

Gender

www.oecd.org/gender/data – www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender – www.oecd.org/employment/database
www.oecd.org/social/family/database – www.oecd.org/pisa/ – www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org – genderindex.org

The OECD work on gender statistics monitors the main dimensions of gender inequality in social institutions, education and labour markets to identify policies that help close gender gaps and improve the quality of life of both women and men.

The OECD Gender Initiative has identified a number of key indicators to measure progress in closing gender gaps in the “three Es” (Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship). Besides harmonising data and producing new analysis on the education and job outcomes of women and men, the Initiative

DID YOU KNOW ...That aid in support of gender equality reached an average of around USD 25 billion per year in 2009-10?

has pushed the boundaries of gender statistics by developing new data on entrepreneurship by gender.

DID YOU KNOW ...That women earn on average 16% less than men in OECD countries?

Data and metadata in the focus areas of the Gender Initiative are freely accessible and displayed through interactive visualisations in the OECD Gender Data Portal.

The OECD Better Life Initiative has fully integrated a gender dimension in its work on the measurement of well-being and progress of societies. Your OECD Better Life Index compares the quality of life of women and men through a multidimensional approach.



Find out more

- OECD (2012), *Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*.
- OECD (2012), *Closing the Gender Gap, Act Now*.
- OECD (2012), *Highlights from Education at a Glance*.
- OECD (2012), *Entrepreneurship at a Glance*.
- OECD (2011), *Society at a Glance*.
- OECD (2009), *PISA 2009 Results: What Students Know and Can Do: Student Performance in Reading, Mathematics and Science (Volume I)*.

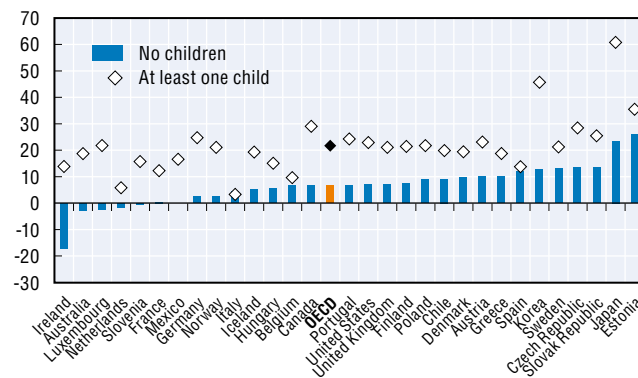
DID YOU KNOW ...That the number of female-owned enterprises has been growing at a faster pace than male-owned ones?

The OECD Development Centre's *Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)* provides a stock-take of where countries stand on discrimination against women. The SIGI is unique in measuring the social and institutional drivers of gender inequalities, such as women's status in the family, the legal age to marry, inheritance discrimination, access to credit, and restrictions on right to own land and property.

The OECD *Employment Outlook* and *Society at a Glance* analyse data on employment and working conditions of women and men, and on the situation of their families and children. The *Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)* documents gender differences in the skills and competencies achieved by 15-year-olds, while the *OECD Education at a Glance* provides in-depth analysis of schooling participation and impact of education on girls and boys. The *OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)* collects and analyses data on aid flows that explicitly target gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Price of Motherhood is High across OECD Countries

Gender pay gap by presence of children, 25-44 years old, 2008



Source: OECD (2012), *Closing the Gender Gap, Act Now*.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932676127>

DID YOU KNOW ...That countries with a lower incidence of early marriage often have higher proportions of young girls in secondary education?