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Income and Living Conditions 2019

9.5% of people live in a condition of lack of space

The Survey on Living and Income Conditions indicates that 9.5% of people lived in a condition of lack of space in 2019, slightly less than in 2018 (9.6%). Housing overcrowding mainly affected residents in the Algarve (17.8% of residents) and in Região Autónoma dos Açores (15.7%).

Around 4.1% of residents lived in a condition of severe housing deprivation, i.e., besides being overcrowded, the dwelling in which they lived also had at least one of the following problems: no indoor bath or shower or flushing toilet; leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor; insufficient natural light in a sunny day.

The median housing cost burden was 11.0% in 2019, 0.7 pp less than in the previous year.

The overburden housing cost rate, i.e. the percentage of people living in households where the share of housing expenditures to income is over 40%, was 5.7% in 2019, the same as in 2018. The proportion of people affected by the overburden housing cost is higher in the Algarve, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Região Autónoma dos Açores.

On November 26, 2019, Statistics Portugal released the results of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (in Portuguese, identified by the acronym ICOR) carried out in 2019. As of today, the definitive data of this survey are available in the statistical area relating to Living conditions and citizenship, which essentially confirm the results then released. This information is completed with indicators about housing conditions, which are also available with more detail in the same area of the website.

Housing deprivation indicators, Portugal and NUTS 2

Unit: %

	Portugal	Norte	Centro	A.M. Lisboa	Alentejo	Algarve	R. A. Açores	R. A. Madeira
2018								
%								
Overcrowding rate	9.6	9.2	4.8	12.9	7.6	16.5	17.5	9.0
Severe housing deprivation rate	4.1	3.6	1.7	5.8	3.3	8.1	9.2	5.7
Median of housing cost burden ¹	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.5	13.4	13.2	11.8
Housing cost overburden rate ¹	5.7	5.1	5.4	6.2	5.5	9.2	6.4	5.9
2019								
%								
Overcrowding rate	9.5	8.3	5.4	12.9	7.8	17.8	15.7	8.3
Severe housing deprivation rate	4.1	3.0	2.3	6.4	2.3	7.2	8.7	4.5
Median of housing cost burden ¹	11.0	11.3	10.6	10.7	11.2	11.4	11.9	10.8
Housing cost overburden rate ¹	5.7	4.6	4.4	7.7	5.4	8.2	7.3	6.5

¹ The indicators Median of housing cost burden and Housing cost overburden rate compared the data among the reference year and the available income of the previous year.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The Survey 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 in the second quarter of each year, usually by means of Computer Assisted Personal Interviews. 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).

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. Sampling design ensures the possibility of obtaining estimates broken down by NUTS 2 as from 2018.

Definitions:

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).

Detailed methodological information available at:

www.ine.pt> Metadata system > Methodological documentation.

Detailed statistical information available at:

www.ine.pt> Statistical data > Database > Living conditions and citizenship.