THE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE INCREASED TO 17.0% IN 2022

The results of the Survey on Living Conditions and Income, carried out in 2023 on incomes from the previous year, indicate that 17.0% of people were at-risk-of-poverty in 2022, 0.6 percentage points (pp) more than in 2021. The at-risk-of-poverty rate corresponded, in 2022, to the proportion of inhabitants with net monetary income (per equivalent adult) below EUR 7,095 euros (EUR 591 per month).

The increase in poverty affected all age groups, although more significantly those under 18 years of age (2.2 pp more compared to the previous year). The at-risk-of-poverty rate for working-age adults increased by 0.4 pp and that of the elderly population increased by 0.1 pp.

The increase in the at-risk-of-poverty rate affected women more significantly (up 0.9 pp, from 16.8% in 2021 to 17.7% in 2022) than men (up 0.3 pp, from 15.9 % in 2021 to 16.2% in 2022).

In 2022, 22.7% of the population that had only completed basic education was poor, a figure significantly higher than the proportions of 13.5% for the population that had completed secondary or post-secondary education and 5.8% for the population that had completed higher education.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for the employed population fell from 10.3% in 2021 to 10.0% in 2022, but increased for the unemployed population, from 43.4% to 46.4%.

Social transfers, related to illness and disability, family, unemployment and social inclusion, contributed to reducing the risk of poverty by 4.2 pp (from 21.2% to 17.0%), a lower contribution than that of the previous year (5.1 pp).

In 2023 (2022 incomes), 2,104 thousand people in Portugal were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (people at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with very low work intensity per capita or in situations of severe material and social deprivation). As a result, the poverty or social exclusion rate was 20.1%, the same as the previous year.

Inequality in income distribution increased in 2022, mainly when comparing the 10% of the population with the highest resources and the 10% of the population with the lowest resources, resulting in an S90/S10 ratio of 9.7, higher than the previous year (8.4). The Gini Coefficient also saw a significant increase, standing at 33.7% and rising by 1.7 pp compared to 2021 (32.0%). The S80/S20 ratio, which compares the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with the highest resources with the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with the lowest resources, increased from 5.1 in 2021 to 5.6 in 2022.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate increased by 0.6 percentage points in 2022

In 2022, the results from the Survey of Living Conditions and Income (EU-SILC) indicate that 17.0% of residents were at-risk-of-poverty, 0.6 percentage points (pp) more than in the previous year (16.4 % in 2021).

Figure 1. **At-risk-of-poverty rate, Portugal, 2003-2022**
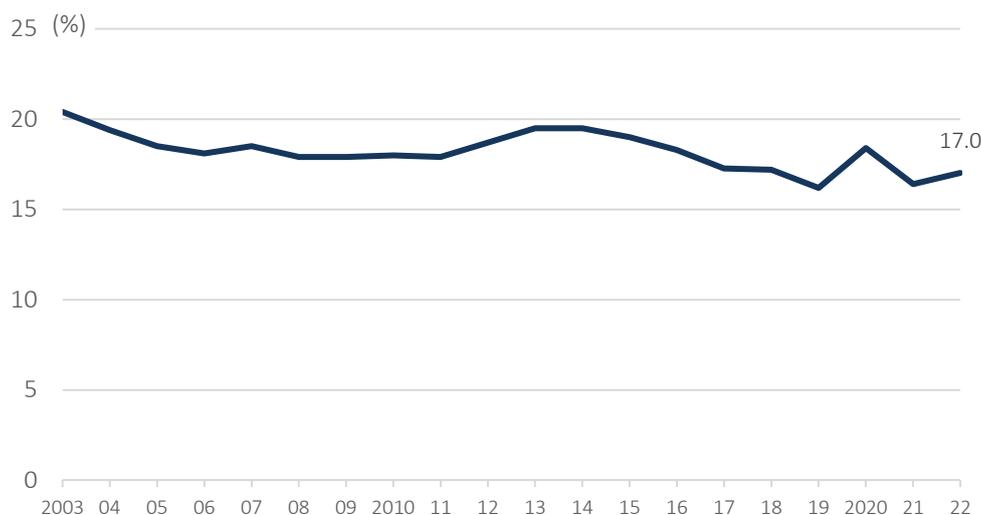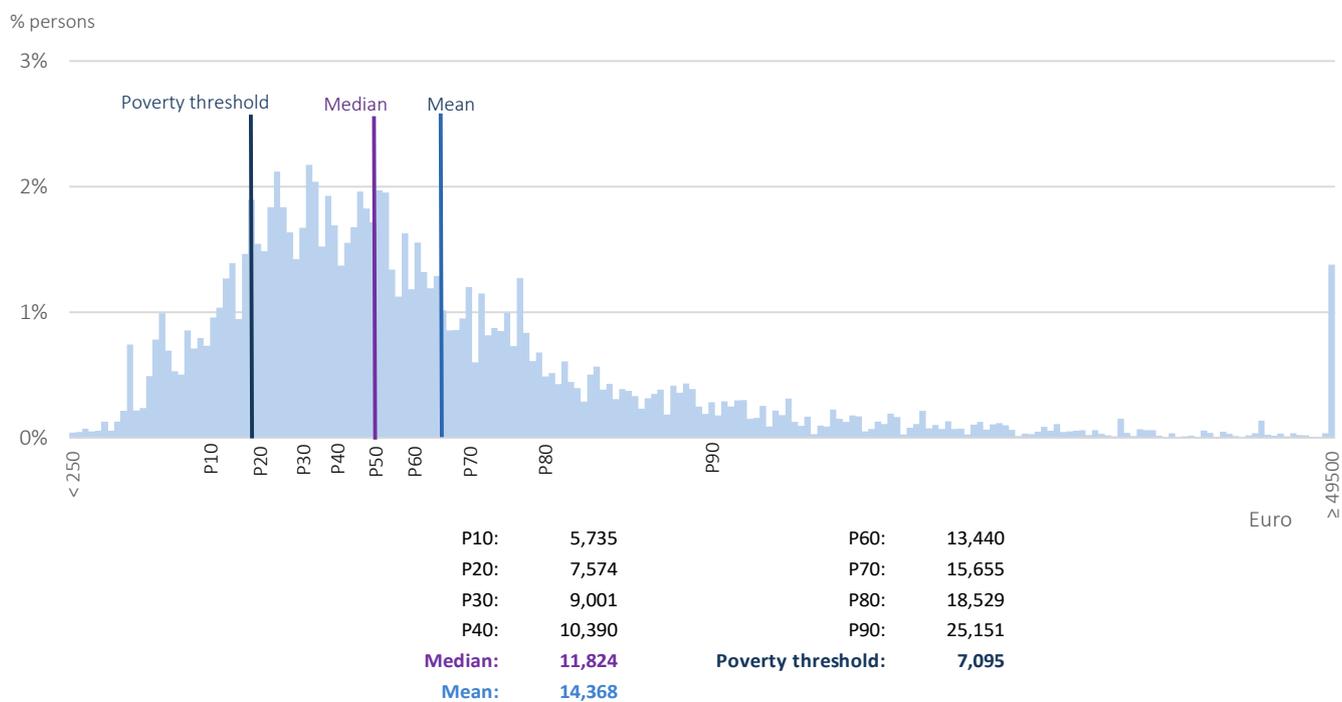

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2004-2023.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2022 corresponded to the proportion of inhabitants with annual net monetary income per equivalent adult below EUR 7,095 (EUR 591 per month). This threshold, or relative poverty line, corresponds to 60% of the median (11,824 euros) of the distribution of equivalent net monetary income, which increased by 7.4% compared to the previous year (11,014 euros). In 2022, there were 1,779 thousand residents at-risk-of-poverty, 81 thousand more than in the previous year (1,698 thousand people in 2021).

