

# Joint Activity Mobility The Evolution of Mobility: A Socio-Economic Analysis

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# Mission of the JA: Bridging the research fields from both SCCERs

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- **Research fields**

- B1: Design, Demonstration and Dissemination of Systems for Sustainable Mobility
- B2: Integrated Assessment of Mobility Systems

- **Work packages**

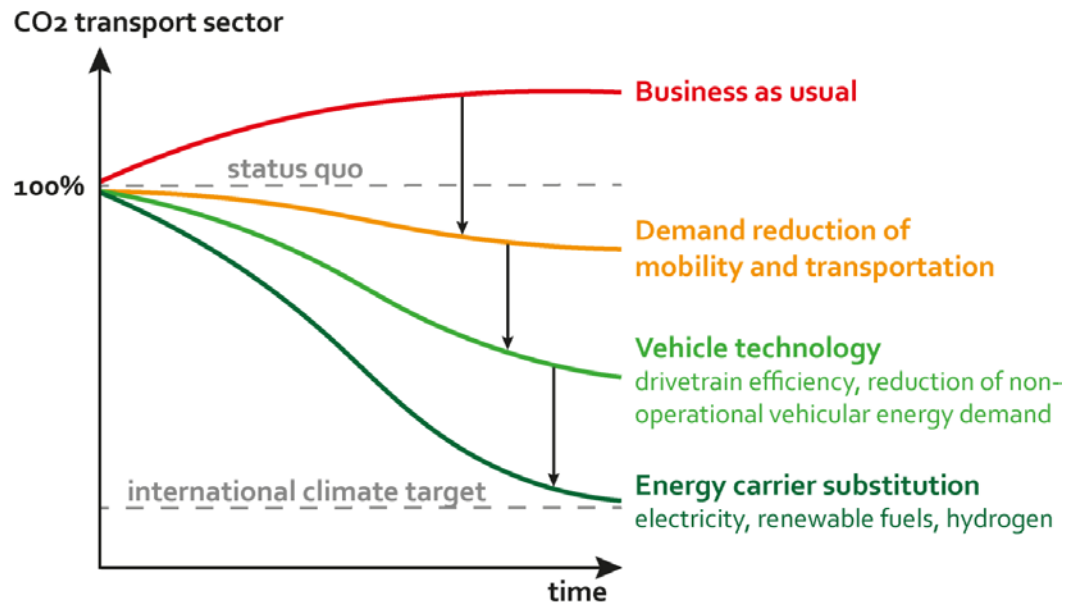
- WP 2: Change of Behavior
- WP 3: Energy Policy, Markets and Regulation

# Mission of the JA

Joining the forces of the SCCERs Mobility & CREST.

To achieve adoption / realization of demand reduction and the energy carrier substitution.

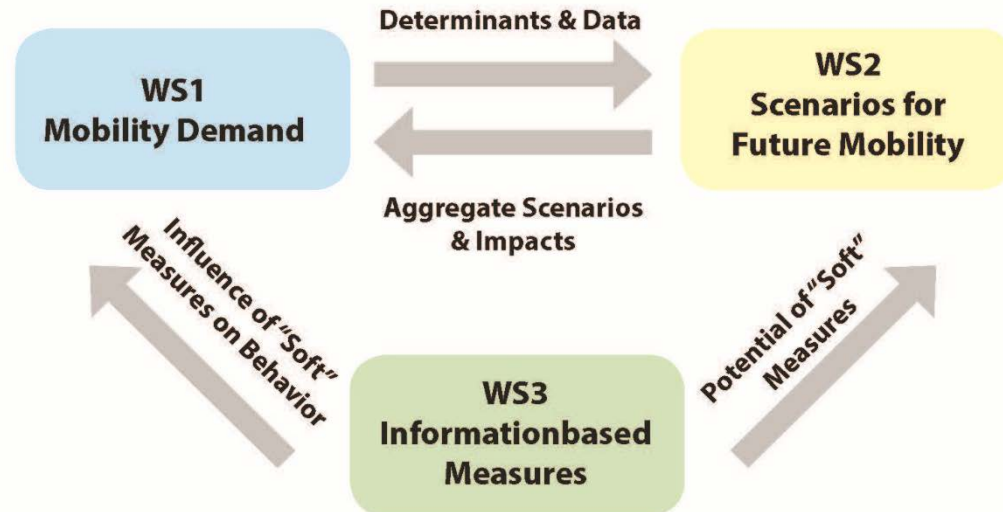
The key is to have the technologies **and** make them used by the people.



