

17th Urban Mobility India Conference cum Exhibition 2024

Study on Travelers' Preferences for Shifting to Metro Rail in Surat, India

Presented by

Rathod Rohit

Research Scholar, SVNIT, Surat

Co-Authors

Dr. G. J. Joshi, Professor, SVNIT, Surat

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AND PLANNING SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

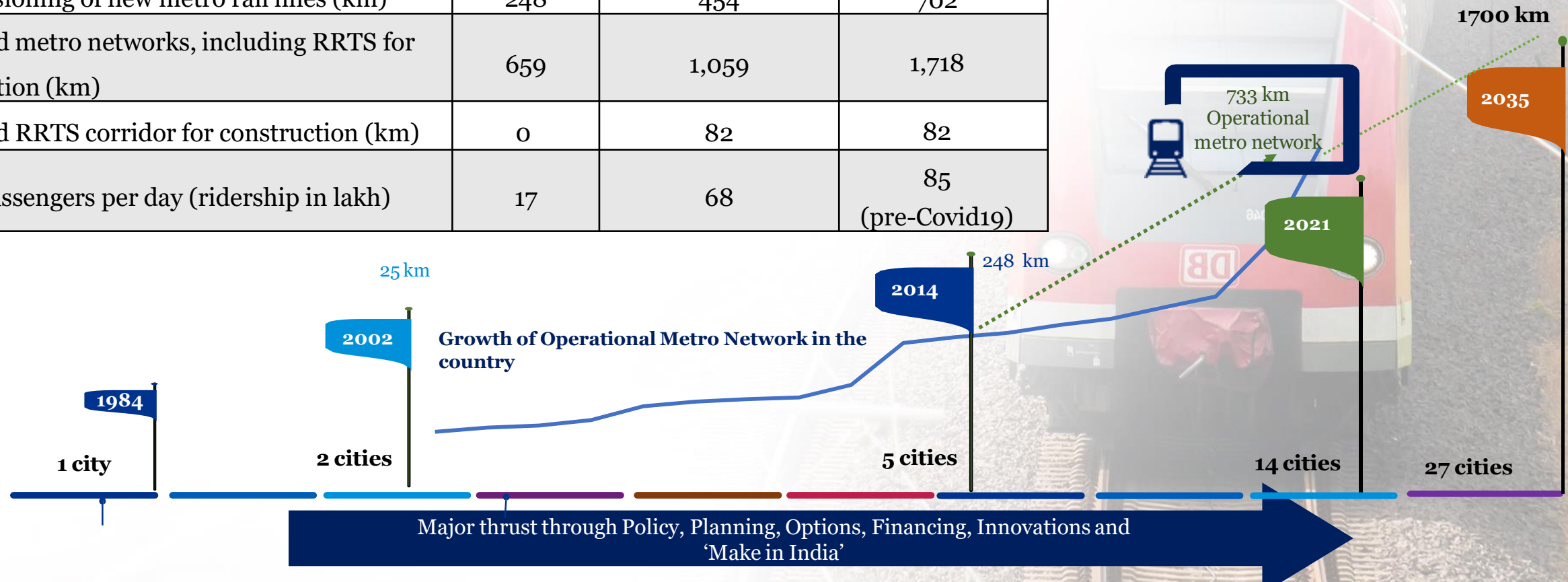
SARDAR VALLABHBHAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

SURAT - 395 007, GUJARAT



Growth of Metro Rail in India

Item	Before 2014	Addition after 2014	Current Status
No. of cities with operational Metro Network	5	13	14
Commissioning of new metro rail lines (km)	248	454	702
Approved metro networks, including RRTS for construction (km)	659	1,059	1,718
Approved RRTS corridor for construction (km)	0	82	82
Metro passengers per day (ridership in lakh)	17	68	85 (pre-Covid19)



Prior to 2014, about 248 km metro network was operational in 5 cities. 484 km operational metro network added during 2014 to 2021 in 14 cities


(Source: MoHUA, 2022)

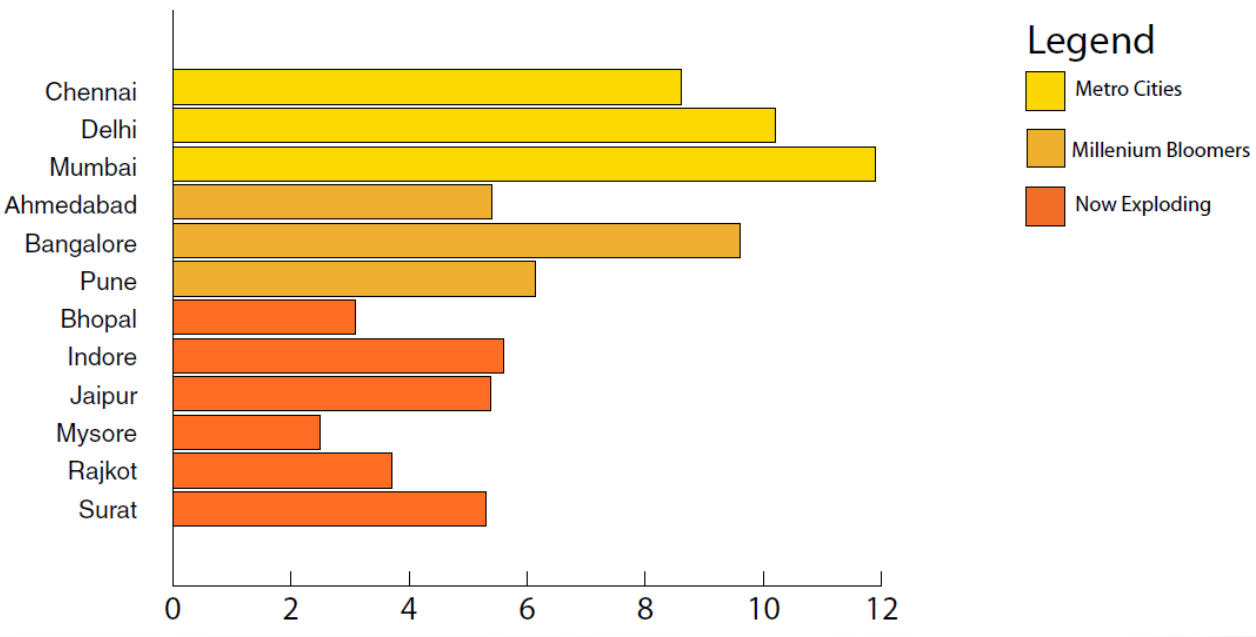
Growth of Metro Rail in India


Mode Shares of Indian cities (Pre Covid)

