

Analyzing Global Inequality Reflected in National Policies During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Anna Wu

Abstract:

With the growth of the global economy and population, global inequality is becoming increasingly prominent. This inequality is not only reflected in income, education, healthcare, etc., but also affects economic development and social stability between different countries and regions. To address these issues, governments around the world have taken a series of measures to promote economic growth and social equity, but the results have not been significant. The COVID-19 has aggravated the seriousness of this problem. This study aims to explore the global inequality reflected in national policies during the COVID-19. Specifically, we will analyze the views of scholars from all over the world on this issue, summarize their corresponding views, analyze the specific status quo and main problems of global inequality in the context of COVID-19, and finally come to the conclusion that the existence of COVID-19 has indeed led to the intensification of global inequality, and solve long-term problems such as global inequality, racial discrimination, marginalization and colonial resource exploitation. Therefore, it is necessary to persist in the formulation, optimization, and implementation of relevant strategies for a long time in order to fundamentally optimize the problem and ultimately achieve the goal of solving it.

Keywords: COVID-19; global inequality; economic costs; politics

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Global Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Since the end of 2019, the COVID-19 epidemic has

swept across the globe, bringing great challenges and changes to humanity. The epidemic has not only posed a serious threat to human health and life safety, but has also had a profound impact on the global economy, society, politics and other aspects. In the face of this global crisis, governments and people of

all countries have united to meet the challenge, and at the same time, it has triggered profound reflections on global public health, economic development and international cooperation.

Scientists have played a crucial role in this global battle against the epidemic. They have been working around the clock to study the characteristics of the virus, track the spread of the epidemic and provide scientific support for the prevention and control of the epidemic. Woolhouse(2022) vividly recounted the difficulties and challenges that scientists experienced during the battle against the epidemic, as well as the important scientific discoveries that they made, giving us a side view of the scientific battle against the epidemic.

In addition, the impact of epidemics on global development cannot be ignored. Oldekop, et al(2020) provided an in-depth discussion of the significant impact of epidemics on the global development process. They pointed out that the epidemic has exacerbated global inequality and exposed the fragility of the global economic system, while also bringing new opportunities and challenges for global development. .

The COVID-19 epidemic has brought unprecedented global shock, but has also fostered global solidarity and international cooperation. Through in-depth understanding of the impact of the epidemic and research, it provides valuable lessons and insights for future global public health and sustainable development.

1.2 The Various Challenges Posed by the Pandemic, with a Focus on Global Inequality

The COVID-19 pandemic is not only a health crisis, it is a global challenge, with global inequalities in particular. Here are some of the biggest challenges posed by the pandemic and how they are closely linked to global inequality:

Uneven distribution of medical resources: In the early days of the epidemic, many developed countries purchased large quantities of vaccines, resulting in vaccine shortages in some developing countries. This unequal distribution of vaccines deepens global inequality. Woolhouse (2022) also mentions this global inequality in vaccine access in his scientific memoir. Poor countries often lack adequate medical resources and protective equipment, leading to rapid and difficult to control outbreaks

in these areas. Unemployment and economic stagnation caused by the pandemic have made them poorer and more vulnerable. This economic inequality further exacerbates health inequality. Hooijer & King (2022) revealed the inequality of race and ethnicity under the influence of the epidemic. Certain racial and ethnic groups are more vulnerable to the epidemic for historical, social and economic reasons, perhaps because they are disadvantaged in medical, work or housing conditions. Bert Stephens (2023) also mentioned in his column that the mask mandate has not had the desired effect. Part of this may have to do with public trust in policy.

In this epidemic, global inequality is like a hidden virus, silently eating away at every corner of society. To address these challenges, the world needs to come together to fight the pandemic and the inequalities that underlie it.

