



What Ukrainians are driven by when choosing a profession: the results of national public opinion survey on key factors and stereotypes

The study has been conducted upon commission of the United Nations Population Fund in Ukraine

February 2021

Survey Research Methodology

The survey research methodology:

personal interview survey

The sample is representative for the population of Ukraine aged 14 years

and above by sex, age, size and region of residential area according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine data on the population structure as of January 1, 2019

Data collection stage:

January 15– February 1, 2021



Sample size:

1,027 respondents aged 14 years and above

Geography:

all regions of Ukraine except the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the uncontrolled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions

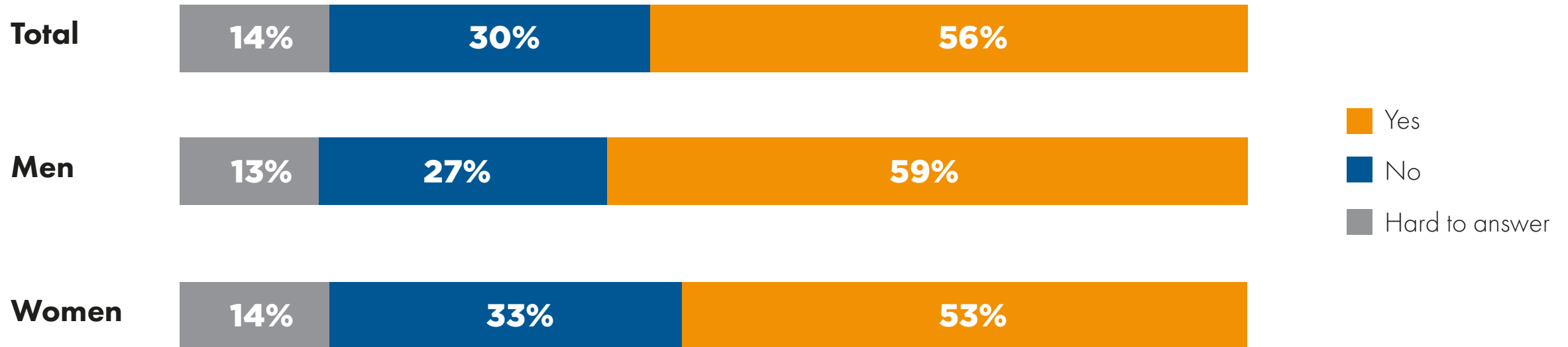
The maximum possible error:

3,2%

KEY FINDINGS

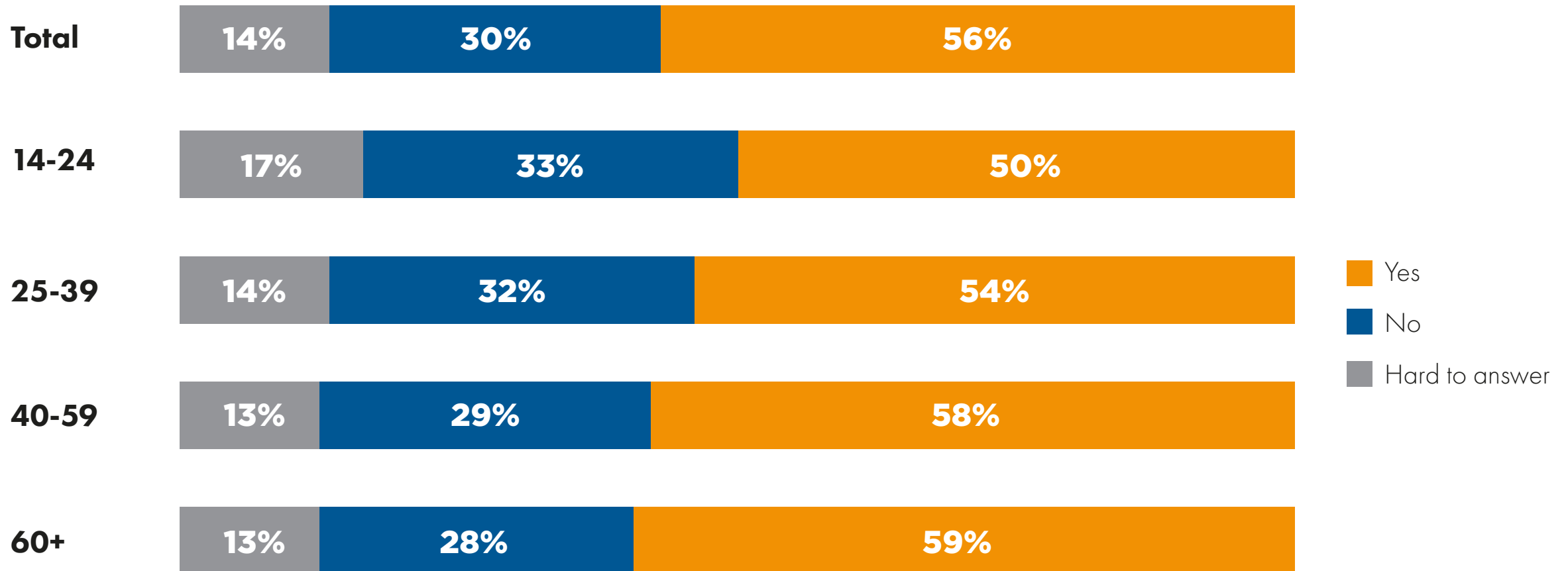
56% of respondents agree that some professions are suitable only for men and only for women, and 30% do not agree. Men agree with this statement more often (59%) than women (53%)

Do you think that some professions are suitable exclusively for men and exclusively for women?



Young people are less likely to agree that some professions are suitable only for men and only for women as compared to prior generations

Do you think that some professions are suitable exclusively for men and exclusively for women?



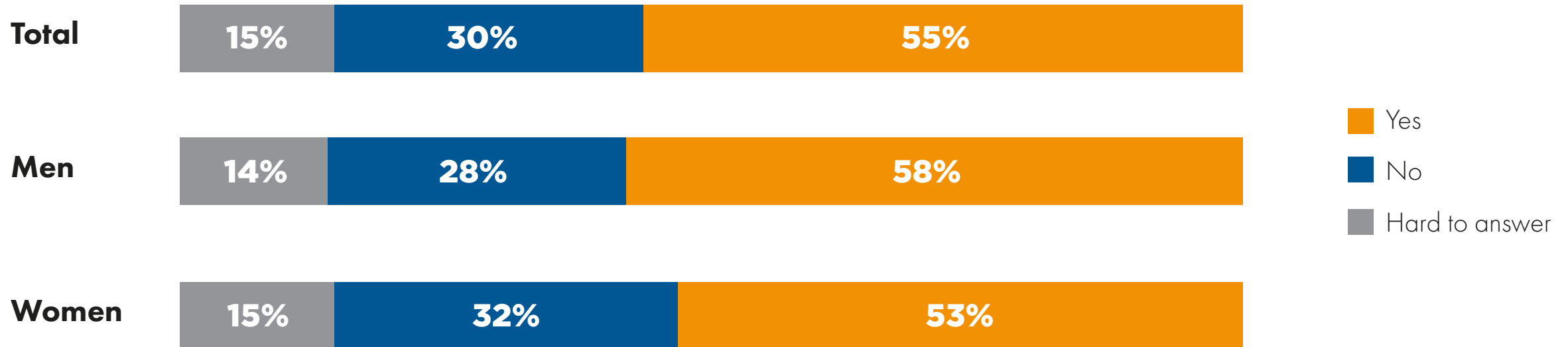
50% of people aged 14-24 agree some professions are suitable only for men and only for women, and 30% disagree. Young males agree with this statement more often (52%) than young females (48%)

Do you think that some professions are suitable exclusively for men and exclusively for women?
(among respondents aged 14-24, n=139)



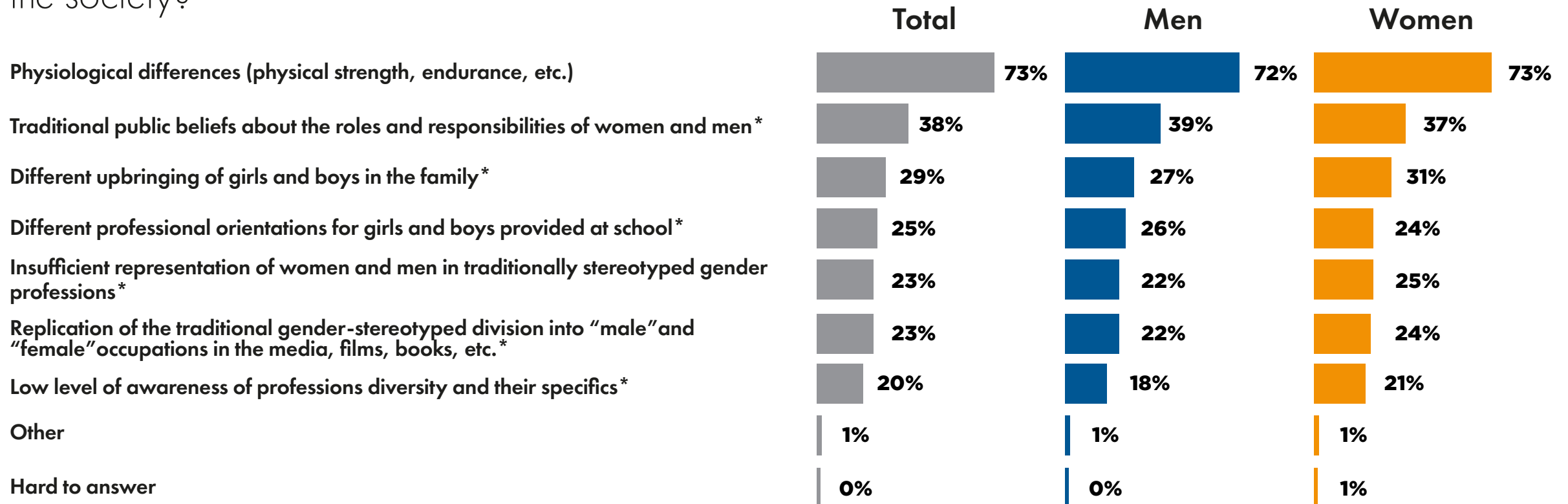
58% of men aged 18-59 agree some professions are suitable only for men and only for women, and 28% disagree

Do you think some professions are suitable exclusively for men and exclusively for women?
(among respondents aged 18-59, n=1007)



73% of respondents believe that physiological differences between women and men are the main reason for the division into “female” and “male” professions. At the same time 79% mentioned at least one gender factor*, mostly – traditional public beliefs and differences in upbringing modes

In your opinion, which factors influence the division on so-called “male” and “female” professions in the society?

