

Sustainable inter-urban roads for tomorrow

Interurban Transport and Roads of the Future: new challenges, new balances

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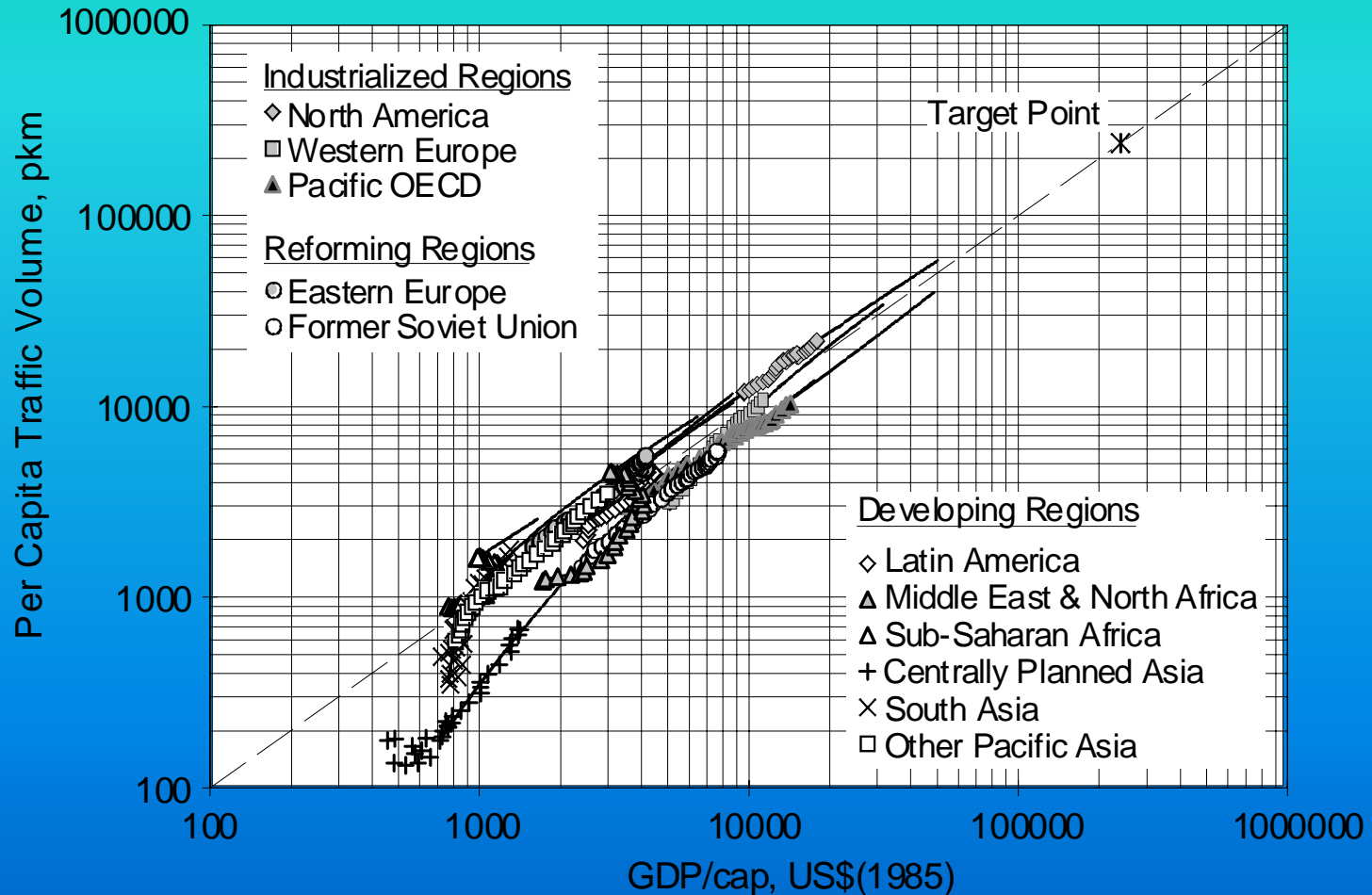
Contents

- 1) Global and local Traffic forecasting
 - 40, 55, 600 km per day ?
 - TTB and speed/gdp elasticity : two crucial variables
 - A growing role for high speed modes?
 - What about road traffic ?
- 2) Road users ? which constraint do you prefer ?

