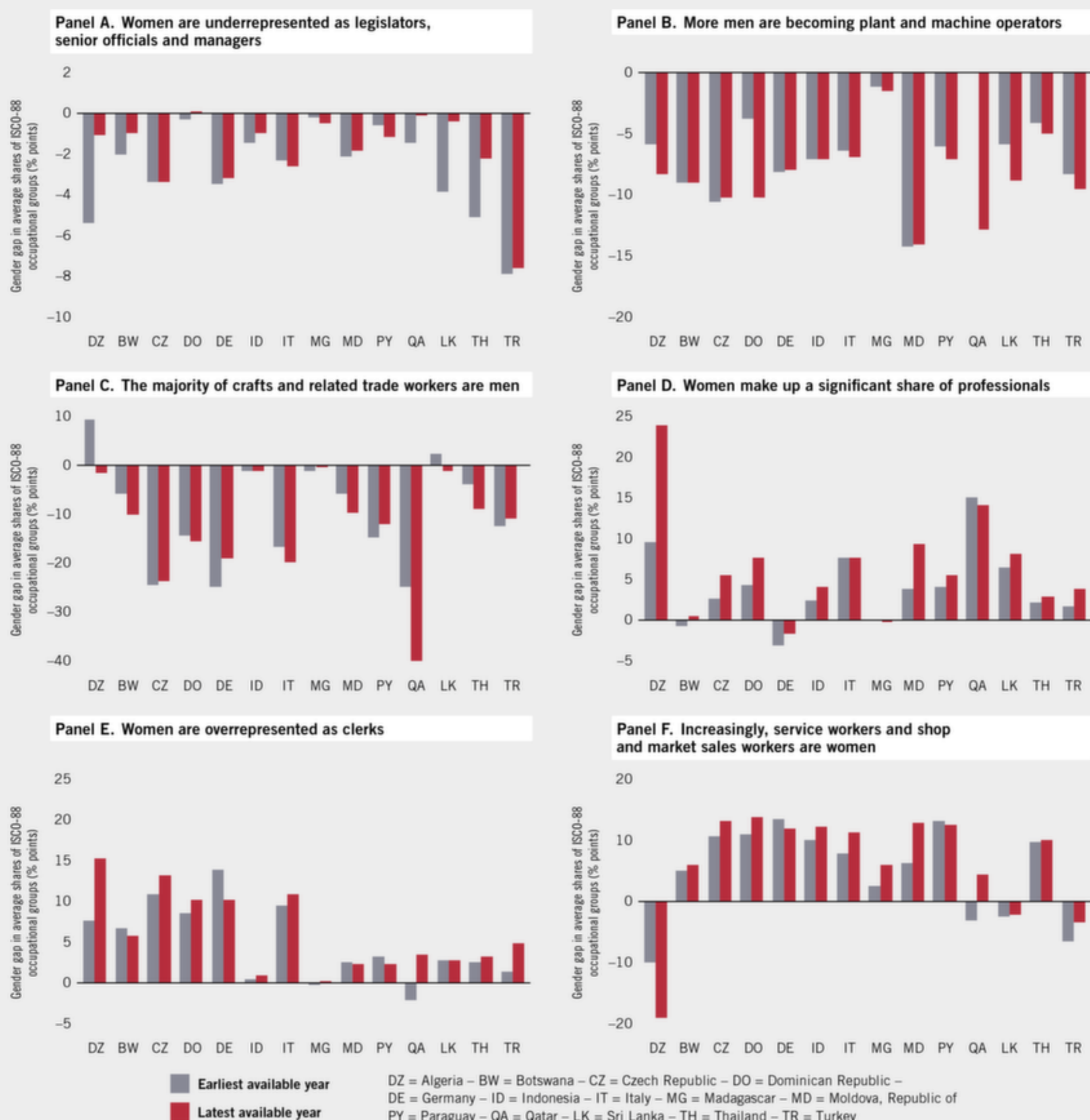


Figure 17 Employment by occupations by sex (earliest and latest year available)



Note: The gender gap corresponds to the difference (female – male) in average shares of ISCO-88 occupational groups. The calculation of female-male differentials by occupation uses group X (ISCO-88): “Share of persons employed in group X in total employment, female” minus “Share of persons employed in group X in total employment, male”. A positive differential means that women tend to be concentrated in a specific occupation. A negative differential signifies the reverse. The following years are used for the country data analysis to provide the widest range of years available under ISCO-88 groupings: Algeria (2001–13), Botswana (1998–2010), Czech Republic (1993–2011), Dominican Republic (1996–2013), Germany (1992–2011), Indonesia (2007–13), Italy (1992–2011), Madagascar (2005–12), Republic of Moldova (1999–2012), Paraguay (2007–12), Qatar (1997–2013), Sri Lanka (2002–12), Thailand (2001–11) and Turkey (2001–10).

Source: ILO calculations based on ILO, 2013d.

between women’s and men’s employment in the occupational categories of “Clerks and service workers” and “Shop and market sales workers” has increased, with more women than men entering these jobs. In seven countries, there is a difference of more than 5 percentage points between women’s and men’s employment as clerks (figure 17, panels D, E and F). Over time, the gap between women’s and men’s shares of employment among professionals has increased in 10 of the 14 countries analysed.