



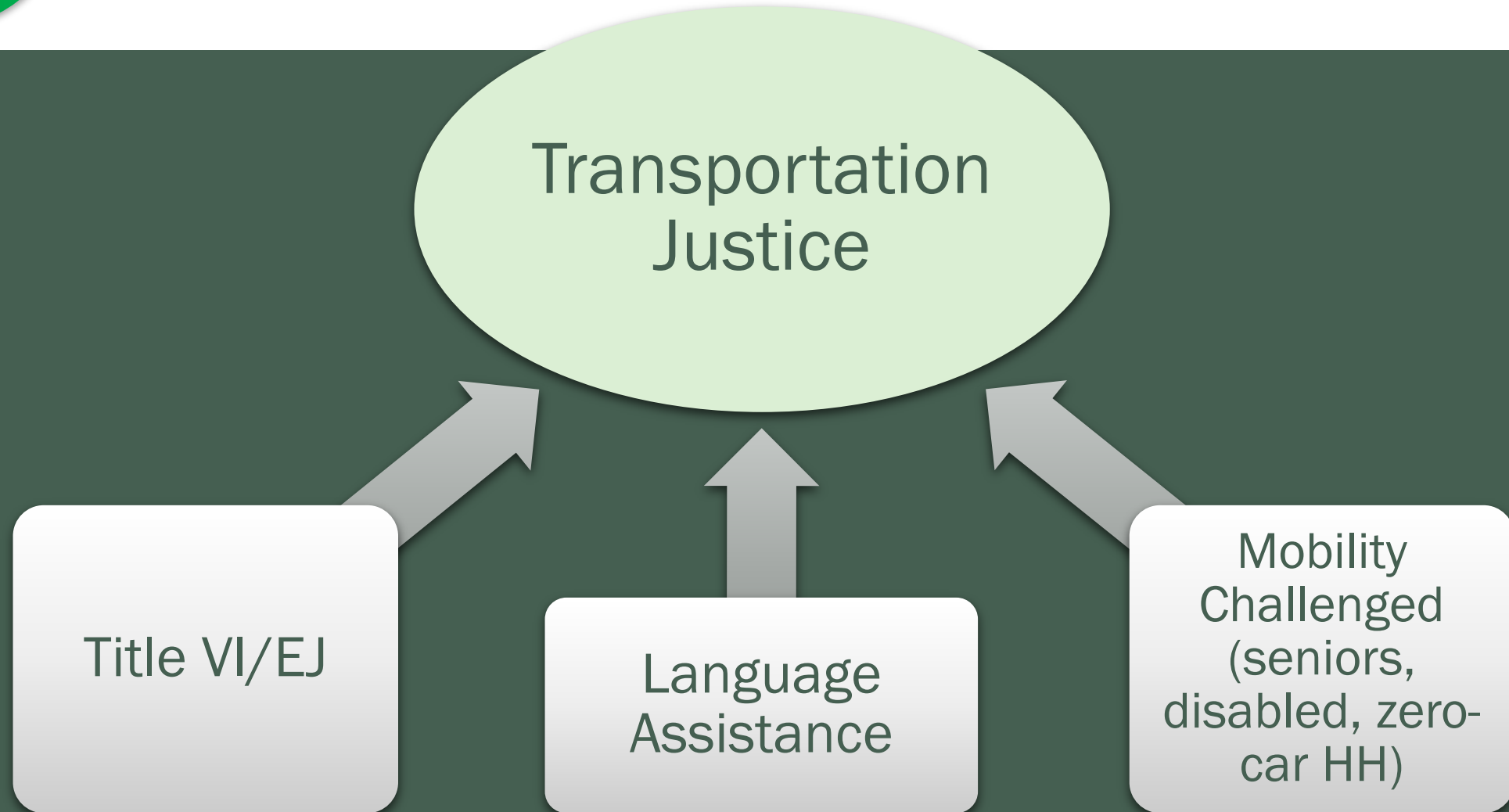
2019 Transportation Justice & Title VI Report

*Early Analysis
& Findings*

WILMAPCO Council
May 2019



Putting it all together





Title VI and Environmental Justice Analysis

Low-income and racial/ethnic minorities

- Introduction
- Basic reporting requirements
- Demographic profile
- Public opinion survey
- Spatial analysis
- Public outreach
- Key recommendations





Mobility Challenged Analysis

Seniors, disabled, and zero-car households

- Introduction
- ADA implementation
- Demographic profile
- Spatial analysis
- Key recommendations





Language Assistance Plan

Limited English proficiency/low literacy

- Introduction
- Demographic Profile
- Spatial analysis
- Public outreach
- Key recommendations





Title VI/EJ: Spatial Analysis



Transportation Equity Concerns



Transportation Access (POS 2018)

- Low-income and blacks



Housing and Transportation Costs

- Poverty



Travel Time on Public Transit

- Blacks

Concerns to date, by impacted group, based on early analysis



Transportation Equity Concerns



Pedestrian and Bike Crashes

- Blacks



Public Electric Vehicle Stations

- Poverty, blacks, Hispanics



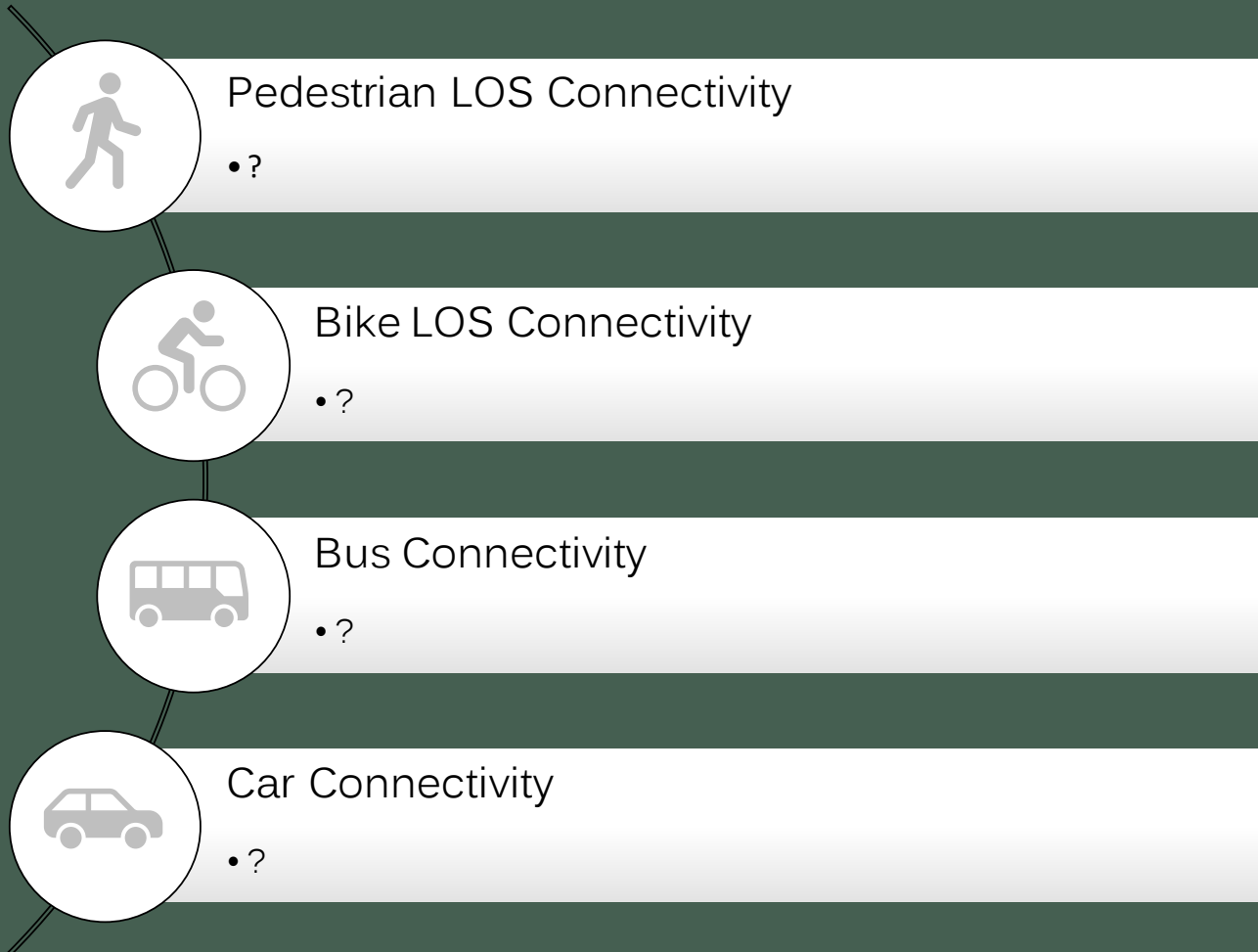
Community Transportation Projects

- Blacks

Concerns to date, by impacted group, based on early analysis



Transportation Equity Concerns



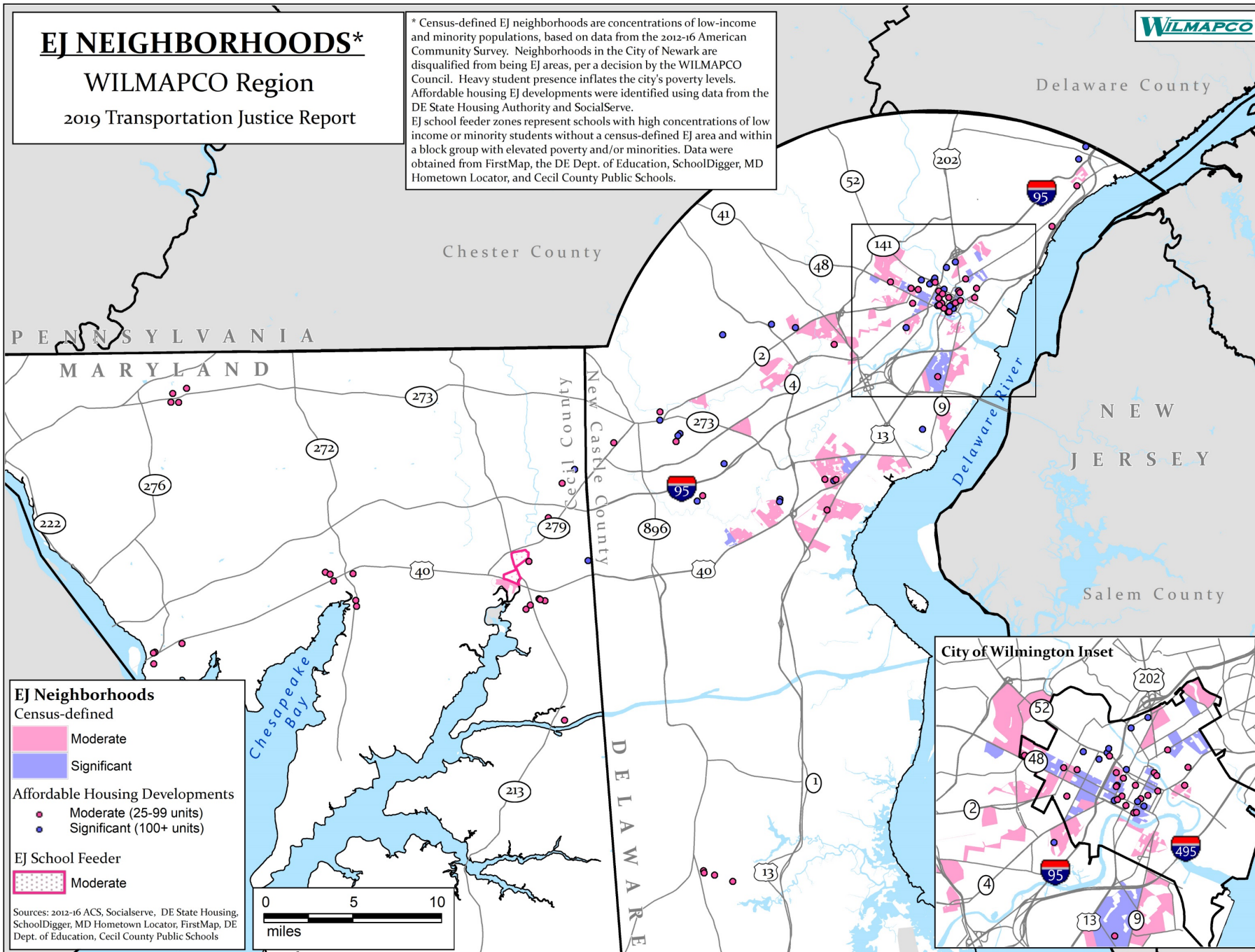
Connectivity
analyses
forthcoming from
CADSR

EJ NEIGHBORHOODS*

WILMAPCO Region

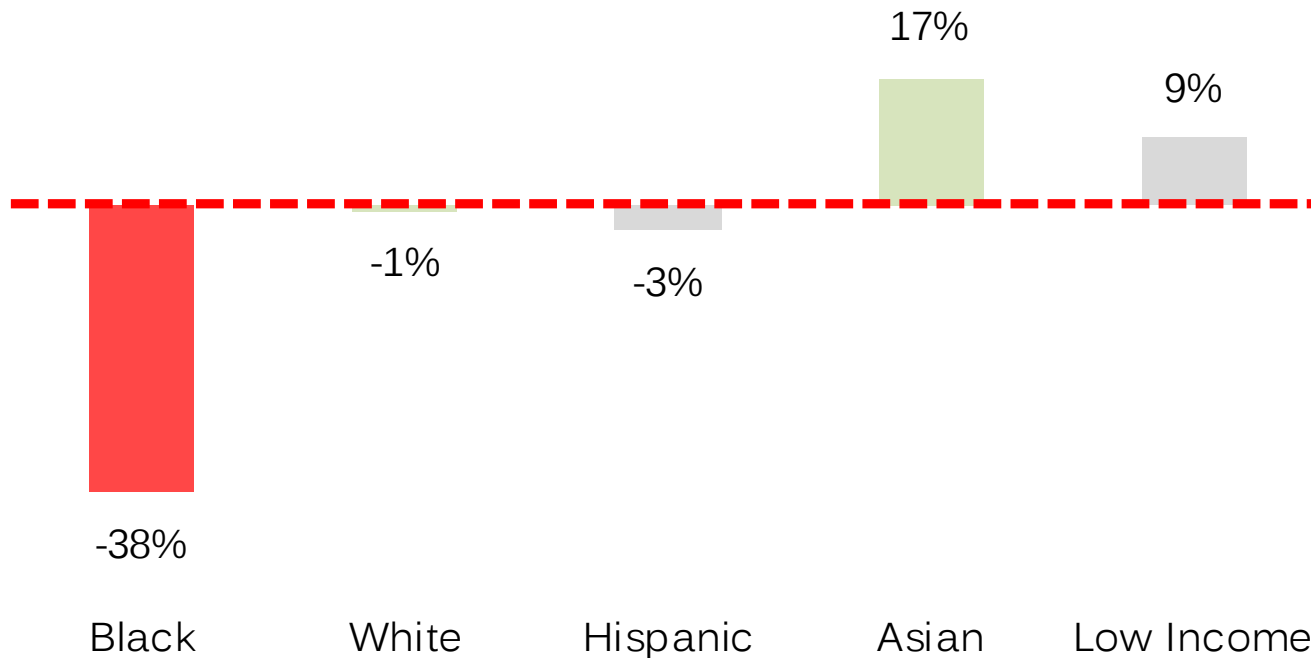
2019 Transportation Justice Report

* Census-defined EJ neighborhoods are concentrations of low-income and minority populations, based on data from the 2012-16 American Community Survey. Neighborhoods in the City of Newark are disqualified from being EJ areas, per a decision by the WILMAPCO Council. Heavy student presence inflates the city's poverty levels. Affordable housing EJ developments were identified using data from the DE State Housing Authority and SocialServe. EJ school feeder zones represent schools with high concentrations of low income or minority students without a census-defined EJ area and within a block group with elevated poverty and/or minorities. Data were obtained from FirstMap, the DE Dept. of Education, SchoolDigger, MD Hometown Locator, and Cecil County Public Schools.