# Mission and Organization of the JA Mobility

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1. Developing approaches to reduce mobility-related household energy demand,
2. Developing coherent scenarios for a future Swiss mobility system
3. Using field experiment to test the impact of programs that use “soft measures”

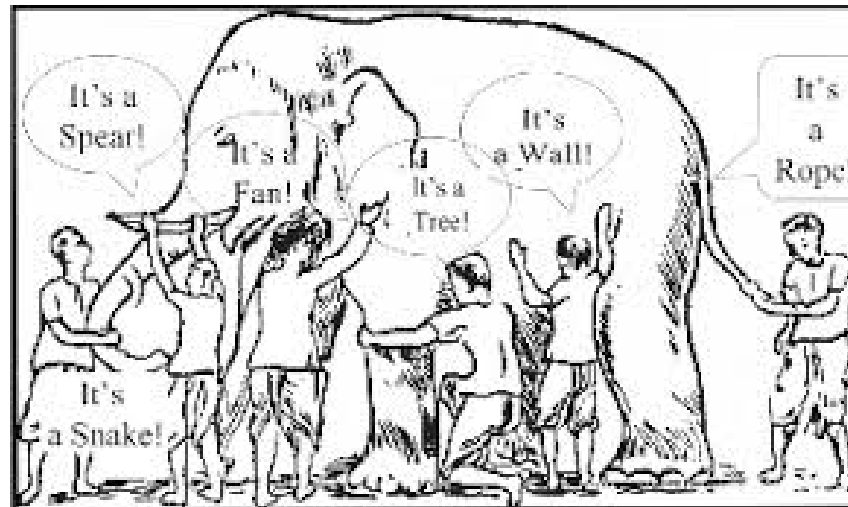


## An example of zooming-in WS 2

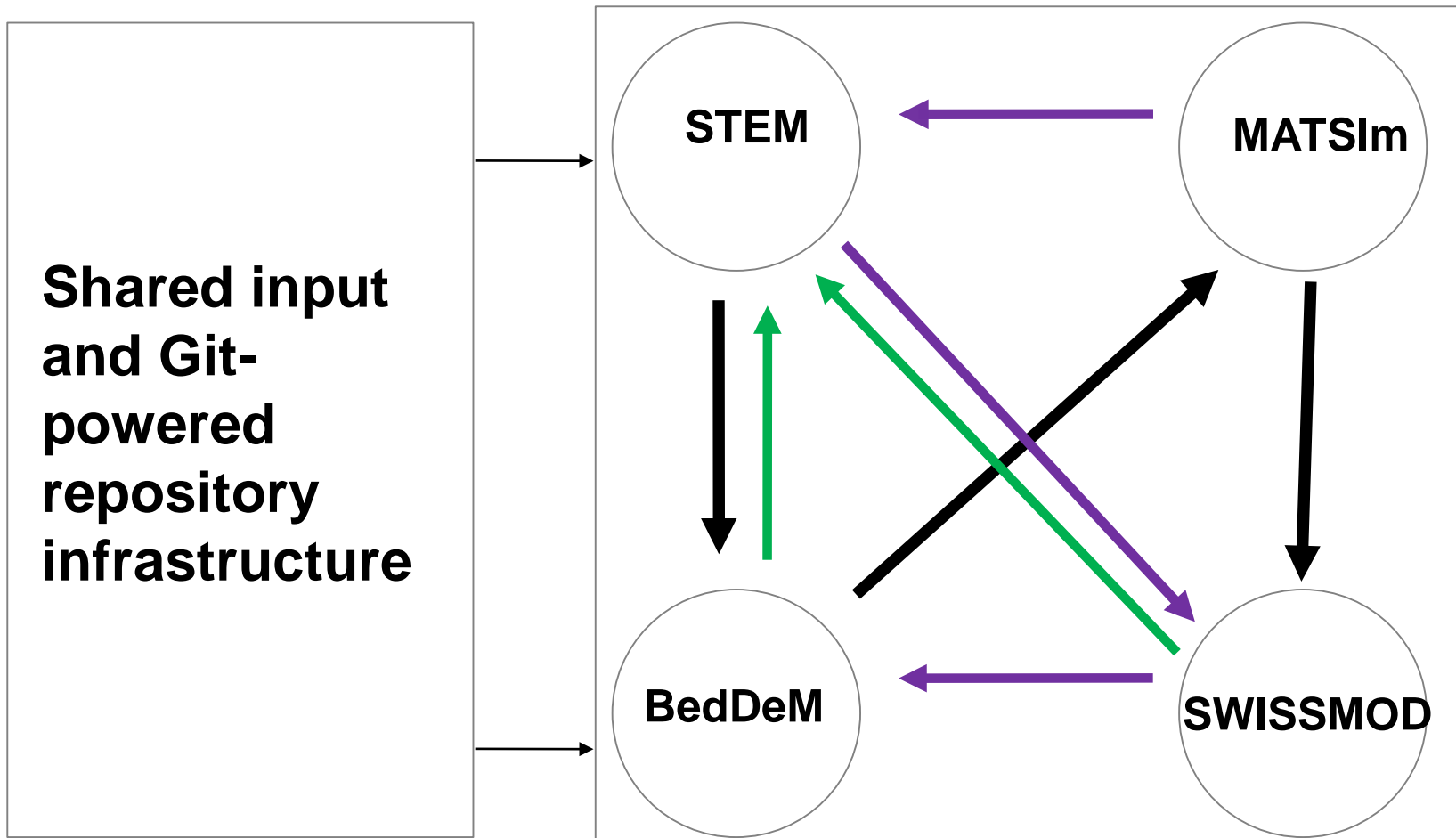
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Different models have different perspectives, but obviously address parts of the same problem!

