

Acknowledgements

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i-MOBYL Project

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About

The Mobility Lab at the University of Salzburg is a team of individuals working at the intersection of mobility research and geographic information. In October and November 2025, the team conducted a series of mobility workshops, engaging students from the 4th year of Gymnasium at the SALIS Salzburg International School.

These workshops are part of ongoing research at the Mobility Lab, and are connected to the EU project i-MOBYL that explores how mobility can be understood through the lens of young people. It is a research and innovation programme spanning five European countries, including Austria (Salzburg), and aims to support the development and co-creation of youth-centred mobility solutions.

By positioning young adults at the centre of mobility research, and rather than relying on traditional frameworks that rarely capture youth experience, the workshops begin with a fundamental question:

"How do young people interpret and experience their everyday mobility, including what they notice, value, and aspire?"

| Introduction | 06 |
|--------------------------|----|
| See-Think-Wonder | 08 |
| Ps. And Your Street | 12 |
| Street Evaluation | 17 |
| Design Your Dream Street | 23 |
| Conclusion | 25 |

Introduction

Streets are one of the most important public spaces in our cities, serving as not only platforms for mobility, but also the places where children and young people walk, play, meet friends, and spend time of their daily routines. Yet, their voices are often overlooked when it comes to shaping these spaces. To fill this gap, the Mobility Lab has developed a walkability and bikeability assessment tool called *NetAScore*. We are currently developing a NetAScore for Kids version focused on integrating the mobility needs and challenges of children and young adults. Through direct engagement with school children, we aim to understand their experiences, challenges, and aspirations of everyday mobility. By integrating a crucial yet often missing layer in existing models and frameworks: the lived experiences and emotions of children and young people, through these workshops, we want to gather insights and validate key indicators for assessing walkability and bikeability for young people. The rich qualitative data gathere through workshops will be translated into youth-centred indicators and eventually be integrated into the *NetAScore for Kids* model.

But, why Schools?

Schools are at the heart of children's daily lives, and the surrounding streets are where they walk and bike every day, making them an ideal starting point to understand their perspectives. By involving school teens in the conversation, we aim to ensure that:

Mobility is shaped not just for them, but with them!

Hence, strengthening participation and engagement to co-create solutions where youth insights directly inform the project and guide child-informed decisions.

Methods and Tools

For the implementation of workshops, we adapted a range of activities and engagement tools from the Global Designing Cities Initiative's *Engaging Kids in Street Design Guide* and the *Placemaking Inclusion Cookbook* by Urban Foxes, both specifically developed to engage children in streets, placemaking and mobility projects.

Activities

Following activities and tools were adapted:

| Tool | Activity | Focus | Adapted from |
|--|---|---|--------------|
| See-Think-Wonder | Using street transformation images to explore what teens notice and value in streets. | Visual cues, priorities, and intuitive responses. | GDCI Guide |
| Ps. And Your Street | A reflective exercises where teens described how their journey to school makes them feel and why. | Perception based on memory, interpretation, and lived experience. | GDCI Guide |
| Street Evaluation | An outdoor assessment of the school street. | Sensory experience, safety, comfort, barriers, and opportunities. | Urban Foxes |
| Design your Dream Street | A creative activity where teens imagine and illustrate their ideal street. | Aspirations, needs, and mobility priorities. | GDCI Guide |
| Participants: 13-14 years old students from SALIS, 2 different classes, 23-24 students each class. | | | |

Data collected: Written responses, text reflections, group notes, street sketches.

This report documents preliminary findings from the workshops' data, gathered, read, and interpreted within the framework of the *NetAScore* for Kids model. Eventually, a detailed analysis will follow, including a prioritization of indicators, which will be integrated into model implementation.

Simoultaneously, this work serves as a pilot study within the *i-MOBYL* project. It serves as a testing ground to explore methods, tools, and approaches before the project is scaled up and implemented more widely. As with any community engagement process, the workshops are experimental: the outcomes, insights, and lessons learned will help refine the approach. Both the process and the model can then be adapted and improved for future applications.



See-Think-Wonder

The First Thing Teens Saw? Colour.

See-Think-Wonder activity was designed to encourage teens to express their perceptions, insights, and observations of streets by analyzing diverse scenarios (Pictures) of street and mobility transformations, using before-and-after photos from different cities. activity prompted them to list the things they See, critically Think what is happening, and finally write their thoughts or questions (Wonder) that cross their minds.



