

DIW Applied Micro Seminar

Women Helping Women? Gender Spillovers in Career Progression

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Abstract:

Abstract: This paper studies gender spillovers in career advancement using 10 years of employer-employee matched data on the population of white-collar workers at over 4,000 private-sector establishments in Norway. Our data contain unusually detailed job information for each worker, which enables us to define 7 hierarchical ranks that are consistent across firms and time and to measure promotions (defined as year-to-year rank increases) even for individuals who change employers. We first find that women have significantly lower promotion rates than men across all ranks of the corporate hierarchy, even after controlling for a range of individual characteristics (age, education, tenure, experience) and including fixed effects for current rank, year, industry, and even work establishment. In measuring the effects of female coworkers, we find positive gender spillovers across ranks (flowing from higher-ranking to lower-ranking women) but negative spillovers within ranks. The finding that greater female representation at higher ranks narrows the gender gap in promotion rates at lower ranks suggests that policies that promote greater female representation in corporate leadership will have spillover benefits to women in lower ranks.