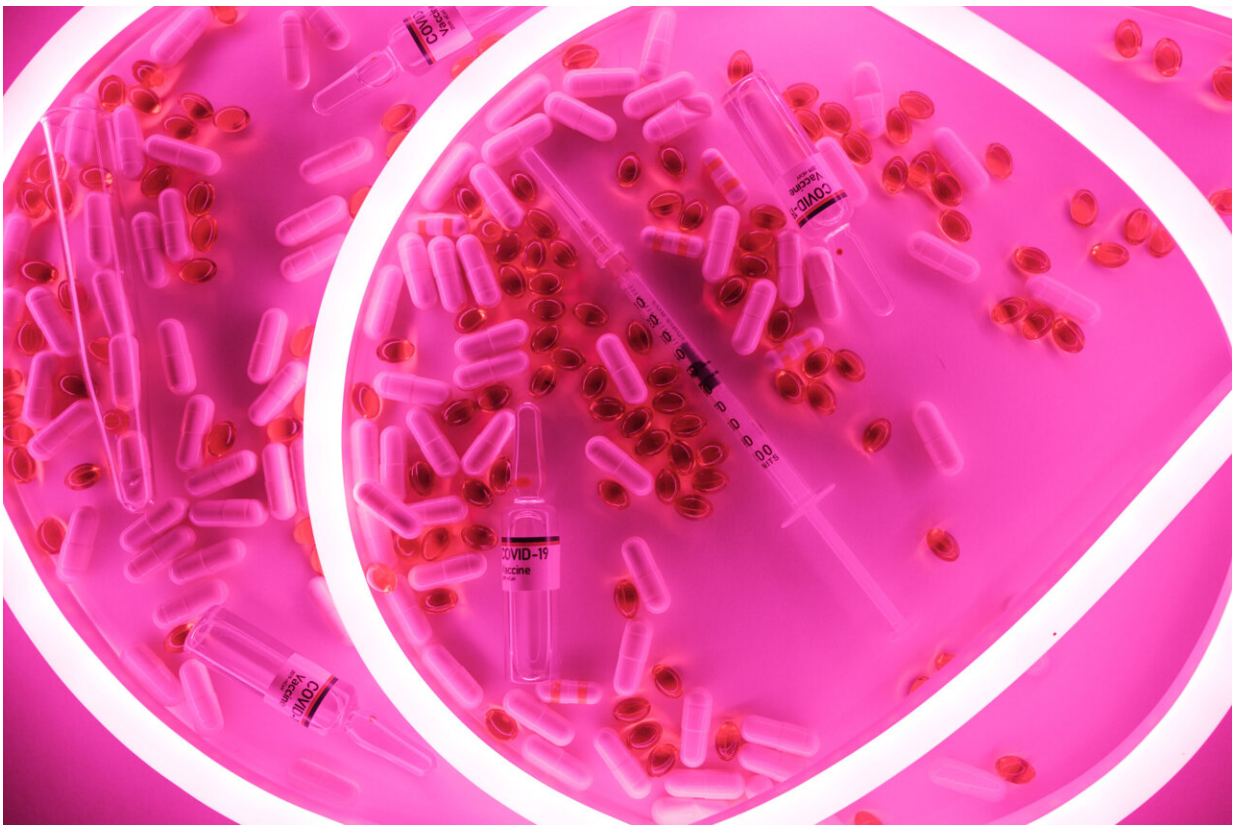


# Coronavirus recovery: public transport is key to avoid repeating old and unsustainable mistakes

May 26 2020, by Hussein Dia

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Credit: Alena Shekhovtcova from Pexels

The coronavirus pandemic has affected our cities in profound ways. People adapted by [teleworking](#), shopping locally and [making only](#)

[necessary trips](#). One of the many challenges of recovery will be to build on the momentum of the shift to more sustainable practices—and transport will be a particular challenge.

