



Being convincing about public transport: hard and soft measures for a greener mobility in Florence

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November 6th, 2021



Setting the (pre-covid) scene



- Population: ~ 360.000
- Daily users: average 500.000, peak 600.000 (mobile analytics)
- 14,9 M overnights/year
- Trips by car: 900.000 trips/day (540.000 internal)
- Bus and tram: 150.000.000 passengers/year
- Urban rail: 19.000.000 passengers/year



Commitments (and results)



• 2015 **Smart city plan**: - 20% in 2020, - 45% in 2030, - 75% in 2050

• 2011 **SEAP** target: 20%

✓ Result: over 40% in 2020

2021 SECAP (updated) target: 60% in 2030

Baseline inventory 2005: 34% of emissions due to transport sector

















SUMP: from planning to action



SUMP approved in 2021 (at metropolitan level)



- ✓ PT infrastructures supply (tramway and BRT)
- ✓ interchange hubs
- **√** ticketing
- √ sharing mobility services and cycling/walking for first and last mile
- √ Low Emissione Zone & Congestion Charge
- **✓ ICT tools**
- √ building a mobility users community

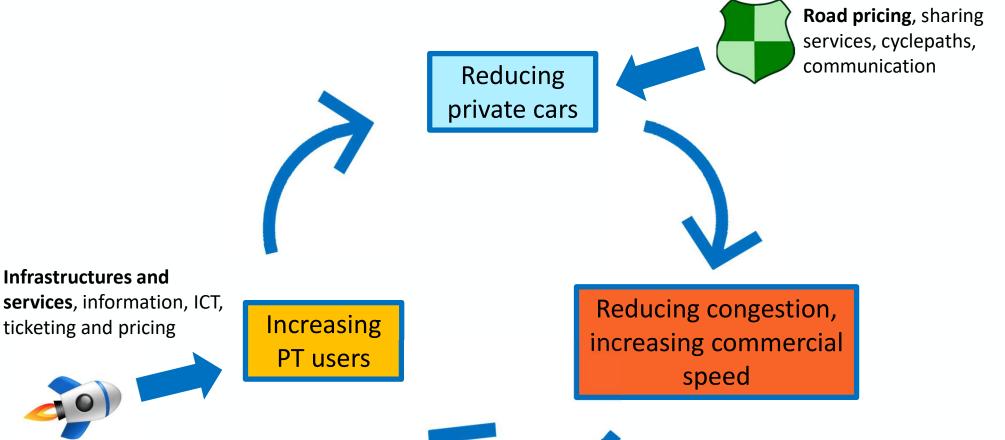


Infrastructures and

ticketing and pricing

How to trigger a virtuous cycle

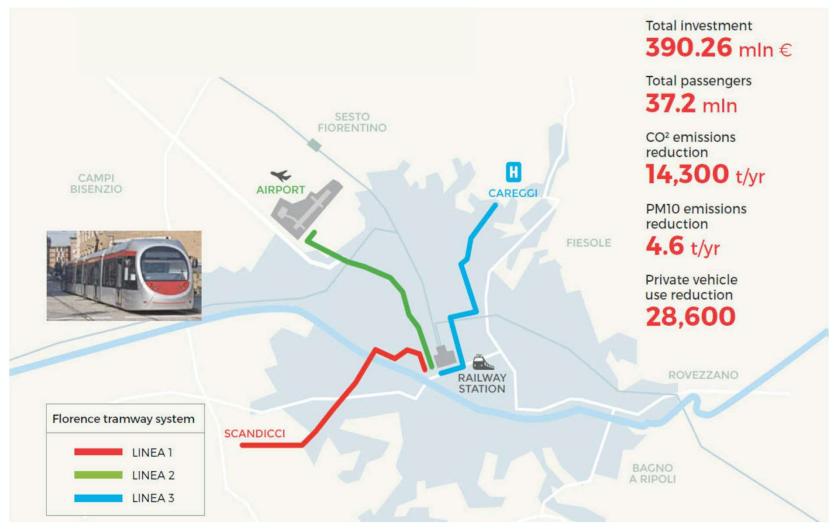






Today tramway network

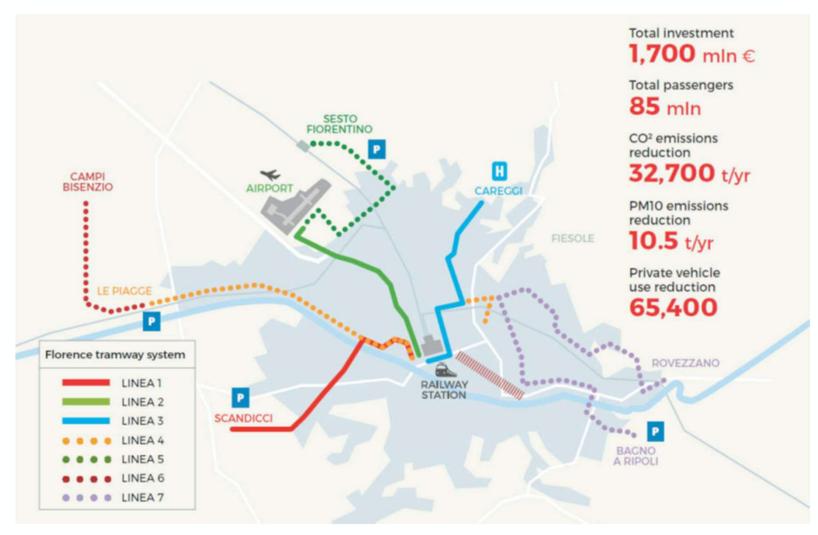






Tomorrow tramway network