TJ Analysis: TIP Project Equity

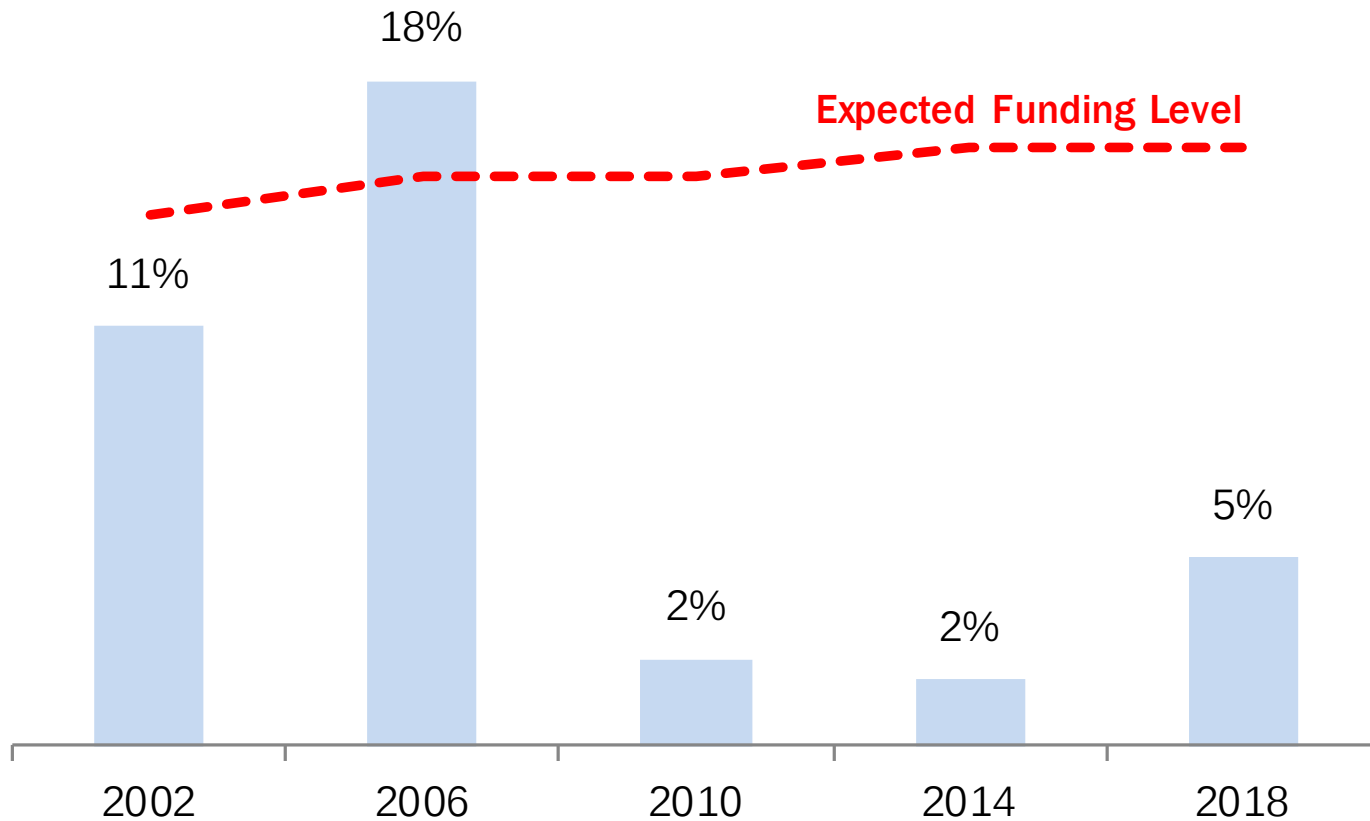


TIP Project Funding Equity within Areas of Concentration 2002 - 2018

- Deviation from “expected” funding levels. Project funding received compared to the total population with the concentrations.
- Summed TIP Spending on “community projects” from years 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2018. Compared to total mappable TIP spend.
- Considered racial and ethnic and low income concentrations to be block groups with double or more the regional average for that population, or >90% for whites
- Census data: 2000 Census, 2006 - 2010 ACS, 2012 - 2016 ACS



TJ Analysis: TIP Project Equity

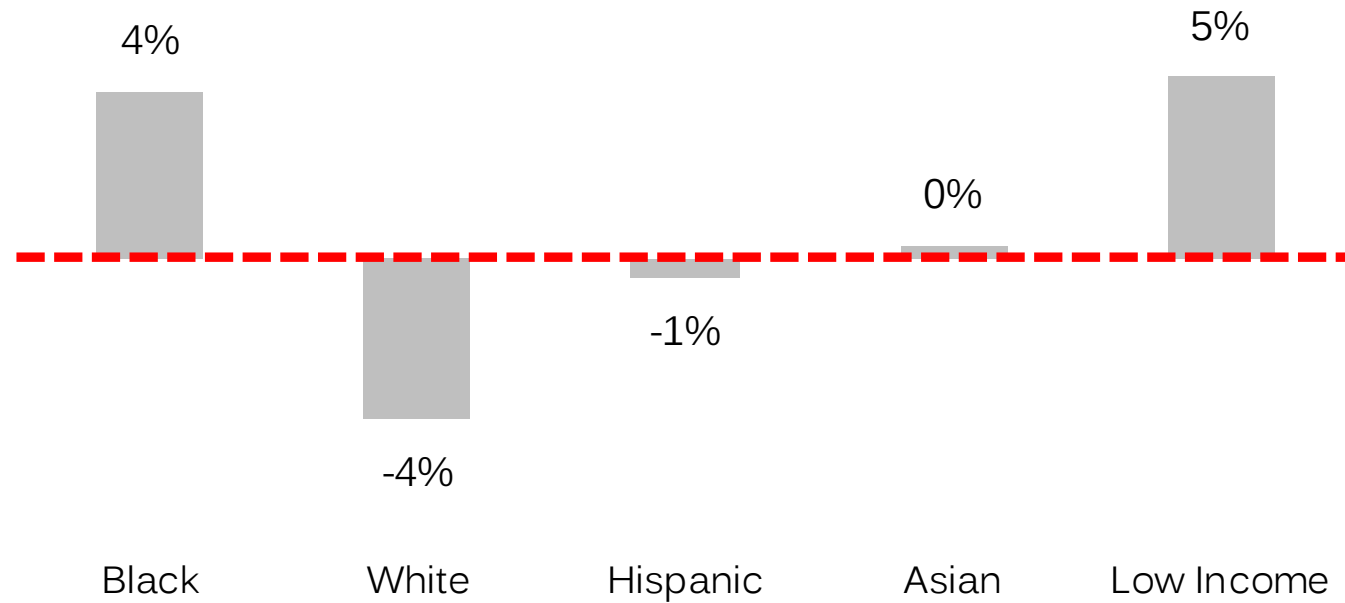


TIP Project Funding Equity within Black Concentrations

“Expected Funding Level” = total population within the black concentrations



TJ Analysis: UPWP Plans Equity



Transportation Planning Equity 1999 - 2019

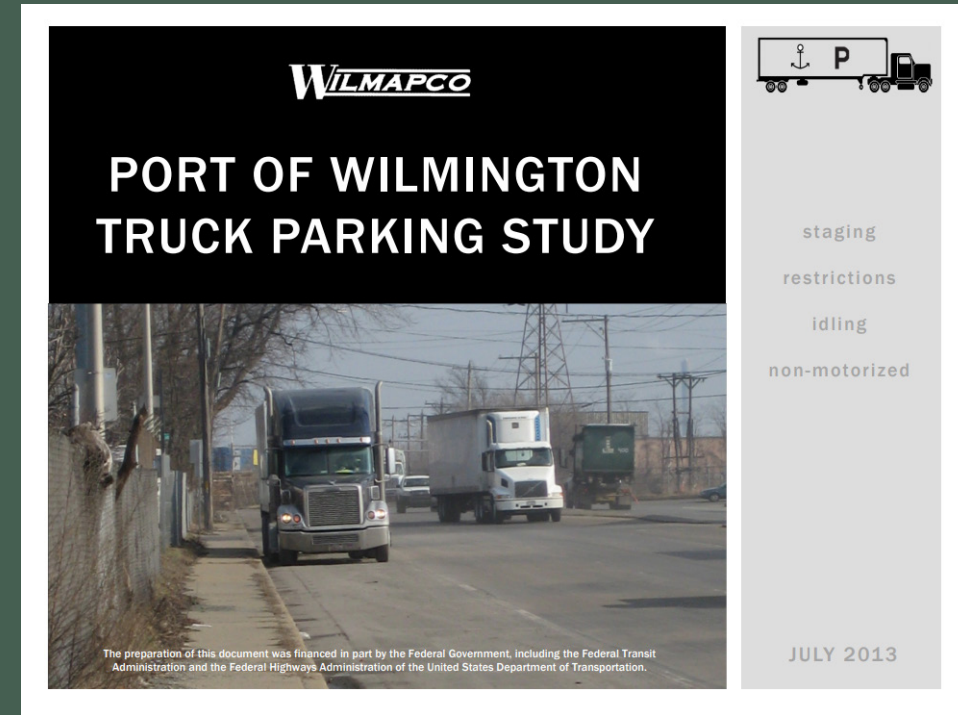
■ Deviation from “expected” planning levels. The total racial/ethnic and low income populations within block groups with UPWP projects compared to the regional averages for those populations.

■ Census data: 2000 Census, 2006 - 2010 ACS, 2012 - 2016 ACS



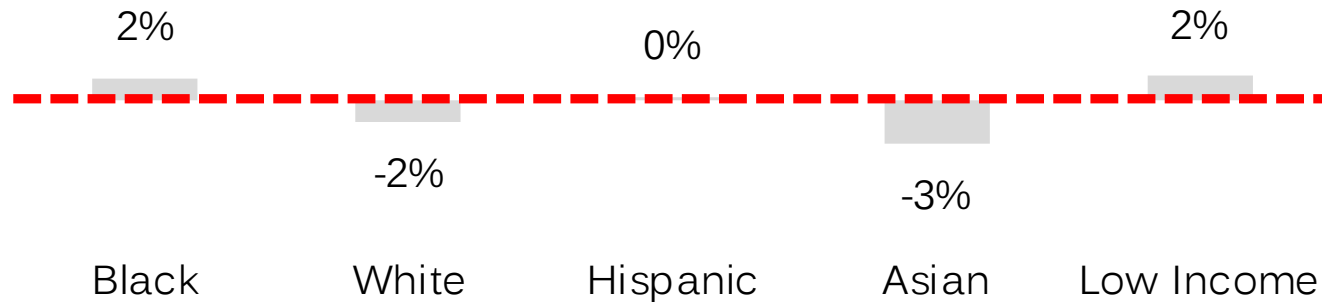
TJ Analysis: UPWP Plans Equity

- 15 plans within black concentrations
- 1999 – 2019
- 9 plans (60%) in 2013 or after





TJ Analysis: Crash Equity

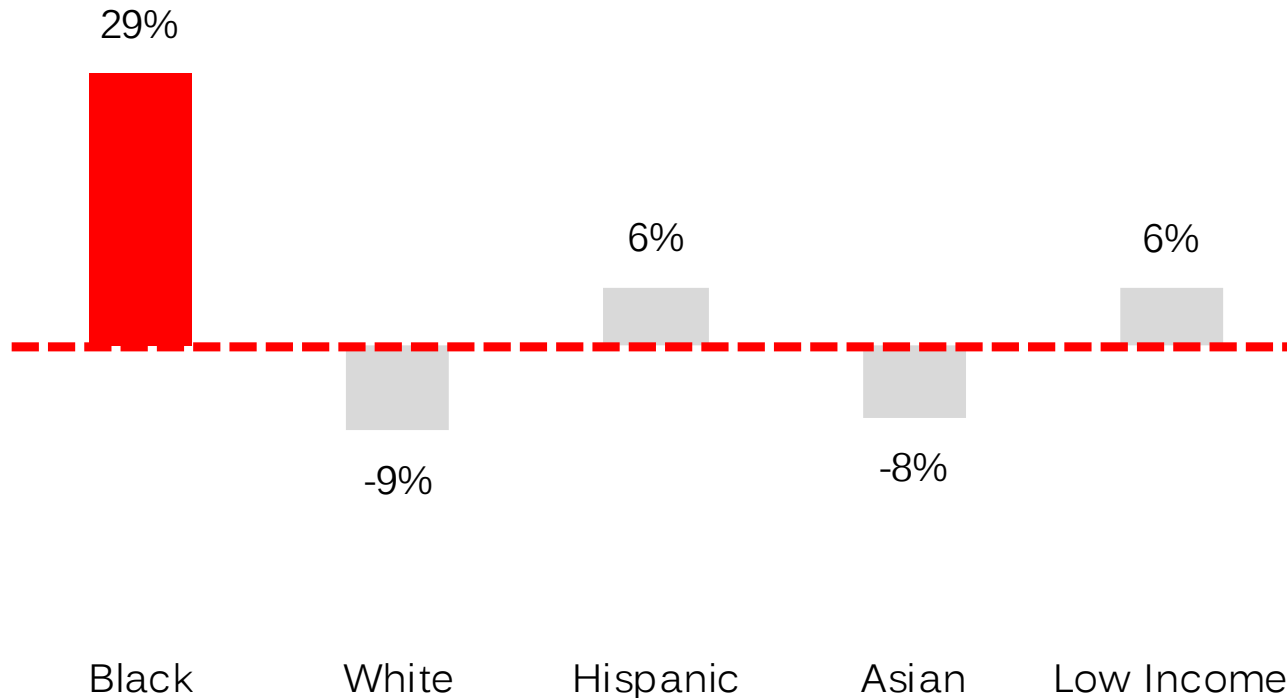


All Crash Equity within Areas of Concentration in 2016

- Deviation from “expected” crash levels. Total crashes compared to the total population within the concentrations.
- Expressway crashes excluded
- Considered racial and ethnic and low income concentrations to be block groups with double or more the regional average for that population, or >90% for whites
- 2016 data from DeIDOT and MDOT; 2012 – 2016 ACS



