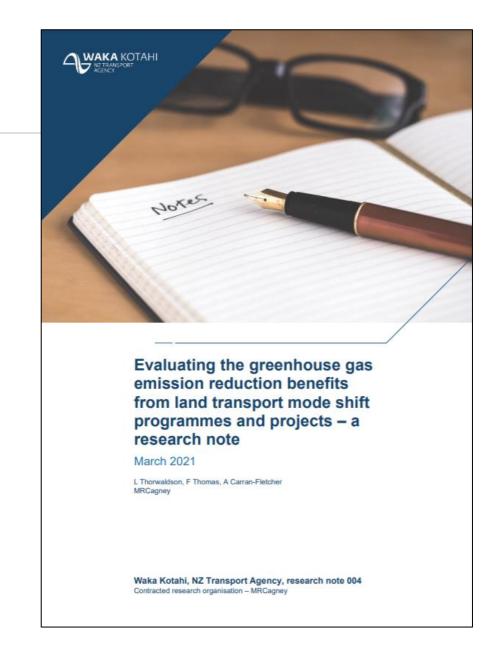
Emission Impossible? Measuring transport's GHG impacts

Transport Group Conference May 2021



Introduction

- Our research approach
- Case study highlights
- Relevance to New Zealand





Approach

Part 1: Are reductions being measured?



Approach

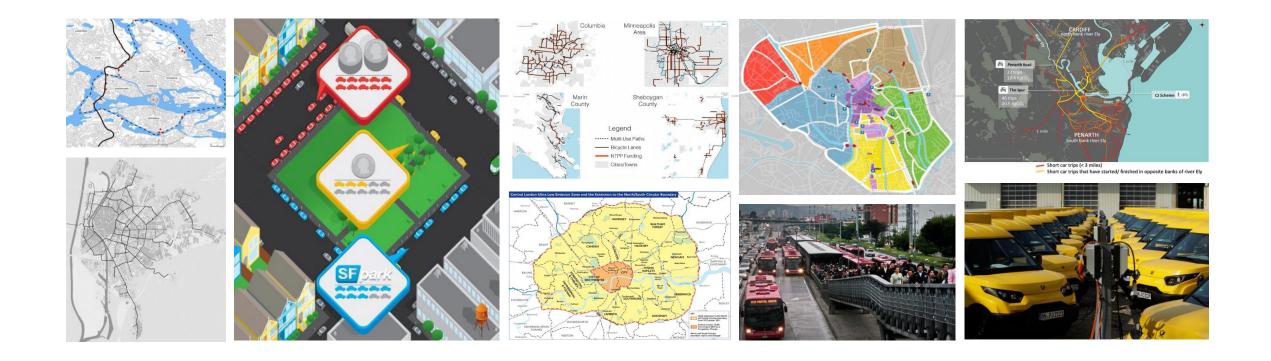
Part 1: Are reductions being measured?

YES!

(but VKT is the key)

Part 2: What are the results?



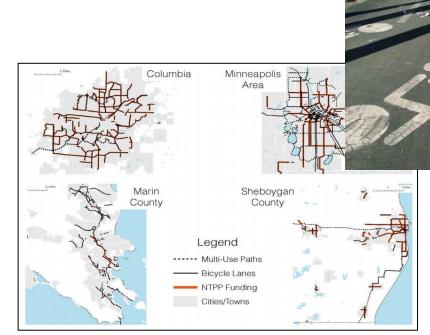


16 Case Studies



Investment Types:

- Bus Rapid Transit
- Integrated transport and landuse Planning
- Transit Oriented Development
- Congestion Pricing
- Rapid cycle network rollout
- Demand responsive parking
- Parking cash out
- Urban logistics
- Walking and cycling programmes
- Commute Trip Reduction programmes







 Varied measurement methods





Varied measurement methods



Many interrelated factors affecting outcomes





 Varied measurement methods



 Many of the case studies come from the United States



Many interrelated factors affecting outcomes





 Varied measurement methods



 Many of the case studies come from the United States



Many interrelated factors affecting outcomes



 No New Zealand or Australian case studies



Case Studies

- What was the project?
- How did they measure emissions reductions?
- How can this inform New Zealand's decarbonization efforts?

