

# SHARING VEHICLES OR SHARING RIDES - What influences the acceptance of shared mobility services in Germany?

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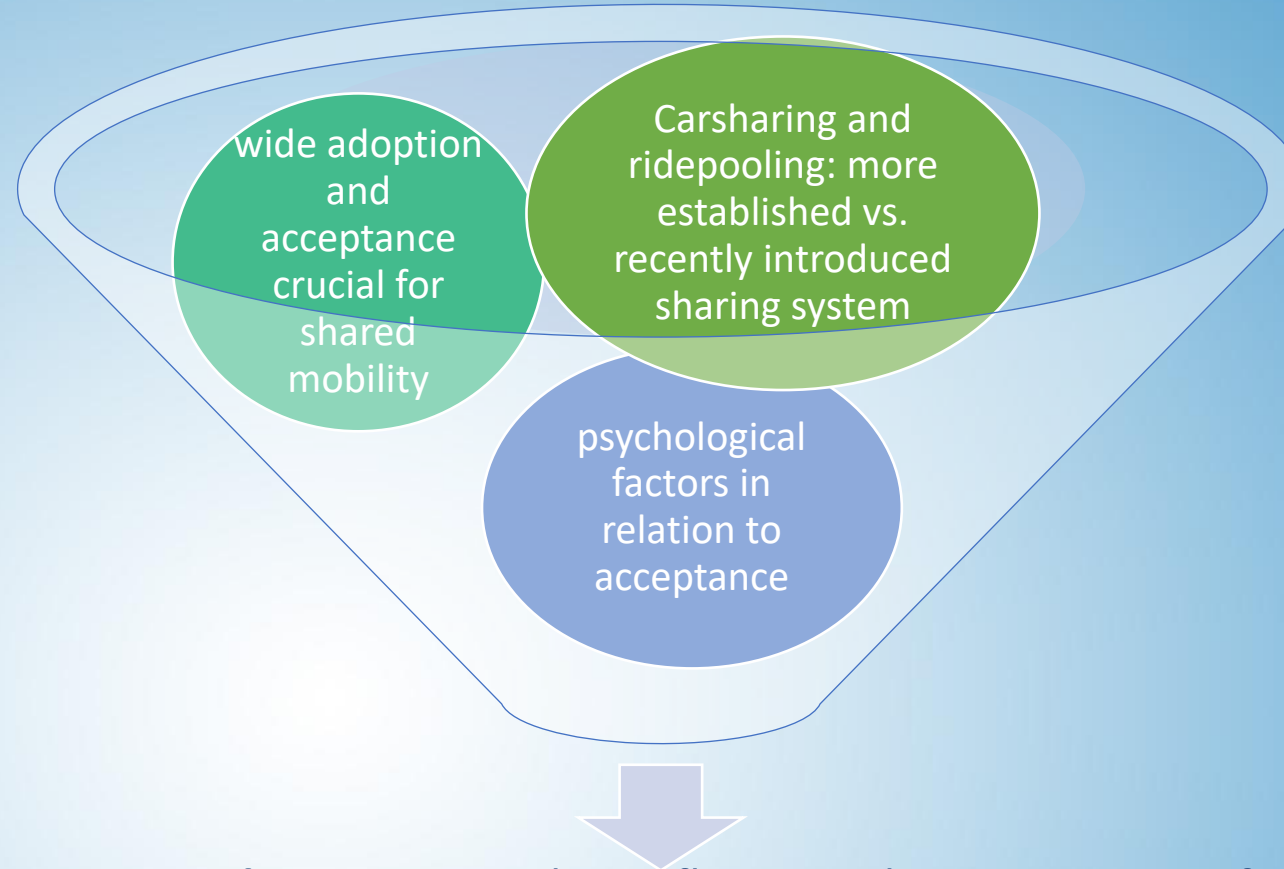
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Efficiency

# New mobility services enter the market



Quellen: tagesspiegel.de, voiscooters.com, karlsruhe.stadtmobil.de, joincoup.com, nextbike.co.uk, combined-transport.eu

