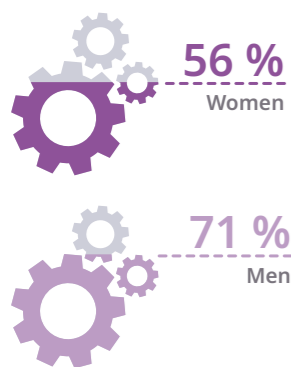
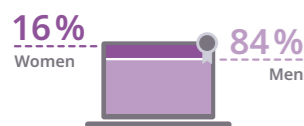


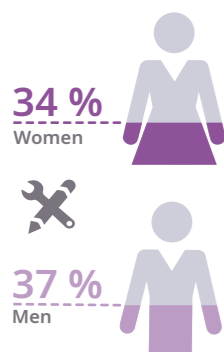
Above basic problem-solving skills among those with a medium level of formal education



ICT specialists



Used computer, laptop, smartphone, etc., at work



Main indicators	Portugal		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Digital skills				
Internet daily users (16-74, %, 2019)	64	67	78	80
Above basic digital skills (16-74, %, 2019)	30	34	31	36
<i>Information skills</i>	61	63	71	71
<i>Communications skills</i>	62	62	67	66
<i>Problem-solving skills</i>	40	47	56	63
<i>Software skills</i>	40	44	39	44
Training to improve digital skills (16-74, %, 2018)	16	22	18	22
Segregation in education and labour market				
ICT graduates (% 2018)	19	81	20	80
ICT specialists (15+, %, 2019)	16 (s)	84 (s)	18 (s)	82 (s)
Scientists and engineers in high-technology sectors (25-64, %, 2019)	20	80	20	80
Working in ICT				
ICT at work and activities performed (16-74, %, 2018)				
<i>Used computer, laptop, smartphone, etc.</i>	34	37	37	42
<i>Used other computerised equipment</i>	6	10	8	13
<i>Exchanged emails</i>	32	33	32	36
<i>Created or edited electronic documents</i>	19	19	24	28
<i>Used social media</i>	9	11	9	11
<i>Used applications to receive tasks or instructions</i>	15	18	10	14
<i>Used occupation-specific software</i>	22	23	19	24
<i>Developed or maintained IT systems or software</i>	3	6	3	7
Part-time in ICT (20-64, %, 2018)	3	3	17	5
Working time arrangements among ICT specialists (20-64, %, 2015, national-level data not available)				
			In the EU, 21 % of women and 22 % of men entirely determined their working hours themselves, compared with 13 % of women and 18 % of men in other occupations	
Gender pay gap in ICT (% 2014)	-2		11	

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, digital economy and society statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey), s: Eurostat estimate. Some areas of concern (e.g. platform work and artificial intelligence) are not covered by the indicators owing to a lack of EU-wide comparable data.

Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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European Institute for Gender Equality
Gedimino pr. 16
LT-01103 Vilnius
LITHUANIA



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Gender Equality Index 2020 PORTUGAL

