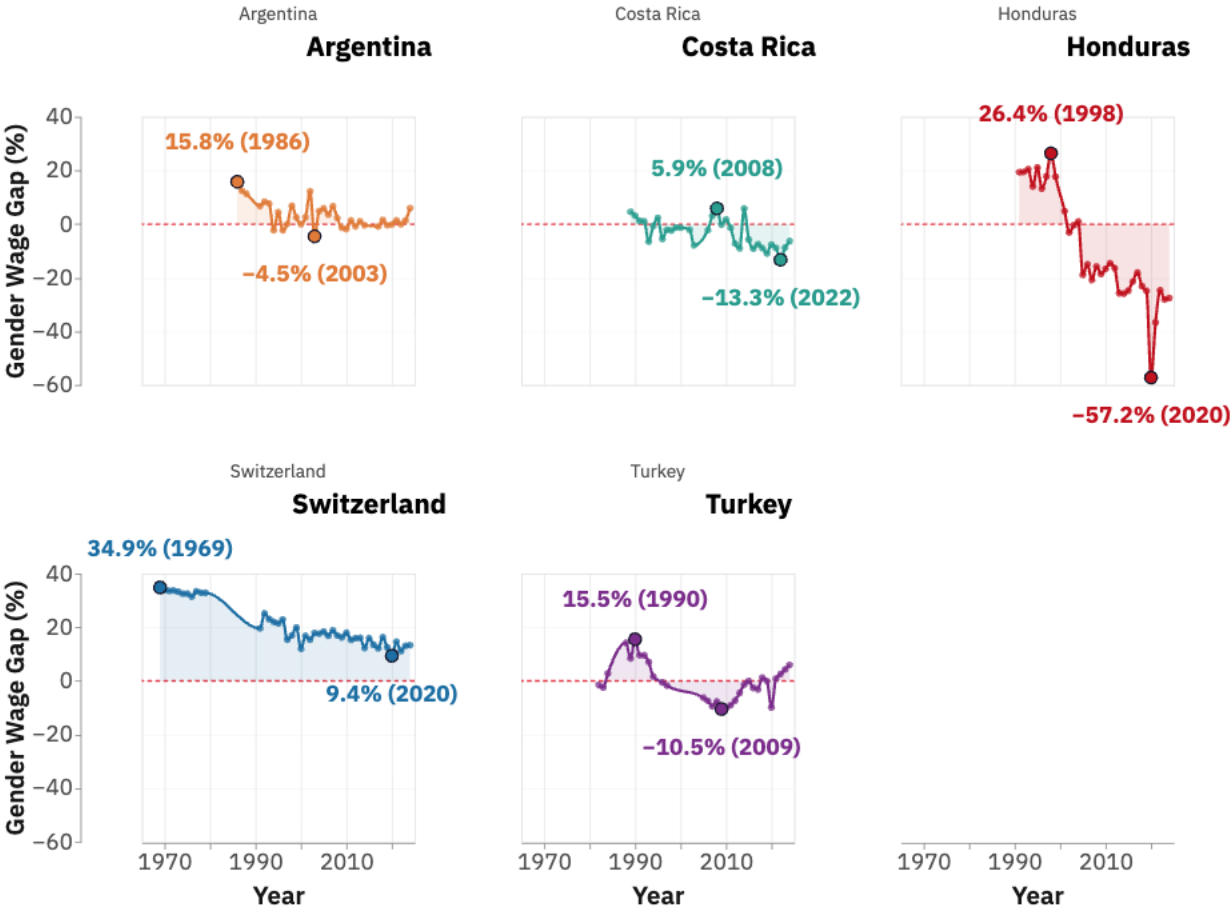


# Gender Wage Gap Trends: Top 5 Most-Represented Countries Show Diverging Trajectories, With Honduras Experiencing the Most Dramatic Shift

The five countries display markedly different trajectories, with most shifting from positive (men earn more) to negative (women earn more) gaps over their observation periods.



Gender wage gap (occupation/skill level, total) over time for the five countries with the most observations. Positive values = men earn more; negative = women earn more.

## Why This Matters

- Honduras's collapse from +26.4% to -57.2% is extraordinary and may reflect structural shifts in which industries or occupations dominate employment, rather than a straightforward policy-driven narrowing.
  - Switzerland's persistent positive gap, declining gradually from 34.9% to 9.4% over five decades, suggests slow but steady progress toward parity without reversal.
  - The crossing into negative territory by four of five countries challenges the assumption that gender wage gaps universally favor men, and raises questions about occupational segregation dynamics in Latin American and Middle Eastern labor markets.
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## Supporting Chart

A faceted multi-panel chart (one panel per country, 2-column grid) with bold black country name titles centered above each panel via a dedicated text layer, with a dashed red reference line at zero and annotated peak/trough labels. The empty fifth panel has been removed by limiting the facet to exactly 4 visible countries plus Turkey via a columns:2 layout.

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## Dataset Snapshot

Country-year observations of the gender wage gap (occupation/skill level, total) spanning ~1969–2022 across five countries: Argentina, Costa Rica, Honduras, Switzerland, and Turkey.

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## Confidence and Limits

Coverage varies by country - Switzerland's series begins in 1969 while Turkey's starts around 1990. The metric captures occupation/skill-level total gap, so occupational segregation effects are embedded in the values. Honduras's -57.2% trough is an extreme outlier that warrants caution regarding data quality or methodology changes.