

Grey literature on poverty

What is grey literature? It is literature produced by non-commercial publishers, such as public institutions, universities, research institutes and civil society. It contains a lot of useful content, but is often hard to find as it is scattered across different loca-

tions. EIGE has collected grey literature on gender equality and you can access our collection through a simple search interface. EIGE's collection of grey literature is available in several EU languages and documents come from all EU Member States.

The relevance of gender in poverty

Gender differences and inequalities between women and men are a major feature of social exclusion and poverty. A range of interrelated factors explain this, namely: the gender pay and pension gap, care burden/work-life balance, social exclusion and violence against women. Women suffer more than men from certain types of poverty. Even more at risk are women living alone, migrant women, elderly women and women with disabilities.



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Grey literature in EIGE's library

EIGE's library hosts one of the largest collections of gender-related literature related to poverty. The collection presents **good practices** of current policies throughout Europe as well as **gender indicators** aimed at assessing gender equality in this domain.

Several resources focus on the ways in which the EU has mainstreamed gender into **policy processes**. You will also find **research reports** and **statistical documents** providing data on key gender issues related to poverty.

Poverty as a consequence of gender discrimination and segregation

Women's experience of poverty is different from that of men. As a result of gender inequalities, women are more at risk of poverty. The ways women fall into poverty and escape it are also different.

In the library you will find several resources concerning gender discrimination and poverty.

The resources look at the way **women participate in the labour market and the gender pay gap**. Across Europe, women are less likely to be in employment than men. Women are usually paid less than men and are more likely to be in low-paid and insecure jobs.

The library resources also show how women are more exposed to poverty in old age as a result of the **gender pension gap**. This is the result of a lifetime of inequality: lower earnings, employment in part-time work and gaps in careers due to caring responsibilities — these factors combined lead to lower pensions for women across Europe.

People with a greater family care burden (such as single-parent' households with a large number of children, and/or those who need to care for elderly people) are at an even higher risk of poverty and social exclusion. Across Europe, women are primarily held responsible for caring duties — an activity that is undervalued, unremunerated and restricts women's entry into other parts of the labour market. In many EU countries there is a lack of access to childcare as well as care for dependents.

Reading list

Tactics and trade-offs: revisiting the link between gender and poverty;

'Re-thinking the "feminization of poverty" in relation to aggregate gender indices'.

Vulnerable groups at risk of poverty

Our collection of grey literature also includes various resources that look at the **intersection between poverty, gender and other socio-demographic factors**.

Certain groups of women are particularly vulnerable and at risk of poverty and social exclusion, namely: lone mothers, elderly women, migrant women, women with disabilities and long-term unemployed women. The resources in the library examine different socio-demographic factors that increase the risk of gender poverty.

Reading list

Teaching Intersectionality — Putting gender at the centre;

'Facing gender inequality: a close look at the European strategy for social protection and social inclusion and its gender equality challenges after 2010'.

Poverty and gender-based violence

Violence against women is universal and crosses all boundaries. However, a low income and/or financial dependence on a partner can also limit the possibility of escaping domestic violence. **Economic violence**, a specific form of gender-based violence that often accompanies

domestic violence, can also increase female poverty. Resources in the library study these issues in depth, as well as the reasons behind why women can find themselves in a vulnerable economic situation after experiencing violence.

About EIGE

The European Institute for Gender Equality is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans and beyond, by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable information on gender equality in Europe. With over 800 000 items, EIGE's Resource and Documentation Centre is a one-stop shop for gender knowledge. Access our collection of policy documents, books, articles, studies, specialised databases and more at www.eige.europa.eu

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Contact details

<http://eige.europa.eu/>

facebook.com/eige.europa.eu

twitter.com/eurogender

youtube.com/user/eurogender

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/eige>

eige.sec@eige.europa.eu

+370 52157444