# Aim of the study: Influencing factors on acceptance of sharing systems

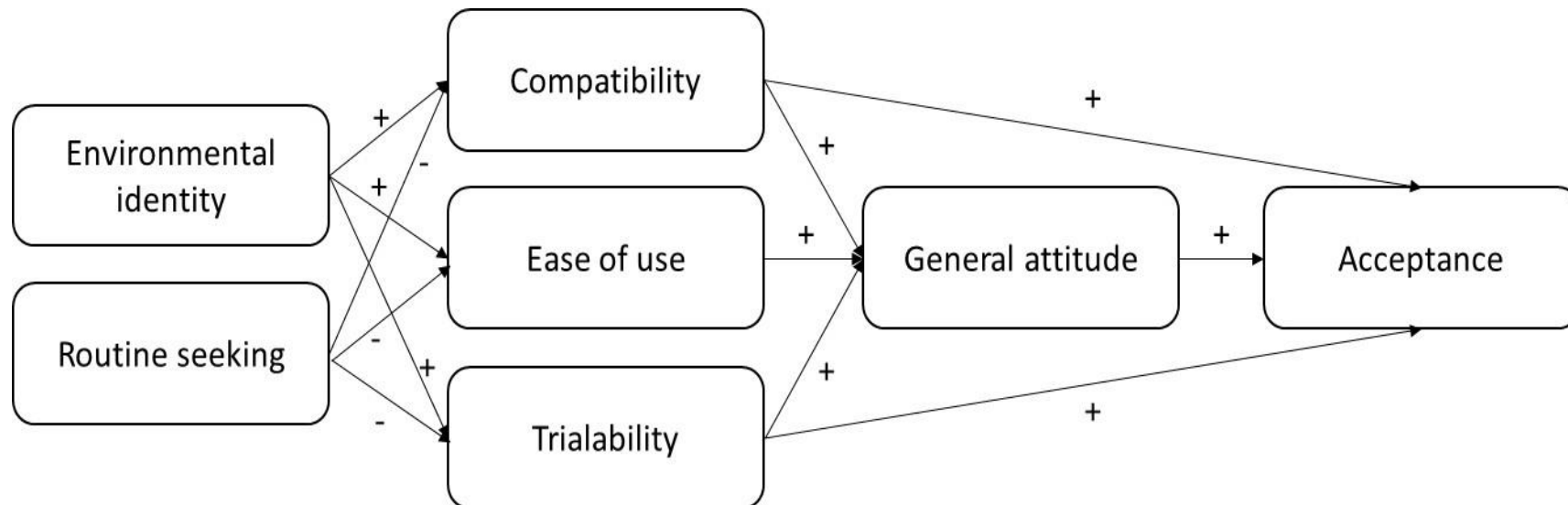


**Research question:** What influences the acceptance of ridepooling and carsharing and to what extent does the acceptance of the two mobility services differ?

# Theory and study model: Diffusion of innovations

**Diffusion of innovations (DoI)** (Rogers 2003): Individual adoption decisions are influenced by the perceived attributes of the innovation.

**Conceptual model:** sequential relationships between more basic dispositions (environmental identity and routine seeking) and individually perceived attributes in the DoI concept, as well as general attitude and acceptance of the innovation





# Methodology: Online survey in German major cities



## Data collection:

- Representative online survey (N = 3,061) in German cities >100,000 inhabitants.
- Participants randomly assigned to representative sub-samples
  - carsharing (CS) (n = 767),
  - ridepooling (RP) (n = 764),
  - (bikesharing (n = 764))
  - (e-kickscootersharing (n = 766))
- Mobility services introduced to respondents.



**Measures:** acceptance (actual and intended use of the services), general attitude towards the services, environmental identity, routine seeking, DoI constructs of v) compatibility, vi) trialability, vii) complexity (“ease of use”)

