

Income and living conditions

2016

2.6 million at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2016

According to the EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey definitive data, the median equivalent monetary disposable income was, in nominal terms, 8,782 euro and the median equivalent monetary disposable income for persons at-risk-of-poverty was 3,865 euro in 2015. The increase of equivalent monetary disposable income between 2014 and 2015 have been encompassing all income classes per adult equivalent, however more significant for the lower income class (1st decile).

In 2016 2,595 thousand residents were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, i.e., 25.1%, 1.5 percentage points (p.p.) less than in the previous year. Of those in poverty or social exclusion, 18.8% (around 487 thousand) were aged less than 18 years, and 18.0% (about 468 thousand) were aged 65 or over.

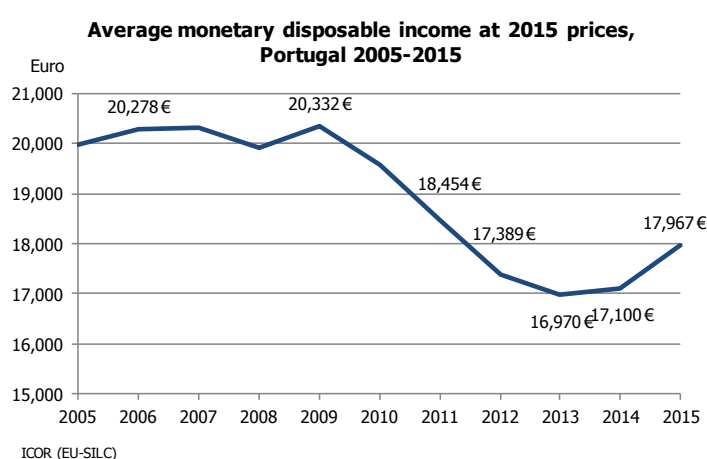
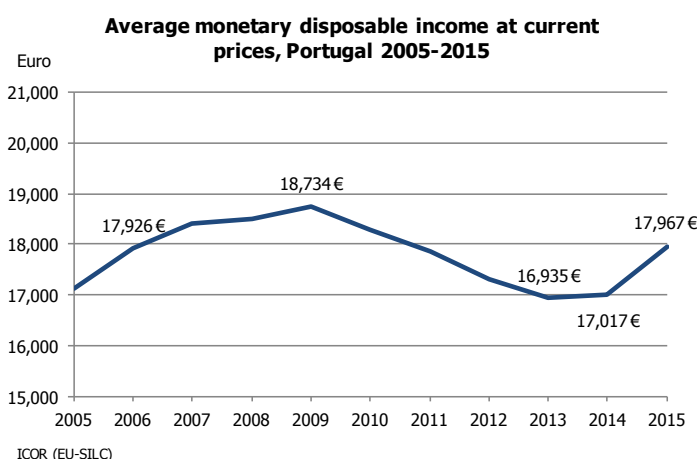
Poor housing conditions, such as an insufficient number of rooms available for the household, the lack of basic sanitary facilities in the dwelling or problems in the general condition and insufficient light inside the dwelling, mostly affect people at-risk-of-poverty and households with dependent children.

Almost 30% of the resident population with lower incomes lived overburdened by the housing costs in 2016.

The monthly average monetary disposable income per household increased 79 euro in 2015

In 2015, according to the EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey data, the average monetary disposable income per household was 17,967 euro per year, i.e. 1,497 euro per month (in plus, 79 euro per household in plus vis-à-vis 2014).

In nominal terms, the average monetary disposable income per household in 2015 was close to that of 2006 (17,926 euro).



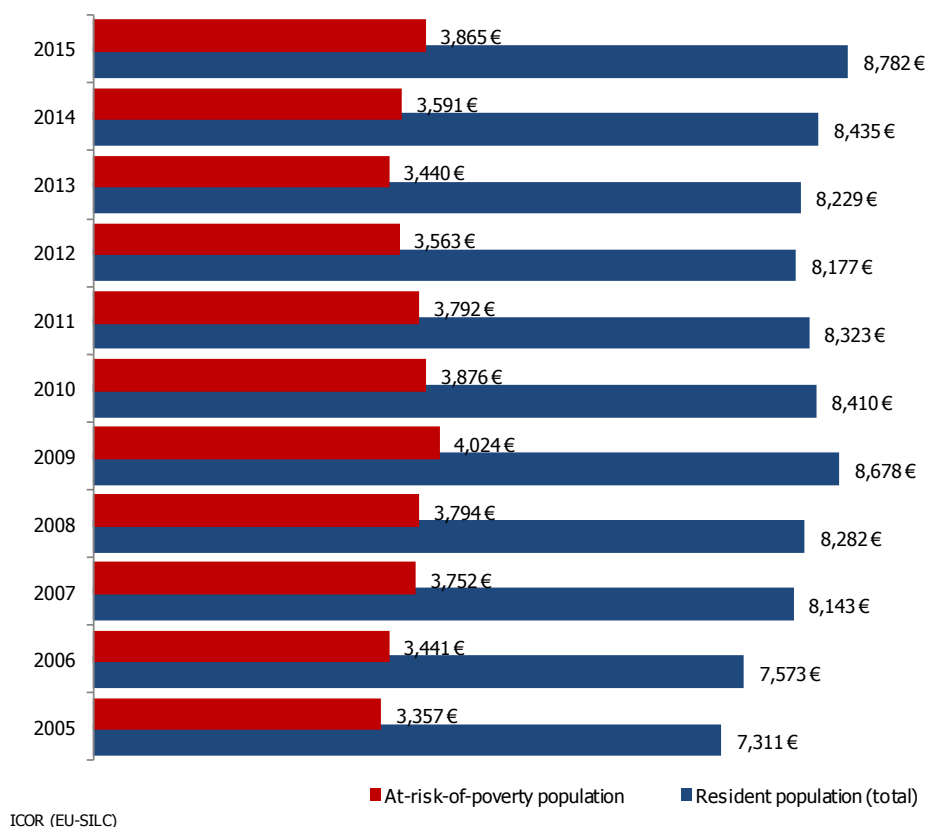
In real terms, 2015 data reveal an increase of 5.9% between 2013 and 2015, around 1/3 of the loss of 16.5% measured between 2009 and 2013.

