

InterMob: Preliminary results of a 24-month intervention to reduce car use among regular car users

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InterMob: Preliminary results of a 24-month intervention to reduce car use among regular car users

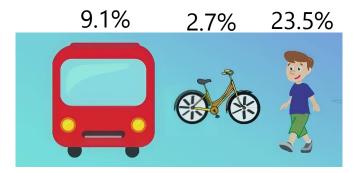
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Symposium Health and Sustainability September 7, 2023 EHPS 2023 - Bremen



In France...





63% of trips are made by car



37% of trips are made using Active and Sustainable Mobility (ASM)





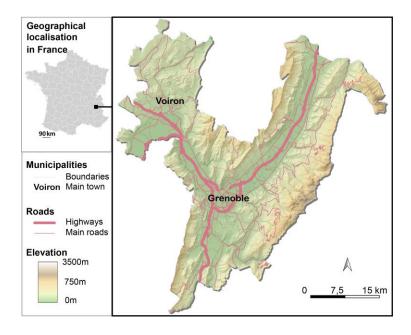
Context

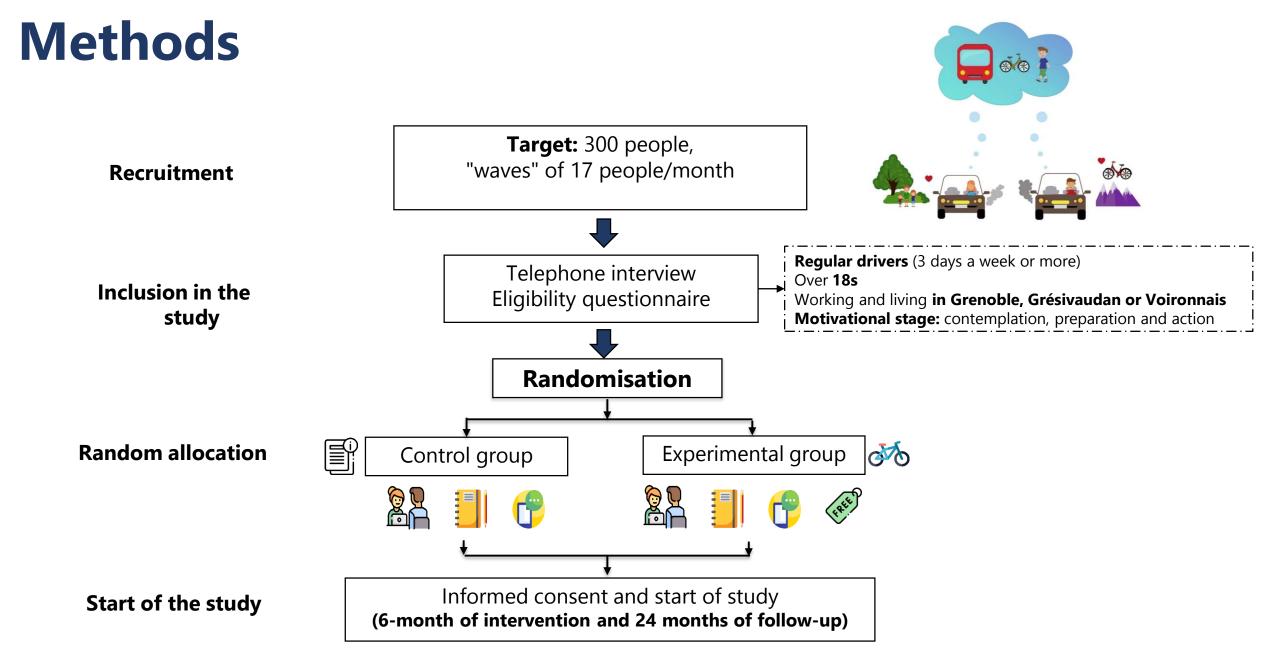
InterMob:

- Interdisciplinary team (psychology + geography + epidemiology + economics)
- 24-month randomised controlled trial
- Assessment: sensors + online surveys
- 6 months of theory and evidence-based behaviour change intervention

