Vivienne Cunningham-Smith

CEO EV Strengthening Communities

Meet Lola
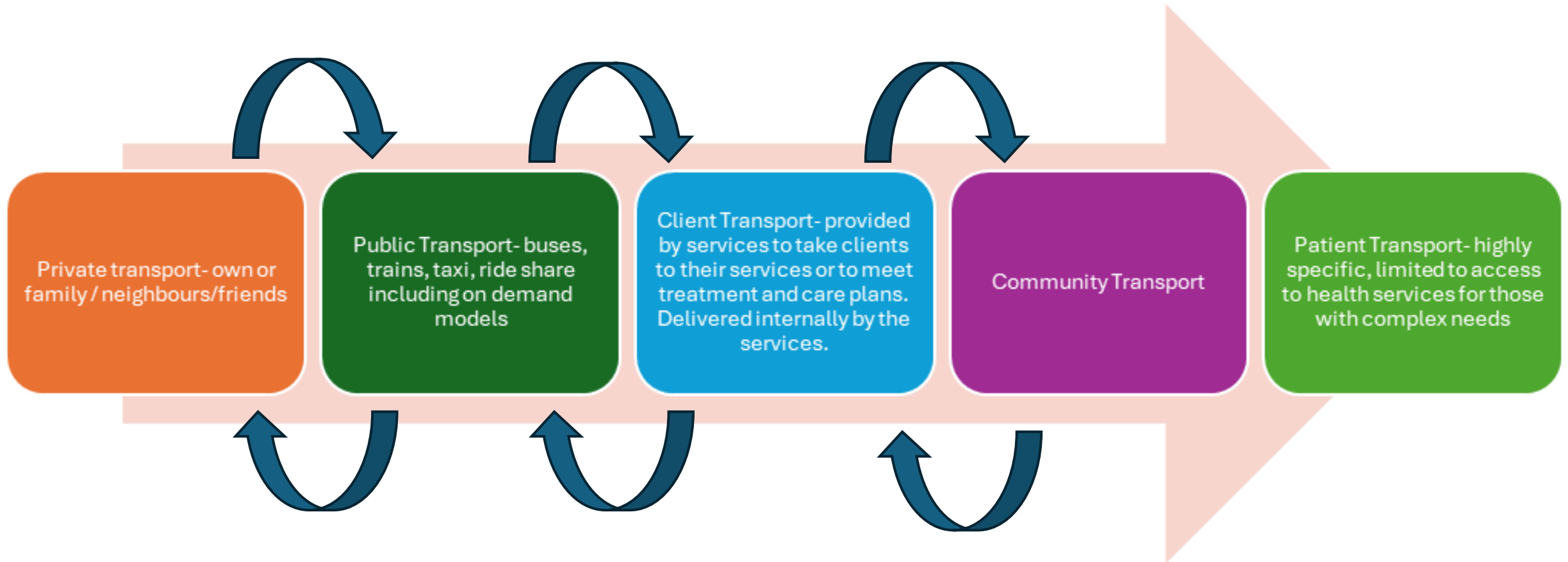
Social........

- Justice

- Inclusion

- Equity

- Capital

Community Transport

Private transport- own or family / neighbours/friends

Public Transport- buses, trains, taxi, ride share including on demand models

Client Transport- provided by services to take clients to their services or to meet treatment and care plans. Delivered internally by the services.

Community Transport

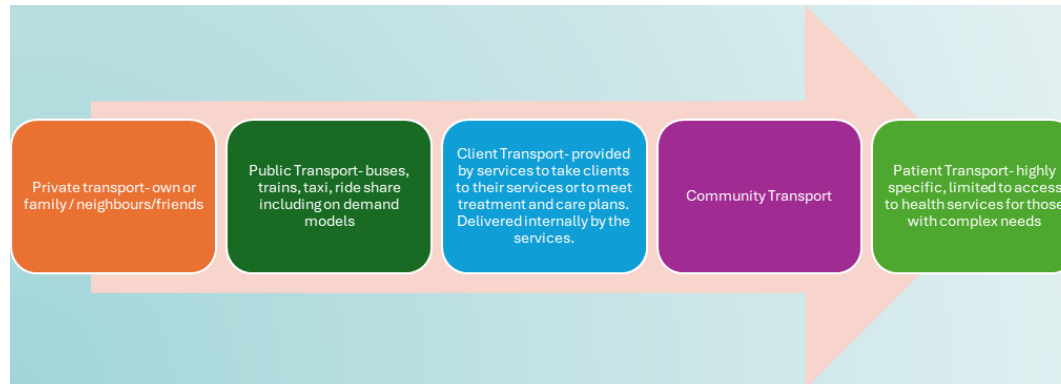Patient Transport- highly specific, limited to access to health services for those with complex needs

Our consumers

- People who have mobility difficulties ie difficulties in their ability to move through space- which impact their available choices of physical transport modes to get out into community and access services and society.

