Axhausen, K.W. (2009) **Travel and social capital: Some empirical evidence**, 2nd CCSS Workshop, Zürich, June 2009.

Travel and social capital: Some empirical evidence

KW Axhausen

IVT ETH Zürich

June 2009

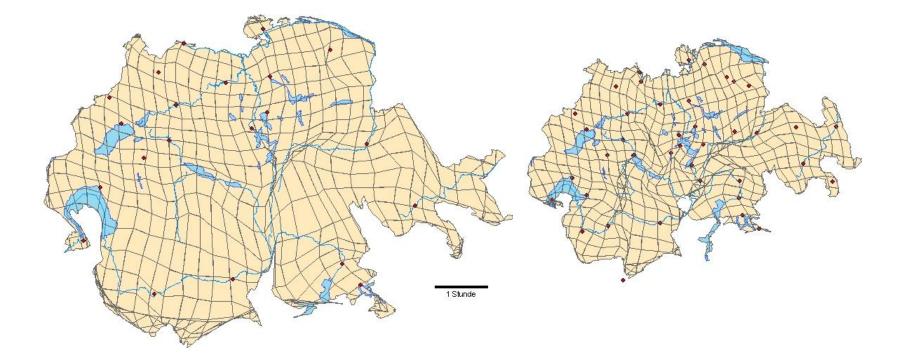




Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

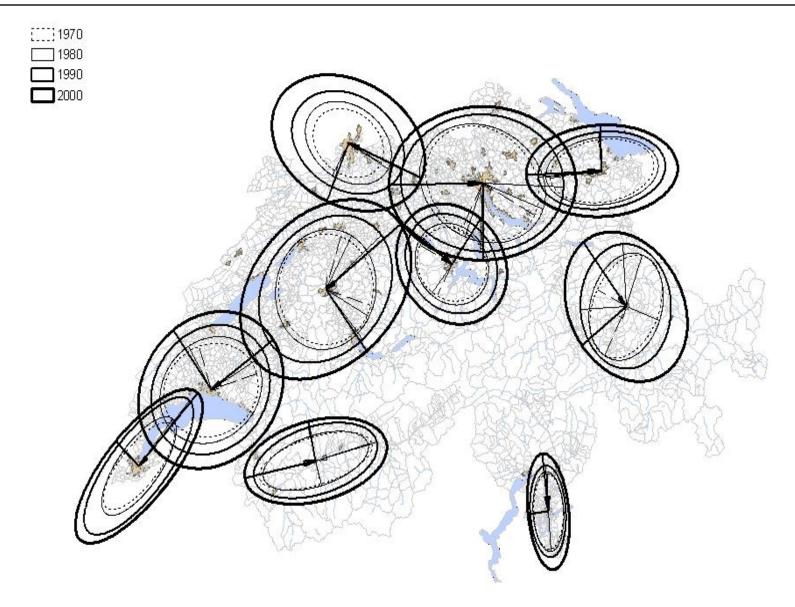
Part 1: Hypotheses

Time-scaled "road"-Switzerland (1950 & 2000)

