

# Impediments to Walking as a Mode choice

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS





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## **Outline of Presentation**

### Background

- a. Declines in walking rates
- b. Definitions of walking
- c. Poor methodological and evidential support for policy development

### **Research Design**

a. Three research Questions

### **Results & Implications**

Recommendations





### General and purpose-specific analysis of walking trips in New Zealand

	Year						
Walking trips	1989/1990	1997/1998	2003/2004				
Percentage trips walked <sup>a</sup>	21.2%	18.4%	15.0%				
Percentage of trips walked less than 1km <sup>b</sup>	63.6%	63.7%	72.9 %				
Percentage of trips walked less than 2km <sup>b</sup>	85.6%	85.2%	79.8%				
Average trip distance <sup>c</sup>	0.89 km	0.93 km	0.91 km				
Mean distance to change mode <sup>b</sup>	0.64 km	0.65 km	0.59 km				
Mean duration to change mode	7.69 min (14.67)	7.84 min (15.36)	7.08 min (11.62)				
Mean distance for social/recreational trips <sup>b</sup>	1.08 km	1.1 km	1.1 km				
Mean duration for social / recreational trips	13.0 min (20.83)	13.25 min (18.17)	13.2 min (17.94)				
Mean distance for shopping trips <sup>b</sup>	0.79 km	0.76 km	0.71 km				
Mean duration for shopping trips	9.53 min (12.88)	9.11 min (13.45)	8.54 min (14.85)				

# **Definitions of Walking**

Four walking types defined by Tolley (1993)

- 1. Access Mode
- 2. Access sub-mode
- 3. Recreational/leisure
- 4. Circulation/Exchange.







# Overseas findings on Impediments to Walking

USDOT (1993) Review of Walking studies	Reasor	ns for no	t walking	% Believing Following would increase wa	-
	Seattle	Toronto	Ottawa		
Distance	33%	47%	56%	Reduce crime/Safer Streets	19%
Too slow; Takes too long	14%	12%	14%	Education; awareness of health benefits	15%
Weather	8.7%			More sidewalke	14%
Dislike walking/Lazy	6.4%			Improved street crossings	8%
Difficult to carry things	5.7%	50%	18%	More trails , paths and places to walk	5%
Inconvenient	5.7%			Better Street Lighting	4%
Fear of Crime	3.3%	D		Enforcing Pedestrian laws	3%
No Time	2.0%			Nothing more should be done	29%
Darkness	1.7%				
No Sidewalks	1.3%				

# Research Design

### Park and Riders (N= 110)

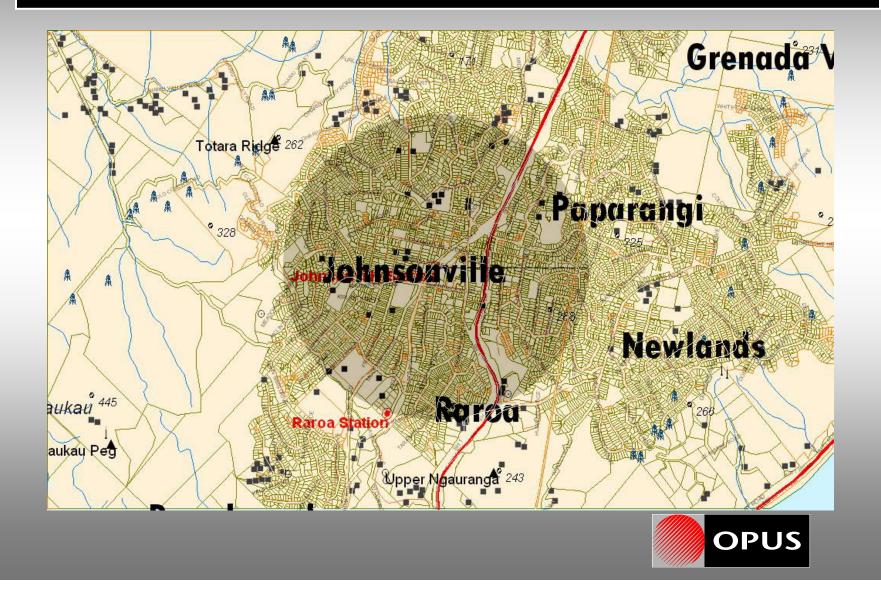
### Walkers (N=138)



Samples collected in Wellington and Auckland to compare groups to assess location effects



## **Case-Participant Selection Criterion**



### Characteristics of samples

- 1. Equal mix of genders
- 2. Self-reported experience of walking to the station
  - a. Auckland drivers 26%
  - b. Wellington drivers 41%
  - c. Auckland Walkers 72%
  - d. Wellington Walkers 85%
- 3. Thus no group walks or drives exclusively
- 4. Income effects are observed for Aucklanders, but not between driver groups.

Thus all analyses conducted to account for location differences







### The survey



#### Dear Participant

We are undertaking research that will help us u from making journeys by weiking. The research coursails on here to improve services, and to C weiking and public tramport use. We need yo and returning in in the Freepost Envelope prov with their outgoing mail.

