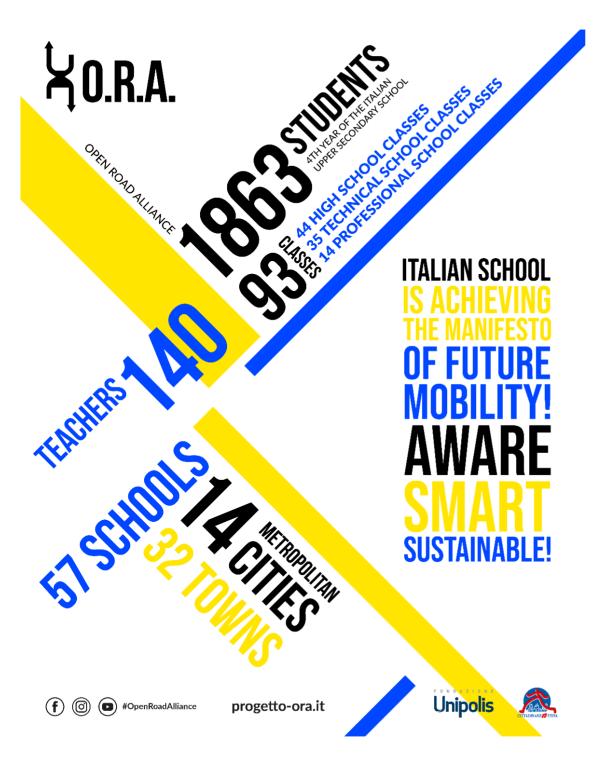
Project O.R.A. – Open Road Alliance The evaluation process: method and summary of results









O.R.A. = NOW
Open Road Alliance

The Italian Student Alliance plans future communities and creates the first Manifesto of Sustainable Mobility.



Designed in partnership with national institutions and local administrations

Redesign during the pandemic

20 **virtual training** meetings with the teachers [Sep-Nov 2020]

15 **virtual workshops** with the students [Dic 2020-Feb 2021]

1 training course in 12 modules focused on the 4 dimensions of mobility (Environmental, Society, Economic and Safety)
[Nov 2020-Mar 2021]

Theoretical part + resources and documents + activities feasible in distance learning and in-person

Toolkit tested with teachers not involved in the project

Each class expressed their idea of sustainable mobility through an artistic product, highlighting positive and negative aspects of their community experience

The final part of the course involved group work where they had to collaborate to create an **artwork**.

The Manifesto was presented during an event with the Minister of Mobility during European Mobility Week 2021

A **tour** in Metropolitan cities during 2022 with local administrators

The Research Unit in Traffic
Psychology of the Catholic
University in Milan measured the
impact of the project



Workshops with students...

Due to Covid: VIRTUAL MEETINGS

- Originally events in all Metropolitan Cities
- With hundreds of students
- Speeches by experts
- Meeting and discussion with local administrators
- Practical tests with a driving simulator in altered states (drugs, alcohol ...)

- What we expect from their work
- Video messages from local administrators
- Virtual lessons from experts on road safety and mobility of the future
- Real videos showing driving distractions commented on by students
- Final game
- Useful exchange of ideas between students from different areas of Italy











www.manifestomobilitasostenibile.it



Elements of method (1)

A bipolar perspective

An evidence-based and tailor-made evaluation

STUDENTS

Focus on changing:

