



Gender equality

8 Key facts

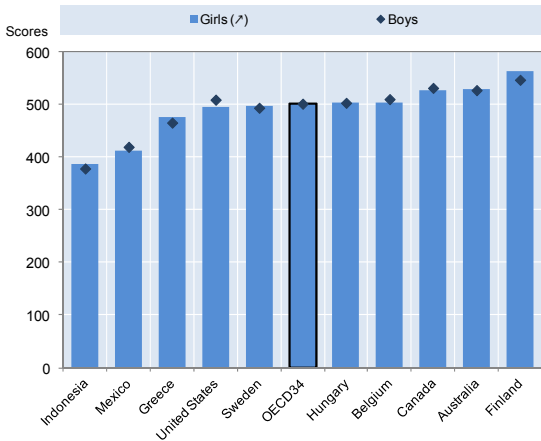
2012



1. In secondary school, gender differences in science performance are small.

Science test scores may vary from country to country but in most countries boys and girls have similar scores.

Student performance in science, PISA 2009

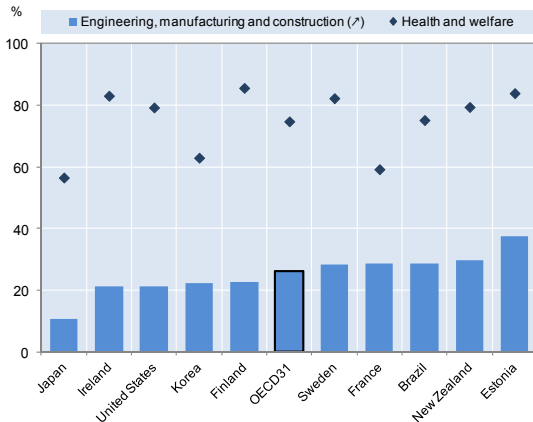


Source: OECD PISA 2009

2. At university, women and men choose different fields of study.

In 2009, on average, only 26% of graduates in engineering, manufacturing and construction were women, compared to more than 75% of graduates in health and welfare degrees.

Percentage of university degrees awarded to women by field of education, 2009



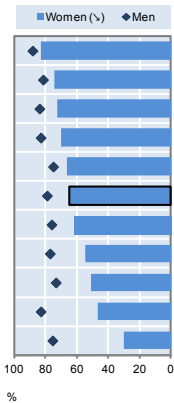
Source: OECD (2011), Education at a Glance

3. Women are still less likely than men to participate in the labour market. When in employment, they are also more likely to work part-time.

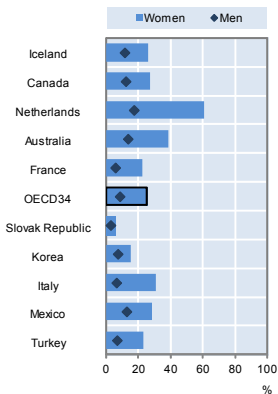
In 2010, on average across OECD countries, 65% of women were in the labour force compared to 79% of men. Around 25% of women in employment worked part-time, compared to only 8% of employed men.

Labour force participation rate and part-time employment, 2010

Labour force participation rate
(population aged 15-64)



Part-time employment (as % of
total employment)

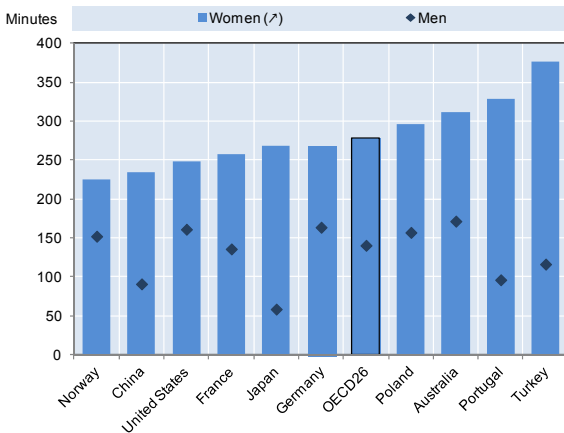


Source: OECD employment database

4. Women do more unpaid work than men.

In all OECD countries, women spend more time than men doing unpaid work: on average more than 2 extra hours per day. In Turkey men spend less than 2 hours a day in unpaid work, compared with over 6 hours for women. By contrast, Norwegian men spend more than 2 hours per day in unpaid work, only one hour less than Norwegian women.

