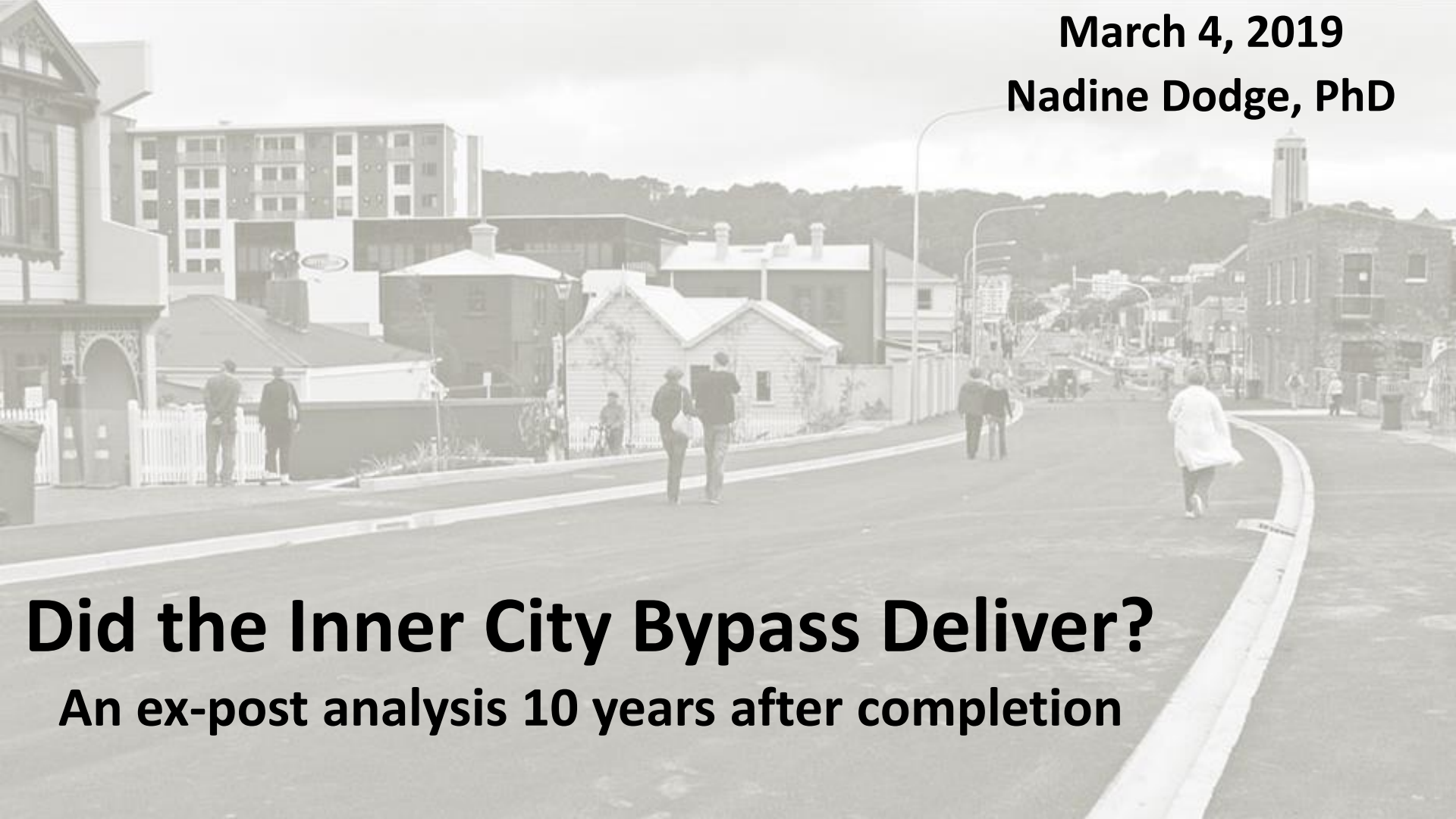


**March 4, 2019**

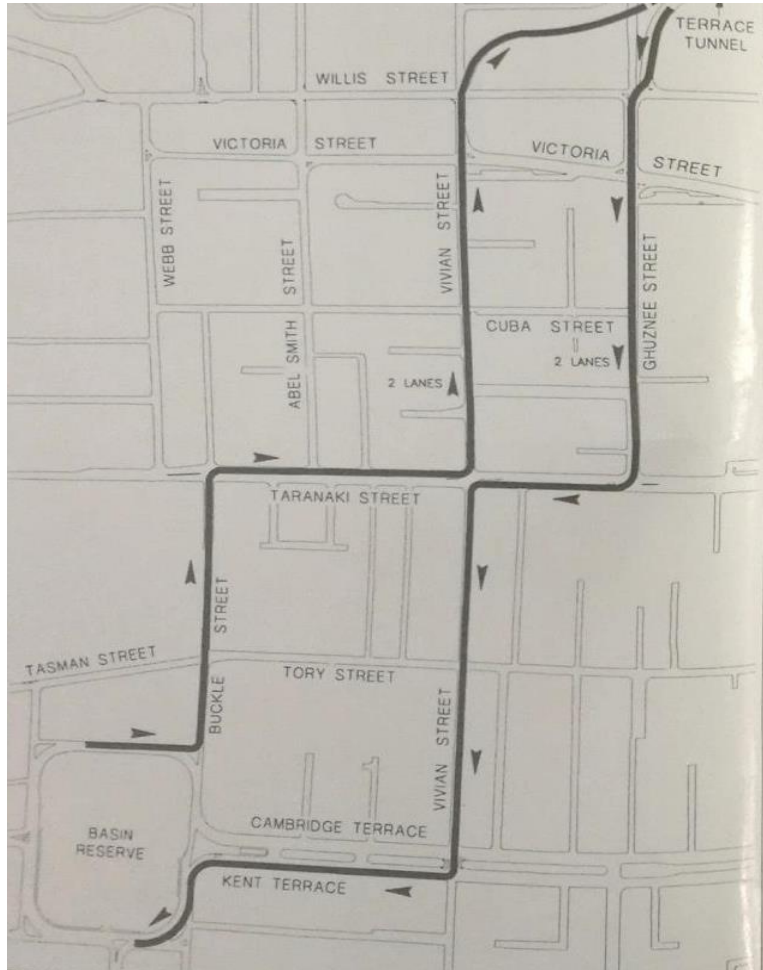
**Nadine Dodge, PhD**



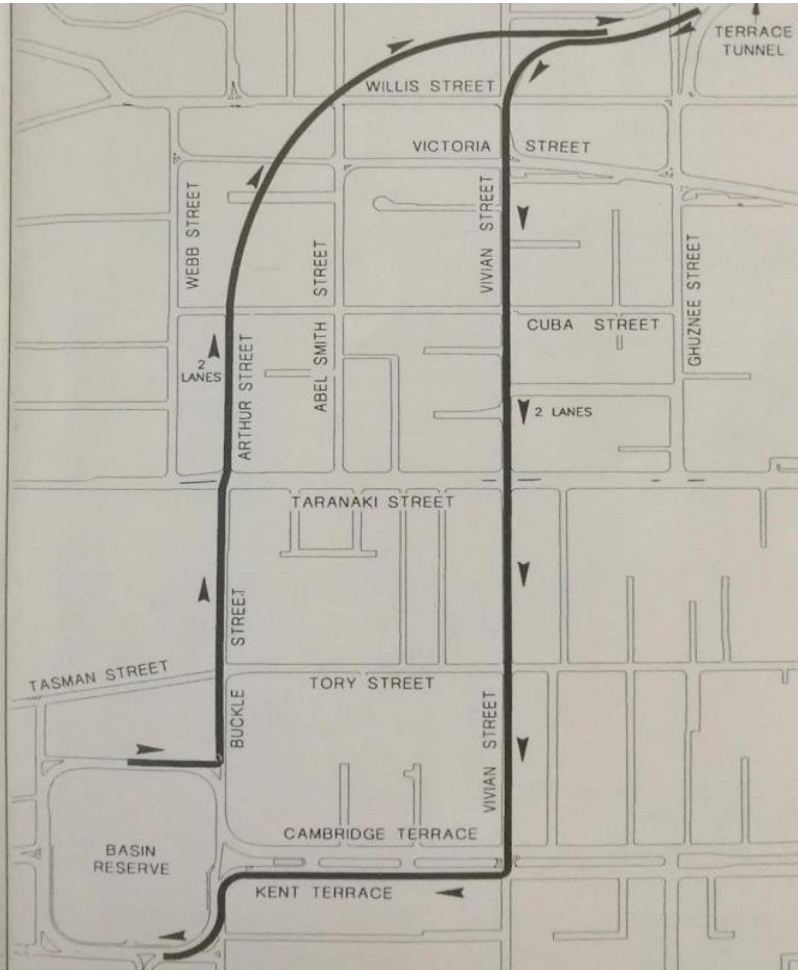
# **Did the Inner City Bypass Deliver?**