In 2015 the median equivalent disposable income continued to increase but kept the gap vis-à-vis the European Union

Data already presented relate to households of different typologies, making 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.

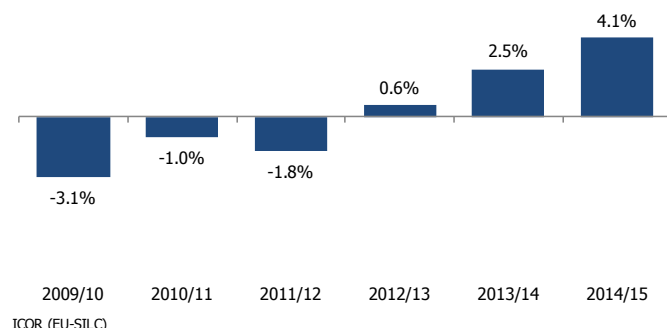
In 2015 the EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey definitive data indicate that the median equivalent monetary disposable income was, in nominal terms, of 8,782 euro while the median equivalent disposable income for people at-risk-of-poverty was 3,865 euro.

Median equivalent monetary disposable income (€) for the resident population and for the at-risk-of-poverty population, Portugal 2005-2015

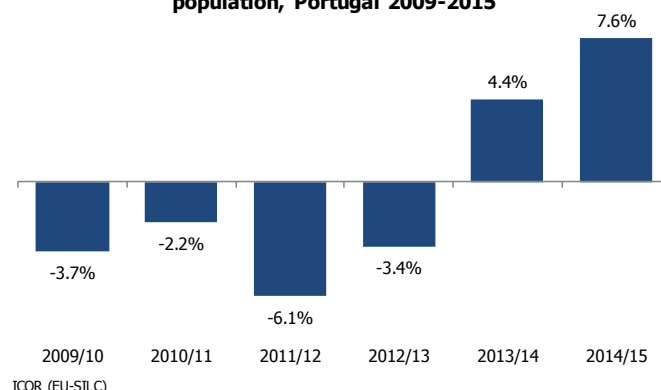


For the total population, in 2015 the median equivalent disposable income increased 4.1%, considerable more than in the two previous years (0.6% in 2013 and 2.5% in 2014). The median equivalent disposable monetary income for the population at-risk-of-poverty has been increasing since 2014 (4.4%), with 7.6% in 2015.

Rate of change of the annual equivalent monetary disposable income, Portugal 2009-2015



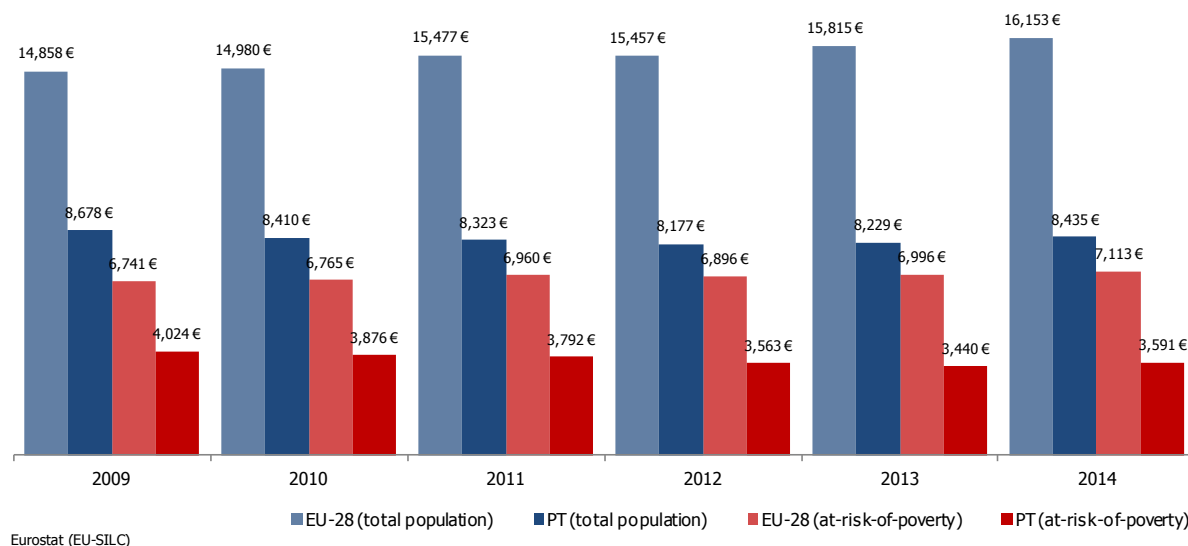
Rate of change of the annual equivalent monetary disposable income for the at-risk-of-poverty population, Portugal 2009-2015



In 2014 when comparing with statistical results available for the European Union (EU-28, 2009 to 2014) the median equivalent disposable income in Portugal corresponds to just over half (52%) of the median equivalent disposable income in the EU-28, with the highest difference (50%) reported between the poorer in Portugal and the poorer in the EU-28.

