



4th International Conference on Gender Research

A Virtual Conference hosted by
University of Aveiro
Portugal
21-22 June 2021



Edited by Professor Elisabeth T. Pereira, Professor Carlos Costa and Professor Zélia Breda



Proceedings of the

4th International Conference on Gender Research ICGR 2021

A Virtual Conference hosted by

University of Aveiro Portugal

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Preface

These proceedings represent the work of contributors to the 4th International Conference on Gender Research (ICGR 2021), hosted by University of Aveiro, Portugal on 21-22 June 2021. The Conference Co-Chairs are Professor Elisabeth T. Pereira and Professor Carlos Costa, and the Programme Chair is Professor Zélia Breda, all from University of Aveiro, Portugal.

ICGR is a well-established event on the academic research calendar and now in its 4th year the key aim remains the opportunity for participants to share ideas and meet the people who hold them. The conference was due to be held at The University of Aveiro, Portugal but due to the global Covid-19 pandemic it was moved online to be held as a virtual event. The scope of papers will ensure an interesting two days. The subjects covered illustrate the wide range of topics that fall into this important and ever-growing area of research.

The opening keynote presentation is given by Professor Vanessa Ratten, from La Trobe University, Victoria, Australia on the topic of *Gender, Ageing and Entrepreneurial Ecosystems*. The second day of the conference will open with an address by Professor Erica Wilson, Southern Cross University, NSW, Australia who will talk about *Gender in the time of COVID: Imagining a more Inclusive (Tourism)*World.

With an initial submission of 113 abstracts, after the double blind, peer review process there are 37 Academic research papers, 2 PhD research papers, 1 Masters Research paper and 8 work-in-progress papers published in these Conference Proceedings. These papers represent research from, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, North Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, UK, UAE, USA and Vietnam

We hope you enjoy the conference.

Professor Elisabeth T. Pereira, Professor Carlos Costa and Professor Zélia Breda

University of Aveiro Portugal June 2021

ICGR Conference Committee

Prof Iiris Aaltio, School of Business and Economics, University of Jyväskylä, Finland; Dr Ishrat Abbasi, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan; Ms Noor Abu Jbara, Freelance Work, Jordan; Prof Tindara Addabbo, Department of Economics Marco Biagi University of Modena & Reggio Emilia, Italy; Prof Laurice Alexandre, Paris Descartes university, France; Dr Reem Alkhammash, Taif University, Saudi Arabia; Professor Simona Arduini, Roma Tre University, Rome, Italy; Prof Liz Bacon, University of Greenwich, UK; Dr Afsaneh Bagheri, Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Teahran, Iran; Dr Olgahan Baksi Yalcin, Istanbul Yeni Yuzyil University, Turkey; Prof Joan Ballantine, University of Ulster, United Kingdom; Dr Nathalie BITBOL-SABA, Paris School of Business, France; Prof Ewa Bojar, Lublin University of Technology, Poland; Dr Zélia Breda, University of Aveiro, Portugal; Prof Sladjana Cabrilo, I-Shou University, Department of International Business Administration, Taiwan (R.O.C.); Senior Lectureur, Phd Ana Paula Camarinha Teixeira, IPP - Iscap, Portugal; Dr Claudia Canali, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy; Prof Luísa Carvalho, University of Évora, Portugal; Prof Teresa Carvalho, University of Aveiro, Portugal; Prof Francesca Maria Cesaroni, University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy; Prof Mary Corcoran, University of Michigan, USA; Francesca Dal Mas, Università degli Studi di Udine, Italy; Dr Serene Dalati, Arab International University, Syria; Geoffrey Darnton, WMG, UK; Dr Madeleine Davies, University of Reading, UK; Dr Marina Della Giusta, University of Reading, UK; Prof Sara Diogo, University of Aveiro, Portugal; Assc John Dumay, Macquarie University, Australia; Dr Jeanne Ellis, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Prof Turan Erman Erkan, Atilim University, Turkey; Dr José Esteves, IE business school, Spain; Prof Elisabete G. S. Félix, University of Évora, Portugal; Prof Emilia Fernandes , Universidade do Minho, Portugal; Dr Ana Freire, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; Dr Valerie Priscilla Goby, Zayed University, UAE; Professor Grace James, University of Reading, UK; Dr Elisabeth Katzlinger, Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria; Prof Mortaza kokabi, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Iran; Blair Kuntz, University of Toronto, Canada; Dr Alessandra Lardo, University of Naples Parthenope, Italy; Dr Regina Leite, University of Minho - School of Economics and Management, Portugal; Assc Jeanette Lemmergaard, University of Southern Denmark, Dept. of Marketing & Management, Denmark; Dr Maria de Lourdes Machado-Taylor, CIPES-Center for Higher Education Policies, Portugal; Dr Jolanta Maj, Opole University of Technology, Poland; Dr. Anabela Mesquita, School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP) / Politechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal; Professor Dorata Michulka, University of Wrocław, Poland; Assc Ludmila Mladkova, University of Economics Prague, Czech Republic; Prof Nasima Mohamed Hoosen Carrim, University of Pretoria, South Africa; Dr Gunilla Myreteg, Örebro University School of Business, Sweden; Assoc.Prof.Dr. Chetsada Noknoi, Thaksin University, ใหย; Prof Alcina Nunes, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal; Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nuran Öze, Near East University, Turkey; Prof Inna Sousa Paiva, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa ISCTE-IUL, Portugal; Professor Mauro Paoloni, Roma Tre University, Rome, Italy; Professor Paola Paoloni, La Sapienza University, Rome, Italy; Prof Elisabeth T. Pereira, Department of Economics, Management, Industrial Engineering and Tourism - University of Aveiro, Portugal; Dr francesca picciaia, Department of Economics, University of Perugia, Italy; Prof Maryna Pichugina, National Technical University of Ukraine, Ukraine; Gitte Rosenbaum, Syddansk Universitet, Denmark; Prof Agnieszka Rzepka, Lublin University of Technology, , Poland; Dr navjot Sandhu, Birmingham city university, UK; Dr Roy Schwartzman, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, USA; Dr paola Sdao, University of Calabria, Italia; Dr Annalisa Sentuti, University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy; Dr Jenni Simon, University of North Carolina Greensboro, USA; Prof Nachiketa Tripathi, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India; Assc Tuna Uslu, Women Entrepreneurship Research and Application Center, Istanbul Gedik University, Turkey; Dr Annelien van Rooyen, University of South Africa, South Africa; Dr Antonella Veltri, Institute for Agricultural and Forest Systems in the Mediterranean, National Research Council, Italy; Dr Sonia Vivona, Institute for Agricultural and Forest Systems in the Mediterranean, National Research Council, Italy; Johanna M. Werz, Institute for Information Management in Mechanical Engineering (IMA), Germany;

Biographies

Conference and Programme Chairs



Professor Carlos Costa is a full professor and entrepreneur based at the University of Aveiro, Portugal. Carlos started out doing an undergraduate degree in regional and urban planning (University of Aveiro). This was followed by a specialization in tourism, at the master's and doctoral level, at the University of Surrey, in the UK. Carlos is now Head of Department, at DEGEIT – the largest department of the University of Aveiro.

