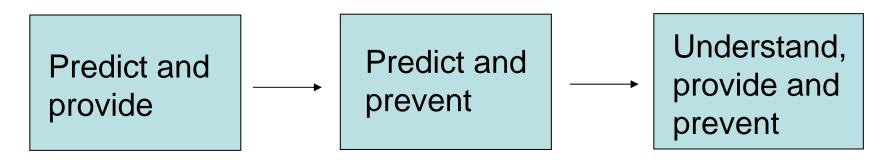
### Mobility groups and their needs

#### Tytti Viinikainen & Kati Kiiskilä Finnish Road Administration

# Background: Changes in mobility needs

- Individualization in people's lifestyles and attitudes
- Consequence: daily activity patterns, time use and travel behaviour more diverse, less predictable
- Transport planning: more emphasis on operating the existing network + demand management



### User segmentation

- Method borrowed from marketing
- E.g. road authorities, ministries of transport and municipalities in different countries have segmented people and their mobility needs
- Why? To find out public transport user groups; to gain understanding for transport policy
- How? Often based on combination of qualities: income, lifestyle, residential area, attitudes, mode use...

Demography: age, gender, family size, physical disabilities

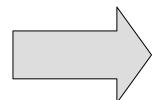
Employment, income

Land use, type of residential area

Lifestyle, consuming patterns

Values, attitudes

Car ownership, supply of transport infrastructure and modes



#### **Mobility patterns**

How?

For what purpose?

How much?

How often?

Where?

When?

#### **Preferences**

Accessibility

Travel time / Speed

Flexibility

**Punctuality** 

Traffic safety

**Environment** 

Low costs

Comfort

#### Our research project

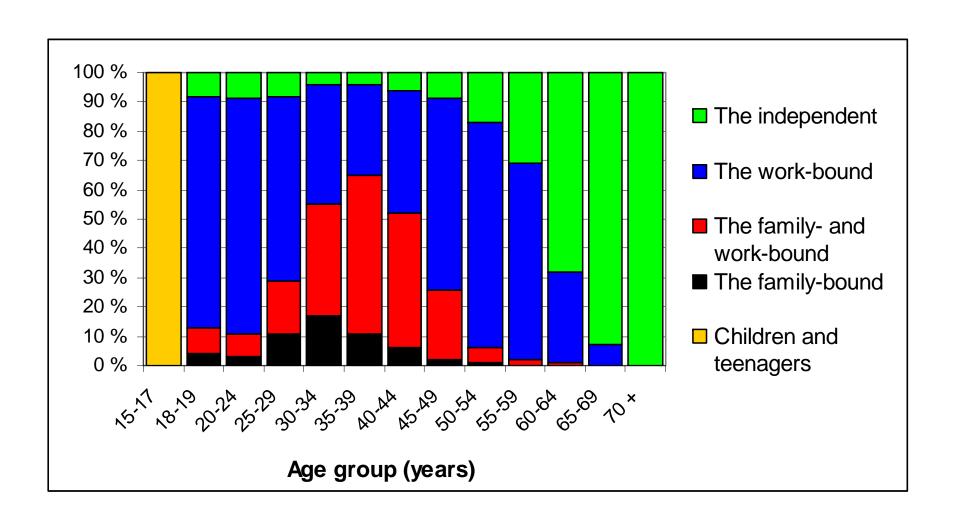
- "Personal mobility needs" (2006), financed by Finnish Road Administration
- Aim of the study: to identify user segments and describe their travel needs
- The data used: Finnish National Travel Survey (<u>www.hlt.fi/english</u>)

#### Three anchors of daily life

Two of the anchors family / bind one's daily time community time use differently in different stages of life work-related leisure time time

