PUBLIC IMAGE:

Determining the effects of users' image of public transit on loyalty

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ABSTRACT

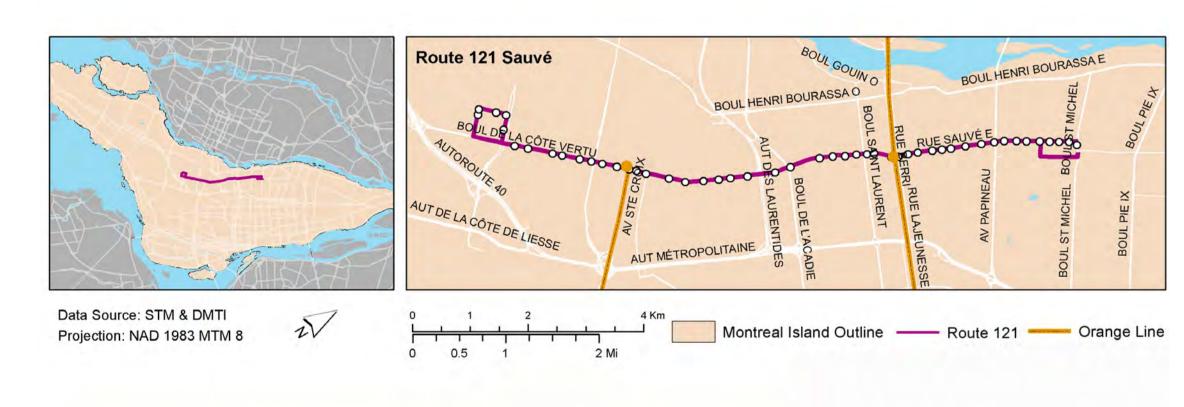
In many cities, transit agencies are focusing on increasing passenger satisfaction and loyalty in response to regional policies aimed at decreasing auto-usage and increasing the use of more sustainable modes. This analysis uses survey data collected along a bus route in Montreal, Canada.

The puspose is: to assesses whether users' image of public transit influences their satisfaction and intention to continue using public transit in the future.

The results of this study reveal that having a positive image of transit increases users' odds of being satisfied and of intending to continue using transit in the future.

DATA

Context map of Route 121 Sauvé



Data Collection:

In-person customer satisfaction surveys:

- Administered between 6:30 AM and 6:30 PM on a Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday early in the summer of 2016.
- Weather conditions were warm and dry and no events impeded ordinary operations of the bus route.
- 395 usable surveys collected

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Gender:

Female 58% Male 42%

Age categories:

16-35 years old 56% 36-55 years old 33% 56-76 years old 11%

Car access:

Yes 44%

Direction:

East 48%

Language: English 36%

French 64%

For how long have you been

Less than a year 26% 1-5 years 45%

More than 5 years 29%

using this route?

What is the purpose of this trip?

Going to work 68% Going to school 29% Going to for shopping 13%

In one year from now, do you plan to be using public transit:

