

Inner city travel demand

In 2010, China's demand for inner city travel was 5000 KM/year per capita. Following continuous urban development, the increasing scale of cities has influenced residents' travel needs. Relatively big cities force residents to increase their inner city travel. Conversely, compactly designed cities can reduce unnecessary inner city travel. The greater the demand for inner city travel, the higher the frequency of use of all kinds of public transport, which leads to an increase in the consumption of fossil fuels by the transport industry.

Trajectory 1

In this scenario, in 2050 the progressing urbanisation in China leads to the emergence of more and more large-scale cities like Beijing and Shanghai that have an area of more than 5000 KM², increasing annual per

capita inner city travel demand. Urban residents' annual inner city travel demand grows by 4% annually prior to 2030, and after 2030 grows by 1.4% annually.

Trajectory 2

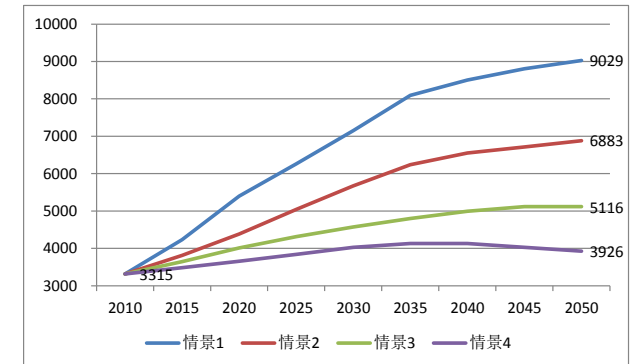
In this scenario, in 2050 the expansion of cities is still relentless. The careful implementation of urban space planning to some extent alleviates the demand for inner city travel. Urban residents' annual inner city travel demand grows by 2.5% annually prior to 2030, and after 2030 grows by 0.6% annually.

Trajectory 3

In this scenario, after 2030 China's urbanisation process has mostly been completed, and the persistent expansion of cities begins to dwindle. Residents' inner city travel demand diminishes, and grows by 1.5% annually prior to 2030 before shrinking by 0.2% annually after 2030.

Trajectory 4

In this city, the development of intelligent city designs enables people to make short journeys to meet their travel needs. Development of information technology greatly simplifies many complex procedures. Urban travel demand is less and less influenced by city size. Urban residents' annual inner city travel demand grows by 0.7% annually prior to 2030, before shrinking by 0.8% annually after 2030.



Inner city travel demand (KM/year)