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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. "Willingness-to-pay"
- Motivation: total time budget is limited, saved time can be used for other activities and, therefore, has value.



Choice model

$$U_1 = -\beta t_1 - \gamma c_1$$

$$U_2 = -\beta t_2 - \gamma c_2$$

with β , $\gamma > 0$

$$U_1 \geq U_2 \text{ if } c_1 - c_2 \leq -\frac{\beta}{\gamma} \ (t_1 - t_2)$$
 CHF
$$\frac{\text{CHF}}{\text{hours}} \ \text{hours}$$



- 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:

$$egin{array}{lll} V_{
m car} &=& -0.798 & -0.110 \cdot {
m cost}_{
m car} & -1.33 \cdot {
m time}_{
m car} \ V_{
m train} &=& -0.110 \cdot {
m cost}_{
m train} & -1.33 \cdot {
m time}_{
m train} \end{array}$$

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

	Case 1	Case 2
Time	2 h	1.5 h
Cost	7€	13 €
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: α/γ



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.

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





Mode choice car - rail (main study version)

18 Fr.
40 minutes
10 minutes
30 minutes

Travel costs:	23 Fr.
Travel time:	30 minutes
Headway:	30 minutes
No. of changes:	0 times

	← Your choice →	
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← Your choice →

Route choice rail (main study version)

20 Fr.
40 minutes
15 minutes
1 times

Travel costs:	23 Fr.
Travel time:	30 minutes
Headway:	30 minutes
No. of changes:	0 times



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)
- frequency (TC)
- number of transfers (TC)
- trip length
- income
- . . .





Explanatory variables:

- . . .
- inertia
- car availability
- sex
- 1/2-fare CFF
- general subscription
- trip purpose

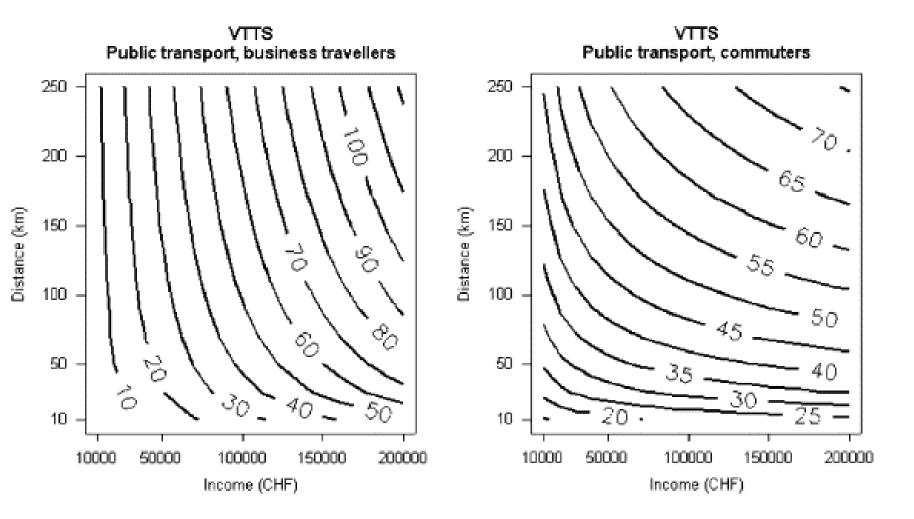




	Business	Commute	Leisure	Shopping
Time TC (CHF/h)	49.57	27.81	21.84	17.73
Time car (CHF/h)	50.23	30.64	29.20	24.32
Headway (CHF/h)	14.88	11.18	13.38	8.48
CHF/transfer	7.85	4.89	7.32	3.52











Summary

Value of time varies (namely) with

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



