

Making strong connections – Reforming Urban and Regional Transport Networks

CEDA: Transport Infrastructure Series

Wednesday 25 May 2011

Professor Corinne Mulley
Institute of Transport and Logistics Studies



- › The role of economics
- › Networks, systems and accessibility
- › Australia vs the world
- › Australian performance
 - Mode share
 - Cost
 - Customer satisfaction
- › Improving performance in Australia

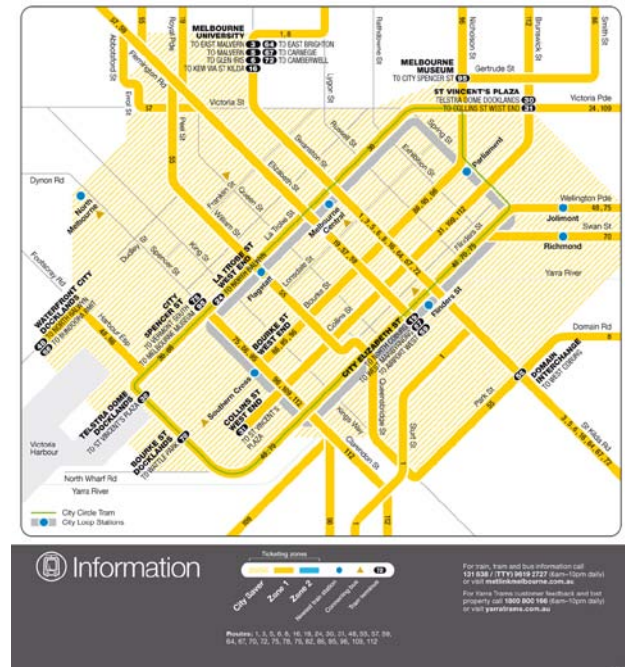


Source: *Parramatta Advertiser*, 13 Jan 2009

- › Economics is fundamentally about allocation of resources
- › Individual decisions v Government decisions
- › Government responsibilities

Networks, systems and accessibility

- › Commitment to **networks** and **systems** (not ‘projects’ or ‘corridors’)
 - Importance of **network effect**
- › Transport provides accessibility



Source: <http://mappery.com/map-of/Melbourne-Australia-Public-Transportation-Map>

- › Public transport policy objectives are multidimensional
 - Economic aspects
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Social aspects
- › Public transport quantitatively more difficult to provide in rural areas
 - Density
 - Diverse purposes and viability

› Evidence

- the 'forget the timetable' **frequency**
- journey times
- parking



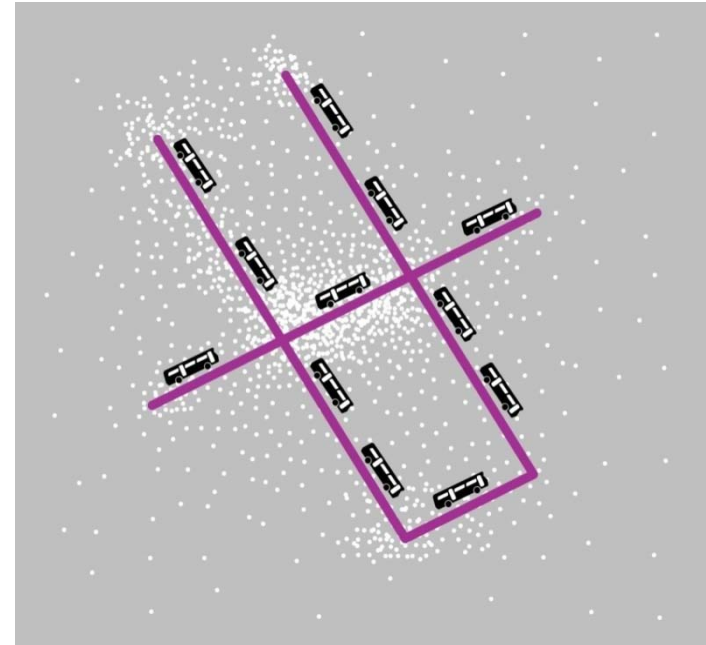
Source: <http://selc.com.au/living-in-sydney/>

What sort of public transport? Coverage versus frequency trade-off

Coverage



Frequency



... but when it's presented this way, they see why it's a tradeoff.

