

QI, JUSTIN. "URBAN INTELLIGENCE: SMART CITIES AND THE FUTURE OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH." *Harvard International Review*, vol. 40, no. 3, 2019, pp. 18–19. JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26917247> . Accessed 17 Jan. 2025.

This source provides information about the complexities of smart city initiatives and their implications for urban inequality, particularly in the context of transportation and infrastructure development. I selected this source because it offers a critical perspective on how urban planning can either alleviate or exacerbate social disparities, which is relevant to my project that maps public bathrooms in urban areas. I found this source useful because it discusses the importance of equitable access to urban resources, highlighting how marginalized communities often face barriers to essential services, including public facilities. The insights on the need for inclusive development and the potential pitfalls of smart city projects can inform my approach to ensuring that public bathrooms are accessible to all demographics. One limitation of this source was its focus on broader smart city initiatives rather than specific case studies related to public amenities, which may require supplementary sources to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the topic. Overall, this article serves as a valuable foundation for exploring the intersection of urban infrastructure and social equity in my project.

Abel, Elizabeth. "Bathroom Doors and Drinking Fountains: Jim Crow's Racial Symbolic." *Critical Inquiry*, vol. 25, no. 3, 1999, pp. 435–81. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1344186>. Accessed 18 Jan. 2025.

This source provides an in-depth analysis of the role public bathrooms and drinking fountains played in enforcing and symbolizing racial segregation under Jim Crow laws. It examines the historical context, visual politics, and symbolic meanings of segregated spaces, revealing how public facilities were used to reinforce racial hierarchies and control bodies. The author also explores the intersections of race and gender in these spaces, showing how Black women and men were differently positioned and impacted by these discriminatory practices. I selected this source because it offers a comprehensive historical framework that can inform a capstone mapping public bathrooms, particularly in understanding how these spaces have reflected broader societal inequalities. I found this source useful because it combines historical evidence, visual analysis, and cultural theory, making it ideal for connecting past segregation to contemporary discussions about inclusivity. One limitation of this source was its primary focus on historical and symbolic aspects, which may not fully address modern architectural or geographic perspectives. However, its detailed analysis provides essential context for understanding the cultural significance of public bathrooms as contested spaces.

Heuvel, Katrina vanden. "Where Did Our Public Toilets Go?" *The Nation*, 28 Aug. 2023, www.thenation.com/article/society/urban-planning-public-services-socialism/.

This source examines the decline of public restrooms in the United States and its social impacts. It discusses how cities, once supported by "sewer socialists" who prioritized public sanitation, have reduced restroom access due to underinvestment and privatization. The article highlights the inadequate availability of restrooms, citing New York City's limited facilities and the U.S. average of just eight public toilets per 100,000 people. I selected this source because it provides historical and political context, connecting past decisions to current issues of

accessibility and equity. I found it useful because it offers data and examples that can inform a project mapping public bathrooms, particularly in urban areas.

“NYC Public Bathroom Bill Goes to City Council Hearing.” ABC7 New York, 28 June 2022, abc7ny.com/public-restroom-bathroom-water-closet-toilet/12000943/. Accessed 17 Jan. 2025.

This article discusses legislative efforts to address the scarcity of public restrooms in New York City. It highlights the challenges residents face due to limited facilities and outlines a proposed bill requiring city agencies to identify and budget for new restroom locations in each zip code. I selected this source because it provides a relevant case study of urban initiatives to improve public restroom access, which can offer valuable insights for my capstone. I found it useful as it details the legislative approach and community involvement in addressing restroom shortages, offering potential strategies that could be adapted for Philly's context. One limitation is that the article focuses on New York City, so specific data and solutions may not directly apply to Philly's unique infrastructure and needs. However, the legislative framework and advocacy efforts discussed can inform similar initiatives in Philadelphia.

Starbucks Corporation. “Our Coffeehouse Code of Conduct.” About Starbucks, 13 Jan. 2025, about.starbucks.com/code-of-conduct.

This source provides information about Starbucks' updated code of conduct and bathroom access policies, specifically examining their recent shift in facility management and bathroom availability. I selected this source because it directly analyzes a major coffee chain's bathroom policy, which is crucial for mapping publicly accessible restrooms in urban areas. I found this source useful because it critically examines the language of Starbucks' policy, highlighting how the company's vague wording about bathroom access being limited to "partners and customers" impacts public accessibility. One limitation of this source was that it only presents an initial analysis of the written policy without providing data on actual enforcement practices across different locations, suggesting that additional research would be needed to determine whether Starbucks locations can be reliably included in a public bathroom directory.

Harvard Kennedy School. How to Write an Op-Ed or Column.

projects.iq.harvard.edu/files/hks-communications-program/files/new_seglin_how_to_write_an_oped_1_25_17_7.pdf.

This document provides comprehensive guidance on crafting effective opinion pieces. It outlines key characteristics of op-eds, such as brevity (750-800 words), a clear point, a defined viewpoint, and a strong, unique voice. The guide emphasizes the importance of a compelling opening to hook readers, thorough research to support arguments, and a memorable conclusion that resonates or calls readers to action. I selected this source because it offers a structured approach to op-ed writing, which is invaluable for a significant op-ed project. I found it useful due to its practical advice on voice, tone, and revision, ensuring clarity and coherence in writing. One limitation is that while it provides general guidelines, it may not delve deeply into specific strategies for different topics or audiences.

Kelly, Anne Marie. "Public toilets and their potential impact on an individual's health." *British journal of nursing* (Mark Allen Publishing) vol. 33,12 (2024): 538-544. doi:10.12968/bjon.2023.0217

This article examines the critical role of public restrooms in promoting health and well-being. It emphasizes that public toilets must offer privacy, safety, and cleanliness to support essential functions such as urination, defecation, menstruation management, and the disposal of continence products. The piece highlights the necessity for these facilities to be accessible and adaptable to serve diverse populations, including various age groups, genders, vulnerable individuals, and those with additional needs. I selected this source because it provides a comprehensive overview of the health implications associated with public restroom accessibility, which is pertinent to my capstone. I found it useful as it underscores the importance of strategically locating and maintaining restrooms to meet community health needs.

Maroko, Andrew R et al. "Public restrooms, periods, and people experiencing homelessness: An assessment of public toilets in high needs areas of Manhattan, New York." *PloS one* vol. 16,6 e0252946. 23 Jun. 2021, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0252946

The study "Public Restrooms, Periods, and People Experiencing Homelessness: An Assessment of Public Toilets in High Needs Areas of Manhattan, New York" evaluates the availability and accessibility of public restrooms in Manhattan, focusing on their impact on menstruating individuals and those experiencing homelessness. The research highlights significant challenges, including limited restroom availability, restricted operating hours, and inadequate facilities for menstrual hygiene management. I selected this source because it comprehensively analyzes public restroom accessibility issues in a big city. I found it useful as it underscores the importance of considering the needs of diverse populations, such as menstruating individuals and the unhoused, when assessing restroom availability.

Swayne, Madison R E et al. "Developing evidence for building sanitation justice: A multi methods approach to understanding public restroom quantity, quality, accessibility, and user experiences." *PloS one* vol. 18,7 e0288525. 13 Jul. 2023, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0288525

This study offers a comprehensive framework for evaluating public restroom facilities. It employs mixed methods to assess the number, condition, accessibility, and user experiences of public restrooms, emphasizing the importance of equitable sanitation access. I selected this source because its methodology can be directly applied to my capstone, providing a structured approach to data collection and analysis. I found it useful as it highlights key factors such as restroom distribution, maintenance standards, and the diverse needs of users, which are critical for creating an effective and inclusive bathroom map. This source will be really helpful later on in the process of creating my capstone project with Twyla.

Treiman, Geffen et al. ""This is not built for me": A qualitative study of adult-sized changing tables and public restroom accessibility." *Disability and health journal* vol. 17,1 (2024): 101520. doi:10.1016/j.dhjo.2023.101520

The study examines the challenges faced by individuals requiring adult-sized changing tables in public restrooms. Through interviews with self-advocates and caregivers, the research

highlights significant social and health impacts due to the scarcity of appropriate facilities, including the necessity of changing individuals on restroom floors or in vehicles, leading to stress and potential injuries. I selected this source because it underscores the importance of inclusive restroom facilities, which is crucial for my capstone. I found it useful as it provides firsthand accounts of the difficulties faced by individuals with disabilities, emphasizing the need for accessible amenities in public spaces.