

Travel in ACT – Queanbeyan

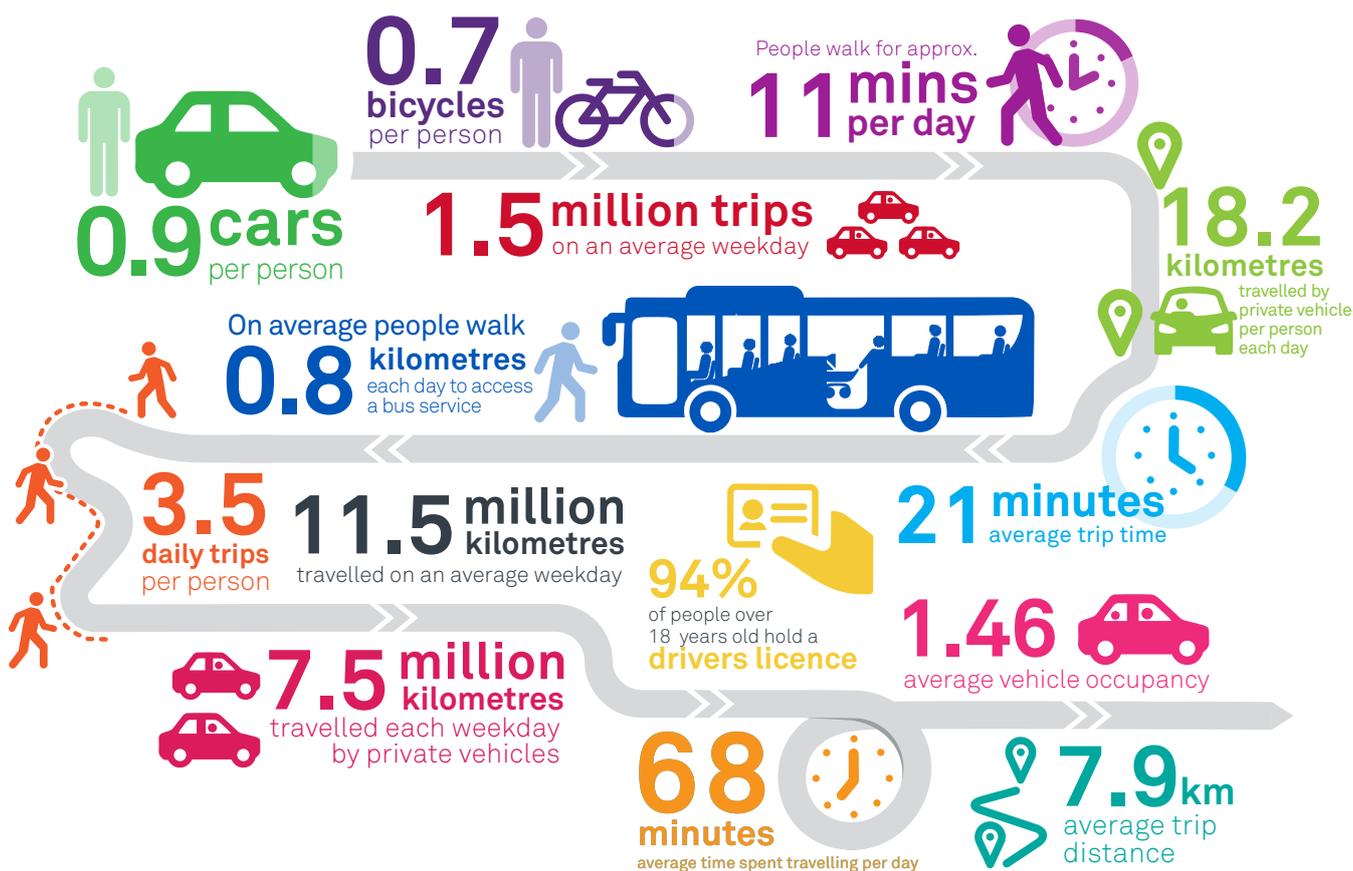


Household Travel Survey 2017

Overview Results for ACT - Queanbeyan

Data from the 2017 ACT & Queanbeyan Household Travel Survey provides vital insights into the day-to-day travel behaviour of ACT – Queanbeyan residents. The Survey included how and why people travel, at what time of day the trips were made, and how far and how long people travel. All travel was reported, from regular trips to school and work through to walking the dog.

