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Innovative Mobility: Carsharing Outlook; Carsharing Market Overview, Analysis, and Trends

Permalink https://escholarship.org/uc/item/61q03282

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Publication Date

2020-04-01

DOI

10.7922/G2125QWJ

INNOVATIVE MOBILITY: CARSHARING OUTLOOK

CARSHARING MARKET OVERVIEW, ANALYSIS, AND TRENDS - Spring 2020

TRANSPORTATION SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH CENTER - UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

By Susan Shaheen, Ph.D. and Adam Cohen

doi: 10.7922/G2125QWJ





Worldwide Carsharing Growth

In October 2018, carsharing was operating in 47 countries and six continents, with approximately 32 million members sharing over 198,000 vehicles. Asia, the largest carsharing region measured by membership, accounted for 71.4% of worldwide membership and 54.4% of global fleets deployed. The world's second largest carsharing market, Europe, accounted for 21.2% of worldwide members and 30.6% of vehicle fleets.

As of October 2018, one-way carsharing accounted for 49.63% of global membership and 42.02% of global fleets deployed (based on data provided through expert interviews). The 2018 global one-way market share represented a 238% increase in membership and a 103% increase in fleets since 2016. In October 2018, roundtrip carsharing accounted for 50.37% and 57.98% of global membership and fleets deployed, respectively. Regionally, Europe had the largest percentage of one-way membership, representing 72.3% of the region's carsharing membership. Oceania had the greatest percentage of one-way fleets regionally, representing 80.91% of the continent's carsharing fleets.

The number of carsharing countries increased from 46 in 2016 to 47 as of October 2018. Notably, carsharing expanded to Columbia in July 2017. Please note in February 2020, ShareNow discontinued services in North America (Montreal, New York, Seattle, Washington DC, and Vancouver). ShareNow will continue in some European cities.

Save the Date

CommuteCon

Come hear from the leaders in in transportation demand management discuss trends shaping the future of commuter transportation. CommuteCon is a free annual online conference that unites members of the commuter management and TDM community.

April 1, 2020 9 AM to 2 PM PST / 12 PM to 5 PM EST https://commutecon.com/

The Carsharing Association Conference Rescheduled – April 8 to 9, 2021 Vancouver, Canada For more information: <u>http://conference.carsharing.org/</u>

REGIONAL CARSHARING MARKET TRENDS Asian Trends (n=10) 25,000,000 120,000 100,000 20,000,000 80,000 15,000,000 Vehicles Members 60,000 10,000,000 40,000 5,000,000 20,000 0 0 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 Members 15,700 12,546 81,817 160,500 955,880 8,722,138 22,707,000 Compound Annual Member 155% 40% 144% 202% 61% 0% -11% Growth Rate (2 yr) 810 4,315 108,097 Vehicles 608 6,155 20,344 67,329 Compound Annual Fleet 0% 15% 131% 19% 82% 82% 27% Growth Rate (2 yr) Member-Vehicle Ratio 25.8 15.5 19.0 26.1 47.0 129.5 210.1



European Trends (n=27)

* Data depict October of each even numbered year. Numbers do not include P2P carsharing. Proxies from reports and media sources were used for four of 10 nations surveyed in Asia and 12 out of 27 nations in Europe. "n" denotes the number of countries in each respective region.





South American Trends (n=3)

* Data depict October of each even numbered year. Numbers do not include P2P carsharing. Proxies from reports and media sources were used for two out of three nations surveyed in North America and one out of two nations in South America. "n" denotes the number of countries in each respective region.



African Trends (n=2)



* Data depict October of each even numbered year. Numbers do not include P2P carsharing. Proxies from reports and media sources were used for one out of two nations in Africa. "n" denotes the number of countries in each respective region.



Global Roundtrip and One-Way Membership Trends



* Data depict October of each even numbered year. Numbers do not include P2P carsharing. "n" denotes the number of countries surveyed in each respective region. One-way includes both station-based and free-floating models.

Recent Publications

Shaheen, S., E. Martin, and H. Totte (2019). "Impacts of Zero-Emission Vehicle Exposure Within U.S. Carsharing Fleets and Impacts on Sentiment Toward Electric-Drive Vehicles," *Transport Policy*, 10 pages. <u>https://escholarship.org/uc/item/95j7g71k</u>

Shaheen, S., E. Martin, and M.Hoffman-Stapleton (2019). "Shared Mobility and Urban Form Impacts: A Case Study of Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Carsharing in the U.S.," *Journal Urbanism Design*, 17 pages. <u>https://escholarship.org/uc/item/34z556p2</u>

Shaheen, S., A. Cohen, M. Dowd, and R. Davis (2019). *A Framework for Integrating Transportation into Smart Cities*. San Jose.

<u>https://transweb.sjsu.edu/sites/default/files/1705-Shaheen-Framework-Transportation-</u> <u>Smart-Cities.pdf</u>

Shaheen, S., A. Cohen, and E. Farrar (2019). *Chapter Five: Carsharing's Impact and Future*. Advances in Transport Policy and Planning, *Volume 4*. ISSN 2543-0009, pp. 87-

119. <u>http://escholarship.org/uc/item/2f5896tp</u>

Shaheen, S. and A. Cohen (2018). "Shared Ride Services in North America: Definitions, Impacts, and the Future of Pooling," Transport Reviews, pp. 1-17. https://escholarship.org/uc/item/46p6n2sk

TSRC Methodology

Data include one-way carsharing unless otherwise stated. Carsharing data exclude personal vehicle sharing numbers except for hybrid peer-to-peer (P2P) carsharing. In hybrid P2P carsharing, individuals access vehicles by joining an organization that maintains its own vehicle fleet, but it also includes private autos throughout a network of locations. Data include 47 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and United States.

Worldwide member-vehicle numbers are collected through expert estimates and industry benchmarking through national and regional carsharing associations. In select circumstances, the authors augment data provided by national associations with data from large, non-member operators to obtain a more accurate estimate. In North America and in smaller markets with a limited number of operators, the authors collect member/vehicle data from each organization. Note, there may be inconsistencies with a few data points compared to prior publications due to updated numbers provided by experts after publication. In several cases, proxies were used employing publicly available data sources.

TSRC never releases disaggregated data without the express permission of the respective operator(s). The authors would like to thank all of the worldwide operators, experts, and associations who provide member-vehicle numbers, other data, and feedback. Data and insights from this outlook should be attributed to TSRC, UC Berkeley. For more detailed market analyses (e.g., longitudinal U.S. and Canadian growth numbers), please see www.imr.berkeley.edu.

TSRC Shared Mobility Research Team

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ABOUT TSRC

The Transportation Sustainability Research Center (TSRC) was formed in 2006. TSRC is managed by the Institute of Transportation Studies of the University of California, Berkeley. TSRC uses a wide range of analysis and evaluation tools including: questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, automated data collection systems, GIS, and simulation models to collect data and perform analysis and interpret data. The center develops impartial findings and recommendations for key issues of interest to industry and policy makers to aid in decision making. TSRC has assisted in developing and implementing major California and federal regulations and initiatives regarding sustainable transportation including: zero emission vehicle credits for carsharing vehicles as part of the Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) mandate in California. Others include the California Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32), the Low Emission Vehicle Program, the California Clean Cars Program (AB 1493), Low Carbon Fuel Standards policies, Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act (SB 375), the California Clean Miles Standard and Incentive Program (SB 1014), and the federal Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

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