



Poverty, gender and intersecting inequalities

Review of the implementation of Area A: of the Beijing Platform for Action - Women and Poverty



Methodological approaches

- **Poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon**
- **Gender equality perspective**
- **Life course perspective**
- **Intersecting inequalities**

Beijing indicators for area A – Women and Poverty

At risk of poverty:

- 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex.
- 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate by type of household and sex, including at-risk-of-poverty rate of single parents with dependent children.

Inactivity:

- 3a. Inactivity by age and sex: share of women and men who are inactive by age.
- 3b. Inactivity by age and sex: share of inactive women and men who are not looking for a job for family care reasons.

Europe 2020 indicator: AROPE

**People at risk
of poverty
(AROP)
(17.3%)**



**Severely
materially
deprived people
(9.0%)**



**People at risk of
poverty or social
exclusion
(AROPE)**

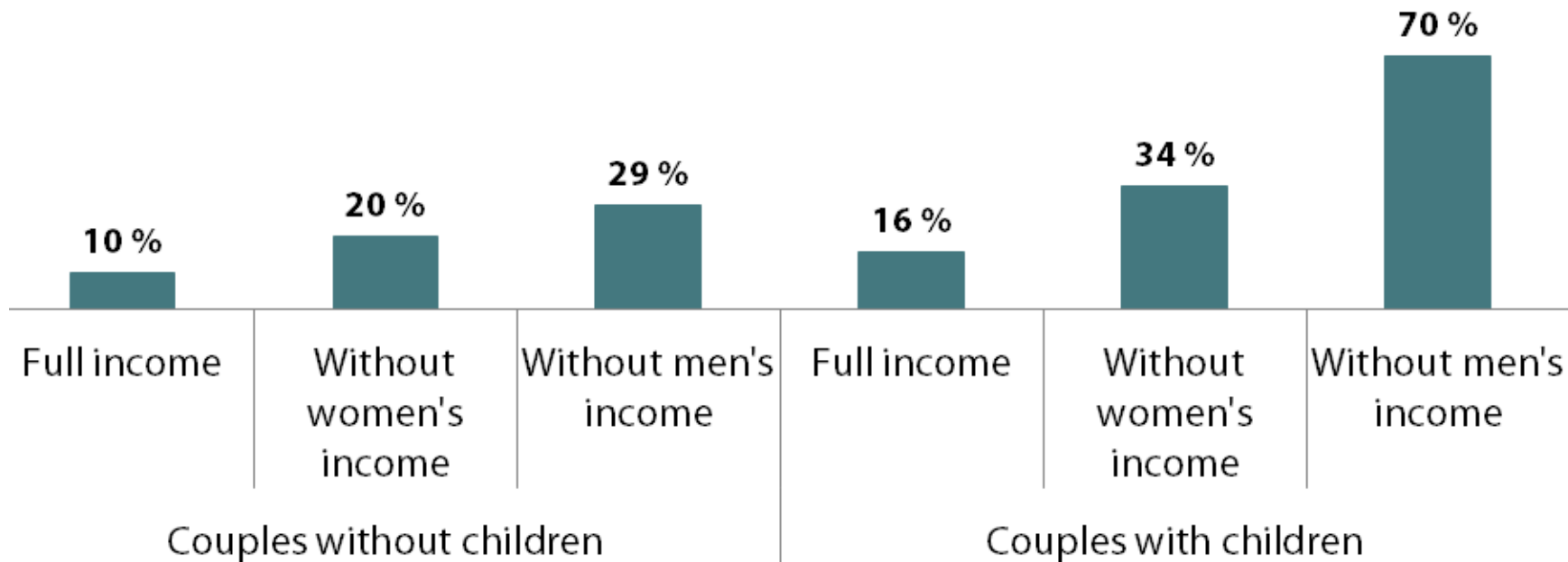
24.4%

**People living in
households with
very low work
intensity
(8.4%)**



Limited economic independence of women exposes men to risk of poverty

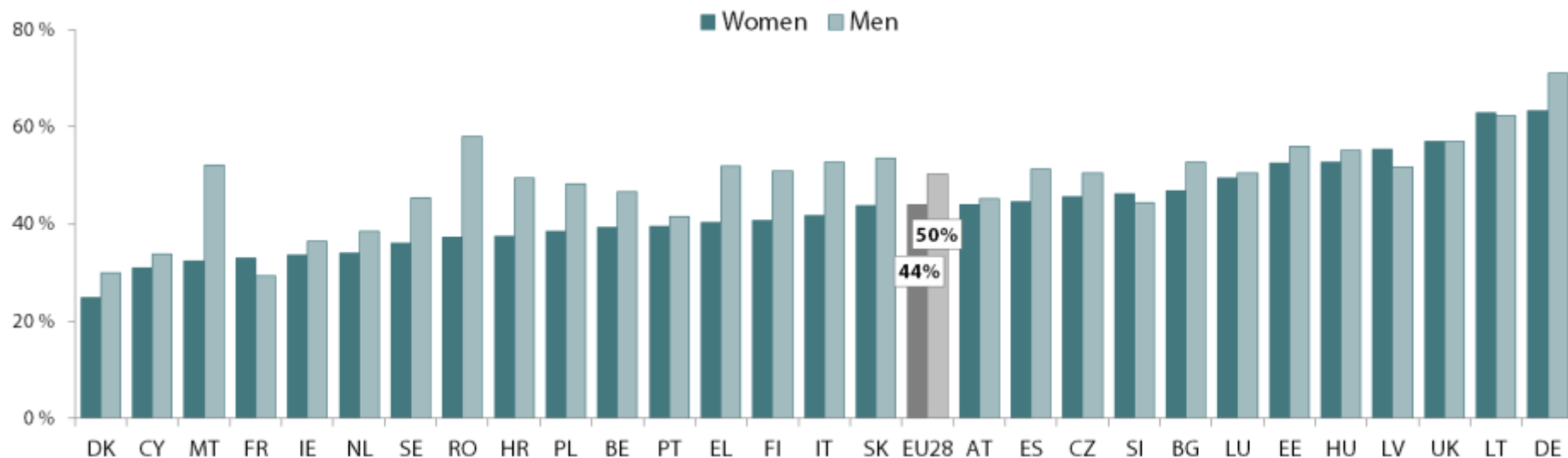
Monetary poverty rate (AROP) if one of the partners loses her/his income from work



