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PTDC/IVC-SOC/4823/2012-FCOMP-01-0124-FEDER-029372

BALANCING PRIVATE AND WORKING LIFE IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC CRISES

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE PORTUGUESE CASE

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UAM, Madrid, 4th September 2014















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UNEMPLOYMENT

JOB INSECURITY

JOB FLEXIBILITY

AUSTERITY

FAMILY LIFE

INTERPERSONAL DYNAMICS

WELL-BEING & QOL



FAMILY DYNAMIC PATTERNS

IDEOLOGIES



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PORTUGUESE SCENARIO ON GENDER (IN)EQUALITY

Inequalities between men and women persist in the country in substantive areas:

- Representativeness in labor market (vertical and horizontal segregation).
- Work versus familiar roles conciliation.
- Political participation.
- Leadership in decision-making positions.
- Several forms of gender violence.
- Sexism of social representations.



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PORTUGUESE POLITICAL ACTIONS TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY

National Plans for Gender Equality (the fifth is ongoing: 2014-2017)

Sectoral Plans in Public Administration.

Public Funding from the National Strategic Reference Framework (QREN).

Public Funding from Portuguese Foundation of Science and Technology (FCT) specifically to projects related to gender sensitive topics.

Maintenance of Portuguese Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG).

Maintenance of Portuguese Commission for Equality in the Workplace and Professional Life (CITE).

Parity Law (Law n°3/2006, 21st August).



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Some common sense convictions in Portugal about the promotion of gender equality



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Some common sense convictions in Portugal about the promotion of gender equality

Everything is already done in Portugal in the promotion of gender equality because:

more and more females are entering in educational, professional and political contexts, which was impossible about forty years ago due to the dictatorial regime.



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Some common sense convictions in Portugal about the promotion of gender equality

Everything is already done in Portugal in the promotion of gender equality because:

- There are more females with a graduation completed than males;
- Girls tend to have better school results in practically all fields than boys;
- There are more females than males as students in higher education institutions;
- School dropout of girls is lower than school dropout of boys.



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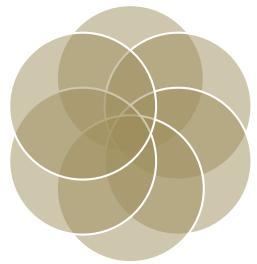
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AND WHAT HAPPEN INSIDE THE FAMILY?

Where public policies have a weak impact...

Where affective bounds are strong enough to maintain inequal uses of time by each member of the couple...

Where gender messages are learned by observation of models...



Where intersectionality tends to create the idiosincrasy of each family...

Where gender social order tend to organize family life...

Where cultural values tend to be strongly transmited across generations...



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AIMS OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT

- Know the Portuguese intra-household money management patterns
- Assess the association between family financial arrangements, gender practices and marital power dynamics
- Impact of the current economic crisis in family financial arrangements and gender practices.

CHARACTERIZE HOUSEWORK DISTRIBUTION WITHIN HETEROSEXUAL COUPLES

CHARACTERIZE HOW COUPLES BALANCE PRIVATE AND WORKING LIFE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CRISIS

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DO TRADITIONAL GENDER ROLES CONTINUE TO BE OBSERVED WITHIN PORTUGUESE FAMILIES?

IS THE CRISIS WEAKENING GENDER IDEOLOGY AND PRODUCING A BETTER BALANCE OF RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN DOMESTICITY?

METHOD

- Measures:
 - Self-report questionnaire
 - One of the spouses

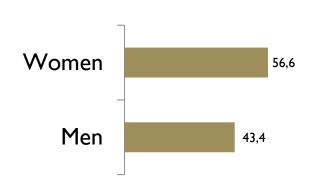
- Demographic
- Socioeconomic
- Labor market
- Family financial arrangements
- Impact of the crisis upon family life
- Non-paid work

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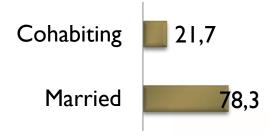
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2014 SURVEY: Sample Characteristics

N = 1004 participants working age with at least ≥1 dependent child



Marital Status



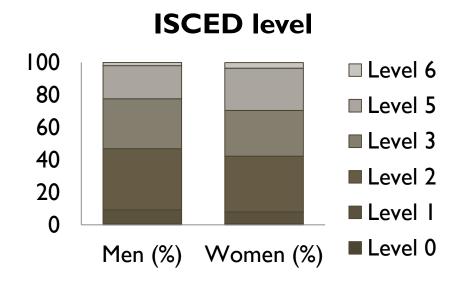


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2014 SURVEY:

Sample Characteristics - Educational Level and age



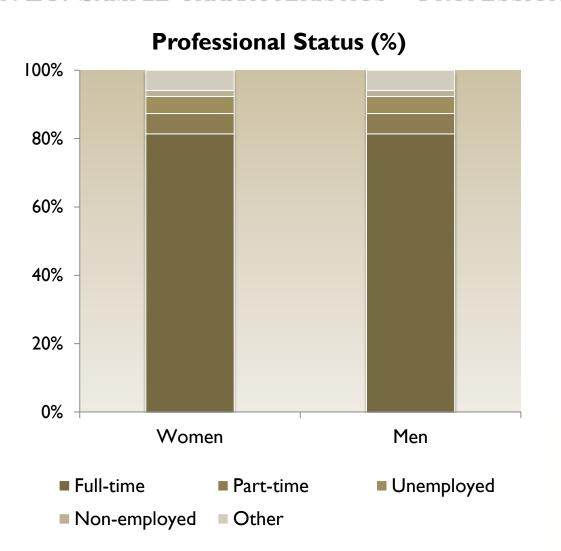




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2014 SURVEY: SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS - PROFESSIONAL STATUS