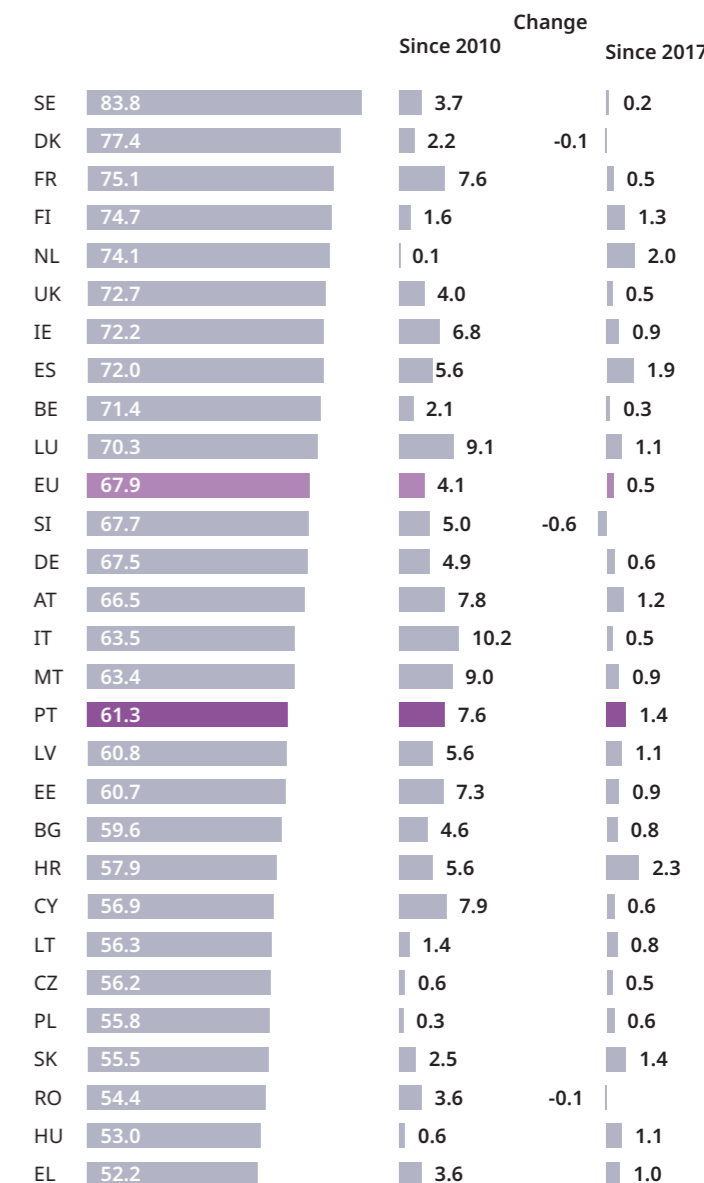
61.3 out of 100



Progress on gender equality in Portugal since 2010

With 61.3 out of 100 points, Portugal ranks 16th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 6.6 points below the EU's score.

Since 2010, Portugal's score has increased by 7.6 points. The country is progressing towards gender equality faster than other EU Member States. Its ranking has improved by four places since 2010.



Best performance

Portugal's score is highest in the domain of health (84.6 points), although it ranks 20th in this domain. Its second highest score is in the domain of work (72.9 points), where Portugal ranks 15th.

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the domains of time (47.5 points) and power (51.1 points), in which Portugal ranks 25th and 13th, respectively.

