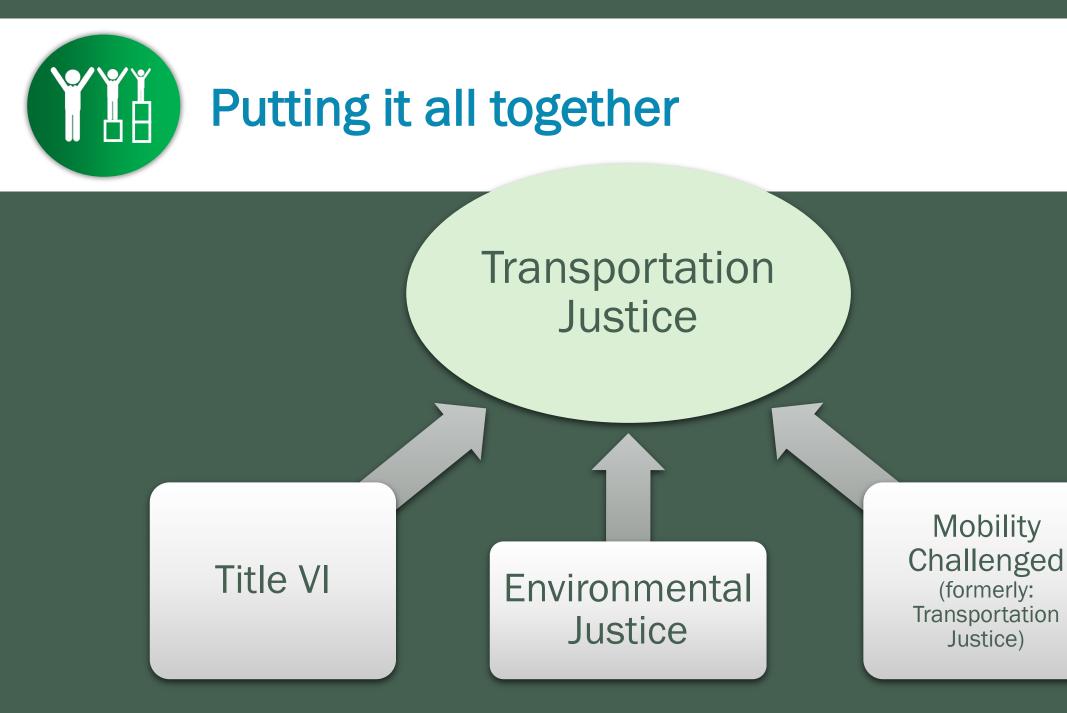


ILMAPCO

2019 Transportation Justice & Title VI Report

TJ Working Group December 2018







Transportation Justice & Title VI Report

- Update to 2013 EJ/Title VI Report and 2015 TJ Report
- Satisfy all requirements (and hopefully requests, too!)
- New analyses -- particularly around multimodal connectivity
- More streamlined
 - Less project justification
 - Fewer background statistics
- Guided by working group



Transportation Justice & Title VI Report

Executive Summary

Background

Part 1: Environmental Justice

- Introduction, spatial analysis, public participation
- Title VI Plan Summary full plan in Appendix

Part 2: Mobility Challenged

Introduction, spatial analysis, public participation

Summary of Recommendations





Spatial Analysis





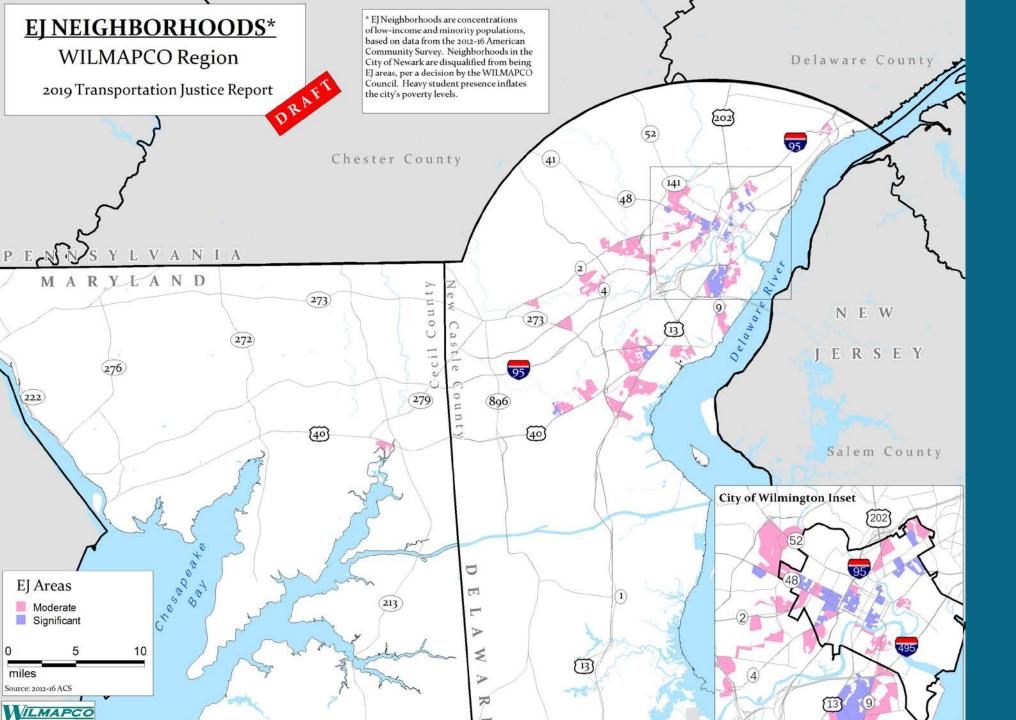
Use latest available data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS)

