Income and Living Conditions
2019 (Provisional data)

17.2% at-risk-of poverty

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions held in 2019 on previous year incomes shows that 17.2% of the population was at-risk-of-poverty in 2018, one decimal point (pp) less than in 2017. The at-risk-of-poverty rate corresponded to the proportion of inhabitants with an annual net equivalent monetary income below €6,014 in 2018 (€501 a month, 34 euros more than in the previous year).

The at-risk-of poverty rate decreased in particular for those aged less than 18 years old, from 19.0% in 2017 to 18.5% in 2018, and the elderly population from 17.7% to 17.3%. Despite the decrease of child at-risk-of-poverty rate, the presence of children in a household continued to be associated with a higher risk of poverty in 2018, especially in the case of households composed of one adult with at least one dependent child (33.9%) and those composed of two adults with three or more dependent children (30.2%).
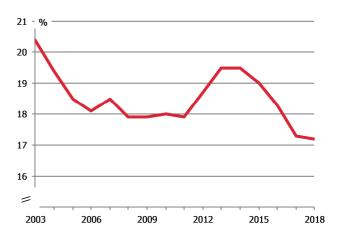
The indicator joining the at-risk-of poverty, severe material deprivation and low work intensity conditions, shows that 2,215 thousand people are at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2019. The at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion is 21.6%, similar to the previous year.

17.2% of population at-risk-of-poverty in 2018

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) held in 2019 on previous year incomes showed that 17.2% of people were at-risk-of-poverty in 2018 (0.1 pp less than in 2017 and 3.2 pp less than in 2003).
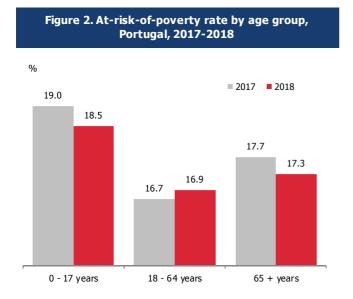
The at-risk-of poverty rate in 2018 corresponded to the proportion of residents living with annual net monetary income per adult equivalent of less than 6,014 euros (501 euros per month). This threshold, or relative poverty line, corresponds to 60% of the median (10,023 euros) of the distribution of equivalent monetary disposable incomes.

Figure 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, Portugal, 2003-2018
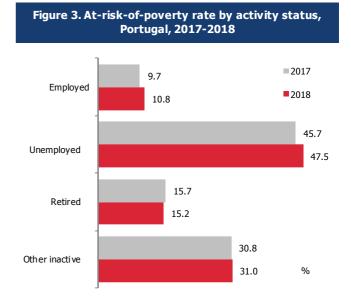
The at-risk-of poverty rate decreased in particular for those aged less than 18 years old, from 19.0% in 2017 to 18.5% in 2018, and the elderly population from 17.7% to 17.3%. The poverty rate for the working age adults was 16.9%, 0.2 pp more than in 2017 (16.7%).

Figure 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age group, Portugal, 2017-2018

In 2018, the at-risk-of poverty for women decreased 0.1 pp, from 17.9% in 2017 to 17.8% in 2018, having remained in the case of men (16.6%).

The risk of poverty only decreased for the retired but increased for the employed and unemployed

The at-risk-of-poverty for the employed population was 10.8% in 2018, 1.1 pp more than in the previous year.

Figure 3. At-risk-of-poverty rate by activity status, Portugal, 2017-2018

Although the unemployed population continues to decrease, the increase in the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2018 resulted in a new increase in the at-risk-of-poverty for the unemployed population: from 45.7% in 2017 to 47.5% in 2018.

