

National Social Report

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1. Introduction

1.1 Recent evolution of the Portuguese economic and social situation

The evolution of the Portuguese economy in 2011 was decisively marked by the interruption of access to market financing and the beginning of the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme (EFAP) implementation. After the growth of the economic activity in 2010, of 1.4 percent, largely due to the good performance of exports (8.8 percent growth) and the revival of private consumption (2.1 percent growth) there was an economic contraction in the first quarter of 2011 of 0.6 percent in real homologous terms.

The behaviour of the Portuguese economic evolution was accompanied by the worsening of the labour market main indicators. In 2010 there was a stagnation in the active population percentage, and over the year 2011 there was a decrease. In the fourth quarter of 2011 the activity rate was 60,9 percent (61,5 percent in the first quarter of 2011). In parallel, there was a decrease in total employment (- 1,5 percent in 2010). The employment rate (15-64 years of age) decreased from 64,6 percent in the first quarter of 2011 to 62,9 percent in the last quarter of that year. This was a widespread trend in the different age groups.

In 2011 the annual average unemployment rate was 12,7 percent and the unemployed population was 706,1 thousand, and at the end of the fourth quarter of 2011 the unemployment rate reached 14 percent of the active population, corresponding to approximately 771 thousand persons. The youth unemployment reached a maximum of 35,4 percent and long-term unemployment also increased, from 6,4 percent in the third quarter of 2011 to 7,4 percent in the fourth quarter, following the trend of a steady growth that was registered between the last quarter of 2008 and the last quarter of 2010 (3,7 percent and 6,1 percent, respectively). In fact, the labour market situation is becoming one of the main challenges that Portugal is facing at the present time, namely the disturbing increase of unemployment, leaving young people and long-term unemployed particularly vulnerable. The last years reflect the effects of the economic and financial crisis, with unemployment growth and employment decrease.

In 2010 the percentage of adults (18-59 years of age) living in households where nobody works rose to 7,2 percent (5,5 percent in 2008 and 6,7 percent in 2009) a value still below the European average i.e. 10,4 percent. The percentage of children (0-17 years of age) living in households where nobody works rose to 7 percent (4,7 percent in 2008 and 6,1 percent in 2009).

The available income of the Portuguese families expresses the difficulties that this country is facing. It reflects the negative variation occurred between 2008 and 2009, of about 0,4 percent and, between 2010 and 2011, of about 1 percent. The average income of families and their vulnerability towards new poverty situations are also increasingly subject to social and cultural pressures of consumption and expenditure habits. The average expenditure pattern of Portuguese families indicates a high percentage of expenditure connected with credit costs, including the housing credit. In this context, there has been a worsening in the families' ability to meet these commitments, being the over-indebtedness one of the most common factors of impoverishment and deterioration of the monetary poverty situations in the recent years.

In 2009 and 2010 there was, with some encouragement, a rise in the families savings rate compared with the previous two years (7 percent in 2007 and 7,1 percent in the following year, rising to 10,9 percent in 2009 and falling to 10,3 percent in 2010 and to 9,7 percent in 2011 - still well above the reference of 2008) mainly due to the interest rates decrease in housing credits, whose interest worsening in the previous two years forced the families to reserve a greater amount of their income for this purpose. However, with the new rising of interest rates in 2011, combined with the high and growing unemployment rate, the social situation has worsened, being particularly dramatic in the case of households with low income and many expenses, whose savings capacity is rather limited, and therefore not allowing to absorb the more immediate effects of these impacts. Considering the data presented by the Banco de Portugal¹, there is a clear increase of families with overdue credits throughout 2011: the total percentage of households with overdue credits increased from 13,3 percent in the first quarter of 2010 to 14,2 percent in the first quarter of 2011.

In 2010 the poverty threshold in Portugal was 5 207 euros² for an adult living alone and about 10 935 euros³ for a household composed by two adults and two children.

Despite the investment in social policies carried out in the last two decades in Portugal, the indicators of monetary poverty and inequalities are still quite high, being Portugal one of the European countries with the highest poverty

¹ Bank of Portugal

² 5 838 pps

³ 12 261 pps

incidence rates, despite a significant decrease since 1995 (23 percent), to 17,9 percent in 2010. The policy measures that have been developed have had particular attention to more vulnerable groups, where poverty levels have been set well above the national average. Children and elderly people are an obvious example. In the case of elderly people and in terms of monetary poverty in this group, the results are proving to be positive. The monetary poverty rate, referring to income from 2003 and 2009 respectively, decreased from 28,9 percent in 2004 to 21 percent in 2010. In the case of children and despite the investment in measures to increase the income of families with children, the child poverty rate rose from 20,9 percent in 2007 to 22,9 percent in 2009, dropping to 22,4 percent in 2010.

In what concerns material deprivation, Portugal has reduced the deprivation rate of the Portuguese population from 23 percent in 2008 to 21,5 percent in 2009, but in 2010 it increased to 22,5 percent. Children are once again among the most affected age groups, with a material deprivation rate of 27,5 percent (25,2 percent in 2009), followed by the elderly people with 24,4 percent (24,6 percent in 2009).

As for the income inequality indicators, the Gini Coefficient and the S80/S20 Ratio are among the highest at the European level, although they have been decreasing for several years (Gini: 37,8 percent in 2004 and 33,7 percent in 2010; S80/S20: 7 in 2004 and 5,6 in 2010).

Given these facts, the national social protection system has assumed an important role in the reduction of inequalities and of the monetary poverty risk. For example, in 2010 social transfers (except pensions) were responsible for a decrease in the poverty risk of about 8,5 percentage points. However, it is still important to notice that the poverty risk registered in Portugal before any social transfers and pensions was 43,4 percent. Therefore, there was a strong impact of pensions in the fight against monetary poverty, by reducing the monetary risk-of-poverty rate in 17 percentage points.

The education and qualification levels of the population remain structurally low. Despite the effort that has been registered in the education and training systems, Portugal still has serious deficiencies in this area that are reflected in some indicators, such as the share of early leavers from education and training that in 2011 was estimated in 23,2 percent (28,7 percent in 2010, well above the European average that was 14,1 percent), and the rate of participation in lifelong learning activities, which in 2009 was 6,5 percent and in 2010 fell to 5,7 percent, in opposition to the rise that had been registered since 2005 when it was only 4,1 percent.

