



Gender discrimination and inequalities at work: some policy issues and challenges

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What is discrimination in employment and occupation?

« ***Any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation*** » (art. 1 ILO Convention No.111)



Gender discrimination at work

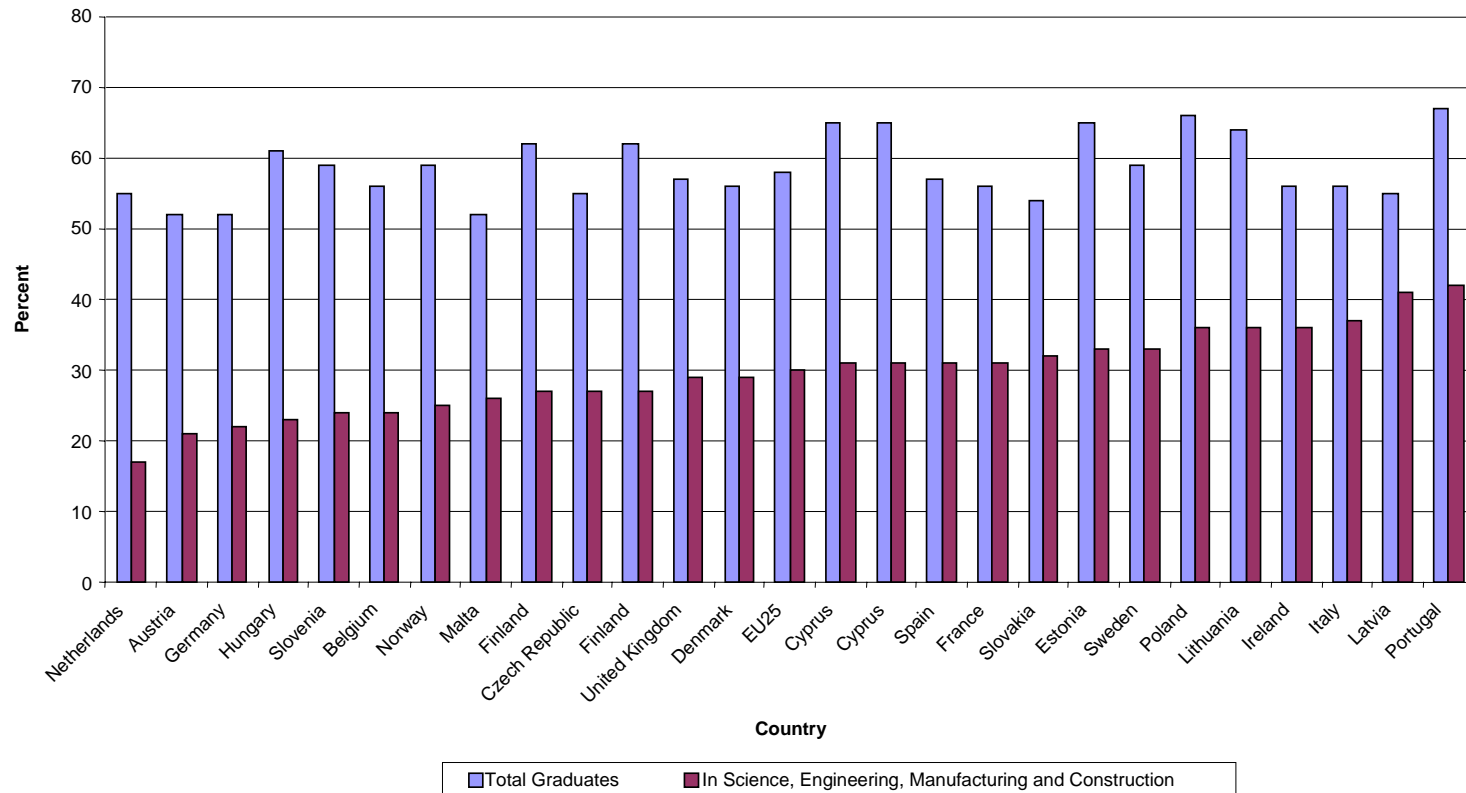
- has a life-cycle dimension
- intersects with other forms of discrimination, such as age or race
- mirrors and reinforces discrimination in other social spheres, e.g. family, community, school and political arena



