

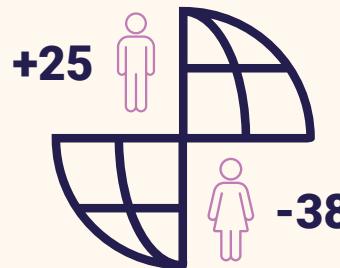
What does the future hold?



152
YEARS



At this rate, it will take 152 years to close the economic gap between women and men.



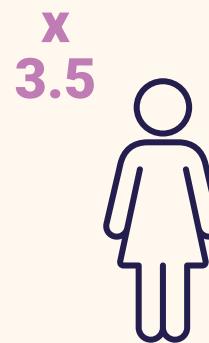
At the current trajectory, by 2025, men's labor force participation will exceed women's by 25 percentage points globally, and a staggering 38 points in low-income countries. Without a change in course, AI is likely to widen this gap.



Global crises are posing a threat to the global economy:



- Extreme weather could cost the global economy \$23 trillion by 2050.
- The global cost for intrastate conflict may reach \$28.1 trillion by 2030 and \$292.4 trillion by 2050.



Young people see their future in jeopardy, facing sky-high unemployment at 3.5 times that of adults, particularly for women and girls. Young women are twice as likely to be out of education, employment or training, which means gaps will widen further in the future.

Agriculture: In 2020, due to economic shocks nearly a quarter of women in off-farm agrifood sectors globally lost their jobs, compared to 2% of men.

Informal markets: For women, four out of five jobs created in 2022 were in the informal and unregulated market, compared to two out of three for men, driving women further into informality and vulnerability.

Leadership: With worsening economic conditions, companies are even less likely to hire women leaders than they were in 2021, and now only 36% of new leaders in companies are women.

Career advancement: Lack of investment in young girls' education and training comes at a huge cost, both in lost wages and lost economic growth: we miss out on more than \$10 trillion worldwide because girls don't get access to the same skills boys do, with a loss of \$210 billion in sub-Saharan Africa alone.

Unpaid care: Investing in businesses that provide childcare, healthcare, and care for the elderly could generate up to \$4 for every dollar invested. On the other hand, if we don't find ways to share unpaid care work, by 2050 women will still spend 2.3 more hours daily on unpaid care than men.

Safety and mobility: Nearly 9 in 10 women limit their online presence due to violence, losing access to work, education and healthcare with increased costs and lost income as a result.

Digital losses: More women than men cannot access the internet, with 189 million more men online. If we don't get more women access to mobile internet, South Asian and African economies miss out on \$500 billion over the next five years.

Jobs of the future: Women make up just 35% of current STEM graduates, so the gap in their job opportunities will not resolve anytime soon. With AI transforming labor markets and substituting for staff in many lower paid roles, 48 million women's jobs could be replaced by AI compared to 27 million men's jobs, pushing women's employment even further back.

Contact: **Emily Janoch** emily.janoch@care.org

Full report: <https://www.care.de/media/websitedateien/care-allgemeines/publikationen/studien-reports/care-the-gap-the-economy-cannot-afford.pdf>

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