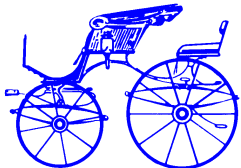


MOBIL-TUM
May 2014

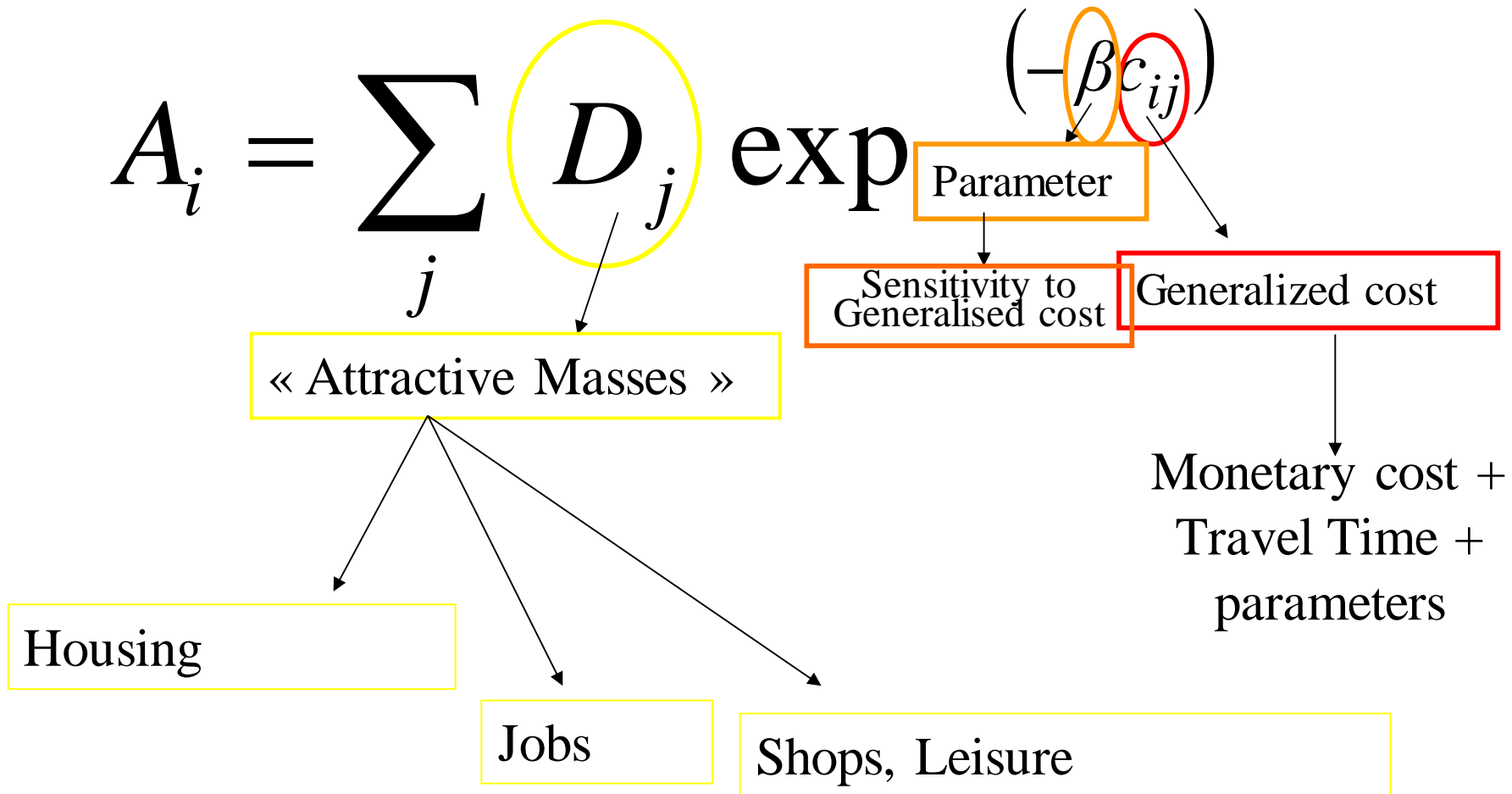
From Individual to Collective Costs of Urban Mobility

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Economic theory of urban accessibility

Hansen 1959, Koenig 1974



Energy and Equity (Ivan Illich and J.P. Dupuy 1973)

