

GENDER AND POVERTY

MODULE 2

INTRODUCTION

- Apart from emphasizing that **poverty** encompasses a lack of material, social and cultural resources, the **gender** perspective reveals the heterogeneous nature of **poverty** in that men and women have different responsibilities and experiences and that, as a result, their interests and needs are also different.
- Women face a much greater risk of **poverty** for a number of inter-related reasons, including: Women are paid less than men, even when they have the same qualifications and work the same hours. Women who work full time earn only 77 percent of what men make—a 22 percent gap in average annual wages.Oct 8, 2008
- **Poverty** weakens the middle class, the engine of America's economic growth. America's economic strength is based on a strong middle class with purchasing power to fuel our economy and workforce contributions to increase our economic growth and productivity.Dec 6, 2011
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CAUSES

- One of the **causes** for **gender inequality** within employment is the division of jobs. In most societies, there's an inherent belief that men are simply better equipped to handle certain jobs. Most of the time, those are the jobs that pay the best. This discrimination results in lower income for women.
- **Health** care costs lead to financial insecurity. **Women**—especially those in low-wage jobs without schedule flexibility—may not be able to take time off to receive **medical** care and may lack paid sick time. They will suffer financial losses—or lose their job—if they miss work for **medical** treatment or illness.
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MEANING OF FEMINIZATION

- The **feminization of poverty** has been used to illustrate differences between male and female **poverty** in a given context as well as changes in male and female **poverty** over time. Typically, this approach has fed the perception that female-headed households, however, defined, tend to be poorer than other households.
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GENDER INEQUALITIES IN POVERTY

- **Gender** inequalities within family contexts, which cause differentiated access to resources of the domestic group, worsen women's **poverty**, particularly in poor households. Further, despite current changes in roles, the division of labour by sex within households is still very rigid.
- **Gender equality** prevents violence against women and girls. It's essential for economic prosperity. Societies that value women and men as equal are safer and healthier. **Gender equality** is a human right. Dec 4, 2019
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ISSUES

- **5 Top Issues Fueling Gender Inequality in the Workplace**
- Unequal pay. On average, American women are more educated than men. ...
- Sexual **harassment**. An obstacle that many women face in the workforce is sexual **harassment**. ...
- Racism. ...
- Women are promoted less often than men. ...
- Fear of asking to be paid what you're worth.
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RELATIONSHIP WITH GENDER AND WOMEN

- **Women** are **the** majority of **the poor** due to cultural norms and values, gendered division of assets, and power dynamics between men and **women**. Indeed, **women** and girls bear an unequal burden of unpaid domestic responsibilities and are overrepresented in informal and precarious jobs.
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CAUSES

- **Other determinants/factors include:**
- The increasing prevalence of female-headed households. One of the long-time **causes** for increased numbers of single-mother families was a higher rate of male mortality after wars and periods of conflict. ...
- Lack of education. ...
- Discrimination. ...
- Globalization and the state of the economy.
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