



# **OECD expert meeting**

**hosted by the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research**

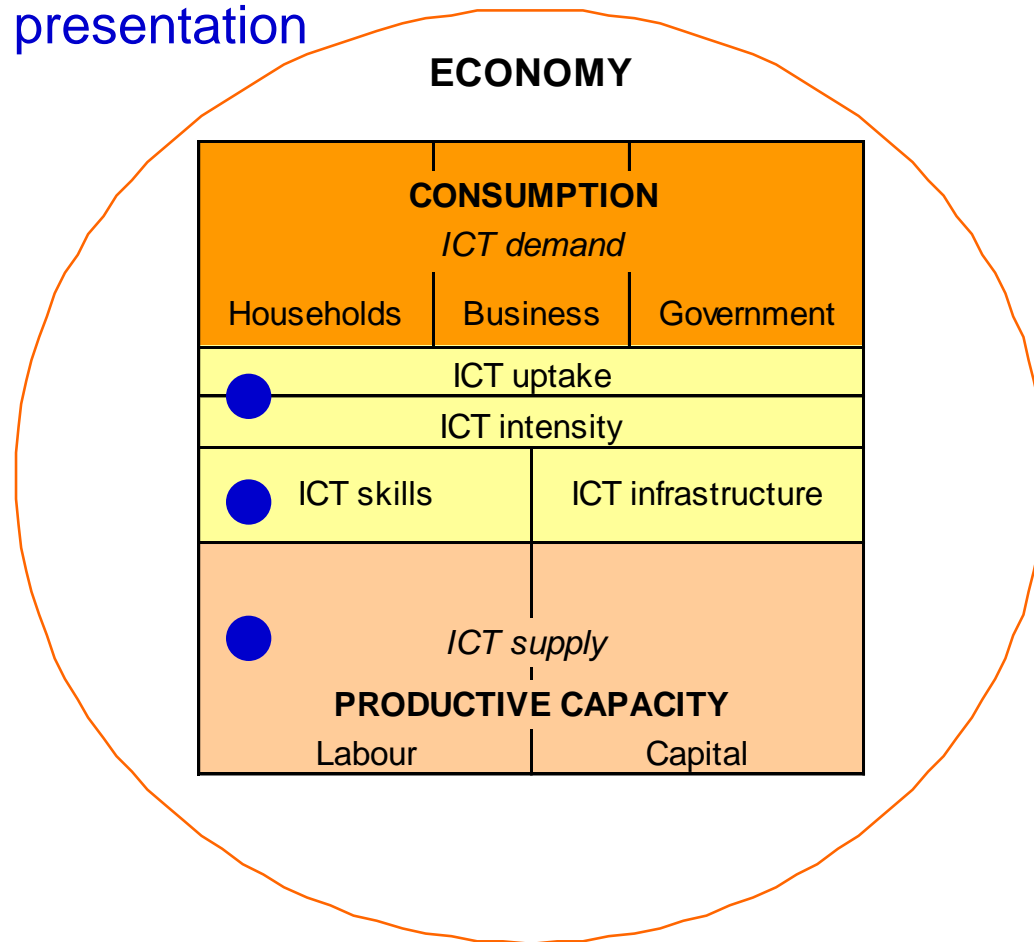
**Oslo, Norway 2-3 June 2008**

## **ICTs and Gender**

**Pierre Montagnier**

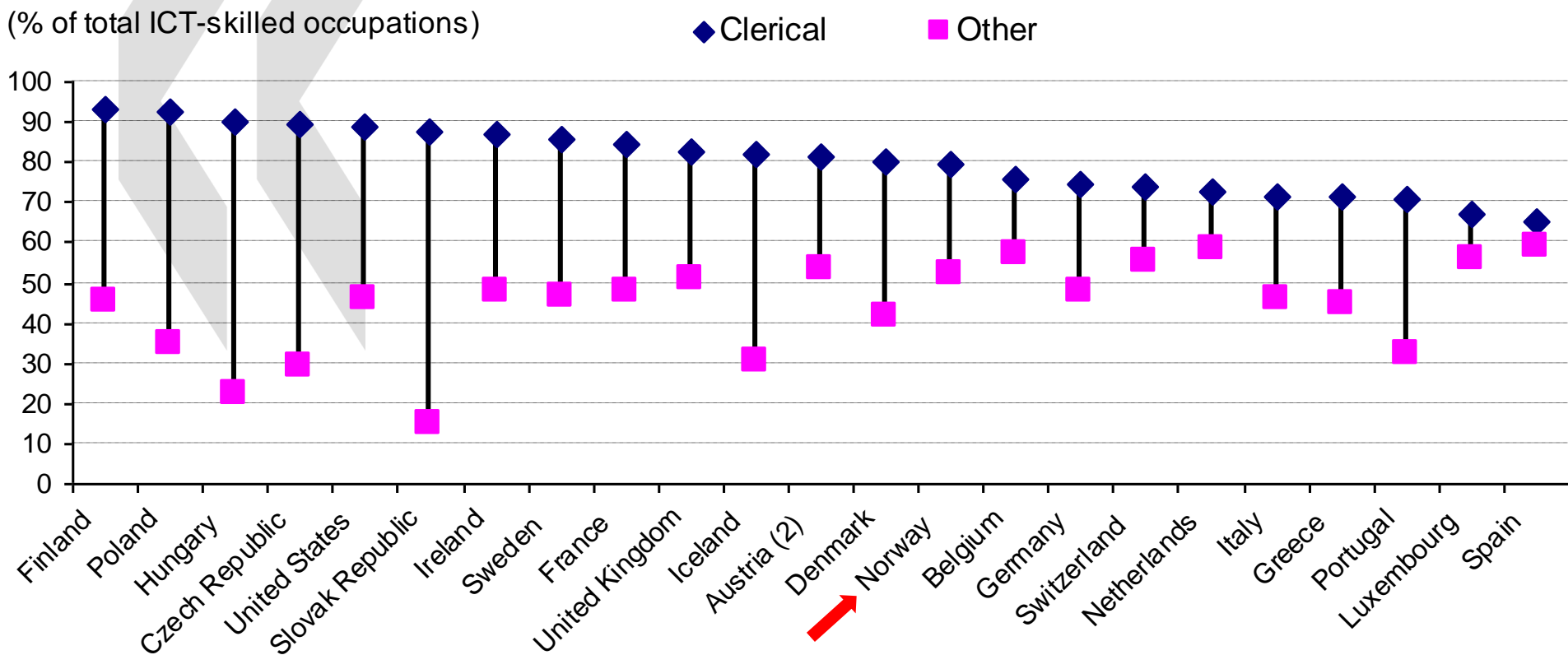
# Conceptual framework

- Focus of this presentation



Source: Adapted from OECD, *Guide to Measuring the Information Society* (2005), and ORBICOM, *Monitoring the Digital Divide... and Beyond* (2003).

