

Employing GIS to Better Understand the Gendered Nature of Unpaid Work

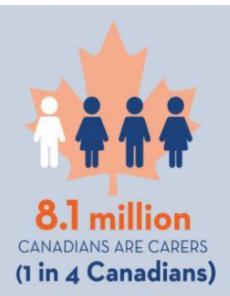
Allison Williams, PhD. Canadian Institutes of Health
Research Chair in Gender, Work & Health,
McMaster University, Canada

7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics, Session 7 November 2018





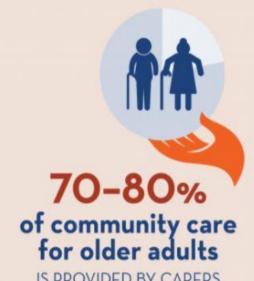




[STATISTICS CANADA, 2013]



ARE BETWEEN THE ages of 45-65 THEIR PEAK EARNING YEARS [STATISTICS CANADA, 2013]



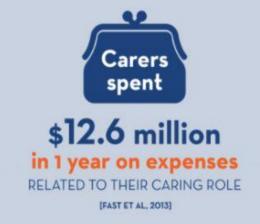
IS PROVIDED BY CARERS

[HEALTH COUNCIL OF CANADA. 2012]



RESPONSIBILITIES [STATISTICS CANADA, 2013]

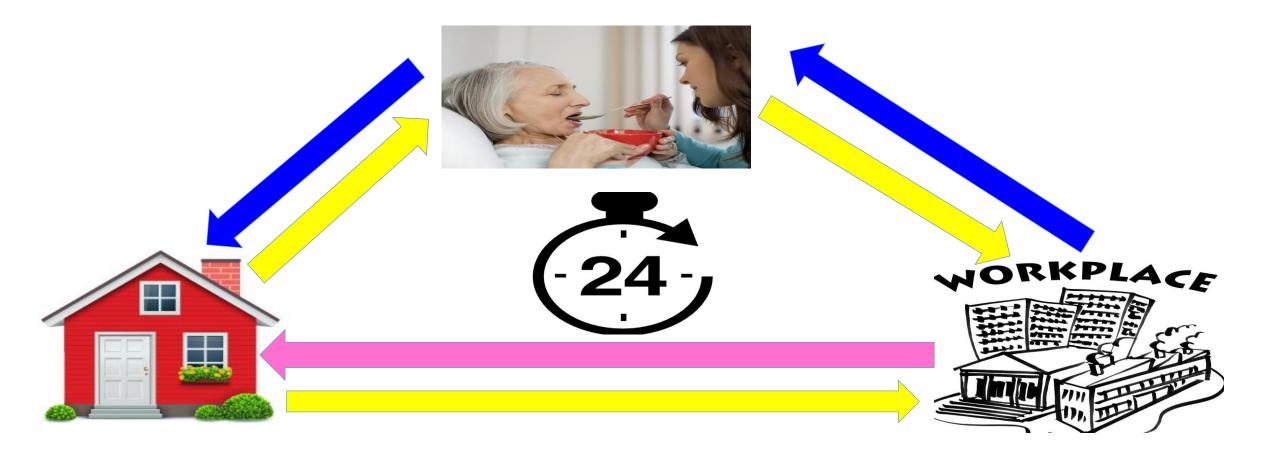




Unpaid Care Work

- Universal
- Social, Cultural, Policial contexts vary geographically
- Impacted by the social determinants of health
- Gendered
- Time-space tensions = negative outcomes for carers
- Carer-employees
- Carer-Friendly Workplaces

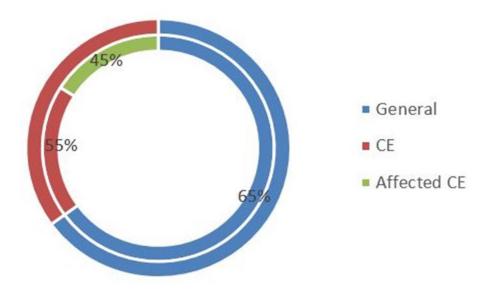
Spatial & Temporal Tensions



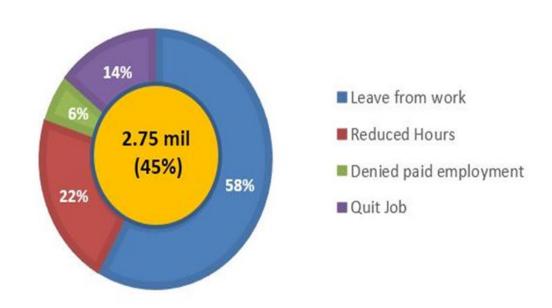
What is the Economic Impact?

