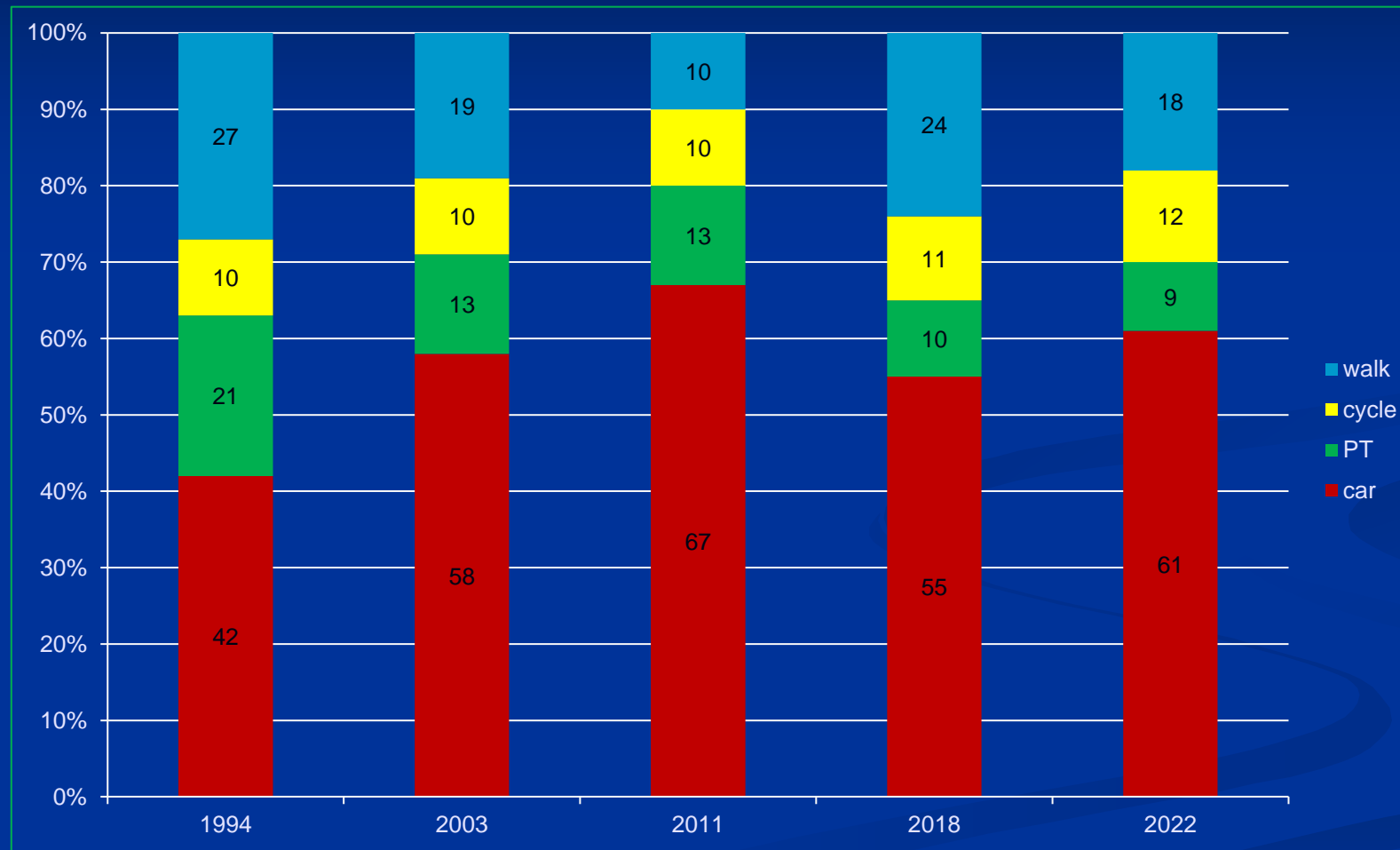


The impact of public transport on changing travel habits - the case of Ljubljana

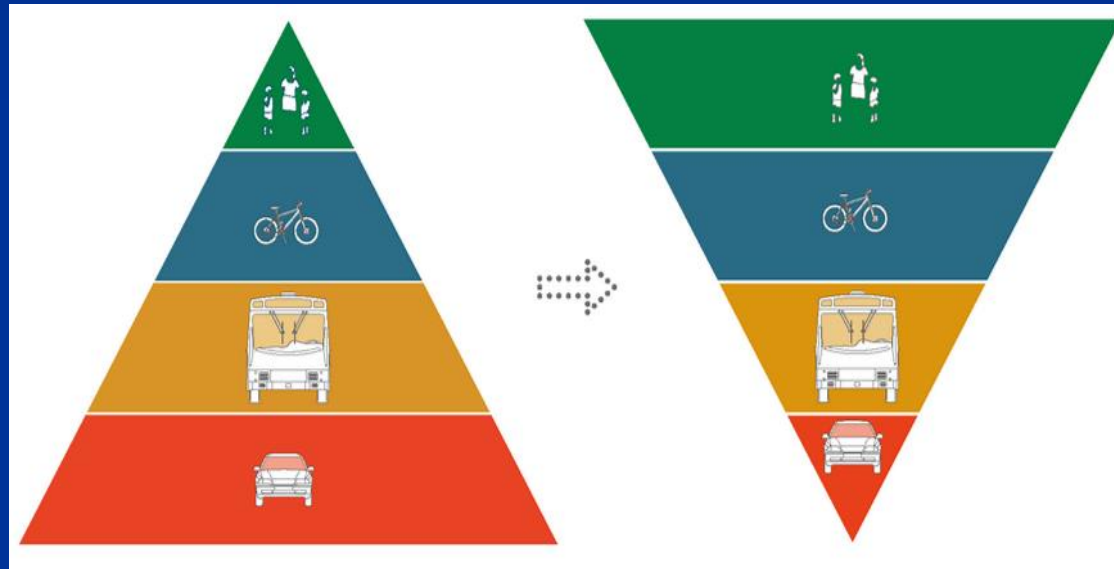
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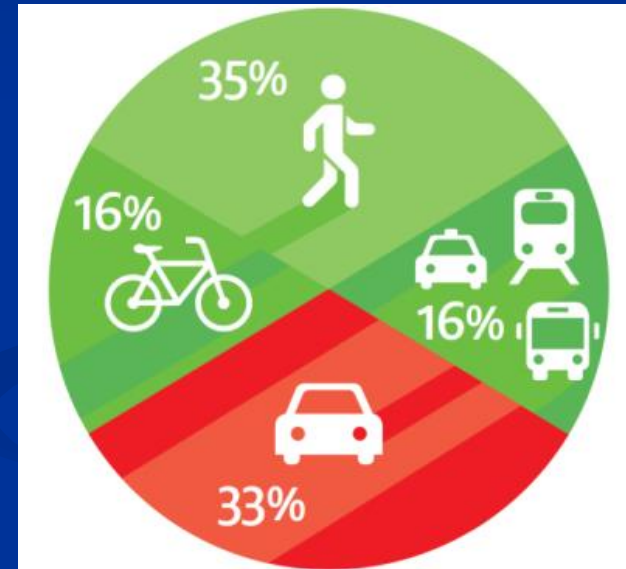
Past and existing Modal Split in Ljubljana



New concept, new philosophy



Transport policy



Source: MOL

Four pillars for sustainable mobility in Ljubljana

1. More residents walk

2. More residents cycle

3. More residents use public transport

4. Optimized motorized traffic

1 Walking

from 18% to 35%

Strategic goals

1. The extension of the pedestrian area in the center of the city
2. The reorganization of the streets according to the principle of shared space
3. Better access of center for pedestrian
4. Universal accessibility - taking into account all users and special attention is paid to the most vulnerable groups of users
5. The extension of the pedestrian zones



