

Where do I dwell where do I live: understanding territories and mobility



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Lud 2018 Prize

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Scientific Council of France Mobilités,
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{ΧΩΡΟΣ}

 **transdev**
the mobility company

Mobility stakes

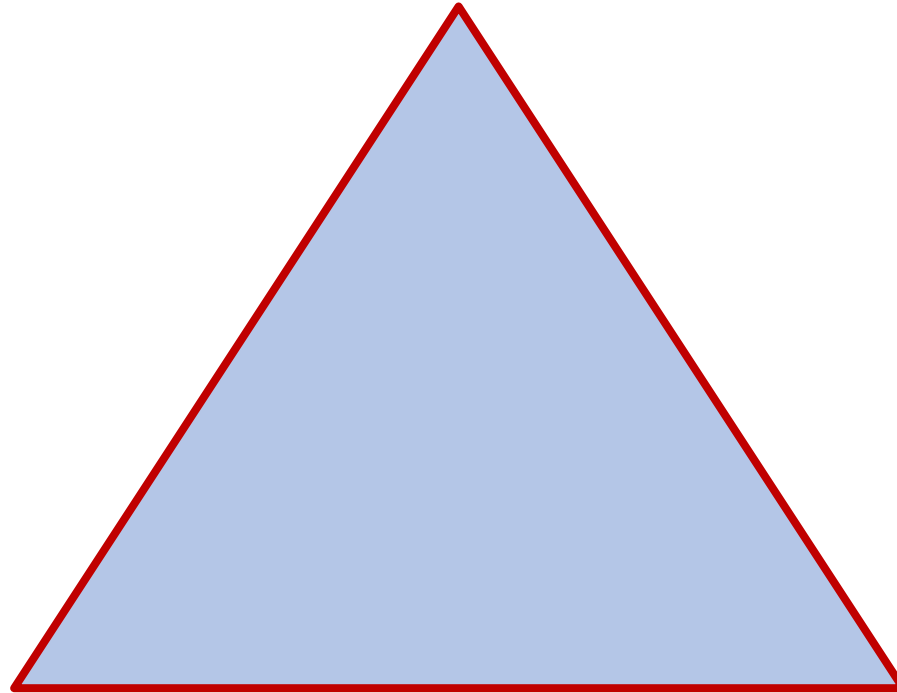
Carbon



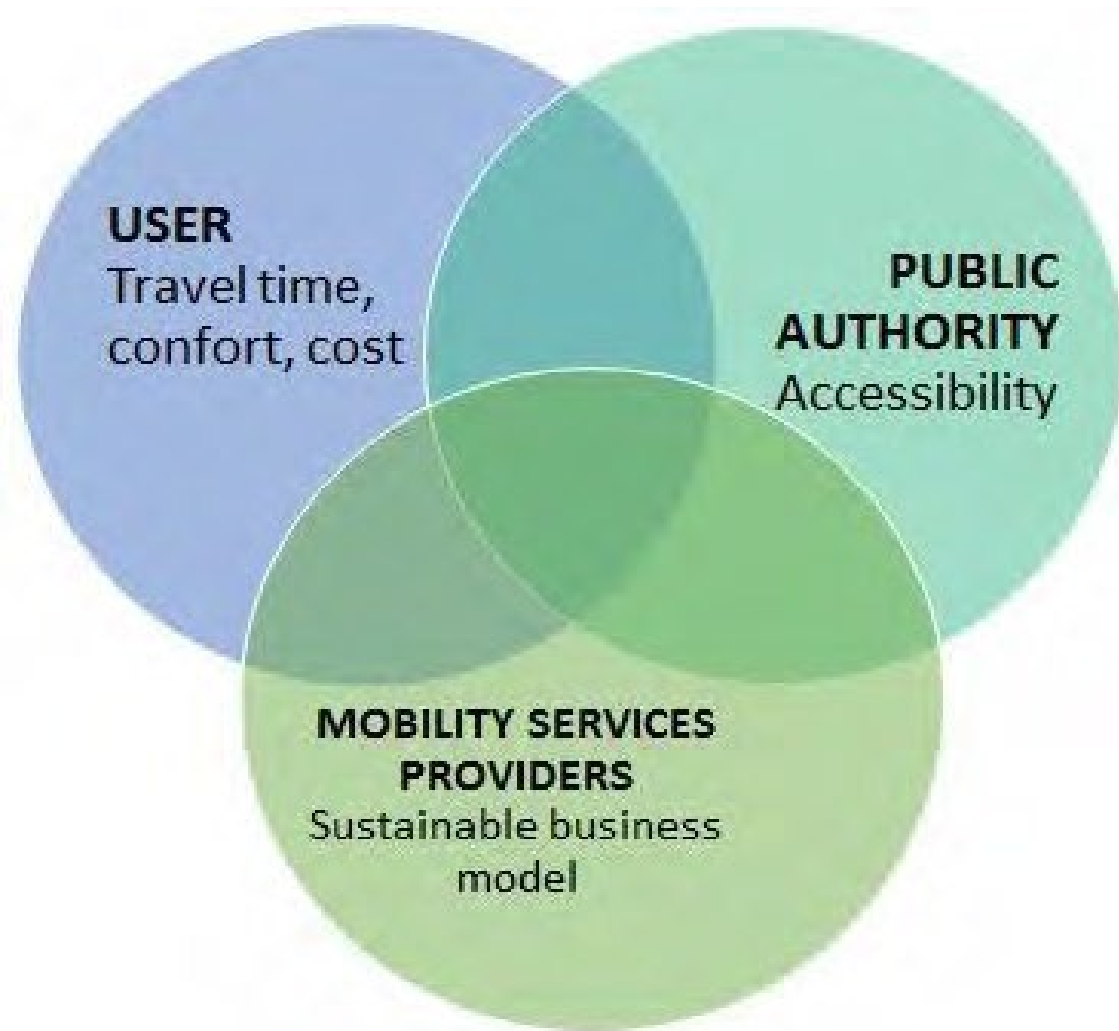
Equity



Efficiency



Mobility: players objectives and common goods



Mobility policy objectives: Ensuring accessibility for all

Two scarce private resources: time and money

Three scarce public resources, common goods

- **The CO2 emissions quota to stay below 1.5°**
- **Public space in the city**
- **Public funds**

**→ Ensuring accessibility for all
while minimizing impact on the commons,
with sustainable business models**

Inhabited France: Data and indicators

❑ Massive mobile network data unlike surveys and other digital data

- Massive mobile network data, unlike surveys and other digital data
- Number of people present in 50,000 IRIS zones, within 30 minutes or by the hour
- Cross-referenced with overnight zones Departments and nationalities
- Unlike OD Orange data, this data is at the level of the IRIS zone, so it is much more accurate, and the flows are reconstructed using specific processes, without including freight-related flows.

The 50 000 IRIS zones

❑ Inhabitant year = full-time equivalent of presence in a place

To be compared with the resident population measured by INSEE: we measure areas that are more activity-oriented and more residence-oriented (attractiveness index).