(Research on Aging Policies & Practices, University of Alberta)

Canada's Workforce



CE WORK IMPACT



> \$1.3 billion lost per year

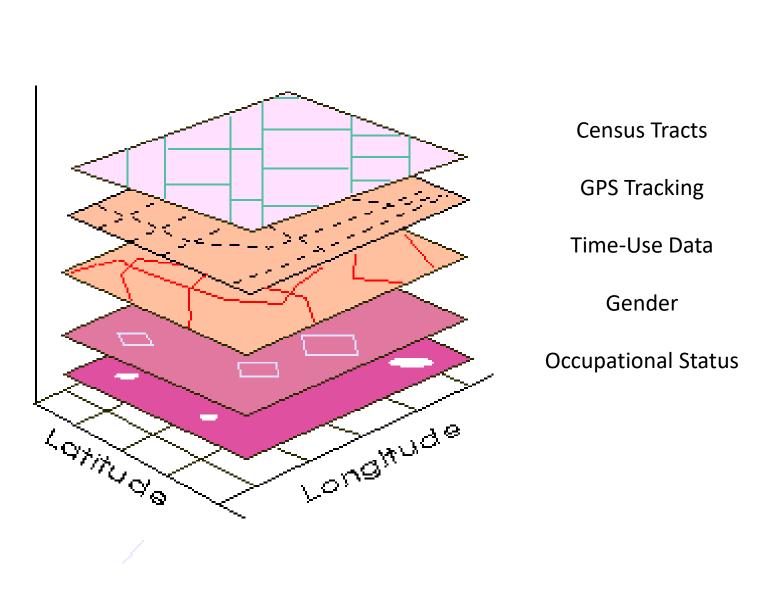






A New World of Research Opportunity

- ➤GIS Geographical Information Science
 - 1. Measuring Spatial Access to Health/Social Care Services
 - 2. Critical/Feminist geographies Measuring Time-Space Vulnerability



GIS: An Integrating Technology

Limited Spatial Data Availability for Time-Use Data

Domestic Work

- Meal prep/cleaning
- Clothing care
- Cleaning
- Shopping
- Obtaining services

Home Care/Maintenance

- Financial management
- Plant/garden care
- Home management

Caregiving

- Physical & medical care
- Education
- Other care
- Travel related to caregiving

Axis of Time vs. Axis of Space

Time

- Unpaid work has traditionally been examined temporally
- Axis of time prioritized via weekly/daily time-use surveys, etc.

Space

- Unpaid work has not yet been fully explored across space & provides an exciting opportunity for enhanced understanding through visualization
- Spatial data required!

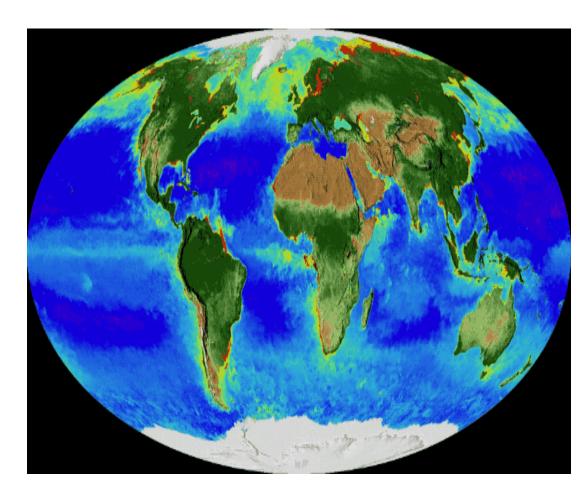
Current/Established Applications (1)

1. Measuring Spatial Access to Health/Social Care Services

- People locations, numbers, demographic, health needs
- Providers locations, numbers, characteristics, quality, acceptability
- Proximity distance, travel time, transportation access

