



**Youth**Partnership

# FACTSHEET

## ON SOCIAL INCLUSION/ EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN PORTUGAL



**Youth**Partnership  
Council of Europe  
European Commission



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## 1) Risk of poverty

|   | Sources  | Year | Age Range    | %    |
|---|--|------|--------------|------|
| At risk of poverty by age<br><small>(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)</small>  | <a href="#">Eurostat</a>   | 2006 | Less than 18 | 21,0 |
| Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: <b>work income</b>  | <a href="#">Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158</a> | 2005 |              | 70,9 |
| Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: <b>Unemployment benefit</b>   | <a href="#">Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158</a> | 2005 |              | 3,2  |
| Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: <b>Family allowance</b>   | <a href="#">Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158</a> | 2005 |              | 7,8  |
| Distribution of children by the type of household ( <b>lone parent</b> ) and work type of adults of the household: <b>jobless</b>   | <a href="#">Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166</a> | 2005 |              | 15,0 |
| Distribution of children by the type of household ( <b>lone parent</b> ) and work type of adults of the household: <b>in full-time job</b>                                      | <a href="#">Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166</a> | 2005 |              | 76,0 |
| Distribution of children by the type of household ( <b>couple with children</b> ) and work type of adults of the household: <b>both in full-time job</b>                        | <a href="#">Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166</a> | 2005 |              | 66,0 |
| Distribution of children by the type of household ( <b>couple with children</b> ) and work type of adults of the household: <b>both jobless</b>                                 | <a href="#">Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166</a> | 2005 |              | 2,0  |
| Risk of poverty rate by household type: <b>Single parent with dependent children</b><br><small>(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)</small> | <a href="#">Eurostat</a>   | 2006 |              | 41,0 |
| Risk of poverty rate by household type: <b>Household without dependent children</b><br><small>(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)</small>  | <a href="#">Eurostat</a>   | 2006 |              | 19,0 |
| Risk of poverty rate by household type: <b>Household with dependent children</b><br><small>(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)</small>     | <a href="#">Eurostat</a>   | 2006 |              | 18,0 |

## 2) Social Subsistence/Protection

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| A short description of country's social protection system and list of the benefits young people are entitled to | <b>Annex 5</b> |
|---|----------------|

## 3) Equal opportunities

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| A description of the forms of inequality, which young people may confront in their home country (eg. gender, religion/belief, ethnic origin, disability, geographical location related inequality) | <b>Annex 6</b> |
|--|----------------|

## ANNEX 5

## SOCIAL SUBSISTANCE/PROTECTION

The social protection system in Portugal is divided into three different systems:

There's a **public system of social protection** which tries to maintain people or families far from an insufficient economic level of life. Cases of sickness, maternity, invalidity or unemployment are some of these remunerated cases. This is the most general program to improve or support Portuguese society. ([http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/spsi/missoc\\_en.htm/](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/missoc_en.htm/); <http://www.spci.org/>)

**Health care:** Tax financed public health service for all inhabitants

**Maternity:** Tax financed public health service for all inhabitants. Cash benefits: Compulsory social insurance scheme for the active population (employees and self-employed) with benefits related to the registered earnings. Benefits: Medical care and tests, maternity hospital care.

**Unemployment:** Compulsory social insurance scheme for employees financed by contributions, with benefits related to the registered earnings.

Conditions:

- to be capable of and available for work.
- to have registered at the employment office.
- to fulfill the qualifying period.
- not to be in receipt of an invalidity or old-age pension.

