



**Wuppertal
Institut**

Policy measures for the use of e-bikes and their environmental potential

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IST-Side Event: Transition towards light electric

mobility: Past dynamics and current challenges

9 September 2016

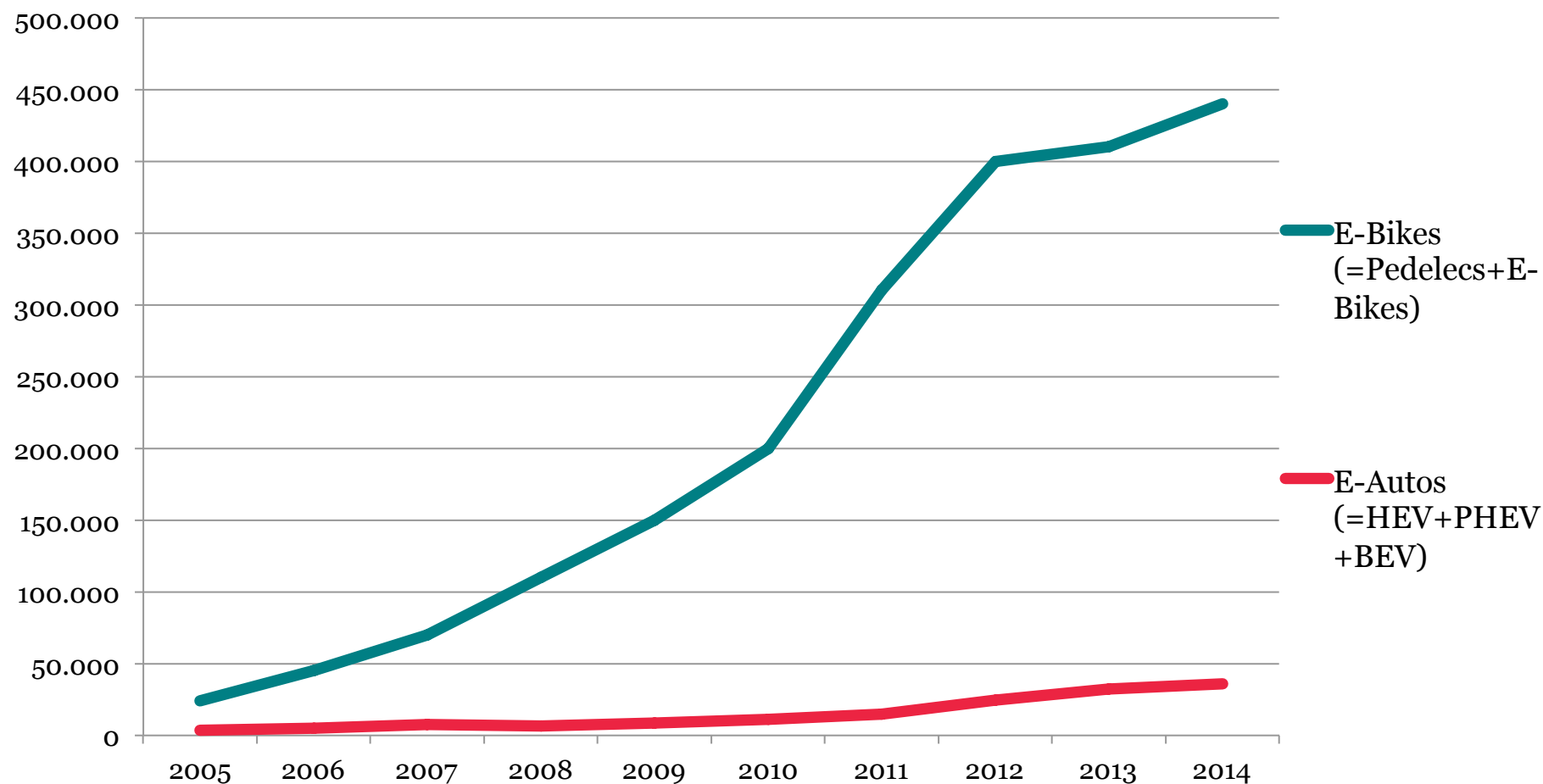
Different user groups (mobile people) have different preferences with regard to their modal behaviour

