

Making the Case: Mass Transit

Prof Graham Currie Public Transport Research Group Monash Institute of Transport Studies Monash University







Introduction

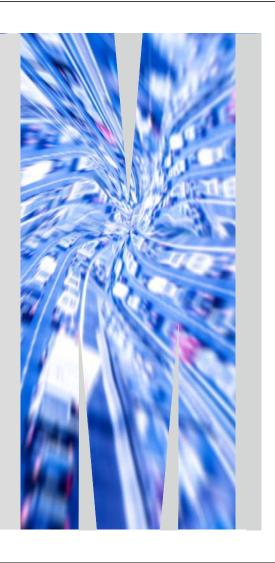
The End

Auto-no-(e)motion

Non-o-sharing

Why?

Transit Fusion



This session considers mass transit futures in a changing world

- It aims to :
 - consider how new mobility, autonomous vehicles and shared mobility is going to impact transit
 - Explore the future case for Mass Transit systems
 - Look at some new and interesting developments in the field
- It is going to debunk fallacies being promoted about new mobility and transit using:
 - New words

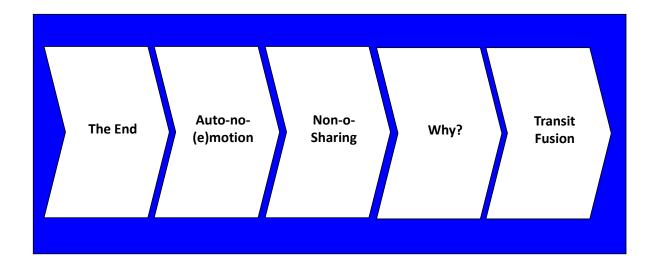






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...and is structured as follows





Introduction

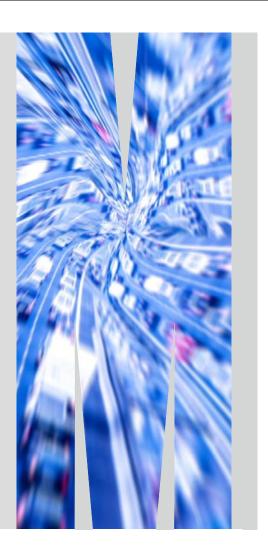
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THE END

CAIO



The End of Transit and the Beginning of the New Mobility: Policy Implications of Self-Driving Cars

Policy Forum
October 14, 2014
12:00PM to 1:30PM EDT

Featuring Randal O'Toole, Senior Fellow, Cato Institute; Marc Scribner, Research Fellow, Competitive Enterprise Institute; and Adam Thierer, Senior Research Fellow, Mercatus Center; moderated by Matthew Feeney, Policy Analyst, Cato Institute.

Experimental self-driving cars have successfully operated more than 700,000 miles on American highways. Such cars will be on the market by 2020 and will radically transform the 21st century. What should Washington policymakers know about the future of American mobility? Randal O'Toole will describe the implications of self-driving cars for urban transit and regional transportation planning. Marc Scribner will discuss the laws and regulations that should govern self-driving cars. Adam Thierer will review the privacy implications of self-driving cars. Please join us for a preview of the future of American transportation.

Public transportation is often funded by
the amount of people riding it regularly,
s harder for cities. The problem begs the question, should cities privatize
companies, not the accurate the problem begs the pr





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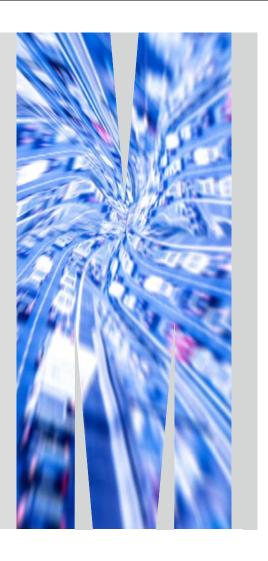
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Auto-no-(e)motion

New Word Definition:

"Auto-no(e)motion" is the unscrupulous use of the concept of the autonomous car by technologists to assert that the driverless car will solve all the worlds mobility problems, so that we can get rid of urban public transport which is a bad and should have been got rid of anyway; good riddance!