In 2018, the risk of poverty for the retired population decreased to 15.2%, 0.5 pp less than in 2017 (15.7%).
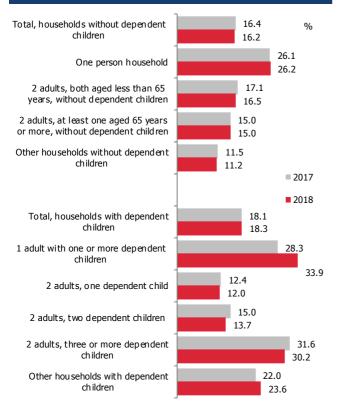
The risk of poverty decreased especially for households without children

In 2018, the risk of poverty decreased for households without dependent children (16.2%, 0.2 pp less than in 2017) and increased for households with dependent children (18.3%, 0.2 pp more than in the previous year).
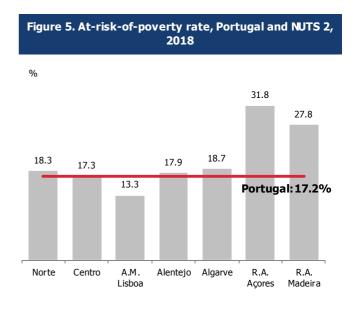
Figure 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Portugal, 2017-2018

Despite the decrease of child at-risk-of-poverty rate, the presence of children in a household continued to be associated with a higher risk of poverty in 2018, especially in the case of households composed of one adult with at least one dependent child (33.9%) and those composed of two adults with three or more dependent children (30.2%). The risk of poverty for "Other households with dependent children[1]" increased from 22.0% in 2017 to 23.6% in 2018.

The at-risk-of-poverty remains higher in the autonomous regions

In 2018, as in the previous year, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the only NUTS 2 region

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

with an at-risk-of-poverty rate higher than the national value: 13.3%, i.e. 3.9 pp less than the national rate (17.2%).

Figure 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2018

In contrast, the autonomous regions of Açores and Madeira showed at-risk-of-poverty rates of 31.8% and 27.8%, respectively, quite above the national value.
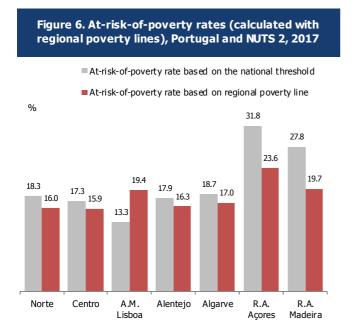
This analysis can be complemented by the calculation of regional poverty lines. In each NUTS 2 region, the regional poverty line corresponds to the proportion of the population living in that region with equivalent disposable monetary incomes less than 60% of the median of the distribution of the equivalent disposable monetary incomes in that region. With the exception of the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, regional poverty lines fall below the national poverty threshold, reflecting the different socioeconomic conditions, namely the different levels of cost of living.

The use of regional poverty lines results in the increase in the risk of poverty for the region with a median income higher than the national median income (19.4% in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa) and in the reduction of poverty risks for the remaining regions

(very significantly, for instance, in the Região Autónoma dos Açores with 31.8% when considering the national threshold, and 23.6% when taking into account the regional line).
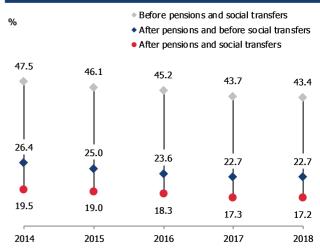
Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rates (calculated with regional poverty lines), Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017

■ At-risk-of-poverty rate based on the national threshold
■ At-risk-of-poverty rate based on regional poverty line

The contribution of social transfers to the reduction of the at-risk-of-poverty rate was 5.4 pp in 2018, as in the previous year

Considering only income from employment, propriety and capital property income and private transfers, 43.4% of Portuguese residents would be at-risk-of-poverty in 2018. Income from retirement and survivors' pensions contributed to a 20.7 pp decrease in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, thus resulting in an at-risk-of-poverty rate after pensions and before social transfers of 22.7%.

Figure 7. At-risk-of-poverty rate considering social transfers, Portugal, 2010-2018

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

Social transfers related to sickness and disability, family, unemployment, and social inclusion contributed to a reduction of 5.4 pp in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, similar to the previous year.

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap decreased to 22.4%
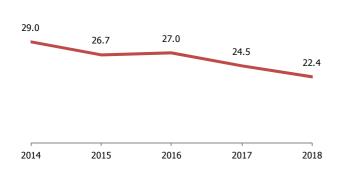
The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap is an indicator of the greater or lesser distance of the median income of the poorer from the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, as a percentage of the latter. In 2018, the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap was 22.4%, 2.1 pp less than the previous year (24.5%), reflecting the relative improvement in the median income of the poorer.

