Newsletter

"Progressive Men and Women on the Move for Gender Equality"

2st Quarter 2018

In this Newsletter we have picked out information on topics that might interest you:

I. Women and gender implications of migrations
II. Women, gender equality and poverty
III. Women and gender implications of environmental degradation and climate change
IV. IT and media and gender equality

I.   Migrations and women

http://fileserver.wave-network.org/fempowermagazine/Fempower_Magazine_28.pdf

Violence against undocumented migrant and refugee women in Europe and their human rights

T his year's issue of the WAVE Fempower magazine addresses the topic of Violence against undocumented migrant and refugee women in Europe and their human rights. Most migrant women come to Europe with valid paperwork to reside or work in the country of residence. However, their permits are often dependent. This means that their permit to stay in a country frequently ties them to their employer or partner.

The lack of an independent work or residence permit and inflexible and restrictive visa regimes create particular challenges for migrant women. It increases their risk to violence or exploitation. Survivors of violence whose immigration status is tied to an abusive spouse or employer, or who are undocumented, face not only the threat of repeat violence, but also the ever-present threat that their status will be used as a tool of intimidation and coercion. Reaching out for help can mean for them detention and deportation, separation from their children, the loss of their livelihoods and their dignity. Adolescent girls constitute a particularly vulnerable group among female refugees and asylum seekers. Many a time during wars and displacements, girls are left vulnerabe to exploitation such as human trafficking and gender based violence, including early and forced marriage.

Five Reasons Migration Is a Feminist Issue

https://www.unfpa.org/news/five-reasons-migration-feminist-issue?utm_source=10+April+2018&utm_campaign=2%2F2%2F2017&utm_medium=email

1. Almost half of migrants are women and girls. And women are increasingly migrating alone or as heads of their households.

Some 250 million people are international migrants – people who leave their home countries for opportunity or safety. Of these, nearly half are women and girls.

Some of this movement is driven by conflict. Today, a record-high number of people have been forcibly displaced from their homes. It is estimated that about half of all refugees are female.

Women and girls are also a significant proportion of economic migrants. They are the vast majority of all migrant domestic workers, for example.

And women are increasingly migrating on their own, or as the heads of their households. This trend represents a key opportunity for their economic independence and empowerment.

2. Female migrants face major risks, including sexual exploitation, trafficking and violence.

All migrants are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, but female migrants are particularly at risk. Women and girls account for 71 per cent of all human trafficking victims, according to a 2016 report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Women and girls also face additional vulnerabilities when they are displaced by conflict or natural disaster.

Chaos and the breakdown of protection systems mean perpetrators can abuse with impunity. Lack of shelter, overcrowding in camps and poorly lit public toilets all increase the risk of gender-based violence, including sexual violence.

Families under extreme hardship may also adopt coping mechanisms that jeopardize women's and girls' welfare. A UNFPA-supported study, for instance, found alarming rates of child marriage among some vulnerable Syrian refugee populations.

And when abuses occur, many migrant women and girls lack the resources, support systems and knowledge to seek help.

3. Women migrants face double discrimination – as women and as migrants.

Racism and xenophobia are serious concerns wherever large-scale migration takes place, and anti-immigrant sentiment is <u>on the rise</u> in many countries.

<u>Negative depictions</u> of migrants and refugees often appear in the media, for instance, while the benefits migrants bring – such as their economic contributions – rarely make the news.

Women and girls can suffer doubly from these attitudes, experiencing not only discrimination based on their migrant status but also based on based on their <u>gender</u>.

This can take the form of discrimination and mistreatment – including sexual harassment – in the workplace, while seeking housing, <u>while using public transportation, and while accessing education and health services</u>.

4. Women do not stop getting pregnant when they are on the move.

Significant numbers of female migrants are likely to be pregnant or to become pregnant. While travelling – or in the chaos of displacement – women may lose access to sexual and reproductive health care, including <u>family planning</u>, antenatal services and safe childbirth care.

Lack of these services can be deadly. In fact, it is considered <u>one of the leading causes</u> of death, disease and disability among displaced women and girls of childbearing age. Even so, migration may be a pregnant woman's best option in a crisis setting, especially if insecurity or collapsing health systems threaten her life at home.

UNFPA works with governments and other partners to uphold migrants' right to access sexual and reproductive health care, including <u>deploying mobile health clinics</u> to displacement camps and refugee communities. But much more must be done to increase access to these services.

5. Women and girl migrants are more likely to face health problems – both in transit and at their destinations.

Even after female migrants reach their intended destinations, they continue to face barriers to health care, especially sexual and reproductive health services. Foreign-born migrants can face <u>significantly higher risks</u> of maternal injury and death than native-born women, for example, and higher risks of HIV infection, trauma and violence.

A majority of international migrants end up in cities, where they may face barriers to sexual and reproductive health care, including cost, overcrowding, transport challenges and insecure housing.

Yet evidence shows that there are <u>major returns on investing</u> in the health of migrant populations, particularly reproductive health care, such as family planning and <u>prenatal care</u>.

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/60348

Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe
Accompanied, Unaccompanied and Separated

Mid year Overview of Trends
January - June 2017

© UNHCR/YORGOS KYVERNITIS

Over 16,500 children

arrived in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria and Spain in the first six months of 2017 (16% of all arrivals), of whom more than **11,900 (72%)** were unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Arrivals in the second quarter of 2017 were more than double the first quarter (11,100 compared to 5,400).

93% **A total of 11,400 unaccompanied and separated children**
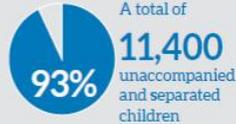
93% of all children who arrived to Italy through the **Central Mediterranean Route** were UASC.

Almost 7,600 children

benefited from the **EU relocation scheme** in **Greece** and **Italy** by the end of June 2017, which is more than the total number of children relocated last year. Among them, **109 were UASC**.

Germany

received almost half of all child asylum applications in the first six months of 2017 **(44,300)** including **5,700 applications by UASC**.

On the Central Mediterranean Route, **access to education** and **respect for human rights** were the most important factors which influenced children's decision to choose Europe as destination upon departure.

Arrivals to Europe in First half of 2017[1]

In the first half of 2017, **16,524** children arrived in Greece, Italy, Spain and Bulgaria, of whom **11,918 (72%)** were unaccompanied or separated children (UASC)[2].

Greece

In the first half of 2017, **3,020**[3] children arrived to Greece by sea, including 411 (14%) UASC,[4] a 95% decrease compared to the first half of 2016 (60,089).

The majority of children arriving to Greece by sea were from Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Afghanistan and Kuwait, while UASC were most commonly from Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan.[4]

Italy

Among the **12,239** children who arrived to Italy, **93%** (11,406) were unaccompanied or separated. The number of UASC arriving increased by 7% compared to the first six months of 2016 (10,640). Almost half of them (46%) originated from Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh and The Gambia.

Bulgaria

In the first half of 2017, **270** children were intercepted at border crossing points and within the territory of the country.[5] 37% were unaccompanied children (101) representing an eight-fold decrease compared to the first half of 2016. Most children were from Afghanistan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Spain

In the first half of 2017, **995** children arrived by sea and land, most commonly from the Syrian Arab Republic (373) and more recently, Morocco (272). Data on unaccompanied children is not available from the Spanish Ministry of Interior.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

unicef

IOM THE UNITED NATIONS MIGRATION AGENCY

Migration and population change - drivers and impacts

http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/popfacts/PopFacts_2017-8.pdf

The importance of migration as a driver of population change will increase in the next few decades The developed regions as a whole will experience a shrinking of population after 2040. According to the medium-variant projection of the United Nations, the world's population is likely to increase from 7.6 billion in 2017 to 8.6 billion by 2030, the target year of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to 9.8 billion in 2050.1 Most of this increase will take place in the developing regions, while the developed regions will, for the first time in recorded history, start to experience negative population growth by around 2040 or 2050. Under a scenario that assumes a net migration of zero, the projected population of the developed regions would be nine per cent smaller in 2050 than if current migration trends continued. With no migration, or with equivalent levels of immigration and emigration, the population of the developing regions would be about one per cent larger in 2050 than if current migration trends continued.

