



ENHANCING LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

International Conference on Population and Development, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

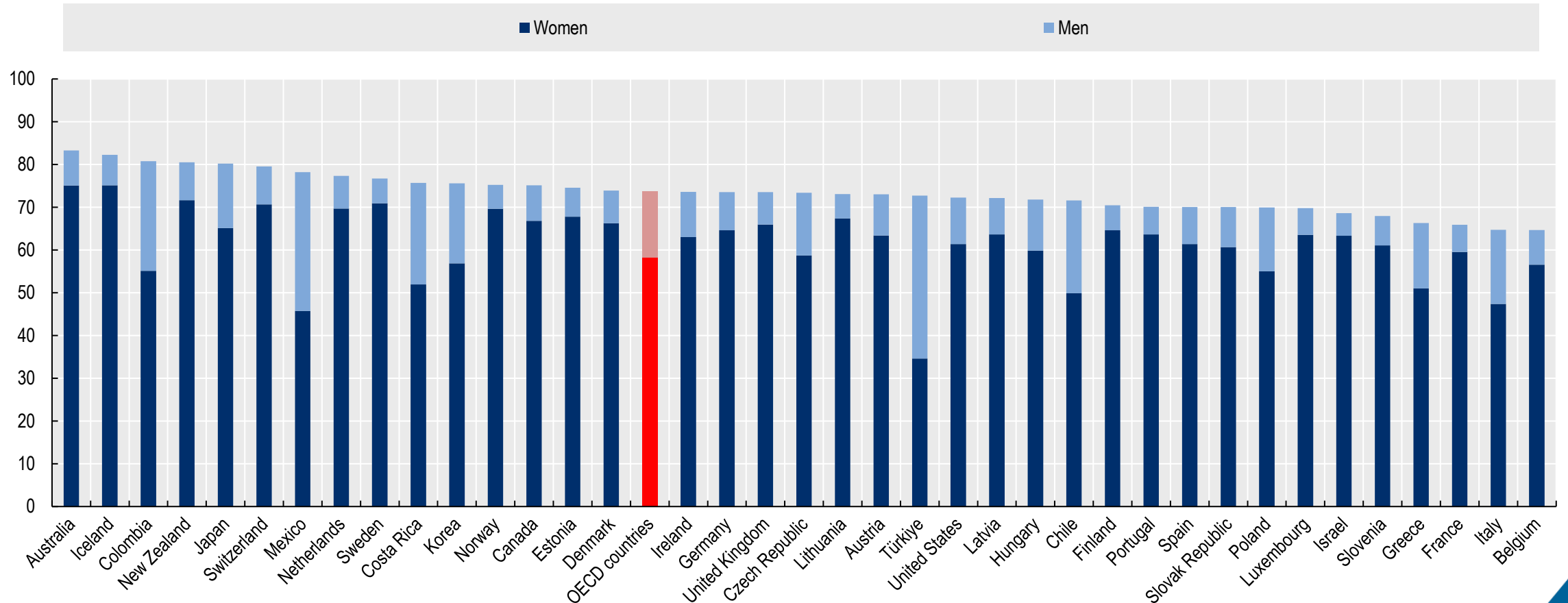
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Across all OECD countries, men are still more likely to be employed than women

