



RESISTIRÉ

An intersectional approach to gender inequalities during the pandemic: Insights from RESISTIRÉ

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➤➤ RESISTIRÉ at a glance



30 months
(01/04/2021 - 30/09/2023)



11 partners
from 9 countries

Overall objectives

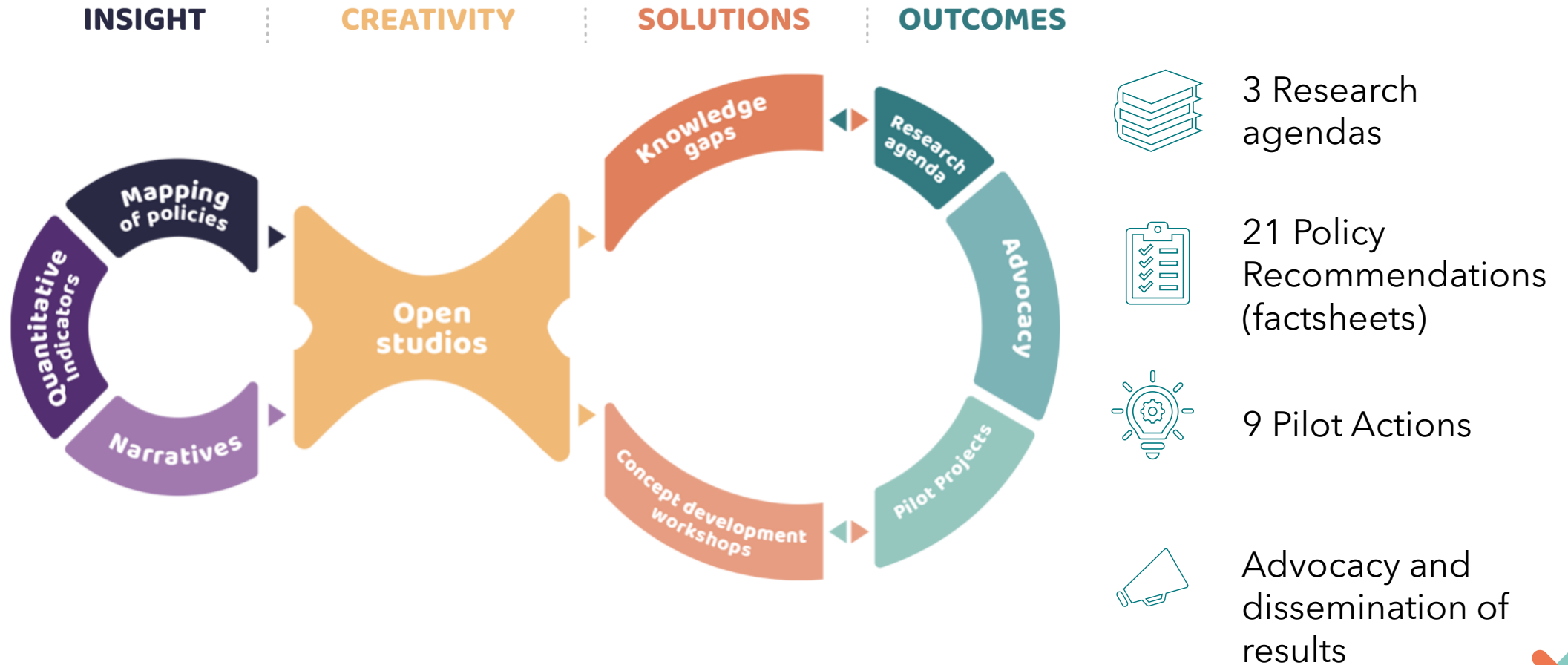


Understand the **impact of COVID-19 pandemic** on behavioural, social and economic inequalities, using a **gender+ framework**



Design, devise and pilot policy solutions and social innovations to be deployed by policymakers, stakeholders, actors in different policy domains

