# Attitudes of key stakeholders towards sustainable mobility in Czech cities

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## Methodology and sample characteristics

- Structured interviews
- For identification of relevant actors: focus group + snowball sampling
- FG: transport economist, politician, geographer, demographer, traffic planner

Characteristics	
City politicians	10
Municipal authority representatives	9
City-run public transport authority representatives	3
Ministry representatives	4
Consultants, transport experts, academia	3
Non-governmental organisation representatives	4
Representatives of companies offering mobility services for cities	2
Journalist	1

## Sample characteristics II

Sex	Men: 31	Women: 5	
Age	45 on average		
Education	Secondary: 6	Tertiary: 30	
Practice in the sector	14 years on average		
Practice in the position and institution	9 years		
Size of city where active	25 Capital City Prague	7 mid-sized city, 4 national institution	

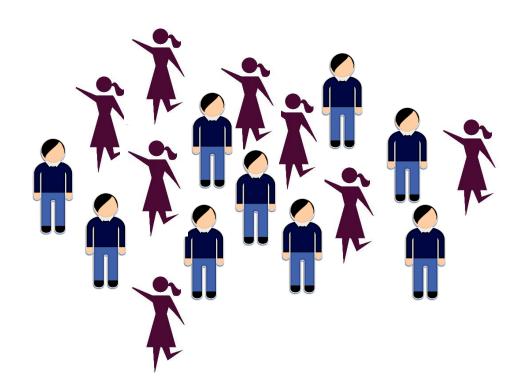
# Identification with the definition of sustainable urban mobility

"I want a city that motivates people to change their travel behavior to minimize environmental and noise pollution."

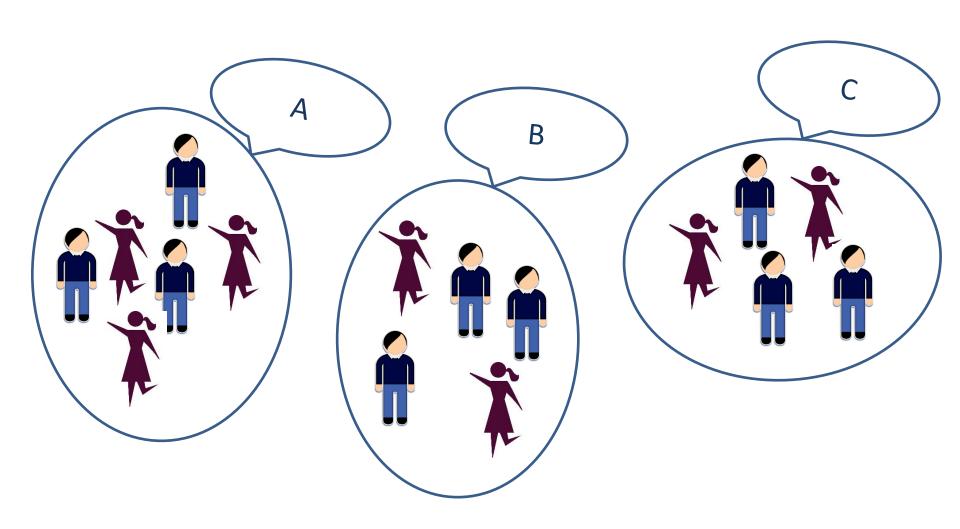
 88% of stakeholders claimed full identification with this vision.

## Q method

 William Stephenson (The study of behavior; Qtechnique and its methodology, 1953)

