



# 2019 Transportation Justice & Title VI Report



# Title VI, EJ, and TJ . . . “Oh my!”





# What is Title VI?

## ■ Civil Rights Act

- Discriminatory Statute (*race, color, national origin*)
- Regulatory requirements
- Enforceable in court

## ■ Differing FTA/FHWA Interpretations

- *Race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, low-income, and limited English proficiency*

## ■ General MPO Requirements

- Title VI Policies/Program
- Demographic and mobility analyses





# What is Environmental Justice?

## ■ Executive and DOT Orders

- Disparate impacts to **low income** and **minority persons**
- Not enforceable in court

## ■ Requirement 1: Fair Treatment

- No group should bear a disproportionate share of transportation's **benefits** or **burdens**

## ■ Requirement 2: Meaningful Involvement

- Facilitate involvement of those affected by proposed actions/policies





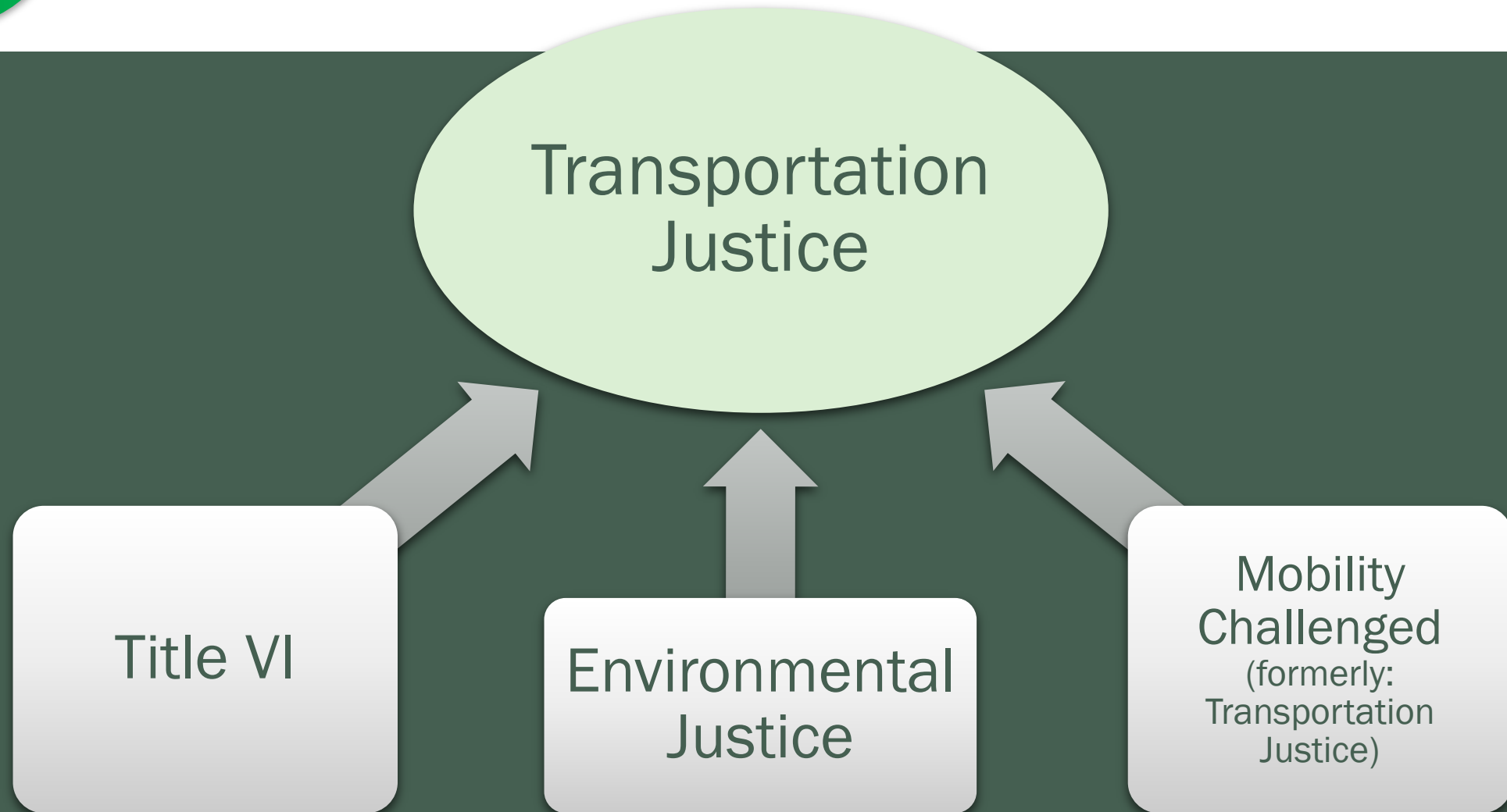
# What is Transportation Justice?

- WILMAPCO–extension of EJ
  - Mobility needs of **seniors, people with disabilities** and **households without vehicles**
- Our analysis: connectivity and accessibility analyses; public engagement needs
- Re-classify as “Mobility Challenged”





# Putting it all together





# 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







# Public Opinion Survey



# Public Opinion Survey

- Telephone survey sample of 600 residents
  - Reflective of population
  - Stronger demographic quotas now in place
- Opinions of transportation system and policy
- Revamped in 2017 for the *2050 Regional Transportation Plan*





# Public Opinion Survey

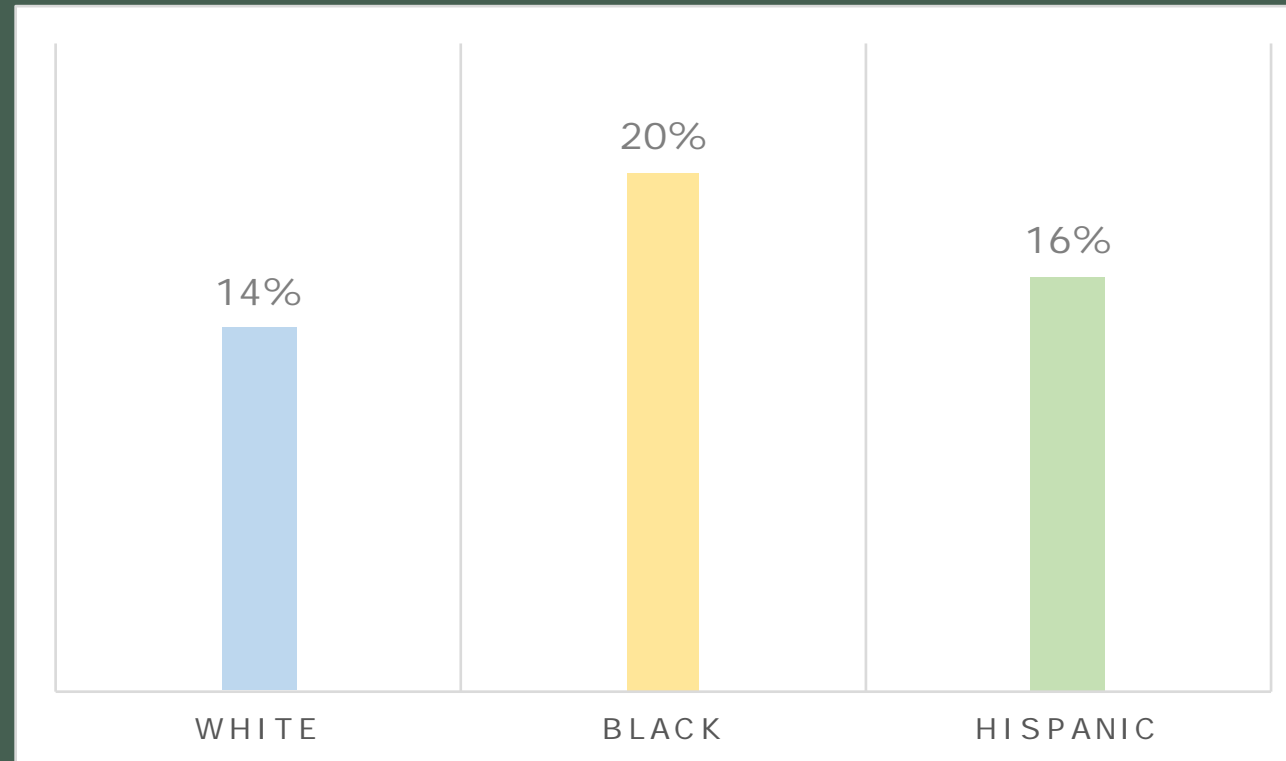
Transportation sometimes keeps me from activities