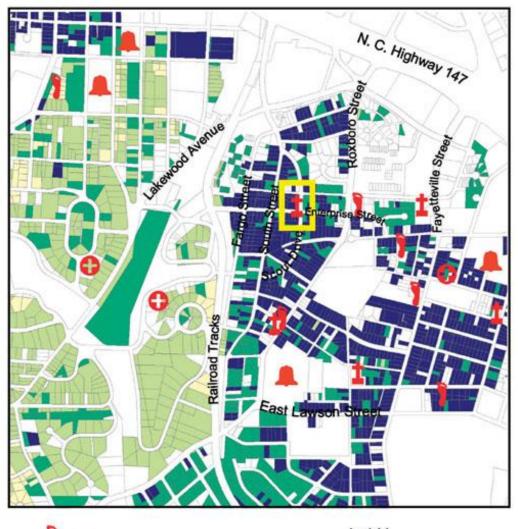
Used for Planning

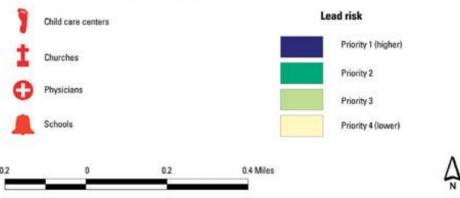
- Primary care
- Social care
- Adjunct services

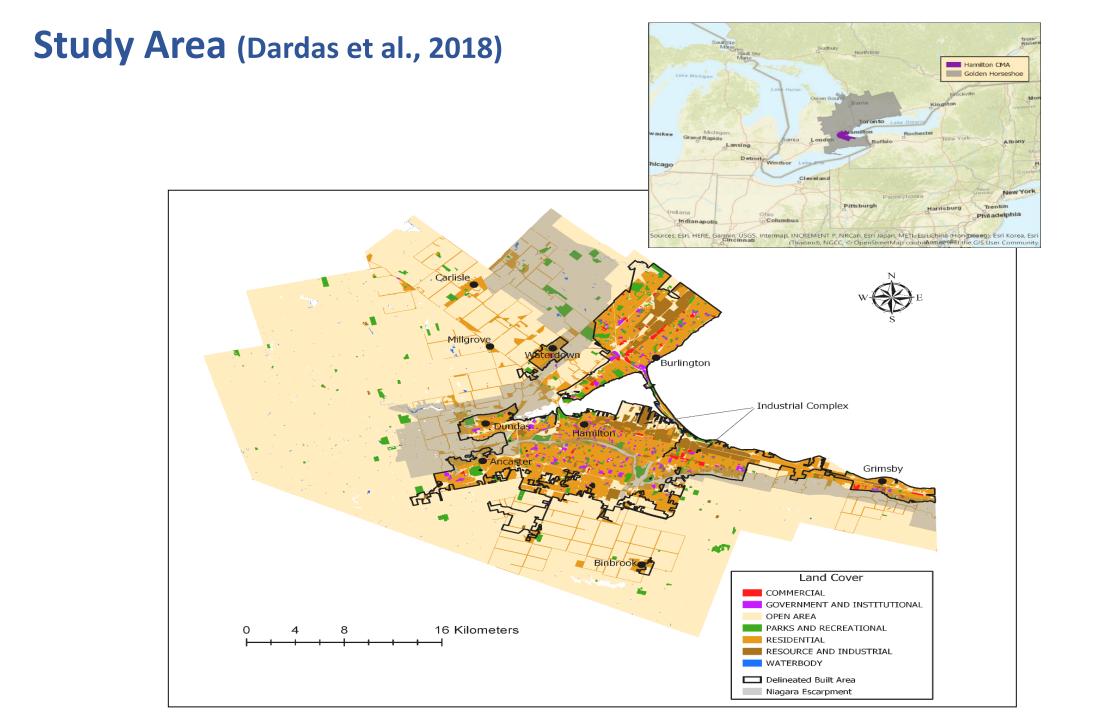


Using GIS to characterize neighborhood environments

Miranda et al (2002) Mapping for prevention: GIS models for directing childhood lead poisoning programs. Envir Health Persp, 110:947-953

