

Grey literature on transport

What is grey literature? It is literature produced by non-commercial publishers, such as public institutions, universities, research institutes and civil society. It contains a lot of useful content, but is often hard to find as it is scattered across different loca-

tions. EIGE has collected grey literature on gender equality and you can access our collection through a simple search interface. EIGE's collection of grey literature is available in several EU languages and documents come from all EU Member States.

The relevance of gender in transport

Transport facilitates access to the labour market, healthcare and education. It is essential to improve the welfare of individuals and households. Transport is not gender neutral and must be examined using a gender lens.



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Grey literature in EIGE's library

EIGE's library hosts one of the largest collections on gender-related literature related to transport. The collection presents **good practices** of current policies throughout Europe as well as **gender indicators** aimed at assessing gender equality in transport. Several re-

sources focus on the ways in which the EU has mainstreamed gender into **policy processes** for transport. You will also find **research reports** and **statistical documents** providing data on key gender issues related to transport.

Differences in gender mobility patterns

The patterns of how women use transport are different from those of men because transport needs vary according to different social and economic roles and accompanying activities.

Women travel shorter distances and tend to stay closer to home. They also use public transport more than men. Because women are more likely to be part-time workers they travel off-peak more often than men. However, they frequently take more journeys per day than men do, as a result of care duties for children or other relatives. The travel routes women use are often unreliable and inflexible; they are also more likely to be discontinued as they are less lucrative than the routes taken by men. Women therefore support a **disproportionate share of the household's transport burden** as their journeys take longer and they have more **limited access to available means of transport**.

In the library you can find resources examining **the gender dimension of mobility patterns**, including

the relationship between urbanisation, transport and care work. There are also examples of **gender-sensitive transport networks** in different European countries and cities. Several reports also stress the need to enable women's access to transport so they are able to **access social and economic opportunities**. Resources also examine the difficulties faced by women **in rural areas**.

Reading list

Gender Equality Initiatives in Transportation Policy;
Civitas policy note — Smart choices for cities — Gender equality and mobility: mind the gap!!;
Mainstreaming gender in road transport: operational guidance for World Bank staff.

Gender mainstreaming in planning and managing the transport system

Relatively little attention has been paid to the gender dimension while planning and managing transport networks. The gender dimension should be integrated into all phases of the transport policy cycle to address women's mobility needs. This can be done through the collection of **data disaggregated by sex, gender analysis of urban planning** and better representation of women in decision-making processes.

In the library you can find many **toolkits** for transport sector specialists. These show how to mainstream gender equality issues into transport project design and implementation, as well as ways one can use gender budgeting in transport. Several resources provide **rec-**

ommendations and examples of **good practices**, while other resources look at the barriers hindering gender equality in **decision-making** in the transport sector. These also stress the importance of having women on boards of municipalities and in unions to improve transport policies.

Reading list

Gender Tool Kit: Transport — Maximizing the benefits of improved mobility for all.

Gender-based violence in transport

Women are more exposed to gender-based violence when using different modes of transport than men are. For example, sexual **harassment** in buses or taxis. This constrains their mobility and negatively **impacts their lives**. The transport sector has one of the highest incidences of violence suffered by **women while exercising their work**.

In our library you will find resources stressing the need to strengthen gender equality in public transport, taking into account **women's specific safety needs**. This includes ways of combatting gender-based violence as well as pro-

tecting pregnant women. The research includes concrete examples of **national measures** to improve women's safety, such as removing bushes next to bus stops and introducing women-only taxis. Other reports explore workplace violence against women transport workers.

Reading list

European Transport Workers' Federation report: Violence against Women at Work in Transport.

About EIGE

The European Institute for Gender Equality is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans and beyond, by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable information on gender equality in Europe. With over 800 000 items, EIGE's Resource and Documentation Centre is a one-stop shop for gender knowledge. Access our collection of policy documents, books, articles, studies, specialised databases and more at www.eige.europa.eu

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Contact details

<http://eige.europa.eu/>

facebook.com/eige.europa.eu

twitter.com/eurogender

youtube.com/user/eurogender

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/eige>

eige.sec@eige.europa.eu

+370 52157444