Families with children depend heavily on the income of men

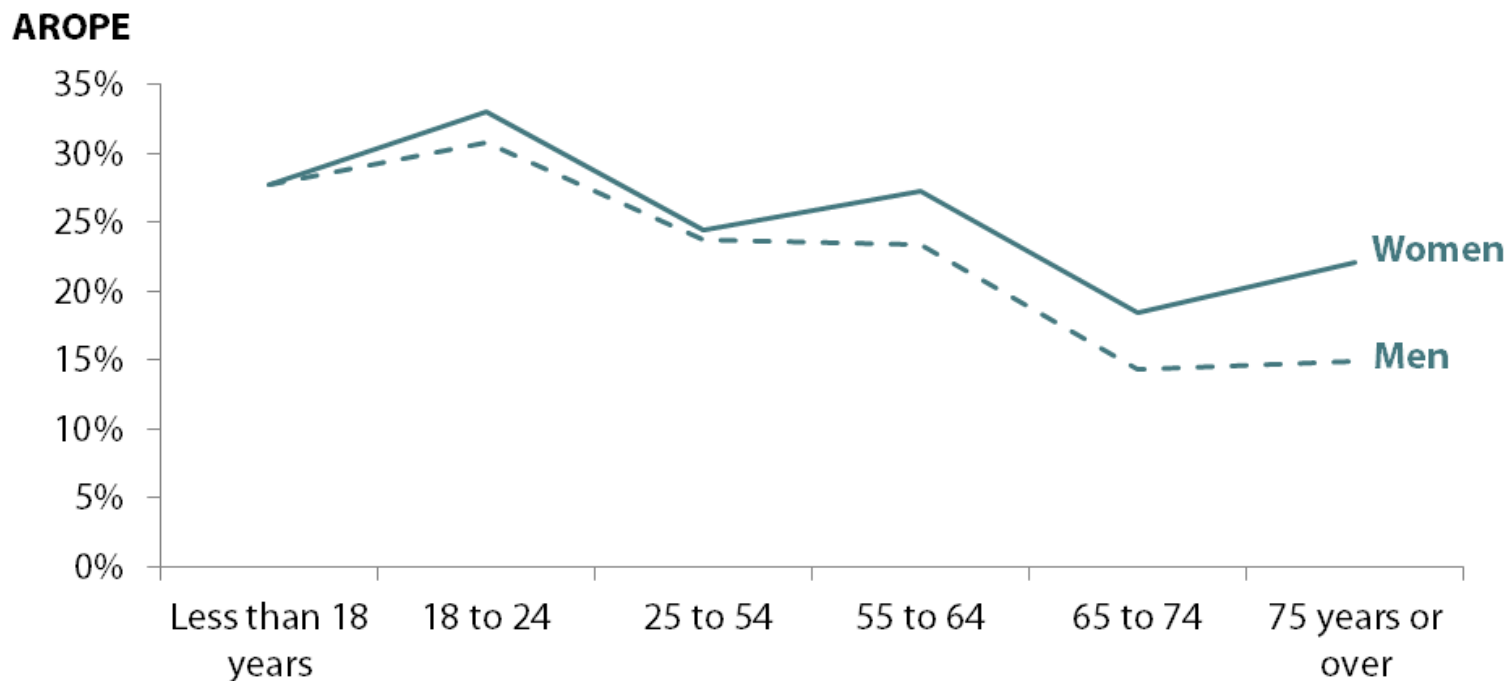
Although overall poverty rates are higher for women, being unemployed constitutes a higher risk factor of poverty for men

Monetary poverty rate (AROP) of unemployed women and men



Life course perspective

Poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE) by age of women and men



The risk of poverty or social exclusion decreases with age for both women and men while gender differences increase in older age groups

Poverty (AROPE) and intersecting inequalities

Lone parents
48% of mothers
32% of fathers

Family composition

Couples
17% with 1 child
19% with 2 ch.
31% with 3+ ch.

