# Explaining walking distance to public transport: the dominance of public transport supply

World Symposium on Transport and Land Use Research, 28-30 July 2011

Dr Rhonda Daniels and Professor Corinne Mulley Institute of Transport and Logistics Studies | The University of Sydney

rhonda.daniels@sydney.edu.au

http://sydney.edu.au/business/itls









- > Research motivation and literature
- > Methodology and data
  - Case study: Sydney
- > Analysis and results
  - Walk distance: means and distribution
  - Regression
- > Conclusions
  - Discussion
  - Policy implications
  - Future research



Source: Parramatta Advertiser, 13 Jan 2009



Source: Sydney Morning Herald, 1 Nov 2007



#### What explains current walking distance from home to public transport

- > Implications for accessibility and public transport planning
  - Walk is main access mode
  - Planning guidelines and 400 m "rule of thumb"
  - Flexible transport services
- > Role of demographics do older people walk shorter distances?

Access mode from home in Sydney	To bus	To train
Walk	89%	50%
Car as driver	2%	17%
Car as passenger	9%	17%
Bus	-	14%
Other	0%	2%
Total	100%	100%



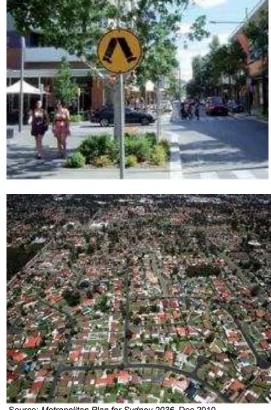
Source: Sutherland Council Annual Report 2008/09



# Background – literature

#### Influences on walking distance

- > Walk only trips vs Walk as access mode to public transport
- > Demographics and trip characteristics
  - Trip purpose
- > Built environment
  - Density, diversity, design, ambience, aesthetics
- > Natural environment
  - Climate and topography
- Supply of public transport
  - Walk further to train (but why?)
- > Interdependencies between factors
- > Influence once decision to walk has been made



Source: Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036, Dec 2010





#### Case study: Sydney, NSW

Why Sydney?	Bus	Train
Extensive pt network	35,000 stops	300 stations
Similar mode use	5.8% of all trips	5.2% of all trips
Access mode from home	90% walk	50% walk

Household Travel Survey – one day travel diary, continuous from 1997/98



Source: Southern Courier, 6 Feb 2011





Source: Daily Telegraph, 21 March 2007

# Data – distance



#### Household Travel Survey data

- > 3 years of HTS data (2006/7-2008/9)
  - 1,952 walk trips from home to bus or train
- > Distance estimation
  - X,Y of home and X,Y of train station
  - Hierarchy of coding information for bus stops
  - ARCGIS road network distance
- Issues
  - Actual walk path may be shorter or longer
  - Bus: home within 100 m of stop = 50 m walk
  - Train: minimum 100 m walk due to station platform centroid
  - Focus on trips less than 2 km (97.6%) = 1,906 trips

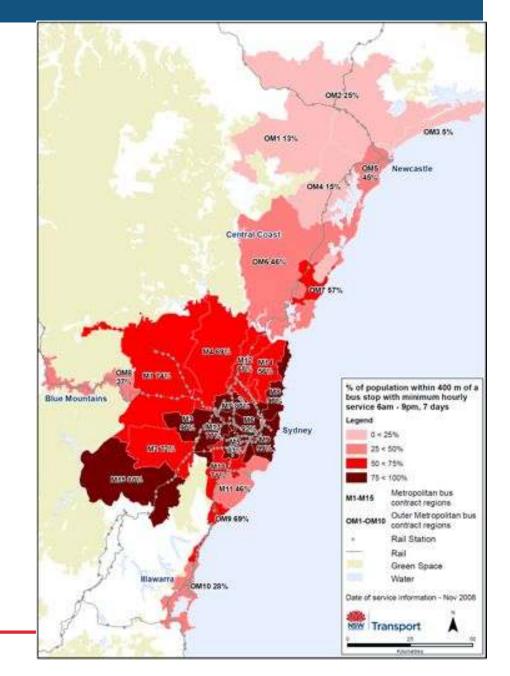


# Data – explanatory variables

Туре	Variables
Trip characteristics – walk trip	<ul> <li>Distance</li> <li>Destination (mode)</li> <li>Day of week</li> <li>Time of day</li> <li>Location (LGA)</li> </ul>
Trip characteristics – public transport trip	<ul> <li>Purpose</li> <li>Duration</li> <li>Public transport mode</li> <li>Fare type</li> <li>Ticket type</li> </ul>
Demographic characteristics	<ul> <li>Age</li> <li>Sex</li> <li>Personal income</li> <li>Labour force status</li> <li>Household size</li> <li>Driving licence</li> <li>No. of household vehicles</li> </ul>
Other	Reason for public transport use for work trip



