

# Determining the Characteristics of Trips Generated on Southern Bali using Category Analysis

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**Abstract**—Southern Bali, a tourism center of Indonesia, has been rapidly developed. Unfortunately, the development is not followed simultaneously by the development of adequate transportation network, as a result, traffic congestion are inevitably occurred along every urban road in the district. Therefore integrated development and regional transport planning therefore, is urgently required. In this study, trip generation is determined using Category Analysis. It is Figured out from the household based interview that Denpasar Barat zones are found to have the largest trip generation while Pecatu zones are found to be the smallest. Most of the household trips generated use private vehicles (94,95%) and the rest uses public transport. This also indicates that public transport services in Southern Bali still need to be developed.

**Keywords**—category analysis, household-based, trip generation

**Abstrak**—Pembangunan Bali Selatan sebagai pusat pariwisata Indonesia berjalan cepat. Namun, ini tidak diimbangi pengembangan jaringan transportasi yang memadai, sehingga sering terjadi kemacetan hampir pada semua jaringan jalan perkotaan. Kebutuhan merencanakan “Pembangunan dan Transportasi Wilayah” secara terintegrasi sudah sangat mendesak. Dalam penelitian ini, tahapan penentuan bangkitan perjalanan mengaplikasikan metode Analisis Kategori. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara berbasis rumah tangga, diketahui zona Denpasar Barat memiliki bangkitan perjalanan terbesar, sementara yang terkecil zona Pecatu. Hampir semua bangkitan perjalanan rumah tangga menggunakan kendaraan pribadi (94,95%) dan sisanya transportasi umum. Hal ini juga menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan pelayanan Angkutan Publik masih berpeluang besar untuk dikembangkan di Bali Selatan.

**Kata Kunci**—analisis kategori, berbasis rumah tangga, bangkitan perjalanan

## I. INTRODUCTION

Developments of urban areas and the centers of activity per se cause various forms of land conversion of natural lands into built areas that may be vertically, horizontally or a combination thereof. The development is closely associated with geographic boundaries, the trend of community economic development and also local government policies. The increased intensity of built-areas inevitably increases the trip production and attraction from/to the region. Transportation analysis on built areas is very important, because its trip generation causes various forms of congestions, which are becoming more frequent.

On the other hand, several influential transport factors also need to be considered, such as road-class and its quality, existing traffic conditions, side frictions due to the development of road frontage areas, the level of accessibility and the applied transportation system. It could be argued that both “land-use and transport systems” must support each other in an integrated development planning.

Similarly, in Southern of Bali, the need to plan integrated system “Regional Land-use Development and Transport network” is very urgent. This is because of the existence of Southern Bali as a center of tourism

activities in Indonesia, as well as the frequent occurrence of congestion in nearly all urban road network. In various studies on the interaction of Land Uses (LU) and Transportation (Network) systems, “Model 4 stages transport planning” is often applied to solving traffic problems, because of its simplicity and ability to describe the various interactions between the characteristics of transport and spatial development in the study area [1]. In four- stages urban model, trip generation is the first stage followed by trip distribution, modal split and traffic assignment. In this study, it will be investigated merely trip generation using Category Analysis. This household-based model is easily applied, especially for wide areas, without interruption of weather problems. In addition, this model uses only descriptive statistic calculations.

The position of trip generation model within the classical four- stages models and their influential factors is shown in Figure 1. Trip generation is a key stage in “the classical 4 stages of transportation planning” and its purpose is to estimate the number of trips generated from a land-use activity zone. Trip generation seeks to define the numbers of trips which start (origin) at one zone and finish (destination) at another [2]. This estimation answers the question of how many trips are likely to be made from each zone to every other zone.

Factors that affect zonal trip generation could be: (a) personal trip production, based on per-capita income, car ownership, household structure, family size, value of land, residential density and accessibility; or (b) personal trip attraction, based on roofed space of industrial, commercial and other services [3]. On the other hand, in disaggregated planning studies, the

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analysis of trip generation focuses on the behavior of individual units instead of collective zones.

In specific cases, other factors also affect zonal generated trips in relating to price which is called *conditions of demand*. These will determine the demand for a product at any given price i.e. the price of other goods and services, taste and fashion, the distribution of income and population [4]. Moreover, in industrial areas, the freight generated trips are still significant, especially in terms of their contribution to congestion. Its amount of 20% of all journeys depends on the important industrial variables including numbers of employees, total amount of sales, roofed area of the firm and total floor space [3].

