Information-Sharing, Community-Building and Trust:

A case study amongst commuter cyclists

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Overview

- Context
- Theoretical background
- "Cycology" case study:
 - community-building
 - trust
- Conclusion and discussion



Context: word-of-mouth travel information





Word-of-mouth influences on travel behaviour

Social-Psychological Perspectives

Role of word-of-mouth information amongst cyclists

"So it is like an informal little network of tips going on, perhaps (....). I think, because there's fewer of us in the work environment that I've met, maybe there's a kind of looking out for each other a little bit more than car drivers."



Information is not just instrumental, but also social.





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General sign/notice Obstruction



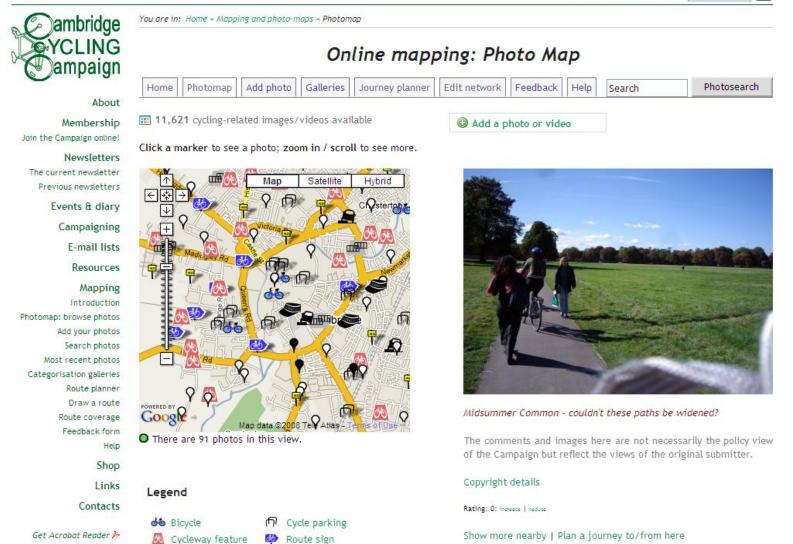
Sign in

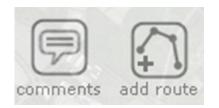
Context: online cycle routes



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Research Aims

- explore social interactions about cycling (especially routesharing) in an online environment
 - what social and psychological processes can be discerned?
 - what influence does it have on attitudes and behaviour?

.....using a web-based case study combining geographical and social information.





Theories of Social Influence

Dual process theory of social influence

(Deutsch and Gerard, 1955)

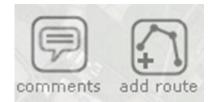
Informational Social Influence

 Acceptance of information obtained from others as evidence about reality.

Normative Social Influence

Need to conform with the positive expectations of others.





Theories of Group Behaviour

Self-categorisation theory

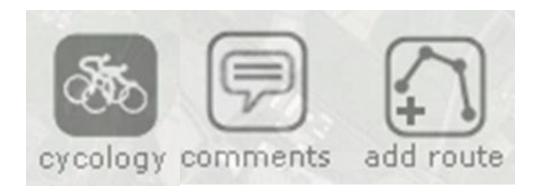
(Turner et al., 1987)

Referent Informational Influence

 The normative position of people categorised as similar to self is subjectively accepted as valid.



