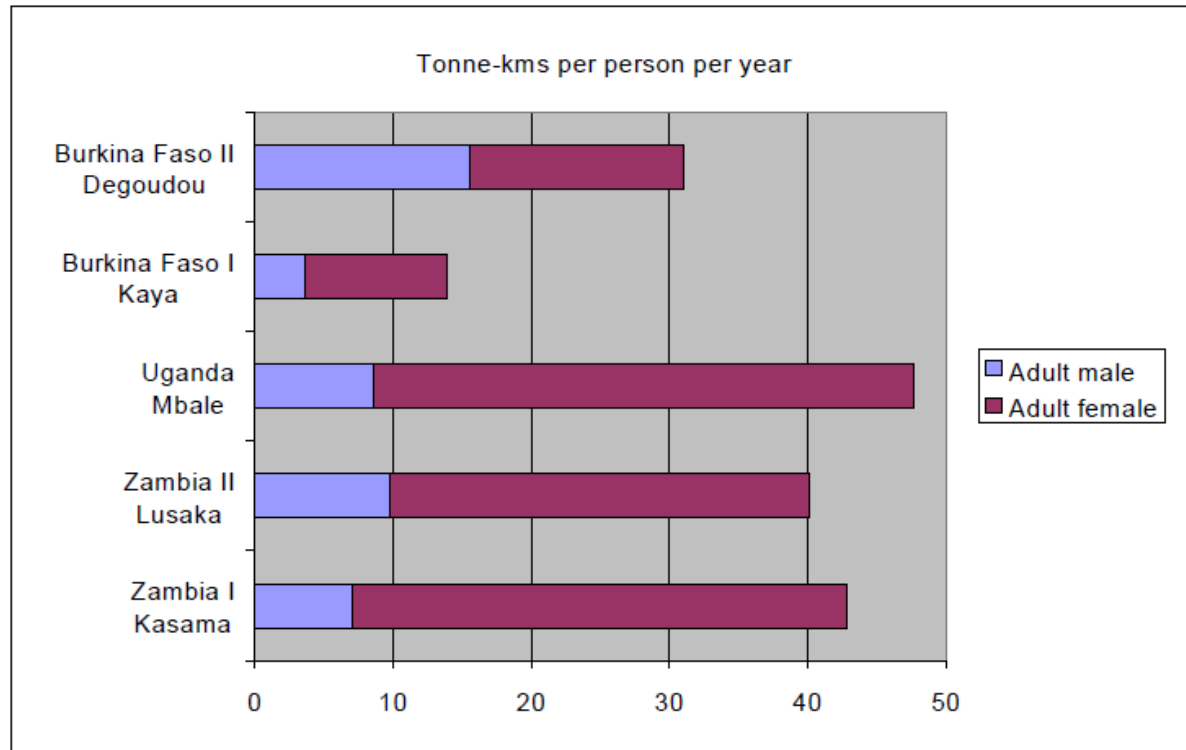


Differences in travel modes

Load Carrying Efforts by Gender in Five Regions of Sub-Saharan Africa

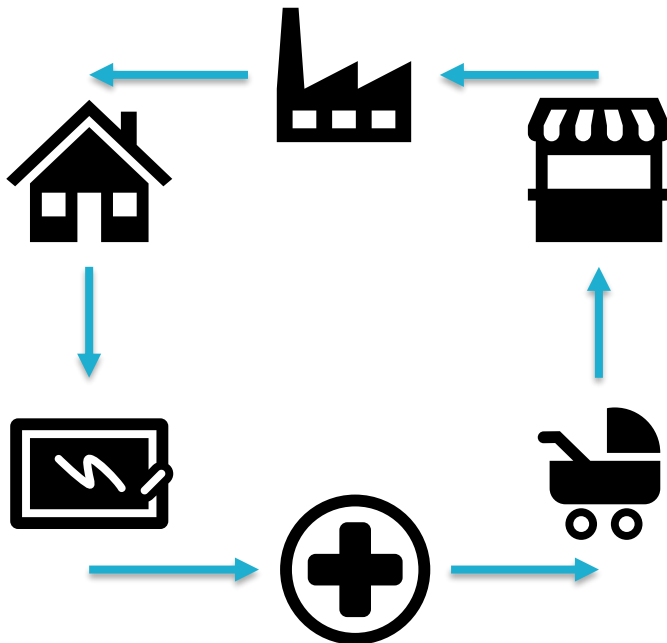
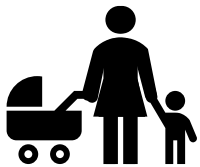
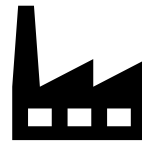


