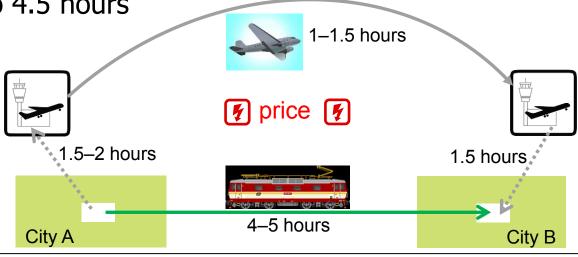
The Demand for Long-distance International Passenger Trains in Europe: Case study Vindobona

Simon Maarfield 8 April 2016



## The demand for international rail travel

Conventional wisdom: rail is competitive with air for journeys of up to 4.5 hours





### The demand for international rail travel

Conventional wisdom: rail is competitive with air for journeys of

up to 4.5 hours





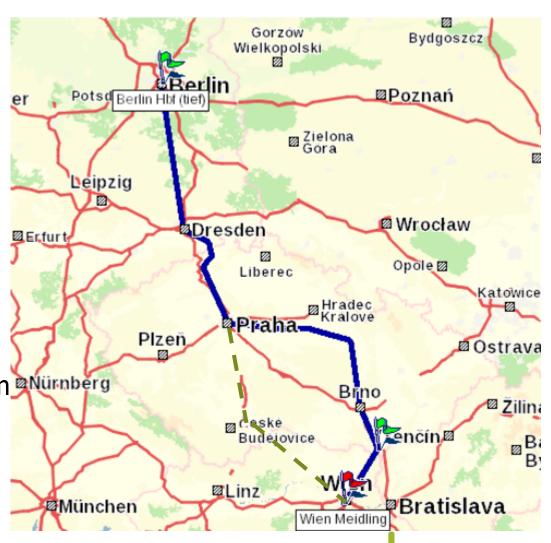
Source: SBB (September 2015)

Inconsistent approach in recent years...

Route cuts	Status quo	Better marketing	New / reinstated routes
Brussels – Basle 6h30	Amsterdam – Berlin 6h25	Munich – Innsbruck – Verona	Paris – Barcelona 6h30
Berlin – Cracow 9h30	Berlin – Interlaken Ost 9h40	(5h45) – Bologna/Rimini/	Marseille – Milan 7h30
Berlin – Vienna 9h30 / 8h50	Berlin – Budapest 12h00	Venice (7h00+)	Frankfurt – Marseille 7h50

# Case study Berlin — Vienna: The Vindobona

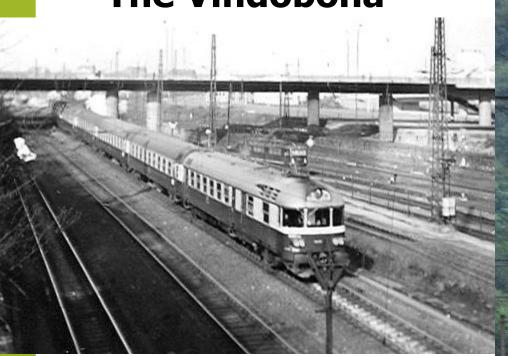
- Express later EuroCity service on core route
   Vienna Prague Dresden Berlin
- Operated continuously from 1957 until 13.12.2014
- Until 1992 ran via Tábor und Gmünd
- Later extensions to/from Hamburg and Villach
- Journey time progressively reduced



# **Case study Berlin – Vienna: The Vindobona** © Slg. VB995, 2015

**Case study Berlin – Vienna:** 

**The Vindobona** 

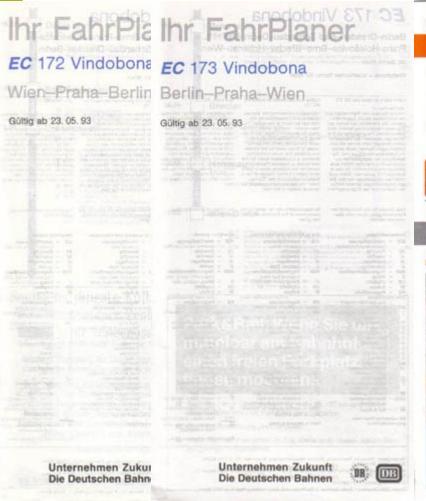


## Vindobona

Berlin-Dresden-Bad Schandau-Děčin hl n-Praha hľn-České Velenice-Gmünd NÓ-Wien Franz-Josefs-Bf.



