



Apr 25th, 10:30 AM - 4:29 PM

Occupational Segregation Among Gender - A Look at the Future

Brenda Weil

Illinois Wesleyan University

Michael Seeborg, Faculty Advisor

Illinois Wesleyan University

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc>

Weil, Brenda and Seeborg, Faculty Advisor, Michael, "Occupational Segregation Among Gender - A Look at the Future" (1992). *John Wesley Powell Student Research Conference*. 7.
<http://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc/1992/posters/7>

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by The Ames Library, the Andrew W. Mellon Center for Curricular and Faculty Development, the Office of the Provost and the Office of the President. It has been accepted for inclusion in Digital Commons @ IWU by the faculty at Illinois Wesleyan University. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@iwu.edu.

©Copyright is owned by the author of this document.

1 OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION AMONG GENDER - A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

2 BRENDA WEIL, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, IWU, MICHAEL SEEBORG*

³This study takes a socio-economic approach to occupational segregation and studies the implications of segregation for men and women. The study centers around the "crowding hypothesis" developed by Barbara Bergmann. This hypothesis states that because women are denied access to many occupations, they are crowded into a limited number of remaining occupations.

Barriers to entry into certain occupations are identified. These barriers include statistical discrimination, overt discrimination, and education and training differences between men and women.

The continuation of occupational discrimination also depends upon the speed which new jobs open up in traditionally male occupations and traditionally female occupations. If opportunities in male-dominated fields expand rapidly and/or jobs in female-dominated occupations expand slowly, the prospects for more rapid integration are favorable. Recent Bureau of Labor Statistics projections are utilized to determine whether future trends will favor integration. Finally, policy implications of the findings will be discussed.