Gender and Food: From Polarization in Dietary Consumption and Kitchen Tasks to Politically Sustainable Reinterpretations
COLLOQUE POUR LES HOMMES
Université du Luxembourg, 1er avril 2017

Première journée

COMMENT REMPLIR LES BACS A GLAÇONS
Présentation tâche par tâche sur diapositives

PAPIER TOILETTE : POUSSÉ-T-IL TOUT SEUL SUR LES DISTRIBUTEURS ?
Table ronde

DIFFERENCES ENTRE LE PANIER A LINGE ET LE SOL
Exercices pratiques avec paniers en osier

ASSIETTES ET VERRES : PASSENT-ILS DE L’EVIER AU LAVE-VAISSELLE GRACE
A LA LEVITATION ?
Débats - Intervention d’experts

BOUTEILLES DE LAIT VIDES : DOIVENT-ELLES ALLER DANS LE FRIGO OU DANS
LA POUPELLE ?
Groupes de discussion

Deuxième journée

DES HOMMES PERDUS DEMANDANT LEUR CHEMIN
Témoignages du seul homme l’ayant jamais fait

EST-IL GENETIQUEMENT IMPOSSIBLE DE RESTER TRANQUILLE PENDANT QU’ELLE
GARE LA VOITURE?
Simulation de conduite

VIVRE AVEC LES ADULTES : DIFFERENCES BASIQUES ENTRE
VOTRE MERE ET VOTRE EPOUSE
Jeux de rôle

COMMENT ETRE LE COMPAGNON DE SHOPPING IDEAL
Exercices de relaxation, méditation et techniques de respiration
This April Fool’s Prank: Invertedly Sexist or Discriminatory?

It is an ironic critique of gendered practices (actions, behaviour, routines etc.)

Not of gendered bodily constitution.

Discriminating Categorically, not Individually

→ difficulty of critique in the context of inequity
... Based on Statistical Evidence of Persistent Inequality in Kitchen Tasks (and Household ones in general)

Plan of the Talk

1. Gender Inequality in Kitchen Tasks (and Household ones in general)

2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

3. Gender Differences in Food Consumption

4. Environmental Impact of our Diet

5. Food Consumption is Political
1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks
1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Category</th>
<th>Without Kids</th>
<th>With Kids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shopping (Courses)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking (Cuisine)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning (Ménage-rangement)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishes (Vaisselle)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Tasks</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry Ironing (Lavage)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping (Jardinage)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIY (Bricolage)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailoring (Couture)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- **Uniquement l'homme**
- **Les deux**
- **Uniquement la femme**
1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks

The presence of children increases the household load, particularly in regard to direct child care and cooking.

1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks

This increased household load is mainly taken up by women (playing: 2.5 hrs/week more than men; care: 7 hrs/week more than men)

1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks

This increased household load is mainly taken up by women (roughly 2.5 hrs/week more than men)

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1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks: Why Is it Problematic?
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Unfairness
→ (Female) Frustration
→ Divorce/Separation Rates (75% in 2011)
→ Poverty Risk for (mainly) Single Mothers (26.3% child poverty)
→ Long-Term Developmental Effects on Children... and Society

1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks: Why Is it Problematic?

Parental Role Model
→ Stereotypical Reproduction Over Generations
1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks: Why Is it Problematic?

Parental Role Model → Stereotypical Reproduction Over Generations

Technical innovation are a pseudo-help, as they don’t change the root cause
1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks
What About the Families Where it is Different?

Fathers: Gate keeper role in terms of their children’s (particularly daughters’) career aspirations

Both mothers’ and fathers attitudes towards gender role predict their children’s, but it is particular what fathers do (rather than say) that is a predictor of daughters choosing career paths that are less traditional and higher-paying

By creating gender-egalitarian domestic roles, we encourage girls to pursue careers from which they have traditionally been excluded.

1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks: Difference between Practices (as seen) and Discourses

Which work distribution model within a life partnership do you consider best?