Case Study



The Cycology Project

www.bristolstreets.co.uk

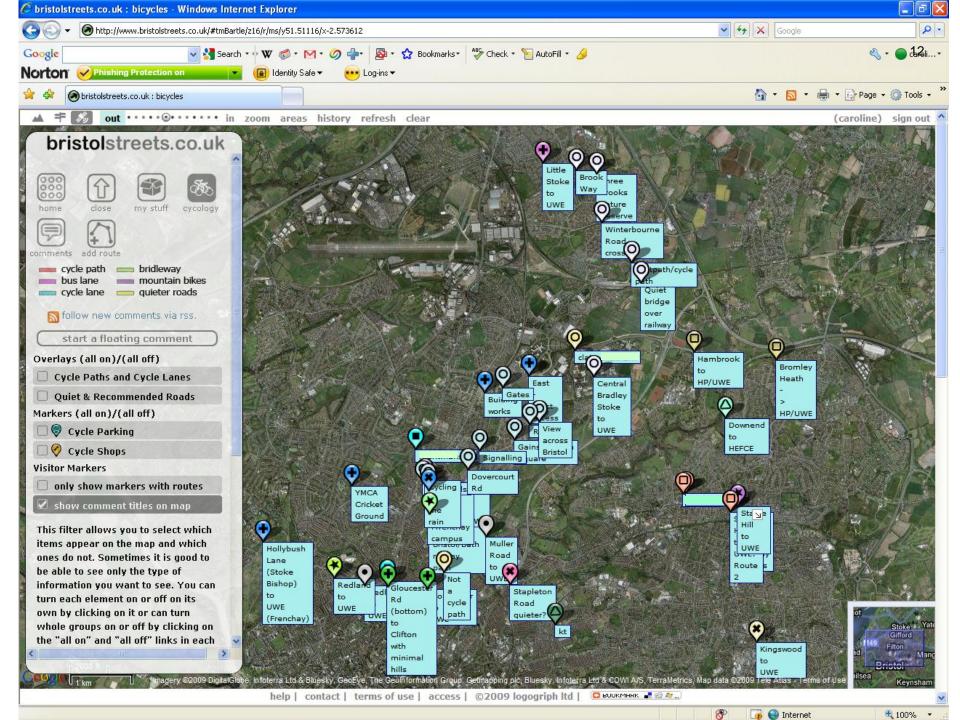




Sample and Method

- Small group (23) of research participants, purposively selected from 5 neighbouring organisations in North Bristol:
 - 13 women, 10 men
 - different age groups
 - different levels of cycling experience and frequency
 - commuting from different areas
- observation of interactions during a 6 week study
 - exit questionnaires
 - participant interviews

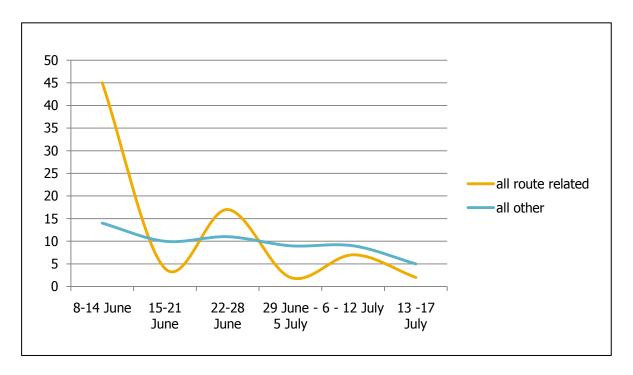




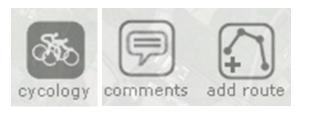


Level of activity on the website

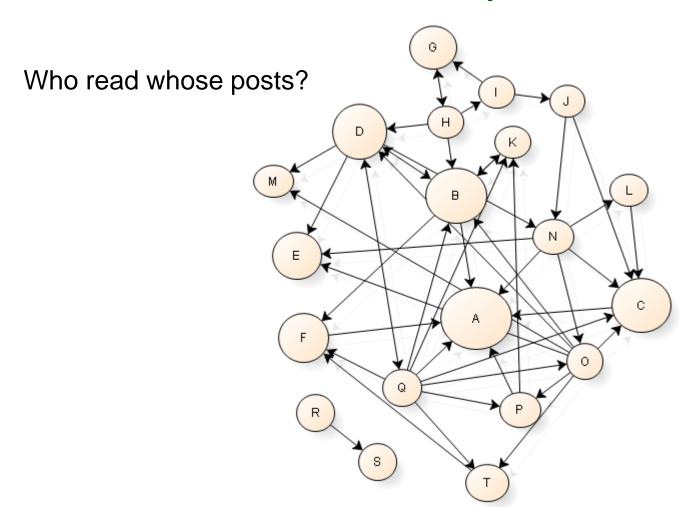
Number of route-related and other comments over time



