

FRAMEWORKS TO ANALYZE WOMEN'S PERSPECTIVES

*LIVING WITH FRACKING: WOMEN'S
NARRATIVES FROM ZHARREZ*

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WRITTEN BY: SAMUEL DARER, SARA
FRUNZI, ALEX SHEEHAN

ADVISED BY: LESLIE DODSON, ROBERT
HERSH



Boudet's Framework for Public Perception

Moser Triple Roles Framework

Intersectionality Framework

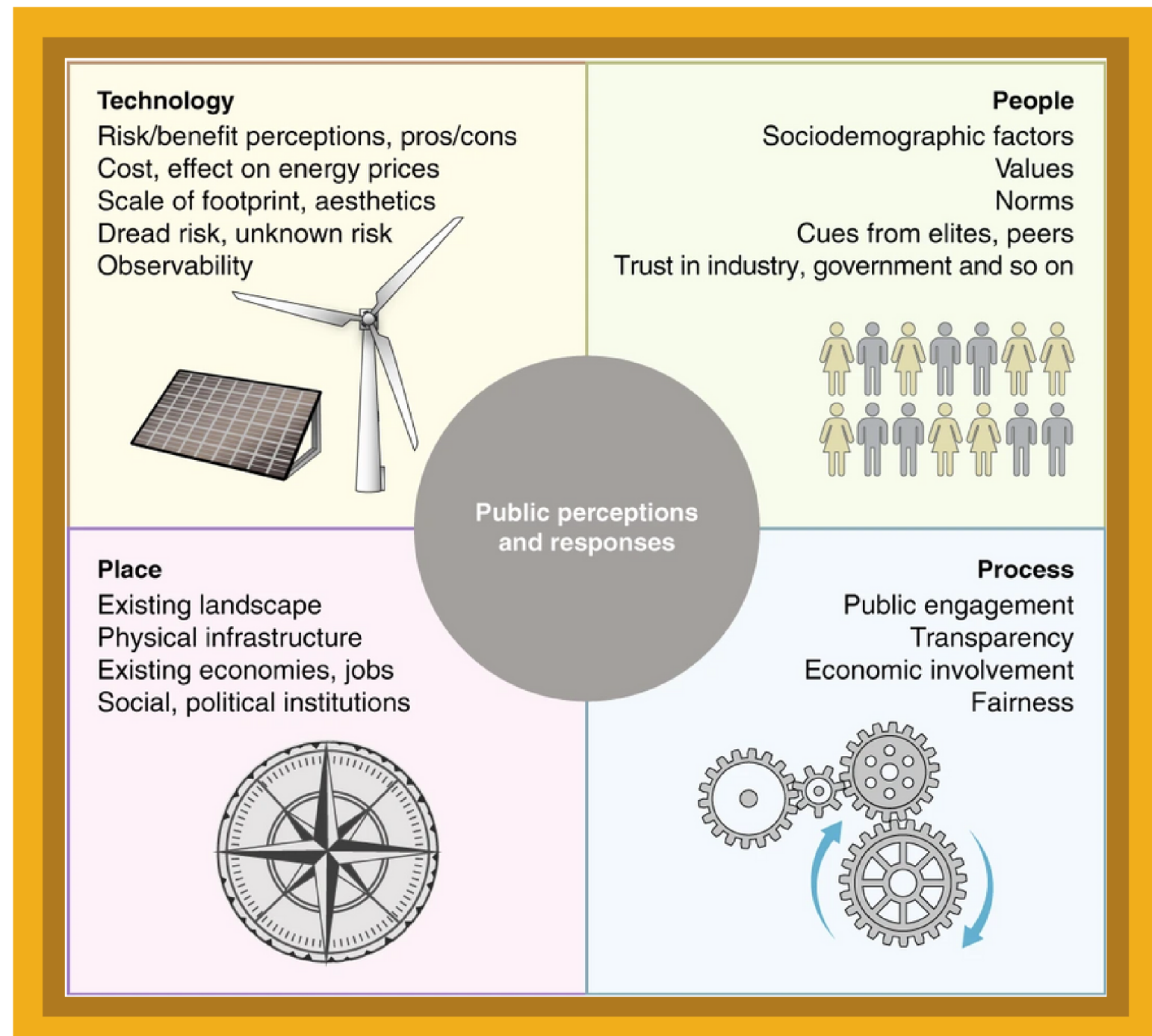
Fracking Environmental Justice Framework

Boudet's Framework for Public Perception

This framework categorizes the main factors researchers have identified as influencing public perceptions of new energy technologies into Technology, People, Place, and Process.