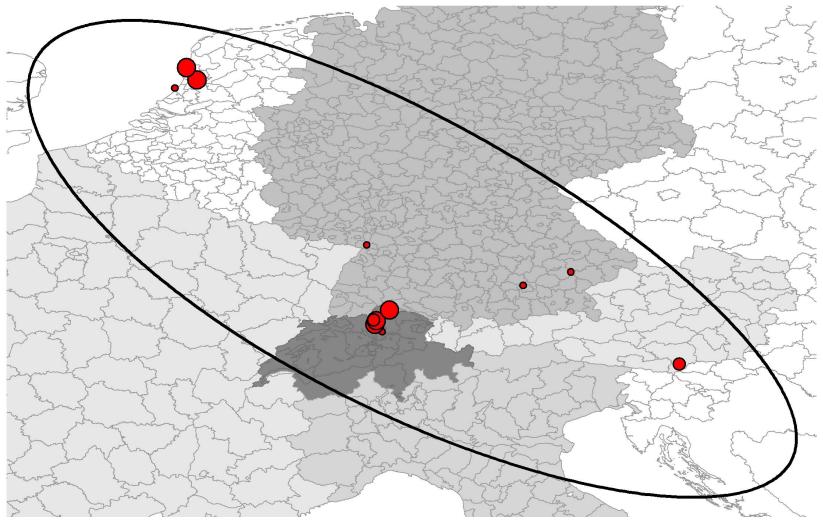


Axhausen and Hurni, 2005

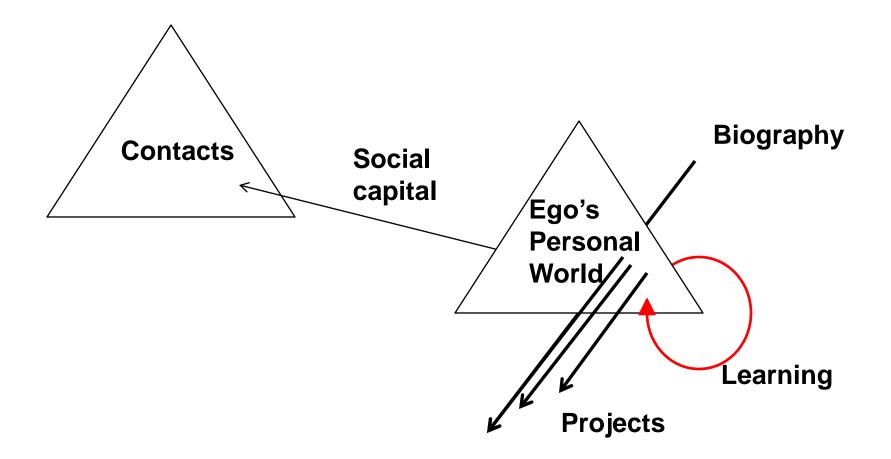
Commuter sheds of the 10 largest Swiss towns



Example of a social network geography



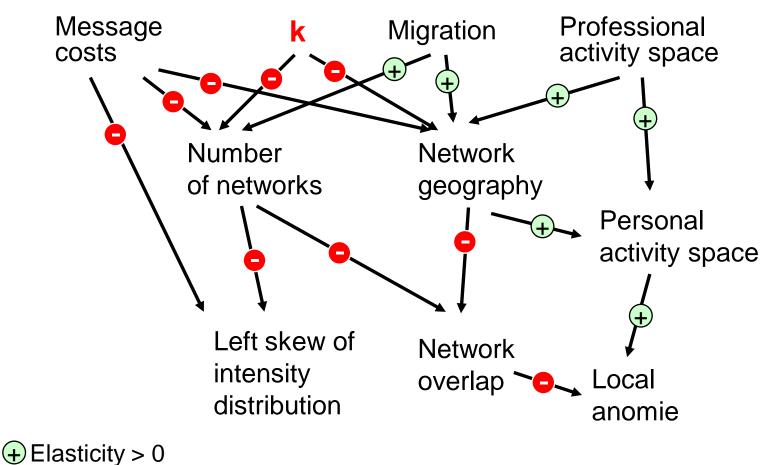
- Budget constraints
- Capability constraints
- Generalised costs of the schedule
 - Generalised cost of travel
 - Generalised cost of activity participation
 - Risk and comfort-adjusted weighted sums of time, expenditure and social content



Maintenance of the network requires:

- Face to face contacts
- Balanced by other forms of contacts
- Travel ~ Physical spread of the contacts
- Trade-off between loosing contacts and "social" capital and investing in new contacts closer to home

