



Women Seafarers' Health and Welfare Survey

A joint initiative of the International Maritime Health Association (IMHA), International Seafarers' Welfare and Assistance Network (ISWAN), International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) and Seafarers Hospital Society (SHS)



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Introduction

It is estimated that 1-2% of the world's 1.25m seafarers are women, serving on some 87,000 ships¹, mostly in the cruise sector. Research suggests that they continue to face discrimination and that there are areas where women seafarers' specific needs are often overlooked. Health is likely to be one such area, and there has been a growing concern among health and welfare organisations that medical handbooks and other literature aimed at women seafarers are outdated and fail to provide a gendered perspective to health, or to consider health and related issues that are specific to women^{2 3}.

After recognising this possible gap in available health information and provisions which address health issues specific to women seafarers, representatives from IMHA, ISWAN, ITF and SHS designed an online pilot survey to find out how women currently working at sea view their health needs. This was conducted from the beginning of June 2014 for two months and was completed by 100 respondents. After reviewing the questions and results, a revised survey was devised and conducted between December 2014 and April 2015. In addition to the survey, two focus group sessions were held in Cebu with 20 Filipina cruise ship workers. Focus group participants discussed their survey answers in more detail and gave useful insight into the most common health challenges reported by respondents. The responses received highlight a small number of areas where relatively simple and low-cost interventions might improve the health and welfare of women seafarers as well as some complex issues which will need further investigation.

¹ IMO: 1992. This data forms the basis of a 2003 study commissioned by the International Labour Office and conducted by academics (Belcher et al) from the Seafarers' International Research Centre at Cardiff University. There is a clear need for more recent global data on women seafarers.

² Hansen, H. L. & Jensen, J. (1998) 'Female seafarers adopt high risk lifestyle of male seafarers', *Occupational & Environmental Medicine* 55(1): 49-51.

³ European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (n.d.) Risks and Trends in the Safety and Health of Women at Work. Report available at: http://www.lhc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads//2012/03/women_at_work-summary.pdf (last accessed April 2015).

Executive Summary

An online survey of 595 female seafarers from 54 countries identified and prioritised perceived gaps in health and wellbeing provision. Participants were in the main under the age of 40, with those from non traditional maritime countries being younger. European seafarers and those from the non-cruise sectors are relatively over-represented. The survey was supplemented by the findings of two focus groups for cruise staff in the Philippines. It is acknowledged that those studied may not be representative of all groups of women working at sea. However these results provide important new information and update findings from earlier studies.

Participants were asked to select their top three health challenges - 47% identified joint/back pain, while stress/depression/anxiety was selected by 43%. Joint/back pain was less commonly identified by those working on cargo ships or tankers than in those working on cruise ships. However, stress/depression/anxiety is the top health challenge in both sectors. This difference may reflect the higher proportion of rating participants from the cruise sector who had physically demanding jobs. This is supported by the focus group participants, who felt their joint/back pain was linked not only to the weight of the objects they carry, but also the distance they have to carry them. Some 75% reporting joint/back pain and 78% of those who experience stress/depression/anxiety considered that their health problems were connected to their work. Other common challenges were overweight/obesity issues (selected by 21% of respondents overall and 36% of the 51-60 age group), and heavy or painful periods (selected by 19%). Nearly a quarter of participants said they did not have any health challenges.

Problems with access to healthcare included confidentiality, selected by 37% of respondents working on tankers, 23% on cargo ship workers and 19% working on cruise ships. This is likely to be linked to concerns about job security. However, 50% of participants felt they had no difficulties in accessing healthcare on board or in port.

Nearly 40% of respondents said they did not have access to a sanitary bin on-board; however, there were notable variations across ranks and sectors. Access was usual in the cruise and ferry sectors (85%, 63%), but much lower elsewhere especially on tankers (27%).

17% of respondents identified sexual harassment as a problem, but nearly 50% of participants in an earlier pilot study said it was an issue; younger women reported this more frequently.

Recommendations include wide consultation on the need for further investigations, as well as the adoption of a range of relatively straightforward and inexpensive interventions. For example, the production of gender specific information on joint/back pain, mental health, nutrition and gynaecological complaints. In addition, the introduction of means for disposing sanitary waste for all female crew on all ships, as well as improved availability of female sanitary products on-board and in port shops worldwide.

Background

Women seafarers – existing research

A modest body of research into women seafarers exists, much of which is referenced in this paper. There is the scope and need for further research in this area in order to meet the needs of both individual women seafarers and those of the industry that benefits from their recruitment and retention.

Research reveals that women continue to face discrimination⁴:

- Some countries continue to ban women from enrolling on nautical courses. Some women who enrol without issues still report that staff within maritime education and training institutions seem averse to their presence.
- Employers are often reluctant to take on women cadets/qualified seafarers, partly because of a misled belief that women work at sea for less time than men (see below).
- Women are often paid less than men doing the same work.
- Some employers are reluctant to promote women to more senior ranks.
- Women may be denied the facilities/equipment available to men on board.
- Women seafarers may face bullying, sexual harassment and/or violence at sea.
- Women have to prove themselves that bit more than incoming male crew by working to the limits of their endurance^{5 6 7}.

However there is evidence to demonstrate that retention of seafarers is not a gender issue:

- 'There are insufficient numbers of women seafarers to allow for accurate statistical comparisons of male and female retention rates within the industry. However, despite the perception in some quarters of the industry that women seafarers stay at sea for shorter periods of time than their male colleagues, our evidence suggests that the retention rates of women coming from OECD countries, where most women in the marine sector are employed, are broadly comparable'⁸.
- 66% of Nautilus' female members work on ships for more than six years and 19% have onboard tenures of over 15 years (NUMAST 2000 survey).
- 'Given that dissatisfaction with prolonged separation from home and family has been reported as one of the most common reasons for (male) seafarers abandoning a career at sea (Telegraph 1999), the issue of retention applies to both male and female seafarers and should be addressed by the industry as such'^{9 10 11}.
- 'Having women as part of the crew can help reduce the sense of isolation felt by many seafarers [and hence supports overall retention]'¹².
- Women's participation in the maritime sector is shore- as well as sea-based: shore-based roles (including management) requiring sea experience often appeal to former

⁴ Belcher, Phillip, Helen Sampson, Michelle Thomas, Jaime Veiga & Minghua Zhao (2003) *Women Seafarers – Global Employment Policies and Practices*, Geneva: International Labour Office.