With publications at the highest level, Carlos also enjoys writing down-to-earth articles for the media and for the general public. As the Director of the PhD in Marketing and Strategy, as well as of the PhD in Tourism, both at the University of Aveiro, Carlos is an inspiration to colleagues and students alike – to perform beyond their dreams and achieve new entrepreneurial heights, whatever the domain may be.



Professor Elisabeth T. Pereira holds a PhD and Master in the fields of Economics and Business Management. She is Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Aveiro (Portugal), and senior researcher in the field of Competitiveness and Innovation at the Research Unit GOVCOPP-University of Aveiro. She is author of several dozen articles, books, chapter of books and communications at international conferences.



Zélia Breda, Assistant Professor and Director of MA in Tourism Management and Planning, University of Aveiro. Member of Research Unit Governance, Competitiveness and Public Policies (GOVCOPP); founding member/vice-president of Observatory of China and Portuguese Institute of Sinology. Authored/co-authored national/international papers/communications on tourism development, networks,

tourism in China and Goa (India), gender and tourism, and internationalisation of tourism economy.

Keynote Speakers



Vanessa Ratten is an Associate Professor of Entrepreneurship and Innovation in the Department of Management, Sport and Tourism, La Trobe Business School at La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia. She is the Program Director for Entrepreneurship and Innovation courses and teaches Entrepreneurial Business Planning, Managing Innovation in Organisations and Entrepreneurship. She has published numerous books

including "Gender and Family Entrepreneurship" (Routledge), "Diversity and Entrepreneurship" (Routledge), "Women Entrepreneurship in Family Business" (Routledge), "Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Smart Cities" (Routledge) and "Frugal Innovation" (Routledge). Her research interests include gender studies, international business, entrepreneurship and innovation.



Professor Erica Wilson is Pro Vice Chancellor (Academic Innovation) at Southern Cross University, based at the Lismore campus. Previously, Erica has held the roles of Deputy Vice Chancellor Academic (Acting), as well as Acting Dean, Deputy Head and Director of Teaching and Learning in the School of Business and Tourism. Born in Seattle, Erica has called Australia home for over three decades. Erica has published over 80 scholarly

outputs, including two co-edited books, including, 'Women and Travel: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives' in 2017. She currently sits on the Editorial Advisory Boards for several journals focusing on management and hospitality research. Ministerially appointed, Erica was member of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Technical and Scientific and Advisory Committee (from 2006 to 2015). She is passionate about supporting higher degree and early career research, and has supervised a number of PhDs, Masters by Research and Honours theses to successful completion. Erica is a proud advocate for gender equality in higher education and research.

Mini Track Chairs



Tindara Addabbo is a full Professor in Economic Policy at the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. Current main research areas: wage discrimination by gender, well-being, gender budgeting, gender gap in education, gender equity firms certification. Coordinator of Leading Towards Sustainable Gender Equality Plans in research institutions – (H2020-SwafS-2019 –873072). Web site:

http://personale.unimore.it/rubrica/curriculum/addabbo



Dr Claudia Canali is Associate Professor in Information Engineering at the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. Her research interests focus on cloud/fog computing systems and gender equality in ICT. She was scientific responsible for her university in the Horizon 2020 Project EQUAL-IST Gender Equality Plans for Information Sciences and Technology Research Institutions.



Teresa Carvalho is an associate Professor at the University of Aveiro, Portugal and a senior researcher at CIPES (Center for Research in Higher Education Policies). She is the coordinator of the H2020 CHANGE project - CHAlleNging Gender (In)Equality in Science and Research.



Francesca Dal Mas is a Senior Lecturer in Strategy and Enterprise at the Lincoln International Business School, University of Lincoln, UK. She has a Master's Degree in Business Administration and a PhD in Managerial and Actuarial Sciences from the University of Udine, and a law degree from the University of Bologna. Her research interests include strategy, knowledge management, and intellectual capital.



Dr. Serene Dalati is a senior lecturer at the faculty of Business administration at the Arab International University, Syria. Serene has obtained a PhD in Leadership, Organizational Culture and Job satisfaction in 2008 which was preceded by British Chevening scholarship to study for an MBA in Banking and Finance from University of Wales, Bangor in 2002. Serene teaches for areas in Organizational Behaviour,

Leadership, Culture and Job satisfaction. Serene has also established experience in Erasmus+ Capacity Building in Higher Education and developed a project application with acronym FREE which has a scope of Female Resilience and Empowerment in Higher Education in the South Mediterranean Region.



Sara Diogo is an invited assistant Professor at the University of Aveiro, Portugal, a post-doc at GOVCOPP and a research member at CHANGE.



Emília Fernandes is an Assistant Professor in the School of Economics and Management of the University of Minho, Portugal, lecturing at undergraduate and post-graduate levels in courses of Management, Human Resources Management. Her publications have been in research areas related to gender discourses and identities, practices of resistance, entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises, and professional

embodiment.



Regina Leite in an Assistant Professor in Organizational Behaviour and HRM in the Department of Management of the School of Economics and Management at the University of Minho. Former coordinator of the master course in Human Resource Management. Research interests: Work and non-work spheres, privacy in the workplace, sexual and moral harassment, and gender issues.



Giuseppe Modaffari is a PhD student in Business and Administration at Niccolò Cusano University of Rome His main research areas are financial reporting, corporate finance, female entrepreneurship and turnaround management



Dr Manuel Au-Yong-Oliveira has a PhD in Industrial Engineering and Management from FEUP (University of Porto, 2012). Manuel is an Assistant Professor at the University of Aveiro, and a researcher affiliated to GOVCOPP. At present, Manuel is the Director of the Master's degree in Management at the University of Aveiro, in Portugal. Manuel is also a member of the Executive Committee of his department - DEGEIT – Department

of Economics, Management, Industrial Engineering and Tourism, University of Aveiro. Manuel has over 200 academic publications.



Nuran Öze is Asistant Professor Dr., Chair of Department of Visual Communication Design in the Faculty of Communication, Arkın University of Creative Arts and Design, Cyprus. She is especially interested in culture, communication, gender, PR and specifically with social media. In recent years she has researched social media usage patterns and its effect on society, social media addiction, identity construction on social

media.



Paola Paoloni is a Full Professor in Accounting at the Sapienza University of Rome, Italy. She teaches Business Economics and Contemporary Strategy Analysis. Her main research interests include general management, financial reporting, female entrepreneurship and intellectual based management. She is an author and co-author of several articles and books on above mentioned research areas. She is foundress and

scientific director of "Ipazia," the scientific observatory on gender research.

