

Long-distance travel in Germany

Modular analysis and methodological comparison of available data

ISCTSC 2017

Workshop B8

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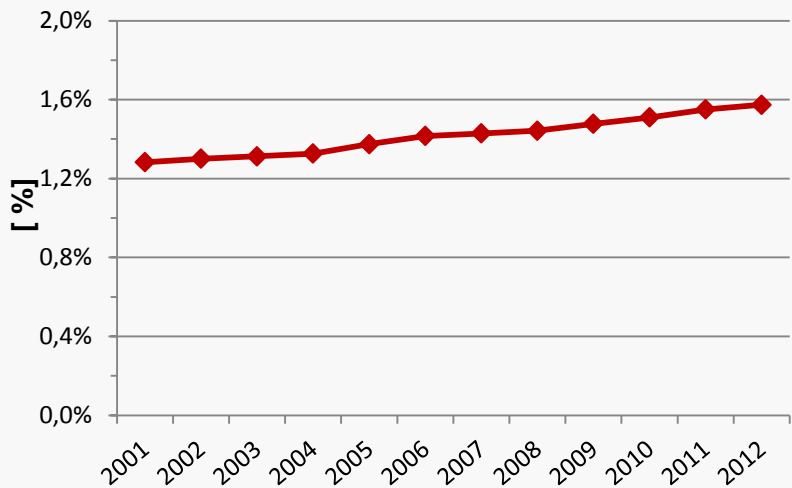
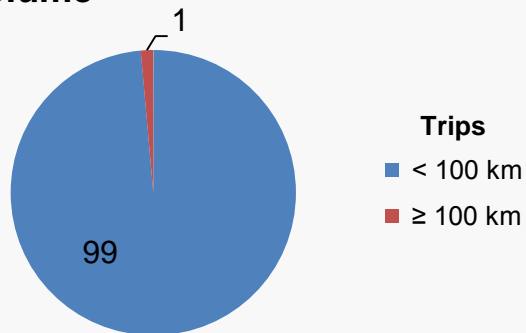


Knowledge for Tomorrow

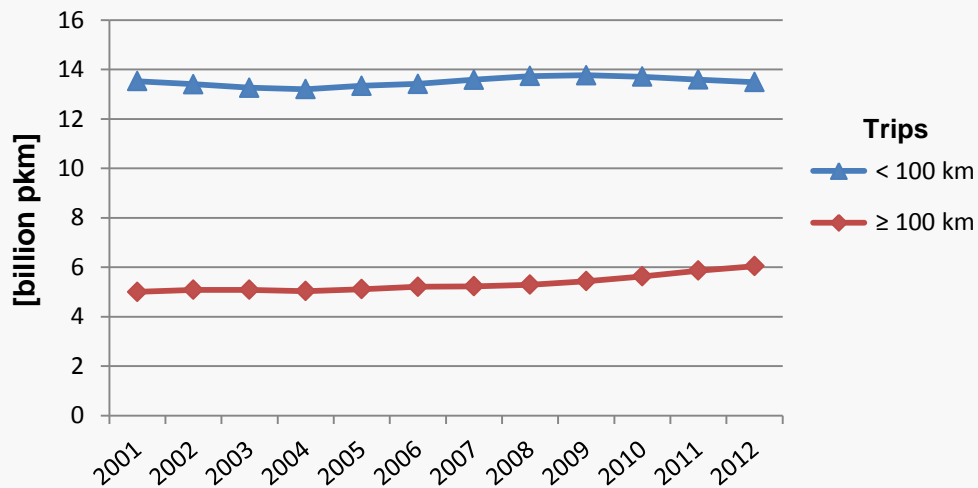
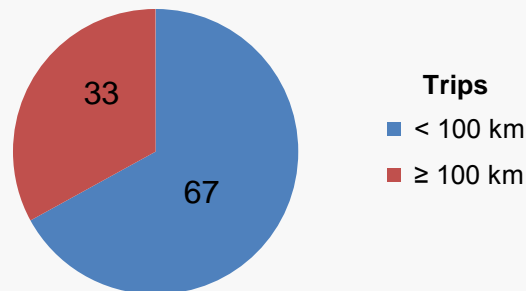


