

**Annex 1 – Data referring to the implementation of the Convention in the autonomous regions of the Azores (RAA) and Madeira (RAM)
(pp. 12 and 13 of the concluding observations)**

Average employed population by Place of residence, Sex, and Highest completed level of education in the Azores (Região Autónoma dos Açores), from 2008-2012:

Data reference period	Highest completed level of education	Sex		
		MF	M	F
2012	Total	102,2	58,8	43,4
	No level of education	4 §	3,3 §	0,6 §
	Basic education - First cycle	23,3	15,6	7,7
	Basic education - Second cycle	21,5	13,9	7,7
	Basic education - Third cycle	21	12,4	8,6
	Secondary and post-secondary education	16,8	8,3	8,4
	Higher education	15,8	5,3	10,4
2011	Total	106,7	61,3	45,4
	No level of education	5,1	4,4 §	0,7 §
	Basic education - First cycle	24,8	16,9	7,9
	Basic education - Second cycle	25,7	16,6	9,1
	Basic education - Third cycle	23,3	12,8	10,5
	Secondary and post-secondary education	14,3	6,3	8
	Higher education	13,5	4,4 §	9,1
2010	Total	110,3	65,7	44,6
	No level of education	4,7	4 §	0,7 §
	Basic education - First cycle	29,3	20,7	8,6
	Basic education - Second cycle	27,1	17,1	10
	Basic education - Third cycle	19,4	11,4	8
	Secondary and post-secondary education	17,1	8	9,1
	Higher education	12,6	4,4 §	8,2
2009	Total	112,2	67	45,2
	No level of education	5,1	4,1 §	1,1 §
	Basic education - First cycle	31,3	22,2	9,1
	Basic education - Second cycle	27,4	17	10,4
	Basic education - Third cycle	20,9	12,5	8,4

	Secondary and post-secondary education	16,5		7,4		9,2	
	Higher education	10,9		3,9	§	7	
2008	Total	111,2		67,8		43,4	
	No level of education	5,7		4,3	§	1,4	§
	Basic education - First cycle	33,3		24,5		8,8	
	Basic education - Second cycle	28,9		17,8		11,1	
	Basic education - Third cycle	20,2		11,7		8,5	
	Secondary and post-secondary education	14,1		5,9		8,2	
	Higher education	8,9		3,7	§	5,3	

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas (INE)

Average unemployed population, by Place of residence and Sex, Azores, 2008-2012:

Place of residence	Data reference period	Sex		
		MF	M	F
		No. (thousands)	No. (thousands)	No. (thousands)
Região Autónoma dos Açores	2012	18,4	11,5	6,9
	2011	13,8	8,2	5,6
	2010	8,1	4,7	3,4 §
	2009	8,1	4,2 §	3,9 §
	2008	6,4	2,5 §	3,9 §

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas (INE)

Average active population by Place of residence, Sex, and Highest completed level of education, Azores, 2008-2012:

Place of residence (NUTS - 2001)	Data reference period	Highest completed level of education	Sex		
			MF	M	F
Região Autónoma dos Açores	2012	Total	120,6	70,3	50,3
		No level of education	5,2	4,3 §	0,9 §
		Basic education - First cycle	27,6	18,7	8,9
		Basic education - Second cycle	26,2	17,1	9,1
		Basic education - Third cycle	25,3	14,8	10,4
		Secondary and post-secondary education	19,7	9,6	10,1
		Higher education	16,7	5,8	10,9
	2011	Total	120,6	69,6	51
		No level of education	6	5,1	0,9 §
		Basic education - First cycle	28,1	19,1	9,1
		Basic education - Second cycle	28,8	18,5	10,2
		Basic education - Third cycle	26,9	14,9	12
		Secondary and post-secondary education	16,5	7,3	9,2
		Higher education	14,3	4,7	9,6
	2010	Total	118,4	70,4	48
		No level of education	5,3	4,5 §	0,8 §
		Basic education - First cycle	31,4	22,1	9,3
		Basic education - Second cycle	29,1	18,4	10,7
		Basic education - Third cycle	21,3	12,5	8,8
		Secondary and post-secondary education	18,3	8,5	9,8
		Higher education	13	4,5 §	8,6
	2009	Total	120,3	71,2	49,1
		No level of education	5,6	4,4 §	1,2 §
		Basic education - First cycle	33,3	23,4	9,9
		Basic education - Second cycle	29,8	18,3	11,5
		Basic education - Third cycle	22,5	13,3	9,3

		Secondary and post-secondary education	17,9	7,9	10
		Higher education	11,2	4 §	7,2
	2008	Total	117,6	70,3	47,3
		No level of education	6	4,5 §	1,5 §
		Basic education - First cycle	35,2	25,1	10,1
		Basic education - Second cycle	30,4	18,6	11,7
		Basic education - Third cycle	21,5	12,1	9,3
		Secondary and post-secondary education	15,1	6,1	9
		Higher education	9,4	3,8 §	5,6

Average employed population by Place of residence, Sex, and Highest completed level of education, Madeira, 2008-2012:

Place of residence (NUTS - 2001)	Data reference period	Highest completed level of education	Average employed population (Series 2011 and 1998 - No.) by Place of residence (NUTS - 2001), Sex, and Highest completed level of education; Annual		
			Sex		
			MF	M	F
			No. (milhares)	No. (milhares)	No. (milhares)
Região Autónoma da Madeira	2012	Total	106,5	53,4	53,1
		No level of education	6,6	3,7 §	2,8 §
		Basic education - First cycle	25	14,3	10,7
		Basic education - Second cycle	17,2	9,8	7,4
		Basic education - Third cycle	17,7	10,3	7,4
		Secondary and post-secondary education	20,5	8,2	12,3
		Higher education	19,5	7	12,5
	2011	Total	112,3	56,9	55,4
		No level of education	6,3	3,6 §	2,8 §

	2010	Basic education - First cycle	27,2	14,9	12,3
		Basic education - Second cycle	18,9	10,4	8,5
		Basic education - Third cycle	19,9	11,9	8
		Secondary and post-secondary education	21,1	8,8	12,2
		Higher education	18,9	7,3	11,6
		Total	119,8	61,2	58,5
	2009	No level of education	7,4	4,6	2,8 §
		Basic education - First cycle	32	16,5	15,5
		Basic education - Second cycle	21,1	12,4	8,6
		Basic education - Third cycle	23	13,2	9,8
		Secondary and post-secondary education	19,4	9	10,4
		Higher education	16,9	5,6	11,4
		Total	118,7	60,5	58,2
	2008	No level of education	7,5	4,1 §	3,3 §
		Basic education - First cycle	33,4	18,1	15,3
		Basic education - Second cycle	21,2	12,8	8,4
		Basic education - Third cycle	20,7	12,5	8,2
		Secondary and post-secondary education	19,1	7,5	11,6
		Higher education	16,8	5,4	11,4
		Total	118,5	62,7	55,8
		No level of education	8,6	5,4	3,2 §
Basic education - First cycle	33,2	19,5	13,7		
Basic education - Second cycle	21,2	12	9,2		
Basic education - Third cycle	21,4	12,6	8,8		
Secondary and post-secondary education	18,7	7,5	11,2		
Higher education	15,4	5,7	9,7		

Source: INE

Average unemployed population by Place of residence and Sex, Madeira, 2008-2012:

Place of residence (NUTS - 2001)	Data reference period	Sex		
		MF	M	F
		No. (milhares)	No. (milhares)	No. (milhares)
Região Autónoma da Madeira	2012	22,6	13,3	9,3
	2011	18	10,3	7,7
	2010	9,6	5,7	3,9 §
	2009	9,7	6	3,8 §
	2008	7,6	3,8 §	3,8 §

Source: INE

Average active population by Place of residence, Sex, and Highest completed level of education, Madeira, 2008-2012:

Place of residence (NUTS - 2001)	Data reference period	Highest completed level of education	Sex		
			MF	M	F
Região Autónoma da Madeira	2012	Total	129,2	66,7	62,4
		No level of education	7,7	4,6	3,2 §
		Basic education - First cycle	29,9	17,9	12
		Basic education - Second cycle	22	13	9
		Basic education - Third cycle	23	13,5	9,5
		Secondary and post-secondary education	24,8	10,1	14,6
		Higher education	21,7	7,6	14,1
	2011	Total	130,2	67,1	63,1
		No level of education	7,4	4,3 §	3,1 §
		Basic education - First cycle	31,2	17,1	14
		Basic education - Second cycle	23,4	13,5	10
		Basic education - Third cycle	24,1	14,6	9,5
		Secondary and post-secondary education	23,8	9,9	13,9

		education				
		Higher education	20,3	7,7		12,6
	2010	Total	129,4	67		62,4
		No level of education	7,8	5		2,8 §
		Basic education - First cycle	34,8	18,5		16,3
		Basic education - Second cycle	23	13,7		9,3
		Basic education - Third cycle	24,7	14,3		10,4
		Secondary and post-secondary education	21,1	9,8		11,2
		Higher education	18	5,6		12,3
	2009	Total	128,4	66,5		61,9
		No level of education	7,9	4,5 §		3,4 §
		Basic education - First cycle	35,8	19,8		16
		Basic education - Second cycle	23,7	14,4		9,3
		Basic education - Third cycle	23,2	14		9,2
		Secondary and post-secondary education	20,5	8,2		12,3
		Higher education	17,4	5,6		11,8
	2008	Total	126,1	66,5		59,6
		No level of education	8,8	5,6		3,2 §
		Basic education - First cycle	35,1	20,7		14,4
		Basic education - Second cycle	23,1	13		10
		Basic education - Third cycle	23,2	13,4		9,8
		Secondary and post-secondary education	19,7	7,8		11,9
		Higher education	16,1	6		10,2

