

Gender differences in competitiveness

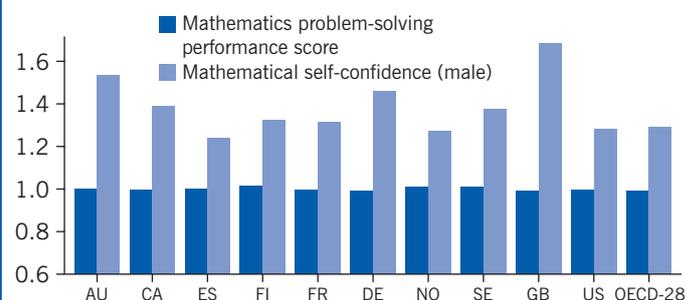
To what extent can different attitudes towards competition for men and women explain the gender gap in labor markets?

Keywords: gender, competitiveness, labor markets, education

ELEVATOR PITCH

Differences in labor market outcomes for women and men are highly persistent. Apart from discrimination, one frequently mentioned explanation could be differences in the attitude towards competition for both genders. Abundant empirical evidence indicates that multiple influences shape attitudes towards competition during different periods of the life cycle. Gender differences in competitiveness will not only influence outcomes during working age, but also during early childhood education. In order to reduce the gender gap in educational and labor market outcomes, it is crucial to understand when and why gender gaps in competitiveness arise and to study their consequences.

Gender gaps in educational performance (mathematical tests) and self-confidence



Note: Results shown are the ratio of males to females: 1= gender neutrality; values above 1 indicate male pupils either perform better or are more confident regarding their own performance.

Source: Author's calculation using 2012 PISA data.

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KEY FINDINGS

Pros

- ⊕ Gender differences in the willingness to compete are identified as one potential source for the gap in labor market outcomes.
- ⊕ Empirical evidence indicates that attitudes towards competition are formed early and turn out to be remarkably persistent.
- ⊕ In some instances (e.g. valuation of job characteristics), women might consciously choose to be less competitive, which does not reward direct intervention, per se.

Cons

- ⊖ The empirical literature finds a significant gender gap in competitiveness in many different settings under multiple circumstances; the main sources and driving forces are still under debate.
- ⊖ Empirical evidence from the field is scarce, as clear decisions to compete are hard to identify.
- ⊖ Closing the gender gap in competitiveness might not be desirable under all circumstances, as men are often found to be overconfident and over-competitive.

AUTHOR'S MAIN MESSAGE

In addition to the well-documented gender pay gap, women are globally under-represented in top-level jobs. One obvious explanation for this is discrimination. Differences in attitudes towards competition, which are observed in the empirical literature, offer another explanation. These differences could partly explain the gender gaps in labor market outcomes. A future challenge is to mitigate the negative consequences of these gaps on the way to achieving gender equality in labor markets. One potential policy measure that would help is to undertake reforms of the educational system to encourage competitive attitudes or even consider gender-segregated education in specific subjects.