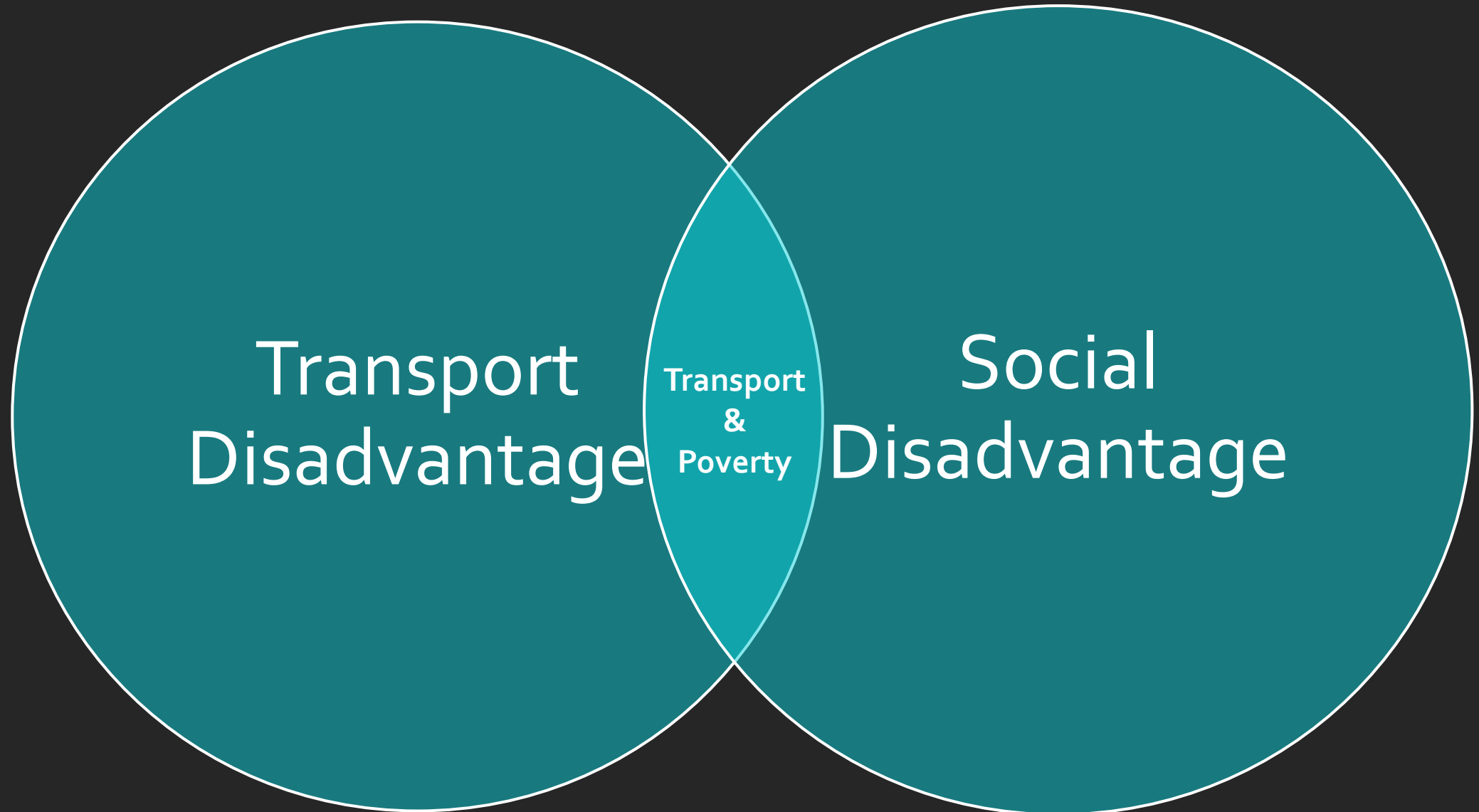


Transport Poverty: Concepts, Measurement and Policy Perspectives

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Dynamics of transport and poverty



General Concepts

Disadvantage

- Refers to the set of conditions that can put an individual in an unfavourable position in relation to other people or groups
- In transport, it can be associated with location, access to mobility and the limitations of physical access as result to individual characteristics (Delbosc and Currie, 2011).

