

# Designing future mobility solutions for and with people with impairments – First results from the TRIPS project

Alexandra König, Laura Alčiauskaitė & Tally Hatzakis

# Presentation outline

1. Overview over the TRIPS project
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  - II. Methodology
2. First results
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  - II. co-production phase
  - III. co-design phase
3. Main takeaways

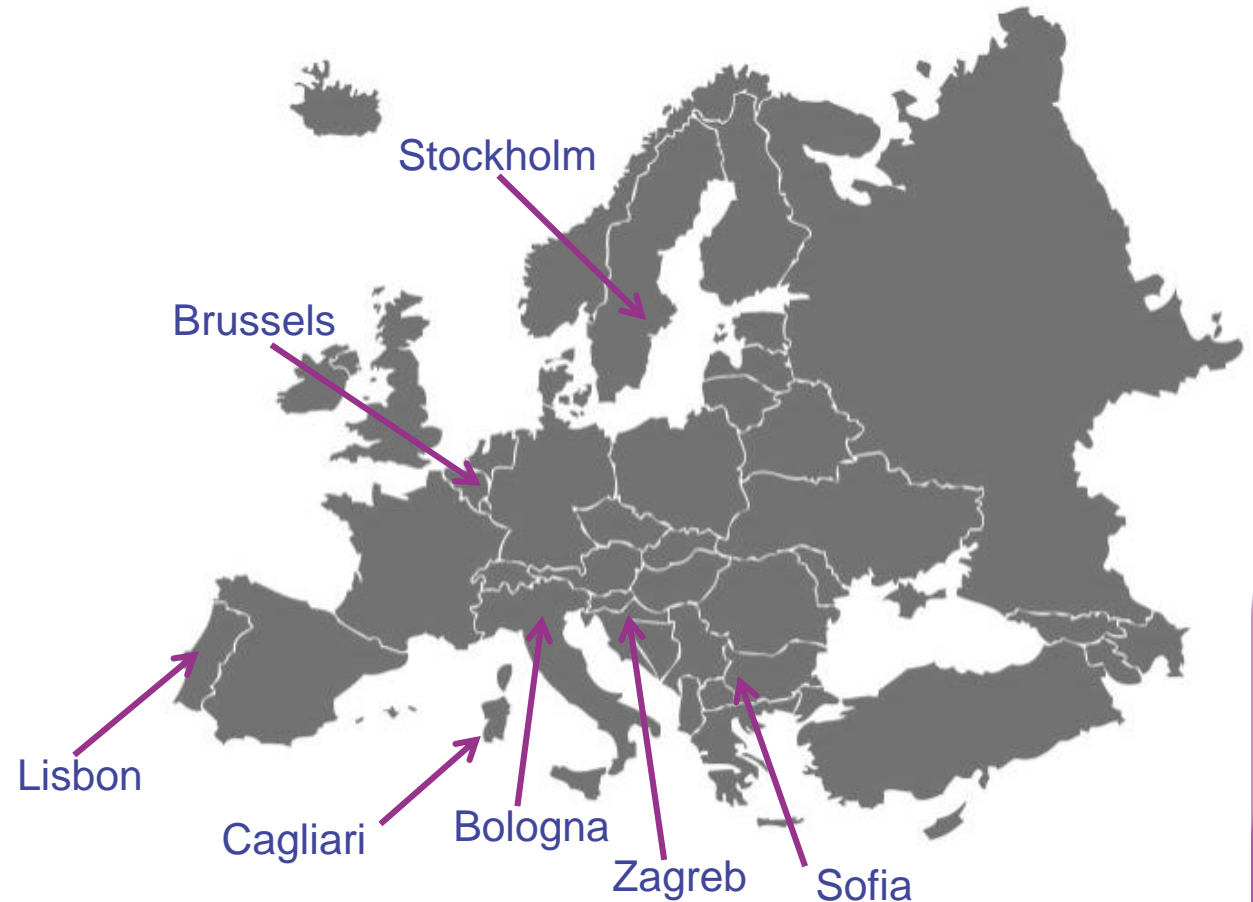


# 1. Fact sheet of the project

- TRIPS stands for *TRansport Innovation for vulnerable-to-exclusion People needs Satisfaction*
- 10 partners and 7 European cities are engaged in the project
- The project is funded for 3 years (02/20 – 01/23) by the EU



