

# WHERE AM I GOING? HOW AM I GOING? WAYFINDING THROUGH PUBLIC TRANSIT

Anthony Ferri - mobil.LAB Final Event, September 2020



- 1. How do you prepare?
- 2. What do you pay attention to?
- 3. What's your preferred transit mode?
- 4. Why is it a preference?

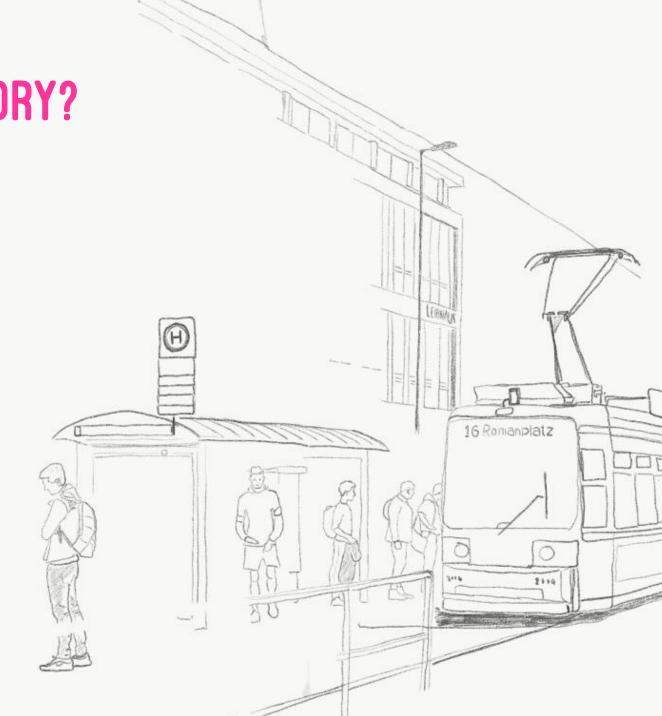


WHAT'S YOUR NAVIGATION STORY?

There are similarities in how individuals navigate through public transit...

#### They use:

- 1. Signage
- 2. Memory
- 3. Sounds
- 4. Smartphone
- 5. (and many more!)





- Investigating how individuals navigate transit systems;
- Investigating how individuals interact with the public transit environment;
- Investigating what emotional and/or sensorial responses they have, why, and how they manage them during navigation.

16 Romanplatz

#### INTRODUCTION TO MY RESEARCH

 Emotional and sensorial elements are not always considered in wayfinding and station design and does not always reflect

changing navigational behaviours.



#### RESEARCH AIM

Better understand how individuals interact with transit wayfinding and understand why they make certain navigational decisions when in transit...

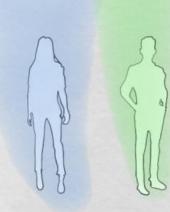
How did I approach this?

#### DESTINATION-TASK INVESTIGATIONS

What is a Destination-Task Investigation (DTI)?

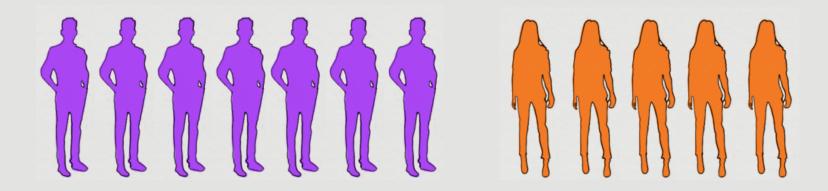
Consists of a route with an origin and destination, a participant, a recording device, a micro-camera, and a journal to mark down the chosen route (and of course, myself to do the observing).

During the DTI, I would shadow the participant, asking them questions regarding their navigational decisions. This formulated the basis of my data.



#### **PARTICIPANTS**

12 participants volunteered their time for the DTI.