1.3 A Historical Perspective: Comparing the 1918 Spanish Influenza with COVID-19

In the long course of history, the Spanish flu pandemic of 1918 and the COVID-19 epidemic of the 21st century are common challenges faced by mankind. From transmission, mortality, medical response, social impact and international cooperation, there are both similarities and significant differences between the two outbreaks.

A new analysis published in JAMA Network Open successfully proposes a new metric to compare the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic with the current coronavirus pandemic. The study was led by Jeremy Faust of Brigham and Women's Hospital. Faust's team compared the number of additional deaths in New York City during the first two months of the COVID-19 outbreak with the same data during the two months at the height of the outbreak to conclude: COVID-19 is as deadly as the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic, and may be even more severe. This novel method of comparison allowed the research team to more accurately measure the impact of the two pandemics (John M. Barry, 2005).

After in-depth analysis, they calculated that at the peak of the Spanish flu pandemic, there were 287 deaths per 100,000 people in New York City (figure 1). By comparison, during the COVID-19 peak in March and April 2020, New York City had 202 deaths per 100,000 people (figure 2). From these data, it is clear that the fatality rate of the Spanish flu is higher than that of COVID-19.

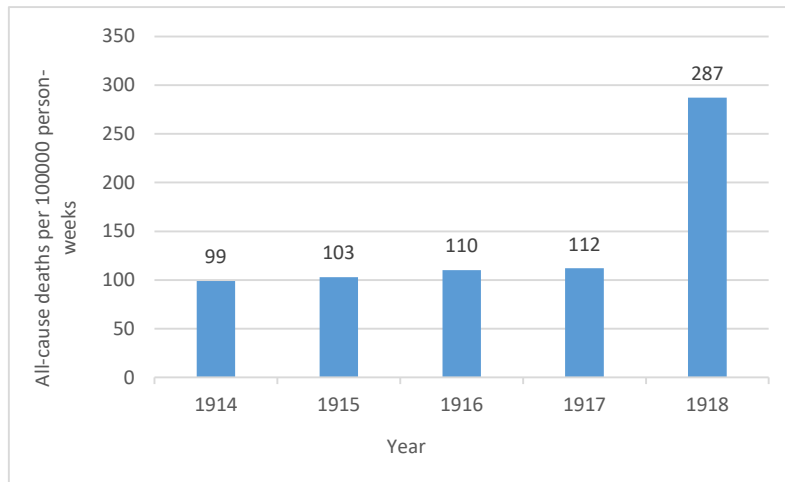


Figure 1 :Deaths, all cause (New York City, 1918 H1N1 peak and corresponding periods, 1914-1917)

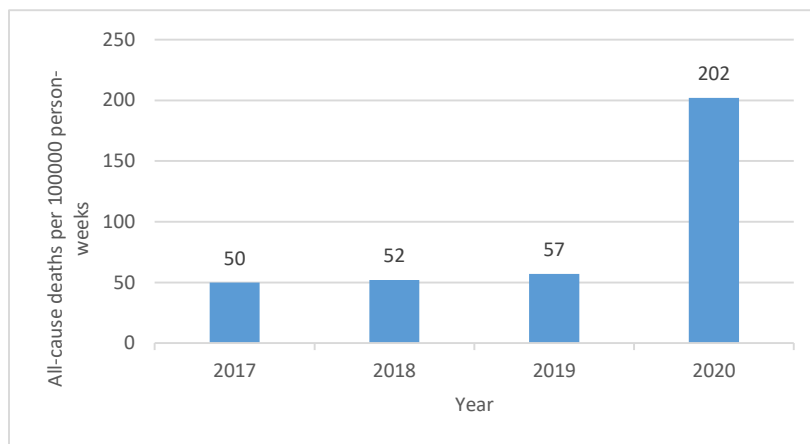


Figure 2 : Deaths, all cause (New York City, COVID-19 outbreak and corresponding periods, 2017-2019)

COVID-19 than in 1918. After the successful vaccine development, countries around the world are trying to ensure a fair distribution of vaccines, which is a huge progress. In 1918, for a variety of reasons, the distribution of vaccines was not uniform, exacerbating the unequal impact of the epidemic. Although both outbreaks caused social panic and changes in public life, the speed of information dissemination and public perception in modern society are far higher than that in 1918. Social media, the Internet and modern communication tools increase increased awareness of COVID-19, which also prompted the public to pay more attention to prevention and control measures, thus influencing government decision-making and public health strategies.