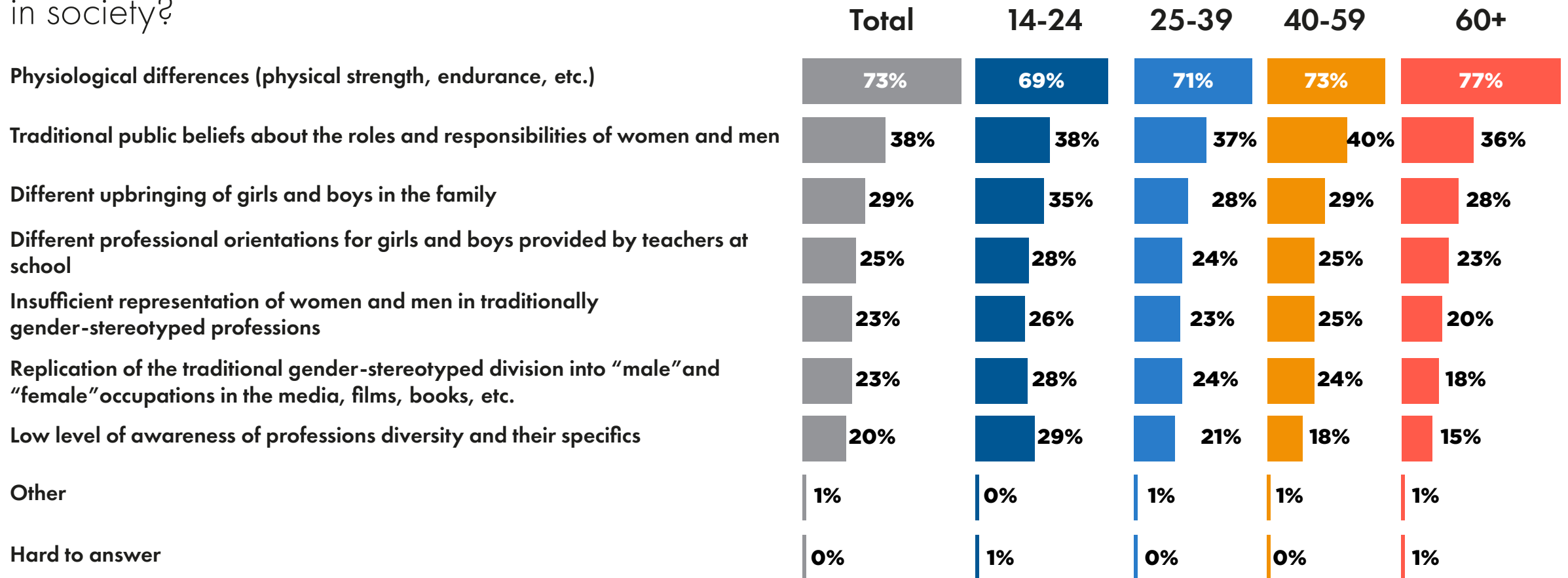


*Gender factors



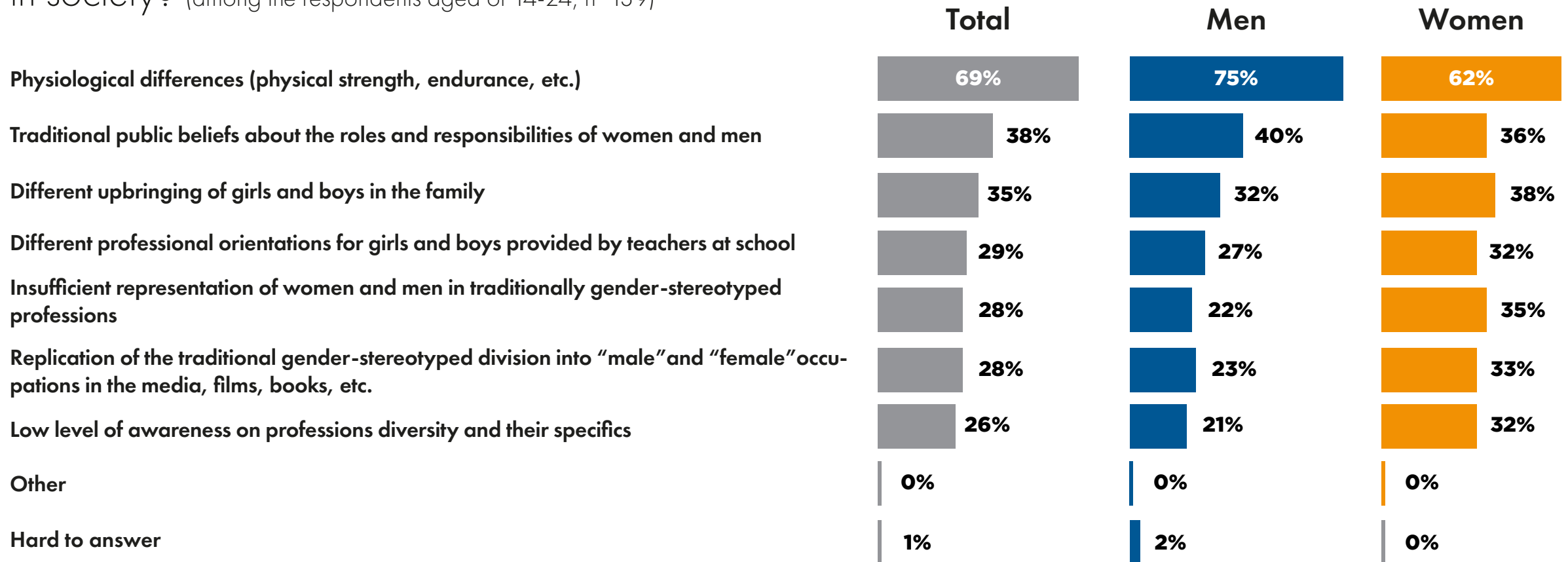
Young people are less likely to associate the division into “male” and “female” professions with physiological differences between sexes than prior generations

In your opinion, which factors influence the division into so-called “male” and “female” professions in society?



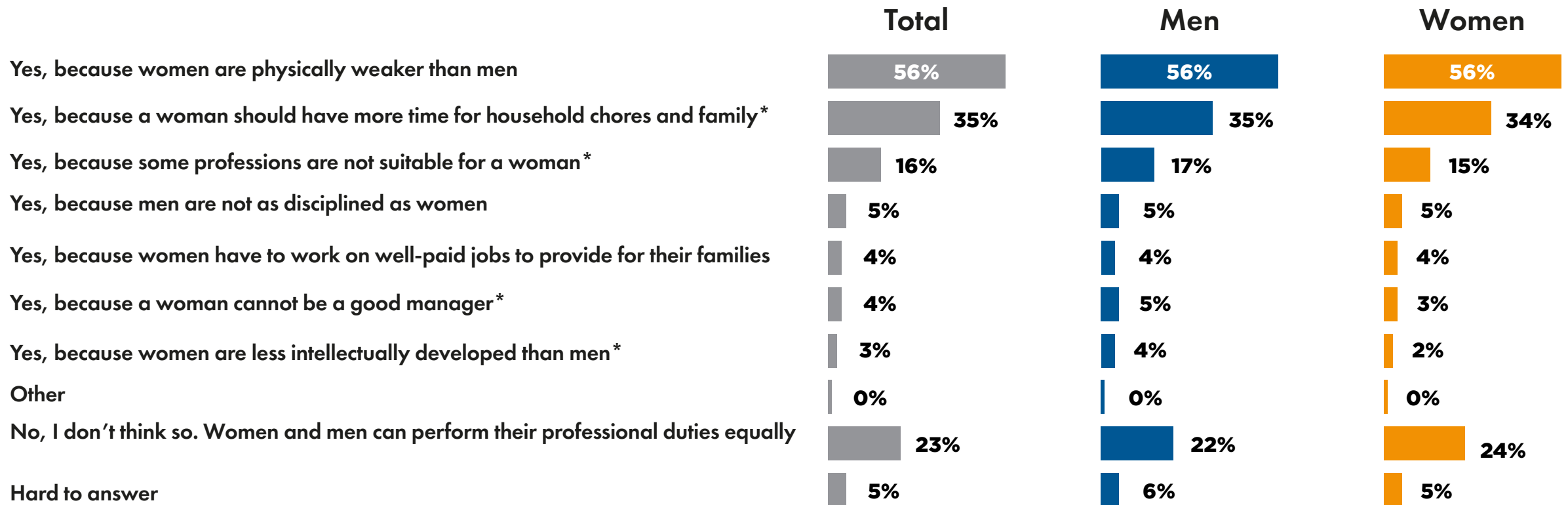
Young female aged 14-24 are less likely to associate the division into “male” and “female” professions with physiological differences between the sexes than young male

In your opinion, which factors influence the division into so-called “male” and “female” professions in society? (among the respondents aged of 14-24, n=139)



Relative majority of the population believes that some professions are not suitable for women because they are physically weaker than men. At the same time, 47% mentioned at least one gender stereotype about traditional women's role*: mostly that women should have more time for chores and family than men

Do you think that some professions are not suitable for women?

