Exploring the positive utility of travel and mode choice

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Positive utility of travel





- Research questions
- Background
- Study design & data
- Results
- Implications



Research questions



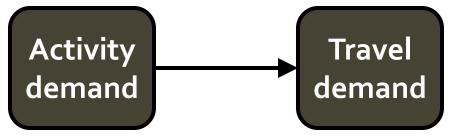
- A. What is the positive utility of travel (PUT)?
 - Literature review, synthesis, critique

- B. How do we measure PUT?
 - Original survey data collection

- C. What factors are associated with PUT?
 - Results for mode of transportation

Background







Economics:

associated with outcome of preference-satisfying decision



Psychology:

pleasure, happiness, fulfillment, and subjective well-being

Motivations Extrinsic (instrumental) vs. intrinsic (autotelic)
Hedonic (affective) vs. eudaimonic (symbolic)

Definition



The positive utility of travel (PUT) includes...

any benefits accrued to the traveler

through the act of traveling.

Mokhtarian & Salomon's (2001) "affinity for travel"

- 1. The activities conducted at the destination.
- 2. The activities that can be conducted while traveling.
- 3. The activity of traveling itself.

Mokhtarian, P. L., & Salomon, I. (2001). How derived is the demand for travel? Some conceptual and measurement considerations. Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice, 35(8), 695-719. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0965-8564(00)00013-6

Destination activities



"The activities conducted at the destination." (MS, 2001)

Definition: Benefits from reaching a destination

with activity potential.

Travel as... A means to a productive end: going somewhere.

Motivations: Extrinsic, instrumental.

Examples:







Travel activities



"The activities that can be conducted while traveling." (MS, 2001)

Definition: Benefits from activity participation during travel.

Travel as... The setting for other activities.

Motivations: Extrinsic, instrumental.

Examples:









"The activity of traveling itself." (MS, 2001)

Definition: Affective enjoyment

of the travel

experience.

Travel as... The setting for

experiences.

Symbolic expression

or fulfillment from

the travel experience.

A means to a

fulfilling end.

Travel as the activity.

An end in and of itself.

Motivations: Intrinsic, autotelic.

Hedonic, affective.

Eudaimonic, symbolic.

Examples:





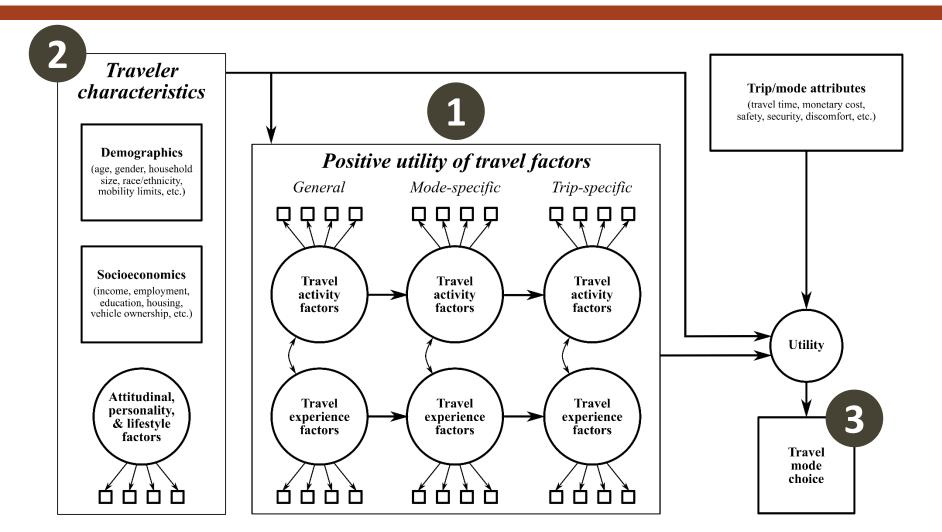


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Study





Data



ten \$100





Commuting Survey 2016

Welcome!

You are invited to participate in a Portland State University research survey about your commuting experiences. The information you provide will be analyzed to better understand transportation and commuting behaviors.

The survey will take about 30 minutes to complete. If you complete the survey, you will have the opportunity to enter a drawing to win one of ten \$100 Visa gift cards.

