

**EWHA,
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**Trans-Altai Sustainability Dialogue:
Gender and Sustainability**

**Empowering Women through Higher Education:
Women in STEM in the Digital Transformation Era**

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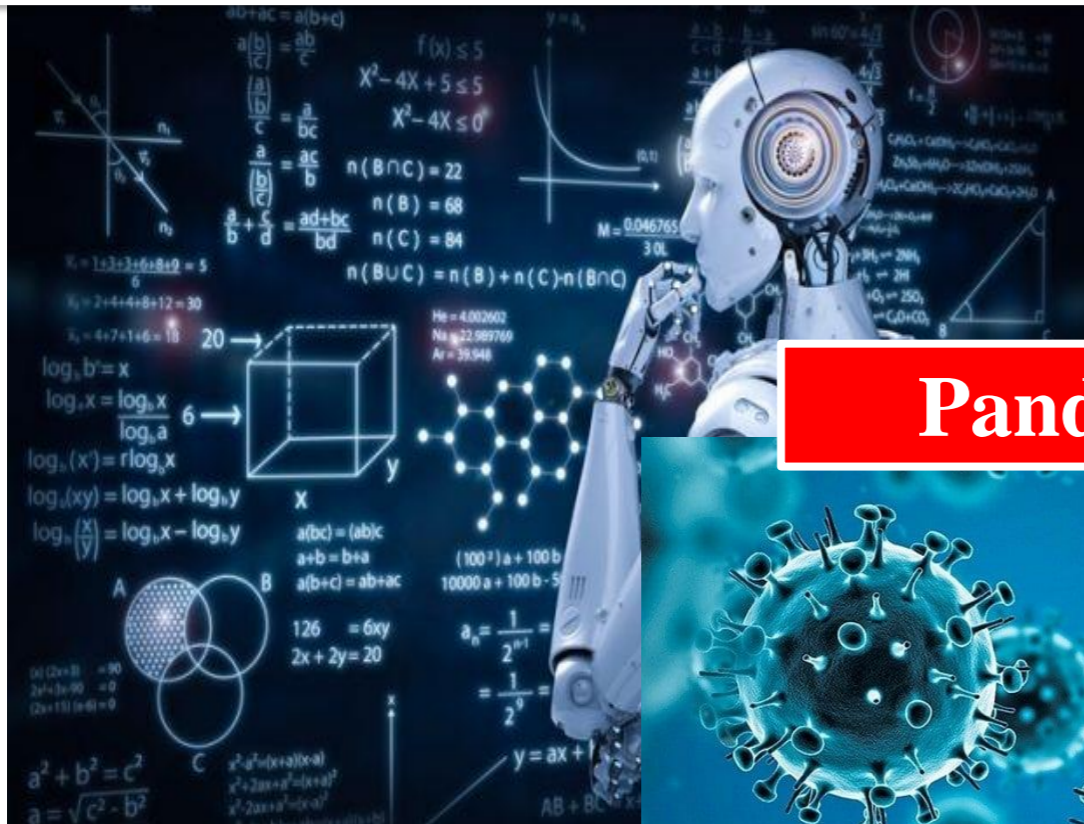
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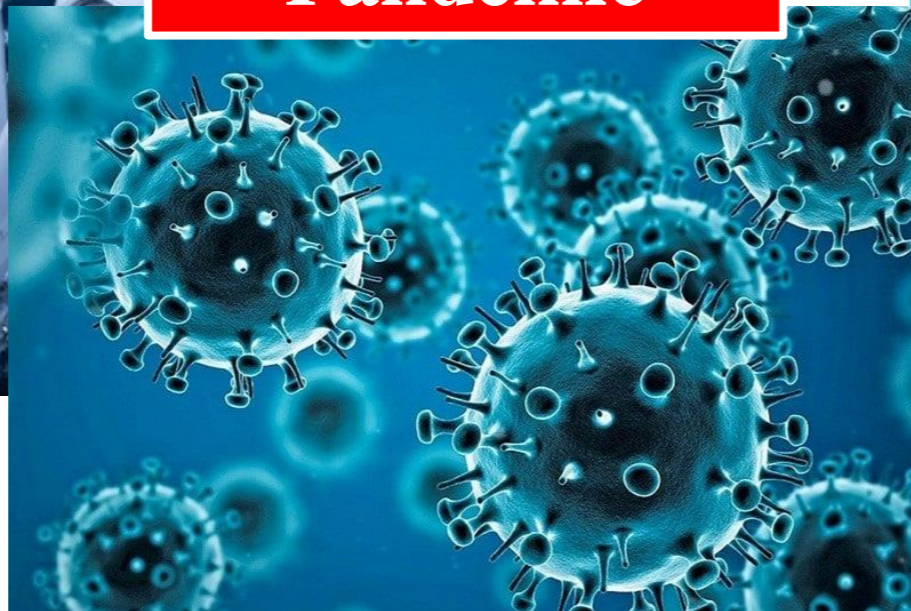


