



Result from SWOT and GAP analyses







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'CAMP – sUmp MED'

CAMP-sUmp CAMPus sustainable University mobility plans in MED areas

9th April 2018

Objectives

- Each project partner analyzed its framework site in order to obtain a defined state of art of data, policies and planning instruments with regard to mobility to/from/inside the Campus and its integration with urban mobility
- Collection of Quantitative data and quantitative information
- Implementation of SWOT and GAP Analysis







Partners

- National Technical University of Athens
- Magna Graecia Foundation Catanzaro University
- University of Malta
- University of Valencia
- University of Split
- University of Cyprus
- University of Bologna







Methodological approach





Participants university and experts' selection

Results Synthesis



Quantitative data

Objective

to collect Quantitative Data of each partner on local level concerning mobility of student's flows in Campus areas

Questionnaire structure

- Current mobility
- Desired Mobility
- Mobility problems
- Proposed measures/policies/tools
- Participant information







Sample characteristics

	University	Location	Area (m ²)	Students	Personnel	Sample
1	University of Catanzaro	Outside	260,000	11,000	500	104
2	National Technical University of Athens	Outside	1.000.000	13,500	3,400	124
3	University of Malta	Inside	194,452	11,500	600	250
4	University of Valencia (1 campus)	Outside	1,000,000	10,000	2,000	227
5	University of Valencia (2 campuses)	Inside	400,000	35,000	5,000	100
6	University of Split	Inside	245,000	24,000	1,500	100
7	University of Cyprus	Outside	1,200,000	7,000	1,100	85
8	University of Bologna	Outside	6,570,023	85,000	3,000	100



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Quantitative results (1/2)







Quantitative results (2/2)

			Safety on crossing
Coordina			Increase frequencies
Improve the density and extent of			Improve the density and extent of the public transport network
Infrastructu			Infrastructure regarding disabled people
			Pedestrian network
			Use of clean vehicle technologies
			Actions to improve comfort
ICT tools to impro			Signage and road markings
Use			Pavement maintenance
			ICT tools to improve information to passengers
			Cycling network
			On-street electric vehicle charging points (e-mobility)
On-street electric vehicle			Awareness raising activities to promote and encourage
Actions to implement Intel			Actions to implement Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)
Promot			Promotion of travel plans for Regions
Light			Coordination (intermodality transport)
			Information and advice about travel options to travelers based
Actions			Providing parking areas and facilities for bikes
Awareness raising activities to promo			Lighting conditions inside Campus
Providing parkin			Park + Bike facilities
Information and advice about travel opt			Preferential treatment for different target groups
Preferential treatme			Actions to improve security
			Night distribution
			Actions to improve ticketing systems
s			Regulation of freight transport: (delivery hours, freight restrictions)
Setting up public			Electroning monitoring of parking spaces
s			ICT platform for carpooling
			Setting up of a mobility center
			Setting up carpool services
			Use of small vehicles fleet for inside campus mobility
Regulation of freight transport: (delive			Speed limitation zones
Use of small vehicles fle			Access restrictions in the whole campus or in parts of it
Access restrictions in the			Setting up public bicycle/bike sharing systems
Electroning			Setting up cycle rental services
	0 4.00 5.00	1.00 2.00	0.0
		2.00 2.00	0.0



Increase frequencies ation (intermodality transport) f the public transport network ure regarding disabled people Actions to improve comfort Signage and road markings Safety on crossing ove information to passengers e of clean vehicle technologies Pedestrian network Pavement maintenance Cycling network

charging points (e-mobility) ligent Transport Systems (ITS) ion of travel plans for Regions ting conditions inside Campus Actions to improve security s to improve ticketing systems te and encourage sustainable... g areas and facilities for bikes ions to travelers based on ICT.. ent for different target groups ICT platform for carpooling Setting up carpool services etting up cycle rental services bicycle/bike sharing systems Setting up of a mobility center Park + Bike facilities Night distribution Speed limitation zones ery hours, freight restrictions) eet for inside campus mobility whole campus or in parts of it monitoring of parking spaces





Qualitative information

Objective

to collect qualitative information regarding the state of the art of mobility inside the campus and related urban mobility, services and policies of students' mobility and sustainable mobility planning instruments

Survey structure

- Stakeholders, decision makers
- Current mobility situation
- Practices/policies/tools









Practices information

For each **practice/measure/tool** identified the following information were requested

- Name
- Description
- Aim
- Links to city mobility system \bullet
- Strategic Framework
- Activities conducted
- Indicators used
- ICT or other tools involved
- **Estimated Cost**

- Financing
- Date Issued
- Status
- Main Stakeholders
- Most Affected Stakeholder
- Problems faced \bullet
- Solutions introduced
- Success
- Reasons for fail/success