Click here to take the survey now!

https://portlandstate.qualtrics.com//SE/?SID=SV 3t2rJXyc3zav

≈ 30 minutes

* to be shared with your employer. Please complete gift cards

University. In and Dr. Kelly Clifton, from the Department of Civil & Env. State
University. In a program of the Transportation Research and Education Center for Portland State University. If you have any questions about the study, please email

Data



Survey dates:	October 17, 2016 – December 16, 2016
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Commute trips by mode, & mode shares			Ø₩	K
(N = 690)	371	175	114	30
	49%	30%	16%	4%
2015 ACS (1-year):				
Portland urban area	83%	8%	3%	4%
Portland city	70 %	14%	8%	6%

Results



Can we measure a positive utility of travel?

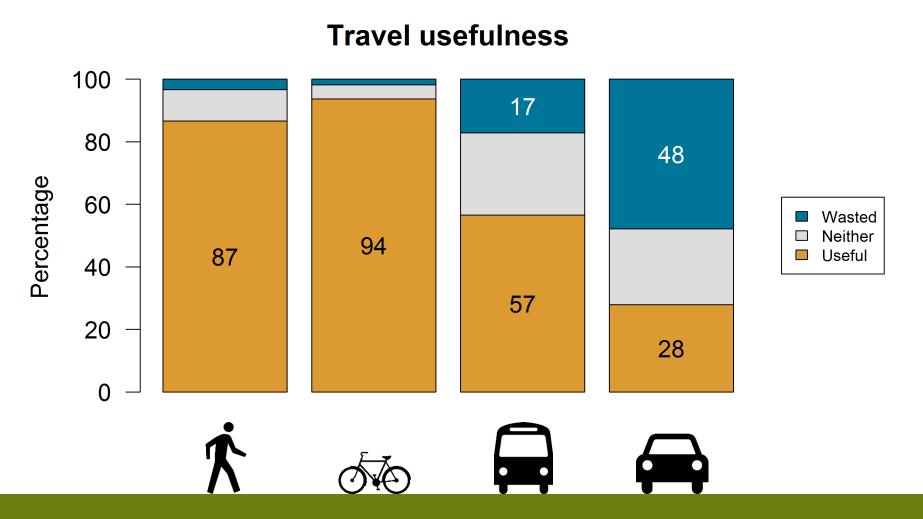


- Yes, in various ways:
 - Travel-based multitasking
 - Travel experiences & well-being
 - What factors are associated with PUT?



- Commute mode
 - Walking and cycling commutes are more positive
 - Transit and auto commutes are less positive