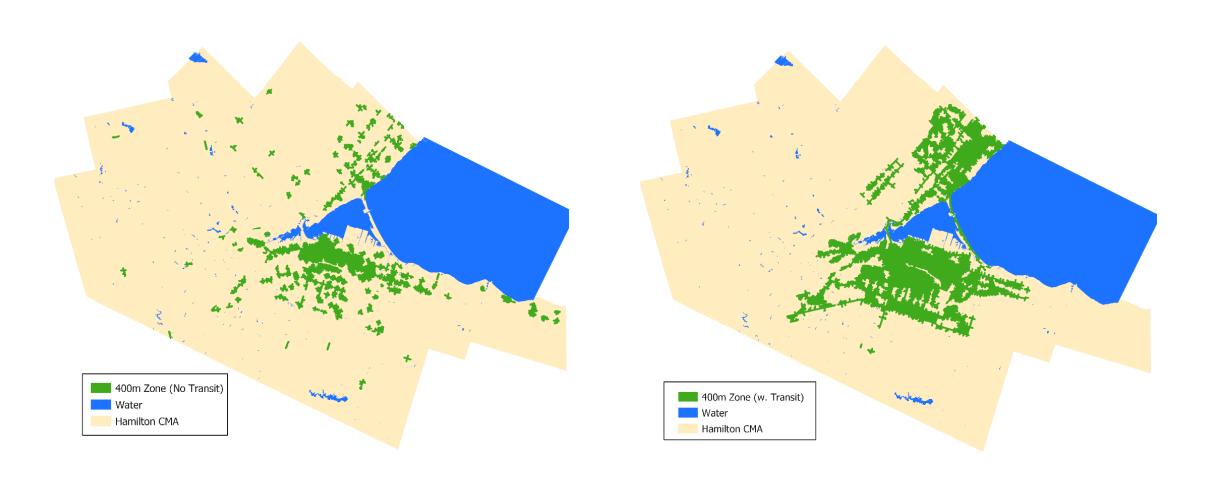






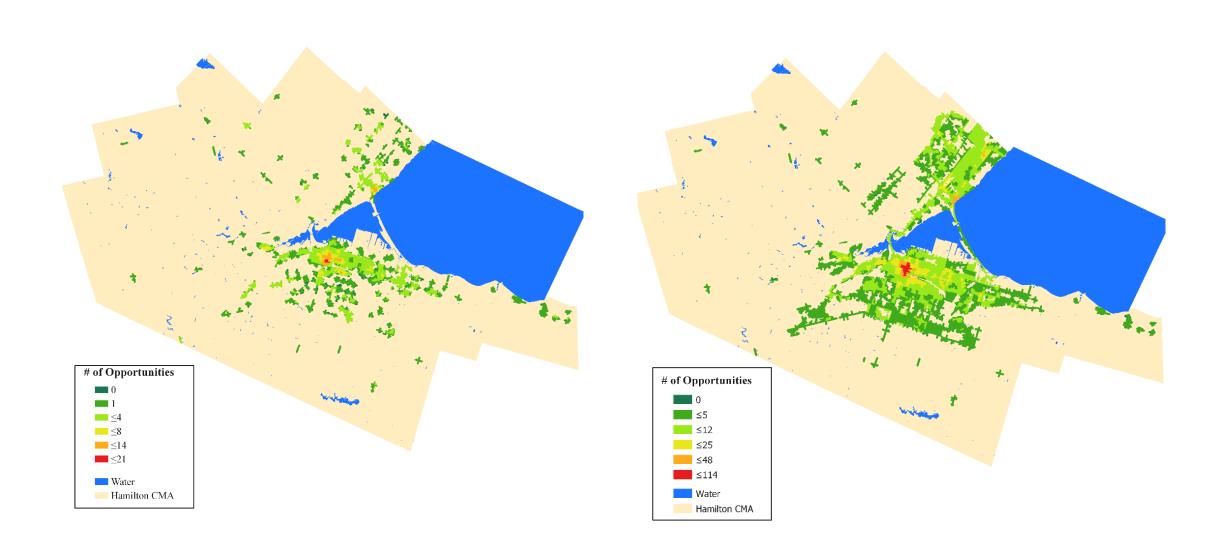
Service Zones with/out Public Transit

(Dardas et al., 2018)