Biographies of Contributing Authors

Fatima Zahra Abbou is a Ph.D. student at the University of Reading, institute of education. She obtained both her BA and MA degree in English language and Didactics from the University of Adrar, Algeria. Her Ph.D. topic is tackling the perceptions and experiences of female academics concerning their career progression and holding senior leadership roles.

Tindara Addabbo is Full Professor in Economic Policy at the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. Current main research areas: wage discrimination by gender, well-being, gender budgeting, gender gap in education, gender equity firms certification. Coordinator of *Leading Towards Sustainable Gender Equality Plans in research institutions* – (H2020-SwafS-2019 – 873072). web site: http://personale.unimore.it/rubrica/curriculum/addabbo

Emília Rodrigues Araújo is full-time teacher at the University of Minho, Portugal. She holds a PhD in Sociology and presently works at the Institute of Social Sciences, in the same University. Amongst other topics, she has worked on gender, science and time.

Sveva Avveduto Emeritus CNR, President Women and Science Association, Chair GETA Gender and Talent Observatory, Italian delegate W20. Her research activity focusses on science and education policy, human resources for R&D, gender issues and international mobility. She has been member of the OECD CSTP and chief scientist of H2020 projects.

Giovanna Badalassi is an independent researcher on gender budgeting and gender impact assessment. Main research areas: Gender budgeting, Labour market, Violence against women and child abuse and maltreatment. Post-doc Researcher at Leading Towards Sustainable Gender Equality

Plans in research institutions — (H2020-SwafS-2019 — 873072). web site: https://it.linkedin.com/in/giovanna-badalassi-3b487a13

Mariasole Bannò, University of Brescia, is Associate Professor at the University of Brescia, Italy, where she teaches in the fields of economics and management. She gained a PhD in Economics and Management of Technology in 2009. She published several articles and book chapters in international publications, in the fields of economics, international and family business.

Rita Bencivenga is Visiting Research Fellow at the Trinity Centre for Gender Equality and Leadership (TCGEL), Trinity College Dublin and member of LEGS - Laboratoire d'études de genre et de sexualité, CNRS/Université Paris. Main research areas: gender studies, adult non formal and informal education, gender in higher education, and gender and technology.

Vic Benuyenah: Professor of organisational psychology and labour market studies. Received his PhD in organisational psychology (University of London, UK). Associate Editor of the Journal of Research in Innovative Teaching & Learning and has also been involved in several international research studies including, organizational theory, labour market inefficiencies and recruitment studies. Teaches HRM, work psychology and economics.

Sandrine Bonin is a Ph.D. Candidate at the Centre for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, India's only UNESCO Chair for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Her ongoing doctoral research revolves around integrating participatory research methods to optimize women's entrepreneurial ecosystem through women's saving groups.

Nasima M.H. Carrim is an Associate Professor at the Department of Human Resource Management at the University of Pretoria. Her research focuses on gender in management, culture, religion and minorities in the workplace from an intersectionality and identity perspective. She has authored many articles in international journals and books related to diversity management.

Giulia Ciancimino Graduated in Economics for Development, now collaborating to scientific and research activities as well as communication for NRC's Social Transformation, Evaluation and Methods (MUSA) team. Currently a member of the Observatory for Ongoing Social Changes-COVID-19 (OSC COVID-19).

Antonietta Cosentino is Assistant Professor at the University of Rome "La Sapienza", Faculty of Economics, Rome (Italy). She obtained the National Scientific Qualification as an Associate Professor. Her research interest includes financial reporting, integrated reporting, relational capital, no-profit organizations, social accounting, social impact, social enterprise.

Edna Costa is a Post-Doctoral Fellow in the project "Into the Secret Garden of Portuguese politics" at GOVCOPP, Aveiro University and a researcher in the project "The political participation of Portuguese youth" (CGF). Holding a European PhD (2018) in Political Science from NOVA-FCSH, her work focuses democracy and political representation from a gender perspective.

Maria da Conceição Costa is currently Assistant Professor in Universidade de Aveiro, Departamento de Matemática and researcher at CIDMA. Her main areas of research are time series analysis with focus on surveillance systems, maximum entropy methodologies in the context of information theory, inference, and Big-Data, and applied statistics in social and health sciences.

Maria João Couto is a PhD student in Business Administration at the School of Economics and Management in the University of Minho. Her doctoral research is about work and non-work balance, from a male perspective.

Giorgia Maria D'Allura, University of Catania, Assistant Professor of Economics and Business, from which she received her PhD in Management. Her research focuses on governance structures and firm's development pattern and strategy, especially focusing on institutional context, innovation and internationalization. She also focused on the role of emotion in the governance of family business.

Anusha De. Pre-Doctoral fellow and incoming PhD candidate at LICOS Centre for Institutions and Economic Performance, Faculty of Economics and Business, KU Leuven, Belgium; MSc in Quantitative Economics from University College Dublin, Ireland; Research interests include food value chains, agriculture and gender aspects in the developing nations

Sheila Delhumeau Rivera: Professor of gender and methodology (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, México). She received her PhD in social sciences from El Colegio de la Frontera Norte. She coordinates the Equity and gender program of her Faculty and the Ensenada Communication and Gender Observatory. She is also a social activist in Ensenada's Slut Walk colectiva since 2016.

Hind Elhinnawy is a dedicated feminist and activist with a research focus on gender, race, ethnicity, and social change. She joined Nottingham Trent University as a lecturer in criminology in 2019, after finishing her doctoral studies at the University of Kent. Hind's work for over a decade, on gender-focused social and political activism, has led to law and policy reform in Egypt.

Francesco Faenza is a PhD Candidate in Labour, Development and Innovation, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia - Marco Biagi Foundation. His research interests include gender equality in ICT and gamification. He has taught coding and robotics since 2016 in primary and secondary school. Teacher from 2016 to 2019 at Digital Girls Summer Camp.

Federica Fornaciari is an Associate Professor the in Department of Arts and Humanities, National University, California. She received a doctorate in Communication from the University of Illinois at Chicago and a Master of Arts in Journalism and Mass Communication from Marshall University. Her research and teaching revolve around digital identities, frame theory, and media representation.

Susanne Frederiksen is associate professor at the Department of Teacher Education at UCN, University College Northjutland in Denmark. Most of her research concerns gender issues in relation to education and school communities.

Irene García Muñoz: MSCA 6iDIR COFUND researcher and PhD candidate (University of Deusto). A political scientist and women's rights specialist, with more than 10 years' experience in the social justice sector, she holds a Master on "Women, Gender and Citizenship" (University of Barcelona) a Master on "Globalization, Development and Cooperation" (University of Barcelona), and a Bachelor Degree on Political Science (Complutense University of Madrid).

Sarina Gursch holds a master's in industrial mathematics. She currently works as a PhD student at the institute for software technology at the technical university of Graz. The topic of her doctoral thesis is gender equality in technology.

Katarzyna Gut Research Assistant for Transport Innovation Gender Observatory (<u>TinnGO</u>) Coventry University. TinnGO Project concentrates on gender and smart mobility by building the capacity to generate and apply evidence on issues relating to gender equality and transport. Kat also works as a Community Researcher at Birmingham University for <u>USE-IT</u> (Unlocking Social and Economic Innovation Together).

