

NEW ZEALAND TRANSPORT DOMAIN PLAN

Developing a shared understanding of transport data and information priorities

July 2016



ORGANISATIONAL ENDORSEMENT

The New Zealand transport sector is large and diverse. It employs people whose work can involve anything from building roads, operating trains, and flying planes, to negotiating land use and resource management. Keeping people safe and secure and ensuring that the transport networks are aligned with the location of hospitals, schools, work and leisure venues are vital to the well-being of every New Zealander. The diverse nature of the transport sector makes it challenging to develop a shared vision and priorities for meeting the statistical and information needs for transport.

Ministry of Transport TE MANATU VAKA Statistics New Zealand	The Ministry of Transport and Statistics New Zealand share responsibility for ensuring that sufficient and high- quality information and data is available to inform policy decisions within the transport sector, and more broadly. These two agencies also provide information to other audiences including the public, media, businesses and interest groups. This Domain Plan is the result of significant collaboration and engagement among the following key transport sector organisations, each of which endorses this Domain Plan.
	The New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) holds large volumes of transport data on the land transport system. It manages the motor vehicle and driver licence registries. It also consolidates information from local government on the performance of the local land transport systems. NZTA endorses this Domain Plan and supports the next phase of work to develop the implementation plan. It will work with information managers across the transport agencies to help ensure the work on information management and information architecture aligns with that of the Domain Plan.
CIVE AVIATION AUTHORITY	The Civil Aviation Authority [CAA] holds information on the safety performance of the aviation system and the organisations and individuals certified to participate within the system. The aviation system is a closed system with strong entry controls on participants, which leads to relatively detailed data about the system. The closed system stems from the historically high cost, complexity and safety requirements of aviation. Recent developments such as satellite navigation, remotely piloted aircraft and electric propulsion are challenging that paradigm and also the type of information we hold and need to hold. Accordingly, the CAA welcomes the endeavours of the Ministry of Transport and Statistics New Zealand to collect and share information and will participate as far as possible while remaining cognizant of the Civil Aviation Act and its associated international obligations.
	Maritime New Zealand (MNZ) is the national regulatory, compliance and response agency for the safety, security and environmental protection of coastal and inland waterways. It holds information to enable it to fulfil its regulatory, compliance and response functions. In particular, MNZ has information related to licensing and certifying seafarers and commercial maritime operations, maritime harm events, rescue co-ordination services and security threats to New Zealand's maritime interests. MNZ endorses this Domain Plan process and supports the development of an implementation plan.
	The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's (MBIE) purpose is to grow the New Zealand economy to provide a better standard of living for all New Zealanders. This Domain Plan will complement existing domain plans including the Energy Domain Plan, which covers energy for transport and urban development. Improved transport-related information will assist the research sector in the production of excellent science and innovation that has a positive impact on our economy, society and environment. It will also be useful for development and delivery of policy, services, advice and regulation that support people, businesses, communities and regions to be successful.
We are. LGNZ.	Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) is the sector voice for all 78 councils in the country, and advocates on behalf of members who are mayors, chairs, chief executives and councillors at councils, and local and community boards. LGNZ leads the sector's commitment to improving practice and efficiency, and enabling economic growth, community vibrancy and environmental well-being. This Domain Plan represents the effort of numerous stakeholders, including local and regional government, to improve the way transport information is collected, shared and used. Recognising that pertinent and current transport information can be difficult to find, LGNZ supports this Domain Plan as an effort to identify and provide statistics and information to effectively and efficiently maximise social and economic benefits of the transport system.

Related documents



- Read this Transport Domain Plan in conjunction with:
- 1. New Zealand Transport Research Strategy
- Online PDF at: www.transport.govt.nz/transport-research-strategy.pdf 2. Full List of Recommendations
- Online PDF at: www.transport.govt.nz/full-list-recommendations.pdf 3. New Zealand Transport Information Strategy and Architecture
- * Under development, to be published in 2017/18

MINISTER'S FOREWORD

Transport is an integral part of our lives. It gets us where we need to go, connects our communities and enables our economic growth. Each year, central and local government invest over \$5 billion to develop, operate and maintain our transport system. This investment relies on high-quality information.

There is already a wealth of information available about our transport system but it is not well connected. The first edition of this Transport Domain Plan identifies the gaps and opportunities for increasing the value of the information we already hold as well as our overall knowledge of the sector. This will help ensure we have the information needed to build the best transport system possible.

This Domain Plan represents the collective effort of the transport agencies and other central, local and regional government bodies, to improve the way transport information is collected, shared and used. This is particularly important given the increasing amount of data and information that can be captured using new and emerging technologies.

The transport information domain is vast. I congratulate those who have invested their time and effort in helping develop this Domain Plan. Once it is implemented, key data, statistics and information will be easier for us all to find, share and use. It will also lead to greater integration of information systems to ensure better use of existing data and development of new data.

The production of this Domain Plan is only the beginning. Developing and maintaining a Domain Plan for transport is a long-term project. There are many exciting opportunities before us and we need to make the most of them to deliver a transport system that helps enable New Zealand to continue to thrive.

Hon Craig Foss Associate Minister of Transport Minister of Statistics



CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTRODUCTION

Everyone uses the transport system in some way, whether it is to get to work, meet family and friends, transport goods or connect with the rest of the world. The transport industry alone contributes around 5% of New Zealand's GDP and employs around 80,000 people.

Making the best possible investment decisions requires high-quality data and information. To deliver a transport system that meets users' needs, it is necessary to understand their preferences and behaviour.

The New Zealand Transport Domain Plan is the result of an intense collaborative effort across the transport sector. Over the past two years the project team has carried out a series of interviews, meetings and workshops to discuss big policy questions, and to identify information and data needs.

To support well informed decision-making, we must improve the way we collect, share, publish and use transport data. Work done to develop this Domain Plan provides a practical example of how proactive collaboration between government agencies can harness the collective skills, knowledge and expertise required to deliver better public services to New Zealanders.

This collaborative approach will enable us to implement this Domain Plan and achieve the results we seek. By co-ordinating our efforts we can use the power of data to deliver a transport system that helps New Zealand thrive.

Peter Mersi Secretary for Transport Chief Executive Ministry of Transport

Liz MacPherson Government Statistician Chief Executive Statistics New Zealand





THE DOMAIN PLAN AT A GLANCE

Goal

To ensure the right transport statistics and information are collected and shared efficiently and effectively to maximise the economic and social benefits of the transport system and to minimise harm

Purpose

Develop a shared understanding of transport data and information priorities

Tool

Triple-4 knowledge development and prioritisation framework (right)

WHERE WE STARTED



WHERE WE ENDED UP...



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CONTEXT

WE WANT TO HAVE HIGH-QUALITY TRANSPORT RESEARCH DATA, STATISTICS AND INFORMATION TO HELP DELIVER ON THE GOVERNMENT'S GOAL OF GROWING THE ECONOMY.

THE FULL PICTURE

There is demand for improvements in public services to address complex, long-term issues that affect New Zealanders.

The Government's overall goal is to grow the economy to deliver greater prosperity, security and opportunities for all New Zealanders. To do this it needs high-quality research, data, statistics and information on which to base its decisions.

The transport system plays a fundamental role in achieving the Government's overall goal. It allows us to connect with each other for economic, social and recreational reasons and enables us to trade with one another and the rest of the world.

Research and information play a key role in shaping the policy landscape. Good evidence-based policy decisions also help New Zealand to enhance the delivery of services provided by both the public and private sectors. These services will, in turn, create and add economic value to New Zealand (Figure 1). This **Domain Plan** is supported by the New Zealand Research Strategy and the New Zealand Transport Information Strategy and Architecture.

The **Research Strategy** focuses on the four key enablers needed to ensure we invest in the right knowledge, collaborate across the wider research community, ensure research inputs and results are visible, and help people to access and invest in transport sector knowledge and capability.

The **Information Strategy and Architecture** complements and updates the stocktake of transport data, information and statistics that has been carried out as part of the Domain Plan process. It provides the structure that is required to develop systems and standards stewardship to support data integration and sharing, enable the transport sector to work together to learn from each other to improve how information is managed and shared, and help to improve how transport statistical and information services are provided to users.

FIGURE 1: MEETING TRANSPORT KNOWLEDGE NEEDS IN OUR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT



This Domain Plan is aligned with the:

- Government's Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Strategy and Action Plan
- New Zealand Data Futures Forum Principles and Recommendations
- New Zealand Government Open Access and Licensing (NZGOAL)
- National Statement of Science Investment
- New Zealand Business Growth Agenda
- Thirty-Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan
- Intelligent Transport Action Plan
- Safer Journeys Strategy 2010 2020

The value of the transport system for New Zealand

Transport is a critical part of daily life for all New Zealanders. At its most basic level, transport is about moving people and goods from point A to point B. At its most effective level, transport can be an enabler, driving growth, trade and employment.

The transport sector employs over 83,000 people and the transport and storage industry accounts for around 5% of New Zealand's GDP. The country's transport assets – roads, railways, ports and airports – are worth more than \$80 billion. Our transport network is essential to helping grow New Zealand's economic potential.

The New Zealand transport system is complex. Many different but dependent parts make up the system, and each makes an important contribution to the overall way people and freight are moved. We need good-quality information about how this system works if we are to make good decisions about how we manage it, now and in the future.

An effective transport system is one that moves people and goods in a reliable, timely, safe and sustainable manner. This requires co-ordination between people, vehicles and infrastructure. Such coordination stems from a combination of market forces, individual decisions, rules, regulations and a whole host of other incentives and signals. Transport policy settings, therefore, play a crucial role in delivering good transport outcomes for New Zealanders.

In addition to managing our existing transport network well, we need to plan for the future. Technology will continue to change the way the transport system operates, requiring us to think about how we regulate and invest in intelligent transport systems. Our population will continue to grow, leading to more people and freight being moved around New Zealand and internationally.

