

Impact of COVID-19 lockdown on commuting, a multi-country perspective

CiviNet SLO-CRO-SEE Webinar "COVID-19 as a catalyst for change in sustainable transport planning" Zoom, 13.04.2021, 1000-1300h

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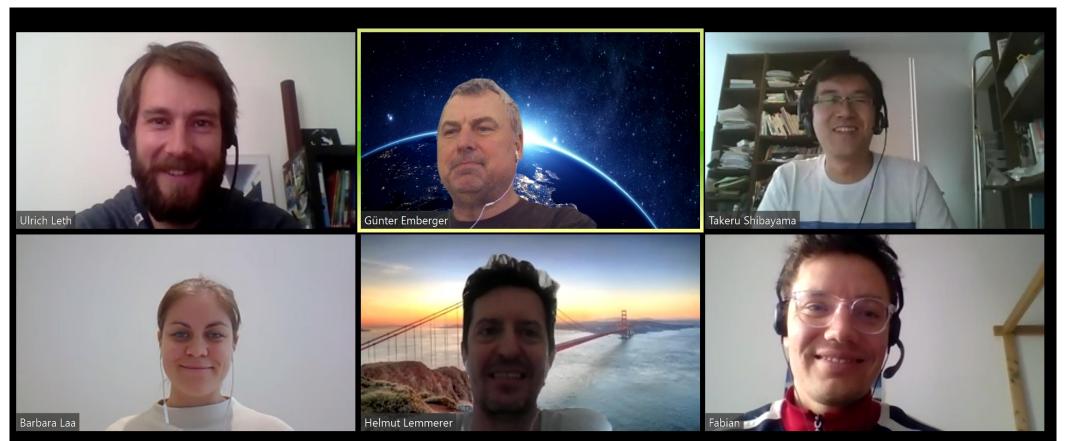
With contributions by Fabian Sandholzer, Takeru Shibayama, Barbara Laa, Matej Ogrin and Jernej Tiran



The genesis



Focus on: trips to/from places of work, education and grocery shopping Team for design & analysis