Hana Himi, PhD. in criminology from Bar Ilan University – 2001, is a psychotherapist specializing in trauma, and a senior lecturer in Beit Berl Academic College. As being the college's GEO, she is currently

participating in the H2020 CHANGE project (No. 787177) as a Transfer Agent (TA) and leader of the BBC TA team.

Dang Thi Hoa: Assoc. Prf, Doctor Anthropologist (Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences). She has worked 29 years at Anthropology and Gender Studies. Experienced research on Culture respect Healthcare, Gender Equality, Domestic violence analysis. She also worked as a Social advisor, teaching for various poverty reduction and development projects and postgraduate education (Vietnam Graduate Academy of Social Sciences)

Priscalia Khosa is a lecturer and PhD candidate in the Department of Social Work, Stellenbosch University. Her fields of research interest include social work supervision and management; social work education; social policy, substance abuse and gender dynamics.

Ulpiana Kocollari Associate Professor in Management and Business Administration (Universuty of Modena and Reggio Emilia), Italy. Main research topics and publications are on CSR and Sustainability Management and Reporting; Organizations' development through Social Innovation, Crowdfunding for Social Enterprises. She received the PhD in Management in 2009 and since than she is teaching courses of Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility.

Blair Kuntz has been the Near and Middle Eastern Studies and Islamic Studies Librarian at the University of Toronto since 2003. He has presented and published internationally several peer-reviewed papers in the fields of library science, foreign-language learning, peace and conflict studies, e-learning, gender studies and cultural studies.

María López Belloso earned her PhD in Human Rights.from the University of Deusto, and received the Brunet Award in 2017. She has a solid background in research, both in scientific production and in research management, as well as teaching experience. She focuses on the emerging possibilities and potential application of new technologies to the promotion and advocacy of Human Rights.

Marlene Loureiro has a PhD in Communication Sciences (2012). She is an assistant professor of Communication Sciences at University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro (UTAD). She is currently a researcher at LABCOM.IFP – Communication, Philosophy and Humanities Research Unit of University of Beira Interior. At the moment, her research focuses on organizational and interpersonal communication and gender studies.

Maria de Lourdes Machado-Taylor is a Senior Researcher Associate at the Center for Research on Higher Education Policies (CIPES) and works at the Agency for Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Education (A3ES) in Portugal. Areas of research include Strategies, Higher Education and Gender Studies. She has coordinated and contributed to multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional research projects. She has many publications.

Nicolò Marchesini, social statistician, is a research fellow at the National Research Council - IRPPS (Institute for Research on Population and Social Policy). Expert in qualitative and quantitative statistical analysis, his main research interests concern international migration, in particular forced migration, and gender issues in Italy, with a special focus on new forms of parenthood.

Diane McGiffen is the Chief Operating Officer at Audit Scotland, leading theirfocus on delivering effective public audit in Scotland and leading their strategy to be a world class organisation. Diane is studying for a DBA at Cranfield University, initially focusing on retaining women over 50 in health and social care, and considering how to take that forward post-covid.

Deolinda Meira is an Associate Professor at the Department of Law of Porto Accounting and Business School of Polytechnic Institute of Porto. She is a researcher at the Center for Social and Organizational

Studies, where she is responsible for a research group on Social Economy. She holds a Ph.D. and a master's Law. Her main fields of research include Cooperative Law and Social Economy Enterprises.

Charlotte Morphet, MRTPI is a part-time PhD student at Leeds Beckett Housing and Planning School where she is researching women in leadership and management positions in the UK planning profession. She is a recipient of the women and planning bursary.

Ester Noguer-Juncà. Associated professor of Economics at University of Girona (UdG), Spain. Member of the Interdisciplinary Gender and Social Inequalities Research Group (UdG). Her main research areas are hospitality industry and gender equality, CSR and human capital issues; and the analysis of economic, social and cultural impacts of tourism activity, especially in rural areas.

Kehinde Deborah Ogunjemilusi holds a MSC in Finance and is currently in the first year of her Ph.D. at Dundalk Institute of Technology. Her main research interest is in the areas of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and women entrepreneurship. Her PhD Thesis focuses on exploring the entrepreneurship policies and access to finance available for women on the island of Ireland

Asta Dis Oladottir, associate professor at School of business at University of Iceland. She earned her Ph.D at Copenhagen Business School, and has over 20 years of management experience, including CEO and chairman. Her main research focus is on international management, food security and gender equality.

Abbi Pearson is a management PhD Candidate at the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oregon, United States. Her main area of research is studying how intersectionality affects the process of discrimination in evaluations, as well as how intersectional marginalized identities affect feelings of trust and authenticity in the workplace.

Ana Teresa Pedreiro is a researcher at the Health Sciences Research Unit: Nursing of the Nursing School of Coimbra. She is finishing her PhD in Public Health at the Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, in which she studied Retirement adjustment, focusing on gender issues and conjugality.

Maria Rosaria Pelizzari: Professor of Gender Studies and Women's History (University of Salerno, Italy). Rector's Delegate for Equal Opportunities for 8 years, currently covering the role of Project Coordinator for H2020 R&I PEERS project. Main research includes social and cultural history, with particular reference to gender-based violence, gambling and urban history. Published numerous essays on these topics in both Italian and international journals.

Pregala Pillay serves as Vice Dean: Social Impact and Transformation in the Faculty of Economic & Management Sciences, Professor in the School of Public Leadership and Director of the Anti-Corruption Centre for Education and Research at Stellenbosch University, South Africa. She co-leads the Working Group on Ethics & Culture in the Public Sector at IASIA.

Nasim Roustapisheh, PhD candidate in Technology Entrepreneurship, Science and Research Branch of Islamic Azad University, master of corporate entrepreneurship, is interested in research and study of women entrepreneurship. She has done some researches in the field of Brand equity, opportunities in tourism industry and women entrepreneurship networks, and working on publishing book in this fields.

Joana Vieira dos Santos PhD in organizational psychology, master's in health psychology and degree in psychology. Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, at University of Algarve. Nowadays she is vice-director of the Faculty.

She is also author of scientific publications in organizational psychology, specifically in occupational health.

Paola Sdao: She works in the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, University of Calabria. She's a member of the Scientific Committee of Women's Studies Centre of University of Calabria. She works in the field of statistics on gender violence and is a member of research and data collection team of D.i.Re (Donne in Rete contro la violenza).

Alma Alejandra Soberano Serrano is a professor of family law and methodology at Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, México. She received her PhD in Regional Studies from Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas. Her research interests are on gender violence and human rights.

Jenni M. Simon is the Director of Undergraduate Studies for the Communication Studies Department at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro. Her research focuses on gender and the critical and rhetorical intersections that exist between culture and social movement.

