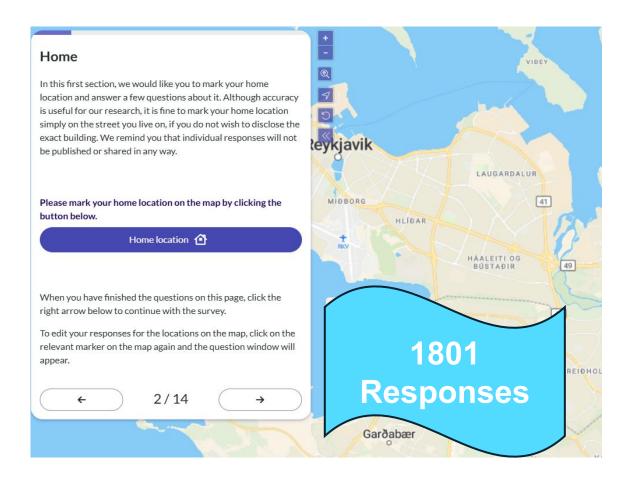


Pilot Cities Project – Midway results Piercing Through the Gridlocks

Johanna Raudsepp, PhD 17 September 2025









Transport

Car ownership Travel attitudes Travel modes Connected trips Barriers to change



Recycling

Recycling habits Satisfaction with facilities Barriers to change



Mapping questions

Home Work Recycling stations Frequently visited locations



Background

Socio-demographic Life satisfaction Pro-climate attitudes

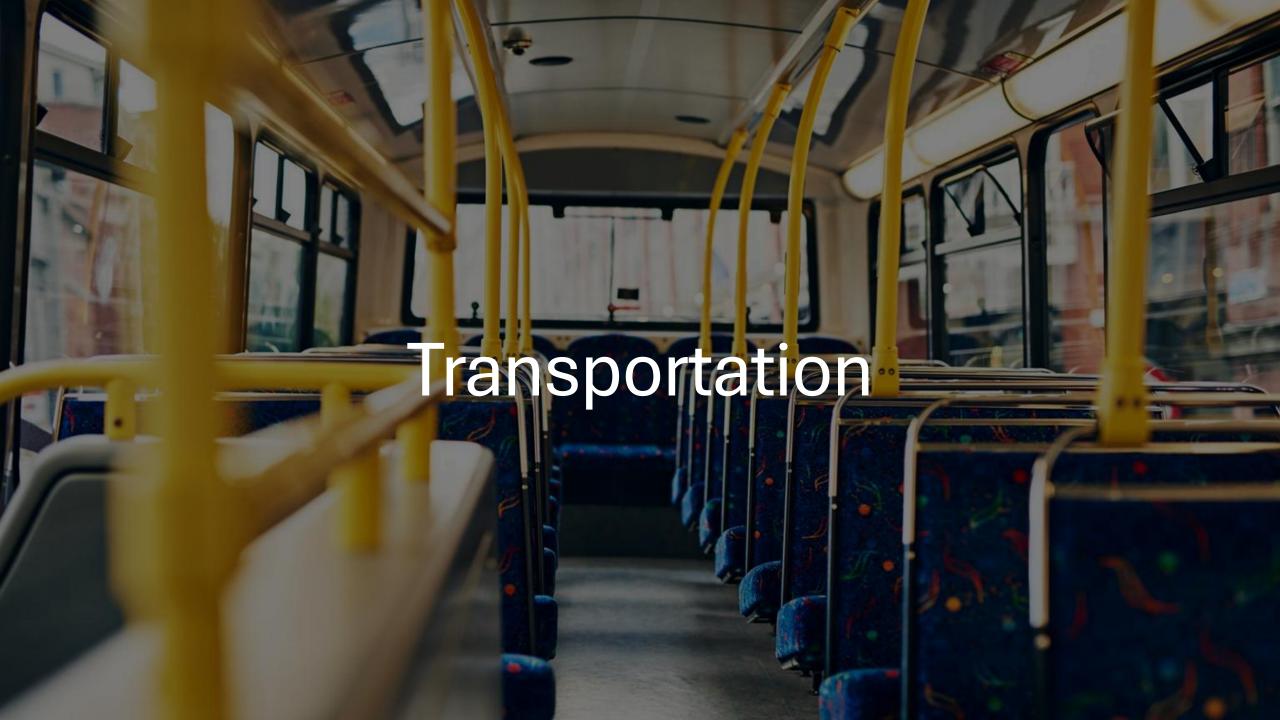
Overview of respondents

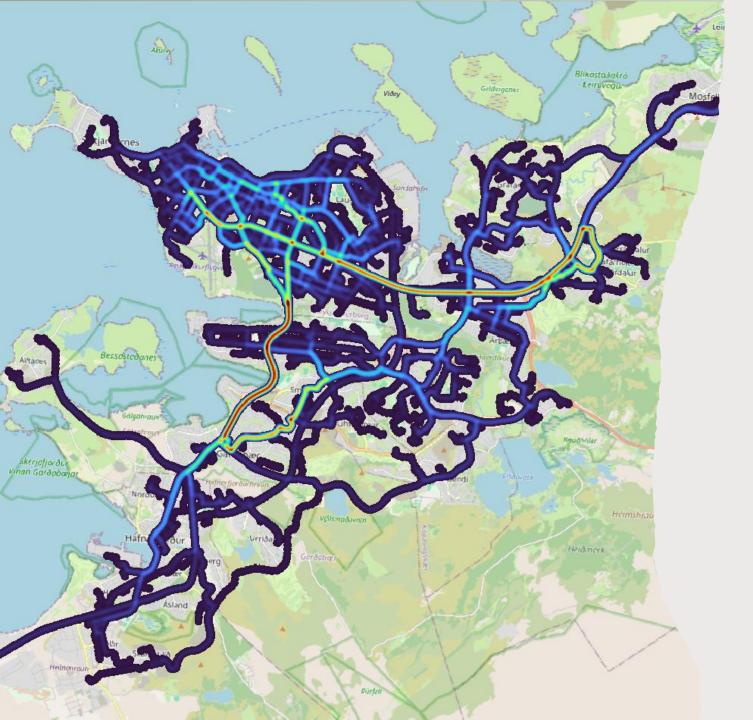
Survey sample

- 56.4% female, 32.9% male, 0.5% nonbinary, other
- Age: 42.33
- Household size: 2.82
- Net personal income: between 516,001-562,000 ISK (approx. 3530-3850 EUR)
- Education level:
 - Basic 3.1%
 - Secondary/vocational 23.8%
 - University 64.2%

National average

