



Micromobility and tourist dispersal in Townsville

Do e-scooters help tourists spread out, visit more sites and spend more?

Research Summary

June 2021

Dr Abraham Leung, A/Prof Matthew Burke, Benjamin Kaufman, Xuna Zhu, Dr Elaine Yang
Cities Research Institute

Foreword

- This summary outlines the findings of the independent research undertaken by Griffith University.
- The Neuron E-Scooters and Tourist Dispersal (Research Ethics Ref No: GU 2020/905) survey seeks to evaluate the impact of Neuron e-scooters on visitor travel behaviour in Townsville.
- This research was fully funded internally through a grant from the Griffith University Cities Research Institute.
- The research team is extremely grateful to Neuron Mobility for their support and their willingness to share de-identified data.
- The views expressed are solely those of the authors and do not represent the views of any institution. All errors and omissions are the authors' alone.

Background

- Townsville introduced Neuron e-scooters on 25th September 2020.
- Townsville joins Brisbane as the second Queensland city offering public hire e-scooters.
- Currently costs \$1 to unlock then 38c per minute.
- Discounted passes are also available as subscription schemes for more frequent users.



What do we want to know

- **Does e-scooter help visitors to get around and spend at attractions?**
- What are the usage patterns of visitors and non-visitors?
- Where do visitors travel in Neuron service area?
- Do they go to more places, or make new trips due to e-scooters?
- How much do visitors spend on shops/attractions?
- Any positive effects on city image and travel?
 - Wider interests for State and local governments (urban policy, tourism)
 - What is the value of e-scooter hire schemes to cities?
 - Balancing the benefits and disbenefits

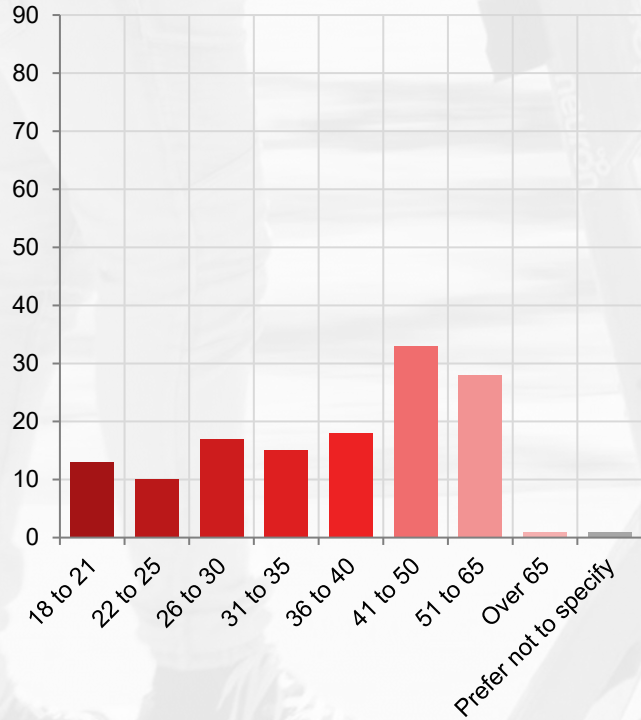
The survey

- Online only survey sent via email to Neuron customers in Townsville.
 - Intercept survey was planned, but not feasible due to COVID uncertainty.
- Target respondents = visitors to Townsville local government area.
- Screening question let us know who are locals.
- Local residents were excluded for the survey, but tracking data can be used to compare travel patterns with visitors.
- Survey period: from 9 December 2020 to 28 February 2021.
- Respondent's time of travel to Townsville: 26 September 2020 to 28 February, 2021.

Survey Batch:	1st (Dec 2020)	2nd (Jan 2021)	3rd (Feb 2021)	Total	%
Entered survey	80	107	72	259	100
Visitors	30	73	45	148	57.14
Locals	37	24	20	81	31.27
Effective sample	29	67	44	140	54.05

Key demographics of visitors surveyed (n=140)

