Income and Living Conditions
2017

Fewer people affected by the overburden of housing costs

According to the EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey definitive data, there were 9.3% persons living in a condition of insufficient living space and 4.0% living in a condition of severe housing deprivation in 2017, respectively 1 pp less and 0.9 pp less than in the previous year.

The evolution of the overburden housing cost rate was also positive, affecting 6.7% of the population in 2017 (less 0.8 pp than in 2016).

The EU-SILC survey definitive data also indicate that the median equivalent monetary disposable income in nominal terms was 9,071 euro in 2016, corresponding to an at-risk-of-poverty threshold of 5,443 euro. These results confirm the at-risk-of-poverty rate of 18.3% in 2016, as well as the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of 23.3%, previously released in November 2017.

The annual average monetary disposable income per household was 18,396 euro in 2016, 2.4% more than in the previous year and 8.6% more than the minimum value of the series registered in 2013, but still lower than the value for 2009.

There was a reduction of adverse housing conditions, especially for people with lower incomes

In 2017, according to the EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey definitive data, 9.3% of people lived in a condition of insufficient living space, 1 pp less than in the three previous years.

Housing deprivation indicators, Portugal, 2014-2017


ICOR (EU-SILC)
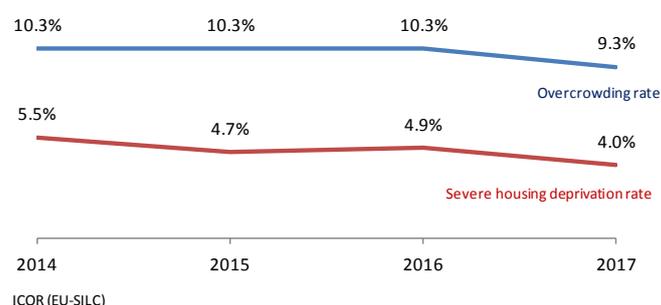
Between 2016 and 2017, the reduction of people living in overcrowded dwellings encompassed all income classes, although with a more significant impact (2.5 pp less) for the lower income households. The reduction for people at risk of poverty was 2.1 pp, and 1.6 pp

both for households with dependent children and for those living in densely populated areas.

Overcrowding rate by at-risk-of-poverty, by household type, by age group and by degree of urbanisation, Portugal 2017

ICOR (EU-SILC)

Overcrowding rate EU-28, 2016
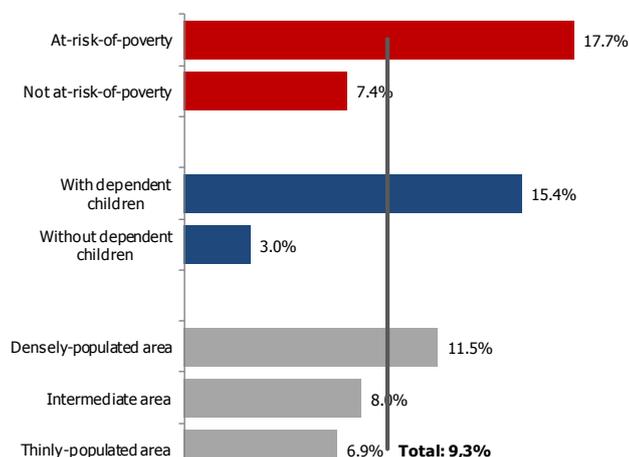

Eurostat (EU-SILC)

From 2016 to 2017, the reduction of condition of insufficient living space was cross-cut all income class of households, with a more expressive impact for households with low income. The reduction for the people at-risk-of-poverty was 2.1 p.p. and 1.6 p.p. for households with depended children and living in densely populated areas.

Overcrowding rate by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal 2016-2017
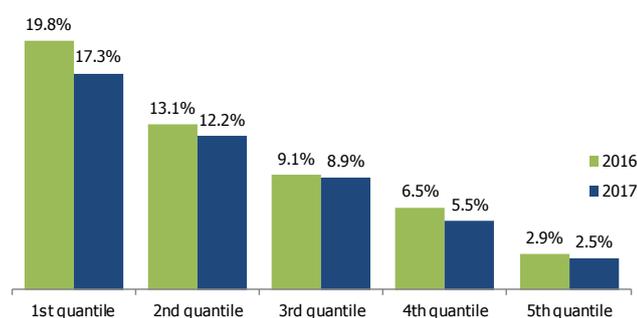
ICOR (EU-SILC)

On the other hand, the latest results available from Eurostat show that in 2016 Portugal had an overcrowding rate inferior to the EU average in more than 6 pp.

The survey also provides information related to the dwelling and sanitary conditions. Together with the information on living space it is used to calculate the severe housing deprivation rate, i.e. the proportion of people living in 2017 in an overcrowded dwelling also reporting at least one of the following housing problems: a) lack of a bath or shower in the dwelling; b) lack of a indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household; c) leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor; d) insufficient natural light (too dark) in a sunny day.

In 2017, 4.0% of the resident population lived in a condition of severe housing deprivation, 0.9 pp less than the previous year.