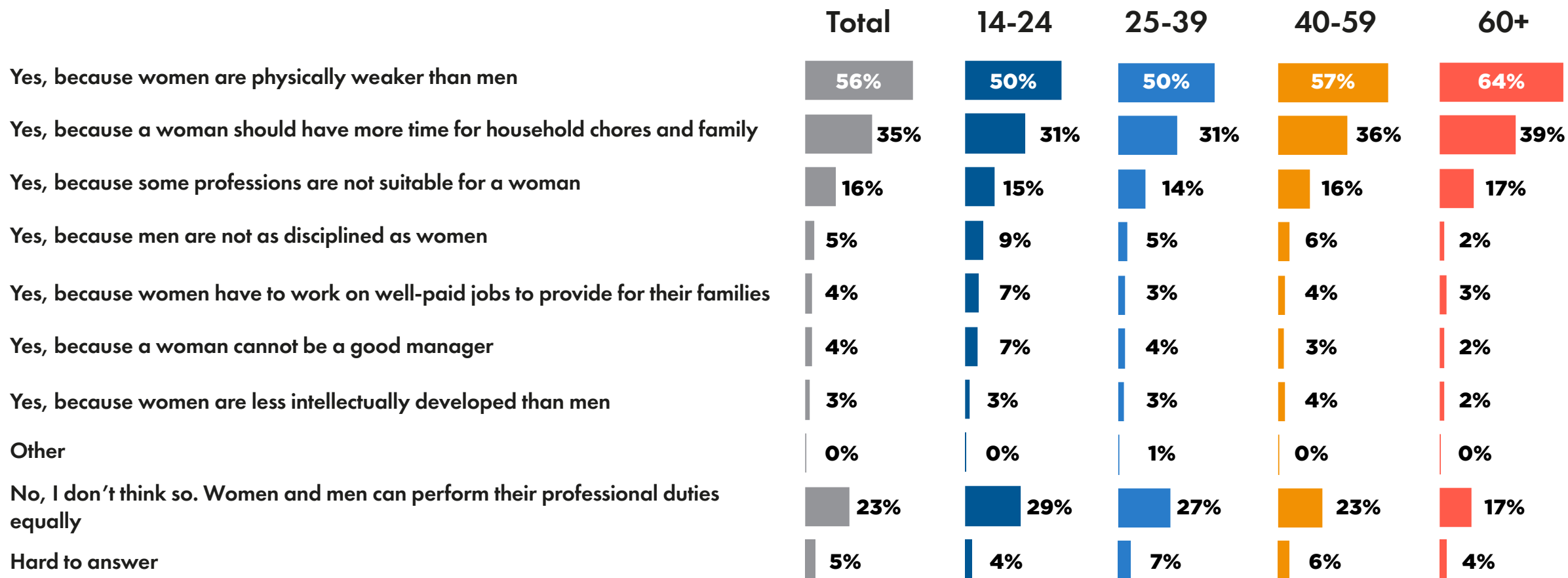


*Gender factors



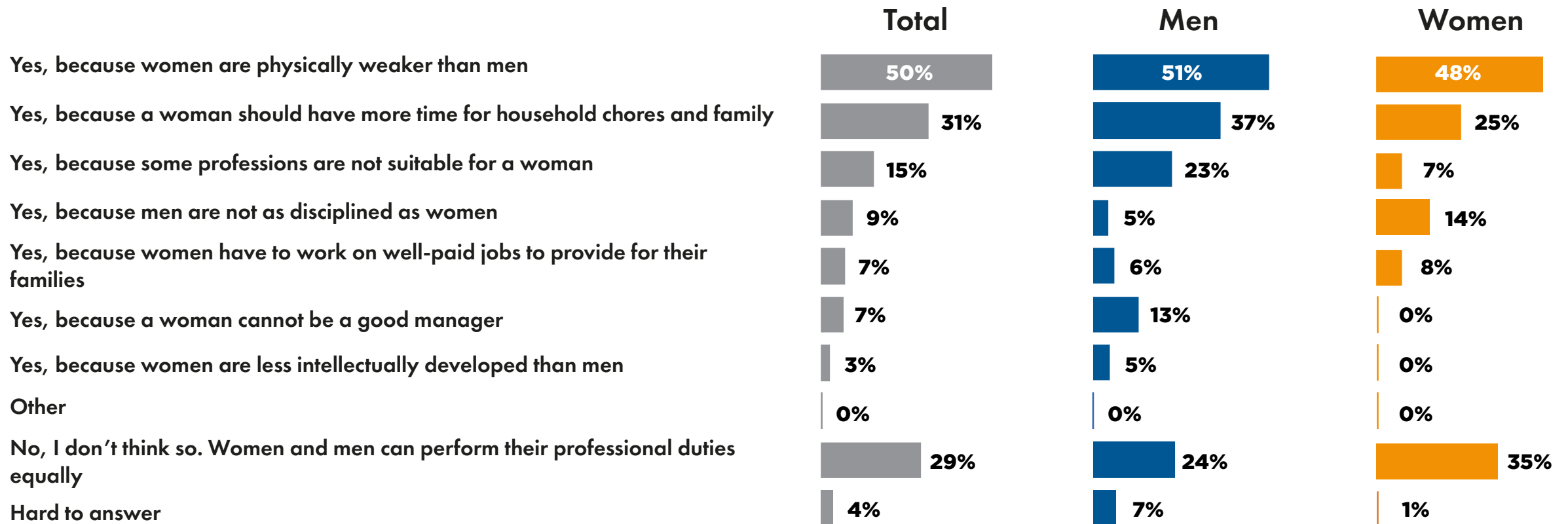
Young people are less likely to believe that some professions are not suitable for women because they are physically weaker than men and women should have more time for chores and family than men

Do you think that some professions are not suitable for women?



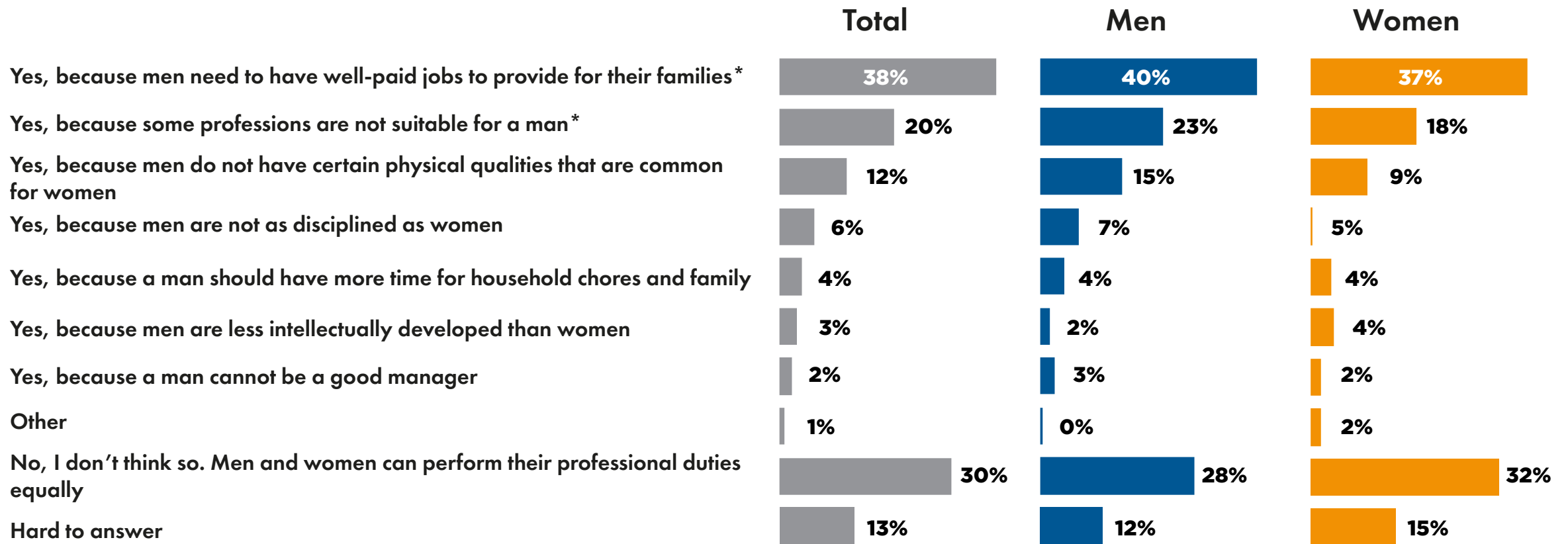
Young female aged 14-24 are less likely than young male of the same age to believe that some professions are not suitable for women because they are physically weaker than men and women should have more time for chores and family than men

Do you think that some professions are not suitable for women? (among the respondents aged 14-24, n=139)



38% of the population (40% of men and 37% of women) believe that men need to have well-paid jobs to provide for their families. Therefore, low-paid professions are not suitable for them. Overall 48% mentioned at least one gender stereotype about traditional men's role*

Do you think that some professions are not suitable for men?

