Axhausen, K.W. (2002) A dynamic understanding of travel demand: a sketch, *International Colloquium SSHRC-MCRI*, Quebec, June 2002. A dynamic understanding of travel demand: a sketch

KW Axhausen

IVT ETH Zürich

June 2002

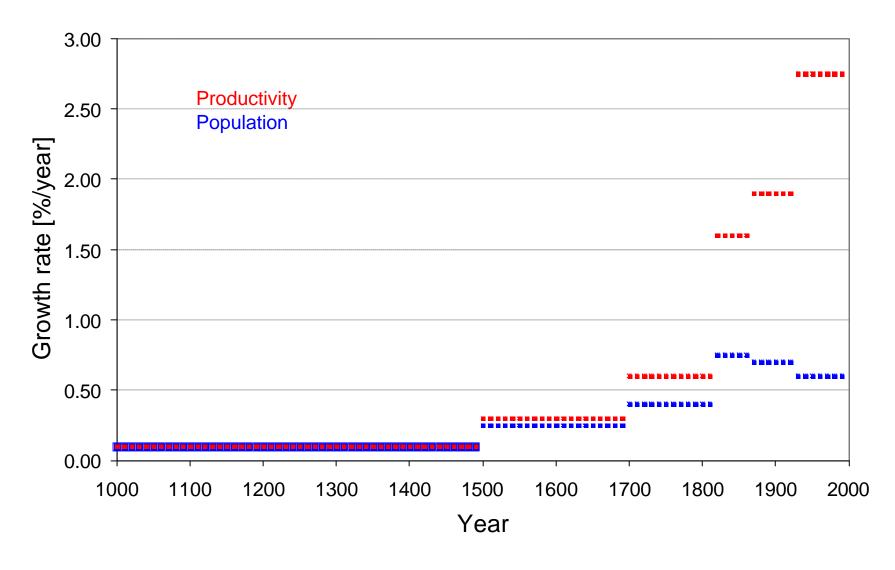


Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich Highlighting three areas:

- Social networks and travel
- Activity space impacts
- Day-to-day activity generation

assuming a dynamic micro-simulation of activity participation as the framework

A look back: Productivity growth since 1000 (W Europe)



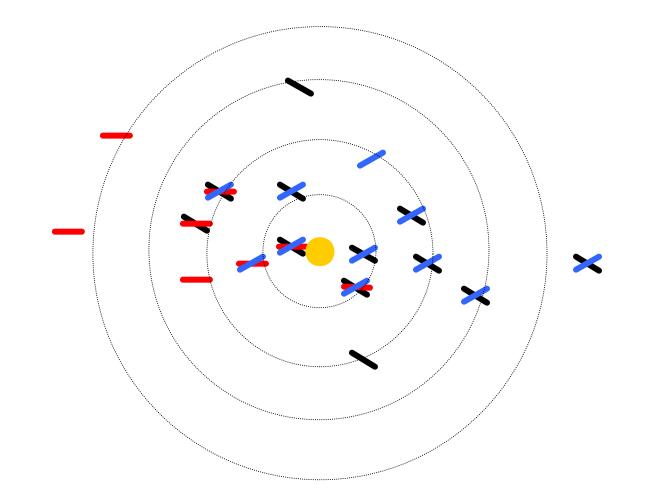
Galor and Weil (2000)

4

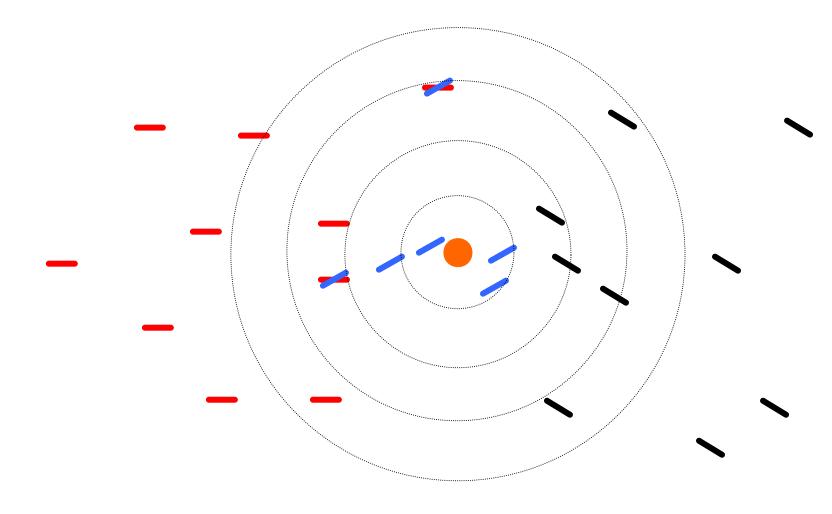
Extraordinary income streams have been created and are consumed (in part) as

- Travel (Speed)
- More (and dispersed) housing
- Long-distance communication
- Longer lives with less work
- Independence/Isolation
- Relative more spending on travel and communication

Long term commitments: Social network structure past?