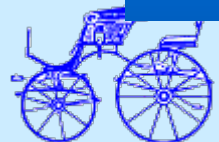


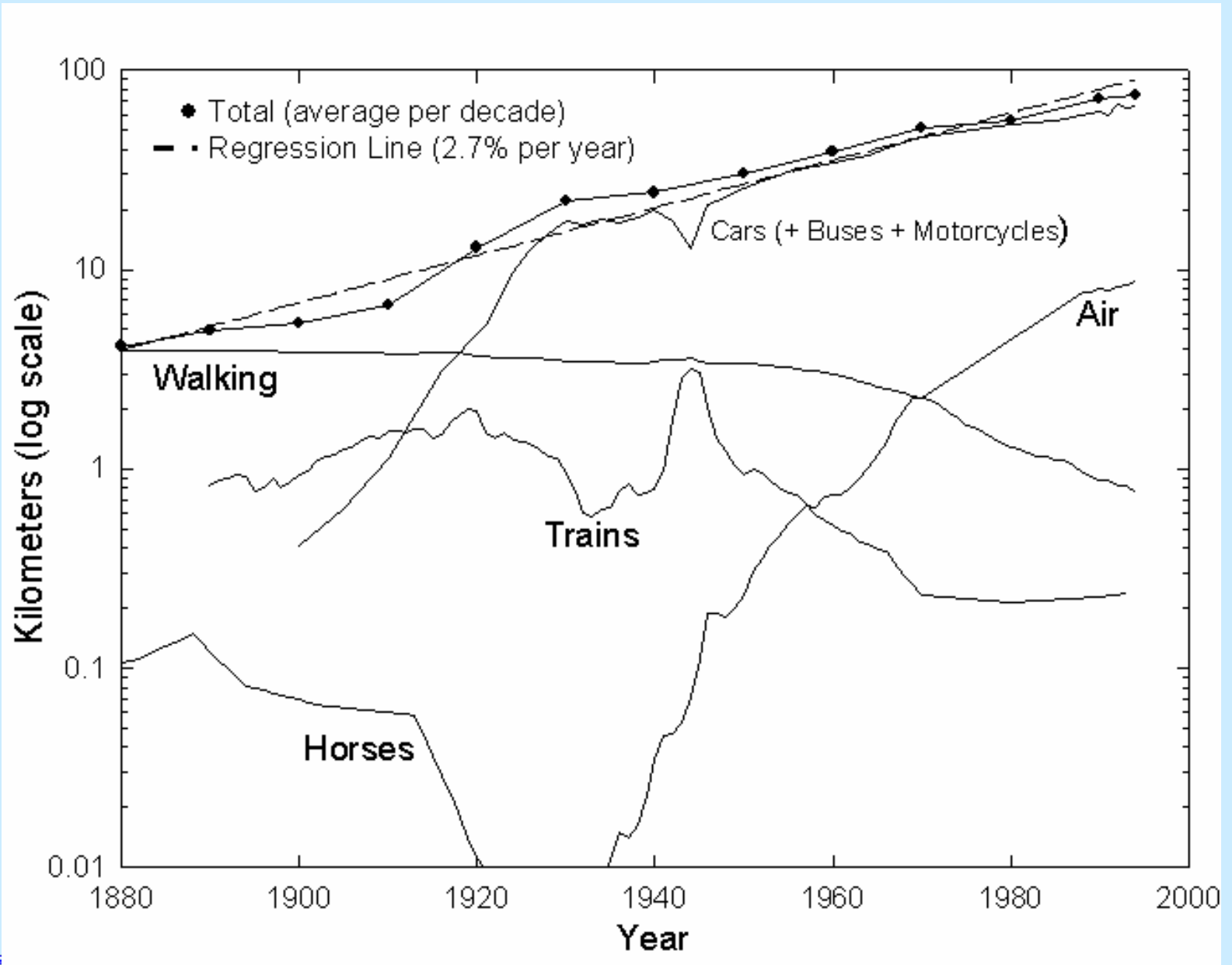
TOTAL MOBILITY

(Data Points: 1960 - 1990; Curves: 1960 - 2050)