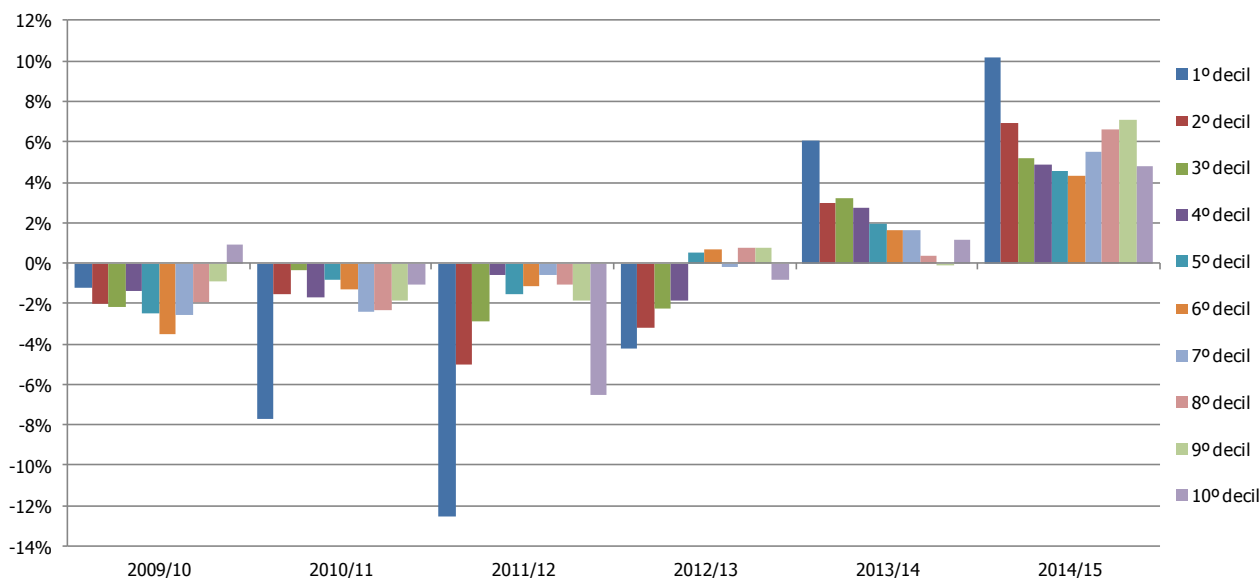
The results also show that the median equivalent disposable income for the population at-risk-of-poverty in the EU-28 accounts for more than 80% of the median equivalent disposable income for the total resident population in Portugal.

Median equivalent monetary disposable income (€), Portugal and EU-28, 2009-2014



Changes in the mean equivalent monetary income between 2009 and 2015 encompassed all equivalent income classes, albeit with different magnitudes, with an emphasis of the intensity of variation in the first income decile. In 2015, the increase in equivalent monetary income was felt by all classes.

Rate of change of the annual average equivalent income by deciles equivalent income, Portugal 2009-2015

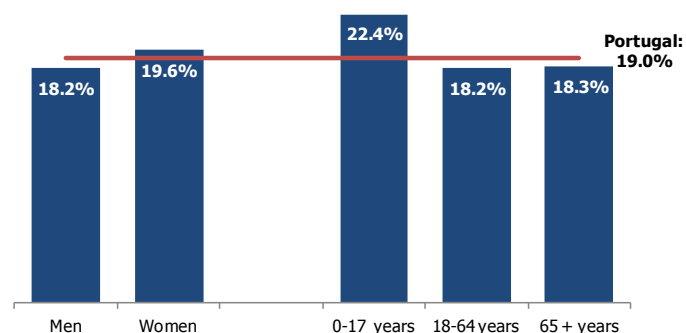


ICOR (EU-SILC)

19.0% of population at-risk-of-poverty in 2015

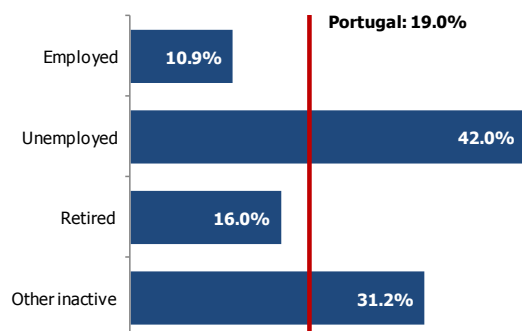
In 2015 the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, or relative at-risk-of-poverty line, that corresponds to 60% of the median of the equivalent monetary disposable income distribution, was 5,269 euro, i.e. around 439 euro a month. As a consequence, 19.0% of people were at risk of poverty, lower than in the previous year (19.5%).

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



ICOR (EU-SILC)

At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status, Portugal 2015



ICOR (EU-SILC)

The risk of poverty mainly affected:

- Children under 18 years old, with 22.4%;
- Women, with 19.6%;
- Unemployed persons, with 42.0%;

– Households with dependent children¹, with 21.0%.

In 2015 the at-risk-of-poverty rate of the elderly population continued to increase to 18.3% (17.0% in the previous year). In turn, there was another decrease in the risk of poverty for the population aged less than 18: 22.4%, i.e. 2.4 percentage points (p.p.) lower than in 2014. The at-risk-of-poverty rate for working age adults was 18.2%, i.e. 0.6 p.p. lower than in the previous year (18.8% in 2014).

In 2015 the risk of poverty decreased both to men and to women, keeping a stronger impact on women: 19.6% compared to 18.2% for men.

In 2015 the unemployed population recorded a 42.0% at-risk-of-poverty rate and the employed population registered 10.9%, unchanged from 2014.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for the retired population in particular saw a rise in, which stood at 16.0%, from 14.4% in the previous year (+1.6 p.p.), in spite of the maintenance of the downward trend observed in the series for this indicator: 10.0 p.p. less compared with 2003.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of households with no dependent children was 16.8%, slightly higher than in 2014. Although the at-risk-of-poverty for households with dependent children decreased 1.2 p.p. (21.0% from 22.2% in 2014), these households continued to show a higher risk of poverty than those with no dependent children.

As in previous years, the highest at-risk-of-poverty rates were estimated for households composed of one adult with at least one dependent child (31.6%) and those composed of two adults with three or more dependent children (42.7%). The at-risk-of-poverty rate for households composed of three or more adults with dependent children was 24.9%.

2.6 million people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2016

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

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

The severe material deprivation indicator is one of the indicators based on a set of nine items related to the economic and durable goods needs of households, listed in the methodological note. In 2016, 8.4% of Portuguese residents were severely materially deprived, maintaining the tendency for decline over time.