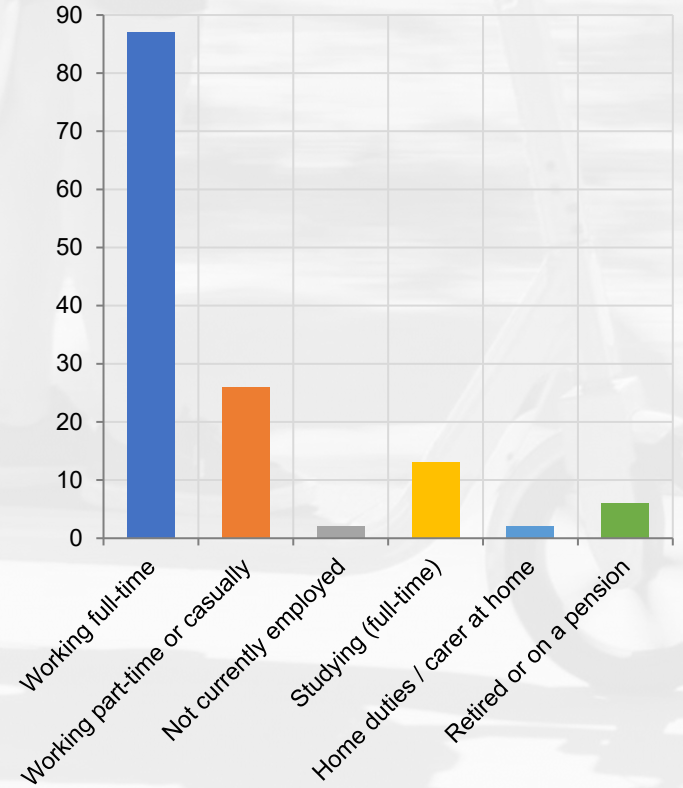
Age



Gender

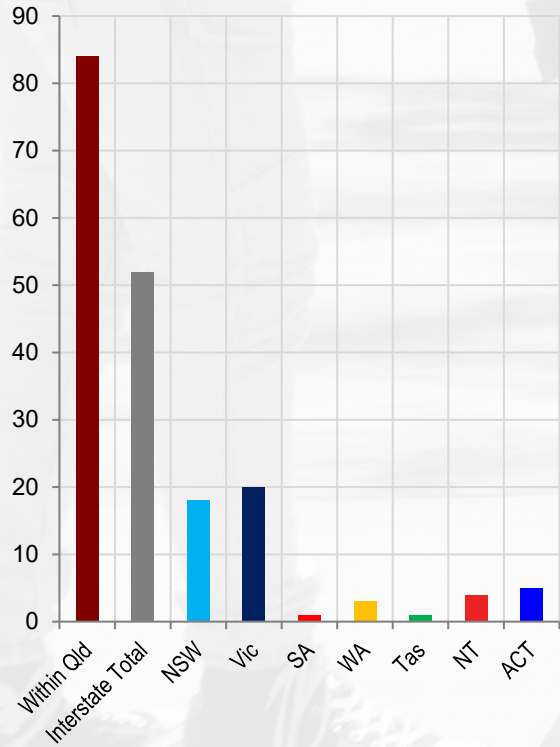


Main activity status

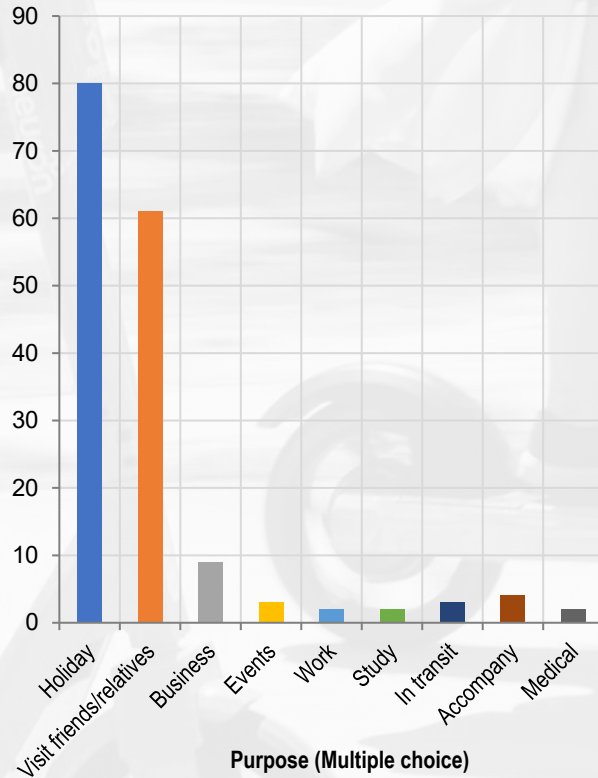


Visitor profile (n=140)

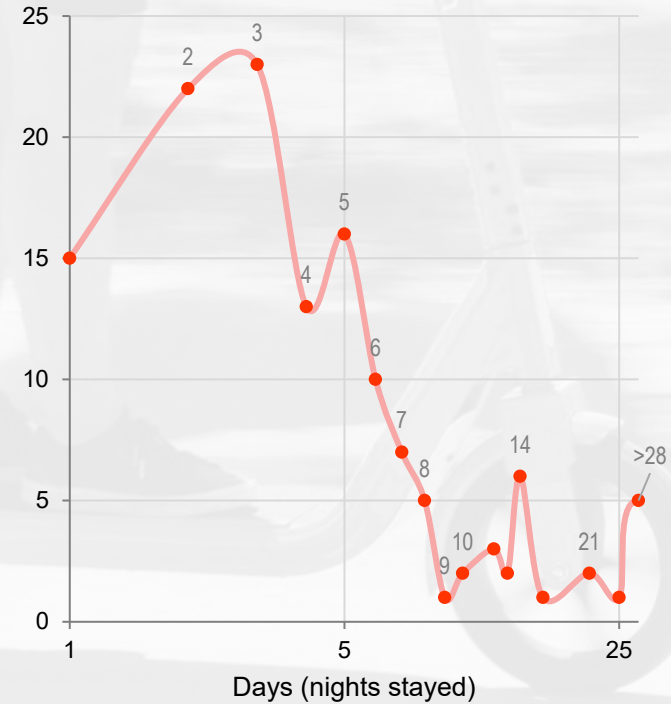
Where from



Purpose of visit



Length of stay



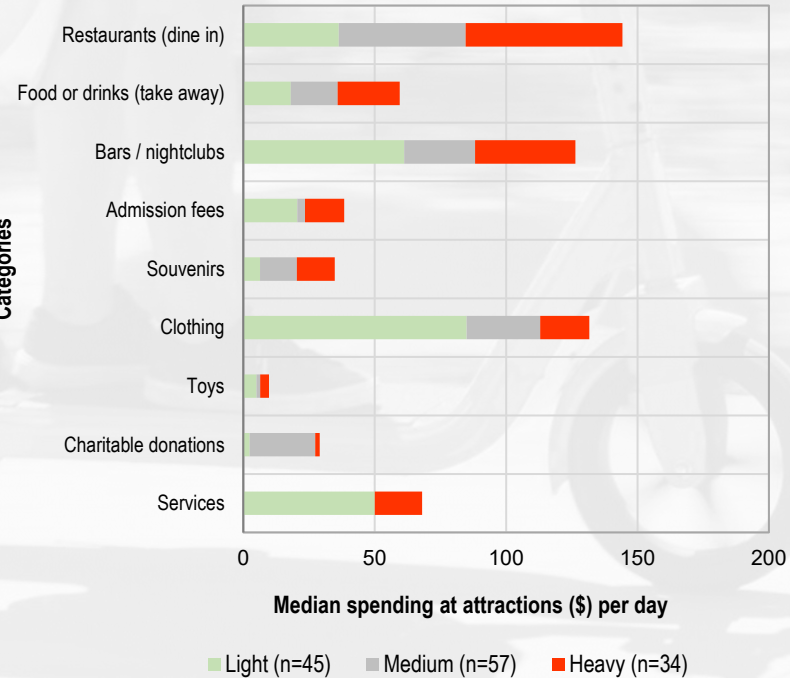
Segment analysis of visitors by usage (n=140)

Group	Light user	Medium user	Heavy user	Total sample
No. of users surveyed	47	59	34	140
Cut off percentile	0 to 33.3%	33.3% to 66.6%	66.6% to 100%	0 to 100%
Mileage range for group	0 to 4.13km	4.3 to 11.49km	11.49 to 95.13km	0 to 95.13km
Median scooter mileage	2.49km	7.54km	26.34km	6.75km
Median cumulative use time	18min	1h 8min	3h 18min	1h 1min
Median number of trips made during survey period	2 trips	3 trips	11 trips	3 trips
Median spending per visitor	\$152.37	\$156.55	\$324.48	\$195.43
Median spending per visitor per day	\$62.64	\$58.74	\$88.07	\$66.81