# Share of women in ICT using occupations<sup>1</sup>, selected OECD countries, 2004



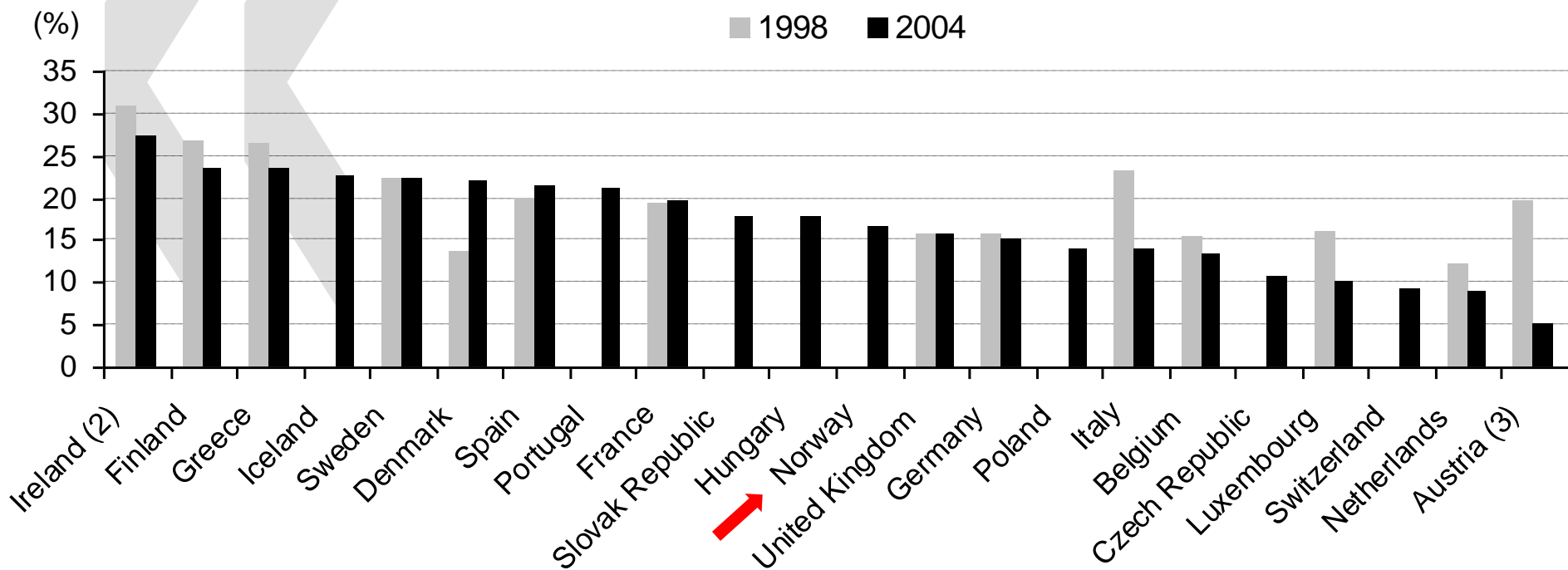
1. Broad definition based on methodology described in OECD 2004 Information Technology Outlook, van Welsum and Vickery (2005) and van Welsum and Reif (2006).

2. 2003 instead of 2004.

Source: OECD OECD, based on EULFS and US Current Population Survey.

# Share of women computing professionals<sup>1</sup>, selected OECD countries, 1998 and 2004

percentage



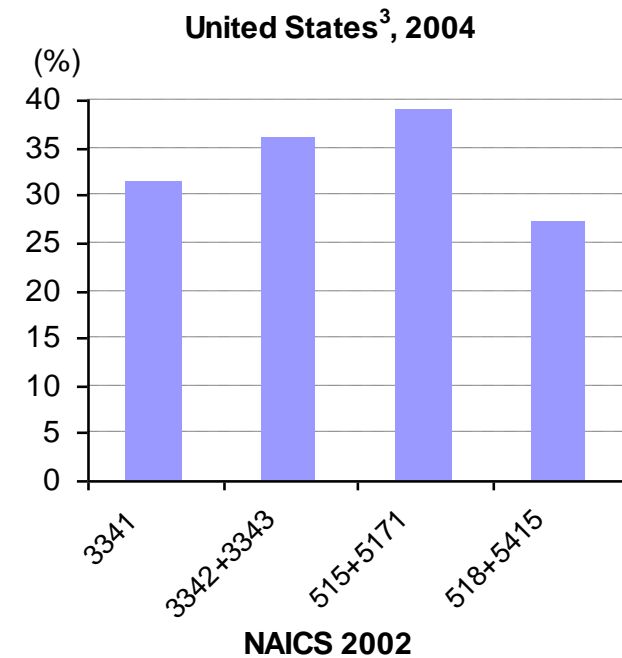
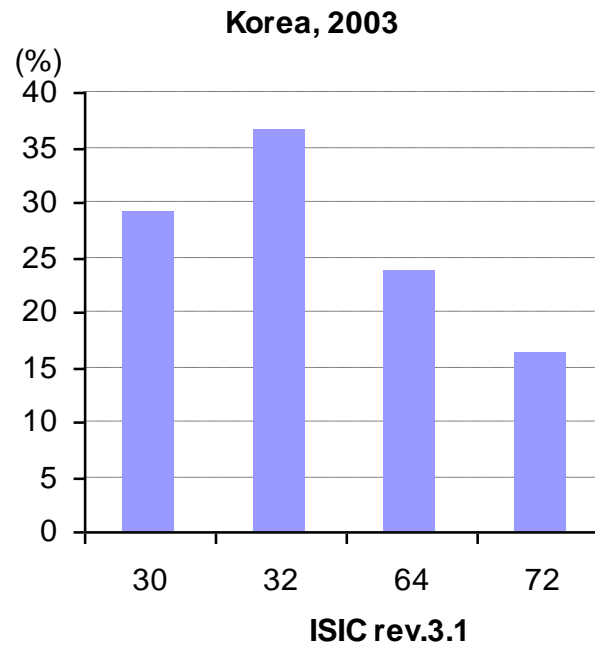
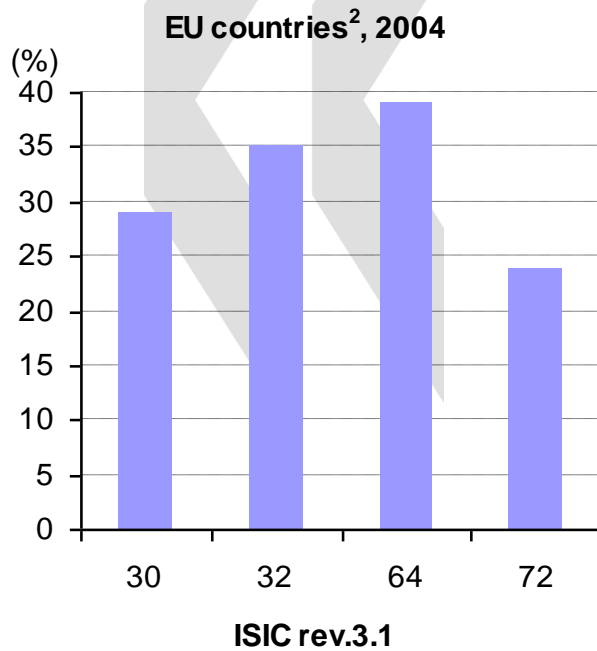
1. Computing Professional = ISCO 88 category code 213

2. 1999 instead of 1998.

3. 2003 instead of 2004.