People with very low work intensity are those aged less than 60 who, in the income reference period, lived in households where adults aged 18-59 (excluding students) worked on average less than 20% of the working potential. The share of the population aged less than 60 living in households with a very low per capita work intensity was 9.1% in 2015 (1.8 p.p. less than in 2014 and 3.1 p.p. less than in 2013).

¹ People aged less than 18 years old and people aged between 18 and 24 years old economically dependent.

According to the survey held in 2016, 2.6 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 work intensity or severely materially deprived). Hence, 25.1% of the population was at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, i.e. 1.5 p.p. less than in the previous year.

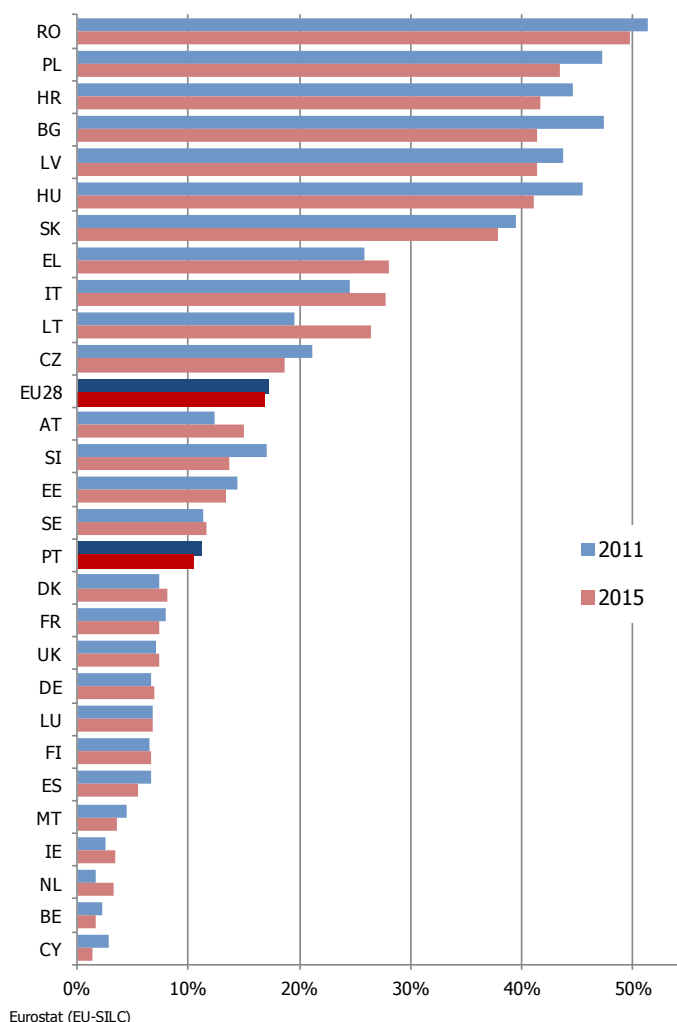
Of those at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, 18.8% (around 487 thousand) were aged less than 18 years, and 18.0% (about 468 thousand) were aged 65 or over.

Poor housing conditions mostly affect people at-risk-of-poverty and households with dependent children

The survey collects data on the housing living conditions of households, namely the number of rooms available for the household, the existence of basic sanitary facilities in the dwelling and the general and lightning condition inside the dwelling. These data provide information on the housing conditions of residents, namely on the overcrowding rate that corresponds to the proportion of the population living in dwellings where the number of rooms (≥ 4 m²) is not sufficient for the household's dimension and demographic composition.

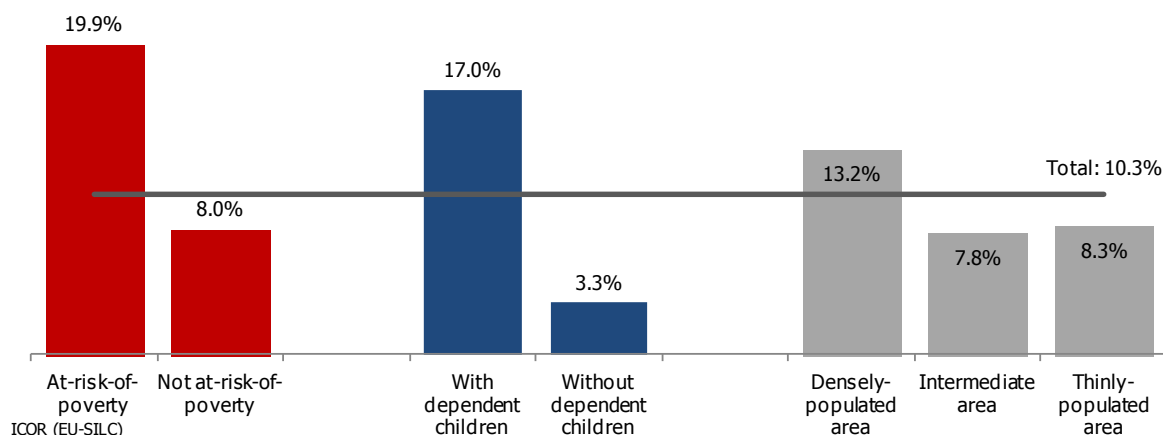
According to the survey carried out in 2016, 10.3% of people lived in a condition of insufficient living space, a percentage identical to the ones recorded in the two previous years. Comparing to the results provided by Eurostat, the overcrowding rate in Portugal stands below the EU-28 average.

