



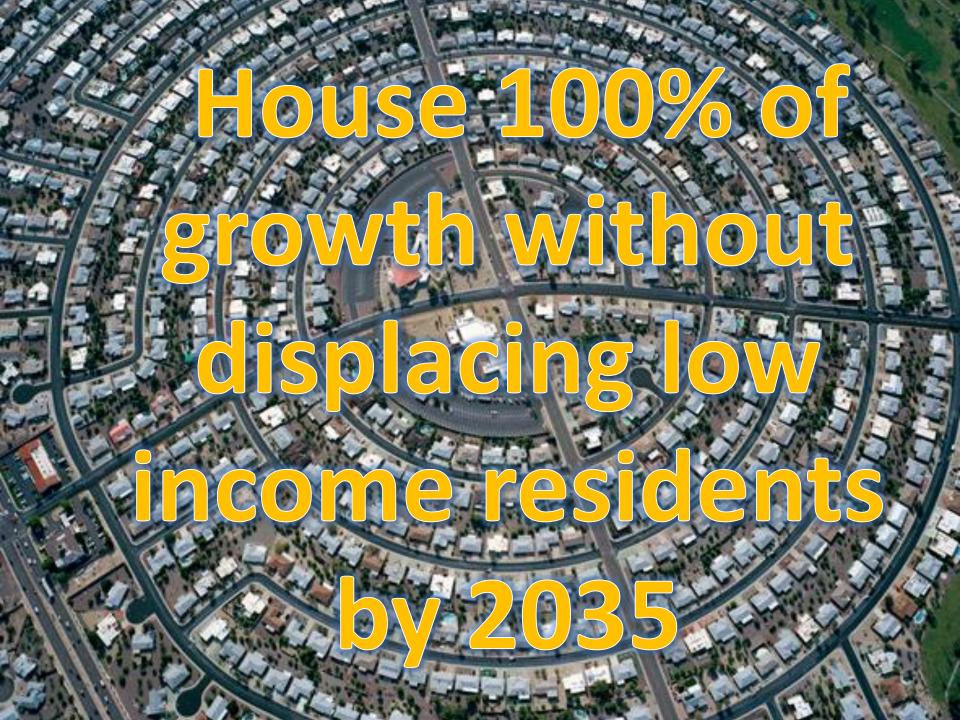
Links land use and housing to transportation

Region must show how it can house all the population in the next 30 years

Preservation of open space and agricultural land

Show how development pattern and transportation network can reduce greenhouse gases





#### **BENEFITS & COSTS**

PERSONAL CHOICE

Travel Time

Vehicle
Operating Costs

Health Costs







EXTERNALITIES



CO<sub>2</sub>/PM ROG/NOX



Fatal and Injury Collisions



Noise

## 700 Projects Analyzed

## **Active Transportation Target Development**

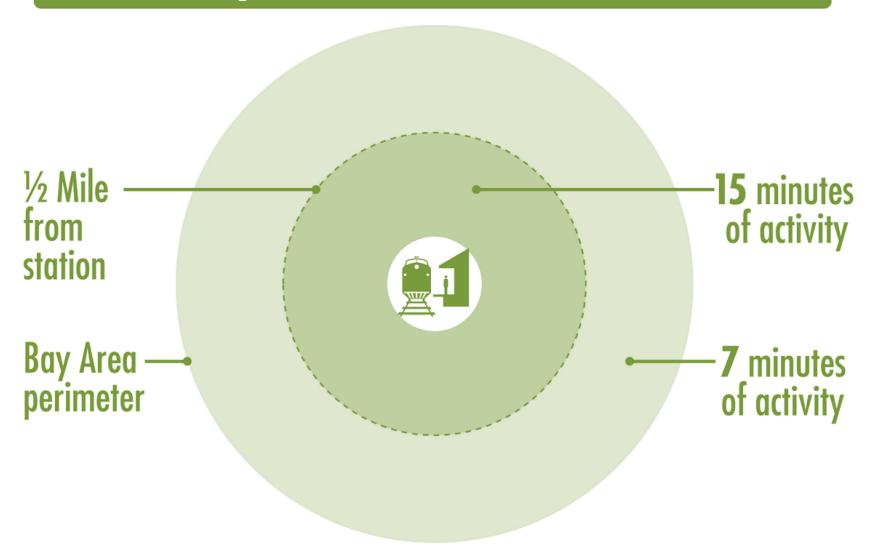
Where does walking and cycling fit within the 30 min/day of moderate to vigorous activity?

No metrics for active transportation

No performance standards from the CDC Community Guide – insufficient evidence that transportation policies increase physical activity

What is the expected increase in active transportation in 30 years?

## How much physical activity should transportation take credit for?



## Methodology of Evaluating Active Transportation

% of Active Individuals

(Change in minutes/person/day) \* (inactive population 62%)
(Minutes to become active -30)

Active individuals from the project

Percent of active or inactive individuals

\*
Projected Bay Area Population

62%	Bay Area Inactive California Health Interview Survey	<30 minutes of activity
\$717	Savings From Lost Productivity Per person	
\$326	Health Care Cost Savings (Disease types attributable to physical	

