



# Global Gender Gap Report 2025

## World Economic Forum

This open educational resource (OER) offers a structured introduction to the Global Gender Gap Report 2025. It aims to foster gender-aware, data-driven reflections in teaching, policy development, and institutional transformation across Europe and beyond.

### 1. What is the Global Gender Gap Report?

- Annual report by the **World Economic Forum** since 2006.
- Assesses the **gap between women and men**, not absolute levels.
- Scale from 0 (complete gap) to 1 (full equality).
- Covers **146 countries** with comparable data.

#### 4 key dimensions

- ◆ Economic participation and opportunity
- ◆ Educational attainment
- ◆ Health and survival
- ◆ Political empowerment

**\*It does not measure wealth, but the difference between genders**

### 2. Global Results 2025

 **Global gap closed: 68.5%**

 At current pace, full parity in **134 years**.

-  **Top 3 most gender-equal countries:**
1. **Iceland** (1st place for the 15th year in a row)
  2. Finland
  3. Norway

▼ **Most unequal dimension:**  
**Political empowerment**

▲ **Best performing dimension:**  
**Educational attainment**

### 3. Where do GEDIS countries stand?

| Country              | Global Rank | Estimated Parity (%) |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Iceland              | 1           | 92.6%                |
| Germany              | 9           | 80.3%                |
| Spain                | 12          | 79.7%                |
| Croatia              | 64          | 72.8%                |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 73          | 71.7%                |
| Cezchia              | 102         | 68.6%                |

 \*Source: WEF 2025      <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/>

Target audiences:  Librarians,  Professors,  Students

### 4. What do these data reveal?

-  Nordic countries lead in structural gender equality.
-  Political progress remains the slowest across all dimensions.
-  Women achieve more education, but not more leadership roles.
-  Global progress is slow and uneven.
-  The report uses a binary (male/female) gender framework.

### 5. Reflect and discuss

- Suggested for class discussion or group work.*
- Why do you think Iceland maintains its top ranking?
  - Which dimension should your country prioritise?
  - How do these data relate to public policy?

### GEDIS project context

This resource is part of the European project GEDIS (Gender Diversity in Information Science), which promotes open educational tools to tackle gender inequalities in higher education, with an emphasis on disciplines related to Information and Library Science.

**GEDIS - Gender Diversity in Information Science: Challenges in Higher Education.** <https://ub.edu/gedis>

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