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Tutorial

THEORETICAL AND APPLIED BASIS OF GENDER RESEARCH



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Chapter I. BASES OF GENDER RESEARCH

1.1 Formation and development versatility of gender research

In this section are considered:

The essence of the term "gender" and the beginning of gender studies. Interpretation of the concept of "gender" in scientific research. Gender studies as a scientific system. Gender as a system of knowledge and practice system. The conceptual apparatus of gender studies. Sex, gender, sexuality as interdisciplinary constructs.

Understanding of gender in various social sciences. The significance and disciplinary specificity of concepts: gender structure, gender groups, gender relations, gender strategies, gender stereotypes, gender roles, gender socialization, gender images, gender models.

Feminist movement: its origin and history of development. The "waves" of feminism. The achievement of feminism as a movement for equal rights and opportunities for women and men. Women's studies – the initial phase of Gender Studies (the 1970s). The transition from feminist and women's research to gender studies as a social order of a modern society.



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Chapter I. BASES OF GENDER RESEARCH

1.2 Fundamentals of Gender Theory

In this section are considered:

The differentiation of the concepts of "sex" and "gender". The formation of gender theories. The theory of social construction of gender. The theory of "the Lenses of Gender" according to S. Bem. The understanding gender as a network, structure or process (gender as a stratification category). Gender stratification. Gender technology. Gender as a sociocultural metaphor. The system of relationships between men and women, created through social ties. The theory of a gendered society by M. Kimmel. The main types of gender settings are patriarchal and feminist. The concept of „doing gender” (West and Zimmerman) and „gender performativity” (Judith Butler).



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Chapter I. BASES OF GENDER RESEARCH

1.3 Formation of Gender Education in Ukraine (1991-2016)

In this section are considered:

The lecture examines the main stages of gender and women studies in the independent Ukraine. Post-Soviet feminism. All-Ukrainian conferences of the Union of Ukrainian Women, Women's Community, Union of Women of Ukraine (1993-1995). The emergence of women's studies. Institutionalization of women's and gender studies (1995-2002). The distribution of educational programs and research projects on women and gender. The disguise of discriminatory processes in Ukraine. The establishment of gender studies as a scientific field (since 2002). The formation of gender research centers. Development and introduction of gender perspective in the educational process.

The changes in scientific and public opinion on gender issues. Gender issues in Ukrainian society: stereotypes, challenges and prospects for change.



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Chapter I. BASES OF GENDER RESEARCH

1.4 Research Projects on Women and Gender Issues in Ukraine

In this section are considered:

The gender aspects of UNDP projects in Ukraine ("Gender in Development", "Gender Examination of Ukrainian Legislation", etc.). The analysis of selected gender projects implemented in Ukraine ("Gender Budgeting in Ukraine", "Promotion of Gender Equality in the Education System in Three Regions of Ukraine", "Gender Mainstreaming in Higher Educational Institutions of Ukraine", "Women and Men: A Gender for All")



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Chapter II. GENDER INDICATORS IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND LEGAL SPHERES

2.1 Basic indices of gender parity

In this section are considered:

The main simple gender indices that can be applied to various areas of human activity in gender analysis: gender parity index, absolute gender gap, gender asymmetry etc. The concept of specific indexes. Justification of the use of common and specific indexes for different volumes of general aggregates (world, region of the world, country, region, etc.).



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Chapter II. GENDER INDICATORS IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND LEGAL SPHERES

2.1 Basic indices of gender parity

Table 1: Application of gender indices in the analysis of demographic situation in some countries, by sex, 2016

Country Name		Country Code	Female	Male	GR	GPI	AGG	GAI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	United Arab Emirates	ARE	2,524,948	6,744,664	267	0.37	4,219,716	-0.46
2	India	IND	637,879,447	686,291,907	108	0.93	48,412,460	-0.04
3	China	CHN	668,291,578	710,373,422	106	0.94	42,081,844	-0.03
4	Canada	CAN	18,285,148	18,001,277	98	1.02	-283,871	0.01
5	United States	USA	163,233,094	159,894,419	98	1.02	-3,338,675	0.01
6	Tunisia	TUN	5,769,883	5,633,365	98	1.02	-136,518	0.01
7	Greece	GRC	5,456,150	5,290,590	97	1.03	-165,560	0.02
8	Japan	JPN	64,962,126	62,032,385	95	1.05	-2,929,741	0.02
9	Moldova	MDA	1,846,518	1,705,482	92	1.08	-141,036	0.04
10	Russian Federation	RUS	77,268,128	67,074,268	87	1.15	-10,193,860	0.07
11	Ukraine	UKR	24,201,697	20,802,948	86	1.16	-3,398,749	0.08