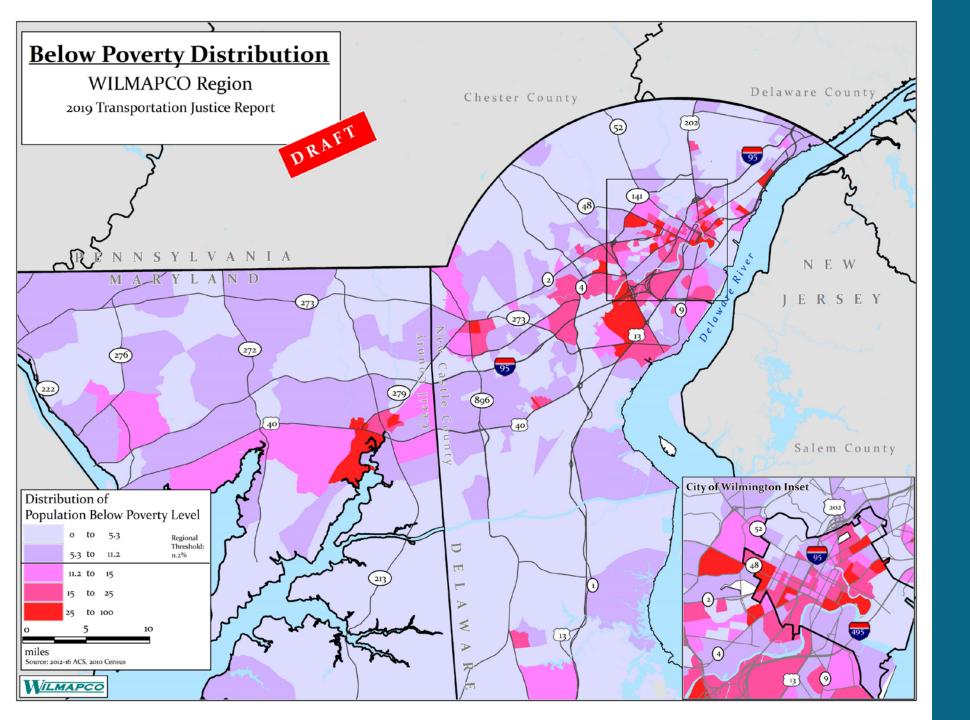
Census block group level analysis. Locate heaviest concentrations of EJ groups. Work to ID other areas not captured by ACS.