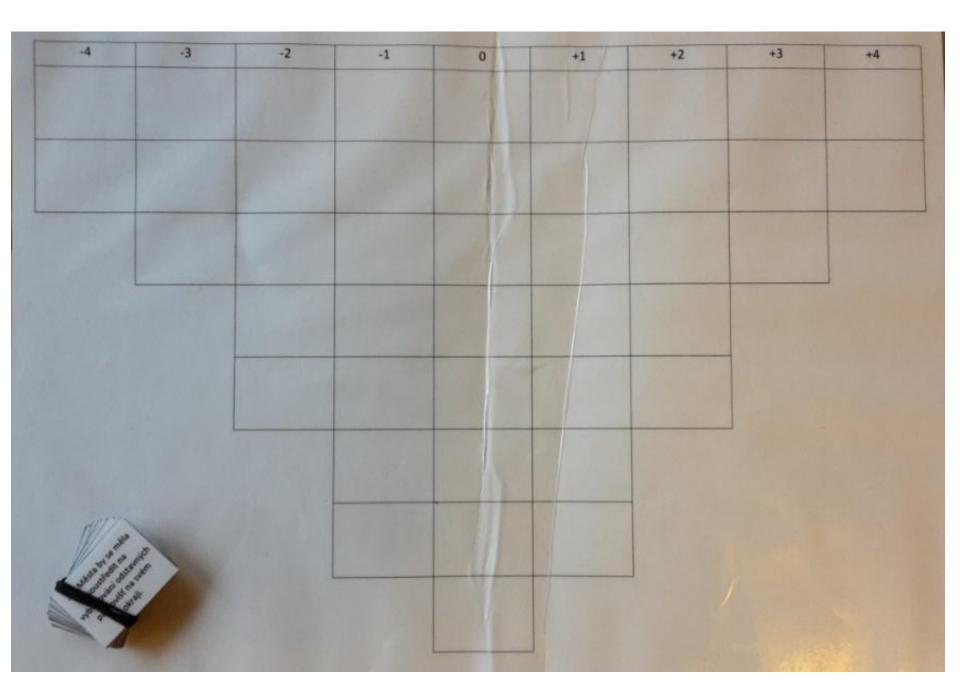


## **Shared viewpoints**



## Q method

Opinion reviews (research journals, newspapers, blogs, youtube, etc.) = Q population Development of a set of 42 statements = Q sample Selection of participants = P sample Sorting statements by participants = Q sorts Factorial analysis Interpretation – Shared viewpoints = Factors



