



OECD Forum on Gender Equality: Navigating global transition

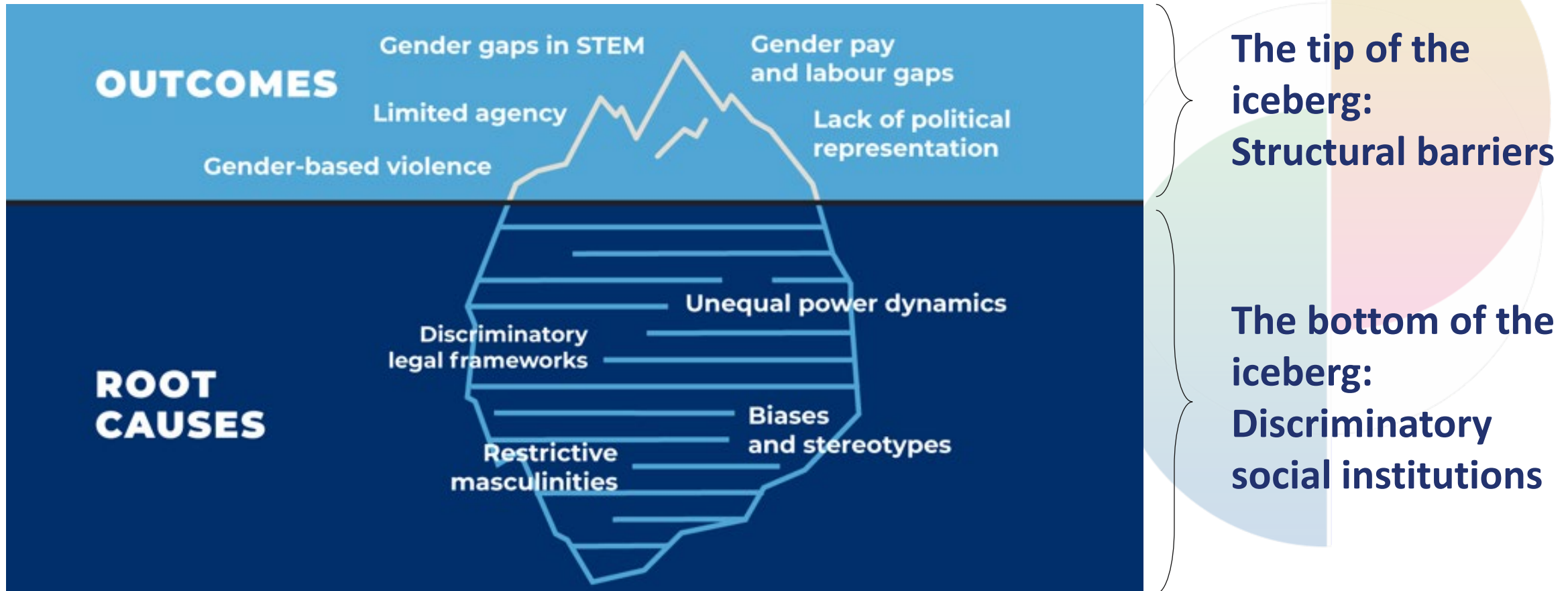
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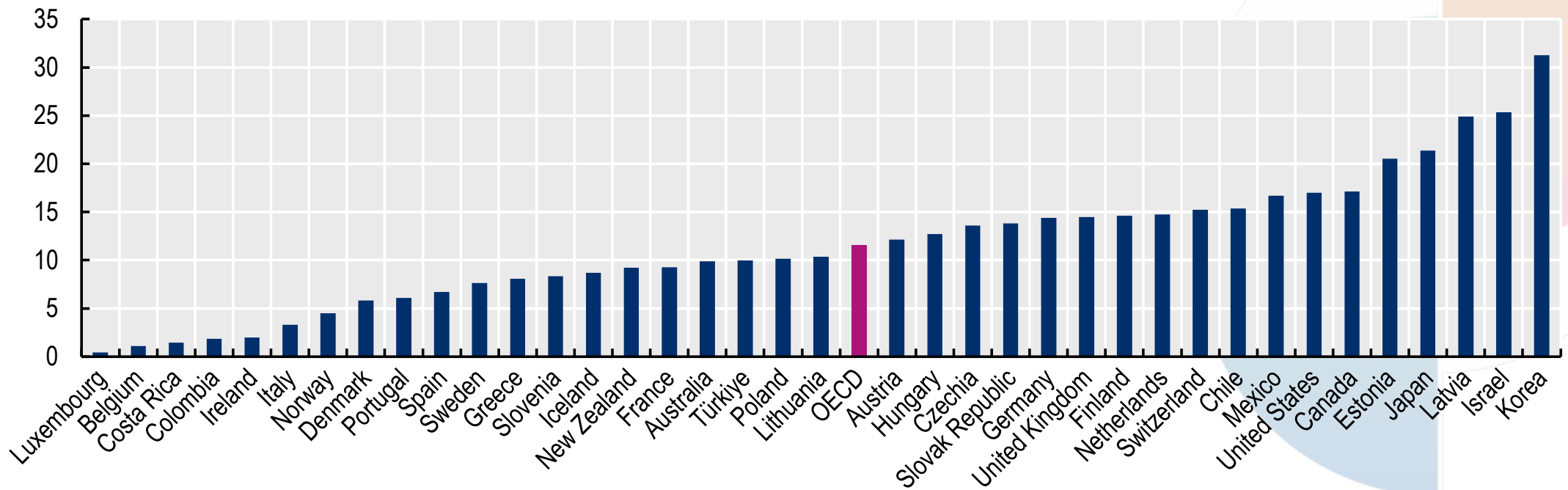
OECD

