# insight2050 Scenario Metrics Summary



The comparative scenario metrics summarized here are described in more detail in the following sections. For clarity, values are rounded. All costs are expressed in 2014 dollars.

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## Land Consumption

Includes all previously undeveloped land that is urbanized from 2010-2050.



#### Local Fiscal Impacts

Capital and ongoing operations and maintenance (O&M) costs for new local roads, sewer, water, wastewater infrastructure, and select services (2010-2050)



# **Transportation**

Miles driven in passenger vehicles in Central Ohio in



#### **Public Health Costs**

Annual costs due to health incidences related to auto emissions, including hospitalization, premature mortality, and lost work days, in 2050.



## **Building Energy Use**

Cumulative energy (electricity and gas) consumed by new and existing residential and commercial buildings from 2010-2050.



#### **Building** Water Use

Cumulative water used to serve and maintain new and existing homes from 2010 - 2050.



#### **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Annual CO2e emissions from passenger vehicles, and residential and commercial buildings, in 2050.



#### Household Costs

Annual automobile transportation (fuel, insurance, maintenance) and home energy and water costs, in 2050



This scenario extends the land use and transportation investment decisions of the past decades forward to 2050.

square miles

0&M Capital 12

\$16.4

\$408 Million Average Annual Costs Capital + 0&M 2010-2050

**15.9** billion miles

> 8,450 miles / year (per new resident, 2050)

Scenario A used as baseline for comparison

> 4.27 quadrillion Btu (British thermal units)

\$78.2 Billion Cumulative Costs 2010-2050 3.19 trillion gallons

35.8

Buildings

29.06

Transport

MMT / year (Million Metric Tons) \$13,100



The housing and job distribution of this scenario reflects the direction of local plans and policies from the cities and townships across the Central Ohio region.



square miles

11.3

\$393 Million Average Annual Costs Capital + 0&M 2010-2050

\$15.8

**15.4** billion miles

7.450 (per new resident, 2050) -\$41
Million

4.23 quadrillion Btu

\$77.5 Billion Cumulative Costs 2010-2050 3.12

trillion gallons

35.2 MMT / year

28.76

\$11,600



This scenario seeks to accommodate more growth in infill and redevelopment locations in and around existing cities and towns.



square miles



\$13.2 \$329 Million Average Annual Costs

Capital + 0&M 2010-2050

12.0 billion miles 4,450

miles / vear

(per new resident, 2050)

-\$246

4.15 quadrillion Btu

\$76.0 Billion Cumulative Costs 2010-2050 3.03

trillion gallons

28.20 33.2

MMT / year

\$7,700 per new household

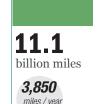


This scenario strives to maximize growth accommodated through infill on previously developed lands and within existing urban areas.

**15** square miles



\$328 Million Average Annual Costs Capital + 0&M 2010-2050



(per new resident, 2050)



4.12 quadrillion Btu \$75.5 Billion

Cumulative Costs 2010-2050

3.01 trillion gallons

28.03 32.7 MMT / year

\$6,800 per new household

# insight2050 Scenarios Overview

Each of the insight 2050 scenarios represents a different also vary in terms of the types of homes that will be built in way of accommodating projected housing and job growth in the coming decades, and the extent to which their mix of Central Ohio to the year 2050. Each includes the same total housing types meet the demands of Central Ohio's current number of people, homes, and jobs, but varies in where and future residents. and how they are located across the region. The scenarios



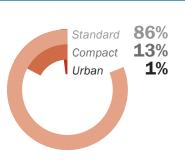
## **Place Type Proportions**

#### **Infill / Redeveloped Land** vs. Undeveloped Land

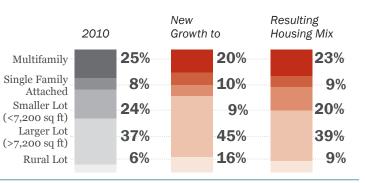
#### **Housing Unit Mix**



This scenario extends the land use and transportation investment decisions of the past decades forward to 2050. A majority of growth is accommodated on previously undeveloped land, with most growth (85%) tending towards suburban and rural, auto-oriented development. New development is composed primarily of larger-lot single family homes and suburban office parks and commercial centers.









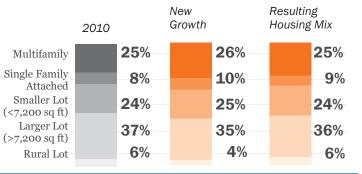
The housing and job distribution of this scenario reflects the direction of local plans and policies from the cities and townships across the Central Ohio region. There is more Compact growth than in the Past Trends scenario, and more smallerlot single family and attached homes, though the majority of growth is still autooriented and tends to be located at the periphery of cities and towns. About half of new growth is accommodated as infill or redevelopment; the rest occurs on previously undeveloped land.



3%

6%

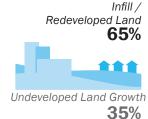


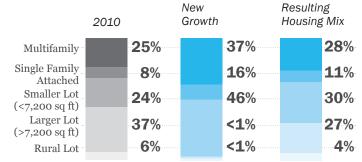




This scenario seeks to accommodate more growth in infill and redevelopment locations in and around existing cities and towns. Land patterns and housing mix are informed by housing demand forecasts, with significantly more smallerlot single family, attached single family, and multifamily homes than the Planned Future or Past Trends scenarios. A large majority (84%) of growth takes the form of Compact development in walkable, moderate intensity mixed-use areas. There is also significant Urban development (10% of new growth) in Downtown Columbus. There is very little Standard growth or new larger-lot single family housing development in this scenario, as the majority of demand for this product is met through the existing supply.









This scenario strives to maximize growth accommodated through infill on previously developed lands and within existing urban areas. The Urban place type assumes nearly 30% of growth in existing city centers and commercial corridors where significant redevelopment opportunities exist. An additional 70% takes the form of moderate intensity and walkable Compact development. Like the Focused Future scenario, the residential mix is informed by housing demand forecasts, with significantly higher proportions of multifamily, attached single family/townhomes, and smaller-lot single family homes. There is very little new larger-lot single family housing development in this scenario, as the majority of demand for this product is met through the existing supply.