Gender inequalities at work

- Gender discrimination generates inequalities between men and women
- Despite women outperforming men in tertiary education enrollment, 3 universal barriers towards the achievement of gender equality at work persist:
 - Gender segregation by occupation, industry and establishment
 - Gender discrimination in remuneration (both direct and indirect)
 - Unequal division of paid and unpaid work between men and women

Graduation from Tertiary Education in 2001, % of Women – for selected EU25 countries

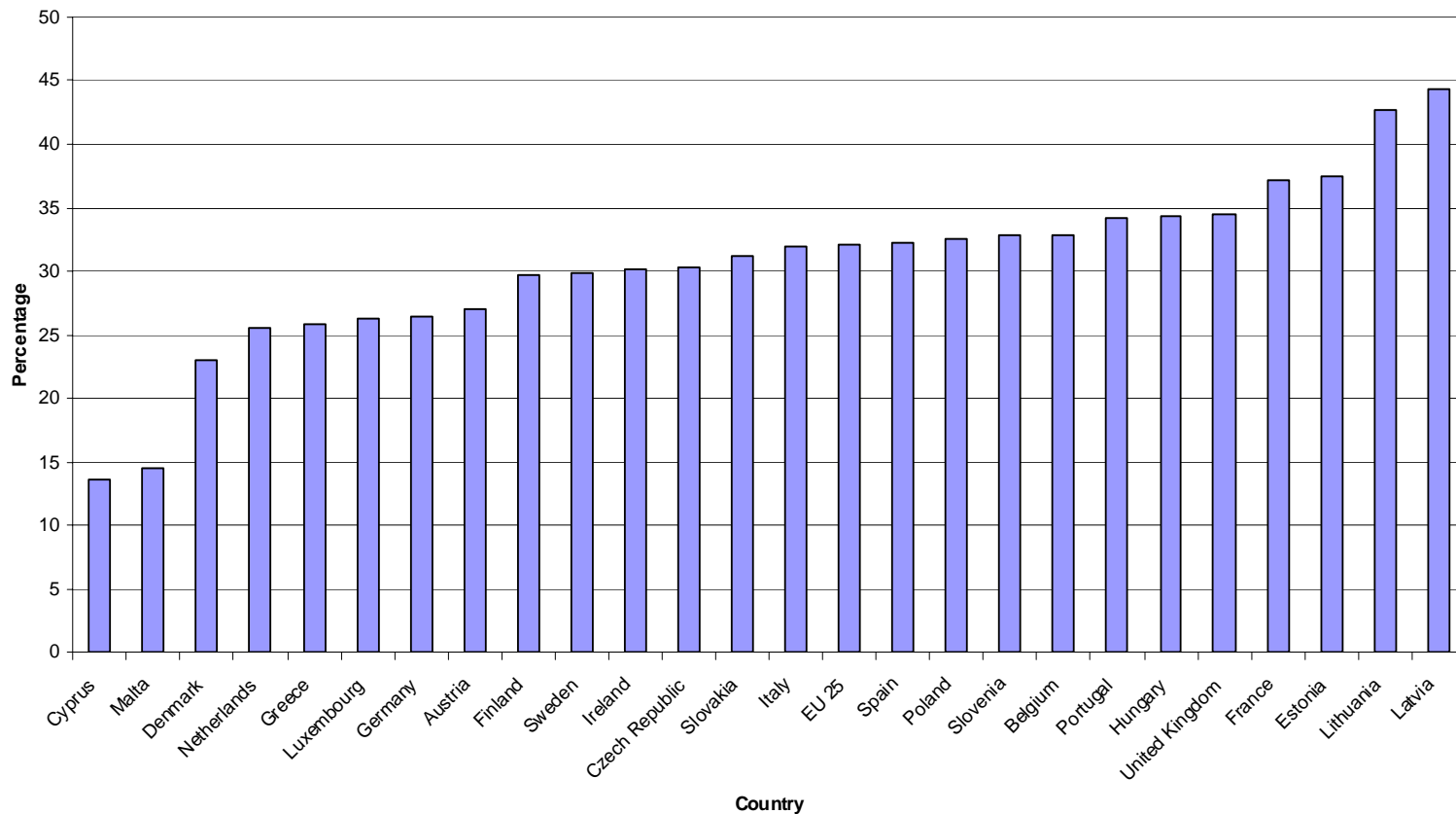


Persistent barriers towards gender equality at work