I. Introduction

The Fourth Industrial Revolution



Pandemic

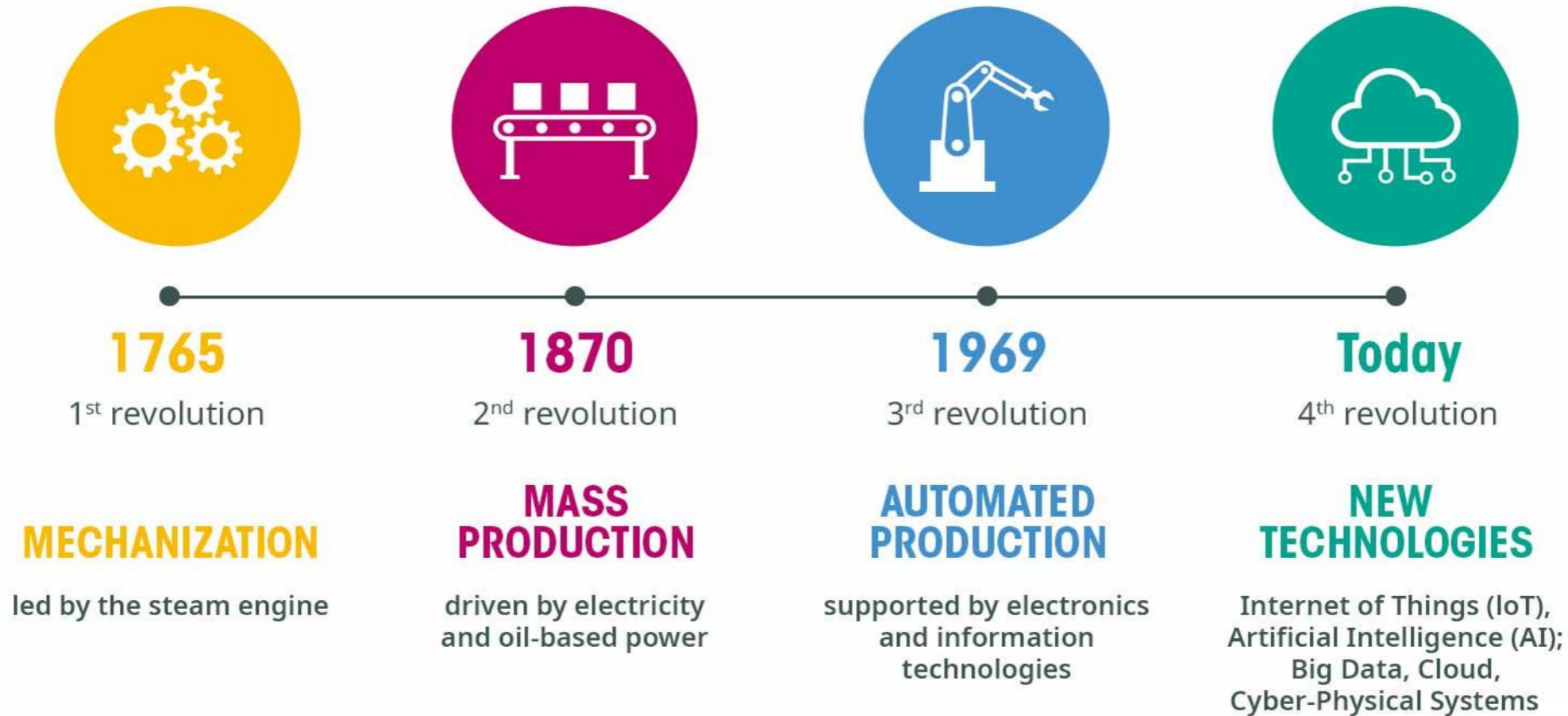


UN Sustainable Development Goals, 2016-2030



II. Digital Transformation and the Gender Gap

The Fourth Industrial Revolution – Digital Transformation



Source: Global Scientific Journals Volume 8, Issue 9, September 2020

Digital Transformation & AI

- **Benefits of AI:**

- The global AI market is predicted to snowball, reaching \$190.6bn in 2025
- The potential contribution to the global economy from AI could be \$15.7tn in 2030
- Netflix's recommendation engine (powered by AI) is worth \$1 billion a year

