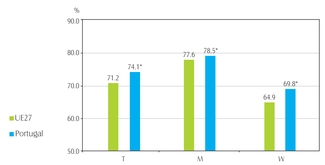
Activity, Employment and Unemployment

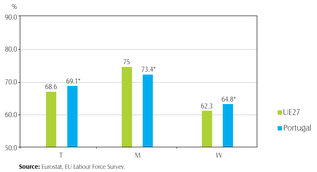
Activity Rate in Portugal and in the UE27, 2011

Portugal shows an activity rate superior to the European average (EU27), especially on women data: in 2011, female activity rate in Portugal was 69.8% while in EU27 was no higher than 64.9%.



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey.
Note: This activity rate is calculated by the percentage of the population aged between 15 and 64 years old.
*Break in the series in 2011

Employment Rate in Portugal and in the UE27, 2011

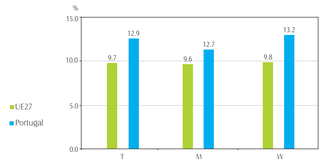


Source: Eurostat, EU labour Force Survey.
*Break in the series in 2011

Concerning employment, Portugal also has a higher rate than the EU27 average. This difference is due to women employment rate, which was in Portugal 64.8% compared with 62.3% in EU27, in 2011.

Unemployment Rate in Portugal and in the UE27, 2011

In 2011, the unemployment rate in Portugal was higher than the one in the EU27. This difference is due to women situation, since female unemployment rate in Portugal is 3.4 percentage points higher, reaching 13.2% (compared with 9.8% in the EU27).



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey.
Note: This unemployment rate is calculated taken in account people aged between 15 and 74 years old.

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(Organic Law - D.L. n° 124/2010, from 17th November)

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WOMEN AND MEN

WORK, EMPLOYMENT AND FAMILY LIFE

Indicators | 2011

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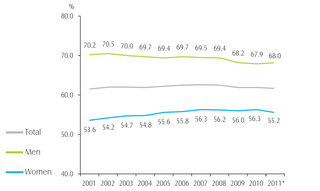
Activity, Employment and Unemployment

Activity, Employment and Unemployment

Activity Rate, 2001-2011

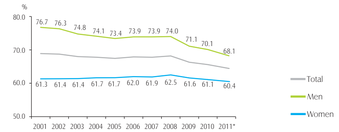
The female activity rate has increased during the period of 2001-2010 while male activity rate has fallen in the same period.

In 2011, female activity rate was 55.2% and the male activity rate was 68%.



Source: INE, Labour Force Survey.
Note: The activity rate is the ratio between the total active population and the total population aged 15 or more.
*Break in the series in 2011

Employment Rate, 2001-2011



Source: INE, Labour Force Survey.
Note: The employment rate is the ratio between the total employed population as a percentage of the population of working age (15- 64 years).
*Break in the series in 2011

There has been a trend towards the narrowing of the gap between the female employment rate, which has increased by 2.9 percentage points between 2001 and 2010 (despite the decrease registered between 2009 and 2010), and the male employment rate, which fell by 5.5 percentage points during the same period.

In 2011, the female employment rate was 60.4% while the male employment rate was 68.1%.

Unemployment Rate, 2001-2011

The female unemployment rate has systematically exceeded the male unemployment rate. This difference has become more pronounced during the period of 2005-2008, getting lower in 2009 but raising again in 2010.

In 2011 male unemployment was 12.7% while the female unemployment reached 13.2%.

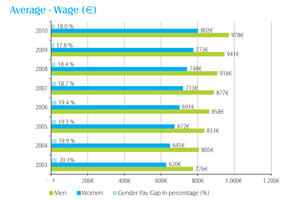
Source: INE, Labour Force Survey.
*Break in the series in 2011

Pay Gap - Wages and Earnings

Pay Gap - Wages and Earnings

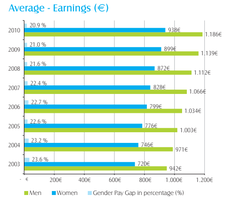
Average Monthly Basic Wage and Earnings, 2003-2010

Average - Wage (€)



Source: MSSS/ GEP, Personnel Records
Note: Data concerning Continental Portugal

Average - Earnings (€)



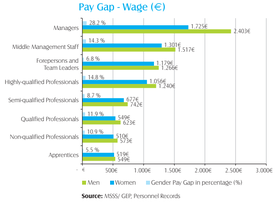
Source: MSSS/ GEP, Personnel Records
Note: Data concerning Continental Portugal

Despite the reduction of the gender pay gap noted as from 2003, in 2010 women still earned 18% less than men.

However, the gender pay gap is more pronounced when average monthly earnings are considered (which includes other salary components, regular and periodic, direct or indirect). In this case, in 2010, the gender pay gap reached 20.9%.