1.4 Controversies Surrounding Mask-wearing and the Evolving Policies of the World Health Organization

The wearing of masks is controversial in the COVID-19

response. Public opinion varies and the WHO's policy is changing. Initially, the WHO said only those coughing, sneezing, or caring for the sick needed masks, causing controversy. As evidence grew, the WHO updated their guidance to recommend masks when social distancing is not possible. However, some argue against masks, citing discomfort and disruption. Critics like Bert Stephens (2023) , Jeffrey H. Anderson (2023)believe mandatory mask policies do not solve the underlying problem of virus spread and suggest masks may be an ineffective measure.

It is important to strike a balance between public health goals and individual rights, and to consider the impact of mask wearing policies on economic, social and other aspects of life. As the epidemic continues to evolve and scientific research advances, mask policies need to adapt to the latest circumstances and scientific evidence. In the future, these different factors need to be further explored and balanced to develop a more scientific and reasonable

mask policy.

1.5 The Role of National Public Health Institutes (NPI) in Public Policy

National initiative agencies also play a crucial role in collecting and analyzing data related to public health. They collect information on disease prevalence, vaccination rates, hospitalizations and mortality data. By analyzing these data, NPIs can identify trends and patterns, assess the impact of interventions, and provide evidence to guide policy decisions. Their expertise and scientific credibility contribute to the development of effective and evidence-based policies aimed at protecting people's health. Niu & Scarciotti (2022) also emphasized the importance of data collection and analysis. They explored the ranking of the effectiveness of non-pharmacological interventions for COVID-19 in vaccinated populations in UK universities, and this type of research provides policy makers with key evidence on how to most effectively use resources and develop strategies.

However, data collection and analysis is only the first step. However, communicating data and findings to policymakers and the public is equally important. Public education campaigns can raise awareness and acceptance of data-driven policymaking. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination ensure data consistency and policy coherence. Collaboration with public health agencies in other countries is essential for addressing global health threats. This facilitates the sharing of experiences and resources. National initiative agencies will play a more prominent

role as data science and technology continue to advance.

2 Political and Economic Analysis of the Pandemic

2.1 Introduction to Fundamental Political and Economic Theories Underpinning the Analysis

The outbreak has exposed weaknesses in public health systems and prompted a re-examination of governance capacity. Some countries have implemented restrictive measures like border closures and travel restrictions, leading to political disagreements and trade conflicts. These measures have had a negative impact on the global political situation. The epidemic has significantly affected the economy, with countries adopting measures such as city closures and suspending production, resulting in a decline in national economic growth. The reversal of globalization has also impacted international trade and financial order, affecting the global economy.

The profound interactive impact of politics and economics has also made political economy an independent discipline. However, the emergence of the epidemic as a sudden event, and become the added variable in the middle of politics and economy, and thus in a certain time, a certain space, a certain range will have a constant impact. The dichotomy and unity of politics and economics is also interpreted as a three-ring interaction.