The insights from the Survey will be used to monitor city-wide transport planning and investment decisions, and inform the development of a cohesive transport network that can service our growing population. Outcomes from the Survey will be immediately used in the calibration of the Canberra Strategic Transport Model, and, more broadly, to inform transport planning and policy development for the ACT and Queanbeyan area.



Did you know?

Excluding those who did not leave home, average aggregate time spent travelling per person is 68 mins. These self-reported travel times vary slightly between Queanbeyan (66 mins) and the ACT (69 mins). Time spent travelling also varies with individual trip purposes.

Key Travel Facts

- Residents of ACT - Queanbeyan made approximately 1.5 million trips on an average weekday, of which approximately 201,000 were walking trips.
- The typical ACT – Queanbeyan household makes 9.04 trips per day, with residents making 3.55 trips per person per day.
- Excluding trips home, the destination of over half of activities (53%) undertaken by ACT residents on an average day are in North Canberra, Belconnen and South Canberra. Just under a quarter of activities are in Tuggeranong and Gungahlin.
- The average trip distance for ACT – Queanbeyan residents is 7.9km, with Queanbeyan residents travelling approximately 8% further than ACT residents each day (32.6 kilometres, compared to 30.1 kilometres).
- Excluding those who did not leave home, the average time spent travelling was 68 mins. These self-reported travel times vary slightly between Queanbeyan (66 mins) and the ACT (69 mins).
- Typically, the duration of a walking trip made in the study area was approximately 12 mins. Cycling trips are slightly longer (20 mins median trip length).
- Residents travel most often for work related purposes (26%). Work travel also accounts for the greatest share of distance between 8am and 9am (45% of total distance travelled).
- On average, 23% of journeys between home and work also include additional activities undertaken en route ('trip chaining').
- The busiest period of total travel (23%) occurs between 7am and 9am.

How do ACT – Queanbeyan residents get around?

Most ACT - Queanbeyan residents have access to a variety of options when travelling both around their local area and further from home. These include driving or being driven, walking, cycling, catching a bus, motorbikes, scooters and taxi/ride share.

Unlike other surveys, the Household Travel Survey collects travel on all these modes of transport and more including plane (into or out of the study area), other buses such as private coaches, and even mobility scooter.

Private vehicle remains the most popular way to travel regardless of trip purpose.

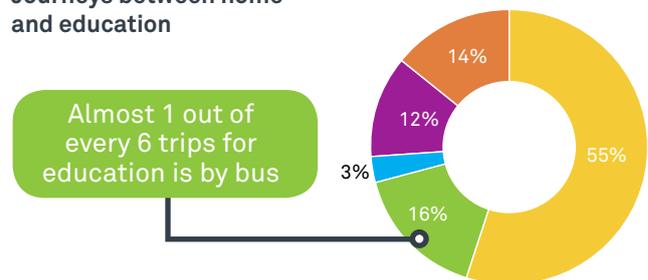
Walking trips and bus travel are the next most significant modes of travel.

For specific types of trips, the mode share profile will change. **Journeys between home and work** have higher levels of car driver travel (79%), as well as a greater bus travel (7%) for ACT residents.

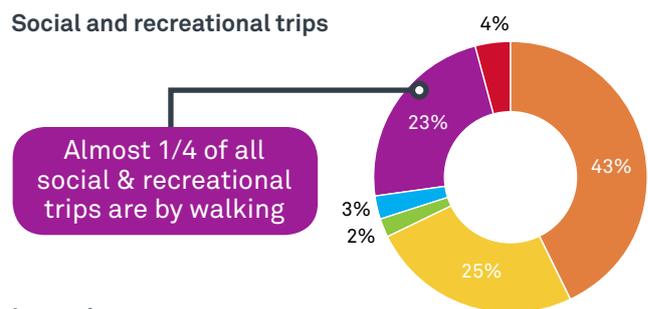
Education journeys are more focused on car passenger trips, although bus and walking also account for a significant minority of remaining trips (16%) and (12%) of trips respectively.