BREAKING DOWN BARRIERS: MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACHES TO SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY



FULL-TIME WORKING WOMEN EARN 12% LESS THAN FULL-TIME WORKING MEN

Gender wage gap at the median (%), 2022 or latest

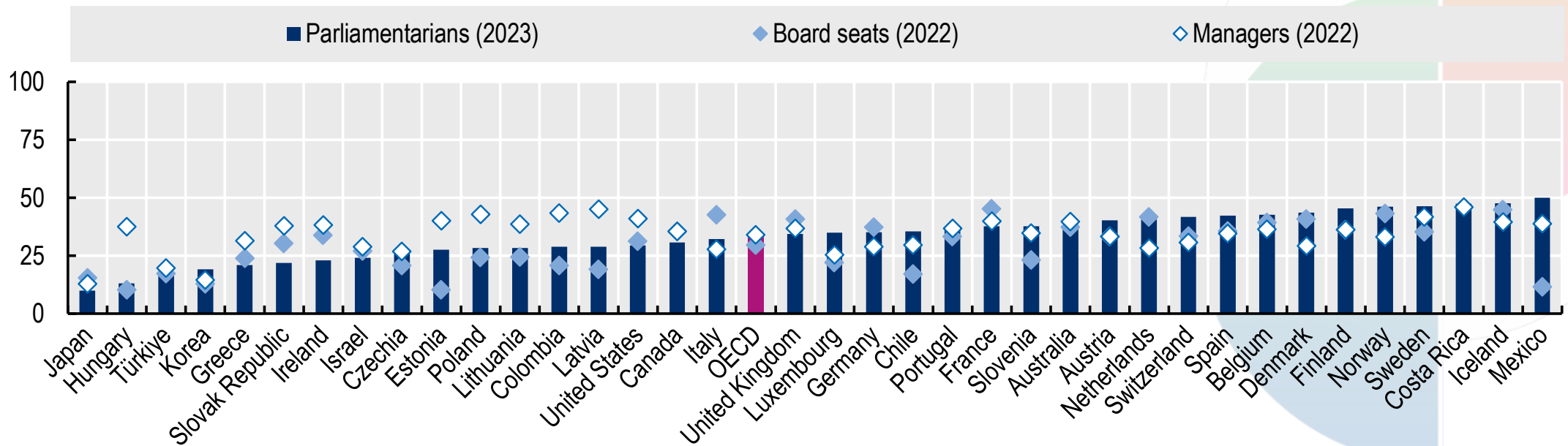


Note: The gender wage gap is unadjusted and defined as the difference between median wages of women and men relative to the median wages of men. See OECD Data Explorer for more details. Latest data for Israel and Switzerland are from 2021, for Luxembourg from 2020 and for Türkiye from 2018.
Source: OECD Data Explorer, "Gender wage gap."



WOMEN ARE UNDERREPRESENTED IN POSITIONS OF LEADERSHIP

Share (%) of parliamentarians, board members and managers and who are women, 2023 or latest



Note: Latest data on managers for Australia, Canada, Israel and Türkiye are from 2021 and for the United Kingdom from 2019. Data for women parliamentarians refer to members of lower or single houses of parliament. See sources for more details on methodology.
Source: OECD Data Explorer, "Public employment and representation - Government at a glance indicators, 2023 edition," OECD.Stat "Employment: Female share of seats on boards of the largest publicly listed companies," and OECD.Stat "Employment: Share of female managers."

