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Chapter 1 : BEYOND EQUALITY: TOWARDS A SYSTEM OF NON-ANDROCENTRIC INDICATORS - CO

The "equality in a masculine mode" model uses a system of analytical indicators, commonly known as "gender indicators," to monitor the process of female integration into the male world.

V Reservats tots els drets. De portes endins i de portes fora Carolina Juan Nadal. Arquitecta Viktor Navarro Fletcher. En primer lloc, Eva M. Ha estat presentat amb anterioritat, en altres formats i amb continguts variables, en el Congreso Engendering Habitat III. The Traffic in Women: Understanding Feminist Geographies Soledad Murillo posa el focus en El mito de la vida privada. The Impact of Gender Planning in Europe. La vida de las mujeres en las ciudades. La ciudad un espacio para el cambio, En el Punt 1. De la mateixa manera, en el punt 1. Els patis dels edificis podrien adquirir en aquest sentit un valor integrador substantiu. Certs grups socials anomenats en el projecte de llei com col lectius amb diversitat funcional", com ara nens, gent gran i cuidadors Servicio Central de Publicaciones del Gobierno Vasco. Un tracte desigual i certes mesures incentivadores accions positives poden ser necessaris per a compensar discriminacions passades i presents. La ciudad un espacio para el cambio. El disseny de la intimitat. Women and the Man Made Environment. De la entrega al tiempo propio.

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Chapter 2 : CiteSeerX " BEYOND EQUALITY: TOWARDS A SYSTEM OF NON-ANDROCENTRIC INDICATORS

Cristina Carrasco Traditionally, economic models have focused exclusively on the market economy, ignoring the processes of human reproduction which take place in the domestic setting.

El protocolo de Kioto: Las emisiones de CO₂: Trabajo y condiciones de vida: Mujeres, sostenibilidad y deuda social. Las bases materiales del sector exportador chileno: Women, Families and Work in Spain: Structural Changes and New Demands. Energy intensity, CO₂ emissions and the environmental Kuznets curve: Sobre el subsidio universal garantizado. Energy and CO₂ emissions in Spain. The IPAT formula and its limitations. La sostenibilidad de la vida humana: Enciclopedia internacional de las mujeres. Por un socialismo factible: La paradoja del cuidado: CO₂ emissions and the occupation of the environmental space. Time, Work and Gender in Spain. Quien parte y reparte The Spanish socialists in power: Tendencias y planes gubernamentales. Comercio internacional y responsabilidades en las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero. Los acuerdos gobierno-sindicatos y el futuro de las pensiones. Economic growth and atmospheric pollution in Spain: Mujeres, trabajos y Estado del Bienestar: Income growth and atmospheric pollution in Spain: Tiempos y trabajos desde la experiencia femenina. Publicacions en Llibres Carrasco, C. Towards a System of Non-Androcentric Indicators. Icaria editorial - N. Fossil resource depletion and climate change emissions: Consejo General del Poder judicial - N. El tiempo y el trabajo desde la experiencia femenina. La importancia de medir y valorar el trabajo no remunerado pp. Por outro paradigma de sustentabilidade da vida humana pp. Nova Science Publishers, Inc - N. The production and consumption accounting principles as a guideline for designing environmental tax policy. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei - N. Atmospheric Pollution and Consumption Patterns in Spain: Ecobook - Editorial del Economista - N. Ediciones Akal - N. Universitat de Barcelona - N. Building a social accounting matrix within the ESA95 framework: El treball de les dones a Catalunya. Lit Verlag - N. Tiempo de trabajo, tiempo de vida. Extensions del marc central de la comptabilitat nacional pp. Barcelona, El Viejo Topo, pp. Trabajo con mirada de mujer. Tiempos, trabajos y flexibilidad: Instituto de la Mujer. Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales - N. Una mirada femenina sobre el trabajo: Nuevos escenarios, nuevos retos en la red, Icaria Editorial pp. Mujeres, tiempos y trabajos. Ajuntament de Barcelona - N. El repte de la sostenibilitat a les societats riques: The Spanish Socialists in Power: Thirteen Years of Political Economy. Social Democracy in Neoliberal Times; A. Glyn ed , Oxford University Press pp. Publicacions i Edicions UB - S. Mujeres y hombres en el mercado laboral: Puig, I; Roca, J. Mujeres, trabajos y actividad: La cara oculta de la EPA. Instituto de desarrollo regional. Nuevas perspectivas para viejos y nuevos problemas. Jornada laboral y la lucha contra el paro. Macroeconomia i indicadors ambientals: La resposta front als problemes ambientals: Mujeres, estado y bienestar. Varios autores, ediciones del Serbal pp. Reparto de trabajo, reparto de empleo. La mirada de las mujeres. Reflexiones sobre el desempleo masivo. Presente y futuro del trabajo: David Ricardo i Pierro Sraffa. La corresponsabilitat social de la cura a la vida quotidiana pp. El proyecto sinergia de subproductos en Altamira-Tampico. Una propuesta alternativa para analitzar el mundo del trabajo. Economic activity and atmospheric pollution in Spain: Atmospheric pollution and consumption patterns in Spain. Responsibility and trade emission balances: Trade and atmospheric pollution in Spain: La invisibilidad del trabajo de cuidados socio-sanitario: Tiempos y servicios de cuidados. The social and economic significance of invisible healthcare. Atmospheric pollution and consumption patterns in Spain: The production and consumption accounting principles as a guideline for designing environmental tax policy. Luces y sombras de la encuesta de empleo del tiempo. Tre pezzi sraffiani sui beni autoriproducibili, sottosistemi e coefficienti netti di riproduzione. Flexibility in working time and domestic labour in Spain. Unpaid domestic work and reproductive systems. Proposal for a tourist tax in Lanzarote. Las razones de su invisibilidad. Costes y beneficios del cuidado. Los tiempos de trabajo: Encuestas sobre uso del tiempo. Taxes, environment and tourism in the island of Lanzarote.