In terms of trip generation, if factors of socio-economic communities can be predicted, then the trips generated can also be predicted for certain transportation system conditions [5]. Based on an experience, it is also found that travel-based models were easier to be estimated on the household-based, both with multivariable regression and analysis of category, with variables such as income, household size, number of employees, ownership of vehicles, distance to the center city and social status [6]. Briefly, the analysis of category maybe based on the merely cross-classification of income, vehicle ownership and household structure [7].

Based on the previous experience, it is suggested that the questionnaire method is the most appropriate method to obtain the trip generation over a wide area. This is caused by a relatively small error, representative and not affected by weather [8]. Similarly, studies show that the passages of the households in developing countries show a great interest to share travel among household members, so that household-based data become very important [10]. Household based model has also been considered as a standard practice to reduce the statistical problems.

With respect to theory of planning, some techniques for Evaluating trip generation can be divided into 3 (three) broad classes according to their modeling concepts [9]. These are:

- (1) Simplified techniques,
- (2) The Urban Transportation Modeling System (UTMS), and
- (3) Individual choice models.

Theory of Category Analysis is one of the Urban Transportation Modeling System (UTMS) used to predict the number of trips generated for different trip-purposes within a zone. In summary in the category analysis, the model can be described as follows:

*Zonal Trip Generation (TG) = function of (trip generation variables)* (1)

On the other hand, Model Category Analysis has three main drawbacks, as indicated [8], namely:

- (a) the model is less flexible with change in household structure;
- (b) it is difficult to get the best category and there is no test to the quality of the results obtained; and (c) the data required is relatively large.

Thus, this method cannot explain the results obtained. For prediction, this model also requires input data on a regular basis and extrapolation variables may be done with different consideration on the categorization of the household.

## II. METHOD

In this study, the characteristics of population trip generation in Southern Bali were investigated using the household-based survey. Study area was divided into 18 zones that are separated by administrative boundaries, as shown in Figure 2.

With regard to the Household interview performed, the Household is defined as a person or a group of person, including servants and visitors who live together and become one unit kitchen (catering). The purpose of Household-based surveys is solely to get the data characteristics of the family including daily trip generation. Subsequently, this questionnaire is used to obtain zonal trip generation for the existing development scenario in 2010 for the whole regional areas in Southern Bali.

Based on the research objectives, two categories of data should be collected in this interview include:

- a. Household characteristics, including: the number of members in family (family size), the number of vehicle ownership (car ownership) and expenditures as a representative of the family income, and
- b. Information about a journey undertaken (the trips have been made) by the average family per day, trip-purposes and trip origin-destination.

The advantages of Household interview are the percentage of the sample household, the total number of household trips on each zone and all modes performed could be predicted. On the other hand, the trip origin-destinations in the zone or within the sub-region or outside the study area could also be known by certainty.

In order to apply the formula of zonal trip generation, the number of households in each trip category is required and also the level of "Trip Rate" on each classification variable that was applied in the Category Analysis. Figure 3 describes three variables used, such as family size, family income and vehicle ownership, which in turn each variable can be divided into three classes so that the overall household can be classified into 27 categories of households.

Formula of Zonal Trip Generation (TG) = f (trip generation variables: family size, vehicle ownership and family income) could be replaced with the following equation:

$$TG = \sum H(i) \times T_x(i) \times T_y(i) \times T_z(i) \quad (2)$$

where,

$TG$  : total trip generations per zone,  
 $H(i)$  : number of households per category  
 "i"

$T_x(i), T_y(i), T_z(i)$ : trip-rates per household category "i".  
 These trip-rates are related to the variables used and estimated from a local home-based interview survey.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In 2010, the total population in Southern Bali which consists of 18 zones is 1,466,807 people (41.54% of the population of the island of Bali). Some of 685,504 people (46.7%) live in Denpasar. The average population density of Southern Bali is 2,023 people/km<sup>2</sup> for the total not developed and built areas of 724.89 km<sup>2</sup>. Meanwhile, the average population density of Southern Bali is 6,850

people/km<sup>2</sup> for the built-up areas of 214.14 km<sup>2</sup>. Gross density of each zone ranged from the lowest 272 people/km<sup>2</sup> in Pecatu zone to the highest 8,024 people/km<sup>2</sup> in Denpasar Barat zone. Population growth rate during period of 2004-2008 is 2.56% per year. On the other hand, the size of an average household (Household size) has decreased from 4.42 [person/household] in 2004 to 4.10 in 2008. This number varies between the lowest 3.42 [person/household] in Pecatu zone and the highest 4.91 [person/household] in Sukawati zone.

