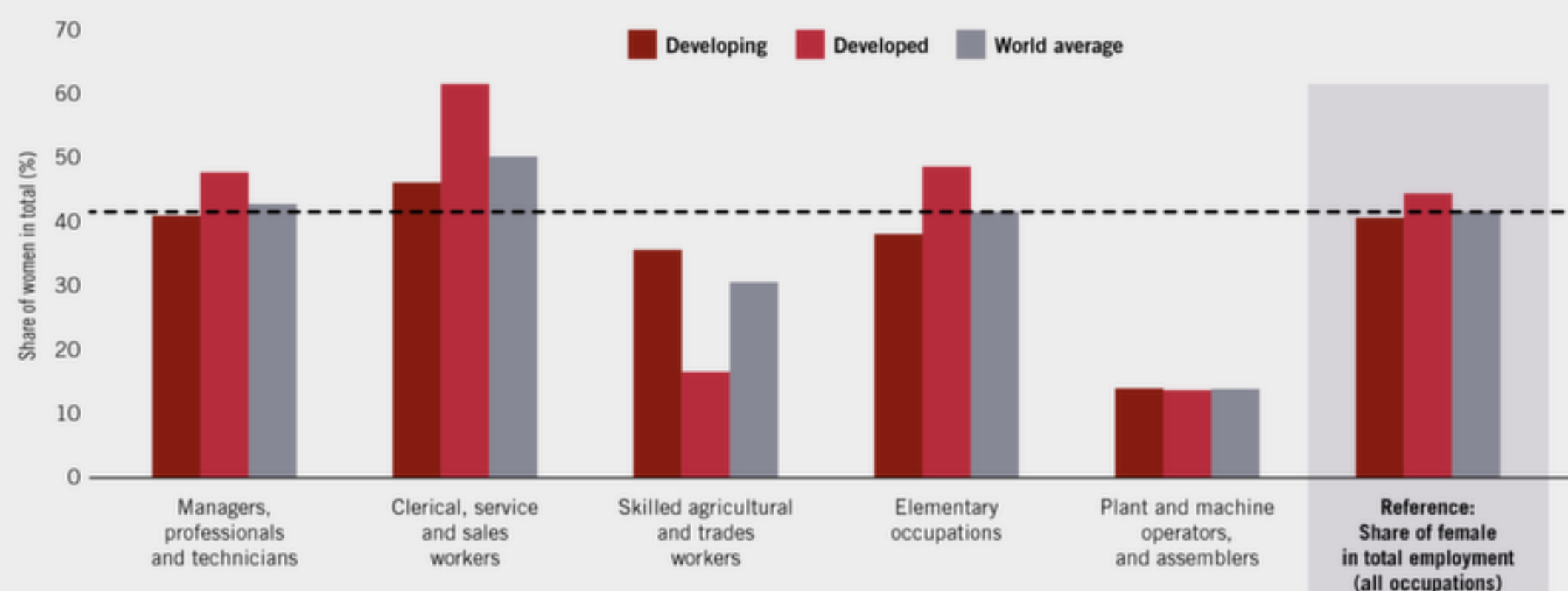
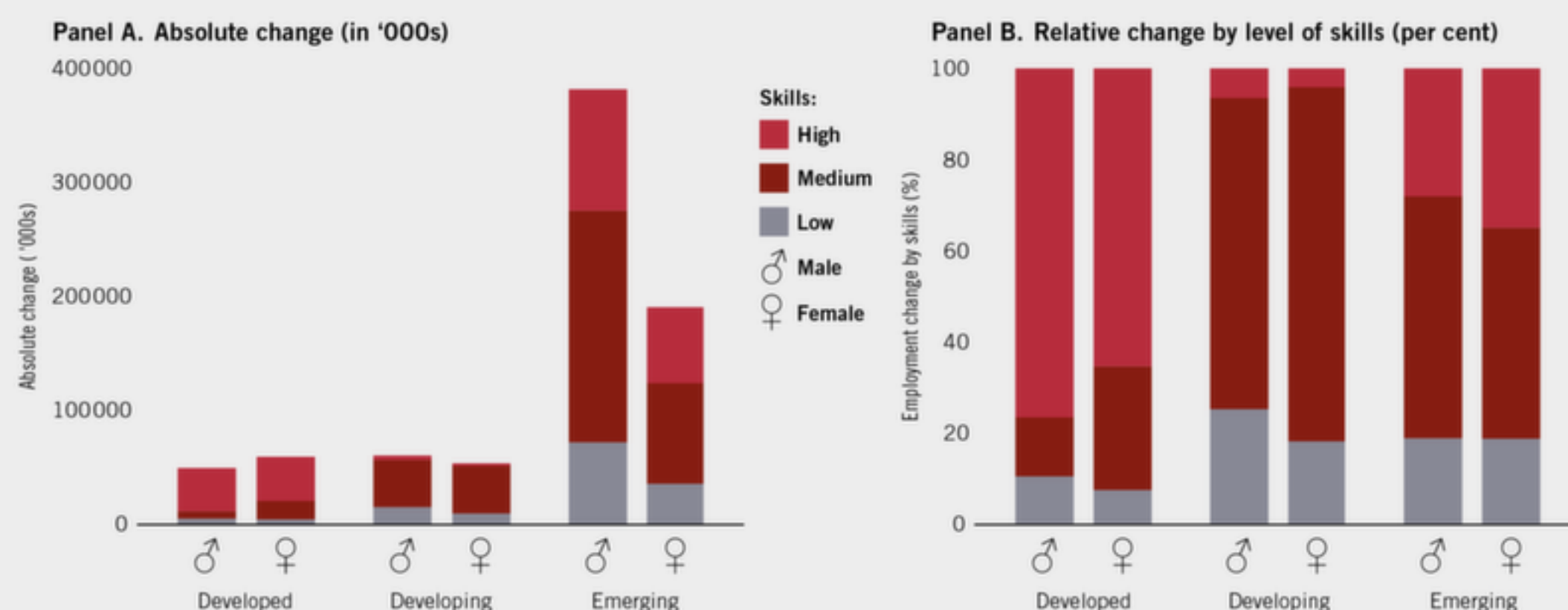


