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

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## Outline

, 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



## Research motivation

## 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 | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |



## 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



## Methodology

## 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 |  |  |



## 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 $=50 \mathrm{~m}$ walk
- Train: minimum 100 m walk due to station platform centroid
- Focus on trips less than $2 \mathrm{~km}(97.6 \%)=1,906$ trips


## Data - explanatory variables

## Type

Trip characteristics

- walk trip

Trip characteristics

- public transport trip


## Variables

- Distance
- Destination (mode)
- Day of week
- Time of day
- Location (LGA)
- Purpose
- Duration
- Public transport mode
- Fare type
- Ticket type

Demographic characteristics

- Age
- Sex
- Personal income
- Labour force status
- Household size
- Driving licence
- No. of household vehicles

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



## Analysis

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

| Vaciable | Cstegory | N | Mean' | prablet | 50' | La' | Median | 10' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | $\cdots$ | 1905 | 573 | $\sim$ | 417 | 235 | 518. | 824 |
| Trip charsetinsties |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportmose | Tran | 667 | 1005 | ${ }^{*} 0,000$ | 375 | 539 | 749 | 1018 |
|  | Bus | 1084 | 451 | Base | 382 | 162 | 364 | 655 |
|  | Schoot bes | 5155 | 360 | "0.002 | 385 | 50 | 185 | 650 |
| Regron | Iniol Syprey | 960 | 570 | Base | 385 | 273 | 520 | 785 |
|  | Outer Sydney | 638 | 636 | "0.003 | 452 | 26.1 | 572 | 922 |
|  | Sydney Fonge | 45 | 445 | ${ }^{2} 0.094$ | 429 | 50 | 342 | 781 |
|  | Centrs Coast. | 69 | 327 | "0.800 | 338 | 50 | 185 | 611 |
|  | Newcastle | 85 | 435 | "0.002 | 435 | 62 | 285 | 676 |
|  | Itiowara | 5 | 518 | 0392 | 421 | 144 | 421 | en |
| Trip purpose | Work | 695 |  | Exse | 418 | $356$ |  | 900 |
|  | Education | 471 | 483 | "0.000 | 412 | 97 | 400 | 72 |
|  | Stopping Pers busness | 904 | 5011 | ${ }^{+0.000}$ | . 383 | 179 | 429 | 738 |
|  | SeriatPorresion | 295 | 659 | 0.617 |  | 509 | 582 | 878 |
| Faretype | Fultare | 962 | 536 | Base | 419 | 312 | 591 | 889 |
|  | Free schocl pass | 335 | 425 | "0.000 | 393 | 50 | 320 | 879 |
|  | Coccession persooner | 251 | 465 | - 0.800 | 972 | 202 | t99 | 685 |
|  | Concession stusent | 189 | B.t3 | 0.632 | 411. | 318 | 582 | 921 |
| Ticket type | Single or teturn | 636 | 632 | Base | 425 | 207 | 502 | 906 |
|  | Pariodicar gass | 569 | 645 | 0.599 | 425 | 313 | 531 | 856 |
|  | Mult-irip ticket | 257 | 45.5 | ${ }^{40.000}$ | 327 | 206 | 30.5 | 659 |
| Doy of wees | Weekdy | 1635 | \$69 | fase | 417 | 227 | 573 | 824 |
|  | Weekend divy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 265 | 601 | 0.251 | 416 | 288 | 555 | 8225 |
| Time of day | Ant peak | 1164 | 554 | Bare | 410 | 208 | 508 | 812 |
|  | Irser-peas | 562 | 387 | 0.135 | 420 | 263 | 511 | 有14 |
|  | Fmpear | 6) | 58) | 0.404 | $3{ }^{3} 2$ | 256 | . 570 | \%25 |
|  | Evening | 127 | 662 | ${ }^{*} 0.003$ | 461 | 330 | 633 | 1008 |
| Puble transpert trip duration | Up to 15 mixabs | 7 F 2 | 545 | Base | 384 | 284 | 501 | 775 |
|  | 15-20) mandes | 689 | 567 | 0.300 | 413 | 295 | 518 | 710 |
|  | 30-41 minalles | 267 | 604 | 0.057 | 451 | 220 | 520 | 322 |
|  | 45 mintes and over | 168. | 680 | ${ }^{=0} 0.001$ | 480 | 292 | 5.44 | 1012 |
| Oemoprophic charactecistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sex |  | $977$ | $863$ | Base | $421$ | $223$ | $506$ | 813 |
|  | Male | $929$ | $384$ | 0270 | $411$ | $200$ | 531 | 844 |
| Ag* | Under 19 years | 455 | 505 | -0,600 | 423 | 157 | 425 | 779 |
|  | 19-29 years | 445 | 634 | 0.587 | 415 | 3003 | 570 | 865 |
|  | 30-49 years | 808 | 619 | Base | 400 | 305 | 503 | 070 |
|  | 50-64 years | 251 | 609 | 0.547 | 448 | 265 | 511 | 836 |
|  | 65 yews and over | 194 | 459 : | ${ }^{*} 0.000$ | . 392 | $18:$ | 389 | 664 |
| Labour force status | Ful bire wors | 685 | 644 | cise | 422 | 313 | 506 | 009 |
|  | Past tone ersax | 194 | 627 | 0.502 | 404 | 376 | \$48 | 903 |
|  | Economically nactive | 385 | 483 | "0.000 | 37 a | 208 | 397 | 693 |
|  | Pcest sphool education | 194 | 621 | 0.512 | 408 | 290 | 570 | 908 |
|  | School | 429 | 484 | "0.000 | 417 | 78 | 398 | 775 |
| Pricional income pa | L6ss Man \$13.0.0 |  |  | ${ }^{*} 0.027$ |  |  | 591 | 848 |
|  | \$13,000-511,599 | 602 | 674 | ${ }^{4} 0.012$ | 410 | 286 | 502 | 812 |
|  | 541,600-583,799 | 367 | 644 | Base | 410 | 319 | 307 | 901 |
|  | 583,200 and over | 487 | 619 | 0.479 | 398 | 313 | 581 | 850 |
| Veiveles in hocisehold | 0 | 321 | 513 | 0.509 | 405 | 256 | 512 | K8 |
|  | 1 . | 750 | 687 | Blase | 421 | 285 | 528 | 839 |
|  | 2 ormore | 632 | \$59. | 0.226 | 429 | 196 | 307 | 839 |
| Driving litence | Yes | 1003 | 611 | 8ase | 414 | 20] | 5068 | 884 |
|  | No | 614 | 50 | 0.077 | 420 | 239 | 515 | 618 |

