

Sustainability trends for land transport

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An evidence based approach

This presentation looks at

1. an evidence based approach to influence and drive sustainable land transport outcomes
2. sustainability trends for land transport

Context

- The government's vision for the future of transport is the New Zealand Transport Strategy (2002)
 - it describes how transport can contribute to returning per capita income to the top half of the OECD and providing community and environmental benefits
 - 5 objectives:
 1. Assisting economic development
 2. Assisting safety and personal security
 3. Improving access and mobility
 4. Protecting and promoting public health
 5. Ensuring environmental sustainability

Sustainability trends for land transport

- It has been over 4 years since the NZTS policy was produced – clear measures on how NZ is going towards the NZTS objectives are not yet available
- This is because measuring the NZTS objectives in their current form is a problem
- This has led Land Transport NZ to develop a set of sustainability trend statements for land transport

Trend statements

13 trend statements have been derived – and aligned with the NZTS objectives

Sustainability trend statements	NZTS objectives
reduce need for people to travel (in cities and towns)	2,3,4 & 5
safer and more convenient environment (in cities and towns)	2,3,4 & 5
active modes increase	3,4 & 5
people drive in a way that uses less energy , is safe in conditions	1,2,4 & 5
fatal and serious injury crashes reduce	2
use private vehicles less in congested times	1,3,4 & 5
flows more efficiently with greater reliability	1 & 3
use of shared and passenger transport	4 & 5
reduced land transport related emissions	4 & 5
vehicle fleets more energy efficient	1,4 & 5
commercial transport improved management practices	1,2,4 & 5
more freight on rail & coastal shipping	1,4 & 5
freight industry productivity improves	1

1= Assisting economic development, 2=Assisting Safety and personal security, 3=Improving access and mobility, 4=Protecting and promoting public health, 5=Ensuring environmental sustainability

Trend Statement No 1

1. Development patterns of towns and cities reduce the need for people to travel

- The compact urban form – population density
- The liveable community – land use
 - minimal need for non-active transport modes
 - close to or around public transport nodes
 - live, work and play
- Reduced urban sprawl

Trend Statement No. 1 – observed trend

1989–2006

- 5% decline in km travelled using active modes and public transport
- 50% increase in km travelled using motor vehicles
- 2007 survey – attitudes to using public transport significantly different in Wellington when compared to Auckland and Christchurch where private motor vehicles are preferred

1. **No evidence of a relationship between urban density and the need to travel**
(as opposed to overseas evidence)
2. **Some evidence that the availability of public transport influences its use**
(build the infrastructure and people will use it)