InterMob's objectives:

- 1. Testing the **effectiveness** of a theoretically and empirically based intervention
- 2. Identifying the **mechanisms of change**
- 3. Identify the moderators of change





InterMob's intervention

Experimental group:

- 6-months free PT + Bike
- 2 appointments :
 - Motivation for change, mobility advice, action plan
 - Assessing and adapting objectives
- Goals Notebook
- SMS → goal setting + self-monitoring



Self-efficacy Action Planning

STUDY PROTOCOL

InterMob: a 24-month randomised controlled trial comparing the effectiveness of an intervention including behavioural change techniques and free transport versus an intervention including air pollution awareness-raising on car use reduction among regular car users living in Grenoble, France

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Active control group:



• 2 appointments :

- Consequences of air pollution and car use
- Assessing air pollution
- Air pollution Notebook
- SMS → monitor air pollution

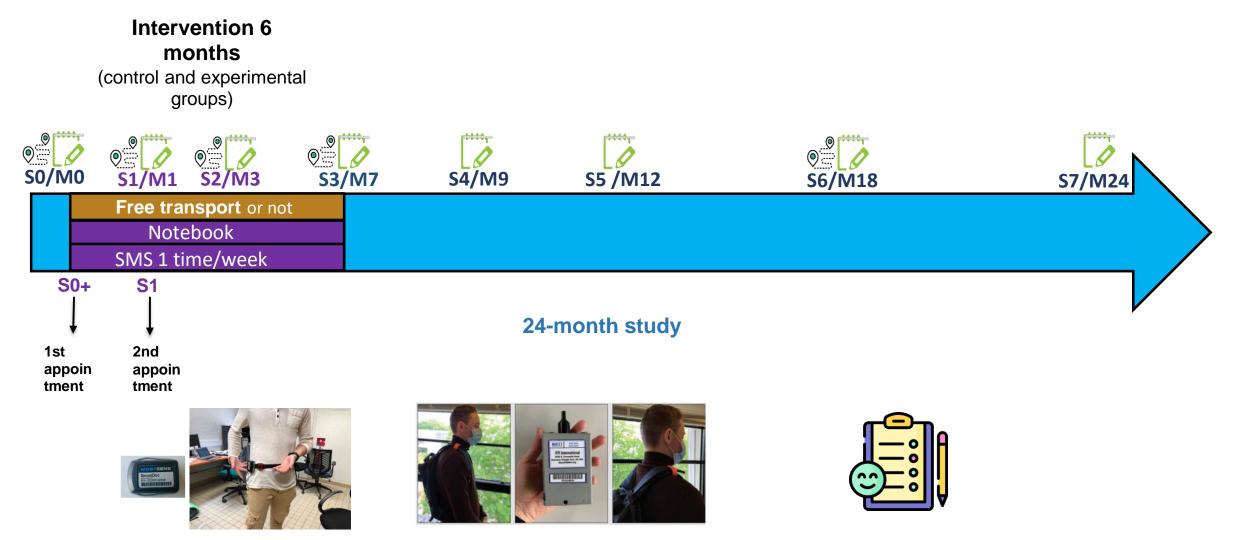
Knowledge

Open Access

Attitudes



InterMob's assessment



Sensedoc (accelerometer and GPS) MicroPem (pollution sensor) **Logbook and questionnaires** (daily mobility and associated factors)

Preliminary findings: Who are the participants? Sociodemographically N = 1

N = 144 people





60% women

39% men





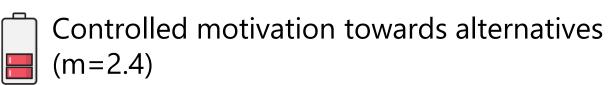
- 48.15 years old
- 85% university degree
- Working full-time (or >50%)
- 60% living in individual houses (38% flats)
- 3 people in the household
- Having 2 cars
- Average net salary per month
- Having a classic bike at home
- Not having an electric bike
- Not having a transport pass

