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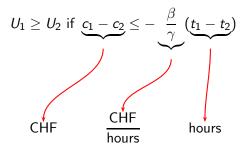
- What is the monetary value of travel time?
 - Cost benefit analysis
 - · Costs: CHF
 - Benefits: travel time savings
- Definition: price that travelers are willing to pay to decrease the travel time. "Willingness-to-pay"
- Motivation: total time budget is limited, saved time can be used for other activities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

Choice model

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

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

with β , $\gamma > 0$



- 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: α/γ

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:	23 Fr.
Total travel time:	40 minutes	Travel time:	30 minutes
congested:	10 minutes	Headway:	30 minutes
uncongested:	30 minutes	No. of changes:	0 times

← Your choice →

Route choice rail (main study version)

Travel costs:	20 Fr.
Travel time:	40 minutes
Headway:	15 minutes
No. of changes:	1 times

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

Number of observations (1225 individuals)

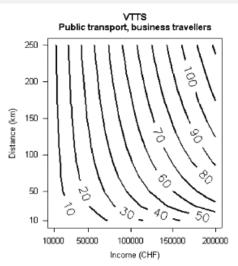
	Business	Commuters	Leisure	Shopping	Total
Mode: car/bus	6	162	186	126	480
Mode: car/rail	426	1716	2538	1104	5784
Route: bus for bus users	9	405	450	342	1206
Route: car for car users	156	846	1176	660	2838
Route: rail for car users	126	594	837	504	2061
Route: rail for rail users	324	1008	1881	288	3501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

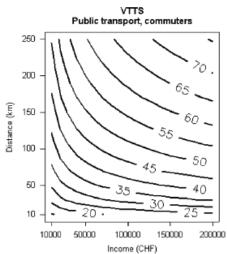
Explanatory variables:

- travel time
- travel cost
- level of congestion (car)
- 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.