

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

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The CNRS supporting the 2030 Agenda – a few examples:

**While the international community has made progress in the fight against poverty, by enabling a number of the most vulnerable countries to reduce levels, inequalities persist and wide disparities remain in access to essential health services, education and other means of production.**

**While income inequalities between countries have been reduced, internal inequalities have increased. There is a growing consensus that economic growth is not enough to reduce poverty unless it is beneficial to all and addresses all three dimensions of sustainable development – economy, society and the environment.**

**We need to analyse the types of inequality if we are to understand the processes and levers that can be applied to improve situations of inequality. A number of the CNRS scientists have chosen to do this by conducting sociological, anthropological, economic and geographic research in different societies around the world.**



### THE OSC, AN INSTRUMENT FOR OBSERVING DISPARITIES IN MODERN CITIES...

The CNRS founded the Sociological Observatory of Change (OSC) in partnership with SciencePo. One of its main areas of focus is urban inequalities. It looks at social relations, lifestyles and social and ethnic inequalities in the city. The aim is to explore the spatial dimensions of stratification and to analyse the causes and effects of urban segregation. It addresses three dimensions of these issues:

- Analysis of all urban configurations, from upper-class neighbourhoods to stigmatised working-class districts and including 'mixed/medium' neighbourhoods, with the aim of placing each of these configurations within the overall dynamics of the conurbation.
- Combining quantitative and qualitative approaches at different territorial scales (from the conurbation to the micro-district), while considering social and ethno-racial aspects.
- International comparison (South America, Europe and the United States).

### ... AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES RESULTING FROM EDUCATIONAL CHOICES AND POLICIES

A number of OSC research topics relate to academic choices, parenting strategies, the generation of educational segregation and inequality, the internal and external dynamics of educational institutions, the teaching profession and local educational policies. The Observatory also looks at international comparisons of educational policies and systems, the regulation of European education systems, and the generation of inequalities.

Considering issues such as decentralisation, the independence of establishments, project approach, evaluation, professionalisation, positive discrimination and mediation, this research also considers how these many different aspects fit together – with one another and with previous practices that remain widespread, depending on the interests of the specific stakeholders.



Find out more: [www.sciencespo.fr/osc/fr](http://www.sciencespo.fr/osc/fr)

## WHAT UNDERLIES INEQUALITIES? A SUBJECT OF ONGOING STUDY AT THE CNRS

The CEIAS (Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies) conducts research into history, anthropology, sociology and political science in a line of research known as Social Space, Power and Inequality. Other than looking at the social, economic, political and religious elites in India, Pakistan and the South Asian diaspora, researchers are more broadly interested in the different forms of social hierarchy and stratification, the political terms of distinction and selection, and how social space, power and inequality operate together at different scales, from local to national.

Find out more: [ceias.ehess.fr](http://ceias.ehess.fr)

## INEQUALITIES AND PUBLIC POLICIES

As part of its OSE – Opening Economics programme, the *Paris Jourdan Sciences Economiques* (PjSE) faculty hosts several important initiatives that measure inequalities and study public policies designed to reduce poverty and inequality.

The World Inequality Database was thus created by an international consortium of research institutions and is now a benchmark. Global data on income and wealth distribution at the national level are freely available and enable researchers and policy-makers to obtain reliable measures of inequality, and to construct and complement national counts with distributional indicators to assess changes over time, both within and between countries.

In addition, PjSE also runs J-PAL *Europe-Laboratoire d'action contre la pauvreté*, a research laboratory specialising in the evaluation of social policies for development and the fight against poverty, in France and around the world.

In recent years, several impact assessments have been completed and their results communicated, on themes such as the parents' role and prevention of school drop-out; the effects of the *CréaJeunes* business start-up support scheme (in partnership with the *Association pour le Droit à l'Initiative économique*); the effects of the 'Rebound' programme to support students who have dropped out of higher education (in partnership with the *Association pour Faciliter l'Insertion professionnelle des Jeunes*); the Presa-je Project for Research on Young People's Health; diversity and equality of opportunity within a distribution company; and the effects of the *Revenu Contractualisé d'Autonomie* benefits scheme.

Find out more: [wid.world/fr/accueil](http://wid.world/fr/accueil)

## LAW AND INEQUALITY

The Justice and Inequalities team at LAVUE is particularly interested in the right to the city, spatial justice, inequalities and housing, along with the accessibility of facilities and services and environmental issues: their research questions the processes that create inequality and the mechanisms of power and domination that are deployed (or not) in space, and the resistances they encounter (or not), in their diversity. The team aims to build critical, re-politicised approaches to these research topics.

Five angles are considered:

- 1) practices and representations;
- 2) by social and political stakeholders;
- 3) territorial issues;
- 4) ethics and the questioning of norms; and 5) a reflective dimension.

Find out more: [www.lavue.cnrs.fr](http://www.lavue.cnrs.fr)

## SOCIETIES, HEALTH AND INEQUALITIES

Portraying societies through the lens of inequalities, describing the forms of inequality, and understanding the processes that produce, renew, recompose, amplify or correct them have long provided the basis for the work carried out by LADYSS.

Inequalities in health reflect several overlapping phenomena, the causes of which lie in the cumulative effects of social inequalities linked to low income, precarious living conditions and educational deficits. In addition to the inequalities themselves, there are also disparities associated with the residential setting and housing conditions.

This issue touches on both the social and epidemiological aspects of public health. In addressing health inequalities, researchers have noted the importance of two levels of analysis:

- social inequalities rooted in differences in the level of health according to social class,
- territorial inequalities, i.e. differences in the level of health depending on territory.

Find out more: [www.ladyss.com](http://www.ladyss.com)

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