



Booklet

The booklet contains comprehensive analyses and summaries of all collected data, including diary entries of a female and a male, 300 collected experiences and perceptions of public restrooms from both genders, and historical timelines of toilet construction across various countries. These materials enable viewers to gain a deeper understanding after experiencing the installation, particularly for toilet designers and policymakers.

Potty Parity?

What is "Potty Parity"?

Potty parity, according to the ADA, refers to "substantive physical and actual legislations that address the longer waiting lines for women often seen at restrooms".

Urinary Leash

This term metaphorically represents a constant cord tying women to their homes, impeding their mobility and outside stay were strictly limited by urination intervals.

From the UK's Victorian era to the 21st-century global context, the "urinary leash" oppression has translated to represent toilet-related predicaments women faced globally throughout history due to legislated requirements.

Reasons of longer duration for women to use the restroom.

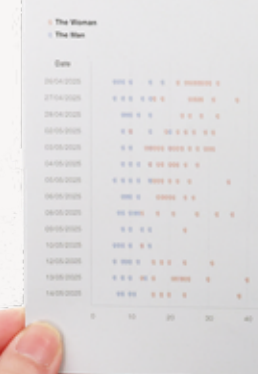
Physiological structure
The average urination duration for females is 80%-95% for males, 4:30- 4:50.

Specific requirements
changing tampons or sanitary pads; pregnancy leads to frequent urination.

Social norms
be accompanied by children, disabled, and elderly individuals.

