

*Changes in the Icelandic
Occupational Structure*

Lárus Blöndal

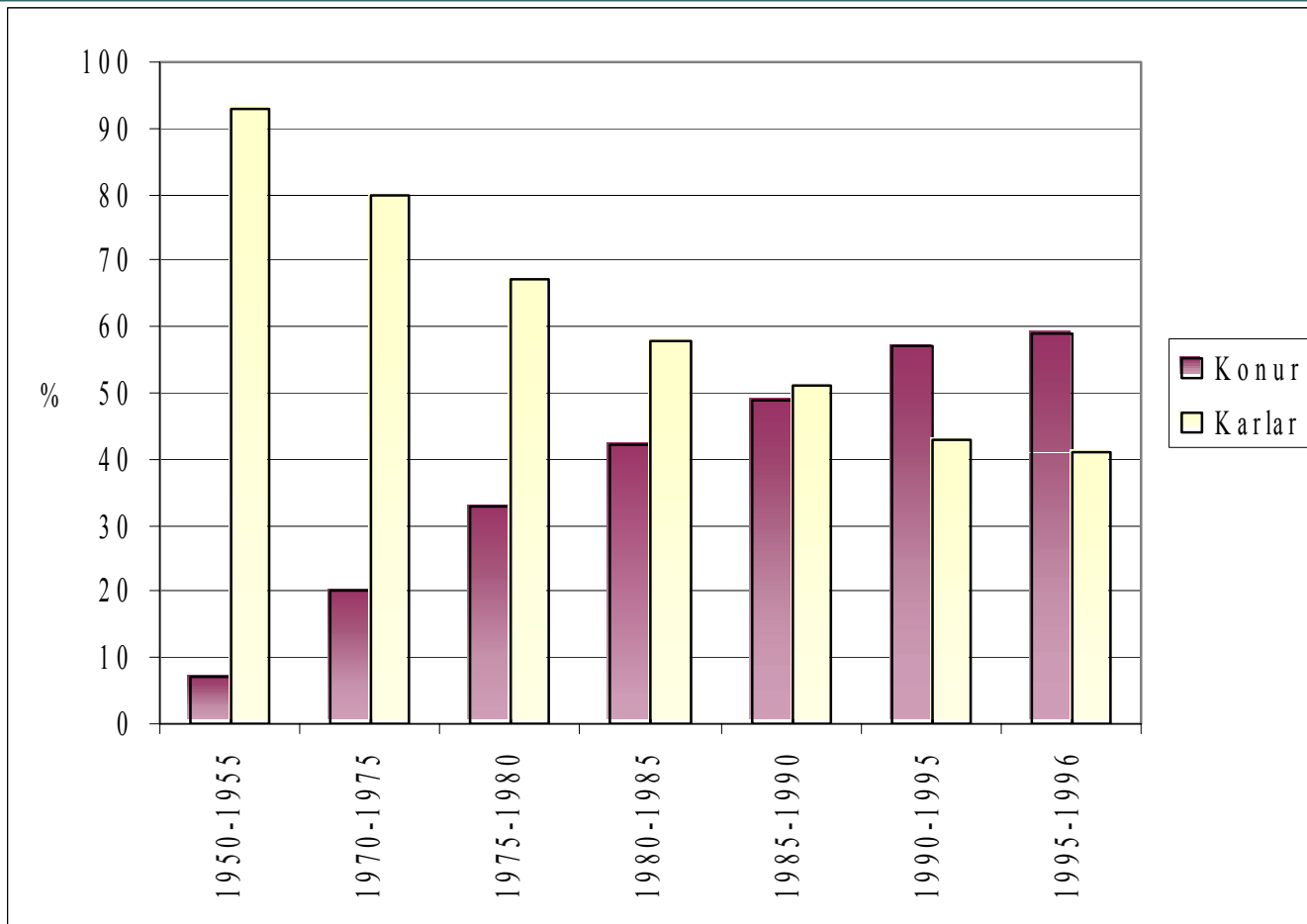
Changes in the Icelandic labour market

- 30% of men and women need to change occupations to equalize the occupational distributions

Men and women in the labour market, 2003

	Males	Females
Labour force participation	86	78
Percentage of the labour force	53	47
Working full-time	90	63
Average hours per week, full-time	49	43
Gratuation at tertiary level %	37	63

Graduation at tertiary level 1950-1996



Changes in the Icelandic Occupational Structure

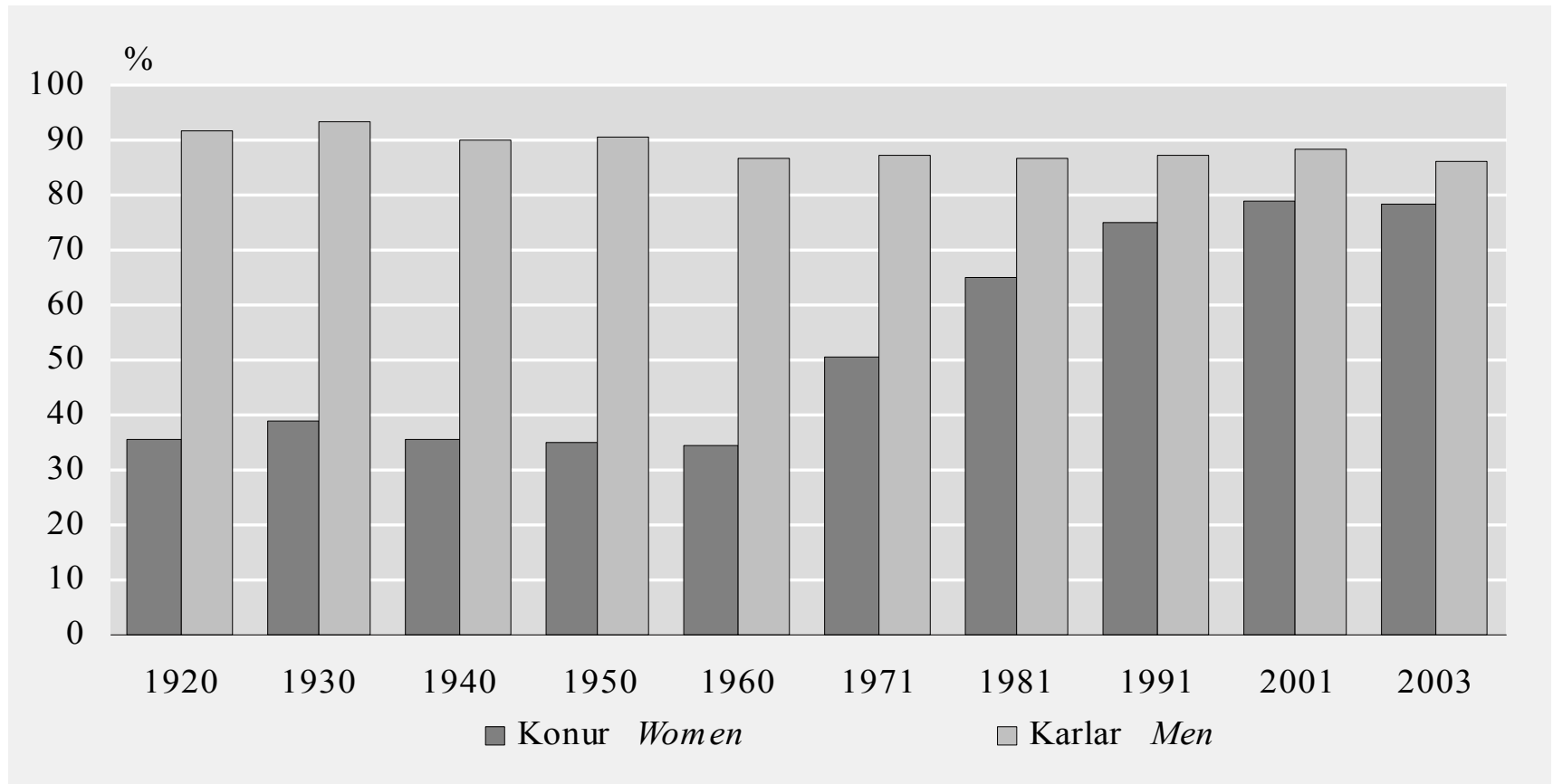
- The 1703 census
- 24 occupations for men; 5 for women
 - Men: prefects, secretary of the public court of law, members of the public court of law, sheriffs, municipal administrators etc.
 - Women: servants, nurses, errand girls, shepherds and scholars' widows