Prof Graham Currie, 22-06-2017





Driverless Cars; the end of Transit











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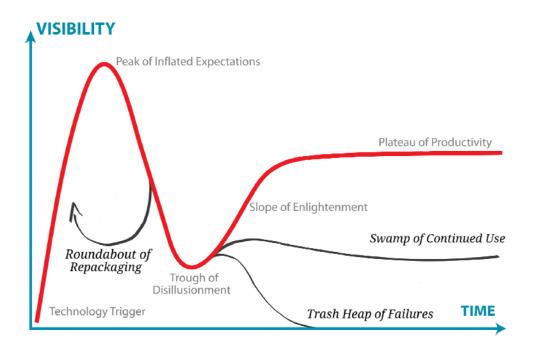
Driverless Cars; current status







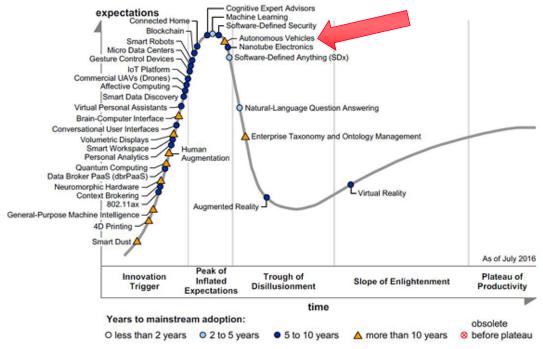
The Hype Curve; technologists as experts in spin







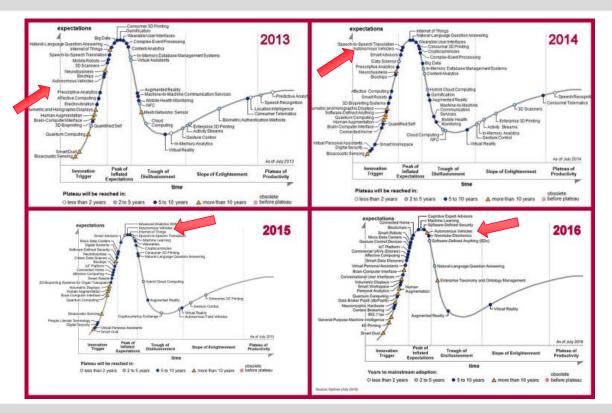
The Hype Curve; technologists as experts in spin



Source: Gartner (July 2016)



The Hype Curve; technologists as experts in spin





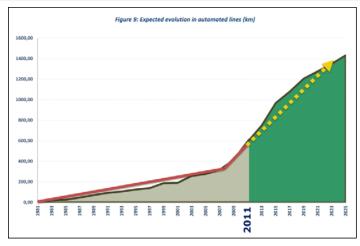


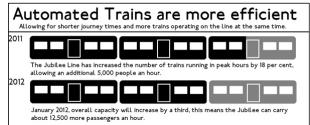
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Real Driverless Vehicles; trains







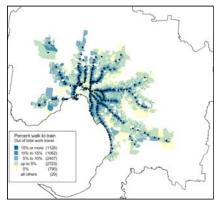




Autonomous Buses - first/last mile solutions



Metro Trains Walk Market Penetrates only 7% of Melbourne



Source: PTRG Analysis of Census Journey to Work (2011)





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Non-o-sharing

New Word Definition:

"Non-o-sharing" isn't sharing. Its using words to make it look like it is. It is the unscrupulous use of the word "sharing" by technologists to imply that new mobility modes are good and incorrectly asserts they involve lots of sharing. This is to show they are much better than urban public transport which is not good and doesn't involve sharing in any good sort of way and which has to be got rid of as soon as possible.