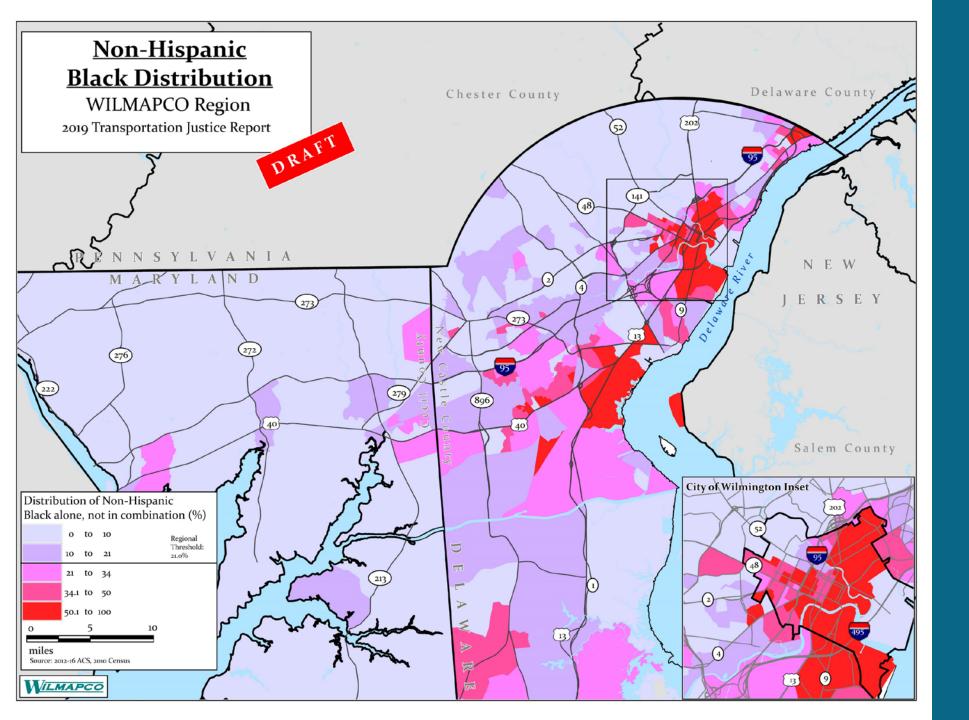
Tweak methodology

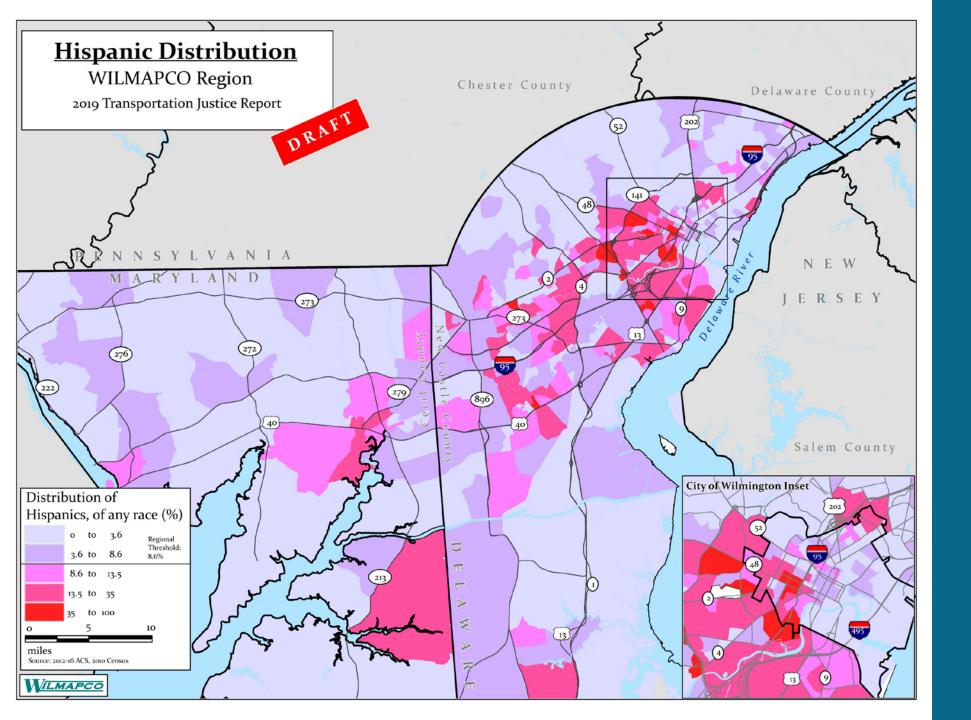
 More inclusive for places home to high percentages of low income or minority groups only (not in combination)

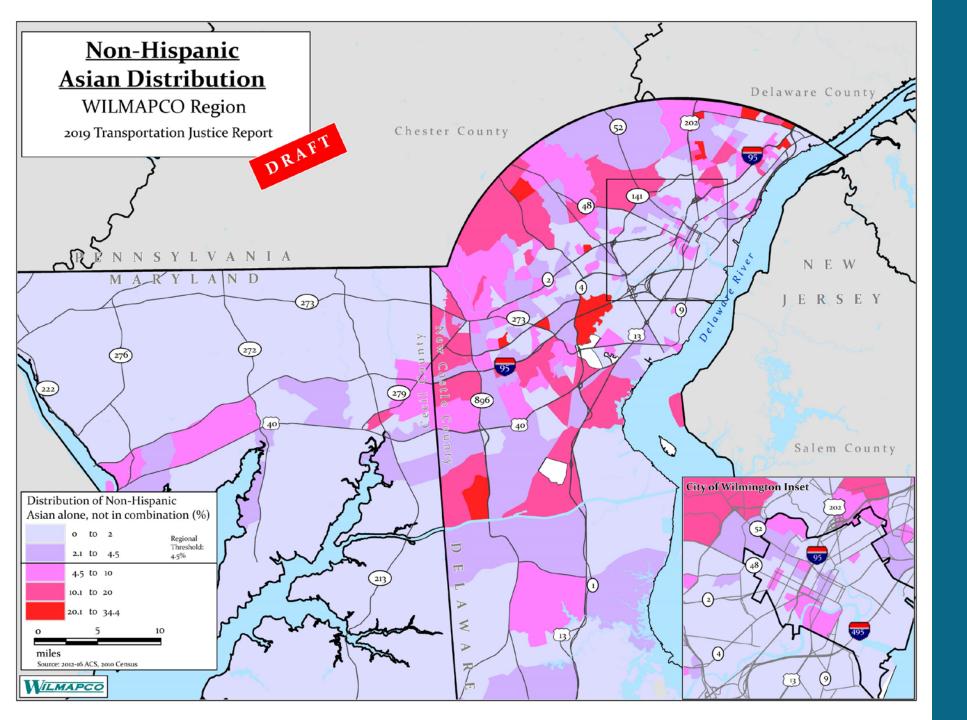
















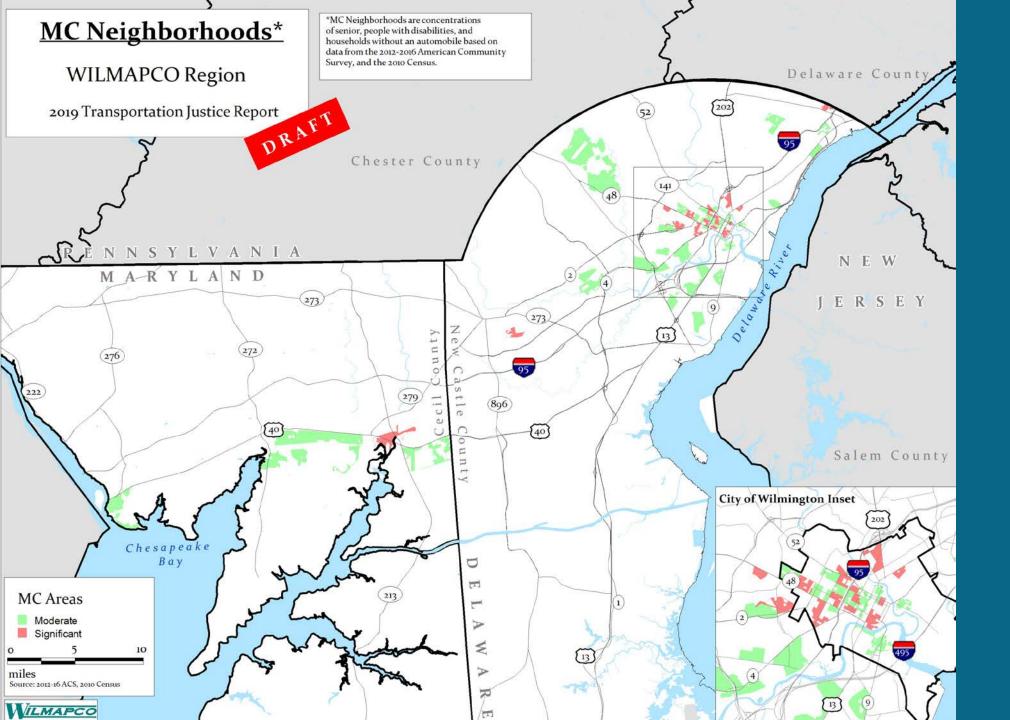
Use latest available data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS)