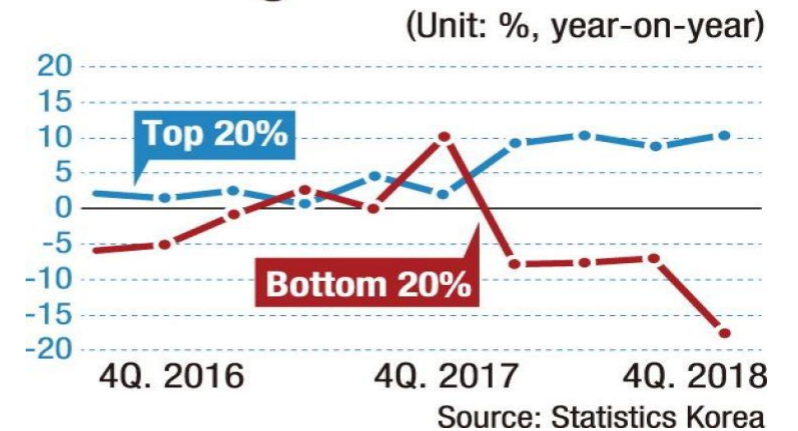
- **AI widens income gap and social inequality:**

- The rich and high-skilled people taking advantage of the technological progress
- Many others may lose jobs
- Women and the other disadvantaged groups lose out

- **Digital gap & gender gap compounded and exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic**

