

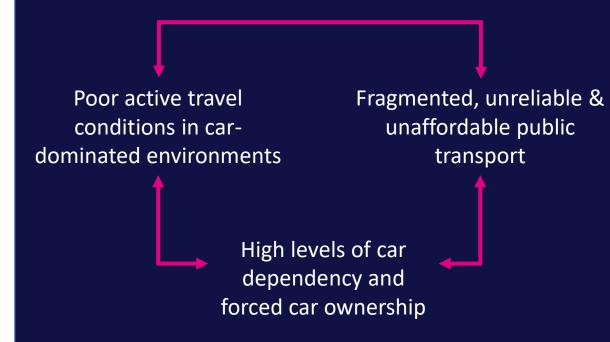
# Background

The two dimensions of *transport-related social exclusion* (TRSE):

- (1) Limited access to keydestinations; work, education, services & community life.
- (2) The consequences of the required level of transport use; cost, stress, and time.

Reinforcing & reflecting wider social inequalities: disability, income & caring

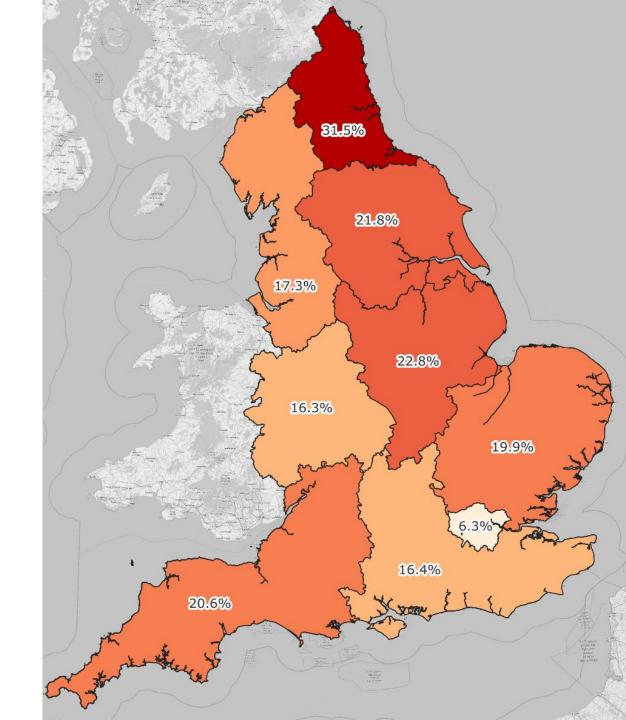
### A vicious cycle of TRSE





# **Spatial variations**

Local Authority District	% at high risk
Hyndburn	74.0%
Hartlepool	66.0%
Blackpool	66.0%
Redcar and Cleveland	64.0%
Copeland	62.0%
Scarborough	61.0%
South Tyneside	55.0%
Barnsley	53.0%
County Durham	53.0%
Rossendale	52.0%



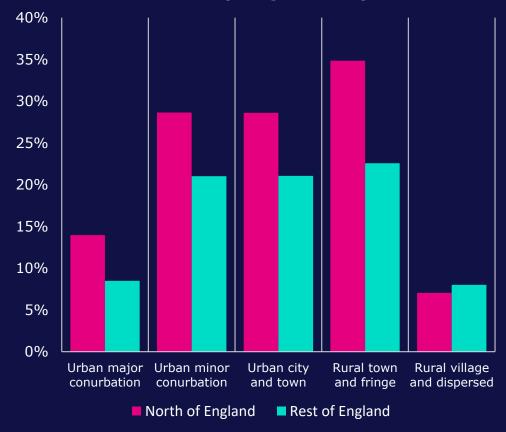
# **Spatial variations**

3.3 million people (21.3%) inhigh risk areas across the North;16% elsewhere in England.

Concentrations in rural town & urban fringes; and cities & towns in sparse settings.

Mining & manufacturing legacy;industrial multi-ethnic communities, coastal areas

### % of rural & urban LSOAs with a high risk of TRSE (categories 3-5)





### **Current context**

Rising inflation and	
declining real	
income levels	

Impacts and aftermath of COVID-19

Extreme weather events linked to climate change

Increasing levels of electric vehicle uptake

Higher impact of transport costs on household finances

Fear of using public transport due to perceived risk

Disproportionate impacts on public transport

Lower per mile costs for early adopters of electric vehicles

Higher consequences of disruption for work journeys

Pressure on public finances, incl. public transport spending

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Increased severance and poorer conditions for active travel

Higher risk of TRSE in the North, and greater consequences for those affected



# Strategy response



## **Strategy structure**

Context & baseline

Challenges & links to the broader policy context

Actions for TfN & a set of broader policies for other organisations

**Strategy structure** 

**Challenges** 

TfN's role



# Challenges

Scope of change and investment required to make progress

Links to multiple policy areas, transport modes, and stakeholders

Addressing car dominance & car dependency

Complex relationship with transport decarbonisation

**Strategy structure** 

**Challenges** 

TfN's role



### TfN's role

- Developing the evidence, incl. monitoring TRSE across England
- Integrating inclusion metrics into TfN's Analytical Framework
- Minimum public transport service standards in different contexts
- Social inclusion checklist to support business cases

**Strategy structure** 

**Challenges** 

TfN's role



# **Broader policies**

#### **Public transport**

- Cost, coverage, integration, safety & accessibility
- Particular significance of bus connectivity

#### **Active travel**

Infrastructure, local access & spatial planning

### **Strategy structure**

**Challenges** 

TfN's role



# **Broader policies**

#### **Car travel**

- Addressing car dependency & forced car ownership
- Reducing severance & accessibility challenges
- Transforming car-dominated environments

### **Strategy structure**

**Challenges** 

TfN's role





### **Contact**

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