Boulder, Colorado

1996: No long-term growth in vehicle travel over 1994 levels

- Public transport (bus)
 - Increased frequencies and services
- Active mode
 - Cycle facilities on 95% of arterial streets
- Parking management
 - Reducing drive alone rates





Boulder, Colorado - EcoPass

- Annual transit pass unlimited rides on local and regional services
- Bulk discount only available through
 - employers
 - university
 - neighbourhoods

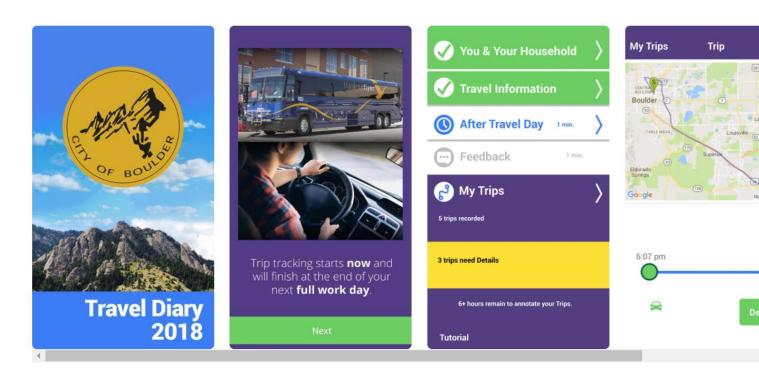


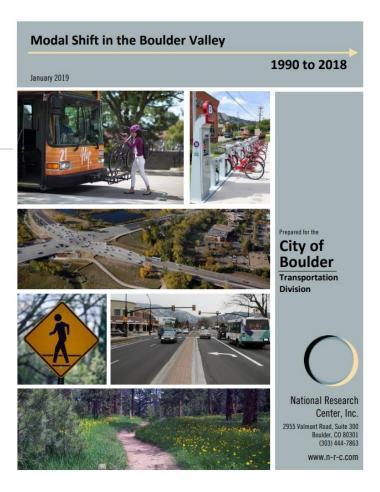
Eco Pass Central PLANNING INFO FOR BOULDER BUSINESSES

Learn about the



Measurement Methodology





Menu

6:43 pm



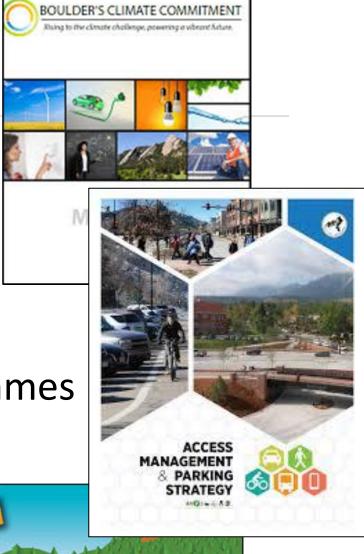
Boulder, Colorado - outcomes

- Returned VMT to 1994 levels by 2009
- By 2016 GHG emissions estimated to be 30% lower than without interventions
- 19% reduction in annual VMT per capita 1990 -2018
- EcoPass holders demonstrated comparatively 40-55% fewer emissions



Relevance to New Zealand

- Bulk public transport passes
 - Universities
 - Employers
 - Neighbourhoods
- Strong target setting and monitoring programmes
 - Measuring VKT
 - "If you don't count it, it doesn't count"