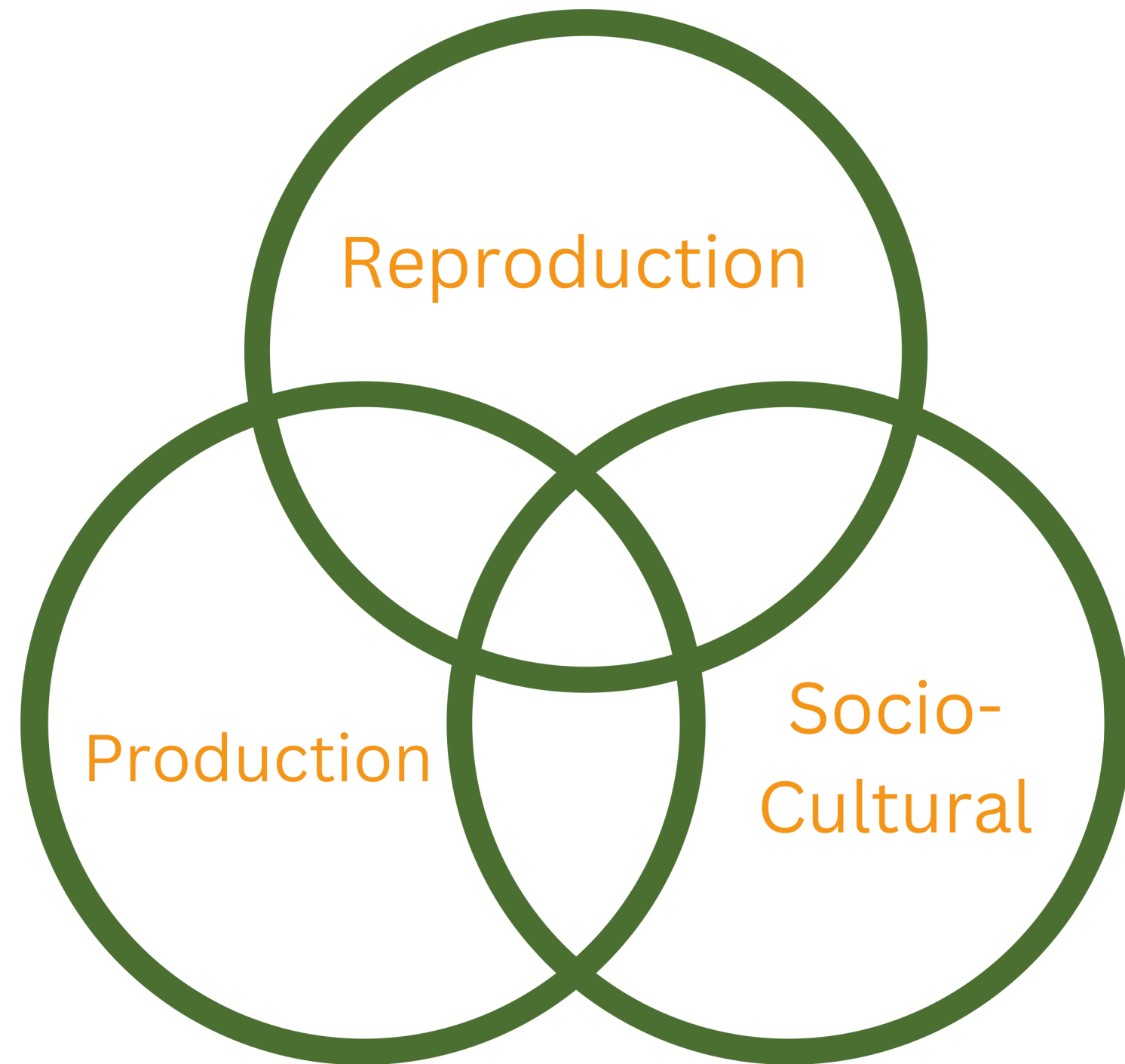
Technology largely encompasses the perceived risks and benefits of new energy technology, including footprint, effects on energy prices, and aesthetics. The People category looks at how perceptions are influenced by sociodemographic factors, cultural values and norms, trust in institutions, and the views of other people. Place examines how perceptions are influenced by the existing landscape, economies, jobs, and institutions as well as physical infrastructure. Public perceptions and response to technology are also influenced by the process of implementation's transparency and perceived fairness, the degree of public engagement, and the degree of economic involvement of stakeholders.

