



University of Natural Resources  
and Life Sciences Vienna  
Department of Landscape, Spatial  
and Infrastructure Sciences  
*Institute for Transport Studies*



# No car - no job? Interaction between mobility and professional activities of people in rural areas

Frontiers in Transportation - Social Interactions,  
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FFG

Wiebke Unbehaun, Tina Uhlmann, Prof. Regine Gerike  
Institute for Transport Studies BOKU Vienna

# Outline

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Initial hypotheses

Goals

Methodology

First results

Questions

# Initial hypotheses

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## Situation:

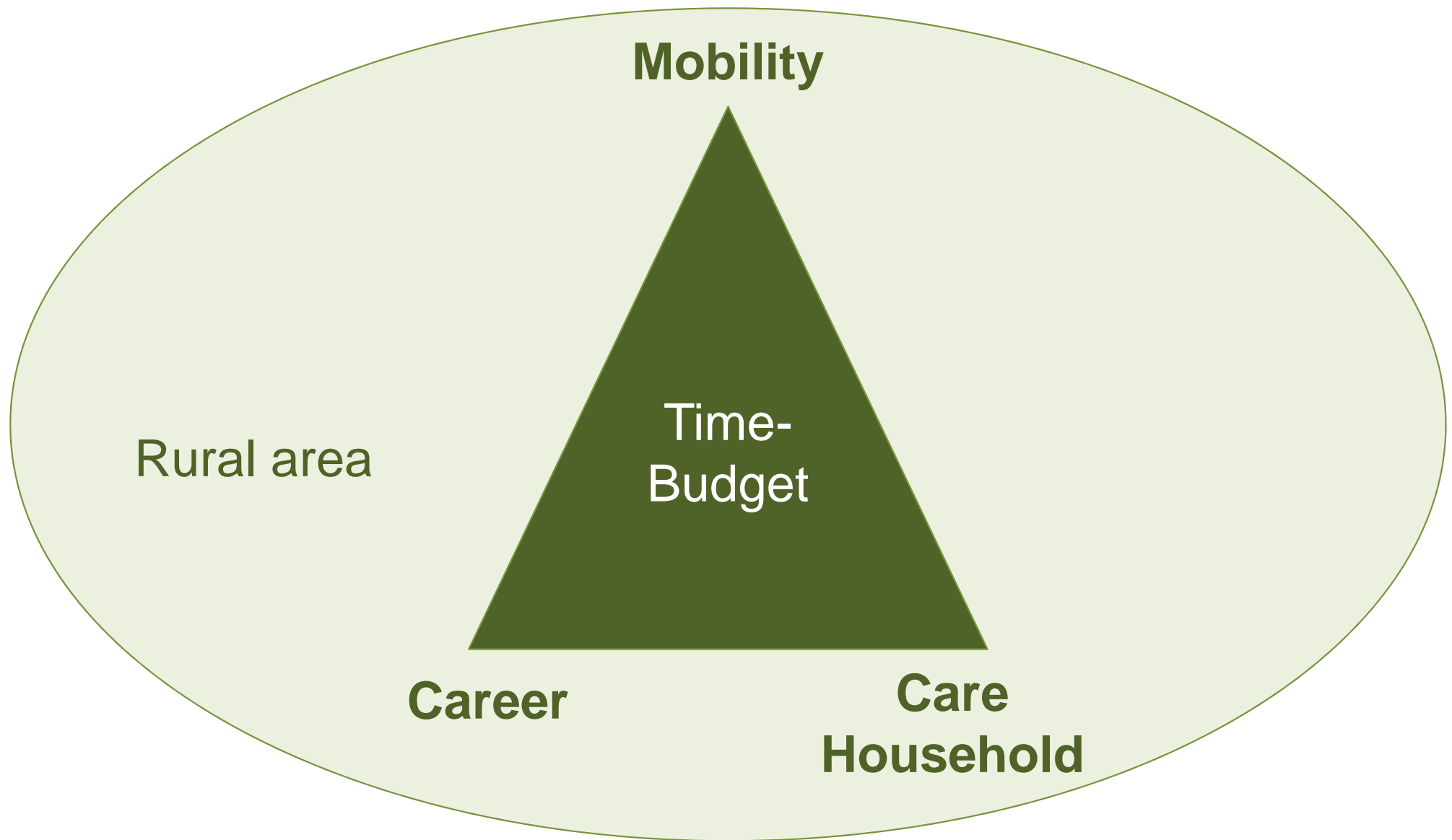
- Worse access in rural areas
- Less job opportunities
- For people with care responsibilities:
- Taxi services children, not the right job, longer travel times

