

WHY WOMEN'S CONTROL OVER RESOURCES MATTERS

Having an income of her own strengthens a woman's bargaining power in families. But, in every region, women's access to independent income falls well short of that of men.

KEY SOURCES OF INCOME

SOCIAL PROTECTION

The combination of contributory and non-contributory social protection systems can reduce the risk of poverty for women and their families

EARNINGS

Access to decent paid work is key to gender equality

ASSETS

Assets such as land and housing can generate income and provide security in old age

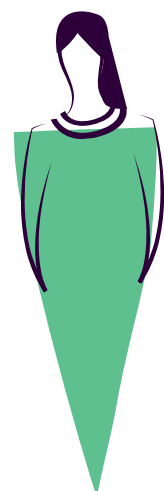
BARRIERS TO ACCESSING INCOME

Social protection coverage has expanded since the mid-1990s, but has stalled in recent years as austerity measures have taken hold

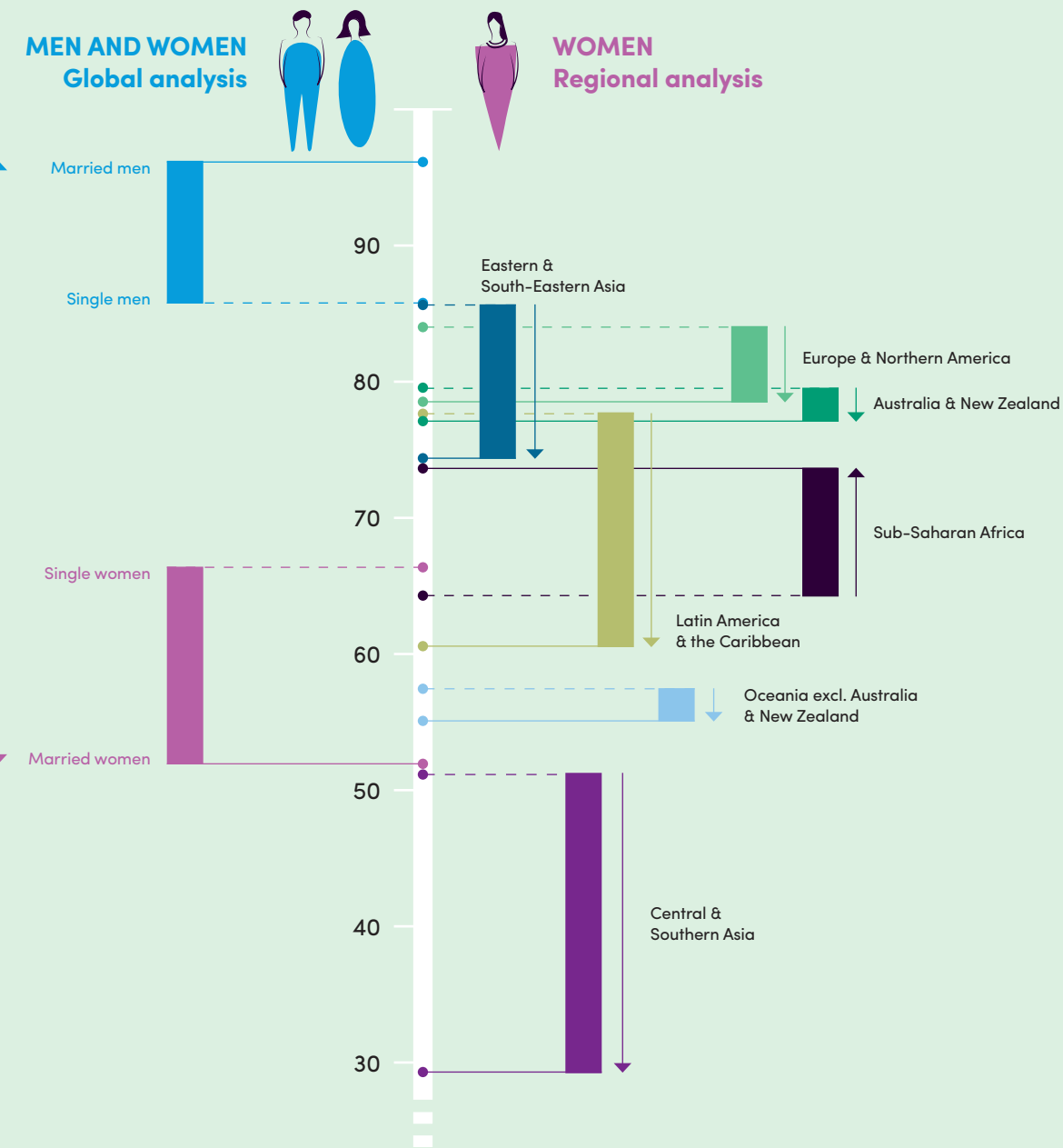
Women are more likely to interrupt their employment when they marry and have children

In many countries, women and men do not have equal rights to own and inherit assets such as land and other property

RIGHTS DIGNITY EQUALITY



Globally, while marriage tends to increase men's participation in the labour force, it has the opposite effect for women.



Labour force participation rate among individuals aged 25–54, by sex, marital status and region, latest available year

Source: UN Women calculations based on data from ILO 2018b; LIS (various years) and ABS 2016b.

Notes: Data for the latest available year for each country were used, ranging from 2007–2018 and for a sample of 93 and 109 countries for the global and regional analysis, respectively. The Australia and New Zealand region contains information for Australia only. The regional aggregates presented are weighted averages based on population figures for persons aged 25–54 years (men and women respectively), obtained from UN DESA 2017m.