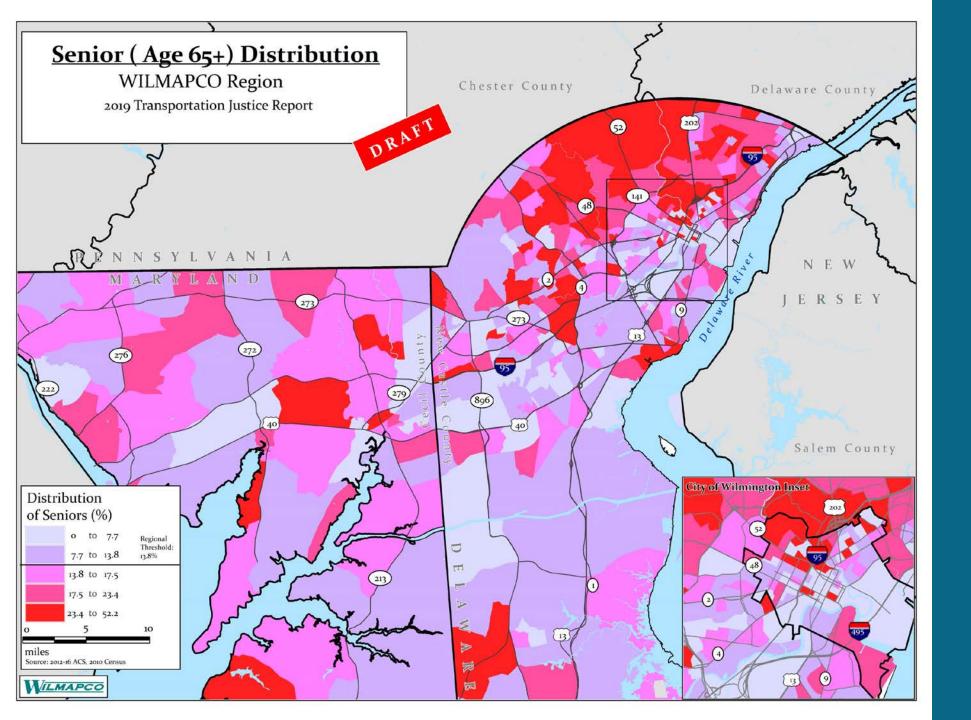
Census block group level analysis. Work to ID other areas not captured by ACS.

