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- What is the monetary value of travel time?
  - Cost benefit analysis
  - · Costs: CHF
  - Benefits : travel time savings
- Definition: price that travelers are willing to pay to decrease the travel time and keep the same level of utility. "Willingness-to-pay"
- Motivation: total time budget is limited, saved time can be used for other activities and, therefore, has value.

Utiliy function of individual n for alternative i

$$U_{in} = U_{in}(c_{in}, t_{in}, ...)$$

depends on travel cost and travel time. The value of travel time savings (VTTS) is given by the marginal rate of substitution between time and cost:

$$VTTS_{in} = \frac{\frac{\partial U_{in}}{\partial t_{in}}}{\frac{\partial U_{in}}{\partial c_{in}}}$$

Without further restriction on the utility function, it depends on individual, alternative, and potentially many other variables (including cost and time) that define the utility function.

- If utility function is linear
- the value of time is the ratio between
  - the coefficient of the "time" variable, and
  - the coefficient of the "cost" variable
- Warning: utility is not always linear
- Value of time varies with
  - trip purpose
  - transportation mode
  - trip length
  - income

Example: model choice in Nijmegen:

$$V_{\mathsf{car}} = -0.798 \quad -0.110 \cdot \mathsf{cost}_{\mathsf{car}} \quad -1.33 \cdot \mathsf{time}_{\mathsf{car}}$$
  $V_{\mathsf{train}} = -0.110 \cdot \mathsf{cost}_{\mathsf{train}} \quad -1.33 \cdot \mathsf{time}_{\mathsf{train}}$ 

Value of time = -1.33 / -0.110  $\approx$  12 euros / h  $\approx$  0.20 euros / min

#### Example: changing variables and constant utility

	Case 1	Case 2
Cost train	7 €	13 €
Time train	2 h	1.5 h
Utility of train	-3.43	-3.43

# Other willingness-to-pay indicators

- Headway (i.e. time between two buses)
- Number of transfers
- Reliability
- etc.

#### Same methodology:

- The model must involve the corresponding variable
- Willingness-to-pay = ratio between the coefficient of the variable and the cost coefficient

$$U = -\beta t - \gamma c - \alpha n$$

Willingness-to-pay to have one less transfer:  $\alpha/\gamma$ 

#### Data collection:

- Source for recruitment: survey "Kontinuierliche Erhebung zum Personenverkehr" (KEP) by SBB/CFF
- Stated preferences
- Questionnaire designed based on a real reference trip
- Three parts:
  - SP mode choice (car / bus or rail)
  - SP route choice (current mode or alternative mode)
  - Socio-demographics and information about the reference trip



Axhausen, K., Hess, S., Koenig, A., Abay, G., Bates, J., and Bierlaire, M. (2008). Income and distance elasticities of values of travel time savings: new Swiss results, Transport Policy, 15(3):173-185.

Mode choice car - rail (main study version)

Travel costs:	18 Fr.	Travel costs:
Total travel time:	40 minutes	Travel time:
congested:	10 minutes	Headway:
uncongested:	30 minutes	No. of changes

□ ← Your choice →

#### Number of observations (1225 individuals)

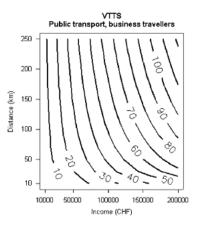
	Business	Commuters	Leisure	Shopping	Total
Mode: car/bus	6	162	186	126	480
Mode: car/rail	426	1716	2538	1104	5784
Route: bus for bus users	9	405	450	342	1206
Route: car for car users	156	846	1176	660	2838
Route: rail for car users	126	594	837	504	2061
Route: rail for rail users	324	1008	1881	288	3501
Total	1047	4731	7068	3024	15870

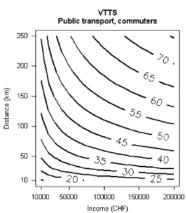
#### Explanatory variables:

- travel time
- travel cost
- level of congestion (car)
- headway (PT)
- number of transfers (PT)
- trip length
- income

- car inertia (dummy)
- car availability (dummy)
- sex (male dummy)
- 1/2-fare CFF (dummy)
- general subscription (dummy)
- trip purpose

	Business	Commute	Leisure	Shopping
Time PT (CHF/h)	49.57	27.81	21.84	17.73
Time car (CHF/h)	50.23	30.64	29.20	24.32
Headway (CHF/h)	14.88	11.18	13.38	8.48
CHF/transfer	7.85	4.89	7.32	3.52





# Summary

Value of time varies (namely) with

- transportation mode,
- trip purpose,
- income,
- trip length.