Hypotheses



Elasticity < 0

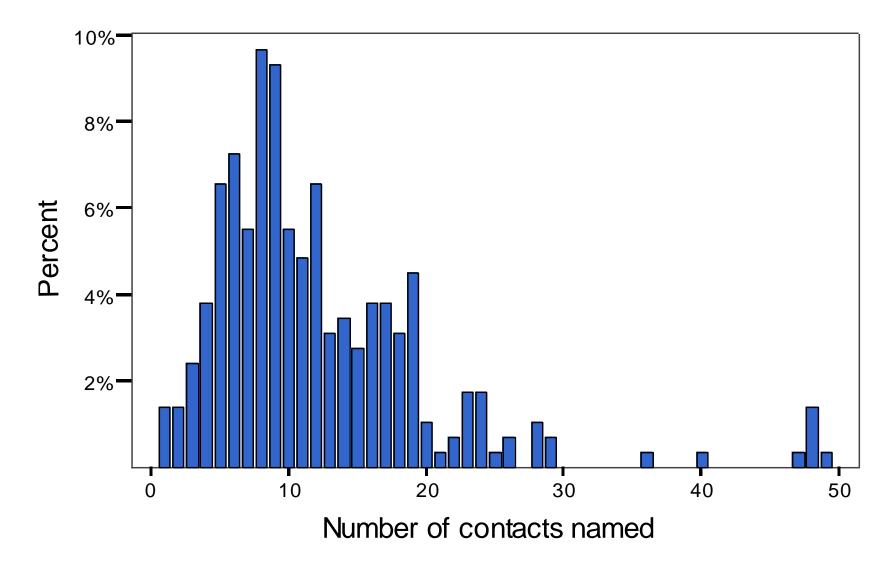
- Measurement of the activity spaces (geographies, markets)
- Estimate of previous activity spaces
- (Local) level of trust
- Strength and object of attachment to a locality

- ifmo, Berlin T. Ohnmacht, A Frei and KW Axhausen
- UK DfT J Larsen, J Urry and KW Axhausen
- COST 355/ifmo A Frei and KW Axhausen
- VW Stiftung M Kowald, A Frei, K Nagel and J Illenberger

Items to capture the social network geographies

- Name generators
 - Core network
 - Leisure "partners"
- Name interpreters
 - Type and length of contact
 - Frequency by mode of contact
 - Home location