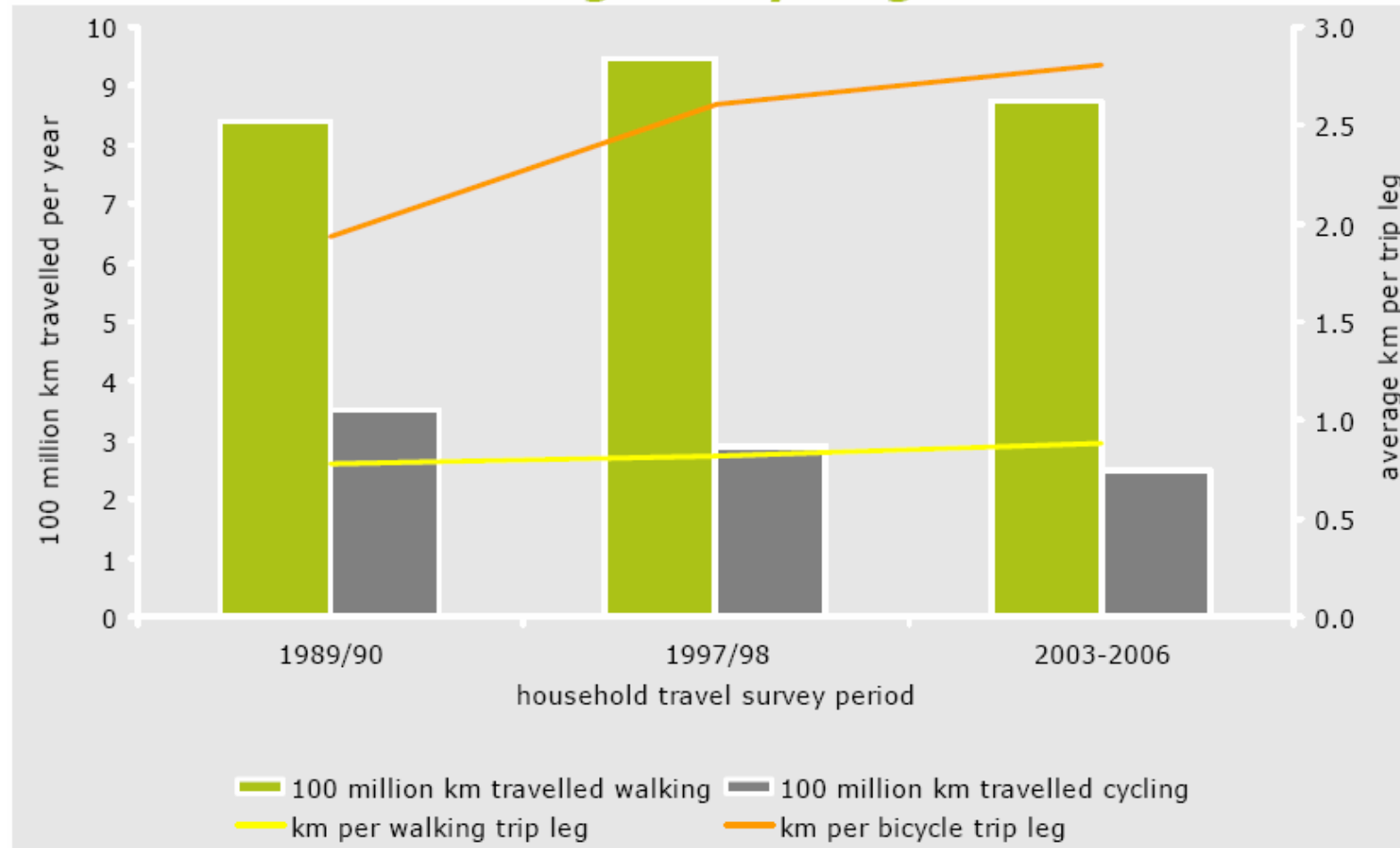
Trend Statement No 2

2. Development of towns and cities, design of networks, and operating rules provide a safe and convenient environment for walking and cycling and other personal travel options

- Improved environments for walking and cycling
- Improved safety for pedestrians and cyclists
- Factors that influence individual choices to walk or cycle
 - convenience
 - personal security
 - connectivity