## Effect:

- People do not work
- Work less
- Work under their qualification

# Introduction

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# Goals

Analyse effects:

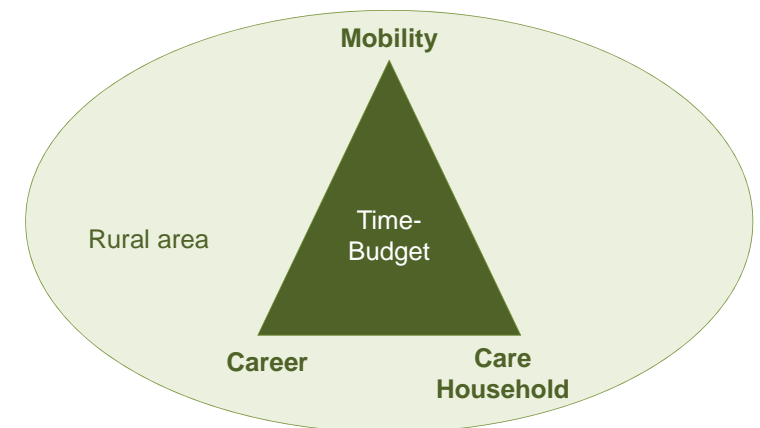
- Trip patterns, care, job, coordination with others, measures

Formulate recommendations:

- For measures improving accessibilities, job opportunities
- Not only transport planning
- But also care facilities, shopping etc.

Target group:

- People in rural areas
- With care responsibilities
- Employed or with wish to work



# Methodology

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- Computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI)

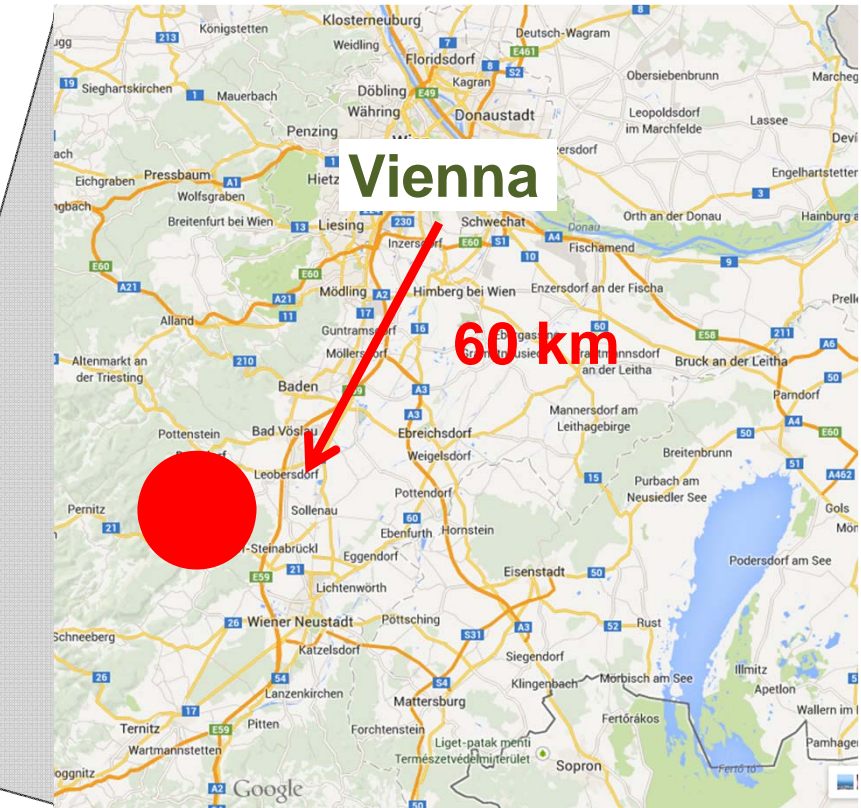
## Sampling:

- 1700 randomly chosen addresses households with children (0-14 y.)
- 1700 randomly chosen addresses households without further information

## Survey time:

- Every day from 9:00-12:00, 16:00-20:00
- 4 weeks in June/July 2013

# Research area



# Survey contents

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Screening questions to identify persons from target group

Questions target persons:

- Mobility behaviour
- Problems and wishes in the mobility system
- Degree and distribution of care responsibilities in families
- Availability of transport modes
- Degree of employment
- Wishes to be employed and information on potential jobs
- Attitudes concerning family and employment
- Trips for one diary day



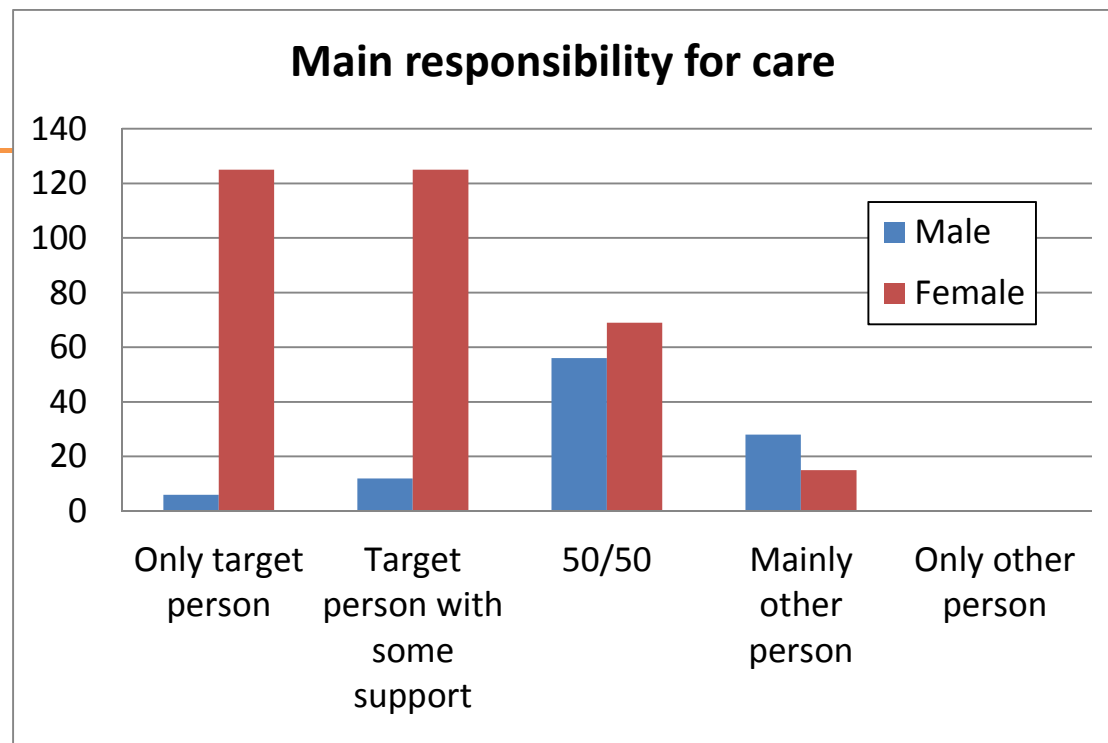
## The sample

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Purchased	6,820
Phone number found	3,625
Contacted	2,281
Adress not valid/interview not finished/not reached after 7 calls/language problems	827
Interview refused	557
Not target group	503
Interview completed	475
Interview correct	436

## The sample

- 24 % men, 76 % women
- Average age: 42 years
- Education: 21% Vocational school, 27% Matura, 10% university
- Mean household size: 3.9 persons
- Average number of persons to care for per household: 1.9
- 404 persons responsible for children, 32 for elderly or disabled persons
- 90 % with job or in education, 10 % without job
- 40 persons would like to work, 9 would like to start an education