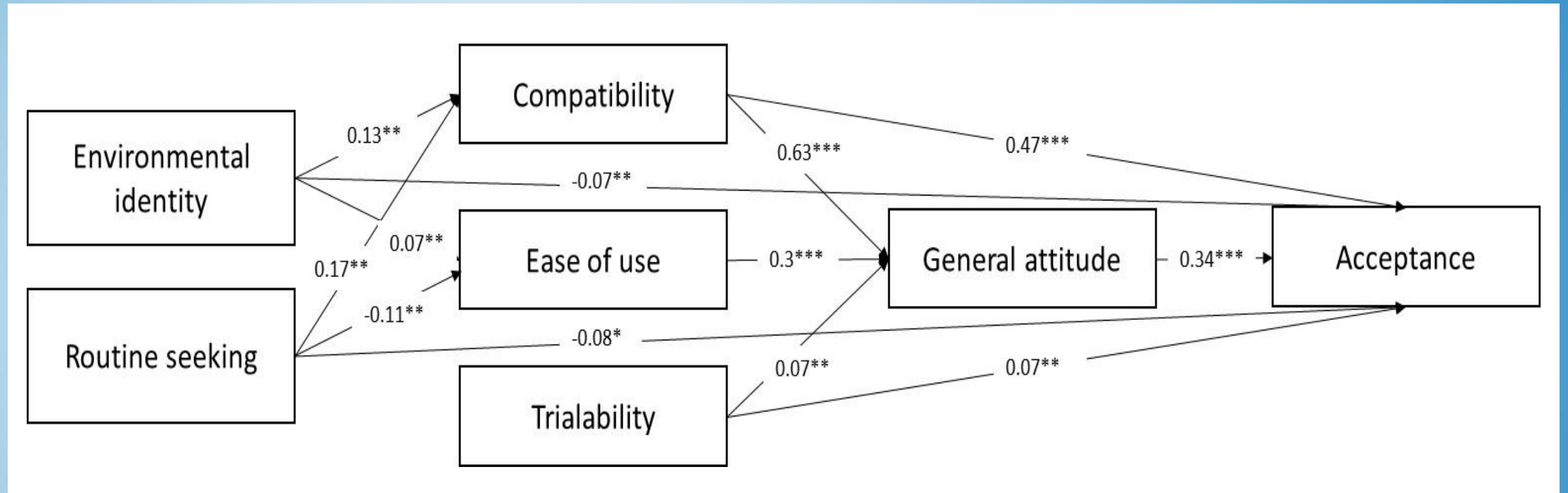
**Data analysis:** Path analysis (Maximum Likelihood with robust standard errors and a Satorra-Bentler scaled test statistic)

Quellen: Fraunhofer ISI, 2020; Pixabay - noelsch

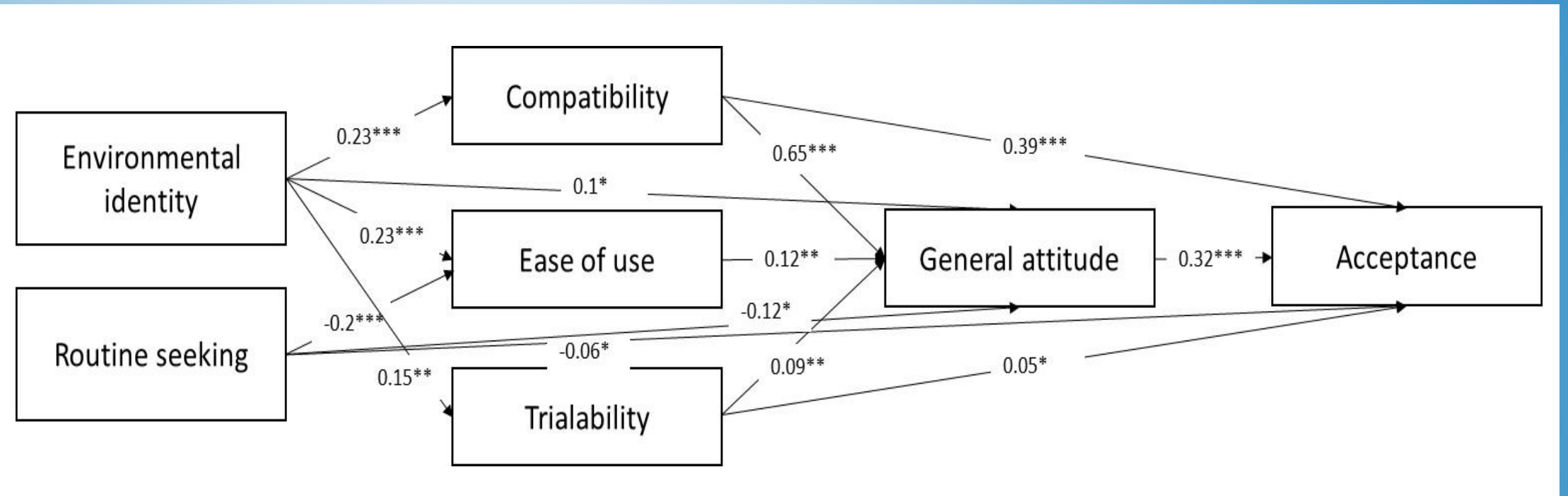
# Results: Descriptive statistics

Variables	Mean		SD		Min	Max
	CS	RP	CS	RP		
Acceptance	2.94	2.85	1.53	1.36	1	6
General attitude	4.08	3.97	1.72	1.62	1	7
Compatibility	2.67	2.64	1.55	1.50	1	6
Ease of use	4.48	4.42	1.35	1.36	1	6
Trialability	3.62	2.96	1.83	1.88	1	6
Routine Seeking	3.45	3.47	1.10	1.08	1	7
Environmental identity	5.46	5.48	1.41	1.45	1	7

# Results: What influences the acceptance of carsharing?



# Results: What influences the acceptance of ridepooling?





# Discussion and conclusion

Psychological variables in the model can predict whether or not individuals use and intend to use CS or RP. Most correlations in the expected directions.

