Unit 2, Week 2

POSITIONS THROUGH CONTEXTUALIZING

LAST WEEK

Focus on reference building around topics of feminism, the male gaze, the female gaze, etc.

Began to question the male gaze vs the female gaze

- Their contexts are quite different and not exactly the converse of each other as one would expect
- There is the male gaze and there is the female gaze but where does the depiction of male vulnerability fit in?
- Where do perceptions of vulnerability differ between men and women and their respective opinions what does this look visually and in contrast with each other?
- If you look at these perceptions without knowing whose is whose can you tell if the perspective is male / female? What are the aspects that set them apart?

REFERENCE BUILDING





M A MACAT ANALYSIS

ROLAND BARTHES'S THE DEATH OF THE AUTHOR



Ways of Seeing 0 John Berger





realist painter Magritte on this always-present gap between words and seeing in a painting called The Key of Dre The way we see things is affected by what we Narrative Cinema' 1975 Rachel F

'Visual Pleasure and

Laura Mulvey





My sensitivity to the slightest change in my environ-ment, and my craving for unusual psychological pres-sure have made me aware how little other people are aware of their surroundings, how little they know of themselves and how little they notice me.









THIS WEEK

Shifting from the male gaze and exploring the 'masks' women wear in society to conform to a male dominated world.

I first thought this concept was outdated based on the 1929 writing by Joan Riviere but the more I thought about it the more I began to relate to the concept of womanliness as a mask and what this looks like in todays society in relation to sexuality, race, etc. and conforming to societal norms.

To hone in on a specifc realm of this I chose to consider the workplace and what that looks like for women. This is a realm where I have frequently found myself altering my persona / outward perception to conform to a male dominated environment.

What does this look like in the world of design?

What are the implications and why does it feel normalized? Companies put up the facade of diverse workforces / hiring but in talking with others that is almost never the case in reality.

Why did I not know the extend of inequality in the design world?

WOMANLINESS AS MASQUERADE

JOAN RIVIERE

"Womanliness therefore could be assumed and worn as a mask, both to hide the possession of masculinity and to avert the reprisals expected if she was found to possess it — much as a thief will turn out his pockets and ask to be searched to prove that he has not the stolen goods." (Riviere, 1929)



REFERENCE BUILDING

















Ways of Seeing 0 John Berger



a painting called The Key of Dreams. The way we see things is affected by what we









Shrink It and Pink It: Ge **Bias in Product Design**













Libby Sellers

Women Design

Pioneers in architecture, industrial, graphic and digital design from the twentieth century to the present day



UK design industry

he UK desian industry has ex

MAKING TRANSLATING TEXT TO DATA VISUALIZATION

Design Council

The Design Economy 2018: The state of design in the UK

A 45 page document on the design economy....

1 positivity-washed small font size paragraph on the design diversity 'challenge'



Design has a diversity challenge:

Ethnicity: The design economy employs a slightly higher proportion of people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups than are employed in the wider UK economy (13% compared with II%), and this figure has improved since our previous analysis (II.4%). However, BAME designers are least likely to be in senior roles, accounting for only 12% of all design managers.

Gender: 78% of the UK's design workforce is male. This is higher than the percentage of men in the wider UK workforce (53%). This is also despite women making up 63% of all students studying creative arts and design courses at university. The overall ratio is skewed by the male dominated subsectors of product and industrial design (95%), digital design (65%), and architecture and built environment (80%). Even when employed in design, women earn less. For example in the multidisciplinary design subsector, women working as product. clothing and related designers earn (83% less than men in that subsector (64%). Women are also less likely than men to be in senior roles, with only 17% of design managers being female.

Design can generate significant value for local and ional economies: London remains the powerhouse of UK design, with almost one in three design as well as one in five design study. Yet this study also shows that over the past few years experienced growth in the GVA generated by designers in their be driven by a combination of localised design specialties such as craft design in the West Stoke-on-Trent). Outside London and the south-east, the West GVA since 2010 (83% and 28.5% respectively). The second key ranging from sustainable interior design, among others. and the south-east, with the multifaceted nature of the replicated elsewhere

Design Economy 2018

MAKING "78% OF THE UK'S DESIGN WORKFORCE IS MALE."



MAKING "WOMEN MAKE UP 63% OF ALL STUDENTS STUDYING CREATIVE ARTS AND DESIGN COURSES AT UNIVERSITY"



MAKING "THE OVERALL RATIO IS SKEWED BY THE MALE DOMINATED SUBSECTORS OF PRODUCT AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN (95%)"



MAKING "WOMEN WORKING AS PRODUCT, CLOTHING AND RELATED DESIGNERS EARN 18.3% LESS THAN MEN"

	8
INVOICE	
 TEL: +44 1234 56789 CODE: DESIGN DESIGN ECONOMY LIMITED, ENLGAND	
TO: WOMEN IN THE DESIGN SECTOR TERMS: UNFAIR WAGES DATE: JANUARY 1 2018	
1 UNDERPAYMENT OF WAGES 18.5% LESS THAN MEN	
UNDERPAID	
"For example in the multidisciplinary design subsector, women working as product, clothing and related designers earn 18.3% less than men in that subsector despite making mearly two-thirds of that design subsector (64%)."	

MAKING "WOMEN ARE ALSO LESS LIKELY THAN MEN TO BE IN SENIOR ROLES, WITH ONLY 17% OF DESIGN MANAGERS BEING FEMALE."



CRITICAL ANALYSIS



WOMANLINESS AS A MASQUERADE

JOAN RIVIERE

The state of design in the UK

The Design Economy 2018

THE DESIGN ECONOMY 2018

DESIGN COUNCIL

- The highly traditional writing style and language alienates the concepts at hand at first glance but once you unpack it you realize the translation to todays society is fully present, 100 years later -- it feels like this stengthens the impact of the concept
- The use of analogies and comparissons coud represent raw data in a way that feels more relateable and digestible to drive home key points
- The concept as a whole refering to the act of hiding and stealing space in a male dominated world could inform the form and medium with which physical making takes

- The layout and typography in this reference feels as if it is trying to hide the negative side of the design economy which only makes me want to highlight it more. The facts are so strong and shocking but hidden away in 12 point font.
- This disregard for such striking facts only drives home the hidden inequality within the design workforce in terms of women and race.
- The way in which data visualization is represented (or lack thereof) leaves a huge gap to fill in terms of communicating highly important statistics that the design community (and others) should be made aware of. I think this will drive my project moving forward and I want to explore the ways in which data visualization can have the utmost impact on the viewer (physical installation, 3D, etc).