						+2	+3	+4
		-	-1	0	+1	12		23) Chůze a cyklistika
-4  42) Pro rozvoj konomiky vyspělých zemí je nezbytný	madespropriat CVKHSty Pt	o viastnictví a používár	a 13) K omezování individuální a automobilové dopravy ní je nutné lidi motivovat		27) Město by mělo omezit nákladní dopravu všemi dostupnými prostředky.	21) Náklady na cestu automobilem by měly být vyšší než na stejnou cestu hromadným dopravním prostředkem.	32) Přechodu k ekologičtější dopravé přispěji spiše pozitivní vzory (např. známě csobnosti jezdící elektromobily/na kole) než politická opatření.	po městě představují především pro krátké cesty zdravou a příjemnou alternativí
další růst IAD  2) ve městě není nutné měnit stávající dopravní chování pro snížení onsadů dopravy na	každodenni dojižděni 39) Současný stav dopravy ve městě je vyhovující a není potřeba no zásadním způsobem měnit.	1	26) Nemělo by se sankcionovat druhé auto v rodině.	6) Měli bychom podporovat zahušťování výstavby.	7) Musime klást dűraz na spolupráci s okolními obcemi při zajlátění dopravní obslužnosti tak, aby byla v maximální míře využita hromadná doprava.	Nákladní automobily by měly být omezovány podle jejich vlivu na životní prostředí.	40) Každý by měl začít od sebe a používat častěji hromadnou dopravu.	2) Společnost by měla zajistit kvalitní alternati pro ty, kteří nevlastní automobil, aby měli srovnatelné možna si mobility.
Brotni prostředí.	30) Rychlost přepravy ve městě je důležitější, než vliv na životní prostředí.	36) Śniżeni Jizdného MHD, které vede k prohloubeni zratły dopravniho podniku, móże udėlat jen populista nebo zelený ideolog.	37) Není třeba rozvíjet pěší infrastrukturu nad rámec současného stavu.	16) Město se musí rozvíjet investicemi do nové dopravní infrastruktury.	34) Dopravní politiku je potřeba přizpůsobovat stárnutí populace.	18) Pro nákladní dopraví by měla platit jasná, jednoduchá a stabilní pravidla, na kterých se politici domluví se zástupci soukromé sféry	umožňuje pohybovat se po městě svobodně a bý	1,900
		41) Bez vlastnictví automobilů se nelze obejít.	31) Neměli bychom dělat zásadní změny v dopravní politice bez celospolečenské shody.	25) Chci město, kde malé obchody nejsou nahrazovány velkými komerčními centry.	4) je třeba zajistit dostupnost hromadné dopravy pro všechny skupiny obyvatel i za cenu významných regulačních zásahů.	29) Cyklisté by měli mi vlastní infrastrukturu všude, kde je to možné, a ne ji sdílet s automobily.		
		17) Zásobování ve městě je čistě záležitost soukromých dopravců. Veřejný sektor by se ji neměl snažit ovlivňovat.	8) Je třeba zrušit dálniční známky pro osobní vozy. Už tak řidiči platí víc než dost na spotřební daní a DPH.	1) Pojďme cestou zkvalitňování, nikoli zlevňování hromadné dopravy.	11) Elektromobily či obdobné alternatívní pohony by měly do roku 2030 tvořít aspoň polovinu všech osobních aut jezdících ve městech.	35) Města by se měla soustředit na vybudování odstavnýcí parkovišť na svém okraji.	No. of the last of	
			5) Automobilová doprava ve městě je zbytečně omezována a zpomalována.	19) Děti ve věku do 12 let by neměly jezdít do školy na kole samy, i kdyby tam vedla bezpečná cyklostezka.	20) Město by se mělo postarat o to, aby občané potřebovali automobil k osobnímu využití co nejméně.			
			3) Současné problémy lopravy ve městech lze řešít pouze výstavbou dostatečné kapacitní infrastruktury.	15) Nákupní plochy v blízkosti dopravních uzlů hromadné dopravy se obejdou bez dostupnosti osobními automobily.	38) Zdaleka nejpohodlnější by mělo být cestování městskou hromadnou dopravou.			
				12) Zásadní problémy dopravy vyřeší moderní technologie.	1 1 3 3 3 3			

### Results

PQ method programme (Peter Schmolck, 2015)

4 shared viewpoints (factors).

They describe 65 % of varialibity.

	Factors (shared viewpoints)						
	1	2	3	4			
<b>Participants</b>							
1	0.61	0.08	0.20	-0.13			
2	0.68	-0.08	-0.33	0.33			
3	0.72	-0.17	0.06	-0.14			
4	0.77	-0.32	-0.22	-0.03			
5	0.77	-0.17	0.07	0.22			
6	0.79	-0.20	-0.27	-0.07			
7	0.80	0.17	0.00	0.06			
8	0.77	-0.21	0.09	-0.23			
9	0.71	-0.19	-0.24	0.17			
10	0.80	-0.08	-0.05	0.01			
28	0.59	0.54	-0.19	-0.05			
29	0.68	-0.08	0.41	-0.10			
30	0.49	0.38	-0.05	0.10			
31	0.80	-0.10	0.23	0.12			
32	0.52	0.54	-0.32	0.03			
33	0.29	0.64	-0.22	-0.11			
% expl.Var.	47	9	5	5			

Shared viewpoint I: Provide alternatives to individual car transport and change travel behavior of people. Focus on walking and cycling. Strong social feeling.

#### Agreement

- Society should provide a quality alternative for those who do not own a car to enjoy comparable mobility options.
- We should promote denser development rather than urban sprawl.
- We have to emphasise cooperation with neighbouring municipalities in provision of transport services with maximum utilisation of public transport.
- The city should take care that citizens need a car for private use as little as possible.
- Bicycling enables people to move around the city freely and be independent.
- Walking a cycling around the city are a health and pleasant alternative particularly for shorter trips.