With fertility falling, the contribution of migration to population change is likely to increase. Total fertility, which stands at 2.5 births per woman at the world level today, is projected to fall to 2.2 in 2050. Fertility in the developed regions, which fell below the replacement level of 2.1 births per woman shortly before 1980, stands currently at 1.7 births per woman. Birth rates in many developing countries, while declining, remain relatively high. In the long run, the trend towards lower fertility rates could result in an eventual stabilization of the world's population at around 11 billion people.

Migration already makes an important contribution to population growth. Since the 1950s, the developed regions continuously gained population due to positive net migration. From 1950-1970 to 2000-2010, the level of net migration to the developed regions increased from 0.3 million to 3.1 million migrants per year. However, the net inflow of migrants fell to about 2.2 million persons annually between 2010 and 2015. Since the 1990s, migration has been the primary source of population growth in the developed regions.

Migration is projected to be the only driver of population growth in the developed regions starting after 2020. By 2050, it is expected that the population of the developed regions will start to decline in size, as the net inflow of migrants will no longer be sufficient to compensate for the excess of deaths over births. The impact of outmigration on population growth in the developing regions is expected to remain minimal. Indeed, for the next several decades, it is expected that elevated levels of fertility in the developing regions will continue to dwarf the role of net migration, which is negative but relatively small.

Migration and population change - drivers and impacts

http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/popfacts/PopFacts_2017-8.pdf

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51st Commission on Population and Development (#CPD51): Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration

https://mailchi.mp/a71883c65d82/gender-equality-and-srhr-for-women-and-young-people-in-an-era-of-human-mobility-and-sustainable-development?e=4ea8a76369

The discussions on the theme of "Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration" looked at migration and its role in sustainable development. The commission looked at migrant rights and their vulnerability during transit and at the destination country, especially in urban areas. While most of the narrative was framed in regards to Notrh-South migration, a few member states, particularly from the global South, stresses that South-South migration has grown in numbers.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remains a major concern in the context of the human rights of migrants. Migration flows and trends - especially labor migration - is heavily influenced by gender dynamics in the countries of origin and destination. While migration can provide new opportunities to improve women and young people's lives and change oppressive gender relations, it can also perpetuate and entrench traditional roles and inequities and expose them to new vulnerabilities and discriminatory practices as the result of precarious legal status, exclusion and isolation.

Global Migration Group

http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/theme/womenchildrenfamilies-left-behind

When a family migrates, or flees into internal displacement or refugee status, some members may well be left behind, including WOMEN, as the elderly, ill, weak, disabled, widows, and those who want to stay where they have lived all their lives, their history, memories, roots. The left behind women may not make headlines, but lest we forget!

When Members of a Family Migrate, Who Gets Left Behind?

Migrants usually leave their countries of origin with the primary aim of supporting their families. However, while they may be able to send remittances, these alone do not solve the other serious social problems those left behind face. In particular, social care systems often do not have the capacity to assist those affected by the migration of a family member – particularly a parent or a spouse. Therefore, when a member of a couple leaves, their partners are often forced to take on unfamiliar new responsibilities in an environment that does not prepare them or accept them in this role. If both the parents of a child leave, the child may be left in the care of elderly grandparents, other families, or left to fend for themselves. Even the migration of a brother or sister may increase the amount of work in the household that their siblings left behind have to do.

Therefore, migration may cause social vulnerability for the family members they leave behind. The results can be drastic, leading to discrimination and disempowerment, affecting children's schooling, and in some cases even facilitating trafficking in human beings. Special measures and attention is therefore required to ensure that the migration of a family member does not lead to those left behind suffering.

This issue has been growing in importance in recent years. It has led to the development of an important body of theory and practice focusing on what issues should be considered for those left behind, methodologies for identifying the issues specific to particular communities, and ideas for responses. The following resources will provide an insight into what should be considered and what can be done.

Ensuring the Implementation of a Gender-Responsive Global Compact for Migration

5 Challenges + 5 Actions: A Guidance for Governments

http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/3/addressing-womens-rights-in-global-compact-for-migration

The **GCM^{Gender}** series, presented by the Expert Working Group[1] for addressing women's human rights in the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), aims to provide Member States with clear and concrete guidance on ensuring that the human rights of all women and girls in migration are at the core of the GCM, through the development and implementation of gender-responsive migration policies in accordance with international human rights frameworks. Further guidance is elaborated in the Expert Working Group's flagship recommendations for addressing women's human rights in the GCM.

5 SPOTLIGHT CHALLENGES

1. **Pathways:**
   - Increasing opportunities for women's migration, with a particular emphasis on regular migration pathways, and non-discriminatory labour migration.
   - Removing barriers that limit women and girls' movement under the pretext of protection.
   - Granting visas or residency permits to individuals who are not refugees but are at a heightened risk of vulnerability.

2. **Labour rights:**
   - Ensuring labour rights protections for all workers regardless of status *or sector,* including informal work.
   - Implementing minimum wage and freedom of association legislation for care, domestic and other sectors where there are high concentrations of women migrant workers.

3. **Services and social protection:**
   - Ensuring access to services for women and girls regardless of migration status, including health care, sexual and reproductive health, legal, education, and other services, as affirmed under international law.
   - Establishing portable social and health insurance schemes across borders, such as bilateral social security agreements that address gendered health and social realities for women migrant workers, such as access to reproductive care, parental benefits and maternal health support.

4. **Recruitment:**

- Regulating recruitment and hiring of labour migrants including policies which promote equality of opportunity and equal treatment of women in the labour market.
- Addressing the root causes of exploitation, rather than restricting the mobility of perceived "vulnerable" migrants including women and girls.

5. **Justice:**

- Providing access to justice, including safe reporting, and due process for all migrants regardless of migration status with particular attention to those who have experienced exploitation, crime, sexual or gender-based violence and other types of violence and other types of violence
- Protecting workers against, inter alia, loss of employment, threat of deportation, loss of access to essential services, for filing complaints or refusing unsafe work.

5 KEY ACTIONS

1. **RESEARCH:**

- Conduct, share and utilise **gender-disaggregated data,** in ways that protect the rights of all migrants.
- Support **research on gendered aspects of migration**, including experiences of SGBV, precarious employment and informal work, and access to information
- Involve civil society, including **migrant women organizations as partners** in data collection and use; and ensure **data transparency while protecting privacy** of individuals, particularly with respect to health and education data to ensure access to basic healthcare is not denied on the grounds of migration status.
- Encourage consistent measurement and data gathering approaches that strengthen validity, reliability and representativeness by gender, including the **use of qualitative data** where appropriate. Include other data disaggregation categories in order to promote an **intersectional approach** (inter alia, gender, age, migration status, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity).

2. **EVALUATE**:

- Establish or utilise a mechanism for frequent ongoing **gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation** of migration policies, budgets, and institutional forms in partnership with women migrants and civil society organisations (e.g. a Gender-Migration Commission).
- **Recognise and utilise expertise** of UN Women, committees of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (including CEDAW, CMW, CERD, CESCR,

CRPD[2]) and existing mechanisms in support of the creation, implementation and monitoring of such policies.

- Utilize **gender-based evaluation tools** (e.g. Canada's GBA+) to examine existing relevant policies and formulate new policies to ensure policies and pathways are non-discriminatory and gender-responsive, particularly with respect to bilateral labour migration agreements. Promote intersectional analysis of policies and programmes in order to leave no-one behind.