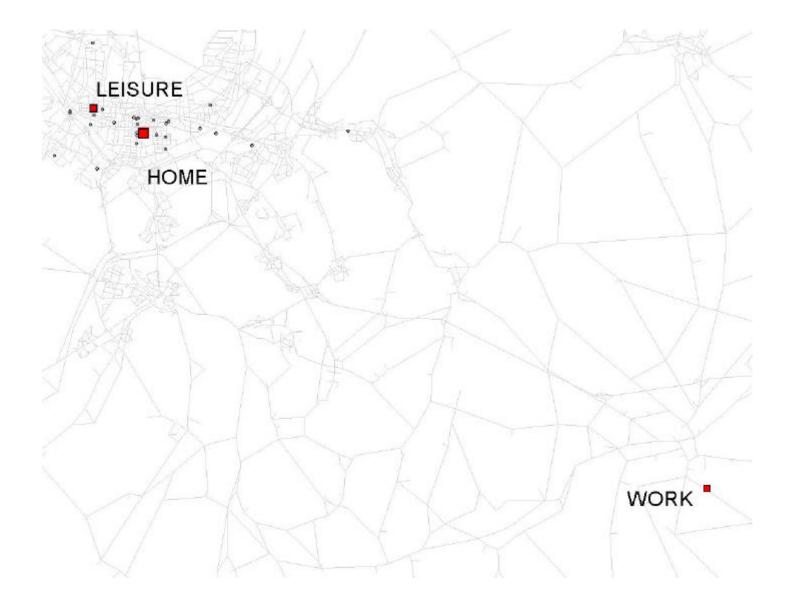
Long term commitments: Social networks today ?



- Spatial distribution of the home locations of the members of the networks will be wider than in the past
- The networks will have less overlap in membership
- The activity spaces of the members will overlap less
- The set of contacts will be bigger than in the past
- The contacts will be spread among more networks
- The maintenance of each contact requires more effort for a given level of quality

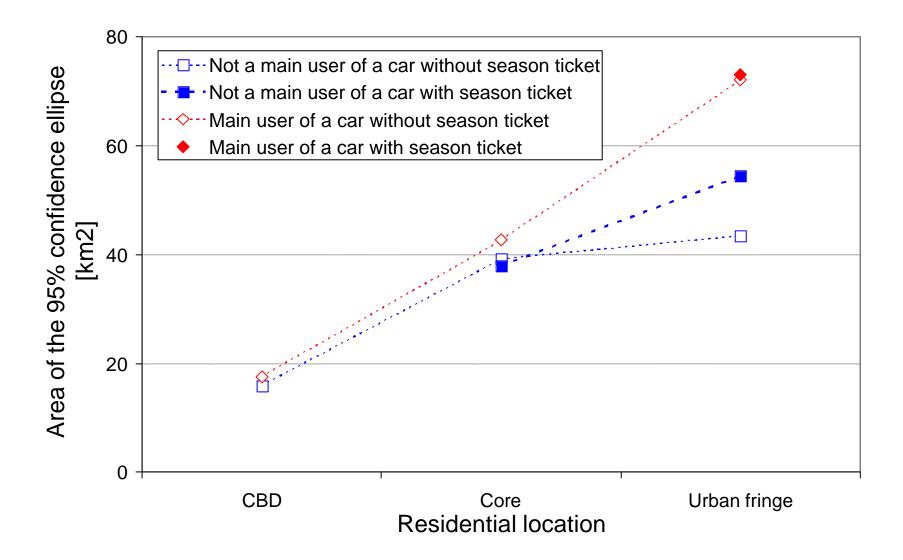
- Work/school location
- Housing location/style of neighbourhood
- Mobility tool ownership
 - car, motor cycle
 - bicycle
 - public transport season ticket

Activity space (Mobidrive 6 week diary, Karlsruhe)



Schönfelder

Long term commitments: Activity space effects



Daily life is constraint and enabled by the long term commitments:

- Work
- Housing
- Mobility tools
- Social networks

Models of daily life should properly account for these commitments through:

- Modelling self-selection
- Inclusion of approapriate variables

- Mobility biographies
- Biographies of social network involvement
- Spatial patterns of social life

Concepts used:

- Mental map Focus on networks and generalised costs of travel
- *Knowledge space* Focus on spatial distribution of opportunities and their generalised costs
- Activity repertoire Focus on specific activities and activity ideas, experiences, locations and generalised costs of participation

Filled from activity repertoire and external ideas, but structured through:

- Physiological requirements (sleep, personal care, eating)
- Commitments (work, school, family and household, civic)
- Projects

