

The Netherlands Mobility Panel (MPN)

Approach, motivation and results

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History

- Several long-running (travel data) surveys in the Netherlands
 - Since 1975 Time Budget Survey every 5 years
 - 2.000 households, limited amount of mobility data
 - Since 1978 Dutch National Travel Survey (1 day, cross-sectional, 40k respondents)
 - OVG 1978 2003, MON 2004 -2009, OViN 2010 2017, ODiN 2018 now
 - Limited number of personal and household characteristics
 - Detailed mobility data
 - 1984-1989 Longitudinal Mobility Survey (LVO) (7 days, twice a year, 1,500-2,000 households (3,500 people of 12+)
 - Extensive list of personal and household characteristics
 - Detailed mobility data



History (2)

- Issues with the Longitudinal Mobility Survey (LVO)
 - High response burden
 - Trip diary and a personal interview
 - High attrition rates (up to 47%)
 - High costs & time consuming
- In 2013: the MPN started



Why a new panel?

- Explain trends in travel behaviour on an aggregated as well on an individual level
- Uncover individual day-to-day variation (habit)
- Uncover individual year-to-year variation (life events)
- Study influence of intra-household interaction on travel behaviour
- Better calibrate/validate large strategic transport models
- Enable estimation of travel choice models



Design of the MPN

- Household panel
- > Web-only
- No rotation scheme
- > 1 wave per year
 - Screening questionnaire
 - Household questionnaire
 - Personal questionnaire
 - Three-day trip diary
 - Place-based diary



Design of the MPN (2)

- Aim is 2.000-2.500 complete households
 - 4.000 5.500 respondents
- All household members of 12+ years participate

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Complete housholds	1,978	2,095	1,575	1,759	2,753	2,985
Complete respondents	3,996	5,551	3,919	4,359	5,368	6,100

- Kantar Public (previously TNS Nipo) maintains panel
- Incentives:
 - €10,- per complete household
 - Raffle complete respondents (1.000 vouchers for online retailer)
 - Raffle complete households (40 vouchers for household activity (zoo, amusement parks etc.))



Some key differences with the MOP

- > Web-only
- No rotation scheme

Three-day diary



Key difference 1: Web-only survey

- Easy to process data
- Extra possibilities (metadata, checking answers etc.)
- Respondents come from existing online-access panel (Kantar Public)
- Risk: excluding people without internet?
 - 98% of Dutch households have an internet connection (2017)
 - 87% of Dutch individuals (16-75 years) have internet on their mobile phone



Key difference 1: Web-only survey (2)

- Metadata, for instance:
 - Duration of questionnaire
 - Identify speeding
 - Time between travelling and reporting trips
 - Device

	Reported immobility		
Percentile answering speed	16-17y	18+	
0 - 5 %	23.3 %	30.7 %	
5 - 10 %	29.7 %	24.0 %	
10 - 15 %	25.4 %	20.2 %	
15 – 20 %	14.7 %	16.9 %	
20 - 100 %	15.8 %	15.6 %	

- Other extra possibilities
 - Use previous given answers
 - Directly check answers (postal codes, license plates, access-egress etc.)



Key difference 2: No rotation panel

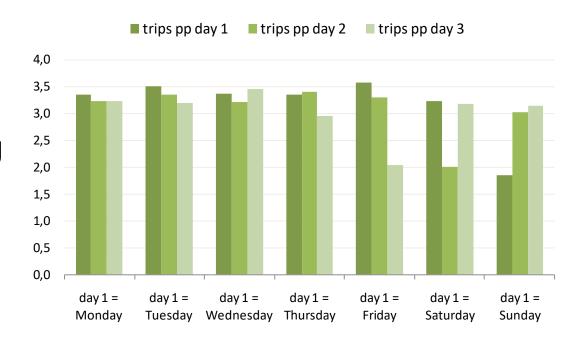
- MPN originally funded for 4 years
- Respondents are recruited to participate indefinitely
- Group of respondents that participate 3+ waves is growing

