

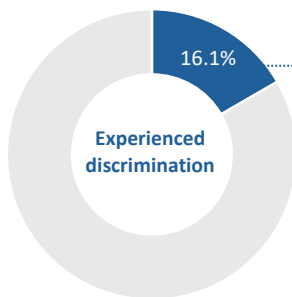


21 March 2025

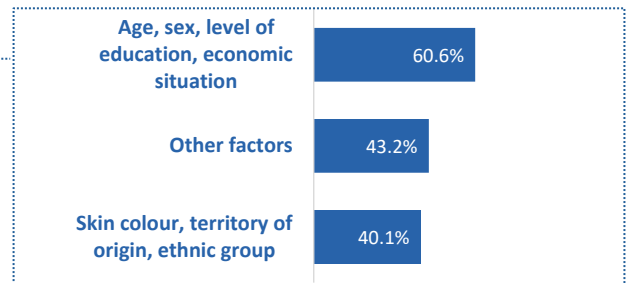
INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

MORE THAN 1.2 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN PORTUGAL, OF WHICH ALMOST HALF A MILLION DUE TO FACTORS SUCH AS SKIN COLOUR, TERRITORY OF ORIGIN OR ETHNIC GROUP

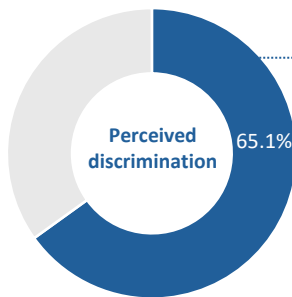
In 2023, **16.1%** of people aged 18 to 74 (**more than 1.2 million**) have experienced discrimination in Portugal...



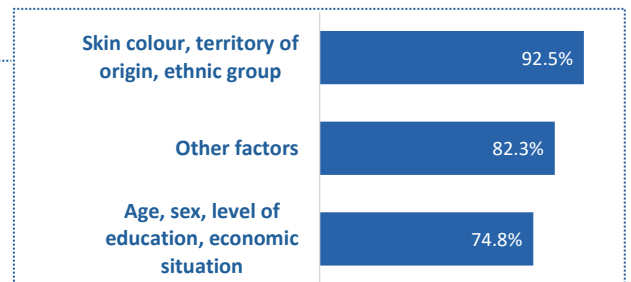
... of which 60.6% identified factors of discrimination such as age, sex, level of education or economic situation and **two fifths (40.1%)** referred **skin colour, territory of origin or ethnic group**.



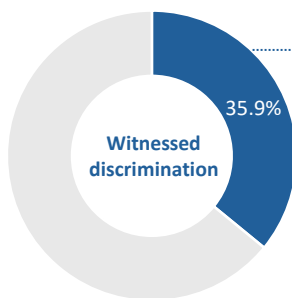
65.1% believe there is discrimination in Portugal...



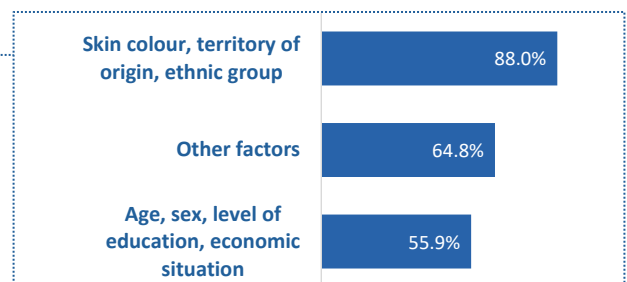
... and **92.5%** of those identified **skin colour, territory of origin or ethnic group** as being at the origin of this discrimination.



35.9% have witnessed discrimination...



... of which **88.0%** also identified **skin colour, territory of origin or ethnic group**.

