

Transport equity

Why we need a better understanding of LGBTQ+ travel needs

Paulo Rui Anciaes

Centre for Transport Studies
University College London

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Efficiency



Equity

Three
goals of
transport



Sustainability



My research on transport equity

At city level



Some areas have poor transport



Lower accessibility to employment,
education, health care, recreation



...and at the same time suffer negative
effects of transport (e.g. pollution)



Poorer health

Especially affecting low-income households and ethnic minorities

My research on transport equity

At street level



Most street space used by cars, creating barriers to pedestrians

Especially children and older people



Less walking



Isolation, poorer health



How about LGBTQ+ populations?

- How do they travel?
 - Where do they live?
 - Where (and how far) they travel?
 - Which mode of transport they use?
 - Why do they travel?
 - How are travel decisions made within the household?
- Are some travel needs unsatisfied?
- If yes, what is the impact on
 - Employment?
 - Social exclusion?
 - Physical and mental health?
 - Life satisfaction?



Barriers to access

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Lack of transport and time/cost to access (the few existing) LGBTQ+ inclusive facilities

SOCIAL NETWORKS

Lack of transport and time/cost to meet others and concentration of LGBTQ+ populations in (specific areas of) cities



Social exclusion, poorer health
Especially among older people and in rural areas



Personal insecurity

Fear of crime, especially in isolated areas and at night-time

- When using public transport (e.g. in stations/bus stops, inside train/bus)
- When using streets (e.g. cul-de-sacs, footbridges, underpasses)



Fewer trips, especially by public transport/walking



Social exclusion, poorer health



Methodological issues

Looks familiar?

Part A: About you

1) Are you...

Male

Female

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SECONDARY DATA

- Limited data collected on gender identity and sexual orientation in population census and travel surveys (and many blanks when it is)
- “Cohabitation with same-sex partner” not an option in questions about household composition

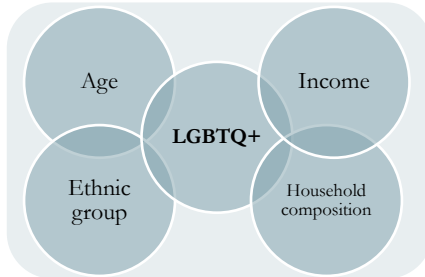
PRIMARY DATA

- Recruitment in bars or social media excludes a large proportion of the LGBTQ+ population
- Largely qualitative approaches, difficult to generalize

Agenda for future research

What?

Intersection with other factors



Geography

- Rural and suburban areas
- Developing countries
- Countries where LGBTQ+ populations face state-sponsored discrimination

How?

Quantitative approach

- Sample representativeness
- Statistical and spatial analysis

Policy-focused outputs

Some solutions (e.g. better/safer public transport and streets) benefit all, not only LGBTQ+ populations

Thank you!

p.anciaes@ucl.ac.uk

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