

## Track 8: Gender Inequality and Poverty

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### Call for Contributions

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Gendered processes and outcomes are pervasive in educational, social, business, and economic activities (Bullough, Renko, & Abdelzaher, 2017; Fernandez-Mateo & Kaplan, 2018; Joshi, Neely, Emrich, Griffiths, & George, 2015). They shape how individuals perceive their family roles and career prospects, which kinds of life they are going to live, what opportunities they pursue, how they achieve their goals, and therefore, their living standards, social status, and contribution to economic growth (Barbulescu & Bidwell, 2013; Kossek, Su, & Wu, 2017; Terjesen, Sealy, & Singh, 2009). With decades' movement in equal opportunity and equal rights worldwide, discrimination against women is still a serious problem facing our society, which has continuously limited the ability of world economy to benefit from the talent of half the population. This is true for both low- and high-income economies, though important differences exist across countries.

According to the UN, "gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world." Early research has identified gender diversity as an important driver of creativity and superior performance in workgroups and firms (Adams, 2016; Herring, 2009; Kim & Starks, 2016; Post & Byron, 2015). There is also little doubt that gender equality contributes to poverty eradication and economic growth (Kabeer, 2003; Kabeer & Natali, 2013; Minasyan, Zenker, Klasen, & Vollmer, 2019).

Therefore, we call for papers that will advance our understanding of gendered phenomenon and women and girl empowerment. Avenues for exploration may include gender inequality in business and economic activities, women in leadership roles, interactions between supply-side and demand-side drivers of gender inequality, the effectiveness of gendered policies in promoting gender equality, how education shapes and is shaped by gendered dynamics, and how crisis and technology development influence gendered outcomes.

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