

## **Annex.**

### **Trip context (common to all the conditions)**

Imagine that 5 years from now, you find yourself in the following situation. The company you work for is 21 kilometers from your home. This distance can be covered by car or by public transportation (subway).

There is a subway station 3 minutes away from your home by foot. From there, the subway takes you to a station that is 2 minutes away from your workplace by foot. However, the entrance to the highway that takes you directly to work by car is close to your home. Other coworkers of the company are in a similar situation and use the same route, some choosing to go by car and others by subway.

### **VARIABILITY**

#### **High**

The trip time in public transportation is fairly predictable, because it does not vary much from day to day. The trip by subway takes between 38 and 42 minutes. In contrast, the time trip by car is not very predictable, because it ranges between 18 and 45 minutes, due to parking time and traffic jams. This means that some days, you may get to work by car in 20 minutes, other days, you may need 30 minutes, and some days, it may take 45 minutes. The exact trip time by car or by public transportation depends on a large variety of factors but, in general, trip time by subway is much more predictable than by car.

#### **Low**

The trip time, either by public transportation or by car, is fairly predictable because it does not vary much from day to day. The trip by subway takes from 38 to 42 minutes, and by car, 18 to 22 minutes. The exact trip time by car or by public transportation depends on a large variety of factors but, in general, trip time by subway or by car is predictable, and trip duration can be calculated beforehand in each transportation mode.

### **PERSONAL BENEFITS FOR USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION**

#### **Information of benefits**

Scientific studies on the use of a means of transportation have verified that, in comparison to people who travel by car, people who habitually use public transportation to go to work obtain important advantages. For example, the cost of the trip is much lower, which means a considerable saving over the year (in fuel, compulsory car insurance, car overhauls). Moreover, the people who forgo the car and travel by public transportation consume 30% more calories per day, which benefits their health and allows them to maintain an adequate weight. Likewise, they can use the trip time to read, play with their mobile phone or Nintendo, study, work, or even surf the Internet.

#### **Without information of benefits**

Scientific studies carried out in diverse countries of the European Union have revealed that the situation in Spain regarding the use of public transportation and of private cars is similar to that of other countries of our milieu. People decide what transportation mode to use as a function of their circumstances. In spite of the differences between countries with regard to public transportation infrastructures and roads, no large variations in citizens' preferences are observed.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CAR**

### **High impact**

We note that the environment in cities is highly deteriorated, which increases the incidence of diseases in the population. In spite of the technological improvements introduced in automobiles (motors that consume less and less contaminating fuels), within 5 years, the environment will still be severely harmed by car use, due to the expected increase in the use of this transportation mode.

### **Low impact**

We note that the environment in cities is highly deteriorated, which increases the incidence of diseases in the population. However, thanks to the technological improvements introduced in automobiles (motors that consume less and less contaminating fuels), within 5 years, the environment will not be so severely harmed by car use, and car use will have a similar environmental impact as that of public transportation.