

Income and Living Conditions
2015

Employment and more education ensure more income

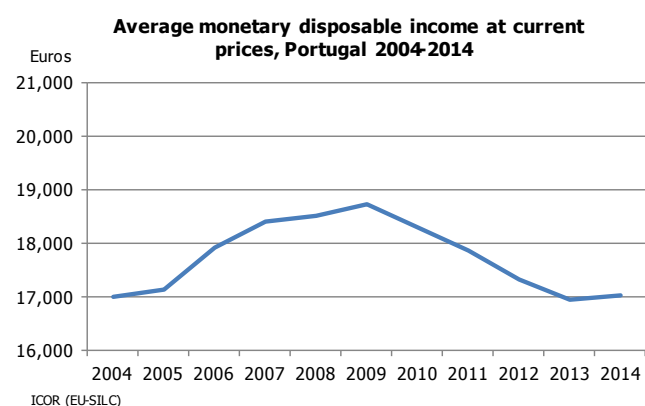
Among the 20% of the resident population with the highest incomes in 2014 (disposable income above 1 110 euro per month), 57.5 % had achieved a higher education level and 26.2% was employed. More than 50% of the population that had completed the secondary education was included in the two highest income classes.

On the contrary, almost half of the population that at most had completed primary education and more than 60 % of the unemployed lived in 2014 with an equivalent income of less than about 610 euro per month.

The percentage of children was higher among the 20% of the population with lower incomes. Gender inequality was greater for lower income and higher income classes, to the detriment of women in both cases.

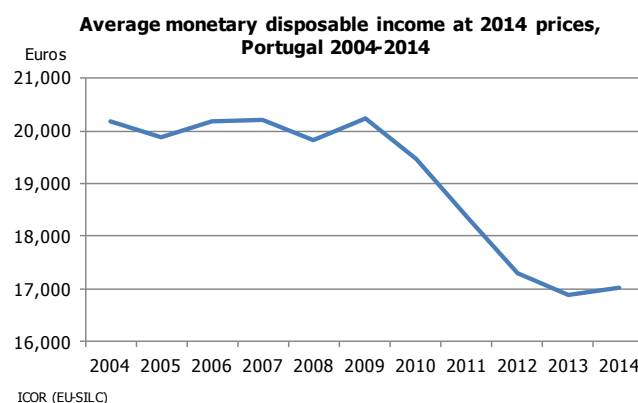
In 2014, the average income per household stood at the same level as 2004

According to the EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey definitive data, the average monetary disposable income per household was 17,017 euro per year in 2014, i.e. 1418 euro per month.



One decade earlier, the average disposable income per household was 16,999 euro, i.e. the 2014 income level was close to the one in 2004. The series also reveals a period of continuous growth of income until 2009 (10.2% increase in 2009 when compared to 2004), followed by decreases in income between 2010 and

2013 (-9.6% in 2013 compared to 2009). In 2014, the average disposable income per household increased 82 euros over the previous year.

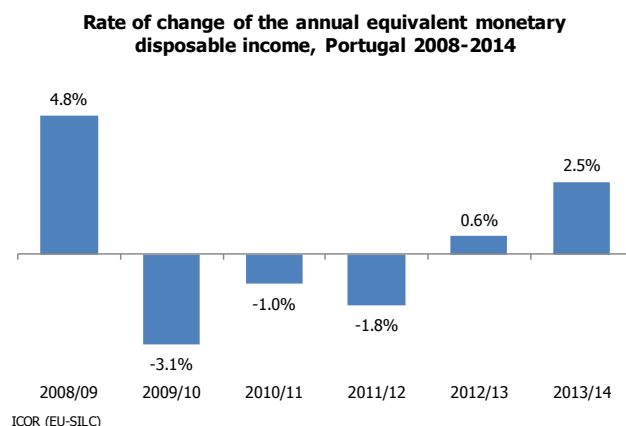


In real terms, 2014 data reveals an increase of 0.3% in 2009 compared to 2004, quite reduced when compared with the increase in nominal terms (10.2%). On the contrary, in real terms, the decrease of the average disposable per household between 2010 and 2013 results much more significant (-16.5%) compared to the nominal values.

Data already presented relate to households of different typologies, making its comparative analysis difficult.