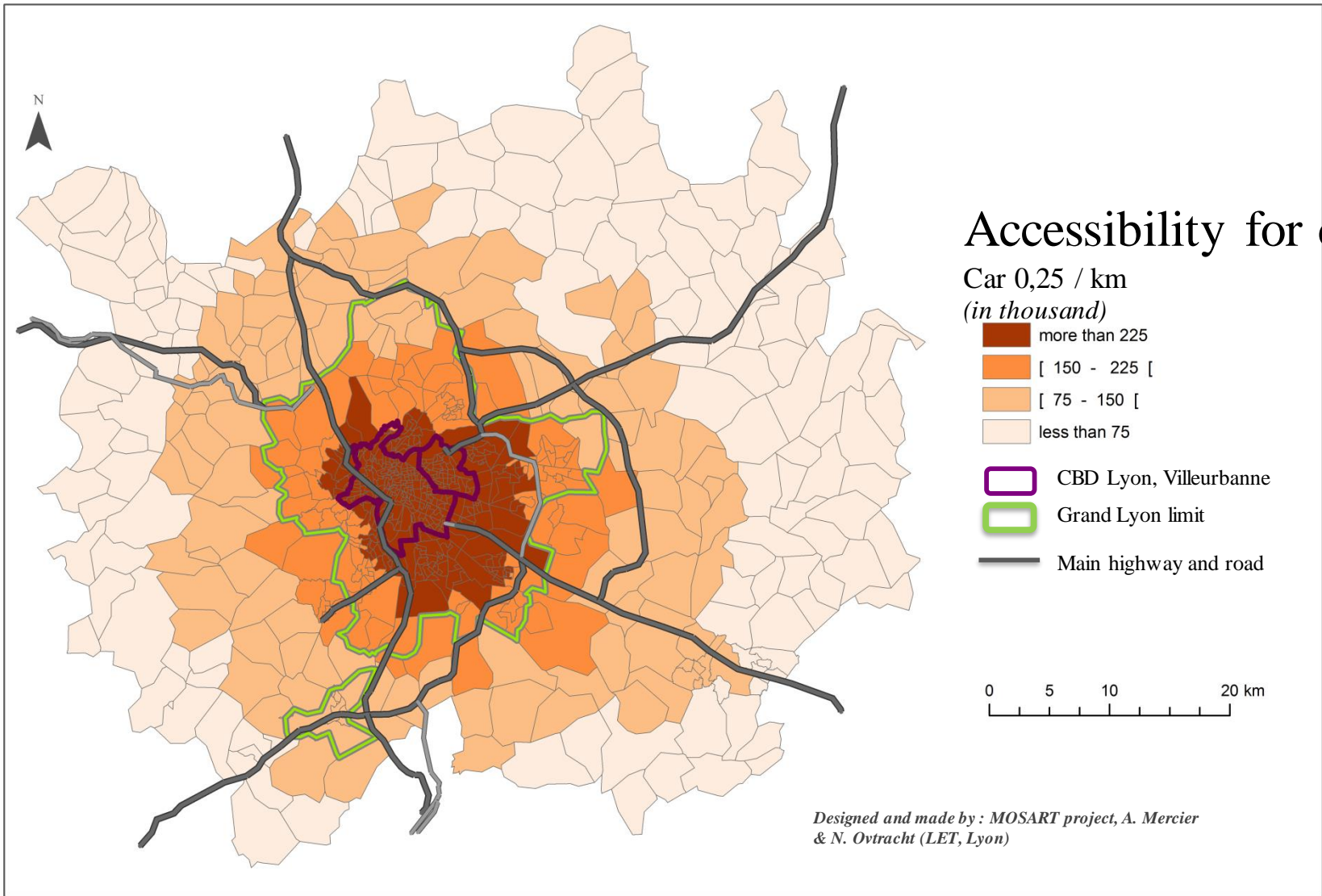
- The more you increase speed, the more you reduce equity
- From the generalized cost to the generalized speed or « effective speed »
- Ef. Speed = $1 / [(1/S) + (k/w)]$

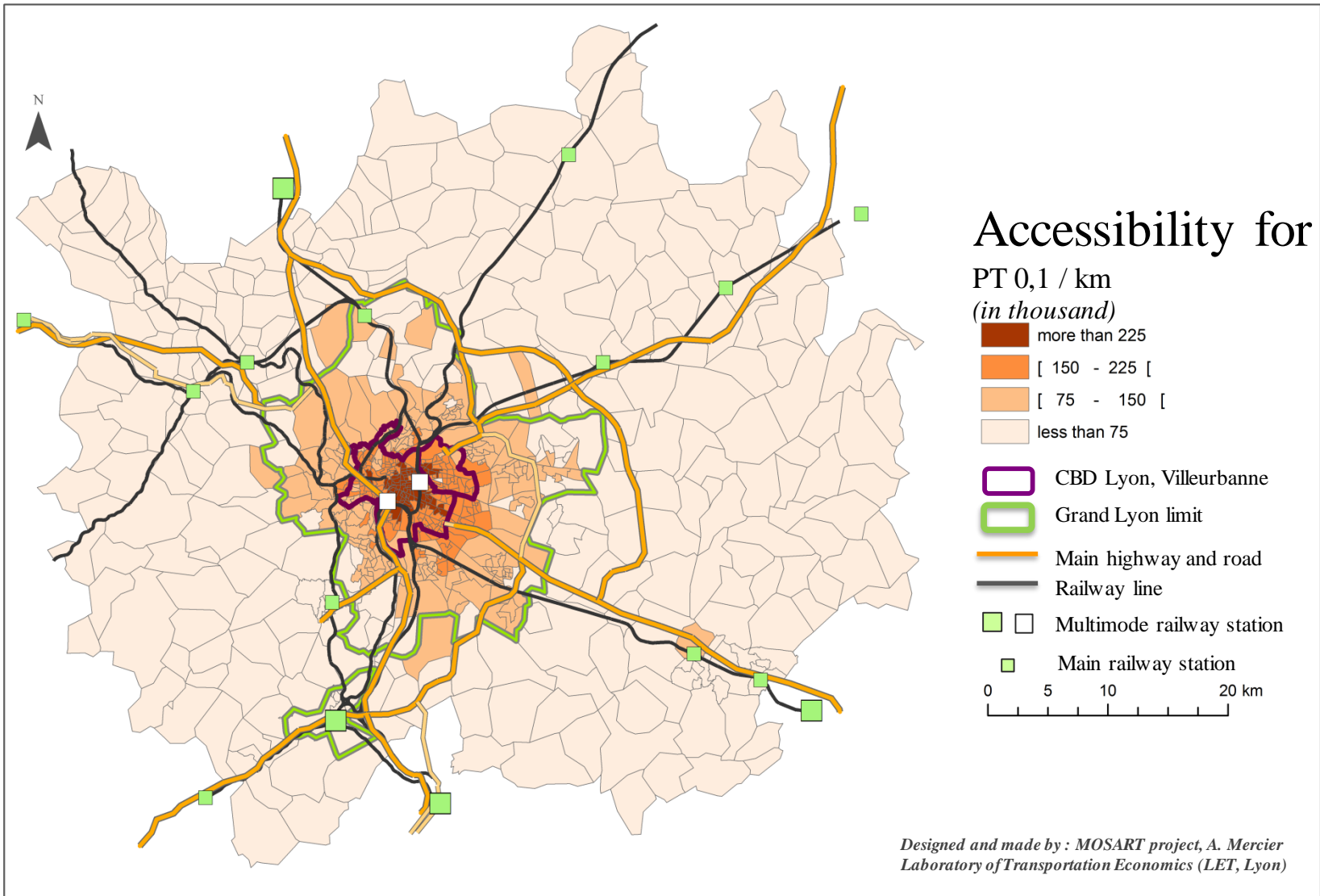
« Effective Speed » and « Social Effective Speed »