A. The man works full-time, the woman is not employed and she takes care of the household and family
B. The man works full-time, the woman part-time and she takes care of the household and family
C. Both partners share work, household and family chores equitably
D. The woman works full-time, the man part-time and he takes care of the household and family
E. The woman works full-time, the man is not employed and takes care of the household and family

66% in 2016

Model C
Egalitarian role allocation 69.9%; n=1.056

Model B
Dual burden female 17.3%; n=262

Model D
Dual burden male 0.6%; n=9

0% in 2016

Model A
Traditional housewife model 11.7%; n=178

Model E
Neo-traditional househusband model 0.5%; n=7

8% in 2016

Source: IPSE, 2011

Source: Wille, Reckinger, Kmec, Hesse, 2016
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MISSING: Both work full-time (13%?)

Source: IPSE, 2011

66% in 2016

15% in 2016

8% in 2016

0% in 2016

Source: Wille, Reckinger, Kmec, Hesse, 2016
1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks: Difference between Practices (as seen) and Discourses

Almost all Europeans (94%) agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right and seven in ten (70%) ‘totally agree’ that it is a fundamental right.

Around three in five Europeans (62%) think that inequalities between men and women are widespread in their country, with around one in ten (11%) thinking they are ‘very widespread’.

Women are more likely than men to say that gender inequalities are widespread (68% vs. 57%).

Source: Special Eurobarometer 428, Gender Equality, 2015.
1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks: Difference between Practices (as seen) and Discourses

QB12. In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and/or dependents)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

- Change men’s and boys’ attitudes towards caring activities (housework, caring for children and/or dependents): 41%
- Increase flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home): 40%
- Make sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents: 35%
- Make child care more accessible: 31%
- Improve access for women to better quality jobs: 26%
- Introduce compulsory paternity leave: 23%
- Promote jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men: 20%
- None, you do not want men more involved in caring activities: 3%
- Other (SPONTANEOUS): 2%
- Don’t know: 5%

Source: Special Eurobarometer 428, Gender Equality, 2015.
1. Persistent Gender Inequality in Household Tasks: Difference between Practices (as seen) and Discourses

Source: Special Eurobarometer 428, Gender Equality, 2015.
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking
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Internet Search “Women Cook”: Routine and Normality
But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Internet Search “Men Cook”: Inverted Sexist Stereotypes

Ridiculing: bad-willed, helpless, disproportional Technicity, rough and ready etc.
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Internet Search “Men Cook”: Inverted Sexist Stereotypes

Or with sex appeal / enhancing masculinity
→ Constructed as something special
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Yet the Most Famous Professional Cooks are... Men!

Guide Michelin 2014: Out of 610 starred restaurants, only 16 female chefs = 2.6%!
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Yet the Most Famous Professional Chefs are... Men!

Guide Michelin 2014:
Out of 610 starred restaurants, only 16 female chefs

HORECA-sector Luxembourg: 33,000 jobs, i.e. 8,8 % of national employment. EU: 1,8 millions of HORECA-establishments employ +/- 10 millions of Europeans (Source: Ernst & Young, 2013)
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

In the Past, Cooks Are Represented As Women

Old Woman Cooking Eggs, Diego Velázquez (1618)

Cook with red apron, Léon Bonvin, (1860s)

Kitchen Scene, Floris Gerritsz Van Schooten (1620s)

The Greengrocer, Willem van Mieris (1731)
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

In the Past, Cooks Are Represented As Women

From 1600s: Guilds for aristocratic cooks

Ongoing female (professional activity but not categorized as such

From aristocratic, feudal “haute cuisine” to bourgeois “grande” cuisine

Public Masculinisation: “Invention” of the restaurant after 1789, when nobles couldn’t afford any more private “salles à manger”
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Today: Lots of Cookery Books, Plus Specific Ones for Men

*Nur für echte Kerle: Das ultimative Männer-Kochbuch* Gebundene Ausgabe –
3. Juli 2014

*Gebundene Ausgabe ab EUR 3,67*

*Hinweis: Dieser Artikel ist nur bei Drittanbietern erhältlich.*

- Ran an den Herd!
- Das lässige Kochbuch für ganze Kerle
- Mit gelingssicherer HausMANNskost und tollen Angebergerichten für den besonderen Anlass
- Mit ausführlichen Schritt-für-Schritt-Anleitungen

Kochen ist Fränersache? Männer schwingen lieber Messer und Gabel als den Kochlöffel? Das geht auch anders! Und zwar mit unserem lässigen Kochbuch: Von schnellen Gerichten für jeden Tag über herzhafte Klassiker bis zu schicken Rezepten, die Eindruck machen und trotzdem gelingssicher sind, findet "Mann" hier genau die richtigen Rezepte.