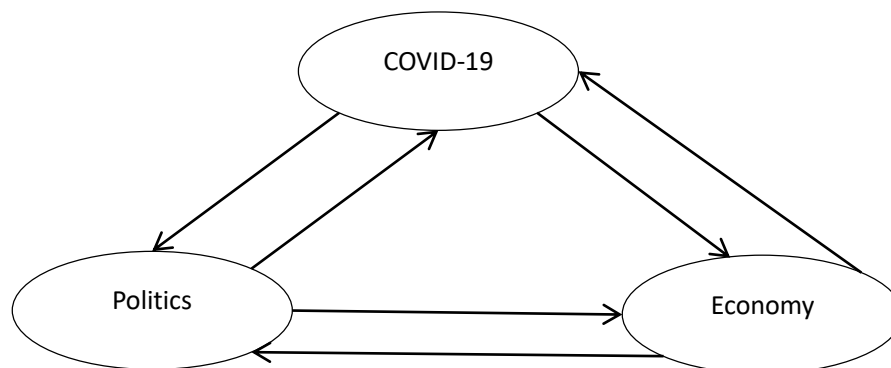


Figure 3 : Three-ring interaction

According to public health governance theory, an epidemic's significant political and economic impact is the result of insufficient capacity for managing public health. The idea behind governing public health is that both the Government and citizens must work together to solve health issues. To achieve this, the Government is responsible for organizing and executing several preventive measures, such as vaccine preparation and distribution, epidemiolo-

gy reports and surveillance, as well as handling and assisting in times of emergencies. If the Government doesn't take action to govern public health, it will negatively impact both the political and economic spheres.

2.2 The use of Pandemic Strategies for Political Purposes

The political utilization of pandemic response strategies

is a much-discussed topic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, some political leaders attempted to use outbreak response strategies for political purposes. Such practices may include using epidemic restrictions to suppress political dissent, or using the epidemic as a political bargaining chip to garner support. Sathyamala (2022) explores the political economy of COVID-19. He notes that the Indian government faced a conflict between political interests and public health during the epidemic. The government tried to use the vaccine as a political bargaining chip in exchange for voter support. However, this may have compromised the equity of vaccine distribution and negatively impacted India's economic recovery and the restoration of its healthcare system.

Similar situations are occurring globally, with some political leaders exploiting epidemics to consolidate power and suppress dissent. They have used epidemic restrictions to crack down on opposition, limit media freedom, and infringe upon civil rights for political gain. This misuse of epidemic tactics can have negative repercussions on public health and the economy. Therefore, political leaders must prioritize public health when implementing epidemic prevention measures and avoid using epidemic strategies as political tools. This approach will effectively safeguard public health and aid in the control and recovery of the global epidemic.

2.3 The Paradox between Science and Politics, with a Focus on Policies Related to Children and the Elderly

The paradox between science and politics is a topic of great interest, especially in policies related to children and the elderly. During the COVID-19 pandemic, governments had to rely on scientific knowledge when formulating policies, while also taking into account political interests and public opinion.

Dionne & Turkmen (2020) examined how governments and the media can influence public views of COVID-19 by portraying the virus as foreign or unusual, assigning blame to specific countries or groups. This politicization can result in prejudice and exclusion. Governments also face challenges in creating policies for children and older individuals, who may be more susceptible to COVID-19 and require special protections. However, government decisions are often influenced by a mix of scientific, economic, and political factors, leading to policies that balance scientific requirements with public opinion and other interests.

Many countries have implemented restrictive measures during outbreaks, including blockades and social distancing, to slow the spread of the virus. However, these

measures were introduced by governments to protect the elderly and other high-risk groups, but may have had a significant impact on the social lives and economic activities of young people. Thus, in formulating these policies, governments must weigh scientific advice against political reality.

This paradox highlights the tension between science and politics. Governments need to rely on scientific knowledge to develop effective policies, but in reality they must take into account political considerations and public needs to ensure public trust and develop more scientific and effective policies to address the challenges of the epidemic.

2.4 Examination of Counterproductive and Harmful Policies from the Perspective of Behavioral Psychology, Politics and Law, Social Economics, and Scientific Integrity

Examining reverse and harmful policies from a behavioral psychology, political-legal, socioeconomic, and scientific integrity perspective is an important topic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, some policies may have had a negative impact on individuals and society. Souza (2020) presents research on social and mental health support for COVID-19 and the social determinants of the pandemic, providing reflections on and challenges to harmful policies. For example, some policies may lead to an invasion of personal freedom and privacy, limiting people's social and economic activities and leading to an increase in mental health problems (Ju et al, 2020)). Policy makers should be well informed of research in different fields when considering policies and assess the impact of policies from multiple perspectives.

