Economic threats to interurban passenger railways

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Ecole des ponts ParisTech
December 4th 2015
Birmingham University Railways System conference

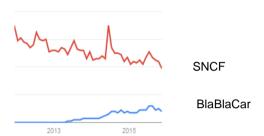
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French context

- Two new interurban (> 100 km) modes
- Ride-sharing
- Coaches



Google search results in France



Inter-urban ride-sharing

- More than 70% annual growth in France
- Worldwide extension underway (> 100% annual growth)

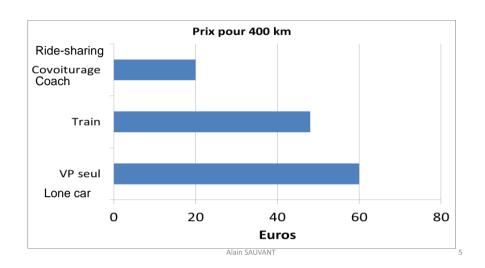




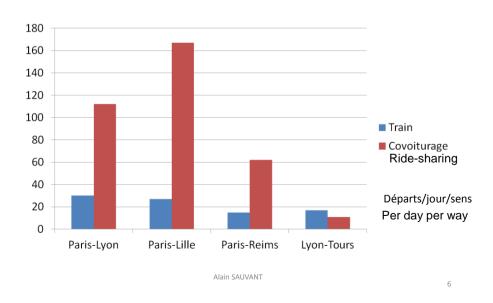
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Price attractiveness Paris Nantes 400 km (average price Euros one way)



But frequency too (mid-2015)





Departure points (may 2015 8h-10h Paris Reims)



Departure points (may 2018 8h-10h Paris Reims)





Worth a detour

- Is a 15 mn detour negociable?
- Train, coach : Non 0%
- Ride-share: Yes for 6/8
- Proximity + detour → possible « door to door service » for large flow city pairs in the future

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Ride-share and coach are different

- Ride-share
- 100 km/h
- 5 cents per km
- Much more frequency
- Detour possible
- Medium size towns too
- No yield management
- · Big Luggage issue
- Bill

- Coach
- 70 km/h
- 5 cents per km but
- Down to 3 if double-decker on main routes
- Small frequency
- · No detour
- Large towns
- Yield management
- No luggage issue
- Bill

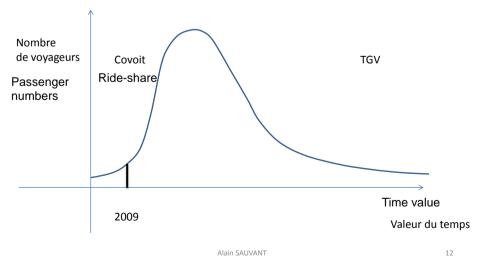


Pivot time value

- Time value (euros/pass.hour) when generalized costs are equal
- Generalised cost = Cost + total time * time value
- Total time =
- 1st leg + Wait + Main Travel + Last leg

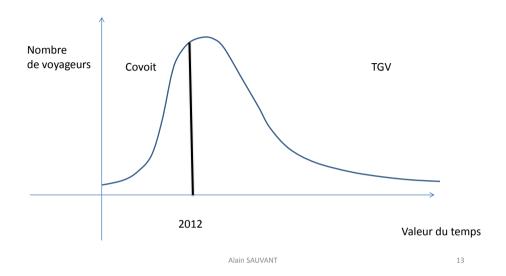
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A market for poors in the beginning (Paris Reims (150 km) 2009)

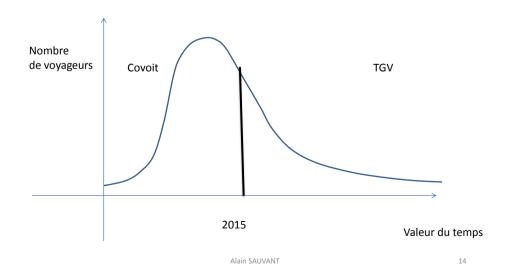




Paris Reims 2012

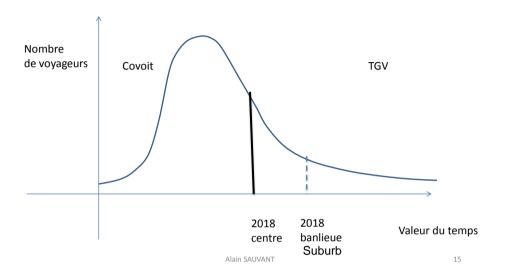


Paris Reims 2015

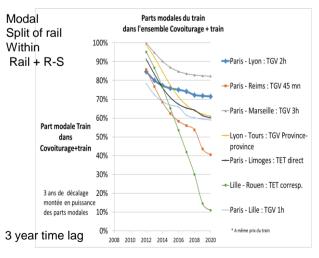




Towards a mass market ? (Paris Reims 2018)



Modal split loss



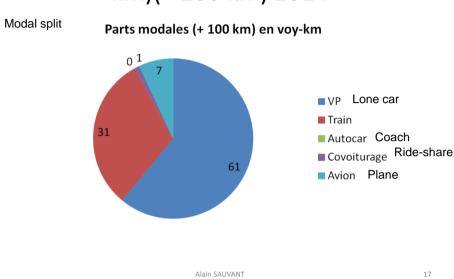
Loosing interurban Revenue of 15% to 30% for rail Due to both Coaches And ride-sharing Seems possible

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French long distance mobility (passkm)(+ 100 km) 2014



