

Webinar

Moving towards a green and gender equal transport in the EU

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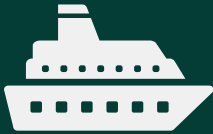
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Why is transport key to the European Green Deal?



Transport contributes over $\frac{1}{4}$ of EU's carbon emissions. It generates air, noise and water pollution



One of the largest job sectors with over 10 million employees and over 1.2 million enterprises



Key for accessing education, employment, and essential services

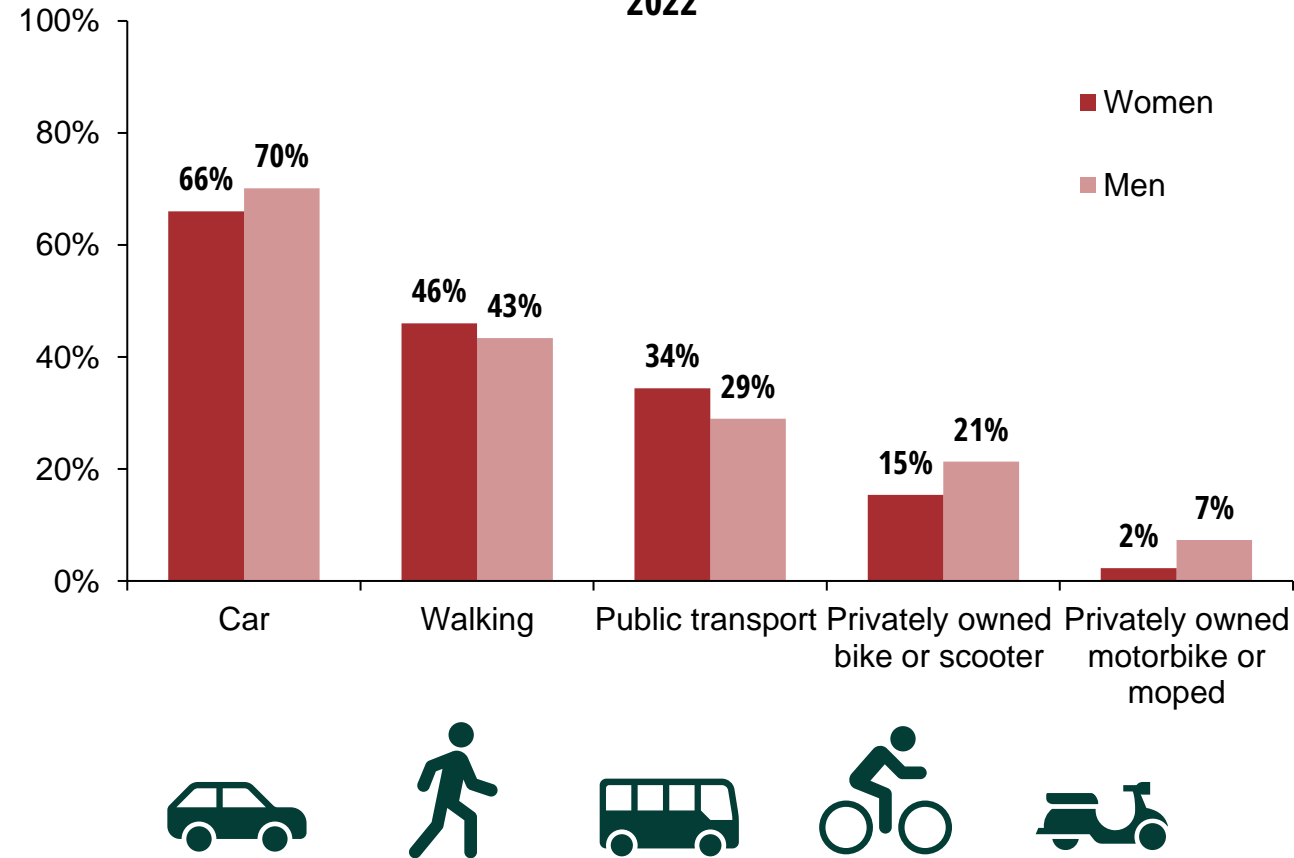


Women more likely than men to consider public transport as important infrastructure in their everyday lives.