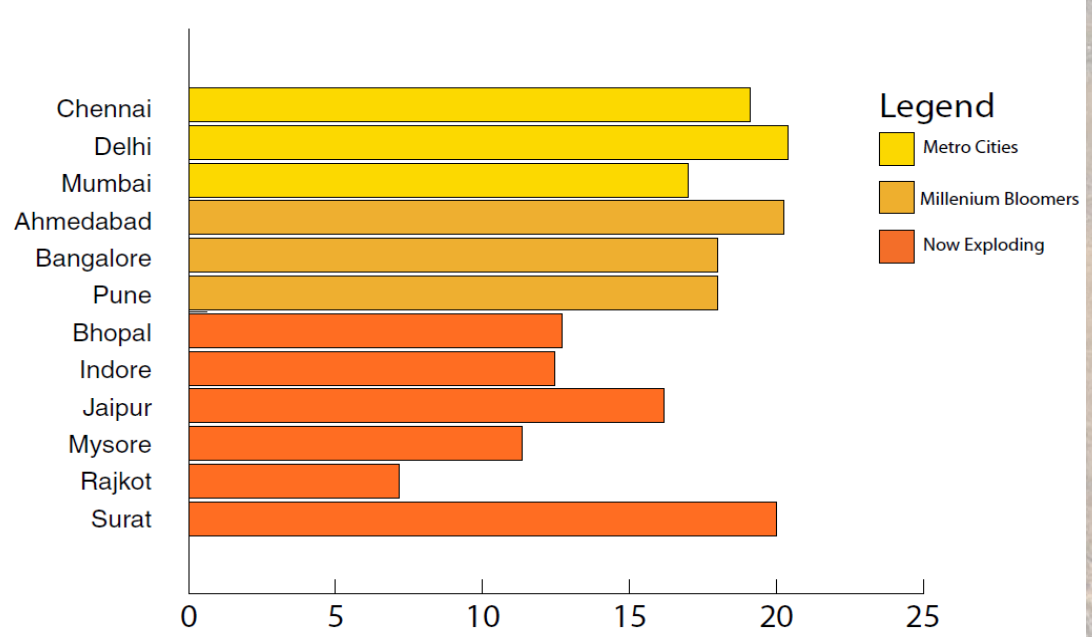
Population	Bus	Auto-Rickshaw	Rail/ Metro	Car	2W	Cycle	Walk	Total
> 10 million	20	3	14	6	9	5	43	100
1 - 10 million	13	11	2	3	23	13	35	100
< 1 million	4	13	0	2	27	6	48	100

(Source: Compiled from Comprehensive Mobility Plans of 27 cities)

Average Trip Length 
kilometers



Travel Speeds 
kilometers per hour



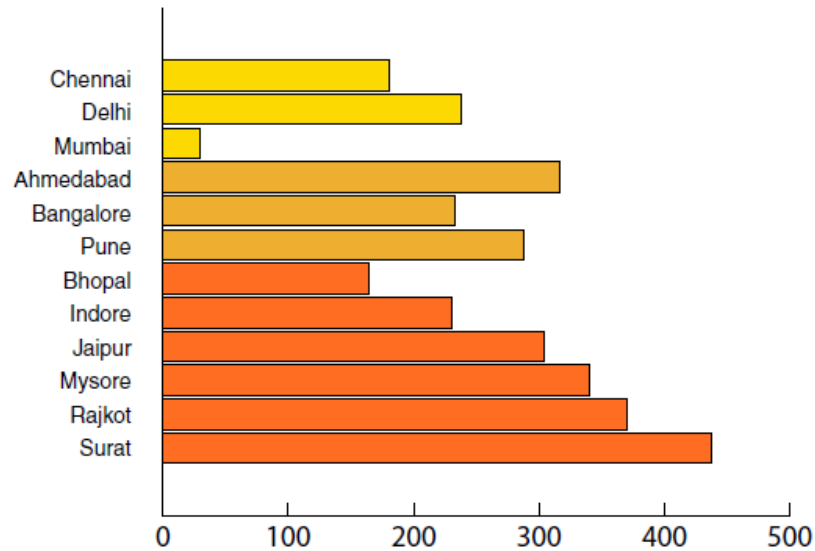
(Source: Transport in cities – India indicators, 2022)

Growth of Metro Rail in India

Two Wheeler Motorization

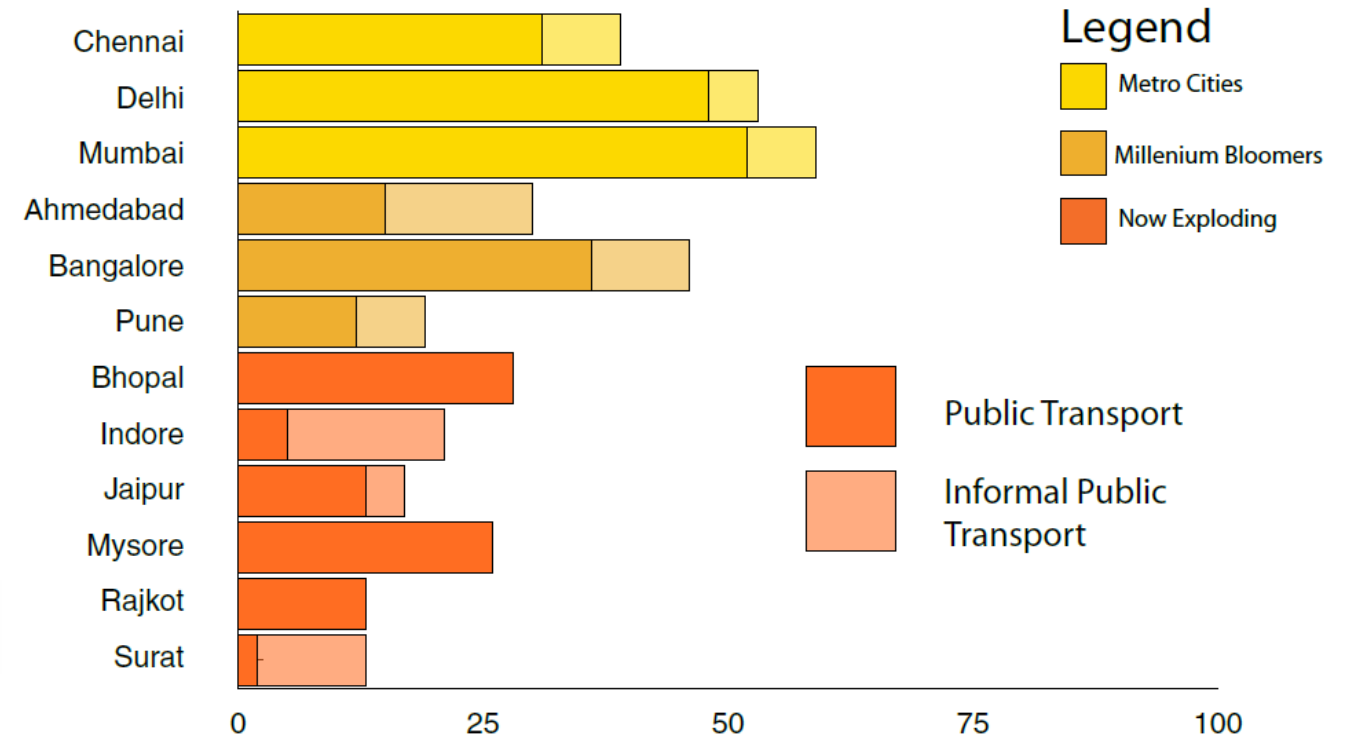
two-wheelers per 1000 population

Indian Cities



Public Transport & Intermediate Public Transport

modal share



(Source: Transport in cities – India indicators, 2022)

