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TINNGO: CHALLENGING GENDER INEQUALITY IN SMART MOBILITY

- Invited lecture -

Key Words

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Gender;
Inclusivity;
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Abstract

The European transport sector is marked by a strong, persistent unconscious bias, which produces gendered inequalities which permeate all aspects of the domain from design, modelling, implementation, education, employment and usage. TInnGO will create a framework and mechanisms for sustainable change in gender and diversity mobility through the development of a Pan European TInnGO observatory which will lead, coordinate, and be fed by hubs across EU (UK, France, Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Romania, Baltic states, Denmark/Sweden, Italy) providing international and national leadership, innovation and critical reviews of smart mobility innovations. The ambition is to become a template for other observatories to address barriers to women's mobility through gendered, culturally sensitive smart mobility innovations. Written during the first year of a 3-year project, the paper provides an overview of the concept and initial results.

1. INTRODUCTION

It has long been recognised that women (and other groups) are significantly marginalised in transport. Without research in this area, smart mobility will continue to exclude these groups (e.g. the elderly, those from lower income backgrounds, with mobility, cognitive, sensory and communication difficulties). For example:

- Commuting journeys are privileged by transport systems, over those related to home and social and health care.
- The complex, multilegged journeys by women and those in lower socio-economic groups are not modelled, therefore future systems will perpetuate the same inequalities.
- In Europe over 70% of the transport workforce are male. If unchecked this may limit the opportunities for women's and other marginalized groups' employment and education in this field, and the inclusivity of Smart Transport innovations.
- Since 1945, only 7% of the transport ministers in TInnGO countries have been female. This is further reflected in research committees which have significant gender gaps and imbalances [1], these pose democratic problems and barriers to developing equitable innovative future transport systems.
- Gendered and non-inclusive discourses are being used to promote smart mobility.
- Informal workplace interactions reproduce stereotypical associations of the transport sector as a place for 'masculine' work
- A gender gap has already been recognised in the Smart Transport sector in the UK as well as in the Nordic regions [2].
- Women face higher risks and burdens than men in transport [3]. Additionally, some may be subjected to entrenched social and cultural norms which limit their mobility.
- The lack of awareness of gendered imbalances means that gender inequality persists and that there is practically no progress in gender smart mobility options.

The TInnGO project builds on and extends existing European gender and transport projects, notably the Transgen project [1] which outlined gender gaps, the usefulness of GM in transport systems, transport labour market, and the gendered character of transport -related media: the EIGE report [4] substantiated transport and sustainability as a vital part of the European responses to the Beijing Platform of Action and equality gaps; the DGMove report [5] which documented the different travel patterns and concerns of male and female transport users, the limited attention placed in developing gender-specific policies, programmes, and mandates, the evolution of intersectional issues such as employment trends, reduction in traditional gender divisions around household roles and responsibilities and 'mobility of care' as a concept to explain trip chaining

Unfortunately, despite the vast body of knowledge and numerous policy recommendations [1, 6] groundbreaking changes in European transport priorities or policies [7] have not been found. The TInnGO project seeks to address this by building on previous studies focusing on intersectional perspectives – related to socio cultural categories such as class, ethnicity, and age particularly in relation to smart and sustainable mobility, by creating gender and diversity awareness and action plans which can be translated into different cultural contexts to develop gender and diversity sensitive smart mobility as a fundamental component of a smart city.

2. APPROACH

TInnGO aims to promote a sustainable game change in the European transport by creating a new observatory, conceived as a one stop shop for analysis and solutions on the inequalities women face in the transport sector. It takes a three-pronged approach looking at gender and diversity issues in transport usage, employment and education. This will include:

1. The creation of a **Pan European observatory** for gender smart transport innovation in the Smart Mobility sector, providing a nexus for data collection, analysis and dissemination of gender mainstreaming tools and open innovation. The observatory will collect existing resources to become the reference portal for those wishing to address gender and diversity sensitive smart mobility. It will provide best practices, case studies, guidelines, tools, methodologies, training, policy documents and videos. Specific sections will allow users to participate in open innovation, share content and collaborate.
2. The central observatory will be fed by **10 national hubs and laboratories** (Baltic States, Italy, Greece, Norway/Sweden, UK Midlands, France, Romania, Germany, Spain and Portugal) each specialising in a local issue relating to gender and inclusivity (e.g. safety, needs of women from minority groups, entrepreneurship). The hubs will:
 - a. use project outputs (such as gender action plans and gender mainstreaming tools) to address local issues in Transport Business Ecosystem (TBE) (such as gendered workplaces, inclusive consultation, entrepreneurship and education).
 - b. provide national data relating to the (TBE) for example through standardised surveys on women's mobility
 - c. act as beacon for women's engagement in the smart mobility sector
 - d. provide '**living labs**' drawing on citizen science and participatory design to create gender and diversity-sensitive smart mobility solutions,
3. Development of an **Open Data Repository** – a one stop shop for sharing transport related gender datasets with standardised templates, tools and GDPR compliant data management processes.

Proposed impacts will be in areas of education and R&I(gender and role equality in STE(A)M, engineering & design); employment (gender bias in opportunities and workplace);mobility (increased awareness and use of 'hidden' journeys);datasets (standardise, create and merge datasets enabling better data analytics on women's mobility);entrepreneurship (document and transfer best practice);policy at local, national & international level (more accurate mobility information, integrated planning & diversity in policy making bodies); practice (increase equality in consultation, decision making and employment practices); new knowledge (about intersectionality and gender transport poverty); creation of inclusive smart mobility solutions putting people first; smart mobility discourses (critical analysis and development of new scripts).