The severe housing deprivation condition mostly affected the population at-risk-of-poverty (9.3%), people living in households with dependent children (6.6%) – in particular 6.9% of those aged less than 18 years old -, and people living in densely populated areas (5.3%).

Severe housing deprivation rate by at-risk-of-poverty, by household type, by age group and by degree of urbanisation, Portugal 2017
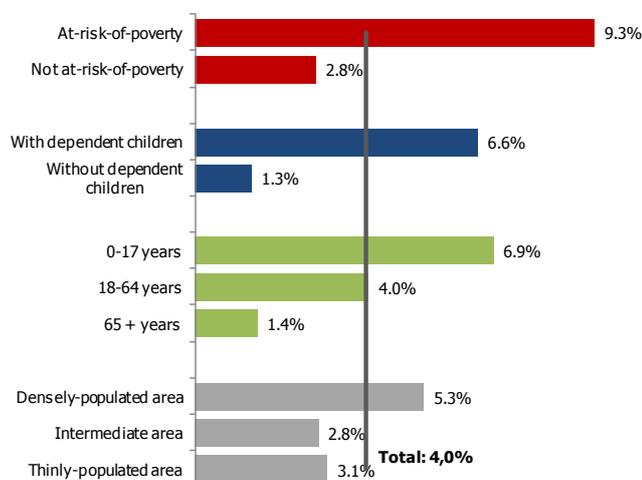
ICOR (EU-SILC)

Similarly to the overcrowding rate, the percentage of people affected by severe housing deprivation was lower in higher income classes. Between 2016 and 2017, the severe housing deprivation rate decrease mainly (less 2.5 pp) for the lower income households.

Severe housing deprivation rate by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal 2016-2017
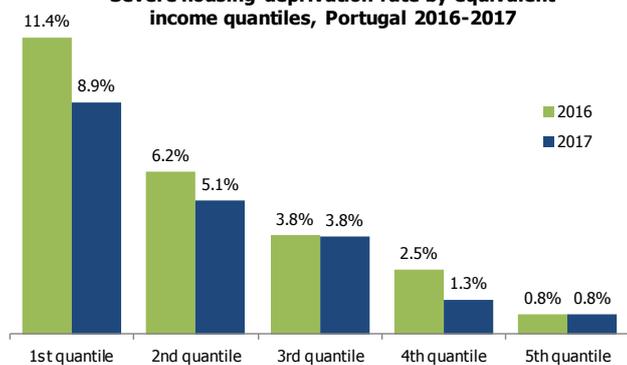
ICOR (EU-SILC)

The population living a condition of overburden of the housing costs decreased

The median housing cost burden and the overburden housing cost rate allow for assessing the importance of the housing costs in relation to the household disposable income. These indicators are based in the

housing costs burden i.e. the ratio between the housing costs and the disposable household income (net of housing allowances). Housing costs include those related to housing facilities such as water, electricity, gas and other fuels, as well as condominium, insurances, sewage, minor repairs, rents and interest related to the main residence mortgage.

In 2017, the median housing cost burden was 12.3%, slightly lower than in previous year (12.4%), but 1.1 pp less than in 2015.

Housing deprivation indicators, Portugal, 2014-2017
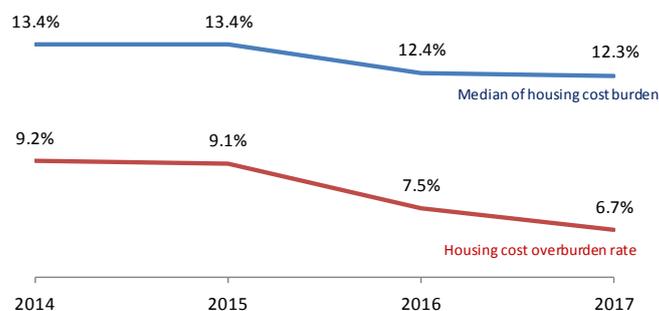
ICOR (EU-SILC)

For the population at-risk-of-poverty, the median housing cost burden was 24.1% in 2017 (2.4 pp less than in 2016: 26.5%).

In Portugal, the median housing cost burden in 2016 (12.4%) was less than in the EU-28 (16.0%), similar to other countries in Western Europe (Spain, France, Ireland and Italy).