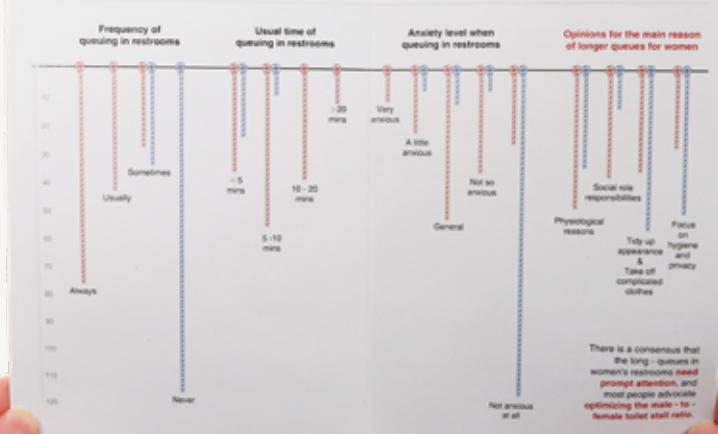
Needs be neglected

Daily urine records between a female & a male



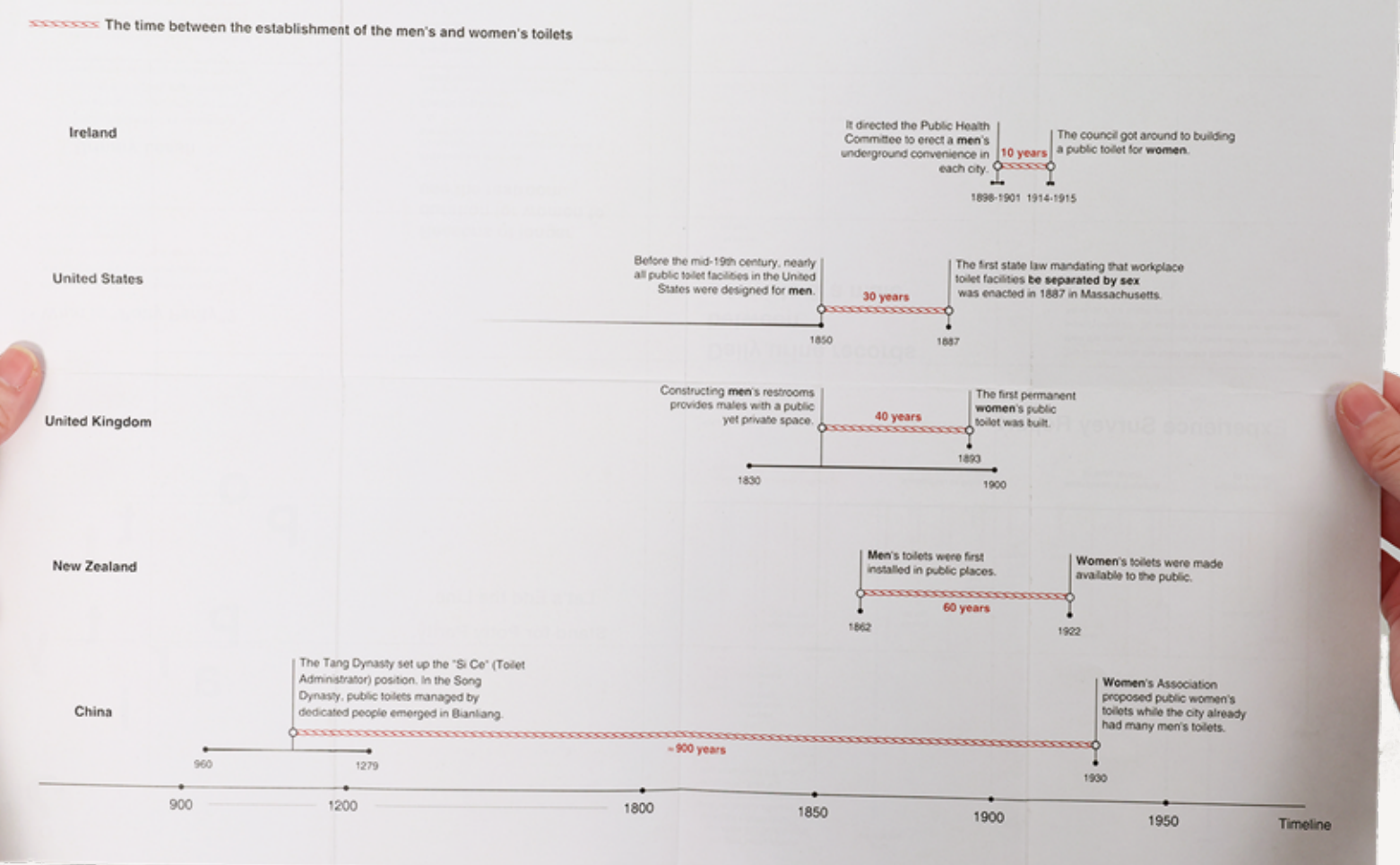
The woman visits the toilet more frequently and spends longer than the man. The man usually takes about ten seconds, while the woman takes 20-30 seconds or even over two minutes. Although it's a single case, it shows the obvious gender difference in bathroom habits.

Toilet Experience Survey Report



Let's End the Line.
Stand for Potty Parity.

Comparison of the Establishment Time of Men's and Women's Toilets in Different Countries



P o t t y

P a r i t y ?

What is “Potty Parity”?

Potty parity, according to the ARA, refers to “advocacy efforts and actual legislations that address **the longer waiting lines** for women often seen at restrooms” .

Urinary Leash

This term metaphorically represents a restraint confining women to their homes, implying their mobility and outside stay were strictly limited by urination intervals.

From the UK's Victorian era to the 21st - century global context, the “urinary leash” connotation has broadened to **represent toilet - related predicaments women faced globally throughout history due to neglected requirements.**

Reasons of longer duration for women to use the restroom.

Physiological structure

the average urination duration for females is 80s - 97s, for males, it is 32s - 45s.

Specific requirements

changing tampons or sanitary pads; pregnancy leads to frequent urination.