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beyond equality non-androcentric indicator por la salud los humanos ponen han cuidado por la vida life dy human being por la naturaleza que un ser por el cuerpo cuidado la por la por el esp ritu Powered by.

Bennett attempted to divide the populations of these countries into five separate groups. The third group consisted of Sweden, Germany, Norway and France. The fourth group included Finland, Italy and Spain. The country with the lowest standard of living was Portugal and, like the United States, it also stood alone. The Committee identified a total of 40 separate indicators which could be used to measure differences in health, food and nutrition, education, conditions of work, employment, consumption and savings, and transportation, but it was unable to identify suitable indicators for measuring housing, clothing, recreation and entertainment, social security, and human freedoms. The UN also devoted considerable effort to the development of a standardised set of national income accounts, culminating in the publication of A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables in United Nations. However, as Nordhaus and Tobin pointed out, national income, or GNP, is an index of production rather than consumption and cannot therefore be regarded as measure of economic welfare see also United Nations. They attempted to address the problem in three main ways: In , the United Nations introduced the Human Development Index, incorporating indices based on the logarithm of gross domestic product per head, literacy and life expectancy at birth United Nations Development Programme Dasgupta and Weale sought to extend this concept with the aid of statistics based on indices of civil and political freedom, although the introduction of these additional variables made little difference to the overall ranking. The GDI attempts to identify differences in the level of human development with the aid of separate figures for life-expectancy at birth, education a composite of adult literacy and school enrolment rates and share of national income calculated by combining sex-specific wage rates and employment rates. However, even then it becomes clear that the GDI does not add a great deal to the HDI because it is largely dependent on the same sources of information about income, life-expectancy, school enrolment and literacy. This index differs from the GDI in that it is explicitly designed to measure the degree of inequality within countries rather than measuring differences in the level of human development attained by men and women between countries. The UN also attempted to measure the degree of female empowerment by means of the GEM, but this index has also been subjected to criticism. As the economist, Richard Layard Most people want more income and strive for it. However, there is now a very substantial psychological literature which suggests that attitudinal surveys do reflect real differences in the way people feel and are not simply reflections of underlying personality differences. As a consequence, the results of these surveys are now widely accepted as genuine indicators of subjective well-being Kahneman and Krueger However, although it is undoubtedly important to know how individuals feel about their own well-being, there are also dangers in assuming that this constitutes a universal measure. As Amartya Sen As Richard Easterlin One of the most controversial aspects of the study of happiness concerns its relationship to gender. However, although one should certainly be cautious in interpreting the results of these surveys, it would surely be wrong to ignore them altogether. This is particularly true of those surveys which have explored the direct relationship between happiness and economic well-being. If it is indeed the case that continued economic growth has failed to make people happier, what are the reasons for pursuing it? In fact, recent research into the relationship between happiness and economic growth suggests that the real picture is a little more complicated than this summary suggests. In the first place, it seems fairly clear that income is correlated quite closely with happiness within countries; and, secondly, there is also growing evidence that improvements in objective living standards can lead to significant Gender and Well-Being from the Historical and Contemporary Perspective 11 improvements in subjective well-being in poorer countries Diener and BiswasDiener ; Frijters, Haisken-DeNew and Shields ; Clark, Frijters and Shields The main problem concerns the relationship between happiness and well-being in countries which are already wealthy and this is why some observers have