While restrictions are being eased, many measures in place today, including physical distancing and limits on group numbers, will remain for some time. As people try to avoid crowded spaces, [public transport patronage](#) will suffer. Thousands of journeys a day will need to be completed by other means.

If people [switch from public transport to cars](#), road congestion will be even worse than before, emissions will soar, air quality will be poor and [road safety will suffer](#).

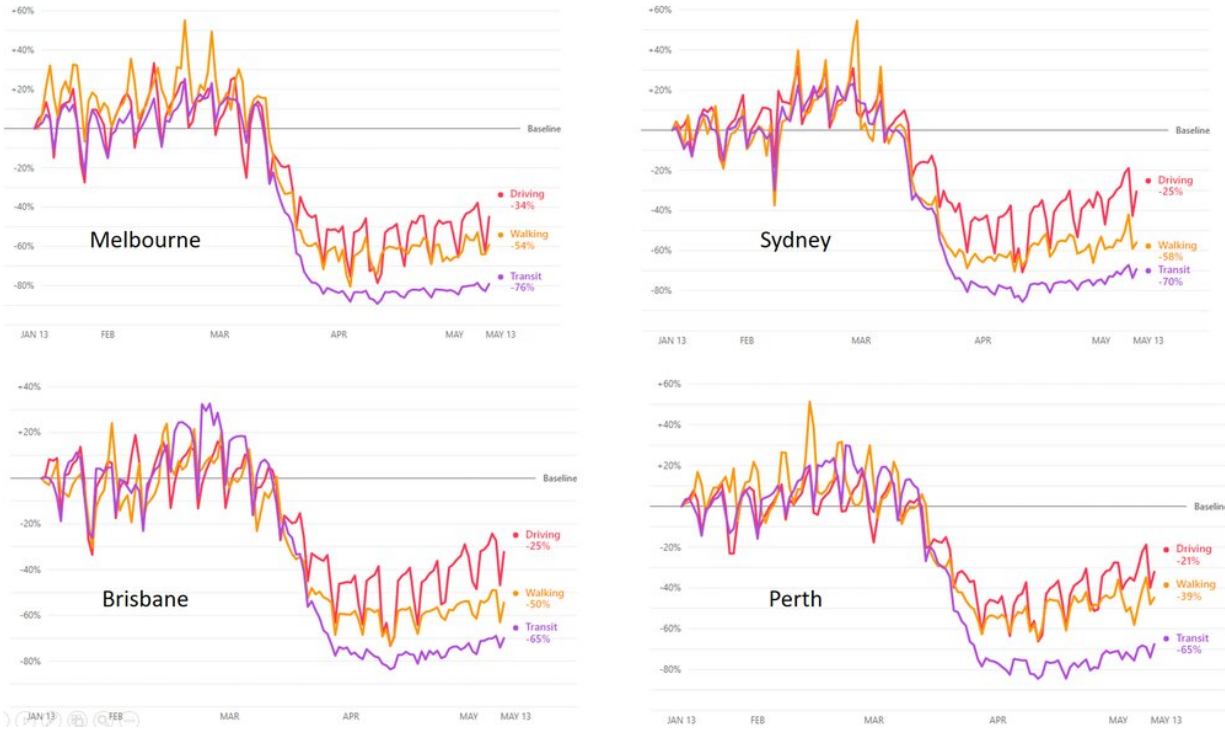
## **Re-imagining our cities**

Cities are repurposing streets to meet higher demands for [walking](#) and [cycling](#).

But not everyone can walk or ride a scooter or bike to their destination. Public transport must remain at the heart of urban mobility.

We will have to rethink public transport design to enable physical distancing, even though it [reduces capacities](#).

[Public transport drivers](#) need protection. Some responses such as boarding from back doors and sanitising rolling stock are needed but [don't reduce crowding](#). Crowding at platforms, bus and tram stops also has to be avoided.