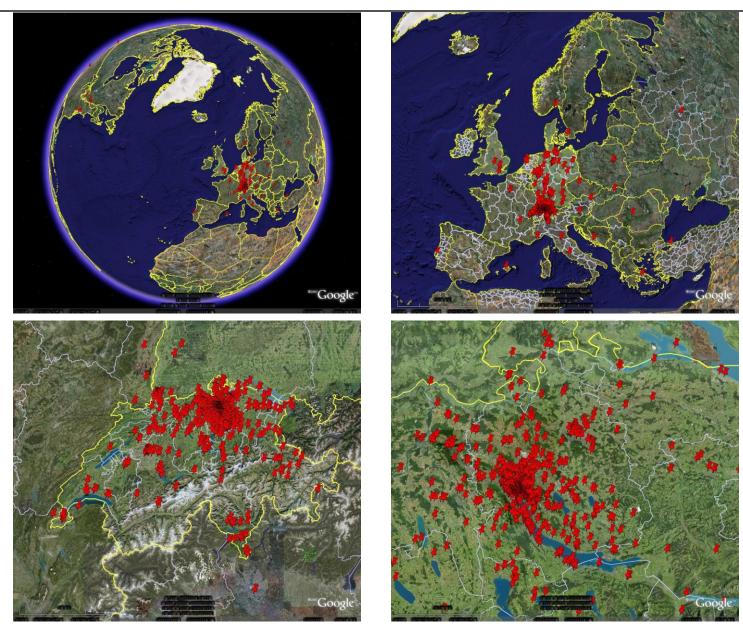
Number of contacts reported



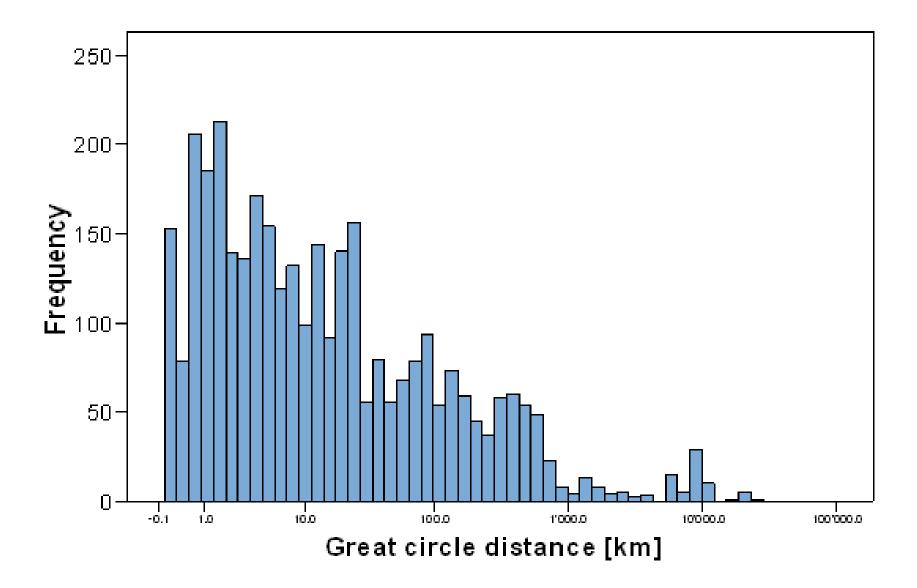
Comparison of the instrument

Variable	East York	NCCS	GSS	IVT
Instrument				
Name-generator	1 prompt (feel close to)	11 prompts	1 prompt (discuss important matters)	• •
Generator limitation	6	No limitation	5	No limitation
Ego-centric network				
Size (Ø)	4.70	18.48	3.01	12.35
Share of relatives (Ø)	s 0.50	0.44	0.61	0.31
Share of weak ties (Ø)	0.18	0.32	2 0.23	0.48
Duration (Ø)	>10 for 57%	16	; -	20.6
Contact freq. per year (Ø)	150.4	-	- 194.6	59.0