Policy measures have different mechanisms/different influence on user groups



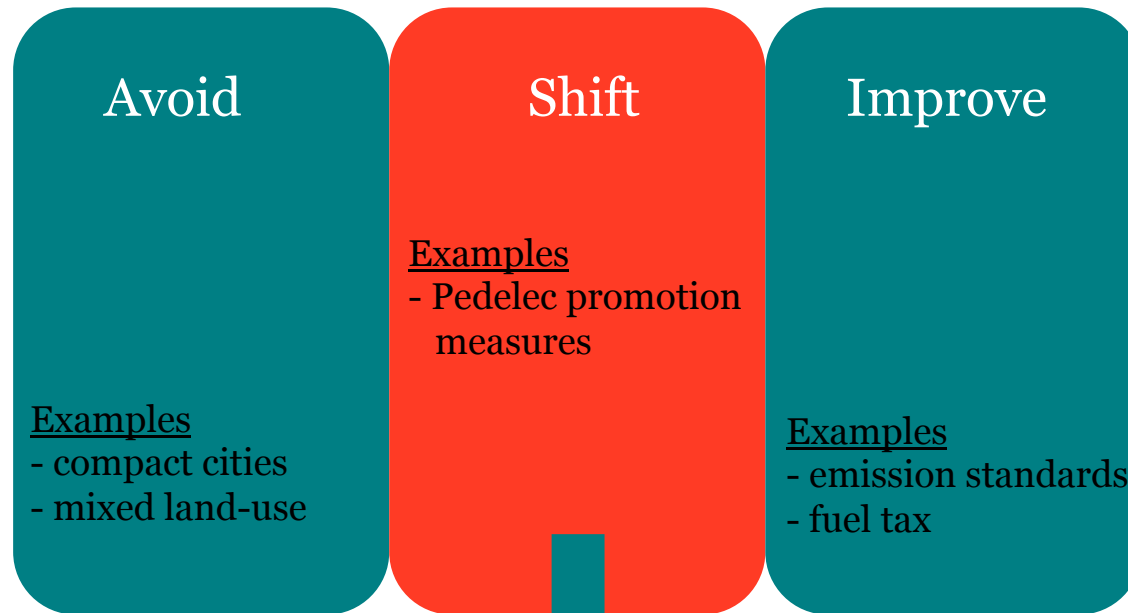
Decision to use a certain mode (pedelec/others) for a certain trip

Market development of electric vehicles in Germany



Source: KBA/ZIV

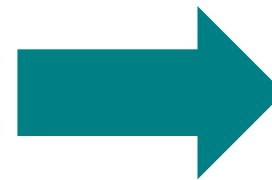
Strategies for sustainable mobility ...and the role of pedelec promotion



VS.



Müller et al. 1992



Attitude-based mobility types ...and their pedelec-affinity

Mobility type	Motifs for modal behaviour	Pedelec-affinities
Status oriented motorists	Safety, comfort	leisure time, little usage
Autonomic car enthusiasts	Travel time	Commuting, leisure, long distances
PT fans	Travel time	only for specific situations
Bicycle fans	Travel time, comfort	supplement for traditional bike, e.g. for long distances
Self-determined, multimodal persons	Travel time, comfort, cost, Safety	equal usage for different purposes
Individual transport preferring persons	Travel time, cost	time and money are crucial
Car-dependent persons	Travel time, cost, comfort, safety	to reduce cost as compared to car, but many restrictions

Pedelec-promoting measures ...and their mode of action

Policy measures	Mechanisms
Infrastructure (cycle ways, junctions)	Travel time, safety
Speed limit at 30 km/h (spatial comprehensive)	Travel time, safety
Parking	Travel time, comfort
Information, campaigns, Promotion, education	(Public) image
Purchase incentives	Cost
Increase of costs of motorised transport	Cost

Scenarios for the city Wuppertal ... promoting interventions assumed



BAU	rewarding scheme			
Pedelec promotion	rewarding scheme	main routes snow clearance campaigning	tax privileges rewarding abolition motorbikes marketing speed limit 30 km/h mobility education	parking
External factors		more shopping and leisure trips of the elderly peak oil climate change multimodality		



Mobility type

- Status oriented motorists
- Autonomous car fans
- Public transport fans
- Bicycle fans
- Self-determined, multimodal persons
- Individual transport preferring persons
- Car-dependent persons

Travel demand model delivers information about

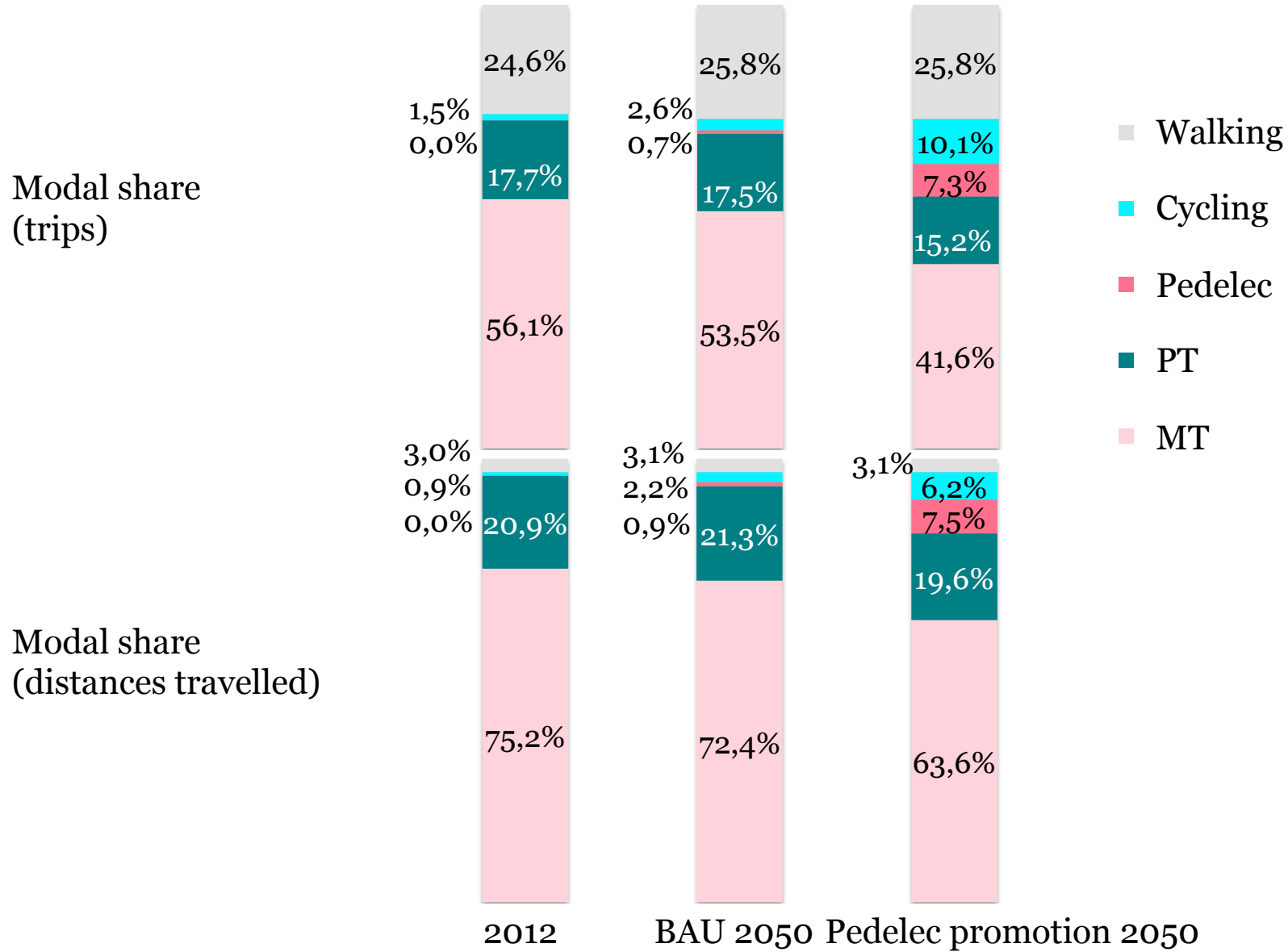
- Trip distances
- Trip purposes (working, education, procurement, shopping, leisure, accompaniment)
- Parking management (prices)
- Parking situation (numbers, distances, other circumstances)
- Slopes

1.5 mio. trips per day



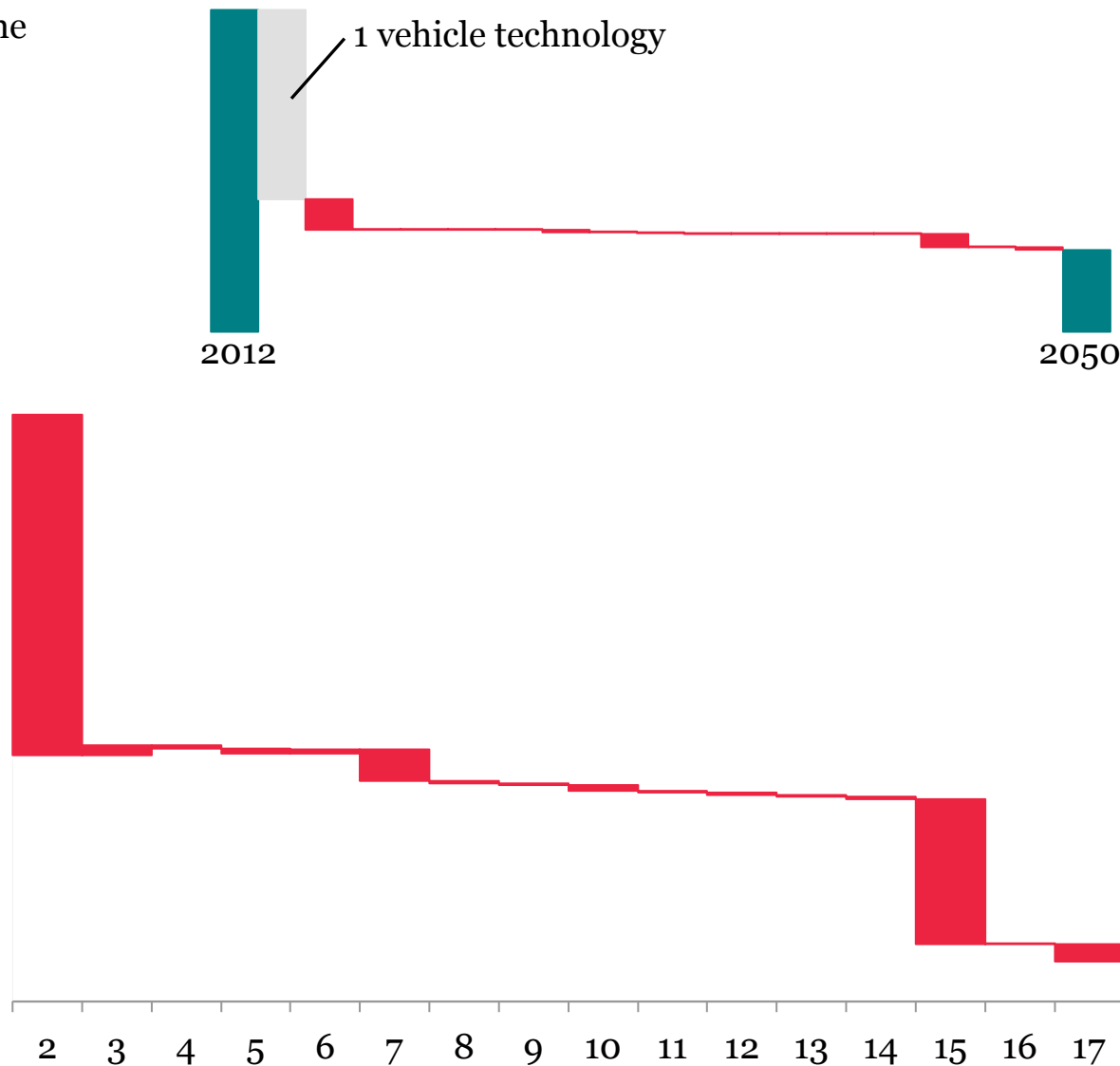
Decision to use a certain mode (pedelec/others) for a certain trip
(travel time, travel cost, comfort, safety)

Scenario results: modal share



Scenario results: comparison of measures' effects (carbon dioxide emissions)

- 2 decreasing population
- 3 more shopping and leisure trips of the elderly
- 4 Peak Oil
- 5 climate change
- 6 multimodality
- 7 main routes network
- 8 snow clearance
- 9 campaigning
- 10 tax privileges
- 11 rewarding public bodies
- 12 rewarding local transport operator
- 13 abolition motorbikes
- 14 marketing
- 15 speed limit 30 km/h
- 16 mobility education for pupils
- 17 parking



- Promotion of pedelecs is worth the efforts, but it needs ambition (not a no-brainer)
- most important policy measures are speed limits (spatially comprehensive) and parking
- If policy is ambitious, than purchase incentives can play a role
- traditional cycling benefits significantly, public transport remains stable
- The potential for Wuppertal is high, but policies are important everywhere
- Local decision makers are main actors, the transition towards sustainable/low-carbon mobility can be realised independent from car manufacturer's activities

Making Utopia possible

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