The value of data and information for New Zealand

More data is available than ever before. Unlocking the value of data and information will enable improved outcomes for New Zealanders and deliver economic growth. Data can be used to solve complex problems, generate innovative ideas, and unlock public and private value. Data can provide new insights that can inform policy decisions and shape the design and delivery of government services. Access to government-held information will also enable others across society to generate fresh insights and pursue new opportunities that will advance economic growth.

The Government Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategy 2015 identifies information as one of its key focus areas. The ICT Strategy identifies the importance of information skills to drive new insights and better decisions, open data and sharing by default. These need to be supported by privacy and security settings. Public trust and confidence are important for sharing and re-using data and information. These in turn require the support of frameworks and infrastructure to facilitate flows of information. The ICT Strategy seeks to realise the benefits from emerging opportunities including the availability of new technology and partnerships with the private sector.

A number of cross-government initiatives are underway to harness these opportunities. Government agencies are working together closely to ensure quality data and information is available, data can be safely and securely accessed, and public trust and confidence is enhanced.

GOAL AND PURPOSE

OUR GOAL IS TO ENSURE THE RIGHT TRANSPORT STATISTICS AND INFORMATION ARE COLLECTED AND SHARED EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO MAXIMISE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS OF THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND TO MINIMISE HARM.

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

Data, information, statistics and knowledge about the transport sector and how it works are collected and managed across multiple agencies and organisations.

This Domain Plan has been developed to identify what data is important to achieve better transport outcomes for New Zealand. It will help the transport sector to better co-ordinate how agencies collect and manage data and knowledge, and ensure that existing information is visible, easy to use and maximises the value of data by enabling greater data sharing and integration.

It also provides a tool for targeting research and investment across the transport sector, and creates a common approach for how sector agencies prioritise transport data and research.

This Domain Plan:

- documents the statistical and information needs identified by the sector to answer the big transport policy questions
- summarises the solutions identified by the sector to improve and maximise the value and usefulness of data, statistics and information
- describes the methodology for prioritising the recommended initiatives including identifying common knowledge themes and activity streams
- categorises the initiatives into high and medium priorities for the sector to pursue over the short to medium term
- combines the high-priority initiatives into clusters to eliminate overlaps and summarises them by knowledge theme.

It provides a macro-level review of the data, statistics and information needed to understand our transport system and to make the evidence-based transport decisions that will lead to better outcomes for New Zealanders. "...to make the evidence-based transport decisions that will lead to better outcomes for New Zealanders"

APPROACH

TO DEVELOP A BASELINE PICTURE OF THE DATA, INFORMATION AND STATISTICS NEEDS OF THE TRANSPORT SECTOR, A SERIES OF WORKSHOPS WAS HELD TO IDENTIFY THE FUNDAMENTAL AND LONG-TERM QUESTIONS FACING THE SECTOR. These workshops included people from across the transport sector and the wider public sector. Through these workshops, and other consultation with key transport sector stakeholders, we identified the important areas of transport policy interest. From these, we developed the enduring questions and associated recommended initiatives that form the basis of this Domain Plan.

Figure 2 shows the domain planning process and the resulting publications. There are three other publications in addition to this Domain Plan – one listing the enduring questions, a draft stocktake report, and one outlining the recommended initiatives. These documents are available online from the Ministry of Transport's website at: www.transport.govt.nz/research

FIGURE 2: THE DOMAIN PLANNING PROCESS AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS



Step 1: Enduring questions

Enduring questions that we have developed with stakeholders are the big-picture strategic level questions that government needs to answer to make evidence-based strategy, policy and operational decisions about transport into the future. Framing enduring questions is a way of categorising and structuring the things that 'we know we will need to know' into the future to inform high-quality operational, administrative, investment and policy decisions.

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Step 2: Stocktake

We documented the datasets currently held by public sector agencies. Together with the enduring questions, this stocktake process provided an opportunity for subject matter experts and key stakeholders to identify what the key knowledge gaps are and how to address them.

The stocktake remains in 'draft' format to acknowledge that the data and information environment is changing so fast that any publication would quickly become outdated. For a published stocktake to generate value, it must be searchable and modifiable by data custodians. It would also be useful if the stocktake could be improved to cater for information management needs. Information managers are best placed to complete, update and improve the content where appropriate, and build on the work of the draft stocktake.

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Step 3: Gap analysis

Following the stocktake, a gap analysis was completed to find out how well the available data, statistics and information could assist with meeting each component of the enduring questions. A gap analysis tool was developed for subject matter experts to score the degree to which current knowledge and information is able to provide answers for the enduring questions. The tool helps to determine the relative size of the knowledge gaps.

Based on the ability to answer the enduring questions with current data, the knowledge gaps were assessed as large for 15 of the enduring questions. Only four of the enduring questions were assessed as having small knowledge gaps. The remaining 26 enduring questions were assessed as having medium knowledge gaps.

Step 4: Identify options

Before identifying options for the sector to take forward, subject matter experts confirmed the extent of the knowledge gaps and the possible actions to address those gaps.

This exercise resulted in 118 recommended initiatives, including both overarching and topic or knowledge theme-related recommendations. These were originally documented in the draft Domain Plan¹ released for stakeholder engagement in late 2015. The Triple-4 framework has been developed and used to help prioritise the long list of recommended initiatives, considering important aspects around urgency, cost-effectiveness and potential benefits from implementation.

We analysed advice received from subject matter experts and key stakeholders to help identify high- to mediumpriority initiatives. We provided a summary of the findings to the stakeholders for discussion at a sector workshop, which took place in March 2016. This Domain Plan documents the outcomes resulting from these engagement activities.

One of the key messages from the domain planning process was that: "We know a lot, we have brought it all together, we now need to start using it."² We kept the important principle of 'remember your users – better transport outcomes occur when people understand and use the data' front of mind during development of the Domain Plan.

As a result, in addition to filling important data gaps, a large proportion of the initiatives proposed represent opportunities for the sector to work together to enhance how we use existing or emerging datasets (including data generated from digital technologies).

TOWER

Step 5: Summarise the topics into four knowledge themes

This Domain Plan is built on the work initially developed for 11 important topic areas of transport policy interest that comprise the transport system. They are: Transport fleet; People and society; Freight; Infrastructure and investment; Transport integration and network resilience; Funding and revenue; Regulation; Workforce; Economy; Safety and health; and Environment. These form the basis for developing the enduring questions and the associated recommended initiatives.

There are multiple ways to summarise the topics, enduring questions and the associated recommendations. These need to be meaningful to a wide range of end users. To better align the key long-term strategic issues that are well understood

FIGURE 3: KNOWLEDGE THEMES

by the sector, this Domain Plan adopted the following four *knowledge themes* detailed in the Research Strategy.

The data and information needs for these topic areas are briefly discussed in Figure 4. Mapping of enduring questions and recommended initiatives is provided in Appendix 3.

There are overlaps between categories. For example, to answer some of the enduring questions under the "economy" topic requires answers to the enduring questions for the "freight" topic. Equally, to answer the enduring questions under the "Transport impacts" knowledge theme may require answers to the enduring questions under the "User behaviour and needs" knowledge theme. Having only four knowledge themes simplifies how the Domain Plan information is communicated. Information on the 11 topic areas will continue to be available for reference purposes.

Knowledge themes							
		E					
User behaviour and needs	Transport impacts	System planning and management	Future funding and charging				
Better understanding the transport choices and preferences of users, communities and society and how to manage uncertainties (such as those arising from technological advances) around changing preferences, behaviour and needs.	Better understanding the size, exposure, valuation, interactions and influences of social, economic, cultural (including transport impacts for Māori ³ as tangata whenua) and environmental impacts as well as the potential effects from mitigations.	Better understanding of how users make transport decisions by mode, location and industry and how to measure monetary and non-monetary benefits and costs of transport as well as aligning with the cultural, spiritual, social, physical economic and political dimensions of Māori well-being.	Better understanding how transport cost burdens are distributed, how users respond to changes in cost and price, and what the impact on revenue and charging is of changing technologies and user needs.				

3 Māori include individuals with a Māori cultural identity and ancestry (whakapapa) including Māori belonging to iwi/hapū/whānau, marae, Māori organisations, urban authorities, kaitiaki groups, Māori landowners, Māori businesses and Māori networks.

FIGURE 4: ORIGINAL DOMAIN PLAN TOPICS AND TRANSLATION INTO KNOWLEDGE THEMES

Topics	Data and information needs	Knowledge themes			
		Ø		ξζ.	
		User behaviour and needs	Transport impacts	System planning and management	Future funding and charging
T1 Transport fleet	The vehicle fleet plays a fundamental role in the transport system, moving people and freight where they need to go. This topic is about understanding the characteristics of the transport fleet and, hence, the capability and capacity of vehicles using the system.		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
T2 People and society	Transport enables people to access health, education and social support services, and to participate in economic and recreational activities. This topic covers attitudes, perceptions and preferences of all transport users (including Māori as tangata whenua) as well as the underlying factors that influence transport users' decisions. Such information will inform investment planning and system management decisions.	\odot	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
T3 Freight	The transport system exists to move freight as well as people. Efficient movement of freight is essential to ensure that the transport system contributes to economic prosperity. This topic is about understanding the volume and value of freight, how it is moved and whether it is moved efficiently.	\odot		\bigcirc	
T4 Infrastructure and investment	Transport infrastructure is critical to the operation of the transport system. This topic is about understanding the value of capital stock, nature and extent of New Zealand's transport infrastructure across all modes, and what the return on this investment is. Such information will assist policy and planning to support optimum ongoing investment in transport.		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
T5 Transport integration and network resilience	An integrated and resilient network is a critical factor in allowing the various elements of transport to combine and operate as a "system". This topic is about understanding how land use affects the transport network across all modes. This knowledge helps to identify the interaction with land use in enabling development and use of the transport system.			\bigcirc	
T6 Funding and revenue	Building infrastructure is a large source of the cost associated with transport across all modes. The transport system also generates significant revenue, particularly for the Crown, but also for other groups. This topic covers the cost of transport provision and use, as well as funding and revenue.		\bigcirc		\bigcirc
T7 Regulation	Transport has the potential to create harms as well as benefits. Regulatory frameworks can minimise risky types of vehicles, behaviour and operations. This topic covers what regulations apply and how effective they are across modes.	\odot	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
T8 Workforce	The range of transport-related occupations is vast. To operate the transport system effectively requires a workforce with sufficient capability and capacity to build, maintain, provide and operate the infrastructure and services. This topic covers the nature and extent of the transport workforce across modes.			\bigcirc	
T9 Economy	Transport contributes directly and indirectly to the economic prosperity of New Zealand from people's ability to travel for employment or business opportunities. This topic covers the relationships between the transport networks, services and economic activities and the role that location plays in the provision of economic transport networks.	\odot	\odot		\odot
T10 Safety and health	The transport system can result in harm to people and their health. This topic covers the risk profiles across transport modes and the factors that contribute to these risk profiles. Such information helps to understand how these risks lead to transport-related harms, their causes and the mitigation opportunities.		\bigcirc		
T11 Environment	The relationship between transport and the environment is critically important. This topic is about understanding the types of emissions that come from the operation of the transport system. This information is critical to understanding not only how transport and the environment interact, but also the mix of policy responses required to address related impacts.		\bigcirc		

Step 6: Apply the Triple-4 framework

Our next step was to identify what the key data and knowledge needs were using the *Triple-4 knowledge development and prioritisation framework* (Figure 5). The Triple-4 framework has three components and is designed to be an iterative process.