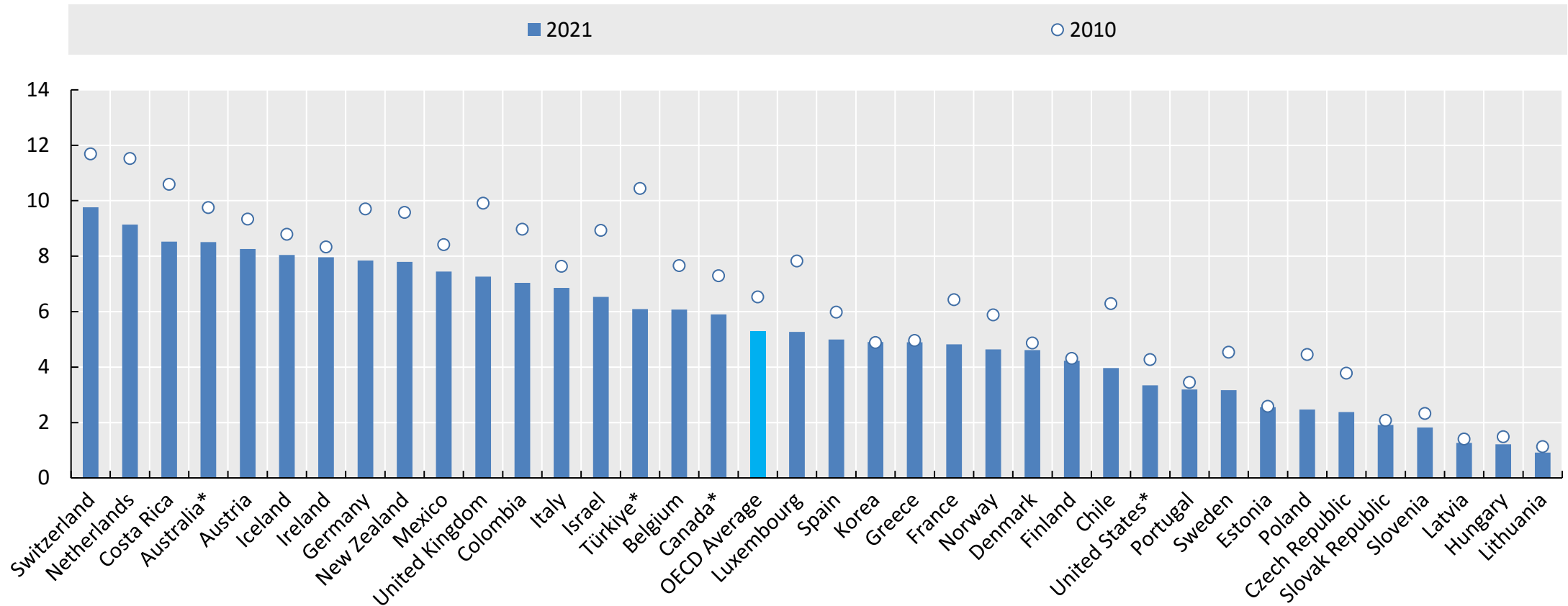
Labour force participation rates, 15 to 74 year-olds, 2021





Women spend five fewer hours per week in paid work than men – while shouldering most unpaid work

Gender gap in the average usual weekly hours worked on the main job, total employment, men – women, 15- to 64-year-olds, 2010 and 2021*



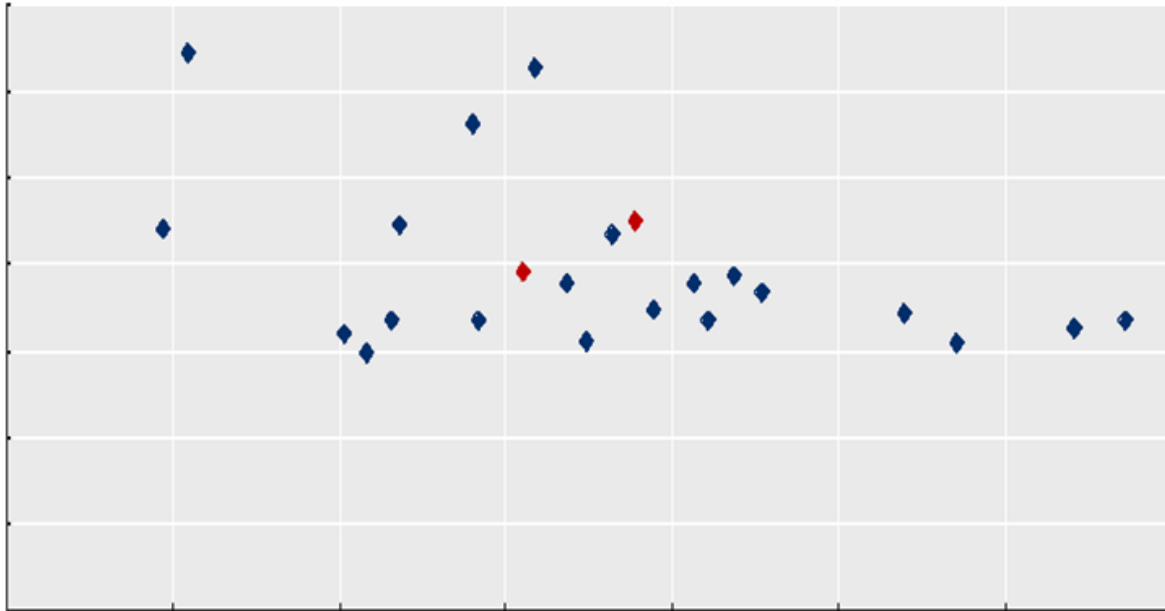
Notes: Latest data for Türkiye: 2020; for Australia: 2018. US data: dependent employment only. Canada data: average actual hours worked for all above age of 15 years.
Source: OECD Employment Database.