⁵ Kitada, Momoko (2010) 'Women Seafarers and their Identities', PhD Thesis, Cardiff University

⁶ Kitada, Momoko (2012) 'Code of behaviour at sea: women seafarers' identity management', *WMU Journal of Maritime Affairs* 12: 213-27.

⁷ Zhao, Minghua (1998) 'Women Seafarers in the EC: 'A Preliminary Report based on German and UK Case Studies'. Cardiff: Seafarers International Research Centre.

⁸ Belcher, Phillip, Helen Sampson, Michelle Thomas, Jaime Veiga & Minghua Zhao (2003) *Women Seafarers – Global Employment Policies and Practices*, Geneva: International Labour Office.

⁹ Thomas, Michelle (2004) 'Get yourself a proper job girlie!': recruitment, retention and women seafarers', *Maritime Policy & Management* 31(4): 309-18.

¹⁰ Guo, Jiunn-Liang & Liang, Gin-Shuh (2012) 'Sailing into rough seas: Taiwan's women seafarers' career development struggle', *Women's Studies International Forum* 35: 194-202

¹¹ Kitada, Momoko (2009) 'Risking marriage and family: the maintenance of women seafarers' gender identities', The 1st SIRC – Nippon Fellow Maritime Conference: Maritime Matters in the 21st Century 22 January

¹² Dragomir, Cristina & Felicia Surugiu (n.d.) 'Seafarer women – perceptions of the seafaring career', Conference proceedings paper, *Advances in Fiscal, Political & Law Science*.

What is being done to increase women's participation in shipping?

The UN has been promoting women's employment and the integration of women into all levels of political, social and economic development since the 1970s. As part of this, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) produced a strategy for the integration of women in the maritime sector in 1988 known as 'Women in Development'. This programme has concentrated on equal access to maritime training through both mainstream programmes and gender-specific projects¹⁴ and has been followed by two, four-year 'recruitment and sensitization' programmes. The IMO has established seven regional associations for women to share information and advice in the maritime sector, which cover Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Pacific Islands¹⁵, and Caribbean.¹⁶

The IMO's promotion of women's participation is not about supporting women per se, or supporting women at the expense of men – 'We're not supporting women, we're supporting the maritime sector and its human beings' – said Pamela Tansey, Senior Deputy Director of the IMO. Evening out the gender imbalance is good for the industry as well as individual women, especially since 'companies employing women consistently referred [refer] to the quality and commitment of female staff and the general benefits of having a more gender-balanced shipboard workforce'¹⁷.

Belcher et al provide an overview of the position and actions of ship owners, ship managers, employer associations, governments, international organisations, unions and maritime education and training institutions regarding women seafarers. They report, for example, few unions having equal opportunity policies or any policy specifically relating to women although there are exceptions. Nautilus runs a women's forum and in 1998, the ITF established a Women's Committee to advise its Executive Board on gender-related matters. The ITF also has an anti-discriminatory policy, which was introduced in 1999¹⁸.

So what are the 'current' numbers of women seafarers?

- 1-2% of the world's 1.25m seafarers are women, serving on some 87,000 ships¹⁹.
- The ITF estimates its female seafaring membership to be 23,000 worldwide²⁰ (corresponding to approximately 1% of its seafarer membership).

Among a group of eight European countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the UK), the average proportion of women in the total seafaring workforce between 1997 and 2001 was found to be 9.15%, although the relatively high number of Swedish and

¹³ Guo, Jiunn-Liang & Liang, Gin-Shuh (2012) 'Sailing into rough seas: Taiwan's women seafarers' career development struggle', *Women's Studies International Forum* 35: 194-202.

¹⁴ Belcher, Phillip, Helen Sampson, Michelle Thomas, Jaime Veiga & Minghua Zhao (2003) *Women Seafarers – Global Employment Policies and Practices*, Geneva: International Labour Office.

¹⁵ IMO's efforts to promote the participation of women in shore and sea-based posts align with the United Nation's Millennium Development Goal (2000) number 3: 'promote gender equality and empower women' 'There have been two further commitments concerning women seafarers, made by the ILO and IMO. The resolution adopted by the Joint Maritime Committee at its 29th Session, 22-26 January 2001, in Geneva, and the resolution adopted by the IMO at its 21st Session in 1999, reiterated at the 50th Session of its Technical Cooperation Committee, 21 June 2001, called for a more active role to be taken in promoting the integration of women into the industry. In particular, the ILO's Joint Maritime Committee has called for more research to be conducted on women seafarers (ILO, 2001; IMO, 1997, 2001)...(Belcher et al 2003: 8. See also p. 41).

¹⁶ IMO (2015) Information Paper on WMU Women's Association, TC 65/INF. 4, Technical Cooperation Committee 65th session, Agenda item 9

¹⁷ Belcher, Phillip, Helen Sampson, Michelle Thomas, Jaime Veiga & Minghua Zhao (2003) *Women Seafarers – Global Employment Policies and Practices*, Geneva: International Labour Office.

¹⁸ <http://www.itfglobal.org/en/transport-sectors/seafarers/in-focus/women-seafarers/> (last accessed April 2015)

¹⁹ IMO: 1992. This data forms the basis of a 2003 study commissioned by the International Labour Office and conducted by academics (Belcher et al) from the Seafarers' International Research Centre at Cardiff University. There is a clear need for more recent global data on women seafarers.

²⁰ <http://www.itfseafarers.org/ITI-women-seafarers.cfm> (last accessed April 2015).