concluded that the benefits of economic growth diminish as national wealth increases. If this is the case, then it is clear that one of the main challenges facing many European countries today is the challenge of devising new ways of living which are capable of combining continued economic growth with an increase in subjective well-being. As many of the essays in this book will indicate, the search for a solution to this problem will almost certainly raise questions about the relationships between men and women, and between people of both sexes and their environment. Part I is concerned with the analysis of gender and well-being in past societies, and includes chapters which focus on both the conceptualisation and measurement of well-being among historical populations. Part II has a more contemporary focus. The chapters in this section are concerned with the definition and measurement of well-being in different parts of Europe in the present day. By bringing these papers together, we hope to shed new light on the origins and nature of gender inequalities at different points in time and explore the continuities between past and present. We also hope to contribute to the development of alternative sets of social indicators which may lead to advances in the measurement and definition of well-being in the future. The following two chapters are both concerned with the use of anthropometric indicators to explore differences in male and female well-being. They use archaeological evidence to suggest that the gap between male and female heights, and therefore male and female living standards, narrowed during the Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They then examine a range of published studies which appear to suggest that the gender differential in height widened in both Britain and Germany during the first half of the nineteenth century, before narrowing thereafter. After a brief survey of the literature on the relationship between stature and the standard of living, he examines some of the main sources for comparing male and female heights and the methodological problems associated with doing so. He then looks at the available evidence of changes in the heights of male and female children in different parts of Europe during the twentieth century, before examining the heights of adults in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Although his account draws on many of the same sources as those consulted by Guntupalli and Baten, he is more sceptical of claims that there was a divergence in the heights of men and women during this period, but he also draws attention to new work on adult weights which may provide more unambiguous evidence of gender differences in health and well-being. In Chapter 5, Marie-Pierre Arrizabalaga explores different aspects of the relationship between gender and well-being in the Pyrenean stem-family system, which emphasised the welfare of the family and household as a whole above that of the individuals within it. During the period of the ancien regime, Pyrenean families sought to protect the integrity of their property across the generations by means of a system of primogeniture, but this system was outlawed by the Napoleonic Code of , which insisted that all children should be treated equally. However, despite this prohibition, families in the Basque Country continued to use the inheritance system to ensure that their property was not broken up. Although the welfare of heirs and heiresses was usually greater than that of non-heirs and non-heiresses, male heirs fared better than female heirs, and male non-heirs fared better than female non-heirs. Arrizabalaga therefore concludes that even though the Napoleonic Code was designed to create greater equality, it had the effect of increasing the degree of inequality between the sexes. At the end of the chapter, Bernabeu et al. We return to the subject of health in Chapter 7, but in a very different context and country. Her focus is not so much on health as an index of well-being as on the conceptualisation of well-being by a key group of health workers. After the Second World War, Finnish nurses sought to expand their horizons by campaigning for greater autonomy at work and greater financial reward. In the opening chapter of the second part of the book, Paloma Villota examines some of the causes of variations in the levels of paid female employment among the fifteen member states of the European Union in . Although she recognises the fact that employment itself is not the sole determinant of well-being and that levels of employment are likely to reflect the influence of a wide range of factors, including the provision of public services such as nursery care, her main focus is on the impact of fiscal policies. She points out that in some countries, each earner is treated independently and therefore enjoys a tax-free allowance on part of their own income, whereas in other countries the unit of taxation is the