This framework does not address how much impact each factor has. It is best used to identify factors for framing research or interview questions around.



Boudet, H. S. (2019, May 27). Public perceptions of and responses to New Energy Technologies. *Nature News*, 4(1), 446–455. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-019-0399-x>

Moser Triple Roles Framework

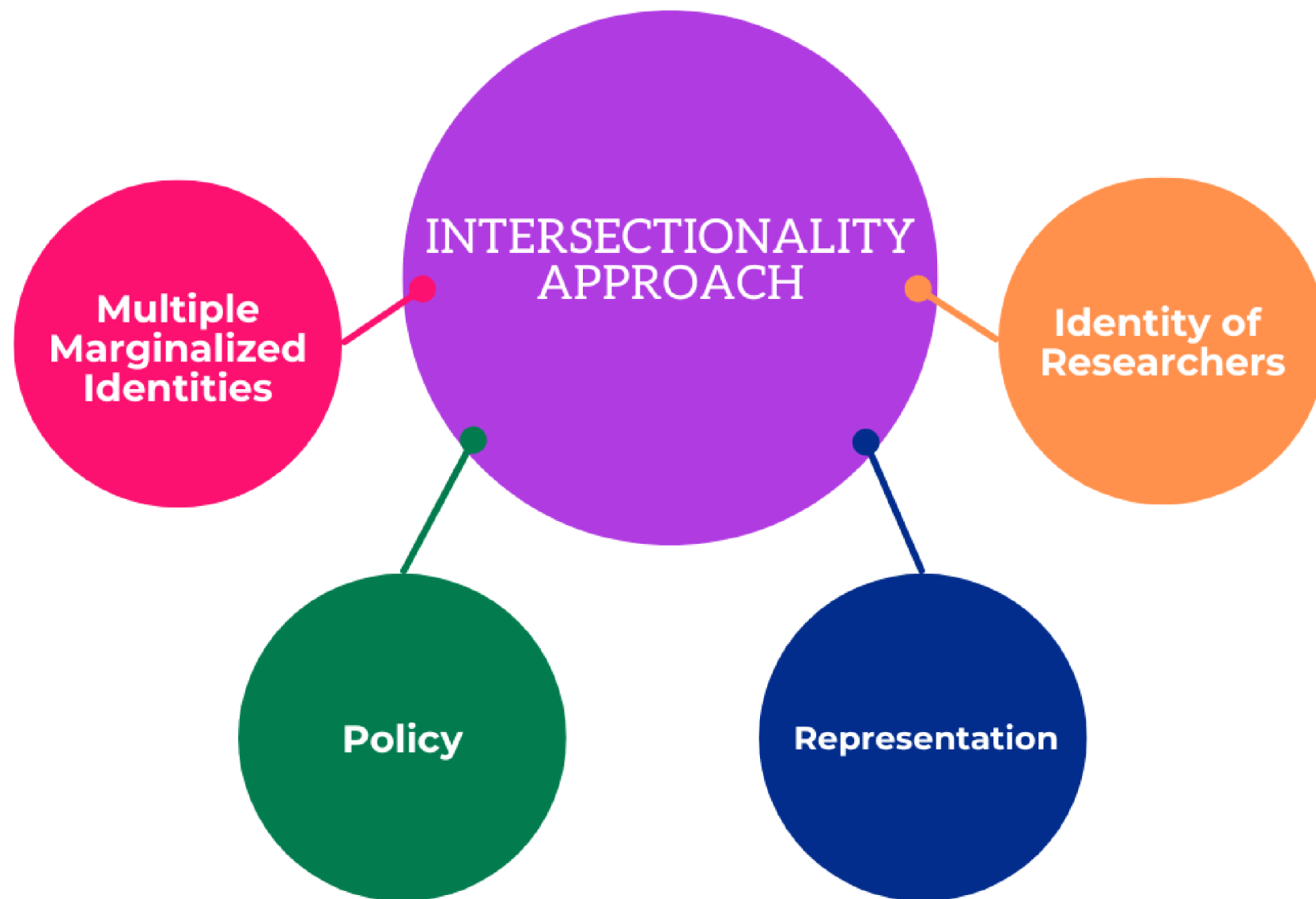


This framework examines women's overlapping roles and how those change when women's work burdens are increased due to development programmes. It analyzes divisions of labor between men and women across three categories: reproductive, production, and socio-cultural. Reproductive roles are those that pertain to household and family work, such as childcare, cooking, and cleaning. Production roles relate to family economics, such as farm work or trade. Socio-cultural roles are those that include engaging with the local community, such as through social events or participation in local politics.

The framework highlights the extent to which women often take on multiple roles at once, and that women's contributions are often less valued than those of men.

Balgah, R.A., Amungwa, F.A., and Egwu, B.M.J. (2019). A Gender Analysis of Intra-Household Division of Labor in Cameroon Using Moser's Triple Roles Framework. *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology*, 29(4), 1-12. DOI: 10.9734/AJAEES/2019/v29i430095