❑ Five key areas for understanding territories

Attractivity

Rhythms

Pre/Post
covid

Flows

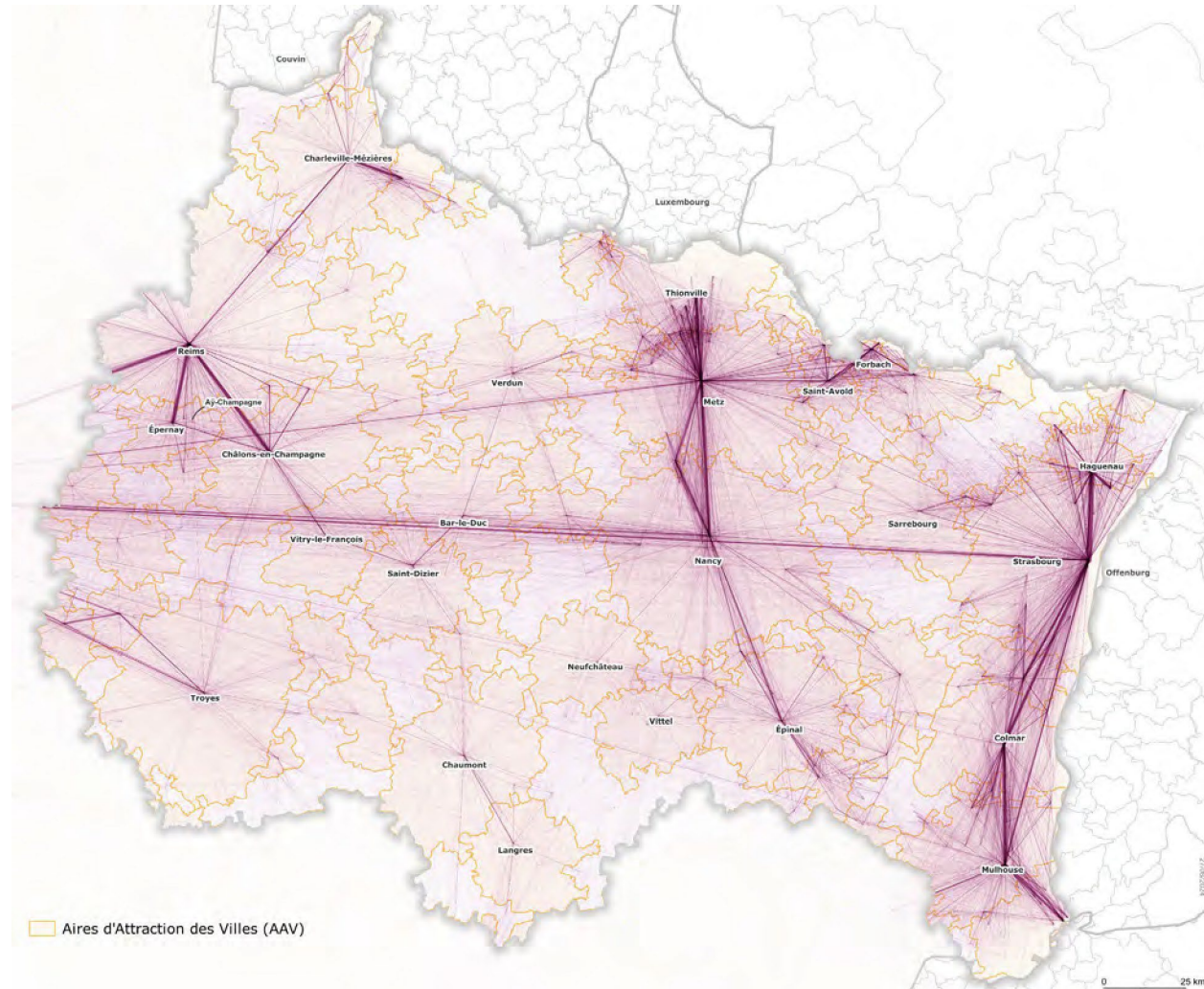
Urban
areas



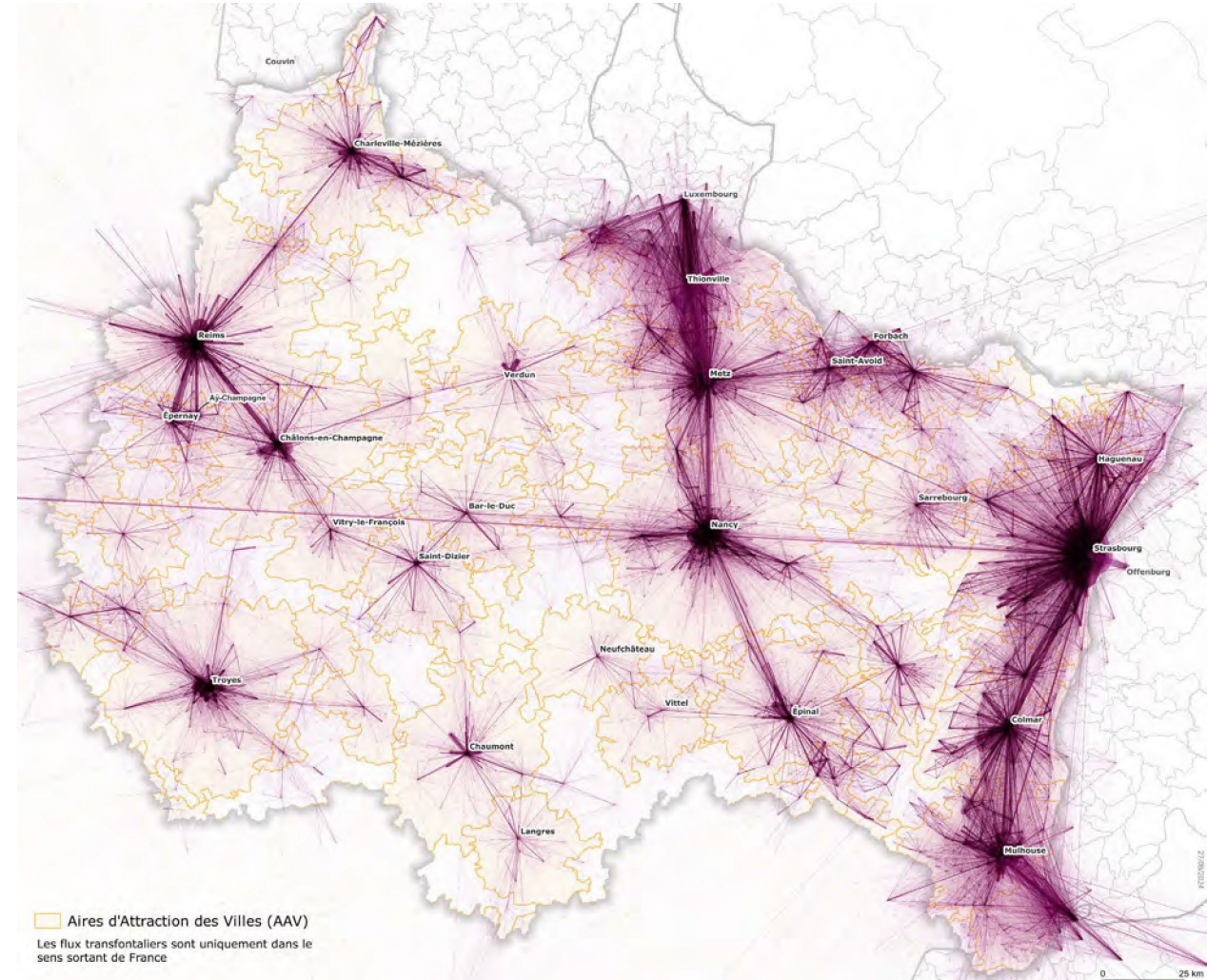
Zonage IRIS 2011, France Métropolitaine et Corse

Actual flows Working days versus INSEE flows / Nov-Dec 2023

INSEE data H/W

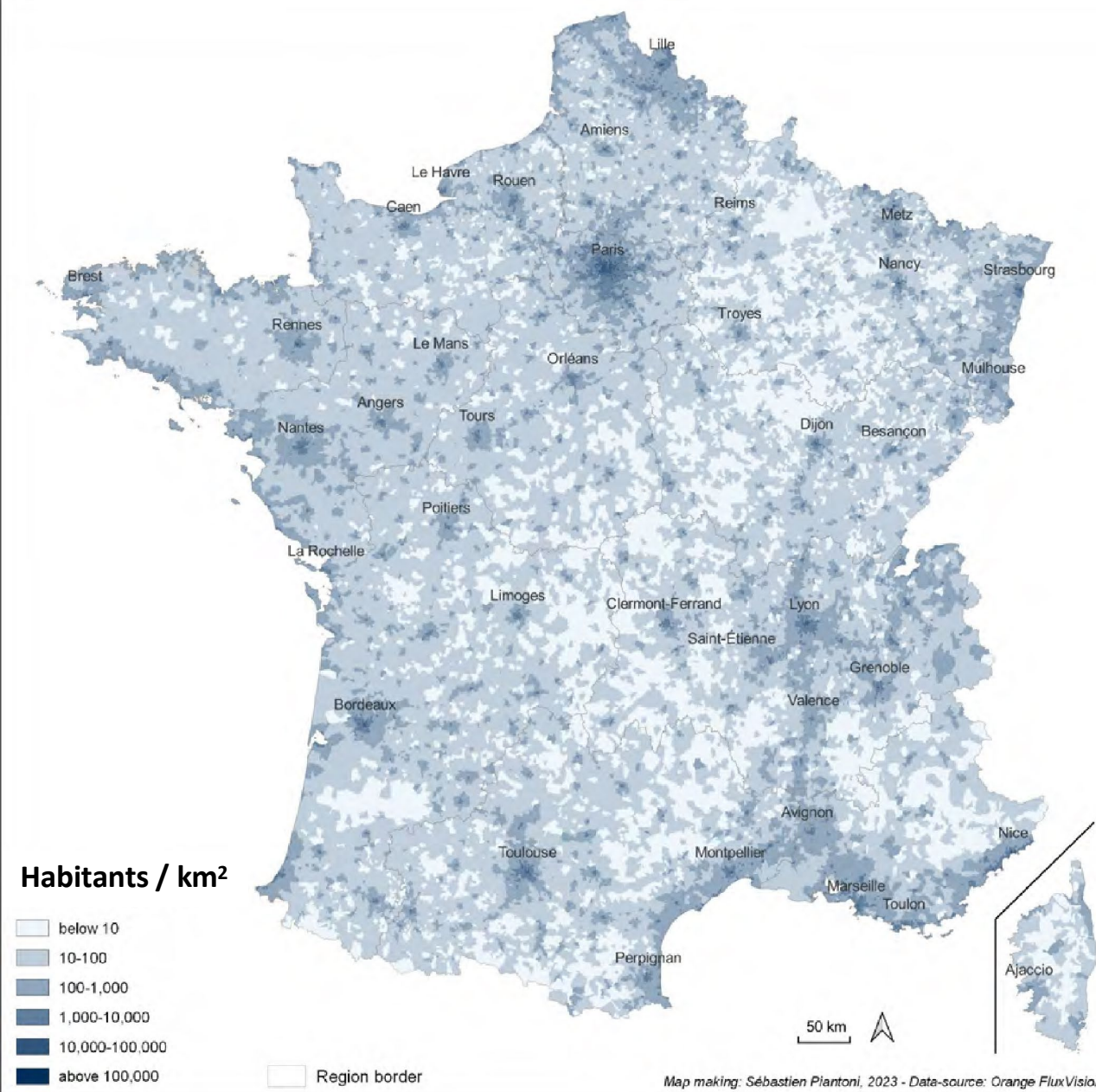
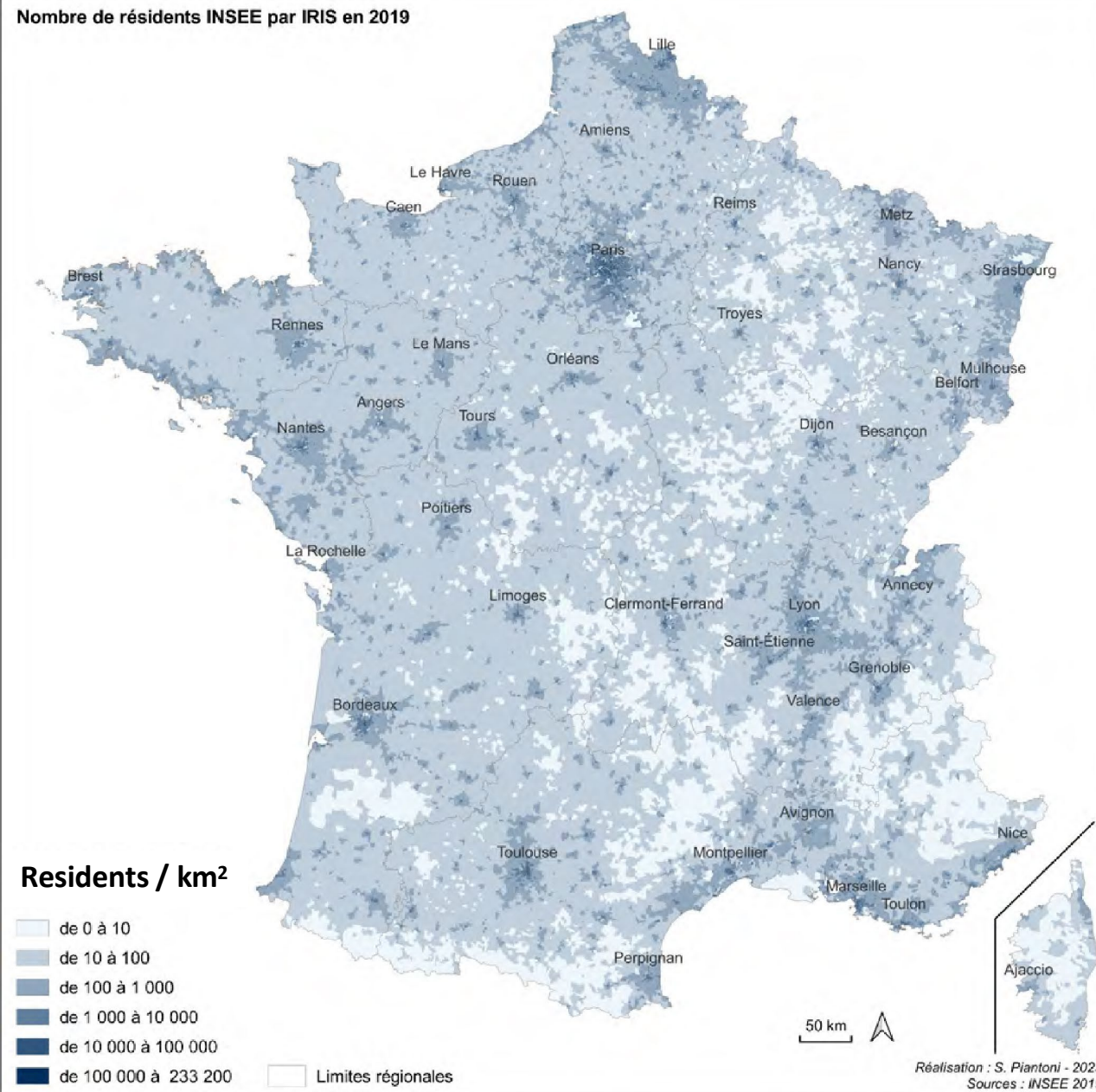


Actual flows, Mobile data

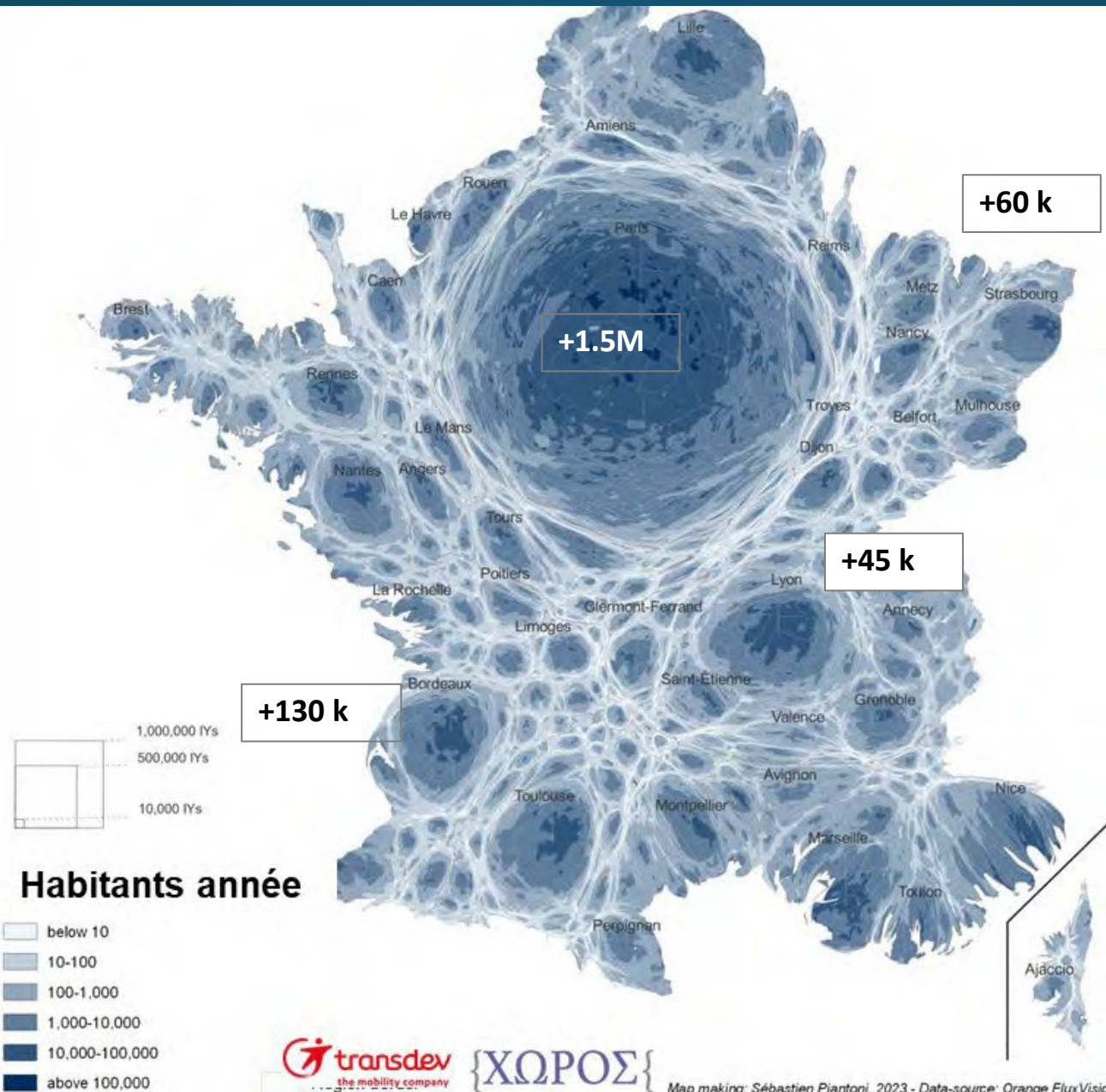


The weight of large urban areas and tourist zones + a diagonal of emptiness that's wider than you might think

