

GENDER RESEARCH 4 COVID 19

Framework Note

Line 1 - Gender and labour market during and in the post-crisis period COVID-19

Objective 1 - Employment, unemployment and labour precariousness

Knowing that precariousness at work affects women in particular either by the type of labour relations, or by their concentration in less valued and more precarious and even informal sectors, both by pay inequalities and increased exposure to income breaks and loss and also bearing in mind that the integration of women into the labour market is achieved through economic sectors particularly affected by the pandemic, it intended to analyse the impacts of the pandemic crisis in what concerns the position of women and men in the labour market, income, working conditions and objective conditions of living.

Here you will find projects that respond to:

- Impacts on employment, unemployment and working conditions precariousness
- Pressures and impacts on highly feminised sectors such as health, social action, education, domestic work, retail, trade, tourism, aesthetic restoration and well-being
- Impacts of support measures for enterprises (e.g. lay off) and unemployed people and beneficiaries of SII (Social Insertion Income / RSI (Rendimento Social de Inserção))
- Impacts among self-employed women and men (green cards)
- Impacts on income, wage inequality, risk of poverty

Objective 2 - Changes in work organization and the reconciling upon professional, private and family life

It is intended to analyse the impacts of the pandemic on labour organisations and how they react to the crisis, especially in sectors with strong horizontal segregation, taking into account adaptations to the way of working and work organisation, the demands of reconciling private and family life, and the management of the specific needs of working women and men.

Here you will find projects that respond to:

- Learning and organisational adaptations from COVID 19, considering the perspectives of the social partners
- Work reorganisation strategies (such as teleworking, work shifts, etc.) and their impacts upon professional, private and family life reconciling
- Impacts on the exercise of parental rights.

Objective 3 - Health, social support, cleaning service: women at the front line

The professionals at the front line to combat the public health crisis and most exposed to the disease are women, as nurses, social support service professionals, and cleaning services

(Wenham, Smith & Morgan, 2020). Thus, it is intended to analyse the impact of the pandemic on the sectors of the care economy, highly feminised – from health to social action – that maintain and increase their activity, with risks to the health of these working women.

Here you will find projects that respond to:

- Labour and socio-economic impacts on sectors of essential and/or particularly feminised services of response mechanisms to the pandemic crisis.
- Gender impacts at work (work organisation and/or social relations in labour context) in highly feminised critical sectors such as care delivery, the third sector, health or education
- Impacts on cleaning and household working women and risks of precariousness and health
- Stress situations and professional burnout, health and well-being perceptions of professionals in essential sectors
- Visibility and leading role of women in a pandemic context and effects on gender stereotypes – visibility of professional contributions of women.

Line 2 - COVID 19, daily life, roles and gender stereotypes

Objective 1 - Gender stereotypes, risk behaviours, health and pandemic

Knowing the persistence of gender stereotypes that organize the meaning of what is or should be a man/boy or a woman/girl and that stereotypes determine self-perception and the world perception and action, it is intended to analyse how men and women understand the risk of contagion, act and perceive their health, as well as they comply with (or have complied) the measures imposed in the pandemic context.

Here you will find projects that respond to:

- Roles and gender stereotypes, perception of the risk of contagion and compliance with the measures imposed by the DGS (survey)

Objective 2 - Provision of informal care, performance of household chores and family life in times of pandemic

Taking into account the persistent inequality between men and women in the performance of caring responsibilities with the family and household (Perista,2016; Torres et al, 2018; Vieira et al., 2019), as well as the potential aggravation of the overload of women by the closure of care and teaching institutions, or by the isolation and confinement of families at home (Sophie Harman 2016), it is intended to analyse the impacts of the crisis on unpaid care work and its distribution between women and men in cohabitation and conjugality contexts.