The increase in net monetary income in 2022 was essentially due to increases in wages and salaries (12.6% more compared to the previous year) and old-age pensions (4.2% more).

The distribution of net monetary income per equivalent adult in 2022 is, as expected, positive asymmetric - the average is higher than the median and the asymmetry coefficient is 0.19, which reflects a concentration around the lowest values.

Figure 2. Distribution of net monetary income per equivalent adult, Portugal, 2022


P10:	5,735	P60:	13,440
P20:	7,574	P70:	15,655
P30:	9,001	P80:	18,529
P40:	10,390	P90:	25,151
Median:	**11,824**	**Poverty threshold:**	**7,095**
Mean:	**14,368**		

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2023.

According to the most recent results for the EU-27, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in Portugal (16.4%) was just below the European average (16.5%) in 2021[1], lower than that observed in other Southern countries, such as Spain, Italy, Greece, and Croatia.

---

[1] Results collected in 2022 on 2021 income, released by Eurostat in June 2023. Eurostat uses the data collection year (in this case, 2022) as the time reference when publishing the data, unlike Statistics which considers the income reference year.

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS – 2023

Figure 3. At-risk-of-poverty rate, UE-27, 2022[2]
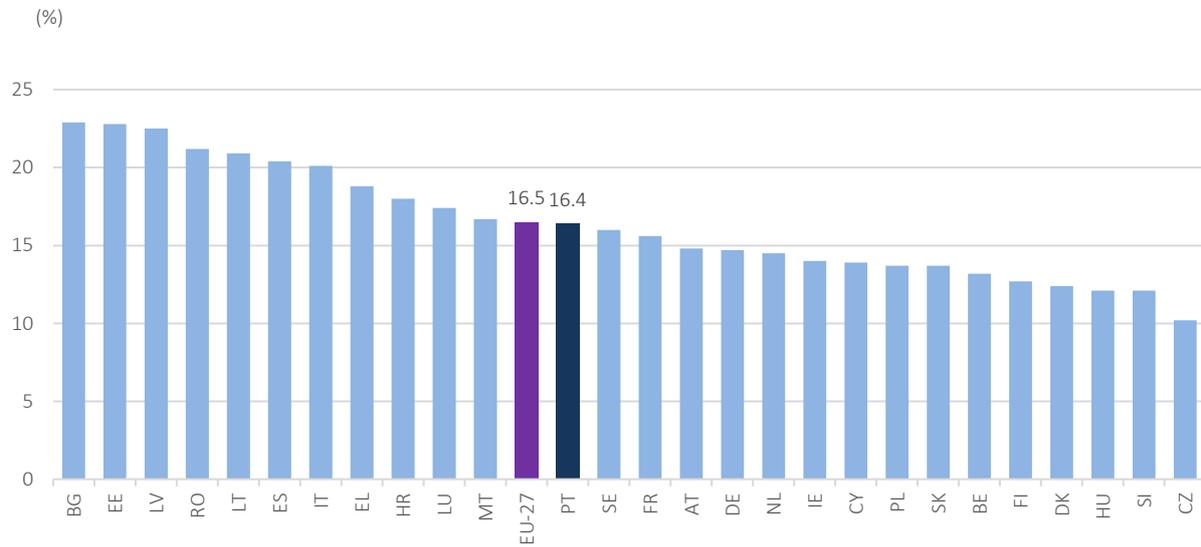


Source: Eurostat, At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, age and sex [ilc_li02], extracted in 2023/11/24.

The increase in the at-risk-of-poverty rate affected women more significantly (0.9 pp more, from 16.8% in 2021 to 17.7% in 2022) than men (0.3 pp more, from 15.9 % in 2021 to 16.2% in 2022).

The increase in poverty affected all age groups, although most significantly those under 18 years of age (2.2 pp more compared to the previous year). The risk of poverty for working age adults increased by 0.4 pp and that of the elderly population increased by 0.1 pp.

---

[2] Results collected in 2022 on 2021 income, released by Eurostat in June 2023. Eurostat uses the data collection year (in this case, 2022) as the time reference when publishing the data, unlike Statistics which considers the income reference year.

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS – 2023

Figure 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age group, Portugal, 2021-2022

(%)

■ 2021 ■ 2022
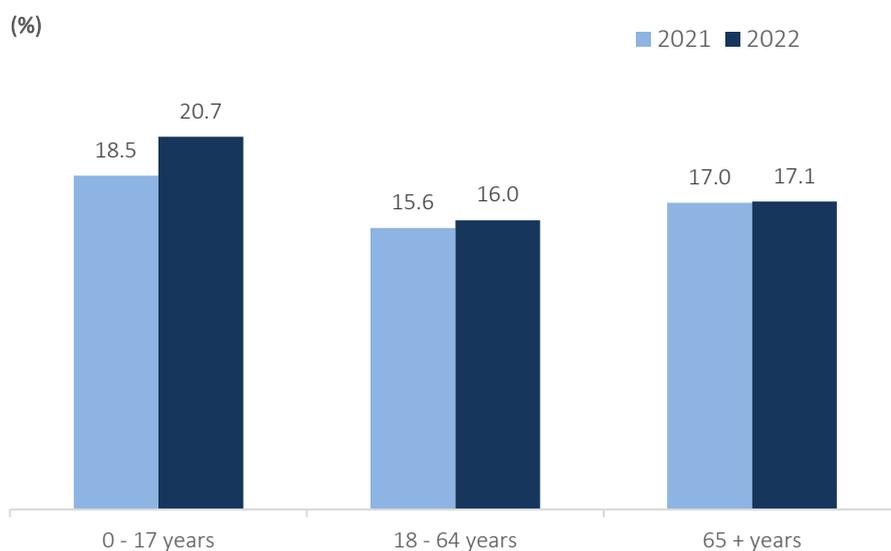
Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2022-2023.

In 2022, 22.7% of the population that had only completed basic education was poor, a value significantly higher than the proportions of 13.5% for the population that had completed secondary or post-secondary education and 5.8% for the population that had completed higher education. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase in the poverty rate among people who had completed at most a basic level of education (more 0.7 pp).