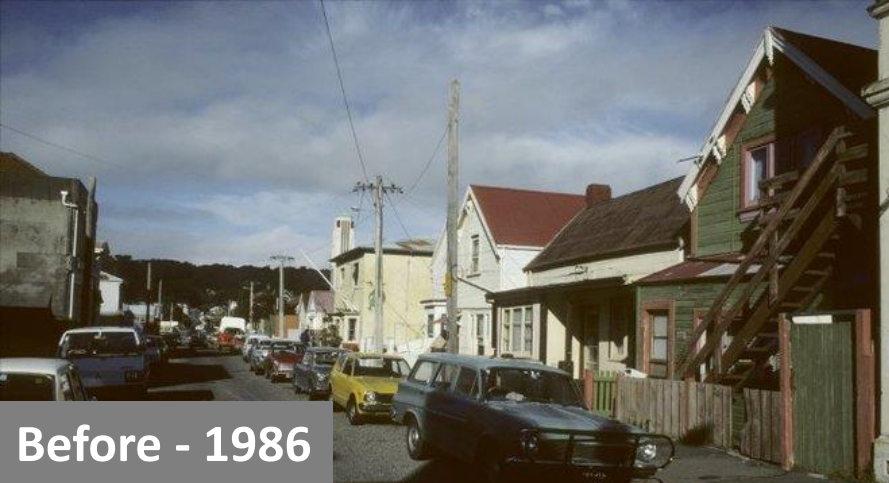
**An ex-post analysis 10 years after completion**