Income and living conditions – 2017

**Median of housing cost burden, EU-28, 2016**

Eurostat (EU-SILC)
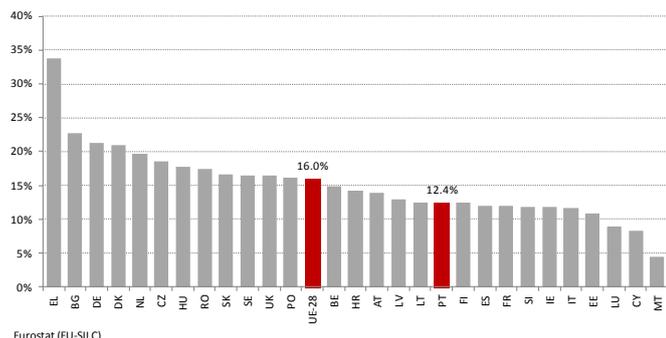
Housing cost overburden rate by household type, Portugal 2017
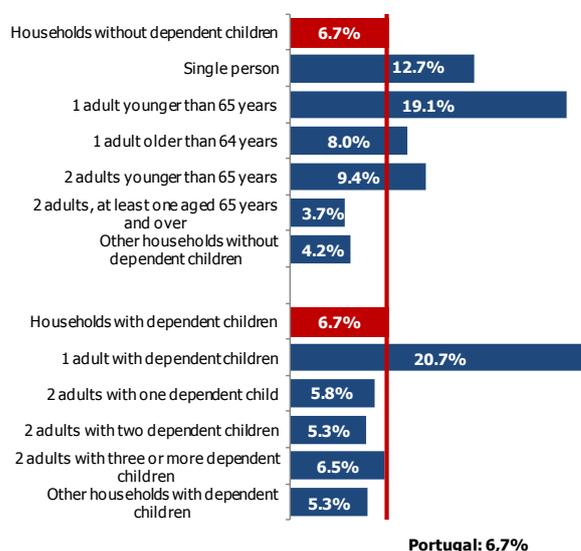
EU-SILC 2017

The overburden housing cost rate, which corresponds to the proportion of people living in households where the housing costs represent more than 40% of the disposable household income (net of housing allowances), was 6.7% in 2017, less 0.8 pp than in 2016. However, the reduction of the overburden housing costs only had an impact in the two lowest income quintiles.

As in the previous year, in 2017 the overburden of housing costs mainly affected the population living in households whose equivalent income was in the first quintile (24.3%).

Housing cost overburden rate by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal 2016-2017

ICOR (EU-SILC)
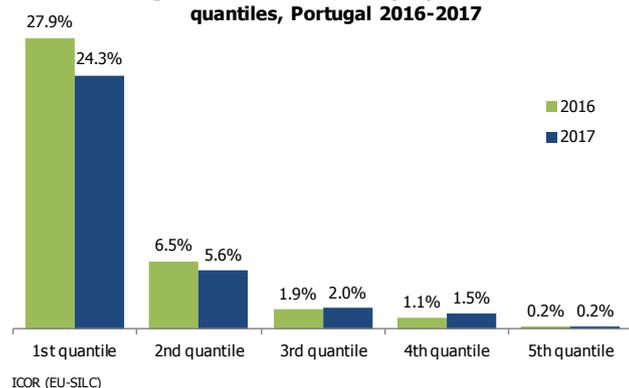
By household type, the housing cost overburden rate was higher for working age people living alone and for households with one adult with one or more dependent children (20.7%).

The average monetary disposable income per household increased by 2.4% in 2016

The 2017 EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey definitive data indicate that the average monetary disposable income per household was 18,396 euro per year in 2016, 2.4% more than in the previous year and 8.6% more than the minimum value of the series registered in 2013, but still lower than the value for 2009.

Average monetary disposable income at current prices, Portugal 2005-2016

ICOR (EU-SILC)
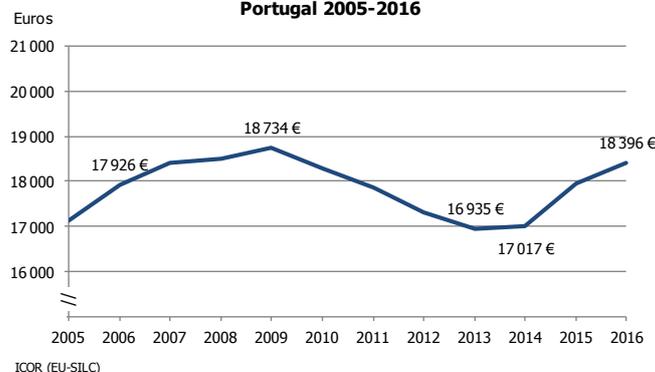
In real terms, there was an increase of 1.8% compared to 2015 and 7.7% vis-à-vis 2013.

Average monetary disposable income at 2016 prices, Portugal 2005-2016

Euros

20 402 €   20 456 €
18 567 €
17 495 €   18 396 €
18 077 €
17 074 €

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

ICOR (EU-SILC)

The median equivalent disposable income increased mainly for the population with lower incomes

On the other hand, the analysis of the distribution of household incomes is usually developed using data adjusted by an equivalence scale, which harmonises data from different households in relation to their size and age composition, enabling the comparison of results based on a standard equivalent of a one-person household[1]. The scale used in EU-SILC is the Modified OECD Equivalence Scale.

Median equivalent monetary disposable income, Portugal 2005-2016

Euros

8 678 €   9 071 €
8 177 €   8 782 €

7 311 €

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

ICOR (EU-SILC)

In nominal terms, the median equivalent monetary disposable income was 9,071 euro in 2016, increasing by 3.3% vis-à-vis 2015, lower than in the previous year (4.1%).

Rate of change of the annual equivalent monetary disposable income, Portugal 2009-2016

-3.1%   -1.0%   -1.8%   0.6%   2.5%   4.1%   3.3%

2009/10 2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16
ICOR (EU-SILC)

Between 2015 and 2016, the increase in equivalent monetary disposable income encompassed all income deciles. However, different groups may be identified according to the size of the increase: between 4.0% and 5.4% for the lowest five deciles, and between 0.4% and 3.4% for the other income deciles.