Reductions in trips from January to May, measured by change in trip routing requests. Credit: Apple Maps COVID-19 Mobility Trends

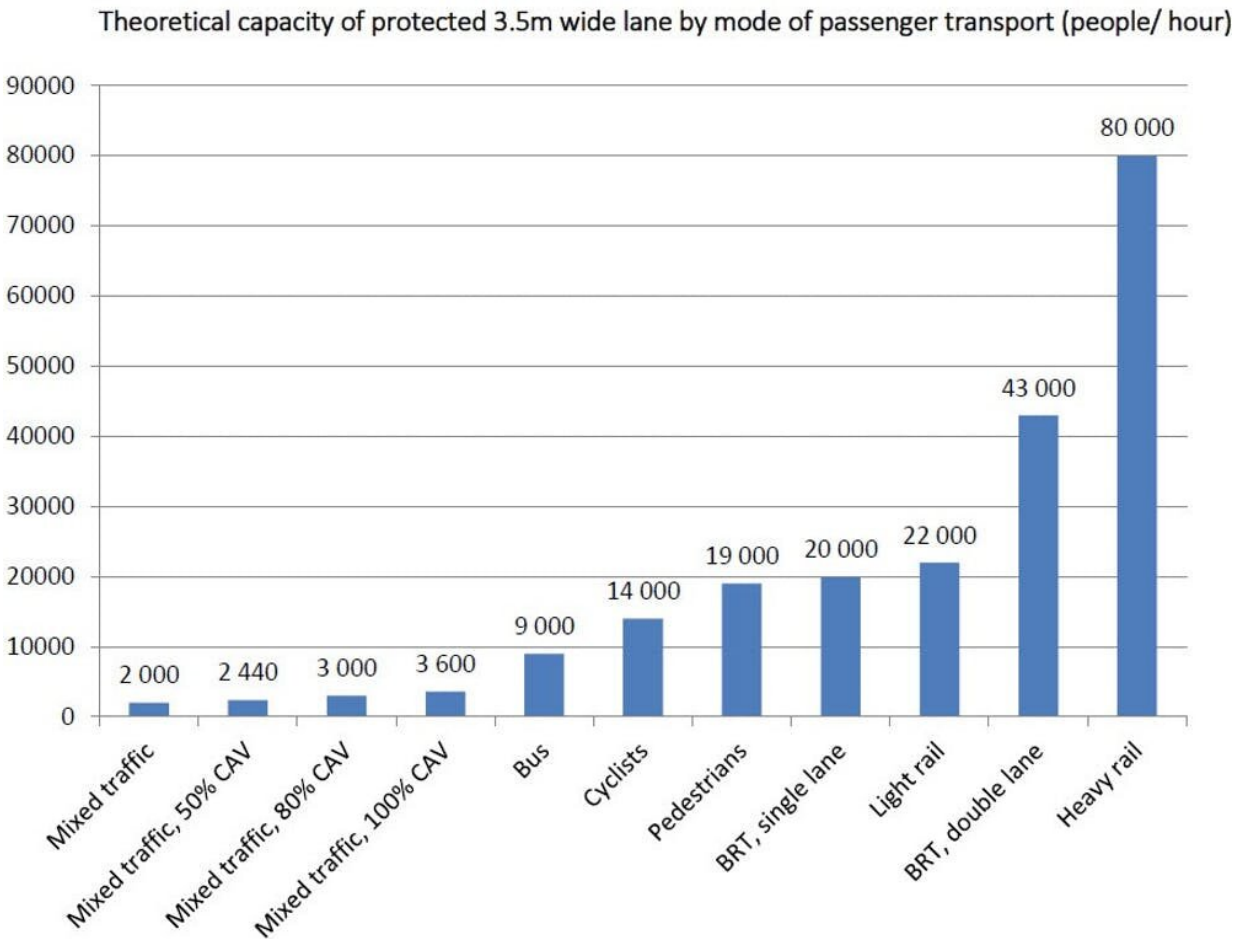
Crowding on public transport puts lives at risk. A [recent study](#) that looked at smartcard data for the Metro in Washington DC showed that, with the same [passenger](#) demand as before the pandemic, only three initially infected passengers will lead to 55% of the passenger population being infected within 20 days. This would have alarming consequences.

