30 November 2018

Income and Living Conditions
2018 (Provisional data)

The at-risk-of poverty rate declined to 17.3%

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions held in 2018 on previous year incomes shows that 17.3% of the population was at-risk-of-poverty in 2017, one percentage point (pp) less than in 2016. The at-risk-of-poverty rate corresponded to the proportion of inhabitants with an annual net equivalent monetary income below €5,610 in 2017 (€468 a month).

The proportion of people under 18 at risk of poverty decreased again, to 18.9%. On the other hand, the risk of poverty for the elderly population increased to 17.7%, 0.7 pp more than in 2016. The poverty rate for the working age adults was 16.7%, 1.4 pp less than in the previous year.
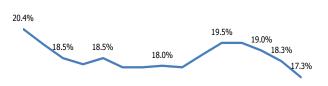
For the first time, regional estimates are released. Considering the national at-risk-of-poverty threshold, residents in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa were the least affected by the risk of poverty in 2017 (12.3%). This proportion showed the highest values in the Autonomous Regions of Açores and Madeira, respectively 31.5% and 27.4%. However, because there are significant socioeconomic differences between regions, regional poverty thresholds have been estimated, showing less steep differences in poverty proportions between regions (see Box).

Although monetary incomes in Portugal continue to be characterized by a strongly asymmetrical distribution, the main indicators of inequality decreased again in 2017: the Gini coefficient, in particular, was 32.6%, 0.9 pp less than in the previous year.

In 2018, downward trends are kept both for the rate of material deprivation (16.6%, 1.4 pp less than in 2017) and the rate of severe material deprivation (6.0%, 0.9 pp less than in 2017). The intensity of material deprivation reduced for the first time since the beginning of the decade.

17.3% of population at-risk-of-poverty in 2017

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) held in 2018 on previous year incomes showed that 17.3% of people were at-risk-of-poverty in 2017, 1.0 pp less than in 2016 and 3.1 pp less than in 2003).
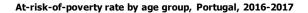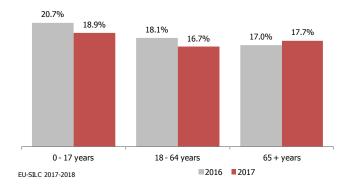
At-risk-of-poverty rate, Portugal, 2003-2017

EU-SILC 2004-2018

The at-risk-of poverty rate in 2017 corresponded to the proportion of residents living with annual net monetary income per adult equivalent of less than 5,610 euros (468 euros per month). This threshold, or relative poverty line, corresponds to 60% of the median (9,351 euros) of the distribution of equivalent monetary disposable incomes.

At-risk-of-poverty rate by age group, Portugal, 2016-2017
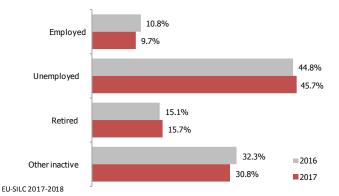

EU-SILC 2017-2018

The at-risk-of poverty rate for those under 18 decreased again, to 18.9% (20.7% in the previous year). In contrast, there was an increase in the risk of poverty for the elderly population to 17.7% in 2017, 0.7 pp more than in 2016. The poverty rate for the working age adults was 16.7%, 1.4 pp less than in 2016 (18.1%).

In 2017, the at-risk-of poverty decreased for both sexes. However, the impact was more significant for men (-1.2 pp) than for women (-0.8 pp), worsening the difference between the two groups (a rate of 16.6% risk in the case of men and 17.9% for women in 2017).

The risk of poverty decreased for the employed and increased for the unemployed and inactive population

The risk of poverty for the employed population was 9.7% in 2017, 1.1 pp less than in the previous year.

At-risk-of-poverty rate by activity status, Portugal, 2016-2017

EU-SILC 2017-2018

Although the unemployed population continues to decrease, the increase in the at-risk-of-poverty threshold resulted in a new increase in the at-risk-of-poverty for the unemployed population: from 44.8% in 2016 to 45.7% in 2017.