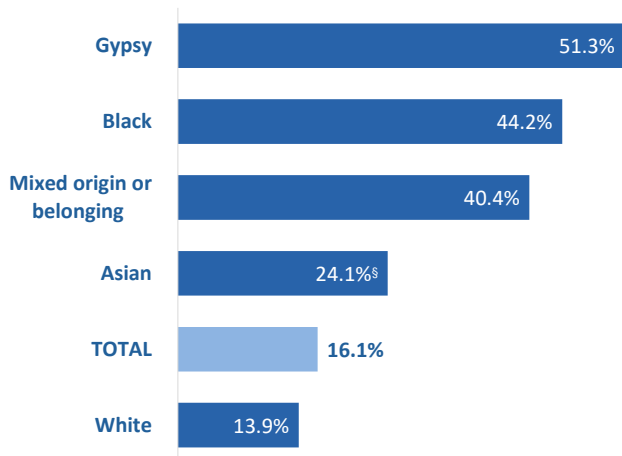


Source: Statistics Portugal, [Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population](#), 2023.

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION



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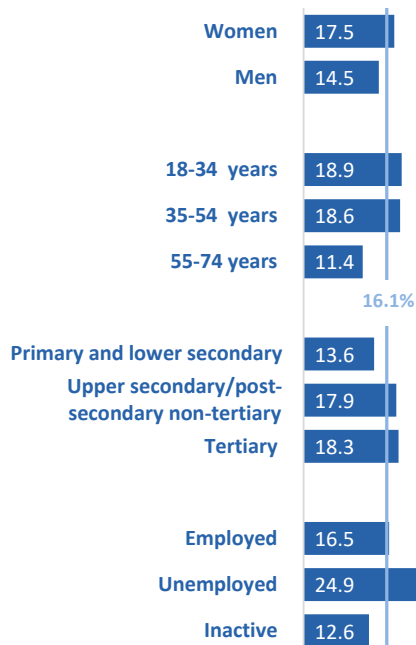


More than half of the population who self-identify as **gypsy (51.3%)** have already been discriminated against ...

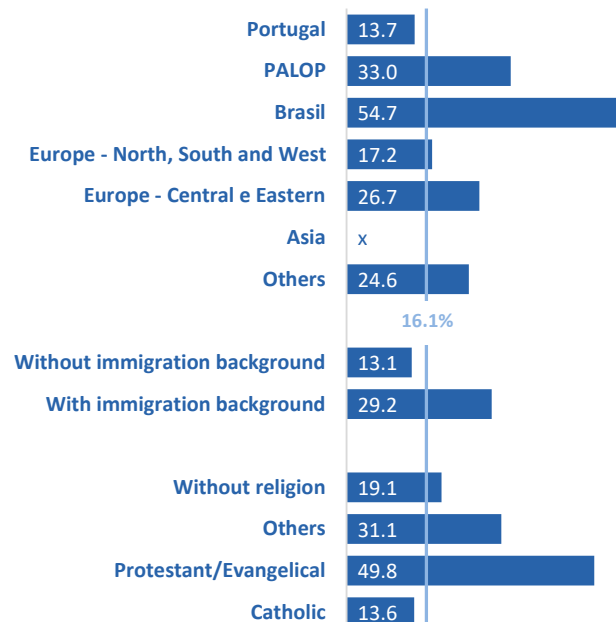
... and more than two-fifths of people who self-identify as **black (44.2%)** and of **mixed origin or belonging (40.4%)** have also experienced discrimination.

Source: Statistics Portugal, [Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population](#), 2023. Note: § - Estimate with low reliability.

Discrimination was more experienced by **women (17.5%)**, **younger people (18.9%)**, those with **more education (18.3%)** and the **unemployed (24.9%)** ...



... as well as by people with an **immigration background (29.2%)**, who were **born in Brazil (54.7%)** and who profess the **protestant or evangelical religion (49.8%)**.



Source: Statistics Portugal, [Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population](#), 2023.

