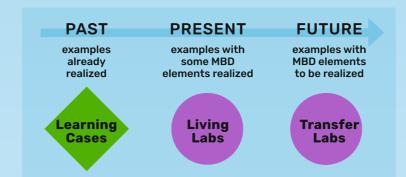
MBD15: Mobility Benefit Districts

Travel and liveability impacts, acceptability and governance of new tools for accelerating transitions in the 15min city





Mobility Benefit Districts

- · a concept where revenues from car parking charges are used to finance mobility services locally
- local residents are involved in selecting the mobility services that are financed and
- the goal is to increase acceptability for parking charges whilst giving residents alternatives to private cars through mobility services and new use of public spaces (when parking spaces are removed)

Research questions

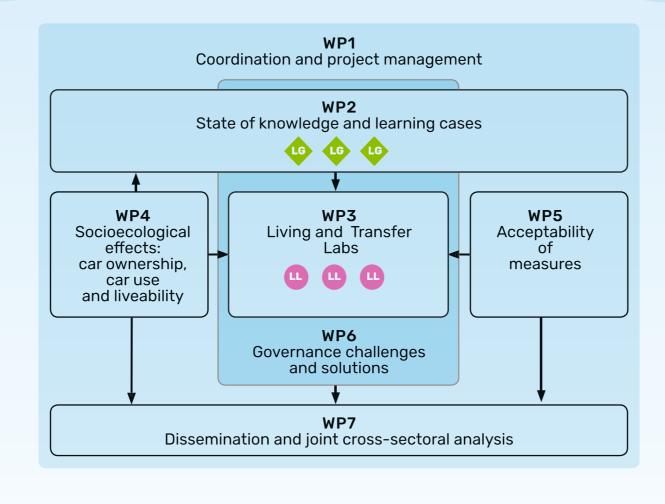
- 1. Can MBD contribute to reduced car ownership, car use and increased liveability in urban neighbourhoods?
- 2. Do MBD increase the acceptability for (on-street) parking charges?
- 3. Which governance challenges occur when implementing the MBD concept, and how can they be solved?

Consortium

Kth Stockholm, Sweden (Coordinator: Fredrik Johansson, Frjo6@Kth.se)

Tub Trafikutredningsbyrån Ab, Sweden Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität

Frankfurt/M., Germany Technische Universität Wien, Austria Plansinn - Buro für Planung und Kommunikation Gmbh, Austria Uiv - Urban Innovation Vienna Gmbh, Austria



Cooperation partners

Wissenschaftsstadt Darmstadt, Germany

Sundbybergs Kommun, Sweden

Gavle Kommun, Sweden

Stockholms Stad, Sweden

Bezirksvorstehung 6. Wiener Gemeinde-

bezirk, Austria

Consortium

















Funded by