

Addressing Equity Issues Associated with Roadway Pricing

Tarun Rambha
Assistant Professor
Indian Institute of Science (IISc)
✉ tarunrambha@iisc.ac.in

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Outline

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Traffic Equilibrium
- ▶ Bicriterion Traffic Equilibrium
- ▶ Equity Issues
- ▶ Potential Mitigation Strategies

Introduction

Congestion Pricing

- ▶ Roadway pricing is a congestion mitigation strategy that involves charging travelers for using selected links in a network.

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- ▶ Tolls may be collected within a city or on freeways and can be static or time-dependent.

Introduction

Congestion Pricing



New York State Thruway



Singapore ERP System



London Congestion Pricing

Introduction

Congestion Pricing

- ▶ How to measure the impact of tolls?
- ▶ How to set the right amount of tolls?
- ▶ Are there any equity issues that arise due to congestion pricing?

Traffic Equilibrium

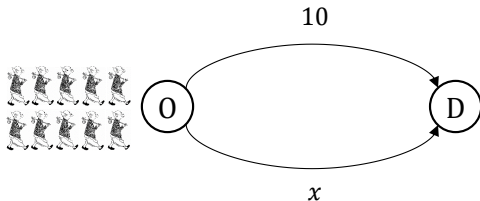
User equilibrium

When individual travelers independently choose routes to minimize their travel times, it leads to a state of user equilibrium (UE) in which no traveler can find a shorter route to switch to.

Traffic Equilibrium

User equilibrium

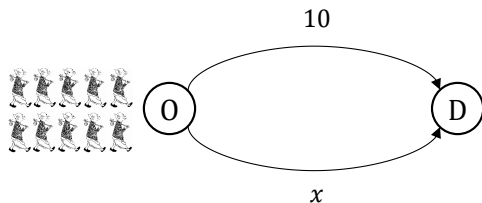
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Total travel time of all users = $10(10) = 100$

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System optimum

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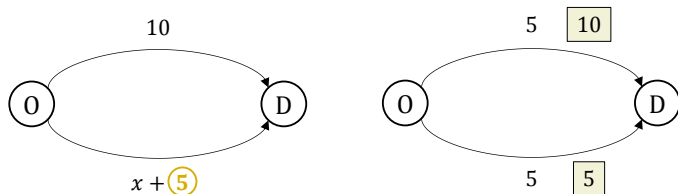
In the presence of tolls, users are assumed to minimize generalized cost defined as $\alpha t + c$, where α is the value of time (VOT) of a trip and t and c are the travel times and cost respectively. Suppose the VOT of each traveler is 1 ₹/min.

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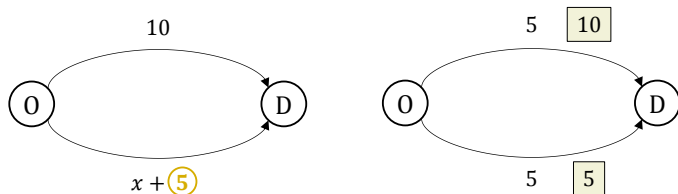


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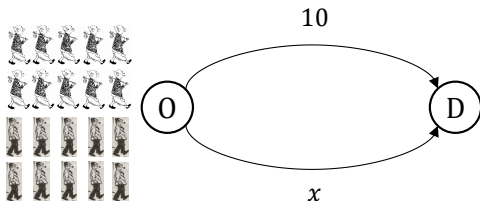


$$\text{Total travel time of all users} = 5(10) + 5(5) = 75$$

Bicriterion Traffic Equilibrium

User equilibrium

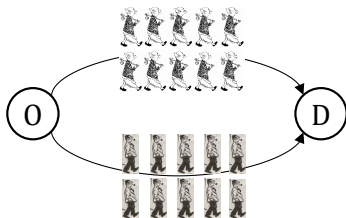
Now suppose there are 10 additional travelers with VOT 2 ₹/ min. Both groups must be on minimum generalized cost paths according to the equilibrium principle.



Bicriterion Traffic Equilibrium

User equilibrium

The equilibrium solution looks as shown below



There are 10 travelers on each link and hence the travel time is 10 min.

Bicriterion Traffic Equilibrium

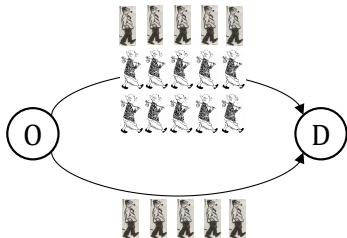
System Optimum

We now introduce marginal tolls which equal $\bar{\alpha}xt'(x)$, where $\bar{\alpha}$ represents average VOT of users on a link and x and $t'(x)$ represent the volume of travelers and the derivative of the link delay function.

Bicriterion Traffic Equilibrium

System Optimum

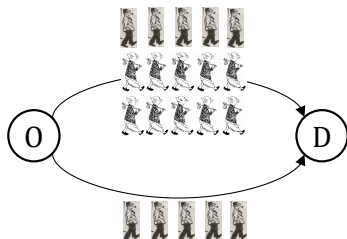
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The SO solution shifts 5 travelers with VOT 2 ₹/min to the top path. Note that the travel times on the top and bottom paths are 10 and 5 min and the their tolls are ₹0 and ₹10.

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Where's the inequity issue?

- ▶ There may not be paths which are toll free forcing everyone to pay.
- ▶ In the second example, travelers with VOT 1 ₹/min are priced out.

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- ▶ In the second example, travelers with VOT 1 ₹/min are priced out.

These issues can be easily addressed by second pricing and minimum revenue models.

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Evidence and Hypothesis

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Can we model this mathematically to test the hypothesis? How can we minimize inequity if it exists?

Potential Mitigation Strategies

Revenue redistribution

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However, the way we **redistribute revenues** is critical to an equitable congestion pricing framework.

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Some common options to redistribute revenues:

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Each of these strategies must be explicitly modeled to understand who benefits from such projects and how much toll revenue is generated by them using a before vs after equilibrium analysis.

Potential Mitigation Strategies

Other recent solutions

- ▶ Targeted incentives
- ▶ Credit based congestion pricing schemes

Thank You!

Questions?