# Public Opinion Survey

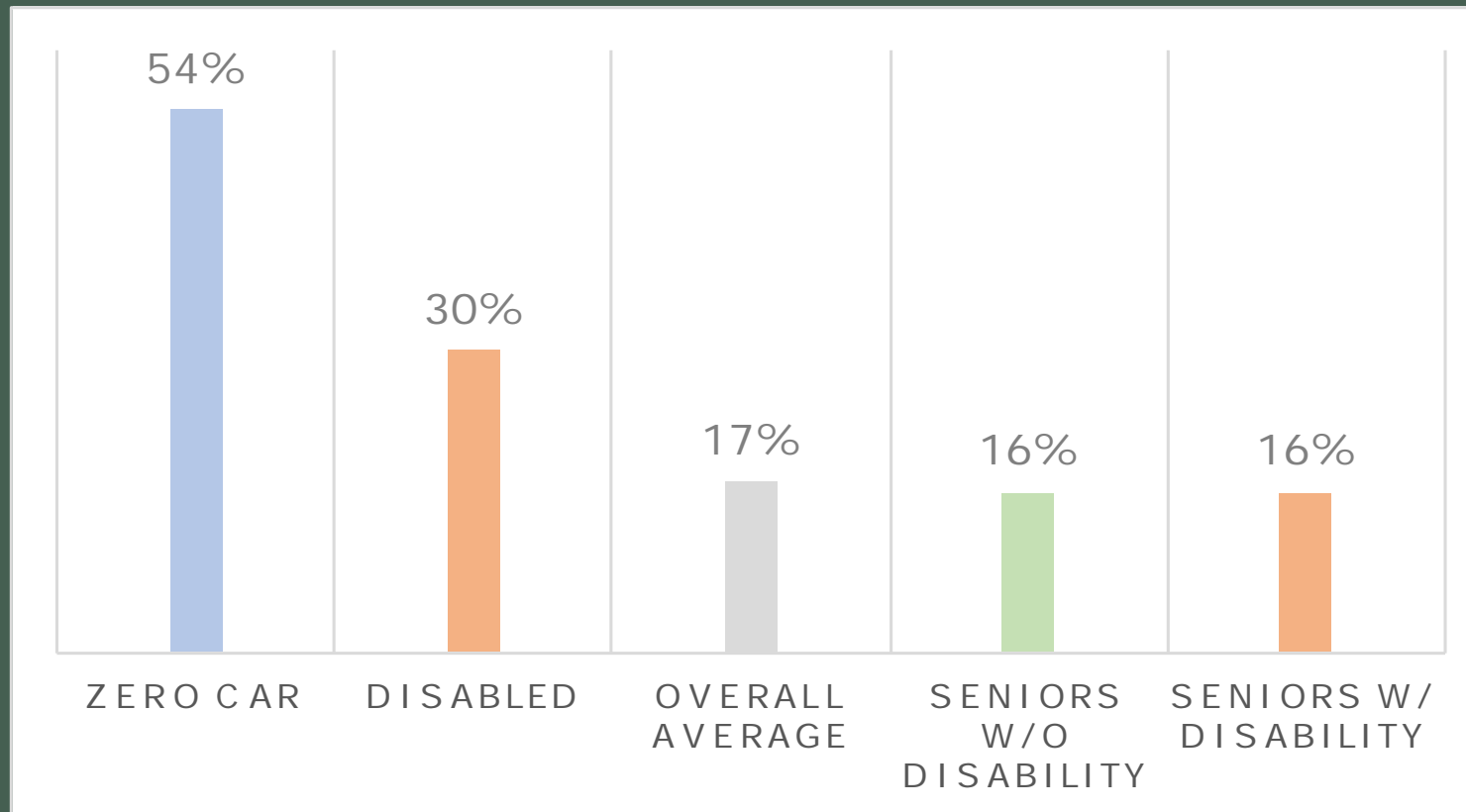
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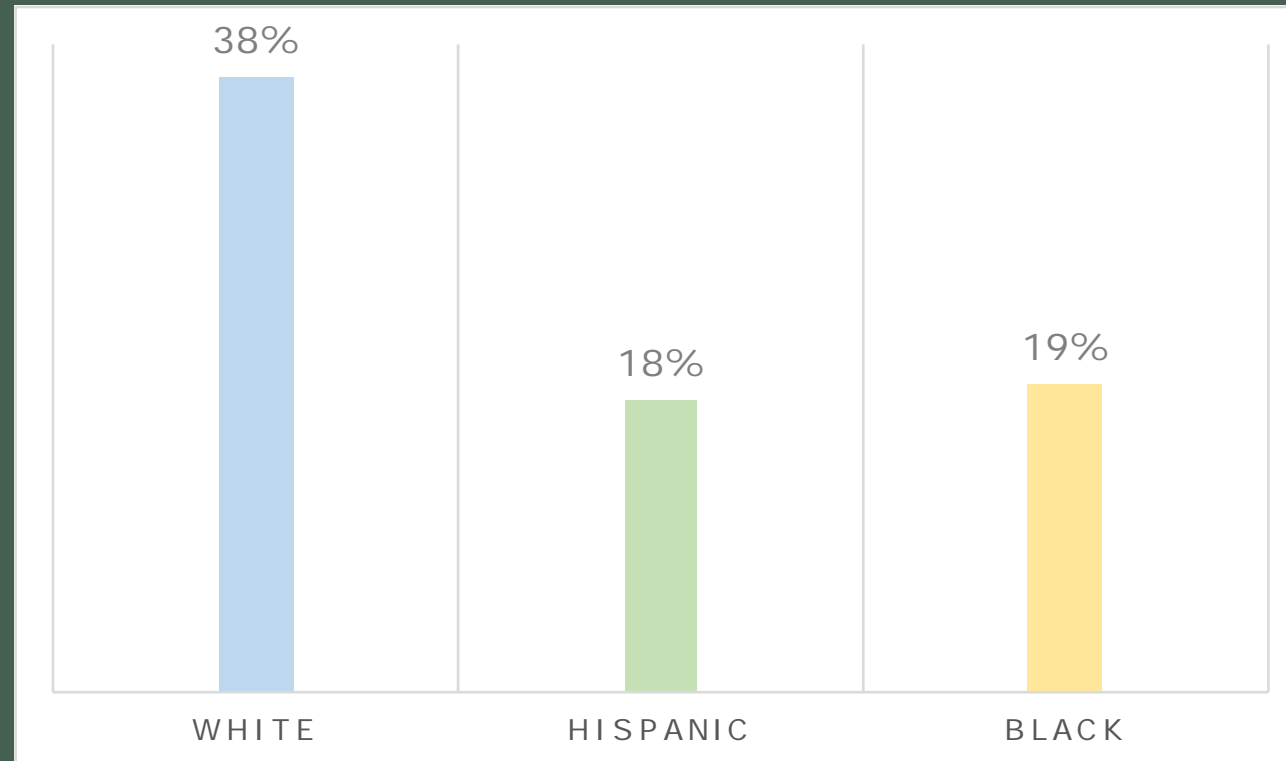
I have heard of WILMAPCO