Pictures: Logos of the 10 partners



Picture: European map showing the seven cities

# Project objectives



## Objective 1

Understand disabled citizens' divergent needs and attitudes towards future mobility as a means for designing inclusive mobility solutions.



## Objective 2

Review the state of the art and future trends in mobility, assistive technologies and digital trends relating to mobility to identify gaps.



## Objective 3

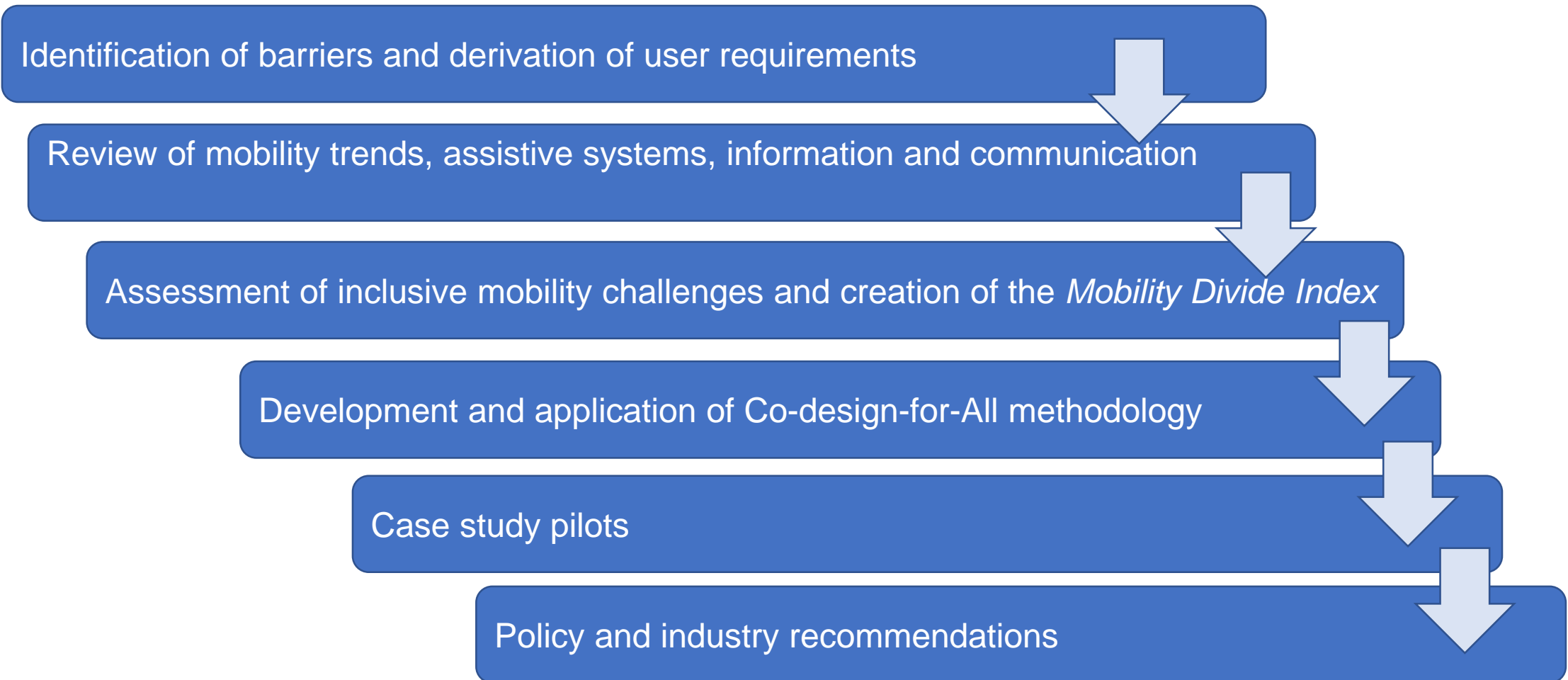
Develop and test a Co-design-for-All methodology to enable equal access to open innovation to all citizens.



