

SPEAKER



**European Capital
of Democracy**



Giulia Sudano

CITIES LEARN: DATA FEMINISM

- HOSTED BY THE CITY OF BOLOGNA
WITH GUEST EXPERT GIULIA SUDANO
- TUESDAY 20 MAY 2025
- 10:30 - 12:00 CEST

EUROPEAN CITY NETWORK WEBINARS



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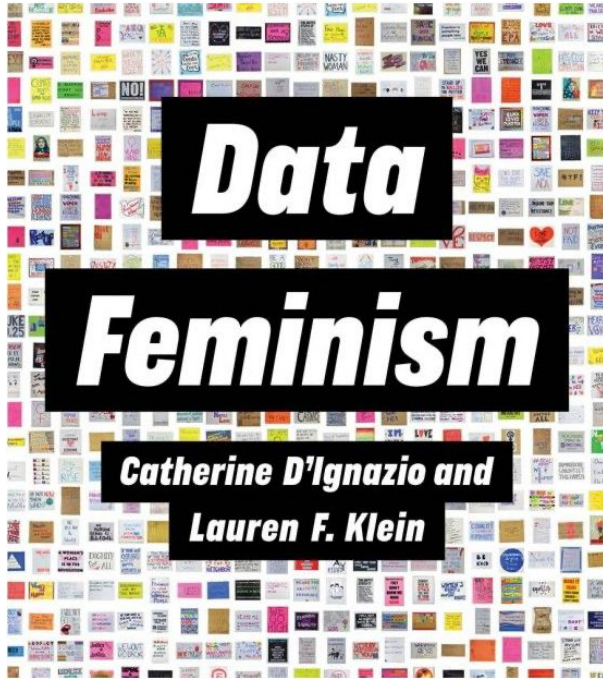
Period Think Tank

Period is a feminist think tank promoting gender equity through a feminist approach to data

Period Think Tank was established to:

- request and search gender disaggregated data
- value them
- support public administrations in identifying policies and measures aimed at eliminating the many existing inequalities between women, men and people of other genders, integrating the gender data contained in the information flows within the planning and budget documents.

Data feminism



Data is not “neutral”: it embodies meanings, perspectives and priorities with strong normative, political and cultural connotations.

Adopting a feminist approach to data making explicit concepts and definitions on the basis of which data are produced and analysed, making sure that data adequately reflects the social diversity, interests and points of view of categories underrepresented in quantitative information bases.

Source: [Data feminism](#)

Principles of Data feminism

- 1) **Examining Power:** Analyzing how power operates in the world;
- 2) **Challenging Power:** Challenging Unequal Power Structures;
- 3) **Promoting Emotions and Embodiments:** Evaluating Multiple Forms of Knowledge, Prioritizing Those That Come From Direct Experience;
- 4) **Rethinking Binarism and Hierarchies:** Challenging Classification Systems;
- 5) **Engaging Pluralism:** Synthesizing Multiple Perspectives with Priority for Local Communities;
- 6) **Considering Context:** Data Is Not Neutral but the Product of a Path of Inequality;
- 7) **Making Work Visible:** Making Visible the Work of Those Behind, Collecting, and Analyzing Data.