More measures are needed. There are things we need to stop doing or start doing, and others that need to happen sooner.

Increasing capacities by running more services, where possible, will help. Staggering [work hours](#) will reduce peak demand. Transport demand management must also aim to reduce overall need for travel by having

people continue to work from home if they can.

Managing passenger flow and decreasing waiting times will also help avoid crowding. Passenger-counting technologies can be used to monitor passenger load restrictions, control flow and stagger ridership.



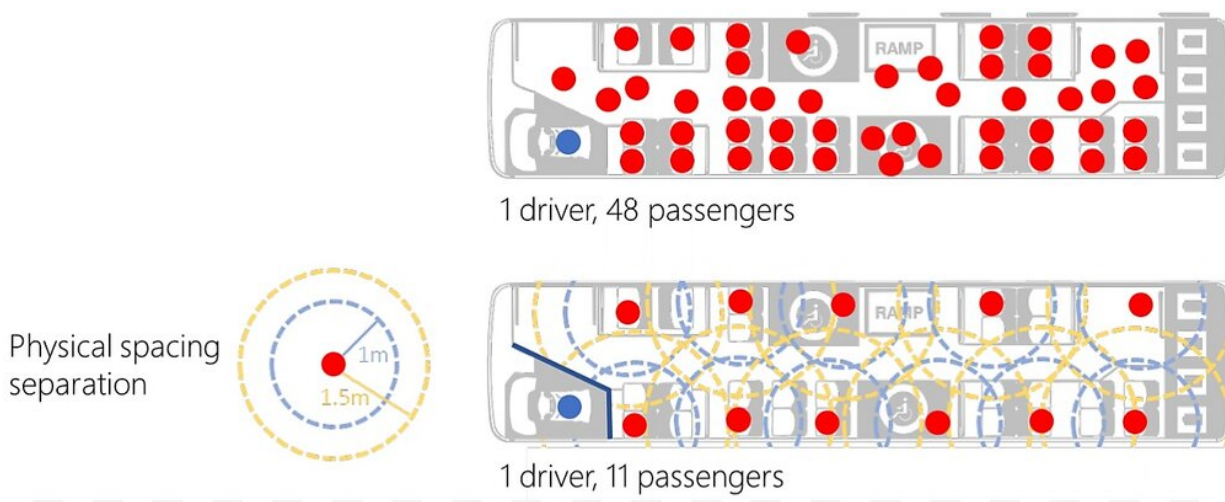
The capacity of mixed vehicle traffic is much lower than most people realise. Credit: [International Transport Forum, OECD. Data from Botma and Papandrecht 1991 and GIZ calculations 2009; CAV = connected and automated vehicles, BRT = bus rapid transit. Source: Synergine for Auckland Transport 2015, adapted from ADB and GIZ 2011; Shladover, Su and Lu 2012](#)

We need to start trying new solutions using smart technologies. Passengers could use [apps](#) that let them find out [how crowded a service is](#) before boarding, or to book a seat in advance.

Other solutions to trial include [thermal imaging](#) at [train stations](#) and bus depots to identify passengers with fever. There will be many technical and deployment challenges, but trials can identify issues and ease the transition.

We need to accelerate digitalisation and automation of public transport. This includes solutions for contactless operations, automated train doors and passenger safety across the whole journey.

Public transport also has to be expanded and diversified to be effective in dense areas and deliver social value to residents. In some areas, it may function as a [demand-responsive service](#) and be [more agile](#) in its ability to transport people safely and quickly.