Melissa Kapfenberger

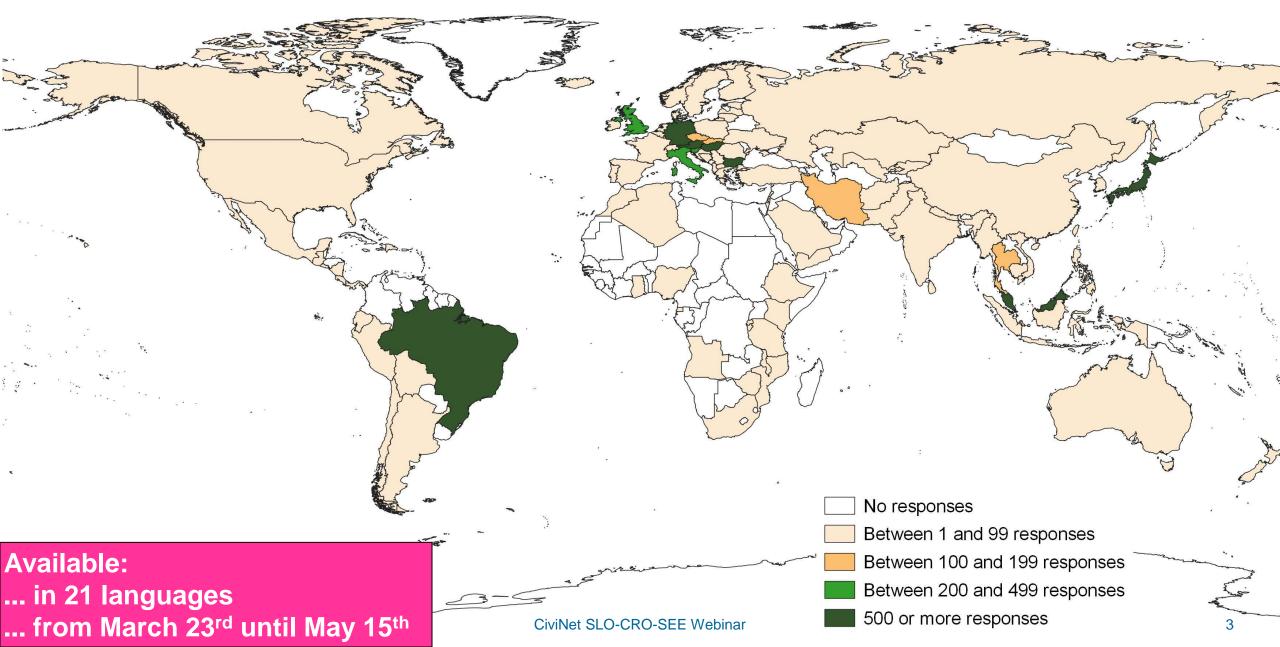


Tadej Brezina



Worldwide participation







Sample size



Top-14

3,256
1,955
1,044
821
644
642
622
415
269
259
183
148
145
121

Bottom-11

Bosnia & Herzegovina	1
Mozambique	1
Nigeria	1
Nicaragua	1
Palestine	1
Qatar	1
San Marino	1
El Salvador	1
Tanzania	1
Yemen	1
Zimbabwe	1

• 102 different countries

•	N	=	11	1,555
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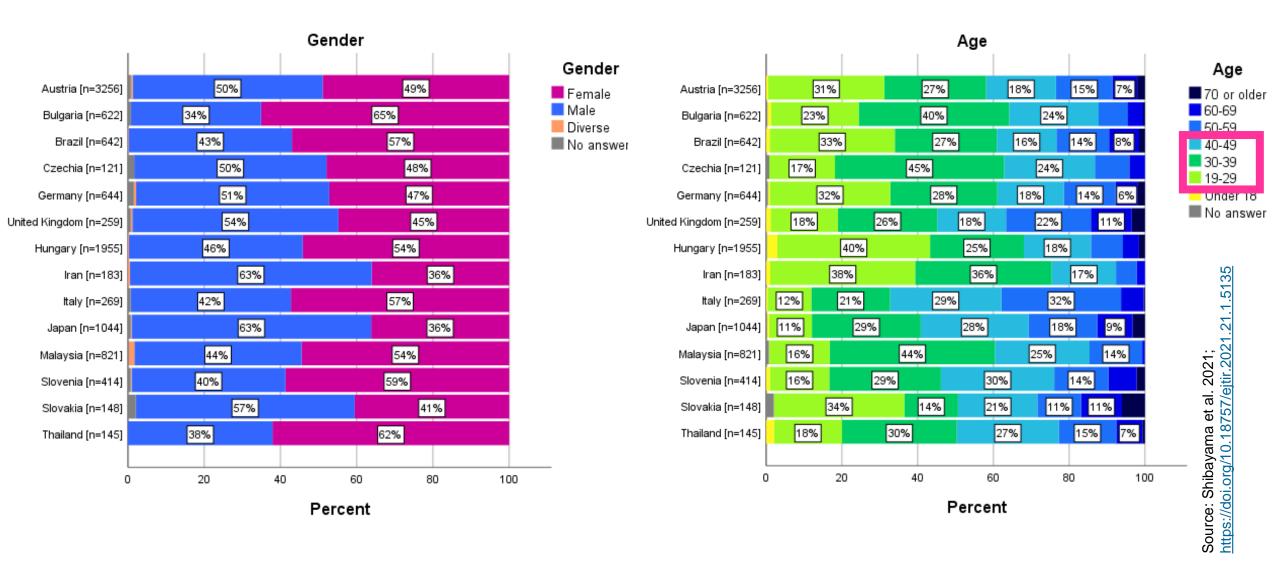
•
$$n_{CRO} = 47$$