Danish women and the very low number of Italian women seafarers seriously distort this average. In other parts of the world, women's representation in the seafaring workforce varies greatly from country to country. For example, their share of the workforce is 5% in Indonesia and Latvia, about 3% in Australia and 0.5% in New Zealand. In 1998, India reported that the country had 43,000 registered seafarers, of whom only three were women. In the Philippines only 225 seafarers out of 230,000 seafarers appear on the national seafarers' register for 1983-90, while in Brazil women comprise 1.1% of the workforce²¹. More recent studies suggest that there is still a long way to go²². The Women Seafarers' Health and Welfare Survey project has not, as yet, collated recent government/union/other figures bar for the Philippines. Here, government figures show women to comprise 29% of new-hire seafarers in 2010²³. This is a striking and encouraging statistic.

According to Belcher et al for the ILO as referenced above:

- 94% of women seafarers are employed on cruise ships (26%) & ferries (68%), often on vessels flying Flags of Convenience.
- Women form 17-18% of the seafaring workforce in the cruise sector whilst 6% of women seafarers work on cargo ships (typically those at the higher end of the standard spectrum).
- 7% of officers are women (cf. 42% of men) and most women work as ratings as service staff on passenger ships. Of this latter group:
 - o 51.2% come from OECD countries
 - o 23.6% from Eastern Europe
 - o 9.8% from Latin America and Africa
 - o 13.7% from the Far East
 - o 1.7% from South Asia and the Middle East

It is not clear from these figures whether major supply countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines fall under South Asia. The same ILO publication also states the average age of women working on cruise ships as 31.5 years. There is little in the way of additional data available looking at the age of women seafarers in general and across the different sectors.

Method

The IMHA, ISWAN, ITF and SHS Women Seafarers' Health and Welfare Survey was an online survey (see Appendix) running between 2014 and 2015 that attracted 595 respondents. The survey was promoted online through social media sites with large seafarer followings and at seafarer centres around the world; 90% of participants completed the survey online. The remaining 10% completed paper copies which they received from welfare workers or union affiliates in seafarer centres and during maritime events around the world.

Questions were selected based on the experience of the authors and following review of the pilot study conducted in 2014 – also an online survey - which received around 100 responses. It was decided that a number of the questions in the pilot survey should be removed or adapted for the main survey. This was because of reconsiderations about the effectiveness of a question's wording or because it was no longer useful/relevant.

In addition to the survey, two focus groups of ten women working as ratings on cruise ships were held in Cebu by two union representatives. Participants worked in either catering or accommodation and were all under the age of 40. Group leaders asked participants questions

²¹ Alderton, T., M. Bloor, E. Kahveci, T. Lane, H. Sampson, M. Thomas, N. Winchester, B. Wu and M. Zhao (2004) *The Global Seafarer: Living and Working Conditions in a Globalized Industry*. Geneva: International Labour Office.

²² Sulpice, G. (2011) Study on EU seafarers' employment: final report. European Commission, Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport, Directorate C – Maritime Transport.

²³ <http://www.bles.dole.gov.ph/PUBLICATIONS/Current%20Labor%20Statistics/HTML/table%20of%20contents.html> (last accessed April 2015).

about their answers in the survey and encouraged interactive discussion. Answers were noted by focus group leaders and sent to the project group for further analysis alongside participants' completed surveys. See Appendix 2 for focus group questions.

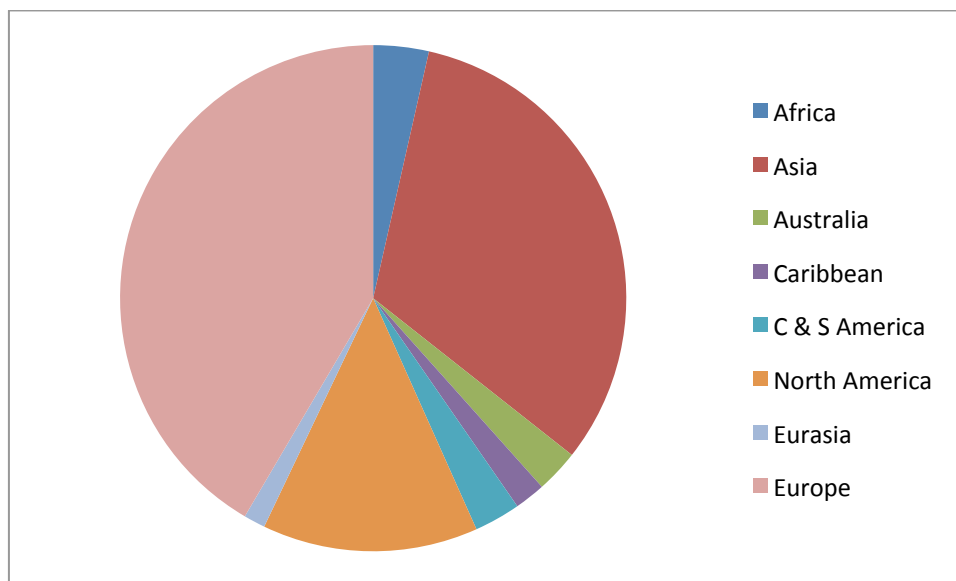
Research findings and discussion

Age Group

73% of respondents were under the age of 40 years (41% aged 19-30 years and 32% aged 31-40 years) with 18% aged 41-50 years, 8% aged 51-60 years and just two respondents over 60 years.

Nationality

Answered: 511 Skipped: 102



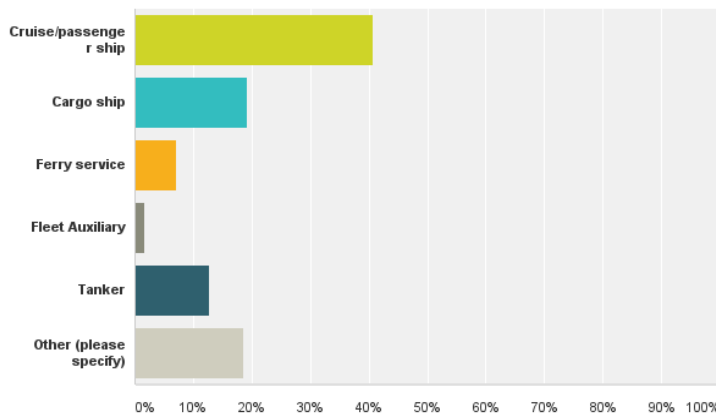
43% of respondents were from Europe and Eurasia (Russia and Turkey); 32% of respondents were from Asia; 14% from North America and the remaining 11% from Africa, Australia, Caribbean & Central and South America. Most respondents came from Northern Europe (with 113 from the UK – partly a reflection of the contacts of the UK-based research team), followed by Southeast Asia (110 from the Philippines). There is a marked increase in the proportion of respondents from non-‘embedded’^{24 25} maritime nations among younger seafarers (those under the age of 40 years), which suggests that the recruitment of women from newer supply nations has increased in recent years.