Rate of change of the annual average equivalent income by deciles, Portugal 2015/2016

1st decile
2nd decile
3rd decile
4th decile
5th decile
6th decile
7th decile
8th decile
9th decile
10th decile

0%   1%   2%   3%   4%   5%   6%
ICOR (EU-SILC)

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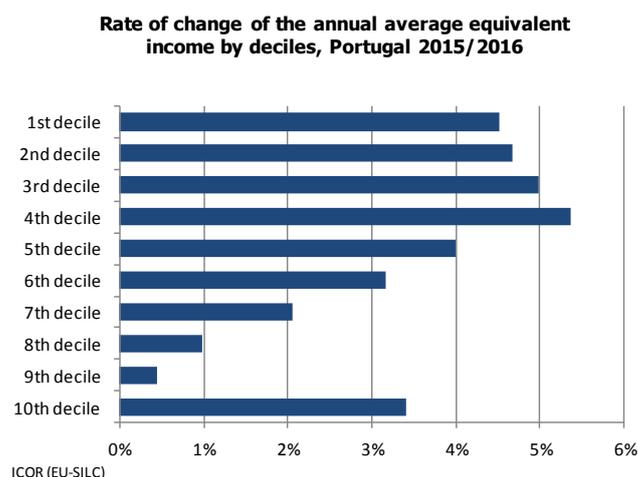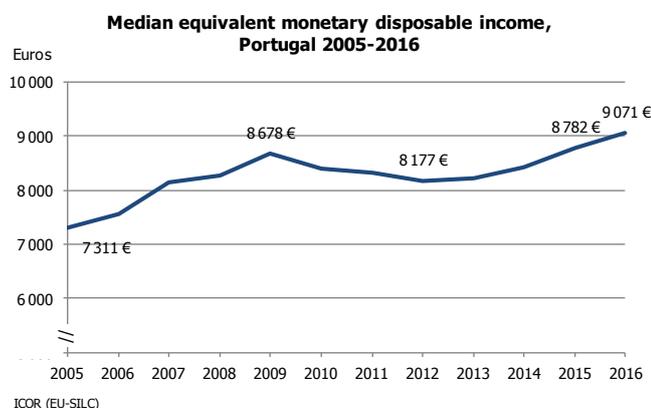
[1] Denominated "adult equivalent".

Income and living conditions – 2017

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Fewer 196 thousand people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2017

In the context of the European Union's growth strategy for this decade, an indicator was set out regarding the population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, as well as the objective of reducing at least 20 million persons in this condition in the European Union until 2020. The indicator for the population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion integrates the concept of at-the-risk-of-poverty with severe material deprivation and very low per capita work intensity.

The EU-SILC survey 2017 definitive data confirm 2,399 thousand persons (23.3%) at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, less 196 thousand than in the previous year. Of the total number of persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, 18.0% (431 thousand) were less than 18 years old and 18.8% (451 thousand) were 65 years old or over.

In 2017, 6.9% of residents lived in a severe material deprivation condition (708 thousand), less 1.5 pp than in the previous year and 2.7 pp less than in 2015.

The at-risk-of-poverty threshold was 5,443 euro in 2016, around 454 euro a month, increasing by 3.3% from the previous year. In 2016, 18.3% of the population were at-risk-of-poverty (1,887 thousand people), 0.7 pp less than in the previous year, and 1.2 pp less than in 2014. The risk of poverty mainly affected:

- 44.8% of the unemployed,

- 20.7% of people aged less than 18 years old and, in particular, households with one adult with one or more dependent children (33.1%), households with two adults with three or more dependent children (41.4%) and households with 3 or more adults with dependent children (23.1%),

- 25.4% of one person households.

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Portugal 2016

At-risk-of-poverty rate by sex and age group, Portugal 2016
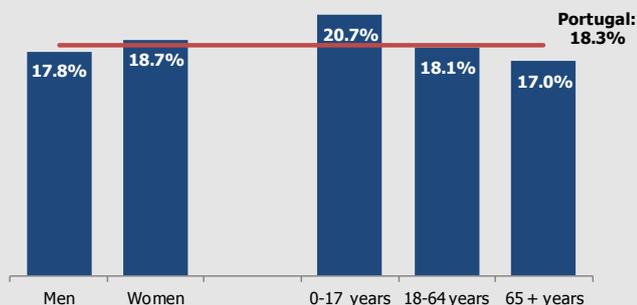
ICOR (EU-SILC)
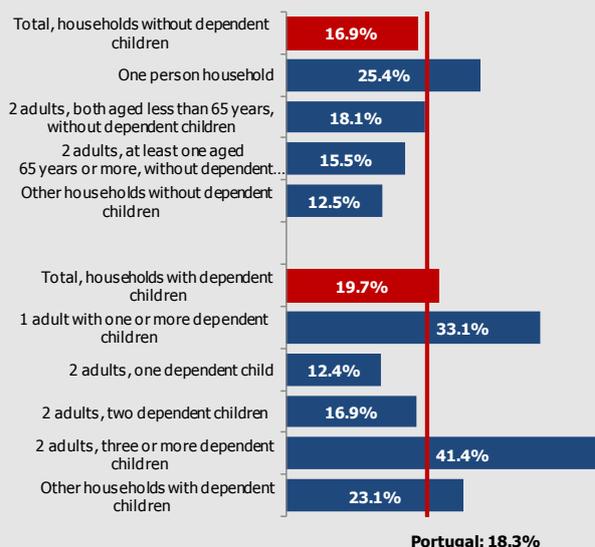
EU-SILC 2017