- People who are geographically isolated with poor access to physical modes of transport to get to major services

- People who need additional support other than just a lift from A to B to ensure they can access opportunities.

- People who without Community transport would be unable to move in their community to obtain the goods and services they need.

Why do they need us?

- Other forms of transport are not suitable for them to access for a range of reasons-

- They need to access services, activities and their communities to retain their health and wellbeing.

- They need affordable transport options

Research

- *First, the well-developed philosophical approach to **social justice has largely overlooked the issue of transport and mobility**. Indeed, **social justice scholars at best touch on transport in the sidelines**, typically to make an unrelated argument....*

- *Second, much of **the mainstream transport research is still dominated by economists and engineers**, who have neither been interested in, nor are very receptive to, the notion of justice within transport.*

- *the general public has not been interested in listening to ethical considerations, **because of the taken-for-granted success of the private automobile**, although the benefits from private automobility are far from ubiquitously delivered across all sectors of society (Lucas, Blumenberg et al. 2011),*

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327097305_Perspectives_on_transport_and_social_justice

Remember......

" the poorest people" really don't have cars, don't drive very far and, as a result, don't pay as much as people on high incomes for fuel".

BEING SOCIALLY INCLUDED MEANS THAT PEOPLE HAVE THE RESOURCES, OPPORTUNITIES AND CAPABILITIES THEY NEED TO:

LEARN participate in education and training

WORK participate in employment, unpaid or voluntary work including family and carer responsibilities

ENGAGE connect with people, use local services and participate in local, cultural, civic and recreational activities

HAVE A VOICE influence decisions that affect them

Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet 2012

SOCIAL INCLUSION

LEARN | **WORK** | **ENGAGE** | **HAVE A VOICE**

RESOURCES
- Good health · Transport
- Safe environment · Housing
- Adequate income · Urban design
- Social infrastructure
- Community facilities

OPPORTUNITIES
- Freedom from discrimination eg. based on gender, race, ability, age, faith, sexuality
- Options, a variety of means
- Accessibility

CAPABILITIES
- Freedom to choose
- Physical capacity
- Emotional capacity
- Self respect
- Adequate nutrition

This Framework emphasises the relationship between the two key elements of this definition i.e. between having the resources, opportunities and capabilities *in order to* Learn, Work, Engage and Have a Voice. It promotes an approach that addresses the social factors which determine whether people do have the resources, opportunities and capabilities they need.

Social Inclusion can also be seen in the context of the International Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations 1948) which articulates that everyone has the right to: education (article 26), work (article 23), freely participate in the cultural life of the community (article 27) and to take part in the government of their country (article 21).

This Framework recognises that social inclusion is dynamic (changes over time) and contextual (varies according to circumstance and location).

/ Figure 1

Social Inclusion

*Our definition of social inclusion has two aspects to it, the **end goal** – for people to Learn, Work, Engage and Have a Voice, and the **means** to this, that people have the **resources, opportunities and capabilities** they need to achieve this end goal,*

The Framework recognises that social inclusion is dynamic (changes over time) and contextual (varies according to circumstance and location).

Inner East PCP Social Inclusion Framework Dec 2020.

The Means......

- **Resources** – in this case the physical transportation mode.

- **Opportunities** – access to the right transportation mode for your circumstances including type, cost, location / geography.

- **Capabilities**- the capacity to use the right mode of transportation including one's mobility challenges and general health and wellbeing.

Terms

- **Mobility Justice**

- **Transport Equity**

- **Transport Justice**

- **Transport Disadvantage**

- **Transport Poverty**

- **Mobility Deprivation**

- **The Just City**

- **Distributive Justice**

- **Accessibility Disadvantage**

- **Accessibility Poverty**

- **Transport Related Social Exclusion [TRSE]**

Terms

- **Transport Disadvantage-** difficulties to travel when needed and/or problems in accessing opportunities because of difficulties of transport ie difficulties in potential mobility- define as a person's ability to move through space. [Luz G., Portugal L, Understanding Transport-Related Social exclusion through the Lens of Capabilities Approach. 2022]

- **Transport Poverty –** lack of resources related to transport that hinders an individual's potential mobility and therefore its ability to access opportunities. [Luz G., Portugal L, Understanding Transport-Related Social Exclusion: A comprehensive framework August 2020]

Opportunity is impacted by mobility challenges and access to appropriate and affordable transport modes.

Terms

- **Accessibility poverty –** situation where an individual's level of accessibility is insufficient to provide access to key opportunities in society such as health care, employment education or social support networks [Luz and Portugal 2020]

- **Accessibility disadvantage-** refers to difficulties of accessing normal opportunities in a society when needed. [Luz and Portugal 2020]

Accessibiity impacts a person's access to the things they need to live ie normal opportunities.