Temporal
Spatial
Capacity
Information

Availability

Mode come
under the choice
set of travelers

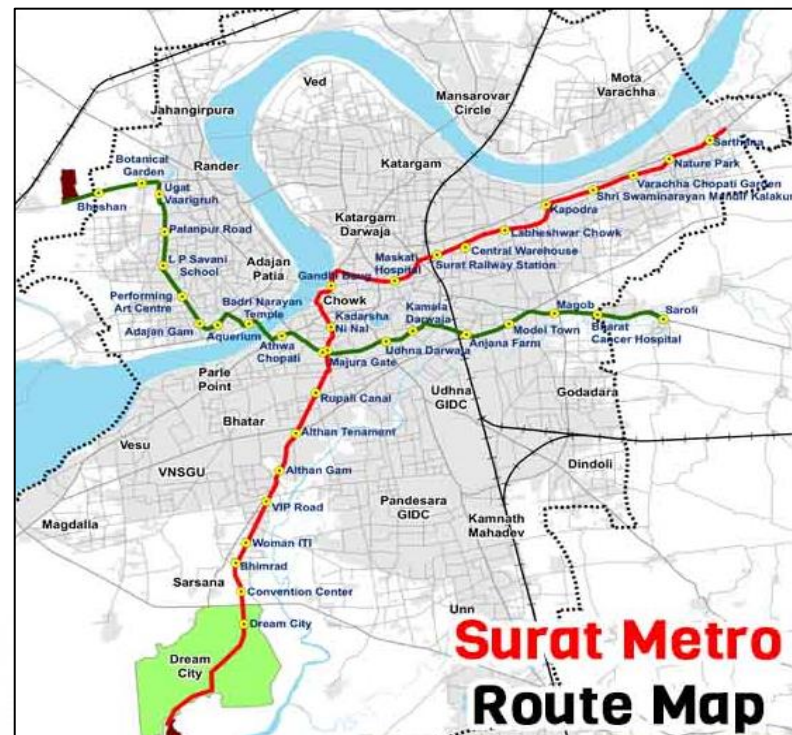
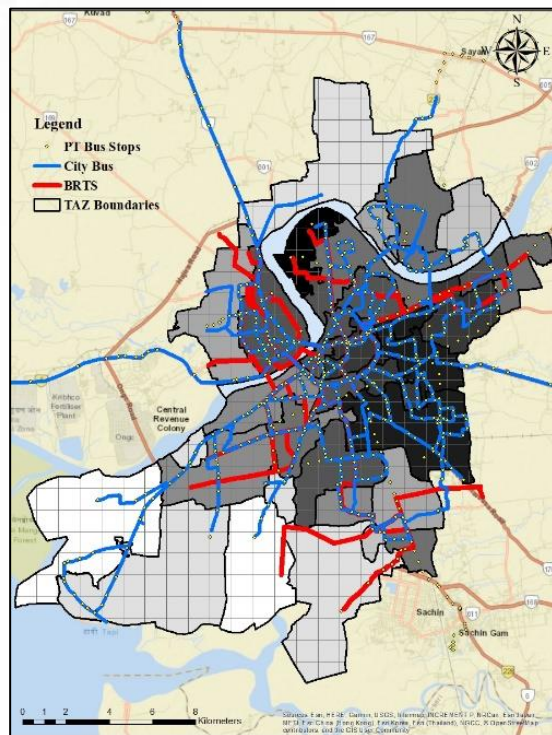
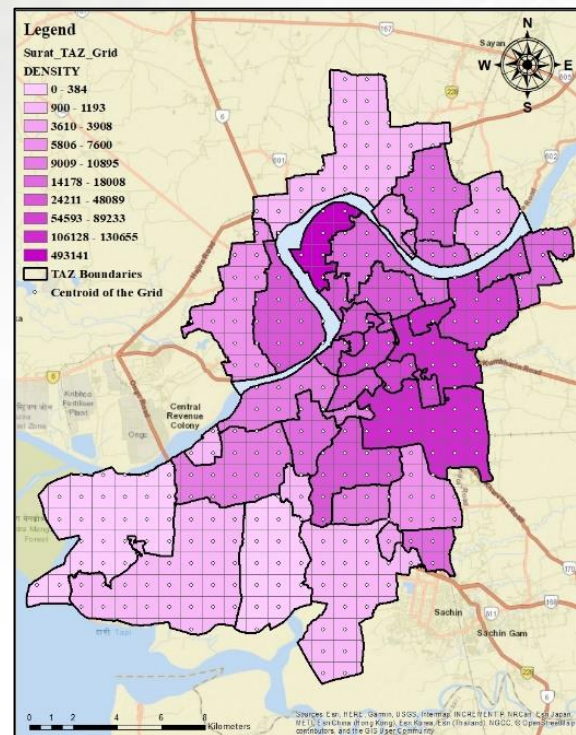
Comfort and
Convenient

Tread off
between modes

Mode choice

(Source: TCQSM, 3rd edition, 2013)

Surat City Public Transport Operations



- ❑ Bus Public Transport
- 12 Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) routes and 46 City Bus routes
- 500 km bus transit network
- 0.275 million avg. daily ridership
- 2.5% public transport mode share



(Source: Surat Municipal Corporation, Surat Sitilink Limited 2024)

- ❑ Surat Metro (under construction)
- No. of routes = 2
- Total length = 40
- No. of stations = 40
- Development of 500m buffer influence area of each metro station with the integrated approach of Surat Municipal Corporation and Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation


(Source: Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation, 2024)

Development of Questionnaire

Trip Characteristics	Socio-economic and Demographic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel Pattern (Origin and Destination) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mode of Travel (Bike, Car, Auto, Bus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trip Purpose (Work, Education, Social, Recreational, Shopping) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Size
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earning Members in HH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel Time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Household Income (Rs.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel Distance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle Ownership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Metro Station (near to origin and destination) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupation

RANKING OF TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE STRATEGIES

In order to use metro as your travel mode of transport, which are the **THREE** most important strategies improvements that you feel are required.

Strategy	Description	Example	Rank
Accessibility	It is first and last Mile Connectivity. To reaching to		

RESPONSE TO TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE STRATEGIES:
(Kindly tick mark the appropriate option)

1) According to you, what is the maximum distance (in meters) you are willing to travel by different other modes (Feeder mode) to use the metro as your main mode of transport?

Less than 500 m	
500– 750 m	
750 – 1000 m	
1000 – 1500 m	

2) What could be the preferred feeder mode?



Public Bike Sharing/ Bicycle	
Park and Ride	
Rickshaw/ Taxi	
Bus	
Walk	

3) At what headway of metro service, you would choose metro as your mode of transport?

Headway = 6 min.	
Headway = 8 min.	
Headway = 10 min.	
Headway = 15 min.	








4) How much of your monthly income would you be willing to spend as a maximum expense to use the metro system?

5%	
10%	
15%	
20%	






	services, fare integration, and other real-time traffic data.		
Affordable	It means that people, including those with lower incomes, have enough money to assess basic services.		

Development of Questionnaire

RESPONSE TO TRANSIT-SUPPORTIVE POLICIES: POLICY IV

Strategies			Strategies		
Accessibility & Feeder Services		Metro	Parking Charges		2W/4W
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Less than 500m distance to the metro station.❖ Exclusive Walkway to metro station. <div></div>	Very Dissatisfied	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Parking slots far from the destinations and 2 times parking charge.❖ Cost of 2W/4W= 2 x present cost.❖ OVTT = 2 x present time. <div></div>	Very Less	1
	Dissatisfied	2		Less	2
	Neutral	3		Medium	3
	Satisfied	4		High	4
	Very Satisfied	5		Very High	5
Affordability & Information Availability		Metro	Frequency & waiting time		Metro
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Travel Expense: 5 % of Monthly Income❖ Prior QR-Based ticketing before entering the station area.❖ Crowding level: > 3 Pax <div></div>	Very Poor	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Interval between arrival of metro service (Headway) = 15 min❖ Waiting time at Metro station = more than 10 <div></div>	Very Dissatisfied	1
	Poor	2		Dissatisfied	2
	Medium	3		Neutral	3
	Good	4		Satisfied	4
	Very Good	5		Very Satisfied	5

How likely are you to shift to the metro?

