The role of on-demand services in the urban mobility mix

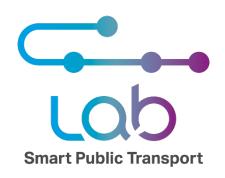
MPN symposium 24.09.2020

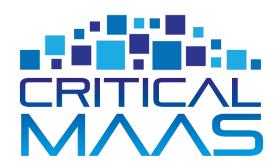
Nejc Geržinč

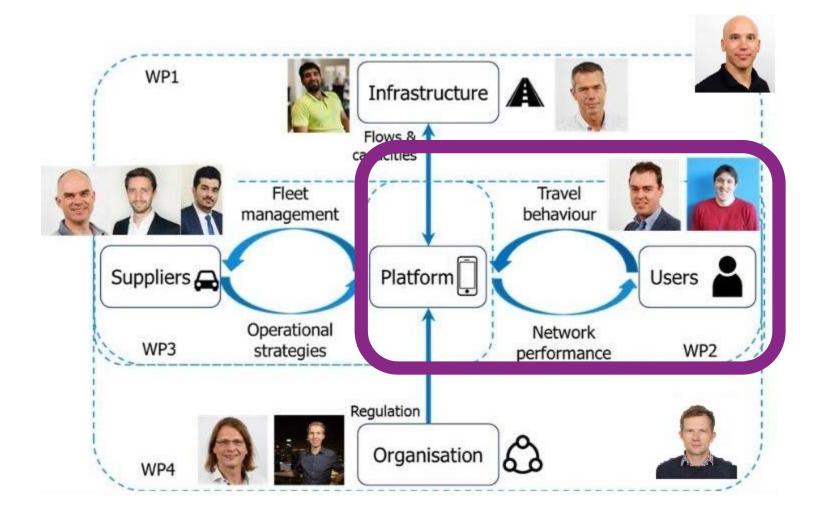




CRITICAL MAAS: PROJECT











CRITICAL MAAS: TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR

- **Step 1**: What role can (pooled) on-demand services play in the future of (sustainable) mobility?
- **Step 2**: What influences users' willingness to share (WtS) pooled on-demand services
- **Step 3**: How do travel and waiting time variability and a possibility of being denied a trip affect users?
- **Step 4**: How do interactions in social networks influence a change in attitude and how do they impact potential service adoption?









STEP 1: POSITIONING FLEX

- How is FLEX perceived compared to other modes?
 - Step 1A: For a complete trip in an urban setting (presented today)
 - Step 1B: Using FLEX as an access mode to a train station (work in progress)
- Mode choice for a trip of approximately 5 km



• Compared against the BIKE, CAR and PUBLIC TRANSPORT



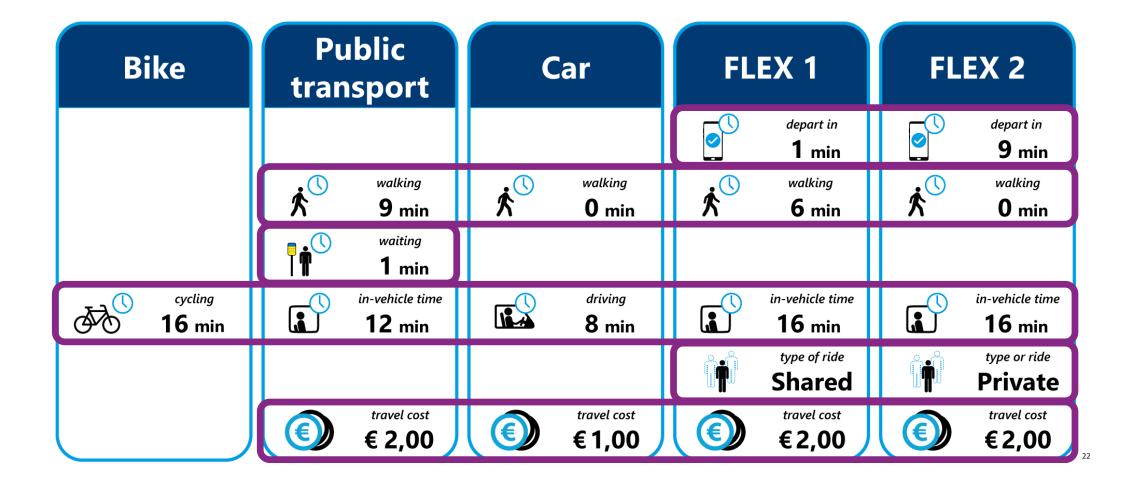
For a COMMUTE and LEISURE trip purpose







SURVEY DESIGN







SURVEY DESIGN

- Attitudinal statements towards
 - Use of smartphone (travel) apps
 - Mobility / multi-modality
 - Sharing a ride
 - Sharing economy
- Survey distributed through the MPN
 - Large number of respondents available
 - Highly detailed data
 - Socio-demographic and socio-economic
 - Attitudes towards different transport modes
 - Past travel behaviour (travel diary)





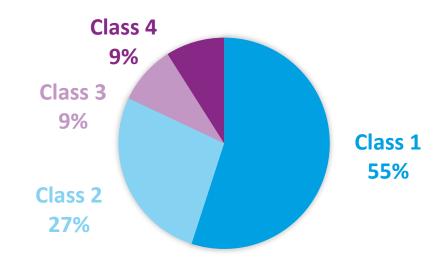




MODEL ESTIMATION

- MNL models
 - Generic parameter (GP) model
 - Alternative specific parameter (ASP) model
 - Dummy-coded parameter (DCP) model
- Latent class model
 - 4 latent classes