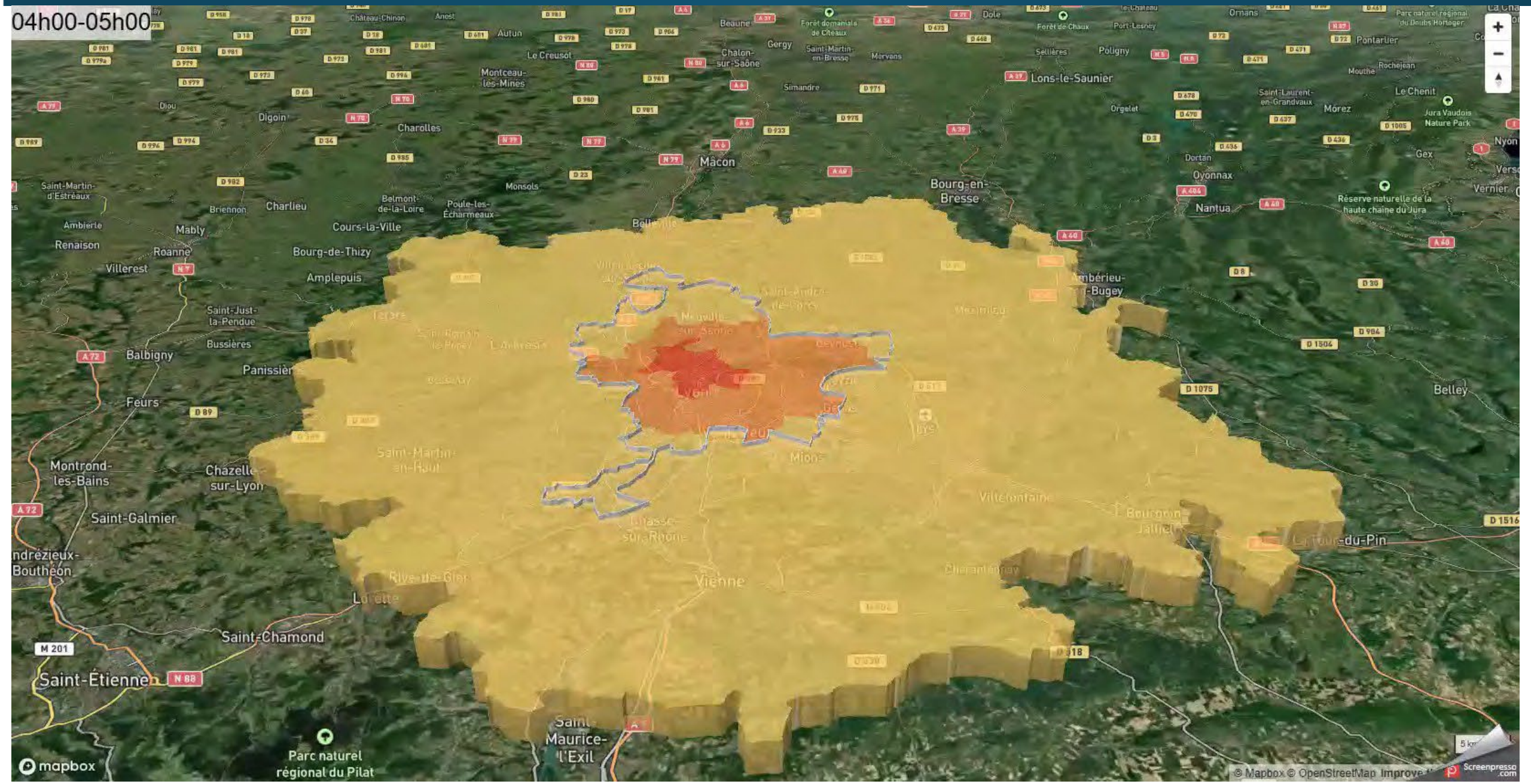
Nombre de résidents INSEE par IRIS en 2019



The weight of large urban areas and tourist zones + a diagonal of emptiness that's wider than you might think



The Lyon urban area daily rhythm

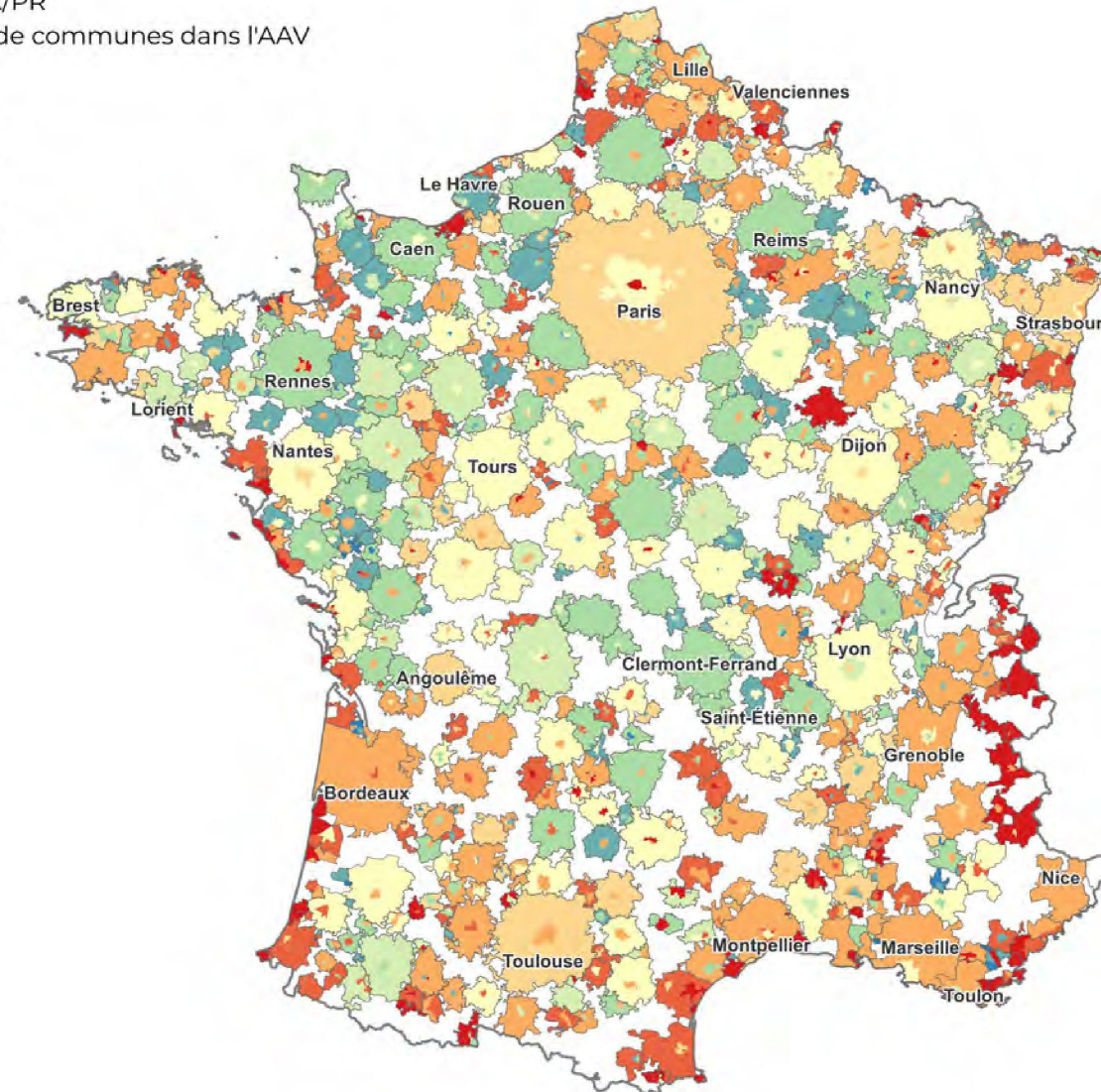
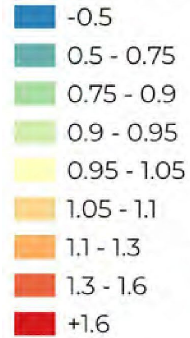


Attractiveness index : inhabitant / resident

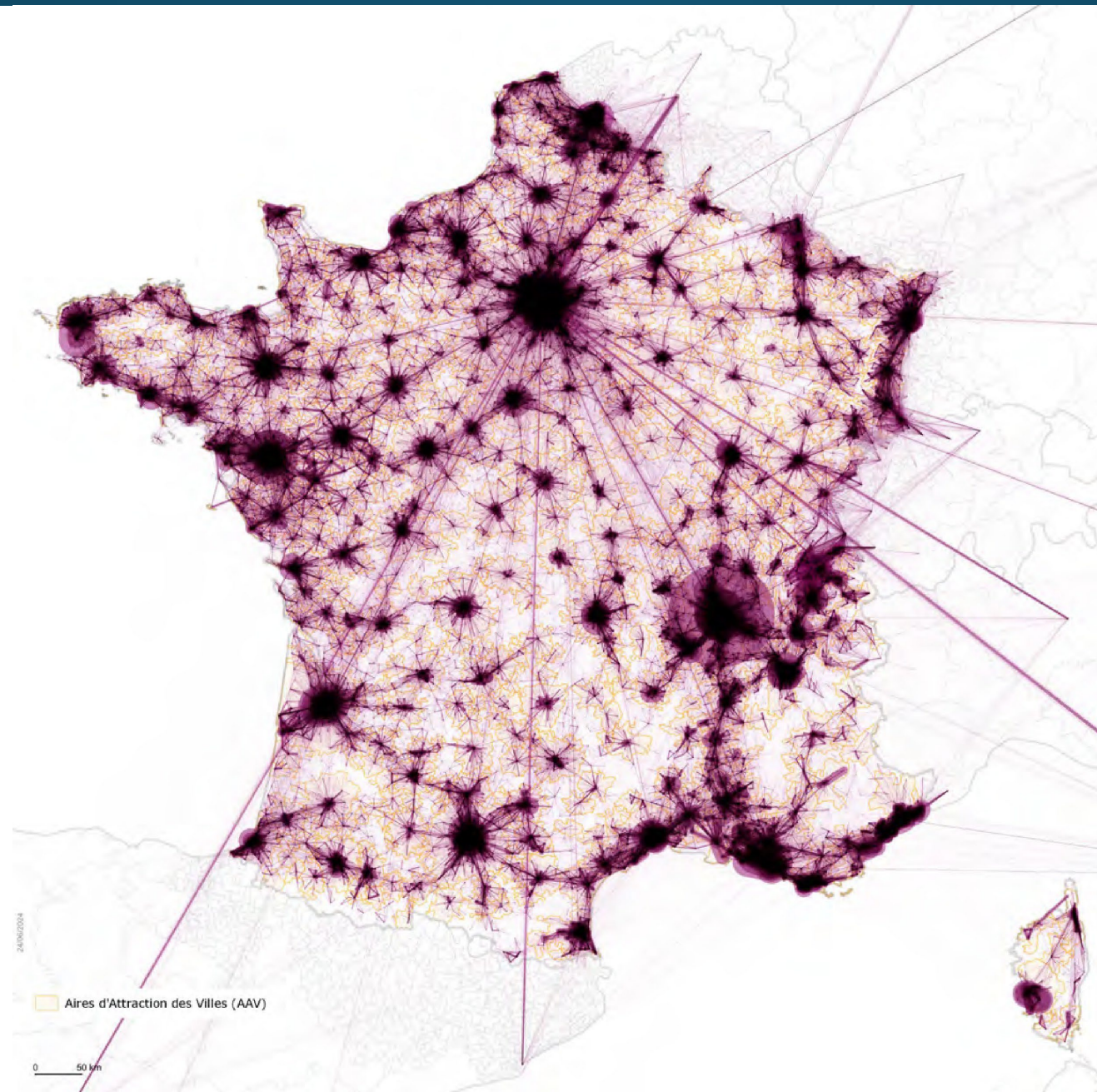
A wide variety of situations, size is not everything