Definitely Not	Probably Not	Unsure	Probably Yes	Definitely Yes
				

Development of Questionnaire

3) According to your perception, please rank the following information availability service at the metro system. (Rank the given options from 1 to 4; where 1: Highest 4: Lowest)

1) I are

Arrival and Departure timings of Transit units

Display information about feeder services with parking availability, Park & ride facility

Information about fare structure discounts & other concessions

Real-time traffic information (delays, closures, webcast) of major intersections and roads

ures
f)

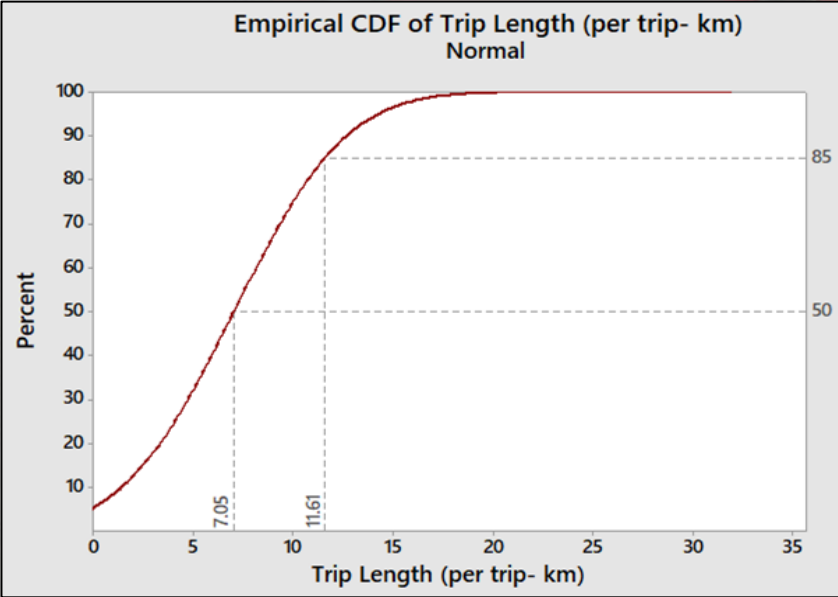
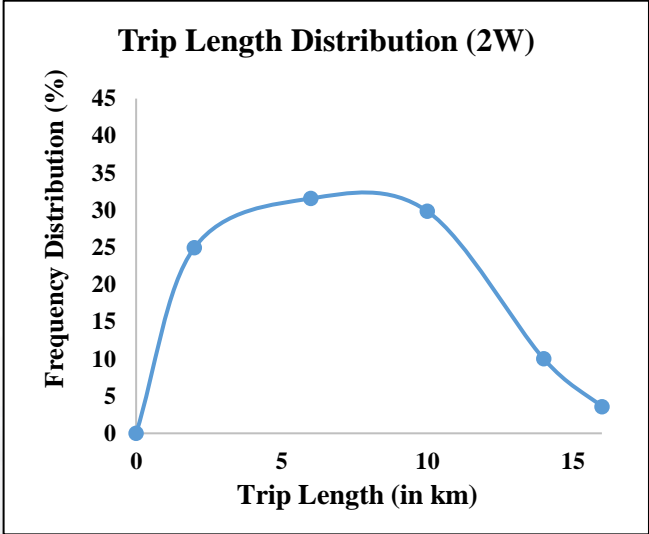
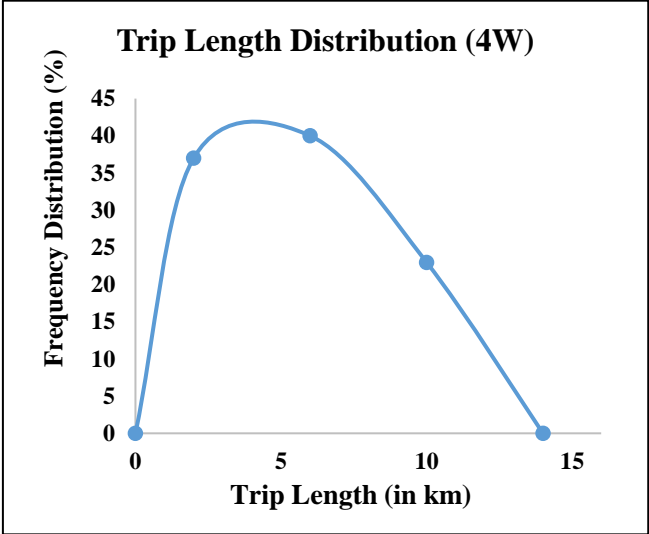
2) 4) Following are the different crowding level of metro, up to which maximum tolerance level you can travel in the metro?

IM

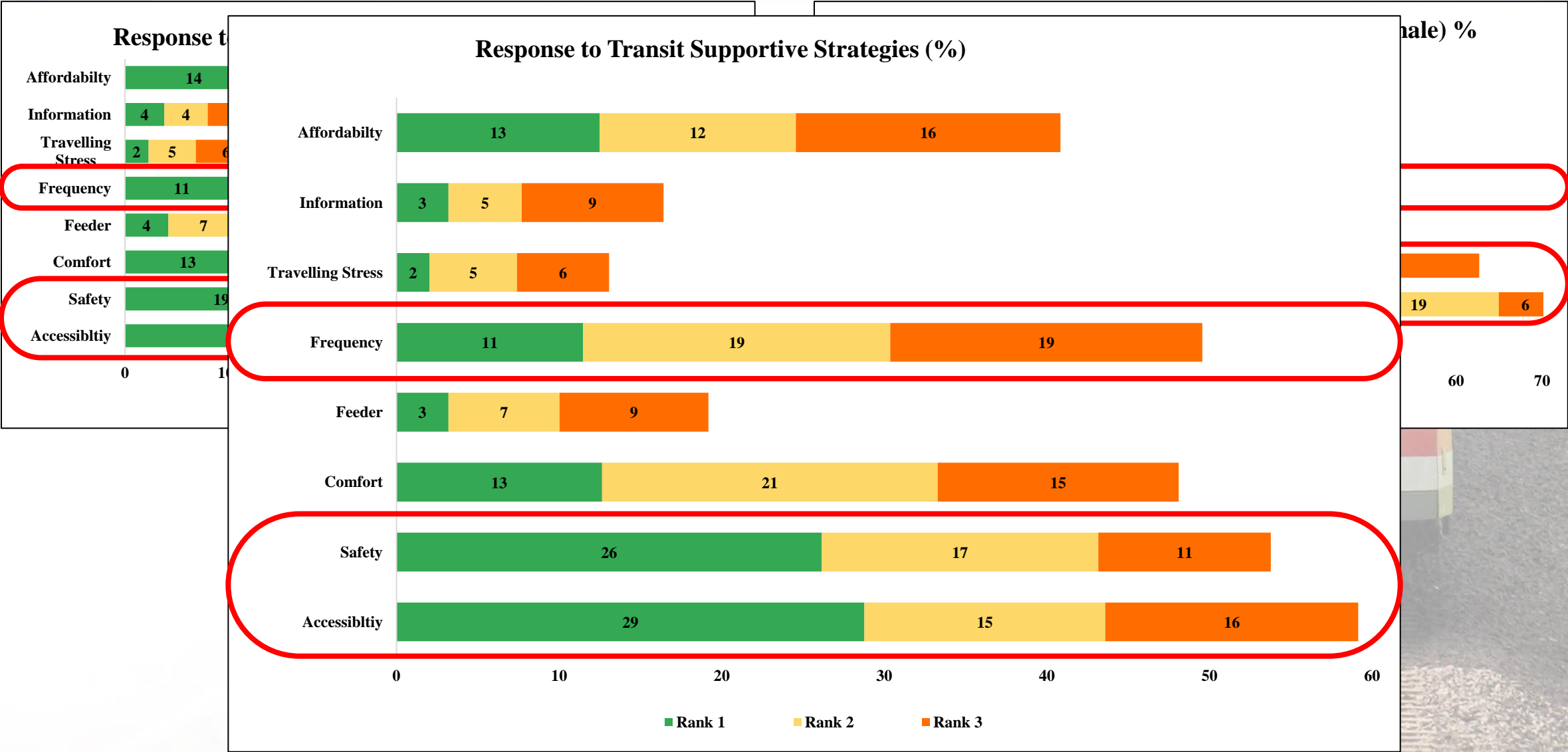
est)

