Vulnerable Users. Insights from the SmartHubs project

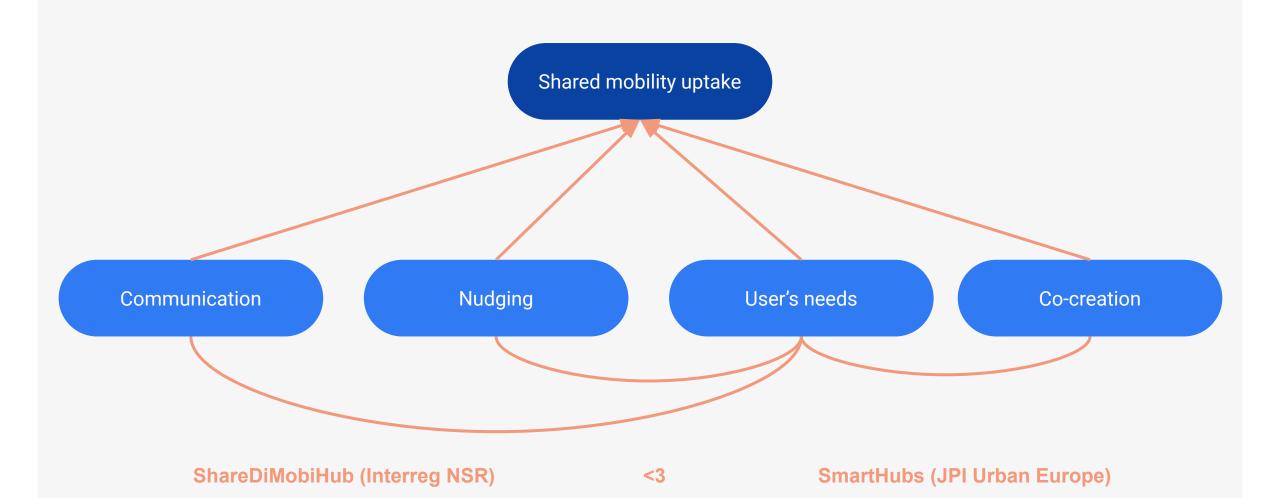
15-12-2023 | SDMH Thematic Meeting

Jelten Baguet





So what?



In this presentation...

- 1. The SmartHubs project
- 1. Needs of (some) vulnerable users
- 1. Co-designing a mobility hub

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How can Mobility Hubs be a game changer towards inclusive, sustainable urban mobility and accessibility in European cities?

Full partners

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.



















(May 2021-May 2024)



Living Labs and Associate partners

- Rotterdam-The Hague (NL):
 Gemeente Rotterdam, Gemeente
 Den Haag, MRDH, HTM, RET, NS
 Stations, CROW
- Munich (DE): Munich PT (MVV), City of Munich, UPS
- Brussels (BE): STIB-MIVB, Brussels Mobility
- Vienna (AU): Fed. Govt. Lower Austria, ITS Vienna region, Aspern-mobil LAB, Mobility Lab Graz, Stadt Umland Management Wien, 3420AG

Funded by JPI Urban Europe, Innoviris, etc.

		Physical integration	Digital integration	Democratic integration
Smart Mobility Hub	4	Conflict free and place making	Integration of societal goals an policies, and consideration of universal design principles	d Social learning
	3	Visibility and branding	Integration of service offers an consideration of universal design principles	Integration of different knowledge
	2	Wayfinding and consideration of universal design principles	Integration of booking and payment and consideration of universal design principles	Deliberative engagement of stakeholders, including (vulnerable) user groups
Mobility Hub	1	Walking distance to shared and public transport, minimum inclusive design standards	Appropriate representation of stakeholder interests, no or limited attention for vulnerable user groups	
Single Mobility Services	0	No physical integration	No digital integration	No stakeholder involvement and consideration of (vulnerable) user needs
			Che	ck out our open data platform!

check out our open data platform!

SmartHubs output

Publications

- Needs of vulnerable users
- Signposting and digital integration (Mpact)
- Living Lab Reports
- Policy Recommendations
- ...