# Data – locational variables



- > Local Government Areas (50+)
  - Population density
  - % of all trips made by public transport
- > Bus contract regions (25)
  - % of households within 400 m of a bus stop with hourly services
- > Service planning target
  - 90% of households within
     400 m of public transport in daytime and 800 m in evening





- 1. Mean walking distance and distribution
- 2. Explanatory factors
  - Trip and demographic characteristics
  - Differences between bus and train users
- 3. Regression

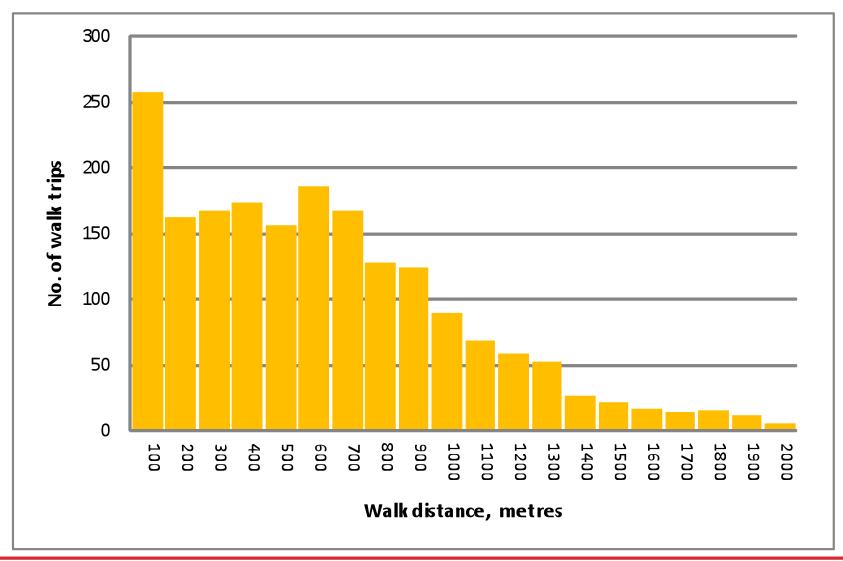
Walk to public transport

- > Bus and train combined
- > Bus vs train



# Distribution of walk distance

#### Walk distance from home to bus and train (n=1,906)





#### > Means

#### Medians

> Lower and upper quartiles

Variable	Category	N	Mean'	p-value*	SD'	LQ'	Median	UQ
Total		1906	573		417	235	518	824
Trip characteristics	1.00u s		2 13 (1)	0.110	- 821	mue.	200	- 312
Transport mode	Tran	667	805	~0,000	375	539	749	101
- Contraction of the	Bus	1084	451	Base	382	162	364	655
	School bus	155	360	**0.002	386	50	185	600
Region	Inner Sydney	968	570	Base	385	273	520	785
	Outer Sydney	638	636	**0.003	452	261	572	922
	Sydney Fringe	46	446	*0.034	429	50	342	781
	Central Coast	69	327	"0.000	338	50	185	611
	Newcastle	85	435	**0.002	435	52	285	676
	Illawarra	56	518	0.322	421	144	421	805
Trip purpose	Work	695	646	Base	418	316	582	900
	Education	471	483	**0.000	412	97	400	778
	Shopping/Pers business	394	501	~0.000	385	179	429	738
	Social/Recreation	295	6.59	0.617	429	304	582	878
Fare type	Full tare	96Z	636	Base	419	312	580	888
	Free school pass	333	425	~0.000	393	50	320	679
	Concession: pensioner	251	485	~0.000	372	202	403	685
	Concession: student	189	643	0.632	411	318	582	921
Ticket type	Single or return	636	632	Base	425	287	582	906
	Periodical pass	569	645	0.599	425	313	581	886
	Multi-trip ticket	257	454	~0.000	322	206	394	654
Day of week	Weekday	1638	569	Base	417	227	513	824
	Weekend day <sup>6</sup>	268	601	0.251	416	285	555	826
Time of day	Am peak	1164	554	Base	410	208	508	812
	Infer-peak	532	587	0,135	420	263	511	814