Occupations in 1703

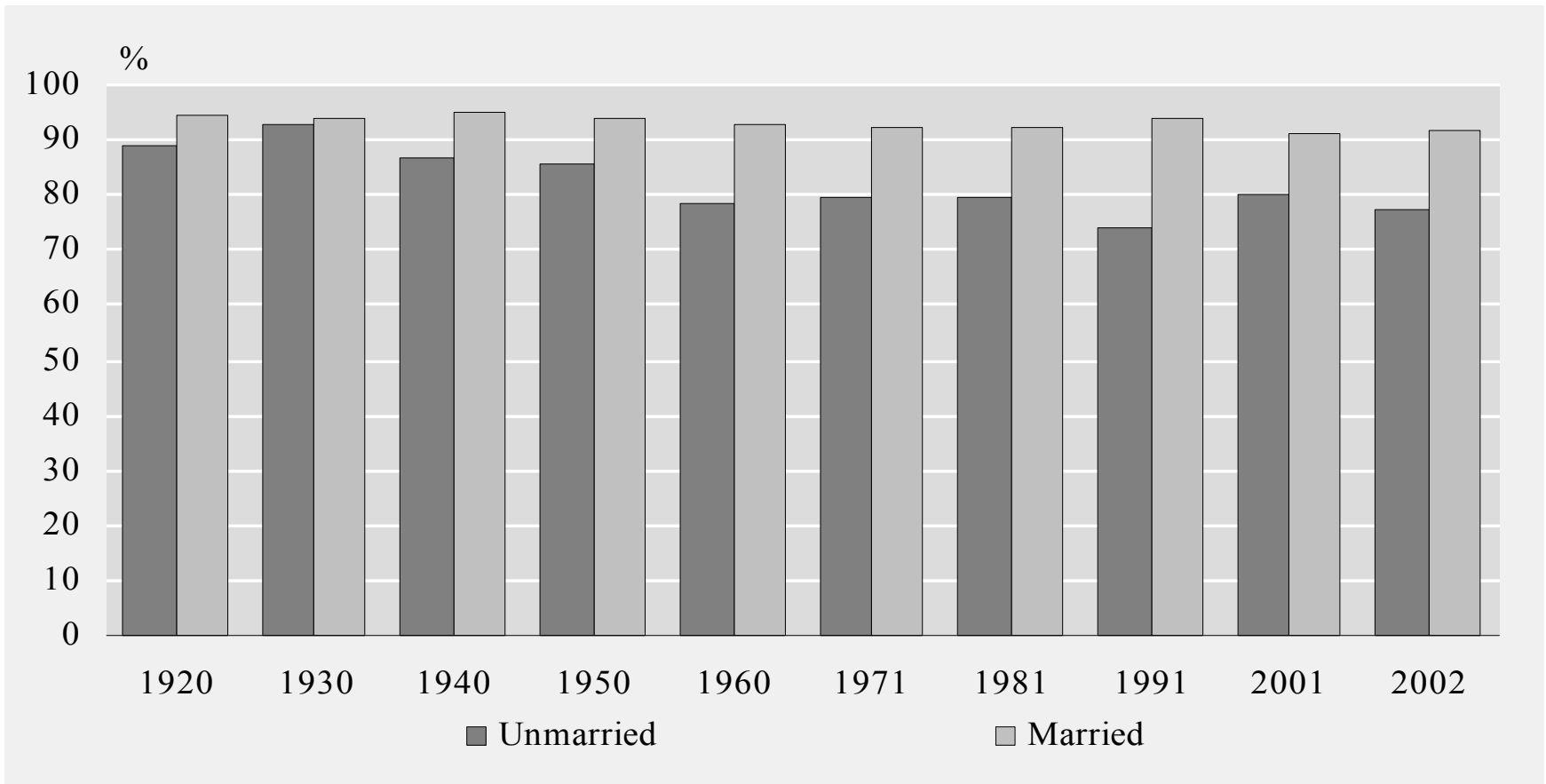
<i>Males</i>		<i>Carpenters/artisans</i>	108
<i>Prefects</i>	3	<i>Bookbinders</i>	2
<i>Secretary of the public court of law</i>	1	<i>Stewards</i>	4
<i>Members of the public court of law</i>	43	<i>Servants</i>	71
<i>Sheriffs</i>	21	<i>Grooms</i>	14
<i>Municipal administrators</i>	670	<i>Shepherds</i>	112
<i>Administrators of public estates</i>	5	<i>Errand boys</i>	32
<i>Bishops</i>	2	<i>Executioners</i>	7
<i>Clergymen</i>	245	<i>Pensioners</i>	9
<i>Deacons</i>	4		
<i>Headmasters and teachers</i>	7	<i>Females</i>	
<i>School graduates</i>	26	<i>Servants</i>	142
<i>Students</i>	76	<i>Nurses</i>	38
<i>Retired officials</i>	6	<i>Errand girls</i>	30
<i>Commercial managers</i>	5	<i>Shepherds</i>	13
<i>Falcon catchers</i>	6	<i>Scholars' widows</i>	26