Tools

- Co-creation game
- Accessibility Tool
- Resilience Tool
- Appraisal tool
- Open Data Platform

→ https://www.smartmobilityhubs.eu/

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Vulnerable users: who?



Migrants or ethnic minorities



Lower income citizens



Women



Digitally excluded people



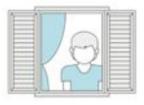
Older people



Children and teenagers



Peri-rural inhabitants



Socially-isolated people



Informal caregivers



People with cognitive impairments



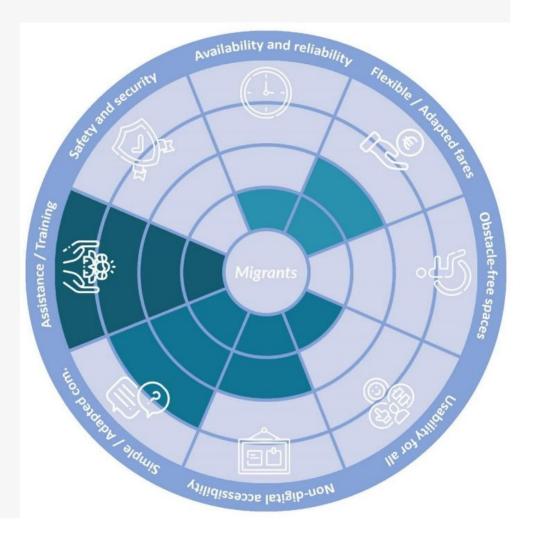
People with physical impairments



People with visual impairments

Migrants or ethnic minorities

- lack of financial means
- unfamiliar with local language
- unfamiliar with PT-network
- unfamiliar with car sharing etc.
- lack of digital skills
- limited access to credit card (unregistered migrants)
- ...



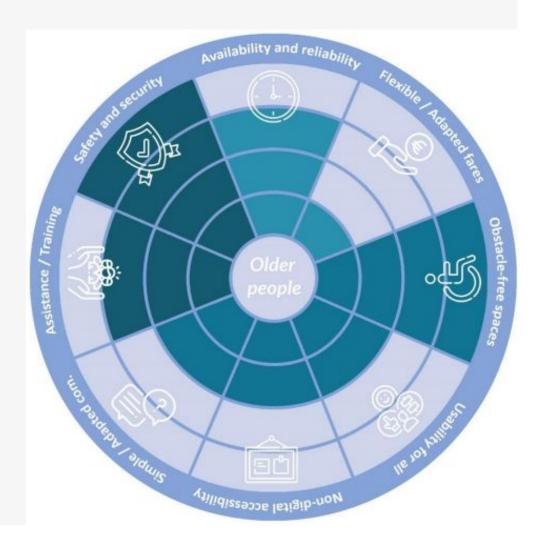
Digitally excluded citizens

- limited digital skills
- no smartphone / pc / internet
- fear of making mistakes (wrong ticket)
- unfamiliar with PT-network
- no credit card / lack of confidence
- ...

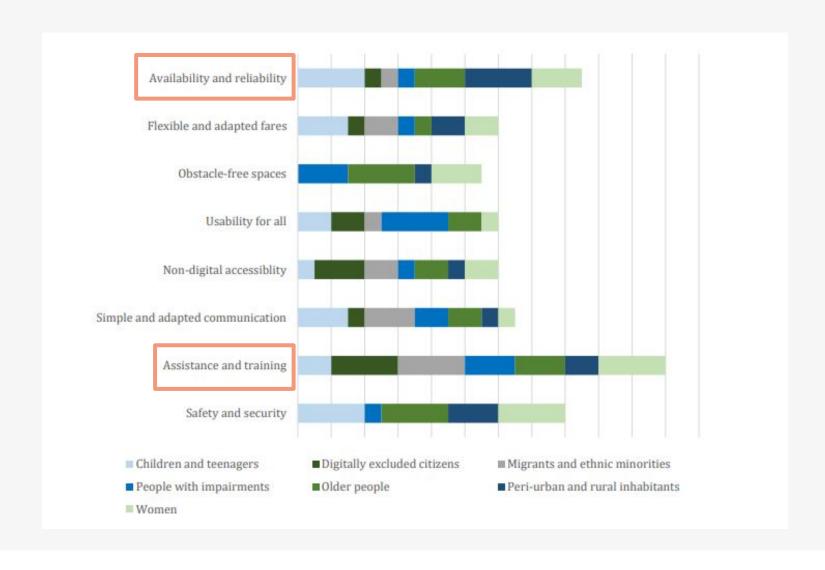


Older people (heterogenous group!)