- 48.8% female, 51.1% male, 0.06% nonbinary, other
- Age: 43 (Iceland adult pop.)
- Household size: 2.73 (capital area)
- Net personal income: 617,131 ISK (Capital area) (approx. 4220 EUR)
- Education level:
 - Basic 24.1%
 - Secondary/vocational 35.3%
 - University 40.6%





Dominant car roads used for home-work commutes

Average travel length in km 2,3 - 3,7 6,2 - 8,5 8,5 - 13 13 - 63 8.271 7.834 2.895 8.192 11.197 Map showing the a journey from

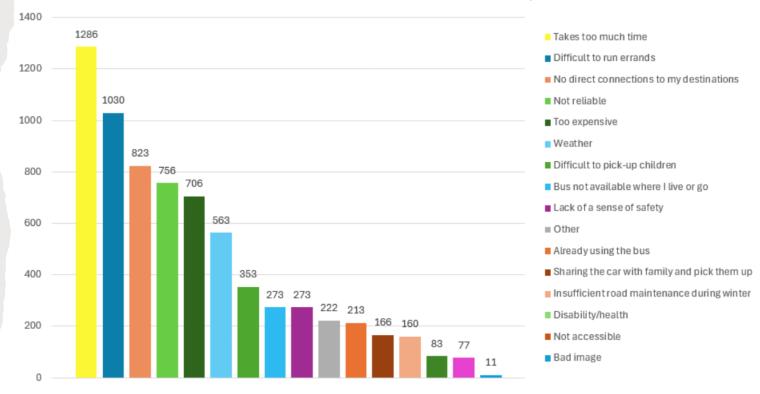
Regular commutes

- ← Average distance to work under 5km for those living closer to center
- The further away you live, the more you use a car
- Cars used for over 50% of trips; even among those whose homework distance is short it is around 50%
- Bikes used for less than 10% of journeys, walking less than 10% outside of downtown
- PT use does not exceed 30% of estimated trips