Source: Icelandic Historical Statistics – 1703 census

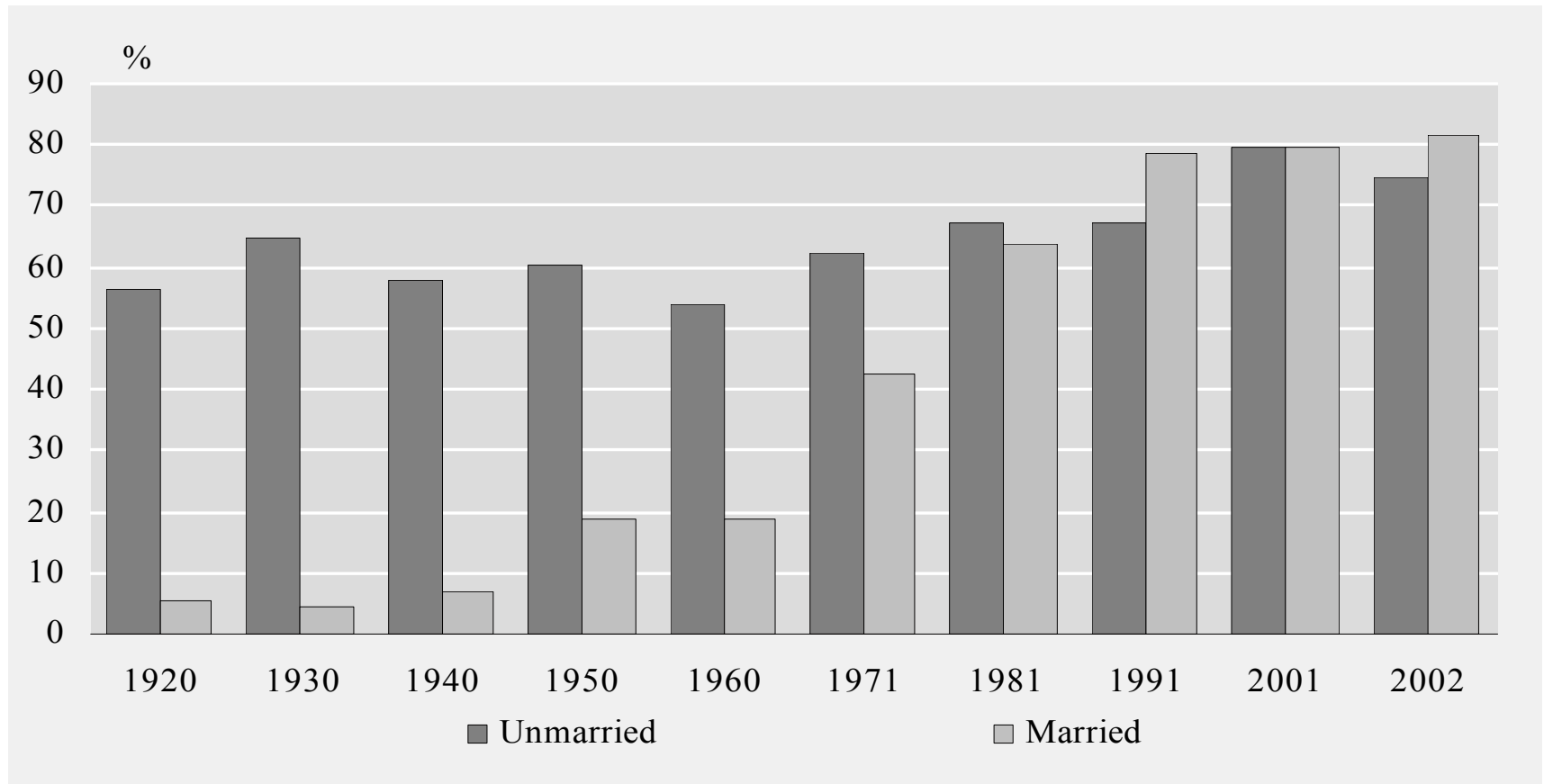
Labour force participation rates 1920 – 2003



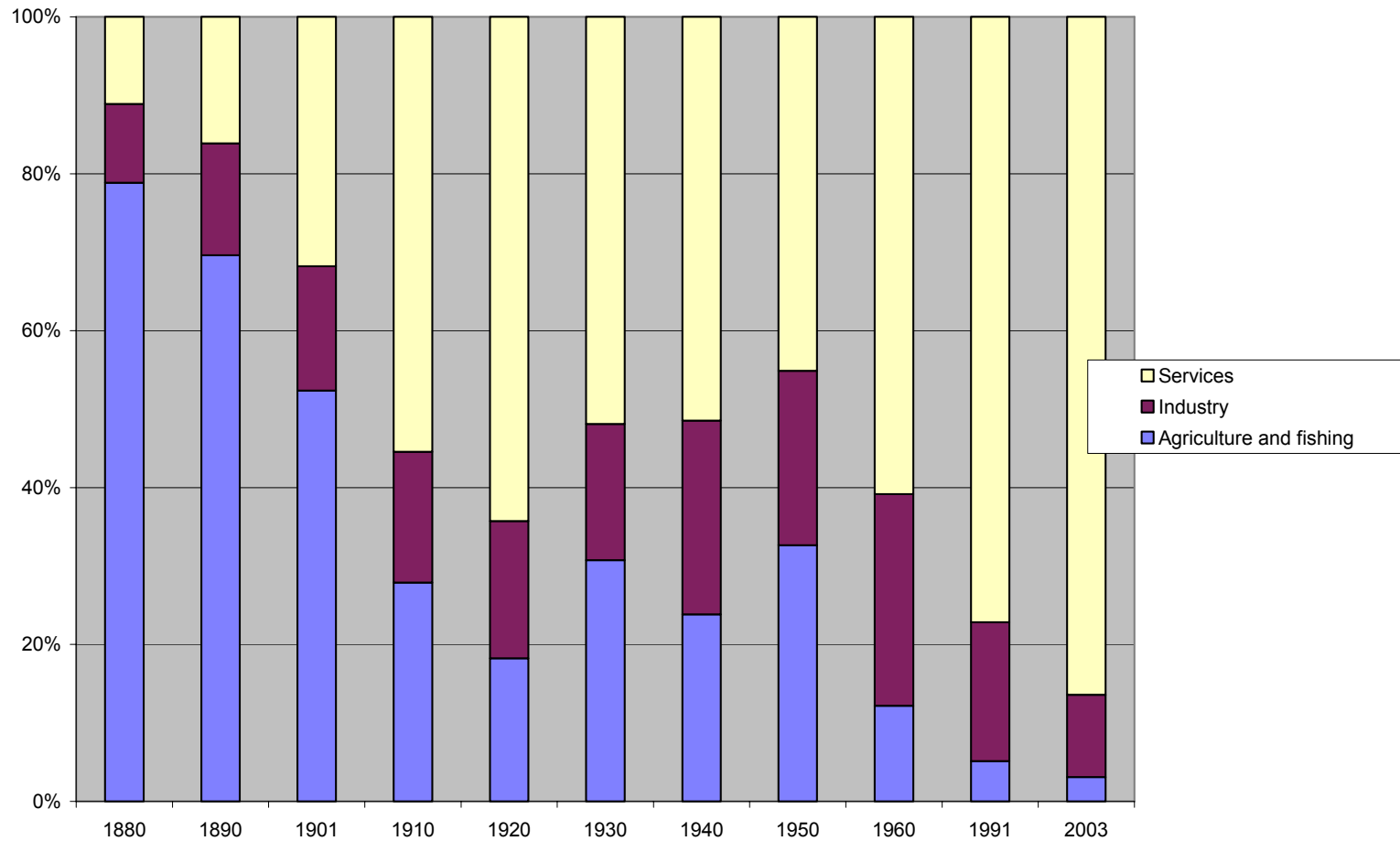
Labour force participation rates, men 1920 – 2003