Descriptive Statistics of Collected Samples

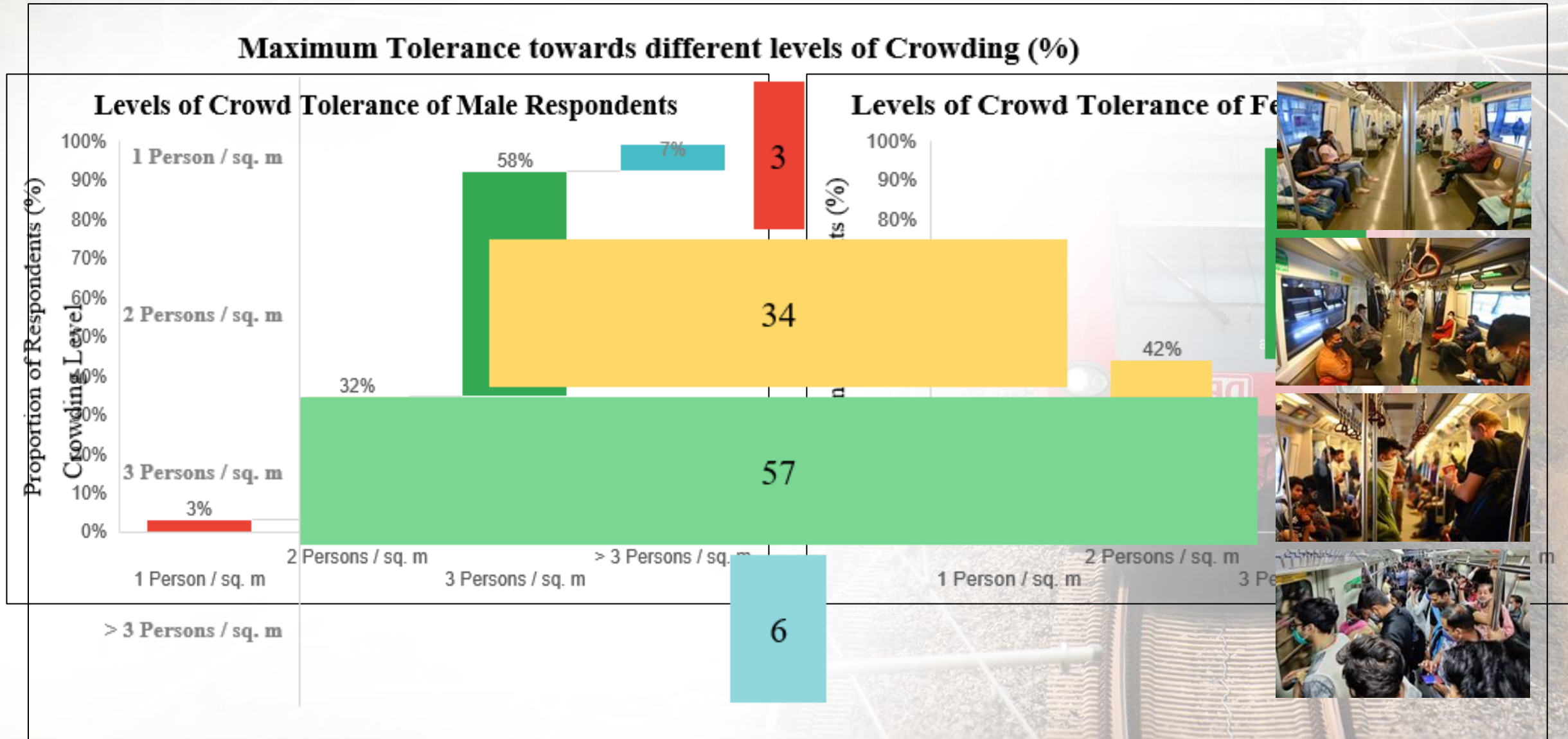
Total Sample		543	
Gender (%)		Occupation (%)	
Male	74	Education	15
Female	26	Government	3
Age Group (%)		Private Business	46
<18	4	Private Services	27
18-30	44	Retired	1
30-40	29	Semi Government	2
40-50	15	No Job	6
50-60	7	Vehicle Ownership (%)	
>60	1	Bicycle	11
Monthly HH Income (%)		2W	62
		Car	26
		Other	0
		Non	1
< 20000	11	Trip Purpose (%)	
20000- 40000	28	Work	75
40000- 60000	22	Education	14
60000-80000	14	Other	3
80000-100000	10	Shopping	8
100000-125000	7	Current Mode of Transport (%)	
>125000	8	2W	77
HH Size (%)		Bus	11
1	1	3W	4
2	2	4W	1
3	13	Car	4
4	36	Cycle	1
5	29	Walk	2
>5	19		



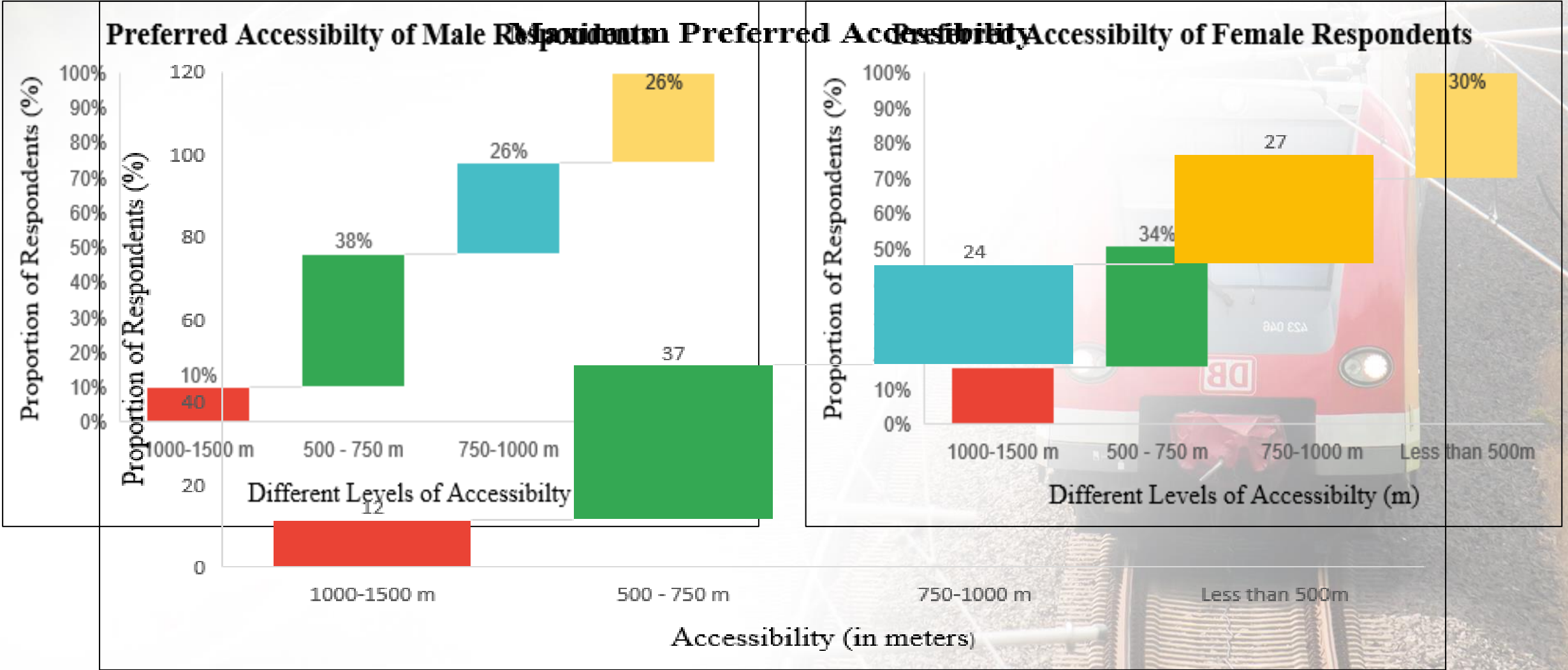
Prioritizing Transit Supportive Strategies and their Levels



