Table I: Frames on work and gender

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DIAGNOSIS**  | **SUBFRAMES**  |
| **FRAMES**  | **REDISTRIBUTION**  | **RECOGNITION**  |
| **Non-redistibution**  | Cuts and privatisations (d24)Lowering of social rights and work resulted rights (d24)(d20)(d21)Increase of women’s workload (d20)(d24)(d27)(d21)Care and domestic work (CDW) are not officially counted (d20) | CDW are invisible (d27)No acknowledgement and undervalue of domestic workers (d22)(d26) |
| **Inequalities in the labour market**  | Unemployment rate (d21)(d26)(d24)Gender pay gap (d24)(d26)Labour reforms (d27)Gender occupational segregation (d24)Exploitation of domestic workers (poorly paid) (d20)(d22)(d24)(d26) | Sexual harassment (d24) |
| **Work – Precarity – Life**  | Precarious work days (d20)Poverty is increasingly gendered (d24)(d26)(d27)(d21)Commodification and objectification (d24)(d25) | Care and precarity (d22) |
| **Reorganisation of time and work**  | Lack of male’s co-responsibility in the households (d22) |  |
| **Value / to value**  |  | Official figures (d20)(d24) |
| **Non-recognition**  |  | Non recognition (acknowledgement) of particular situations (d21)(d22)(d23)(d24)(d25)(d26)The stigma of prostitution (d25) |
|  | **FRAMES** | **REDISTRIBUTION**  | **RECOGNITION**  |
| **PROGNOSIS**  | **Reorganisation of time and work**  | Parental leaves (d21)(d24)Co-responsibility (between women and men and among the members of a household) (d20)(d23)(d24)Self-management and community work (d24)Solidarity / mutual support (d24)(d26) |  |
| **Recognition**  |  | Shed light on women’s work (d24)Dignify all care works (paid and unpaid) (d22)(d24)(d26)(d27)Prostitution as violence (d25) |
| **Value / to value** | Integration of the domestic workers in the social security’s general regime (d22)Reform of the immigration law (d22) |  |
| **Redistribution** | Changes in the economic management (d21)Universalisation (d20)(d21)Exploitation of care and sexual work (d20) (d21)(d22)(d24)(d26) |  |
| **Policies and legislation**  | Labour gendered policies (d20)(d21)(d24)Domestic workers (d20)(d21)(d22)(d24)(d26) |  |

Source: Own data

*Table II: Representation – diagnosis frames[[1]](#footnote-1)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Non-representation**  | * Lower participation in public life
* Male universal subject of work
* No trade union representation
* Male universal political subject
 |
| **Non-empowerment**  | * Contradictions
* Stress
* Submission
* Lack of capacity to protest
 |
| **Delegitimization**  | * Domestication of political fights
* Criminalisation of protests
* Discourses are hidden
 |

Source: Own data

*Table III: Collective action frames on work[[2]](#footnote-2)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Representation**  | * Strike
* Political participation: Demonstrate-reclaim the streets; Signature (manifesto or action support); Vote; to campaign; Women’s participation model; Union between feminist movement and trade unions; Participation in governmental bodies; Not to participate in governmental bodies; Autonomy
 |
| **Empowerment** | * Strike
* Negotiation power
* Empowerment
* Communicate
 |
| **Legitimation**  | * Strike
* Politize
* Humanize
* An own agenda
 |

Source: Own data

1. This table shows frames from the period between 1988 and 2012 from the following documents (d3) (d7)(d9)(d10)(d13)(d14)(d17)(d26)(d27) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This table shows frames from the period between 1988 and 2012 from the following documents: (d1) (d5) (d6) (d7) (d8) (d9) (d10) (d11) (d12) (d13) (d14) (d16) (d17) (d18) (d19) (d20) (d21) (d22) (d24) (d25) (d27) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)