# **Case study Berlin – Vienna: The Vindobona**











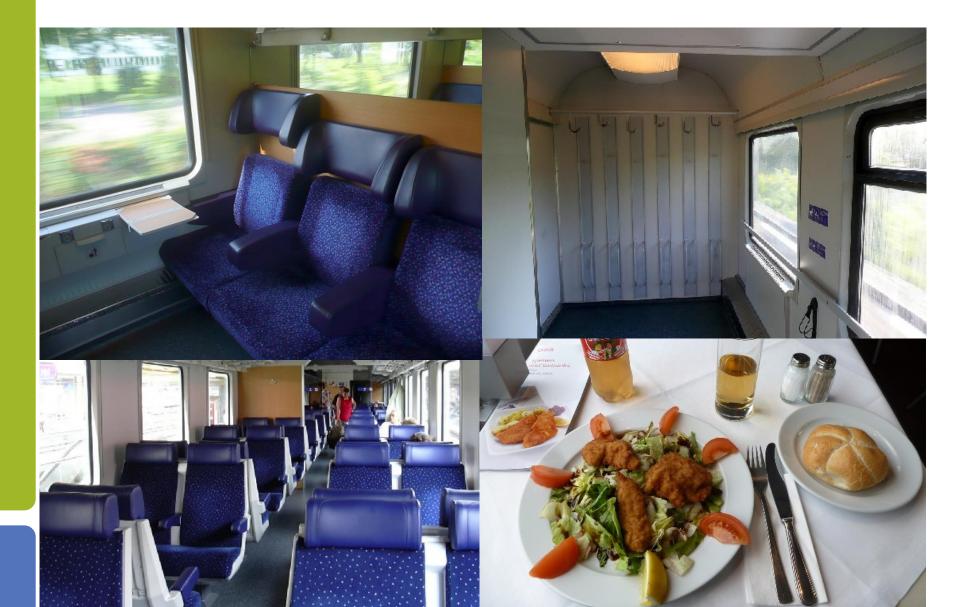




# **Case study Berlin – Vienna: The Vindobona**



# **Case study Berlin – Vienna:** The Vindobona



# Case study Berlin — Vienna: Background to study

- ➤ Withdrawal of the EuroCity *Vindobona* in December 2014
  - only direct day train Berlin / Dresden Vienna
  - anecdotal evidence that train well used by through passengers despite lack of marketing
  - theses:
    - > significant demand for direct service exists
    - withdrawal of train would lead to loss of rail passengers
- Estimation of demand Vienna Berlin in 2013:
  - 2,741,000 return trips by train AT DE and v.v. (Source: Eurostat)
  - Vienna Berlin = ca. 6% of total (Source: Eurostat)
    - → ca. 165,000 return trips Vienna Berlin
    - $\rightarrow$  226 single trips / day  $\rightarrow$  plausible?



# Case study Berlin – Vienna: Background to study

#### Alternatives...

Mode / route	Journey time	Number of changes	Frequency / day	One-way fare range in second class / EUR
Direct EuroCity day train Vindobona	9h30	0	1	39 – 129
Other EuroCity trains via Břeclav	9h30	1	1	39 – 129
Overnight train via Břeclav	10h40 / 12h00	0	1	29 – 219
ICE via Fulda / Würzburg	9h30	1	1	39 – 197
ICE via Fulda / Würzburg	9h30	2	3	39 – 197
Long-distance buses	8h45	0	11	19 – 80
Direct flights Tegel – Schwechat	2h00 + 1h20 + 1h00 = 4h20	0	10	99 – 155 (Air Berlin)

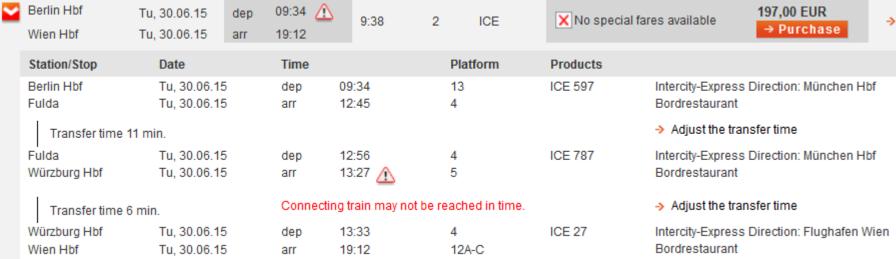
Based on published information in September 2014