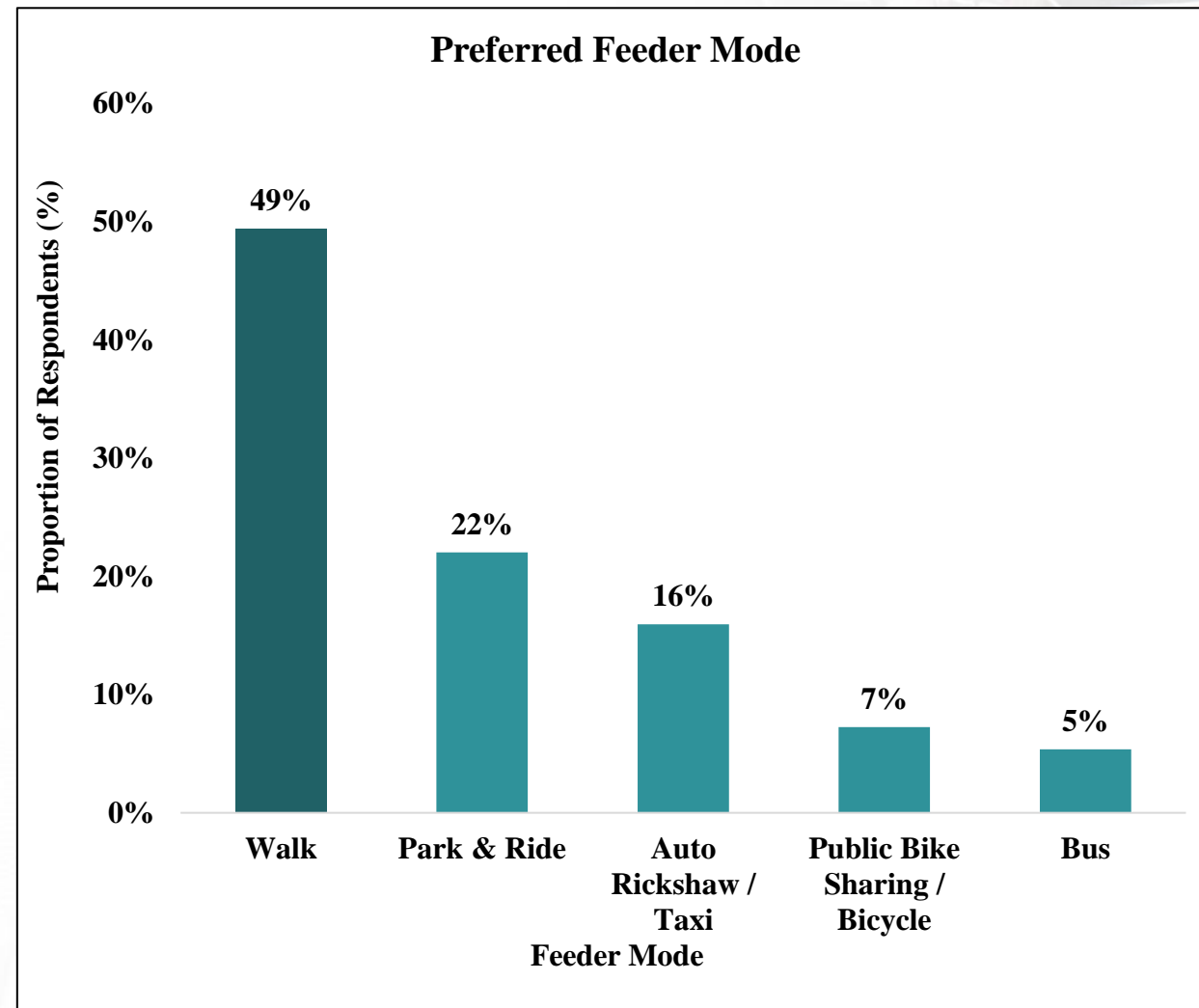
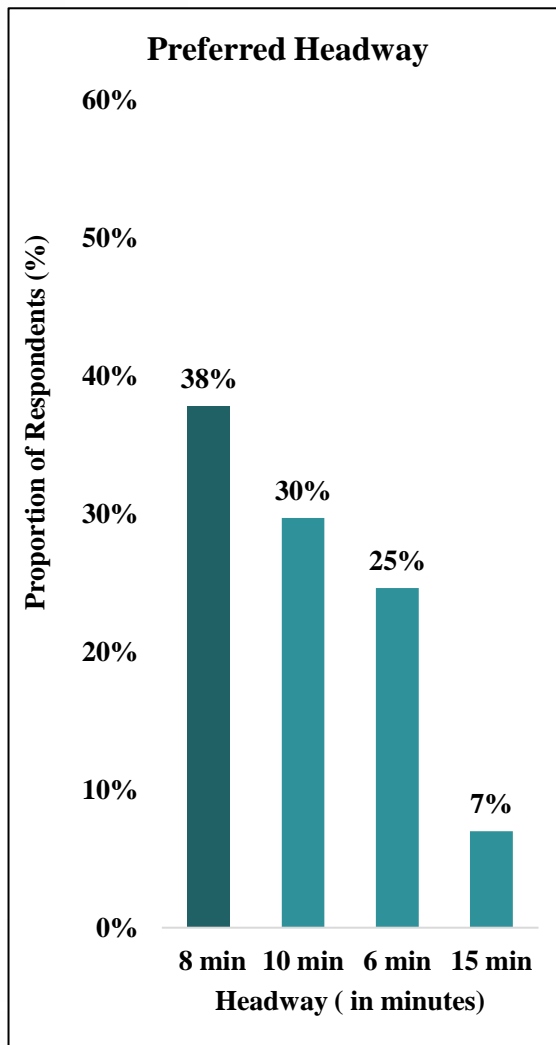
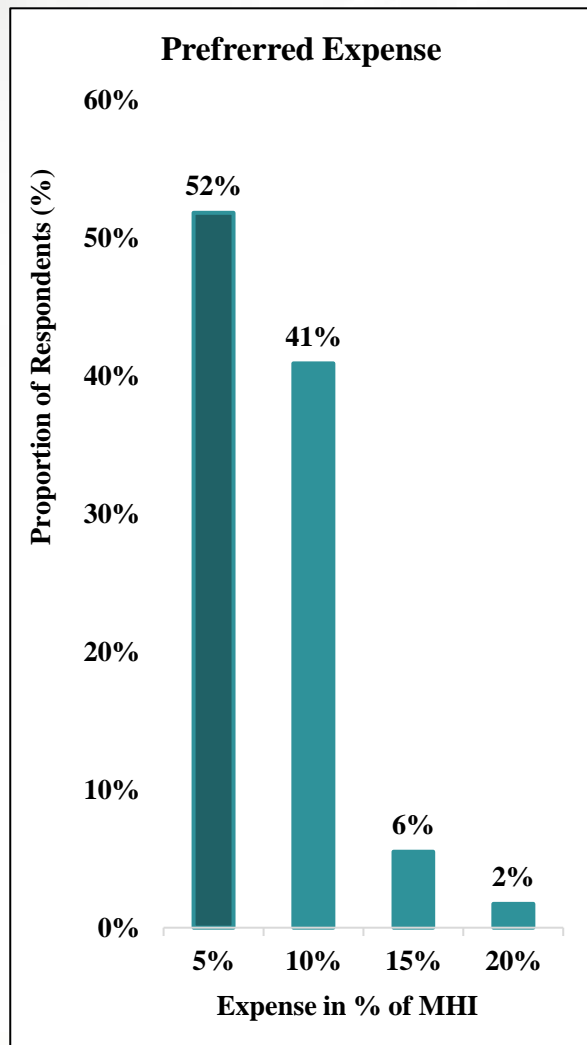
Prioritizing Transit Supportive Strategies and their Levels