# Share of women in selected ICT industries<sup>1</sup> in selected OECD countries, 2004

percentage



1. Computing Professional = ISCO 88 category code 213

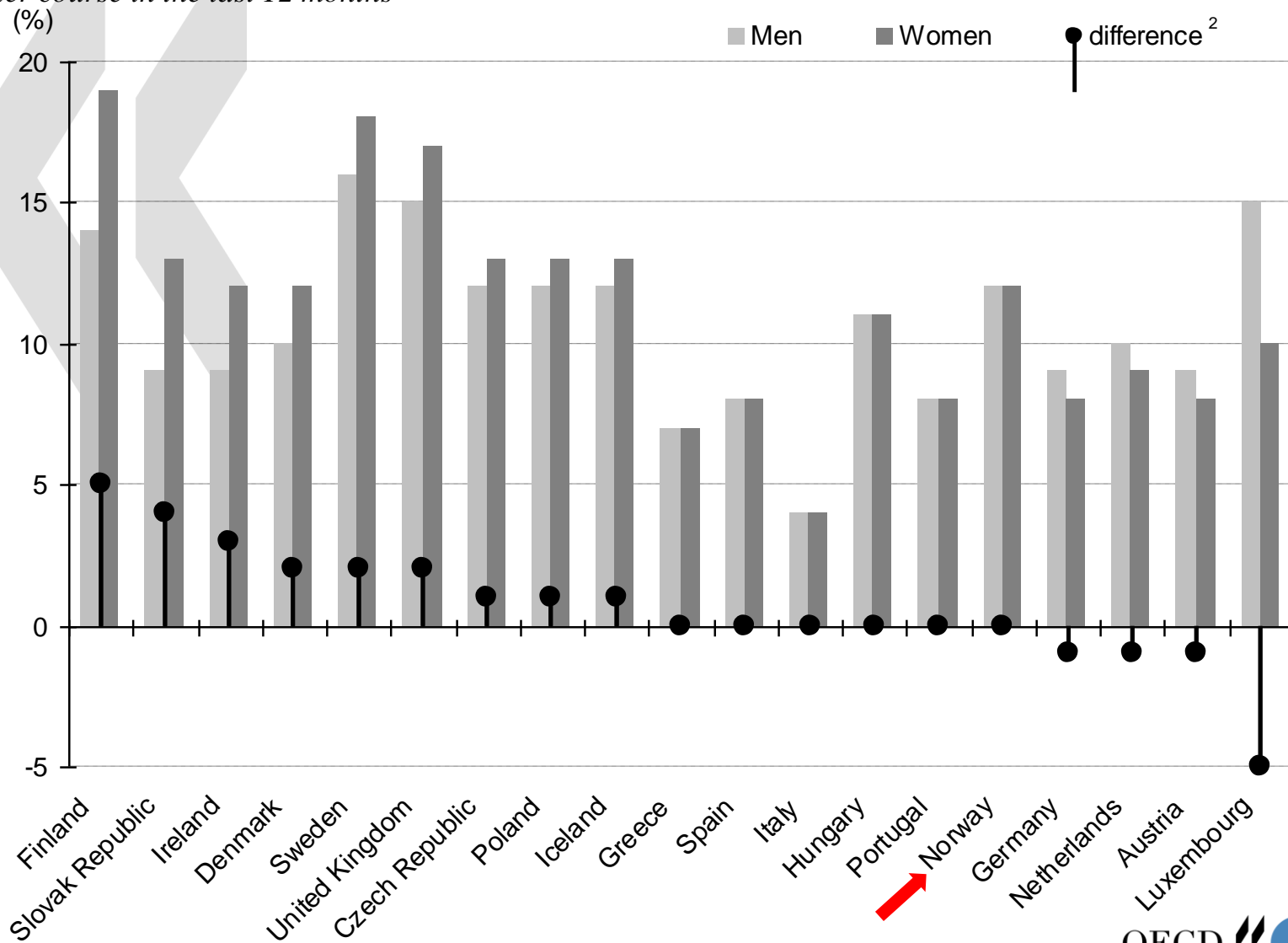
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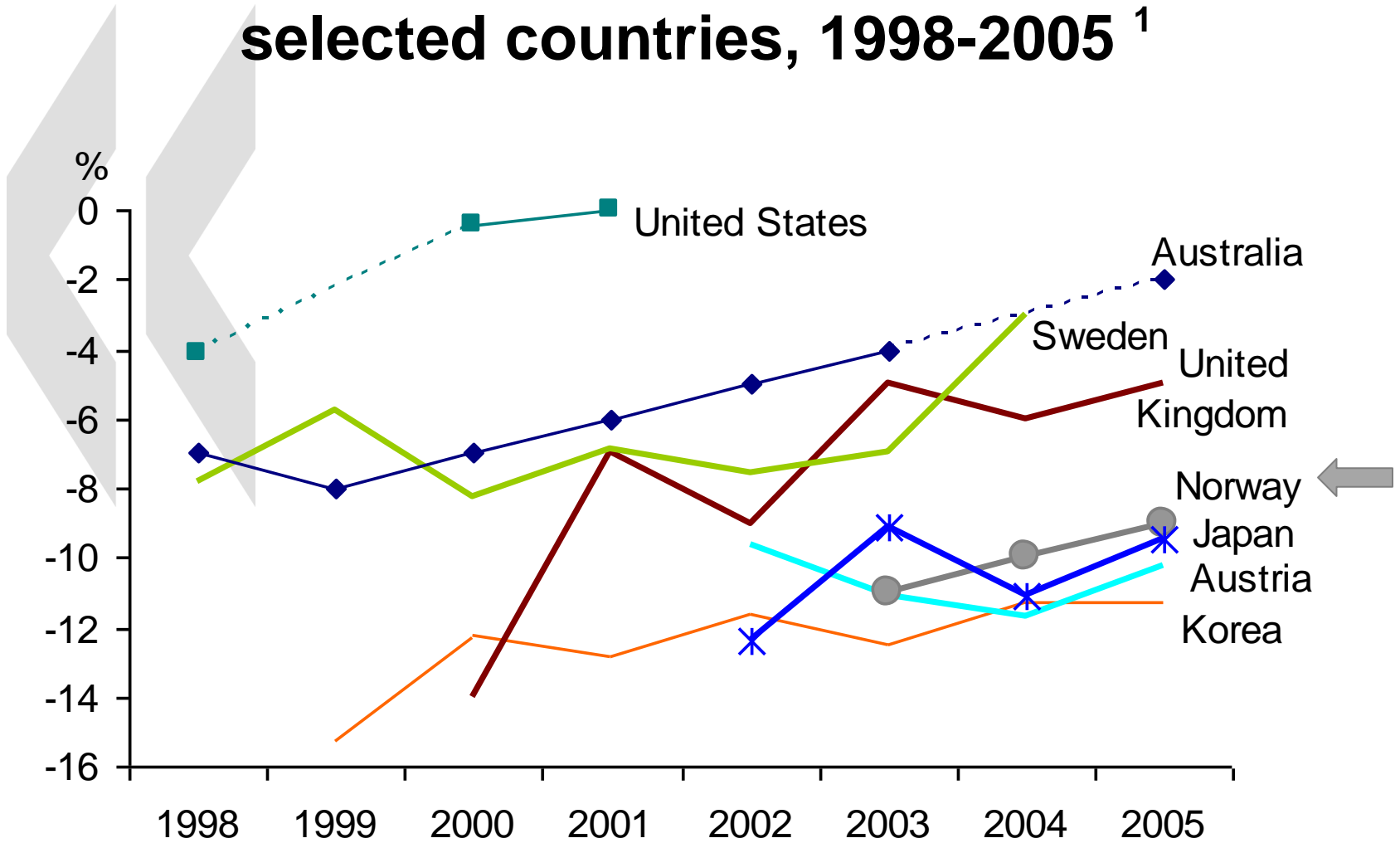
Source: OECD, based on data from Eurostat, Newcronos database, 2006.