2 Cycling

from 12% to 16%



Good



Source: MOL

Poor maintenance



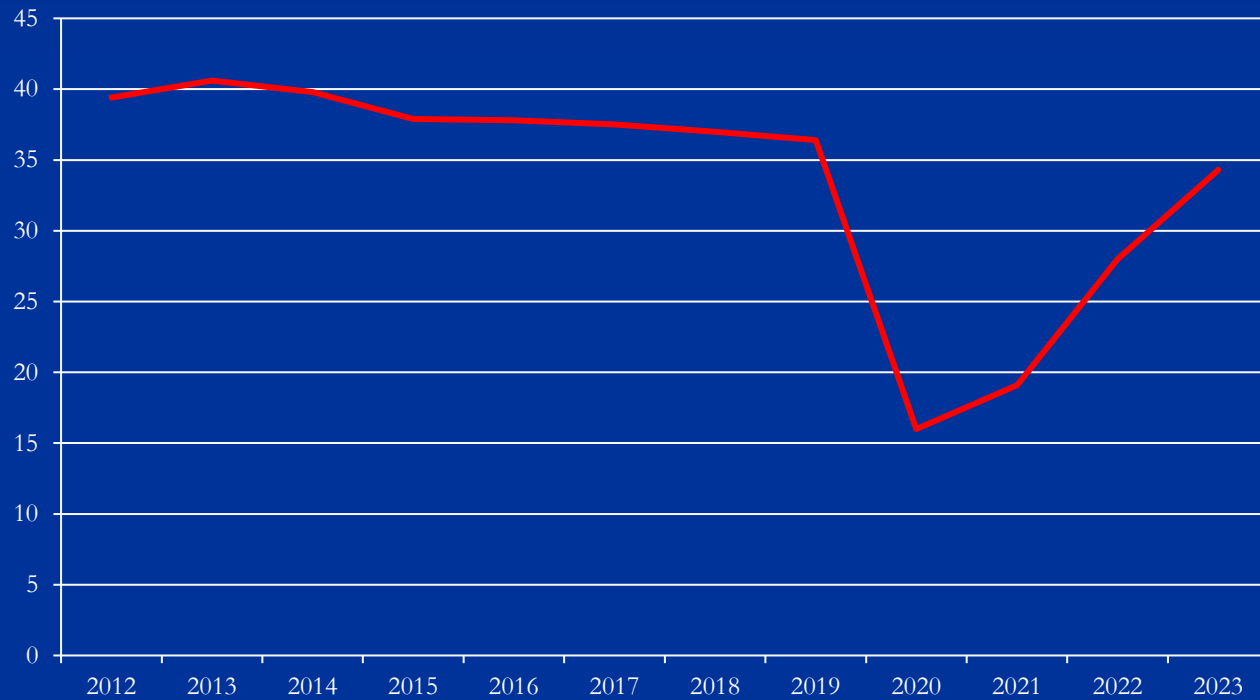
Strategic goals

1. A greater share of cyclists in traffic and a greater share of journeys completed by bicycle - better infrastructure
2. Better accessibility for cyclists
- 3 . A larger share of cyclists from neighboring LUR municipalities
4. Provision of supporting infrastructure for cyclists

3. Public transport

from 9% to 16%

Number of travells with public transport (PT) - (in millions)



Strategic goals

1. Changing travel habits and a higher proportion of passengers with public passenger transport
2. In peak hours - faster travel time for buses in comparison to private cars
3. Faster and more comfortable trip to the destination
4. Development of the city railway on the existing railway tracks
5. Renewed Bus and Railway Station Ljubljana
6. Combining different types of traffic
7. Modern and environment-friendly fleet of PT company

MONITORING

The comprehensive monitoring of Ljubljana's public transport ensures that the system runs smoothly, remains reliable, and continuously improves to meet the needs of its users.

Monitoring Ljubljana's public transport involves several systems and technologies to ensure efficiency, reliability, and convenience for passengers. Here are some key aspects of how it is managed:

1. Real-Time Tracking:

Buses and other public transport vehicles in Ljubljana are equipped with GPS devices that allow for real-time tracking. This information is accessible to both the operators and passengers via mobile apps and websites.



2. Passenger Information Systems:

Electronic displays at bus stops provide real-time information on arrival times, delays, and other relevant updates. These systems help passengers plan their journeys more effectively.



3. Mobile Apps and Online Platforms:

The Ljubljana public transport system offers mobile apps and online platforms where passengers can check schedules, track vehicles in real-time, and receive notifications about any service disruptions.

Wednesday, 5. 7. 2023

The new Urbana mobile application



4. Smart Ticketing:

Contactless payment systems and smart cards (like the Urbana card or any other credit card) facilitate easy fare payments and reduce boarding times. These systems also provide valuable data for monitoring usage patterns and optimizing services.



5. Data Analytics:

Data collected from various sources (such as GPS devices, ticketing systems, and passenger counters) is analyzed to monitor performance, identify trends, and make data-driven decisions for improvements.

6. Surveillance and Security:

CCTV cameras are installed in buses and at major transport hubs to ensure passenger safety and security. This also aids in monitoring service quality and addressing any incidents promptly.

7. Customer Feedback:

Feedback from passengers is actively sought and analyzed to improve service quality. This includes regular surveys, feedback forms, and social media interactions.

8. Maintenance and Operational Efficiency:

Regular maintenance schedules are monitored using software systems to ensure that all vehicles are in good working condition and any technical issues are promptly addressed.

9. Environmental Monitoring:

Efforts are made to monitor and reduce the environmental impact of public transport. This includes tracking fuel consumption, emissions, and promoting the use of electric or low-emission vehicles.

What to improve?

