

perspective, associations between the holiday practices of parents and their children.

## Home, Spatial Familiarity And Routines In Mobility Behaviours

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This research explores the unreasoned influences of locational behaviour – i.e. locational habits – in Activity-Travel-Behaviour (ATB). In particular, the interrelations between Activity Space characteristics and mobility patterns. In a wider research effort, behavioural (in)variability of space are investigated along biographies and inter-personal constraints, to propose bottom-up strategies for a human-centric transition towards sustainable urban territories, and greener modal choices. Even though the reasoned influences of locational behaviours have been largely theorised and experimented (e.g. effects of urban forms, space representation or mental maps on travels), the unreasoned influence of habits and familiarity remains scattered in the literature. Yet, we believe that time-space-activity habits (invariability, periodicity) hold a significant role in daily mobility behaviours and drive most of everyday-life organisation. Building on the approaches of modality style, action space, and mobility motifs, the contribution of this research lies in a multivariate analysis of (1) multi-day ATB motifs (or invariants) and (2) activity space characteristics and topological properties. Analyses are based on an eight-week georeferenced travel-diary collected in Switzerland in 2019. Contextual open data is also leveraged, including a territorial typology, the OpenStreetMap street-network and the General Transit Feed Specification data.

Early results tend to validate a causal relationship between the action space geometries and ATB motifs. Home-attachment regimes seem to have an important role in the activity space forms. From a purely scheduling and space consumption perspective, results suggest that exclusive drivers do not necessarily have the more complex spatial-diaries, even in areas of high spatial capital.

## Migration, Daily Commuting or Second Residence? New Insights into Mobility Decisions Based on Longitudinal Survey Data

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If a new job is not in the immediate vicinity of the place of residence, mobility decisions have to be made: Individuals or households have the choice of either moving or foregoing a move and commuting between place of work and place of residence. A sound knowledge of mobility decision-making is of high relevance for regional policy and planning, since different types of mobility have different consequences in terms of the regional distribution of the population. However, only a few studies have empirically investigated the different mobility alternatives comparatively and in their interdependence. Moreover, very few studies have distinguished between daily commuting and weekend commuting (i.e. staying overnight at a second residence near the workplace during the workweek). This study aims to fill this research gap by analysing the determinants of these mobility decisions of individuals who take up a distant job (i.e. a distance of 50 km or more) by focusing on the interplay between migration costs associated with different sources of location-specific capital and commuting costs. Based on longitudinal data from the German Socio-economic Panel (2001–2017) we estimate probit regression models with Heckman correction to account for sample selection. Results suggest that weekend commuting is a reasonable alternative, especially when both migration costs and daily commuting costs are very high. However, weekend commuting does not emerge as a particularly viable solution for parents of school-aged children. Rather, parents tend to commute daily, even when the distance is very long, probably because the cost of being away from the family during the week is considered even higher.

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