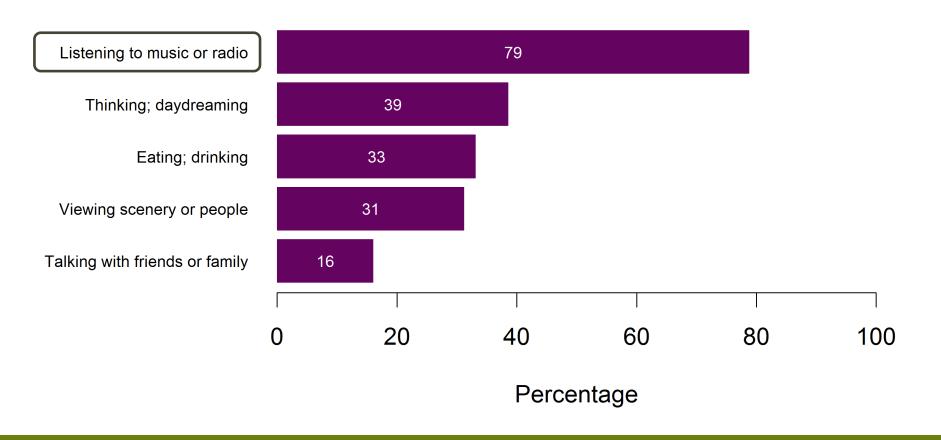








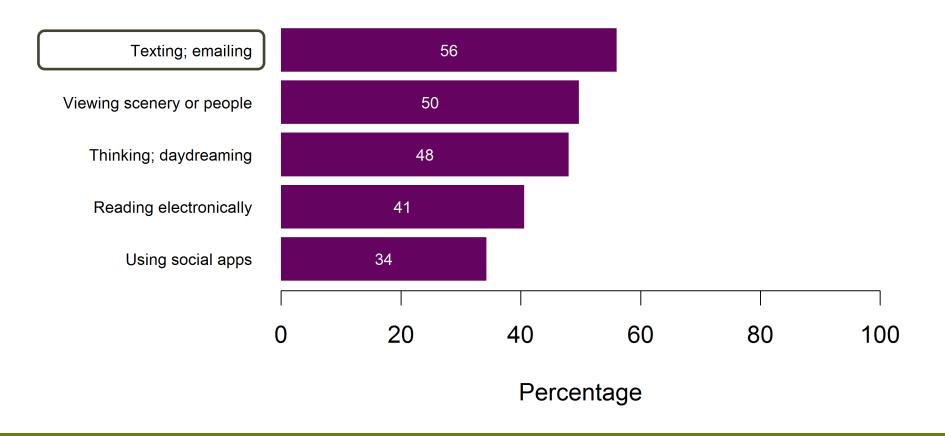
Activities during travel (Automobile)







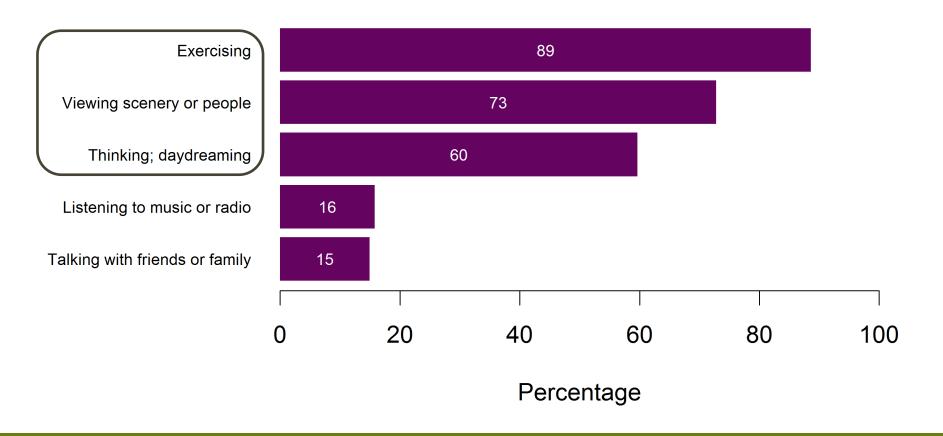
Activities during travel (Transit)







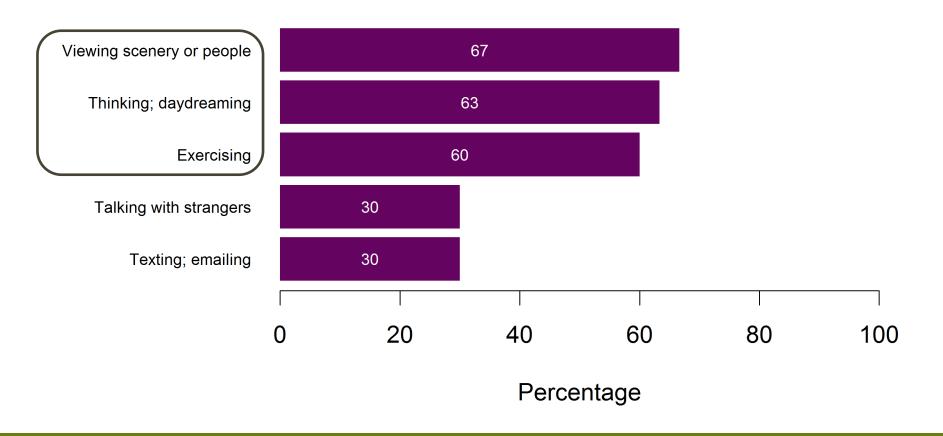
Activities during travel (Bicycling)



