Greater gender equality is not just a moral imperative, but is also key to the creation of stronger, more sustainable and more inclusive economies. The OECD has placed gender equality at the top of its agenda. The OECD combats inequalities of opportunities as enshrined in its Inclusive Growth initiative and the Secretary-General’s 21 for 21 Agenda.

The OECD actively promotes policy measures embedded in the 2013 and 2015 OECD Recommendations on Gender Equality in Education, Employment, Entrepreneurship and Public Life. For example, measures to ensure access to good quality education for boys and girls, policies to improve the gender balance in leadership in the public sector and providing fathers and mothers equally with financial incentives to use parental leave and flexible work options. The OECD was also instrumental in defining the target adopted by G20 Leaders at their 2014 Brisbane Summit to reduce the gender gap in labour force participation by 25% in 2025. The OECD continues to work closely with G20 and G7 presidencies on monitoring progress with reducing gender gaps such as these.

The OECD engages experts and policy makers to deliver better policies for better lives. As just one example, the 2020 High-Level Conference on Ending Violence Against Women discussed experiences, and exchanged initiatives and practices to prevent, address, and eradicate gender-based violence. The OECD also hosts working groups with a specific focus on gender, such as GENDERNET – the international forum for gender experts from DAC development co-operation agencies and foreign ministries – and the Working Party on Gender Mainstreaming and Governance.

The OECD Gender Data Portal includes about 75 indicators shedding light on gender gaps in education, employment, entrepreneurship, public governance, health and development.

The website provides good practices based on analytical tools and reliable data, but also shows how far we are from achieving gender equality and where action is most needed. The data cover OECD member countries, as well as partner economies including Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and South Africa.

Read more: www.oecd.org/gender