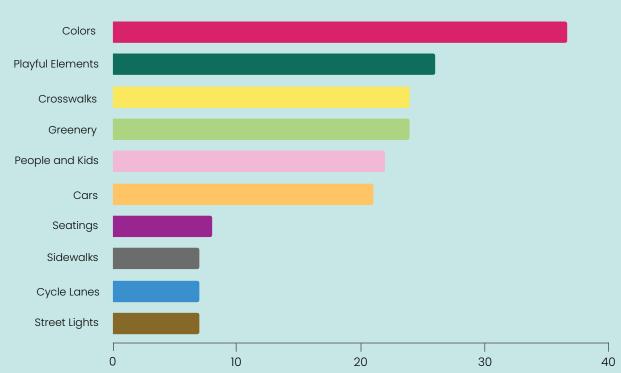
Teen Perspectives at a Glance

It was notable that students were susceptible to before-and-after contrasts, notably when streets shifted from car-dominated, grey environments to colorful, green, and people-oriented ones. This table summarizes how teens interpreted street transformation images using the See–Think–Wonder method. The activity helped reveal what young people notice first, how they interpret design changes, and the questions these changes spark.

| See | Think | Wonder |
|---|---|---|
| Car dominance, parked cars, traffic (Before photos). Colours and patterns on pavements and facades. Safety elements like crossings, lights, bollards. People, play areas, benches, social spaces. Cleanliness and maintenance. Greenery, trees, grass, plants. | Streets became safer. Space was taken away from cars and given to people. Design choices (colors, patterns, benches, trees). Friendlier and more interesting streets, especially for kids. | "How long did this take to build?" "How much did it cost?" "Is it safe to play in the street?" "Where do the cars go now?" |

Turns Out... Teens See the streets in Colour. (And Yes, They Care About safety too).

Doing some preliminary counts and interpretation of textual data and: Here is a list of features most mentioned by the teens during see-think-wonder:



Top 10 Elements that caught Teens' Attention

Teens had no trouble spotting the usual street elements, crossings, cars, people, trees, benches, lighting, bike lanes, and everything in between. They definitely noticed when streets felt safer or less car-dominated. But what really grabbed their attention? Streets where they appeared alive, colourful, greener with more places to sit, play, and just be.

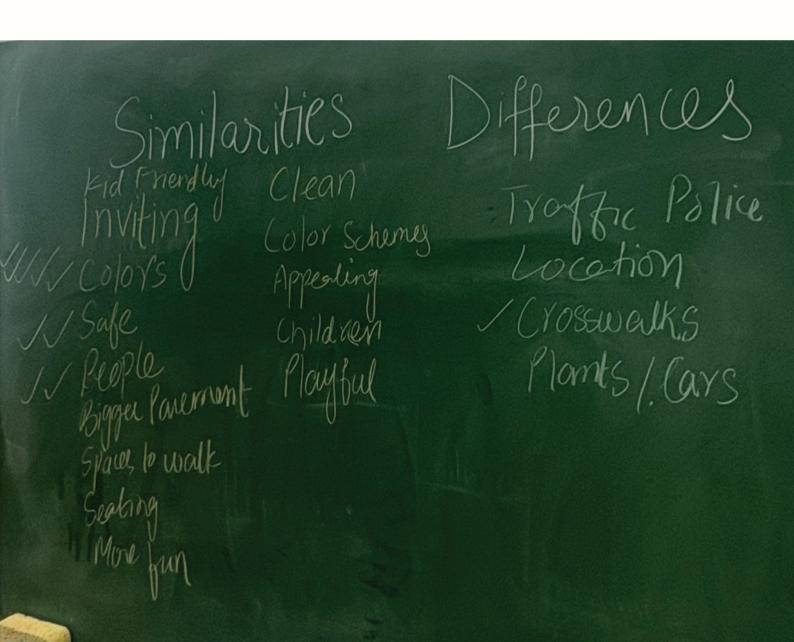




Key Takeaway

Could colour be the secret ingredient teens want? Well,

Benches are nice, but Colour Wins!