([http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/spsi/missoc\\_en.htm/](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/missoc_en.htm/); <http://www.spci.org/>)

The **citizenship social protection system**, however, keeps in mind the rights of population, fighting to get a stable level of opportunities. It defends human rights but specially a similar level of opportunities helping those who can't work. It tries to demolish all sexist or racist behaviors (for example), giving to citizenship a chance to be one more in the society. ([http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/missoc/2008/missoc\\_2008\\_organisation\\_en.pdf/](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/missoc/2008/missoc_2008_organisation_en.pdf/))

The last one is the **complementary system** which consists of a voluntary and individual affiliation that aims at delivering benefits complementary to those delivered by the general social protection system. This financing tries to reduce labor non-wage costs and select suitability (which means to determinate the financing sources and allocate the financial resources following the nature and the objectives of the protection schemes.) Employers and employees finance this social protection system and the citizenship system is financed by budget transfers from the State and the deposit of revenue. ([http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/missoc/2008/missoc\\_2008\\_organisation\\_en.pdf/](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/missoc/2008/missoc_2008_organisation_en.pdf/))

### Sources:

<http://www.spci.org/>

([http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/missoc/2008/missoc\\_2008\\_organisation\\_en.pdf/](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/missoc/2008/missoc_2008_organisation_en.pdf/))

## ANNEX 6

### EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

#### Equal Opportunities in Law

According to the Constitution of Portugal All citizens have the same social rank and are equal before the law. No one shall be privileged or favoured, or discriminated against, or deprived of any right or exempted from any duty, by reason of his or her ancestry, sex, race, language, territory of origin, religion, political or ideological convictions, education, economic situation or social circumstances. Aliens and stateless persons temporarily or habitually resident in Portugal shall enjoy the same rights and be subject to the same duties as Portuguese citizens with some exceptions. Citizens may present complaints concerning acts or omissions on the part of public bodies to the

Ombudsman

(

HYPERLINK

"[http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema\\_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao\\_p03.htm](http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao_p03.htm)"  
[http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema\\_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao\\_p03.htm](http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao_p03.htm))

The Constitution also states that everyone is recognised as having the right to his or her personal identity, personality development, civil capacity, citizenship, good name and reputation, and likeness, the right to speak out and the right to the protection of the privacy of his or her personal and family life and to legal protection against any form of discrimination. Freedom of conscience, religion and worship is inviolable. No one shall be persecuted or deprived of rights or exempted from civil responsibilities or duties by reason of his or her convictions or religious observance. (

HYPERLINK "http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema\_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao\_p04.htm"  
[http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema\\_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao\\_p04.htm](http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao_p04.htm))

The Constitution also guarantees everyone the right, both personally and for his or her family, to a dwelling of adequate size that meets satisfactory standards of hygiene and preserves personal and family privacy as well as the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced human environment. Young people shall receive special protection so that they may enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights and the primary objectives of a policy for youth shall be the development in young people of their personality, the creation of the conditions that enable them to lead a full and active life, and a delight for originality and a sense of service to the community. Also citizens who have physical or mental disabilities shall enjoy all the rights and be subject to all the duties contained in this Constitution, except to the extent that their disability renders them unfit to exercise or perform them. (

HYPERLINK "http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema\_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao\_p08.htm"  
[http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema\\_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao\\_p08.htm](http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao_p08.htm))

In the constitution it is also said that everyone has the right to education with the guarantee of the right to equal opportunities for access and success in schooling, the right to cultural enjoyment and creativity as well as the right to physical education and sport. (

HYPERLINK "http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema\_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao\_p09.htm"  
[http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema\\_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao\\_p09.htm](http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao_p09.htm))