Step 1 makes sure that knowledge gaps in sector outcomes can be identified. This requires assessing whether a data or research gap exists, and how addressing the gap can help to achieve understanding or deliver the four long-term sector outcomes.

Step 2 makes sure that the nature of the research gap can be identified. This requires assessing the type of research gap that exists to make sure research efforts are appropriately spread across different types of research gaps. There may be current knowledge gaps in any or all of the following categories.

- Defining outcomes identifies and defines the outcome to pursue
- Assessing outcomes identifies how the outcomes might be best assessed
- Delivering outcomes identifies the best interventions to secure improvements or close any gaps to the desired state
- Balancing outcomes identifies the appropriate balance and trade-off between outcomes and efforts.

Step 3 makes sure that closing the knowledge gaps will maximise the benefits from doing so. The framework applies the following four tests to assess the relative priorities.

- Impact Can we identify existing and potential end use and end users? Do we know what the benefits will be and how big they are? Do we know how necessary the research is?
- Breadth of applications Will the knowledge gained by the research be accessible across the sector? Can the knowledge be used flexibly and applied in different situations? Can the knowledge be transferred and used in a wide range of applications and across organisations? Can the research be leveraged off relevant domestic and international research?
- Access to the right resources Are we able to access the skills, capability, techniques, tools and systems required? Is the required data reliable and available? Do we have the capacity to do the work and is it affordable?
- Strategic value Can the knowledge gained by doing the research help to address the strategic issues faced by the sector? Is this the right time to do this research, considering the strategic issues?

The Triple-4 framework provides agencies with clear guidance on how best to ensure efforts are prioritised according to sector needs to support evidence-informed intervention decisions, while ensuring such effort delivers the best outcomes to enhance the knowledge base and the research capability of the sector.

This framework is flexible and can be adapted for selecting high-level knowledge themes, specific data or research topics, projects or programmes. We recommend that researchers and agencies use the Triple-4 framework as a reference to help develop and prioritise data or research projects and programmes during the corresponding selection process.



FIGURE 5: TRIPLE-4 KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK FOR DELIVERING TRANSPORT SECTOR OUTCOMES

Effectiveness Moves people and freight where they need to go in a timely manner

Efficiency Delivers the right infrastructure and services to the right level

at the best cost

Resilience Meets future transport needs and endures shocks

Safety and responsibility Reduces harm from transport

- Defining outcomes Identifies and defines the outcome to pursue
- Assessing outcomes Identifies how the outcomes might be best assessed
- Delivering outcomes Identifies the best intervention(s) to secure improvements or to close any gaps to the desired state
- Balancing outcomes Identifies the appropriate balance and trade-off between outcomes and efforts

Impact

Assessing the extent to which current knowledge can be advanced

- Breadth of applications Assessing the extent to which the new knowledge can be spread and absorbed across the wider sector and applications to help build sector capability
- Access to the right resources Assessing whether there is access to the right capacity, capability, tools, data, systems and financial resources (eg through better sector integration) to close the knowledge gap

Strategic value Assessing whether the new knowledge can be used to help address the strategic issues faced by the sector

Knowledge potential Size and breadth of benefits

Probability of success Extent to which the new knowledge can be translated into tangible outcomes

RECOMMENDED INITIATIVES

Being able to answer a specific enduring question by the subject matter experts does not necessarily mean that no improvement can be made.

The transport sector wants to improve how transport data, statistics and information is collected and shared, regardless of whether the enduring question can easily be answered.

Two of the enduring questions with small knowledge gaps have high-priority initiatives that aim to improve the quality of existing information and improve data access and publication, sharing and integration.

Having large knowledge gaps does not always match with the scope of improvement as it varies with the nature of the knowledge gaps.

Three out of 15 enduring questions with large knowledge gaps do not have any associated high-priority initiatives.

Two of the enduring questions have four associated medium-priority initiatives.

This Domain Plan identified nine overarching and 109 topic-related potential initiatives (see Appendix 2).

These initiatives were at different levels of development and detail, as the extent of the knowledge gaps, the scope for and the type of improvements vary significantly between enduring questions.

For some enduring questions, the best course of action could be to improve the existing stock of knowledge by focusing on specific components of a dataset. In these situations, related recommended initiatives could be at a higher level of detail than other cases. In other cases where there is a lack of understanding of a complex subject, there will be a lack of sufficient detail to assist framing of what is needed. In those situations, related recommended initiatives could be at a concept level. Both of these types of recommendations are valid for the purposes of the Domain Plan. The Triple-4 framework was used to prioritise the long list of potential initiatives for implementation.

Overarching initiatives

Through applying the Triple-4 framework, we identified four high-priority overarching initiatives as shown in Figure 6.

There were three separate initiatives related to the stocktake study, including one classified as a high-priority initiative, and all three stocktake-related initiatives have been clustered together to form an extended initiative (now referred as H1 E).

		Scale L M H Criteria			eria		
Initiatives				Impact	Breadth of applications	Strategic value	Right resources
Possible quick win	H7	Review the Transport Indicator Framework					
Transport	H5	Improve transport sector information governance					
architecture related	H1 <mark>E</mark>	Review the content of the 2015 Transport Domain Plan s the best way to publish and update the information	stocktake and investigate				
Other high-priority initiative	H9	Enhance transport sector information systems to enable of significant volumes of network level data that will be g intelligent transport systems	e management generated by				

FIGURE 6: HIGH-PRIORITY OVERARCHING INITIATIVES

Note: The recommended initiatives contribute to "effective" and "efficient" transport outcomes by providing the evidence required for policy, investment and operational decisions. The knowledge gaps identified are mostly related to improving how we assess outcomes. An "E" denotes an extension of the original recommended initiative.

Quick wins and high-priority initiatives

By applying the Triple-4 knowledge development and prioritisation framework, we have been able to identify 23 clusters of high-priority initiatives, including nine potential quick wins and 14 other high-priority initiatives. These are summarised in the next few pages.

FIGURE 7: THEME OVERVIEW - USER BEHAVIOUR AND NEEDS

User behaviour and needs		Knowledge needs Understanding the characteristics of the transport fleet and, hence, the capability and needs capacity of vehicles using the system
Торіс	Related er	nduring question
T2 Topic 2:	EQ 2.1	How, when and in what numbers do people travel to, from and within New Zealand, for what purposes, what are the origins and destinations of their journeys, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally and spatially?
People and society	EQ 2.2	Who uses transport, how accessible is transport, who experiences barriers to access or use, what are those barriers, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally, demographically and spatially?
	EQ 2.3	What attitudes, perceptions and preferences do people have toward different modes of transport, what are the reasons for these attitudes, perceptions and preferences, what is the impact on travel patterns, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally, spatially, and demographically?
	EQ 2.4	What is the relationship between Māori and transport, what impact does transport have on Māori traditions, aspirations and well-being, and how are these things changing over time?
T3 Topic 3:	EQ 3.2	What freight is moving to, from and around New Zealand, how is it comprised, how are different industries affecting the volume and value of freight, and how are these things changing, including regionally and temporally?
Freight	EQ 3.3	How and when does freight move to, from and around New Zealand, by what routes, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
	EQ 3.4	What barriers exist to efficiently transporting freight to, from and around New Zealand, and how are these things changing, including regionally, temporally and modally?
77 Topic 7:	EQ 7.1	What regulations apply to transport services operating in New Zealand, what are the costs and benefits of different regulations, how effective are different regulatory frameworks, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
Regulation	EQ 7.2	To what extent are transport users and operators aware of rules and regulations, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
	EQ 7.3	How often are rules and regulations breached by transport users and operators, what is the impact of breaches, and how are these things changing, including demographically, modally, regionally and temporally?
T9 EQ 9.3 What transport services operate to, from and within New Zealand, how competitively are the provided, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?		What transport services operate to, from and within New Zealand, how competitively are these services provided, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
Topic 9: Economy	EQ 9.4	What and where are the important international import and export markets for New Zealand, how effectively and efficiently can goods be transported to or from these markets, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
	EQ 9.5	What is the relationship between the existence and location of the transport network and transport services, and economic activity in New Zealand?

					applications	alue	urces
		Scale	M H	Impact	Breadth of	Strategic v	Right reso
High-priority initiatives				Ass	essme	ent res	sult
Quick wins	R2.1	Improve awareness of and access to information from the New Zealand Household Travel Survey					
	R2.6	Improve access to high-quality public transport patronage data					
	R3.2	R3.2 Develop an agreed approach and set of indicators for monitoring freight efficiency					
Other high-priority	Other R2.8 E Gather additional information on people's attitudes, preferences and perceptions about transport (this combines with recommended initiative R2.7)						
Initiatives	R2.13	Gather additional information about pedestrian and active mode	person travel				
	R2.14 Improve information on and understanding of Māori views and needs from, use of, and involvement in transport						

Enduring questions by knowledge gaps					
Small	0				
Medium	7				
Large	6				

- Notes:
 1. An "E" denotes an extension of the original recommended initiative.
 2. For a full list of recommended initiatives by topic, please refer to Appendix 2.
 3. Some of the enduring questions may contribute to more than one knowledge theme and may, therefore, be included in the tables for other knowledge themes.