•
$$n_{MKD} = 3$$



Top-14: Gender and age

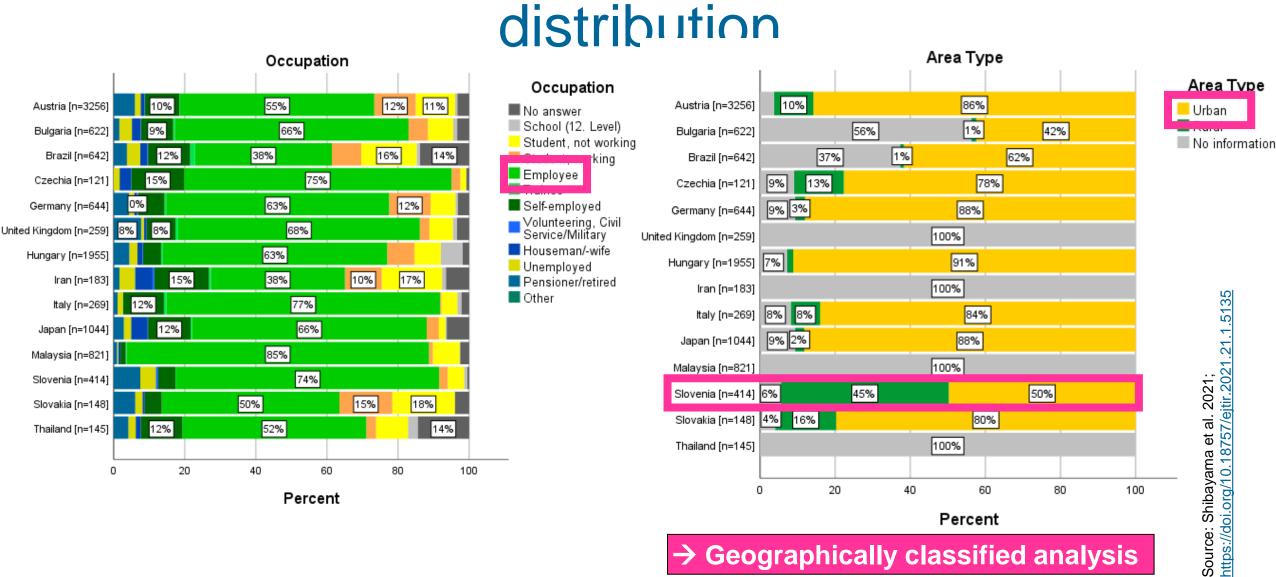






Top-14: Occupation and spatial

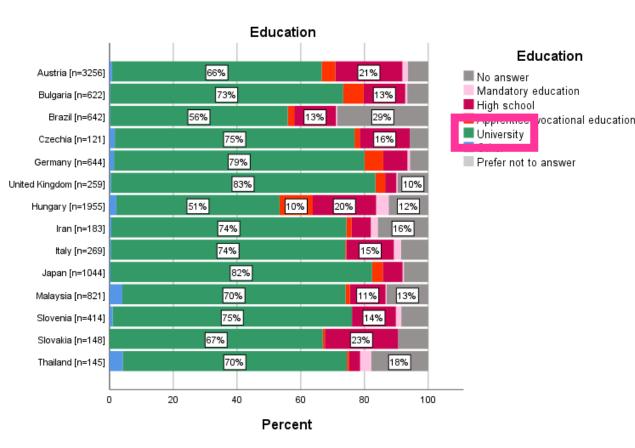






Top-14: Education & summary





Summary

- Balance between male and female respondents, with some biases:
 - E.g. Japan: > 55 % male
- Young respondents
- University degree
- Urban respondents
- Employees



Commuting (among employees)