Interchange hubs







Interchange hubs





Today, central railway station



Tomorrow, e-bike parking/charging stations for private bikes





Ticketing



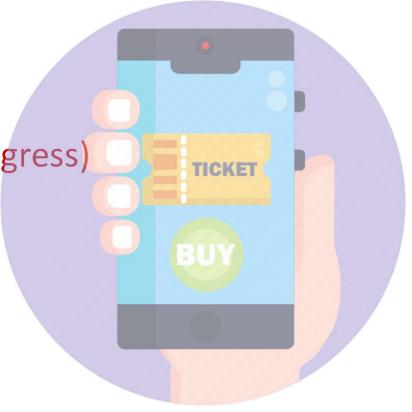
- Urban single ticket (bus, tram and train)
- Student card (48 euro, annual ticket, urban transport)
- Integrated regional fare system for buses
- Metropolitan integrated ticketing (all PT modes)
- Integrated PT+sharing ticketing



Ticketing



- Account based ticketing
- Dynamic QR code
- EMV contactless (in progress)
- Host card emulation (HCE, in progress)





First and last mile: sharing solutions



Free floating service

- 2.000 bikes
- 1.000 e-bikes
- 600 motorbikes, 5 operators
- 900 e-scooters, 3 operators

Since 2021 bike sharing (1,3 M trips/year) is framed as a **public service**





Congestion charge: Green Shield system





Progressive introduction of prohibitions and/or costs for accessing the urban centre, well balanced with a concurrent increase in PT supply





Green Shield system policy



- Access forbidden to most polluting vehicles
- Access forbidden for heavy-duty vehicles, with O/D outside the new LEZ
- Congestion charge for touristic buses
- Congestion charge for other vehicle categories (phase 2)

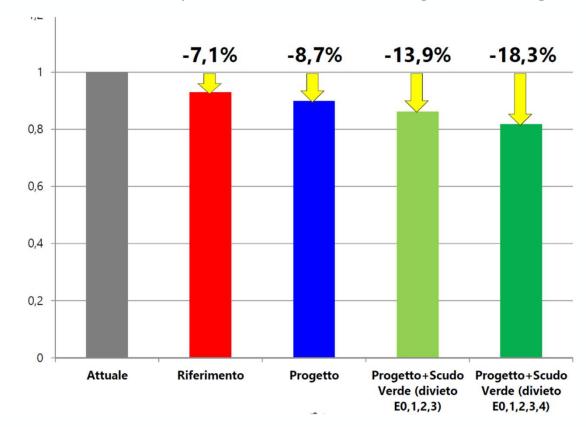


Impact simulation





Distance covered, peak hour, Florence area [vehicles*km]