- knowledge
- attitudes
- behaviours

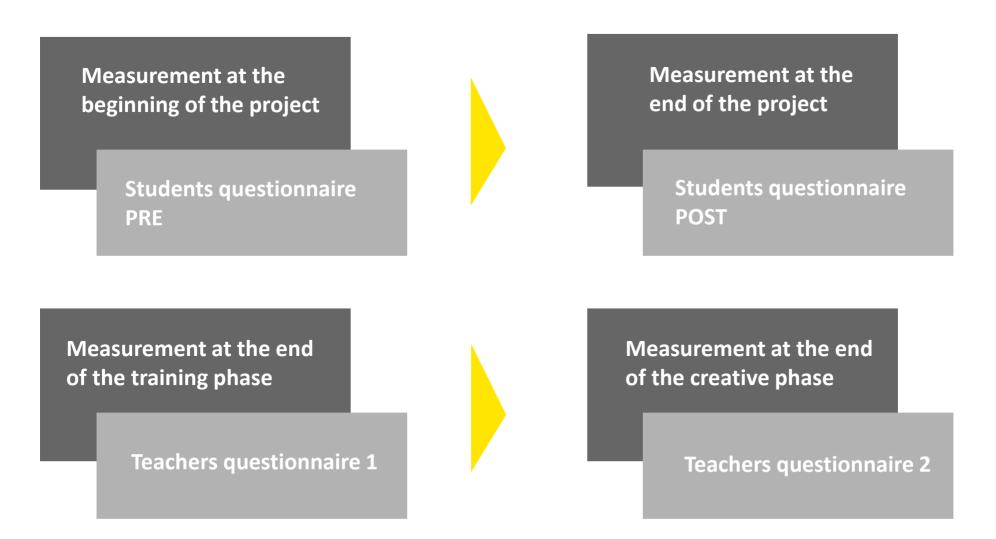
TEACHERS

- process evaluation
- satisfaction



Elements of method (2)

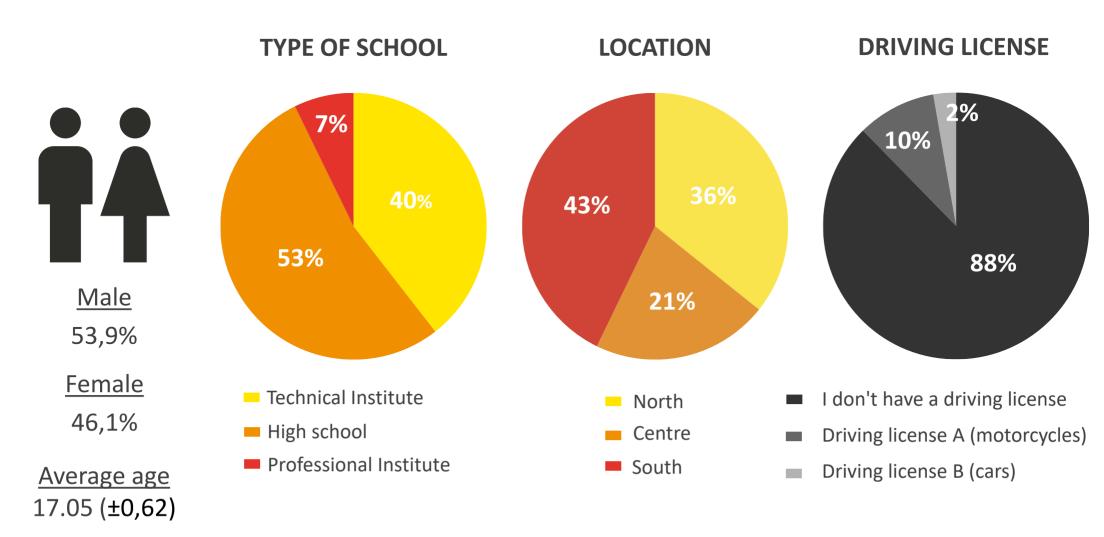
The temporal perspective in the evaluation of change





Characteristics of the sample

874 students completed the impact evaluation process





Evaluation of outcomes

Evaluation of project results among students

TRAVEL HABITS FROM HOME
TO SCHOOL AND IN FREE TIME

REASONS IN CHOOSING
DIFFERENT MODES OF
TRANSPORTATION

BELIEFS REGARDING SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

Advantages and disadvantages of sustainable mobility (scale adapted from Reding, 2014)

Self-efficacy in using sustainable modes of transportation (scale adapted from Reding, 2014)

Beliefs ineffectiveness in combating climate change (scale adapted from Pelletier et al. 1999)