The results of household interview showed the number of members in household, vehicle ownership, income for each household and the characteristics of trips taken. Households are classified into several categories using a trial and error method. This is based on the existing household characteristics and Category Analysis requirements. The requirements stated that the number of Households in each category should be relatively balanced. If so,

- Household Size (HS) or Number of Family Members in the household is classified into three classes consisting household members less than 4 people, equal to 4 people and more than 4 people.
- Car Ownership (CO) is classified into three classes, consisting households with and without one vehicle, with two vehicles and with more than two motor vehicles.
- Revenue/income per capita per year (IP) is also divided into three classes consisting household income less than Rp. 1.8 million, between Rp. 1.8 million to Rp. 3.6 million and above Rp. 3.6 million.

Based on the number of population in the study area, the number of households sample in accordance with the requirement of minimum sample [11], should be 1% or 3.752 samples. But in the implementation of the survey, the total samples collected were 1,414 household-based samples. So, by using the formula of [12] such as that given in the Traffic Appraisal Manual (TAM):

$$n = \frac{P(1-P)N^3}{(E/t)^2(N-1) + P(1-P)N^2} \quad (3)$$

where,

$n$  = required sample size;

$N$  = total number of households in the study area;

$E$  = the required accuracy,

expressed as a number of households;

$t$  = level of confidence; and

$P$  = proportion of households with the attributes of interest.

The level of confidence of the data obtained is 85.5%. Distribution of samples in every zone and the categorization of the household can be seen in Table 1, below.

Several important points may be explained by using the tendency of household characteristics observed in 2010. The size of the average household in the Southern Bali is 49.1% consisting of 4 persons or more. One third (29.0%) of the total households has exactly four members, which is the family-size recommended by the government of Indonesia, while the rest (21.9%) of households consist of 3 persons or less.

Another aspect obtained was the use of public transport that is not so popular, especially when compared with another personal mode (the ownership of vehicles per household). 42.1% of households have less than two

motor-vehicles. Furthermore, 29.2% of the households have two vehicles and the remaining (28.7%) of total households owned 3 or more motor vehicles. From these data, it can be said that almost 60% of the households have two or more motor vehicles.

In terms of revenue, 36.6% of the households has an income per capita per year less than Rp.1.8 million. The relatively same percentage (34.2%) of households has an annual per capita income ranges between Rp. 1.8 million to Rp. 3.6 million and the remainder (29.2%) of the households receives more than Rp. 3.6 million per capita per year.

Other point is that 11.4% of the total households still live under the poverty line according to the recommended standard of the World Bank, which is set at Rp.1.0 million per capita per year. In addition, the data obtained also illustrate that the households in Denpasar and Kuta have not shown a higher income compared with the other zones, although there is much more concentrated infrastructure development in Denpasar and Kuta.

Considering that method, each household classification represents all variable-characteristics that are used to describe the number of trips generated by households in the zone. Furthermore, using Equation 2, the characteristic of total trips generated for each zone can be determined as shown in Table 2.

Based on the results above, the zone of Denpasar Barat has the largest zonal trip generation i.e. 233.395 person-trips/day while the smallest is in the zone of Pecatu 2.418 person-trips/day. Several important points that should be highlighted in the daily commute of households is that the domestic industry zones (Mengwi and Sukawati) which have a relatively small trips, because most of their inhabitants usually work in their own zones/houses. Meanwhile, the zones producing daily commuters to and from Denpasar (e.g.: Abianseml and Tabanan zones) have higher trips generated. However, a great journey is generally performed by residents who live in urban areas (Denpasar and Kuta), where the accessibility and various kinds of entertainment are more easily obtained. Pecatu zone, which is the most natural and undeveloped zone compared to the other zones, has a quite high daily commuter. The reason is probably due to people who have to move from their zone to fulfill and satisfy their daily needs.

