8 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Portugal in 2019

In Portugal, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.

96.6% of girls and 90.8% of boys complete lower secondary school in Portugal as of 2019 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 5.8, is larger than the gap of the Europe & Central Asia aggregate, 0.4. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Portugal is lower among women than among men (2018)

In Portugal, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.
In Portugal, the labor force participation rate among females is 54.7% and among males is 64.5% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the high-income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Portugal.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Portugal since 1991. Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 9.7% and among men is 14.3% in Portugal for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is similar for men but lower for women in Portugal compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.
In Portugal, women spend 1.7 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2015, women in Portugal spent 17.8% of their day and men spent 10.2% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

In 2017, 90.6% of women and 94.2% of men in Portugal had an account.

The female rate in Portugal is higher than Europe & Central Asia but lower than the high-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Data is not available for Portugal for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)
40% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Portugal

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Portugal has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in high-income countries.

Women represented 37% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Portugal falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in Portugal is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and the high-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.


Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.


Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.


Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.