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UNESCO Chair on Gender Equality Policies in Science, Technology and Innovation

Smart Cities and Gender

Inés Sánchez de Madariaga

Director UNESCO Chair Gender in Science, Technology
Professor of City Planning, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Member of Leadership Council, UN-SDSN Spain
Member of Advisory Group on Gender, UN-Habitat

Some gender concepts relevant to urban planning

Gender stereotypes and social norms

Gender roles

Sexual division of labor

Double workload

Productive and reproductive spheres

…

CARE, a key concept for planning:

"Paid and mostly unpaid work performed by adult individuals on behalf of children, the old, the sick and the overall functioning of the household"

And also:

Gender violence
Universal design….

Fte. CIVITAS 2020, *Lehner Lierz (2003)*

Modern city planning: zoning and functionalism

Four functions of the city:

- Residential
- Production
- Leisure
- Transport

Infrastructures and facilities:

- Sanitation and sewerage
- Water
- Energy
- Street lighting
- Waste disposal and treatment
- Open and green areas

- Educational services
- Health services
- Sports
- Culture, libraries, etc.

Ciudad tradicional

Ciudad dispersa

Source: Sánchez de Madariaga 2004

Underlying gender assumptions:

- The personal experience of those living the city without care responsiblity.
- Paid employment is the main focus
- Housing as leisure and not care
- Transport as the means to link the spaces assigned to those functions.

Implicit Gender assumptions in planning and transportation

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Unquestioned implicit assumptions regarding sexual divisions of labour, often unconscious, underlying urban planning and design practices *(Built Environment 1994)*

Gender roles and stereotypes implicit in the building of contemporary suburban space

The needs and experiences of those persons who undertake care responsibilities are not made explicit nor taken equally into account within policy processes.

Main gender differences in transportation

- Distances
- Transportation modes
- Access to private car
- Purpose ot trips
- Time
- Number of trips
- Spatial pattern of trips
- Chained trips
- Geographical scope
- Age of volutary cessation of driving
- Safety
- Ergonomy

Identifyed in 35+ years of research of women in transporation
(pioneering research: Women' Issues In Transportation, FHA, 1979):

A new concept and one hypothesis

The **mobility of care** proposed as an umbrela concept:

•Quantifies
•Makes visible

Trips made by adults for the care of others and the upkeep of the home.

Existing surveys do not allow to quantify it within the overall mobility because they have Gender bias and ommissions.

Hyphotesis:

- In between 1/3 and 2/3 of trips normally counted as shopping, visits, strolling, other, should be considered as care trips.
- 100% of scorting trips should be considered as care trips.

Under these assumptions, the mobility of care is close to employment mobility.

Measuring the **mobility of care**
Distribution by sex

Fuente: Trabajo de doctorado. Estudiante: Elena Zuchini, 2015

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Thank you

Contact:

i.smadariaga@upm.es