# Public Opinion Survey

I have heard of WILMAPCO

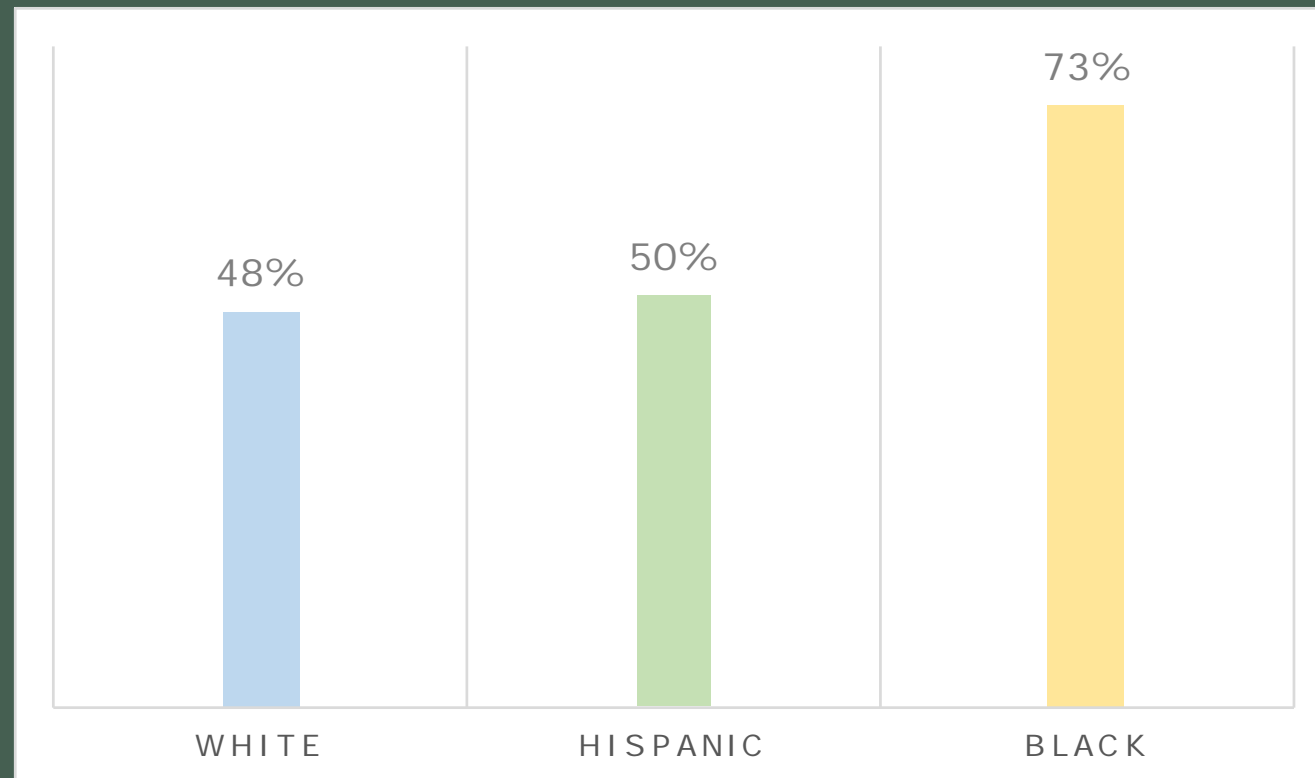






# Public Opinion Survey

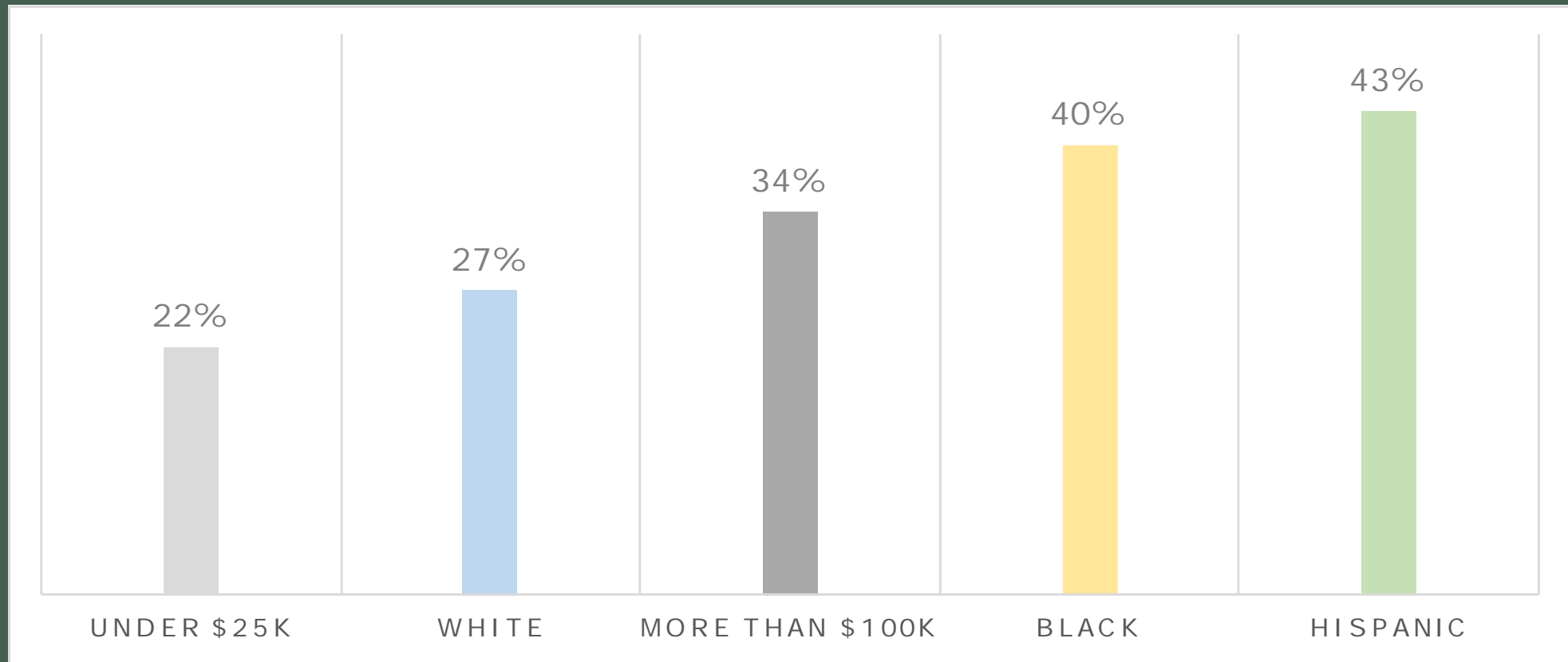
Improving bus service “very important”





# Public Opinion Survey

Needs of bicyclists “not at all” meet





# Spatial Analysis



# New EJ Area Definitions

- Use latest available data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey
- Census block group level analysis
- Tweak methodology
  - More inclusive for places home to high percentages of low income or minority groups only (not in combination)