FIGURE 8: THEME OVERVIEW - TRANSPORT IMPACTS

Transport impac	ts	Knowledge needs Better understanding the size, exposure, valuation, interactions and influences of social, economic, cultural (including transport impacts for Māori as tangata whenua) and environmental impacts as well as the potential effects from mitigations	
Торіс	Related er	nduring question	
11	EQ 1.3	How much, and what types of energy does New Zealand's domestic and international transport fleet use, and how is energy use changing, including modally, temporally, regionally and nationally?	
Topic 1: Fleet	EQ 1.5	Where, how and in what quantity are New Zealand's vehicles sourced and disposed of, how often are they changing hands, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally and geographically?	
	EQ 1.6	What are the maintenance requirements of the vehicle fleet, how well are these being met, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally, regionally and nationally?	
T2 Topic 2: People	EQ 2.4	What is the relationship between Māori and transport, what impact does transport have on Māori traditions, aspirations and well-being, and how are these things changing over time?	
T4 Topic 4: Infrastructure and investment	EQ 4.2	What is the value of capital stock invested in New Zealand's transport infrastructure, what is the return on this investment, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?	
T6 Topic 6: Funding and revenue	EQ 6.1	What are the costs of providing, maintaining and operating New Zealand's transport system, by whom and in what proportions are these costs borne, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?	
Topic 7: Regulation	EQ 7.1	What regulations apply to transport services operating in New Zealand, what are the costs and benefits of different regulations, how effective are different regulatory frameworks, and how are these things changing, including, modally, regionally and temporally?	
T9	EQ 9.1	What are the main sources, types and quantities of economic benefits from transport, how and where are these distributed, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?	
Topic 9: Economy	EQ 9.2	What are the sources, types and quantities of economic costs from transport, how and where are these borne, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?	
	EQ 9.5	What is the relationship between the existence and location of the transport network and transport services, and economic activity in New Zealand?	
T10	EQ 10.1	How safe are different forms of transport, what are the types and impacts of harm incidents, who experiences harms, and how are these things changing, including demographically, modally, regionally and temporally?	
Topic 10: Safety and health	EQ 10.2	What is the risk profile of different types of transport, what factors contribute to this risk and in what quantities and proportions, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally and in response to interventions?	
	EQ 10.3	What are the sources and types of health impacts from transport, what are the harms and benefits of these impacts, who experiences them, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?	
	EQ 10.4	What international transport safety and security obligations does New Zealand have, how well are these met, and how are these things changing?	
(11)	EQ 11.1	In what ways and to what extent does the transport system impact on the environment, and how are these things changing, including spatially, modally and temporally?	
Topic 11: Environment	EQ 11.2	In what ways and to what extent does the environment impact on the transport system and how are these things changing, including spatially, modally and temporally?	

					applications	alue	urces
	Scale M H				Breadth of	Strategic v	Right reso
High-priority initiatives			Ass	essme	ent res	ult	
Quick wins	R11.9	Improve environmental impact evaluation around run-off of vehicle pollutants on road					
	R11.2	Develop environment impact framework for emissions and infrastructure					
Other	R11.1	Research into transport emissions profiles					
initiatives	R10.1	Develop health and safety risk profiles and exposures that leads to transport-related harm					
	R9.2 <mark>E</mark>	Improve economic modelling oversight and governance function					
	R11.10	Collect information on impacts of weather and environmental-related network outages					
	R10.6	Align injury classification definitions across different datasets					

Enduring questions by knowledge gaps						
Small						
Medium						
Large	6					

- Notes:
 An "E" denotes an extension of the original recommended initiative.
 For a full list of recommended initiatives by topic, please refer to Appendix 2.
 Some of the enduring questions may contribute to more than one knowledge theme and may therefore be included in the tables for other knowledge themes.

FIGURE 9: THEME OVERVIEW - SYSTEM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

System planning and management		Knowledge needs Better understanding of how users make transport decisions by mode, location and industry and how to measure monetary and non-monetary benefits and costs of transport as well as aligning with the cultural, spiritual, social, physical, economic and political dimensions of Māori well-being
Торіс	Related enduring question	
11	EQ 1.1	What is the size, age, condition, capacity, capability and modal composition of New Zealand's domestic and international transport fleet, and how are these things changing, including regionally, nationally and temporally?
Topic 1: Fleet	EQ 1.2	How is the fleet being used, and how is this changing, including modally, temporally, regionally and nationally?
	EQ 1.4	Who owns the vehicle fleet, what is the value of capital stock invested in it, and how are these things changing, including modally and temporally?
T2 Topic 2:	EQ 2.1	How, when and in what numbers do people travel to, from and within New Zealand, for what purposes, what are the origins and destinations of their journeys, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally and spatially?
People and society	EQ 2.2	Who uses transport, how accessible is transport, who experiences barriers to access or use, what are those barriers, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally, demographically and spatially?
ТЗ	EQ 3.1	What is the volume and value of freight moving to, from and around New Zealand, what are the origins and destinations of this freight, and how are these things changing over time?
Topic 3: Freight	EQ 3.2	What freight is moving to, from and around New Zealand, how is it comprised, how are different industries affecting the volume and value of freight, and how are these things changing, including regionally and temporally?
	EQ 3.3	How and when does freight move to, from and around New Zealand, by what routes, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
T4	EQ 4.1	How extensive is New Zealand's transport infrastructure, how is it comprised, what is its capacity, condition and geospatial location, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally, nationally and regionally?
Topic 4: Infrastructure	EQ 4.2	What is the value of capital stock invested in New Zealand's transport infrastructure, what is the return on this investment, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
investment	EQ 4.3	What and how do different groups invest in transport infrastructure, by what mechanisms, how affordable and sustainable are these investments, what benefits do different groups receive from this investment, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
	EQ 4.4	What are the planned and actual costs of building and maintaining New Zealand's transport infrastructure, and how are these changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
T5	EQ 5.1	How is land being used, how does land use affect the transport network, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
Topic 5: Transport	EQ 5.2	How well connected are different parts of the transport network, how directly and seamlessly can people and freight get where they need to go, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
and network resilience	EQ 5.3	What are the different types and levels of network congestion, where and when do they occur, what are the causes and effects, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
	EQ 5.4	What and where are the strategic corridors, gateways, hubs and supply chains to, from and within New Zealand, what is their capacity and contribution to moving people and freight, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
	EQ 5.5	How effectively do the different transport system planning, governance and investment mechanisms interface, how cohesive are decision-making processes and how does this impact on network integration?
	EQ 5.6	How well prepared is the transport network to respond to changing patterns of demand, and to endure shocks and crises?
Topic 7: Regulation	EQ 7.1	What regulations apply to transport services operating in New Zealand, what are the costs and benefits of different regulations, how effective are different regulatory frameworks, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
T8 Topic 8:	EQ 8.1	What are New Zealand's transport workforce requirements, how are these met by domestic and international sources of labour, in what roles and locations do workforce shortages exist, and how are these things changing, including demographically, modally, regionally and temporally?
Workforce	EQ 8.2	What are the demographic features of the domestic and international transport workforce, what skills are possessed by the workforce, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally, temporally and across roles?
	EQ 8.3	What transport workforce planning is conducted, and how is New Zealand placed to address skills shortages, to train and up-skill its transport workforce, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally, temporally and across roles?

		Scale	M H	Impact	Breadth of applications	Strategic value	Right resources
High-priority ini	itiatives			Ass	essme	ent res	sult
Quick wins	R1.1	Regularly publish vehicle fleet profiles, across all modes (also sea initiatives R1.4, R1.8, R1.9, R1.10 and R1.11)	e recommended				
	R4.19	Improve information on the capacity and use of local roads					
	R5.1	Develop sector definition of resilience					
Other high-priority initiatives	R2.4	Establish baseline information on 'accessibility'					
	R3.9 <mark>E</mark>	Repeat and enhance the National Freight Demand Study (this co recommended initiatives R1.12, R3.5, R3.7, R3.10 and R3.12)	mbines with				
	R5.2	Improve and integrate transport network data with high-quality I	and use data				
	R3.6 <mark>E</mark>	Develop geospatial capability to track freight and people movem with recommended initiative R1.15]	ents (this combines				
	R4.1 <mark>E</mark>	Research into the monetary and non-monetary returns on invest infrastructure at a network level (this combines with recommend	ment in transport led initiative R4.18)				
	R4.14	Integrate road assessment and maintenance management (RAM improve its access	M) data and				

Enduring questions by knowledge gaps		
Small		
Medium	12	
Large 8		

- Notes: 1. An "E" denotes an extension of the original recommended initiative. 2. For a full list of recommended initiatives by topic, please refer to Appendix 2. 3. Some of the enduring questions may contribute to more than one knowledge theme and may therefore be included in the tables for other knowledge themes.