%

differences across all population groups, and not only those with the highest and lowest incomes, stood at 31.9%, 0.3 pp less than in the previous year (32.1%).
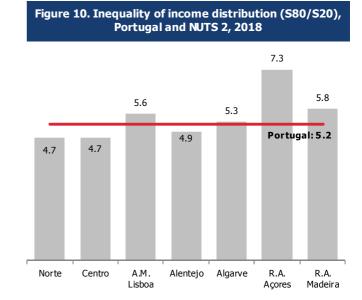
Figure 9. Indicators on income inequality, Portugal, 2015-2018				
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gini Coefficient (%)	33.9	33.5	32.1	31.9
S80/S20 (no.)	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.2
S90/S10 (no.)	10.1	10.0	8.7	8.6

The inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient of net equivalent monetary income, decreased in 2018

Although monetary incomes in Portugal continue to follow a strongly asymmetrical distribution, two of the three main indicators of inequality decreased again in 2018, albeit to a lesser extent than in previous years, and the other maintained its value:

- The S80/S20 ratio, which is the ratio of the net equivalent monetary income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income, was 5.2, as in 2017;

- The S90/S10 ratio, which is the ratio of the net equivalent monetary income received by the 10% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 10% of the population with the lowest income, was 8.6, less than in the previous year (8.7);

- The Gini Coefficient, which takes into account the entire income distribution, reflecting income

By region, the Região Autónoma dos Açores was the one with the highest gap between the second the net equivalent monetary income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income: 7.3, higher than the national value of 5.2, as in the previous year. In 2018, the region of Centro was that where the income distribution was less unequal (4.7).
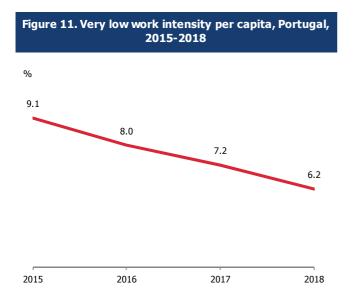
Figure 10. Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20), Portugal and NUTS 2, 2018

The very low work intensity kept a downward trend

Besides income, there are other conditions that may enhance the risk of social exclusion of a household, namely the degree of participation of its members in the labour market.
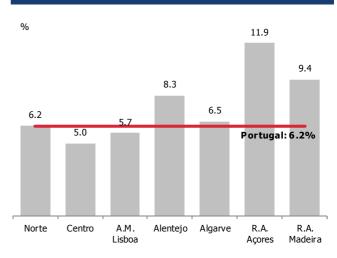
People in a very low work intensity condition are those aged less than 60 who, in the income reference period, lived in households where adults aged 18-59 (excluding students) worked on average less than 20% of the labour potential.

The share of the population aged less than 60 years old lived in households with very low *per capita* work intensity was 6.2% in 2018 (1.0 pp less than in the previous year).

Figure 11. Very low work intensity per capita, Portugal, 2015-2018

In 2018, there were two regions where the very low work intensity rate was lower than the national average, namely Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (5.7%) and Centro (5.0%). The proportion of people aged less than 60 that lived within very low work intensity households was higher in the autonomous regions

(9.4% in Madeira and 11.9% in Açores) and Alentejo (8.3%).

Figure 12. Very low work intensity per capita, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2018

Material deprivation decreases in 2019

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

Three distinct indicators are calculated:

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

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

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

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Figure 13. Indicators on material deprivation, Portugal, 2016-2019

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Material deprivation rate (%)	19.5	18.0	16.6	15.1
Severe material deprivation rate (%)	8.4	6.9	6.0	5.6
Intensity of material deprivation (no.)	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5

In 2019, 15.1% of Portuguese residents are materially deprived, and 5.6% are severely materially deprived, maintaining the tendency for decline of the two series. The intensity of material deprivation corresponds in 2019 to 3.5, as in the previous year.

