

Impacts of replacing a fixed transit line by a Demand Responsive Transit system



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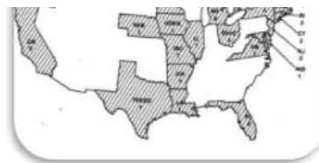
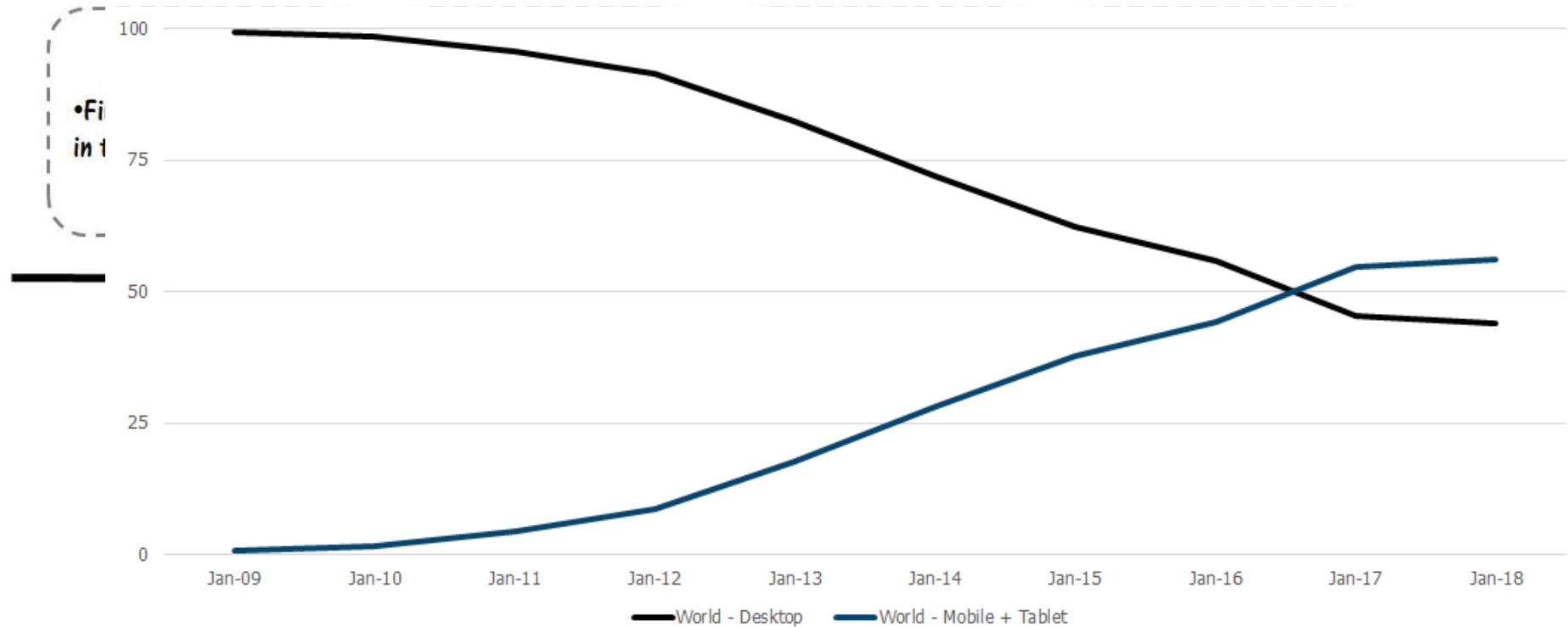
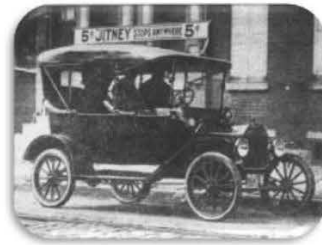




