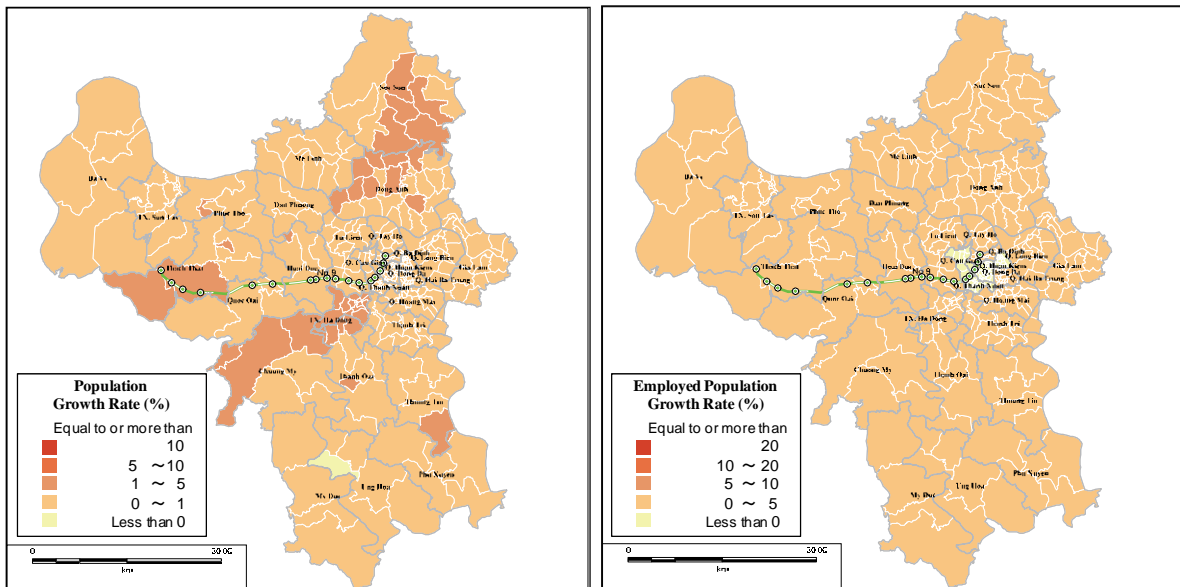


Source: JICA Study Team based on TEDI's survey
 Figure 2.3.2 Transition of the population and the employed population in Hanoi on
 "Hanoi Urban Railway Construction Investment Project" (2020 to 2030)



Source: JICA Study Team based on TEDI's survey
 Figure 2.3.3 Transition of the population and the employed population in Hanoi on
 "Hanoi Urban Railway Construction Investment Project" (2030 to 2050)

2) Preconditioned Development Projects

It cannot be checking how much population and employed population are contained in each development project in the prediction of the future population and employed population.

The zones considered that development projects are included based on the rate of increase (2011-2020) of the population and the employed population are extracted as followings.

The extracted zones of 53 where the population growth rate exceeds 5% show the very high increase-in-population tendency compared with the rate of the whole Hanoi region. It is thought that various large and small development projects are included in these zones.

Table 2.3.1 Rapid population-increase zones considered that development projects are included.

Zone Name	Population					Average Growth Rate (%)				Share (%)				
	2011	2020	2030	2040	2050	2011	30/20	40/30	50/30	2011	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total in Hanoi	6,779,294	7,956,200	9,135,300	9,874,323	10,712,200	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 283 Thị trấn Tây Đằng ○	16,382	92,169	225,548	257,028	292,902	21.2	9.4	1.3	1.3	0.24	1.16	2.47	2.60	2.73
2 284 Xã Phú Cường	7,120	33,210	81,269	92,612	105,538	18.7	9.4	1.3	1.3	0.11	0.42	0.89	0.94	0.99
3 286 Xã Tân Hồng ◎	25,907	98,674	213,991	242,579	274,985	16.0	8.0	1.3	1.3	0.38	1.24	2.34	2.46	2.57
4 257 Phường La Khê	10,331	38,641	23,184	23,877	24,589	15.8	-5.0	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.49	0.25	0.24	0.23
5 258 Phường Phú La	11,077	41,430	24,858	25,600	26,365	15.8	-5.0	0.3	0.3	0.16	0.52	0.27	0.26	0.25
6 256 Phường Quang Trung	4,769	17,837	10,702	11,022	11,351	15.8	-5.0	0.3	0.3	0.07	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.11
7 268 Phường Lê Lợi	8,690	27,500	33,000	36,783	41,000	13.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.13	0.55	0.36	0.37	0.38
8 307 Xã Tân Lĩnh	5,909	16,813	22,595	24,961	27,576	12.3	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.09	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.26
9 306 Xã Thuận Mỹ	20,497	57,081	73,943	81,499	89,827	12.1	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.30	0.72	0.81	0.83	0.84
10 252 Phường Mộ Lao	6,466	17,959	15,378	16,399	17,487	12.0	-1.5	0.6	0.6	0.10	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.16
11 144 Xã Việt Long	13,150	34,392	45,914	52,270	59,506	11.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.19	0.43	0.50	0.53	0.56
12 151 Xã Phú Cường	12,979	33,945	45,317	51,590	58,732	11.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.19	0.43	0.50	0.52	0.55
13 145 Xã Xuân Giang	16,075	42,042	56,126	63,896	72,742	11.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.24	0.53	0.61	0.65	0.68
14 143 Xã Tân Dược	13,359	34,938	46,643	53,100	60,451	11.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.20	0.44	0.51	0.54	0.56
15 156 Xã Xuân Nôn	17,472	45,695	61,004	69,449	79,063	11.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.26	0.57	0.67	0.70	0.74
16 142 Xã Tân Dân	12,275	32,103	42,858	48,791	55,546	11.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.18	0.40	0.47	0.49	0.52
17 154 Xã Xuân Thu	10,239	26,778	35,749	40,698	46,332	11.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.15	0.34	0.39	0.41	0.43
18 152 Xã Phú Minh	32,252	84,347	112,605	128,193	145,940	11.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.48	1.06	1.23	1.30	1.36
19 140 Xã Quang Tiến	14,721	38,498	51,396	58,511	66,611	11.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.22	0.48	0.56	0.59	0.62
20 270 Phường Ngô Quyền	31,630	72,685	48,992	51,917	55,016	9.7	-3.9	0.6	0.6	0.47	0.91	0.54	0.53	0.51
21 269 Phường Phú Thịnh	32,032	73,609	49,615	52,577	55,715	9.7	-3.9	0.6	0.6	0.47	0.93	0.54	0.53	0.52
22 139 Xã Tân Minh	29,041	62,463	83,389	94,933	108,076	8.9	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.43	0.79	0.91	0.96	1.01
23 223 Xã Tứ Hiệp	15,389	33,017	49,525	54,702	60,420	8.9	4.1	1.0	1.0	0.23	0.41	0.54	0.55	0.56
24 172 Xã Cò Loa	8,447	17,817	24,829	25,752	26,709	8.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.12	0.22	0.27	0.26	0.25
25 164 Xã Văn Nội	16,952	35,756	49,828	51,680	53,601	8.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.25	0.45	0.55	0.52	0.50
26 181 Xã Yên Viên	11,521	24,301	33,864	35,122	36,428	8.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.17	0.31	0.37	0.36	0.34
27 166 Xã Việt Hùng	15,230	32,124	44,765	46,429	48,155	8.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.22	0.40	0.49	0.47	0.45
28 165 Xã Liên Hà	12,703	26,793	37,337	38,725	40,164	8.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.19	0.34	0.41	0.39	0.37
29 180 Xã Yên Thường	11,687	24,650	34,351	35,627	36,951	8.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.17	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.34
30 167 Xã Kim Nỗ	9,673	20,402	28,431	29,487	30,583	8.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.14	0.26	0.31	0.30	0.29
31 179 Thị trấn Yên Viên	4,517	9,527	13,276	13,770	14,281	8.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.07	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.13
32 300 Xã Cẩm Lĩnh	41,133	77,910	140,684	155,532	171,947	7.4	6.1	1.0	1.0	0.61	0.98	1.54	1.58	1.61
33 254 Phường Vạn Phúc	7,813	14,176	19,629	21,552	23,663	6.8	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.12	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.22
34 250 Xã Tráng Việt	7,146	12,966	17,953	19,712	21,643	6.8	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20
35 271 Phường Quang Trung	52,599	94,331	145,205	159,951	176,194	6.7	4.4	1.0	1.0	0.78	1.19	1.59	1.62	1.64
36 272 Phường Sơn Lộc	29,138	51,059	70,188	77,047	84,575	6.4	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.43	0.64	0.77	0.78	0.79
37 217 Thị trấn Văn Điển	9,924	17,264	25,896	28,603	31,593	6.3	4.1	1.0	1.0	0.15	0.22	0.28	0.29	0.29
38 218 Xã Tân Triều	20,164	35,076	52,614	58,114	64,189	6.3	4.1	1.0	1.0	0.30	0.44	0.58	0.59	0.60
39 129 Thị trấn Sóc Sơn	20,308	35,192	88,771	107,168	129,378	6.3	9.7	1.9	1.9	0.30	0.44	0.97	1.09	1.21
40 316 Xã Văn Phúc	23,507	40,363	33,706	35,529	37,451	6.2	-1.8	0.5	0.5	0.35	0.51	0.37	0.36	0.35
41 311 Xã Văn Hòa	42,821	73,527	61,399	64,720	68,221	6.2	-1.8	0.5	0.5	0.63	0.92	0.67	0.66	0.64
42 315 Xã Văn Hà	20,476	35,159	29,359	30,947	32,622	6.2	-1.8	0.5	0.5	0.30	0.44	0.32	0.31	0.30
43 312 Xã Yên Bài	38,610	66,296	55,361	58,355	61,512	6.2	-1.8	0.5	0.5	0.57	0.83	0.61	0.59	0.57
44 313 Xã Khánh Thượng	32,098	55,114	46,023	48,513	51,137	6.2	-1.8	0.5	0.5	0.47	0.69	0.50	0.49	0.48
45 176 Xã Tâm Xá	26,198	44,559	62,094	64,402	66,796	6.1	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.39	0.56	0.68	0.65	0.62
46 163 Xã Uy Nỗ	15,917	27,072	37,726	39,128	40,582	6.1	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.23	0.34	0.41	0.40	0.38
47 305 Xã Cam Thượng	53,070	89,258	80,129	85,752	91,770	5.9	-1.1	0.7	0.7	0.78	1.12	0.88	0.87	0.86
48 318 Xã Xuân Phú	50,600	82,813	64,678	69,063	73,746	5.6	-2.4	0.7	0.7	0.75	1.04	0.71	0.70	0.69
49 320 Xã Sen Chiểu	47,567	77,849	60,802	64,924	69,325	5.6	-2.4	0.7	0.7	0.70	0.98	0.67	0.66	0.65
50 317 Xã Văn Nam	50,591	82,798	64,667	69,051	73,732	5.6	-2.4	0.7	0.7	0.75	1.04	0.71	0.70	0.69
51 290 Xã Phú Đông	31,781	51,038	96,263	111,024	128,048	5.4	6.6	1.4	1.4	0.47	0.64	1.05	1.12	1.20
52 309 Xã Minh Quang	25,735	40,699	34,299	36,469	38,776	5.2	-1.7	0.6	0.6	0.38	0.51	0.38	0.37	0.36
53 291 Xã Phú Phương	88,074	138,997	177,161	198,522	222,460	5.2	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.30	1.75	1.94	2.01	2.08