Source: Dr Jarrett Walker

Networks, objectives and performance

Objectives met through frequency

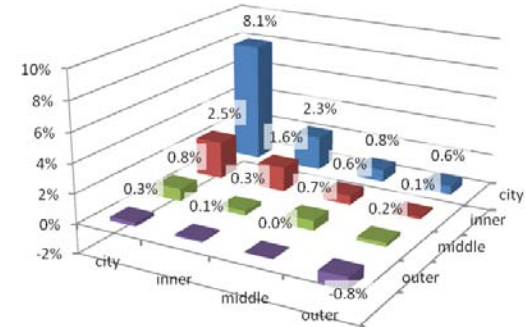
- › Patronage growth
- › Financial
 - Fare return
- › Environmental impact reduction
 - from reduced private vehicle trips.
 - Reduced emissions.

Objectives met through coverage

- › Social Inclusion
- › “Equity”
 - Entitlement to a public service.
 - “We pay taxes too”
- › Redistributive aims

Measuring Australian performance

- › Measuring performance:
 - Mode share
 - Costs
 - Population or customer satisfaction



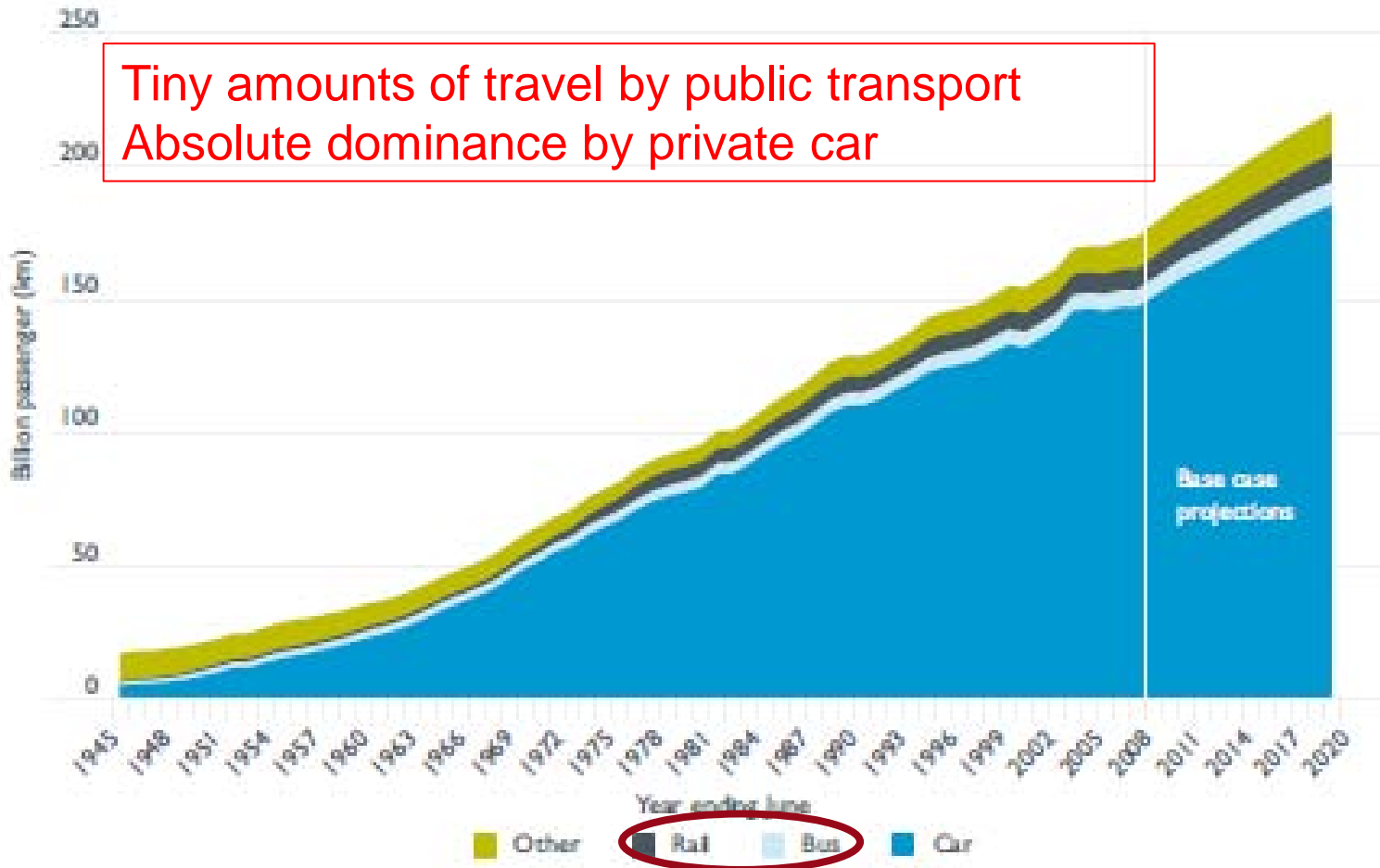
Australia vs the world

- › Australian cities are difficult to benchmark against other world cities in the aspects known to be important in public transport provision
 - In terms of size, Australian cities have more in common with Europe
 - In terms of densities, Australian cities have more in common with North America
 - CBD employment shares are relatively low