household, and so the second earner in the household is likely to pay tax on the whole of their income. She argues that this is more likely to discourage women from entering the labour market, because it means that they are subject to higher rates of taxation than women who live in countries where the second earner is taxed independently. They also found that there were marked differences in the type of violence experienced by women and men and that the fear of violence was strongly related to local experience. One of their most striking findings was that it is not so much the experience of violence itself as the feeling of vulnerability engendered by the experience of violence which has the greatest impact on subjective well-being. This was particularly true for women, although this may reflect differences in the type of violence experienced by men and women, rather than sex-specific differences in the way in which men and women respond to the same experience. Even though Modena is a comparatively affluent area, with high rates of both male and female employment and good public services, their empirical research still reveals the existence of significant levels of gender inequality in each of these domains. Their main concern is with the experience of infertility and the different ways in which this is interpreted and represented by the individuals who participated in a qualitative study undertaken in north-western Portugal in the summer of Machado and Remoaldo also examine the ways in which the development of assisted reproductive technologies, or ARTs, contributes to these discourses. As we have already noted, it can often be difficult to devise an objective measure of subjective well-being. In Chapter 14, Claudine Sauvain-Dugerdil describes her own attempt to overcome this difficulty with the aid of a time-use study conducted among young men and women between the ages of twelve and thirty in the west African state of Mali. Although the chapter highlights the need to situate time-use within the context of the value-systems within which it is embedded, it also demonstrates the extent to which such studies can shed new light on the relationship between gender and well-being. By bringing them together in this volume, we hope to draw renewed attention to the problem of gender inequality and the need to develop new measures of wellbeing " and even new ways of living " in the future. Sen, eds, *The Quality of Life*, Oxford: Survey of Literature, Toronto: Women of the Urban Poor in England, ", Manchester: Council of the European Union. Reder, eds, *Nations and Households in Economic Growth*: Academic Press, 89" Office for Official Publications of the European Commission. United Nations " Food and Agriculture Organisation. Franz Steiner Verlag, " Sainsbury, eds, *Getting the Measure of Poverty: Lessons from a New Science*, Harmondsworth: National Bureau of Economic Research, " The Capabilities Approach, Cambridge: Motherhood in Outcast London, ", New York: A Study of Town Life, London: Floud, eds, *Health and Welfare during Industrialization*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1" United Nations Department of Social Affairs. *A Satisfaction Calculus Approach*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press, " A range of factors that could foster feelings of well-being can be identified. Specifically it will be argued in this chapter that perceptions of well-being will be positive to the extent that the following circumstances apply to the particular women: Other relevant factors are the amount of time women had available for leisure, their ability to fulfil their roles in society whether paid or unpaid free of interference from other persons and awareness that other persons, particularly close family members, valued those roles. There are no doubt other factors determining well-being which ought to be considered but for those that have been listed at least some limited evidence is available. Earning Capacity and Nutritional Status Given the differences between the earning capacities of men and women, it is evident that the economic consequences of widowhood were much more serious for women than for men in wage earning populations and perhaps also in other societies. Men employed as labourers were said to earn 6 or 7 shillings 72"84 pence weekly, fishermen and carters 7 shillings 84 pence , masons 9 shillings pence , clay-cutters 10 shillings pence and quarry workers 15 shillings pence. Just under two-thirds of unmarried women who headed their own household or lived as lodgers in the houses of other persons received between 12 and 16 pence from knitting. Half of all widows earned only 12 pence also from knitting. Apart from knitting, employment opportunities for women were limited but were better paid. A few women spun flax and earned between 21 and 36 pence. One woman was employed as a washerwoman and earned 30 pence. The best paid was the woman employed

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to teach spinning with a weekly wage of 72 pence. Wage differentials of this order clearly made it difficult for women to support themselves solely from their earnings. This we can see by estimating the expenditure needed to support one adult female or male at the same level as that available to an agricultural labourer see Table 2.

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Chapter 4 : ICIPDocs_03_ENG - [PDF Document]

BEYOND EQUALITY: TOWARDS A SYSTEM OF NON-ANDROCENTRIC INDICATORS. By Cristina Carrasco and Leonardo Boff. Abstract.