Overcrowding rate, EU-28, 2011 and 2015



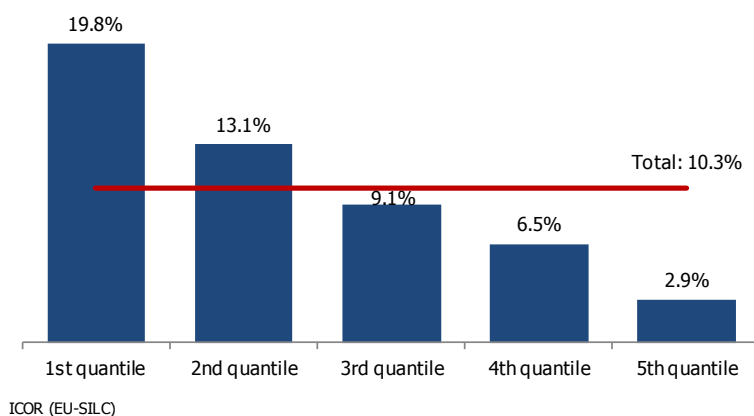
The results of the survey also indicate that poor conditions were more frequent in densely populated areas (13.2% in 2016) and affected mainly households with dependent children (17.0% vis-à-vis 3.3% for households without dependent children) and households in poverty (with 19.9%).

Overcrowding rate by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by household type, by age group and by degree of urbanisation, Portugal 2016



Overcrowding rate by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal 2016

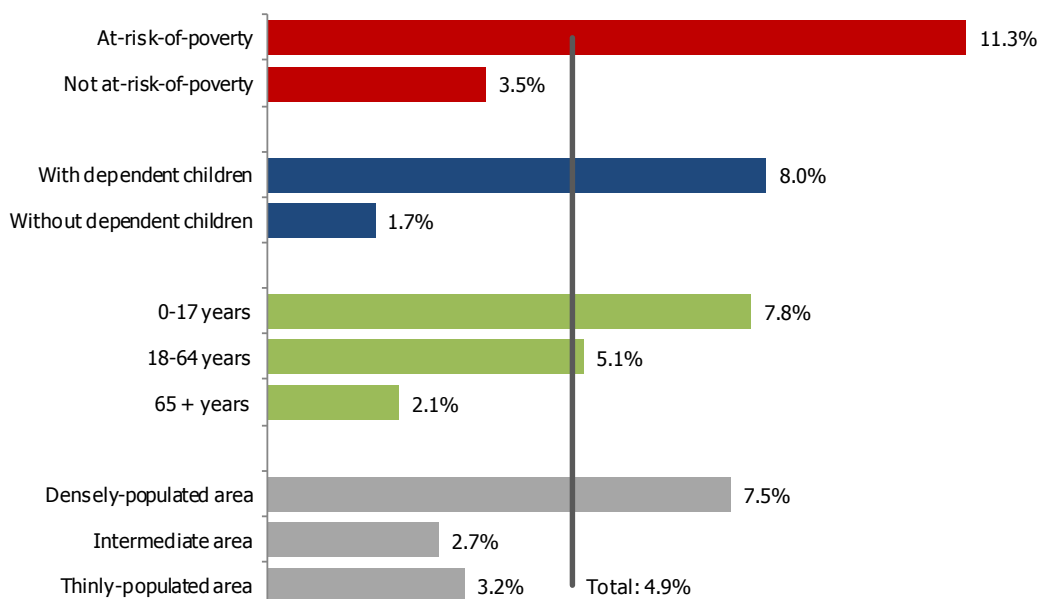
The analysis of overcrowding rates per quantiles of the equivalent monetary disposable income shows conclusion that the percentage of households living with insufficient living space decreases when income increases, even for lower incomes (from 19.8% in the first quintile to 13.1% in the second quintile and 9.1% in the third quintile).



The survey also provides information related to the dwelling and sanitary conditions. Together with the information on living space it is used to calculate the severe housing deprivation rate, i.e. the proportion of people living in 2016 in an overcrowded dwelling also reporting at least one of the following housing problems: a) lack of a bath or shower in the dwelling; b) lack of a indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household; c) leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor; d) insufficient natural light (too dark) in a sunny day.

The severe housing deprivation rate in 2016 was 4.9%, more frequently in densely populated areas (7.5%).

Severe housing deprivation rate by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by household type, by age group and by degree of urbanisation, Portugal 2016

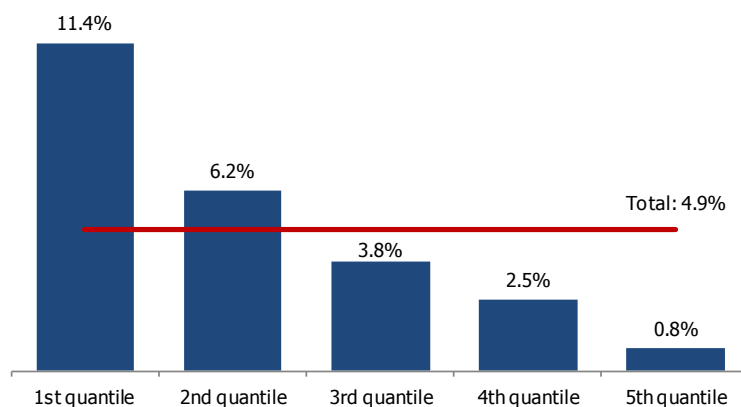


ICOR (EU-SILC)

The severe housing deprivation condition mostly affected population living in households with dependent children (8.0% vis-à-vis 1.7% for households without dependent children) and those at-risk-of-poverty (with 11.3%), but with less importance vis-à-vis the one verified for the overcrowding indicator. About 7.8% of the population less than 18 years old lived in a severe housing deprivation condition in 2016.

The proportion of people living in a severe housing deprivation condition decreases with the increase of income, however less marked when compared to the overcrowding indicator.