Source: teacher.scholastic.com/.../australia_globe.gif

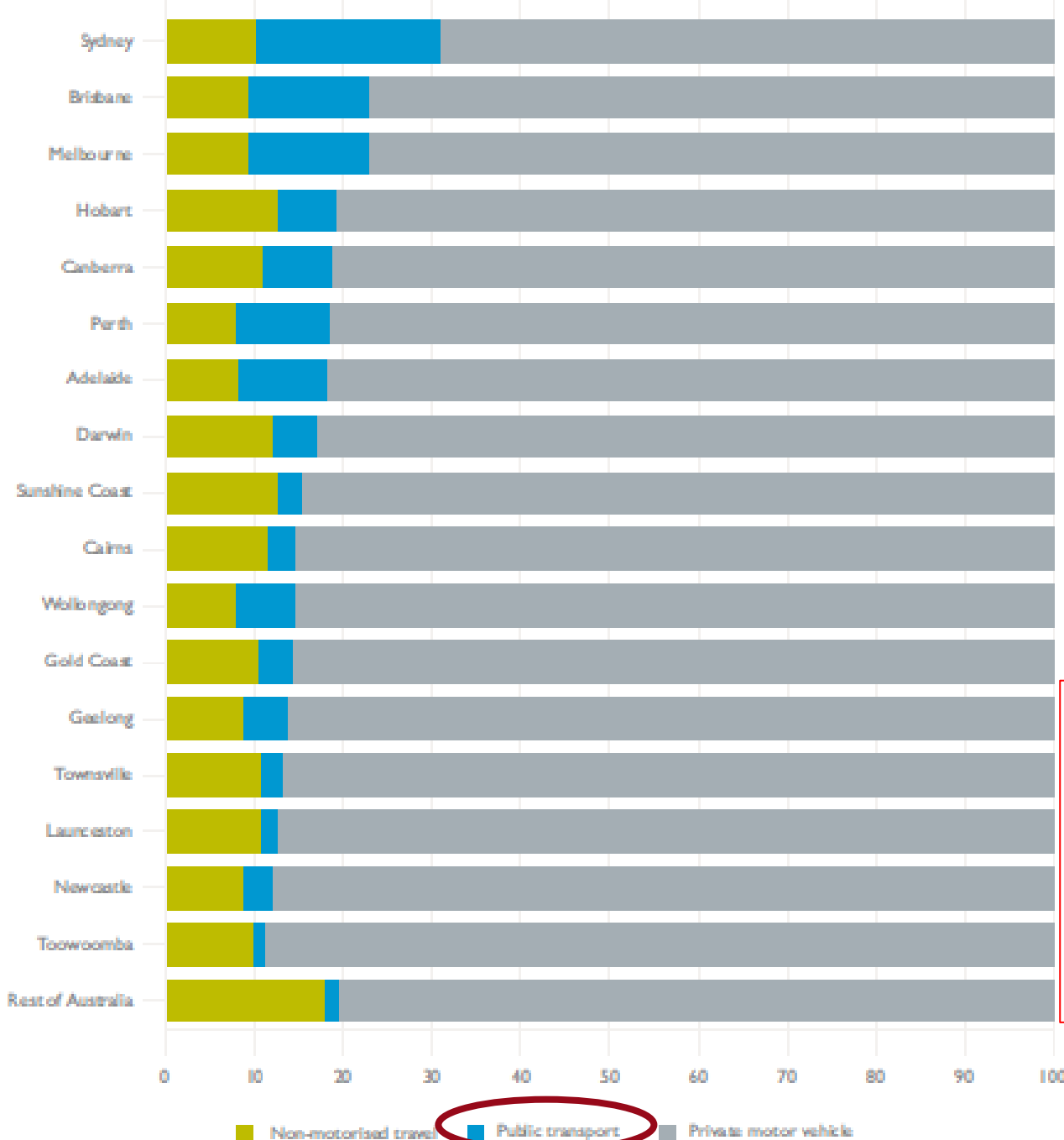
Travel in all Australian Cities



Source: BITRE 2008

Source, State of Australian Cities, 2010, p 55
Major Cities Unit

Mode share for travel to work for Australian Cities

