

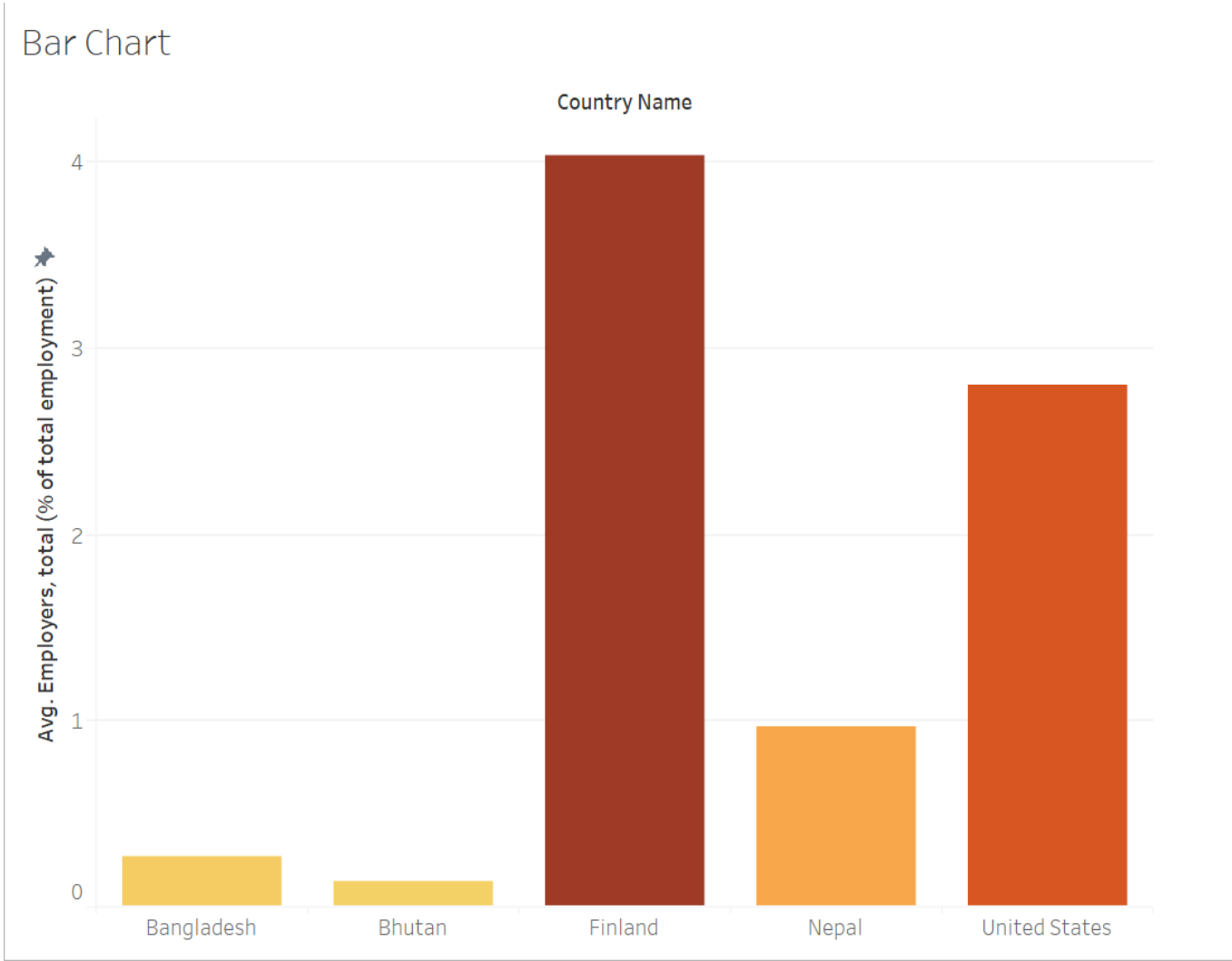


WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE: ARE WE MAKING PROGRESS?

As we enter the second decade of the 21st century, women's participation in the workforce has been a hot topic. While significant strides have been made in gender equality, the question remains: are we making progress in terms of empowering women in the workforce? Let's take a closer look at the data from five countries: Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Finland, and the United States for the time series: 2002-2011.

Employment Structure

When it comes to employers, Finland is leading the way, with more than 60% of the total employment being employers, both male and female. The United States also has a high percentage of employers, with around 50% of the total employment being employers. In contrast, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh have much lower percentages, with employers making up less than 10% of total employment.