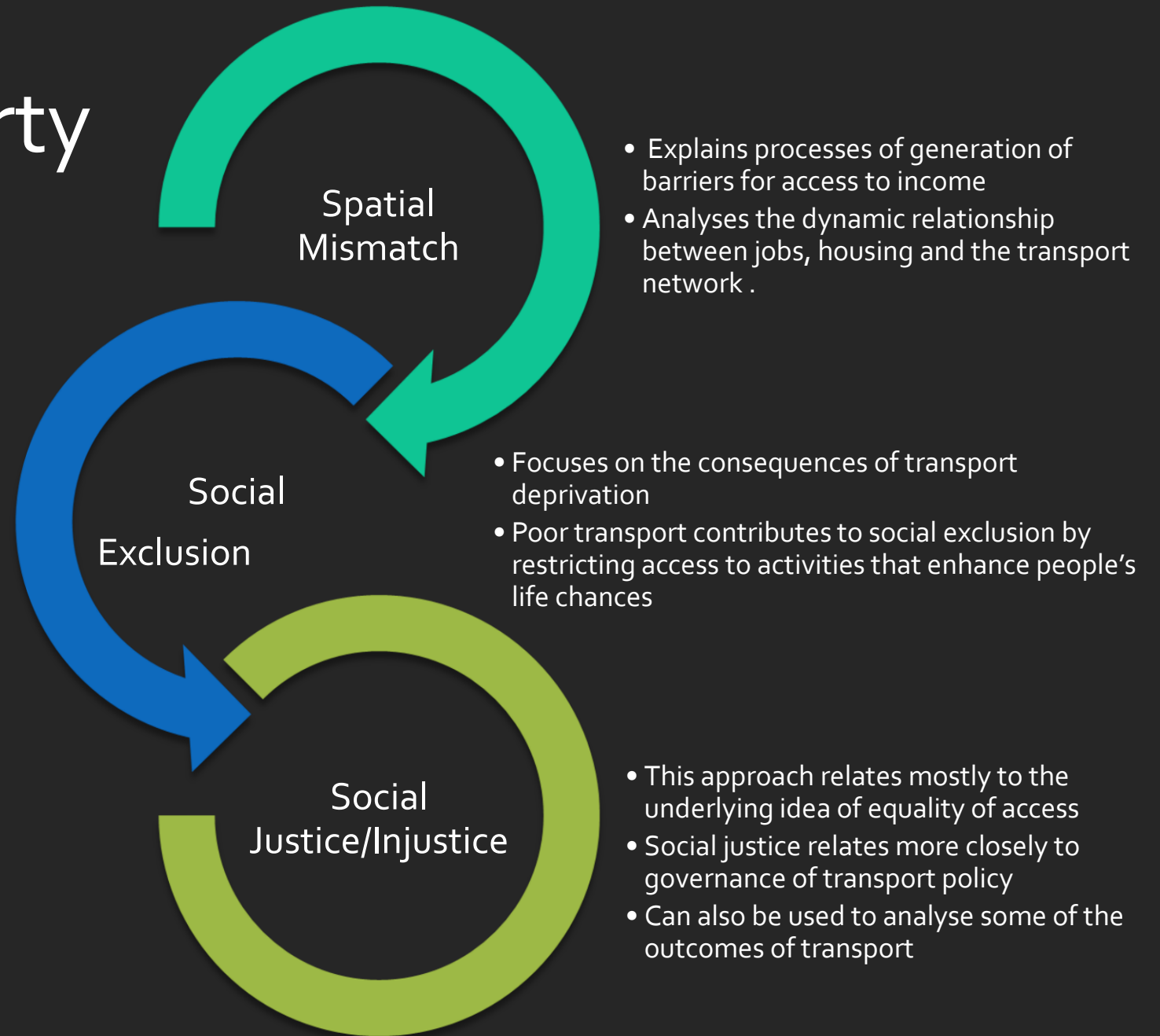
Poverty

- Refers to lack or insufficiency of disposable assets by an individual or a group to meet basic material needs.
- Early approaches are mostly income-related.
- However, it is now recognized as a multi-dimensional construct that involves resources and capabilities beyond the economic sphere.

