





Knowledge co-production, VGI and the implications on future transport systems

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Background to the research



- The capacity of the transport system to support the growing mobility needs of populations have been pushed to the limit in most cities.
- Miller (2013) contends the need to identify new capabilities (instead of capacity) of the transport infrastructure in order to increase efficiency and increase capacity without extending the existing infrastructure.



The potential of information

- University of Malta
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- Kenyon & Lyons (2003) described the potential of information to influence travel choices.
- Both the transport industry and the research community supported this thesis with many cities developing multimodal information systems to support
 - sustainability-oriented decisions (Kramers, 2014).



Today's technology



- Today the potential of information is not only to be integrated across different modes but also be user generated, real time and available on smart phones anywhere.
- User generated information play an important role in sectors such as politics, businesses and entertainment, and presumably this phenomena would extend to transport in revealing people's preferences for mobility (Gal-Tzur et al., 2014).

Today's technology



 Widespread smart phone technology and availability and coverage of data communication networks in urban areas are causing a dramatic transformation in the way information is produced and consumed (Manovich, 2009).

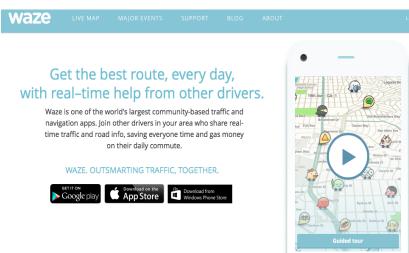
• It has also offered new opportunities for what are termed cooperative transport systems.

 Moovit for transit planning (www.moovitapp.com)



- Community car sharing programmes like Zipcar (www.zipcar.co.uk)
- Peer-to-peer vehicle and ride sharing systems like Getaround (www.getaround.com) and Uber (www.uber.com)
- Waze (www.waze.com) bought by Google for \$1.3 billion

Lanzendorf (2014) branded these as Mobility 2.0.



A new field of research



Winter et al. (2011) called for a new interdisciplinary field *Computational Transport Science*, defined as a science concerned with the study of transport systems where:

- systems monitor and interpret traffic (e.g. crowdsourcing to monitor events);
- people interact with information systems (e.g. interfaces for driver assistance, or integrated transport information); or
- systems manage the traffic (e.g., control of traffic flow at traffic lights, or toll management).

How is this interesting?



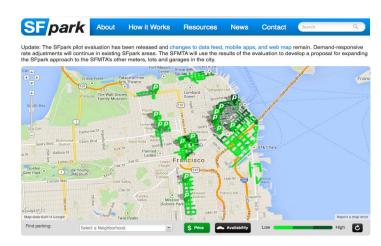
- The impact on the traveller and the potential of governments to use crowd-sourced information and social media effectively for:
 - sharing information,
 - creating opportunities for collaboration,
 - enhancing government responsiveness,
 - planning and governance to achieve sustainability and climate change goals

(see also Panagiotopoulos et al., 2014; Bertot et al., 2012).

Objectives of the research



- (i) the impact of technologies on travellers, particularly the information that is co-produced through crowdsourcing and VGI techniques
- (ii) its potential for supporting and achieving sustainable mobility goals, and
- (iii) what role exists for governments (if any at all) in the use of user generated information.





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ANY QUESTIONS?