Trade and Travel:

the potential of Tradeable mobility credits as a means to manage and steer travel demand

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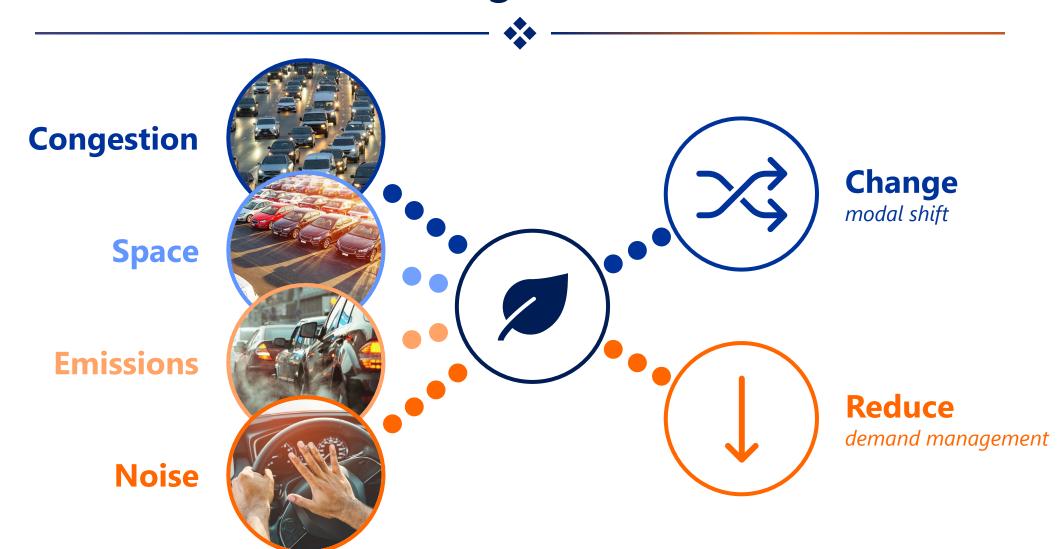


Daniel ScheeroorenAMS Institute





Background





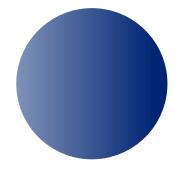


Solutions



Push measures

Pull measures

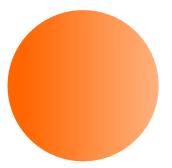
















TRADEABLE MOBILITY CREDITS





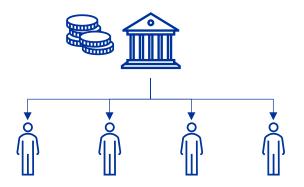


Tradable Mobility Credits

How it works?

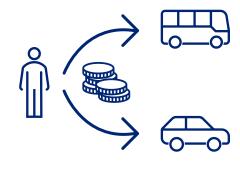


Allocation



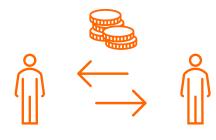
- Equally to all
- Based on needs
- Based on socioeconomic status

Payment



- Direct costs
- Externalities
 - ♦ Emissions
 - ♦ Noise
 - ♦ Safety

Trading



- ❖ P2P
- Intermediary
- Credit "bank"