Ps. And Your Street

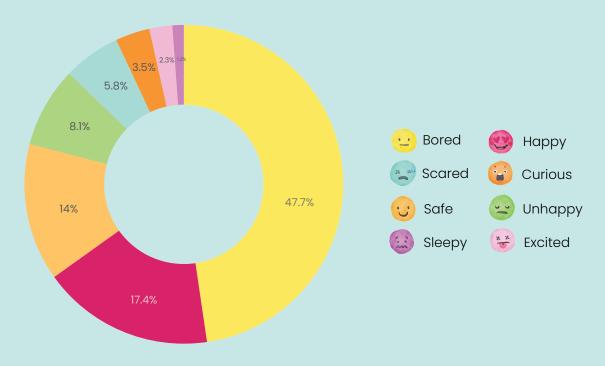
From My Street to Yours

This activity focused on students' everyday streets experienceand their journeys to school, drawing on memory, emotions, and lived experience. Adapted from the GDCI guide, it encourages young people to express their personal stories, feelings, and dreams about their streets in a narrative, letter-style format. The original tool is designed for children in different cities or countries to exchange letters, but we adapted it for our context by creating an exchange between two different class groups. The letter exchange allowed us to understand how teens describe their streets in their own words, and helped reveal which street indicators they naturally pay attention to and find important. For implementation, the activity was carried out between two classes: Class A Sender, and Class B Receiver.

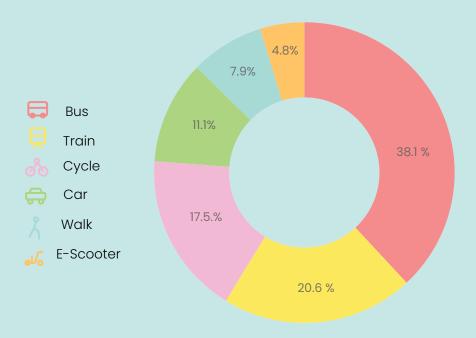
The Emotional Backpack of a School Day (Boredom is heavier than you think)

The feelings teens carry on their way to school are surprisingly consistent: boredom dominates. While some students mentioned safety, happiness, or excitement, most described their daily journey as uneventful and repetitive. This highlights a key insight; the route to school rarely feels engaging or stimulating for young people.

Feelings that Travel with Teens on their way School

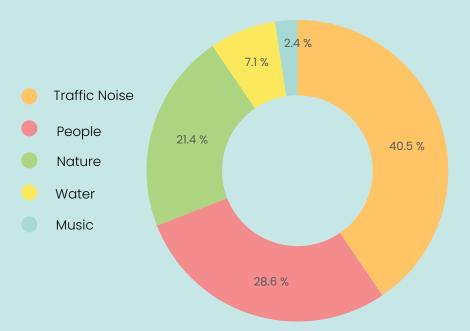


How Teens Travel to School



When describing what they hear on their way to school, teens mentioned traffic noise as the dominant soundscape. Honking, engines, and general road noise shaped most of their journeys, creating an environment that often felt busy, loud, and distracting. This aligns with how many of them commute: the majority travel by bus, moving through main roads and traffic-heavy corridors where vehicle noise is unavoidable. Their daily mobility experience is therefore strongly influenced by the sounds of traffic. A few mentions hearing people, nautre and water.

Sounds the Teens Hear on their way to Scool

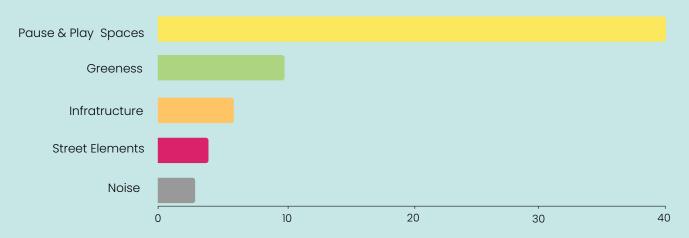


Emotions and Underlying Reasons

| Feelings | Reasons |
|----------|--|
| Bored | "It's the same every day", "nothing happening", "nothing to see" |
| Safe | "I always feel safe", "nothing will happen" |
| Нарру | Linked to safety, nature, friends, or music |
| Scared | Due to drivers, dark streets, noise, or empty streets |
| Curious | When streets were interesting to them due to people (rare). |

Based on what teens reported seeing on their daily journeys to school, and the reasons they linked to their dominant feeling of boredom, several indicators emerged as particularly influential. These indicators reflect what teens repeatedly mentioned as missing, uninteresting, or monotonous in their routes. The following five stand out as the strongest themes, showing a clear relationship between the visual environment and how young people experience their everyday mobility.

