Economic aspects of the problem of achieving gender equality in Ukraine on the way to European integration

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In today's world, questions of gender and possible ways of overcoming the high level of differentiation of society in the field of legal and social security of equality of both sexes are becoming more acute. Under the concept of gender equality, first of all, it is necessary to understand the provision of equal rights and factual possibilities for the realization of an individual in a society, regardless of his gender.

Despite the absolute equality between men and women in the field of access to education and health care, Ukraine’s low rates in The Global Gender Index Gap score are due to the unsatisfactory level of observance of women's political rights and economic opportunities.

As of 2017, 44.3% of the female population is considered economically inactive as opposed to 31.0% of males. Moreover, most women are in search of work or do not plan to work at all. This situation is conditioned by the low economic activity of the female population and the characteristics of the very structure of the economically passive population of both sexes.

The main reason for the economic inactivity of the population of both sexes is the achievement of retirement age (52.1% and 55.9% for women and men respectively), nevertheless, the proportion of economically passive population has the highest proportions. Thus, 27.6% of men who are not engaged in economic activity are students (pupils) of full-time education, at the same time, the share of women in this group is 16.3%.

In Ukraine, there is a gender imbalance in wages. Gender segregation is most strongly manifested in the field of art, sports, entertainment and recreation. Gender-neutral spheres of economic activity in Ukraine are activities in the field of administrative and support services, education and real estate operations.

The main cause of gender imbalances is the existence of gender stereotypes, the socio-cultural roles of men and women in modern society and imperfect legal norms.