Data of trip-modes resulting from the interview showed that the composition of individual modes is very high and nearly 50% of trips uses mode of motorcycles. The detail calculation of the overall composition of trip modes in the region of Southern Bali was shown in Table 3.

Refer to the percentage in the calculation of Table 3, the household trip generation always use private vehicles (94.95%) in every zone. While the rest (5.05%) uses public transport, including taxis. In terms of public perception, those results indicate a very clear indicator that the private vehicles owned by residents in Southern Bali is still considered as the best alternative. For this reason, the increase of Public Transport Services still has a large opportunity and prospect in anticipating of the generated daily trips. In addition, the transfer of personal modes to the Public Transport can also be viewed as one

of the best alternatives to divert 'drastic increase' of the volume of private vehicles. This policy could solve some problems in traffic congestion and could improve the efficiency of the transportation system.

These data composition of Trip-Modes in the study areas however, did not necessarily reflect the modal-split on a particular road segment in the Southern Bali. This is because the distribution of modes of travel on a specific road segment accumulated from many trip-modes factors, such as level of service of public transport, private vehicle ownership, trip-distance and the road-geographical position relative to the origin-destination of journey in Southern Bali.

In the meantime, the high proportion of private vehicle ownerships reflected the low level of public transport services, for example, high fare, inaccessible, and unreliable (in terms of time and schedule). In addition, a motorcycle is very easy to own for middle and low income people due to the low credit requirements. Consequently, motorcycle ownerships are very high in Southern Bali.

IV. CONCLUSION

Denpasar Barat and Pecatu zones have the largest and the lowest zonal generated trips respectively. In addition, the famous domestic industry zones, i.e. Mengwi and Sukawati have the lowest level of trips compared to other zones. This indicates that the generated trips in this zone are relatively lower compared to those zones of major tourist destinations, i.e. Ubud, Gianyar and Benoa. Pecatu zone however, which is the most barren areas, natural and undeveloped has an individual high daily trip rate. This is because people in that region are not able to fulfill their lives in their own zone and have to work in other zones. In contrast, zones with daily commuting workers to and from Denpasar (such as Abiansemal and Tabanan zones) produce the highest level of travel.

Meanwhile, public transport has a very small role in the community. Bali local government should give more attention to promote and develop the public transport systems and put a higher priority to cope with traffic congestion to enhance transportation efficiency.

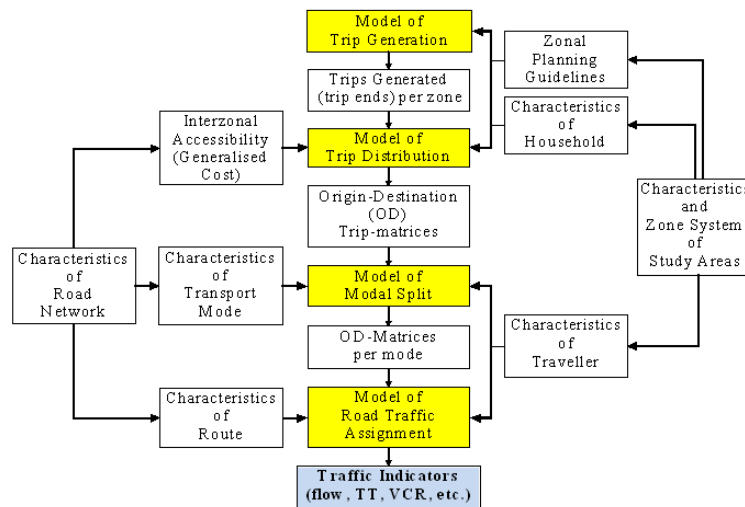


Figure 1. The position of trip generation in the modeling of “Four-Phase Transport Planning” and its influential factors