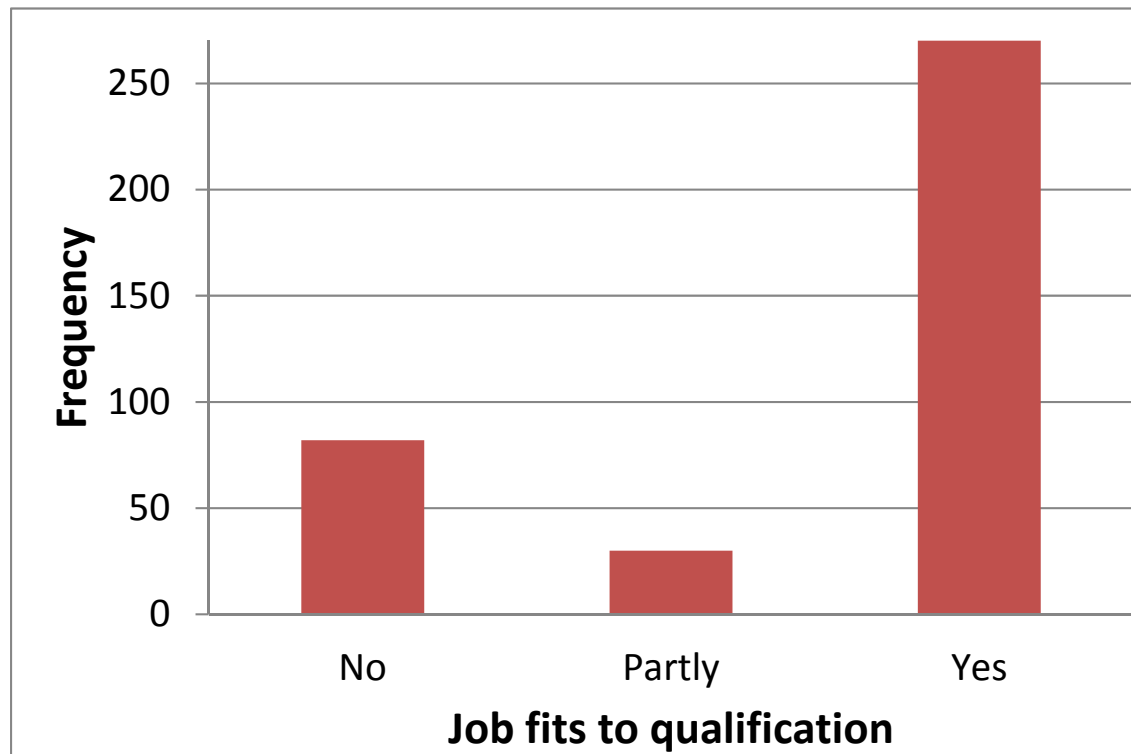


# Employment

- Mean working hours per week: 32.5 (median 32.0)
- Mean working days per week: 4.6 (median 5.0)
- 33.7% have flexible working hours, partly 17.2%, no flexibility 35.7%
- 60.2% work not at home, partly 15.8%, at home 10.9%

Current employment	Wish to work					
	Do not know	No	Either or	Job	Education	Both
Nothing	0	1	0	39	5	0
Employed	0	375	0	0	3	0
Education	0	6	0	1	1	0
Both	0	5	0	0	0	0

