

#44 - Global Gender Gap Report 2022

Short description

Type of object: Report

Source (organisation): World Economic Forum

Issues: Gender parity in all the domains (workforce and labour market, care work, leadership, industry, political representation, wealth accumulation, lifelong learning and skills prioritization, stress levels). **Time span:** 2006-2022

Geographical coverage: The 2022 Edition covers 146 countries.

Link: https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-

2022/?DAG=3&gclid=CjwKCAjw586hBhBrEiwAQYEnHWmuuU-

0A63w0kwk5IaBSqcrJmwoeCo523yLwg4btZNOaalhWkY4uBoCwsYQAvD BwE

Note/Interpretations

"The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment). It is the longest-standing index which tracks progress towards closing these gaps over time since its inception in 2006.

In 2022, the global gender gap has been closed by 68.1%. At the current rate of progress, it will take 132 years to reach full parity. This represents a slight four-year improvement compared to the 2021 estimate (136 years to parity). However, it does not compensate for the generational loss which occurred between 2020 and 2021: according to trends leading up to 2020, the gender gap was set to close within 100 years. (...)

In 2022, amid multi-layered and compounding crises including the rising cost of living, the ongoing pandemic, the climate emergency and large-scale conflict and displacement, the progress towards gender parity is stalling. As leaders tackle a growing series of economic and political shocks, the risk of reversal is intensifying. Not only are millions of women and girls losing out on access and opportunity at present, this halt in progress towards parity is a catastrophe for the future of our economies, societies and communities. Accelerating parity must be a core part of the public and private agenda.

While more women have been moving into paid work over the last decades and, increasingly, into leadership positions in industry, there have been continued headwinds: societal expectations, employer policies, the legal environment and the availability of care infrastructure. This has continued to limit the educational opportunities women access as well as the career possibilities they can pursue. The economic and social consequences of the pandemic and geopolitical conflict have paused progress and worsened outcomes for women and girls around the world – and risk creating permanent scarring in the labour market. Conversely, the increasing representation of women in leadership in a number of industries, engagement in tertiary education overall and rebound in professional and technical roles are encouraging and may provide a basis for future efforts."

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