Relevance of **environmental identity** on acceptance mixed: Whereas effects in the *ridepooling* model are clear, effects for *carsharing* are more complex. One possible reason could be rejection of motorized individual transport of respondents with higher environmental protection attitudes.

**Routine seeking** negatively influences some DoI constructs and attitude and acceptance in both models. For *carsharing*, however, routine seeking shows a positive effect on compatibility. Routine behaviour might therefore not be detrimental for carsharing usage overall and these individuals could still be reached by such a service.

Findings provide hints towards aspects that can be influenced to change the attitudes towards the sharing services and consequently their usage. **Trialability** can, for example, be influenced based on the availability of the services.

To be further analysed: What does **compatibility** include? How do respondents interpret it? Differentiate between station-based and free-floating carsharing systems.

# Questions?



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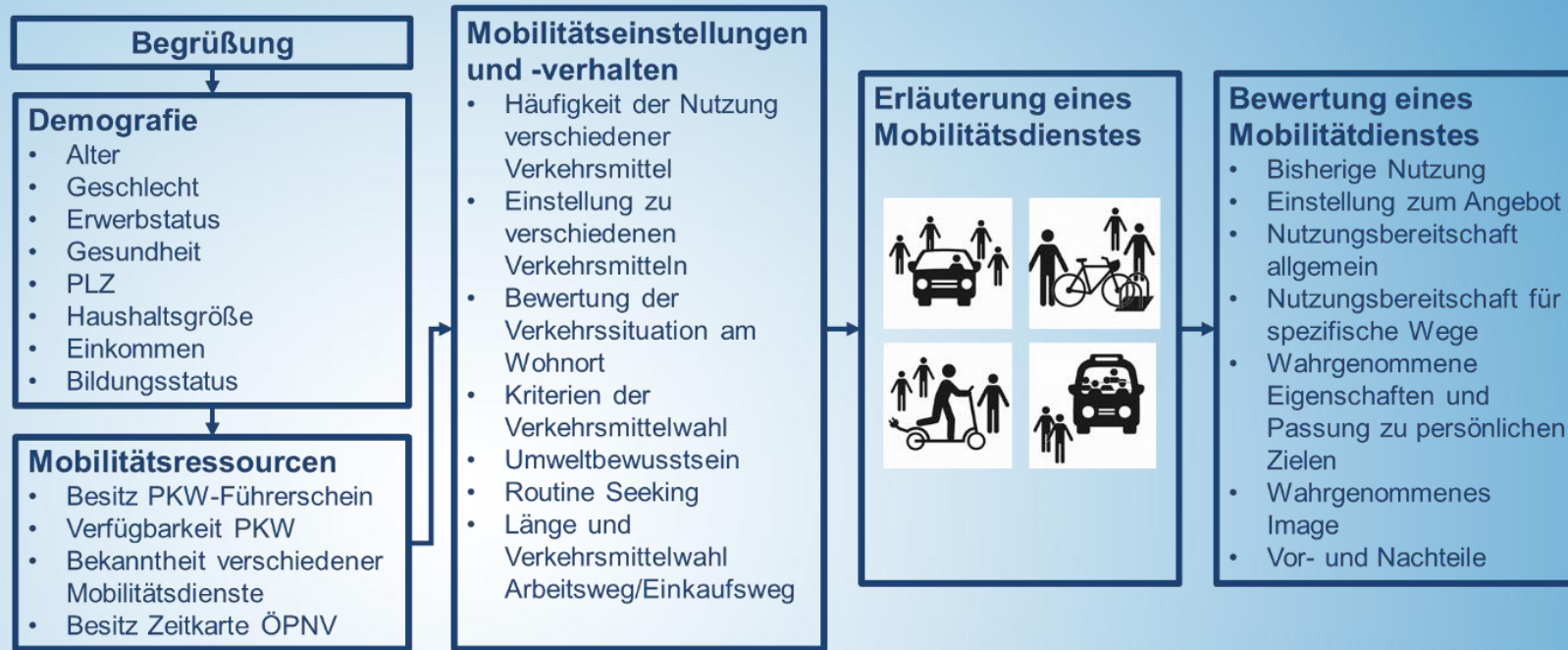
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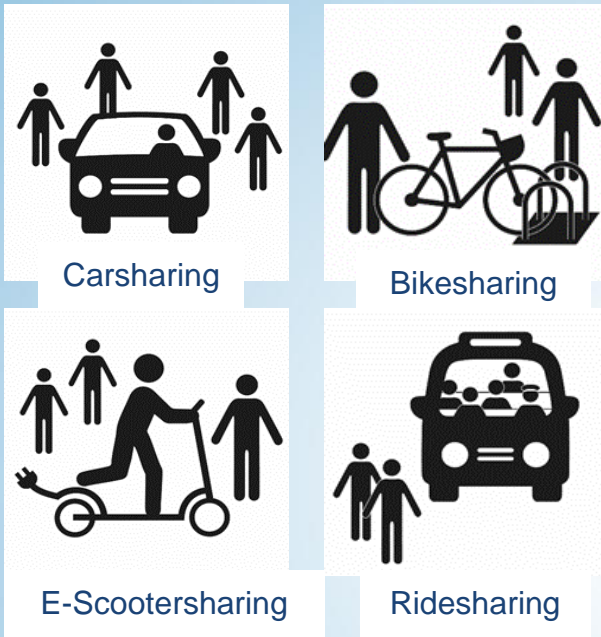
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# Backup