Social and recreational activities have a higher proportion of walk-only trips than other purposes (23%). Indeed, many of these trips will be for the specific purpose of 'going for a walk'.

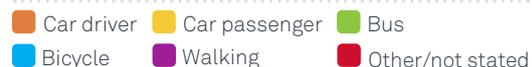
Journeys between home and education



Social and recreational trips



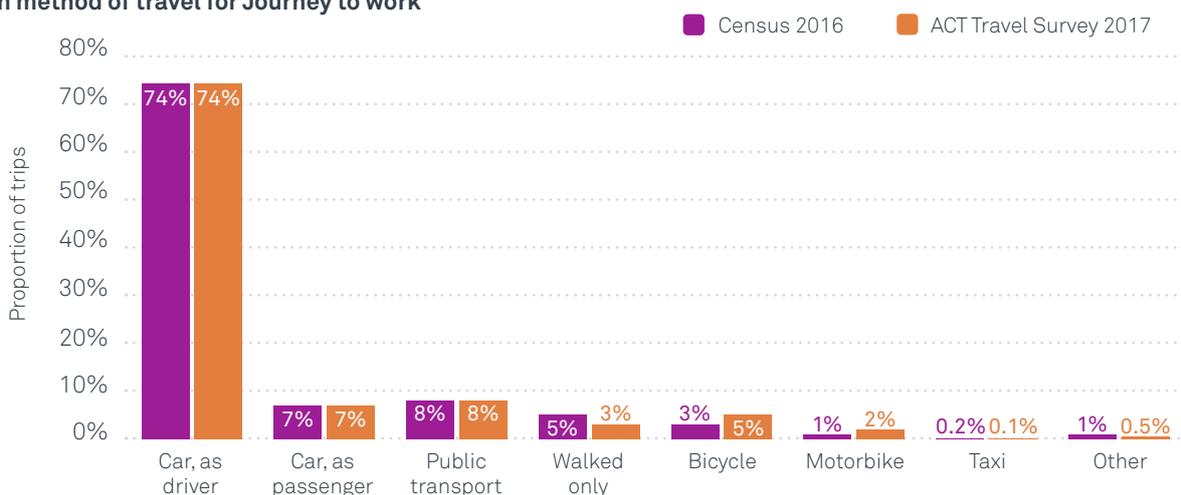
Legend



Comparison of 2017 Household Travel Survey with the 2016 Census

Data from the 2017 Household Travel Survey compares extremely well with outputs from the 2016 Census. As the Household Travel Survey collects travel for all purposes, data has been filtered to look at just those journeys made directly between home and work by ACT residents. As can be seen below small variances are observed against Census data for walking and cycling, although these are all within an expected margin of error (calculated at the 95 percentile confidence limit).

Main method of travel for Journey to work



When do people travel?

The ACT's transport network experiences significant peaks in demand during different times of day and different days of the week. Collecting data about when people travel is vital to ensuring the network is managed efficiently and can respond to fluctuating levels of demand.

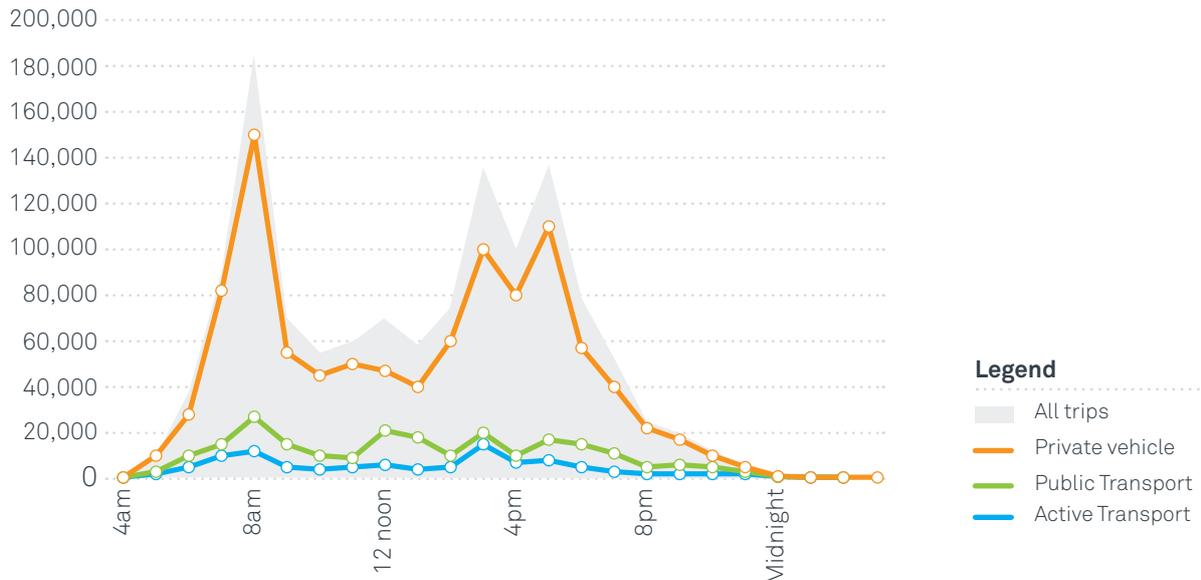
Looking at all trips in the study area, the start of travel is strongly peaked.

