

THE PLACE OF WALKING IN MOBILITY AS A SERVICE

INTEGRATION OF ACTIVE MODES FOR SUSTAINABLE MAAS SOLUTIONS

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1. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the current status and the relevance of the integration of active modes in MaaS solutions?
2. What are the factors influencing the existing level of integration of active modes in MaaS?



2. WHY INTEGRATING WALKING IN MAAS ?

- **To favorize intermodal trips** (Lyons, Cain and Jakeman, 2021).
- **To develop pertinent persuasive strategies to incentivize active modes among MaaS users** (Pangbourne, Bennett and Baker, 2020),
- **To visibilize active modes and improving the quality of travel information for active travel provided by MaaS operators** (Anagnostopoulou et al., 2018),
- **To avoid substitution of walking by other individual motorized and less sustainable modes (e.g., electric kick-scooters)** (Lajas and Macario, 2020; Reck, 2021).
- **To achieve level 3-4 MaaS solutions that can become tools to enable better quality of life for cities/citizens** (Sochor et al., 2018)

3. HOW DO WE INTEND TO DO SO?

PHASE 1 (current phase)

- Overview of the current level of integration of pedestrian mobility in the MaaS solutions studied and delivering an analytical framework to study this integration.

PHASE 2

- Analysis of user profiles and stakeholders' interests for the integration of seemingly non-monetizable modes in MaaS.

PHASE 3

- Identification and evaluation of the components of the business and operational models of sustainable MaaS solutions.