Trend Statement No 2 – observed trend

'Occurrence' of walking and cycling



Trend Statement No 2 – an aspiration



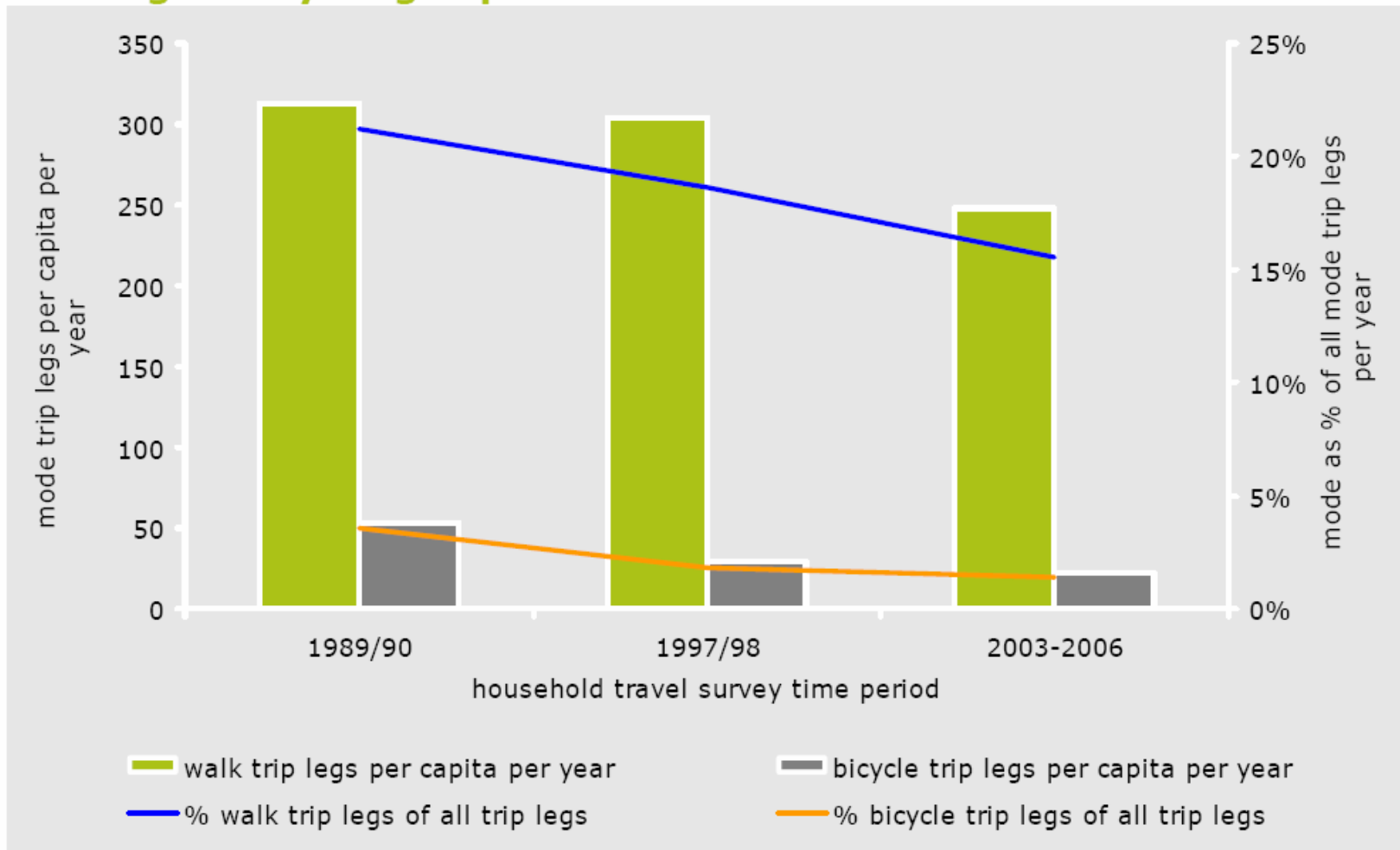
Trend Statement No 3

3. More people choose active modes of transport

- How much walking and cycling is actually occurring

Trend Statement No 3 – observed trend

Walking and cycling trips¹ and mode share²



Source: Ministry of Transport, New Zealand Household Travel Survey

Trend Statement No 3



Trend Statement No 4

4. People drive in a way the uses less energy and is safe in the conditions

- **Factors affecting safety – four principal behaviours**
 - Speed compliance
 - Alcohol compliance
 - Safety Belt compliance
 - Failure to give way
- **Energy use by motor vehicles (petrol & diesel)**

Trend Statement No 4 – observed trend

1996–2006

- Average unimpeded traffic speed **decreased by about 6%** dropping below 100km/h speed limit in 2002
- **30% reduction** in alcohol crashes, **10% increase** in the use of front safety belts

2001–2004

- Energy demand (PJ) **rose by 13%**, vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) **rose by 11%**
1. **No evidence** to suggest that people are driving in a way that uses less energy
 2. People **are increasingly** driving in a way that is safer in the conditions