FIGURE 10: THEME OVERVIEW - FUTURE FUNDING AND CHARGING

Future funding and charging		Knowledge needs Better understanding how transport cost burdens are distributed, how users respond to changes in cost and price, and what the impact on revenue and charging is of changing technologies and user needs.
Торіс	Related er	nduring question
T6 Topic 6:	EQ 6.1	What are the costs of providing, maintaining and operating New Zealand's transport system, by whom and in what proportions are these costs borne, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
Funding and revenue	EQ 6.2	What are the costs of using New Zealand's transport system, where, when, how and in what proportions are these costs borne, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
	EQ 6.3	How much revenue does New Zealand's transport system generate, what are its sources, flows and destinations, how and for what purposes is it used, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
	EQ 6.4	How sustainable are current funding and revenue-generating mechanisms and how well placed are these to meet future needs?
T9	EQ 9.2	What are the sources, types and quantities of economic costs from transport, how and where are these borne, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
Topic 9: Economy	EQ 9.3	What transport services operate to, from and within New Zealand, how competitively are these services provided, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
	EQ 9.4	What and where are the important international import and export markets for New Zealand, how effectively and efficiently can goods be transported to or from these markets, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?

				applications	alue	urces	
		Scale	M H	Impact	Breadth of	Strategic v	Right reso
High-priority initiatives			Assessment result				
Other high-priority initiatives	R6.2 <mark>E</mark>	Improve information on the cost of providing, operating and main transport network (this combines recommended initiatives R4.4	ntaining the and R6.8).				

Enduring questions by knowledge gaps		
Small	0	
Medium 7		
Large O		

- Notes: 1. An "E" denotes an extension of the original recommended initiative. 2. For a full list of recommended initiatives by topic, please refer to Appendix 2. 3. Some of the enduring questions may contribute to more than one knowledge theme and may therefore be included in the tables for other knowledge themes.

NEXT STEPS

THIS DOMAIN PLAN IS A LONG-TERM STRATEGIC DOCUMENT THAT LOOKS AT INFORMATION NEEDS OVER 30 YEARS. OUR DECISIONS ON COLLECTING DATA ARE NOT MADE LIGHTLY AND NEED TO BE MADE WITH THE LONGER TERM IN MIND.

NEXT STEPS

This first edition of the Domain Plan focuses on developing a shared understanding of transport data and information-related priorities for the sector to consider. It also includes the strategy that will actively fill the high-priority knowledge gaps.

Implementation planning

Existing data, statistics and information need to be utilised appropriately to achieve the goal of this Domain Plan. This requires actions to ensure safe and efficient sharing and use of such information. Seeking continuous improvement in the ways data, statistics and information are collected, shared and used is also paramount to achieving the goal of this Domain Plan. In turn these help to inform policy decisions that address long-term strategic issues for the sector.

Reflecting these needs, the recommendations of the Domain Plan have been categorised into six activity streams:

- 1. Improving data access and publication this helps to ensure existing information can be used and its value can be maximised at agency level
- 2. Improving data sharing, integration and governance – this helps to ensure existing information can be used and its value can be maximised at the sector level
- 3. Developing new methods, reviewing or improving current data, methods and processes this helps to ensure appropriate improvements are made to enhance the quality of current information collection, processing and analysis to provide the insights required
 - 4. Collecting new or additional data this closes information gaps identified
 - 5. Collecting or developing baseline data or information – this requires developing an appropriate approach or methodology to measure a new idea, concept or topic for which some measurements, indicators or information already exist
 - 6. Developing research and capability this helps improve understanding of complex ideas, concepts or topics for which apparent measurements, indicators or information do not yet exist.

Implementation involves work across the six activity streams described above, some starting now and others dependent on completing earlier actions. A chart illustrating the activity streams applying to the priority initiatives is attached in Appendix 4. We will develop an implementation plan to provide a focus for priority initiatives in a three-year cycle. We will work with stakeholders to develop the first implementation plan during the second half of 2016 to reach agreement across the sector on shared responsibilities for advancing individual actions.

Implementing the high-priority initiatives outlined in this Domain Plan will not necessarily result in the knowledge gap being filled immediately. In some instances, it may take some years to accumulate enough information. Ongoing development and review of the Domain Plan needs will be built into the implementation plan.

Immediate to long-term actions

This Domain Plan categorises the initiatives into different priority levels for the sector to pursue over the short to medium term.

The next phase of the project is to develop an implementation plan. This requires confirming the highpriority initiatives by assessing the relative costs and benefits from implementation. Once completed, we will work with the sector through the transport knowledge hubs to develop a timeframe and assign responsibilities to implement them.

The medium-term actions include considering the medium-priority initiatives by assessing the relative costs and benefits from implementation and identifying any priorities for the sector to take forward.

For certain knowledge gaps, it is necessary to develop a longer-term implementation plan. This is to make sure required information and knowledge can be accumulated to enhance the sector's ability to derive the insights needed to inform decisions.

Individual and collaborative responsibilities

In this Domain Plan, the Ministry of Transport and Statistics New Zealand have established this first strategic case for improving the transport data, statistics and information on behalf of the transport sector.

The Ministry of Transport will support co-ordination of the efforts across the sector to develop the implementation plan as well as maintaining oversight of the implementation process. We envisage that some organisations may take responsibility for delivering some specific priorities but it is a collaborative responsibility to ensure that we are working together to implement the Domain Plan.

Encouraging collaboration

Collaboration is the hallmark of the Research Strategy, the Information Strategy and Architecture and this Domain Plan to support evidence-based decision-making. There are a number of informal collaborative mechanisms already operating, and these should continue.

In addition to these informal networks, the major vehicle for collaboration is the development of the knowledge hubs. We will create a governance regime across the knowledge hubs, which will facilitate input from users and researchers as well as transport agencies.

Transport knowledge hubs

The knowledge hubs offer a channel for the community to share data, statistics and information, research ideas and results. They will also help us to identify and close future knowledge gaps. The knowledge hubs will be supported to provide stewardship and leadership to implement the Domain Plan and the Research Strategy.

There has been sufficient interest already to establish knowledge hubs for aviation, forecasting, safety, household travel, economics and technology. The requirement and objectives for each knowledge hub may vary over time, and with the needs of the research community. As the research community works more closely together, additional knowledge hubs may be set up to meet specific research needs.

Governance of the transport knowledge hubs

Establishing broader governance arrangements for the knowledge hubs will provide a mandate for the sector to work together to build and maintain the necessary research and data community. By introducing an element of accountability, the governance arrangements can further enhance the connection and collaboration functions of the knowledge hubs.

Having an appropriate governance structure will enable the sector to regularly assess and review research, data, statistical and information gaps and priorities, and to identify opportunities to conduct collaborative research.

KNOWLEDGE HUBS GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND PURPOSE

The proposed governance structure (see Figure 11) involves stakeholders working through leaders of the knowledge hubs and their members. This governance structure does not interfere with the internal communication and collaboration arrangements that are already operating.

To bring the wider sector voice into decision-making, and give investors and users the opportunity to be represented, we picture that the governance structure will include a cross-agency governance committee and three decision boards:

- the Research Board will make decisions around research priorities
- the Evidence and Analytics Board will make decisions around data, statistics and information
- the Information Management Board will make decisions around information governance, access, integration and management.

One of the initial tasks of the implementation plan will be to set up this structure, including setting out the agreed terms of reference for the governance committee and the decision boards. The governance of the knowledge hubs has three key purposes (Figure 12):

- lead the sector to develop and meet its transport knowledge needs, including helping implement the Domain Plan, the Research Strategy and the Information Strategy and Architecture
- consider the wider domestic and international contexts and opportunities when implementing the three pieces of work
- improve evidence-based decisions and capability building through information and knowledge sharing and development.⁴

Once established, the leaders of the knowledge hubs will communicate with the decision boards on knowledge gaps and initiatives to fill them. In doing so, the leaders will consider the wider context as well as the opportunities to share and build knowledge. The decision boards will then make recommendations to the governance committee for consideration. These recommendations can potentially include decisions around resourcing and priorities for the agencies involved.



4 For ideas to assist sector capability building, please refer to the New Zealand Transport Research Strategy - 2016 - 2020

FIGURE 12: PURPOSES OF THE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



Governance principles for the transport knowledge hubs

The purpose of the knowledge hubs is to broaden the research, evidence, analytical and modelling knowledge, and build sector capacity and capability.

Governance arrangements for the knowledge hubs need to align with the principles in Figure 13.

Ongoing development and periodic review

The knowledge hubs will have primary responsibility for implementing the Domain Plan and the Research Strategy. They will also monitor progress to enable the sector to regularly assess and review the nature and extent of knowledge gaps, and its ability to inform decisions to resolve strategic issues as they come up. At a high level, we will know we have been successful in implementing this first edition of the Domain Plan when: The transport sector is increasingly able to access high-quality data and information to answer the enduring questions.

This will involve developing assessment metrics to indicate an:

- increase in the number of enduring questions that can be answered
- increase in the number of private-public sector data and information-sharing partnerships.

Performance against this set of indicators will be reviewed annually, with a full review of progress against achievement of the Domain Plan goal taking place every four years starting in 2020.

Governance principle Description Effective composition and performance An effective governance body needs a balance of independence, skills, knowledge, experience and perspectives. Therefore, the management and organisation of the knowledge hubs should be flexible to allow the knowledge hubs to evolve and change to meet the needs of participants. Strong leadership The governing body should lead and be seen to lead knowledge development for the transport sector. High standards of ethical behaviour The governance body should set high standards of ethical behaviour around sharing and around knowledge building and sharing building the knowledge of the sector and make sure these standards are clearly stated. These standards include: value integration – the knowledge hubs focus on whole-of-government benefits and shared benefits, not just benefits to individual organisations and any tendency for thinking in silos. The knowledge hubs commit to reduce duplication, increase collaboration and join up top-down and bottom-up aspects transparent operation - information and communication through the knowledge hubs (such as information related to the Domain Plan and the Research Strategy) should be open, unless there is good reason to keep it confidential efficient operation - the knowledge hubs commit to use existing resources more efficiently and effectively to derive greater value from existing information and knowledge actions to add value - the knowledge hubs commit to actions that add value to the sector as a whole. Effective communication and The governance body should have the ability to provide effective communications to the stakeholder management knowledge hubs and other stakeholders. It needs to be clear about the role of the knowledge hubs and the value to participants, and able to describe measures of success.