TJ Analysis: Pedestrian Crash Equity

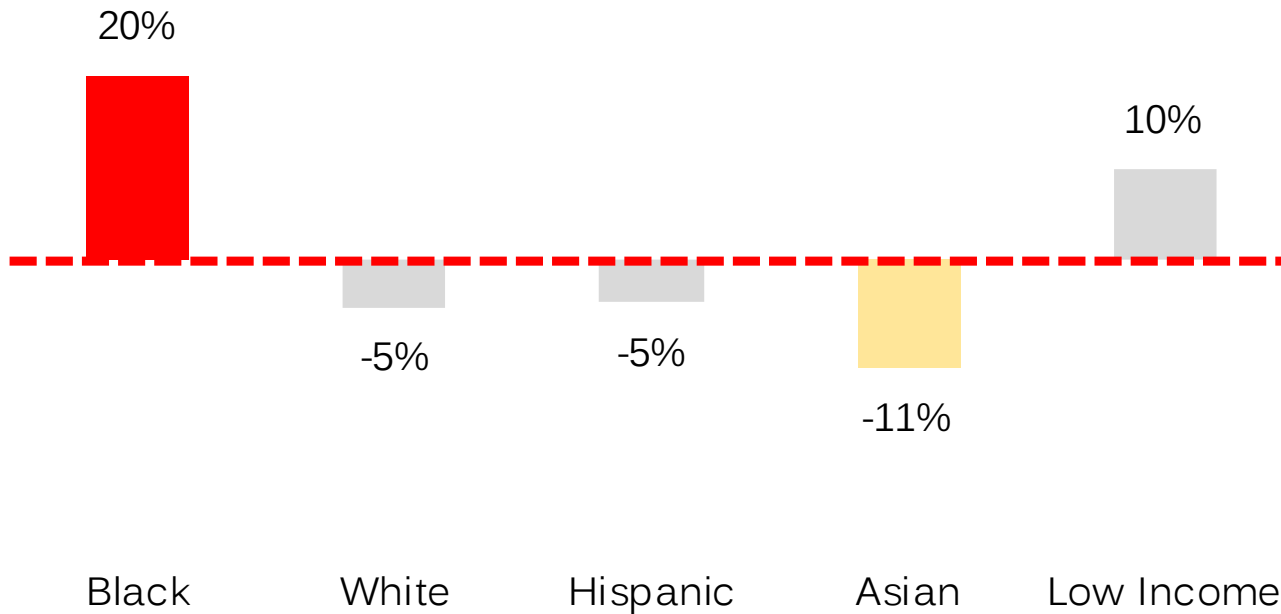


Pedestrian Crash Equity within Areas of Concentration in 2016

- Deviation from “expected” crash levels. Total crashes compared to the total population within the concentrations.
- Expressway crashes excluded
- Considered racial and ethnic and low income concentrations to be block groups with double or more the regional average for that population, or >90% for whites
- 2016 data from DeIDOT and MDOT; 2012 – 2016 ACS



TJ Analysis: Bicycle Crash Equity



Bicycle Crash Equity within Areas of Concentration in 2016

- Deviation from “expected” crash levels. Total crashes compared to the total population within the concentrations.
- Expressway crashes excluded
- Considered racial and ethnic and low income concentrations to be block groups with double or more the regional average for that population, or >90% for whites
- 2016 data from DeIDOT and MDOT; 2012 – 2016 ACS



TJ Analysis: Crash Equity

Pedestrian/Bike Crashes within in Black Concentrations in 2016

- **142 pedestrian crashes** - 51% of all NCC ped crashes
- **19 bicycle crashes** - 41% of all NCC bike crashes

16% - NCC's population within black concentrations



TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING COSTS

for Lower Income Households
versus Poverty Concentrations

WILMAPCO Region


2019 Transportation Justice Report


PENNSYLVANIA

Combined Transportation and Housing Costs

 Affordable*

Poverty Concentrations

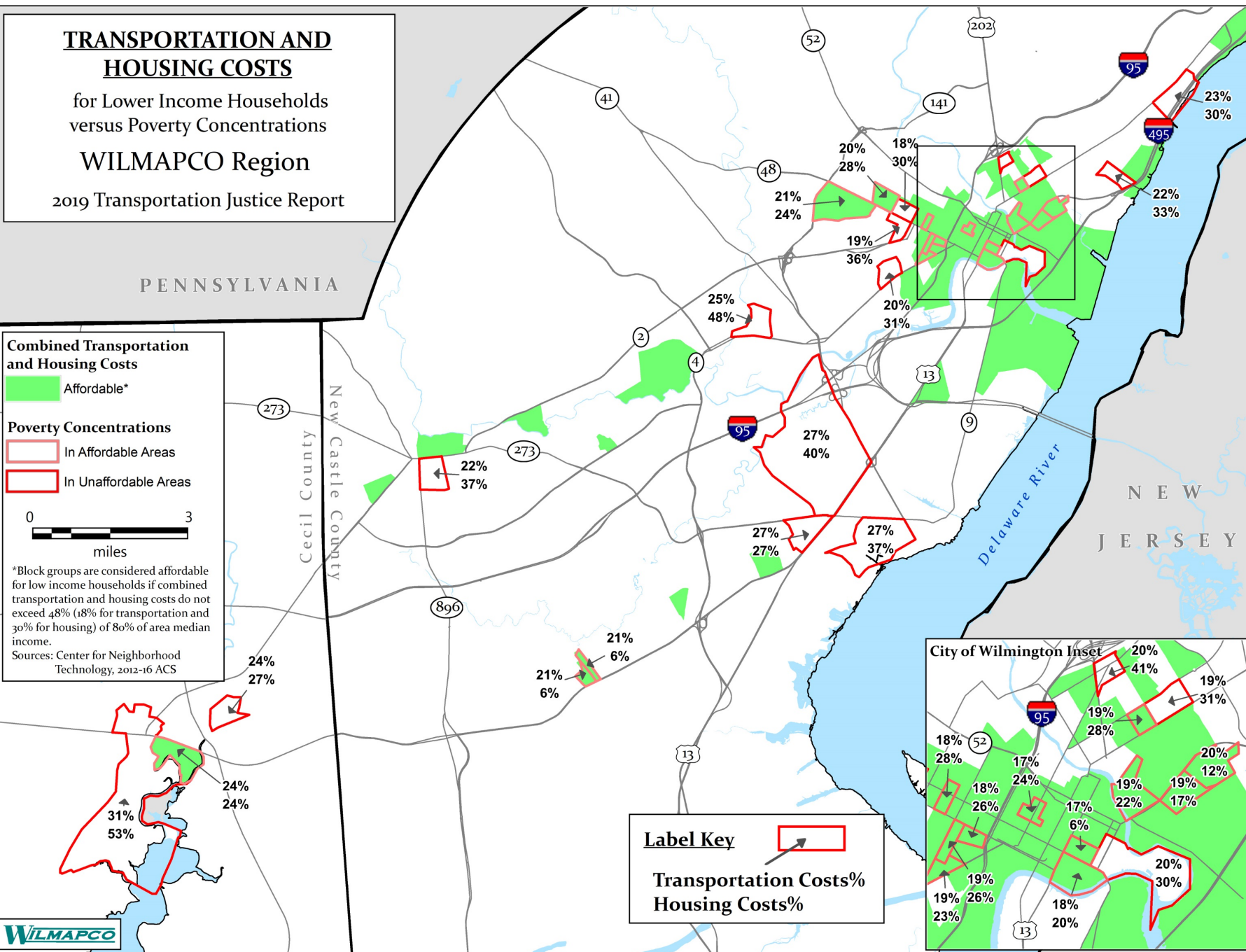
 In Affordable Areas

 In Unaffordable Areas

0 3
miles

*Block groups are considered affordable for low income households if combined transportation and housing costs do not exceed 48% (18% for transportation and 30% for housing) of 80% of area median income.

Sources: Center for Neighborhood Technology, 2012-16 ACS



T+H COST AFFORDABILITY
FOR LOWER INCOME HH
WITHIN
POVERTY CONCENTRATIONS

6% of high poverty
neighborhoods have affordable
transportation costs

58% of high poverty
neighborhoods have affordable
housing costs

1/4 of high poverty
neighborhoods have equal or
higher transportation costs
than housing costs



Transportation Impact Story

It's really hard to save for your bills, take care of the home, and go to work.

[I may be able to] pay for my child's medicine this month, but I also need car insurance, gas, and rent all in the same week. And it doesn't add up.





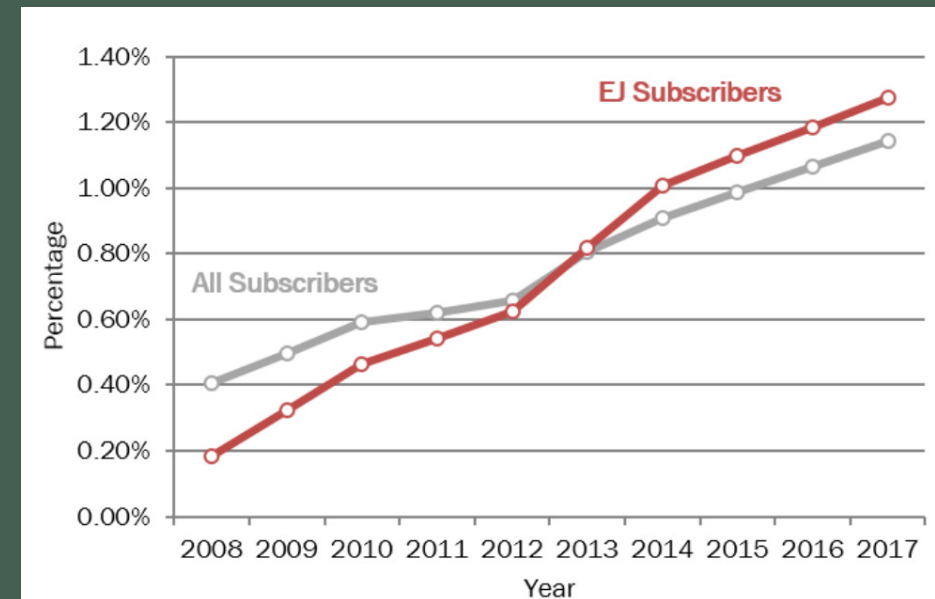
Title VI/EJ: Engagement



Title VI/EJ: Public Engagement

- WILMAPCO has a strong outreach program
- Specific outreach to low-income/minorities since 2008
- Some success in implementation. . .
But not enough to end disparities
- Revamp recommendations for 2019

Newsletter Subscribers





TJ Analysis: Public Opinion Survey

Public Opinion Survey

Low-income and black residents

- * more transportation difficulties
- * less familiarity with WILMAPCO





Title VI/EJ: Public Engagement

LITERATURE REVIEW



+

OUR EXPERIENCES





Simplified Cultural Competency Continuum

Proficiency

- Proactive in promoting diversity
- Develops new interventions for equitable outcomes
- Advocates with, and on behalf of, people of color

Competency

- Effectively works cross culturally
- Recruits, hires, maintains a diverse workforce
- Collaborative community engagement

Sensitivity

- Willing to learn about different cultures
- States commitment to civil rights/serves distinct populations
- Token representation on governing boards

Blindness

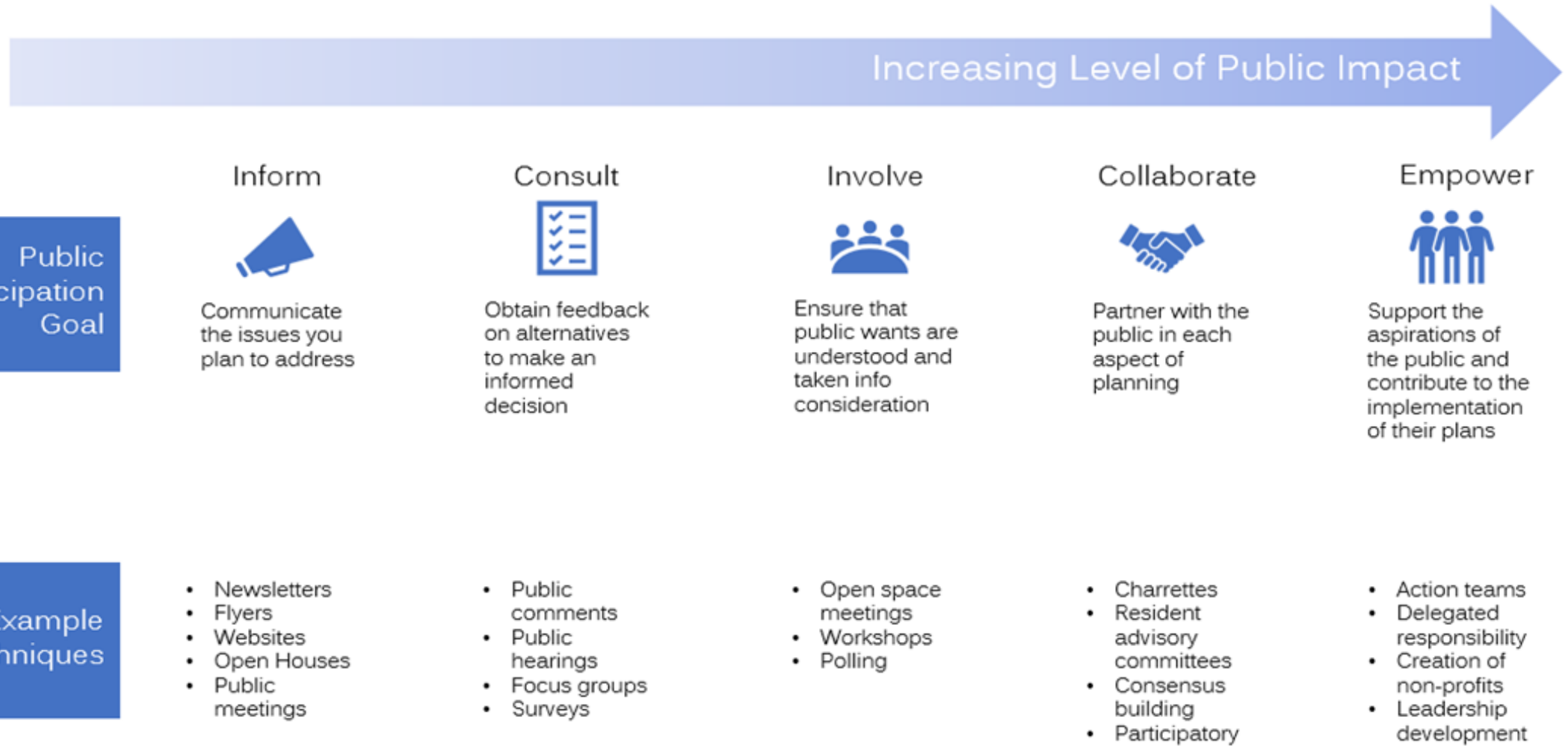
- Assumes all people are alike/"one size fits all" approaches
- Ignores cultural strengths; limited cultural capacity

Destructiveness/Incapacity

- Rejects other cultures or is unable to work with other cultures
- Certain cultural groups are benefited over others
- Values one culture over the other