- limited income
- difficulties accessing hubs & modes
- limited walking distance
- ill-informed about shared mobility
- high subscription costs
- afraid of disruptions
- feeling of vulnerability / being scared
- fear of scams (digital)
- ...



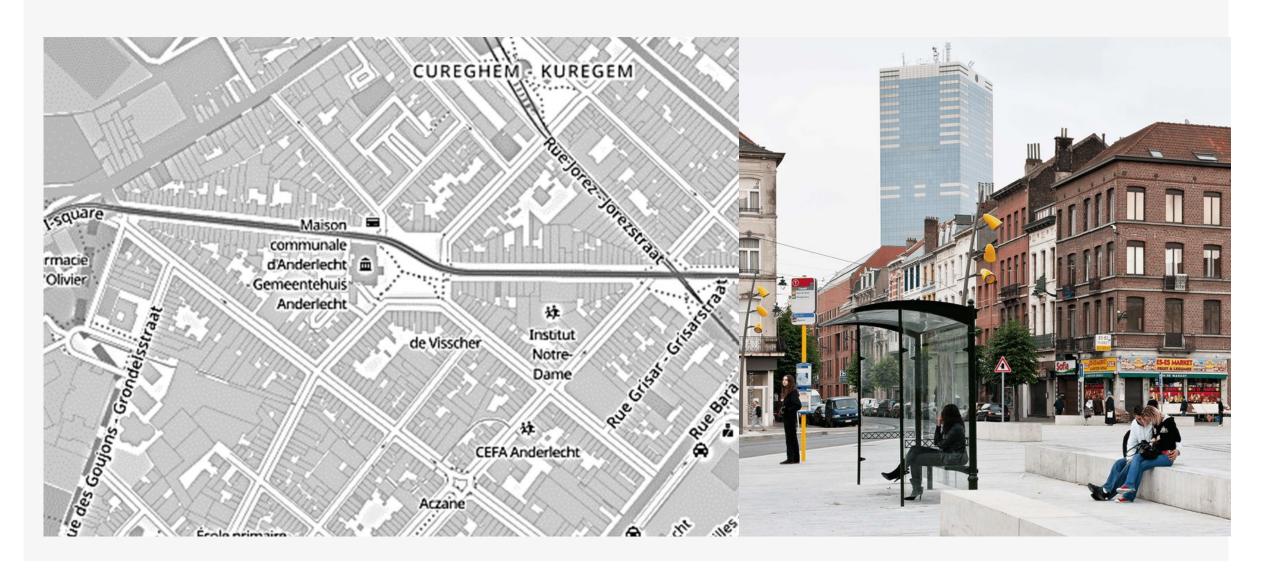
Overview of needs



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Context



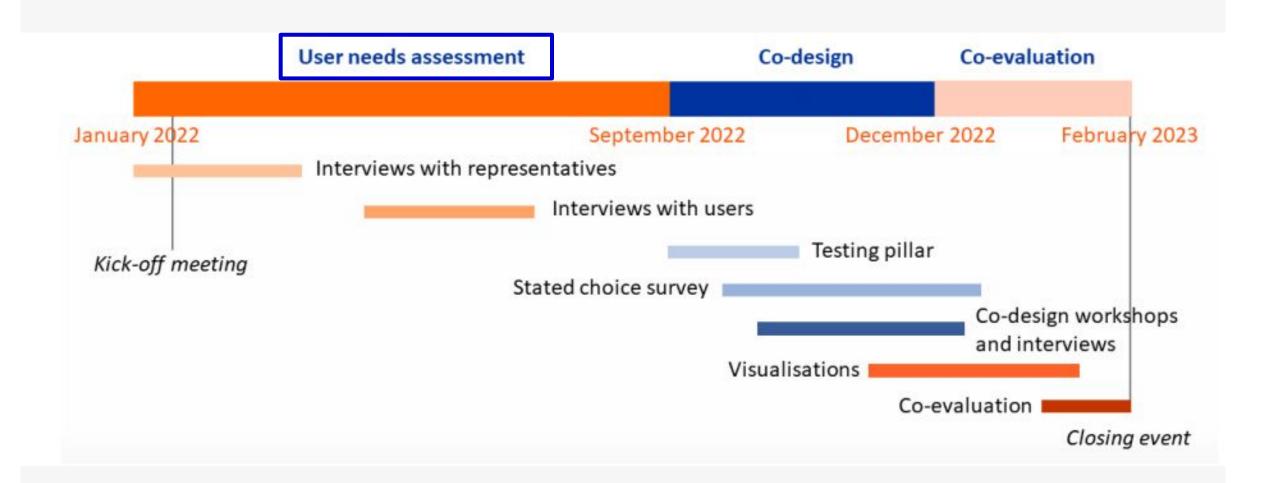
Context

	Kuregem	Brussels Capital Region