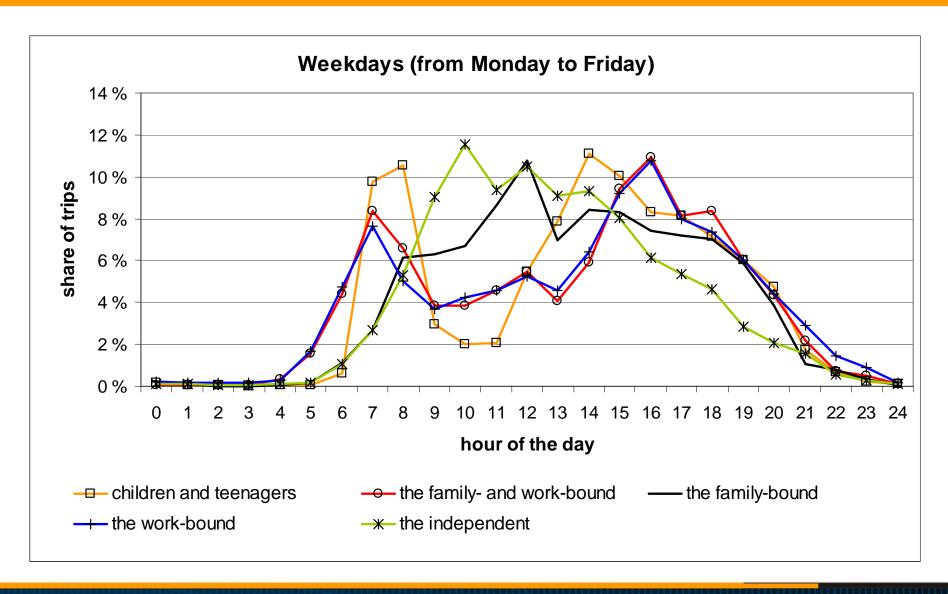
#### Five mobility groups

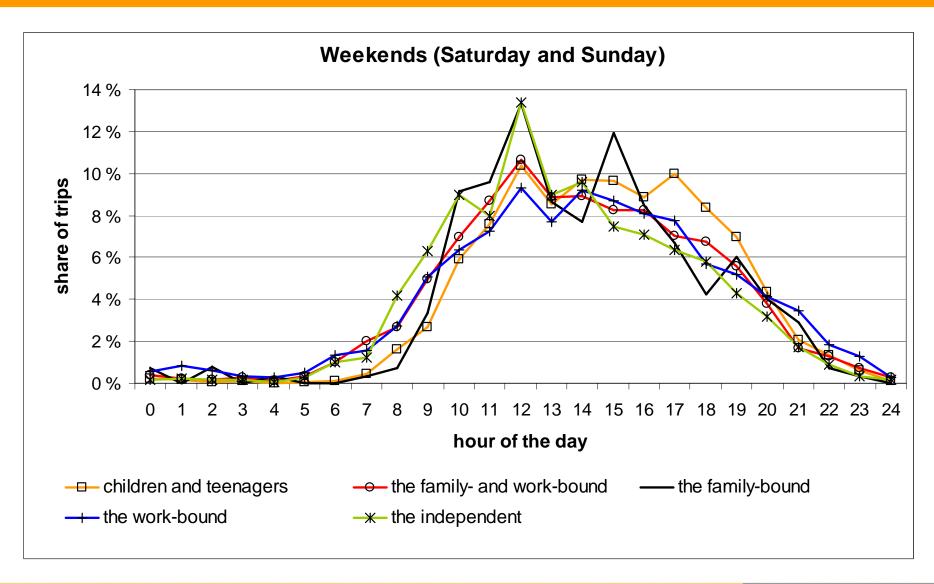
- 1) Children and teenagers
- 2) The family-bound
- 3) The family- and work-bound
- 4) The work-bound
- 5) The independent



## Mobility patterns of the groups

	Work- related trips (km/day)	Family trips (km/day)	Leisure- related trips (km/day)	Total (km/day)
Children and teenagers	5	1	12	18
The family-bound	3	10	16	29
The family- and work-bound	26	5	13	44
The work-bound	21	3	18	42
The independent	2	5	16	23





#### Future trends in Finland

- Here only demography taken into account: forecasts based on the size of population groups
- The amount of "the independent" grows fastest
- Less work related trips
- A bit more leisure trips, but even more family related trips

# Transport Research Arena Europe 2008

	Year 2005 (Amount)	Change (%): 2005 -> <b>2025</b>	Change (%): 2005 -> <b>2040</b>
Population of Finland	5,5 million	3,7 %	2,3 %
Work-related trips	4,3 million	-7,7 %	-11,0 %
Family trips	3,4 million	5,7 %	3,3 %
Leisure-related trips	6,3 million	1,5 %	-1,7 %
All trips	14,1 million	-0,3 %	-3,4 %

#### Conclusion

- Comparison to other countries are these trends similar in whole Europe?
- Consequences for road and transport planning
  - User segmentation is a useful tool in assessing users' varying needs more deeply
  - More research needed on how the "family anchors" affect travel behaviour