[^0]2 Catepoties with less than 40 respondents or undefined ['obver) are eacluded foom the tatle.
3. Moan wicc astance is oxppirest to a ckerlen base tor each vinvele using a standand z-ated flest

$5 . S O=$ Standard Gevition LOF LOWtr guartle Theshoid $\langle 25 \% \times$ UC $=$ Upper quartie threshold $(25 \%)$
6. Weekengs incuse puite noogins

## Explaining walking distance - mean walk distance

## Trip characteristics

Mode
Location
Purpose
Time of day
Duration of pt trip Fare

## Significant difference (**1\%, *5\%)

Walk trips to train longer than to bus** and shorter to school bus**
Walk trips in outer fringe areas shorter than in inner Sydney**
Walk trips for education and shopping shorter than for work**
Walk trips in evening longer than in morning peak**
Walk trips for pt trips > 45 mins longer than for short pt trips**
Walk trips using free school pass and pensioner concession shorter than full fare**

## Demographics

Age
Labour force

Personal income

## Significant difference (**1\%, *5\%)

Walk trips by young and old shorter than by middle-aged**
Walk trips by economically inactive and students shorter than by workers**

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

| 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 | No licence |

## Train and bus users - different populations?

| Variable | caves. ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | N | Meon' | praiue: | S0' | L0' | Medion | U0* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Tran | 567 | 805 : | $\stackrel{-}{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Trip characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region | Inner Sydoy | 371 | 759 | Buse | 350 | 512 | 688 | 963 |
|  | Oiter syoney | 259 | 873 | "0,000 | 386 | \$50 | 829 | 1113 |
|  | Syoney Fringe | tess th | man 20 m |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | centrat coast | Less to | rati 20 m |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Newcastie | Less th | ana 20 m |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | lizonams | Less 11 | nan 20 v |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trip purpose | Work. | 341 | 810 | Base | 363 | \$40 | 711 | 1037 |
|  | Educaton | 97 | 830 | 0.614 | 377 | 543 | 508 | $t 050$ |
|  | Shopping Fers busmess | 100 | 754 | 0.156 | 327 | 519 | 745 | 990 |
|  | SocialRecreation | 107 | 819 | 0.832 | 379 | 542 | 750 | 100\% |
| Fare 5pe | Full fare | 457 | 809 | Rase | 389 | 534 | 768 | 1029 |
|  | Friee schoor pass | 40 | 725 | 0.175 | 316 | 500. | 671 | 313 |
|  | Concestur pensioner | 40 | 788 | 0.744 | 342 | 502 | 675 | 651 |
|  | Concessionc student | 69 | 882 | 0.135 | 30 | 689 | 856 | 1130 |
| Ticken type | Single or return | 278 | 815 | Base | 357 | 549 | 785 | 1034 |
|  | Periosical tioket | 287 | $80^{\circ}$ | 0.872 | 352 | 341 | 721 | 10038 |
|  | Maith-trep Scket | tesst | nam 20 ver |  |  |  |  |  |
| Day of week | Weenday | 546 | 805 | Base | 379 | 538 | 748 | 1017 |
|  | Weekend day | 121 | 804 | 0.995 | 357 | 54) | 755 | 1050 |
| Time of day | Ampeak | W\% | 705 | Ease | 377 | 539 | 727 | Se9 |
|  | inter-peax | 176 | 807 | 0718 | 351 | 532 | 743 | 1050 |
|  | Pmpeak | 30 | 772 | 0.744 | 359 | 543 | 749 | 943 |
