

The EUROSTATS pilots of longdistance travel diaries Summary of intermediate reports

Report

Author(s):

Axhausen, Kay W. (D)

Publication date:

1997-09

Permanent link:

https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000048542

Rights / license:

In Copyright - Non-Commercial Use Permitted

The EUROSTAT pilots of long-distance travel diaries: Summary of intermediate reports

Report to the Österreichisches Statistischs Zentralamt, Wien and EUROSTAT, Luxembourg

KW Axhausen

Institut für Straßenbau und Verkehrsplanung Leopold-Franzens-Universität Technikerstr. 13 A - 6020 Innsbruck

Tel.:

+43-512-507 6902

Fax.:

+43-512-507 2906

EMail:

k.w.axhausen@uibk.ac.at

September 1997

CONTENTS

CONTEN	TS		. i
LIST OF	FIGURES		. 11
LIST OF	TABLES .		. 11
ABSTRAG	ст		1
KEYWOR	RDS		1
1	INTRODU	CTION	2
1	INTRODU	CHON	
2	EUROST	AT REQUIREMENTS	3
3	METHOD	OLOGIES EMPLOYED	6
5	3.1	Austria	6
	3.2	Denmark	
	3.3	France	
	3.4	Germany	20
	3.5	Italy	24
	3.6	Portugal	28
	3.7	Spain	31
	3.8	Sweden	34
4	SUMMAF	Y AND CONCLUSIONS	36
5	REFEREN	[CES	38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Austrian sampling locations	10
Figure 2	Fessel/IFES study: Example page of the trip form	11
Figure 3	Sammer/Herry: Example page of the trip form	12
Figure 4	Austrian pilot study: Example page of the "large" stage/journey form	13
Figure 5	Austrian pilot study: Sampling location	14
Figure 6	French pilot: Sampling location	18
Figure 7	French postal pilot: Example trip page	19
Figure 8	German postal pilot: Example journey page	23
Figure 9	Italian pilots: Map of regions (NUTS 2)	26
Figure 10	Italian postal pilot: Example from the stage section of the form	27
Figure 11	Portugese pilot survey: journey questionaire	29
Figure 12	Portuguese pilot: Sampling location	30
Figure 13	Spanish pilot survey: movement form	32
Figure 14	Spanish pilot: Sampling locations	33
Figure 15	Swedish memory jogger: Example journey page	33
LIST OF TABLES		
Table 1	Items: Household, person and vehicle	5
Table 2	Items: Movement form - journey level	5
Table 3	Items: Movement form - stage level	6
Table 4	Comparison of the most important elements	37

Report

THE EUROSTAT PILOTS OF LONG-DISTANCE TRAVEL DIARIES: SUMMARY OF INTERMEDIATE REPORTS

KW Axhausen Institut für Straßenbau und Verkehrsplanung Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck

March 1997

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this report is to summarize the methodological approaches employed by the member states, which are or have participated in the EUROSTAT coordinated pilot studies of long-distance travel diaries (Sweden, Austria, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark). The approach used by a comparable study wholly supported by the German Ministry of Transport are also included.

All studies, with some exceptions, which were agreed beforehand, implement the minimum requirements and definitions developed by an informal EUROSTAT working party. The informal working party had been set up to help implement the recommendations of the COST 305 action. The working party had agreed, that future European surveys of long-distance travel behaviour should be stage-based and should cover all journeys, which included a destination more then 100 km away from the current base of the respondent.

While the contents of pilots are, in general, comparable the methodologies used vary widely with respect to protocol, form of survey administration and delivery. The report will describe each of the methodologies in detail and will provide a summary assessment of them.

These differences will make it very difficult to achieve comparability of the substantial results, especially as most of the pilots did not include non-response interviews in their protocols. This comparison will be the topic of the final report.

KEYWORDS

Long-distance travel behaviour - Survey - Methodology - EUROSTAT - Pilots

1 INTRODUCTION

The comprehensive and valid measurement of long-distance travel demand has become a fundamental precondition for an European transport and tourism policy. The past lack of uniformity between the member states and the lack of agreed standards makes it essentially impossible to collate a fully consistent data base of inner-European travel flows. While the recent *Directive on Tourism Statistics* has clarified and improved the situation with regards to stays away from home in commercial accommodation, the situation with regards to travel and private stays remains unsatisfactory, as it has done for a number of years.

To overcome this situation, the member states had supported a COST action in the late 1980's to define the data needs and the means to obtain the data required (COST 305, 1988). As a result of this COST action, EUROSTAT coordinated an informal working party to define the data requirements in detail. The agreed set of requirements and contents (EUROSTAT, 1995a) (see below) forms the basis for the current set of pilots studies, which methodological approaches are the subject of this report. These pilots are partly funded by the CEC through DG VII. All member states were invited to take part, but only Austria, Denmark, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden chose to do so. Germany also undertook a study, which will be reported here, but outside the funding framework.

In a parallel development, the European Union is funding two research projects, which aim to develop a benchmark long-distance travel diary survey methodology: *Methods for European Surveys of Travel Behaviour* and *Technologies for European Surveys of Travel Behaviour* (Axhausen and Youssefzadeh, 1996 and Youssefzadeh and Axhausen, 1996). These projects are testing various alternative survey methods in a number of countries to identify the most efficient as a benchmark methodology for later use. This project is going beyond the minimum requirements defined by the informal working group. This work and the work of the pilots in complementary.

The purpose of this intermediate report is to summarize and compare the survey methodologies adopted by the pilots in the participating member states: survey design, survey protocol, sampling methods. The substantial results of the surveys and the methodological conclusions will be the subject of the final report, into which this report will be integrated.

The structure of this report is as follows: the next section describes the minimum requirements, which the pilot studies had to adhere to in terms of definitions and coding. The following section discusses

the methodological approaches employed by each participating member state in detail, while the final section compares these approaches and provides an assessment of the comparability of the results.

This report is based in the main on informal interim reports provided by the member states, for which a reference cannot be given. Where citable material is available, appropriate references will be made.

2 EUROSTAT REQUIREMENTS

The informal working group, coordinated by EUROSTAT (1995a), arrived at the following set of definitions¹:

"1.1. Trip - Voyage - Reise

A trip is a movement to one or more destinations, and covers the whole period that a person is away from the place of residence. For the long-distance mobility survey, at least one point of destination has to be situated at more than 100 km from the point of origin. The return is included in the same trip. A trip can have just a single journey.

The place of work or study can also be the origin of a trip. In special circumstances, when people live during the survey period in another place than their usual (first residence, this place should be taken as origin).

In cases such as that of a commercial traveller, the most remote destination and the main mode of transport used are to be described.

To improve the quality of the understanding of the threshold, maps (from the place of residence) might be used to show the limits of the area not covered by the survey.

1.2. Journey - Deplacement - Fahrt

A journey is an activity based movement from a specified point of origin to a specified point of destination. A new journey is to be described each time an important activity will take place or if there is at least one overnight stay. A journey can have just a single stage.

1.3. Stage - Trajet - Etappe

¹ The terms "journey" and "trip" are used by these definitions according to the practice in tourism statistics. This report will adopt the practice in transport, where the terms are used with meanings exchanged.

easier for the respondents.

A stage (segment) is a part of a journey defined by one single mode or mean of transport. Another stage must be taken into account if a change of mode or means of transport during a journey takes place. The locality of change or means of transport are to be described.

In each mode of transport, several means of transport can be used. For example, in the road transport mode you can travel by private car or by bus, even by bicycle which are means of transport. In the railway transport mode, you can travel by high speed train or normal train.

Stages going to/from terminals (places of changing modes or means) are to be described, only if the distance of such a stage is at least 100 km. It is due to subsidiarity of the states to use a narrower threshold." (Eurostat, 1995a)².

The following dimensions of a travel diary survey are therefore specified:

Overall approach: Stage/journey-based.

Minimum distance: 100 km
Minimum duration: None

• Geographic range of exclusion: Undefined

Temporal range of exclusion: Undefined
 Other exclusions: None

Treatment of regular travellers: Not addressed
 Treatment of regular journeys: Not addressed

Spatial definition of destination: Undefined
 Reference location (Current base): Not precisely defined

The EUROSTAT definition assumes the existence of a main haul in the long-distance trip with trips to and from the terminal of that main haul. While many, maybe most long-distance trips will have such a structure, e.g. taxi to the airport, flight, taxi to the hotel, not all of them will do and it is additionally not clear that the implementation of such a two tier, stage/journey, survey structure will make response

The following tables specify the items and their coding, as set out as the minimum requirement of the working group and therefore of the EUROSTAT coordinated pilot studies.