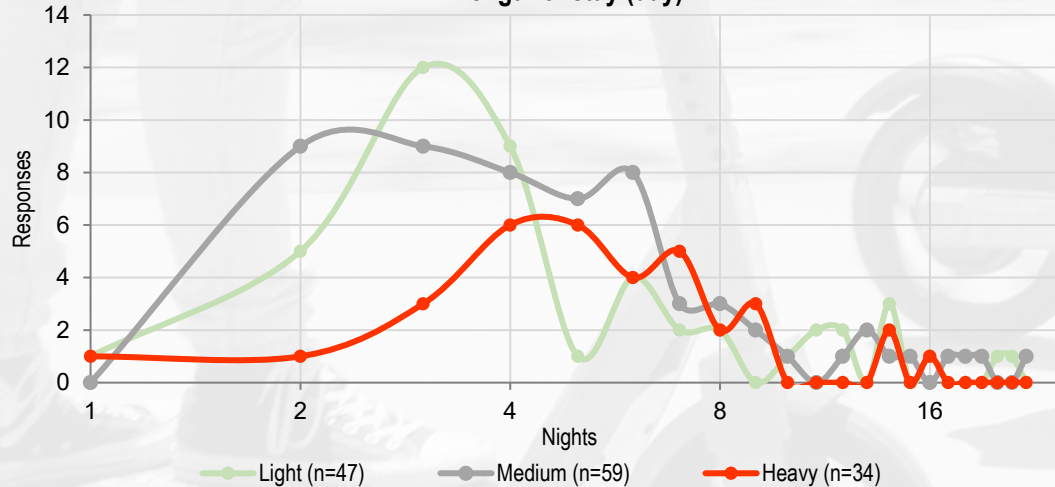
High mileage Neuron users tend to:

- Make more e-scooter trips
- Travel further
- Spend more (per day)

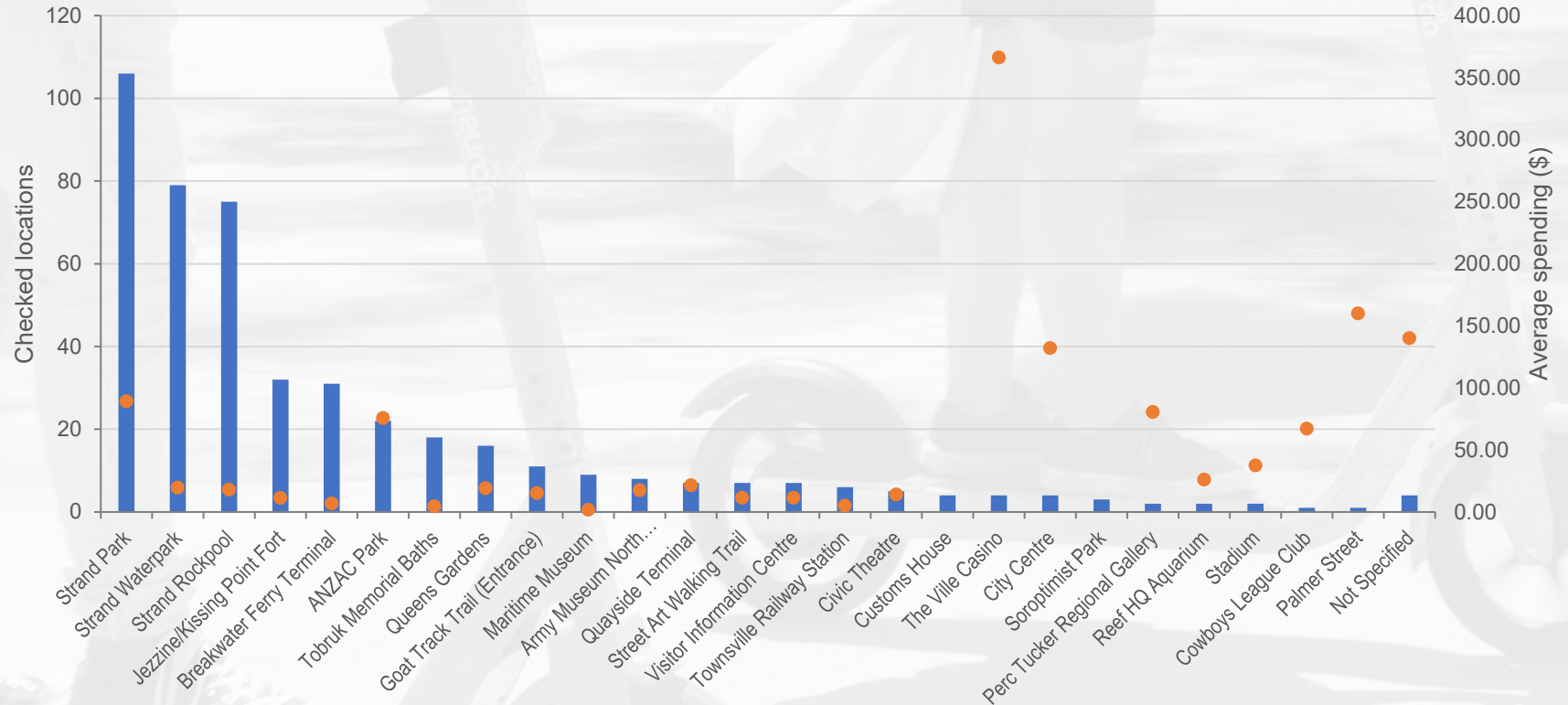
Spending categories



Length of stay (day)

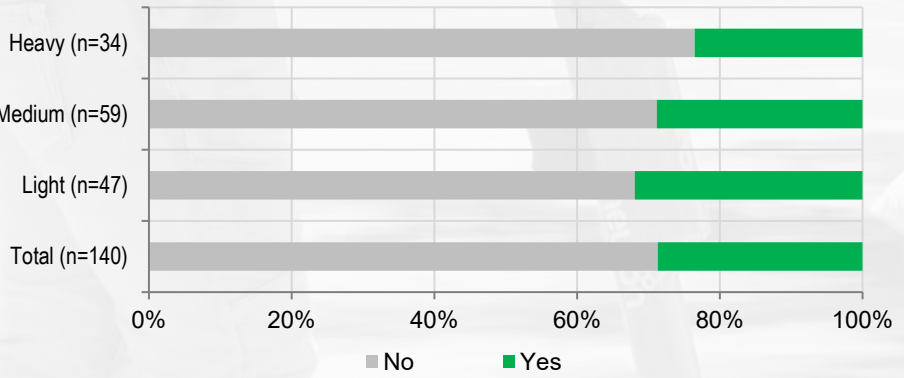


Visited locations vs Spending at site (n=140)

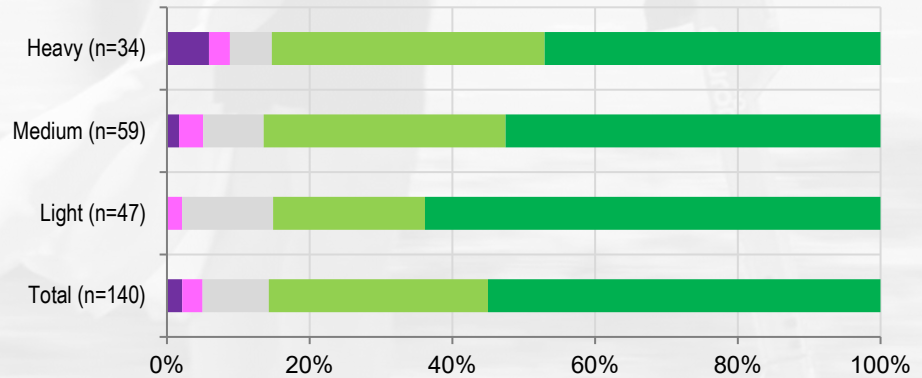


Neuron use and visitor travel (n=140)