RESISTIRÉ methodology



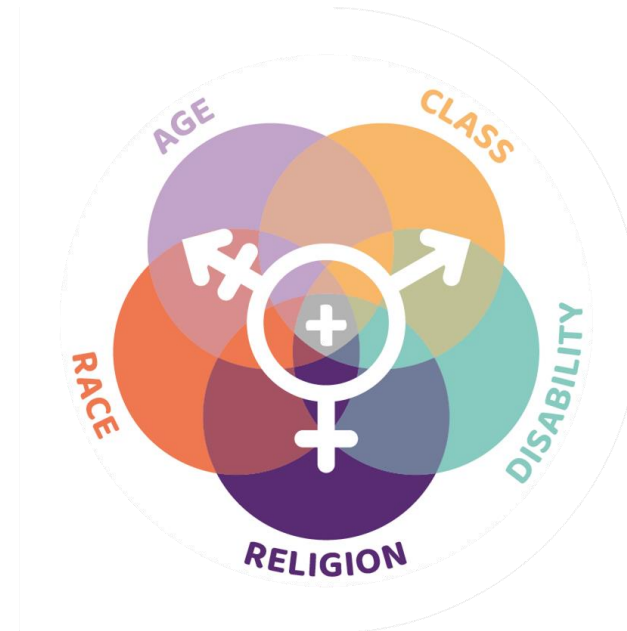
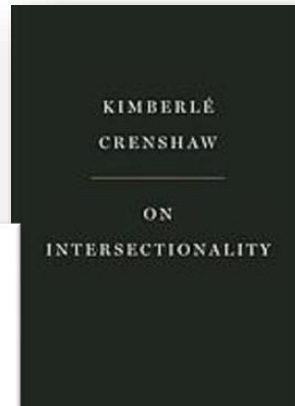
Intersectionality as a concept

Crenshaw (1989)
Black feminism

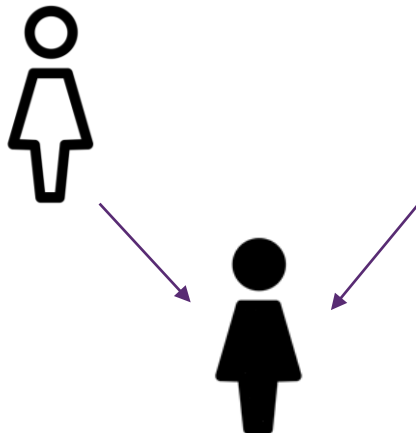
Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Politics

Kimberle Crenshaw†

One of the very few Black women's studies books is entitled *All the Women Are White, All the Blacks Are Men, But Some of Us are Brave!* I have chosen this title as a point of departure in



