Gender equality in the EU

Women's employment will have to grow at a rate at least three times faster than men's. 

The gender employment gap in 2020 stood at 11 percentage points, at a cost to the EU of €3,000 billion per year.

Furloughing was heavily concentrated in lower-paid jobs during the pandemic and especially among lower-paid women.

Gender segregation across sectors and occupations remains a deeply rooted phenomenon in the EU.

The highest levels were registered among women.

In spring 2021, there was an overall increase in negative mental well-being.

The COVID-19 crisis has been more balanced in its employment loss impacts by gender than the global financial crisis: 2008–2010.

Gender equal pay was at 66% 72% in 2019.

The average pay gap can increase the women's earnings.

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