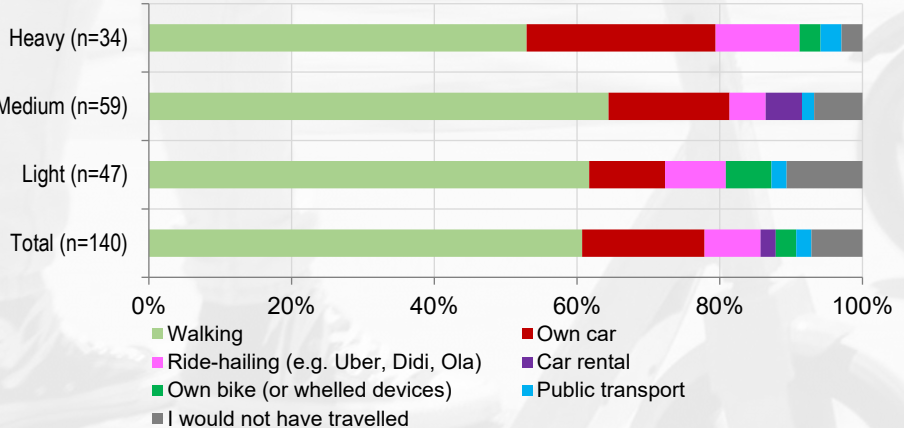
Prior scooter experience



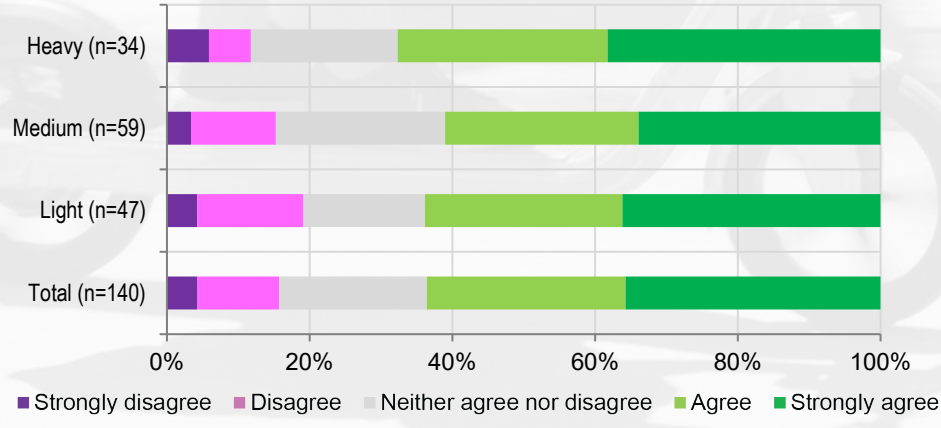
Reason to use - Just to try



How to travel if not using Neuron

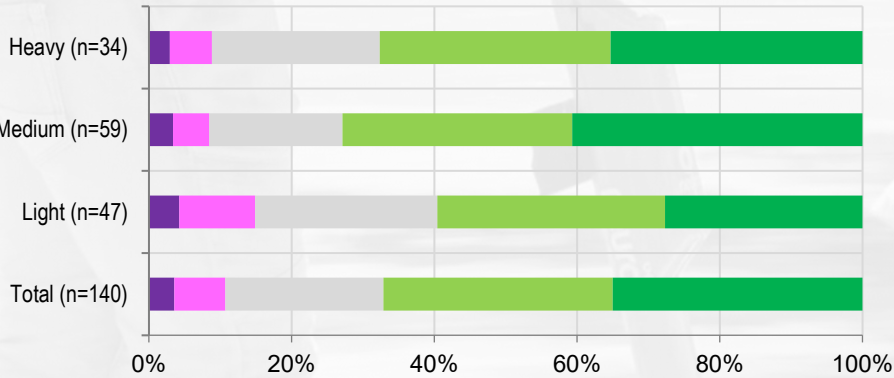


Effects on travel - don't need to use the car

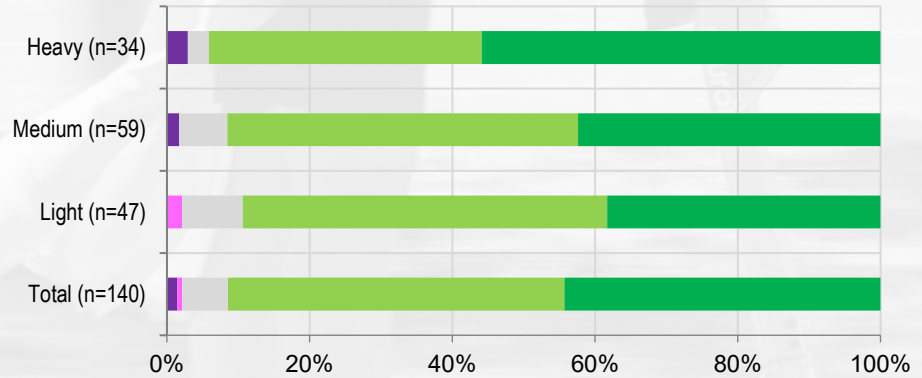


Neuron use and visitor travel (n=140)