3. **EDUCATE:**

- Foster awareness of the gendered aspects of migration and **counter racism,** discrimination, and the negative perceptions of migrants by changing the narrative, and also emphasizing the positive contributions of migrant women in countries of origin, transit, destination and return.
- Implement large scale **gender and migration training** and capacity building, awareness rising initiatives aimed at immigration and border agencies, visa officers, embassy and consular staff.

4. **INSTITUTIONALISE:**

- Create **institutional mechanisms** (e.g. policies, action plans, ministries, committees, etc.) that enshrine a commitment to gender equality, with explicit attention to protecting the rights of women and girls in migration.
- Ensure full and equal **representation of women** in local and national government, global compact processes, regional bodies and mechanisms, intra-governmental and international meetings, judicial, legal, border control and law enforcement systems.
- Ensure effective **participation of migrant women and girls** at all levels (local, national, regional, international) to ensure gender is not tokenized but instead builds on their expertise, perspectives and experiences and fosters the political and civil participation of all women.

5. **BUDGET:**

- Adopt **gender-based budgeting** such that resource allocation and spending reflect needs and address inequities (e.g. pay gaps).
- Dedicate **institutional resources** to the formation of units with explicit mandates for addressing gender, and support gender-responsive research, education, and policy development.

II.   POVERTY, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL POLICY

Research Document – World Bank –

Gender Differences in Poverty & Household Composition through the Life-Cycle: Global

ABSTRACT - This paper uses household surveys from 89 countries to look at gender differences in poverty in the developing world. In the absence of individual-level poverty data, the paper looks at what can we learn in terms of gender differences by looking at the available individual and household level information. The estimates are based on the same surveys and welfare measures as official World Bank poverty estimates. The paper focuses on the relationship between age, sex and poverty. And finds that, girls and women of reproductive age are more likely to live in poor households (below the international poverty line) than boys and men. It finds that 122 women between the ages of 25 and 34 live in poor households for every 100 men of the same age group. The analysis also examines the household profiles of the poor, seeking to go beyond headship definitions. Using a demographic household composition shows that nuclear family households of two married adults and children account for 41 percent of poor households, and are the most frequent household where poor women are found. Using an economic household composition classification, households with a male earner, children and a non-income earner spouse are the most frequent among the poor at 36 percent, and the more frequent household where poor women live. For individuals, as well as for households, the presence of children increases the household likelihood to be poor, and this has a specific impact on women, but does not fully explain the observed female poverty penalty.

POVERTY IS NOT GENDER NEUTRAL – CHALLENGES & PROGRESS ON DATA ON WOMEN & POVERTY

http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/no-70-world-s-poor-aren-t-women-doesn-t-mean-poverty-isn-t-sexist

"Seventy percent of the world's extreme poor are women". This is what we call a 'zombie statistic': often quoted but rarely, if ever, presented with a source from which the number can be replicated. In fact, what we know from existing data is that women account for about 50 percent, not 70 percent, of the world's extreme poor—although, as we argue below, this does not mean poverty is gender neutral.

We have such questionable "facts" because existing poverty data makes it hard to have a clear picture of the true gender dimensions of poverty. Poverty is, generally, measured at the household level—meaning that if a household lives in extreme poverty, we assume that everyone under that roof lives at the same level of deprivation. However, evidence and common sense tell us that this is rarely the case; women, children, people with disabilities, and elders, for example, often receive smaller portions of food or have less invested in their education and health.

Ideally, we would have detailed, individual-level data to truly understand the depth and breadth of poverty among women in the world. However, given the difficulty that many countries face in gathering household-level data, which can be costly and time-consuming, this will be a challenge, but one we are beginning to tackle.

The good news is that, despite the limitations, we can still learn a lot about the differences in poverty between men and women in the meantime. This is the focus of a collaborative effort by UN Women and the World Bank, which uses the World Bank's Global Monitoring Database (GMD) to analyze gender differences in welfare at the global level. The database covers 89 countries, representing approximately 84 percent of the population in the developing world – or about 5.2 billion individuals in 2013. Our paper uses data from all 89 countries for most estimates, and for some related to labor participation, a restricted sample of only 71 of these countries (roughly 75 percent of the developing world population). We use the International Poverty Line ($1.90 a day) for all the estimates. Here is what we found:

Children account for 44 percent of the global extreme poor and poverty rates are highest among children**, particularly among girls** (Figure 1). There are 105 girls for every 100 boys living in extreme poor households, across all ages.

As boys and girls get older, the gender gap in poverty widens further. 122 women between the ages of 25 and 34 live in poor households for every 100 men of the same age group. This coincides with the peak productive and reproductive ages of men and women, and likely reflects that as young women become wives and mothers, they often stop working in order to care for their husbands and children. This is not uniform across regions, however: Europe and

Central Asia, the region with the lowest extreme poverty rate, also has the smallest gender poverty gap, while Sub-Saharan Africa, home to most of the global extreme poor, has the largest gender poverty gap.

Gender differences in poverty rates even out between the ages of 40 and 65, but emerge again in the elderly years in reverse. The share of men over the age of 65 living in poor households is higher than that of women---7.3 compared to 6.7 percent respectively.

Marriage, divorce, separation and widowhood also affect poverty of men and women differently. Girls and boys who are married before the age of 18 see higher poverty rates than those who are married later. Similarly, marriage and childbearing are correlated with higher poverty rates for both men and women of peak childbearing and reproductive age (18-49 years old). Although widows represent a small share of the poor population below age 65, widowhood is associated with higher poverty rates for men and especially women up to age 49. In adulthood, it seems that divorce and separation affect women more negatively than men, but do not necessarily translate into higher poverty rates compared to those of their married counterparts.

Gender and Poverty in Europe EAPN BRIEFING NOTE

Gender inequalities are monitored in the EU through the Gender Equality Index, a tool designed and used by the Gender Equality Institute. The index measures both the level of achievement and gender gaps in certain domains. This means that a score reflect the level of women's employment and the gender gap in employment, for example. Higher values (from 1 to 100) reflect higher achievements and lower gender gaps. According to the Gender Equality Index for 2017, gender inequalities are still prominent and compared with the situation ten years ago there is very little progress in achieving gender equality. The EU's score is just four points higher than ten years ago (66 out of 100 as opposed to 62). There are huge differences between Member States, with Sweden as the top performing country (score 82.6) and Greece with the lowest performance (50). The domain with least progress and even some backward trend is the domain of time, since women still do most of the housework.

Poverty and gender are related. Over the last decade, the term 'feminization of poverty' has been more frequently used, because the proportion of women amongst people in poverty is increasing. This is usually linked to the trend of an increased share of households headed by women. In 2015, women were more likely to experience poverty or social exclusion than men by 1.4 percentage points (the rate for women was 24.4 %, while for men it was 23.0 %). Eurostat data from 2015 also tell us that almost 50 % of all single parents were at risk of poverty or social inclusion. Women are particularly effected as they make up almost 85% of all one-parent families in the EU.

EU – THE MIDDLE CLASS HAS BECOME MORE FRAGILE – WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR EUROPEAN WOMEN?

https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2018/03/22/is-there-a-middle-class-crisis-in-europe/?utm_campaign=Brookings%20Brief&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=61644385

The middle class would seem to hold the economic fate of the world in its hands, considering the frequency with which it appears in media debates and academic discussions. A large, thriving middle class has been associated with a combination of stable political systems and sustained rates of economic growth. In contrast, a society with a small, or hollowing out, middle class is linked to political tensions and economic fragility (see here, here, and here).

Historically, Europe has been the quintessential middle-class society, given its lower levels of inequality and comprehensive welfare state. This welfare state emerged during the 19th century, when the growing middle class supported an expansion of public services and social assistance programs aimed at protecting itself and, in turn, helping poorer people join its ranks.

Yet, after the global financial crisis in 2009, the European middle class seemed to show unprecedented levels of vulnerability. Almost a decade after the crisis, a broader question is in public debate: Is the European middle class in crisis? Are the transitioning economies in the eastern part of the region—which are all middle-income countries—in danger of falling short of achieving a middle class?

It depends on whether "crisis" means that the middle class is shrinking or that being middle class is not what it used to be.

In terms of size, the trends are not so concerning. In terms of vulnerability, however, the situation has been worsening. As the forthcoming Leveling the Playing Field report shows, the middle class is not hollowing out but has become more fragile.

There are many ways to measure the middle class. Our absolute threshold for the middle class is defined using a vulnerability approach. Using European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions panel data, a threshold level of income is estimated such that, above that level, the probability of falling into poverty is reasonably low. This implies that not being poor does not make you middle class. Between the middle class and the poor, there is a third group that is not poor but still faces a high probability of falling back into poverty in the presence of a shock.

Using this absolute, now commonly used, definition of middle class, what we see is that little has happened to the size of middle class in Europe (Figure 1). In transition economies, the middle class has actually been expanding for most of the period, though this expansion has lost momentum. Meanwhile, not much has changed in Western Europe. These results are the same if we use a relative measure to define the middle class (e.g., 75-125 percent of median income).

Figure 1. The size of the middle class has remained stable.

Income class shares in Western Europe (income based)

Legend:
- Poor (<5.50 USD PPP)
- Vulnerable (5.50-11 USD PPP)
- Middle class (11-28 USD PPP)
- Upper class (28+ USD PPP)
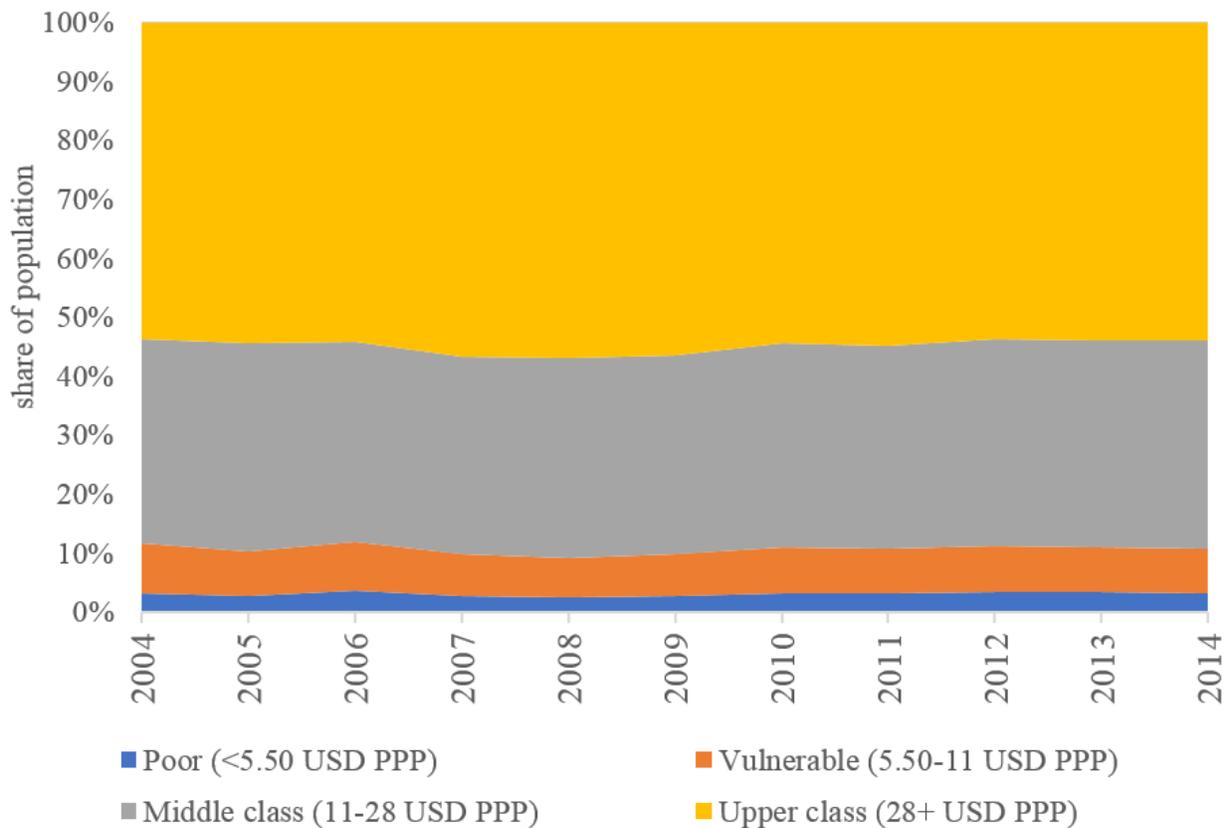
The middle class in Europe has become more fragile

The evolution of the size of the middle class is not the most relevant story in the past decades. Even though trends in the size of the middle class have been relatively static (especially over the past 10 years), trends in vulnerability have been markedly dynamic. While the share of the population in Europe that could be classified as middle class has reached a plateau, the vulnerability of its members to falling back into poverty has increased.

Using a poverty line of $21.70 per day (in purchasing power parity term), which has been suggested for high-income countries, the income threshold above which one belongs to the middle class—meaning they have a sufficiently low probability of falling into poverty—was about $34 per day in the EU from 2005 to 2008. In less than a decade, this threshold has increased 20 percent, to $40 per day (Figure 2). This upward shift in vulnerability could be labeled an "insurance premium" necessary to mitigate the risk of falling into poverty. This premium can be shockingly high—at 100 percent or more. In Bulgaria, for example, it grew from $14 to $32 per day and in Latvia from $22 to $44.

Figure 2. The middle class has become more vulnerable in the EU.
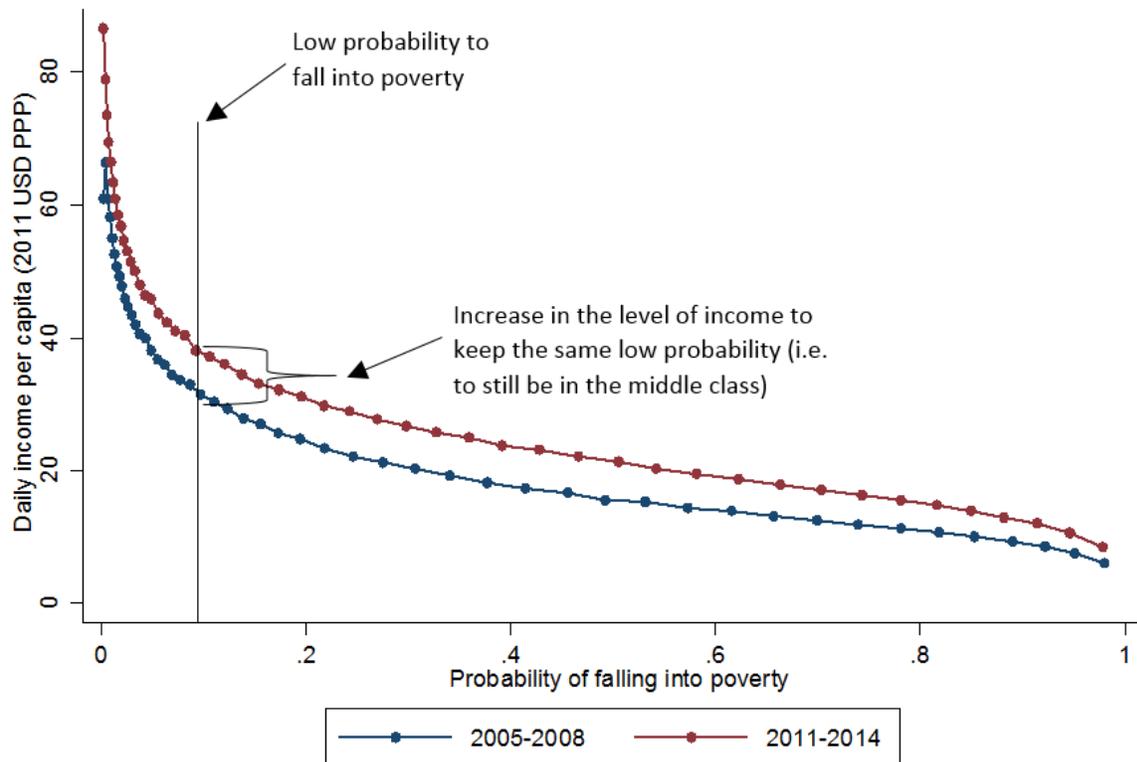
Source: Authors' calculations on EU-SILC UDB-L data

While this evidence looks only at the wealthier half of Europe and Central Asia, it is suggestive of a regional trend: While the size of the middle class has remained stable during the recent past, vulnerability of falling out of this group and into poverty has increased.

This increase in vulnerability, linked also to a changing profile of those in the middle class, is in line with the perception that the middle class is losing out—resulting in heated policy debates and proposals to overhaul taxation and social protection systems. It also has implications for the political platforms the middle class is willing to support.

Economic Boom for Whom?
To end poverty, we must share economic gains more equally.

On paper, we have every reason to be optimistic. After years of turbulence, the global economy is back on track with a healthy 3 per cent growth, extreme poverty has declined dramatically over the past 20 years and unemployment is falling in many parts of the world. Yet, large parts of the global population will struggle to see similar advancements in their personal financial situation.

In developing and developed countries alike, the global economic rebound has been slow to translate into higher wages and lower poverty. One reason behind this is the deepening income inequality. Evidence from several developed countries suggests that the recent growth in wages is benefitting primarily the high-earners. This is particularly true for the United States, where many analysts have linked growing inequality to the popularity of inward-looking policies.

Developing countries have equally experienced a sharp spike in income inequalities. In 1980, the 10 per cent of highest earners in India accrued just over 30 per cent of the national income. In 2016, it was already 55 per cent. In 2014, more than one in every five rupees of the national income went to just one per cent of the population – a record high for India.

Similarly, the top one per cent of South Africans earns one fifth of all the wages paid out, while the bottom 50 per cent only receive 12 per cent. **Gender inequalities are equally prevalent.** In Tanzania, 42 per cent of female employees receive less than two-thirds of the median hourly wage.

But wage disparities only tell part of the story. For decades, wage and salary earners as a whole have been seeing their slice of the national income shrink, in favour of their employers and shareholders, and to satisfy production costs. This has further fuelled the rise of global inequalities to today's unsustainable levels.

Governments are far from defenceless, however. Rising inequality calls for more effective labour market policies, including more progressive tax systems, better social protection and a review of minimum wages.

None of these policies are easy to implement, but without urgent action to narrow the growing gap between the rich and the poor, ending poverty by 2030 will become impossible.

ILO Women and men in the informal economy: a statistical picture
file:///G:/CEE%20Network%20+/Newsletter/ILO%20informal%20economy.pdf

More than 60 per cent of the world's employed population earn their livelihoods in the informal economy. Informality exists in all countries regardless of the level of socio-economic development, although it is more prevalent in developing countries. The 2 billion women and men who make their living in the informal economy are deprived of decent working conditions. Evidence shows that most people enter the informal economy not by choice, but as a consequence of a lack of opportunities in the formal economy and in the absence of other means of livelihood. The main challenge for the transition to the formal economy is finding the right policy mix that corresponds to the diversity of characteristics and drivers of informality. Reliable and relevant statistics are needed to better understand these complex aspects of informality and monitor progress towards formalization. In June 2015, the International Labour Conference adopted the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation (No. 204), the first international labour standard which focuses on the informal economy in its entirety. That same year, in September, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which included the transition to formality in the targets for Sustainable Development Goal 8. These two instruments represent major milestones in the global approach to formalization, particularly by providing guidance on the process. The ILO has made the formalization of the informal economy one of its strategic outcomes and supports tripartite constituents in facilitating the transition to the formal economy at the national level.

ASSESSING AUSTERITY Monitoring the Human Rights Impacts of Fiscal Consolidation

http://www.cesr.org/sites/default/files/Assessing%20Austerity%20Online.pdf

Briefing, February 2018

In the decade since the 2008 global economic crisis, fiscal austerity has become the new normal. In the name of fiscal discipline, governments in more than two-thirds of countries throughout the world have enacted drastic austerity measures like severe public expenditure cuts, regressive tax changes, and labor market and pension reforms, effectively disinvesting in human rights. Draconian fiscal adjustments have undermined human rights of all types—from the rights to education, food, health and housing to the rights to decent work, fair wages and social security; and from freedom of expression to the rights to life and personal security. In the process, these unnecessary and unjustified policies have also aggravated disparities such as those of income, gender, race, age, disability and migration status.

This briefing paper argues that another lost decade for human rights is impermissible. Drawing on lessons learned from monitoring austerity over the past ten years, this paper outlines practical guidance for policymakers, oversight bodies, civil society actors and others seeking to assess and address the foreseeable human rights consequences of austerity. It offers an adaptable methodological framework to inform the content and process of conducting effective Human Rights Impact Assessments (HRIAs) of fiscal consolidation measures. Further, the briefing demonstrates why a human rights assessment of austerity is at once necessary, feasible and ultimately quite valuable in advancing a suite of alternative policies that would prevent harmful forms of fiscal consolidation in the future.

![CEE NETWORK FOR GENDER ISSUES]

III.   Women and gender implications of environmental degradation and climate change

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

https://unfccc.int/process/the-convention/what-is-the-united-nations-framework-convention-on-climate-change

http://wedo.org/pocket-guide-gender-equality-unfccc/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_content=now%20available&utm_campaign=Emma%20Newsletter

__Pocket Guide to Gender Equality under the UNFCCC__ (Updated Feb 2018)

Written by WEDO team members with our WDF Network partner Ms. Stella Gama (updated February 2018), this Pocket Guide is part of a series produced by the **European Capacity Building Initiative** (ecbi). The pocket guides are designed to provide negotiators with a brief history of the negotiations on the topic; a ready reference to the key decisions that have already been adopted; and a brief analysis of the outstanding issues from a developing country perspective. These Guides will be mainly web-based, and updated annually.

What has the UNFCCC ever done for gender?

As parties to the UNFCCC work on developing a gender action plan, find out what has already been done on gender in the climate negotiations, and what the key elements of the new action plan are likely to be. This ecbi Pocket Guide on Gender Under the UNFCCC explores how gender has been address in the UNFCCC process so far. It elaborates on gender linkages across the different themes (such as mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer) and elements (such as the nationally determined contributions) of the negotiations.

The first part of the strategy focuses on providing training and support to new developing country negotiators, particularly from least developed countries. The climate change negotiations are often technical and complex, and difficult for new negotiators to fully grasp even over a period of two or three years. We hold regional training workshops to bring them up to speed on the negotiations. We also organise workshops before the Conference of Parties (COPs) to the UNFCCC, covering topics specific to that COP. To ensure continuity in our capacity building efforts, we offer a few negotiators, particularly women, bursaries to attend the negotiations and represent their country and region/grouping. Finally, we help negotiators build their analytical capacity through our publications, by teaming them up with global experts to author policy briefs and background papers.

This strategy has proven effective over time. "New" negotiators that trained in our early regional and pre-COP workshops have risen not only to become senior negotiators in the process, but also leaders of regional groups and of UNFCCC bodies and committees, and ministers and envoys of

their countries. These individuals are still part of our growing alumni, now capacity builders themselves, aiding our efforts to train and mentor the next generation of negotiators. Their POCKET GUIDE TO Gender Equality under the UNFCCC iv insights from being "new" negotiators themselves have helped us improve our training programmes.

The second ecbi strategy relies on bringing senior negotiators from developing countries and from Europe together, at the annual Oxford Fellowship and Seminar and the Bonn Seminar. These meetings provide an informal space for negotiators to discuss their differences, and try to arrive at compromises. They have played a vital role in resolving some difficult issues in the negotiations.

Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, ecbi produced Guides to the Agreement in English and in French. These proved popular with both new and senior negotiators. We therefore decided to develop a series of thematic guides, to provide negotiators with a brief history of the negotiations on the topic; a ready reference to the key decisions that have already been adopted; and a brief analysis of the outstanding issues from a developing country perspective. These Guides are mainly web-based, and updated regularly. Although we have printed copies of the English version of the Guides due to popular demand, the online versions have the advantage of hyperlinks to help you access referred material quickly.

RURAL WOMEN - STEREOTYPES CAN HINDER THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT OF GRASSROOTS RURAL WOMEN

http://www.ifpri.org/blog/three-myths-about-rural-women

As the U.N. International Day of Rural Women on Oct. 15 spotlights the key role women play in the dynamic economies of the developing world, you may see some striking statistics and platitudes on the topic. These are meant to highlight the inequality and discrimination rural women around the world face, and inspire us to recommit to advancing their rights and agency.

There's just one problem: many factoids about the noble struggles of rural women in developing countries aren't true.

These widely circulated myths do contain a kernel of truth: in general, rural women work hard, with fewer resources at their disposition than men. But despite the good intentions behind them, they promote stereotypes of women as either victims or saviors, and hinder the design and implementation of programmes that can concretely advance women's opportunities on the ground.

Here are three common myths about rural women around the world:

1. Women produce 60 to 80 percent of the world's food

Women are indeed important producers of food who are frequently undercounted in agricultural labor statistics. Though men and women often have different farming tasks (sometimes producing different products within the same household) they also often work together, so neither labor nor food production can be easily measured by gender. For example, if a husband ploughs, a woman weeds, both harvest, and the woman sells, how much of the resulting harvest did each produce?

Understanding these complex realities is essential to improving the lot of rural farmers of both sexes. If you want farmers to adopt new technologies and more nutritious crops, it helps to recognize that men and women may tend their own fields, and also work together in family plots. In Uganda, for example, adoption of nutrient-enriched orange sweet potato was highest on plots that were owned jointly, but where women had the primary decision-making power on what to grow.

2. Women own 1 percent of the world's land

Patriarchal gender norms in families, communities, laws, and markets restrict women's ability to purchase, inherit, or defend ownership of land in most parts of the world. But there is no clear, universal definition of land "ownership" for women, nor any data available that justifies such a low number. The data shows that in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, across multiple measures of land ownership women own less land, and have less secure rights over land, than men. While many women do have claims to land under customary tenure, their legal rights are much weaker than men's.

But underestimating women's land ownership does more harm than good. If governments and aid organizations think virtually no women own land, they may not target the ones who do for assistance. They might also not bother to raise women's awareness of their land rights, which are key to their bargaining power at home and within their communities. In Ethiopia, for instance, the revision of the Family Code and extensive community-based land registration strengthened women's land rights. Daughters of Ethiopian women who perceived that their rights improved after divorce were more likely to do better in school than their peers.

3. Women are better stewards of the environment

Because of women's traditional roles such as gathering firewood, collecting water, and managing agriculture, ecological degradation and climate change hit them disproportionately. So they do have incentives to conserve resources. But the picture is more complicated. Other factors also influence conservation behavior, such as land rights, and access to information, capital, and enforcement power. Women are less likely to have those resources.

Believing women are the linchpin of conservation leaves them shouldering too great a burden. Often, they're sidelined in community-level decision-making about natural resources. Conservation efforts that involve both men and women tend to be more successful: in Bangladesh, compliance with rules regulating fishing in protected areas is better when both men and women are involved in fishery management groups.

The persistence of these myths helps to embellish an image of the rural woman as a victim instead of an agent of change. A close look at the evidence shows that rural women are farmers and entrepreneurs, investors, and partners with men. Governments and international organisations must design programmes and policies that fit the realities, not the myths.

IV. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DIGITAL DIVIDE AND GENDER EQUALITY

2018 Report on the Study for the European Parliament FEMM Committee on Women's Rights & Gender Equality

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2018/604940/IPOL_STU%282018%2960
4940_EN.pdf

"The Underlying Causes of the Digital Gender Gap and Possible Solutions for Enhanced Digital Inclusion of Women and Girls – Women's Rights and Gender Equality"

This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, attempts to reveal the links between the different factors (access, skills, socio-economic and cultural), which prevent women from having equal access to digital technology. It then suggests ways of dealing with online and offline inequalities to the effect of closing the digital gender gap and improving women's and girls' digital inclusion and future technology-related career paths.

Gender Equality in the EU's Digital & Media Sectors

https://epthinktank.eu/2018/03/06/gender-equality-in-the-eus-digital-and-media-sectors/?platform=hootsuite

As the 'digital revolution' expands into more areas of our lives, from the way we work, to how we consume, look after our health, learn and take part in politics, it is increasingly clear that this is not just a purely technical – or economic – process, but also a social one, and one which is not gender-neutral. Analysis of the risks and benefits finds that new information and communication technologies can be a gateway for women and girls to access new opportunities, means of expression and participation, and a powerful tool for advancing gender equality. In employment, for example, the digital sector offers highly skilled, better-paid jobs that could help to eliminate the gender pay gap. Likewise, the convergence between traditional and online media is blurring the boundaries between consumers and creators, and opening spaces for new voices, forms of awareness-raising and mobilisation – as the recent wave of 'hashtag activism' against sexual harassment has shown. On the other hand, if access is unequal, if algorithms or content available online are gender biased or do not reflect women's needs and realities, or if women themselves are not involved in shaping that content, digitalisation can reinforce existing gender inequalities. It can also create new risks and barriers, not least the colonisation of online spaces by misogyny and cyber-violence.

The need to ensure digital inclusion, and tackle gender stereotyping and other barriers to access, skills, representation and safety affecting women and girls has been recognised globally in the Sustainable Development Goals, and within the EU's Digital Single Market Strategy, together with the need for better data to inform action. The existing data point to a global digital gender divide. Within the EU, this is not so much a question of women and girls lacking basic internet access or skills – although there are gender differences, and the number of women who have never used the internet remains significant (14 % of women compared to 12 % of men). The gender gaps are much wider in advanced IT skills, tertiary education, employment and decision-making in the digital sector, with girls and women less likely to continue studying science and technology beyond the age of 15, enter or continue a career in ICT, reach specialist and managerial levels or start their own tech companies.

Research highlights that children's perceptions of their own abilities and career aspirations are shaped early, and strongly influenced by attitudes and expectations in families, peer groups,

schools, and wider society – including limiting or positive images, messages and role models conveyed by traditional and new media. Media monitoring shows that there has been some progress, but women continue to be under-represented as reporters and decision-makers and misrepresented in coverage across the news media as well as in film and other sectors.

Employed ICT specialists
### Percentage of population 15 years and over

Legend: Male, Female

Country	Female %
BG	30.2%
RO	26.3%
LV	24.8%
LT	24.8%
FI	21.9%
SE	20.8%
DK	20.0%
CY	19.8%
IE	19.0%
EE	18.7%
FR	18.1%
SI	17.3%
AT	17.2%
EU28	16.7%
DE	16.6%
UK	16.2%
PT	16.1%
NL	15.6%
ES	15.4%
PL	14.5%
IT	14.2%
BE	14.1%
LU	13.7%
HR	13.3%
HU	13.1%
EL	12.7%
MT	11.7%
CZ	11.2%
SK	9.2%
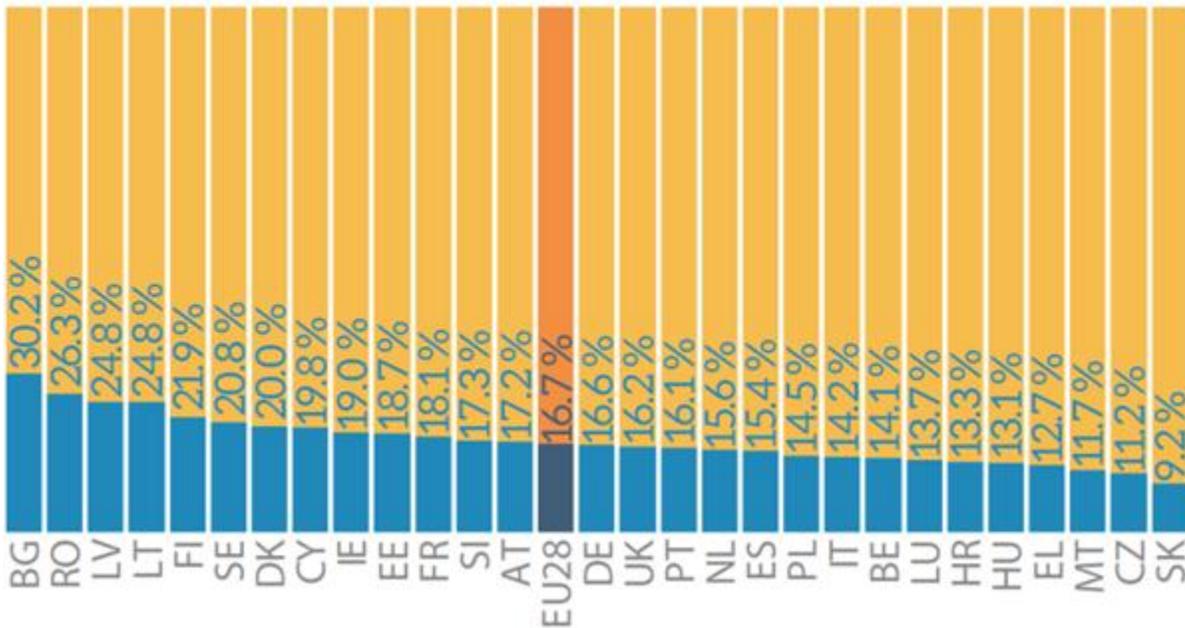
EU gender gap in digital and media sectors
% of 16 - 74 population (* of all reporters)

Digital skills: Male 55%
Daily use of PC: 61%
Online access through mobile devices: 63%
Reading news online: 58%
Buying online: 46%
Do not provide online personal information for security reasons: 24%
News reporters *: 40%
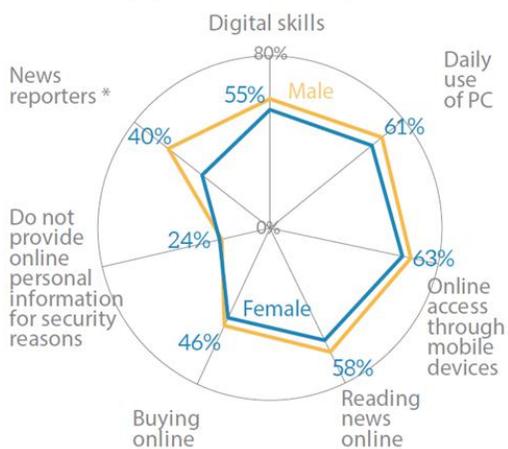
Digital skills (basic or above basic)

(% of 16 - 74 population)

Male
Female

82 % 77 % 77 % 76 % 69 % 67 % 65 % 62 % 60 % 59 % 57 % 57 % 57 % 56 % 56 % 55 % 55 % 55 % 52 % 51 % 50 % 48 % 47 % 45 % 45 % 44 % 40 % 34 % 30 % 28 %

LU NL FI SE UK DK DE AT EE BE CZ FR SI LT SK EU28 MT ES CY LV IE HU PT PL EL IT HR BG RO
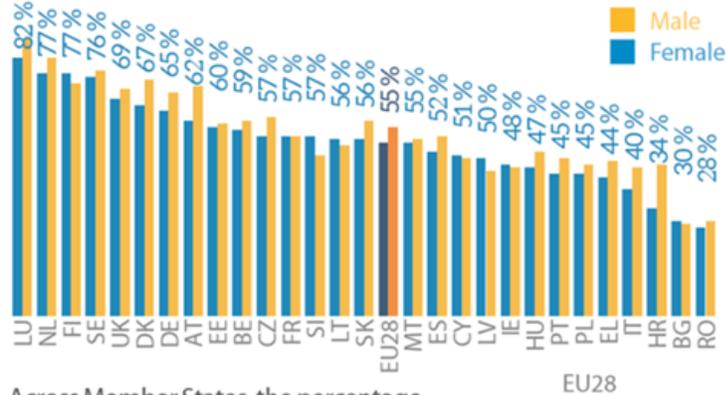
Across Member States, the percentage of women with *above basic* skills varies between 9 % and 49 % (11 % - 61 % for men). The percentage for *basic* skills is between 18 % and 35 % for women (17 % - 36 % for men).

EU28

Above basic	28 %
	34 %
Basic	26 %
	26 %
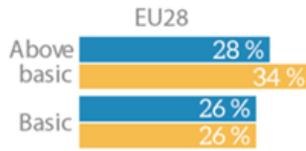
Women who have never used the internet

(% of 16 - 74 population)

41 %
Female
34 %
Male
14 %
12 %
2007   2017
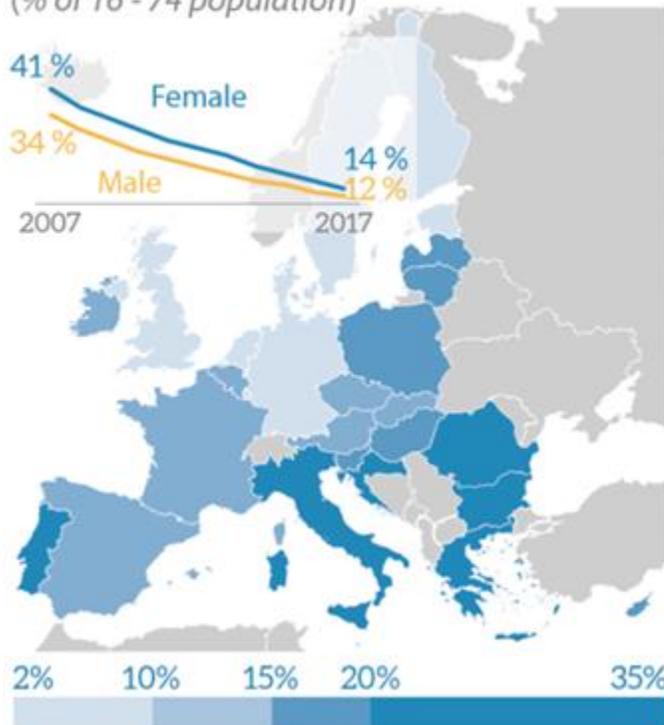
In the past ten years, the percentage of women who have never used the internet has dropped significantly, as has the gap between men and women. For men, the percentage varies among Member States, at between 2 % and 29 % of the population.

2%   10%   15%   20%   35%

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND MEDIA DEVELOPMENT

Across the world, journalism is under fire. While more individuals have access to content than ever before, the combination of political polarization and technological change have facilitated the rapid spread of hate speech, misogyny and unverified 'fake news', often leading to disproportionate restrictions on freedom of expression. In an ever-growing number of countries, journalists face physical and verbal attacks that threaten their ability to report news and information to the public.

In the face of such challenges, this new volume in the *World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development* series offers a critical analysis of new trends in media freedom, pluralism, independence and the safety of journalists. With a special focus on gender equality in the media, the report provides a global perspective that serves as an essential resource for UNESCO Member States, international organizations, civil society groups, academia and individuals seeking to understand the changing global media landscape.

AGEING, OLDER PERSONS AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

https://www.un.org/development/desa/ageing/wp-content/uploads/sites/24/2017/07/UNDP_AARP_HelpAge_International_AgeingOlderpersons-and-2030-Agenda-2.pdf

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Older Person

Preparing for an ageing population is vital to the achievement of the integrated 2030 Agenda, with ageing cutting across the goals on poverty eradication, good health, gender equality, economic growth and decent work, reduced inequalities and sustainable cities. Therefore, while it is essential to address the exclusion and vulnerability of—and intersectional discrimination against—many older persons in the implementation of the new agenda, it is even more important to go beyond treating older persons as a vulnerable group. Older persons must be recognized as the active agents of societal development in order to achieve truly transformative, inclusive and sustainable development outcomes. The current brief acknowledges the importance of a life-course approach to ageing and calls for protecting and promoting the rights of older persons in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

V. REFERENCES

New Women's & Gender Studies Research Network

https://www.genderfiveplus.eu/single-post/2018/03/12/Announcing-New-Womens-Gender-Studies-Research-Network

GENDER 5+ is pleased to announce the creation of Women's & Gender Studies Research Network (WGSRN) with 17 eJournals focusing on major areas of scholarship. It will provide a worldwide, online community for women's & gender studies research and the intersection of these studies and other areas of research, following the model of SSRN's other disciplinary networks.

The following WGSRN eJournals are available and subscriptions will be free during the start-up phase.

FEMINIST METHODOLOGY & RESEARCH eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Feminist-Methodology-Research.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Feminist-Methodology-Research

Description:This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts that examine methodology employed in feminist research. Topics include critical approaches; cultural and anthropological approaches; data collection and empirical methods; economic approaches; experimental and game theory; political approaches; psychological and behavioral approaches; and other issues in feminist methodology and research.

FEMINIST THEORY & PHILOSOPHY eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Feminist-Theory-Philosophy.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Feminist-Theory-Philosophy

Description: This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts on topics that include feminist philosophy and feminist theory, and includes both classic and contemporary issues in feminist thought.

GENDER & SOCIAL PROTECTION eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Gender-Social-Protection.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Gender-Social-Protection

Description: This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts on topics related to gender, race and disability, including research on gender and the intersectionality of race and gender with respect to social protection, disabilities, health, education, and employment. It also includes legal and regulatory studies on gender and social protection, as well as research on social protection, gender and the family.

GENDER IN THE GLOBAL RESEARCH LANDSCAPE eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Gender-Global-Research-Landscape.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Gender-Global-Research-Landscape

Description:This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts that examine the intersection of gender and research. Topics include gender and researcher performance; gender and science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; gender and biomedical research; gender, gaming, and the virtual world; sex and gender analysis in research; institutional promotion of gender equality in careers; women in agricultural and natural resource management; underrepresentation of women and minorities in research; and other topics that examine gender and research.

GENDER, ARTS, LITERATURE & MUSIC eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Gender-Arts-Literature-Music.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Gender-Arts-Literature-Music

Description:This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts that explore gender issues in the fields of the arts, literature, and music. Topics can include social and cultural barriers to achievements in the areas by gender, variations in gender achievements across the arts, and representations of gender in the arts, literature and music.

GENDER, POLITICS & JUSTICE eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Gender-Politics-Justice.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Gender-Politics-Justice

Description:This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts that examine gender, differences in crime and access to justice; gender equality, political leadership, and institutions, and other topics in gender, politics, and justice.

MEDIA, GENDER & IDENTITY eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Media-Gender-Identity.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Media-Gender-Identity

Description:This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts on the media's relationship with and influence on gender. Topics include the Internet and its relationship with gender; gender roles, body images and women's representation in the media, and other topics exploring the intersection of the media and gender identity and sexuality. Media can include television, print, and film, along with newer media such as the internet and video games.

OTHER WOMEN'S & GENDER STUDIES eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Other-Womens-Gender-Studies.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Other-Womens-Gender-Studies

Description:This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts in the area of women's and gender studies which do not fit into the other eJournals in the Women's & Gender Studies Research Network.

SEXUAL & GENDER BASED VIOLENCE eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Sexual-Gender-Based-Violence.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Sexual-Gender-Based-Violence

Description: This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts that examine physical, psychological, or sexual violence committed against an individual or group on the basis of gender or gender norms. Topics can include: economic violence, intimate partner violence, sexual abuse, rape, violence arising from traditional practices such as dowries and female genital mutilation, honor killings, sex trafficking, sexual harassment and intimidation, and bullying based on failure to conform to perceived gender roles. This can include empirical studies as well as policy examinations.

SEXUALITY & GENDER STUDIES eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Sexuality-Gender-Studies.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Sexuality-Gender-Studies

Description: This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts in the area of sexuality and gender studies. Topics include the history of sexuality; masculinities; studies in non-binary gender; sexual freedom, difference and social equality; sexuality, contraception, and reproductive choice; and other topics in sexuality and gender studies.

WOMEN & HEALTH eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Women-Health.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Women-Health

Description: This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts that explore women's health issues. Topics include gender and its relationship to health issues within the family; health issues related to ethnic and racial disparities; global issues in women's health; the economics of women's health; health issues related to the LGBTQ community; gender aspects of mental health; women's reproductive health issues; and other issues in women's health.

WOMEN & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Women-International-Relations.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Women-International-Relations

Description:This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts on gender, climate change and extreme events; gender and international development; gender and globalization; and women, peace and security; and women's political, economics and human rights.

WOMEN & LAW eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Women-Law.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Women-Law

Description:This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts that explore gender issues in the field of law. Topics include family law, gender, and sexual differences; gender equity and the law, and other topics that examine the intersection of gender and law.

WOMEN & PSYCHOLOGY eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Women-Psychology.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Women-Psychology

Description: This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts on the field of psychology as it relates to women and feminism. Topics can include women's behavior and experiences across the life cycle; examinations of women's personalities and mental health; communication by and about women; women and intimate relationships; gender power and violence against women; and gender disparities as they relate to the field of psychology. In addition, topics can include intersectionalities between women and race, class, age, ability, sexual orientation and national origin.

WOMEN & WORK eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Women-Work.html

Subscribe: http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=Women-Work

Description: This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts on gender differences in business including corporate governance, access to finance and investment, women entrepreneurship; gender differences in employment, income, segregation by race and gender, and gender disparities in social supports including education, health and family welfare issues. It also includes papers on gender, work and family that look at the intersection between work and family including research on marriage markets, paid and unpaid care work, work-life conflict and impact of inequalities on young people.

WOMEN'S & GENDER STUDIES NEGATIVE RESULTS eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/WGSRN-Negative-Results.html

Subscribe:http://hq.ssrn.com/jourInvite.cfm?link=WGSRN-Negative-Results

Description: This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts in which negative results were found. Negative results are instances in which the expected outcome of the research was not born out by the results. The negative results eJournal includes papers that have controversial or provocative results that challenge established theories as well as papers that replicate or support findings published elsewhere.

WOMEN, HISTORY & CULTURE eJOURNAL

View Papers: http://www.ssrn.com/link/Women-History-Culture.html
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Description: This eJournal includes working and accepted paper abstracts on feminist history of thought, women in history under different political and economic regimes, re-interpreting women's place in history, women's social movements, and gender and cultural studies approaches. This includes research on women under colonialism and nationalism, women under feudalism and capitalism; engendering history; feminist anthropological and cultural studies, feminist political economy, gender, geography and religion; history of gender, family and children; gender, language, culture and network studies; history of women's liberation and social movements; and studies on women, status and power.

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