Antonio Tintori is a sociologist, Ph.D in Economic geography, Italian CNR researcher and teacher of Methodology of Social Sciences at Sapienza, University of Rome. His key competences include quantitative-qualitative analysis of attitudes and behaviours of the population in psychosocial and economic fields.

Marco Traversi, University of Brescia, is a PhD student the University of Brescia, Italy. His research interests concern sustainability, gender diversity and the evaluation of public policies.

Andreia Veloso is a researcher in the Department of Information Systems (DSI) of the School of Engineering of the University of Minho. She graduated in 2019 as Engineering and Management of Information Systems at the same university. And in beginning of 2021 she finished her master's degree in same field.

Doris Wesley is a Lecturer at the Department of Communication Studies, University of North Carolina, Greensboro. Her research revolves around understanding the role of communication in terrorism and how communication can address, manage, combat terrorism issues, and examine the problems of terrorism among established terrorist organizations within the African continent.

Peirui Yang is a PhD candidate in Prehistory and Archaeology at the University of Alcalá. Her research is about archaeology and contemporary art, especially the connection between prehistoric art and contemporary art. As an archaeologist and artist, she is dedicated to exploring artistic creation and academic practice under multiple identities.

Sadia Zaman is doctoral student at the Social Behavior Research Center at SWPS University, Poland. She received her Master of Philosophy in Psychology from National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Pakistan in the field of positive and gender psychology. Her areas of interest are social psychology, motivation science, positive psychology and gender issues.

Bea Zhang is currently working as Project Engineer in manufacturing field and completed her Master's degree in Management in Durham University (2021). Prior to her MSc, Miss Zhang completed a BEng degree (1st class) in the Department of Electronic Engineering, University of York in the year 2019.

How are you? Impressions on Covid-19 Lockdown from Women Scientists in Italy

Sveva Avveduto¹, Nicolò Marchesini¹ and Giuliana Rubbia²
¹Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, CNR-IRPPS, Roma, Italy
²Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Roma, Italy

sveva.avveduto@cnr.it
nicolo.marchesini@irpps.cnr.it
giuliana.rubbia@ingv.it
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Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic has changed our lives. The first and unexpected lockdown in Italy has seriously upset people daily routine, working organisation, socialisation and interactions with colleagues and relatives. To overcome the physical isolation and collect impressions, the "How are you?" online questionnaire was created and shared as a conversation among friends. Text mining techniques have been applied to almost one hundred replies, to highlight similarities and differences in the experiences lived during the lockdown, changes in daily actions, thoughts and reflections. Our findings show that the lockdown period was experienced as a moment of physical and relational confinement, provoking feelings such as fear, sadness and restlessness concerning the near future. However, it appears that many respondents accepted this lockdown as an opportunity to reorder their own lives, in terms of physical activities such as daily habits, and personal relationships and priorities. The fresco on which the paper is based is unique in terms of time, space, gender and professions. The written conversations took place from mid-March to the end of May 2020, i.e. during a period in which Italy was the first country in Europe to confine people home for all but essential reasons. Selected testimonies have been chosen among women professionals in science, mainly higher education professors and researchers. Since the questionnaire was aimed to collect free narratives, explicitly asked "from a few syllables to pages", it allows to hear researchers' voices, which often risk to remain unheard, and to collect them in a direct, fresh manner, without the constraints of structured questions. Topics covered in the conversations are highly gendered, including working conditions, work-life balance, family care. Moreover, since the initiative stemmed from a women scientists' association, respondents provided interesting inputs regarding both gendered visions of the pandemic before and during it and their expectations afterwards centring on the roles that women

Keywords: Covid-19, emotion analysis, women in science, text-mining techniques

1. Introduction

Since the Covid-19 pandemic began, thousands of archives have been collected to classify, monitor for sharing pieces of information on Covid-19 and its impacts. Curators are mainly scientific institutions and the archives contain scientific and medical data; however, many universities and other organizations such as museums, libraries, scientific and cultural associations of various kinds, as well as individuals, have begun to collect "a bit of everything" potentially useful to describe the period: from tweets to videos diaries, from masks in all their declinations to recordings of common songs: everything has become a matter of study and conservation (Spinney 2020).

In the United States, the (Library of Congress 2020) collected photos - related to Covid-19 - with street scenes from New York, New Jersey and California by photographer Camilo Jose Vergara and a disparate amount of documentation on home life, different styles of face masks, daily lives of healthcare professionals, economic impact and the way people help each other, through web content, data and maps. The (Smithsonian's National Museum of American History 2020) has created a Quick Collection Task Force to chronicle the pandemic.

In the United Kingdom, countless initiatives have contributed to the creation of Covid-19-related collections, such as those aimed at collecting stories by professionals (Health & Care Professions Council 2020) and records from local communities often hosted by Universities; the (Library of Cambridge University 2020) "particularly wants to reflect the response of its community of staff and students to the present situation, as people adjust to new patterns of work, socialisation, and leisure"; (Plymouth City Council 2020) requested residents to leave diary pages, video blogs, videos, poems, songs and writings of all kinds in a memory box on the Council website, to contribute to the archives of the municipality. Similarly, the (Museum of London 2020) collected "both objects and first-hand experiences to reflect Londoners' lives during the COVID-19 pandemic".

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In Italy, memories have been collected by universities, such as the Università Milano Bicocca (2020), while initiatives falling within the area of *narrative medicine* are numerous (Polvani et al, 2020; ISTUD Foundation, 2020). In parallel, investigations in different areas were performed. For instance, Bucchi and Saracino (2020) analysed people trust in information sources concerning the new virus; Cerbara et al (2020) their emotions; FPA Data Insight (2020) reactions of public employees; Cellini et al (2020) concentrated upon the gender perspective of home working as perceived in public research organizations; and Metcalfe et al (2020) illustrated the unveiled science-society relationships.

Our collection of experiences started in mid-March 2020, as a collection of conversations-like text. Unlike a survey, our study aimed at collecting mainly free narratives, explicitly asked "from a few syllables to pages". Participants were contacted through a natural flow of invitations, instead of a sampling according to a set of specific criteria. The initial objective was to reflect together and keep record of this particular experience. With the support of text mining techniques, we analyse testimonies, and put a spotlight on the specific category of women in science, their changes in daily routine, the analysis of past and present experiences Covid-related, and expectations for the near future. The narrative dimension makes this collection one of its kind. Translations of Italian narrative text is provided for the sake of clarity.

2. Data collection and strategies for text analysis

2.1 Interviews

The interview was structured over a set of twelve questions. The first two questions regarded participants' demographic aspects; while the remaining ten questions were formulated as to mock a spontaneous, typical friends' conversation in the time of Covid-19, and that, perhaps, we all asked ourselves: how have our times and leisure/work habits changed? How did we spend the extended time that suddenly we had, moving from a hectic life marked by commitments, travels and appointments in a continuous flow of time? What would we carry with us when all this will be finished?

