Twotown’s future
Second to none

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Ms.
Twotown

- Downtown
  - Nine to five
  - Highly commercial, low residential
  - Low degree of happiness
- Corbusville
  - Municipal housing projects for the boomers
  - Lack of businesses, public transport
  - Disproportionately affected by climate change
- Howard Garden
  - 19th century residential housing
  - High car usage
- Jacobs Hill
  - Gentrified and vibrant
  - Attractive to homeowners
- Moses Gulch
  - Suburb for young families
  - Single family homes
  - Commuters
Treasury

- Taxing
  - taxation of gas
  - increasing parking fees
  - congestion charges,
  - peak load pricing
- implemented incrementally and according to relative wealth
- infrastructure changes finalized before major tax introductions
  - population did not lose economic possibilities
Downtown -- Overview

This is the nine-to-five part of town. Tall, glass skyscrapers overlook the streets. Thousands of people swarm on and off the subway and parking lots at the start and end of the day, but it's fairly dead during other parts of the week. A few areas are still residential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Cost in Millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road And Parking Portion (Downtown)</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Usage (Downtown)</td>
<td>40.43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk Usage (Downtown)</td>
<td>27.49%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 Per Capita (Downtown)</td>
<td>2,129.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Intensity (Downtown)</td>
<td>393.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Usage (Downtown)</td>
<td>12.30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike Usage (Downtown)</td>
<td>2.68%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail Usage (Downtown)</td>
<td>17.09%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District Parking Revenue

Please hover over plot for data.
Howard Gardens -- Overview

A slightly more dense area of the city than the outlying suburbs, there are some shops and restaurants mixed in these 19th century streets. Many of the houses have moderate-sized gardens in front or back of the buildings. Many people walk to public transportation, but there's still a significant number of drivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Usage</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Car Usage (Howard Gardens)</td>
<td>62.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Walk Usage (Howard Gardens)</td>
<td>11.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District CO2 Per Capita (Howard Gardens)</td>
<td>3,745.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Urban Intensity (Howard Gardens)</td>
<td>46.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Bus Usage (Howard Gardens)</td>
<td>12.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Bike Usage (Howard Gardens)</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Rail Usage (Howard Gardens)</td>
<td>12.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District Total Transportation Revenues (Howard Gardens): $972,791,416.00
Transport

Supply side - aimed at ensuring the infrastructure across all districts

Next Step - Incentivising the use through various measures
CO2 per capita: 1.78 T
Car Ownership (per household): 1.34
Car Usage (% of trips): 65.05%
Walking (% of trips): 13.99%
Bus Usage (% of trips): 8.43%
PM 2.5: 14.95 μg/m³
IHD Daily Hosp Rate per 100k: 4.39
Bike Usage (% of trips): 1.31%

**District Bus Coverage**

**District Rail Coverage**

Set the fare for one trip on your bus system. If this is set to too high, the cost of public transit might be prohibitive for your low-income citizens.

- **Bus Fare**
  - Electric Car Infrastructure
  - Electric Car Subsidies
  - Fuel Efficiency Standards
  - Train Fare

- **$1.00**
- **$1.50**
- **$2.00**
- **$2.50**
- **$3.00**
**Bus Fare**

- Electric Car Infrastructure
- Electric Car Subsidies
- Fuel Efficiency Standards
- Train Fare

This policy determines the number and type of charging stations your city builds each year. Providing charging stations for electric vehicles will help encourage people to switch from gasoline-powered cars. Your city will also provide reserved parking spots for electric vehicles. This will lower your carbon per capita and air pollution.

Different types of stations can charge cars at difference rates:
- Level 1 stations recharge batteries within 20 hours and cost $2000 each.
- Level 2 stations charge batteries within 5 hours and cost $3000 each.
- Level 3 stations charge batteries within 30 minutes and cost $6000 each.

*Please hover over plot for data.*

District Pedestrian Weekend Costs

District Car Fuel Consumption
Social Services

Free transportation in certain districts to counterbalance the regressive gas tax

Generous social housing programs (extensive high quality inclusionary zoning)

House occupancy went up in nicer neighbourhoods (3) while it decreased in less desirable ones (2)
| CO2 per capita | 1.78 T |
| Car Ownership (per household) | 1.34 |
| Car Usage (% of trips) | 65.05% |
| Walking (% of trips) | 13.99% |
| Bus Usage (% of trips) | 8.43% |
| PM 2.5 | 14.95 μg/m³ |
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- $3.00
Our policies saw the following positive health outcomes:

- Reduction of CO2 emission across the city,
- Reduction of PM 2.5 from 25.21 to 14.91
- City deaths per 100,000 significantly reduced as seen in the following graph
- The public health burden significantly reduced
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From No One’s First Choice to Second to None

image from: https://www.nutritioninsight.com