# Before



# After





Before - 1986



After - 2017



Before - 2000

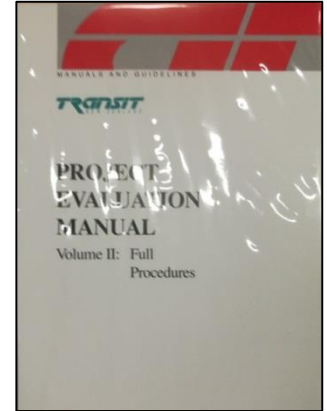


After - 2017

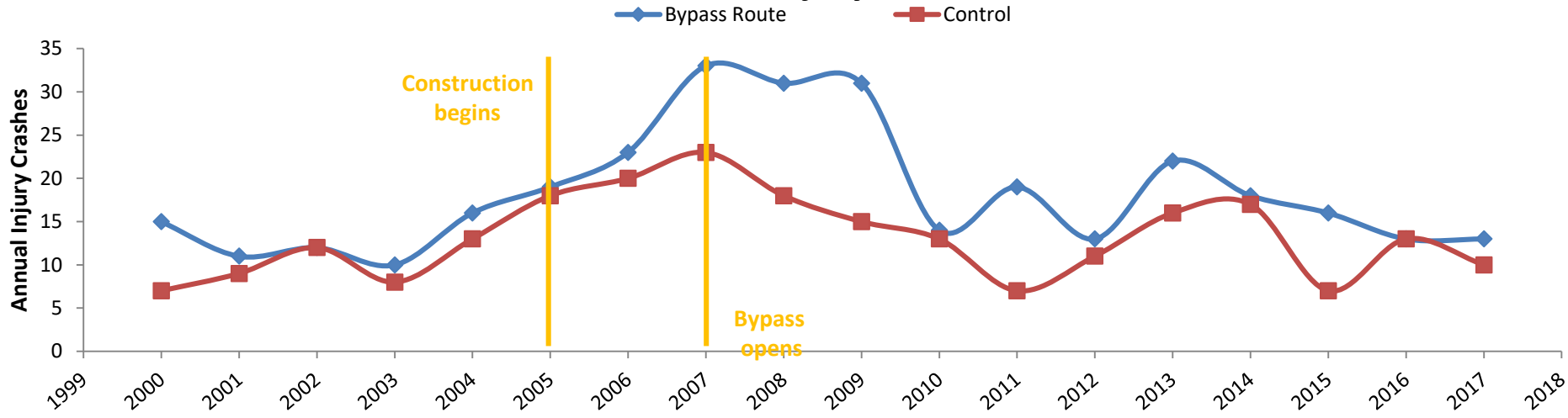


# Overview

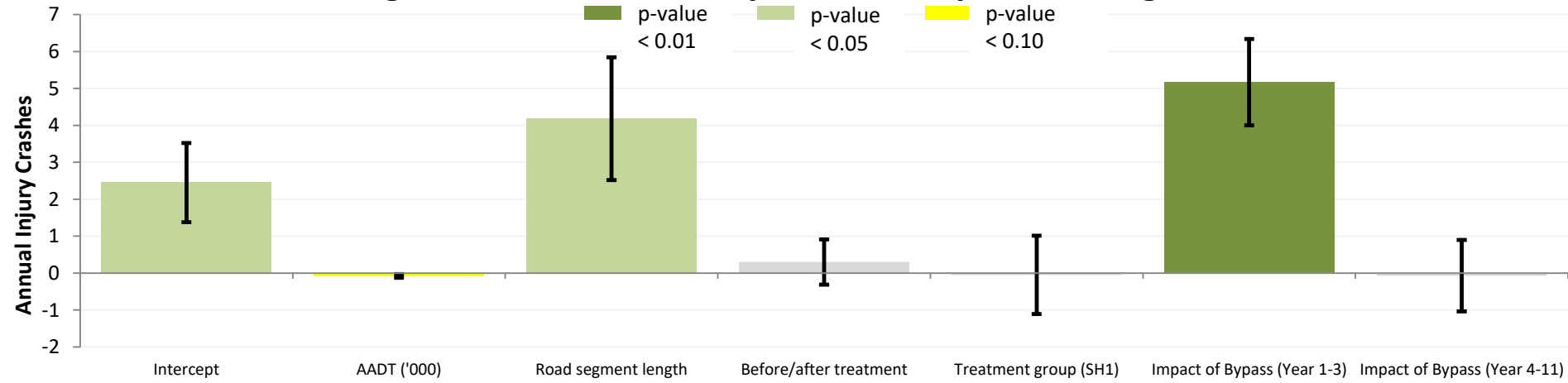
- Methodology:
  - 2004 Project Evaluation Manual
    - in place when funding was approved