² The use of the terms 'trips' and 'journey' by the EUROSTAT working group is non-standard in comparison with the travel behaviour literature, where their usage is reversed. EUROSTAT is consistent with usages of tourism statistics, but the following will be employed here: a trip is a sequence of stages between activities and journeys are sequences of trips starting and ending at a reference location.

Table 1	Items: Household, person and vehicle

Item	Minimum
Location of main residence	Open
Size of household	
Car availability	Owned, leased, rented, company provided, other
Age	Year of birth
Sex	m, f
Profession	Of highest earner

Table 2 Items: Movement form - journey level

Table 2 Items: Movement form - Journ	ney level
Item	tion rture Day Day ber of overnight stays [] rture location Open [NUTS III] reture time Day, hour Day, hour
Journey	
Duration	
Departure	Day
Return	Day
Number of overnight stays	
Trip	
Departure location	Open [NUTS III]
Departure time	Day, hour
Arrival time	Day, hour
Main purpose	
Size of party	

Table 3	Items:	Movement	form ·	- stage	level
table 2	illio.	TATO A CITIOITE	10111	0	

Item	Minimum
Mode	Car, motorcycle, high speed train, other train, bus & coach (scheduled, charter), air (scheduled, charter), sea, other
Destination	Open [NUTS III]

3 METHODOLOGIES EMPLOYED

The discussion below gives a section to each of the participating member states (including Germany). Each section describes first the overall approach taken and the aims pursued by the respective member state. The approach or approaches taken in case, that member state tested a number of them, are then described in terms of their survey design, survey protocol and sampling strategy.

3.1 Austria

Austria has undertaken three surveys, which will all contribute to the EUROSTAT pilot:

- Fessel/IFES main survey for the *Bundesverkehrswegeplan* (BVWP) (Federal transport infrastructure plan)
- Sammer/Herry control survey for the BVWP
- EUROSTAT pilots in Tirol

The first two are production surveys generating data for the transport models to be developed in the framework of the BVWP, while the EUROSTAT pilots had methodological aims.

3.1.1 Fessel/IFES main survey

The Fessel/IFES survey had the twofold task of describing both the daily mobility behaviour and the long distance mobility behaviour of the respondents in Austria. Both surveys approximated the past KONTIV-standard in design and protocol. The long-distance survey was part of the survey package, but used a separate form. It can be characterized as follows:

Survey object: All relevant journeys during the reporting period

Overall approach: trip-based
 Duration of reporting period: last 14 days

Temporal orientation: retrospective
Minimum distance: 50 km

Minimum duration: None
 Geographic range of exclusion: Undefined

Temporal range of exclusion: Undefined
Other exclusions: None

Treatment of regular travellers: Not addressed
 Treatment of regular journeys: Not addressed

• Spatial definition of destination: Undefined

• Reference location (Current base): Not precisely defined

with the following protocol and sample:

Survey period: Five waves of five days each between Oct. 9th

1995 and Nov. 11th 1995.

Announcement: None

Survey material: Cover letter, household and trip form
 Type of contact: Written with collection through interviewer

• Type and number of reminders: Five attempts of the interviewer to visit the

household and to gather the questionnaires, afterwards telephone reminders and postal mail

back of questionnaires.

• Type of Non-response interviews: None (but see the Sammer/Herry below)

Sample unit: Household (all persons over 6 years)

• Sample size: One third of 18108 households (see Figure 1) (self-

constructed sampling frame)

• Type of sample: Randomly drawn persons from the electoral role in

a stratified sample of municipalities

• Sample location: Austria

• Type of weighting: Socio-demographic weighting

See Figure 2 for an example page of the trip form.

3.1.2 Sammer/Herry control study

The control study was undertaken to verify the results of the main study. While it was identical in most respects, including the sampling methods, it did use a different survey form and a smaller sample size (Herry, Sammer, Schuster, Röschl and Russ, 1997):

Survey period: October 1995

Announcement: Announcement letter and telephone call

Cover letter, household and trip form Survey material:

Mail-back Type of contact:

One postal reminder, two remainders by telephone, Type and number of reminders:

two re-mailings of questionnaires

Telephone non-responses interviews, but only Type of Non-response interviews:

regarding daily mobility

Household (all persons over 6 years) Sample unit:

1200 households Sample size:

Subset of the sample drawn for the Fessel-Ifes *Type of sample:*

study

Austria Sample location:

Socio-demographic weighting Type of weighting:

See Figure 3 for an example page of the trip form.

Pilot study 3.1.3

The pilot studies were undertaken to improve the methodology of mail-back instruments both in the context of the work of the BVWP and of the EUROSTAT coordinated pilots. The study aimed to improve our understanding of the interactions between the respondent workload, response rates and data yield (number of journeys etc. reported) (Axhausen, Köll, Bader and Herry, 1996a and b). A total of eight different surveys were undertaken, which were based on a full factorial of the factors: survey duration (four and eight weeks), temporal orientation (prospective and retrospective) and complexity of the movement form (small and large set of questions).

The surveys can be described by the following choices:

All relevant journeys during the reporting period Survey object: Stage-based with some journey-based questions

Overall approach: Four or eight weeks Duration of reporting period:

Prospective or retrospective Temporal orientation:

75 km Minimum distance: Minimum duration: None

Non long-distance trips within a destination Geographic range of exclusion:

Non long-distance trips, while staying at a Temporal range of exclusion: destination

None Other exclusions:

No special provision Treatment of regular travellers: Treatment of regular journeys: No special provision Municipal area

Spatial definition of destination: Any destination with two consecutive overnight Reference location (Current base): stays

Survey material:

plus the variation of the level of detail of the survey form.

The administration was varied to some extent between the prospective and retrospective surveys:

• Survey period: Mar. 23rd 1996 to Apr. 21st 1996 for the four

week surveys; Mar. 23rd 1996 to May 19th 1996 for the eight week surveys (some surveys were conducted with the stating dated shifted to a day

two weeks later)

• Announcement: Yes, two days before arrival of the survey pack

Cover letter, household from, journey/stage form,

explanatory booklet, flyer explaining the BVWP

Type of contact: Mail-back

Type and number of reminders: Two during the prospective period; two after the

end of the survey period, including one

redistribution of the whole survey pack

• Type of Non-response interviews: Non-response interviews with all households not

responding within a week of redistribution covering the reasons for non-response, the number and some details of the journeys undertaken during the survey

period and income.

An example page of the stage/journey form is shown in Figure 4.

The sampling strategy was to focus on households, of which one would expect a low response to test the instrument fully. To minimize cost only the local area was used.

Sample unit: Males between 25-45 and all of their household

members

Sample size: Eight times 135 persons

• Type of sample: Random sample drawn by an address dealer

Sample location: Innsbruck

• Type of weighting: None

The location of the survey is shown on Figure 5.