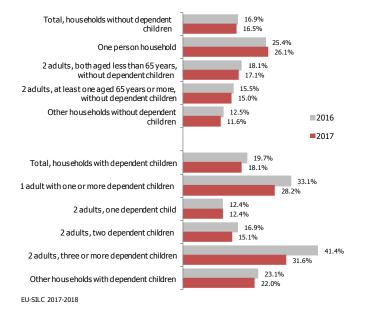Also in 2017, the risk of poverty for the retired population increased to 15.7%, 0.6 pp higher than in 2016 (15.1%).

The risk of poverty decreased in particular for households with children

In 2017, the risk of poverty decreased for households without dependent children (16.5%, 0.4 pp less than in 2016) and, more significantly, for households with dependent children (18.1%, 1.6 pp less than in the previous year).

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Portugal, 2016-2017

	2016	2017
Total, households without dependent children	16.9%	16.5%
One person household	25.4%	26.1%
2 adults, both aged less than 65 years, without dependent children	18.1%	17.1%
2 adults, at least one aged 65 years or more, without dependent children	15.5%	15.0%
Other households without dependent children	12.5%	11.6%
Total, households with dependent children	19.7%	18.1%
1 adult with one or more dependent children	33.1%	28.2%
2 adults, one dependent child	12.4%	12.4%
2 adults, two dependent children	16.9%	15.1%
2 adults, three or more dependent children	41.4%	31.6%
Other households with dependent children	23.1%	22.0%

EU-SILC 2017-2018

As in previous years, the presence of children in a household continued to be associated with a higher risk of poverty in 2017, especially in the case of households composed of one adult with at least one dependent child (28.2%) and those composed of two adults with three or more dependent children (31.6%). The risk of poverty for "Other households with dependent children[1]" was 22.0%.
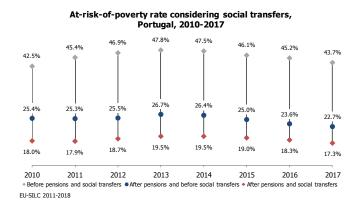
The contribution of social transfers to the reduction of the at-risk-of-poverty rate was 5.4 pp in 2017

Considering only income from employment, propriety and capital property income and private transfers, 43.7% of Portuguese residents would be at-risk-of-poverty in 2017. Income from retirement and survivors' pensions contributed to a 21.0 pp decrease in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, thus resulting in an at-risk-of-

poverty rate after pensions and before social transfers of 22.7%.

At-risk-of-poverty rate considering social transfers, Portugal, 2010-2017
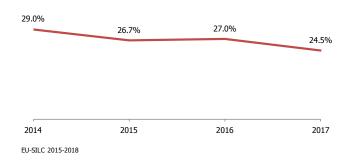

EU-SILC 2011-2018

Social transfers related to sickness and disability, family, unemployment, and social inclusion contributed to a reduction of 5.4 in the at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2017, slightly above the previous year (5,3 pp in 2016).

The lack of resources of the population at-risk-of-poverty decreased 2.5 pp

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap is used to evaluate how distant the median disposable monetary income of the poor is from the poverty threshold, being an indicator of the insufficiency of resources of the population at risk of poverty. In 2017, the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap was 24.5%, 2.5 pp less than in the previous year (27.0%).

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (60% of median), Portugal, 2014-2017

EU-SILC 2015-2018

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[1] Households composed of three or more adults with dependent children.

Income and Living Conditions – 2018 (Provisional data)

A strong inequality in income distribution remained

Although monetary incomes in Portugal continue to follow a strongly asymmetrical distribution, the main indicators of inequality decreased again in 2017:

− The S80/S20 ratio, which is the ratio of the net equivalent monetary income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income, was 5.3, less than in 2016 (5.7);

− The S90/S10 ratio, which is the ratio of the net equivalent monetary income received by the 10% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 10% of the population with the lowest income, was 8.9, less than in the previous year (10.0);

− The Gini Coefficient, which takes into account the entire income distribution, reflecting income differences across all population groups, and not only those with the highest and lowest incomes, stood at 32.6%, 0.9 pp less than in the previous year.