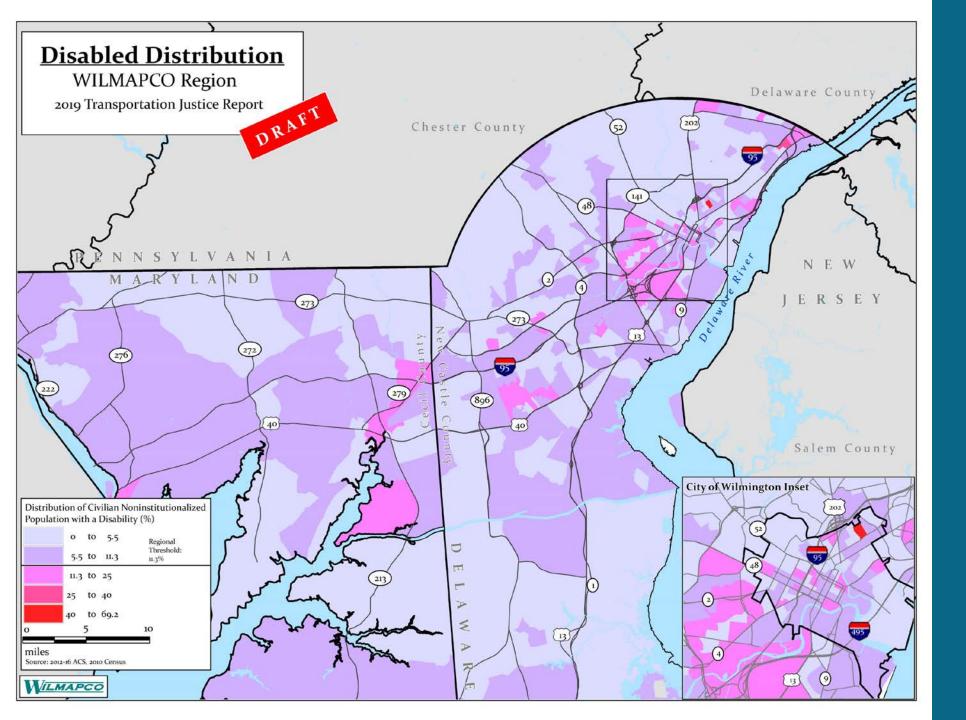
Tweak methodology

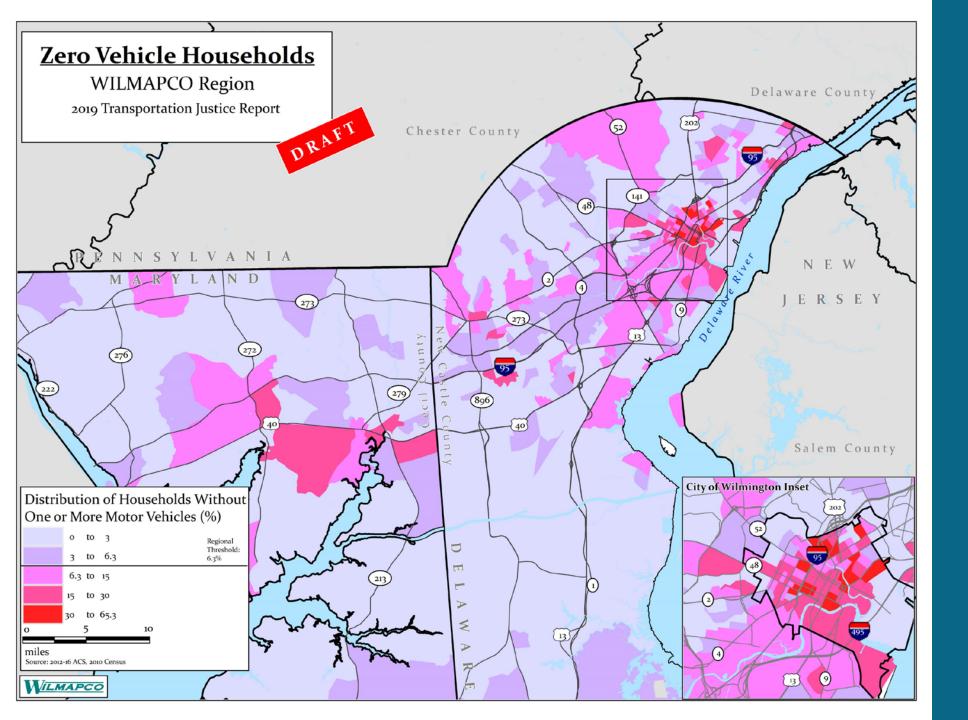
- High percentages of groups only (not in combination) become at least a moderate area
- Very high percentage of households without vehicles needed to become significant area