Waves completely participated	Number of respondents
1	4,552
2	3,504
3	1,532
4	788
5	977
6	850



Key difference 3: Three day diary

- Not full week, but three day diary
 - Reduce response burden
 - Reduce risk of diary fatigue
 - Reduce risk of panel attrition
- Respondents have same starting day each year
- No significant diary fatigue effects





Redesign of the MPN

- All survey tools updated in 2018
 - First five years only limited changes were made
 - Technology evolved
 - Design and possibilities of the survey tools not future-proof

Goal:

- Modernize and improve design while keeping changes to a minimum
- Improve survey experience
- Reduce response burden → reduce risk of panel attrition
- Have more flexible survey tools
- Have a monitoring system

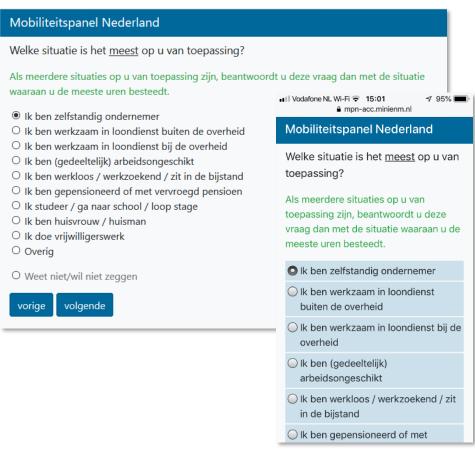


Redesign: questionnaire

- Main objective: multi-modal accessibility
 - Adaptive design
 - Only vertical scrolling
 - Split-up grid questions for mobile devices
- Create possibility to program questionnaires ourselves
- Questions didn't change!



Redesign questionnaire - example







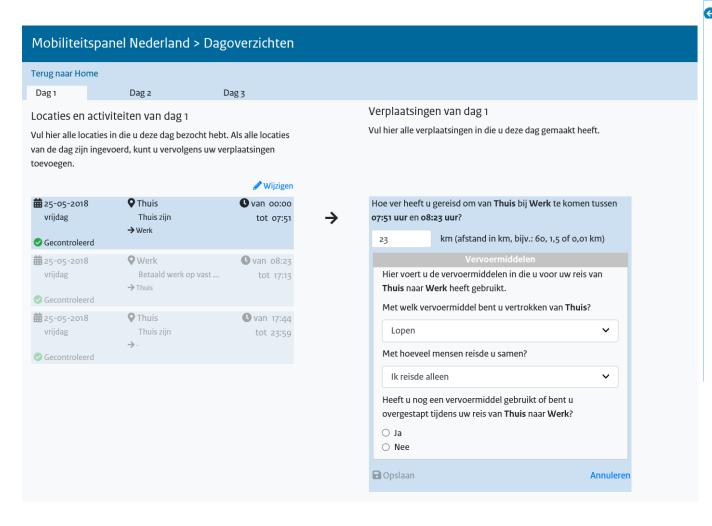


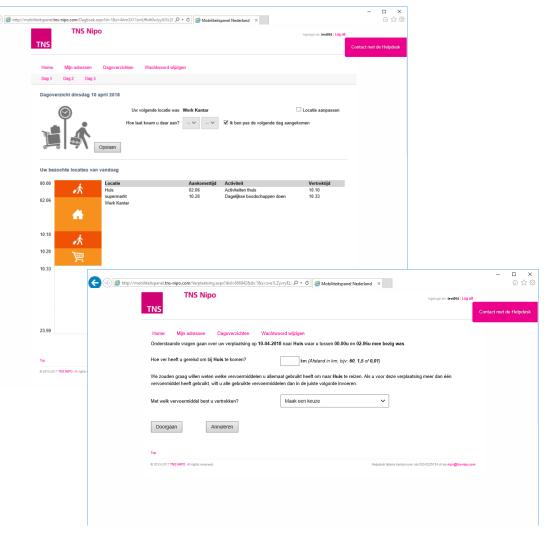
Redesign diary

- Main goals:
 - Modernize diary
 - Improve user experience
- Some new possibilities
 - Google Places API to search for addresses
 - Select cars in the household with a car trip
 - Implement checks to ensure for instance that access and egress trips are reported correctly