Spectrum of Public Participation





Title VI/EJ: Public Engagement

Selected Agency Level Recommendations

- Develop practices that integrate cultural groups of all ages
- Participate in Title VI and EJ training and cultural competency training
- Advocate with, and on behalf of, people of color





Title VI/EJ: Public Engagement

Selected Regional Level Recommendations

- Continue to diversify outreach methods
- Have equitable representation of minorities on the PAC
- Pursue equitable public feedback in studies, by race and class





Title VI/EJ: Public Engagement

Selected Local Level Recommendations

- Invest in relationship building
- Encourage residents to participate in decision making on committees
 - Representative cross-section
 - Clear mission
 - Accountability
- Empower residents to conduct surveys, facilitate meetings and provide explanation





Title VI/EJ: Public Engagement

Public Meetings (local/regional) Considerations

- Avoid unfamiliar locations
- Provide childcare
- Work w/others to provide snacks/food
- Venue must be bus and ADA accessible
- Work w/community to choose best time





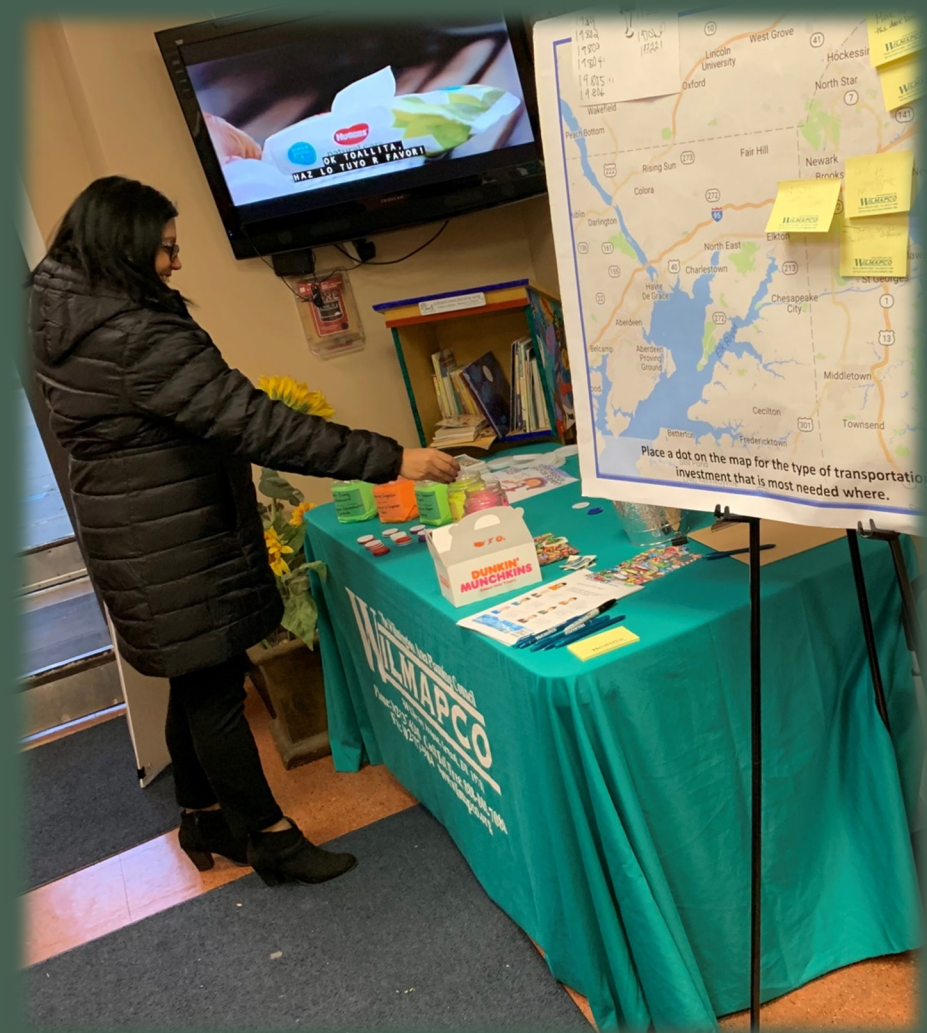
Language Assistance Plan



Safe Harbor Provision

Provide reasonable **interpretation**, **translation**, and **outreach** to LEP communities that

- Exceed 5% of region's population, or
- >1,000 people





Safe Harbor Provision

Speak English "Less Than Very Well"

	New Castle County	Cecil County	WILMAPCO Region
Spanish	14,500	827	15,327
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	3,324	77	3,401
Other Indo-European	2,813	168	2,981
Other Asian and Pacific Island	1,224	132	1,356
French, Haitian, or Cajun	707	19	726
Korean	612	100	712
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic	439	143	582
Other and Unspecific	550	0	550
Vietnamese	433	0	433
Arabic	333	6	339
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	179	40	219
German, or other West German	175	4	179

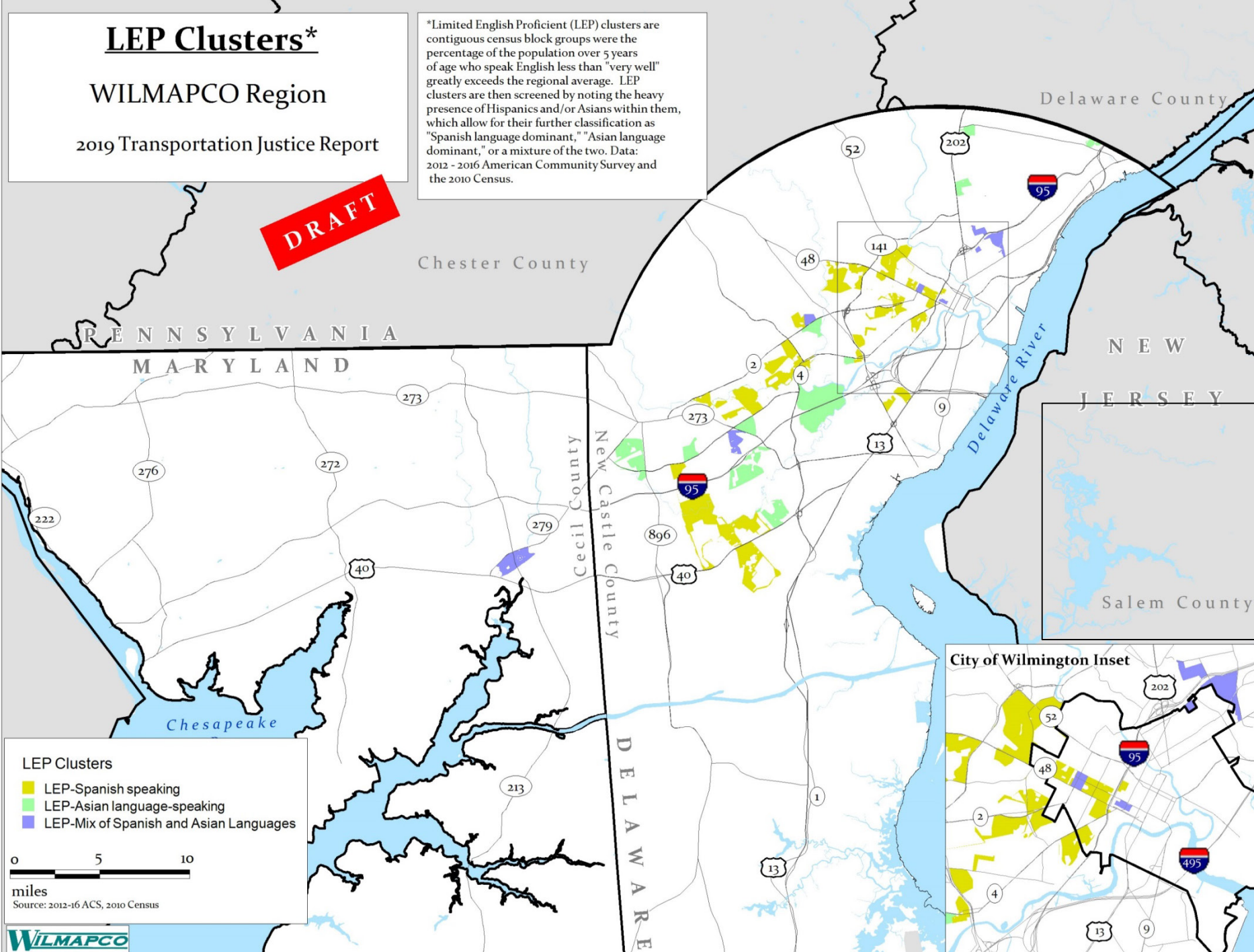
LEP Clusters*

WILMAPCO Region

2019 Transportation Justice Report

DRAFT

*Limited English Proficient (LEP) clusters are contiguous census block groups where the percentage of the population over 5 years of age who speak English less than "very well" greatly exceeds the regional average. LEP clusters are then screened by noting the heavy presence of Hispanics and/or Asians within them, which allow for their further classification as "Spanish language dominant," "Asian language dominant," or a mixture of the two. Data: 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey and the 2010 Census.



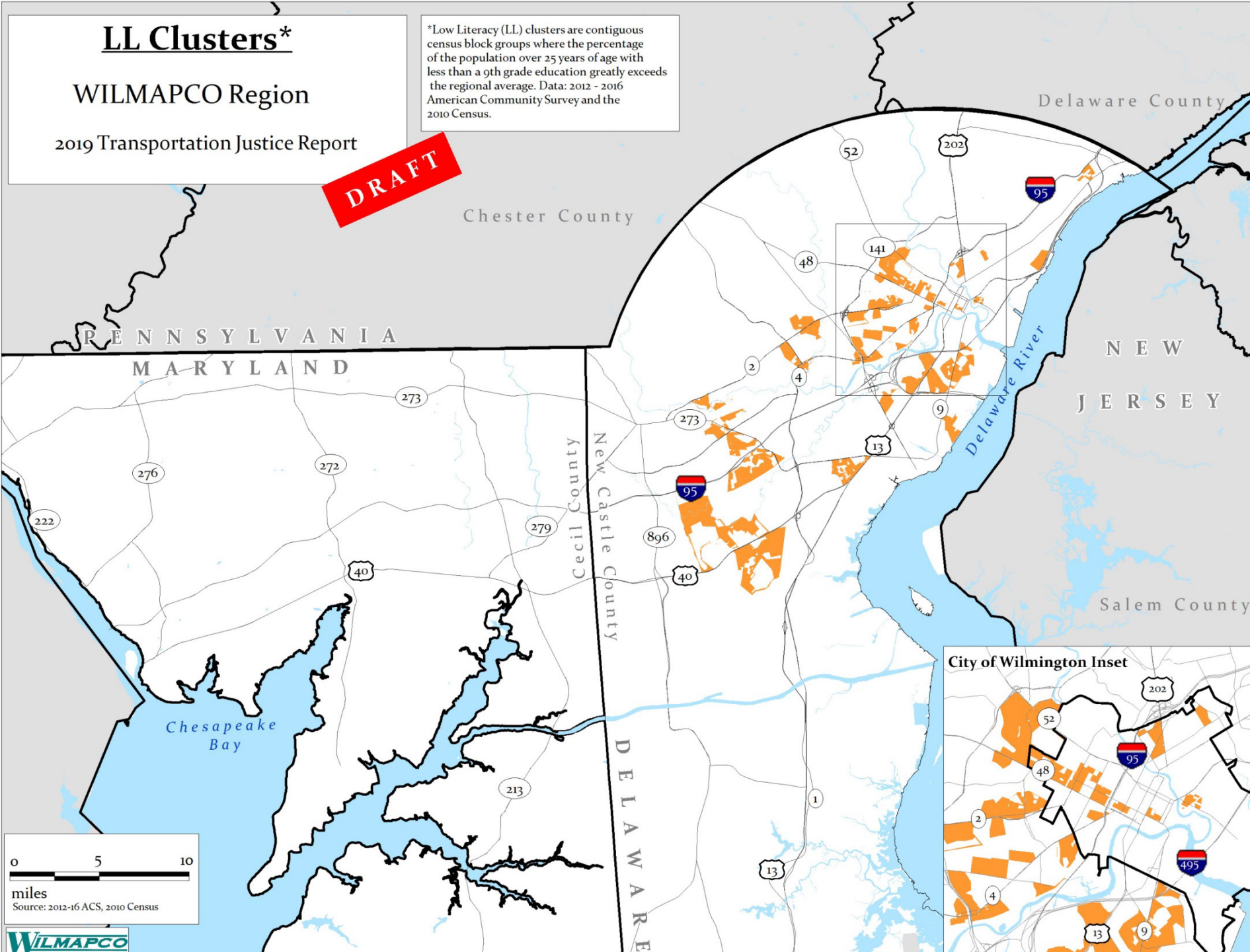
LL Clusters*

WILMAPCO Region

2019 Transportation Justice Report

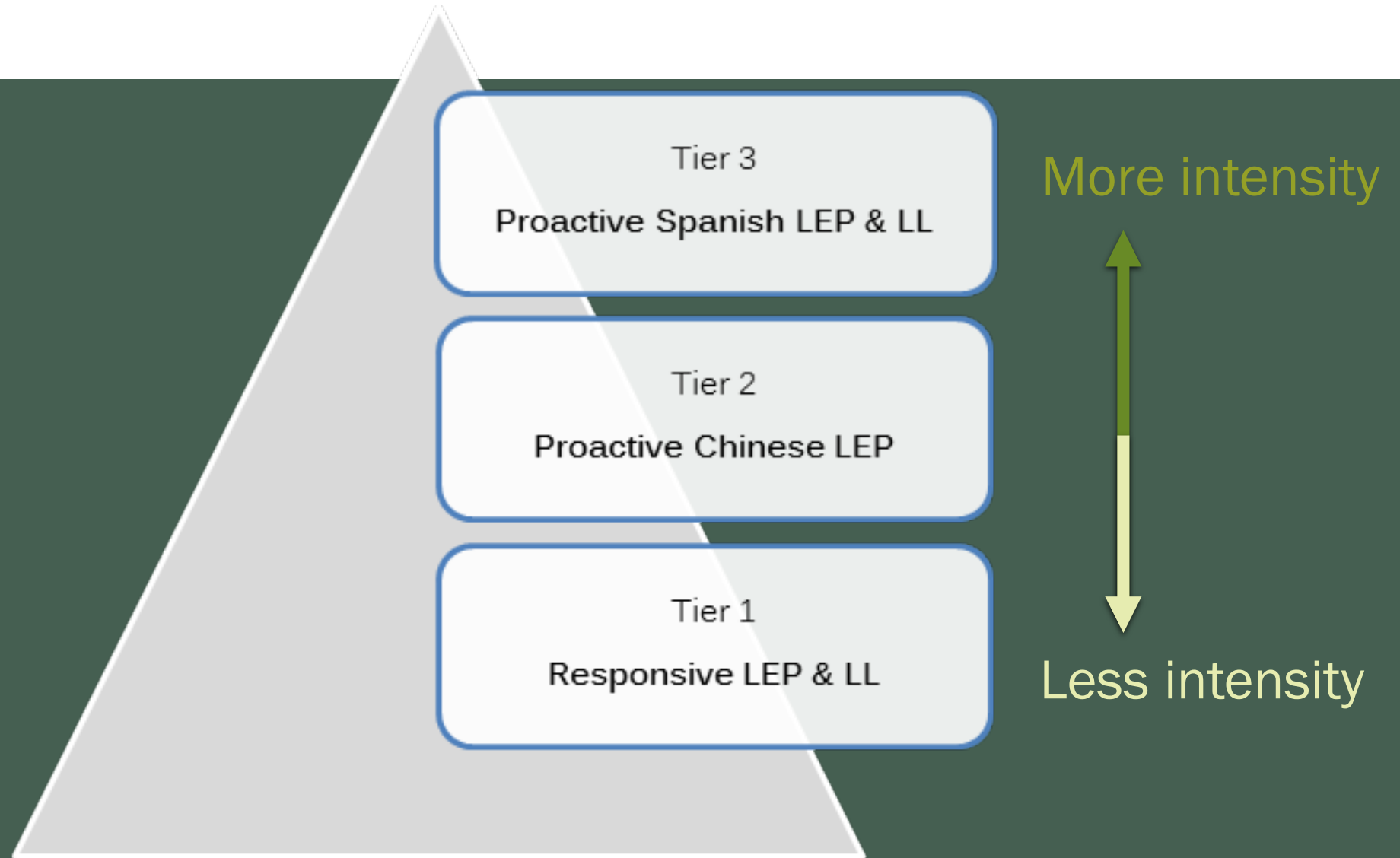
*Low Literacy (LL) clusters are contiguous census block groups where the percentage of the population over 25 years of age with less than a 9th grade education greatly exceeds the regional average. Data: 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey and the 2010 Census.