Ob Bratkartoffeln mit Speck, Spaghetti Bolognese, deftiges Gulasch, exotischer Thai-Wok oder feines Rinderfilet - für jeden Geschmack und jede Gelegenheit ist etwas dabei.

Die ausführlichen Schritt-für-Schritt-Anleitungen erklären genau, wie es geht, und zahlreiche Tipps und Infos rund ums Kochen sorgen für einen Grundstock an Küchen-Know-how.

Also Männer: Schürze um und ran an den Herd!
- Weniger lesen
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Today: Lots of Cookery Books, Plus Specific Ones for Men
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Today: Lots of Cookery Books, Plus Specific Ones for Men
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking Today: Lots of Cookery Books, Plus Specific Ones for Men

Call it culinary literacy for men. Or simply what every guy should know about cooking. There are certain tasks involving food a man should know how to do without hesitation: shuck an oyster and steam a lobster, for example; grill a steak; roast a rack of lamb; and cook up a pot of kick-ass chili. Every well-informed male should know the proper way to stir a martini, carve a turkey, smoke ribs, make pancakes for his kids, and clinch a romantic dinner with a rich chocolate dessert. But, first and foremost, a guy should know how to get himself dinner (or any meal) on the table without having to rely on take-out.

You should know how to execute kitchen tasks with confidence, aplomb, and—I dare say—showmanship. The act should not only assuage your hunger and bring you respect but should give you satisfaction and pleasure.

This book will show you how. Step by step, I'm going to teach you everything you need to know about cooking: starting with the basics, like how to read a recipe, navigate the stove, and stock the fridge and pantry. I'm going to teach you how to prepare great meals for yourself, your buddies, your girlfriend or wife, your immediate or extended family, and how to throw a killer cocktail party.
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Today: Jamie Oliver’s Easy-Going Masculinity Stands Out
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Today: Jamie Oliver’s Easy-Going Masculinity Stands Out
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Quantitative Analysis on Gender Differences in Cooking, Making Use of Recipes and Interaction Data From a Large Online Recipe Community (www.kochbar.de)

• Men are more elaborate cooks

2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Quantitative Analysis on Gender Differences in Cooking, Making Use of Recipes and Interaction Data From a Large Online Recipe Community (www.kochbar.de)

- Men are more elaborate cooks
- Men cook for impressing

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Quantitative Analysis on Gender Differences in Cooking, Making Use of Recipes and Interaction Data From a Large Online Recipe Community (www.kochbar.de)

- Men are more elaborate cooks
- Men cook for impressing
- Women cook sweet dishes and Men cook meat dishes

Source: idem
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- Women cook sweet dishes and Men cook meat dishes

Source: idem

Figure 2: Popular categories with the highest and lowest percentages of recipes provided by men.
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Quantitative Analysis on Gender Differences in Cooking, Making Use of Recipes and Interaction Data From a Large Online Recipe Community

- Men are more elaborate cooks
- Men cook for impressing
- Women cook sweet dishes and Men cook meat dishes
- Women use spices more subtly

Source: idem

Figure 3: Popular spices used in at least 500 main dish recipes, with the highest percentage of male recipes (at the top) and the highest percentage of female recipes (at the bottom).
2. But (some) men do cook! Gender Differences in Cooking

Quantitative Analysis on Gender Differences in Cooking, Making Use of Recipes and Interaction Data From a Large Online Recipe Community (www.kochbar.de)

- Men are more elaborate cooks
- Men cook for impressing
- Women cook sweet dishes and Men cook meat dishes
- Women use spices more subtly
- Men use more and different gadgets
3. Gender Differences in Food Consumption
3. Gender Differences in Food Consumption. Technological Innovations and Material Culture
3. Gender Differences in Food Consumption. Changing norms (bodily, dietary etc.)

Source: Empfehlungen der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Ernährung (SGE), 2005
3. Gender Differences in Food Consumption. Persistent Underlying Cultural Values

Source: William Hogarth, A Midnight Modern Conversation (1732)

Male, professional, convivial, drink-based networking

- Commensality & Conviviality
- Taste → Good Taste/Distinction
- Social Marking (Proximity and Distance)
3. Gender Differences in Food Consumption.

Gender Differences, but also Social and Age-Related Differences

WARUM ESSEN MÄNNER MEHR FLEISCH?
Fleischkonsum von Männern & Frauen. Pro Woche.

