

Mobility behaviour in Austria

AI-CENTIVE Presentation



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Current Mobility Behaviour

- In Vienna, about 2/3rd of trips are made by environmentally friendly modes, mainly PT
- In other larger cities, this drops to ~50%, but we see a higher share of cycling
- Outside larger cities, trips are mainly made by motorised individual transport (mainly car)
- A more recent survey by BOKU found very similar values (lower public transport -> COVID, no school children)

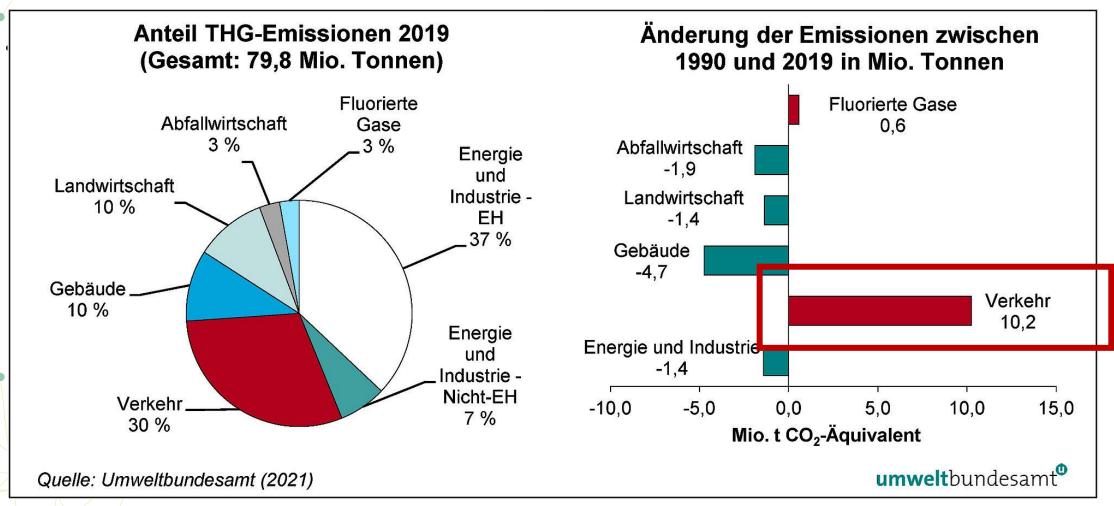


mIV: motorisierter Individualverkehr (PKW, Motorrad, Moped etc.); Gliederung der Bezirke: siehe Karte zu den Raumtypen Wochentag: Werktage: Jahreszeit: Gesamtiahr: Stichprobe n=145,483 Wege





Unsustainable Transport in Austria -**Example Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

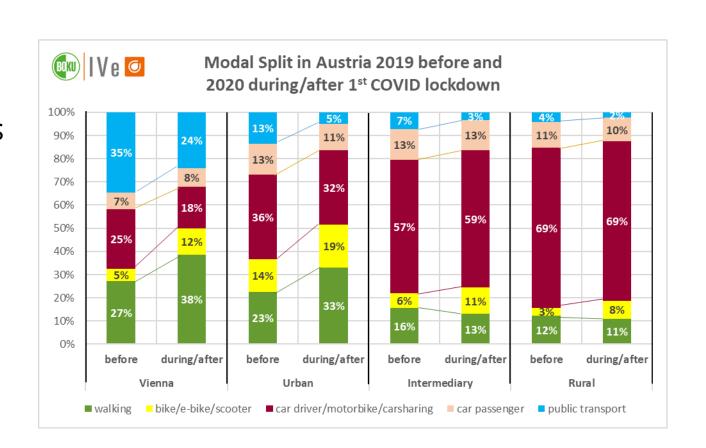






Challenges to changing mobility behaviour

- Changing routines and habits (exception: disruptions)
- Changing perceptions and beliefs about mobility options (example cycling after COVID lockdown)
- Limited acceptability of "hard" policy measures
- Make as much use of "soft" measures and incentives as possible





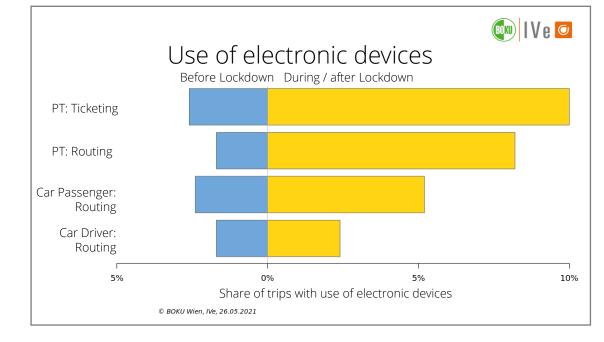


How can we incentivise sustainable mobility behaviour?

Possible types of incentives (Kusumastuti et al., 2011):

- Real-time information in a peer-to-peer exchange system:
 - Accuracy, timeliness & relevance of information crucial
- Feedback and self-monitoring & Social networks and incentives
 - Diverse responses by different users
- Rewards and points
 - Tangible rewards more productive (e.g. gift vouchers for DRT use, Minnich et al., 2022)

Findings BOKU survey



- Use of apps (electronic devices) currently limited, use increases in unfamiliar situations
- Need to provide accurate information to optimise usefulness and deliver suitable incentives