Figure 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate according to education level, Portugal, 2021-2022

(%)

■ 2021 ■ 2022

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2022-2023.
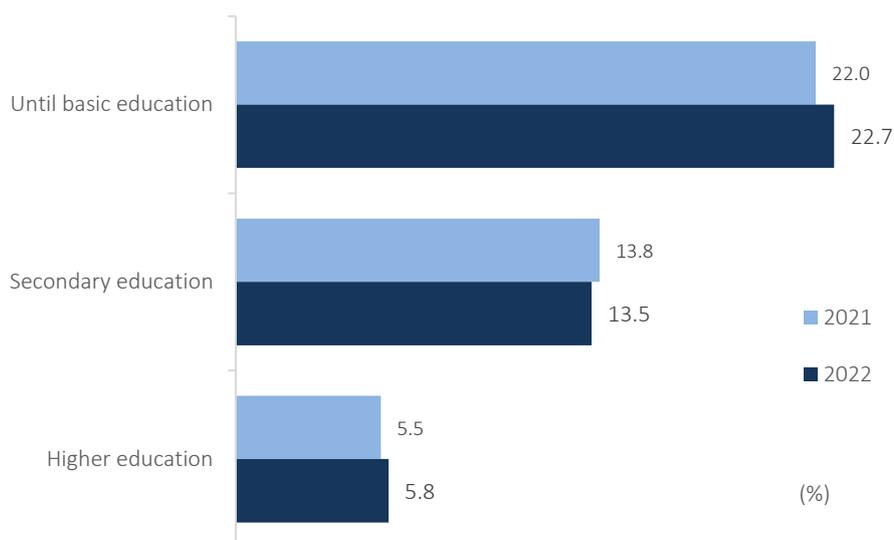
INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS – 2023

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of the unemployed population increased to 46.4%

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for the unemployed population was 46.4% in 2022, 2.9 pp more than in 2021. The rate in 2022 is back in line with 2020 (46.5%).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for the employed population was 10.0% in 2022, confirming the downward trend observed the previous year (down 0.9 pp in 2021 and down 0.3 pp in 2022).

Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate for the employed and unemployed population, Portugal, 2010-2022

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2011-2023.

The "Other inactive" population recorded the highest growth in relative poverty between 2021 and 2022, from 27.8% to 31.2% (more 3.4 pp).

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS – 2023

Figure 7. **At-risk-of-poverty rate according to activity status, Portugal, 2021-2022**

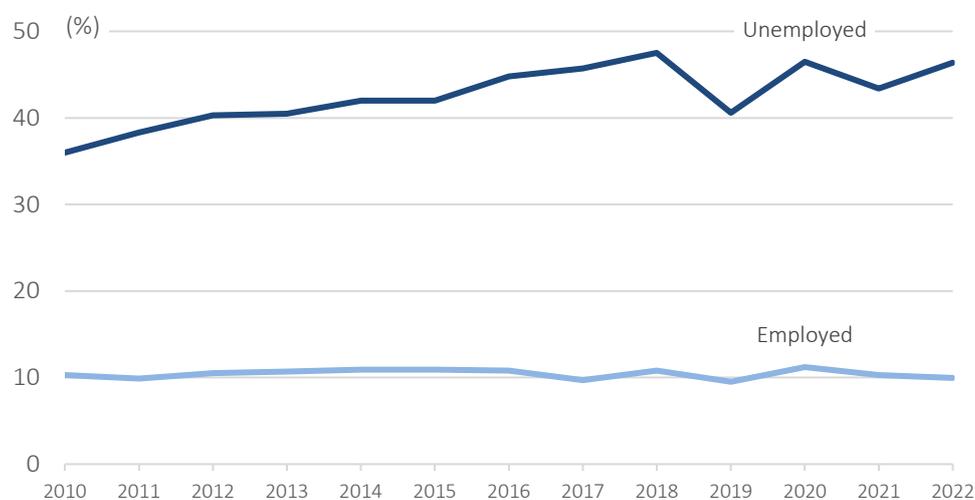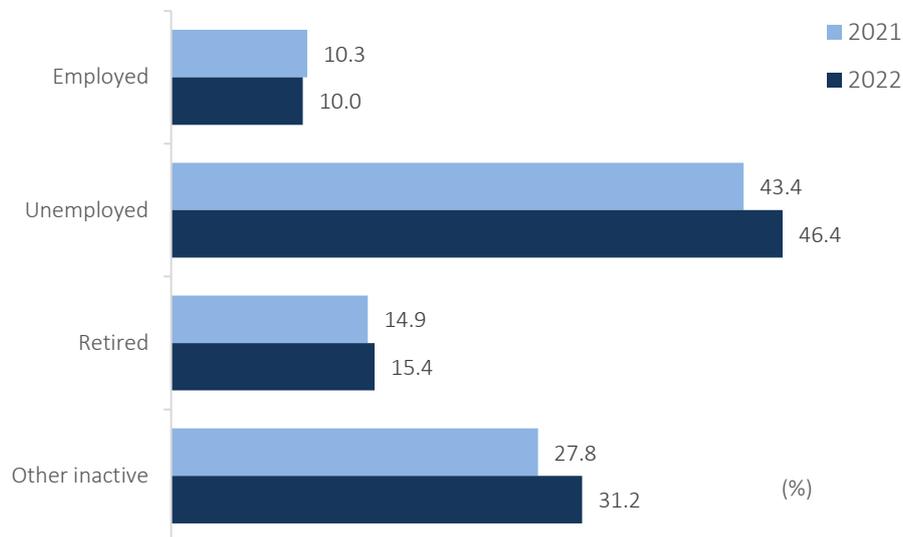**Source:** INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2022-2023.

Poverty increased especially for single adult families, with or without dependent children

In 2022, the at-risk-of-poverty rate increased both for households without dependent children (15.2%, up 0.4 pp from 2021) and for households with dependent children (18.9%, up 0.9 pp from the previous year).

The risk of relative poverty increased mainly for adults living alone, from 22.7% in 2021 to 24.9% in 2022, and for households consisting of one adult and at least one dependent child, from 28.0% to 31.2%, and two adults and two dependent children, from 12.8 per cent to 13.9 per cent.

Some groups saw a relative improvement in terms of poverty between 2021 and 2022, mainly families made up of two adults under 65 and no dependent children (from 14.1% to 12.7%).

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS – 2023

Figure 8. **At-risk-of-poverty rate according to household composition, Portugal, 2021-2022**

Household composition	2021	2022
Total, households without dependent children	14.8	15.2
One person household	22.5	24.9
2 adults, both aged less than 65 years, without dependent children	14.1	12.7
2 adults, at least one aged 65 years or more, without dependent children	14.4	15.0
Other households without dependent children	11.1	11.1
Total, households with dependent children	18.0	18.9
1 adult with one or more dependent children	28.0	31.2
2 adults, one dependent child	11.0	11.3
2 adults, two dependent children	12.8	13.9
2 adults, three or more dependent children	22.7	23.6
Other households with dependent children	23.5	22.7

(%)

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2022-2023.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate continues to be higher in the Autonomous Regions

In 2022, considering the national poverty threshold, the at-risk-of-poverty rate increased in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (up 4.3 pp) and in the Região Autónoma dos Açores (up 1.0 pp). The at-risk-of-poverty rate remained at 15.6% in the region Centro and fell in the other regions. Despite the reduction in the Região Autónoma da Madeira, the two Autonomous Regions still have the highest at-risk-of-poverty rates in the country.