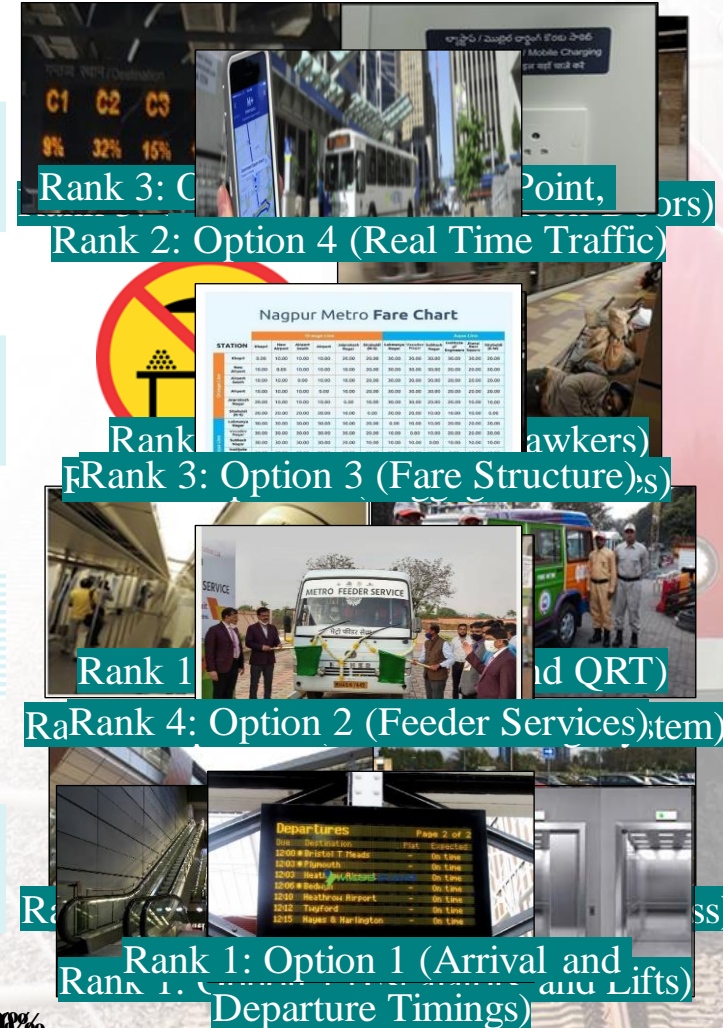
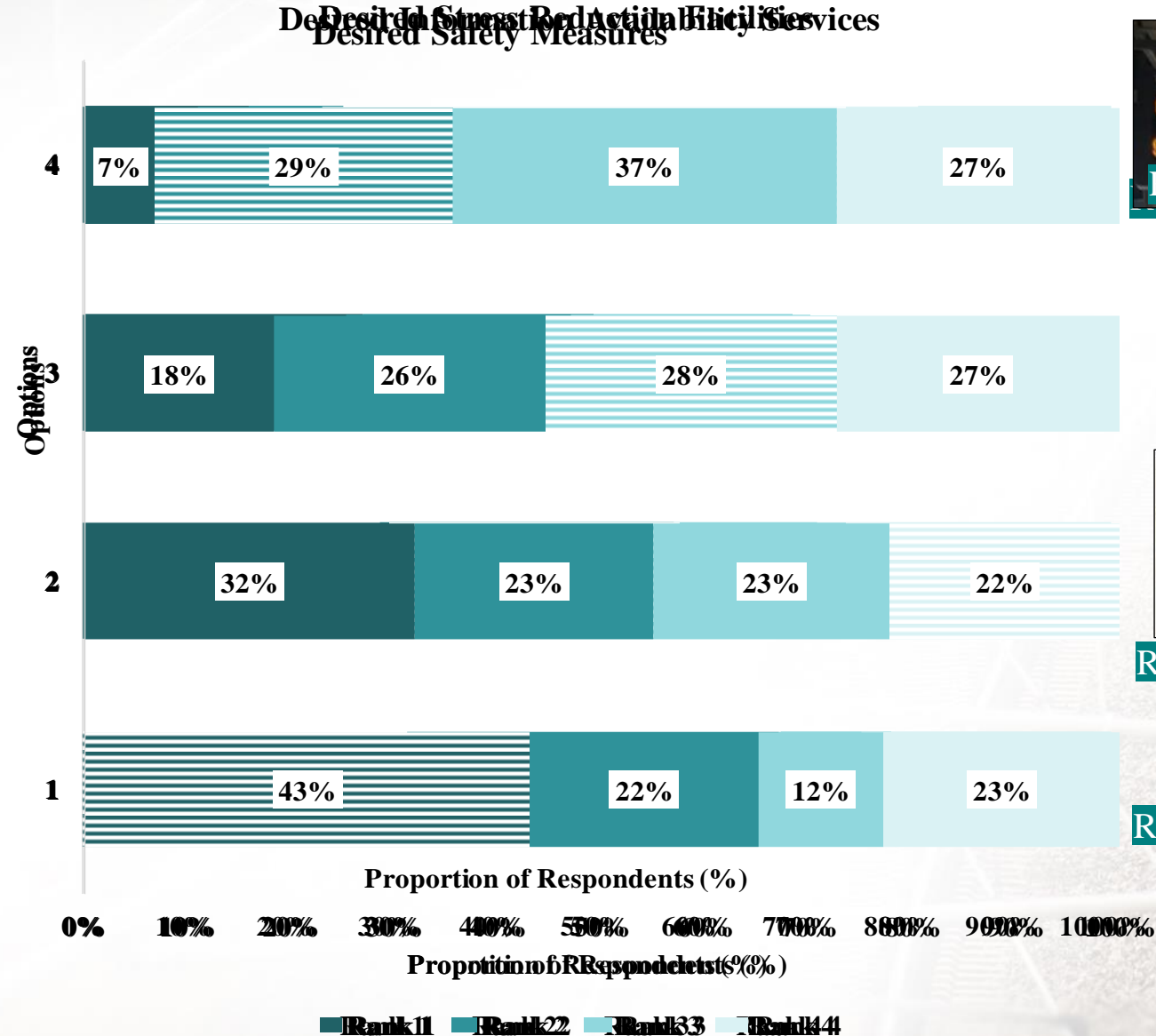
Prioritizing Transit Supportive Strategies and their Levels



