

**Towards a new generation of land use
transport interaction models. A
viewpoint**

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http://geoservice.pbl.nl/website/flexviewer_embedded/flexviewer/index.html?config=cfg/NL/MXD/CLO_NL0063_1.xml



Outline

- **Conclusions**
- **Introduction**
- **Underpinnings of conclusion**

1. Conclusion:

1. Needed: next generation of LUTI models, for trends like:

- peak car
- decline (population, shops, services, ...)
- the impact of ICT on activity patterns and travel
- cycling trends and policies
- (and maybe more)

2. Lack of empirical evidence: what-if – change parameters

2. Introduction

Common in trends raising need for a new generation of LUTI models:

- **Not more residential, commercial, work areas, but adaptations within current system (EU, Japan, some areas USA,)**
- **Linked to many changing policy questions (redevelopment, social exclusion, stop PT services)**
- **Asymmetry in effects: growth versus decline (sunk costs, behavioural aspects)**



However:

- **Future of trends: uncertain**
- **Lack in empirical research: dynamics trends, and their wider impacts on the land use and transport system**

Therefore:

What-if

Also needed:

- wider set of accessibility indicators
 - potential accessibility (incl ICT?)
 - possibilities for activity patterns
 - Desaggregations (groups of people, areas: fairness)
 - Logsum: valuation
- interactions between key actors in the transport and land use system (serious gaming)
- dynamic visualisations

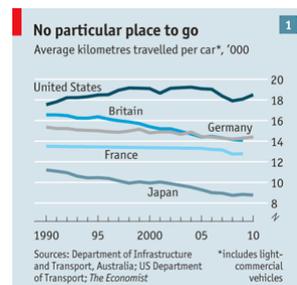
Much also relevant for conventional transport models

3. Underpinnings: trends

Peak car:

- Not only Crisis
- Parameters homogeneous groups of people probably not stable
- Trends uncertain

(e.g. Special Issue Transport Reviews, 2013, Goodwin and van Dender, eds.)



LUTI: less impact of roads on land use? What-if: parameters

Demography

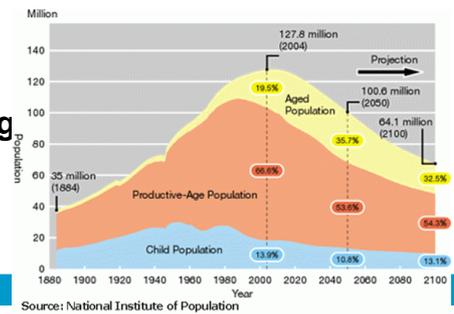
Less growth, decline, regional heterogeneity

Example national: Japan. Regional variation: France
(social exclusion)

LUTI: from growth to decline

Sunk costs

Behaviour: not symmetric (e.g. Dargay, 2001; air transport demand – fuel+income: Wadud, 2014)



Source: National Institute of Population

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ICTs impact on activity patterns (working, changing shopping behaviour, e-learning)

- Substitution, complementarity, fragmentation
- Results in past applicable for future, in case of 'much better ICT'?
- Maybe dichotomy: social activities – proximity, other modes than car; utilitarian trips: more substitution ICT



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- **Less traditional shops? Inner city dynamics? ‘Shops’ for information, advise, ‘seeing and feeling’. Buying: online. Then: no need to transport goods – less car use? Less impact of car accessibility on locations of shops?**
- **LUTI: too uncertain? What-if at best ...**



Electric mobility

- **E-bikes, E-cars**
- **Range (bikes: +, cars -)**
- **Mode choice / substitution**
- **Generation**
- **Policies (e.g. restrictions)**



LUTI: area specific?

Revival bicycle

Los Angeles, New York, Davis, Boulder, Paris, Lille, Germany, (Pucher and Bueler, 2012)

- Proximity
- Quality of urban environment
- Indirect effect: policies – reallocation of space

LUTI: short distances, slow modes/cycling



Policy relevance

- Redevelopment urban areas – interaction LU-T
- Implications of population decline. Market or interventions? Which interventions?
- Equity – social exclusion
- Infrastructure policies: are extensions ‘no regret’?
- Closures of PT (lines, stations / stops). Interventions or not? Which?
- Interaction between questions / topics

Summary of implications for LUTI models

- **What-if calculations**
- **Accessibility indicators / how to model accessibility for which research or policy question?**
- **The role of key actors**
- **Combining LUTI and Expert Judgement**
- **Output, visualization**

Thank you!