Impact simulation



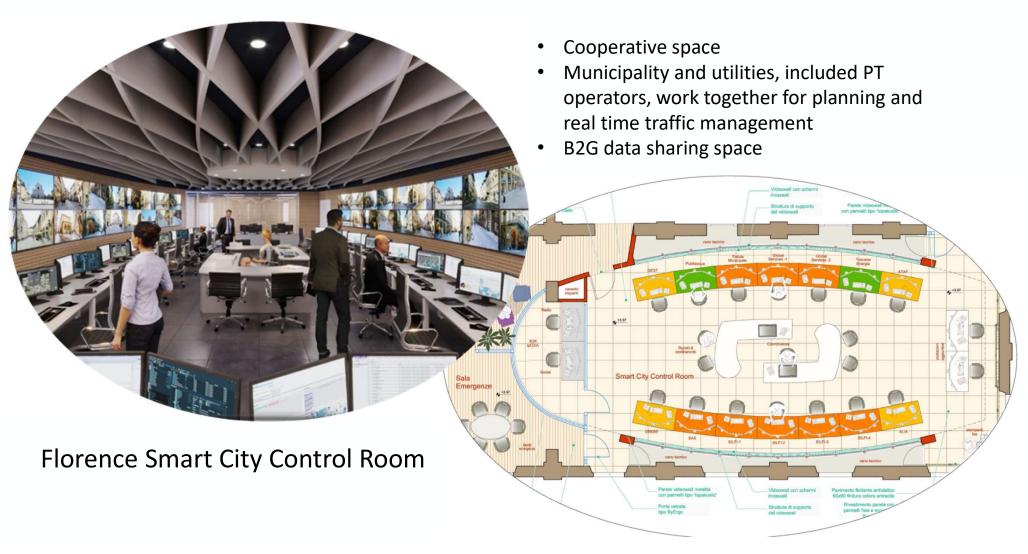
- Transport modelling has been used to simulated different scenarios according to different policies options:
 - Green shield, Euro 0, 1, 2, 3, 4:
 - 235.000 trips by car
 - +130.000 trips by train
 - + 100.000 trips by tram
 - +25.000 trips by bus

The Municipality decided to invest the income from road pricing to strenghten public transport (starting from integrated ticketing)



Real time transport management







Real time transport management

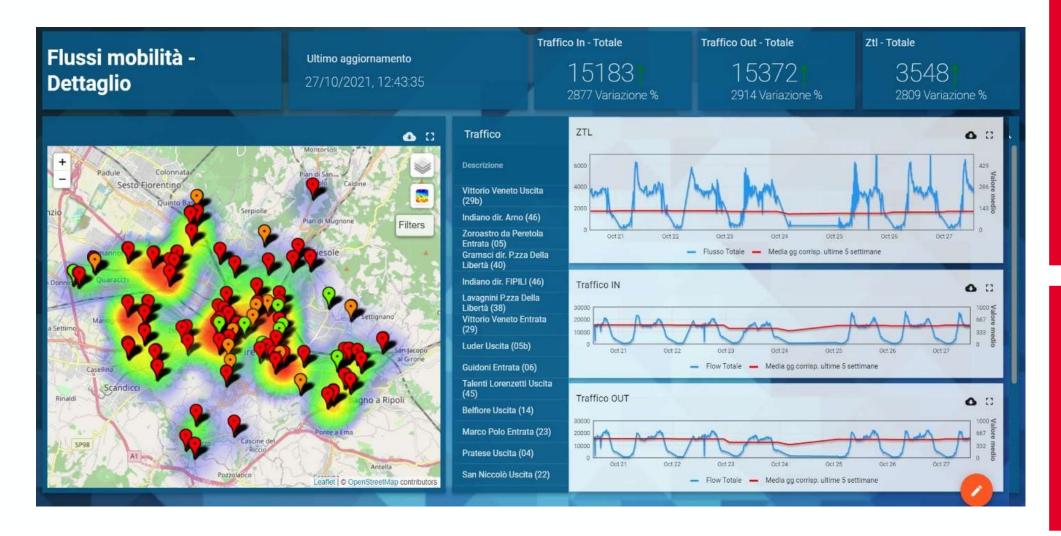






Real time transport management







Keeping users informed: IF App towards MaaS



- real-time public transport data
- real-time availability of shared vehicles
- unexpected events on the network causing congestion or dangerous situations for drivers (closures, accidents, hazardous material, traffic jam)
- LEZ accessibility
- charging points availability
- restrictions due to road works (real-time and planned)
- Available bikes and renting (through deep link)
- PT ticket purchasing