Cargo bikes for urban logistics

Cambridge, UK



Nuremburg, Germany



Brussels, Belgium

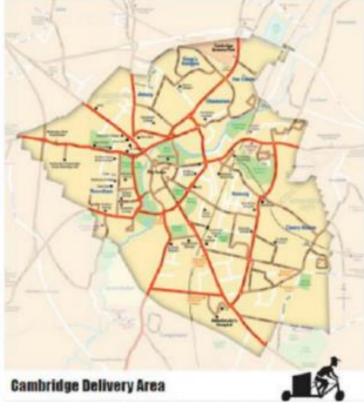




Cambridge, UK

Saved an estimated 45 tonnes of CO₂





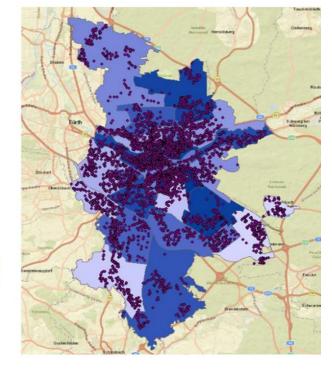


Nuremburg, Germany



Saved an estimated 56 tonnes of CO₂







Nürnberg

Brussels, Belgium

24% reduction in CO₂ emissions





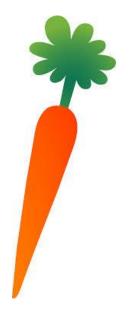


Policy levers

- Low emissions zones
- Vehicle size and weight restrictions
- Congestion charges
- Parking restrictions
- Time restrictions



- Coordinated procycling policies
- Cycling infrastructure
- Micro-consolidation centres
- Cycle logistics friendly tenders





Relevance to New Zealand

- E-bike power regulations
- Infrastructure design
- Procurement
- Existing services





Case studies continued

California TOD Study

OR

Stockholm Congestion Pricing?

California TOD Study

- Household Travel Survey of 40,000 households across 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:
 - ¼ mile from frequent rail/ ferry station or frequent bus stop (10-min headways)

- High Quality Transit Areas (HQTAs):
 - ½ mile from any rail/ ferry station, or 15-min headway bus stop