Preliminary findings: Who are the participants? **Psychologically** N = 144 people

- Intention to use alternatives (m = 3.5)Self-efficacy to use alternatives (m = 2.9)Car habits (m = 3)
 - Ecological identity (m = 4.9)

Positive attitudes towards alternatives (m=3.9) Autonomous motivation towards alternatives (m=3.8)

Subjective norms towards alternatives (m=3.1)



Positive attitudes towards car (m=3.3)Subjective norms towards car (m=2.9)

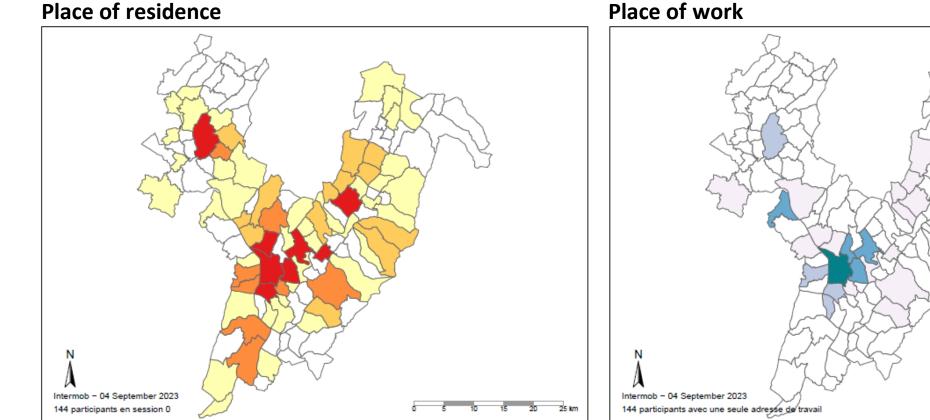


Autonomous motivation towards car (m=2.2)

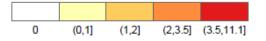


Controlled motivation towards car (m=0.5)

Preliminary findings: Who are the participants? Spatially

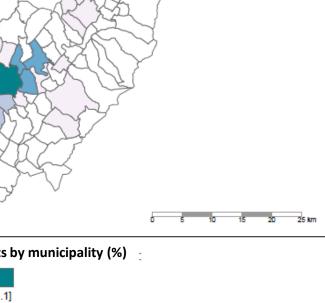


Percentage of InterMob participants by municipality (%)



Percentage of InterMob participants by municipality (%)

0	(0,2]	(2,4]	(4,10]	(10,11.1]



Discussion



Participants have a medium/high SES (university degree, at least average net salary, two cars, etc.)



- Participants have medium intention and self-efficacy towards using alternative modes for daily commuting and medium car habits \rightarrow BIG opportunity experimental intervention (goal setting, personalised transport advice, free transport)
- Participants have strong ecological identity (gap)



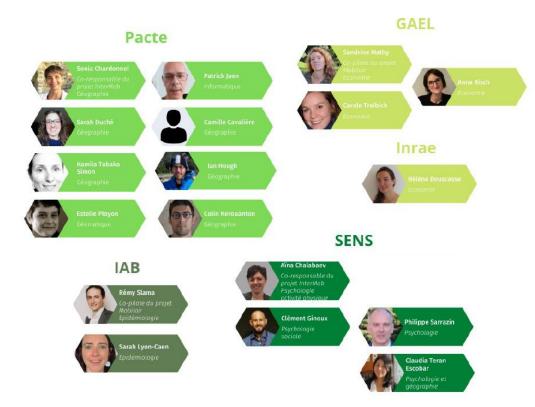
Discussion



- Participants have positive attitudes and subjective norms towards using alternatives > attitudes and subjective norms towards using car
- Participants have autonomous and controlled motivation towards using alternatives > autonomous and controlled motivation towards using cars.

Thank you!





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Implementation team: Lilas Lacoste Célia Beaumond Lauriane Girard Camille Minot Any questions? Claudia Teran-Escobar <u>c.teran-escobar@outlook.fr</u>