- Cities do not need a change in the current transport behaviour to reduce environmental impacts of transport.
- Car traffic in cities is pointlessly restricted and slowed down.
- The public does not need to be involved in transport decision-making, as it makes the decision-making more complicated and lengthier.
- Current urban transport problems cannot be solved by simply building sufficient infrastructure capacity.
- Further growth in car traffic is essential for growing economies in advanced countries.
- The current state of transport in the city is satisfactory and there is no need to change it fundamentally.

# Shared viewpoint II: Quality and infrastructure for cars as well as alternative modes. Do not regulate and force.

#### Agreement

- Everyone should start by themselves and use public transport more often.
- We have to emphasise cooperation with neighbouring municipalities in provision of transport services with maximum utilisation of public transport.
- Current urban transport problems can be solved by simply building sufficient infrastructure capacity.
- A second car in a family should not be penalised.

- The speed of traffic in the city is more important than environmental impacts.
- The city should take care that citizens need a car for private use as little as possible.
- The current state of transport in the city is satisfactory and there is no need to change it fundamentally.
- Freight transport in cities should be subject to clear, simple and stable rules on which politicians would agree with private sector representatives.
- Cycling is a hobby more than anything else, so that cities do not have to support cyclists in everyday commuting.
- We should promote denser development rather than urban sprawl.
- Motorway vignettes for cars have to be abolished. Drivers pay more than enough through excise duty and VAT anyway.
- Goods vehicles should be restricted depending on their environmental impacts.
- Children under 12 years of age should not bicycle to school on their own, even if there is a safe cycling trail.

# Shared viewpoint III: Clean technologies, quality and availability of alternatives.

#### Agreement

- Electric cars or similar alternative drives should make up at least one half of all cars running in cities by 2030.
- Cities should focus on building incentive parking facilities at their edges.
- Let us take the path of public transport improvement, not price reduction.
- We need to provide availability of public transport for all categories of citizens even at the costs of significant regulatory interventions.
- We have to emphasise cooperation with neighbouring municipalities in provision of transport services with maximum utilisation of public transport.
- Everyone should start by themselves and use public transport more often.

- Car traffic in cities is pointlessly restricted and slowed down.
- Motorway vignettes for cars have to be abolished. Drivers pay more than enough through excise duty and VAT anyway.
- The speed of traffic in the city is more important than environmental impacts.
- Walking infrastructure does not need to be developed beyond its present extent.
- Car ownership is indispensable.
- Cities do not need a change in the current transport behaviour to reduce environmental impacts of transport.

# Shared viewpoint IV: Provide good public transport and motivate to use it. Use also negative incentives.

#### Agreement

- People have to be motivated, not forced, to reduce single car use.
- The city has to develop through investment in new transport infrastructure.
- We need to provide availability of public transport for all categories of citizens even at the costs of significant regulatory interventions.
- The city should take care that citizens need a car for private use as little as possible.
- The costs of a car trip should be higher than those of the same trip by public transport.

- We should promote denser development rather than urban sprawl.
- Walking a cycling around the city are a health and pleasant alternative particularly for shorter trips.
- The current state of transport in the city is satisfactory and there is no need to change it fundamentally.
- Electric cars or similar alternative drives should make up at least one half of all cars running in cities by 2030.
- Children under 12 years of age should not bicycle to school on their own, even if there is a safe cycling trail.
- Society should provide a quality alternative for those who do not own a car to enjoy comparable mobility options.
- Modern technologies will resolve the fundamental transport problems.
- Urban deliveries are purely a matter of private hauliers. The public sector should not try to influence them.

### **Conclusions**

"I want a city that motivates people to change their travel behavior to minimize environmental and noise pollution."

- Stakeholders agree, but differ in their opinions:
  - What means "to motivate"?
    - Positive / negative incentives;
    - Regulate or not regulate the car use?
  - Which alternative mode to promote?
  - Would modern technologies help us on our sustainable path?
  - Social context: How strongly should we help the poor people / the people without a car with their mobility?
  - **–** ... ?

## Thank you for your attention!

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