FIGURE 13: GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES FOR THE TRANSPORT KNOWLEDGE HUBS



APPENDIX 1: LIST OF ENDURING QUESTIONS

T1 TOPIC 1: TRANSPORT FLEET

Knowledge needs	Understanding the characteristics of the transport fleet and, hence, the capability and capacity of vehicles using the system
EQ1.1	What is the size, age, condition, capacity, capability and modal composition of New Zealand's domestic and international transport fleet, and how are these things changing, including regionally, nationally and temporally?
EQ1.2	How is the fleet being used and how is this changing, including modally, temporally, regionally and nationally?
EQ1.3	How much, and what types of energy does New Zealand's domestic and international transport fleet use, and how is energy use changing, including modally, temporally, regionally and nationally?
EQ1.4	Who owns the vehicle fleet, what is the value of capital stock invested in it, and how are these things changing, including modally and temporally?
EQ1.5	Where, how and in what quantity are New Zealand's vehicles sourced and disposed of, how often are they changing hands, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally and geographically?
EQ1.6	What are the maintenance requirements of the vehicle fleet, how well are these being met, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally, regionally and nationally?

T2 TOPIC 2: PEOPLE AND SOCIETY

Knowledge needs	Understanding attitudes, perceptions and preferences of all transport users (including Māori) as well as the underlying factors that influence transport users' decisions
EQ 2.1	How, when and in what numbers do people travel to, from and within New Zealand, for what purposes, what are the origins and destinations of their journeys, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally and spatially?
EQ 2.2	Who uses transport, how accessible is transport, who experiences barriers to access or use, what are those barriers, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally, demographically and spatially?
EQ 2.3	What attitudes, perceptions and preferences do people have toward different modes of transport, what are the reasons for these attitudes, perceptions and preferences, what is the impact on travel patterns, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally, spatially and demographically?
EQ 2.4	What is the relationship between Māori and transport, what impact does transport have on Māori traditions, aspirations and well-being, and how are these things changing over time?

Note: The word people in this table refers to people in general and in specific groups (including Māori as tangata whenua).

T3 TOPIC 3: FREIGHT

Knowledge needs	Understanding the volume and value of freight, how it is moved and whether it is moved efficiently
EQ 3.1	What is the volume and value of freight moving to, from and around New Zealand, what are the origins and destinations of this freight, and how are these things changing over time?
EQ 3.2	What freight is moving to, from and around New Zealand, how is it comprised, how are different industries affecting the volume and value of freight, and how are these things changing, including regionally and temporally?
EQ 3.3	How and when does freight move to, from and around New Zealand, by what routes, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 3.4	What barriers exist to efficiently transporting freight to, from and around New Zealand, and how are these things changing, including regionally, temporally and modally?

T4 TOPIC 4: INFRASTRUCTURE AND INVESTMENT

Knowledge needs	Understanding the value of capital stock, nature and extent of New Zealand's transport infrastructure across all modes and what the return on this investment is
EQ 4.1	How extensive is New Zealand's transport infrastructure, how is it comprised, what is its capacity, condition and geospatial location, and how are these things changing, including modally, temporally, nationally and regionally?
EQ 4.2	What is the value of capital stock invested in New Zealand's transport infrastructure, what is the return on this investment, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 4.3	What and how do different groups (note) invest in transport infrastructure, by what mechanisms, how affordable and sustainable are these investments, what benefits do different groups receive from this investment, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 4.4	What are the planned and actual costs of building and maintaining New Zealand's transport infrastructure, and how are these changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?

Note: These include iwi corporations.

T5 TOPIC 5: TRANSPORT INTEGRATION AND NETWORK RESILIENCE

Knowledge needs	Understanding how land use affects the transport network across all modes
EQ 5.1	How is land being used, how does land use affect the transport network, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 5.2	How well connected are different parts of the transport network, how directly and seamlessly can people and freight get where they need to go, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 5.3	What are the different types and levels of network congestion, where and when do they occur, what are the causes and effects, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 5.4	What and where are the strategic corridors, gateways, hubs and supply chains to, from and within New Zealand, what is their capacity and contribution to moving people and freight, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 5.5	How effectively do the different transport system planning, governance and investment mechanisms interface, how cohesive are the decision-making processes and how does this impact on network integration?
EQ 5.6	How well prepared is the transport network to respond to changing patterns of demand, and to endure shocks and crises?

T6 TOPIC 6: TRANSPORT FUNDING AND REVENUE

Knowledge needs	Understanding the cost of transport provision and use and how that relates to future funding and revenue
EQ 6.1	What are the costs of providing, maintaining and operating New Zealand's transport system, by whom and in what proportions are these costs borne, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 6.2	What are the costs of using New Zealand's transport system, where, when, how and in what proportions are these costs borne, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 6.3	How much revenue does New Zealand's transport system generate, what are its sources, flows and destinations, how and for what purposes is it used, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 6.4	How sustainable are current funding and revenue-generating mechanisms and how well placed are these to meet future needs?

TT TOPIC 7: REGULATION

Knowledge needs	Understanding what regulations apply and how effective they are across modes
EQ 7.1	What regulations apply to transport services operating in New Zealand, what are the costs and benefits of different regulations, how effective are different regulatory frameworks, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 7.2	To what extent are transport users and operators aware of rules and regulations, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 7.3	How often are rules and regulations breached by transport users and operators, what is the impact of breaches, and how are these things changing, including demographically, modally, regionally and temporally?

T8 TOPIC 8: WORKFORCE

Knowledge needs	Understanding the nature and extent of the transport workforce across modes
EQ 8.1	What are New Zealand's transport workforce requirements, how are these met by domestic and international sources of labour, in what roles and locations do workforce shortages exist, and how are these things changing, including demographically, modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 8.2	What are the demographic features of the domestic and international workforce, what skills are possessed by the workforce, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally, temporally and across roles?
EQ 8.3	What transport workforce planning is conducted, and how is New Zealand placed to address skills shortages and to train and up-skill its transport workforce, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally, temporally and across roles?

T9 TOPIC 9: ECONOMY

Knowledge needs	Understanding the relationships between the transport networks, services and economic activities; and the role that location plays in the provision of economic transport networks
EQ 9.1	What are the main sources, types and quantities of economic benefits from transport, how and where are these distributed, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 9.2	What are the sources, types and quantities of economic costs from transport, how and where are these borne, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 9.3	What transport services operate to, from and within New Zealand, how competitively are these services provided, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 9.4	What and where are the important international import and export markets for New Zealand, how effectively and efficiently can goods be transported to or from these markets, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 9.5	What is the relationship between the existence and location of the transport network and transport services, and economic activity in New Zealand?

TOPIC 10: SAFETY AND HEALTH

Knowledge needs	Understanding the risk profiles across transport modes and the factors that contribute to these risk profiles
EQ 10.1	How safe are different forms of transport, what are the types and impacts of harm incidents, who experiences harms, and how are these things changing, including demographically, modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 10.2	What is the risk profile of different types of transport, what factors contribute to this risk and in what quantities and proportions, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally and in response to interventions?
EQ 10.3	What are the sources and types of health impacts from transport, what are the harms and benefits of these impacts, who experiences them, and how are these things changing, including modally, regionally and temporally?
EQ 10.4	What international transport safety and security obligations does New Zealand have, how well are these met, and how are these things changing?

T11 TOPIC 11: ENVIRONMENT

Knowledge needs	Understanding the types of emissions that come from the operation of the transport system
EQ 11.1	In what ways and to what extent does the transport system impact on the environment and how are these things changing, including spatially, modally and temporally?
EQ 11.2	In what ways and to what extent does the environment impact on the transport system and how are these things changing, including spatially, modally and temporally?

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF RECOMMENDED INITIATIVES

Overarching recommendations

H1	Improve access to and awareness of existing sources of transport information by publishing the Transport Domain Plan stocktake
H1 E	Review the content of the 2015 Transport Domain Plan stocktake and investigate the best ways to publish and update the information – this combines H1, H3 and H6
H2	Investigate the opportunity for developing partnerships between the public, private and not-for-profit sectors to improve data and information sharing
НЗ	Enable data custodians and content owners to update and amend information sources of the stocktake
H4	Develop a standardised monitoring and reporting approach to manage data and information generated from government funded transport-related projects
H5	Improve transport sector information governance
H6	Determine stocktake dissemination tool and assess information sources for inclusion
H7	Review the Transport Indicator Framework
H8	Identify and develop potential Tier 1 Statistics
Н9	Enhance transport sector information systems to enable management of significant volumes of network level data that will be generated by intelligent transport systems

T1 TOPIC 1: TRANSPORT FLEET

Knowledge needs	Understanding the characteristics of the transport fleet and, hence, the capability and capacity of vehicles using the system
R1.1	Regularly publish vehicle fleet profiles, across all modes
R1.2	Gather information on methods and locations of disposal of vehicles, across all modes
R1.3	Gather information on disposal of vehicle related waste
R1.4	Develop an aviation fleet profile
R1.5	Upgrade the aircraft database to include avionics status of aircraft to be captured and integrated with other information about the physical characteristics of aircraft
R1.6	Gather information on how aircraft are used for domestic freight purposes
R1.7	Streamline the categories used to classify the reported nature of flights
R1.8	Develop a maritime commercial fleet profile
R1.9	Develop a maritime recreational fleet profile
R1.10	Develop a fleet profile for specialist wharf-side fleets
R1.11	Develop a rail fleet profile
R1.12	Explore a data partnership with rail operators to share rail data – to be combined with R3.9
R1.13	Enhance road fleet statistics by integrating ownership data
R1.14	Integrate road vehicle fleet data held in disparate sources
R1.15	Develop geospatial capability to track people movements – to be combined with R3.6

T2 TOPIC 2: PEOPLE AND SOCIETY

Knowledge needs	Understanding attitudes, perceptions and preferences of all transport users (including Māori) as well as the underlying factors that influence transport users' decisions
R2.1	Improve awareness of and access to information from the New Zealand Household Travel Survey
R2.2	Identify the need for oversampling in the New Zealand Household Travel Survey for different population groups
R2.3	Improve geographic data on the distribution and location of people with disabilities
R2.4	Establish baseline information on 'accessibility'
R2.5	Expand the scope of travel surveys to include commercial person travel
R2.6	Improve access to high-quality public transport patronage data
R2.7	Gather additional information on the reasons why people don't travel – to be combined with R2.8
R2.8 <mark>E</mark>	Gather additional information on people's attitudes, preferences and perceptions about transport – to be combined with R2.7
R2.9	Gather additional person centric data about domestic air travel
R2.10	Gather information about Cook Strait passenger trips
R2.11	Improve information on recreational boating participation rates
R2.12	Gather information about intercity and inter-region person travel by rail
R2.13	Gather additional information about pedestrian and active mode person travel
R2.14	Improve information and understanding of Māori views and needs from, use of, and involvement in transport

Note: An "E" denotes an extension of the original recommended initiative.