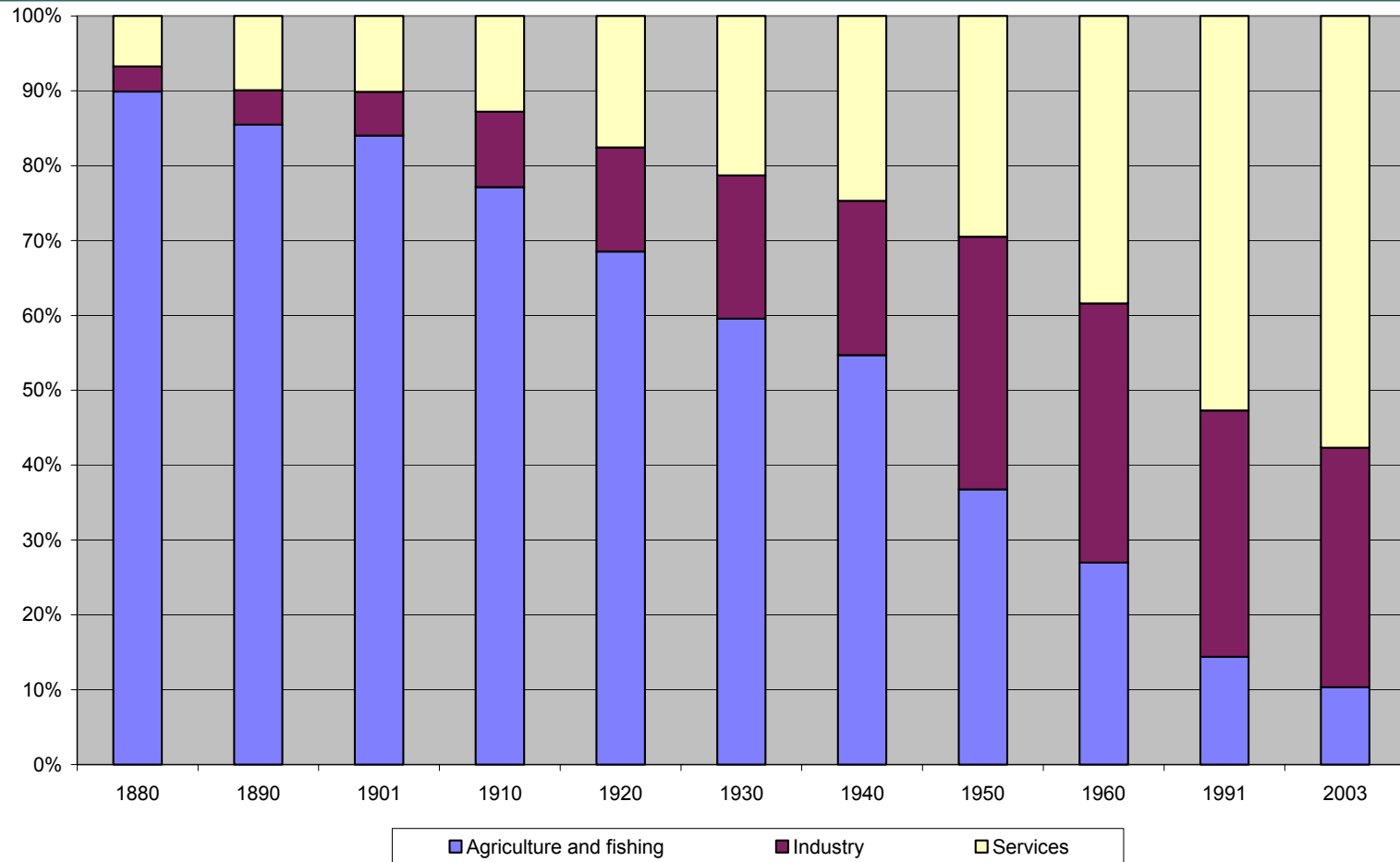
Labour force participation rates, women 1920 – 2003