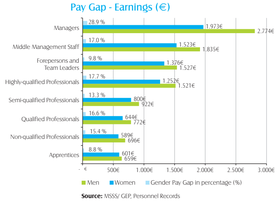
Pay Gap by Level of Qualification, 2010

Pay Gap - Wage (€)



Source: MSSS/ GEP, Personnel Records
Note: Data concerning Continental Portugal

Pay Gap - Earnings (€)



Source: MSSS/ GEP, Personnel Records
Note: Data concerning Continental Portugal

Gender pay gap is greater the higher the level of qualification. This gap is particularly marked in management and executive-level positions where women earn less 28.2% than men, on average monthly wage, and less 28.9% in terms of earnings.

Activities, Levels of Qualification and Occupations

Activities, Levels of Qualification and Occupations

Employees According to Level of Qualification, 2010

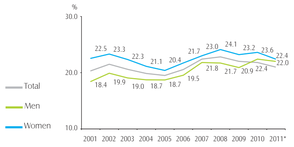
Source: MSSS/GEP, Personnel Records.

Women predominate at lower qualification levels. Most management and executive-level positions are occupied by men.

In 2010, women accounted for only 43.4% of managers, 44.2% of middle management staff and 33.3% of forepersons and team leaders.

Employed Population with a Non-Permanent Contract, 2001-2011

The trend towards the reduction of the weight of the non-permanent employment contracts founded from 2002 was reversed from 2006, with the exception of the year 2009. Although the proportion of women workers with this type of contract is invariably higher than that of men, there has been a narrowing of the gap between women and men workers in this situation. In 2011, this difference was 0.4%.

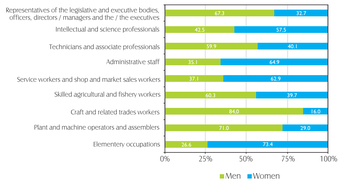


Source: INE, Labour Force Survey;
*Break in the series in 2011

Activities, Levels of Qualification and Occupations

Activities, Levels of Qualification and Occupations

Employed Population by Occupation, 2011



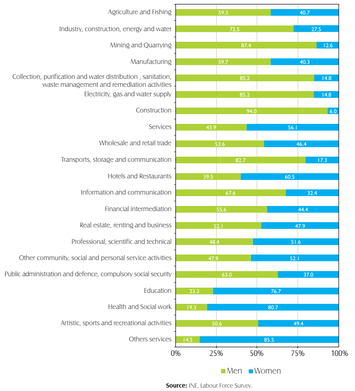
Source: INE, Labour Force Survey.

Occupations related to industrial production, i.e. craft and related trade workers (84%) and plant and machine operators (71%), are mostly occupied by men.

The same is also true for managers (67.3%).

However, women predominate among non-qualified professionals (73.4%), among administrative staff (64.9%) as well as service workers and sales workers (62.9%).

Employed Population by Economic Activity, 2011



Source: INE, Labour Force Survey.

Women clearly predominate in other services (85.5%), as well as health and Social work (80.7%), education (76.7%) and hotels and restaurants (60.5%) sectors.

On the other hand, the more male-dominated activities are construction (94%), mining and quarrying (87.4%), electricity and gas (85.2%) and Collection, purification and water distribution, sanitation, waste management and remediation activities (85.2%).

Unpaid Work - Housework and Parenthood

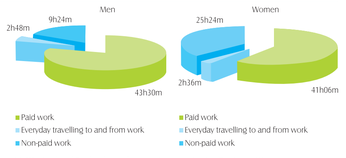
Unpaid Work - Housework and Parenthood

Average Duration of the Various Forms of Work

On average, employed men devote 2 more hours and 24 minutes, each week, to paid work than women with employment.

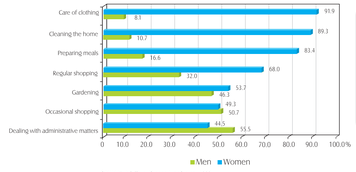
However, employed women devote 16 more hours than employed men to housework and the provision of care to the family, throughout the week.

The average duration of the various forms of work (including the everyday travelling to and from work) is clearly superior for women, with a differental which surpasses more than 13 hours, each week.



Source: Internal calculations based on Eurofound's Fourth European Work Conditions Survey, 2005

Who Does the Housework?



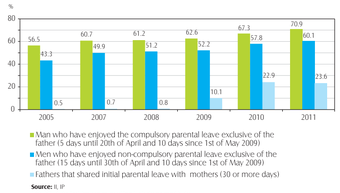
Source: INE, Time Occupation Survey, 1999.

Women usually prepare meals, clean the house, and care for clothing.

More than half of all men always, or frequently, deal with administrative matters (insurance, taxes, banks, bills, etc.).

Developments in the Use of Parental Leave, 2005-2011

In 2011, the number of fathers and mothers sharing parental leave continued to increased. In the same year, 71% of employed men enjoyed 10 days of paternity initial compulsory leave and 60% used also 10 non-compulsory leave days for fathers exclusively.



Source: IE, IP
Note: In 2010, the final data were reviewed from live births registered by the INE