

**Vinska O.V.,**  
Candidate of Economic Sciences,  
Associate Professor at Department of European Integration,  
Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman

**Tokar V.V.,**  
D.Sc. in Economics,  
Professor at Department of International Finance,  
Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman

## **GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER-STATES**

The article indicates the influence of gender equality on economic development of the European Union countries. Purpose: The European Union is a successful promoter of female empowerment. The looming perspective of the European integration for Ukraine shows that the European Union member-states' analysis may form an agenda for Ukraine. Methods: The authors examine the interplay between gender equality and gross domestic product per capita converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. The used methods integrate Spearman's rank correlation coefficient as a nonparametric measure of statistical dependence between gender equality and gross domestic product per capita, determination coefficient and t-Student test. Results: The average gross domestic product per capita converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates among the EU member-states equaled 34800 US dollars in 2011-2014. Twelve out of twenty-eight countries exceeded this threshold by 3-170

percent. Luxemburg prevailed with the average GDP per capita of 94100 US dollars. Bulgaria held the last rank with the average GDP per capita of 16400 US dollars, which is only 47 percent of the average indicator among all the EU countries. The average score of gender equality indicator (based on Global Gender Gap Index developed by the World Economic Forum) among the EU member-states reached 0,725 points. Twelve countries managed to surpass the mean level by 1-16 percent. Finland won the first place with 0,843 points and Malta showed the worst result (0,67 points or only 8 percent below the average level). The results of calculations were as follows: Spearman's rank correlation coefficient reached 0,599, determination coefficient equaled 0,358, and t-Student test showed that the actual t-value exceeds the critical one. Conclusion: The results of calculations provided hard evidence that there is essential and noticeable correlation between levels of gender equality and economic development of the EU member-states.