



Session 4: Women at Work in G20 countries: Progress since 2018

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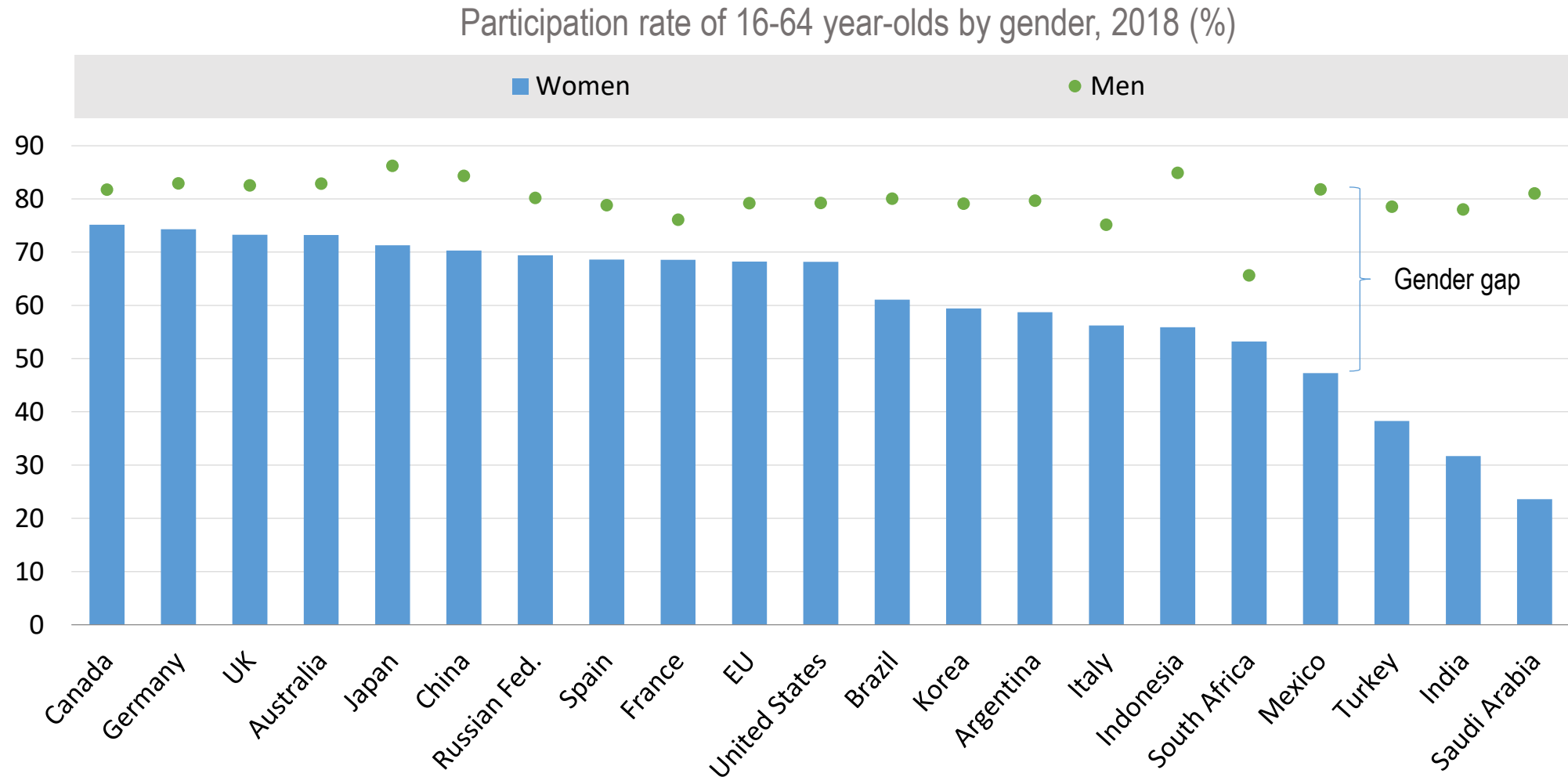
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Large gender gaps in labour force participation are holding back progress for women and G20 economies