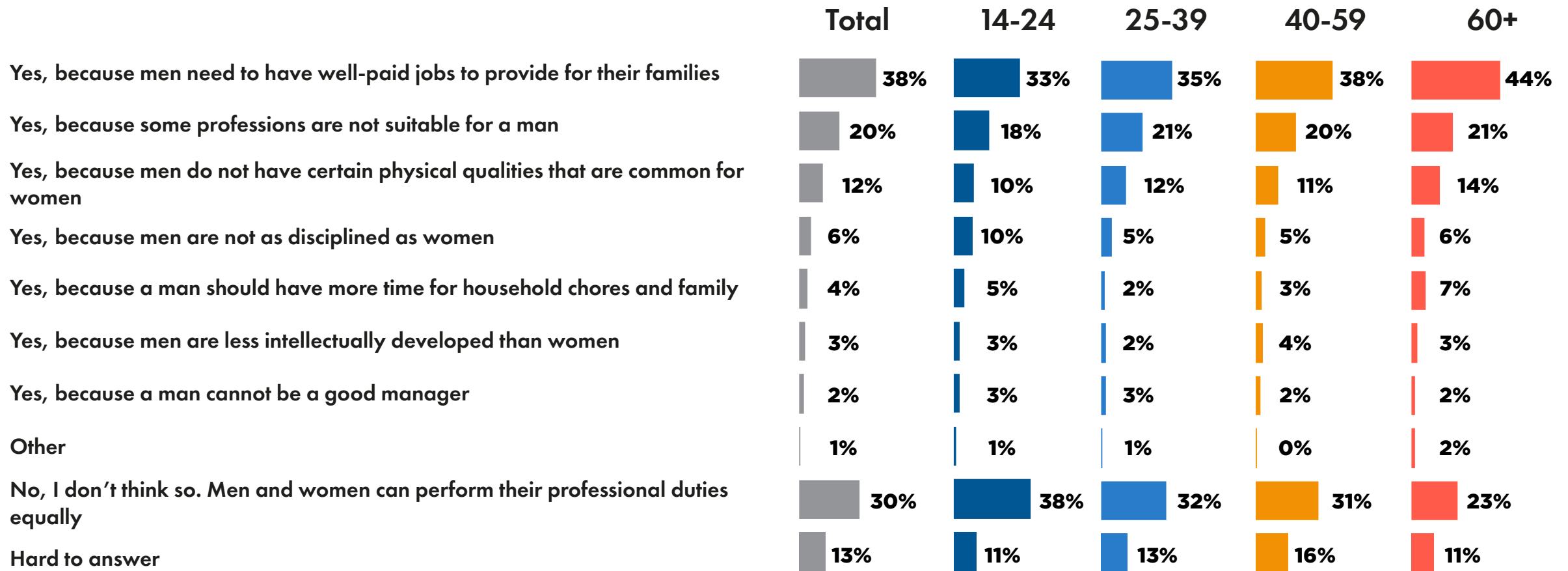


*Gender factors



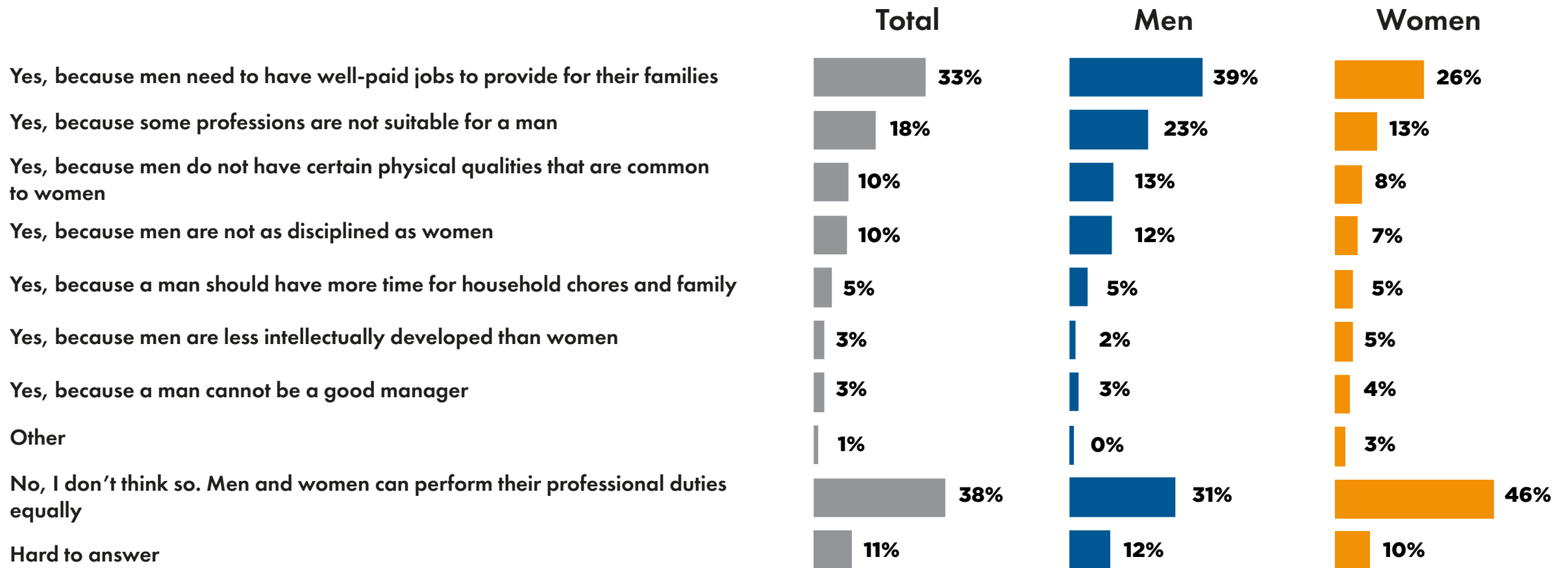
Young people are less likely to believe that certain professions are not suitable for men because they need to have well-paid jobs to provide for their families

Do you think that some professions are not suitable for women?



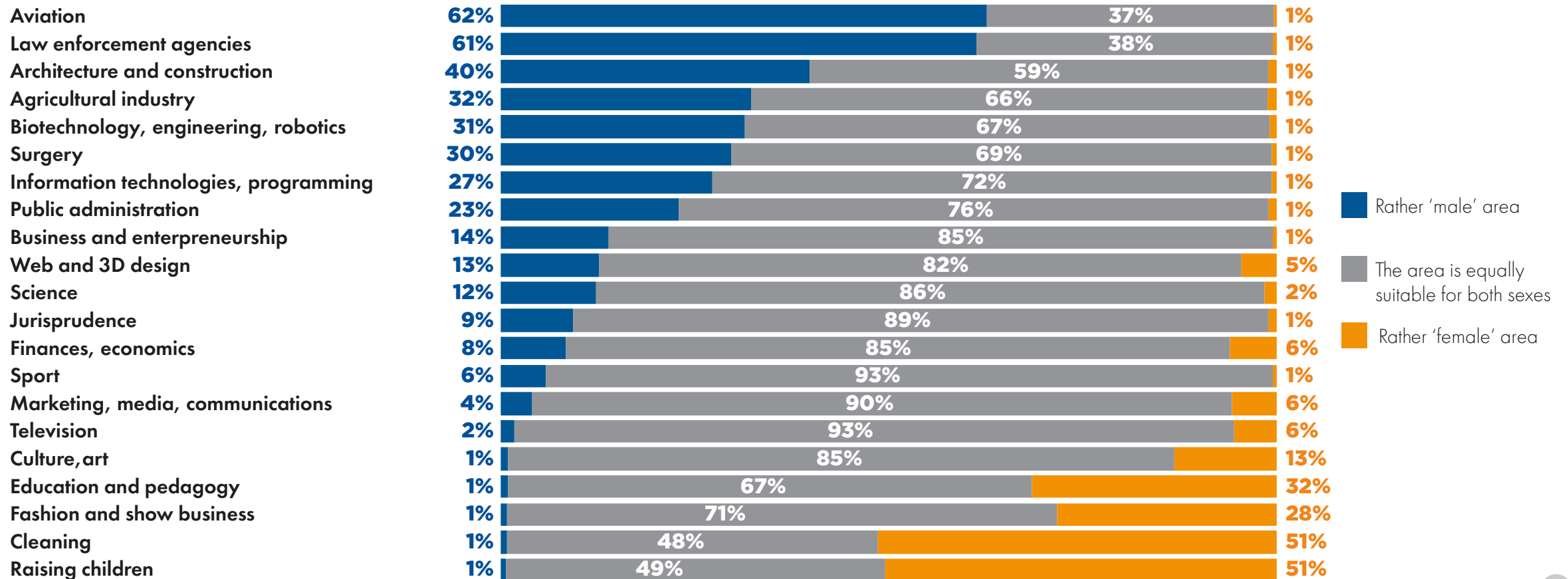
Young female aged 14-24 are less likely than young male of the same age to believe that certain professions are not suitable for men because they need to have well-paid jobs to provide for their families

Do you think that some professions are not suitable for women? (among the respondents in the age of 14-24, n=139)



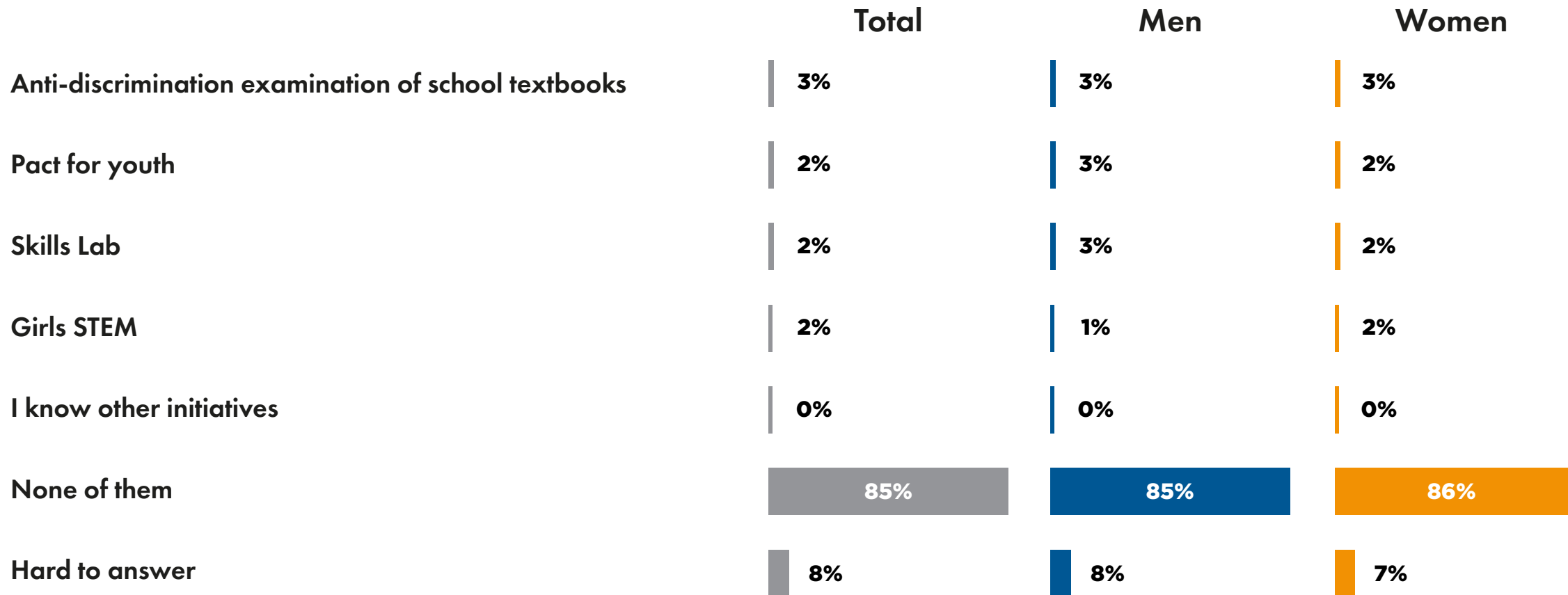
The most “male” professional areas are aviation and law enforcement agencies, the most “female” spheres are cleaning and raising children

Among the following professional areas, please indicate whether they are rather “male”, “female” or equally suitable for both sexes: **total**