Figure 1 Austrian sampling locations

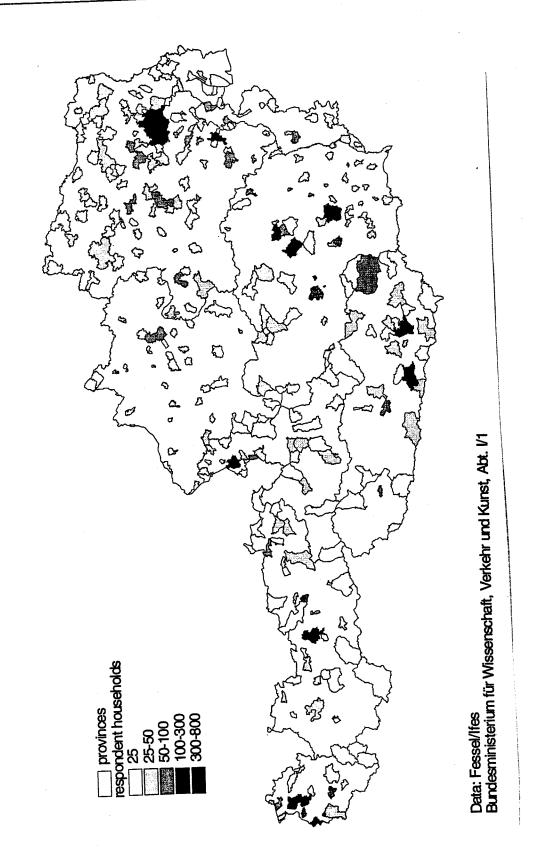


Figure 2 Fessel/IFES study: Example page of the trip form

enken Sie bitte an die le urde von jemandem in l nem Ziel unterneomme rnt ist - eine Wegstreck	n, das mindes e? (Ausgenor	tens 50 Kild nmen sind t	meter von l äglich sich v			
		nein, keine ja, wieviele:		→		
itte tragen Sie im Sche				bzw. welche	n Person(en)	en extra
itte tragen Sie im Sche ahrt durchgeführt wurd	de. (Personen-	Nummer(n)	im Kästchen	eintragen!) r	ur Kuckiaiii.	
anrt durcngerume war usfüllen!					romverkehr 5	Fernverkehr 6
usiune	Fernverkehr 1 F	ernverkehr 2	Fernverkehr 3	Fernverkehr 4	Ferriverkein 5	
Ver ist mitgefahren?						<u> </u>
ver ist milderamen.	<u>.</u>				1	Datum:
	Datum:	Datum:	Datum:	Datum:	Datum:	¦
Vann abgefahren?	<i>r</i>		Uhrzeit:	Uhrzeit:	Uhrzeit:	Uhrzeit:
	Vunzeit.	G11120111 111111111111111111111111111111		1		Gemeinde:
_	Gemeinde:	Gemeinde:	Gemeinde:	Gemeinde:	Gemeinde:	Genicalia
Wo abgefahren?	.1				Bundesland:	Bundesland:
<u>.</u>	Bundesland:	Bundesland:	Bundesland:	Bundesland:	Bundesiand.	1
<u> </u>			ļ			1
	Sheeti	aat: Staat:		Staat:	Staat:	Staat:
个	Staat:			İ		.
			1	Gemeinde:	l Gemeinde:	Gemeinde:
Wohin gefahren (Ziel)?	Gemeinde:	Gemeinde:	Gemeinde:	I Gerrienius.	i .	İ
		Indeclard:	Bundesland:	Bundesland:	Bundesland:	Bundesland:
	Bundesland:	Bundesland:	Buildesiana.	i		
				· ·····	Staat:	 Staat:
	Staat:	Staat:	Staat:	Staat:	Staat.	i
			. .			
l	Datum:	 Datum:	Datum:	Datum:	Datum:	1
Wann angekommen:	A	i	Uhrzeit:		j	Uhrzeit:
	~Uhrzeit:	. Onizek			1	i
Reisezweck:						! 🖳
geschäftlich)	1000					
dienstlich J Einkauf	급		i 📙	! 뭐		;
Verwandten-/Bekannten-			"	į.	!	
besuch sonstige Freizeitaktivitäts-		! 🗆	🗀			1
Fahrten ink, Urlaub					i 🗆	0
sonstige Privatreisen		1	-	İ	1	1
Benutztes Verkehrsmitte	l:	i n	İ	! 0		
PKW als Lenker		! 🗀	! 🗀			i H
PKW als Mitfahrer Mietwagen		! 📙	! 뮤	; ;	į 🗖	! 📙
Tavi	님		1	i 🖳		
städtisches Verkehrsmittel		¦ □	i 🖫	- 1 - 무	! 님	=
Überlandbus			i H	! 🛱	! 🗖	
Flugzeug	님	i H				
Schiff (Fähre) Motorrad	宣	! 🗒	! 뭐		<u> </u>	i 🖫
Moped	0000000		1			i H
Fahrrad		-	1	i	1	1
Anzahl der Übernachtur	naen	i.		1		

page of the trip form

Fig	gure 3	Samme	er/Herry:	Example p
4	FRAG FERN\ FORTS Bitte Nur Person a	SONEN- EBOGEN /ERKEHI SETZUNG nmer der us dem Hau en eintragen	R Au	sfüllzeit v
->	REISE	/FAHRT	4 ->	REISE/F
	BEGINN			BEGINN
	Datum			Datum
į	Uhrzeit			Uhrzeit
		IGSPUNKT		AUSGANGS
	(Staat)			(Staat)
	(nächstgröß	Sere Stadt)		(nächstgrößere
		Gemeinde)		(Gem
	Zweck			Zweck
	Arbeitspl	atz	==	Arbeitsplatz
		jeschäftl.		Diensti./ges
	Ausbildu	ng/Schule	· -	Ausbildung/ Einkauf
_	Einkauf			Privathesuc
	Privatbe		· = ,	Urlaub, Erh
	Urlaub, I		=	Nach Haus
	Nach Ha Anderes	use und zwar:		Anderes, ur

Fahrrad

Straßenbahn

Regionalbus

Flugzeug

(Staat)

ANKUNFT

Datum

Uhrzeit

U-Bahn

on:

Ihre Mühel Dank für **REISE/FAHRT 7** REISE/FAHRT 6 **BEGINN** ielen Datum Uhrzeit Personenfragebogen eintragen! Vi AUSGANGSPUNKT AUSGANGSPUNKT (Staat) (nächstgrößere Stadt) (nächstgrößere Stadt) (Gemeinde) (Gemeinde) Zweck Zweck Arbeitsplatz Arbeitsplatz Dienstl./geschäftl. Dienstl./geschäftl. Ausbildung/Schule Ausbildung/Schule Einkauf Einkauf Privatbesuch Privatbesuch Urlaub, Erholung Urlaub, Erholung Nach Hause Nach Hause Anderes, und zwar: Anderes, und zwar: VERKEHRSMITTEL VERKEHRSMITTEL Fahrrad Fahrrad einen Moped, Motorad Moped, Motorad PKW als Fahrer PKW als Fahrer PKW als Mitfahrer PKW als Mitfahrer Taxi als Fahrgast Taxi als Fahrgast Straßenbahn Straßenbahn U-Bahn U-Bahn Städtischer Bus Städtischer Bus Regionalbus Regionalbus Werks-, Schulbus Werks-, Schulbus Bahn, Schnellbahn Bahn, Schnellbahn Flugzeug Flugzeug Anderes, und zwar: Anderes, und zwar: GENAUE ZIELADRESSE GENAUE ZIELADRESSE (Staat) (Staat) (nächstgrößere Stadt) (nächstgrößere Stadt) (Gemeinde) (Gemeinde) ANKUNFT ANKUNFT Datum Datum Uhrzeit Uhrzeit

bis

بالمحاريات بمعاجؤك تحقيلها والأداء يتروي البيروي

Figure 4 Austrian pilot study: Example page of the "large" stage/journey form

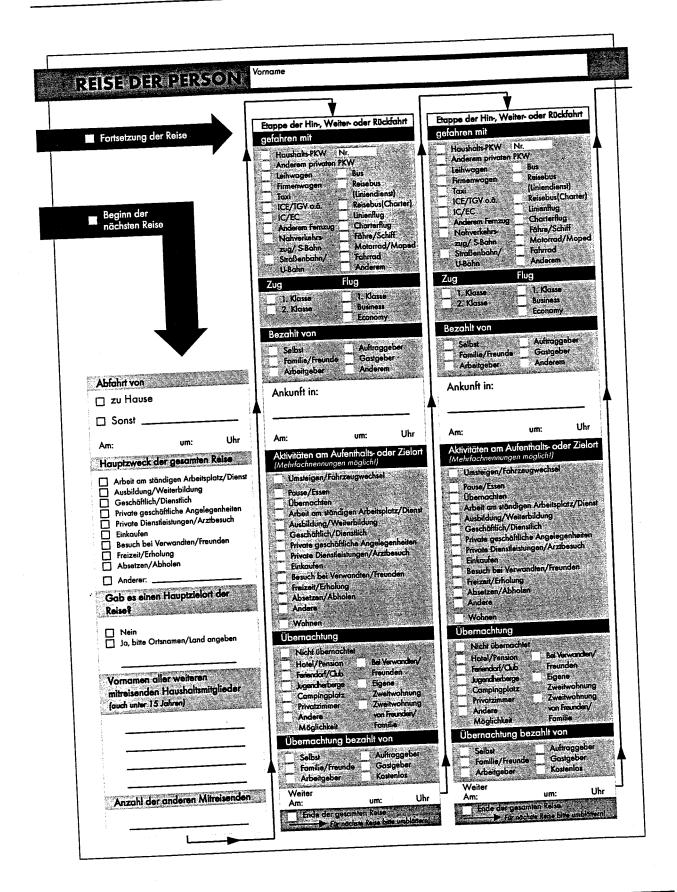
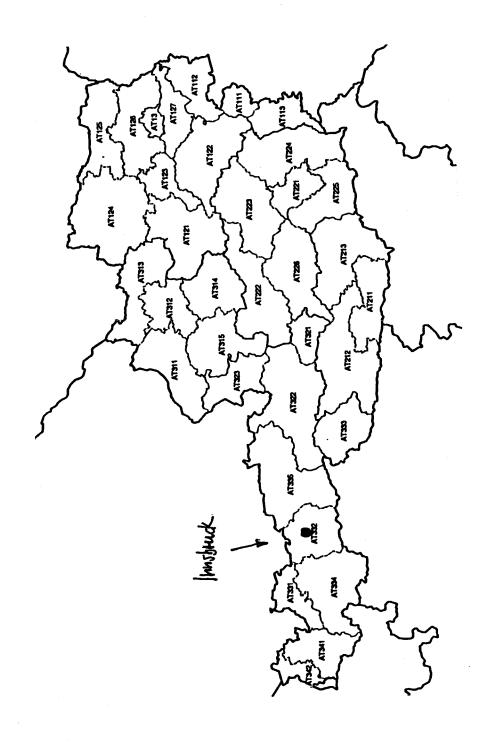


Figure 5 Austrian pilot study: Sampling location



3.2 Denmark

The Danish study is being undertaken as part of the regular mobility study of the Danish national statistical office. For the period from November 1996 to October 1997 a block of additional questions is added to the regular survey. The survey can be characterized as follows:

• Survey of	biect:	Up to	six	different	journeys	during	the	reporting
-------------	--------	-------	-----	-----------	----------	--------	-----	-----------

period, for each of which up to four trips on the way to the main destination and up to four on the return and three stages over 100 km for each trip

are recorded

Overall approach: Journey-based with drilling down to trip and stage

Duration of reporting period: Last month before the survey day/week.

