What is a mobility hub? And what do they mean for the landscape of our cities?

Mobility hubs provide an opportunity to reinvent a location’s identity, by creating attractive, purposeful, accessible locations that can incorporate and unite previously disconnected and independent modes – and provide easier alternatives to owning a car.

UITP’s newest Policy Brief “Mobility Hubs: Steering the shift towards integrated sustainable mobility” calls for decision makers to work with public transport operators and service providers to develop integrated mobility hubs that work for everyone.

**Mobility Hubs…their importance in the urban landscape**

A central train station. A multimodal park and ride. A village market square with electric scooter parking. A car-sharing station next to a bus stop, next to a bike parking space in your neighbourhood. These are all mobility hubs.

And, despite their clear difference in scale, they all have one thing in common: they offer the physical integration of different mobility options, with a clear focus on public transport, shared and active mobility.
They also support multimodal infrastructures such as charging points, while also providing safe, accessible, and attractive places for people with facilities such as playgrounds, coffee shops, or simply public toilets.

"Mobility hubs provide cities with a powerful tool to efficiently reorganise space for people and not for private cars. These hubs pave the way for 21st century low-carbon, multimodal mobility."

Lidia Signor, UITP Combined Mobility Manager

**Strengthening public transport systems...by maximising access to mobility**

**But why are they so important?** With city centres congested with vehicles and street furniture, and low population density areas offering few mobility options, cities and regions require a much-needed mobility transformation.

Mobility hubs maximise access to mobility and other resources, while ensuring a transfer between modes for first- and last-mile connectivity.

Moving away from the dominant private car model of the 20th century, mobility hubs can contribute to a shift towards desirable low-carbon mobility.

In Europe, the European Commission is considering requiring more than 400 urban areas (known as ‘urban nodes’) to develop ‘multimodal passenger hubs’ to improve first- and last-mile connections and to enhance long-distance connectivity.

Cities such as Vienna and Breman have used mobility hubs to reduce the dependence of private cars by strategically providing car-sharing services.

**MOBILITY HUBS: NEW UITP POLICY BRIEF**

*Mobility on the agenda...at the UITP Global Summit*

As the **UITP Global Public Transport Summit** [Barcelona, 4-7 June 2023] draws closer, the press registration is live and media from around the world are setting their agendas.

Join them for free, in a few easy steps, to see the latest innovations, research, and the people behind the future of public transport.

Under the theme “Bright Light of the City”, Barcelona will become the global capital of public transport across all four days in June, where sector CEOs, decision makers and future influencers await the media’s attendance!

**REGISTER AS PRESS FOR THE UITP SUMMIT IN A FEW SIMPLE STEPS**

**FOR EDITORS**

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network to bring together all public transport stakeholders and all sustainable transport modes. Visit the newsroom and follow us on Twitter.

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