

## Gender differences in PIAAC

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The evaluation of PIAAC 2012 resulted – as expected – in gender differences with a disadvantage of women regarding every day mathematics and problem solving, but – surprisingly – also regarding reading competences. More detailed analyses show the necessity of an intersectional approach: above all, the property of having children acts as relevant factor often stronger than gender (also for men). Across many variables, there is an overarching tendency that gender differences refer mainly to persons with children and that weakest performance is due to women with children.

An international comparison to Finland and France shows that the disadvantage of woman can be observed in other countries, as well, but in the comparison countries by far not that pronounced than in Austria. In particular, there is no disadvantage for women, there, or they are even better.

From a methodological point of view it has to be noted that women in Austria score especially weakly for specific item content, to a degree which allows for a proof of multidimensionality by means of an IRT model.

After all, it was shown that a disadvantage of persons with children, above all women, can be proven even on the level of the PIAAC competence measures, resulting in the claim for efficient societal countermeasures.

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