1.Price

2.Network

3.Frequency

4. Kindness

5. Information technology

6. Comfort

7. Multimodality

4. Optimized motorised traffic

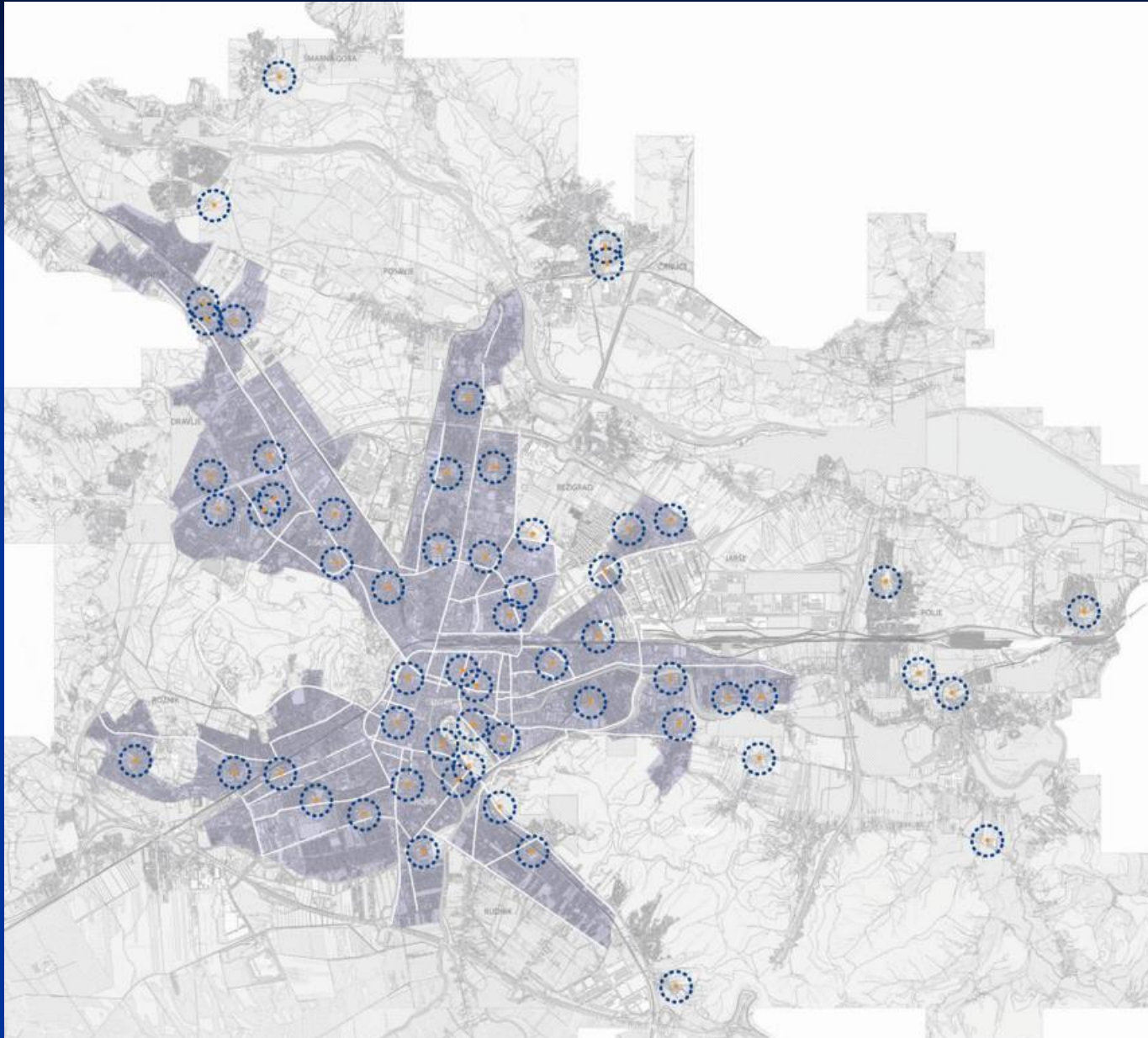
from 61% to 33%

Strategic goals

1. Less car rides (traffic calming)
2. Fewer daily migrants commuting to work by car (P+R)
3. An effective parking policy (differentiated pricing policy)
4. Rearrangement of roads and intersections for greater safety of cyclists and pedestrians; and faster public transport throughput and passenger car traffic
5. Less pollution (electro mobility)
6. Green city logistics (no freight traffic)



30 km/h zones



P + R network in Ljubljana



Parking zones in Ljubljana – 80 cents/h and 50 cents/h

