

Worldwide Carsharing Trends and Research Highlights

CarSharing Association 2015 Annual Meeting

Susan A. Shaheen, Ph.D.

Adjunct Professor and Co-Director, Transportation Sustainability Research Center

University of California, Berkeley

September 23, 2015

Overview

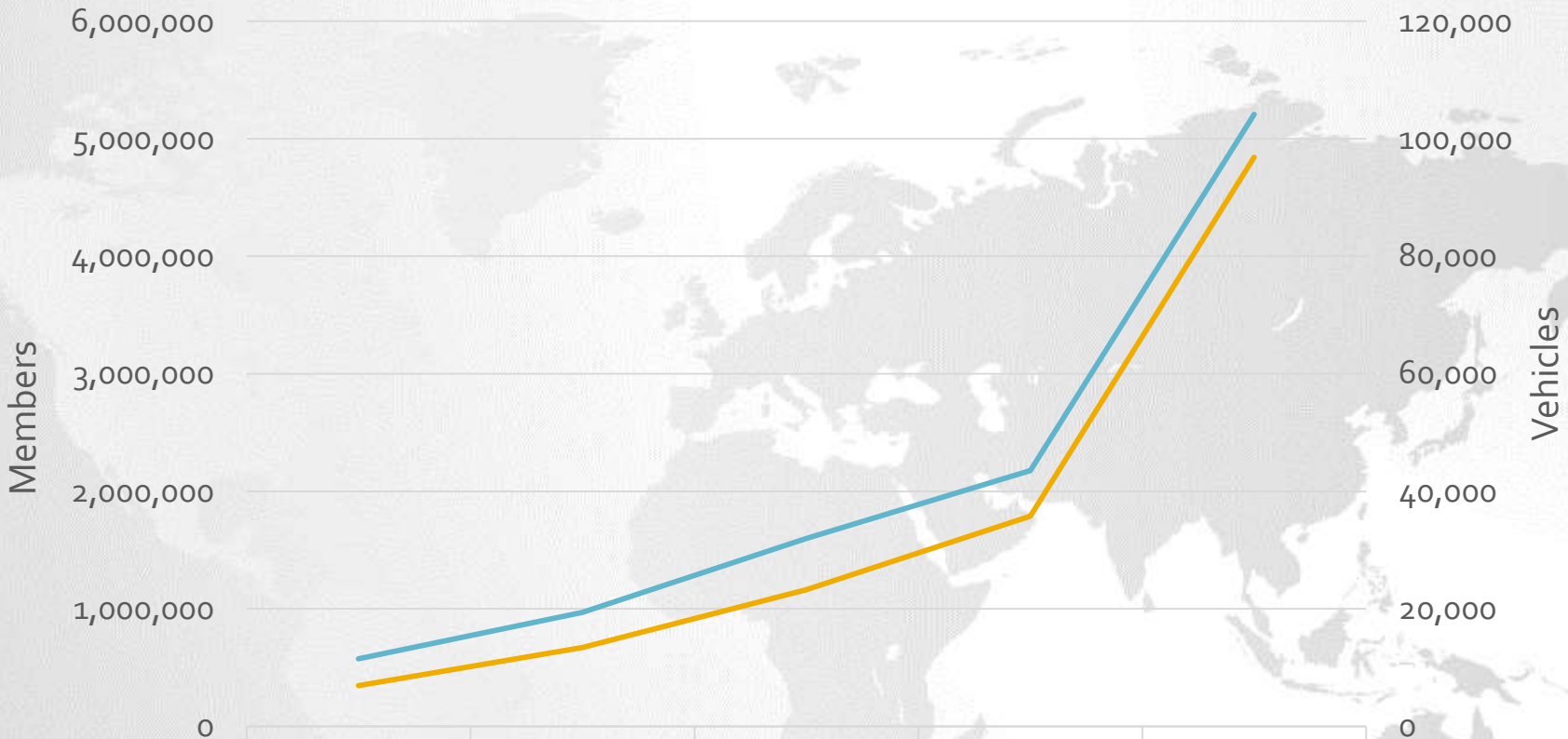
- Worldwide growth trends
- Insurance study highlights
- EV carsharing study findings
- Summary