Trade & Travel



WiFi: Anantara_Krasnapolsky







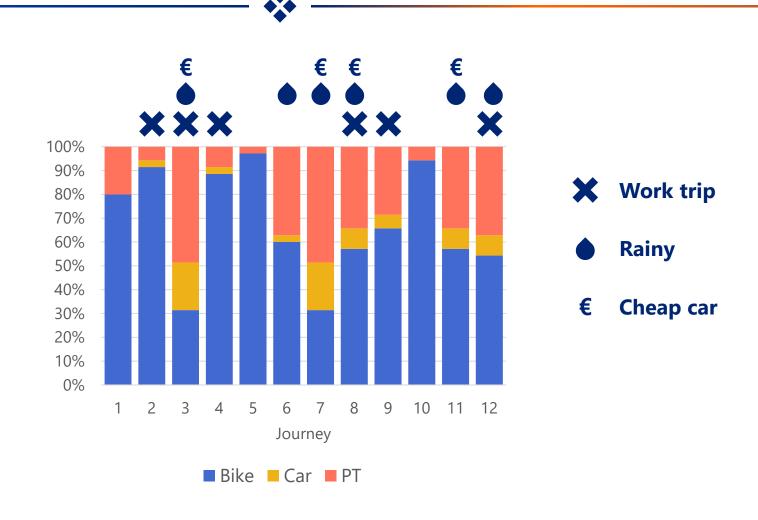
RESULTS







Results · Live session · Mode choice



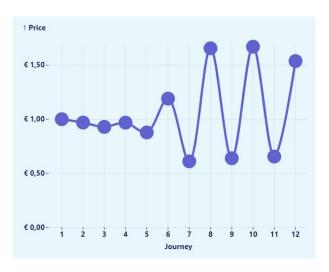
Amsterdam 23.04.2024 43 participants

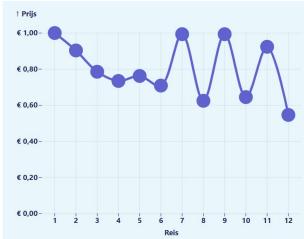


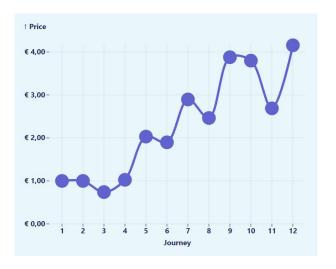


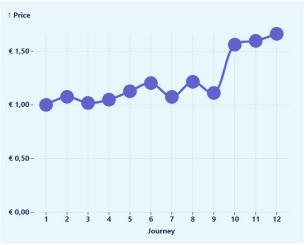
Results · Live session · Trading









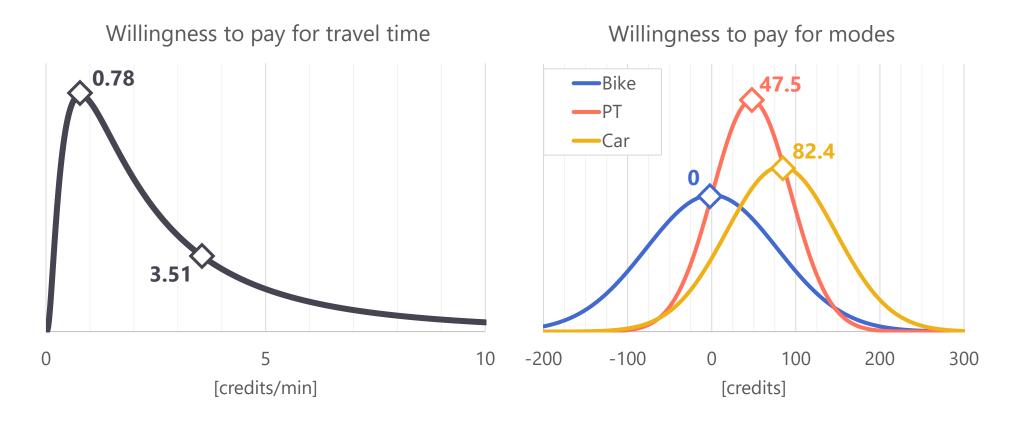






Results · Online survey · Mode choice



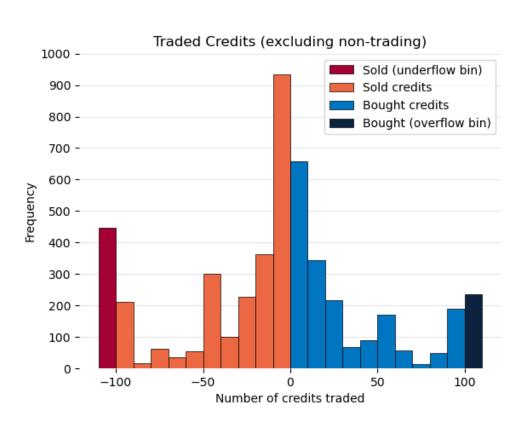






Results · Online survey · Trading





11,004 opportunities

6,387 no trading

2,063 buying

2,554 selling





Results · Online survey · Trading



To buy or not to buy

How much?