DRAFT





Language Assistance Plan





Tier 3 – Proactive Service

In Spanish

- Non-discrimination assurances and complaint form/procedures
- “About WILMAPCO” webpage
- Plans translated, upon request

Build partnerships with Latin American Community Center, the Delaware Hispanic Commission, and Spanish media



Tier 3 – Proactive Service (continued)

- Continue to provide notices to Spanish media
- Consider Hispanic outreach consultant

**Comparta sus ideas para
mejorar el transporte**



2050
REGIONAL
TRANSPORTATION PLAN



Tier 3 – Proactive Service (continued)

Studies **within an LEP Spanish cluster**, or **regional** studies

- Translate top-level study materials
- Partner with local institutions for Spanish LEP participation
- Spanish interpreter (preferably community member) at workshops



Tier 3 – Proactive Service (continued)

Studies **within an LL cluster**, or **regional** studies

- **Must have** visual and/or oral –based outreach and feedback

Studies without an LL cluster

- **Should have** visual and/or oral –based outreach and feedback



Next Steps/Timeline

- Connectivity analysis (CADSR data)
- Mobility-Challenged Chapter (technical analysis/outreach recommendations)
- Projected Council endorsement in Nov. 2019

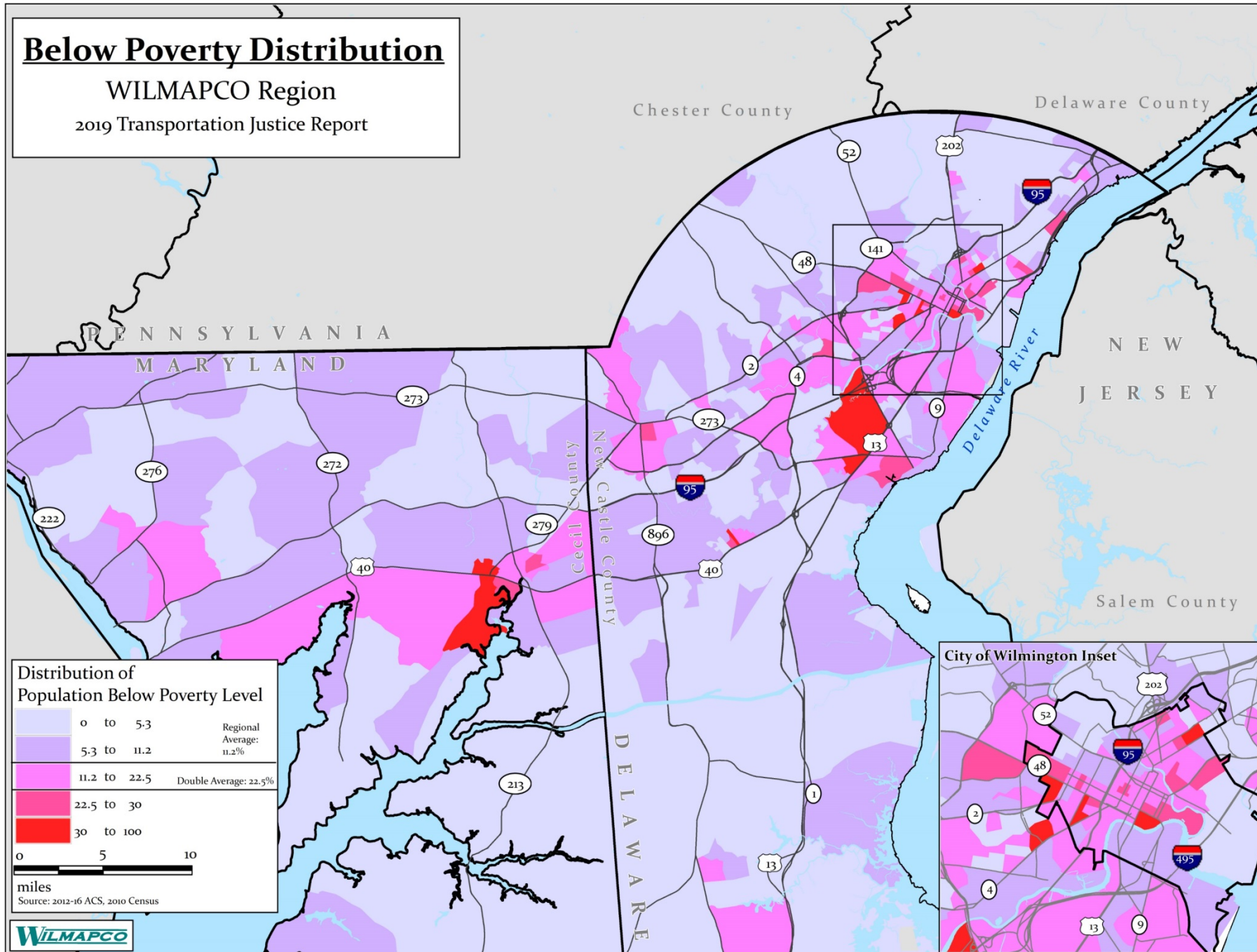




Below Poverty Distribution

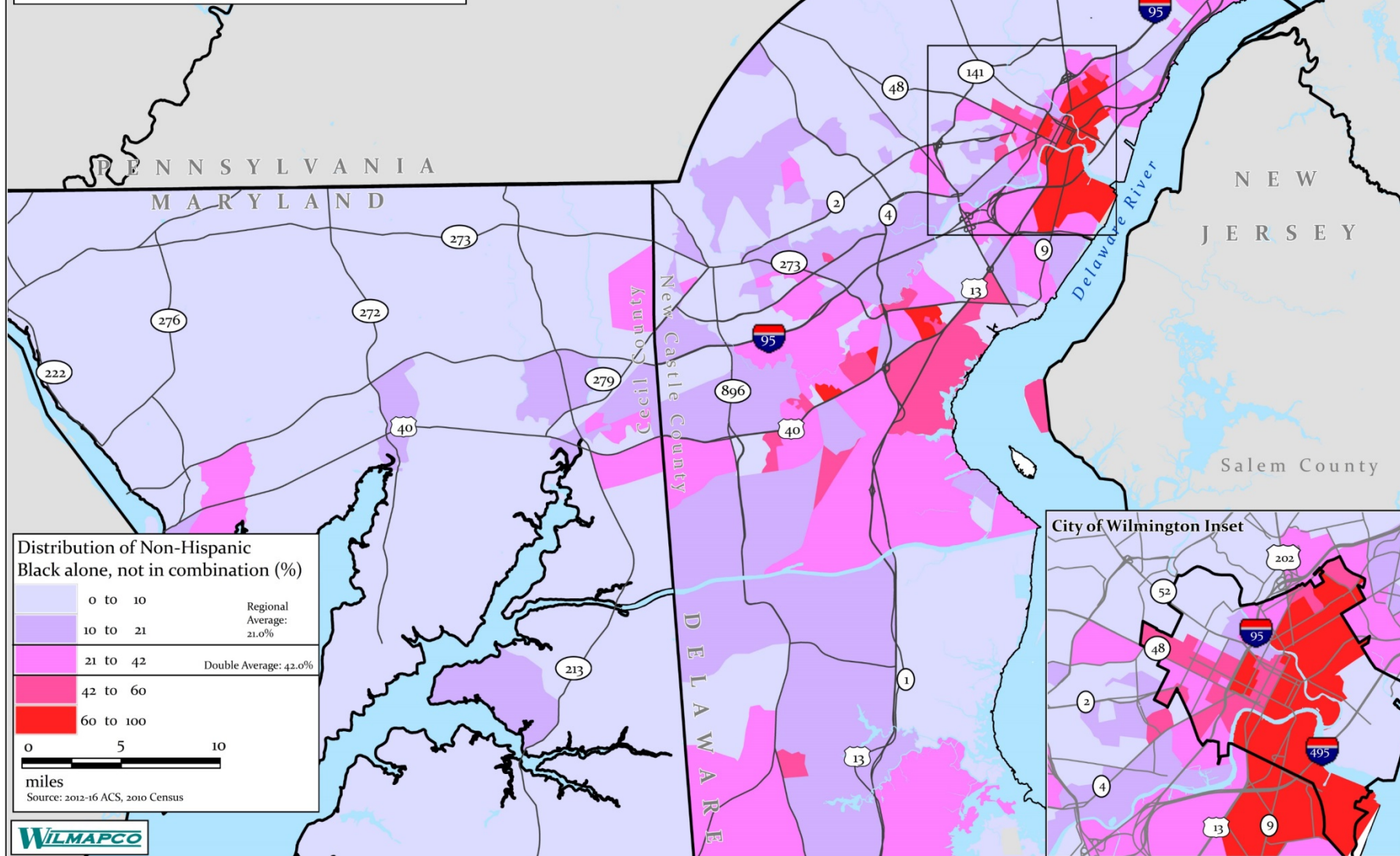
WILMAPCO Region

2019 Transportation Justice Report



Non-Hispanic Black Distribution

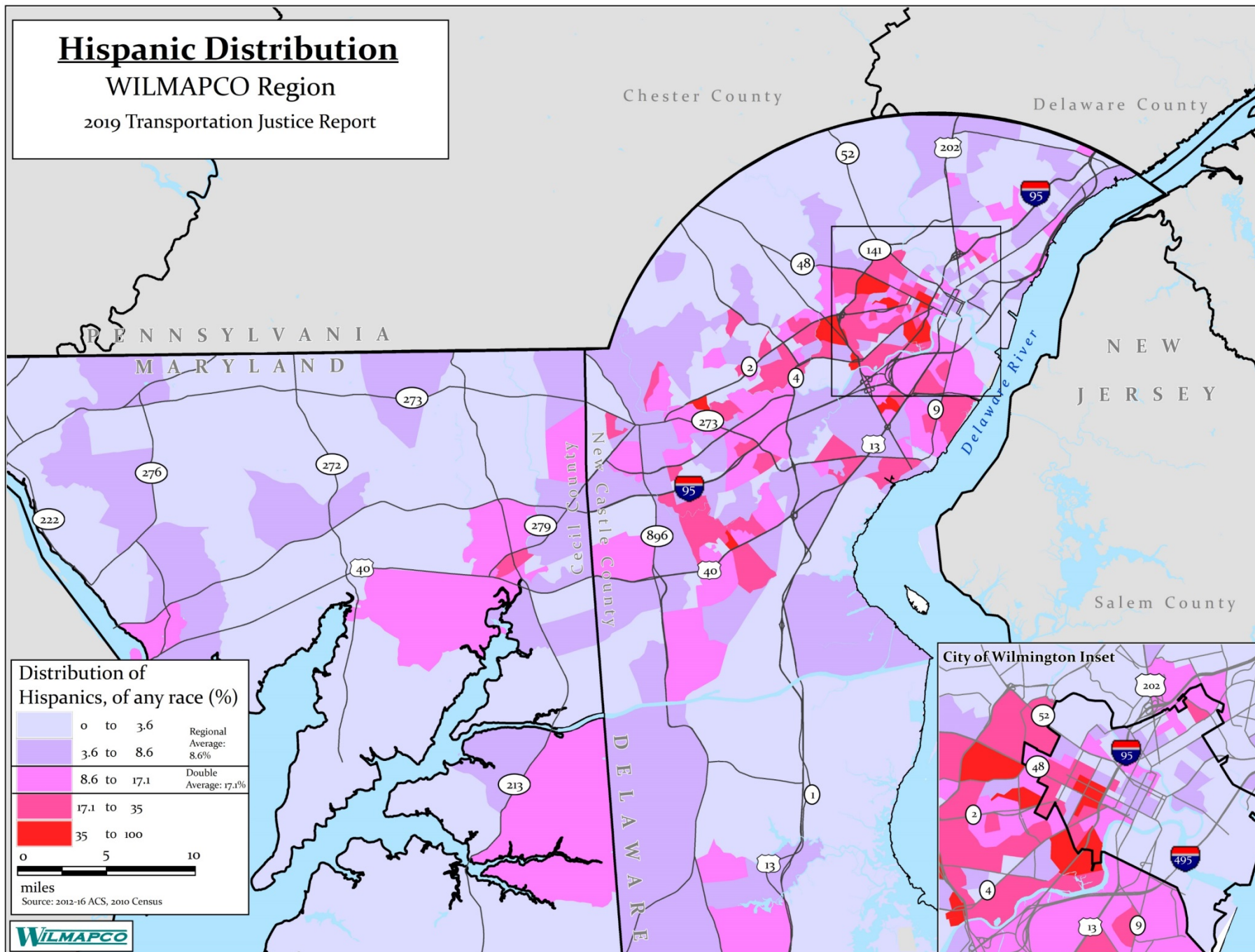
WILMAPCO Region
2019 Transportation Justice Report