Figure 9. At-risk-of-poverty rate, Portugal, and NUTS 2, 2021-2022

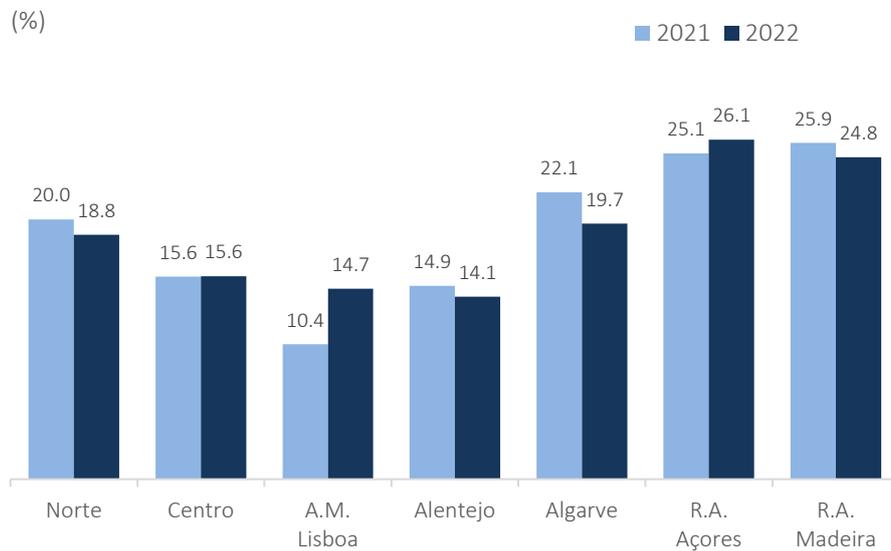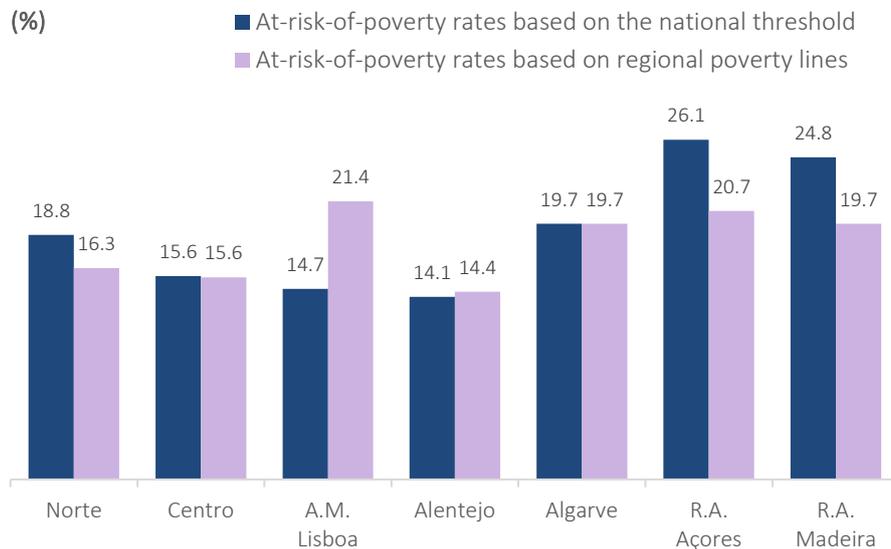Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2022-2023.

This analysis can be completed by calculating regional poverty lines. In each NUTS 2 region, the regional poverty line corresponds to the proportion of inhabitants in that region who live on equivalent net monetary incomes of less than 60% of the median of the distribution of equivalent net monetary incomes in that same region.

The use of regional poverty lines results in an increase in the risk of poverty for regions with a median income higher than the national median income (21.4% in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and 14.4% in Alentejo) and a reduction in the risk of poverty for the others (very significant, for example, in the Região Autónoma da Madeira, from 24.8%, based on the national line, to 19.7%, based on the regional line; and in the Região Autónoma dos Açores, from 26.2%, based on the national line, to 20.7% based on the regional line).

Figure 10. At-risk-of-poverty rates (calculated based on national threshold and regional poverty lines), NUTS 2, 2022

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2023.

The contribution of social transfers to poverty reduction was 4.2 pp in 2022

Considering only income from work, capital, and private transfers, 41.8% of the population residing in Portugal would be at-risk-of-poverty in 2022. Income from retirement and survival pensions contributed in 2022 to a decrease of 20.6 pp in the risk of poverty, thus resulting in a at-risk-of-poverty rate after pensions and before social transfers of 21.2%.

Social transfers, related to illness and disability, family, unemployment, and social inclusion, contributed to an additional reduction in the risk of poverty of 4.2 pp (from 21.2% to 17.0%), although this contribution was lower than in previous years.

Figure 11. **At-risk-of-poverty rate considering social transfers, Portugal, 2017-2022**

(%)

- ◆ Before pensions and social transfers
- ◆ After pensions and before social transfers
- ● After pensions and social transfers

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Before pensions and social transfers	43.7	43.4	42.4	43.5	42.5	41.8
After pensions and before social transfers	22.7	22.7	21.9	23.0	21.5	21.2
After pensions and social transfers	17.3	17.2	16.2	18.4	16.4	17.0
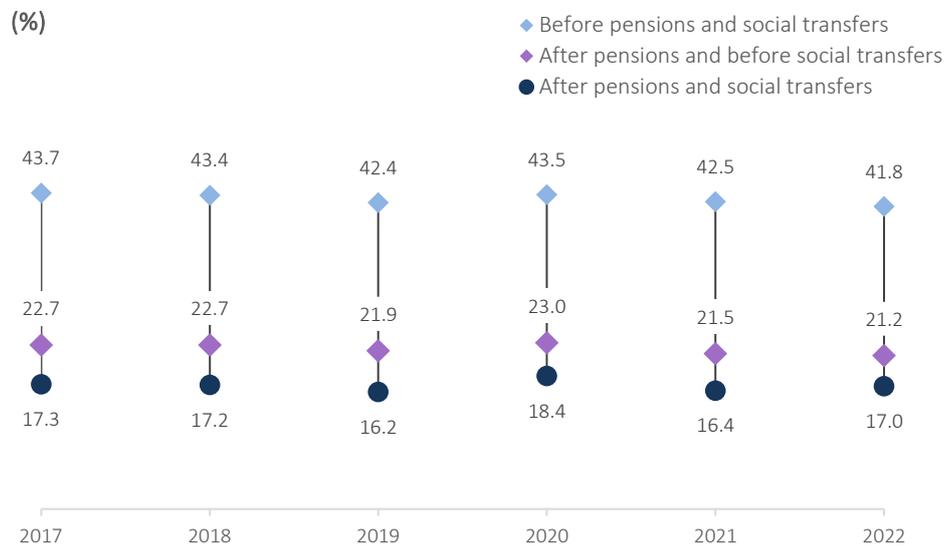
Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2018-2023.

The insufficient resources of the population at-risk-of-poverty increased in 2022

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap makes it possible to assess the extent to which the median net monetary income of the poor (people living in households with net annual monetary income per equivalent adult below the poverty threshold) is close to or far from the poverty threshold and is an indicator of the insufficient resources of the population at-risk-of-poverty. In 2022, the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap rose to 25.6%, 3.9 pp more than the previous year (21.7%).

Figure 12. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, Portugal, 2017-2022

(%)

24.5 — 22.4 — 24.4 — 27.1 — 21.7 — 25.6

2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022
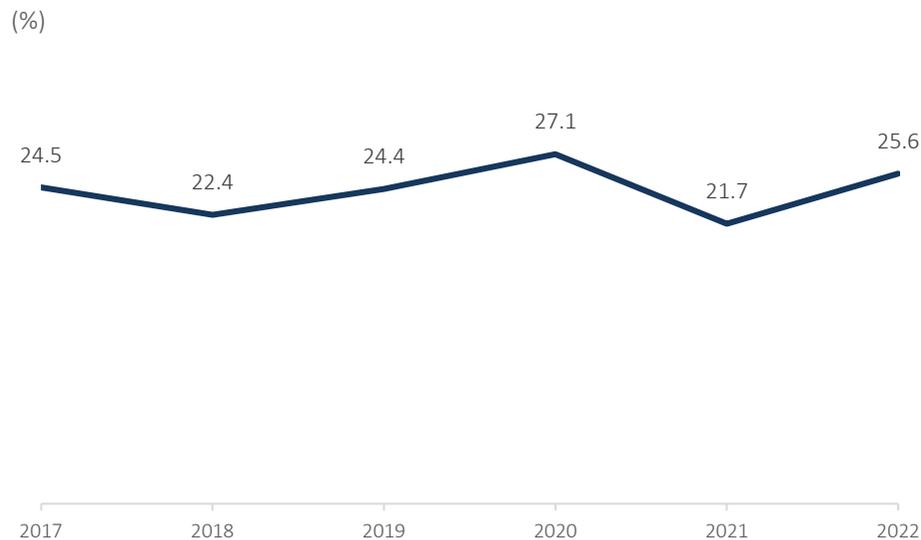
Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2018-2023.