Less than you do now 14% The same 76%

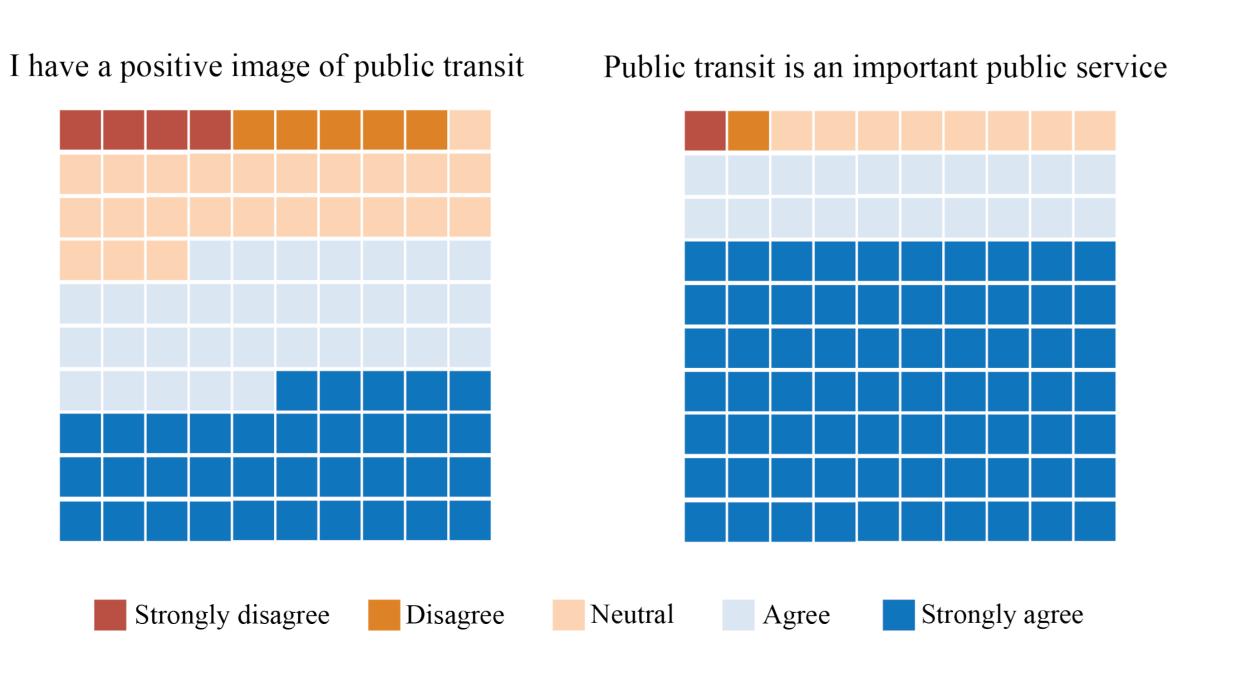
More than you do now 10%

On a scale from 1-5, indicate how satisfied you currently are with the 121:

- Average overall satisfaction 3.93
- Average satisfaction with on-time arrival 3.74
- Average satisfaction with travel time 3.88