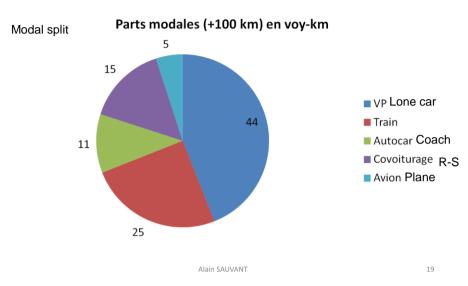
Estimating long term future

- Logit 5 mode 2 motives (pro, leisure) long term demand model (over 100 km)
- Data used
- Coach : flow, time, price frequency in Spain
- · Main hypothesis
- Ride-share; same attractivity as coach for same price travel time and frequency

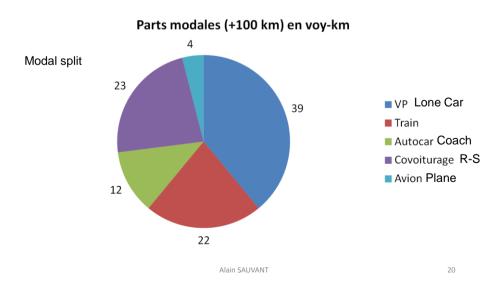
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Long term 2025 (+100 km) (no frequency proximity loop)



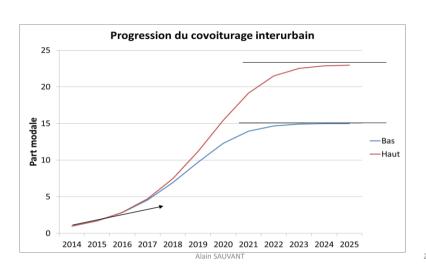
Potential modal split (+100 km) 2035 (if ride-sharing becomes door to door)





Rapid growth likely

-> No need for new infrastructure



Ride sharing in Europe

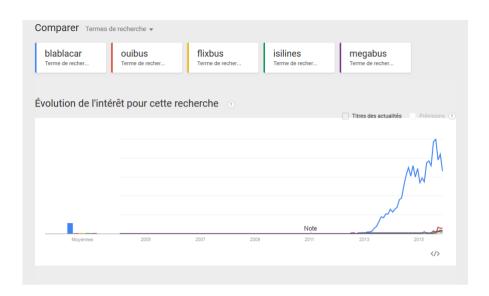
France = base 100



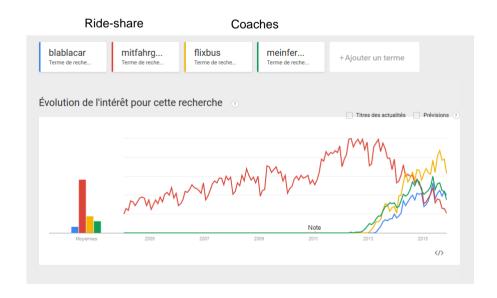
Google trends search index results for BlaBlaCar (november 2015)



Ride-share >>> coaches in France

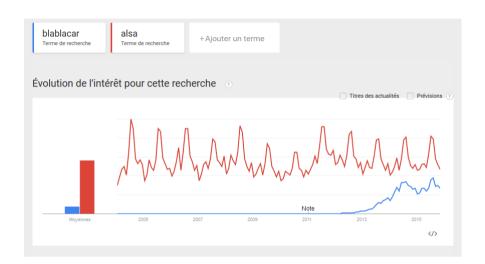


Ride-share < coaches in Germany

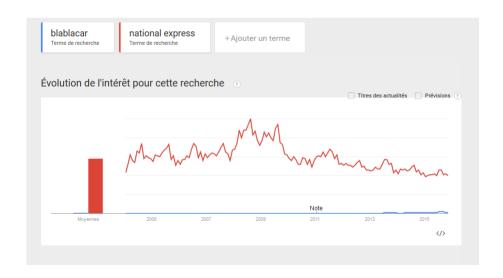




Ride-share < coaches in Spain

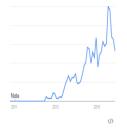


Ride-share <<< coaches in England



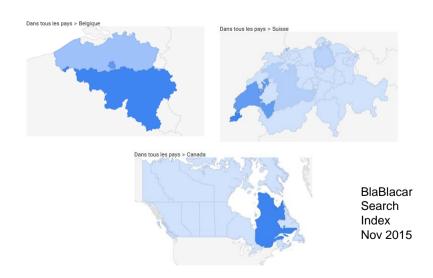


BlaBlaCar is growing in England (nov 15)



Nazeing Essex	100
Londres	92
Brighton	85
Bristol	75
Manchester	52
Leeds	48
Sheffield	45
Birmingham	40

Parlez-vous français?





Railway reactions

- Targeted price reductions
- Example 1 : SNCF : « Happy hour » price
- Sold on Day D-5 à D-2
- Example Paris Vichy (400 km)
- Normal train price: 52 euros 3h
 Happy Hour train price: 27 euros 3h
 Ride-sharing: 20-25 euros 4h
- Example 2: Thalys « tick-up » offer 29 euros if group of 4

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Railway reactions

- Improving last mile (cheap easy cab in urban leg)
- Low-cost TGV: exemple TGV « Ouigo » (high seat density, running on high speed lines only, internet sales only,...)
- Is there a market from central stations for some coaches « à la Ouigo » (high seat density, maybe standing at peak hours?)
- Maybe better 1 h standing in a TGV than 2h ridesharing or 3 h in a coach?

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Conclusions

- New competitor(s) for interurban rail including high-speed
- Will widen the overall market but probably reduce rail income (volume and/or price)
- Rail can (and should) come up with new commercial offers and improve productivity
- Impact may differ across countries and regions