# Gender gap in computer courses, selected OECD countries, 2005

Percentage of individuals who have taken a computer course in the last 12 months

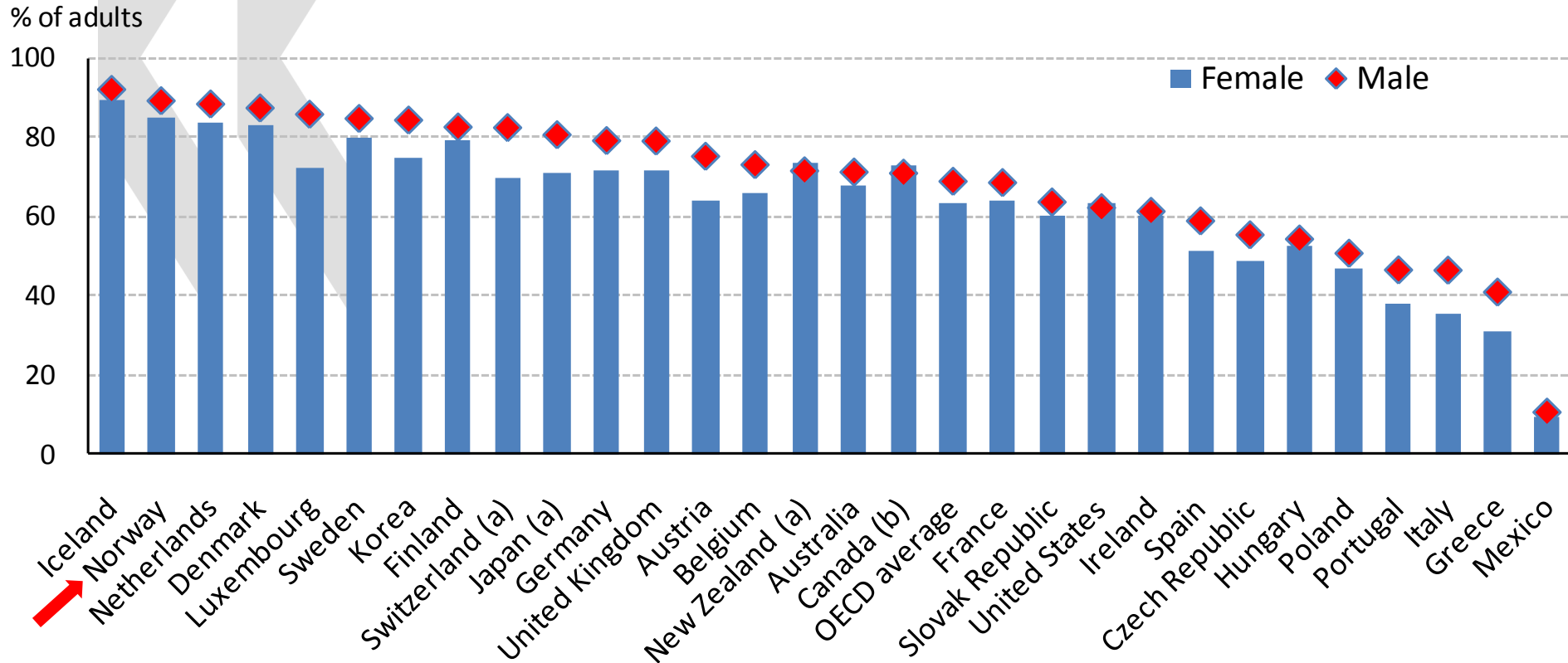


# Evolution of Internet access gender gap in selected countries, 1998-2005 <sup>1</sup>



1. Differences in percentage points between women and men internet use/access; individual home access in Sweden, Internet use from any location in other countries

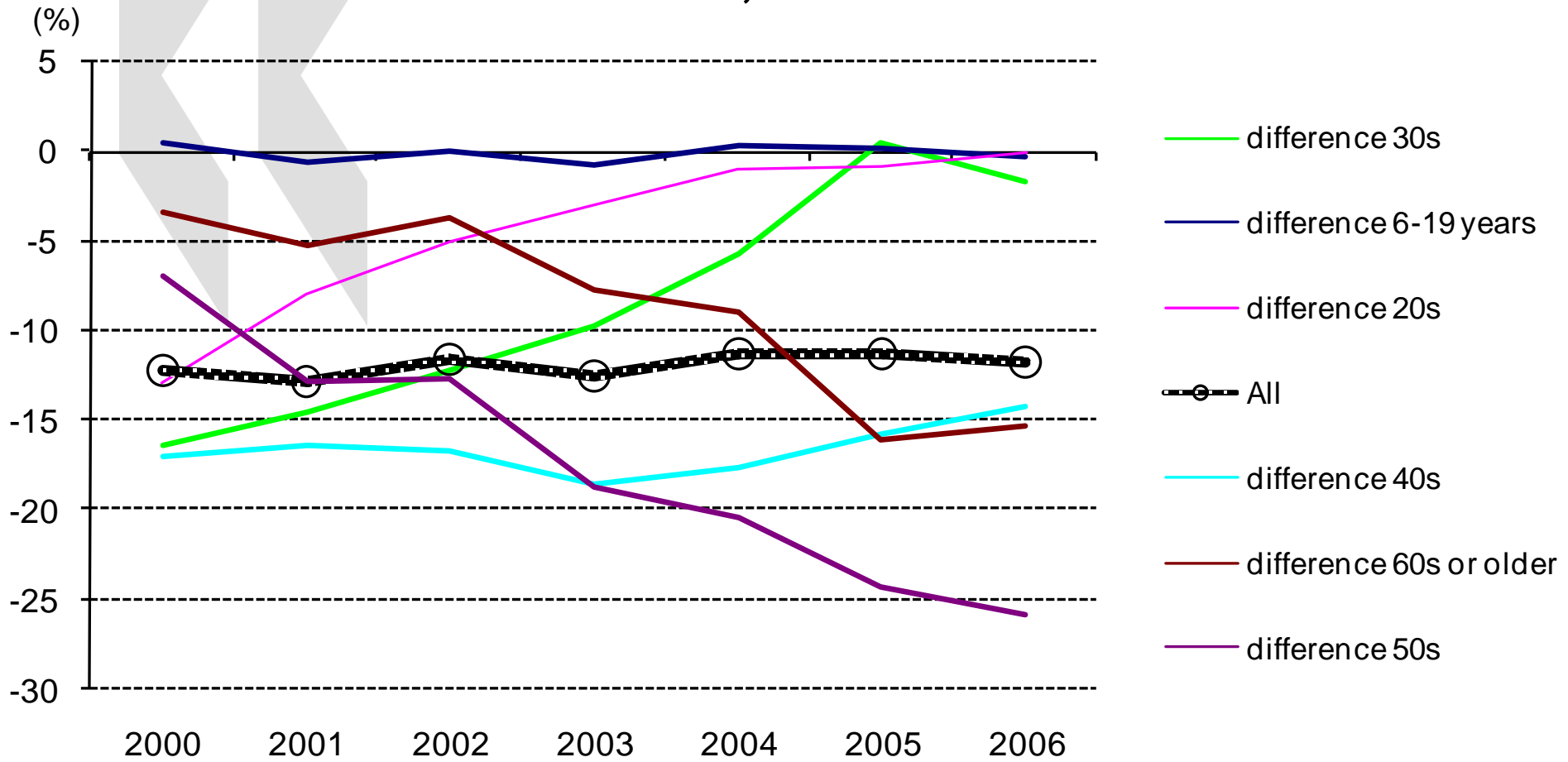
# Individuals using the Internet from any location by gender, 2007



a. 2006. b. 2005.