Worldwide Growth Trends

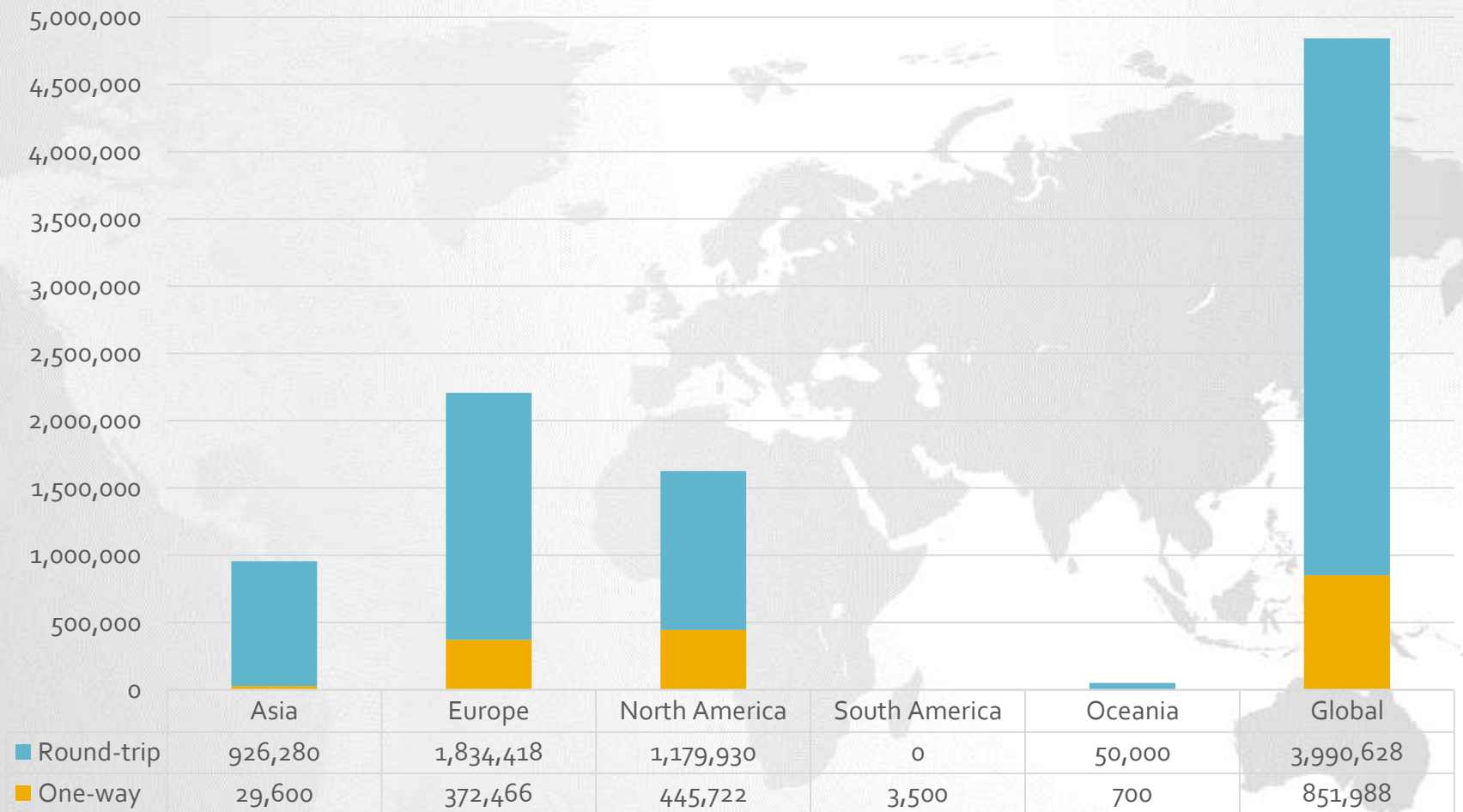


Growth of Worldwide Carsharing

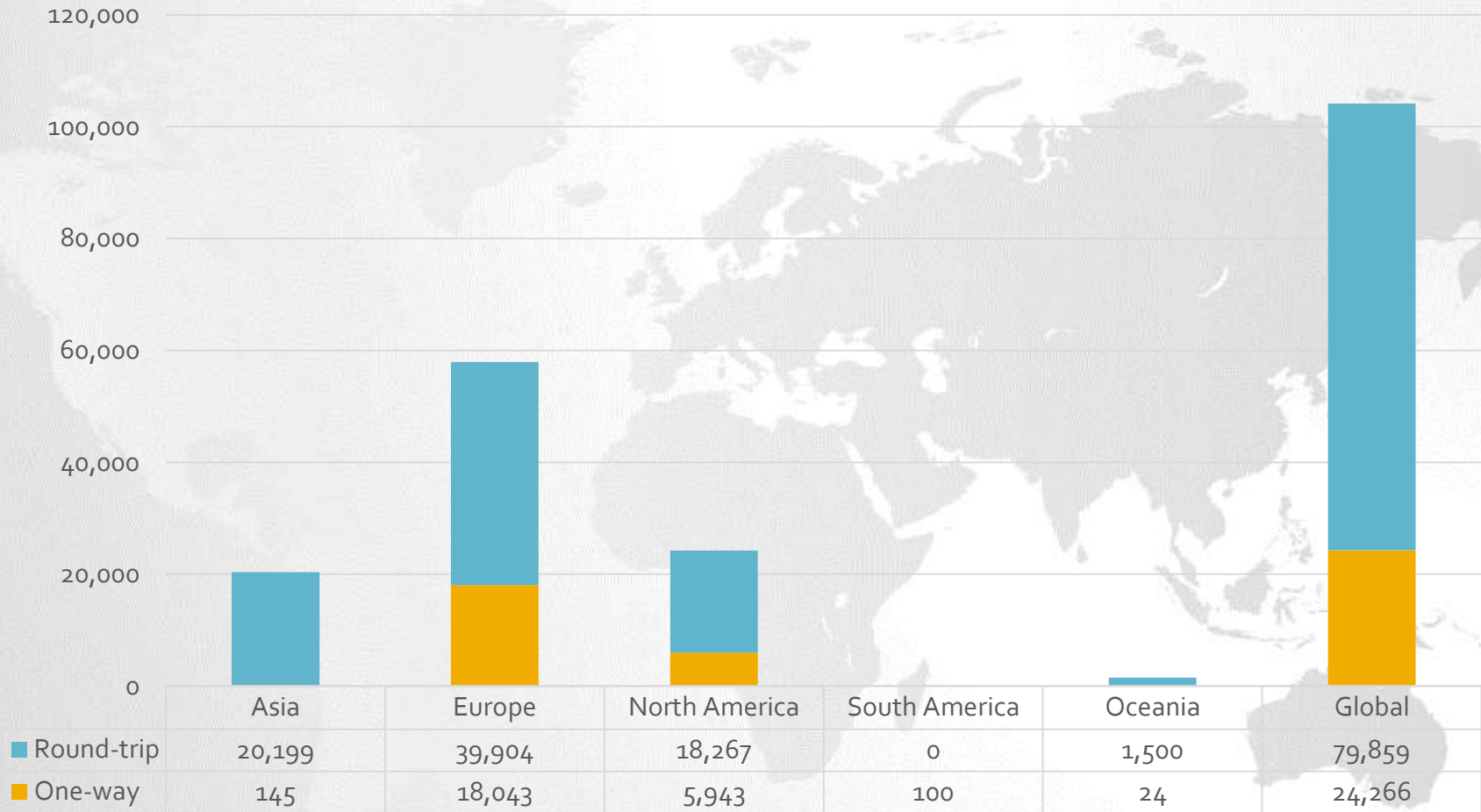


| | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Members | 346,610 | 670,822 | 1,163,405 | 1,788,027 | 4,842,616 |
| Vehicles | 11,501 | 19,403 | 31,967 | 43,554 | 104,125 |