Main barriers to switching to PT

- Takes too much time
- Difficulty running errands
- No direct connections
- Not reliable
- Too expensive

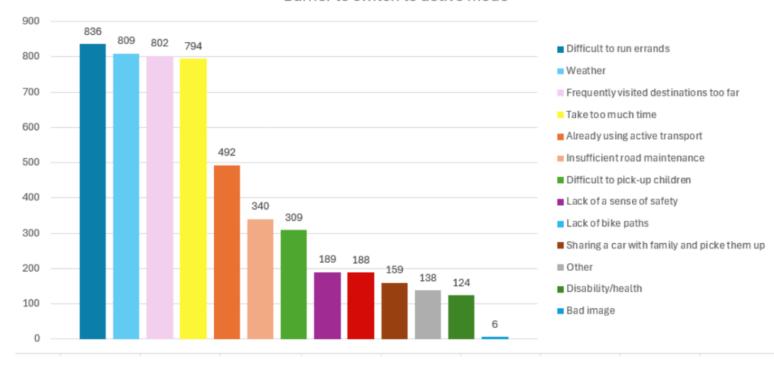
Barrier to switch to bus as the main mode of transportation



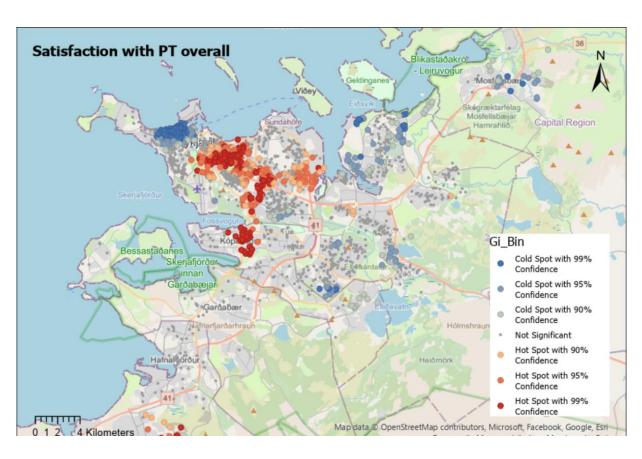
Main barriers to switching to AT

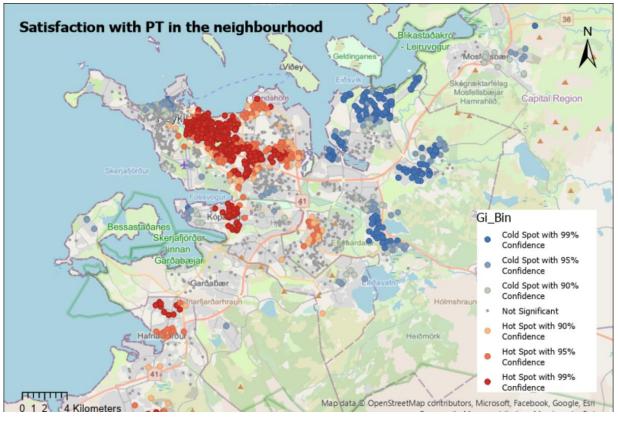
- Difficulty running errands
- Weather
- Frequently visited destinations too far from each other
- Takes too much time





