

**Chapter 1 : The Global Gender Gap Report | World Economic Forum - The Global Gender Gap Report**

*Global Gender Gap Report 2007, having been outperformed by Latvia and Lithuania, but its overall performance in has improved relative to its performance in*

Read the full report Talent and technology together will determine how the Fourth Industrial Revolution can be harnessed to deliver sustainable economic growth and innumerable benefits to society. This urgency is at the core of a fresh call to action to accelerate progress towards gender equality, adding to the well-established economic case for gender equality. Moreover, there is a fundamental moral case for empowering women: Through the Global Gender Gap Report, the World Economic Forum quantifies the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracks their progress over time. While no single measure can capture the complete situation, the Global Gender Gap Index presented in this Report seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality—the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: More than a decade of data has revealed that progress is still too slow for realizing the full potential of one half of humanity within our lifetimes. The Index does not seek to set priorities for countries but rather to provide a comprehensive set of data and a clear method for tracking gaps on critical indicators so that countries may set priorities within their own economic, political and cultural contexts. It points to potential role models by revealing those countries that—within their region or income group—are leaders in distributing resources more equitably between women and men, regardless of the overall level of available resources. However, the gaps between women and men on economic participation and political empowerment remain wide: Weighted by population, in 2006, the average progress on closing the global gender gap stands at a score of 0. Out of the countries covered by the Index both this year and last year, 68 countries have increased their overall gender gap score compared to last year, while 74 have seen it decrease. It therefore has been an ambiguous year for global gender parity, with uneven progress at best. All things held equal, with current trends, the overall global gender gap can be closed in 83 years across the countries covered since the inception of the Report—just within the statistical lifetime of baby girls born today. However, the most challenging gender gaps remain in the economic sphere and in health. At the current rate of change, and given the widening economic gender gap since last year, it will not be closed for another years. The economic gender gap this year has reverted back to where it stood in 2006, after a peak in 2005. On the other hand, on current trends, the education—specific gender gap could be reduced to parity within the next 10 years. On current trends, it could be closed within 82 years. The time to close the health gender gap remains undefined. Formally the smallest gap, it has oscillated in size with a general downward trend. Today, the gap is larger than it stood in 2006, in part due to specific issues in select countries, in particular China and India. Some regions should expect to see their gender gaps narrow faster than the global rate of change. Among these are South Asia, with a projected closing of the gender gap in 46 years, Western Europe in 61 years, Latin America in 72 years and Sub-Saharan Africa, due to achieve parity in 79 years. Projections for other world regions suggest closing their gaps will take longer than years, namely years in the Middle East and North Africa, years in East Asia and the Pacific, and years in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Given the slow progress over the last decade, the gender gap in North America is expected to close in years. None of these forecasts are foregone conclusions. Instead they reflect the current state of progress and serve as a call to action to policymakers and other stakeholders to accelerate gender equality.

## Chapter 2 : The Global Gender Gap Report | World Economic Forum

*The Global Gender Gap Report - World Economic Forum.*

Explore the latest strategic trends, research and analysis While women worldwide are closing the gap in critical areas such as health and education, significant gender inequality persists in the workforce and in politics. As part of its workforce gap analysis, the World Economic Forum turned to LinkedIn to better understand the trends in gender equality across the workforce. Thanks to our unique insight into real-time workforce trends, LinkedIn can provide more depth, nuance, and timeliness than the sort of data historically gathered by governments or NGOs. Our data provides insight into the role women leaders play in driving overall economic equity and participation. The proportion of women hired has remained relatively flat over the past decade Image: LinkedIn Women in leadership: The rate of progress for women has been slow, too: These industries have relied on female workers for generations, and have therefore perhaps provided women with more time and opportunities to work their way into senior roles. Unfortunately, as the Global Gender Gap Report also notes, historically female-dominated industries tend to pay less than those with higher male representation. When women enter a profession in large numbers, pay tends to decrease relative to other industries. Women leaders hire more women Our data shows that when women are better represented in leadership roles, more women are hired across the board. This holds true even when considering disparities in the size of female talent pools across industries. This is not necessarily surprising. Numerous studies suggest that, consciously or not, individuals are more likely to hire people like them. Female candidates may also self-select into companies with higher proportions of leaders who are women, attracted to companies perceived as having more opportunities for advancement or mentorship. Additionally, prior World Economic Forum research indicates that female CEOs actually pay their high-earning women more than male CEOs do, which may create a financial incentive for women to join such companies. Vicious cycle to virtuous circle: Increasing equality by increasing women leaders So if the proportion of women in leadership is growing too slowly, and these leadership positions are important for closing the overall economic opportunity gap, it is clear that we need to increase and accelerate female representation at the highest level. Our analysis found a strong correlation between the representation of women in leadership positions in a given industry and hiring rates for additional women leaders. The challenge of increasing the proportion of women leaders is, therefore, a Catch LinkedIn Fortunately, there is some good news to report as well. Female representation in leadership is a top indicator for hiring of women at all levels, thereby creating a deeper bench of female talent at more junior levels to be promoted into leadership roles.

## Chapter 3 : Global Gender Gap Report - Wikipedia

*This report provides an analysis of the trends in gender equality across countries in Africa, Asia, North and South America. It is intended to lead to greater awareness of the gender challenges and opportunities, in addition to serving as a catalyst for change in both high- and low-ranking countries.*

## Chapter 4 : The key to closing the gender gap? Putting more women in charge | World Economic Forum

*The Global Gender Gap Report At the World Economic Forum we recognize that the advancement of women is an important economic, business and societal issue with a significant impact on the growth of nations.*

## Chapter 5 : Global Gender Gap Report - Reports - World Economic Forum

*Global Gender Gap Report Measuring the Global Gender Gap 5 highest levels. This concept is captured through the ratio of women to men in minister-level positions and the ratio.*

## Chapter 6 : The global gender gap report | calendrierdelascience.com

*Presentation of the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report with co-authors: Saadia Zahidi, Head of the World Economic Forum's Women Leaders Programme;*

## Chapter 7 : Petticoat Politics: women in government: SWEDEN ranked #1 in Gender Gap Index

*The Global Gender Gap Index,1 introduced by the World Economic Forum last year, is one such framework. It aims to be a tool for benchmarking and tracking global gender-based inequalities on economic, political, education and health-based criteria.*

## Chapter 8 : [The Global Gender Gap Report - Wikipedia](#)

*The Global Gender Gap Report was first published in by the World Economic calendrierdelascience.com report covers major and emerging economies. The Global Gender Gap Index is an index designed to measure gender equality.*

## Chapter 9 : The Global Gender Gap Report | Canadian Women's Health Network

*Through the Global Gender Gap Report, the World Economic Forum quantifies the magnitude of gender disparities and tracks their progress over time, with a specific focus on the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics.*