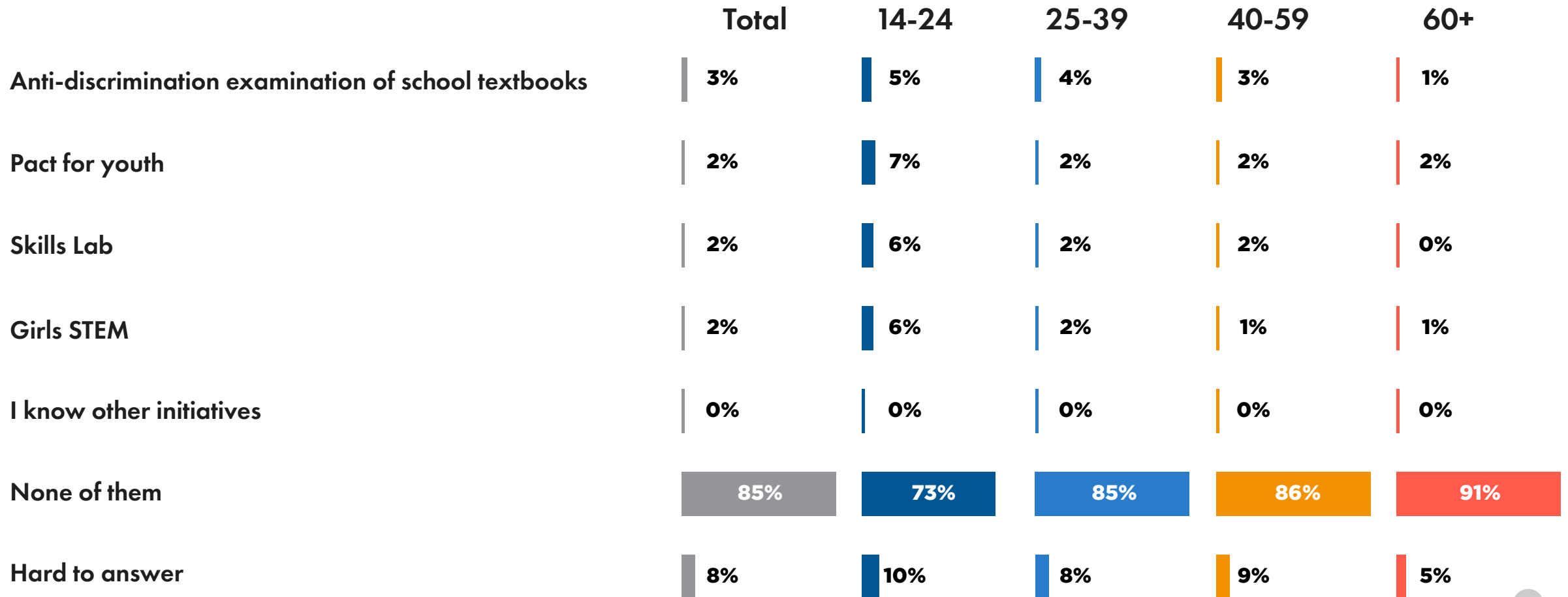
7% of population are aware of initiatives against women professional discrimination

Which of the following programs / initiatives in education do you know or which of them have you heard about before?



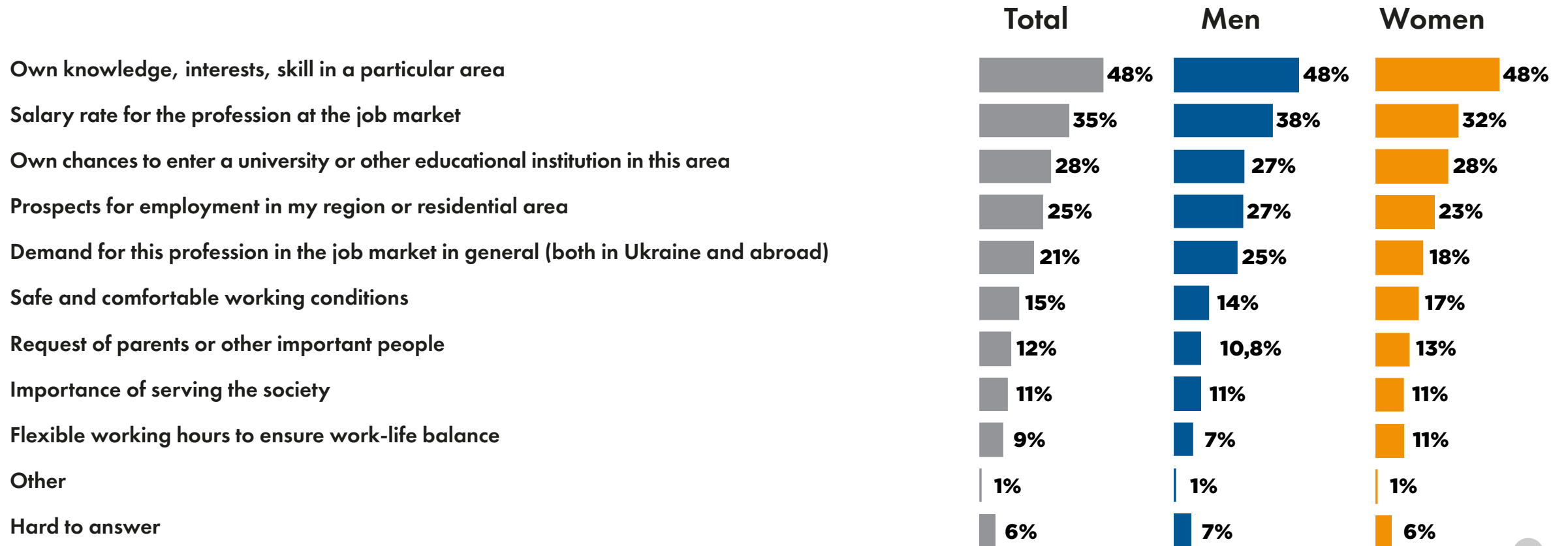
17% of young people aged 14-24 are aware of initiatives against women professional discrimination

Which of the following programs / initiatives in education do you know or which of them have you heard about before?



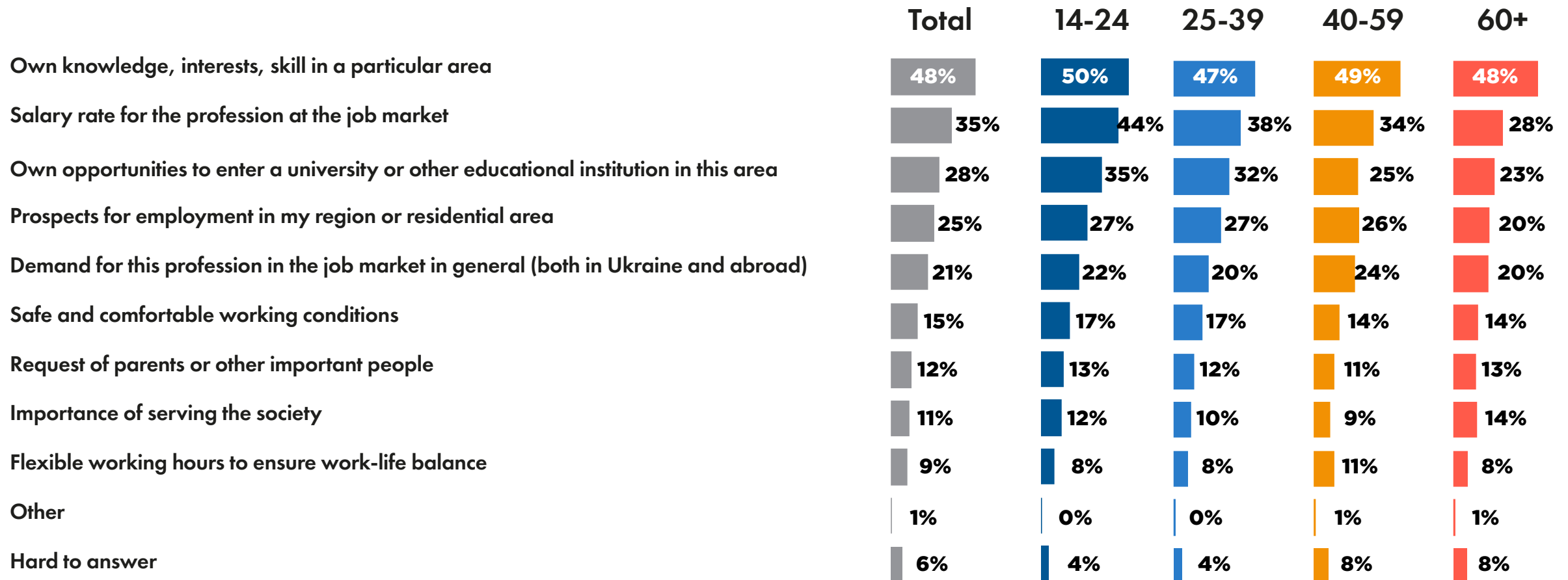
Only half of the population was/is driven by knowledge and interest when choosing a profession. Men were more often focused on future salary rate, employment prospects and demand for the profession than women

What priorities will you follow / will you be driven by while choosing your future profession?



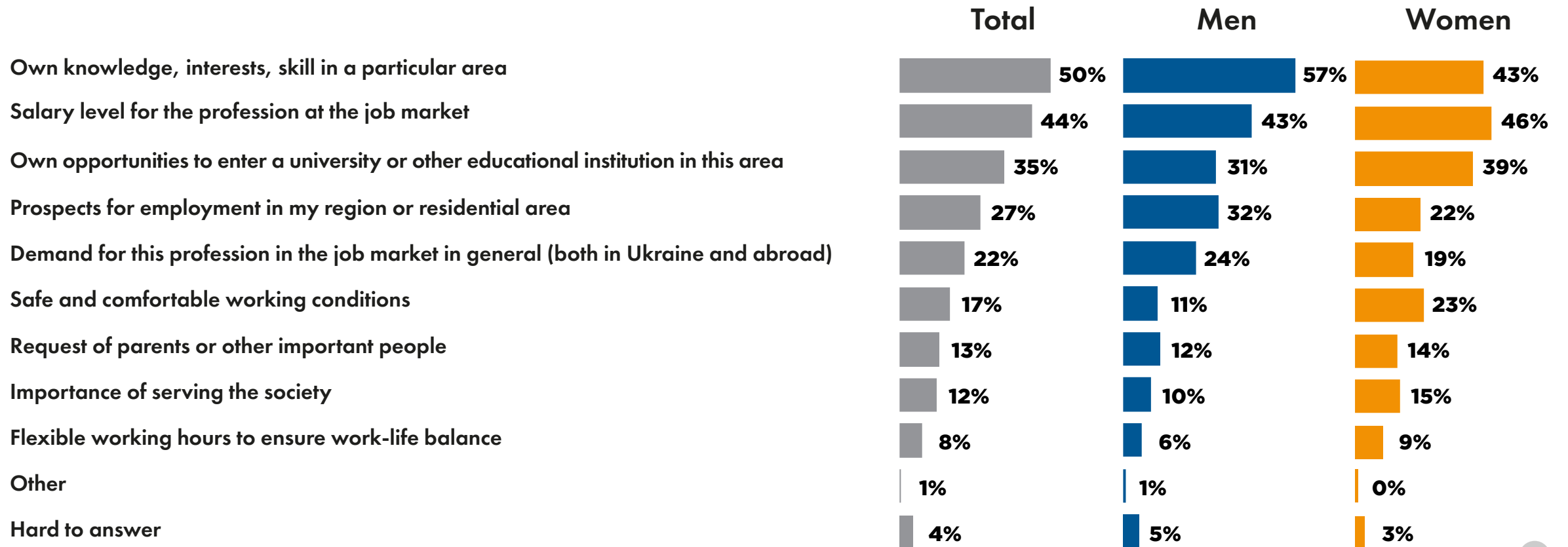
Young people were more driven by future salary rate and opportunities to enter the university when choosing a profession than prior generations

What priorities will you follow / will you be driven by while choosing your future profession?