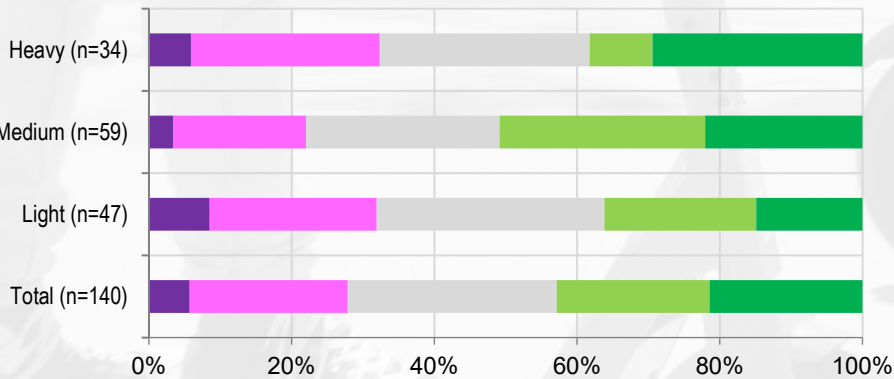
Reason to use - Faster travel



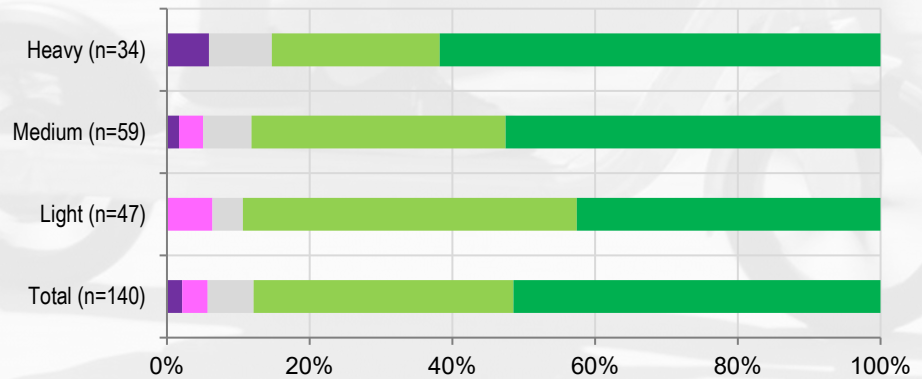
Reason to use - Ease of use



Reason to use - Cheaper than other options



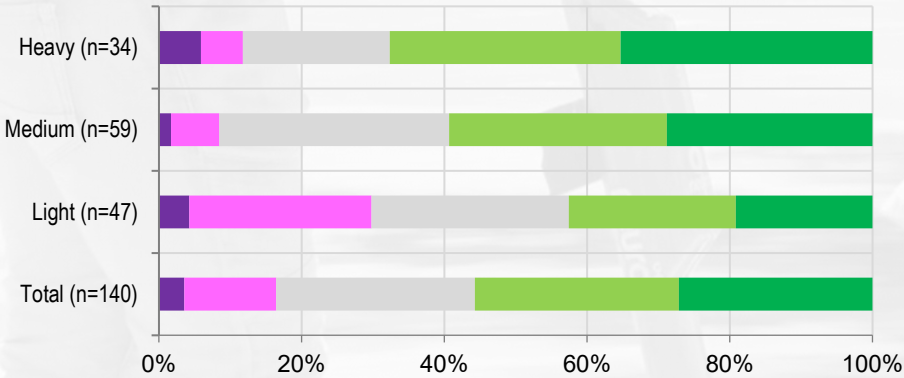
Reason to use - Convenient to use



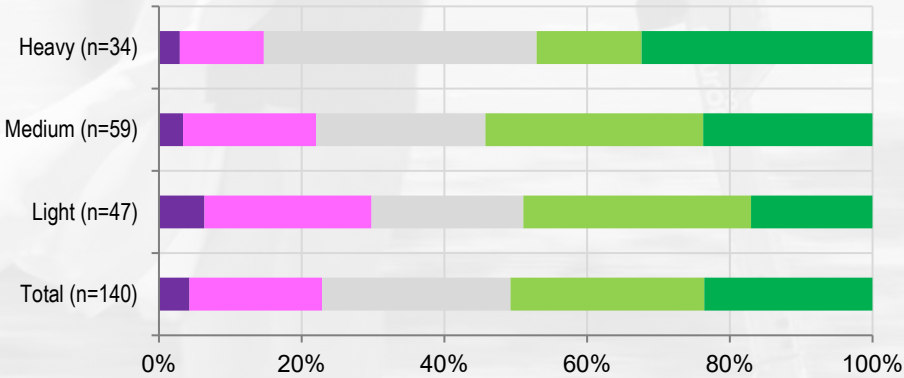
■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Neither agree nor disagree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Strongly agree

Neuron use and effects on visitor travel (n=140)

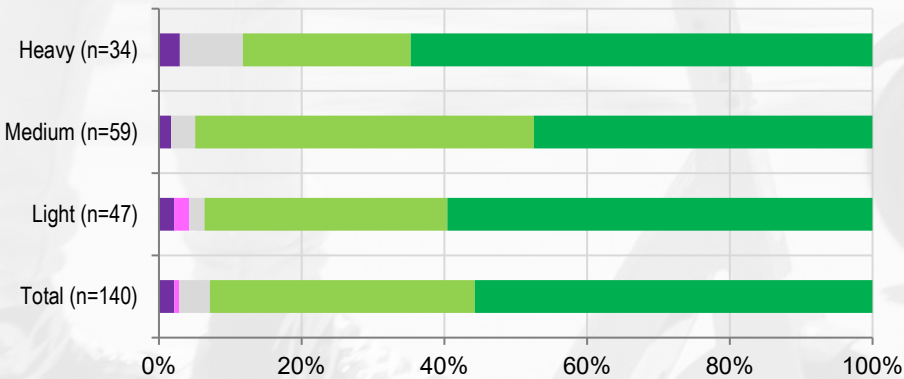
Effects - Travelled more destinations



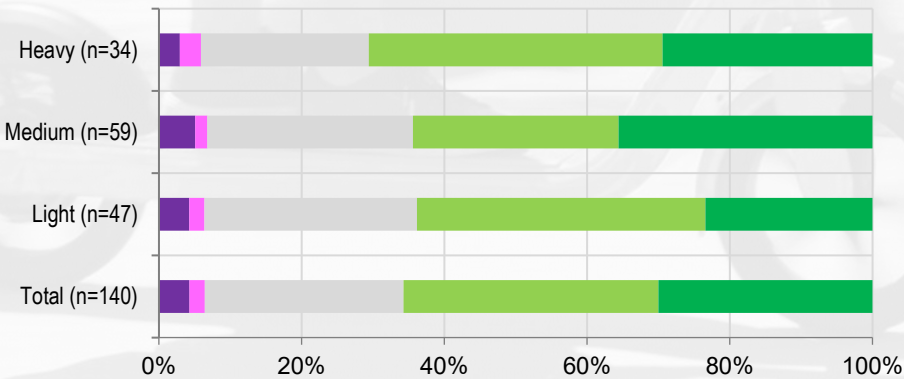
Effects - Travelled farther



Effects - Enjoyed travelling Townsville



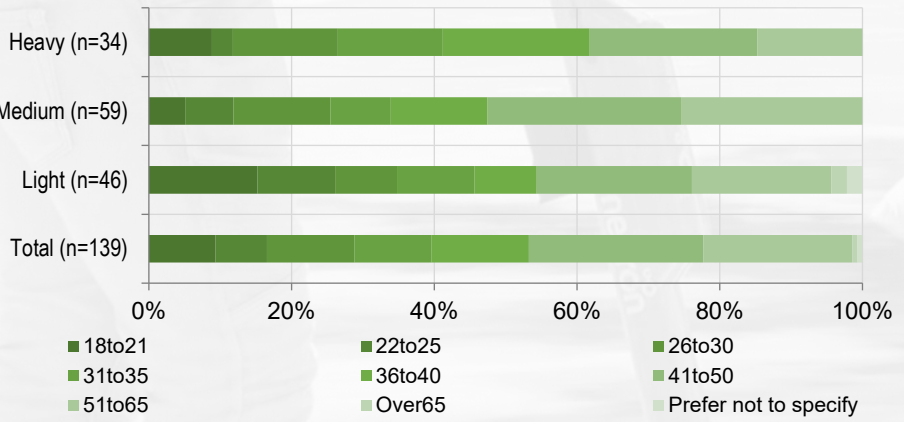
Reason to use - Environmentally friendly



