

GENDER EQUALITY AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Advancing gender equality in transport

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Women and men have different transport related concerns and needs



Women have **different mobility patterns**, in many occasions related to the economy of care: shorter distances, multimodal and off-peak hours, slower pace

- 2/3 of passengers on public transport are women, in France (Duchene 2011).
- 67% of the users are women, in Zaragoza (Spain), (SUMP Zaragoza 2017).

Women suffer a **bigger transport burden** than men preventing them from joining the labor market:

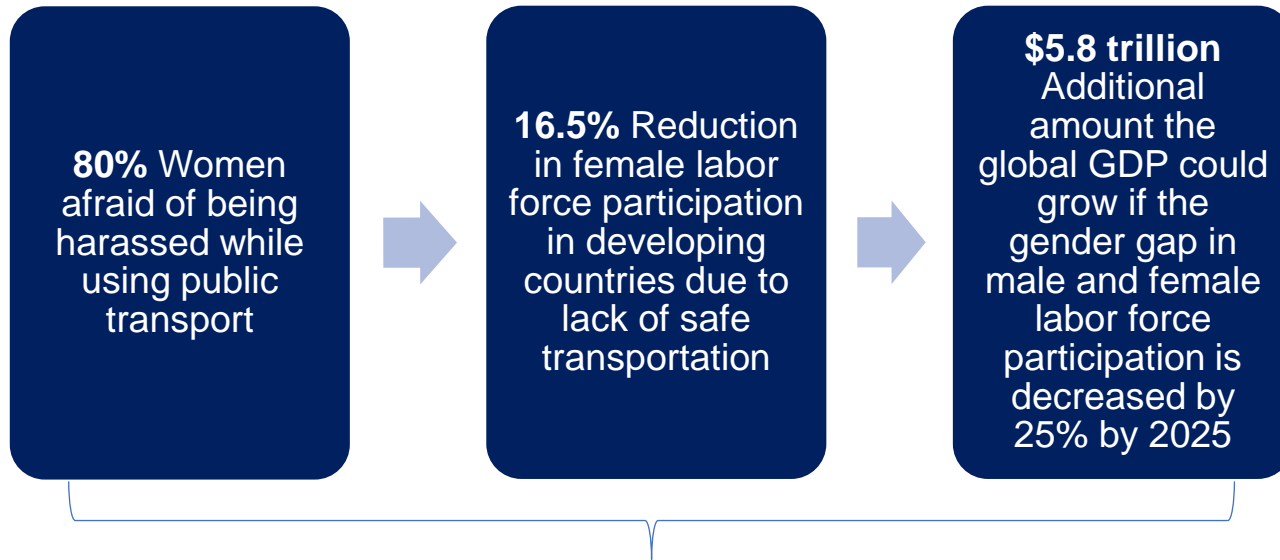
- Women are almost entirely responsible for all domestic travel.
- Transport burden of rural women is more accentuated than men.
- For instance, women's health deterioration due to head-loading products.

Women as main target of **unsafe transport**:

- 80% Women afraid of being harassed while using public transport.
- Design of transport does not address violence prevention environmental design.

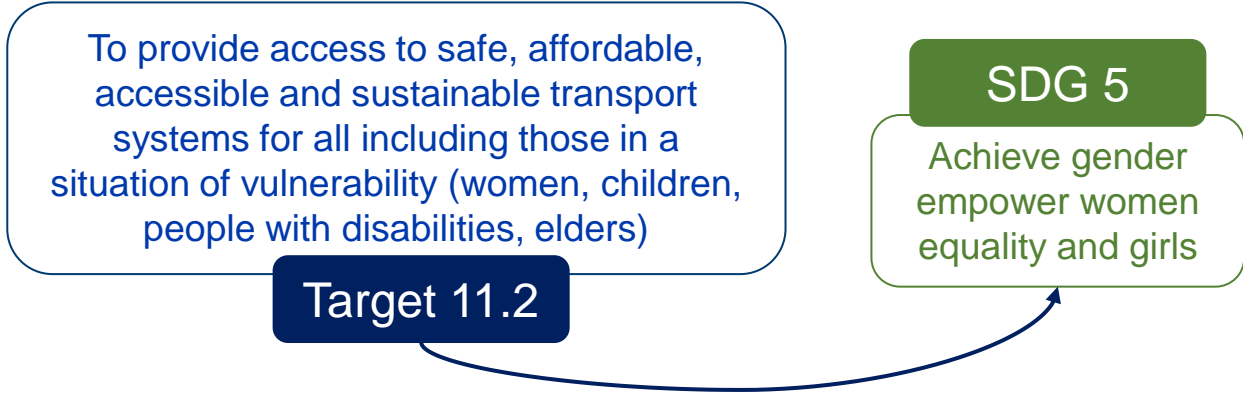


The business case: unsafe transport limits women's labor force participation



177 economies do not prohibit sexual harassment in public places.

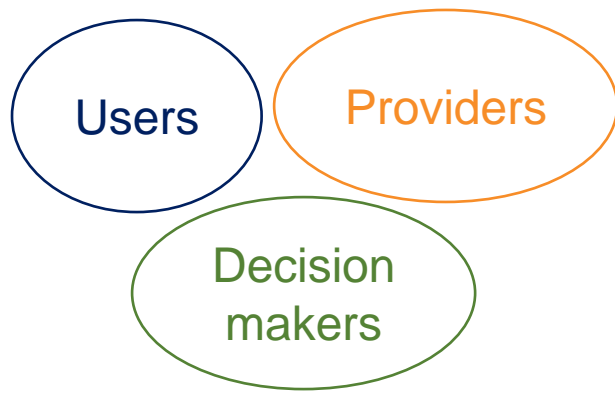
SDGS and SUM4ALL



Sum4all
Mobility is good for people and goods



Gender Working Group
To make sure that women’s mobility needs are addressed through three approaches



Incorporating gender into transport: addressing women barriers in two areas

As providers:

Female participation in the transport sector as operators, drivers, engineers, and leaders remains low. For instance, in Europe the share of women employment in public transportation is only around 17% and hold less than 10% of technical and operational jobs.

In many countries legal restrictions for women to participate in the transport sector as operators are still in place



As users/customers:

Women are globally more dependent on public transportation but transport provision often does not cater to their specific mobility needs and does not address their personal security and safety challenges.

Women in the Aviation Sector

Women as users:

- Security: sexual-assault in-flight cases reported in the US almost doubled since 2014 (FY 2018). FBI estimates about 75% remain unreported.
- Affordability: according to Airlines for America Annual Survey (2016) affordability is specially important for women (85%) and the elderly (83%).

Women as providers:

- Just 3% of the world's commercial pilots are women.
- The median pay gap in UK is 9.7% in the sector.
- Lack of women in top leadership roles in the aviation sector. Women make up only 3% of chief executives in the industry.
- Legal barriers: 19 countries around the world legally restrict women from working in the transport sector in the same way as men (Women, Business and the Law)
 - **Nigeria**: women cannot work in the transport of goods or people at night
 - **Malaysia**: Women cannot work at night in the transportation of goods or passengers by road, rail, water or **air**.
 - **Kyrgyz Republic**: women cannot do in-tank sealer jobs (work inside integral tanks in aircrafts) in the country

Gender Data Initiatives of the World Bank Group

Data collection:

- Women, Business and the Law: examines laws differentiating men and women in ways that affect opportunities and incentives to work in 173 countries.
- Global Findex Database: collects data biyearly on three dimensions: accounts, savings, and borrowing in 143 countries.
- Enterprise Survey: gather firm-level data on a broad range of topics including access to finance, infrastructure and performance alongside female participation in firm ownership, management and workforce composition in 139 countries.

Improving access to gender data:

- Gender Data Portal: is the WB's comprehensive source for historical and current sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics covering demography, education, health, access to economic opportunities, public life and decision-making, and agency for 263 countries.
- TCdata360 Portal: provides open data on trade and competitiveness
- Gender360: comprehensive overview of country data on women's participation in economic activity.