Biggest improvement

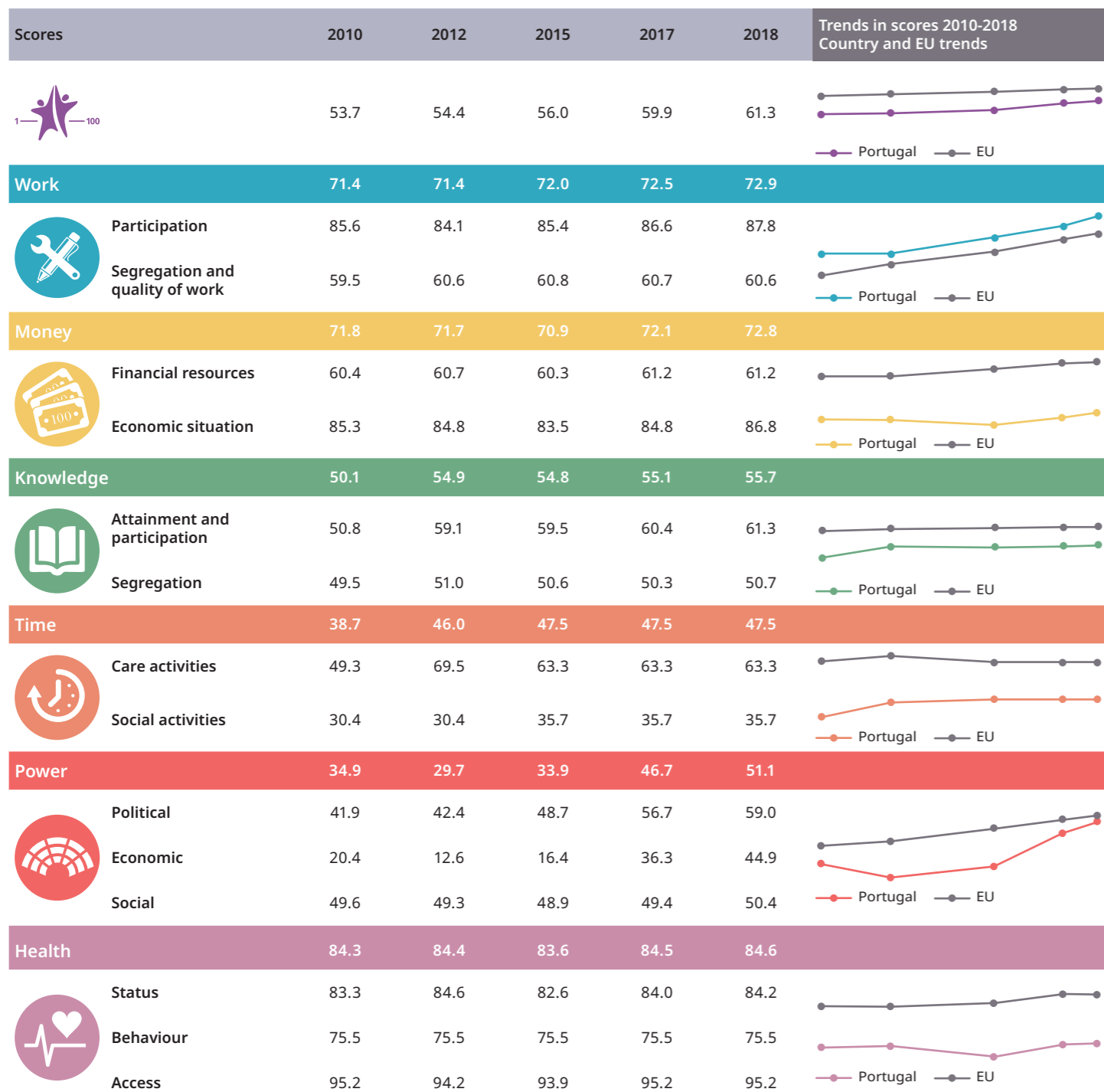
Portugal's scores have improved the most in the domains of power and time (+ 16.2 points and + 8.8 points, respectively, since 2010). In the domain of time, Portugal has moved up two places in the ranking.

Least progress

Progress has stalled in the domain of health (+ 0.3 points). Portugal's rankings have dropped by one place in the domains of work and money, in which its scores have increased by only 1.5 points and 1 point, respectively.

The most recent reference period for data used in the 2020 Index is January 2020. The EU aggregate refers to the EU-28 and includes the United Kingdom because during the reference period the United Kingdom was a Member State.

Explore Portugal's Index results



About the Index

Each year, we score the EU Member States and the EU as a whole to see how far they are from reaching gender equality. The Index uses a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 is for total inequality and 100 is for total equality.

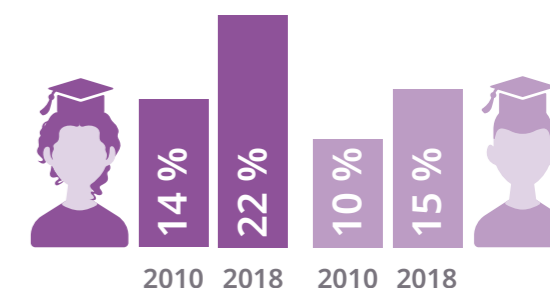
The scores are based on the gaps between women and men and levels of achievement in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and their subdomains. Two additional domains are included in the Index but do not have an impact on the final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, (dis)ability, country of birth, education and family type. The domain of violence against women measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. The Index is composed of 31 indicators. The Gender Equality Index 2020 also includes a thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work.

Key highlights



More graduates from tertiary education

Tertiary educational attainment is increasing among both women and men.



