ABSTRACT

Development directions of urbanised areas, as well as trade, tourism and technology are a main causes of globally rising transport demand. Focusing on passenger transport the problem is rising mobility of societies which is parallel to popularisation of private cars. Growing demand meets insufficient supply on the passenger transport market. Common causes are financing issues, bad quality and too small number of means of transport and lack of infrastructure. Therefore, a congestion occurs, and the cost of time loss becomes a socio-economic problem.

The main goal of the dissertation is in-depth analysis of the issue concerning the economic value of time in passenger transport. The analysis includes theoretical discussion and overview of already implemented time-saving-friendly solutions.

Two main hypotheses supported by seven supplementary hypotheses verified in this dissertation assume that the knowledge about potential value of travel time savings is an important aspect influencing travel decisions making by passengers, carriers, operators and authorities. Economic value of time is an important part of transport external costs. Moreover, it is possible to identify, classify and evaluate solutions generating travel time savings in multicriterial way.

Aiming the goal of the dissertation and verifying hypotheses, following scientific methods have been used: literature review, case study comparative analysis (including the original methodology of own research), expert assessment, data analysis and interpretation, classification method and graphical presentation of results.

Summarizing the dissertation, it is crucial to conclude that knowledge about economic value of time is a tool for all entities of the transport market in decision making processes. Practical solutions reducing costs of travel time loss are represented by many different types of practice and are supporting many different travel stages, not only the main part of the journey.