



Using new mobilities for post-COVID transit recovery strategies

Rounaq Basu & Joseph Ferreira

Department of Urban Studies and Planning, MIT

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Impact of COVID-19 on transport and spatial development: an international perspective

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- Background
- Pre-COVID trends
- COVID-induced impacts
- Challenges for post-COVID transit
- How can we move forward?





Background





The world we live in today

- ~112 million COVID cases
 - > 28 million in the US (25%)
- ~2.5 million COVID deaths
 - ~500,000 in the US (20%)
- ~20.5 million (13% of workforce) individuals in the US claiming unemployment benefits
- Evictions, food security, mental health, ...









Pre-COVID trends





Metro Boston at a glance

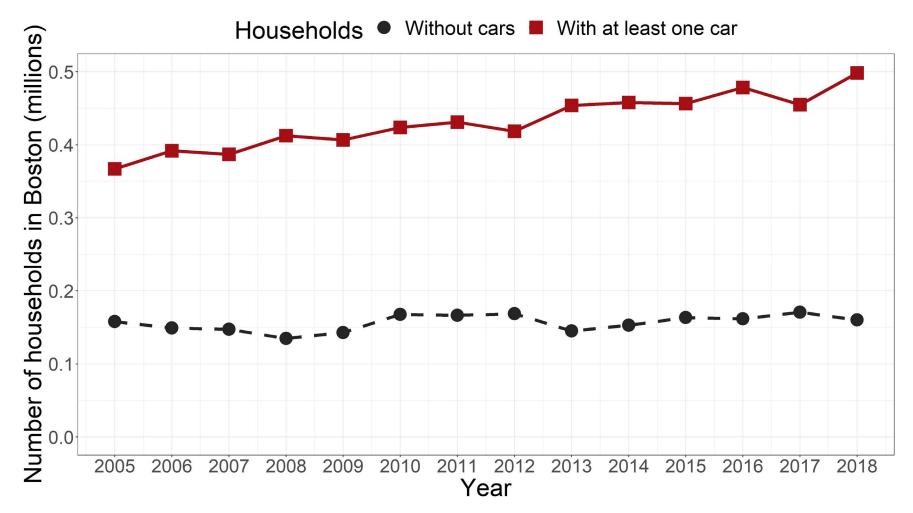
Highly auto-dependent

- > 91% of households own at least one vehicle
- > 90% of car commutes are made with single-occupancy vehicles
- Ranked the **most congested city in the US** by INRIX twice in a row
 - Drivers lose \$2,205/year stuck in traffic
 - Lost hours cost Boston's economy \$4.1 billion
- Average speed during the last mile of a car trip: 12 mph





Private vehicle ownership on the rise

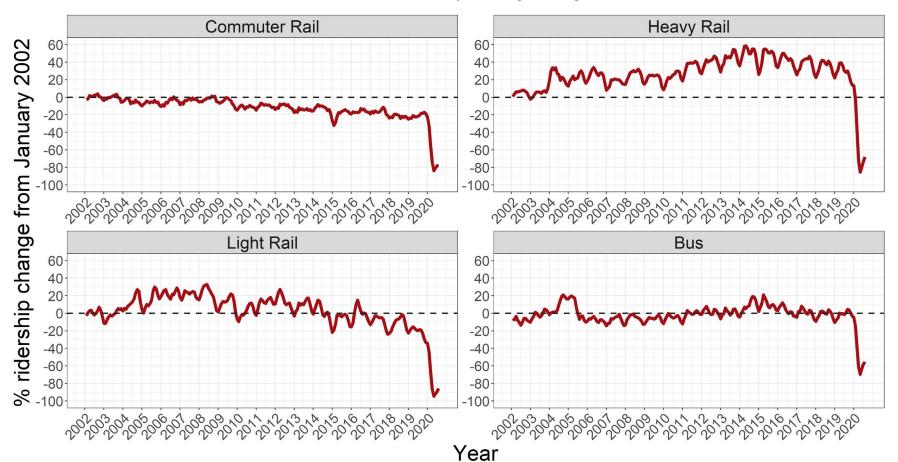


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Transit ridership on the decline