This research is funded by Land Transport N

Meny thenks

#### Darren Walton, PhD

- We value your opinion, whate Thure are no right or wrong a # a quession oceary make se appropriate response We will not ask you to identifi voidensal. Please be as he you are entitled to a burles u using the defails above 23
- 4.
- 5. 6.
- using the details above

#### Why Me?

- We have either chosen you at ra database of ours and we want y
- important. Iget asked to do all sorts of surve
- Surveys sre often used by man use surveys but we aim at mor
- lsn't it too simple?
- We deliberately make our su We deliberately make our so versions of the survey, and w be measuring from just your forfact.
- findings.
- Can surveys really help?
- Yes they can't A survey is it much easier than having to might also be challenging.

For a list of how our surveys out about our broader progr

Estimate how far it is between the train and your regular destination? (i.e. work, school or whatever) (Place an X on the line)

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1km 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 <2Km

15. How long might it take to walk the distance between the train station and your regular destination?

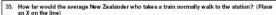
.....minutes

Please answer the following by placing a mark to indicate the most appropriate answer for you		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
16.	It is uncomfortable to walk in a strong wind					
17.	I can't afford to pay for parking in town					
18.	I might need to walk through an unpleasant alleyway					
19.	A walk to the station in the morning is much better than a walk home at the end of the day					
20.	Iget more chance to think about my day when Idrive the car					
21.	I probably should walk to the station more often					
22.	Walking to the station has benefits for my health					

Estimate how far you'd need to walk from an available car park to your regular destination if you took a car? (Place an X on the line)

	c	, ' .	.2	.4 .	6.	8 1k	um 1.	.2 1	.4 1	6 1	.8 <2	<m< th=""></m<>
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	ase answer the following by placing a mark ndicate the most appropriate answer for you	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
24.	Walking times are toovariable to reliably meet the train or bus					
25.	I like to walk to the train station when the weather is fine					
26.	The shoes I wear are inappropriate for walking any real distance					
27.	Sometimes it's just more convenient to take the car to the station					
28.	l arrive at work fresher if Idrive rather than walk to the station					
29.	l do not enjoy walking					
30.	I have a weekday morning routine that stays pretty much the same throughout the year					
31.	I would prefer to walk with someone that I know					
32.	Walking takes too long					

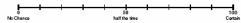


0 .2 .4 .6 .8 1km 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 <2Km										
Please answer the following by placing a mark to indicate the most appropriate answer for you Disagree Disagree Not sure Agree Strongly agree										
34.	If there's a chance of rain Iw	ill take the	car							
<ol> <li>It is nearly impossible for me to walk to the train station</li> </ol>										
<ol> <li>I have more chance of a traffic accident when waking</li> </ol>			when							
<ol> <li>I won't walk to the station when it's raining heavily</li> </ol>			ng							
38. I like the company of others on the train										
39. It's sometimes too cold to walk										
<ol> <li>I often have too much to carry for walking to the station</li> </ol>										
41.	Please indicate what day of the week tomorrow is:	🗆 Mon	□ Tue	s 🗆 Wed	D Thurs	s □ Fri	□ Sat	🗆 Sun		

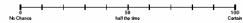
Please estimate the likelihood of the following events if you were to walk home from the train station tomorrow evening? (Place an X on the each of the lines)

#### 42. What is the likelihood of witnessing an act of vandalism occurring, such as graffiti?





44. What is the likelihood of you feeling intimidated by a group of teenagers?



45. What is the likelihood of you being verbally harassed by a stranger?



50 half the time No Chance

46. What is the likelihood of you being physically threatened by a stranger?

No Chanco

47. What is the likelihood of you being approached for money (other than for charitable donations)?

50 half the time

50 half the time 0 No Chance

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100

100 Certain

100 Certain

100 Cortair



# Research Design (continued)

- a. Weather
- b. The walking environment
- c. Parking prices













f.



- d. Social norms and influences
- e. Fitness/fatigue
  - Variability in travel times
- g. Inconvenience of walking

# Research Design (continued)

- h. Car dependency for trip chains
- i. Enjoyment of walking
- j. Fear of crime
- k. Concern for time









### Summary

- Weather
- The walking environment
- Parking prices
- Social norms and influences
- Fitness/fatigue
- Variability in travel times
- Inconvenience of walking
- Car dependency for trip chains
- Enjoyment of walking
- Fear of crime
- Concern for time
- Geography



### **Research Questions**

- 1. When controlling for distance what factors distinguish between drivers and walkers in the walking for the access sub-mode?
- 2. What is determined to be a reasonable distance to walk to the train station and does the individual's perception of this distance influence their mode choice?
- 3. Are the factors that impede mode choice location specific?