Severe housing deprivation rate by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal 2016



EICOR (EU-SILC)

Almost 30% of the resident population with lower incomes lived in a condition of overburden of the housing costs in 2016

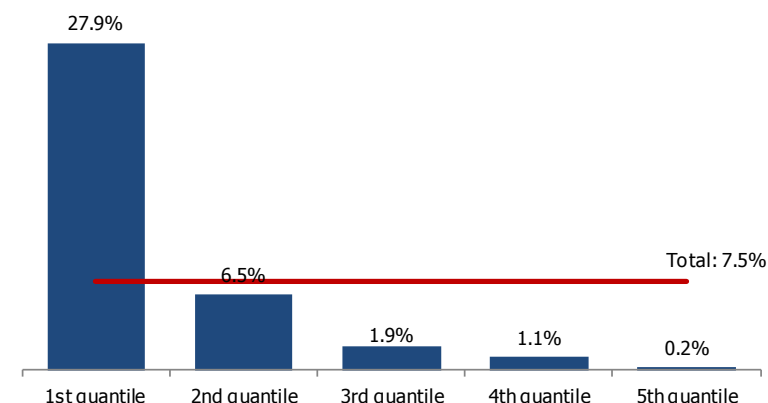
The median housing cost burden and the overburden housing cost rate allow for assessing the importance of the housing costs in relation to the household disposable income. These indicators are based in the housing costs burden i.e. the ratio between the housing costs and the disposable household income (net of housing allowances). Housing costs include those related to housing facilities such as water, electricity, gas and other fuels, as well as condominium, insurances, sewage, minor repairs, rents and interest related to the main residence mortgage.

In 2016, the median housing cost burden was 12.4%, 0.9 p.p. less than in the previous year. The median housing cost burden for the population at-risk-of-poverty was 26.5% in 2016 (28.9% in 2015).

The overburden housing cost rate corresponds to the proportion of people living in households where the housing costs represent more than 40% of the disposable household income (net of housing allowances). In 2016 it accounted for 7.5% of the total resident population.

The overburden of housing costs in 2016 mainly affected the population living in households whose equivalent income was classified in the first decile (27.9%).

Housing cost overburden rate by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal 2016



EU-SILC 2016

Methodological note

Poverty and economic inequality

The indicators were calculated using the annual monetary disposable income of households in the year (2015) previous to data collection. All other sources of income are excluded, such as wages and salaries in kind, self-consumption and subjective rents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Europe 2020 indicators

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

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

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

Severe material deprivation rate: percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of the following nine items, due to economic difficulties: a) capacity to face unexpected financial expenses (without asking for financial help); b) capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home, paying travel and accommodation costs for all household members; c) capacity to pay on time for mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; d) capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; e) capacity to pay for keeping its home adequately warm; f) capacity to afford for a washing machine; g) capacity to afford for a color TV; h) capacity to afford for a telephone (including a mobile phone); i) capacity to afford a car.

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

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

Housing deprivation

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

Overcrowding rate: proportion of households where the number of rooms ($\geq 4m^2$) is not sufficient for the household's dimension and demographic composition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Portugal, data are collected on an annual basis through Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). The questionnaire includes questions on the household and also on each member's personal characteristics, particularly on the income of all members aged 16 and over. In 2016 the Survey was addressed to 12,287 households, of which 10,616 with a complete interview (data was collected on 26,565 persons; 22,693 aged 16 and over). Fieldwork usually takes place in the 2nd quarter of each year.

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

Households are selected by stratified two-stage sampling, from a sampling frame of dwellings of usual residence. The longitudinal nature of the sample, as well as the limitation of the statistical burden on respondents, are ensured by setting up an annual rotational scheme involving four independent sub-samples, each one being replaced every year. Hence, each household is interviewed four times at most, and thus the overlapping of $\frac{3}{4}$ of respondents vis-à-vis the previous year is guaranteed.

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

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

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

Annex 1: Final results referred in the press release

Table 1.1 - Average monetary disposable income per household by deciles, Portugal, 2004-2015

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

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

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.2 - Median equivalent monetary disposable income for the resident population and for the resident population at-risk-of-poverty, Portugal, 2005-2015

Unit: euro												
Resident population	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Total	7,311	7,573	8,143	8,282	8,678	8,410	8,323	8,177	8,229	8,435	8,782	
At-risk-of-poverty	3,357	3,441	3,752	3,794	4,024	3,876	3,792	3,563	3,440	3,591	3,865	

EU-SILC 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.3 - Median equivalent monetary disposable income for the resident population and for the resident population at-risk-of-poverty, EU-28 and Portugal, 2009 - 2014

Unit: euro							
Resident population	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU-28	14,858	14,980	15,477	15,457	15,815	16,153	
Portugal	8,678	8,410	8,323	8,177	8,229	8,435	
EU-28: at-risk-of-poverty	6,741	6,765	6,960	6,896	6,996	7,113	
Portugal: at-risk-of-poverty	4,024	3,876	3,792	3,563	3,440	3,591	

EU-SILC 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.4 - Average equivalent monetary disposable income by deciles, Portugal, 2004-2015

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

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.5 - At-risk-of-poverty 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
After social transfers ⁽¹⁾																
Total	18.7	24.4	18.4	14.6	19.5	25.6	19.1	15.1	19.5	24.8	18.8	17.0	19.0	22.4	18.2	18.3
Men	18.8	24.6	18.5	13.7	18.9	25.2	18.7	12.6	18.8	23.9	18.6	14.2	18.2	21.2	18.0	16.0
Women	18.7	24.3	18.3	15.2	20.0	26.1	19.5	16.9	20.1	25.8	18.9	19.0	19.6	23.7	18.4	19.9
After social transfers except for old-age and survivors' pensions ⁽²⁾																
Total	25.5	31.7	26.3	17.4	26.7	33.6	27.4	18.5	26.4	31.3	27.0 Rc	20.2	25.0	28.6	25.2	21.4
Men	25.9	31.6	26.7	16.2	26.5	34.1	27.1	15.9	26.0	30.1	27.1	17.8	24.4	27.2	25.1	19.3
Women	25.2	31.9	25.8	18.2	26.9	33.1	27.7	20.3	26.8	32.6	27.0	22.0	25.6	30.1	25.4	22.9
Before social transfers ⁽³⁾																
Total	46.9	35.4	37.8	87.0	47.8	36.5	37.9	88.9	47.5 Rc	34.5 Rc	37.3 Rc	89.7 Rc	46.1	31.6	35.6	89.8
Men	45.6	35.1	37.6	87.8	46.1	37.2	36.8	90.0	45.4 Rc	33.3 Rc	36.5 Rc	90.0 Rc	44.1	30.2	34.9	90.3
Women	48.1	35.7	38.0	86.5	49.3	35.8	38.8	88.2	49.4 Rc	35.7	38.1 Rc	89.6 Rc	48.0	33.2	36.3	89.5

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(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.