Source: INE

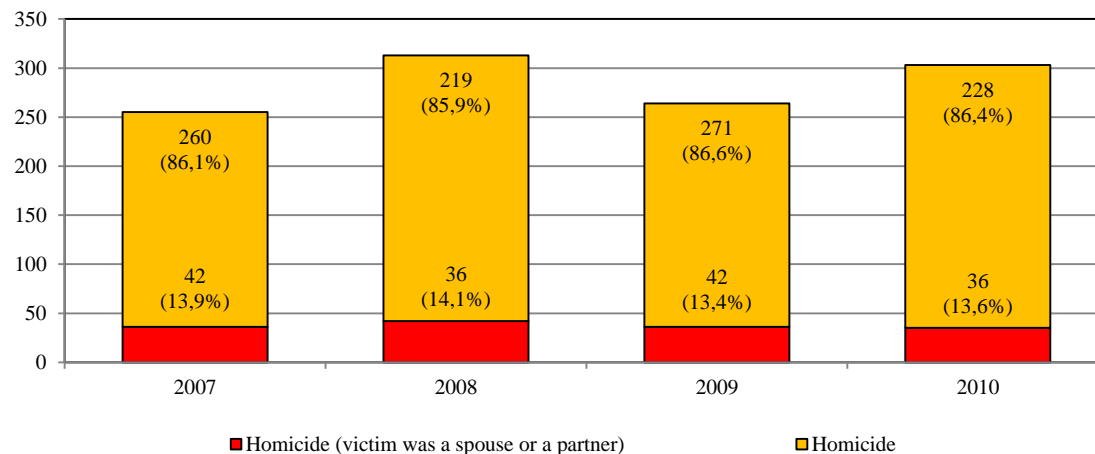
Annex 2 – Data referring to Violence against women (pp. 32 and 33 of the concluding observations)

Domestic violence cases reported to the Security Forces:

Ano	GNR	PSP	Total
2008	10096	17647	27743
2009	11545	18998	30543
2010	12742	18493	31235
2011	11485	17495	28980

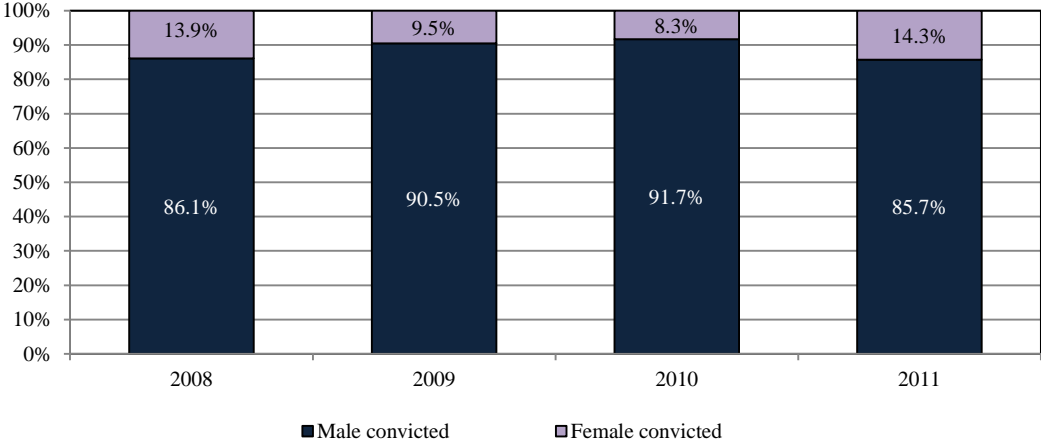
Source: DGAI

Total number of convicted persons for the crime of homicide (2007 - 2011):



Source: Directorate-General for Justice Policy

Convicted persons for homicides per sex of the offender (2007 - 2011):



Source: Directorate-General for Justice Policy

Annex 3 – Data referring to Trafficking in women (pp. 34 and 35 of the concluding observations)

Number of persons identified as victims of trafficking in persons by competent State authorities:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Total per year (adults +	54	24*	20	29	127
Male	27	4	9	19	59
Female	27	19	11	10	67
Total per year (children)	6	4	4	3	17
Male	..	0	1	0	3
Female	4	4	3	3	14
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy					
*In one register the sex is unknown.					

Source: Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH)

Number of victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, by forms of exploitation:

Forms of THB	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Sexual exploitation	19	18	10	4	51
Labour exploitation	33	5	9	23	70
Sexual and labour exploitation	..	0	0	0	1
Adoption (tentative)	..	..	0	..	3
Other	0	0	..	..	2
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy					

Source: Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH)

Most frequent nationalities of persons identified as victims of trafficking in 2008, 2009 2010 and 2011, and their total numbers:

2008		2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Nationality	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	
<i>Portuguese</i>	17	11	9	24	61
<i>Brazilian</i>	15	6	5	0	26
<i>Mozambican</i>	15	..	0	0	16
<i>Romanian</i>	6	4	4	3	17
<i>Ukrainian</i>	..	0	0	0	..
<i>Bulgarian</i>	0	..	0	0	..
<i>Nigerian</i>	0	0	..	0	..
<i>Chinese</i>	0	0	0	..	..
<i>Senegalese</i>	0	0	0	..	..
<i>Unknown</i>	0	..	..	0	..
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy					

Source: Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH)

Annex 4 – Data referring to Political participation and participation in public life (pp. 36 and 37 of the concluding observations)

Election results for the Regional Assemblies:

Regions	Total MPs	Men	Women	(%) of women
Madeira (2007 election)	47	40	7	14.90
Madeira (2011 election)	47	38	9	19.20
Azores (2008 election)	57	48	9	15.80
Azores (2012 election)	57	42	15	26.31

Source: Directorate General for Internal Administration (DGAI)

Election results for the European Parliament 2009:

	Men	Women	TOTAL
PS	4	3	7
PPD/PSD	5	3	8
PCP/PEV	2		2
CDS-PP	2		2
BE	2	1	3
TOTAL	15	7	22

Source: DGAI

Elections for the Portuguese National Parliament, 2009:

	Men	Women	TOTAL
B.E.	10	6	16
CDS-PP	19	2	21
PCP-PEV	12	3	15
PPD/PSD	59	22	81
PS	65	32	97
TOTAL	165	65	230

Source: DGAI

Local elections for the heads of civil parishes and municipalities in 2009 (elected and confirmed):

	ELEITOS APURADOS	MULHERES	%
Ass. Freguesia	30101	9130	30,3
J. Freguesia	12119	2447	20,2
Ass. Municipal	6415	1927	30,0
C. Municipal	2002	506	25,3
Total	50637	14010	27,7

Source: DGAI

Elections for the Portuguese National Parliament, 2011:

	HOMENS	MULHERES	TOTAL
B.E.	4	4	8
CDS-PP	19	5	24
PCP-PEV	13	3	16
PPD/PSD	77	31	108
PS	56	18	74
TOTAL	169	61	230

Source: DGAI

Annex 5 – Data referring to economic empowerment and employment (pp. 38 to 41 of the concluding observations)

Work status of the Portuguese population aged 15 + (in thousands), in 2011:

	Men	Women
Economically active population	2 940.5	2 602.6
Employed	2 574.5	2 262.5
Unemployed	340.1	366.0
Economically inactive population	1 385.8	2 108.2
Students	375.7	420.0
Homemakers	4.4	428.3
Retired	745.2	848.9
Others economically inactive	260.5	411.0
Economically inactive, available ¹	68.5	103.5
Economically inactive, discouraged ²	26.4	41.8

¹Economically inactive, available: an individual aged 15 or over, who during the reference period, was simultaneously in the following situations: had no paid or other work; wished to work; was available for paid or other work; took no steps over a specified period (reference period or in the three previous weeks) to find work.

²Economically inactive, discouraged: an individual aged 15 or over, who, during the reference period, was simultaneously in the following situations: had no paid or other work; wished to work; was available for paid or other work; took no steps over a specified period (reference period or in the three previous weeks) to find work, with the following reasons for discouragement: considered (s)he was not the right age, considered (s)he had insufficient Education, did not know how to seek work, thought it was not worth seeking work or thought there were no available jobs.