Indicators on income inequality, Portugal, 2014-2017

Income reference year	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Po)
Gini coefficient (%)	34.0	33.9	33.5	32.6
S80/S20 (no.)	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.3
S90/S10 (no.)	10.6	10.1	10.0	8.9
EU-SILC	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018** (Po)

(Po) Provisional data
EU-SILC 2015-2018

The intensity of material deprivation decreased for the first time since the beginning of the decade

Material deprivation indicators are based on a set of nine items related to the economic and durable goods needs of households, listed in the Technical note.

Three distinct indicators are calculated:

− The general indicator of material deprivation, corresponding to situations where there is not access to at least three of these nine items due to economic difficulties;

− The severe material deprivation indicator, corresponding to situations where there is not access to at least four of the nine items due to the same type of reasons;

− The intensity of material deprivation, i.e. the average number of items lacking this materially deprived population.

Indicators on material deprivation, Portugal, 2015-2018

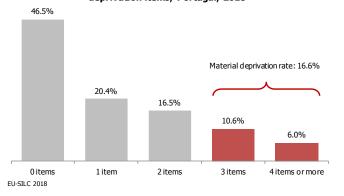| Income reference year	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Po)
Material deprivation rate (%)	21.6	19.5	18.0	16.6
Severe material deprivation rate (%)	9.6	8.4	6.9	6.0
Intensity of material deprivation (no.)	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
EU-SILC	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018** (Po)

(Po) Provisional data
EU-SILC 2015-2018

In 2018, 16.6% of Portuguese residents were materially deprived, and 6.6% were severely materially deprived, maintaining the tendency for decline of the two series. The intensity of material deprivation corresponds in 2018 to 3.5, one decimal less than in the previous year.
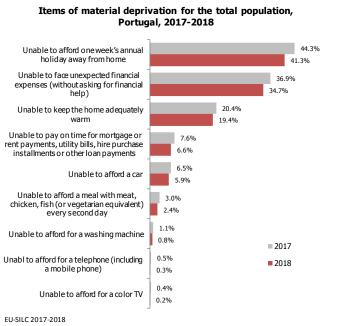
Proportion of resident population by number of lacking material deprivation items, Portugal, 2018

EU-SILC 2018

Items of material deprivation for the total population, Portugal, 2017-2018

EU-SILC 2017-2018

In 2018, for most of the nine items considered, the proportion of residents reporting economic difficulties declined, in particular:

– 41.3% of people lived in households unable to afford one week's annual holiday away from home (3.0 pp less than in 2017);

– 34.7% of people lived in households unable to face unexpected financial expenses corresponding to the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold (36.9% in 2017);

– 19.4% of people lived in households unable to keep the home adequately warm (1.0 pp less than in 2017);

– 6.6% of people lived in households with arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase installments, or other loan payments (1.0 pp less than in 2017).

The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate decreased to 21.6%

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 labour intensity (see Technical note).

People with very low labour 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 labour potential.

Income and Living Conditions – 2018 (Provisional data)

The share of the population aged less than 60 living in households with a very low per capita labour intensity was 7.2% in 2017 (0.8 pp less than in the previous year).

Very low per capita work intensity, Portugal, 2014-2017

EU-SILC 2015 -2018

In 2018, 2.2 million people are at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (people at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with a very low per capita labour intensity or severely materially deprived). Hence, 21.6% of the population is at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, i.e. 1.7 pp less than in the previous year.