Table 1.6 - 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	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Employed	10.5	11.7	9.2	10.7	11.5	9.9	10.9	11.6	10.2	10.9	11.3	10.5
Not employed	23.8	23.7	23.8	24.7	23.6	25.5	25.2	24.3	26.0	25.4	24.5	26.1
Unemployed	40.3	43.3	37.3	40.5	41.5	39.6	42.0	44.1	39.7	42.0	44.5	39.4
Retired	12.8	12.2	13.2	12.9	12.4	13.4	14.4	13.5	15.2	16.0	15.6	16.3
Other inactive	29.6	27.7	30.4	32.4	29.4	33.8	31.9	27.7	33.9	31.2	26.0	33.5
EU-SILC	2013			2014			2015			2016		

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.7 - At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Portugal, 2012-2015

Unit: %

Data reference year	2012	2013	2014	2015
Households without dependent children	15.0	15.8	16.6	16.8
Single person	21.9	23.1	25.4	26.3
One adult younger than 65 years	22.3	23.8	23.7	23.9
One adult older than 64 years	21.6	22.5	26.8	28.1
Two adults younger than 65 years	17.0	17.4	16.8	16.0
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	13.4	13.1	14.3	16.4
Other households without dependent children	12.0	13.1	13.7	12.8
Households with dependent children	22.2	23.0	22.2	21.0
One adult with dependent children	33.1	38.4	34.6	31.6
Two adults with one dependent child	16.0	15.4	13.7	15.0
Two adults with two dependent children	19.9	18.0	20.4	17.0
Two adults with three or more dependent children	40.4	38.4	37.7	42.7
Other households with dependent children	23.8	28.8	26.1	24.7
EU-SILC	2013	2014	2015	2016

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.

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Table 1.8 - Indicators Europe 2020, Portugal, 2013-2016

Unit: %

Data reference year	2013	2014	2015	2016
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	18.7	19.5	19.5	19.0
Severe material deprivation rate	10.9	10.6	9.6	8.4
Very low work intensity per capita	12.2	12.2	10.9	9.1
At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion	27.5	27.5	26.6	25.1

EU-SILC	2013	2014	2015	2016
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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 1.9 - At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion by sex and age group, Portugal, 2013-2016

Unit: %

Data reference year	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65+ years	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65+ years
Total	27.5	31.7	28.5	20.3	27.5	31.4	28.3	21.1	26.6	29.6	27.4	21.7	25.1	27.0	25.6	21.8
Men	27.5	32.3	28.4	18.3	26.7	31.2	27.9	17.6	25.9	29.1	27.1	18.2	24.1	25.7	25.1	18.9
Women	27.4	31.0	28.5	21.6	28.1	31.7	28.8	23.6	27.3	30.0	27.7	24.3	26.0	28.4	26.1	24.0

EU-SILC	2013	2014	2015	2016
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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 1.10 - Housing deprivation indicators, Portugal, 2013-2016

Unit: %

Data reference year	2013	2014	2015	2016
Overcrowding rate	11.4	10.3	10.3	10.3
Severe housing deprivation rate	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.9
Median of housing cost burden	12.9	13.4	13.4	12.4
Housing cost overburden rate	8.3	9.2	9.1	7.5

EU-SILC	2013	2014	2015	2016
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EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.11 - Overcrowding rate by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by household type, by age group, by degree of urbanisation and by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal, 2013-2016

	Unit: %				
Data reference year	2013	2014	2015	2016	
At-risk-of-poverty					
At-risk-of-poverty	19.7	21.1	21.0	19.9	
Not at-risk-of-poverty	9.5	7.7	7.7	8.0	
Household type					
With dependent children	17.1	16.2	16.9	17.0	
Without dependent children	5.3	4.2	3.4	3.3	
Age group					
0-17 years	17.7	16.4	17.2	17.0	
18-64 years	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.5	
65 + years	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	
Degree of urbanisation					
Densely-populated area	13.9	13.4	12.8	13.2	
Intermediate area	11.7	8.6	8.7	7.8	
Thinly-populated area	7.2	7.2	8.0	8.3	
Equivalent income quantiles					
1st quantile	19.2	20.8	20.8	19.8	
2nd quantile	13.7	12.0	10.3	13.1	
3rd quantile	11.2	10.0	9.9	9.1	
4th quantile	10.5	5.3	7.2	6.5	
5th quantile	2.6	3.7	3.3	2.9	
	EU-SILC	2013	2014	2015	2016

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Table 1.12 - Severe housing deprivation rate by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by household type, by age group, by degree of urbanisation and by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal, 2013-2016

Unit: %

Data reference year	2013	2014	2015	2016
At-risk-of-poverty				
At-risk-of-poverty	11.4	13.1	11.2	11.3
Not at-risk-of-poverty	4.3	3.7	3.2	3.5
Household type				
With dependent children	8.4	8.5	7.2	8.0
Without dependent children	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.7
Age group				
0-17 years	8.8	8.6	7.2	7.8
18-64 years	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.1
65 + years	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1
Degree of urbanisation				
Densely-populated area	7.8	7.6	6.5	7.5
Intermediate area	4.4	3.3	2.7	2.7
Thinly-populated area	3.4	4.4	4.1	3.2
Equivalent income quantiles				
1st quantile	10.8	13.0	10.9	11.4
2nd quantile	6.9	5.5	4.2	6.2
3rd quantile	6.1	5.0	4.1	3.8
4th quantile	3.6	2.6	2.8	2.5
5th quantile	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.8
EU-SILC	2013	2014	2015	2016