People with very low work intensity are those aged less than 60 who, in the income reference period, lived in households where adults aged 18-59 (excluding students) worked on average less than 20% of the working potential. The share of the population aged less than 60 living in households with a very low per capita work intensity was 8.0% in 2016 (1.1 pp less than in 2015).

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Methodological note

Poverty and economic inequality

The indicators were calculated using the annual monetary disposable income of households in the year (2016) previous to data collection. All other sources of income are excluded, such as wages and salaries in kind, self-consumption and subjective rents.

Disposable income was transformed into equivalent income through the application of the modified OECD equivalence scale, to reflect differences in size and composition among households. The use of an equivalence scale harmonizes household data in relation to their size and age composition, enabling the comparison of results based on a standard that corresponds to a one-person household. For single-person households the equivalent income equals the disposable income. For multi-person households, the equivalent income corresponds to the one needed to ensure a one-person household an identical level to the one ensured by the household to all its members, i.e., the equivalent income is obtained by dividing the disposable income of each household by its size in number of equivalent adults, the value being assigned to each household member. The use of the equivalence scale reduces the effect of scale effects of living together and the increased expenditures related to children.

The definitions that apply are the following (according to the order in which they are used in the text):

Housing deprivation

The press release presents two indicators on **housing conditions**:

Overcrowding rate: proportion of households where the number of rooms (≥ 4m2) is not sufficient for the household's dimension and demographic composition.

Severe housing condition rate: proportion of the population living in an overcrowded household and with, at least, one of the following housing problems: a) lack of a bath or shower in the dwelling; b) lack of a indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household; c) leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor; d) insufficient natural light (too dark) in a sunny day.

The indicators on the **housing costs** are based are based in the housing costs burden, enabling to assess the importance of the housing costs in relation to the household disposable income.

Housing cost burden: ratio between the housing costs and the disposable household income (net of housing allowances). Housing costs include those related to housing facilities such as water, electricity, gas and other fuels, as well as condominium, insurances, sewage, minor repairs, rents and interest related to the main residence mortgage.

Two indicators have been calculated on the basis of the distribution of this ratio:

Median housing cost burden, i.e. the median of the housing cost burden distribution.

Overburden hosing cost rate: proportion of people living in households where the housing costs represent more than 40% of the disposable household income (net of housing allowances).

Income distribution

Household net disposable income: Total monetary net annual income of a household from all sources: wages and salaries, self-employment and capital income, public and private transfers and other income sources, net of income taxes and social security contributions.

Modified OECD equivalence scale: an equivalence scale that assigns a weight of 1.0 to the first household member aged 14 or over, 0.5 to each additional member aged 14 or more and 0.3 to each member aged less than 14 years old. The use of this scale accounts for differences in size and age composition among households.

Equivalent income: the result of the division of the household's disposable income by its size in terms of "equivalent adults". Note: "Equivalent adults" is a unit resulting from the application of the OECD modified scale.

At-risk-of-poverty threshold: Income threshold under which a household is considered to be living in risk of poverty. It was conventionalised by the European Commission as 60% of the median national equivalent income.

At-risk-of-poverty rate: percentage of the population with an equivalent income lower than the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is defined as 60% of the median equivalent income.

Europe 2020 indicators

Europe 2020, the European Union's growth strategy for this decade, defines, among other objectives, a reduction of at least 20 million of the number of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in the European Union by 2020.

Within this scope, an indicator was set out regarding the population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, joining the concepts of relative at-risk-of-poverty rate – people with an annual equivalent income below the poverty threshold – and severe material deprivation with the concept of very low per capita work intensity.

At-risk-of-poverty rate: percentage of the population with an equivalent income lower than the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is defined as 60% of the median equivalent income.

Severe material deprivation rate: percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of the following nine items, due to economic difficulties: a) capacity to face unexpected financial expenses (without asking for financial help); b) capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home, paying travel and accommodation costs for all household members; c) capacity to pay on time for mortgage or rent payments, utility bills,

hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; d) capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; e) capacity to pay for keeping its home adequately warm; f) capacity to afford for a washing machine; g) capacity to afford for a color TV; h) capacity to afford for a telephone (including a mobile phone); i) capacity to afford a car.

Low per capita work intensity: Population aged less than 60 who, in the income reference period, lived in households where adults aged 18-59 (excluding students) worked on average less than 20% of the working potential.

Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion: population at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with a very low per capita labour intensity or severely materially deprived.

What is the Inquérito às Condições de Vida e Rendimento (ICOR)?

Data were collected by the Inquérito às Condições de Vida e Rendimento das Famílias (EU-SILC) which has been held in Portugal since 2004, within the framework of specific EU legislation (Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003), establishing a common EU program for the systematic production of statistics on poverty, deprivation, and social exclusion.

In Portugal, data are collected on an annual basis through Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). The questionnaire includes questions on the household and also on each member's personal characteristics, particularly on the income of all members aged 16 and over. In 2017 the Survey was addressed to 14,052 households, of which 12,091 with a complete interview (data was collected on 30,007 persons; 25,848 aged 16 and over). Fieldwork usually takes place in the 2nd quarter of each year.

This survey aims to obtain results for all those residing in Portuguese territory in the reference period. For income, this reference period corresponds to the year prior to that when interviews are carried out.

Households are selected by stratified two-stage sampling, from a sampling frame of dwellings of usual residence. The longitudinal nature of the sample, as well as the limitation of the statistical burden on respondents, are ensured by setting up an annual rotational scheme involving four independent sub-samples, each one being replaced every year. Hence, each household is interviewed four times at most, and thus the overlapping of ¾ of respondents vis-à-vis the previous year is guaranteed.

Up to 2012 the sample was selected exclusively from the Master Sample. However, from 2013 onwards a gradual transition of the latter to the new sampling frame was initiated (based on the National Dwellings Register – FNA in Portuguese). This transition took place over four years: between 2013 and 2015 dwellings selected from both sampling frames co-existed in the sample. As from 2016, the Survey annual sample, i.e. all four sub-samples is selected from the sampling frame based on the National Dwellings Register.

Sampling selection follows a NUTS 2 stratified multistage sampling design, with primary sampling units (INSPIRE grid cells of 1km2) being selected with probability proportional to the number of dwellings of usual residence, and secondary sampling units (dwellings) selected systematically in each primary sampling unit. All households and individuals residing in the selected dwellings are interviewed.

The estimated results are obtained using household and individual weights, calibrated by region, household size, age, and sex.

Definitive data mentioned in the press release

Housing deprivation indicators, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Data reference year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overcrowding rate	10.3	10.3	10.3	9.3
Severe housing deprivation rate	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.0
Median of housing cost burden	13.4	13.4	12.4	12.3
Housing cost overburden rate	9.2	9.1	7.5	6.7
EU-SILC	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Overcrowding rate by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by household type, by age group, by degree of urbanisation and by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Data reference year	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of-poverty				
At-risk-of-poverty	21.1	21.0	19.9	17.7
Not at-risk-of-poverty	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.4
Household type				
With dependent children	16.2	16.9	17.0	15.4
Without dependent children	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.0
Age group				
0-17 years	16.4	17.2	17.0	15.8
18-64 years	10.7	10.4	10.5	9.6
65 + years	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.1
Degree of urbanisation				
Densely-populated area	13.4	12.8	13.2	11.5
Intermediate area	8.6	8.7	7.8	8.0
Thinly-populated area	7.2	8.0	8.3	6.9
Equivalent income quantiles				
1st quantile	20.8	20.8	19.8	17.3
2nd quantile	12.0	10.3	13.1	12.2
3rd quantile	10.0	9.9	9.1	8.9
4th quantile	5.3	7.2	6.5	5.5
5th quantile	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.5
EU-SILC	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Severe housing deprivation rate by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by household type, by age group, by degree of urbanisation and by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Data reference year	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of-poverty				
At-risk-of-poverty	13.1	11.2	11.3	9.3
Not at-risk-of-poverty	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.8
Household type				
With dependent children	8.5	7.2	8.0	6.6
Without dependent children	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3
Age group				
0-17 years	8.6	7.2	7.8	6.9
18-64 years	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.0
65 + years	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.4
Degree of urbanisation				
Densely-populated area	7.6	6.5	7.5	5.3
Intermediate area	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.8
Thinly-populated area	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.1
Equivalent income quantiles				
1st quantile	13.0	10.9	11.4	8.9
2nd quantile	5.5	4.2	6.2	5.1
3rd quantile	5.0	4.1	3.8	3.8
4th quantile	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.3
5th quantile	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.8
EU-SILC	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Median of housing cost burden by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by age group and by degree of urbanisation, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Data reference year	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of-poverty				
At-risk-of-poverty	28.7	28.9	26.5	24.1
Not at-risk-of-poverty	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.7
Age group				
0-17 years	15.8	15.4	14.3	13.3
18-64 years	13.5	13.4	12.5	12.4
65 + years	11.5	11.9	11.3	11.2
Degree of urbanisation				
Densely-populated area	13.9	13.8	12.7	12.5
Intermediate area	13.8	13.7	12.8	12.7
Thinly-populated area	12.4	12.3	11.7	11.5
EU-SILC	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Housing cost overburden rate by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by household type, by age group, by degree of urbanisation and by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Data reference year	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of-poverty				
At-risk-of-poverty	33.7	33.5	29.1	26.0
Not at-risk-of-poverty	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.4
Household type				
With dependent children	10.6	10.5	8.3	6.7
Without dependent children	7.7	7.6	6.7	6.7
Age group				
0-17 years	11.9	11.8	9.4	7.2
18-64 years	9.9	10.0	8.2	7.4
65 + years	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2
Degree of urbanisation				
Densely-populated area	9.7	9.5	8.2	7.9
Intermediate area	10.3	10.0	7.9	6.4
Thinly-populated area	7.1	7.3	5.9	5.0
Equivalent income quantiles				
1st quantile	33.1	32.8	27.9	24.3
2nd quantile	7.0	8.2	6.5	5.6
3rd quantile	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.0
4th quantile	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.5
5th quantile	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
EU-SILC	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