4. RESEARCH CONTEXT

PH.D. RESEARCH KEYWORDS

Mechanisms for Sustainable Value Creation

Behavior Change

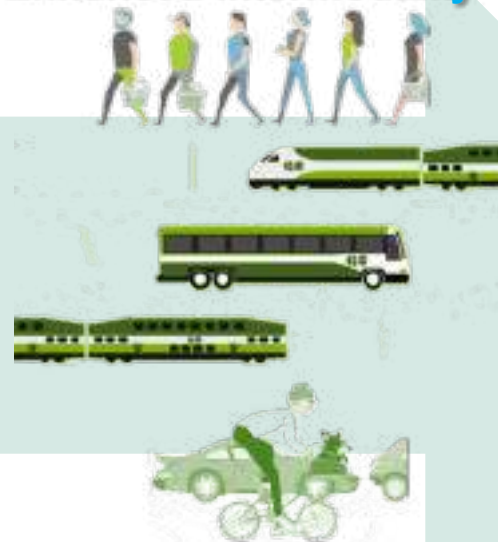
Enhanced Intermodality

Sustainable value gains
for all the MaaS
ecosystem
stakeholders

MaaS



=



Governance Perspective Analysis

+

Walking + Cycling



4. RESEARCH CONTEXT

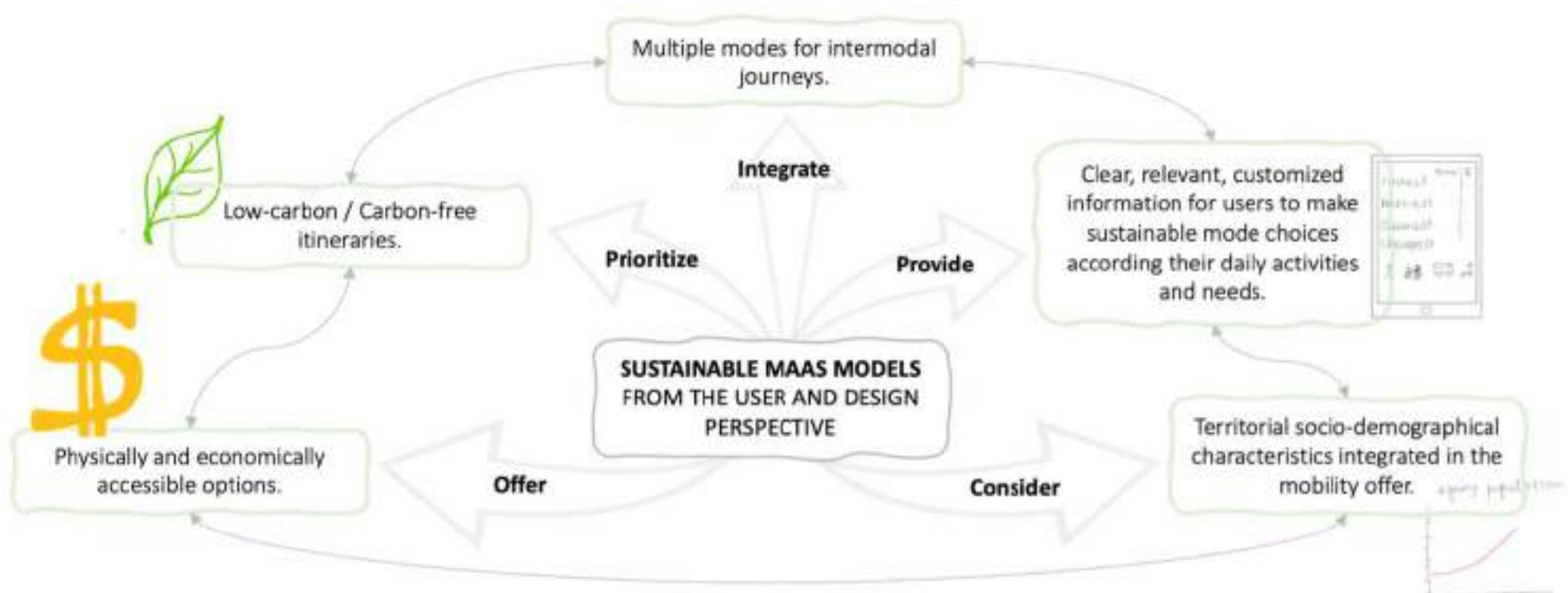
GLOBAL GAINS OUT OF ACTIVE MOBILITY AND CAR USE REDUCTION

Benefits linked to improved walking and cycling conditions (e.g. infrastructure, image, awareness)	Reduced travel time and more comfort for cyclists and pedestrians
	Increased accessibility to amenities
	Improved traffic safety for vulnerable user groups through increased visibility & safer infrastructure
	Increased mobility level through better affordability of transport for lower social classes
	Reduced energy consumption
	Reduced land consumption via sealed surface from deconstructed traffic area

Benefits linked to reduced motorised vehicle usage	Reduced GHG & other harmful emissions
	Reduced noise pollution (only gains relevance at min. 50 % of reduction of motorised traffic, therefore effect in FLOW is not depicted)
	Increased traffic safety through the reduction of motorised traffic
	Reduced mobility (thus vehicle operating) costs
	Reduced vehicle travel time through diminishing congestion level
	Improved quality of life by more social interaction and reduction of separation effect
	Improvement in private businesses via increased attractiveness of public spaces

4. RESEARCH CONTEXT

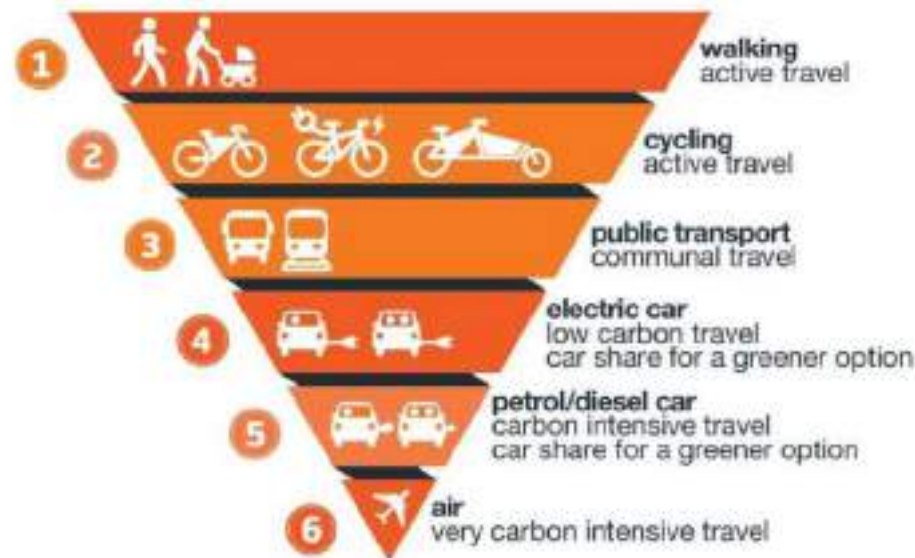
SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY GOALS



4. RESEARCH CONTEXT

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY MODE HIERARCHY

LOW CARBON TRANSPORT HIERARCHY
ENCOURAGING SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL TO REDUCE EMISSIONS



4. RESEARCH CONTEXT

MOBILITY AS A SERVICE DEFINITION

We define MaaS as:

*“An innovation on **mobility management**, where the revolution resides in the **integration of transport services, digital and physical infrastructure, new actors, and other technologies in one digital platform with a single account** to simplify usage. This **user-centric platform** permits the personalization of trips with the available / selected mobility services and takes into account the **users’ territorial resources and context**.*

*One of the most **valuable characteristics of MaaS** as we see it, is the provision of **higher quality real-time-information** that **catalyzes sustainable mobility practices and social equity**. The shift in mobility practices should be reflected on **individual, economical and societal value gains**”.*

5. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODS

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- Business model generation, value chains
- **Sustainable business models**
- **Usability**, UX/UI principles
- **Governance**
- Mobility management
- **Behavioral economics, nudges, persuasive strategies, modal choice factors**

