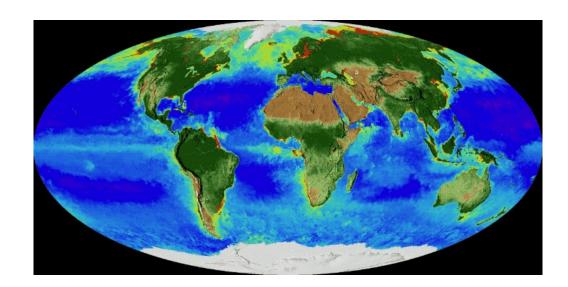


Lessons from Canada: What can GIS information tell us about gender & unpaid work?





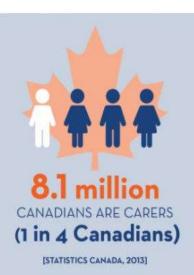


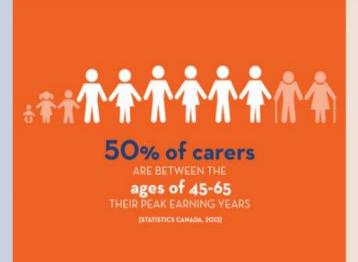
(https://ghw.mcmaster.ca/)

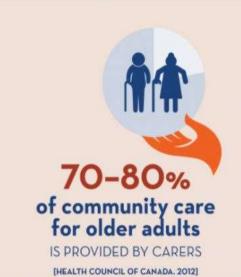
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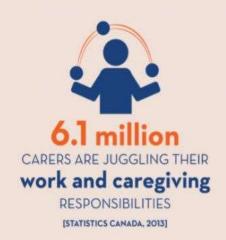
- Universal
- Social, Cultural, Policial contexts vary geographically
- Impacted by the social determinants of health
- Gendered
- Time-space tensions = negative outcomes for carers
- Carer-employees & Carer-Friendly Workplaces







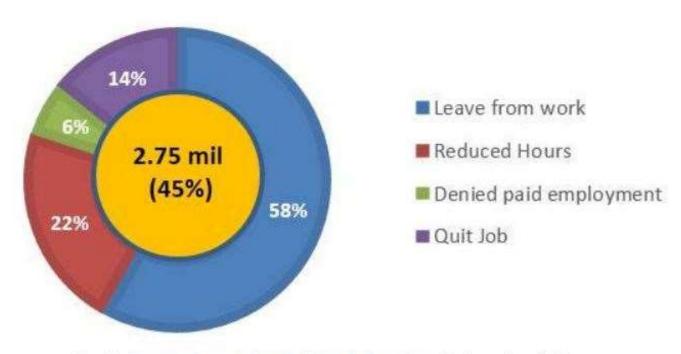








CE WORK IMPACT



Credit: Research on Aging Policies & Practices, University of Alberta

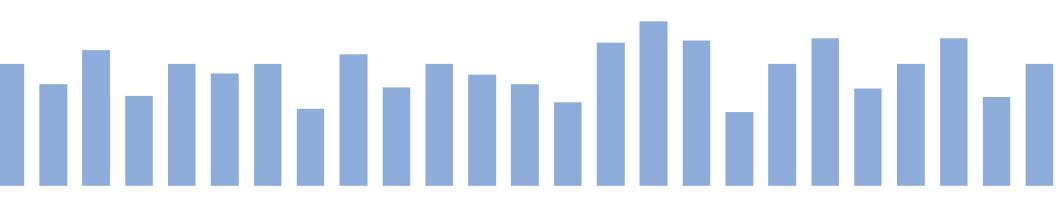
* 6 million CEs (Canada) representing 35% of total workforce