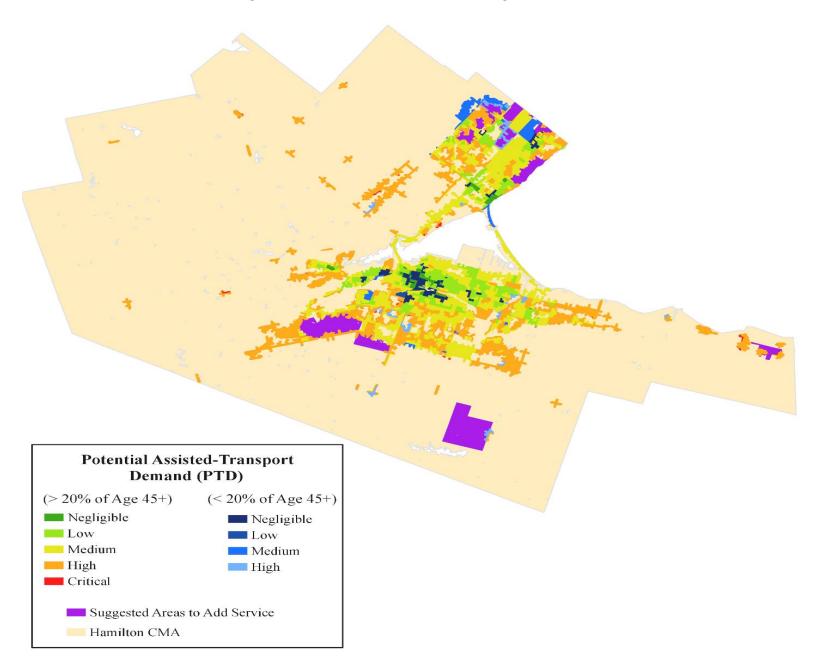


Accessibility Scores with/out Public Transit

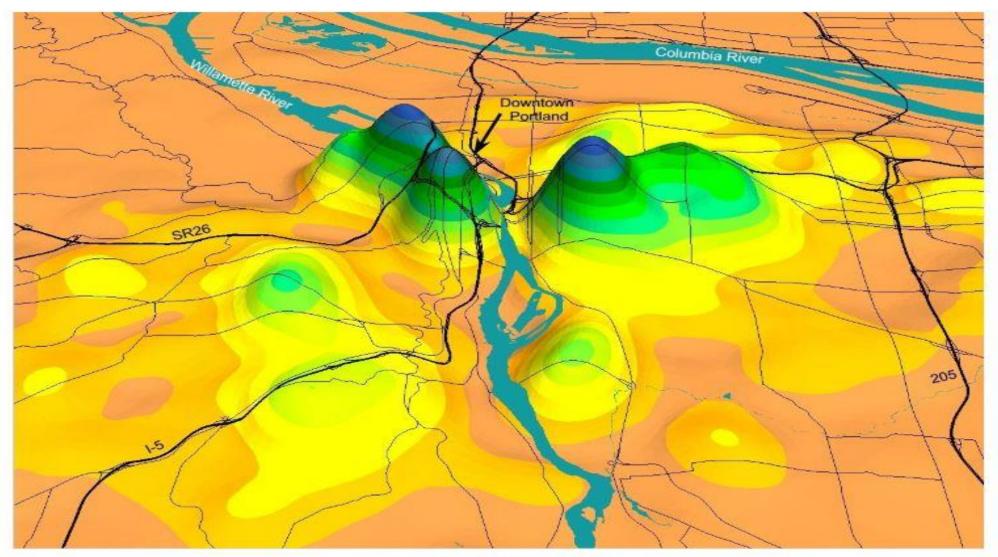
(Dardas et al., 2018)



Potential Demand Zones (Dardas et al., 2018)