Importance of long-distance trips

Transport volume



Transport performance



Source: MiD 2008, MOP 1999-2014

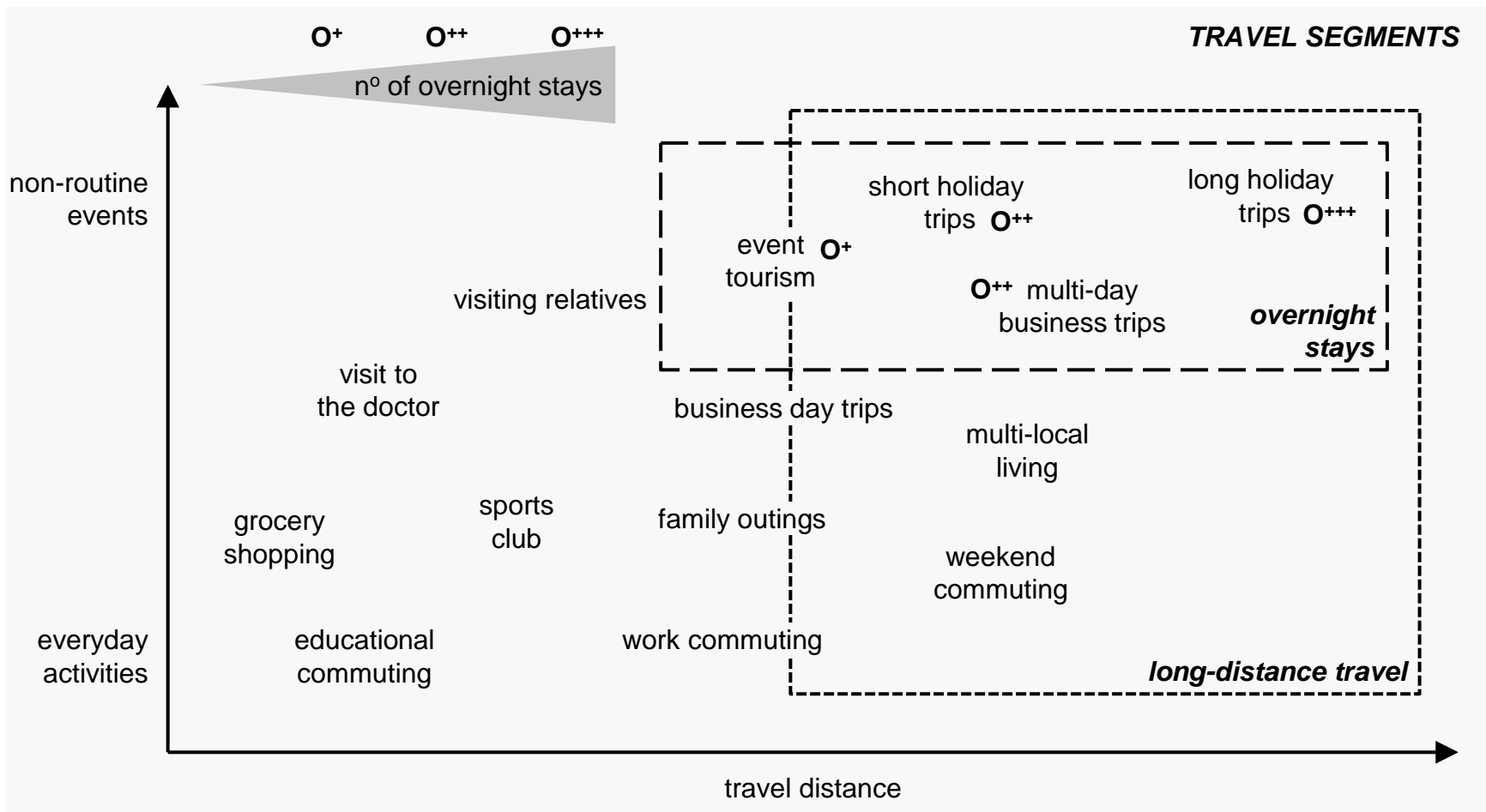


Outline

- Problems and challenges of data collection focusing on long-distance travel
- Segmentation approach of long-distance travel
- Limitations to quantify the entire segment of long-distance travel
- Suggestions for future data collection