Redesign diary - example

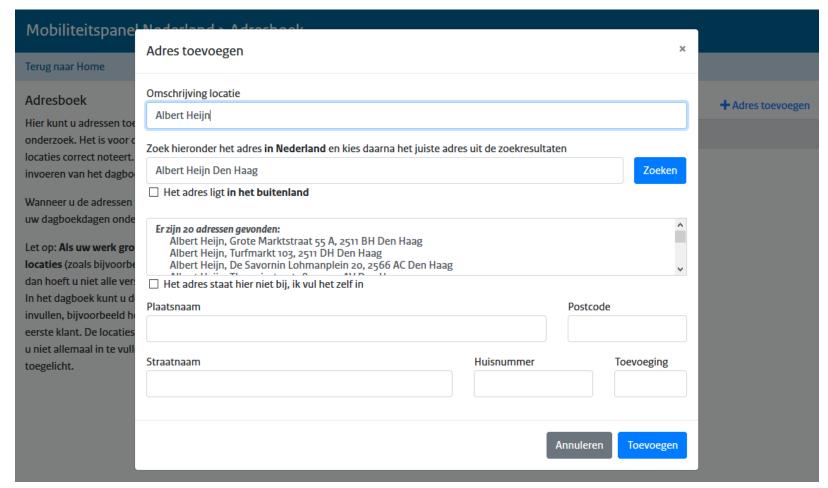






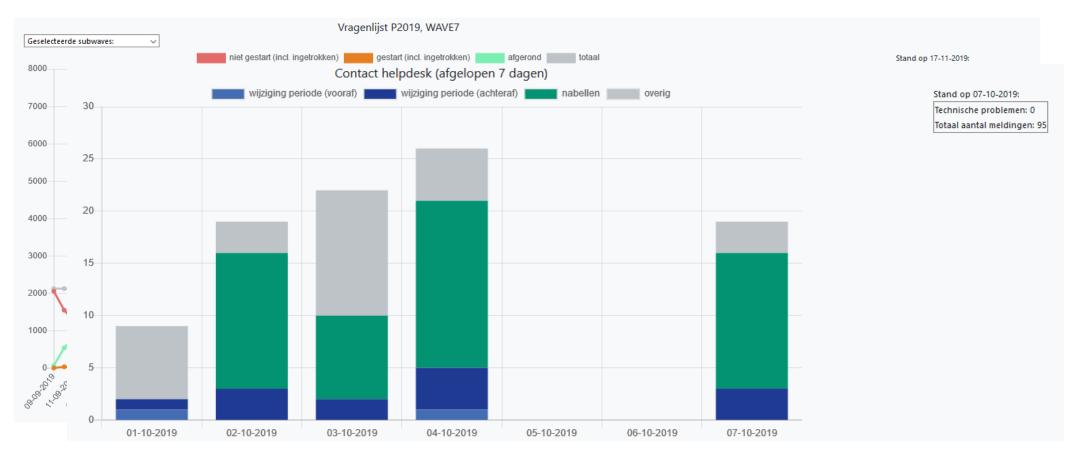
Redesign diary - Google Places

- Exact addresses
 often unknown
 (supermarket,
 gym, cinema etc.)
- Google Places implemented to search addresses (e.g. by name of supermarket)