Objectives

- What's in it for passenger and society?
- Wider impacts : 5xE





DRT in NL: BrengFLEX



> artikel > flexibel vervoer > Juul van Hout: 'Ik geloof in flexibel vervoer'



vrijdag 1 december 2017

dossier Innovatie

Juul van Hout: 'Ik geloof in flexibel vervoer'

door Guus Puylaert in rubriek flexibel vervoer



> artikel > flexibel vervoer > Doek valt definitief voor Breng flex



vrijdag 23 augustus 2019

dossier Innovatie

Doek valt definitief voor Breng flex

door Guus Puylaert in rubriek flexibel vervoer

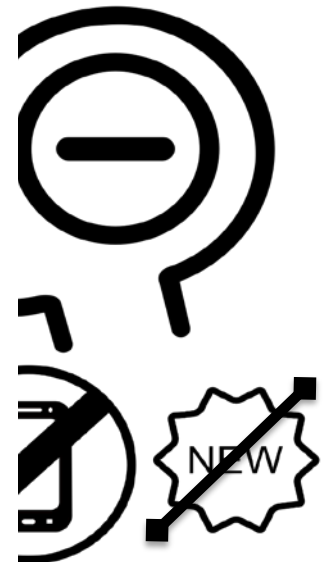
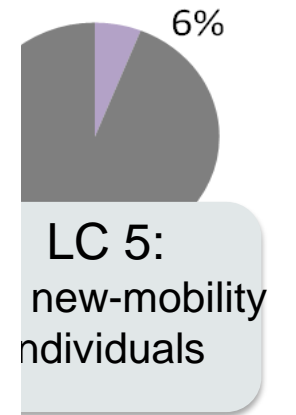
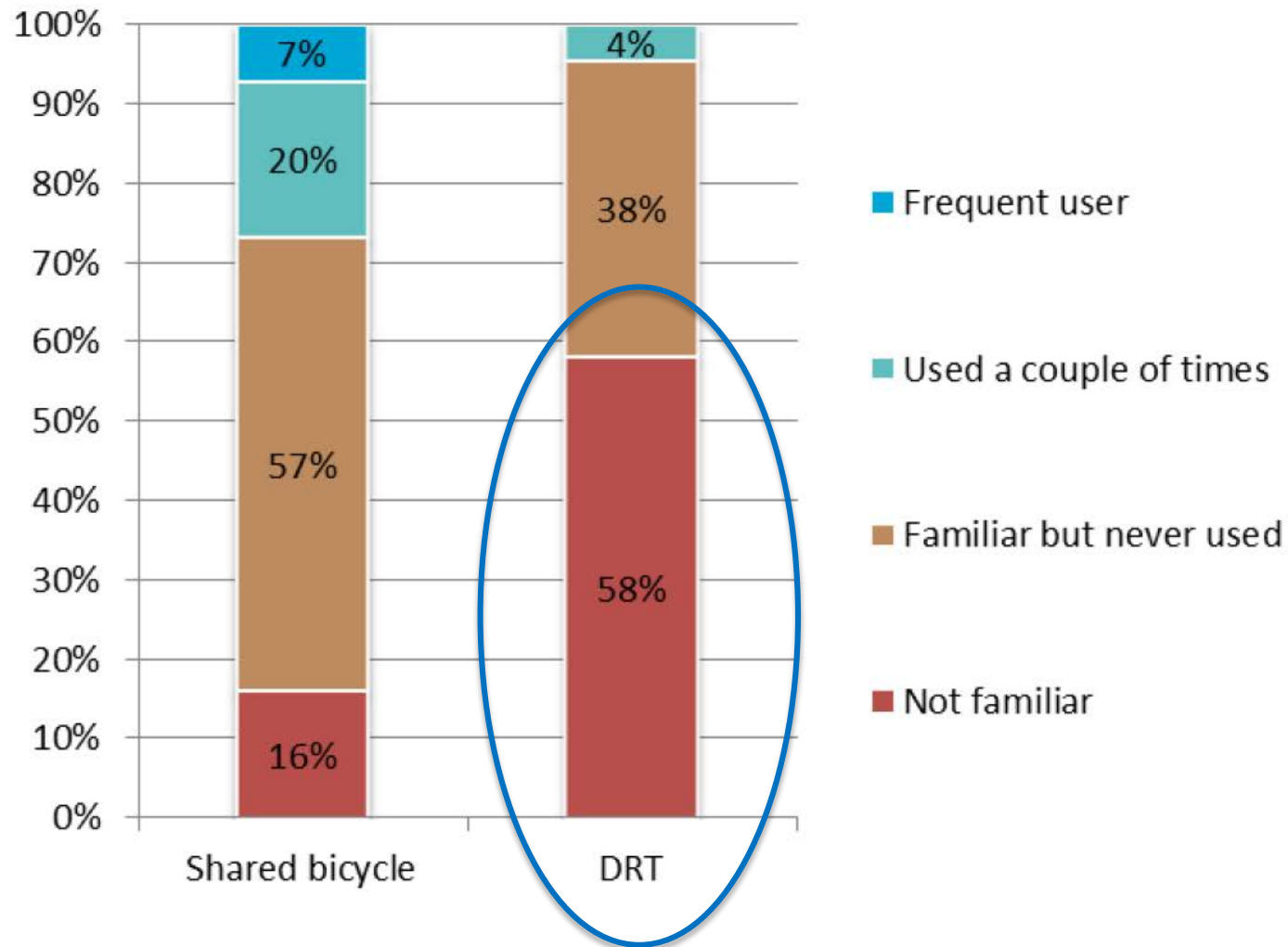
Understanding and learning of DRT impacts