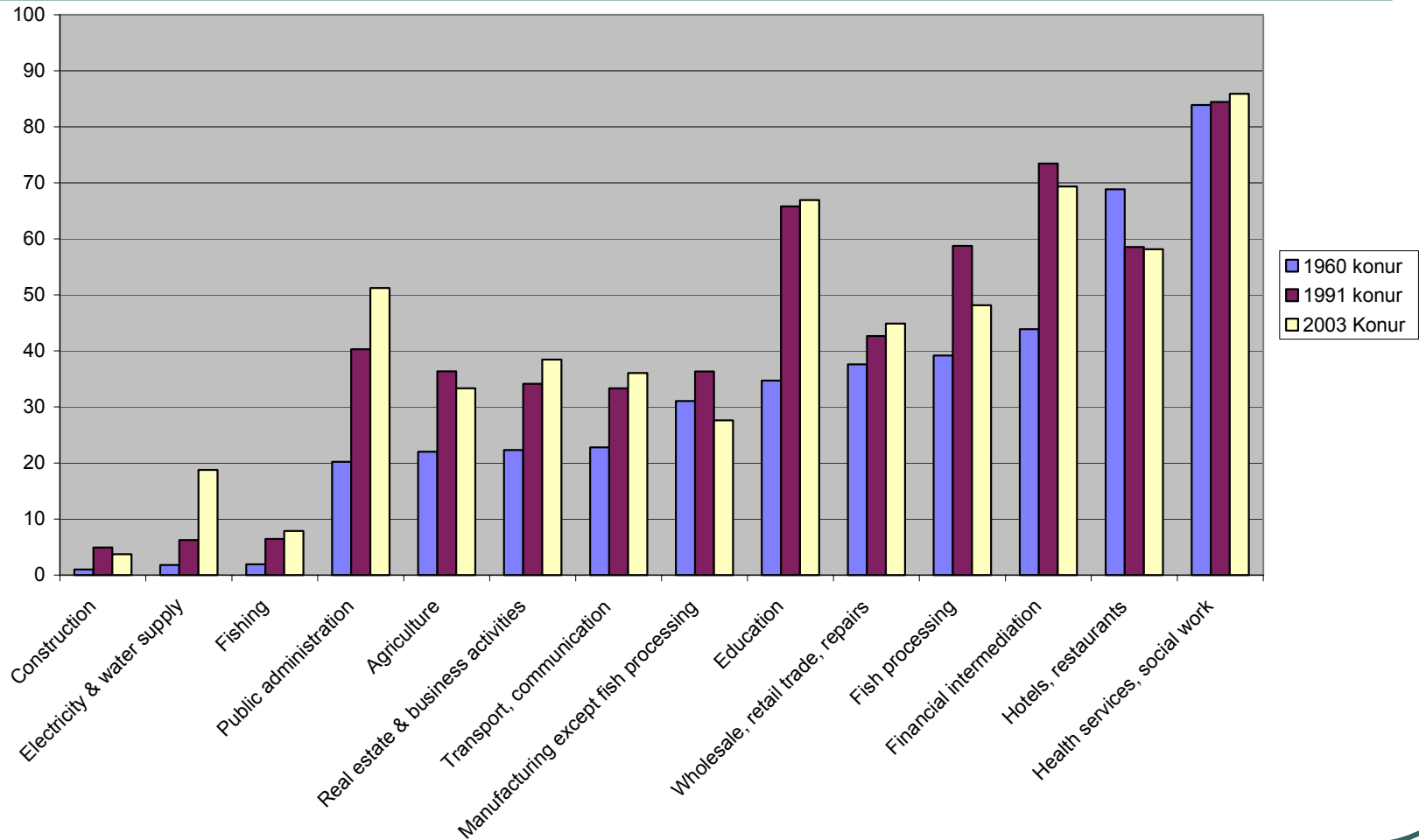
Economic activity - sectors, women 1880 – 2003



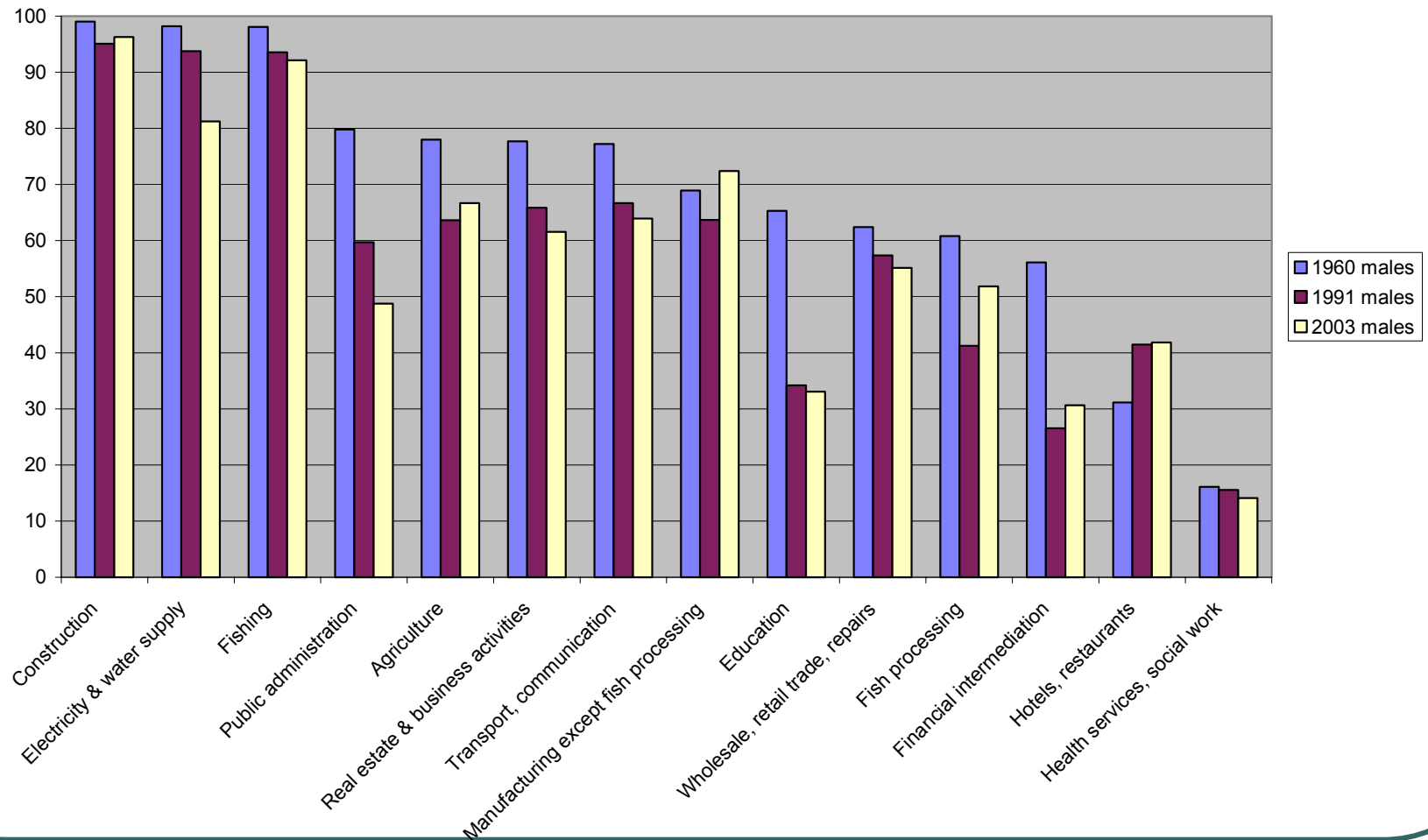
Economic activity - sectors, men 1880 – 2003