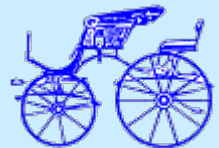
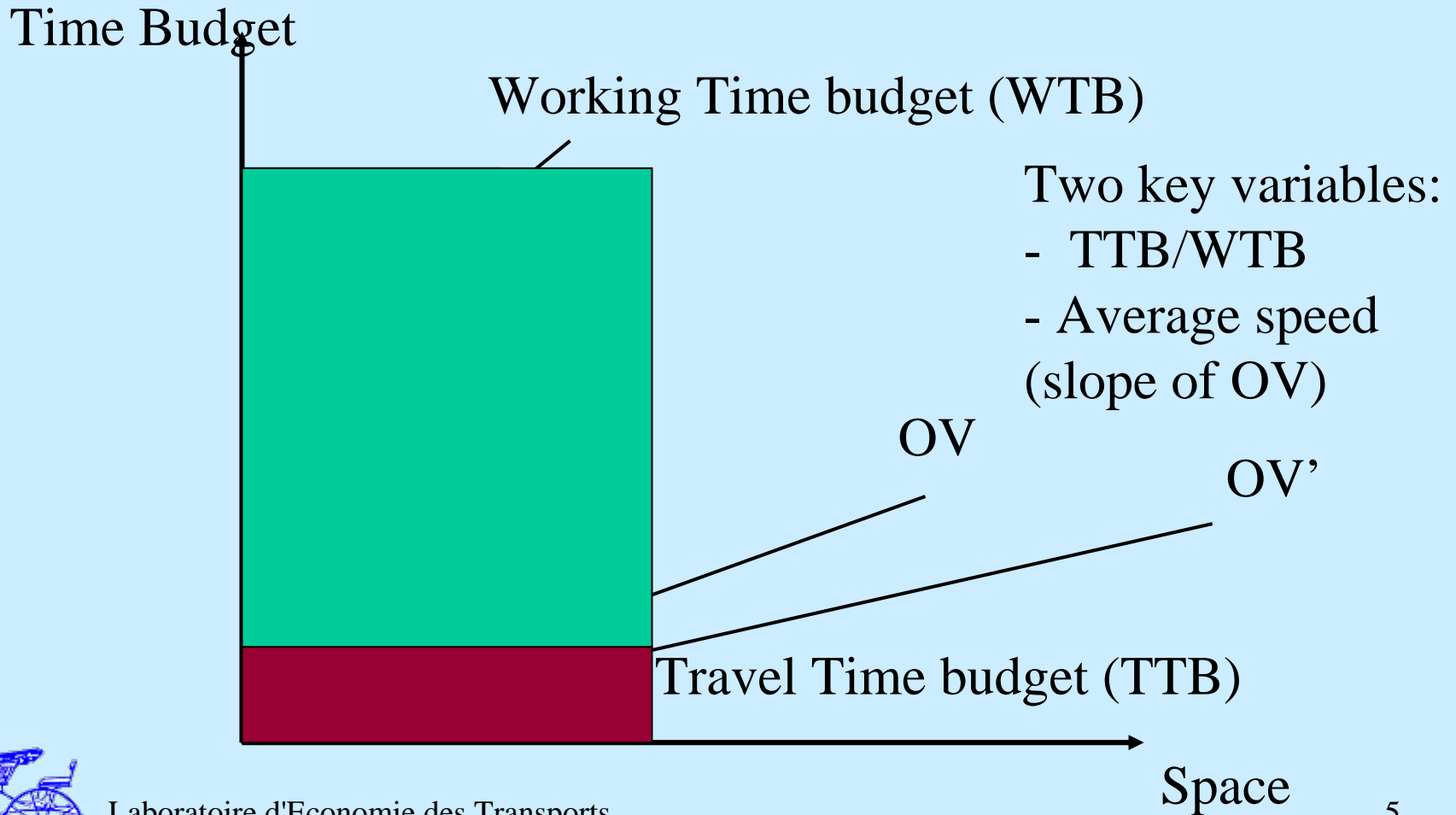


Source: Schafer and Victor (2000); economic growth rates based on IPCC IS92a/e scenario





Speed and Travel Time Budget



Speed and Travel Time Budget

Time Budget

Leisure Time budget (LTB)

Two key factors:

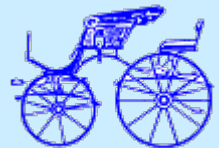
- $TTB/LTB > TTB/WTB$
- Preference for High Speed

OV

OV'

Travel Time budget (TTB)

Space



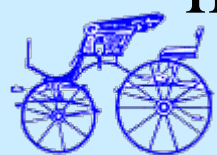
France, 2002 to 2050

- Total Mobility in 2002 = 958 Billions of PK
 - < 50 Km = 588 Bi PK
 - > 50km = 370 Bi PK (74 NR)
 - Total = 958 Mds de PK
 - Car : 798 (83%)
 - PT : 144
 - Air (internal traffic) : 16 Bi PK
 - (international traffic due to residents. About 90 Bi PK)
- Total mobility in 2050 scenario “BAU” of CGPC = 1554 Billions of PK
 - < 50 Km = 770 Bi PK (+31%)
 - >50km = 784 Bi PK (194 NR) +111%
 - Total = 1554 Bi PK (+62%or +1% per year)
 - What does it mean ?