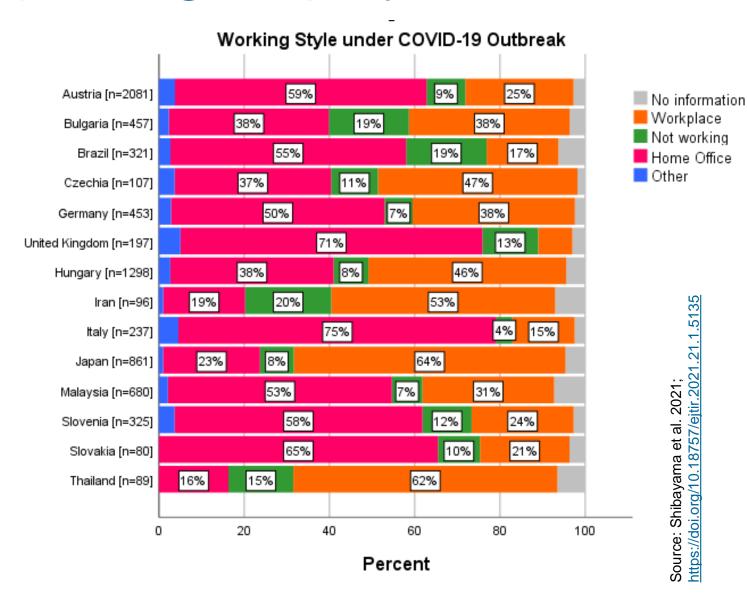


Home office

- 40-60 % in many countries
- High percentage in UK and Italy
- Low in Japan and Thailand

Commuting

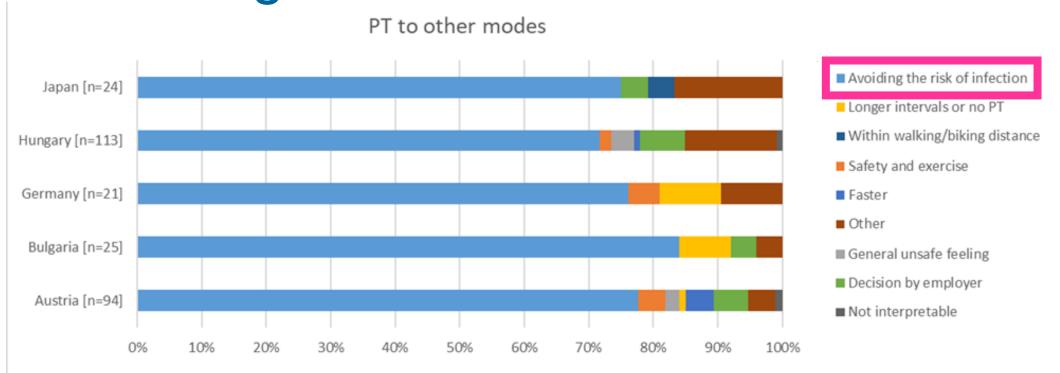
- High in Japan and Thailand
- Not working
 - High in some countries