Measurement methodology



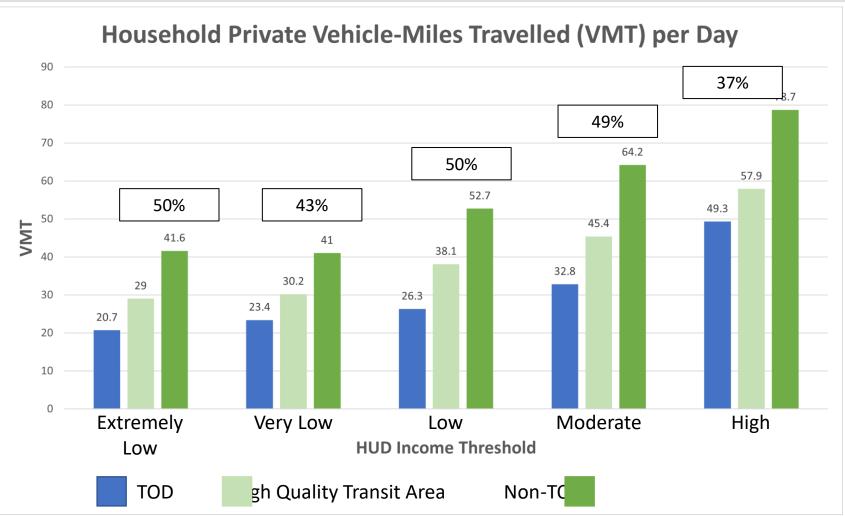


VMT FROM ONE-DAY TRAVEL SURVEYS

JANUARY 2013



Outcomes



% difference non-TOD to TOD

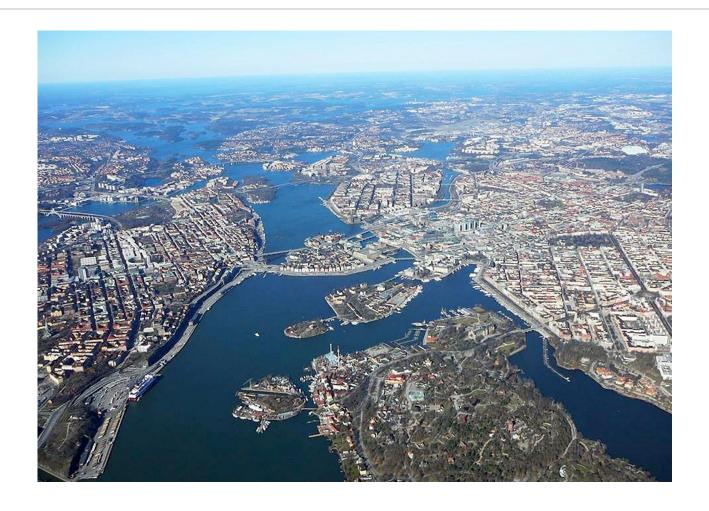


Relevance to New Zealand



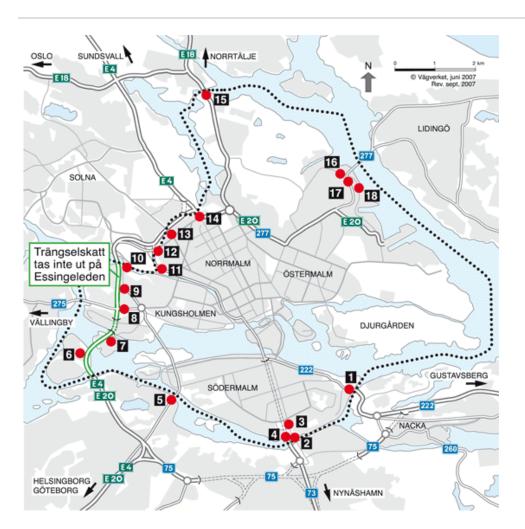


Stockholm





What it was



Intervals Stockholm city centre as from 1 January 2020

Hours	Off-peak season tax amount in SEK	Peak season tax amount in SEK
6:00-6:29	15	15
6:30-6:59	25	30
7:00-8:29	35	45
8:30-8:59	25	30
9:00-9:29	15	20
9:30-14:59	11	11
15:00-15:29	15	20
15:30-15:59	25	30
16:00-17:29	35	45
17:30-17:59	25	30
18:00-18:29	15	20



Measurement methodology





Outcomes

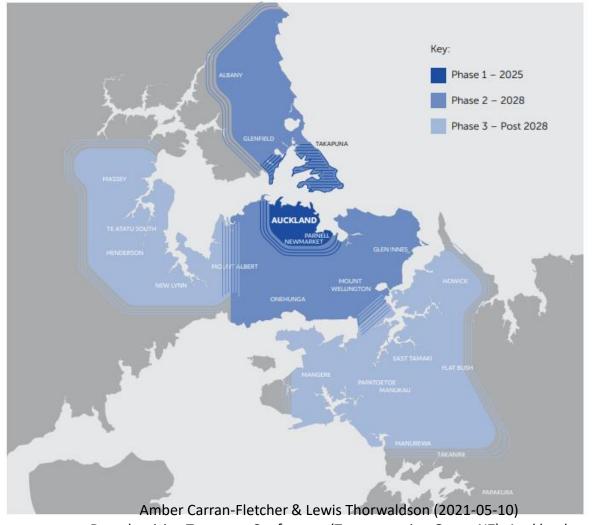


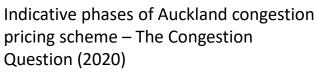
"Stockholmers, where did you go?"

20% reduction in traffic crossing the cordon



Relevance to New Zealand

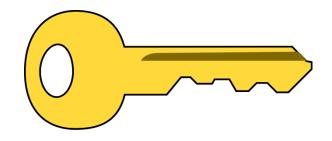






In conclusion...

- Secondary research only
- Direct comparison difficult
- Measured results for such a wide range of interventions
- Tie funding to measurement
- And remember Measuring VKT is the Key!





Emission Impossible? Measuring transport's GHG impacts



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