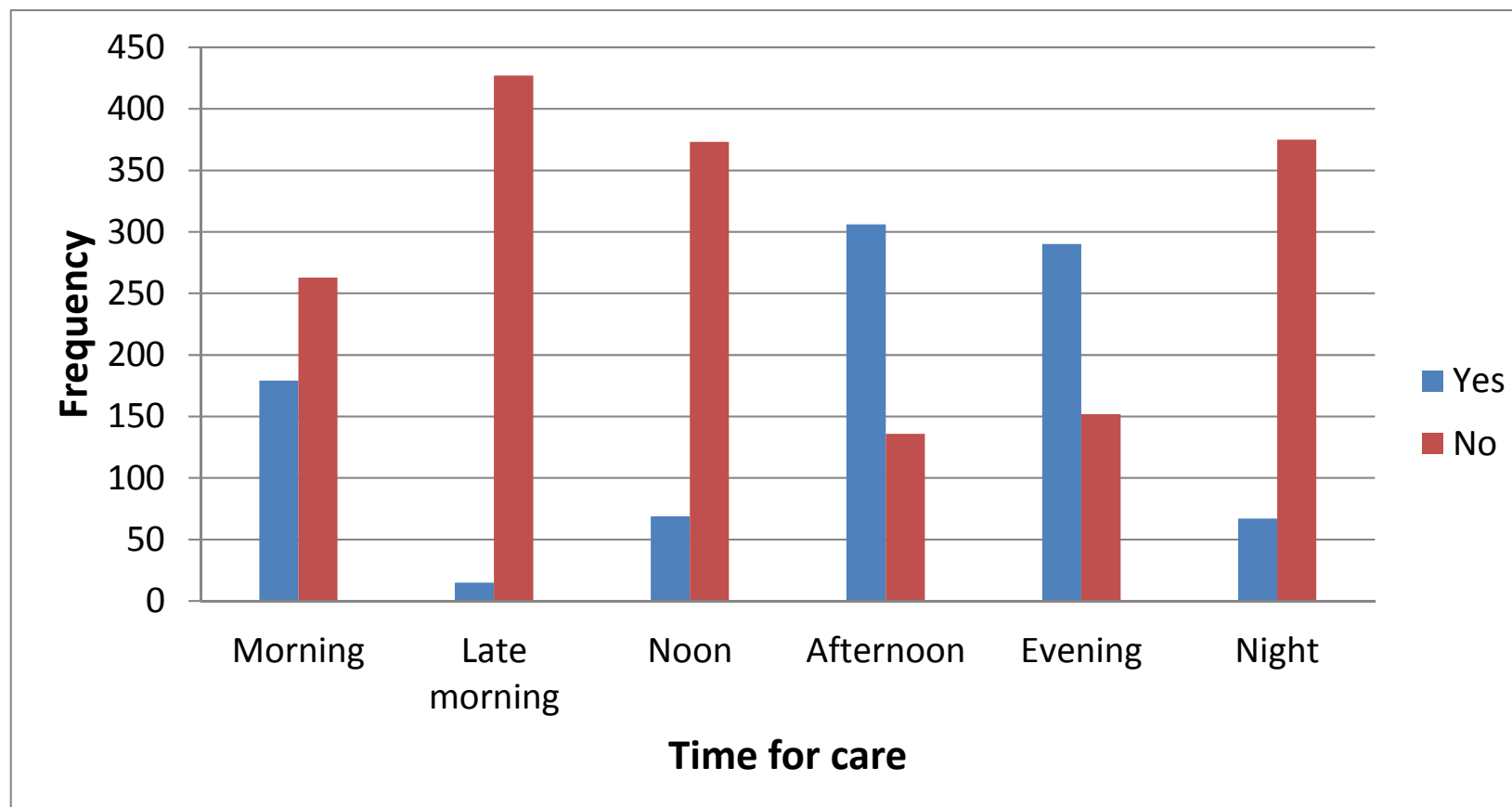
# Employment and qualification



Job fits qualification	Wish to work					
	Do not know	No	Either or	Job	Education	Both
No	0	82	0	0	0	0
Partly	0	29	0	0	1	0
Yes	0	267	0	1	2	0