Figure 14. Proportion of resident population by number of lacking material deprivation items, Portugal, 2019

In 2019, for most of the nine items considered, the proportion of residents reporting economic diffuclties declined, in particular:

- 40.0% of people live in households unable to afford one week's annual holiday away from home (1.3 pp less than in 2018);

- 33.0% of people live in households unable to face unexpected financial expenditure of 470 euros,

close to the previous year's monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold (the proportion was 34.7% in 2018 for an unexpected financial expenditure of 450[2] euros);

- 18.9% of people live in households unable to keep the home adequately warm (0.5 pp less than in 2018);

- 5.8% of people live in households with arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase installments, or other loan payments (0.8 pp less than in 2018);

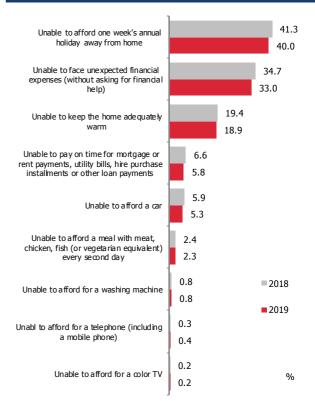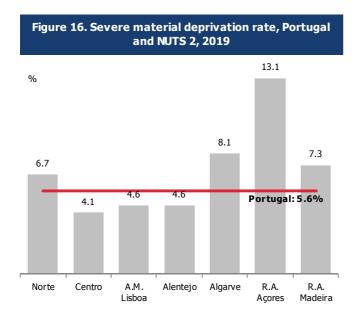- 5.3% live in households unable to afford a car (0.6 pp less than in 2018).

Figure 15. Items of material deprivation for the total population, Portugal, 2018-2019

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[2] Roughly the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold obtained in the survey held in 2017.

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In 2019, the region of Centro has the lowest severe material deprivation rate (4.1% of the residents in the region). As for the majority of indicators of poverty indicators, the autonomous regions also have the highest rates of severe material deprivation (13.1% in Açores and 7.3% in Madeira), followed by Algarve (8.1%).

In 2019, 2,215 thousand people are at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (people at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with very low work intensity per capita or severely materially deprived). Therefore, 21.6% of the population are at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, as in the previous year.

Figure 16. Severe material deprivation rate, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2019

Figure 17. Population at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, Portugal, 2016-2019

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

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

Within this scope, an indicator was set out regarding the population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, joining the condition of relative at-risk-of-poverty– people with an annual net equivalent income below the poverty threshold – with those of severe material deprivation and of very low work intensity per capita (see Technical note).

As shown in the three base indicators – poverty, material deprivation and low work intensity –, the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion are quite higher in the autonomous regions of the Açores (36.7%) and Madeira (32.2%).

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Figure 18. At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2019

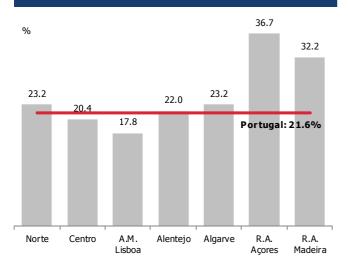# Technical note

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

The indicators were based on the net annual monetary income of households in the year (2018) previous to survey data collection year. Non monetary income sources, namely wages in kind, self-consumption and imputed rents associated with owner occupation are excluded.

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

Data on material deprivation refer to the survey data collection year (2019).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Portugal, data are collected on an annual basis through Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). The questionnaire includes questions on the household and also on each member's personal characteristics, particularly on the income of all members aged 16 and over. In 2019 the Survey was addressed to 15,454 households, of which 13,570 with a complete interview (data was collected on 33,081 persons; 28,783 aged 16 and over). Fieldwork usually takes place in the second quarter of each year.

This survey aims to obtain results for all those residing in Portuguese territory in the reference period, detailed by NUTS 2 as from 2018. For income, this reference period corresponds to the year prior to that when interviews are carried out.

Households are selected by stratified two-stage sampling, from a sampling frame of dwellings of usual residence. The longitudinal nature of the sample, as well as the limitation of the statistical burden on respondents, are ensured by setting up an annual rotational scheme involving four independent sub-samples, each one being replaced every year. Hence, each household is interviewed four times at most, and thus the overlapping of ¾ of respondents vis-à-vis the previous year is guaranteed.

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

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

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

The 2019 Survey definitive results will be available in May 2020.

