#### **Unravelling transport poverty** Exploratory research into the 4 Dutch main cities

Rob van der Bijl Ghent University / Favas.net / RVDB Urban Planning Ghent/Amsterdam



Brussels, INCLUSION, November 13, 2018







Rob van der Bijl (Favas.net) Hugo van dier Steenhoven (Hugocycling) Amsterdam/Utrecht, Augustus 2018





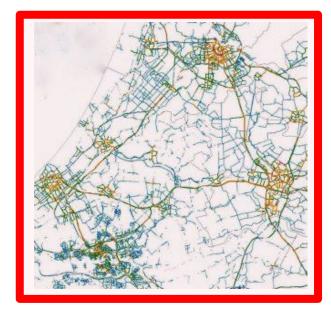






Assignment by 'Main 4' – 2017-2018 Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht In co-operation with <u>\*</u> Hugo van der Steenhoven

- = Operational definition
- = State of the art
- = 1 case in every city
- No solutions yet(instead an 'agenda')







Scheme of our research

- = Explorative, qualitative
- = International literature research
- = 4 cases in the Netherlands
- = Existing data and sources
- = Interviews and field work
- = Expert-support

#### Vervoersarmoede in de grote stad ontrafelen



Definiëren, operationaliseren en agenderen

Rapportage

Rob van der Bijl (Favas.net) Hugo van der Steenhoven (Hugocycling)

Amsterdam/Utrecht, Augustus 2018





Scheme 2018-2019

- = Nov.'18 final report (NL)
- = Jan.'19 public report (NL)
- = Additional research
- = Various presentations and publications
- = English summaries at www.favas.net

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Dutch case- & *reference*-neighbourhoods

#### = Amsterdam

Slotervaart & Watergraafsmeer

#### = Rotterdam

Afrikaanderwijk/Bloemhof & Kralingen

#### = The Hague

Transvaal/Schilderswijk & Statenkwartier

#### = Utrecht

Overvecht & Wittevrouwen





# **Unravelling transport poverty** Dutch case- & *reference*-neighbourhoods



#### = **Post-war neighbourhoods** Amsterdam, Utrecht





# **Unravelling transport poverty** Dutch case- & *reference*-neighbourhoods

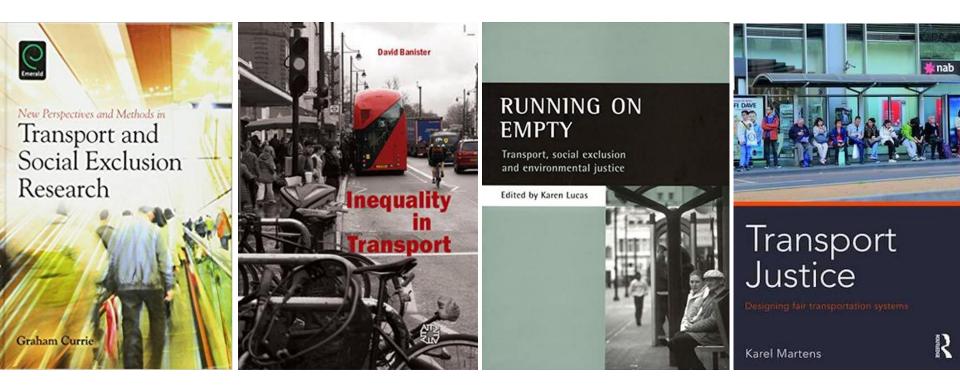


#### = **Pre-war neighbourhoods** Rotterdam, The Hague





# **Unravelling transport poverty** Backgrounds







International context Transport poverty exists

**Example England** 

1.5 million inhabitants with high-risk transport poverty in urban and rural areas







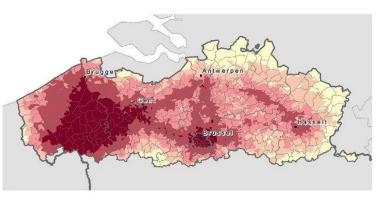
International context Transport poverty exists

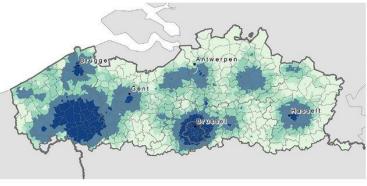
**Example Flanders** 

Car-dependency: 72% less chance of work without a driving license

Koos Fransen, PhD Ghent University (2017)

GHENT UNIVERSITY





Job accessibility score Opportunities for individuals with (top) or without (bottom) a driver's license





Definition

The process by which people are prevented from participating in the economic, political and social life of the community because of reduced accessibility to opportunities, services and social networks, due in whole or in part to insufficient mobility in a society and environment built around the assumption of high mobility. (Kenyon et al. 2002)





#### Definition for INCLUSION

If a person (to a certain degree) is unable to participate in economic, social, cultural and/or personal/familial activities due to inadequate public transport.

