

Institut für Verkehrsforschung





Mobilität in Deutschland 2008 – MID 2008 (Mobility in Germany)

Information Meeting Add-Ons Bonn, 24 July 2007



Contents of the Project's Presentation

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Project Cooperation

Research Areas at infas: Five Foci

Marketing Research

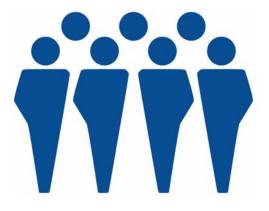
customer satisfaction, image analyses, market potential analyses

Organisational Research

employee surveys, evaluation of organisations

Transport Research

structural analyses, market potential estimates, customer segmentation and demand analyses



Political Research

electoral behaviour, individual surveys concerning feedback on political measures

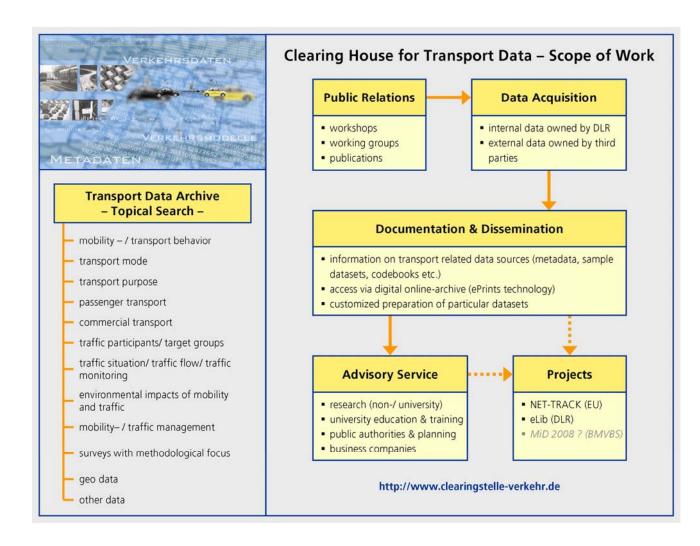


Social Research

surveys on economic and social development (labour market, social politics, education, housing market)



Project Cooperation: DLR – Clearing House for Transport Data



- gateway to information about transport data
- provision of selected data, specific surveys of the BMVBS (e.g. MiD 2002, MOP, KiD 2002) amongst others
- consulting data users in particular with regard to secondary use (contents of data sets, eligibility of data for objective etc.)
- organisation of information meetings for the expert audience





Project Objectives

Objective: *Mobility in Germany 2008*

On behalf of the BMVBS infas developed in cooperation with the DIW Berlin a Germany-wide mobility survey in 2002. This was in the tradition of the western German KONTIV-surveys of 1976, 1982 and 1989.

This survey took place under the name *Mobility in Germany 2002* and was carried out for the first time by phone mainly. It based upon international standards and developed them further for the German practice. The objective of 2008 orients towards the former design and is to update the results by means of a new survey:

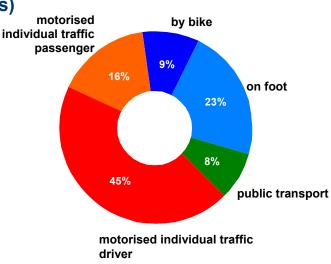
- a replication of the MiD 2002 to a large extent in order to identify the everyday mobility of private households
- ensuring the comparability with the previous surveys with optional improvements drawing on the expertise of previous user experience
- survey realisation mainly by phone if required by methodological mix with other survey methods (postal / online)
- a sample's basic size of 25,000 households in order to differentiate the results by federal states, optional add-on samples for other contracting entities, size in total approximately 50,000 households
- time frame 22 months from award of contract, survey in calendar year 2008



Project Experience *Mobility in Germany 2002*: Basic Characteristics

The MiD survey design is available for other regions as well and exhibits several special features still unchanged in 2008:

- recording entire households including children 0 years and older
- diary date survey throughout an entire calendar year
- reliable method for recording trips by combining postal and telephone survey methodology
- extremely large sample in order to regionalise the results
 (50,000 interviewed households in 2002 including add-ons)
- extrapolation of the traffic volume and the traffic performance differentiated by means of transport and purpose of the trips
- within the scope of additional contracts the optional opportunity of a trip analysis based upon a geo codification of the available trip information and apportion to the transport network



