

Mobilizing Justice

Towards Evidence-Based Transportation Equity Policy December 10, 2021 @mobilizingjust1

MOBILIZING JUSTICE____

Mobilizing Justice (MJ) – A 5 Year Partnership

Mobilizing Justice is a multidisciplinary and multi-sector partnership that will build sustainable connections for research and knowledge exchange to solve transportation inequities in Canadian cities and mobilize findings into action.



An Intersectoral Partnership

Municipal and Government Partners















Mobilizing Justice









1-National Survey

- 20,000 Canadians on lowincomes
- Questions on aspirations, barriers, constraints, wellbeing, activity participation, suppressed travel, travel satisfaction, excess travel, etc.

Sometimes people are not able to do the things they want to do. In the past 12 months, which of the following were you not able to do when you wanted to?

Statements in row:

- 1. I did not go see a doctor or medical professional when I wanted to.
- 2. I did not go to religious services when I wanted to.
- 3. I did not go to a court appointment when I wanted to.
- 4. I did not go to get help with food, clothing, or shelter when I wanted to.
- 5. I did not go to a community meeting when I wanted to.
- 6. I did not go to the grocery store when I wanted to.

Statements in column:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No



National Survey—Data to Mobilize Action

Survey Shows Women Paying 'Pink



DAILY@NEWS

ONLY \$1 FOR 6 MONTHS
Our best offer ends soon

On 74% of subway riders have been late to work due to delays in last 3 months, survey shows

By ERIN DURKIN

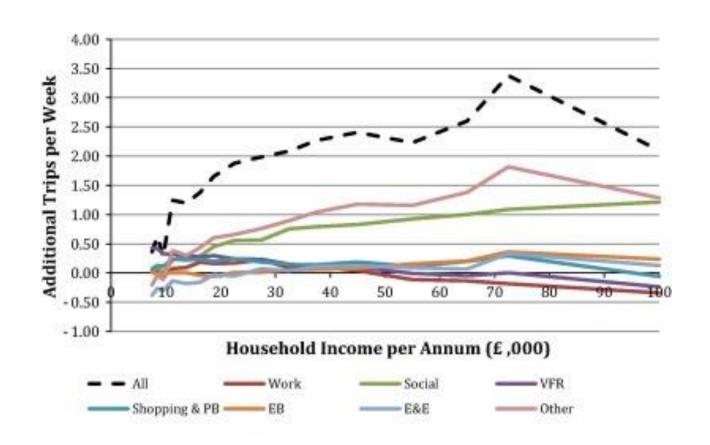
NEW YORK DAILY NEW

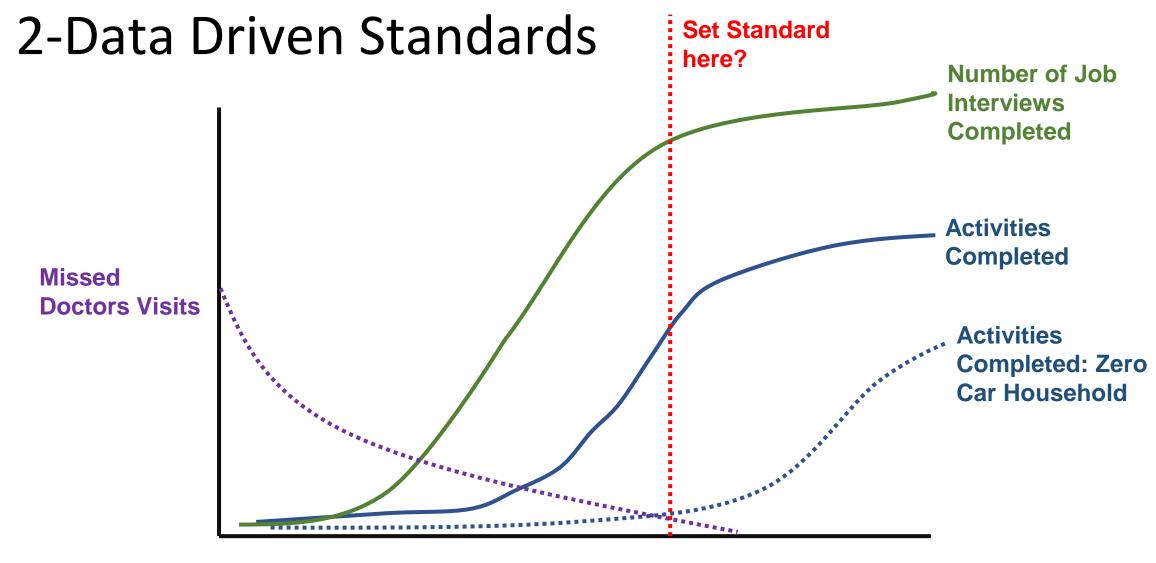
<u>Transportation issues</u> shouldn't prevent anyone from getting to or from a doctor's appointment. But they do just that for an estimated 3.6 million Americans. Some of individuals don't have cars or access to public transportation. Others can't afford to Ubers.



National Survey—Revisiting Concepts

- Suppressed Travel
 - The trips people do not make due to a lack of transportation.
- Excess Travel
 - The travel people have to make that they do not want to make (cant afford to live closer to work).