Satisfaction with PT

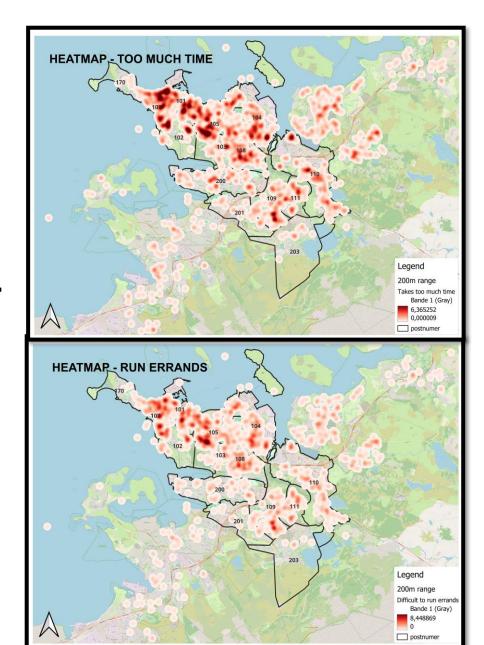


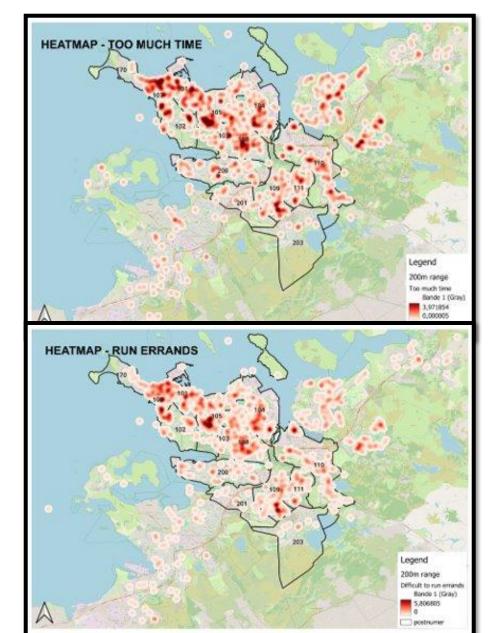


Some comparisons and observations between different mode users

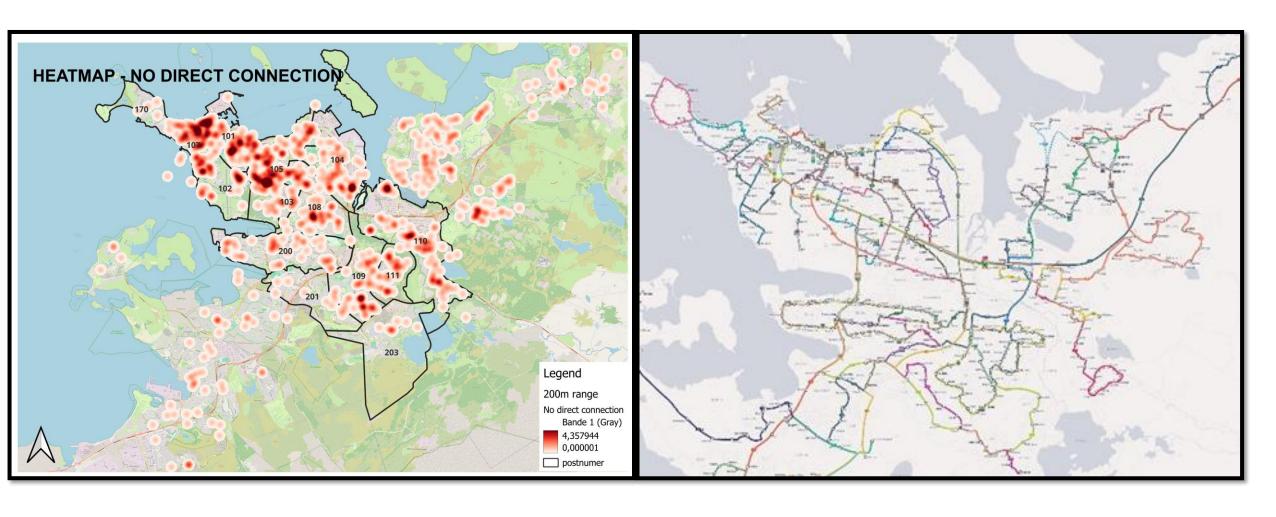
- PT users are more likely to find that a car is reliable
- AT users are less likely find PT reliable and their car ownership is less likely to be driven by car reliability
- Both AT and PT users are more likely to own a car for running errands, and both find it difficult to run errands with AT
- PT and AT users are more likely to believe in individual impact of actions on the climate compared to car users
- PT users are more likely to find a car reliable, while AT users find it less reliable
- AT and PT users are less likely to find weather to be a barrier compared to car users