## Objective 4

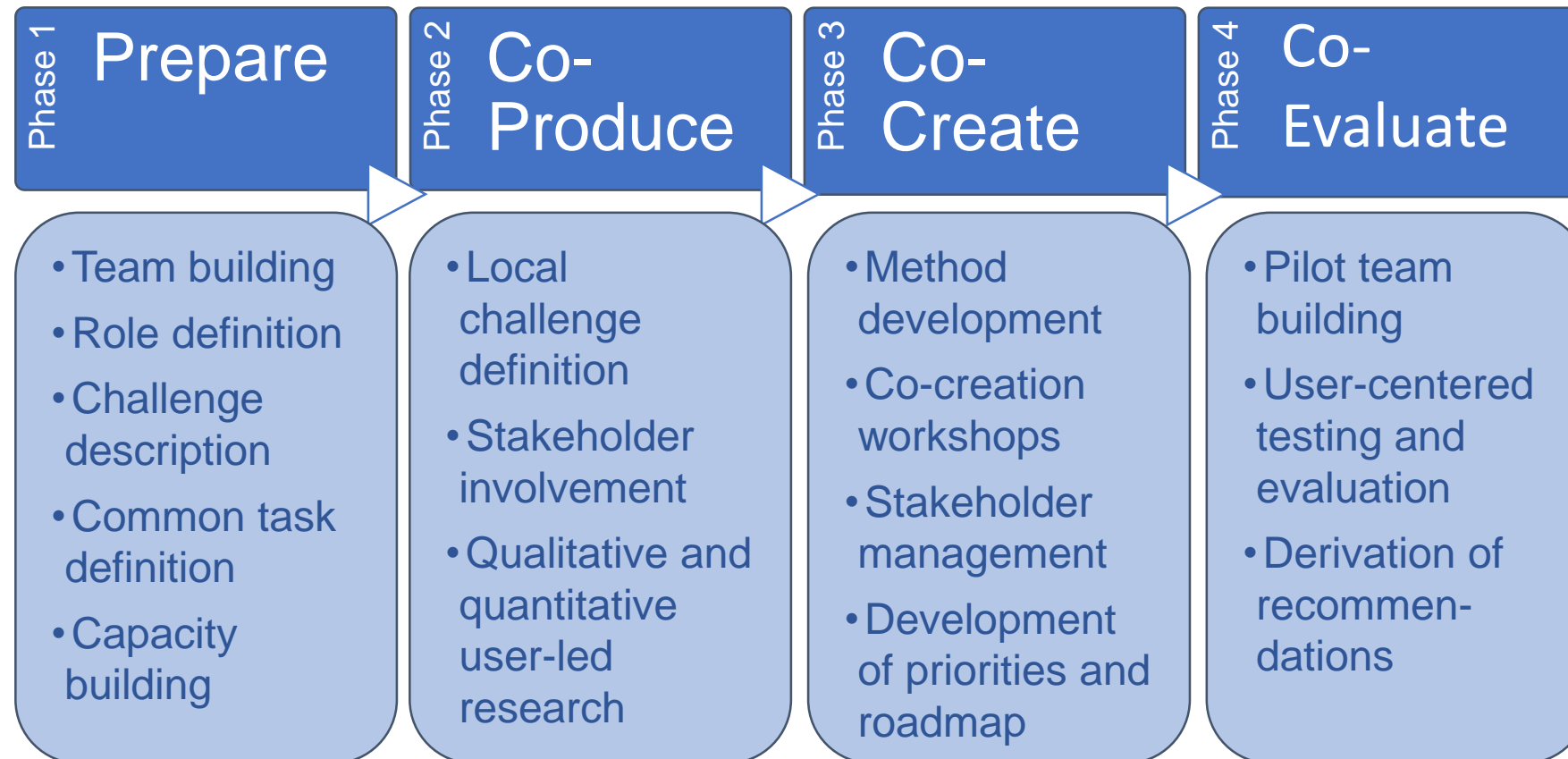
Engage disabled citizens and institutional actors in developing policy recommendations, research priorities and an industry roadmap

