Transport equity
Why we need a better understanding of LGBTQ+ travel needs

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Efficiency
Equity
Sustainability

Three goals of transport
My research on transport equity

At city level

Some areas have poor transport

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

Lower accessibility to employment, education, health care, recreation

Especially affecting low-income households and ethnic minorities

Poorer health

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**

- **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

Intersection with other factors

- Age
- Income
- LGBTQ+
- Ethnic group
- Household composition

Geography

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

Quantitative approach

- Sample representativeness
- Statistical and spatial analysis

How?

Policy-focused outputs

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

Thank you!

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