Minutes of unpaid work per day, 1999-2009

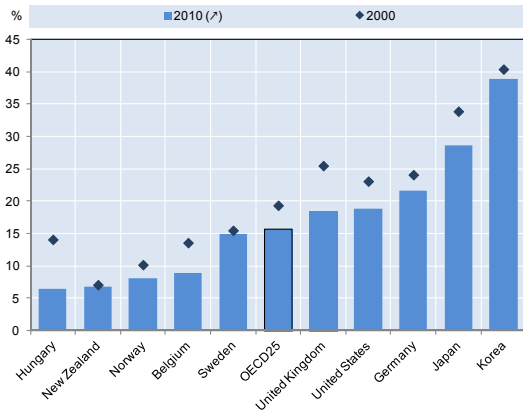


Source: OECD, based on national time-use surveys.

5. Although the gender wage gap has narrowed over time, it is still large.

Among full-time employees in 2010, women earned, on average, 16% less than men. Hungary had the smallest gender gap in wages (6%). In Korea women earned, on average, 39% less than men.

Gender gap in median earnings for full-time employees, 2000 and 2010 (or nearest year)

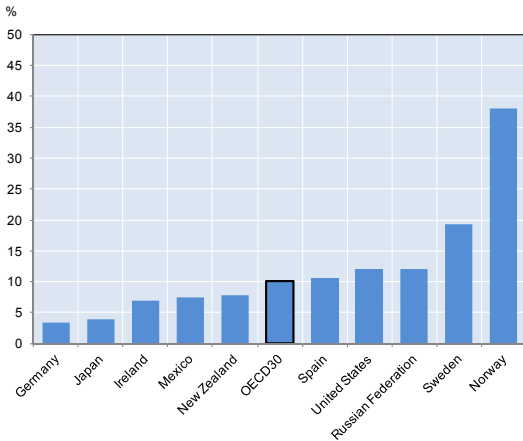


Source OECD employment database

6. Women are still under-represented in top corporate jobs.

In 2009, on average, women occupied only 10% of board seats in listed companies. This percentage varied greatly across countries, from 3% in Germany to 38% in Norway.

Share of women on boards, 2009 (π)

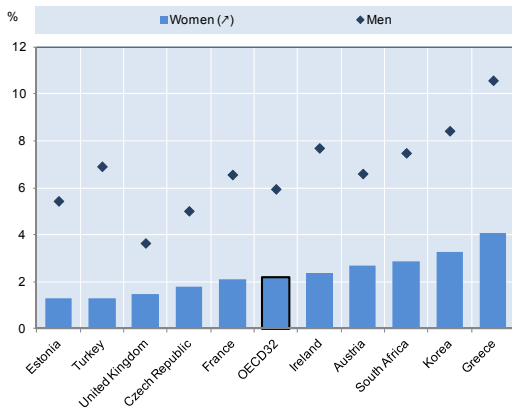


Source: OECD, based on the ORBIS database

7. Women are less likely than men to own a business and employ others.

On average in 2010, only 2% of women in work were employers, compared with 6% of men. In Estonia, only 1% of working women owned a business which employed other people, while this percentage was highest in Greece at 4%.

Proportion of business owners with employees on population in employment, 2010

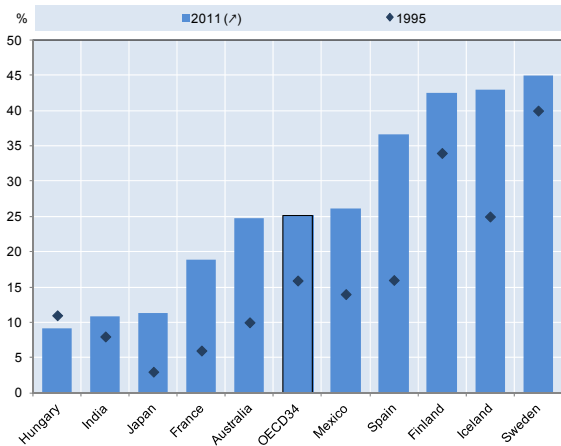


Source: OECD, based on national Labour Force Surveys

8. Women's presence in national parliaments has increased, but gender gaps are still large.

In 2011, on average, women were occupying 25% of parliamentary seats in single or lower chambers of parliament, up from 16% in 1995. Cross-national variation is large: from 9% in Hungary to 45% in Sweden.

Share of women in parliament, 1995 and 2011



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

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