



Why sustainable mobility

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TLTSD 3rd Training for trainers

IPoP – Institue for Spatial Policies, Ljubljana, Slovenia 12th May 2021









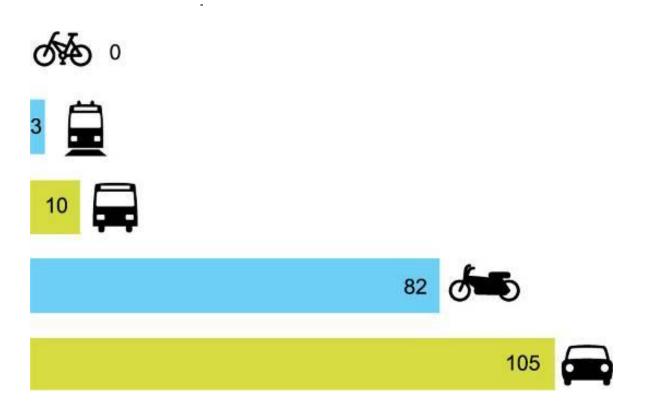


FACTS AND FIGURES

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passenger cars per 1,000 population 549 (2018) motorways per 1000 population 0.375 km (2018) share of household expenditure for transport 17.0 % (2019) share of greenhouse gas emissions from transport 32.5 % (2014)
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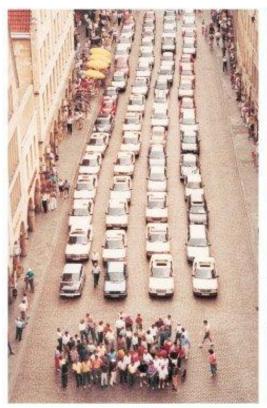
EMISSIONS

CO₂ emissions per passenger per kilometre



USE OF SPACE

Amount of space required to transport the same number of passengers by car, bus or bicycle.

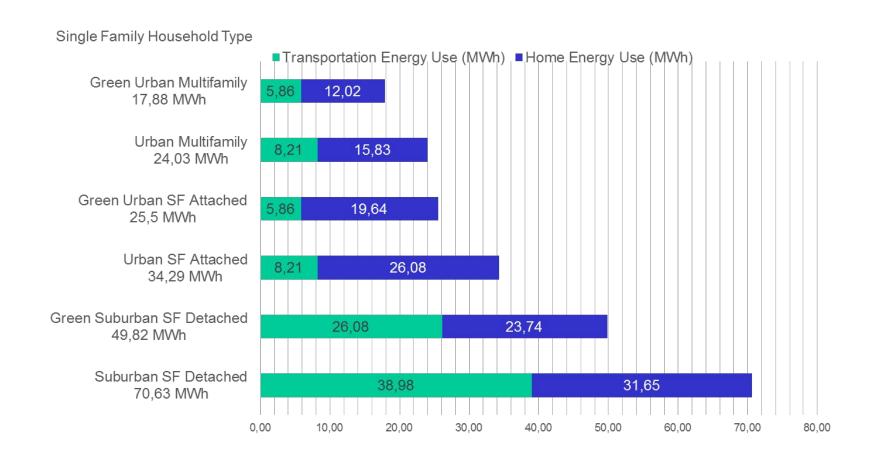






Source:: Poster in city of Muenster Planning Office, August 2001; Credit: Press Office City of Munster, Germany

ENERGY USE



How much does your commute cost (or save) society?

Every time you travel you put money into the system, but you also cost the system. Your contribution to and burden on the system differs depending on how you travel.

For example, when you ride the bus you pay a fare - money into the system. Your burden on the system includes the cost of operating the bus, and also less obvious impacts like emissions and noise pollution.

By looking at the ratio of what we put in versus what we cost the system, we see that different ways of travelling are more subsidized than others.

The practice of taking these less tangible costs and benefits into consideration and assigning them a dollar value is known as "full-cost accounting." While there are many ways of doing this, this infographic shows one example of how those costs and charges can be calculated.