In other areas, particularly in health, progresses continue to be registered. Between 2009 and 2010 the indicator concerning life expectancy in healthy years of people aged 65 increased from 6,8 to 7,1 years and in the case of women from 5,5 to 5,7 years.

1.2 Governance: Concerted action and Participation in the National Social Report

This report aims to present the set of measures that Portugal has been implementing and intends to develop in the social protection area within an adverse social and economic context, naturally taking into account the guidelines included in the context of the **European Strategy 2020**, particularly those that concern the targets of 'Raising Employment' and 'Combating Poverty and Social Inequalities'. Moreover, the measures proposed are in the context of the commitments made in the **Euro Plus Pact**⁴ and of the **Annual Growth Survey 2012**⁵ (AGS).

The measures included in this report result largely from the consultation and agreement with the social partners. In this context, we highlight the *Tripartite Agreement for Social Concertation* (January 2012) in which the Government and the subscriber Social Partners agreed the *Commitment for Growth, Competitiveness and Employment* which, broadly speaking, aims to promote economic growth and create sustainable employment.

Also in order to engage the organizations from the social economy sector, the Portuguese government signed a *Cooperation Protocol* that aims to reinforce the partnership logic as a new form of shared social management. This also enables social institutions to have more stability and sustainability as it provides multi-annual measures that include: to enable access to a Credit Line specifically created to support those institutions that may be facing more difficulties; more flexibility and versatility in their response capacities (by increasing the capacity in Nursery and Residential Structures and the number and range of home support services); and more freedom in the management of vacancies, provided that they are not subject to a protocol with the State.

In general, the national social protection system has been trying to meet the several challenges outlined in the three pillars that support the *National Social Report*, through an integrated and transversal logic, by ensuring the participation of main actors and assuming a **continuous articulation between different national strategies and plans and policy implementing bodies**. For example, by linking the social protection issues with employment, education and training

⁴ Charter of 06.12.2011

⁵ COM(2011)815 final, 23.11.2011

strategies, and with other plans that promote the social inclusion of specific groups, like, for example, the 4th Generation of the Choices Programme (2010-2012), the II Plan for Immigrant Integration 2011-2014, the National Disability Strategy 2011-2013 and the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities. It is also important to mention the transversal policies of equal opportunities between men and women, represented here by the IV National Plan for Equality, Gender, Citizenship and Non-Discrimination 2011-2013.

2. Progresses, challenges and priorities

2.1 Framework

In what concerns the 2008-2010 cycle, Portugal counted on the National Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion (ENPSIS), included in a strategic goal of the *Open Method of Coordination* (OMC) "*social cohesion through adequate, accessible, financially sustainable, adaptable and efficient social protection systems and social inclusion policies*". Although it was prior to the European Strategy 2020, the ENPSIS was already anchored in an integrated perspective where economic, employment and social policies were combined and mutually reinforced. The current European strategy reinforces precisely this integrated approach, by advocating a simultaneously smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, to which Portugal intends to respond by carrying on with the implementation of some of the instruments and priorities that were already established and by trying to face other challenges that arose in the meantime.

Despite the redistributive effort of social protection made in the last years, from which resulted some reduction in inequalities, poverty and social exclusion situations, this problem remains one of the major challenges that Portugal still has to face. This challenge grew with the economic and financial crisis in Europe since mid-2008, forcing several countries - including Portugal - to adopt austerity plans aimed to fiscal consolidation, together with the promotion of economic growth and reduction of the negative social impacts of that austerity. In May 2011 Portugal has negotiated an Economic and Financial Assistance Programme with the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank and the European Commission, making a commitment to implement **important structural reforms** in the next three years, in order to consolidate its public finances and revive the economy.

In compliance with the social security system objectives, Portugal believes that the effort to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of social expenditure should continue and there are several proposals for this purpose: i) to proceed with the harmonization in the access to non-contributory social benefits, enabling a more accurate application to all social supports granted; ii) to rationalize and optimize the administrative structure, including the strengthening of measures to combat fraud and contributory evasion and measures of voluntary restructuring of debts; iii) to restructure the Unemployment Benefits, safeguarding the rights of the older unemployed, and with longer insurance careers, and also the young unemployed; iv) to proceed with the structural reinforcement of the Social Security System, as well as its social, economic and financial sustainability. Currently, a reprogramming of the QREN (National Strategic Reference Framework) is also in course, aiming to increase the contribution of funds to the reinforcement of the system's sustainability by re-directing uncommitted funds to actions of optimisation and employability of new active persons.

The assessment of the challenges faced in the pursuit of the OMC goals in the last years and the priorities established for each pillar are mentioned below, in the sections 3, 4 and 5.

2.2 The situation in 2012

Within a difficult economic and social context in which the austerity measures are transversely reflected in the various society sectors, the impacts in any of the three pillars of the social OMC are expectable. Therefore, in 2012, and in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding and the several evaluative exercises already carried out by the Troika⁶, there are several measures to be implemented that could have a more or less direct impact on family budgets: in the public sector, we highlight the wage freeze and the suspension of the 13th and 14th monthly salary payments (for those workers with monthly salaries of EUR 1,100 or more); the reduction in health and education costs; the freezing of pensions, except the lowest pension amounts; the reform of social protection in case of unemployment (reduction of the granting period, of the maximum amount and of the qualifying period) and changes in measures that require means testing.

In what concerns the pillar that supports **the reduction of poverty and social exclusion**, the current situation imposes, on the one hand, the continuity of a set of measures and social programmes with impact on the combat of the long-lasting and more severe forms of poverty and social exclusion and, on the other hand, requires a strong intervention on the new phenomena of poverty generated by the economic and financial crisis, by basing this intervention on a new paradigm of social action embodied in the **Social Emergency Programme (PES)**, a four-year plan that began in October 2011. Although it is a dynamic programme open to new measures and solutions, even to tailor-made solutions, with implementing mechanisms that may be adjusted in the field, the PES is based on three main strategic goals: to focus on the empowerment and promotion of personal and collective competences, to prevent duplication of social responses

⁶ September and December of 2011 and February of 2012

and involve those who best know the reality and who are closer to the citizens. To this end, it will focus on simple and direct measures and solutions that may lessen the social impact of the crisis, by firstly identifying the situations that require a more urgent social response, and then mobilizing the necessary resources and tools; for this purpose, it is essential the cooperation of the different levels of power (national, regional and local) and also the effective participation of a national solidarity network in the several decision and implementation stages of action strategies.