Terms

- **Transport related social exclusion [TRSE] –** "[t]he 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, Lyons et al. 2002](#), p 210-211). [Luz and Portugal 2020 and 2022]

- **Transport Equity –** transport equity can be seen as how **transport accessibility is equitably distributed among social groups and members** (Van Wee and Roser, 2013) [Bruzzone F., Cavallaro F, Nocera S., The definition of equity in transport AIIT 3rd International Conference on Transport Infrastructure and Systems (TIS ROMA 2022), 15th-16th September 2022, Rome, Italy]

Transport can act as a barrier or enabler in accessing the things people need to live.

Common themes

- Fair access

- Resources for Access

- Capability to Access

- Access for community participation and

- Access to the things one needs to live and prosper

Social Exclusion

Social exclusion occurs when the institutions that allocate resources and assign value operate in ways that systematically deny some groups the resources, opportunities and recognition that would allow them to participate fully in social life. (Zeitlyn 2004)

- IEPCP Social Inclusion Framework dec 2020

Social Inclusion

Australian research has explored associations between transport disadvantage, social exclusion and wellbeing (Currie 2011). Research undertaken by the current authors (e.g., Stanley 2019, Stanley 2018, Stanley et al. 2011a, b, 2012, 2021a) has shown that **people with poor mobility opportunities are more likely to experience low social inclusion and poor wellbeing than those with better options**. *It has also shown that* **the value of an additional trip to a person at risk of mobility-related social exclusion is high***, Stanley and Hensher (2011) concluding that social inclusion is the single largest benefit produced by Melbourne's route bus services*

https://www.busvic.asn.au/sites/default/files/uploaded-content/website-content/Resources/BIIF/BIIF_FINAL/28_externalities_of_social_exclusion.pdf

Social Equity

The Victoria Transport Policy Institute's May 2023 [Evaluating Transportation Equity](https://imoveaustralia.com/topics/equity-in-transportation/) *report outlined five different types of equity, with the first one being* **"a fair share of resources",** *ensuring fair public resource allocation.*

2. **Costs**- when travel imposes costs on people eg. Danger.

3. **Inclusivity –** how transport systems serve a range of people eg disabilities

4. **Affordability-** the impact of transport costs for those on lower incomes

5. **Social Justice -** *the ways transport systems serve underserved and disadvantaged groups across society*

https://imoveaustralia.com/topics/equity-in-transportation/#:~:text=Social%20justice%20was%20the%20fifth,such%20as%20sexism%20and%20racism

Social Justice

- Although the concept of social justice seems to be ubiquitous in most transportation plans, **methods adopted to evaluate transit systems have little engagement with political theories to define justice**... [Adli and Chowdury 2019

- Transport is usually not the first thing that springs to mind in discussions of social justice... Although the twin ideas of **access and participation are inherent** to most edicts on social justice, **the specific role of transport, as an enabler of both, almost never crops up** within the core philosophical literatures.... The issue of transport inequalities and social justice, and how it affects the **rights of citizens to gain 'fair access' to life enriching opportunities**, such as employment, education and leisure activities has become a topic of growing interest and popularity within transport studies over the last ten or so years. We can safely say that, despite the growing evidence base, **there is no single consensual position** on what exactly transport justice looks like .[Martens and Lucas 2018]

Social Justice

Social justice is about fairness beyond individual justice, it requires systemic and structural social arrangements to improve equality.

It results in equal rights for all peoples and the possibility for everyone, without discrimination, to benefit from economic and social progress. (United Nations 2020, National Pro Bono Resource Centre 2011).

- IEPCP Social Inclusion Framework Dec 2020.

Principles of Social Justice

1. **Access**- equality of access to goods and services. ***Equitable access to opportunities*** *is also important. Everyone should have the right to access education, training, job opportunities and financial resources.*

2. **Equity- overcoming unfairness** caused by unequal access to resources and power. *Providing equal access to resources and opportunities does not mean that everyone will benefit equally. Different people have different needs*. ***Equitable distribution provides people with what they need in order to prosper.***

Principles of Social Justice

3. **Human Rights-** equal, effective legal, industrial. and political rights. *The [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) …**everyone has a right to fair and equal treatment** and to live in freedom.*

4. **Participation** - opportunities for participation in the decisions which govern our lives. *A society with equal participation will allow a range of perspectives and experiences to be heard and understood by the wider community.*

Applying this to Community Transport

- Is transport not the means to accessing goods and services? Community Transport is about assisting people who otherwise would not be able to access goods and services themselves in community.

- Is Community Transport not the means of providing equal access to goods, services and resources for people who cannot use any other form of transport?

Applying this to Community Transport

- Do the people who use our services have a right to affordable, accessible transport that meets their needs and doesn't just take them to and from appointments but allows them to live their lives and have a voice in their community?

- Aren't we as Community Transport a response to equity? We ensure that people who retain some mobility but have no other form of transport are able to get out of their houses and live and participate in community in the way they want to.

Community Transport is therefore a mechanism or means for

ACHIEVING SOCIAL JUSTICE.

https://www.commoncause.com.au/common-cause-handbook