

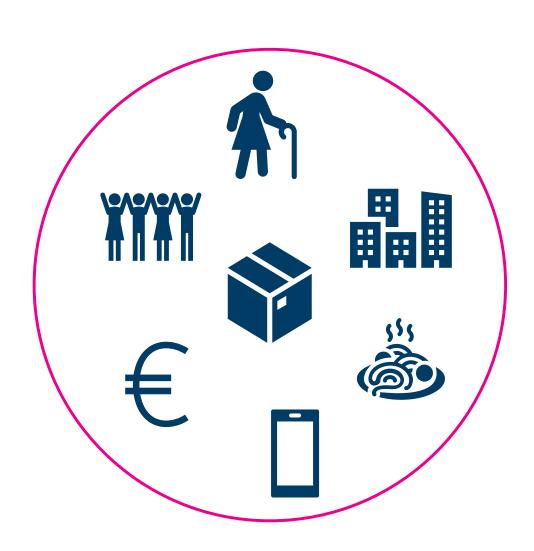
Outline

- Introduction
- Purpose
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusion



E-commerce is growing

- Increase in older age groups
- Stronger habits in younger age groups
- Reduced number of physical stores
- New trade domains entering e-commerce
- Increased use of smart phone and a digital era





Framework

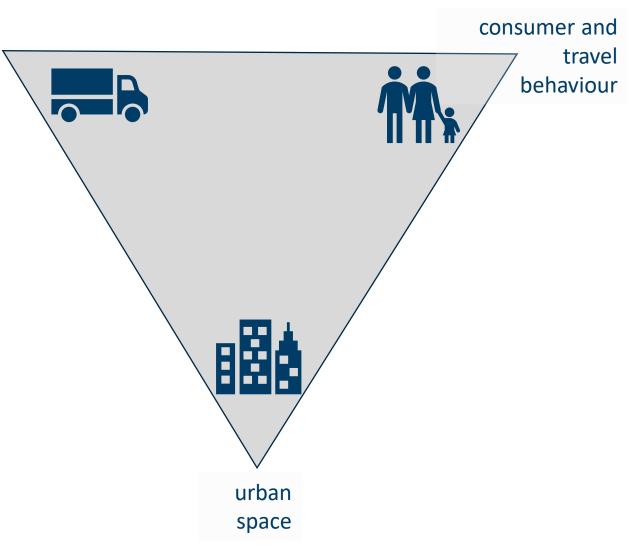
of urban logistics.

 For understanding the influences between consumption, travel behaviour and the performance

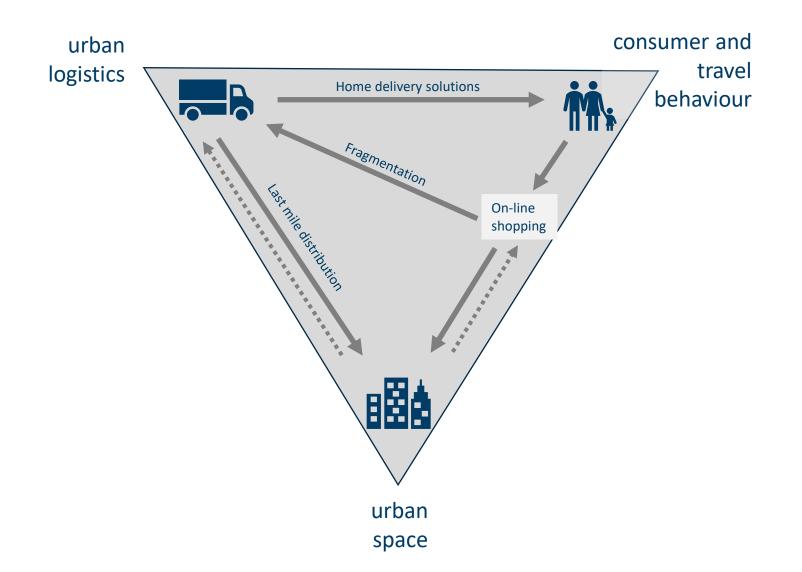
urban

logistics

 These relations are expected to impact mobility in urban communities, city planning and the use of urban space.









E-commerce influences personal travel behaviour

Impacts on travel behaviour relate to:

- characteristics with the consumer
- the household and localities
- distance to physical stores
- substitution for leisure activity
- several purchases on the same trip
- soft travel modes



Purpose and RQ

To describe the use of e-commerce and its impact on the personal travel of consumers.

- 1) What characterises e-commerce users?
- 2) What is the personal travel behaviour of e-commerce users?
- 3) What are prevalent last mile practices among e-commerce users?