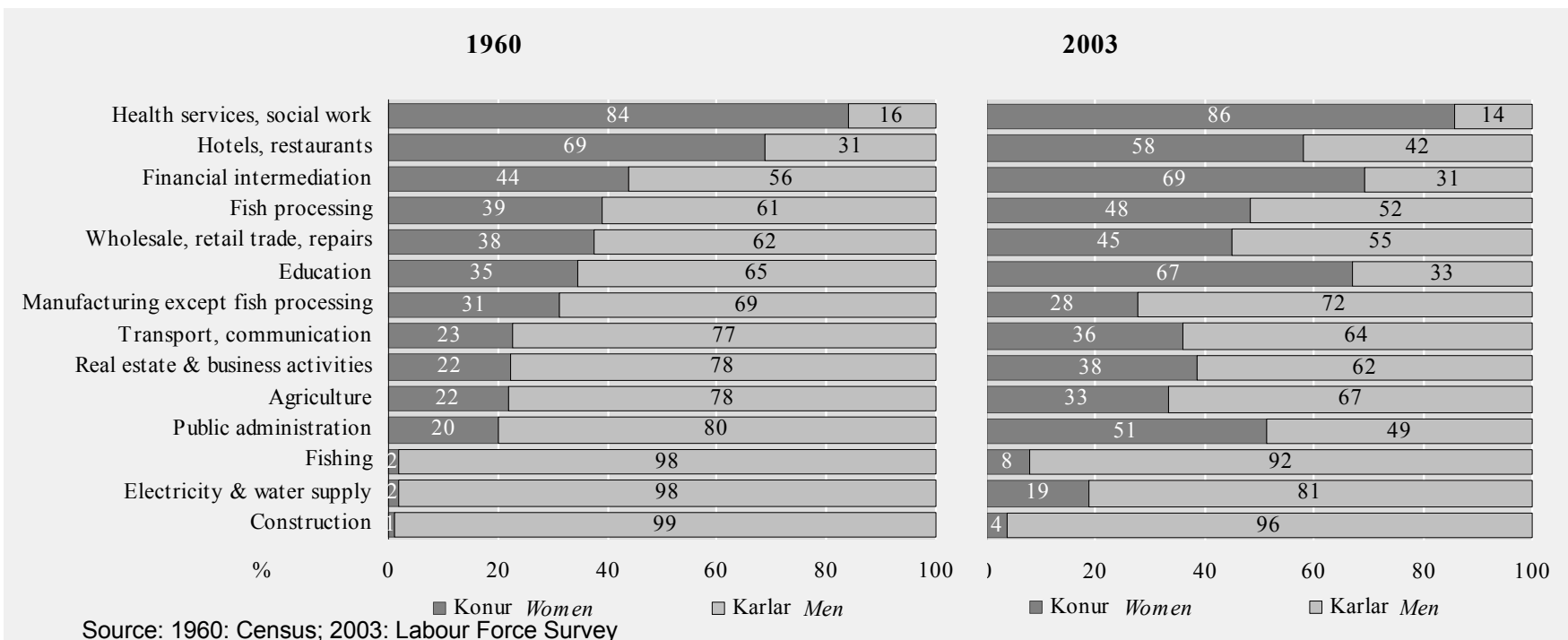
Economic activity, women 1960 – 2003



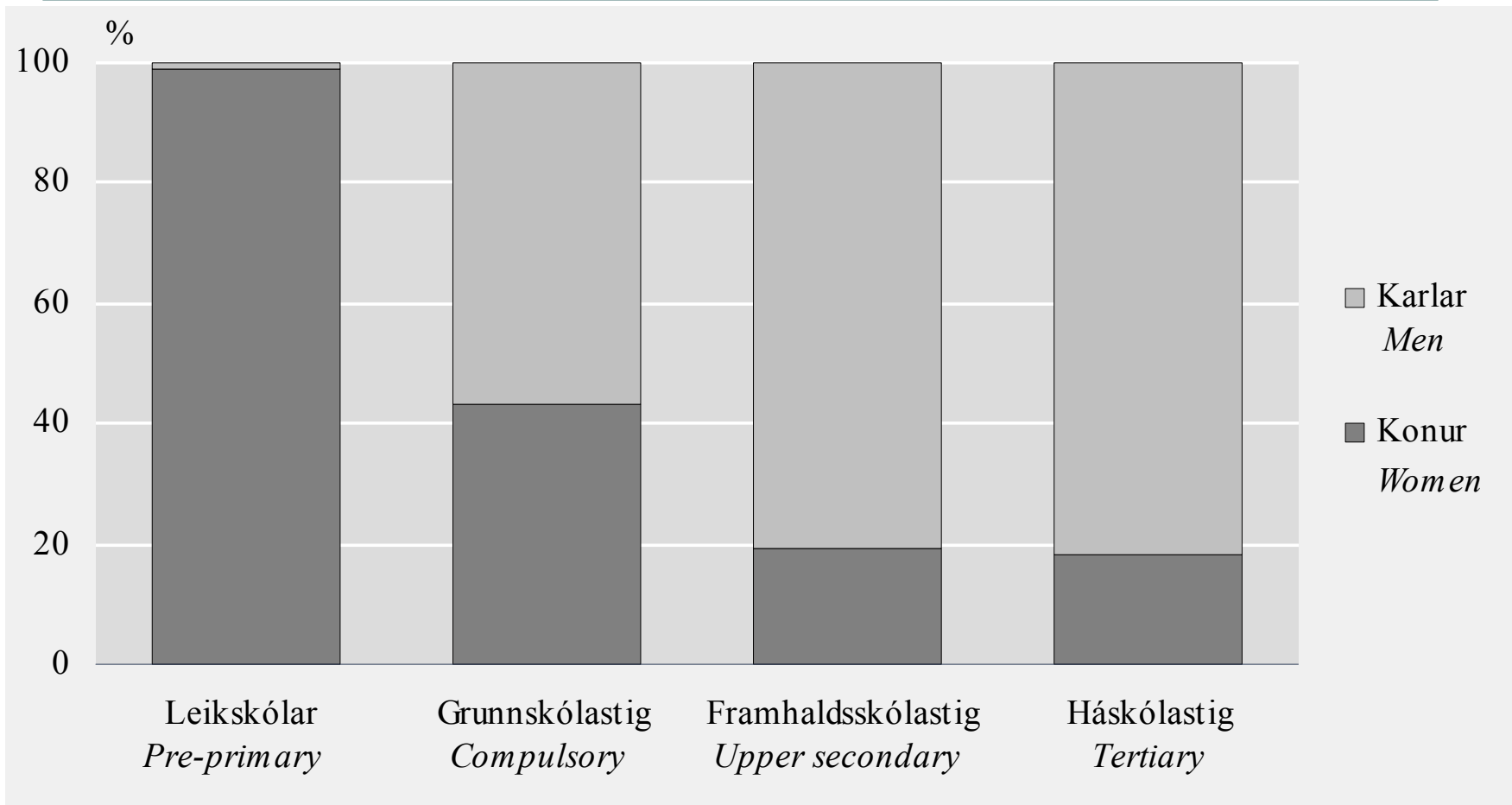
Economic activity, men 1960 – 2003