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Average monetary disposable income per househould by deciles, Portugal, 2004-2016

Unit: euro

Income decile	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1st	3 047	3 056	3 409	3 770	3 900	4 171	4 107	4 076	3 804	3 448	4 358	4 593	4 836
2nd	5 378	5 465	5 817	6 339	6 600	6 785	6 830	6 736	6 396	6 122	7 148	7 688	7 886
3rd	7 225	7 368	7 767	8 236	8 775	8 973	8 745	8 752	8 371	8 197	9 398	9 814	10 112
4th	9 445	9 613	10 113	10 438	11 048	11 352	10 881	10 870	10 478	10 312	11 073	11 906	12 737
5th	11 709	11 975	12 637	13 097	13 455	13 700	13 316	13 183	12 857	12 729	13 439	14 238	14 789
6th	13 954	14 073	15 106	15 688	15 736	16 258	15 831	15 556	15 299	15 027	15 786	16 385	16 902
7th	16 738	16 861	18 061	18 570	18 797	19 444	18 790	18 347	18 207	18 003	18 004	19 222	19 529
8th	20 831	20 956	22 274	23 108	22 804	23 646	22 607	21 970	22 066	21 626	21 229	22 446	22 522
9th	27 349	27 538	29 229	29 697	29 538	30 319	29 122	28 071	27 754	27 028	25 824	28 121	27 983
10th	54 152	54 315	54 713	54 992	54 343	52 614	52 575	51 103	47 814	46 824	43 300	44 862	45 991
Total	16 999	17 127	17 926	18 401	18 503	18 734	18 285	17 871	17 306	16 935	17 017	17 967	18 396
EU-SILC	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Average equivalent monetary disposable income by deciles, Portugal, 2004-2016

Unit: euro

Income decile	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1st	2 340	2 420	2 639	2 892	2 843	3 048	3 012	2 780	2 431	2 328	2 469	2 720	2 843
2nd	3 842	4 035	4 194	4 443	4 636	4 821	4 725	4 651	4 419	4 276	4 402	4 708	4 928
3rd	4 842	5 019	5 268	5 473	5 725	5 974	5 845	5 823	5 654	5 526	5 704	6 002	6 301
4th	5 763	5 946	6 171	6 563	6 745	6 951	6 856	6 739	6 700	6 578	6 760	7 092	7 472
5th	6 721	6 836	7 114	7 606	7 777	8 044	7 842	7 776	7 659	7 696	7 844	8 204	8 532
6th	7 765	7 839	8 216	8 790	8 832	9 333	9 008	8 888	8 786	8 847	8 988	9 376	9 673
7th	8 935	9 077	9 858	10 162	10 246	10 762	10 489	10 240	10 180	10 161	10 329	10 900	11 124
8th	10 783	10 935	11 877	12 242	12 192	12 671	12 422	12 134	12 008	12 096	12 137	12 937	13 065
9th	14 470	14 758	15 695	15 763	15 769	15 792	15 645	15 359	15 073	15 186	15 185	16 267	16 339
10th	28 426	28 602	28 633	28 888	29 101	27 902	28 162	27 861	26 048	25 827	26 127	27 390	28 325
Total	9 392	9 554	9 968	10 288	10 390	10 536	10 407	10 227	9 899	9 856	9 996	10 562	10 863
EU-SILC	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Income and living conditions – 2017

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
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Indicators Europe 2020, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Data reference year	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social tranfers	19.5	19.5	19.0	18.3
Severe material deprivation rate	10.6	9.6	8.4	6.9
Very low work intensity per capita	12.2	10.9	9.1	8.0
At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion	27.5	26.6	25.1	23.3
EU-SILC	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

Note: People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion: People who are at-risk-of-poverty and/or suffering from severe material deprivation and/or living in households with very low work intensity. By convention, data refers to the survey year. The indicator at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion combines two indicators based on the income reference year (At-risk-of poverty rate after social transfers and Very low work intensity per capita) with one indicator based on the survey year (Severe material deprivation rate).