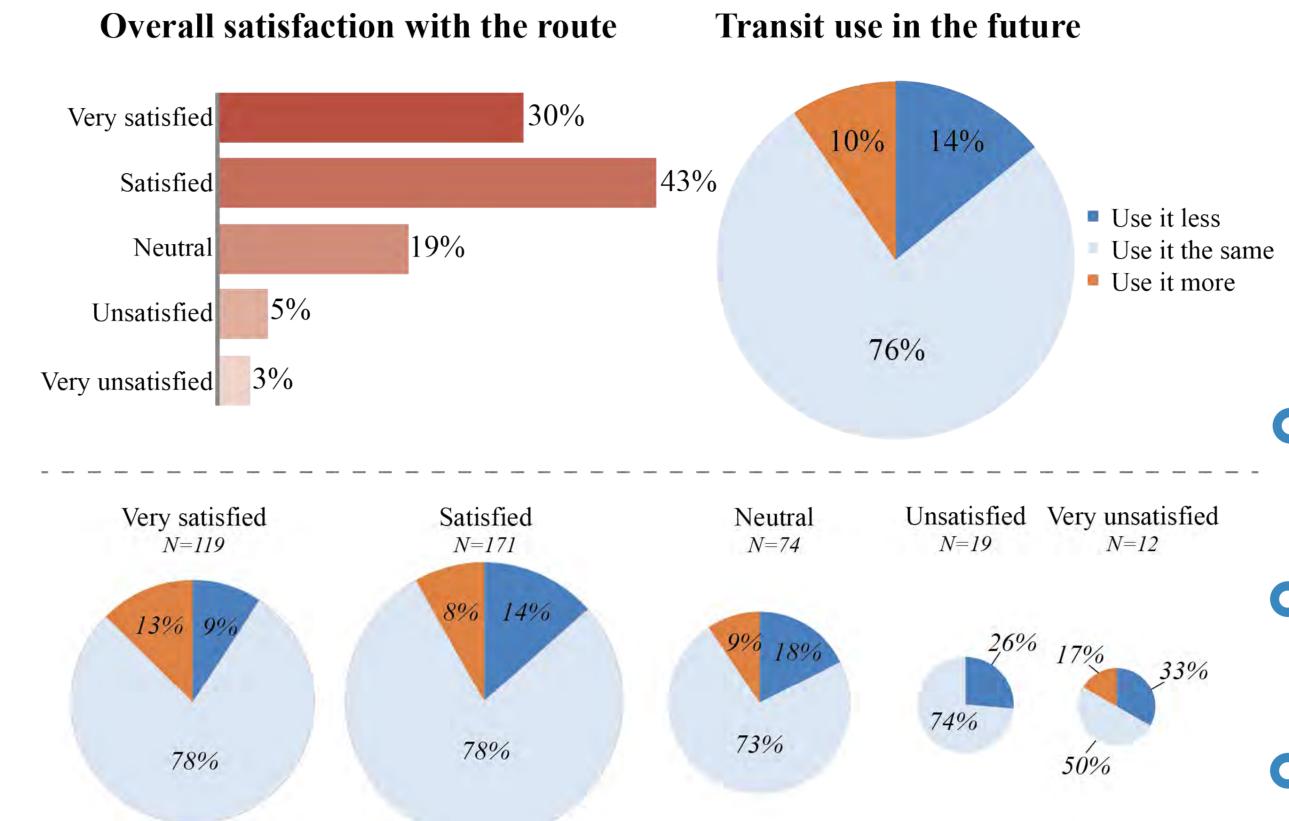
Satisfaction and future usage:

Agreement with the statements "I have a positive image of transit", and "public transit is an important public service".



ANALYSIS

Satisfaction and future usage:





- Among users of all levels of satisfaction, most intend to continue using the service the same amount as they currently do.
- In nearly every category of satisfaction there are users who both want to use transit more and less than they currently do.
- The percentage of users who intend to use transit less than they currently do increases as overall satisfaction decreases.