Attractivité HA/PR

Par catégorie de communes dans l'AAV

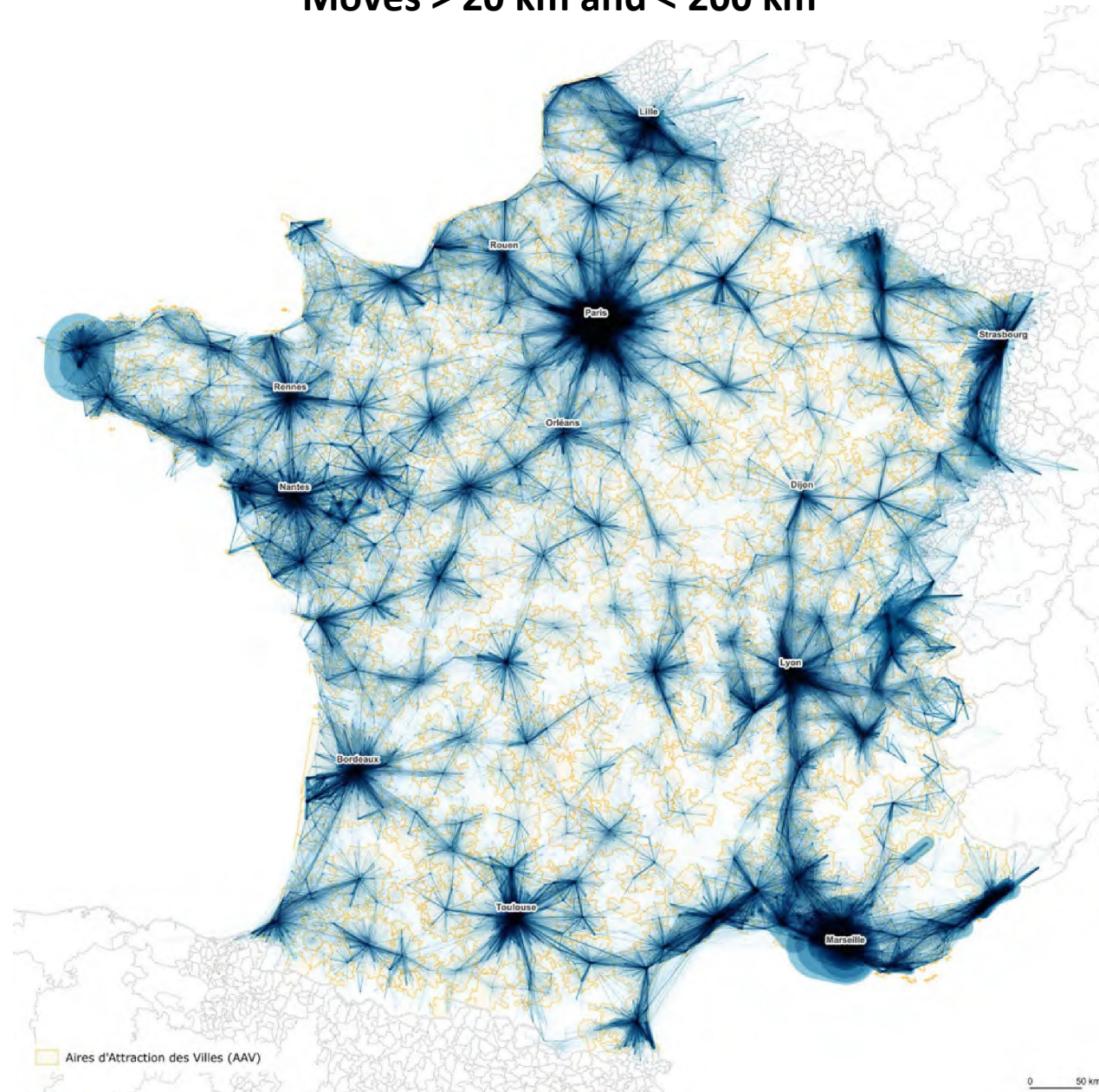


Flow on working days in November - December 2023

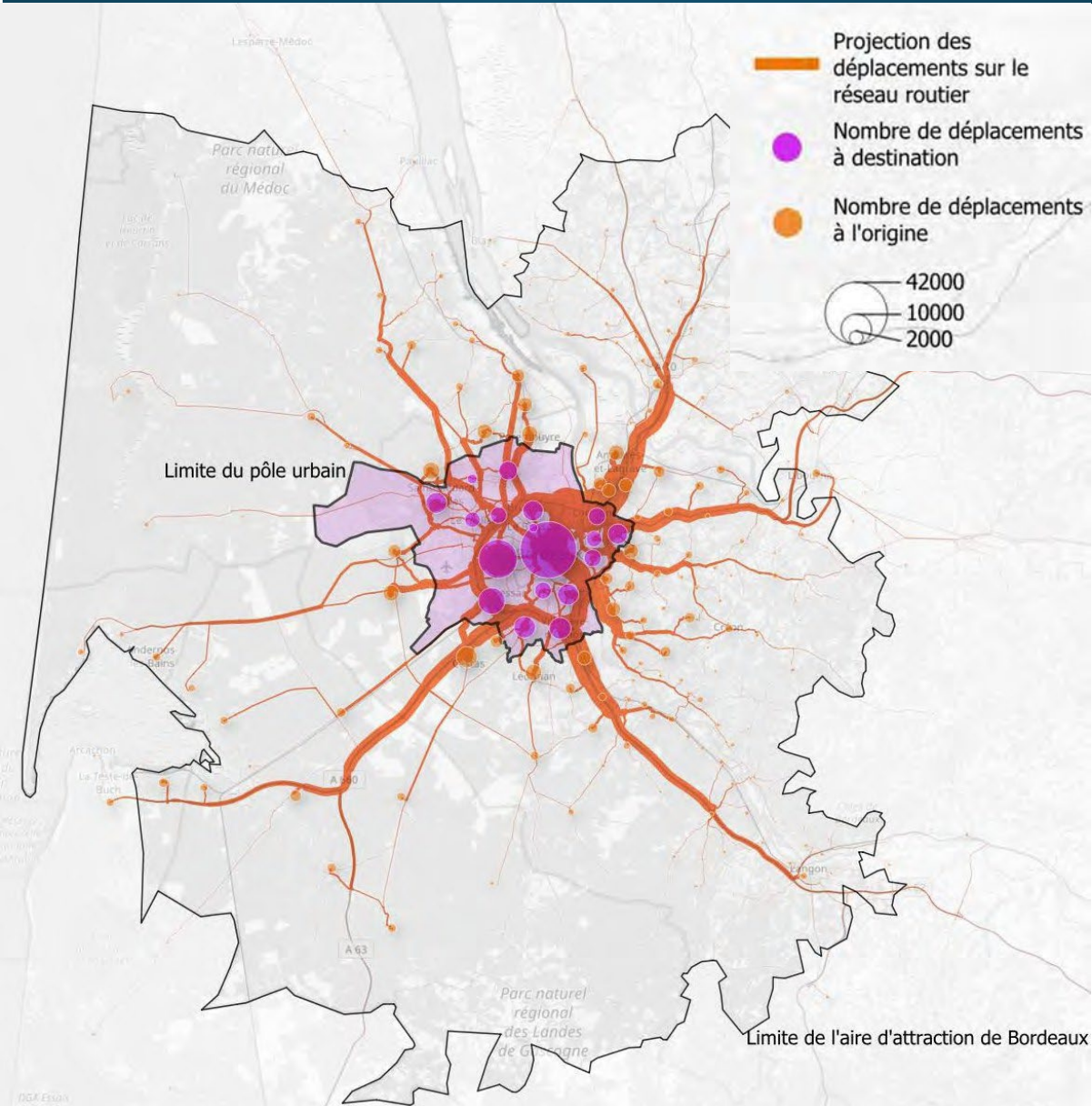


Mobility request on a working day in November 2023

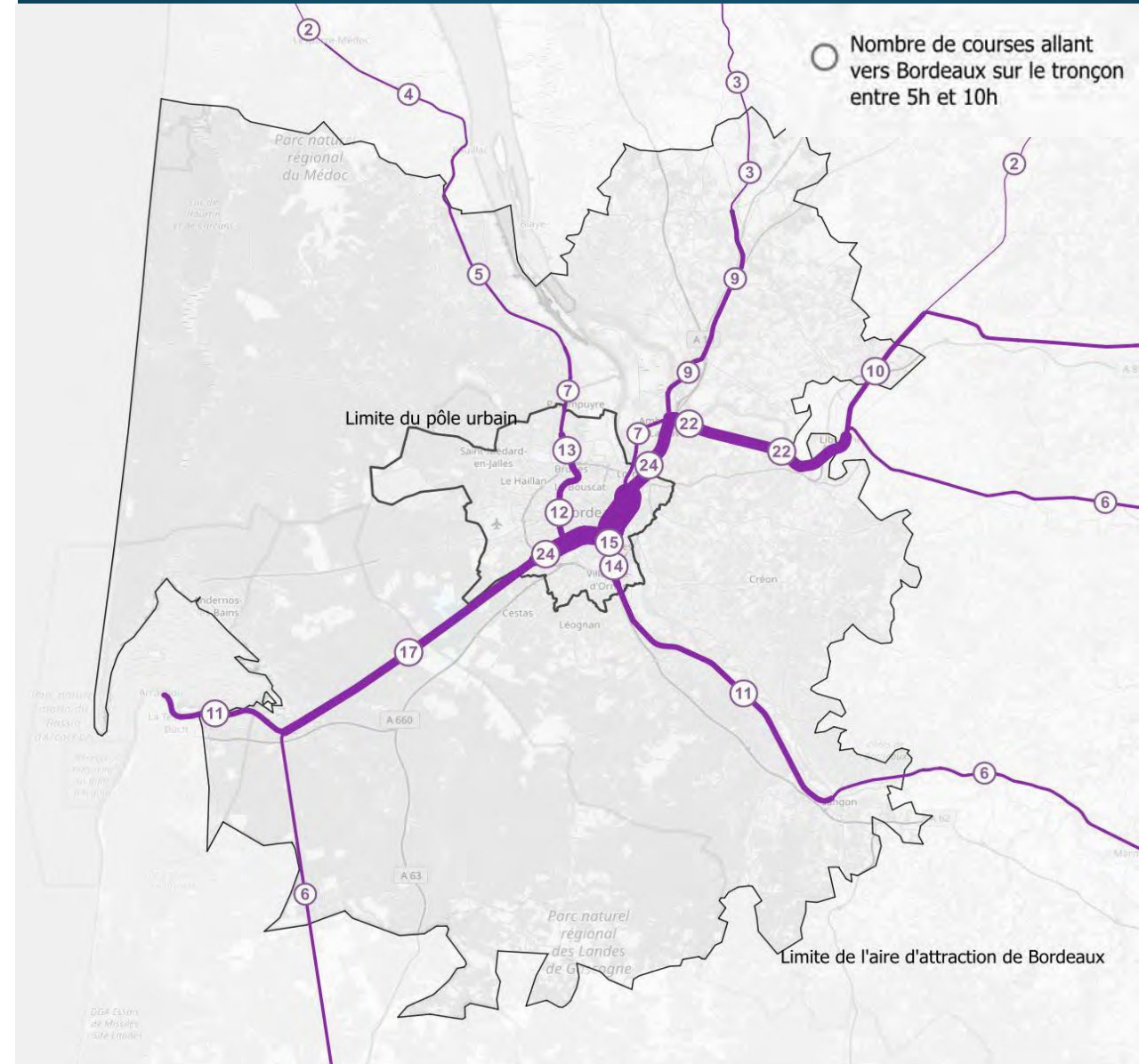
Moves > 20 km and < 200 km



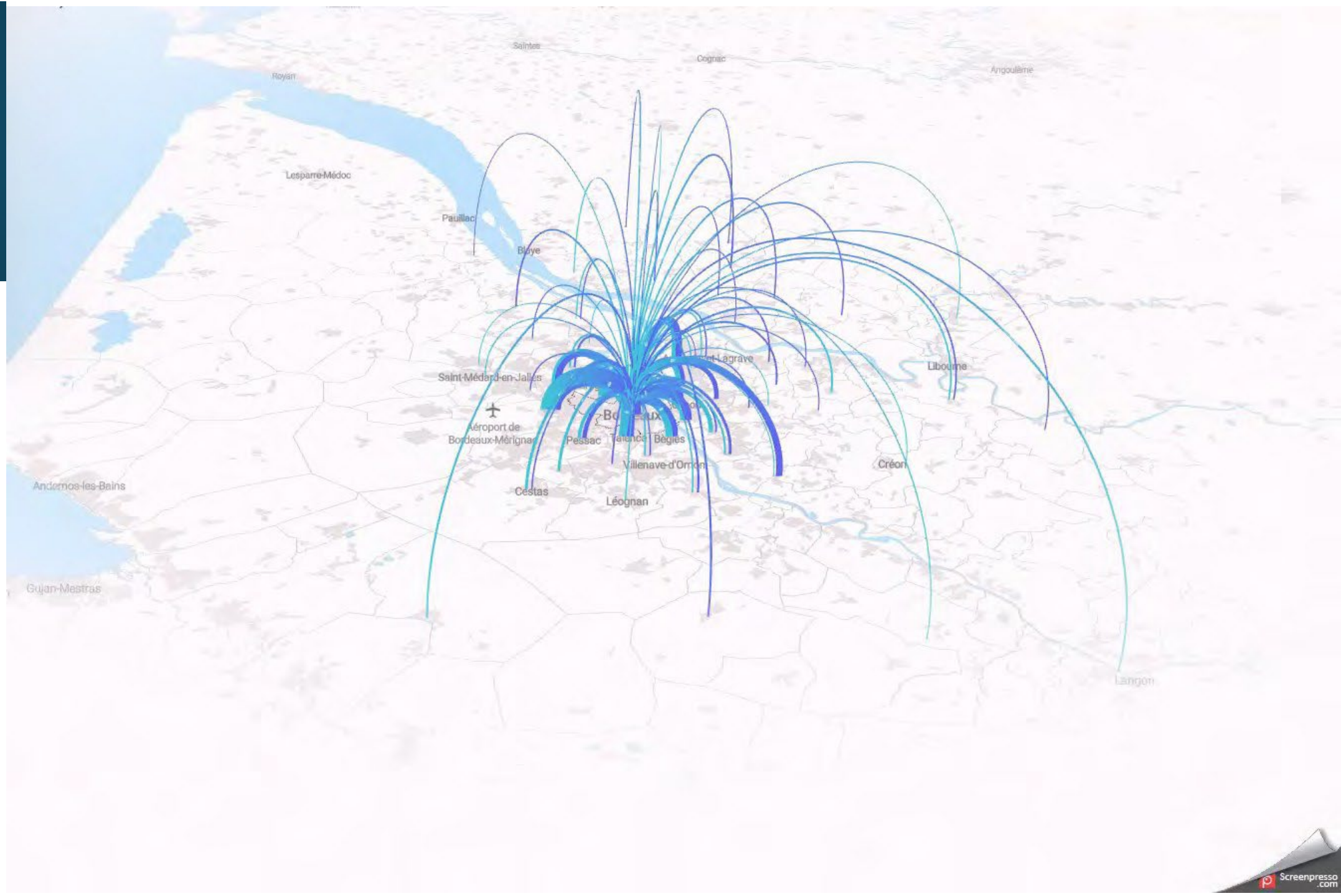
Demand for travel to the Bordeaux metropolitan area: 134,000 journeys (5 am to 10 am)



Train service from the suburbs to the city: 14,600 seats (5 am to 10 am)



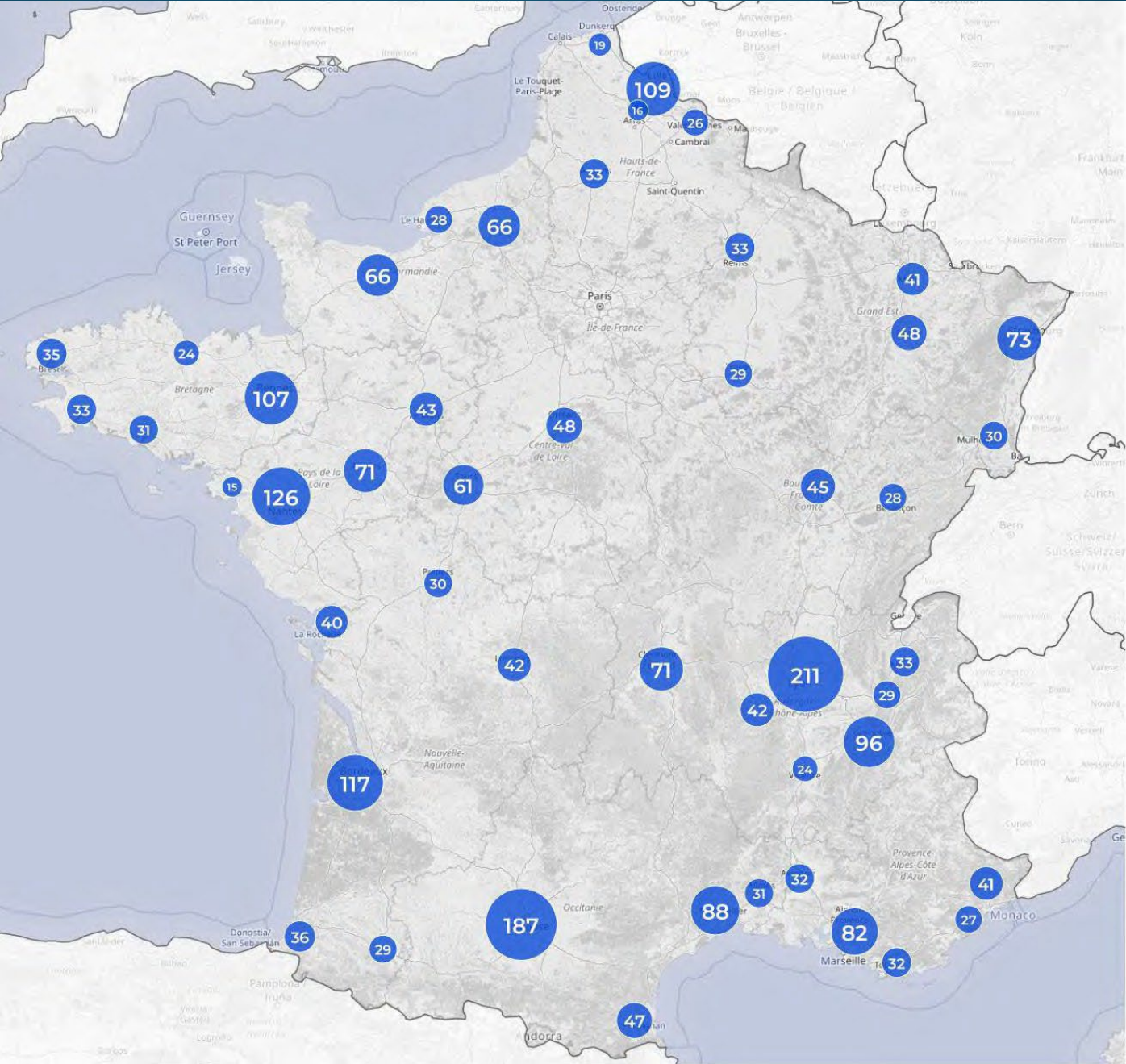
Demand for mobility to the Bordeaux metropolitan area