• Temporal orientation: Retrospective

Minimum distance: 100 km
Minimum duration: None
Geographic range of exclusion: Undefined

Temporal range of exclusion: Undefined
 Other exclusions: None

• Treatment of regular travellers: Not addressed

• Treatment of regular journeys: Number of similar journeys is recorded

• Spatial definition of destination: Undefined

• Reference location (Current base): All types of start locations possible

The survey protocol is:

• Survey period: The third week of each month from Nov. 1996 to

Oct. 1997

Announcement: Announcement letter is sent three days before

interview

Survey material: NoneType of contact: CATI

• Type and number of reminders: A series of contact attempts during the survey week

• Type of Non-response interviews: None

The sample is constructed as:

Sample unit: Persons aged 16-74 years
Sample size: 1800 persons/month

Sample size: 1800 persons/month
 Type of sample: Random sample from the Central Population

Register

Sample location: Denmark
 Type of weighting: Socio-demographic weighting by degree of

urbanisation, sex, age, marital status and type of

housing

3.3 France

The French pilot survey addresses a number of methodological issues, which arise in the context of a freestanding long-distance survey. While the French National Passenger Travel Survey employs interviewers to collect the travel information, including long-distance travel information (Armagoom and Madre, 1996), such an expensive method is unlikely to be available for a dedicated long-distance survey. Eight surveys were conducted based on a full factorial of three factors: sample recruitment (telephone book versus recruitment from an existing survey panel), duration (one versus three months) and survey administration (CATI versus mail-back).

3.3.1 French CATI pilots

The contents of the surveys were identical:

Survey object: All relevant trips ending during the reporting period Overall approach: Trip/journey-based with stage information (up to

five stages in the postal form)

• Duration of reporting period: The last month or the last three months

• Temporal orientation: Retrospective

Minimum distance: 100 km
Minimum duration: None

• Geographic range of exclusion: Implicit, trips under 100 km starting at one

destination point

Temporal range of exclusion:

Implicit, trips at the destination

• Other exclusions: Persons travelling for work (truckers, train

Treatment of regular travellers: conductors etc.)

Not addressed

• Treatment of regular journeys: Repeated journeys can be addressed (up to 4 repeats in the postal form) with an indication of

additional number of journeys during the survey

period

Spatial definition of destination: Locality (NUTS 3 zone)

• Reference location (Current base): Home

The CATI methodology was applied in the following form:

Survey period: January 1997 to March 1997

Announcement: Recruitment confirmation letter (memory jogger,

map with minimum distance marked and one page explanatory flyer) following an recruitment call

Survey material: Memory jogger, map with distance marked and one

page explanatory flyer

• Type of contact: CATI

• Type and number of reminders: None

• Type of Non-response interviews: None

Based on the following sample:

Sample unit: Households with one person over six years

responding (proxy reporting for six to fifteen year

olds permitted)

Sample size: 500 persons
Type of sample: Method 1:

Method 1: Stratified random sample from the telephone book (oversampling of presumably highly

mobile municipalities according to the average income of the inhabitants; oversampling of mobile

persons within the household)

Method 2: recruitment from existing survey panel

(some oversampling)

Sample location: Rhone-Alp region (see Figure 6).

Type of weighting:

By socio-demographic characteristics

3.3.2 French postal pilot

The postal pilots are identical in content, but differ in sampling method and protocol from the CATI survey.

Survey period: January 1997 to March 1997

• Announcement: Recruitment confirmation letter (memory jogger,

map with minimum distance marked and one page explanatory flyer) following an recruitment call

• Survey material: Survey form and support material described above

Type of contact: Mail-back

Type and number of reminders: None, initial sample was sufficient to reach target

size

• Type of Non-response interviews: None

Based on the following sample:

Sample unit: Households with one person over six years

responding (proxy reporting for six to fifteen year

olds permitted)

Sample size: 500 persons

Type of sample: Method 1: Stratified random sample from the

telephone book (oversampling of presumably highly mobile municipalities according to the average income of the inhabitants; oversampling of mobile

persons within the household)

Method 2: recruitment from existing survey panel

(some oversampling)

Sample location: Rhone-Alp region (see Figure 6).

• Type of weighting: By socio-demographic characteristics

Part of the trip page from the survey form is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 6 French pilot: Sampling location