  - 2018 Economic Evaluation Manual
    - currently used for assessments.
- Ex-post analysis of:
  - Travel time savings
  - Vehicle operating costs
  - Emissions
  - Safety
  - Overall economic performance



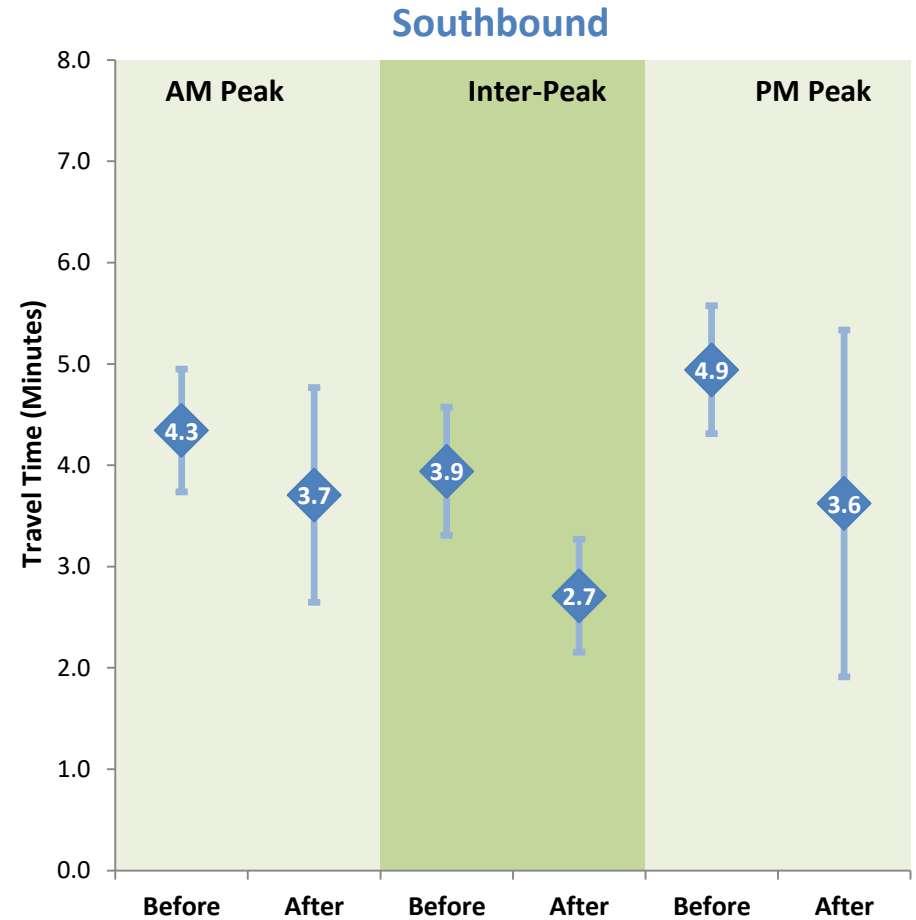
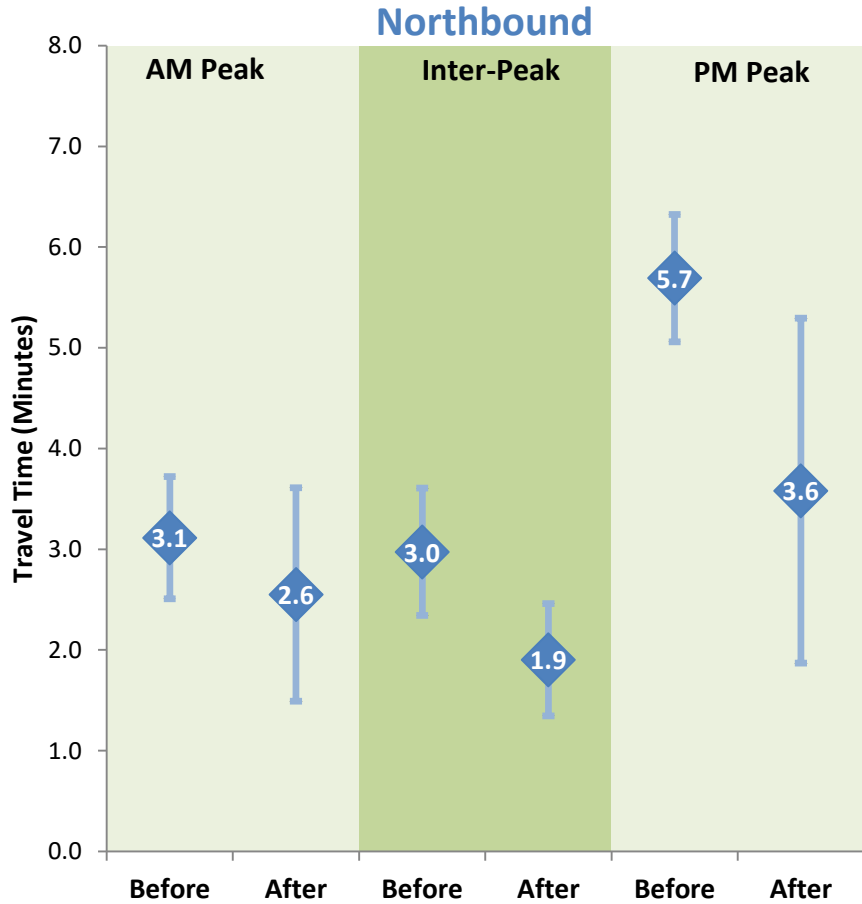
# Annual injury crashes