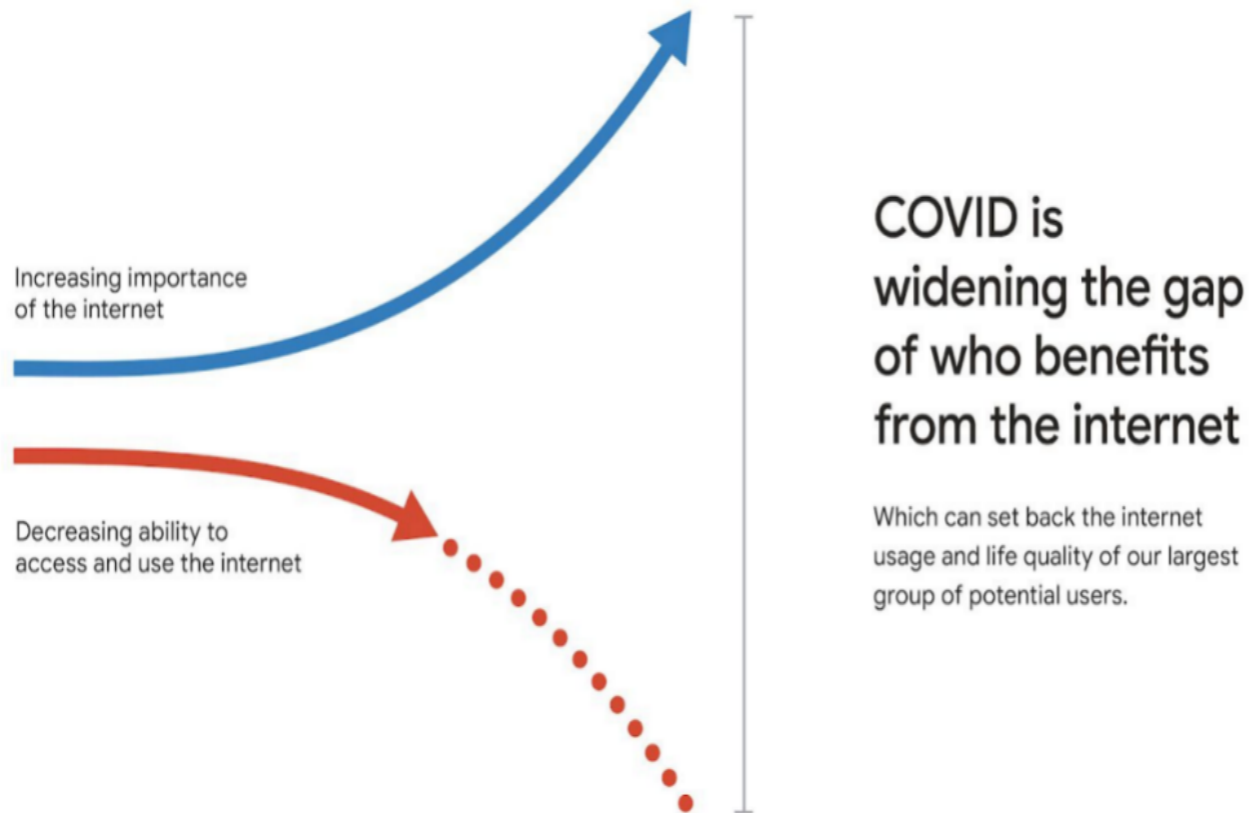


Income growth



COVID-19 Pandemic & Digital/Gender Gap

1. Digital Gap Widened




- Customer Interactions that are Digital: 2008 20%, 2019 38%, 2020 58% (McKinsey & Co.)
- **Cost of Internet Use:**
 - Developed Country Consumers: 2% of monthly GNI per capita
 - Developing Country Consumers: 5-6 times more of their income than above. E.g., Zimbabwe: 1 GB 10.06% of GNI per capita
 - Of 46 least developed countries, only 4 have affordable internet (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal)
- **Internet Connectivity:** Became less affordable in 2021 due to decrease in income (Affects developing countries more due to greater economic vulnerability)

Sources: Google Next Billion Users Initiative, Impact of COVID-19 on New Internet Users; McKinsey & Co.; UN Broadband Commission; International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Alliance for Affordable Internet