From mid-March up to the beginning of June 2020, during the first phase of the Covid-19 emergency in Italy, 96 responses were received. Participants came from a wide array different age, gender, profession, geographic area of residence. Written consent for signed contributions was asked and anonymous contributions was also envisaged. All collected contributions have been progressively published on a blog (https://svevaavveduto.wixsite.com/des-covid19?lang=en) and finally in a book (Avveduto 2020), thus being available and open for further analysis.

Regarding the distribution by geographical areas, most of the testimonies (82%) come from Italy. The others came from the Americas (USA, Canada, Colombia), Europe (United Kingdom, Norway, France, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus) and Australia. The Italian respondents are mainly female, aged 51-67. Anonymous contributions have been a limited number (8 out of 96). The most frequent professionals who contributed included academics, mainly researchers and professors (a few of them retired), then journalists and writers. The most numerous group is that of middle aged, highly educated Italian women, working in Universities and research centres, sending their testimonies from Central Italy. During the period, this group of people shared the same lifestyle organisation, e.g. the lockdown started in March, the working conditions, in particular home working - following the ordinances which included closing Universities, schools, offices - behaviours and needs, part of them related to their professions and gender.

From the original data corpus, we decided to focus our analyses on a restricted group of 48 women professionals in science, education and culture and a selected subset of questions. Professions include researchers, technologists, communication officers at research centres, professionals working in agencies, museums, observatories; professors in higher education institutions; human resources consultants and diversity officers. Disciplines span from social science and humanities to those related to Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). The majority of respondents are middle aged (27% aged 51-67), 13% are aged 36-50, 8% are retired but still active. Regarding testimonies, we focus on replies including changes, reflections about current situation, and expectations for the future.

2.2 The text analysis

Text mining techniques were applied to identify systematic patterns among the responses to the various questions. In particular, our analysis is focused on 1) the single words used by each respondent through the

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identification of the most recurrent terms within all the answers (term frequency or *tf*), as well as of the most important ones within each individual answer (through the calculation of the coefficient term frequency-inverse document frequency or *tf-idf*); 2) the relationships between word components, focusing both on pairs of adjacent words (bi-grams) and on those terms that tend to occur together even though they are not adjacent (by using Pearson's correlation coefficient). As the main language adopted in the questionnaire was Italian, text analysis included exclusively Italian words. We decided not to translate the graphs into another language (i.e. English) in order not to lose the linguistic and semantic characteristics of the language used by the respondents.

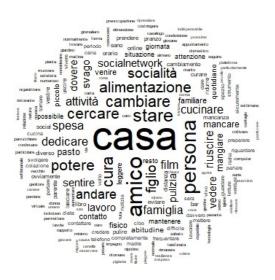
Additionally, for one particularly central question in the questionnaire - *Q4:* "What has changed in your daily habits? In leisure, socialisation, personal and home care, nutrition?" - an analysis of emotions was carried out in order to try to systematise the feelings, even conflicting ones, emerging from the answers. The analysis was carried out through an unsupervised system that allowed us to select specific emotions of interest, given the peculiarity of the period and of the emotions that can arise from experiencing such an emergency situation as a global pandemic. On the basis of the fundamental emotions as defined by the psychology underlying classic emotion detection (Ekman 1992) and interweaving them with the "COVID-19 emotions" (Mukherjee et al 2020, Kleinber et al 2020; Li et al 2020), we identified two balanced groups of six emotions each, three referring to a positive context and three to a negative context. Through the use of *Laser* (Artetxe and Schwenk 2019), a recent and popular system for the semantic representation of the period with vectors or sentence embeddings (Krasnowska-Kieraś and Wróblewska 2019), we were then able to identify the presence or absence of the emotions we identified in each single response.

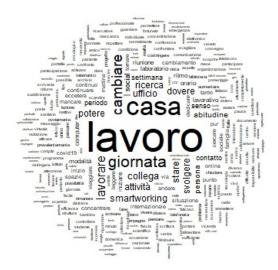
3. Impressions of changes and visions of the future

3.1 What has changed and how during the first COVID-19 lockdown

The first two questions analysed - Q3 How your working time and work habits have changed? and Q4 - allow us to capture life changes experienced between pre-lockdown and during the lockdown.

Changes in work habits and daily routines are centred on the home (casa), the place most experienced during the three months of lockdown (see the most recurrent terms in Figure 1). At the heart of the change in working time and habits (Figure 2), the home - one of the recurring nodes and topics in the responses - assumes a value of space and time in relation to work (lavoro): while staying at home, scientists work in homeworking (called smartworking in Italy) and, despite being experienced by other family members such as kids (bambino piccolo), home is the place that allows to concentrate (concentrare). Habits (abitudine) have changed (cambiare) dramatically, and working remotely (modalità telematico) tries to give meaning to the own working day (giornata lavorativa) and week (settimana) schedule: "working helps, because there is still an agenda (and therefore a calendar) of meetings to attend, deadlines to meet, emails to answer or send" (S.L., Milan); additionally, some people try to not loose working habits, as reported by Anonymus: "In the morning I try to behave as if I were going out (to avoid being in my pyjamas all day), then I work, cook lunch for the family and then in the afternoon I work until the Civil Protection press-conference [which provided daily updates on the pandemic in Italy]". The majority of the female scientists interviewed reported as downside the lack of direct contact (contatto) and interaction (interazione) with colleagues (collega) in the office (ufficio) and, more generally, meeting people (incontrare persona) on a national (nazionale) and international (internazionale) level, a key-part of academic work despite the new communication technologies available.





- a) Q3 How your working time and work habits have changed?
- b) Q4 What has changed in your daily habits? In leisure, socialization, personal and home care, nutrition?

Figure 1: Wordclouds of the most recurrent words among the answers to Question 3 and Question 4

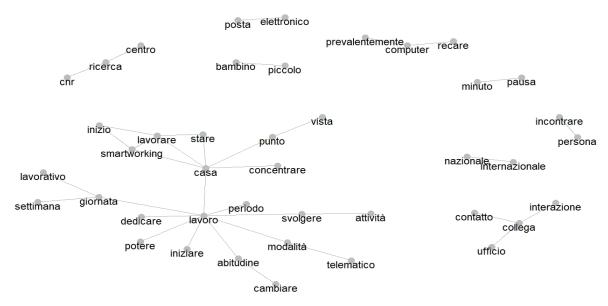


Figure 2: Network plot of the most recurrent pairs of adjacent words (*bigrams*) among the answers to Question 3

As emerged in our analyses, the home remains the centre of change even in daily habits not strictly related to work. Often people have had to give up seeing (*vedere*) and taking care (*cura*) for their (often elderly) parents directly by using social platforms to keep in touch with them. Social networks, especially those that allow video calls, are also a tool for people to keep in touch and see friends (*amico*) as well as relatives (*parente*).

During the months of lockdown, food (pasto, alimentazione) played a key-role in daily habits: people reported they finally found time to cook - especially for those who were used to eating out for work - and linking to the desire to eat healthily (riguardare alimentazione), as stated by L. M., Urbino: "Thanks to what they bring me and what I have crammed (before Covid-19) in the pantry and freezer, I cook great meals: little quantity but good quality"; as well as time for reading (lettura) and watching (guardare) films.