Medium
W: 24% M:
22%

Level of education

High
W: 13% M:
11%

Low
W: 35% M:
34%

Non-EU born
W: 41% M:
40%

Migrant background

EU born
W: 27% M:
23%

Native born
W: 24% M:
21%

Disabled (all)
W: 31% M:
29%

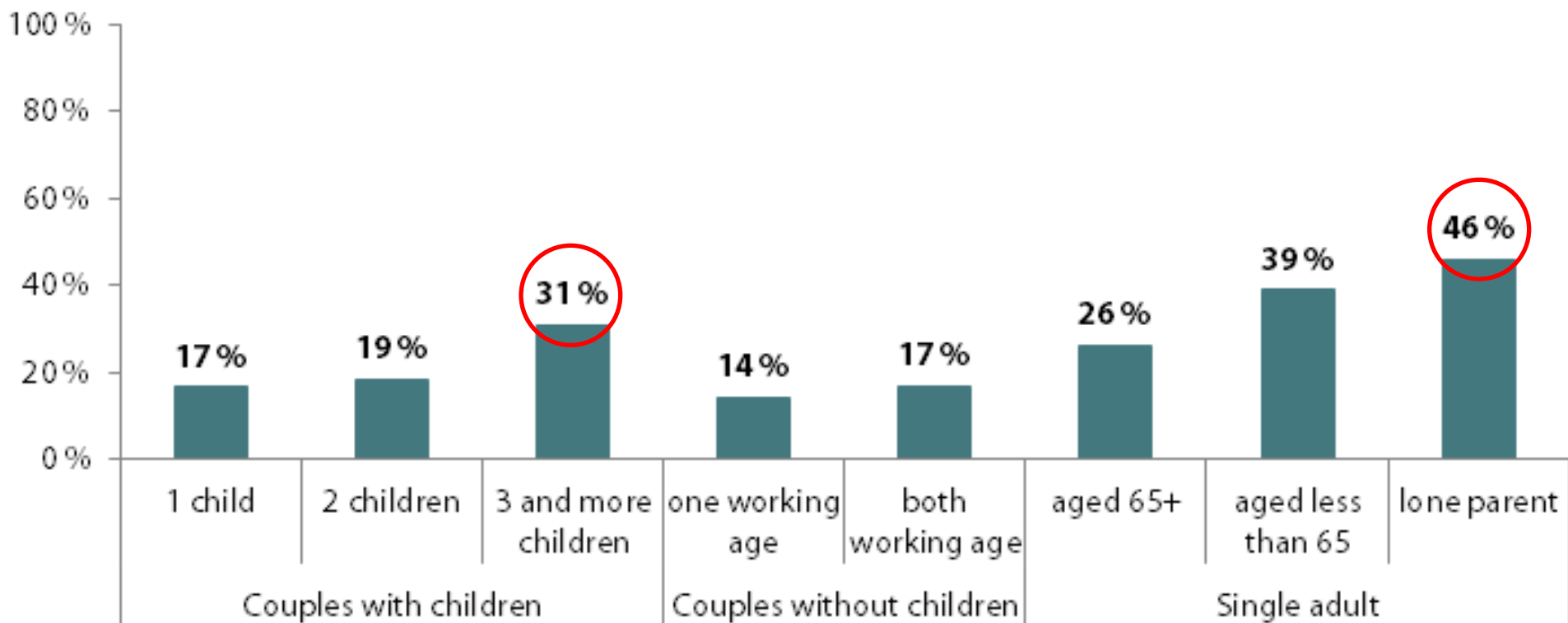
Disability

Not disabled
W: 22% M:
20%



Poverty and work-life balance

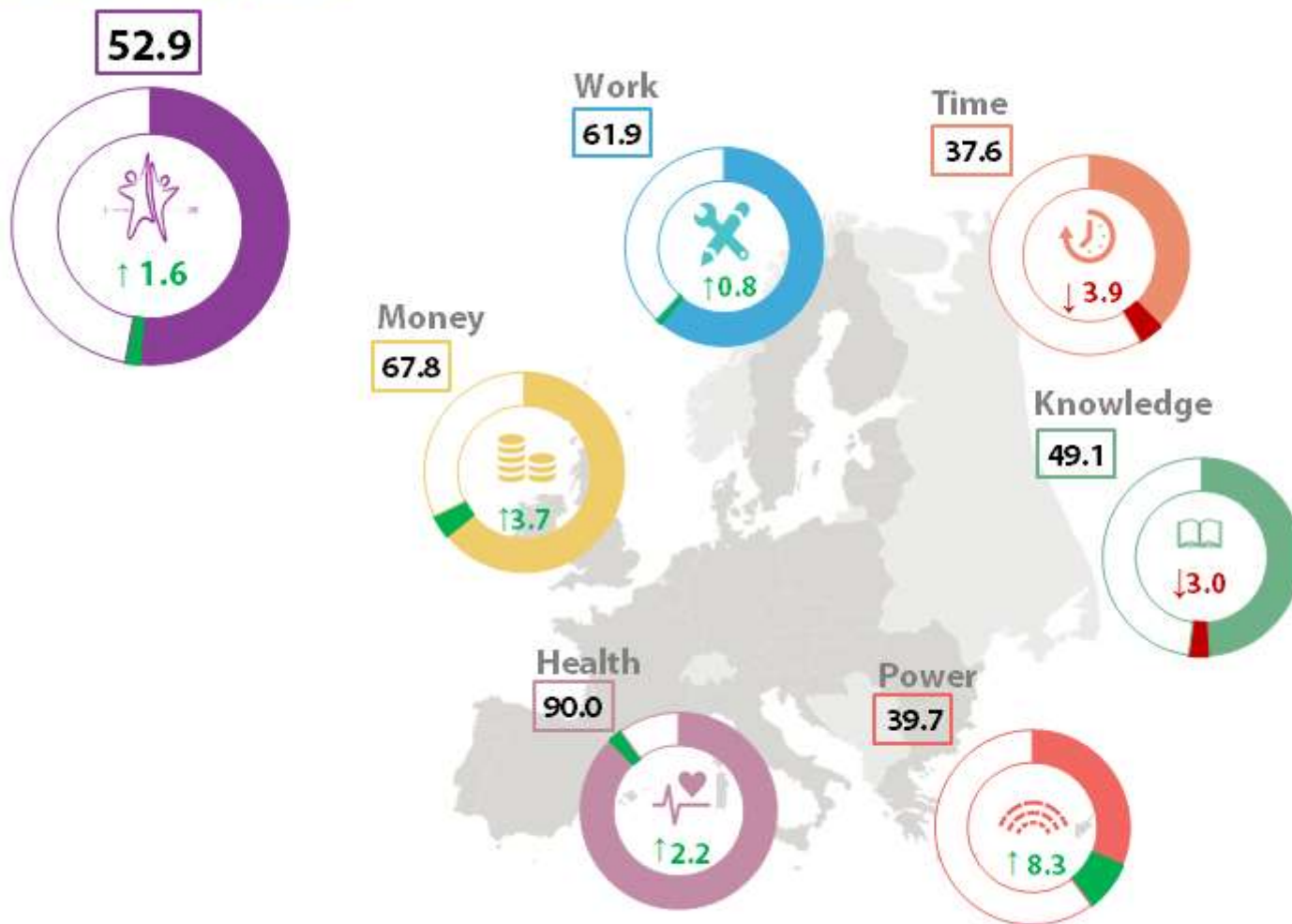
At-risk-of-poverty and exclusion (AROPE) rate by family type (EU-28, 2014)