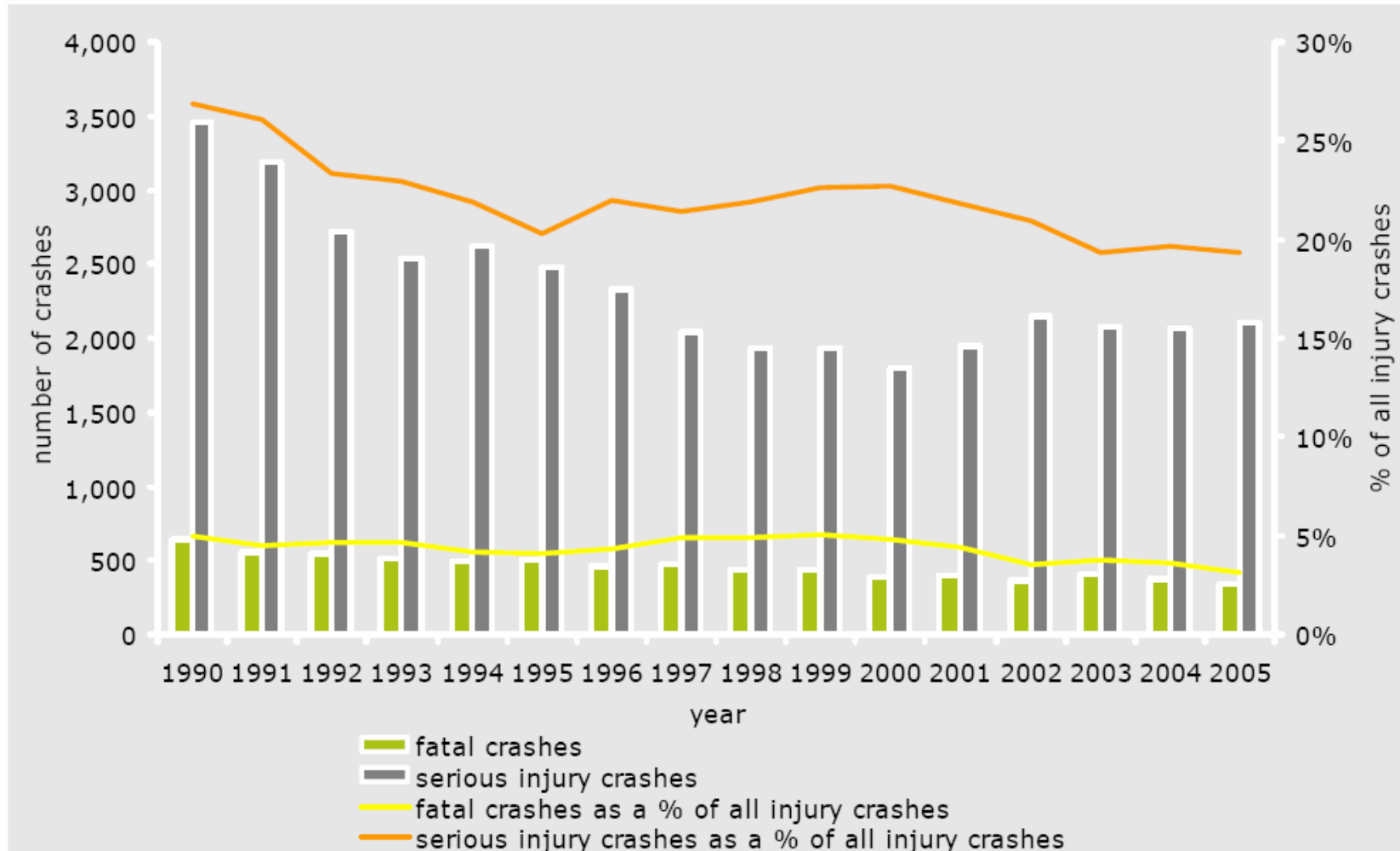
Trend Statement No 5

5. Fatal and serious injury crashes reduce

- **Actual number of fatalities and serious injury crashes recorded within the national road Crash Analysis System (CAS)**
 - **Influenced by '3E' initiatives**
 1. education (advertising & promotion)
 2. enforcement (road policing)
 3. engineering (vehicles & infrastructure)

Trend Statement No 5 – observed trend

Fatal and serious injury crashes



Source: Land Transport New Zealand, CAS database

Trend Statement No 6

6. People use private vehicles less in congested times

- Extent of the congestion problem
- Congestion as measured by the congestion index
- The extent of travel occurring by private vehicle at congested times
- Focus only on Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Tauranga

Trend Statement No 6 – observed trend

- 1996–2001 congestion **has remained about the same** in Auckland and Wellington but increased in Christchurch (congestion index)
 - 1989–2006 private vehicle use as a percentage of all trips **increased by 9%**
1. **There was no evidence to suggest that people use private vehicles less in congested times**

Trend Statement No 7

7. Traffic flows more efficiently with greater reliability on the road network

- Congestion indicator
- Traffic speed indicator
- Trip time reliability – travel time variability
- Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Tauranga

Trend Statement No 7 – observed trend

2003–2006

- **Little or no change in peak time congestion** in Auckland, Wellington or Tauranga
 - **Increase in** congestion in Christchurch
 - Travel time variability **reduced for all four cities** in the morning and inter-peak periods but **substantially increased** in the evening peak Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch
1. **Little or no evidence that traffic flowed more efficiently or with greater reliability in all four cities**