²⁴ Alderton, T., M. Bloor, E. Kahveci, T. Lane, H. Sampson, M. Thomas, N. Winchester, B. Wu & M. Zhao (2004) *The Global Seafarer: Living and Working Conditions in a Globalized Industry*. Geneva: International Labour Office.

²⁵ “‘Embedded maritime nations’ replaces the more familiar term ‘traditional maritime nations’ to provide a more accurate description of modern international shipping. Countries such as... the Philippines have been involved in maritime commerce for many centuries and are, therefore, unquestionably, traditional maritime nations. However, only since the Second World War [has the Philippines]... developed [a] highly organized shipping industry infrastructure... comparable to those of Europe and Japan, where developments began 50 to 100 years earlier and so can be described as having become ‘embedded’” (Alderton et al. 2004: 4).

Q4 Which sector of the shipping industry do you work in?

Answered: 494 Skipped: 102



As shown in the graph, 40% of respondents work on cruise/passenger ships, which is surprisingly low given the ILO's 2003 figure of 94% cited above. This might be related to the survey being distributed out of season for European cruise ports. The answers under 'other' include: yachts, military vessels, education/training vessels, tug boats.

As mentioned above, 73% of respondents are under the age of 40 years. On further cross analysis of the data it was seen that the number of respondents in this age range was similar for those working on cruise ships (71%) and cargo ships (77%), but considerably higher for respondents working on tankers (85%) and fleet auxiliary (100%). These figures are in line with those from the ILO mentioned above. In contrast, only 54% of respondents working on a ferry service were under the age of 40 years.

42% of cruise ship workers were from the Philippines (75% of all Filipino respondents work on cruise ships). Although the largest proportion of respondents working on cargo ships were from Asia, only 20% of all Asian respondents were working on cargo ships. 75% of ferry workers were from Europe. 43% of those working on tankers were from Europe and 23% were from North America.

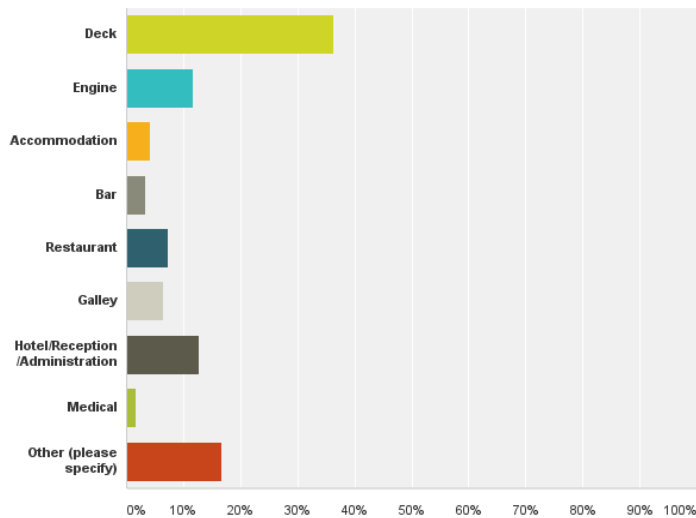
Department

Over 35% of respondents work in the Deck department, as shown in the graph below. The departments listed under 'other' included: 'entertainment', 'shops' and 'housekeeping'. The age groups and nationalities represented vary across departments

Most respondents working in Accommodation were from Asia (89%) and all but one of the whole group was under the age of 40 years. A slightly lower proportion of those working in a bar were from Asia (63%) and 76% of all bar workers were under the age of 40 years. Just over half of those working in the Deck department were from Europe/Eurasia (57%), 18% are from North America and 17% are from Asia. 87% of those working in the Deck department were under the age of 40 years. Just over half of those working in the Engine department were from Asia (52%); followed by 27% from Europe. 82% of this group were under the age of 40 years.

Q5 What department do you work in?

Answered: 482 Skipped: 114



The only regions represented in the Restaurant department were Asia (54%); Europe (34%) and the Caribbean (12%), and 86% were under the age of 40 years. 37% of Galley workers were from North America, closely followed by respondents from Asia (32%). In comparison to the other departments, the proportion of respondents under the age of 40 years working in the Galley is much smaller at 52%. Asia and Europe were the largest groups represented among respondents working in the Hotel department (44% and 34% respectively). 59% of the whole group was under the age of 40 years. A total of 8 respondents work in the Medical department; 5 (62.5%) of these were from Europe, with one from each of the Caribbean, Africa and Asia.

Rank

Although just 7% of women are officers according to the ILO 2003 data, more than half of our respondents said they were officers. This may be because officers are more likely to have internet access to participate in the survey or because of the relatively low numbers of cruise workers and workers from Asia who completed the survey. 60% of the officers selected 'cargo', 'tanker' or 'other' as the type of vessel on which they work. 63% of crew/ratings work on cruise ships and over 40% of respondents from crew/ratings were 31-40 years of age. Nearly 50% of officer respondents were under the age of 30 years. Respondents from Asia make up the largest proportion of crew/ratings (44%) and most respondents from Asia were crew/ratings (67%). This is a significant finding as only 32% of all respondents were from Asia. 31% of officer respondents come from non-OECD countries, with the Philippines providing the largest number from this group at 8%. The Caribbean has the largest proportion of respondents who were crew/ratings at 90%. 43% of all respondents were from Europe, but only 32% of crew/ratings were from Europe. 53% of officers were from Europe, and 63% of respondents from Europe were officers. Almost 70% of respondents from North America were officers.