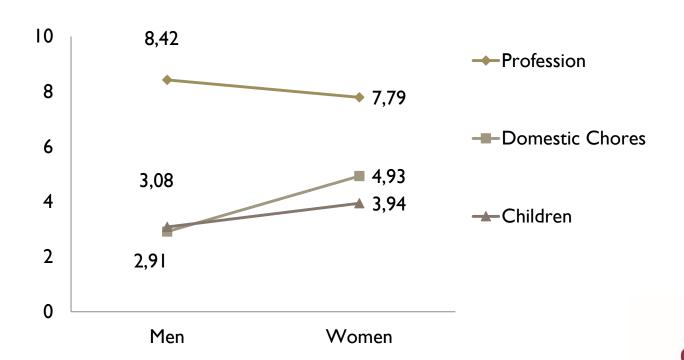


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RESULTS

Number Hours/day





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RESULTS

Domestic roles mainly done by women (%)

Who does these tasks?	Taking care of clothes	Caring for ill people	Doing supermarket	To cook	To clean the house	To take care of the children
Mainly women	82.0	57.3	43.5	73.2	67.7	39.5
Equally men and women	6.0	34.6	41.3	17.5	17.9	36.2
Mainly men	6.7	5.1	13.6	7.9	5.5	21.1
Mainly another person of the family	2.3	2.9	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.5
Mainly another external person	2.9		0.2	0.2	6.5	0.7

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RESULTS

Domestic roles mainly done by men (%)

Who does these tasks?	To do reparations (broken things)	Taking care of the car(s)	To pay familly bills	To pay taxes	To manage bank accounts	To manage family savings
Mainly women	8.5	11.2	34.1	29.3	25.2	24.3
Equally men and women	9.3	14.6	26.3	25.3	48.4	38.2
Mainly men	78.9	68.6	38.9	43.4	26.0	37.3
Mainly another person of the family	1.9	3.1	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.2
Mainly another external person	1.4	2.5		0.8		

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RESULTS

Correlation between school level and hours spent in professional and domestic roles – FEMALE SAMPLE

Variables	School level of females	Hours professional life	Hours domestic roles	Hours devoted to children	School level of the husband
School level of females					
Hours professional life	-0.033				
Hours domestic roles	-0.099*	-0.133*			
Hours devoted to children	0.047	-0.23 I **	0.315**		
School level of the husband	0.658**	0.072	-0.060	-0.010	·

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RESULTS

Correlation between school level and hours spent in professional and domestic roles – MALE SAMPLE

Variables	School level of females	Hours professional life	Hours domestic roles	Hours devoted to children	School level of the wife
School level of females					
Hours professional life	0.011				
Hours domestic roles	-0.084	-0.282**			
Hours devoted to children	-0.024	-0.204**	0.414**		
School level of the wife	0.747**	-0.005	0.027	0.036	

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Some Preliminary Conclusions - I

- Gender ideology seems to continue to organize the distribution of the roles in the Portuguese families in times of economic crises.
- Women work inside the house more two hours (4.93h/day) a day than men (2.92h/day), even though they work outside home almost as much as men (paid work).
- Women tend also to dedicate more time than men to chores related to their children. φ_{CES} center for Social Studies

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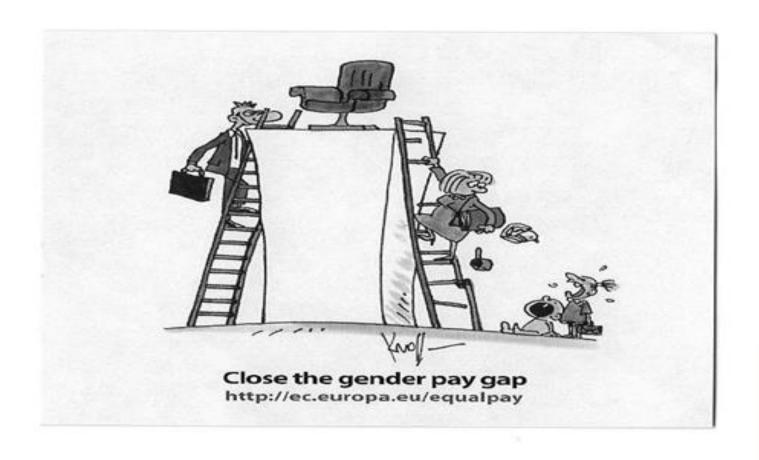
Some Preliminary Conclusions - II

- Domestic tasks are mainly performed by women, no matter what her husband job situation.
- School level are related to a reduction in time dedicated to domestic roles in female sample (but the correlation coefficient is very small), but there are no relation between these variables in male sample.
- Time dedicated to domestic roles and to professional life show a negative correlation in both samples but the value is stronger in male sample. This suggests that when men devoted more time to paid work they tend to spend less time (than women) in tasks that are essential them to family life.

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CONCLUSION





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Thank you for your attention!