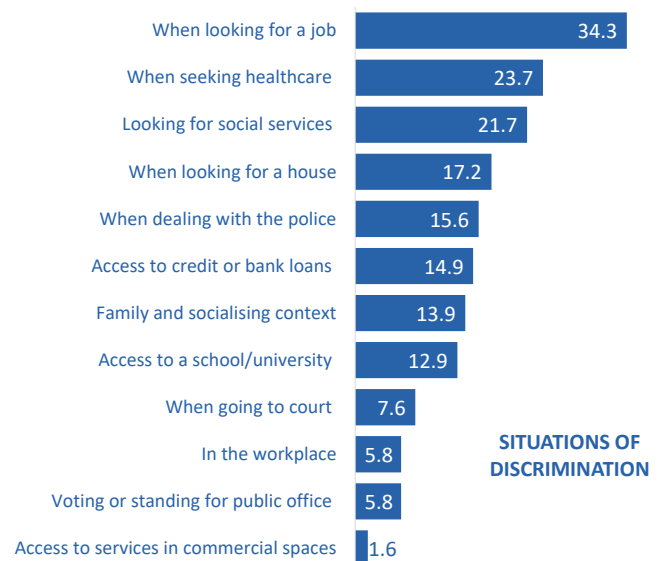
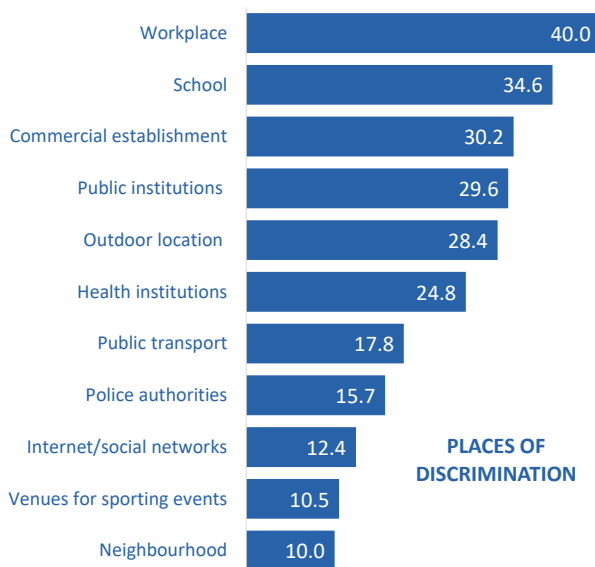
Note: The estimate associated with the "Asia" category for the country of birth has a margin of error higher than the quality standard considered acceptable for dissemination.



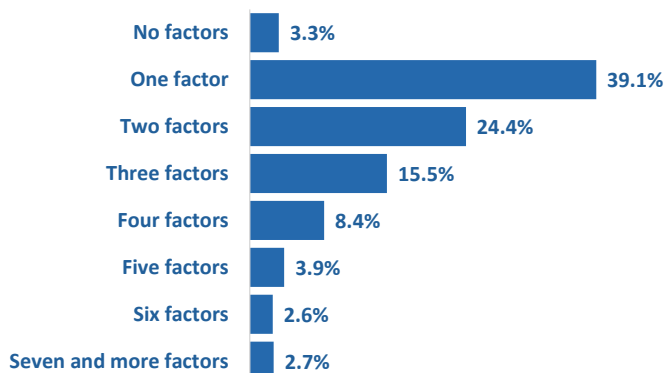
Discrimination occurred most in the **workplace (40.0 %)** and **at school (34.6%)**, as well as in commercial establishments (30.2 %), public institutions (29.6%), outdoor places (28.4%) and health institutions (24.8%).

For **more than a third (34.3%)**, discrimination happened when **searching for a job**, as well as when looking for:

- health care (23.7%);
- social services (21.7%);
- a home to buy or rent (17.2%).



Source: Statistics Portugal, [Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population](#), 2023.



57.5% of people who had been discriminated against mentioned **more than one factor** underlying the discrimination they had experienced ...
... and **39.1%** referred only one factor as the basis of that discrimination.

Source: Statistics Portugal, [Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population](#), 2023.



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
STATISTICS PORTUGAL

press release

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For more information... 

The main results of the Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population in Portugal (ICOT)¹ were disseminated in the [Press Release](#) published on 22 December 2023 and the [Press Release](#) published on 24 June 2024.

Statistical indicators published in the [Database](#) of Statistics Portugal website (www.ine.pt) are also available as well as the respective anonymised microdata base for research purposes.

¹ The aim of the Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population in Portugal (ICOT) was to characterise the diversity of the resident population in Portugal, with a focus on ethnic belonging/identification, generational trajectories and, whenever possible and the estimates associated with a sample survey allowed it, also on objective living conditions, in their multiple expressions, such as access to employment, education, health, housing, languages spoken and learned, as well as the experience of discrimination in various domains.