□ Gender segregation

- Under-representation of women in high-ranked positions (vertical segregation)
- Concentration of women in a narrower spectrum of sectors characterized by lower average levels of earnings (horizontal segregation)
- Concentration of women in smaller establishments with low levels of unionisation
- Over-representation in low-pay, low-status jobs and in atypical forms of employment

Occupational segregation by sex: Share of females in managerial positions, EU 25, (2005)



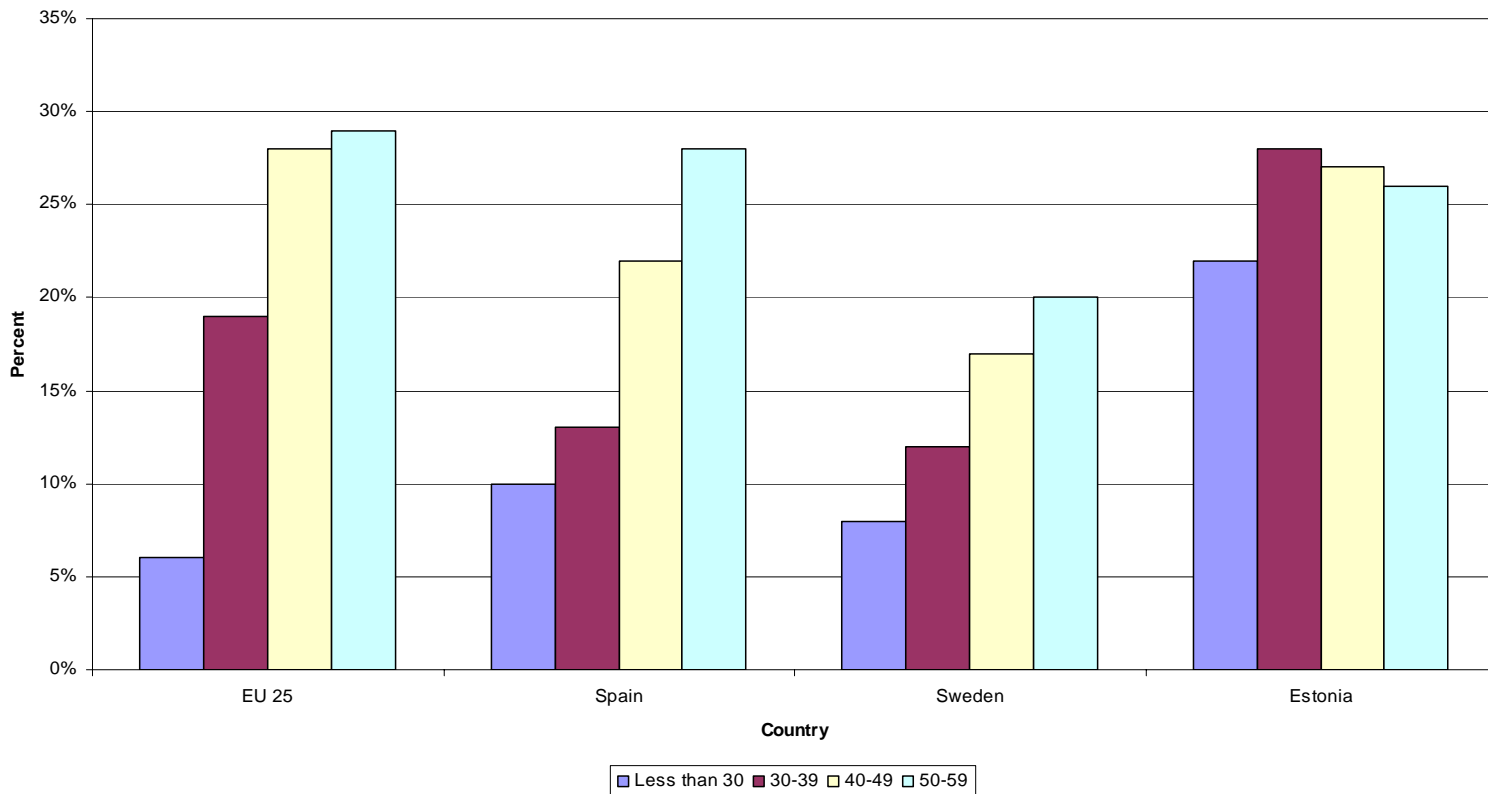
Persistent barriers towards gender equality at work