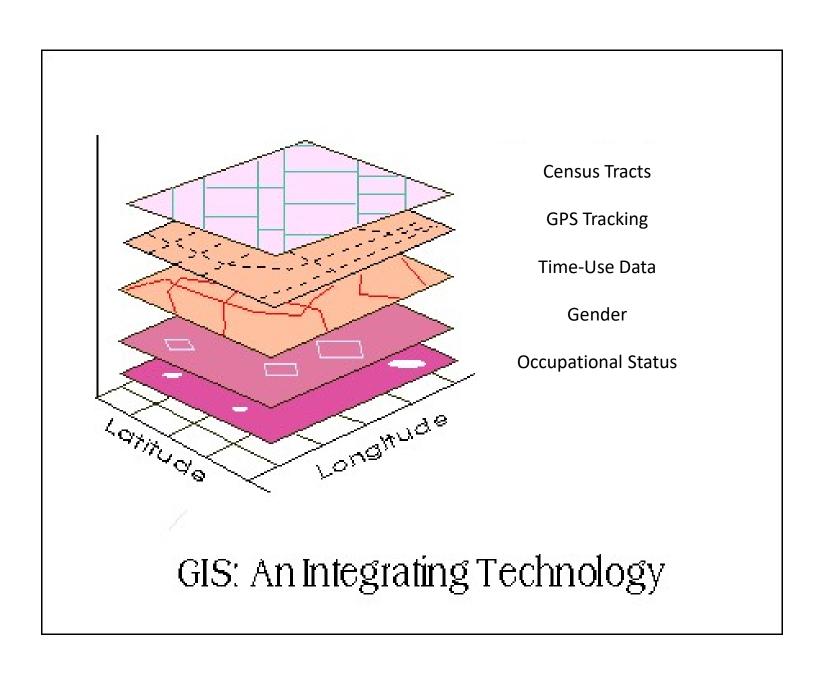


A New World of Research Opportunity



- ❖ GIS Geographical Information Science
 - 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)

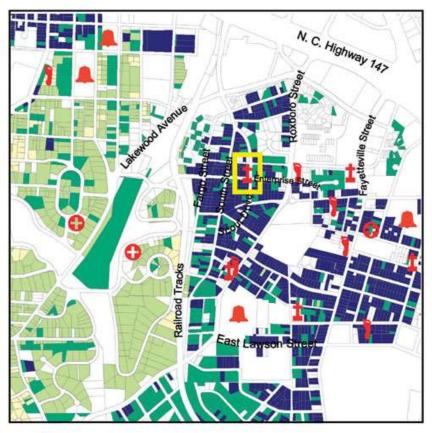
- 1. Measuring Spatial Access to Health/Social Care Services
 - People locations, numbers, demographic, health needs
 - Providers locations, numbers, characteristics, quality, acceptability
 - Proximity distance, travel time, transportation access

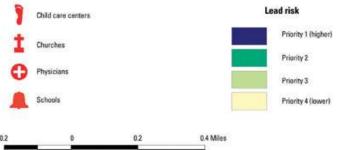
Used for Planning

- Primary care
- Social care
- Adjunct services

Using GIS to characterize neighborhood environments

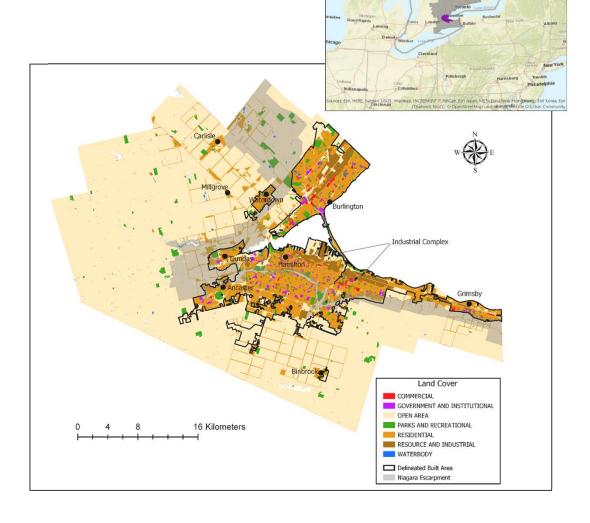
Miranda et al (2002) Mapping for prevention: GIS models for directing childhood lead poisoning programs. Envir Health Persp, 110:947-953







Study Area (Dardas, 2018)

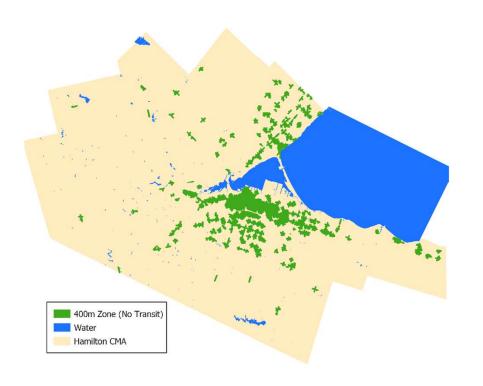


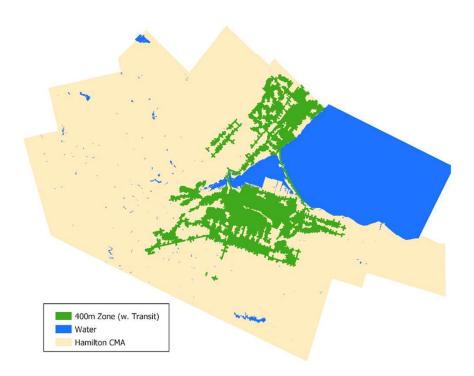


Hamilton CMA

Service Zones with/out Public Transit (Dardas, 2018)