Demand for travel from the suburbs to urban centres between 5 a.m. and 10 a.m.

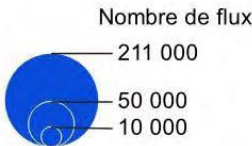
For urban areas with more than 200,000 residents
A working day in November 2023

An underestimate of around 15% (GDPR)



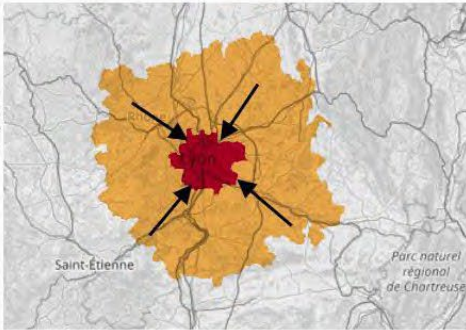
Nombre de personne entrante
dans le pôle urbain des 53
principales AAV

Légende



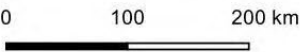
Clé de lecture

A Lyon 211 000 personnes rentrent dans le
pôle urbain depuis la **couronne** de l'aire
d'attraction entre 5h et 10h



Date des données

Moyenne des mardis entre les vacances de la
Toussaint et les vacances de Noël. Les flux
observés sont ceux compris entre 5h et 10h

