Transport Knowledge Hub Webinar Series 2020 30 November – 4 December 2020

International approaches to monetising the health impacts of transport noise

Michael Smith, Altissimo Consulting Ltd.



AVIATION & FORECASTING | DATA | ECONOMICS | ENVIRONMENT | HEALTH | MAORI | SAFETY | TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION | URBAN

The views and opinions expressed in this presentation belong solely to the presenter(s), and do not necessarily reflect the views of the presenter's employer, TKH, or any other group or individual

Introduction

- Why monetise noise
- Approaches to monetization
- A health based approach (Damage costs)
- WHO (2018)
- Europe 2020
- Comparison with MCBM / EEM

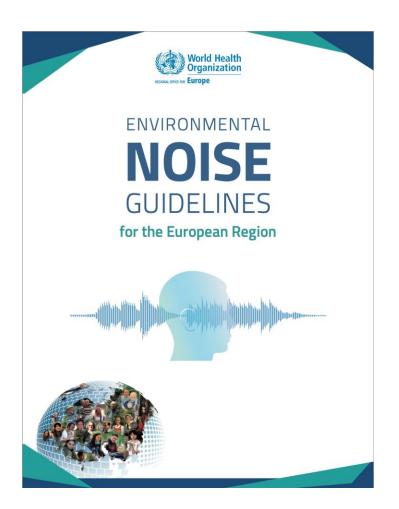
Why monetise health impacts?

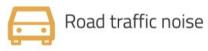
- Enables comparison between other factors (eg. emissions)
- Aid policy on mode shifts / investment
- Evaluation of routes / mitigation on specific projects

Approaches to monetisation

- Stated preference based on willingness to pay surveys
- Revealed preference as observed in changes in house prices (ie. hedonic)
- Health-based damage-cost assessment

WHO (2018)

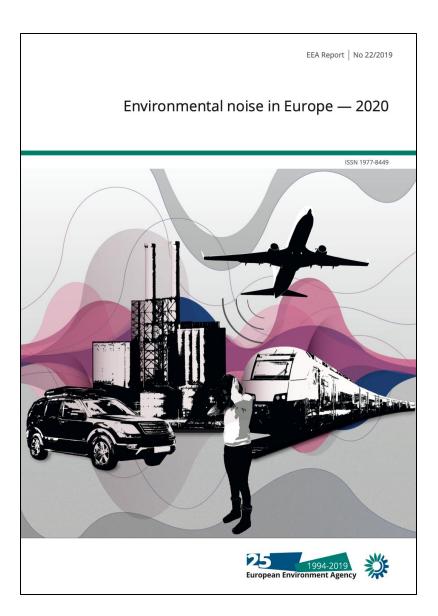




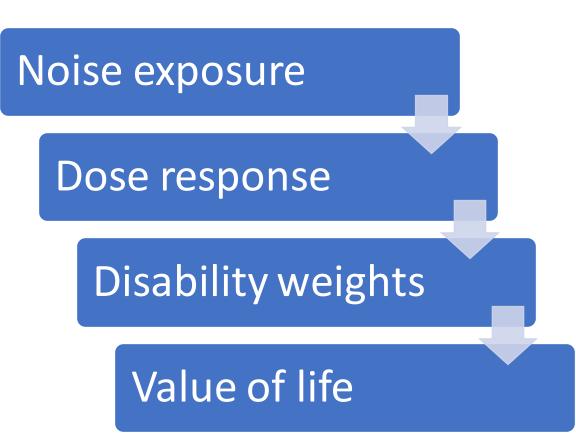
Recommendation		
	For average noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by road traffic below 53 decibels (dB) L_{den} , as road traffic noise above this level is associated with adverse health effects.	Strong
	For night noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by road traffic during night time below 45 dB L_{night} , as night-time road traffic noise above this level is associated with adverse effects on sleep.	Strong
	To reduce health effects, the GDG strongly recommends that policy- makers implement suitable measures to reduce noise exposure from road traffic in the population exposed to levels above the guideline values for average and night noise exposure. For specific interventions, the GDG recommends reducing noise both at the source and on the route between the source and the affected population by changes in infrastructure.	Strong

Europe 2020

- Current noise situation via END
- Estimation of health effects including a method
- Inequalities and vulnerability



Process for assessing health costs

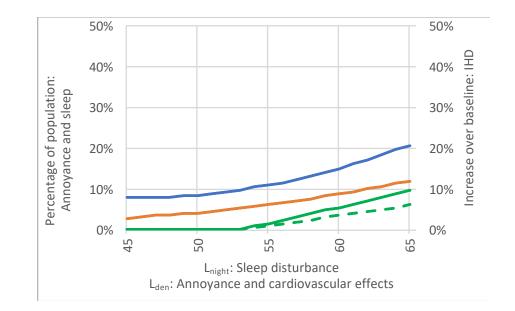


Health effects

- Annoyance
- Sleep disturbance
- Heart disease
- Death from heart disease

Dose response

- Identifies percentage of population affected by each condition
- Determined by longitudinal health studies and surveys



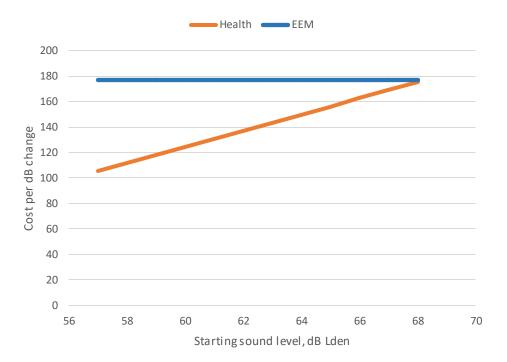
Disability Weight EEA Technical report No 11/2010 Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects 1 1 ISSN 1725-2237 0.9 0.8 0.7 Disability Weight 0.0 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.35 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.07 0.02 0 Highly sleep Ischaemic Highly Premature **European Environment Agency** disturbed annoyed Heart Disease mortality

Example calculation

External		Per 1000 people		
sound level	Effect	Population	DALYs	Total cost
57 dB Lden	Highly annoyed	124	2.5	
				\$1266
	Highly sleep disturbed	50	3.5	per person
				per year
	IHD	1.53	0.536	_
	PM	0.01	0.010	

Comparison with EEM

- Does not calculate absolute cost
- Marginal cost (per dB change)
- EEM appropriate for higher noise exposures



Summary

- Strong evidence of health effects from noise
- Health effects can be calculated readily based on noise exposure
- EEM comparable at higher exposures, but does not provide a total cost