A more unequal society in 2022

The three main indicators of inequality in income distribution increased in 2022:

— The Gini Coefficient, which takes into account the entire distribution of income, reflecting differences in income between all population groups, registered a value of 33.7%, 1.7 pp more than in the previous year (32.0 %).

— The S80/S20 ratio, which compares the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with the greatest resources with the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with the lowest resources, increased by 9.5%, from 5.1 in 2021 to 5.6 in 2022.

— The S90/S10 ratio, which measures the distance between the equivalent net monetary income of the 10% of the population with the greatest resources and the income of the 10% of the population with the lowest resources, was 9.7, increasing 15.4% over the previous year (it had been 8.5).

Figure 13. Income inequality indicators, Portugal, 2017-2022

	unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gini Coefficient (%)	%	32.1	31.9	31.2	33.0	32.0	33.7
S80/S20	no.	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.6
S90/S10	no.	8.7	8.6	8.1	9.8	8.5	9.7

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2018-2023.

The graphical illustration of some percentiles of monetary income per equivalent adult confirms the increase in inequality in 2022, especially the widening gap between the median income (P50) and the highest income value of the 10% with the lowest resources.

Figure 14. Some percentiles of net monetary income per equivalent adult, Portugal, 2017-2022

(Euro)

● P90   ◆ P50   ● P10
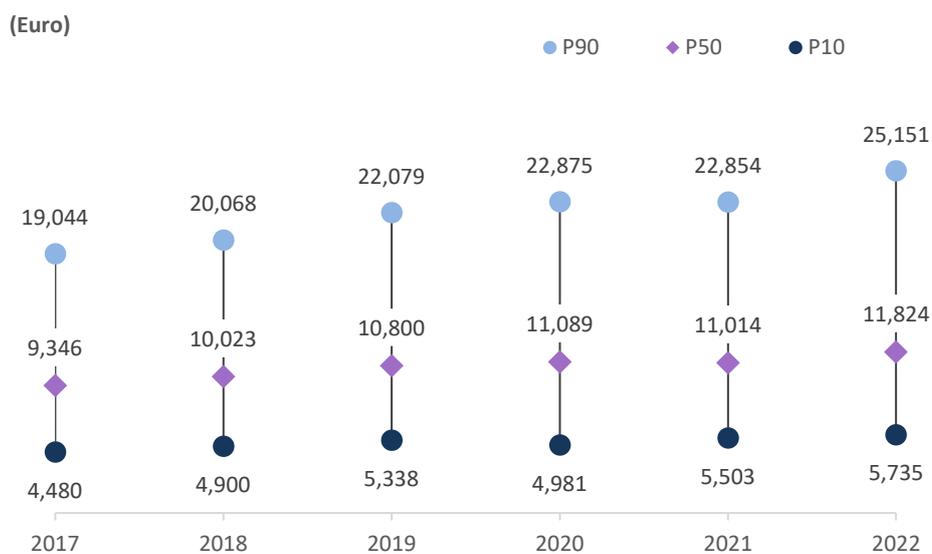
Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2018-2023.

In 2022, inequality increased in all NUTS 2 regions, except for the Alentejo region. The Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the one where inequality increased the most, from 31.4% in 2021 to 34.9% in 2022.

Figure 15. Gini Coefficient, Portugal, and NUTS 2, 2021-2022

(%)

■ 2021 ■ 2022
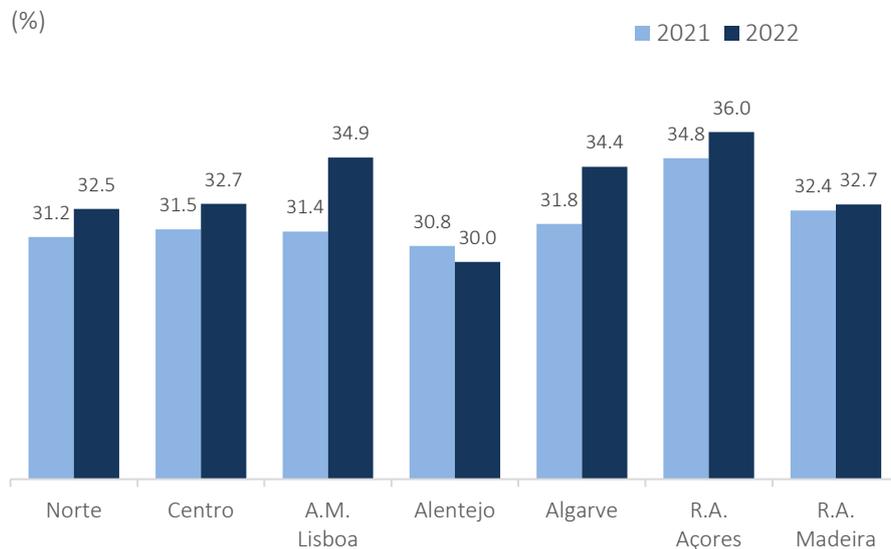
Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2022-2023.

The low work intensity per capita rate increased in 2022

In addition to income, there are other conditions that can increase a family's risk of social exclusion, such as the degree to which its members participate in the labour market. To assess this risk, the Europe 2030 strategy uses the indicator of very low work intensity per capita: all people under the age of 65 who, in the income reference period, lived in households in which the adult population aged 18 to 64 reported having worked, on average, less than 20% of the possible working time (students aged 18 to 24, pensioners and/or old-age or disability pensioners and inactive people aged 60-64 living in households whose main source of income is pensions are excluded) are considered to be in a condition of very low work intensity per capita.

In 2022, the proportion of the population under 65 living in households with very low work intensity per capita was 6.3%, higher than the previous year (5.6%).

Figure 16. **Low work intensity per capita rate (Europe 2030), Portugal, 2017-2022**

(%)
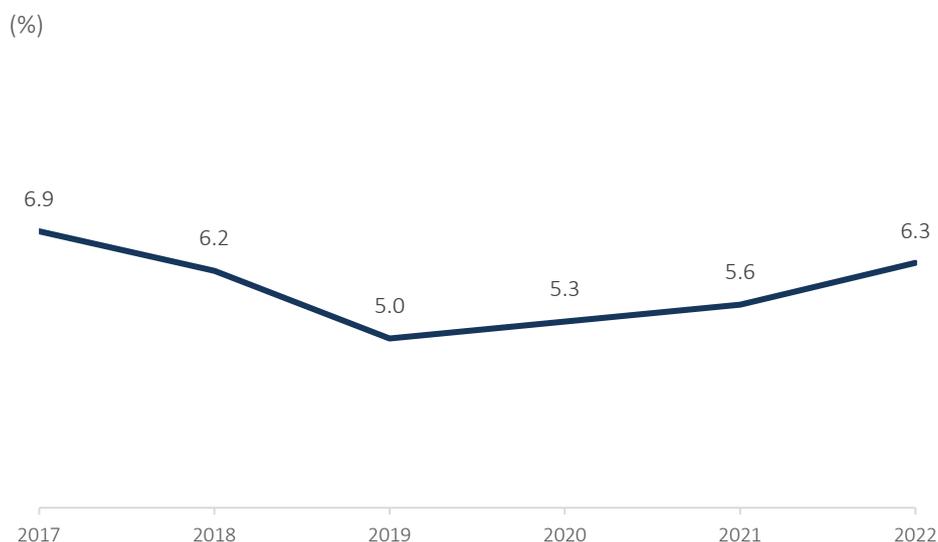
Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2018-2023.