	Pm peak	83	593	0.404	392	256	.570	825
	Evening	127	682	**0.003	461	330	633	1008
Public transport	Up to 15 members	782	545	Base	384	234	501	775
trip duration	15 - 29 minutes	689	567	0.300	419	235	518	790
(Control) // Contr	30 - 44 minutes	267	604	0.057	451	229	520	922
	45 minutes and over	168	680	**0.001	450	292	644	1012
Demographic charact	and the in the local sector whereas the same to be shown in the sector way	194		10.05	1000			
Sex	Female	977	563	Base	421	223	505	813
	Male	929	584	0.270	411	250	531	844
Áge	Under 19 years	498	505	+0.000	423	157	425	179
	19 - 29 years	445	634	0.587	416	303	570	885
	30 - 49 years	528	619	Base	400	- 305	583	870
	50 - 64 years	241	600	0:547	448	265	511	836
	65 years and over	194	452	**0.000	-352	181	383	664
Labour force status	Full time work	685	644	Base	422	313	586	889
Canodi Incos 202012	Part time work		627	0.632	404	318	548	903
		194		**0.000	378	208	397	693
	Economically inactive		458	0.512	408	208	570	
	Post school education	194	621 484			250	398	902
Band and in share as	School .	the second second second second	and the second se	"0.000	417	and the second	and the second se	
Personal income pa	Less than \$13,000	545	579	10.023	432	208	531	848
	\$13,000 - \$41,599	622	574	*0.012	410	206	602	812
	\$41,600 - \$83,199	367	644	Base	410	319	597	901
	\$83,200 and over	187	619	0.479	398	313	581	850
Vehicles in	0	521	573	0.569	405	256	512	79
household	- Same	750	687	Base	421	255	528	839
	2 or more	632	559	0.226	421	196	567	839
Driving licence	Yes	1007	611	Base	414	287	568	864
	NO	614	573	0.077	420	233	515	818

2. Categories with less than 40 respondents or undefined ("other") are excluded from this table. 3. Mean walk distance is compared to a chosen base for each variable using a standard 2-tailed t-test.

\*significant with p<0.05, "significant with p<0.01 (all tests are two tailed tests)</li>
 SD = Standard deviation, LQ= Lower quartile threshold (25%), UQ = Upper quartile threshold (75%).

6 Weekends include public holidays.



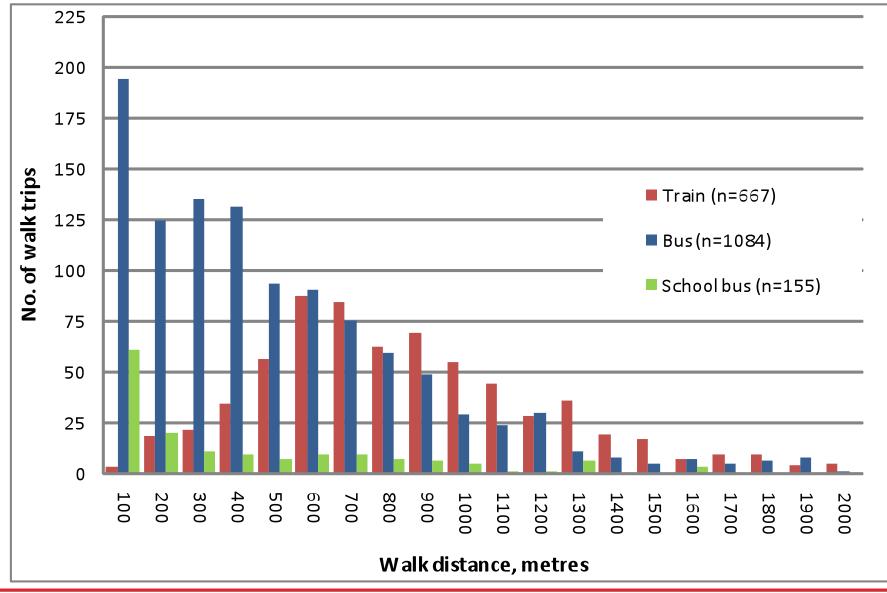
# Explaining walking distance – mean walk distance