Methodology 41 What are we going to measure? ICIP was created by the Generalitat de Catalunya, after a participatory process that took the different perspectives of the peace movement into account. It is an autonomous, independent, and public institute, whose work is shaped by the Parliament of Catalonia. The aim of the center is to provide answers to citizens, the peace movement and the academic field. ICIP is an institution dedicated to research, the dissemination of information and action that works with Catalan society, but also within the international arena. The origins of this seminar pre-date the creation of ICIP. This project looked at whether it was possible to create a peace index based on both quantitative and qualitative measurements. As is to be expected, many debates and considerations emerged throughout the research process. Should the basis of peace be conceived of as negative, or should we understand it to be a positive concept? How should the effort made towards building peaceful societies be measured? At first, the proposal to merge the concept of peace with the parallel concept of human security was made, taking on the seven categories presented by the UN Development Program UNDP. Many debates took place that we would like to share with you. These debates concerned ethical problems how to choose one indicator or another; how to prioritize or give more importance to one or different aspects, etc. Can what we define as being positive for one country also be considered valid for all the others? How do we consider questions of gender? There are also limitations stemming from subjectivity we choose indicators according to our own previous assessments, other related estimates, and based on their utility in the past for obtaining the expected results ; and difficulties in establishing what object is to be measured in relation to the indicators What do we measure? Do we measure life conditions, the situation of States? Initiatives, Limitations and Proposals 6 as a process or as a situation, a circumstance? And should we use outcome indicators? These have been the dilemmas. Everyone present at this seminar has contemplated these questions, and many have also developed indicators with which to measure concepts related to peace human rights, security, etc. We have assumed that those working on these issues must have encountered similar difficulties while doing so, and we think that sharing different views on these matters could be of interest to all. It is with this aim that we have organized this seminar: This initiative, still in progress, analyzed peace based on its different elements and suggested fourteen distinct but interrelated categories. During the process of developing this proposal, we encountered many of the dilemmas conveyed in the work material of this seminar. There are many different points of view in regards to measures and indicators. In addressing this issue, The Spanish political cartoonist El Roto said: It contains a very high number of indicators and uses a large quantity of sources of information different sources. This large number of indicators allows the study to consider more variables both global and local and to minimize bias when comparing countries that are a priori less comparable. At the same time, using the more than indicators initially studied would prevent the initiative from being viable. We are, therefore, in a second phase in which we are working towards finding an intermediate solution: In regards to the question: What is the goal when we measure? The proposal opts to maximize the value of what is best for people although this may be in opposition to the interests of states, companies or other actors. Take the indicator of labor rigidity, for example: Initiatives, Limitations and Proposals 8 3. It considers a peace concept linked to positive peace and akin to human security although they are a priori different concepts. It not only attempts to measure the internal peace of each country, but also the contribution that each country makes towards world peace. This is to say, a country can take care of their own environment, but use aggressive practices with the global environment at the same time; or enjoy stable economic security while contributing to unjust global economic relations; or can have reduced levels of violence within its borders, but lead arms races or processes towards global militarization. This initiative, therefore, examines both perspectives. It maintains a positive view. It is

not just about criticism or condemnation, but also attempts to analyze how each country is improving, through the use of process indicators. To serve this end, each category has been divided into several sub-categories that, in turn, are split into sub-sub-categories including six levels between a category level 1 and the indicator itself level 6. Each of the sub-categories for each sub-level can be the object of comparison between different countries, or between one country and the desired result. This proposal, therefore, allows us to partake in analysis not only once, but infinitely, which can grant a closer look at the strengths and weaknesses of each country.

Internal Contribution to Peace 2. External Contribution to Peace 1. Cultural and Educational Security 2. Contribution to the Reduction of Militarism 2. Contribution to the Peaceful Resolution of Conflicts 2. Contribution to International Justice 2. Contribution to a Just Global Economy 2. Contribution to the Environment 2. Contribution to the Cooperation between the People