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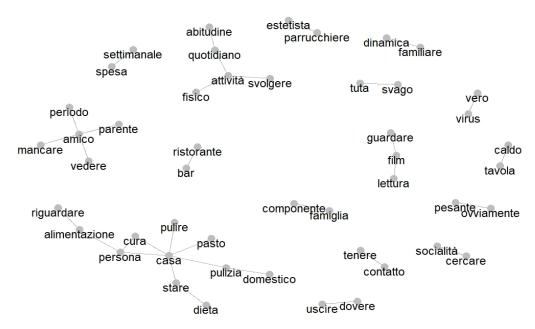


Figure 3: Network plot of the most recurrent pairs of adjacent words (*bigrams*) among the answers to Question 4

According to the women scientists' job profiles, the testimonies concerning work changes appear more homogeneous among the answers than those concerning changes in daily habits. Some scientists report that nothing has changed while others that the situation has changed dramatically. In all cases, all participants found a way of coexisting with the coronavirus and everything it has entailed on a personal and social level, in one way or another. However, many of the contributions about daily habits are composed of both positive aspects, such as greater care in food, as well as challenging sides, such as caring for elderly relatives and lack of "physical" socialisation. Therefore, in order to get a general picture of the respondents' perception for this set of answers, an emotion analysis (Figure 4) was carried out as described above.

At a first look, our analyses suggest that the women scientists mainly show a positive attitude towards the lockdown despite the strong limitations they are experiencing, especially in terms of optimism - identified in 87.5% of the answers and associated with the hope and willingness of a future improvement for the current situation - and acceptance of the logistic and social constraints - identified in 75% of the answers and linked both to the ability to understand the seriousness of the situation, and to rediscover the home as a place of leisure, serenity and tranquillity. However, at the same time emotions linked to restlessness and sadness are significantly prevalent. The intolerance and irritation of living confined at home, the conflicts that could arise in the management of space and time, and the anger for the drastic change and deprivation to which the individual is subjected, can be found in 58.3% of the answers; in addition, the lack of social contact- that cannot be bridged with new communication technologies - appears in 52.1% of the answers.

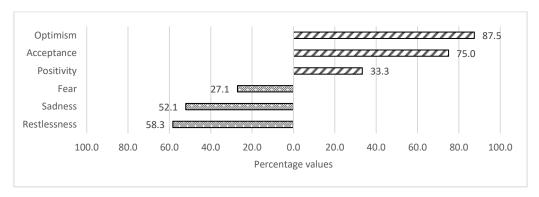


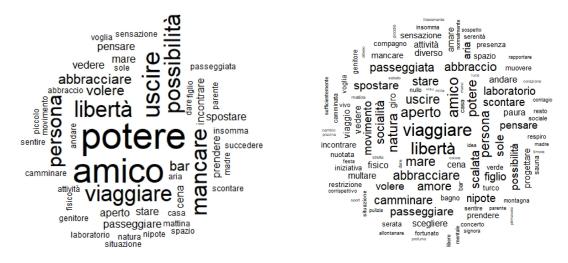
Figure 4: Emotions analysis: percentage of each individual emotion occurrence within the scientists' responses to Question 4

3.2 Reflections on the situation

In addition to the inconvenience of confined spaces and virtual socialisation, the respondents were asked to reflect on what they missed most – Q8 What do you miss most? –, and if (and how) their view had changed – Q9 Did you discover the importance of something that you didn't give any weight to before? – during the months of isolation.

What do people miss most? No doubt the possibility of moving, of leaving their home. Being elsewhere, in the open air, moving freely, are the wishes expressed by many respondents, often combined with the desire of being together with friends or relatives. "Travelling, the sea and my lab" (M.F., Potenza); "Hugs of my granddaughter" (F.M., Pisa).

In the whole set of answers, the analysis highlights that what participants missed the most was the lacking of possibility (possibilità), of being able (potere) to do something: in fact, friend (amico), to go out (uscire), freedom (libertà), to travel (viaggiare), person (persona), to hug (abbracciare), and café (bar) emerged as the most recurrent words in Q8 (Figure 5a). Looking in parallel at the most important words in each individual response through the tf-idf coefficient, we find terms relating both to the outdoor activity, such as open (aperto), nature (natura), sea (mare), climbing (scalata) and sun (sole), and to personal relationships, such as love (amore), socialisation (socialità) and son/daughter (figlio) (Figure 5b).



- a) Q8 What do you miss most? Most recurrent word in the set of answers
- b) Q8 What do you miss most? Most important word in each response

Figure 5: Wordclouds of the most recurrent and important words among the answers to Question 8

Furthermore, we observed the associations between terms (Pearson's correlation in Figure 6) indicating how often they appear together relative to how often each couple of terms appear together compared to how often they appear separately. The correlation appears to be mainly positive, showing three main groups of relationships between terms that confirm and deepen what has just been described. A first group of strongly associated terms concerns the lack of the simple (piccolo) daily routines that are taken (dare) for granted (scontare), such as the café (bar) in the morning (mattina). A second group concerns the (lack of) feeling (sensazione) of being outdoors (aria aperto). And finally, the third group of closely related terms concerns interrupted relationships, i.e. meeting (incontrare) and hugging (abbracciare) people (persona) and especially grandchildren (nipote), a dimension correlated with the deprivation of freedom (libertà) of movement (movimento).

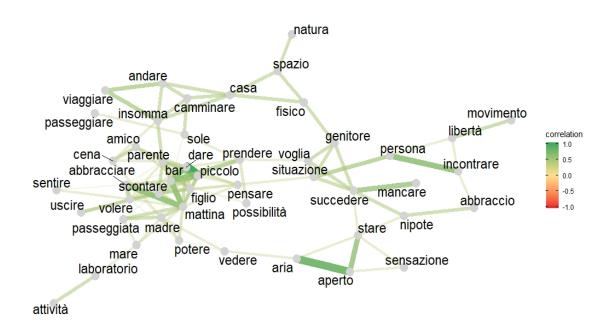


Figure 6: Correlation plot among words of the answers to Question 8 (Pearson's correlation ≥ |0.3|)

The lockdown experience gave people the opportunity to discover aspects of their lives that had not previously been prominent (Q9 Did you discover the importance of something that you didn't give any weight to before?). In primis home (casa) (Figure 7), as the main place of the months of confinement, is a rediscovery in several ways: place for thinking about passing time, as reported by A.C., Turin "I partly discovered home and sitting and listening to the radio, music and contemplating my books" as well as place of intimate relations as stated by M.P., Lecce "I've always believed in the importance of having the family at home together, and now I'm glad we're together more". Family and, more generally, significant people (persona) are a second aspect highly valued in the lockdown months, as reported by M.C.A., researcher in Rome - "Feeling more often with the important people in my life" -and S.L., researcher in Milan - "We tend to take for granted the importance of being alive, of course, but perhaps we should take better care of ourselves and the people we love". "Being alive" and reflecting on the many deaths (morto) that occurred unexpectedly and dramatically in the first months of the emergency, led some people to reflect on tragic events such as illness and death, which tend to be little addressed and considered distant from everyone's daily life: "At this age, death seemed distant, now one has to think about it in empirical terms (how will the journey from home to which hospital begin), in ironic terms, thinking about to whom will I leave my books?" (F.B., Padova). However, on the other hand, the dramatic nature of the situation and how it was reported day-to-day highlighted the importance of the medical professions such as doctors (medico) and nurses, as well as scientific research (ricerca).