RISK PERCEPTION

Awareness of the factors causing accidents

Risk perception regarding specific traffic behaviours

Frequency of risky behaviours in traffic and driving

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MOBILITY

Civic education rules

Tolerance for violating civic education rules on public transport and driving

Frequency of violating civic education rules on public transport and driving

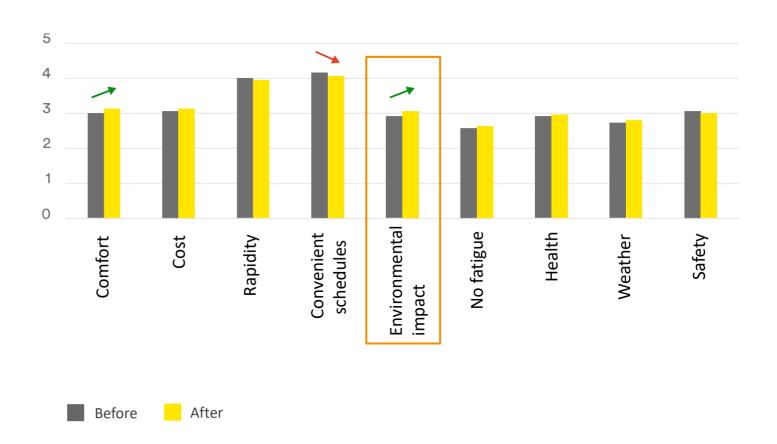
THE INCLINATION TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE BEHAVIOR

Items specifically designed on the basis of the transtheoretical model of change (Prochaska, Di Clemente, 1983)



Reasons in choosing different modes of transportation

When you choose travel habits from home to school and in your free time, how much do the following factors weigh in your choice? (averages scale from 1 to 5)

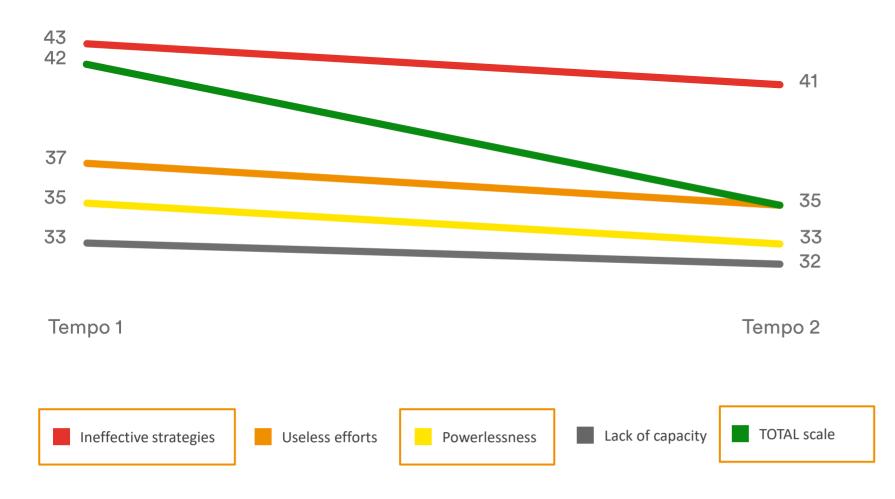


Comparing the pre-post mean scores: **the change is statistically significant**. Anova Repeated Measures: environmental impact F(1;873)=11.09; p=.001; convenient schedules: F(1;873)=6.8; p=.009; comfort of the vehicle: F(1;873)=8.62; p=.003



