Employment accessibility

Table 2: Distribution of employees by travel time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel Time (minutes)</th>
<th>Number of Obs</th>
<th>Trip duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 - 15:00</td>
<td>0 - 50,000</td>
<td>0 - 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 - 20:00</td>
<td>50,000 - 100,000</td>
<td>100,000 - 200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00 - 25:00</td>
<td>200,000 - 300,000</td>
<td>300,000 - 400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Benenson et al., 2010)

The above table shows the distribution of employees by travel time. The table is divided into different travel time intervals, and the number of observations and trip duration are provided for each interval. The source of the data is (Benenson et al., 2010).
rise in the use of the inco or the public transport system, and the improvement in the accessibility of the metropolis, leading to an increase in the number of people moving to the metropolis. The study also highlights the importance of accessibility in urban development and the need for further research in this field.