Source: INE. *Employment Statistics* (2011 annual results)

Employment structure according to professional status, in 2011:

Situation in the profession	Women		Men		Female participation
	(thousands)	%	(thousands)	%	
Employed	1 878.4	83.0	1 936.8	75.2	49.2
Self-employed and not employing others	298.7	13.2	445.3	17.3	40.2
Self-employed and employing others	67.6	3.0	180.8	7.0	27.2
Unpaid family worker and others	17.8	0.8	11.6	0.5	60.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 262.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2 574.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>46.8</i>

Source: INE. *Employment Statistics* (2011 annual results)

Employment structure according to profession, in 2011:

Profession	Women		Men		Female participation rate (%)
	(thousands)	%	(thousands)	%	
Senior Public Administration Officials, company directors and senior executives	98.0	4.3	201.7	7.8	32.7
Specialists in intellectual and scientific professions	396.0	17.5	293.0	11.4	57.5
Middle management	169.9	7.5	253.4	9.8	40.1
Administrative and similar staff	259.7	11.5	140.5	5.5	64.9
Services, protection and safety and sales staff	494.5	21.9	291.2	11.3	62.9
Farmers and skilled workers in agriculture, fisheries and forestry	183.6	8.1	278.6	10.8	39.7
Skilled workers in industry, construction and					

craftsmen	123.2	5.5	648.0	25.2	16.0
Plant and machine operators and assembly workers	117.9	5.2	288.5	11.2	29.0
Unskilled workers	416.5	18.4	151.2	5.9	73.4
Armed Forces ¹	3.2	0.1	28.4	1.1	10.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 262.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2 574.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>46.8</i>

¹Data from CIG.

About one-fifth of employed female population (21.8%) exercised in 2011 a profession level of *Senior Public Administration officials, company directors and senior executives* and *Specialists in intellectual and scientific professions*, whether higher proportion compared with the male employed population. It also appears that the most significant percentage, in relation to female employment, if falls into the categories of *Services, protection and safety and sales staff* (21.9%) and *Unskilled workers* (18.4%).

Source: INE. *Employment Statistics* (2011 annual results)

The employees' breakdown, according to work duration and sex, in 2011:

Type of contract	Women		Men		Female participation rate (%)
	(thousands)	%	(thousands)	%	
Full-time	1 894.1	83.7	2 299.7	89.3	45.2
Part-time	368.4	16.3	274.8	10.7	57.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 262.5</i>	<i>100.</i>	<i>2 574.5</i>	<i>100.</i>	<i>46.8</i>
		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>	

In Portugal, whereas a value of 4837 thousands of individuals employed in 2011, we have 5.7% of men working part-time and 7.6% of women. In the underlying reasons for this regime, the Portuguese evoke especially the fact that they have not gotten a full time job, followed by the need to meet personal and family responsibilities.

In 2011, there were 706.1 thousand individuals unemployed, 73.8 thousand of them looking for 1st job and 632.3 thousand looking for a new job.

Unemployment affects more young people (15-24 years), as shown by the unemployment rate, 31.7%. The search for a first job affects more women than men, indicating the greater difficulty of young women compared with young men in accessing the labour market.

Source: INE. *Employment Statistics* (2011 annual results)

Unemployment rates by age groups, according to sex, in 2011:

Age groups	Women	Men
15-24	31.7	28.7
25-34	14.6	13.4
35-44	11.5	10.5
45 +	9.4	9.9
15-64	13.5	13.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>12.4</i>

Source: INE. *Employment Statistics* (2011 annual results)

Unemployment breakdown according to the job search duration, by sex, in 2011:

Duration of job search	Women		Men		Female participation rate (%)
	(thousands)	%	(thousands)	%	
Seeking employment for less than 12 months	158.4	46.6	172.8	47.2	47.8
Seeking employment for 12-24 months	70.0	20.6	83.0	22.7	45.8
Seeking employment for 25+ months	111.7	32.8	110.1	30.1	50.3
Total	340.1	100.0	366.0	100.0	48.2
<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>13.1</i>		<i>12.4</i>		

Source: INE. *Employment Statistics* (2011 annual results)

Unemployment structure, according to education level and sex, in 2011:

Official unemployment according to education level	Women		Men		Female participation rate (%)
	(thousands)	%	(thousands)	%	
Up to Basic – 3rd Cycle	207.6	61.0	257.2	70.3	44.7
Secondary and Post-Secondary	81.8	24.1	67.6	18.5	54.8
Higher	50.7	14.9	41.2	11.2	55.2
TOTAL	340.1	100.0	366.0	100.0	48.2

It is noteworthy the higher figure of unemployed women with a higher education, which shows the greater difficulty that these women face in the labour market even when they have higher education qualifications.

Source: INE. *Employment Statistics* (2011 annual results)

Average basic monthly salaries according to qualification levels:

Qualification levels	Average basic salary Women € €	Average basic salary men €	% of female compared to male salary
Senior managers	1 725.21	2 402.76	71.8
Middle managers	1 301.07	1 517.39	85.7
Supervisors, foremen/women, team leaders	1 179.38	1 266.08	93.2
Highly skilled professionals	1 055.58	1 239.59	85.2
Skilled professionals	677.08	741.84	91.3
Semi-skilled professionals	548.99	622.86	88.1
Unskilled professionals	510.39	573.12	89.1
Trainees, interns and apprentices	519.29	549.48	94.5
TOTAL (average)	801.81	977.56	82.1

Source: MSSS. GEP. Statistics in brief. Appendix A *Personnel Charts* (Portugal) 2010.

Average monthly earnings according to qualification levels, in 2010

Qualification levels	Average earnings women €	Average earnings men €	% of female compared to male salary
Senior managers	1972.93	2 773.95	71.1
Middle managers	1522.55	1 834.60	83.0
Supervisors, foremen/women. team leaders	1 376.46	1 526.57	90.2
Highly skilled professionals	1 251.71	1 520.73	82.3
Skilled professionals	800.14	922.38	86.8
Semi-skilled professionals	643.69	772.22	83.4
Unskilled professionals	588.98	696.12	84.6
Trainees. interns and apprentices	601.27	659.10	91.2
TOTAL (average)	937.60	1 185.69	79.1

Eurostat provides data for the wage gap that is different to that usually reported in Portugal, based on the information in *Personnel Charts*. The main difference between the two values is due to the fact that *Eurostat* calculations are based on hourly earnings, not monthly remuneration, as set out in *Personnel Charts*. Given that women work professionally, on average, fewer hours than men, the difference would be greater in the monthly calculation. Still, we think it is important to make the Eurostat calculation, in order to compare Portugal with the other EU Member States.

Source: MSSS. GEP. Statistics in brief. Appendix A *Personnel Charts* (Portugal) 2010.

Gender Gap

Across the EU economy, women earn on average about 16% less than men. Although the majority of the pay gap between men and women has decreased over the last decade, in some countries, the national pay gap between men and women has increased, as is the case of Portugal.

Average monthly basic wage gap (%), 2008-2010:

	RW/RM
2008	81,5
2009	82,2
2010	82,0

Source: MSSS/GEP, Lists of Personal

Average monthly basic earning gap (%), 2008-2010:

	RW/RM
2008	78,3
2009	78,9
2010	79,1

Source: MSSS/GEP, Lists of Personal

Members of the boards of the 20 largest publicly listed companies in Portugal – PSI 20 Index, 2008-2011:

	Total Board Members		Men		Women	
	N.º	%	N.º	%	N.º	%
2011	248	100	233	94	15	6
2010	242	100	227	93.8	15	6,2
2009	249	100	241	96.9	8	3.2
2008	242	100	236	97.5	6	2.5

Source: INE, System of Integrated Business Accounts (Sistema de Contas Integradas das Empresas)

Annex 6 – Data referring to health (pp. 42 and 43 of the concluding observations)

Cases of communicable diseases, 2010-2012:

Diseases	2010		2011		2012	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sífilis	138	41	137	22	151	32
Inf. Genocólicas	74	14	105	15	61	9
Hepatitis B	29	18	27	15	25	12

Source: Attitudes and behaviors of the Portuguese population towards HIV/AIDS survey, 2010 (annual study financed by the National Programme for HIV/AIDS)

AIDS Cases – Sex and age disaggregated data (as from January 1st 1983 – Dec 31st 2012):

Age	Male	Female	Not referred	TOTAL	
				N	%
0-11 months	95	107	2	204	0.5
1-4	47	68	0	115	0.3
5-9	44	30	0	74	0.2
10-12	21	11	0	32	0.1
13-14	23	13	0	36	0.1
15-19	500	470	0	970	2.3
20-24	3088	1411	1	4500	10.6
25-29	5784	2221	2	8007	18.8
30-34	6173	1987	1	8161	19.2
35-39	5062	1509	2	6573	15.4
40-44	3534	987	2	4523	10.6
45-49	2358	794	1	3153	7.4

50-54	1604	573	0	2177	5.1
55-59	1083	450	0	1533	3.6
60-64	740	318	0	1058	2.5
≥65	878	297	0	1175	2.8
Not referred	221	66	2	289	0.7
TOTAL					
	31255	11312	13	42580	100

HIV INFECTION CASES – (as from January 1st 1983 – Dec 31st 2012)

Cumulative number of HIV notified cases: 42580 (Females: 11312 – 26.6%)

Asymptomatic patients: 20762

CRA: 4445

AIDS cases: 17373 (Females: 3343 – 23.8%)

Data Source: National Institute of Health Doutor Ricardo Jorge (Portugal) “HIV-AIDS: The situation in Portugal - 31st December 2012”

Interruption of adolescent pregnancy for all motives:

	<15	15-19
2008	103	2119
2009	129	2291
2010	102	2262
2011	84	2274
2012	71	2021

Note: definitive data for all years, except 2012.