T3 TOPIC 3: FREIGHT

Knowledge needs	Understanding the volume and value of freight, how it is moved and whether it is moved efficiently
R3.1	Develop baseline estimates on the annual New Zealand freight spend
R3.2	Develop an agreed approach and set of indicators for monitoring freight efficiency
R3.3	Establish baseline information on non-containerised freight movements
R3.4	Develop guidance for public-private freight data partnerships between government agencies and industry operators
R3.5	Develop baseline data on non-categorised or unrecorded light freight – to be combined with R3.9
R3.6 E	Develop geospatial capability to track freight and people movements – to be combined with R1.15
R3.7	Develop baseline information on urban freight – to be combined with R3.9
R3.8	Develop a method for determining and recording data on the final destination of imports and exports
R3.9 <mark>E</mark>	Repeat and enhance the National Freight Demand Study – this combines R1.12, R3.5, R3.7, R3.10 and R3.12
R3.10	Improve collection of and access to data on domestic air freight – to be combined with R3.9
R3.11	Improve integration of different classification systems for maritime freight
R3.12	Develop a workable approach to collecting data from operators on Cook Strait freight - to be combined with R3.9
R3.13	Investigate whether data on the number of road freight vehicle movements could be established as Tier 1 statistics

Note: An "E" denotes an extension of the original recommended initiative.

T4 TOPIC 4: INFRASTRUCTURE AND INVESTMENT

Knowledge needs	Understanding the value of capital stock, nature and extent of New Zealand's transport infrastructure across all modes and what the return on this investment is
R4.1 E	Research into the monetary and non-monetary returns on investment in transport infrastructure at a network level – this combines with R4.18
R4.2	Establish and implement a set of baseline assumptions for use in transport-related business cases
R4.3	Build data partnerships with commercial providers to improve access to data about transport infrastructure
R4.4	Develop a transport infrastructure performance benchmarking tool or framework – to be combined with R6.2 and R6.8
R4.5	Improve access to publicly held information about investment in, and the performance of, airports
R4.6	Establish baseline data about the condition of airport infrastructure
R4.7	Improve collection of data on seaport infrastructure condition
R4.8	Implement benchmarking and ongoing monitoring of seaport capacity and utilisation rates
R4.9	Produce annual summary information on the state of New Zealand's sea ports
R4.10	Improve collection of information about maritime navigational infrastructure
R4.11	Establish a minimum rail infrastructure dataset and publish it annually
R4.12	Review the Road Assessment and Maintenance Management database to ensure consistency
R4.13	Develop detailed data collections about non-road land transport infrastructure
R4.14	Integrate road assessment and maintenance management (RAMM) data and improve its access
R4.15	Conduct research into privately owned roading infrastructure
R4.16	Improve systems to allow integration of data about investment in road network infrastructure
R4.17	Develop an agreed set of outcome indicators for assessing the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport
R4.18	Research into the non-monetary returns on investment in transport infrastructure at a network level – to be combined with R4.1
R4.19	Improve information on the capacity and use of local roads
R4.20	Gather additional data on investment in public transport infrastructure
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Note: An **"E"** denotes an extension of the original recommended initiative.

(T5) TOPIC 5: TRANSPORT INTEGRATION AND NETWORK RESILIENCE

Knowledge needs	Understanding how land use affects the transport network across all modes
R5.1	Develop sector definition of resilience
R5.2	Integrate transport network and land use data
R5.3	Establish baseline information on air transport integration
R5.4	Gather information about passenger congestion at airports
R5.5	Gather information about aircraft congestion at airports
R5.6	Gather information on Cook Strait passenger and freight volumes
R5.7	Conduct research into the integration of seaports with their surrounding environments
R5.2 R5.3 R5.4 R5.5 R5.6 R5.7	Integrate transport network and land use data Establish baseline information on air transport integration Gather information about passenger congestion at airports Gather information about aircraft congestion at airports Gather information on Cook Strait passenger and freight volumes Conduct research into the integration of seaports with their surrounding environments

T6 TOPIC 6: TRANSPORT FUNDING AND REVENUE

Knowledge needs	Understanding the cost of transport provision and use and how that relates to future funding and revenue
R6.1	Supplement revenue data with industry data to enable industry level analysis of revenue
R6.2 <mark>E</mark>	Improve information on the cost of providing, operating and maintaining the transport network – this combines with R4.4 and R6.8
R6.3	Conduct research into where and how the incidence of transport-related costs are borne
R6.4	Improve the way that information on aviation passenger levies is collected
R6.5	Gather additional information on the total costs of air travel for passengers
R6.6	Develop performance summary reports on the airport industry
R6.7	Develop industry summary reports on seaports
R6.8	Improve access to information on the costs of providing, operating and maintaining the rail network – to be combined with R4.4 and R6.2
R6.9	Develop a profile of the costs of using private motor vehicles

Note: An $\ensuremath{\textbf{`E''}}$ denotes an extension of the original recommended initiative.

TT TOPIC 7: REGULATION

Knowledge needs	Ige needs Understanding what regulations apply and how effective they are across modes					
R7.1	Improve monitoring and evaluation of transport regulatory effectiveness					
R7.2	Consolidate information on non-legislative regulatory effort					
R7.3	Conduct research into attitudes and behaviour towards regulation					
R7.4	Develop a national picture of maritime regulations					
R7.5	Enhance infringement management operational systems to enable statistical interrogation					

T8 TOPIC 8: WORKFORCE

Knowledge needs	Understanding the nature and extent of the transport workforce across modes
R8.1	Develop transport industry workforce profiles
R8.2	Conduct research into the transport workforce's uptake and use of technology
R8.3	Gather data on aviation workforce ethnicity
R8.4	Improve understanding of, demand for and supply of aviation workforce
R8.5	Conduct research into aviation workforce training and retention rates
R8.6	Improve access to data on certificated seafarers and develop industry workforce profiles
R8.7	Develop baseline information on the risk-profile of the owner-operator and employed workforces

T9 TOPIC 9: ECONOMY

Knowledge needs	S Understanding the relationships between the transport networks, services and economic activities and the role that location plays in the provision of economic transport networks					
R9.1	Develop a transport satellite account					
R9.2	Improve economic modelling oversight and governance function					

TOPIC 10: SAFETY AND HEALTH

Knowledge needs	Understanding the risk profiles across transport modes and the factors that contribute to these risk profiles					
R10.1	Develop health and safety risk profiles and exposures that lead to transport-related harm					
R10.2	Integrate data sources to develop transport harm cost profiles					
R10.3	Review methods for updating the Value of Statistical Life					
R10.4	Develop and publish risk profiles that lead to harm incidents for recreational boating					
R10.5	Integrate data sources to improve insight into visiting drivers' risk profile					
R10.6	Align injury classification definitions across different datasets					
R10.7	Improve data collection about injuries suffered on the pedestrian network					

T11 TOPIC 11: ENVIRONMENT

Knowledge needs	Understanding the types of emissions that come from the operation of the transport system
R11.1	Research into transport emissions profiles
R11.2	Develop environmental impact framework for emissions and infrastructure
R11.3	Conduct strategic environmental horizon scanning
R11.4	Gather data on weather-related delays in the aviation sector
R11.5	Gather additional data on intentional/permitted discharges from ships
R11.6	Conduct research into the impact of large ships on local environments while in port
R11.7	Improve data collection, reporting and monitoring of the impact of ships on marine wildlife
R11.8	Conduct research into the lifecycle emissions of electric vehicles (completed)
R11.9	Improve environmental impact evaluation around run-off of vehicle pollutants on road
R11.10	Collect information on impacts of weather and environmental-related network outages