Intersectionality Framework

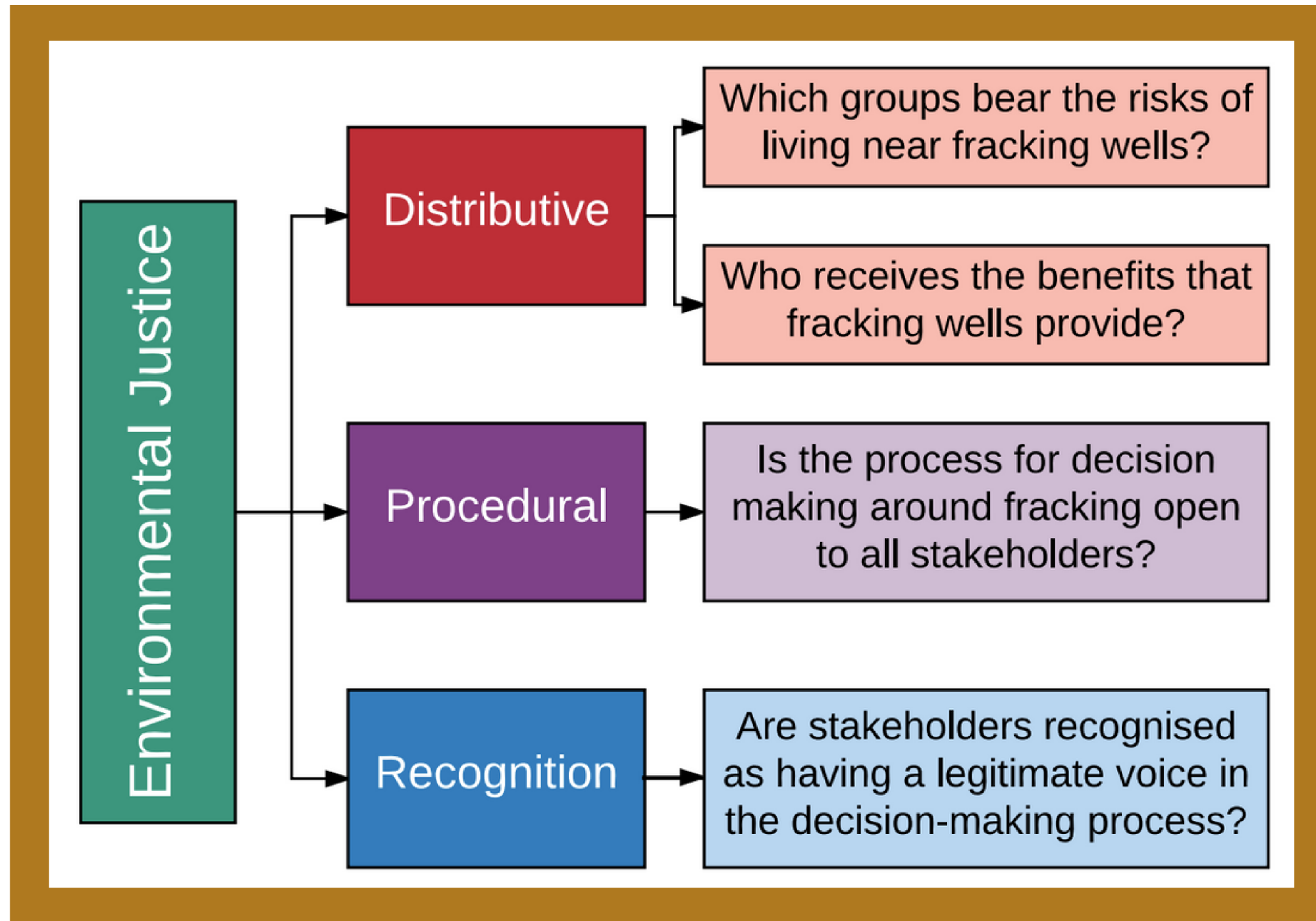


People's exposure to risk and vulnerabilities are not one dimensional. An intersectional approach involves examining how multiple factors, including vulnerabilities, identities, existing policy, and access to representation overlap and interact resulting in the experiences and difficulties people face in day-to-day life.

This framework investigates the social dimensions of climate hazards through several factors of intersectionality. The factors include: Social Categories (gender, race, age, etc.) that are non-exclusive; Power Relationships (sexism, racism, etc.) that can operate together and influence what knowledge and experiences are available along with access to resources; Learning Process that can help individuals or groups overcome social barriers; and the research's own identity and assumptions that could influence their view of the inequalities present in the study.

Walker, H.M., Culham, A., Fletcher, A.J., and Reed, M.G. (2019). Social dimensions of climate hazards in rural communities of the global North: An intersectionality framework. *Journal of Rural Studies*. 72, 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2019.09.012>

Fracking Environmental Justice Framework



This framework focuses on examining environmental justice with regards to fracking. It separates environmental justice in 3 categories. The first is distributive, to which it asks the questions “Which groups bear the risks of living near fracking wells?” and “Who receives the benefits that fracking wells provide?” The second is procedural, to which it asks “Is the process for decision making around fracking open to all stakeholders?” The third is recognition, to which it asks “Are stakeholders recognized as having a legitimate voice in the decision-making process?”