2. Gender Gap Worsened


COVID-19 multiplied the workload at home and women are paying the price

5 GENDER EQUALITY




63% of women saw increases in their time spent
59% of men

Unpaid domestic work



60% of women saw increases in their time spent
54% of men

Unpaid care work



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH


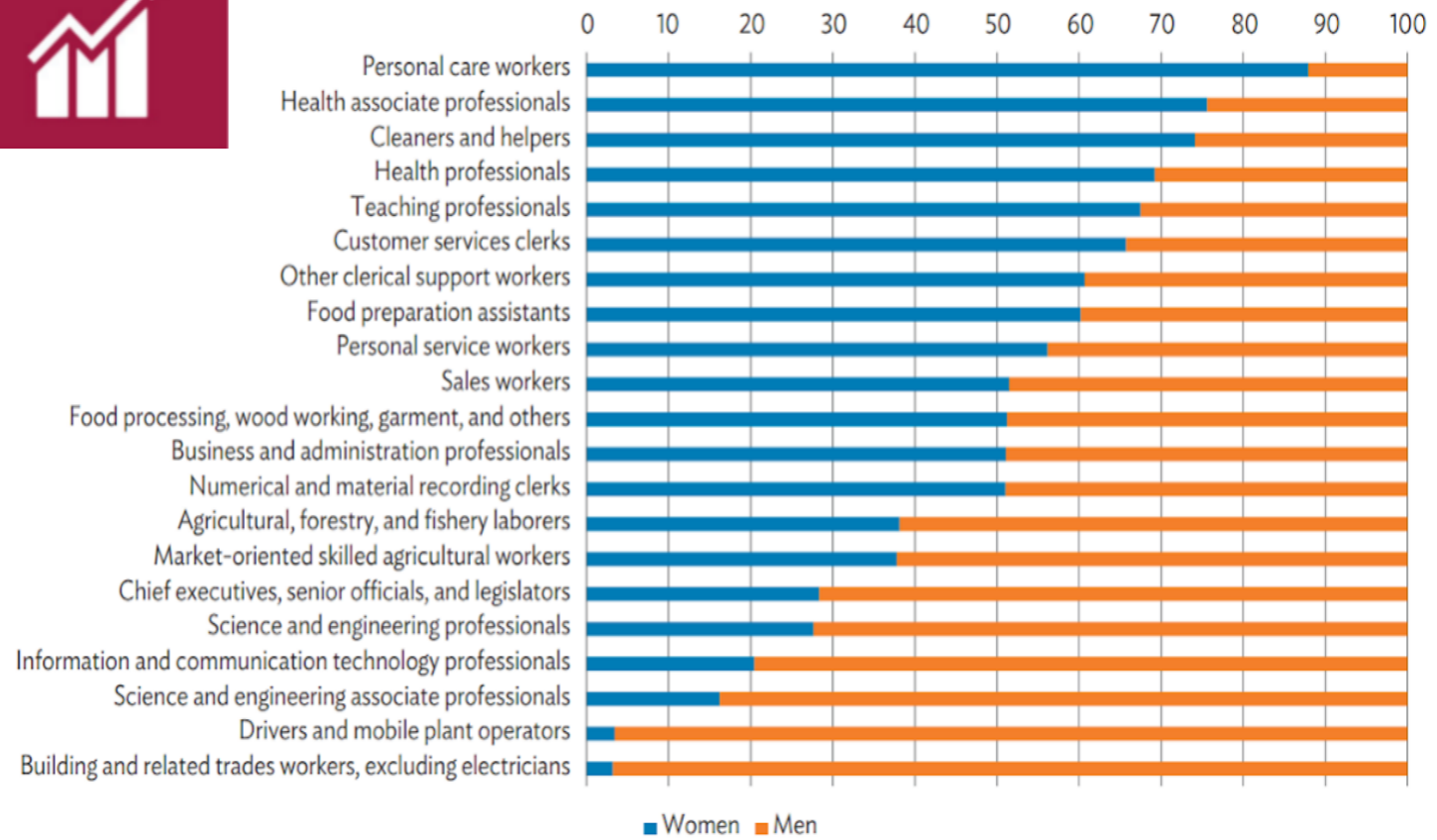


Figure 4: Employment by Sex and Selected Occupation (%)

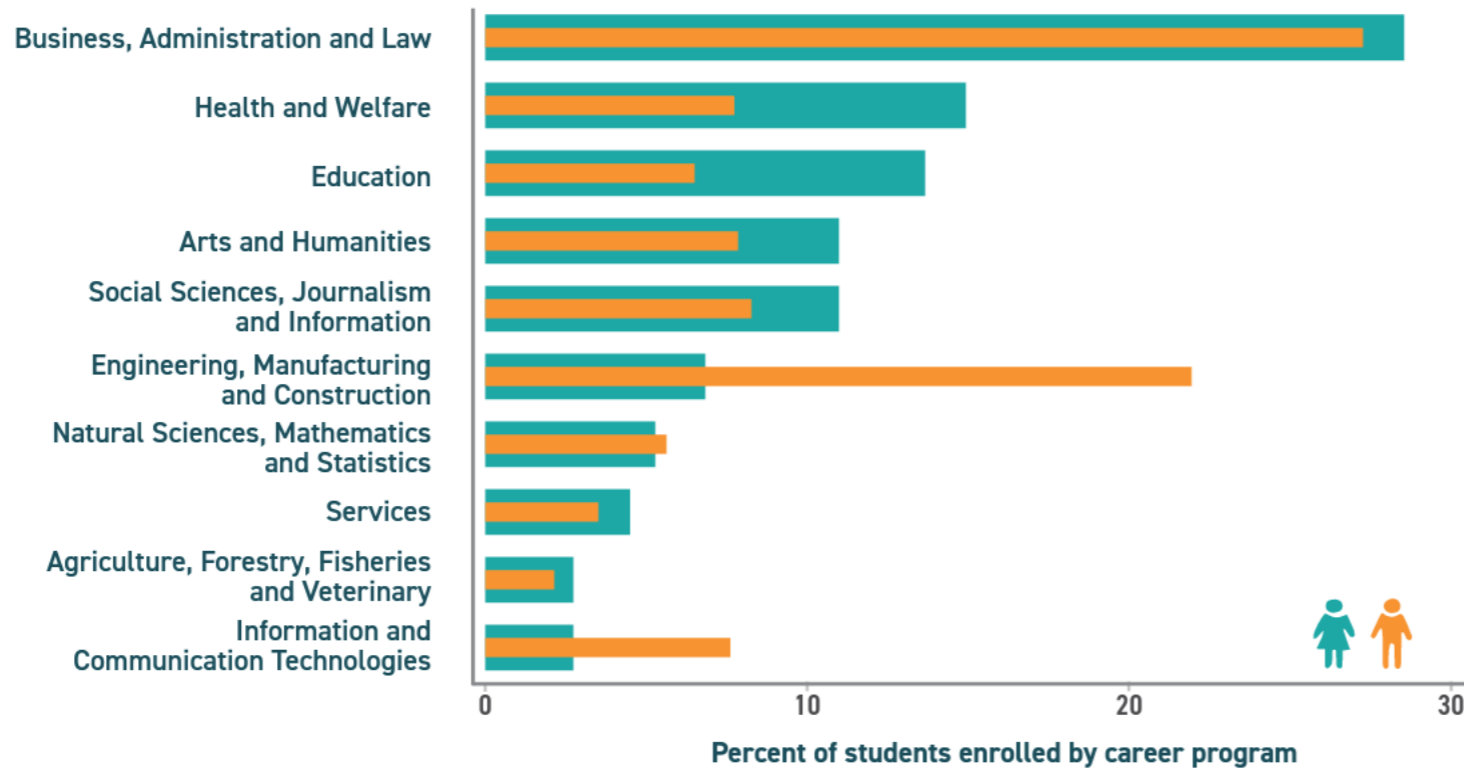


Source: UN Women

Source: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/these-occupations-are-dominated-by-women/> in <https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/economy/impact-of-covid-on-women.html>