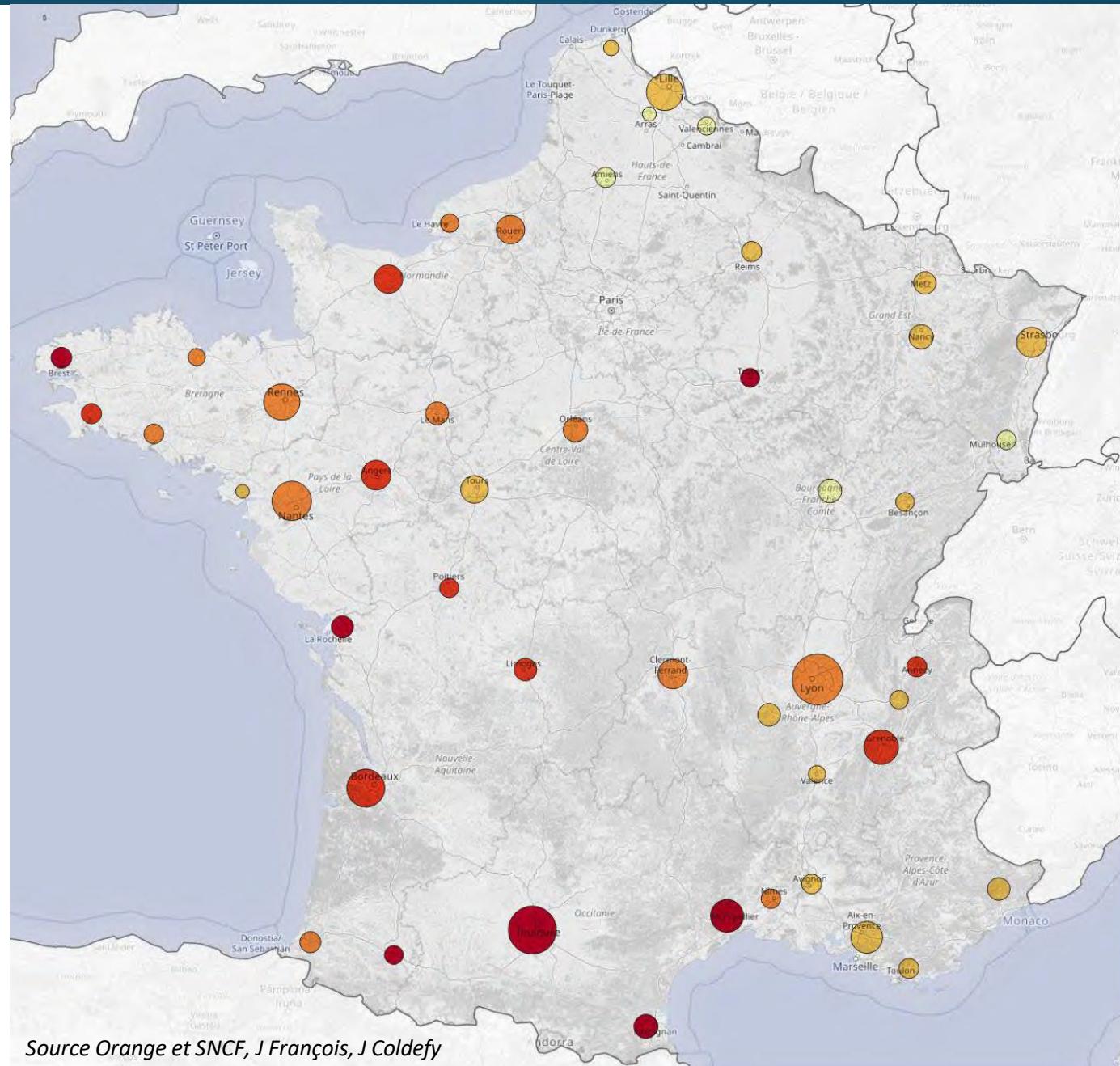


Production : Transdev
Sources : Insee, Orange

A lack of alternatives to the car for getting to urban centres

Train demand / supply ratio on a working day in Nov 2023

On average 5 times more demand than supply



Nombre de personnes par place
TER entrantes dans le pôle
urbain

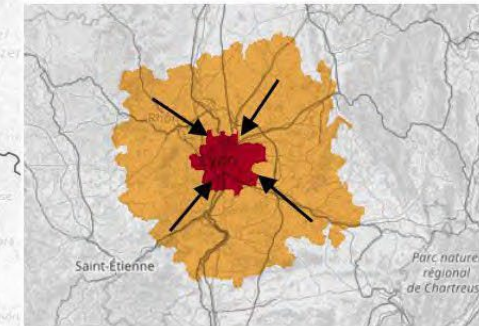
Légende

Nombre de personnes par place

- 1 à 2
- 2 à 4
- 4 à 7
- 7 à 10
- 10 à 18

Clé de lecture

A Lyon entre 4 et 7 personnes entre dans le **pôle urbain** depuis la **couronne** de l'aire d'attraction entre 5h et 10h pour chaque place de TER



Date des données

Flux : Moyenne des mardis entre 5h et 10h entre les vacances de Toussaint et les vacances de Noël.

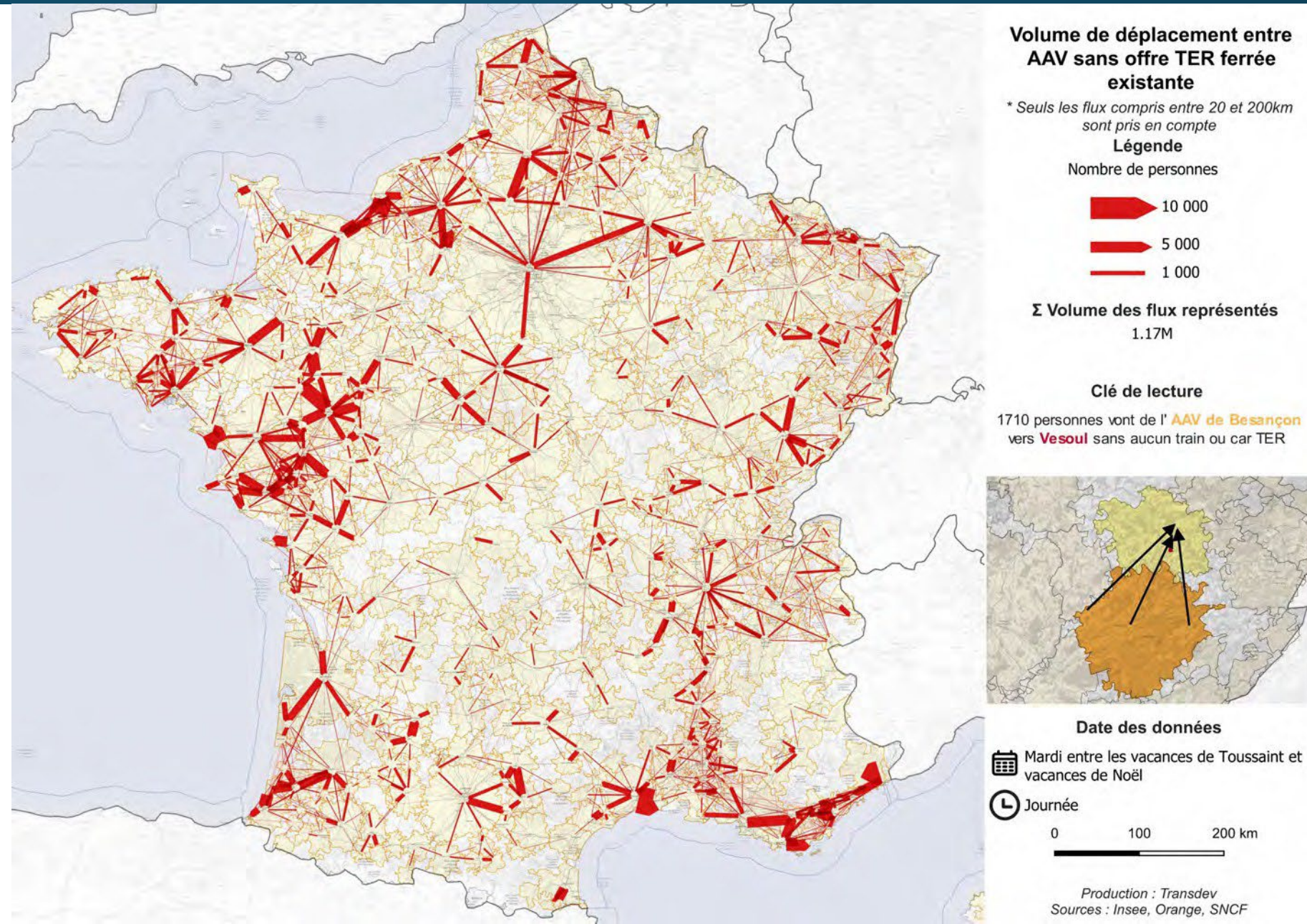
Offre TER : Un mardi standard. Les courses observées sont celles qui arrivent entre 5h et 10h.

0 100 200 km

Production : Transdev
Sources : Insee, Orange SNCF, ART

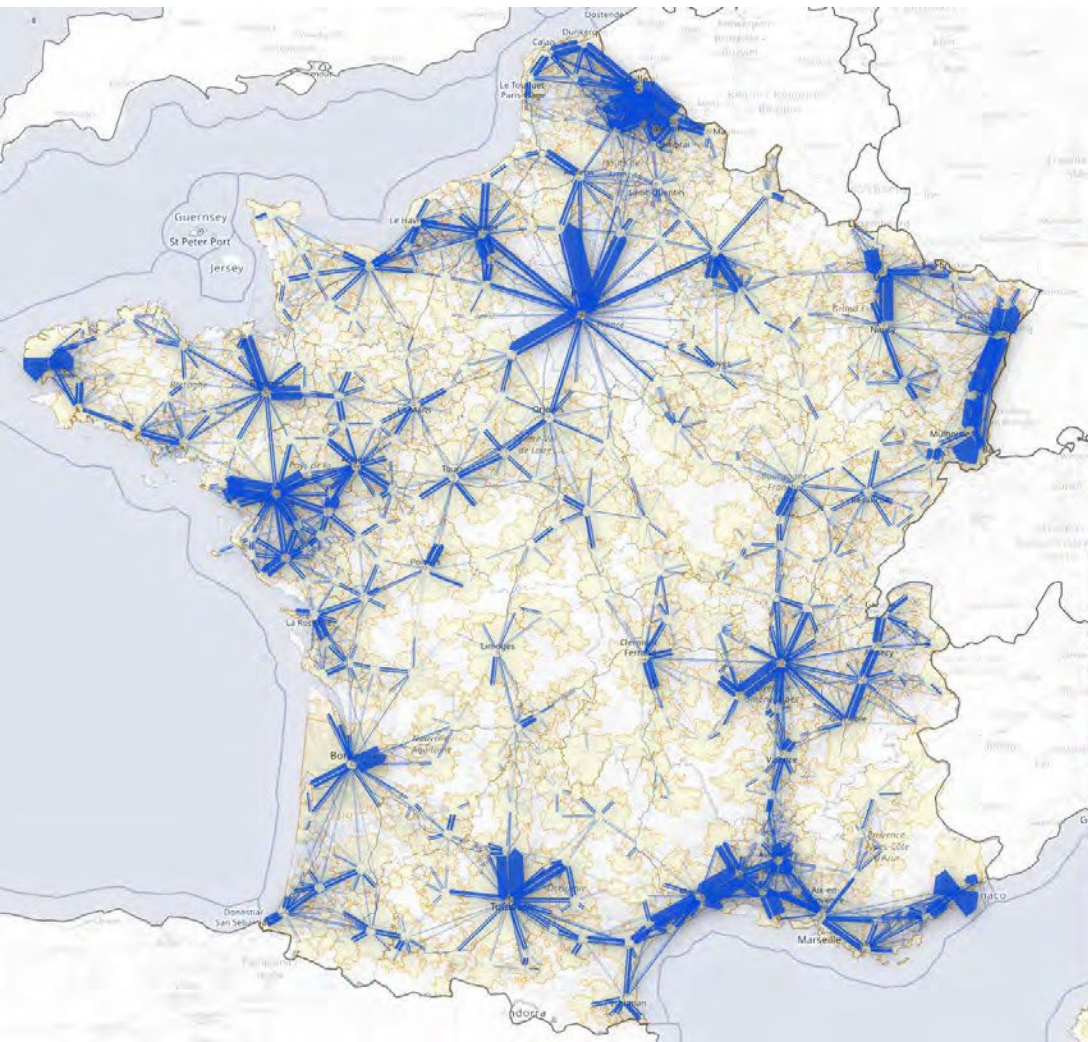
Source Orange et SNCF, J François, J Coldefy

Links between urban areas without trains between 5am and 10am, November 2023

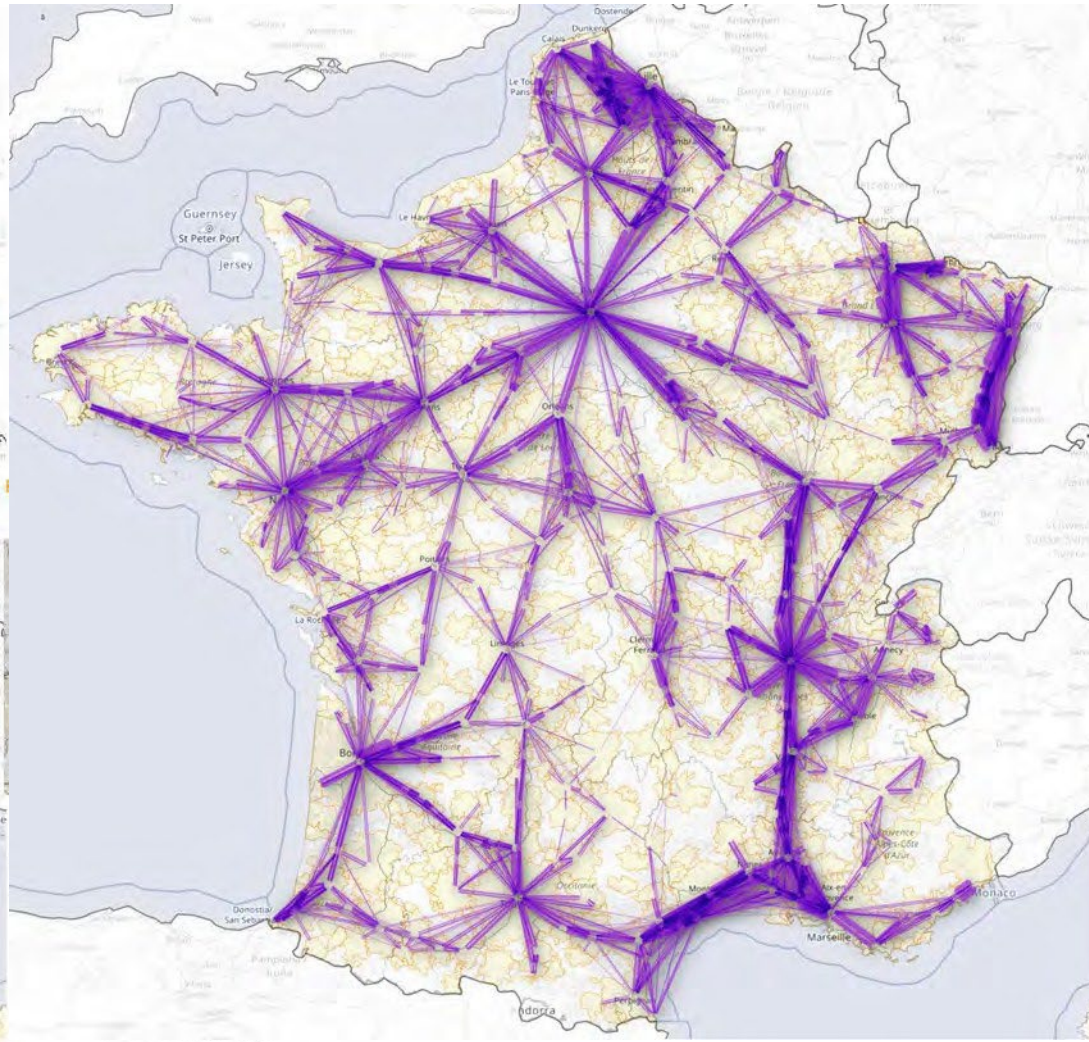


Demand and supply of local trains between urban areas (Nov 2023, 5 am to 10 am)

Flows > 20 km and < 200 km between urban areas



Local trains supply between urban areas



Offre TER entre AAV

Légende

Nombre de courses

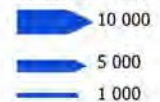


Déplacements entre AAV*

* Seuls les flux compris entre 20 et 200km sont pris en compte

Légende

Nombre de personnes



Date des données

Un mardi standard . Les courses observées sont celles qui arrivent entre 5h et 10h.