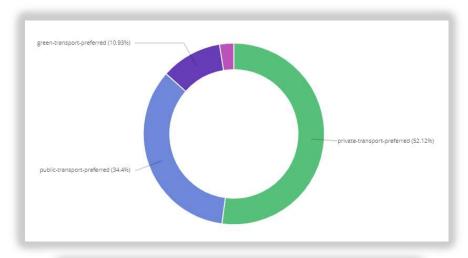


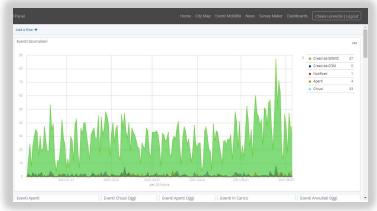
Understanding our users: IF infomobility platform



Users mobility behaviour data analysis(back-office webapp)

- mobility preferences settings
- season ticket and permit ownership
- feedback on service quality
- answers to surveys
- interactions with the App (searched info, browsed news, etc.)





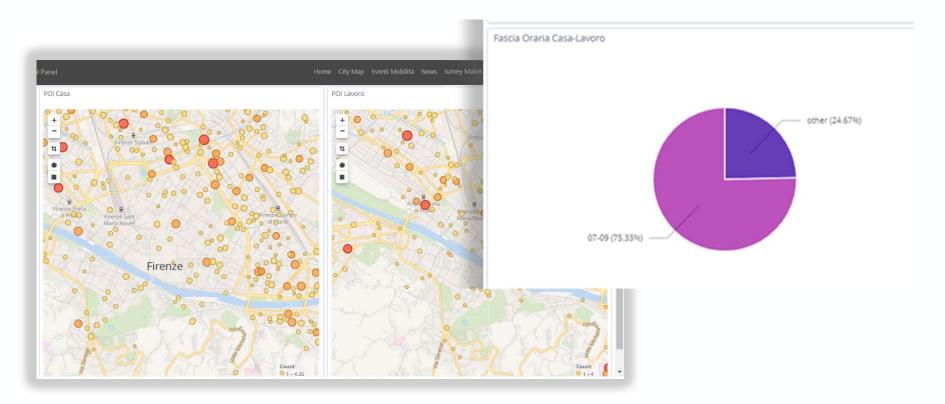


Understanding our users: IF infomobility platform



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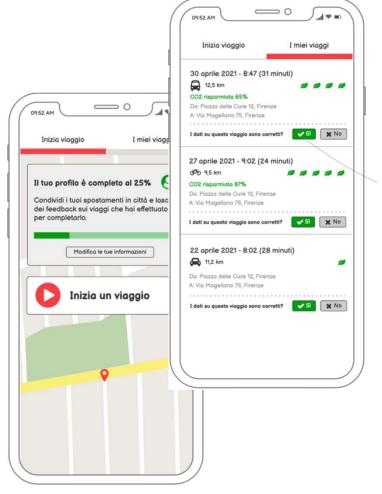
O/D, time of trips





Citizens engagement: Greenfinity project





 Users self-awareness of different mobility behaviours

Gamification

 Rewarding system for virtuous users, i.e. 'modal shifters'

Data gathering and analysis





Florence's path to MaaS



Platform development and data integration

Information services development (push and pull) Booking and ticketing services (single mode/operator)

Mobility services booking and purchasing (combination of modes/operators)

Pricing strategy to promote more sustainable modes









Mobility users community





- SUMP participatory processes
- Thematic meetings per district
- Mobility management actions
- Educational activities







Summary and conclusions



- Investment in new infrastructures for PT (tramway and interchange hubs)
- Congestion charge for reducing private cars
- First and last mile sustainable solutions
- Digital tools to increase information and awareness
- Ticketing (integrated fare system)
- MaaS to promote more sustainable mobility solutions