Population at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, Portugal, 2015-2018

EU-SILC 2015 -2018

Income and Living Conditions – 2018 (Provisional data)

Some regional statistical outcomes

This publication is the first one regarding the regional series (NUTS 2) on poverty and economic inequality, estimated with data from the distribution of equivalent monetary disposable income, as collected by Statistics Portugal in the context of Inquérito às Condições de Vida e Rendimento (EU-SILC).

The results obtained allow for the estimation of at-risk-of poverty regional rates which, following the convention adopted in the EU-SILC program of which the survey is a part, are relative measures based on a national poverty thres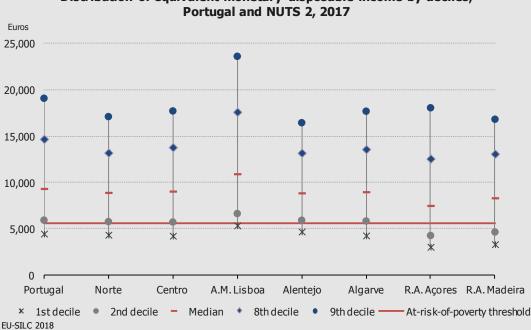hold (corresponding to 60% of the median of the country's equivalent incomes). In this sense, regional poverty risks are influenced by the relative position of each region's income distribution in relation to the national distribution.

The results for 2017 indicate a heterogeneity of the regional distributions of equivalent monetary incomes in median terms – only the median income in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa is higher than the national average (+17%), while the median income in the Região Autónoma dos Açores corresponds to 80% of national value – and inequality - the gap between the lowest and highest deciles is higher in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and lower in Alentejo.

Distribution of equivalent monetary disposable income by deciles, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017

EU-SILC 2018

Taking the national poverty threshold as the benchmark (5,610 euros in 2017), the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the region with the lowest at-risk-of poverty rate in the year under review (12.3%) and the Autonomous Regions were the most affected by the risk of poverty (31.5% in Açores and 27.4% in Madeira).

At-risk-of-poverty rate, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017

EU-SILC 2018

This analysis can be complemented by the calculation of regional poverty lines. In each NUTS 2 region, the regional poverty line corresponds to the proportion of the population living in that region with equivalent disposable monetary incomes less than 60% of the median of the distribution of the equivalent disposable monetary incomes in that region. With the exception of the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, regional poverty lines fall below the national poverty threshold, reflecting the different socioeconomic conditions, namely the different levels of cost of living.

The use of regional poverty lines results in the increase in the risk of poverty for the region with a median income higher than the national median income (18.9% in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa) and in the reduction of poverty risks for those in which median income is lower than the national median income (for example, 31.5% in the Região Autónoma dos Açores when considering the national threshold, to 21.6% taking into account the regional line).

At-risk-of-poverty rates using the national poverty threshold and regional poverty lines, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017

	Median equivalent monetary disposable	National at-risk-of-poverty threshold	At-risk-of-poverty rates (calculated on national at-risk-of-poverty threshold)	Regional poverty lines	At-risk-of-poverty rates (calculated on regional poverty lines)
	Euros		%	Euros	%
Portugal	**9,351**	**5,610**	**17.3**	**5,610**	**17.3**
Norte	8,925	5,610	18.6	5,355	16.4
Centro	9,067	5,610	18.6	5,440	16.6
A.M. Lisboa	10,943	5,610	12.3	6,566	18.9
Alentejo	8,880	5,610	17.0	5,328	14.2
Algarve	9,000	5,610	18.6	5,400	16.6
R.A. Açores	7,517	5,610	31.5	4,510	21.6
R.A. Madeira	8,345	5,610	27.4	5,007	22.3

EU-SILC 2018

Technical note

The indicators shown in this press release are provisional, reflecting an anticipation of the overall set of indicators to be released in liaison with Eurostat next year.

The indicators were based on the net annual monetary income of households in the year (2017) previous to survey data collection year. Non monetary income sources, namely wages in kind, self-consumption and imputed rents associated with owner occupation are excluded.

