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**GENDER OCCUPATIONAL IDENTITY IN TRANSITION ECONOMIES:
EVIDENCE FROM ROMANIA AND SLOVENIA**

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Abstract. This paper aims to study how socio-economic factors, cultural predispositions and educational opportunities influence the gender occupational identity in transition economies of Romania and Slovenia. Females in both countries are still in unfavourable position and the process towards market economy has not solved the issue. Historical effects of communism and declarative equality in Central and Eastern European countries resulted in higher rate of female employees in industrial sectors. However, content equality measured by number of female legislators, senior officials, managers and female members of parliament, gender pay gap and contributing family workers indicate that real equality has not yet been reached. Due to its specific economic development, the study suggests that lower occupational division is present in Romania than in Slovenia. The study suggests further that higher economic development results in higher gender occupational specialisation.

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Keywords: gender occupational identity, economic development, occupational specialisation, Romania, Slovenia

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