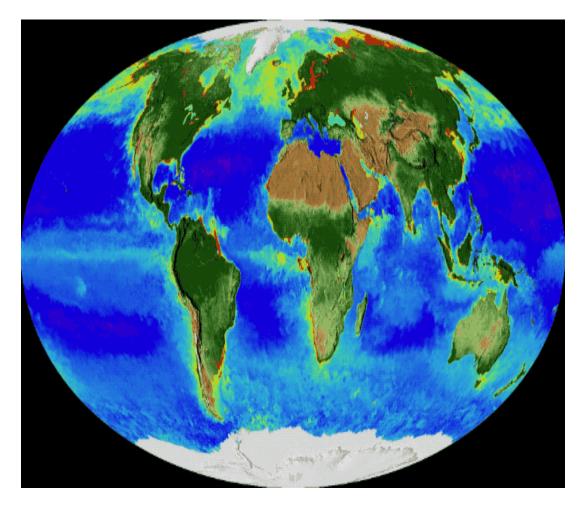
Space-Time Series

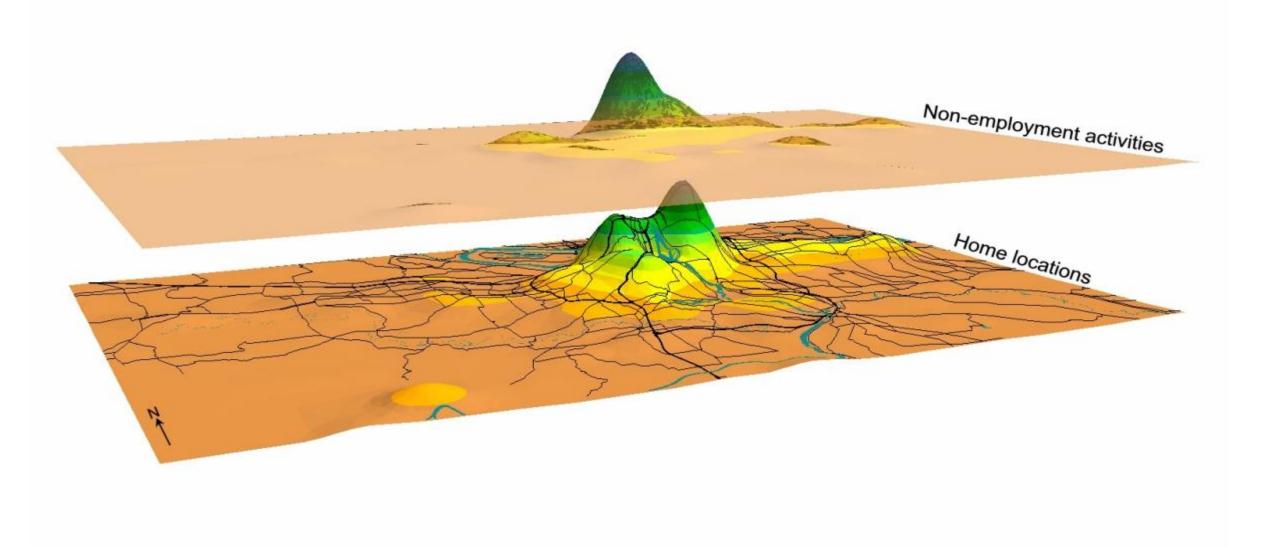


Credits: Mei-Po Kwan

Novel & Developing Applications (2)

- 2. Critical/Feminist Approaches to Measuring Time-Space Vulnerability
 - Non-employment activities (inclusive of unpaid work)
 - Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI)