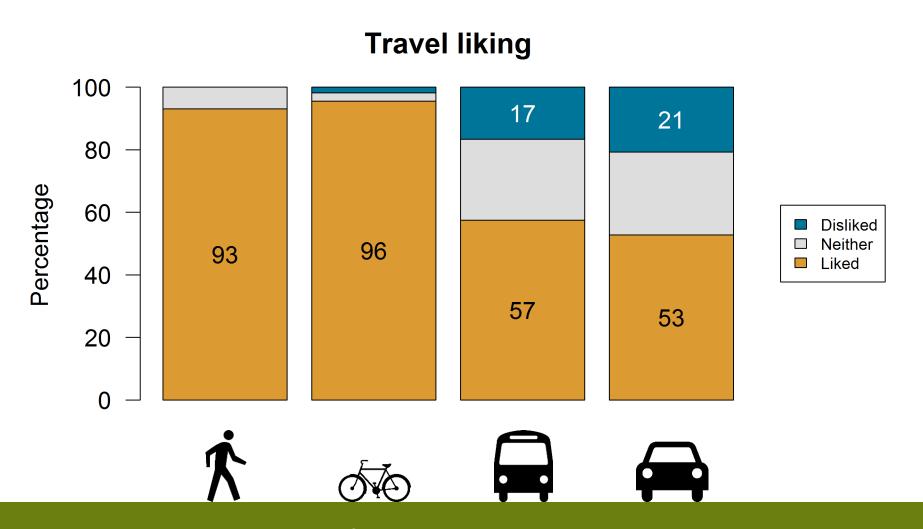




Activities during travel (Walking)



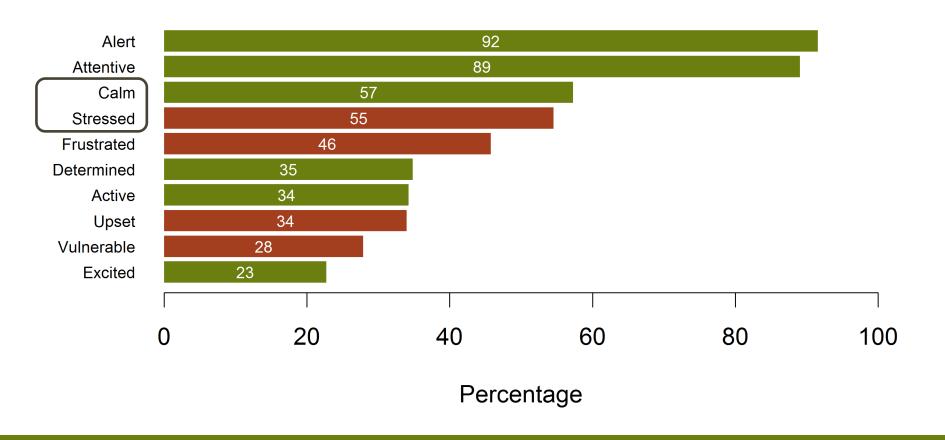








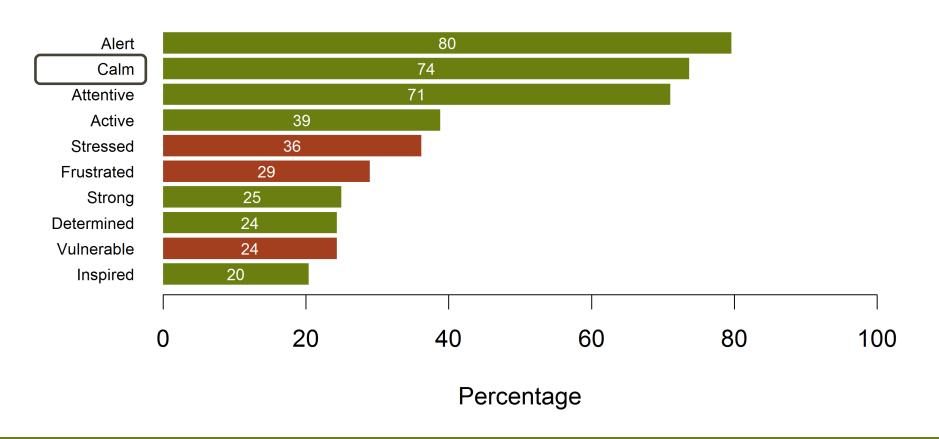
Travel affect (Automobile)







