



ITF Gender Analysis Toolkit for Transport

THE GENDER INDICATORS

27 metrics to benchmark gender equality in transport

To better measure how gender-balanced your transport project or policy is, create your own customised list of the gender indicators by selecting the indicators that are most relevant to your policy or project by choosing from the comprehensive list of gender indicators below. A list view of selected indicators is coming soon!

Section 1: Do different genders travel in different ways?

Indicator 1.1: Share of passenger mode, by gender

1 point

What to measure (unit): Number of trips. How to measure (data source, collection method): E.g. household travel survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 1.2: Travel distance, by gender (average trip length)

1 point

What to measure: Kilometre by mode per trip. How to measure: E.g. household travel survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 1.3: Departure time, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Day of the week and time of day. How to measure: E.g. household travel survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 1.4: Trip purpose, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Trip purpose. How to measure: E.g. household survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Section 2: Are there gender differences in the use of private vehicles?

Indicator 2.1: License holders, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Number of driver's licenses. How to measure: E.g. household travel survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 2.2: Vehicle ownership or access to a private vehicle, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Vehicle ownership or access to a private vehicle. How to measure: E.g. household travel survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Section 3: Is mobility more expensive for some genders than for others?

Indicator 3.1: Transport cost, by gender

What to measure: Average cost per trip by mode. How to measure: E.g. household travel survey, estimates based on public transport fares, taxi fares, fuel costs, parking costs

Yes, this indicator is useful

Section 4: Is traffic equally safe for all genders?

Indicator 4.1: Road fatalities, by gender (within 30 days of crash)

1 point

What to measure: Number of persons per mode. How to measure: E. g. national road safety database

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 4.2: Road injuries, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Number of persons per mode. How to measure: E. g. national road safety database

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 4.3: Type of vehicle occupant killed or injured, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Number of persons. How to measure: E. g. national road safety database

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 4.4: Gender-focused safety measures in public transport

1 point

What to measure: Are robust prevention and response actions to gender-based violence in place for all public transport operators? How to measure: E. g. survey of public transport operators

Yes, this indicator is useful

Section 5: Can all genders feel equally safe and secure when travelling?

Indicator 5.1: Perception of safety

1 point

What to measure: Feeling of safety whilst walking at night (Likert scale). How to measure: E. g. opinion poll, survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 5.2: Incidence of gender-based violence, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Number of incidents by transport mode. How to measure: E. g. police records, national crime statistics, survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 5.3: Impact of safety concerns on travel behaviour

1 point

What to measure: Number of trips not taken due to personal safety concerns, by purpose. How to measure: E. g. survey (could be part of household travel surveys)

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 5.4: Legal protection

1 point

What to measure: Is a legal framework in place that protects women in public space, including in all modes of transport, or not? How to measure: E. g. relevant legal texts

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 5.5: Public awareness

1 point

What to measure: Are (national) public awareness campaigns on the personal security of women in transport in place or not? How to measure: E. g. survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Section 6: Does planning capture the needs and interests of different genders?

Indicator 6.1: Gender-responsive transport/land use planning

1 point

What to measure: Number/percentage of urban planning strategies that take into account gender-specific needs and interests. How to measure: E. g. survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Section 7: Is public transport equally accessible to everyone?

Indicator 7.1: Accessibility of services, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Average number of services reachable within a given time, by mode. How to measure: E. g. transport accessibility models using data on demographics, destinations, road networks and public transport networks. Potential sources include population census data, TomTom, OpenStreetMaps or General Transit Feed Specification.

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 7.2: Family-friendliness of public transport stations

1 point

What to measure: Number/percentage of stations that provide facilities for parents and care-takers. How to measure: E. g. survey of public transport operators

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 7.3: Family-friendliness of public transport vehicles

1 point

What to measure: Number/percentage of vehicles with low or level floor, number/percentage of vehicles with foldable seats, number/percentage of vehicles with automatic boarding ramps. How to measure: E. g. survey of public transport operators

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 7.4: Family-friendliness of fare policies

1 point

What to measure: Are public transport fares differentiated for families? How to measure: E. g. survey of public transport operators

Yes, this indicator is useful

Section 8: How are different genders represented in the transport workforce?**Indicator 8.1: Participation in the transport workforce, by gender**

1 point

What to measure: Number/percentage of workers in the transport workforce by transport mode/ sub-sector and occupation type. How to measure: E. g. national labour statistics, labour force survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 8.2: Employment in senior and middle management, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Number/percentage of senior and middle managers in the transport workforce. How to measure: E. g. national labour statistics, labour force survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 8.3: Employment type, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Number or percentage of full-time and part-time workers in the transport workforce. How to measure: E. g. national labour statistics, labour force survey

Yes, this indicator is useful

Indicator 8.4: Employment retention rate, by gender

1 point

What to measure: Difference between the number of employees who have departed the transport workforce over a specific period of time and the total number of employees divided by the total number of employees. How to measure: E. g. national labour statistics, labour force survey

 Yes, this indicator is useful**Indicator 8.5: Gender pay gap**

1 point

What to measure: Male -to-female income ratio by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) division or other industry classification systems. How to measure: E. g. national labour statistics, labour force survey

 Yes, this indicator is useful**Section 9: Are all genders educated and trained equally for transport careers?****Indicator 9.1: Attainment rates in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), by gender**

1 point

What to measure: Percentage of graduates from STEM programmes in tertiary education. How to measure: National educational data

 Yes, this indicator is useful