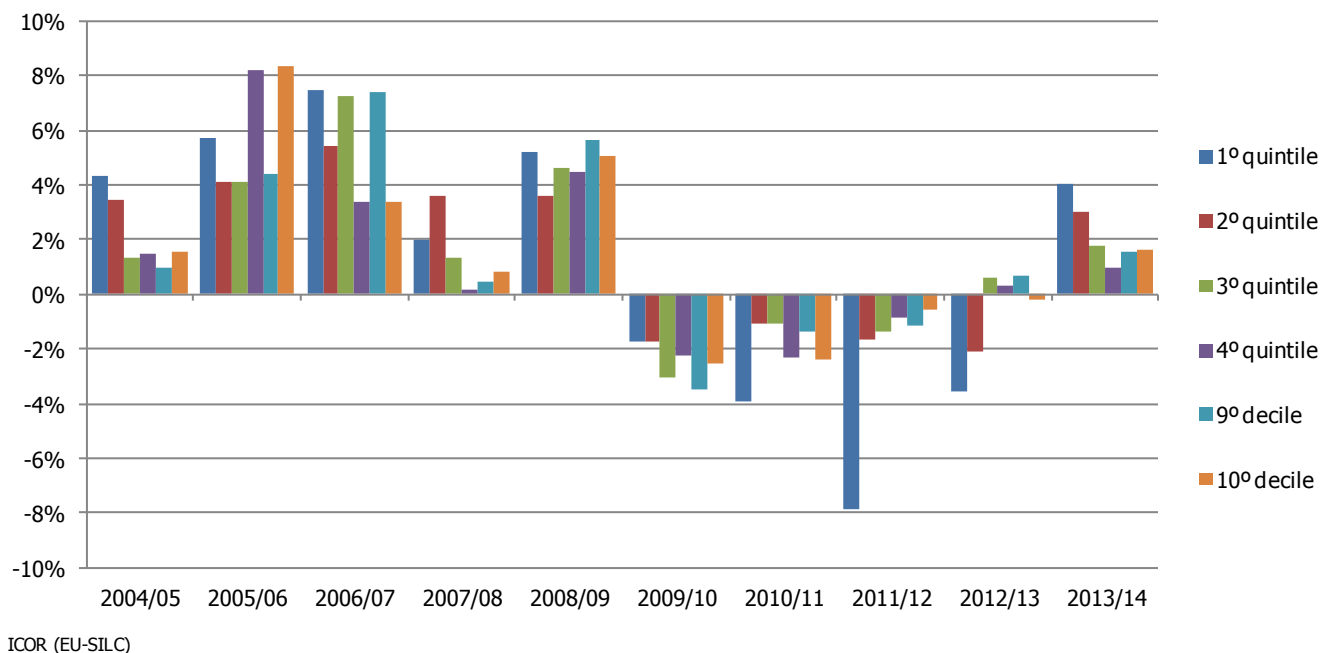
The use of an equivalence scale harmonises data from different households in relation to their size and age composition, enabling the comparison of results based on a standard equivalent of a one-person household.

In this context, EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey definitive data allows for the conclusion that the median equivalent disposable income was, in nominal terms, of 8,435 euro in 2014. In 2014 and in the previous year, there were positive annual changes in the equivalent monetary disposable income: 0.6% in 2013 and 2.5% in 2014.



The behaviour of equivalent monetary disposable income between 2004 and 2014 was comprehensive to all income classes per adult equivalent, albeit with different dimensions.

Rate of change of the annual average equivalent income by quintiles, Portugal 2004-2014



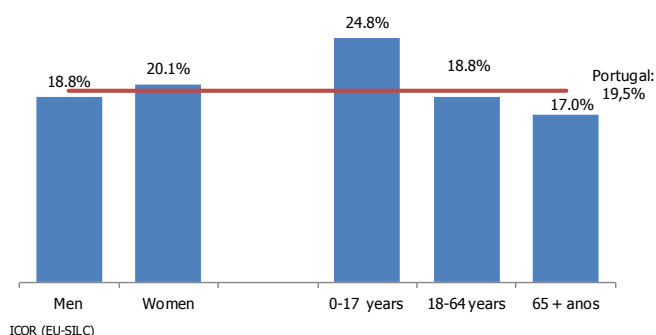
Similarly to the conclusions on the average monetary disposable income per household, a period of growth of equivalent income was identified until 2009 followed by a period of decrease in subsequent years for all income classes. In 2014, the increase in equivalent monetary income was comprehensive to all classes.