Couples with 3 and more children and lone parents are most impacted by poverty

EIGE's Gender Equality Index scores

GENDER EQUALITY INDEX

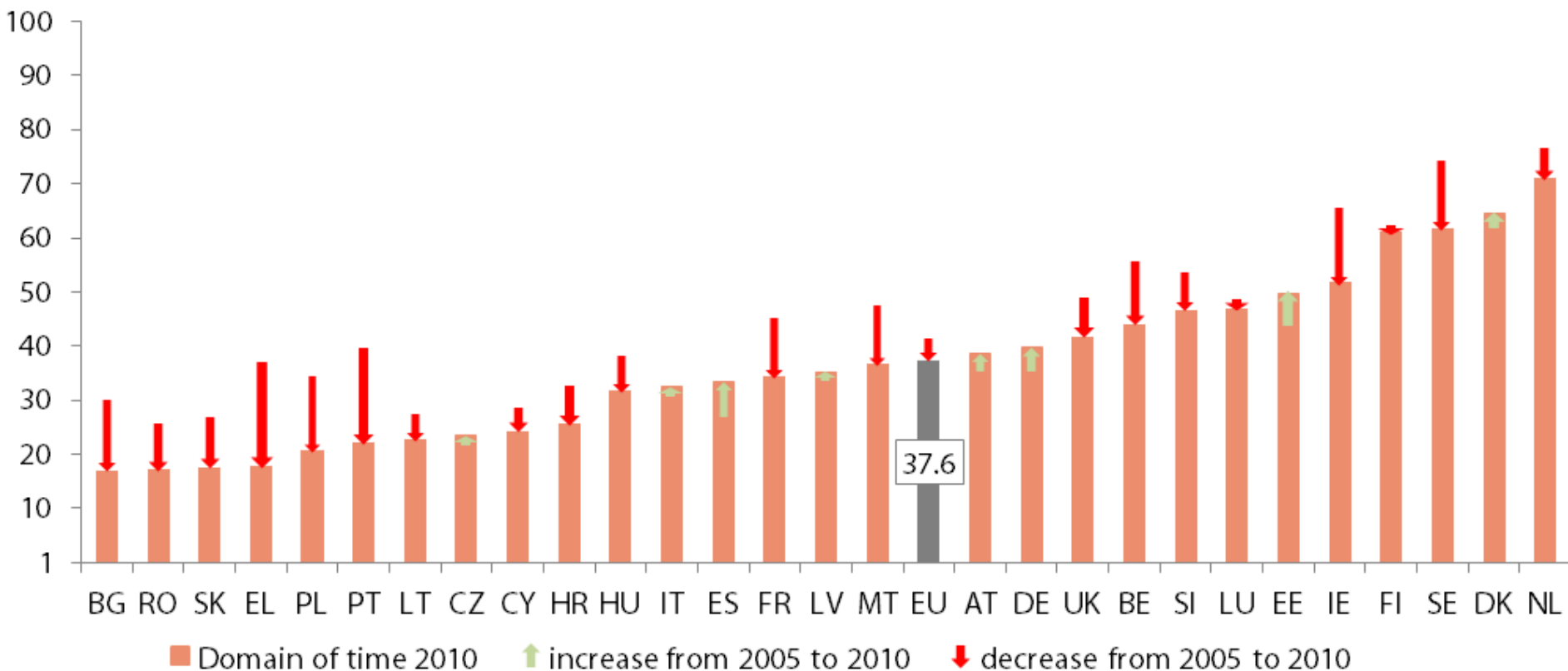


↑ increase in scores from 2005 to 2012

↓ decrease in scores from 2005 to 2012

