Using public transport and bicycles becomes more and more attractive in German cities – at the same time the use of cars decreased: The “Mobility in Towns – SrV 2013” research project provides new findings on travel behaviour.

Previous surveys up until 2003 showed a steady growth of car use in relation to the number of trips taken by each mode (modal split), a strong decrease of walking and an increase of bicycling. This changed in 2008 with a clear drop in car use.

The modal split in German SrV sample towns with a population of more than 100,000 in 2013 was:

- Motorized individual travel: 36.7 %
- Public transport: 20.6 %
- Bicycles: 12.9 %
- Walking: 29.8 %

Between 2008 and 2013, the modal share of public transport (PT) increased by from 19% to 21%, the share of cycling also increased from 12% to 13%, while the modal share of cars continued to decrease from 39% to 37%. In contrast, walking stayed static in 2013, with approximately the same rate as in 2008.

In regard to kilometres-travelled, which is the total distance travelled by the average person in one day, cycling showed the greatest increase with 11%. Motorised individual transport (MIT) decreased by 2%, while PT and walking both decreased by 11%.

The 2013 survey findings also show that the use of new mobility services is no longer a niche segment of less than 1 %, as it was in 2008. In cities with flexible car sharing or public bicycle hiring systems, usage rates have already risen to between 5 and 10% of the population with astonishing growth factors.

Closer examination of the data shows that people’s behaviour varies greatly. Young adults continue to move away from car use.
in favour of PT, cycling and new mobility services. Seniors’ behaviour, however, has remained relatively consistent, with car availability increasing considerably amongst older city residents. More female seniors, in particular, have a driver’s license and therefore increasingly use a car, as long as their health allows.

The ratio of senior citizens in Germany will grow over the next twenty years, resulting in a rather stable level of car use. However, the younger generation will soon become a greater factor, and behavioural changes toward more sustainable transport modes are likely to shape development in the long-term future.

In the course of the project, the Chair of Transport Planning at the Technische Universität Dresden further developed the methods and techniques for collecting behavioural transport data. Coordinating the diverse conditions specified by each contracting entity was a logistical challenge, unusual for a university. This was overcome through the use of a consistent software concept.

The SrV city comparison, which documents the essential behavioural and planning indices for all study regions, is expected to be published in the first quarter of 2015 after the results have been made available by the contracting entities.

The comprehensive and recently updated SrV database is an excellent basis for further analyses in mobility research and is available to interested institutions from research and practice beginning in the first quarter of 2015.

MOBILITY IN TOWNS - SRV 2013 - A RESEARCH PROJECT

The “Mobility in Towns – SrV 2013” research project focuses on travel behaviour in German cities.

The Chair of Transport and Infrastructure Planning of TU Dresden presented recent findings on travel behaviour in German cities on November 10th and 11th 2014 at the Technische Universität Dresden during the final conference of the “Mobility in Towns – SrV 2013” project. First completed in 1972, this project has been the longest running German time series study on urban mobility behaviour, previously conducted in 2008, 2003, etc. Carried out by the staff of Prof. Gerd-Axel Ahrens, this tenth wave of the survey registered another record level of participation with a total sample size of approx. 130,000 respondents in over 100 survey areas throughout Germany.

More than 130 transport professionals employed in the practical field and academia took part in the conference, including 46 contracting entities (mostly municipal governments). Current information on the project is available in German at www.tu-dresden.de/srv2013.

The TU Dresden is one of eleven German universities that were identified as an “excellence university”. TUD has about 37,000 students, 4,400 publicly funded staff members – among them over 500 professors – and approximately 3,500 externally funded staff members, and, thus, is the largest university in Saxony today.

Having been committed to sciences and the engineering before the reunification of Germany, TU Dresden now is a multi-discipline university, also offering humanities and social sciences as well as medicine.

→ Learn more: http://www.tu-dresden.de/en and http://www.tu-dresden.de/srv/

THE GERMAN PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

The German Partnership for Sustainable Mobility is an initiative by the Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

The German Partnership for Sustainable Mobility (GPSM) is serving as a guide for sustainable mobility and green logistics solutions from Germany. As a platform for exchanging knowledge, expertise and experiences, GPSM supports the transformation towards sustainability in developing and emerging countries. It serves as a network of information from academia, businesses, civil society and associations.

→ Learn more: http://www.german-sustainable-mobility.de