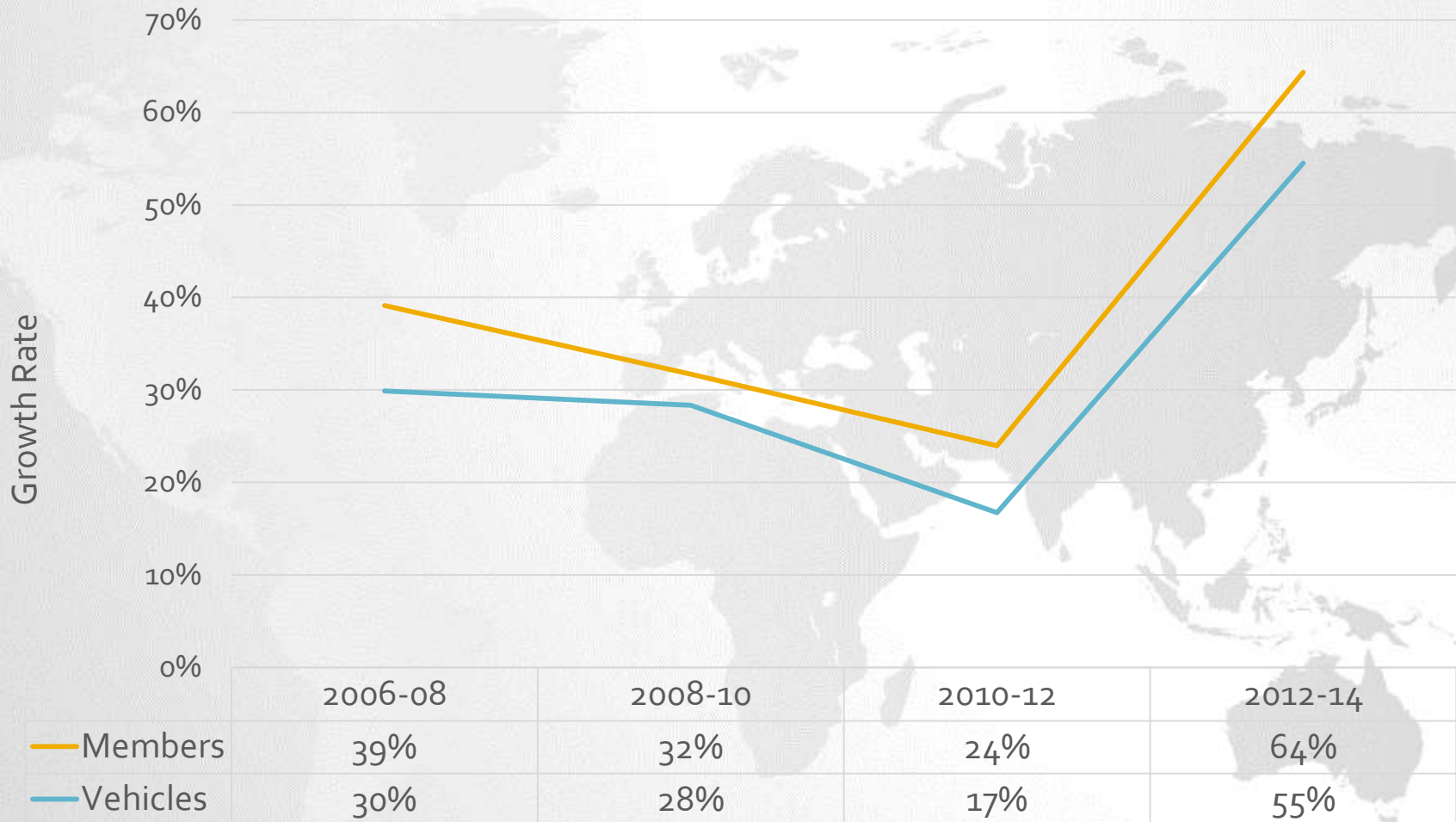
2014 Membership: One-Way & Roundtrip



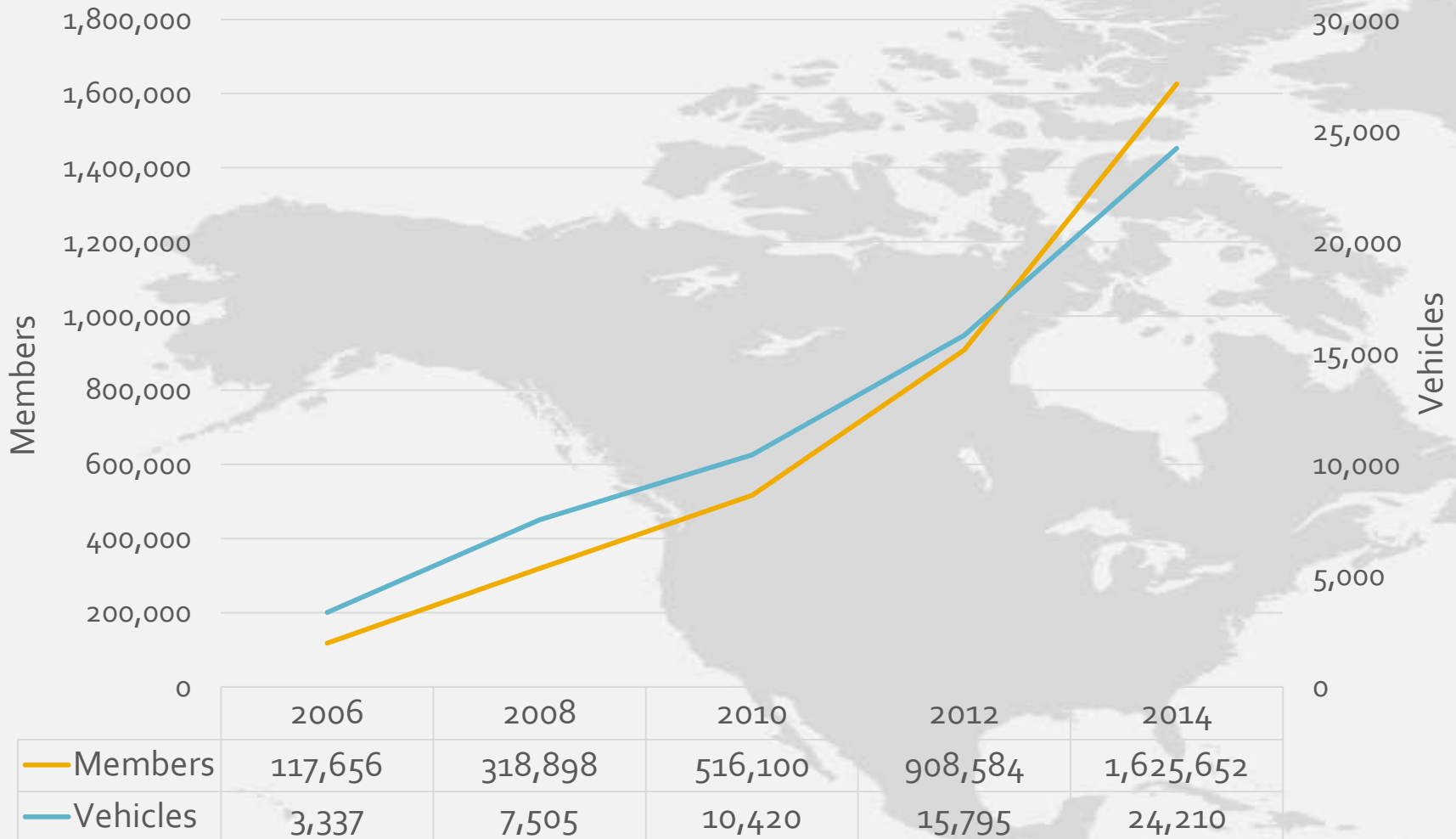
2014 Vehicles: One-Way & Roundtrip



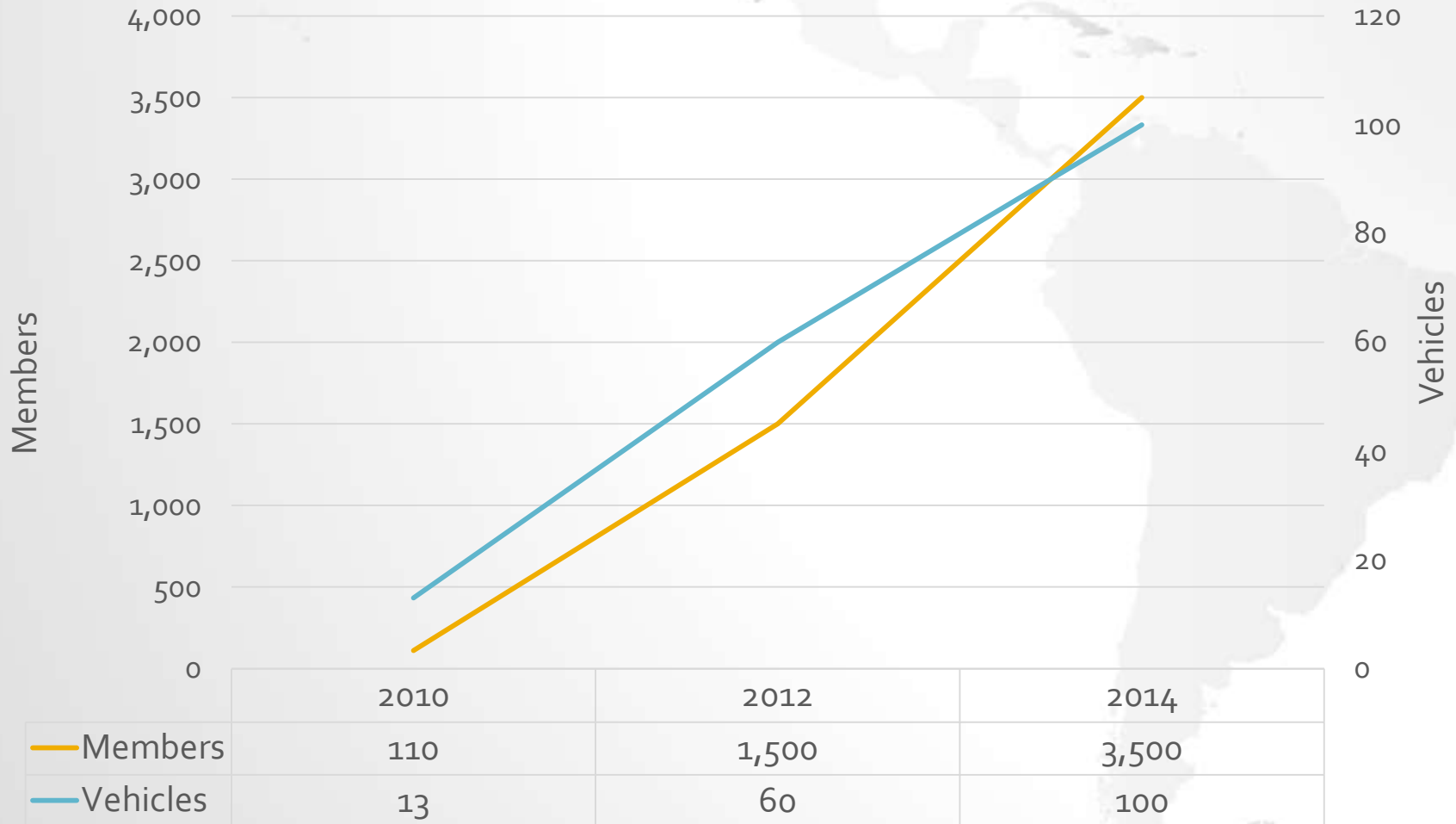
World Carsharing Growth Rates



North American Longitudinal Trends

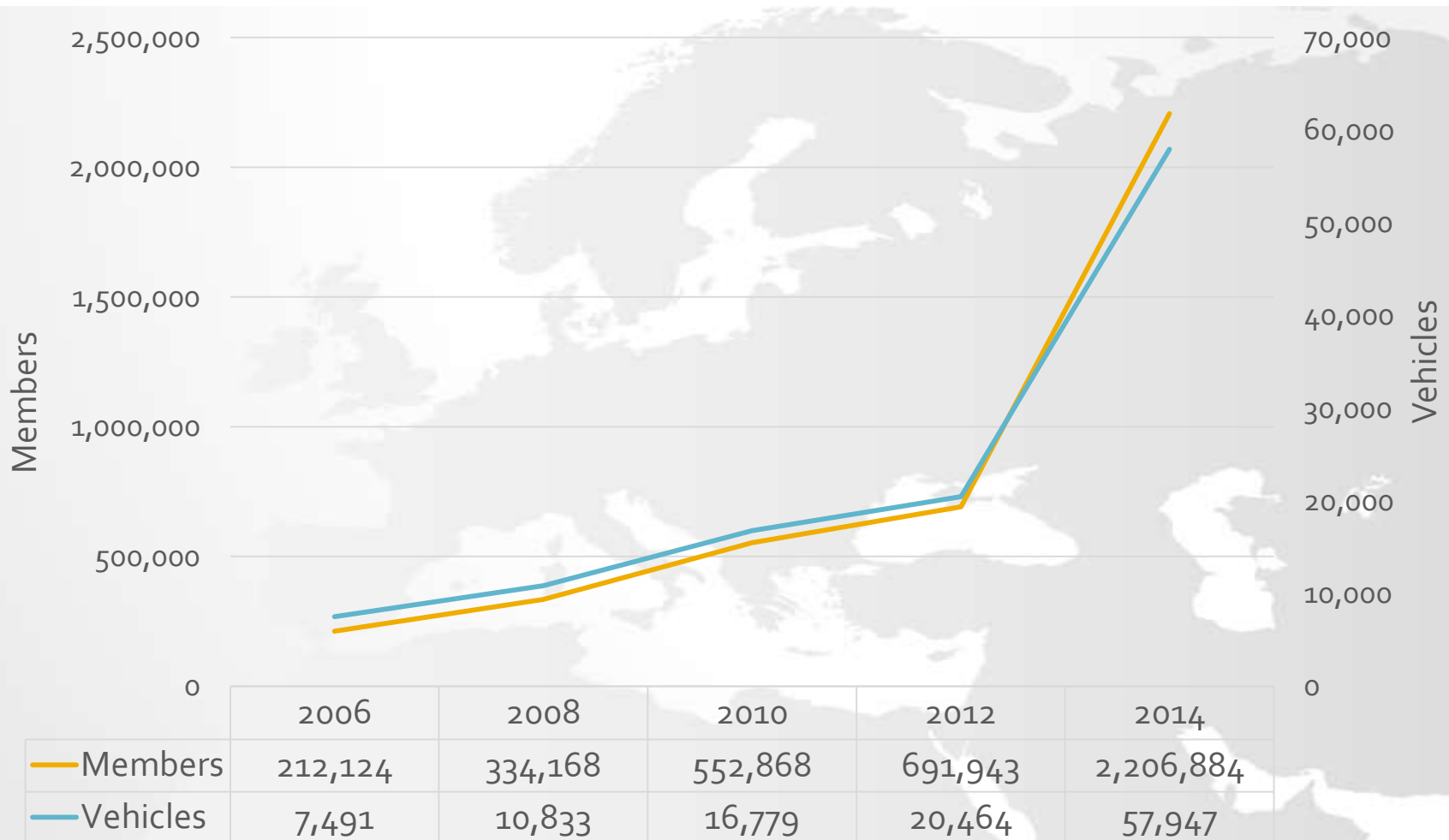


South American Longitudinal Trends

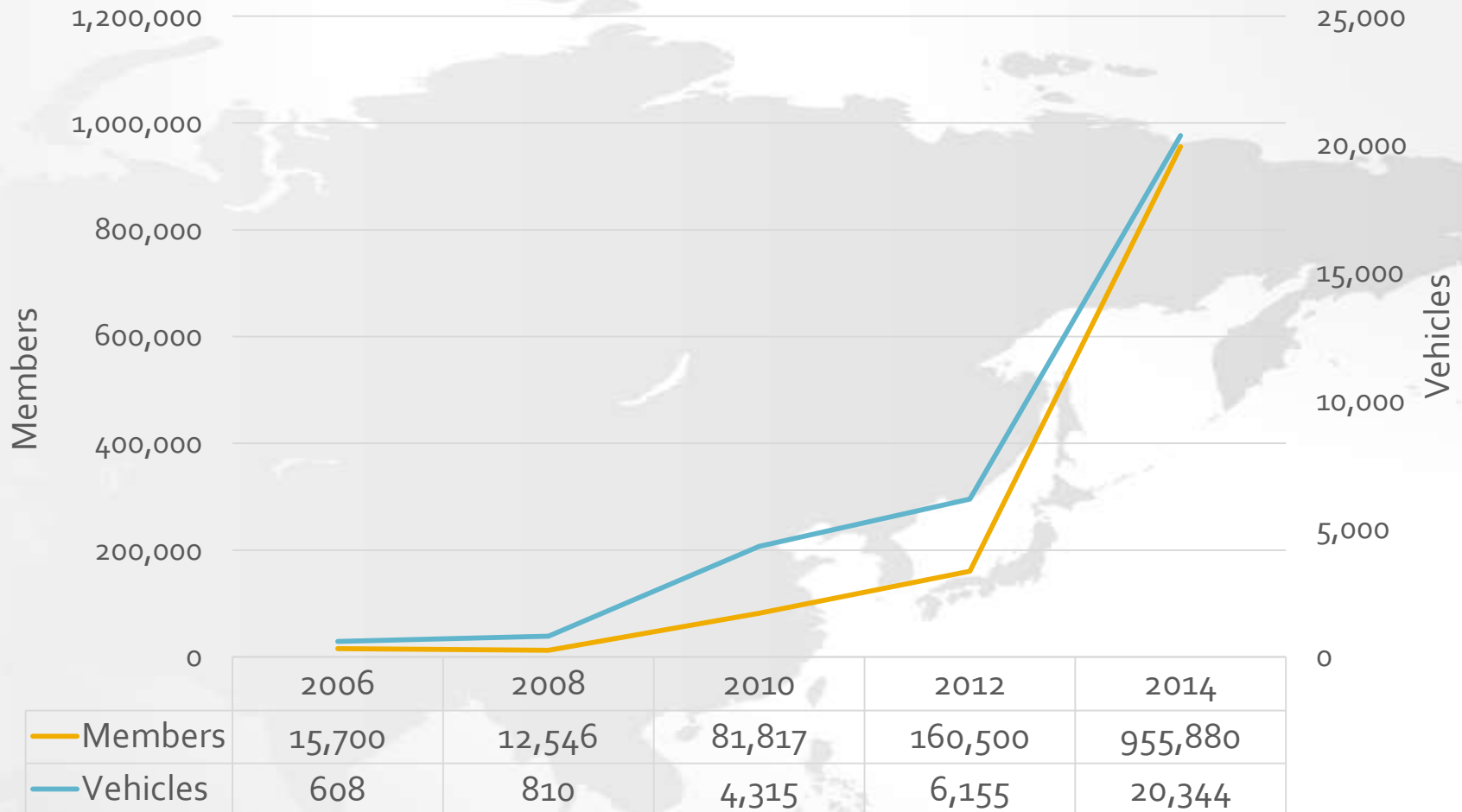


Shaheen and Cohen, 2015

European Longitudinal Trends

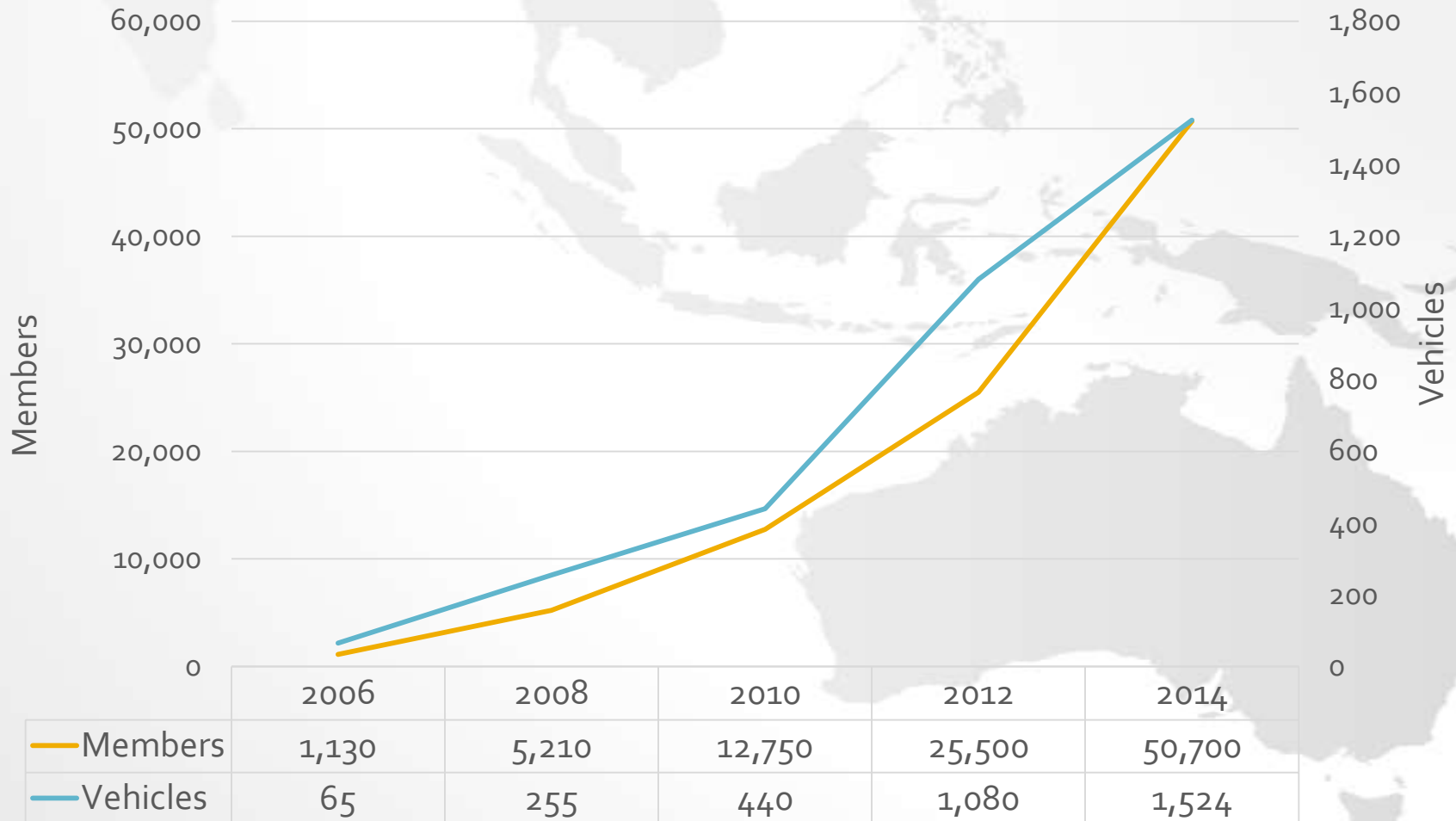


Asian Longitudinal Trends



Shaheen and Cohen, 2015

Oceania Longitudinal Trends



Insurance Study Highlights



Methodology

- Analyzed 28 operator-years of trips and claims data for 334 vehicles
- Six U.S. carsharing operators, with data spanning a time range of 2008 to 2015
- Total of 328,726 valid trips
- 125 valid insurance claims occurred during this period
- Focus on estimating crash risk, measured on a per mile and per insured vehicle-year basis
- Deductible was US\$1000, for policies in which the deductible was higher we calculated it as if it was US\$1000