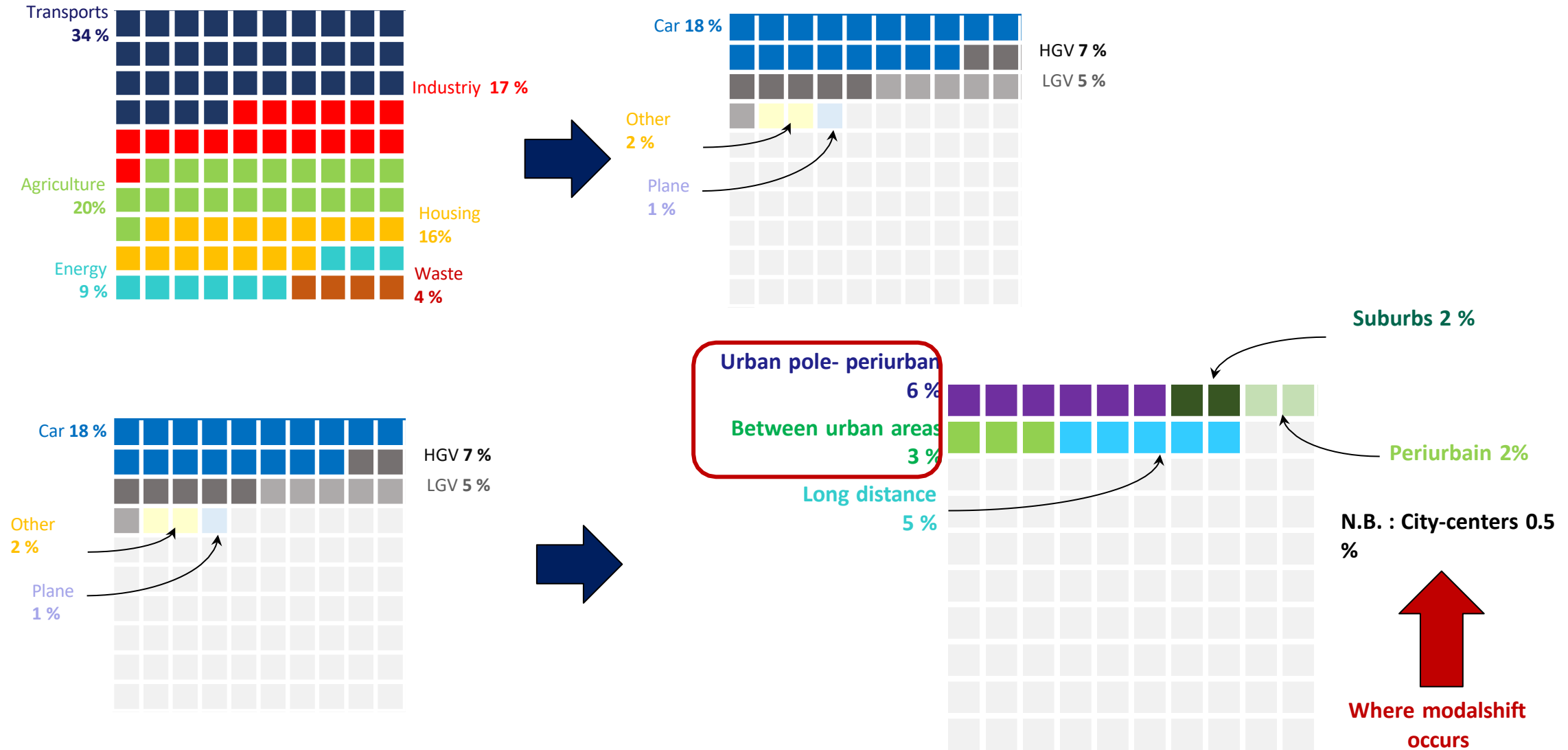
0 100 200 km

Another piece of geography

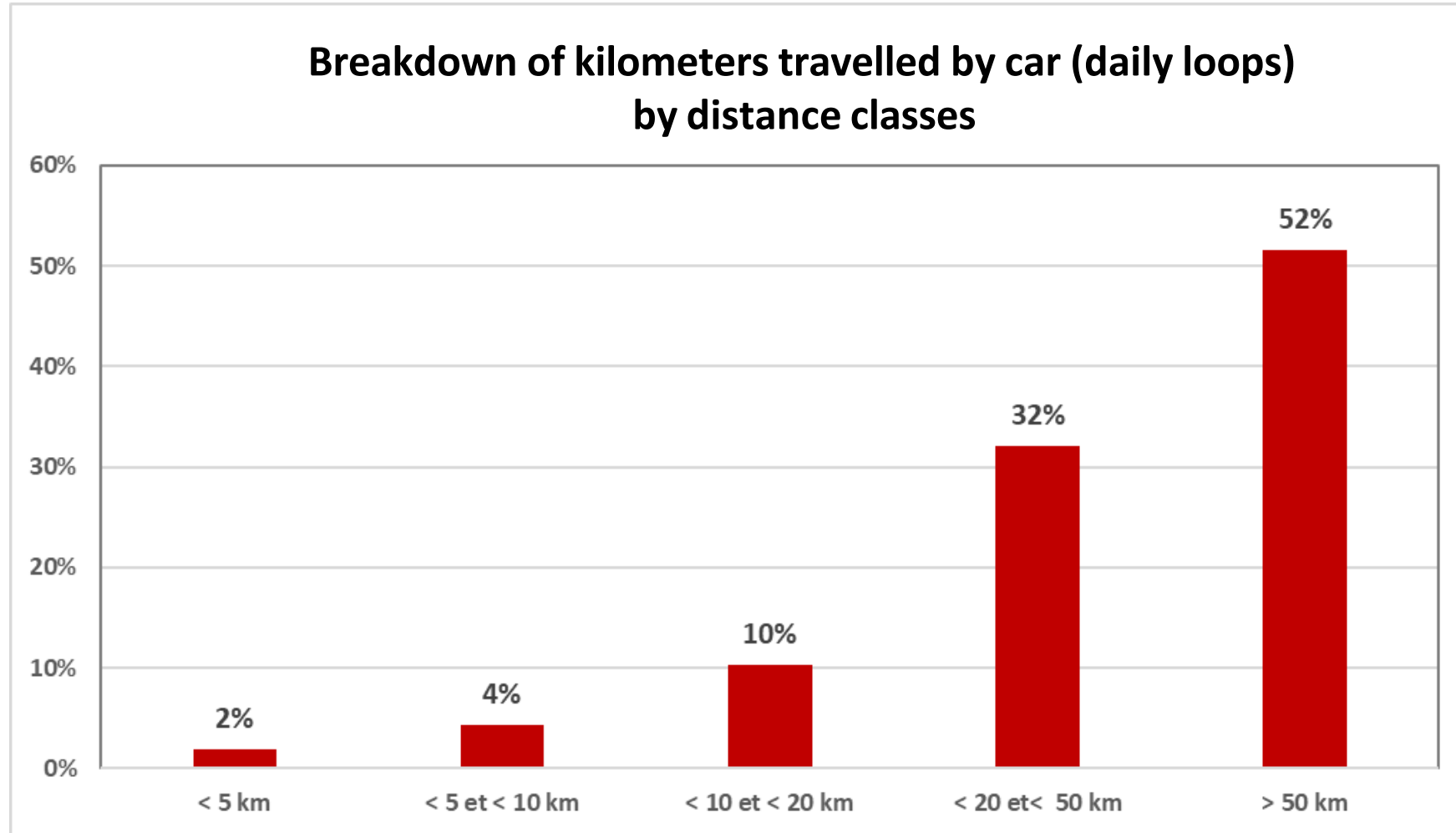
Données INSEE, J Coldefy Economical influence areas of cities / urban areas	Population				
	City Center	Suburb	Periurban	Outside urban areas	Total
Paris Area	3%	13%	4%	②	20%
> 700 000 inhbits (except Paris)	5%	5%	9%		20%
From 200 000 to 700 000 inhbits	7%	4%	13%		24%
From 50 000 to 200 000 inhbits	6%	1%	11%		18%
< 50 000 inhbits	6%	1%	6%		12%
Municipalities outside urban areas				7%	① 7%
Total	28%	23%	43%	7%	100%

Source Kantar 2023, J Coldefy	Annual km in average by car per household			
	City Center	Suburb	Periurban	Outside urban areas
Paris Area	3 250	8 852	20 232	18 349
> 700 000 inhbits (except Paris)	7 557	10 529	16 277	
From 200 000 to 700 000 inhbits	8 251	11 314	18 398	
From 50 000 to 200 000 inhbits	10 342	12 310	17 184	
< 50 000 inhbits	13 521	14 699	19 831	
Municipalities outside urban areas				

Suburban-agglomeration links and links between urban centres account for almost half of car emissions



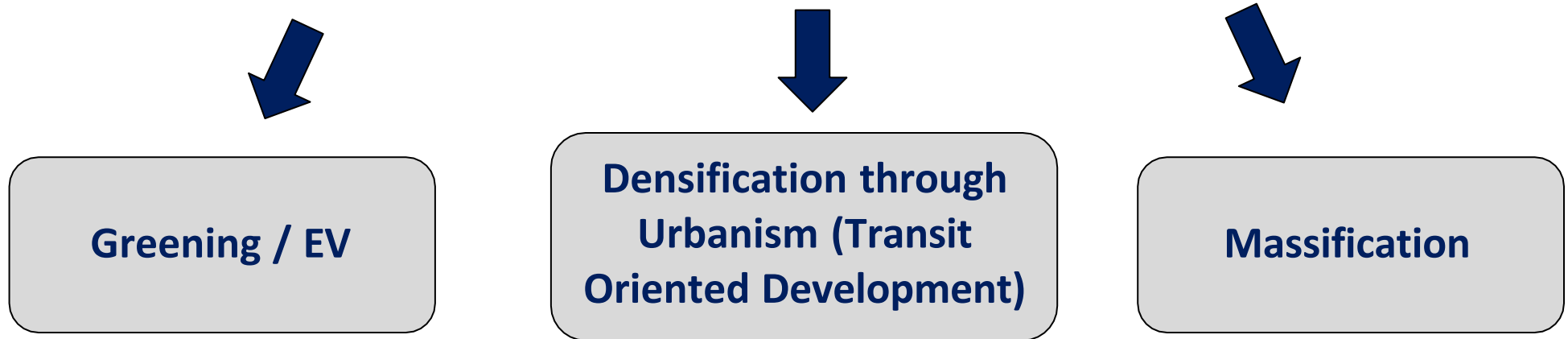
The vast majority of daily car journeys are made up of long journeys



