

16 October, 2014

Income and Living Conditions 2013

International Day for the Eradication of Poverty

By occasion of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (17 October), Statistics Portugal releases the definitive data of the 2013 EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) on 2012 incomes, focusing the analysis on the conditions of the child population.

According to this survey, 18.7% of people were at risk of poverty in 2012, the highest value since 2009. In 2012, the increase in the risk of poverty for people younger than 18 years old stood out (24.4%, more 2.6 p.p. when compared to 2011) among the main results. The tendency for the risk of children poverty to be higher than the rest of population is common to the one in the EU27 but the gap between households with dependent children in Portugal and the average for the EU27 has been increasing.

Children¹, which, since 2010, have been a group with a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion than the one for the population in general, were the most affected by the rise in poverty or social exclusion (more 3.8 p.p. between 2012 and 2013).

The risk of poverty for children decreased with the increase of the parents' education level, reaching 37.5% for those whose parents have not completed at least the secondary education, 14.1% when parents have finished the secondary or post-secondary education and 4.1% when they have finished higher education. This condition is in line with the fact that, on average, the risk of poverty for the adult population decreases with the level of education. The risk of poverty for those who have finished the secondary or post-secondary education is about half of the risk faced by someone with a level of education lower than the secondary school.

¹ People younger than 18 years old.