Understanding -> Predicting - > Improving

Supply and demand perspective

(Potential) user perspective

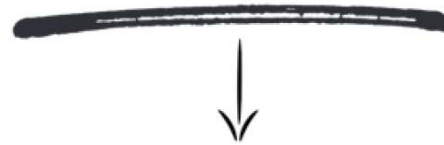


Bronsvoort et al. (2020)

DRT pilot Amsterdam: Mokumflex

✗ Gemeente
✗ Amsterdam
✗

Regulates AOV



RMC
MOBILITEIT IS VRIJHEID

Operates AOV and Mokumflex

VCA
Vervoerregio Amsterdam

Regulates transit



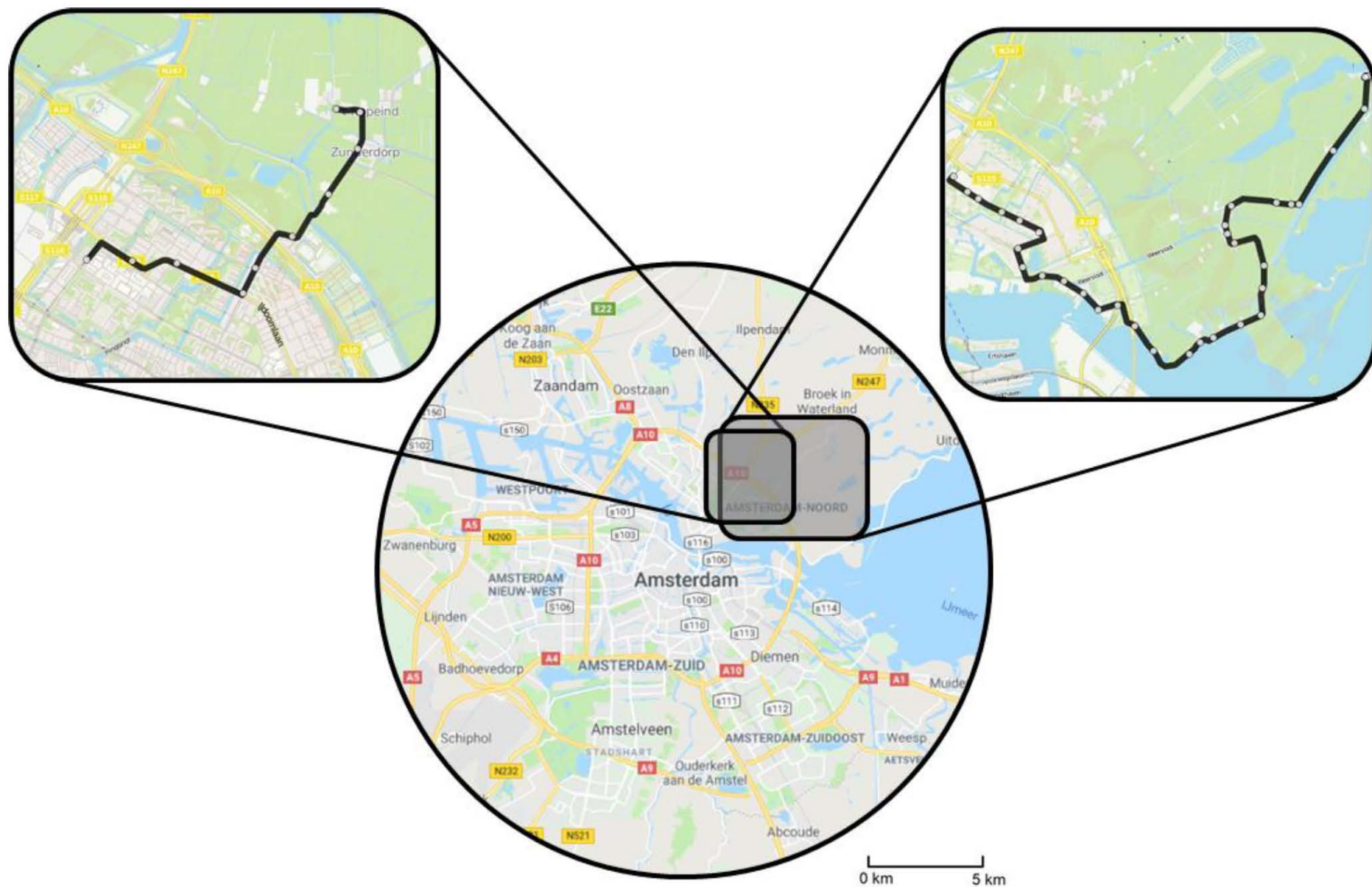
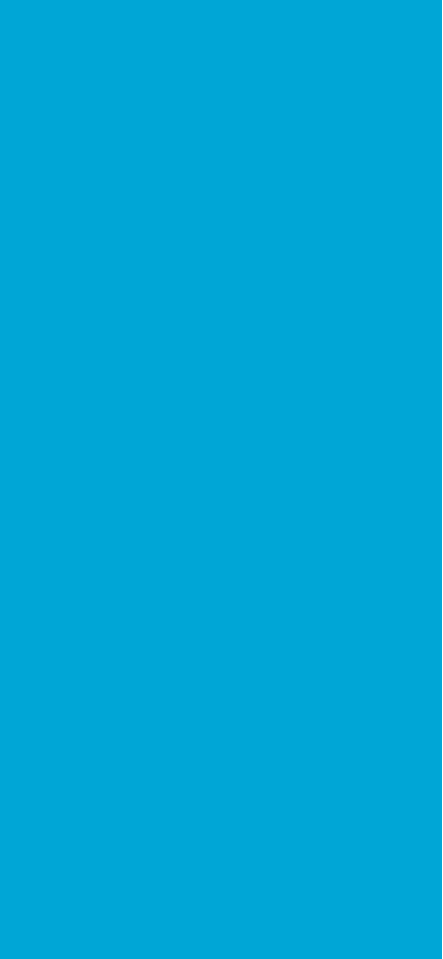
GVB