Chapter II. GENDER INDICATORS IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND LEGAL SPHERES

2.1 Basic indices of gender parity

Table 2: The application of gender indices in arrays of different sizes (Enrolment in primary education, number), 2012

Data for 2012	Kirovohrad region	Ukraine	Europe and North America	the world
Children in primary school				
<i>number_sph_f</i>	16,932	775,316	35,793,423	339,733,393
<i>number_sph_m</i>	17,456	809,066	40,400,077	371,557,319
General demography				
<i>population_f</i>	539,900	24,549,634	620,365,541	3,516,939,678
<i>population_m</i>	456,100	21,043,666	588,555,526	3,580,460,987
Simple gender indices				
<i>GPI</i>	0.97	0.96	0.89	0.91
<i>AGG</i>	524	33,750	4,606,654	31,823,926
<i>GAI</i>	-0.02	-0.02	-0.06	-0.04
<i>GPI_{sph}</i>	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.93
<i>AGG_{sph}</i>	0.0069	0.0069	0.0109	0.0072
<i>GAI_{sph}</i>	-0.10	-0.10	-0.09	-0.04



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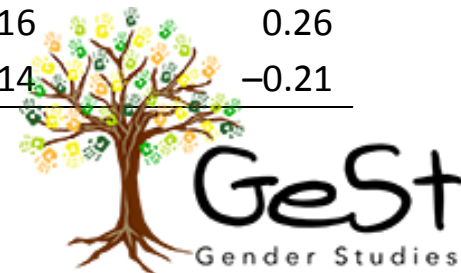
2.1 Basic indices of gender parity

Table 3: Application of gender indices in arrays of different sizes (Labor force participation rate 15+), 2016

Data for 2016	Kirovohrad region	Ukraine	Europe and North America	the world
Economically active population 15+				
$number_sph_f$	202,700	9,855,331	198,563,366	1,344,090,821
$number_sph_m$	226,100	10,914,912	240,024,669	2,071,653,076
General demography 15+				
$population_f$	447,189	20,876,809	389,932,647	2,750,154,246
$population_m$	366,546	17,273,031	357,943,440	2,750,152,789
Simple gender indices				
GPI	0.90	0.90	0.83	0.65
AGG	23,400	1,059,581	41,461,303	727,562,255
GAI	-0.05	-0.05	-0.09	-0.21
GPI_{sph}	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.65
AGG_{sph}	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.26
GAI_{sph}	-0.15	-0.14	-0.14	-0.21



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Chapter II. GENDER INDICATORS IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND LEGAL SPHERES

2.2 Demographic indicators as the basis for gender analysis

In this section are considered:

The demographic indicators and their importance for gender analysis. The sources for demographic data in the world, country, region. The analysis of basic population demographic indicators such as: gender ratio for the whole population, infant mortality rate, average age of the first marriage, overall fertility rate.

The interpretation of demographic Gender Indicators and conclusions for Economic Policy.

Calculation of the gender parity index and gender specific parity index for the main demographic statistics in the world, country and region.



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Chapter II. GENDER INDICATORS IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND LEGAL SPHERES

2.3 Gender and economy

In this section are considered:

The development of the gender economy, the main methodological approaches to analyzing the gender aspects of the economy: neo-Marxist, neoclassical and non-institutional. Gender Studies of the Economic Sphere in Ukraine. Basic types of research. Sexual discrimination in the field of employment, vertical and horizontal segregation in various fields and fields of activity, gender differences in behavior in entrepreneurship activities, the interconnection between economic development and gender inequality. Paid and unpaid work of women in Ukraine. The position of women from rural areas of Ukraine. Ukrainian women in competitive spheres of activity (power structures, finance, IT). The living standards of women and men. Feminization of poverty.