Source: Peters and Bamberger 1998, (original data in Barwell, Airey and Strandberg, 1993).



“The most common means of transport in Africa are the legs, heads and backs of African women.”

Malmberg-Calvo (1997)





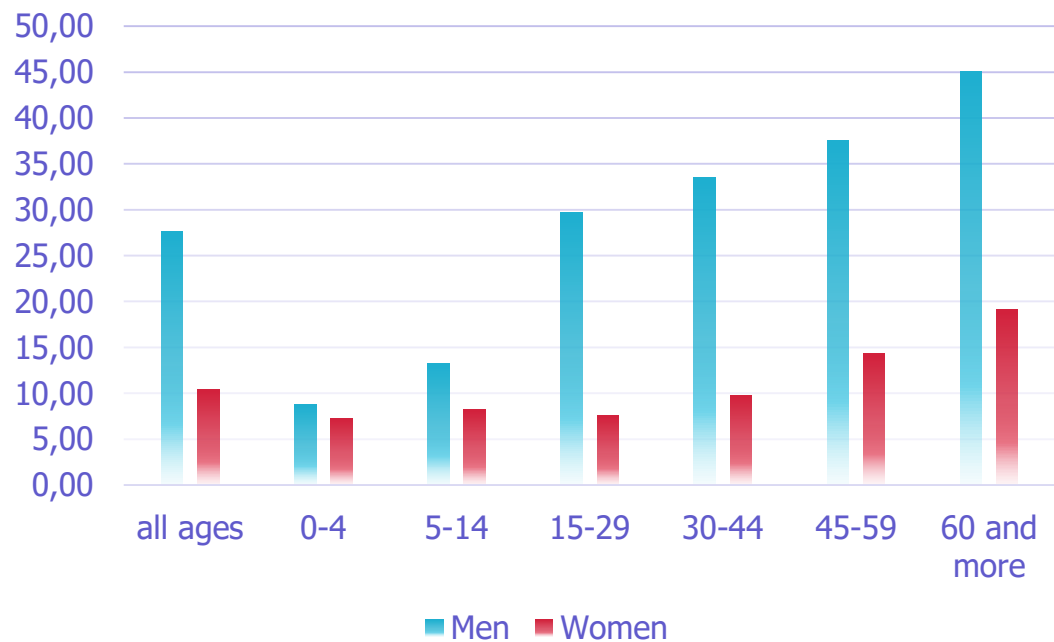
CULTURE | WOMEN OF IMPACT

How women in India demanded—and are getting—safer streets

Since a horrifying assault shocked the nation, women there have pressed for more protection from harassment and abuse in public spaces.



ROAD CRASH MORTALITY PER 100,000 INHABITANTS (OMS, 2002)



Differences in behaviors



Differences in consequences



Worldwide, three times more men than women are killed in road accidents.



Men make the money while women take care of the children: role stereotypes on display

Traditional Gender Stereotypes.

Feminine.

Not aggressive.
Dependent.
Easily influenced.
Submissive.
Passive.
Home-oriented.
Easily hurt emotionally.
Indecisive.
Talkative.
Gentle.
Sensitive to other's feelings.
Very desirous of security.
Cries a lot.
Emotional.
Verbal.
Kind.
Tactful.
Nurturing.

Masculine.