- Between 25 and 45
- Munich Residents
- Familiar with transit system



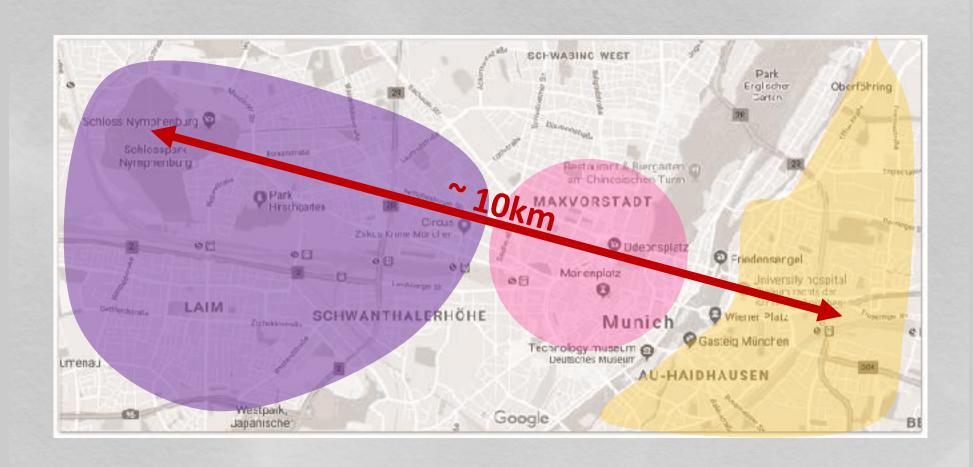
All participants were given the destinations the night before the investigation.

- 1. Café ZimtZicker (start)
- 2. Karlsplatz/Stachus (mid-point)
- 3. Schloß Nymphenburg (end)

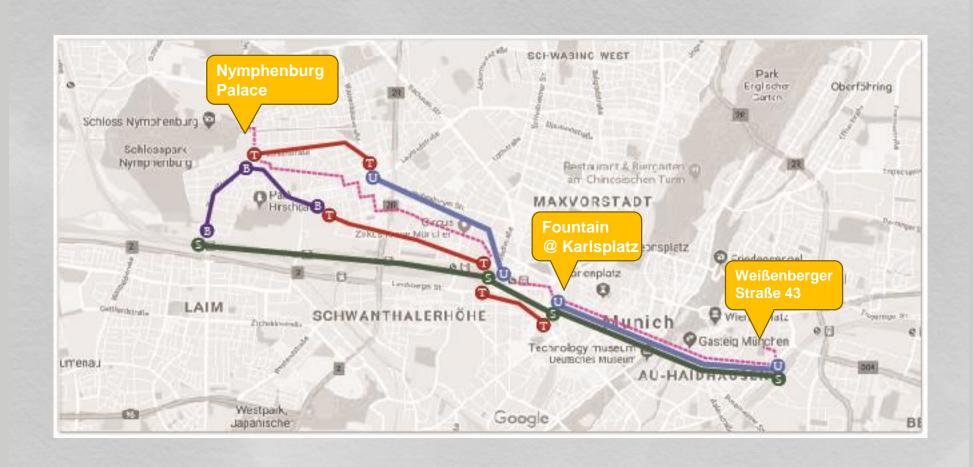
#### MODE OPTIONS DURING THE DTI

All participants were requested to take public transit on their journey. The options included:











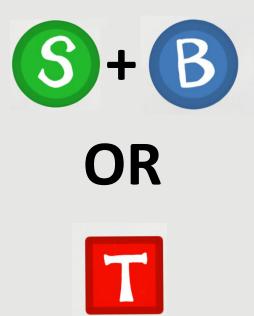
All participants started at the same intersection (a Café called ZimtZicker).

From there, participants made their way to Ostbahnhof and had the option to take either the S-Bahn or U-Bahn to Karlsplatz/Stachus and, upon arrival, head to the fountain square...





After Karlsplatz/Stachus, participants made their way to Schloss Nymphenburg (in the west).