The belief in one's own ineffectiveness

Beliefs ineffectiveness in combating climate change

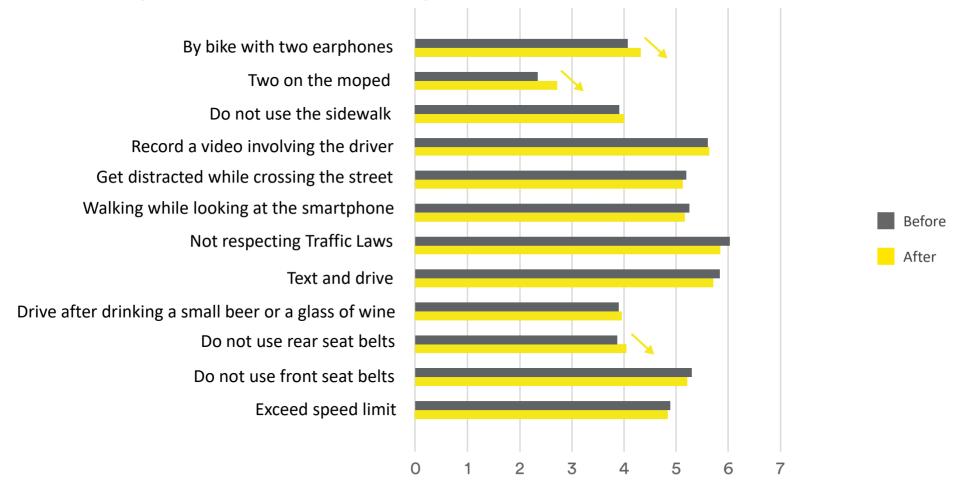


Comparing the pre-post mean scores: **the change is statistically significant**. Anova Repeated Measure: total scale F(1;853)=5.46; p=.020; strategies F(1;853)=10.29; p=.001; powerlessnse F(1;853)=5.91; p=.015.



Risk perception

How dangerous is it? (average value on a scale from 1 to 7)



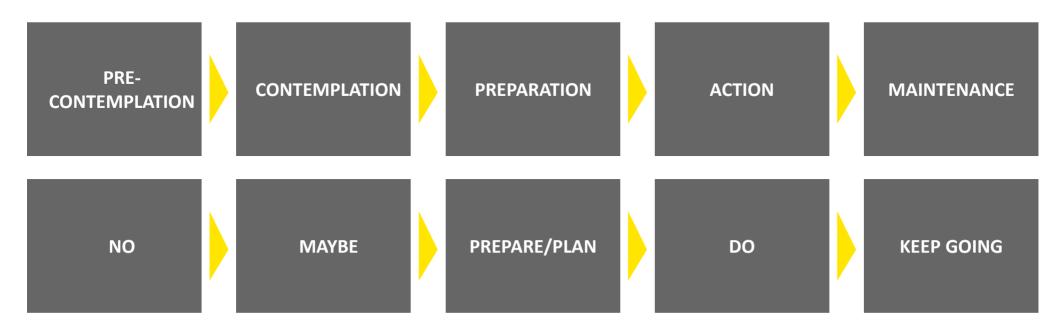
Comparing the pre-post scores, the change on the total risk perception scale is not statistically significant. Anova Repeated Measure: F(1;873)=8.62; p=.003, there is a significant increase for individual behaviours: I don't use rear seat belts F(1;873)=11.09; p=.001; earphones on the bike F(1;873)=6.8; p=.009; two on a moped F(1;873)=8.62; p=.003

Stages of change: the Transtheoretical model

Prochaska et al., 2015

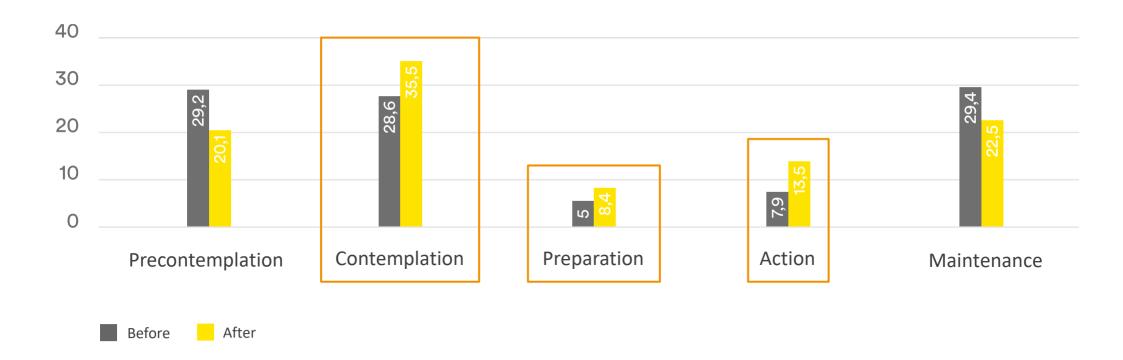
«The Transtheoretical Model of Change (TTM) addresses the behaviour-intention gap by gradually moving people from indifference or ignorance towards increased readiness and finally to action in a series of descriptive and prescriptive stages of change.»