(Note) ◎ : Zone including HoaLac ○ : HoaLac's neighboring zones

Source: JICA Study Team based on TEDI's survey

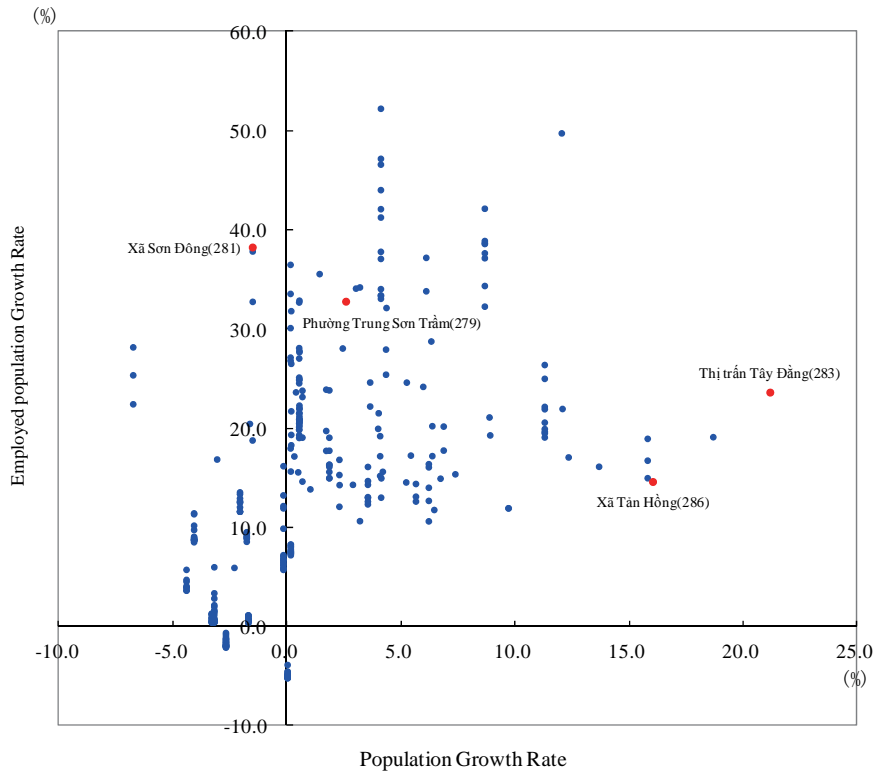
3) Development projects along the No.5 Line

About the HoaLac high-tech park in connection with this business, the population and the employed population are made into the precondition of the demand forecast as followings.

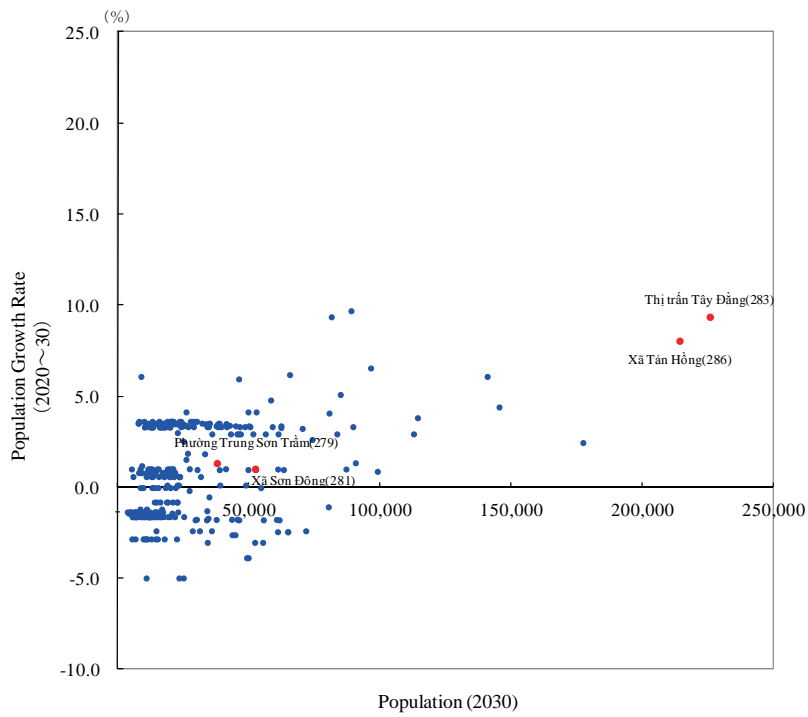
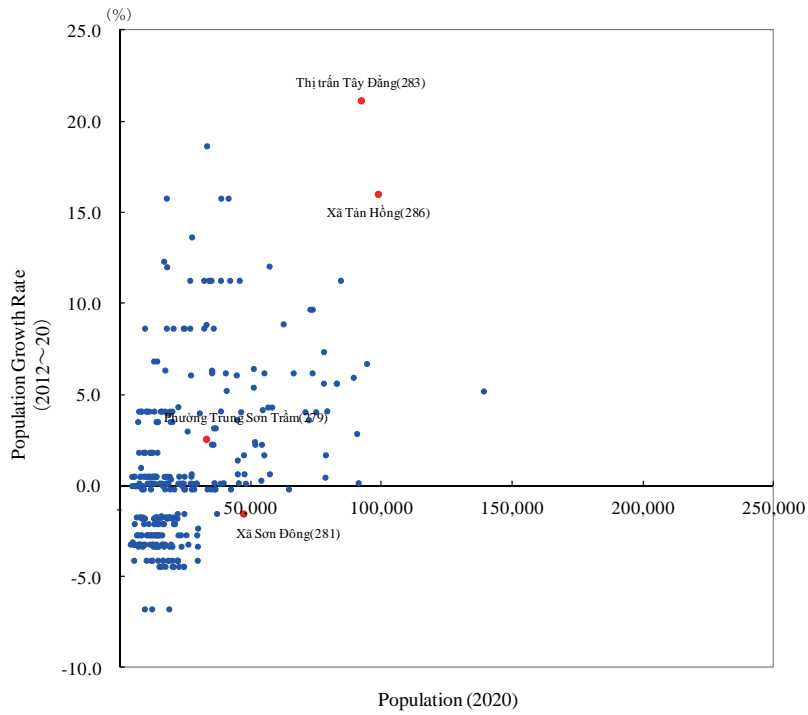
HoaLac is located near No.14 Station of No. 5 line, and Xã Tân Hồng (286) and Phường Trung Sơn Trầm (279) are corresponding as zones.

