

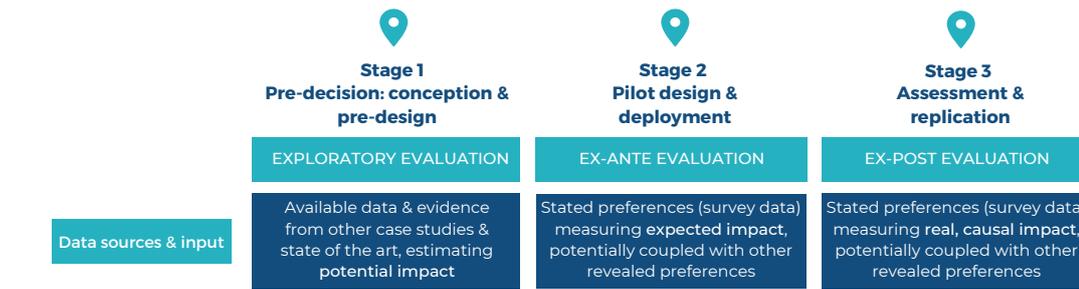
# MODE: ENHANCING THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR MOBILITY PROJECTS

A novel framework supporting you understand the impact-investment trade-offs in mobility and make informed decisions

Cities can make or break new mobility projects. The lack of reliable data and the existing mixed evidence can make the assessment of wider societal benefits of mobility investments unclear. We have defined a novel MObility DEcisions framework (MODE) to offer transport decision-makers strategic support in the planning, implementation and assessment of mobility pilots, projects and policies. Our three-step robust methodology:

- Allows you to begin with the end in mind, relating the project’s objectives and KPIs to your wider goals stated in your strategic mobility plans.
- Adapts to your local context, needs and data availability, co-designing with you the stakeholder engagement process, data collection and analysis.
- Treats each case as a natural experiment, offering insights into the costs, benefits and causal impacts of a proposed solution.
- Translates the lessons learned into policy recommendations, helping you monitor and update your SUMP and other relevant roadmaps & policies.

Accompanying you throughout the project implementation, MODE will support you in making informed decisions for sustainable urban mobility planning and achieve strategic city goals.



Insights MODE can help you obtain during different project stages			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Optimal design (size/fleet/location)	●	● ●	● ● ●
Cost benefit analysis	●	● ●	● ● ●
SUMPs target assessment	●	● ●	● ● ●
Future scenario assessment	●	● ●	● ● ●
User profiles & behaviour	—	● ●	● ● ●
Impact assessment*	●	● ●	● ● ●
Scalability & transferability	—	● ●	● ● ●

robustness & accuracy →

\*congestion, air pollution, noise, health, traffic safety, accessibility, use of public space



## Contact us

If you want to know more about the MODE framework and explore ways to collaborate, please get in touch with us:

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# CAN SHARED E-SCOOTERS HELP REDUCE CO2 EMISSIONS AND CAR USAGE?

Use case: applying the MODE framework in Norfolk (UK)

## Norfolk's shared e-scooters pilot

As shared e-scooters are gaining popularity, local authorities might face difficulties in implementing such projects in a balanced manner. Current evidence regarding the wider social benefits of e-scooters is often contradictory, making it difficult to define the best approach

Norfolk is one of the first UK cities to embrace this novel mobility solution, trialing shared e-scooters since September 2020. Experiencing sustained growth in ridership since the launch, the city will enhance its understanding of the pilot's impacts by employing the MODE framework.

## How MODE enhances the process

To understand the impact of all the various measures implemented (e.g., station-based model, capped top speed, minimum age required, etc.), we apply the MODE framework and treat Norfolk's pilot as a natural experiment. Preliminary insights collected in the ex-ante evaluation are contrasted with the first evidence collected in the exploratory phase, showing positive results in terms of emissions saved, while also profiling the potential early adopters.

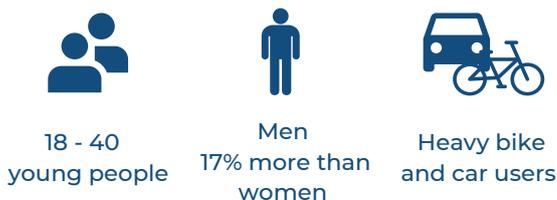
## Stage 1: Exploratory evaluation

Norfolk aims to reach climate neutrality by 2030, reduce air pollution coming from transport sources, and support initiatives that lead to clean air. Based on state of the art evidence, we have assessed the potential impact and contributions that the shared e-scooters pilot could bring.



## Stage 2: Ex-ante evaluation

### Likelihood to adopt e-scooters



### Trips shifted



### Potential number of users



### Deterrents



### Most likely reason to shift



In Stage 3: Ex-post evaluation, MODE will allow us to assess differences in travel behaviour, vehicle ownership, awareness and attitudinal changes between users and a control group. Based on the results, we can determine the right vehicle mix needed to support sustainable

mobility and decarbonisation. Besides, we can scale up the lessons learned at an intra-pilot level to neighbourhood and city levels, by using predictive models for pilot enrolment and behavioural changes based on population socio-demographics and mobility characteristics.