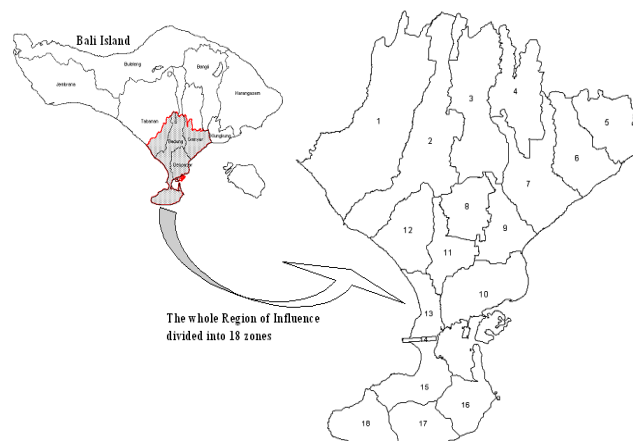


Figure 2. South of Bali as locations study area

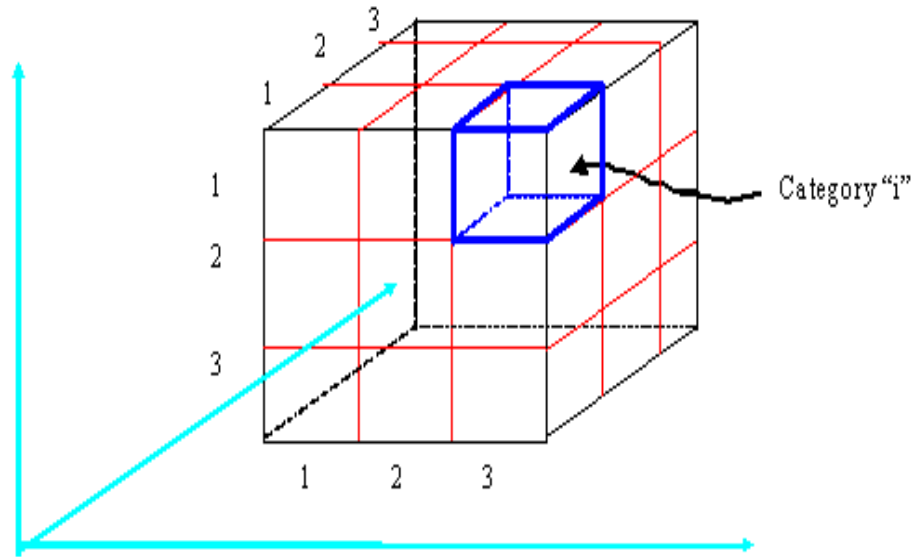


Figure 3. Category “i” in 27 categories of household

TABLE 1.  
CATEGORIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD-SAMPLE IN 18 ZONES OF SOUTHERN BALI

Num.	Zone	Sample num.	Household Size (HS)			Car Ownership (CO)			Income Percapitum (IP)		
			HS ≤ 3	HS = 4	HS ≥ 5	CO ≤ 1	CO = 2	CO ≥ 3	IP ≤ 1.8	1.8 < IP ≤ 3.6	3.6 < IP
1	Tabanan	57	7	24	26	31	17	9	26	21	10
2	Mengwi	71	12	19	40	36	11	24	42	20	9
3	Abiansemal	40	6	12	22	15	14	11	21	17	2
4	Ubud	35	6	6	23	14	13	8	18	10	7
5	Gianyar	56	14	12	30	29	19	8	24	23	9
6	Blahbatuh	20	7	8	5	9	5	6	8	7	5
7	Sukawati	98	10	17	71	47	32	19	46	33	19
8	Denpasar-Utara	132	29	39	64	54	38	40	45	44	43
9	Denpasar-Timur	160	38	47	75	62	47	51	61	49	50
10	Denpasar-Selatan	174	47	48	79	79	47	48	63	56	55
11	Denpasar-Barat	138	28	42	68	59	39	40	40	50	48
12	Kuta-Utara	117	23	38	56	40	30	47	40	40	37
13	Kuta	100	26	30	44	27	27	46	25	47	28
14	Airport of Ng.Rai *	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	Jimbaran	54	15	19	20	26	17	11	20	18	16
16	Benoa	80	19	25	36	28	28	24	17	19	44
17	Ungasan	42	13	16	13	27	10	5	15	16	11
18	Pecatu	40	10	8	22	12	19	9	7	13	20
Total in Southern Bali		1,414	310	410	694	595	413	406	518	483	413

TABLE 2.  
THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIPS GENERATED IN SOUTHERN BALI