Though population of Xã Tân Hồng is 25,000 as of 2011, it will be expanded to about 100,000 by 2020 and also will reach the twice by 2030. The pace of expansion in this zone has far exceeded the average of the whole Hanoi region. In addition, although the growth becomes slow in 2030 and afterwards, a pace of expansion is higher than the average.

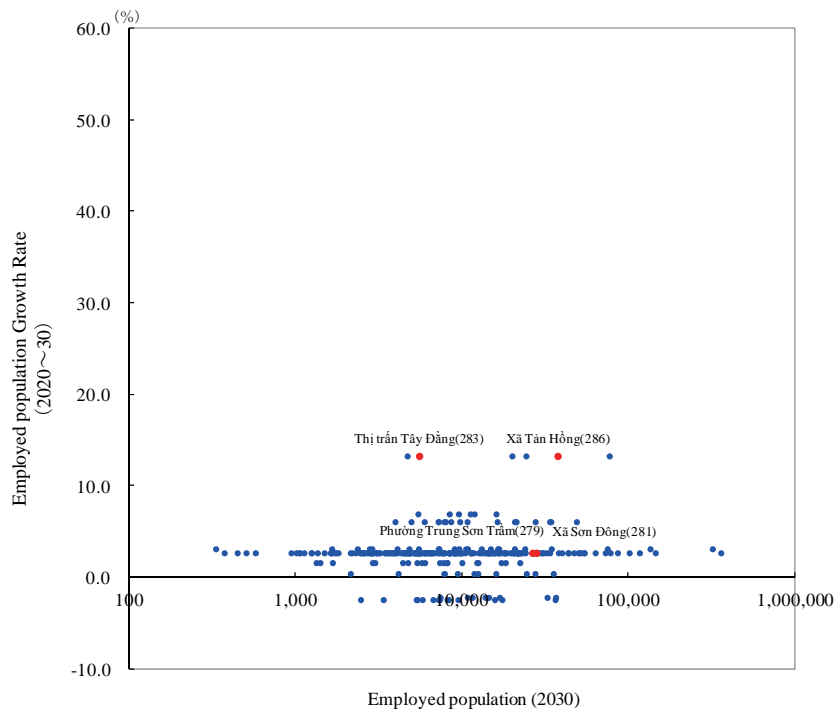
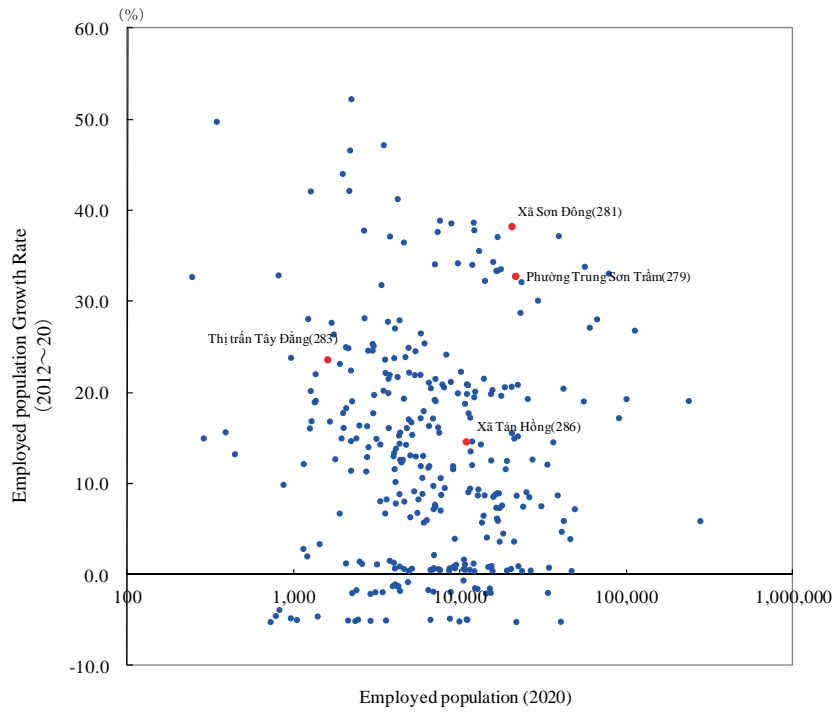
The employed population in this zone shows the same tendency and will increase more than 10% of an annual rate till 2030.



Source: JICA Study Team based on TEDI's survey
 Figure 2.3.4 Increase rates of the population and of the employed population in each zone in Hanoi(2011 to 2020)



Source: JICA Study Team based on TEDI's survey
 Figure 2.3.5 The population and the growth rate in each zone in Hanoi



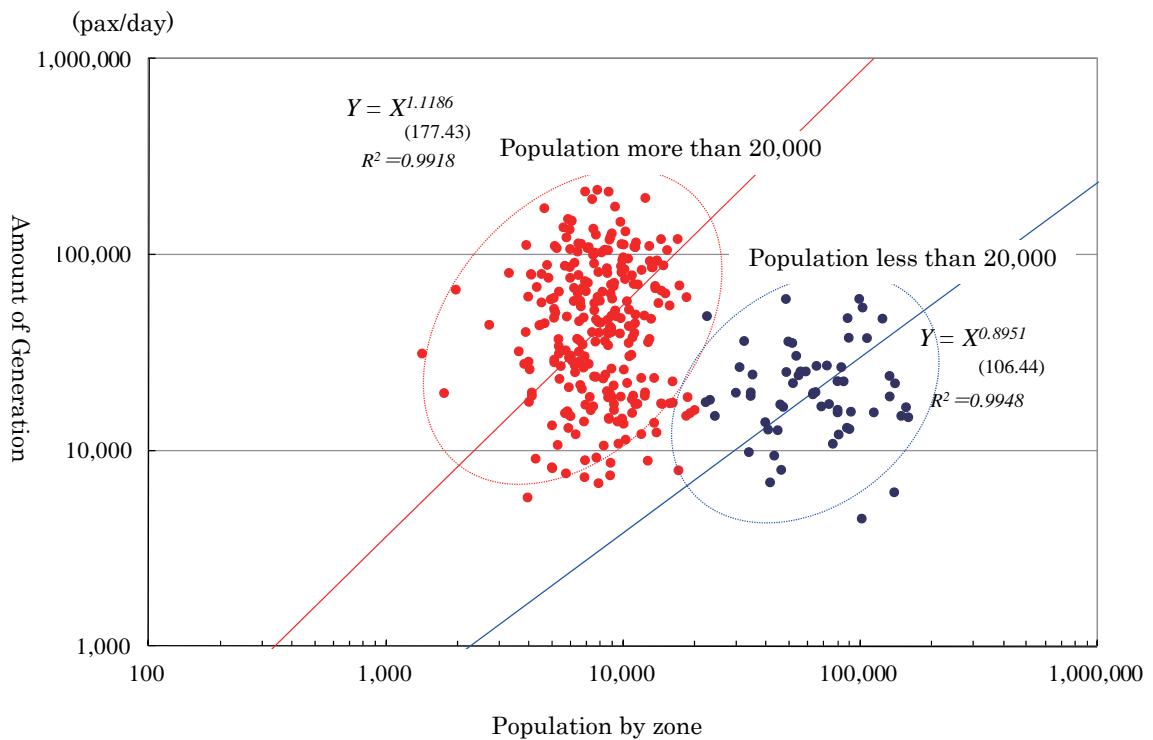
Source: JICA Study Team based on TEDI's survey
 Figure 2.3.6 The employed population and the growth rate in each zone in Hanoi

(2) Amount of Traffic Generation

The amount of generation and the amount of concentration by all the purposes and all the means of transportation between each zone are dependent on the size of the population and the employed population. Since both of them are equivalent to the round trip and basically the same in figure. For this, the amount of generation (Z), total amount of each OD from the zone, is expressed followings with the population (X) and the employed population(Y).