Spatial distribution of main PT and AT barriers





Active modes



Having no direct connections in PT concentrated in the Grandi area, but also close to Kringlan, which has a lot of bus connections nearby

What background factors increase/decrease the likelihood of choosing the top barriers for switching to public transport











Takes too much time

↑ Owning a car ↑ Living further from city center ↓ More satisfied with PT overall ↓ More satisfied with PT in neighborhood

Too expensive

- ↓ Older than 45
- ↓ Being Icelandic
- ↓ Medium-high income level
- ↓ More satisfied with PT overall

No direct connections

- ↑ Being female
- ↑ Owning a car
- → Being Icelandic
- ↓ Higher climate concern
- ↓ More satisfied with PT overall
- → More satisfied with PT in

neighborhood

Unreliable

- ↑ Being younger
- ↑ Higher climate concern
- ↓ More satisfied with PT overall
- ↓ Living closer to the city center
- ↓ Higher belief in individual climate impact

Difficult to run errands

- ↑ Being female
- ↑ Owning a car
- ↑ Age between 46-55 years
- ↓ Medium-high income level
- ↓ Higher satisfaction with PT overall
- ↓ Higher belief in individual climate impact

What background factors increase/decrease the likelihood of choosing the top barriers for switching to active transport



Difficult to run errands

- ↑ Older than 66
- ↑ Being female
- ↑ Owning a car
- ↑ Living further from city center
- ↓ Higher belief in individual climate impact
- ↓ Higher climate concern
- → Being more satisfied with one's health
- ↓ Higher satisfaction with hometo-work travel time



Frequently visited destinations too far apart

- ↑ Owning a car
- ↑ Living further from city center
- ↑ People with a disability
- ↓ Living in Iceland for 4-6 years
- ↓ Higher satisfaction with home-to-work travel time
- ↓ Higher belief in individual climate impact



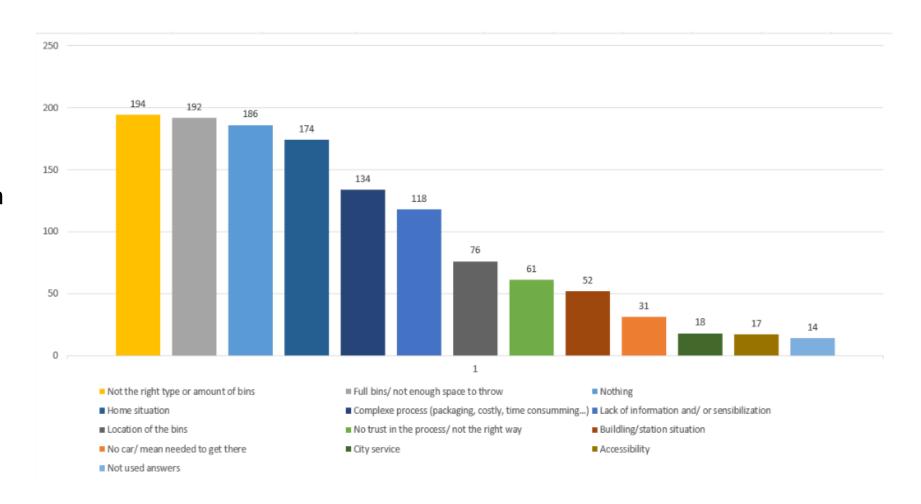
Takes too much time

- ↑ Being female
- ↑ Owning a car
- ↑ Living further from city center
- → Higher satisfaction with home-to-work travel time
- ↓ Higher belief in
- individual climate impact
- ↓ Higher climate concern