Top 5 Indicators Derived From Teens' Responses

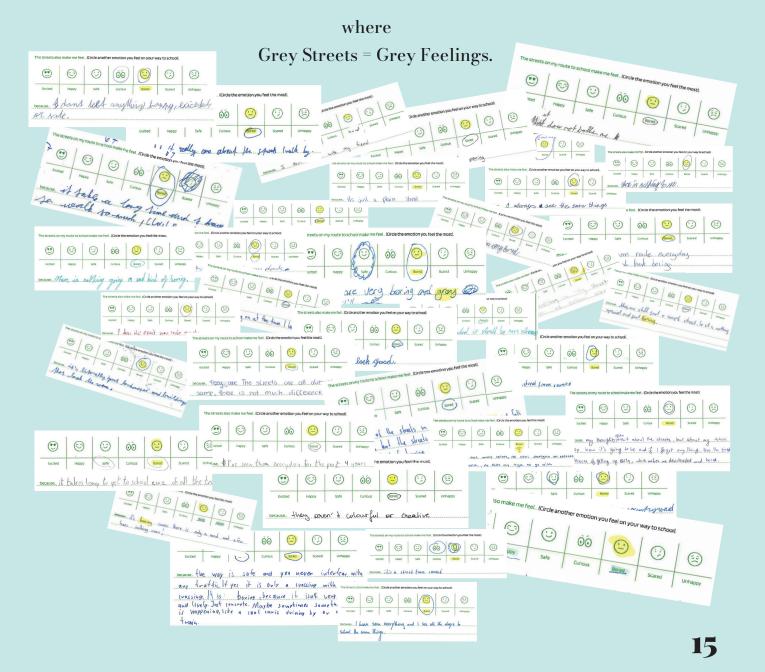


Yes, teens notice crossings, traffic, bike lanes, but what shapes their experience is the vibe. And the vibe changes with colour, trees, people, playfulness, and moments to pause. These indicators had the strongest link to how they describe their everyday journey.

Key Takeaway

Boring Streets are a design choice. Across first two acitivites, teens proved that what they crave isn't just safety; it's energy. The most important indicators weren't technical ones, but the ones that bring warmth and character: colour, nature, and playful touches. These turn a dull commute into a street you want to walk. Hence,

The Vibe is the Indicator.

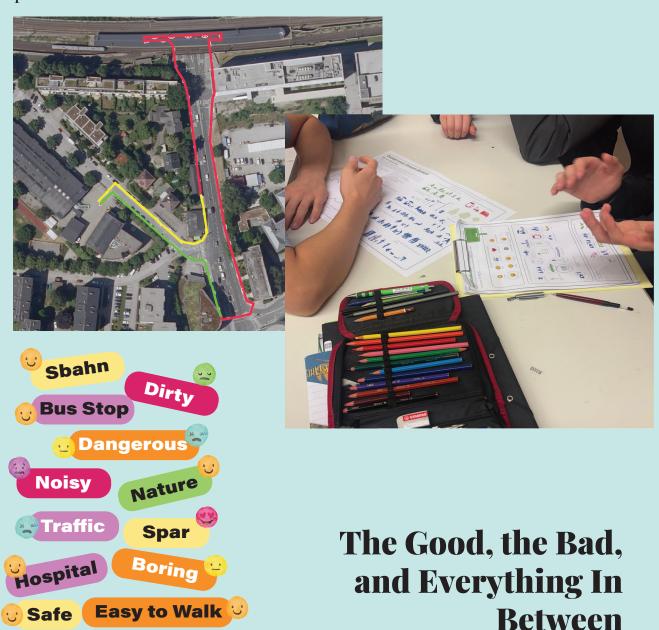




Street Evaluation

Walking the Street they Know... Differently

The outdoor session encouraged teens to explore, reflect on, and critically evaluate the streets they use every day. The walk focused on how safe or enjoyable their route feels, and what changes could make it more teen-friendly. Working in small groups, students evaluated the school street during a guided walk, starting from the school entrance and continuing towards S-Bahn station Aiglhof . This activity invited teens to observe their local streets in a structured yet creative way; introducing them to the idea that streets and mobility can be assessed using criteria they define themselves. In doing so, the exercise fostered critical thinking and helped them recognise the elements that shape their mobility experience.