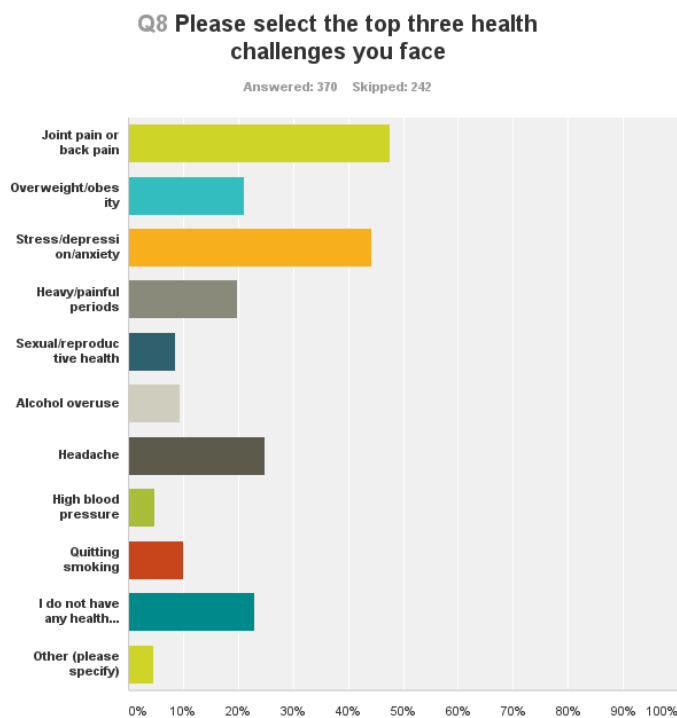
Supervisory role

Nearly 70% of respondents said that supervision of others is part of their role. 27% of these responses come from the UK and just over 10% from the USA. None of the respondents who said they had a supervisory role came from India or Southeast Asia.

Respondents who answered 'yes' to this question were fairly scattered across shipping sectors but the largest proportion worked on cruise ships (33%) and 45% said they work in the Deck department. Over 50% of the respondents who said they do not have a supervisory role work on cruise ships, mostly in entertainment or as hotel staff. Nearly 35% of these respondents were from Asia, 10% were from Europe and just less than 5% were from South America. Results were fairly consistent across all age groups.

Top health challenges

Respondents were asked to select the three main health challenges affecting them – see below. The top answer to this question was joint/back pain with nearly half of respondents selecting this option, closely followed by ‘stress/depression/anxiety’ (43%). More ratings (56%) than officers (40%) reported ‘joint/back pain’. ‘Stress, depression and anxiety’ was the top choice for officers although a similar number of ratings and officers selected it. It is worth noting that more than 100 participants chose to leave the survey at the start of this question, possibly because they thought the survey was a repeat of a pilot survey they had already completed, or because they found it too time-consuming, demanding, or they may have had concerns about the confidentiality of their responses.



75% of respondents under the age of 40 years selected ‘joint/back pain’ as a top health challenge, and it is the top health challenge for all age groups except 51-60 year olds. 56% of respondents from this age group selected ‘stress, depression and anxiety’ and 44% selected ‘joint/back pain’. This can be compared to the respondents under the age of 50 years where 42% selected ‘stress, depression and anxiety’ and 49% selected ‘joint/back pain’. The 51-60 years age group also has a higher proportion of respondents who selected ‘overweight/obesity’ (36%). This was only an issue for 20% of those under 50 years.

Although joint/back pain was the top issue overall, it does not appear to affect as many respondents working on cargo ships or tankers in comparison to those working on cruise ships. Instead, stress/depression/anxiety was the top health challenge in both of these sectors. This difference could firstly be explained by the much greater number of ratings in the cruise sector answering the survey. In each of the other sectors there were a higher number of officers than ratings, but only 28% of respondents working on cruise ships were officers. In addition, ratings on cruise ships were largely working in service roles as part of accommodation and restaurant departments where they spend long periods on their feet and often have to carry heavy trays or luggage.

There was an equal split in the number of respondents from Africa, Australia, Europe and North America who chose ‘joint/back pain’ and ‘stress, depression and anxiety’. For respondents in the Caribbean and Asia, ‘joint/back pain’ was the top issue. 56% of respondents who selected ‘joint/back pain’ also selected ‘stress, depression and anxiety’. These findings correlate with those in a recent ITF survey of seafarers and affiliates where 7.5% of the 695 respondents were women²⁶

Health Challenges related to work

Respondents were asked whether they felt that any health issues they experienced were related to their work. Over 55% of respondents felt that this was the case. These numbers were very

²⁶ http://www.itfglobal.org/media/819789/hiv_survey.pdf (last accessed June 2015).

similar for both officers and ratings. The number of respondents who answered 'yes' to this question was much higher for those who said that joint/back pain is an issue for them, at almost 75% and even higher for those who selected 'stress, depression and anxiety', at 78%. Three quarters of those struggling with weight or obesity problems said they linked their health issues to work and just under 70% suffering from headaches felt their challenges were work-related. Results were fairly consistent across age groups and were similar for both ratings and officers.

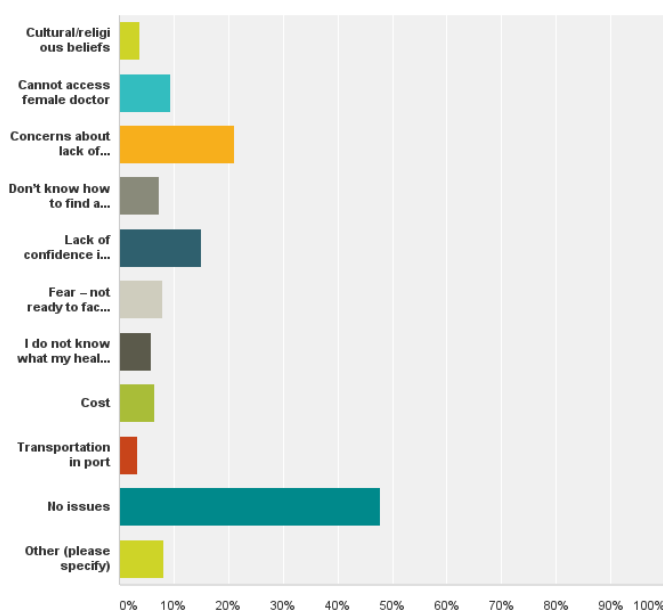
It is important to note that respondents were not asked which specific health issues they felt were related to work, and as respondents were asked to select their top three health challenges, we cannot make a definite assertion about the link between a particular health challenge and a respondent's role on board. However, in the focus group sessions the following issues were reported in connection with joint/back pain:

- having to carry heavy trays while serving food/drinks.
- hallways too narrow to use trolleys.
- on some newer ships there is only one central galley, which adds to the burden of the restaurant personnel as they have to carry trays on escalators and through elevators between several decks.
- carrying passenger luggage to cabins.
- pressure to finish housekeeping work quickly (carrying linens in and out, putting linens back on beds).

Issues preventing access to healthcare

Q10 Are there any issues that prevent you from accessing healthcare on board or in port?

Answered: 370 Skipped: 242



As shown, respondents were asked to identify any issues that they felt affected their ability to access healthcare at sea or in port. Just under half of respondents said that they experienced no such barriers. For those who did experience issues, 'concerns about lack of confidentiality' was selected by 21% of participants. Answers did not vary significantly between ratings and officers or across age groups. In focus group discussions, concerns were raised about job security, in particular whether seafarers would be rehired if diagnosed with particular medical conditions.

Almost all focus group participants said they self-diagnose and use over-the-counter medicines and antibiotics from home as well as herbal and alternative medicines and this is reflected in the literature available^{27 28}.

The only significant finding when looking at responses according to nationality is that 40% of respondents who said they lacked confidence in the ability of their cruise ship doctor or medical

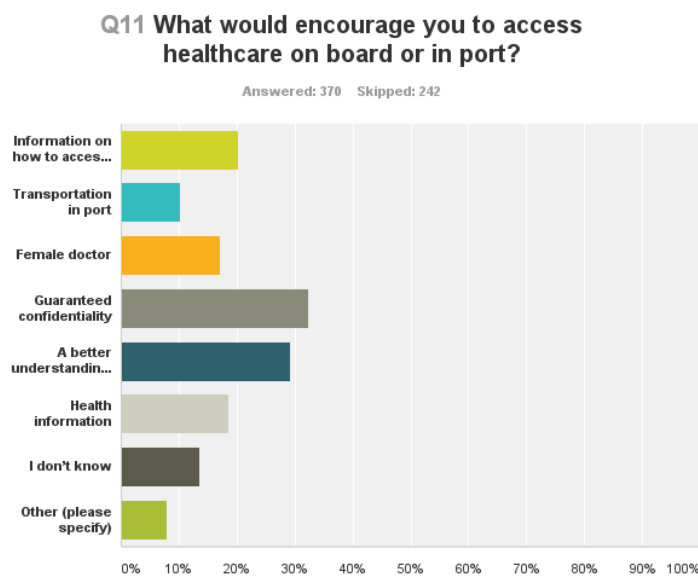
²⁷ Acejo, I., H. Sampson, N. Turgo & E. Wadsworth (2011) 'The health and self-medication practices of seafarers', SIRC Symposium, Cardiff University, 6-7 July

²⁸ McKay, Sonia & Tessa Wright (2007) 'Seafarers in a global world: the changing needs of seafarers for advice, support and representation', WLRI Working Paper 3, London Metropolitan University.

officer were from Asia (cf. 32% of all respondents are from Asia). On further analysis we found that 26% of those who lacked confidence in their doctor or medical officer's ability worked on cruise ships, 12.2% on tankers and 3% on cargo ships. Whilst this may be in part due to the wording of the question it is an area of concern. Other responses were fairly consistent across sectors apart from 'concerns about lack of confidentiality' which was selected by 37% of respondents working on tankers (it was selected by 23% of cargo ship workers, 19% of cruise ship workers and 12.5 % of ferry workers).

Factors that would encourage seafarers to access healthcare

Respondents were then asked whether there were any particular factors that would (or that do already) encourage them to access healthcare, as illustrated below. The most common answer to this question was 'guaranteed confidentiality' closely followed by 'a better understanding of my health needs'. Answers did not vary significantly across age groups. More port time was mentioned under 'other'.



Focus group participants reported the following factors which may help to relieve issues accessing healthcare:

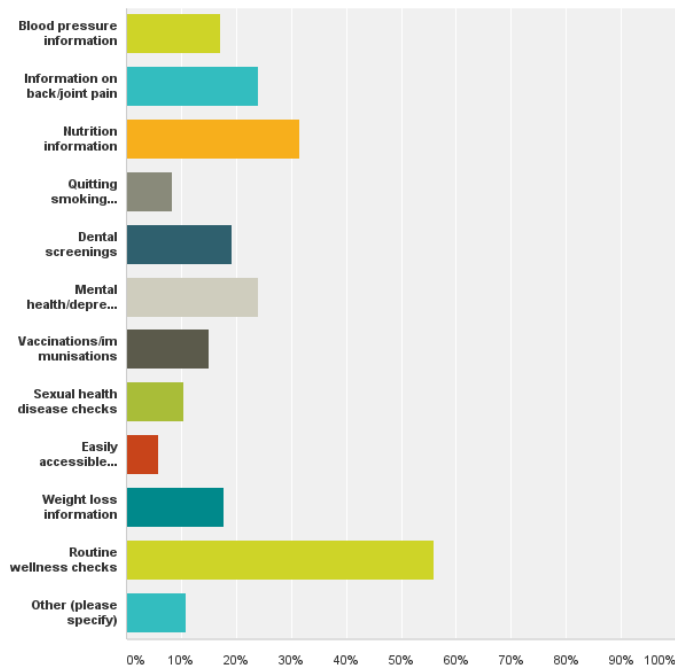
- being able to see a doctor whilst on duty.
- doctors of both genders.
- more job security – knowing that you will be rehired even if you are sent home.
- easier access to a shore side specialist for a second opinion if the onboard doctor is not able to help.
- being able to see a doctor whilst on duty.
- doctors of both genders.