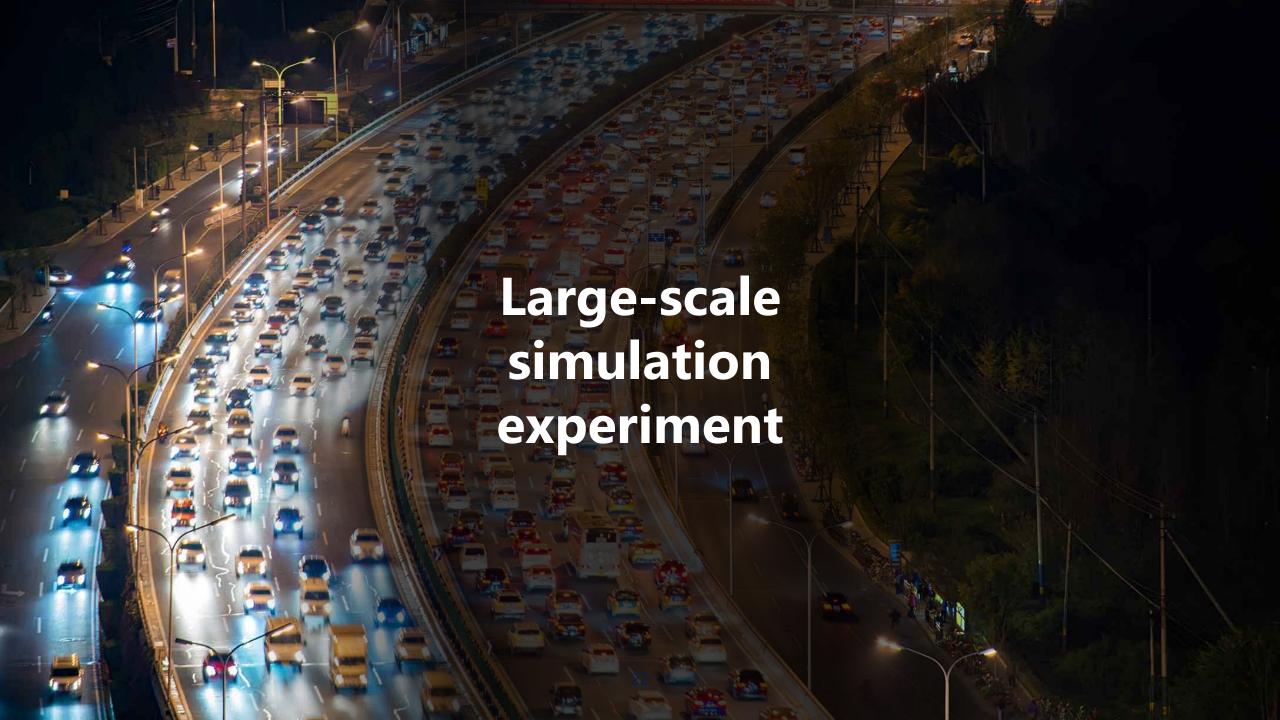
opposite outcome for the quantity

- BUY is primarily driven by the credit balance
- ❖ SELL driven by exchange rate
- The likelihood of buying or selling increases closer to the 'end'

- BUY is strongly influenced by the exchange rate
- SELL is influenced by the current credit balance







Setup



- Model the decisions of 10,000 travellers in Amsterdam under a TMC scheme
 - ♦ Credit buying and selling
 - ♦ Mode choice
- Each mode is charged according to its emissions (up to 15 credits/km)
- Evaluate different TMC schemes (credit allocation and mode charge)
- Compare outcomes to alternative demand management strategies
 - ♦ License Plate Rationing (LPR)
 - ♦ Congestion Pricing (CGP)
 - ♦ No demand management (None)