Aggressive.
Independent.
Not easily influenced.
Dominant.
Active.
Worldly.
Not easily hurt emotionally.
Decisive.
Not at all talkative.
Tough.
Less sensitive to other's feelings.
Not very desirous of security.
Rarely cries.
Logical.
Analytical.
Cruel.
Blunt.
Not nurturing.



Gender-stereotyped games and aspirations in readers from Kazakhstan (left) and Turkey



Strong boys, pretty girls in a Tanzanian textbook

“The chief concern of those morally against women riding bicycles centered on the belief that women would become wild and wicked if left unchaperoned. ... One American writer claimed that the 'unfettered liberty' of bicycling would 'intoxicate' women to immoral acts. Others argued that bicycling was the number one reason for an increase in the 'ranks of girls who became outcast women'. ...”

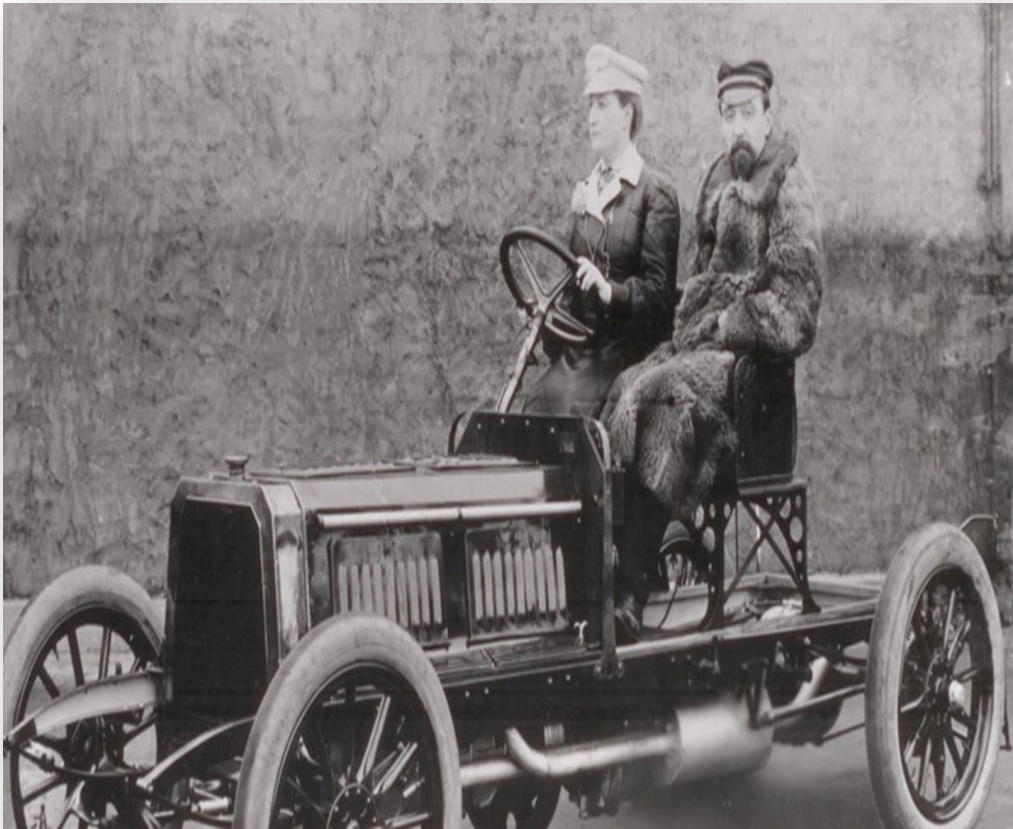
Frances Willard Willard, "A Wheel Within a Wheel", 1895



« En résumé, il est très probable que l'art de conduire ne deviendra jamais un métier de femme, car il n'existe pas de carrière où les imperfections habituelles du caractère du sexe, autrefois qualifié de faible, puissent aboutir à d'aussi effrayants résultats... »

["In short, it is very likely that driving will never become a woman's profession, because there is no career where the usual imperfections of the character of the sex, once described as weak, can lead to such frightening results."]