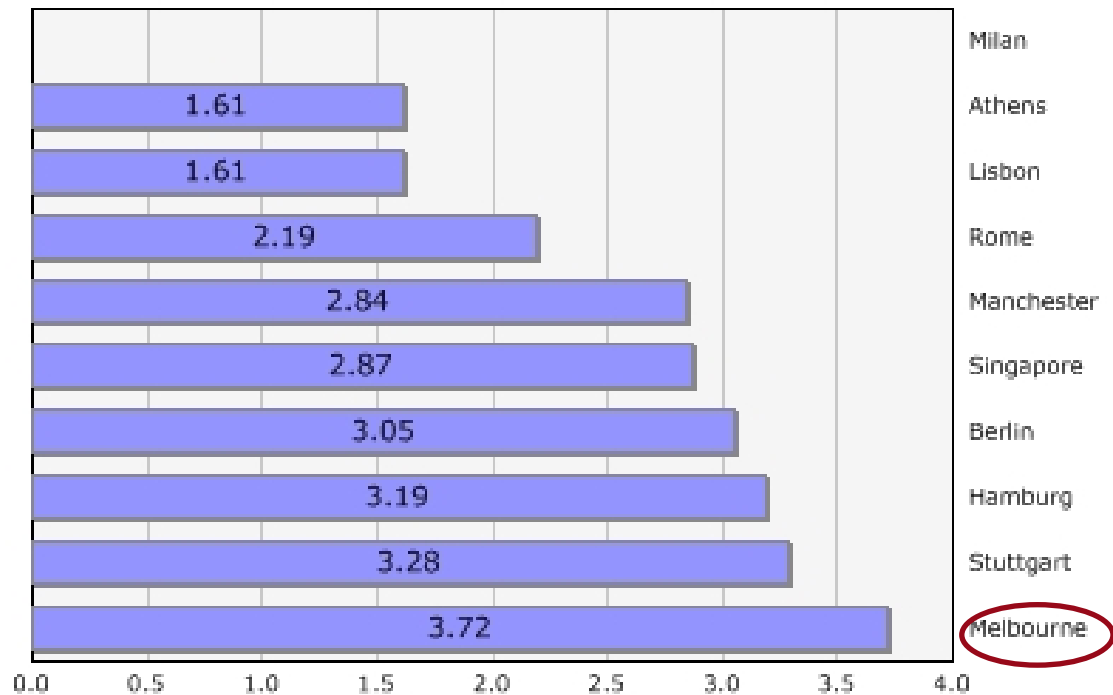


Still small amounts of travel by public transport
 Absolute dominance by private car

Source, State of Australian Cities, 2010, p 106
 Major Cities Unit

Source: ABS 2006

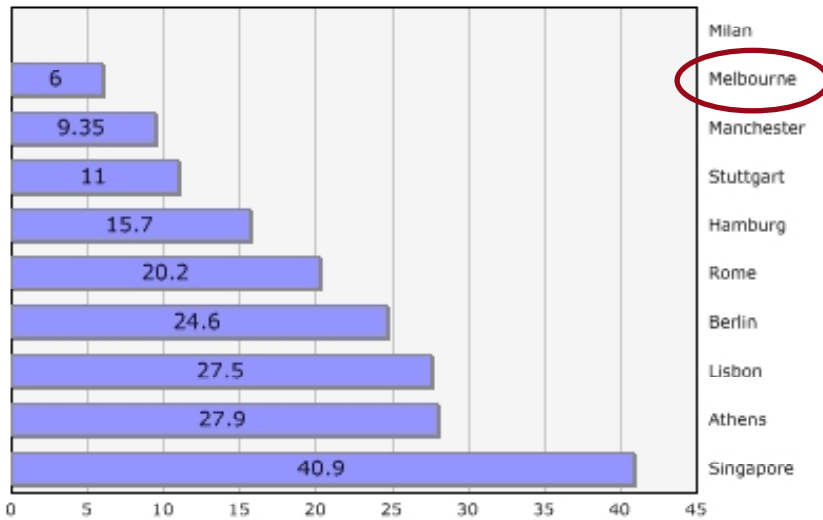