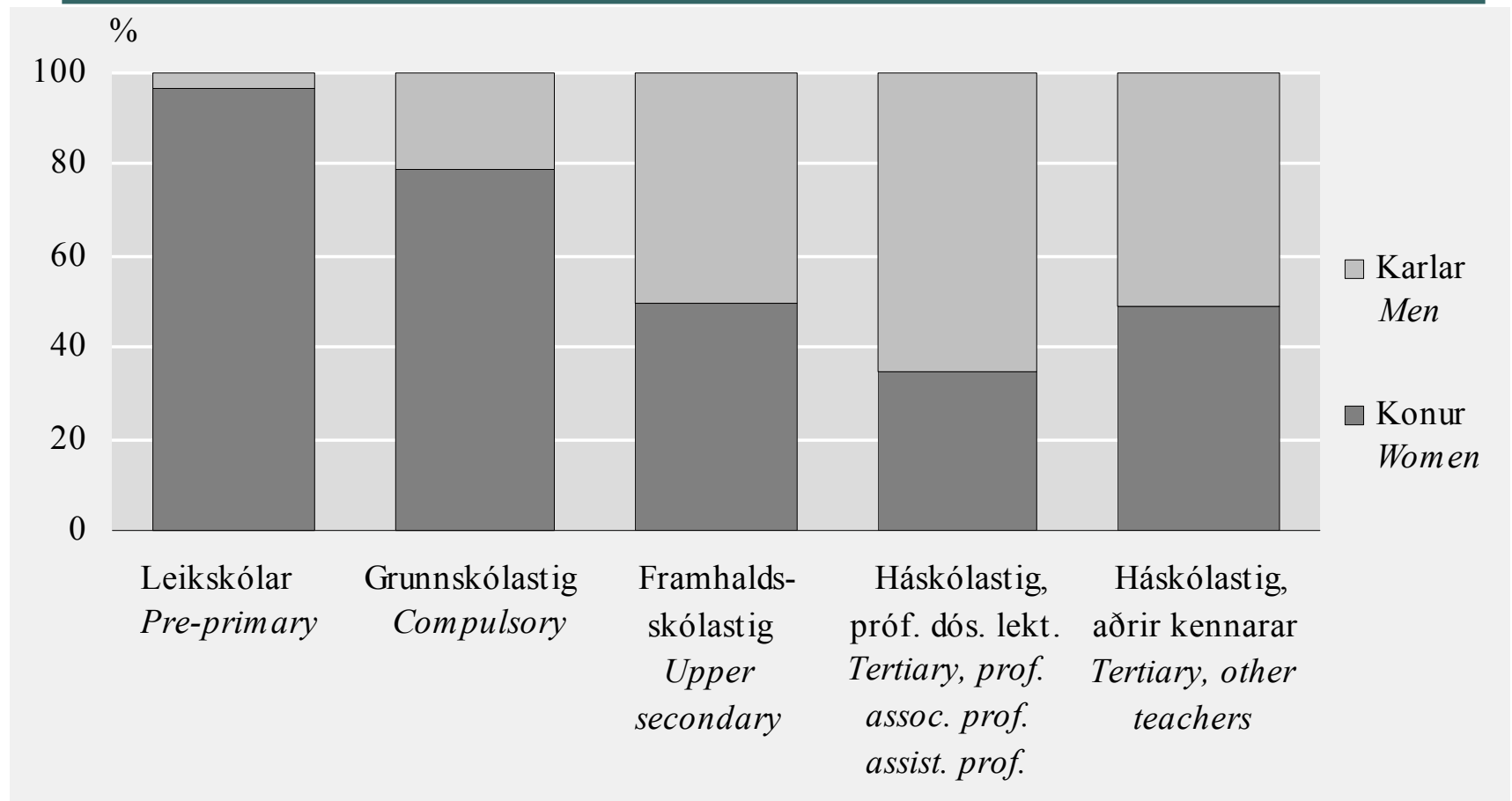
Percent distribution by sex within economic activity



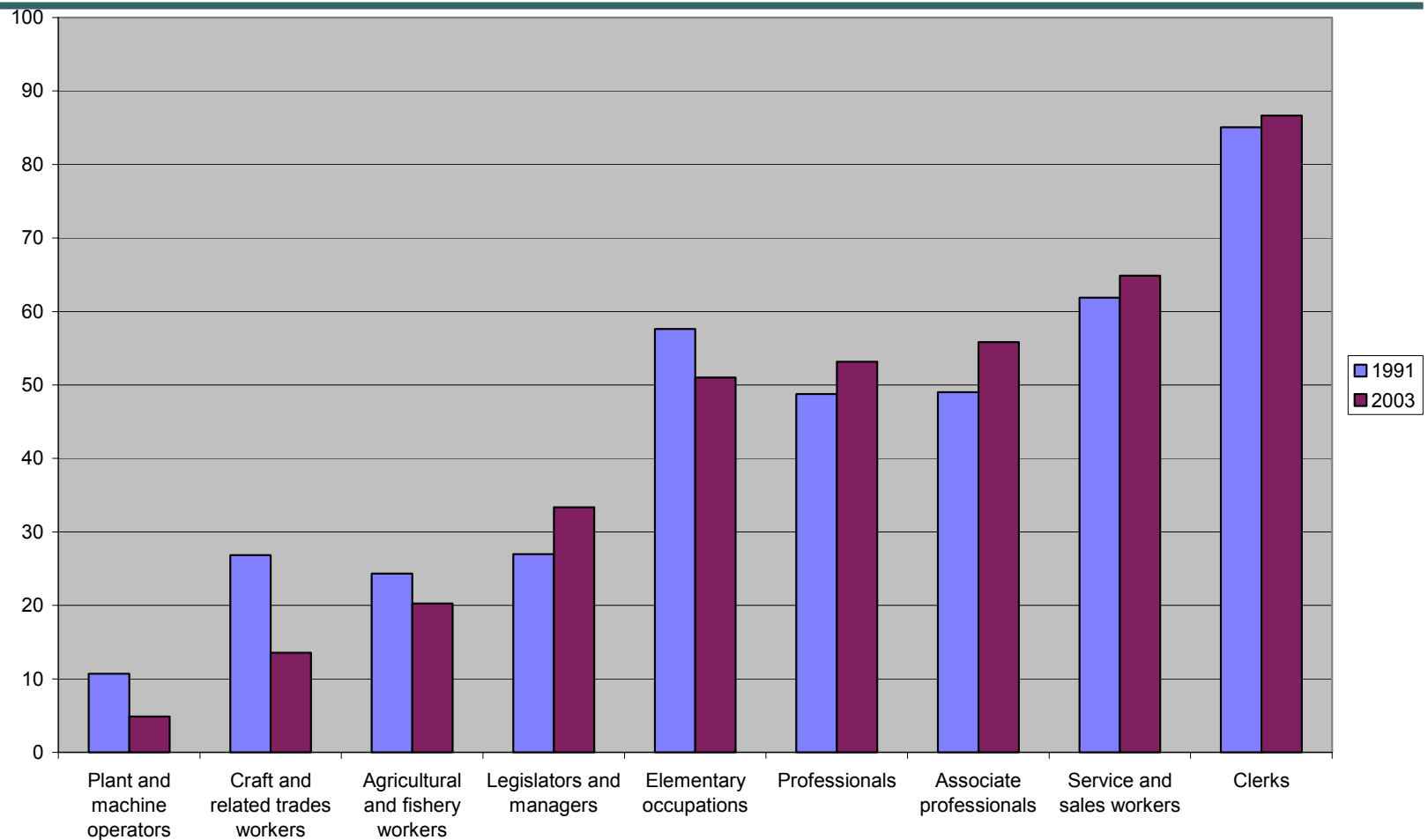
Headmasters, principals and presidents 2003