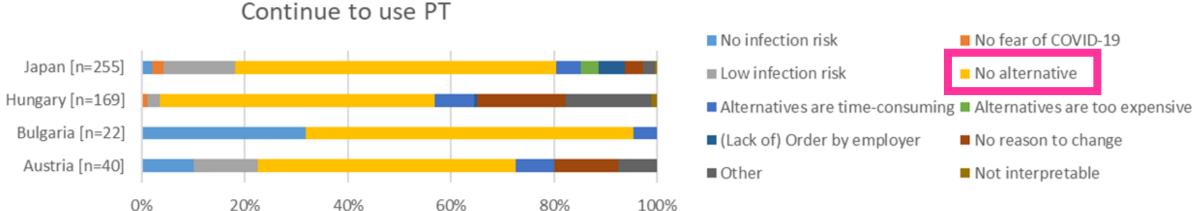




Change from PT to other modes





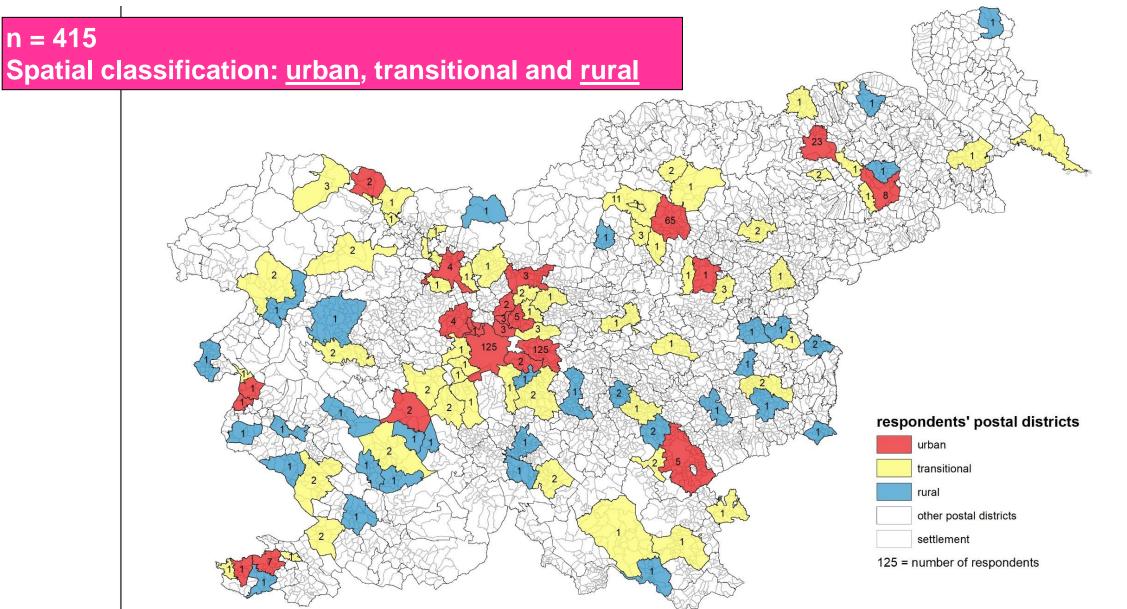


Source: Shibayama et al. 2021; https://doi.org/10.18757/ejtir.2021.21.1.5135



SLO: Results by geography



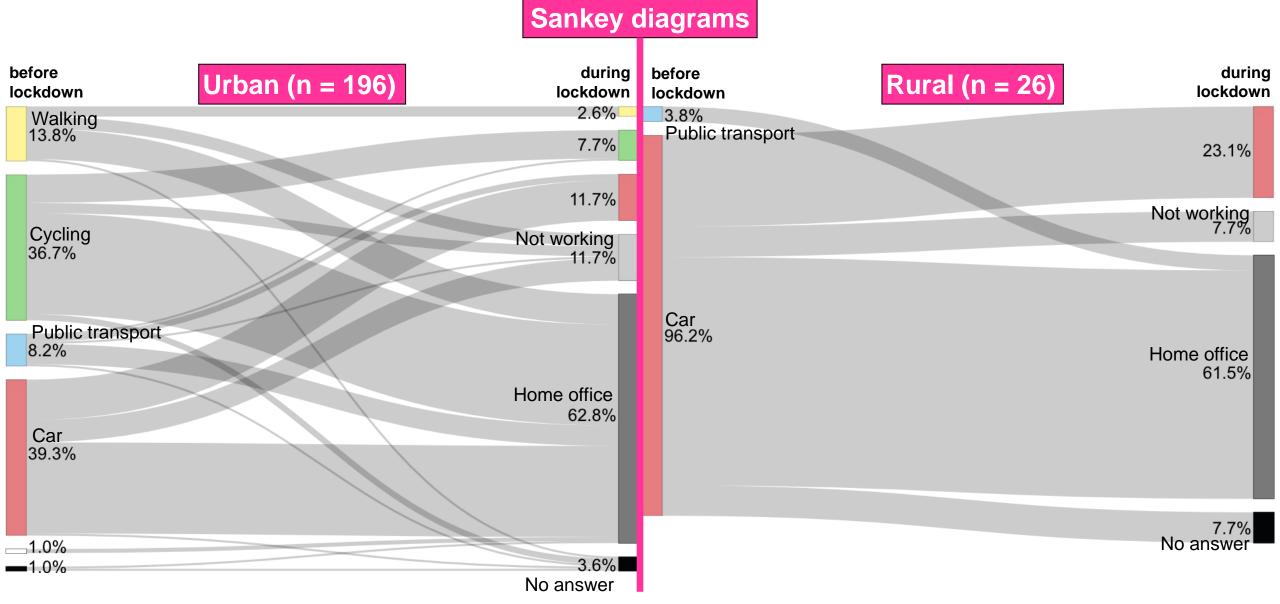


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SLO: Mode changes working commute