The proportion of the non-elderly population living in households with very low work intensity per capita decreased in 2022 in the Norte and Algarve regions and in the Região Autónoma da Madeira, and increased in the other mainland regions and in the Região Autónoma dos Açores, which recorded the highest value for this indicator (8.9%). The largest increase, of 2.9 pp, was recorded in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa.
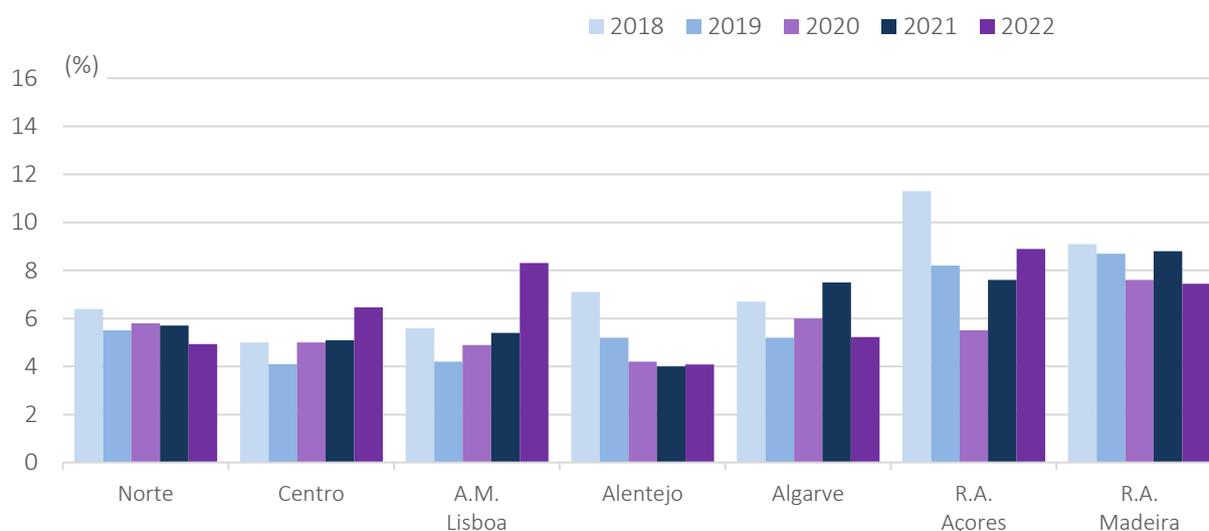
Figure 17. **Low work intensity per capita (Europe 2030), NUTS 2, 2018-2022**

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2019-2023.

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS – 2023
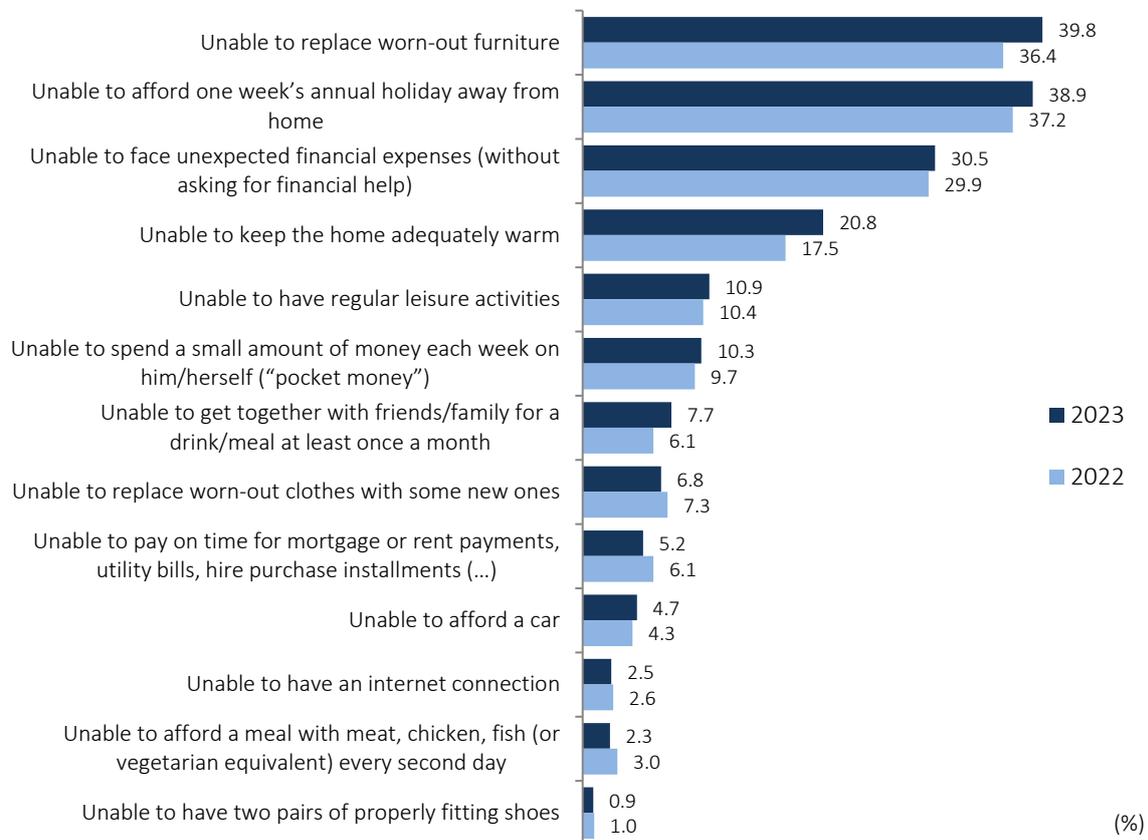
4,9% in severe material and social deprivation

The Europe 2030 strategy also defines the concept of material and social deprivation for monitoring poverty and social exclusion. The material and social deprivation indicators are based on a set of thirteen items (see Figure 18) related to the social and economic needs and durable goods of families. Unlike the previous material deprivation indicators, which focused on the family economic and financial difficulties, the new material and social deprivation indicators add aspects related to the well-being of each individual (new clothes, shoes and pocket money) and leisure and social interaction.

The information on each of these items, collected from April to July 2023, and referring to the previous 12 months, reveals an increase in the proportion of people affected by the following limitations due to economic hardship:

‒ 39.8% of people live in households without financial capacity to replace worn-out furniture (36.3% in 2022).

‒ 38.9% of people live in households unable to afford one week's annual holiday away from home (37.2% in 2022).

‒ 30.5% of people live in households unable to face an unexpected expenditure to the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold (without resorting to a loan) (29.9% in 2022).