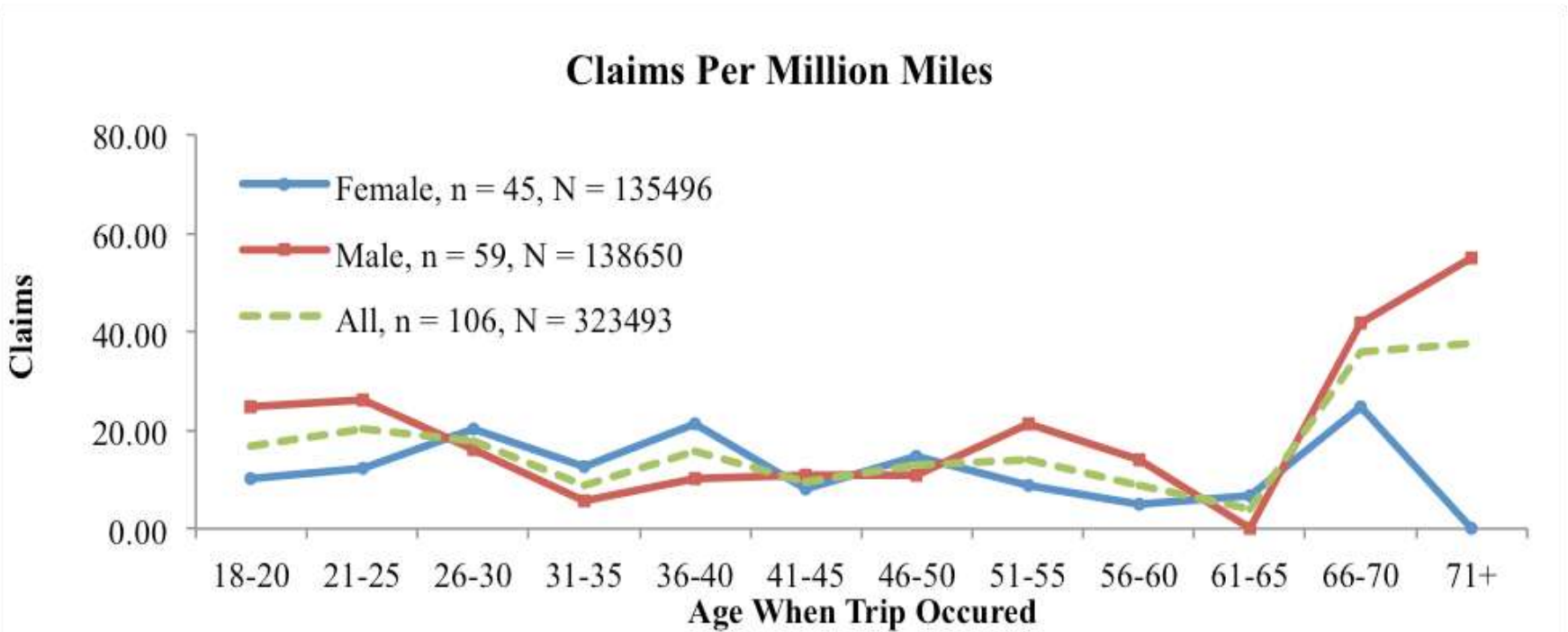
Key Observations

- During 2012-2014, number of claims and costs generally increased
- Average distance traveled 11,185 miles/year; similar to national average (11,244 miles)
- Average trip distance 24.95 miles (40.15 km)
- Average duration of reservation = 3.72 hours
- Average crash claim = 17.05/100 insured vehicle years

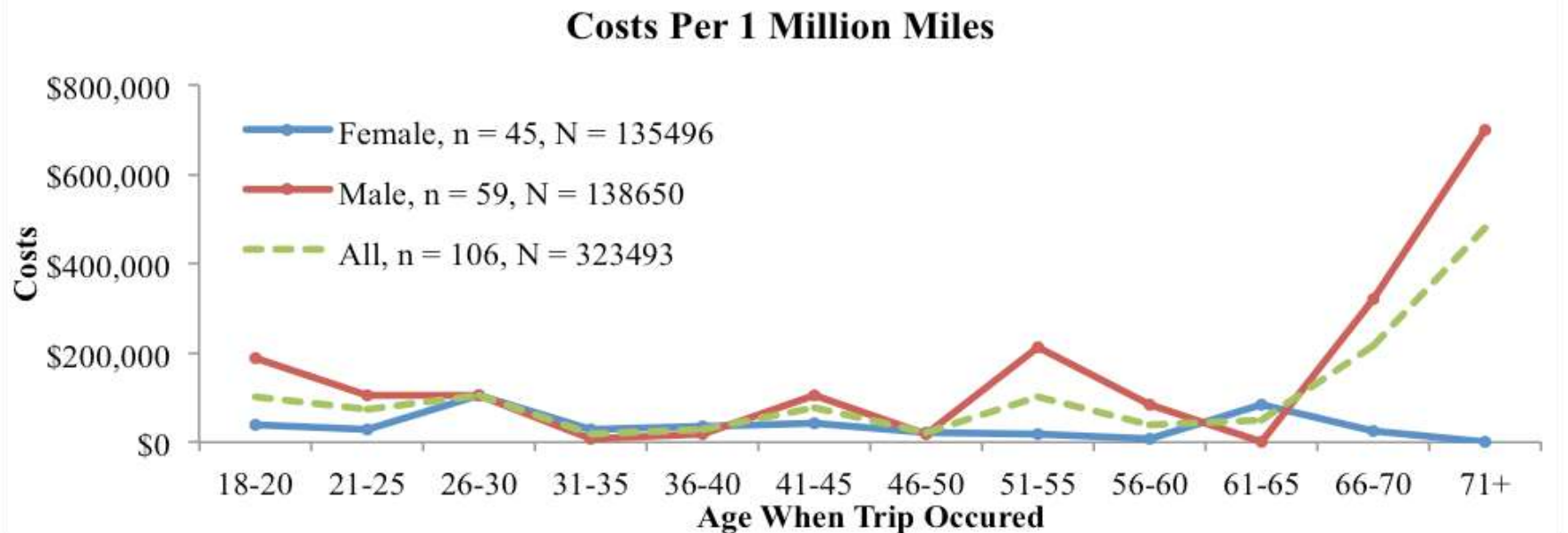
Summary of Trip Data

| Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Overall |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 2008-2015 | | | |
| Data Availability (Operator-Years) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 28 |
| Summary of Trips Data | | | | |
| Active Vehicles | 137 | 192 | 209 | 334 |
| Trips | 62,563 | 68,703 | 78,456 | 328,726 |
| Average Trip Distance (Miles) | 24.93 | 24.46 | 23.5 | 24.95 |
| Average Trip Distance (Km) | 40.12 | 39.36 | 37.82 | 40.15 |
| Average Trip Duration (Hrs) | 3.65 | 3.67 | 3.55 | 3.72 |
| Proportion of Female Trips | 0.5 | 0.49 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Average Age of Drivers | 35.43 | 35.64 | 34.88 | 35.2 |
| When Trips Occurred | | | | |
| Proportion: Ages 18-25 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.27 |
| Proportion: Ages 66+ | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 |