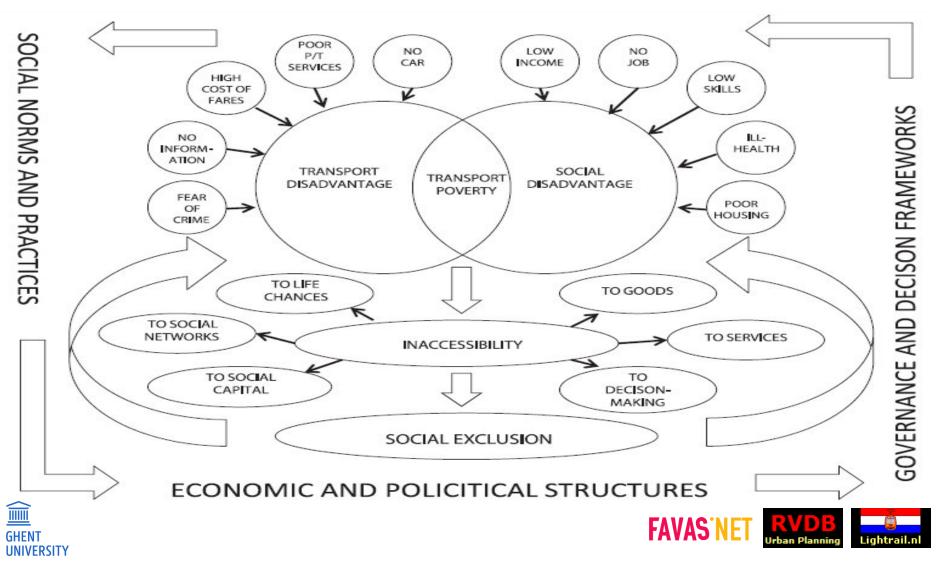
Rob van der Bijl INCLUSION, Brussels, November 13, 2018





#### Thresholds

K.Lucas (2012)



External thresholds – context

- = Demography
- = Culture
- = Health
- = Education
- = Income
- = Unemployment
- = Housing
- = Emenaties







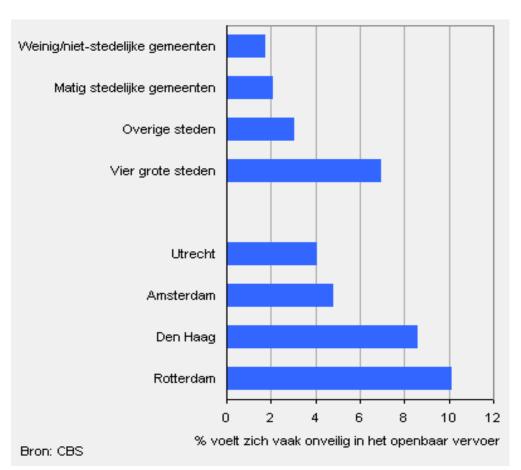
Internal thresholds – that's how it works!

- = Social safety and traffic safety
- = Distance and barriers
- = Legibility and comprehensibility
- = Physical accessibility
- = Affordability
- = Reliability and availability





# **Unravelling transport poverty** Social safety and traffic safety









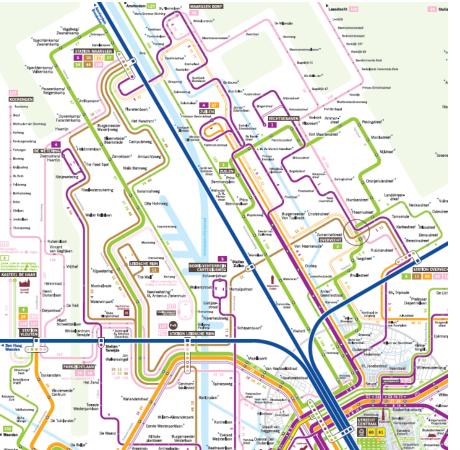
#### **Distance and barriers**







# **Unravelling transport poverty** Legibility and comprehensibility















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#### Affordability (Nibud, TUD / P. Boelhouwer)

|                                   |                        | basis | 30.000    | 35.000    |  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                                   | netto inkomen          | 1861  | 2547      | 2718      |  |
| 2 inkomens 70/30                  | woonlasten             | 230   | (546) 711 | (653) 711 |  |
|                                   | energie & water        | 169   | 169       | 169       |  |
| Gezin 2 kids                      | lokale belasting       | 0     | 0         | 0         |  |
|                                   | verzekeringen          | 294   | 294       | 294       |  |
|                                   | telefoon, tv, internet | 64    | 64        | 64        |  |
|                                   | schoolkosten           | 37    | 37        | 37        |  |
|                                   | contributies/abo's     | 2     | 2         | 2         |  |
|                                   | vervoer                | 52    | 52        | 52        |  |
| Transport budget:<br>£ 52 / month | kleding                | 172   | 172       | 172       |  |
|                                   | inventaris             | 147   | 147       | 147       |  |
|                                   | extra ziektekosten     | 98    | 98        | 98        |  |
|                                   | vrije tijd             | 0     | 0         | 0         |  |
|                                   | voeding                | 472   | 472       | 472       |  |
|                                   | huishoudgeld           | 120   | 120       | 120       |  |
|                                   | total uitanuan         | 1857  | 2338      | 2338      |  |
|                                   | totaal uitgaven        | 1037  |           |           |  |

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Conclusion

- = Transport poverty due to poor mobility combined with socio-economic disadvantage.
- = Transport poverty strengthens/causes socioeconomic disadvantage.
- Transport poverty is a complex problem and requires an approach from different sides: mobility AND social socio-economic oriented.





Agenda

- = Reducing car dependency
- = Improving public transport
- = Improving bicycle system
- = Improving safety
- = Reducing socio-cultural segregation





Solution directions:

- = Increasing awareness (as a condition)
- = Pragmatic approach (with small leaps)
- = Policy and planning (integrated approach)
- = Groundbreaking (justice)





Challenges INCLUSION / public transport

- = Social safety and traffic safety (1)
- = Distance and barriers (5)
- = Legibility and comprehensibility (3)
- = Physical accessibility (4)
- = Affordability (6)
- = Reliability and availability (2)

Higher to lower priority/influence:  $1 \rightarrow 6$ ? Discussion !



# **Contact & information**

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