METHODS

Comparative case study analysis

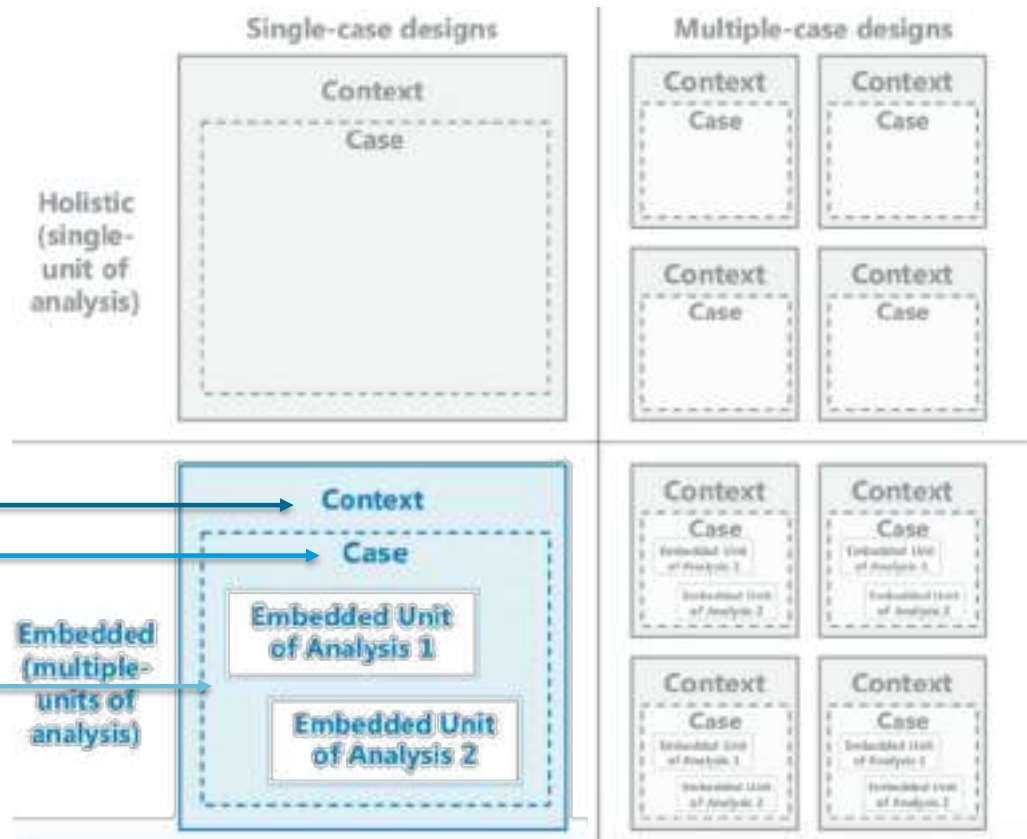
- Embedded case study with two units of analysis (Yin, 2018).
- Test journey in-app (as an a-b test)
- Interviews
- Literature review: Scientific and gray literature on MaaS, sustainable business models, mobility management, UI design, and behavioral sciences.

5. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODS

Integration of walking

in MaaS solutions*

deployed in the *Île de France Region*



* Level 2 MaaS in the scale of Sochor et al. (2018), this means they integrate travel information, navigation and the possibility to buy some PT tickets and some of the services within the application.

6. CASE STUDY

a. TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

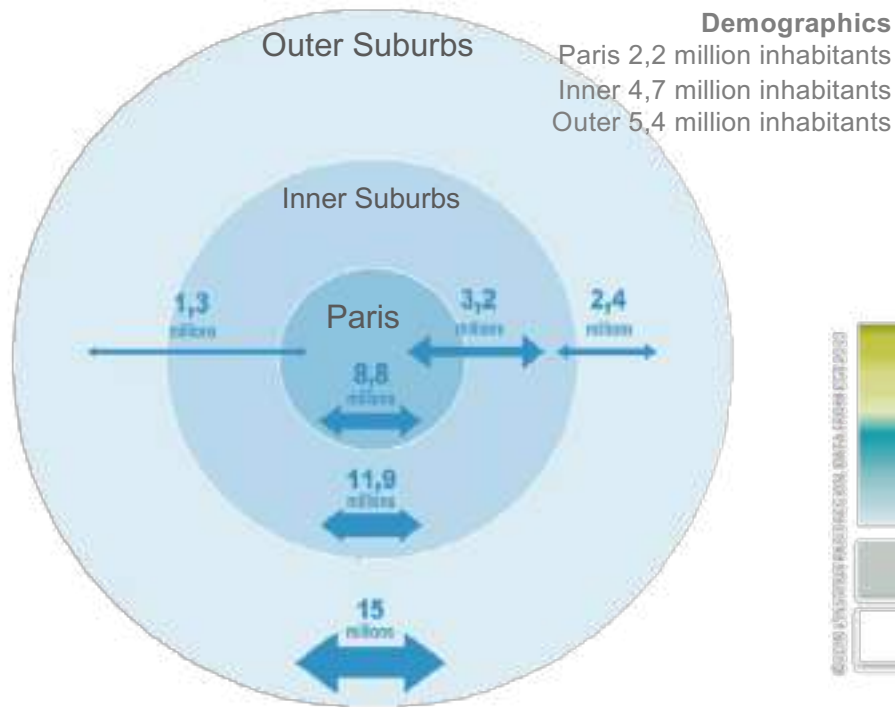
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

- 12.3 million inhabitants in a territory of 12,000 km², with an average population density of 1,017 inhabitants per km².
- New mobility guidelines and legislation: LOM, 24/12/2019; integration of micromobilities to the transport code.
- Fluctuation of fuel prices triggering the yellow jackets' movement.
- Covid-19's mobility restrictions and health concerns -> less users in PT and an explosion of bike users.

