

# Summary

## Living conditions and habits of the population of Barcelona: an approach from the gender perspective

Sara Moreno

The article is structured in three sections. The first section describes the current situation and the main characteristics of the living conditions of the population of Barcelona from the gender perspective. The second section highlights the existing differential traits within the female population, depending on the age and position occupied by the women in the social structure of Barcelona. The theoretical approach defends the need to dismantle the myth of a universal category called women from a double approach: structural and biographical. Finally, the third section tackles, both statically and evolutively, the imbalances between women and men as regards equal opportunities within the different areas of daily life analyzed here.

## Time, city and gender: the urban time management policies

Imma Quintana

In the last few years, all kinds of social, economic and political transformation processes have altered the western cities. Thus, they become the scenario where the transition towards a more complex, more diverse society, with new needs, opportunities and risks, is displayed. In this context of changing times, our daily time reemerges as a social value, and its management, until recently a gender conflict within the private sphere, transcends to the field of political decision-making. This article will deal with all these issues and will focus on analysis of two specific areas, which will be approached from a gender perspective. In the first place, the article will put forward those dimensions of the social change that may explain why daily time management requires public intervention. In the second place, it will present the urban time management policies: interventions directed to promote a fairer and more equitable distribution of time between women and men in order to improve their daily lives.

## Gender inequalities in health in the city of Barcelona

Lucía Artazcoz, Imma Cortès, Carme Borrell

The gender inequalities as regards health result from a social order which dictates a different socialization for women and for

men, a gender work division that assigns less qualified jobs to women whereas it offers men more access to power and resources. For instance, in Barcelona, although among the working-age population women have a higher level of education, there are no gender differences in job qualifications and, given a same-age and social class group, men occupy management positions more frequently. On the other hand, although having a job, women are still mainly responsible for domestic and familiar tasks. As concerns health-related habits, nicotine poisoning and excessive alcohol consumption are more frequent among men, whereas sedentism affects more women than men. There are no gender differences as regards daily sleep hours, but among the women those living with children tend to sleep a few hours more often. Finally, the general health condition and the mental health are worse among the women of all age and social class groups, and the prevalence of psychotropic medication use is higher.

## Women and the use of time in Barcelona

Elena Sintes

The article describes women's use of time in the city of Barcelona as regards the main spheres of daily life and its evolution from 1985 to today. During the course of these last few years, there have been significant changes in the makeup of social times, although certain gender inequalities which are quite relevant still persist. Yet, female reality is diverse and women structure their time differently both depending on each stage of their life cycle and on their social position.

## What does the achievement of equality between men and women depend on? Reflections on the management of cultural change, its reasons and the role of the "Law" in this process

Esther Sánchez

The article offers a reflection about the factors which contribute to change social structures in relation to the effective development of the right to equality and non-discrimination with regard to gender. After a description and a very general overview of the evolution of public policies in this matter, we analyze the virtues, as well as the shortcomings, of The Organic Law 3/2007 for De Facto Equality between Women and Men (LIOP) and we point at some elements which might help strengthening its role

as an agent of change. It is obvious that if we leave the task of solving the existent inequalities between men and women in the hands of individuals, without any kind of intervention by the public power, the change (if it happens at all) will be much slower and difficult. In the same way, it seems clear that hiding behind the idea that we are facing a cultural problem which will be gradually settled by the coming of new generations, does not make it possible for society to reflect openly on the ways discrimination works.

### **X-ray of the presence of women in initial vocational training studies in the city of Barcelona**

Teresa Lloret, Òscar Valiente

The article offers an X-ray of the current situation of women as regards initial vocational training studies in the city of Barcelona. Several indicators of access, repetition, graduation and professional insertion of Barcelona's vocational training students are presented and analyzed. The aim is to answer questions such as: is vocational training a formative option taken mainly by men? Are men the ones to obtain better results in vocational training studies? What is the presence of women in vocational training studies of scientific and technical specialization? Which vocational training studies achieve a higher level of labour market insertion? Show these studies a major presence of men or of women? According to the analysis of empirical evidence (year 2007-2008), in a very balanced context of access between men and women, women are the ones to achieve better study results. It is observed that there still remains a great influence of gender on the students' preferences for social or technical studies. The formative demand of women focuses on training studies related to occupations in the service sector: nursing and caring tasks. The formative demand of men, on the other hand, focuses on training studies related to the industrial sector: installation and maintenance tasks, as well as all the other technology-oriented activities. This marked polarization of the formative options chosen by boys and girls does not seem to have generated great labour market insertion inequalities among the vocational training graduates of Barcelona.