Differentiation of long-distance trips according to distance and regularity



Source: own illustration (KUHNIHOF, SCHULZ)

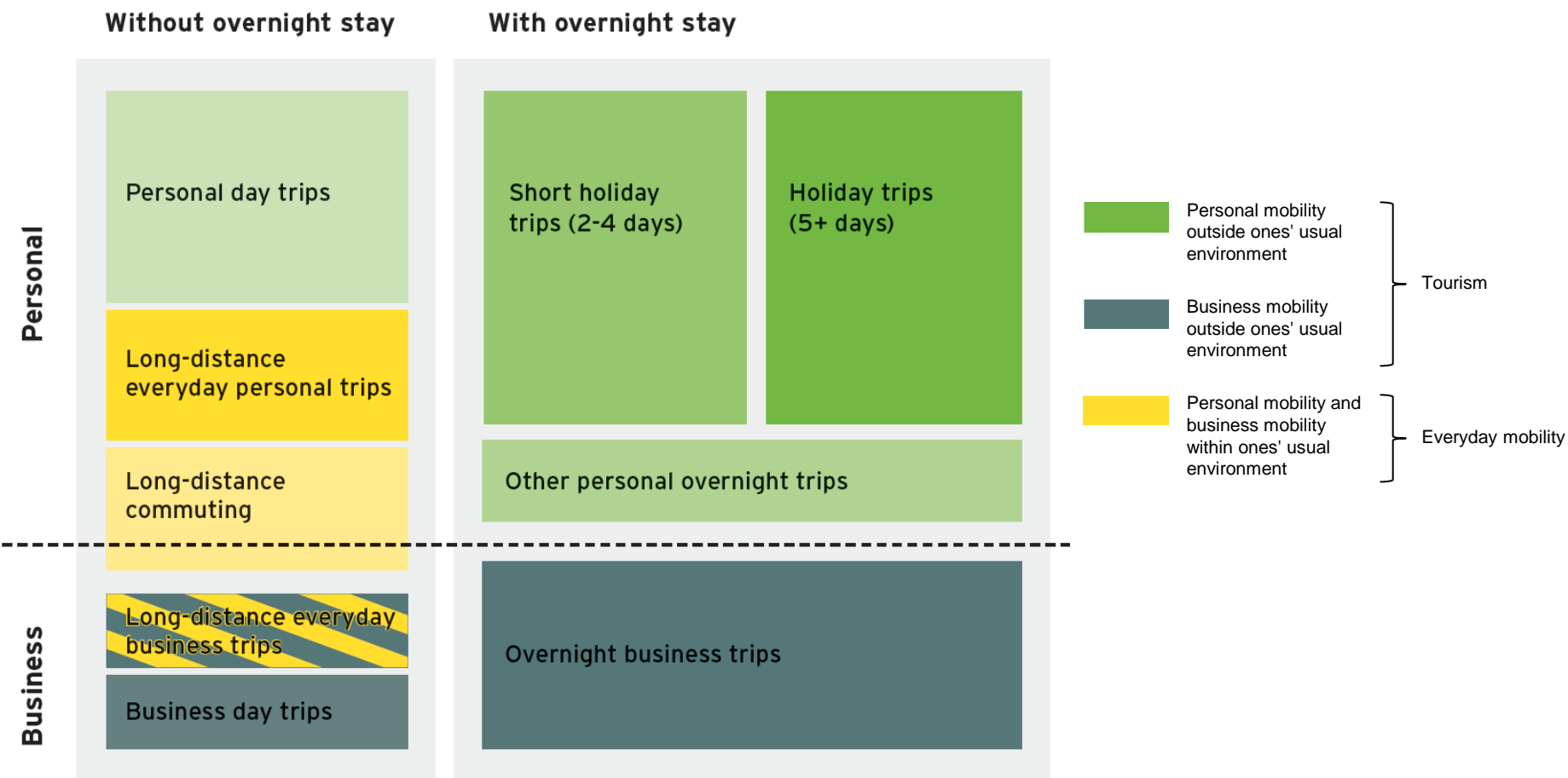


Challenges of collecting long-distance travel data

- particular **focus** of national travel surveys **on domestic trips** only
- most travelling part of the **target population** is **hard-to-reach**
 - highly active persons = likely to be absent during survey period
- need to **retrospective data collection** of non-routine trips results in **adverse recall effects**
 - depending on length of retrospective period and actual time of data collection (= interview)
 - infrequent long-distance trips are likely to be underreported



Segmentation of long-distance trips according to trip purpose and overnight stay



Source: FRICK & GRIMM (2014:11), modified



Data sources in Germany

National Household Travel Surveys ► focus on everyday mobility

(1) MiD – Mobility in Germany

- cross-sectional survey conducted irregularly (2002, 2008, 2016/17)
- net sample 2008: 25,922 households, 60,713 persons (2016/17: ~30,000 households)
- reporting period: 1 day plus survey module on long-distance travel
(= up to 3 journeys with overnight stays during the last 3 months; purpose, transport mode and distance)

(2) MOP – German Mobility Panel

- longitudinal survey conducted annually since 1994
- net sample 2015: 1,781 households with 2,687 persons
- rotating panel: households remain 3 years in the sample
- reporting period: 7 days, no particular survey module for long-distance travel



Data sources in Germany

Touristic travel survey ► focus on holiday journeys with overnight stays

(3) RA – travel analysis

- cross-sectional survey, but conducted annually since 1970
- annual sample of more than 7,500 persons (face-to-face interviews)
- travel behavior related to holiday journeys including motivations and interests
- details only for journeys 5+ days:
 - number, destination (but no distance!), duration, main mode, travel companions, expenditures etc.
- only aggregated information for journeys 2-4 days:
 - destination (no distance!), type of activities