Trip characteristics	Significant difference (**1%, *5%)
Mode	Walk trips to train longer than to bus** and shorter to school bus**
Location	Walk trips in outer fringe areas shorter than in inner Sydney**
Purpose	Walk trips for education and shopping shorter than for work**
Time of day	Walk trips in evening longer than in morning peak**
Duration of pt trip	Walk trips for pt trips > 45 mins longer than for short pt trips**
Fare	Walk trips using free school pass and pensioner concession shorter than full fare**

Demographics	Significant difference (**1%, *5%)
Age	Walk trips by young and old shorter than by middle-aged**
Labour force	Walk trips by economically inactive and students shorter than by workers**
Personal income	Walk trips by lower income shorter than by middle income*

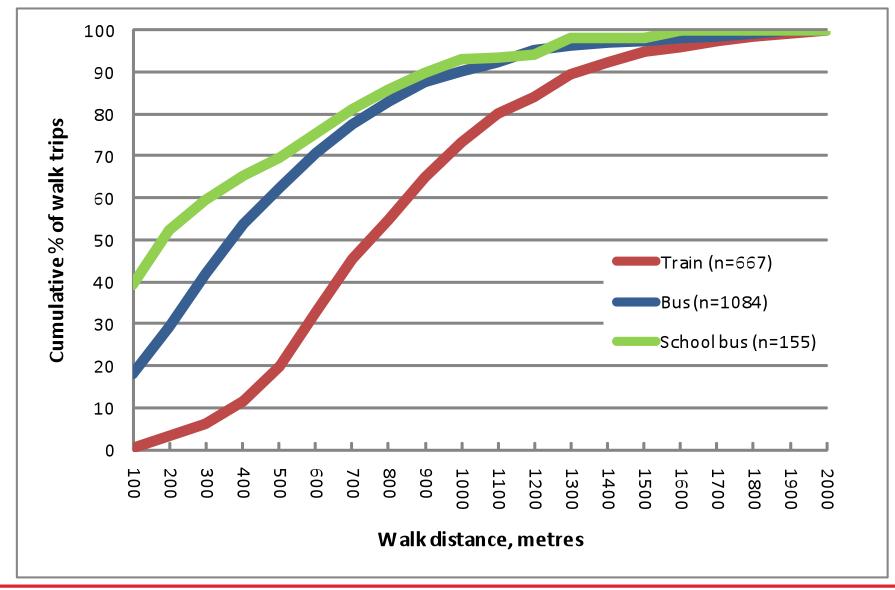


# Distribution of walk distance





# Cumulative distribution





## Significant differences between train and bus users – Chi squared tests

No licence

Trip characteristics	Train users	Bus users
Purpose	Work	Education or shopping
Day of week	Weekends	-
Time of day	-	Interpeak
Fare	Full fare	Concession fare
Ticket	Periodical ticket	Multi-trip ticket
Duration of pt trip	Longer trips	Shorter trips
Demographic characteristics	Train users	Bus users
Age	19-49 years	Under 19 y, 65+ y
Sex	Men	Women
Labour force status	Full time work Post-school education	All others
Personal income	-	Low income