Impact of physical distancing on public transport capacity. Credit: International Transport Forum, OECD

## **Improving resilience**

The lessons we have learnt about adapting how we live and work should guide recovery efforts. The recovery must improve the resilience of public transport.

Infrastructure investments, which are crucial for rebuilding the economy, must target projects that protect against future threats. Public [transport](#) will need [reliable financial investment](#) to provide quality of service and revive passenger confidence.

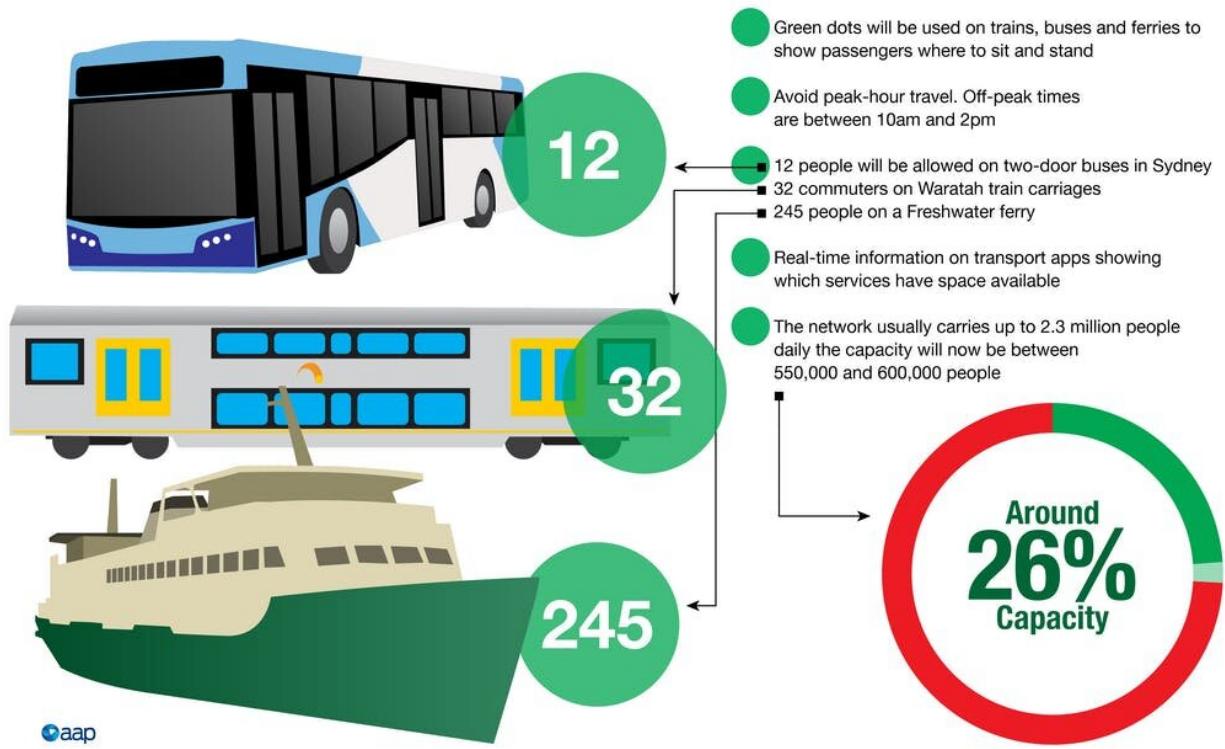
Importantly, the harm this pandemic is causing has not been equitable. The [most vulnerable and the most disadvantaged](#) have been hit hardest by both its health and economic impacts.

While many people are able to work from home, staying at home remains a luxury many others cannot afford. People who need to return to work must be able to rely on safe [public transport](#).