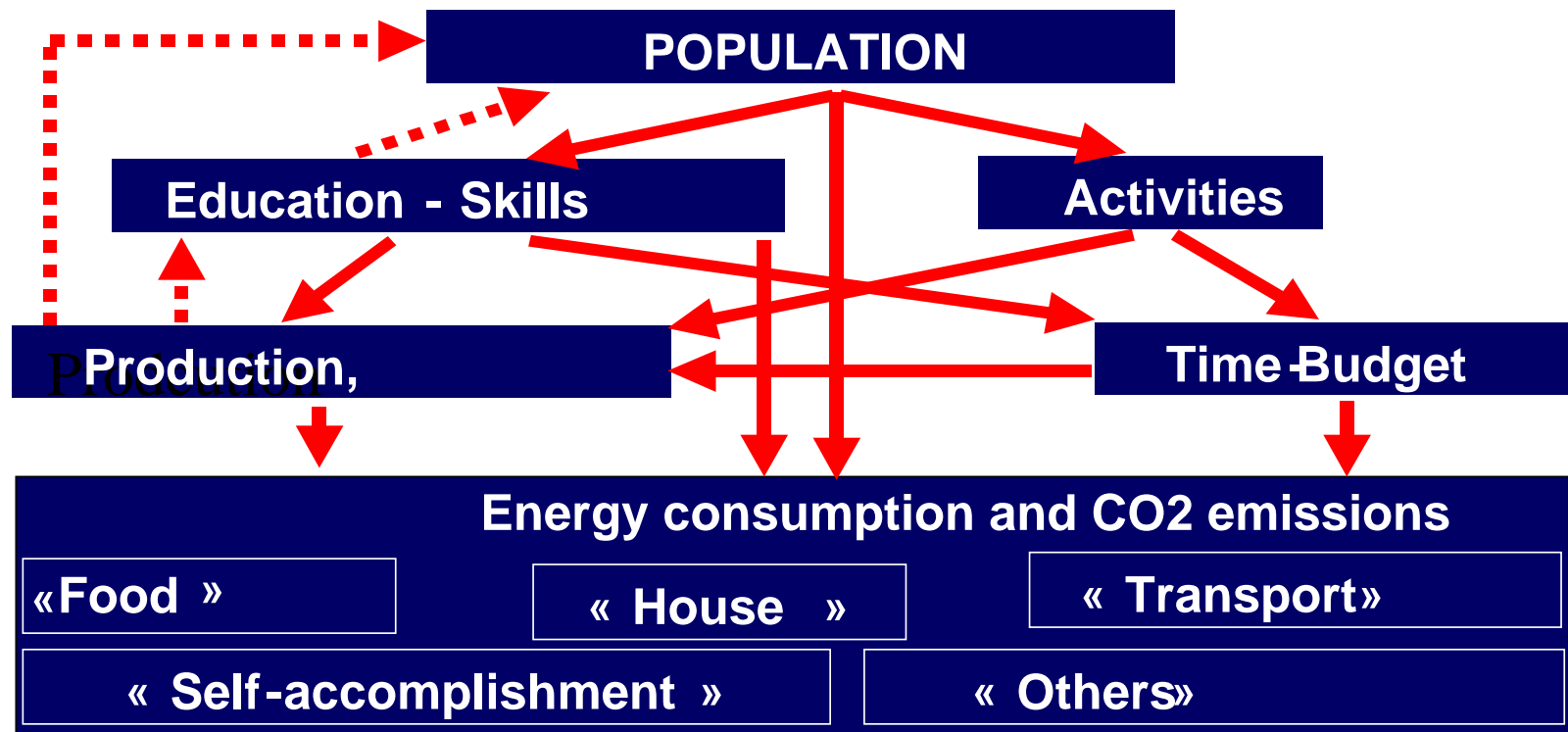
Some questions

- 1360 Billions of km for 67 millions of inhabitants
= 20 300 km per year or 55 Km per day (in 2002 :
14 733 per year and 40 per day)
- But how to do that if we still have 80% of PK by car ?
- Could we increase the average speed on roads ?
That is to say more infrastructures ?
- Or should we increase the Travel Time Budget ?
- Or operate a modal shift in favour of high speed modes?