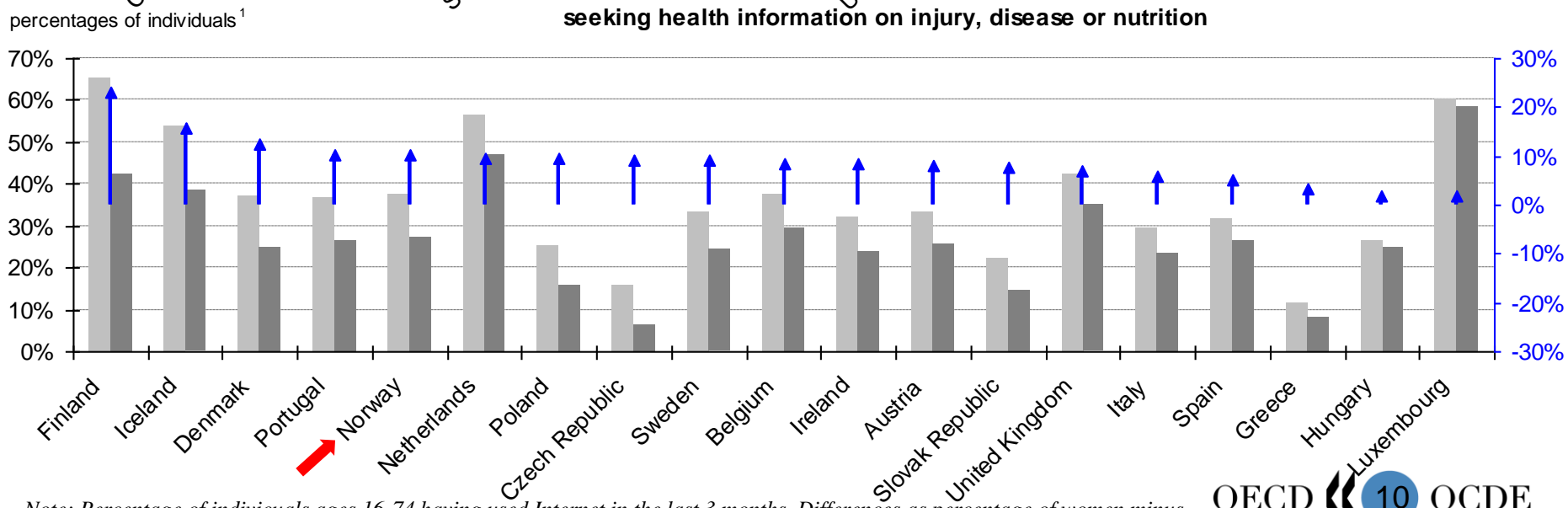
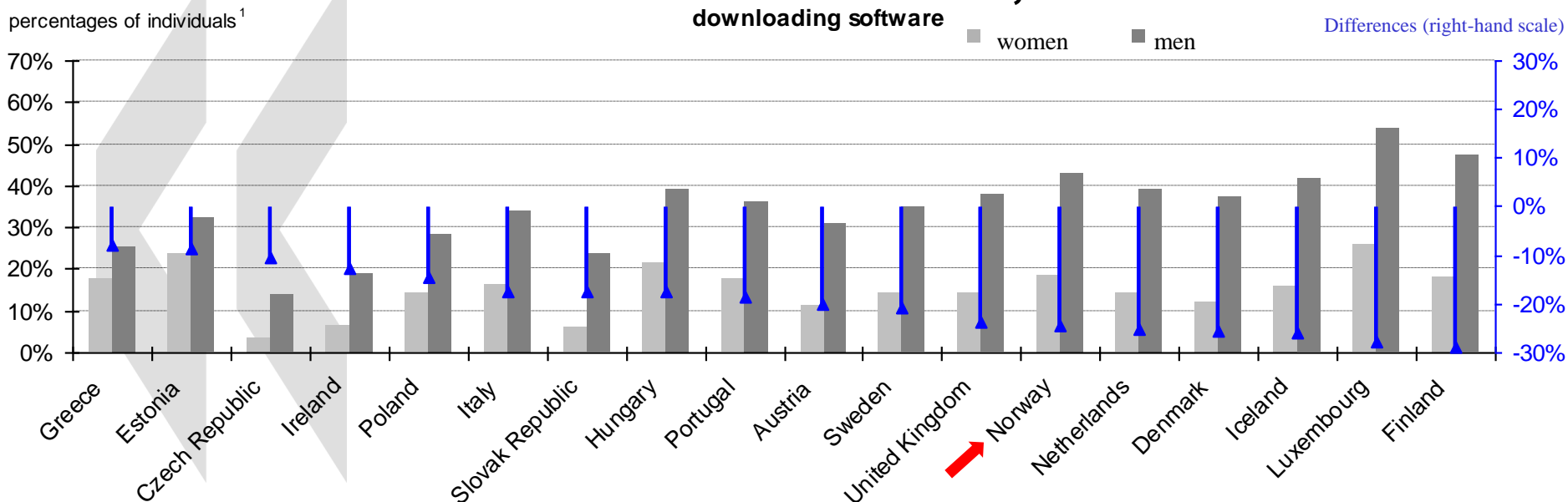
Source: OECD, ICT database and Eurostat, Community Survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, January 2008.