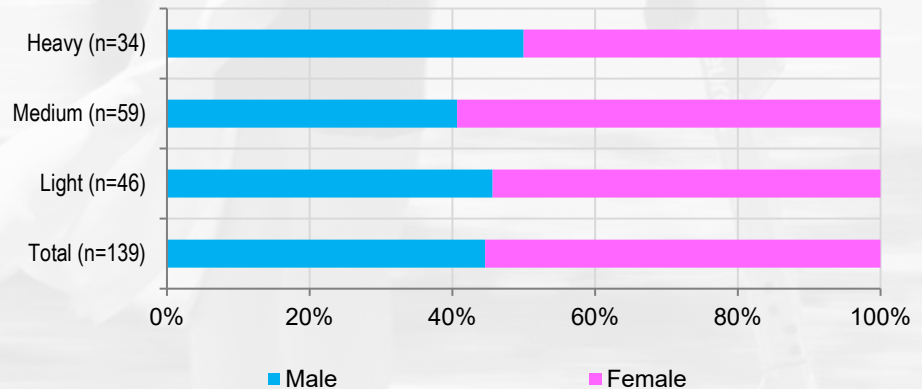
■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Neither agree nor disagree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Strongly agree

Respondent (visitors) profile (n=140)

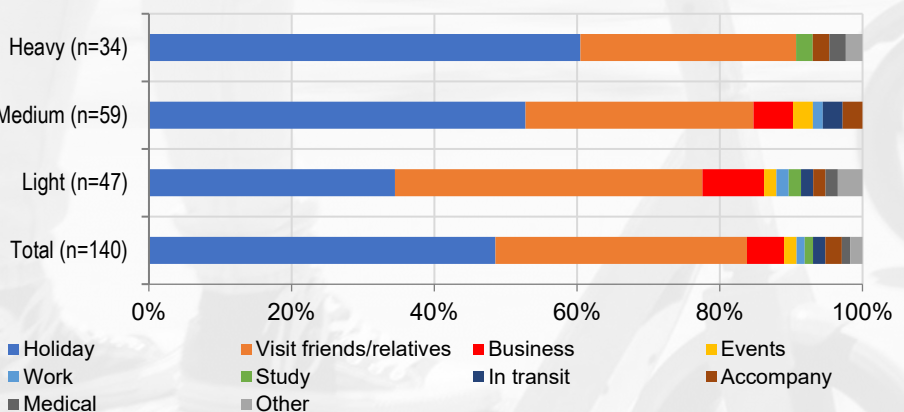
Age



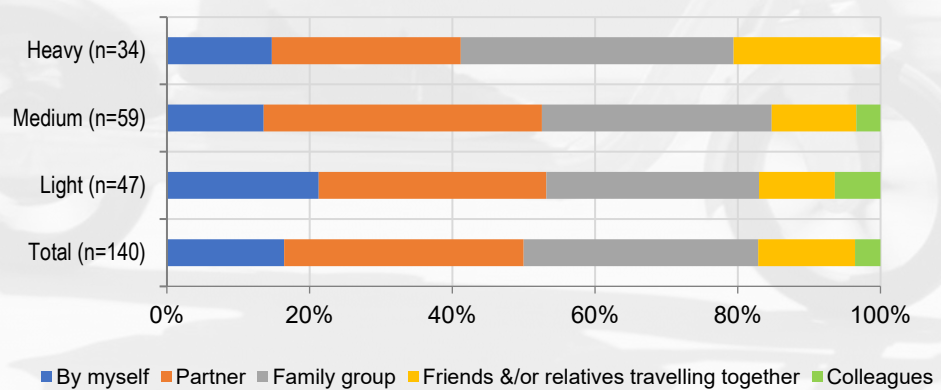
Gender



Purpose of visit

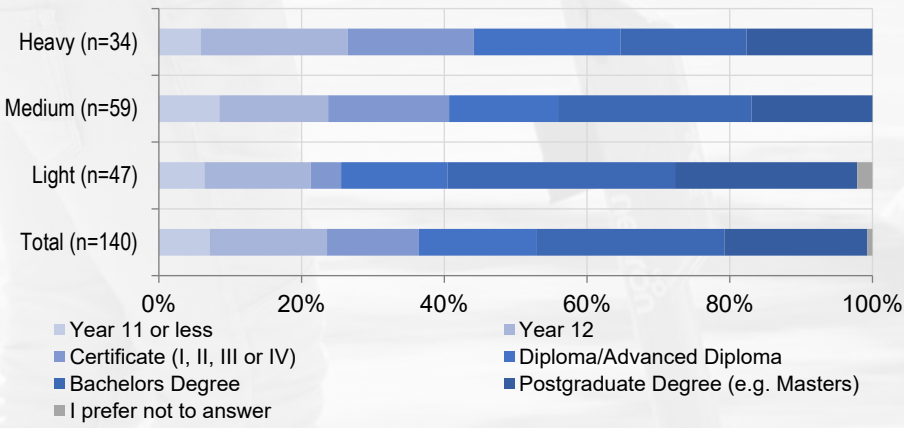


Travelling with

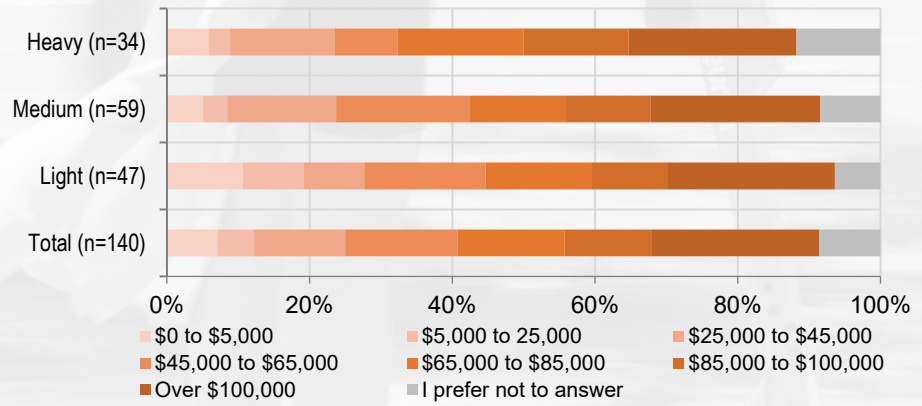


Respondent (visitors) profile (n=140)