The busiest period of total travel (23%) begins between 7am and 9am. In the afternoon, a double peak emerges as education, and then work, activities finish.

This three-hour period between 3pm and 6pm generates a further (29%) of trips.

Active travel and public transport journey profiles are generally similar to private vehicle, although active travel has a midday peak as people walk to lunch. In the afternoon, peak bus usage is more strongly associated with the end of the school day rather than work.

Number of people travelling by time of day



Why people travel

Overall, on an average weekday, ACT - Queanbeyan residents travel most often for work related purposes (26% of all trips). Social and recreational purposes were the next most frequent purpose accounting for (22%) of trips. Work travel also accounts for the greatest share of distance between 8am and 9am (45% of total distance travelled).

Just under a quarter of trips are for either education or shopping. Chauffering trips (to pick up or drop off someone) also counts for a high proportion of travel (13%). The proportion of daily trip purposes are broadly consistent across Queanbeyan and the ACT.

On average, 23% of journeys between home and work also include additional activities undertaken en route ('trip chaining').

The vast majority of these include a stop to drop-off someone (approximately 15% of all home-work journeys). Of the non-work places visited on the way to work, half are education or childcare related. During the travel back home from work, trip chaining is more likely. Approximately one-third of work to home journeys involve other activities.

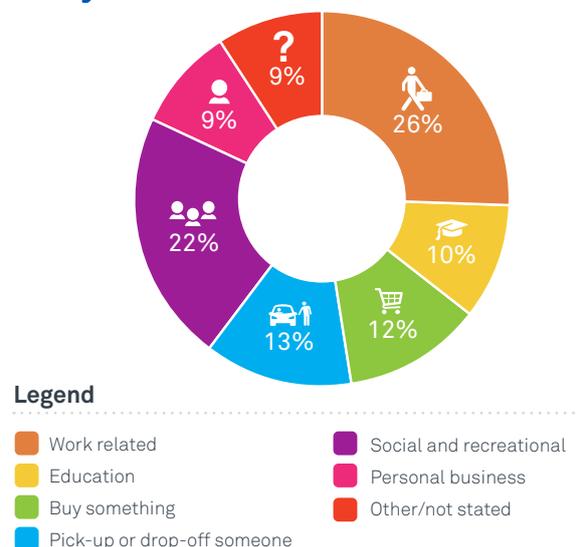
Cyclists in the study area reported three main trip purposes:

- Travelling between home and work (36% of trips)
- Travelling between home and education (15% of trips)
- Social and recreational (27% of trips)

The main trip purposes for walking are more varied:

- Social and recreational trips are the most common trip purpose reported by walkers (36% of trips).
- Personal business accounts for 17% of trips
- Shopping accounts for 12% of trips
- Combined, education or work journeys account for 26% of walk trips.