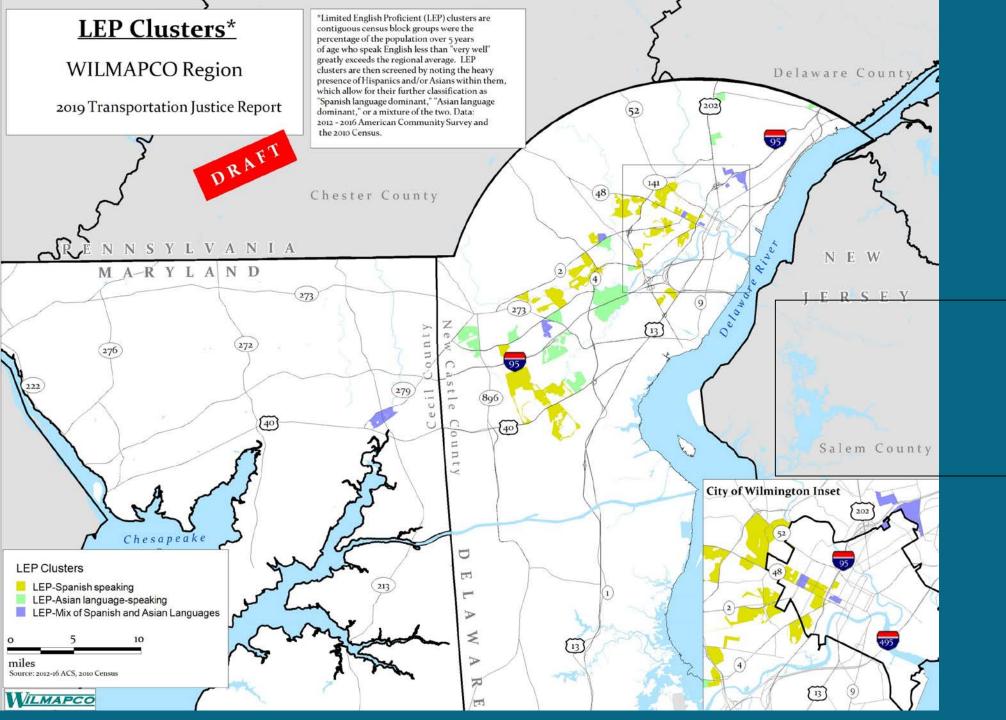


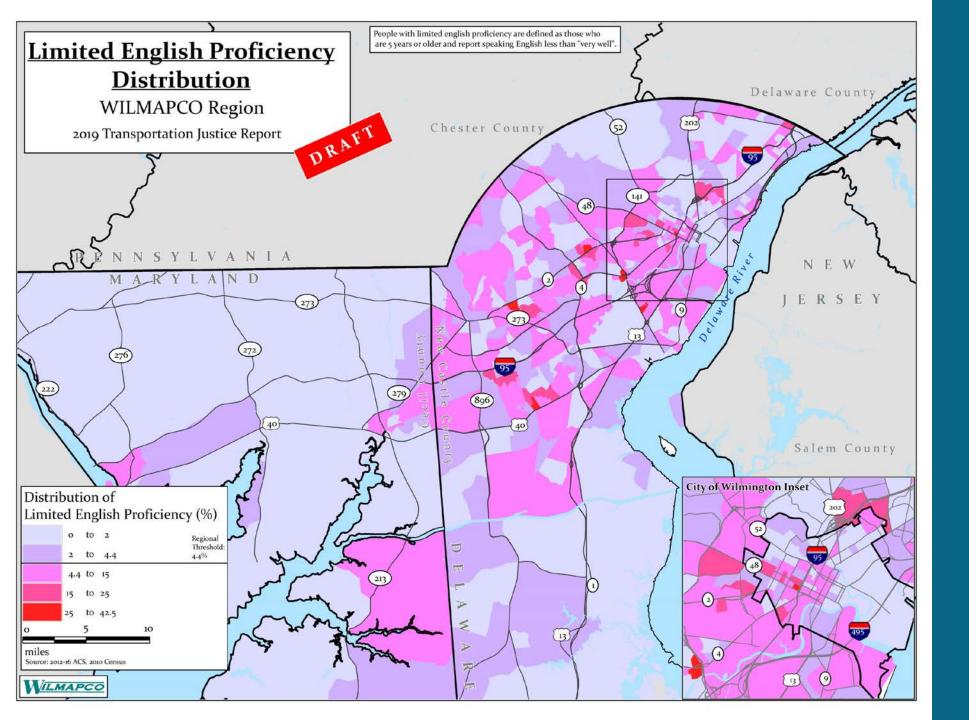


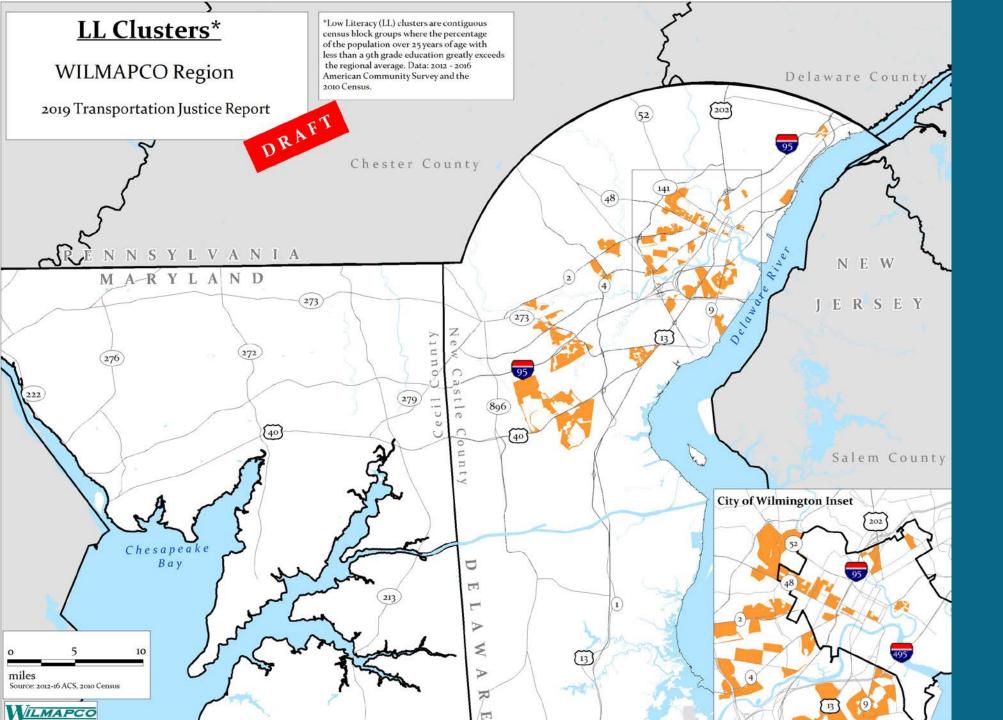


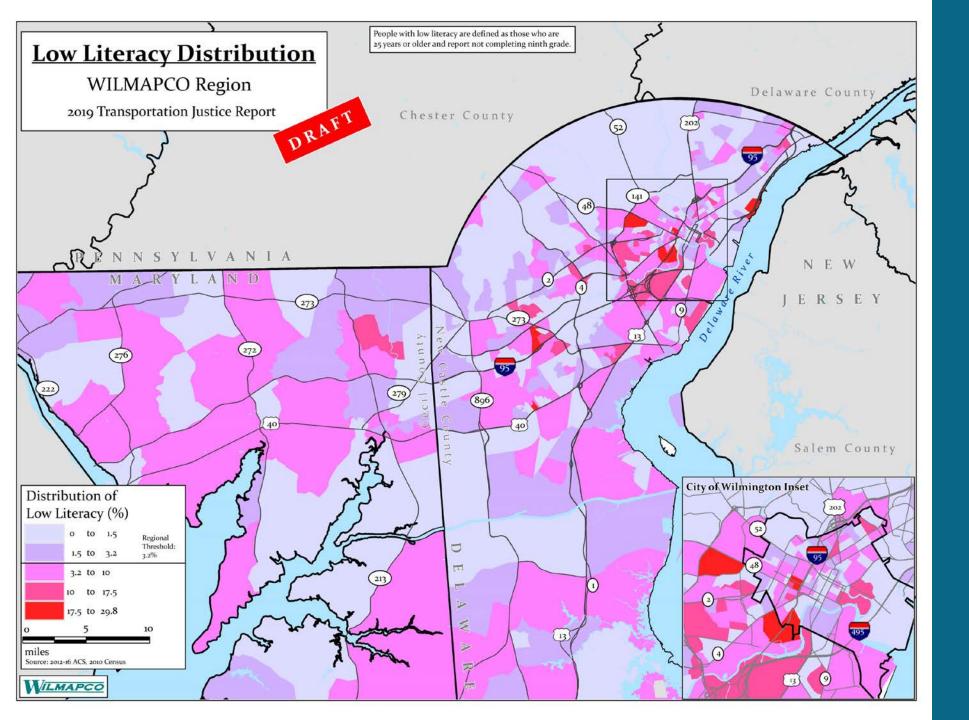
















Multi-modal connectivity analysis – low-wage employment, grocery stores, libraries, hospitals, senior centers vs. EJ areas (UD analysis)
Food desert bus connectivity to supermarkets
Location efficiency (CNT); travel time
Health impacts (via Policy Map and SDOH)
TIP project equity
Crash rates