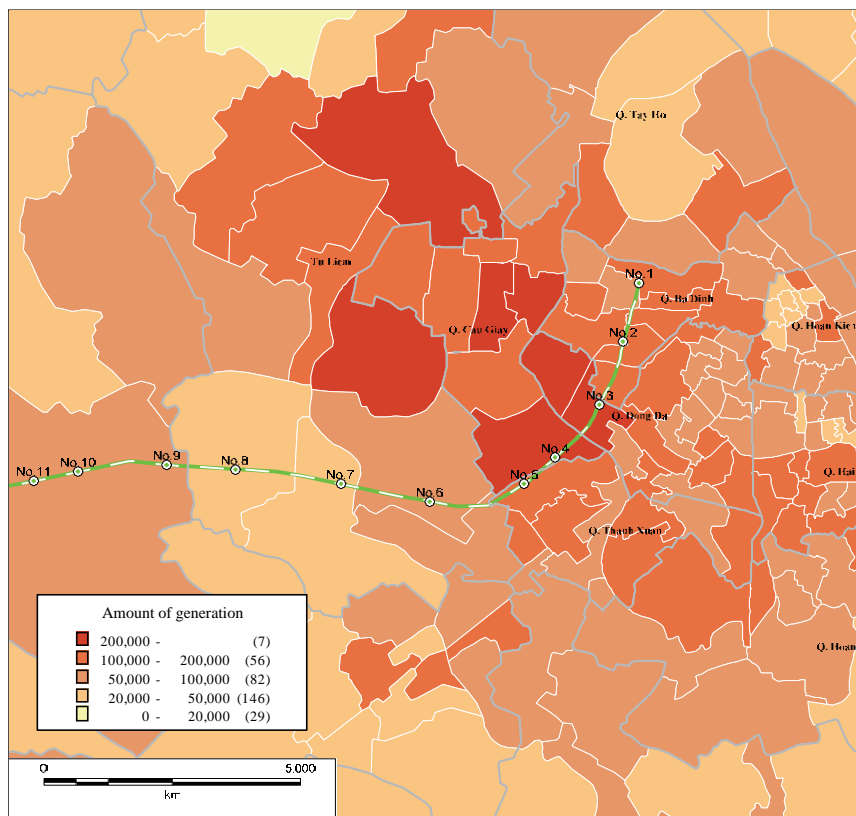
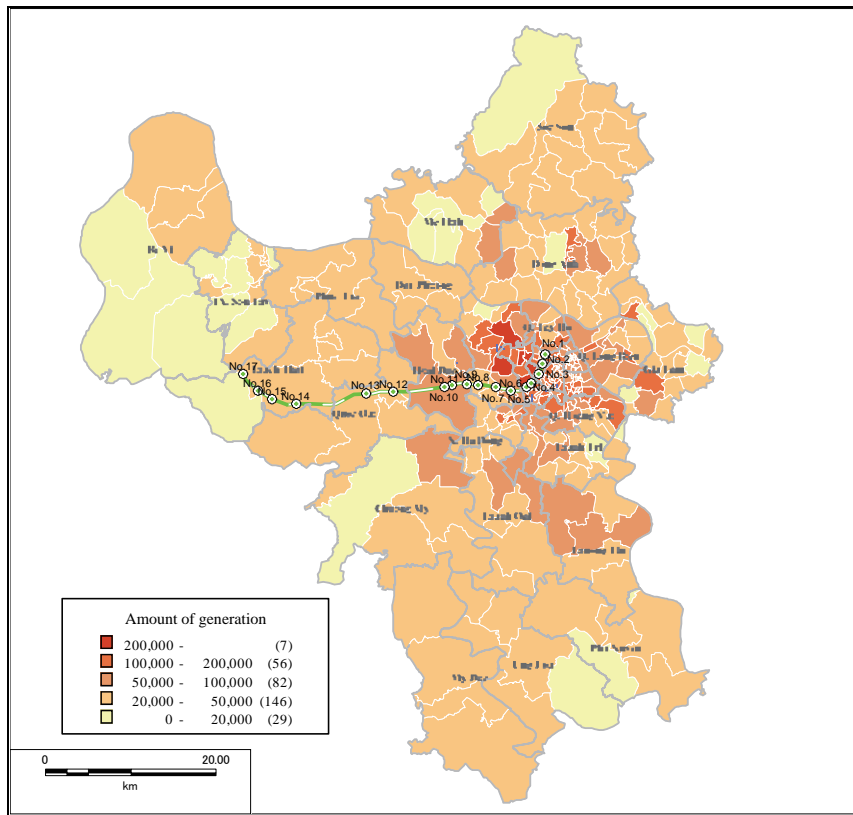
$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= f(X,Y) \\
 \log(Z) &= a \cdot \log(X) + b \cdot \log(Y) + c \\
 Z &= c \cdot X^a Y^b
 \end{aligned}$$

The amount of generation (Z) from the latest person trip survey is explained by population (X) and employed population (Y) as followings. Explanatory and reappearant models are derived and statistically appropriate on t-value and a coefficient of determination (R^2).

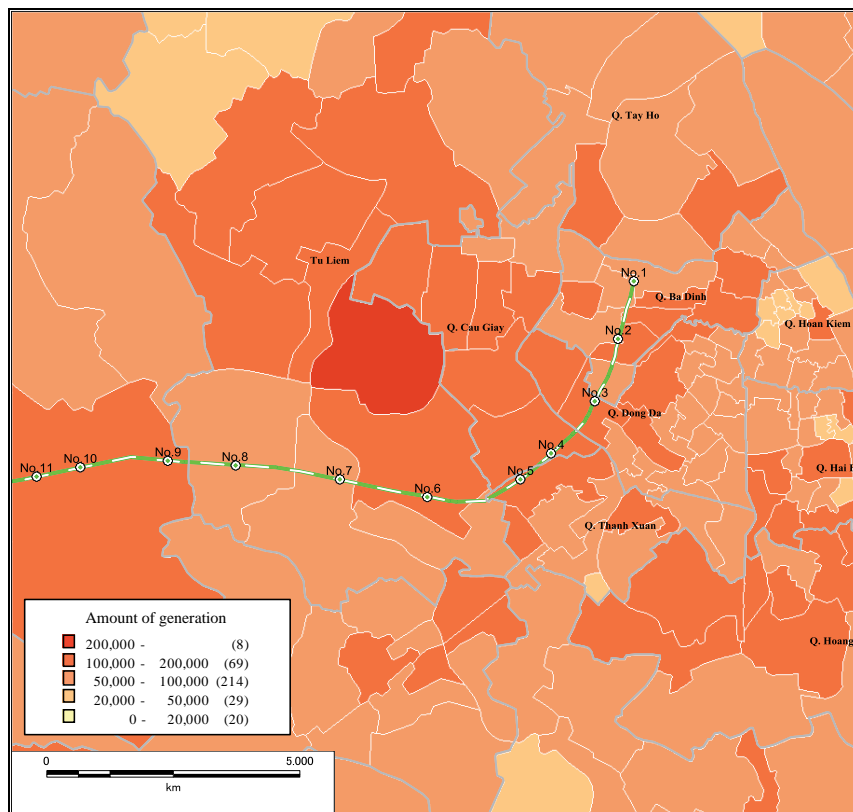
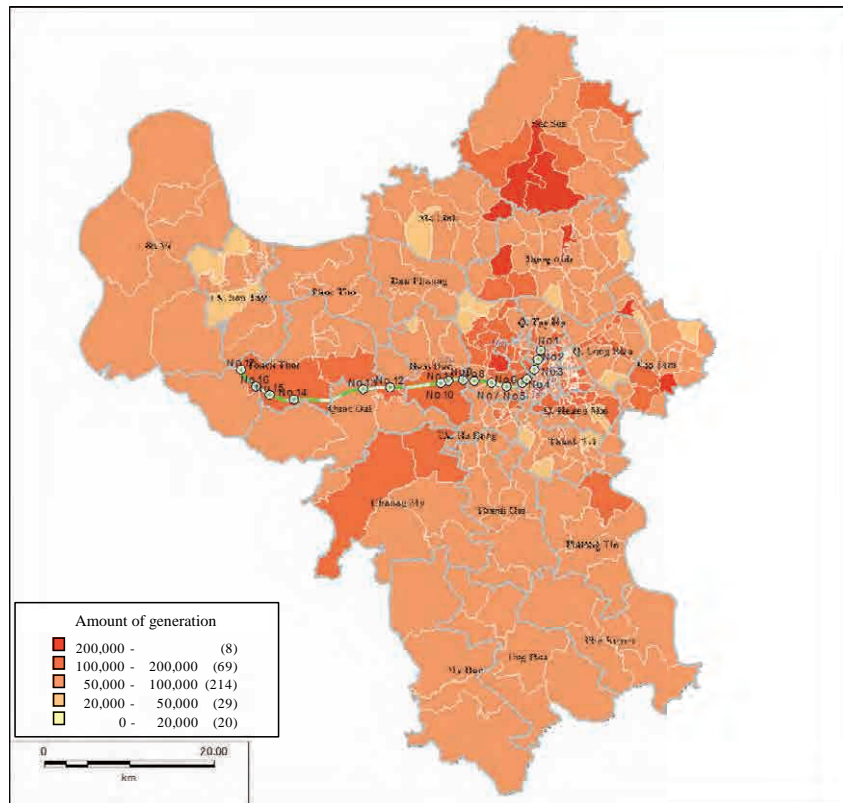


Source: JICA Study Team based on TEDI's survey
 Figure 2.3.7 Amount of generation according to population in each zone (2011)

The present and future figures of amount of generation in each zone are estimated based on the proposition of population and employed population with the forecasting models. They are followings.



Source: JICA Study Team based on TEDI's survey
Figure 2.3.8 Amount of generation in each zone in Hanoi (2011)



Source: JICA Study Team based on TEDI's survey
Figure 2.3.9 Amount of generation in each zone in Hanoi (2030)

On the amount of the generation in each zone, followings are pointed out with the comparison of the present (2012) and the future (2030).

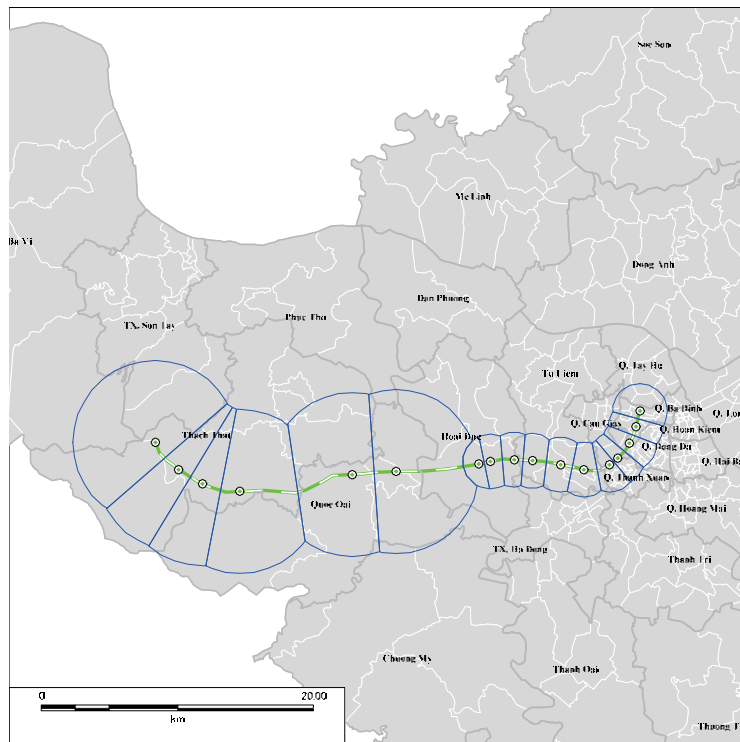
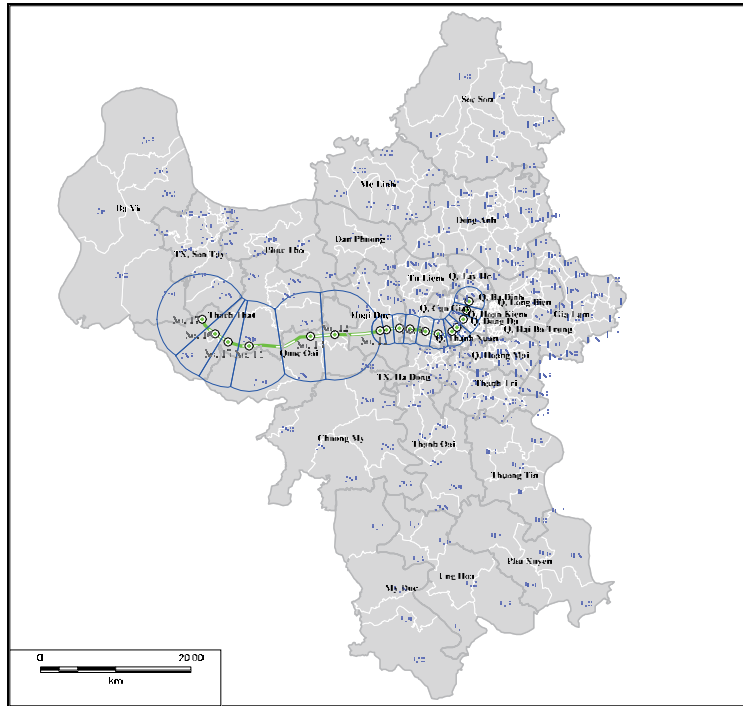
- Under the present condition (2012), zones with much amount of generation are concentrated in the central part of the city. Along the No. 5 line, many zones where No.3 to No.5 stations located have much amounts of generation.
- In the future (2030), zones with much amount of generation will expand in the suburban part. The zones with many amount of generation will be concentrating to the southwest part including Hoa Lac, northern part and southeast part.
- The amount of generation will expand with more than 10% increase rate in Xã Tân Hồng (286) where Hoa Lac is located and in its neighboring Phường Trung Sơn Trầm (279).
- In the future (2030), amount of generation are decreasing in some zones in central part s of the city rather than figures (2012).

Since the amount of generation in each zones depends on the size of the population and the employed population, the above-mentioned is considered reflecting the tendency of the suburbanization of population.

2.4 Preconditions of demand forecast

(1) Station converge area

The station coverage area for railway demand forecasting is based on the shape of 2km circle in radius centering on the No.1 to No.11 stations supposing the moveable area on foot in central part of the city. About No.12 to No.17 station, supposing the formation of the feeder transportation network connecting to the railway stations by a bus, considering the distance between stations, the station coverage area is based on the of 6km circle in radius.



Source: JICA Study Team

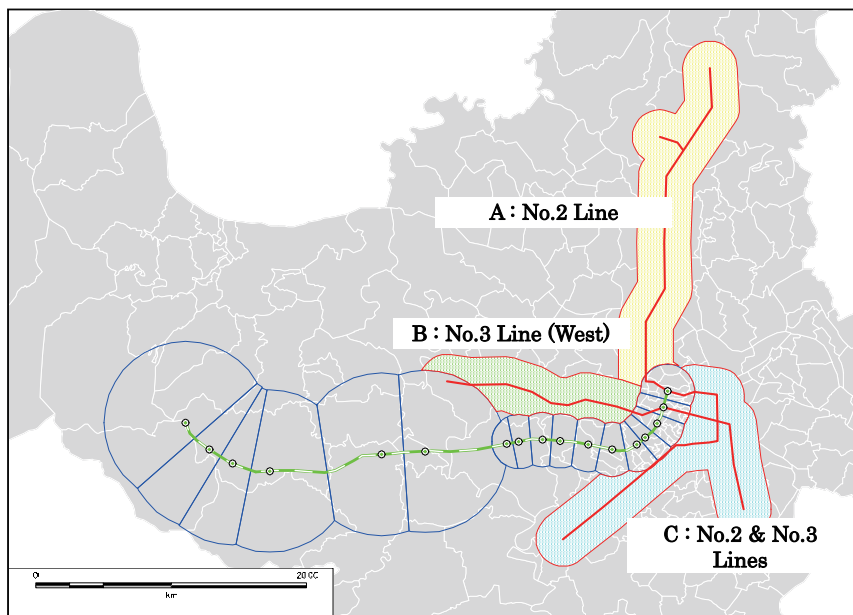
Figure 2.4.1 Station coverage area for demand forecasting
(Concentric circles divided by Voronoi method)

In order to predict the connection passengers with the Hanoi No. 2 line connecting at No.1 station of the Hanoi No. 5 line and No. 3 line connecting at No.2 station, station coverage area of these two lines are set the range 2 km in radius in the same way of Hanoi No.5 line.

The area along No. 2 line and No. 3 line are divided into "A:No. 2 line (a northern part)", "B:No. 3 line (a western part)" and "C:No. 2 line and a No. 3 line (an eastern part and a southern part)" and the relation with No.5 line is set as followings.

In the section between No.1 to No.11 station of No. 5 line, it is supposed that passengers will not generating because the section is parallel to sections B and C and stations of those sections are very close to each other. Then only the connection passengers between section of No.12 to No.17 station of No.5 line (the suburban section) and the sections B and C, the demand will be counted as a demand.

The demand between section A and No.5 line will be counted all because the section A and No.5 line extend toward different directions.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 2.4.2 Station coverage area for demand forecasting (No.2 line and No.3 line)

Table 2.4.1 Connecting passengers between No.5 line and other lines

	A:No.2 line (North)	B:No.3 line (West)	C: No.2 and No.3 line (East and South)
Central part along No.5 line (No.1 to No.11 Station)	○	No counts (movable on foot or by bus)	No counts (movable on foot or by bus)
Suburban part along No.5 line (No.12 to No.17 Station)	○	○	○

(note) ○: Count connecting passengers

Source: JICA Study Team

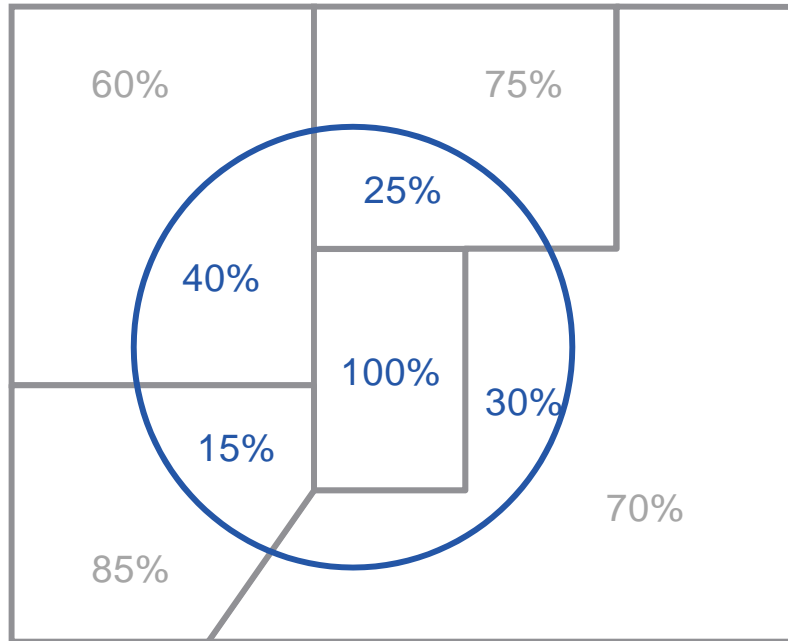
The area set by the above method overlap neighboring area each other without blank area along lines. Since the distance between stations is especially short in the central part, the parts of overlapping become large. Then it is assumed that the demand will be predicted excessively.

For this reason, the bases of the above-mentioned area are so divided that the demands of passengers in the overlapping area are contained the nearest station coverage area with Volonoi diagram. It is known as the method of the quantitative geography which divides area by the perpendicular bisector of the line segment connects between 2 points.

(2) Zone divided by station coverage area

Each station coverage area includes two or more zones divided administratively. In "Hanoi Urban Railway Construction Investment Project" by TEDI, amounts of generation in every OD between 320 zones are counted and predict the figures in the future.

In this survey, in order to convert ODs according to the zones into ODs according to each station coverage area, zones are divided on the boundary of each station coverage area. Then proportional share contained by station coverage area are calculated to multiple to ODs according to zones and derive ODs according to each station coverage area.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 2.4.3 Division of zone by each station coverage area (area proportional division)

(3) Transport shares

Transport share is a parameter for deriving the demand of railway passengers from the amount of generation OD estimated by each station coverage area.

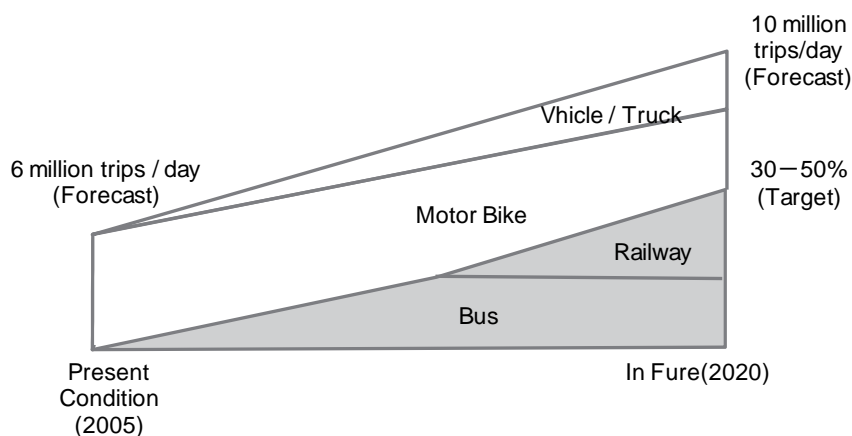
In cities where existing transportation, buses, railways, motor vehicles and bikes are already improved, it is possible to derive the change of transport shares mathematically if the conditions either a time or cost factor of them will be changed. For example, it is a method of figuring out the transport shares that using the function model estimated by present condition of total costs (defined "sacrifice") consists of time and costs (fare) and deriving the transport shares respond to the change of costs and time.

In this survey, it is not possibly to apply the method directly because of not being urban railway system in Hanoi. However the share of urban railway system is trying to be estimated based on the present share and conditions of buses, only one of the public transportation in Hanoi. From this, when an average fare is 0.5USD (2012 price), the share of urban railway system will become about 15%.

Moreover, in this survey, the target value (20.5%) of urban railway system (UMRT) in "HAIDEP" and the cities in other Asian countries are taken into consideration.

Although the share of the urban railway system is exceeding 30% only in Japan, the share in Singapore where the urban transportation is highly sophisticated is 12%, the shares in Manila and in Jakarta are only 2%.

It is considered that the share of No. 5 line should be set more conservatively than the figure of HAIDEP.



Source: HAIDEP

Figure 2.4.4 The present shares and the future target figures in Hanoi

Table 2.4.2 The present shares and the future target figures in Hanoi

Mode		2005		2020			
		(1000 trips / day)	(%)	with UMRT		without UMRT	
				(1000 trips / day)	(%)	(1000 trips / day)	(%)
Private Mode	Bicycle	1,579	25.3	374	3.8	372	3.8
	Motor Bike	3,396	63.2	5,777	58.7	5,206	52.9
	Vehicle/Taxi	227	3.6	1,921	19.5	1,555	15.8
	Others	69	1.1	350	3.5	350	3.5
	Sub total	5,811	93.3	8,422	86.5	6,896	70.0
Public Mode	UMRT	—	—	—	—	2,012	20.5
	Bus	420	6.7	1,426	14.5	940	9.5
	Sub Total	420	6.7	1,426	14.5	2,364	30.0
Total		6,321	100.0	9,848	100.0	9,848	100.0

Source: HAIDEP

Table 2.4.3 The comparison of the transit shares in Asian countries

Mode \ City	Hanoi 2005	HCMC 2002	Manira 1996	Jakarta 2002	Singapore 1993	Tokyo 1998
Private Mode	93.3	94	22	42	34	64.1
Bicycle	25.3	17	—	4	—	—
Motor Bike	63.2	75	1	21	6	21.5
Vehicle/Taxi	3.6	1	25	15	19	42.6
Others	1.1	1	2	2	9	—
Public Mode	6.2	6	78	58	66	35.9
Bus	6.7	2	17	—	—	—
UMRT	—	—	2	—	—	—
Others	—	4	53	—	—	—
Road Ratio (km/km ²)	4.2	—	10.7	—	—	—
Urban Railway Length (km)	— (142)	— (29)	43.9 (30)	— (170)	109	300 (657)

(Notes) 1) Only in Urban areas.

2) Figures in parenthesis are referred to as a part of the length of some inter-city railways in the city

3) Only in Tokyo 23-wards. Total length in Tokyo Metropolitan Area is 2,100km.

4) Original Source : JICA(HCMC, Manira, Jakarta) / Tokyo Metropolitan Area's Person-Trip Survey, etc.

Source: HAIDEP

In addition, the fare level and per capita GDP of main countries in Asia are compared as one of the setting bases. In Singapore, where the total amount of motor traffic is regulated and use of public traffic is promoted, the fare of the urban railway is controlled politically low level to the

level of the Per capita GDP.

When setting a fare level, it will be also takes into consideration about the consumption of the purchase, maintenance and fuel cost of the motorbike as a daily means of transportation.

Table 2.4.4 The fare level of the urban transport of the Asian countries

	Hong Kong	South Korea (Seoul)	Singapore	Thailand (Bangkok)	Indonesia (Jakarta)	Vietnam (Settings)
①Average Fare Level (Mean)	1.95	1.05	1.04	0.75	0.37	0.50
②Per capita GDP	31,500	20,600	43,100	4,990	9,896	1,170
Index(①/②)	0.006 %	0.005 %	0.002 %	0.015 %	0.0037 %	0.042 %

Source: JICA Study Team

2.5 Result of demand forecast

In order to figure out the future prediction after the project will be operating.

(1) Railway passenger demand

The railway passenger demand of No.5 line demand (the first phase section) at the 2021 will be 171,000 passengers / day including connection passengers with a No. 2 and No.3 line. The demand at 2030 when the second phase section started to operate will be 432,000 pax / day containing the effect of population increase in Hoa Lac.

Table2.5.1 Result of demand forecast (thousand pax / day)

Sections	Time	2011	2021	2030	2040	2040 (share up)	2040 [Trial*]
No.5 Line passengers (Station.1 to St.10)		166.5	157.7	226.9	228.0	(321.7)	[227.8]
No.2 Line connecting passengers		16.6	13.5	11.1	11.2	(16.9)	[11.2]
No.5 & No.2 Lines connecting passengers		183.1	171.3	238.1	239.3	(338.6)	[239.0]
No.5 Line passengers (Station.1 to St.17)		199.1	221.3	399.6	410.6	(565.1)	[409.6]
No.2 & No.3 Lines connecting passengers		30.0	30.4	32.1	33.0	(49.5)	[32.5]
No5.Line pax No.2 & No.3Line connecting pax		229.1	251.7	431.8	443.6	(614.6)	[442.1]

(Note1) "2040 (share up)" is the estimated value in case of each share added 5 points.

(Ref. Table 2.5.2)

(Note2) The trial calculation value based on the updated estimate of population (November, 2012) by TEDI.

Source: JICA Study Team

(Supplement)

The traffic OD compatible with the Hanoi construction master plan (the 2011 status quo, the 2020 prediction, and 2030 forecast) was received from TEDI by study team in June 2012. The demand forecast of the Hanoi No. 5 line is induced by the OD.

In addition, the data of the population and employed population in Hanoi according to 500 zones (in 2011 status quo, 2020, 2030, and 2050) is also received. The forecast in 2040, in the middle point between 2030 and 2040, is estimated with using the supplement of the population and employed population in 2040.

In November 2012, the study team was informed the population data (in 2020, 2030, and 2050) updated by TEDI and received the data. The traffic OD according to 320 zones in 2020 and 2050 estimated by TEDI is not updated in November 2012. However it is possible that the OD will be updated for the conclusion of the Hanoi construction master plan

For this reason, the study team tested the difference between the former estimation and the re-estimation with the updated data on demand forecast of the Hanoi Line 5 (Refer to Table 2.5.1). As a result, since the difference is very slight as about 100 passenger a day, it can be judged that the influence on the operation program and the revenue and expenditure are negligible.

The transport share of railway passengers is set 10% at the beginning of the operation with considering the cases in Asian countries. The share is set 15% at the beginning of the operation on the second phase section in 2030 with the assumption of the urban railway's becoming

established and the substantial feeder networks.

In addition, the share between neighboring stations in central part of the city is set 5% at the beginning and 10% in 2030 because the distance between stations are about 1 or 2 km within the area on foot.

Table 2.5.2 Preconditions and the transport shares for the demand forecast (%)

Sections \ Time	2012	2021	2030	2040	2040 (share up)
No.5 Line except between neighboring stations	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	(20.0)
No.5 Line between neighboring stations	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	(15.0)
No.2 and No.3 Lines	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	(15.0)

Source: JICA Study Team

(2) Difference between this study's result and the result by TEDI

Although the common data on the amount of generation (OD) is used for these two demand forecasts, that of this study and that of TEDI, TEDI's is more than 3 or 4 times bigger than that of this study in figures.

The reason why this difference is occurred is followings.

- TEDI's uses the OD between each zone directly. This study's uses the station coverage area and considers that the amount of generation in outside of each station coverage area will not realize.
- TEDI's applies the HIDEP's target figures as the transportation share (20-30%). This study's considers it 10% at the beginning of operation and 15% after 2030 with referring the case in Asian countries.

(3) Demand in OD matrix between stations

On demand forecast in OD matrix between stations in figures, the demand of No.13 or No.14 station will be expanded rapidly in 2021 to 2030. It is thought that the amount of generation expanded especially No.14 station because of the population growth by the development in Hoa Lac.

Between stations in central part of the city, there are some sections declining the demand in 2020 to 2030.

Table 2.5.3 Demand in OD matrix of present reproduction

(pax / day)

Railway Passenger Demand (2011)																									
Org \ Dst.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	A	B	C	No.1~10	No.1~17	Total		
1	0	8,858	9,717	4,108	3,383	821	697	186	258	106	99	567	186	94	51	21	47	0	0	0	28,135	29,201	29,201		
2	9,149	0	7,896	5,697	4,368	1,089	1,032	261	145	123	67	538	232	61	27	25	57	2,951	0	0	29,760	30,768	33,719		
3	9,954	8,178	0	4,427	7,209	1,351	1,243	323	323	190	137	739	185	53	26	31	114	3,272	0	0	33,198	34,482	37,754		
4	4,304	5,671	4,448	0	5,800	1,414	828	259	262	133	121	391	158	40	21	22	39	993	0	0	23,119	23,912	24,905		
5	3,703	4,625	7,458	5,879	0	2,076	2,359	354	323	200	179	599	154	42	23	23	40	1,094	0	0	26,977	28,036	29,130		
6	828	1,291	1,935	1,734	2,074	0	1,405	586	160	16	15	238	129	52	21	8	14	153	0	0	10,030	10,508	10,661		
7	791	1,322	1,714	1,072	2,207	1,407	0	340	251	33	33	290	224	88	34	10	15	155	0	0	9,137	9,832	9,987		
8	174	268	363	278	365	593	345	0	316	105	106	225	19	7	4	3	6	42	0	0	2,806	3,176	3,218		
9	203	149	396	316	361	160	251	316	0	153	284	642	43	20	12	14	7	32	0	0	2,306	3,328	3,360		
10	106	123	190	133	199	16	33	104	152	0	259	630	39	18	11	13	5	9	0	0	1,056	2,032	2,041		
11	99	67	137	121	178	15	33	105	284	259	0	571	38	18	11	13	4	7	104	157	1,298	1,952	2,220		
12	692	398	742	393	747	232	275	224	642	631	571	0	1,435	305	134	105	80	232	1,755	2,013	4,976	7,607	11,607		
13	186	232	184	159	154	87	141	19	44	39	38	1,458	0	1,050	360	281	174	50	554	725	1,245	4,606	5,935		
14	94	61	53	41	42	40	64	7	20	18	18	317	1,059	0	878	513	337	19	142	258	440	3,562	3,981		
15	52	27	25	19	21	22	35	4	12	11	11	138	365	878	0	429	335	8	50	102	226	2,382	2,541		
16	21	25	31	18	20	8	10	3	14	13	13	105	281	513	429	0	507	7	24	57	164	2,012	2,100		
17	47	54	114	35	36	14	15	7	7	5	4	81	175	337	335	506	0	24	44	178	335	1,773	2,018		
A	0	2,654	2,844	975	1,074	150	156	42	32	9	7	233	50	19	8	7	24	0	0	0	7,936	8,283	8,283		
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	1,749	903	177	50	24	42	0	0	0	0	3,044	3,044		
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	1,997	726	258	102	57	177	0	0	0	0	3,471	3,471		
No.1~10	29,212	30,485	34,118	23,643	25,967	8,928	8,194	2,728	2,192	1,058	1,300	4,860	1,369	475	230	171	345	8,700	0	0	166,525	175,275	183,976		
No.1~17	30,403	31,350	35,404	24,428	27,165	9,345	8,768	3,097	3,213	2,035	1,956	7,529	4,722	3,577	2,377	2,018	1,783	9,046	2,674	3,489	175,207	199,169	214,377		
Total	30,403	34,005	38,247	25,403	28,238	9,495	8,924	3,139	3,245	2,043	2,217	11,508	6,401	4,030	2,536	2,105	2,026	9,046	2,674	3,489	183,143	213,966	229,175		

Source: JICA Study Team

(4) Demand in section between stations

The demand in section between stations will become the maximum between No.2 and No.5 station. The figure in 2030 will reach in 60,000 pax/day (for one of the two). Assuming 20% of the concentration ratio in peak hours, demand in section will become 12,000 pax/day (for one of the two) in peak hours.

Table 2.5.5 Demand in section (according to concentration ratio)

Passenger Demand in Section (2011)

Section	Pax/Day	Pax/hour		
		10%	20%	30%
1 → 2	36,071	3,607	7,214	10,821
2 → 3	45,169	4,517	9,034	13,551
3 → 4	39,778	3,978	7,956	11,933
4 → 5	33,267	3,327	6,653	9,980
5 → 6	16,746	1,675	3,349	5,024
6 → 7	12,012	1,201	2,402	3,604
7 → 8	4,915	491	983	1,474
8 → 9	2,986	299	597	896
9 → 10	1,067	107	213	320

Section	Pax/Day	Pax/hour		
		10%	20%	30%
10 → 9	1,065	107	213	320
9 → 8	3,098	310	620	930
8 → 7	5,105	511	1,021	1,532
7 → 6	13,144	1,314	2,629	3,943
6 → 5	18,982	1,898	3,796	5,695
5 → 4	36,535	3,653	7,307	10,960
4 → 3	42,540	4,254	8,508	12,762
3 → 2	47,439	4,744	9,488	14,232
2 → 1	37,912	3,791	7,582	11,374

Passenger Demand in Section (2021)

Section	Pax/Day	Pax/hour		
		10%	20%	30%
1 → 2	32,494	3,249	6,499	9,748
2 → 3	40,161	4,016	8,032	12,048
3 → 4	37,182	3,718	7,436	11,155
4 → 5	32,164	3,216	6,433	9,649
5 → 6	18,124	1,812	3,625	5,437
6 → 7	13,628	1,363	2,726	4,088
7 → 8	5,044	504	1,009	1,513
8 → 9	3,027	303	605	908
9 → 10	1,078	108	216	323

Section	Pax/Day	Pax/hour		
		10%	20%	30%
10 → 9	1,090	109	218	327
9 → 8	3,071	307	614	921
8 → 7	5,086	509	1,017	1,526
7 → 6	14,423	1,442	2,885	4,327
6 → 5	19,692	1,969	3,938	5,908
5 → 4	34,378	3,438	6,876	10,313
4 → 3	39,084	3,908	7,817	11,725
3 → 2	41,598	4,160	8,320	12,479
2 → 1	33,425	3,343	6,685	10,028

Passenger Demand in Section (2030)

Section	Pax/Day	Pax/hour		
		10%	20%	30%
1 → 2	47,313	4,731	9,463	14,194
2 → 3	64,262	6,426	12,852	19,279
3 → 4	64,225	6,423	12,845	19,268
4 → 5	61,431	6,143	12,286	18,429
5 → 6	46,965	4,696	9,393	14,089
6 → 7	43,937	4,394	8,787	13,181
7 → 8	30,944	3,094	6,189	9,283
8 → 9	29,275	2,927	5,855	8,782
9 → 10	29,787	2,979	5,957	8,936
10 → 11	31,216	3,122	6,243	9,365
11 → 12	30,419	3,042	6,084	9,126
12 → 13	26,707	2,671	5,341	8,012
13 → 14	22,461	2,246	4,492	6,738
14 → 15	28,684	2,868	5,737	8,605
15 → 16	25,571	2,557	5,114	7,671
16 → 17	19,112	1,911	3,822	5,734

Section	Pax/Day	Pax/hour		
		10%	20%	30%
17 → 16	18,971	1,897	3,794	5,691
16 → 15	25,481	2,548	5,096	7,644
15 → 14	28,702	2,870	5,740	8,611
14 → 13	22,776	2,278	4,555	6,833
13 → 12	27,573	2,757	5,515	8,272
12 → 11	31,587	3,159	6,317	9,476
11 → 10	32,406	3,241	6,481	9,722
10 → 9	30,984	3,098	6,197	9,295
9 → 8	30,416	3,042	6,083	9,125
8 → 7	31,937	3,194	6,387	9,581
7 → 6	45,708	4,571	9,142	13,713
6 → 5	49,329	4,933	9,866	14,799
5 → 4	64,107	6,411	12,821	19,232
4 → 3	66,724	6,672	13,345	20,017
3 → 2	66,308	6,631	13,262	19,892
2 → 1	48,178	4,818	9,636	14,453

Passenger Demand in Section (2040)

Section	Pax/Day	Pax/hour		
		10%	20%	30%
1 → 2	47,833	4,783	9,567	14,350
2 → 3	64,702	6,470	12,940	19,411
3 → 4	64,579	6,458	12,916	19,374
4 → 5	61,959	6,196	12,392	18,588
5 → 6	48,173	4,817	9,635	14,452
6 → 7	45,334	4,533	9,067	13,600
7 → 8	31,945	3,194	6,389	9,583
8 → 9	30,233	3,023	6,047	9,070
9 → 10	30,750	3,075	6,150	9,225
10 → 11	32,240	3,224	6,448	9,672
11 → 12	31,428	3,143	6,286	9,428
12 → 13	27,891	2,789	5,578	8,367
13 → 14	23,797	2,380	4,759	7,139
14 → 15	30,579	3,058	6,116	9,174
15 → 16	27,494	2,749	5,499	8,248
16 → 17	20,616	2,062	4,123	6,185

Section	Pax/Day	Pax/hour		
		10%	20%	30%
17 → 16	20,419	2,042	4,084	6,126
16 → 15	27,337	2,734	5,467	8,201
15 → 14	30,522	3,052	6,104	9,157
14 → 13	24,016	2,402	4,803	7,205
13 → 12	28,578	2,858	5,716	8,573
12 → 11	32,258	3,226	6,452	9,677
11 → 10	33,083	3,308	6,617	9,925
10 → 9	31,599	3,160	6,320	9,480
9 → 8	31,023	3,102	6,205	9,307
8 → 7	32,577	3,258	6,515	9,773
7 → 6	46,754	4,675	9,351	14,026
6 → 5	50,188	5,019	10,038	15,056
5 → 4	64,276	6,428	12,855	19,283
4 → 3	66,718	6,672	13,344	20,015
3 → 2	66,384	6,638	13,277	19,915
2 → 1	48,521	4,852	9,704	14,556

Source: JICA Study Team

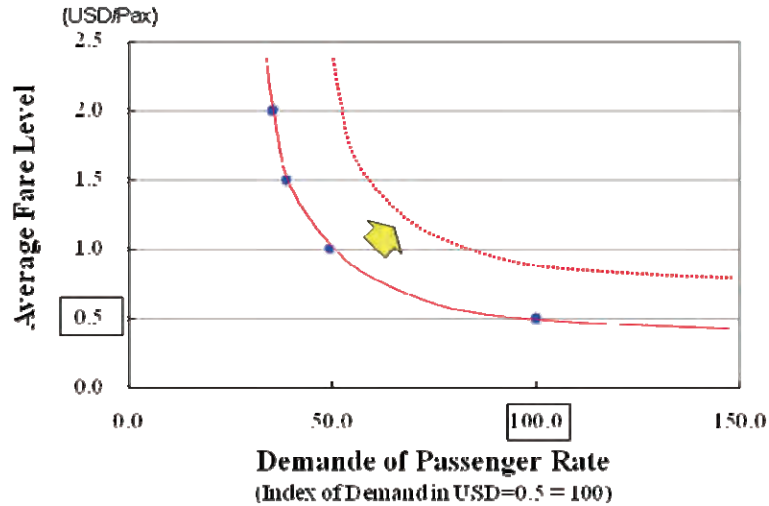
2.6 Sensitivity of price and estimation of income

(1) Sensitivity of price

Judging from the price elasticity based on the demand and the fare level of the No. 5 line, an income of fare will be mostly constant in the range of USD 0.5-2.0.

$$\text{The income of fare} = \text{Average fare} * \text{Demand of passenger}$$

In order to expand the income, it is necessary to expand the demands quantitatively.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 2.6.1 Pricing sensitivity of demand

(2) Total fare revenue

The total annual fare revenue is calculated based on the demand forecast with setting 0.5 USD as average of the fare considering the present price level and present bus charge in Vietnam. The figure will become 2.4 billion yen in 2021 (St.1 to St.10), 6.0 billion yen in 2030 (St.1 to St.17) at the constant price (2011). Including the connection passengers demand of No2 and No.3 lines with setting 0.25 USD as the average of the fare, the total annual fare revenue is calculated 2.5 billion yen in 2021, 6.3 billion yen in 2030 at the constant price (2011).

In addition, the figures considering the price escalation are followings, 4.5 billion yen in 2021 (the average fare 0.94USD), 12.1 billion yen in 2030 (the average fare 1.78USD) at each current price. Including the connection passengers demand of No2 and No.3 lines, the figures are 4.7 billion yen in 2021, 12.4 billion yen in 2030 at each current price.

In urban railways it is common that an operation cost far exceeds this level. On Hanoi No. 5 line, it is necessary for the railway operation unit (Vietnam Government) to set the service fee so that the operation unit will manage sustainably and to expend the difference between the service fee and the total fare revenue as the expense for public works.

Table 2.6.1 Fare income based on demand forecast (Billion Yen / year)

Sections	Time	Constant figures (price at 2011)		Current figures (considering CPI)	
		2021	2030	2021	2030
No.5 line passenger only		2.4	6.0	4.5	12.1
No.5 line passengers & connecting passengers		2.5	6.3	4.7	12.4

Source: JICA Study Team