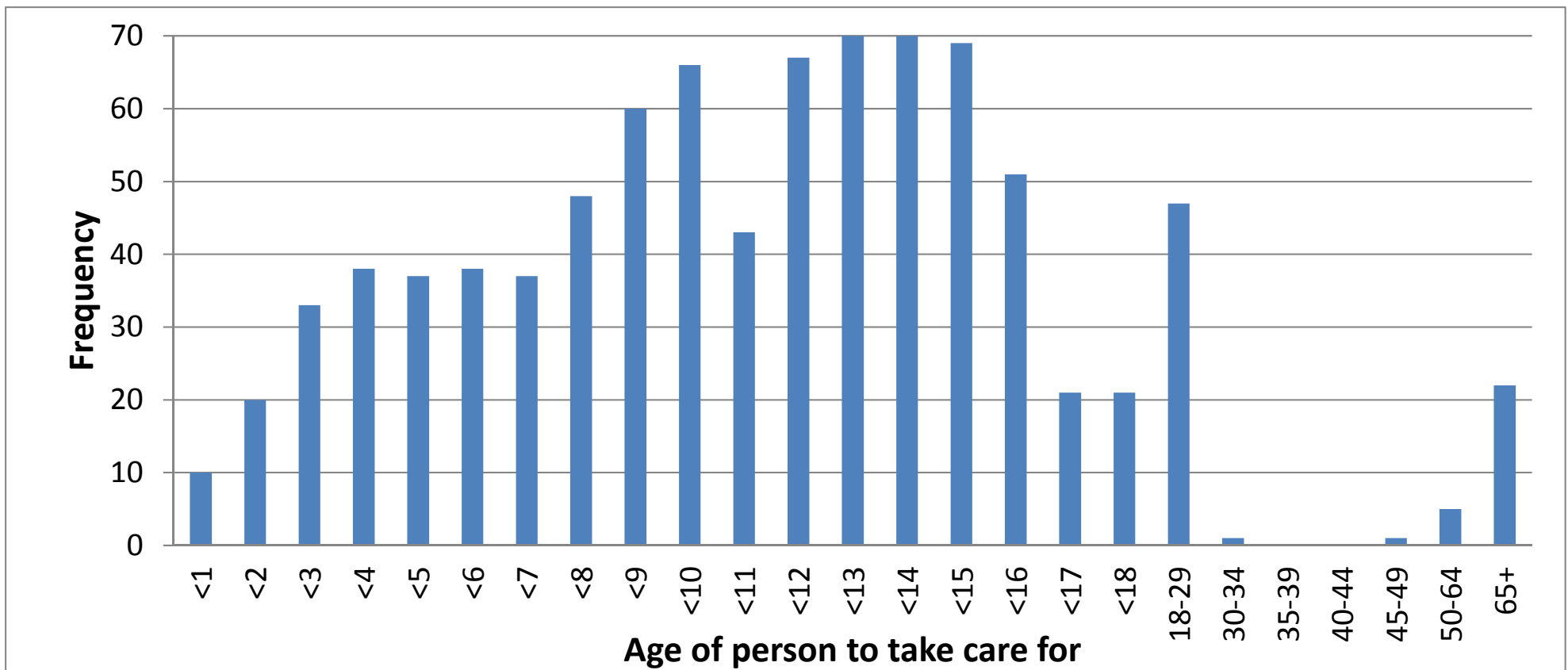
# Care

- Mean care time: 7.7 hours per week (median 6 hours)
- Main time for care: 28.8% whole day, 70.2% one to three periods of care



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# Back to our initial hypotheses

