FACT SHEET: PORTUGAL

Background Information

General statistics on population & employment*	Value	Year	Source
Working age population (age 15-64)	6,603	2019	Eurostat[1]
Active population, labour force (age 15-64)	4,987	2019	Eurostat[1]
Inactive population, outside labour force (age 15-64)	1,616	2019	Eurostat[1]
Elderly population (age 65+)	2,260	2019	Eurostat[1]
Total population (all ages)	10,286	2019	Eurostat[2]

number of persons reported (in thousands)

Coverage

Number of persons insured in mandatory pension schemes*	Value	Year	Source
General social security scheme (*regime geral de segurança social*)	4,669	2020	National[3]
Convergent social protection scheme (*regime de proteção social convergente*)	431	2019	National[4]
Retirement pension scheme for lawyers and solicitors from the Lawyers' and Solicitors' Pension Fund (*pensão de reforma da Caixa de Previdência dos Advogados e Solicitadores, CPAS*)	35	2020	National[5]

number of persons reported (in thousands)

Coverage of funded and private pension plans*	Value	Year	Source
Mandatory/quasi-mandatory pension plans	x	2018	OECD[6]
Auto-enrolment	x	2018	OECD[6]
Voluntary: occupational pension plans	3.8	2018	OECD[6]
Voluntary: private pension plans	≤17.2	2018	OECD[6]
Voluntary: total	17.2	2018	OECD[6]

% of the working age population (age 15-64); 'x' = not applicable

Financial Protection in Old Age

National net pension replacement rates*	Value	Year	Source
Total net (with voluntary)	n.a.	2018	OECD[7]
Net mandatory public and private	89.6	2018	OECD[7]
Net mandatory public	89.6	2018	OECD[7]

% of individual pre-retirement earnings; 'n.a.' = information not available

Reference EU28 and OECD: net pension replacement rates*	Value	Year	Source
EU: total net (with voluntary)	67.0	2018	OECD[8]
EU: net mandatory public and private	63.5	2018	OECD[8]
EU: net mandatory public	55.5	2018	OECD[9]
OECD: total net (with voluntary)	65.4	2018	OECD[8]
OECD: net mandatory public and private	58.6	2018	OECD[8]
OECD: net mandatory public	47.3	2018	OECD[9]

% of individual pre-retirement earnings

References

[1] Source: European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), available at Eurostat; dataset: 'Population by Sex, Age, Citizenship and Labour Status (1 000)', ID: lfsa_pganws, accessed on 10/11/2020; unit of measure: number of persons (in thousands); definitions: the 'working age population (age 15-64)' includes all persons of 15 to 64 years of age; the 'active population, labour force (age 15-64)' is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons of 15 to 64 years of age; the 'inactive population, outside the labour force (age 15-64)' consists of all persons who are classified neither as employed nor as unemployed of 15 to 64 years of age; the 'elderly population (age 65+)' includes all persons of 65 years of age or older.

[2] Source: Annual National Accounts, available at Eurostat; dataset: 'Population and Employment', ID: nama_10_pe, accessed on 10/11/2020; unit of measure: number of persons (in thousands); definition: the 'population (total)' consists of all persons, nationals or foreigners, who are permanently settled in the economic territory of the country, even if they are temporarily absent from it, on a given date. A person staying or intending to stay for at least one year is considered to be settled in the territory. By convention, the total population excludes foreign students and members of foreign armed forces stationed in a country.

[3] Ministério das Finanças (2021). OE 2022 Orçamento do Estado XXII Governo Constitucional Elementos Informativos e Complementares. Ministério das Finanças: Lisboa. Please note that the number of persons refers to individuals aged 20 and over with paid social security contributions. This includes not only persons covered by the general social security scheme, but also those with voluntary social insurance and persons covered by special social security schemes that in 2020 were already closed to new entrants. Additional information on benefit recipients is provided by the OECD Social Benefit Recipients Database (SOCR).

[4] Caixa Geral de Aposentações (2020). Relatório e Contas da Caixa Geral de Aposentações – 2019. Ministério do Trabalho, Solidariedade e Segurança Social – Caixa Geral de Aposentações, I.P.: Lisboa. The convergent social protection scheme has been closed for new entries since 1 January 2006.

[5] AON (2020). Relatório de Sustentabilidade CPAS - 31 de Dezembro de 2020. AON: Lisboa.

[6] Source: Council of Europe, European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ), dataset: 'European Judicial Systems', accessed on 03/08/2021. Please note that the number of persons refers to the actual number of judges and prosecutors in 2018.

[7] Source: Casa Națională de Pensii Publice, Indicatori statistici pilon II, dataset: '2020.12 – Decembrie', accessed on 17/07/2021.

[8] Source: OECD Global Pension Statistics, available at OECD Pensions at a Glance 2019, Table 9.1, Coverage of Funded and Private Pension Plans in Selected OECD and Other Jurisdictions (https://doi.org/10.1787/888934042371). ; unit of measure: percentage of the working age population (age 15-64); definition: coverage rates are provided with respect to the working age population (i.e. individuals aged 15 to 64 years). Active members are individuals with assets in a pension plan who are not retired yet. They may be actively contributing or may be holding rights in a plan. For more information see: OECD (2019), Pensions at a Glance 2019: OECD and G20 Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/b6d3dcfc-en.

[9] Source: OECD Pension Models, available at OECD Pensions at a Glance 2019, Table 5.6, Gross and Net Pension Replacement Rates from Mandatory (Public and Private) and Voluntary Pension Schemes (http://doi.org/10.1787/888934041611); unit of measure: percentage of individual pre-retirement earnings; definition: the 'net replacement rate' is defined as the individual net pension entitlement divided by net pre-retirement earnings, taking into account personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by workers and pensioners. It measures how effectively a pension system provides a retirement income to replace earnings, the main source of income before retirement. Pension entitlements are based on current legislation in OECD countries. The values of all pension system parameters reflect the situation in 2018 and onwards. The calculations show the pension benefits of a worker who enters the system that year at age 22 and retires after a full career. The baseline results are shown for single individuals. For more information see: OECD (2019), Pensions at a Glance 2019: OECD and G20 Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/b6d3dcfc-en. Further information is provided in OECD country profiles.

[10] The net pension replacement rate of mandatory public schemes is calculated on the basis of the net pension replacement rates of mandatory schemes holding the relationship between the net and the gross pension replacement rate constant [net RR mandatory public = gross RR mandatory public x (net RR mandatory total / gross RR mandatory total)]; source: OECD Pension Models, available at OECD Pensions at a Glance 2019, Table 5.3, Gross Pension Replacement Rates from Mandatory Public, Mandatory Private and Voluntary Private Pension Schemes (http://doi.org/10.1787/888934041497), Table 5.6, Gross and Net Pension Replacement Rates from Mandatory (Public and Private) and Voluntary Pension Schemes (http://doi.org/10.1787/888934041611); unit of measure: percentage of individual pre-retirement earnings; definition: the gross replacement rate is defined as the gross pension entitlement divided by gross pre-retirement earnings. The net replacement rate is defined as the individual net pension entitlement divided by net pre-retirement earnings, taking into account personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by workers and pensioners. For more information see: OECD (2019), Pensions at a Glance 2019: OECD and G20 Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/b6d3dcfc-en.