# Methodology



# Methodology

- The methodology of the TRIPS project can be described in four phases of collaborative work

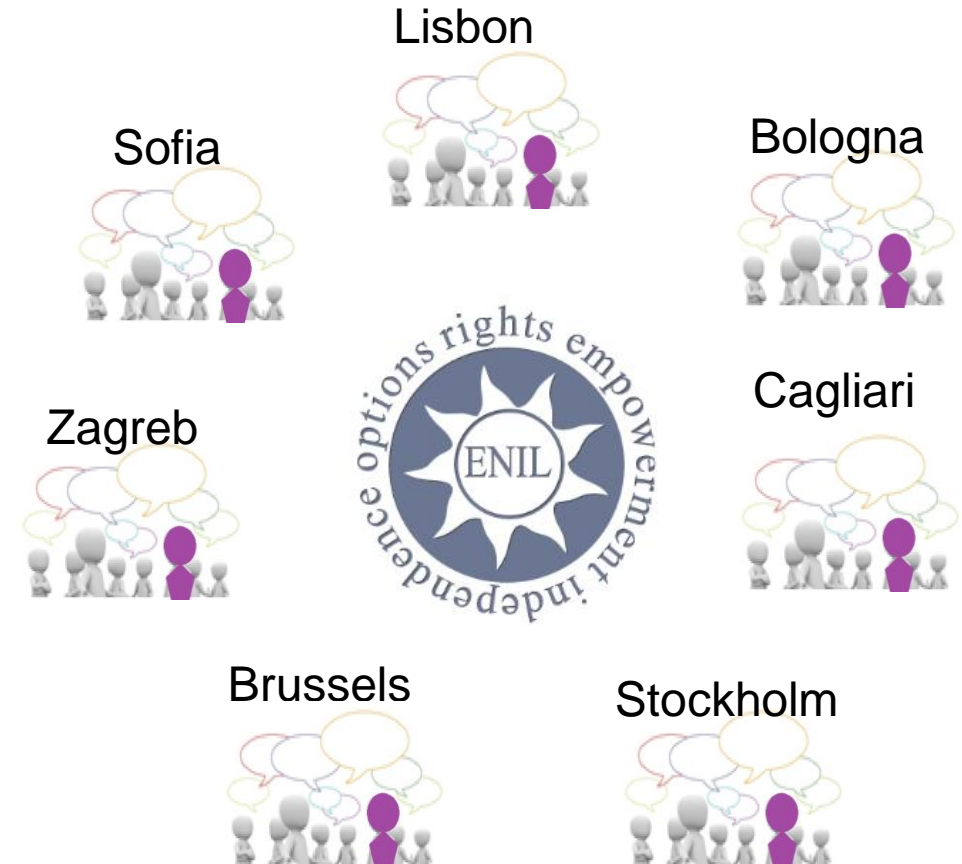


## 2. First results



# Phase 1- Prepare

- Forming of local working groups of 10-15 people, including persons with different access needs, transport providers and representatives of city municipality
- Coordination by European Network on Independent Living (ENIL)
- Nomination of Local User Lead (LUL) for each working group
- Preparation of a document for a joint understanding of co-production in practice.