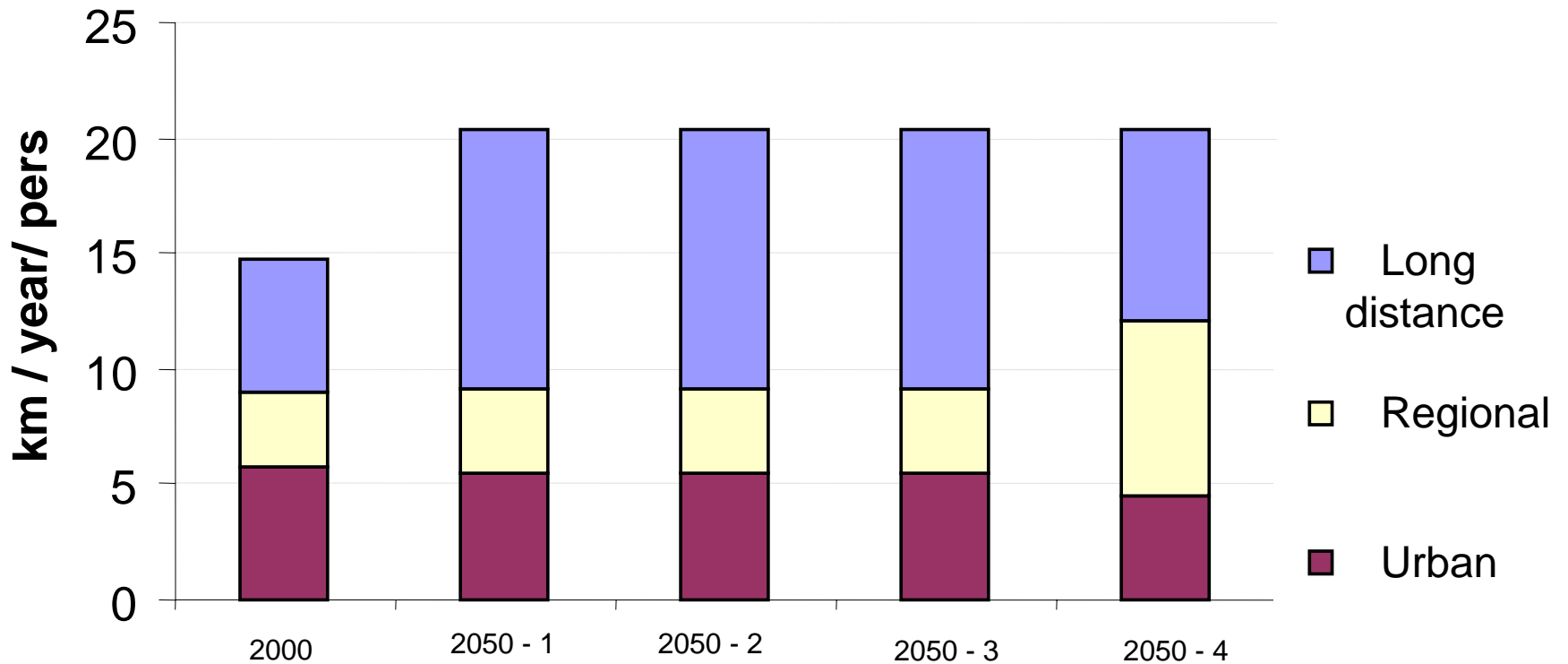


The “TILT” Model

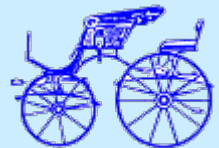
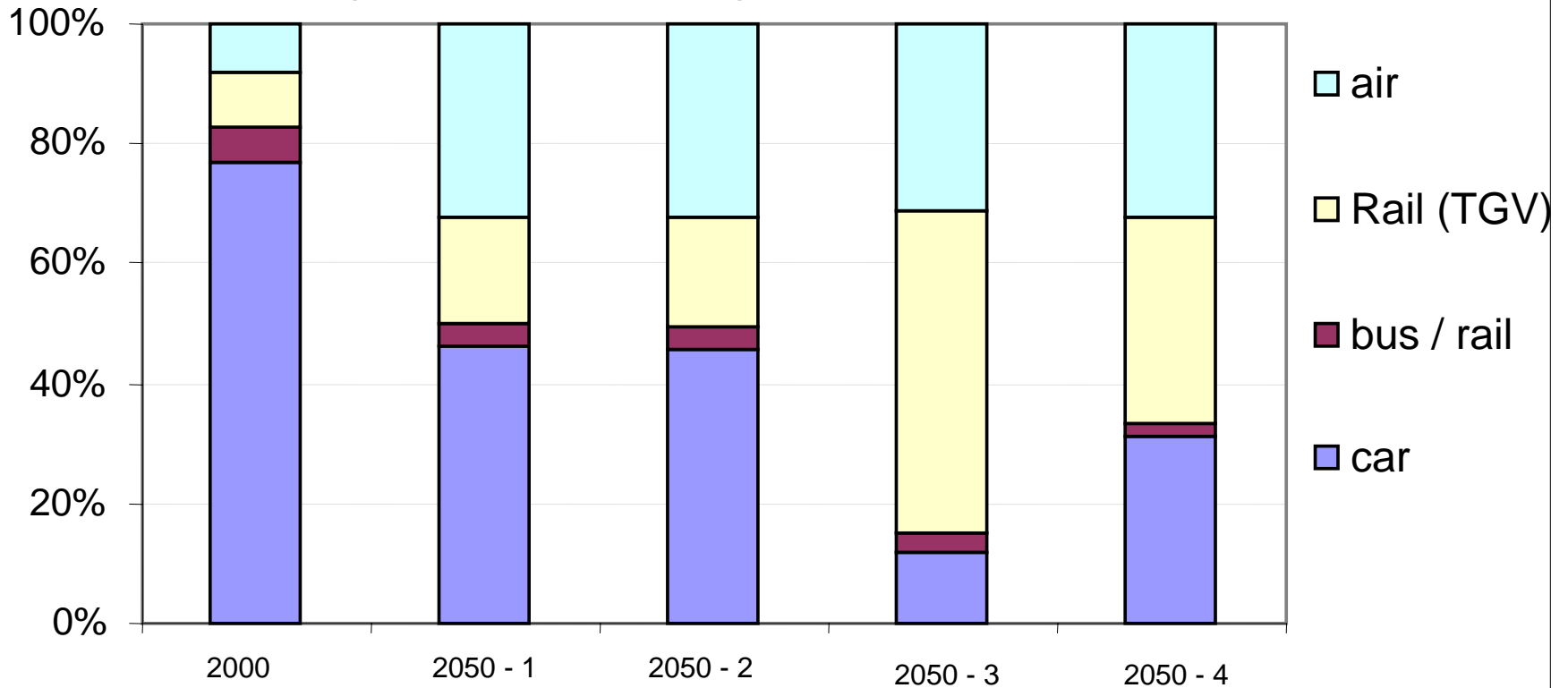
Transport Issues in the Long Term