G. Labadie-Lagrave, *Les Annales*, 1906, cité par A. Buisseret, *Les femmes et l'automobile de 1890 à 1914*, op. cit., p. 67.



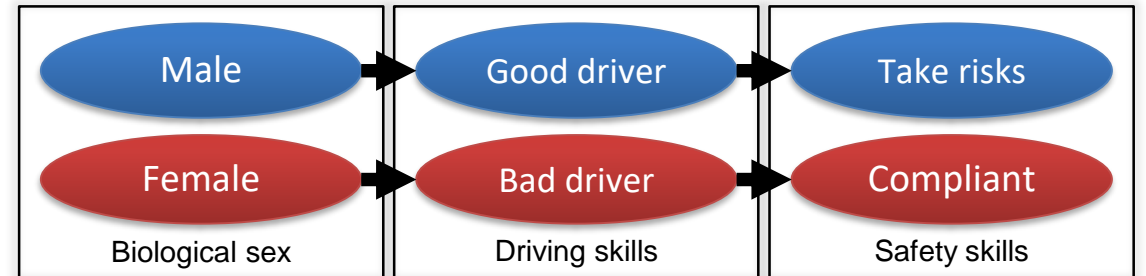
لها حق القيادة

SHE HAS THE RIGHT TO DRIVE

#WOMEN2DRIVE

“Still, it survives today, probably more as a joke than a believable stereotype”

Berger, M., L. (1986). Women drivers!: The emergence of folklore and stereotypic opinions concerning feminine automotive behavior. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 9(3), 257–263.



Granié, M.-A., & Pappafava, E. (2011). Gender stereotypes associated with vehicle driving among French preadolescents and adolescents. *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour*, 14(5), 341-353.

Degraeve, B., Granié, M.-A., Lo Monaco, G., & Pravossoudovitch, K. (2015). Social representations associated with men and women drivers among French adolescents and adults. Effects of perceiver's age, sex, and socioeconomic status. *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour*, 34, 1-17.