(Poor) International comparison: daily trips per inhabitant



High number of daily trips

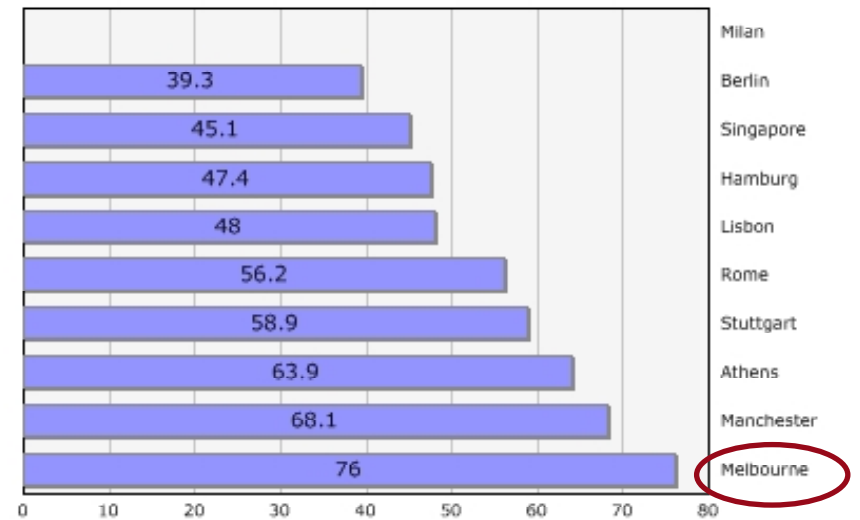
©2006 UITP

Source: UITP Mobility in Cities database



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Percentage of trips by public transport