In this context, the measures and social programmes of greater relevance are condensed and presented in the National Reform Programme (PNR) 2012 as Flagship Initiatives, being highlighted the following ones: 1) to ensure the access to minimum resources; 2) to promote the access of the more vulnerable groups to the labour market, 3) to expand and diversify the social responses offer to the elderly population, 4) to develop the social rental market; 5) to renew and strengthen the cooperation between the State and the Third Sector Organizations.

In what concerns the **adequacy and sustainability of the pension system**, in 2006 it was agreed a reform of the Social Security System with the social partners and this reform is being gradually implemented since then, with the clear objective to ensure social, economic and financial sustainability of the system.

More recently, it was approved the Decree-Law no. 85-A/2012 of 5 April that suspends the flexibility scheme of the pensionable age anticipation, while the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme is in force, though safeguarding the situation of the long-term unemployed persons.

Finally, in what concerns the pillar of **accessible, sustainable and high quality health and long-term care**, the evolution in the health system has been positive. Between 2002 and 2009, the lost potential years of life in the Portuguese population decreased substantially. However, the financial sustainability of the health system is currently in question, since its costs have risen far above the nominal rates of economic growth.

Therefore, a more rational and efficient policy in the use of the available resources is being developed, not only to achieve the sustainability goal, but also because of the absolute need to continue to guarantee the health protection right. This implies the reinforcement of the accountability principles towards the results and the transparent management of public money. This policy materializes itself in the changing process in course, that includes measures to rationalize costs, cost containment initiatives and improvement of the healthcare providers organization efficiency and of the resources used, aiming to strengthen the financial sustainability of the National Health Service in the medium-term.

Within the scope of the healthcare system, high priority is given in what concerns the improvement of the healthcare services quality and of their organization as well as the improvement of the citizens' effective access to healthcare services, in order to achieve results similar to the best results in Europe. On the other hand, policies are being developed in order to ensure economic and financial sustainability of the National Health Service, through mechanisms of solidarity funding, also aimed to foster a more engaged participation of citizens in the use and management of the health system, through the exercise of freedom of choice within properly pre-established rules. The cooperation in the health area with the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries and the European Union is also being reinforced.

3. Pillar 1 – Reduce Poverty and social exclusion

3.1 Poverty target: indicators and challenges

Following the commitment made by the European Commission and the Member States to "lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020", in 2011 Portugal has assumed in the National Reform Programme (PNR) a national goal of reducing **at least 200 thousand people in poverty situation by 2020**. This reduction was to be done in stages during the reference period. We do not foresee any change in 2012 and the details about several constraints that will occur in the immediate future will be mentioned hereinafter.

Considering the integrated indicator for the target monitoring as a reference, in 2010⁷ Portugal had 2.693 million people (equivalent to 25,3 percent of the population) at risk of poverty and/or social exclusion. Between 2008 and 2010, this figure has decreased (-64 thousand), but it has increased from 2009 to 2010 (+45 thousand), mainly due to the increase of the number of people living in households with very low work intensity.

	Poverty risk and/or social exclusion (%)				Monetary poverty risk (after social transfers (%)				Severe material deprivation rate (%)				Persons living in households with very low work intensity (0-59 years of age (%)			
	2004*	2008	2009	2010	2004*	2008	2009	2010	2004*	2008	2009	2010	2004*	2008	2009	2010
Total population																
total	27,5	26,0	24,9	25,3	20,4	18,5	17,9	17,9	9,9	9,7	9,1	9,0	6,9	6,3	6,9	8,6
H	26	25,0	24,0	24,8	19,2	17,9	17,3	17,3	9,6	9,5	8,9	9,2	6,6	5,8	6,6	8,4
M	28,8	26,8	25,8	25,8	21,6	19,1	18,4	18,4	10,1	9,9	9,2	8,8	7,2	6,8	7,3	8,8
Children (<18 years of age)																
total	30	29,5	28,7	28,7	24,6	22,8	22,9	22,4	11,7	11,8	10,5	10,8	4,4	5,8	6,2	7,9
H	28,2	31,2	28,8	31,7	22,7	25,4	23,6	24,9	11,8	11,5	11,0	12,8	4,6	5,7	6,3	8,1
M	31,8	27,8	28,7	25,4	26,6	20,0	22,2	19,8	11,5	12,2	10,0	8,7	4,1	6,0	6,1	7,8
Working age adults (18-64 years of age)																
total	24,7	24,5	23,5	24,1	17,0	16,3	15,8	15,7	8,3	8,9	8,3	8,3	7,7	6,5	7,2	8,8
H	23,6	23,3	22,9	23,4	16,0	15,4	15,2	15	8,2	9,1	8,4	8,5	7,2	5,9	6,7	8,5
M	25,7	25,6	24,1	24,8	17,9	17,1	16,3	16,4	8,3	8,8	8,1	8,2	8,2	7,1	7,6	9,2
Elderly people (>64 years of age)																
total	35,2	27,7	26,0	26,1	28,9	22,3	20,1	21	13,9	10,1	10,6	9,6				
H	33,8	24,6	22,5	22,3	28,7	19,2	17,7	17,5	12,4	8,6	8,4	7,9				
M	36,4	29,9	26,5	26,9	29,1	24,5	21,8	23,5	14,9	11,3	12,1	10,8				

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2004-2010

(*) break in the series 2001-2003, being 2004 the first year of the survey concerning living conditions and income

In what concerns the poverty rate, decreased from 18,5 percent (2008) to 17,9 percent (2009), and remained unchanged in 2010, while in what concerns the severe material deprivation⁸ rate there was a reduction from 9,7 percent to 9,0 percent, which implies a decrease of about 71 thousand people in this deprivation condition. In what concerns the number of people in households with very low labour intensity, the latest figures show that between 2008 and 2010 over 183,000 persons entered in this situation - over the last two years, the volatility of the Portuguese labour market is associated to the worrying evolution of this indicator. By further analysing these indicators, we highlight the high rates of monetary poverty and severe deprivation of children and elderly people, despite the strong retreat that both indicators registered for the age group over 65 years, between 2004 and 2010.

The characterizing features of the poverty situations in Portugal demanda greater diversity of approaches and a redirection of policy measures for the protection of the most vulnerable groups: children, elderly people, people with disabilities, large families and single parents, workers with low labour income, jobless households. Each one of these groups contains in itself its own challenges intensified by the current context and, therefore, must be considered.

