



JOBS FOR THE FUTURE

ADDING A GENDER LENS TO NONTRADITIONAL JOBS TRAINING

CREATED BY WIDER OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

APRIL 2017

TOOL 6.2.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WOMEN IN TRUCKING QUIZ

Use this tool to introduce the curriculum module of Tool 6.1 and cover the general ideas, such as that there is still a lack of awareness, understanding and recognition of these issues. Only one major labor institution acknowledges that sexual harassment can also be a safety and health concern. OSHA does care about issues like sanitary facilities and requires employers to provide gender-specific sanitary facilities at farm labor sites. OSHA is a relatively new agency; it was only authorized in the 1970s. Overlooked safety and health concerns related to gender are not incidental or experienced by only a few with minor consequences. Students can complete the quiz individually or in small groups to increase awareness and understanding.

This tool is adapted from the pre-apprenticeship Multi-Craft Core Curriculum of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

WHO SHOULD USE THIS TOOL

Occupational training instructors, with their students

This tool is part of Adding a Gender Lens to Nontraditional Jobs Training, created by Wider Opportunities for Women for the GreenWays initiative and revised by JFF as part of the Delivering the TDL Workforce initiative. All tools are available online at: <http://www.jff.org/newlensonjobs>.

Supported by the Walmart Foundation, Delivering the TDL Workforce expanded high-quality transportation, distribution, and logistics training programs in ten regions and promoted best practices in program design and delivery, employer engagement, and workforce partnership development. GreenWays was supported by grants from the U.S. Department of Labor through Pathways Out of Poverty and the Green Jobs Innovation Fund.

Review the following questions and circle the correct answer for each question.

1. Which of the following are health and safety issues for women truck drivers?
 - a. Sexual harassment
 - b. Unsafe work environment (e.g., truck stops)
 - c. Cleanliness of work environments
 - d. All of the above
2. Some truck designs are a health and safety concern for women because they offer shorter drivers:
 - a. Poor road visibility
 - b. Ill-fitting seatbelts
 - c. Hard-to-reach driving controls
 - d. All of the above
3. In the case of *Shank v. CRST Van Expedited* where the female driver experienced unwanted touching and sexual comments from her male trainer, the plaintiff won the case because:
 - a. CRST pled guilty
 - b. Witnesses asserted other instances of sexual harassment
 - c. CRST created a hostile work environment for a female driver
 - d. All of the above
4. Typical stress factors for truckers include irregular hours, long hours, and pressure to meet deadlines. An additional stress factor specifically facing female drivers is:
 - a. Self-perception as an outsider
 - b. Sleep deprivation
 - c. Inadequate exercise
 - d. Dangerous driving
5. What can Trucking firms do to encourage safety for female drivers?
 - a. Offer self-defense lessons
 - b. Teach women how to avoid and deflect harassment
 - c. Talk to all drivers about expectations for a strong work culture
 - d. All of the above
6. Women should take extra precautions in selecting truck stops when feasible, including seeking out good lighting, fencing, guards, and dogs.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. If forced to file a complaint for harassment, women should:
 - a. Find diligent representation
 - b. Report issues to the carrier's human resources department
 - c. Report issues to the EEOC representative
 - d. All of the above

FACILITATOR ANSWER GUIDE

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