As to reflect the differences in the size and composition of households, net income was transformed into equivalent income using the OECD-modified equivalence scale. Equivalent income is obtained by dividing the net income of each household by its size in number of adult equivalents and their value assigned to each household member.

Data on material deprivation refer to the survey data collection year (2018).

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.

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.

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.

Gini coefficient: Inequality income distribution indicator aiming at transmitting in one sole value the asymmetry of that distribution, with values between 0 (everyone having exactly the same income) and 100 (one person has all the income, while everyone else has zero income).

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.

Intensity of material deprivation: Mean of items of material deprivation lacked by the population in material deprivation.

Low per capita labour 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 labour potential.

Material deprivation rate: percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least three 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 installments 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.

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.

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.

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: corresponds to the difference between the poverty threshold and the median income of at-risk-of poverty population in percentage.

$$Relative\ median\ at\ risk\ of\ poverty\ gap = \frac{At\ risk\ of\ poverty\ threshold - Median\ income\ of\ the\ ta\ risk\ of\ poverty\ population}{At\ risk\ of\ poverty\ threshold} \times 100$$

S80/S20 Ratio: Inequality income distribution indicator defined as the ratio of the total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest incomes (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest incomes (lowest quintile).

S90/S10 Ratio: Inequality income distribution indicator defined as the ratio of the total income received by the 10% of the population with the highest incomes (top decile) to that received by the 10% of the population with the lowest incomes (lowest decile).

Severe material deprivation rate: percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of the same nine items considered in the material deprivation rate.

Social transfers (except pensions): Include social transfers related to family, education, housing, sickness and disability, unemployment, and social exclusion.

The Inquérito às Condições de Vida e Rendimento das Famílias (EU-SILC) 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 2018 the Survey was addressed to 15,618 households, of which 13,1717 with a complete interview (data was collected on 33,942 persons; 29,365 aged 16 and over). Fieldwork usually takes place in the second quarter of each year.

This survey aims to obtain results for all those residing in Portuguese territory in the reference period, detailed by NUTS 2 as from 2018. 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 1km^2) 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.

Annex

Monetary poverty and inequality indicators, Portugal, 2014-2017

Reference year	unit	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Po)
At-risk-of-poverty threshold	€	5,061€	5,269€	5,443€	5,610€
At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median)					
Before pensions and social transfers	%	47.5 Rc	46.1	45.2	43.7
After pensions and before social transfers	%	26.4	25.0	23.6	22.7
After pensions and social transfers	%	19.5	19.0	18.3	17.3
Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold					
After pensions and social transfers (70% of the median)	%	27.0	26.4	25.4	25.3
After pensions and social transfers (50% of the median)	%	13.8	13.0	12.3	10.8
After pensions and social transfers (40% of the median)	%	8.5	7.3	7.5	6.0
Income inequality indicators					
Gini coefficient	%	34.0	33.9	33.5	32.6
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20)	n.º	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.3
Inequality of income distribution (S90/S10)	n.º	10.6	10.1	10.0	8.9
EU-SILC		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018** (Po)

Po - Provisional data

Rc - Rectified value

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median) by gender and age group, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Reference year	2014				2015				2016				2017 (Po)			
	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 pensions and social transfers [1]																
Total	19.5	24.8	18.8	17.0	19.0	22.4	18.2	18.3	18.3	20.7	18.1	17.0	17.3	18.9	16.7	17.7
Men	18.8	23.9	18.6	14.2	18.2	21.2	18.0	16.0	17.8	20.6	17.8	15.2	16.6	18.4	16.5	14.9
Women	20.1	25.8	18.9	19.0	19.6	23.7	18.4	19.9	18.7	20.7	18.4	18.3	17.9	19.5	16.8	19.7
After pensions and before social transfers [2]																
Total	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	22.7	25.6	22.6	20.6
Men	26.0	30.1	27.1	17.8	24.4	27.2	25.1	19.3	23.4	26.0	24.2	18.1	22.1	25.1	22.4	18.0
Women	26.8	32.6	27.0	22.0	25.6	30.1	25.4	22.9	23.8	24.9	24.5	21.4	23.2	26.1	22.8	22.5
Before pensions and social transfers [3]																
Total	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	43.7	28.0	31.9	89.7
Men	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	41.6	27.3	31.4	89.4
Women	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	45.5	28.8	32.4	90.0
EU-SILC	**2015**				**2016**				**2017**				**2018** (Po)			