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Annex

Table 1 - Monetary poverty and inequality indicators, Portugal, 2015-2018					
	unit	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Po)
At-risk-of-poverty threshold	€	5269	5443	5607	6014
At-risk-of-poverty rate (60% of the median)					
Before pensions and social transfers [1]	%	46.1	45.2	43.7	43.4
After pensions and before social transfers [2]	%	25.0	23.6	22.7	22.7
After pensions and social transfers [3]	%	19.0	18.3	17.3	17.2
Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold					
After pensions and social transfers (70% of the median)	%	26.4	25.4	25.3	25.2
After pensions and social transfers (50% of the median)	%	13.0	12.3	10.8	10.5
After pensions and social transfers (40% of the median)	%	7.3	7.5	6.0	5.9
Income inequality indicators					
Gini coefficient	%	33.9	33.5	32.1	31.9
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20)	n.º	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.2
Inequality of income distribution (S90/S10)	n.º	10.1	10.0	8.7	8.6

Source: INE, EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - 2016-2019

Notes:

[1] Includes employee and self-employment income and other private income.

[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 and old-age and survivor benefits and other social benefits.

Conventional sign:

Po - Provisional data

Table 2 - Indicators Europe 2020, Portugal, 2016-2019				
				Unit: %
	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Po)
At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate	25.1	23.3	21.6	21.6
Severe material deprivation rate	8.4	6.9	6.0	5.6
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social tranfers	19.0	18.3	17.3	17.2
Very low work intensity per capita	9.1	8.0	7.2	6.2

Source: INE, EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - 2016-2019

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).

Conventional sign:

Po - Provisional data

Table 3 - People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion by sex and age group, Portugal, 2016-2019

Unit: %

Data reference year	2015	2016	2018	2018 (Po)
Total	**25.1**	**23.3**	**21.6**	**21.6**
0-17 years	27.0	24.2	21.9	22.3
18-64 years	25.6	23.9	21.6	21.9
65 + years	21.8	20.7	21.2	20.0
Men	**24.1**	**22.5**	**21.0**	**20.8**
0-17 years	25.7	23.9	21.7	22.1
18-64 years	25.1	23.4	21.8	21.5
65 + years	18.9	18.1	18.0	17.2
Women	**26.0**	**24.0**	**22.1**	**22.2**
0-17 years	28.4	24.5	22.0	22.4
18-64 years	26.1	24.3	21.5	22.3
65 + years	24.0	22.6	23.6	21.9

Source: INE, EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - 2016-2019

Conventional sign:

Po - Provisional data

Table 4 - Indicators Europe 2020, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2018-2019

Indicators Europe 2020	Portugal	Norte	Centro	A.M. Lisboa	Alentejo	Algarve	R. A. Açores	R. A. Madeira
2018								
%								
At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate	**21.6**	22.8	23.0	16.7	21.1	22.9	36.4	31.9
Severe material deprivation rate	**6.0**	6.4	4.9	5.8	4.5	6.6	12.0	9.4
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social tranfers	**17.3**	18.6	18.6	12.3	16.9	18.6	31.6	27.5
Very low work intensity per capita	**7.2**	8.0	6.8	5.5	8.3	6.6	11.8	10.4
2019 (Po)								
%								
At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate	**21.6**	23.2	20.4	17.8	22.0	23.2	36.7	32.2
Severe material deprivation rate	**5.6**	6.7	4.1	4.6	4.6	8.1	13.1	7.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social tranfers	**17.2**	18.3	17.3	13.3	17.9	18.7	31.8	27.8
Very low work intensity per capita	**6.2**	6.2	5.0	5.7	8.3	6.5	11.9	9.4

Source: INE, EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

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).