### **Gender relations and childcare. Towards a public and private shared political ethics of childcare: the case of early childhood in Catalonia.**

Cristina Brullet

In this article data of various origins is provided (official statistics, surveys and evidence taken from in-depth interviews) about the changes in childcare practices of both men and women. According to the article, it is necessary to develop a new political ethics which gives value to everyday care tasks, and which leads to a social organization of care based on private and public co-responsibility. In order to redistribute and extend this co-responsibility within the whole of society, there are two key factors: the reinforcement of conciliation policies as well as other time management policies, and also the development of educational policies which insist in the transmission of such care ethics within the scope of private and community life.

### **Elder women, participation and daily life**

Mercè Pérez Salanova

The article analyzes how the participation of elder women is made up from their life stories and daily experiences. The study starts from a qualitative research process carried out both with women and with related professionals. The research has allowed us to explore the views of different groups of elder women on their ways of participating and the determining factors they identify. At the same time, information is provided about the strategies both the women and the professionals implement or may implement in order to improve it. Outstanding are the elements related to personal autonomy and the capacity to become agents, always from the specificities of life stories highly bound to care tasks. The study also gives clues about how to approach the renewal of spaces and practices associated with older women in a perspective of increasing heterogeneity.

### **Pregnancy planning in Barcelona**

Glòria Pérez, Dolores Ruiz-Muñoz, Elia Díez, Carles Ariza

During the last few years, several events related to women's sexual and reproductive health rights have taken place. Nevertheless, pregnancy planning is still one of the main goals to achieve all over the world. In our country there is not much evidence of

the social and economic inequalities in the planning of pregnancies. The few studies carried out so far show that unplanned pregnancies are more frequent among young single women with low levels of education and lower income. The aim of this study is to show the social and economic inequalities in the planning of pregnancies in the city of Barcelona. In this study, pregnancy planning will be approached through the analysis of contraception use and abortions depending on the age of the women and their socioeconomic position, measured by education level, country of origin and district or neighbourhood of residence within the city. The evolution of both the abortions and the contraception use will also be displayed. Finally, from the results of the study conclusions will be drawn and recommendations made.

### **Women, Barcelona and the Municipal Council of Social Welfare. A triplet with a long history**

Carmina Olivé, Neus Roca, Teresa Tornis

This article is a project of research, critical analysis and reflection on the setting-up, evolution and impact of the Working Party Women (Grup de treball Dones) of the Municipal Council of Social Welfare of the Barcelona Town Hall, created in 1988. The article presents an analysis and a detailed assessment of the contributions made by this group to the creation of gender policies, and it also assesses the contribution of the working party to the building of a shared and participative daily well-being. The article explains how the group works, its task and its contribution during these years. Finally, there is a summary of issues discussed and a reflection on the activities carried out, and then the article concludes with proposals for the future.

### **The prevention of abusive relationships among boys and girls in the city of Barcelona**

Bàrbara Roig

The article presents the experience of the several workshops for the prevention of abusive relationships carried out since 2001 in the city of Barcelona; the workshops, aimed at boys and girls aged between 13 and 18, have taken place in education centres as well as in other non-formal education and leisure centres for young people.

The workshops are preventive, intended to raise and increase awareness on the violence of everyday life. The preventive

action carried out with young people focuses on those social attitudes, beliefs and values which justify violence, but also proposes a secondary prevention programme to prevent recurrence once episodes of violent behaviour have already occurred.

The topics covered by the workshops, always run with participative methodologies, are as follows: stereotypes and gender identities, the myths of romantic love, the phenomenon of violence, aggressive behaviour and the violence against women.

