



Social Equity Analysis Tool (SEAT)

CalCOG Leadership Forum
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Statewide Planning Effort

- Problem: MPOs and RTPAs using different metrics and different resources available for conducting social equity analysis for RTPs
- Objective: Create an analytical tool that can be utilized statewide by MPOs/RTPs small and large
- Caltrans Environmental Planning Grant – SANDAG lead
- Statewide Project Advisory Group created to develop tool with consultant

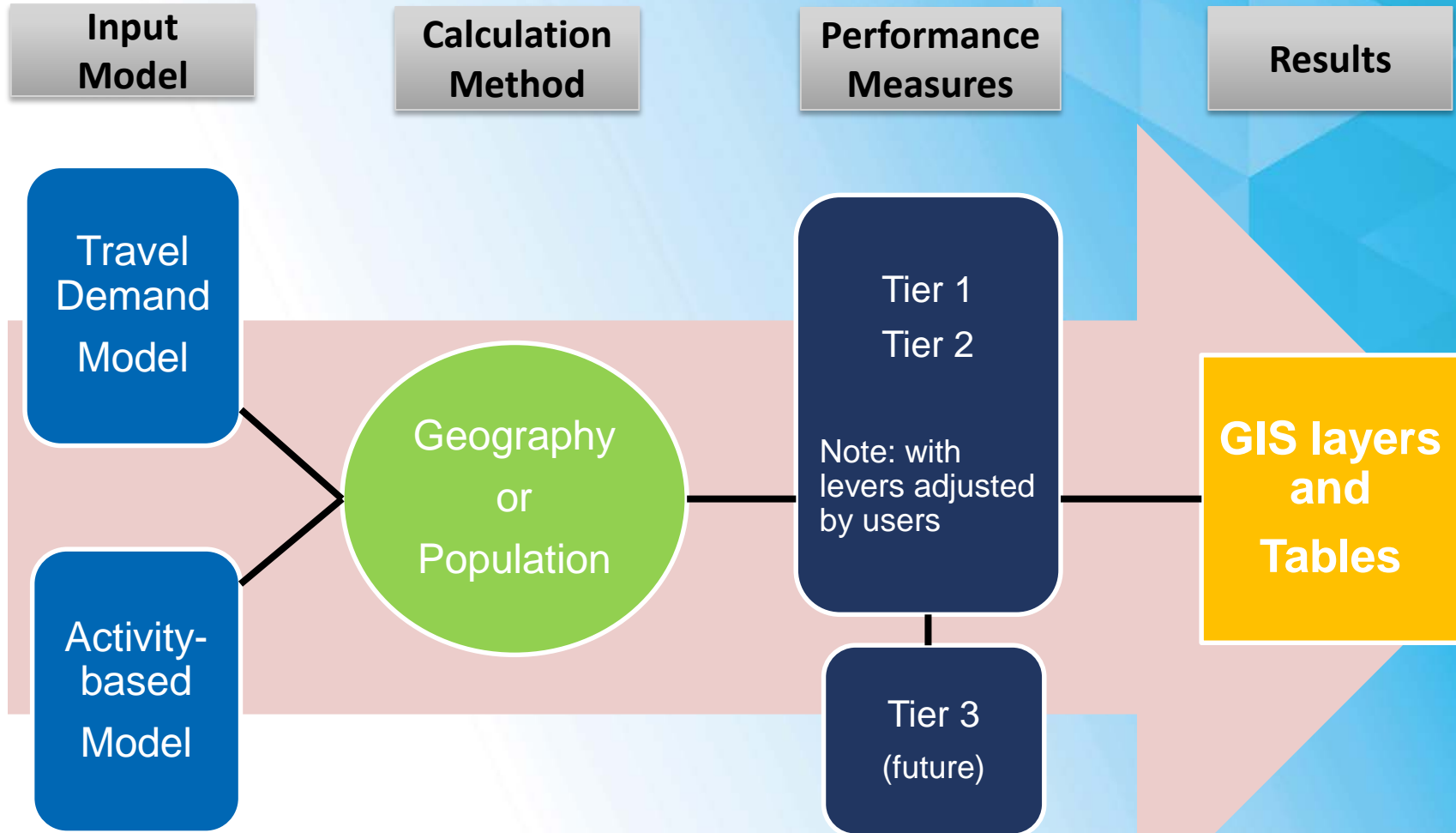
SEAT – Tool for MPOs/RTPAs

	Current Conditions	Baseline Trend	Scenario(s)
Role in Scenario Planning	Primarily used to describe what current challenges are. Possibly used as 'baseline' if baseline trend not available.	This captures the "do nothing" scenario and functions as the baseline for assessing the impact of different plans being considered.	One or more scenarios are considered for plan adoption. The difference between baseline trend and the scenario is interpreted as the impact of the plan.
Role in Equity Analysis	Current spatial disparities capture historic disinvestment and/or inequities.	Comparing Baseline Trend to Current Conditions could help identify where disparities will increase without intervention.	Comparing Scenario to Baseline Trend is used to show disparate <i>impact</i> of the plan.
MPO/RTPA Data responsibility	Users will be asked to upload current condition data as part of setting up a new analysis.	MPO will need to provide (as appropriate) demographic, land use, travel, and economic forecasts. Otherwise, tool assumes current conditions.	

Development of Social Equity Analysis Methodology (SEAM)

- Best Practices Nationwide/Survey of Current Practices Statewide
- Definition of Social Equity Focus Populations
 - Low – Income
 - Minority
 - Seniors
- Selection of Performance Measures
 - Analytic sophistication