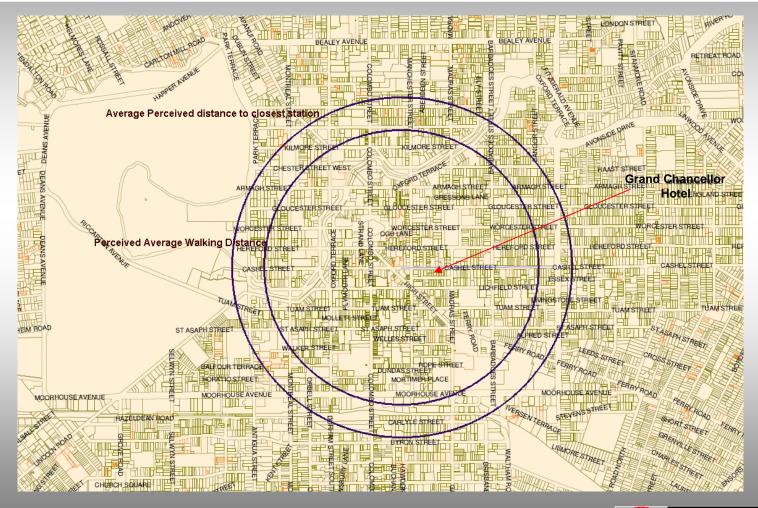
# **Perceptions of Walking Distances**

Table 3. Drivers and Walkers Perceptions of the Walking Times and Distances the Average New Zealander might take to the Train or Bus station.

	Driv	/ers	Wal	kers	Total
Location	Auckland	Wellington	Auckland	Wellington	Total
N	30	80	112	126	348
Perceived average New Zealander's walking distance of (metres)	865 (376)	809 (385)	808(383)	829(346)	820.1(368.4)
Perceived average New Zealander's Walking Time (minutes)	13.91 (6.04)	11.67 (4.56)	15.11(8.56)	12.43(5.01)	13.24(6.50)
Perceived average New Zealander's walking speeds (metres per minute)	62.16m/m	69.28m/m	53.39m/m	66.67m/m	61.94m/m
Estimated walking Distance to closest station	1103 (475)	878 (455)	1120 (617)	893(510)	980 (542)
Estimated walking time to closest station (minutes)	20.24 (22.5)	11.46 (5.45)	18.75(11.91)	11.75(8.14)	14.62(11.34)
Perceived walking speeds (metres per minute)	54.49m/m	76.61m/m	59.73m/m	76.00m/m	
Calculated Distance of closest intersection to train station (metres)	1334(n = 26)	643(n = 68)	973(n = 30)	624(n = 27)	824(n = 151)
Summary compared to perceived average	Walking is further and longer but at a slower pace	Walking is the same distance and same time but at a quicker pace	Walking is further and longer but at a slower pace	Walking is further, less time, but at a quicker pace	

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### Difference between individual and Perceived Average Walking Distances





### Backward Wald Stepwise logistic regression

- Living on the Hills is counterintuitive. Living on a hill increases the likelihood of walking 4.5 times.
- Each additional car in the household reduces the likelihood of walking to the station by about 50%
- The belief that park and rides are for people who live a long way away is a significant factor and therefore important if interventions are to be developed to encourage walking

Variable	Explanation	В	Odds ratio	CI Lower	CI Upper
NCARS (0-4)	Number of cars owned	-0.435	1.55	1.04	2.30
Q51 (1-5)	P&R's are only for people who travel a long way to use the bus or train	0.562	1.75	1.28	2.4
Q27 (1-5)	Normally walk to the station when the weather is fine	0.455	1.58	1.21	2.06
Q29 (1-5)	Sometimes more convenient to take the car	-0.611	1.84	1.32	2.57
Q37 (1-5)	Chance of rain will take the car	-0.588	1.80	1.32	2.44
Hills (0-1)	Live on a hill	-1.548	4.69	1.84	12.05

ĝ (W) = 6.735 - 2.771 (Auckland\_Wellington) -.435 (NCars) + .562 (Q51) + .455 (Q27) -.611 (Q29) - .588 (Q37) -1.548 (Hills)



# Why walk uphill?





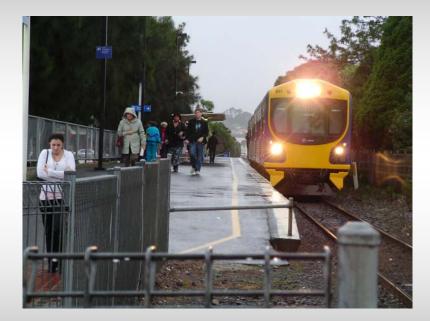


### Conclusions

- 1. A reasonable walking distance is perceived to be about 820m
- 2. 'Rain' has an influence on the choice to drive vis-a-vis fine weather that aids the decision to walk.
- 3. The opportunity to park it for free in a monitored facility induces the reasonable walking trip to be replaced by a car trip.

4.

Factors thought to influence the uptake of walking such as time, distance, fatigue, the carriage of goods, concern for crime are not found to be real impediments to the walking journey considered as an access sub mode.





### Recommendations

Improve the infrastructure concerning rain by providing better shelters, covered walkways and so on to prevent reliance on the car.

1.

3.

4.

- 2. Establish a ticketing system that prevents use of park-n-rides on a regular basis by those who live within 850metres of the station.
  - Move park and ride facilities away from the train station (200m) to force a walking distance that competes with the convenience of getting in the car.
  - Charge a fee for park-n-ride facilities to prevent their use by people who might otherwise walk.