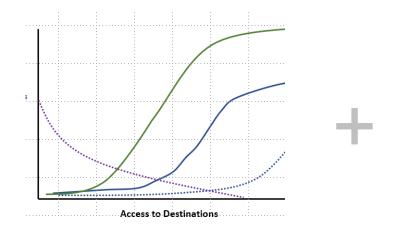


Access to Destinations



2-Data Driven Standards

Our Analysis



Each additional 10,000 destinations reachable by transit correlates with 3 fewer missed appointments

Your Project Data



Increases accessibility by 10,000s jobs, on average, for 100,000 study area residents

Social Impacts in Business Cases



300,000 fewer missed appoints in study area (saving \$2.1 billion)



From Theory to Specific Standards

- Simple Equality—the city ensures everyone is 400m from a bus stop. The federal government ensures every household has a car.
- **Sufficientarianism**—the city ensures everyone has enough transit accessibility to meet basic needs (10k destinations in 30 min?)
- Prioritarianism—the city prioritizes investments benefiting those with the least income and accessibility.
- Capabilities Approach—distribute resources such that everyone has equal capabilities, taking into account their needs.
 - 15 minute distances to key amenities, but amenities defined differently for different populations, plus minimum paratransit service standards, plus...



3-Pilots

- Experiments testing how new tech and policies impact transport poverty, including:
 - Innovative policies (e.g., congestion pricing, bus-only lanes)
 - New technologies (e.g., on-demand bus service, e-scooters, etc.)





Transforming what pilots measure

What pilots need to document to measure equity impacts

Change in spending on transportation

Changes in satisfaction

Improvements in perceived safety

Suppressed travel unlocked

Traditional pilot metrics:

Speed, ridership, wait times

Demand

Basic demographics

Changes in activity participation

Fewer missed appointments

Improved sense of community



An example of a pilot 'going deep' on equity



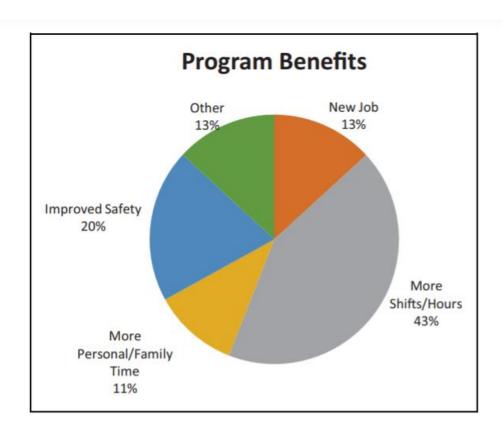


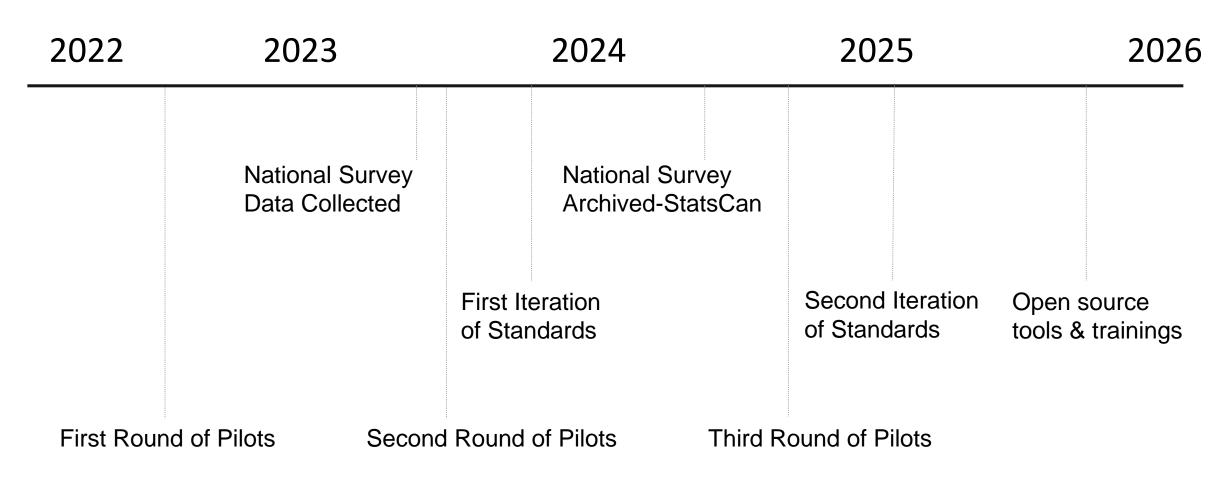
Figure 1. Self-reported benefits of participating in PTSA's (2017) "Late Shift" Program.

Cross-Cutting Themes

- T1: Prioritizing Populations
 - How do we define transport poverty within a Canadian context?
 - What are the needs and barriers of specific population groups?
- T2: Transportation Modes
 - What barriers exist by mode, and how do people adapt or overcome them?
 - How should standards be tailored for motorized, active, and emerging modes?
- T3: Equitable Community Planning and Engagement
 - How should equity be incorporated into practice throughout the planning process?
 - How are transport investments linked to gentrification and displacement?
 - What are the professional barriers to achieving equity goals?



Our Timeline





Thank You

Questions?

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