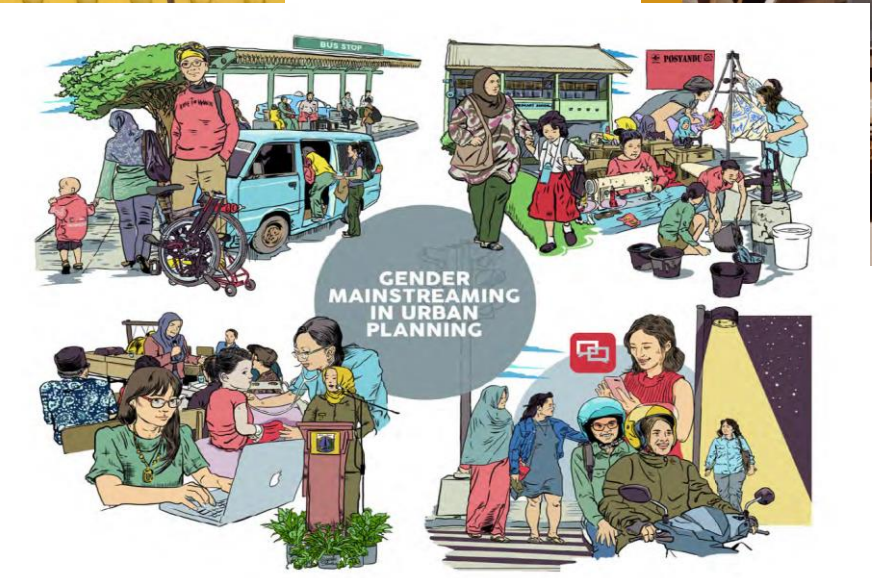


Safety and public space:
Mapping metropolitan gender policies

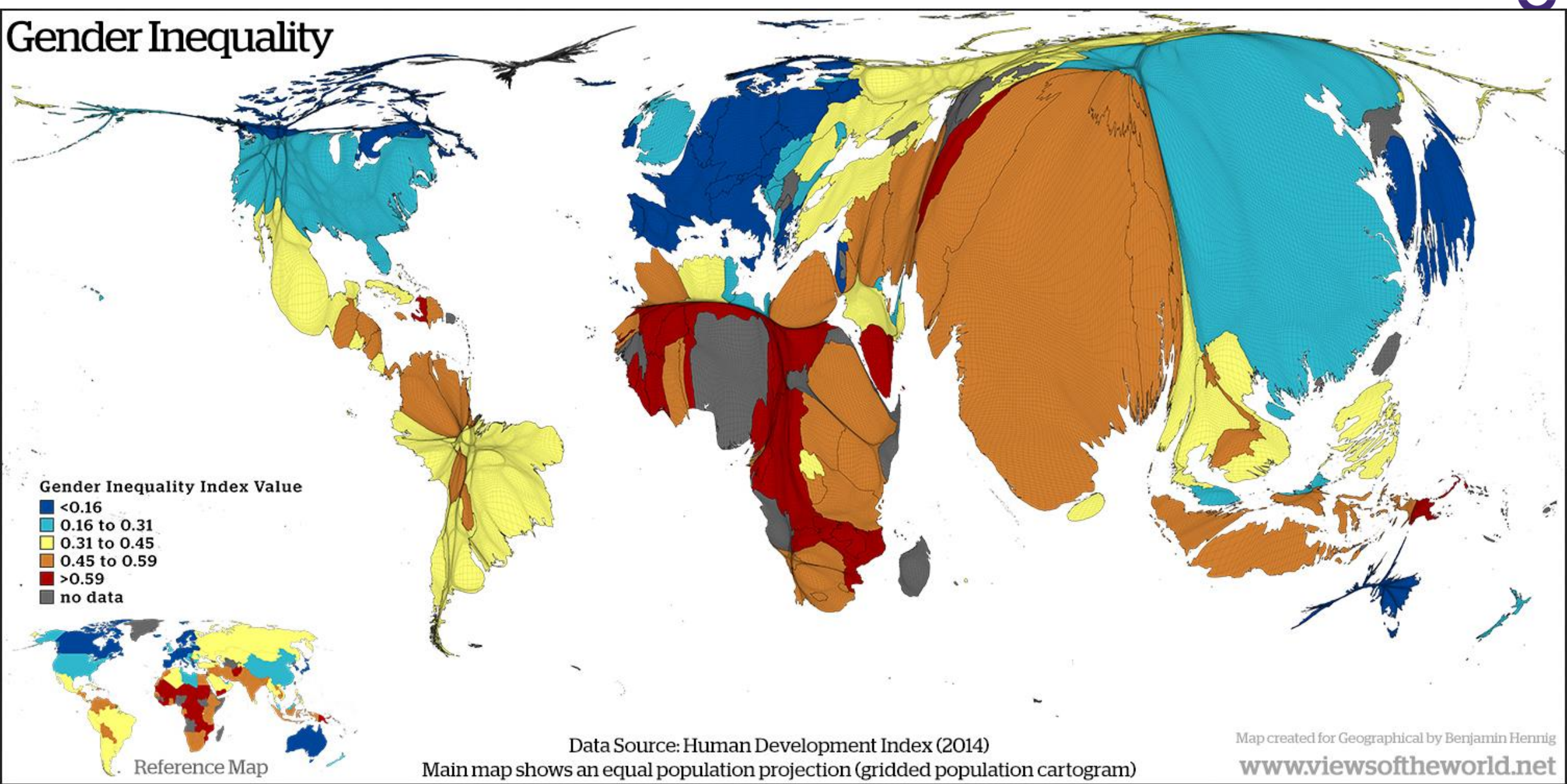
metropolis



Between Stops
For the safety of women in the city.



Gender Inequality



the larger the population, the more space the country takes up on the map