3. METHODOLOGY

TInnGO is underpinned by key concepts and tools related to intersectionality, gender transport poverty, gendered discourses, scripts and agent-based modelling. It uses and advances gender mainstreaming (GM) which has proven useful in the promotion of gender equal transport with its dual focus on just and accessible transport and in achieving gender equality in the transport labour market. GM consists of tools to identify imbalances and inequalities in processes where gender has been invisible or regarded as unimportant [8]. It has been suggested as a tool for mobilization and participation and for addressing gender and diversity in new ways [9,10]. TInnGO will advance GM into diversity mainstreaming exploring influences on travel and transportation needs [9-12].

Given the project's scope, a mixed method, pragmatic approach has been developed (Table 1). Many of these, such as the use of intersectional analysis, co-design and citizen science are innovative in the field of gender and transport.

Table 1. Overview of Methods to be used in TInnGO

Method	Description
Gender and diversity Smart Mainstreaming	TInnGO will further develop and employ models of gender mainstreaming in transport
Mixed methods	Quantitative and qualitative methods will provide thick explanations and new hypotheses for gendering and diversifying key notions and gendered/genderless stereotypes such as user, passenger, safety, smart mobility
Qualitative research methods (feminist social psychology methods + Personal Construct Psychology+citizen social science tools and methods	Feminist research acknowledges the centrality of female/gendered knowledge and experience and the social construction of meaning, with emphasis on the role of language as the primary vehicle to enhance criticality of thinking, broaden research scope providing an extra dimension by adding to understanding of women's daily lives.
Quantitative methods	Development of an interrogatable and standardised open access and open data repository combining historic and real-time data sets for use with intersectional analysis to uncover new and significant mobility patterns. These will be modelled to evaluate and inform existing policies, operational issues, transport infrastructure and innovation.
Big data analytics and Agent Based Modelling (ABM)	ABM entails the sampling of the quantitative data collections into a larger data scenario perspective. This will be used for enhancing data and strategies; geographical comparisons; advancing GM; validation of qualitative data; consciousness raising and new

	policy recommendations
Digitalized and visual methods	Media and visual analysis will be combined with textual and visual methodologies to understand how future scenarios of smart mobilities are embedded in existing and emerging gendered discourses. Themed discourse analysis will provide a knowledge based comparative analysis of various gender diversity and transport discourses throughout Europe, using national media archives as data material and together with a visual analysis of marketing material a knowledge-based analysis of smart mobilities.
Case studies	Giving a multi-perspective analysis to develop theory, evaluation and interventions.
HUBs as living labs/mini publics	The TInnGO Hubs (each having a specific area of interest based on local concerns, e.g. safety, bicycling, design) will function as living labs, according to principles of deliberate and participatory democracy, user-centred design and open-innovation to inform practice, policy and act as a collection point for issues relating to women's mobility.

4. WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO GENDER MAINSTREAMING (GM)?

[13] performed a desktop review on current methods and tools on gender and diversity mainstreaming tools in the transport sector in TInnGO's participating countries - Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

Although variations were found between countries – both regarding gender and diversity mainstreaming and in the availability of published material, none of the eleven countries have sufficiently developed and applied methods for gender and diversity mainstreaming in the transport sector and they seem to lack overall strategies on national level. More considered approaches were found in some local Authorities and funded applied research projects. Examples of best practice (as shown in Table 2) were identified by [13] from ongoing work in Germany, UK, Spain (Valencia), Italy, Denmark and Sweden which could form the basis of a toolbox and disseminated through the observatory.

Table 2. Examples of best practice in GM

Country	Practice
Germany	Handbuch Gender Mainstreaming in der Stadtplanung und Stadtentwicklung" - awareness-raising handbook for gender-sensitive issues in interdisciplinary planning.

Sweden	1) Manual on gender impact assessment for transport planning (Halling, Faith-Ell & Levin 2016) provided examples, analysis questions and indicators for each national gender equality objective. 2) "Gender mainstreaming with intersectional perspective" (Almén 2016) providing a basic introduction to intersectionality
Denmark	Handbook on gender equality and transport: "Bæredygtig & Ligestillet Transport" (Breengaard 2008) presents challenges in relation to knowledge about women's and men's transport needs
UK	Regional/local examples of publications, initiatives and guidance e.g. the Transport for London's (TfL) "Manual for the streets" (2007) and "Streetscape Guidance" (2019)
Spain	1) Equal Opportunities Strategic Plan sets out priority measures and objectives for removing gender-based discrimination to attain equal opportunities. 2) Madrid Social Policy and Family Regional Ministry - Women's General Directorate have developed a strategy for gender equality which includes measures related to transport. 3) In Valencia GM is being incorporated into public policy and support manuals/handbooks exist in relation to this. The SUMP has inclusivity objectives
Italy	Regional initiatives directed at women in public transport and car parking and car-sharing; eg "pink passes", reduced off-peak travel rates in public transport; "pink parking", parking spaces or free parking for pregnant women or women with babies in certain places.

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

TinnGO is taking a multifaceted, ground -up and bottom-down approach, providing both tools and methods to encourage the use of GM in transport an smart mobility. The hubs will act as touch points across Europe disseminating good practice and encouraging the development of diversity sensitive smart mobility solutions to local problems. We hope, in this way that we can increase the inclusivity of smart transport for all.

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