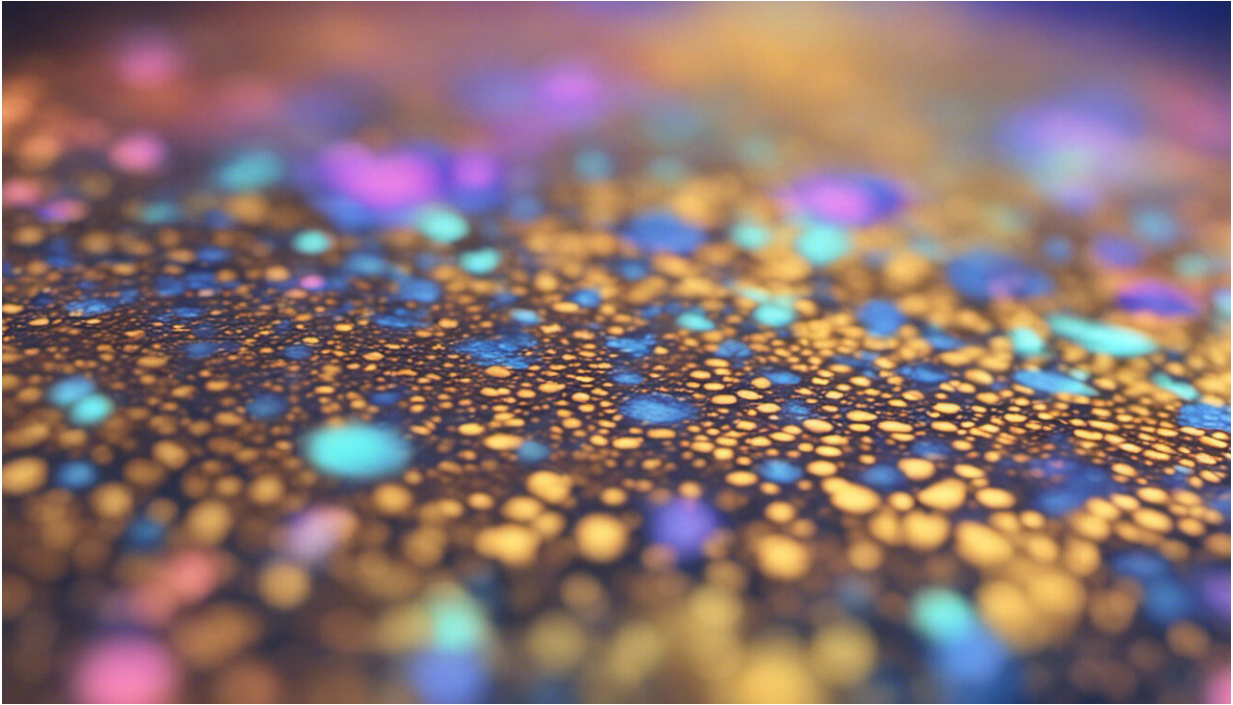


## NSW PUBLIC TRANSPORT CHANGES

The NSW government has revealed how public transport will run during COVID-19



The NSW government estimates public transport will run at a quarter of its pre-pandemic capacity with physical distancing in place. Credit: Sean Fitzpatrick/AAP Graphics



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

## **Building on momentum**

By the time the lockdown is over, many of our old habits will have changed. The [notion](#) that we need to leave home to work every day has been challenged. The new habits emerging today, if sustained, could help us solve tricky problems like traffic congestion and accessibility, which have challenged our cities for a long time.

If there's one principle that should underpin recovery efforts, it should be to make choices today that in future we'd want us to have made. If driving becomes an established new habit, congestion will spike and persist, as will greenhouse gas emissions. Faced with these kinds of challenges, rash "business as usual" measures and behaviours will not protect us from this emergency or future crises.



Cities that seize this moment and boost investment in social infrastructure will enter the post-[coronavirus](#) world stronger, more equitable and more resilient.

Let us commit to shaping a recovery that rebuilds lives and promotes equality and sustainability. By building on sustainable practices and a momentum of behavioural change, we can avoid repeating the unsustainable mistakes of the past.

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