

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND THE 2ND CYCLE DATA

The aim of RESISTIRÉ is to understand the unequal impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic and its policy responses had on behavioural, social, and economic inequalities in 31 countries (the EU 27 along with Iceland, Serbia, Turkey, and the UK) and to work towards individual and societal resilience. RESISTIRÉ does so by collecting and analysing policy data, quantitative data, and qualitative data, and by translating these into insights to be used for designing, devising, and piloting solutions for improved policies and social innovations that can be deployed by policymakers, stakeholders and actors in relevant policy domains. The project relies on a ten-partner multidisciplinary and multisectoral European consortium and a well-established network of researchers in the 31 countries. The data were generated by 30 national researchers (NRs), representing EU27 countries (minus Malta), along with Iceland, the UK, Serbia, and Turkey. Most of them are researchers and experts in gender studies and inequality studies. The NRs were asked to analyse policies designed to stimulate and support the socioeconomic process of recovering from the pandemic in their respective countries.

The related report, with more information, is available at the following link <https://zenodo.org/record/6536060#.Yp4EanZByUk>

### **DATASET: WP2NRRPfilled-out grids\_v4.0**

The data were generated by 26 national researchers (NRs), representing EU27 countries (minus Malta). Most of them are researchers and experts in gender studies and inequality studies. The NRs were asked to analyse policies designed to stimulate and support the socioeconomic process of recovering from the pandemic in their respective countries.

In particular, the NRs related to the countries belonging to the European Union examined their National Recovery and Resilience Plans, that are the plans of reforms and investments that each Member State had to define in order to have access to the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)'s funds.

The data explore, first of all, if and how the National Recovery and Resilience Plans address gender inequalities in specific domains (gender-based violence; work and labour market; economy; gender pay and pension gaps; gender care gap; decision-making and politics; environmental justice; health; education), and their intersections with selected inequality grounds (social class/socioeconomic background; age; disability; nationality; ethnicity; religion/belief; sexual orientation; gender identity). In line with the theoretical and conceptual approach of RESISTIRÉ, the data builds on an intersectional approach to gender that acknowledges the mutual shaping of multiple complex inequalities. Secondly, the data focuses on the processes that led to the design of these policies to understand the level of involvement of relevant stakeholders. Finally, it examines how civil society reacted both to the content of these policies and to the process by which they were designed.

For more information about the project and the specific dataset see the related report <https://zenodo.org/record/6536060#.Yp4EanZByUk> The specific grid used to collect the data is available in the appendix 1 of the report.

## **DATASET: WP2NoEU27filled-out grids\_v2.0**

The data were generated by 4 national researchers (NRs), representing Iceland, the UK, Serbia, and Turkey. Most of them are researchers and experts in gender studies and inequality studies. The NRs were asked to analyse policies designed to stimulate and support the socioeconomic process of recovering from the pandemic in their respective countries.

For Iceland, the UK, Serbia, and Turkey, the request was to identify and analyse one (or more, if available and time permitting) equivalent national policy aimed at socioeconomic recovery from the pandemic.

The data explore, first of all, if and how these policies address gender inequalities in specific domains (gender-based violence; work and labour market; economy; gender pay and pension gaps; gender care gap; decision-making and politics; environmental justice; health; education), and their intersections with selected inequality grounds (social class/socioeconomic background; age; disability; nationality; ethnicity; religion/belief; sexual orientation; gender identity). In line with the theoretical and conceptual approach of RESISTIRÉ, the data builds on an intersectional approach to gender that acknowledges the mutual shaping of multiple complex inequalities. Secondly, the data focuses on the processes that led to the design of these policies to understand the level of involvement of relevant stakeholders. Finally, it examines how civil society reacted both to the content of these policies and to the process by which they were designed.

For more information about the project and the specific dataset see the related report <https://zenodo.org/record/6536060#.Yp4EanZByUk> The specific grid used to collect the data is available in the appendix 2 of the report.