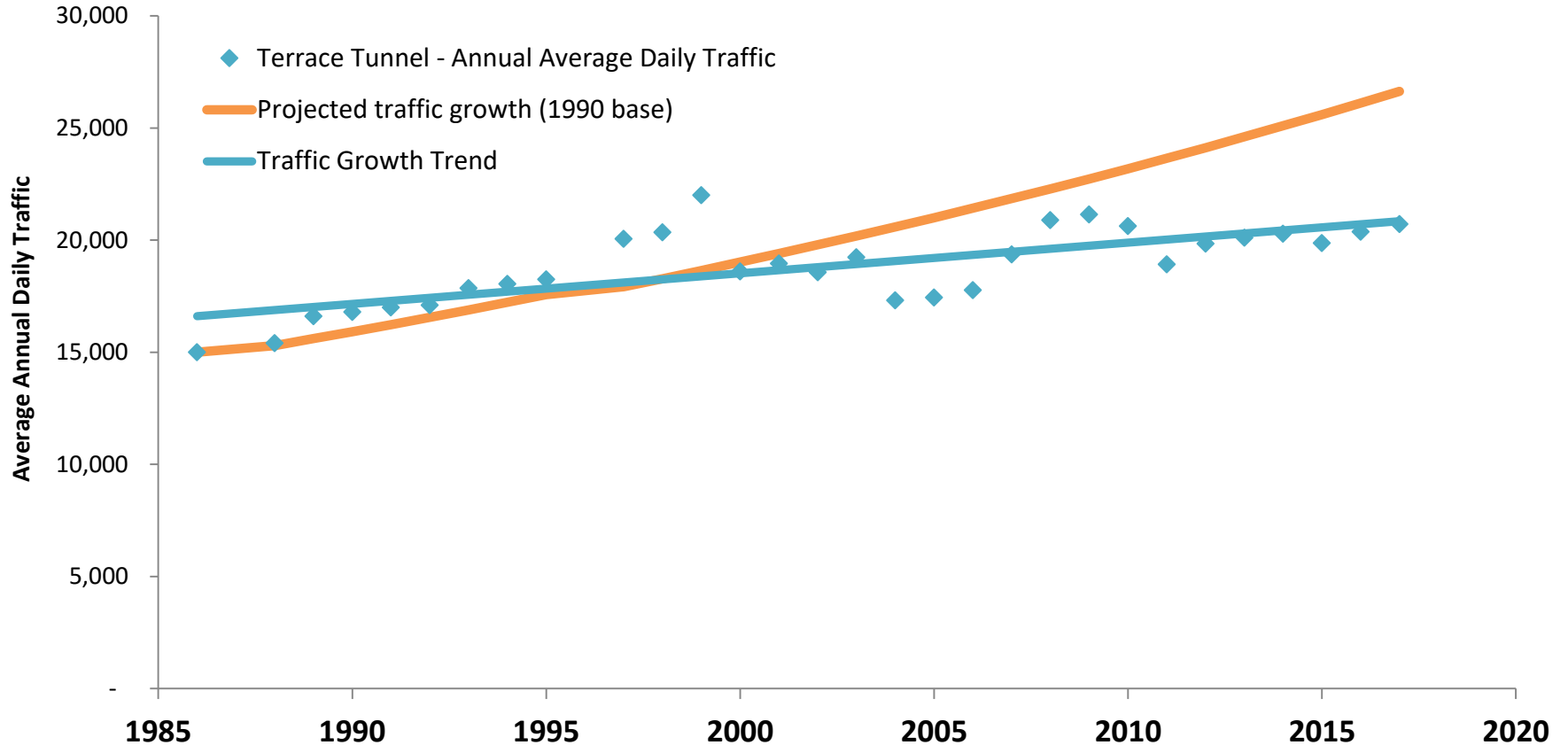
# Regression estimates - Injury crashes per road segment



