary figures** of live births and marriages are disclosed for the month of January 2022.

Data are obtained from statistical operations of direct and exhaustive collection on live births, deaths and marriages in Portuguese territory using facts that are subject to compulsory civil registration (birth and death) in the Sistema Integrado do Registo e Identificação Civil (SIRIC).

In addition to administrative information obtained from Civil Register Offices, Statistics Portugal collects an additional set of variables identified as statistically pertinent to the National Statistic System (NSS) and the European Statistical System (EES). Data is recorded and sent electronically, in compliance with the requirements set out by Statistics Portugal and laid down in liaison with the Instituto de Registos e Notariado (IRN) and the Instituto de Gestão Financeira e Equipamentos da Justiça (IGFEJ).

Data on the number of deaths by COVID-19 are also used, whose source is the Daily Situation Report COVID-19 of the Directorate-General for Health.

DEFINITIONS

Marriage: Contract signed by two persons that intend to start a family in full partnership and cohabitation according to legislation. Note: marriage can be held between persons from different or same sex.

Live birth: This is the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother's body, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, of a product of fertilization that, after separation, breathes or shows any other signs of life, such as a beating of the heart or umbilical cord or actual contraction of any muscle subject to voluntary movement, whether the umbilical cord has been severed and whether the placenta is retained.

Death: The permanent disappearance of vital functions.

Natural balance: The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during a given period, usually a calendar year.

Year-on-year change: The year-on-year change compares the level of a variable between the reference month and the same month of the previous year.

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 Births and natality rates and subtheme Mortality and life expectancy.