Po - Provisional data

Rc - Rectified value

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

[1] Include wages and salaries, self-employment, property and capital income, pensions from individual private or public plans and other social transfers (relative to family, education, housing, sickness/disability, unemployment and social inclusion benefits).

[2] Include wages and salaries, self-employment, property and capital income and pensions from individual private or public plans, but excludes all others social transfers.

[3] Include wages and salaries, self-employment, property and capital income.

At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median), after social transfers, by household type, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Reference year	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Po)
Total, households without dependent children	**16.6**	**16.8**	**16.9**	**16.5**
One person household	25.4	26.3	25.4	26.1
One person household less than 65 years	*23.7*	*23.9*	*25.0*	*23.9*
One person household aged 65 years or more	*26.8*	*28.1*	*25.6*	*27.8*
2 adults, both aged less than 65 years, without dependent children	16.8	16.0	18.1	17.1
2 adults, at least one aged 65 years or more, without dependent children	14.3	16.4	15.5	15.0
Other households without dependent children	13.7	12.8	12.5	11.6
Total, households with dependent children	**22.2**	**21.0**	**19.7**	**18.1**
1 adult with one or more dependent children	34.6	31.6	33.1	28.2
2 adults, one dependent child	13.7	15.0	12.4	12.4
2 adults, two dependent children	20.4	17.0	16.9	15.1
2 adults, three or more dependent children	37.7	42.7	41.4	31.6
Other households with dependent children	26.1	24.7	23.1	22.0
EU-SILC	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018** (Po)

P_o - Provisional data

Note: In EU-SILC "dependent children" correspond to all individuals aged under 18 years old, as well as the individuals aged between 18-24 years old but economically dependent.

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median), after social transfers, by activity status and sex, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Reference year	2014			2015			2016			2017 (Po)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Employed	**10.9**	**11.6**	**10.2**	**10.9**	**11.3**	**10.5**	**10.8**	**11.2**	**10.4**	**9.7**	**10.4**	**9.0**
Not Employed	**25.2**	**24.3**	**26.0**	**25.4**	**24.5**	**26.1**	**25.1**	**24.6**	**25.5**	**24.8**	**23.5**	**25.8**
Unemployed	42.0	44.1	39.7	42.0	44.5	39.4	44.8	47.1	42.5	45.7	47.4	44.1
Retired	14.4	13.5	15.2	16.0	15.6	16.3	15.1	14.5	15.6	15.7	14.3	16.9
Other inactive	31.9	27.7	33.9	31.2	26.0	33.5	32.3	32.1	32.4	30.8	29.9	31.2
EU-SILC	**2015**			**2016**			**2017**			**2018** (Po)		

P_o - Provisional data

Note: In the activity status indicators it was considered the total population aged 18 years and over.

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (60% of the median) by sex and age group, Portugal, 2014-2017

Unit: %

Reference year	2014				2015				2016				2017 (Po)			
	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
Total	29.0	31.4	32.2	18.2	26.7	28.7	29.3	18.0	27.0	30.2	30.2	15.4	24.5	26.1	26.4	16.5
Men	30.1	30.9	33.6	17.2	27.1	29.1	29.2	16.6	27.4	28.6	30.7	14.4	25.2	26.9	26.9	16.0
Women	28.7	32.1	31.5	19.3	26.5	26.9	29.4	19.1	26.5	32.6	29.9	15.7	24.0	24.5	26.0	16.6
EU-SILC	2015				2016				2017				2018 (Po)			