Gender a key factor in promoting green mobility

- Persistent reliance on cars especially for men and high earners a challenge for the green transition
- 22 % of women and 19 % of men opt for low-carbon emission transport daily
- Economic barriers to mobility affect the uptake of green mobility options.

Means of transport most used during a typical week in the EU, EIGE, 2022

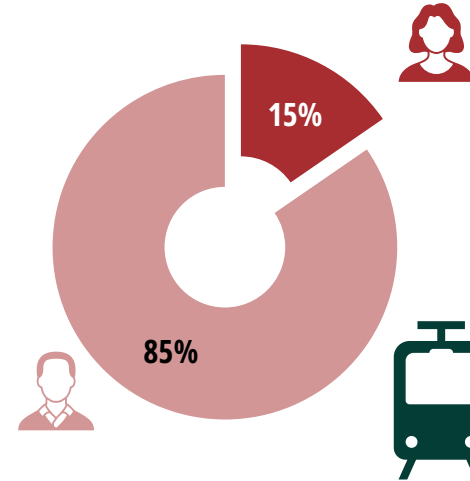


Women: an untapped resource for the green transition in transport

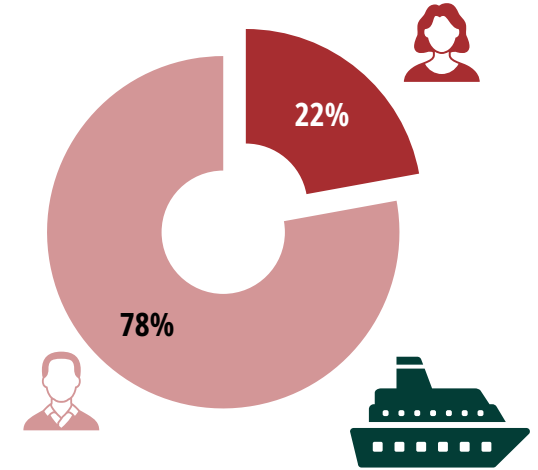
- Overall, 22% of transport workers in the EU are women
- Their employment varies by sector and occupations
- Persistent gender segregation, difficult working conditions and poor work-life balance.

Share of women and men employed in the transport subsectors (15+, %, EU, 2022), Eurostat

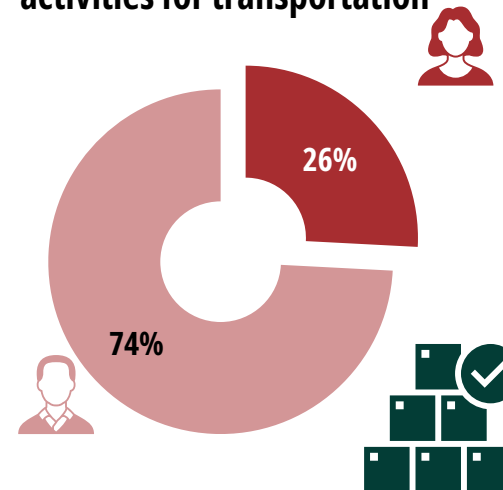
Land transport and transport via pipelines



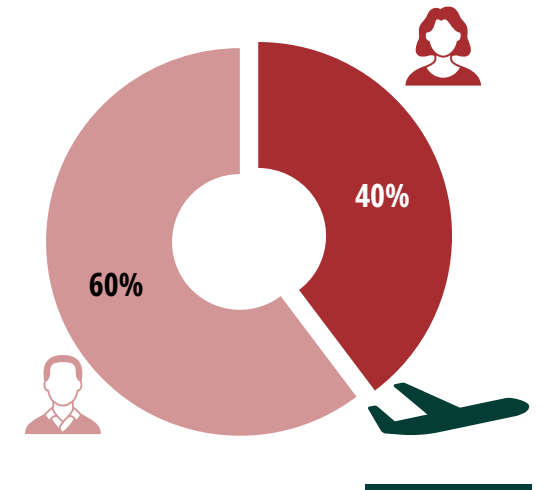
Water transport



Warehousing and support activities for transportation



Air transport



Who makes the decisions about the green transition in transport?