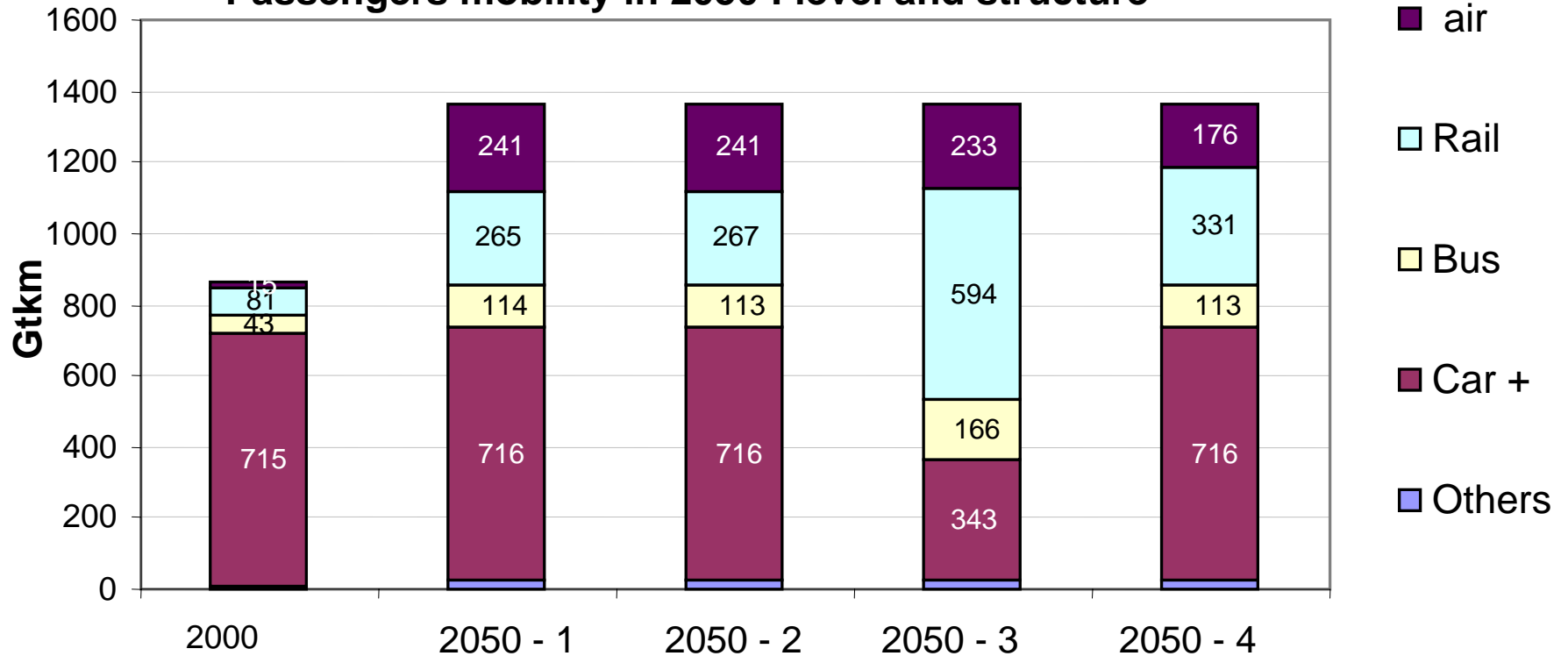
Which structure of passengers mobility in 2050 ?



Which long distance passengers mobility in 2050 ?



Passengers mobility in 2050 : level and structure



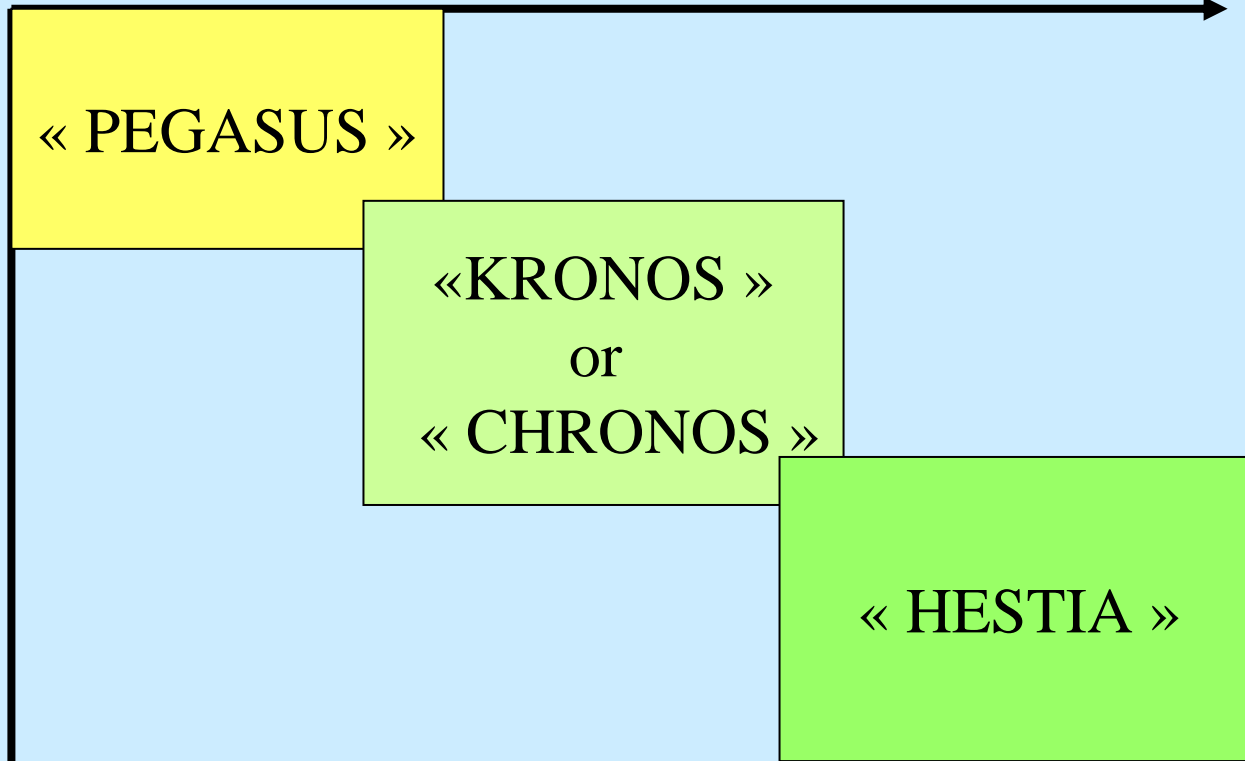
2) Road Users : which constraints do you prefer ?