Source: Iss was?! Op. cit.

R. Reckinger/F. Régnier, to be published, Diet and Public Health Campaigns: Implementation and Appropriation of Nutritional Recommendations in France and Luxembourg
3. Gender Differences in Food Consumption. Mainstream and Minorities

WIE VIELE MENSCHEN ESSEN KEINE TIERE?

Anzahl an Vegetariern & Veganern in Deutschland. 2015.

Source: Iss was?! Tiere, Fleisch und ich. Heinrich Böll Stiftung
4. Environmental Impact of Our Diet
4. Environmental Impact of Our Diet. Evolution of Consumption Patterns

Source: Iss was?! Tiere, Fleisch und ich. Heinrich Böll Stiftung
Evolution of Consumption Patterns

4. Environmental Impact of Our Diet

What Was Your Last Cooked Meal??!
Meat and Climate Change

WAS MACHT FLEISCH MIT DEM KLIMA?  
CO₂-Belastung durch Intensivtierhaltung.

Source: Iss was?! Tiere, Fleisch und ich. Heinrich Böll Stiftung
4. Environmental Impact of Our Diet. Food and Climate Change

Source: La protection du climat passe par une bonne alimentation, Klimabündnis Lëtzebuerg
Carbon Emissions per Food Type

Bénéfiques pour le climat comme pour notre santé, les aliments d’origine végétale sont meilleurs que les aliments d’origine animale. Les nutritionnistes et les professionnels de la santé recommandent de réduire à 25% la part des aliments d’origine animale (viande, œufs, lait et produits laitiers) dans notre alimentation et de manger plus de céréales, de fruits et de légumes. La plupart d’entre nous est loin de suivre ce régime alimentaire: on estime qu’un Luxembourgeois consomme en moyenne 300 kg d’aliments d’origine animale par an, soit plus du double de la quantité indiquée par les nutritionnistes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Type</th>
<th>Carbon Emissions CO₂ (g/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viande de bœuf</td>
<td>6.430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Œufs</td>
<td>1.930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lait</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pâtes</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Légumes</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

La pyramide alimentaire simplifiée représente les différents groupes d’aliments à consommer chaque jour pour une alimentation saine et équilibrée.

La quantité d’émissions de gaz à effet de serre pour produire ces aliments.

Source: La protection du climat passe par une bonne alimentation, Klimabündnis Lëtzebuerg

☐ FACULTÉ DES LETTRES, DES SCIENCES HUMAINES, DES ARTS ET DES SCIENCES DE L’ÉDUCATION

- Agricultural sector uses 51% of land surface in Luxembourg
- Total of 2,042 farms, out of which
- 87 organic = 4.3% of farms and 3.4% of agricultural land
- High demand for organic products, 80% is imported

Source: La protection du climat passe par une bonne alimentation, Klimabündnis Lëtzebuerg

Source: La protection du climat passe par une bonne alimentation, Klimabündnis Lëtzebuerg

Comparaison: émissions de gaz à effet de serre selon le moyen de transport

1168 g CO₂ par avion en provenance d’Afrique du Sud

22 g CO₂ par camion en provenance d’Italie

6 g CO₂ par camionnette en provenance de la région

Source: La protection du climat passe par une bonne alimentation, Klimabündnis Lëtzebuerg

Our finding – Self-referentiality in a locavorous argumentation that has low environmental conscience:

Interviewees criticise not so much the high CO₂ output, but rather the long duration of transport that requires chemical treatment of otherwise perishable products – which they consider to be a personal health risk.

Example of a Complex Supply Chain

Overview of the World Food Chain: Input, Production, Retail

Source: WWF, Living Planet Report 2016, p. 100-101

Overview of the World Food Chain: Input, Production, Retail

This concerns everybody! Regardless of Gender

Source: WWF, Living Planet Report 2016, p. 100-101
4. Environmental Impact of Our Diet. How Did We Get There?

Source: WWF, Living Planet Report 2016, p. 98
4. Environmental Impact of Our Diet. How Did We Get There?

Source: WWF, Living Planet Report 2016, p. 98

This concerns everybody! Regardless of Gender
5. Food Consumption is Political
5. Food Consumption is Political. Engel’s Law and Food’s Real Cost

WIE VIEL GELD GEBEN WIR FÜR ESSEN AUS?
Anteilig von unserem durchschnittlichen Einkommen. Weltweit.