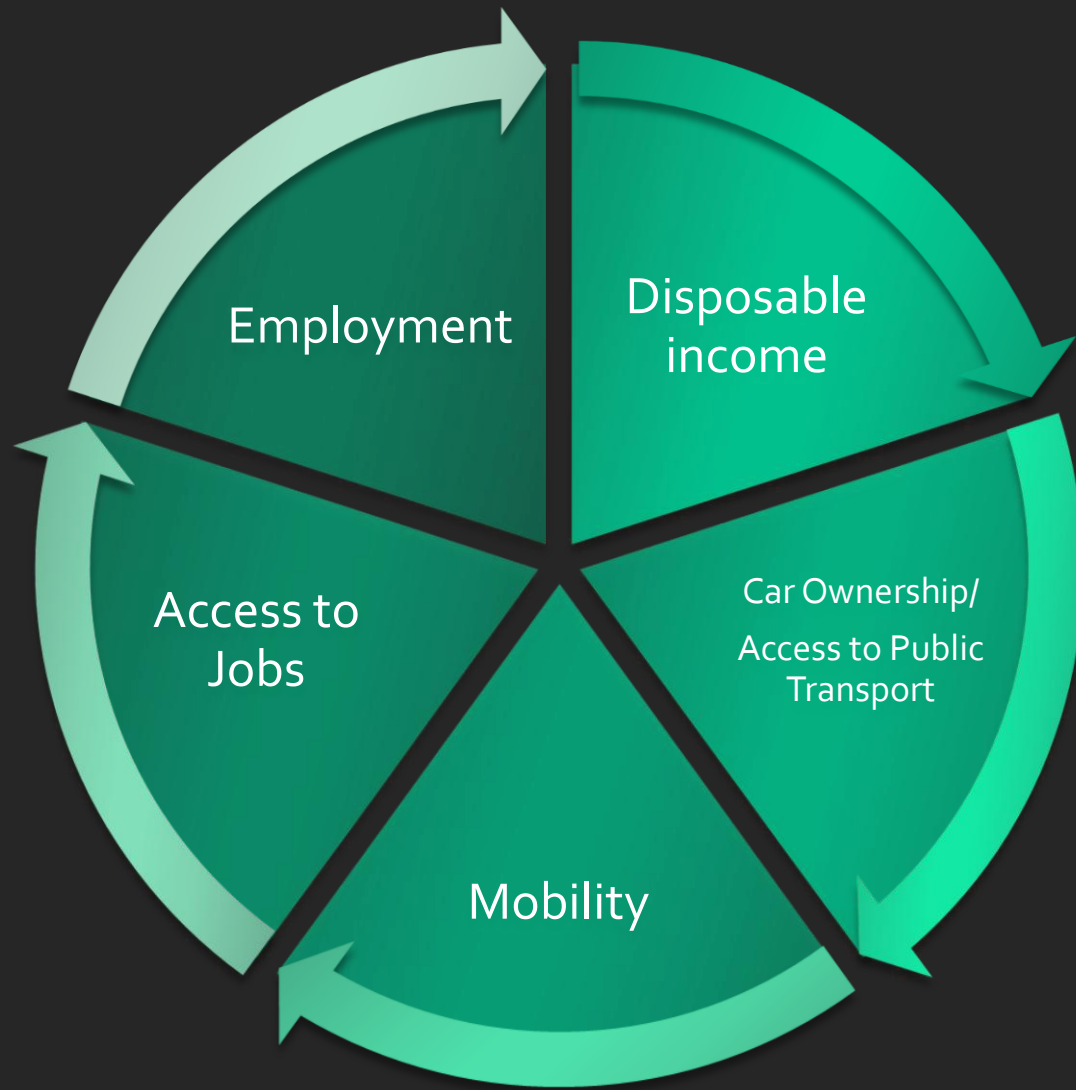
Social Exclusion

- Mainly a theory from the social sciences, it is based on a term first developed by the French in the early 1970s
- Refers to the loss of the ability to connect with the services and facilities needed to fully participate in society (Church et al., 2000).