Source: Report on voluntary interruption of pregnancies (all motives) DGS

Births in adolescents (2008-2012):

Data reference period	Mother's age	Live births from adolescent mothers (N.º) by mother's age; Annual	
		Mother's place of residence	
		PT: Portugal	
		N.º	
2012	T: Total	3301	
	01: 11 years		-
	02: 12 years		-
	03: 13 years	6	
	04: 14 years	49	
	05: 15 years	146	
	06: 16 years	342	
	07: 17 years	555	
	08: 18 years	878	
	09: 19 years	1325	
2011	T: Total	3663	
	01: 11 years	2	
	02: 12 years		-
	03: 13 years	5	
	04: 14 years	52	
	05: 15 years	166	
	06: 16 years	353	
	07: 17 years	641	
	08: 18 years	957	
	09: 19 years	1487	
2010	T: Total	4052	
	01: 11 years		-
	02: 12 years		-
	03: 13 years	7	
	04: 14 years	49	
	05: 15 years	172	

	06: 16 years	448	
	07: 17 years	748	
	08: 18 years	1089	
	09: 19 years	1539	
2009	T: Total	4347	
	01: 11 years	-	
	02: 12 years	2	
	03: 13 years	5	
	04: 14 years	56	
	05: 15 years	184	
	06: 16 years	489	
	07: 17 years	760	
	08: 18 years	1211	
	09: 19 years	1640	
2008	T: Total	4551	
	01: 11 years	-	
	02: 12 years	-	
	03: 13 years	6	
	04: 14 years	71	
	05: 15 years	207	
	06: 16 years	460	
	07: 17 years	844	
	08: 18 years	1256	
	09: 19 years	1707	

Live births from adolescent mothers (N.º) by mother's age; Annual - INE,

Live births

Table from 01 de July 2013

(17:37:41)

Source: Statistics Portugal

(INE)

Last update of this data: 30 April 2013

Multiple sexual partners:

Percentage (%) of respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months All: 79.8% Males: 85.9% Females: 74% 18-24: 77.4% 25-64: 80.3% Numerator

Number of respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months All: 800 Males: 422 Females: 378 18-24: 127 25-64: 673 Denominator Number of all respondents aged 15-49 All: 1002 Males: 491 Females: 511 18-24: 164 25-64: 838

Condom Use During Higher Risk-Sex:

838 Number of women and men aged 15-49 who reported that they always use condom when they have sex All: 224 Males: 115 Females: 109 18-24: 77 25-64: 147

HIV Testing in the General Population

Number of respondents aged 15-49 who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months All: 152 Female: 65 Male: 87 18-24: 26 25-64: 126
Number of respondents aged 15-49 who have been tested for HIV by their own initiative the last time All: 191 Female: 81 Male: 110 18-24: 26 25-64: 165
Number of respondents aged 15-49 who have been tested for HIV by their Physician's initiative the last time All: 215 Female: 135 Male: 80 18-24: 11 25-64: 204
Number of all respondents aged 15-49 All: 1002 Female: 511 Male: 491 18-24: 164 25-64: 838

Indicators for sex workers - Sex Workers: Prevention programmes

The presented data derives from two behavioral surveys conducted in Jan - Oct 2010, coordinated by Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine/New University of Lisbon and GAT (Grupo Português de Ativistas sobre Tratamentos de VIH/SIDA) and funded by the National Programme for HIV/AIDS as part of the Portuguese Project PREVIH - HIV/AIDS infection in Men who have Sex with Men and Sex Workers: Prevalence, determinants, prevention interventions and access to health. These surveys used snowball samples of sex workers and men who have sex with men, therefore the presented data is not representative of the situation of sex workers and men who have sex with men in Portugal.

Percentage of sex workers reached with HIV prevention programmes all sex workers - 40.8% (424/1040) Male - 42.8% (83/194) Female - 40.3% (341/846) < 25 years old - 38.1% (61/160) 25+ - 41.3% (363/880)

Source: Attitudes and behaviours of the Portuguese population towards HIV/AIDS survey, 2010 (annual study financed by the National Programme for HIV/AIDS)

Indicators for sex workers - Prevention programmes:

The following sets of data derive from two behavioral surveys conducted in Jan - Oct 2010, coordinated by Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine/New University of Lisbon and GAT GAT (Grupo Português de Ativistas sobre Tratamentos de VIH/SIDA) and funded by the National Programme for HIV/AIDS as part of the Portuguese Project PREVIH - HIV/AIDS infection in Men who have Sex with Men and Sex Workers: Prevalence, determinants, prevention interventions and access to health. These surveys used snowball samples of sex workers and men who have sex with men, therefore the presented data is not representative of the situation of sex workers and men who have sex with men in Portugal.

Sex Workers: Condom Use:

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents: 1040

	All Sex Workers	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client	95.00	87.63	96.69	92.50	95.45
Numerator Number of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client	988	170	818	148	840
Denominator Number of sex workers who reported having commercial sex in the last 12 months	1040	194	846	160	880

Sex Workers: HIV Testing:

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents: 918

	All Sex Workers	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of sex workers who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results	69.72	72.78	69.03	70.77	69.54
Numerator Number of sex workers who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months and who know their results	640	123	517	92	548
Denominator Number of sex workers who responded to the questions	918	169	749	130	788

Sex Workers: HIV Prevalence:

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents: 213

	All Sex Workers	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of sex workers who are HIV-infected	8.92	13.51	7.95	9.09	8.88
Numerator Number of sex workers who test positive for HIV	19	5	14	4	15
Denominator Number of sex workers tested for HIV	213	37	176	44	169

Eliminate new HIV infections among children - Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission:

	Data Value
Percentage (%) of HIV-positive pregnant women who received antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy and delivery	95.12
Numerator Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who received antiretroviral during the last 12 months to reduce mother-to child transmission	195
Denominator Estimated number of HIV-infected pregnant women in the last 12 months	205

HIV Treatment: 12 Months retention:

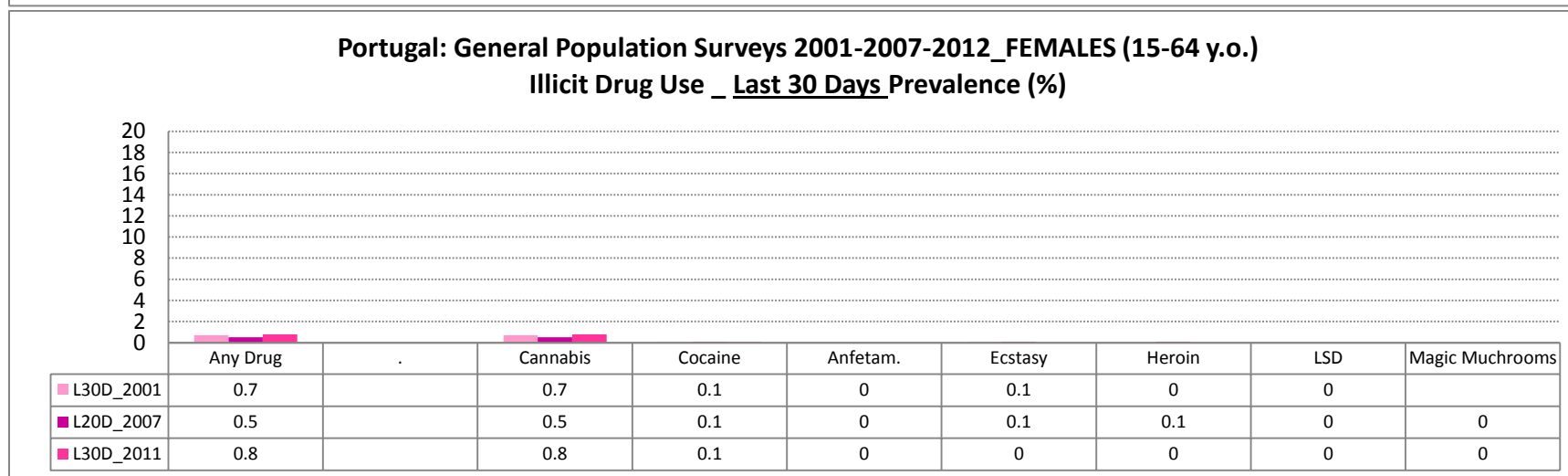
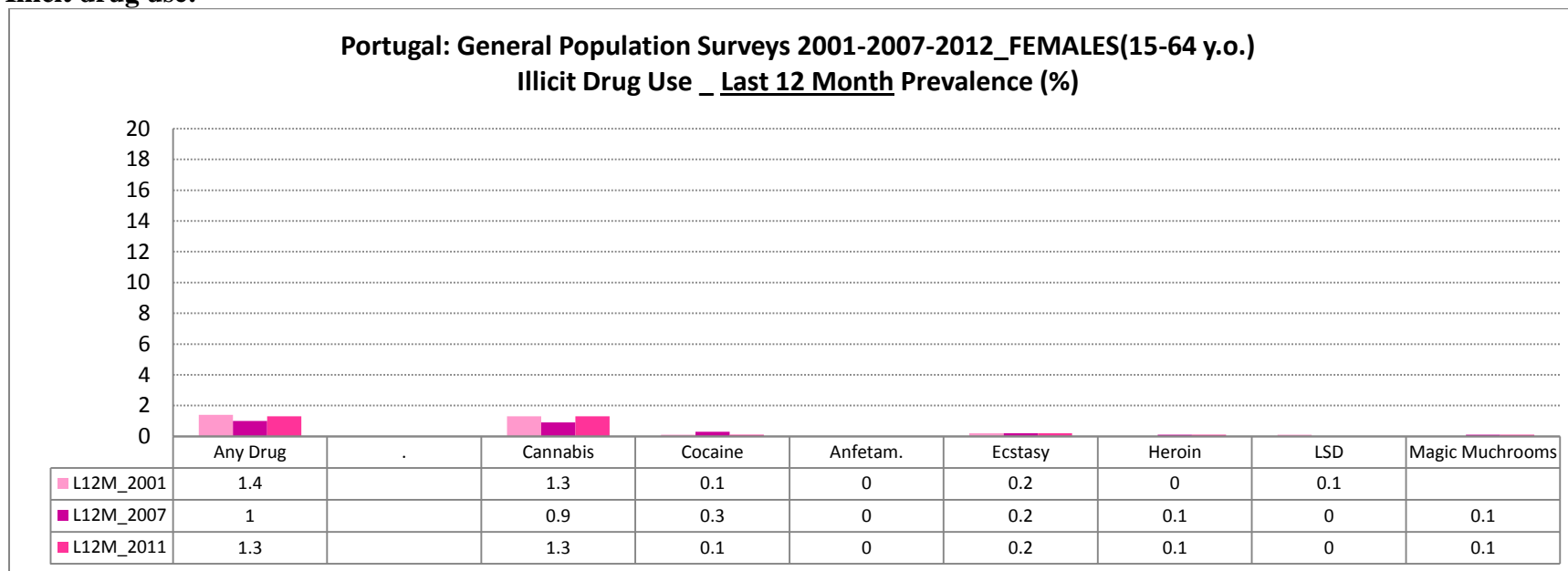
Total number of adults and children who initiated ART during the twelve months prior to the beginning of the reporting period: All: 7295 Males: 4918 Females: 2231 Children <15: 146.¹ Percentage of AIDS cases among women (1983 – 2013): 19,30% (total number of AIDS cases: 17 492 (women: 3 375)).² Total number of female condoms distributed in 2012: 53 455³

¹ Fonte: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2012

² Fonte: National Institute of Health Dr. Ricardo Jorge / Laboratory Surveillance Centre of Infectious Diseases

³ Fonte: National Programme for HIV/AIDS

Illicit drug use:



Source: III Inquérito Nacional ao Consumo de Substâncias Psicoactivas na População Portuguesa 2012

Annex 7 – Vulnerable groups of women (p. 44 to 49 of the concluding observations)

At-risk-of-poverty rate, Portugal and EU27, 2008-2011 (% and thousands)

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
		%				1000			
Males	EU27 total	15,5	15,4	15,6	16,1	37.082	37.059	37.724	38.954
	EU27 18-64 yrs	14,0	14,2	14,8	15,5	21.690	22.058	23.053	24.096
	EU27 65+ yrs	15,7	15,0	13,0	13,2	5.598	5.407	4.760	4.926
	PT total	17,9	17,3	17,3	17,6	922	888	891	907
	PT 18-64 yrs	15,4	15,2	15,0	15,7	514	510	501	523
	PT 65+ yrs	19,2	17,7	17,5	18,0	148	138	139	145
Females	EU27 total	17,4	17,1	17,0	17,6	43.579	43.120	43.025	44.575
	EU27 18-64	15,3	15,3	15,7	16,6	24.237	24.341	24.902	26.394
	EU27 65+	21,4	20,3	18,3	18,1	10.061	9.646	8.811	8.799
	PT total	19,1	18,4	18,4	18,4	1.045	1.010	1.013	1.012
	PT 18-64 yrs	17,1	16,3	16,4	16,7	590	562	563	571
	PT 65+ yrs	24,5	21,8	23,5	21,4	264	238	261	241

Source: EU-SILC 2008-2011, Eurostat

(Poverty threshold: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)

Guaranteed Minimum Income / Integration Social Income (RMG/RSI)

Evolution of the individuals who benefit from RMG/RSI, 2007-2012, by gender and age:

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Females	<18 anos	68 127	76 095	85 955	91 017	78 143	72 686
	18 anos	3 722	4 294	5 053	5 301	4 491	4 082
	19 anos	3 631	4 047	4 943	5 479	4 435	4 352
	20 a 24 anos	13 100	15 967	19 312	21 551	18 132	17 319
	25 a 29 anos	11 539	13 361	16 249	17 810	15 422	14 308
	30 a 34 anos	14 383	16 300	18 768	19 988	16 935	15 624
	35 a 39 anos	16 042	18 195	21 317	23 013	19 708	18 765
	40 a 44 anos	15 493	18 059	21 173	22 876	19 362	18 534
	45 a 49 anos	12 502	14 848	18 157	20 510	17 406	16 705
	50 a 54 anos	9 995	12 182	15 012	16 817	14 538	13 870
	55 a 59 anos	9 287	10 503	12 286	13 728	11 519	10 770
	60 a 64 anos	8 255	9 092	10 119	10 674	8 356	7 555
	>=65 anos	12 406	11 701	9 801	8 449	5 769	3 735
	Total	198 482	224 644	258 145	277 213	234 216	218 305
Males	<18 anos	71 930	80 106	91 099	96 553	83 116	77 235
	18 anos	3 874	4 194	4 810	5 425	4 526	4 361
	19 anos	3 074	3 753	4 359	4 989	4 377	4 253
	20 a 24 anos	9 291	11 168	14 354	17 185	15 198	14 929
	25 a 29 anos	7 038	8 383	10 727	12 422	11 049	10 448
	30 a 34 anos	9 495	10 672	12 916	14 067	11 664	10 788
	35 a 39 anos	11 678	12 948	15 927	17 665	14 944	13 698
	40 a 44 anos	12 755	14 345	17 712	19 404	16 491	15 418
	45 a 49 anos	10 853	13 065	16 670	18 896	16 468	15 811
	50 a 54 anos	8 758	10 745	13 936	16 148	14 534	14 392
	55 a 59 anos	7 132	8 558	10 889	12 676	11 338	11 380
	60 a 64 anos	5 353	6 302	7 648	8 570	7 219	7 141
	>=65 anos	10 142	9 480	7 867	6 414	3 530	2 506
	Total	171 373	193 719	228 914	250 414	214 454	202 360
TOTAL	369 855	418 363	487 059	527 627	448 670	420 665	

Source : ISS, IP

Notes:

Situation database

This measure began in 20 03 06 and had the 1st processing in January 2004, the beneficiaries of RMG been integrated in stages between 2004 and 2006

Data subject to updates

Solidarity supplement for the elderly (CSI) - Evolution of the individuals who benefit from CSI, 2007-2012, by gender and age:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Females	39 566	119 505	155 059	165 266	167 692	166 475
Males	17 075	60 015	77 767	81 456	81 100	78 452
Total	56 641	179 520	232 826	246 722	248 792	244 927

Source: ISS, IP

Old age pension - Evolution of the old age pension, 2007-2012, by gender and age:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Females	556 728	562 068	568 971	574 008	579 296	582 370
Males	133 117	134 220	136 308	137 163	138 665	139 018
Total	681 817	688 256	697 243	703 131	709 917	713 340

Source: ISS, IP

Invalidity Pension - Evolution of the Invalidity Pension, 2007-2012, by gender and age:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Females	556 728	562 068	568 971	574 008	579 296	582 370
Males	129 103	130 204	132 290	133 143	134 643	134 994
Total	681 817	688 256	697 243	703 131	709 917	713 340

Source: ISS, IP

Survival Pension - Evolution of Survival Pension, 2007-2012, by gender and age:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Females	556 728	562 068	568 971	574 008	579 296	582 370
Males	125 089	126 188	128 272	129 123	130 621	130 970
Total	681 817	688 256	697 243	703 131	709 917	713 340

Source: ISS, IP

Disaggregated data on asylum seekers and refugees 2008-2012 (the figures for 2012 correspond to the months from January to September) :

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Asylum applications	160	110	55	140	105	35	160	115	45	275	180	95	250	190	60
Refugee status granted	15	10	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	30	15	15	5	0	5
AR granted for humanitarian reasons	65	40	25	50	30	20	50	35	15	40	15	20	70	45	20

Source: SEF (Note: all data is rounded to the closest multiples of 5, according to Eurostat rules, in order to safeguard the statistical confidentiality. For this reason, some total values might not correspond to the sum of the parcels).