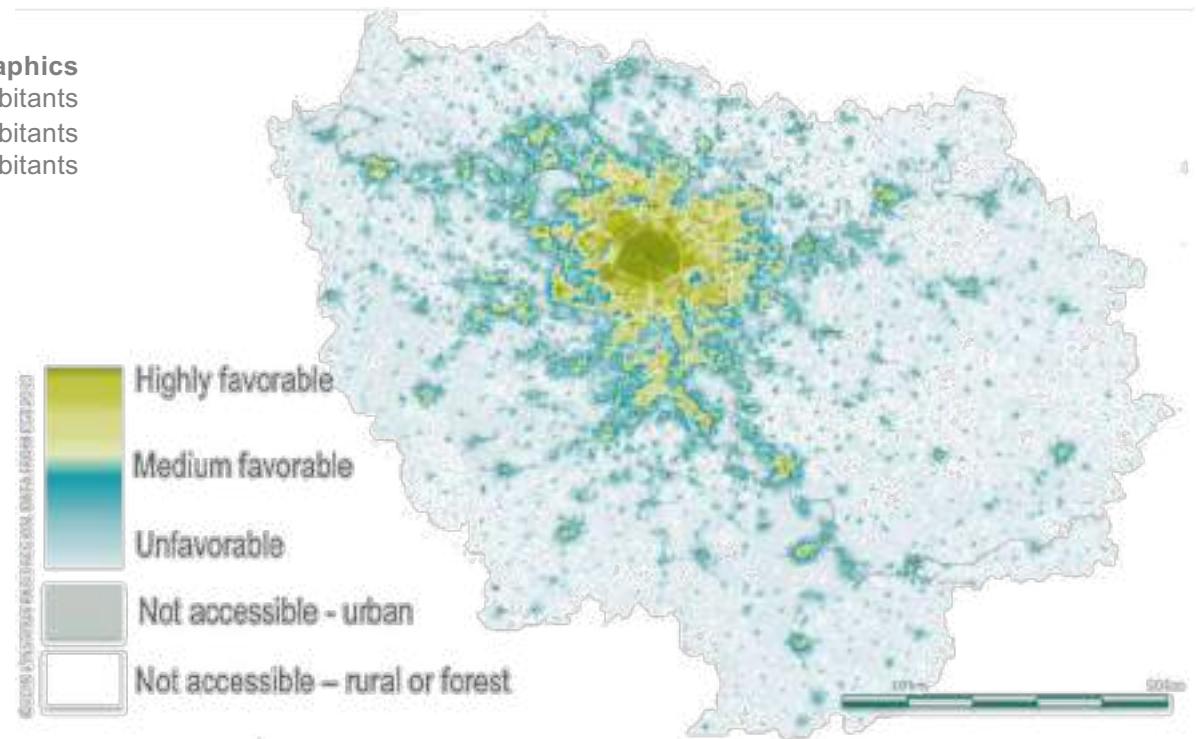


Île de France (Paris region)