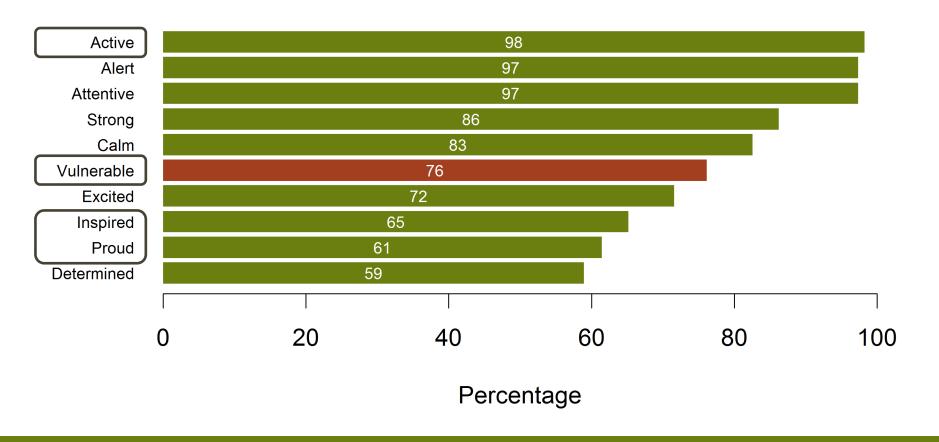
Travel affect (Transit)







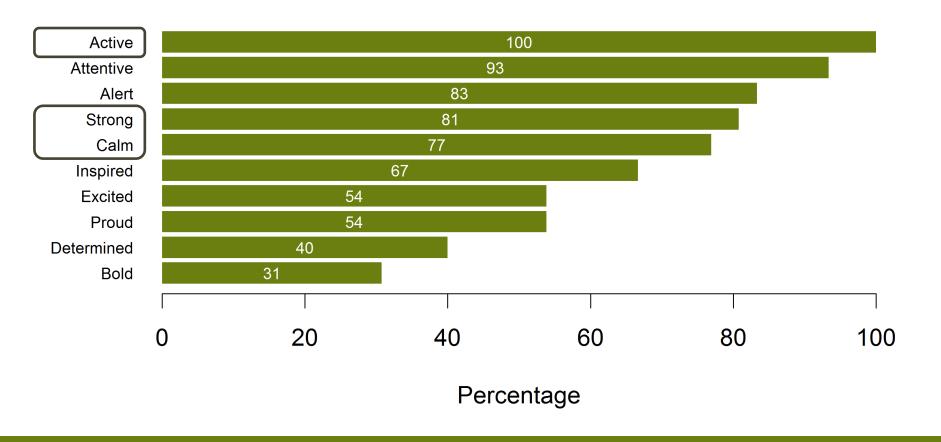
Travel affect (Bicycling)







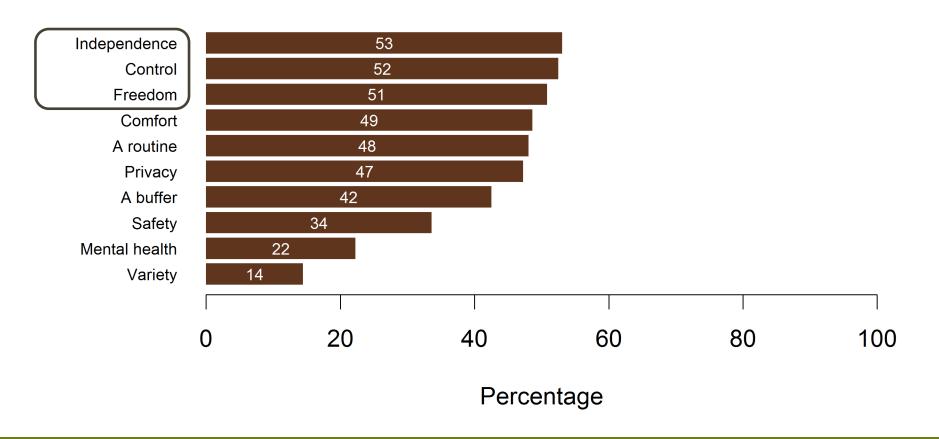
Travel affect (Walking)