and

• Reserve times for the unforeseen

Constructed from the elements of the activity calendar given

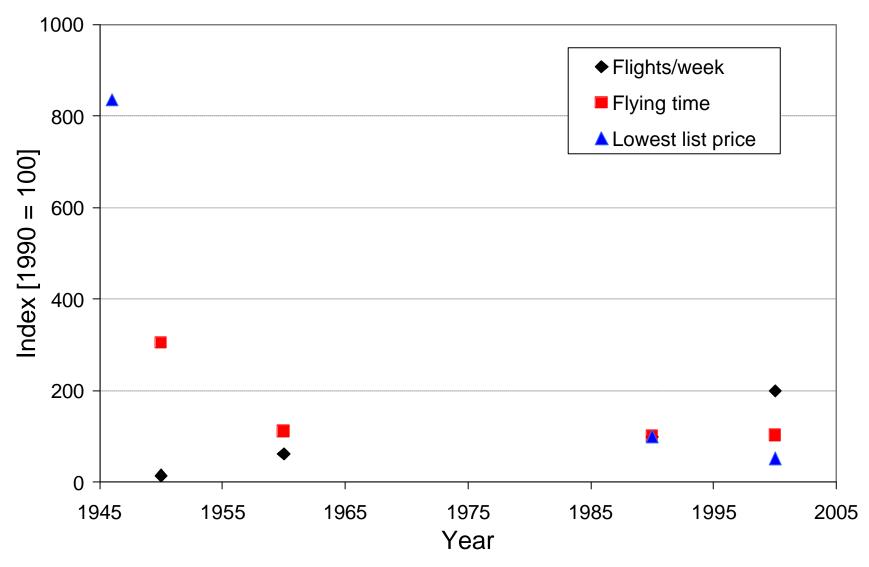
- Scripts, building blocks, routines
- Urgency/desire (time since last performance)
- Replacability

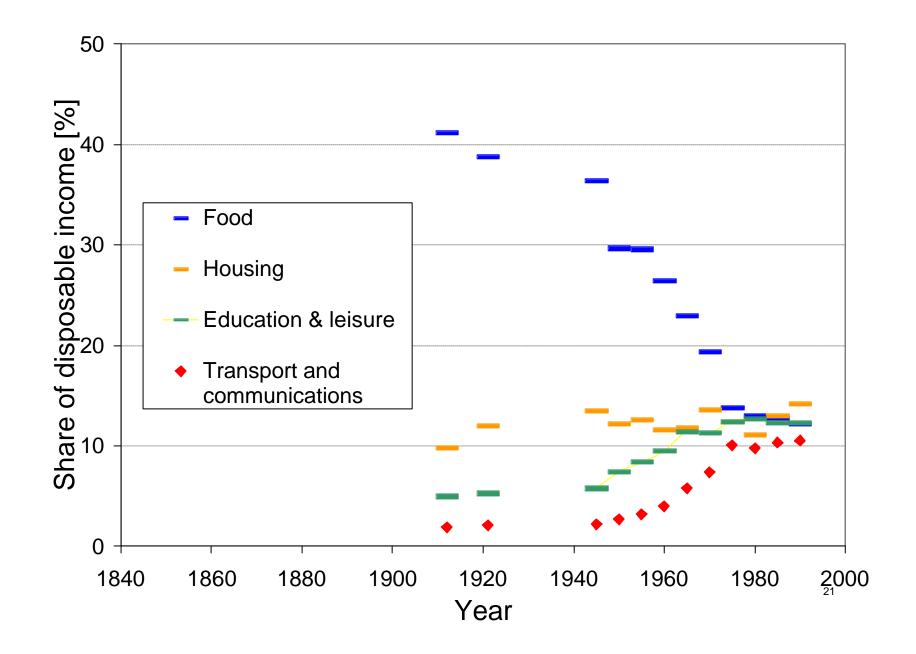
- Functioning of the activity calendar
- Updating of the personal world
- Project formulation, selection and implementation

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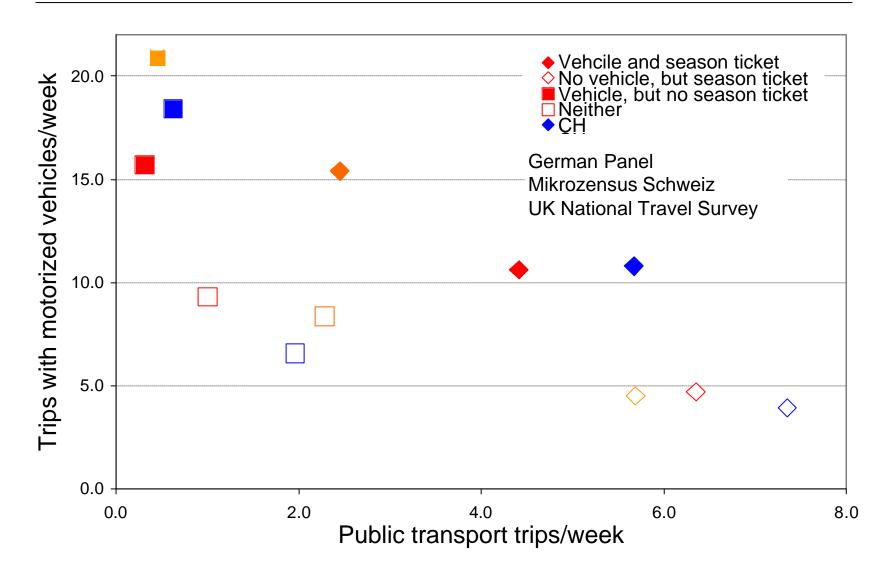
Appendix

A look back: Travel between Zürich and New York





Long term commitments and mode choice



Long term commitments: Activity space (Borlänge)

