ANLY 482 AY1516 T2 Team CommuteThere- Minutes of Supervisor Meeting 3

Date:	7 March 2016
Time:	1400-1500
Venue:	School of Information Systems, Level 4
Present:	Sim Peh Wuen Jeanne, Lim Hui Ting, Lim Hui Ting Jaclyn
Absent with	
Apologies:	

Agenda:	1. Review of Interim Report

1.1	Review of Interim Report	
	1. Objective and focus of the study is still quite dynamic. Still not clear of what we	
	are doing. The main confusion is whether we are doing walkability or transit	
	network.	
	Confusing, not clear what project direction is	
	 Should be more focused, clearly state that our main objective should be to find the relationship between walking and its effect on bus commuting 	
	 Refer to the study and how they articulated their overview & objectives 	
	2. Make your study in a broader context:	
	 A lot of people talking about how useful walkability is 	
	 You should tie it in with healthcare, urban planning and urban design. Focus would usually be on how to provide a more conducive facility, road design, city planning to encourage walking. 	
	 Highlight that there is very little work to look at, i.e. this interface 	
	between walking and public transport, especially in a state like	
	Singapore with very good public transport, and how it may have an	
	effect on waiking	
	• I hat should be the focus of our study	
	 And, I ampines will be a case study to analyse the effect of public transport on walkability 	
1.2	Current Research Papers	
	1. Study 1: Measuring walkability and its effect on light rail usage: a comparative	
	study of the USA and Japan	
	Authors: J. Nawrocki, D. Nakagawa, R. Matsunaka & T. Oba	
	 Doing research requires a clear idea 	
	 Find out the relationship between public transport and walking 	
	2. Study 2: Walkability is Only Part of the Story: Walking for Transportation in	
	Stuttgart, Germany.	
	Authors: Maren Reyer, Stefan Fina, Stefan Siedeutop and Wolfgang Schlicht	
	 Relationship between walkability and health 	
	Walking is a good substitution from transport	
	SG has good public transport network but this gives a good reason not to walk	
	Encourages a nealthy mestyle	
	3. Online Reference: Basics: walking distance to transit	

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	Source: http://humantransit.org/2011/04/basics-walking-distance-to-transit.html
1.3	Findings: Student, Adult & Elderly
	 Bar charts - Arrange from Monday to Friday
	Points of interest-
	 To find the POIs to find out the interests of the journey
	 We are interested to look at the unique number of trips that we will be able to
	pick out
	 The method in which we chose the most frequently travelled routes
1.4	Main Analysis
	 Find out ppl who take bus within a short dist for certain activities-look for commuters who keep travel the same route throughout the week, these are the people who will be part of our sample
	Concat count:
	 To separate by weekday/ weekends instead of day-by-day
	 Can eliminate the counts that have origins & destinations at the same place
	 The concat counts should be around on 4-5 counts (over a few days)
	Flderly:
	\circ Morning (more active time period \rightarrow 9am - 12pm)
	 Don't bother about the non-peak hour period
	 One elderly may go to the same destination for all 7 days
	• Non-peak hour \rightarrow ad-hoc trip
	A duit and Otudant
	Adult and Student:
	o Just get the peak hours which fail on weekday-to lifter that they going to
	 Darouting reg road network, raster don't need
	o T grouing req road network ,raster don't need
	Parouting
	 Parouting Parouting requires the pedestrian network in order to route possible walkways
	Cost-distance - use raster
	Path analysis - use road network
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Next Step of
Action:1. Make revisions to the project overview, objectives, data
2. Zip Qgis data together