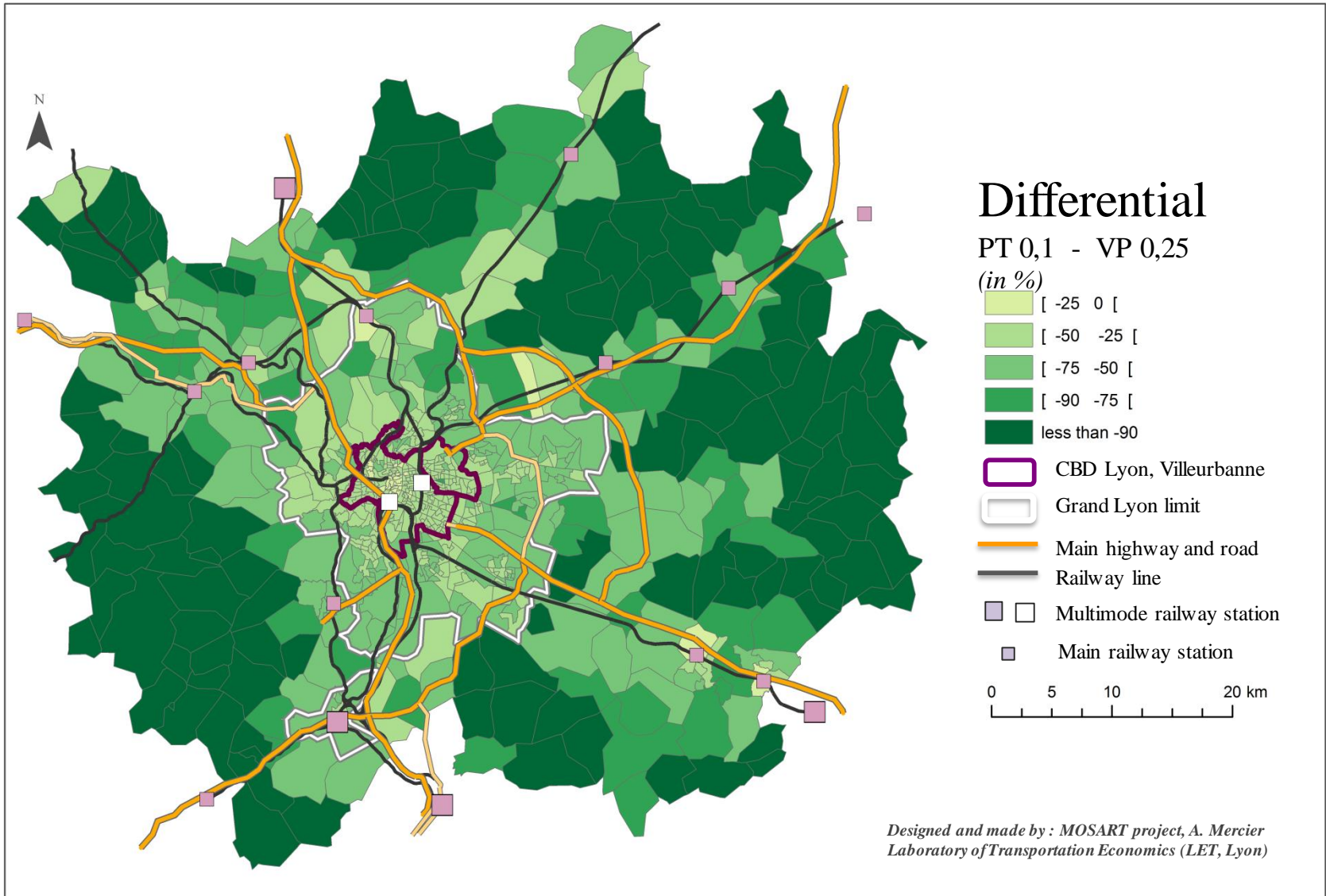
- Average speed = harmonic average
 $n / [(1/V_1) + (1/V_2)]$
- Effective speed of bike
 $1 / [(1/V) + (k/W)]$
- $1 / [(1/14) + (0.001/8)] = 13.9 \text{ km/h}$
- Supersonic effective speed
 $1 / [(1/2000) + (1/6)] = 6 \text{ km/h... not sustainable}$
- High speed rail (HSR) effective speed
 $1 / [(1/200) + (0.15/8)] = 40 \text{ km/h}$
- Heavily Subsidized HSR social effective speed
 $1 / [(1/200) + (0.5/8)] = 14.8 \text{ km/h}$
- Regional train
 $1 / [(1/100) + (0.30/8)] = 21 \text{ km/h}$