A risk of poverty particularly high for the unemployed

The at-risk-of-poverty threshold, corresponding to 60% of the median of the distribution of the equivalent disposable income, was 5061 euro in 2014, i.e. about 422 euro per month.

In the year under review, 19.5 % of the resident population was at risk of poverty, unchanged from the previous year.

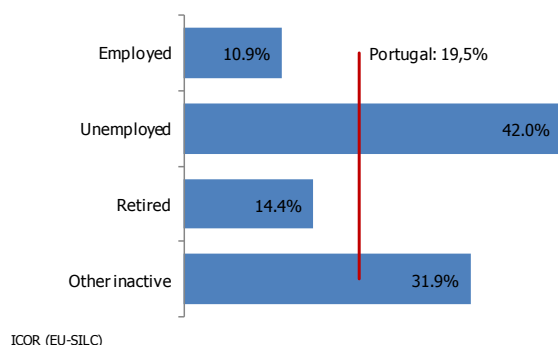
At-risk-of-poverty rate by sex and age group, Portugal, 2014



The risk of poverty mainly affected:

- Children under 18 years old, with 24.8%;
- Women, with 20.1%;
- Unemployed persons, with 42.0 %;
- Households with dependent children, with 22.2%.

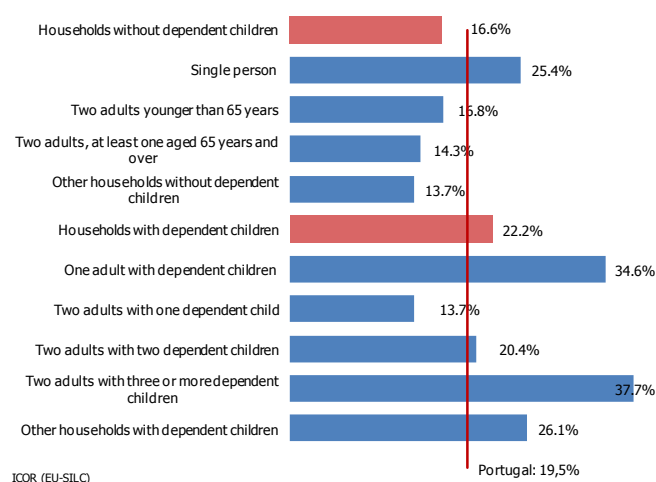
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status, Portugal, 2014



By type of household, the highest poverty rates were estimated for households composed by an adult with at

least one dependent child (34.6%), by two adults with three or more dependent children (37.7%) and by three or more adults with dependent children (26.1%).

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Portugal, 2014



The asymmetry of average income of the 10% richer stood out

In 2014, there was a reduction of asymmetry in the distribution of income among poorer and richer residents vis-à-vis the previous year, accounted for in all observed inequality indicators.

Inequality of income distribution indicators, Portugal, 2012-2015

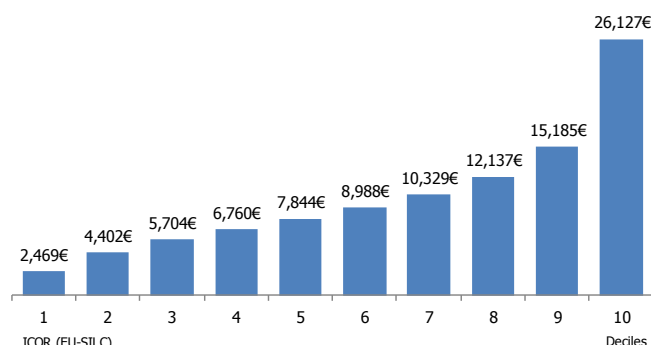
Data reference year		2011	2012	2013	2014
Gini coefficient	%	34.5	34.2	34.5	34.0
S80/S20	No.	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.0
S90/S10	No.	10.0	10.7	11.1	10.6
EU-SILC		2012	2013	2014	2015

EU-SILC: Inquérito às Condições de Vida e Rendimento

However, it remained very significant when comparing the 10% richer to all other income classes.

