



5 BIG MOVES **MOBILITY HUBS**

Mobility Hubs are places of connectivity where different modes of travel – walking, biking, transit, and shared mobility – seamlessly converge. These hubs are located where there is a concentration of employment, housing, shopping, and/or recreation. They provide an integrated suite of mobility services, amenities, and technologies to bridge the distance between high-frequency transit and an individual's origin or destination.

Features

- **Walking and biking infrastructure**
Safe, comfortable, and inviting walkways and bikeways; and secure parking for personal bikes, hoverboards, and other devices.
- **Shared mobility**
Transportation options that share the ride with other travelers or use a shared vehicle, such as transit, on-demand rideshare, carshare, micromobility solutions like dockless scooters and bikes, neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs), shared autonomous shuttles, and other Flexible Fleets.
- **Support services**
Real-time travel information, electric vehicle charging, multimodal wayfinding, package delivery, mobile retail services, and passenger loading areas.
- **Intelligent Transportation Services (ITS)**
Wireless vehicle charging, smart parking solutions, automated and connected vehicles, and dynamically managed curb space.
- **Supportive land uses**
Mobility Hubs are centers of activity where there is a concentration of employment, housing, shopping, and/or recreation.



Rendering of a Mobility Hub in Singapore
Source: Ministry of Transport, Singapore

WHERE DO MOBILITY HUBS WORK BEST?

Mobility Hubs are best suited near high-frequency transit and where there is a concentration of employment, housing, shopping, and/or recreation. The 2021 Regional Plan will include a network of primary and satellite Mobility Hubs surrounding existing transit and new high-frequency, high-speed services in the Transit Leap. These services will integrate with Complete Corridors to align several Mobility Hub features – like wireless electric vehicle charging and smart parking – with the network of high-capacity, smart, and actively managed highways and local roads. Flexible Fleets also integrate into Mobility Hubs to provide a wide range of travel options to better access transit and other community destinations.





SUCCESS STORIES

- The Mobility Hub idea originated in Bremen, Germany as a way to combine numerous mobility options in one location. Bremen successfully combined carshare vehicles, bike parking, and wayfinding elements near high-frequency transit stations. Bremen's 290 shared cars have taken more than 4,200 privately owned cars off the road.
- In Burlington in Ontario, Canada, Mobility Hubs are envisioned as a way to concentrate future population and job growth near railway and bus stations. The city is fostering complete, compact, and sustainable communities for people of all ages with a mix of uses in walking and biking distance to transit.
- Metrolinx championed the idea of Mobility Hubs in Toronto, Canada to ensure shared mobility services and supporting amenities were consistent with transportation services in communities. Land use and transportation considerations were developed based on the walking, biking, and driving distance to transit.
- In the San Francisco Bay Area, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the Association of Bay Area Governments launched an effort to provide community Mobility Hubs that include solar electric vehicle carsharing, e-bikes, free transit passes, and other transportation benefits to low-income residents at three affordable housing sites in Oakland, Richmond, and San Jose.

Anticipated Benefits

Mobility Hubs enhance the movement of people and goods while helping the region meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction mandates.

▪ Increased transit ridership

Studies have shown that increasing the concentration of homes and jobs near transit increases ridership, and that employment density is more strongly associated with transit ridership than residential density. For example, doubling the number of homes near light rail stations increased boardings at the same station by 15-59%.

▪ Reduced need for driving alone

Locating Mobility Hubs near high-frequency transit and popular commute and leisure destinations makes it easier to go places without relying on a personal car to travel long distances. Also, more than 45% of all trips in the U.S. are shorter than three miles, making Mobility Hubs a viable way to fulfill everyday travel needs.

▪ Congestion relief

Increased transportation choices and supporting amenities reduce the need to own a car. Pooled rides like UberPool, Lyft Shared Rides, and carpools decrease the number of vehicles on the road and help connect people to transit. Additionally, bike and pedestrian improvements will encourage more people to choose to walk, bike, or ride a scooter to transit or other Mobility Hub destinations.

▪ Reduced air pollution

Increasing zero-emission vehicles and supporting amenities like electric vehicle charging will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.

▪ Equity

Flexible Fleets and automated vehicles can be viable options for seniors and persons with disabilities who are not able to travel on their own. Many private operators develop and implement equity plans to ensure accessibility (e.g., adaptive bikes/scooters, low-income payment options).