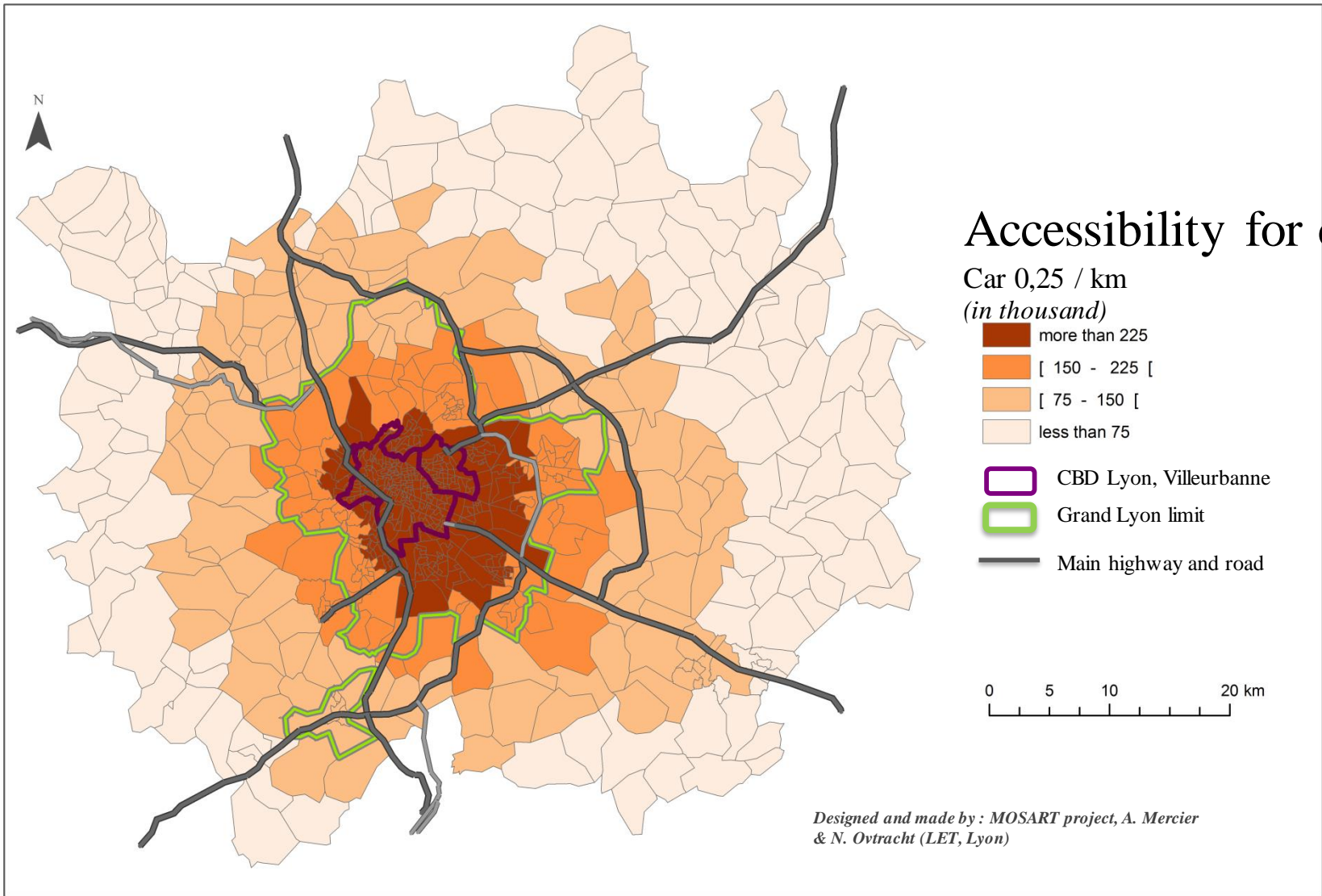
Social effective speed in Lyon urban area