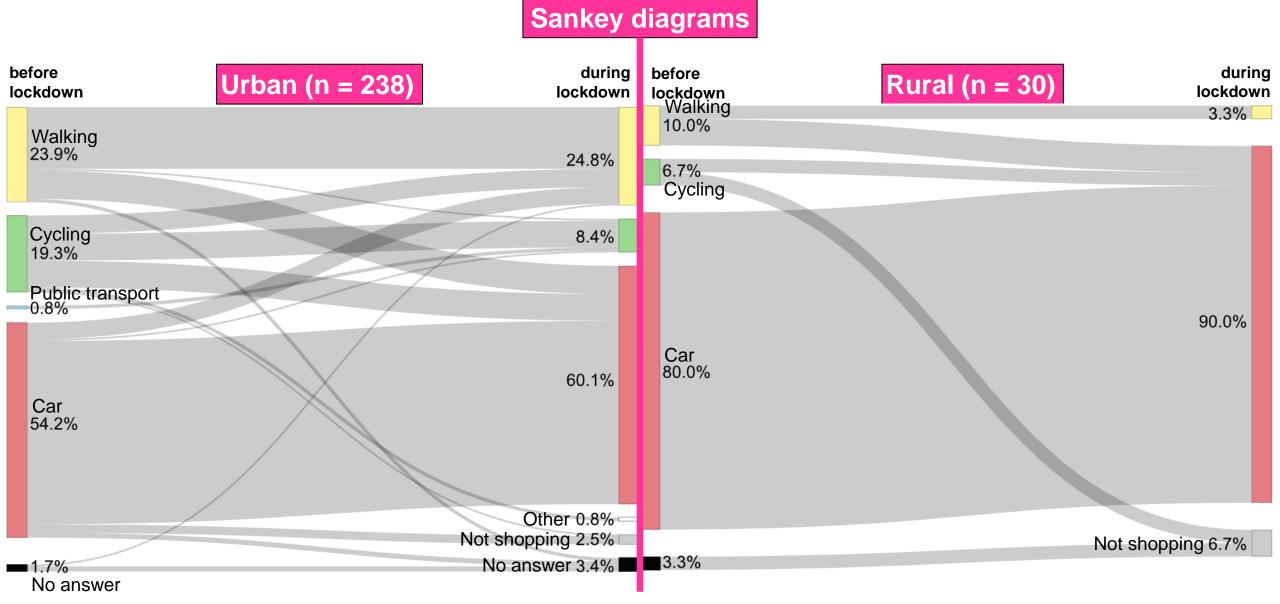






SLO: Mode changes grocery shopping

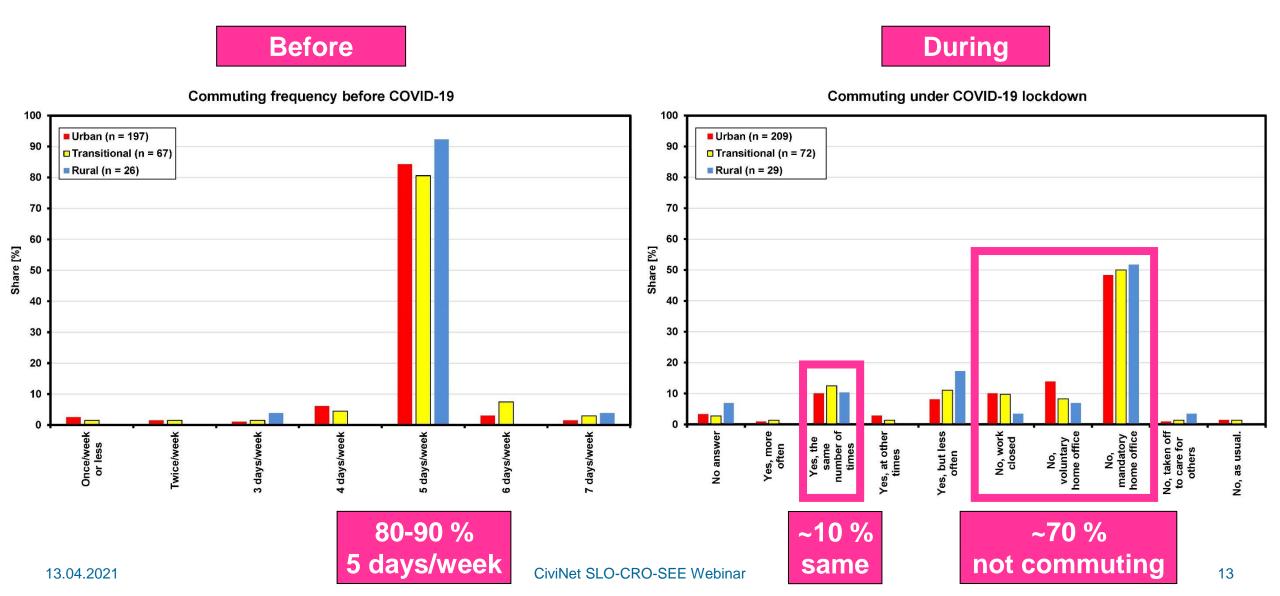






SLO: Commuting frequencies







Conclusions



- 21 languages -> capturing changes in comm. mobility in 14+ countries
- Results confirm: home office used more often with more affine workplaces, such as office workers and teachers
- Home office possible: typically for 40 to 60 % of workers (if strong measures imposed)
- Commuters who change from public transport to others, most often mention reason: infection risks in PT
- COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated: within a few days or weeks, human mobility behaviour can be adapted to (health care) requirements
- SLO, outside urban areas: Lockdown policies in SLO highlighted car dependency and the need for strong sustainable alternatives



Info and ressources



- Research center blog: http://blog.fvv.tuwien.ac.at
 - Results & publications
 - Link to Open-Access data set
- Feel free to analyse the OA data yourself!
