The University mobility management role
in promoting accessibility, right to
education and sustainability in Italy
37 Universities, 70,000 questionnaires (mean: 6%) on line data collection in October 2016.

Students, professors and employees.

North
1. Università degli Studi di Torino
2. Università degli Studi di Genova
3. Università "Carlo Cattaneo" – LIUC di Castellanza (Varese)
4. Università degli Studi di Milano
5. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano
6. Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca
7. Politecnico di Milano
8. Università degli Studi di Pavia
9. Università "Ca' Foscari" di Venezia
10. Università degli Studi di Udine
11. Università degli Studi di Parma
12. Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia
13. Università degli Studi di Bologna
14. Università degli Studi di Ferrara

Centre
1. Scuola IMT Alti Studi di Lucca
2. Università degli Studi di Firenze
3. European University Institute di Firenze
4. Università degli Studi di SIENA
5. Libera Università degli Studi "Maria SS. Assunta" di Roma
6. Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza"
7. Università degli Studi di Roma "Tor Vergata"
8. Università degli Studi Roma Tre
9. Università degli Studi di Perugia
10. Università degli Studi de L'Aquila
11. Università degli Studi di Camerino
12. Università degli Studi di Cassino e del Lazio Meridionale

South
1. Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale"
2. Università degli Studi di Salerno
3. Università degli Studi della Basilicata
4. Università degli Studi di Foggia
5. Università degli Studi di Bari "Aldo Moro"
6. Politecnico di Bari

Islands
1. Università degli Studi di Messina
2. Università degli Studi di Catania
3. Università degli Studi di Palermo
4. Università degli Studi di Cagliari
The questionnaire

Information on working/study hours

1. Information on the current place of work and positions and on the curriculum and place of residence
2. Information on the travel Home-University
3. Information on sharing mobility
4. Information on mobility alternatives (motility)
5. Information on the characteristics of the private means of transport
6. Information on travel perceptions and attitudes

Personal information
How people travel

- Active modes (walk and bicycle): 16.7%
- Private modes (car and motorcycle): 21.6%
- Public modes: 61.0%

Mode used for the longest distance:
- Local Public Transport: 33.5%
- Train: 27.5%
- Other: 0.1%
How people travel

HSDS 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Active modes (walk and bicycle)</th>
<th>Private modes (car and motorcycle)</th>
<th>Public modes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and Islands</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How people travel

HSDS 2017

Active modes (walk and bicycle)
Private modes (car and motorcycle)
Public modes

Small Universities (<10,000)
- Active modes: 17.4%
- Private modes: 34.1%
- Public modes: 46.4%

Medium-sized Universities (10,000-20,000)
- Active modes: 23.8%
- Private modes: 18.2%
- Public modes: 57.1%

Large Universities (20,000-40,000)
- Active modes: 15.3%
- Private modes: 29.1%
- Public modes: 54.9%

Mega Universities (>40,000)
- Active modes: 12.3%
- Private modes: 18.7%
- Public modes: 68.4%
**How people travel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Professors-Researchers</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>17,0%</td>
<td>10,1%</td>
<td>7,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>17,9%</td>
<td>6,1%</td>
<td>5,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active modes (walk and bicycle)</td>
<td>34,9%</td>
<td>16,2%</td>
<td>12,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private modes (car and motorcycle)</td>
<td>13,7%</td>
<td>43,1%</td>
<td>49,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public modes</td>
<td>64,4%</td>
<td>39,8%</td>
<td>38,5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HSDS 2017**
Distance travelled

- **Total**
- **Employees**
- **Professors-Researchers**
- **Students**
- **Mega Universities (>40,000)**
- **Large Universities (20,000-40,000)**
- **Medium-sized Universities (10,000-20,000)**
- **Small Universities (<10,000)**
- **North**
- **Centre**
- **South**

Distance (Km travelled) from home to the University

Time travelled

- **Total**
- **Employees**
- **Professors-Researchers**
- **Students**
- **Mega Universities (>40,000)**
- **Large Universities (20,000-40,000)**
- **Medium-sized Universities (10,000-20,000)**
- **Small Universities (<10,000)**
- **North**
- **Centre**
- **South**

Minutes spent to reach the University

HSDS 2017
### How many people use shared mobility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>North Italy Universities</th>
<th>Center Italy Universities</th>
<th>South Italy Universities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car sharing free floating</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car sharing station based</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike sharing</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scooter sharing</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus/Van sharing</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ride sharing/carpooling</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park sharing</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobility providers and aggregators</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alone 72% trips (82% within professors)
Trip Sustainability

**Fully Sustainable**: all trips by active mobility, TPL, sharing mobility or every combination of those modes.

**Moderately Sustainable**: trips by private modes but in combination with sustainable modes.

**Unsustainable**: trips by only private car intense vehicle

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**Range sustainable trips**

- Employees
- Male
- Small size
- South
- Students
- Female
- Large size
- North.
Carbon Footprint:
- Main mode
- distance “home-university”
- Emission factor
- Frequency per year
HSDS 2017

CO2 Universities assessment
Conclusion and future goals

- Increase the active role of the University in the mobility governance at the urban and regional level.

- Increase the Public Transit usage, through policy agreement with transport companies, with a particular focus on students and employees that travel more than 40 km. to sustain the right to mobility as the right to education.

- Increase the active mobility, improving the accessibility to the University both at the infrastructure side and policy agreement.

- Development of new organizational set-up, innovative calendar and timetable of services and classes in order to shift, and therefore avoid the peak hours, the entrance and exit fluxes at the University.
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