■ SLR exposure







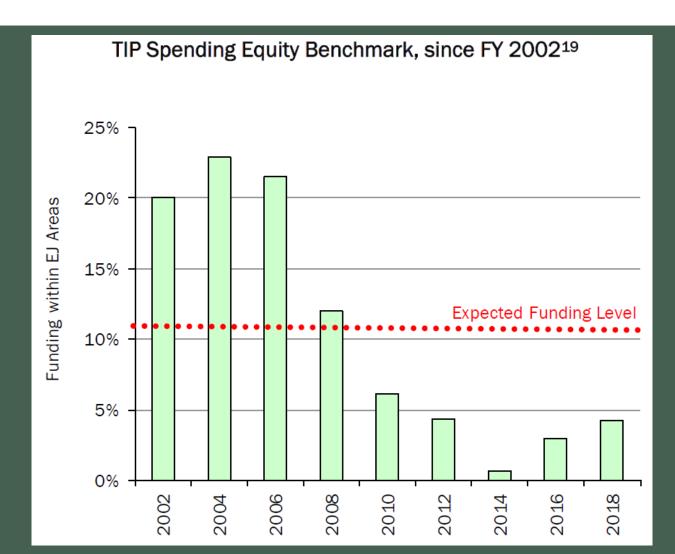
Multi-modal connectivity analysis – low-wage employment, grocery stores, libraries, hospitals, senior centers vs. MC areas (UD analysis)

- Location efficiency (CNT)
- Health impacts (via Policy Map and SDOH)
- Crash rates
- ARCCA public transit analysis
- ARCCA pedestrian analysis









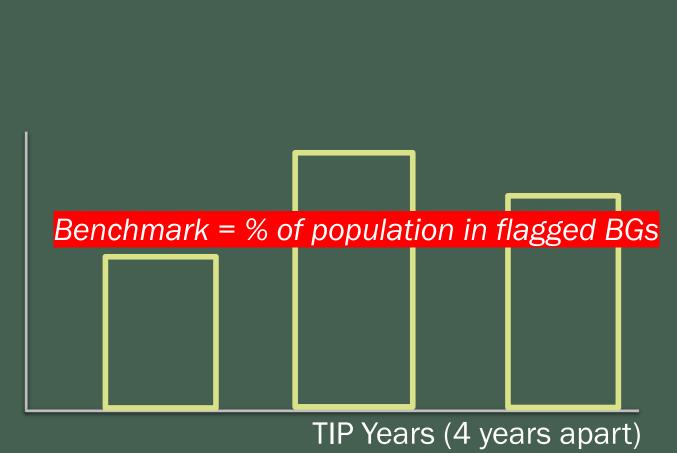




NEW APPROACH Planned spending within **TJ population group concentrations***

Separate graphs for: Poverty, Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians

*Concentration: block group 2x regional average percentage







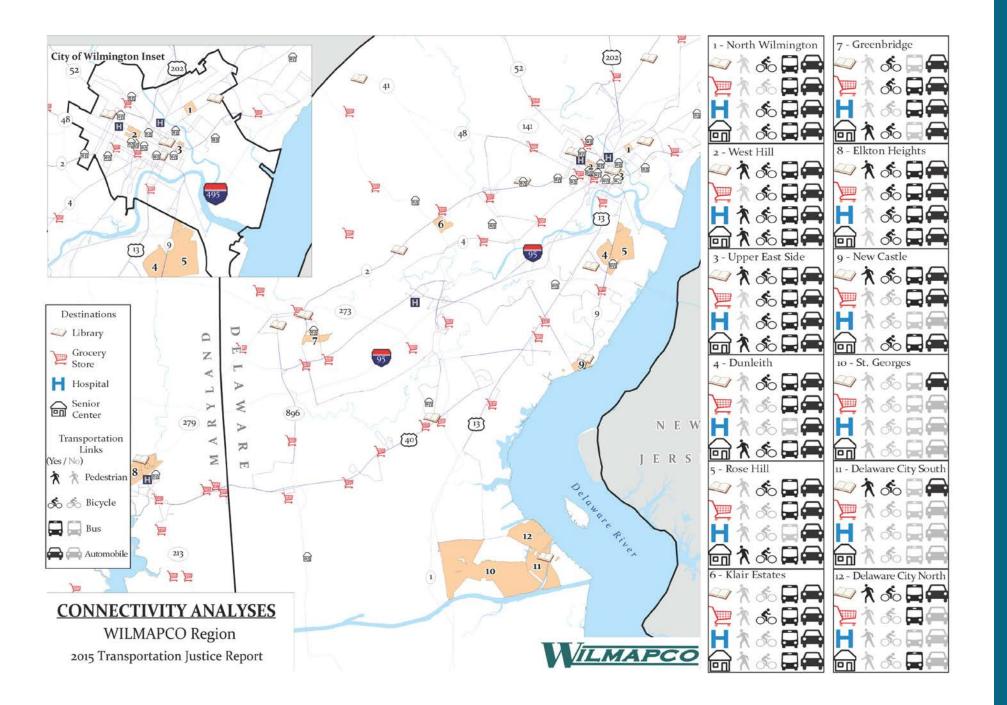
Only "community TIP projects" to be analyzed

 Exclude projects on: Interstates, Expressways, Railways

Wilmington Riverfront projects not to be counted as EJ

Shares block groups with surrounding distressed neighborhoods





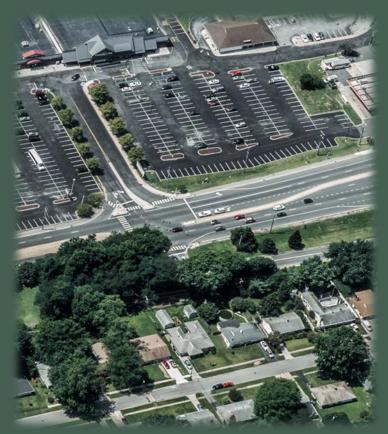




Extended analysis: all regional block groups to destinations (calculated at housing unit level) by mode