# Studie: Fraunhofer ISI 2020 – Nutzerpotentiale – Ablauf



# Studie: Fraunhofer ISI 2020 – Nutzerpotentiale – Aufklärung Konzepte



**Ridesharing:** Unter Ridesharing versteht man einen Transportdienst ähnlich einem Sammeltaxi, der in einem fest definierten Gebiet innerhalb der Stadt und in Außenbezirken operiert. Nach Buchung der benötigten Plätze per Smartphone oder auch Telefon erfolgt die Abholung durch das Fahrzeug an der nächsten Kreuzung des momentanen Standorts. Das Ziel der Fahrt kann eine Adresse oder auch eine Haltestelle des öffentlichen Verkehrs sein. Die Abrechnung erfolgt im Anschluss an die Nutzung automatisch und bezieht sich auf die zurückgelegte Distanz. Im Unterschied zu einem Taxi erfolgt die Fahrt womöglich nicht exklusiv als einziger Fahrgast, sondern geteilt mit bis zu sechs anderen (unbekannten) Fahrgästen. Ob Personen während der Fahrt hinzu- oder aussteigen, hängt von der Nachfrage und der Möglichkeit, die Fahrtziele zu kombinieren, ab. Dadurch müssen geringfügige Umwege in Kauf genommen werden, die die eigene Fahrtzeit etwas verlängern können. Die Fahrpreise sind deutlich niedriger als bei Taxis, liegen aber immer noch deutlich über den gewöhnlichen Preisen des öffentlichen Nahverkehrs. Die Tarife je Fahrgast bewegen sich im Bereich von ca. 1,00 € - 1,60 € pro Kilometer, mit einem Mindestpreis von ca. 3,00 € - 4,00 € pro Fahrt.



# Methodology: measures and data analysis

## **Measures** for the statistical model:

- acceptance (actual and intended use of the services)
- general attitude towards the services
- environmental identity
- routine seeking
- DoI constructs of v) compatibility, vi) trialability, vii) complexity (“ease of use”), and viii) observability.
- Item aggregation to scales was based on explorative factor analyses and estimations of Cronbach’s  $\alpha$ . This led to the expected one-factor solution for constructs iii-vii; two items were excluded from further analyses. As Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  was not sufficient for the scale on observability this factor was excluded.

**Path analysis (PA)** was used on the data with the model being identified properly and over-identified.

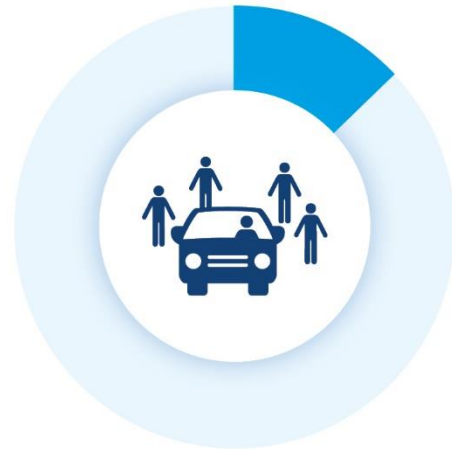
- Maximum Likelihood (ML) was selected with robust standard errors and a Satorra-Bentler scaled test statistic as the estimation method.
- The R package lavaan was used to test the model and to calculate the direct and indirect effects and the fit indices: Chi-Square ( $\chi^2$ ), Root-Mean-Square-Error of Approximation (RMSEA), Standardized Root-Mean-Residual (SRMR), Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and Tucker-Lewis-Index (TLI).

