2022 GLOBAL TALENT COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

THE TECTONICS OF TALENT

Is the world drifting towards increased talent inequalities?

1. Luxembourg
2. Iceland
3. Ireland
4. Germany
5. Canada
6. Belgium
7. Austria
8. New Zealand
9. France
10. Estonia
11. Czech Republic
12. Malta
13. Israel
14. Japan
15. United Arab Emirates
16. Portugal
17. South Korea
18. Slovenia
19. Spain
20. Cyprus
21. Latvia
22. Lithuania
23. Italy
24. Chile
25. Slovakia
26. China
27. Hungary
28. Qatar
29. Poland
30. Greece
31. Brunei Darussalam
32. Switzerland
33. Singapore
34. Denmark
35. United States
36. Sweden
37. Netherlands
38. Norway
39. Finland
40. Australia
41. United Kingdom
42. Costa Rica
43. Saudi Arabia
44. Uruguay
45. Malaysia
46. Croatia
47. Montenegro
48. Georgia
49. Bahrain
50. Bulgaria
51. Mauritius
52. Serbia
53. Trinidad and Tobago
54. Romania
55. Azerbaijan
56. Armenia
57. Russia
58. Belarus
59. Argentina
60. Oman
61. Kuwait
62. Kazakhstan
63. Colombia
64. Panama
65. Albania
66. Ukraine
67. Moldova
68. North Macedonia
69. Mexico
70. Botswana
71. Mongolia
72. Jordan
73. Brazil
74. Vietnam
75. Thailand
76. Jamaica
77. South Africa
78. Peru
79. Cabo Verde
80. Philippines
81. Türkiye
82. Indonesia
83. Kyrgyzstan
84. Lebanon
85. Paraguay
86. Egypt
87. Ecuador
88. Bosnia and Herzegovina
89. Dominican Republic
90. Namibia
91. Tunisia
92. Sri Lanka
93. Bolivia
94. Gambia
95. Ghana
96. Morocco
97. Kenya
98. El Salvador
99. Laos
100. Eswatini
101. India
102. Zambia
103. Cambodia
104. Algeria
105. Benin
106. Rwanda
107. Senegal
108. Guatemala
109. Nigeria
110. Honduras
111. Nepal
112. Iran
113. Pakistan
114. Nicaragua
115. Côte d’Ivoire
116. Malawi
117. Tanzania
118. Zimbabwe
119. Cameroon
120. Lesotho
121. Uganda
122. Bangladesh
123. Guinea
124. Madagascar
125. Mauritania
126. Burundi
127. Mozambique
128. Burkina Faso
129. Mali
130. Angola
131. Ethiopia
132. Democratic Republic of the Congo
133. Chad

TOP 10 CITIES

1. San Francisco (US)
2. Boston (US)
3. Zurich (Switzerland)
4. Seattle (US)
5. Lausanne (Switzerland)
6. Singapore (Singapore)
7. Geneva (Switzerland)
8. Helsinki (Finland)
9. Munich (Germany)
10. Dublin (Ireland)

CHANGE IN SCORES FOR 2015–2018 VS 2019–2022 AND GTCI 2022 SCORE

Gender divides still need to be reduced. Even in some of the richer parts of the world, recent progress has been annihilated by COVID. Girls enrolment in education has become a challenge again in many poor regions. Even in higher-income economies, labour markets may become more fragmented, and hence generate new types of inequalities.

See how your country ranks this year on our website!

GTCI SCORES VS GINI INDEX (INCOME INEQUALITY WITHIN A NATION)

Despite continuing imbalances, the global talent competitiveness scene remains dynamic, and carries encouraging signs. Recent and current crises could have a negative and sometimes irreversible impact on the talent situation of poorer economies.

Cities can play a central role in reducing inequalities by adopting the right talent policies. A more unequal global talent landscape would significantly diminish our collective ability to meet key targets of the SDGs.

GTCI 2022 CONCLUSIONS