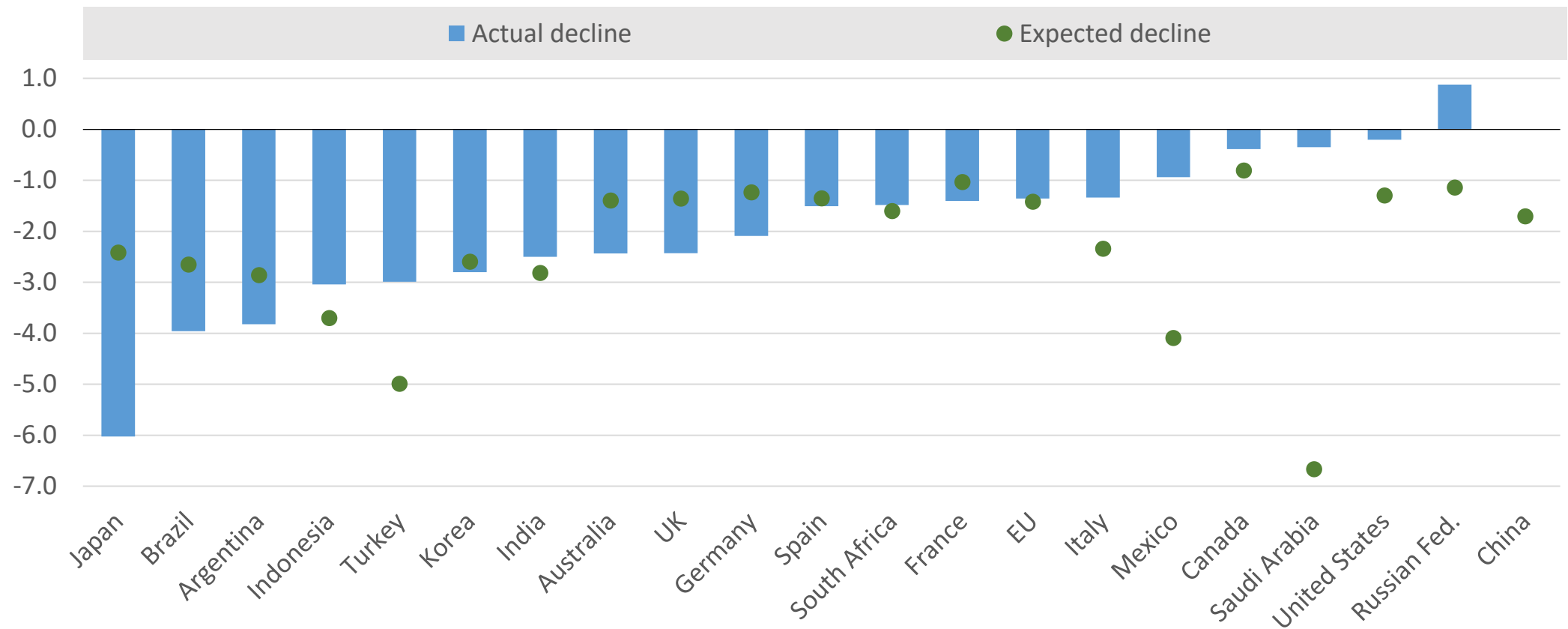


Note: The data refer to: 2010 for China and 2015 for India; and to the population aged 15 and over for India and 16-64 for the UK and the United States.

Source: OECD calculations based on national labour force surveys and, for China, census data.

The gap is closing in line with the G20 25x25 gender target but not all countries are on track

Actual versus expected decline in the gender gap in labour force participation, 2012-2018 (% points)



Note: Actual decline: change in gender gap 2012-2018 (2015 for India). Expected decline: change 2012-2018 (2015 for India) assuming linear decline to reach target of a 25% decline in the gap by 2025. For China, no recent data are available to calculate the actual decline in the gender gap and the data for 2012 have been projected to calculate the expected decline in the gender gap. The data refer to the population aged 15-64, except for India (15 and over) and the UK and the United States (16-64). Source: OECD calculations based on national labour force surveys and, for China, census data.

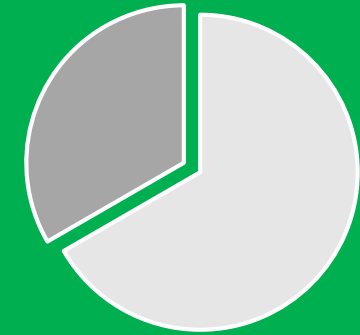
Large gender gaps remain in pay and access to quality jobs

Pay gap has shrunk a little, albeit unevenly



2006 2017
19.4% → 16.3%

Only about a third of managers are women



Women more likely to be part-time; gap unchanged



2012 2017
18.3 pp → 18.3 pp

Fewer women are self-employed than men



7-8 percentage points difference

Note: These numbers are based on the gender gap for the G20 median economy.



Thank you



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AN UPHILL BATTLE