Redesign – monitoring system





Recently conducted research using MPN data

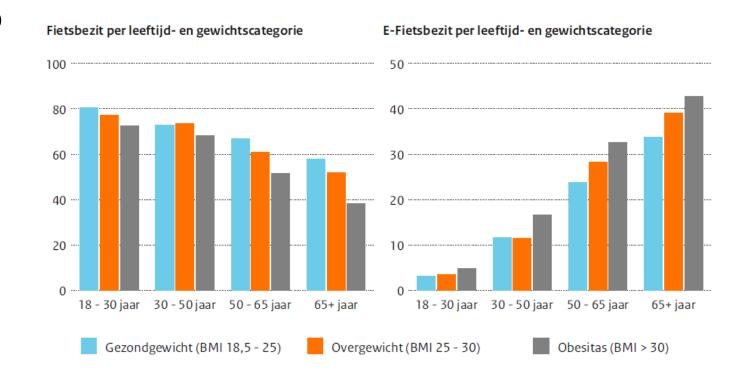
- Life events and transitions in travel patterns
- > Different groups of (e)shoppers and their mobility
- Relationship between car ownership, car availability and car use of adolescents
- Relationship between health and travel behaviour
- E-bike substitution effects



Relationship between health and travel behaviour

How is health related to travel behaviour?

 BMI, subjective health and amount of physical activity

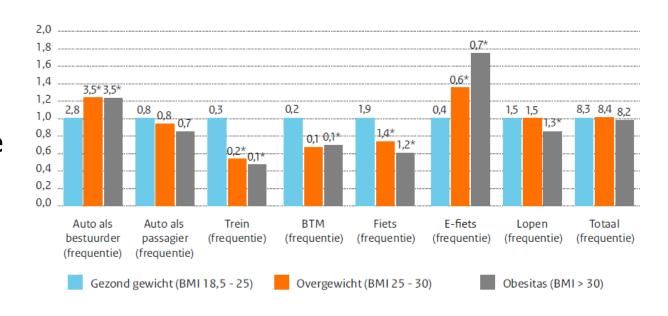




Relationship between health and travel behaviour (2)

Some conclusions:

- People with a healthy weight cycle more frequently and use car less often.
- Obese people use e-bikes more frequently and walk less
- People with a healthy weight stick to an active travel pattern more often
- No conclusions about causality (yet)!





Substitution effects of the e-bike

- More e-bikes sold in 2018 in the Netherlands than regular city bikes
- E-bikes have the potential to replace car/PT trips
 - → potential health/environmental benefits
- Previous studies on substitution effects use cross-sectional data/indepth interviews
 - Behavioural changes not observed



Substitution effects of the e-bike (2)

- First study with a large-scale panel into substitution-effects of ebike
- > In general: e-bike only susbstitutes the conventional bicycle
- However, for commuting, it also substitutes car!

	Dependent						
	Car as driver	Train	Bicycle	E-bike	Walk		
Autoregression (first-order)	0.269 (0.000)	0.281 (0.000)	0.208 (0.000)	0.389 (0.000)	0.481 (0.000)		
Autoregression (second-order)	0.060 (0.024)	0.053 (0.036)	0.034 (0.125)	0.263 (0.000)	0.205 (0.000)		
Car as driver (t-1)		-0.020 (0.003)	-0.016 (0.171)	-0.007 (0.398)	-0.004 (0.479)		
Train (t-1)	-0.068 (0.148)		-0.028 (0.347)	-0.005 (0.333)	0.004 (0.764)		
Bicycle (t-1)	-0.006 (0.835)	-0.018 (0.067)		-0.019 (0.197)	0.017 (0.045)		
E-bike (t-1)	-0.102 (0.017)	-0.005 (0.760)	-0.056 (0.047)		0.003 (0.797)		
Walk (t-1)	-0.083 (0.146)	0.045 (0.030)	-0.012 (0.742)	0.010 (0.508)			

Parameter estimates of Random Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Model, only commuting trips, five waves of MPN used (6,009 employed respondents)



Thank you!

- Data (anonymized) is public, request access through the MPN website:
 - https://www.mpndata.nl/
- > Publications can be found on the KiM website:
 - https://english.kimnet.nl/the-netherlands-mobility-panel/publications
- For questions, contact me!
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