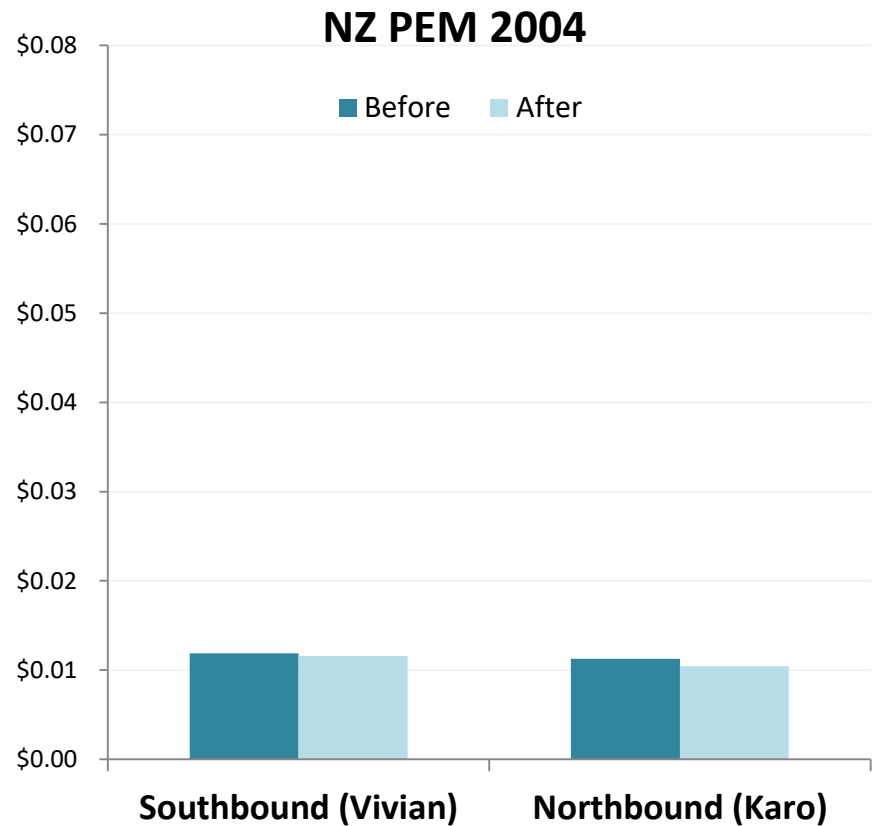
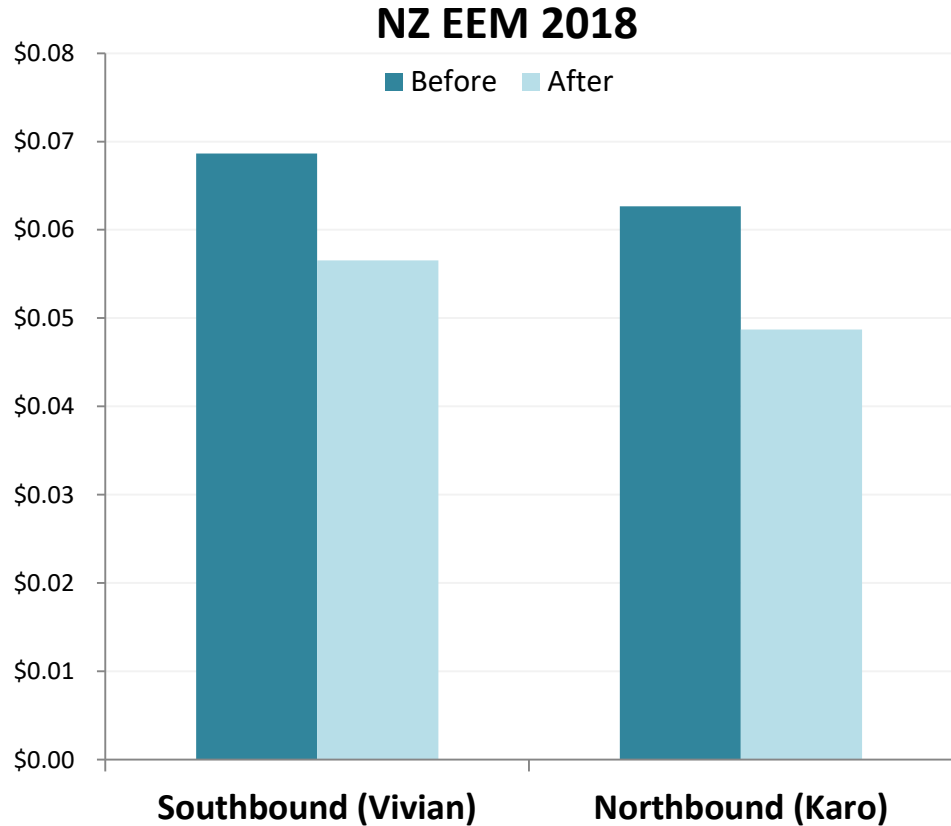
# Travel Times Before and After Construction