Mundorf et al., 2018



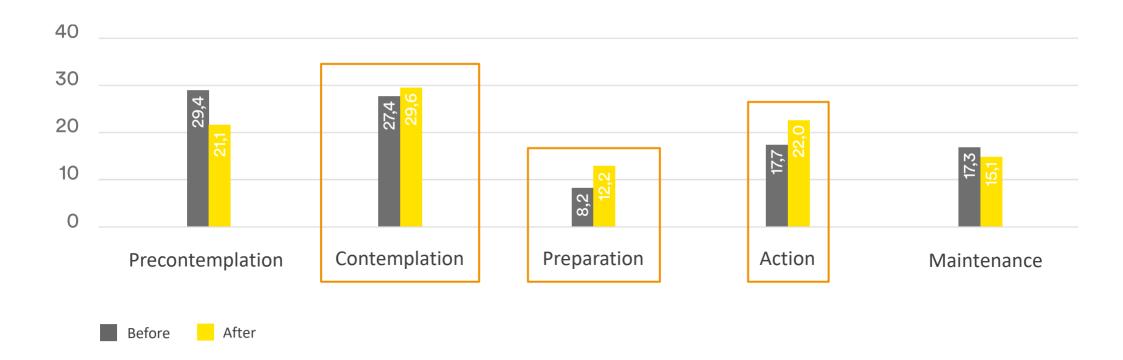


Adopt sustainable transportation



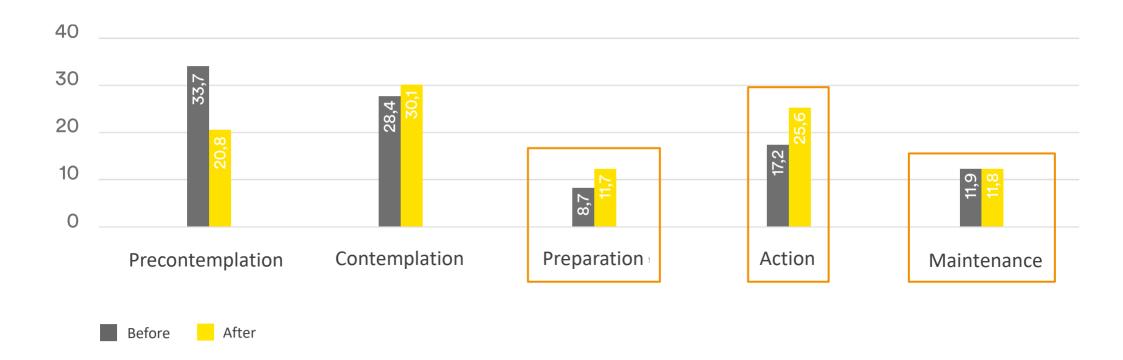


Talk about sustainable mobility with your family



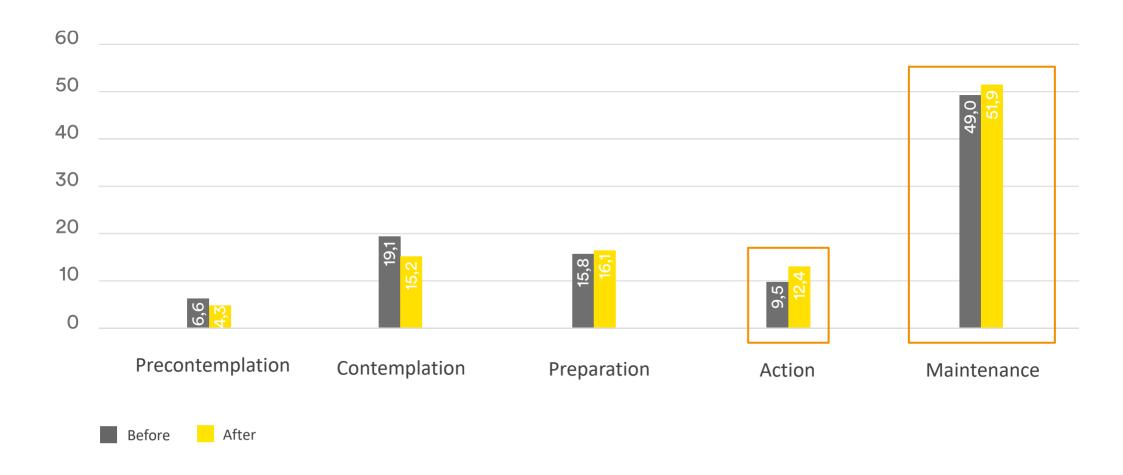


Talk about sustainable mobility with your friends





Dialogue about sustainable mobility with the Institutions





The teachers' point of view on the project



Satisfaction and process evaluation among teachers

84 Teachers completed the impact evaluation process (1 per class)

PROCESS EVALUATION

SATISFACTION

Effectiveness of the teaching tools and clarity of learning objectives

Effects of the pandemic: redesign teaching activities

Involvement of students during the different phases of the project

Usefulness of the project

Critical issues encountered and strengths.