Operates VOV



Mokumflex







Fixed line

Mokumflex

DRT

30: 2 vans

31: 1 van



2 cars or vans

30/ 31: 6:00 - 24:00, Mo-Fr



6:00 - 24:00, Mo-Mo

30/31: 60min headway



N/A

30/31: 43 stops



30l: 45 stops

0,155 €/ km



Free

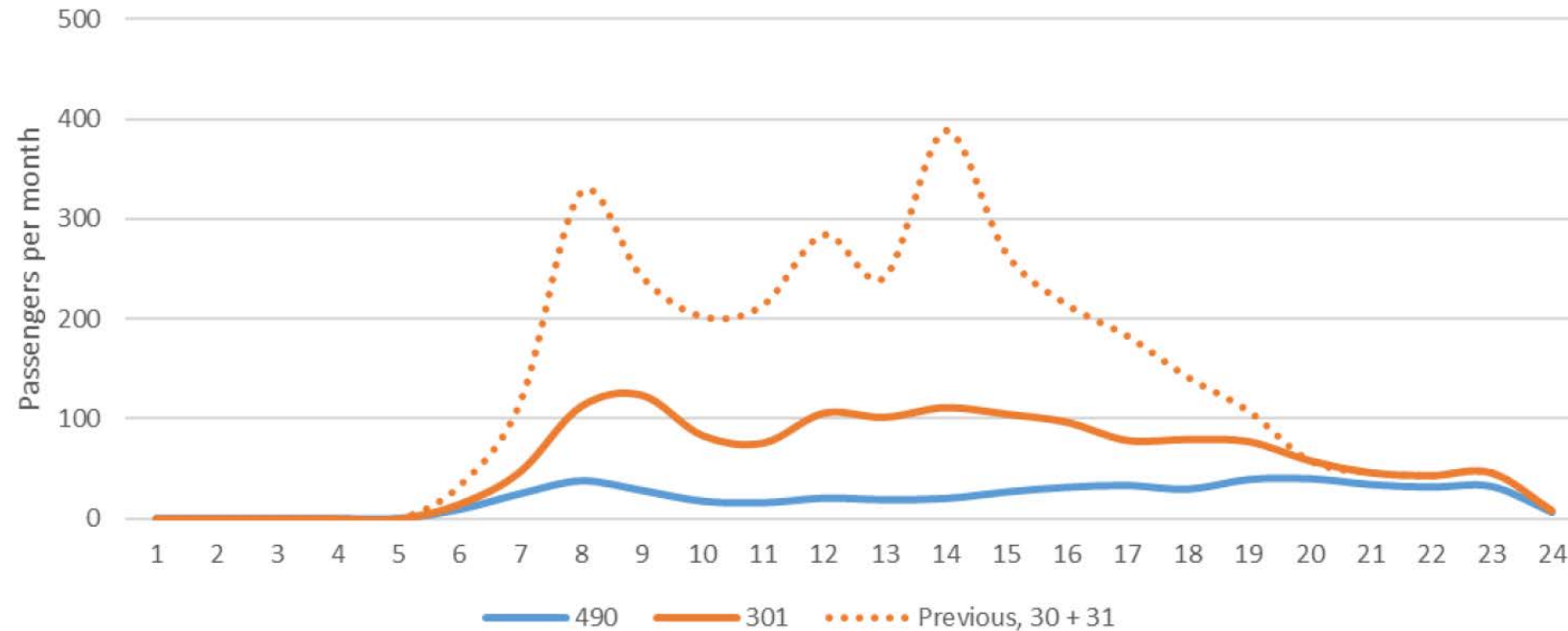


60 min prior booking

15 min +- pick up

Impacts

Ridership and (estimated) costs



	Fixed, 30 + 31 Sprinter	DRT Combi
Mileage (vehicular km/ month)	27.561	4.098
Ridership (passengers/ month)	1.718	478
Vehicles	3	2
Operational costs (€/ month)	\$44.288	\$9.551
% vs Fixed line	100%	22%
Veh km/passenger	16.0	8.6



