INVESTING IN GENDER EQUALITY FOR GROWTH

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PART I: GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THE RISK OF SECULAR STAGNATION
Moderate and bumpy global growth

World GDP
Percentage change, seasonally adjusted annualised rate

Source: OECD National Accounts database.
Extremely slow recovery by historical standards

OECD-wide output gap before and after recessions
change in output gap (% points from time t)

Source: OECD Economic Outlook 90&95 database.
The cylinders of growth are not yet fully activated and some risks continue to exist

**Fixed investment**
Volume index, 2007 = 100

**Trade in goods and services**
Volume, year-on-year percentage change

*Source: OECD May 2014 Economic Outlook database; OECD calculations*
Mass unemployment, resulting from the crisis, is weighing down on the recovery.

Unemployment rate, percentage of the labour force

Note: Shaded area refers to the last OECD Economic projections (May 2014).
Source: OECD Short-Term Labour Market Statistics and OECD Economic Outlook Databases.
The GFC compounded unfavourable pre-crisis trends: Productivity

Labour productivity, year-on-year % change, cyclically-adjusted
Labour Market Participation
Closing the gender gap by 25% by 2025

The GFC compounded unfavourable pre-crisis trends: Demographics
PART II: GENDER EQUALITY, THE ECONOMIC CASE
Sizeable potential for increasing female labour market participation

**Gender gap in labour force participation for the age group 15-64 **

% pt.

Source: OECD calculations based on the OECD Demographic and Labour Force Projections Database.
There are other key dimensions of the economic gender gap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gender gap in the incidence of senior managers, 15+ years</th>
<th>Gender pay gap, 15+ years</th>
<th>Gender gap in the proportion of the population who attained tertiary education, 25-64 years</th>
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</table>
Women’s entrepreneurship will be a key driver of growth

Share of women-owned and women-managed registered businesses in selected regions

(firms with 5+ employees, latest available year, percentage)

We are committed to increasing female participation. International organisations have estimated that reducing the current gap in participation between men and women in G20 economies by 25 per cent by 2025 could bring more than 100 million women into the labour force. We will make every effort in this regard and, taking into account national conditions, recommend that our Leaders adopt this goal as a reference for action.
Labour Market Participation
Closing the gender gap by 25% by 2025

Impact of the « 25x25 » commitment on the size of the workforce
Impact on productivity: Making the most of women’s educational attainment

Since 2000, the percentage of young women attaining tertiary education has increased in all countries.
Reducing the economic gender gap: broad areas of policy interventions

- Equal access to good-quality education and opportunities to successfully complete schooling.
- Helping parents reconcile work and family commitments
- Financial incentives to promote the equal participation of men and women in the labour market
- Promoting gender equality in entrepreneurship
Measures to boost female participation in the G20 National Growth Strategies

Female labour force participation rate (%) and related policy measures

Green = have measures to raise female labour force participation
Blue = no direct measures

Many have relevant measures, but not all

Often, these are only partial solutions