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2.4 Gender and education

In this section are considered:

The gender education statistics. OECD / UNESCO Educational Indicators and gender inequality in the access to education. Gender stereotypes in education. The reproduction of gender stereotypes in educational programs, textbooks, teaching styles. Gender disproportions in education. The differences in the choice of future occupation and career of men and women. Gender imbalances in the field of natural sciences and mathematics. A hidden curriculum in education system. The foreign experience in introducing gender approaches into secondary and higher education. The educational programs on women's and gender studies.

The feminization of pedagogical education of Ukraine. Empirical study Gender imbalance in the educational sphere of the Kirovograd region (Ukraine). Horizontal and vertical segregation of the pedagogical education system of the Kirovograd region.

The interpretation of demographic Gender Indicators and conclusions for Economic Policy.



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Chapter II. GENDER INDICATORS IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND LEGAL SPHERES

2.5 Gender and decision-making

In this section are considered:

The legal content of gender equality (equality in freedom and responsibility, rights and responsibilities, opportunities and prospects). Gender equality in the political sphere. The state mechanism for ensuring gender equality. Overcoming gender imbalance and ensuring gender equality policies. Gender parity of the legislative base of Ukraine. The insufficient representation of women in the upper echelons of state power and at the regional levels. The low awareness of the population with the provisions of the gender legislation. The stereotypes of the roles and responsibilities of women and men; unequal opportunities and gender peculiarities of living standards. Gender equality in the international documents. The State programs for ensuring gender equality.



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Chapter II. GENDER INDICATORS IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND LEGAL SPHERES

2.6 Gender and health

In this section are considered:

The health problems of men and women, depending on sex at different stages of life. Tracking the difference between men and women in the attitude towards their health, as well as the specific problems of women's and men's health as an important component for policy making and effective delivery of health services. The sources for obtaining the statistics on health based on sex in the world, country, region. Key indicators: years of healthy life expectancy since birth; mortality rates depending on the cause for men and women; birth rate in adolescence, etc.



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Chapter III. STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF GENDER EQUALITY

3.1 International Indices and Indicators for Measuring Gender Equality

In this section are considered:

The main classifications of indexes and indicators, which show international reports and statements where these indexes are calculated.

Readers will have a close look on the next indexes and the structure of the spheres, which these index covers: Gender development index, GDI; Gender Empowerment Measure, GEM; Gender Inequity Index, GII; Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index, IHDI; The Global Gender Gap Index; Women`s Economic Opportunity Index; Social Institutions and Gender Index, SIGI; Gender Equality Index, GEI. Also special and regional indexes are performed.



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Chapter III. STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF GENDER EQUALITY

3.2 Gender Development Index

In this section are considered:

Separately analyzed components of Gender Development Index. The inequality between men and women in the following areas is considered: health (female and male life expectancy at birth); education (female and male expected years of schooling for children and female and male mean years of schooling for adults ages 25 years and older); command over economic resources (female and male estimated earned income).

Steps to calculate the Gender Development Index.

The analysis of international ratings of Gender Development Index.
Adaptation of the index for the regional level.



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Chapter III. STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF GENDER EQUALITY

3.3. Gender Empowerment Measure

In this section are considered:

Separately analyzed components of Gender Empowerment Measure. The inequality between men and women in the following areas is considered: participation and decision-making powers in the political field (the percentage of seats in legislatures occupied by men and women); participation and empowerment in decision-making in the economic area (the proportion of women and men holding positions of legislators, senior officials and managers); the authority for managing economic resources (approximate indicator of income received by men and women in US dollars).

Steps to calculate the Gender Empowerment Measure. The analysis of international ratings of Gender Empowerment Measure. Adaptation of the index for the regional level.



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Chapter III. STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF GENDER EQUALITY

3.4 Gender Inequality Index

In this section are considered:

Separately analyzed components of Gender Inequality Index. The inequality between men and women in the following areas is considered: reproductive health (the death rate among mothers and the coefficient of births among teenagers); the increase of public's rights and opportunities (the correlation of the amount of men and women, who are deputies of the parliament and the level of secondary and high education among women); economical activities and the opportunities of women in the labour market.

Steps to calculate the Gender Inequality Index.

The analysis of international ratings of Gender Inequality Index.

Adaptation of the index for the regional level



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