



8 May 2024

THE HOUSING STOCK: ANALYSIS AND EVOLUTION 2011-2021

## THE HOUSING STOCK SLOWED DOWN BETWEEN 2011 AND 2021 AND OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLD DWELLINGS INCREASED BY 17.1%

The 2021 Census results revealed a slowdown in the growth of the housing stock, with increases of only 0.8% for buildings and 1.9% for conventional family dwellings compared to 2011, a significantly lower growth rate than observed in previous decades.

In 2021, the total Portuguese housing stock comprised 3,573,416 buildings, of which 49.8% were constructed after 1980. Of the 5,970,677 conventional family dwellings in 2021, 69.4% were used as main residences, totaling 4,142,581 dwellings. Among the conventional family dwellings occupied as main residences, those with four or five rooms predominated (61.6%). This trend continued over the last decade, with 54.7% of the dwellings built during this period having the same configuration.

The proportion of overcrowded dwellings was 12.7%. Between 2011 and 2021, there was a 17.1% increase in overcrowded dwellings.

It is estimated that in 2021, 19,616 units were completed in new construction projects, and 3,906 in rehabilitation interventions, representing 83.4% and 16.6% of the total completed units, respectively.

Statistics Portugal (INE) provides the study "The Housing Stock: Analysis and Evolution 2011-2021," conducted in collaboration with the National Laboratory of Civil Engineering (LNEC).

This publication presents a characterization of the Portuguese housing stock from 2011 to 2021. The main topics covered include the evolution of the population, families, and dwellings; the main characteristics of buildings and dwellings; the form of occupancy, ownership regime, and housing costs; the estimate of housing shortages and availability; the needs for renovation and the dynamics of construction for housing.



### O PARQUE HABITACIONAL ANÁLISE E EVOLUÇÃO

2011-2021