# New EJ Area Definitions

## MODERATE – 3 paths

1. Poverty greater than the regional average, and
  - NH Blacks 3x the regional average, or
  - Hispanics 3x the regional average, or
  - NH Asians 3x the regional average
2. Racial/ethnic minorities 2x the regional average
3. Poverty 2x the regional average

## SIGNIFICANT - 3 paths

1. Poverty 2x greater than the regional average, and
  - NH Blacks 3x the regional average, or
  - Hispanics 3x the regional average, or
  - NH Asians 3x the regional average
2. Racial/ethnic minorities 90% or more the block group's population
3. Poverty 3x the regional average

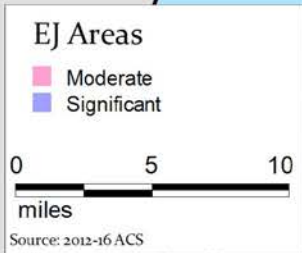
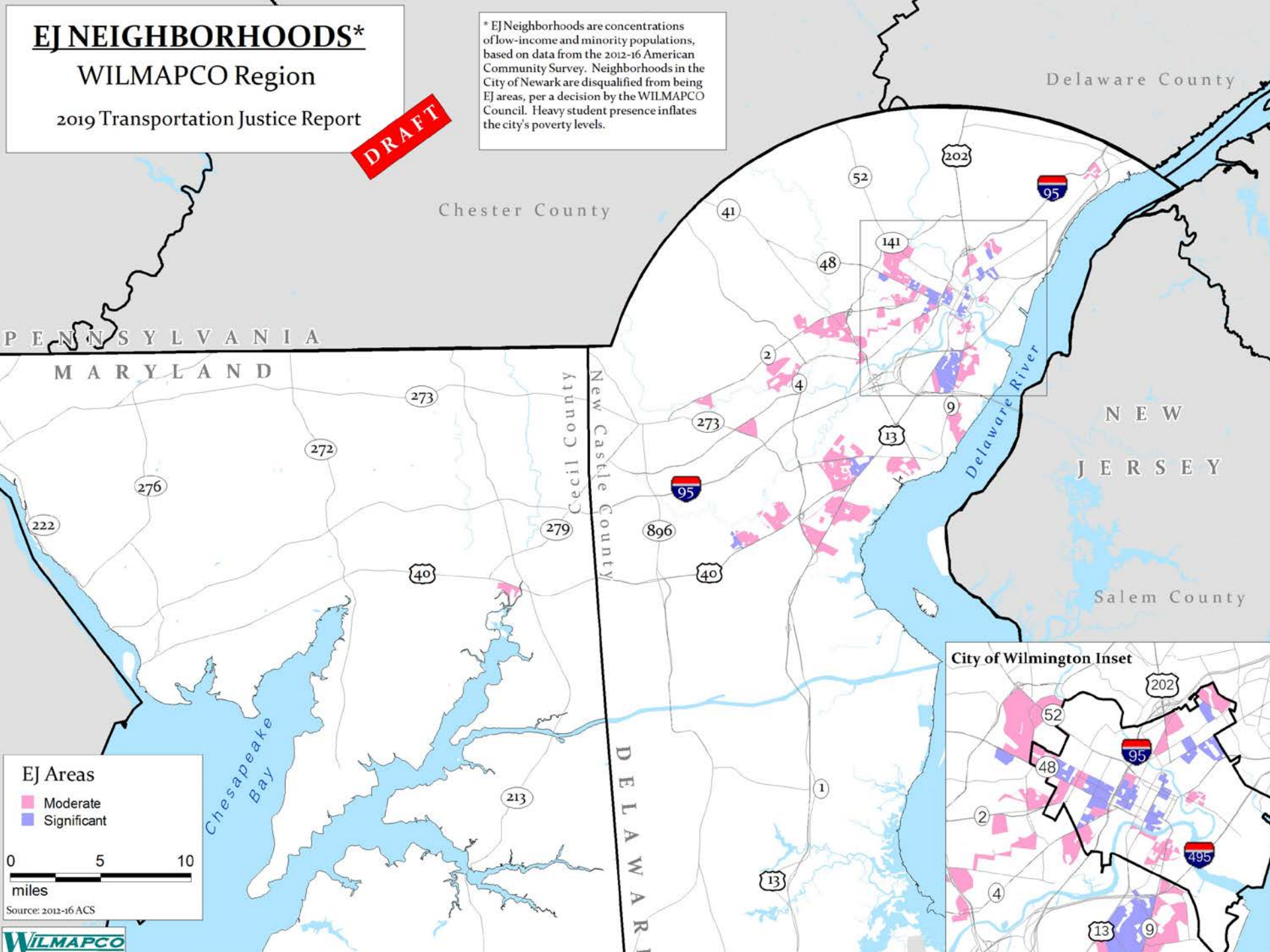
# EJ NEIGHBORHOODS\*

## WILMAPCO Region

2019 Transportation Justice Report

**DRAFT**

\* 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.





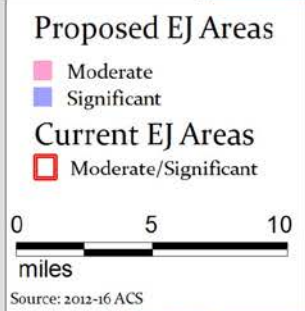
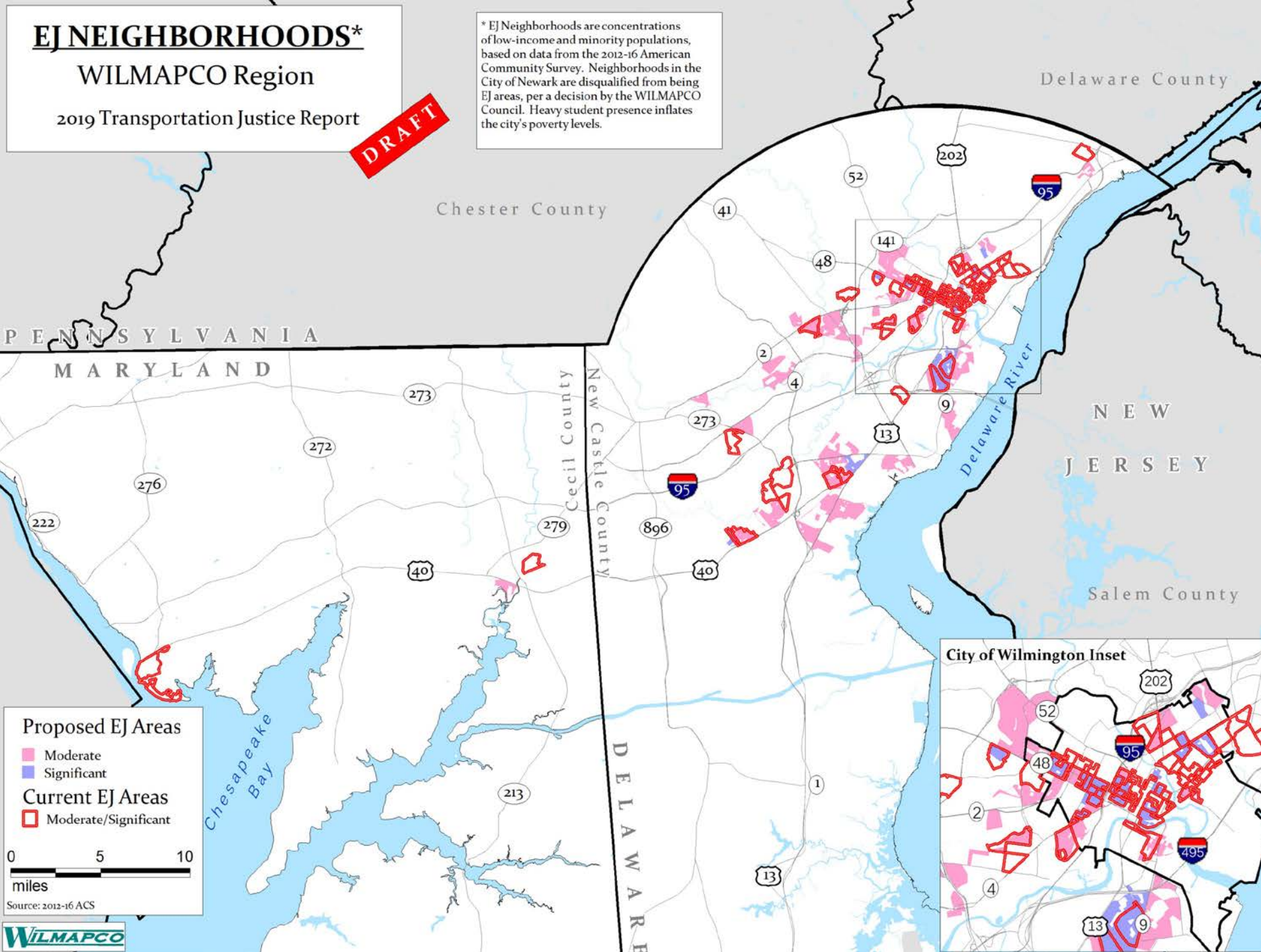
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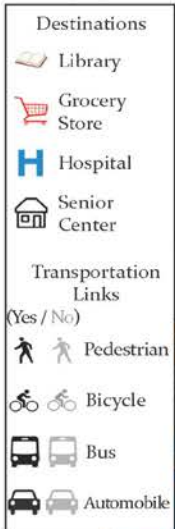
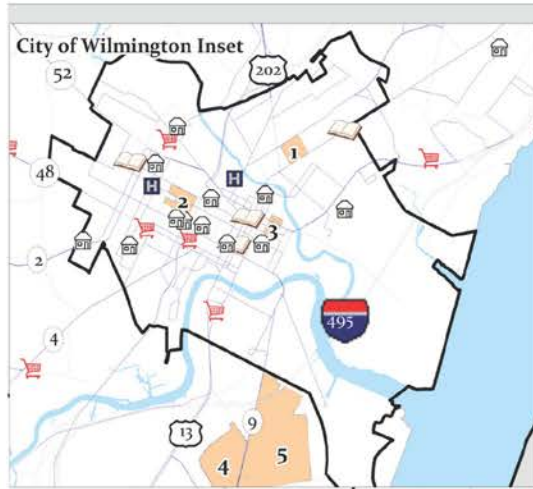