Quarterly moving average

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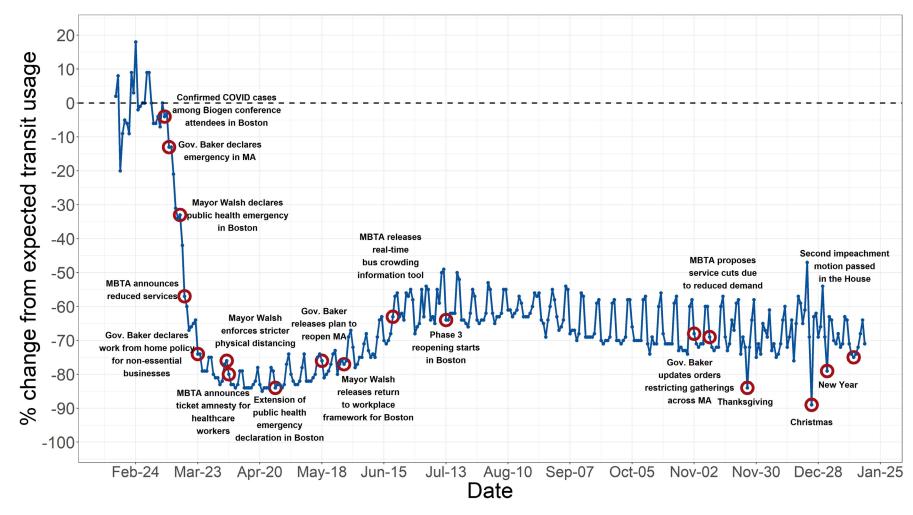




COVID-induced impacts



Massachusetts Institute of Technology

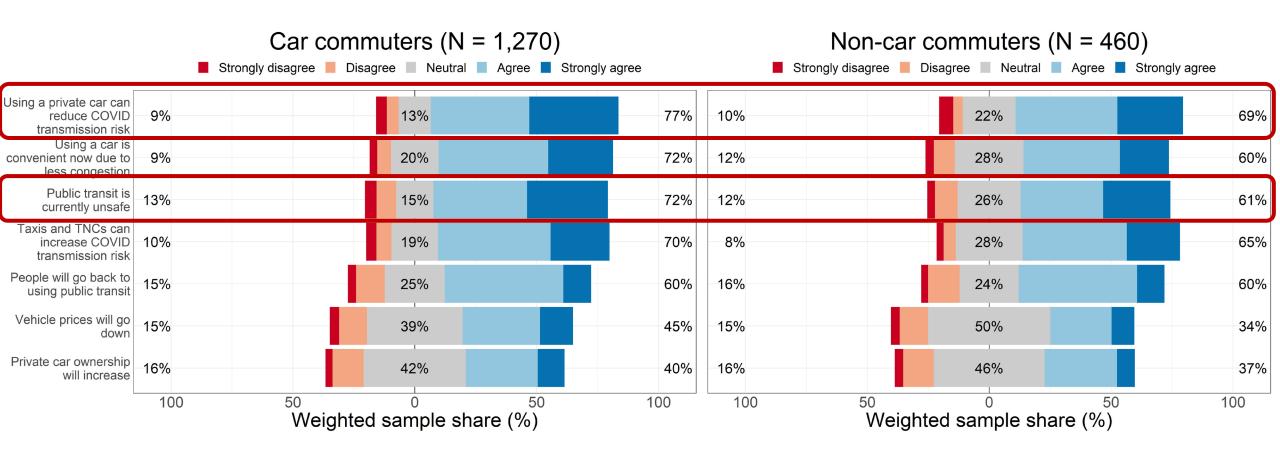


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Perceptions of mobility options



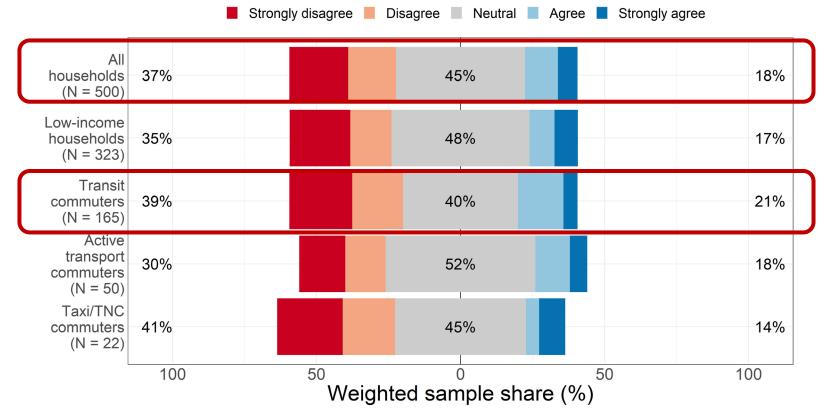




Car purchase intentions

Has COVID-19 enhanced your intention to purchase a car?

Zero-car households (N = 500)



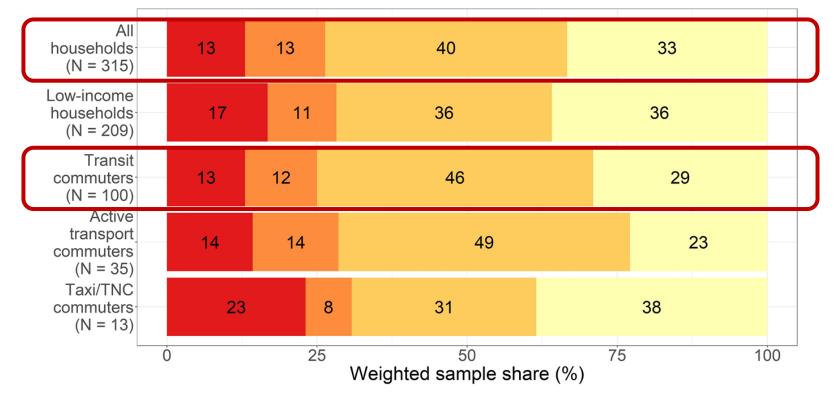




Car purchase intentions How soon do you intend to purchase a car?