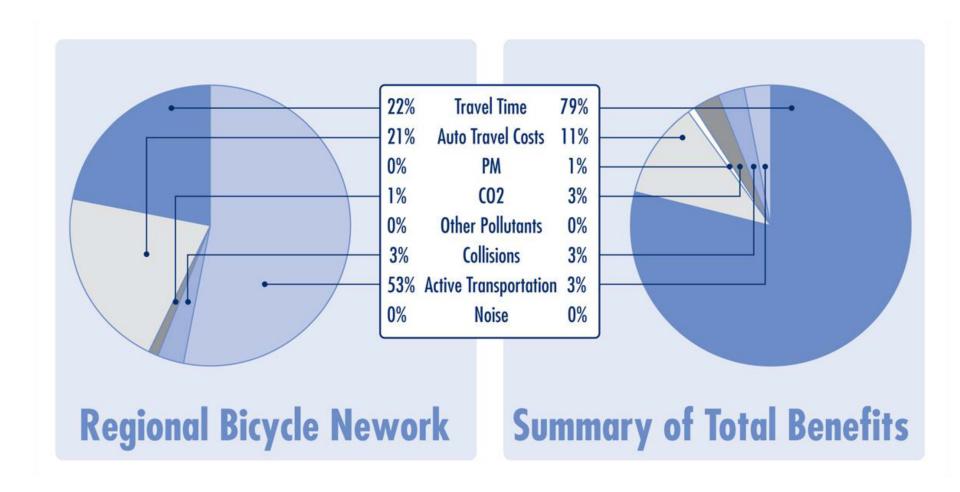
#### **Physical Activity Benefits**

Coronary heart disease

Type 2 diabetes

Colon cancer

Depression



#### What happens when everyone meets the 15 minutes per person per day target?

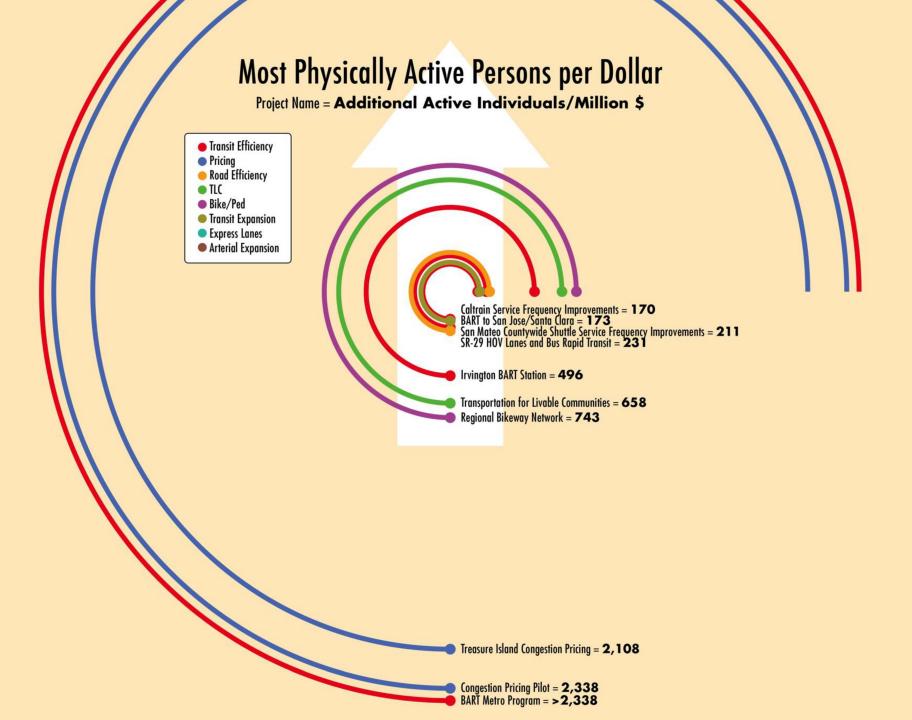
\$1.1 Billion Lost productivity and health care cost savings

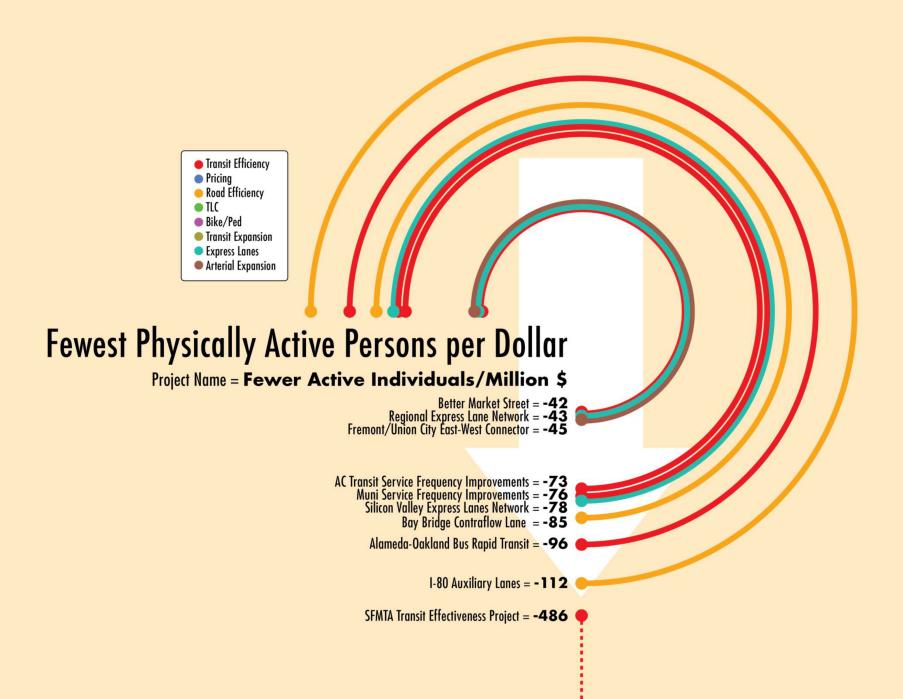
10.6% Become ARRIVERS

\$3.2 Billion Saved based on the Value of Statistical Life (VSL)

650 LIVES SAVED







Transit projects that compete with bicycle trips can make people less active

# Transit projects that have travel time savings make people more active

