Measures to foster active mobility and co-benefits for climate and health in Vienna

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Research questions:

- Combined health and climate effects (i.e. **co-benefits**) of a shift in transport mode choice towards **active mobility** (i.e. walking and cycling) in a future scenario in Vienna, stemming from the implementation of defined measures
  - *What are effective and/or promising measures?*
  - *What are effects of a set of defined measures on modal split?*
  - *Based on that, what are effects on human health and climate?*

Material and methods:

- Screening of academic literature and strategy papers
- Metropolitan Activity Relocation Simulator (**MARS**, TU Vienna)
  - Run by Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Pfaffenbichler, BOKU
  - To derive: Modal split, CO_2-emission changes
- Own calculations for CO_2-emission changes
- Comparative Risk Assessment (**CRA**)
  - To assess changes in burden of disease in terms of disability-adjusted life years (**DALYs**)

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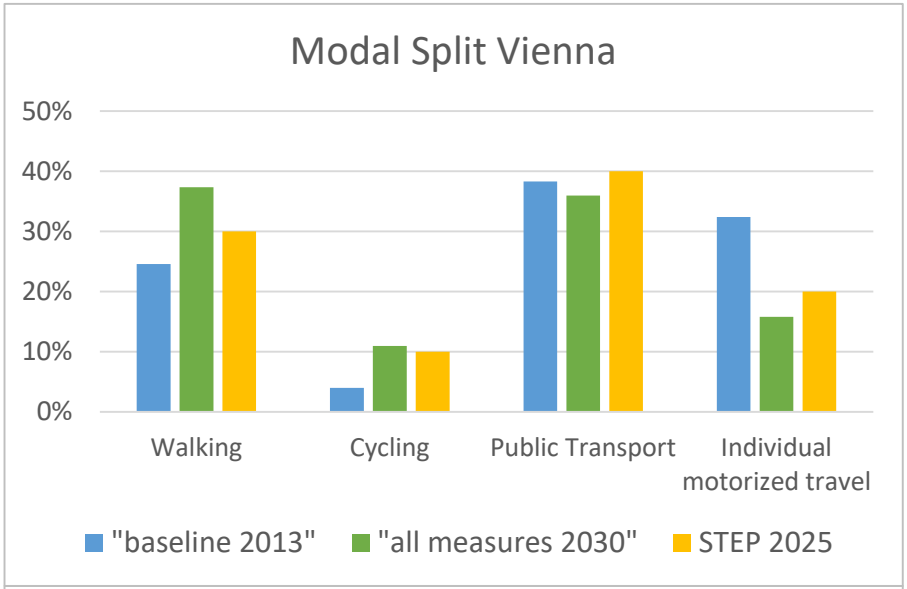
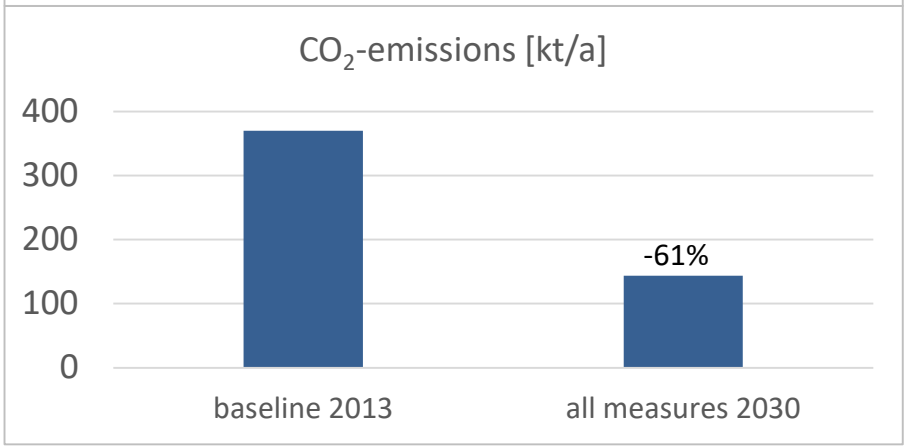
Results and key findings:

- Road calming, improvement and expansion of cycling routes, increase of parking fees and limitation of parking spaces
- Sufficiently active: **65%** (vs. 38% in 2013)
- **Reduction in DALYs** (around 1,620)
- Combination of „pull“ and „push“ measures and bundles
- Importance of **walking** as an active travel mode (940 DALYs saved)
- Considerable **CO_2-emission savings** (up to **61%**)

Addressees:

- Policy makers and stakeholders
- Future research regarding measures
- Coupling of transport modelling tools with health effects





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