So if we can couple / link them we can get a view of the overall



# Involved Models and Linking



# What we can analyze

While often we had 1-2 variables, and 3-5 Scenarios, we systematically want to analyze what influences mobility:

**Mobility is complex + Future development is complex...**

We now have a complex apparatus, and a systematic view on a complex space to investigate

BestPr/Type	Dimension Name	Sub-category	exogenous (internal?) or external (exogenous) (E?)	Modelling impact	Source	Ranges	Legends or impact (regionalism) row - Workshop?	Remarks
Socio-economic dynamics	1 population development		E	STEM, BestDem, MATSim	SCCER JASM			
	2 economic growth		E	STEM	SCCER JASM			
	3 spatial distribution of economic growth		E	MATSim	ARE (4 scenarios)			
	4 spatial distribution of population dynamics		E	MATSim	ARE (4 scenarios) + ZHAW densification project			
	5 spatial distribution of non-working destinations (e.g. leisure/tourism, shopping)		E	MATSim	ARE (4 scenarios)			
	6		E	STEM, SWISSMOO utilized at household level	SCCER JASM			
	7	Electricity	E	STEM, utilized at household level by BestDem	IEA or other international sources			
	8	Diesel	E	STEM, utilized at household level by BestDem	IEA or other international sources			
	9	Petrol	E	STEM, utilized at household level by BestDem	IEA or other international sources			
	10	Hydrogen	E	STEM, utilized at household level by BestDem	yet to be determined			
	11 household size		E	Used by MATSim to generate clusters for STEM or a link that was not actually utilized in Wave 5	SCCER JASM			
	12 Car ownership rate (in the population)		I	STEM generates optimal stock of cars; population is externally given				Personal cars per thousand capita
	13 Cars per household		E	BestDem pre-processing allocates fleet of vehicles to households				
	14 household income		E	BestDem pre-processing the data to generate a total budget for mobility, exhausted which the people need to sign up	?? SCCER JASM (using GDP as a proxy or IBE data for the past and growth proportional to GDP)			
	15	Impact of on-line shopping and home delivery (e.g. in zero-carbon mode)	E	Reduction on travel demand for shopping purposes, reflected in a lighter schedule in BestDem (but potentially also as check-back to STEM)	?? WS1			Risk can be translated into different mobility demand configurations (absolute demand / modal split) and might serve as scenario/variation.
	16	Home-office co-working spaces	E	Reduction on travel demand for work purposes, reflected in a lighter schedule in BestDem (but potentially also as check-back to STEM)	?? WS1			
	17	Flexible work forms / part time	E	Changes in the frequency of trips, possibly of their length, thus the schedule in BestDem	?? WS1			
	18	new lifestyle patterns	E	Increase in leisure travel demand by elderly	?? WS1			
	19	Higher unemployment and underemployment (e.g.)	E	Reduction on travel demand for work purposes, reflected in a lighter schedule in BestDem (but potentially also as check-back to STEM)				
	20	Climate change awareness	E	Reduction on overall high-carbon travel demand, shift towards low-carbon alternatives. This would require either to include this aspect in optimization procedure (e.g. in CO2 constraints) in STEM or a sensitivity to the issue in BestDem choice				
	21	Openness to new technologies (through marketing word of mouth, etc.)	E	Impact on model's vehicle technological shift				
22	Modal shift	I	BestDem	?? WS1			Needed as a separate variable or can it be expressed through the car vs. bus/train - mobility demand? Maybe we need both as the latter can be expressed as a function of the first.	
23	Subscription to Mobility as a service (MaaS)	E	BestDem					
24	Supply and demand for pooling services (where the vehicle is supplied by a household, not a company)	E	BestDem					
25	Cars annual mileage	E	E (with stock decisions being taken in expectation of a certain mileage)					
26	Cars occupancy rate (persons per vehicle)	E						
27	Effects of autonomous driving	Penetration of private automated cars	E	Increase in overall car travel demand	ASTRA		This can be further expanded into various sub-aspects (impact of empty rides, rides of people with no license, kids, elderly) or total compressed, covering all these things.	
28		Penetration of automated taxis	E	Increase in overall car travel demand AND/OR increase in public transport through greater feasibility on last mile			This can be further expanded into various sub-aspects (impact of empty rides, rides of people with no license, kids, elderly) or total compressed, covering all these things.	
29	Evolution of public transport (quality, supply, etc.)		E	BestDem, MAGim			Urban vs. Rural areas (interface with intermediary	