# Planned EJ Analysis

- 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
- Public bus affordability
- Crash rates
- SLR exposure

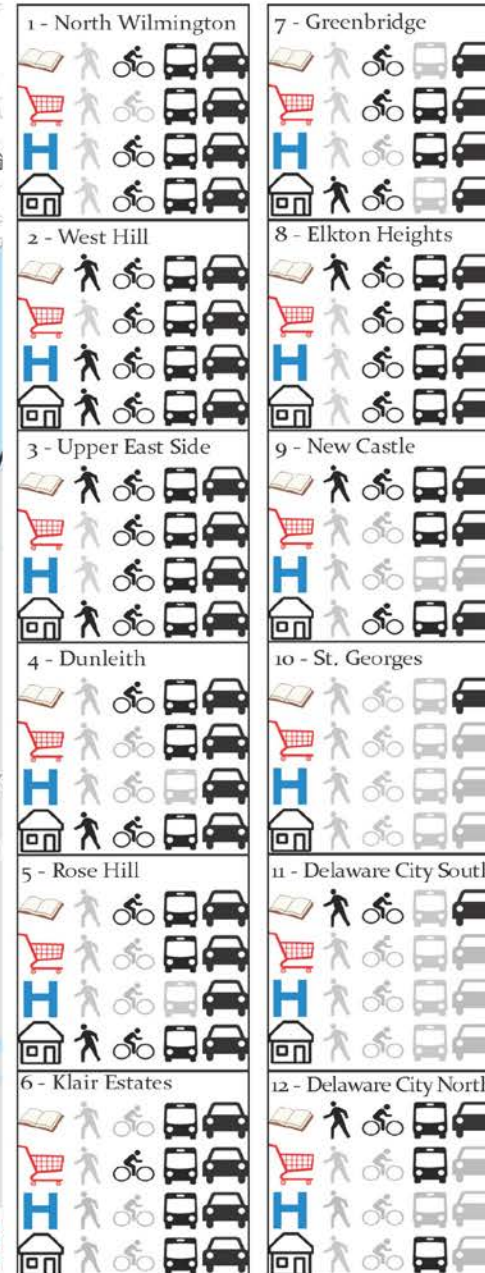
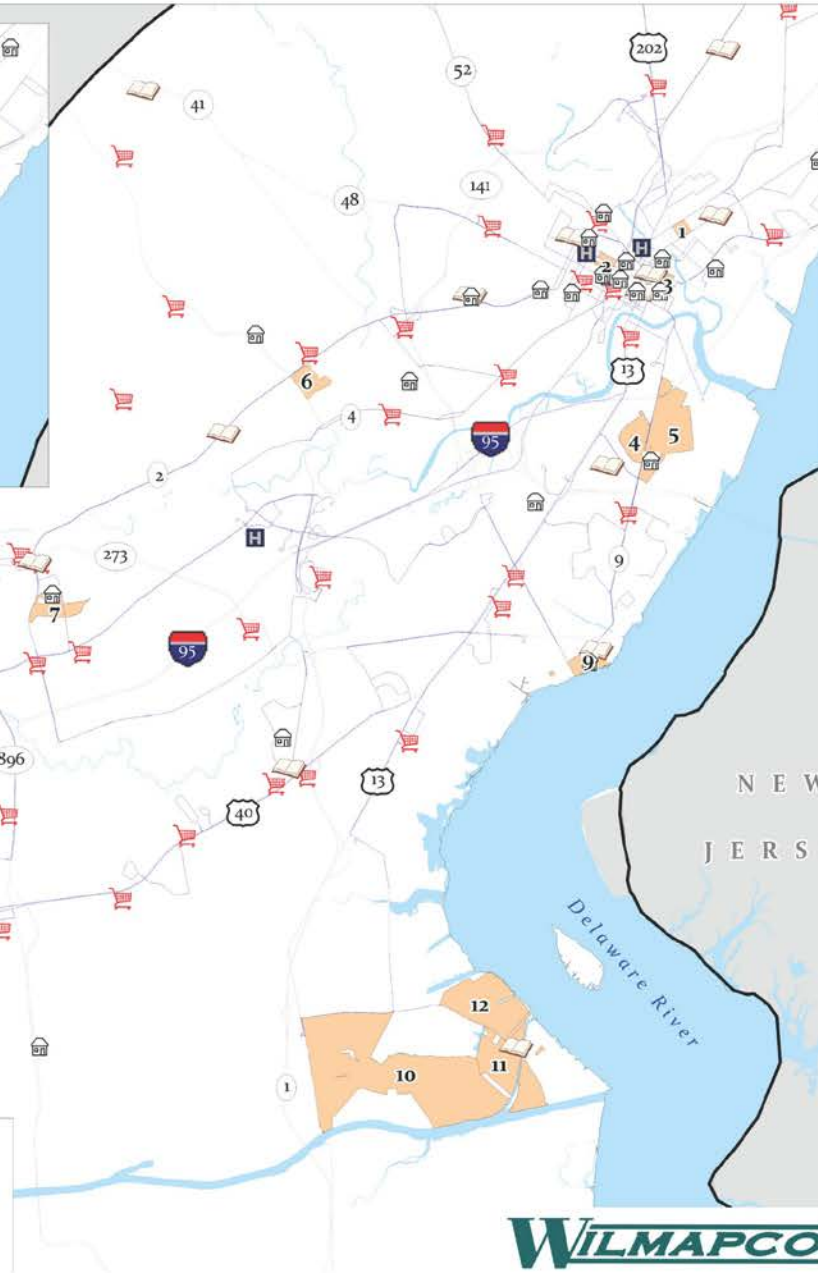