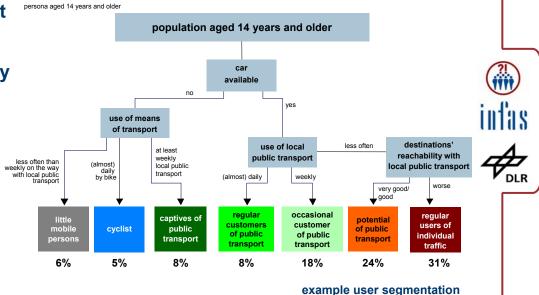


chief means of transport on diary day

Project Experience *Mobility in Germany 2002*: Innovative Characteristics

The survey in 2002 developed various new elements, which proved to be of value. These will be integrated in the replication survey 2008 and advanced in several aspects:

- use of a registry offices' sample
- transparent depiction of field course
- methodological mix of postal and telephone and online survey
- recording the data in a personal and trip matrix
- provision of differentiated information about trip purposes
- additional enquiry about the general mobility behaviour independent from diary date and user groups' segmentation as well as the theoretical potential of the local public transport
- regular updates of project information on the Internet





Survey Preparation and Contents

Schedule: Important Milestones

award of contract: end of June 2007

preparation add-ons: July 2007

user survey and workshop: August 2007

decision about add-ons: end of October 2007

questionnaire and sample: September to November 2007

pretest: December 2007 to January 2008

main survey: February 2008 to March 2009

interim results: August 2008

tabular reports: April 2009

end of project: June 2009



Sample: Drawing the Registry Offices' Sample

Like the survey in 2002 the survey 2008 also bases upon an registry offices' sample in order to allow for exhausting the thus linked quality benefits:

- inclusion of approx. 300 municipalities (500 including add-ons)
- selection by BBR or BIK classification (different kinds of regional structure)
- additional sample check through comprehension of infrastructure variables
- control by Federal States
- 25000 interviewed households in total (approx. 50000 including add-ons)
- possibility to announce the survey in advance by letter in order to optimise the return rate
- conducting selectivity analyses and a non-response survey



Questionnaire 2008: Based upon the Version of 2002

additional modulebusiness trips

· use of household vehicle

households trips persons cars household size vehicle data socio-demographics vehicle ownership school/occupation · usual parking space at home telephone driving licences annual mileage telephone number long distance trips last main driver income quarter · cell phone, computer, duration of residence general internet accessibility local public residential area transport profile household members mobility handicap car availability · email-adress \subseteq local public transport subscription/season ticket bike availability · use of means of transport in general accessibility of normal destinations being out · odometer reading purpose/destination normal day means of transport car availability diary day distance duration (departure/arrival) weather destination address V_{DLR} number of persons

red: expansion compared to previous

surveys of the KONTIV type (since 2002)

