IF PUBLIC POLICY IS TO MINIMIZE COST OF HOUSING
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1980-2009: 3.32X population and 25.3X area
Urban sprawl
URBANIZATION IN 3-d:

disperse, distant, disconnected
WHAT HAPPENS TO COST OF TRANSPORT (T) AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE (I)?

1. Public policy minimizes H, by locating far away.

2. But cost of Transport and other Infrastructure explodes.
32% OF HOUSES ARE ABANDONED

H might be low but T and I are very high
SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION IS TO MINIMIZE:

Urbanization cost

- Housing
- Transport
- Infrastructure

H+T+I

- H
- T
- I
H+T+I: STYLIZED MODEL

The diagram shows the relationship between distance and cost for different categories: Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, and H+T+I. The cost increases as the distance increases for all categories. The graph illustrates the impact of distance on various aspects of cost, highlighting the synergies and trade-offs between these factors.
IF POLICY MINIMIZES H+T+I:

Urban development happens in 3-D: Dense, Diverse, Design
IF POLICY MINIMIZES H+T+I:

Transit Oriented Development is possible
In urban transportation, ‘accessibility’ refers to:

Ease to access opportunities: jobs, health or education services

Subject to constraints: land use, transportation supply, and individual characteristics of traveler including disability
IT IS ABOUT IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY!
SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY IS THEREFORE:

- Maximize access to opportunities:
  - Jobs
  - Education
  - Health
  - Recreation

- Minimize total cost of urbanization: \( H + T + I \)
REFERENCES


REFERENCES


Hiroaki Suzuki, Murakami, Jin, Hong, Yu-Hong, Tamayase, Beth. 2015. “Financing Transit Oriented Development with Land Values: Adapting Land Value Capture in Developing Countries.”