Health information and services valued by women seafarers

Respondents were asked to select which types of health screenings, information and services they felt they needed to maintain 'good health'. As shown below, more than half stated that they would value routine wellness checks whilst more than a third would like information about nutrition. There was a roughly even spread of respondents wanting more nutritional information across regions except Central and South America where 53% of respondents selected this option. A similarly even spread across region was found for respondents requesting information on joint/back pain, although it may be worth noting that more respondents from Africa and the Caribbean said they needed information on joint/back pain than nutritional information.

Q12 What types of health screenings/information/services do you think is needed to keep you healthy?

Answered: 370 Skipped: 242



Respondents in need of information on mental health and depression vary between 12% and 20% across regions except Australia where 43% of respondents said they were in need of this information. There are not many differences across the age groups under 50 years, but in the 51-60 years age group, the most popular answer choices after 'routine wellness checks' were 'information on quitting smoking' and 'weight loss information', which were both selected by 16% of respondents in this age group.

Focus group participants were asked what 'good health' meant to them. Answers were as follows:

- Having a full day off to rest (e.g 1 day per month)
- More privacy. On older ships, 4-6 crewmembers share cabins and it can be hard to get the necessary rest – someone is always coming or going, showering, on the phone, reading etc.
- More diversional activities such as physical exercises, zumba, yoga, film showing etc.
- Women support groups where you can reach out for help from someone you can relate to
- Alcohol in moderation to relieve stress and socialise
- Having their spiritual needs met could help to relieve stress

Preferred media for learning about health

Over 50% of respondents selected 'listening to health professionals' but 'online, Apps, websites' was a popular choice too with nearly 45% of respondents selecting this medium. Note that more than one choice could be selected. Most focus group participants said they valued booklets/brochures. Some pointed out internet access can be expensive and if usage is limited, they would prefer to use it to contact family rather than to access health information. Short films shown onboard and lectures were also mentioned, specifically about HIV and suicide prevention.

Access to sanitary bins onboard

Nearly 40% of respondents said they do not have access to a sanitary bin onboard, however, there was notable variation across rank and sector. 53% of officers reported not having access to a sanitary bin compared to only 23% of ratings. The differences between sectors are also quite striking. In the cruise sector, nearly 85% of participants indicated having access to a sanitary bin onboard, whilst the figure for those working on ferries was slightly lower at 63%. There were much lower levels of access on cargo ships and tankers with only 38% and 27% (respectively) answering 'yes' to this question.

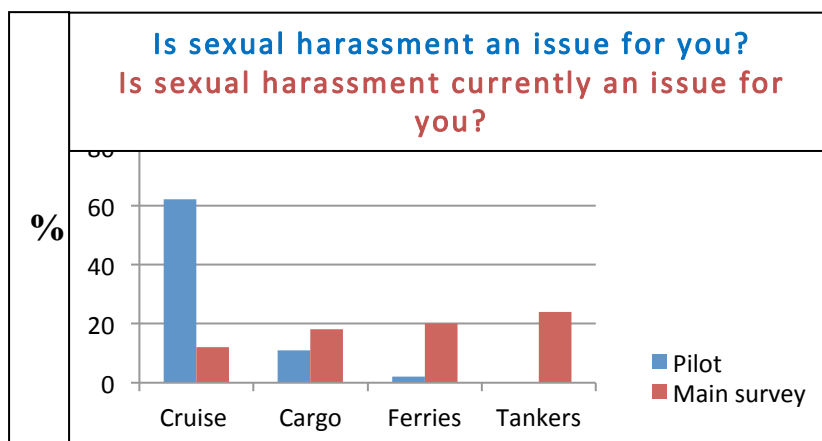
We offered a further comment text box for this question. Out of the 38 respondents (10% of the total respondents) who left a comment

- 5 said they did not want sanitary bins on board or that it was not an issue.
- 13 felt strongly that there should be a solution in place for the disposal of sanitary items.
- 19 did not express an opinion but left information about the situation on their ship.
- 2 felt that sanitary protection should be provided on board as well as a confidential disposal method

Sexual harassment

Just over 17% of respondents in the main survey said that sexual harassment is an issue for them. This contrasts sharply with the results of our pilot survey of 100 women seafarers where just under 50% of respondents reported experiencing sexual harassment at sea. A possible reason for this difference in findings is that many more respondents to this survey appear to be in a supervisory role in comparison to the pilot survey and it is generally assumed that sexual harassment is more commonly a problem for those with less power in the workplace. We cannot make direct comparisons or draw definitive conclusions about this because the pilot survey did not include a specific question about rank or supervisory responsibilities, as was included in this survey. However, a question was asked about position on board and around 30% of respondents identified themselves as officers, which is much lower than the number of officers participating in this survey (51%). It is worth noting that in the main survey, results were similar for both officers and ratings as well as for respondents who have a supervisory role compared with those who do not. Given the significant number of respondents in the pilot survey who had stated that sexual harassment is an issue, we looked further into the responses in both surveys. In the main survey sexual harassment was experienced by some in all age groups but those in the 19-30 years group were most affected (27% of that age group), followed by 31-40 year-olds at 11%. Comparing the age groups in both surveys it is clear that sexual harassment is largely, although not exclusively, an issue for younger women seafarers and the results are similar in the two surveys. The results of the pilot survey and the main survey do vary in the sectors employing the women for whom sexual harassment is an issue:

Graph to show the distribution of respondents (%) across shipping sector who said that sexual harassment is an issue for them:



It is very difficult to explain the mismatch in the percentage of women raising sexual harassment as an issue between the two surveys. It is also difficult to explain why the sectors these women work in vary so markedly from the pilot to the main survey. It is worth noting, however, that there was a slight difference in wording between the questions in each survey, as indicated above.

