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unemployment, 2002-2017; Table 1. Gender gaps in unemployment rate, unemployment outflow and inflow hazardrates, 2005-07 averages; Figure 2. Gender gaps in unemployment rate by region, 2000-2012 (%); Box 1.What do we know about the impact of financial crises on gender inequality?; Box 2. Accounting for time-related underemployment

Employment gaps have widenedTable 2. Gender gaps in employment-to-population ratios, 2002, 2007 and 2012; Table 3 Global and regional employment growth rates by sex; Box 3. What is the potential economic contribution if the gender gap in the employment-topopulationratio drops by 2017?; Gaps in labour force participation rates; Figure 3. Labour force participation rate by sex in 2012,* selected economies; Figure 4. Distribution of female and male labour force participation rates, 1992 and 2012; Table 4. Gender gaps in labour force participation rates, by region, 1992, 2002 and 2012 Table 5. Labour force participation rates by sex for youth and adults, world and regions (%)3. Persistent differentials in the quality of employment: vulnerability and segregation; Vulnerability: in most regions women had less access to paid employment; Figure 5. Share of status in total employment by region and sex, 2012; Women face pervasive sectoral and occupational segregation; Figure 6. Differences in average shares of 1-digit sector by sex in selected developed anddeveloping economies, latest year available after 2000

Figure 7. Differences in average shares of major occupational groups by sex in selecteddeveloped and developing economies, latest year available after 2000Box 4. Occupational segregation and female labour force participation in India; 4. How can policies improve women's labour market outcomes?; Crisis policies to reduce gender gaps; Figure 8. Frequency of measures to reduce gender inequality, 2008-10; Table 6. Examples of crisis-related measures targeted at women; Policy reforms to address gender inequalities; Policy options to help equalize household decisions

Box 5. Increasing female labour force participation through childcare provision: The case ofcommunity care in ColombiaBox 6. Public childcare programmes targeted at the poor; Box 7. Promoting involved fathers: The Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP) in Quebec(Canada); Box 8. "Men equal - Men different", a project in Europe; Box 9. Effective proactive equal pay measures: the case of Sweden; Box 10. Mainstreaming gender into public works: the case of India's Mahatma GandhiNational Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGP); Table 7. Summary of policies promoting gender equality; Bibliography Annex 1 Global and regional tables

Sommario/riassunto

Part of the Global Employment Trends series, this publication delivers the most current information on emerging trends and key challenges facing women in labor markets around the world. Promoting gender equality and empowering women is vital to achieving decent work for all and finally stamping out the discrimination that has plagued labor markets. This publication considers a wide variety of quantitative data collected from around the globe, organizing it into a format that projects the causes and effects of gender-related employment trends. As the global jobs crisis continues unabated, the r