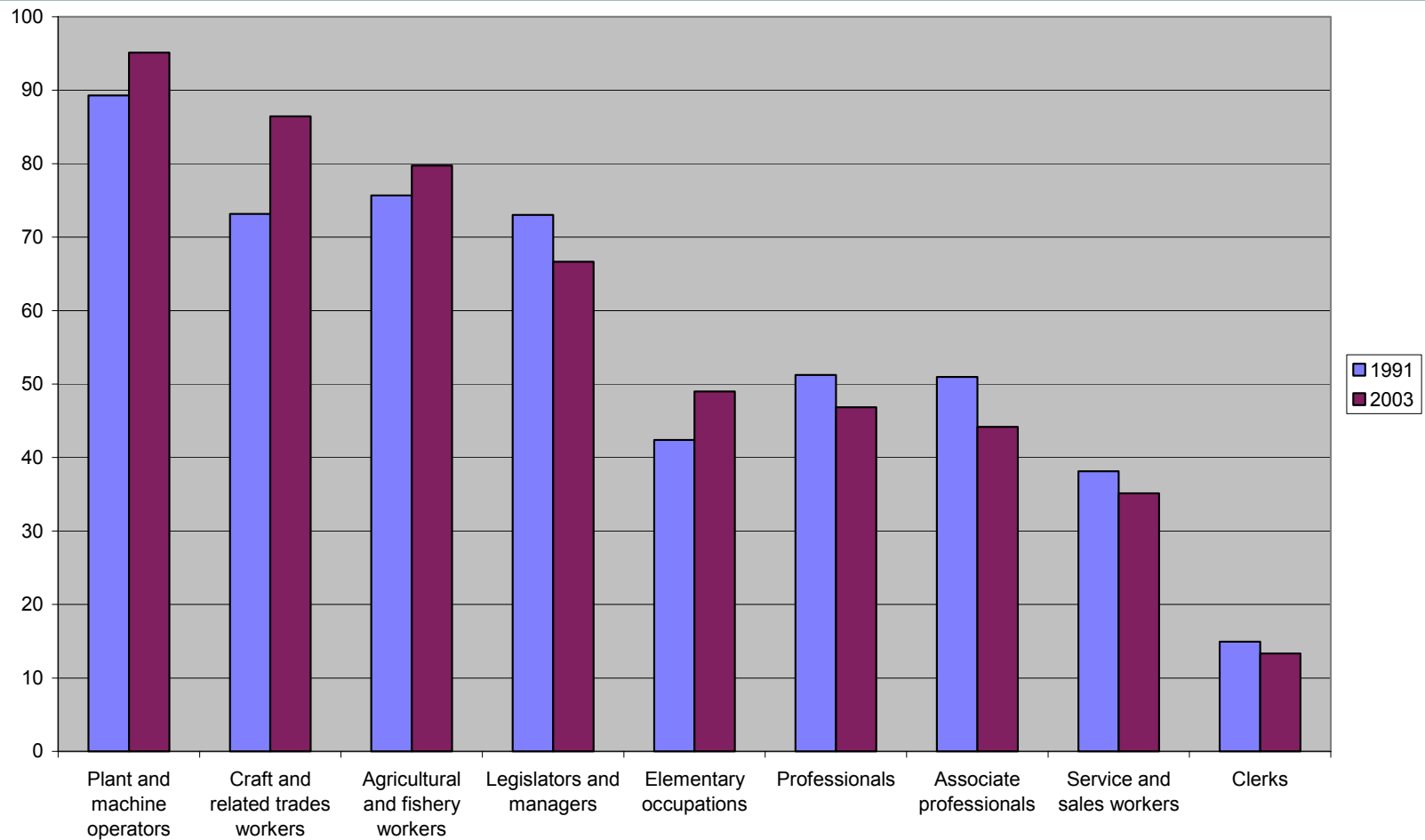
Teachers by education level 2003



Occupations, women 1991 – 2003



Occupations, men 1991 – 2003



Male and female occupations, 1960

Percent distribution	Male occupations	Female occupations
100%	Technicians Hunters Captains	
95-99,9%	Veterinarians Lawyers Senior government officials Farmers Fishermen ships' deck crew and related workers Aviators Heavy truck and lorry drivers Metal, machinery and related trades workers Building and related electricians Builders Varnishers and related painters Bricklayers and stonemasons	Nurses and other institution-based personal care workers Secretaries
90-94,9%	Medical doctors Corporate managers Estate agents and brokers	
80-89,9%	Physicists, chemists and related professionals Religion Writers and creative or performing artists and journalists	Textile, garment and related trades workers Hand packers and other manufacturing labourers Housekeepers, domestic helpers and cleaners Hand-laundryers and pressers
70-79,9%	Printing Trainers and athletes	
60-69,9%	Teaching	Waitresses
50-59,9%		Shop salespersons Hairdressers and beauticians

Male and female occupations, changes from 1960 to 2003

1960			2003	
	Gender	Occupations	Males	Females
100%	M	Technicians	83 %	17 %
95-99,9%	M	Lawyers	73 %	27 %
	M	Senior government officials	94 %	6 %
	F	<i>Nurses and other institution-based personal care workers</i>	6 %	94 %
	F	<i>Secretaries</i>	8 %	92 %
90-94,9%	M	Medical doctors	50 %	50 %
	M	Corporate managers	68 %	32 %
	M	Estate agents and brokers	53 %	47 %
80-89,9%	M	Writers and creative or performing artists and journalists	53 %	47 %
60-69,9%	M	Teaching	36 %	64 %
	F	<i>Waitresses</i>	37 %	63 %
50-59,9%	F	<i>Shop salespersons</i>	46 %	54 %

Conclusions

- Increased labour force participation
- Education – more women than men finish higher education
- Women have increased their proportion in almost all economic activities, and more than doubled in some
- Women have made inroads into the occupations of men