Source: Iss was?! Tiere, Fleisch und ich. Heinrich Böll Stiftung
5. Food Consumption is Political. Regionality!
Research Project IDENT2 – Where the Study Is Situated

http://wwwen.uni.lu/recherche/flshase/ident2
5. Food Consumption is Political. Food Origin is equated with Regionality in Consumers’ Discourses

Interview question

Do you consider the area from which your food comes to be important?

Regionality 62%

Regional products
Intention of buying regional products
Better taste of regional products
Problems with regional products
Fair towards the producer

→ Understood as regional products
5. Food Consumption is Political. Regionality > Conventional / Organic

- Preferences for organic or for conventional products are voiced emotionally and as binary opposition
  - “Organic products taste better” versus
  - “You don’t taste the difference between organic and conventional”

  - “The high level of chemical pollution in conventional products is concealed” versus
  - “A lot of conventional products are fraudulently sold as organic ones”

- The profession of faith for or against organic/conventional products is justified with personal taste rather than with rational knowledge

- This binary mistrust almost never refers to regional products. In doubt, specific problems are addressed in a more emphatic way.

Geographical proximity generates trust. Its self-evidence enhances empathy, particularly in locavorous terms. Agricultural techniques (conventional/organic) seem more complex.
5. Food Consumption is Political. Seasonality as Skill

Offensive Communication on behalf of governance and retail

→ “Ökoroutine”

→ Choice only among sustainable alternatives

Seasonal Calendar

- per produce and
- per availability of sourcing

Source: SICONA Naturschutzsyndikat
What Do You Do to Find Out if Food Comes from Luxembourg and the Surrounding Regions?

- I read the label
- I search Online
- I contact the producer
- I trust the retailer
- I trust the brand
- I already know
- That doesn’t interest me
- Other
- No answer

Active Search of Information
Passive Confidence
Self-Assured Autonomy

Source: Own survey 2013. N = 3 300. Concept: Dr. Rachel Reckinger; http://wwwen.uni.lu/recherche/flshase/ident2
5. Food Consumption is Political. Seasonality as Skill

What Do You Do to Find Out if Food Is Seasonal?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Luxembourg</th>
<th>Borderland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I read the label</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I search Online</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I contact the producer</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I trust the retailer</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I trust the brand</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I already know</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That doesn’t interest me</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Active Search of Information
Passive Confidence
Self-Assured Autonomy
Disinterest

Source: Own survey 2013. N = 3 300. Concept: Dr. Rachel Reckinger; http://wwwen.uni.lu/recherche/flshase/ident2
5. Food Consumption is Political.
Models of Sustainable Food: Medium-Term Vision

Source: WWF, Living Planet Report 2016, p. 120
5. Food Consumption is Political. Models of Sustainable Food: Medium-Term Vision

This concerns everybody! Regardless of Gender
Conclusion
Conclusion

- Gender Inequality in Kitchen Tasks
- Gender differences in cooking and in food consumption
Conclusion

• Gender Inequality in Kitchen Tasks
• Gender differences in cooking and in food consumption
• Large environmental impact of our diet
Conclusion

• Gender Inequality in Kitchen Tasks
• Gender differences in cooking and in food consumption
• Large environmental impact of our diet
• Consumers’ mistrust refers to organic farming versus conventional agriculture – but regional products seem ‘untouched’.
• ‘Locavoracity’ is the main leverage for consumer action – because it is closest to the persistent, underlying cultural values of eating.
Conclusion

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• ‘Locavoracity’ is the main leverage for consumer action – because it is closest to the persistent, underlying cultural values of eating.
• Consumers have a relative shaping power with purchase decisions.
• Production and distribution have significant shaping power – which is to be more consistently regulated by governance: sustainability to be set up as the default, routine option (”Ökoroutine”).
Conclusion

- Gender Inequality in Kitchen Tasks
- Gender differences in cooking and in food consumption
- Large environmental impact of our diet
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- ‘Locavoracity’ is the main leverage for consumer action – because it is closest to the persistent, underlying cultural values of eating.
- Consumers have a relative shaping power with purchase decisions.
- Production and distribution have significant shaping power – which is to be more consistently regulated by governance: sustainability to be set up as the default, routine option (”Ökoroutine”).
- Awareness that our everyday Food Decisions are Political → More Gender-Neutral → More Gender Equity
Thank you for Your Attention

rachel.reckinger@uni.lu