



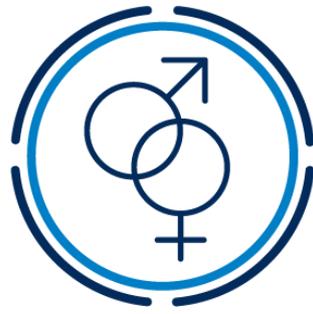
METHODOLOGIES

GENDER LANDSCAPE

(gender, diversity, equality
and inclusion perspective)

The purpose of the methodology,
what it is about and its
relevance to IN-HABIT.

Focus article by
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Viewing cities from a **gender, diversity, equality, and inclusion (GDEI)** perspective requires us to understand how gender and other protected characteristics (sexual orientation, age, ethnicity, religion, nationality) affect the **use of urban space**.

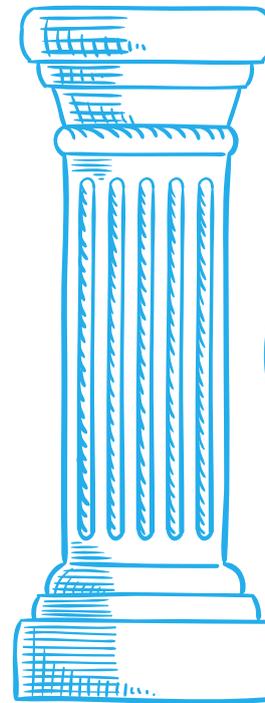
Acknowledging that different groups have different needs and experiences within the urban space is the first step towards building more **inclusive cities**.

Gender landscapes aim to develop an integrated understanding of GDEI and sustainable urban development. They provide a set of tools - such as the geographical mapping of gender urban experiences - and good practices - such as gender mainstreaming - that can guide cities in becoming more inclusive through adequate sustainable urban development.

In IN-HABIT, Gender landscapes are constituted by **three pillars**: institutions, lived experiences, and health and well-being inequality.



The first pillar investigates the integration of GDEI in decision-making, focusing on gender and diversity mainstreaming in the decision process through surveying the political commitment towards inclusion, the strength of the legal framework, the structures and resources dedicated to inclusion, the accountability mechanisms, the extent to which decisions are based on knowledge and disaggregated data, and actual stakeholders' involvement with inclusion.



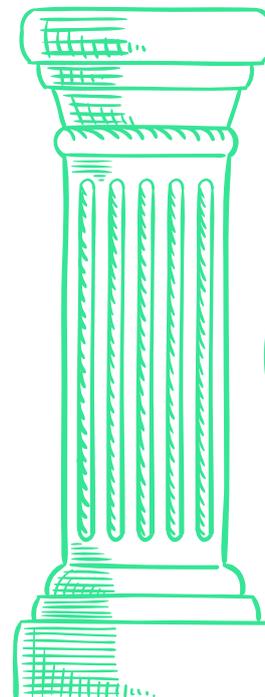
1.
INSTITUTIONS

2.
LIVED
EXPERIENCES



The second pillar adopts a group perspective to analyse the urban space on specific dimensions of life, such as work, education, caring, transport, leisure, etc. The aim of the second pillar is to evaluate to what extent a group would experience the city differently if it were facing the circumstances of another group, for instance, what would women's travel patterns be like if men were to drive children to school.

The third pillar analyses group differences from a spatial perspective and identifies the best and worst areas in each city in terms of health and well-being. It yields geographical maps depicting hot and cold spots of mental health and well-being. This allows us to measure whether gender and diversity groups are differently exposed to these specific spots and to question the responsibility of urban design.



3.
health and well-being
INEQUALITY

IN-HABIT aims to improve health and well-being in an inclusive way through actions on food, culture, human-animal bonds, and art and environment. Understanding how people use urban spaces and where and when there could be differences between groups is essential for developing inclusive solutions. Gender landscapes provide the tools necessary to reach this goal.



Gender landscapes require socio-economic spatial data. Such data have only started to be produced very recently and most often are not exploited to their full extent. In most cases, municipalities are not even aware of their existence and potential. But IN-HABIT constitutes the perfect opportunity to identify the municipalities' needs and help them use such precious spatial information.

We hope that gender landscapes will help build more inclusive cities, and that cities will integrate these tools within their upcoming urban designs. We are confident that cities will use these tools even beyond our expectations, as they are all very engaged in trying to drive inclusion within their communities.

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