MOBILITY DYNAMICS



Average daily journeys in the region

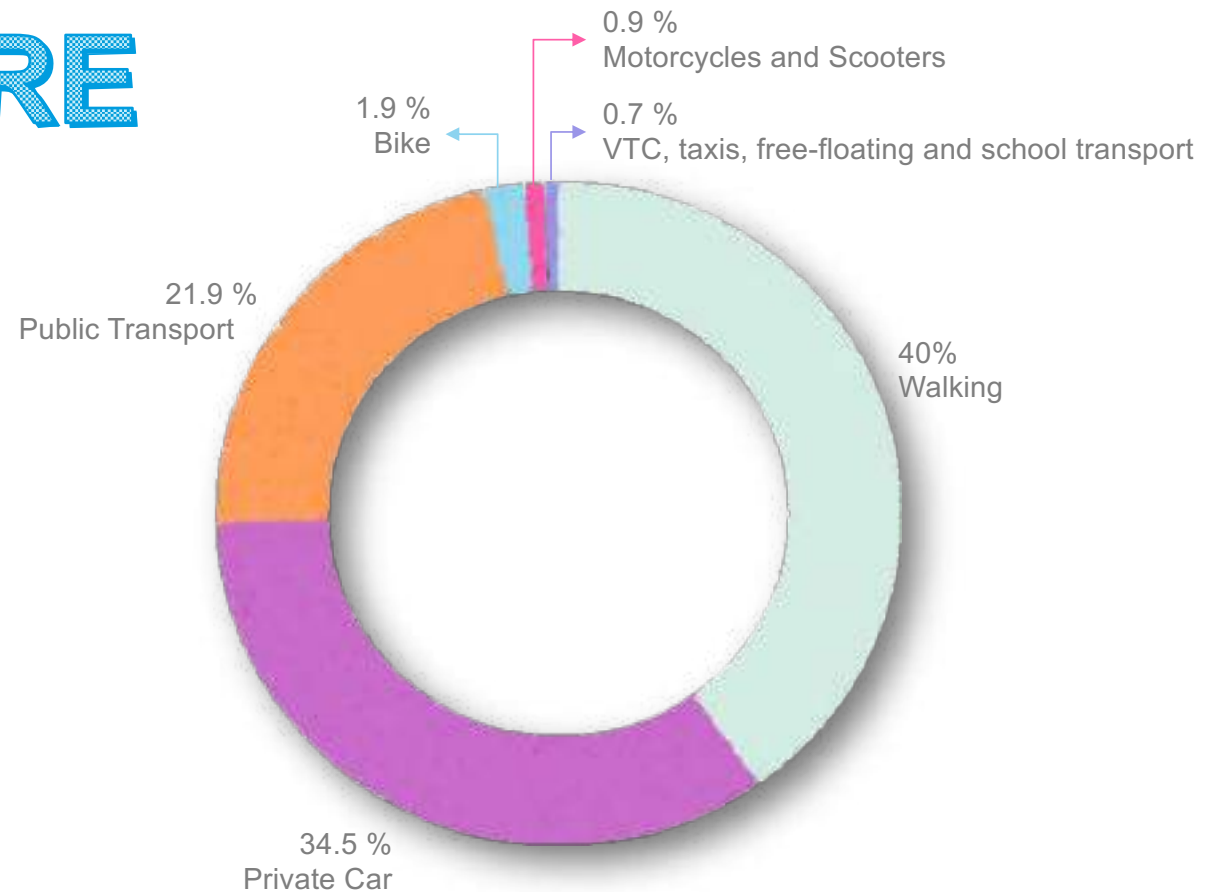


Walkability Index

MODAL SHARE



Active modes (cycling and walking)
18 million trips



Modal share in the Île de France Region

6. CASE STUDY

b. THE MAAS SOLUTIONS

MAAS OPERATORS

We studied two MaaS solutions deployed in Île de France by two public MaaS operators:



MaaS Operator: Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens, (RATP)

Role: Public Transport Operator (PTO) created **Bonjour RATP**.



MaaS Operator: Île de France Mobilités (IDFM)

Role: Public Transport Authority (PTA) bought white brand app **IDFM App**.

MAAS OPERATORS

And compared them with two MaaS-like* solutions with international presence: Google Maps and Citymapper



MaaS Operator: Google Maps

Role: Private navigation solution owned and managed by **Google**



MaaS Operator: Citymapper

Role: Private navigation solution owned and managed by **Citymapper**

*MaaS-like since they offer MaaS the navigation tools, integration of itineraries for different mobility modes, subscriptions (Citymapper) and in-app payment features are only available in some cities.

PLATFORM COMPARISON



Bonjour RATP

- Released in June 2021
- + 5 M downloads (Google play store, consulted 01/2022)
- Size 90,9 Mo (Apple Store)
- Developed by RATP Smart Systems



IDFM App

- Released in October 2020
- + 1 M downloads (Google play store, consulted 01/2022)
- Size 157,1 (AS)
- Developed by Instant Systems



Google Maps

- Released in 2005
- + 10 000 M downloads (Google play store, consulted 01/2022)
- Size 209,8 Mo (AS)
- Developed by Google



Citymapper

- Released in 2011 in London, 2015 in Paris
- + 10 M downloads (Google play store, consulted 01/2022)
- Size 169, 6 Mo (AS)
- Developed by Citymapper

