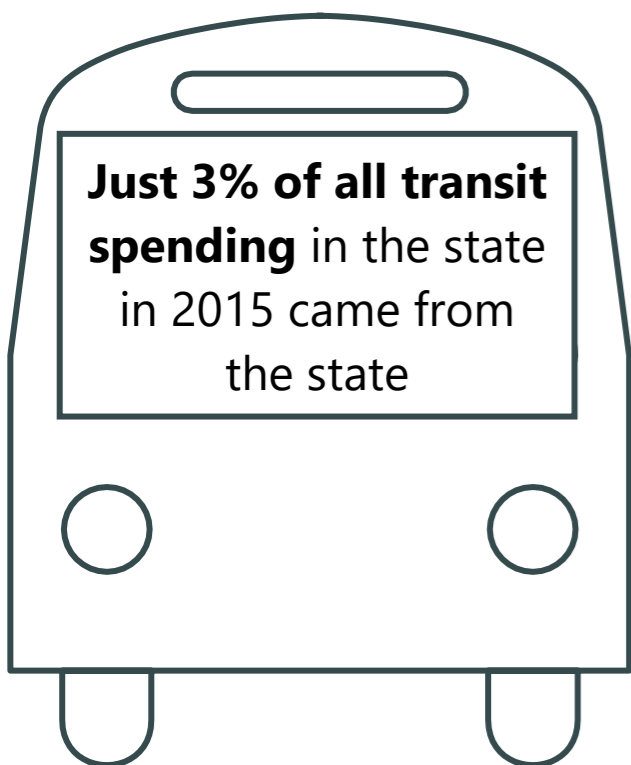




Introduction

Reliable transportation is crucial for workers, particularly low-income workers who are less likely to work from home or have flexible work schedules. Public transportation is a critical government service to help workers and families achieve financial stability and security. Public transportation systems often offer reduced fares for low-income individuals, students, and people with disabilities. Access to public transportation can reduce risk for experiencing intimate partner violence by increasing economic opportunities and reducing economic stress.

In 2017, Ohio ranked 45th in public transit spending despite having the 14th largest ridership.



Ohio's public transit system had over 115 million rides in 2017. This number is expected to reach 250 million by 2025. Sixty-one urban and rural transit agencies comprise the state's public transport system. The system is funded by a mix of local, state, and federal funding. State funding is very low. Public transportation in Ohio is therefore funded primarily through federal funds and local

taxes. An over-reliance on local taxes makes disparities between different areas more likely because some regions will have the means and desire to provide comprehensive transit services to their residents and other regions will not. A person's ability to get to work should not depend on where in they live.

Poverty does not cause intimate partner violence (IPV). Rather, the same conditions that create poverty also create the risk factors for IPV.

Several risk factors for IPV are related to economics. They range from personal factors to conditions affecting our entire society.

Economic Risk Factors for IPV Perpetration

- **Societal:** Income inequality
- **Community:** Neighborhood poverty, diminished economic opportunities, high unemployment rates
- **Relationship and Individual:** Economic stress

Strengthening household financial security and strengthening supports for workers and families are two ways to reduce the risk for IPV perpetration in Ohio.

Transportation represents another major expense for most households. The State of Ohio does not appropriate enough money to public transit. Instead, federal and local money primarily fund it, potentially creating disparities in access across the state.

For low-income families living in areas with underfunded or non-existent public transportation, this can mean the difference between being able to take a better paying job across town or not.

Barriers and Opportunities for Transportation

Barriers

- State funding for transportation is scarce. In 2017, Ohio ranked 45th in public transit spending despite having the 14th largest ridership.

Opportunities

- Increase funding for public transportation.
- Increase funding for public transportation infrastructure.
- Reconfigure fixed routes
- Creatively redesign services to benefit commuters

Transportation Policy Recommendations and Action Items

Increase funding for public transportation

Increase funding for transportation infrastructure

Recon-figure fixed routes

Creatively redesign services to benefit commuters

References can be found at <https://www.odvn.org/intersecting-pandemics/>