APPENDIX 3: MAPPING OF ENDURING QUESTIONS AND RECOMMENDED INITIATIVES

Enduring questions	Gap status	Associated recommended	Initiatives															Total number of recommended initiatives
EQ1.1	Small gap	R1.1	R1.4	R1.5	R1.8	R1.9	R1.10	R1.11										7
EQ 1.2	Large gap	R1.6	R1.7	R1.12	R1.15													4
EQ 1.3		R11.1	R11.8															2
EQ 1.4		R1.13	R1.14															2
EQ 1.5		R1.2																1
EQ 1.6	Medium gap	R1.3																1
EQ 2.1	Medium gap	R2.1	R2.2	R2.5	R2.6	R2.9	R2.10	R2.11	R2.12	R2.13	R2.14	R5.6						11
EQ 2.2	Large gap	R2.2	R2.3	R2.4	R2.7	R2.14												5
EQ 2.3	Large gap	R2.7	R2.8	R2.14														3
EQ2.4	Large gap	R2.14																1
EQ 3.1		R3.3	R3.4	R3.5	R3.6	R3.7	R3.8	R3.9	R3.10									8
EQ 3.2	Large gap	R3.3	R3.4	R3.5	R3.6	R3.7	R3.9	R3.10	R3.11	R3.12	R5.6							10
EQ 3.3	Large gap	R3.1	R3.3	R3.4	R3.5	R3.6	R3.7	R3.9	R3.10	R3.13								9
EQ 3.4		R3.2																1
EQ 4.1	Small gap	R4.3	R4.6	R4.7	R4.8	R4.9	R4.10	R4.11	R4.12	R4.13	R4.14	R4.1	5 <mark>R4.1</mark>	6 R4.19	9 R4.20	R6.6	R6.7	16
EQ 4.2		R4.1	R4.2	R4.3	R4.4	R4.16	R4.17	R4.18	R6.7	R9.2								9
EQ 4.3	Large gap	R4.3	R4.5	R4.15	R4.16	R4.20	R6.6											6
EQ 4.4	Medium gap	R4.2	R4.4	R4.16	R4.17	R6.7												5
EQ 5.1	Medium gap	R5.2																1
EQ 5.2	Large gap	R5.2	R5.3	R5.7														3
EQ 5.3	Large gap	R5.4	R5.5	R6.6														3
EQ 5.4	Medium gap	R5.2	R5.6	R5.7														3
EQ 5.5	Large gap	R5.2																1
EQ 5.6	Medium gap	R5.1																1
EQ 6.1	Medium gap	R6.2	R6.8	R9.2														3
EQ 6.2		R6.3	R6.5	R6.9														3
EQ 6.3		R6.1																1
EQ 6.4		R6.2	R6.3	R6.4	R6.8													4
EQ 7.1	Medium gap	R7.1	R7.2	R7.3	R7.4													4
EQ 7.2	Medium gap	R7.3																1
EQ 7.3		R7.3	R7.5															2
EO 8.1	Medium dap	R8.4																1
E0 8.2	Medium dap	R8.1	R8.2	R8.3	R8.6	R8.7												5
E0 8.3	Medium gan	R8.4	R8.5			-												2
E0 9.1	Large gan	R4.1	R4.2	R4.4	R4.5	R4.18	R9.1	R9.2										7
E0 9.2	Medium gan	R4.3	R4.4	R4.5	R6.2	R6.3	R6.5	R6.8	R6.9	R9.2	R10.2	R10.	4					11
EQ 9.2		R3 2	R3.3	R3.5	R3 7	R3.9	R3 13	R4 8										7
EQ 0.0		R3 3	R3.8	R3 9	11017	110.0	110.10	11.0										3
	Largo gan	D3 3	P3.6	D3 0	Р // 1	R4 2	P/I 3	002										7
EQ 3.3	Small gan	P10 2	110.0	1.0.0		NH.L	11.5	NJ.L										,1
EQ 10.1	Lorgo gon	D10.2	D10 /I	D10 5	D10 6													1
EQ 10.2	Largo gap	D10.1	D10.9	D10 7	110.0													י 2
EQ 10.3	Small gap	D10 F	NT0.3	AT0.7														1
EQ 10.4	Modium gon	R10.0	D11 0	D11 0	D11 F	011.0	ר 11 ס	0 11 0	D11 0									
			R11.2	R11.3	С.11Л	Π.ΤΤ'Ω	R11./	κττ.α	ктт.9									2
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іуп-р

= medium-priority initiatives

APPENDIX 4: SUMMARISED HIGH-PRIORITY INITIATIVES BY KNOWLEDGE THEME AND ACTIVITY STREAM

Ø	User behaviour and needs	Transport impacts		<u>بې</u>	System planning and management		Future funding and charging
R3.2 R2.8 <mark>E</mark>	 Develop approach to ss monitor freight efficiency* Survey user behaviour and preferences: Collect information on user attitudes and preferences (R2.8) Research into why people don't travel 	R11.1 Image: Second	\$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$ \$ \$	R2.4 R4.19 R1.1 R3.9 E	 Establish baseline <u>\$\$</u> accessibility information Improve information on local roads capacity and utilisation Publish vehicle fleet profile [also see R1.4, R1.8, R1.9, R1.10, R1.11] Repeat and enhance the National Freight Demand 	R6.2 E	 Improve information on the cost of providing, operating and maintaining the transport network (R6.2) this includes: Improve access to data on the rail network (R6.8) Develop infrastructure benchmarking tools (R6.8)
R2.13 R2.14 R2.6 R2.1	 (R2.7) Collect data on active travel (walking & cycling) Improve information and understanding of Māori needs from, use of, and involvement in transport Improve access to public transport patronage data Improve access to State St	road run-off R9.2 E Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling by developing: Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2) Improve economic modelling oversight (R9.2)	\$\$\$ \$\$ \$\$\$ #		 Study (R3.9); this includes: Improve access to domestic airfreight data (R3.10) * Establish data partnership sss with Cook Strait freight and rail operators (R3.12 and R1.12) Collect baseline data on unrecorded light and urban freight (R3.5 and R3.7) 		[K4.4]
Keys:	·]	R5.1	Develop sector definition \$ of resilience *		
E \$	Cluster of initiatives as an extension Low cost and effort for an individual	of a specific individual initiative initiative or a cluster of initiatives		R5.2	 Integrate transport \$\$ network and land use data 		
\$\$ \$\$\$ # *	Medium cost and effort for an individ High cost and effort for an individual Cost estimates with an underline ind indicates areas with system costs indicates areas with some current re Improve data access and publication Improve data sharing, integration an	dual initiative or a cluster of initiatives I initiative or a cluster of initiatives dicate costs are one-off esearch activity n nd governance		R3.6 E	 Develop geospatial capability to track freight and people movements: Establish data partnership with freight operators (R3.6) Develop approach for tracking people movements (R1.15) 		
 <td>Develop new methods, review or imp and/or processes Collect new or additional data Collect or develop baseline data</td><td>prove current data, methods</td><td></td><td>R4.1</td><td> Research into returns on <u>\$\$\$</u> investment including both monetary (R4.1) and non-monetary (R4.18) returns Integrate RAMM data and <u>\$\$</u> </td><th>_</th><td></td>	Develop new methods, review or imp and/or processes Collect new or additional data Collect or develop baseline data	prove current data, methods		R4.1	 Research into returns on <u>\$\$\$</u> investment including both monetary (R4.1) and non-monetary (R4.18) returns Integrate RAMM data and <u>\$\$</u> 	_	
A	Develop research and capability Top 9			кч. <u>1</u> 4	improve access #		
	Top 10 to 17						

Note: For a detailed description of the recommended initiatives, please refer to Appendix 2.

APPENDIX 5: GLOSSARY

Activity streams

The six streams of activity identified to start implementing the recommended initiative are to:

- improve data access and publication
- improve data sharing, integration and governance
- develop new methods, review or improve current data, methods and/or processes
- collect new or additional data
- collect or develop baseline data
- develop research and capability.

Data and information ecosystem

A data and information ecosystem encompasses the policies, strategies, processes, information, technologies, applications and stakeholders that together make up the research and information environment for New Zealand. A data and information ecosystem is supported by individuals who create, buy, sell, regulate, manage and use research and information.

Data custodians

Data custodians are responsible for the safe custody, transport and storage of data. They are also responsible for the technical environment and database structure.

Data, statistics and information

This term refers to structured, unstructured, raw and processed data, statistics and information.

Data stewards

Data stewards play an important role in data management and they are responsible for data content, context and the development of associated business rules.

Enduring questions

Enduring questions are the big picture strategic-level questions that government will need to answer to make evidence-based strategy, policy, operational and administrative decisions about transport into the future. They are important because, if we cannot answer them with high-quality information, it limits our ability to achieve the desired transport outcomes.

Impact

The tangible and intangible effects or consequences of an action upon the outcome targeted.

Knowledge themes

The four knowledge themes for the Domain Plan and the Research Strategy are:

- user behaviour and needs
- transport impacts
- system planning and management
- future funding and charging.

Outcomes

The evident results or consequences of a plan of action.

Transport knowledge hubs

A means by which members of the transport research community connect and co-ordinate with others with similar interests to broaden research, evidence, analysis and modelling knowledge, and sector capacity and capability.

Transport sector

All those agencies and entities that are involved in the business of moving people and goods within New Zealand as well as to and from New Zealand. Transport covers all modes: maritime, land and air transport.

Transport system

A system for moving people or goods and comprises the assets (including conveyance, vehicle and infrastructure), institutional and funding systems (policies, procedures, regulations, rules, schedules or timetables) and the transport sector.

Triple-4 framework

An analytical tool to assist members of the research community to develop and prioritise research and knowledge needs. This framework was developed as part of the New Zealand Transport Research Strategy 2016-2020.

APPENDIX 6: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

Development of this Domain Plan required knowledge from a wide range of subject matter experts.

The following organisations have participated in various stages of the domain planning process. The engagement activities included a series of stakeholder meetings and information sessions, formal submissions of knowledge gaps, priorities or written feedback and sector-wide workshops⁵. The inputs from these organisations are gratefully acknowledged.

Accident Compensation Corporation **Auckland Council** Auckland Transport **CCS** Disability Action **Civil Aviation Authority Commerce** Commission **Customs New Zealand** Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority **Greater Wellington Regional Council** Hastings District Council Horizons District Council Land Information New Zealand Local Government New Zealand Maritime New Zealand **Ministry for Primary Industries** Ministry for the Environment

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministry of Health Ministry of Justice Ministry of Social Development **New Zealand Police** New Zealand Transport Agency New Zealand Treasury Productivity Commission Reserve Bank of New Zealand Ruapehu District Council Southland District Council Te Puni Kōkiri Transport Accident Investigation Commission Transport Information Managers Group (representing various transport agencies) Waikato Regional Council Wellington City Council Worksafe New Zealand



Related documents

Read this Domain Plan in conjunction with:

- 1. New Zealand Transport Research Strategy. Online PDF at: www.transport.govt.nz/transport-research-strategy.pdf
- Full List of Recommendations. Online PDF at: www.transport.govt.nz/full-list-recommendations.pdf
- New Zealand Transport Information Strategy and Architecture * Under development, to be published 2017/18

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⁵ Three workshops were held during the domain planning process enduring questions workshop (16 October 2014), gap analysis workshop (29 July 2015), and options development workshop (16 March 2016).





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