To provide an example, a breakdown of environmental security follows: Initiatives, Limitations and Proposals 9 Looking at the enclosed figure, the six levels can be discerned: The deployment level for the route highlighted in bold is shown only as an example since the general tree of each category is much larger. Note that what matters is not only that countries are compared in Level 1 or that a country is compared with the desired target in the category environmental security, in this example, but also that they be compared at other levels. Level 6 contains the indicators, while the other levels are considered aggregate data. The results obtained for the example of environmental security are listed on the following page. In the test phase, data from 13 distinct countries was utilized: Initiatives, Limitations and Proposals 10 The results for four of the categories analyzed are displayed below: Making use of these lists, we can compare changes in two countries: Egypt and the United States among the 13 countries analyzed. While in category 1. Similarly, focusing on environmental issues, while Egypt could be conceived of as having a bad domestic situation category 1. As demonstrated by the example, it is useful to compare different categories and sub-categories, at different levels to see how the results between countries differ. If we only consider an index of peace, on the other hand, it is not clear what the strengths and weaknesses of each country are, and therefore, not so clear what the options and means of improvement must be. At first, this study was considered to be too ambitious and, in light of the problems encountered, impractical. The results obtained at this stage, however, have made the idea of a positive contribution to the measurement of peace, and the objective of developing such a measure, possible.

Manuela Mesa Measuring peace: For the GPI, peace means more than the absence of war. The ideal state would have no police, no prisons, and no crime. In its fourth year of implementation, the GPI has obtained global recognition and received attention from the media. Whereas the index initially considered countries, last year there were The GPI consists of 23 indicators, which are both quantitative and qualitative, and there are another 33 indicators that, although not part of the index, are also checked for their connection with peace. The GPI is based on a triumvirate: Highly respected sources are used, the EIU makes estimates for the data when it does not exist, and indicators are assigned weights of 1 to 5 in order to determine the relative importance of each indicator. Finally, the index determines the balance: Peace begins at home, because internal peace leads to external peace. The Global Peace Index measures the presence or absence of violence, and accepts a negative view of peace. Examples of indicators are: The contents of the GPI are dynamic and can vary annually. Some new indicators may be used, while others considered in the past may be rejected. To provide an example, the panel of experts decided to reject the existing indicator on the maintenance of peacekeeping troops in each country, while it agreed to include a new indicator for the financing of such operations. The sources used to gather data can also be changed. For the collection of information on heavy weapons, for example, the Military Balance IISS and the Register of Conventional Arms of the UN are now used as sources, and categories are measured according to destructive capacity. With regard to data on internally displaced persons, the index can suggest that the panel of experts stop the use of UN data, and that they use the information provided by the countries themselves instead. Initiatives, Limitations and Proposals 12 In the process of developing the GPI, some problems have been encountered: This when 20 or 30 years of data is often needed to be able to carry out a valid analysis. There is a problem of reliability of data for certain countries. On the

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other hand, an index of intra-national peace for larger countries like the USA and India is also being considered, so as to measure the internal situation of such according their distinct geographic zones. We know that the objective of measuring such has not been reached, and ideas are sought for improvement. It is accepted knowledge that there are countries that have many internal conflicts, but which appear to be peaceful on the surface due to the fact that they lack the capacity for external influence. There are many definitions, and many countries have expressed their disagreement with the place they have obtained in the classification process. More studies should center their framework on the goal of peace, and less should focus on the armed conflicts of the world. To date, peace has been poorly addressed: Based on the research done during the last three years, the index has defined peaceful societies as: In regards to correlations between peace and economic indicators, the peace ranking of a country increases with the GDP. We have compared this data with the global economy, and this study discerns how peace affects the GDP of countries.

Chapter 5 : El trabajo de cuidados - Fuhem - blog.quintoapp.com

Synonyms and antonyms of androcentric in the English dictionary of synonyms Beyond. Equality: Towards. a. System. of. Non-. Indicators. Cristina. Carrasco. As.

Chapter 6 : UB-GREC-PÃ gina web del grup

Cristina Carrasco of University of Barcelona, Barcelona (UB) with expertise in: Social Policy, Labor Statistics and Labor Economics. Beyond equality: Towards a system of non-androcentric.

Chapter 7 : CiNii å³æ¸ , - Gender and well-being in Europe : historical and contemporary perspectives

Paul Anand and Cristina Santos; Beyond equality: towards a system of non-androcentric indicators, Cristina Carrasco Bengoa ; Living and working conditions: perspectives, concepts and measures, Tindara.

Chapter 8 : Gender and Well-Being in Europe : Lina Galvez :

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Chapter 9 : Obitel blog.quintoapp.com - Rodeio

People and space in the Middle Ages, / edited by Wendy Davies, Guy Halsall and Andrew Reynolds ; with illustrations by Alex Langlands.