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Situation: **Okay**

- Worse access in rural areas
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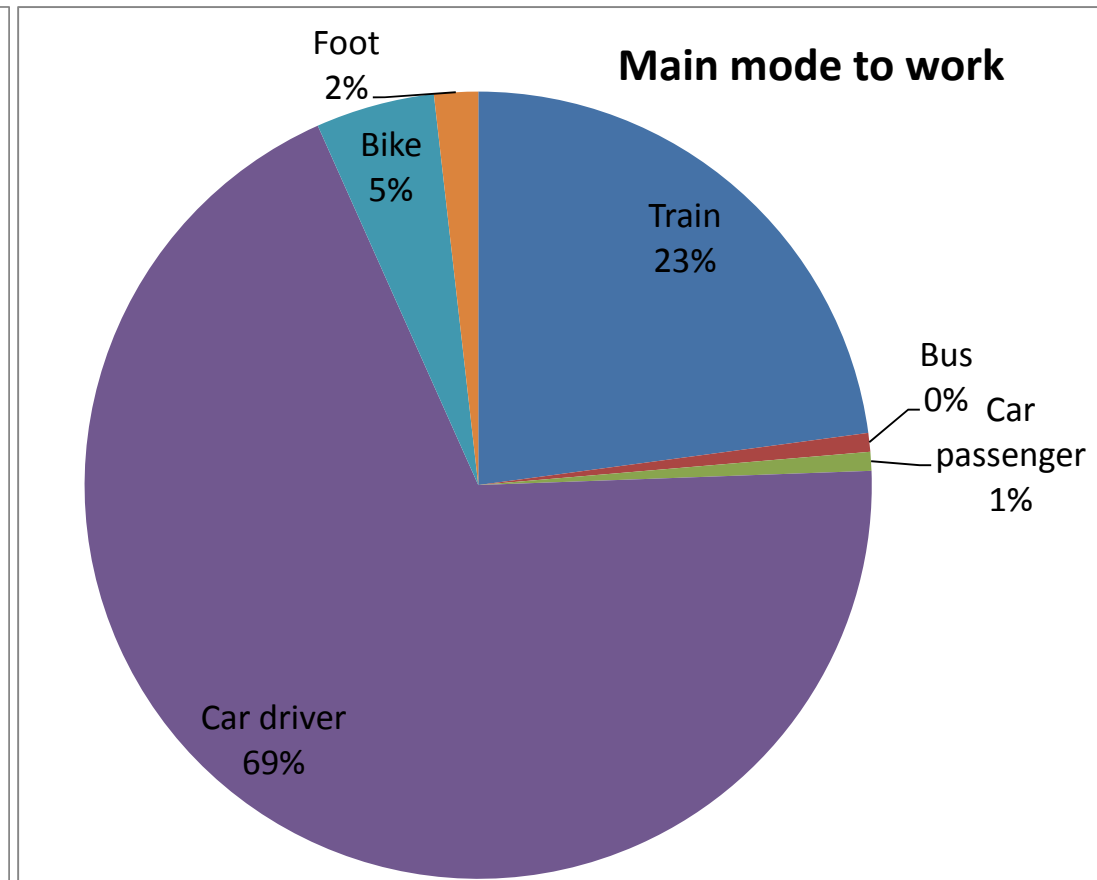
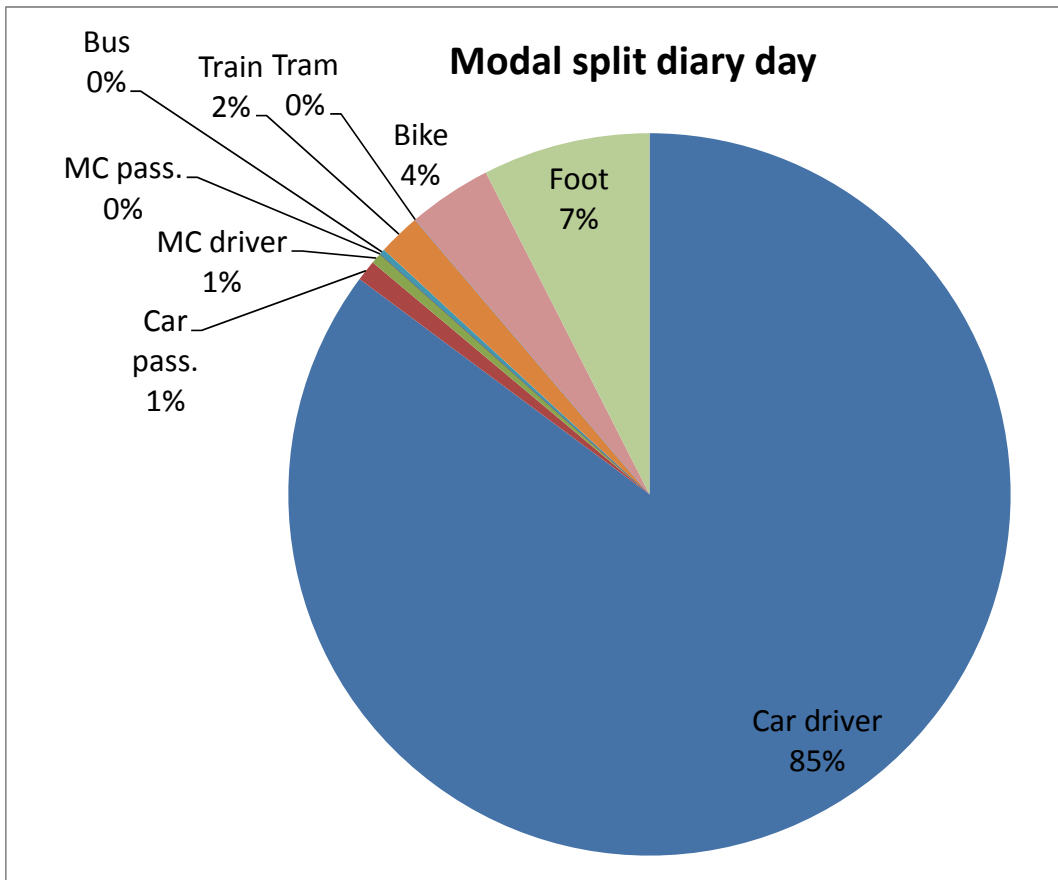
Effect: **Not the case: People work and care.**

- People do not work
- Work less
- Work under their qualification

**Sample shows how  
parents re-start their job  
after having children.**

# How do they manage to work and to care in rural areas?:

- No immobile people on diary day
- Mean number of trips diary day 4.5 (median 4.0)
- Mean daily trip time diary day 80 min (median 65 minutes)