# ROUTE BREAKDOWN PER PARTICIPANT

Participant	Mode Choice 1	Mode Choice 2	Participant	Mode Choice 1	Mode Choice 2
•	S	SB	<b>A</b>	U	SB T
•	S	SB			
į	6	SB	•	U	SB
1	<b>S</b>	SB			
			1	U	T
N	S	T	i	U	T
	S	T			
	S	T			
1	S	T			

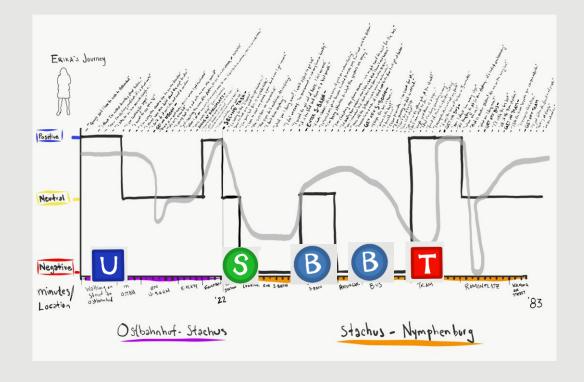
#### UNDERSTANDING AN EXPERIENCE

Marking each individual's journey down in chart format to help better understand where positive and negative moments occurred...



#### CHARTING PARTICIPANT'S EMOTIONS

Marking each individual's journey down in chart format to help better understand where and why positive and negative moments occurred.

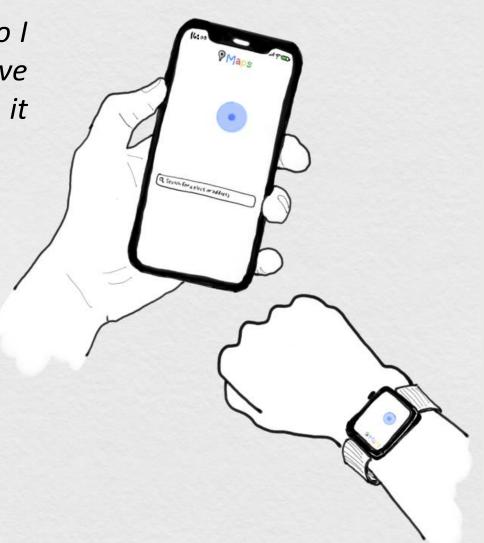


# a service for a place or subtrees

PHONE DEPENDENCE

"I leave [the smartphone] out so I know where I'm going... I have the route in Google I also have it in my watch. I'm a real geek."

PHONE DEPENDENCE



How do smartphones (and mobile technologies) play a role in a transit user's navigational experience?

PHONE DEPENDENCE



#### FOCUS ON THE PHONE

Nearly all participants referred to using their smartphones as a form of navigational aid during the DTI.

#### Preparation

Use the smartphone before beginning their journey to plot out their route

#### Orientation

- Use the smartphone to position themselves on a map or on the route
- Use the smartphone to make corrections to planned route

#### Confirmation

• Use the smartphone to ensure they are on the right track

#### DIGITAL WORLD VS. REAL WORLD



The phone doesn't always equal the reality we experience...



#### DIGITAL WORLD VS. REAL WORLD

"A: can I ask ... is there a reason why you decided to stand and wait and not get on the next train on the Stammstrecke?

O: yeah.... true! I could have done that! Oh yeah.... I didn't think of it. I guess that's because of the connection [the phone] gave me. But you're right I could have taken another one... yeah. Now I feel stupid.





# PHONE AVOIDANCE



"I don't really like to use my cell phone when I am walking, because it is kind of dangerous. So, I usually try to memorize the name of the street and try to find the street by some form of intuition or asking the people."

# PHONE AVOIDANCE



"I don't like to be controlled by the cell phone. Sometimes I also believe in a little bit of rerouting, or, getting lost in the city. I could get some new experiences as well."

# PHONE AVOIDANCE



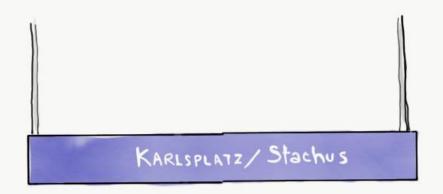


- Smartphone usage has infiltrated the way individuals view the act of wayfinding in public transit spaces.
- Participants would often ignore their surrounding environment, almost as if they forgot that the space should be readable on its own.
- No longer is the user restricted to their physical surroundings to aid in their wayfinding tasks, but, given a conduit to an instantaneous data stream of navigational information that can influence their travel decisions.

#### WHAT NEXT?

- Looking at the interaction of mobile technologies with existing wayfinding design.
- Analysing user mental-maps to get a better understanding of user perception of both negative and positive experiences







THANK YOU