Hispanic Distribution

WILMAPCO Region

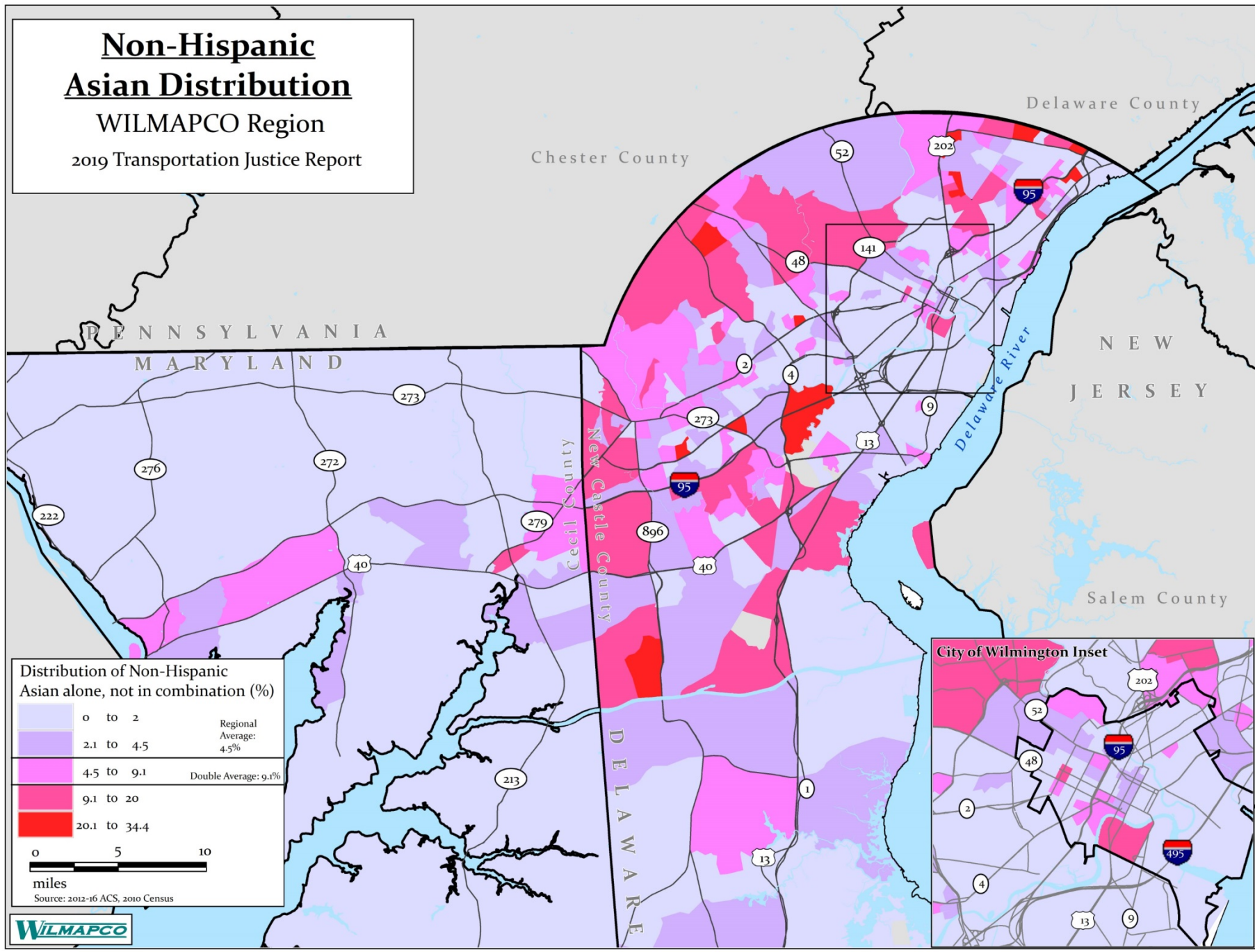
2019 Transportation Justice Report



Non-Hispanic Asian Distribution

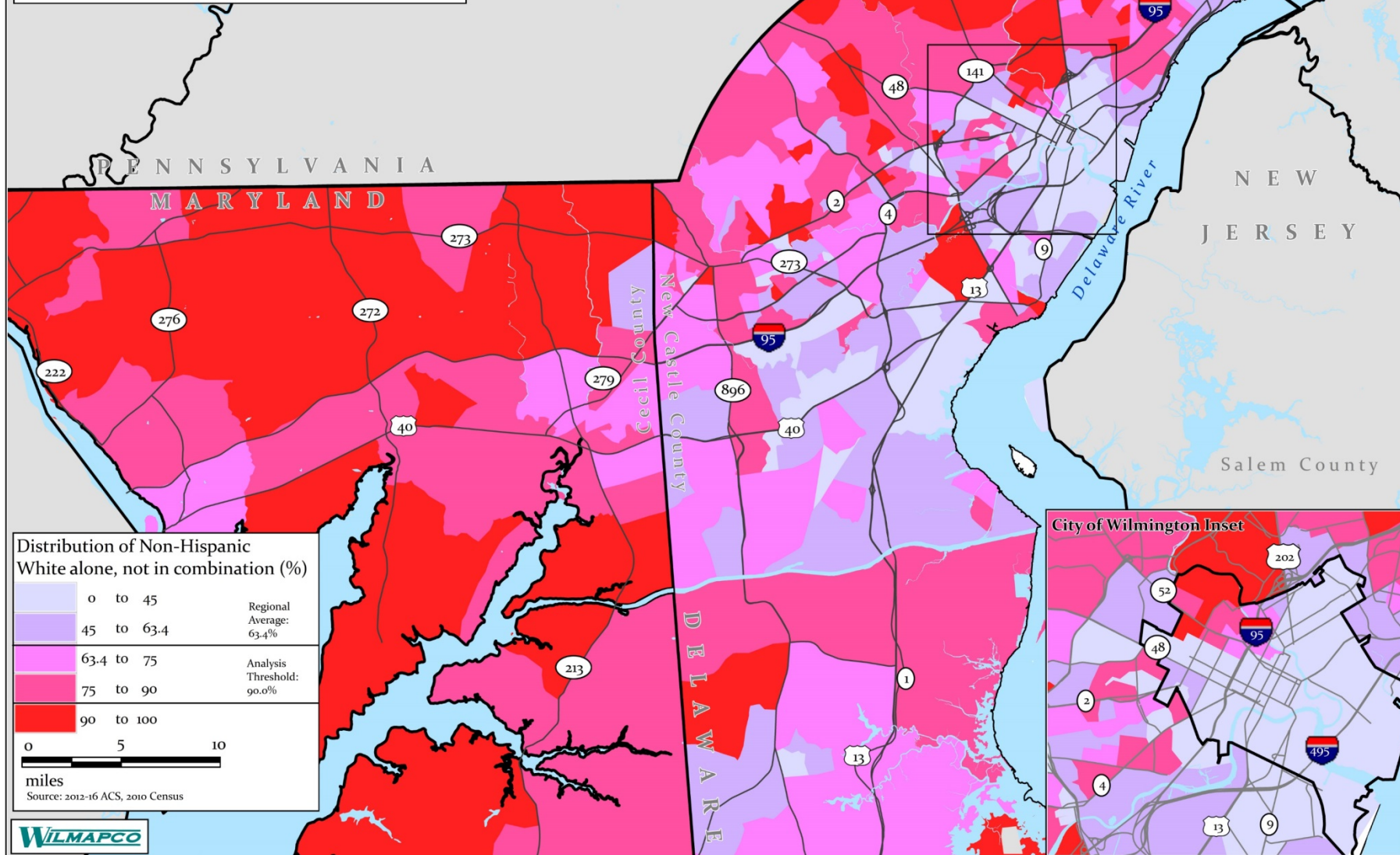
WILMAPCO Region

2019 Transportation Justice Report



Non-Hispanic White Distribution

WILMAPCO Region
2019 Transportation Justice Report





EJ Areas

- Concentrations of low-income and minority populations
- Used in WILMAPCO project prioritization processes
 - Points for projects given, or taken
- Historically, other spatial analyses





EJ Area Definitions

2012-2016 American Community Survey

- Census block group level analysis
- ID **heaviest concentrations** of EJ groups

Affordable housing data and elementary school demographic data to ID other areas





TJ Analysis: TIP Project Equity

Project spending within TJ group concentrations
vs. total population of that concentration

- Poverty, blacks, Hispanics, Asians
- Whites added for comparison
- Concentration = $>2x$ the regional %
 - For whites, $>90\%$





TJ Analysis: TIP Project Equity

Only “community TIP projects” counted

- Excluded: Expressways, Railways
- Grouped bridge projects assumed equal funding
- Wilmington Riverfront projects not counted as “minority” or “low income”
 - Shares block groups w/distressed neighborhoods

Versus total TIP funding in equity analysis

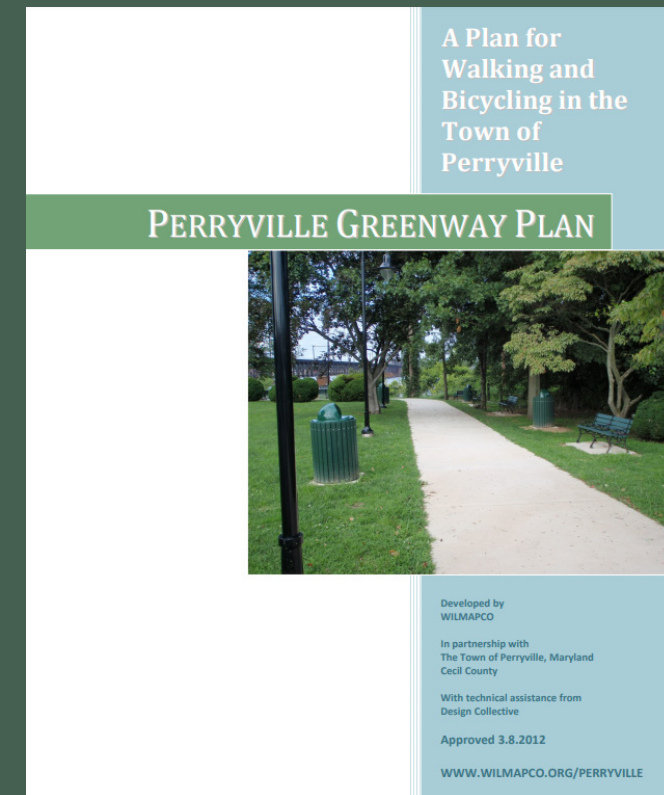


Microsoft



TJ Analysis: UPWP Planning Equity

- Equitable distribution of Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) plans
 - List of plans undertaken by WILMAPCO
 - Considered years 1999 to 2019
 - Excluded regional level projects
- Tag census block groups with UPWP projects
- Calculate racial/ethnic and poverty makeup of those places vs. regional average



RTP ASPIRATION PROJECTS

within Black Concentrations

WILMAPCO Region

2019 Transportation Justice Report

DRAFT

PENNSYLVANIA

North Claymont
Area Master Plan (14)

Southbridge
Streetscape
Improvements (9)

Port of Wilm.
Truck Staging
Area (10)

Christina River
Greenway (8)

Route 9
Corridor
Master Plan
(15-16)

Salem Church Rd:
I-95 to US 40,
Sidewalks (9)

US 40:
SR 896
to SR 72 (13)

US 40, SR 72
to Salem
Church Rd (13)

Old Porter Road:
Porter Road to SR 71 (1)

SR 72: US 40
to SR 71, Sidewalks (9)

Del Laws Road,
Sidewalks (2)

US 40/ US 13
Interchange (3)

RTP 2050 Community Aspiration Projects*

- Multimodal (15)
- Bicycle/Pedestrian (3)
- Road (2)

Black Concentrations**



Source: 2012-16 ACS

WILMAPCO

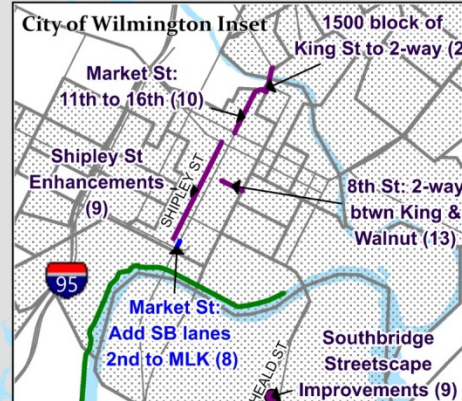
ASPIRATION (UNFUNDED) PROJECTS W/IN BLACK AREAS

17 total projects

10 Median tech score for
these projects & all RTP
constrained list projects

5 unfunded projects in black
concentrations score >10

*Community projects are projects that benefit the local community. Expressway and mainline rail projects are excluded. Only projects within Black concentrations are shown.
**Black concentrations are block groups with double or more the regional average (21%) of Non-Hispanic Blacks.
The median technical score for these unfunded aspiration projects in Black concentrations is 10. This is equal to the median technical score for all funded (or constrained) projects in the 2050 RTP. Several unfunded projects within Black concentrations had technical scores greater than 10. The technical scores are shown in parentheses next to the project's title on this map.





TJ Analysis: Crash Equity

Crashes in TJ group concentration vs. total population within those concentrations

- Expressway crashes excluded
- Year 2016 data
- Total crashes, pedestrian, and bicycle