Project to Promote Immigrant Entrepreneurship (PEI)

Participants / Year	PEI 2009-2012				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total	159	342	286	319	1106
Women	95	210	170	189	664
Men	64	132	116	130	442

Formalized businesses PEI 2009-2012		
Feminino	Masculino	Total
35	29	64

Women – Businesses per area of activity		
Serviços	Hairsalon | Cosmetics	9
	Laundry care (sewing, laundry, ironing)	6
	Administrative and training services	5
	Other services	4
Restaurant industry and similar		6
Wholesale and retail trade		5
Total		35

Source: ACIDI

Annex 8 – Data referring to III. Implementation of the Convention, Article 7: Participation in Political and Public Life

Some professions which more women have entered in recent years:

Professions	Women	Total M/W	Female participation rate (%)
Medical doctors (2010)	20 779	41 431	50.2
Lawyers (2010)	14 249	27 550	51.7
Diplomats (2011) ⁴	127	395	32.2
Judges (2010)	1 080	1 968	54.9
Public Prosecutors (2010)	866	1 477	58.6
Public Security Police – permanent staff (2010)	2 189	23 109	9.5
Republican National Guard – permanent staff (2010)	1 023	23 476	4.4
Fire department	5 142	28 686	17.9
Armed forces personnel (does not include compulsory military service) (2011)			
Armed forces ⁵	4 653	34 691	13.4
Air Force	1 158	6 830	17.0
Army	2 613	18 417	14.2
Navy	882	9 444	9.3

Sources: Social Indicators 2010 (INE). SIOE, DGAEP/OBSEP. Gender Equality Report – Directorate-General for Internal Affairs 2009-2010. Ministry of National Defence. 2011.

⁴ In 30 June 2011, there were 364 diplomats, of which 115 were women (provisional data: SIOE; DGAEP / OBSEP).

⁵ Includes 3 branches: Air Force, Army and Navy.

The situation of women in central government management and leadership roles, in 2011:

Professional level	Women	Total	Female participation rate
Senior Managers ⁶	360	1 031	34.9
Middle Managers ⁷	3 227	5 714	56.7
TOTAL	3 587	6 745	53.2

Sources: DGAEP - SIOE; DGAEP/DEEP

Other Public Bodies

The female participation rate in the following public bodies, in 2011:

Public Bodies	Total members	Women	
		N.º	%
Constitutional Court	12	4	33.3
Council of State	19	2	10.5
Supreme Court of Justice ⁸	60	3	5.0
High Council of the Public Prosecution Service ⁹	19	3	15.8
Economic and Social Council	65	12	18.5
National Council for Education	67	20	29.9
National Council of Ethics for the Life Sciences	21	7	33.3
National Sports Council	34	3	8.8

⁶ Data for senior managers includes the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, President and vice-president.

⁷ Middle managers include all levels of middle management (for example: Head of Department, Head of Division, Team Leader and other middle managers of various levels).

⁸ The Supreme Court consists of one President (H), two Vice-Presidents (H) and a plenary with 57 elements (54M and 3W).

⁹ The High Council of the Public Prosecution Service consists of one President (H) and 18 vowels (15M and 3W).

Court officials responsible for executing sentences: total and by sex:

	Total	Males	Females
2008	2572	1162	1410
2009	2293	1001	1292
2010	2810	1186	1624
2011	2994	1230	1764

Data Source: DGPI/MJ Source: PORDATA

Judges: total and by sex :

	Total	Males	Females
2008	1712	824	888
2009	1776	828	948
2010	1777	787	990
2011	1748	753	995

Data Source: DGPI/MJ; Source: PORDATA

Representation of women in the GNR, from 2008 to 2011 (data for 2012 not available):

Year	Women	Total	%
2009	1.496	25.527	5,86%
2010	1.510	24.192	6,24%
2011	1.570	23.668	6,63%

Source: DGAI

Representation of women in the PSP, from 2009 to 2012:

Year	Women	%
2009	2.210	10%
2010	2.189	9,50%
2011	2.129	9,45%
2012	1.639	7,51%

Source: DGAI

Representation of women in the SEF, from 2008 to 2012:

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Personnel (non-CIF)	Men	164	149	137	129	127
	Women	507	480	426	405	416
	TOTAL	671	629	563	534	543
Inspetors	Men	567	569	561	568	563
	Women	142	140	134	135	137
	TOTAL	709	709	695	703	700
Directors	Men	20	20	21	24	21
	Women	19	18	20	16	16
	TOTAL	39	38	41	40	37
Mid-level management	Men	36	35	38	34	32
	Women	23	24	29	27	24
	TOTAL	59	59	67	61	56

Source: DGAI

Annex 9 – Data referring to III. Implementation of the Convention, Article 8: International Representation

Diplomats in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by sex, in June 2011:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Attaché of Embassy	22	8	30
Secretary of Embassy	116	83	199
Counsellor	99	41	140
Minister	76	16	92
Ambassador	42	2	44
Total	355	150	505

Source: I Plano Sectorial para a igualdade (2011-2013)

Heads of Diplomatic Missions, by sex, in June 2011:

Ano	Embaixadas			Consulados (Apenas os equiparados a Chefes de Missão)			Missões			Género		Total
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	
2007	8	67	75	0	6	6	1	9	10	9	82	91
2009	7	67	74	0	5	5	1	9	10	8	81	89
2010	7	60	67	0	5	5	1	8	9	8	73	81
2011 (30 de Junho)	7	61	68	0	4	4	3	8	11	10	73	83

Source: I Plano Sectorial para a igualdade (2011-2013)

Annex 10 – Data referring to III. Implementation of the Convention, Article 9: Nationality

Requests to obtain the Portuguese Nationality:

Ano	Requests to the Central Office of Civil Registry (men and women)	Requests to the Central Office of Civil Registry (women)	Percentage of women	Responded (men and women)	Responded (women)	Percentage of women
2008	43614	-	-	45465	-	-
2009	28920	13325	46,08	23929	9467	39,56
2010	32336	15426	47,71	19935	9647	48,39
2011	28672	13883	48,42	34088	16129	47,32
2012	28044	13654	48,69	33737	15053	44,62

Source: DGAI

Foreign population with legal resident status, total and by sex:

	Total	Males	Females
2008	436020	228300	207720
2009	451742	233280	218462
2010	443055	224489	218566
2011	434708	218170	216538

Data Source: INE–SEF/MAI - Foreign population with legal residence status; Source: PORDATA

Foreign population with regular residence, total and by sex:

	Total	Males	Females
2008	440277	230566	209711
2009	454191	234412	219779
2010	445262	225564	219698
2011	436822	219137	217685

Data Source: SEF/MAI Source: PORDATA

Annex 11 – Data referring to III. Implementation of the Convention, Article 10: Education

The educational level of the Portuguese Population aged 15 or over (in percentage, 2011):

Portugal	2011			
	Men	Women	Total	(%) of women
	%			
Total	100	100	100	52.1
None	7.0	14.0	10.6	68.5
Primary education	64.5	54.4	59.2	47.9
Secondary and post-secondary	17.0	16.6	16.8	51.5
Higher education	11.5	15.1	13.4	58.7

Note: If we take into account that the percentage of women in the Portuguese Population aged 15 or over is 52.1%, what this data is showing is that there is an over representation of women in the population without studies and in the population with higher education. As can be seen in the following tables these distortions are mainly due to the big differences in scholar levels between younger and older generations. A special reference must be made to the 60.2% of women in the younger group with higher education.