# Gender differences<sup>1</sup> in Internet usage rate in Korea, 2000-2006



1. Expressed as women's internet usage rate minus men's.

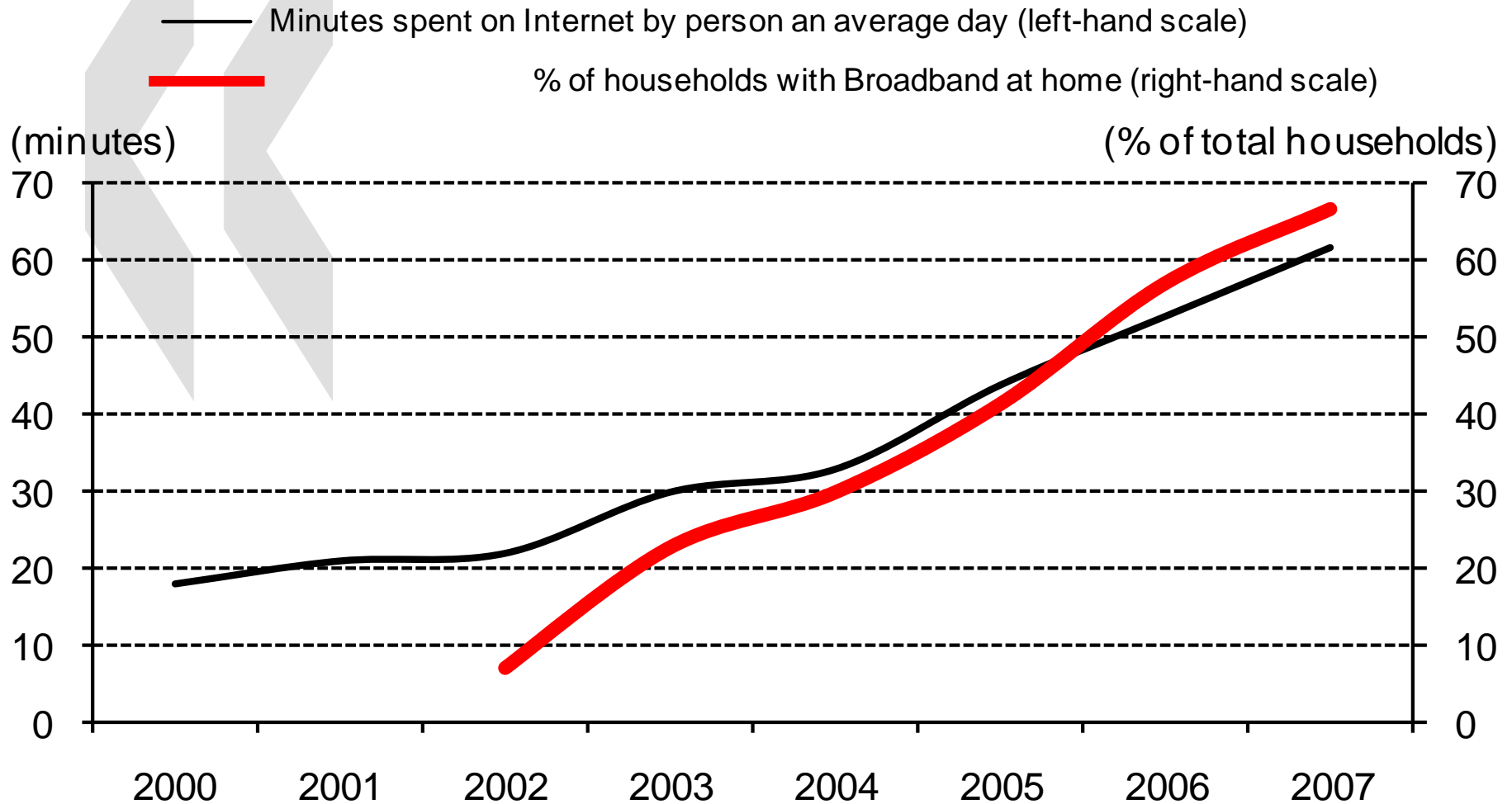
# Gender differences for selected internet activities in selected OECD countries, 2005



Note: Percentage of individuals ages 16-74 having used Internet in the last 3 months. Differences as percentage of women minus percentage of men.

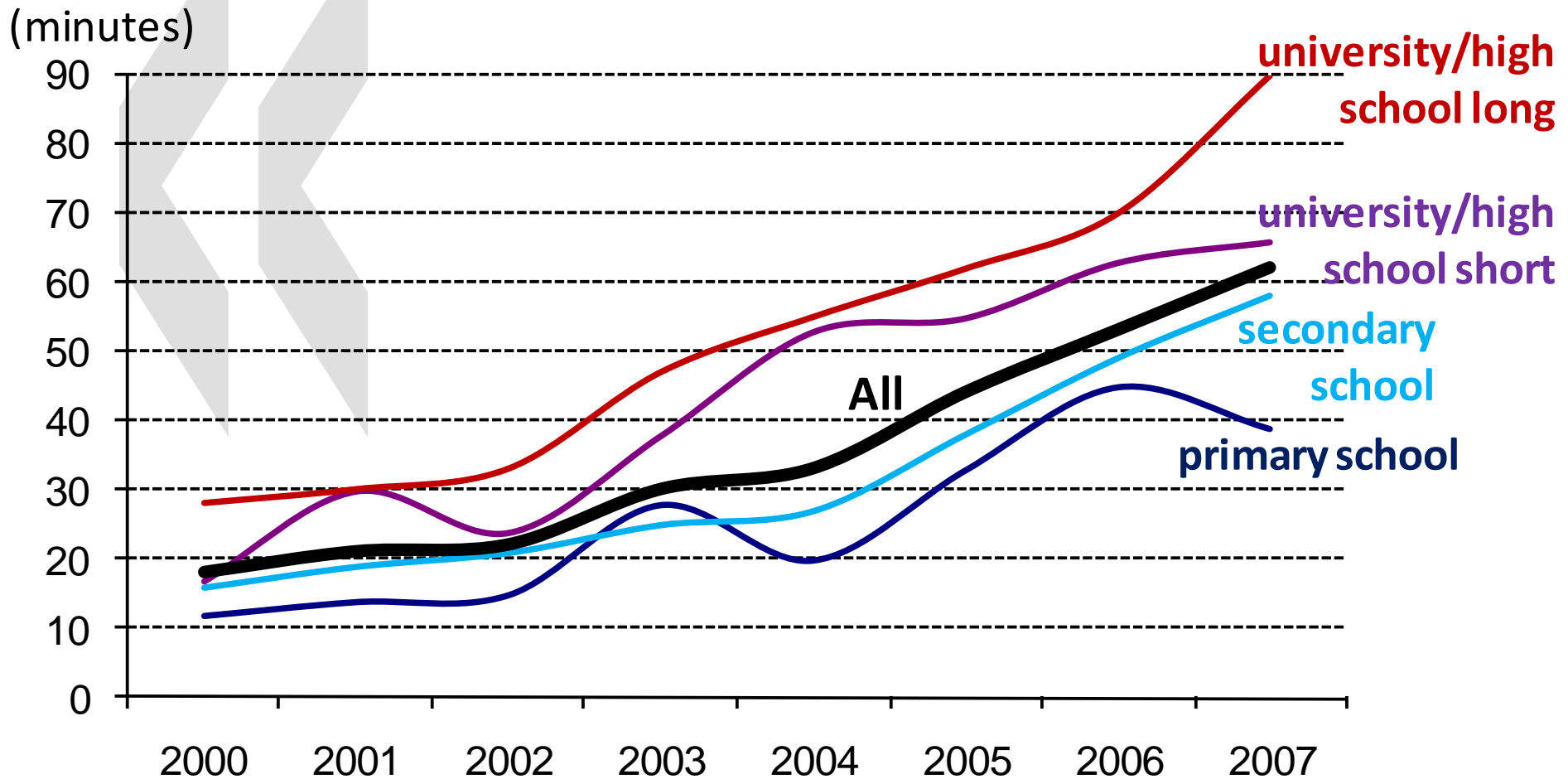
Source: OECD, based on data from Eurostat, New Cronos database, 2006