Women on the board of the central bank

2010 17%

2019 33%

Women on company boards

2010 5%

2020 25%

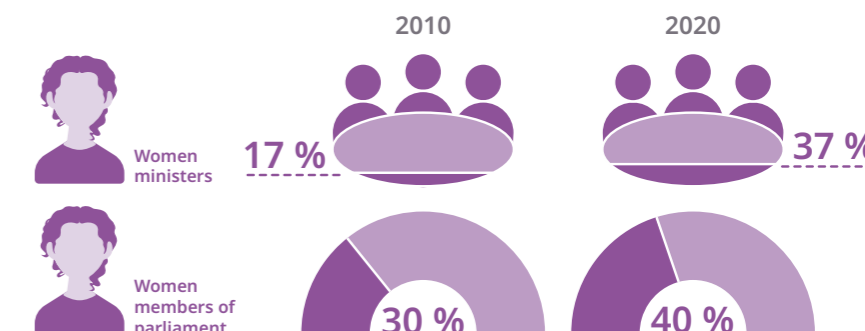
Improvements in economic decision-making

The share of women on the board of the central bank has increased. Women's representation has also risen on the boards of the largest publicly listed companies.



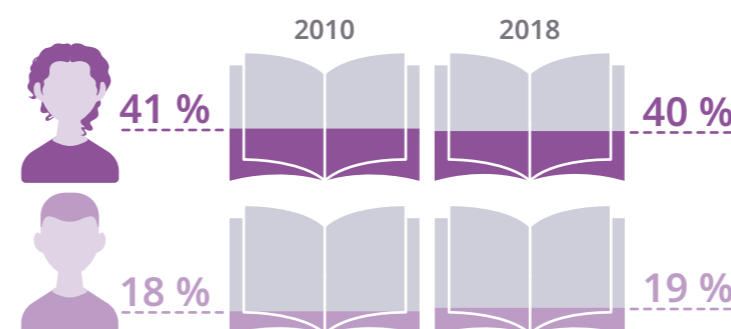
Moving towards gender balance in political decision-making

The shares of women among ministers and among members of parliament have increased.



Uneven concentration of women and men in education is a persistent problem

More women than men are studying education, health and welfare, or humanities and the arts.



Gender inequalities in financial situation persist

Women continue to earn less than men. Among people with low, medium and high levels of education, women earn 28%, 30% and 25% less than men, respectively.

















Gender gap in unpaid housework and care work persists

Women are much more likely than men to do cooking and housework every day for at least 1 hour. This gender gap is among the widest in the EU.



Explore Portugal's performance by indicator

Indicators	Portugal		EU		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Work					
 Participation	Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate* (15+, %, 2018)	47	57	42	57
	Duration of working life (15+, years, 2018)	37	39	34	39
 Segregation and quality of work	Segregation in employment (15+, %, 2018)	30	7	31	8
	Flexibility (15+, %, 2015)	23	28	23	27
	Career Prospects Index (15+, points, 0-100, 2015)	56	57	63	64
Money					
 Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (16+, euro in purchasing power standard, 2014)	1 398	1 670	2 249	2 809
	Mean yearly household net income** (16+, euros in purchasing power standard, 2018)	12 774	13 207	17 860	18 668
 Economic conditions	At risk of poverty (16+, %, 2018)	18	16	17	16
	Income distribution (16+, %, 2018)	19	19	20	19
Knowledge					
 Attainment and participation	Graduates from tertiary education (15+, %, 2018)	22	15	26	25
	Participation in lifelong learning (15+, %, 2018)	16	16	17	16
 Segregation	Segregation in education (15+, %, 2017)	40	19	43	21
Time					
 Care activities	Caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities (18+, %, 2016)	37	28	38	25
	Cooking and/or housework every day (18+, %, 2016)	78	19	79	34
 Social activities	Sporting, cultural or leisure activities (15+, %, 2015)	10	20	28	32
	Voluntary or charitable activities (15+, %, 2015)	7	5	12	11
Power					
 Political	Ministers (%, second quarter of 2020)	37	63	32	68
	Members of parliament (both houses) (%, second quarter of 2020)	40	60	32	68
	Members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2019)	31	69	29	71
 Economic	Board members of largest companies (%, first semester of 2020)	25	75	29	71
	Board members of central bank (%, 2019)	33	67	25	75
 Social	Board members of research funding organisations (%, 2019)	42	58	38	62
	Board members of public broadcasting organisations (%, 2019)	33	67	37	63
	Board members of national Olympic sport organisations (%, 2019)	10	90	17	83
Health					
 Status	People in good health (16+, %, 2018)	45	55	67	72
	Life expectancy (years, 2018)	85	78	84	78
	Healthy life years (years, 2018)	58	60	64	63
 Behaviour	Smoking and drinking** (16+, %, 2014)	15	37	28	48
	Physical activity and/or consuming fruit and vegetables** (16+, %, 2014)	30	35	36	40
 Access	Unmet need for medical examination (16+, %, 2018)	4	3	4	3
	Unmet need for dental examination (16+, %, 2018)	15	14	4	4

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making). *FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week. **EU: non-weighted average. Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>



Violence

Why is there no score for the violence domain?