- retrospective reporting period 1 year



Coverage of segmentation by existing data sources

	MiD travel module	MiD	MOP	RA
Holiday trips (5+ days)	X			X
Short holiday trips (2-4 days)	X			X
Other personal overnight trips	X			(X + business trips)
Personal day trips		} X	} X	
Long-distance everyday personal trips				
Long-distance commuting	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Long-distance everyday business trips		X (module reg. prof. trips)	} X	
Business day trips				
Overnight business trips	X			

Source: own table



Number of overnight trips per person

	MiD 2008 travel module	RA 2010
Holiday trips (5+ days)	1,6	1,00
Short holiday trips (2-4 days)	1,7	0,7
Other personal overnight trips	0,7	2,1 Includes business trips!
Personal day trips		
Long-distance everyday personal trips		
Long-distance commuting	0,09 Only overnight trips!	
Long-distance everyday business trips		
Business day trips		
Overnight business trips	1,6	

Source: own table



Modal split depending on travel purpose



Source: calculation based on MiD 2008, RA 2010



Possible approach to analyze long-distance travel

Advantage of segmentation concept

- variety of long-distance travel is taken into account
- Concept allows to analyze interactions between travel segments if information of segments is given on individual level

Problem

- There is no king's road to implement the segmentation approach into a feasible survey design
- Travel demand differs between segments and persons => effects survey design

Possible solution

- Focusing only on parts of segments
- Different types of question => general question versus trip reporting
- Use of screening questions to adjust reporting period



Possibilities to enhance NHTS

- Module of long-distance travel: Setting up standards to easily compare survey results between country
- Travel diary: additional questions for long distance trips

Other suggestions

- Setting up standards analog to tourism
- More interaction between transport survey and surveys on tourism



Thank you for your attention!

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