## CONNECTIVITY ANALYSES

WILMAPCO Region

2015 Transportation Justice Report



**WILMAPCO**



# New MC Area Definitions

- Use latest available data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey
- Census block group level analysis
- 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





# New MC Area Definitions

## MODERATE – 4 paths

1. Households without vehicles greater than 2x the regional average, and
  - Disabled greater than the regional average, or
  - Seniors greater the regional average, or
2. Households without vehicles greater than 3x the regional average
3. Disabled greater than 3x the regional average
4. Seniors greater than 3x the regional average

## SIGNIFICANT

1. Households without vehicles greater than 3x the regional average, and
  - Disabled greater than the regional average, or
  - Seniors greater than the regional average, or



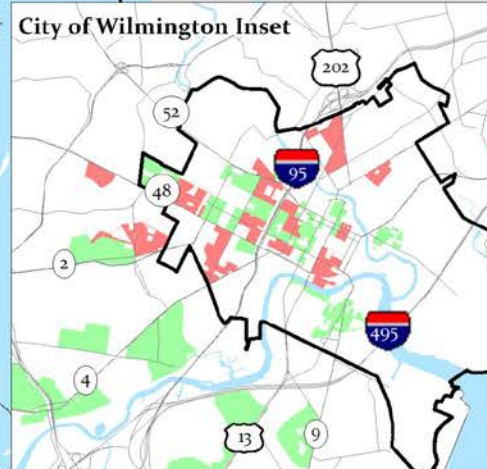
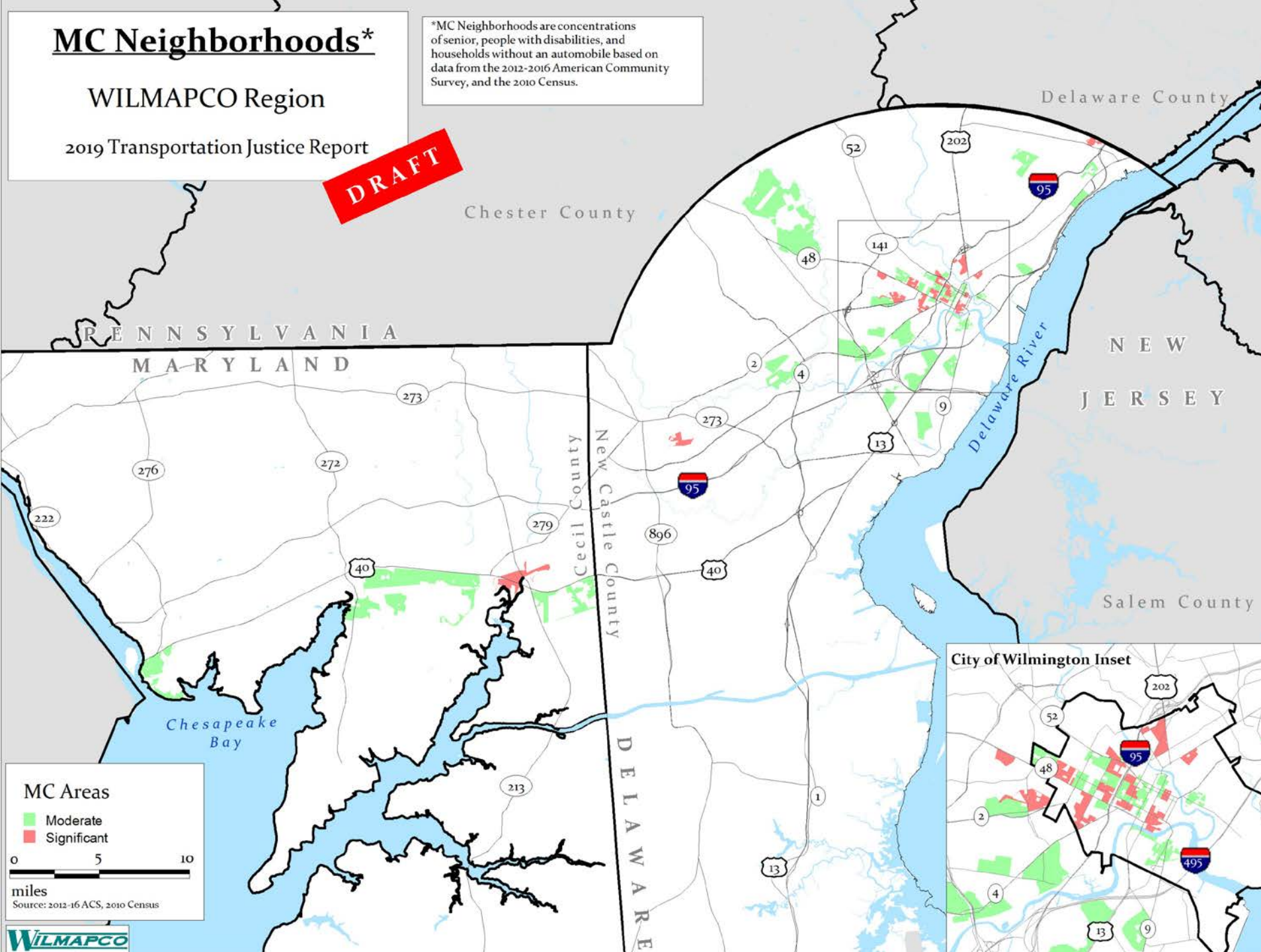
# MC Neighborhoods\*

WILMAPCO Region

2019 Transportation Justice Report

\*MC Neighborhoods are concentrations of senior, people with disabilities, and households without an automobile based on data from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey, and the 2010 Census.