Picture: Local working groups and LUL in the seven cities coordinated by ENIL



# Phase 2- Co-produce

## Social media content analysis

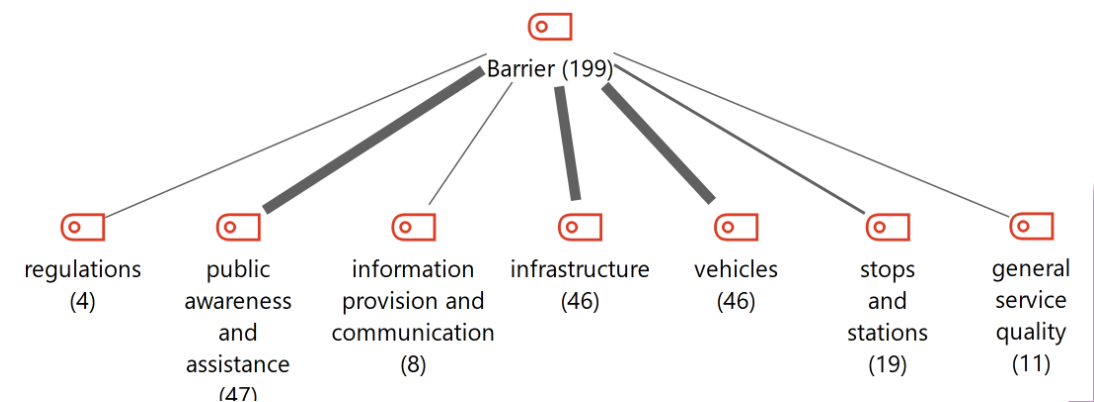
= a method to analyze social media content that serves as a barometer for attitudes and opinions (Lai & To, 2015)

- used to identify barriers that people with access needs face before, during and after their travelling with public transport
- 30 entries per city were researched by Local User Leads of working groups



@fatgazbo · Aug 13, 2019

In **Bulgaria** at the moment - this is their idea of a ramp. Saw someone trying to bring a **prank** down it & it looked dangerous. To get a **wheelchair** up would require a block & tackle!! Why don't people think about users?



# Phase 2- Co-produce

## Interview study

- 7 disabled citizens per city ( $N = 49$ )
- Conducted to acquire in-depth information and insights concerning the knowledge and opinions of the interviewees

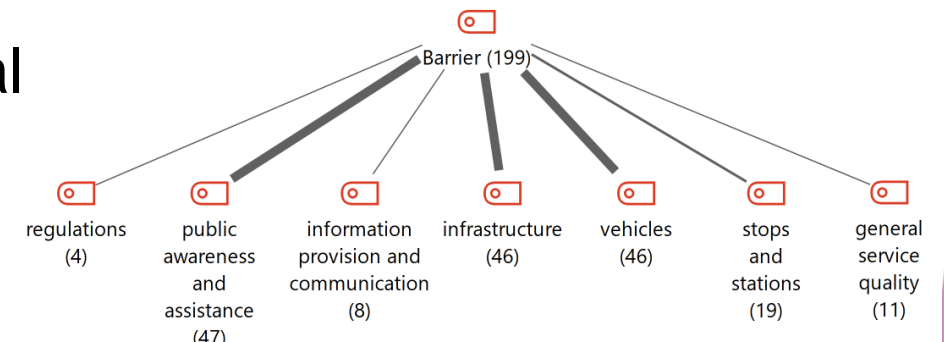


# Phase 2- Co-produce

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### 3. Main takeaways

- Describe our co-design for all, open innovation process along with our reflections on the complications due to social distancing and our mitigations.
- Present the inclusive mobility design concepts and their underlying principles from our ideation workshops in seven project cities.



Thanks for your  
attention and  
interest!

For further information on the project visit

<https://trips-project.eu/>

Contact information:

Tally Hatzakis, Trilateral Research

[Tally.hatzakis@trilateralresearch.com](mailto:Tally.hatzakis@trilateralresearch.com)