

Mode Choice Model for the Elderly; Case of Mashhad

AmirReza Mamdoohi (Assist. Professor)
Fatemeh Naqavi (M.Sc. Graduate)













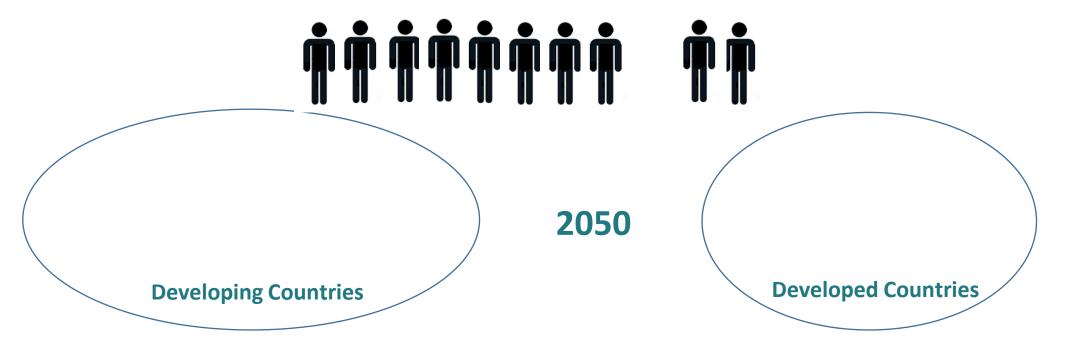
Contents

- Introduction
- Purpose
- Literature Review
- Questionnaire Design & Data Collection
- Data Characteristics
- Methodology & Model
- Conclusions



Introduction

Developing countries have a great share of the elderly population increase.





Purpose

policy makers need to realize elderly travel characteristics and behavior.

understand how the elderly travel in Iran,

this paper focuses on Mashhad elderly,

applies Multinomial Logit Model for travel mode choice,

socio-economic & trip characteristics.



| | Area of Study | Purpose of Study | Modelling Technique |
|--------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | London 2011 | mode choice among older & disabled in London, what policies best meet their mobility and activity needs. | Nested logit model |
| > U | The Netherlands 2011 | trip-making for social purposes, special focus on demographic ageing factors. | Mixed logit model |
| | Ibadan, Nigerian 2009 | Assessing the travel characteristic and mobility crisis of the elderly in Ibadan Metropolis. | Descriptive statistics |
| | Chungchun, China 2013 | elderly people travel behavior in Changchun, China (trip frequency per day, trip purpose & mode choice). | Descriptive statistics |



Review

| | Area of Study | Purpose of Study | Modelling Technique |
|----------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 10 | Virginia 1991 | factors affecting demand for types of transportation by elderly & disabled people in rural Virginia. | Multinomial logit Poisson regression |
| <u> </u> | Canada 2011 | factors affecting mode choice & travel distance of older people along with interrelationship between these two. | Utility-theoretic demand |
| | Taiwan 2001 | factors that affect elderly mode choice behavior in Taiwan. | Multinomial logit model |
| | America 2001 | travel patterns of older in US as depicted in 2001 (NHTS). | Descriptive statistics |



Questionnaire

A questionnaire mainly based on LATS (London Area Travel Survey) was developed and localized, in December 2015.



First Section

Trip information

Mode of travel Trip purpose Frequency of travel Number & relation of people along with respondents

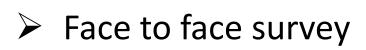
Second Section

Personal information

Age Gender Work status Personal & household characteristics Car-ownership **Educational attainment**

Third Section

individual perceptions on environment, safety, comfort, convenience & flexibility of mode of travel





> 524 respondent on February 2016

- Final number of records used modeling _____ 499 records
- Excluding bike & motorcycle (little share).



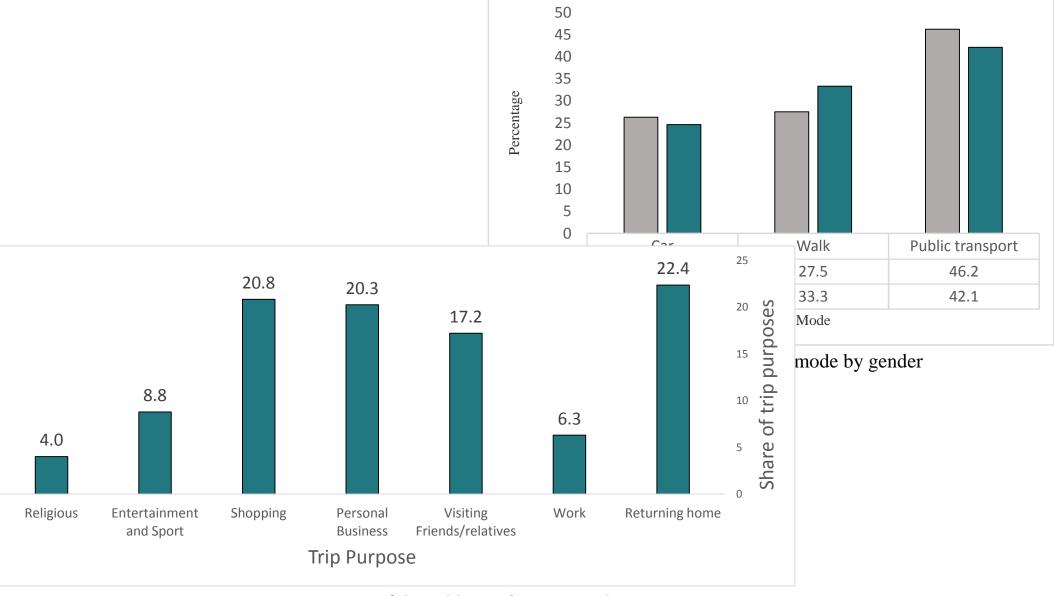












Real Corp 2017 Vienna 14 Sept.



