
A comparison of female and male population in the Euro Zone with respect to some socio-economic indicators

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ABSTRACT

Gender discrimination is against the universal human rights and laws. Whenever it appears in economic and social life, regulations should be arranged to prevent the discrimination. Main research question of this study is there any gender discrimination within European Union (EU) countries and what are the effects of economic development on gender discrimination? In the study, first a cross-country multivariate discriminant analysis is performed to compare socio-economic conditions of female and male population with respect to nine relevant gender discrimination indicators; gender pay gap, people at risk-of-poverty after social transfers, long-term unemployment, tertiary educational attainment, early leavers from education, life-long learning, healthy life years at birth, EU material deprivation rate and mean equivalised income, for the time period of 2005- 2013. Second, a cross-country regression analysis was performed between the EU countries in order to observe that economic development (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power standards) has any explanatory power on gender discrimination indicators considered. Results of the study reveal that economic development evenly improves the status of both females and males. However, not depending on the economic development level there is a persistent and high level of gender pay gap exists in the Euro zone for the period considered.

KEYWORDS Euroean Union; Economic Development; Gender Discrimination

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