A behavioral psychology perspective focuses on the impact of policies on individual behavior, such as social isolation and mental health problems that can result from mandatory stay-at-home measures. Political and legal perspectives examine whether policies comply with legal norms and protect individual rights and privacy. The socio-economic perspective focuses on the impact of policies on economic aspects such as employment, unemployment and the gap between rich and poor. The scientific integrity perspective assesses whether policies are based on scientific evidence and are transparent and honest. During the COVID-19 pandemic, countries may abuse emergency powers to restrict civil liberties and use containment measures to stifle political dissent, which can cause long-term damage to democratic principles and human rights and undermine social and political stability.

2.5 Analysis of the Polarized Policies Surrounding Mandatory COVID-19 Vaccination and

their Impact on Global Issues

The mandatory COVID-19 vaccination policy has generated great controversy worldwide. Supporters of this policy argue that it is an effective means of protecting public health and reducing the burden on the healthcare system, while opponents are concerned about issues such as personal freedom and vaccine safety. The implementation of this policy has undoubtedly had a positive impact on global public health security, with increased vaccination rates helping to control outbreaks. However, it has also triggered a series of global problems, such as inequitable vaccine distribution and international travel restrictions. These issues have further exacerbated global economic and social inequalities. In the future, we need to consider vaccination policies more holistically in order to balance public health and individual rights while actively addressing the resulting global problems.

3 Comparative Analysis of COVID-19 Policies in Different Countries

3.1 Exploring the Political and Economic Impact of COVID-19 in the United States and the United Kingdom

In the United States, the COVID-19 outbreak revealed inequities and deficiencies in its health-care system, with serious consequences for vulnerable groups. The slow and inconsistent government response also exacerbated the politicization of the epidemic, sparking widespread controversy and mistrust. On the economic front, the epidemic led to mass unemployment and business closures, particularly hitting sectors such as tourism and catering particularly hard (Dionne & Turkmen, 2020).

The situation was similar in the UK, where the epidemic exposed its social and economic inequalities. The government's 'herd immunization' strategy sparked public discontent and skepticism, while subsequent embargoes and vaccination programs attempted to balance public health and economic recovery. However, inequalities in vaccination rates have also further exacerbated social divisions.

Take New York State in the United States and London in the United Kingdom, for example, both of which were hardest hit by the outbreak. In response to the outbreaks, both governments adopted strict embargoes to improve public health, but these measures also led to a severe decline in the local economies (Reynolds, 2020). In addition, due to virus mutation and inequality in vaccination rates, both sites faced the risk of recurring outbreaks, creating even greater uncertainty for political and economic recovery. These cases provide further evidence of the far-reach-

ing impact of COVID-19 on the politics and economies of the United States and the United Kingdom.

3.2 In the United States, Examining the Influence of Political Parties and Ideologies on the Pandemic Response, as well as the Economic Costs, Inequality, and Race-related Issues

In the United States, political parties and ideologies have a significant impact on outbreak response. Different political stances influence government decisions such as blockade strategies, vaccine promotion, etc. Hooijer & King (2022) state that the epidemic revealed inequalities in the Global North, with racial factors influencing the spread and prevention of the epidemic. Reid Jr. (2020) explores how the epidemic exacerbated wealth and class inequalities, highlighting the problem of unequal opportunities. Economically, the epidemic led to mass unemployment and recession, exacerbating inequality. Ethnic minorities and low-income groups were disproportionately affected, which further exacerbated racial and economic inequalities. Guerrina et al (2022) emphasized the adverse impacts of the epidemic on women's health, economic, and social well-being, revealing that gender inequalities were exacerbated by the epidemic. Friedman & Satterthwaite (2021) further discussed the different experiences of different groups in the epidemic, pointing out that inequalities in the epidemic are closely related to gender, race, and class. In New York City, at the beginning of the epidemic, the Democratic-led government adopted an aggressive prevention and control strategy, but the distribution of economic aid was uneven, and many minorities and small businesses were not adequately supported. On the other hand, Republican-led state governments were relatively lax in their response to the epidemic, but this also led to an increase in infection rates, especially in minority communities in these states. Thus, the response to the epidemic in the United States revealed the complex impact of a variety of factors, including political partisanship, ideology, race, economics and gender, on the response to public health crises.