Methods and data

- Telephone survey winter 2018/2019 (3 months)
- Sample of 484 individuals in the capital region
- Respondents used home delivery of non-groceries at least once the last month
- Recruited with the aim of representativeness in terms of age/gender
- Impacts of e-commerce on personal travel provided by a travel diary; travels made the day before with purpose, trip length and modes.



The sample



Age group 30-49
Mainly employed
Highly educated
Higher household income
Live in the city/
neighbouring
communities



Subsample definition

Measure/subsample	Definition	N
Frequent user of e-commerce	Shops online at monthly or more	56
Non-frequent user of e-commerce	Shops online less than monthly	428
Sole users pick-up-points	Usually relies exclusively on pick-up-points when receiving goods shopped online	170
Sole users home delivery	Usually relies exclusively on home delivery when receiving goods shopped online	72



Results

- (1) Who use the e-commerce delivery services
- (2) Personal travel behaviour
- (3) Last mile practices
 - home delivery services (HD)
 - pick up point (PUP)



(1) E-commerce users









(2) Personal travel behaviour



Higher household income

Resourceful



Age group 30-59 (men)
Highly educated
Employed
Higher share of driver licence
Lower share of cars
Higher size of household
Children



Fewer trips in total
Fewer shopping trips
More trips with
soft modes



Live in city centre
Apartment/
detached houses



(3) Last mile practices

- There is an indication of different last mile practices for different types of purchases (lightweight and frequent segments).
- PUP users are prominent with on-line shopping of electronics, toys, shoes and clothing.
- PUP users do more trips with car.
- PUP users do online shopping more often and make more trips.



To sum up - tendencies

- E-commerce and last mile practices impact on personal travel behaviour
- Relations between travel mode use and last mile practices (PUP and HD)
- Users preferring HD travel less, less shopping trips, less car use on travels
- E-commerce -> HD > transport in residential areas
- There is a need for innovation in last mile practices and improved delivery solutions



Conclusion



Rich and Resourceful



Young men
Educated and employed
Households
with children





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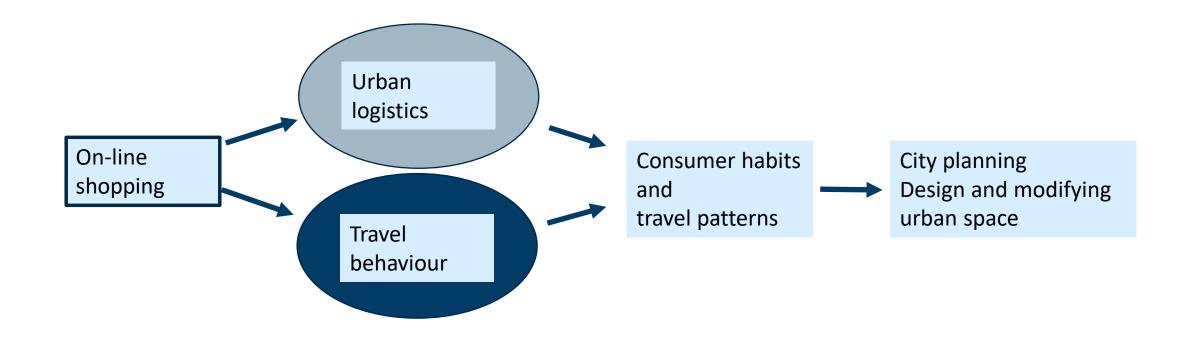




Urban living



Transformative effects of e-commerce

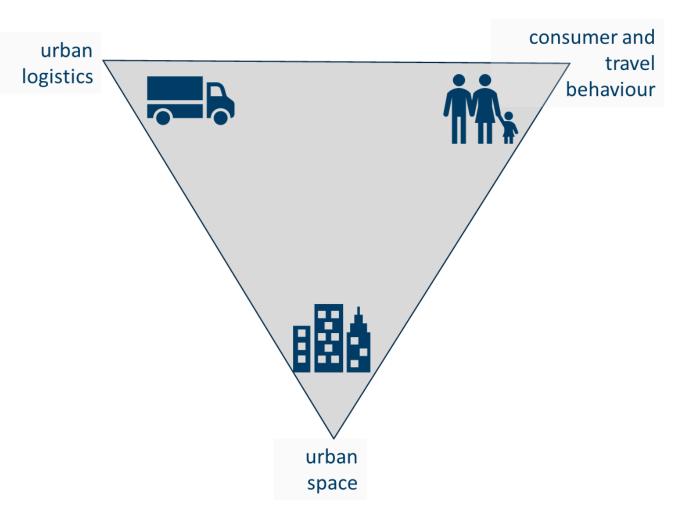


Need more knowledge for being a good city planner.



Further research

- Larger study with data collection for a longer period
- Link to data from transport companies
 - Vehicle type, load factor, spatiotemporal operation patterns
- The use of urban space and city planning







Technology for a better society