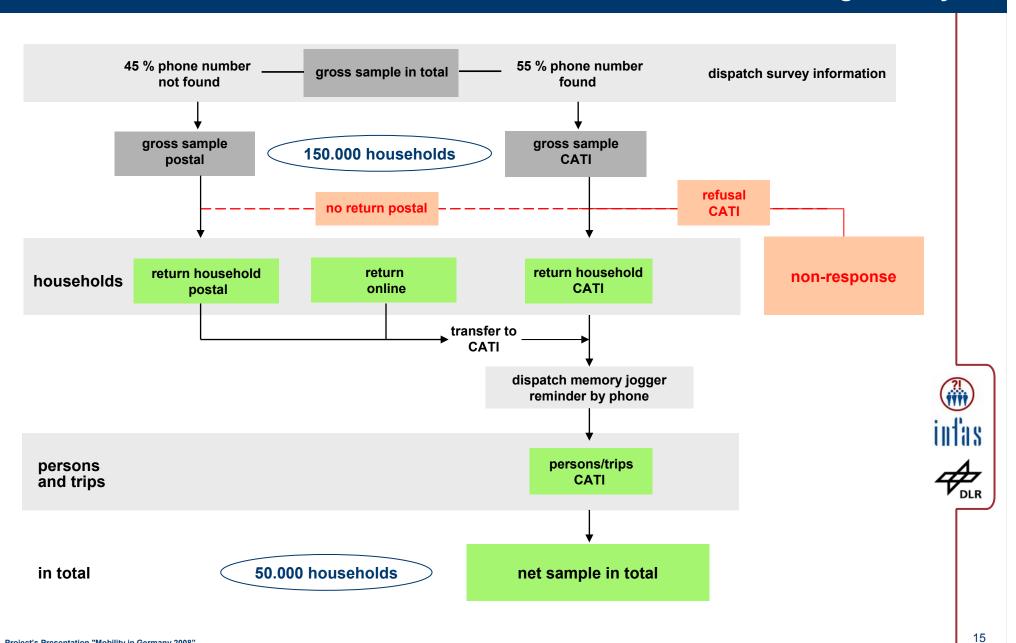
grey: abbreviation 2008





Elements of Field Work

Overview Survey Flow: Two-Stage Survey



Support with Trip Collection: Memory Jogger

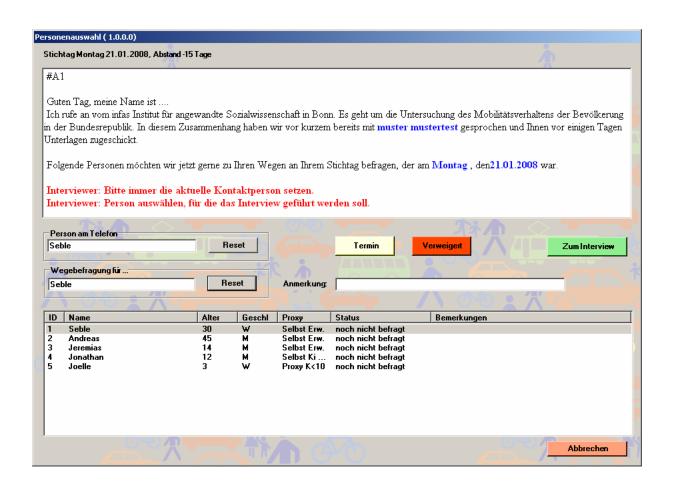
g	jeblatt für:	Anna Ma	ria	Ihre Wege au	ßer Haus am:	Mond	ay, 14.01.08			
Wann sind Sie losge- gangen oder gefahren?		Was haben Sie gemacht? Welchen Zweck hatte der Weg? (z.B. zur Arbeit, Einkaufen, Freizeitaktivitäten)	Wohin sind Sie gefahren? (bitte möglichst Pos Straße und Hausnu	e gegangen oder tleitzahl, Ort, mmer notieren)	Wie sind Sie dor gekommen? (z.B. zu Fuß, mit dem Auto. Bitte möglichst a Verkehrsmittel notierer	Bus, mit dem alle Fußwege und	Sind Sie mit jeman- dem zusammen un- terwegs gewesen? (Wenn ja, mit wie vielen anderen Personen?)	Wie weit war es un- gefähr?	Um welche Uhrzeit sind Sie dort an- gekommen?	
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Each person receives his or her diary day after having completed the household interview (uniform for the entire household) as well as a memory jogger printed with the individual name. On this sheet all trips made on the diary day can be recorded.

In this case the telephone survey can even take place later than three days after the diary day, if the completed sheet is available throughout the telephone interview. Yet, for proxy interviews it is obligatory.

Overview Household and Survey Status in CATI Interview: Who Has Still to Be Interviewed?

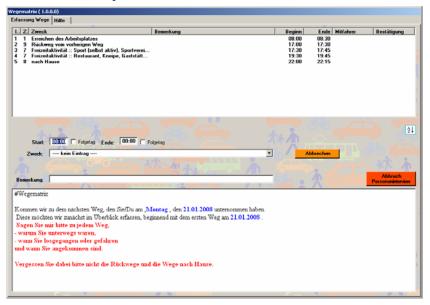


Right at the start of each person and trip interview the CATI interviewer must be able to spot, which contacts already took place in this household as well as which persons have still to be interviewed. For this purpose - in the background controlled via relational data storage an overview screen will show up in the beginning indicating all persons living in the household incorporated from the previous household interview - as well as the current interview status in the second interview phase.

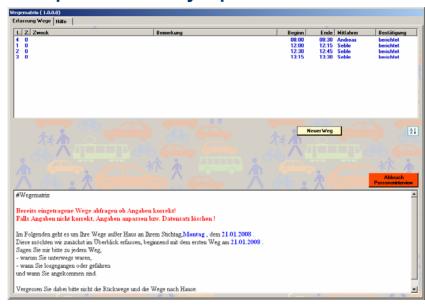


Trip Collection by CATI Interview: Sorting of Daily Routine and Transfer to Other Persons

start of trip interview in the household



companions already reported



The data recording mask of the interviewers provides at first a rough collection of all trips in the course of the day. Forgotten trips can be supplemented and will be put in the right temporal order automatically. The interviewer can also spot whether return trips are missing and enquire systematically. Unlike a postal interview the daily routine can be retraced superiorly.

If another person within the household already reported a trip, which he or she covered together with the just interviewed person, this information will be incorporated in the CATI interview automatically and disclosed for the interviewer – and the necessary change of perspective happens for the purpose of the trip: taking the daughter to school changes in her interview to way to school.





Contact

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Project Homepage: www.mobilitaet-in-deutschland.de



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