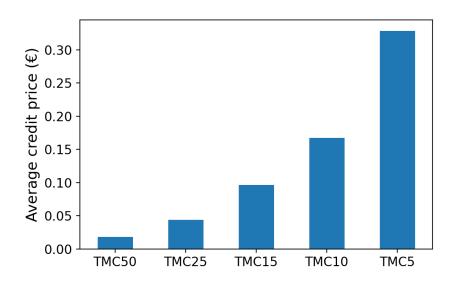


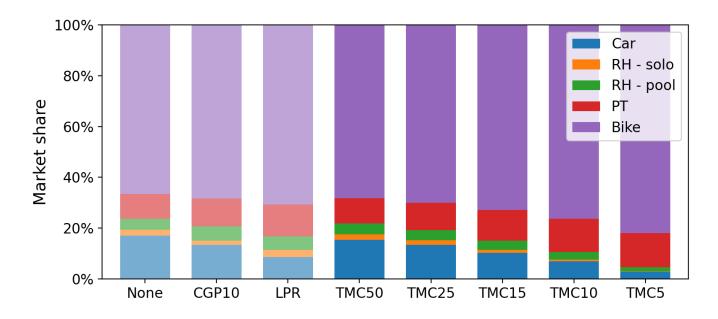


Credit supply



Five credit schemes





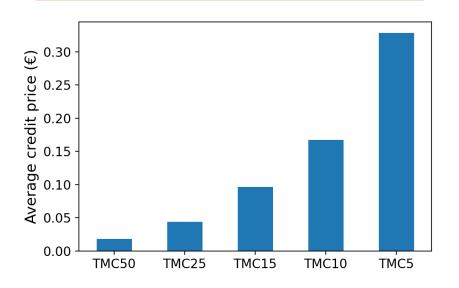


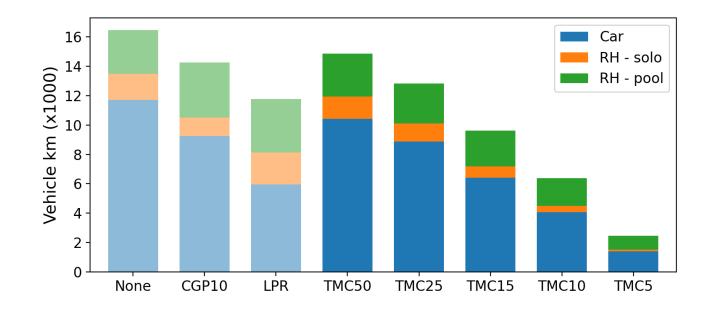


Credit supply



Five credit schemes





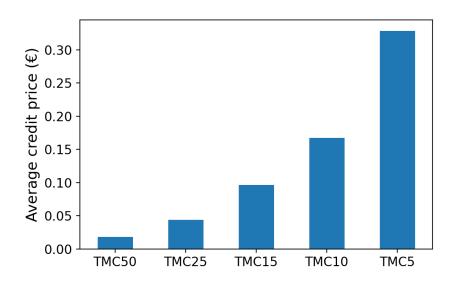


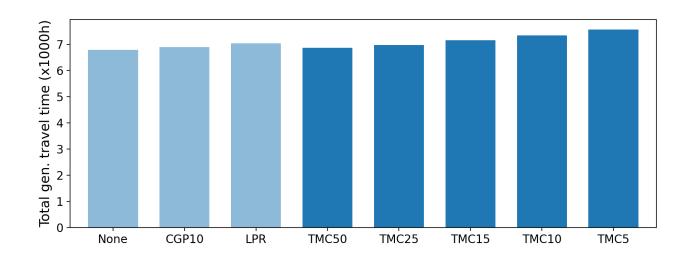


Credit supply



Five credit schemes

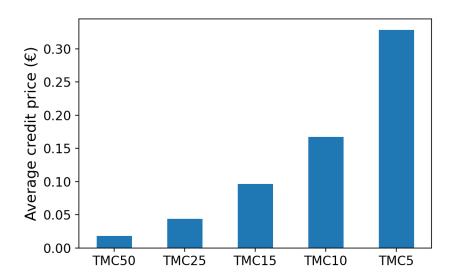


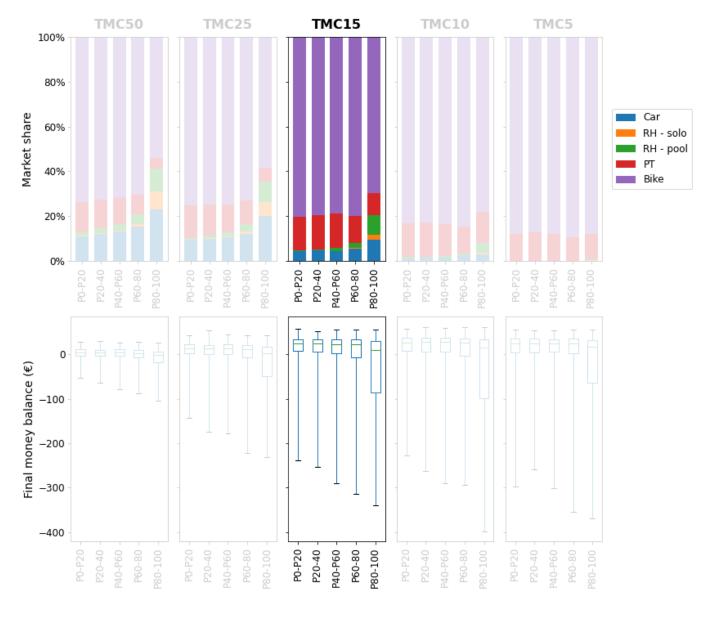






Five credit schemes



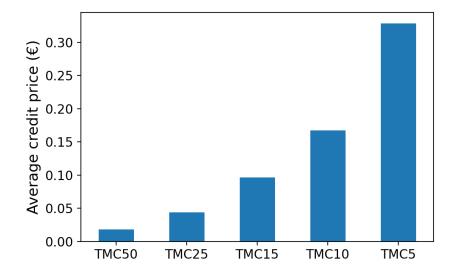






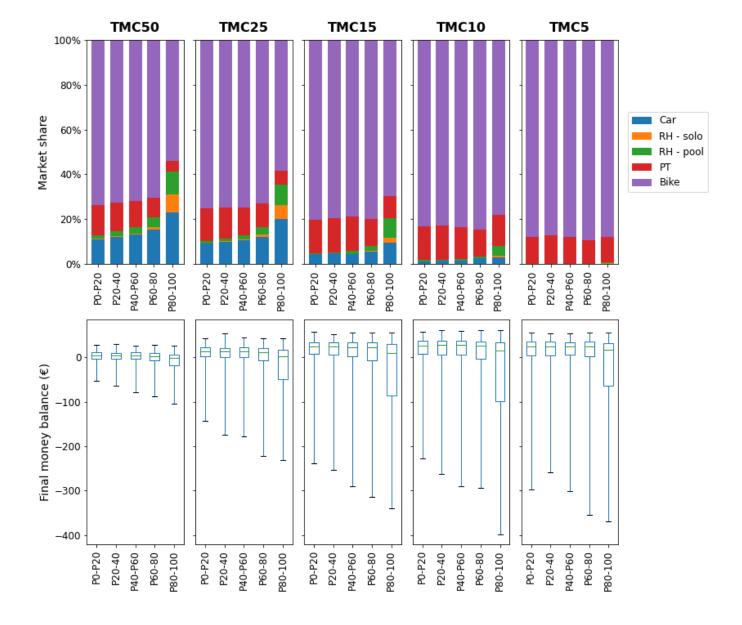
Five credit schemes

50, 25, 15, 10 or 5 credits allocated to each traveller (each day)



Credit supply is a key determinant for TMC effectiveness

Modal shifts in all income segments







Credit allocation



Credits allocated based on travellers' Value of Time (VoT)