Licence

Licence



## Train and bus users – different populations?

Variable	categ.	N	Mean'	p-value*	SD'	LQ"	Median	uo	
Total	Train	567	805						
Trip characteristics									
Region	Inner Sydney	371	759	Base	360	512	688	- 96	
	Outer Sydney	259	873	**0.000	386	590	829	111	
	Sydney Fringe	Less t	than 20 tri	ps					
	Central Coast	Less than 20 trips							
	Newcastle	Less t	than 20 tri	ps					
	Illawarta	Less 1	thán 20 tri	pś					
Trip purpose	Work	341	810	Base	383	540	711	103	
	Education	97	830	0.614	377	543	508	105	
	Shopping/Pers business	102	754	0.156	337	519	745	93	
20 - 22	Social/Recreation	107	819	0.832	379	582	750	103	
Fare type	Full fare	457	809	Base	380	534	748	1021	
	Free: school pass	40	725	0.176	315	503	671	913	
	Concession: pensioner	40	718	0.144	342	502	673	- 86	
	Concession: student	69	882	0.135	340	693	856	113	
Ticket type	Single or return	278	815	Base	357	549	785	103	
	Periodical ticket	287	810	0.872	392	541	721	103	
	Multi-trip Sciel		than 20 th	ps		- interior			
Day of week	Weekday	546	805	Base	379	538	748	101	
	Weekend day	121	804	0.995	357	541	748	105	
Time of day	Am peak	396	795	Base	371	538	727	- 99	
	Inter-peak	176	607	0.718	361	532	743	108	
	Pm peak	30	772	0.744	359	543	749	94	
	Evening	65	873	0.118	389	607	804	107	
Public transport	Up to 15 mins	258	759	Base	372	499	707	1008	
trip duration	15 - 29 mins	211	801	0.221	363	546	737	- 96	
	30 - 44 mins	108	891	**0.002	-389	581	848	116	
	45 mins and over	90	842	0.067	374	571	824	108	
Demographic charact	PL/00021								
Sex	Female	318	801	Base	381	526	748	103	
514	Male	349	608	0.810	-369	551	748	301	
Age	Under 19 years	- 99	854	0 250	388	577	791	106	
	19 - 29 years	216	789	0.691	363	528	722	100	
	30 - 49 years	241	803	Ease	368	650	750	103	
	50 - 64 years	86	814	0.806	417	512	758	101	
	65 years and over	25	727	0.328	327	564	716	- 83	
Labour force	Full time work	328	807	Base	363	538	743	102	
status	Part time work	96	801	0.683	376	524	723	104	
	Economically inactive	74	716	0.063	346	490	702	850	
	Post school education	93	828	0.634	355	569	814	104	
	School	69	846	0.442	367	582	785	104	
Personal income pa	Less than \$13,000	159	837	0.467	359	568	794	105	
	\$13,000 - \$41,599	202	779	0.468	388	502	717	101	
	\$41,600 - \$83,199	177	808	Base	383	539	761	103	
	\$83,200 and over	80	815	0.893	361	574	698	95	
Vehicles in	0	190	767	0.181	370	509	721	99	
household		290	813	Base	366	552	745	104	
HILL PLATE AND A DECK	2 or more	184	839	0.462	384	568	799	102	
Driving licence	Yes	424	799	Base	378	638	728	100	
	No	194	824	0.440 05.2007 and	370	549	763	105;	

t,	Total is all HTS	walk trips from home to	train of less than 2 km in 2006.	2007 and 2008

2. Categories with less than 40 respondents or undefined ("other") are excluded from this table.

Mean walk distance is compared to a chosen base for each variable using a standard 2-taled t-test.
 Significant with p<0.05, "significant with p<0.01 (all tests are two tailed tests).</li>
 SD = Standard deviation; LQ= Lower quartile threshold (25%), UQ = Upper quartile threshold (75%).