Quellen: Fraunhofer ISI, 2020; Pixabay - noelsch

# Geteilte Mobilität führt derzeit noch immer ein Nischen-Dasein

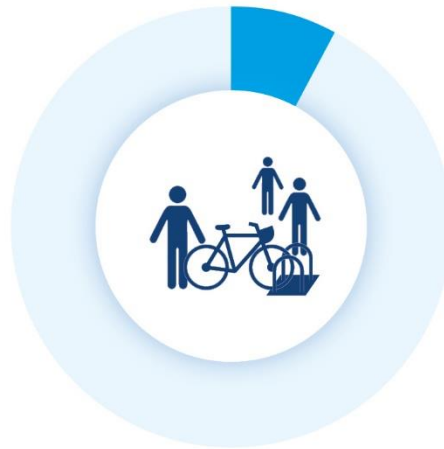
Haben Sie schon einmal selbst [den Service] genutzt? (N = 3.061)

CARSHARING



13%  
nutzen Carsharing

BIKESHARING



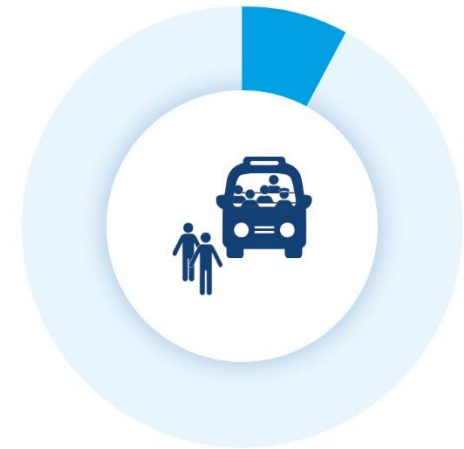
8%  
haben Bikes sharing mind. 1x genutzt

E-SCOOTERSHARING



5%  
haben E-Scootersharing genutzt

RIDEPOOLING



8%  
haben Ridepooling mind. 1x genutzt

Quelle: Fraunhofer ISI, 2021

The initial model was modified by removing insignificant paths and by adding regression paths as suggested by the modification indices.

The final PA models for carsharing and ridesharing demonstrated a good fit and no difference between the observed and expected matrices ( $\chi^2=7.79$  resp. 1.95,  $p=.17$  resp.  $p=.75$ ). RMSEA and SRMR are less than .05 and CFI and TLI range from 0.99 to 1.01. That is, all indices show good model fit.

Selected Fit Indices	CS	RS
$\chi^2$	7.79	1.95
RMSEA	0.03	0.00
SRMR	0.02	0.01
CFI	0.99	1.00
TLI	0.99	1.01