‒ 20.8% of people live in households unable to keep the home adequately warm (17.5% in 2022).

‒ 7.7% of people cannot get together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month for economic reasons (6.1% in 2021).

The percentage of people living in households unable to pay on time for mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments decreased from 6.1% to 5.2%.

Figure 18. Items of material and social deprivation, Portugal, 2022-2023

	2023	2022
Unable to replace worn-out furniture	39.8	36.4
Unable to afford one week's annual holiday away from home	38.9	37.2
Unable to face unexpected financial expenses (without asking for financial help)	30.5	29.9
Unable to keep the home adequately warm	20.8	17.5
Unable to have regular leisure activities	10.9	10.4
Unable to spend a small amount of money each week on him/herself ("pocket money")	10.3	9.7
Unable to get together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month	7.7	6.1
Unable to replace worn-out clothes with some new ones	6.8	7.3
Unable to pay on time for mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase installments (…)	5.2	6.1
Unable to afford a car	4.7	4.3
Unable to have an internet connection	2.5	2.6
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day	2.3	3.0
Unable to have two pairs of properly fitting shoes	0.9	1.0

(%)

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2022-2023.

The general indicator of material and social deprivation considers situations in which there is no access to at least five of the thirteen items due to economic difficulties. The severe material deprivation indicator considers situations in which there is no access to at least seven of the thirteen items for the same reasons.

In 2023, there will be a slight increase in the proportion of individuals with material and social deprivation (12%, 0.1 pp more than in the previous year) and a decrease in those who were in severe material and social deprivation (4.9 %, 0.4 pp less than the previous year).

Figure 19. Indicators of material and social deprivation, Portugal, 2018-2023

unit: %

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Material and social deprivation rate	14.5	13.2	12.7	13.5	11.9	12.0
Severe material and social deprivation rate	6.6	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.3	4.9

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2018-2023.

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS – 2023

The percentage of people in severe material and social deprivation decreased in most regions of the country and increased in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and, mainly, in the Região Autónoma dos Açores.

Figure 20. **Rate of severe material and social deprivation, NUTS 2, 2018-2023**

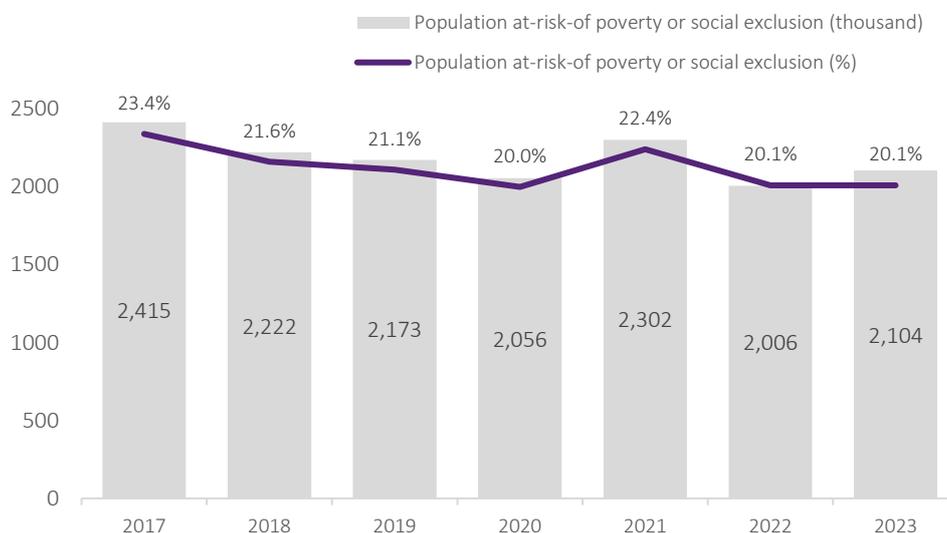**Source:** INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2018-2023.

20.1% of the population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion

The European Union's economic growth strategy for the next decade, known as the Europe 2030 strategy, defines, among other objectives, reducing the number of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in the European Union by at least 15 million people by 2030, including at least 5 million children.

The same strategy defines a new indicator for monitoring the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, which combines the conditions of relative poverty, severe material and social deprivation and very low work intensity per capita (see Technical note). In accordance with the European convention, the indicator takes the year of the severe material and social situation as a reference, although the risk of relative poverty is the determining element in its trajectory.

In Portugal, in 2023 (2022 income), 2,104 thousand people were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (people at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with very low work intensity per capita or in a situation of severe material and social deprivation) with the poverty or social exclusion rate standing at 20.1% (the same figure as the previous year).
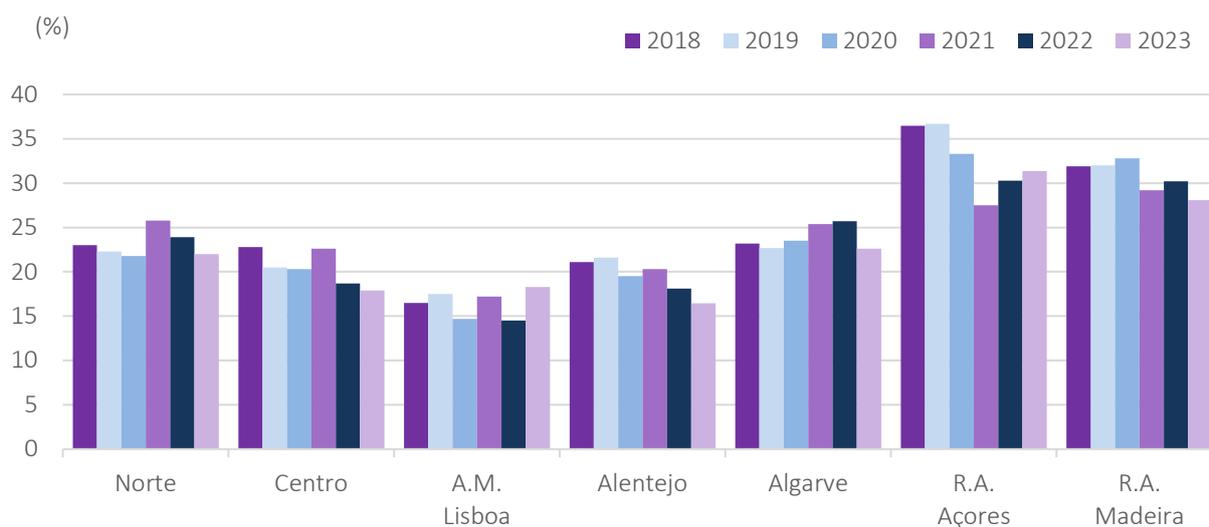
Figure 21. **Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (Europe 2030), Portugal, 2017-2023**

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2017-2023.