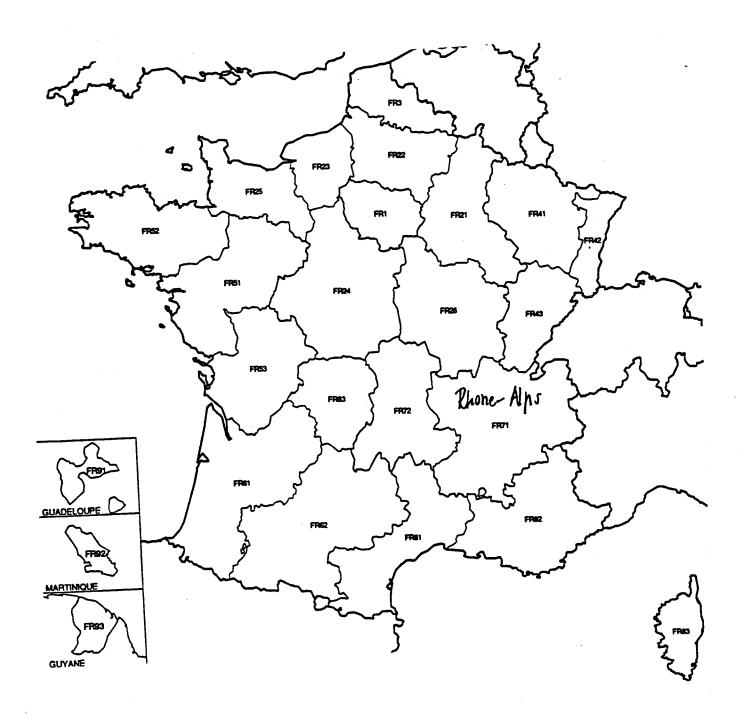


Figure 7 French postal pilot: Example trip page

								T MANAGE MA
	ATTENTION:	NOUBL	JEZ PAS DE NUMÉRO	OTTER LES VOY	NGES,	AOAVGE H.	AOAVGE M.	AOAVOE M.
		ETAUS	SEIN DE CHAQUE VO	YAGE, LES DÉP	LACEMENTS 🖈	déplacement n°	déplecement n°	4901823mant F.
۲ ـ ۱	1 Vous êtes parti de	quel endro	oit / de quelle commun	e ?		1	1	1 1
j. 60	1.De votre domicile		/ d'Ahydes hahituel			2	2	, 2
-1		- 1 11	de la commina di				\ \	
. 1	le département (ou le	le pays étrar	nger)			_ 		
Ť	2 Quand êtes-vous p	parti ?				1, , ,, , ,	1_1_11_1_1	1_1_11_1
ı	1. Date de départ (jour	ır et mois) Si anrès midi	notez 15h au lieu de 3h-	Etranger : heure k	ocale)		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
.	9 01 11	2				j		
.f. @					***************************************	1 2	1 2	2
te	2. A votre lieu de trava	ail habituel /	d'éludes habituel	***************************************		· /	/	//- / /
plica	3. A un autre endroit :	: Précisez le « la navs étra	Nom de la commune	*************		. <u> </u>	/\'' <u></u> ''	/
ve	A Curand Man your	arrivá ?				l l	1	
				***************************************	raio)	· \ '-!-!-!-	<i>\\-\-\\-\-\\-\-\</i>	
	2. Heure d'arrivée (Si	Si après midi,	,notez 15h au teu de 5h-	Charger . Heure lo	caie)	·	<u>'''</u>	
	5 Pour quel motif pr	rincipal av	ez-vous effectué ce dé	placement ?		1	1	1
	1. Pour aller au lieu o	de travail / é	études habituel	***************************************	***************************************	. 2	2 3	2 3
	2. Pour des motifs pi	ororessionne è à des parer	nts / des amis	***************************************	******************************	3	3 4	4
							5	5 6
	5. Pour d'autres moti	lifs de loisirs.		**************************		. 6	6 7	7
								8
	8. Pour retourner au	u domicie o	ajor dárdacement)		*****************************	8	8	_ -
			Ind aven vous 01	vcenié vous-měm	e 7		.	1
	(Dans le cas d'un	voyage org	ragealent avec vous, e. lenisé, indiquer le nombre	a de personnes s'él	iant inscrites avec vous)	111		
	1. Nombre de person	dmem senno	res du foyer	***************************************		::. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	
		d- leenens	-de guez-vous utilisé(s)	17				
<u>^</u> . .f. ②	(indiquer fore les mo	ovens de Irai	nsport utilisés <u>par ordro s</u>	SUCCESSIT O UTUISAUO	on - reporter le code)	l l		
i.i. W	01. Voiture particuli	liàra f	117. Allfocat de Burle leuu	Mere	ter moyen de transpo	ort 144	1_1_1	\ \ \-\-\-\
	02. Train classique	í	08. Transport occasionne 09. Transports collectifs	a par autocai locaux / taxt	2ème moyen de transpo	ort 1_1_1_1		
	03• TGV 04• Vol régulier		10. Deux roues		3ème moyen de transp 4ème moyen de transp	ort		
	05• Vol non régulie	u,	11. Autre		5ème moven de transp		<u> </u>	_
	06• Bateau	é ou'un seul	moyen de transport, pas	sser au déplaceme	nt suivant, sinon réponde	ez à	· I	·
	in question 8							
	8 Pour chaque me	oyen de tra	ansport utilisé, précise:	z le lieu exact de	destination Commu	- I	11	_/ /
	1er moyen d	de transport			Département - Pa			
	2ème move	en de transpo	ort		Commo Département - Pa		-// <i></i>	
	1				Comm	une /	// 	///;;- ;
	3ème moye	en de transp	on		Département - P	ays //_/	-/\/;''	
	4ème moye	en de transp	ort		Commo Département - P			<i> </i>
	5ème move	en de transp	ort		Comm Département - P		一//i ;; <u></u>	<u> </u>
					Departement	<u> </u>		
			loreque VOUS A	ıvez terminé	de décrire votre	voyage		
	Au cours de la pé	eriode d'end	juête, avez-vous effectu	é d'autres voyage	s rigoureusement identiqui i, même effectif de groupe)	res à OUI	OUI1	
A	antid of (mamp orig	gine-destinal	lion, même moyen de tra	naport, mome mem		NON	NON	2 NON2
Δ.				S	<u>il OUI indiquez-en le no</u>	mbre ///		f a da saad
<u>∧</u> . c.f. €	1		dates de départ et d'arri	vée de chaque dé	placement pour les 4 pre	miers		
	nuie reportez di-de	lessous les			Date dé		ī 111 1 11	1 - 1 11
	puis reportez ci-de	es que vous	avez enectues		Date de	per		1 1 1 1 11 1
	puis reportez ci-de	es que vous	avez effectués r voyage identique		Date d'ami	vée //		<u> </u>
	puis reportez ci-de voyages identique • Déplacements	es que vous ls du premie	r voyage identique		Date d'arri Date dé	vée] _ _].]].]
	puis reportez ci-de voyages identique Déplacement Déplacement	es que vous ls du premie lts du deuxiè	avez enectues er voyage identique eme voyage identique		Date d'ani Date dé Date d'ani	ivée	,,]
	puis reportez ci-de voyages identique Déplacement Déplacement	es que vous ls du premie lts du deuxiè	avez enectues er voyage identique eme voyage identique		Date d'ani Date dé Date d'ani Date dé	ivée]_]]
	puis reportez cl-de voyages identique Déplacement Déplacement Déplacement	es que vous ls du premie uts du deuxiè nts du troisiè	r voyage identique		Date d'ani Date dé Date d'ani			

Germany 3.4

The German study was undertaken before the EUROSTAT coordinated surveys got under way, but addressed similar issues to the ones motivating the other pilots reported here. The study was fully funded by the German ministry of Transport (Infratest Verkehrsforschung, 1996).

The study involved three different pilots, which will be discussed separately below. The design was intended to compare different survey administration methods: CATI, CATI-postal mixed and postal.

All three surveys implemented the same contents:

All relevant journeys during the reporting period Survey object:

trip/journey-based with some stage detail Overall approach:

Two months Duration of reporting period: Retrospective Temporal orientation:

100 km Minimum distance: Minimum duration: None

Geographic range of exclusion: Implicit, trips at destination

Implicit, trips at destination Temporal range of exclusion: None

Other exclusions: Treatment of regular travellers: Not addressed

Recording of one regular journey possible (two for Treatment of regular journeys:

CATI)

Undefined Spatial definition of destination: Reference location (Current base): Home

German CATI pilot *3.4.1*

The CATI pilots implemented the following survey protocol and sampling strategies:

Feb. 7th 1996 to Feb. 14th 1996 Survey period:

None Announcement: None Survey material:

CATI with up to 6 attempts within 7 days of the Type of contact:

first attempt

None Type and number of reminders:

Type of Non-response interviews: None

Strategy 1:

Persons over 14 years Sample unit: 65

Sample size:

• Type of sample:

Random sample from the existing InfraScope

consumer survey

• Sample location:

Germany

• Type of weighting:

None required

Strategy 2:

• Sample unit:

Persons between 14 and 40 years

Sample size:

32

• Type of sample:

Random sample from the existing InfraScope

consumer survey, but living alone

• Sample location:

Germany

• Type of weighting:

None required

Strategy 3:

3.4.2

• Sample unit:

Persons over 14 years

• Sample size:

33

• Type of sample:

Random sample from the existing InfraScope consumer survey, but living in a household with a minimum disposable income of 4000 DM/month

Germany

Sample location: Type of weighting:

None required

German CATI-postal pilot

The CATI-postal pilot employed the telephone for the recruitment and motivation of the respondents, but only exceptionally for retrieval. The sampling strategies were identical to those employed in the CATI only interviews.

The protocol adopted was:

• Survey period:

Recruitment in January 1996; distribution on

February 8th

Announcement:

Recruitment call

• Survey material:

Cover letter, household form, journey forms, explanatory booklet, data protection information, calender and map plus ruler indicating the

minimum distance

• Type of contact:

Mail-back

• Type and number of reminders:

One telephone reminder after 2-3 weeks after the

distribution date

• Type of Non-response interviews:

None

3.4.3 German postal pilot

The pure postal survey adopted a different sampling strategy and an adjusted survey protocol:

Survey period:

Distribution on Feb. 8th 1996

• Announcement:

None

• Survey material:

Cover letter, household form, journey forms, explanatory booklet, data protection information, calender and map plus ruler indicating the

minimum distance

• Type of contact:

Mail-back

• Type and number of reminders:

Two reminders three weeks apart

• Type of Non-response interviews:

None

• Sample unit:

Households

Sample size:

250

• Type of sample:

Random sample from the national CD-ROM

telephone book

• Sample location:

Germany

• Type of weighting:

None required

An example of the journey page is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8 German postal pilot: Example journey page

tte û	bertragen Sie noch einmal alle Zielorte in die jeweiligen Spalten, danach	Fahrt zum 1. Zielort	Fahrt zum 2. Zielort	Fahrt zum 3. Zielort	Fahrt zum 4. Zielort	Fahrt zum 5. Zielort	Fahrt zum 6. Zielort	Rück- fahrt
	Bitte den <u>Zielort</u> eintragen:							
-	Von wo aus haben Sie die Fahrt angetreten? Von Zuhause	<u> </u>		en i				
	Von woanders (bitte Ort angeben)							
L	Wann haben Sie die Fahrt begonnen? Tag:							
	Uhrzeit:						-	
	Mit welchem Verkehrsmittel sind Sie zuerst gefahren? Pkw	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
0.	<u>Wohin</u> sind Sie damit gefahren? Bis zum Ziel dieser <u>Fahrt</u> Wenn nicht: Bis zu welchem Ort	□ → Frage 17	□ → Frage 17	☐ → Frage 17	r □ → Frage 17	r □ → Frage 17	□ → Frage 17	□ → Frage 17
11.	Und mit welchem Verkehrsmittel sind Sie dann weitergefahren? Pkw	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
12.	White gird Sig damit gefahren?	- Arage	n → mge i	Fr@1	7 105	7 → → pge	P 1	□ P fra
Į	Bissam Pel differ Fant Ni Well nidi: Bilayu wachel i Orbi	7 7 8					-	3 8
13.	Und mit welchem Verkehrsmittel sind Sie dann weitergefahren? Pkw Motorrad Hochgeschwindigkeitszug Sonstige Eisenbahn Bus Flugzeug Schiff Fähre Sonstiges	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	000000000	00000000
14.	The state of the s						7 □ → Frage 1	7 □ → Frage
	Bis zum Ziel dieser <u>Fahrt</u>	□ → Frage	17 □ → Frage	17 ☐ → Frage 1	7 □→ Frage	7	/ G - / riage :	
15.	Wenn nicht: Bis zu welchem Ort Und mit welchem Verkehrsmittel sind Sie dann weitergefahren? Pkw Motorrad Hochgeschwindigkeitszug Sonstige Eisenbahn Bus Flugzeug Schiff Fähre Sonstiges	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
16	Tol des Sahrt angekommen?	8	8	<u>.</u>	00	=	8	
17	. Wann sind Sie dort angekommen? Tag Uhrzeit		_	_				-
-	3. Haben Sie einen weiteren Zielort auf dieser Reise besucht?	□→ Spalte	2 □→ Spalte	. 3 □→ Spatte	4 □→ Spalte	5 □→ Spalte	Haben Sie weitere Zielort auf dieser Reis	
Γ`	Ja Nein (→ bitte Rückfahrt ausfüllen)		0	-	a		besucht?	
1	9. Wo haben Sie die Reise beendet? Zuhause						Ja weitere Zielort Nein 🖸	

Figure 8 German postal pilot: Example journey page

3.5 Italy

The Italian Statistical Office (ISTAT) is testing two alternative survey protocols to establish the best way forward in the collection of long-distance travel diary work: CATI undertaken by a commercial firm under the supervision of ISTAT and a mail-back survey performed by ISTAT itself.

3.5.1 Italian CATI pilot survey

The CATI survey can be described as:

•	Survey object:	All relevant journeys during the reporting period
•	Overall approach:	Journey/stage-based

Overall approach: Journey/stage-based
 Duration of reporting period: Last month before the week of survey

administrationTemporal orientation:Retrospective

Minimum distance: 100 km
Minimum duration: None

Geographic range of exclusion:
 Temporal range of exclusion:
 Other exclusions:
 Implicit, trips at destination
 None

Other exclusions: None
 Treatment of regular travellers: Not addressed

Treatment of regular journeys: Not addressed
Spatial definition of destination: Undefined
Reference location (Current base): Undefined

The protocol is:

• Survey period: Two weeks in May (April and all trips starting in April ending in May)

April ending in May)

Announcement:

Yes

Survey material: None
 Type of contact: CATI; up to five attempts within ten days of first

attempt

Type and number of reminders:

 Type of Non-response interviews:
 Brief questionnaire regarding socio-demographics during "refusal"

The sampling method is:

Sample unit: Persons 18 years and over
 Sample size: 7000 persons

Sample size: 7000 persons
 Type of sample: Stratified random sample (by the 20 regions of

Italy) from the telephone book, i.e. persons listed as telephone users; replacement from pre-specified list after five unsuccessful contact attempts.

Sample location: 20 regions of Italy (Figure 9).

Type of weighting: None planned

3.5.2 Italian postal pilot

The postal pilot will be identical in content to the CATI survey (see above), but the survey protocol and the sampling strategy varies:

• Survey period: Month of April

Announcement: None

Survey material: Cover letter and household and journey/stage form

Type of contact: Mail-back

• Type and number of reminders: One telephone reminder

Type of Non-response interviews: Telephone interview

The sampling method is:

Sample unit: Persons 18 years and over

Sample size: 300 persons

• Type of sample: Stratified random sample in the three main cities

(Milan, Rome and Naples) from the telephone book, i.e. persons listed as telephone users; replacement from pre-specified list after five

unsuccessful contact attempts.

Sample location: Milan, Rome and Naples (Figure 9).

• *Type of weighting:* None planned

See Figure 10 for an example page from stage section of the survey.

Figure 9 Italian pilots: Map of regions (NUTS 2)



Figure 10 Italian postal pilot: Example from the stage section of the form

INFORMAZIONI SUI VIAGGI EFFETTUATI NEL MESE DI APRILE 1997	TUATI NEL	MESE DI API	NLE 1997		
					_ ,
NUMERARE OGNI VIAGGIO F A I JINTERNO DEL VIAGGIO NUMERARE LA TAPPA	VIAGGIO N. Tappa n.	VIAGGIO N. Tappa n.	VIAGGIO N. Tappa n.	VIAGGIO N. Tappa n.	VIAGGIO N. Tappa n.
10. Da quale località è partito?					
II. Indicare la data	-1 <u>-1/1-1/1-</u>	 	- - / - - - - , - -	-,-,,, <u>-</u> ,-,,-,-,	
icia, la Nazione)					- - / - -
e l'ora di arrivo 14 Per nuale motivo ha effettuato questa tappa? (barrare la casella che interessa)		-		1.0	
1. cambio del mezzo di trasporto	. 0 2	2 2	5 5 5	200	20
2. pernottamento 3. affari/lavoro (riunioni, fiere, seminari, lavoro fuori sede, etc.)	C 4	6 4 0 0	4 	2 4	2 4
4. studio	20.0	200	2 0 9	0 9 0	0 0 9
6. visite parenti/amici 7. visite inristics/attività del tempo libero (sport, spettacoli, esposizioni, gite, etc.)	201			7 0 8	7 0 8
	8 0	0 6	06	0 6	06
9. altro 15. Quante persone hanno viaggiato con Lei in questu tappa?				- -	-
(in caso di viaggi organizzati indicare il numero di persone iscrinissi con zzz.)	3:	3=	3=] <u>-</u>] =
2 altri	(inserire codici)	(inserire codici)	(inserire codici)		(inserire codici) (inserire codici)
uesta tappa: iportondo il	<u> </u>				
]	3:	===]
	3=]]		1
04 Volo di linea 10 Motoveicolo 5° modo di trasporto 6° volo charter 11 Altro		==			
06 Nave 50 mode di trasporto 06 Nave 10 mode	Si	Si 🗆	S:	S: D	□ C
Aprile na ripedulo, un modo reciment pro- ione, stesso motivo, stessi mezzi)?	No	D OZ —	NoN		
Quante volte?					

PAGINA DA RISPEDIRE SE SONO STATI EFFI;TTUATI VIAGGI SUPERIORI AI 100 KM NEL MESE DI APRILE 1997

3.6 Portugal

The Portuguese pilot was a production survey in the Norte region of the country. Its main contribution to the pilots is the unique use of a CAPI survey.

The survey can be defined by:

	•	the state of the same and a discount of the state of the same of t
•	Survey object:	All relevant journeys during the reporting period
•	Overall approach:	Trip/journey-based with some stage information
•	Duration of reporting period:	April 1st 1996 to June 30th 1996
•	Temporal orientation:	Retrospective
•	Minimum distance:	100 km
•	Minimum duration:	None
•	Geographic range of exclusion:	Implicit, trips at destination
•	Temporal range of exclusion:	Implicit, trips at destination
•	Other exclusions:	None
•	Treatment of regular travellers:	Not addressed
	= 1 = 1 = 1	

Spatial definition of destination: Un
 Reference location (Current base): Ho

Treatment of regular journeys:

Frequency of repeated trips

Undefined Home only

The survey protocol adopted was:

•	Survey period: Announcement:	Second half of July and August 1996 Yes, before initial visit
	Survey material:	None
•	Type of contact:	Personal interview with CAPI (based on a written form (see Figure 11) to help in some situations)
•	Type and number of reminders:	None
•	Type of Non-response interviews:	None; sample units were replaced

while the sample was constructed as:

•	Sample unit:	Household with all persons 15 years and older reporting
•	Sample size: Type of sample:	5694 households Stratified random sample of the region from INE master sample for population surveys by <i>freguesia</i> (smallest administrative unit in Portugal)
•	Sample location: Type of weighting:	Norte region (see Figure 12) By socio-demographic characteristics (sex and age)