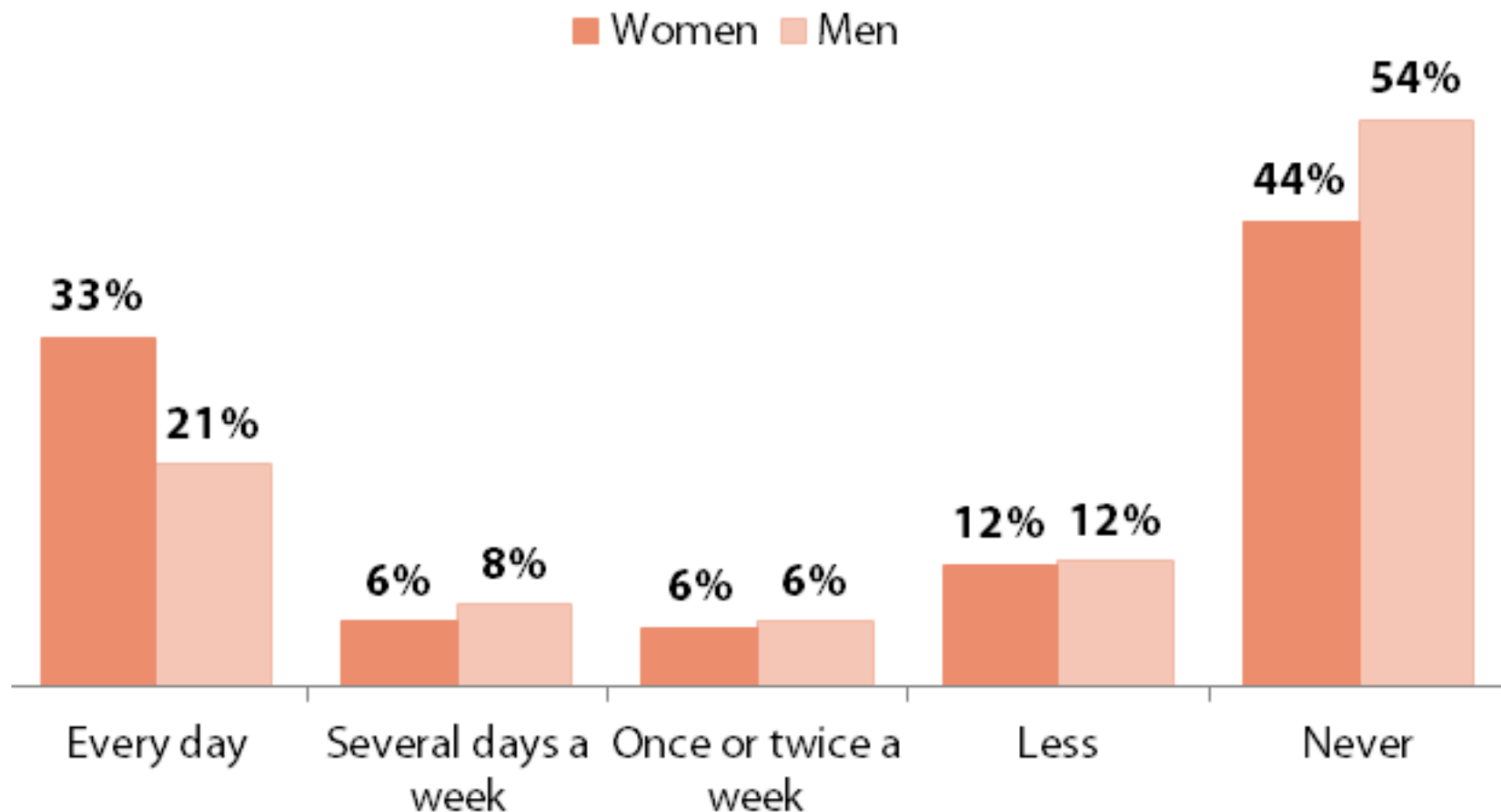
Gender inequalities are largest in the domain of time

Domain of Time: trend in Member States 2005 - 2010



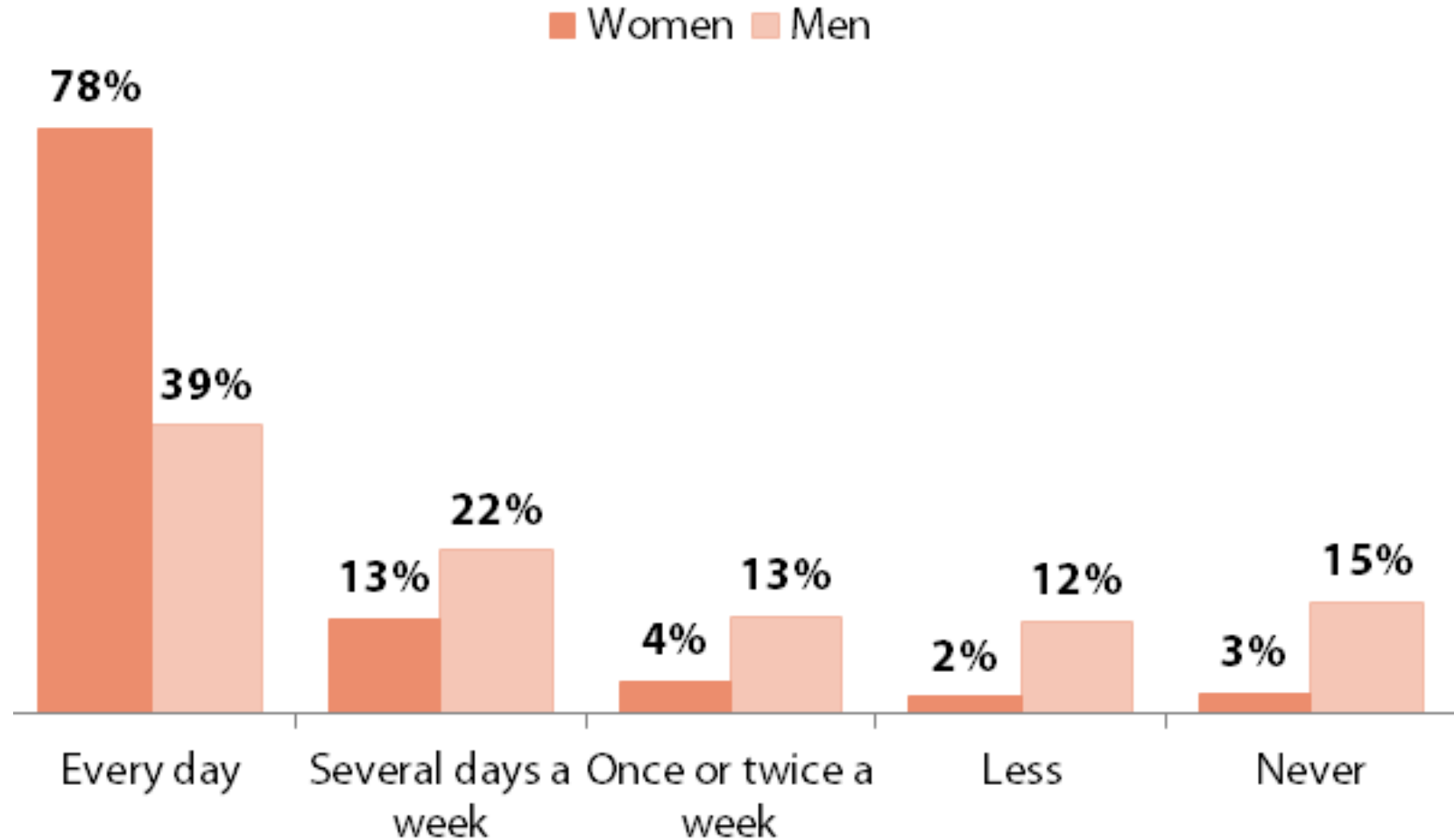
The inequalities in the domain of time have become greater between 2005 and 2010