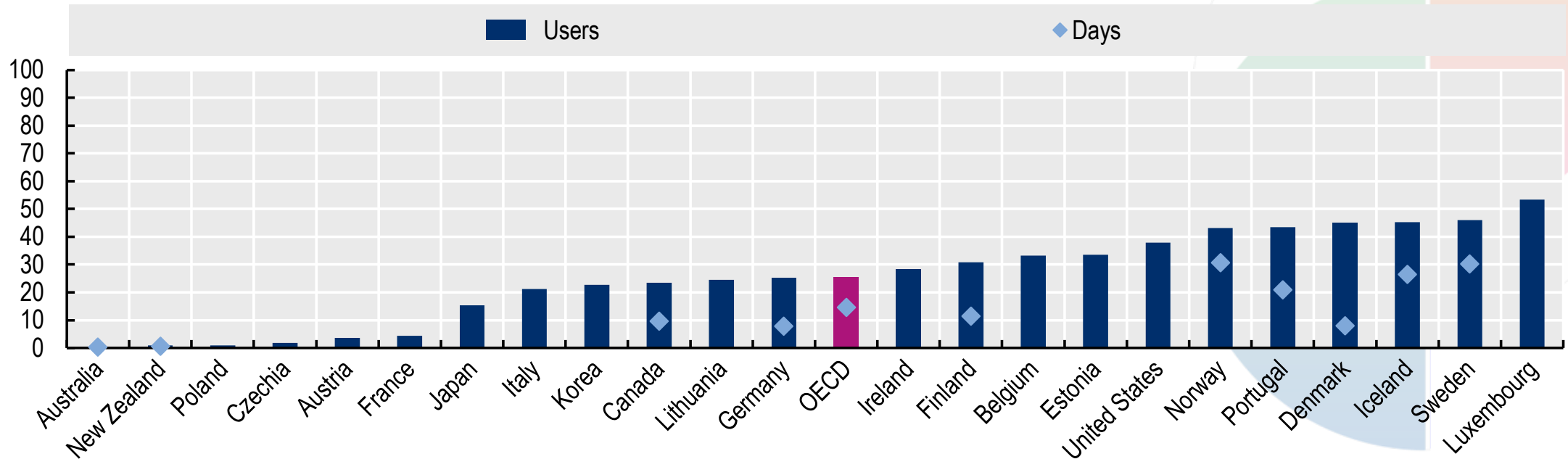


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MEN REPRESENT UNDER HALF OF ALL USERS OF PARENTAL LEAVE

Share (%) of recipients of publicly-administered paid parental leave who are men and share (%) of days of leave allowances and benefits paid to men, 2021 or latest



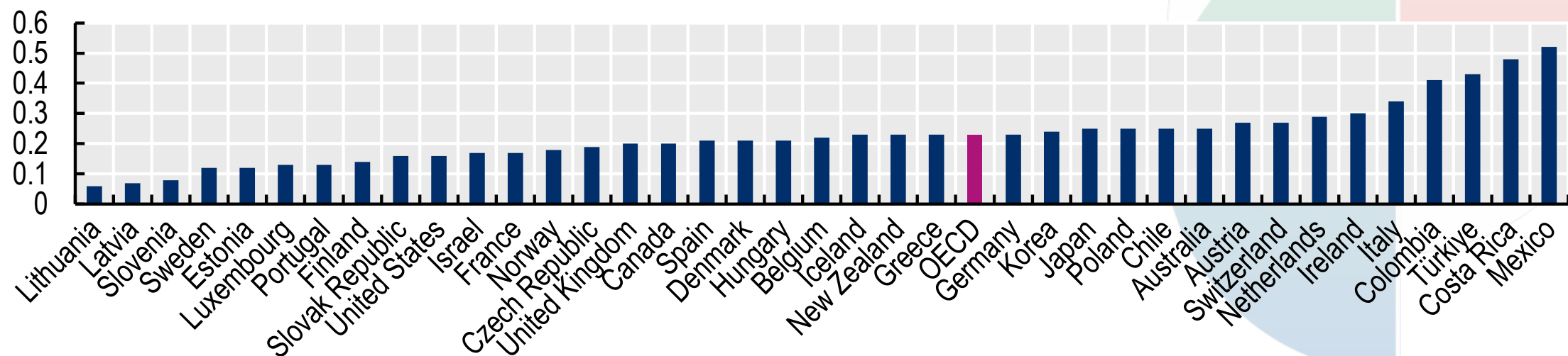
Note: For information on the methodology and definitions, as well as country-specific details, see OECD Family Database, "PF2.2 Use of childbirth-related leave benefits."
Source: OECD Family Database "PF2.2 Use of childbirth-related leave benefits."



LARGE ECONOMIC GAINS FROM CLOSING GENDER PARTICIPATION AND WORKING HOURS GAPS

Difference relative to the baseline in projected average annual rate of growth in potential GDP per capita over the period 2022-60, closure of gender gaps in labour force participation and working hours

percentage points per year



Note: The projections assume that labour force participation and working hours gaps close by 2060. For labour force participation, this is based on convergence of male and female levels to the highest level for each 5-year age groups in each country, following baseline labour force projections over the period 2022-60. In the absence of future working hours forecasts, projections are based on convergence from a constant 2021 level (or latest year available). See OECD (2023) for a description of the method and data used.
Source: OECD (2023) "Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is Holding Us Back?"



FIND MORE AT:

OECD Gender Dashboard

<https://oecd.org/stories/gender/dashboard>

OECD Gender Data

<https://www.oecd.org/gender/data/>

OECD Family Database

<https://www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm>