3.3 In the UK, Analyzing Political Divisions and the Effectiveness of Democratic Governance

In the United Kingdom, the outbreak exposed political divisions and problems with the effectiveness of democratic governance. In the early stages of the epidemic, there were disputes within the government and between political parties about the response strategy, leading the public to question the government's decision-making and messaging. In addition, the epidemic also highlighted issues of the balance of power between local and central

government (Reynolds, 2020). The UK government's initial response to the epidemic, for example, had been a controversial strategy. The government's relatively slow response in the early stages of the epidemic triggered criticism from the public and experts. It was only as the epidemic spread that the government gradually adopted more stringent measures. This reflects the challenge of democratic governance in the face of an unexpected crisis, where the government needs to balance various interests and make decisions quickly.

3.4 Investigating Sweden's Approach to Achieving Herd Immunity, its Low Mortality Rate, and Public Trust in Science and Government

Sweden's approach to achieving herd immunization has attracted much attention. Unlike the embargo strategies of other countries, Sweden has adopted relatively liberal measures focusing on the protection of individual freedoms and economic activities. This choice is based on its trust in the scientific literacy of the public and the Government. Sweden has a robust public health system with an efficient healthcare system and extensive public health education, which has led to a higher level of public trust in the government's decisions (Anderberg, 2022).

The Swedish government conducted an extensive public education campaign in the early stages of the epidemic, emphasizing personal protective measures and social distancing rather than a total lockdown. At the same time, the government actively promoted vaccination and succeeded in achieving high vaccination rates. These initiatives helped slow the spread of the epidemic and reduce mortality.

Overall, Sweden's success lies in its comprehensive strategy: emphasizing public education, maintaining public trust, an efficient healthcare system, and widespread vaccination.

3.5 Delving into China's Approach to Control and Zero-COVID Policies, Including Bureaucratic Efficiency and Prioritizing the Elderly

China has adopted a strict policy of control and zero tolerance in the face of the COVID-19. At the heart of this strategy was a high degree of bureaucratic efficiency and prioritization of the protection of vulnerable groups such as the elderly. China's administrative system demonstrated a strong ability to respond quickly to the outbreak, with government agencies at all levels, from the central to the local level, working closely together to quickly develop and implement prevention and control measures. At the same time, the Chinese government explicitly targeted the elderly in the early stages of the outbreak, putting in place

measures to ensure their safety, such as the provision of specialized medical services and the promotion of personal protection for the elderly (Ju et al 2020). In some Chinese cities, the government quickly set up square-bay hospitals that specialize in treating older infected people and providing specialized medical care. China's control and zero-COVID policies combines an efficient bureaucracy with the principle of prioritizing the protection of the elderly, which has been largely successful in containing the spread of the epidemic and protecting public health.