#### Equal Opportunities in Practice

There are plenty of speak about equality and equal right for all citizens in the Constitution of Portugal. In spite of this there are also many inequalities in real life. What it comes to health the adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 to 60 years per 1000 population) in 2006 was 53 for female and 133 for men. Life expectancy at birth was 82 years for female and 75 for male; healthy life expectancy at birth in 2002 was 72 years for female and 67 years for men. In 2005 prevalence of current tobacco use among adults (>=15 years) was 31 % for female and 40, 6 % for male. (WHO Mortality Database HYPERLINK "[http://www.who.int/whosis/database/core/core\\_select\\_process.cfm](http://www.who.int/whosis/database/core/core_select_process.cfm)"  
[http://www.who.int/whosis/database/core/core\\_select\\_process.cfm](http://www.who.int/whosis/database/core/core_select_process.cfm)) In 2002 died 2096 young (between 15 and 34 years) men compared to 680 young women. 168 of deceased young men against 38 deceased young women committed suicide or self-inflicted injury. Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons was the cause of dead of 58 young men and of 23 young women. ( HYPERLINK "[http://www.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1\\_process.cfm](http://www.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1_process.cfm)"  
[http://www.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1\\_process.cfm](http://www.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1_process.cfm))

In the field of education the 60, 8 % of the female and 46, 3 % of the male population aged 20 to 24 had completed at least upper secondary education. 30, 4 % of women against 42 % of men aged 18 – 24 were with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. ( HYPERLINK "[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1996,45323734&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/t\\_labour/t\\_employ/t\\_lfsi/t\\_lfsi\\_edu&language=en&product=REF\\_TB\\_labour\\_market&root=REF\\_TB\\_labour\\_market&scrollto=32](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/t_labour/t_employ/t_lfsi/t_lfsi_edu&language=en&product=REF_TB_labour_market&root=REF_TB_labour_market&scrollto=32)"

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1996,45323734&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/t\\_labour/t\\_employ/t\\_lfsi/t\\_lfsi\\_edu&language=en&product=REF\\_TB\\_labour\\_market&root=REF\\_TB\\_labour\\_market&scrollto=32](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/t_labour/t_employ/t_lfsi/t_lfsi_edu&language=en&product=REF_TB_labour_market&root=REF_TB_labour_market&scrollto=32))

There are inequalities also in working life of Portugal. In 2007 the unemployment rate for men was 6, 7% and for women 9, 7 %; long-term unemployment rate was 3, 2% for men and 4, 5 % for women. Average gross annual earnings in industry and services in 2006 were 18 399 € for men compared to 12 560 € for women. Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings was 8. (Eurostat HYPERLINK

"[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1996,45323734&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&close=/t\\_labour&language=en&product=REF\\_TB\\_labour\\_market&root=REF\\_TB\\_labour\\_market&scrollto=219](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&close=/t_labour&language=en&product=REF_TB_labour_market&root=REF_TB_labour_market&scrollto=219)"

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1996,45323734&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&close=/t\\_labour&language=en&product=REF\\_TB\\_labour\\_market&root=REF\\_TB\\_labour\\_market&scrollto=219](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&close=/t_labour&language=en&product=REF_TB_labour_market&root=REF_TB_labour_market&scrollto=219))

#### Sources:

The Constitution of Portugal HYPERLINK

["http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema\\_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao\\_p03.htm"](http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/EN/Portugal/Sistema_Politico/Constituicao/constituicao_p03.htm)  
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"http://www.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1\_process.cfm" [http://www.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1\\_process.cfm](http://www.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1_process.cfm)  
Eurostat HYPERLINK  
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19](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=w<br/>elcomeref&close=/t_labour&language=en&product=REF_TB_labour_market&root=REF_TB_labour_market&scrollto=2<br/>19) HYPERLINK  
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elcomeref&open=/t\_labour/t\_employ/t\_lfsi/t\_lfsi\_edu&language=en&product=REF\_TB\_labour\_market&root=REF\_TB  
\_labour\_market&scrollto=32"  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1996,45323734&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL&screen=w  
elcomeref&open=/t\\_labour/t\\_employ/t\\_lfsi/t\\_lfsi\\_edu&language=en&product=REF\\_TB\\_labour\\_market&root=REF\\_TB\\_l  
abour\\_market&scrollto=32](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=w<br/>elcomeref&open=/t_labour/t_employ/t_lfsi/t_lfsi_edu&language=en&product=REF_TB_labour_market&root=REF_TB_l<br/>abour_market&scrollto=32)