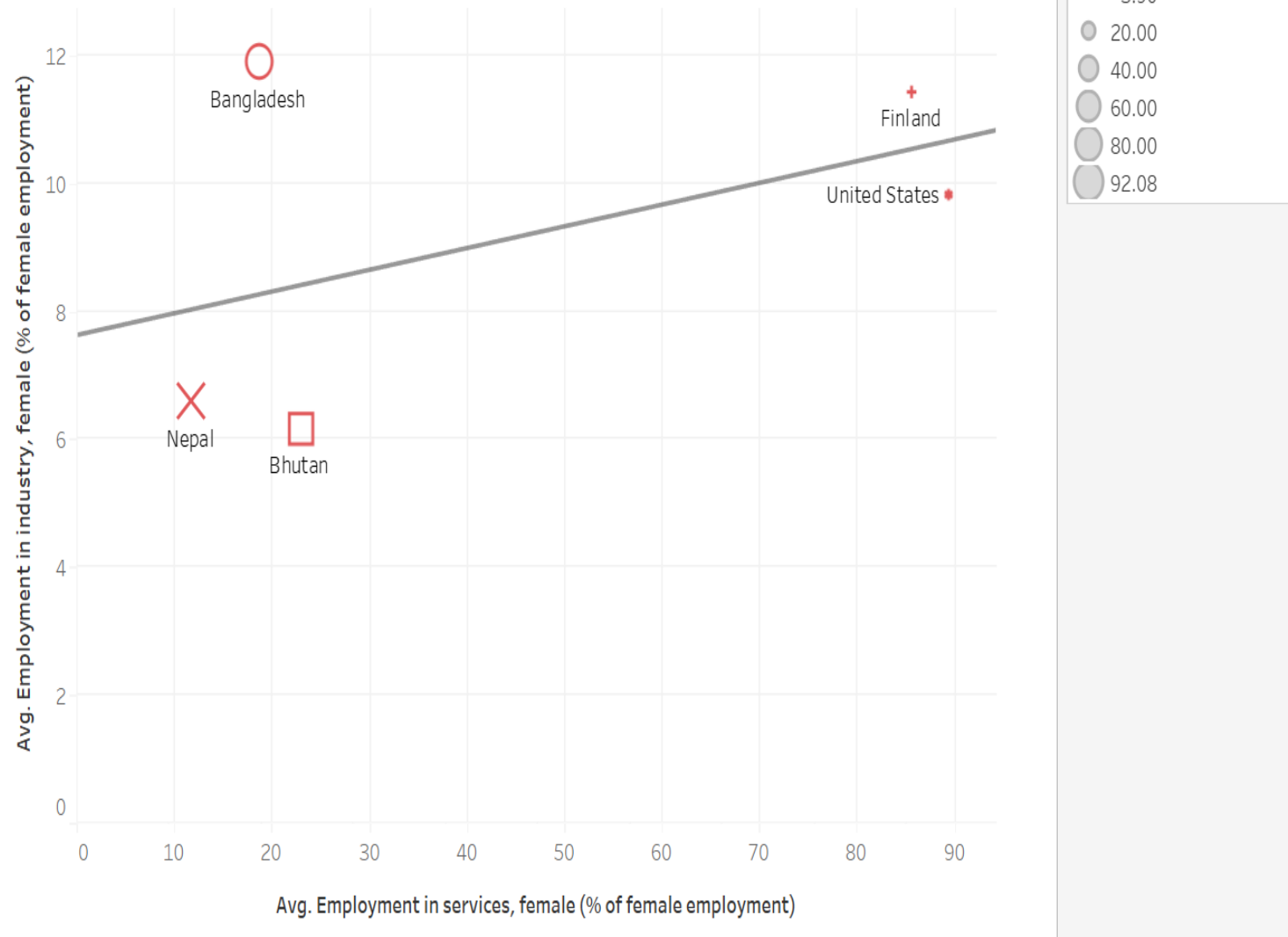
Breaking Down Female Employment: Industry, Vulnerability, and Services Across Five Countries

When it comes to employment in industry, female workers in Bangladesh have the highest percentage, with around 12% of female employment being in the industry sector. Meanwhile, Bhutan and Nepal have the lowest percentage of female employment in industry, with less than 7%.

On the other hand, vulnerable employment, which is defined as the share of own-account and unpaid family workers in total employment, is highest in Nepal, with around 83% of female employment being in vulnerable employment. Bhutan also has a high percentage of female employment in vulnerable employment, with around 74%. In contrast, Finland has the lowest percentage, with less than 5% of female employment being in vulnerable employment.

When it comes to employment in services, Bangladesh and Nepal have the highest percentages of female employment, with around 60% and 50% respectively. Meanwhile, Bhutan has the lowest percentage of female employment in services, with less than 20%.

Scatterplot



A Deeper Look at Employment: Wage and Salaried Workers, Self-Employed Workers, and Unemployment Rates in the Global Workforce

Looking at wage and salaried workers, Finland has the highest percentage of female employment in this category, with more than 75% of female employment being wage and salaried workers. Bangladesh and Nepal have the lowest percentages of female employment in this category, with less than 10%.

Self-employment is highest in Nepal, with around 40% of female employment being self-employed. Bhutan and Bangladesh also have high percentages of female self-employment, with around 30% and 20% respectively. In contrast, Finland has the lowest percentage, with less than 5% of female employment being self-employed.

Finally, when it comes to unemployment, Nepal has the highest percentage of female unemployment, with around 5% of the female labor force being unemployed. Bangladesh also has a high percentage, with around 4%. In contrast, Finland has the lowest percentage of female unemployment, with less than 2% of the female labor force being unemployed.