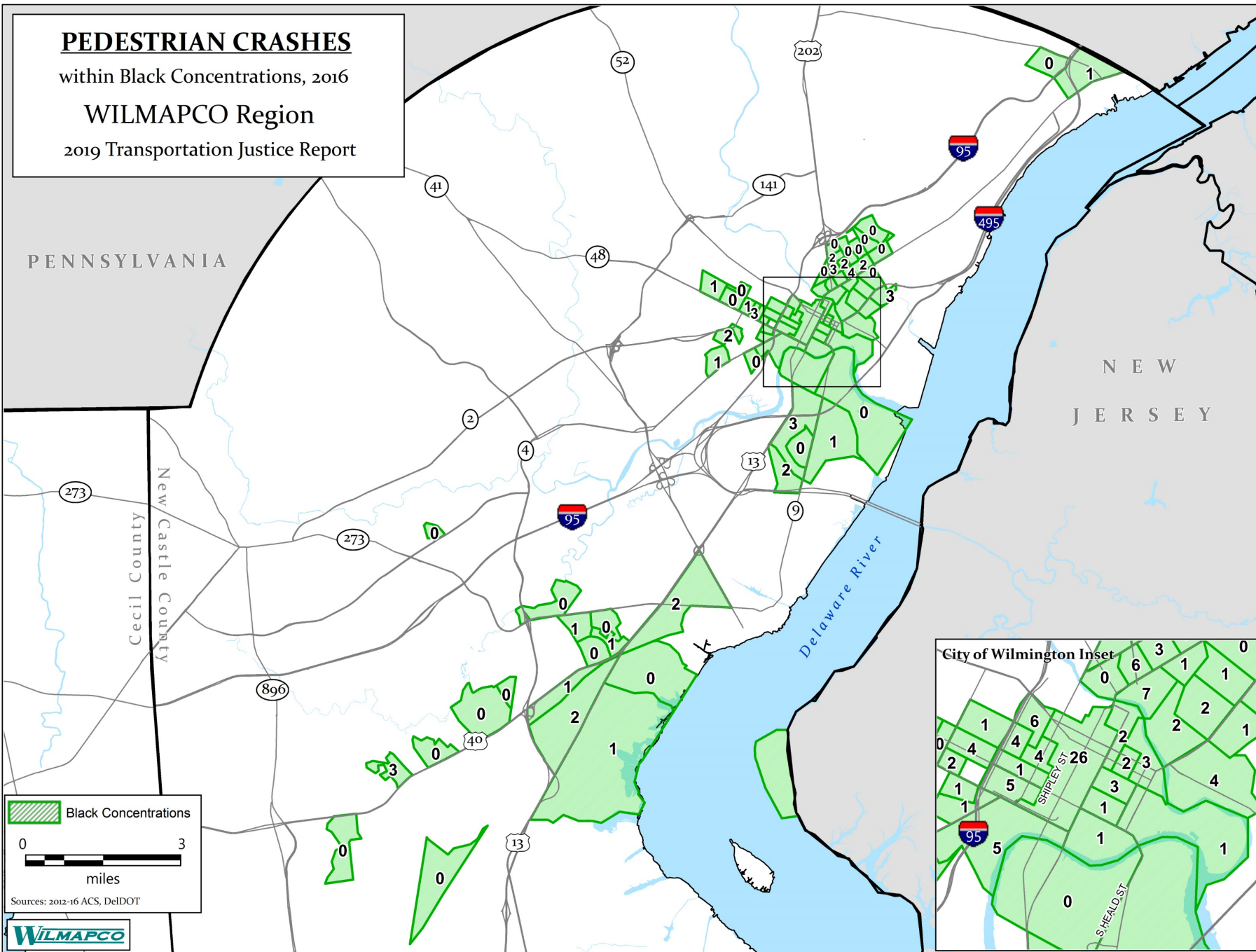
Photo: Denis Hehman

PEDESTRIAN CRASHES

within Black Concentrations, 2016

WILMAPCO Region

2019 Transportation Justice Report



BICYCLE CRASHES

within Black Concentrations, 2016

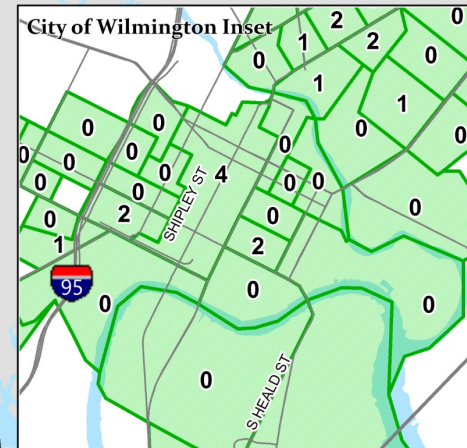
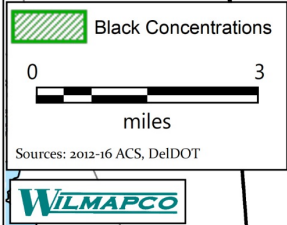
WILMAPCO Region

2019 Transportation Justice Report

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW
JERSEY

Delaware River





TJ Analysis: Travel Times to Work

Workers who commute >30 minutes

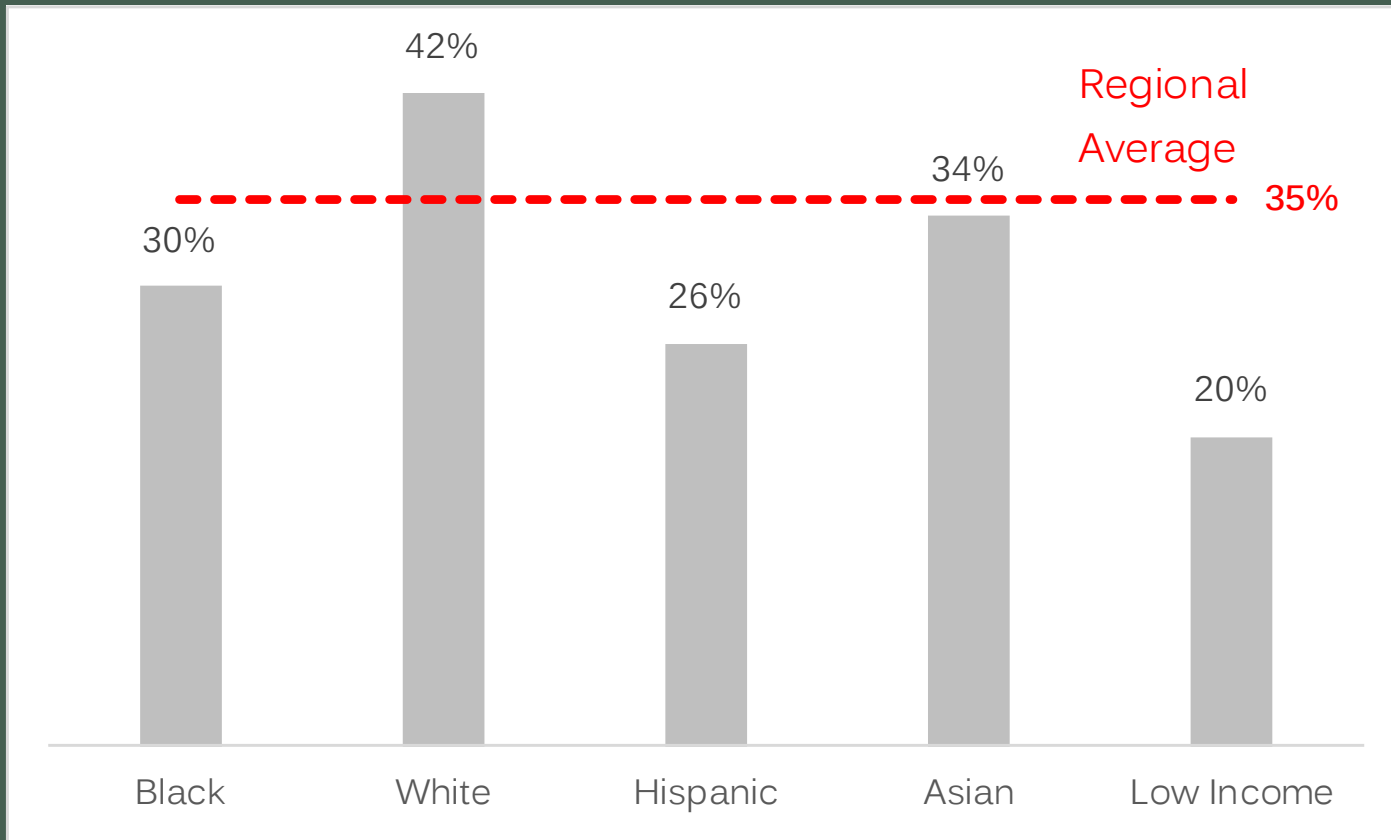
- Areas of racial/ethnic and poverty concentration
- Compared to regional average





TJ Analysis: Travel Time to Work

Driving Alone to Work >30 minutes



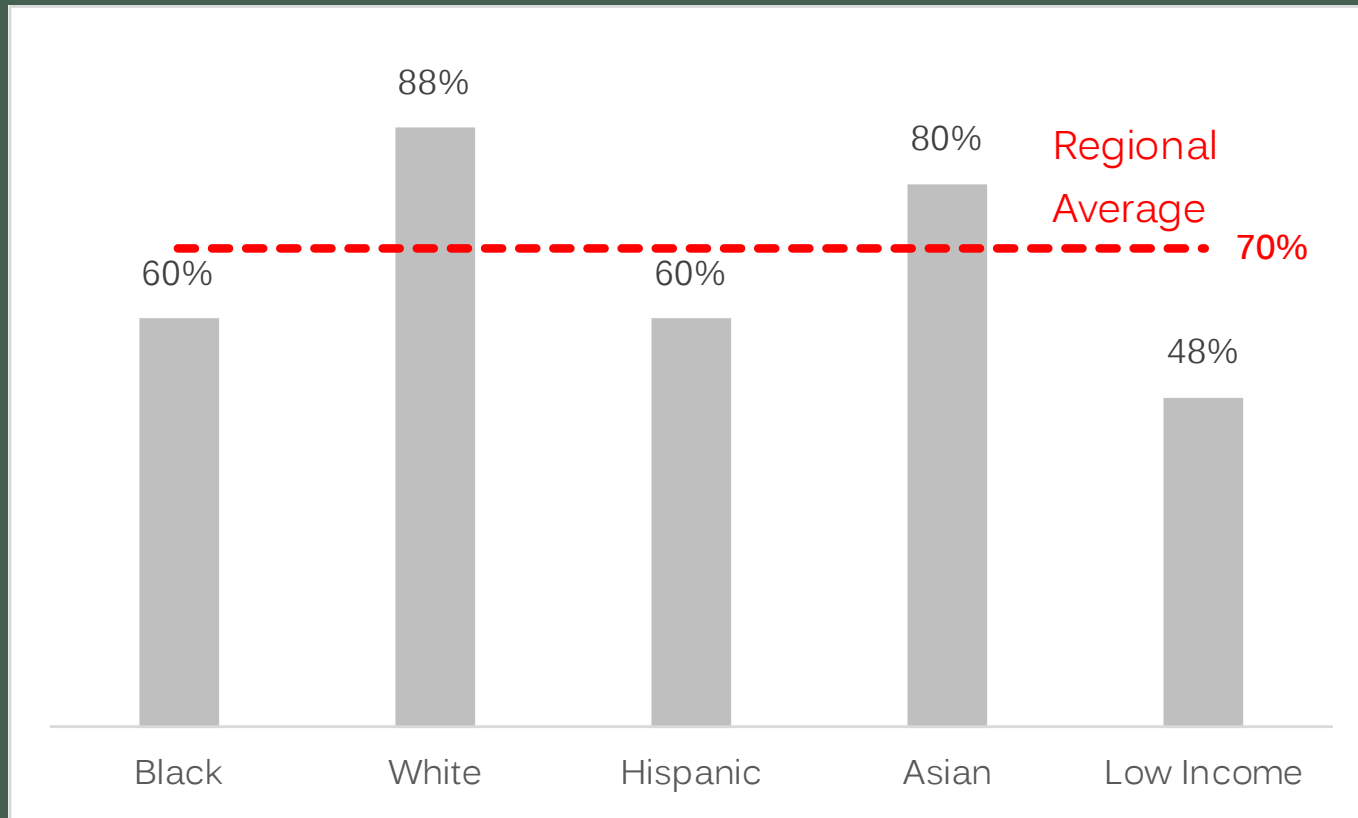
Travel Time Equity within Areas of Concentration 2012-2016

- Travel times greater than 30 minutes within areas of racial/ethnic and low income population concentrations.
- Considered racial and ethnic and low income concentrations to be block groups with double or more the regional average for that population, or >90% for whites
- 2012 – 2016 ACS



TJ Analysis: Travel Time to Work

Taking Transit to Work >30 minutes



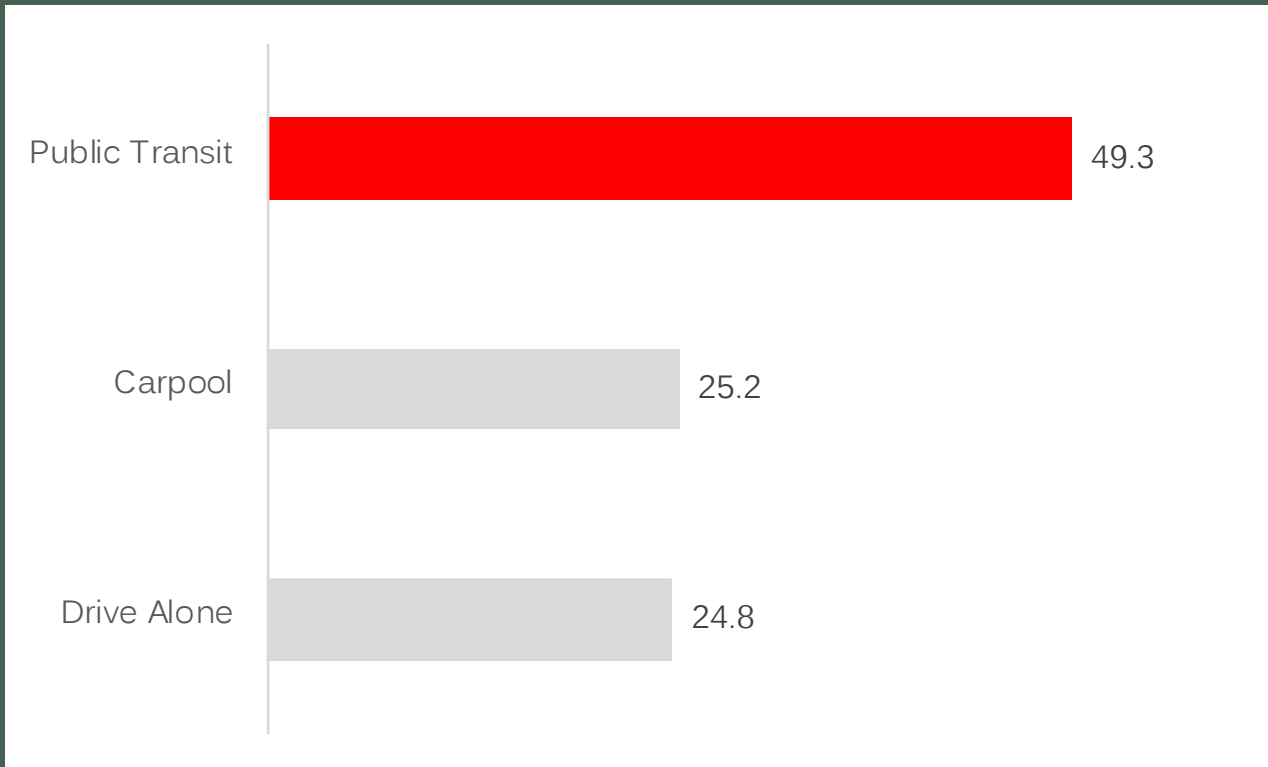
Travel Time Equity within Areas of Concentration 2012-2016

- Travel times greater than 30 minutes within areas of racial/ethnic and low income population concentrations.
- Considered racial and ethnic and low income concentrations to be block groups with double or more the regional average for that population, or >90% for whites
- 2012 – 2016 ACS