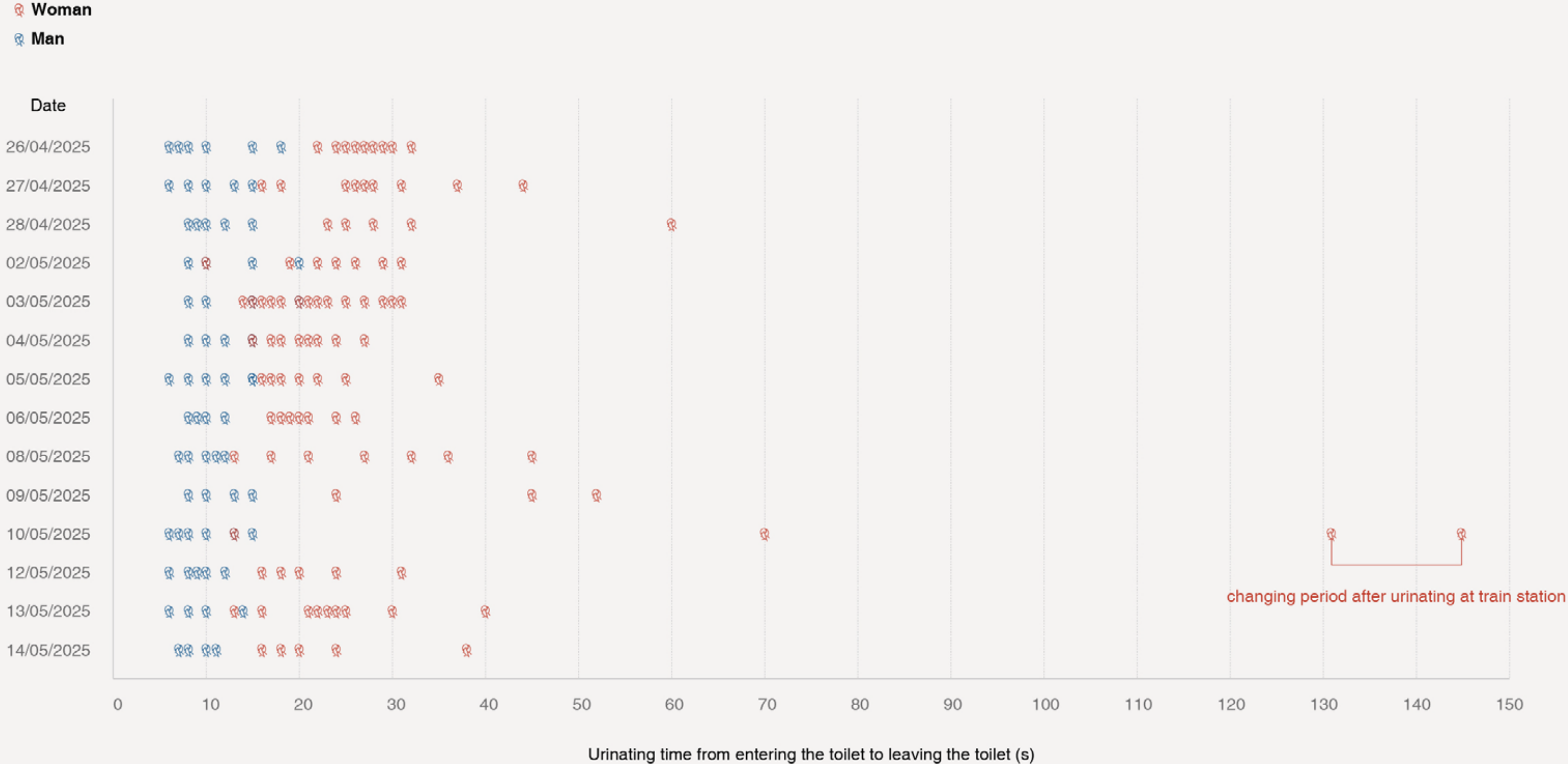
Social roles

be accompanied by children, disabled, and elderly individuals.

Needs be neglected

Daily urine records between a female & a male

The woman **visits the toilet more frequently and spends longer than the man**. The man usually takes about ten seconds, while the woman takes 20 - 30 seconds or even over two minutes. Although it's a single case, it shows the obvious gender difference in toilet habits.

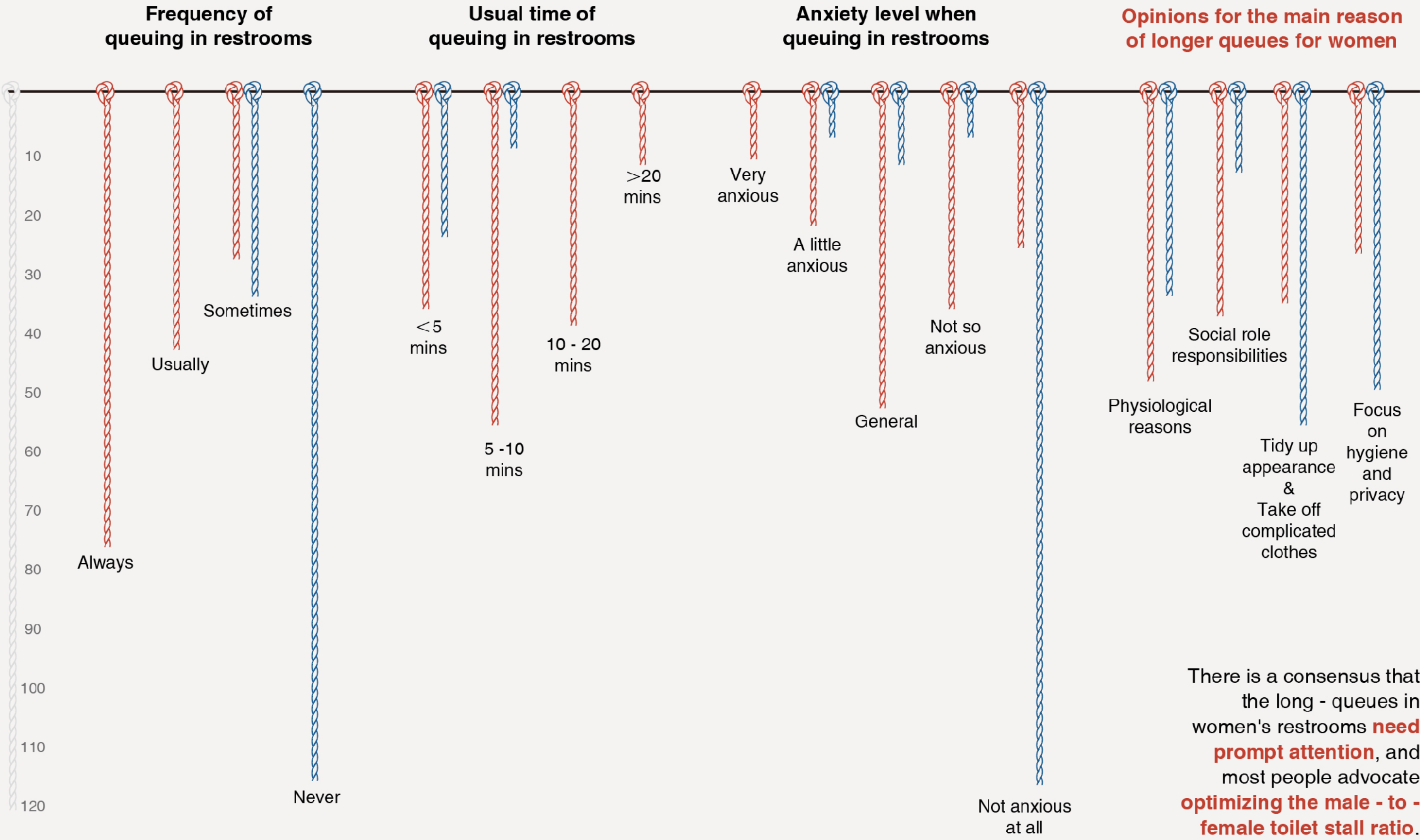


Toilet Experience Survey Report

Based in Wuhan, China

👩 Women = 150

👨 Men = 150





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Stand for Potty Parity.**

Comparison of the Establishment Time of Men's and Women's Toilets in Different Countries

~~~~~ The time between the establishment of the men's and women's toilets