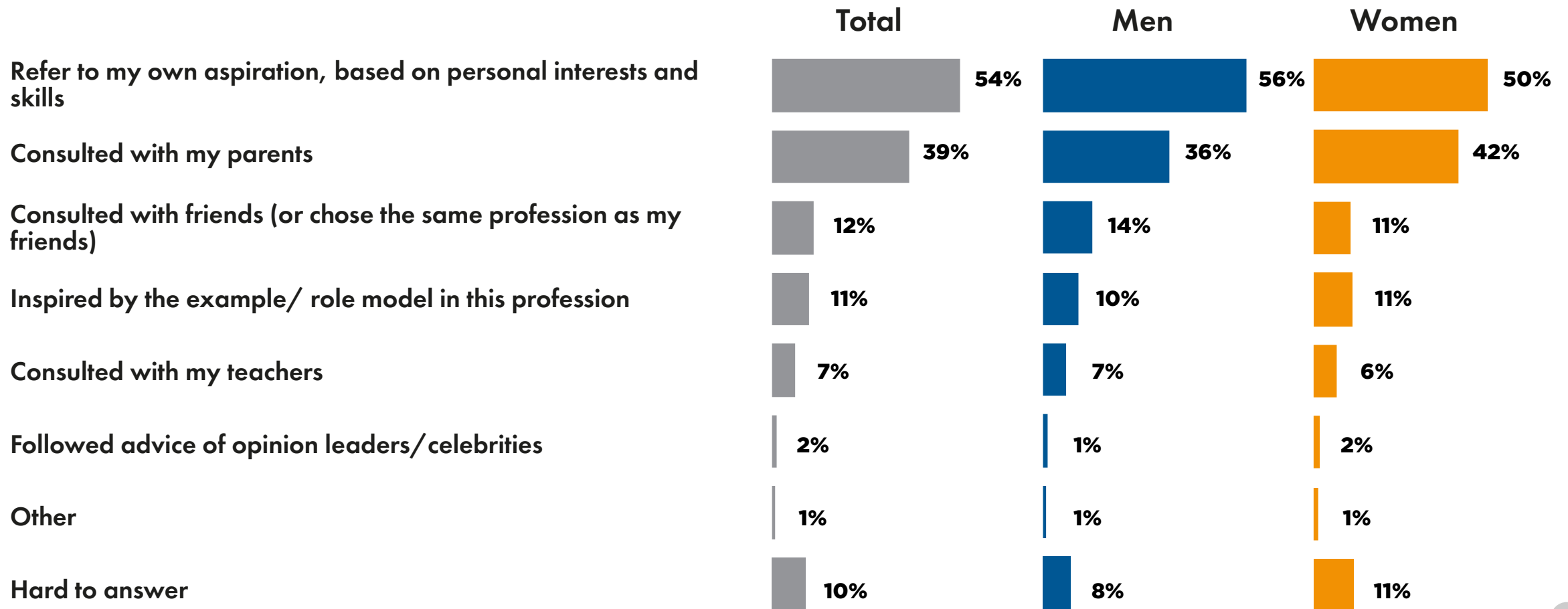
Young male aged 14-24 are more driven or plan to be driven by their own knowledge, interests, aptitude for a particular profession when choosing a future profession than young female of the same age

What priorities will you follow / will you be driven by when choosing your future profession?
(among respondents aged 14-24, n=139)



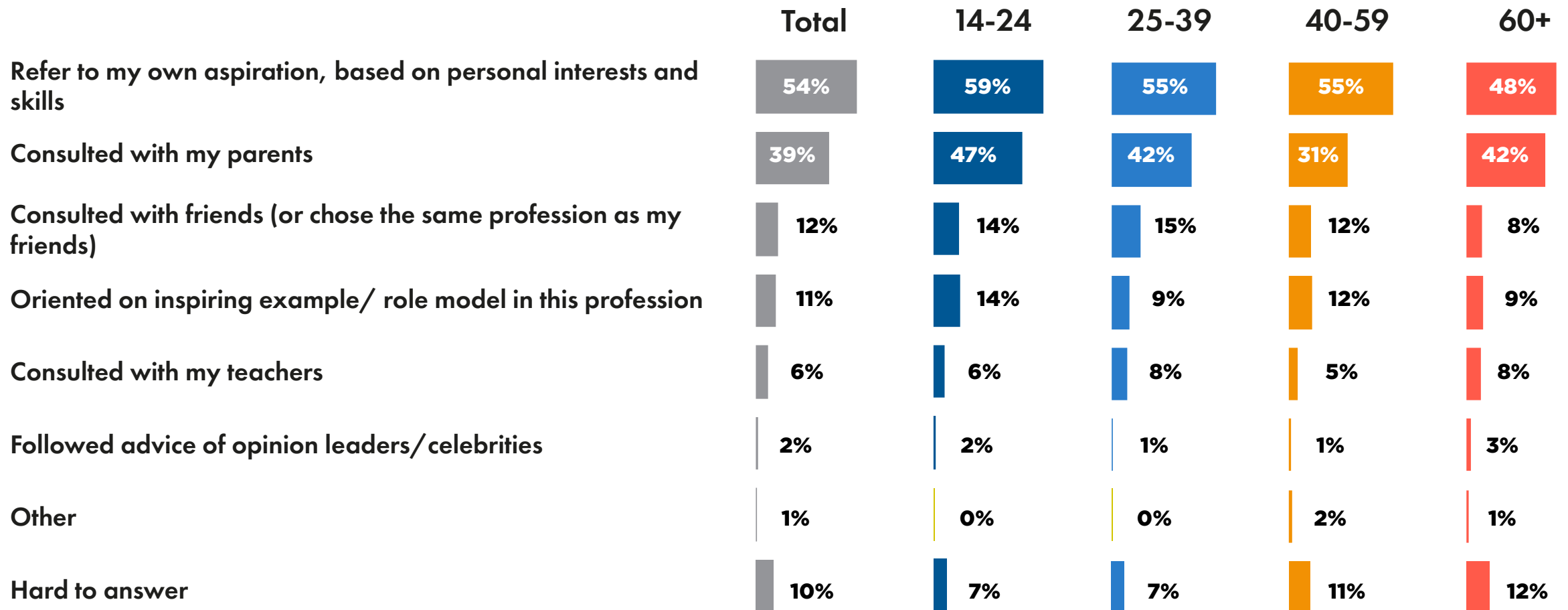
Men are more likely to be driven by their own interests when choosing a profession than women

Whose opinion has influenced your future profession choice most?



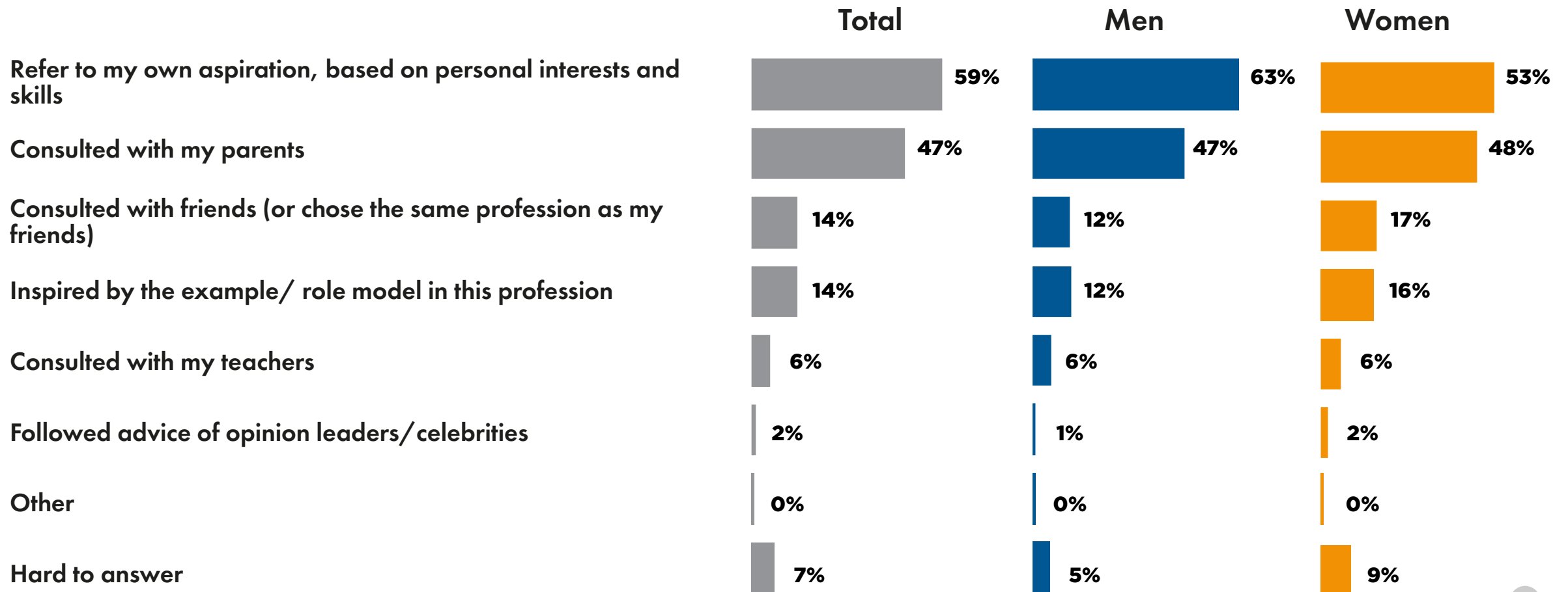
Young people are more often guided by their own aspiration when choosing a profession than the older people

Whose opinion has influenced your future profession choice most?



