

Session 2.1: Handout

Possible Transport Indicators for Social Benefits

Increased access to education services

- Number of schools (primary and secondary) per 100 children in each settlement
 - Enrolment into primary and secondary school (proportion of children)
 - *Actual* attendance at school (frequency)
 - Distance to primary and secondary school and tertiary college
 - Cost of attending school (transport and school fees)
 - Literacy rates
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Increased access and use of health services

- Distance to health facilities (health post, local clinic, hospital)
 - Number of health facilities (health post, local clinic, hospital) per 100 people in each settlement
 - Attendance at health facility (frequency)
 - Cost of attending health facility (transport and medical fees)
 - Life expectancy
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Greater access to income and marketing opportunities

- Proportion of expenditure on social/transport activities (well-connected compared to remote rural settlements)
 - Economic growth measured by improved living standards and income/expenditure
 - Access to/ownership of transport means by income group
 - Acquisition of credit – proportion of trips and cost of journeys to community associations
 - Unemployment rates
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Improved transport and mobility services

- Transport fare per km
 - Proportion of expenditure on transport
 - Proportion of sample that commute to work and commuting time
 - Improved mobility
 - Distance to transport pickup point
 - Passability during wet/dry season
 - Transport fare per unit of goods
 - Cost of fuel per litre
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Enhanced social networks and improved social capital

- Proportion of expenditure on social activities by income group
 - Distance to social activities
 - Frequency of social trip-making
 - Cost per km of social trips
 - Number of places of worship per 100 people in each settlement
 - Proportion of social visits undertaken by men/women/boys/girls
 - Access to/ownership of communication means, by income group
 - Rate of migration to/from settlement
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