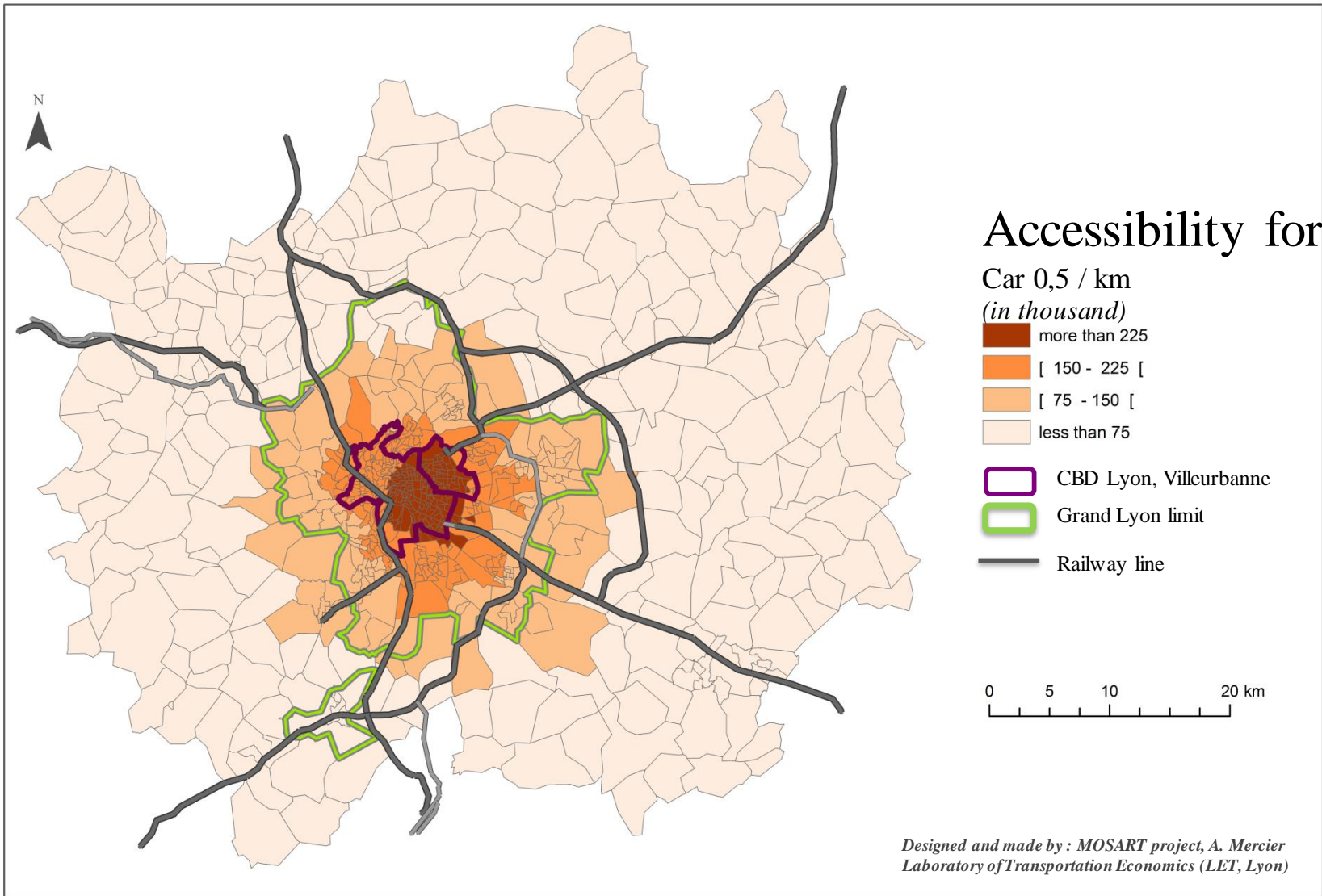
- Car effective speed = $1 / [(1/V) + (k/W)]$
- $1 / [(1/20) + (0,25/10)] = 13,3 \text{ km/h}$
- PT effective speed = $1 / [(1/V) + (k/W)]$
- $1 / [(1/15) + (0,10/10)] = 13,1 \text{ km/h}$
- Car “social effective speed” = $1 / [(1/V) + (K_s/W)]$
- $1 / [(1/20) + (0,50/10)] = 10 \text{ km/h}$
- PT “social effective speed” = $1 / [(1/V) + (K_s/W)]$
- $1 / [(1/15) + (0,30/10)] = 10,3 \text{ km/h}$

