



GIRLS AND WOMEN IN STEM

Gender equality in LAC in times of COVID-19: Towards a better sharing of paid and unpaid work

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Increasing women's role in STEM can be part of a strategy to reduce gaps in paid and unpaid work between men and women

Reducing barriers to sharing paid and unpaid work equitably

Making women's paid work pay more

Creating a more effective care system

Expanding parental leave and flexible work options

Reducing the transmission of gender stereotypes through the education system

Ensuring access to quality education for all

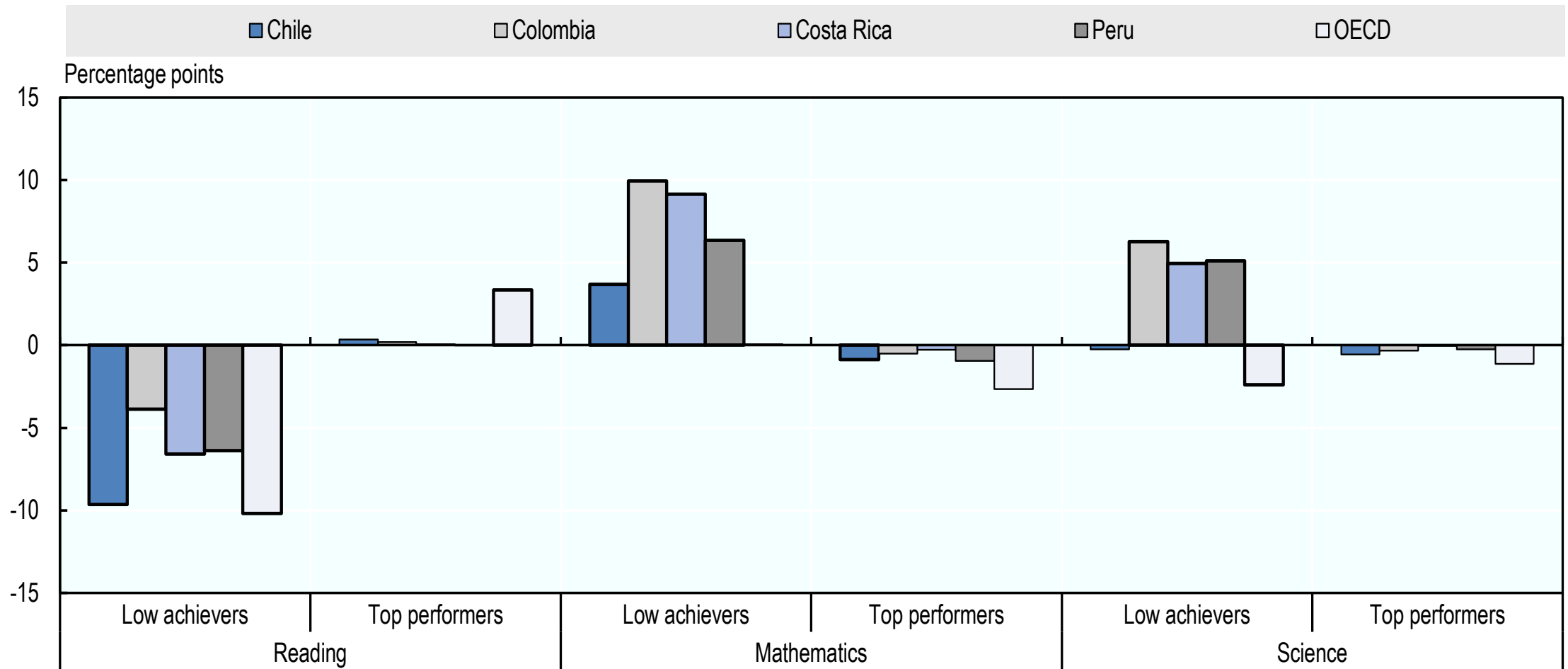
Promoting women in non-traditional careers and leadership positions

Supporting female entrepreneurship

Fighting violence against women



Teenage girls are more likely than teenage boys to under-perform in mathematics-related tasks

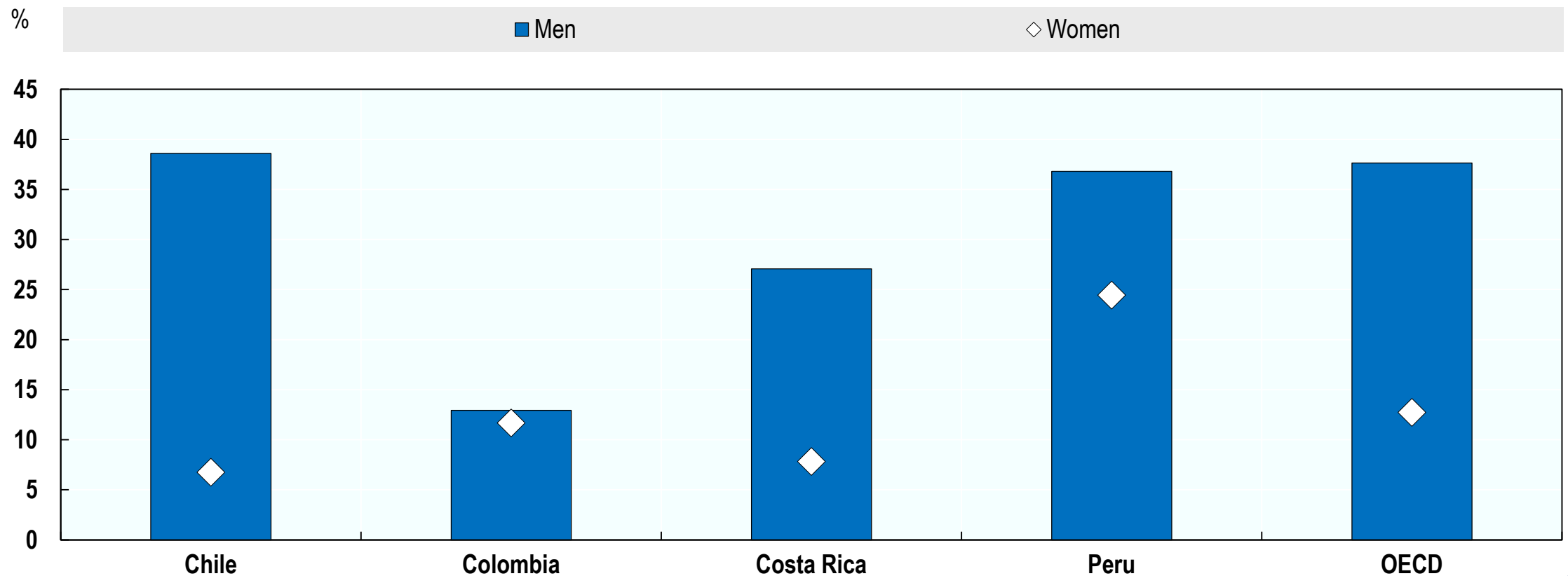


Source: OECD (2019), *PISA 2018 Results (Volume II)*, Annex B1, Tables II.B1.7.12, 17 and 22.



The gender gap in STEM graduates is particularly large in Chile and comparatively smaller in Peru

Share of graduates in STEM subjects (% graduates of same gender), 2017



Source: OECD (2019), *Education at a Glance* and UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, n.d)



Policies in different areas can make it easier for girls and women to succeed in STEM

Gender-
neutral
education

Mentoring

Family-
friendly
academia