Num.	Zone	Characteristics of Trips Generated in 2010						
		Population (People)	No. of Household	Min Sample (Black,1981)	Sample Collected	Trips Generated (Person-trips/day)		
					Sample	Zone	Trips/person	
1	Tabanan	148,783	38,973	390	57	191.072	130,641	0.88
2	Mengwi	110,903	25,763	258	71	55.018	19,964	0.18
3	Abiansemal	83,139	23,023	230	40	298.660	171,898	2.07
4	Ubud	63,578	16,174	162	35	116.324	53,755	0.85
5	Gianyar	47,242	11,954	120	56	96.499	20,599	0.44
6	Blahbatuh	56,059	12,537	125	20	57.729	36,187	0.65
7	Sukawati	94,246	19,182	192	98	68.995	13,505	0.14
8	Denpasar-Utara	159,558	39,658	397	132	585.539	175,920	1.10
9	Denpasar-Timur	137,530	36,924	369	160	719.844	166,123	1.21
10	Denpasar-Selatan	194,355	53,774	538	174	575.664	177,906	0.92
11	Denpasar-Barat	194,061	53,266	533	138	604.671	233,395	1.20
12	Kuta-Utara	61,440	15,275	153	117	507.678	66,281	1.08
13	Kuta	35,686	8,542	85	100	429.832	36,714	1.03
14	Airport of Ng.Rai *	--	--	--	-	-	-	-
15	Jimbaran	30,774	7,854	79	54	170.756	24,836	0.81
16	Benoa	27,390	6,746	67	80	172.082	14,510	0.53
17	Ungasan	14,870	3,421	34	42	31.472	2,563	0.17
18	Pecatu	7,194	2,102	21	40	46.019	2,418	0.34
Total In Southern Bali		1,466,807	375,167	3,752	1,414	4,727.854	1,347,216	0.80

TABLE 3.  
DISTRIBUTION OF TRIP-MODES IN SOUTHERN BALI

No	Zone	Trip Generation (Psn- trips/day)	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Motor cycle	Private Car	Pick-up	Truck	Public Transport			Total (%)
									Taxi	Minibus	Bus	
1	Tabanan	130,641	18.063	1.047	53.665	11.780	1.313	1.109	0.000	2.356	10.733	100
2	Mengwi	19,964	36.826	9.206	38.730	8.572	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.587	5.079	100
3	Abiansemal	171,898	28.045	9.915	45.326	3.399	3.788	3.200	0.000	5.666	0.850	100
4	Ubud	53,755	49.630	2.963	33.704	10.740	0.000	0.000	0.741	0.741	1.481	100
5	Gianyar	20,599	31.292	6.803	48.299	8.844	0.948	0.801	0.000	0.340	2.721	100
6	Blahbatuh	36,187	27.679	21.428	27.679	7.143	2.985	2.521	0.000	0.000	10.714	100
7	Sukawati	13,505	12.959	9.287	58.315	13.823	1.444	1.220	0.432	2.592	0.000	100
8	Dps-Utara	175,920	19.990	2.522	50.087	21.431	0.627	0.530	0.470	1.259	3.115	100
9	Dps-Timur	166,123	21.145	2.831	46.868	24.337	0.504	0.425	0.361	1.265	2.289	100
10	Dps-Selatan	177,906	18.502	7.401	49.312	17.728	0.240	0.202	0.861	1.291	4.475	100
11	Dps-Barat	233,395	18.997	2.257	52.853	18.934	0.734	0.620	0.564	1.254	3.824	100
12	Kuta-Utara	66,281	19.499	2.832	57.189	15.033	0.971	0.820	0.436	2.397	0.871	100
13	Kuta	36,714	24.462	4.436	54.704	15.726	0.150	0.127	0.403	0.000	0.000	100
14	Airport *)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	Jimbaran	24,836	20.249	19.938	43.302	12.773	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.115	0.623	100
16	Benoa	14,510	19.740	1.735	47.506	26.247	1.208	1.021	0.868	1.735	0.000	100
17	Ungasan	2,563	15.923	0.000	63.694	11.465	0.710	0.600	2.548	5.096	0.000	100
18	Pecatu	2,418	21.212	2.597	58.009	9.957	4.100	3.464	0.000	0.866	0.000	100
Total in South of Bali		1,347,216	23.77	6.30	48.76	13.99	1.16	0.97	0.45	1.85	2.75	100
Private Vs Public Transport			Private Transport (%) =			94.950	Public Transport =			5.050	100	

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