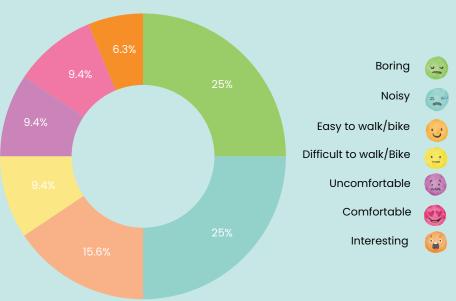


Easy to Bike 🙂

What the Street Says Before You Even Walk It?

At first sight, most groups described the school street as boring and noisy, with little that stood out visually or socially. While some students felt parts of the street were relatively easy to walk or bike, many also noted moments where it felt uncomfortable, unclear, or difficult to navigate. A few groups mentioned elements that felt "interesting" or even "wow," but these impressions were much less common.

First Impression of School Street



At First Sight... Meh!

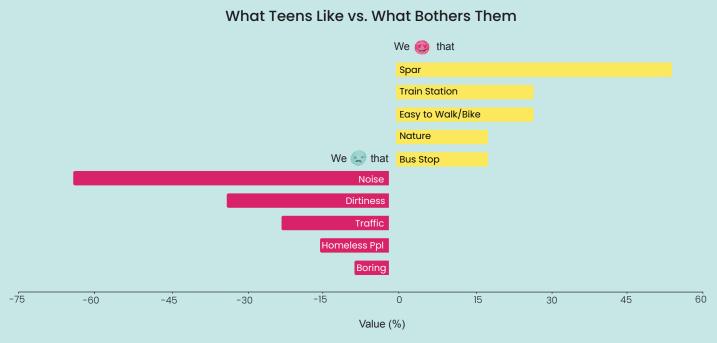
When asked about the noise level on the school street, most teens said it felt "okay" not quiet, but not overwhelming either. A smaller group found the noise uncomfortable, especially around traffic-heavy areas. Only a few students described the street as relaxing, showing that calm moments are rare along this route.

Feelings about Noise Levels



What Teens Liked vs Disliked

Students appreciated the things that made their school street walk comfortable and convenient, public transport options (bus, S-Bahn), nearby shops like Spar, wide sidewalks, and clear crossings. They also liked the small moments of calm or greenery along the way.



Their dislikes focused on what made the street feel stressful or unpleasant: loud noise, traffic, trash, cigarettes, and moments when they felt unsafe around certain people. They also pointed out poor bike lanes and not enough time at crossings, both of which made moving around feel uncomfortable. Lastly, some of them again expressed not liking the street because it is boring.

Not an Empty or Unsafe Street; Just an Uninspiring One

Across all groups, teens identified many "good" elements; bus stops, benches, crossings, trees, grass, buildings, showing that the school street isn't empty. But what's missing? Colour? Fun? Anything visually engaging? Despite having the right components, the street still feels uncomfortable, and noisy to teens. However, one feature that needs to be highlighted here that stood out across all groups, a small detail that speaks volumes about the street's overall character is: SPAR! It is a small grocery store and the only one in close proximity to school. Located next to the bus stop, a natural pause point for the students making one of the few active elements on the street, highly relevant to their daily routines.

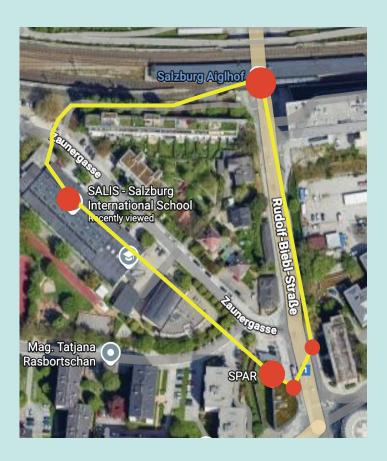
Teens' Main Point of Excitement

Students mentioning SPAR is one unexpected but important finding indicating that it serves rather a destination, a place that signals activity and convenience, and sometimes even a point of social interaction or the only "exciting" and recognizable destination on on their school street. They talk about it as something familiar, lively, and reassuring. This tells us two things:

- Young people crave meaningful destinations along their daily routes/school streets.
- Even a regular supermarket becomes a positive marker when nothing else is happening on the street.