USER INTERFACE



7. TEST JOURNEY

WALKING ITINERARY

- User Interface
- Incentives

TEST JOURNEY UI ANALYSIS

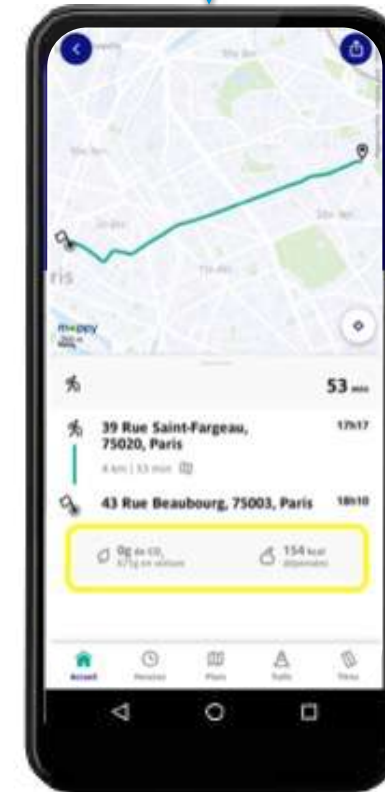
MODES HIERARCHIZATION



24 min 53 min 18 min 30 min 26 min

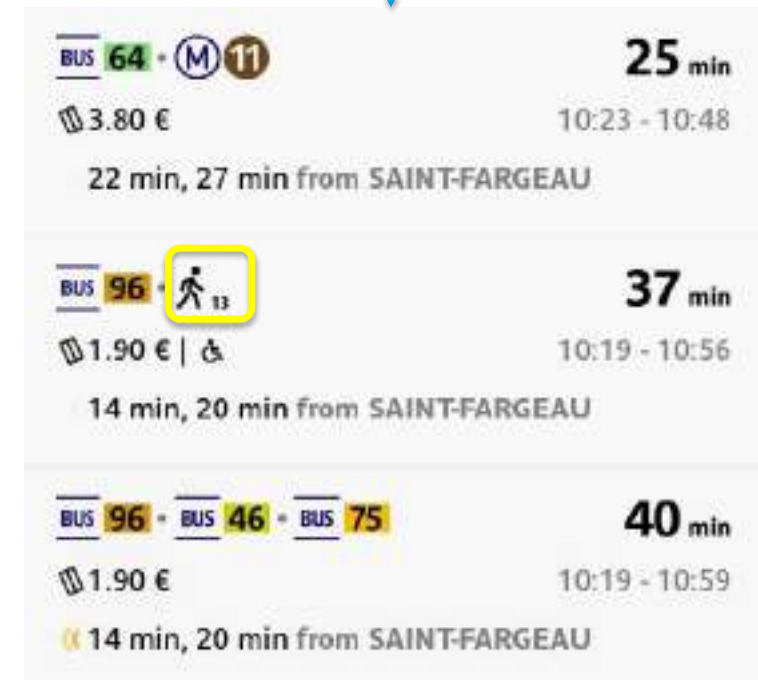
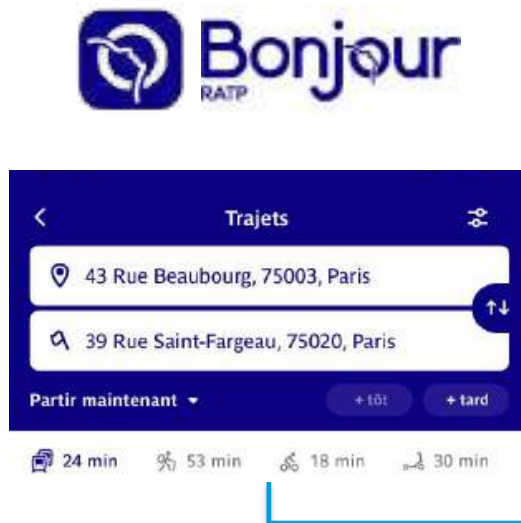
TEST JOURNEY UI ANALYSIS

WALKING HIERARCHIZATION AND ITINERARY



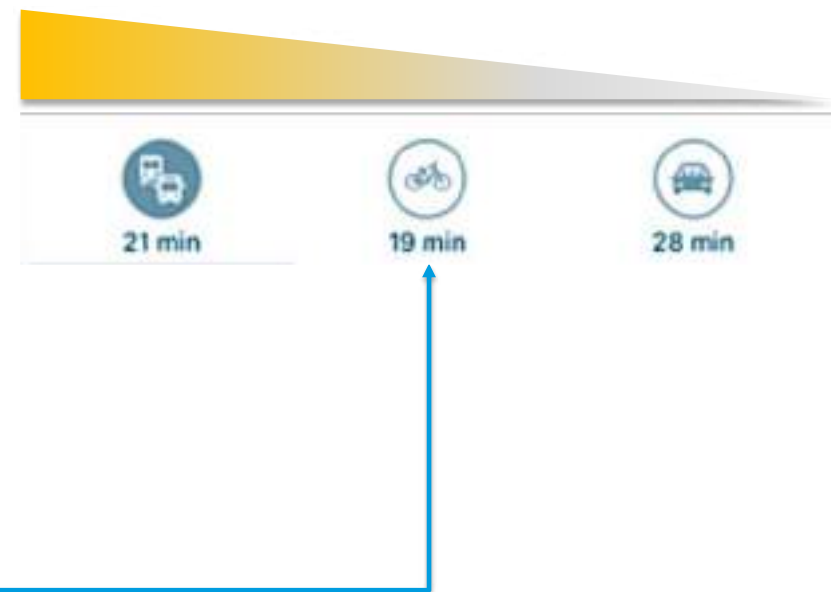
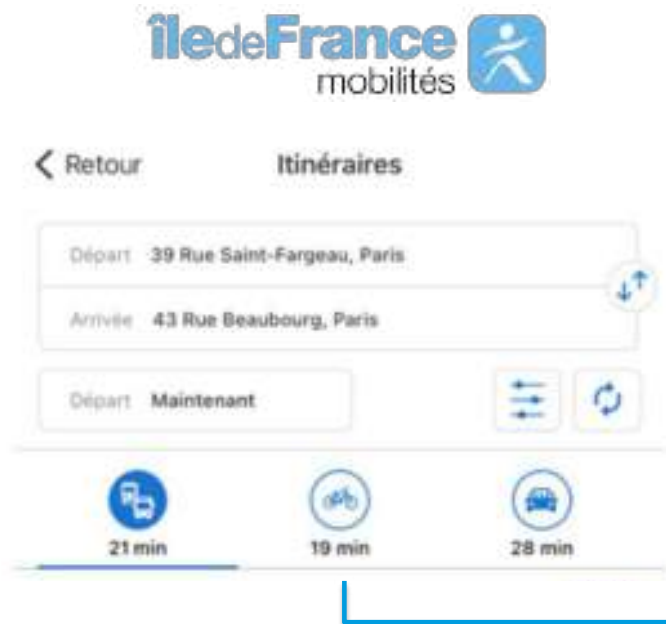
TEST JOURNEY UI ANALYSIS