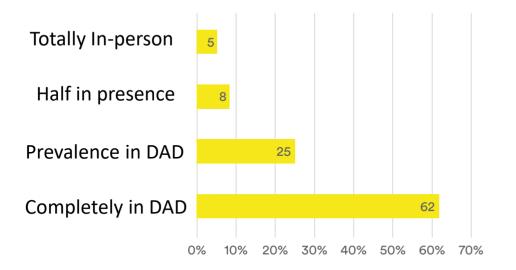


Methods of carrying out the project

Distance Learning (DAD) and In-person Learning

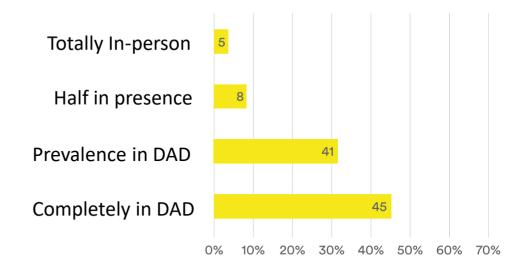
First phase

TRAINING COURSE



Second phase

CREATION OF THE MANIFESTO



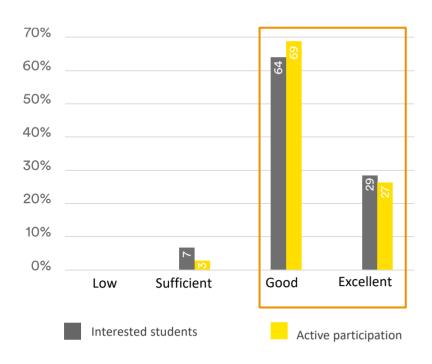


Involvement of students

First phase

TRAINING COURSE

Interest and active participation



Second phase

CREATION OF THE MANIFESTO

Involvement and quality of the final product





Satisfaction with the project

First phase

TRAINING SESSIONS

MOST APPRECIATED ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT

CRITICAL ISSUES

Type of activities proposed

37%

Adequacy of the toolkit to engage students

40%

Topics addressed

71%

Difficulties with the DAD and the stressful alternation between the DAD and presence make it hard to manage time.

The most critical module for 50% of teachers relates to the **economic aspects of mobility**. Students often need help considering these aspects and have difficulty evaluating the costs of different transportation options.



Satisfaction with the project

Could you please indicate how satisfied you are with the project as a whole?

Not at all	0%
Not very	5%
Quite a lot	53%
A lot	42%

Rate your level of satisfaction with the following different aspects of the project.

	Training	Toolkit	Methodology	Success of the activities	Student response
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-
Not very	7% (N=6)	4% (N=4)	8% (N=6)	12% (N=10)	12% (N=8)
Quite a lot	71% (N=59)	41% (N=34)	58% (N=49)	56% (N=47)	56% (N=51)
A lot	22% (N=18)	55% (N=46)	35%(N=29)	32% (N=27)	32% (N=25)



Evaluation of the project

	Defined and shared objectives	Regular execution of activities	Compliance with scheduled times
A lot	67% (N=56)	50% (N=42)	60% (N=50)
Quite a lot	23% (N=20)	40% (N=34)	32% (N=27)
Not very	10% (N=8)	10% (N=8)	8% (N=7)
Not at all	-	-	-

	Students' involvement	Students' appreciation of the proposed activities	Interest and support from the school
A lot	25% (N=21)	31% (N=26)	32% (N=26)
Quite a lot	67% (N=56)	61% (N=51)	54% (N=44)
Not very	8% (N=7)	8% (N=7)	11% (N=9)
Not at all	-	-	3% (N=3)



Thank you