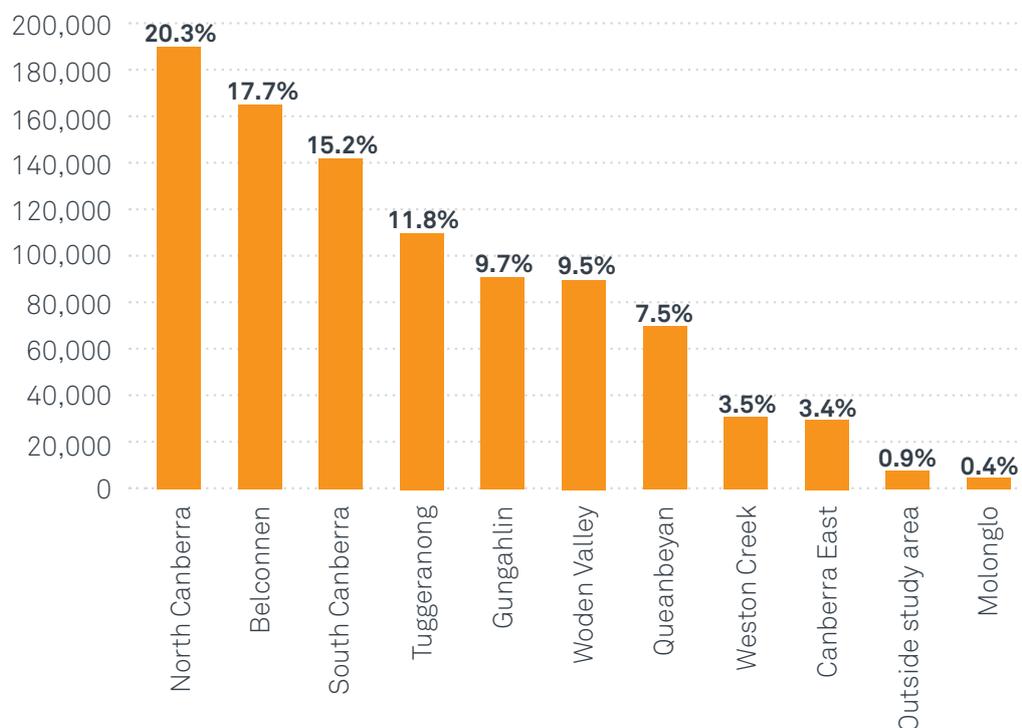
Daily Activities



Where people travel

Excluding trips home, the destination of over half of daily trips (53%) undertaken by residents are in North Canberra, Belconnen and South Canberra. Just over 20% of activities are in Tuggeranong and Gungahlin. These top 5 destination regions account for a collective 75% of study area trips.

Weekday destinations of travel

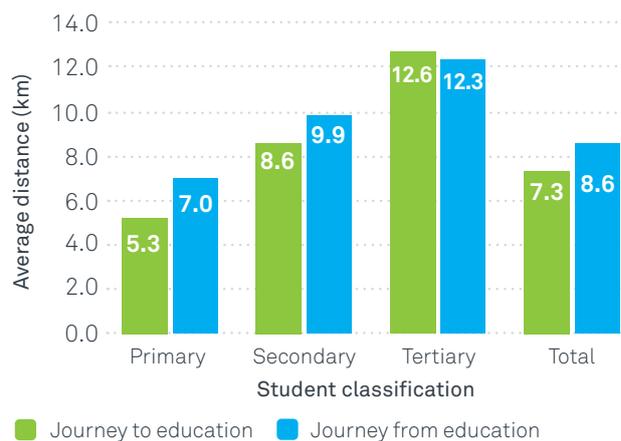


How far people travel

Residents of ACT - Queanbeyan travel further for work than for other purposes. The average work journey is 11.1km long and takes 27 mins (note that this includes bi-directional travel, and therefore inbound trips are typically longer in duration during the AM peak). This is slightly higher than the average trip distance of 7.9km and the average trip time of 20 mins.

Travel between home and education is generally more direct than work travel. Secondary school journeys are, on average, 60% longer than the primary school equivalent (8.6km and 5.3km respectively). The average tertiary journey length is more closely comparable to work journeys (average of 12.6km and 12.1km respectively).

Average distance for journeys between home and education



Sample Size and Details

The Survey provides a timely update to the transport evidence base for the region. The last large-scale data collection of this type was undertaken in 1997. Conducted across October and November 2017, the Survey collected detailed single-day travel diaries from all participants for each Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday over the survey period. 1,785 participating households | 4,611 people