# Travel in Britain in 2035

Future scenarios and their policy implications

Charlene Rohr CSaP Annual Conference: Future of mobility 29 June, 2017







## Our scope







Focus on 2035 on technologies that are already being developed Technologies that influence transport efficiency No new infrastructure

We first identified 6 technologies that could impact travel demand, network capacity or traveller productivity



Autonomous vehicles



Internet of Things



Next Generation ICT connectivity / telecommuting / telehealth



Advanced manufacturing / 3D printing



User apps / Big Data / intelligent processing



Novel materials and embedded sensors in infrastructure

### Our scenarios are based around activities

Influencing Areas are Key Activities that Generate Travel



### We identified critical factors for each activity

#### Literature review, Cross-Impact analysis



Work/

business

Telework

Commute distance

London-centric

development

In-person meetings

Real-estate prices



Retail



Healthcare

Total consumption On-line sales Person-to-person sales High street retail

Health of nation Elderly living at home Medical visits Healthcare centralisation Non-traditional settings



### Long distance

- Leisure time Attitudes environment Attitudes security
- Package delivery Disintermediation Warehousing strategy

Reshoring

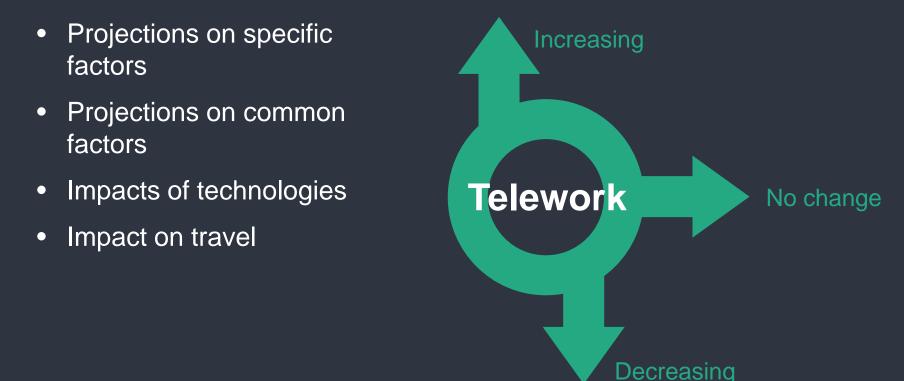
Freight

Port capacity

Common

GDP growth Population growth Proportion of the elderly Strength of sterling Cost of travel Travel time / convenience

## The scenarios are built from projections by experts





GDP

## Governments cannot 'pick the winner', but should invest in technologies that are robust across scenarios



#### Next generation ICT connectivity

- Be aware of the quality of ICT services that are necessary to support new technologies
- Ensure these services are available, across all geographies

## Governments cannot 'pick the winner', but should invest in technologies that are robust across scenarios



#### **User Apps / Big Data**

- Support development of frameworks to address data governance, value, privacy and security
- Contribute to brokering discussions on issues related to data ownership and sharing
- Support Open Data initiatives, where focussed on societal benefits
- Regulatory balance between beneficial uses of data and consumer protection

Governments cannot 'pick the winner', but should invest in technologies that are robust across scenarios



Real- world testing / pilot testing of innovative solutions

- Particularly those that bring societal benefits

## **Policy implications of the scenarios**

- **Demand management**: AVs could lead to increases in road use, because people will be able to do other things while travelling
- Uneven distribution of benefits: Benefits of new technologies are unlikely to be evenly distributed across society, there will be winners and losers
- Training and up-skilling of workers: New technologies may replace (low-skilled) jobs, e.g. lorry drivers, taxi drivers, etc.
- Maximising technology benefits: Policymakers need to evaluate the possible benefits of new technology to society, taking account of potential multiplicative effects of multiple technologies, e.g. ICT & AVs

### **Policy implications of the scenarios**

 Demand management: AVs could lead to increases in road use, because people will be able to do other things while travelling

## Government needs to think about how technologies can provide maximum benefit to society

possible benefits of new technology to society, taking account of potential multiplicative effects of multiple technologies, e.g. ICT & AVs



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Future scenarios and their implications for technology innovation

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## Read the full report here: www.rand.org/t/rr1377

