

### **Dedication**

The authors hereby dedicate this presentation to the memory of Marlene's son, Adam George, who passed away in August, just short of his 16<sup>th</sup> birthday. Adam, who experienced severe physical challenges, is an inspiration to us all.

## **Presentation Outline**

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Access to Transport
- 3. Cape Town and Its Transport
- 4. Methodology
- 5. Results
- 6. Conclusion and Recommendations

## Introduction

- Over the past few decades, governments have promoted greater equity through the provision of universal access to all.
- Planners have recognised need for greater community access to local activities.
  - In developing world, persons with disabilities have limited access to mainstream activities
  - Research shows that the arts can provide key opportunities to persons with disabilities



- It is vital that services provide disabled youth with safe, reliable transport to/from activities.
- Based on the premise that exposure to the arts facilitates social inclusion, this paper begins to explore ways to connect these youth.

# **Access to Transport**

- Whilst transport is central to social inclusion,
  - $^{\circ}$  Many CT townships do not have reliable transport  $\rightarrow$  limiting their opportunities.
  - Access for disabled persons is non-existent.
  - For arts to be all-inclusive, it is imperative that access is provided to all, without exception.



# Map and Scenes of Cape Town



# Cape Town and Its Transport



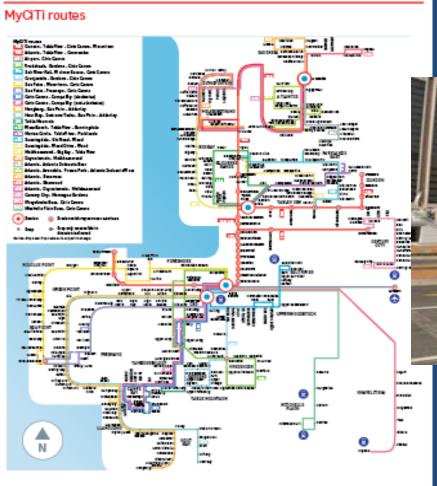
# Cape Town Public Transport







## Cape Town MyCiti Bus - 2017









- If we differentiate between travel by disabled adults and travel by disabled youth
  - Over half of all youth trips are on foot and onethird by car (hired or otherwise)
  - Over one-third of adult trips are by car and more than 40% are by public transport
- If we compare school trips by disabled youth with school trips by all students
  - Fewer disabled youth travel by car (with family)
     and more travel by specialized school bus

- In Cape Town, there is a commitment to improve transport for the disabled
  - South Africa first country to ratify the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
  - Universal Access Policy approach to planning, provision, regulation of equal access schemes
  - Specialised "Dial-a-Ride" system largely caters to a small no. of employed persons with disabilities
- However, youth with disabilities do not benefit from this commitment--what can be done?



# Methodology

- In examining travel patterns, the study considered the following objectives:
  - Depict the travelling experience of those attending a performance
  - Describe options for youth with disabilities
  - Identify factors influencing travel by these youth
- A purposive sampling strategy employed registers of attendance

- Data collection consisted of the following:
  - Focus groups and an in-depth interview
  - Open-ended questions to prompt responses from focus group and interview participants
  - Document analysis of local government and Artscape Universal Access & Design Team
- Triangulation of data provides an enhanced understanding of how interactions with transport encourage disabled youth

### Results

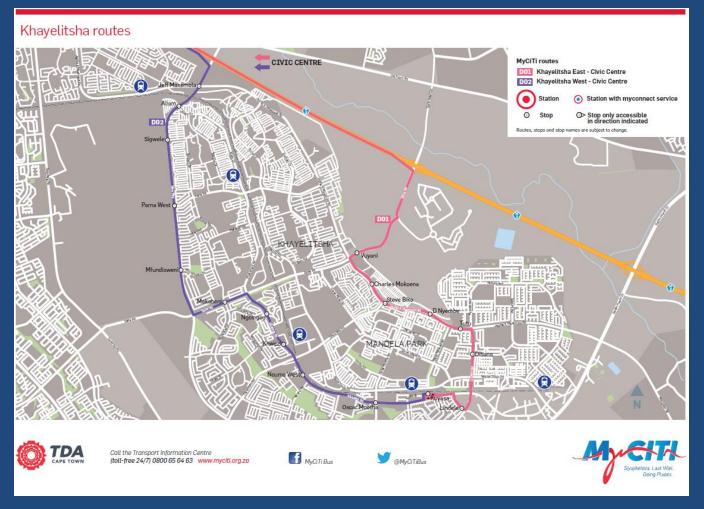
- Focus group findings
  - $^{\circ}~$  Transport was the primary challenge identified
  - Both public and private transport issues
- Public transport
  - Difficult for disabled youth to access systems (e.g., access stop/route, enter vehicles)
  - Youth require assistance from friends/family
  - Systems don't take diverse needs into account (e.g., hours of operation do not match need)

- Some deaf respondents access school buses
- Private transport
  - There were barriers to accessing private modes, especially for black and coloured students
  - In general, limited access to these for youth
- Interview with Black Woman with Disabilities
  - Disabled are often denied access to minibus taxis (by drivers) and/or pay double fares
  - Often not enough room in public transport vehicles, or on rail platforms in townships

#### Document Analysis

- Universal Access Policy for Cape Town (2014)
   passed to provide better access for all
- Thus far, this effort has
  - identified roles that rail and bus must play
  - stressed importance of working with existing modes
- My CitiBus has access-friendly vehicles, but new routes unable to adequately cover townships.
- Government has not worked with minibus owners to address access issues voiced in focus groups.

# MyCiti Bus Routes in Khayelitsha



Note: In townships such as Khayelitsha, My Citi Bus Routes (blue and red lines) leave large community areas without nearby service.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

- Despite Cape Town's challenges as a city
  - Responsibility to provide access to all
  - Commitments must be kept (e.g., system enhancements) for benefits to be realised
- Disabled youth are prevented from accessing opportunities due to barriers
  - Cost
  - Distance
  - Inaccesible transport facilities

- Regardless, Cape Town must implement measures that facilitate the inclusion of disabled youth in mainstream activities
- There is a need for cultural institutions to reach out and empower disabled youth to attend and participate in arts activities
- Gov't must ensure that transport services are inclusive of disabled youth through changes/ adjustments to existing modes

### This paper recommends the following:

- Development/adoption of the National Learners
   Transport Policy, featuring inclusion and subsidised transport for disabled students
- More funding for institutions providing flexible transport to persons with disabilities
- Increased funding in support of My CitiBusminibus taxi integration (some areas)
- Opening of dialogue with minibus taxi owners serving disadvantaged areas to improve access (e.g., need for training, enhanced funding)

# Thank you!



#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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