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Measuring GHG emissions reduction from land transport – Transit Oriented Development

Fiona Thomas - MRCagney



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

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Wider work

• Waka Kotahi commission

- Two part research stream:
 - Part one: identification of projects/review of literature
 - Part two: reporting of particular projects





16 Case Studies



California TOD Study

- Household Travel Survey of 40,000 households across various income groups.
 - Extremely Low-Income (ELI) Households earning 30% or less of MFI
 - Very Low-Income (VLI) Households earning 50% or less of MFI
 - Low-Income (LI) Households earning 80% or less of MFI
 - Moderate Income Households earning between 80% and 120% of MFI
 - Higher Income Households earning more than 120% of MFI



Public Transport accessibility

- California Department of Housing and Community Development TOD Areas: Within ¼ of a mile of a qualifying rail or ferry station or bus stop with 10-minute headways during the peak period (7am to 10pm weekdays, 3pm-7pm weekends).
- High Quality Transit Areas (HQTAs): An area within ½ a mile of a rail or ferry station, regardless of service frequency, or within ½ a mile of a bus stop with at least 15-minute headways during the peak period.



Measurement methodology



RATES OF VMT COLLECTED FROM ONE-DAY TRAVEL SURVEYS

SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN BETWEEN FEBRUARY 2012 AND JANUARY 2013



Outcomes





HUD Income Threshold



HUD Income Threshold



HUD Income Threshold

Limitations

- Point in time analysis
- Selection bias





How this relates to GHG emissions



- VMT/VKT reduction
- Estimated future effects



Relevance to New Zealand