Po - Provisional data

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

Indicators on material deprivation, Portugal, 2015-2018

Reference year	unit	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Po)
Material deprivation rate	%	21.6	19.5	18.0	16.6
Severe material deprivation rate	%	9.6	8.4	6.9	6.0
Intensity of material deprivation	n.º	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
EU-SILC		2015	2016	2017	2018 (Po)

(Po) provisional data

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

Material deprivation rate by gender and age group, Portugal, 2015-2018

Unit: %

Reference year	2015				2016				2017				2018 (Po)			
	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
Total	21.6	22.3	21.2	22.2	19.5	19.7	19.7	18.9	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.8	16.6	16.4	16.5	17.0
Men	21.0	23.3	20.9	18.8	18.6	19.3	19.1	15.9	17.4	17.6	17.5	17.1	15.9	16.5	16.4	13.9
Women	22.1	21.1	21.5	24.5	20.3	20.0	20.1	21.1	18.6	18.0	17.5	21.8	17.2	16.2	16.7	19.2
EU-SILC	2015				2016				2017				2018 (Po)			

(Po) provisional data

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

Items of material deprivation for the total population, Portugal, 2017-2018

Unit: %

Reference year	2017	2018 (Po)
Unable to afford one week's annual holiday away from home	44.3	41.3
Unable to face unexpected financial expenses (without asking for financial help)	36.9	34.7
Unable to keep the home adequately warm	20.4	19.4
Unable to pay on time for mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase installments or other loan payments	7.6	6.6
Unable to afford a car	6.5	5.9
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day	3.0	2.4
Unable to afford for a washing machine	1.1	0.8
Unabl to afford for a telephone (including a mobile phone)	0.5	0.3
Unable to afford for a color TV	0.4	0.2
EU-SILC	**2017**	**2018** (Po)

(Po) provisional data

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

EUROPE 2020 indicators, Portugal, EU-SILC 2015-2018

Unit: %

Survey year=n		2015	2016	2017	2018 (Po)
People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion	**(n)**	**26.6**	**25.1**	**23.3**	**21.6**
Severe material deprivation rate	(n)	9.6	8.4	6.9	6.0
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	(n-1)	19.5	19.0	18.3	17.3
Very low per capita work intensity	(n-1)	10.9	9.1	8.0	7.2

P_o - Provisional data

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

Note: The indicator **Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion** combines indicators based on the survey year (Severe material deprivation rate) with information from income reference year (At-risk-of-poverty rate after pensions and social transfers and Very low per capita work intensity) .

People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion by sex and age group, Portugal, EU-SILC 2015-2018

Unit: %

Reference year	2015				2016				2017				2018 (Po)			
	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
Total	26.6	29.6	27.4	21.7	25.1	27.0	25.6	21.8	23.3	24.2	23.9	20.7	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.2
Men	25.9	29.1	27.1	18.2	24.1	25.7	25.1	18.9	22.5	23.9	23.4	18.1	21.0	21.7	21.8	18.0
Women	27.3	30.0	27.7	24.3	26.0	28.4	26.1	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.3	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.5	23.6
EU-SILC	**2015**				**2016**				**2017**				**2018** (Po)			

P₀ - Provisional data

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)

Note: The indicator **Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion** combines indicators based on the survey year (Severe material deprivation rate) with information from income reference year (At-risk-of-poverty rate after pensions and social transfers and Very low per capita work intensity) .

At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median), Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017

Unit: %

Reference year	2017 (Po)
Portugal	**17.3**
Norte	18.6
Centro	18.6
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	12.3
Alentejo	17.0
Algarve	18.6
R.A. Açores	31.5
R.A. Madeira	27.4
EU-SILC	**2018** (Po)

P₀ - Provisional data

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (ICOR; EU-SILC)