- Lowest 20%-VoT receives more credits (LIC)
 - Proportional to VoT (P)

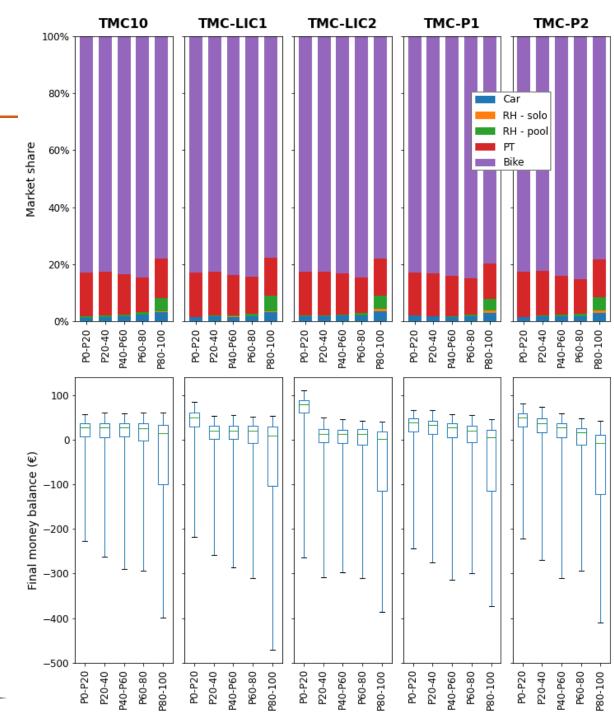
Moderate and more extreme scenarios

The allocation of credits in the population can be an effective redistribution instrument

Whether it will lead to better accessibility for low-income individuals is highly uncertain







Emission type & location



Charging scheme











Operational CO₂ emissions (OE)











All CO₂ emissions (AE)











Space consumption (SC)













Additional credit charge for cars in city centre (CC)







Elsewhere:

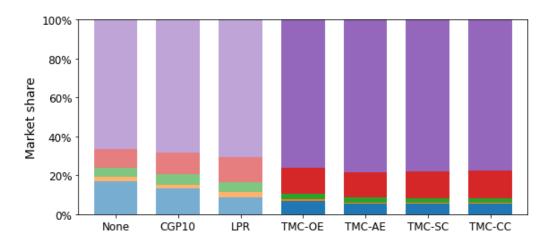
Centre:











Remarkably, higher bicycle charge leads to more bike trips!

Shows that TMC is not suited for boosting individual modes / directing specific modal shift!





Thank you!

Questions?







