Data Article

Non motorized trip pattern of high density neigbourhood: Data on demography and socio-economic parameters

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ABSTRACT

This article presents data on the effect of demography and socio-economic parameters on non-motorized trip with special focus on walking as a modal choice. To achieve this aim, 500 detailed question forms were administered to respondents who are 18 years and above in Ota, Ogun State Nigeria. Information on volume of trips, types of trips, modal split, and land use effect were analyzed. Descriptive and bivariate analysis was done to show the relationship between the parameters using SPSS version 23. The data will be useful for transportation planners, highway engineers, transportation research institute and policy makers on the factors mitigating against the use of walk in the study area and similar cities in the world.

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Specification table

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Travel Behaviour, Trip Pattern

Subject Area
How was data acquired
Questionnaire Analysis, Focus Group

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1. Data

Fig. 1 showed the use of walking as a mode for both work and recreational trip. The result revealed that traders and farmers had the highest percentage of walk trip (Fig. 1) (Fig. 2).

1.1. Effect of land use on walk trip

Based on the respondents land use location 58.7% of the married engage in walking for both work and recreational trip in educational zone (Fig. 3). Based on the trip purpose, 76.3% of the respondents in industrial zone uses this mode for recreational trip while 23.7% uses the mode for work trip (Fig. 4). Data on other land use and walk trip purpose is also shown.

1.2. Assessment of walk trip based on access mode using gender and marital status

The result of this analysis showed that generally the low income earners embark on more walk trip than other income class (Table 1). The spatial assessment of walk trip based on access mode is presented in (Table 2). The factors affecting the choice of this mode is as shown in Fig. 5.
**Fig. 2.** Effect of gender and marital status on work trip.

**Fig. 3.** Assessment of trip pattern based on the land use.

**Fig. 4.** Relationship between land use and trip purpose.
1.3. Bivariate analysis

The above table showed a positive correlation. This infers that there is a correlation between the age of the respondent to how often the responder walks (Table 3). This followed a similar trend with correlation of frequency of trip and income (Table 4).

2. Experimental design, materials and method

Ota a semi urban industrial area was used for data collection. This is the second most industrialized zone in South Western Nigeria. To achieve the aim of this research questionnaires were used for data collection using 1:15 sampling unit. The questionnaires were distributed evenly to five hundred respondents paying strict adhesion to ethics and confidentiality. The research focused on respondents aged 18 and above as they constitute a large percentage of the total population of the nation. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive method and bivariate analysis. This was also

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backed up with information from the focus discussion group. SPSS version 23 was used in the data analysis. It is important to note that need to provide transportation facilities for active transportation (walking and cycling) is necessary. Research of [1–13] assessed travel behaviors, such as trip-making frequency and distance and time traveled, have been studied for a variety of neighborhood types.

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Transparency document. Supporting information

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.08.082.
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