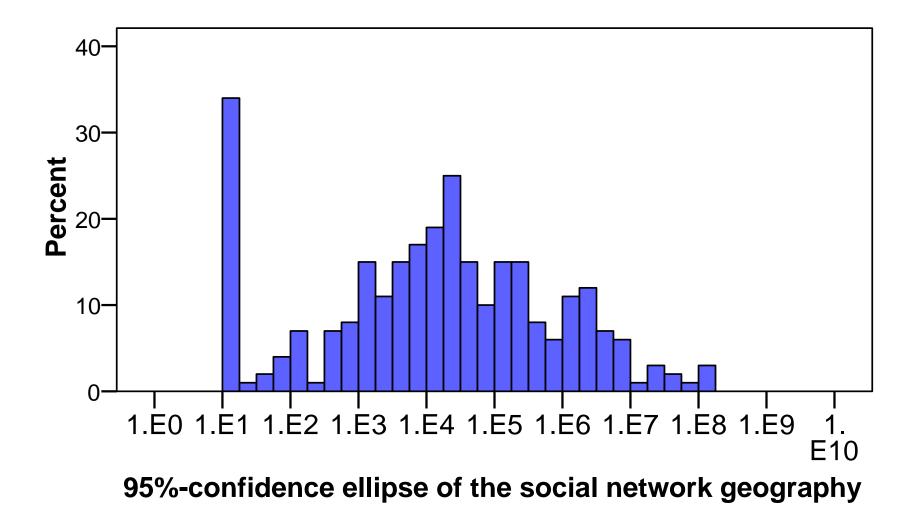
Geocoded home locations



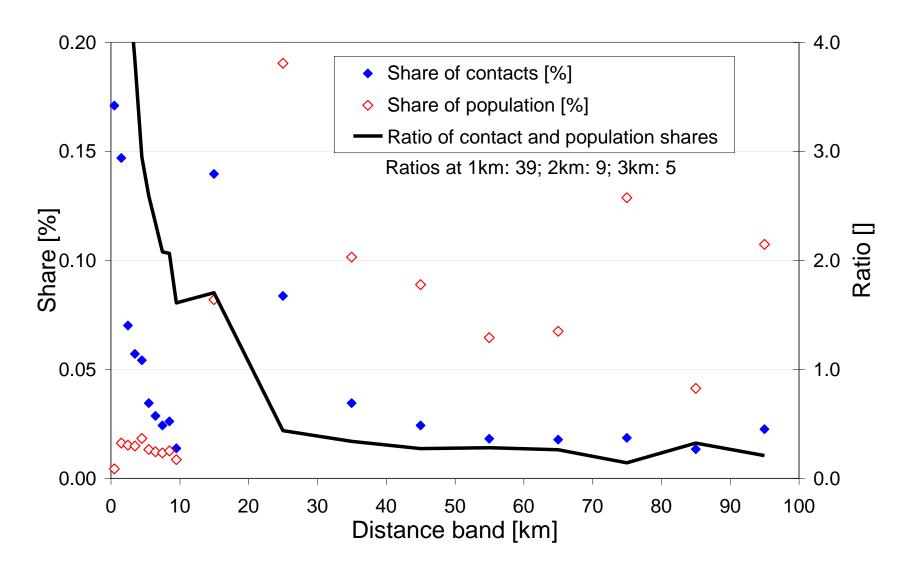
Distances between home locations



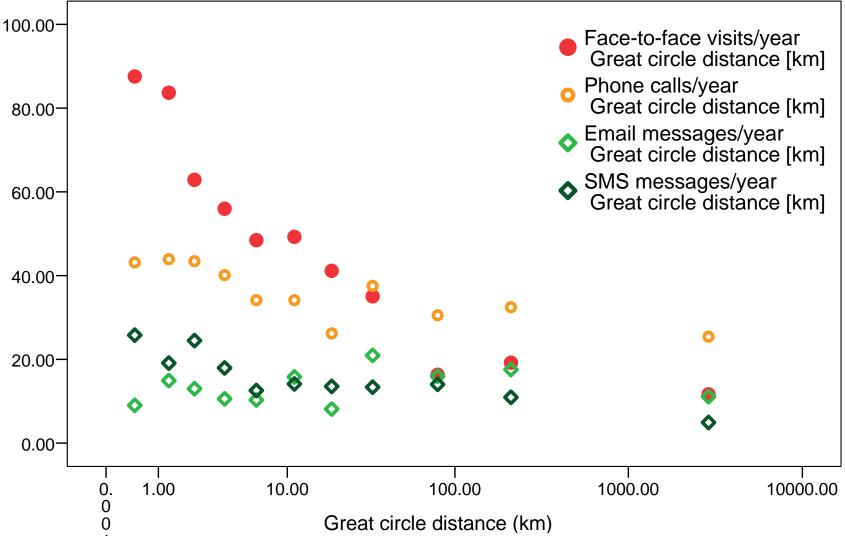
Size of network geometries



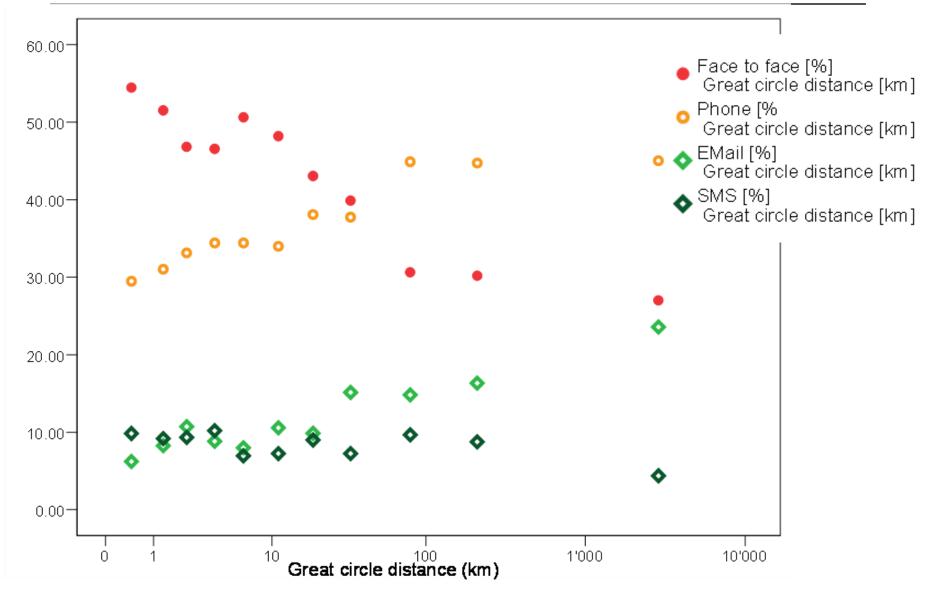
Ratio of contacts to population



Interactions by mode and distance between homes



Market share by contact mode

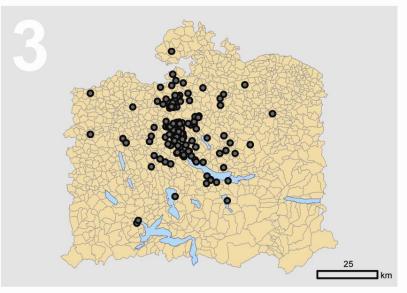


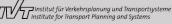
Preview: A snowball sample



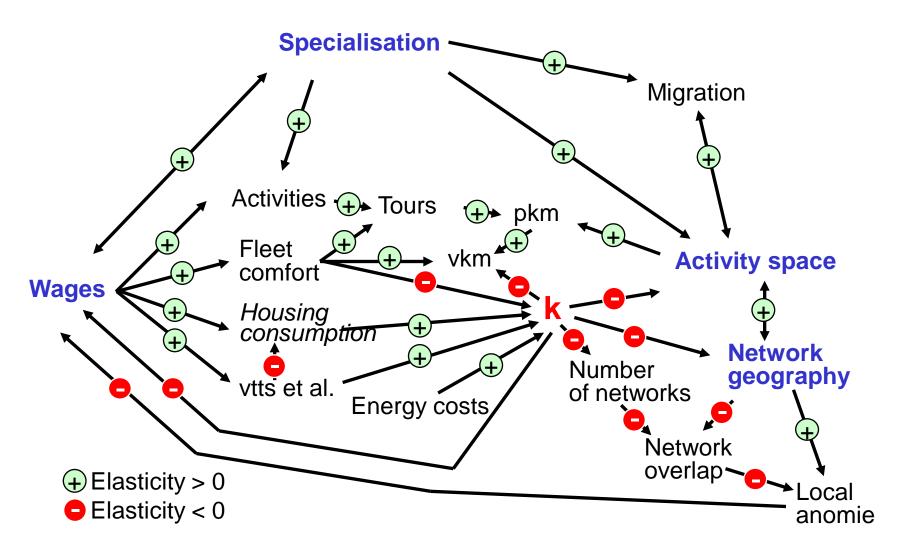
Die räumliche Ausdehnung sozialer Beziehungen:

Was hier im Modell dargestellt ist, soll in einem Forschungsprojekt genau untersucht werden. Ausgehend von einer Person (1) besteht die Frage darin, wo deren Bekannte und Freunde leben (2). Befragt man auch diese Personen nach ihren sozialen Kontakten, ergibt sich ein detailliertes Bild der räumlichen Verteilung freundschaftlicher Beziehungen (3).





		Wave 0 Wave 1 Wave 2		
Sample	166		250	61
(380)				
Not yet reached	11		32	
Contacted		152		147
Not reached		66		18
Refused		60		38
Recruited		26		64
Sent without recruitment		-		27
Full information		20		32
(of contacted)		(13%)		(22%)



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