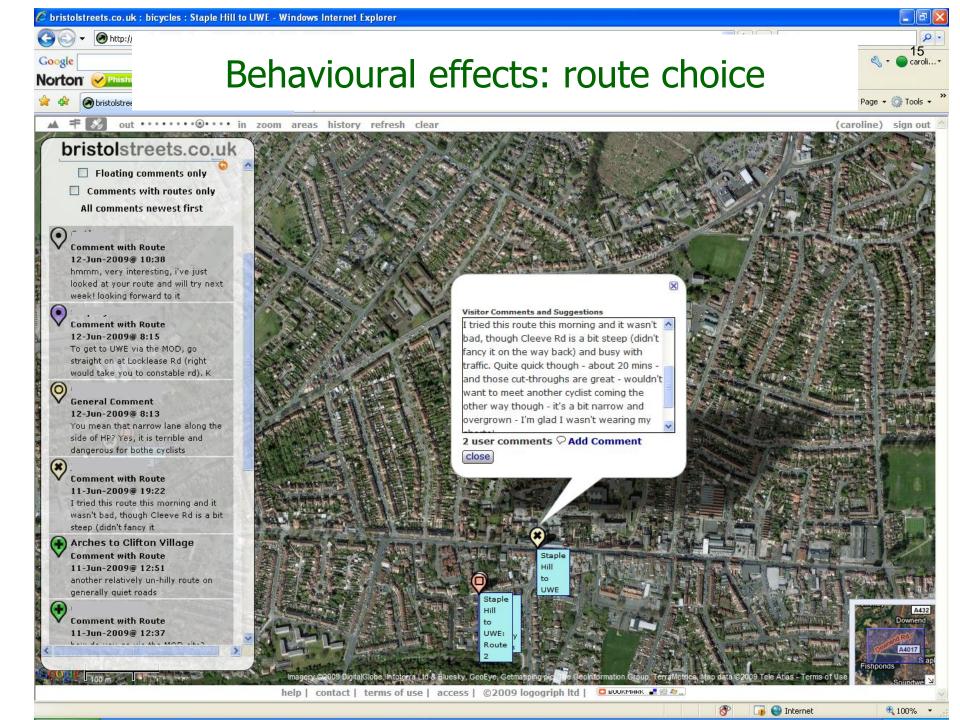


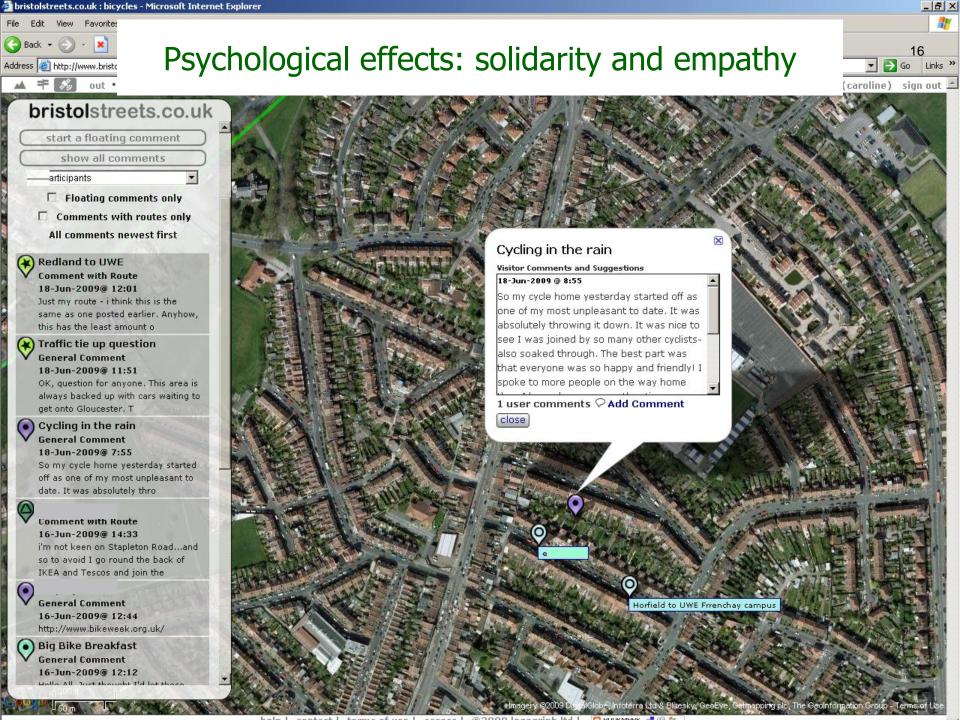


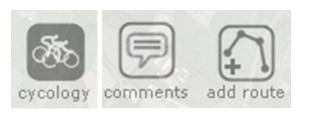
Patterns of activity on the website



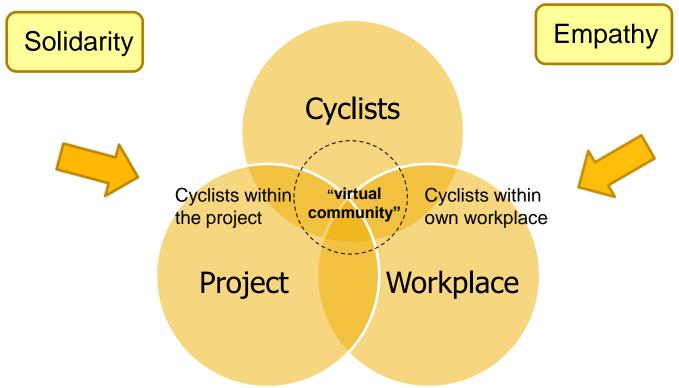




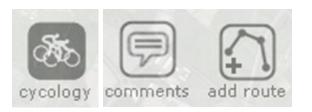




Interlocking concepts of "community" in Cycology





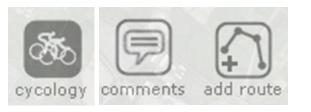


Group identification: "community"

Solidarity

- "I enjoyed posts that encouraged a feeling of solidarity amongst cyclists when people discussed annoying issues or comical aspects of a route"
- "I mean, I kind of got a sense that everybody doing it, you know, we're all cycling, everyone kind of had an attitude of, you know, being willing to share information, help each other. It was a nice feeling of solidarity in a way(...). So it was quite a nice feeling of community."





Group identification: "community"

Empathy

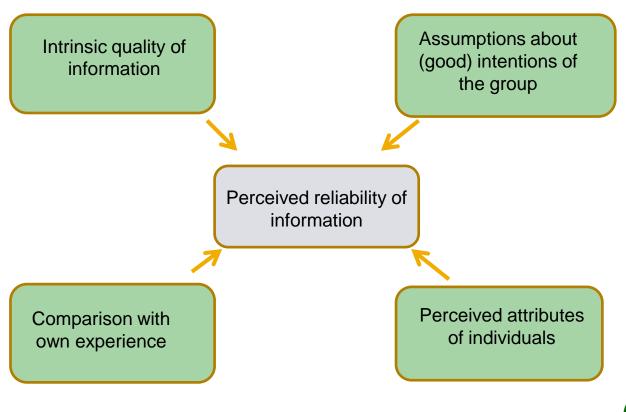
— "I think that, you know, if you're creating a sense of community, it's not only the information that is getting across, but also the feelings and motivations. You know, "I had a good day, I had a bad day". And those sort of shared experiences that make a sense of community. If it's just sort of "I go from point A to point B this way ", it's not nearly as..., it doesn't touch you as much."



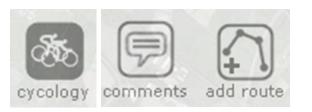




Trust in Cycology information



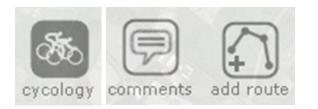




Influence of "social information" on attitudes and behaviour

■ "Participation in this project made me feel part of the cycling community which was quite nice. When I felt bad about it, e.g. in rubbish weather, I knew there were others who had gone through the same, which encouraged me to keep cycling...."





Conclusions

- Information-sharing can perform a community-building role, involving high levels of trust, as well as a more obvious functional role in diffusing practical local knowledge.
- Community-building and trust can help to reinforce (or change) procycling attitudes, intentions and behaviours though a process of social influence.
- "Social information" can complement more conventional forms of cycling information (e.g. maps, route planners), and may be a means of enhancing such information.
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How can we stimulate positive and inclusive "cycling communities" which encourage beginners and might help to attract people to cycling through processes of social influence?

- Small-scale, low-cost initiatives such as Cycology, which harness current developments in social media, may have a role to play in achieving this (e.g. within workplace travel plans).
- This area may warrant further research and validation within "natural" settings, involving more people, a longer time period, and with a greater focus on those who are not yet cycling.