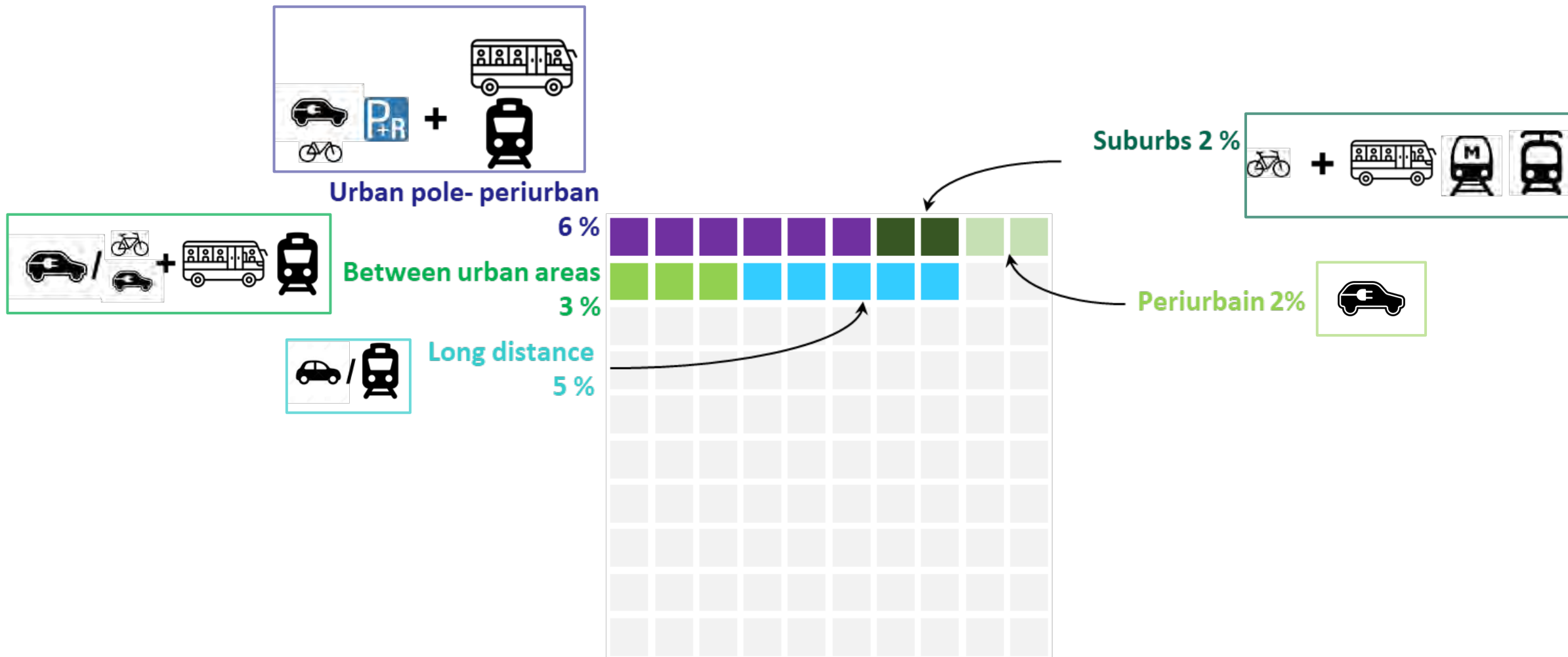
Source EMP 2019, traitement J Coldefy M Bordas

The 3 levers for mobility decarbonisation

Emissions = Unit emissions x Km traveled x Filling rate

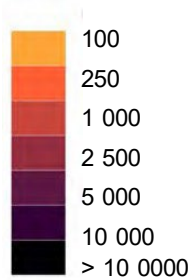
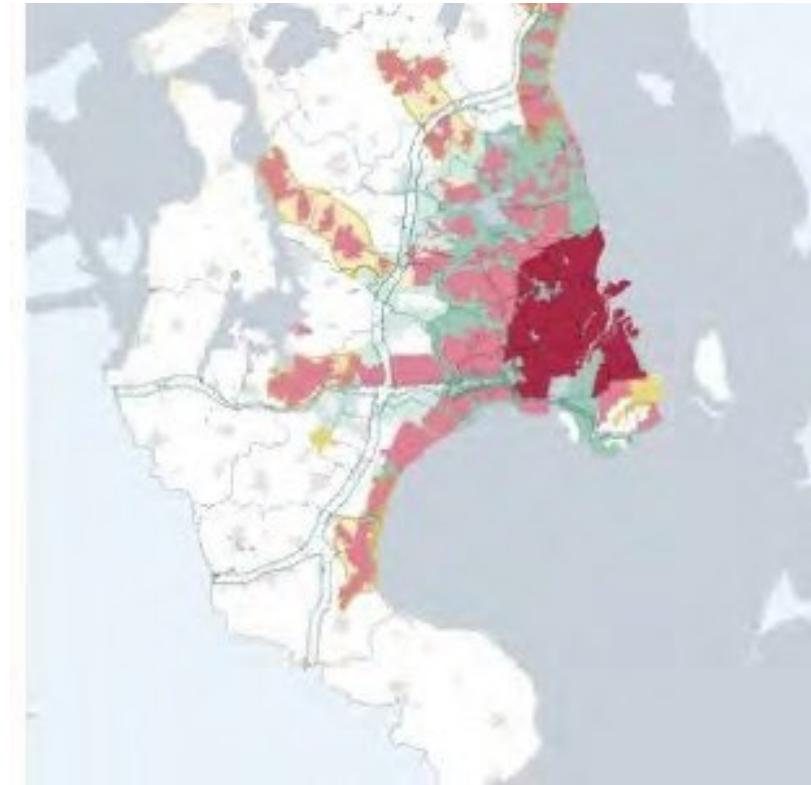
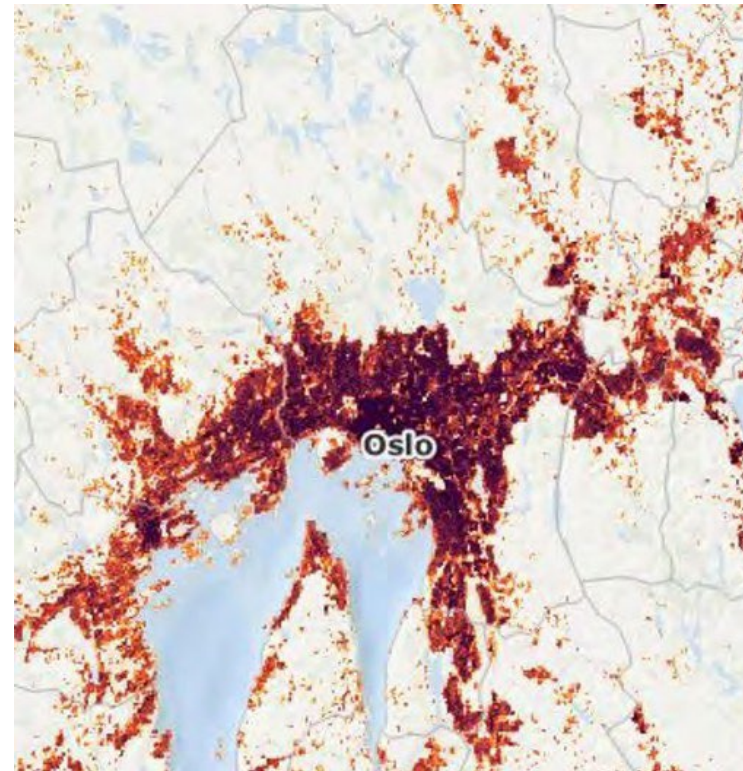
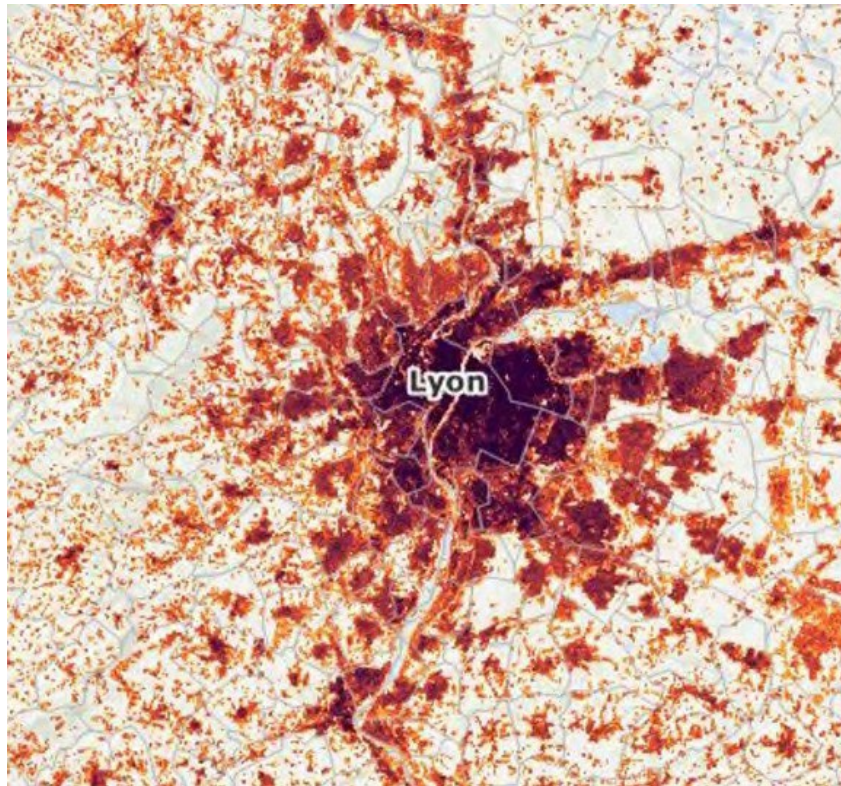


MASSIFICATION through modal shift + GREENING: solutions for different territories



➔ A modal shift of 50% on links between suburbs and urban centers would reduce the modal share of the car (per pass.km) from 80% to 65%.

DENSIFY around PT poles



Habitants par km²

Glove fingers
urbanisme
(Copenhagen)

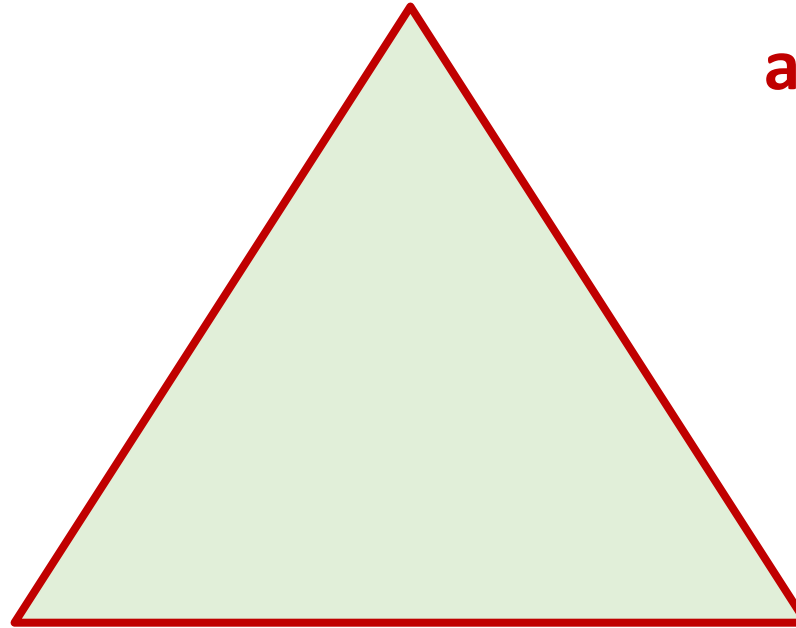
A piece of economy / PT: Three requirements to be met

**Matching supply
and demand**

- Where demand is $<$, $=$, $>$ supply
- By how much,
- When (months, days, hours)



**Putting the right tool
at the right place at the right time**



**Economic
efficiency**



€ / Passenger / year
€ / passenger.km

**Environnemental
efficiency**



Tons of CO2 avoided
€ / t CO2 avoided

« Politicians have to make trade-offs between efficiency, freedom and fairness. The capitalists failed by favouring the first two to the detriment of fairness, and the communists sacrificed the first two for fairness. ».

JM Keynes

→ Decarbonisation will only succeed if we combine the three elements



Thanks for your attention !

Jean Coldefy

Advisor of Transdev President and CEO

Geonexio scientific advisor

Président of the scientific committee of French Mobilities