In terms of mobility, it serves as a familiar reference point for navigation with a predictable and a familiar reference point for navigation, adding pragmatic comfort (access to food, warmth,pause/break), social visibility (people around), and a sense that the street has "something happening," counterbalancing the broader feeling of monotony.

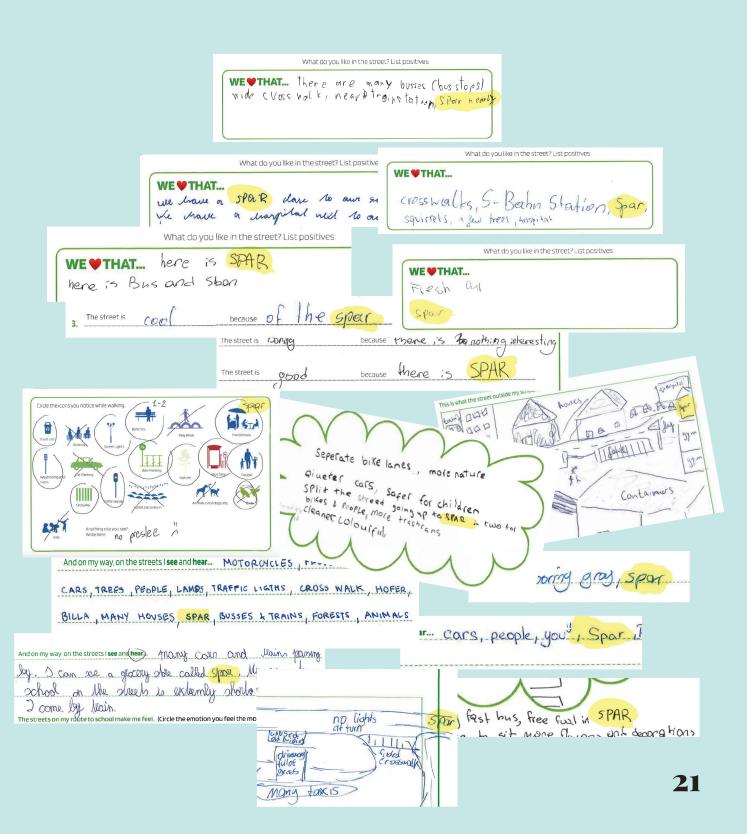
Its presence also enhances walkability, as students consistently mentioned the bus/S-Bahn/train + SPAR cluster as a node where walking, cycling, and transit intersect, essentially forming a micro mobility hub. The prominence of SPAR in students' narratives highlights that walkability is not only about infrastructure but also about meaningful destinations, an anchor point that make the everyday journey feel purposeful, safe, and socially connected!