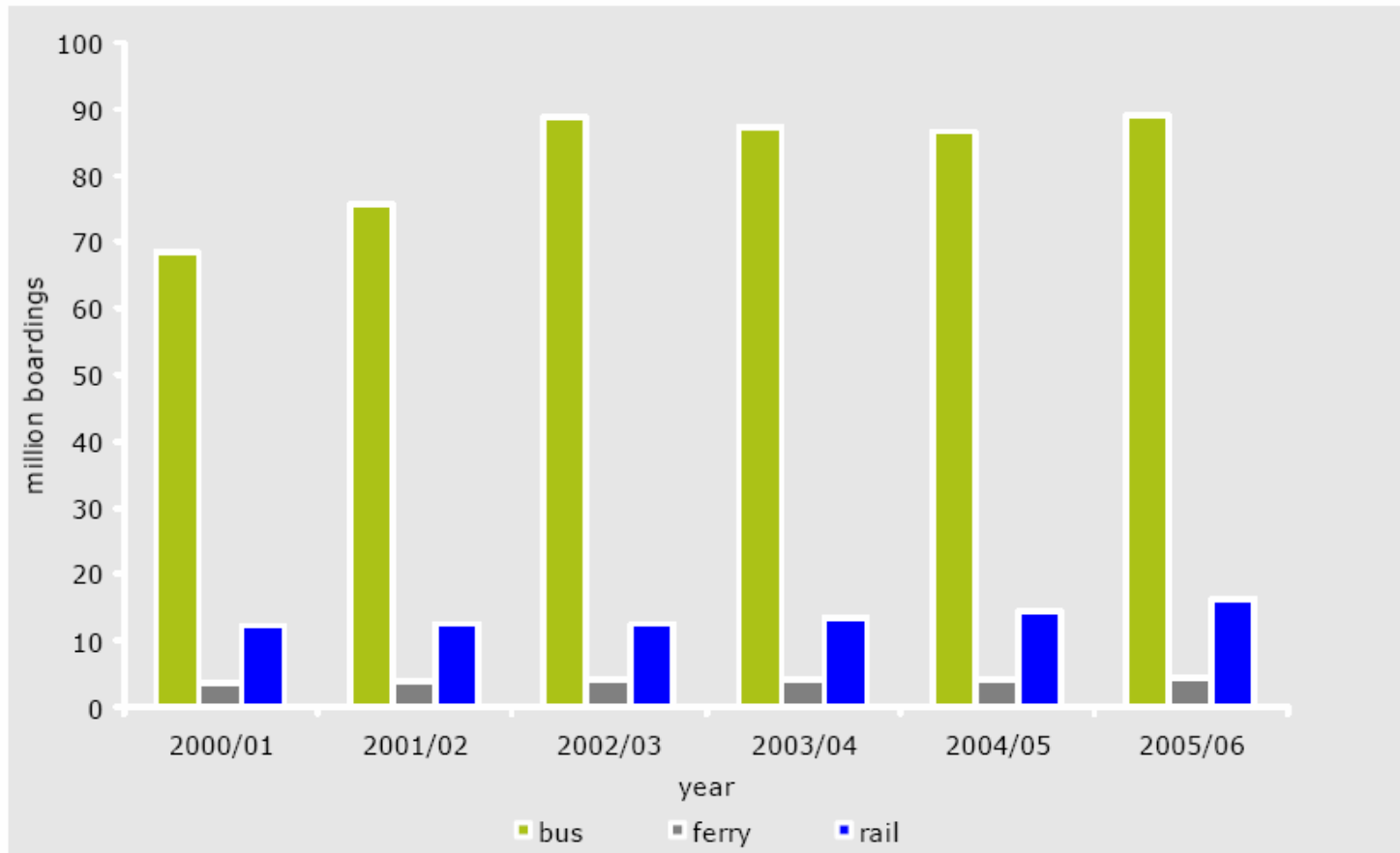
Trend Statement No 8

8. The availability and use of shared transport, passenger transport and services for the transport disadvantaged increases

- **Shared travel and access to motor vehicles**
- **Public transport**
- **Access for the transport disadvantaged**

Trend Statement No 8 - observed trend

Public transport boardings⁶



Source: Land Transport NZ,
 Includes commercial (including concessionary), contracted (including concessionary, but not school service),
 and contracted school service boardings.

