

TRANSPORT RESEARCH ARENA, ATHENS, APRIL 23-26, 2012

SPECIAL SESSION

GENDER ISSUES IN TRANSPORTATION: BRIDGING THE GAP

WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL 2012

PETROU KOKKALI

16:45 – 18:00

Organizer:

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Description of the session:

Bridging the Gap on Gender Issues in Transport means developing a transport system serving the specific needs and particularities in travel behaviour and patterns of its users, male and female; responsive to their particular value and assessment systems leading to the optimal use of resources; introducing innovation in support of competitiveness, complementarity and equality in mobility and accessibility. Bridging the Gap means setting targets, assessing the current status and identifying the means by which to achieve goals. Gender Issues in Transport means research and monitoring of transport behaviour and travel choices, the impact of exogenous factors, the importance of gender equality in the decision hierarchy of the transport sector and its impact on sustainable development. This Session brings these issues to the fore and sets the respective TRA targets.

Invited Moderator:

Prof. Sandra Rosenbloom, Chair of the TRB Executive Committee
Former leader and founder (1978) of the Women's issues in Transportation Committee of the TRB

Invited Speakers:

The panel of distinguished speakers shares international experience:
Ms. Maria Cristina Marolda, European Commission, DG MOVE, Research and Innovative Transport Systems unit and former experience in Road Safety shares the view of the European Commission.
Prof. Barbara Lenz heads research at DLR focusing on economy, society and future mobility patterns.
Prof. Amalia Polydoropoulou, University of the Aegean, on gender travel choices and travel behaviour especially with respect to ICT applications
Prof. Helen Thanopoulou, University of the Aegean, on research & academia originated from the sea
Ms. Cécile Coquelet, Ifsttar, on key figures on professionals and on key findings of previous TRB conferences on Women's Issues On Transportation
Ms. Åsa Vagland, VINNOVA, on gender equality subsidiary objective in Swedish transport policy

Missed opportunities

CORPUS – Enhancing the Connectivity Between Research and Policy-Making in Sustainable Consumption



The objective of the project is to experiment with and develop new integrative modalities of knowledge brokerage at the policy-science interface.

- » Improving the understanding of the knowledge interface between research and policy-making.
- » Fostering evidence-based policy-making in SCP policies (on food, mobility, and housing) at European and national level, and strengthening the policy-orientation of relevant research.
- » Stimulating community-building across the involved research and policy-making communities in order to trigger a self-sustaining process of effective knowledge management in SCP policies.

NO GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT !

Transport

How to improve?

Gender Implementation Plans, demonstrated not to be concretely effective

New rules?

Gender **disaggregated data analysis** compulsory for all projects and reflected in conclusions and recommendations

Gender Impact Assessment compulsory for all policy oriented projects

Training of POs on gender relevance

Transport

“The Effect of ICTs on Women’s Empowerment”

Prof. Amalia Polydoropoulou, University of the Aegean

SPS14: Gender Issues in Transportation: Bridging the Gap

Wednesday, April 25th 2012

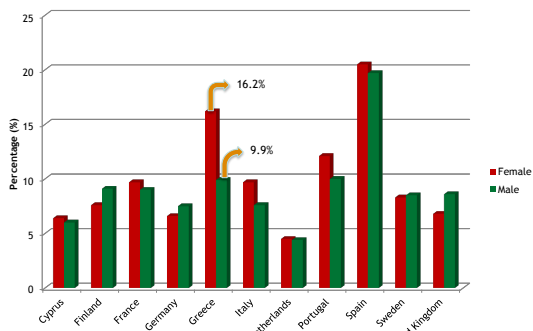


The Gap

- Employment
- Computer usage
- Internet penetration
- Happiness

TRA Transport Research Arena Europe 2012, Athens

Unemployment Rates (2010)