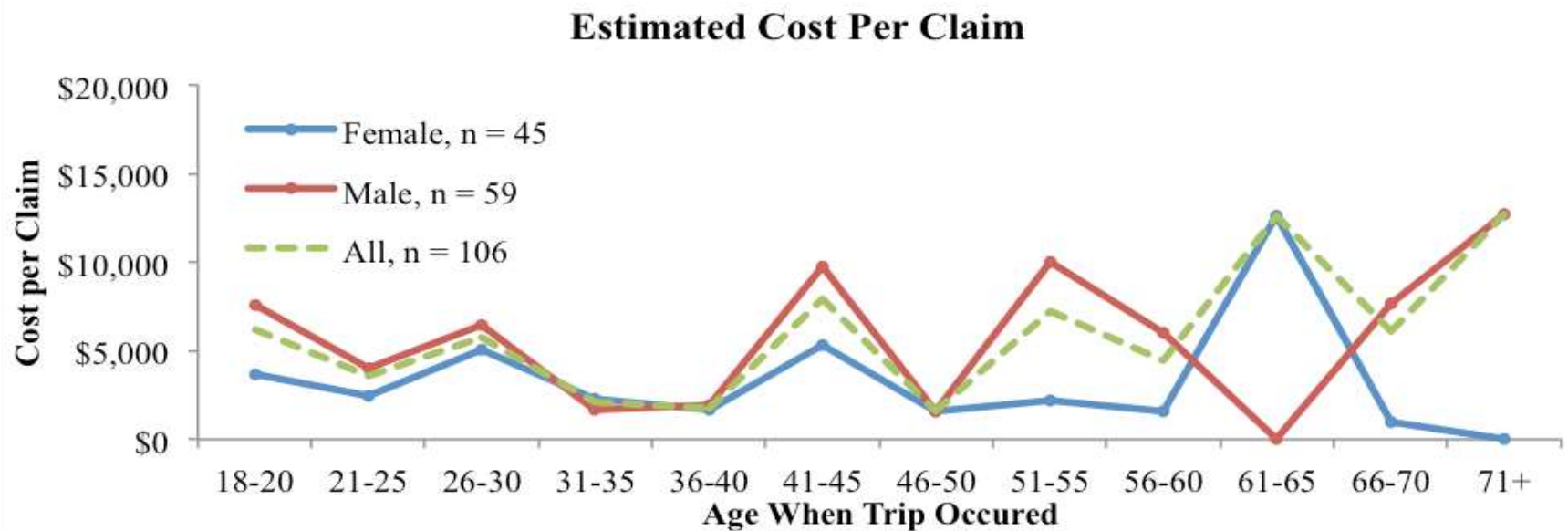
Claims Per Million Miles



Costs Per 1 Million Miles

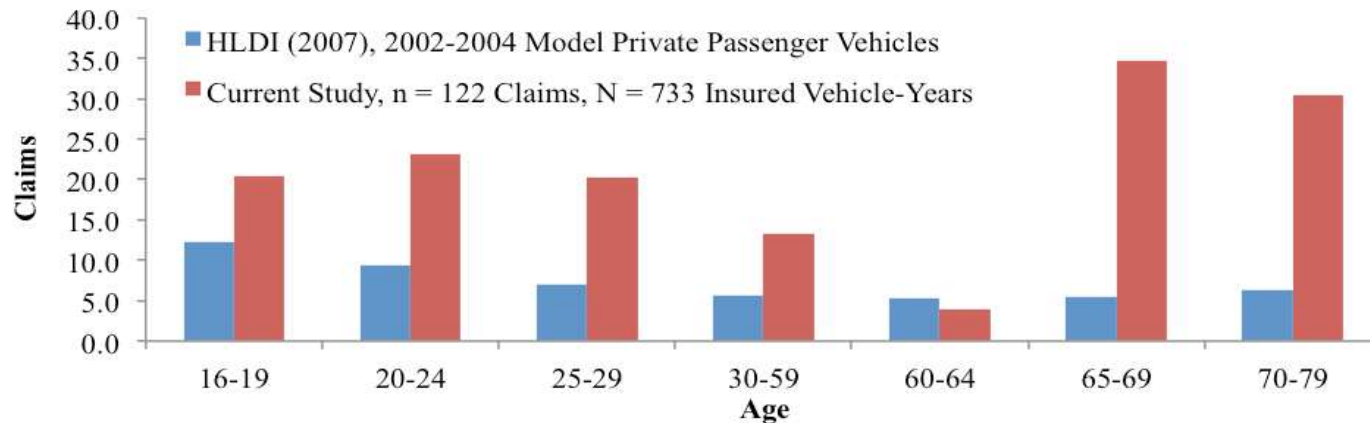


Estimated Cost Per Claim

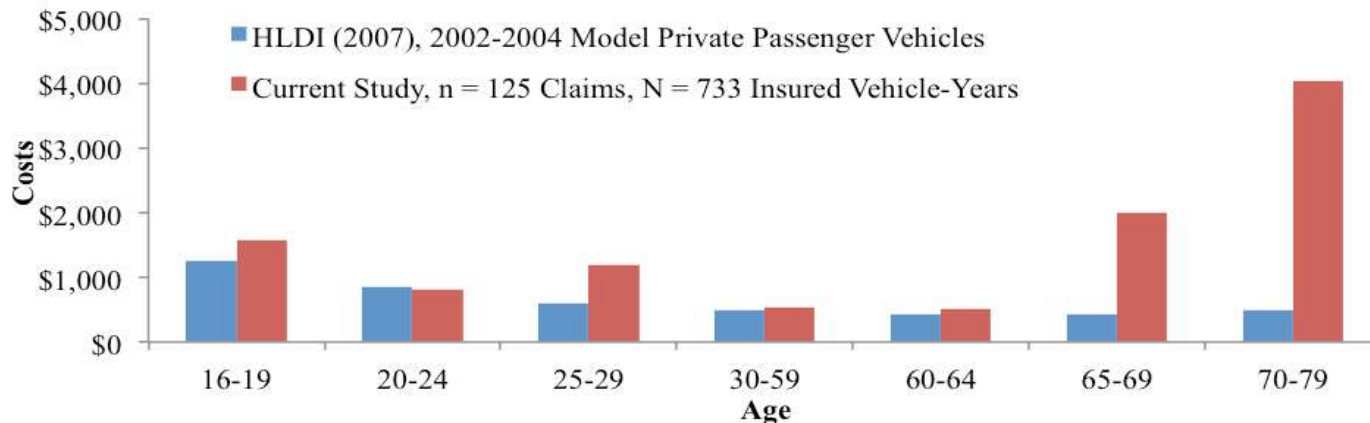


National Comparison: Claims and Costs

Comparison With National Data: Claims per 100 Insured Vehicle-Years



Comparison With National Data: Costs per 100 Insured Vehicle-Years



Key Findings

- 50% made by female drivers
- 27% made by young adults 18-25
- 2% made by drivers at or about age 66
- Average age of drivers = 35.2
- Average cost per claim = US\$4,630 and median US\$2,189
- Average insurance claim cost/mile = US\$.0.7
- Average insurance claim cost/trip = US\$1.76

Key Findings (cont'd)

- Heightened risk for drivers above age 65
- 18-25 aged drivers had moderately higher risk compared to other adults
- Mid-age adults (30-65 age) had lowest risk (similar to national average)
- Average claims cost per insured-vehicle year of US\$789 for carsharing
- Risk could be higher or lower due to local circumstances and unobserved factors

EV Carsharing Study Highlights



Overview of ZEV Mandate

- Adopted in 1990
- In 2001, CARB allowed for additional incentives for placing EVs in “transportation systems”
 - Carsharing
 - Station car fleets
- “Transportation systems” incentive program set to sunset in 2018

ZEV Accessibility

Carsharing programs featuring PHVs/EVs provide access to those who would otherwise not have access to such vehicles

Survey: Studying ZEVs in Carsharing

- Control: Active carsharing users (active in last 18 months) but had not used PHVs/ EVs through their carsharing provider

| Control Survey | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Launched | Dec 4, 2014 |
| Closed | Feb 18, 2015 |
| Avg. Completion Time | 14 minutes |
| Total Completions | 1,742 |
| Completion Rate | 77% |
| Participating Programs | car2go, Zipcar |
| Cities Surveyed | Portland, Austin, New York City, Boston |

- Experiment: Active carsharing users who had used PHVs/EVs within the 6 months

| Experiment Survey | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Launched | Nov 7, 2014 |
| Closed | Feb 15, 2015 |
| Avg. Completion Time | 15 minutes |
| Total Completions | 1,920 |
| Completion Rate | 74% |
| Participating Programs | car2go, Zipcar, DriveNow, eGo |
| Cities Surveyed | Portland, San Diego, Austin, New York City, Boston, San Francisco Bay Area, Boulder |

Study Partners



Demographics and Market Penetration

Carsharing appears to be exposing more women as well as younger individuals to PHVs/EVs relative to the traditional demographic profile of PHV/EV owners

PHV/EV carsharing users also appear willing to play an influencer role among their social circles in spreading the use of these vehicles