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**MC Areas**

- Moderate
- Significant

0 5 10 miles

Source: 2012-16 ACS, 2010 Census



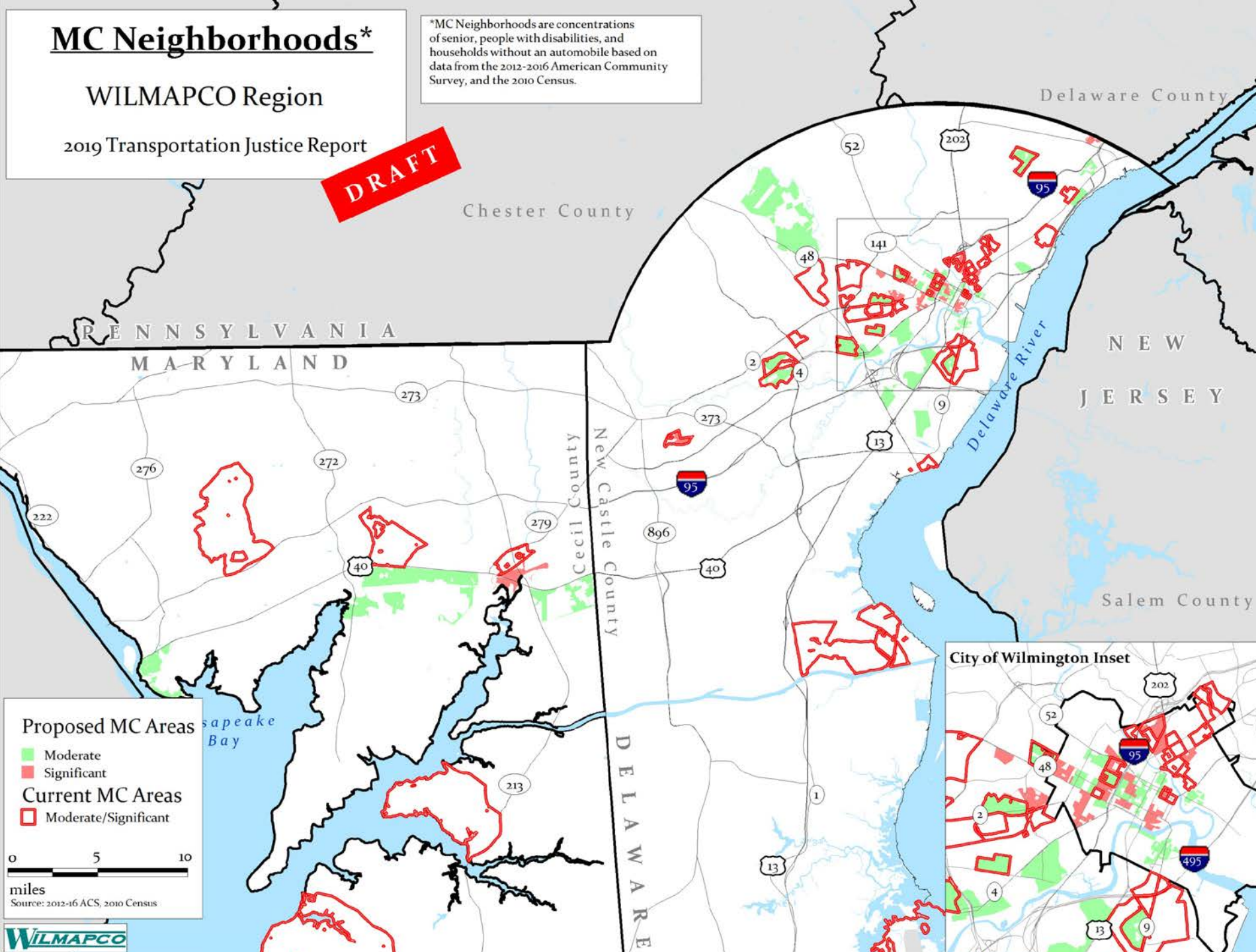
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# Planned MC Analysis

- 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







# Public Participation



# LEP Clusters Definitions

- Use latest available data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey
- Census block group level analysis
- Tweak methodology
  - More stringent
  - Screen for dominant non-English language





# New LEP Area Definitions

## LEP CLUSTER

1. Percentage of the population over 5 who speak English less than “Very Well” exceeds 3x the regional average
  - PLUS - adjoining block groups with a percentage of the population over 5 who speak English less than “Very Well” exceeding 2x the regional average

## LANGUAGE SCREEN

- Spanish (high % of Hispanics)
- Asian (high % of Asian)
- Spanish/Asian mixture (high % of both Hispanic and Asian)

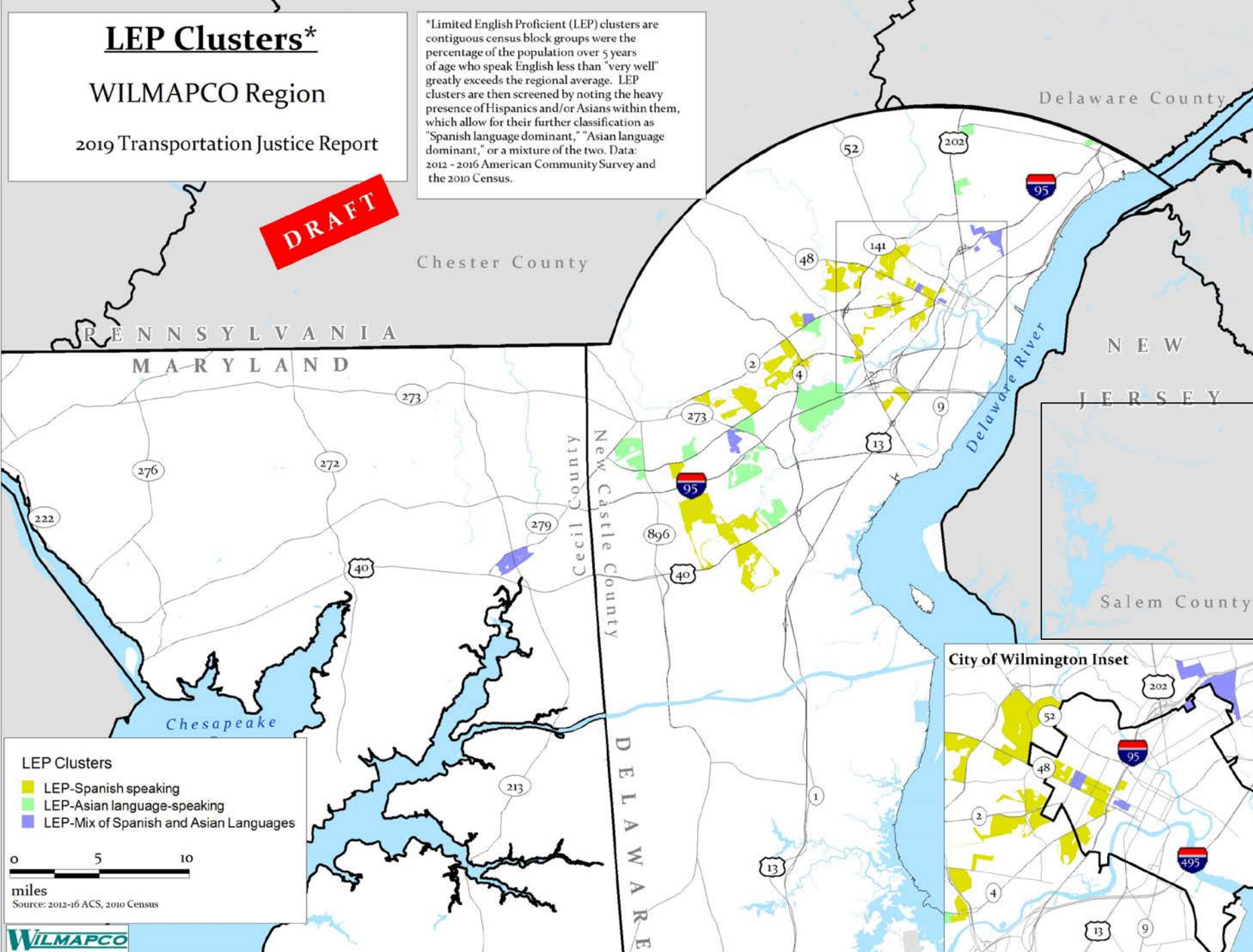
# LEP Clusters\*

## WILMAPCO Region

### 2019 Transportation Justice Report

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\*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.





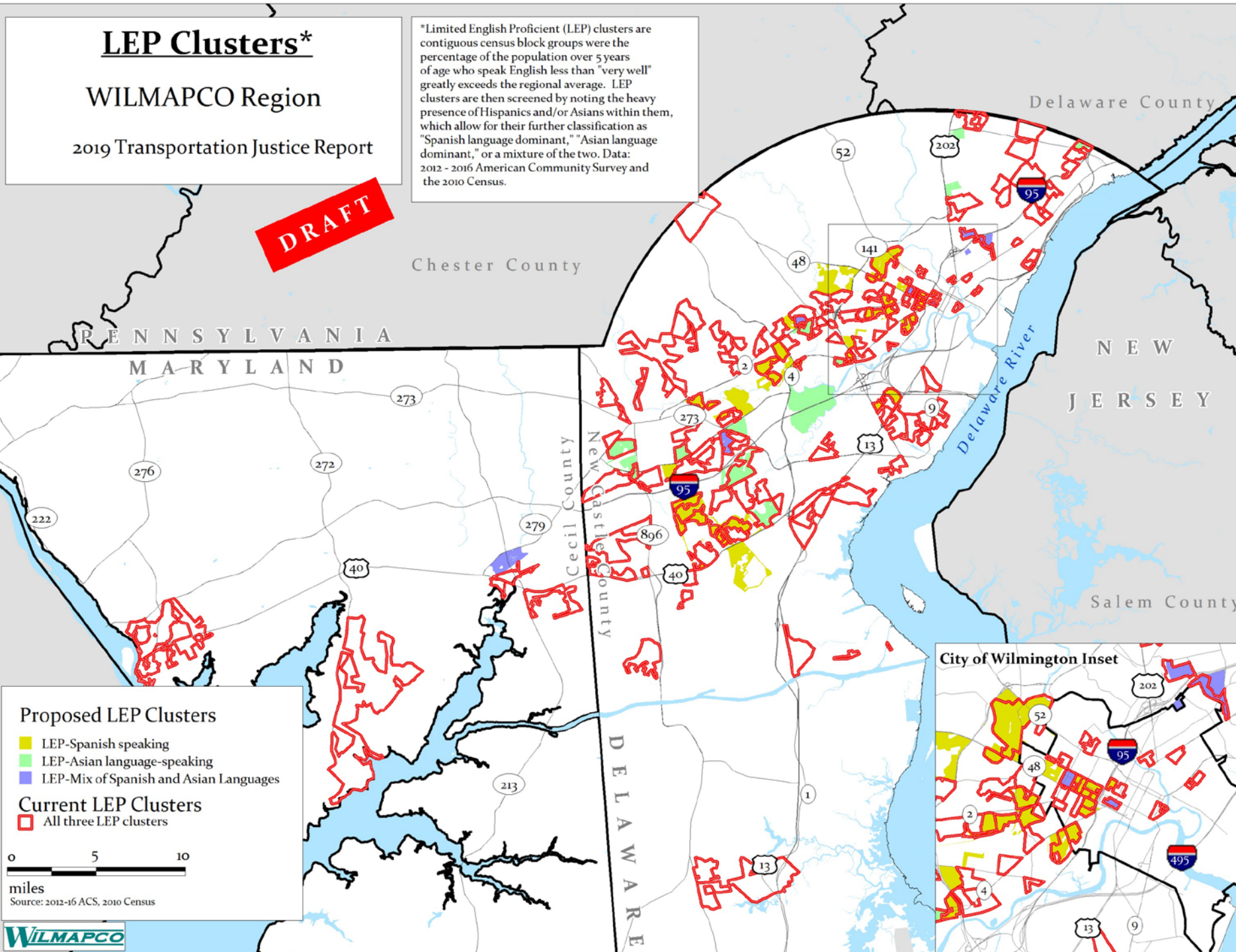
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# LL Area Definitions

## LL CLUSTER

1. Percentage of the population over 25 with less than a 9th grade education exceeds 3x the regional average
  - PLUS - adjoining block groups with a percentage of the population over 25 with less than a 9th grade education exceeding 2x the regional average

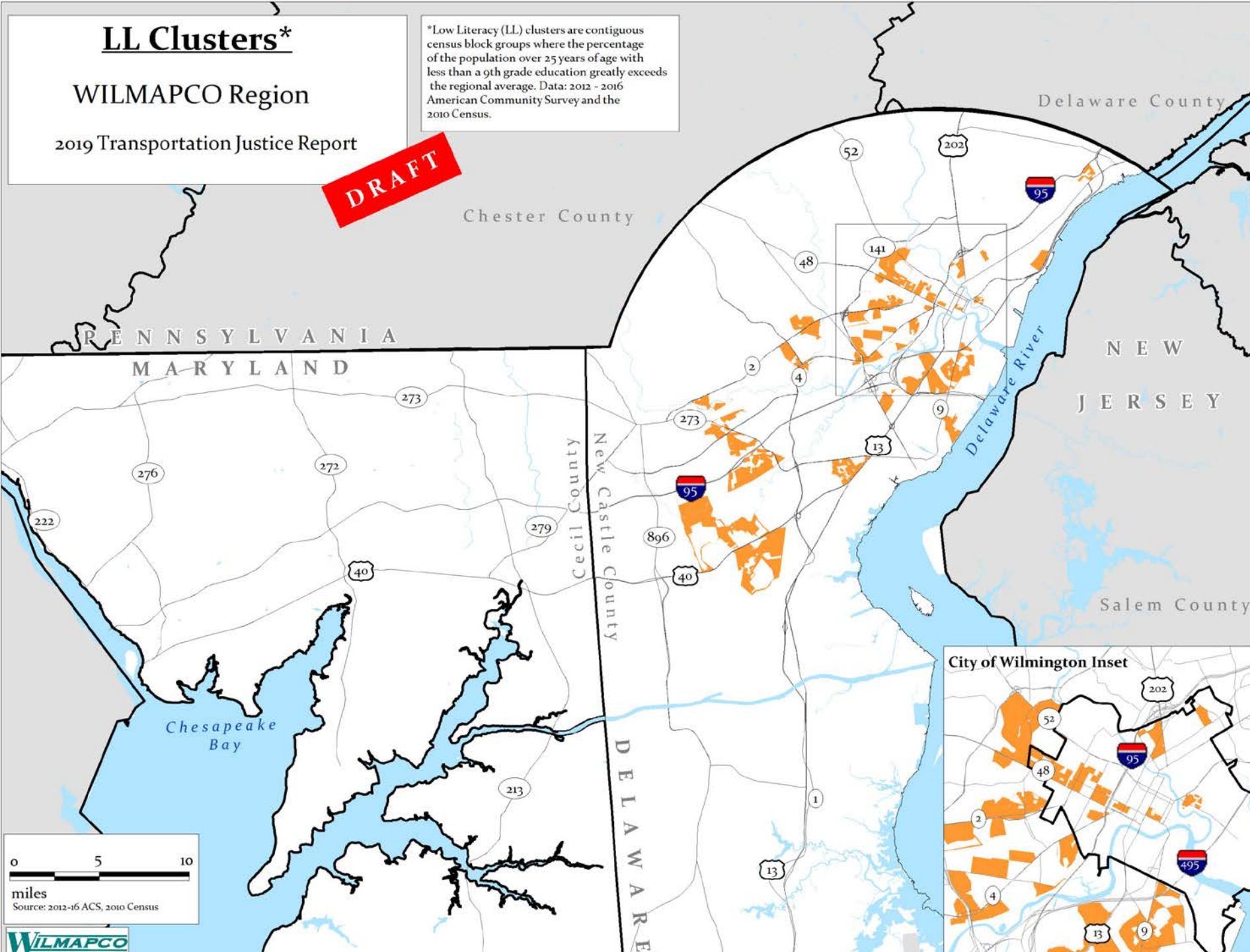
# LL Clusters\*

## 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.

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0 5 10  
miles  
Source: 2012-16 ACS, 2010 Census

**WILMAPCO**





# Timeline

- 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