- Article together with T. Shibayama, F. Sandholzer and B. Laa in European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research https://doi.org/10.18757/ejtir.2021.21.1.5135
- Article together with B. Laa, M. Ogrin and J. Tiran in Acta Geographica Slovenica (under review)





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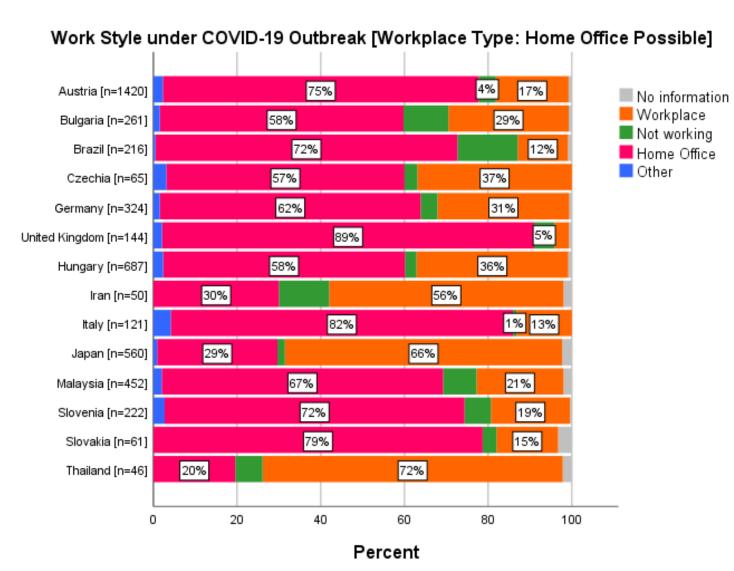




Commuting ("home office possible" grp.)



- Workplace type that can be transferred to home office with ICTs
 - Office, lecture rooms, etc.
- High % of home office
 - In particular, UK, Italy, Slovakia, Austria
- Low % in commuting
 - Except for Japan, Thailand, Iran
- Low % in not working
 - Slightly higher in Brazil, Iran





Commuting ("presence essential" grp.)



On-premise work

 Shops, customer counters, factory, warehouse, farms, etc.

Low % in Home Office

Except for Italy

High % in commuting

Japan, Thailand, Hungary,
Czech Republic

% in Not-working

 Higher compared to "Home Office Possible" group