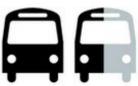










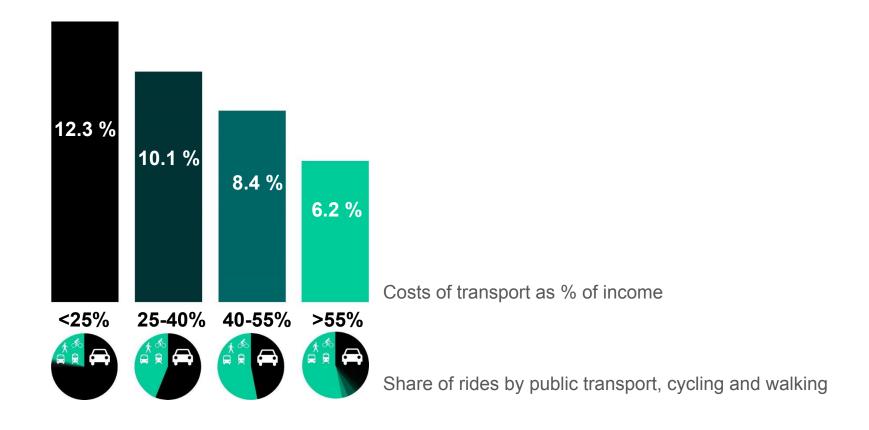




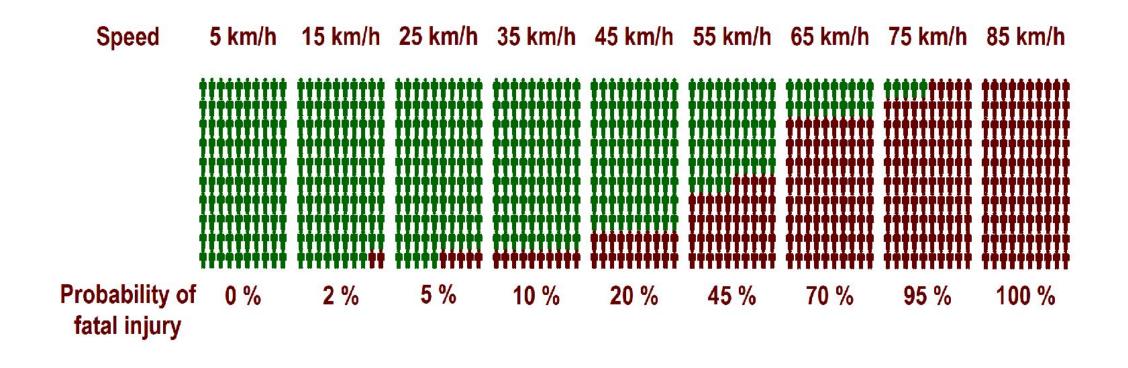




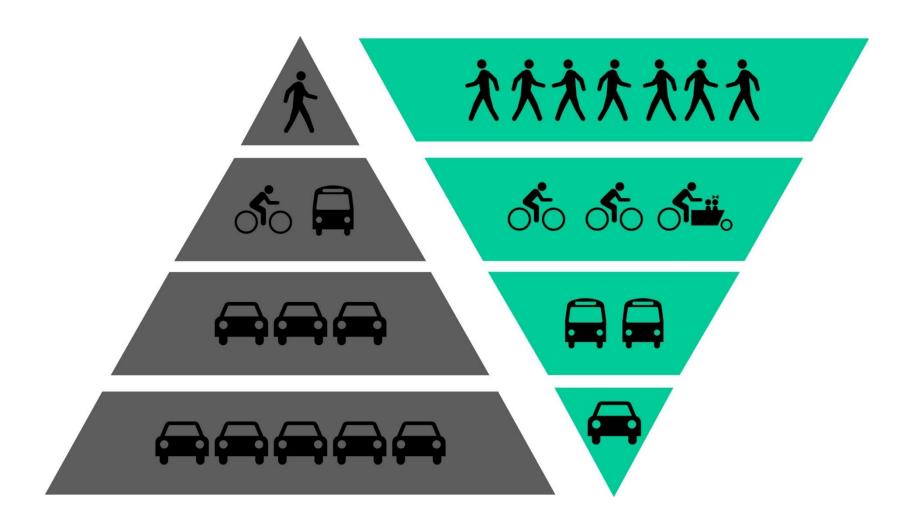
COSTS



ROAD SAFETY

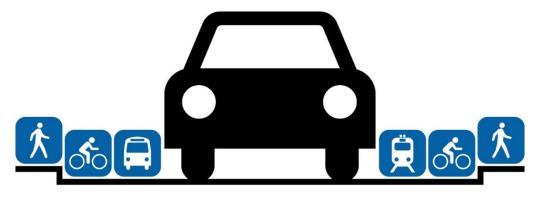


ROAD SAFETY



Source: STREET project

ROAD SAFETY



How traffic engineers see your city



How cities should be designed



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