5. D	escrição dos perc	ursos:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 - 1 - 1
	Partida	Chegada	Kms percor- ridos	Nº total de partici- antes	Actividade praticada (anexo B)	Modos/Meios de transporte utilizados (anexo C)	Local de mudança de modo/meio de transporte
10	dia	dia					
	hora	hora					
<u></u>	local	local		1			
2⁵	dia	dia					
	hora	hora					
1	local	local					
30	dia	dia		·			
	hora	hora					
	local	local	<u> </u>		ļ <u>-</u>	1	
40	dia	dia					
	hora	hora					
	local	local		<u> </u>			<u> </u>
5°	dia	cia					
	hora	hora					
	local	local	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

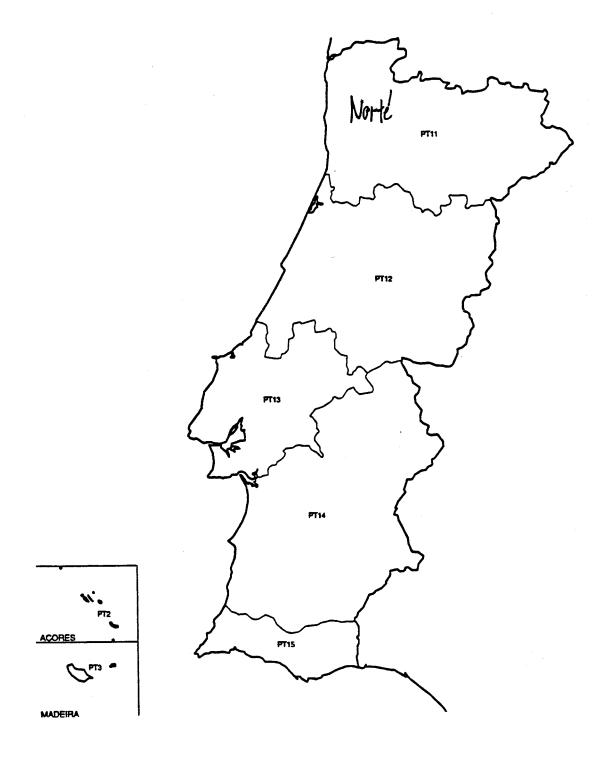
NÃO QUANTAS SIM 7. Além de si quais as pessoas da familia que fizeram esta viagem (o nº do elemento da familia é o do quadro da pergunta C, fazer um circulo nos que tenham feito)? Nº do elemento da familia

NÃO SABE

6. No período considerado fez mais viagens idênticas a esta (mesmos locais, percursos, modos, etc.)?

Nº de viagens iguais a esta Se no período considerado tiver realizado uma ou mais viagens, diferentes desta, para um local a mais de 100 Km da sua residência, descreva-a preenchendo outra folha igual a esta (a partir da pergunta 2), senão passe para o elemento seguinte da familia. O inquérito só fica concluido após a descrição de todas as viagens diferentes de cada um dos elementos da familia com mais de 15 anos.

Figure 12 Portuguese pilot: Sampling location



3.7 Spain

The Spanish pilot survey aims to test the feasibility of undertaking a survey of long-distance travel. Methodological comparative aims were not included. The content of the survey can be characterized as:

All relevant journeys during the reporting period Survey object: Trip/journey based with some stage detail Overall approach: December 1996 and January 1997 Duration of reporting period: Retrospective Temporal orientation:

100 km Minimum distance: None Minimum duration:

Geographic range of exclusion: Implicit, trips at destination Implicit, trips at destination Temporal range of exclusion:

None Other exclusions: Treatment of regular travellers: Not addressed Treatment of regular journeys: Not addressed

Undefined Spatial definition of destination: Reference location (Current base): Home only

The protocol employs a mixture of elements in the contact with the respondents:

Feb 1st 1997 to April 30th 1997 Survey period: Contact telephone call some days before Announcement: Household and trip/journey form Survey material: Postal with CATI retrieval (see Figure 13) Type of contact:

Two by mail and two by telephone Type and number of reminders:

None. Units were replaced with others from the Type of Non-response interviews: same strata

with the following sample:

Household with all persons over 15 years reporting Sample unit: 300 households in La Rioja and 1200 households Sample size: in the Comunidad Valenciana Stratified random sample from the INE master file *Type of sample:*

for population surveys by enumeration district La Rioja and Comunidad Valenciana (See

Sample location:

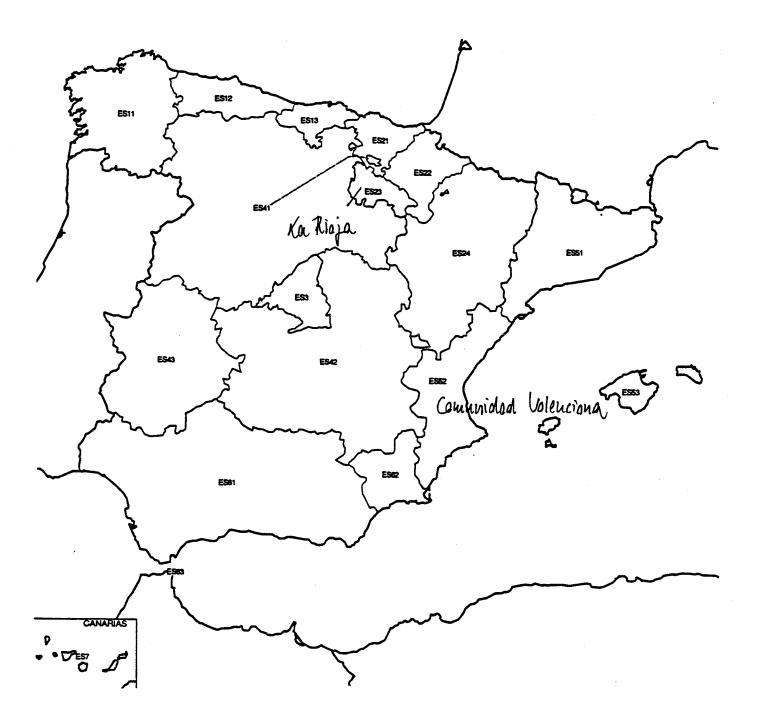
Figure 14)

By response probability in the enumeration district Type of weighting:

Figure 13 Spanish pilot survey: movement form

un plazo no sur Nº de identifica Este cuestionar superior a los 1	perior a 19 dal ción del hogar io debe ser du 6 años a 1 de la persona	mplimentad enero del 9	o por rodo en 7 Lili	iei injembro dei ho	gar cuya eded	ses Igual e
una distancia s	Destino	Kms	N° da	Modo de alojamiento (ver enexo O)	Motivo del viaje (ver anexo B)	Medio de transporte (ver anexo C)
Destino principal				L-L-1 L-L-1 L-L-1	<u>-</u>	
Otros destinos denda	al wence being	o una noche:	L			
1" destino				لىنىا لىلىا لىلىا	 	الليا الليا الليا
2° destino					رين دين دين	111 111
3" destino				L-11		
4º destino				السائد السلساء السلساء	- L- L- L- L- L- L- L- L- L- L- L- L- L-	
€* destino				Label Label	<u></u>	L-L-J L-JJ L-JJ
6º destino				1-1-1 1-1-1	L+	L-1-1
 Sì desde cualqu Excursiones Medio transporte Motivo del viaje Kms. recorridos 	iera de los des 1º 🏻 L.L.	tinos realizó	alguna excur 2° D Lili Lili	os más de seis sión de ida y vuelt 3º 🗖 L_L	a en el mismo 4º Cl LLL LLL LLL	día indique:
y su distribución اسلسا Paquete tu اسلسا Ocio, culti " CARACTERIST a) ¿Cómo re	en porcentaje uristico ura FICAS DEL VIA	المنظ Alu Co JE: Hizo el viaji	piamiento impras e (puede seña n pareja	Alimeni النك Alimeni النك Otros و	ración gastos	Transporte
	rganizó el viaje	d Ulas al	inia.	erva : En v		o (pequate)

Figure 14 Spanish pilot: Sampling locations



Sweden 3.8

The Swedish pilot consists of a special analysis of the existing and ongoing Swedish survey of both daily and long-distance travel behaviour. The contents of the long-distance element can be described with:

Survey object:

All relevant journeys during the two reporting

periods

Overall approach:

Journey-based with drilling down to the trip level

with some access stage information

Duration of reporting period:

Last month for journeys over 100 km and last two

months for journeys over 300 km

Temporal orientation:

Retrospective

Minimum distance:

100 km or 300 km respectively

Minimum duration:

None

Geographic range of exclusion:

Implicit, trips at destination Implicit, trips at destination

Temporal range of exclusion:

None

Other exclusions: Treatment of regular travellers:

No special effort No special effort

Treatment of regular journeys:

Address

Spatial definition of destination: Reference location (Current base):

Home and any second homes

With the following survey protocol:

Survey period:

1996 Letter some days before the telephone interview

Announcement:

Memory jogger (See for an example page:

Survey material:

Figure 15)

Type of contact:

CATI with up to 15 contact attempts over a week after the first attempt; persons without (listed) telephone are approached by letter with the request to contact Statistics Sweden

Type and number of reminders:

None

Type of Non-response interviews:

None

based on the following sample:

Sample unit:

Persons 6 to 84 years old

Sample size:

9882 persons

Type of sample:

Simple random sample from the Population register plus some geographically stratified additions

Sweden

Sample location:

By socio-demographic characteristics

Figure 15 Swedish memory jogger: Example journey page

Anteckningsblad

För längre resor

035

Vid intervjun ska vi samla in de här uppgifterna och ställa några frågor. Det är en stor fördel om Du då redan gjort de här anteckningarna.