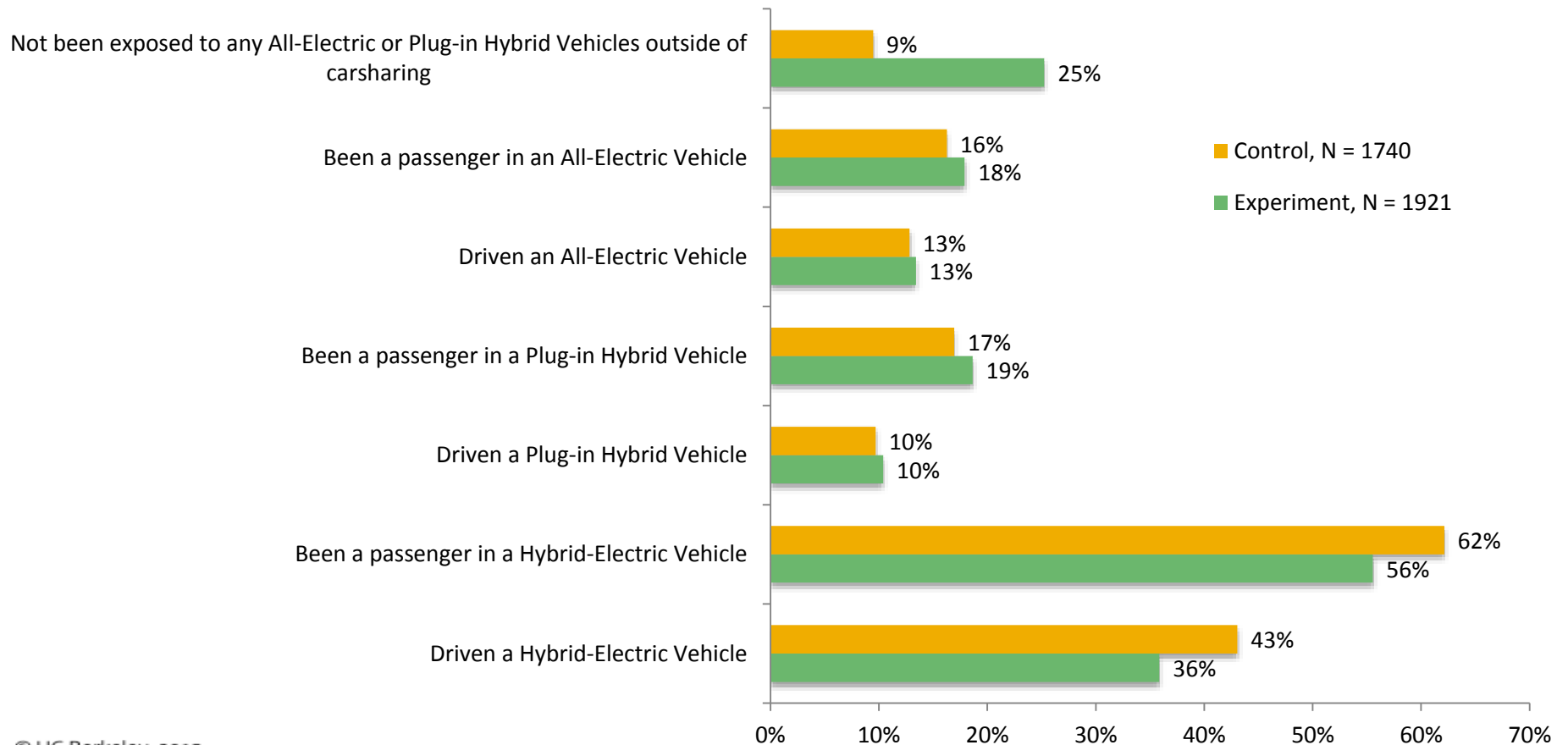
Demographic Profile of Users

Comparison of Demographics Between California PHV Owners and PHV/EV Carsharing Users (CCSE, 2014)

| Respondent Category | CCSE 2013 Survey | TSRC 2014-2015 Survey |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Ages 65 and over | 12% | <1% |
| Ages 55 – 64 | 25% | 6% |
| Ages 45 – 54 | 34% | 12% |
| Ages 35 – 44 | 23% | 26% |
| Ages 25 – 34 | 6% | 50% |
| Ages 18 – 24 | <1% | 4% |
| Males | 79% | 59% |
| Females | 21% | 41% |

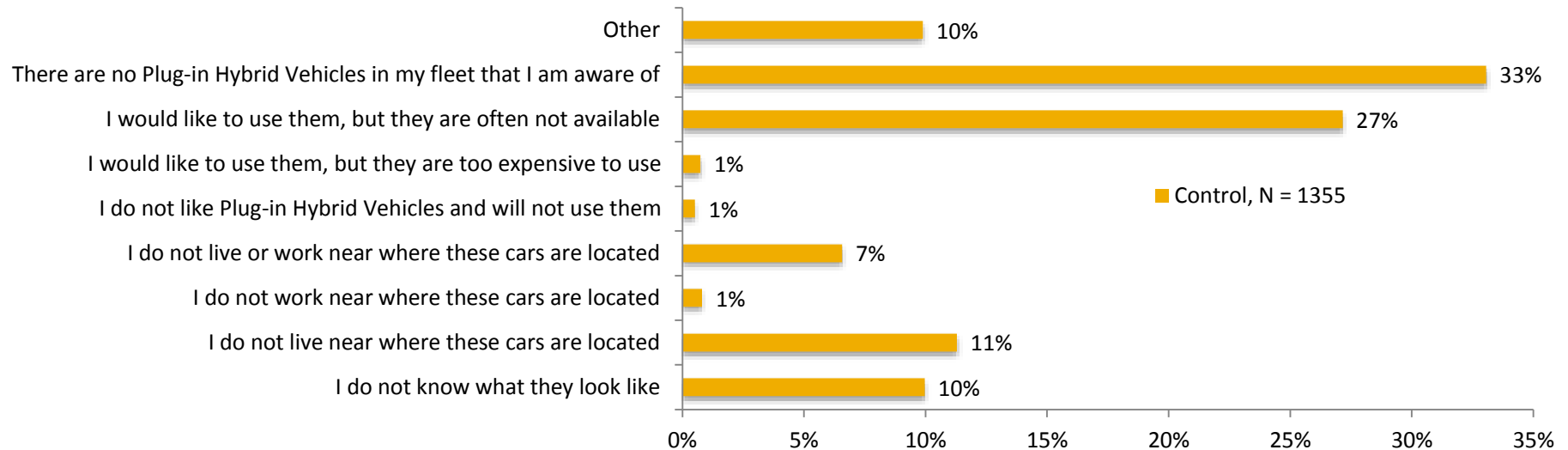
Exposure to PHVs and EVs Outside of Carsharing

Outside of Carsharing, I Have...

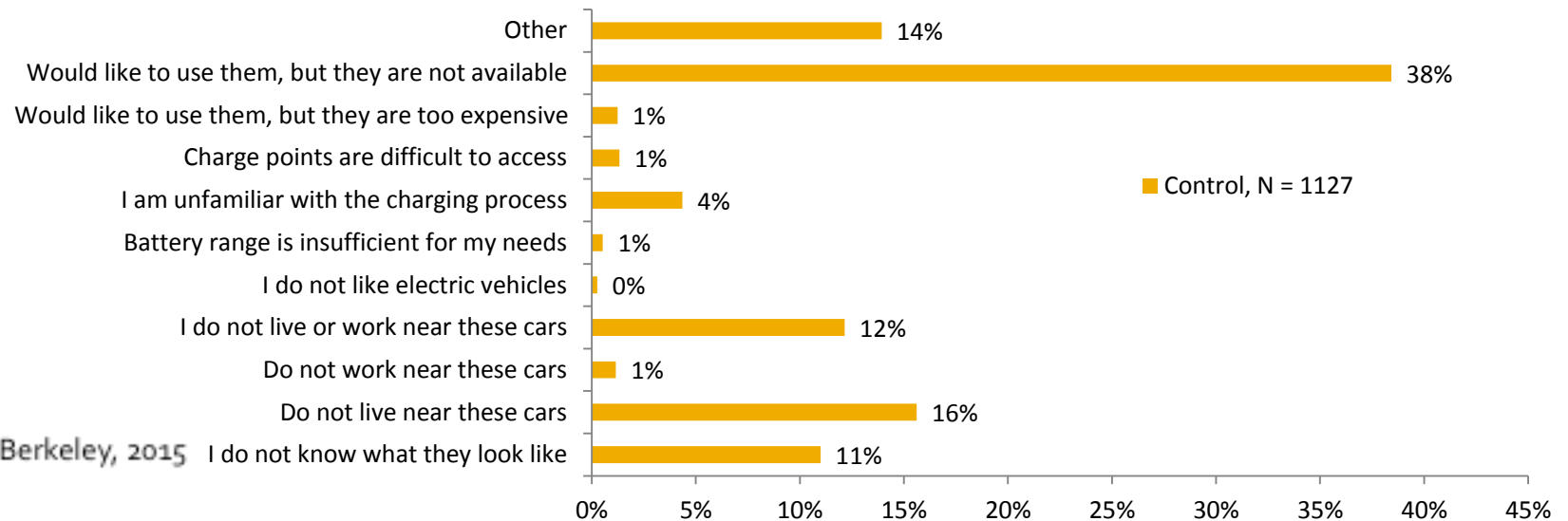


Reasons for Not Using a Plug-In Hybrid (PHV) or Electric Vehicle (EV)

What Is The Main Reason You Have Not Used A Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle Through Carsharing?