- Gender discrimination in remuneration
 - Similar jobs with different denominations, depending on the sex of the job-holder, and different pay , e.g. « librarian » and « information manager », « cook » and « chef »
 - Jobs with a female denomination
 - Typically female » jobs have lower pay than « typically male » jobs (invisibility of skills, efforts responsibilities of women's jobs)

Persistent barriers towards gender equality at work

- ❑ Gender discrimination in remuneration
 - ❑ The more an occupation becomes « feminized », the more the average levels of earnings decline, but men's pay declines less than women's
 - ❑ The more education women achieve, the higher the pay gap
 - ❑ The higher the age, the higher the pay gap, as well as the discrimination component of the pay gap
 - ❑ A decline in the gender pay gap does not mean that the discrimination share of the gap ⁹ is declining

The hourly pay gap by sex and age - selected EU 25 countries (2004)

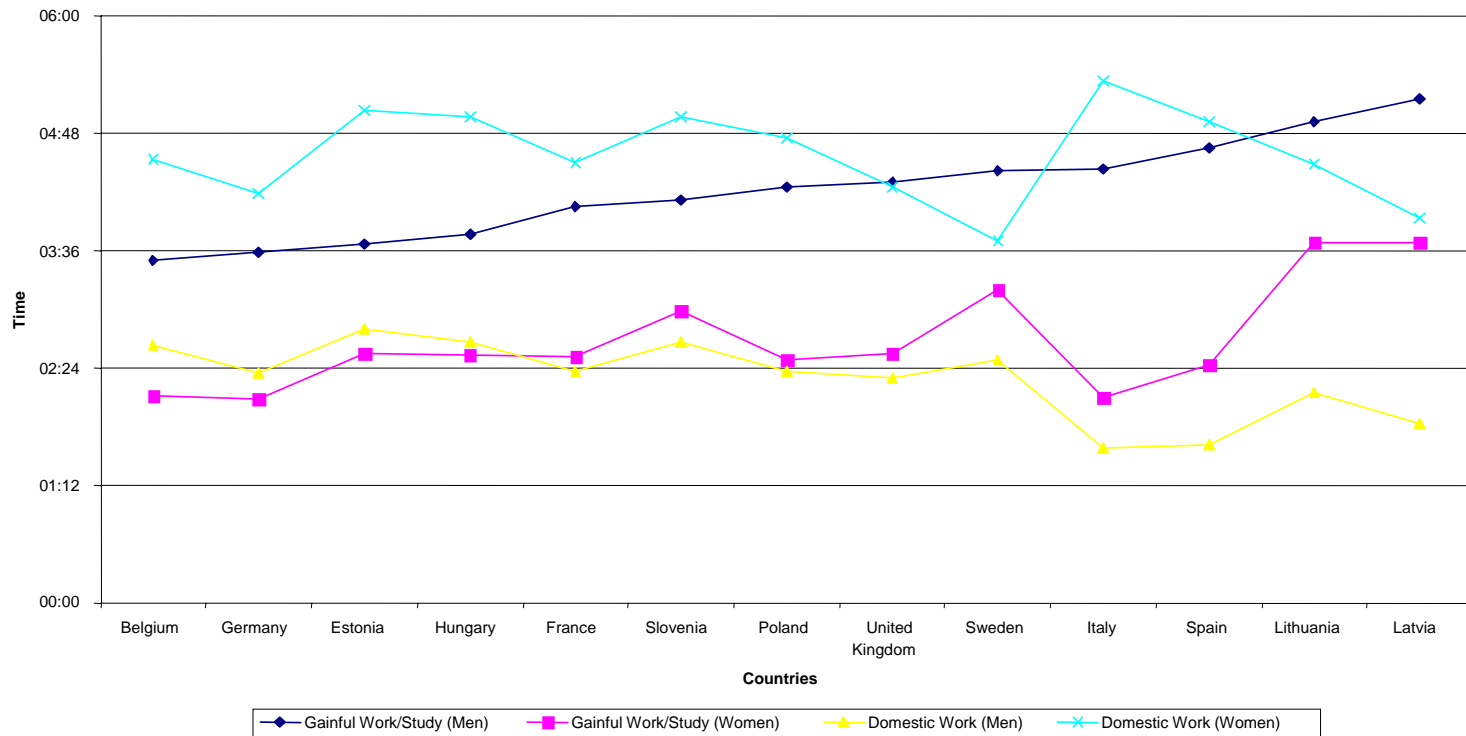


Persistent barriers towards gender equality at work

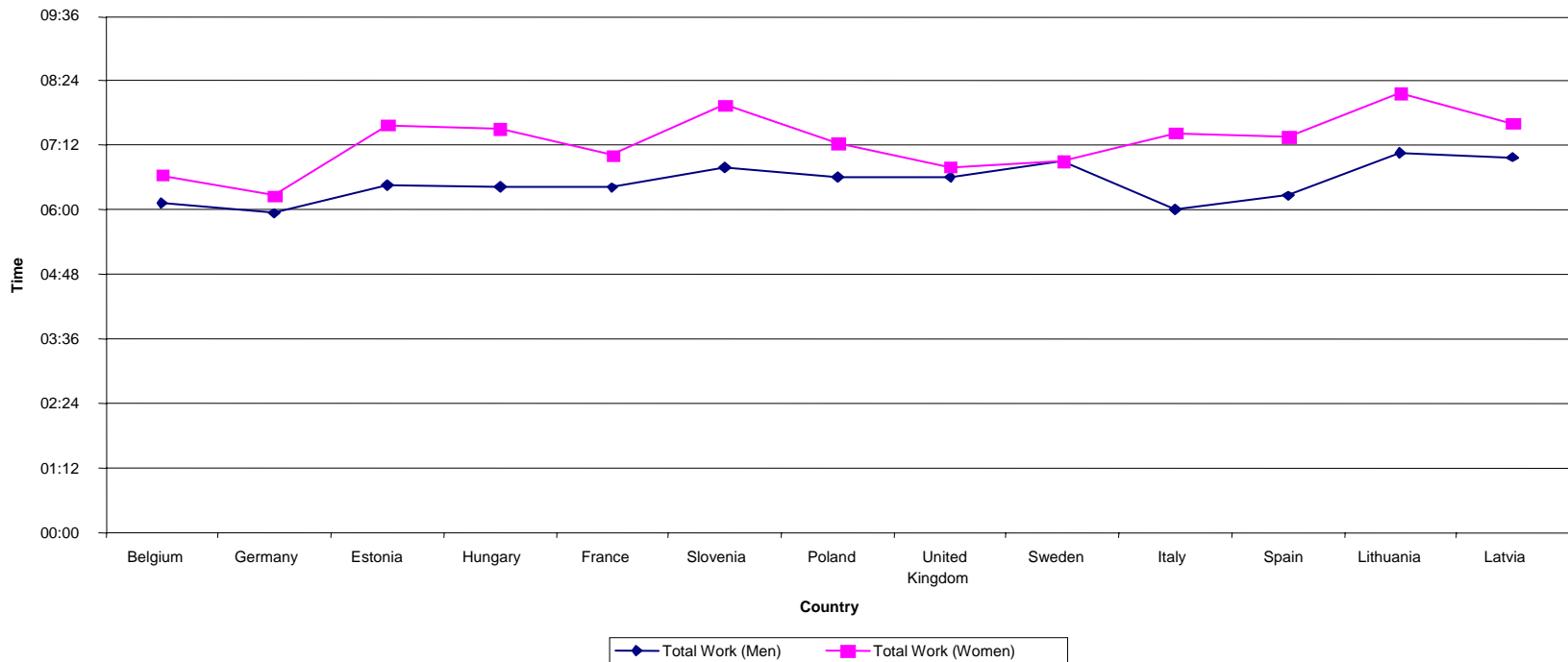
- ❑ Unequal division of paid and unpaid work between men and women
- Women devote less hours to paid work than men
- Women devote more hours to unpaid work than men
- Overall women work more hours than men