# Broadband diffusion and time spent on Internet in Norway, 2000-2007



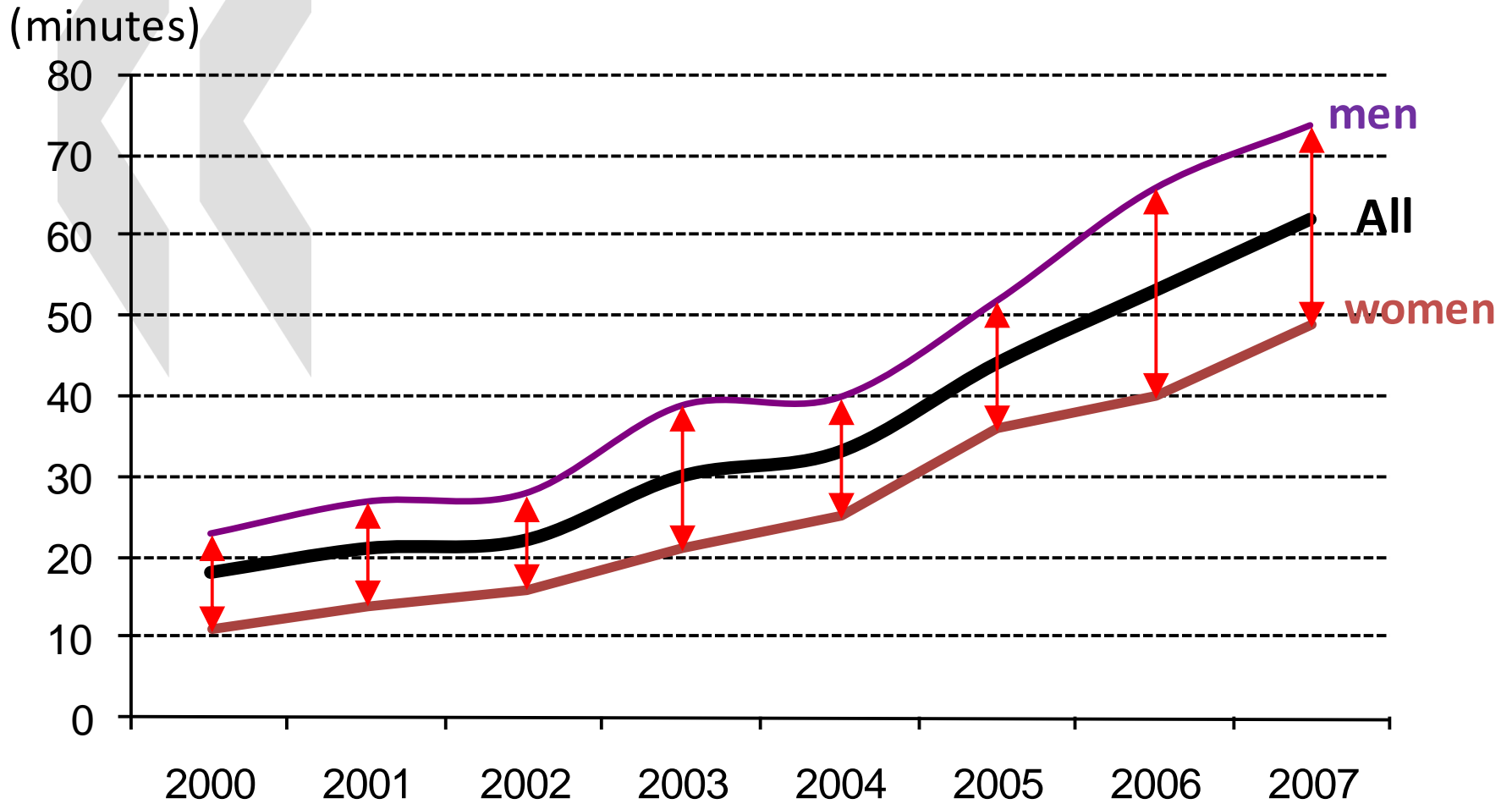
Source: OECD, based on data from Statistics Norway and Eurostat.

# Education attainment and time spent on Internet in Norway, 2000-2007



Source: OECD, based on data from Statistics Norway.

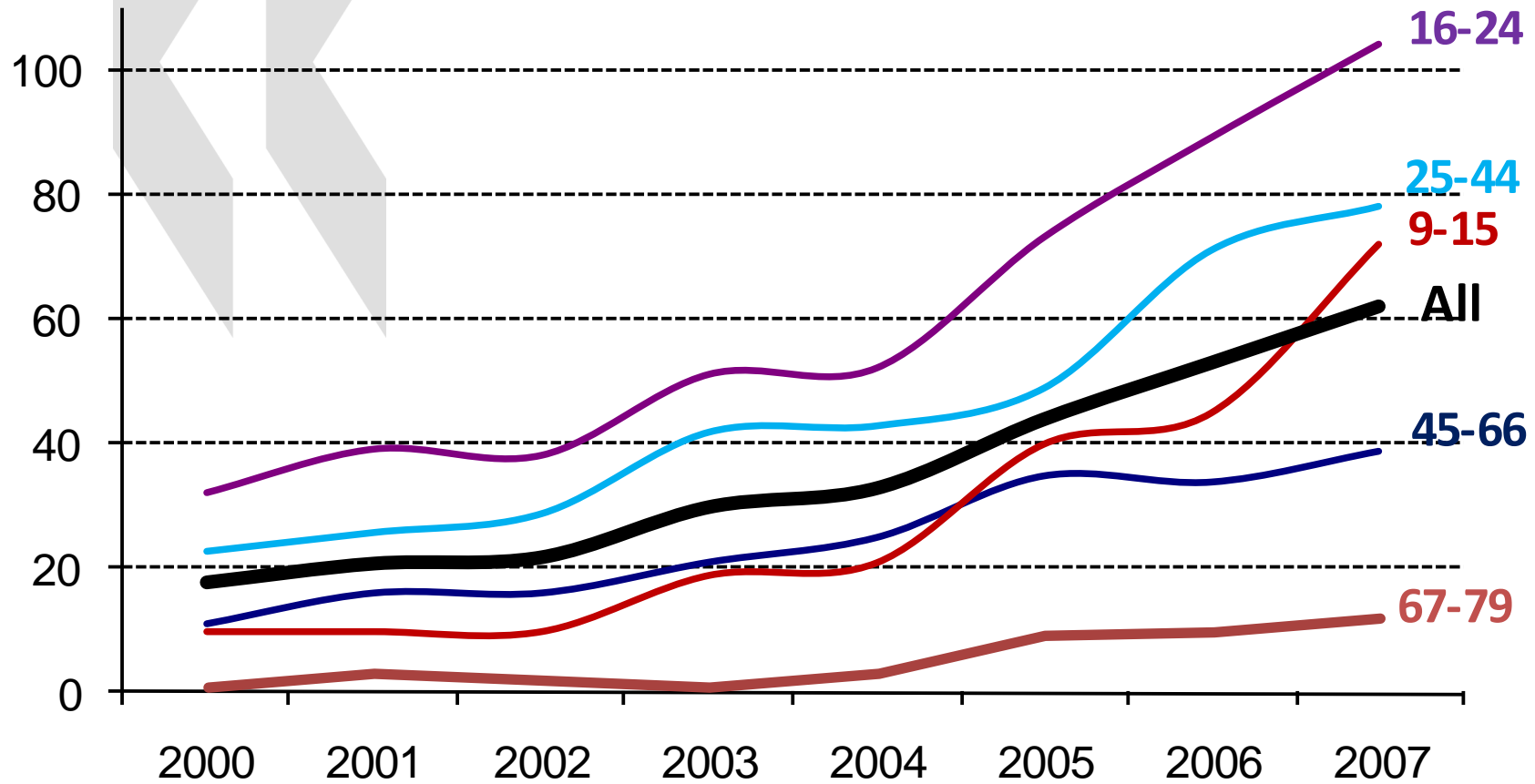
# Gender and time spent on Internet in Norway, 2000-2007



Source: OECD, based on data from Statistics Norway and Eurostat.