Population density (per km2)	20 679	7 501
Median taxable income	€ 15 518	€ 19 723
Share of inhabitants with non-Belgian nationality (EU, Turkey, Sub-Sahara, North-Africa)	34.8 %	29.1 %
+25-year-olds with higher education degree (Anderlecht)	16.3 %	28.1 %

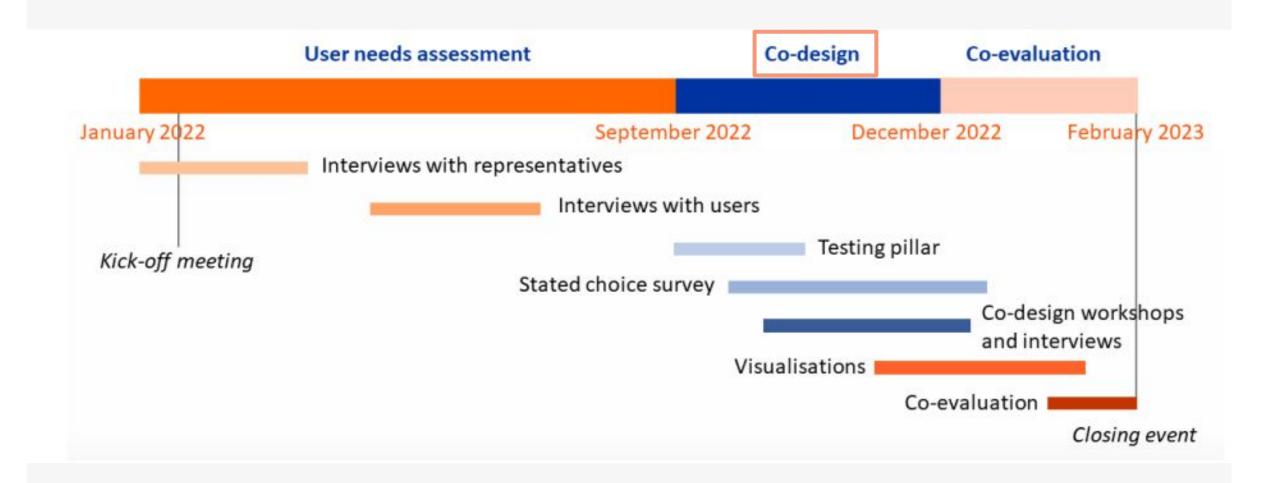
Research question (VUB, Mpact, Anderlecht)

How can the design of neighbourhood mobility hubs incorporate the needs and motivations of (vulnerable) citizens?