Respondents were given the option to leave a comment and there were a number of points raised. Of the respondents who answered 'No' to this question:

- 8 said that sexual harassment had been an issue in the past.
- 2 said they were currently aware of others who were affected.
- 3 said that harassment was not an issue for them but discrimination and bullying were.

Conclusions and recommendations

Whilst it is difficult to comment on how representative the sample is of all women seafarers, the responses received do highlight a small number of areas where relatively simple and low-cost interventions might improve the health and welfare of women seafarers. These include:

1. The production and appropriate, distribution of gender- specific information on back pain, mental health and nutrition in addition to gynaecological complaints, to all women seafarers.
2. The introduction of means for disposing of sanitary waste for all female crew on all ships.
3. Improved availability of female specific products e.g. sanitary products in port shops and welfare centres worldwide.

For any interventions to be effective it is vital that all of the main stakeholders - ship owners, manning agents, welfare organisations and of course the seafarers themselves, are engaged in the process. Many of these recommendations mirror those made by the ITF in their recent publication as referenced earlier.

In addition, by highlighting a few specific areas to shipping companies and manning agents, with the support of seafarers and the welfare organisations, we can encourage them to develop and implement policies on:

- Medical confidentiality
- Sanitary waste
- Management of stress and other mental health issues e.g. exercise programmes, recreational facilities
- The provision and appropriate distribution of health information

Moving forward it may be worthwhile to extend this study to include more women seafarers or to include men and women working at sea, so as to compare and contrast their health and welfare needs. However this will require project management and funding and is beyond the remit of the current collaborative work. Other areas to study could include more detail regarding the cause of perceived health problems eg stress, back pain and how these issues may best be addressed.

It would also be beneficial to further address the issue of a lack of confidence in the medically trained staff on board. This is an issue for women seafarers on ships with officers trained to deliver medical care and on those with trained medical professionals.

The issue of sexual harassment is another area that must be highlighted. Further comment and analysis is beyond the scope of this survey but we do feel there is the definite need for additional study of this issue.

We hope to discuss these findings and ways in which the industry can move forward in this area at a briefing meeting of all interested parties to be held in London in September. Further details are available from: Caitlin Vaughan, Project Manager, ISWAN at caitlin.vaughan@iswan.org.uk

Appendix 1 – Online survey

Women Seafarers' Health Survey

Introduction

This survey, aimed at women seafarers only, follows on from the Rapid Health Needs Questionnaire (pilot study) which was distributed in July 2014. The survey is fully confidential and has been devised by the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF), Seamen's Hospital Society (SHS), International Maritime Health Association (IMHA) and International Seafarers' Welfare and Assistance Network (ISWAN).

The purpose of this survey is to help inform the way our organisations make or campaign for improvements to the health information/services available to women seafarers. It is designed to reach a much larger number of participants than the pilot study and to build on the findings we have so far. If you have already taken part in the first questionnaire, you are still encouraged to complete this one.

All responses are anonymous and cannot be traced back to you.

Please note this survey is aimed at women seafarers only.

*** 1. Can you confirm you are a woman**

Yes

No

*** 2. Please select your age group**

19-30

31-40

41-50

51-60

60+

*** 3. What is your Nationality?**

Philippines

India

Indonesia

UK

USA

Other (please specify)

Women Seafarers' Health Survey

* 4. Which sector of the shipping industry do you work in?

- Cruise/passenger ship
- Cargo ship
- Ferry service
- Fleet Auxiliary
- Tanker
- Other (please specify)

* 5. What department do you work in?

- Deck
- Engine
- Accommodation
- Bar
- Restaurant
- Galley
- Hotel/Reception/Administration
- Medical
- Other (please specify)

* 6. Are you an Officer or Crew/Ratings?

- Officer
- Crew/Ratings

* 7. Is supervision of others part of your job role?

- Yes
- No

Women Seafarers' Health Survey

*** 8. Please select the top three health challenges you face**

- Joint pain or back pain
- Overweight/obesity
- Stress/depression/anxiety
- Heavy/painful periods
- Sexual/reproductive health
- Alcohol overuse
- Headache
- High blood pressure
- Quitting smoking
- I do not have any health challenges
- Other (please specify)

*** 9. Do you think any of these health challenges are related to your work?**

- Yes
- No
- I don't know
- N/A

*** 10. Are there any issues that prevent you from accessing healthcare on board or in port?**

- Cultural/religious beliefs
- Cannot access female doctor
- Concerns about lack of confidentiality on board the ship
- Don't know how to find a doctor in port
- Lack of confidence in the ability of cruise ship doctor or medical officer
- Fear – not ready to face health issues
- I do not know what my health needs are
- Cost
- Transportation in port
- No issues
- Other (please specify)

Women Seafarers' Health Survey

* 11. What would encourage you to access healthcare on board or in port?

- Information on how to access health care
- Transportation in port
- Female doctor
- Guaranteed confidentiality
- A better understanding of my health needs
- Health information
- I don't know
- Other (please specify)

* 12. What types of health screenings/information/services do you think is needed to keep you healthy?

- Blood pressure information
- Information on back/joint pain
- Nutrition information
- Quitting smoking programmes
- Dental screenings
- Mental health/depression advice
- Vaccinations/immunisations
- Sexual health disease checks
- Easily accessible female/male condoms
- Weight loss information
- Routine wellness checks
- Other (please specify)

* 13. How do you like to learn about health?

- Listening to health professionals,
- Reading leaflets, booklets
- Through friends on social media
- Online, Apps, Websites
- Other (please specify)

Women Seafarers' Health Survey

*** 14. Are there sanitary bins available in the toilet on board?**

Yes

No

Comment

15. Is sexual harassment currently an issue for you?

Yes

No

Comment

16. Do you have any other comments?

Appendix 2 – Focus Group questions/topics:

1. How did you find the survey?
2. Joint and back pain
3. What does good health mean to you?
4. When you think about good health, what type of image do you see?
5. What prevents you from accessing health care onboard?
6. What might help you overcome these issues?
7. Do you try alternative medicines before seeing the ship doctor?
8. How do you think we could promote good health to females on ships?
(word of mouth, apps, booklets, women's health groups on ships)
9. Any other comments