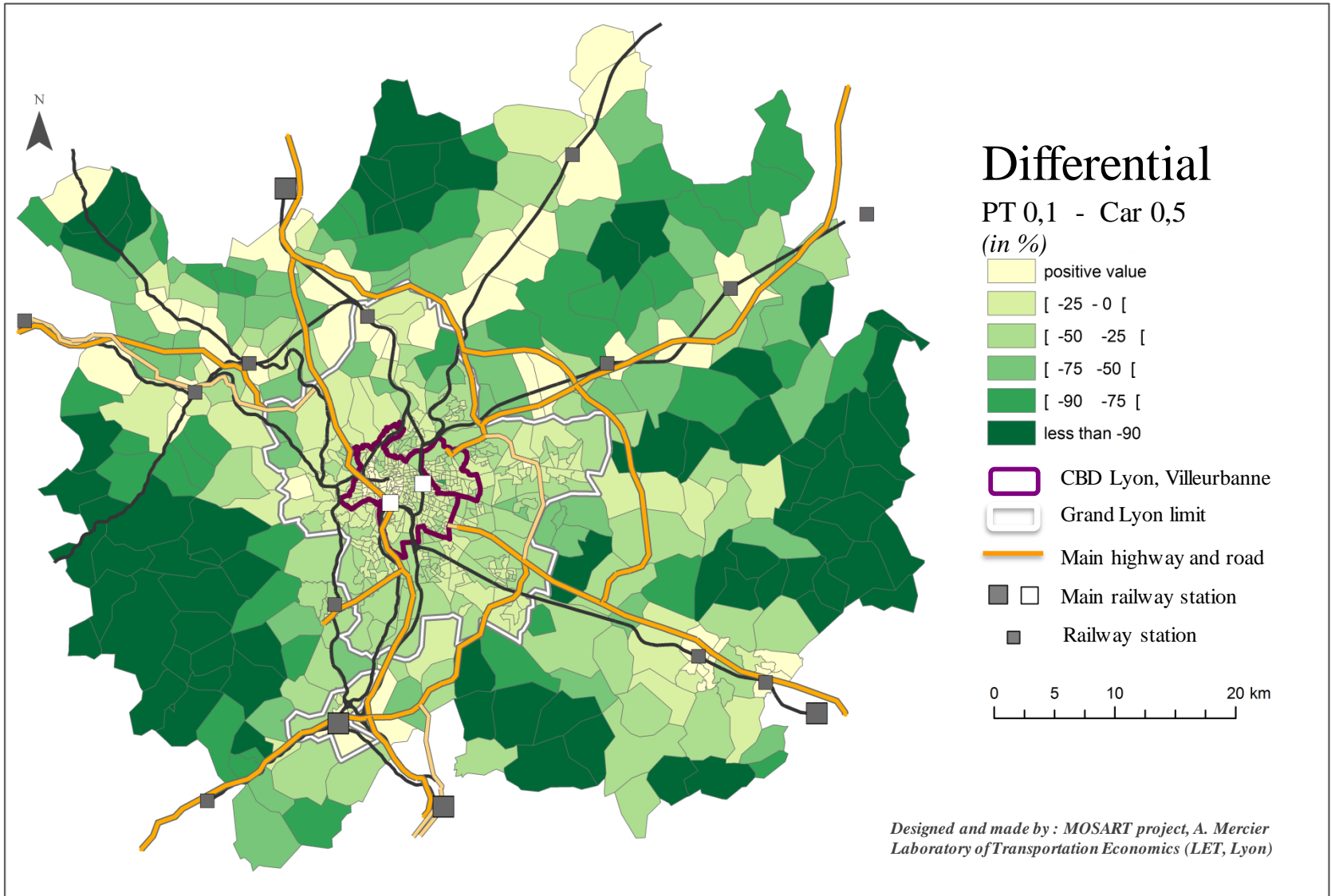


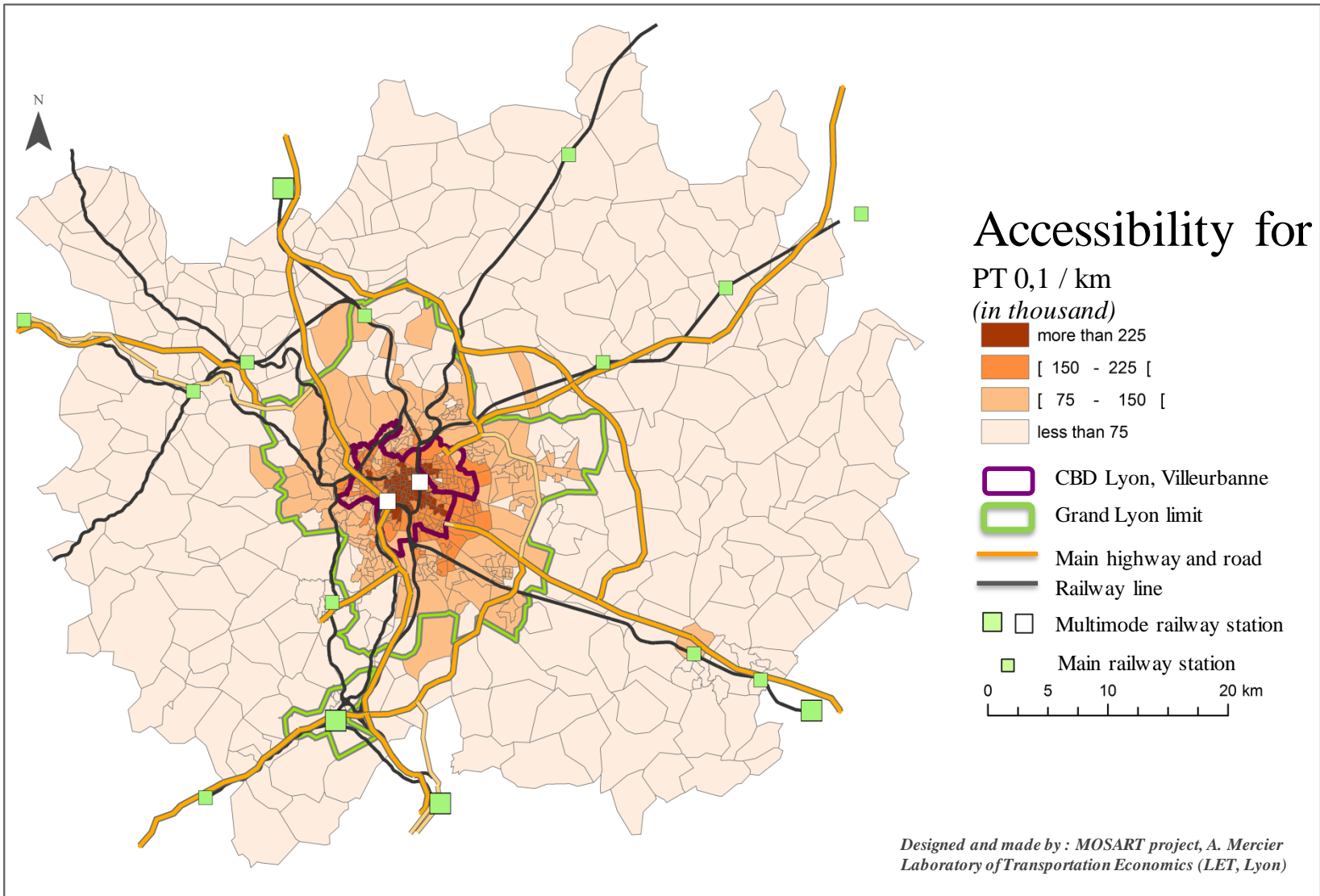


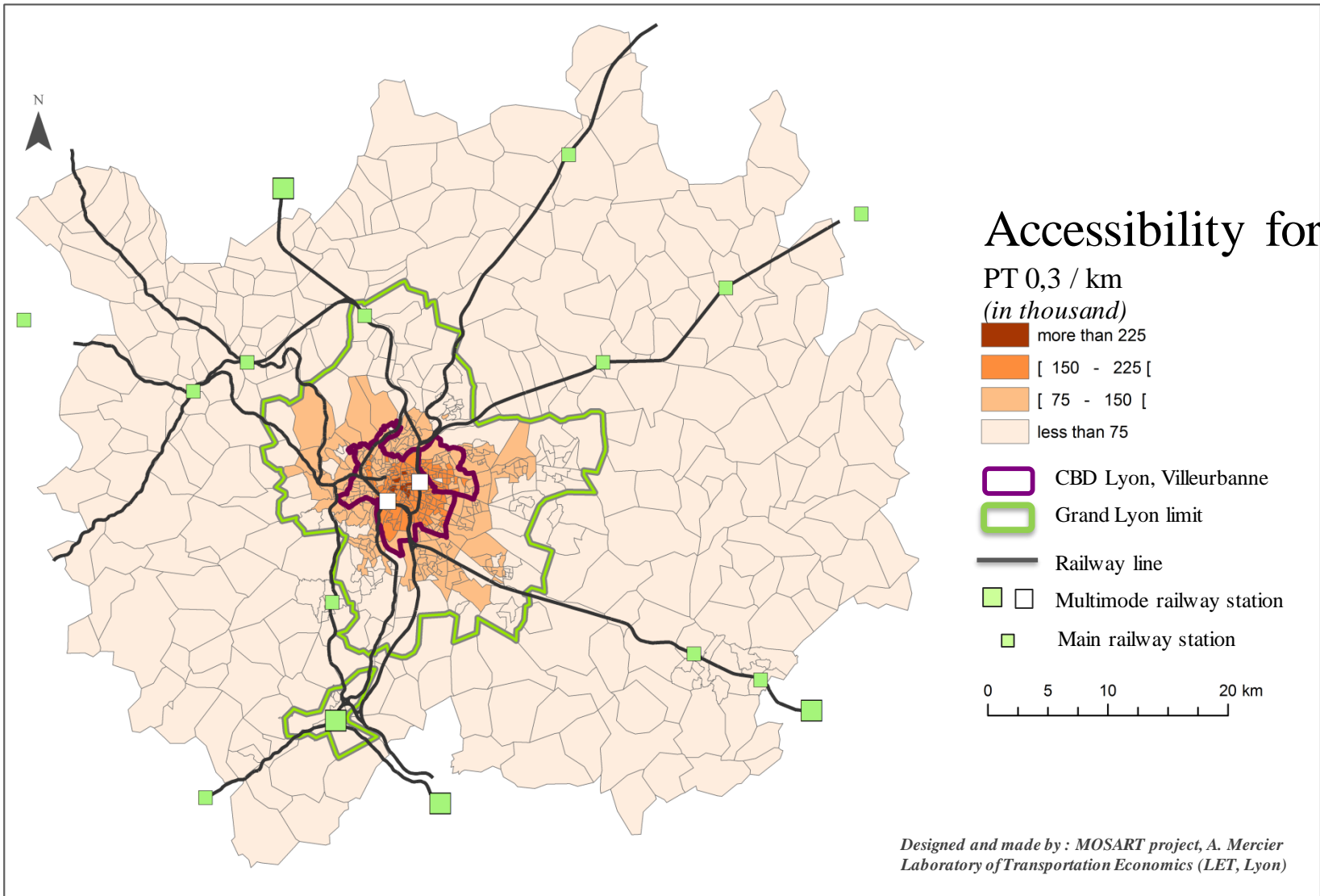


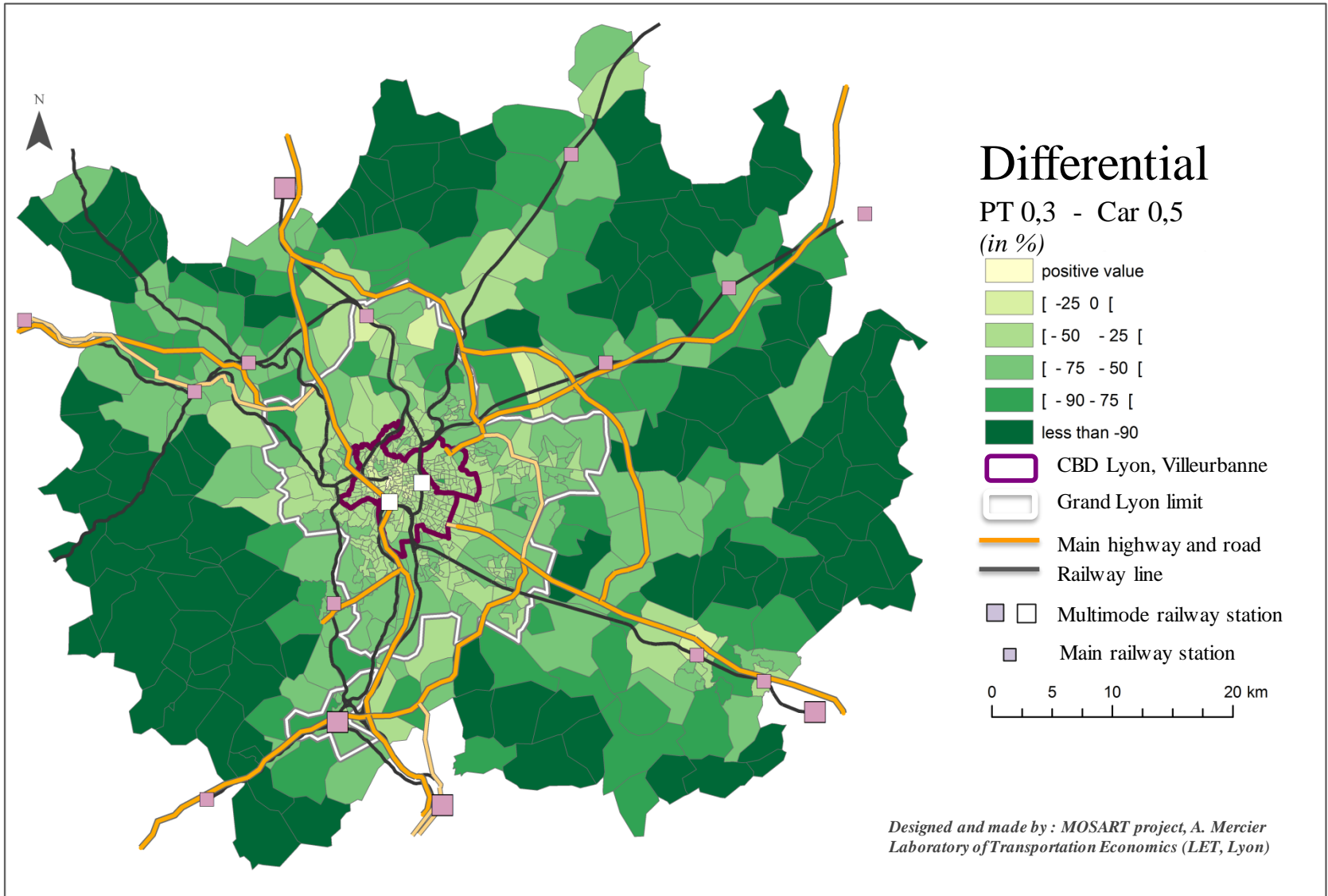