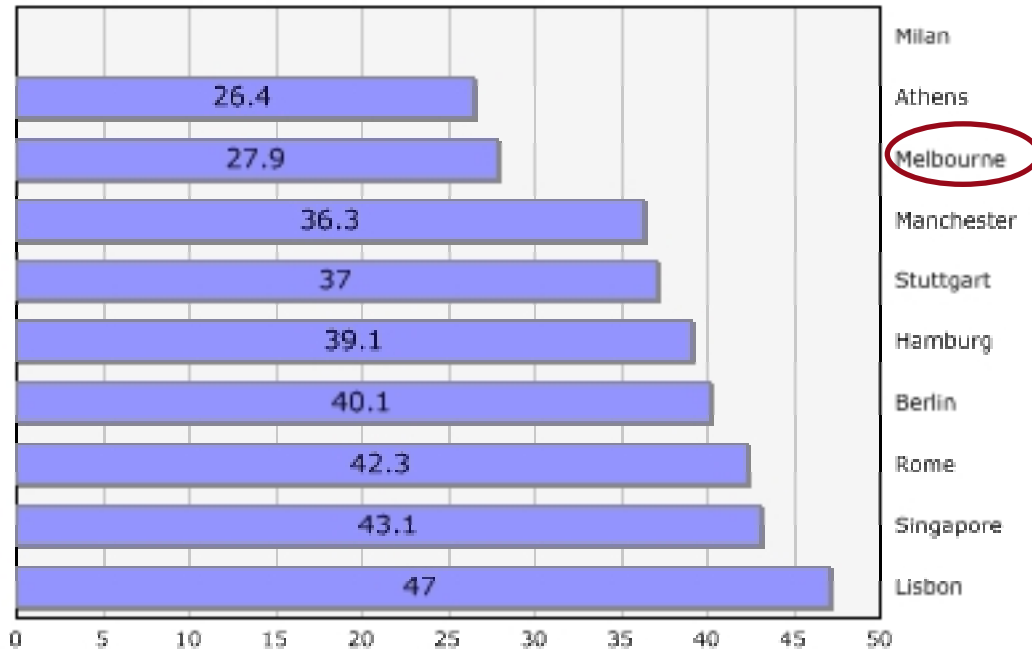
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Percentage of trips by private transport

