



# Perceptions of walkability from vulnerable groups – Results from the qualitative methods

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# Method: Walk Alongs, a multi-perspective method

Grounded within empirical social and geographical research:

- Investigation of socio-spatial perceptions (Kusenbach 2003; Sommer & Töppel 2021)
- Focus on the concrete experience of space in movement, during the interview
- Possibility for personal exchange about experiences, impressions, emotions, and perceptions in situ (Stals et. al 2014)
- Valid and practical tool to generate rich, detailed and multisensory data (King & Woodroffe 2017)
- Increasingly common method within urbanism, geography and mobility studies



# Method: Objectives

*To analyse how members of different target groups experience their local worlds and how these experiences affect their walking perceptions and their walking behaviour*

- What are the push and pull factors for walking?
- What stimulates people to walk?
- What kind of barriers can be identified?
- What constitutes a walkable area?
- Emotions, experience, memories
- How do they perceive their local area?



# Method: Why focus on vulnerable groups?

- The average person is not 'vulnerable'
- Needs of the vulnerable are special
- Have to walk
- Everyone has been or will be vulnerable at some point
- Universal design



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# Vulnerable groups

## Genoa

- School children
- People with disabilities



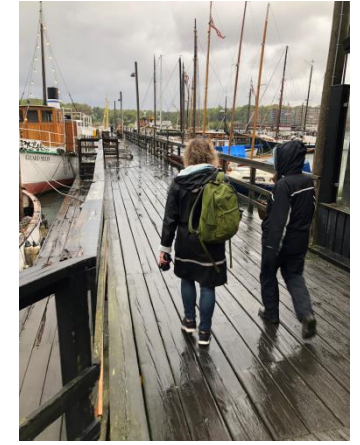
## Dortmund

- School children
- Older people



## Gothenburg

- School children
- Commuters





# General Results: People with disabilities



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## Important topics

- Greenery / Parks
- Road crossing equipped with a traffic light with sound for blind
- Barrier-free environment
- Parking on tactile landmarks

- Width of the sidewalk
- Lack of crossing options
- Presence of bollards
- Missing landmarks
- Architectural barriers



# General Results: Older people

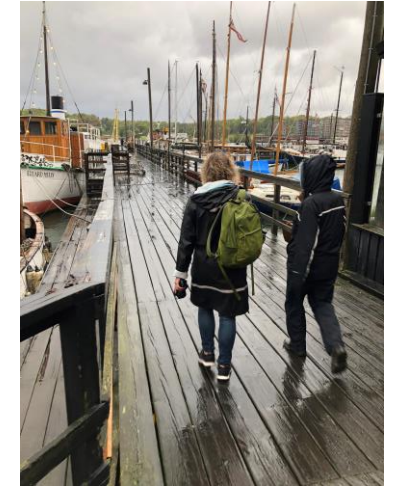


## Important topics

- Green spaces / Parks
- Anxiety to fall
- Traffic safety (traffic light phases)
- Barriers (e.g. parked cars)
- Pavement covering



# General Results: Older people & commuters



## Important topics

- Green spaces / Parks
- Anxiety to fall
- Traffic safety (traffic light phases)
- Barriers (e.g. parked cars)
- Pavement covering

- Adapting to circumstances
- Health
- Safety
- Attractiveness of area
- Public transport is “too good”





# School children results: Dortmund

## Nature

## Cleanliness

Trees

Animals

Birds

Flowers

Rubbish

Dog waste



## Safety

Transport infrastructure

Traffic speed

Forced detours

Autonomy

Crossings

Traffic lights

Street width

Fast cars

Pavement parking

Prohibition to walk alone



# School children results: Genoa



## Green infrastructure

Flowers

Trees

## Safety

Transport infrastructure

Traffic speed

## Noise

Noise pollution

## Cleanliness

Rubbish

Crossings

Damage of the pavement

Fast cars



# School children results: Gothenburg

## Adaptation

To weather

To family situations

## Safety

From people

From traffic

From crime



## Clarity

Ability to navigate spaces

Unclear traffic situations

## Attractiveness

Greenery

Built environment

## Taking others perspectives

Empathy with vulnerable road users



# School children quotes: Combined

## Attractiveness

- Greenery
- Cleanliness
- Built environment

*“But busy streets, like the one we walked along. There were almost no trees at all. You should just plant more trees”*

*“There were many more trees, which I found beautiful.”*

*“it’s a very beautiful area... on certain streets it feels like you’re in the ‘olden days’...it’s very cosy.”*



# School children quotes: Combined

## Safety

- Traffic infrastructure and speed
- Dogs!

*“there are sometimes dogs at the corner... they annoy me because I'm afraid of dogs.”*

*“The only thing that is unsafe...is that crossing there. There's no lights. Cars don't need to stop. So you have to wait until there's no cars...and then they come from different directions.”*

*“...we're always scared there...the cars are sometimes really fast. [it is a] very wide, big street.”*

*“Then we run across it...And when we were at the other end, we celebrated that we had made it.”*

*“it's a pretty safe route to school...I go over one road but not many cars come there, so I'm not so worried.”*



# School children quotes: Gothenburg

## Clarity

- Reading spaces
- Other people being able to understand where to go

## Taking others perspectives

*“it’s always so unclear, because we’ve lived here so long we know...but tourists and those who are newly moved in?”*

*“...for people who are blind or have trouble seeing, there’s no traffic light that beeps when you can cross?”*



# School children results: Dortmund and Genoa

## Safety

- Forced detours
- Autonomy

## Nature

*“so many parked cars, you can't even get past them.”*

*“we have such a big street...it's annoying...otherwise I'd be allowed to go to school alone - just because of this one street!”*

*“there are so many animals are here too, birds and stuff.”*

*“And there should also grow plants and trees”*



# Conclusion

- The inclusion of perceptions is important to gain a holistic picture of accessibility and walkability
- By using a micro-scale and street level assessment we are able to understand how people perceive the built environment and what factors actually stimulate them to walk
- The findings of the project indicate that an inclusive design for walking is especially important for vulnerable groups with special mobility needs
- We recommend that planning practice should use mixed method approaches to gain a holistic picture of citizens actual walkability