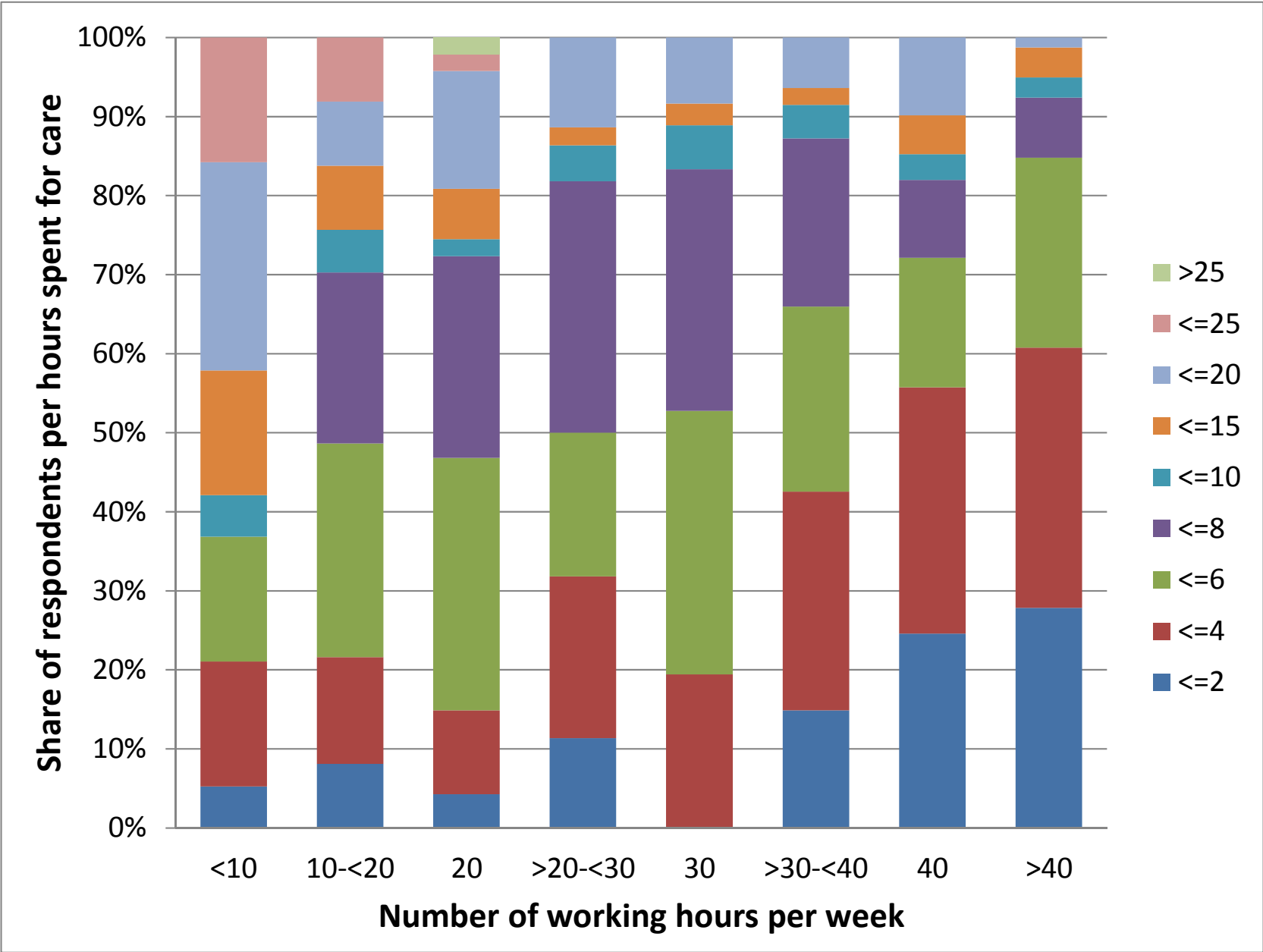


## How do they manage to work and to care in rural areas?:

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- No immobile people on diary day
- Mean number of trips diary day 4.5 (median 4.0)
- Mean daily trip time diary day 80 min (median 65 minutes)
- Main mode: car driver
- Car availability 93,2% always, 5.9% sometimes, 4 cases never
- Mean number of cars per household 1.9 (median 2.0)
- Car pooling, taxi, sharing cars with neighbours quite often used

# Employment and care



## Coordinate with others

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- 75% coordinate care tasks with somebody else
- Mainly with spouse, grand parents
- 54.8% report varying care time, depending on:
- Own work (24.4%), schedules children (11.5%), availability of other persons

## Next steps, questions

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- Trip patterns in more detail (purposes, accompanying persons, times of the trips etc.)
- Clustering techniques to find typical groups (employment, care, mobility) and their mobility needs
- Analyse influence care, job → mobility

Write next proposal:

- How to improve screening questions?
- Ask in more detail for the social networks of the persons?
- Compare rural and urban areas?



# Thank you for your attention!

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Wiebke Unbehaun

