

Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu



Mobiliteitspanel Nederland

Een samenwerking tussen:

Kennisinstituut voor Mobiliteitsbeleid





vragenlijsten van baan veranderen mobiliteitsonderzoek 등 물 auto kopen tram verplaatsingsgedrag analyse scheiden verplaatsingen Z personen jaarlijks vragenlijsten MPN jaarlijks Verplaatsingen fiets auto kopen eren krijgen **Panel** verplaatsingsgedrag analyse trouwen trein verhuizen mobiliteitsonderzoek fiets dagboekje huishoudens Mobil edel ⋝ kinderen krijgen ionen :岩 auto kopen vragenlijsten ≝ bus verplaatsingsgedrag analyse 🛱 Sjaarlijks 📲 Sjaarlijks Tages Sjaarlij

An innovative method for longitudinal travel data collection, the MPN **Netherlands Mobility** Panel

Sascha Hoogendoorn-Lanser, Nina Schaap, Marie-José Olde Kalter, and Paul van Beek



Long-term travel data in The Netherlands

- In The Netherlands we have several long-term surveys that collect travel data in differing levels of details
- Time budget survey (TBO):
 - every 5 years; last time in 2011; executed by SCP/SN; ± 2000 households; crosssection; record all activities during one week for every 10 min; extensive list of personal and household characteristics; limited amount of mobility data
- Dutch National Travel Survey (OVG/MON/OViN):
 - continuous survey; ± 40,000 individuals; executed by SN; cross-section; record all trips/trip stages for one day; limited number of personal and household characteristics; more elaborate mobility data
- Longitudinal Mobility Survey (LVO):
 - 1984-1989; ± 1,500 households; same group of respondents (panel); record all trips/trip stages for one week; extensive list of personal and household characteristics; more elaborate mobility data
- KiM, University of Twente and Goudappel Coffeng initiated development of new travel panel survey The Netherlands Mobility Panel (MPN)



Why a travel panel survey?

- explain trends in travel behaviour on an aggregated as well as an individual level
- uncover individual year-to-year variation (life events)
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- study influence of intra-household interaction on travel behaviour
- enable estimation of behavioural travel choice models
- uncover individual day-to-day variation (habit)



MPN's size and composition

- 2000 complete households and 4400 respondents
- Funding for 2013-2016, 1 wave per year
- Online screening, household and individual questionnaires
- Three-day online travel diary
- Household members 12+
- September till November (except fall holidays)
- Stratified sample drawn from access panel
- Opportunity to ask additional questions to same respondents and repeat survey for new respondents



Research instruments

Research instrument	What?
Screening questionnaire	willingness to participate
	travel data for the non-response analysis
Household questionnaire	composition of household, main wage-earner
	annual gross household income
	ownership of desktop computers and laptops
	transport vehicles owned by a household
	car details (licence plate number, annual mileage, main user)
	car parking possibilities
Individual questionnaire	age, gender, monthly salary
	 respondent's motherland, their father's and mother's
	number of contracted working hours, number of average working hours in practice, type of work and
	workplace
	travel costs subsidies
	driving licence, type of travel cards and transport vehicle availability
	preferred mode of transport
	valuation of transport facilities and traffic conditions in the neighbourhood
Additional individual questionnaire	 access to, and use of, Internet facilities <u>even</u> years: preferences towards car ownership and use, the environment, the economy and housing
	location
	• <u>uneven</u> years: the impact of ICT use on mobility for working and shopping, and the impact of social
	media on social networks and on mobility for social activities
Travel diary	addresses of visited locations and main activities
	• trips in terms of departure and arrival times, order in which transport modes were used, distances
	covered, parking costs, delays and travel companion



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- communication and instruction, e.g. sms, telephonic and email reminders, instruction manual, film and lay-in, with or without logo, with or without incentives, helpdesk and 24hours online assistance, additional 72 hours to fill out diary



 implementation and visualisation, e.g. webpage lay-out, with our without automated checks and warnings