Dynamics of transport and poverty

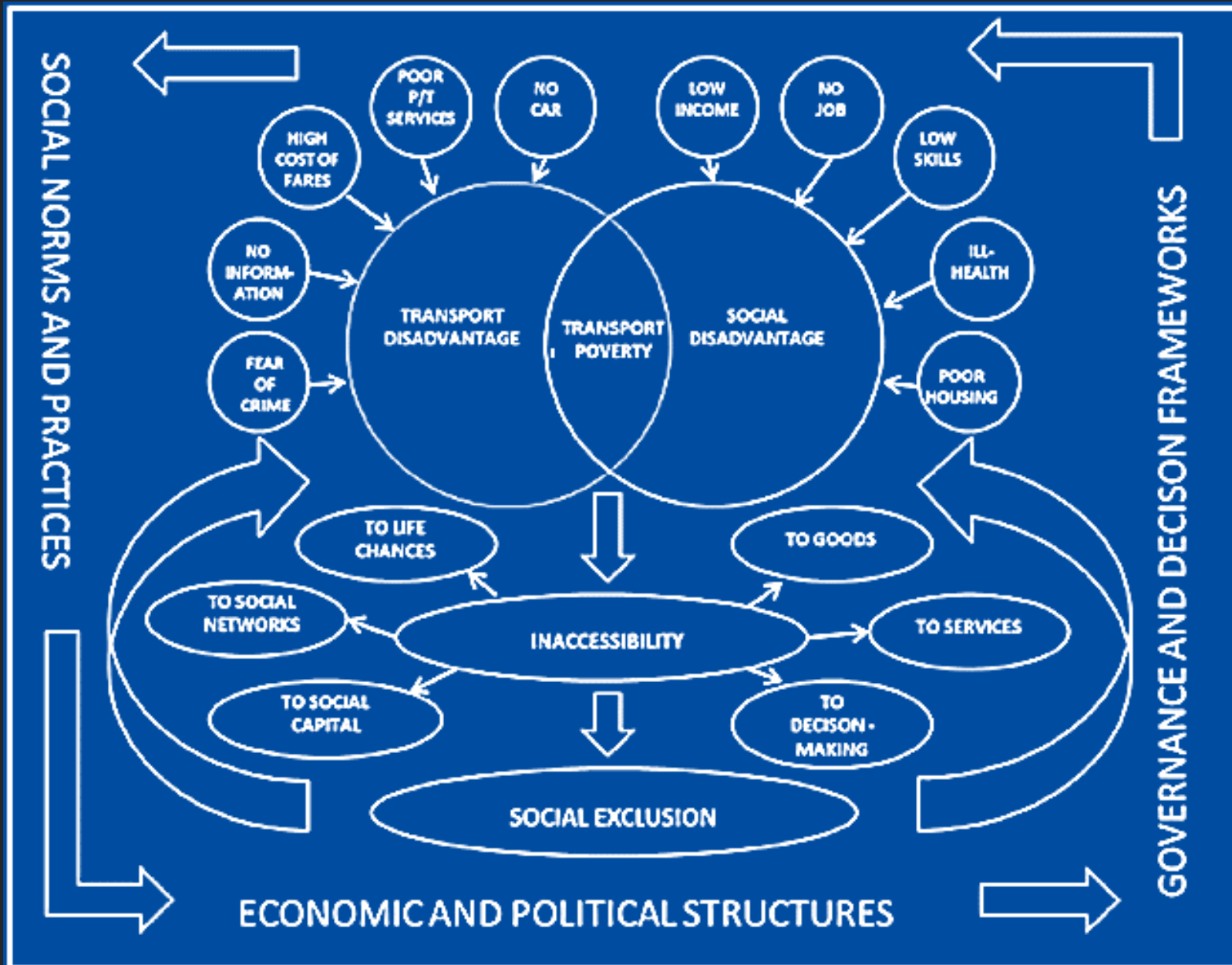


Spatial Mismatch



- Developed primarily in North America in the late 1970s
- Concerned with spatial barriers poorer people face to access jobs in a context of suburbanization and high car-dependency (Jocoy and Del Casino, 2010).
- Spatial mismatch addresses location patterns of the poor in relation to main concentrations of activities, access to transport, and affordability (Jocoy and Del Casino, 2010).