 - Data availability
 - Ability to support scenario planning exercises that require estimating future impacts

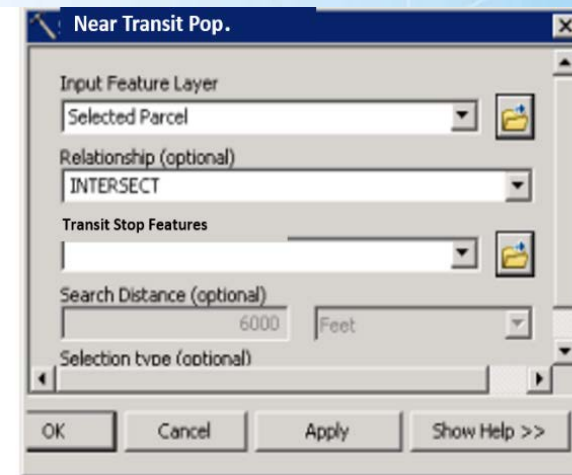
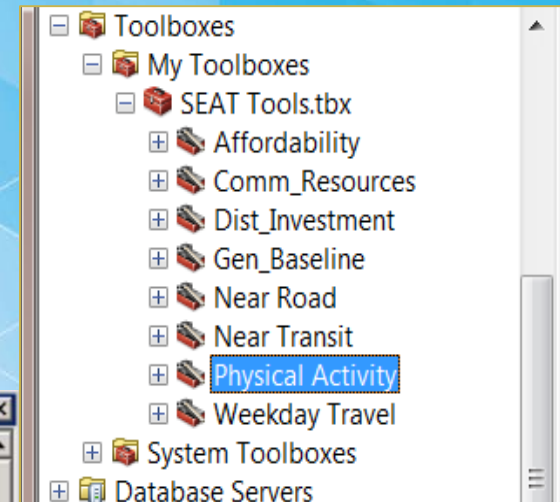
SEAT – GIS Based



Social Equity Analysis Tool (SEAT)

Performance Measures:

- Mobility and Accessibility {
 1. Near transit population
 2. Travel time
 3. Distribution of investments
 4. Access to resources
- Health Burdens {
 5. Near road population
 6. Housing/transportation affordability
- Affordability {
 7. Physical activity
- Health Benefits {



SEAT 1.0 - Performance Measures

Equity Area	Performance Measure
Tier 1	
<p>Mobility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near transit: Living within a user-specified distance of transit stops • Travel time: Average weekday travel time, weighted by time of day and mode
<p>Accessibility Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of investments: Average per capita spending, relying on the user to specify the dollars invested in each area unit • Access to community resource (e.g. employment, medical care, park etc.): Relative access to resources, based on average weekday travel time and time thresholds specified by users
<p>Health & Environment Burdens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near road population (for air and noise): Living within 500 feet, or other user-specified distance, of major roadways
Tier 2	
<p>Affordability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation affordability (with housing affordability available): Living in unaffordable locations, defined as user-specified ratio of cost of housing and transportation to income
<p>Health Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of physical activity: Average physical activity minutes, relying on user to upload minutes by area unit



Questions?

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