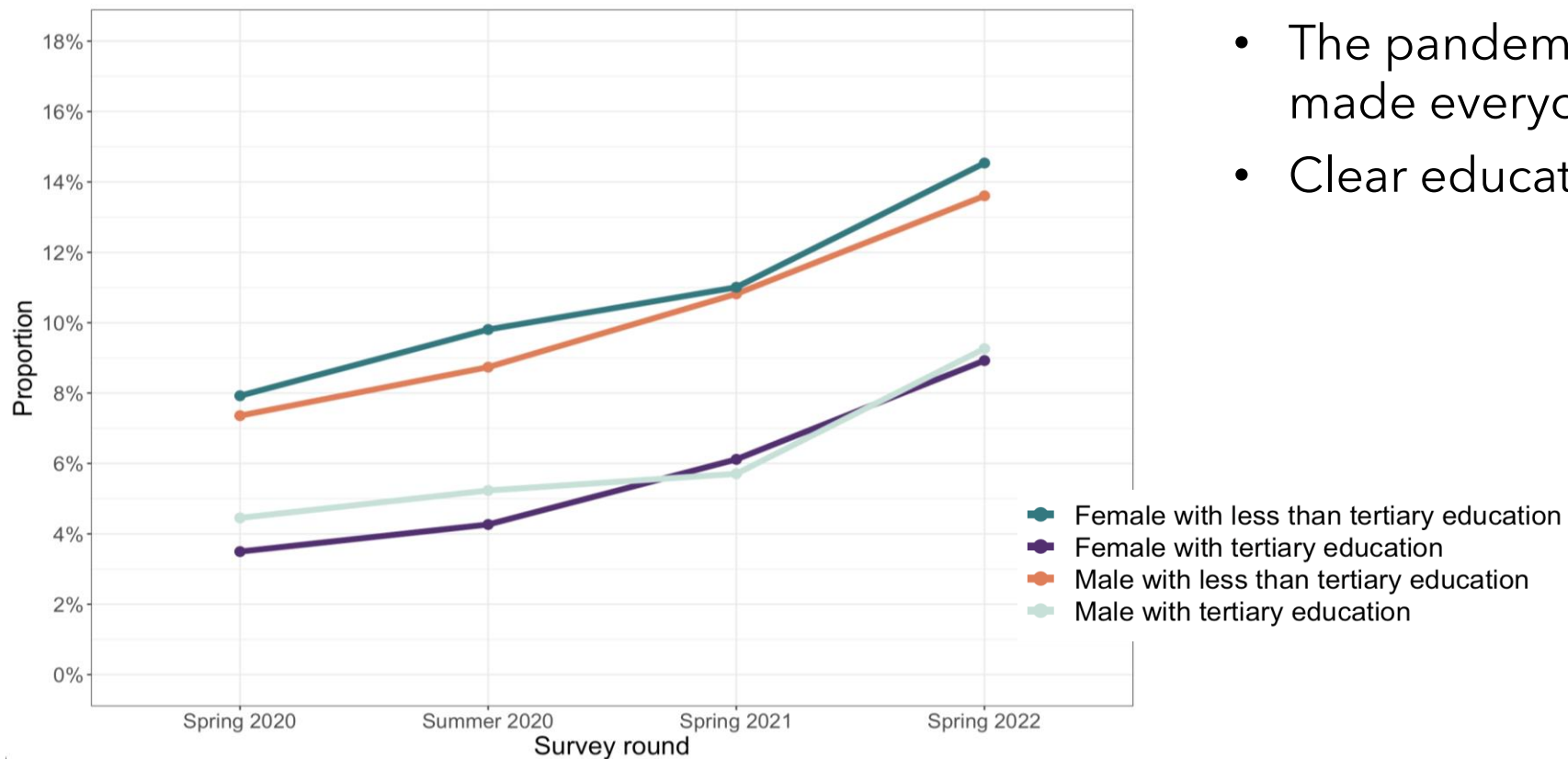
Gender+ framework



Insights from quantitative analysis

Self-reported health

Prevalence of those who said their health was bad or very bad

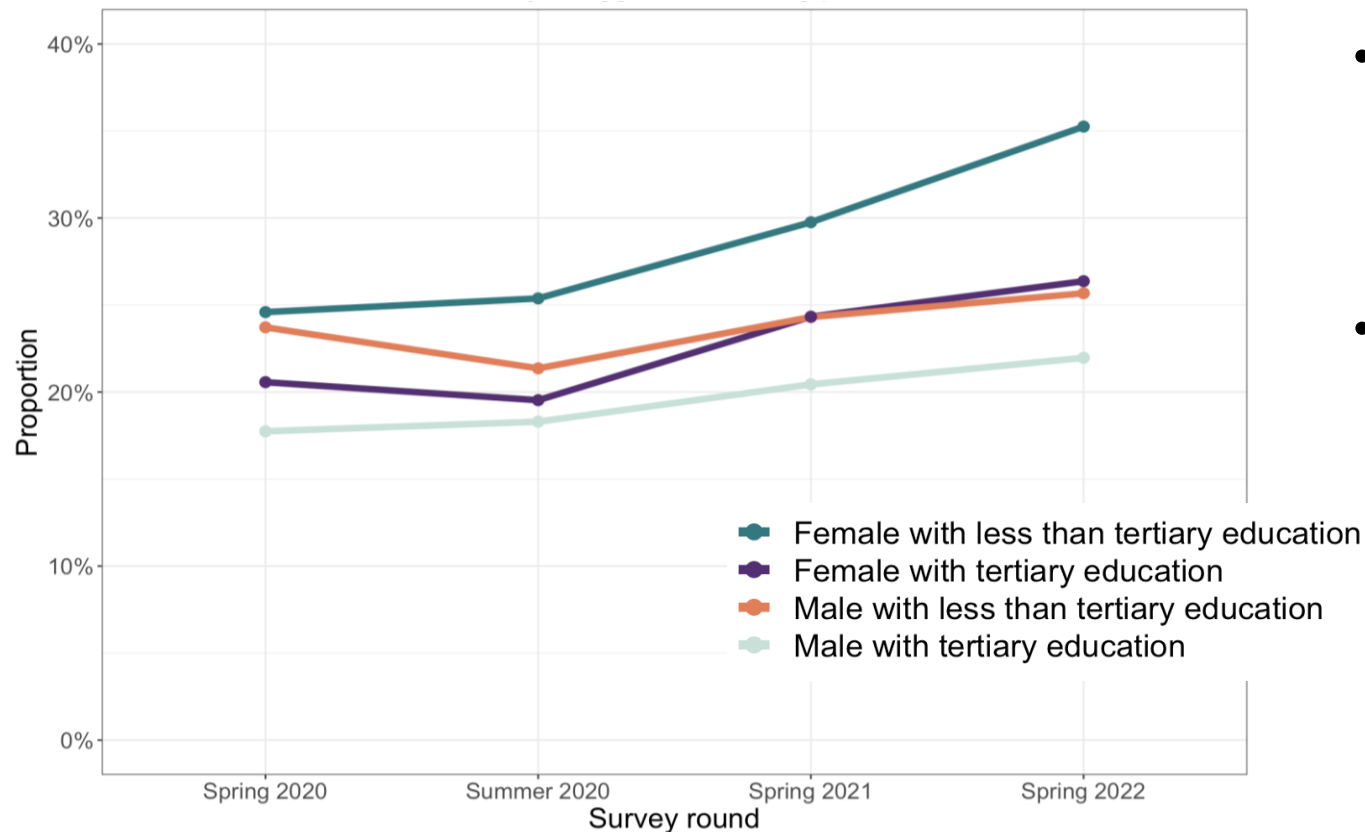


- The pandemic seems to have made everyone worse off
- Clear educational gap

Insights from quantitative analysis

Resilience

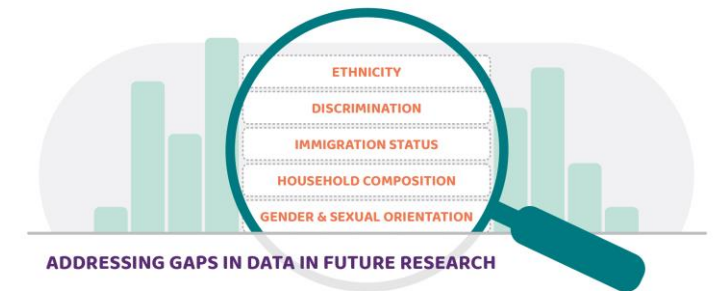
Prevalence of those who said they struggled with facing problems in their lives



- Increased burden faced by women in the pandemic has had a profound effect on their ability to face problems
- Particularly for lower educated women, despite gradual recovery from the pandemic

How to account for intersectionality

- **Limitations of the quantitative analysis**
 - Data on sexuality and gender remain largely lacking across large-scale European surveys
 - Experience of most vulnerable largely unobservable
 - This makes research and policy less reactive to the needs of the whole population
- Possibility to expand the analysis with **qualitative analysis**
- And to **produce action-oriented outcomes addressing intersectionality and gender+ inequalities**



How to account for intersectionality: Policy recommendations



RESISTIRÉ
Reducing gendered inequalities
caused by COVID-19 policies

More Intersectional Data

Recommendations for policymakers to mitigate the gendered impacts of Covid-19 based on RESISTIRÉ findings

The RESISTIRÉ project examines inequalities using a gender+ approach, which includes the application of a gender perspective in the quantitative and qualitative analyses of other socioeconomic differences. The European datasets that were used over the course of three research cycles of the project provided an opportunity to explore relevant indicators and the unequal experience of different groups during the pandemic. While our data analysis was able to identify and highlight some existing and worsening inequalities, it was often challenging to undertake an intersectional, gender+ approach because of a lack of more accurately representative European-level data.