| Variable | Average | Standard deviation | Lowest value | Highest value |
|-------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Age | 64.6 | 5.0 | 60 | 105 |
| Household size | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1 | 7 |
| Monthly expenses | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1 | 5 |
| HH Car ownership | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0 | 3 |
| License ownership | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 |

Frequency distribution of some variables of the model

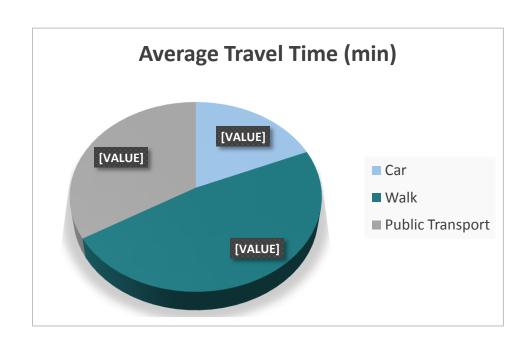


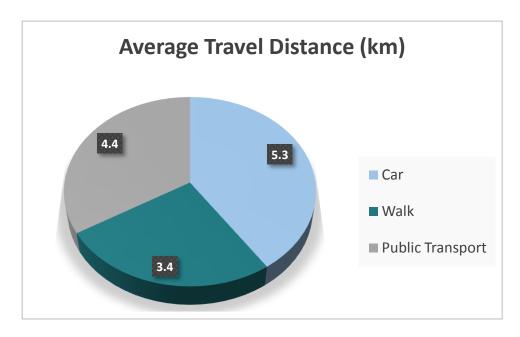
| | Car | Walk | Public Transport |
|-------|------|------|------------------|
| Women | 11.7 | 13.7 | 19.0 |
| Men | 7.1 | 7.9 | 12.3 |

Percentage of the elderly with someone along during travel

| | | Car | | Walk | | Public Transport | |
|------|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|------------------|-----|
| Age | 60-64 | 78 | 25% | 98 | 32% | 134 | 43% |
| 7.80 | 65-69 | 30 | 26% | 31 | 27% | 54 | 47% |
| | +70 | 20 | 27% | 25 | 34% | 29 | 39% |

Percentage of elderly by mode & age





Discrete choice models derived from the assumption of utility

maximization of decision makers' behavior.

Option: n Individual: i



$$U_{ni} = V_{ni} + \varepsilon_{ni}$$

$$P_{ni} = \frac{e^{V_{ni}}}{\sum_{j} e^{V_{ni}}}$$

| Mode of travel | Variable | Parameter | P-Value | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|--|--|--|
| | Constant | -0.79301 | 0.0029 | | | |
| Car | Gender | 0.92433 | 0.0016 | | | |
| | No License * gender 1 | 0.45739 | 0.0147 | | | |
| | Education1 | -0.29789 | 0.0055 | | | |
| | License | -0.33688 | 0.0174 | | | |
| | Monthly expense | 0.08477 | 0.0190 | | | |
| Walk | Travel distance | -0.02726 | 0.0012 | | | |
| van | License | 0.88280 | 0.0826 | | | |
| | Trip frequency 2 | -0.28142 | 0.0109 | | | |
| | Education 1 | 0.17570 | 0.0187 | | | |
| Public transport | #along * Purpose 3 | -0.65208 | 0.0143 | | | |
| | Gender 1 * gender * purpose 3* HH 1 | 0.77451 | 0.0539 | | | |
| | Walking time to the nearest bus station | -0.51328 | 0.0246 | | | |
| Number of observations | 499 | | | | | |
| Log-likelihood (no coefficient) | -534.6508 | | | | | |
| Log-likelihood (0) | -548.2075 | | | | | |
| Log-likelihood (C) | -489.2842 | | | | | |
| R-squared | 0.0849 | | | | | |
| R-squared adjusted | 0.1075 | | | | | |

MNL model for Mashhad elderly mode of travel

Real Corp 2017 Vienna 14 Sept.



Public Transport







- \triangleright Older people make most of their trips by public transport (similar to of Hu et al 2013).
- Women accompanied by another woman (purpose of visiting friends or relatives and live alone) tend to use public transport rather than car (this group statistically significant).



➤ High trip frequency (2-4 times a week) has a negative influence on using public transport.















Private Car



Conclusion

- men prefer to drive more than women, while women prefer to be car passengers (confirms Netherlands- Van den Berg & Timmermans 2011), London (Schmöcker et al., 2008) and Taiwan (Chang & Wu, 2005).
- > Elderly with higher than primary education tend to use car more.
- > Car users are mostly women (majority of this group don't have driving license 81%)



- > As monthly household expenses increase, elderly are more likely to choose car.
- > As income level increases, elderly prefer to use car more (similar to Schmöcker et al. 2008).
- > Driving license has positive impact on private car.







Walking

Conclusion

- > travel distance has a negative sign (as distance increases, less likely for elderly to walk).
- > men walk more than women (they mostly have driving license).
- > as walking distance to nearest bus station increases, more likely to use public transport (asked from the elderly and not calculated exactly).





Thank You!

Questions?