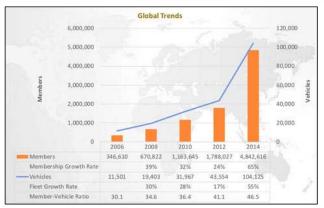
Prof Graham Currie, 22-06-2017

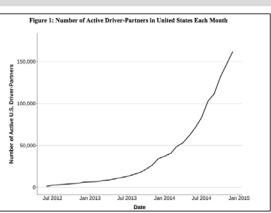


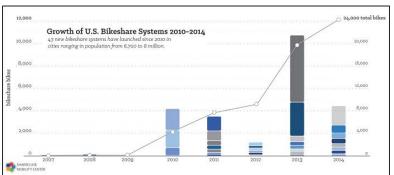




Shared Mobility is growing; isn't that good!









Shared Mobility is growing; but its REALLY BAD for transit ;-(

Can these companies make taking a bus cool?



Mark Fields, chief executive of Ford, spoke about the Chariot transit service which was recently purchased by Ford — earlier this year at the North American International Auto Show in Detroit.

By Scott Kirsner

GLOBE CORRESPONDENT MARCH 03, 2017

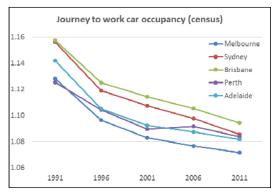


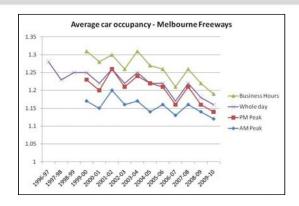


Shared Mobility is growing; but its REALLY BAD for transit ;-(



Shared (car) travel is NOT growing; its been DECLINING for 30 years





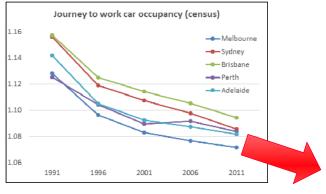


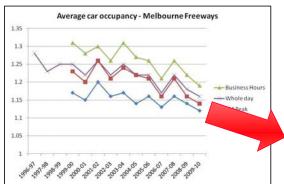




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With AV's we can now achieve occupancy; BELOW 1!











Are Driverless cars the solution or another part of the problem?









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When Ride Sharing Isnt

 Uber assumed to have the same occupancy as Taxi at 1.66 per vehicle (including the driver)



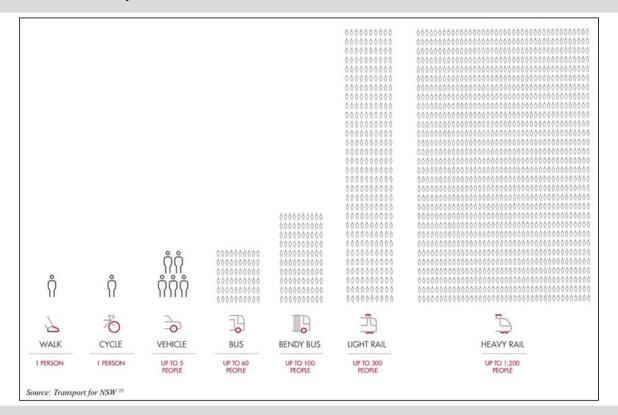
It isnt much in the way of sharing

- Source: San Francisco County Transportation Authority (2017) 'TNC's Today'
- CarShare average vehicle occupancy is 1.44 (including the driver)
 - Source: Cervero, R Golub A and Nee B (2007) 'San Francisco City CarShare: Longer-Term Travel-Demand and Car Ownership Impacts' Institute of Urban and Regional Development University of California at Berkeley

Slightly better than Melbourne traffic but known to have positive impacts in reducing car ownership



Public Transport is the most efficient form of SHARED MOBILITY







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Bus based demand responsive sharing has in general; always failed

Academic Results – DRT Trials:

"Most of the services that have stopped have done so because of the high costs in relation to their patronage"

Oxley(1979)

"Increased mobility is rather intangible when compared to the harsh reality of deficits on a balance sheet"

Transport Canada (1978).