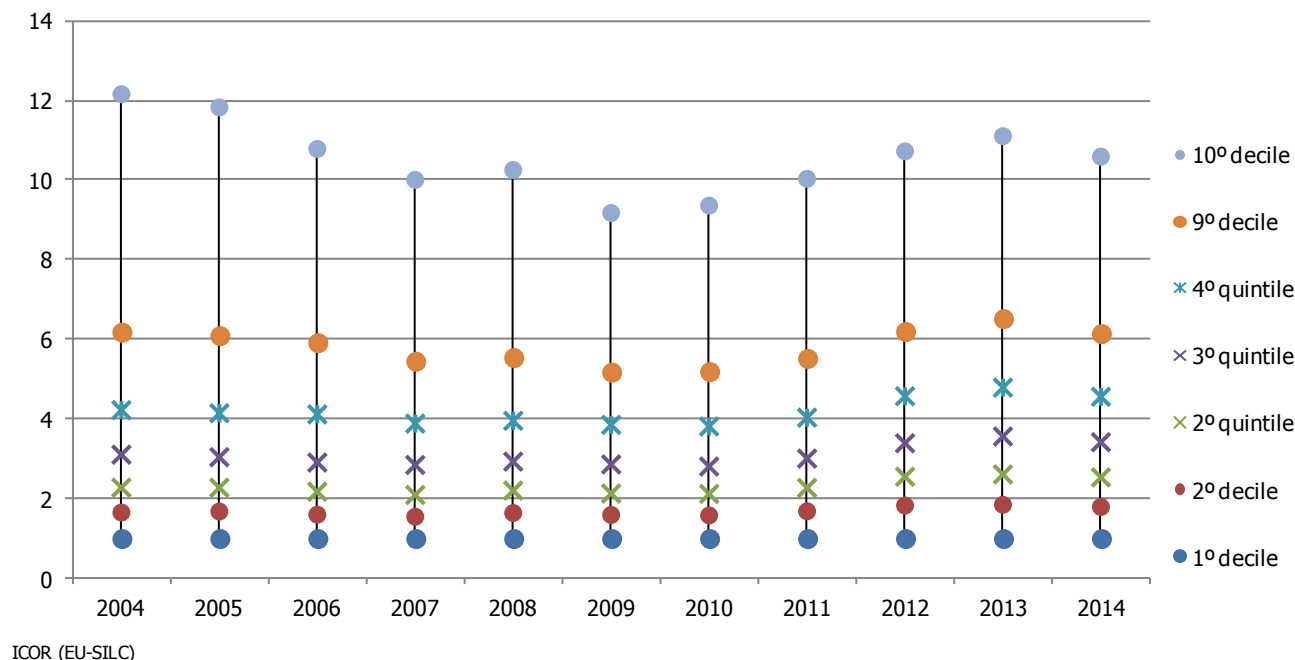
In 2014, the equivalent monetary disposable income of the 10% richer (on average, 26,127 euro per year) accounted for 10.6 times the equivalent monetary disposable income of the 10% poorer (on average, 2,469 euro per year).

Average equivalent income by deciles, Portugal 2014



Besides the asymmetry of the extremes, the analysis of the equivalent income by income classes between 2004 and 2014 shows a permanent asymmetry of the richer in relation to all other classes. For instance, in 2014 the income of the 9th decile was 6.1 times higher than the income of the 1st decile, significantly less than the gap between the 1st and 10th deciles (10.6).

Asymmetry of income distributions in comparison to the 1st decile, Portugal, 2004-2014

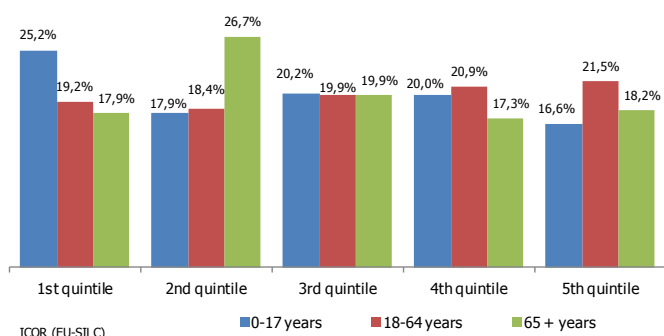


1/4 of children lived in 2014 with an equivalent income below 428 euros/month

The 3rd income quintile (equivalent incomes between 610 and 800 euro per month) stood as the most

balanced when breaking down the population according to age group.