|  | Evering | 65 | 873 | 0.118 | 309 | 607 | 824 | 1079 |
| Public transport trip duration | Up to 15 mins | 258 | 79 | Base | 372 | 499 | 707 | 4098 |
|  | 15-29 mis | 211 | 801 | 0.221 | 353 | 546 | 737 | 963 |
|  | 30-44 mins | 108 | 991 | **.002 | 309 | 381 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 1167 |
|  | 45 mins and over | so | 842 | 0.067 | 374 | 571 | 824 | 10ss |
| Demographic eharacteristies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sex | Female | 318 | 801 | Base | 351 | 526 | 748 | 1037 |
|  | Maje | 349 | 809 | 0.810 | 369 | 551. | 365 | 1011 |
| Ag* | Under 19 years | 99 | 854 | 0250 | 388 | 577 | 791 | 10066 |
|  | 19-29 years | 216 | 789 | 0.691 | 363 | 5ce | 722 | 1005 |
|  | $30-49$ years | 241 | 803 | Base | 358 | 550 | 750 | 1035 |
|  | 50-64 years | 86 | 814 | 0906 | 417 | 512 | 758 | 1019 |
|  | 65 years and over | 25 | 727 | 0.326 | 327 | 564 | 716 | 636 |
| Labour force status | Fial ome work | 320 | 807 | fase | 369 | 5398 | 743 | t022 |
|  | Part tme wook | 96 | 801 | Q883 | 376 | 524 | 723 | 1045 |
|  | Economitaty mastive | 74 | 716 | 0.063 | 346 | 490 | 302 | 859 |
|  | Post school education | 98 | 828 | 0.634 | 305 | 369 | 814 | 1048 |
|  | sction | 69 | 846 | 0.442 | \$87 | 589. | 785 | 1045 |
| Personal income pa | Less than 313,000 | 199 | 837 | 0.467 | 359 | 568 | 794 | tost |
|  | \$13.000- 541.509 | 208 | 779 | 0.468 | 388 | 502 | 717 | 1011 |
|  | \$41, $500-583,199$ | 177 | 808 | Base | 350 | 599 | 761 | 1035 |
|  | \$83,200 and over | 30 | 815 | 0.893 | 361 | 574 | 695 | . 969 |
| Veticies in household | 0 | 150 | 767 | 0.181 | 370 | 509 | 721 | 989 |
|  | 1 | 250 | 813 | Buse | 356 | 552 | 745 | 1049 |
|  | 2 or moce | 184 | 839. | 0.462 | 384 | S68. | 799 | 1020 |
| Driving licence | Yes | 424 | 799 | Buse | 378 | 639 | 728 | 1009 |
|  | No | 194 | 824 | 0.860 | 370 | 549 | 763 . | 1052 |





 6 Wexkends notule putic cointris

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

## Train users Significant difference (**1\%, *5\%)

Location
Duration

Walk trips in outer Sydney longer than in inner Sydney**
Walk trips for 30-44 min pt trips longer than for short pt trips**

Bus users Significant difference (**1\%, *5\%)
Location
Purpose
Fare

Walk trips in Central Coast shorter than in inner Sydney*
Walk trips for education and shopping shorter than for work* 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 R² = 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 $R^{2}=0.02$


## Results summary

> 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: Daily Telegraph, 13 April 2011

## Discussion

## 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 WSTLUR, 28-30 July 2011


Source: sydney.edu.au


Source: Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036, Dec 2010

## Conclusion - Policy and planning issues

## Implications for service planning

, People do walk further than 400 m

| Walk distance | Median | $7^{\text {th }}$ percentile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Bus | 364 m | 655 m |
| Train | 749 m | $1,018 \mathrm{~m}$ |

, 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

## Conclusions - Future research

## 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?



[^0]:    