Block groups with TJ and MC and other variables flagged for equity analysis

Rich regional AND equity based analyses



Air photo: Microsoft

















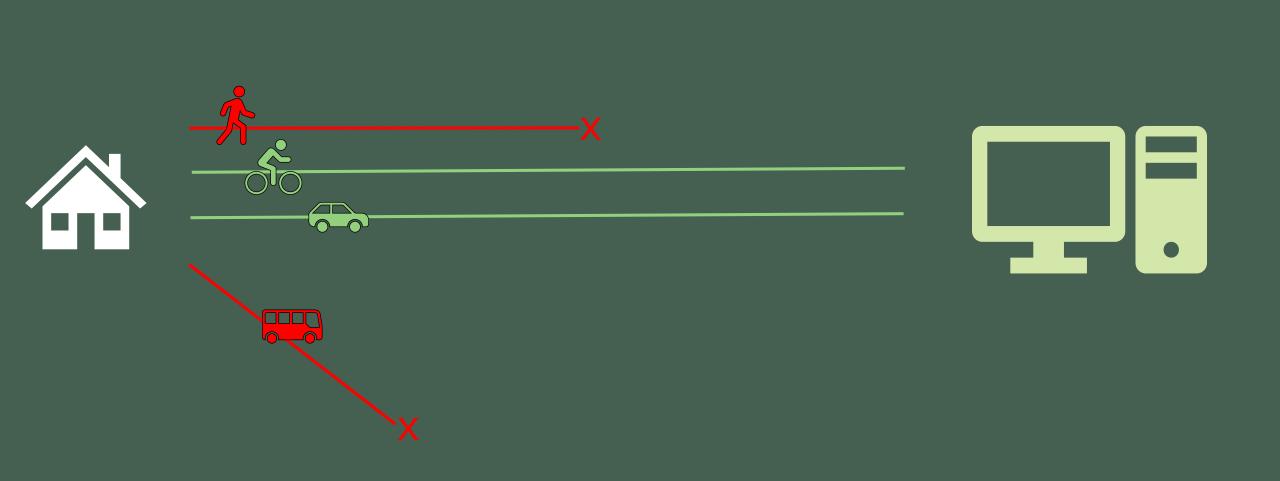
10 minute accessible walking trip
10 minute accessible biking trip

15 minute accessible car trip

45 minute accessible, one-way bus trip (including no more than 15 mins walking, total)

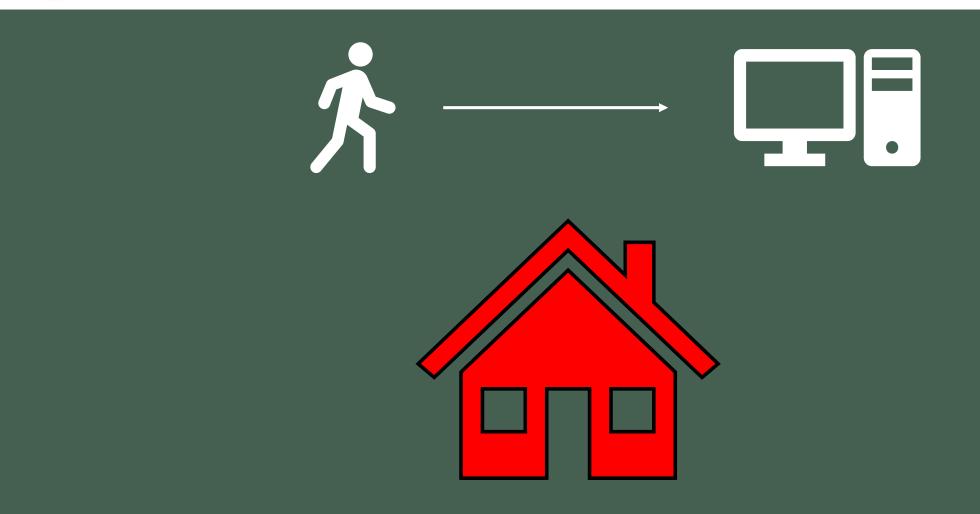






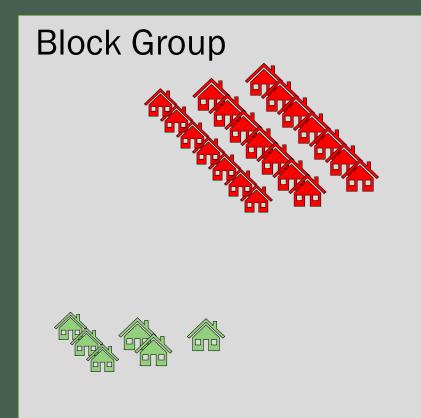








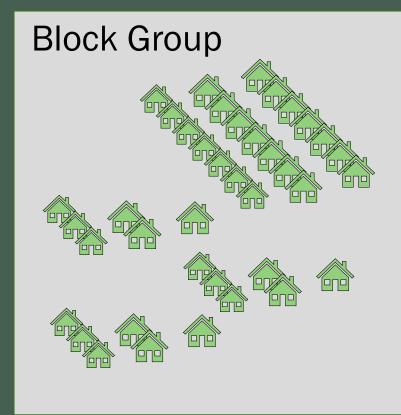




22% of houses connected to a library by walking







100% of houses connected to one or more library by walking





FINAL PRODUCT Number of libraries accessible by walking, by block group

2.2	0.5	0.1
0.7	0	0.3





More detailed overview, with examples





Analysis to proceed through
 Spring 2019 with draft by Summer
 2019

Will follow on the heels of the 2050 RTP

Projected Council endorsement in November 2019