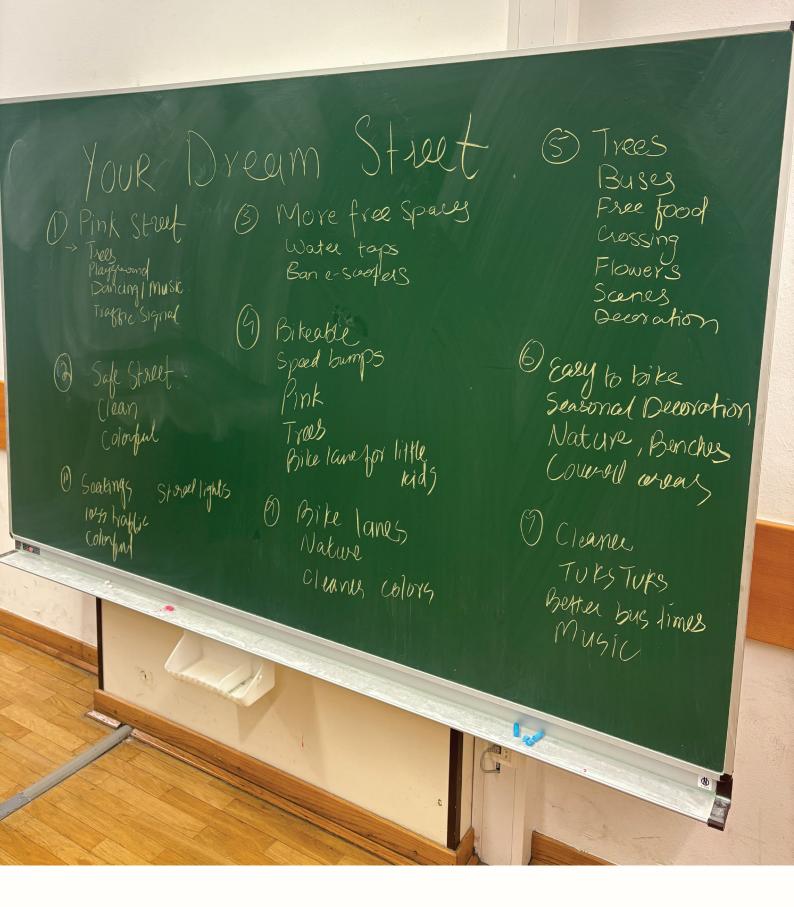


Key Takeaway

The Main Character of the Street turns out to te:

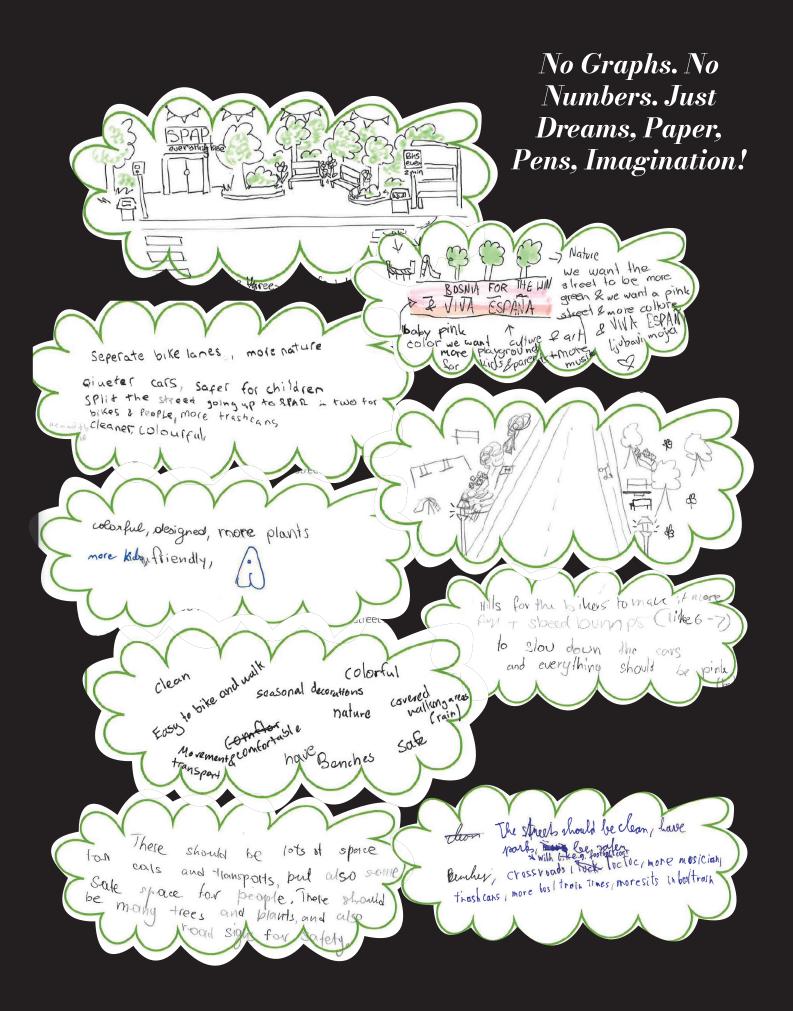






Design Your Dream Street

Their drawings tell the whole story.





Conclusion

This report began with a question: How do young people interpret and experience their everyday mobility, including what they notice, value, and aspire? Well, their voices, reflections, drawings, and evaluations have now given us that answer and made one thing clear:

When young people are invited to shape mobility, they don't just answer questions; they reveal what streets could be.

I would like to conclude it with a simple yet another thoughful question:

What kind of streets do we want young people to grow up with? Streets that rush them through, or streets that invite them to slow down, notice, and belong?



Amna Azeem