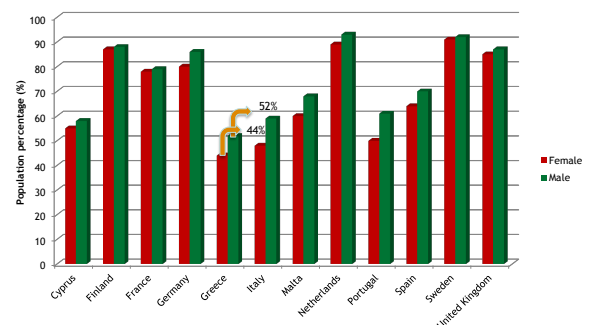


Source: UNECE Division Statistical

Definition: The unemployment rate is the share (in per cent) of the unemployed in the labor force (employed + unemployed).

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Computer Use(2010)

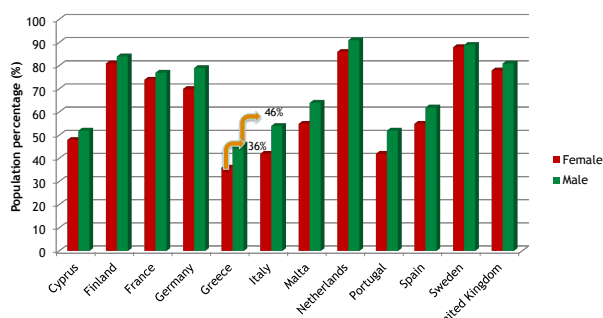


Source: UNECE Division Statistical

Definition: Data provided refer to the proportion of persons who used a computer in the last three months preceding the survey over the total population of corresponding sex and age group. In our example age group is 16-74.

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Weekly Internet Use(2010)

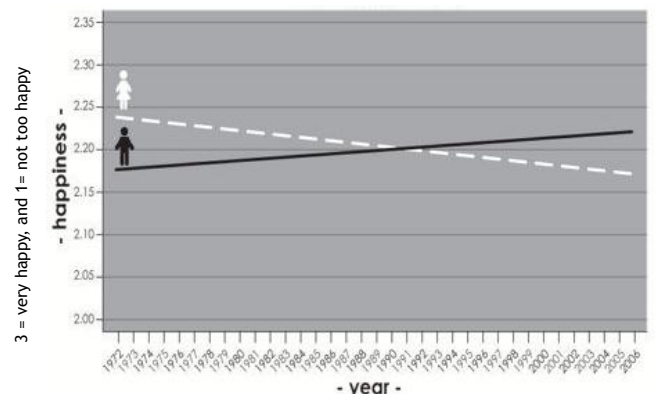


Source: UNECE Division Statistical

Definition: Use of Internet includes any kind of use, whether at home, at work or from anywhere else, for private or professional purposes, using a computer or any other means. Age group 16-74

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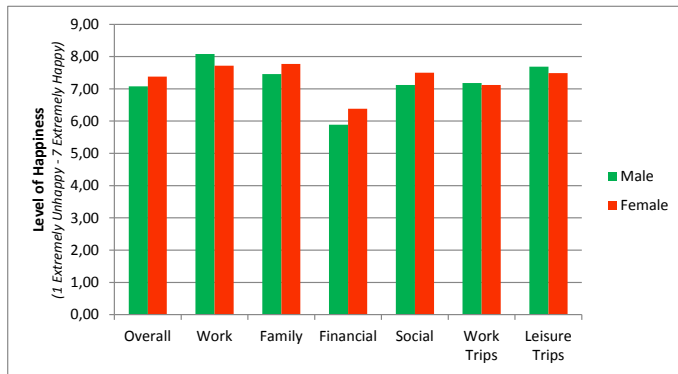
Average happiness index value for the period 1972-2006



Source: United States General Social Survey (Stevenson and Wolfers, American Economic Journal: Ecol Policy 2009, 1:2, 190-225)

TRA Transport Research Arena Europe 2012, Athens

Stated Happiness Greece 2009



ICTs and Women's Decision Making

- Labour market participation
 - flexible working arrangements
- Programming of daily activities
 - number
 - scheduling
- Intelligent traveling
 - departure time
 - mode choice
 - optimal routing
- "Virtual mobility"
 - tele-working
 - e-learning
 - e-shopping

Methodological Challenges

- Data collection
- Modeling decision making

Revealed Preferences Data

Working Characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector, Contract, Position 	Residential Characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country, Region, Accessibility 	Activity Location and Scheduling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual/Virtual travel Time spent using ICTs
Level of Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of computer and internet, e-learning activities 	Experienced Happiness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, Work, Travel-related 	Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traveler information systems, mobile smart applications, social networks
HH Characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix, Interaction, Car ownership 	Personal Characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age, income, Attitudes and perceptions, Time budget 	Travel Characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time and Cost, Traffic conditions, Transit crowding

Stated Preferences Experiment

Company Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible working arrangements • Provision of day care • Support car pooling 	Government Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy of initial investments • Tax reduction new businesses
Internet Attributes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost • Speed • Security 	Travel Attributes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time • Cost • Etc.

Stated Preferences Experiments (cont.)

Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of activity patterns • Actual travel vs virtual mobility • Probability of owning a business • How happy are you with your choice?
--

Modeling Decision Making

Increased options for multitasking


- Choices
- Constraints

Incorporate the effect of subjective well-being (SWB)

Dynamic models to capture changes over time both in ICTs adoption and decision making

The Empowered Woman

- Can choose where she and her family lives and where she works
- Is an agile professional and traveler
- Deals with her multiple and conflicting roles
- Strives to maximize her wellbeing and achieve a work-life balance



Post-war shipping related research & academia originated from the sea

Prof. Helen Thanopoulou
University of the Aegean
Dpt. Shipping, Trade and Transport



What's up sailor?



What's up sailor(ess)?



What's up sailor-(l)-ess...

- Lecture Theater
- Research Centers

as ships and shipyards...
Or shipping company offices...

Some key figures on female workers in transport sector in Europe

Écile Coquelet (MA) - Ariane Dupont (DEST)
IA2012 - Athens - 4/25/2012



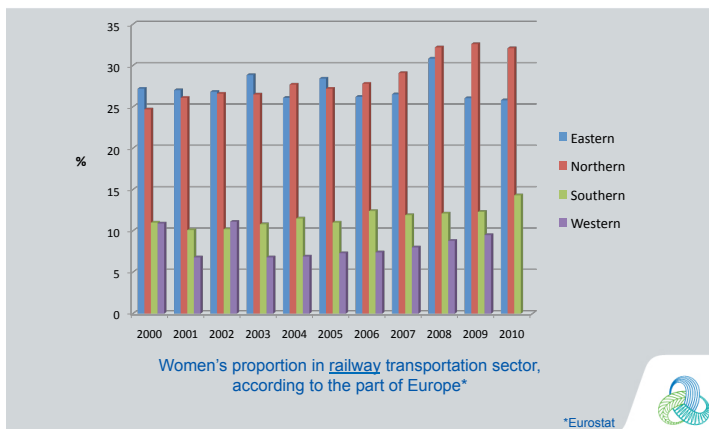
Contents

- Operating
 - Some few data
 - Women's issues
 - How to change the trend ?
- Research and innovation
 - Some few data
 - The example of France
 - How to attract women to research jobs ?
 - How to close the gap in the high level position ?



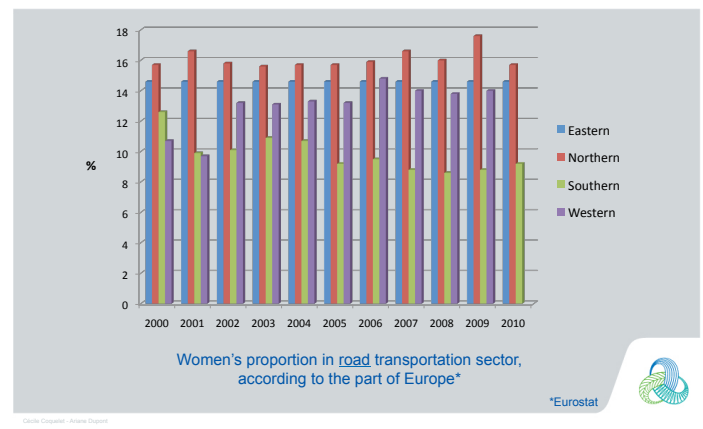
Écile Coquelet - Ariane Dupont

Operating Some few data



Écile Coquelet - Ariane Dupont

Operating Some few data



Écile Coquelet - Ariane Dupont

Operating Some few data

- ✓ In 10 years, in Europe, the proportion of women in transportation sectors have noticeably increased
- ✓ Women are still minority in the transportation's workforce, especially in the road sector
- ✓ Women seem to be very less employed in transportation jobs in the countries of Southern and Western Europe. This is striking for the railway sector



We have to be very careful with these data: some countries do not provide gender data



Écile Coquelet - Ariane Dupont

Operating Women's issues

- There's still national differences in Europe
- Women meet with some difficulties :
 - The advices on professional options at school are different according to gender
 - Inappropriate work station's ergonomic
 - Difficulties to balance work schedules and family life
 - Frequent Glass Ceiling



Écile Coquelet - Ariane Dupont

Operating

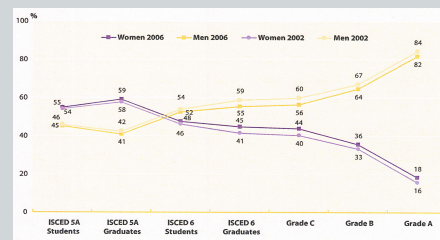
How to change the trend ?

- Breaking the idea that there are men's jobs and women's jobs
- Adapting the work stations (vehicles, infrastructures) to a female population
- Adapting working conditions by new forms of organisation which would make work more organised, functional, and segmented
- Making sure that safety and security at work are adapted to a population who looks more vulnerable



Research and innovation

Some few data



Proportions of men and women in a typical academic career, students and academic staff, in Europe (European Commission, ERA, 2009)

Women's academic career remains markedly characterized by strong vertical segregation (European Commission, ERA, 2009)



Research and innovation

Some few data in Europe*

- Women in scientific research remain a minority (30% of researchers in EU in 2006)
- In EU, their proportion is growing faster than that of men
- In the EU-27, 45% of all PhD graduates were women in 2006
- The Glass Ceiling Index stood at 1.8 in the EU-27 in 2007 (the higher the score, the thicker the ceiling)
- On average throughout the EU-27, 13% of institutions in the Higher Education Sector and 9% of universities are headed by women

* European Commission, ERA, 2009



Research and innovation

The example of France

In France, women represent :

- 47,7% of the working population (Insee, 2012)
- In 2009, women's average wage was 26,9% lower than men's (Insee, 2009)
- 55,5% of the students in higher education (MESR, 2011)
- 43,5% of the PhD graduates in 2008 (14% in 1984) (Repères et références, 2010)
- 36,2% of the professor/assistant professor and research position in 2010 (MESR, 2011)
- 23% of the researchers in 2008 at LCPC* (LCPC, 2009)
- 18% of the senior researchers in 2008 at LCPC* (LCPC, 2009)
- 17,4% of the research department's head at IFSTTAR (IFSTTAR, 2011)

*Ex-French Public Works Research Laboratory, now IFSTTAR



Research and innovation

How to attract women to research jobs ?

- Lack of information and misunderstandings on the jobs
- Social representations and consideration (common sense) on transport activities are seen as male activities and jobs
- To make the job attractive by :
 - Giving more responsibilities
 - Success stories
 - Attractive wages
 - Allowing combining job and family life



Research and innovation

How to close the gap in the high level position ?

- Few leaders because of few female researchers :
 - A matter of time
 - Help them to be senior researcher
- Having a career: to reconcile job and family life, a challenge that men and women should have to face –or are facing in some countries by :
 - To overcome the maternity leave
 - To develop facilities to take care of the children and manage job activities, and to integrate policies in favor of family at the national level
 - To develop integrated mobility programs at the European level to ease the mobility of the two persons of the couple
- Changing mentalities and the issue of the acceptability of policies in favor of women



Thank you for your attention



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A Gender Equal Transport System

- What is it and how do we implement it?

Åsa Vagland, VINNOVA



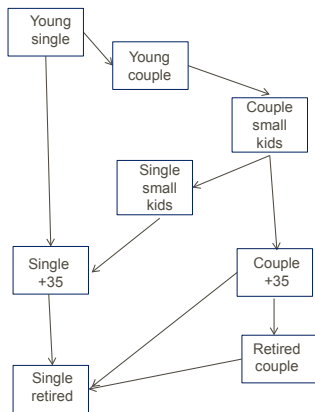
Gender Equality in the Transport System

“The transport system shall be designed so that it meets both men’s and women’s transport requirements.

Women and men shall have the same opportunities to influence the construction, design and management of the transport system, and their values shall be given equal weight.”



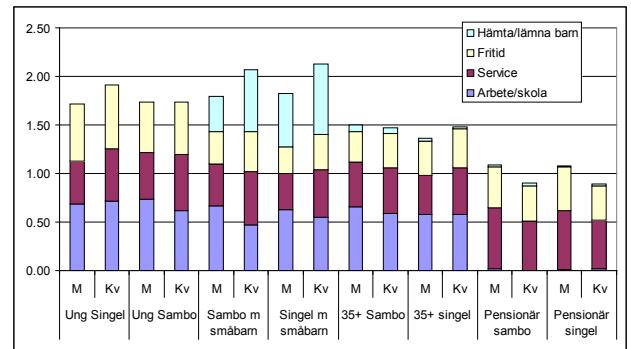
Life Cycle Patterns



Source: WSP



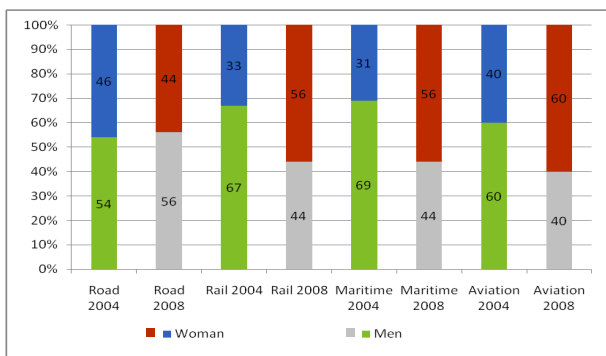
Women Do More Trips Than Men



Källa: WSP



Men/Women in Executive Boards 2004 and 2008

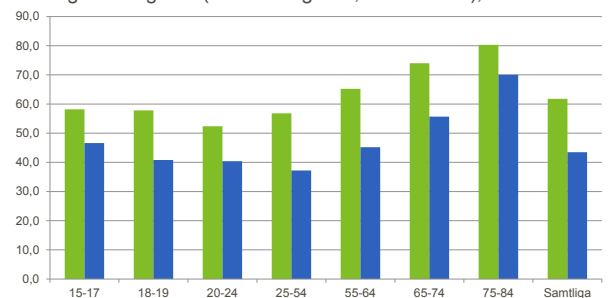


Source:SIKA



”It is reasonable to reduce speed limits in order to increase traffic safety”

Percentage that agrees (women in green, men in blue), 2008



Source: Vägverket

Deeper Analysis is Needed

- The benefits of the planned investment need to be analysed deeper:
 - What is the motive for the investment?
 - What and whose problems will be solved?
 - Whose and what trips are effected and how ?
 - Alternative use of the money?
- Do more spatial analysis: living, work places etc.

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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