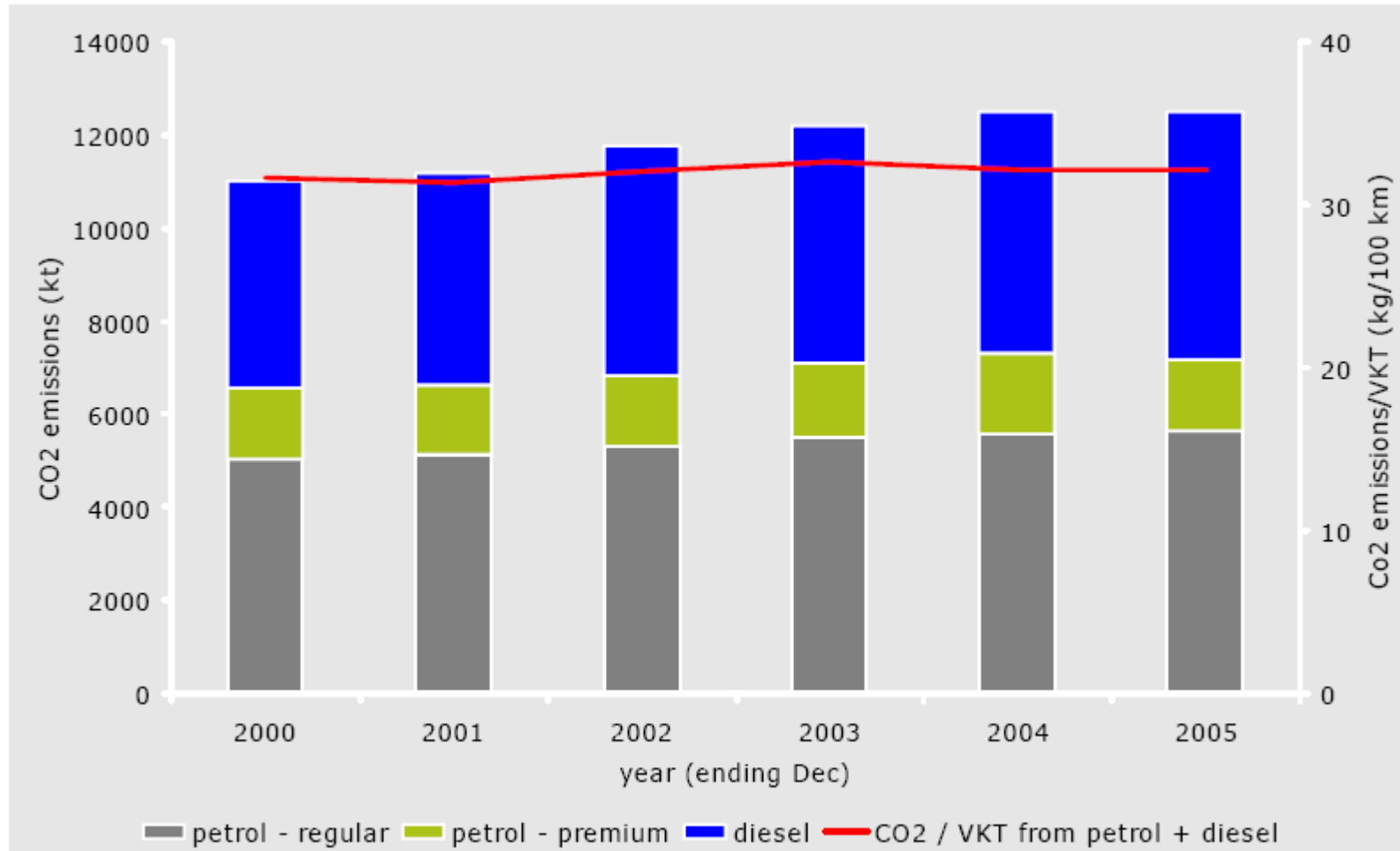
Trend Statement No 9

9. Land transport related vehicle emissions reduce

- CO₂ emissions as measured by Ministry of Economic Development

Trend Statement No 9 – observed trend

Emissions from motor vehicles



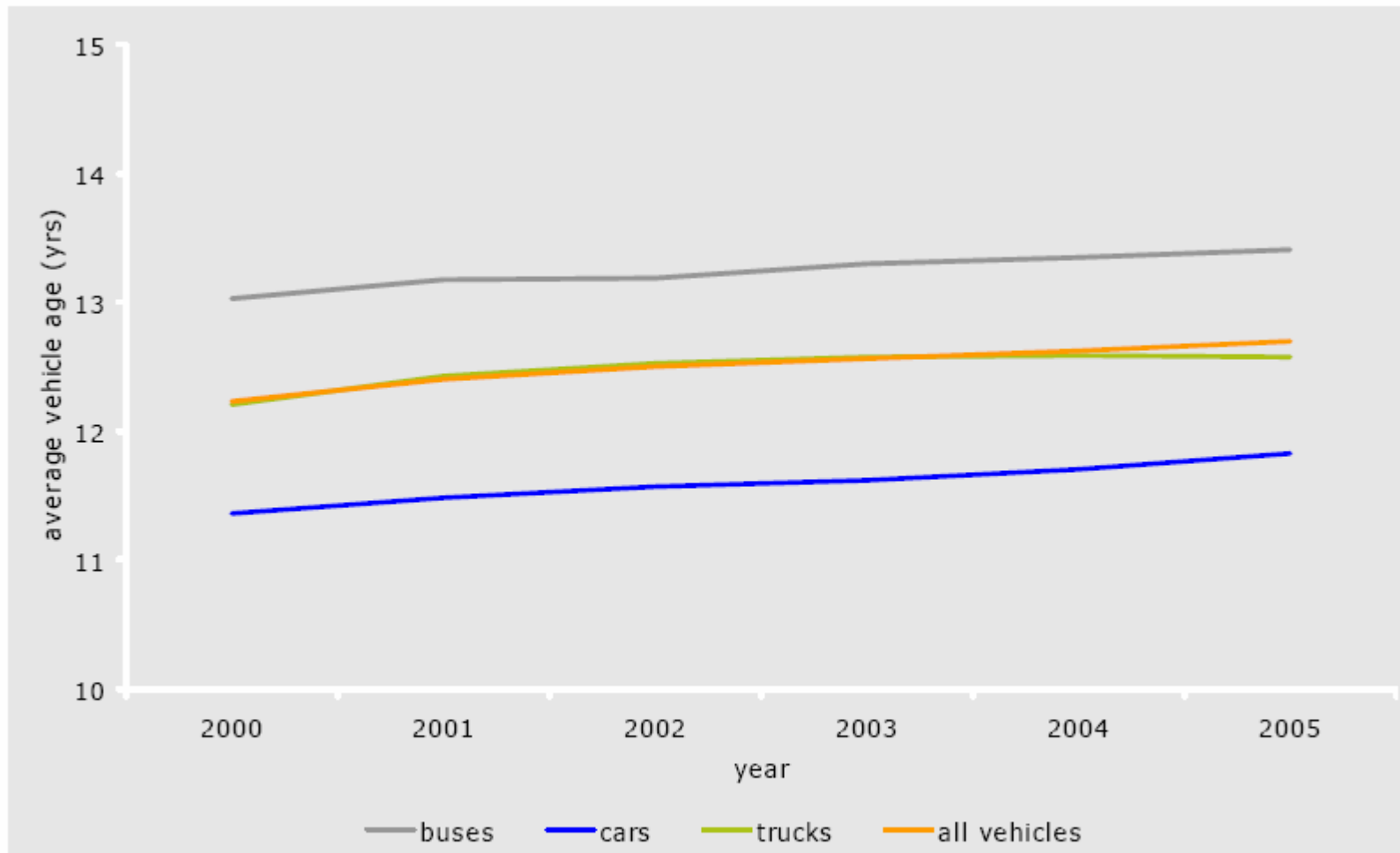
Source: MED, June 2005, *NZ Energy Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2004*

Trend Statement No 10

10. The commercial and private vehicle fleets become more energy efficient, safer and have improved environmental performance

- Vehicle age as surrogate for energy efficiency, safety and environmental performance
- Energy consumption for the whole fleet
- Emissions of CO₂ from the whole fleet

Average age of the national motor vehicle fleet



Source: Ministry of Transport, Motor Vehicle Register

"All vehicles" includes cars, buses, trucks, motorcycles, and mopeds. Non-motorised vehicles such as trailers and caravans have been excluded.

Trend Statement No 11

11. Commercial transport operators adopt management practices that promote safety, use less energy and reduce emissions, noise and vibration

- **Vehicle age as surrogate for energy efficiency, safety and environmental performance**
- **Energy intensity – for the Transport and Storage industry**
- **Emission intensity – environmental efficiency for the Transport and Storage industry**

Trend Statement No 11 – observed trend

- 1997–2003: vehicle ages (trucks & buses) **increased marginally**
- 1997–2003: energy intensity for Transport and Storage industry **decreased by 10%**
- 1997–2003: CO₂ emissions intensity for Transport and Storage industry **decreased by 9%**
- Not known at this point – safety, noise or vibration

Trend Statement No 12

12. Higher proportion of freight is carried on rail and coastal shipping

- Freight diverted
- Rail freight increase
- Coastal shipping freight increase

Trend Statement No 12 – observed trend

At this point in time, we do not have sufficient data to make any assessment of this trend – work in progress