WALKING VISIBILITY IN INTERMODAL ITINERARIES



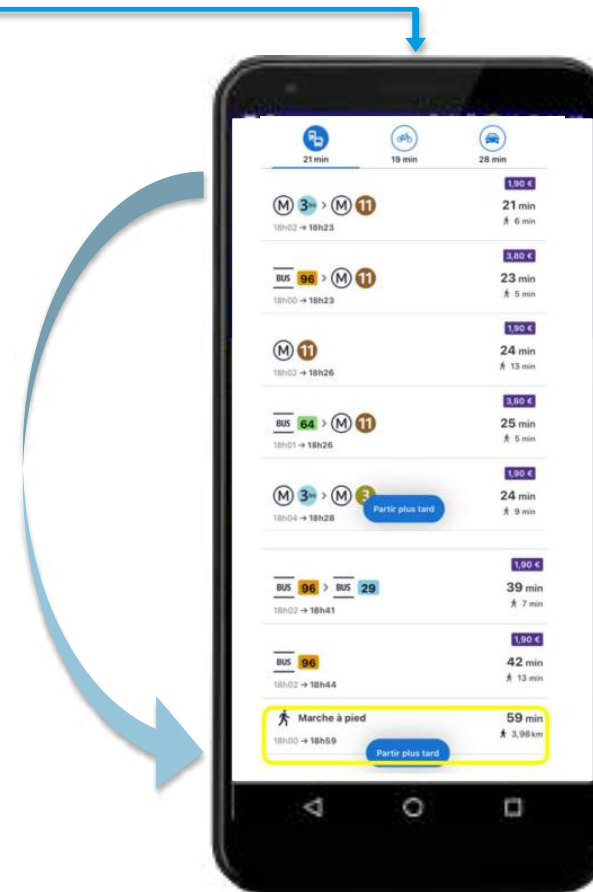
TEST JOURNEY UI ANALYSIS

MODES HIERARCHIZATION IN THE INTERFACE



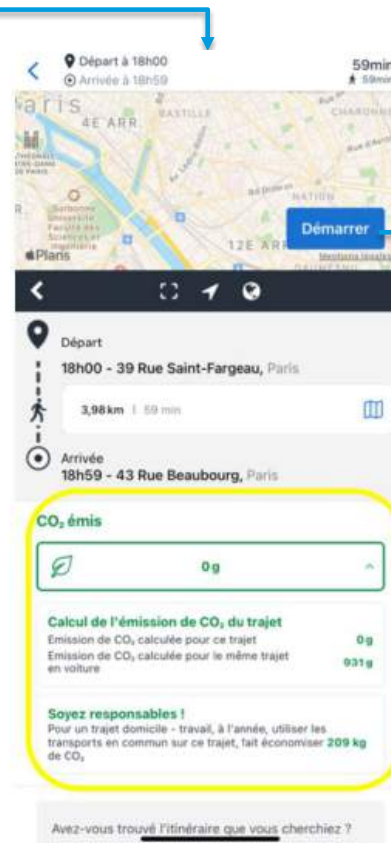
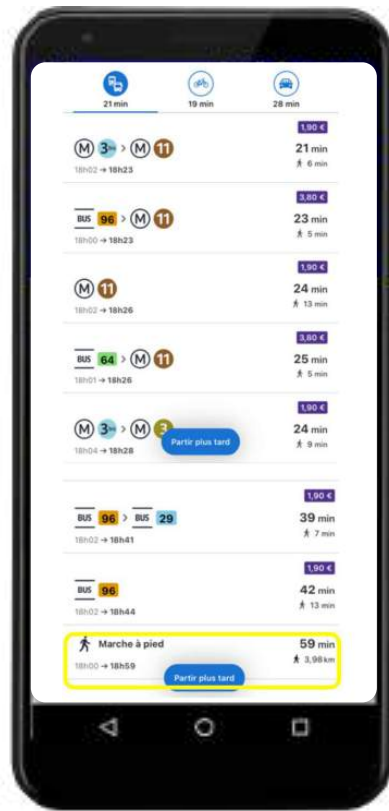
TEST JOURNEY UI ANALYSIS