Moreover, the replies highlight the fulfilment of primary needs, but perceptions and reflections about the passing time, work habits, and attitudes towards life are present as well. We report some of them hereafter.

"For the first time I am confronted with the idea of "procurement". I still find everything I need, but never before have I experienced moments when "there is no flour" in supermarkets. Only now I do realize that being able to buy what I need without difficulty is not obvious" (R. F., Rome).

"Luckily for us, we live in a rich country and have much more than we need. Many times this is taken for granted. We consider as important things those that are not, while we consider fundamental things to be taken for granted, such as going out in the fresh air, always having something to eat, a sunny day or a chat with a friend" (Anonymous researcher, from Milan).

"Perhaps not, but [...] resist the consumerist frenzy that has devoured the world of research, in every sphere and everywhere, inducing toxic lifestyles. Resist pressure, competitiveness and the culture of "figures" (the so-called publish or perish)" (P.G., Bologna).



Figure 7: Wordcloud of the most recurrent words among the answers to Question 9

3.3 Visions for the next future

Our analysis started with the changes experienced at work and in daily life, continued with the missing elements and those rediscovered in the lockdown, and approached its conclusion with the last question analysed, concerning the legacy of such a period: (Q11) what will change next? what would you like to take with you and what to forget?

The answers (Figure 8) show that the experience was extremely personal, and that the individuals' reactions differed greatly. One of the common threads, however, is the will (volere) not to forget (dimenticare) this period, so as to bear (portare) this experience (esperienza) with them individually and collectively, while on the other hand the desire to remove the drama of the moment. "I would like to remember this period to live even more intensely and with more gratitude the opportunities for encounters and experiences when I come out of this protective soap bubble" (L.M., Trento); "I don't want to forget the sense of People, of solidarity, of understanding of problems, that this event brought to civil society" (V.D.P., Naples); but also "I would like to bring with me the awareness of our fragility" (So.M., Rome) and "I would like to forget all the painful news and dramatic images of this bad period" (Si.M., Rome).

The pandemic unleashed by the virus (*virus*) appears as a lesson (*lezione*) for the community, with the desire for awareness (*consapevolezza*) to grow of the fragility (*fragilità*) as people, as a society and of our environment. "The situation of uncertainty and expectation that we have experienced, however, will leave in us [...] an awareness of fragility with respect to what may happen and we cannot control" (E.V., Paris) and "The awareness that everyone's behaviour counts within our society" (P.C., Milan).

S.F., Rome, reflects on research (*ricerca*), emergency management and gender balance: she points out that the pandemic "was a unique opportunity to give social importance to scientific research and make people perceive it as a useful tool"; it brought a "great novelty: [...] the use of science by the central government to make complex and responsible decisions [...] experts' groups supporting institutions is a new practice that must absolutely remain [...] Emergency management highlighted a total lack of a gender balance in top decision-makers and in task force. On the other hand, [...] it was precisely women who suffered most from decisions [...] due to both family care and workload. It is therefore necessary to fight to impose – for the near future - different ways to create decision-making groups".

Regarding work organization and work-life balance, home working revealed to be a resource to be maintained. "Homeworking, online conferences, rotations at workplaces have worked very well..." (S.F., Rome). The investigation by Cellini et al (2020), targeted to Italian public research organizations, confirm this point; reported positive aspects include the time saved, avoiding to travel from home to the workplace and the possibility of carrying on activities working both for the institution and for taking care of home and family. Although, the latter is perceived differently by women and men. "Everything will change. We will have to get used to a different way

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of managing friends and professional relationships, to get used to planning travel and leisure according to different rules, to study in other ways, etc." (E.G., Rome).

From an environmental perspective, P.C. would bring with her "the awareness that everyone's behaviour matters within our society. Satellite data show us an incredible decrease in polluting emissions, a good lesson in contrasting the greenhouse effect" (P.C., Milan). G.F. states "we cannot go back to the so-called *normality*, because the problem lies precisely in this normality, like a bug in an apple: the chain of errors linked by a predatory development model that is endangering the planet from recent decades. [...] There is not a previous situation to return to, but a future to invent, together. [...] We therefore need a qualitative leap in our collective consciousness to radically transform both economy and society towards a more ecological model" (G.F., Rome). Rethinking our materialistic culture is seen as crucial: "no more serial accumulation of goods to consume (or to accumulate, when we cannot consume them); more attention to the environment" (P.G., Bologna), "I would not like to forget [...] the struggles for change in the way of living, of exploiting the earth" (MR.M. Naples), as well as in appreciating the small and unnoticed things, "I would like to preserve the marvellous silence of the streets, the sounds of nature outside entering the house through the windows. The cleanliness of the air." (D.V., Florence).



Figure 8: Network plot of the most recurrent pairs of adjacent words (*bigrams*) among the answers to Question 11

4. Conclusions

The work aimed to highlight feelings and perceptions experienced in Italy during Covid-19 time in Spring 2020 one of the most dramatic periods in recent history - through the lens of written testimonies of women professionals in science. As both the text-analysis and the original wording of the various answers have shown, Covid-19 pandemic has brought changes in all spheres of women scientists and professionals daily life, including work, family and society, as of anyone else. Lockdown, suddenly introduced, caused disorientation; work and public spaces overlapped with private ones; routine activities became difficult; new communication tools – such as chats and video calls - balanced isolation and social distancing only partially. Negative feelings of uneasiness, fear, sadness prevailed. Isolation brought a new awareness of freedoms considered central and indispensable, such as being able to travel, go out and move to nurture relationships even from a physical and tactile point of view. This particular set of respondents suffered from an additional negative consequence of lockdown: the impossibility of experiencing an essential feature of their job: the laboratory life, the sharing of ideas and activities in the group of pair, the richness occurring from moving for scientific reasons from a place to another within the Country and abroad. Nevertheless, at the time of the collection of data the positive feelings of optimism and acceptance still prevailed. The situation highlighted anyway the importance of science-based decisions and of sanitary measures accessible to all. Finally, reflections show awareness and urgency of preserving and defending the environment from the materialistic culture dominating western societies. In this perspective, the European Green Deal could play a priority role, with direct effects both on a collective and personal level, leading to a paradigm shift in social and economic terms.

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