What do we know?

- **Women's representation in the Committee on Transport and Tourism in European Parliament increased from 26 % in 2012 to 40 % in May 2023**
- **In November 2022, just 14 % of senior ministers responsible for transport were women**
- **In September 2022, the share of women in national parliamentary committees concerned with transport sits at 27 %.**

Gender Statistics Database

Gender balance in the European Green Deal

In December 2019, the European Commission adopted the European Green Deal (1), a growth strategy with the overarching goal to make Europe climate neutral by 2050 and transform the EU into an equitable and prosperous society where no one is left behind. Alongside climate as the main focus, the EU action to deliver the European Green Deal includes energy, environment and oceans, agriculture, transport, industry, research and innovation, and finance and regional development (2).

In March 2020, the European Commission adopted the EU gender equality strategy (3) presenting policy objectives and initiatives to make significant progress towards a gender-equal Europe by 2025. One of its key objectives is to achieve gender balance in decision-making and in politics (with a representation of at least 40 % of each sex), which is a precondition for a properly functioning democracy and crucial for a successful leadership that can solve complex challenges.

This statistical note presents key findings on women's and men's representation in decision-making processes in the European Green Deal as a whole, and in the eight areas for action at the national and EU levels (4).

Gender-balanced representation in national governments for climate and energy portfolios, but agriculture and transport dominated by men

In November 2022, women accounted for 32 % of senior ministers in national governments (i.e. those with a seat on the cabinet). A breakdown by function (5) suggests that the allocation of portfolios is not gender neutral. Compared to their overall share of senior ministers (32 %), women are under-represented among ministers with basic (29 %) and economy (25 %) portfolios, fairly represented in infrastructure (31 %) portfolios and over-represented in sociocultural portfolios (43 %) (6).

In the eight areas of the European Green Deal there is variation within these broad categories of government function. In the infrastructure portfolio, some Green Deal areas have a better gender balance than overall, with gender parity among senior ministers with responsibilities for **climate** (50 % women), and gender balance (at least 40 % of each sex) in the area of **energy** (43 % women). Women are also slightly better represented in the area of **environment and oceans** (35 % v 32 %). However, women are under-represented among ministers with responsibilities for **agriculture** (under Economy, 15 % women) and **transport** (under Infrastructure, 14 % women). Women accounted for more than a third of senior ministers dealing with **research and innovation** (36 %), the only Green Deal area categorised as a sociocultural portfolio.

(1) Commission communication – The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?url=cellar:b828d165-1c22-11ea-8c11-01aa75ed71a1-000222-01000_1&format=PDF.

(2) These eight areas have been identified based on the areas displayed in the European Green Deal landing page, https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en.

(3) Commission communication – A Union of equality: Gender equality strategy 2020-2025, COM(2020) 152 final, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0152>.

(4) All data used in this note are based on data collected and calculated by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). Data reflect the situation in May 2023 for the European Parliament and the European Commission, November 2022 for national government ministers and September 2022 for the committees of national parliaments. Data are largely drawn from existing datasets produced by EIGE, complemented, where relevant, with additional direct data collection and external data sources. A methodological annex contains all the underlying data, lists of positions and organisations covered, along with accompanying information and detailed methodological notes on the approach followed for the disaggregation of microdata. The methodological annex is available upon request, please contact info@eige.europa.eu.

(5) Based on the BEIS typology, which includes four types of state functions: B – Basic (foreign and internal affairs, defence, justice, etc.), E – Economy (finance, trade, industry, agriculture, etc.), I – Infrastructure (transport, communication, environment, etc.) and SC – Sociocultural functions (social affairs, health, children, family, youth, elderly people, education, science, culture, labour, sports, etc.). This classification is used by EIGE in its Gender Statistics Database for data collection on women and men in decision-making, <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs>.

(6) EIGE Gender Statistics Database – National governments: ministers by seniority and function of government.

The way forward: a gender-equal transition towards sustainable transport

Steps

1. Following through on the implementation of the transport policies under the **European Green Deal**



2. Make **sustainable transport** affordable, available, accessible for all



3. Upcoming opportunities to **strengthen gender equality** towards sustainable transport systems

