Abstract

The relationship between trips made by residents of Taman Jurong with respect to its existing spatial structure was studied.

"Trip" is defined as the movement from one place to another with a certain purpose.

The spatial structure of Taman Jurong is based on the Neighbourhood Principle, under which, the residents could obtain or satisfy all their daily needs within the town itself and thus minimizing the residents' trips outside it.

Results of this research show that there are 5 peak periods of trips made. They are:
- 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. period,
- 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. period,
- 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. period,
- 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. period,
- 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. period.

Walking is the chief mode of travel which accounts for 67.32% of the trips made. This is followed by the use of monthly hired cars and buses.

It is found that 59.45% of the trips the residents made are done with their colleagues.

The purpose of trips made are, according to their order of importance:
- i) going to work,
- ii) returning home,
- iii) getting their meals and,
- iv) shopping and social, cultural recreation. The first three account for 85.39% of all the purposes.

There are district differences in the purpose of trips among the 5-13; 14-54 and above 55 age groups.

Single purpose trips account for 46.15% of the total trips made.

59.45% of the total trips have average distance less than 0.5 mile per trip; and these are related mainly to trips made for: getting meals shopping and social cultural recreation.

It is found that trip-linkage ratios are highly disproportional. The apparent Distance Decay pattern could be the result of the Neighbourhood Principle used.

Using Hagestrand's method, trip pattern shows slight difference among the employed but there are great differences in trip patterns among the employed, students, housewives and the non-working groups.