Gender Gap in STEM Education

FIGURE 2. Women are less likely to major in STEM



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics in World Bank (2020) The Equality Equation

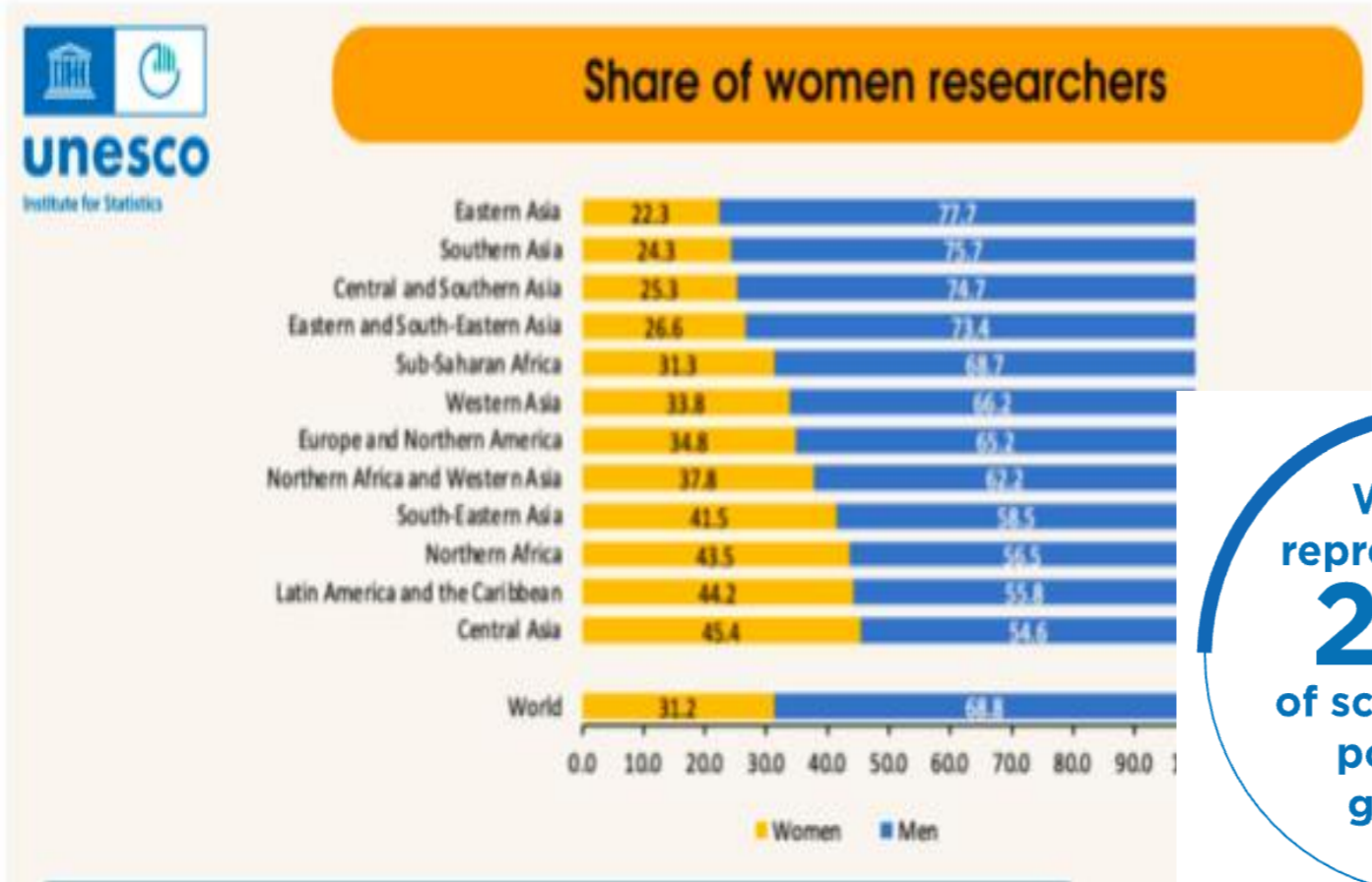
Note: Most recent data point between 2015-2019 (unweighted averages).