0,01



0,0
8



0,71



0,8
8

Mokumflex

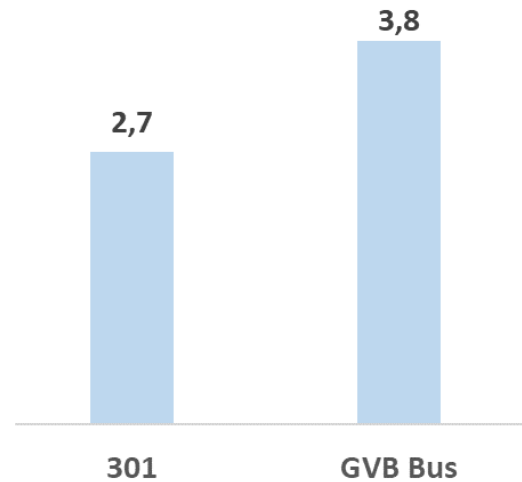
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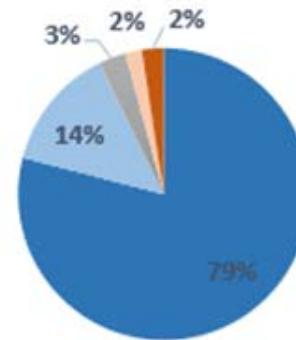
1,62

Veh*km/ pass *
km

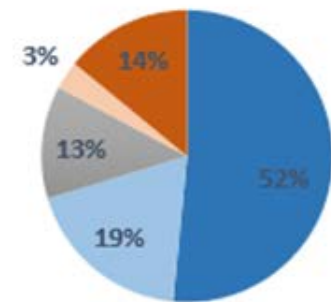
Population's and user perception



On time, 301



Not on time, 301



■ Very satisfied ■ Satisfied ■ Reasonable ■ Dissatisfied ■ Very dissatisfied

Other impacts

	Fixed, 30 + 31 Sprinter	DRT Combi	DRT e-Crafter
CO2 emissions (kgCO2Eq/ month)	9.275	1.004	472

NB

- Noise
- Traffic safety
- Space occupation
- Etc.

Conclusion/discussion

- Evaluation of actual replacement of fixed transit by DRT
- Evaluation of wider impacts
- Ridership drop
- Efficiency increase -> costs and societal impacts

Failure or success?

Lessons learnt

- Not black and white results
- Supporting discussions of objectives
- DRT is more cost-efficient, but sufficiently?

Contribution to optimal mix?

- Modal shift?
- Social exclusion?

Discussion

- DRT specific vs. Specific operations?
- Sustainable business case? Rural vs Urban
- Is DRT suitable for dealing with (very) low demand?

Literature

<http://nielsvanoort.weblog.tudelft.nl/>

Alonso-González, M. J., Liu, T., Cats, O., Van Oort, N., & Hoogendoorn, S. (2018). The Potential of Demand-Responsive Transport as a Complement to Public Transport: An Assessment Framework and an Empirical Evaluation. *Transportation Research Record*, 2672(8), 879–889.

Alonso Gonzalez M.J., Hoogendoorn-Lanser S., van Oort N., Cats O., and Hoogendoorn S. (2019) “Drivers and barriers in adopting Mobility as a Service – A Latent Class Cluster Analysis of attitudes”. *Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice* (to be published)

Bronsvoort, K., M.J. Alonso-González, N. Van Oort, E. Molin, S. Hoogendoorn (2020), Preferences towards Bus Alternatives in Rural Areas of the Netherlands: a Stated Choice Experiment, TRB annual meeting (submitted)

Van Oort, N., R.A.J. vd Bijl, F.C.A. Verhoof (2017), The wider benefits of high quality public transport for cities, European Transport Conference, Barcelona.

Questions / Contact



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Presentations and papers:

<http://nielsvanoort.weblog.tudelft.nl/>

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