Low % by public transport
High % by private car

Source: UITP Mobility in Cities database

(Poor) International comparison: costs of motoring



But costs of motoring are low

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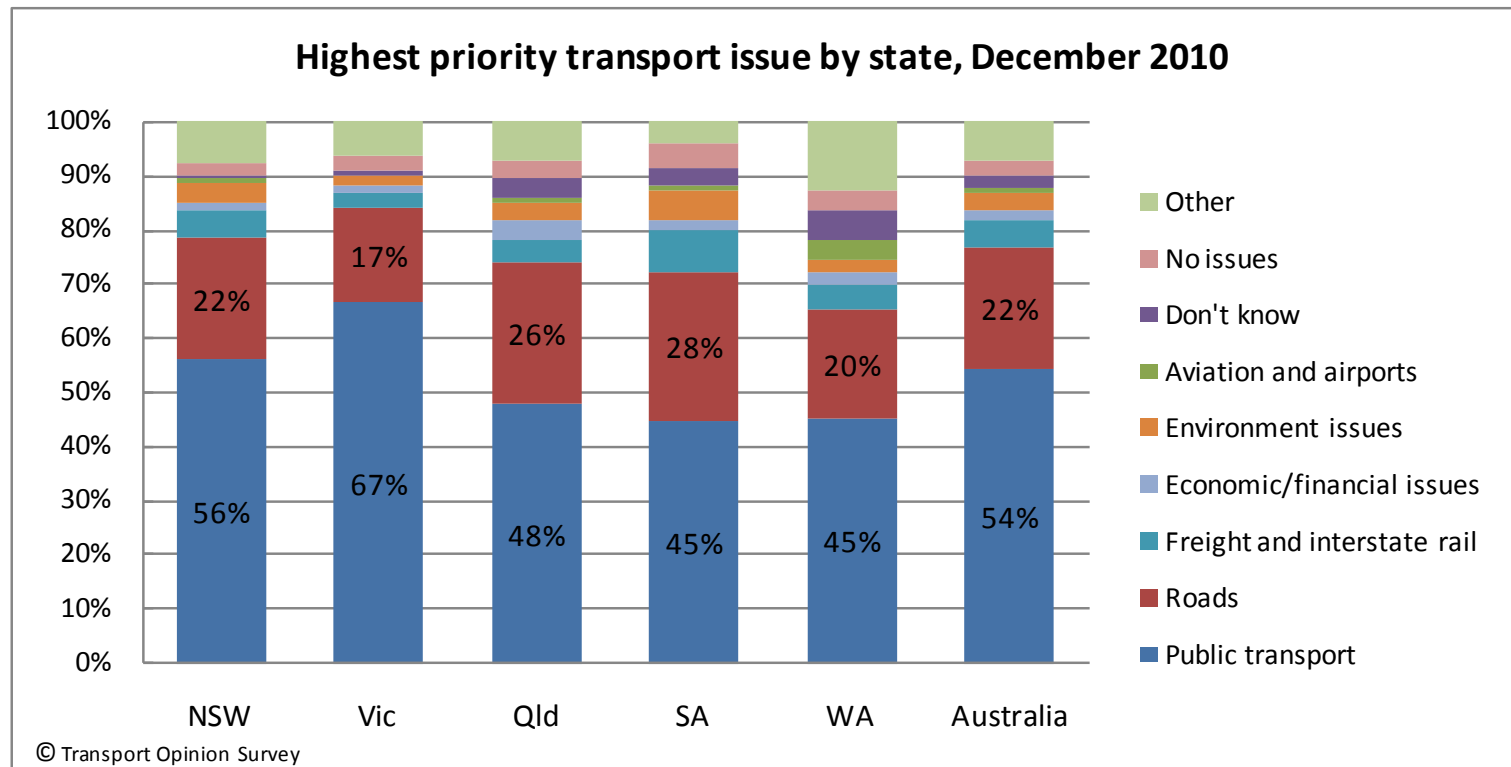
Cost (\$) of one private motorised passenger kilometre for the traveller