Datatocount campaign

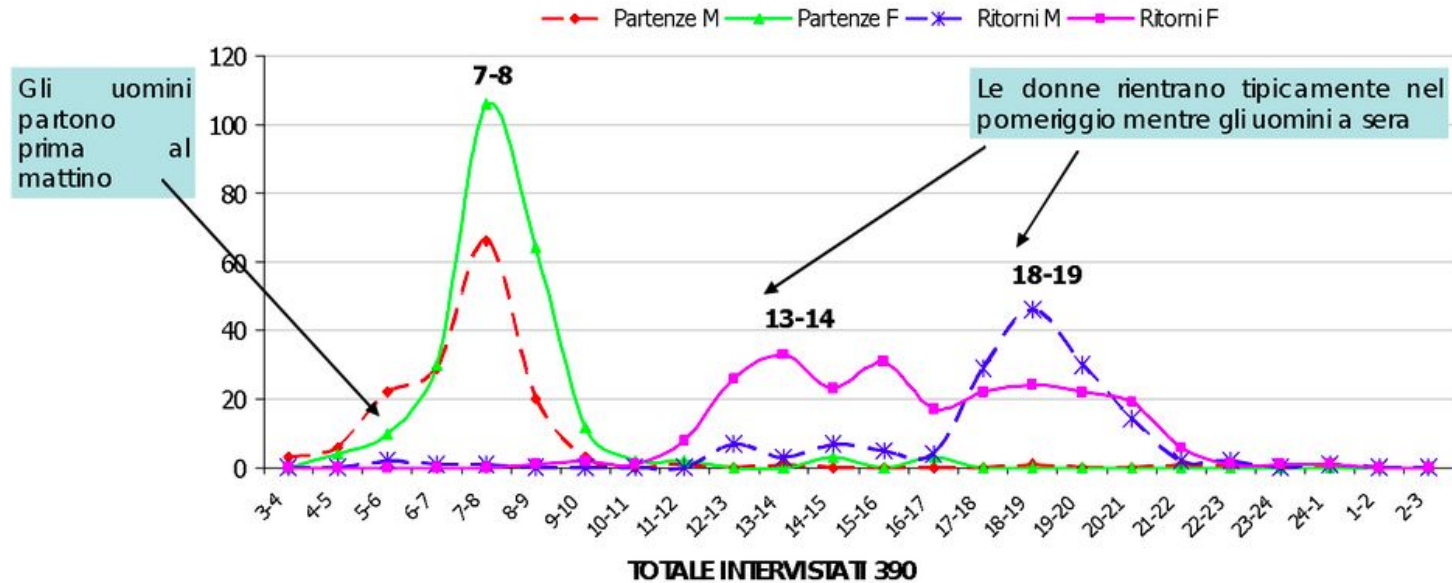
#datatocount campaign

<https://www.periodthinktank.org/progetto-dati-per-contare/>

Period promotes the request to all institutions, starting with the municipalities, to collect and disaggregate by gender the data needed to build a preventive gender impact assessment of the actions, programs and projects to be implemented.

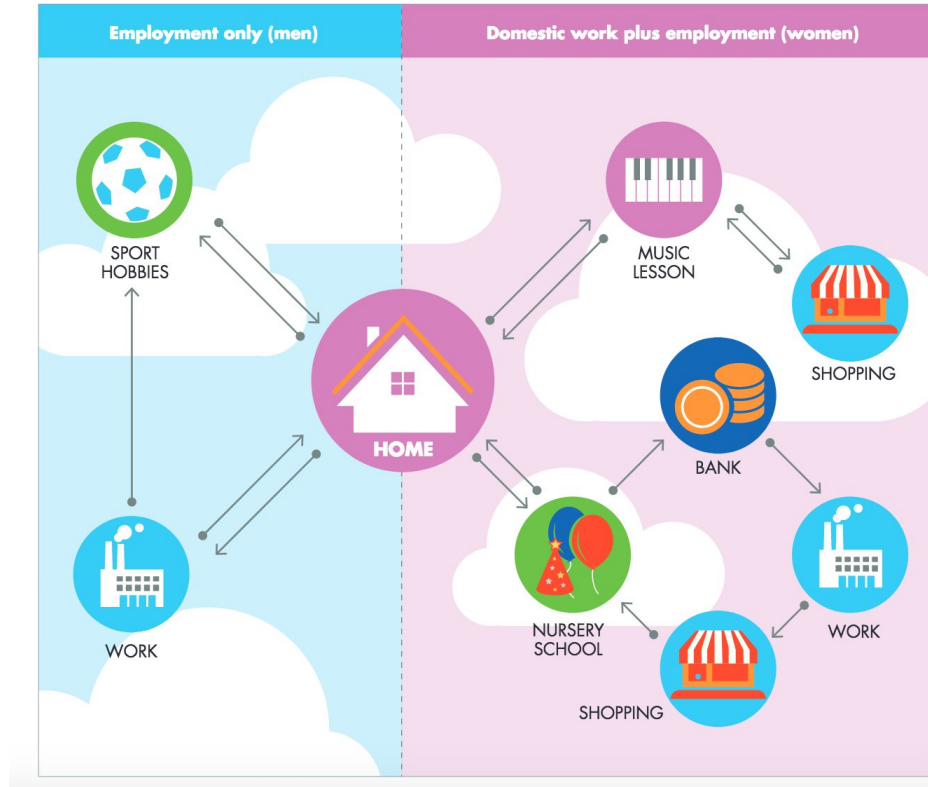
To date, the municipalities of Bologna, Palermo, Milan, Ravenna, Cento, Imola, Piana degli Albanesi, Crevalcore, Reggio Emilia, Rome... have joined.

Examples - Mobility



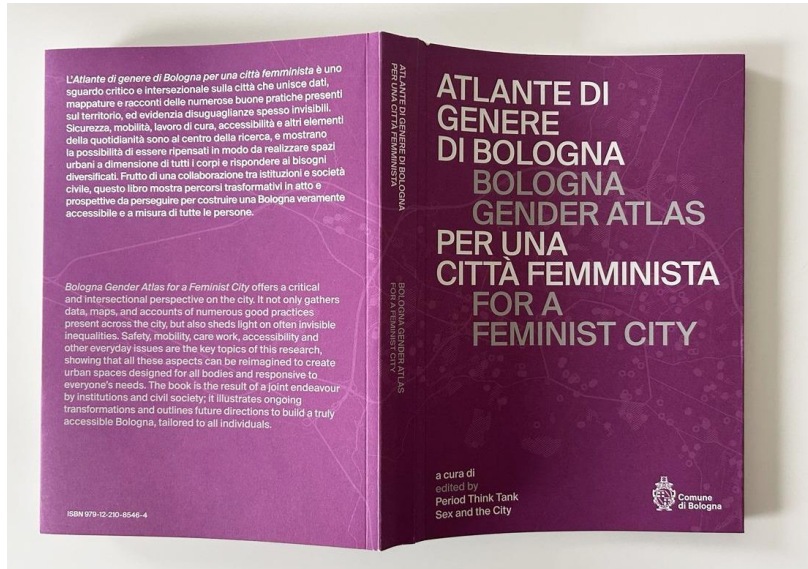
Source: Giovanna Badalassi – project GenderAlp! Genova

Examples - Mobility



Civitas Project -
Gender Equality
and Mobility.
A normal day for
an European
woman

Examples - Public housing



Period Think Tank analysed in the “Bologna gender atlas for a feminist city” the 2023 waiting list for public housing ERP14 rankings, extracting the information regarding gender and age (based on available tax codes) and residential neighbourhoods (based on the Street Map of the city of Bologna).

5,921 applications

52% men

48% by women

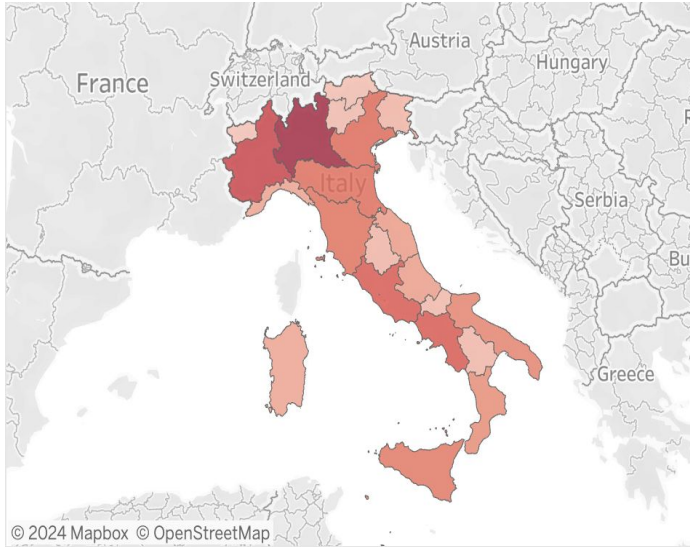
Examples - Public housing

Distribution by age: in the 40-50 age group, men exceed women by 15%, while women are 5% more present in the 30-40 age group, and in the under 30 group + 4%.

In the 2-member families women are + 15% compared to men, and in 5-member families where, vice versa, men are +10% compared to women.

6% of the applicants are single parents, and nearly all of them are women 94%

Gender procurement - NRRP funds

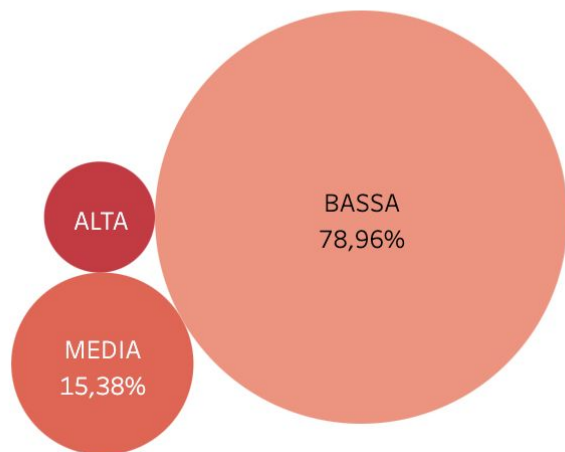


We analyzed 219,628 CIG distributed on 96,409 CUP. All the detailed information is obtained from ANAC associated with the tender notices except the missions that are related to the project and therefore are retrieved from Open CUP.

Gender procurement - NRRP funds

Distribuzione bandi gara per Classe importo

Bassa: <100k Media: tra i 100k e 1milione Alta: >1milione

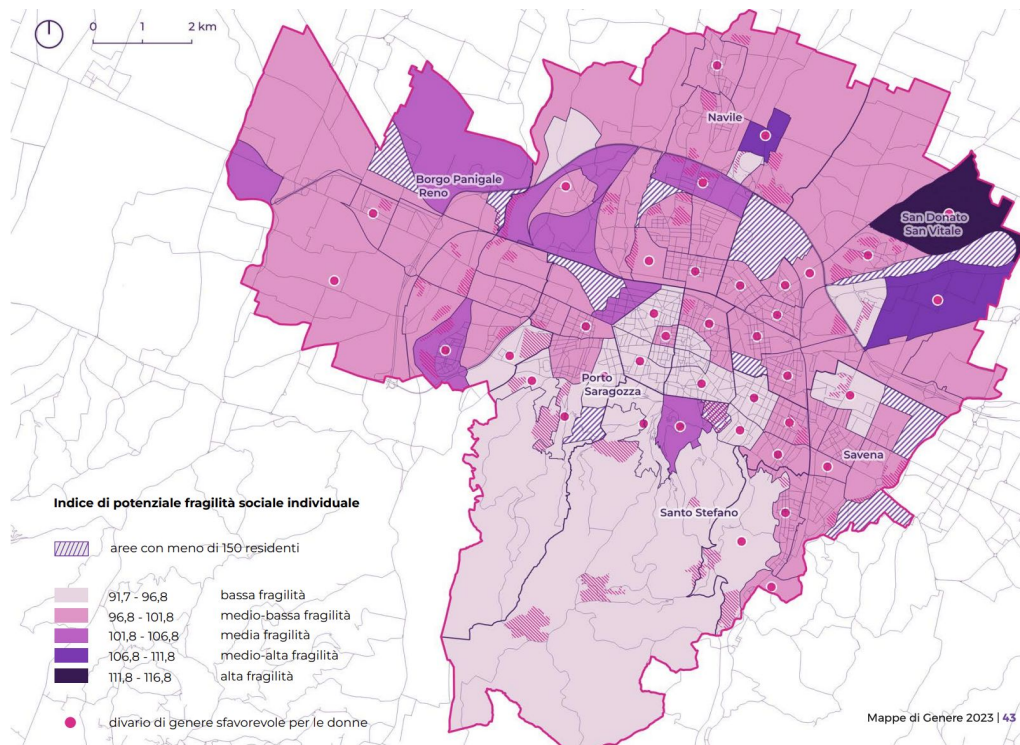


60% of the tenders were derogated, either partially or totally, specifically **3%** were derogated partially, that is, either the female quota or the youth quota or both were derogated, and the remaining **57%** were derogated totally, that is, they did not perceive the previously defined regulation.

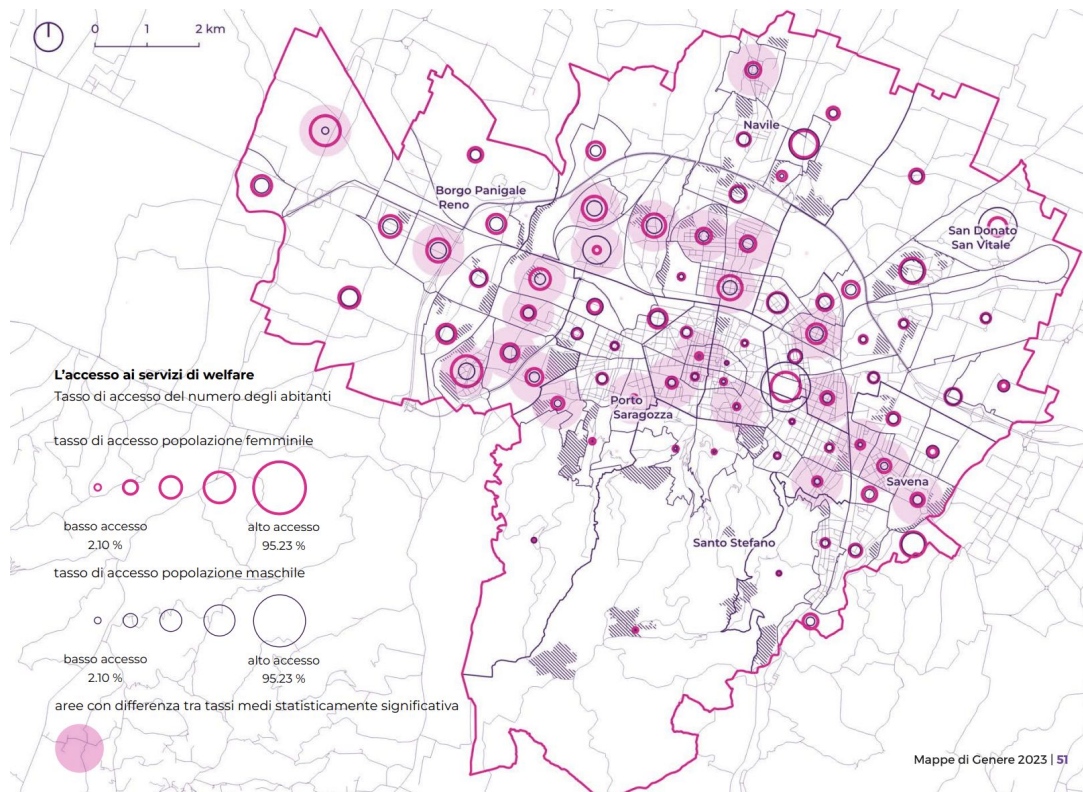
Gender maps - Bologna



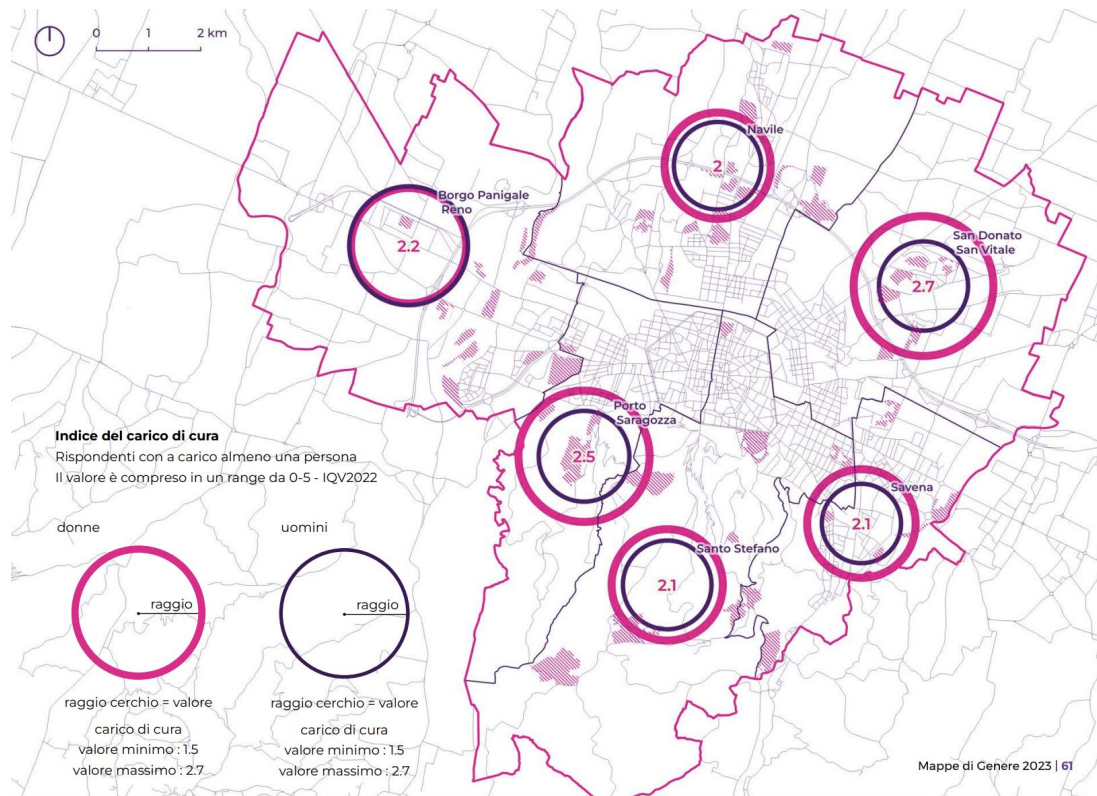
Potential social fragility - Bologna



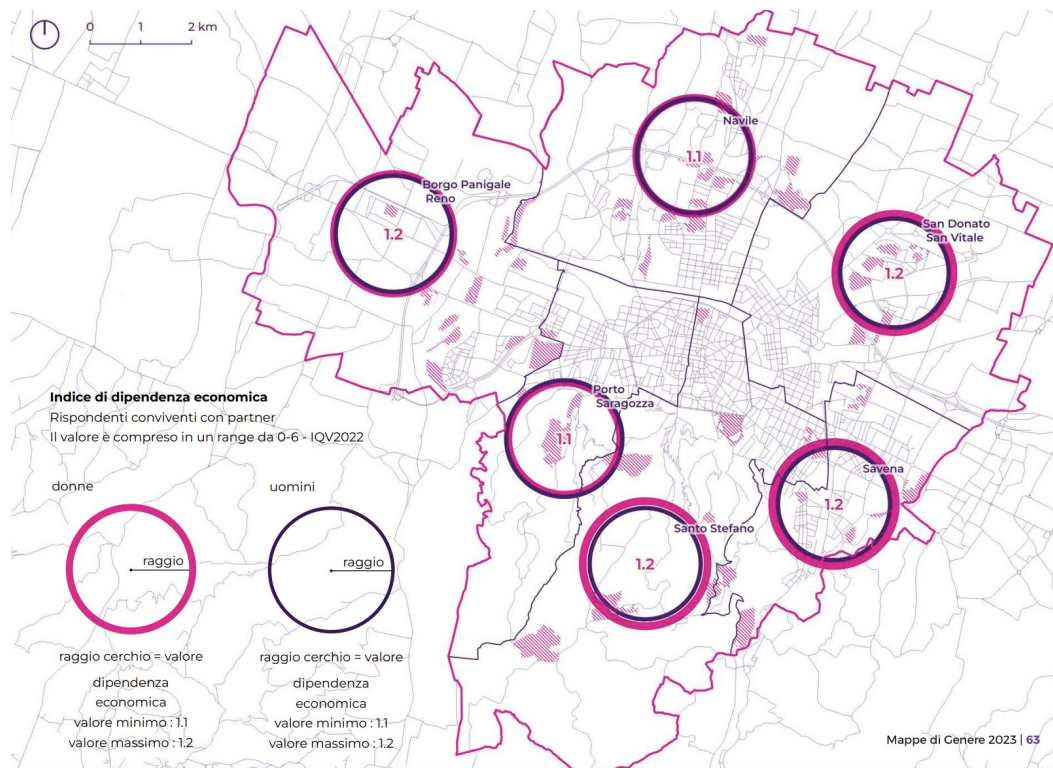
Access to welfare services - Bologna



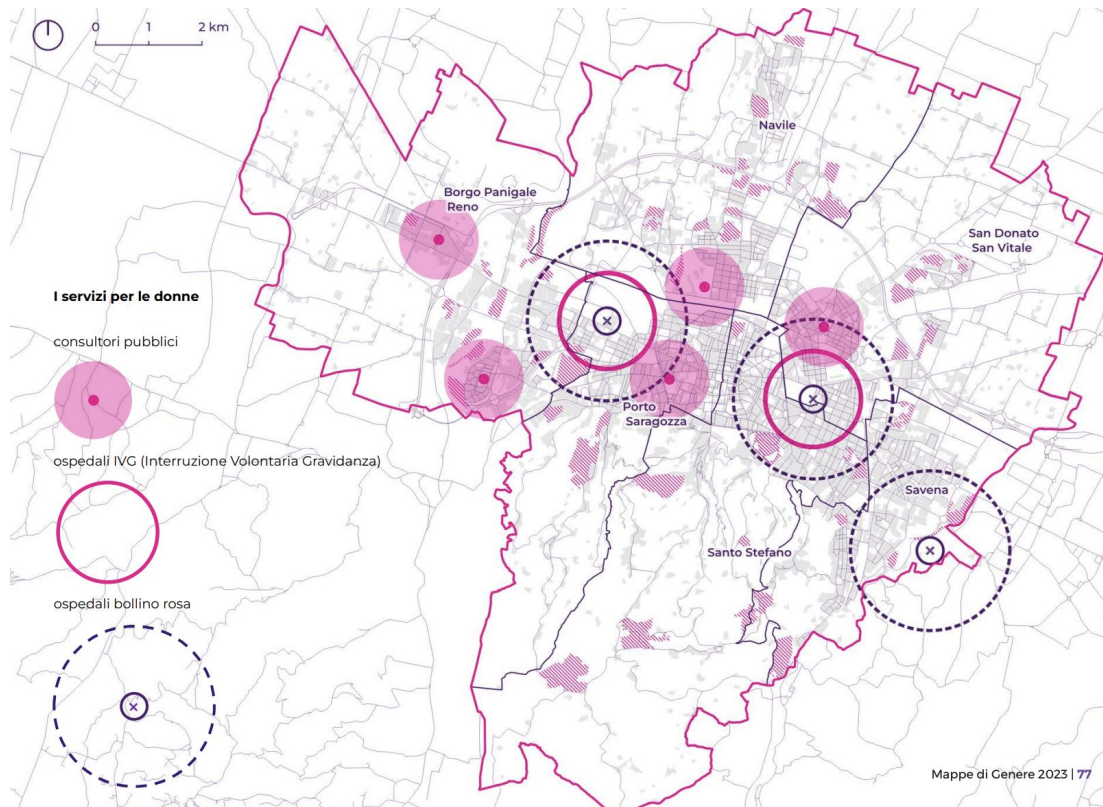
Index of caregiving burden - Bologna



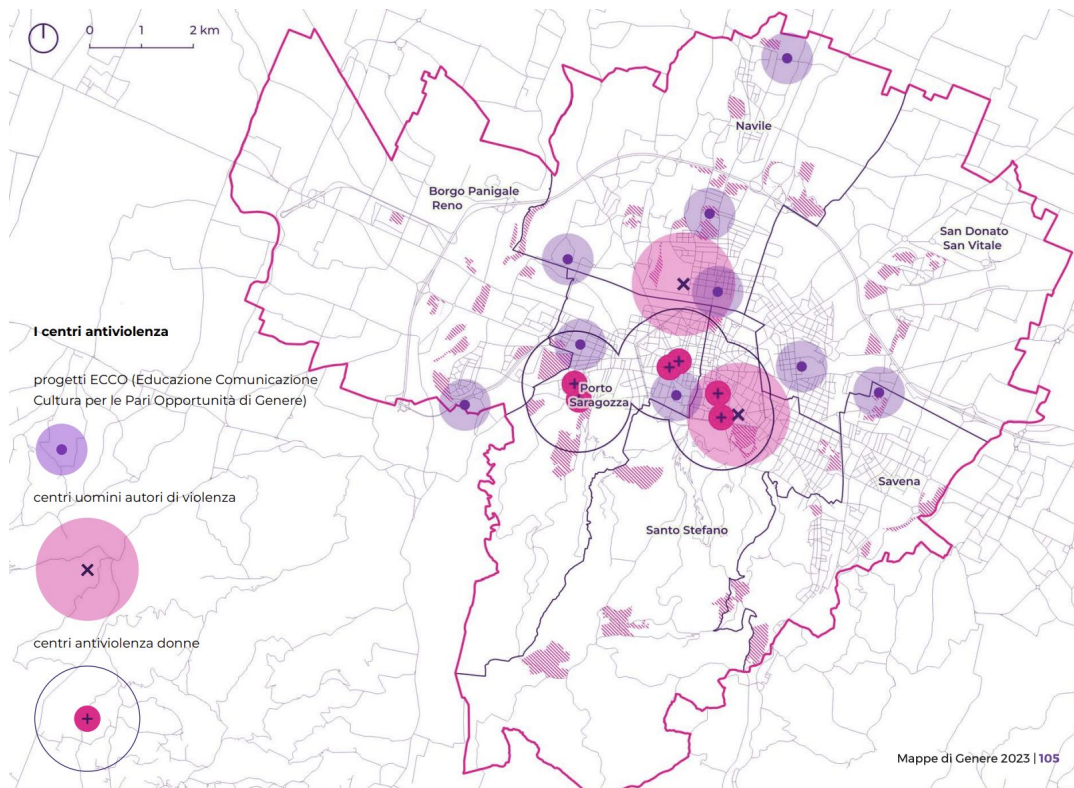
Index of economic dependence - Bologna



Services for women - Bologna



Women's shelters - Bologna



Gender impact assessment

Gender impact assessment is a tool that examines the effects of policies and administrative measures aimed at reducing gender inequality. The **European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)** provides a list of five basic steps for developing an evaluation system.

Phases of evaluation	Definition
Definition of policy objectives	The first step is to define the purpose of the envisaged measure, law or programme and show how it relates to gender equality.
Gender relevance check	Determining gender relevance means analyzing whether it is likely to have an impact on gender equality. Some elements must be considered, such as the reference group and the type of impact it has on this group (direct or indirect).

Gender impact assessment

Gender analysis

A gender impact assessment of any initiative involves a process of analysis to determine the effects (tangible results) that the intervention could have on the equality of women and men. On the one hand, such analysis should seek to understand the current situation of the groups concerned and understand how this situation could evolve without public intervention. On the other hand, the analysis should measure, as far as possible, how the envisaged measure would change the current situation

Gender impact weighting

At this stage it is important to establish how the policy or regulatory measure contributes to gender equality, as well as to assess the expected impact on gender relations.

Gender impact assessment

Gender Results and Proposals

Conclusions should be formulated in terms of impact on women and men within the target groups. In addition, proposals should be presented that promote gender equality in response to the existing situation.

Two main types of result groups can be defined:

1. the first group collects the objectives aimed at adapting existing policies in such a way that any discriminatory effect is mitigated or removed.
1. the second group instead concerns the transformative process that aims to define gender equity objectives and promote active policies. The European institutions are making a great effort to increase awareness and support practices that can enhance a political culture capable of acting according to an approach that is attentive to gender and the inequalities associated with it.

Equal measures 2030 indicators

EQUAL MEASURES 2030

About ▾

Our Work ▾

Resources ▾

Contact

2024 SDG Gender Index

Language

2024 SDG Gender Index – Indicators and Scores i

View Full List of Indicators

Select SDG Goal to View Indicators

SDG 5: Gender equality ▾

Select Indicator

5.1: Early/forced marriage

5.2: Women's views on informal support

5.3: Legal grounds for abortion

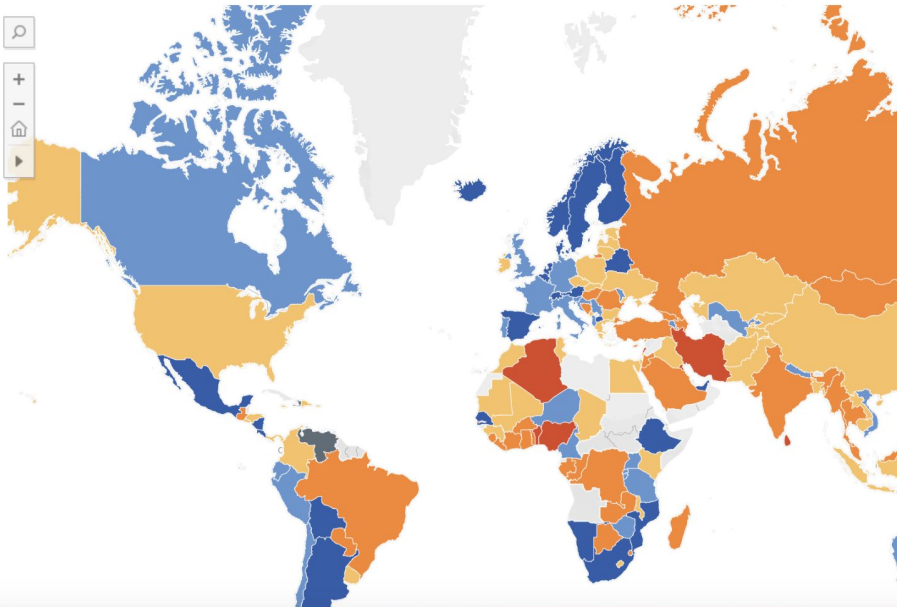
► 5.4: Women in parliament


5.5: Women in ministerial roles

Reference Year

2022 ▾

5.4: Women in parliament





Period
Think Tank
DATA FEMINISM
IN ACTION

Practical examples...

Baseline and context analysis

Percentage of women accessing public housing

Area

lower income neighborhoods

Target population

Women 18-35 and over 65

Long-term goals

improve the quality of life of women in poverty at risk of losing their home

Practical examples...

Long-term impact – improve the quality of life of women in poverty at risk of losing their home

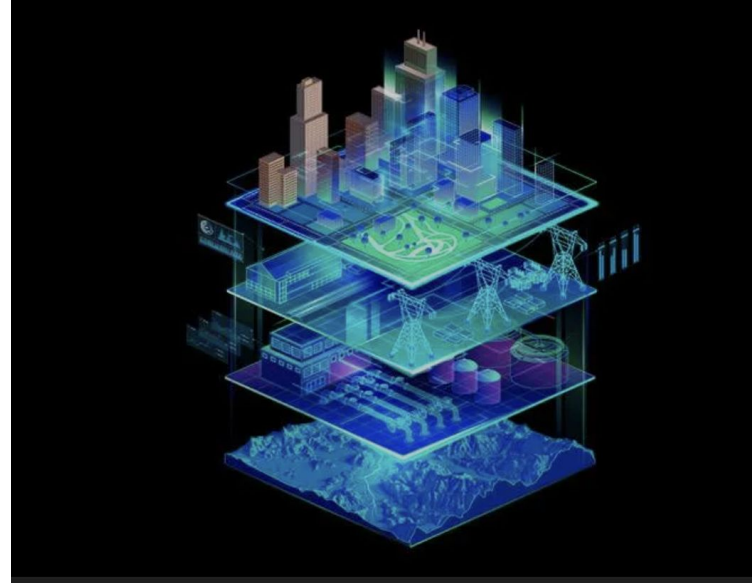
Final outcome – increase in the number of women accessing public housing

Activities – increase in public housing units, widespread promotion of ERP housing demand in the area

Indicator – number of women aged 18-35 accessing public housing, number of women over 65 accessing public housing

Urban Digital Twin

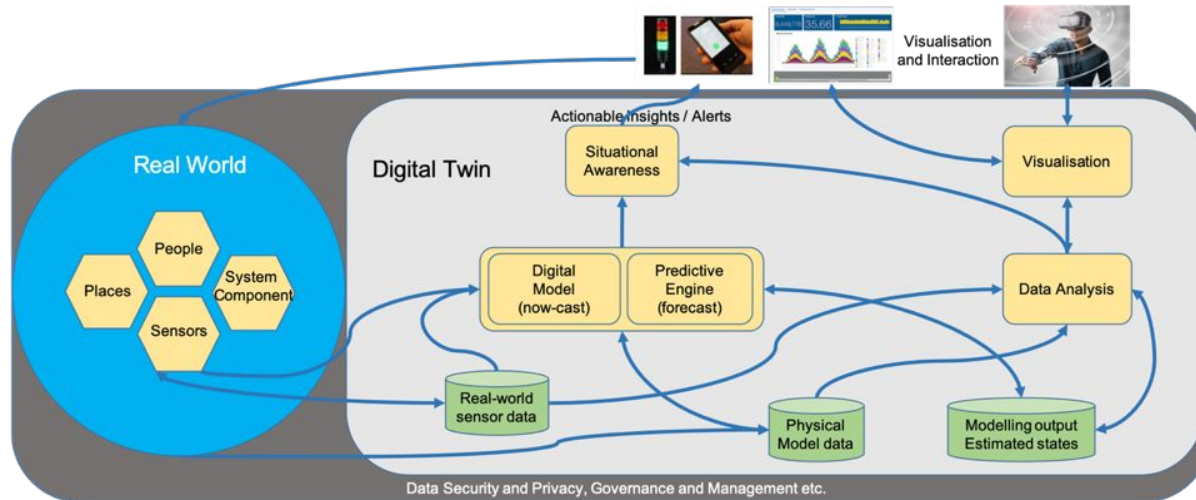
“Urban Digital Twins (UDTs) are reshaping how cities are planned and managed. These virtual city replicas combine data from multiple sources to test urban plans digitally before they are implemented in the real world. By offering real-time and future projections, UDTs empower cities to make evidence-based decisions that improve citizens’ lives.”



Source: Eurocities

Bologna Urban Digital Twin

A digital twin is a virtual replica of a real object, process, or system. It acts as a "digital copy" that can be monitored, analyzed, and simulated in real-time to predict issues, optimize performance, and test scenarios without risks in the real world.

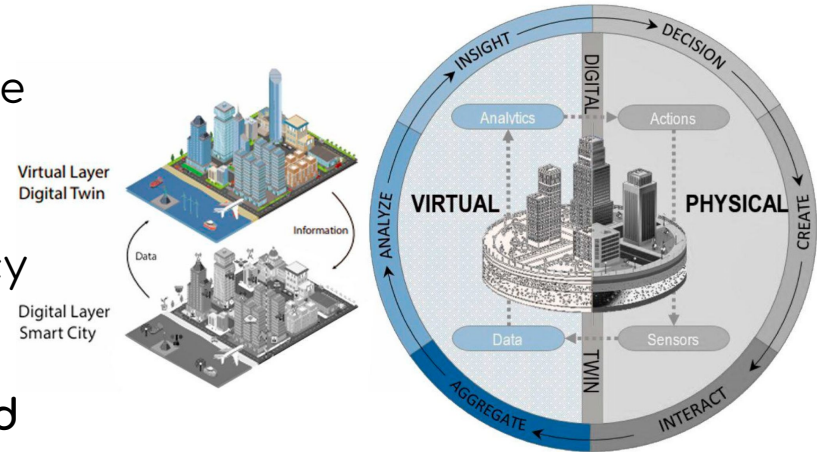


Bologna Urban Digital Twin

An urban digital twin is a virtual replica of a city or part of it.

It uses real-time data, 3D models, and artificial intelligence to simulate and analyze the city's functioning, aiding in urban planning, traffic management, environmental sustainability, and emergency response.

Bologna's Digital Twin is a project promoted by the Municipality of Bologna to enhance the public value of data and support innovative decision-making processes.



Bologna Urban Digital Twin

Bologna's DT is a dynamic digital model of the urban environment and its functioning, powered by data and information shared by stakeholders and citizens and collected in real-time.

Bologna's DT aims at providing a new civic infrastructure to improve quality of life and address major challenges of our time, such as climate change and new economic and social trends.

Thanks to a starting investment of 7 million euros from European Cohesion funds and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, Bologna is one of the pioneering cities for the development of Urban Digital Twin.

Bologna Urban Digital Twin

Period aims at applying a data feminist approach to the
Urban Digital Twin

as it could represent a fundamental tool for citizens and an example of how artificial intelligence and technological development can truly be put at the service of people, if used in proper ways by for example:

- ❖ Identifying research questions on intersectional gender inequalities and develop training activities;
- ❖ Gathering data to assess the gender impact of public policies;

Bologna Urban Digital Twin

- ❖ Creating gender indicators that integrate multiple personal characteristics (e.g., age, social class, abilities/disabilities etc.);
- ❖ Promoting participatory engagement with local stakeholders to shape the digital twin as a civic asset;
- ❖ Contributing to the validation of results throughout the development of use cases.

Our recommendations

Gender-disaggregated data and gender impact assessment, coupled with an intersectional approach, are fundamental tools for assuring the development of fair AI systems, as well as participatory co-design processes;

these tools should be mandatory for developers and public administrations, especially if they develop platforms such as Cities' Digital Twins;

Your examples...

What gender disaggregated data do you already have?

What gender disaggregated data would you like to have?

Your examples...

What gender indicators do you already use?

What gender indicators would you like to have?

Thank you!

periodthinktank.org



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