Source: National Statistics, Labour Force Survey

The educational level of the Portuguese Population aged 15 to 35 (in percentage, 2011):

Portugal	2011			
	Men	Women	Total	(%) of women
	%			
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	49,1
None	1,4	1,2	1,3	45,7
Primary education	54,4	43,2	48,9	43,4
Secondary and post-secondary	29,6	32,6	31,1	51,5
Higher education	14,6	22,9	18,7	60,2

Source: National Statistics, Labour Force Survey

The educational level of the Portuguese Population aged 36 to 50 (in percentage, 2011):

Portugal	2011			
	Men	Women	Total	(%) of women
	%			
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	50,5
None	4,2	3,0	3,6	42,5
Primary education	67,3	60,0	63,6	47,6
Secondary and post-secondary	16,0	18,2	17,1	53,7
Higher education	12,4	18,7	15,6	60,6

In 2011 the education level completed for the population aged 15+ was as follows (in percentages):

Education level completed	Men	Women	Total	Female participation rate (%)
Up to Basic – 3rd Cycle	71.5	68.3	69.8	51.0
Secondary and Post-Secondary	17.0	16.6	16.8	51.5
Higher	11.5	15.1	13.4	58.7
Total	100	100	100	52.1

Source: INE. *Labour Force Survey. annual results.*

Female enrolment rates for the levels of education, in percentages, in 2009/2010 (Portugal):

Education level Female participation rate (%)	Education level Female participation rate (%)
Pre-Primary Education	48.2
Basic Education. 1st Cycle	48.5
Basic Education. 2nd Cycle	48.2
Basic Education. 3rd Cycle	50.0

Secondary education	51.3
Higher education¹⁰	53.1

Sources: Educational Statistics and Planning Office (GEPE; Planning, Strategy, Assessment and International Relations Office (GPEARl).

In secondary education, where there is an option of different areas, girls and boys tend to choose different types of education. Enrolments per type of education (Portugal):

Types Total	Total enrolments	Female participation rate (%)
Regular Education	212 159	54.9
General /Science-Humanities Courses	197 582	56.0
Technology Courses	14 577	39.7
Specialised Arts Education (integrated system)	2 348	62.5
Vocational Courses	107 266	44.2
Apprenticeship Courses	17 619	41.3
CEF Courses (Education and Training of Young People)	2 320	58.0
EFA Courses (Education and Training of Adults)	41 773	60.5
Recurrent Education	12 578	48.0
General /Science-Humanities Courses	10 556	49.3
Technology Courses	2 022	41.3
RVCC Processes	86 956	48.6
modular training	963	62.2
TOTAL	483 982	51.3

Source: *Education Statistics 2009|2010*.

The table shows a greater tendency by girls to choose *regular education* (54.9%) and (though low in absolute terms) *specialised arts education* (62.5%) and modular training. while fewer girls opt for *vocational courses* (44.2%). It should also be noted that *EFA (Education and Training of Adults)* courses have a female participation rate of 60.5%.

¹⁰ In 2010/2011. National data.

Completion rates, for 2009/2010 and for mainland Portugal, according to education levels:

	Types	Completion Rate Men	Completion Rate Women
Basic Education	Regular Education	84.4	88.7
	Specialised Arts Education	100.0	100.0
	Level 2 Vocational Courses	95.2	100.0
	CEF Courses (types 2 & 3)	81.3	82.1
Secondary Education	General Courses	62.6	70.1
	Technology Courses	64.3	79.7
	Specialised Arts Education	66.5	75.4
	Level 3 Vocational Courses	70.5	81.6
	CEF (types 5 e 6)	91.3	90.9

The table shows that the completion rates for women are in general higher than for men, especially in secondary education.
Source: *Education Statistics 2009/2010*.

In 2010-2011 enrolments in higher education, by areas of education and training, were as follows:

Area of education and training	Total Enrolled (M/W)	Female Participation Rate (%)
Education	22 262	81.7
Arts and Humanities	36 789	55.8
Social Sciences. Business Studies and Law	126 102	57.8
Sciences. Mathematics and Computer Science	28 657	46.5
Engineering. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	85 760	25.6
Agriculture	7 240	54.8
Health and Social Protection	63 999	77.5
Services	25 459	43.8
Total	396 268	53.4

Source: PORDATA

The mass entry of girls into higher education has been accompanied by their broader choice of scientific areas, so that they now form the majority in all areas except *Engineering. Manufacturing Industries and Construction* (where they account for only around a quarter of enrolments and 31% of graduates). There is a very high female participation rate in the area of education (around 82% of enrolments and 85% of graduates) and in health and social protection (76% of enrolments and 78% of graduates).

Completion rates in higher education in 2009-2010, by level of qualification:

Level of qualification	Total Graduates (M/W)	Female participation rate (%)
Bachelor's Degree	19	57.9
Licentiate's Degree	2 853	80.5
Complementary Training	445	80.9
Licentiate 1st Cycle	50 727	59.1
Integrated Master's Degree	7 029	51.6
Master's Degree	12 515	61.5
Specialisations	3 607	68.5
Doctorate	1 414	56.1
Total	78 609	60.1

Source: PORDATA

Women account for the majority of completions at all levels of higher education. According to data from the 2011 Census, the population with higher education has almost doubled in the last decade, from 674 094 people (2001), who held a university degree, to 1.262.449 (2011). Of this total, 61% are women, representing 14% of the female population.

The female participation rate for doctorates completed in recent years is as follows:

Doctorates completed	Percentage of women				
	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009
In Portugal	40.2	46.0	50.1	51.6	52.8
Abroad	28.5	37.3	40.0	45.9	41.8
Total	37.4	44.3	48.9	50.9	51.6

Source: Planning, Strategy, Assessment and International Relations Office (MCTES).

Some points regarding women and science

Data from the 2009 Survey on the National Science and Technology Potential (IPCTN09) show that the female to male researchers ratio varies among the sectors: 60% of women and 40% of men work in the state sector; 50.1% of women and 49.9% of men work in higher education; 47.8% of women and 52.2% of men work in not-for-profit private institutions; and, only 28.9% of women, when compared to 71.1% of men, work in the corporate sector.

The educational level of the Portuguese Population aged 51 or more (in percentage, 2011):

Portugal	2011			
	Men	Women	Total	(%) of women
	%			
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	55,5
None	13,8	28,7	22,1	72,1
Primary education	71,0	58,5	64,1	50,6
Secondary and post-secondary	6,9	5,0	5,9	47,6
Higher education	8,2	7,7	8,0	53,9

Source: National Statistics, Labour Force Survey

List of indicators on the right to education - Portugal

	Universal Primary Education	Accessibility to Secondary and Higher Education	Curricula and Educational Resources	Educational Opportunity and Freedom
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Plan for the implementation of a compulsory and free education for all Duration period of compulsory education Duration and coverage of an education national policy for all Duration and coverage of a national policy for vocational education and training International legal instruments in the area of human rights for freedom and security ratified by Portuguese government Type of accreditation of the human rights institution by the laws of procedure of the “International Coordinating Committee for National Human Rights Institutions” 			
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students enrolled *+/ + Number of young students enrolled in upper secondary *+/ + Percentual distribution of students aged between 6 and 18 years old, by type of institution +/ + Net enrolment ratio of young students aged between 6 and 18 years old + Net enrolment ratio, by level of education + Upper secondary educational attainment for young adults (age 20-24) +/ + Percentage of students covered by School social services */ + Percentage of students covered by School enrichment activities + Percentual distribution of pupils in ISCED 0, by type of institution +/ + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students enrolled *+/ + Number of students enrolled in higher education *+/ + Number of young students enrolled in Upper Secondary *+/ + Percentual distribution of young students enrolled in VET (ISCED 3) *+/ + Net enrolment ratio, by level of education + Upper secondary educational attainment for young adults (aged 20-24 years old) + Number of young students completing upper secondary education +/ + Participation in higher education, by parents' educational attainment + Percentual distribution of young students, , by type of institution +/ + Percentual distribution of adult students, by type of institution +/ + Number of adult students *+/ + Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64) + Tertiary educational attainment (age 30-34)* + Upper secondary educational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure in education Teachers' salaries Average class size * Number of educational institutions * Number of teachers and other staff * Ratio of students to teaching staff * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of students covered by School social services * Percentage of students covered by School enrichment activities Number of students with special needs */ + Percentage of adults in educational and vocational training, by level of education */ + Percentual distribution of Portuguese students enrolled in tertiary programmes in foreign countries, by country of destination Ratio of students to computer and ratio of students to computer with Internet connection * Percentage of households with access to computer and internet Percentage of Portuguese population who use computer Percentage of students who uses computer Percentage of Portuguese population who uses computer at school/university Percentage of Portuguese