In practice: Shared Modes enhance transit

KEY FINDING 1

The more people use shared modes, the more likely they are to use public transit, own fewer cars, and spend less on transportation overall.

KEY FINDING 2

Shared modes complement public transit, enhancing urban mobility.

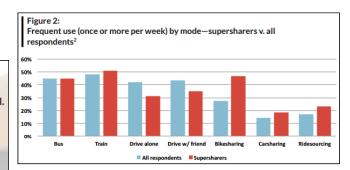
KEY FINDING 3

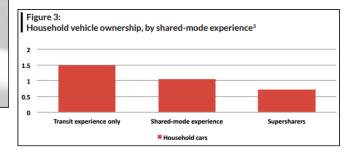
Shared modes will continue to grow in significance, and public entities should engage with them to ensure that benefits are widely and equitably shared.

KEY FINDING 4

The public sector and private mobility operators are eager to collaborate to improve paratransit using emerging approaches and technology.

Source: TCRP J-11/TASK 21 'SHARED MOBILITY AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC TRANSIT'









How mobility is likely to change, by type of city. Individual New mobility services **Walking and biking** Public transit car ownership Higher Rising megacities Established megacities density **Population** density Car-dominated mature cities Mature advanced cities Lower density Developing Advanced (Public-transit options (Public-transit is are limited) comprehensive and efficient) Quality of public transit Possibility of ◆Possibility → Limited Possibility of Possibility strong decline gradual of strong of gradual changes decrease increase increase expected

- Or involotey

Source: Urban mobility at a tipping point By Shannon Bouton, Stefan M. Knupfer, Ivan Mihov, and Steven Swartz McKinsey & Co

McKinsey&Company





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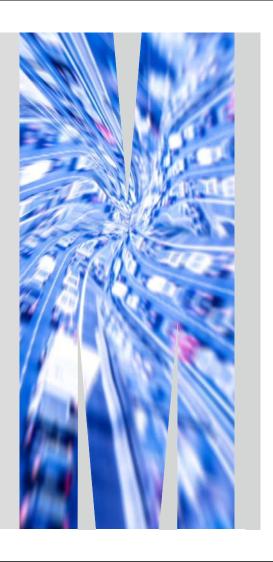
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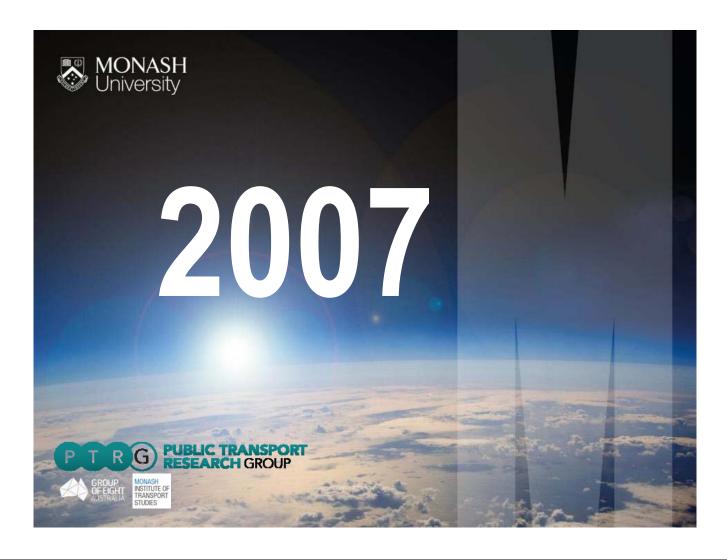
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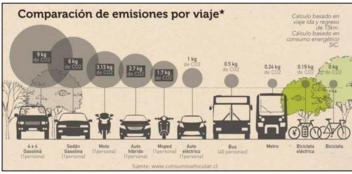
Cities; humanities future