Distribution of resident population by age group and equivalent income quintile, Portugal, 2014

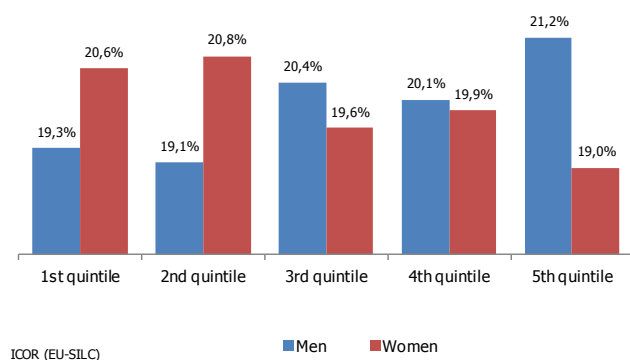


The highest proportion of children (25.2%) was recorded in 1st quintile (equivalent incomes less than 428 euro per month), reflecting the relatively disadvantaged situation of households with children below 18 years old.

The percentage of elderly people was relatively higher in the 2nd quintile (equivalent incomes between 428 and 610 euro/month), while working age people was relatively more frequent in the two higher equivalent income classes (more than 800 euro/month).

The breakdown of the population according to income class and sex reveals that gender inequality was greater for lower income classes (first two quintiles, equivalent incomes below about 610 euro per month) and for the 20% richer people (equivalent income above 1 110 euro per month), to the detriment of women in both cases.

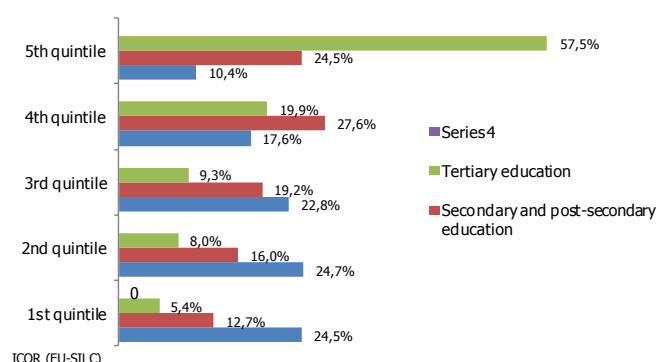
Distribution of resident population by sex and equivalent income quintile, Portugal, 2014



In general, equivalent income was higher for high educated people

More than 70% of the population that at most had completed primary school was in 2014 in the first three income quintiles, i.e. living with an equivalent income below 800 euro per month. On the contrary, 57.5 % of 20% richer people had completed higher education.

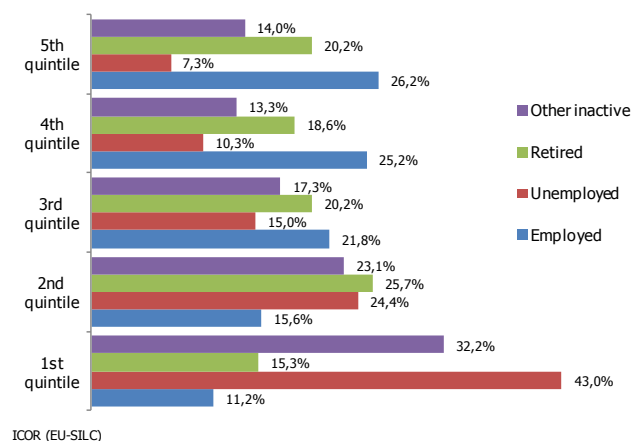
Distribution of resident population by educational attainment level and equivalent income quintile, Portugal, 2014



Only a little more than 10% people who had at most completed primary education were found among the 20% richer.

More than 50% of the population with a secondary education was classified in the two highest income classes.

Distribution of resident population by most frequent activity status and equivalent income quintile, Portugal, 2014



Having a job increased the possibility of a higher income

Breaking down the population according to equivalent income classes shows that not only more than 40% of the unemployed lived in 2014 with an income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (422 euro/month), but also that 67.4 % lived with an equivalent income lower than about 610 euro per month.

On the contrary, more than 70% of the population with a job in 2014 had an income over about 610 euro/month, including more than 50% with an income over 800 euro per month.

Among the retired population, 41.0% was included in 2014 in the first two quintiles (incomes below circa 610 euro), while the remaining 59.0% were distributed fairly identically by the three higher income classes.

Methodology

The indicators were calculated using the annual monetary disposable income of households in the year 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.

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.

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.

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).

The EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey is being carried out in Portugal since 2004, according to EU framework Regulation No 1177/2003 that establishes an harmonised EU system of production of statistics on poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.