Low share of female students in STEM

- ICT: 3%
- Science, Math & Statistics: 5%
- Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction: 8%

Gender Gap in STEM Workforce

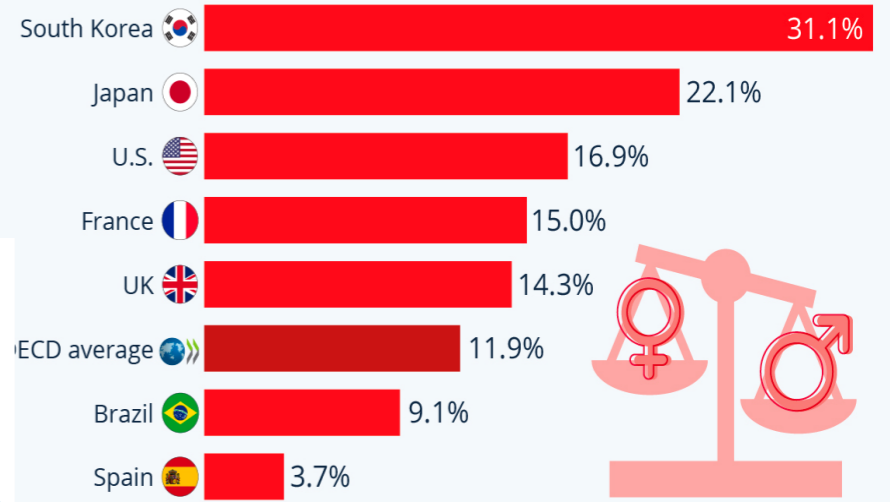
Women as a share of total researchers by region, 2020



Women represent only **29%** of science R&D positions globally

OECD Gender Pay Gap Still Wide Open at 12 Percent

Difference in median full-time earnings of men and women in selected OECD nations in 2021*



percentage of men's earnings women are lacking
source: OECD

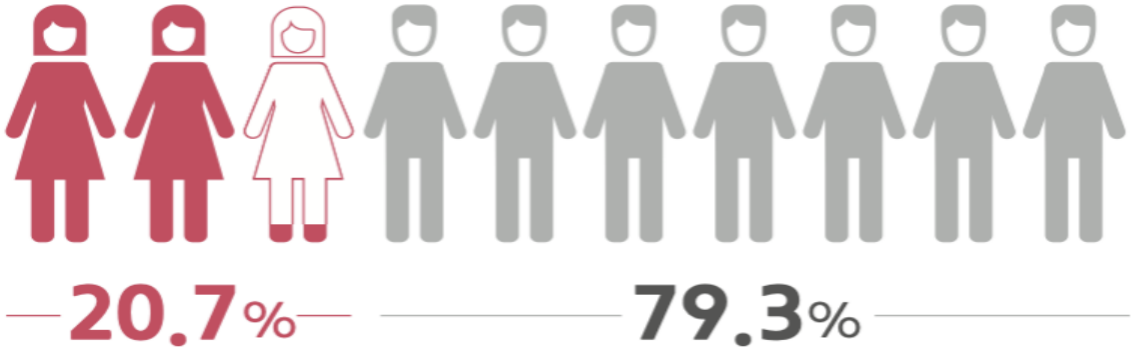


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2023, UNESCO 2019 Report, OECD (2023) Gender Wage Gap Indicator

STEM Work, Income, Poverty & Gender



Gender Share of the STEM R&D Workforce



Source: Women & Men in Science, Engineering & Technology 2010-2019

III. Women's Empowerment in Higher Education: The History of Ewha Womans University



Ewha's Record of Firsts

First of Ewha

- 1886: Modern Education for Women
- 1887: Women's Hospital
- 1910: Higher Education Courses for Women
- 1946: University Accreditation
- 1950: Graduate School
- 1971: International Summer College
- 1996: College of Engineering – First in the World

1886

- Ewha Haktang founded as the first women's educational institute in Korea

1910

- Four-year College courses launched



1996

- World's first Women's engineering college established



2019

- Ewha Womans University Seoul Hospital opened



1887

- Korea's first women's hospital Pogoonyogoan established



1946

- Korea's first university to receive government accreditation



2008

- Ewha Campus Complex (ECC) constructed



2023

- Ranked 1st among South Korean universities in Gender Equality in the Times Higher Education

The College of Artificial Intelligence (2023)
The Graduate School of Data Science (2022)

25,000 Students
250,000 Alumni
15 Undergraduate Colleges
15 Graduate Schools
2 Teaching Hospitals (1,000 beds each)

1) College of Artificial Intelligence (2023)

➤ Why AI at Ewha?

