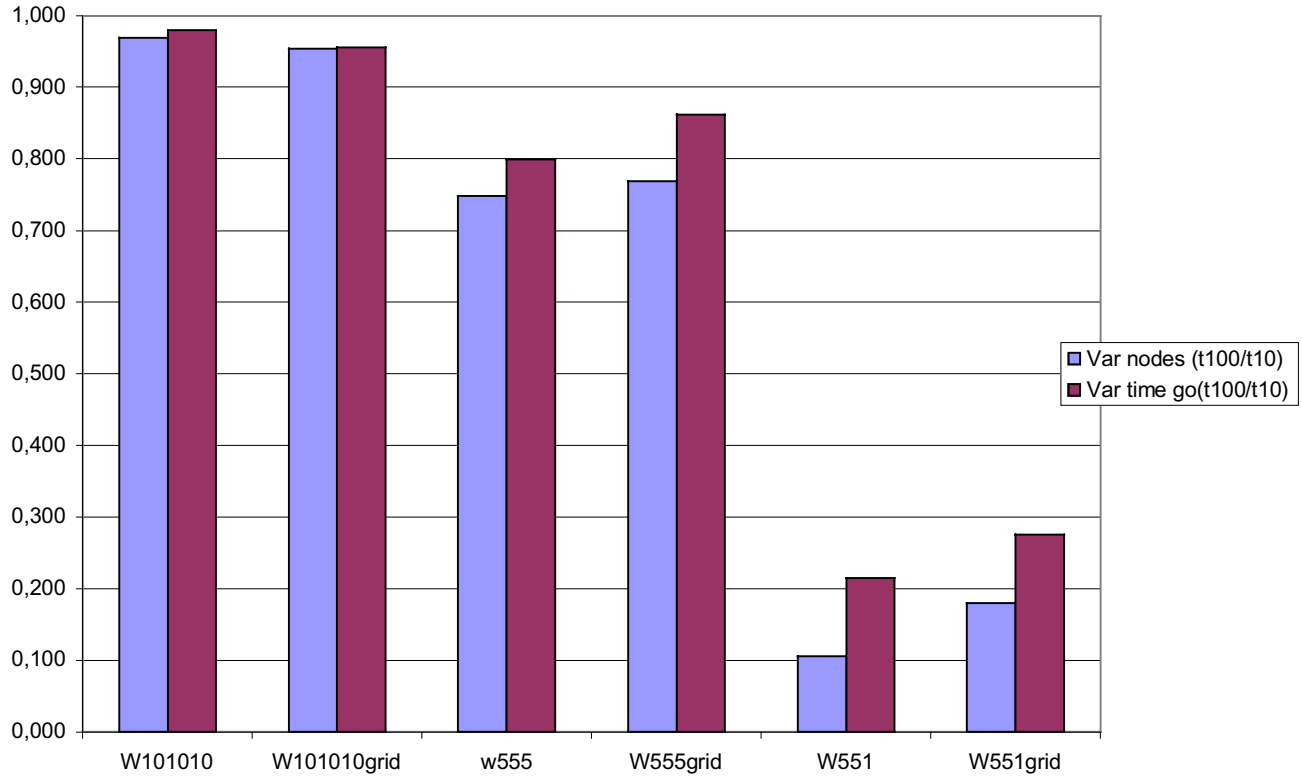

Figure 4 Variation in the number of nodes and total travel time and during the simulation period in an urban environment with regular (grid) and irregular spatial network for different widths of the observation window

As introduced earlier, these are some of the descriptive statistics that SimAC computes. Their variation in a simulation period yields a measure of the reduction of the mobility impact on the urban environment. For a certain experiment, therefore, the greater their variation, the higher the reduction o f the pressure of mobility.
What Fig. 4 suggests is that, the variations in these indices depend on the width of the observation windows and spatial configuration as well. The wider is the observation window the greater is the imposrtance of a non homogenous spatial configuration.

6.3 Impact on the tele-work adoption and travel times for different sensitivities to tele-working

In this second set of experiments we concentrate on the w555 experiment for the non-homogenous urban environment and investigate the effects of varying the sensitivity to tele-work adoption for those Inhabitants living in certain zones of the system.
As previously introduced, in SimAC there are two types of parameters modulating this sensitivity (see eq. 8):