Finally, we offer operating data of workshops carried out during the year 2007-2008.

### **Interdepartmental work as regards sex work in the city of Barcelona (ABITS)**

Núria Serra

In the article we explain how, from the municipal body and thanks to the approval and deployment of a plan, the ABITS Plan (by its Catalan acronym, Plan for the All-round Tackling of Sex Work), action has begun to be taken as regards a very specific group of workers: the sex workers. Thus, we explain the main action lines of the plan, which focus specifically on providing support for women who want to continue practising sex work, so that they may be able to do in decent working conditions (with regard to health, knowledge of the legislation, access to any service they might need...), helping those who want to leave prostitution in their process of reintegration into the labour market and, finally, providing care for women victims of sexual exploitation and/or human trafficking.

Our task is to explain what public and private services do the women have at their disposal, as well as how to collaborate and coordinate work with the organizations, the different Town Hall areas and also, at inter-institutional level, with other administrations, especially with the Generalitat de Catalunya (the Government of Catalonia).

### **Barcelona Circuit against Violence towards Women, an experience of interinstitutional cooperation**

Isabel Sánchez, Anna Ballesteros

The article explains how the Barcelona Town Hall and the Barcelona Sanitary Corporation (Corporació Sanitària de Barcelona), aware of the need for an integrated approach to violence against women, joined together to boost in 2001 the creation of the Bar-

celona Circuit against Violence towards Women. The aim of the Circuit is to implement coordination strategies between different areas and professionals as a necessary requirement to offer high quality care for women suffering domestic violence.

This method, which consists of an integrated circuit in which agents from several areas (public health, social services, justice, police, office of the public prosecutor, etc.) take part, allows to identify the existing resources, to know what to do in each case, which are the jurisdictions of each one, which working method or protocol each service has and in which way they all collaborate within the frame of a common system.

The first section deals with the records and the legal framework, then there follows a description of the organizational structure of the Barcelona Circuit against Violence towards Women, the institutional coordination strategies, the Technical Committee and the way the circuit works in the ten districts of the city. The last section deals with interdisciplinary collaboration and networking.

### **Surt.tv, a innovative project for the promotion of equality between men and women in the audiovisual sector**

Fundació SURT

The article presents a project carried out by the SURT Foundation. A project that aims to respond to the occupational needs of women in Catalonia within the audiovisual sector. (women who, in spite of their higher education levels, find it difficult to get positions matching their expectations). The project intends to affect the audiovisual sector in order to reduce the inequalities between women and men in positions that, having a markedly technological character, are key for their competitiveness. Thus, the project also aims to answer the horizontal segregation and to raise awareness of equality through an innovative proposal which stresses training and work insertion in close collaboration with industry companies.

### **Why is it necessary to create equality policies aimed at men?**

Paco Abril

In order to eliminate the structural inequality between men and women it is necessary to create positive policies towards women, and also to work together with men to dismantle the patriarchal society in which gender inequality is based. It is a work in parallel, necessary to make evident the privileges of men over women and to move forward towards equality. The objective must be to make possible the construction of an alternative masculinity, sustainable, egalitarian and nonviolent.

This article analyzes why gender policies aimed at men are necessary, what benefits can be obtained from them and what difficulties are to be encountered in its implementation. The article goes through the main contributions offered by masculinity studies and examines the development of men's inclusion in gender equality policies both in Spain and Europe. Finally, a series of recommendations are proposed in order to foster programmes whose aim is the inclusion of men in gender policies.

### **Regenerating the gender perspective**

Gerard Coll-Planas

The so-called gender perspective is usually applied in a very restrictive way, both in the field of the theoretical reflection as in the planning of public policies. As we will prove through the example of gender violence, gender is often used as a synonym for women, which has many consequences both at a theoretical level as in the definition of the political measures to fight sexism. Based on the results of a recently carried out research, we propose to tackle gender and the violence it implies in a more inclusive way, so that it allows us to go beyond the most extreme cases of women being murdered by their partners, and helps us to visualize other instances of everyday violence which contribute to reproduce the gender differences and inequalities.