Note no direct flights Dresden – Vienna



# Case study Berlin — Vienna: Background to study

#### Alternatives...





4 EasyJet flights / week since October 2015



## Case study Vindobona: survey results Passenger counts

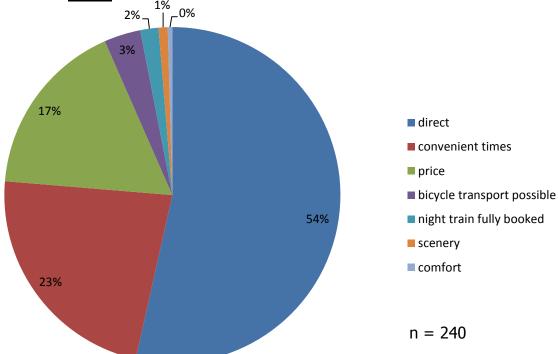
- In summer: up to 90 through passengers per train between DE und AT; 54 on average
- In autumn: up to 69 through passengers per train; 34 on average

AT – DE reservations in northbound EC 172	Maximum without scaling	Maximum with scaling	Average without scaling	Average with scaling	Scaling factor
August 2014	82	90	49	54	10%
September 2014	34	41	22	26	20%
October – November 2014 (affected by strikes)	55	69	27	34	25%



## Case study Vindobona: survey results On-train questionnaire

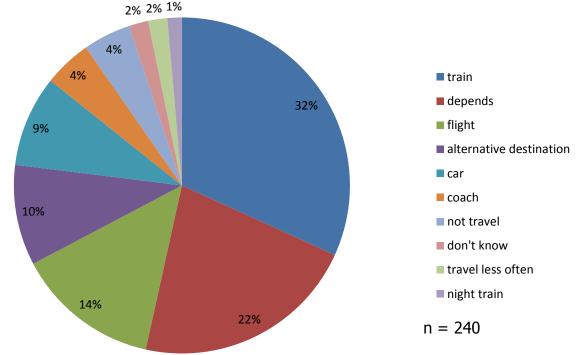
➤ Why do you use this train?



- > 54% said "no change"/"direct"
- BUT convenient departure/arrival times and attractive prices play an important role → 68% of respondents used advance purchase ticket

## Case study Vindobona: survey results On-train questionnaire

What would you have done, if this direct train did not exist?



- 64% of respondents would change or consider changing behaviour
- 23% of respondents would fly or use a car
- 22% said it depends on alternatives



## Case study Vindobona: conclusions

- Thesis 1. The demand for direct trains between Berlin and Vienna is non-trivial despite the journey time
  - up to 90 passengers AT DE per train ☑
- > Thesis 2. Passengers use the Vindobona because it is direct
  - yes according to 54% of respondents
    - but price and convenience influence decision-making
- > Thesis 3. The loss of the Vindobona would lead to a significant loss of rail passengers
  - one third of respondents would use alternative modes, not travel or travel less often 

    ✓
    - → commercial and environmental implications
  - additional 22% said it depends
    - → attractiveness of alternative rail connections decisive → price, number & nature/reliability of connections





# Case study Vindobona: concluding thoughts

- Should Vindobona be reinstated?
  - follow-up study? Requires demand data from operators...
- Direct connections make rail more attractive vs. other modes
  - interchange is a major deterrent
- Booking international trains must be easy
- Unknown tariff abroad

  Price request

  Fares not available
- Study urgently needed on state of international passenger train network
  - what has been cut and why? which city pairs are badly served and why?
  - > what runs and why? what are the success factors?
  - $\triangleright$  more research needed on the characterisation of demand for > 4.5 hours:
    - the environmentally aware
    - those with a fear / dislike of flying
    - Der Weg ist das Ziel: fans of slow travel
    - those who particularly value <u>direct</u> services: seniors, the disabled, families, those with luggage





## Thank you for your attention!

Questions / Fragen?



Contact: maarfield@kcw-online.de