# Age and time spent on Internet in Norway, 2000-2007

(minutes)

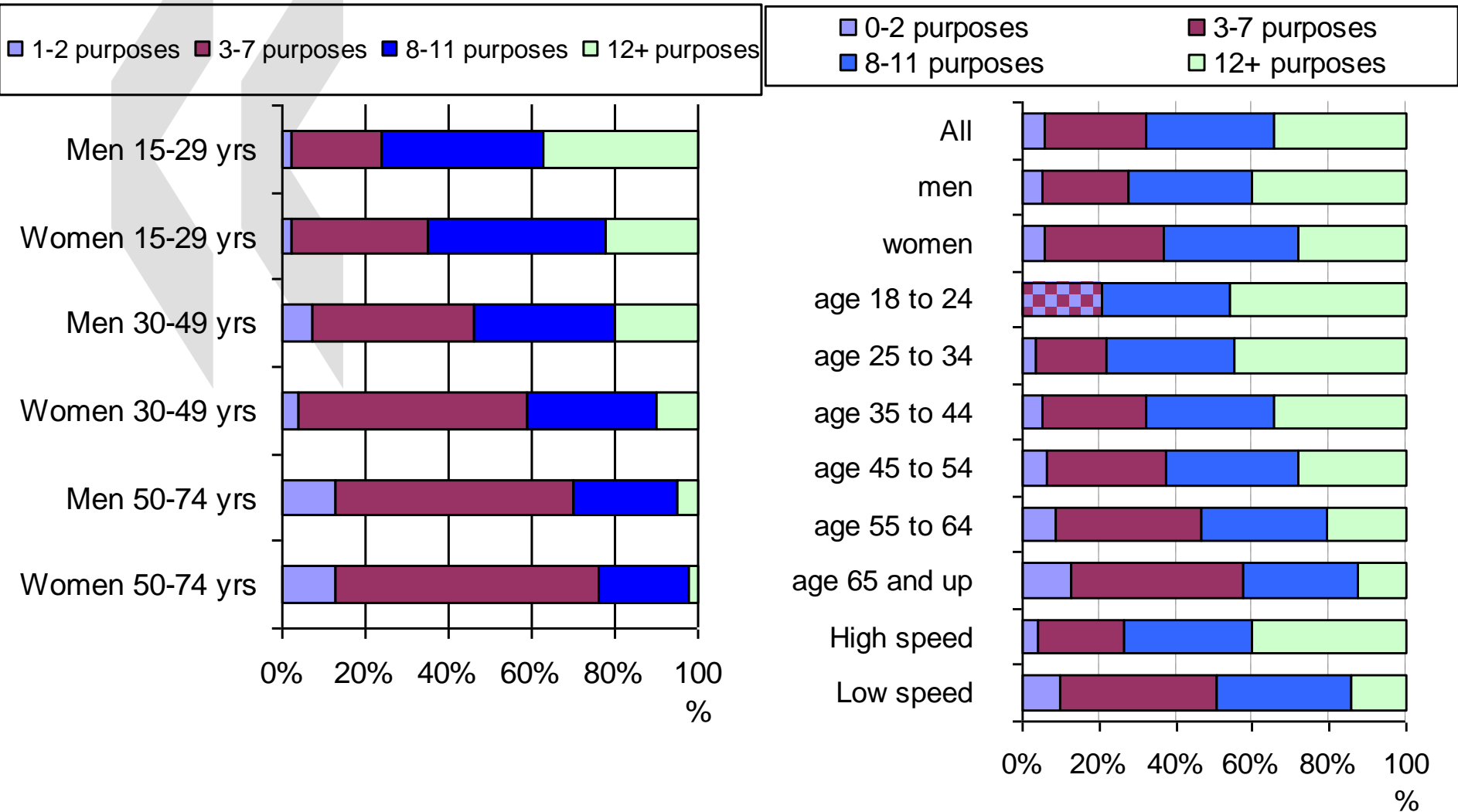


Source: OECD, based on data from Statistics Norway.

# Versatility of Home Internet use

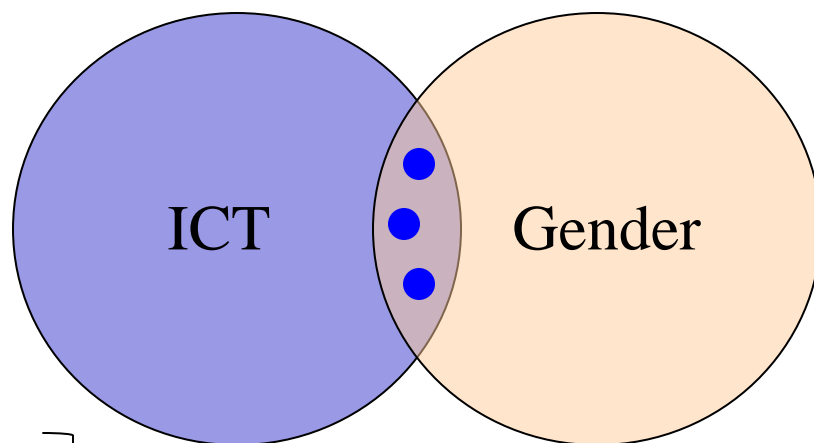
## Finland (2006)

## Canada (2005)

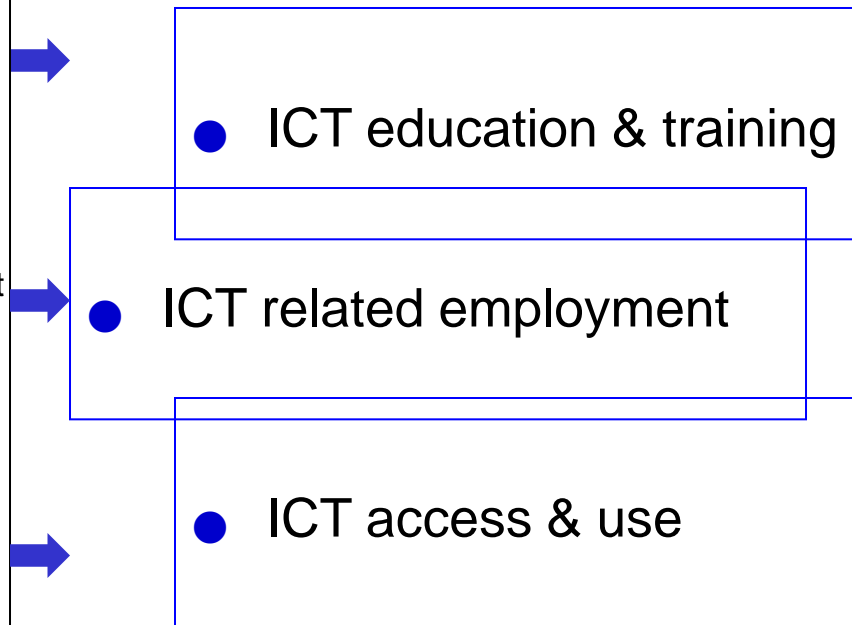


Source: OECD, based on data from Statistics Finland and statistics Canada.

# Conclusion : a considerable room for policy to close the ICT gender gap



- Influence of the social capital on the access level
- Influence of the level of education and skills on diversity and intensity of Internet use, and on the perceived usefulness of ICTs (computer)
- complexity of interactions at stake in the link between socio-economic status and the intensity and variety of usage
- Differences in existing pattern of use are magnified by the distorting power of the ICT tools.



◀ *Leaders & role models*

◀ *Facilitators (intermediaries / mediators) for the Digital inclusion*



# Thank you

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