Rail=Efficiency and Volume



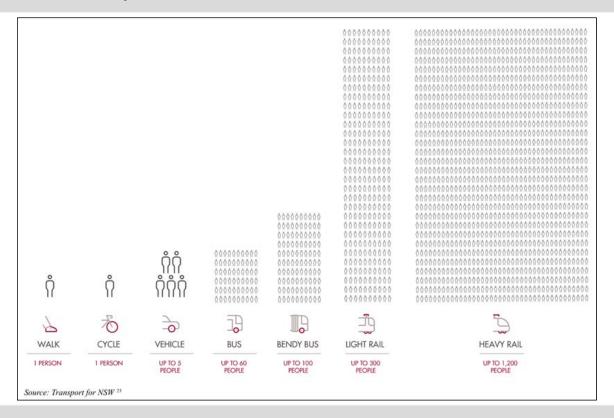






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Public Transport is the most efficient form of SHARED MOBILITY





The Westgate Freeway; a Giant Ugly Beast but BIG travel carrier











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Melbourne Metro = 4.8 West Gate Freeways

1 Rail Tunnel













Note: Assumes a 2 way rail tunnel carrying 24 trains an hour at and average load of 800 = 38,400/hr and a freeway lane = 2000 vehicles an hour/Lane





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Fusion – Bringing the New into Transit

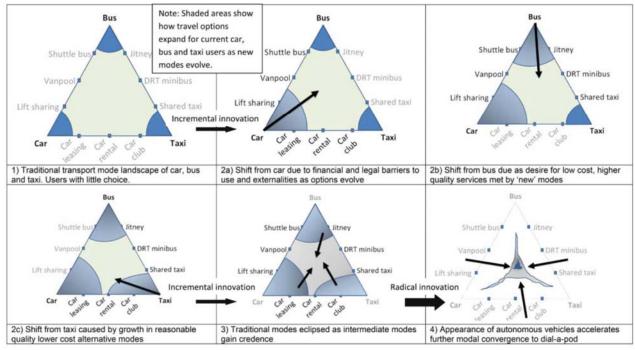




Transit runs the Car Share Scheme



"Modal Convergence" - An old idea; is it happening now?



Source: Enoch MP (2015) How a rapid modal convergence into a universal automated taxi service could be the future for local passenger transport' Technology Analysis and Strategic Management





Bus Rapid Transit; Rubber Tired Railways; cost effective but not as good?



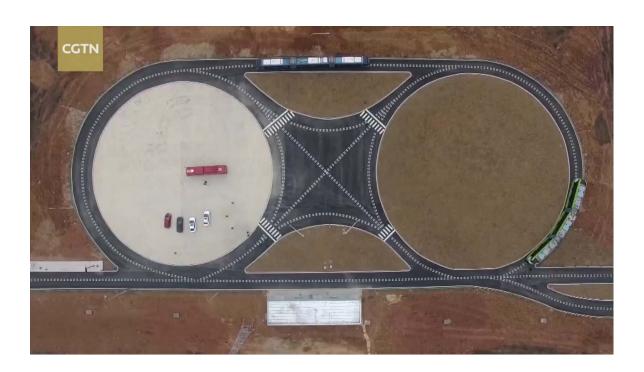








A New Way to Bring the Train to the City



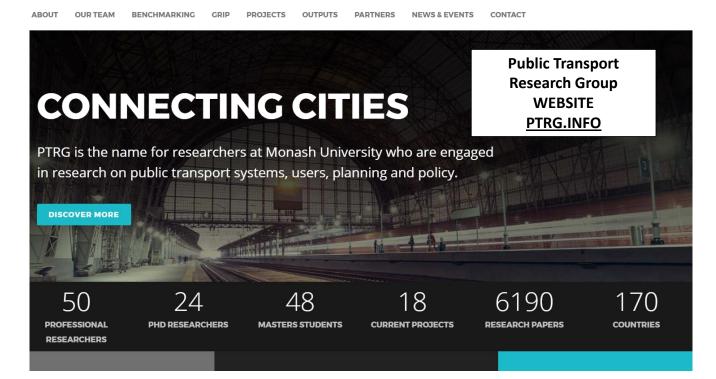




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