ADDRESSING GAPS IN DATA IN FUTURE RESEARCH

Intersectional analysis presents a unique opportunity for researchers and institutions to understand how the social and demographic attributes of an individual affect their wellbeing. Moreover, it can be a powerful tool for understanding the underlying structural inequalities that maintain and propagate social inequalities. While these have been amply described in the literature as central to understanding inequalities, they are rarely quantified. However, better and more accurate modelling methodologies have allowed researchers to obtain a more precise understanding of these determinants of wellbeing and should be a catalyst for expanding and improving the data that large-scale surveys collect and make available for researchers to conduct further investigations.

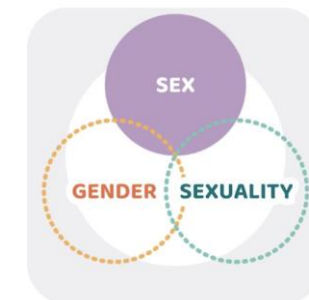
Factsheet on data

Solutions proposed by RESISTIRÉ

- Develop a **common European framework** for the collection of sociodemographic data
- Systematically collect and report **data on sex and gender identity**
- Promote **intersectional analysis** within official European statistics



SYSTEMICALLY IMPROVING DATA COLLECTION



How to account for intersectionality: Pilot action

Allied Employers (SOS Racismo Gipuzkoa)



Main objectives:

- Raise awareness among employers of the **rights and needs of domestic workers**
- Draft together viable proposals to **ensure quality care in decent conditions**
- Raise awareness among the **public** and **other employers** about inequalities of this sector

How to account for intersectionality: Pilot action

Allied Employers (SOS Racismo Gipuzkoa)



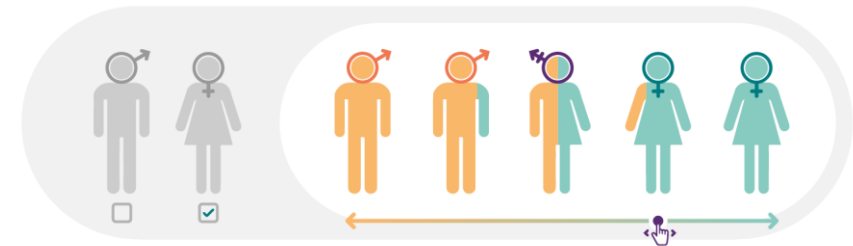
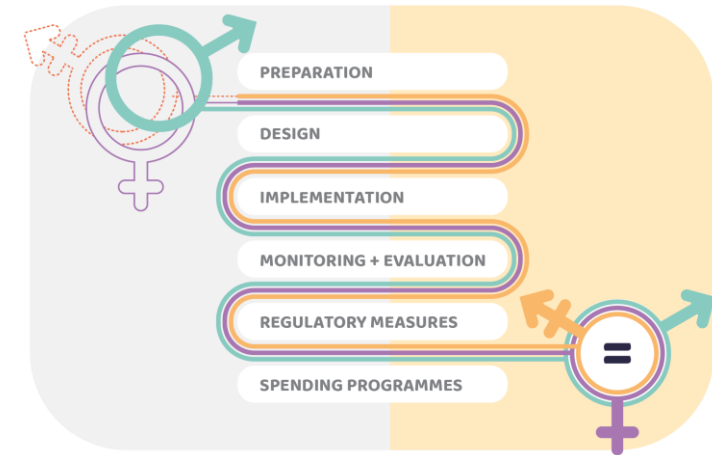
Achievements:

- City council has opened a public service to **facilitate information** and **act as an intermediary** between care seekers and domestic workers
- Organised a **photo exhibition** titled "The Mirror"

Conclusions

- **Policy-making processes** should include **intersectional, gender+ perspective**
 - Important role of **civil society organisations**
- Intersectionality should be promoted both in **data collection** and **data analysis**

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN POLICY



ENABLING MORE INCLUSIVE REPRESENTATION

Thank you

<https://resistire-project.eu>

Images sources: RESISTIRÉ, thenounproject





References

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