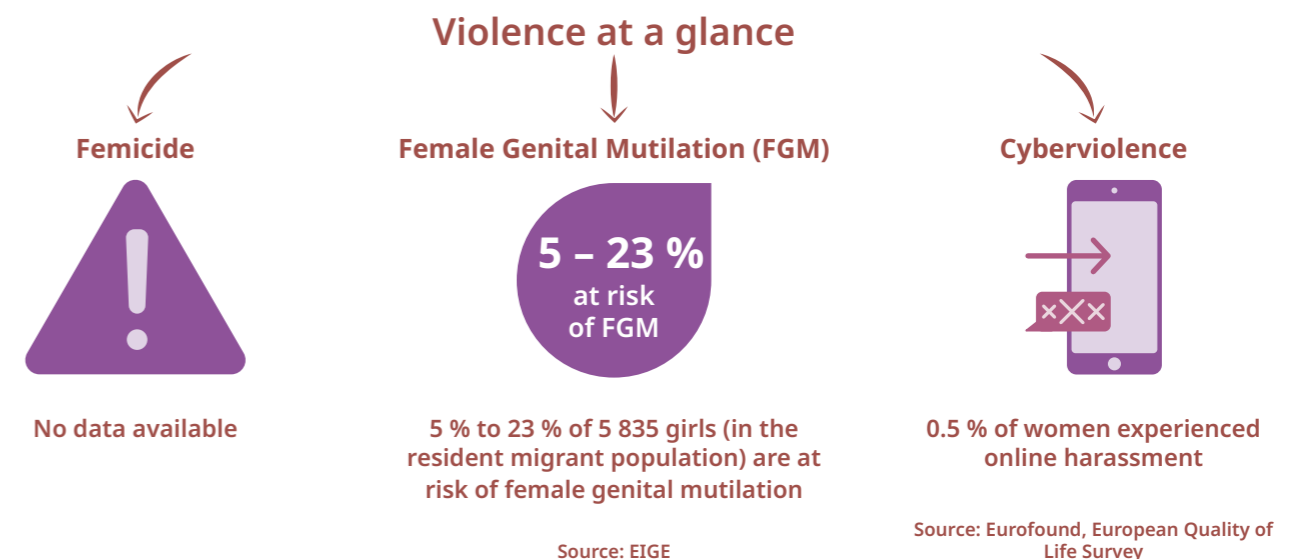
There is no new data to update the score for violence, which is why no figure is given. Eurostat is currently coordinating an EU-wide survey on gender-based violence, with results expected in 2023. EIGE will launch a second round of administrative data collection on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide in 2022. Both data sources will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024.

Unlike the other domains of the Index, the domain of violence does not measure differences between women's and men's situations; rather, it examines women's experiences of violence (prevalence, severity and disclosure). The overall objective is not to reduce the gaps in violence between women and men, but to eradicate violence completely.



Data gaps mask the true scale of violence.

The EU needs comprehensive, up-to-date and comparable data to develop effective policies that combat violence against women.



During the COVID-19 lockdowns, women in violent relationships were stuck at home and exposed to their abuser for long periods of time, putting them at greater risk of domestic violence. Even without a pandemic, women face the greatest danger from people they know.

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on violence against women and domestic violence. Portugal signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 and ratified it in February 2013. The treaty entered into force in August 2014.



Thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work

The Gender Equality Index 2020 focuses on digitalisation and the future of work. The thematic focus looks at three areas:

- use and development of digital skills and technologies;
- digital transformation of the world of work (segregation, working conditions, work-life balance);
- broader consequences of digitalisation for human rights, violence against women, and caring activities.