	GP model	ASP model	DCP model	Latent class model (4)
Number of estimated parameters	10	19	31	47
Final log-likelihood	-11,595.91	-11,443.90	-11,430.83	-6,653.10
Adjusted Rho-squared	0.4201	0.4272	0.4273	0.6652
BIC value	23,286.35	23,067.42	23,154.72	13,633.73









cyclists

55%



Weekly mobility pattern

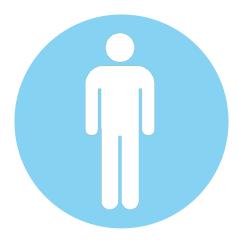


- Higher income
- Higher educated
- Below average car ownership
- Households without children









Tech-ready car drivers

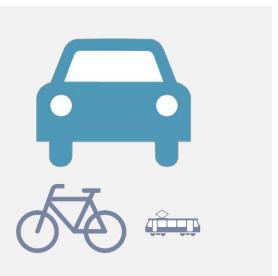
27%

Mode choice





Weekly mobility pattern



- High educated
- Highest income
- Highest car ownership
- Households with children
- Living in suburban areas









Flex-sceptic car drivers

9%



- Lower educated
- Lowest income
- Average car ownership
- Living in suburban & rural areas
- Middle-aged and older
- Majority male









Flex-ready PT enthusiasts

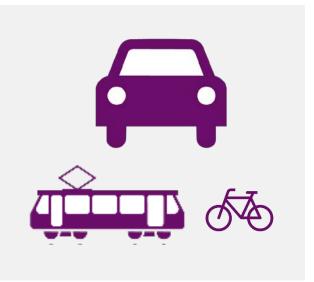
9%

Mode choice





Weekly mobility pattern



- Low educated
- Low income
- Lowest car ownership
- Highly urban
- Predominantly female

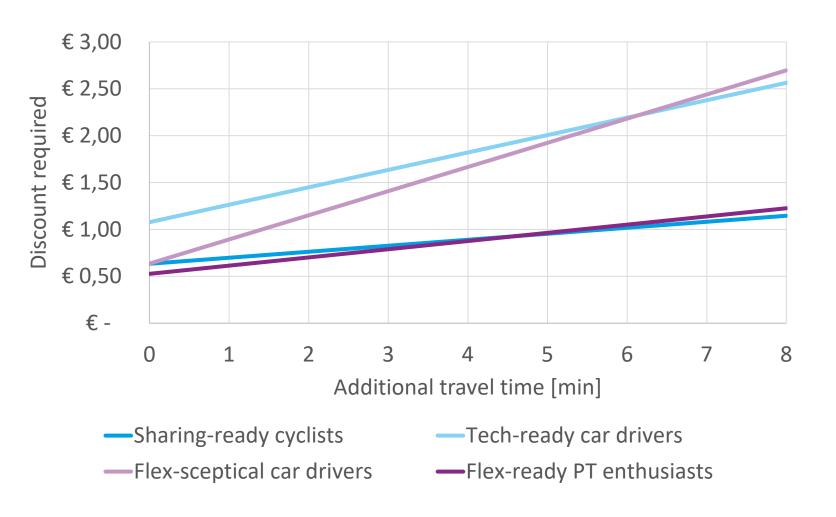






WILLINGNESS TO SHARE

Discount needed, for individuals to opt for a shared FLEX rather than private FLEX.

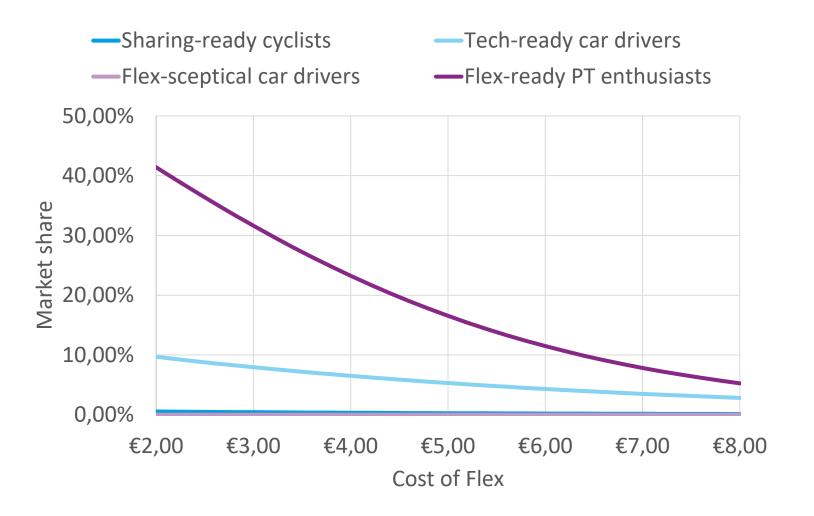






FLEX MARKET SHARE

Urban trip Bike 20 min Car 12 min €5.00 5 min **Transit** €1.50 12 min 5 min 5 min Flex 5 min 0 min shared 12 min







CONCLUSION

- FLEX would mostly impact the use of public transport
 - Cycling largely unaffected
- Discount needed to incentivise pooling
- Two potential user groups:
 - A <u>cheap</u> and comparatively <u>convenient</u> service (Sharing ready-cyclists and Flex-ready PT enthusiasts)
 - A <u>fast</u> and <u>private</u> service (money is almost no barrier) (Tech-ready car drivers and Flex-sceptic car drivers)
- Current work-in-progress: using FLEX for train station access





THANK YOU





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