In Portugal, data is collected with annual periodicity by Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). The questionnaire includes questions about the household and personal characteristics of each member, in particular about the income of all household members aged 16 or more. In 2015, the survey was addressed to 10,323 households, of which 8,740 with complete responses (corresponding to 21,965 people, of which 18,702 aged 16 and over). The fieldwork is usually carried out between April and May of each year.

The target population of the survey corresponds to all persons residing in the country during the reference period. The reference period for income variables correspond to the year preceding the one in which the interviews are carried out.

Households are selected by stratified sampling and multistage sampling from a sampling frame of dwellings. The longitudinal features of the sample, as well as a minimisation of the burden on respondents, are ensured by an annual rotation scheme of four independent subsamples, one of them being replaced each year. Thus, each household responds to a maximum of four interviews, ensuring the overlap of 3/4 of respondents from year to year.

Until 2012 the sample was selected exclusively using the Master-Sample. As from 2013 the gradual transition to a new sampling frame started (National Dwellings Register). This transition is carried out over 4 years, so that before 2016 will coexist units in the sample selected from both sampling frames.

The sample is stratified by NUTS II. In the first stage, a sample of geographically based primary sampling units (PSU) are selected randomly with probability proportional to the number of occupied dwellings. In the second stage, 4 or 5 dwellings are selected in each PSU. In each selected dwelling all households and all residents are selected.

The results are obtained by the application of household and individual weights adjusted according to the distribution of these units by region, household size, age and sex.

Annex 1: Final results referred in the press release

Table 1.1 - Average monetary disposable income per household by deciles, Portugal, 2004-2014

Unit: euro											
Income decile	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1º	3,047	3,056	3,409	3,770	3,900	4,171	4,107	4,076	3,804	3,448	3,603
2º	5,378	5,465	5,817	6,339	6,600	6,785	6,830	6,736	6,396	6,122	6,314
3º	7,225	7,368	7,767	8,236	8,775	8,973	8,745	8,752	8,371	8,197	8,246
4º	9,445	9,613	10,113	10,438	11,048	11,352	10,881	10,870	10,478	10,312	10,266
5º	11,709	11,975	12,637	13,097	13,455	13,700	13,316	13,183	12,857	12,729	12,659
6º	13,954	14,073	15,106	15,688	15,736	16,258	15,831	15,556	15,299	15,027	15,155
7º	16,738	16,861	18,061	18,570	18,797	19,444	18,790	18,347	18,207	18,003	17,915
8º	20,831	20,956	22,274	23,108	22,804	23,646	22,607	21,970	22,066	21,626	21,607
9º	27,349	27,538	29,229	29,697	29,538	30,319	29,122	28,071	27,754	27,028	27,312
10º	54,152	54,315	54,713	54,992	54,343	52,614	52,575	51,103	47,814	46,824	47,063
Total	16,999	17,127	17,926	18,401	18,503	18,734	18,285	17,871	17,306	16,935	17,017
EU-SILC	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.2 - Average equivalent monetary disposable income by deciles, Portugal, 2004-2014

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

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.3 -Indicators on poverty and economic inequality, Portugal 2012-2015

Data reference year		2011	2012	2013	2014	
At-risk-of-poverty threshold	€	4,994	4,906	4,937	5,061	
At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median)						
	Before social transfers	%	45.4	46.9	47.8	47.8
	After social transfers except for old-age and survivors' pensions	%	25.3	25.5	26.7	26.4
	After social transfers	%	17.9	18.7	19.5	19.5
Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold						
	After social transfers (70% of the median)	%	24.9	25.8	27.1	27.0
	After social transfers (50% of the median)	%	11.4	12.3	13.8	13.8
	After social transfers (40% of the median)	%	6.5	7.8	8.6	8.5
Inequality of income distribution indicators						
	Gini coefficient	%	34.5	34.2	34.5	34.0
	Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20)	n.º	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.0
	Inequality of income distribution (S90/S10)	n.º	10.0	10.7	11.1	10.6