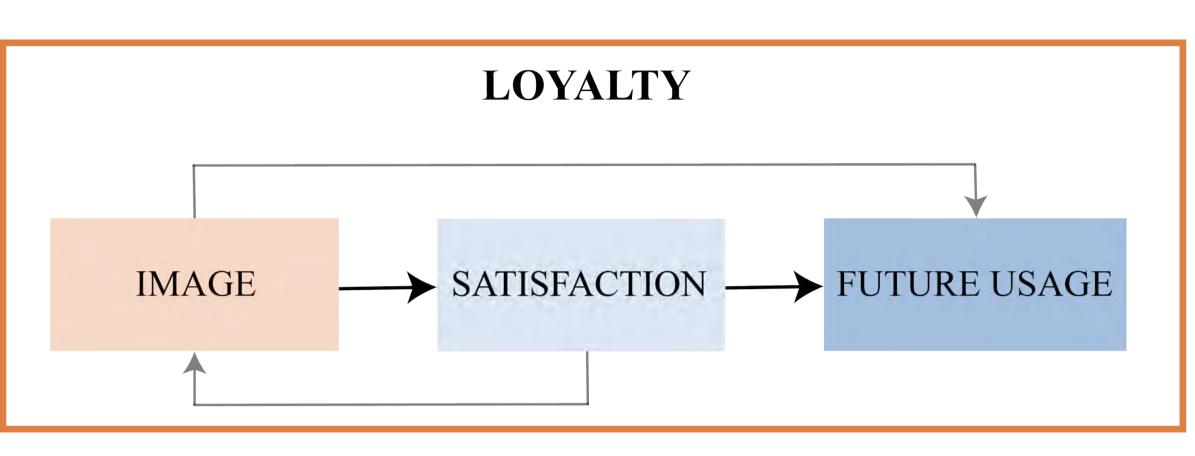
LOGISTIC MODELS

| OVERALL SATISFACTION: | | MODEL 1 | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|--|
| Level of satisfaction with the bus service | | | | |
| | OR | 2.5 % | 97.5 % | |
| (Intercept) | 6.689 *** | 2.037 | 23.888 | |
| Personal Characteristics | | | | |
| Age group: 16-35 | 0.429 * | 0.157 | 1.027 | |
| Age group: 36-55 | 0.374 ** | 0.134 | 0.926 | |
| Age group: 56-76 | NA | NA | NA | |
| I have a positive image of public transit: | | | | |
| Low agreement (1-2/5) | 0.138 *** | 0.057 | 0.325 | |
| Medium agreement (3-4/5) | 0.461 *** | 0.255 | 0.810 | |
| High agreement (5/5) | NA | NA | NA | |
| Public transit is an important public service: | | | | |
| Agreement (4-5/5) | 2.003 * | 0.969 | 4.125 | |
| Signif. codes: 0.001 '*** 0.01 '** 0.05 '*' | | N=395 | | |
| = Not in model, NA = Reference Category | | AIC: 433 | | |
| †Thresholds for error rates are based on maximizing | | BIC: 457 | | |
| sensitivity and specificity as indicated by ROC curves. | | Error rate: 0.058† AUC: 0.673 | | |
| | | | | |

| FUTURE USAGE: | MODEL 2 | | |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Intention to continue to use | | | |
| | OR | 2.5 % | 97.5 % |
| (Intercept) | 11.409*** | 2.620 | 56.752 |
| Personal Characteristics | | | |
| Have used transit for less than a year | 0.432 * | 0.181 | 0.991 |
| Have used transit for 1-5 years | 0.443 ** | 0.196 | 0.937 |
| Have used transit for more than 5 years | NA | NA | NA |
| I have a positive image of public transit: | | | |
| Low agreement (1-2/5) | 0.152 *** | 0.048 | 0.464 |
| Medium agreement (3-4/5) | 0.266 *** | 0.105 | 0.584 |
| High agreement (5/5) | NA | NA | NA |
| Satisfaction | | | |
| Overall level of satisfaction with public transit (1-5) | 1.325 * | 0.976 | 1.789 |
| Signif. codes: 0.001 '***' 0.01 '**' 0.05 '*' | N=395 | | |
| = Not in model, NA = Reference Category | AIC: 308 | | |
| †Thresholds for error rates are based on maximizing | BIC: 332 | | |
| sensitivity and specificity as indicated by ROC curves. | Error rate: 0.035† | | |
| | AUC: 0.843 | | |

- Having a positive image increases users' odds of being satisfied.
- The odds for users who agree that public transit is an important public service is two times higher compared to users who do not agree with this statement.
- The odds of being satisfied are lower for middle aged users and young users compared to older users.
- Having a positive image of transit increases users' odds of continuing to use transit in the future.
- For every increase in satisfaction on a scale from 1-5 the odds of intending to use transit in the future increase by 33%.
- The longer that a user has taken transit, the greater their odds of continuing to use transit in the future.

CONCLUSION



Loyalty constructs in public transit research should be composed of passengers':

- Image of public transit
- Overall satisfaction with a particular service
- Intentions to continue using the service in the future.

Future studies should:

- De conducted in regions that are more auto-centric than Montreal, Canada, such as the in the United States of America where there is often a stigma associated with transit usage.
- assess which factors influence users to have a positive image of public transit.
- further study the relationships between transit users image, satisfaction, and future usage.

Transit agencies would benefit from:

including image questions in their large-scale customer satisfaction surveys — especially if individuals' image about transit can be compared to other modes.

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