- Economic and regulatory constraints
- Be optimistic !
- Toll or/and speed limitation ?



Three families of scenarios

Growing degree
of regulatory
constraints



Growing degree of economic constraints



PEGASUS : Interregional Traffic

Year 2000

Total 363 B Pk

- Car (77%) = 280
- Bus+Train (6%) = 22
- TGV (9%) = 32
- Air (8%) = 29

Year 2050 (TILT)

Total 765 B Pk

- Car (46%) = 352
(+0,5%)
- Bus+T. (3%) = 23
- TGV (17%) = 130
+3%
- Air (34%) = 260
+ 4,5%

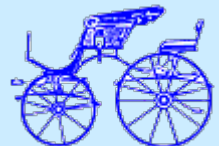
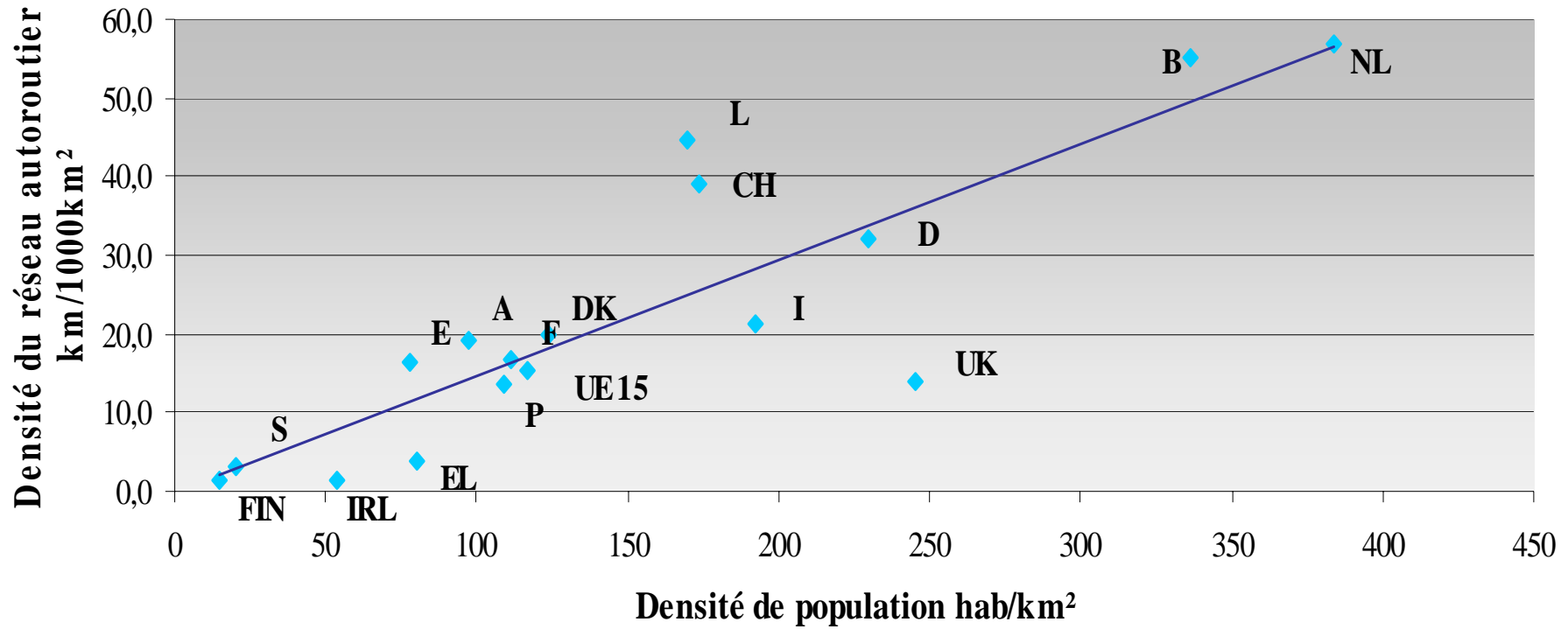
Year 2050 (CAS)

