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pervasive sectoral and occupational segregation; Figure 6. Differences in average shares of 1-digit sector by sex in selected developed and developing economies, latest year available after 2000

Figure 7. Differences in average shares of major occupational groups by sex in selected developed and developing economies, latest year available after 2000

Box 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 of community care in Colombia

Box 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 Gandhi National 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