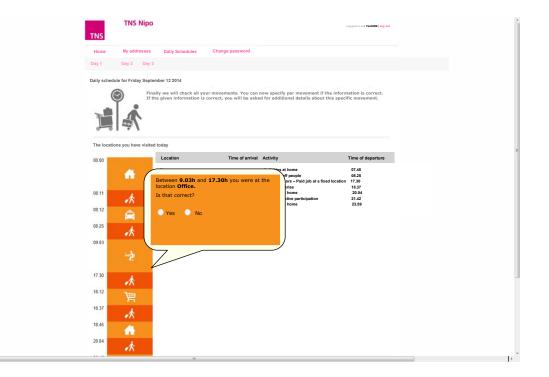
- implementation and visualisation, e.g. webpage lay-out, with our without automated checks and warnings
- sample selection, e.g. sample drawn from population register or access panel, only in Dutch or translated into different languages, mixed-mode or only web-based, do or don't provide Internet access for all respondents, rotating or nonrotating refreshment scheme



Webpage to fill out locations, activities and times

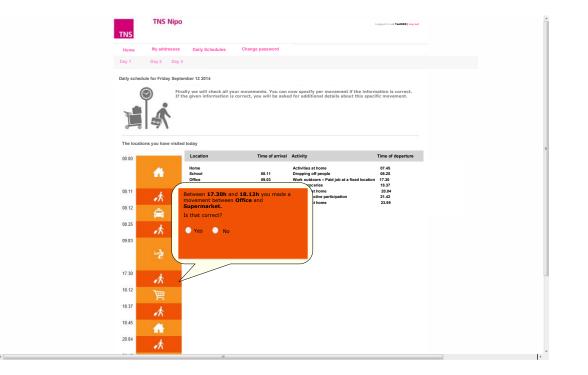


Check locations, activities and times





Check trips





Webpage to fill out trips and trip stages

TNS Nipo TNS		Logged in as: Test005 Log out
	password	20 and 10 12
The means of transportation you have already entered	-09-2014 from the office to the supermarket between 17 Means of transport	Delete
	Walking	Ê
	Public transport – Tram	Ô
	Public transport – Train	٦
Have you switched or changes your means of transport?	🖲 Yes No	
Which means of transport have you used for this movement?	Train	
How many people were you travelling with?	I was travelling alone	
Continue		



Travel diary assessment I

- Compare travel data collected with our MPN travel diary to travel data collected for the Dutch National Travel Survey OViN by Statistics Netherlands
- Test if and to what extent differences in trip characteristics are caused by differences in diary design, such as: place-based vs. trip-based diary, dedicated website vs. web-based travel questionnaire, directly applying logical constraints and logical relations during trip and trip stage reporting

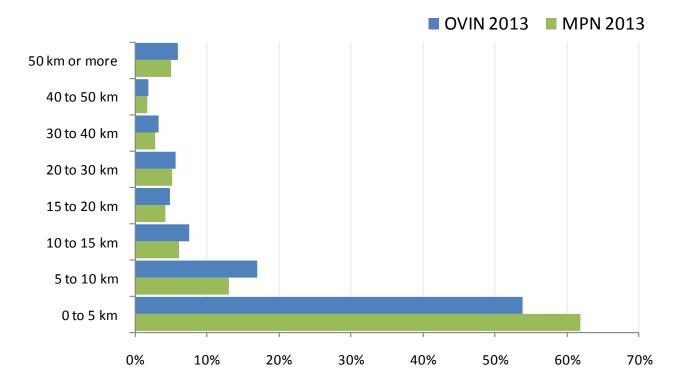


Reported mobility

- In MPN compared to OViN:
 - number of reported trips pppd, average travel distance pppd and average travel time pppd are higher
 - average travel distance and travel time per trip are lower
 - more short trips (especially walking and cycling trips) are reported
 - more non-home-based trips are reported
 - more infrequent or incidental trips are reported