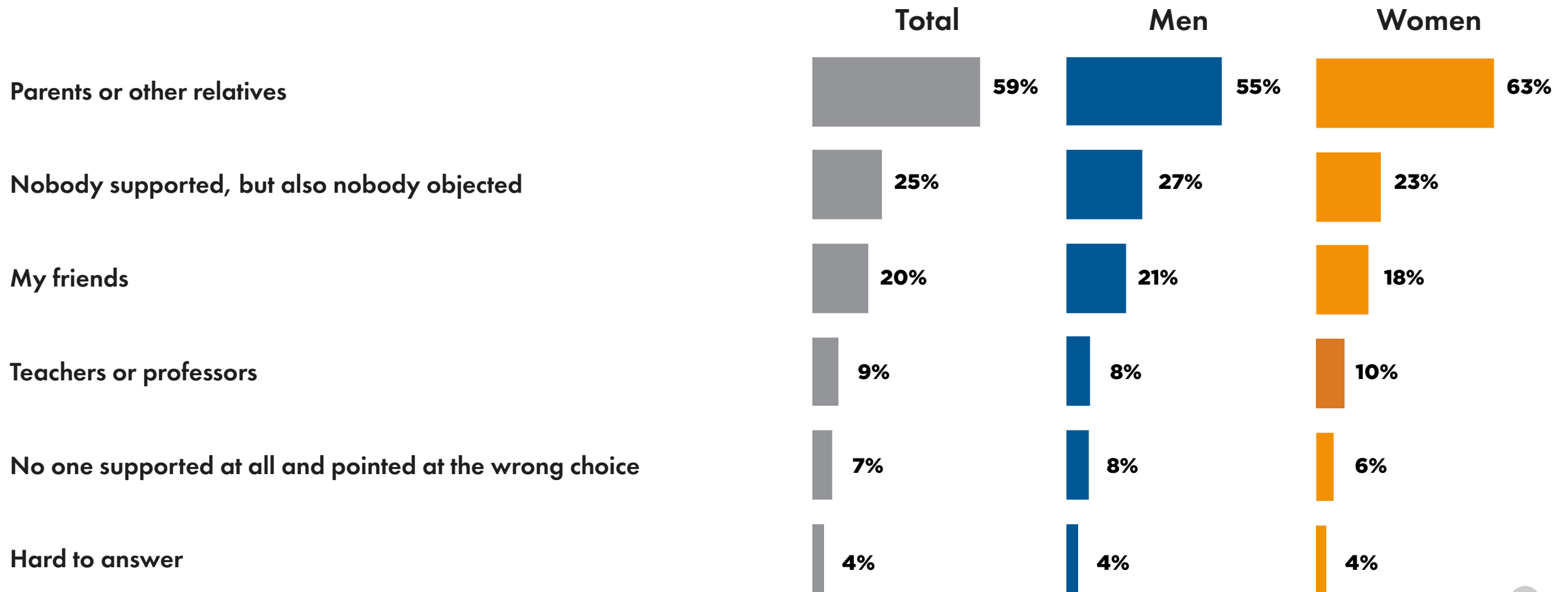
Young male aged 14-24 are more driven by their own aspiration when choosing a future profession than young female of the same age

Whose opinion has influenced your future profession choice most?
(among respondents aged of 14-24, n=139)



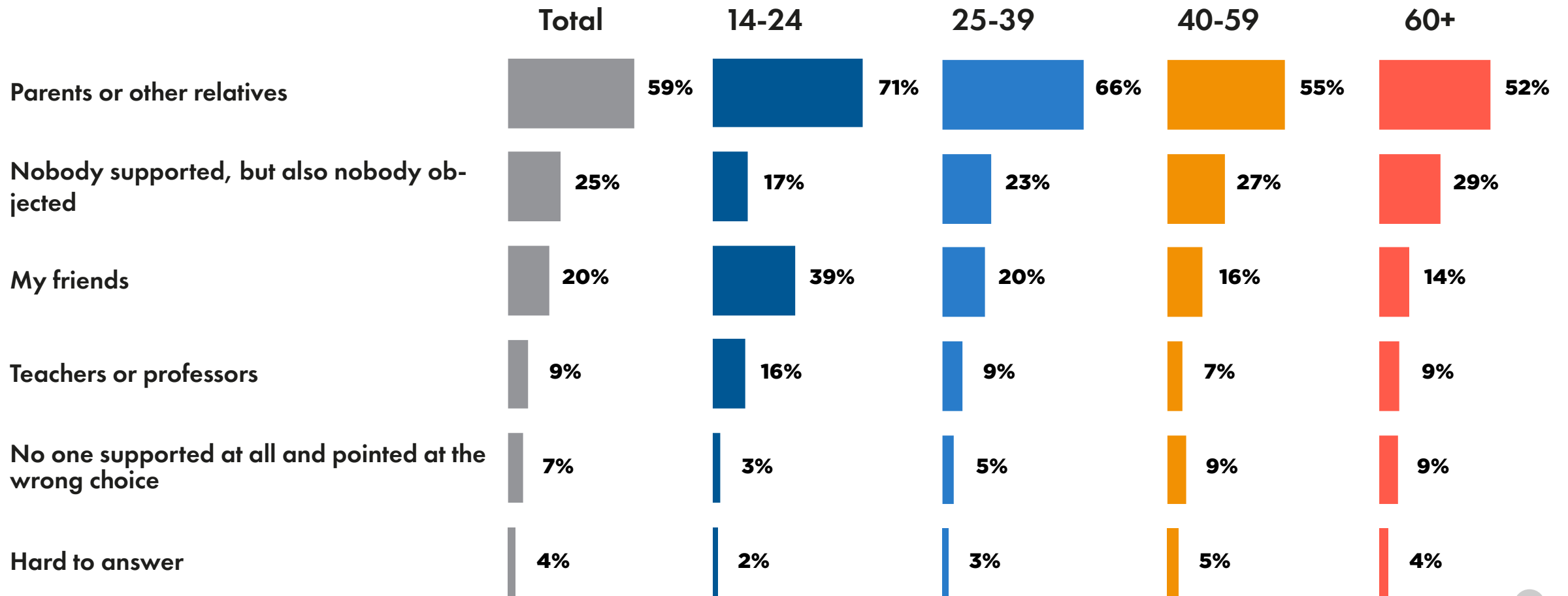
Women feel more supported by their parents and other relatives when choosing a profession than men

Who supports/supported you in choosing a profession and during your college/university years?



Young people feel more supported by their parents in choosing a profession and during their studies than prior generations

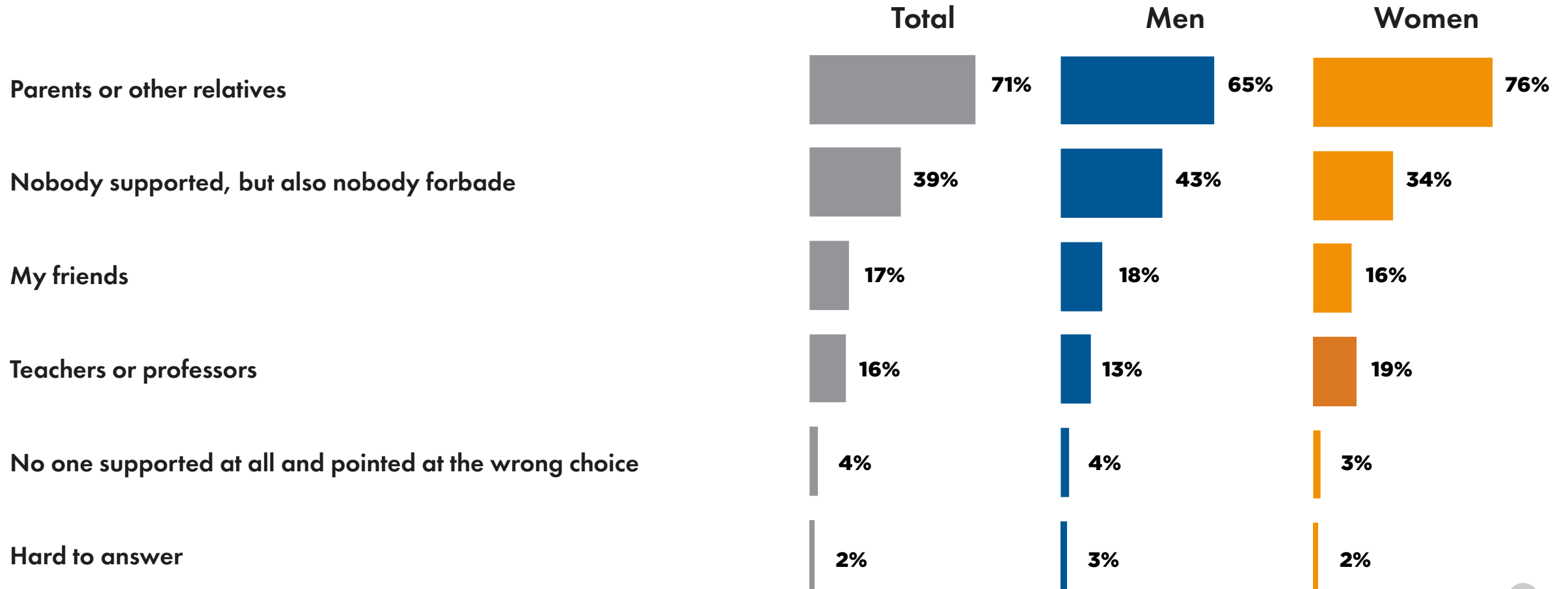
Who supports/supported you in choosing a profession and during your college/university years?



Young female aged 14-24 feel more supported by their parents and other relatives when choosing a profession than boys of the same age

Who supports or supported you in choosing a profession and during study?

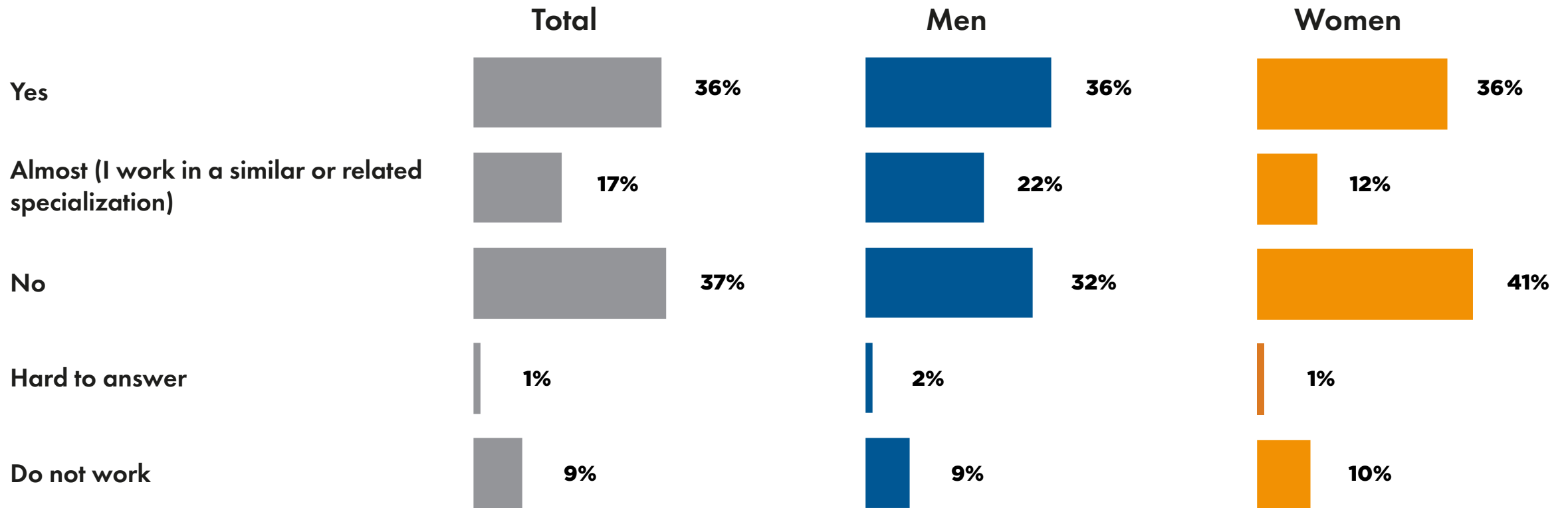
(among respondents aged 14-24, n=139)



Women are less likely to work according to their degree specialization than men

Do you work according to your degree specialization?