**Figure III Occupational segregation, 142 countries (latest year available)**



Note: Global estimates based on 142 countries (81 developing and 61 developed countries), representing 87 per cent of total employment. Latest years are used. More than 80 per cent of the countries have data for 2010 or after; more than 60 per cent have data for 2013 or 2014. Weighted by total employment.  
Source: ILO calculations based on ILOSTAT.

**Figure IV Employment by occupations requiring different skills, change in employment over the period 1995-2015**



Note: Panels A and B describe the change in employment between 1995 and 2015 (absolute change in employment and relative change by level of skills). Occupations are grouped by skill level, according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), that corresponds to a division of major ISCO-88 occupational groups (see the note to figure 16 below for the definition of occupational groups by level of skills).

Source: ILO calculations based on ILO, *Trends Econometric Models*, November 2015.

Occupational segregation has increased further over the last two decades with skill-biased technological change, notably in developed and emerging countries. Between 1995 and 2015, employment increased fastest in emerging economies. The absolute change in employment levels was twice as high for men as for women (382 million for men and 191 million for women), regardless of the level of skills required (figure IV, panel A). This reflects the above-discussed gender gaps in employment. Overall, medium-level skills dominate total employment change in both developing countries (68.4 and 77.9 per cent of the change in employment levels for men and women, respectively) and emerging economies (53.2 and 46.4 per cent, respectively – see figure IV, panel B). By contrast, high-skilled occupations dominate employment change in developed economies (65.4 per cent for women and up to 76.6 per cent for men). High-skilled occupations expanded faster for women than for men in emerging economies, the only group of countries where there is a gender gap in high-skilled employment in women's favour. For their part, low-skilled occupations expanded faster or just as fast for men as for women across all three regions.