# Projected and actual traffic growth



# Emissions cost per vehicle on Inner City Bypass





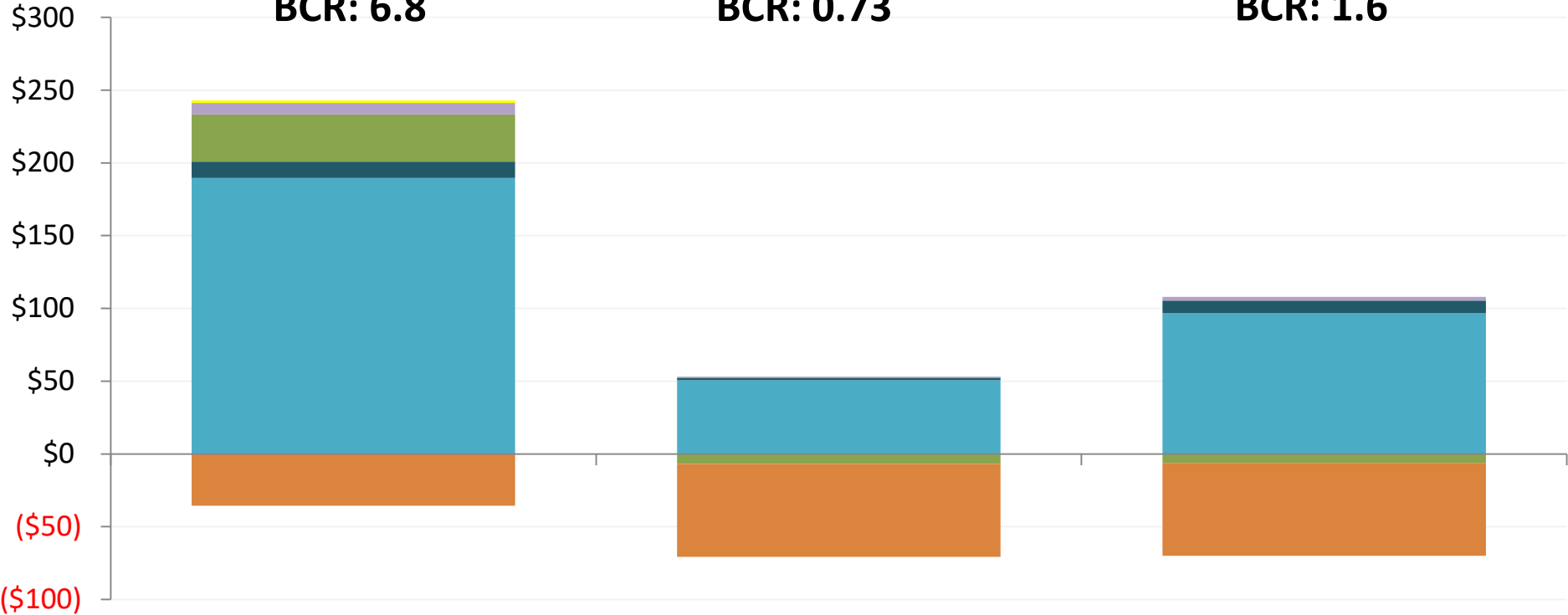
# Ex-Ante vs. Ex-Post Benefits and Costs