Living Lab Brussels



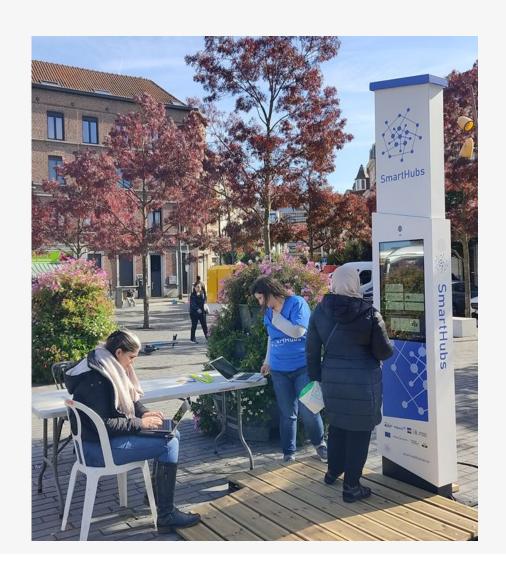
Living Lab Brussels



Ready, set,... setback



Co-design: digital pillar



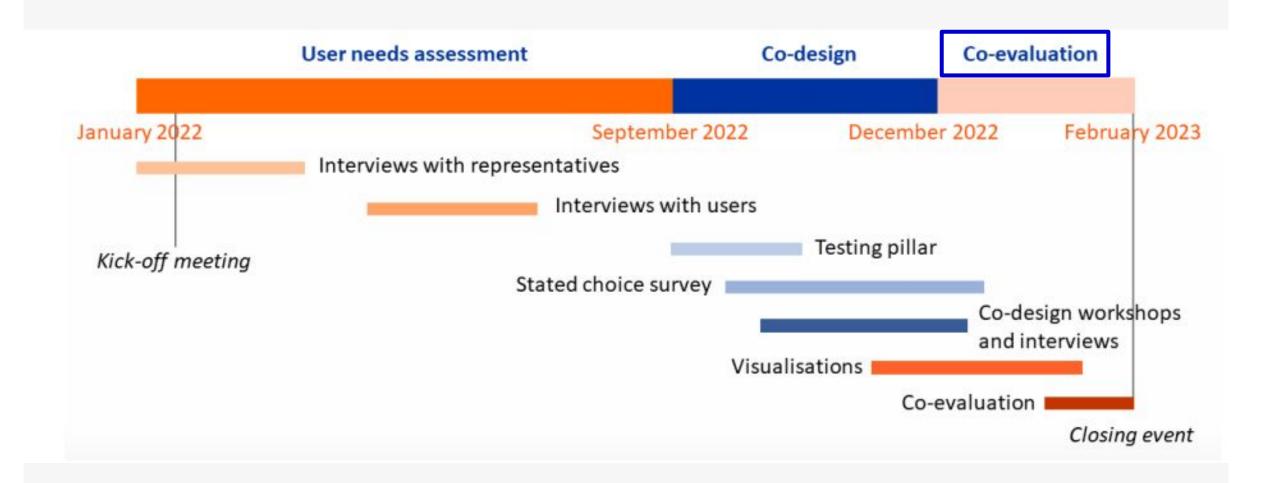


Co-design: survey





Living Lab Brussels



Co-evaluation









Co-evaluation



What worked?

- Provide a multilingual setting
- Create some buzz / visibility to attract attention (e.g. bus in Brussels)
- Offer something in return, food always works
- Have activities for children while parents are participating in research
- Collaborate with local organizations to reach your target groups
- Adapt timing of activities (avoid office hours, market days = ideal)
- Make things tangible: test tools or services, explain why

My takeaways

Understanding user's needs allows you to develop tailor-made campaigns that focus on the specific needs of some underserved groups who do not (yet) make use of shared mobility.

Initiating co-creation processes is time-consuming, but can be helpful to develop mobility hubs that cater for local needs. It also allows you to gain trust and support for this concept in neighbourhoods that are not familiar with - or even against - alternatives to privately owned vehicles.

Relevant output

- Living Lab Reports
 Brussels (Mpact, VUB)
 Rotterdam The Hague (University of Twente)
 Munich (Technische Universität München)
 Eastern Austria / Vienna (TU Wien)
- Deliverable: needs of vulnerable users (VUB)
- Deliverable: digital integration and signposting (Mpact)
- Mpact-blog

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