3.6 Examining the Impact of COVID-19 Policies on Developing Countries in Africa, India, and Latin America, Focusing on Global Inequality and Colonialism

COVID-19 has had a disproportionate impact on developing countries, particularly in Africa, India, and Latin America, attributed to pre-existing inequalities and the legacy of colonialism, which have led to fragile health systems, poverty, and inadequate resources and infrastructure in these regions. Obeng-Odoom (2020) notes that in Africa, COVID-19 has exacerbated existing inequalities, particularly in healthcare and education and employment. McCann & Matenga (2020) emphasize that global inequalities have contributed to the spread of the virus, calling for a more equitable global response. In healthcare, education, and employment. McCann & Matenga (2020) emphasize that global inequalities have contributed to the spread of the virus and call for a more equitable global response. In India, for example, the outbreak has led to a surge in cases and the collapse of the healthcare system, highlighting high rates of poverty and inadequate healthcare infrastructure (The Lancet, 2021). In summary, the COVID-19 epidemic exposed and exacerbated global inequalities, and addressing the root causes of colonialism and systemic discrimination is critical to building a more resilient and equitable response to global health crises.

4 Conclusion

4.1 Summarizing the Findings and the Underlying Truths Revealed by the Political Economy of COVID-19

The worldwide public health crisis following the outbreak of COVID-19 exposed problems of global health and inequality. The severe lack of basic sanitation and healthcare resources in many developing countries led to the devastation caused by COVID-19 in those countries. In addition, the embargo measures have led to the closure of many businesses, increased unemployment and economic

recession, with an uneven economic impact, particularly affecting low-income workers and women. In addition, the uneven availability of vaccines has led to some poor countries facing vaccine shortages and rich countries controlling outbreaks through large-scale procurement of vaccines (Sathyamala, 2012). In addition, some countries have used the crisis to consolidate political power, and small countries have had difficulty in obtaining international support. While COVID-19 reveals many problems, it also provides opportunities for reforms, such as improving health facilities and increasing health resources, ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic recovery, and strengthening international cooperation and coordination.

4.2 Addressing the Persisting Issues of Global Inequality, Racial Discrimination, Marginalization, and Colonial Resource Exploitation

The COVID-19 epidemic has accentuated and exacerbated long-standing global problems of inequality, racial discrimination, marginalization and exploitation of colonial resources. Vulnerable communities, such as people living in poverty and black, indigenous and colored people, are more susceptible to the virus because of their disproportionate performance in precarious and frontline jobs. Disease outcomes are more severe when these groups are infected due to underlying health conditions and healthcare, discrimination within the system, etc. (Friedman & Satterthwaite, 2021). Additionally, COVID-19 disproportionately affects females, who are disproportionately represented in frontline jobs and have additional caregiving responsibilities due to school closures and increased elder care needs (Reid Jr, 2020). Underlying these inequalities is the historical legacy of colonialism and resource exploitation.

Addressing the persistent problems of global inequality, racial discrimination, marginalization and colonial resource exploitation requires systemic change. Governments and businesses need to recognize that past and present injustices have long plagued those far from opportunity and work to change that. This includes implementing policies that promote land compensation, reparations and economic development for marginalized communities. Community-focused initiatives can also be supported to promote environmental sustainability and challenges.

4.3 Proposing Potential Solutions, such as Government Transparency, Neutral Scientific Guidance, and Global Collaboration

Potential solutions to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 outbreak have been proposed in the form of government transparency, neutral scientific guidance and

global collaboration. Government transparency ensures that the public has access to accurate and timely information, helps to build trust, and promotes effective prevention and control measures. Neutral scientific guidance ensures that decisions are based on evidence and are not influenced by bias or external pressures. Global collaboration, on the other hand, can facilitate the sharing of resources to address pandemic challenges. Oldekop et al. (2020) suggest potential solutions for responding to global pandemics and contributing to sustainable development: increased government transparency, the use of neutral scientific guidance, and prioritization of global collaboration. In the case of vaccine development, for example, the importance of global collaboration is demonstrated by the fact that scientists around the globe have worked together to accelerate the development and distribution of vaccines. The implementation of these solutions will contribute to a more just and effective response to the epidemic and advance global development.