Anvisningar

- Ange alla resor Du gjort under den här tiden som varit 10 resp. 30 mil enkel resa eller längre.
- Alla resor är lika viktiga, antingen de gjorts med kollektivtrafik, med bil eller med annat fortskaffningsmedel. Ta med både resor som gjorts privat och i samband med Ditt arbete.
- Anteckna resans startpunkt och målpunkt. Uppehåll på vägen tas inte med. Hemresan ska tas med och skrivs på egen rad.
- Om resan hade flera viktiga målpunkter, ta då med varje del för sig.
- Om Du gjort fler än åtta resor (antalet rader nedan) så anteckna dessa på baksidan.
- Försök att ange adressema (platsema Du varit på etc.) så noggrant som möjligt, gata och nummer helst.

Notera här Dina resor under perioden MAND 13 JAN TILL TISD 11 FEB som varit minst 10 mil enkel resa

Datum	Från (startpunkt), helst adress	Till (målpunkt), helst adress	Färdsätt	Antal km
				
	·			
				

Notera här Dina resor under perioden LORD 14 DEC TILL SUND 12 JAN som varit minst 30 mil enkel resa

Datum	Från (startpunkt), helst adress	Till (målpunkt), helst adress	Färdsätt	Antal km
	<u> </u>			

4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The descriptions above make it quite clear (see Table 4 also for a comparison of the most important elements), that the minimum requirements formulated by the informal working party leave a very substantial degree of freedom in the detailed implementation of the survey. It is clear that prior national commitments to existing surveys, as in Denmark or Sweden, or to particular technologies, such as in Portugal, have motivated the choices. The same preoccupation with nationally perceived options is visible in the methodological tests undertaken in France, Italy and Austria.

No member state has confined itself to the minimum contents set out by the informal working party. All have added data items, in some case quite considerably so. While the Austrian study has and the French study will shed some light on the effects of such additional work load on response and data yield, it is necessary to test these effects more formally and across more countries. The MEST surveys will contribute here, but they cannot shoulder the burden alone.

While all member states collect some information about the stage level, the way in which and the extent to which it is done varies. The results derived from the French, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish work should differ considerably from the results of the Austrian and Italian work. The Danish results stand apart in their limitation to trips and stages over 100 km. The choices of the first group of countries reflect a strong doubt about the possibility to collect information about the stage in a postal, but also CATI context. It also reflects an unease about the definition of the stage and its distinction from the trip. MEST is using the second wave of its pilots to compare a stage-based versus a trip-based approach to shed some light on the issue.

Still, it is clear that EUROSTAT has to revisit this issue to clarify, if the EU really needs that level of information for its policy making, and if yes, what methods should be tested to obtain it. Possible approaches are: straight mail-back as tested in Austria, CATI with drilling down as used for urban journeys in Sweden and Denmark, combination of a postal trip-based approach with additional CATI work as suggested by Socialdata and possible further possibilities.

The variability now available in the set of pilots should allow the Coordinating Committee to draw conclusions and to develop recommendations for the further work of the CEC with regards to long-distance data collection.

Table 4 Comparison of the most important elements

Country	Survey	Approach	Temporal orientation	Duration	Minimum Survey distance period	Survey period	Contact	Non- response interviews	Sample unit	Reporting by	Sample size	Sampling area	Sample type
Austria	Fessel+IFES	Trip-based	Retrospective	Last 14 days	50 km	Fall 1995	Written with personal collection	None	Household	all members over 6 years	9209	Nationwide	Stratified by Bezirk
	Sammer+Herry Trip-based	Trip-based	Retrospective	Last 14 days	50 km	Fall 1995	Mail-back	Telephone	Household	all members over 6 years	1200	Nationwide	Stratified by Bezirk
	Pilots	Stage-based	Retro- and prospective	Last 4 and 8 weeks	75 km	Spring 1996	Mail-back	Telephone	Household	traveller	1080	Local	Random sample
Denmark		Stage-based (drilling down)		Last month	100 km	11/1996 - 10/1997	САТІ	None	Person	Persons (16- 74 years)	21600	Nationwide	Random sample
France	CATI	Trip-based	Retrospective	one or three months	100 km	1/1997 - 3/1997	CATI	None	Household	One person (6+ years)	200	Regional	Two methods
	Postal	Trip-based	Retrospective	one or three months	100 km	1/1997 - 3/1997	Mail-back	None	Household	One person (6+ years)	200	Regional	Two methods
Germany	CATI	Trip-based	Retrospective	Two months	100 km	Spring 1996	CATI	None	Person	One person (14+ years)	130	Nationwide	Random samples
	CATI&postal	Trip-based	Retrospective	Two months	100 km	Spring 1996	Mail-back & CATI	None	Person	One person (14+ years)	130	Nationwide	Random samples
	Postal	Trip-based	Retrospective	Two months	100 km	Spring 1996	Mail-back	None	Household	all members	250	Nationwide	Random sample
Italy	CATI	Stage-based	Retrospective	Last month	100 km	Spring 1997	CATI	Telephone	Person	Persons (18+ years)	2000	Nationwide	Stratified by region
	Postal	Trip-based	Retrospective	Last month	100 km	Spring 1997	Mail-back	Telephone	Person	Persons (18+ years)	1000	Local	Random sample
Portugal		Trip-based	Retrospective	4/1996 - 6/1996	100 km	7/1996 - 8/1996	CAPI	None	Household	all members over 15 years	5694	Regional	Stratified by fregusia
Spain		Trip-based	Retrospective	Two months	100 km	1/1997 - 4/1997	Postal with CAPI retrieval	None	Household	all members over 15 years	1500	Regional	Stratified by district
Sweden		Trip-based (drilling down)	Retrospective	One/three months	100/ 300 km	1996	САТІ	None	Person	Persons (6-84 years)	9882	Nationwide	Random sample
								*****				manuscript and property of the second	

5 REFERENCES

- Axhausen, K.W. (1996) Possible Contents and Formats for Long-Distance-Travel-Diaries: Proposals for the First Wave of MEST-Pilots, *Deliverable*, **D2**, MEST-Project, Fakultät für Bauingenieurwesen und Architektur, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck.
- Axhausen, K.W., H. Köll, M. Bader and M. Herry (1996a) Long-distance travel demand measurement methods Austrian Pilot Study (A3H/F), report to the Austrian Ministry of Science, Transport and the Arts, Innsbruck and Ampass.
- Axhausen, K.W., H. Köll, M. Bader and M. Herry (1996b) Workload, data yield and data quality: experiments with long-distance travel diaries, paper submitted to 76th Transportation Research Board Meeting, Washington, D.C.
- COST 305 (1988) Data system for the study of demand for interregional passenger transport, Final Paper, Brussels, Luxemburg.
- EUROSTAT (1995a) Proposal for definitions and variables of a household survey for mobility, in *Minutes of the Task Force on Passenger Transport and Tourism Statistics*, Luxembourg, 31. 1.-1. 2. 1995.
- Herry, M., G. Sammer, M. Schuster, G. Röschl and M. Russ (1997) Allgemeine Mobilitätserhebung der österreichischen Haushalte, final report to the Austrian Ministry of Science and Transport, Büro Herry and Büro Sammer, Wien and Graz.
- Infratest Verkehrsforschung (1996) Fernverkehrserhebung: Methodentest, report to the German Ministry of Transport, Infratest, München.
- Youssefzadeh, M. and K.W. Axhausen (1996) Long distance diaries today: Review and critique, *Deliverable*, **D1**, MEST-Project, Fakultät für Bauingenieurwesen und Architektur, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck.