### INCREASING ACCESS BY MICRO-SUBSIDIES

## INSIGHTS INTO THE MOLIÉRE PROJECT

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## DOTT, THE RESPONSIBLE MICROMOBILITY PARTNER

#### Dott is the chosen partner for cities

who are seeking a local operator to build safe and responsible micromobility solutions.

- 50,000 shared e-bikes & e-scooters in 35 cities
- Backed by EU ESG-oriented impact investors
- Mission: "We free our cities with clean rides for everyone"



## **ABOUT MOLIÉRE**

- Funded by EUSPA (EU GNSS Agency) under H2020
- Mission to build a blockchain-based open MDM, the "wikipedia of public transport and new mobility data"
- 3 overall goals:
  - Fuel MaaS with Galileo data
  - Improve road safety & sustainability
  - Nudge positive behavioural change

#### https://moliere-project.eu/



# MOLIÈRE USE CASE 1 DESCRIPTION

## Goal of the pilot in Brussels

- Improving service accessibility and inclusivity in socio-economically disadvantaged areas, which are also underserved by Public Transport
- Evaluate impact of micro-incentives in defined zones versus control zones



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## We defined the areas by 2 parameters

- Median taxable income of residents is less than 20k per year <u>source</u>
- More than 70% of the residents do not have access to a tram or metro stop within 500 meters of where they live <u>source</u>









## Hypothesis to validate in the pilot

By incentivising rides in these defined zones, we can increase demand compared to control zones



Incentivised zones



Control zones

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#### Methodology

- We are analysing two KPIs:

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- Ride uplift: in incentive areas compared to (1) historical data and to (2) control zones, thus extracting seasonal and climatic influencing factors
- 2. Cost efficiency: Incentive budget / ride, with different incentive levels

Pilot was executed between April 24th until July 15th.





# **RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS**

## WE WERE ABLE TO VALIDATE OUR HYPOTHESIS

#### With 17.283 incentivized rides we have generated 442 additional rides

## (2.56% ride uplift, 7.75% of maximum ride uplift potential)

Compared to the expected demand based on:

- 1. The typical rider volume
- **2.** Normalised against the expected demand in our control zones.





## AT A REASONABLE AVERAGE COST / RIDE OF €1.77

#### With big variations between e-scooters and e-bikes.



### WITH RIDES CONNECTING ACROSS THE WHOLE CAPITAL REGION

#### 9.8% of discounted rides are longer than 5km, compared to 6.6% general rides



Red = Incentive zones (start-rides)

Dark green = high # of end\_rides



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Light green = low # of end\_rides

**Rest =** no end\_rides

5km radius

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### **LEARNINGS & CONCLUSIONS**

## Setting objectives and measuring success of micro-incentives is possible with the right kind of data.

- The pilot has validated a positive impact of a micro-incentive program for a defined policy objective based on geospatial criteria, even under constrained conditions.
- Micro-incentive use cases based on geo-spatial criteria can be implemented without major complications.
- Measuring the impact of micro-incentives based on appropriate KPIs and sharing the data via a defined data sharing format can help Authorities to make effective decisions.

# TURNING MICRO-INCENTIVES INTO MICRO-SUBSIDIES

## DEFINITIONS

#### **Micro-incentives**

Individualised discounts per user or per ride, based on defined criteria, which leads to a cheaper ride fare for the user, covered by the micromobility operator.

#### **Micro-subsidies**

Targeted payments from Public Authorities, which compensate mobility operators for loss making but yet policy-desirable services, e.g. through "micro-incentives".

### **AN INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK**

11

## OBJECTIVE-ORIENTED

Ex: Serving low-income areas or suburban areas

## DATA DRIVEN

Ex: via MDS. Transparency of every Euro spent



Ex: Only for defined use cases & on individual trip level



## **DEFINED OBJECTIVES ARTICULATED BY CITY PARTNERS**



## FROM SUMP OBJECTIVES TO MICRO-SUBSIDY PROGRAMS

How can micromobility services help achieve SUMP objectives faster if boosted by subsidies?

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## **DEFINING APPROPRIATE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

#### Table 2. New Mobility performance indicators in five policy areas

Policy area	Indicator
Sustainability	1.1       Vehicle-kilometres and passenger-kilometres travelled         1.2       Average vehicle lifespan         1.3       Alternative mode replaced and trip generation effects         1.4       Operational CO <sub>2</sub> emissions
Safety	2.1     Injury rate       2.2     Crash rate       2.3     Share of passenger-kilometres travelled on low-stress routes
Utilisation	3.1 Vehicle utilisation rate         3.2 Trip distance (or trip duration for round-trip services)         3.3 Total users         Reduction of
Accessibility	4.1 Access latency       car modal split         4.2 Number of trips starting or ending near essential services and opportunities       / dependent         4.3 Vehicles or trips available by area (spatially aggregated)       travel time         4.4 Trip purpose       Trip purpose
Equity	<ul> <li>5.1 Vehicle and trip availability in targeted service areas</li> <li>5.2 Number of trips starting or ending in targeted service areas</li> <li>5.3 Vehicle and trip availability for users with physical disabilities</li> </ul>

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## FROM SUMP OBJECTIVES TO MICRO-SUBSIDY PROGRAMS

## How can micromobility services help achieve SUMP objectives faster if boosted by subsidies?

<u>Objective:</u>

Micro-subsidy program:

Reduction of car modal split / dependency

Free/discounted rides to/from defined transport hubs Possible KPIs:

1. % of intermodal rides (end-of-ride survey)

2. % of MIT mode shift (end-of-ride survey)

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## FROM SUMP OBJECTIVES TO MICRO-SUBSIDY PROGRAMS

How can micromobility services help achieve SUMP objectives faster if boosted by subsidies?



## **TURNING MICRO-INCENTIVES INTO MICRO-SUBSIDIES**

Using data platforms to enable public and private organizations to manage, monitor and control all their rider-incentive programs.

## Centralized, transparent, in real-time, and operator-agnostic.

- Cities define subsidy programs based on defined criteria, parameters and available budgets
- Mobility operators connect their data feeds via API, ex. **MDS API**
- Cities and PTAs can easily track performance and spendings of their subsidy programs against defined budgets

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## SOME USE CASES CAN READILY BE ADDRESSED BY MDS API

## Accessible via platforms such as:





MDS is curated by the Open Mobility Foundation (OMF) https://www.openmobilityfoundation.org/

#### ABOUT MDS

HOW IT WORKS • BENEFITS OF MDS • PRIVACY & DATA • CODE RELEASES • FUTURE OF MDS



MDS—"Mobility Data Specification"—is a digital tool that helps cities to better manage transportation in the public right of way. MDS standardizes communication and data-sharing between cities and private mobility providers, such as e-scooter and bike share companies. This allows cities to share and validate policy digitally, enabling vehicle management and better outcomes for residents. Plus, it provides mobility service providers with a framework they can re-use in new markets, allowing for seamless collaboration that saves time and money.

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## **HOW TO IMPLEMENT MICRO-SUBSIDIES**



**Platform** 

#### Validated with internal and external data experts and our consortium's legal partner Osborne Clarke

#### **GEOSPATIAL / TRIP DATA**

**Technical:** Generally addressable via MDS API, keeping into account general inaccuracies of satellite localisation data.

**Legal:** Generally feasible but state aid is a concern and, in some cases, extra care for PII is required.

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#### PERSONAL DATA

**Technical:** Due to Privacy-by-Design principles, operators often do not have the required data. Feasible to receive whitelists ("legible for subsidy" = yes/no from public databases). Requires specific identifiers to connect 2 databases (ex. phone number)

**Legal:** PII is an important point of attention, together with state aid.

#### SURVEY / EMISSION DATA

**Technical:** Reporting cadence needs to be defined, not included in MDS, possibility to validate by third parties

**Legal:** Generally feasible if aggregated

# THANK YOU!

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