References

- [1] Woolhouse, M. (2022). *The year the world went mad, a scientific memoir*. Sandstone Press.
- [2] Anderberg, J. (2022). *The Herd: How Sweden Chose Its Own Path Through the Worst Pandemic in 100 Years*. Scribe US.
- [3] John M. Barry. (2005). *The great influenza*. Penguin Books.
- [4] Bert Stephens. (2023). *The Mask Mandates Did Nothing. Will Any Lessons Be Learned? Opinion Columnist* <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/02/21/opinion/do-mask-mandates-work.html>
- [5] Jeffrey H. Anderson. (2023). *The Mask of Ignorance. Recent responses to the Cochrane review suggest that there may be no cure for maskaholics*. City Journal. <https://www.city-journal.org/the-mask-of-ignorance>.
- [6] Hooijer, G., & King, D. (2022). *The racialized pandemic: Wave one of COVID-19 and the reproduction of global North inequalities*. *Perspectives on Politics*, 20(2), 507-527.
- [7] Reid Jr, C. J. (2020). *Pandemic of inequality: An introduction to inequality of race, wealth, and class, equality of opportunity*. U. St. Thomas JL & Pub. Pol'y, 14, 1.
- [8] McCann, G., & Matenga, C. (2020). *COVID-19 and global inequality*. In *COVID-19 in the Global South* (pp. 161-172). Bristol University Press.
- [9] Obeng-Odoom, F. (2020). *COVID-19, inequality, and social stratification in Africa*. *African Review of Economics and Finance*, 12(1), 3-37.
- [10] Guerrina, R., Borisch, B., Callahan, L. F., Howick, J., Reginster, J. Y., & Mobasher, A. (2021). *Health and gender inequalities of the COVID-19 pandemic: adverse impacts on women's health, wealth and social welfare*. *Frontiers in Global Women's Health*, 2, 670310.
- [11] Swan, E. (2020). *COVID-19 foodwork, race, gender, class*

and food justice: An intersectional feminist analysis. *Gender in Management: An International Journal*, 35(7/8), 693-703.

[12] Sathyamala, C. (2022). COVID-19: The Political Economy of a Global Pandemic. *Development and Change*.

[13] Chidume, C. G., Oko-Otu, C. N., & Aro, G. C. (2021). State Fragility and Covid-19 pandemic: Implications on the political economy of Nigeria. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 3(1), 100127.

[14] Kabeer, N., Razavi, S., & van der Meulen Rodgers, Y. (2021). Feminist economic perspectives on the COVID-19 pandemic. *Feminist Economics*, 27(1-2), 1-29.

[15]. Dionne, K. Y., & Turkmen, F. F. (2020). The politics of pandemic othering: Putting COVID-19 in global and historical context. *International Organization*, 74(S1), E213-E230.

[16] Ju, Y., Zhang, Y., Wang, X., Li, W., Ng, R. M., & Li, L. (2020). China's mental health support in response to COVID-19: progression, challenges and reflection. *Globalization and Health*, 16, 1-9.

[17] Friedman, M., & Satterthwaite, E. (2021). Same storm,

different boats: Some thoughts on gender, race, and class in the time of COVID-19. *Mothers, Mothering, and COVID-19: Dispatches from the Pandemic*, 53-64.

[18] Souza, D. D. O. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic beyond Health Sciences: reflections on its social determination. *Science & Public Health*, 25, 2469-2477.

[19] Reynolds, J. (2020). Fortress Europe, global migration & the global pandemic. *American Journal of International Law*, 114, 342-348.

[20] Andia, T., & Chorev, N. (2021). Inequalities and social resilience in times of COVID-19. *Journal of Social Studies*, (78), 2-13.

[21] Oldekop, J. A., Horner, R., ... & Zhang, Y. F. (2020). COVID-19 and the case for global development. *World Development*, 134, 105044.

[22] Niu, Z., Scarciotti, G. Ranking the effectiveness of non-pharmaceutical interventions to counter COVID-19 in UK universities with vaccinated population. *Sci Rep* 12, 13039 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-16532-5>