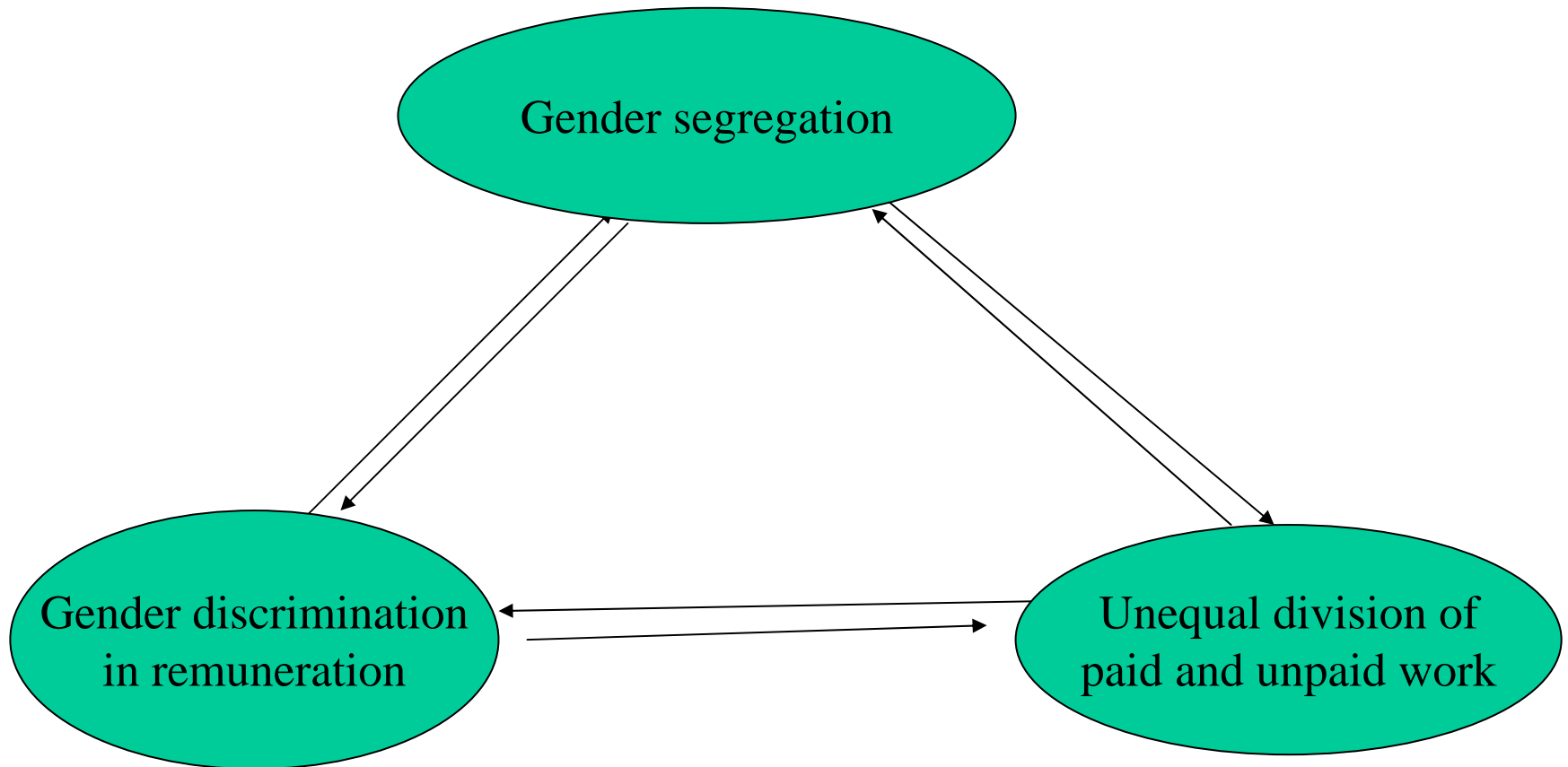


Structure of Time Use by Women and Men, Ages 20-74, hours and minutes per day – selected EU25 countries



Total Work (Paid and Unpaid) Done by Men and Women, ages 20-74 – selected EU25 countries



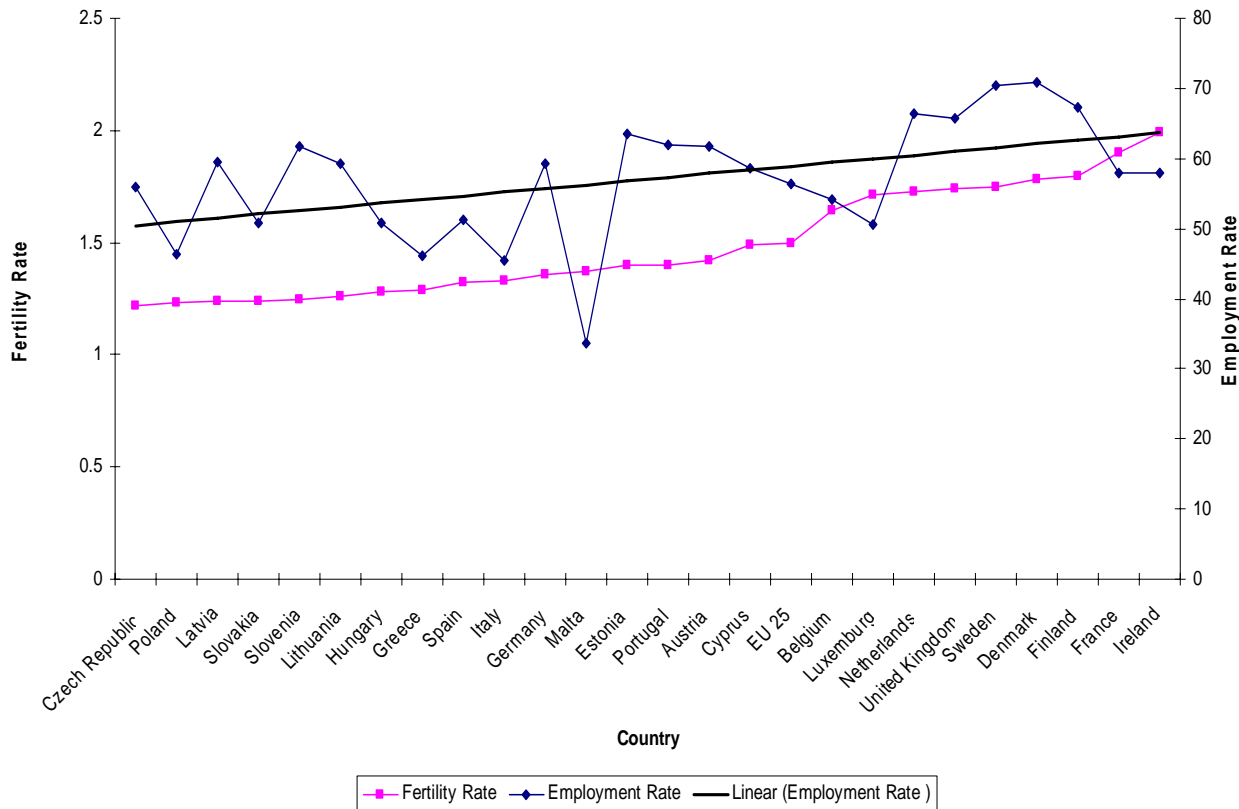




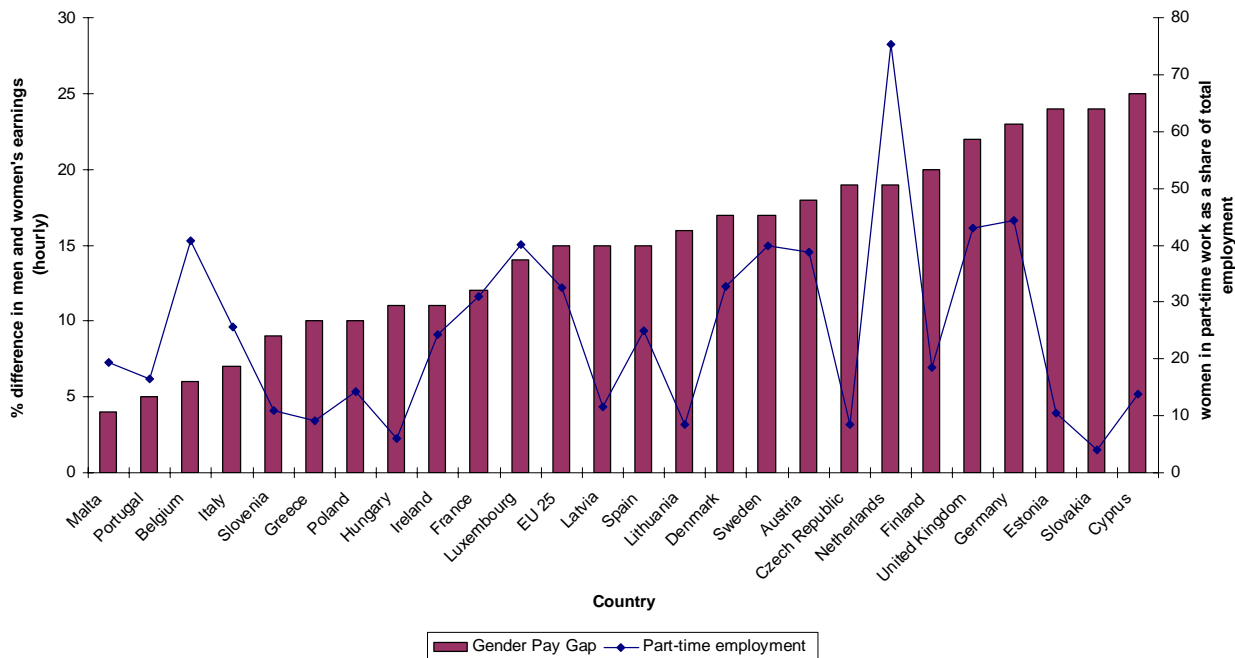
Public policies explain differences in gendered labour market outcomes

- Gendered labor market outcomes vary significantly across EU 25 countries
- Differences in policy packages explain an important share of differences in labor market outcomes

Family-friendly policies help boost both fertility rates and women's employment rates



Centralised collective bargaining and equal treatment of part-timers and full-timers help reduce the pay gap



Key conditions for public policies to promote gender equality at work

- ❑ No single policy measure can effectively address gender discrimination at work
- ❑ A set of policy interventions is required that acts simultaneously upon:
 - occupational segregation (positive action)
 - discrimination in remuneration (pay equity)
 - unequal division of paid and unpaid labor (reconciling work and family for both genders)
- ❑ The relative weight of each policy measure will depend on national circumstances
- ❑ These interventions have to be framed within a coherent national policy for gender equality
- ❑ A set of meaningful indicators must be put in place and regularly monitored