The risk of poverty or social exclusion decreased in almost all NUTS 2 regions, with the exception of Região Autónoma dos Açores (plus 1.1 pp) and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (plus 3.8 pp).
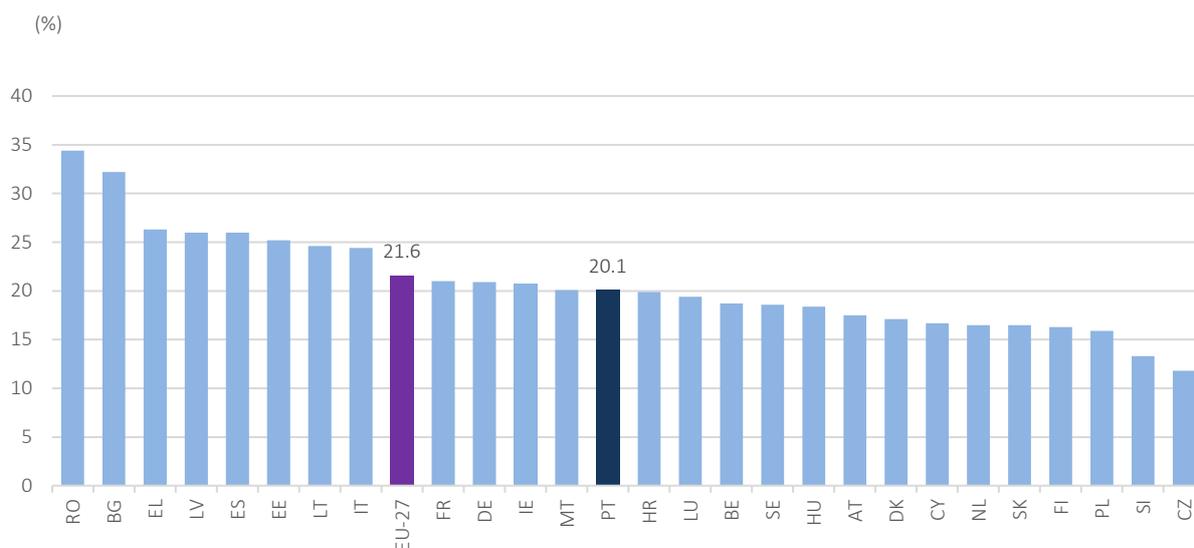
Figure 22. **At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (Europe 2030), NUTS 2, 2018-2023**

Source: INE, Living Conditions and Income Survey 2018-2023.

According to the most recent results for the EU-27, the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate in Portugal in 2022[3] (20.1%) was 1.5 pp below the European average, with a relatively more favourable position than when considering only the at-risk-of-poverty rate. As with the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the national proportion is lower than in Spain, Italy, and Greece; however, it is higher (0.2 pp more) than in Croatia.

Figure 23. **At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (Europe 2030), UE-27, 2022**

Source: Eurostat, Persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age and sex [ilc_peps01n], extracted in 2023/11/24.

---

[3] The Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion indicator combines indicators constructed on the basis of an indicator for survey year n (Severe material and social deprivation rate) with information for income reference year n-1 (At-risk-of-poverty rate and Very low work intensity per capita). By convention, it is referenced to the year of the survey.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The indicators related to poverty and economic inequality were constructed based on the net annual monetary income of households in the year prior to the interview (2022). Other income sources are excluded, namely wages in kind, self-consumption and imputed rents associated with owner occupation.

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 and social deprivation and housing conditions refer to the survey data collection year (2023).

CONCEPTS

At-risk-of-poverty: resident population whose available equivalent income is below the poverty line.

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 monetary 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.

Low work intensity per capita (Europe 2030): People from 0-64 years living in households where the adults (those aged 18-64, but excluding students aged 18-24 and people who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension (except survivors pension), as well as people in the age bracket 60-64 who are inactive and living in a household where the main income is pensions) worked a working time equal or less than 20% of their total combined work-time potential during the previous year.

Material and social deprivation rate: percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least five out of the following thirteen items, due to economic difficulties:

– Collected at household level

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 a car; g) capacity to replace worn-out furniture;

– Collected at individual level

h) Capacity to replace worn-out clothes by some new ones; i) Capacity to have two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes); j) capacity to spend a small amount of money each week on him/herself; k) capacity to have regular leisure activities; capacity of getting together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month; capacity to have internet connection.

In the case of items of material and social deprivation, and not child-specific indicators of deprivation, the household situation is replicated for all its members, regardless of age; in the case of deprivation items collected at the individual level, children under 16 years of age are considered to be deprived if at least half of the household members aged 16 or over reported being in deprivation.

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 (Europa 2030): population at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with a very low work intensity per capita (according to Europe 2030) or severely materially or socially 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.

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

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 and social deprivation rate (13-items)**:** proportion of the population in which there are at least seven of the thirteen difficulties described in Material and social deprivation rate.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

European Union - 27 countries:

Germany (DE); Austria(AT); Belgium(BE); Bulgaria(BG); Czechia(CZ); Cyprus(CY); Croatia(HR); Denmark(DK); Slovakia(SK); Slovenia(SI); Spain(ES); Estonia(EE); Finland(FI); France(FR); Greece(EL); Hungary(HU); Ireland(IE); Italy(IT); Latvia(LV); Lithuania(LT); Luxembourg(LU); Malta(MT); Netherlands(NL); Poland(PL); Portugal(PT); Romania(RO); Sweden(SE).

The Survey on Living Conditions and Income (EU-SILC) has been carried out in Portugal since 2004, until 2020 within the framework of specific European legislation (Regulation no. 1177/2003), establishing an harmonised European system of production of statistics on poverty, deprivation and social exclusion. As of 2021, the survey is being carried out in the context of new specific European regulations, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 10 October 2019.

The survey aims to obtain results for the set of all individuals residing in the national territory in the reference period, with a breakdown by NUTS 2 level from 2018. For income, the reference period corresponds to the year before that in which the interviews are carried out.

In 2023, data was collected through computer-assisted face-to-face interviews (CAPI, or Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and telephone interviews (CATI, or Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) between April and July. As in the previous year, administrative data of the Personal Income Tax (IRS – Model 3, Annex A) related to employees' income have been used, to improve the consistency and quality of gross income data; the extension of the use of the same source to other income components is foreseen in future editions of the survey.

The questionnaire includes questions about the household and also about the personal characteristics of each member, in particular about the income of all members aged 16 years or older. In 2022, the survey addressed 17,444 households, of which 14,209 with full response (with data collection on 33,639 people; 29,963 with 16 and over).

In 2023, information was collected through computer-assisted face-to-face interviews (CAPI, or Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing in English) and telephone interviews (CATI, Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing in English), between April and July. As in the previous year, administrative data from the Personal Income Tax (IRS – Model 3, Annex A) relating to income from employment was used, in order to improve the consistency and quality of information before deduction of taxes and social contributions, with the same source expected to be extended to other components of income in future editions of this statistical operation.

The questionnaire incorporates questions about the household and also about the personal characteristics of each member, in particular about the income of all members aged 16 or over. In 2022, the survey addressed 17,444 families, of which 14,209 provided a complete response (collecting data on 33,639 people; 29,963 aged 16 and over).

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.

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS – 2023

Up to 2012 the sample was selected exclusively from the Master Sample, and the gradual transition to the new sampling base (constituted from the National Dwellings Register – FNA in Portuguese) was ensured through the subsamples selected between 2013 and 2016. As of 2016, the Survey annual sample, i.e. all four sub-samples are 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 were obtained using household and individual weights, calibrated by region, household size, age, and sex. In the calculation of weights, a correction factor of total non-responses was incorporated, as well as a calibration procedure based on the results of the 2021 Census for the variables at households' level, and the Resident population estimates as at December 31, 2021 for the variables at the individual level. The auxiliary variables (margins) were the number of households by NUTS 2 and the number of households according to their size (1, 2, 3 and 4 or more individuals), and, at the level of individuals, the estimates of resident population by sex and five-year age groups (except the first and last levels comprising, respectively, individuals under 16 years of age and individuals 75 years of age or older).

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS – 2023