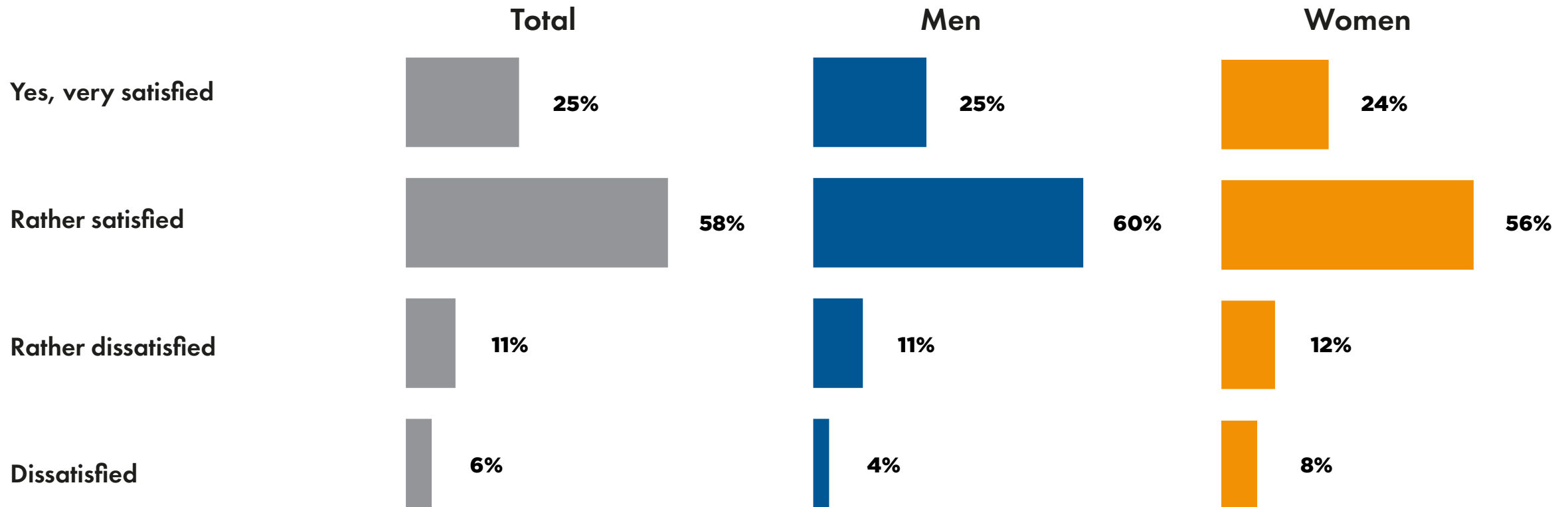
(among respondents aged 18-59, n=710)



Women are more often dissatisfied with their profession than men

Are you satisfied with your profession now?

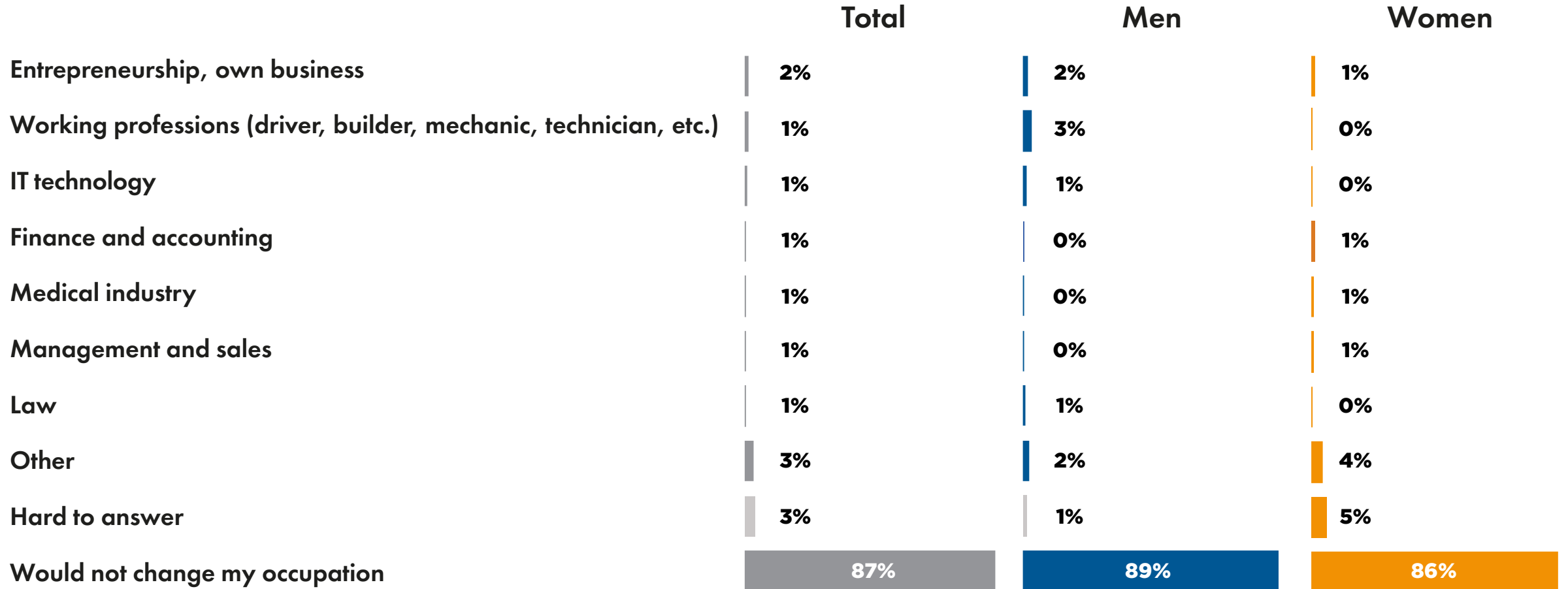
(among respondents aged 16+ not including "hard-to-say" answers as this option was mostly chosen by students and pensioners, n=855)



10% of the population would like to get another profession

If you had an opportunity to change your occupation now, which profession would you choose?

(among respondents aged 18+, n=1007)



Ukrainians aged 25-39 would like to change their profession

If you had the opportunity to change your occupation now, which profession would you choose?

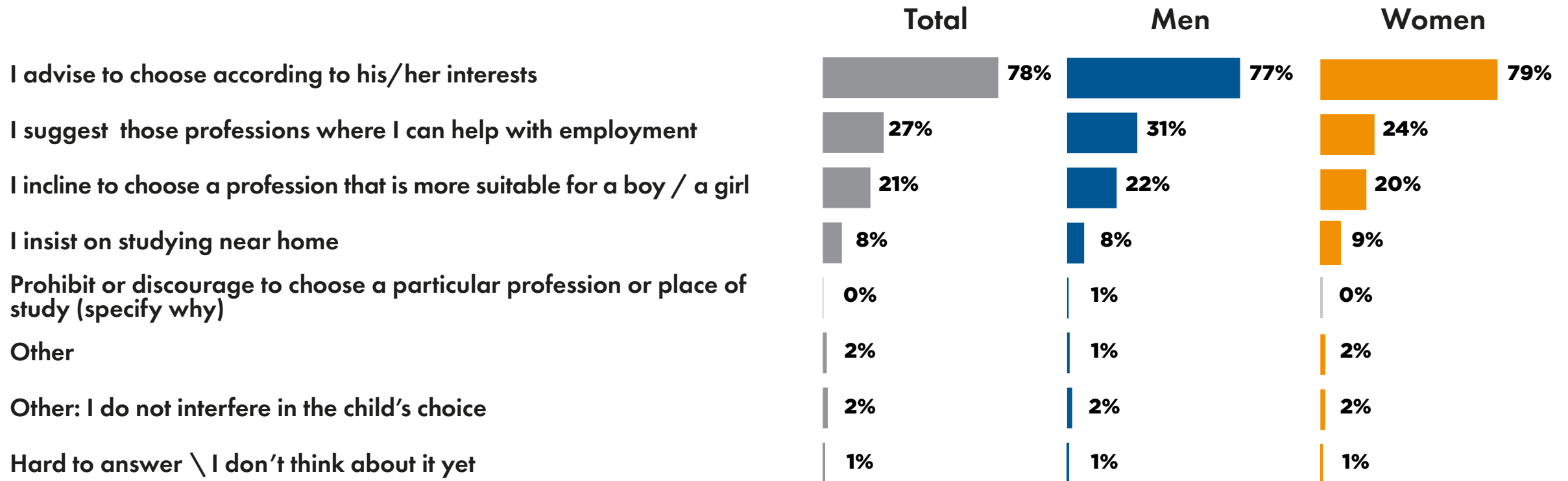
(among respondents aged 18+, n=1007)

	Total	14-24	25-39	40-59	60+
Entrepreneurship, own business	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Working professions (driver, builder, mechanic, technician, etc.)	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%
IT technology	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Finance and accounting	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Medical industry	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Management and sales	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Law	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Other	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%
Hard to answer	3%	4%	3%	5%	2%
Would not change my occupation	87%	85%	83%	85%	93%

21% of parents force their children to choose a profession based on their gender

What is your role in choosing your child's future profession? We are interested in your current or past role if your child has already chosen a profession. If your child is too little, please specify how you imagine your future role

(among those who have children, n=766)



The survey has been conducted by the Info Sapiens Research Agency upon commission of the UNFPA Ukraine within the framework of the “Springboard to Equality: Project on Social Norms Change and Gender Stereotypes Elimination for Better Resilience and Prosperity of Women and Men in Ukraine” implemented with the financial support of Sweden. Conclusions belong to the authors of this publication and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Government of Sweden or UNFPA.

