

Business and Gender

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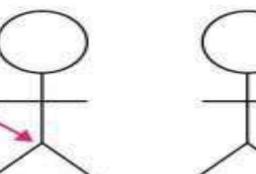


SEX AND GENDER

The words **sex** and **gender** are commonly used interchangeably, but their meanings are different. Sex refers to the biological and physiological characteristics, while gender refers to behaviors, roles, expectations, and activities in society.

Sex

- male or female
- refers to biological differences
- chromosomes, sex
- hormonal profiles,
- internal and external sex organs.



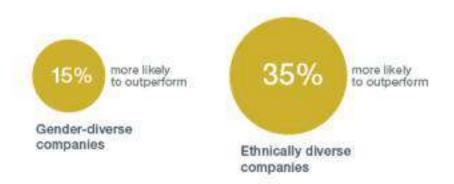
Gender

- Masculine or feminine
- that a society or culture defines as masculine or feminine.

Sex refers to male or female, while **gender** refers to masculine or feminine.

Why women are important in business?

- Proper Utilization of national resource
- Higher returns on capital
- Lower Risk
- Greater Innovation
- Greater Client Focus
- Greater Long-term focus



Graph 01

Credit Suisse: Gender diversity and corporate performance "In testing the performance of 2,360 companies globally over the last six years, our analysis shows that it would on average have been better to have invested in corporates with women on their management boards than in those without."



Graph 02

\$12 trillion economic opportunity by 2025

If every country matched the progress toward gender parity of its fastest-moving neighbor, global GDP could increase by up to \$12 trillion in 2025.



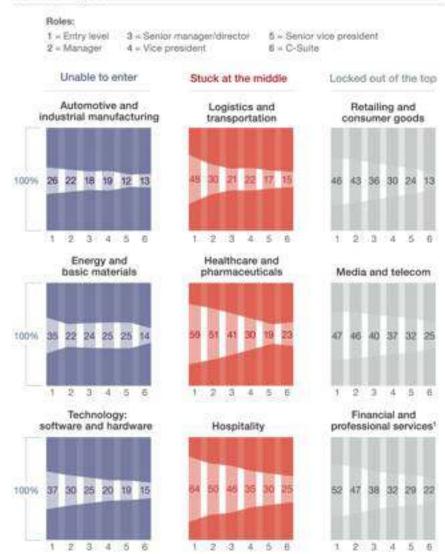
	Incremental global GDP over business-as-usual scenario,1 %	\$ trillion
India	16%	0.7
Latin America	14%	1.1
China	12%	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	12%	0.3
North America and Oceania	11%	3.1
World	11%	11.8
Middle East and North Africa	11%	0.6
South Asia (excl. India)	11%	0.1
Western Europe	9%	2.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	9%	0.4
East and Southeast Asia (excl. China)	8%	0.9

Sample = 95 countries.

Source: IHS; ILO; Oxford Economics; World Input-Output Database; national statistical agencies; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

The challenge of advancing women into leadership roles varies considerably across industries, but three archetypes emerge.

% of women by role



^{&#}x27;Includes banking, consumer finance, and insurance.

Source: 2015 joint research by Leanin.org and McKinsey; data collected from 30,000 employees at 118 companies across nine industries

McKinsev&Company

Status of women in Business

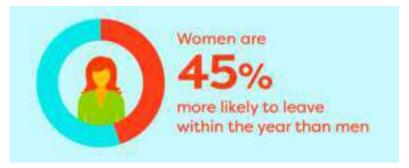


Why women are not in Top Management?



Fewer women pursue science, math and IT courses at University Level

Lack of career ambition



More women leave job as they think they are not fit to take responsibility

Family & Work



Less interested in positions
Less freedom because
Men work more at outside

Norms and Belief

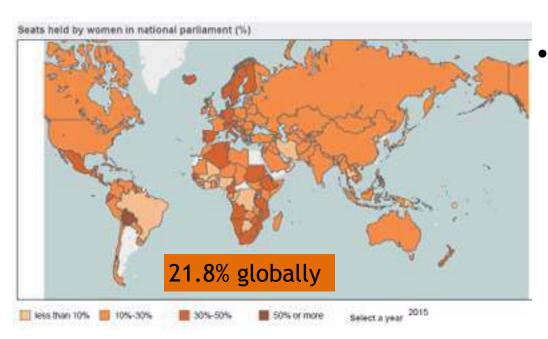
Global ranking in female directors' share in listed firm

Asia Pacific	2015	Others	2015
India	12.3%	Norway	41%
HK	11.1%	UK	26.1%
Singapore	9.5%	Finland	27%
Japan	2.8%	Sweden	27%
South Korea	1.9%	Canada	22.6%
China	8.5%	US	20%
Indonesia	11.6%	Germany	25.4%
Malaysia	13.4	France	32.8%
New Zealand	17%	Denmark	25.8%
Australia	21.5%	Italy	25.8%

10.2% in Asia Pacific

21.2% in EU

Democratic governance



India, Pakistan and Bangladesh - 30% reservation quota for women in local government bodies.

- Bangladesh National Parliament is now 20%
- Women participation in labour force 34%
- The Speaker of the National Parliament, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader of the House are woman.
- BD Government facilities are open for women entrepreneurs in Bangladesh. (collateral free micro-credit, 10% of the Small Enterprise Fund and 10% industrial plots, 3 million in RMG, Gender sensitive budget for 40 ministries, 1 billion tk for women development)
- BD achieved the MDG3 as it has secured gender parity in primary and secondary education at the national level
- Bangladesh was ranked 8th globally in terms of political empowerment of women due to government's pro-women policies.

What should we do

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- Get committed
 - Broadenyour action