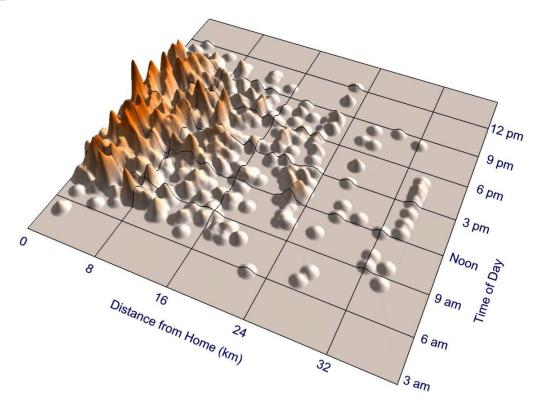


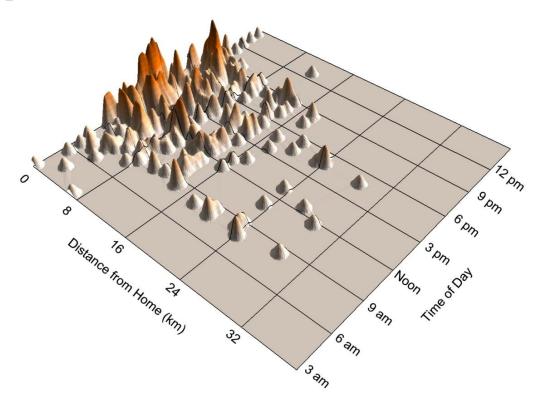


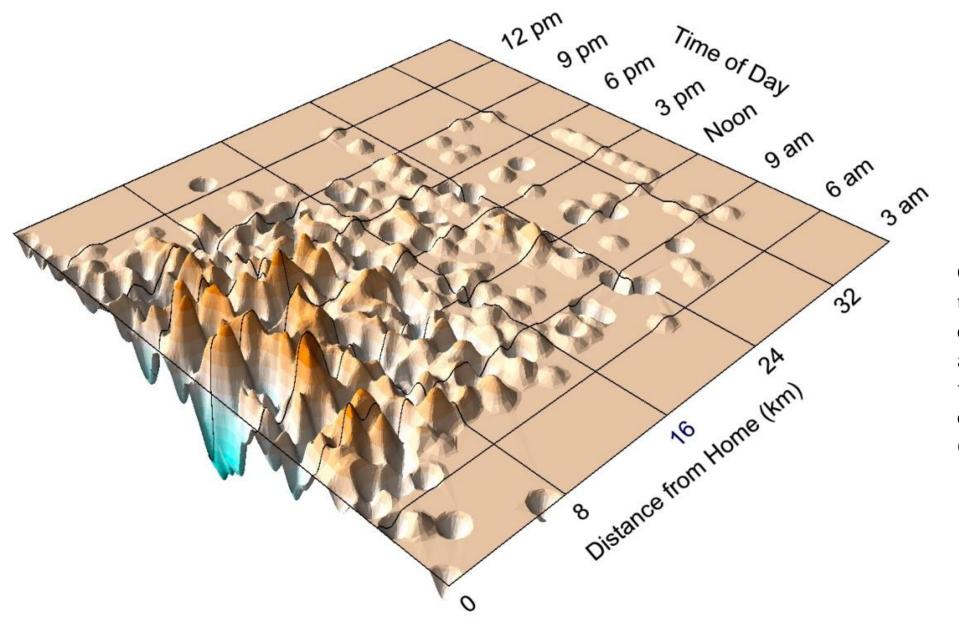
A close-up view of activity patterns in geographic space (Kwan, 2000)

Gendered Experience (Kwan, 2000)

Space-time activity density of nonemployment activities for women employed part-time Space-time activity density of nonemployment activities for men employed part-time