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Indicators on poverty and economic inequality, Portugal, 2013-2016

Data reference year	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016
At-risk-of-poverty threshold	€	4 937	5 061	5 269	5 443
At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median)					
Before social transfers	%	47.8	47.5 Rc	46.1	45.2
After social transfers except for old-age and survivors´ pensions	%	26.7	26.4	25.0	23.6
After social tranfers	%	19.5	19.5	19.0	18.3
Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold					
After social transfers (70% of the median)	%	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.4
After social transfers (50% of the median)	%	13.8	13.8	13.0	12.3
After social transfers (40% of the median)	%	8.6	8.5	7.3	7.5
Inequality of income distribution indicators					
Gini coefficient	%	34.5	34.0	33.9	33.5
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20)	n.º	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7
Inequality of income distribution (S90/S10)	n.º	11.1	10.6	10.1	10.0
EU-SILC		**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

Rc: rectified value

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

At-risk-of-poverty rate by sex and age group, Portugal, 2013-2016

Unit: %

Data reference year	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65 + years	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65 + years	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65 + years	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65 + years
After social tranfers [1]																
Total	19.5	25.6	19.1	15.1	19.5	24.8	18.8	17.0	19.0	22.4	18.2	18.3	18.3	20.7	18.1	17.0
Men	18.9	25.2	18.7	12.6	18.8	23.9	18.6	14.2	18.2	21.2	18.0	16.0	17.8	20.6	17.8	15.2
Women	20.0	26.1	19.5	16.9	20.1	25.8	18.9	19.0	19.6	23.7	18.4	19.9	18.7	20.7	18.4	18.3
After social transfers except for old-age and survivors´ pensions [2]																
Total	26.7	33.6	27.4	18.5	26.4	31.3	27.0 Rc	20.2	25.0	28.6	25.2	21.4	23.6	25.5	24.4	20.0
Men	26.5	34.1	27.1	15.9	26.0	30.1	27.1	17.8	24.4	27.2	25.1	19.3	23.4	26.0	24.2	18.1
Women	26.9	33.1	27.7	20.3	26.8	32.6	27.0	22.0	25.6	30.1	25.4	22.9	23.8	24.9	24.5	21.4
Before social tranfers [3]																
Total	47.8	36.5	37.9	88.9	47.5 Rc	34.5 Rc	37.3 Rc	89.7 Rc	46.1	31.6	35.6	89.8	45.2	29.0	34.4	90.0
Men	46.1	37.2	36.8	90.0	45.4 Rc	33.3 Rc	36.5 Rc	90.0 Rc	44.1	30.2	34.9	90.3	43.4	29.6	33.8	89.9
Women	49.3	35.8	38.8	88.2	49.4 Rc	35.7	38.1 Rc	89.6 Rc	48.0	33.2	36.3	89.5	46.8	28.3	35.0	90.1
EU-SILC	2014				2015				2016				2017			

(1) Includes employee and self-employment income and other private income and old-age and survivor benefits and other social benefits.

(2) Includes employee and self-employment income and other private income and old-age and survivor benefits.

(3) Includes employee and self-employment income and other private income.

Rc: rectified value

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

At-risk-of-poverty rate of resident population with 18 and over by sex and most frequent activity status, Portugal, 2013-2016

Unit: %

Data reference year	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Employed	**10.7**	**11.5**	**9.9**	**10.9**	**11.6**	**10.2**	**10.9**	**11.3**	**10.5**	**10.8**	**11.2**	**10.4**
Not employed	**24.7**	**23.6**	**25.5**	**25.2**	**24.3**	**26.0**	**25.4**	**24.5**	**26.1**	**25.1**	**24.6**	**25.5**
Unemployed	40.5	41.5	39.6	42.0	44.1	39.7	42.0	44.5	39.4	44.8	47.1	42.5
Retired	12.9	12.4	13.4	14.4	13.5	15.2	16.0	15.6	16.3	15.1	14.5	15.6
Other inactive	32.4	29.4	33.8	31.9	27.7	33.9	31.2	26.0	33.5	32.3	32.1	32.4
EU-SILC	2014			2015			2016			2017		

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
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At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Portugal, 2013-2016

Unit: %

Data reference year	2013	2014	2015	2016
Households without dependent children	**15.8**	**16.6**	**16.8**	**16.9**
Single person	23.1	25.4	26.3	25.4
One adult younger than 65 years	*23.8*	*23.7*	*23.9*	*25.0*
One adult older than 64 years	*22.5*	*26.8*	*28.1*	*25.6*
Two adults younger than 65 years	17.4	16.8	16.0	18.1
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	13.1	14.3	16.4	15.5
Other households without dependent children	13.1	13.7	12.8	12.5
Households with dependent children	**23.0**	**22.2**	**21.0**	**19.7**
One adult with dependent children	38.4	34.6	31.6	33.1
Two adults with one dependent child	15.4	13.7	15.0	12.4
Two adults with two dependent children	18.0	20.4	17.0	16.9
Two adults with three or more dependent children	38.4	37.7	42.7	41.4
Other households with dependent children	28.8	26.1	24.7	23.1
EU-SILC	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**

Note: Dependent children: Until 2006, the "dependent children" correspond to all individuals less than 16 years of age, as well as the individuals aged between 16-24 years but economically dependent. From EU-SILC 2007, "dependent children" correspond to all individuals aged under 18 years, as well as the individuals aged between 18-24 years but economically dependent.

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions