Bridging the gender data gap in mobility

6 PRINCIPLES
In a 2020 study 93% of respondents found current data collection methods inadequate to make gender-inclusive transport decisions (FIA Foundation, 2020).

Demonstrate the importance and potential of gender-disaggregated data

Clearly define what data disaggregation means

Disaggregate by gender and socio-economic dimensions

Highlight the risks of gender-blind interventions

Sensitize for the need for context-specific data collection methods
Develop systematic, standardized and harmonized data collection and analysis methodologies

Ensure periodic data collection with modernized and updated collection methods

Ensure data collected is representative and inclusive of all vulnerable groups, as well as non-users

Ensure adequate resources and funding are available for data collection and analysis

Guarantee that the scope of data collected is supportive of objectives (qualitative and quantitative)

Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia have a noticeably high gender gap in mobile internet at 37% and 36% (GSMA, 2021)
Build capacity in transport ministries at national and local level

Ensure knowledge transfer between national, regional, and city level

Secure accessible and comprehensive capacity building offers

on gender data collection, analysis & monitoring
4
ENSURE WOMEN are at the table

Improve gender balance at national and local levels in transport ministries and transport authorities

Encourage and support female graduates in engineering, transport planning, and related topics

Design projects and working conditions to accommodate caregivers e.g. by considering appropriate timing and locations for meetings

In the EU, women account for 22% of the transport workforce. (European Commission, 2018)
Establish viable partnerships
Make data more accessible to those in the public domain
Make data more accessible to those in the research / academic domain
Ensure data privacy is considered
Develop and standardize gender indicators for projects and interventions

Ensure gender-sensitive data is collected from beginning to end

Conduct gender assessments

Introduce inclusive monitoring and evaluation standards

Women oversee 75% of unpaid care work – impacting their daily mobility substantially (Oxfam, 2020)