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


| Agenda: | 1. Review of Interim Report |
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### 1.1 Review of Interim Report <br> 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. <br> - Confusing, not clear what project direction is <br> - Should be more focused, clearly state that our main objective should be to find the relationship between walking and its effect on bus commuting <br> - 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 walking
- That should be the focus of our study
- And, Tampines 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 healthy lifestyle

3. Online Reference: Basics: walking distance to transit

|  | Source: http://humantransit.org/2011/04/basics-walking-distance-to-transit.html |
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| 1.3 | Findings: Student, Adult \& Elderly <br> - Bar charts - Arrange from Monday to Friday <br> - Points of interest- <br> - To find the POIs to find out the interests of the journey <br> - We are interested to look at the unique number of trips that we will be able to pick out <br> - The method in which we chose the most frequently travelled routes |
| 1.4 | Main Analysis <br> - 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 <br> - Concat count: <br> - To separate by weekday/ weekends instead of day-by-day <br> - Can eliminate the counts that have origins \& destinations at the same place <br> - The concat counts should be around on 4-5 counts (over a few days) <br> - Elderly: <br> Morning (more active time period $\rightarrow 9 \mathrm{am}-12 \mathrm{pm}$ ) <br> - Don't bother about the non-peak hour period <br> - One elderly may go to the same destination for all 7 days <br> - Non-peak hour $\rightarrow$ ad-hoc trip <br> - Adult and Student: <br> - Just get the peak hours which fall on weekday-to infer that they going to sch or....... <br> - Pgrouting req road network ,raster don't need <br> - Pgrouting <br> - Pgrouting requires the pedestrian network in order to route possible walkways <br> - Cost-distance - use raster <br> - Path analysis - use road network |


| Next Step of | 1. Make revisions to the project overview, objectives, data <br> Action: |
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| 2. Zip Qgis data together |  |