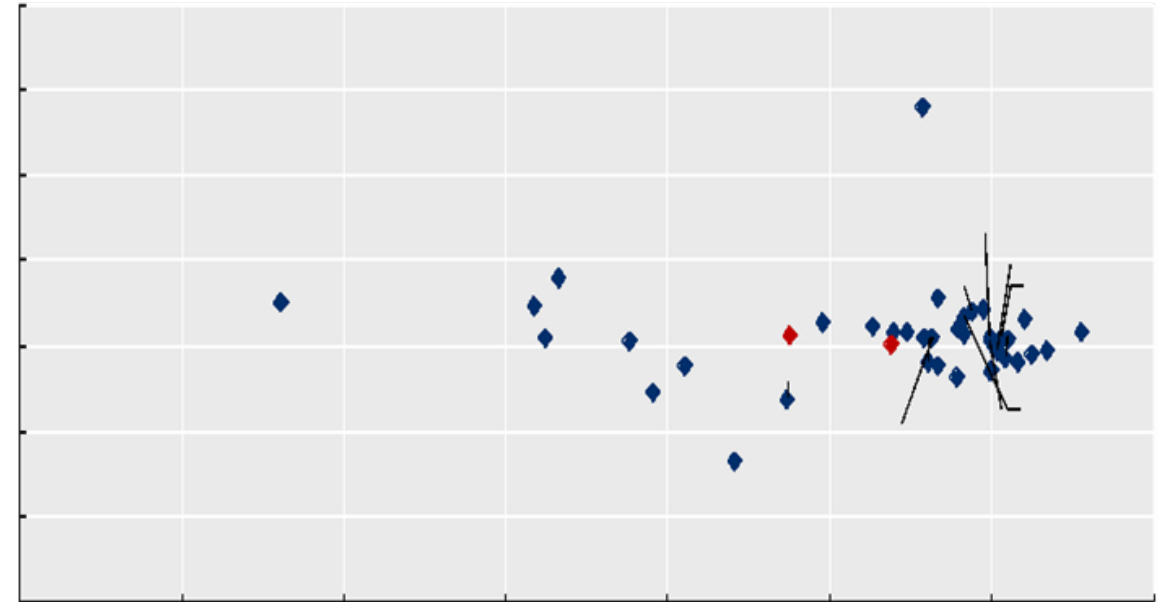
Clear change: over the past decades, fertility rates declined, while women's employment increased

Total fertility rates and employment rates, women, age 25- 54 (1985 and 2020)

1985



2020



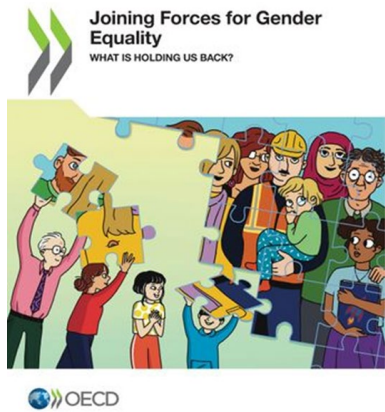


Trends in fertility and family policy

- In past decades, fertility-rates have trended downwards in most OECD countries. Policy and labour market factors can help sustain birth-rates, but a return to “replacement rate” level in OECD countries is unlikely.
- Over the past 2 years, public spending on family benefits as % GDP has been flat, but public spending per child has increased.
- Many countries have developed ECEC systems, but coverage gaps continue to exist for younger children (0-2) in many countries
- In recent years, many OECD countries have moved to provide publicly paid father’s leave for about 10 weeks on average.



Further information



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