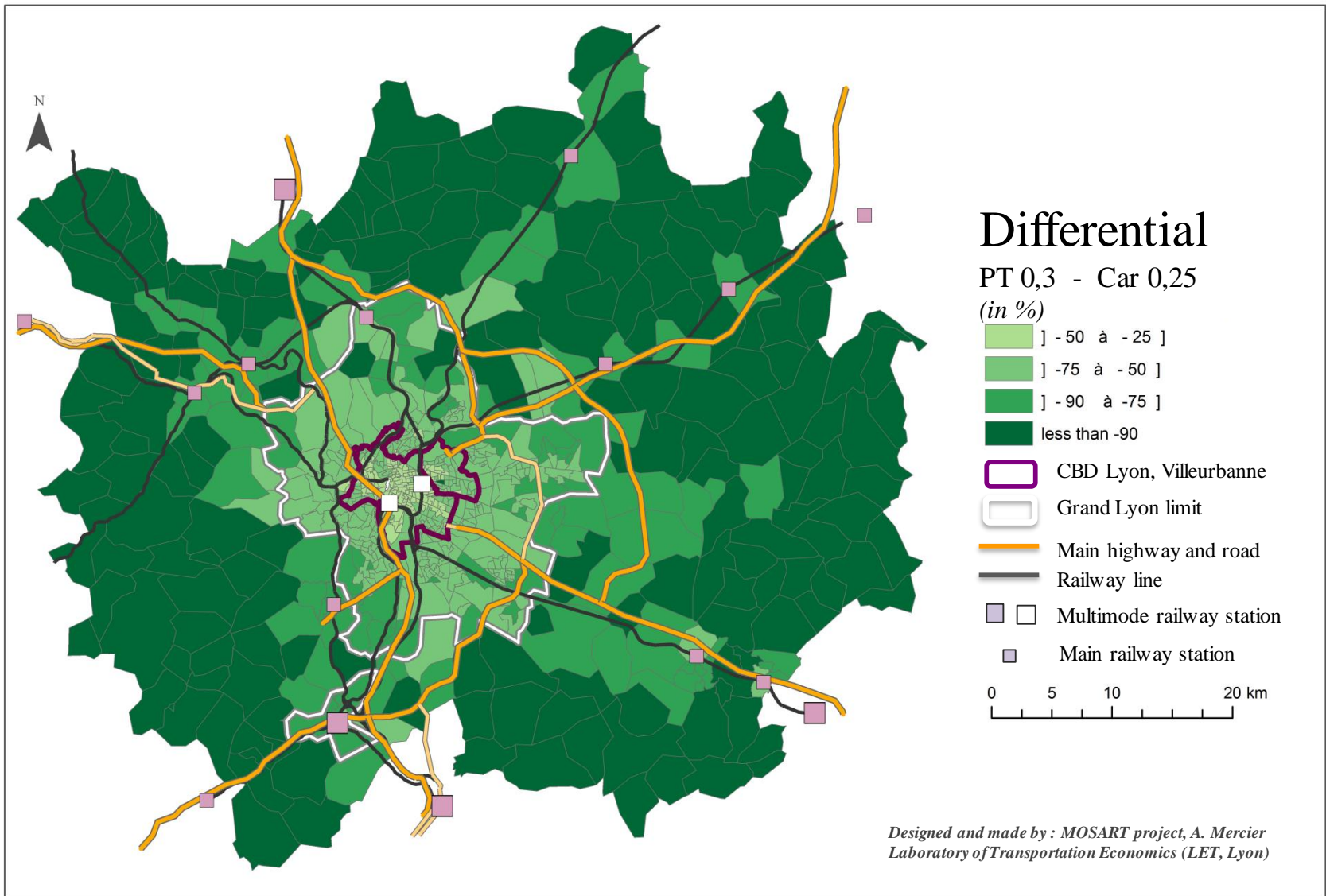












Conclusion

- Taking into account individual costs of urban mobility is not enough
- Collective costs and “social effective speed” are necessary to avoid some opportunistic behaviors (higher speed whatever the cost!)
- “Social effective speed”, turned into map based tools are very stimulating