Zero-car households with enhanced car purchase intention (N = 315)

Timeline Vithin 6 months 6 months to 1 year 1 to 2 years 2 to 3 years







Challenges for post-COVID transit





Primary challenges

- Crowding risk on public transit
- Perceptions of mobility options
- Car purchase intentions of zero-car households
- Substitution effect of ride-hailing services





How can we move forward?





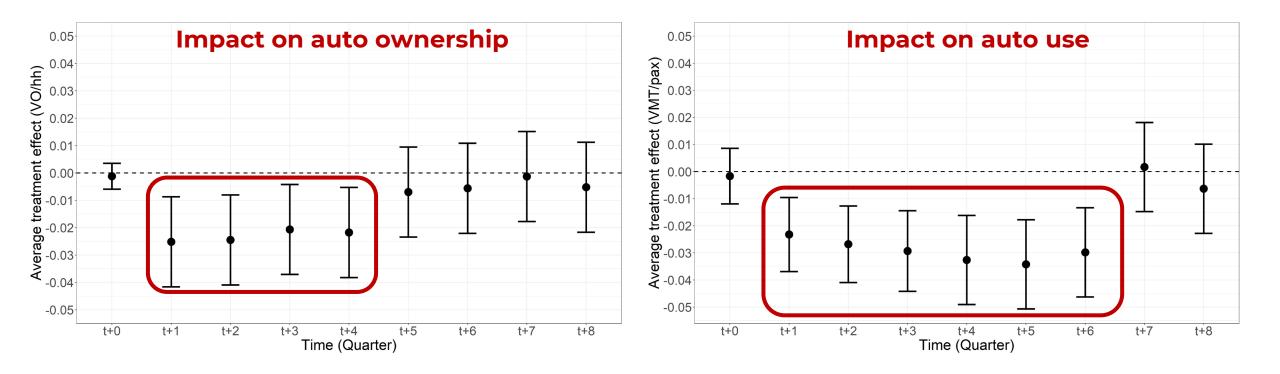
Transit service improvements

- Near-term strategies
 - Real-time crowding information
 - Safety measures, e.g. sanitation, mask requirements
- Longer-term strategies
 - Flexible scheduling
 - Bus transit priority





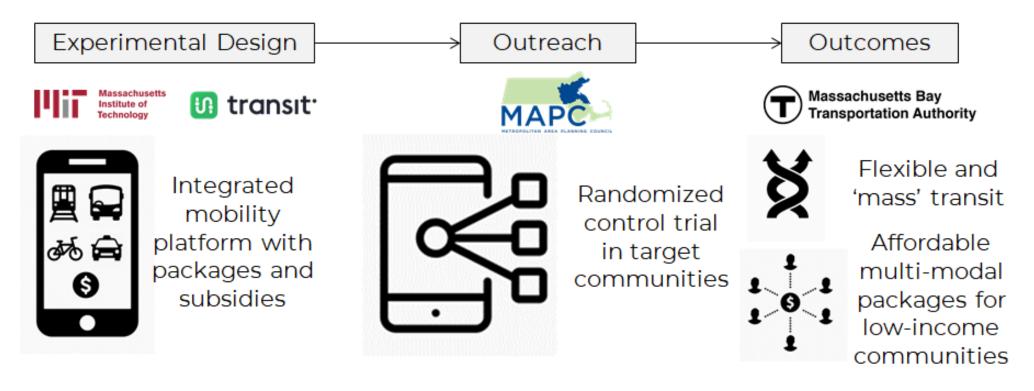
Bikesharing feeders to transit







MaaS for <u>mass</u> transit



NSF CIVIC Planning Grant

Flexible Mobility-as-a-Service to Improve Post-Pandemic Regional Sustainability





References

Post-COVID sustainable mobility

 Basu, R. & Ferreira, J. (2021). Sustainable mobility in auto-dominated Metro Boston: Challenges and opportunities post-COVID-19. *Transport Policy*. doi: <u>10.1016/j.tranpol.2021.01.006</u>

Impact of bikesharing on auto ownership, use, and GHG emissions

 Basu, R. & Ferreira, J. (2021). Planning car-lite neighborhoods: Does bikesharing reduce auto-dependence? *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment*. doi: 10.1016/j.trd.2021.102721





Thank you! Questions?

Rounaq Basu

rounaq@mit.edu

Joseph Ferreira

jf@mit.edu