Here you will find projects that must respond to:

- Division of household chores and care in times of COVID 19: overloads and conflicts

- Household dynamics and family options in terms of telework and care for children and other dependents
- Effects of the pandemic crisis among single-parent families
- Impact on men's involvement in unpaid work, care and household chores
- Gender impact on caregiving responsibilities with ascendants or other dependents
- Aggravation of the reconciling conditions between professional, private and family life by the asymmetric sexual division of unpaid work between women and men
- Work-family conflict, factors and sense of conflict, pressures and overcoming strategies
- Stress and/or burnout levels and other impacts related to difficulties in reconciling work, private and family life in men and women

Line 3 - Covid-19 and violence against women and domestic violence

Objective 1 - Patterns and dynamics of violence in crisis situations

Projects that allow the production of knowledge will be privileged:

- Expression of violence against women and domestic violence in the context of the COVID-19 crisis and impacts of social confinement strategies
- Profiles of aggression and violence in several contexts (with or without minor descendants involved; with or without dependent ascendants in cohabitation; in extended families in cohabitation)
- Life experiences and mechanisms of self-protection of victims of domestic violence during the pandemic (e.g. towards social isolation)
- Role of formal and informal social networks
- Psychological and social consequences and adaptation mechanisms for victims of domestic violence taken during the pandemic
- COVID-19 and dating violence and cyberviolence associated with affective relationships and / or intimacy
- Psychological impact of the covid-19 crisis on victims of domestic violence
- COVID-19 and psychosocial risks of working women and men from violence against women and domestic violence support services

Objective 2 - COVID-19 and responses from the State and society to violence against women and domestic violence

Such crisis situations changes, significantly, the conditions of preventing, protection and support for victims of domestic violence. In view of the escalating forecasts of the risk of violence, it is important to understand how prevention and protection systems of the State and civil society, have been prepared and have reacted to the needs in crisis situations.

Projects that allow the production of knowledge will be privileged:

- Strategies, tools, resources and response programs aimed at victims of domestic violence in the context of the pandemic crisis
- COVID-19 crisis, minors, promotion and protecting systems, regulation of parental responsibilities
- Responses given by the structures to the victim care and foster (integrated in National Network to Support Victims of Domestic Violence, in networking in national and local level articulation)
- Impact of the pandemic on foster facilities for victims of violence integrated in the National Network to Support Victims of Domestic Violence, (e.g. protecting measures, contagion rates)
- The response of the security forces and the courts, especially in risk assessment, protective and coercion measures, in the monitoring of provisional suspensions of the process (e.g. monitoring programs targeting domestic violence offenders) and in applying and monitoring protective measures
- Responsiveness of society and informal networks to recommendations for surveillance and domestic violence reports
- The role of women's organizations and promoters of gender equality: between demand and action

Objective 3 – Tools and instruments for preventing, response and combat to violence against women and domestic violence in crisis and disaster contexts such as COVID-19

It is intended to stimulate the development, testing and validation of useful tools in response to violence against women and domestic violence in crisis contexts (economic, public health, natural disasters, etc.) such as COVID-19, in the prevention and strengthening of support and protection of victims systems, as well as monitoring. The instruments should be innovative and developed in view of the compatibility with the legal framework and existing operating devices in Portugal (such as the structures for support and monitoring of victims of domestic violence of the National Network to Support Victims of Domestic Violence. The instruments presented can be analytical (psychometric tests, checklists...), technical (recommendations and guidelines for professionals and individuals in the form of tutorials, etc.) and technological (communication and contact solutions, for monitoring, for institutional and professional networks, etc.).

- Prevention, alerting and capability devices for victims, organizations and society in general in response to risk of violence against women and domestic violence
- identification instruments of risk of violence of children and women for sectors such as education, health, public care services, civil protection, among others
- Solutions and devices for online response to victims (follow-up and new situations)
- Tools for assessing psychosocial risks of the victim supported by professionals
- Cooperation tools between different structures and organisations during crisis situations
- Assessment tools for professionals to the victim support
- Recommendations and contingency plans to protect vulnerable populations from domestic violence and sexual violence