"not good neither bad", no students gave a negative response).

The inclination to use apps and/or web services for the carpooling is also satisfying; indeed, only 8% are not available to use these tools, 33% do not have an opinion, 42% are inclined to use these services only if they are freeware while 17% could use them even if they are not freeware (see Fig. 10).

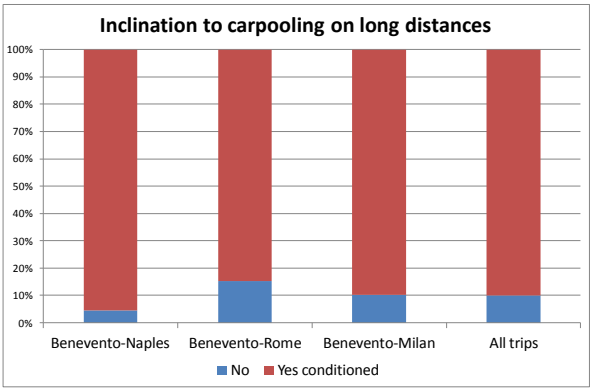

Fig. 8 - Inclination to carpooling on long distances.

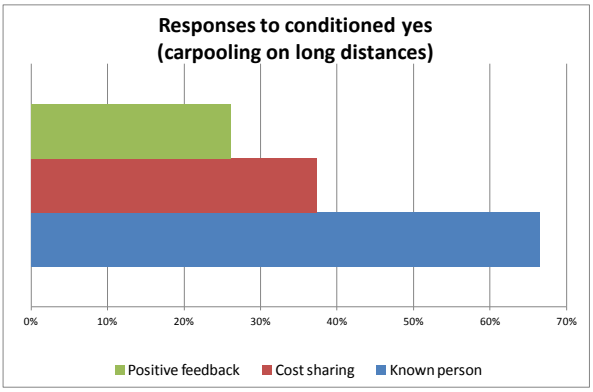

Fig. 9 - Responses to conditioned yes.

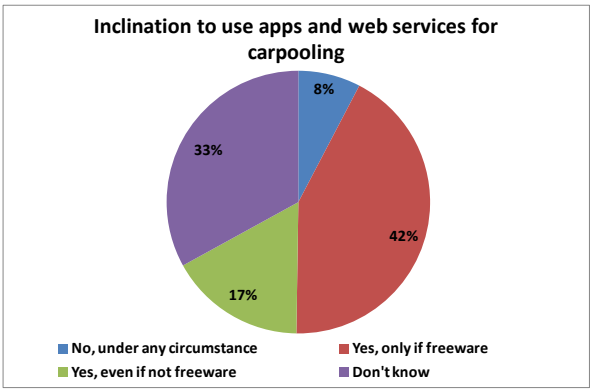

Fig. 10 - Inclination to use apps and web services..

4 Conclusions

The results of the survey have highlighted a good general inclination to use carpooling with other "known" students for university trips; the results are less promising with unknown students. Also for other kinds of trip, the presence of another known person is considered very important by the respondents.

Therefore, the main barrier to the diffusion of carpooling is the diffidence towards unknown people, also for young, "social-inclined" and cultured people. Indeed, the positive feedback (see Fig. 9) is considered less important than cost sharing and very less important respect to the presence of a known person in the car.

Future research will be addressed to study the possible incentives to carpooling for university students and the methods for removing the barriers to carpooling diffusion.

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