Conventional sign:

Po - Provisional data

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Table 5 - At-risk-of-poverty rate by sex and age group, Portugal, 2015-2018

Unit: %

Data reference year	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Po)
After social transfers				
Total	**19.0**	**18.3**	**17.3**	**17.2**
0-17 anos	22.4	20.7	19.0	18.5
18-64 anos	18.2	18.1	16.7	16.9
65 +anos	18.3	17.0	17.7	17.3
Men	**18.2**	**17.8**	**16.6**	**16.6**
0-17 years	21.2	20.6	18.4	18.2
18-64 years	18.0	17.8	16.5	16.5
65 +years	16.0	15.2	14.9	15.1
Women	**19.6**	**18.7**	**17.9**	**17.8**
0-17 years	23.7	20.7	19.5	18.7
18-64 years	18.4	18.4	16.8	17.2
65 +years	19.9	18.3	19.7	18.9

Source: INE, EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - 2016-2019

Conventional sign:

Po - Provisional data

Table 6 - At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Portugal, 2015-2018

Unit: %

Data reference year	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Po)
Households without dependent children	**16.8**	**16.9**	**16.4**	**16.2**
Single person	26.3	25.4	26.1	26.2
One adult younger than 65 years	23.9	25.0	23.9	25.8
One adult older than 64 years	28.1	25.6	27.7	26.5
Two adults younger than 65 years	16.0	18.1	17.1	16.5
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	16.4	15.5	15.0	15.0
Other households without dependent children	12.8	12.5	11.5	11.2
Households with dependent children	**21.0**	**19.7**	**18.1**	**18.3**
One adult with dependent children	31.6	33.1	28.3	33.9
Two adults with one dependent child	15.0	12.4	12.4	12.0
Two adults with two dependent children	17.0	16.9	15.0	13.7
Two adults with three or more dependent children	42.7	41.4	31.6	30.2
Other households with dependent children	24.7	23.1	22.0	23.6

Source: INE, EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - 2016-2019

Notes:
Dependent children: All individuals aged less than 18 years old, as well as those aged between 18 and 24 years old but economically dependent.

Conventional sign:

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Table 7 - At-risk-of-poverty rate of resident population with 18 and over by sex and most frequent activity status, Portugal, 2015-2018

Unit: %

Data reference year	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Po)
Employed	**10.9**	**10.8**	**9.7**	**10.8**
Men	11.3	11.2	10.4	11.0
Women	10.5	10.4	9.0	10.6
Not employed	**25.4**	**25.1**	**24.8**	**24.2**
Men	24.5	24.6	23.5	23.6
Women	26.1	25.5	25.8	24.7
Unemployed	**42.0**	**44.8**	**45.7**	**47.5**
Men	44.5	47.1	47.4	52.9
Women	39.4	42.5	44.1	42.7
Retired	**16.0**	**15.1**	**15.7**	**15.2**
Men	15.6	14.5	14.3	14.7
Women	16.3	15.6	16.9	15.6
Other inactive	**31.2**	**32.3**	**30.8**	**31.0**
Men	26.0	32.1	29.9	28.7
Women	33.5	32.4	31.2	32.0

Source: INE, EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - 2016-2019

Note:
The population aged 18 and over was taken into account in the indicators related to activity status.

Conventional sign:
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Table 8 - Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by sex and age group, Portugal, 2015-2018

Unit: %

Data reference year	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Po)
Total	**26.7**	**27.0**	**24.5**	**22.4**
0-17 years	28.7	30.2	26.1	24.8
18-64 years	29.3	30.2	26.4	24.6
65 + years	18.0	15.4	16.4	15.8
Men	**27.1**	**27.4**	**25.2**	**23.2**
0-17 years	29.1	28.6	26.8	24.5
18-64 years	29.2	30.7	26.8	26.3
65 + years	16.6	14.4	16.0	15.4
Women	**26.5**	**26.5**	**24.0**	**22.1**
0-17 years	26.9	32.6	24.4	26.1
18-64 years	29.4	29.9	26.0	23.1
65 + years	19.1	15.7	16.5	16.3

Source: INE, EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - 2016-2019

Conventional sign:
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Table 9 - Gini coefficient, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2017-2018

Unit: %

Gini coefficient	2017	2018 (Po)
Portugal	**32.1**	**31.9**
Norte	30.3	30.1
Centro	31.3	30.2
A.M. Lisboa	32.8	32.8
Alentejo	28.9	31.0
Algarve	32.2	31.5
R. A. Açores	37.9	37.6
R. A. Madeira	33.2	33.5

Source: INE, EU-SILC: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - 2018-2019

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