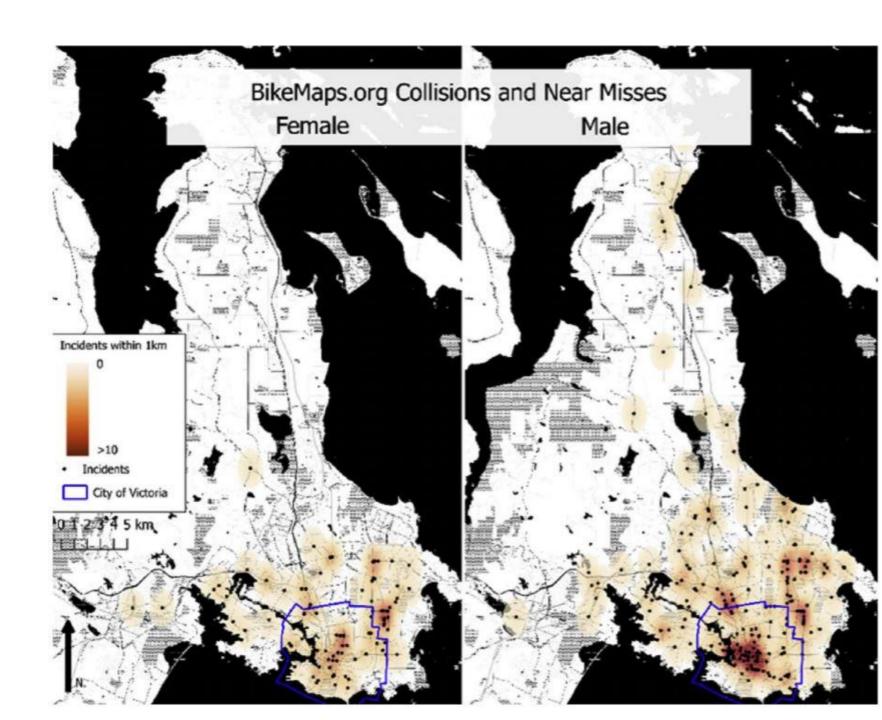




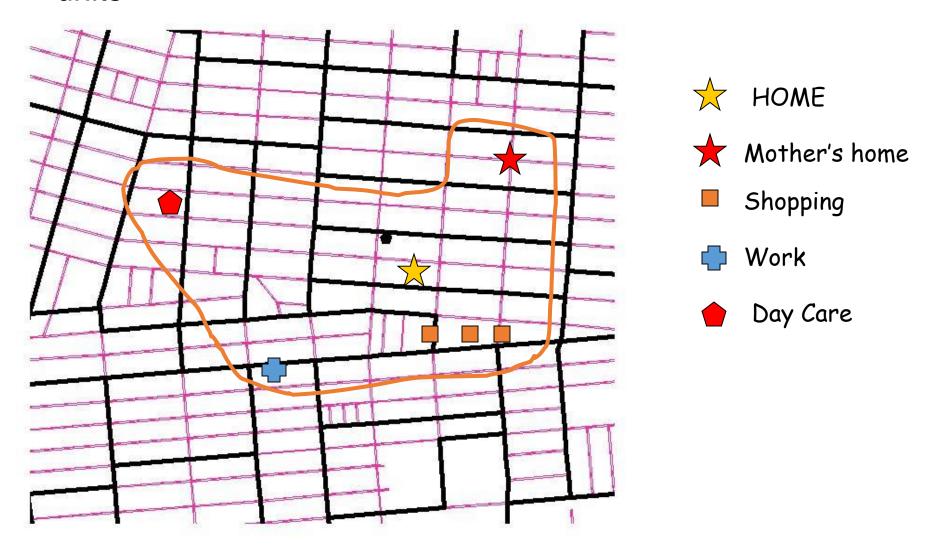


Gender difference in the density of nonemployment activities between women and men employed part-time (Kwan, 2000)

Females Underreporting (Ferster et al, 2017)



Activity spaces do not correspond to geopolitical units



Opportunities

Unpaid work in time & space in its inception

volunteered geographic information (VGI) = low hanging fruit

• Data availability geographically variable across the globe

Policy/practice implications

Thank you! Questions/Comments?



awill@mcmaster.ca

https://ghw.mcmaster.ca/



Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada



University

References

Burke, J., O'Campo, P., Peak, G., Gielen, A., McDonnell, K., and Trochim, W. (2005). An Introduction to Concept Mapping as a Participatory Public Health Research Method. *Qualitative Health Research*, 15 (10): 1392 – 1410.

Carers Canada. Retrieved from, http://www.carerscanada.ca/carer-facts/

Dardas, A., Williams, A., and DeLuca, P. (2018). Potential Accessibility to Vital Services for Hamiltonian Caregiver-Employees & Decision-Makers: A GIS Analyses. *Manuscript Under Review*.

Ferster, C., Nelson, T., Winters, M., and Laberee, K. (2017). Geographic age and gender representation in volunteered cycling safety data: A case study of BikeMaps.org. *Applied Geography*, 88: 144 – 150.

Kwan, M. (2000). Interactive geovisualization of activity-travel patterns using three-dimensional geographical information systems: a methodological exploration with a large data set. *Transportation Research Part C, (2000):* 185 – 203.

Miranda, M., Dolinoy, D., and Overstreet, A. (2002). Mapping for Prevention: GIS Models for Directing Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 110 (9): 947 – 953.

Research on Aging Policies and Practices. (2014, Sept.). Combining care work and paid work: Is it sustainable? *University of Alberta*.