HeatMap

Year	Country Name				
	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Finland	Nepal	United States
2002	21.88	22.48	91.03	6.96	93.97
2003	22.13	22.75	91.27	7.06	93.89
2004	22.15	22.95	91.72	7.19	93.93
2005	22.29	23.08	91.54	7.33	94.08
2006	22.60	23.29	91.56	7.45	94.05
2007	20.87	23.28	91.78	7.59	94.17
2008	19.25	22.71	91.45	7.77	94.44
2009	17.69	22.30	90.97	8.02	94.36
2010	16.41	22.35	91.03	8.31	94.42
2011	18.15	16.08	91.22	8.67	94.50

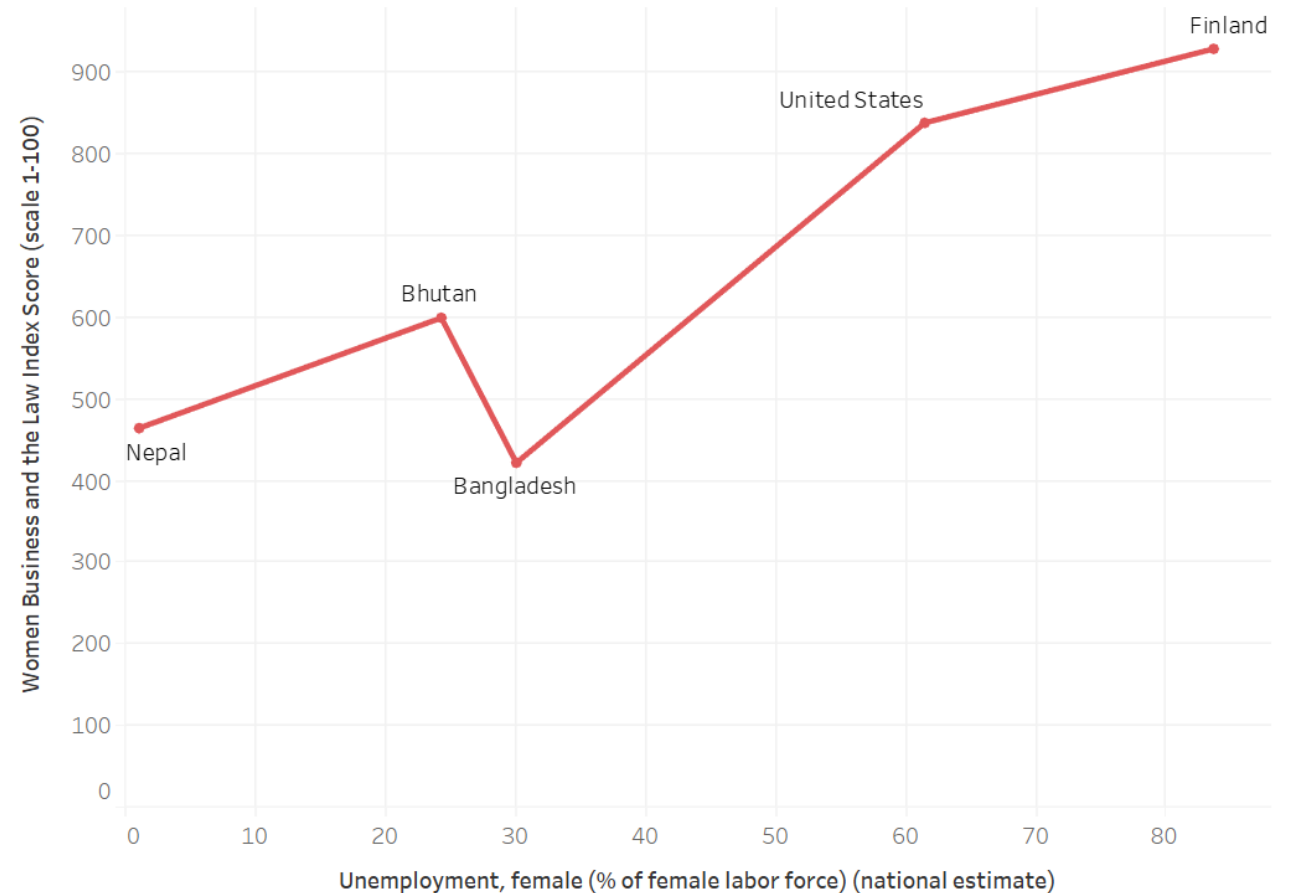
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How Does Countries Rank in Women's Economic Opportunities?

The Women Business and the Law Index Score measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunities in various countries. Finland has the highest score, with a score of 100 out of 100. The United States follows closely with a score of 91.25. Meanwhile, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh all have scores below 70.

Line Chart





Conclusion

Looking at the data from these five countries, it's clear that progress has been made in terms of empowering women in the workforce. However, there is still a long way to go, especially in countries with high percentages of vulnerable employment and self-employment among women, such as Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh. On the other hand, countries like Finland and the United States have made significant progress in terms of gender equality in the workforce.

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