



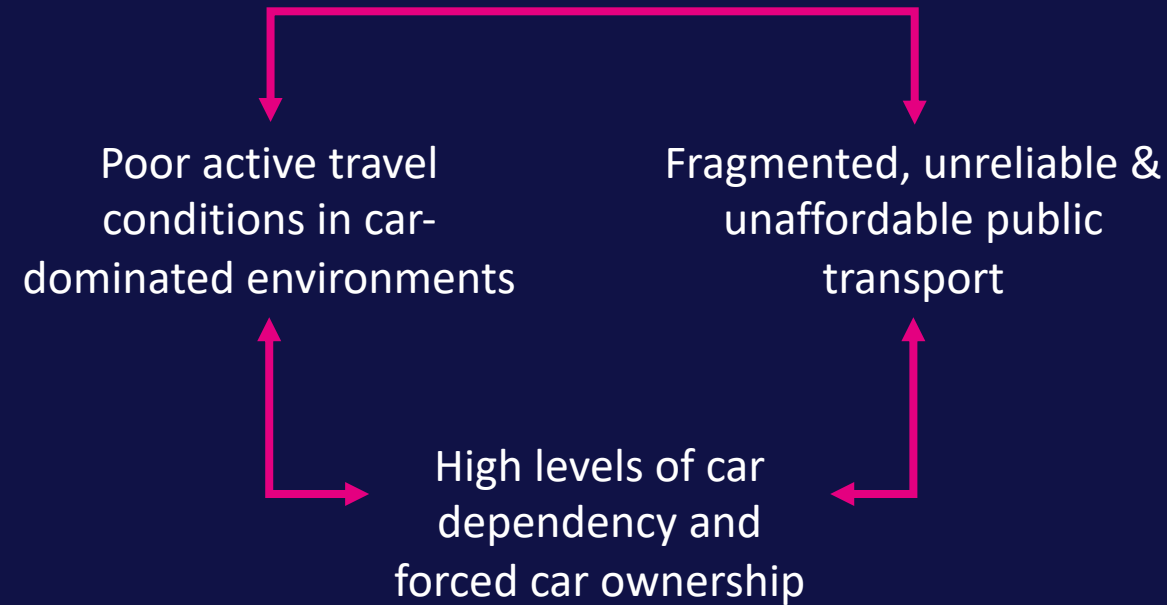
Transport-related social exclusion

Tom Mace (he/him)
Social Researcher

What is TRSE?

- Two dimensions of *transport-related social exclusion*:
 - (1) Limited access to work & education opportunities, key services, and community life.
 - (2) The knock-on consequences of the required level of transport use – cost, stress, and time.

A vicious cycle



Who is affected?

- Low income & insecure work
- Disability & long-term health conditions
- Caring responsibilities
- Reinforcing broader inequalities: Gender, ethnicity, age, sexuality.

Greater constraints

'I can't afford a taxi if my bus is cancelled, I'll have to wait for the next one – however long it takes'

+

Greater consequences

'I'll lose some of my pay if I'm late to work, and I don't have savings to fall back on'

+

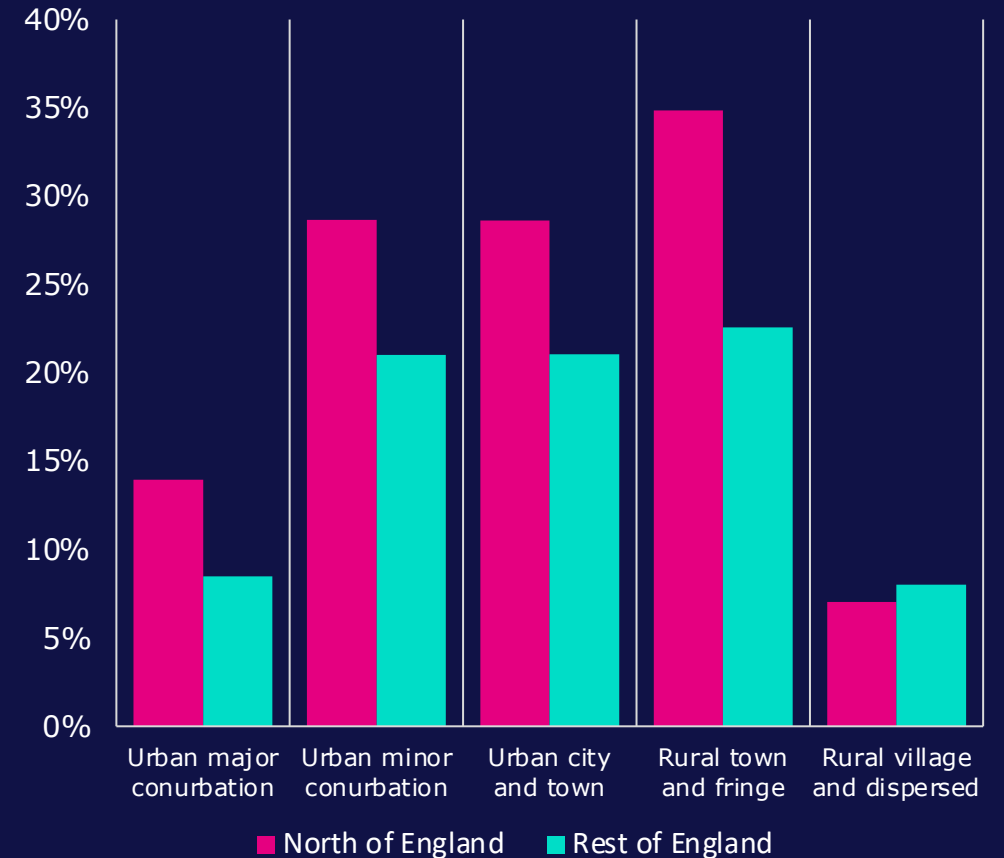
Greater needs

'I have to work two jobs just to get by, and they're on opposite sides of town'