EU-SILC 2012 2013 2014 2015

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.4 -At-risk-of-poverty rate by sex and age group, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2011				2012				2013				2014			
	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 transfers ⁽¹⁾																
Total	17.9	21.8	16.9	17.4	18.7	24.4	18.4	14.6	19.5	25.6	19.1	15.1	19.5	24.8	18.8	17.0
Men	17.5	22.4	16.4	16.1	18.8	24.6	18.5	13.7	18.9	25.2	18.7	12.6	18.8	23.9	18.6	14.2
Women	18.2	21.1	17.4	18.4	18.7	24.3	18.3	15.2	20.0	26.1	19.5	16.9	20.1	25.8	18.9	19.0
After social transfers except for old-age and survivors' pensions ⁽²⁾																
Total	25.3	29.6	25.6	20.2	25.5	31.7	26.3	17.4	26.7	33.6	27.4	18.5	26.4	31.3	27.1	20.2
Men	25.1	30.6	25.2	18.5	25.9	31.6	26.7	16.2	26.5	34.1	27.1	15.9	26.0	30.1	27.1	17.8
Women	25.4	28.6	25.9	21.4	25.2	31.9	25.8	18.2	26.9	33.1	27.7	20.3	26.8	32.6	27.0	22.0
Before social transfers ⁽³⁾																
Total	45.4	33.0	35.9	87.7	46.9	35.4	37.8	87.0	47.8	36.5	37.9	88.9	47.8	34.6	37.7	90.3
Men	43.7	33.6	35.0	87.8	45.6	35.1	37.6	87.8	46.1	37.2	36.8	90.0	45.7	33.4	36.8	90.5
Women	47.0	32.4	36.7	87.6	48.1	35.7	38.0	86.5	49.3	35.8	38.8	88.2	49.8	35.7	38.6	90.2
EU-SILC 2012 2013 2014 2015																

(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.

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.5 -At-risk-of-poverty rate of resident population with 18 and over by sex and most frequent activity status, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Employed	9.9	11.1	8.5	10.5	11.7	9.2	10.7	11.5	9.9	10.9	11.6	10.2
Not employed	24.1	22.6	25.1	23.8	23.7	23.8	24.7	23.6	25.5	25.2	24.3	26.0
Unemployed	38.3	38.5	38.2	40.3	43.3	37.3	40.5	41.5	39.6	42.0	44.1	39.7
Retired	15.9	15.4	16.3	12.8	12.2	13.2	12.9	12.4	13.4	14.4	13.5	15.2
Other inactive	29.2	25.6	30.7	29.6	27.7	30.4	32.4	29.4	33.8	31.9	27.7	33.9
EU-SILC	2012			2013			2014			2015		

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.6 -At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Households without dependent children	15.2	15.0	15.8	16.6
Single person	24.2	21.9	23.1	25.4
One adult younger than 65 years	20.7	22.3	23.8	23.7
One adult older than 64 years	26.6	21.6	22.5	26.8
Two adults younger than 65 years	16.6	17.0	17.4	16.8
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	16.5	13.4	13.1	14.3
Other households without dependent children	10.1	12.0	13.1	13.7
Households with dependent children	20.5	22.2	23.0	22.2
One adult with dependent children	30.7	33.1	38.4	34.6
Two adults with one dependent child	16.2	16.0	15.4	13.7
Two adults with two dependent children	17.0	19.9	18.0	20.4
Two adults with three or more dependent children	41.2	40.4	38.4	37.7
Other households with dependent children	22.5	23.8	28.8	26.1
EU-SILC	2012	2013	2014	2015

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

Table 1.7 -Distribution of resident population by age groups and equivalent income quantiles, Portugal, 2014

Equivalent income quantiles	Unit: %				
	1st quantile	2nd quantile	3rd quantile	4th quantile	5th quantile
0-17 years	25.2	17.9	20.2	20.0	16.6
18-64 years	19.2	18.4	19.9	20.9	21.5
65 + years	17.9	26.7	19.9	17.3	18.2

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.8 -Distribution of resident population by sex and equivalent income quantiles, Portugal, 2014

Equivalent income quantiles	Unit: %				
	1st quantile	2nd quantile	3rd quantile	4th quantile	5th quantile
Men	19.3	19.1	20.4	20.1	21.2
Women	20.6	20.8	19.6	19.9	19.0

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.9 -Distribution of resident population by by educational attainment level and equivalent income quantiles, Portugal, 2014

Equivalent income quantiles	Unit: %				
	1st quantile	2nd quantile	3rd quantile	4th quantile	5th quantile
Pre-primary and primary education	24.5	24.7	22.8	17.6	10.4
Secondary and post-secondary education	12.7	16.0	19.2	27.6	24.5
Tertiary education	5.4	8.0	9.3	19.9	57.5

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.10 -Distribution of resident population by equivalent income quantiles by most frequent activity status, Portugal, 2014