Prioritizing Transit Supportive Strategies and their Levels

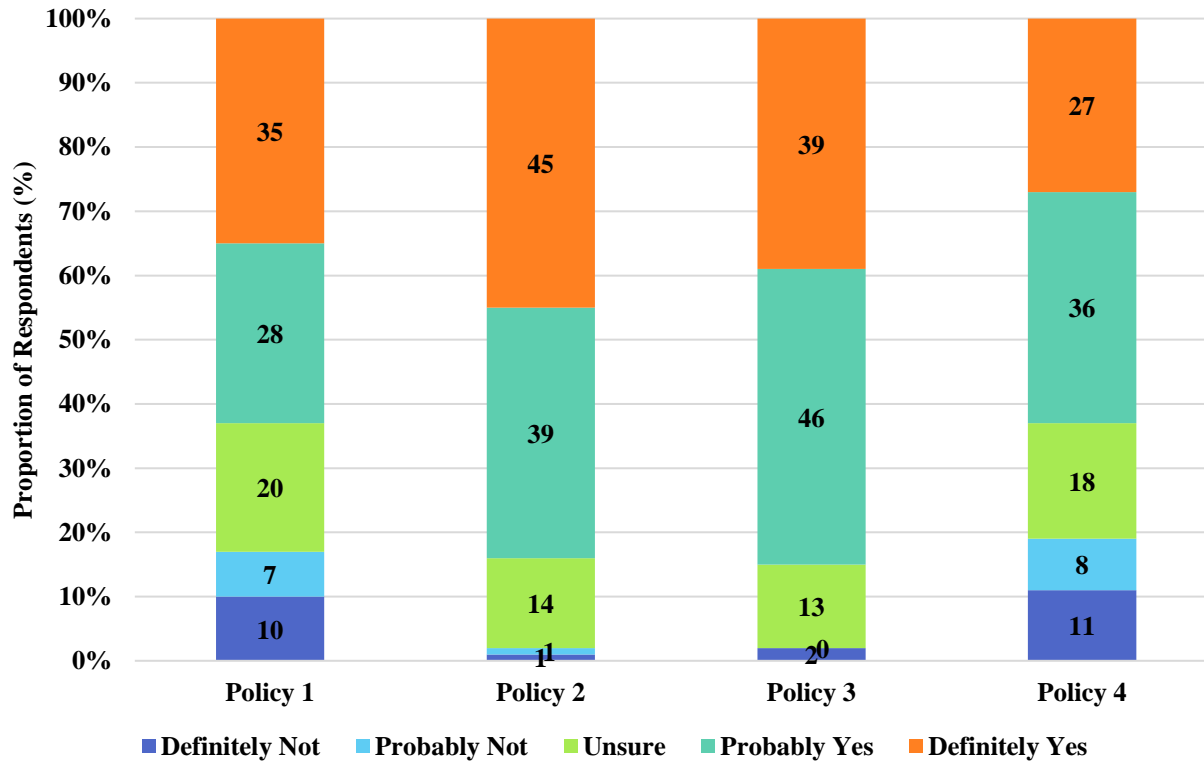


Ranking of Facilities










Policy Ranking








Likelihood of Shifting to Metro








RESPONSE TO TRANSIT-SUPPORTIVE POLICIES: POLICY II

Strategies			Strategies		
Accessibility & Feeder Services			Parking Charges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 750-1000m distance to the metro station. E-Rickshaw / auto /taxi services Information about fare structure discounts & other concessions Park & Ride 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking slots far from destinations and 2 times parking charge Cost of 2W/4W= 2 x present cost. OVTT = 2 x present time. 		
Metro			2W/4W		
Very Dissatisfied			Very Less		
Dissatisfied			Less		
Neutral			Medium		
Satisfied			High		
Very Satisfied			Very High		
			 		
Affordability & Crowding			Frequency & waiting time		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel Expenses: 15 % of Monthly Income Crowding Level: 2 Pax Structured Fare System for IPT 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interval between the arrival of metro service (Headway) = 8 min Waiting time at Metro station = 3-5 mins 		
Metro			Metro		
Very Poor			Very Dissatisfied		
Poor			Dissatisfied		
Medium			Neutral		
Good			Satisfied		
Very Good			Very Satisfied		
 			 		

RESPONSE TO TRANSIT-SUPPORTIVE POLICIES: POLICY III

Strategies			Strategies		
Accessibility & Feeder Services			Parking Charges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500-750m distance to a metro station. Exclusive lane for Bicycle. PBS docks with smart card payment Park & Ride 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay and park system instead of on-street park for private vehicles. Cost of 2W/4W= 1.5 x present cost. OVTT = 1.5 x present time. 		
Metro			2W/4W		
Very Dissatisfied			Very Less		
Dissatisfied			Less		
Neutral			Medium		
Satisfied			High		
Very Satisfied			Very High		
 			 		
Affordability & Crowding			Frequency & waiting time		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel Expenses: 10 % of Monthly Income Crowding Level: 3 Pax Incentives in metro Fare 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interval between arrival of metro service (Headway) = 10 min. Waiting time at Metro station = 5 to 10 mins. 		
Metro			Metro		
Very Poor			Very Dissatisfied		
Poor			Dissatisfied		
Medium			Neutral		
Good			Satisfied		
Very Good			Very Satisfied		
			 		

How likely are you to shift to the metro?

Definitely Not	Probably Not	Unsure	Probably Yes	Definitely Yes
				

Mode Shift Analysis

Data Preparation for Mode Shift Analysis

Data for Present Mode

Mode	Choice	Travel Distance (km)	Travel Time (Minutes)	Travel Cost (Rs)
2W	1	6	15	30
4W	0	6	20	90
3W	0	6	20	60
BUS	0	6	35	25

Data Where the Shift Choice is in Range of 1, 2 and 3

2W	1	6	15	30
3W	0	6	20	90
4W	0	6	20	60
BUS	0	6	35	25
METRO	0	6	10	60

Data Where the Shift Choice is in Range of 4 and 5

2W	0	6	15	30
3W	0	6	20	90
4W	0	6	20	60
BUS	0	6	35	25
METRO	1	6	10	60

Mode Shift Analysis

Base Scenario

$$U_{2W} = - 0.312 * TT - 2.421 * TC \quad (1)$$

$$U_{3W} = - 1.610 * TT - 3.861 * TC \quad (2)$$

$$U_{4W} = - 2.076 * TT - 6.456 * TC \quad (3)$$

$$U_{BUS} = - 19.113 * TT \quad (4)$$

With Metro Operation Scenario

$$U_{2W} = - 0.495 * TT - 0.0414 * TC \quad (5)$$

$$U_{3W} = - 35.580 * TT - 1.671 * TC \quad (6)$$

$$U_{4W} = - 2.307 * TT - 0.346 * TC \quad (7)$$

$$U_{BUS} = - 43.153 * TT - 11.047 * TC \quad (8)$$

$$U_{METRO} = - 0.067 * TT \quad (9)$$

Mode Share (%)

Mode Type	Base Scenario	With Metro Operation Scenario
2W	55	52
3W	16	12
4W	25	19
BUS	4	11
METRO	-	6

- Comparative larger coverage by bus transit
- Higher accessibility
- Lower overall travel time and cost

References

1. Vuchic VR (2007) Urban Transit System and Technology
2. DIMTS, Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation (2016) Roadmap for Improving City Bus Systems in India
3. Flipbook by Urban Transport News (2021) Urban Transport Infrastructure. 14:1–13
4. Islam MR, Brussel M, Grigolon A, Munshi T (2018) Ridership and the Built-Form Indicators: A Study from Ahmedabad Janmarg Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS). Urban Sci 2:95. <https://doi.org/10.3390/urbansci2040095>
5. Mohamad Zulkifli SNA, Kadar Hamsa AA, Noor NM, Ibrahim M (2017) Evaluation of land use density, diversity and ridership of Rail Based Public Transportation System. Transp Res Procedia 25:5266–5281. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trpro.2018.02.053>
6. Borhan MN, Hakimi Ibrahim AN, Syamsunur D, Rahmat RA (2019) Why public bus is a less attractive mode of transport: A case study of Putrajaya, Malaysia. Period Polytech Transp Eng 47:82–90. <https://doi.org/10.3311/PPtr.9228>
7. Kanuganti S, Sarkar AK, Singh AP, Arkatkar SS (2015) Quantification of accessibility to health facilities in rural areas. Case Stud Transp Policy 3:311–320. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cstp.2014.08.004>
8. Postorino MN, Fedele V (2006) The analytic hierarchy process to evaluate the quality of service in transit systems. WIT Trans Built Environ 89:775–784. <https://doi.org/10.2495/UT060751>
9. Redman L, Friman M, Gärling T, Hartig T (2013) Quality attributes of public transport that attract car users: A research review. Transp Policy 25:119–127. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tranpol.2012.11.005>
10. Tiznado-Aitken I, Lucas K, Muñoz JC, Hurtubia R (2020) Understanding accessibility through public transport users' experiences: A mixed methods approach. J Transp Geogr 88:102857. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2020.102857>

Contd.....



Thank you!