6. Weekends include public holidays.

Variable	Catalogy	N	Mean'	p-value*	SD'	ra,	Median	υa
Total	Bus	1084	461		375	162	364	65
Trip characteristics				· · · · · ·				
Region	and a gardey	585	454	Base	353	189	371	62
	Outer Sydney	371	502	0.070	\$22	155	394	- 75
	Sydney Fringe	Less 8	han 20 trip	15				
	-Central Coast	38	314	*0.017	310	50	167	54
	Newcastle	48	404	0.363	458	50	257	64
	Illawarra	28	416	0.578	312	200	355	64
Trip purpose	Work	354	486	Base	.390	188	368	70
	Education	224	414	0.023	357	81	350	60
	Shopping/Pers business	289	414	*0.014	359	125	318	61
2	Social/Recreation	186	537	0.174	424	240	411	75
Fare type	Full fare	494	475	Base	387	167	372	67
1911-9916-915	Free: school pass	151	403	10.041	372	50	322	62
	Concession: pensioner	209	440	0.255	363	182	318	64
	Concession: student	113	519	0.286	389	204	415	75
Ticket type	Single or return	351	491	Base	421	159	392	69
52 C	Periodical ticket	278	480	0.726	391	194	370	66
	Multi-trip ticket	253	448	0.150	321	202	366	64
Day of week	Weekday	938	466	Base	381	165	371	66
	Weekend day <sup>4</sup>	145	430	0.298	386	125	330	60
Time of day	Am pisak	616	447	Base	366	152	359	63
104115313703	Inter-peak	353	477	0.242	397	183	370	68
	Pm peak	53	491	0.406	376	191	479	75
	Evening	62	480	0.508	448	158	353	62
Public transport	Up to 15 mins	467	442	Base	340	169	366	63
trip duration	15 - 29 mins	420	480	0.135	398	167	371	69
a de la sector de la	30 - 44 mins	136	443	0.986	398	105	326	63
	45 mins and over	61	517	0.271	511	50	381	86
Demographic charact	gian data ya pinebatan na data	-	a dan da		-	in the latter of		
Sex	Female	583	462	Base	392	156	352	66
	Male	501	459	0.892	370	171	374	63
Age	Under 19 years	248	452	0.671	380	107	377	70
-Ue	19 - 29 years	229	486	0.554	411	171	393	66
	30 - 49 years	286	466	Base	359	189	376	65
	50 - 64 years	154	482	0.674	421	188	343	65
	65 years and over	167	410	0.103	339	159	309	60
Labour force status	Full time work	357	492	Base	399	188	378	72
Labrest for or planar	Part time work	97	461	0.480	356	167	412	66
	Economically inactive	308	434	0.052	367	171	318	63
	Post school education	101	429	0.154	358	150	344	61
	School	209	453	0.254	387	93	382	65
Personal income pa	Less than \$13,000	332	481	0.777	412	156	381	68
r en somer income pa	\$13,000 - \$41,599	317	445	0.178	371	171	344	60
	541,600 - \$83,199	190	491	Base	375	208	412	70
	\$83,200 and over	107	471	0.651	359	187	332	12
Vehicles in	0	327	461	0.631	383	171	338	63
household	1	420	448	Base	388	156	343	61
Investments	2	337	477	0.301	372	159	407	73
Denvine Reenes	2 or more	554	479	the second se	383	199	364	
Driving licence	Yes			Base				66
	No	392	458	0.423	388	159	359	65

2. Categories with less than 40 respondents or undefined ("other") are excluded from this table. 3. Mean walk distance is compared to a chosen base for each variable using a standard 2-tailed t-test.

"significant with p=0.05, "significant with p=0.01 (at tests are two taled tests).
 SD = Standard deviation; LQ= Lower quartile threshold (25%); UQ = Upper quartile threshold (75%).

6 Weekends include public holidays.



## Most differences in walk distance due to characteristics of train and bus users

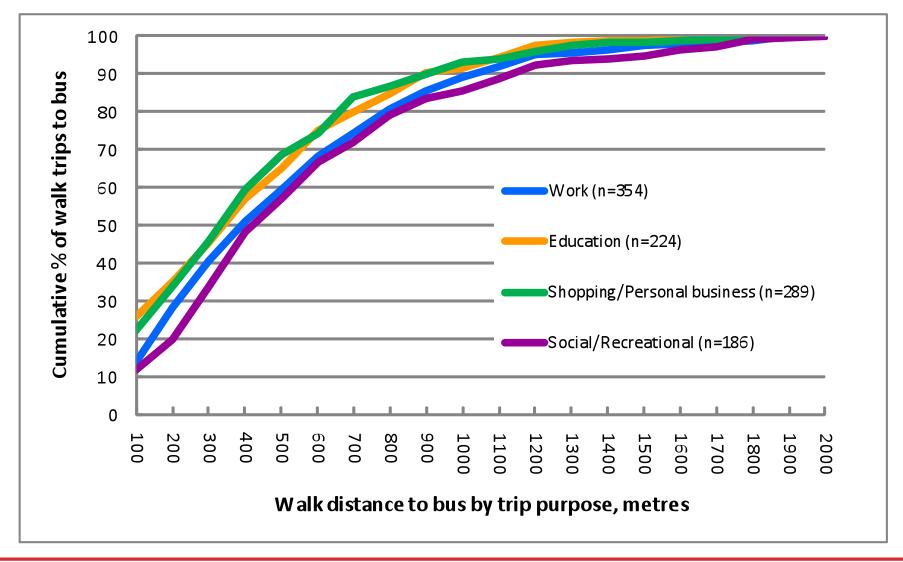
Train users	Significant difference (**1%, *5%)
Location	Walk trips in outer Sydney longer than in inner Sydney**
Duration	Walk trips for 30-44 min pt trips longer than for short pt trips**

Bus users	Significant difference (**1%, *5%)
Location	Walk trips in Central Coast shorter than in inner Sydney*
Purpose	Walk trips for education and shopping shorter than for work*
Fare	Walk trips using free school pass shorter than full fare*



# Walk to bus by purpose

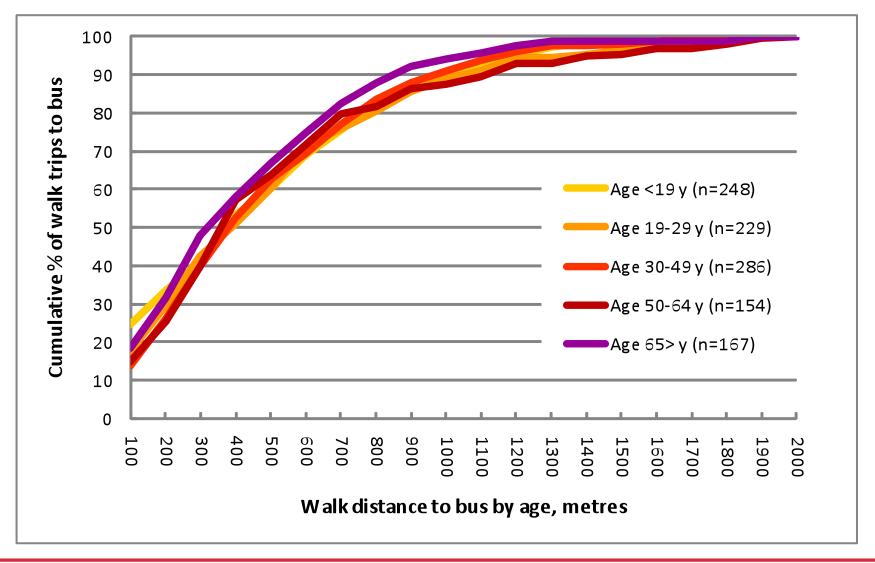
Walk to bus for education and shopping significantly shorter than for work





# Walk to bus by age

#### Walk to bus: no significant difference by age





## **Regression models**

### **Explaining walking distance**

- > Variables
  - > Trip and demographic characteristics + location variables
  - > Correlations between 3 locational variables
- > Model 1 Walk to train and bus combined
  - Mode dummy variable
  - As expected, residuals had non-normal distribution
- > Model 2a Walk to train
  - Low  $R^2 = 0.008$
  - Single "explanatory" variable: The higher % of trips by public transport, the shorter the walk distance to train
- > Model 2b Walk to bus
  - Square root of walk distance to ensure residuals normally distributed
  - Low adjusted  $R^2 = 0.02$



- > Analysis: means (combined and separate), distributions, Chi-squared, regression
- > Unable to find good independent explanatory variables
- > Once decision to walk has been made, train or bus is dominant factor
- > Main influence on walk distance is mode: train vs bus
- > Trip and demographic variables not significant in explaining walk distance
- > People walking to bus and train are different populations



Source: Inner West Courier, 26 Sept 2009



Source: Daily Telegraph, 13 April 2011





#### Why walk further to train than bus?

- > Nature of train vs bus
  - Supply and spacing: 35,000 bus stops vs 300 stations
  - Local vs regional role: train trips longer in time and distance
  - Catchment: stations have higher % non-residential uses
  - Facilities: stations have more facilities than bus stops



Source: Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036, Dec 2010

Source: sydney.edu.au

Source: Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036, Dec 2010



#### Implications for service planning

> People do walk further than 400 m

Walk distance	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Bus	364 m	655 m
Train	749 m	1,018 m

- How many more people would have walked if the stop or station was closer?
- Walking distance not affected by demographic characteristics, once decision to walk has been made



#### **Future research**

- > Measuring pedestrian accessibility to public transport
- > Better information on characteristics of built and natural environment
- > Actual walking paths: GPS, drawing routes
- > Attitudes of walkers: contribution to physical activity
- Maximum walking distances
- > Walk further to more frequent services?



Source: Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036, Dec 2010