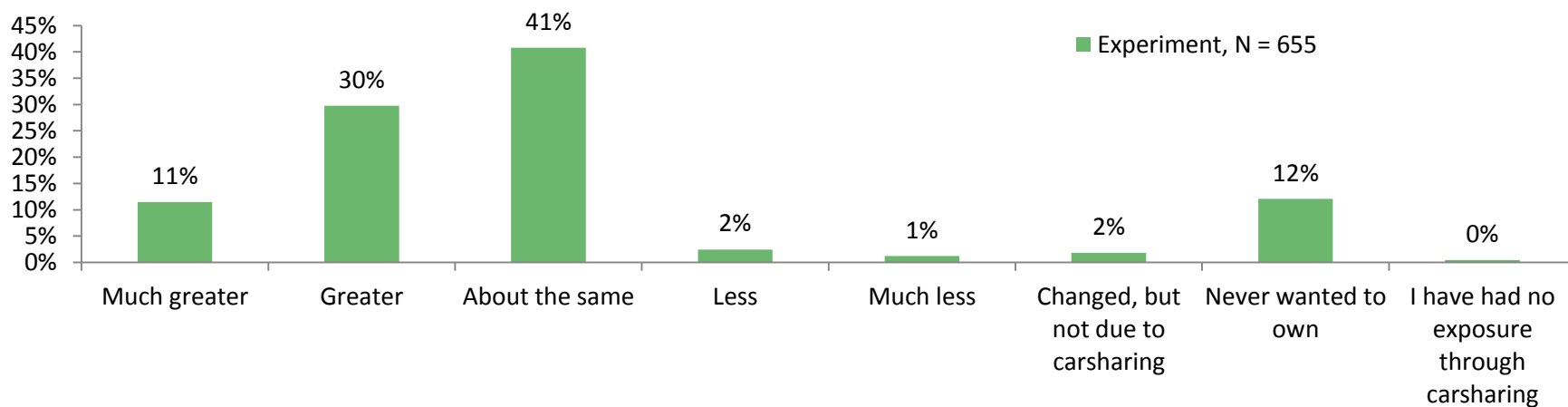


What Is The Main Reason You Have Not Used An Electric Vehicle Through Carsharing?

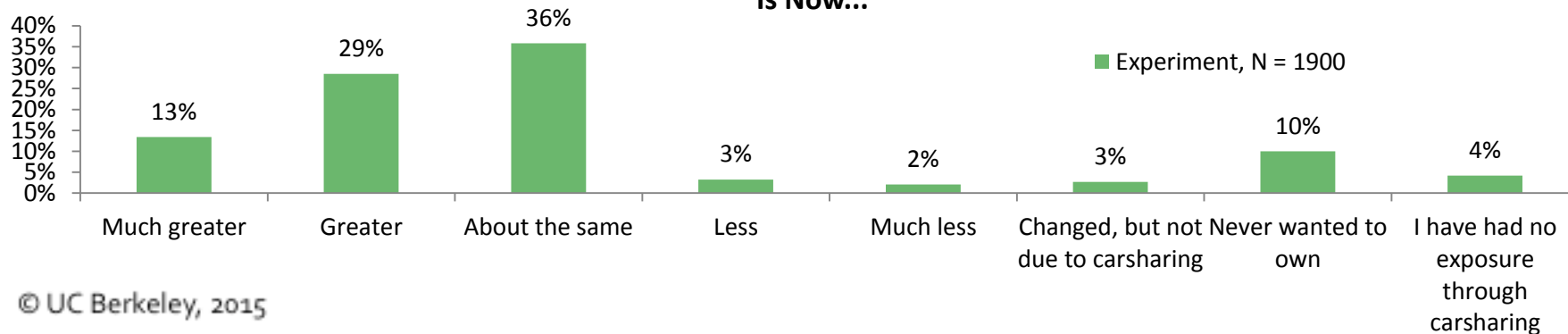


Impact of Exposure to PHVs on Desire to Own These Vehicles

As A Result of My Exposure to Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles Through Carsharing, My desire To Own One Is Now...

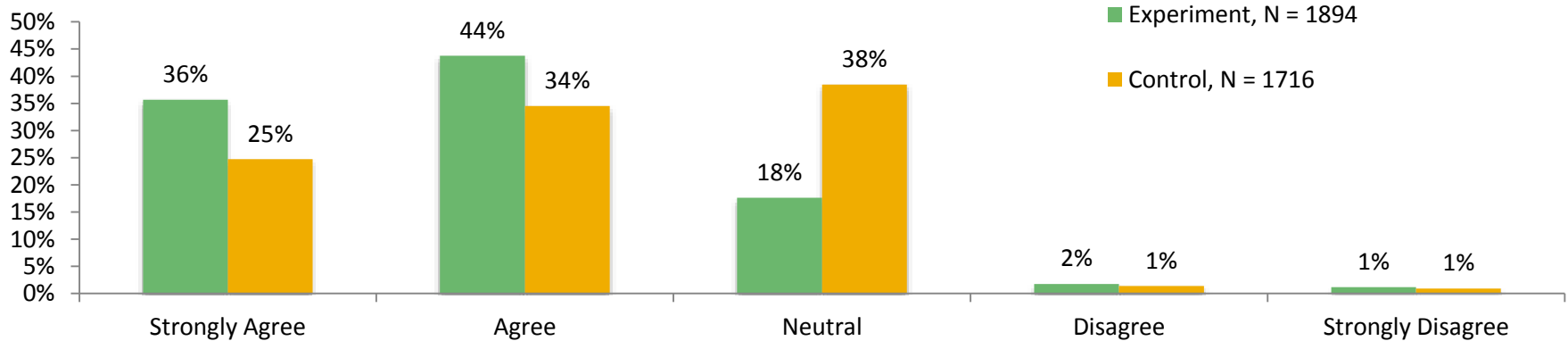


As A Result of My Exposure to All-Electric Vehicles Through Carsharing, My Desire To Own One Is Now...

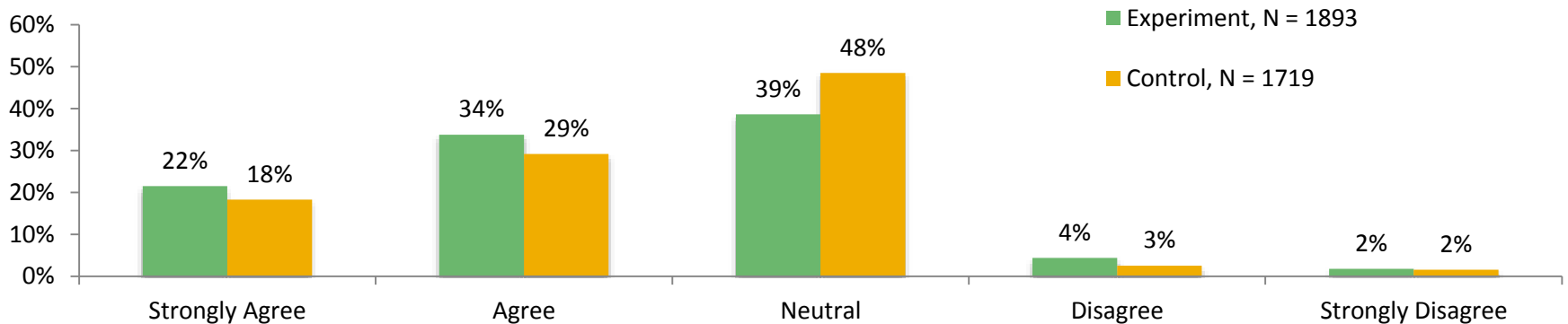


Distribution of Recommendations to Driving or Buying PHVs or EVs

I Would Recommend Others Try Driving A Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle or All-Electric Vehicle



I Would Recommend Others Buy a Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle or All-Electric Vehicle



Study Findings

- Data suggest carsharing programs with PHVs and EVs play a role in promoting greater adoption of these technologies
- 91% of control group exposed to ZEVs outside of carsharing, but greater impact on perceptions toward PHV/EVs in experimental group
 - Demonstrates use of these vehicles through *carsharing has had a distinct impact*
 - Positive disposition impacted by frequency of use (more than 1 /month)
- On a longer-term basis, carsharing programs with ZEVs could act as gateways to improving market penetration of PHVs and EVs

Summary

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- EV Carsharing Study Highlights



White Paper Released Today!

ZERO- AND LOW-EMISSION VEHICLES
IN U.S. CARSHARING FLEETS
IMPACTS OF EXPOSURE ON MEMBER
PERCEPTIONS



SUSAN SHAHEEN, Ph.D.
TRANSPORTATION SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH CENTER, CO-DIRECTOR
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, ADJUNCT PROFESSOR

ELLIOT MARTIN, Ph.D.
TRANSPORTATION SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH CENTER, RESEARCH ENGINEER

APAAR BANSAL
TRANSPORTATION SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH CENTER, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

SEPTEMBER 2016

<http://tsrc.berkeley.edu/node/956>

Disrupting Mobility Summit

A Global Summit Investigating Sustainable Futures, November 11-13, 2015, Cambridge, MA



<http://www.disrupting-mobility.org/#welcome->

Acknowledgements

- Apaar Bansal, Adam Cohen, Matt Christensen, and Elliot Martin, TSRC, UC Berkeley
- Special thanks to Assurant, Metavera, Guy Fraker, Alan Woodland, Tony Simopoulos, Paul Dyck, car2go, DriveNow, eGo CarShare, Zipcar, Nissan, Toyota, worldwide shared mobility operators, experts, and the CarSharing Association for making this research possible



www.tsrc.berkeley.edu

Twitter: SusanShaheen1

LinkedIn: Susan Shaheen