Persons involved in caring of children or grandchildren, 2012



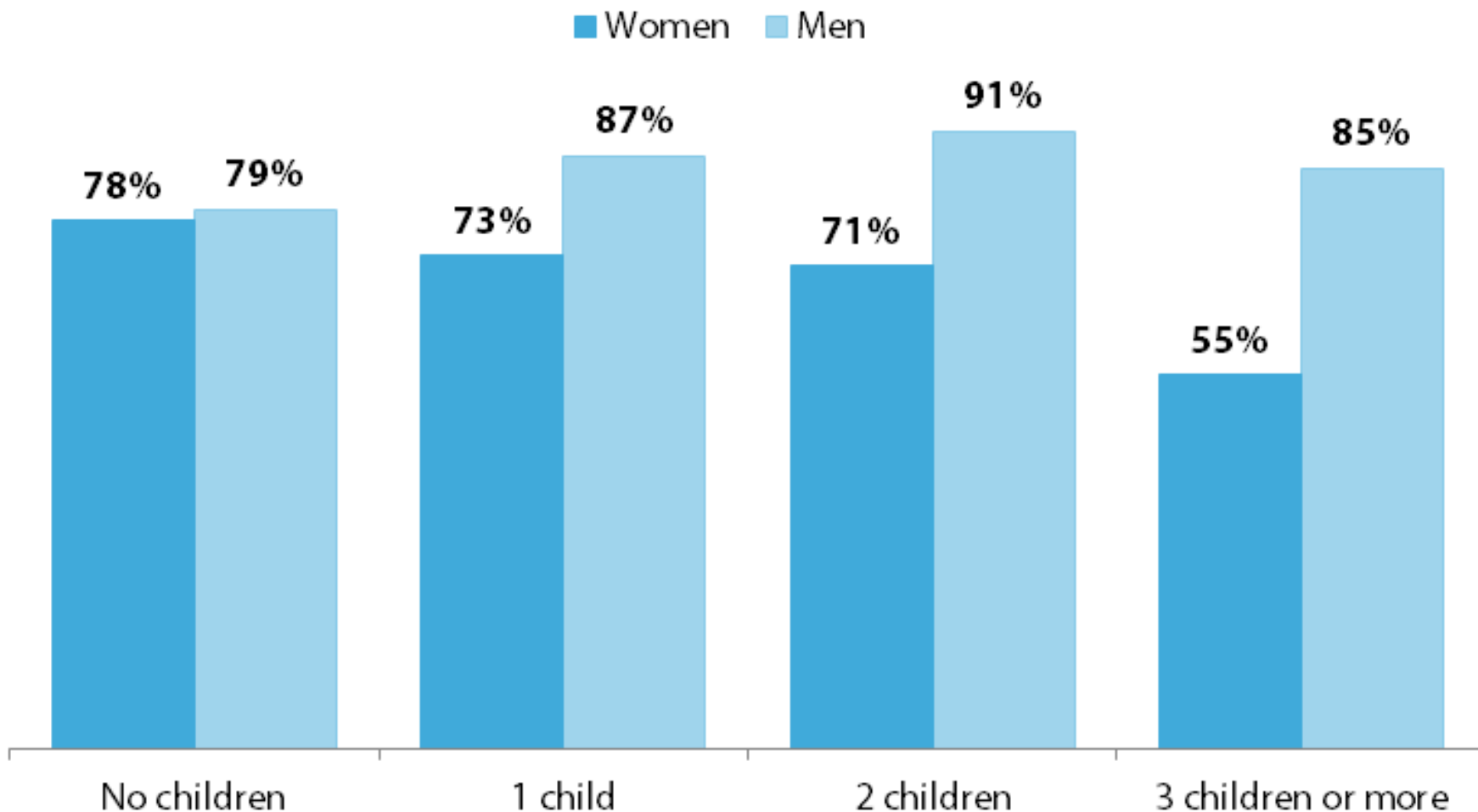
A third of all women and a fifth of all men are involved in caring of children daily

