Subject: [Fwd: Cost of Cars to Transit]
Date: Wed, 21 Nov 2001 14:40:44 -0800
From: Brian Platts

To: Corrie Kost <kost@triumf.ca>

Subject: RE: Cost of Cars to Transit

Date: Wed, 21 Nov 2001 09:31:51 -0800

From: Ernie Crist < CristE@district.north-van.bc.ca>

To: "'Dave Sadler''' < daves adler @ telus.net>, FONVCA < fonvca @ fonvca.org>,

Mayor and Council - DNV < Council@district.north-van.bc.ca>

CC: Directors Team <managecomm@district.north-van.bc.ca>

Dear Mr. Sadler:

As a long time observer of this and previous Councils I am sure you are familiar with at least some of the many initiatives and resolutions I have submitted to District Council regarding the transportation issue. Still I thank you for the information. During the last Council meeting one Councillor at least recognized that unless the transportation issue is resolved we are nothing more than a third world country.

Yours truly,

Ernie Crist

----Original Message----

From: Dave Sadler [mailto:davesadler@telus.net] Sent: Wednesday, November 21, 2001 12:23 AM To: FONVCA; Mayor and Council - DNV

Subject: Cost of Cars to Transit

- > Worth Sharing. Certainly the situation in Vancouver area is not much
- > different than in Seattle. This just out from the Seattle Weekly.

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- > Published November 15 21, 2001
- > Road Hogs
- > Think transit is expensive? Check out the cost of cars.
- > BY KEVIN FULLERTON
- > SO YOU'RE a do-good liberal who always supports public transportation with
- > your vote, but some days you read the newspaper and feel like a schmuck.
- > Cost overruns, inexplicable planning, lack of ridership--we spend so much on
- > buses and rails, and seem to get so little. You're tired of the smirks you
- > get from the cynics when you bring up the social costs of preserving our car
- > culture. But are the bleeding hearts the only ones who can justify the costs
- > of public transit?
- > Absolutely not, say researchers who analyze the comparative costs of public
- > transportation and car commuting. Even the barest of financial comparisons,
- > they say, show that each dollar spent on public transit gives back much more
- > than a dollar invested in highways and other car-conducive infrastructure.
- > Think of it this way: Public transit may be the hard-luck brother who hits

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- > you up for the occasional loan and embarrasses you at polite gatherings, but
- > driving a car is like having a drug habit. Addicts never count the costs of
- > their habit because that would be far too depressing.
- > The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) says we spend about \$26 billion
- > locally, or 25 percent of our personal incomes, just for the privilege of
- > moving around. And it's not light rail that's eating a hole in your pocket.
- > We each paid about \$5,400 in 1998 to drive a car, but only \$690 to fund
- > buses, ferries, and other public transit, the PSRC calculates.
- > Think the price is worth it for all that individual mobility? Those numbers
- > don't even begin to get at the real costs of cars, says PSRC's Ralph
- > Cipriani. "We pay for unprecedented mobility, comfort, and privacy in ways
- > that are not always apparent," says Cipriani. "Most [people] generally
- > consider the costs associated with maintaining and improving roadways,
- > building sidewalks and bike paths, buying buses and operating transit
- > routes. . . . In fact, these direct public expenditures by government are
- > only a small portion of the total cost of transportation."
- > Parking is one of the biggest hidden costs of driving. In many cases, your
- > car costs more sitting still than it does running down the street. A 1996
- > report from Northwest Environment Watch estimated that a parking space adds
- > about 10 cents per mile to the cost of a daily commute. A typical commercial
- > development dedicates more space to parking than it does to offices and
- > stores. That drives up construction costs, in some cases as much as 18
- > percent, which means your rent, plate of pasta, and coffee cost more. But
- > the cost of parking gets even more personal: Chances are your employer could
- > pay you as much as \$2,000 more per year for what it costs to hold a parking
- > space for you.
- > Drivers can't even enjoy the smug satisfaction that they themselves are
- > paying for the convenience of their cars. The U.S. Department of
- > Transportation estimates that roadway-user fees and taxes (such as the gas
- > tax and vehicle registration fees) pay for only about 60 percent of public
- > expenditures for roadway construction and repairs. The rest has to be paid
- > for by the public at large through sales and property taxes.
- > Residents of cities that have made heavy investments in public transit, such
- > as New York City, pay \$2,500 less per year for mobility than do residents of
- > car-dependent cities like Houston, points out Peter Hurley of the
- > Transportation Choices Coalition. Seattle's per-household costs are closer
- > to Houston's than New York's.
- > Cipriani says the road warriors are losing the battle to provide an urban
- > infrastructure that allows us the freedom of movement we cherish as
- > Americans. "The current system of financing transportation, both roadways
- > and transit, is not serving us well. It is an overly complex and inefficient
- > financing system, which does little to provide the public sector with
- > adequate resources to expand and improve all forms of transportation," says
- > Cipriani.
- > Any way you slice it, says Transportation Choices' Hurley, it's far cheaper
- > to add a bus or rail rider to the daily commute than another driver.

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"People > who tend to be ideologically opposed to paying more for public transit don't > have good economic arguments that stand up," says Hurley. > > Patrick M. Condon > UBC James Taylor Chair in Landscape and Liveable Environments > Faculty of Agricultural Sciences > 2357 Main Mall > Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6T 1Z4 > 604 822 9291 > www.sustainable-communities.agsci.ubc.ca

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