Overview

	University	Location	Students	Mobility From/To campus	Mobility Inside campus	Mobility plan
1	University of Catanzaro	Outside	11,000	Train, Bus, Car, Motorcycle	Car, Motorcycle, Walking	No
2	National Technical University of Athens	Outside	13,500	Metro, Bus, Car	Bus, Car, Bicycle, Walking	Yes
3	University of Malta	Inside	11,500	Bus, Car, Motorcycle, Bicycle, Walking	Car, Motorcycle, Bicycle, Walking	Yes
4	University of Valencia (1 campus)	Outside	10,000	Tram, Bus, Car, Bicycle	Tram, Walking	Yes
5	University of Valencia (2 campuses)	Inside	35,000	Metro, Bus, Bicycle, Walking	Walking	Yes
6	University of Split	Inside	24,000	Ferry, Train, Bus, Car, Motorcycle	Car, Motorcycle, Bicycle, Walking	No
7	University of Cyprus	Outside	7,000	Bus, Car	Car, Bicycle, Walking	Yes
8	University of Bologna	Outside	85,000	Train, bus, Car	Bicycle, Walking	Yes





Deliverable D3.3.1: SWOT Analysis

Objective

implementation of a SWOT analysis based on a questionnaire survey on experts

- **Strengths** the advantages of Campus mobility tools/instruments/plans
- Weaknesses disadvantages, gaps in capabilities, lack of mobility policies/tools/instruments etc.
- **Opportunities** overall impacts on mobility and the environment, staff/students satisfaction, quality of life, innovation and technology
- Threats financial instruments, cost of development, cost of deployment and maintenance, legislation







Sample

33 experts from 7 partner Universities

- The ideal **mix of participants** :
 - University **mobility/planning manager**, if such professional figure exists
 - At least 2 **technical representatives** of local, regional and national public institutions from each partner
 - At least 1 member from **Associated Partners**, selected by each partner
 - Project Manager of each partner

University

University o

National Tec

University of

University o

University o

University of

University o



	Interviews
f Catanzaro	9
chnical University of Athens	5
f Malta	2
f Valencia	3
f Split	3
f Cyprus	6
f Bologna	5
Total	33



SWOT - Campus inside urban areas

Strength

- Well located in the city and easily accessed by public transport
- Infrastructure for active traveling (bicycle, walk etc)
- Ability to leverage the existing transportation network and city's mobility solutions
- High level of knowledge and expertise within University members

Weaknesses

- Lack of dedicated parking space
- City's traffic congestion leads to reduced campus accessibility
- Travel modes and/or connections to support the last mile
- Insufficient development of ICT tools linked to campus operations
- Lack of coordination between university activities and city demand evolution
- Organizational barriers



mobility solutions

ns nd evolution



SWOT - Campus inside urban areas

Opportunities

- Possibility of financing from EU funds
- University can be a leader in sustainable mobility for the city center
- Innovations sourcing from universities that can be exploited to deliver mobility tools
- Integrated ICT tools

Threats

- **Financial constraints**
- Inefficient bureaucracy
- Resistance to change
- Difficulty to establish a viable cooperation and engagement of stakeholders
- Political will





SWOT - Campus outside urban areas

Strength

- Surrounding space is large and accessible
- Plenty of parking spaces
- New infrastructure (buildings, parking spaces, internal road network)
- Access by passenger cars
- High level of knowledge and expertise within University members

Weaknesses

- Difficulty to be accessed by public transport (areas accessed mainly by cars)
- Insufficient development of ICT tools
- Lack of funding to support the expensive implementation of appropriate mobility policies and tools
- Need for significant funds to support transit connections
- **Organizational barriers**





SWOT - Campus outside urban areas

Opportunities

- Possibility of financing from EU funds
- University can be a leader in sustainable mobility plans
- The construction of new connections with the city center will benefit the socio-economic development of the entire area surrounding the campus
- Integrated ICT tools

Threats

- **Financial constraints**
- Inefficient bureaucracy
- Resistance to change
- Difficulty to establish a viable cooperation and engagement of stakeholders
- Need for significant funding to support mobility policies, which the existing demand may not justify
- Political will





Deliverable D3.3.2: GAP Analysis

Gap analysis involves the comparison of actual performance with potential or desired performance

Thematic areas

- Parking management
- Soft modes Infrastructure
- Public transport
- Car related issues
- Road infrastructure
- Environment and energy
- Mobility management
- Freight Infrastructure and Management









GAP – Campuses outside urban area







GAP – Campuses inside urban area







Gap analysis results

Campuses located outside urban areas

 The highest gap is for Information and communications technology (ICT) tools and for Freight Infrastructure and Management

Campuses located inside urban areas

 The highest gap is regarding the existence of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan both regarding mobility From/To and inside the Campus









Result from SWOT and GAP analyses







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