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## Introduction to our study

### **Background and previous research**



#### **Background**

- Cargo bike sharing (CBS) is opportunity to provide cargo bikes (CBs) to wider audience
- Commons Cargo Bikes (CCB) initiatives borrow CBs free of charge / donation based to private users



#### Previous research<sup>1</sup>

- CCB used mainly for freight transport (e.g., foodstuffs)
- High potential to reduce car trips
- CCB as an opportunity for first contact with cargo bikes

### **Objectives and method**



#### **Objectives**

- Assess scaling of commons cargo bikes
- Up-to-date insights in user structure and behavior
- In-depth analysis of impact (incl. car ownership)
- Identification of barriers



#### Method

- Two quantitative online surveys
  - User level: **2,590** responses
  - Initiative level: **78 responses**
- Data collection: June to August 2022

## CCB can be conceptualized as social innovation

#### **Definition**

Success is not solely measured by traditional metrics such as profit or growth

Organizational forms are open and social welcoming input from anyone

Coalitions are important and organizations are embedded in wider networks

Distributed networks and communication technology for relationship building

No distinct boundaries between production and consumption

Emphasis on collaboration, care, and maintenance instead of one-time use

High importance of values and missions

## Commons cargo bikes (CCB)

Alternative metrics include for instance replaced car trips

Collaboration with hosts and open forum to provide input and start discussions

Network within CCB movement, with local actors and beyond (e.g., cycling association)

Distributed system connected with online forum and wiki

Users are invited to engage in CCB initiatives

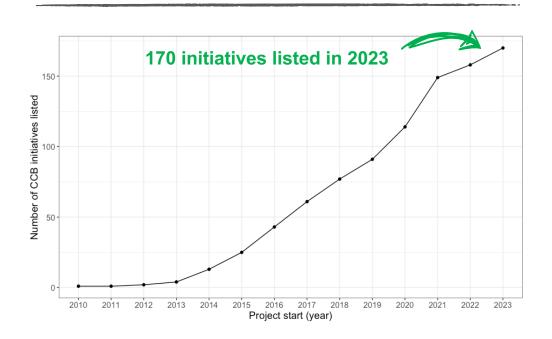
Concept of sharing focuses on collaboration and resource efficiency

CCB movement is guided by strong values and strong mission



## CCB looks back on decade of rapid scaling

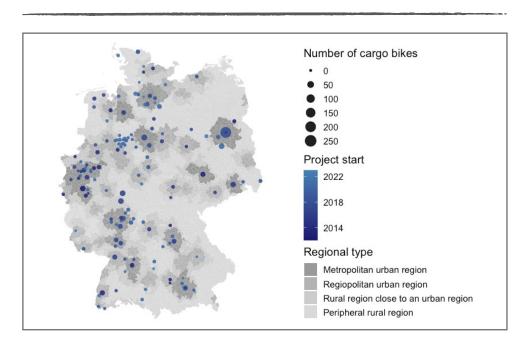
### **Numerical scaling**



Note: 2023 includes 10 initiatives 'in preparation' as well as 1 initiative without specified start year

- 1,109 cargo bikes provided (n = 150)
- 91,111 registered users (n = 75)
- 53,693 annual borrowings (n = 67)

## Geographical scaling



Note: 11 initiatives from Austria, UK, Hungary, Sweden and Italy were excluded to improve readability

- 67 % in urban regions and 33 % in rural regions
- More CBs, users and borrowings in urban regions
- Similar relative demand per CB between regions

## Diverse user structure and user behavior

### **User structure and behavior**



43% female and 53 % male users



42 years average age



59 % cyclists (main transport mode)



15.4 km average trip length

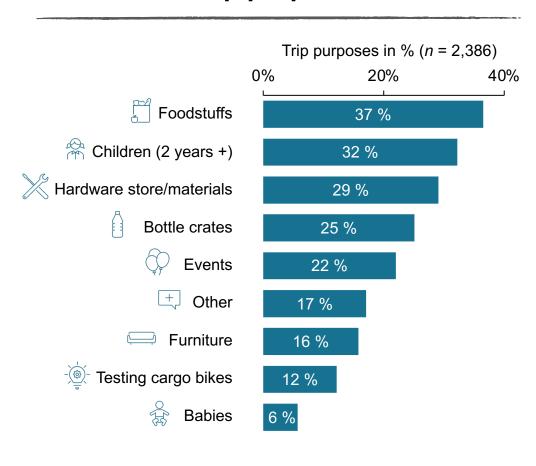


**31 % first time users**; 19 % > 8 usages



Informal communication channels dominate

## **Trip purposes**



## High impact and important barriers revealed

### **Impact**

### **Barriers**



94% intention to use CBs again



27 % intention to purchase own CB



45 % substitution of car use



7.4 – 18.1 % car ownership reduction<sup>1</sup>

For CB sharing (top 2):



Availability of shared CBs



Deficits of bicycle infrastructure

For CB purchase (top 2 additional barriers):



Price of CB



Parking CB at home

# Five take aways

- CCB scaled rapidly to a supra-local **movement** works in **different local contexts!**
- 2 Use cases and users are diverse CCB also allows for first contacts with CBs
- 3 High intention to re-use CBs. Considerable impact on car use and car ownership
- Structural barriers (e.g., infrastructure) need to be addressed to use potential
- Availability is main barrier might indicate additional demand for cargo bike sharing



(C) Thanks for your attention!



(?) Do you have any questions?