Equivalent income quantiles	Unit: %				
	1st quantile	2nd quantile	3rd quantile	4th quantile	5th quantile
Employed	11.2	15.6	21.8	25.2	26.2
Unemployed	43.0	24.4	15.0	10.3	7.3
Retired	15.3	25.7	20.2	18.6	20.2
Other inactive	32.2	23.1	17.3	13.3	14.0

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Annex 2: Other final results

Table 2.1 -At-risk-of-poverty rate by sex and tenure status, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	17.9	17.5	18.2	18.7	18.8	18.7 Rc	19.5	18.9	20.0	19.5	18.8	20.1
Owners and accommodations provided free	15.5	15.1	15.9	15.8 Rc	15.7 Rc	15.8	16.6	16.1	17.1	16.5	16.0	17.0
Tenants	28.8	29.1	28.6	32.7	33.8	31.7	33.3	32.7	33.8	33.4	32.7	34.1
EU-SILC	2012			2013			2014			2015		

Rc - Rectified value

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Table 2.2 -Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by sex and age group, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2011				2012				2013				2014			
	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	24.1	26.9	26.9	11.4	27.4	33.1	31.3	13.4	30.3	32.7	32.7	20.6	29.0	31.4	32.2	18.2
Men	25.3	28.8	28.1	10.4	28.4	32.8	21.7	12.1	31.2	32.7	32.7	19.7	30.1	30.9	33.6	17.2
Women	23.2	26.8	26.8	12.0	27.0	33.3	30.6	13.6	29.3	32.7	32.7	21.3	28.7	32.1	31.5	19.3
EU-SILC	2012				2013				2014				2015			

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Table 2.3 -Material deprivation indicators, Portugal, 2012-2015

Data reference year		2012	2013	2014	2015
Material deprivation rate	%	21.8	25.5	25.7	21.6
Severe material deprivation rate	%	8.6	10.9	10.6	9.6
Intensity of material deprivation	n.º	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
EU-SILC		2012	2013	2014	2015

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Table 2.4 -Material deprivation rate by sex and age group, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	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	21.8	24.4	21.2	21.7	25.5	29.2	25.2	23.1	25.7	27.4	25.3	25.2	21.6	22.3	21.2	22.2
Men	21.5	25.1	21.3	18.1	25.3	30.4	25.2	20.1	24.6	26.9	24.9	21.0	21.0	23.3	20.9	18.8
Women	22.2	23.7	21.0	24.3	25.6	27.9	25.2	25.2	26.6	27.9	25.7	28.2	22.1	21.1	21.5	24.5

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Table 2.5 - Enforced lack of material deprivation items, Portugal, 2014-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2014	2015
Without economic capacity to face unexpected financial expenses	42.2	40.7
Without economic capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home	55.5	51.3
Without capacity to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills	12.0	10.1
Without economic capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day	4.0	3.5
Without economic capacity to keep home adequately warm	28.3	23.8
Without economic capacity to have a washing machine	1.4	1.2
Without economic capacity to have a colour TV	0.3	0.3
Without economic capacity to have a telephone	0.8	0.9
Without economic capacity to have a car	8.9	8.3

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Table 2.6 -Indicators Europe 2020, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2012	2013	2014	2015
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	17.9	18.7	19.5	19.5
Severe material deprivation rate	8.6	10.9	10.6	9.6
Very low work intensity per capita	10.1	12.2	12.2	10.9
At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion	25.3	27.5	27.5	26.6
EU-SILC	2012	2013	2014	2015

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).

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Table 2.7 -At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion by sex and age group, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	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	25.3	27.8	25.6	22.2	27.5	31.7	28.5	20.3	27.5	31.4	28.3	21.1	26.6	29.6	27.4	21.7
Men	24.6	27.6	25.0	19.7	27.5	32.3	28.4	18.3	26.7	31.2	27.9	17.6	25.9	29.1	27.1	18.2
Women	25.9	27.9	26.1	24.0	27.4	31.0	28.5	21.6	28.1	31.7	28.8	23.6	27.3	30.0	27.7	24.3
EU-SILC	2012				2013				2014				2015			

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.

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Table 2.8 -Housing deprivation indicators, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2012	2013	2014	2015
Overcrowding rate	10.1	11.4	10.3	10.3
Severe housing deprivation rate	4.3	5.6	5.5	4.7
Median of housing cost burden	13.0	12.9	13.4	13.4
Housing cost overburden rate	8.3	8.3	9.2	9.1
EU-SILC	2012	2013	2014	2015

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