Why do women tend to earn less than men throughout life?

The gender stereotypes about the women's primary role as caregivers or household activities determine largely the women's participation into the labor market.

Gender gap in economic dependence is determined by the gender pay gap and the small amount of pensions. Women tend to spend about 11 years more in retirement status, with a longer life expectancy than men. Therefore, the risk of poverty in retirement is about 50% higher for women than for men, with a higher share in the inactive population. Life expectancy at retirement is about 13 years, the retirement age is 63 years for women and 65 years for men. But at advanced ages, the male / female ratio is much lower than men's in the production and distribution of national income during the economic life cycle.

In 2018, the female employment rate was 43.8% versus 57.3% in the active population, 57.3% in the active population, and 41% in the female rate. The differences between the men's participation rate in the labor market and the women's rate are also explained by the gender income difference at the workplace. The gender gap in economic dependence is determined by the gender pay gap and the small amount of pensions. Women tend to spend about 11 years more in retirement status, with a longer life expectancy than men. Therefore, the risk of poverty in retirement is about 50% higher for women than for men, with a higher share in the inactive population. Life expectancy at retirement is about 13 years, the retirement age is 63 years for women and 65 years for men. But at advanced ages, the male / female ratio is much lower than men's in the production and distribution of national income during the economic life cycle.

In 2019, 23.6% of men and 39.0% of employed women transferred to a part-time job by the administration, 45% could not find a full-time job, 23% were fired due to work hours. A part-time work schedule, specific to the female labor market, also leads to lower wages. Equal pay for work of equal value is ensured, but in 2019, 42.9% of men and 39.7% of employed women had lower wages due to reduced working hours (up to 40 hours). Of the total part-time women employed, 61.4% were housewives.

More than half of the women are among the inactive population, 76.2% in urban areas, but women's rate is 41%. Women predominate in low-wage economic activities, such as health and social assistance, education, wholesale and retail trade, services, trade, industry. The economic sectors with the biggest gender pay gap are accommodation and catering, services, trade, industry. The employment rate of men with at least one child in the family, especially in the field of education and social work, is 76.2%, but women's rate is 41%. Extending quality nursery and pre-school services will allow women to participate more in the labor market. In rural areas, the employment rate of men is 62.5%, while women's participation rate is 39.4%, which is 23.1% lower. Segregation by fields of activity determines largely the gender pay gap. The differences between the men's and women's gross monthly salary in 2019. The economic sectors with the biggest gender pay gap are accommodation and catering, services, trade, industry.