TJ Analysis: Travel Time to Work

Average Commute to Work in minutes



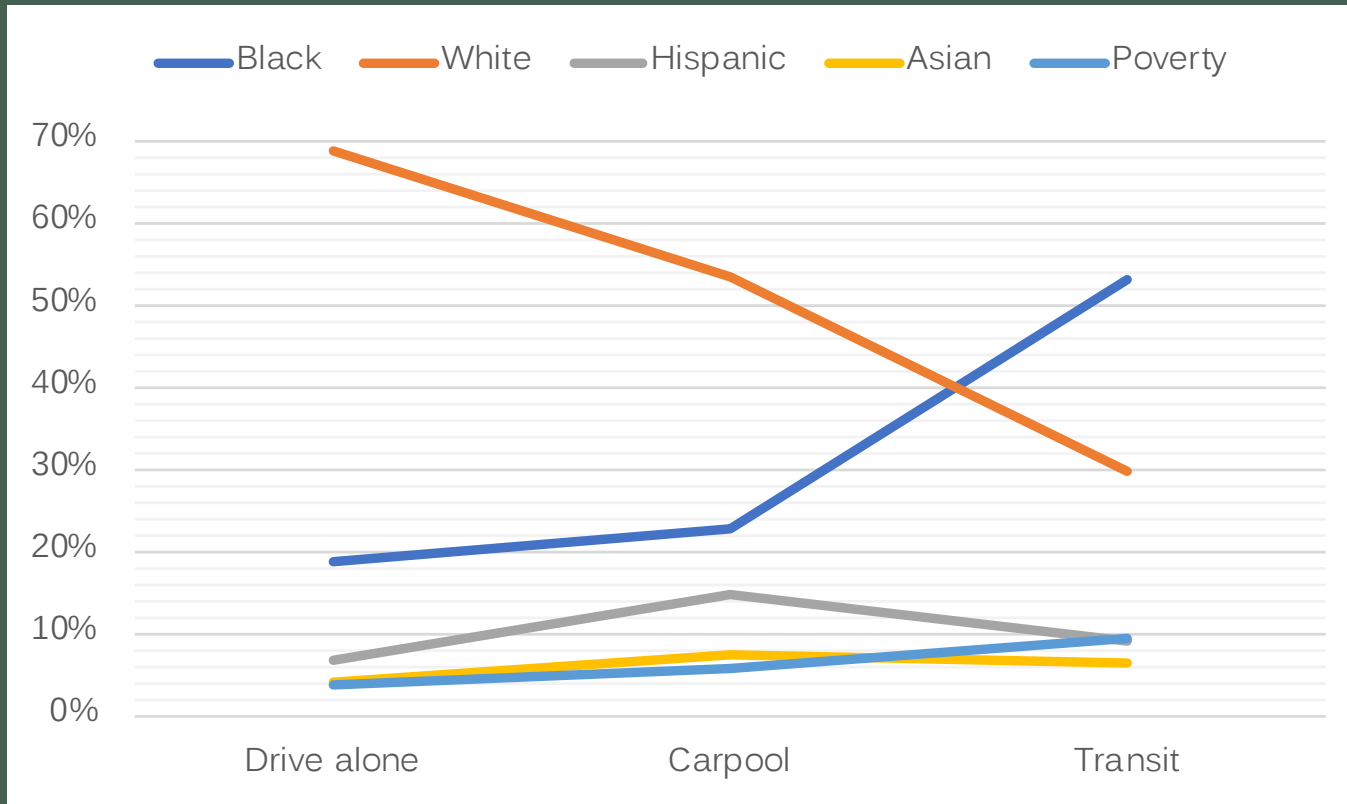
Average Commute Time WILMAPCO Region 2012-2016

- Only commutes to work considered
- 2012 - 2016 ACS



TJ Analysis: Travel Time to Work

Commuter Demographic Composition



Commuter Demographics WILMAPCO Region 2012-2016

- Demographic/socio-economic composition of commuters using each mode
- 2012 – 2016 ACS



TJ Analysis: Location Efficiency

Transportation and Housing Costs Affordability

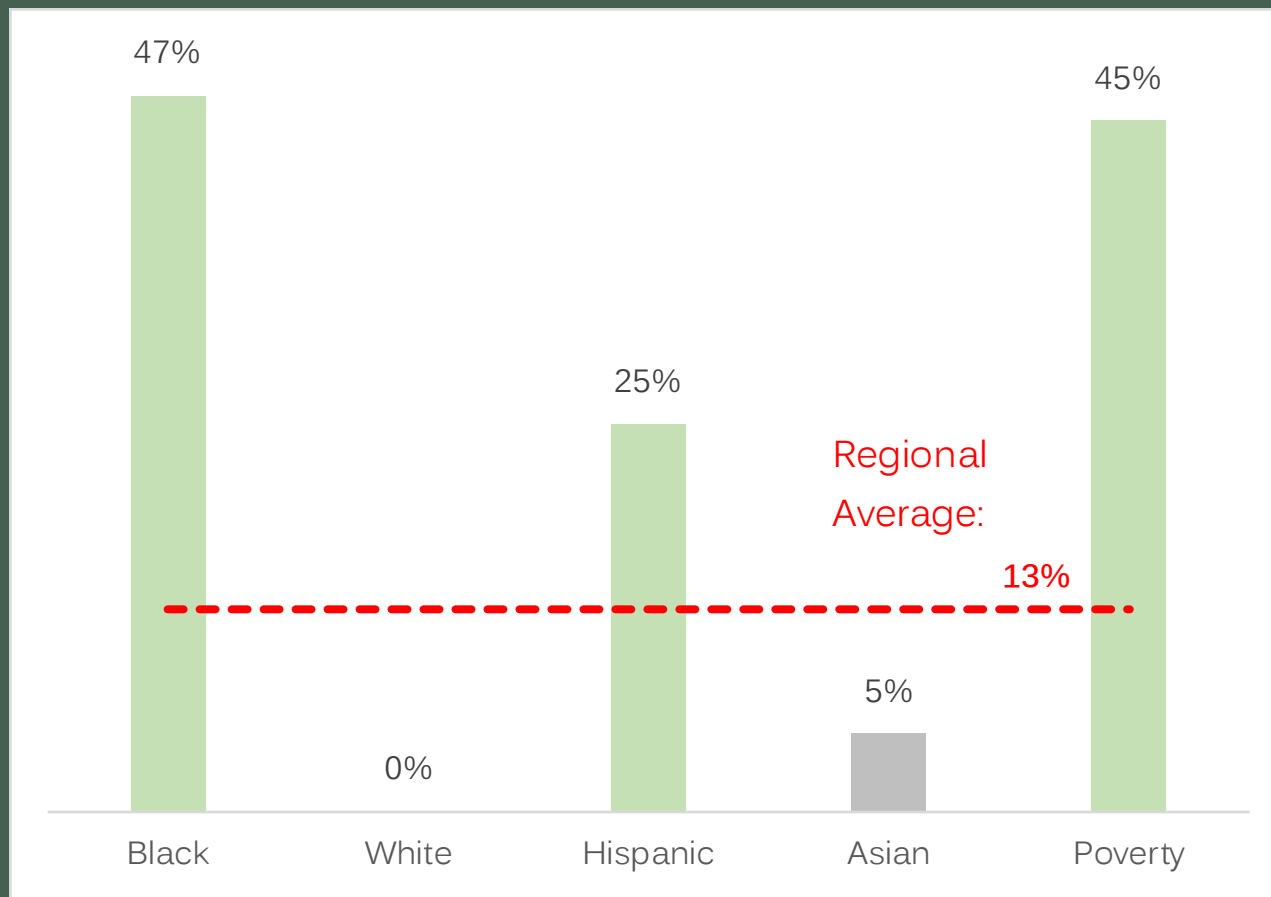
- Center for Neighborhood Technology data
- Transportation/housing costs for lower-income household (80% of median income)
- Affordability of neighborhoods within racial/ethnic and poverty concentrations for a lower-income household





TJ Analysis: Location Efficiency

Affordable neighborhoods by concentration



T+H Affordability within Areas of Concentration 2012-2016

- Percentage of affordable neighborhoods (block groups) within areas of concentration.
- Affordable is defined as having combined transportation and housing costs less than 48% of household expenses for a household earning 80% of median regional income.
- Considered racial and ethnic and low income concentrations to be block groups with double or more the regional average for that population, or >90% for whites
- 2012 – 2016 ACS



Title VI/EJ: Public Engagement



Limited public awareness/involvement



More reported transportation difficulties



Less capital investment



Higher crash rates



Concerning household spending on transportation/housing



4-Factor Analysis

- 1: How many are encountered/eligible
- 2: Frequency of contact
- 3: Importance of services
- 4: Resources and the cost of providing access





Tier 1 – Responsive Service

- Translatable website
- Interpretation of *any document*, in *any language*, if requested
- Follow up w/LEP individuals at public meetings
- Collect feedback orally for LL individuals at public meetings



Transportation Impact Story

It's really hard to save for your bills, take care of the home, and go to work.

[I may be able to] pay for my child's medicine this month, but I also need car insurance, gas, and rent all in the same week. And it doesn't add up.





Transportation Impact Story



Exton

Dee's call center job



Wilmington

Two-bedroom apartment
\$850/month

Absentee landlord

Refrigerator not in kitchen



Elkton

Donte's
warehousing job



Transportation Impact Story



<\$1,000 cash
“Deathtrap”
Lasted 4 months



Exton

Dee’s call center job



Wilmington

Two-bedroom apartment



Elkton

Donte’s

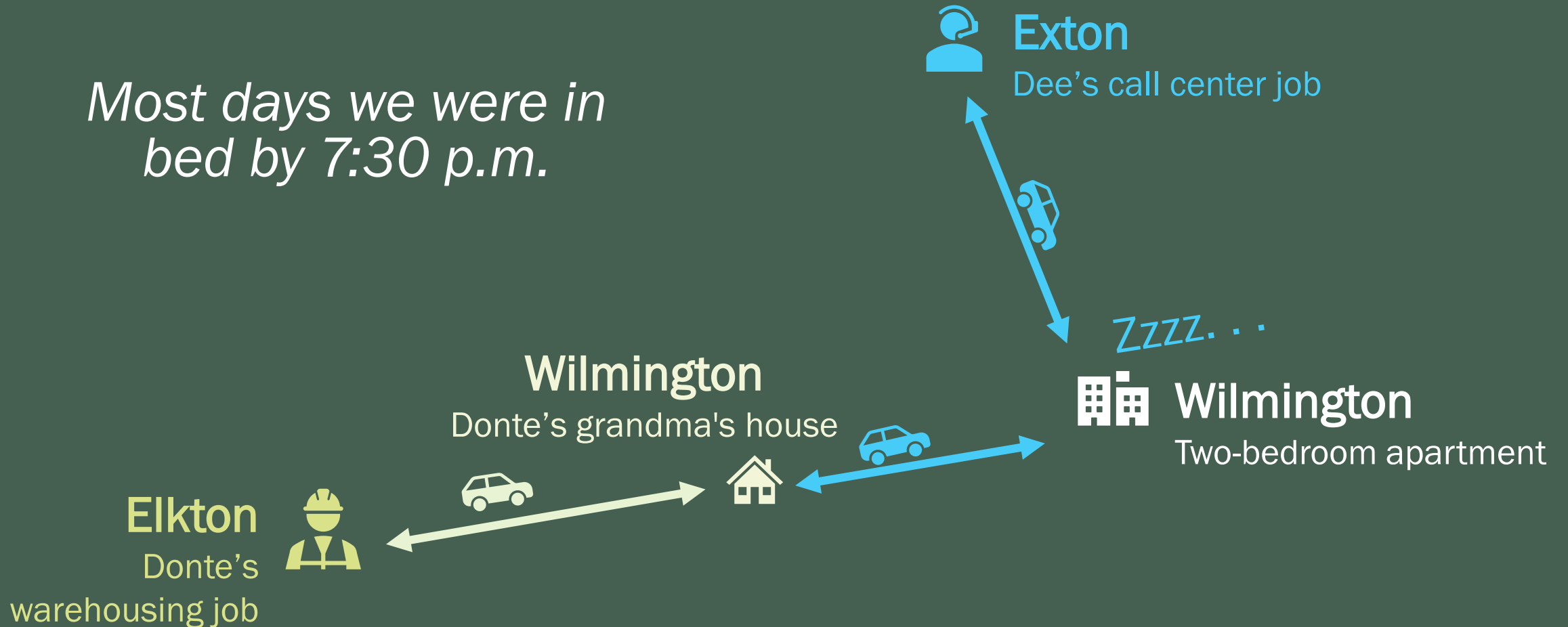
warehousing job





Transportation Impact Story

Most days we were in bed by 7:30 p.m.





Transportation Impact Story



Changed jobs
Better pay
Easier hours



Exton
Dee's call center job



Wilmington
Two-bedroom apartment

Wilmington

Donte's grandma's house



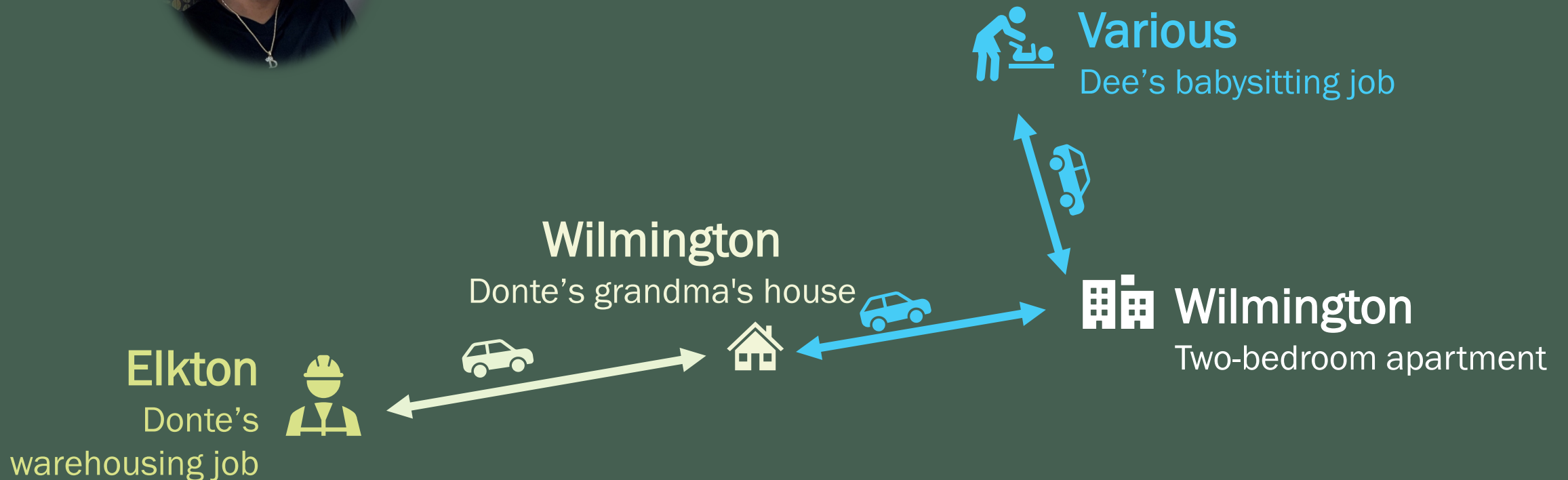
Elkton
Donte's
warehousing job



Transportation Impact Story



Hurt at work
Out of work for 4 months





Transportation Impact Story



Various

Dee's babysitting job



Wilmington

Two-bedroom apartment



Elkton

Donte's
warehousing job



Transportation Impact Story



Inconsistent work
3 hours/day or 10/hours day
Unsustainable income/expenses



~~Various~~
Dee's babysitting job

Elkton

Donte's
warehousing job



Wilmington

Two-bedroom apartment
Police raid
Unhappy with landlord



Transportation Impact Story

 **Newark**
Donte and Dee's delivery jobs



 **Middletown**
Staying with family

- Able to save \$
- Plan to rent a house in Wilmington
- Plan to buy a second car
- Dee is voluntarily with Donte all working day to make this work (6 hours)
- Left college
- Postponed marrying
- Postponed starting a family



Transportation Impact Story

It seems like a lot of things keep you from being able to progress and save your money.

If we had to take a bus somewhere, nine times out of ten it would take us an entire hour and we would be late for everything. Even if you try to catch an earlier bus, it's still unreliable.





Transportation Impact Story

It seems like no matter how hard you try to get where you gotta go to where you can survive . . . the system always pulls you back down and keeps you into it.