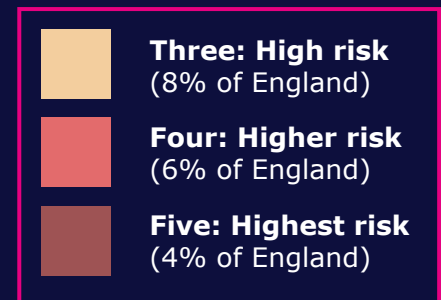
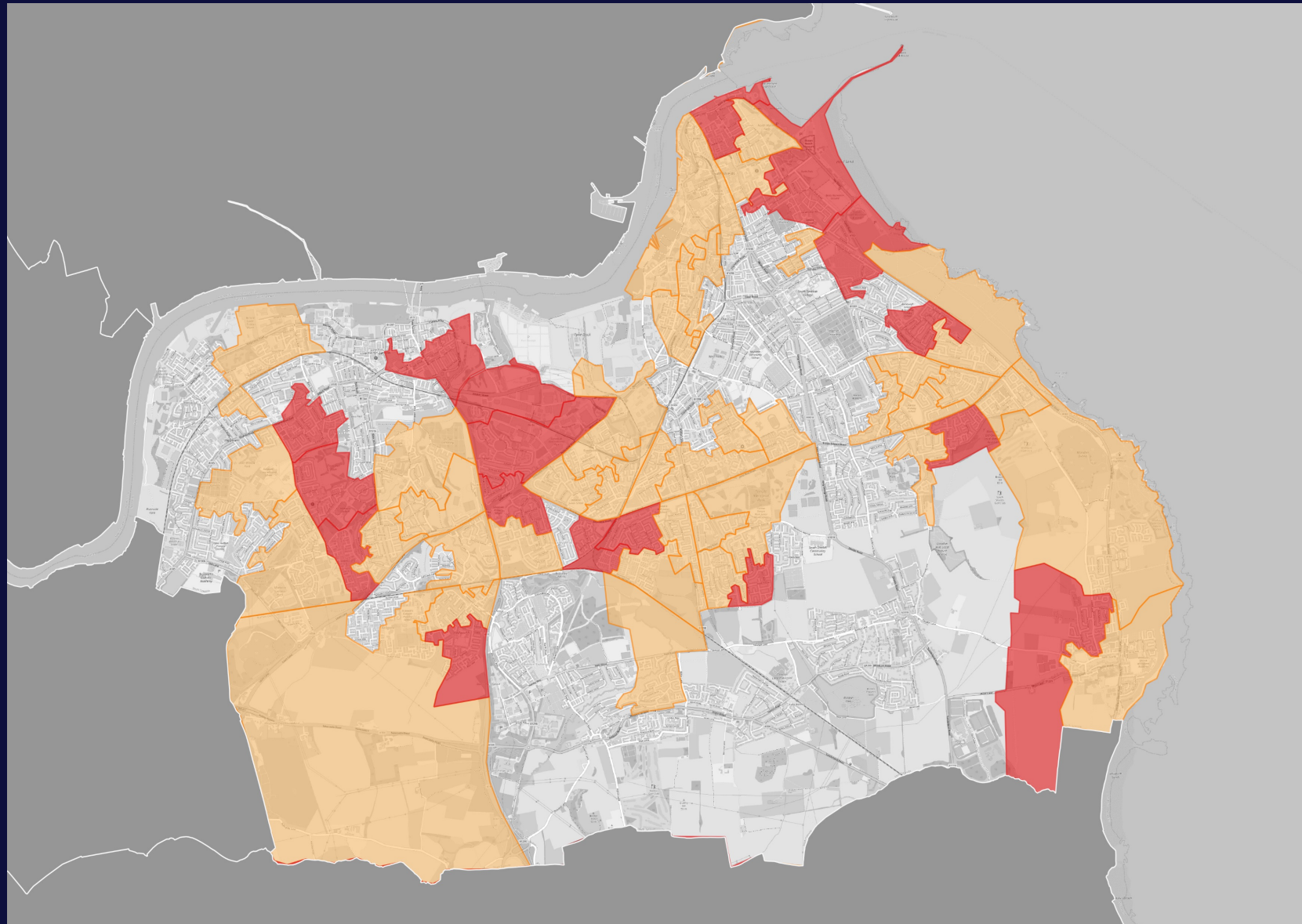
Who is affected?

- 3.3 million people (21.3%) in high risk areas across the North; 16% elsewhere in England.
- Significant concentrations in rural town & urban fringes; and cities & towns in sparse settings.
- Largest concentrations of risk in coastal communities

% of local areas with a high risk of TRSE



South Tyneside: TRSE risk category



Ambition for 2050

Reduce the number of people in the North living in areas with:

A high risk of TRSE by 1,000,000
A very high risk of TRSE by 370,000

Guiding principles:

1. Eliminate the North-South gap in TRSE risk
2. Avoid increases in TRSE as the population increases
3. Achieve reductions in risk across all area types
4. Ensure a rapid, fair, and just transition to zero carbon

Equality & inclusion in transport

**Engage early and
appropriately**

**Target interventions
based on TRSE risk**

**Reform policymaking
and analytical
processes**

**Monitor, evaluate, and
apply findings**

Contact & questions

research@transportforthenorth.com

Access the TRSE data tool

transportforthenorth.com/social-inclusion