Persons involved in cooking or housework, 2012



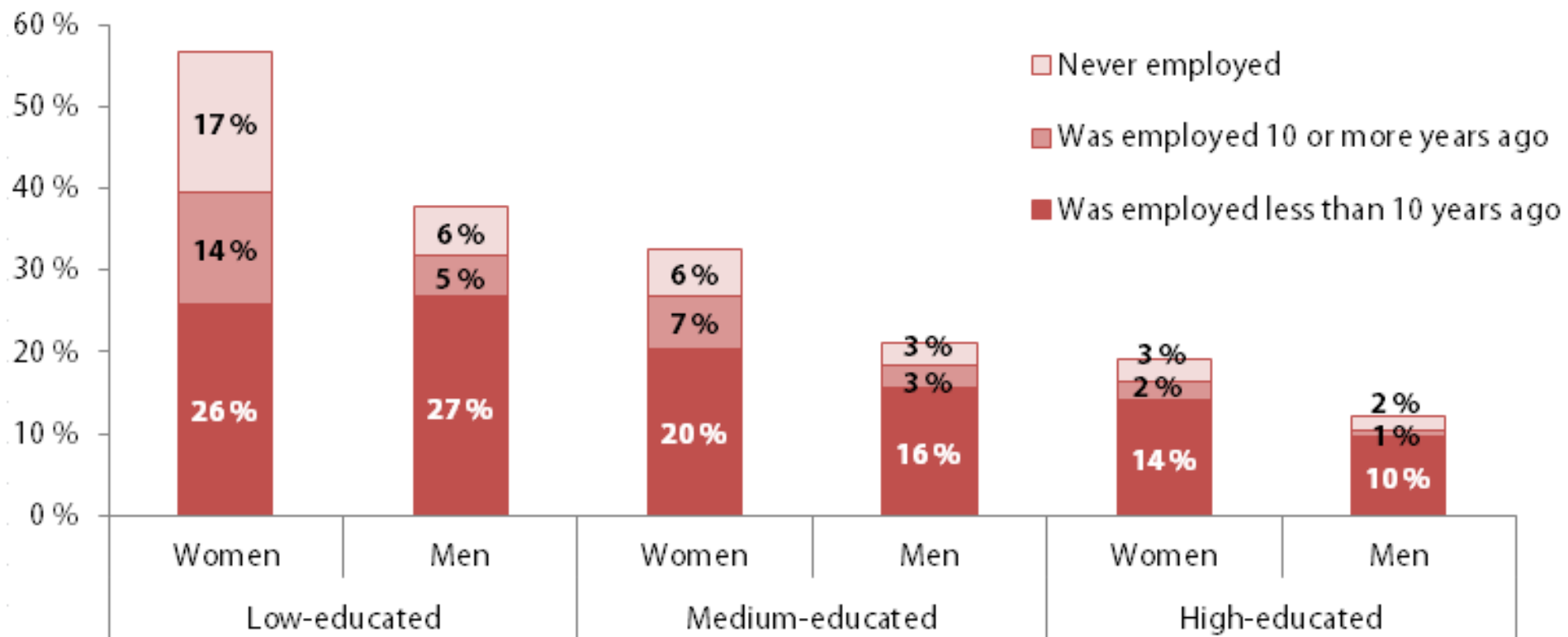
Twice as many women than men are involved in cooking and housework every day

Employment by sex and number of children (25-64 years 2015)



Only 55% of women with three or more children are employed

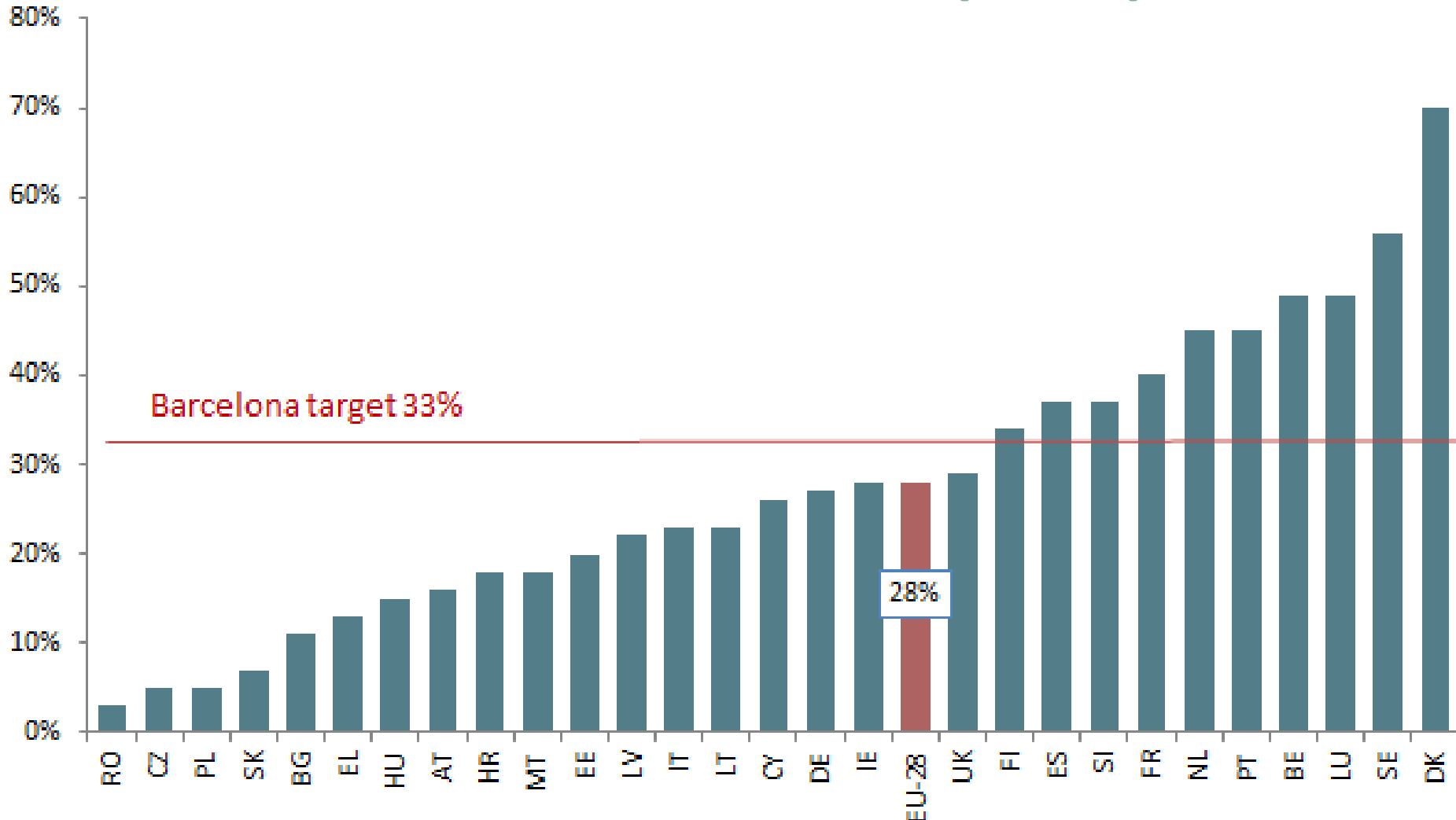
Previous working experience by sex and level of education (20-64, EU-28, 2014)



17% of low-educated women have never worked, 14% have been out of the labour market for 10 or more years

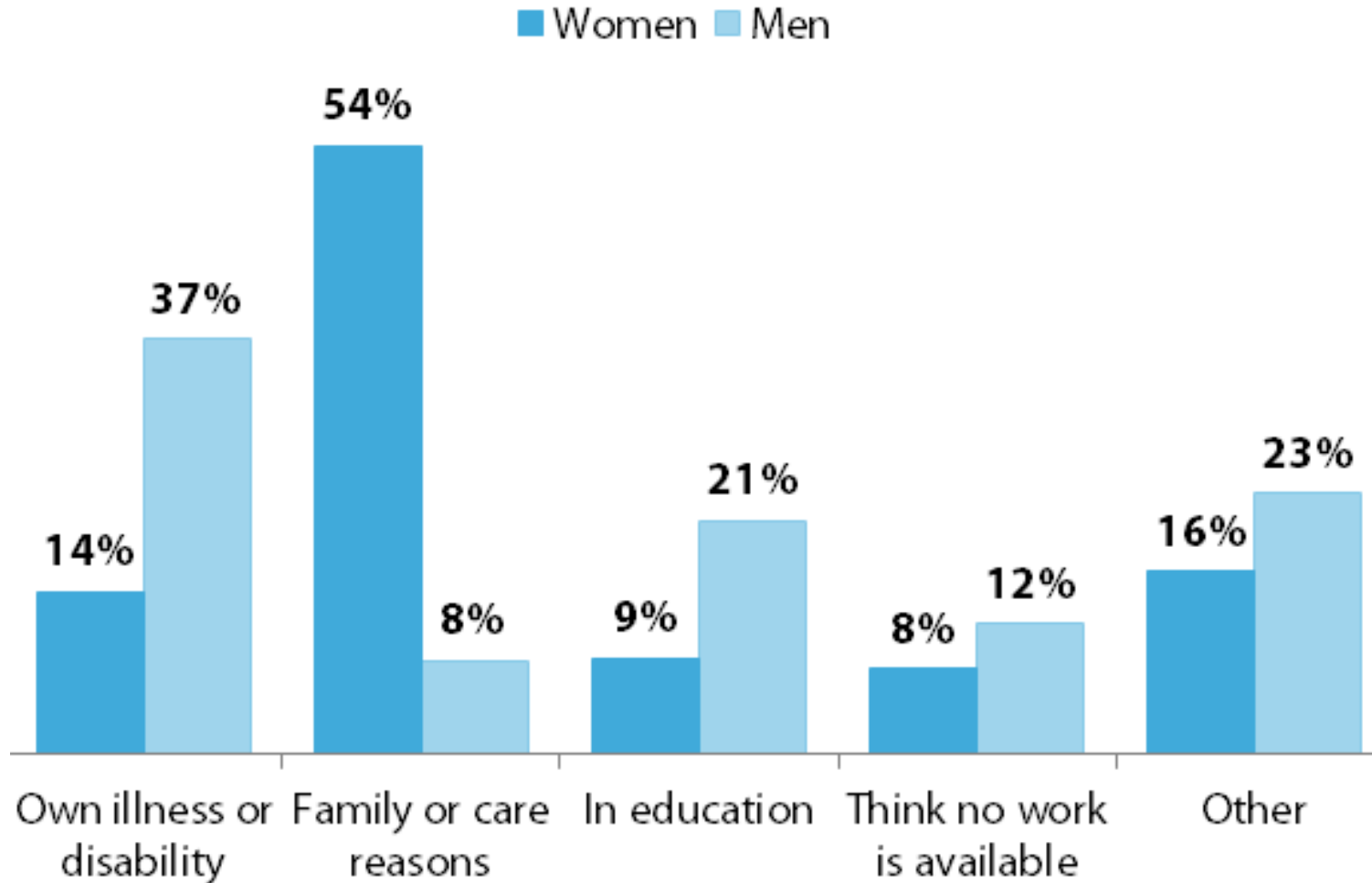


Children less than 3 years in the formal childcare (2014)



Only in 10 Member States more than 33% of children under 3 years are in formal childcare

Main reason for not seeking employment (25 to 49 years, 2015)



More than half of women who do not have a job, do not search for one because of care or family reasons

Concluding remarks

- Difficulties in work-life balance may lead to lower employment rates of women and eventually to poverty and social exclusion
- Inactivity and lack of personal income leads to women's economic dependence
- Women's economic independence can be strengthened by:
 - provision of adequate childcare and elderly care;
 - more balanced sharing of time between paid and unpaid work;
 - more equal sharing of care between women and men;