WALKING HIERARCHIZATION



TEST JOURNEY UI ANALYSIS

WALKING ITINERARY



TEST JOURNEY UI ANALYSIS

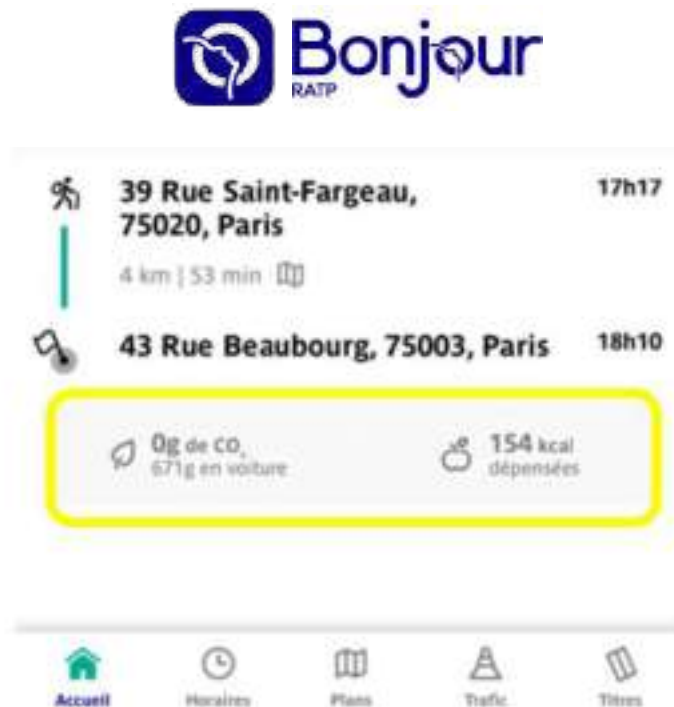
WALKING VISIBILITY IN INTERMODAL ITINERARIES



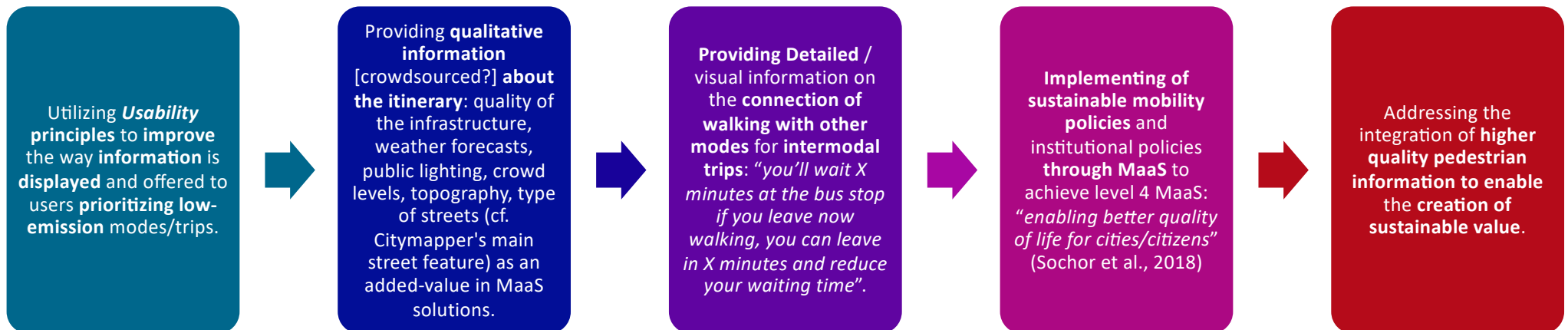
(M) 3 > (M) 11 18h02 → 18h23	1,90 € 21 min 6 min
BUS 96 > (M) 11 18h00 → 18h23	3,80 € 23 min 5 min
(M) 11 18h02 → 18h26	1,90 € 24 min 13 min
BUS 64 > (M) 11 18h01 → 18h26	3,80 € 25 min 5 min

TEST JOURNEY UI ANALYSIS

PERSUASIVE INFORMATION PROVIDED



8. RECOMMENDATIONS



9. CONCLUSIONS

1. What is the current status and the relevance of the integration of active modes in MaaS solutions?

- Active modes, specifically walking is currently shyly integrated to the studied MaaS solutions in the French capital region.

2. What are the factors influencing the existing level of integration of active modes in MaaS?

- Institutional policies have “set the tone” for the modal integration of MaaS solutions, but more attention is required to updating these policies to prioritize non-motorized modes, like walking and cycling.
- Institutions’ partnership strategy is aligned to their BM and their policy of promoting sustainable mobility through PT in the Paris region.
- More studies are needed to target integration strategies of active modes in MaaS and identify the place of integrating walking in the value creation, capture and reallocation processes.

10. RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

- Stronger focus analyzing pedestrian itinerary's treatment/integration in **intermodal trips**
- Focus on business model characteristics for **sustainable value creation**
- Definition of **personas** to identify the users benefitting of this integration
- Backing up the UI choices with interviews to identify **stakeholder's interest** towards the integration of active modes in MaaS solutions to create sustainable value for MaaS and institutional policies
- Necessary to take into account the territorial scope of MaaS operators and the **sustainable mobility policies** in the territorial context

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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