The lost passengers

Insights into the group of passengers that stopped travelling by train after COVID-19

Menno de Bruyn, Danique Ton, Niels van Oort



Authors



Menno de Bruyn
Transportation and
behaviour researcher
Netherlands Railways

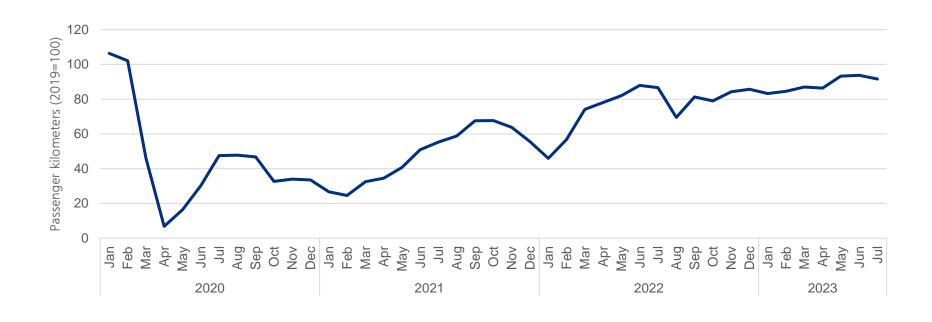


Danique TonStations and access/egress
researcher
Netherlands Railways



Niels van Oort
Director Smart Public
Transport Lab
Technical University Delft

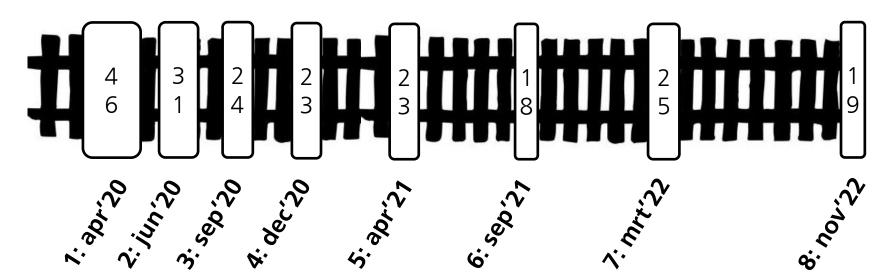
COVID-19 has big impact on train ridership



NS and TU Delft research the impact of COVID-19 on train travel

- What is the impact on current train travel?
- How do travellers experience train travel?
- What are their expectations for the future?
- Special topics

NS/ TU Delft COVID-19 research consists of 8 waves



Longitudinal

52.682 unique respondents

Average: 4 waves

5.052 all 8 waves



46= number of respondents *1000



NS/ TU Delft COVID research on ETC

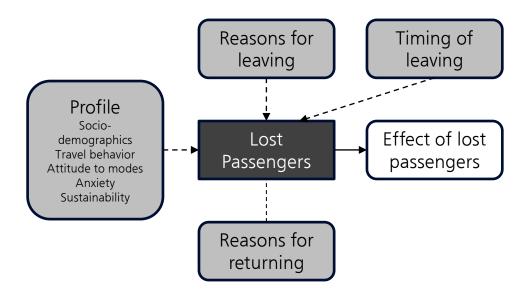
- 2021: Van Hagen, De Bruyn, Ton, Severens, Duives, Van Oort: COVID-19 and train travel behaviour
- 2022: Hafsteinsdottir, Van der Knaap, Van Oort, De Bruyn, Van Hagen:
 Change in train travelling behaviour during COVID-19 due to anxiety
- 2023: De Bruyn, Ton, Van Oort: The lost passengers

But also in Transportation Research:

- Ton, D., Arendsen, K., de Bruyn, M., Severens, V., van Hagen, M., van Oort, N., Duives, D. (2022). *Teleworking during COVID-19 in the Netherlands: Understanding behaviour, attitudes, and future intentions of train travellers*. Transportation Research part A 159, 55–73.
- Kroesen, M., de Vos, J., Le, H.T.K., Ton, D. (2023). Exploring attitude-behaviour dynamics during COVD-19: How fear of infection and working from home influence train use and the attitude toward this mode. Transportation Research Part A 167, 103560.



Research scheme

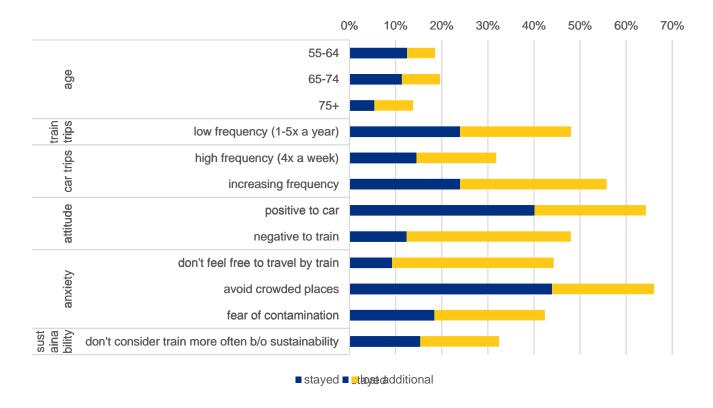


Definition of lost passengers

100% less than pre-COVID AND did not travel by train last week

Total	18,821				
Delta compared to pre COVID	more	as much	less		
	953	8,171	9,697		
Train travel last week			yes	no	
			3,944	5,753	
% less compared to pre COVID				<100%	100%
70 iess compared to pie covid				4,843	910

Profile of lost passengers

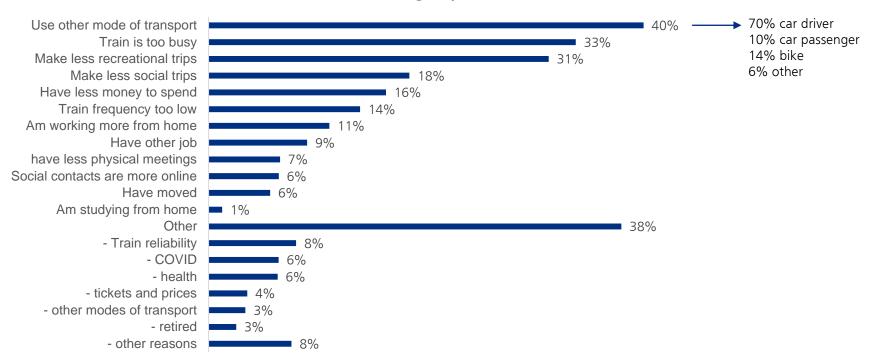


Effect of lost passengers not as big as you would think

- It is a relatively small group: 5% of total population, and 10% of group that travels less by train
- It mainly consists of infrequent travellers, so not many trips are lost
- Roughly: about 15% of the drop in train ridership is due to lost passengers, other 85% is due to staying passengers travelling less often.

Why did the lost passengers leave?





How to regain lost passengers?

■ Do not come back ■ Might come back, if... 45% 55% Better train service (crowding, reliability, frequency) 65% Financial situation (more money to spend, lower 29% prices) COVID completely over 16% Competition with other modes becomes more 9% favourable (e.g. more congestion or higher car cost) Better health situation 9%



Questions?