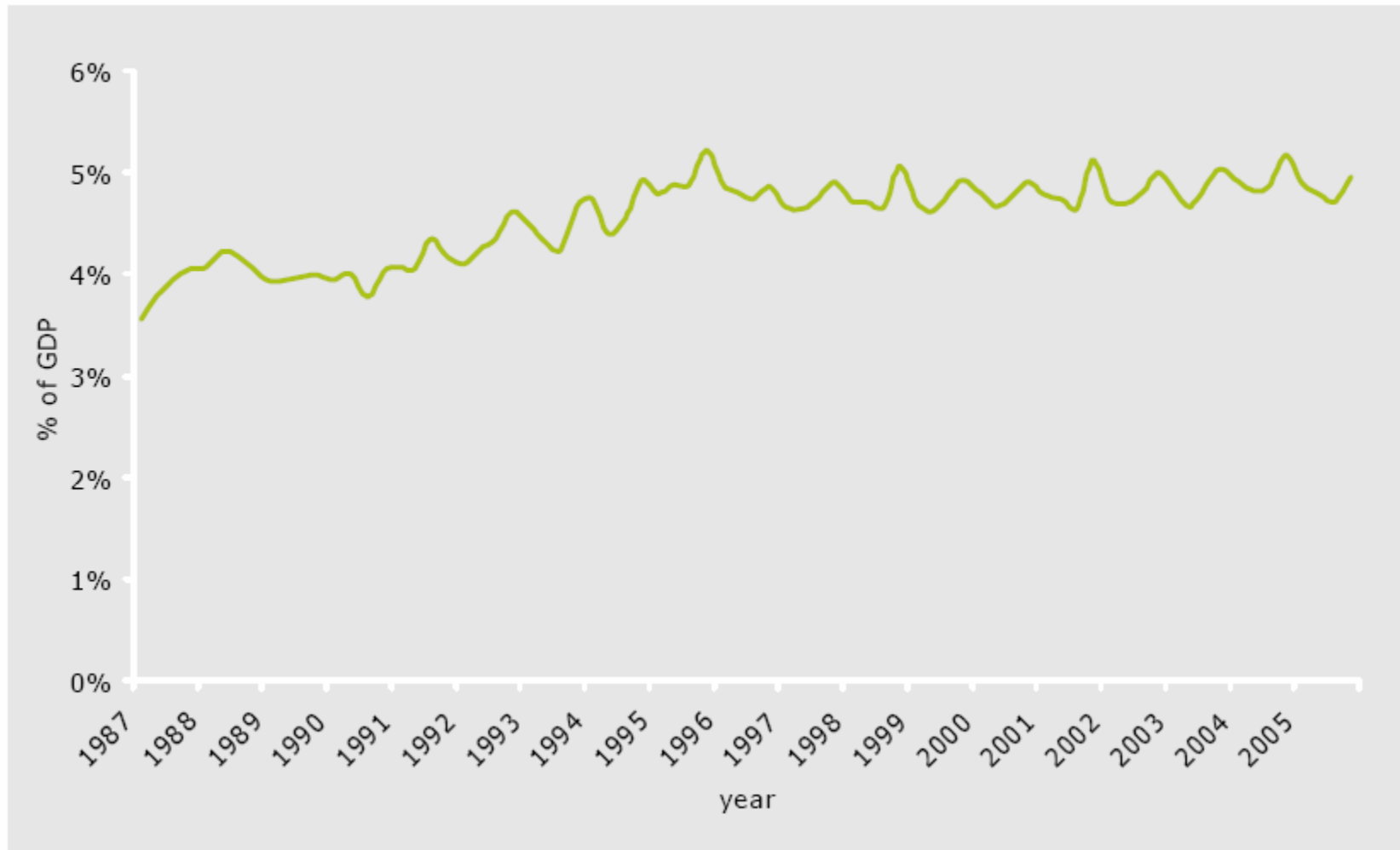
Trend Statement No 13

13. Freight industry productivity improves

- Contribution that the Transport and Storage industry makes to the economy

Trend Statement No 13 - observed trend

Transport and storage's contribution to the NZ economy








Trend scorecard

Trend	Brief description	Is sustainability trend occurring
1	reduce need for people to travel (in cities and towns)	No
2	safer and more convenient environment (in cities and towns)	No
3	active modes increase	No
4	people drive in a way that uses less energy, is safe in conditions	less energy No safer in conditions Yes
5	fatal and serious injury crashes reduce	Yes
6	use private vehicles less	No
7	flows more efficiently with greater reliability	No
8	use of shared and passenger transport increase	Yes
9	reduced land transport related emissions	No
10	vehicle fleets more energy efficient	No
11	commercial transport improved management practices	Yes (partial)
12	more freight on rail & coastal shipping	Not known
13	freight industry productivity improves	Yes

Cycle Monitoring (counting) – what is going on



Who is measuring cycling

17. What type of authority do you represent? (If you are a consultant for an authority, please answer for that authority.)

City council		16	23%
District council		42	59%
Regional council/authority		8	11%
Transit NZ - Head Office		1	1%
Transit NZ - Regional Office		4	6%
Total		71	100%

Who plans to build more cycling infrastructure

15. Do you have any cycle infrastructure projects in your forward works programme (LTCCP or 10 year State Highway plan)?

Yes		45	66%
No		23	34%
Don't know		0	0%
Total		68	100%

Whats next

- Government is developing sustainable transport targets (cycling targets are likely) - provide something to aim for and give cycling sense of urgency
- Land Transport NZ will be trialling new cycle counting technologies in early 2008 – roll out to councils (electronic & manual)
- Increase household travel survey sample size (Ministry of Transport) - assist regional/national decision making
- Councils to complete comprehensive cycling strategies – strategy focus