Source: UITP Mobility in Cities database

Performance: Satisfaction ITLS-Interfleet Transport Opinion Survey

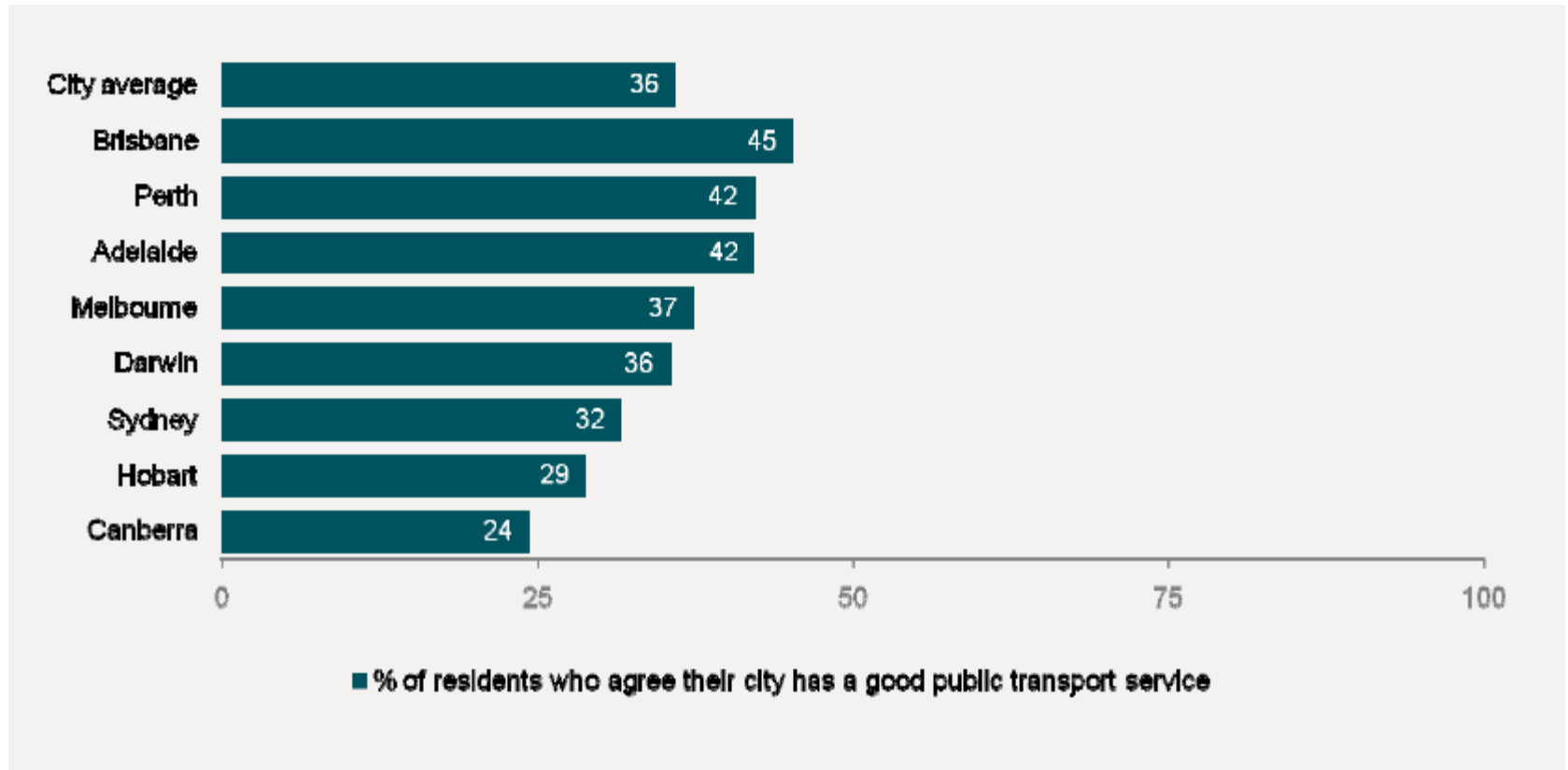
Public transport is highest priority issue for transport in Australia

› Highest priority in every quarter of TOPS and in every state



Source: http://sydney.edu.au/business/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/86640/TOPS-Dec-2010-Q4-Results.pdf

Performance: Satisfaction Property Council Auspoll



Source: The Property Council of Australia (2011), *My City: The People's Verdict*
Available from http://www.propertyoz.com.au/library/110122_Auspoll_My%20City%20The%20Peoples%20Verdict_FINAL.pdf

Improving public transport performance – short run

- › Australia has to ‘live’ with the urban form/low density cities it has, at least
In the short run
- › Improving public transport in the short run is not about doing the big things
– eg creating new links - but making sure money is well spent
- › Key issues
 - Network planning, co-ordination, integration and high frequency
 - Fares systems and policies
 - Supportive policies: eg parking policy
 - Innovative ways to deliver coverage
 - Travel demand management eg TravelSmart



Source: <http://www.asap.co.uk/blog/which-is-worse-%E2%80%93-ryanair-or-easyjet.htm>

Improving public transport performance – long run

- › In the longer run
- › Key issues
 - transport and land use planning
 - Taxation

PROFESSOR CORINNE MULLEY

Chair in Public Transport and Director of Public Transport Programs

Institute of Transport and Logistics Studies (ITLS) | University of Sydney
Business School

corinne.mulley@sydney.edu.au