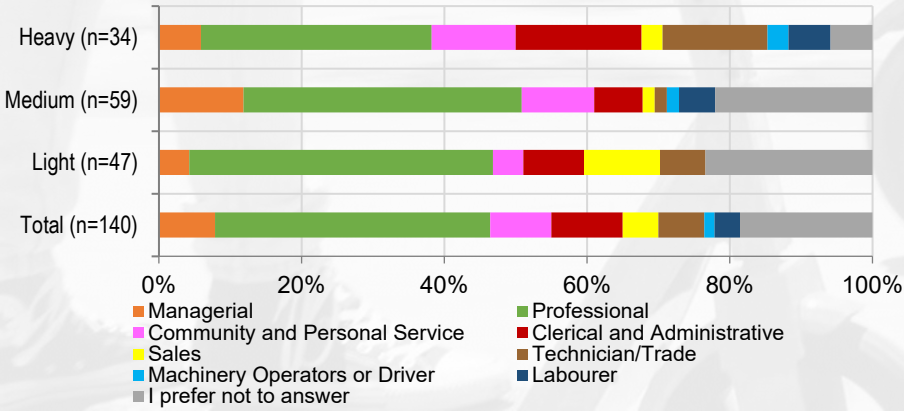
Education attainment



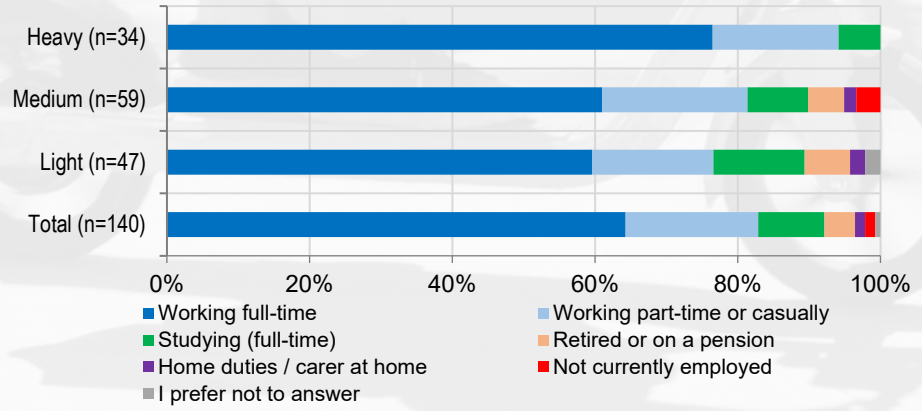
Income



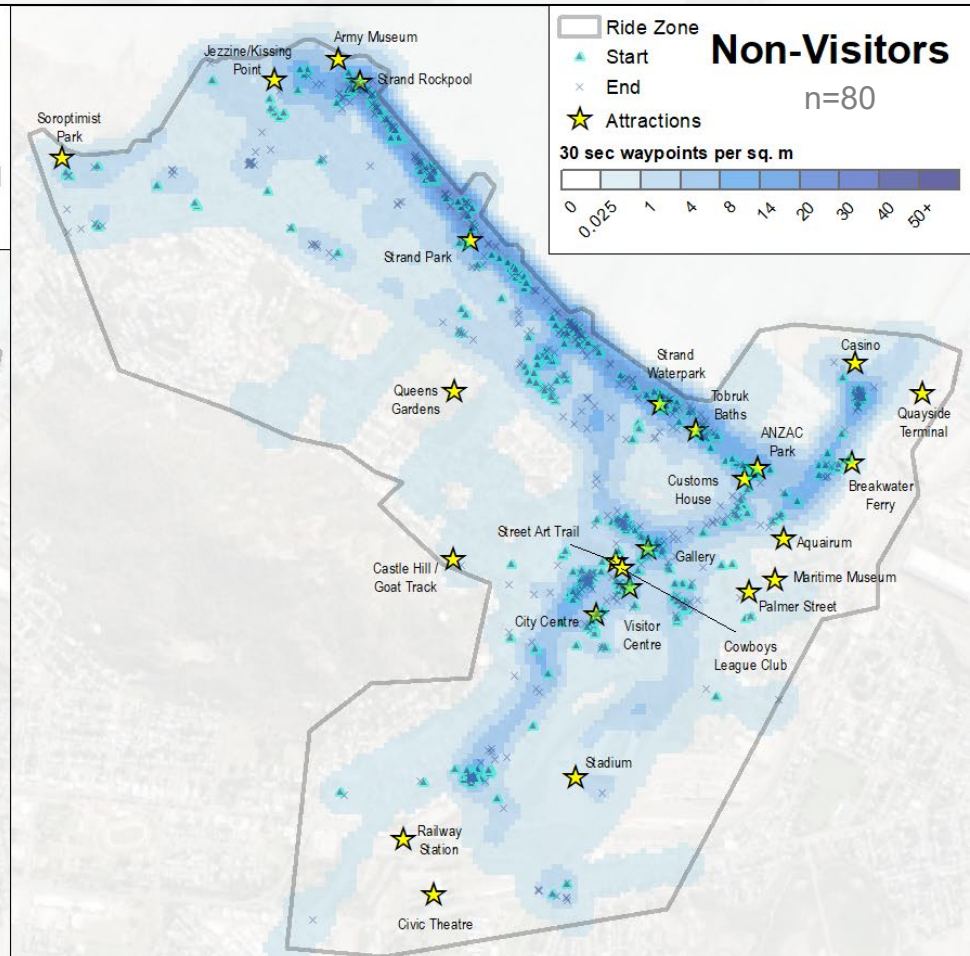
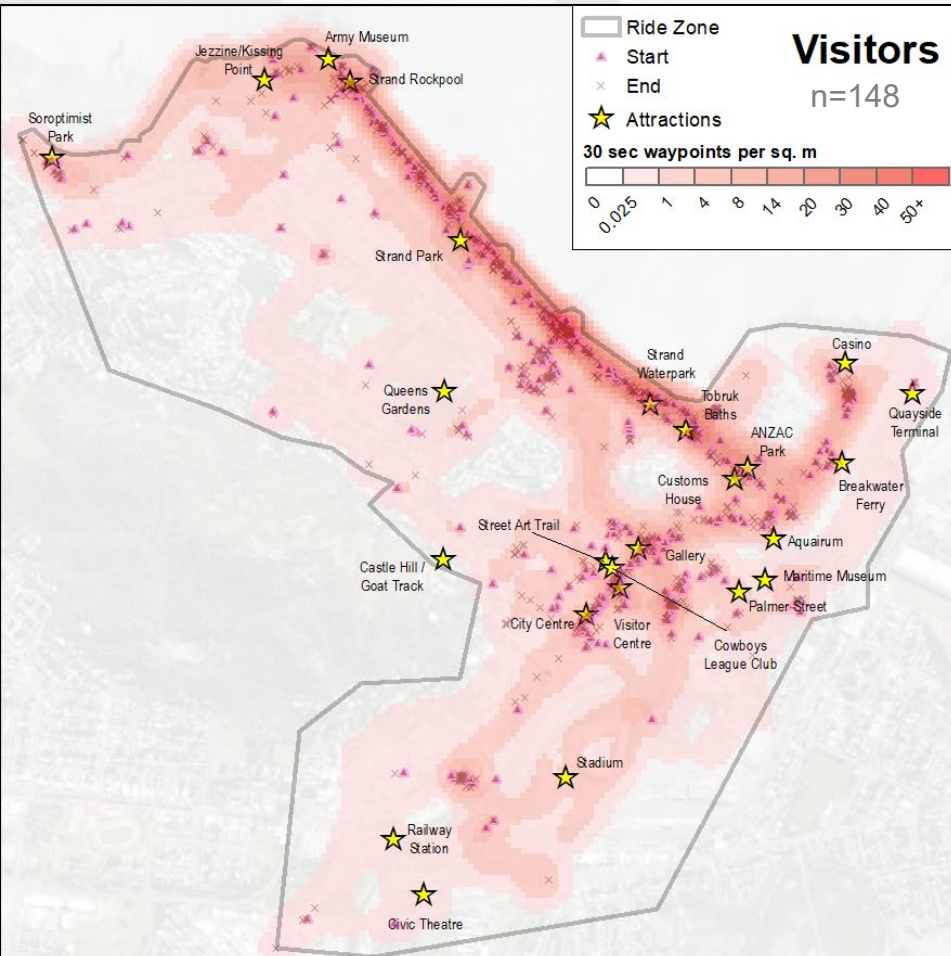
Occupation