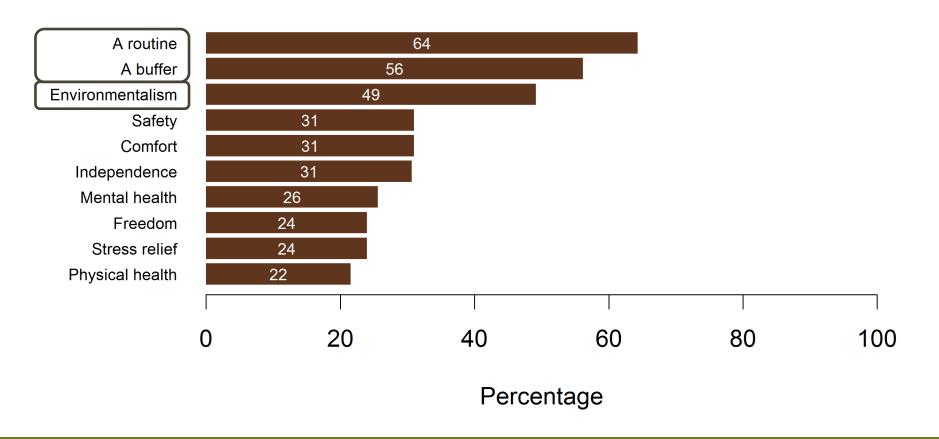
Travel well-being (Automobile)







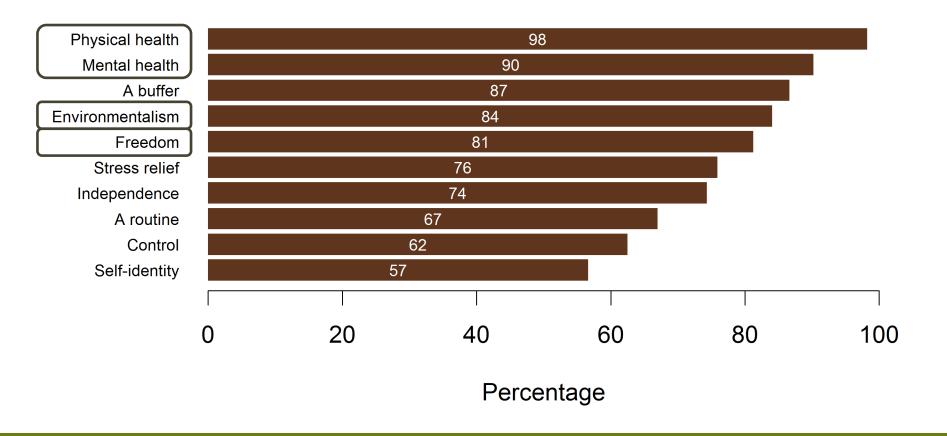
Travel well-being (Transit)







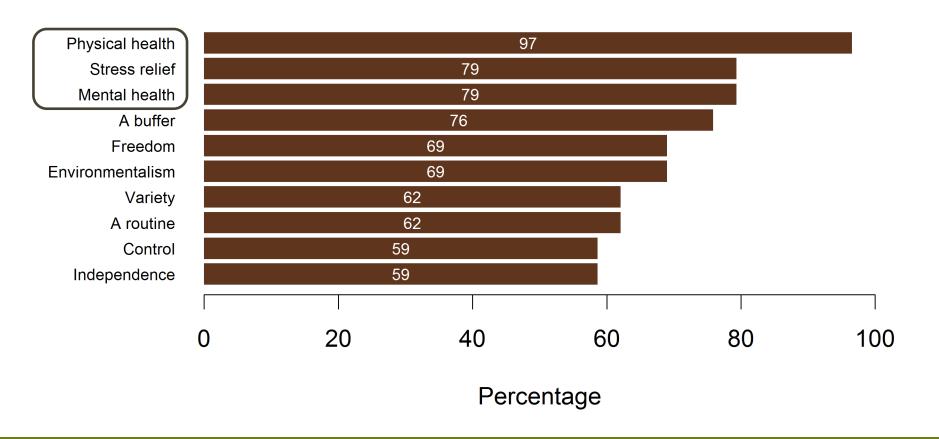
Travel well-being (Bicycling)







Travel well-being (Walking)



Findings *



Positive utility of travel...



— Exists and can be measured!



— Strongest for walking & bicycling, because:





– Moderate for public transit, because:

Ability to relax and/or multitask



— Weakest for automobile, because:

Few activities; some negative affect (congestion?)

^{*} Preliminary findings. Additional analyses use multivariate models to statistically control for other explanatory factors.

Implications







Autonomous vehicles (self-driving cars)



Implications



Value of travel time savings → Cost-benefit analysis

Mode Choice









Experience Activity Improving quality of service

Questions?











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