

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

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Chair in Gender, Health and Caregiver Friendly Workplaces





[STATISTICS CANADA, 2013]

50% of carers ARE BETWEEN THE ages of 45-65 THEIR PEAK EARNING YEARS [STATISTICS CANADA, 2015]







Carers spent \$12.6 million

in 1 year on expenses RELATED TO THEIR CARING ROLE [FAST ET AL. 2013]

Infographic Credit: Carers Canada

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



- General
- CE
- Affected CE



CE WORK IMPACT



> \$1.3 billion lost per year



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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



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





Concept mapping (Burke et al. 2005)

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





https://ghw.mcmaster.ca/

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