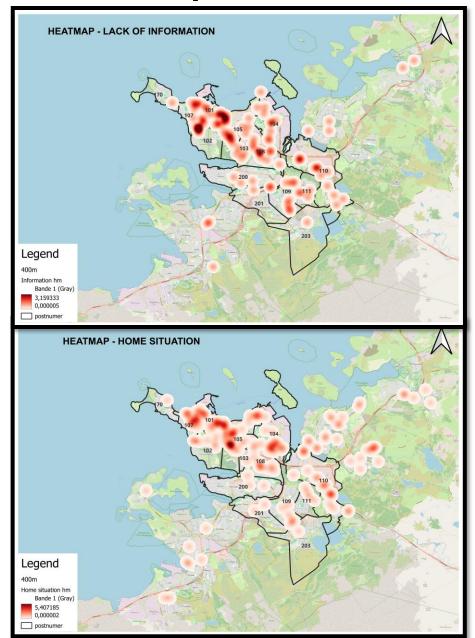


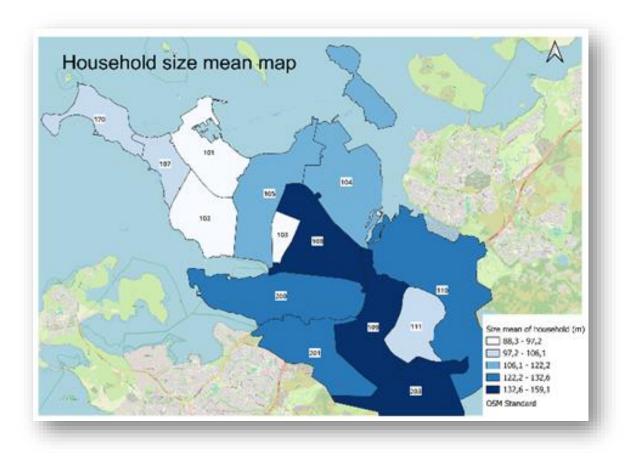
Main barriers to recycling

- Not the right type or amount of bins
- Full bins/ not enough space to throw
- Home situation
- Complex process
- Lack of information

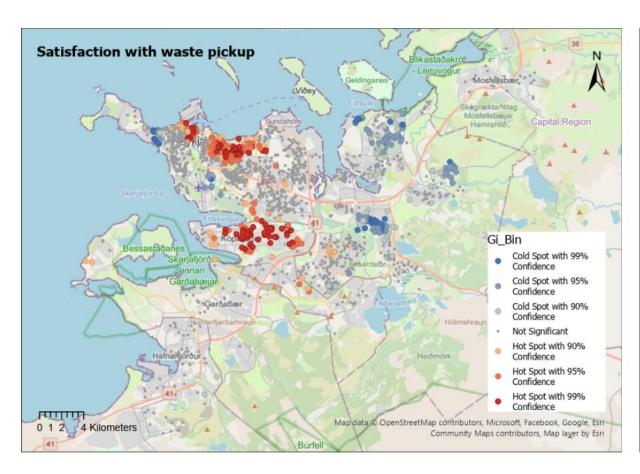


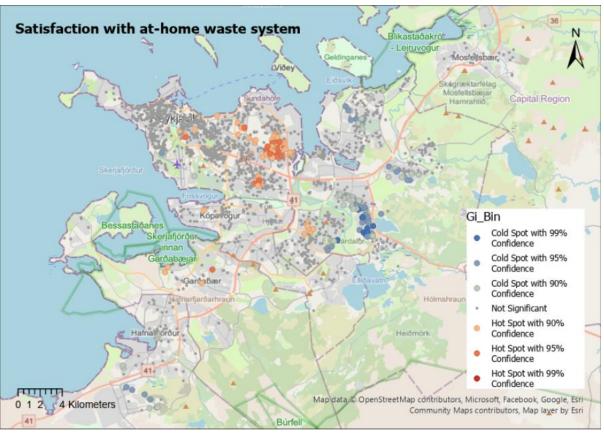
Spatial distribution of main recycling barriers





Satisfaction with recycling aspects





What background factors increase/decrease the likelihood of choosing the top recycling barriers





- ↑ Being female
- ↓ Being Icelandic



Process is too complex

↑ High climate
concern
↓ Being satisfied
with waste
systems at home
↓ Higher belief in
individual climate
impact



At-home sorting systems

- ↑ Being Icelandic
- ↓ Age 65+
- ↓ Those using AT to go to waste station



Lack of information

- ↑ High climate concern
- ↓ Being Icelandic
- ↓ Older age

Thank you!

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