This framework does not directly address issues related to vulnerability and vulnerable groups, and how that affects who bears the most risk to fracking wells.

Clough, E. (2018). Environmental justice and fracking: A review. *Current Opinion in Environmental Science & Health*, 3, 14-18. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coesh.2018.02.005>

Additional Resources

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Hill, C. & Newell, K. (2009). *Women, communities and mining: The gender impacts of mining and the role of gender impact assessment*. Oxfam Australia. www.oxfam.org.au/explore/mining

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Kadetz, P. & Mock, N. B. (2018). Chapter 9 - Problematizing vulnerability: Unpacking gender, intersectionality, and the normative disaster paradigm. In M. J. Zakour, N. B. Mock, & P. Kadetz (Eds.), *Creating Katrina, Rebuilding Resilience: Lessons from New Orleans on Vulnerability and Resiliency* (pp. 215-230). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/C2015-0-06345-6>

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Okali, C. (2012). Gender Analysis: Engaging with Rural Development and Agricultural Policy Processes. *FAC Working Paper 26*, Brighton: Future Agricultures Consortium. <https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/2318>

Sze, J. & London, J. K. (2008). Environmental Justice at the Crossroads. *Sociology Compass*, 2(4), 1331-1354. DOI: 10.1111/j.1751-9020.2008.00131.x

Zaidi, R. Z. & Fordham, M. (2021). The missing half of the Sendai framework: Gender and women in the implementation of global disaster risk reduction policy. *Progress in Disaster Science*, 10, 100170. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdisas.2021.100170>