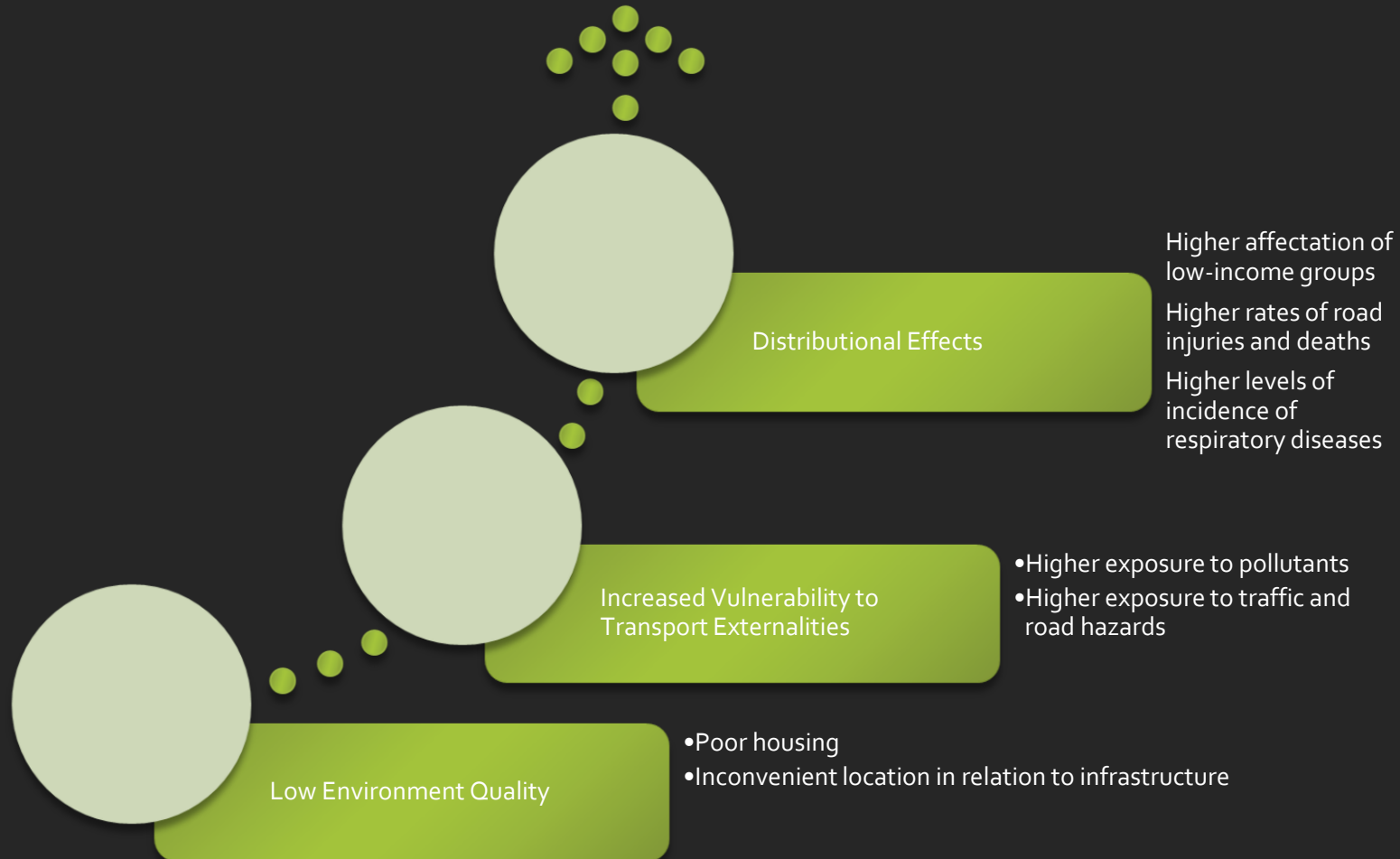
Social Exclusion



- Social exclusion is concerned primarily with the outcomes of barriers to access.
- Church et al. (2000) identified six categories beside geographies that can produce social exclusion: physical impairments, barriers for accessing a given service, affordability, time limitations, fear to crime, and regulatory restrictions.
- Poor transport contributes to social exclusion by restricting access to activities that enhance people's life chances.
- Social exclusion is mainly operationalised in terms of access (Lucas, 2012).

(Source: Lucas, 2012)

Social Injustice



Social Justice



The Dynamics of Transport and Poverty