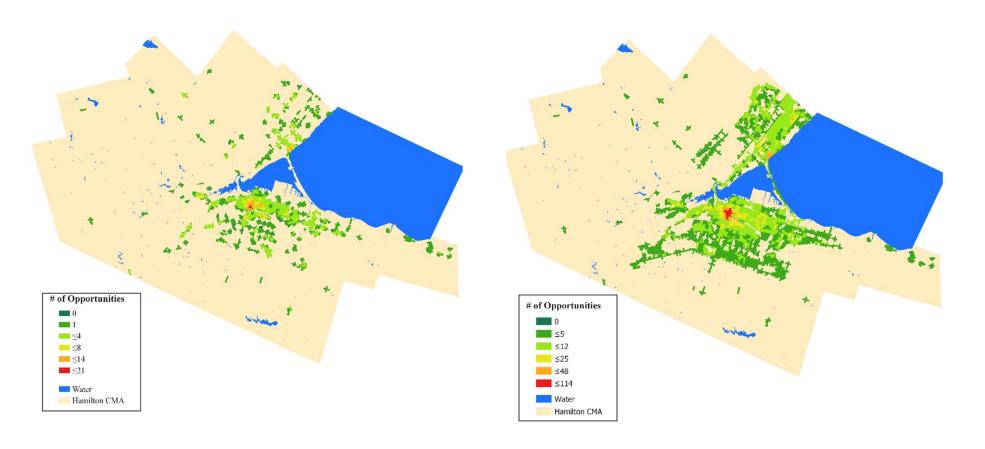




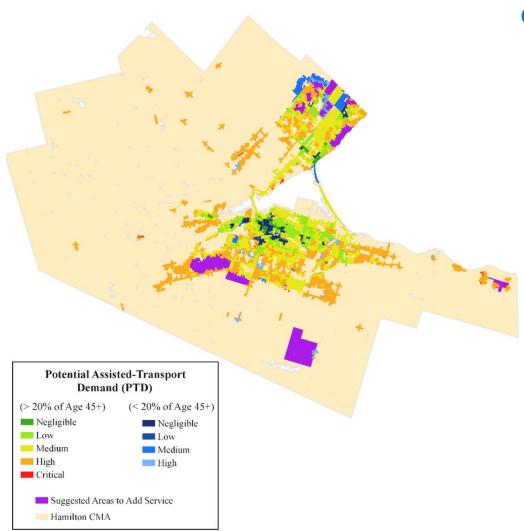


Accessibility Scores with/out Public Transit (Dardas, 2018)



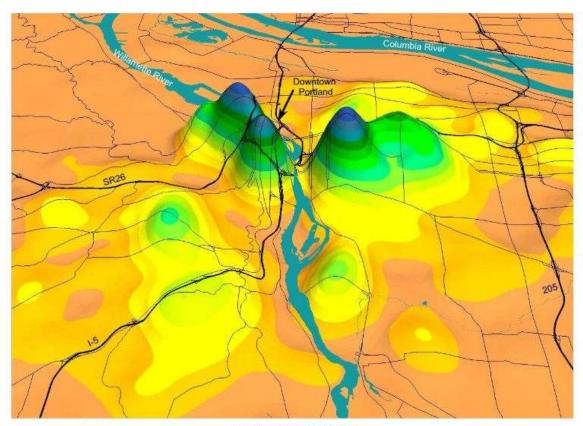


Potential Demand Zones (Dardas, 2018)





Space-Time Series

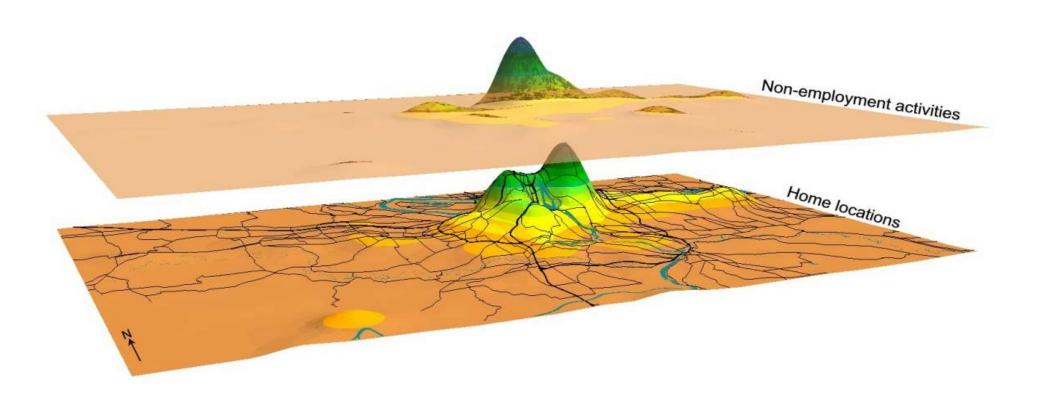






Novel & Developing Applications (2)

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

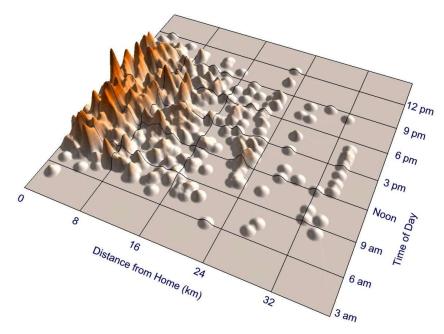


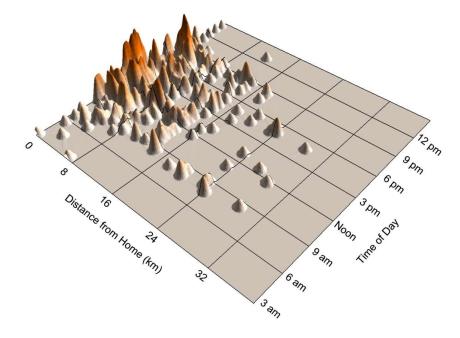
A close-up view of activity patterns in geographic space (Kwan, 2000)

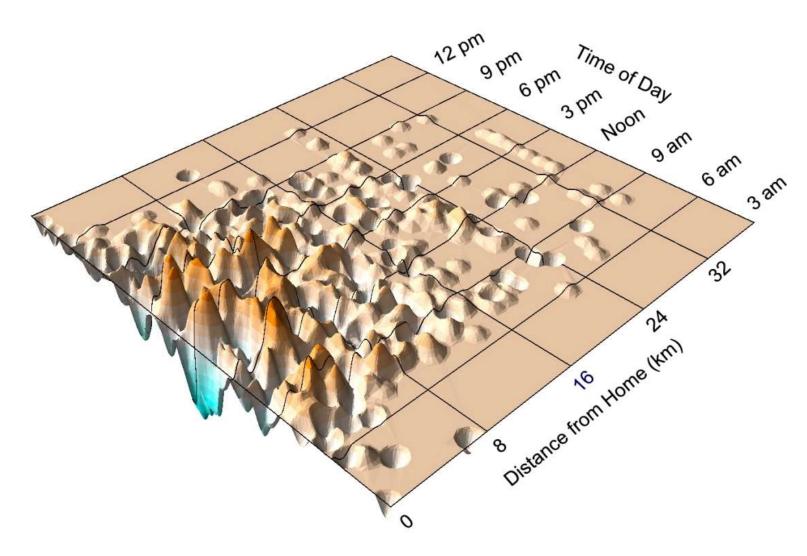
Gendered Experience (Kwan, 2000)

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

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

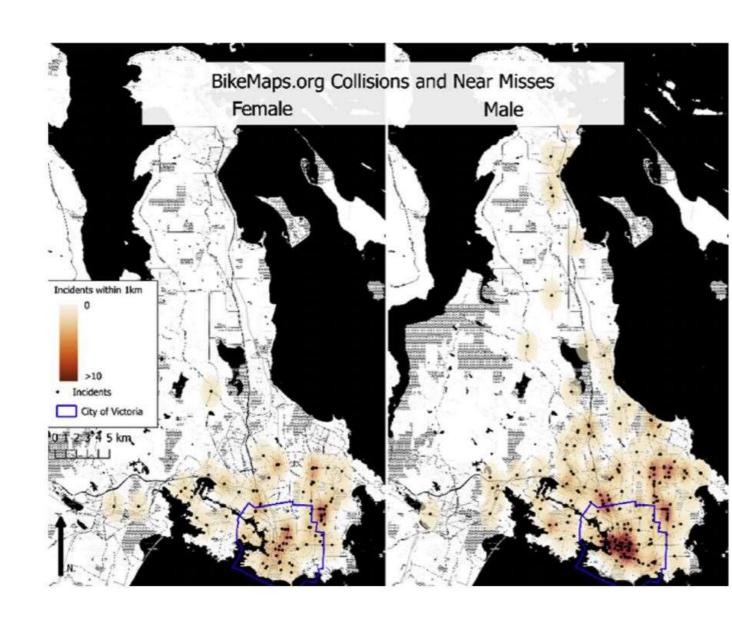






Gender difference in the density of nonemployment activities between women and men employed part-time (Kwan, 2000)

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
- Availability geographically variable across the globe
- Policy/practice implications

Thank you! Questions/Comments?

awill@mcmaster.ca

References

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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.

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