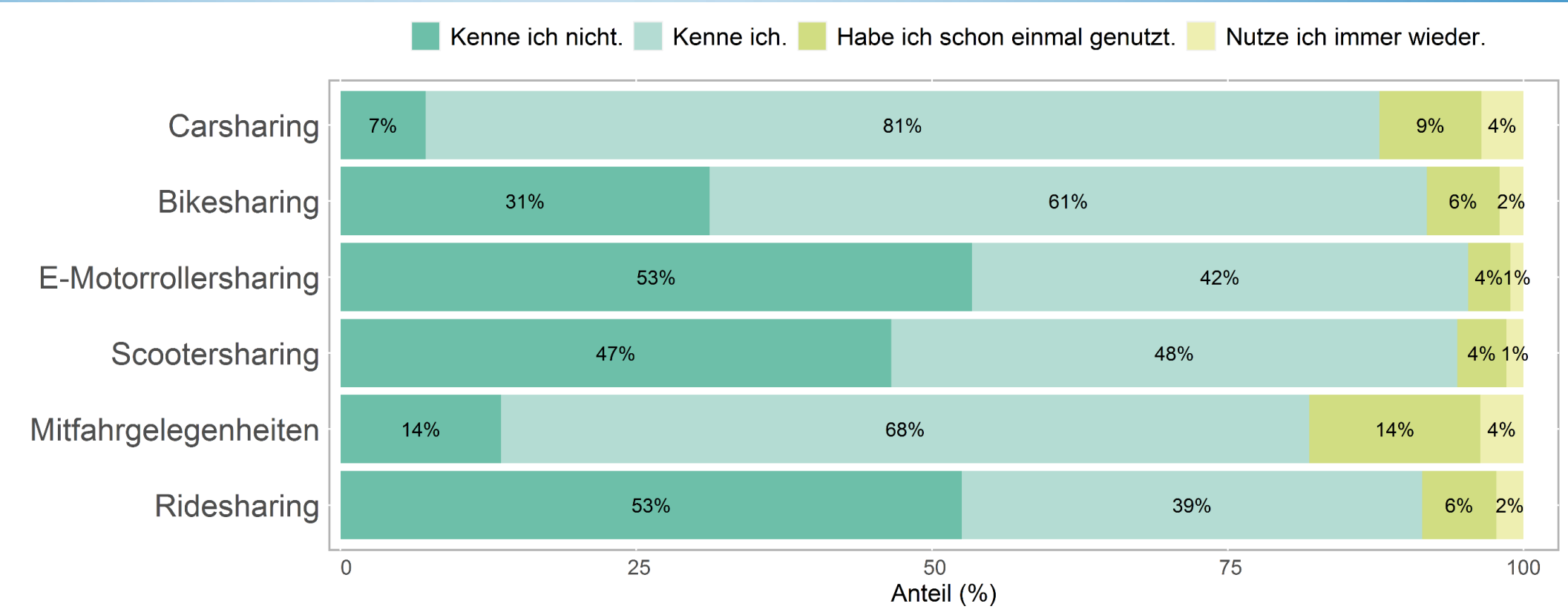
# Verbreitung der Dienste in deutschen Städten (Stand Sommer 2020)

E-Scootersharing		Bikesharing		Carsharing		Ridepooling	
Bonn	8,0	Düsseldorf	4,8	Karlsruhe	3,2	Düsseldorf	0,2
Düsseldorf	7,5	Frankfurt/M.	4,4	München	2,1	Hannover	0,1
Frankfurt/M.	7,4	Berlin	3,8	Hamburg	1,6	Hamburg	0,1

Quelle: Krauss et al, 2021

# Aber: Geteilte Mobilität führt derzeit noch immer ein Nischen-Dasein

Kennen Sie die folgenden Mobilitätsdienste oder haben Sie diese schon einmal genutzt? (N = 3.061)