Total 1021 B Pk

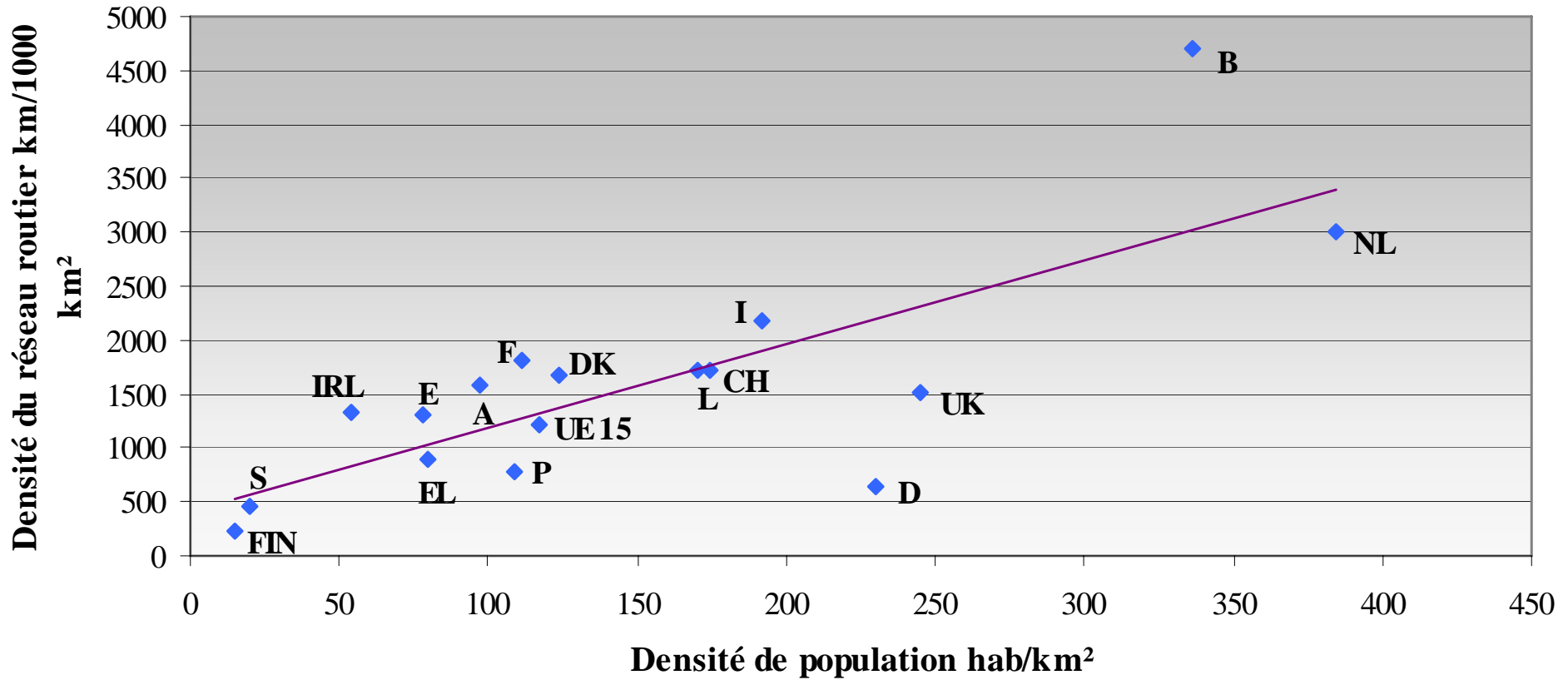
- Car (56%) = 572
+ 1,5%
- Bus+T. (2%) = 20
- TGV (12%) = 123
+3%
- Air (30%) = 306
+5%



RESEAU AUTOROUTIER 2000



RESEAU ROUTIER 2000



The future of road: more and more constraints as a result of economic growth !

- What about average speed ?
- Fuel Price ?
- New infrastructures ?
- Smart roads and smart cars ?
- Towards more and more toll roads with congestion charge ?



	<i>base 2000</i>	Référence S1	KRONOS MINI	Baseline CAS V6
PIB		1,5%	1,5%	2,3%
POP		67	67	71
élasticité vitesse/PIB		0,327	0,000	0,356
btt	1	1,0	1,0	1,0
saturation km vp	14000	13500	9300	17800
vit vp globale		53,9	53,9	53,9
TOTAL gpk	959,4	1449	1181	1741
dt modes individuels	728	805	555	1145
dt collectif route	41	112	155	71
dt Fer (hors TGV)	45	121	225	72
TGV	37	127	118	128
dt air	104	260	104	325
dt modes doux	4	24	24	0
gpk URBAIN	283	350	350	368
% vp	93%	33%	35%	62%
modes doux	-	7%	7%	0%
tc	7%	60%	58%	38%
vitesse vp	23	20	25	20
vitesse ts modes	20	23	23	23
gpk REGION	208	334	334	353
vp	83%	100%	50%	99%
ts modes	17%	0%	50%	1%
vitesse vp	58	55	67	55
vitesse TM	58	65	58	65
INTER REGION	363	765	497	1021
vp	77%	46%	53%	56%
bus / train normal	6%	3%	2%	0%
tgv	9%	17%	24%	13%
avion	8%	34%	21%	32%
vitesse vp	110	115	95	163
vitesse bus train normal	80	96	74	154
vitesse tgv	250	315	315	333
vitesse avion	500	768	768	768
kpk/hab	14,7	22	18	25
Urbain	5,8	5,2	5,2	5,2
Régional	3,2	5,0	5,0	5,0
Longue distance	5,7	11	7	14