- Leading Field in the Fourth Industrial Revolution
- Global Need to Reduce AI Gender Gap
- Gender Sensitivity in AI Research, Education, and Social Practice/Regulation

➤ Ewha's AI (Research/Education/Global Role)

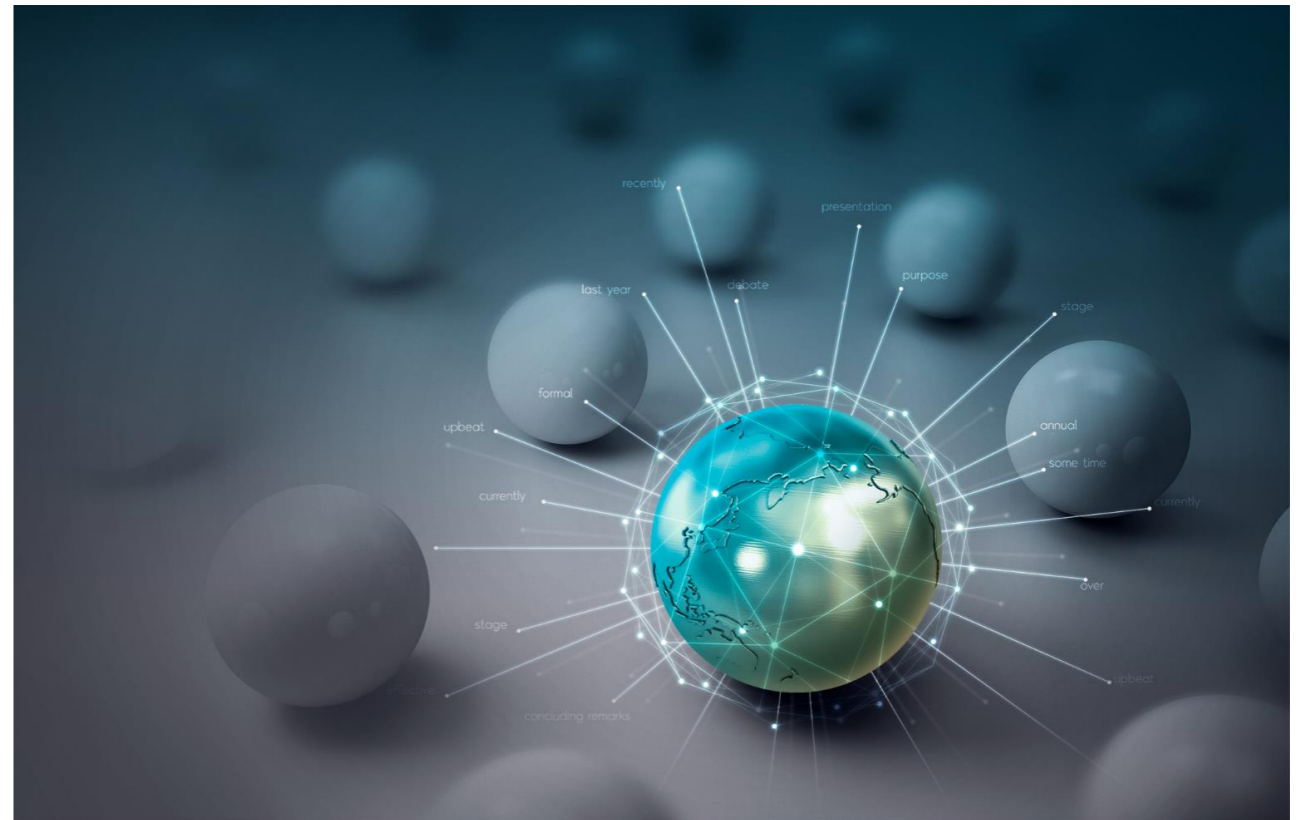
- (1) AI Core Technology
- (2) AI Convergence and Application
- (3) Human-Centered AI with a Special Focus on Gender Sensitivity

➤ 2023 College of AI: AI; Computer Science; Cyber Security; Data Science



2) Graduate School of Data Science (2022)

- Graduate School designed for retraining graduates in data science with interdisciplinary fields of business, finance, medicine, etc.
- Hybrid and online classes
- Interdisciplinary education on curriculum from computer science, big data, statistics, management, etc.
- Tailor-made hands-on Capstone projects



IV. Conclusion

1. World Economic Forum (2022)'s *The Global Gender Gap Report*: It will take 132 years to reach gender equality in the world.
2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cannot be achieved without gender equality. The UN *Global Sustainable Development Report 2019* identified social inequality as one of four main obstacles that can derail SDGs by 2030 if not corrected immediately. Gender inequality is a key challenge, which has exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. The digital gap has been compounded with the gender gap during the pandemic.
4. Recommendation: Support the Global South and the World with women and girls in STEM and higher education to reduce digital/gender gap.

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Thank you very much!