	Universal Primary Education	Accessibility to Secondary and Higher Education	Curricula and Educational Resources	Educational Opportunity and Freedom
		attainment, by age group (25-34;55-64) + <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary educational attainment, by age group (25-34;55-64) + 		population who uses the Internet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of students who uses the Internet • Percentage of Portuguese population who uses the Internet at school/university
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio of girls to boys */ • Early leavers from education and training • Dropout and retention percentage */ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio of girls to boys */ • Number of graduates in tertiary education *+ • Dropout and retention ratio * • Completion rates in tertiary education+ • Percentage of conclusion of “licenciatura” programmes *+ • Number of maths, science and technology graduates per 1000 young people (age 20- 29) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new public schools • Number of public schools with building intervention • Number of schools and tertiary institutions * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment rates of graduates (age 20-34) • Basic skills - percentage of low achievers in Reading, Mathematics and Science (age 15)

Note: Data disaggregated by (due to the necessary criteria of data quality, to be confirmed/analyzed for each case and in each year):

* type of institution

+ sex

/ nationality

Other possible disaggregation's: by revenue and urban/rural

Annex 12 – Data referring to III. Implementation of the Convention, Article 11: Employment

Percentage of women and men in management positions, 2008-2011:

	2008	2009	2009	2011*
Men	68.8	68.6	68.2	67.3
Women	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.7

* break in series in 2011

Source: INE, Labour Force Survey

Lawyers: total and by sex:

	Total	Men	Women
2008	27023	13775	13248
2009	26892	13072	13820
2010	27550	13301	14249
2011	27869	13377	14492

Data Source: DGPJ/MJ Source: PORDATA

Annex 13– Data referring to III. Implementation of the Convention, Article 13: Economic and Social Benefits

Maternity, paternity and parental leaves:

BENEFITS	DAILY AMOUNT (1) (% of Reference Earnings – R)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of clinical risk during pregnancy • In case of voluntary interruption of pregnancy 	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Parental Benefit • Adoption Benefit 	100% (2) - in case of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 days • 150 days (120+30) - sharing of parental leave • Rise in the amount (multiple births or adoptions)
	83% - in case of 180 days (150+30) - sharing of parental leave
	80% - in case of 150 days
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended Parental Benefit • Adoption Benefit in case of extended leave 	25%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit in case of particular risks • Benefit for the care of children 	65%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit for the care of disabled or chronically ill children 	65% - maximum amount: twice IAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit for the care of grandchildren 	100% - in case of birth of grandchildren 65% - for care of grandchildren
(1) Minimum amount: Daily amount of benefits cannot be lower than 80% of 1/30 of IAS, with the exception of Extended Parental Benefit and Adoption Benefit in case of extended leave, which cannot be lower than 40% of 1/30 of IAS.	

REFERENCE EARNINGS – R is defined as: $R = R/180$ where: R = total registered earnings in the 6 calendar months preceding the second month prior to the beginning of the leave period.

Or $R = R / (30 \times n)$, if any registered earnings have been made during the above mentioned period of 6 calendar months once the qualifying period is fulfilled, R = total registered earnings from the beginning of the reference period until the beginning of the month of the leave period and n = the number of months with earnings registration. Christmas bonus, holiday bonus or others are taken into account.

The new parental protection scheme also provides protection to persons in socio-economic need, not compulsory covered by any social protection scheme or if they are covered they don't fulfil the qualifying conditions for the entitlement to the above mentioned benefits. If they comply with the means test requirements applied to persons in socioeconomic need, they may be entitled to the following maternity allowances:

- ✓ Social Benefit in case of clinical risk during pregnancy (*)
- ✓ Social Benefit in case of voluntary interruption of pregnancy(*)
- ✓ Social Benefit in case of particular risks(*)
- ✓ Parental social Benefit:
 - Initial Parental Benefit
 - Initial (exclusive for mothers)
 - Initial (exclusive for fathers)
 - Initial (for one of the parents, if the other parent may not take leave)
- ✓ Adoption Social Benefit

NOTE: (*) only granted to employed women.

Evolution of the use of parental leaves (2008-2011):

Anos	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children born	104.594	99.491	101.507	97.112
Men who received allowance for compulsory leaves (5 days until April 30 and 10 days since May 1, 2009)	45.973	53.278	58.069	61.604
<i>(% on the total of children born)</i>	44,0%	53,6%	57,2%	63,4%
<i>(% on the total of women's leaves)</i>	61,2%	62,6%	67,3%	70,9%
Men who received allowance for leave exclusively for fathers (15 days until April 30, 2009 and + 10 days since May 1, 2009)	38.442	44.447	49.823	52.283
<i>(% on the total of children born)</i>	36,8%	44,7%	49,1%	53,8%
<i>(% on the total of women's leaves)</i>	51,2%	52,2%	57,8%	60,1%
Men who shared the leave of 120/150 days (30 days or more)	577	8.593	19.711	20.528
<i>(% on the total of children born)</i>	0,6%	8,6%	19,4%	21,1%
<i>(% on the total of women's leaves)</i>	0,8%	10,1%	22,9%	23,6%
Women who received allowance for leave of 120/150 days	75.128	85.085	86.242	86.941
<i>(% on the total of children born)</i>	71,8%	85,5%	85,0%	89,5%

Source: Instituto de Informática, IP - MSSS;INE

Evolution of the Number of Beneficiaries with processing Benefits of Maternity / Paternity, by sex:

	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Maternity Benefits	75.124	-	50.191	-	365	-	103	-
Paternity Benefits	-	605	-	370	-	-	-	-
Benefits for leave of 5 days	-	45.973	-	19.199	-	95	-	26
Benefits for Parental leaves	-	38.441	-	16.300	-	117	-	31
Benefits for initial parent	-	-	41.768	38.984	81.292	67.726	82.327	70.531
Extended parental benefit	-	-	803	411	1.800	379	2.035	380
Benefit for clinical risk during pregnancy	-	-	18.467	-	32.895	-	34.263	-
Benefit for termination of pregnancy	-	-	2.981	-	4.802	-	4.728	-
Adoption benefit	216	41	257	92	247	110	249	120
Social Benefit Maternity	7.257	-	10.888	-	49	-	18	-
Social Benefit for paternity of 5 days	-	883	-	1.113	-	22	-	8
Social Benefit for termination of pregnancy	-	-	52	-	56	-	38	-
Initial parental benefit			11.244	4.065	21.200	7.369	18.686	6.806
Social Benefit for clinical risk during pregnancy	-	-	195	-	267	-	161	-

Source: MSSS (Instituto de Informática, I.P.) – “Statistics of Social Security” (Provisional data; Base situation in 2.11.2012).

Social Security beneficiaries of Social Integration Benefit: total and by sex:

	Total	Males	Females
2008	418291	193649	224642
2009	486812	228717	258095
2010	526382	249665	276717
2011	448107	214099	234008
2012	420022	201987	218035

Data Source: II/MTSS Source: PORDATA

Social Security beneficiaries of unemployment benefit: total and by sex:

	Total	Males	Females
2008	181261	86516	94745
2009	244134	125459	118675
2010	233116	118979	114137
2011	261093	134792	126301
2012	331357	177205	154152

Data Source: II/MTSS Source: PORDATA

Social Security beneficiaries of supplementary unemployment benefit, total and by sex:

	Total	Males	Females
2008	81017	31868	49149
2009	118565	50323	68242
2010	62093	29239	32854
2011	56019	27176	28843
2012	68866	34812	34054

Data Source: II/MTSS Source: PORDATA

Number of social security beneficiaries, in December 2011, by type of pension and sex:

Type of Pension	Women	Men	Female participation rate
	N.º	N.º	(%)
Invalidity	140 317	143 877	49.4
Old Age	1 032 367	916 833	53.0
Survivor's	576 851	129 842	81.6
Total	<i>1 749 535</i>	<i>1 190 552</i>	<i>59.5</i>

Source: Social Security Statistics

Average retirement age of new Social Security old-age and disability pensioners, total and by sex:

Timeline	Average retirement age of new old-age pensioners according to sex			Average retirement age of new disability pensioners according to sex		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2008	63,1	62,8	63,5	54,9	53,9	55,6
2009	62,8	62,5	63,2	54,2	53,4	55,0
2010	62,5	62,3	62,8	54,6	54,1	55,2
2011	62,1	61,8	62,5	54,6	53,8	55,4

Data Source: CNP/MTSS Source: PORDATA

Average sum processed per beneficiary, in December 2011, by type of pension and sex:

Type of Pension	Women	Men	Percentage of women's pensions compared to men's
	€	€	
Invalidity	285.48	362.14	78.8
Old Age	299.05	508.92	58.8
Survivor's	214.04	146.98	145.6

NB: these figures were calculated on the basis of the number of economically active beneficiaries in December 2010 and 1/14 of the sum processed during 2010, by type of pension.

Unemployment benefit

The number of women receiving unemployment benefits increased 57.9% between 2000 and 2010. Of the 590 033 recipients of unemployment benefit in 2011, 293 074 were women, representing 49.7% of the total. The average monthly value of the benefits was EUR 537.89 (information not broken down by sex)

Source: Social Security Statistics.