Main activity

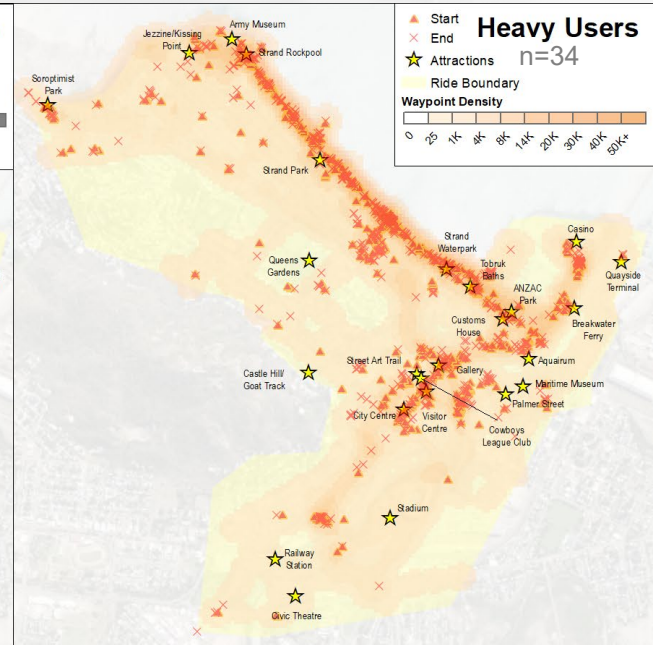
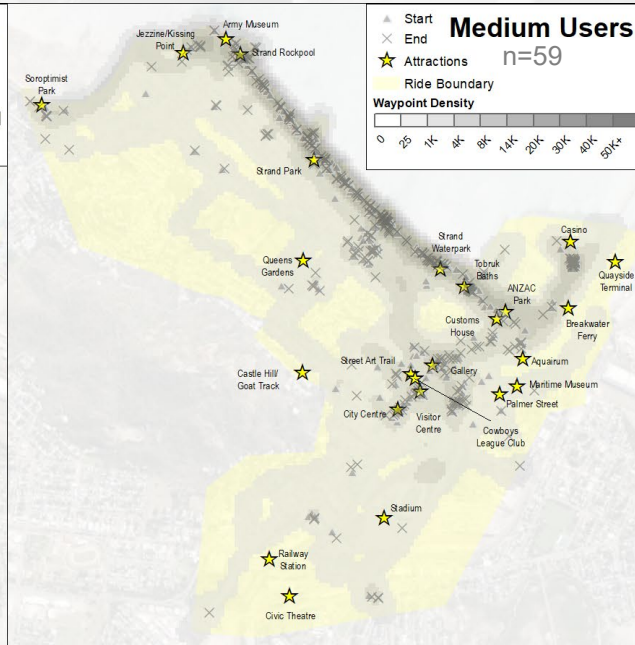
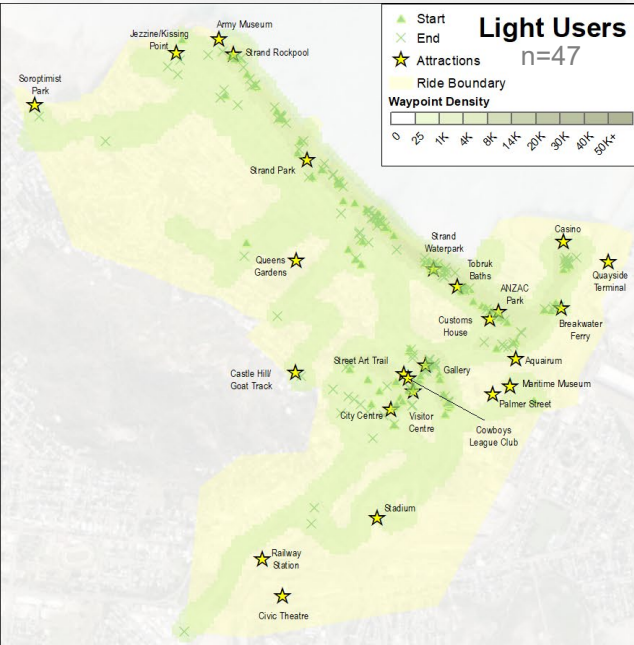


Tracking – Visitors vs Non-Visitors (n=228)



Tracking data – by user type

- More mileage → more spread out → more attractions could have been visited.
- Future detailed spatial analysis to examine how expenditure relates to trajectories or attractions.
- Examine the effects of multi-day pass.



Media enquires or further information

- Research team: Dr Abraham Leung, A/Prof Matthew Burke, Benjamin Kaufman, Xuna Zhu, Dr Elaine Yang
- For further information: Abraham Leung (abraham.leung@griffith.edu.au or +61 07 3735 7003