The assistance programme, to which Portugal is bound to, requires the implementation of important structural reforms. Consequently, the Portuguese State has to face the huge challenge of, on the one hand, to provide adequate levels of

⁷ Year of the survey; the income generally refers to the immediately previous year. In this case, the income refers to the year 2009. Source: EUROSTAT.

⁸ Severe material deprivation: persons who accumulate at least 4 of the 9 defined deprivation situations

social protection, particularly to the socially more vulnerable population fringes, and to fulfil international commitments such as the poverty target and the employment target, while trying to ensure, on the other hand, that the expenditure on social protection and social inclusion and employment support measures is aligned with the demanding process of fiscal consolidation.

If, on one side, the current economic situation stands as one of the strongest constraints to achieve the objectives of combating poverty and promoting social inclusion, the nature of the policies selected for that purpose may also bring serious challenges from the methodological point of view. Being the generalized method of poverty measurement based on the concept of relative poverty and on the definition of the relative poverty line, we foresee that, given the current measurement instruments and indicators, it will not be possible to quantify these impacts, particularly if the measures under consideration are aimed to intervene in other dimensions of well-being that go beyond the monetary income and the respective direct social transfers to the families.

3.2 Measures to combat poverty and inequalities, that stimulate active inclusion

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon and there are several factors that condition its reduction, namely: the phenomenon of intergenerational reproduction of poverty, due to the vulnerabilities to which households with dependent children are subject, and to the persistent high levels of childhood poverty; the weight of poor workers with very low educational levels, associated with the persistence of high levels of wage inequality; the number of families with very low labour intensity, whose fragility exposes them to new poverty situations; the existence of specific groups particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion, like elderly people, handicapped persons and immigrants, that have a low income and more fragile informal support networks and remain distant from the labour market.

Therefore, the fight against poverty and social exclusion requires a medium and long-term strategic vision that in the current context of budget consolidation constitutes an increased challenge that in the next years will condition the levels of social transfers to the families. This means that the current situation requires, on the one hand, the continuity of a set of measures and social programmes with impact in the fight against the more severe and long-lasting forms of poverty and social exclusion. On the other hand, it requires a clear intervention on the new poverty phenomena generated by the economic and financial crisis, and this intervention must be based on a new paradigm of social action.

With these goals, this report aims to mobilize a set of measures structured in the following intervention axes (i) measures to combat poverty and inequality that promote active inclusion; (ii) policy measures for groups in more vulnerable situations; (iii) measures to promote social economy and social entrepreneurship.

The promotion of the access of all citizens to a set of social rights, namely, to a minimum income, to the labour market, to social protection, education and training, housing, health care, social services and equipment, constitutes a strategic challenge and the Portuguese government has been tackling this challenge in a gradual, consistent and coordinated way, through the adoption of a *strategy* embodied in the articulation of policies that combine the three pillars of active inclusion: (1) to encourage income improvement, (2) to support socio-professional integration, (3) to provide more and better access to services. The Portuguese government considers that it is essential to correlate these three pillars in an integrated and transversal logic that stands for the principle that everybody should have access to the fundamental rights, based on the promotion of an active inclusion that fosters empowerment and quality employment, while simultaneously guaranteeing adequate social minima for those furthest from the labour market.

(i) **Measures that promote income improvement**, by guaranteeing minimum resources and the satisfaction of basic needs, and that have impact in the reduction of the severity and intensity of monetary poverty and material deprivation of families.

The government will continue to focus on the positive differentiation of benefits as a powerful factor of social cohesion and poverty reduction, through social transfers, giving more to those who effectively need it most. Examples of this are the temporary increase of 10 percent of the unemployment benefit amount⁹ and the measures subject to means testing. In a logic of action in what concerns the older population groups, there is a particular relevance in the rural and social minimum pensions updating at the inflation level and the Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly¹⁰. In what concerns this latter goal, we highlight that social benefits are non-taxable, although the taxation is foreseen in the Memorandum of

⁹ In situations where both members of the couple receive unemployment benefits and there are dependent children. This measure also covers single-parent families (Decree-Law no. 64/2012 of 15 March)

¹⁰ Extraordinary benefit integrated in the solidarity subsystem, aimed to pensioners aged over 65 years. This is also accompanied by additional health benefits.

Understanding (MoU), as well as the non-application of the suspension in the payment of Christmas and holiday allowances¹¹ in pension amounts below 600 Euros.

(ii) **Measures that support the socio-professional integration**, through active policies of employment or vocational training for people who have more difficulty in the access to the labour market.

The policy measures to support the socially more vulnerable groups and their social and professional integration imply the promotion of a more active and wider citizenship, with actions that, in a gradual and integrated way, enable the development of integrated answers in the field of training and employment and a close connection between the content of these proposed actions and the specific features of these groups, particularly the long-term unemployed, the Social Integration Income beneficiaries, handicapped or disabled persons, ex-prisoners, immigrants, among others. The social and professional integration of these socially more vulnerable groups gives special emphasis to their integration in the labour market and their access to socially relevant goods and services (Stimulus 2012¹², National Microcredit Programme, COOPJOVEM).

Also, in order to increase the employment level in Portugal, in a sustainable manner, the Government is developing a set of structural reforms that will contribute to a more dynamic labour market that enables job creation. The active employment or vocational training policies are translated in the following set of measures.

Workers with low-wages, usually with very low qualifications, and their families, are one of the social categories most affected by poverty in Portugal. The Portuguese government is aware of this problem and also of the fact that the integration in the labour market is one of the most inclusive factors, being quality employment the better guarantee of a full and sustainable social inclusion. Therefore, the Portuguese government intends to implement a set of measures to support the social and professional integration through active employment and vocational training policies.

The government will continue to invest in education and vocational training and in the improvement of the Portuguese population qualifications, since this is considered a determinant factor for the prevention of poverty and social exclusion situations. In this context, the measures to help preventing and reducing school drop out, deserve a particular importance¹³, such as the creation of more schools in troubled neighbourhoods, Educational Territories for Priority Intervention (the reinforcement of funds in order to support costs in hiring new employees to these projects and to new eligible activities); higher education scholarships (the release of funds from the Human Potential Operational Programme, in order to ensure the maintenance of this support to about 60,000 students); school textbooks for young people who attend training courses, professional courses, education and vocational training courses for young people and technological specialization courses (purchase of school textbooks - the other courses already receive social school support).

In the current context of unemployment rising, the Public Employment Service will have an important role in combating unemployment, particularly through the swift placement of the unemployed in the labour market. Thus, it is in course an extended recovery programme of this public service that aims to increase the efficiency and efficacy of this service. From the implemented measures, we highlight the following: the increase in employment by the implementation of measures such as the "Stimulus 2012" which provides financial support to companies in the employment and vocational training of unemployed registered in Job Centres for at least six consecutive months, in the amount of 50 percent of the salary paid to the employee during a period of six months, with an increase in this amount in the case of handicapped persons; the restructuring of the current network of Job Centres and Vocational Training Centres; the systematization of active employment measures.

From the qualification/retraining measures, we highlight the *Active Life* measure that aims to refer the unemployed registered in Job Centres to short-term and transversal vocational training actions, for the acquisition of competences relevant to the labour market and for the mobilization in subsequent qualification or retraining processes. These actions are differentiated according to the education level of the unemployed. Couples whose members are unemployed and the unemployed single parents have priority in the access to this measure.

Also, in order to reverse the alarming increasing trend of the youth unemployment rate, the Strategic Programme - "*Impulso jovem*" (Young impetus) - was launched. It includes a set of measures to combat youth unemployment and to support small and medium companies (SMCs).

¹¹ The allowance amounts between 600 and 1100 Euros will be subject to additional cuts. Elimination of the allowance amounts in pensions and benefits above 1100 Euros.

¹² See the Flagship Initiative 6 of the Employment Target.

¹³ According to the Integrated Guideline no. 9 from the Europe 2020 Strategy - "to improve the performance of education and training systems at all levels and increase participation in tertiary education" and the target established for Portugal "to reduce the percentage of young people leaving school prematurely, to 10 percent, and increase the percentage of people aged between 30 and 34 years to at least 40 percent. "

In order to foster the inclusion of specific groups, it is important to mention the strengthening of the measures that contribute for a greater inclusion of particularly vulnerable groups, namely by encouraging the employability of handicapped people (the ENDEF - National Strategy for handicapped people 2010-2013 and the Stimulus 2012). We also highlight the measures to promote education, qualification and entrepreneurship of unemployed and RSI (social integration income)¹⁴ beneficiaries.

3.3 Policy measures for groups and situations of greater vulnerability

The multidimensionality of poverty also expresses itself on the existence of specific groups that are particularly vulnerable to it. Therefore, there is a main concern in the materialization of measures that promote more and better access to services, giving priority to some of these groups.

The access to the social services and equipments network is of the utmost importance and it is assumed as a decisive factor of inclusion, of equal opportunities and of reconciliation between professional, personal and family lives, unquestionably contributing to social cohesion. In order to facilitate people's access to quality equipment and services, giving priority to the most vulnerable families, particularly to the major disadvantaged social groups such as the elderly and children, the Portuguese government has promoted the expansion and diversification of the Social Services and Facilities network. The simplification of the legislation concerning kindergartens and nursing homes¹⁵, are initiatives that materialize the mentioned principles.

With this understanding, the actions promoted by the Portuguese government are based, among others, on measures to **strengthen the intervention with children** like, for example: the National System of Early Childhood Intervention (SNIEPI); the increasing of the number of Committees for the Protection of Children and Young People, promoting the intervention at the primary and secondary prevention level, reinforcing the identification of risk cases; the *Nascer Cidadão* (Born Citizen) project; and the reinforcement of parental responsibility measures.

On the other hand, in order to respond to new poverty situations that particularly affect the **active population**, due to the degradation of families' average income, that exposes them to exclusion situations, there will be an investment on a set of protective measures for families at an emerging social risk, according to the *Social Emergency Programme*, from which we highlight the creation of a solidarity network of social canteens, the Social Rental Market and measures of access to services and equipment (social tariffs for public transports, user fee exemptions in health services, social energy tariffs). Given the current framework of external commitments, aimed to ensure the consolidation and sustainability of public accounts, it was important to find an answer that would meet the most fragile social situations, within the limited room for manoeuvre that the country has. The Social Emergency Programme (PES) was born from the need to respond in the short term to the severe social needs that emerge everyday because of the confrontation of many Portuguese families with the reality of unemployment, precarious employment conditions, over-indebtedness, social and family disruption, seeking to guarantee the protection of their citizenship rights in an admittedly difficult context.

Intervention policies aimed to the elderly include support measures to that population group, particularly those with lower income, seeking to diversify the home support services, increasing and improving the social response, investing on the return to neighbourhood solidarity networks; address other problematic situations such as non-permanent situations due to illness or family rupture; to create new services of socialization or support to the everyday tasks, from which we highlight the *Teleassistência* (Telecare service)¹⁶. The Night Centres and the identification and registration of social isolation situations in PSP/GNR (the Public Security Police and the Republican National Guard) are measures to combat social isolation, in particular the last measure, that will act through the registration and monitoring of elderly people living alone and isolated¹⁷.

Also seeking to meet the permanent need to combat the serious social exclusion situations of some groups of our society, the Portuguese government decided to adopt **measures of inclusion aimed to other vulnerable groups** whose exposure to crisis worsens their situation. Among these measures, we highlight the maintenance of posted teachers in IPSS (Private Social Solidarity Institutions), as well as a set of measures with an impact in what concerns the removal of barriers to mobility and the promotion of autonomy of the handicapped citizens. The government also decided to ensure the promotion of integration of other groups, by proposing measures and public initiatives that

¹⁴ Social Integration Companies, Employment-Integration Contracts (CEI and CEI +), Microcredit, Training for Inclusion, among others.

¹⁵ See Decree-Law no. 99/2011 of 28 September and the Administrative Rule no. 67/2012 of 21 March (the latter lays down the organization, operation and installation conditions of residential structures for the elderly)

¹⁶ To develop, with the cooperation of national companies, adequate communication technologies, products and responses aimed to older people who prefer to remain in their homes, guaranteeing them safety and comfort conditions in that option.

¹⁷ Protocol between the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Security (MSSS) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MAI)

guarantee the inclusion of other communities and intercultural dialogue, safeguarding the respect for their values and traditions.

3.4 Measures to promote social Economy and social Entrepreneurship, promoting the proximity to the institutions and citizens

Portugal is committed to a governance model that involves the participation of private non-governmental actors in the formulation and implementation of public policies. This is already possible, due to the paradigm change that has in its genesis new forms of social management with shared responsibility with social economy entities that promote a greater proximity to the institutions and citizens.

Social economy is the starting point for *another economy*, both as a perspective of analysis (economy cannot be dissociated from social relations and values), and as an expression of economic forms that do not belong to the conventional areas of economic governance - the market and the State.

Portugal, that had already explicitly recognized in its Constitution the existence of this economy, attributed to a third sector, called the cooperative and social sector (art. 80º and 82º) – constituted by cooperatives, community or self-management organizations and non-profit legal persons with the primary purposes of social solidarity, such as charitable institutions, mutual associations and Private Social Solidarity Institutions (IPSS) -, now wants to enhance it in the growth of its economy.

Nowadays, the social economy has a fundamental position in the national economy, with prominence on organizations and employment – already representing 5,4 percent of the GDP and more than 7 percent of the total employment rate, having a high potential for generating and maintaining stable employment, mainly because of their activities nature.

By stimulating social economy and investing in social entrepreneurship (with strategies to create self-employment through the development of microcredit – and fostering micro-entities connected with social services), the State creates new ways of response to real social needs, with an ability to mobilize resources not available either in private companies or in public services.

The social economy organizations/companies carry out a unique integration of different nature economic activities - commercial (self-financing through sales); monetary (funding - at this level, the microcredit strategies must not be disregarded as they generate development and therefore available income, with interest rates lower than those charged by the market and credit - granted at an individual or collective level, up to 9 people); and non-monetary (the National Volunteer Plan is based on this understanding and recognizes, encourages and creates incentives for volunteering in the social area).

The Portuguese government believes that a culture of social cohesion that encourages the strengthening of the solidarity values, determines the implementation of public intersectoral policies that contribute to and ensure an even more active participation of people.

Thus, the social economy, as a component of a socioeconomic regulation system contributes to the development of this participation – by involving several actors in the process – and at the same time gives new value to activities that are not exactly profitable, but transform themselves from an economic point of view.

4. Pillar 2 – Adequate and sustainable pensions

In compliance with the measures contained in the Memorandum of Understanding on Specific Economic Policy Conditionality, the Portuguese Government has been introducing changes in the social security legislation in order to adapt it to the financial and economic reality of the country. At the same time, some of the measures also contribute to the sustainability and technical modernization of the system.

The Social Support Index (IAS) amount was not updated in 2011, i.e. it was maintained at € 419.22 for the third consecutive year. Similarly, the amounts of invalidity and old age pensions of the general Social Security scheme, permanent incapacity for work pensions, survivor's pensions, occupational disease pensions and other pensions, allowances and supplements were not updated in 2011. This orientation was kept with the Law no. 64-B/2011 of 30/12, which approved the State Budget for 2012. However, the concern about a better adequacy of the lower pension levels resulted in an extraordinary updating of the minimum pension amounts under the general social security scheme, pensions under the special social security scheme for agricultural activities (SSSSAA), pensions under the non-contributory scheme and of schemes similar to the non-contributory one, pensions under the transitional schemes for agricultural workers and the long term care supplement. These transitory updating rules were established by the Administrative Rule no. 320-B/2011 of 30 December.

Already in 2012, and considering not only the concerns about the budgetary stability within the framework of the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme, but also to ensure the financial sustainability of the social security system, it was approved the **Decree-Law no. 85-A/2012 of 5 April**, that establishes the immediate suspension of the flexibility scheme rules concerning the pensionable age anticipation.

These rules, set out in the Decree-Law no. 187/2007 of 10 May, introduced the anticipation of the old age pension at the age of 55, with at least 30 years of insurance career, being provided a penalty of 0, 5 percent for each month of anticipation.

However, according to the new rules, the possibility of pensionable age anticipation is maintained in situations of long-term involuntary unemployment.

In the current year 2012 it is also important to mention the adoption of **Decree-Law no. 64/2012 and Decree-Law no. 65/2012**, both of March 15, since they constitute adequacy measures established in a particular economic and social context.

The first Decree-law amends the legal framework of unemployment protection for employees, beneficiaries of the general social security scheme, by establishing, among others, the reduction of the qualifying period for unemployment benefits, from 450 to 360 days, in order to extend the protection to the beneficiaries with shorter insurance careers; the introduction of a 10 percent reduction in the unemployment benefit amount, to be applied 6 months after the granting of the benefit, as a way to encourage the beneficiaries' active search for employment, as well as a reduction in the unemployment granting periods up to the maximum of 540 days.

On the other hand, the second previously mentioned Decree-law establishes an innovative measure that, under the welfare/insurance? system, provides the legal framework of social protection in the event of unemployment for workers covered by the self-employment scheme and whose services are mainly provided to a single contracting entity. For sustainability reasons, it was decided that the social protection in case of unemployment of these workers should be financed by the contributions paid by the companies, resulting from the contribution rate of 5 percent due in their quality of contracting entities.

There are also other foreseen legislative changes, particularly in the health insurance scheme like, for example, a more pronounced differentiation of the replacement rate according to the benefit granting period and by an increase in the amount of the benefit for those who are in the most vulnerable situations. Finally, it is also important to mention the changes to be introduced in the social protection scheme in the event of death, since will be introduced limits on the Death Grant amounts and in the reimbursement of funeral expenses, leading to a convergence with the civil servants scheme. Changes will also be introduced in the legislation concerning the Social Integration Income (RSI), in order to guarantee the social reintegration of the RSI beneficiaries and to prevent fraud and abuse..

5. Pillar 3 – Accessible, sustainable and high quality health and long-term care

The current health policy is specifically based on a National Health Plan that will run until 2016. It is a fundamental pillar of the health system reform, oriented towards the clinical quality, the prevention and promotion of healthy lifestyles and aiming to obtain health gains among Portuguese population.

The health policy also aims to:

- a) provide the access of the majority of citizens to a family doctor, focusing on preventive activities and minimizing access disparities;
- b) gradually transfer some of the care currently provided in hospitals to neighbourhood/proximity structures within the national primary care network and the national long-term care network;
- c) reorganize the hospital network, through an integrated and rational vision, ~~that~~ allowing the existence of a more territorial equity and a more efficient management of resources, through the concentration of services and competences;
- d) develop the public health sector, mainly focusing on the application of epidemiological surveillance systems;
- e) maximize clinical research and health innovation;
- f) develop clinical guidelines based on scientific evidence and cost-effectiveness principles, to ensure quality criteria, measurable and comparable, both at national and European levels;
- g) ensure structures and mechanisms for health accreditation, aimed to the certification and public recognition of the quality level in health care services, fostering a culture of continuous improvement in the quality of care and patient safety;
- h) develop information technology in health;
- i) ensure the exemption of ‘moderating’ fees in the access to healthcare to all those citizens who really need it, giving them the responsibility for a balanced use of the healthcare system resources; following recent legislation, there was an increase in the number of citizens covered by this exemption, namely with the inclusion of new unemployed people, their wives/husbands and dependent children;
- j) evaluate opportunities for granting the hospital management to operators from the private and social sectors, whenever felt more efficient, though without changing the public nature of the services provided;
- k) develop programmes to reduce costs in hospitals, through measures not affecting the quality of care;
- l) evaluate the opportunity to merge, concentrate or extinguish services that show a clear overlap of capacities;
- m) review the system of drug co-payments;
- n) establish the drug prescription rule based on the International Non-proprietary Name;
- o) increase the market share of generics;
- p) dematerialize prescriptions;
- q) invest in information systems that allow the optimization of data sources;
- r) develop an electronic health record that connects different care unit typologies;
- s) create an agenda of cooperation in health with the community of Portuguese-speaking countries, concerning the technical and scientific areas.

Particularly, in what concerns the long-term care, the National Network of Integrated Continued Care (RNCCI) began in 2006 with a set of health and social support services, aimed to provide post-acute care with a predictable end and also long-term care. These services are still in full implementation.

The coordination model of the RNCCI is decentralized, being supported by 3 coordination levels (national, regional and local) and integrating health and social care professionals: the national level (implementation, management and monitoring); the regional level 5 regional coordination teams that identify regional needs and implement measures; and the local level –local coordination teams, in close cooperation with the Primary Health Care.

The implementation of post-acute and long-term care within the RNCCI was made with the synergistic cooperation between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Security, with cost sharing and joint funding and with the support of the State and the civil society (co-payments according to income level), thus ensuring sustainability and the promotion of autonomy, based on partnerships involving the public, private and third sectors, which include:

Convalescent Units - UC; Medium-Term and Rehabilitation Units - UMDR; Long-Term and Maintenance Units - ULDM; Palliative Care - Palliative Care Units - UCP, Community Palliative Care Support Teams - ECSCP, Intra-Hospital Palliative Care Support Teams - IHSCP, and Home Integrated Continued Care Teams - ECCI.

The priorities are based on:

- The Coordination and Integration of Care as quality and sustainability factors.
- Continuous Quality Improvement ("Strategy for Quality"), which includes monitoring of the improvement of physical autonomy, in the different typologies of provided care; prevalence and incidence of pressure ulcers; incidence of falls; prevalence of unplanned weight loss; discharges with goals from the Individual Plan of Care Achieved; user satisfaction surveys; external audits; audits carried out by the ECL (Local Coordination Teams) concerning the established standards.
- Patient-centred care: universal access for citizens in need of such care, with the possibility to choose where and by whom they are provided (institutional *vs.* home care, when appropriate). Referrals to the RNCCI are made by Hospitals and Primary Health Care Units. Currently, the coverage is of 344 beds and 450 residential care places per 100,000 inhabitants aged over 65 years. There was an increase of 18 percent in ECCI and of 21 percent inpatient places between 2010 and 2011. At the end of 2011 only 2 percent of all referred users were waiting for a vacant place.

6. Statistical Annex

Portugal

Overarching indicators

Key dimension	Indicators	EU / NAT	Breakdowns	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Risk of poverty	At-risk-of-poverty rate	EU	Total	19,4	18,7	20,1	18,5	17,7	19,1	18,1	17,2	18,9	18,5	17,9	19,1	17,9	17,3	18,4	17,9	17,3	18,4
			Less than 18 years	23,7	23,1	24,4	20,8	21,4	20,1	21,1	21,4	20,7	22,8	25,4	20,0	22,9	23,6	22,2	22,4	24,9	19,8
			From 18 to 64 years	15,9	15,3	16,5	16,1	14,8	16,6	15,2	14,4	16,0	16,3	15,4	17,1	15,8	15,2	16,3	15,7	15,0	16,4
			65 years or over	27,6	27,5	27,8	26,1	25,8	26,4	25,5	23,6	26,9	22,3	19,2	24,5	20,1	17,7	21,8	21,0	17,5	23,5
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold (PPS)	EU	Single person	4.942			5.157			5.349			5.702			5.644			5.838		
			Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	10.378			10.830			11.233			11.974			11.853			12.261		
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap	EU	Total	26,0	25,6	26,3	23,5	22,4	23,9	25,2	25,2	24,8	23,2	22,5	23,6	23,6	24,9	23,0	22,7	23,1	22,6
			Less than 18 years	27,8	26,4	28,5	24,4	24,8	24,4	26,7	27,9	23,8	26,2	23,7	27,5	27,8	30,8	25,5	24,8	25,4	24,7
			From 18 to 64 years	27,8	27,8	27,8	24,7	24,3	25,3	27,2	26,9	27,3	23,6	22,7	24,4	25,9	26,5	25,3	25,7	25,7	25,7
			65 years or over	17,4	16,3	17,9	17,7	15,9	19,5	19,8	15,5	21,6	17,7	17,4	17,9	15,5	13,6	16,0	15,9	12,7	17,3
Income inequalities	Inequality of income distribution - S80/S20 income quintile share	EU	Total	7,0	6,8	7,0	6,7	6,6	6,9	6,5	6,3	6,6	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	6,0	5,6	5,6	5,5
			Less than 65 years	7,1	6,9	7,3	6,8	6,6	7,0	6,5	6,3	6,6	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,2	6,1	6,2	5,7	5,7	5,7
			65 years or over	5,7	6,1	5,4	6,0	6,4	5,6	6,0	6,0	6,0	5,4	5,4	5,2	5,2	5,3	5,0	5,0	5,2	4,8
Health inequalities	Healthy life expectancy (years)	EU	Healthy life years in absolute value at birth		58,5	56,8		60,1	57,7		58,5	57,8		59,1	57,6		58,2	56,2		59,2	56,6
			Healthy life years in absolute value at 65		6,5	5,2		7,0	6,0		6,8	5,4		6,7	5,5		6,8	5,5		7,1	5,7
Educational outcome and human capital formation	Early leavers from education and training	EU		38,8	46,7	30,7	39,1	46,6	31,3	36,9	43,1	30,4	35,4	41,9	28,6	31,2	36,1	26,1	28,7	32,7	24,6
People living in households with very low work intensity	People living in households with very low work intensity	EU	Less than 6 years	2,9	3,2	2,6	3,2	3,8	2,5	3,1	1,7	4,5	5,1	4,9	5,3	4,5	4,2	4,9	6,3	4,4	8,1
			From 6 to 11 years	4,2	3,6	4,8	4,9	3,6	6,2	5,7	6,1	5,3	6,5	6,5	6,4	7,5	7,7	7,3	7,8	8,1	7,4
			From 12 to 17 years	4,1	3,9	4,4	5,1	4,6	5,6	6,1	4,4	8,0	5,8	5,5	6,2	6,3	6,5	6,0	9,4	10,9	7,8
			Less than 18 years	3,8	3,6	4,0	4,4	4,0	4,8	5,1	4,3	6,0	5,8	5,7	6,0	6,2	6,3	6,1	7,9	8,1	7,8
			From 18 to 59 years	6,7	6,3	7,0	7,3	6,7	7,9	7,9	7,5	8,4	6,5	5,9	7,1	7,2	6,7	7,6	8,8	8,5	9,2
			Less than 60 years	5,9	5,6	6,3	6,6	6,0	7,2	7,3	6,7	7,8	6,3	5,8	6,8	6,9	6,6	7,3	8,6	8,4	8,8
Pensions adequacy	Relative median income ratio	EU		0,77	0,77	0,76	0,79	0,82	0,78	0,80	0,86	0,77	0,83	0,89	0,77	0,85	0,92	0,81	0,82	0,88	0,78
	Aggregate replacement ratio	EU		0,60	0,58	0,64	0,59	0,59	0,63	0,47	0,50	0,49	0,51	0,66	0,49	0,50	0,58	0,49	0,53	0,57	0,55
Improved standards of living resulting from economic growth	At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005)	EU	Total				19,4	18,6	20,2	18,4	17,5	19,3	17,0	16,5	17,6	15,0	14,4	15,5	14,1	13,8	14,3
			Less than 18 years				21,6	21,9	21,3	21,3	21,8	20,8	21,5	23,8	19,0	20,1	20,4	19,7	18,3	20,6	15,9
			From 18 to 64 years				16,6	15,6	17,5	15,5	14,7	16,3	15,2	14,2	16,1	13,4	13,0	13,9	12,9	12,4	13,4
			65 years or over				27,5	27,0	27,9	26,0	24,1	27,5	19,3	16,8	21,0	15,3	13,1	16,8	13,8	10,8	16,0
Employment of older workers	Employment rate of older workers	EU	Age: 55-64	50,5	58,1	43,7	50,1	58,2	42,8	50,9	58,6	44	50,8	58,5	43,9	49,7	57,5	42,7	49,2	55,7	43,5
In-work poverty	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate	EU	Total	11,9	12,8	10,9	11,3	11,7	10,7	9,7	10,3	9,1	11,8	12,2	11,3	10,3	10,9	9,6	9,7	10	9,4
Participation in labour market	Activity rate	EU	Total (15 to 64 years)	73,4	79,0	67,9	73,9	79,5	68,4	74,1	79,4	68,8	74,2	79,5	68,9	73,7	78,5	69,0	74,0	78,2	69,9
			15 to 24 years	43,0	46,9	38,9	42,7	46,6	38,7	41,9	45,3	38,4	41,6	44,4	38,6	39,2	40,8	37,5	36,7	38,6	34,8
			25 to 54 years	87,1	92,4	81,8	87,7	92,9	82,7	87,8	92,8	82,8	88,0	93,2	82,9	87,9	92,4	83,4	88,7	92,5	84,9
			55 to 64 years	53,8	62,4	46,1	53,5	62,7	45,1	54,4	63,0	46,7	54,4	63,0	46,6	53,9	62,7	45,9	54,0	61,8	47,0
Regional cohesion	Regional cohesion: dispersion of regional employment rates	EU		3,3	3,1	5,6	3,1	3,1	4,8	3,3	3,7	5,5	3,3	3,2	5,2	3,3	2,6	5,5	3,9	2,9	6,7
Per capita health expenditure	Total health expenditure per capita	NAT		2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009		
				1586,72			1752,61			1756,71			1837,44			1852,14					

NAT - National Indicators

Portugal

Overarching indicators

Inequalities in access to health care

Time			2005					2006					2007					2008					2009					2010				
People with unmet needs for medical examination by sex, age, reason and income quintile (%)	EU	Too expensive Too far to travel Waiting list	First quintile of equivalised income	Second quintile of equivalised income	Third quintile of equivalised income	Fourth quintile of equivalised income	Fifth quintile of equivalised income	First quintile of equivalised income	Second quintile of equivalised income	Third quintile of equivalised income	Fourth quintile of equivalised income	Fifth quintile of equivalised income	First quintile of equivalised income	Second quintile of equivalised income	Third quintile of equivalised income	Fourth quintile of equivalised income	Fifth quintile of equivalised income	First quintile of equivalised income	Second quintile of equivalised income	Third quintile of equivalised income	Fourth quintile of equivalised income	Fifth quintile of equivalised income	First quintile of equivalised income	Second quintile of equivalised income	Third quintile of equivalised income	Fourth quintile of equivalised income	Fifth quintile of equivalised income	First quintile of equivalised income	Second quintile of equivalised income	Third quintile of equivalised income	Fourth quintile of equivalised income	Fifth quintile of equivalised income
						8,8	4,2	3,3	2,1	0,5	7,5	4,4	3,4	1,3	0,7	18,0	10,9	9,2	6,4	2,0	2,2	1,2	0,6	0,4	0,2	6,4	3,2	3,2	1,3	0,4	3,7	2,5
			0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,0	:	0,2	0,1	:	:	:	0,1	:	:	:	:	0,3	0,0	0,0	:	:	0,1	0,1	0,0	:	:
			1,1	1,1	1,1	0,6	0,3	1,7	2,2	1,3	1,4	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,3	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	:	0,1	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,7	0,3	0,4	0,2	: