

Colloque international

Le retour des **INÉGALITÉS ?**

Ce que disent les sciences des populations

SESSION 2: Inequalities and GENDER

Gender equality in family life in Georgia. How far we are behind France and some other European countries?

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Presented article is based on the finding of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) that has been conducted by the Georgian Centre of Population Research. Generations and Gender Survey named in Georgia “Family Relations and Intergenerational Support” is a part of the international “Generation and Gender Programme (GGP)” coordinating by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The survey includes detailed information collected from an approximately equal number of female and male respondents on many aspects of their lives. The study addresses gender issues throughout its wide range of topics, as the participation of partners in household tasks and child care, role in the decision making on family life, spending of household earnings and other issues related to management of family life on one hand and attitudes towards traditional and modern, more democratic values- on the other. Implemented comparative analysis of the surveys’ information by different countries allows us to identify a specific character of gender relations in the modern Georgian society and to define the changes that might have place in future with wider introduction in this country new liberal values in gender relationships and European attitudes to gender equality.

Conjugal violence exit strategies and territorial inequalities

Amandine Lebugle-Mojdehi (INED)

The surveys on violence carried out thus far in France show that people living in cities are exposed to violence more often than people living in the country. While research has been carried out on the prevalence of violence according to places of residence, very little work has focused on differentials in violence exit strategies. Yet the recourse to police services, legal services, and assistance from organizations and emergency accommodation centres, along with the solutions provided by those institutions, are not uniformly accessible across France. The approaches taken by victims of violence are strongly linked to the existence and accessibility of assistance services.

This paper aims to study the impact of the place of residency on the prevalence of violent acts and on support for the victims, with analysis focused on conjugal violence on women. It is based on the annual Living Environment and Security (CVS) survey co-produced by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) and the National Observatory of Crime and Criminal Justice Responses (ONDRP), compiling data collected in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 from 66,925 people aged from 18 to 75.

Early motherhood/fatherhood and inequalities in family and work trajectories in urban Mexico

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The birth of first child during adolescence is associated to economic and social disadvantages. The early timing of fertility can act as a trigger of accumulation of disadvantages in later stages of life. Although, having an early birth is also a probable consequence of poverty because of previous disadvantages young women face before becoming pregnant.

We study family and labor trajectories in urban Mexico in order to investigate if early transitions to marriage and motherhood/fatherhood have adverse consequences in later stages of life that exacerbate previous socioeconomic inequalities. We also analyze if these adverse consequences have increased over time, and if differences by socioeconomic sector have widened. We include women's and men's trajectories, given our interest in both experiences and in gender inequalities.

We apply a Sequence Analysis approach to the data from the Retrospective Demographic Survey (Eder 2011), carried out in Mexican urban areas. We use data on school, work, and family trajectories of almost 1 739 women and men of two birth cohorts (1951-1953 and 1966-1969), that we observe from ages 12 to 41.

Behind the manufacture of gender inequalities: parental preferences as to the gender of their children

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A number of works exist on the processes of socialization leading in infancy to differentiations – and then to inequalities – between the sexes. However, the mechanisms coming into play at a very early stage, while recognized (*La socialisation de genre commence bien avant la naissance*, Bereni *et al.*, 2012: 12) remain relatively unexplored from an empirical standpoint in sociology. Research focusing as a priority on the family sphere has mainly examined the processes at play from school age, paying little attention to those involved before that stage, from pregnancy through to the first months and years of the lives of children. But as demonstrated in this paper, from as early as the pregnancy phase parents elaborate specific perceptions and make specific preparations for girls and boys, foreshadowing a gender-based educational approach and setting the premises for a series of gender-specific provisions for the child.

This paper will rely on two longitudinal surveys, one quantitative the other qualitative. The first is the Etude Longitudinale sur l'Enfance en France (ELFE), which follows from birth a cohort of 18,000 children born in 2011 through the regular administration of questionnaires with the two parents. The second, through in-depth and repeated interviews, follows some 20 couples whose second child was born in 2011 (monitoring of the mothers and fathers from pregnancy onwards). These materials will be used to analyze preference or indifference as to the gender of the child, the desire to know or not know the child's sex before birth, the "qualities" expected of the child, and the relationships that the mothers and fathers hope to have with the child.