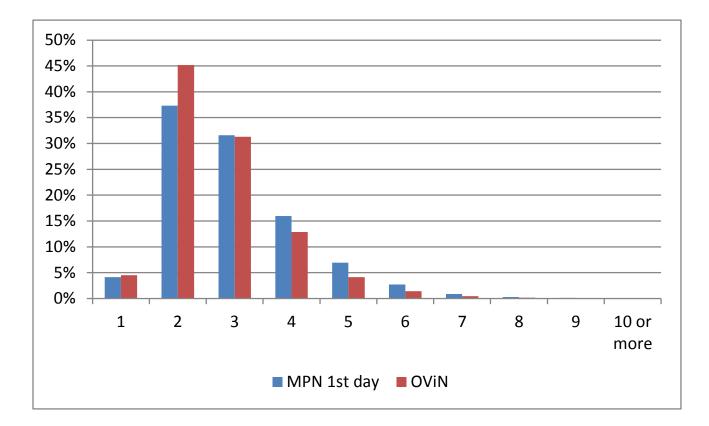


Reported mobility





Unique visited locations



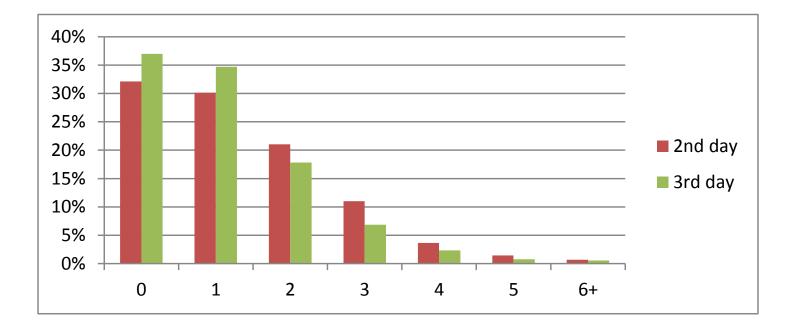


Travel diary assessment II

 Study variation in day-to-day variation in trip and response characteristics and determine how that relates to findings from literature

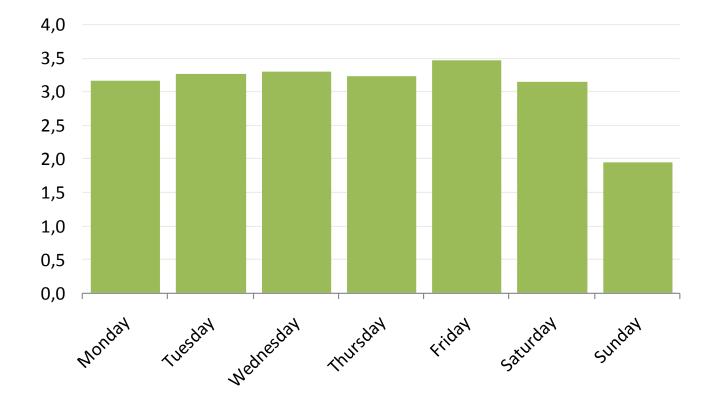


Unique visited locations



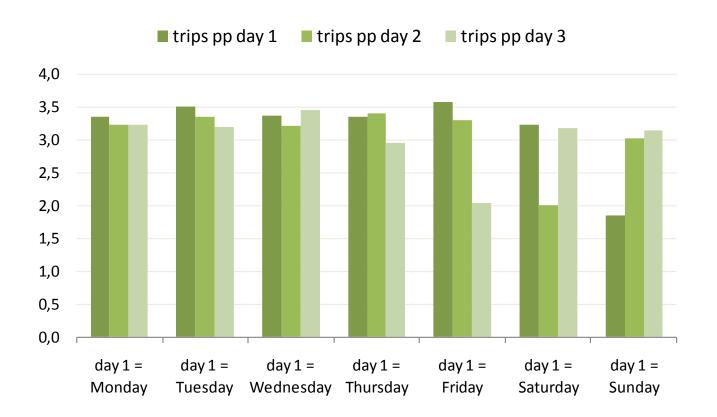


Day-to-day variation in number of reported trips





Diary fatigue





Travel diary assessment III

- To assess data collection process and newly developed diary, in-depth face-to-face interviews were held with a small random subsample of respondents in parallel to wave 1
- Interviews structured with questions about:
 - look&feel MPN-website
 - understanding web-based diary
 - instruction manual / film and animation movie
 - helpdesk
 - household response behaviour
 - practical issues



Main results from in-depth interviews

- Interaction between household members filling out web-based diary had a positive impact on number of fully responding households
- Gatekeeper plays important role:
 - Reads instruction manual and/or watches instruction film
 - Reminds household members when the research starts, to bring the memory jogger and to fill out web-based diary
 - Sometimes fills out online diary for other household members
 - Sometimes fills in gaps in children's memory joggers



Conclusions

- Our travel diary design appears to be providing reliable travel data
- Our journey just started! First data analysis steps:
 - Travel behaviour of regular and irregular e-shoppers
 - Changes in shopping mobility due to e-shopping
 - Mode choice of commuter trips
 - Retrospective study of life events
 - Impact of (in-car) traffic information on travel behaviour
 - Attitudes of young adults on car use and car ownership