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Table 1.13 - Median of housing cost burden by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by age group and by degree of urbanisation, Portugal, 2013-2016

		Unit: %			
Data reference year		2013	2014	2015	2016
At-risk-of-poverty					
	At-risk-of-poverty	27.2	28.7	28.9	26.5
	Not at-risk-of-poverty	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.9
Age group					
	0-17 years	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.3
	18-64 years	13.0	13.5	13.4	12.5
	65 + years	10.7	11.5	11.9	11.3
Degree of urbanisation					
	Densely-populated area	13.2	13.9	13.8	12.7
	Intermediate area	13.6	13.8	13.7	12.8
	Thinly-populated area	11.7	12.4	12.3	11.7
EU-SILC		2013	2014	2015	2016

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 1.14 - Housing cost overburden rate by at-risk-of-poverty condition, by household type, by age group, by degree of urbanisation and by equivalent income quantiles, Portugal, 2013-2016

Unit: %

Data reference year	2013	2014	2015	2016
At-risk-of-poverty				
At-risk-of-poverty	30.9	33.7	33.5	29.1
Not at-risk-of-poverty	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.5
Household type				
With dependent children	10.4	10.6	10.5	8.3
Without dependent children	5.9	7.7	7.6	6.7
Age group				
0-17 years	12.4	11.9	11.8	9.4
18-64 years	8.6	9.9	10.0	8.2
65 + years	3.2	4.4	4.1	4.0
Degree of urbanisation				
Densely-populated area	9.6	9.7	9.5	8.2
Intermediate area	8.6	10.3	10.0	7.9
Thinly-populated area	5.7	7.1	7.3	5.9
Equivalent income quantiles				
1st quantile	29.2	33.1	32.8	27.9
2nd quantile	7.1	7.0	8.2	6.5
3rd quantile	3.5	3.2	3.0	1.9
4th quantile	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.1
5th quantile	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
EU-SILC	2013	2014	2015	2016

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Annex 2: Other final results

Table 2.1 - Indicators on poverty and economic inequality, Portugal, 2012-2015

Data reference year	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015
At-risk-of-poverty threshold	€	4 906	4 937	5 061	5 269
At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median)					
Before social transfers	%	46.9	47.8	47.5 Rc	46.1
After social transfers except for old-age and survivors' pensions	%	25.5	26.7	26.4	25.0
After social transfers	%	18.7	19.5	19.5	19.0
Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold					
After social transfers (70% of the median)	%	25.8	27.1	27.0	26.4
After social transfers (50% of the median)	%	12.3	13.8	13.8	13.0
After social transfers (40% of the median)	%	7.8	8.6	8.5	7.3
Inequality of income distribution indicators					
Gini coefficient	%	34.2	34.5	34.0	33.9
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20)	n.º	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.9
Inequality of income distribution (S90/S10)	n.º	10.7	11.1	10.6	10.1

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2013 2014 2015 2016

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Table 2.2 - At-risk-of-poverty rate by sex and tenure status, Portugal, 2012-2015

Data reference year	Unit: %											
	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	18.7	18.8	18.7 Rc	19.5	18.9	20.0	19.5	18.8	20.1	19.0	18.2	19.6
Owners and accommodations provided free	15.8 Rc	15.7 Rc	15.8	16.6	16.1	17.1	16.5	16.0	17.0	16.7	16.1	17.2
Tenants	32.7	33.8	31.7	33.3	32.7	33.8	33.5 Rc	32.7	34.1	30.2	29.6	30.7
EU-SILC	2013			2014			2015			2016		

Rc - Rectified value

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Table 2.3 - Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap 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	27.4	33.1	31.3	13.4	30.3	32.7	32.7	20.6	29.0	31.4	32.2	18.2	26.7	28.7	29.3	18.0
Men	28.4	32.8	21.7	12.1	31.2	32.7	32.7	19.7	30.1	30.9	33.6	17.2	27.1	29.1	29.2	16.6
Women	27.0	33.3	30.6	13.6	29.3	32.7	32.7	21.3	28.7	32.1	31.5	19.3	26.5	26.9	29.4	19.1
EU-SILC	2013				2014				2015				2016			

EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Table 2.4 - Material deprivation indicators, Portugal, 2013-2016

Data reference year	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016
Material deprivation rate	%	25.5	25.7	21.6	19.5
Severe material deprivation rate	%	10.9	10.6	9.6	8.4
Intensity of material deprivation	n.º	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
EU-SILC		2013	2014	2015	2016

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Table 2.5 - Material deprivation rate by sex and age group, Portugal, 2013-2016

Unit: %

Data reference year	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65 + years	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65 + years	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65 + years	Total	0-17 years	18-64 years	65 + years
Total	25.5	29.2	25.2	23.1	25.7	27.4	25.3	25.2	21.6	22.3	21.2	22.2	19.5	19.7	19.7	18.9
Men	25.3	30.4	25.2	20.1	24.6	26.9	24.9	21.0	21.0	23.3	20.9	18.8	18.6	19.3	19.1	15.9
Women	25.6	27.9	25.2	25.2	26.6	27.9	25.7	28.2	22.1	21.1	21.5	24.5	20.3	20.0	20.1	21.1
EU-SILC	2013				2014				2015				2016			

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Table 2.6 - Enforced lack of material deprivation items, Portugal, 2015-2016

	Unit: %	
Data reference year	2015	2016
Without economic capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home	51.3	47.2
Without economic capacity to face unexpected financial expenses	40.7	38.3
Without economic capacity to keep home adequately warm	23.8	22.5
Without capacity to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills	10.1	9.3
Without economic capacity to have a car	8.3	6.9
Without economic capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day	3.5	3.4
Without economic capacity to have a washing machine	1.2	1.1
Without economic capacity to have a telephone	0.9	0.7
Without economic capacity to have a colour TV	0.3	0.3
EU-SILC	2015	2016

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