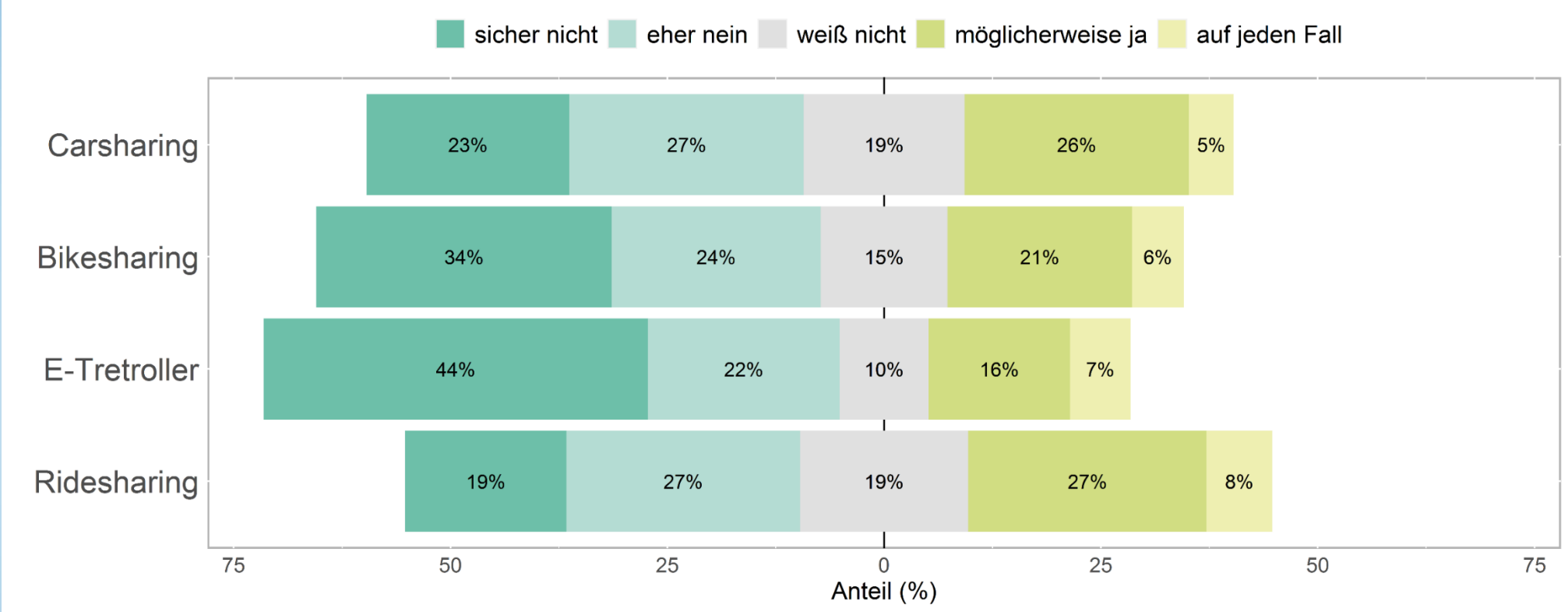


Quellen: Fraunhofer ISI, 2020



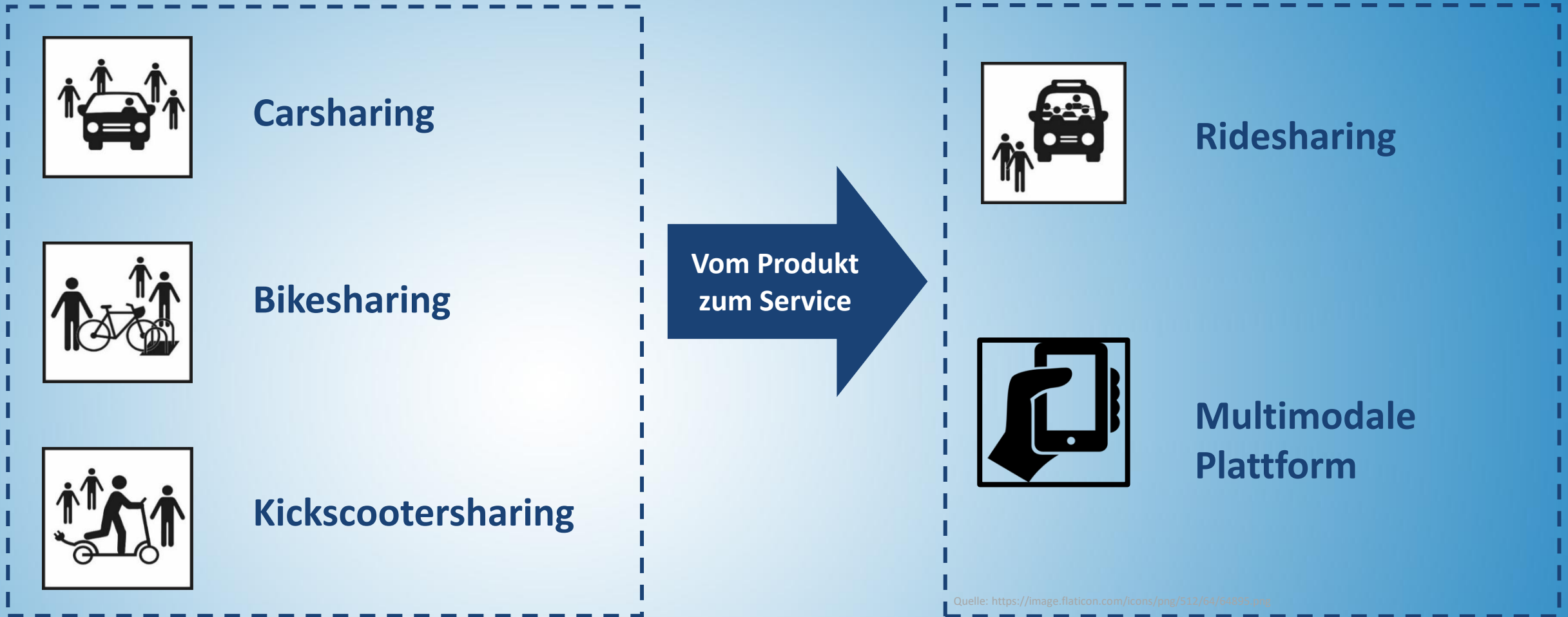
# Auch zukünftige Nutzungsbereitschaft geteilter Dienste eher verhalten

Könnten Sie sich grundsätzlich vorstellen, in Zukunft [den Service] (wieder) zu nutzen? (N = 3.061)



Quellen: Fraunhofer ISI, 2020

# Das Angebot verlagert sich vom Verleih zum Service



Quellen: Fraunhofer ISI