Travel time savings   Vehicle operating costs   Safety   Emissions   Urban Amenity   Cost

**BCR: 6.8**

**BCR: 0.73**

**BCR: 1.6**



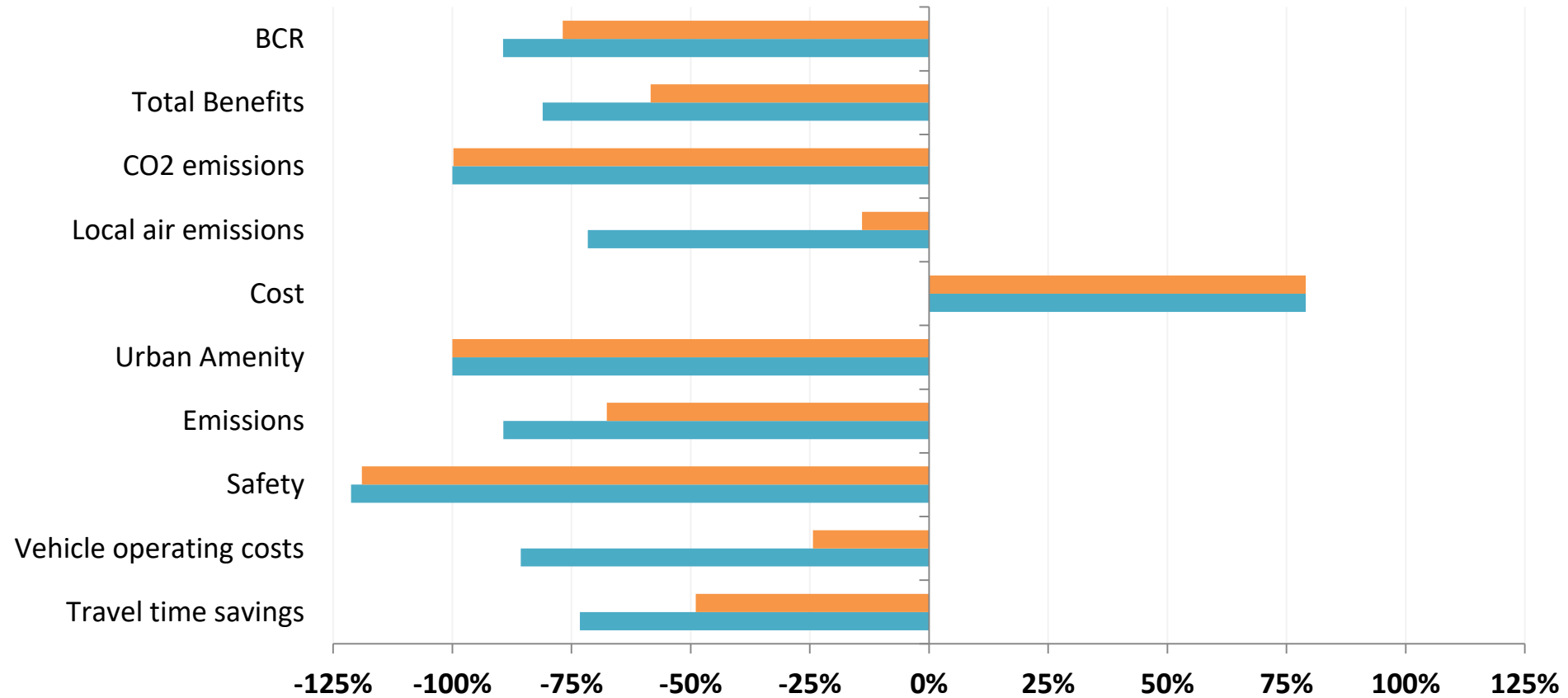
**Ex-Ante (1994)**

**Ex-Post (PEM 2004)**

**Ex-Post (EEM 2018)**

# Percentage Change – Ex Ante vs. Ex Post

Ex-Post (EEM 2018) Ex-Post (PEM 2004)



# Conclusion

- Ex-ante BCR was between 77% and 89% lower than forecast
  - Calls into question the reliability of ex-ante forecasts as a decision support tool
- Routine usage of a  $\pm 20\%$  margin of error may be inappropriate
  - actual margin of error appears to be much larger
- Procedures used had a substantial impact on BCR