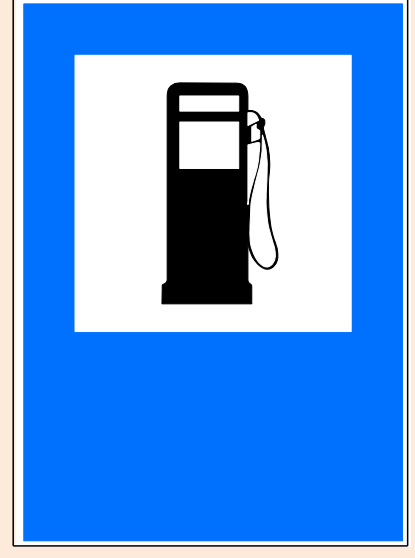


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As on www.nrp71.ch

Overview

How collaborative mobility can reduce the impact of energy consumption for transportation



In Switzerland, 25.9% of the total energy is consumed as fuel.



400m² of land per inhabitant of which 31% used for transportation



858 days of congestion on the Swiss national road network in 2013



private cars only used for 1 hour per day

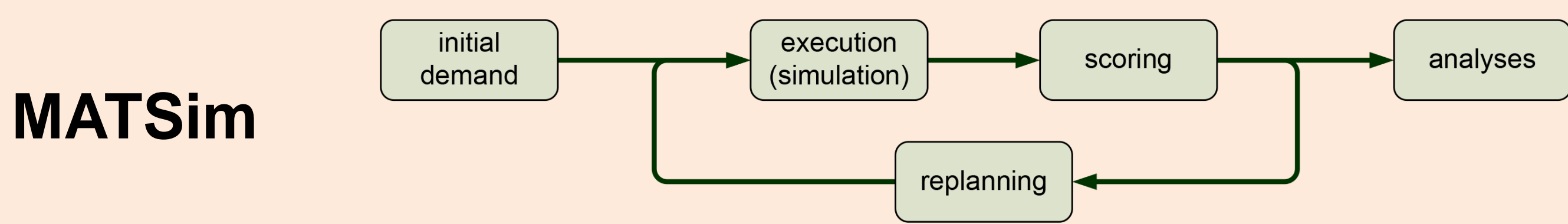


Task 1: Compose a **selection of possible scenarios** with different levels of diffusion and integration of shared modes, pricing regimes as well as transportation policies

Task 4: Stated Preference-Survey
questions based on hypothetical scenarios derived from best-performing scenarios – 1'000 responses
Use survey results to **estimate choice models** to allow a better simulation of the trade-offs of the public regarding adoption of shared mobility and response to policies

Task 2/5: Use a multi-agent-based **microsimulation** to simulate the effect of the different scenarios

Task 3/6: Analyse scenarios with respect to costs and benefits including energy and resource consumption, land use, identification of winners and losers



Results



Partners and Collaboration

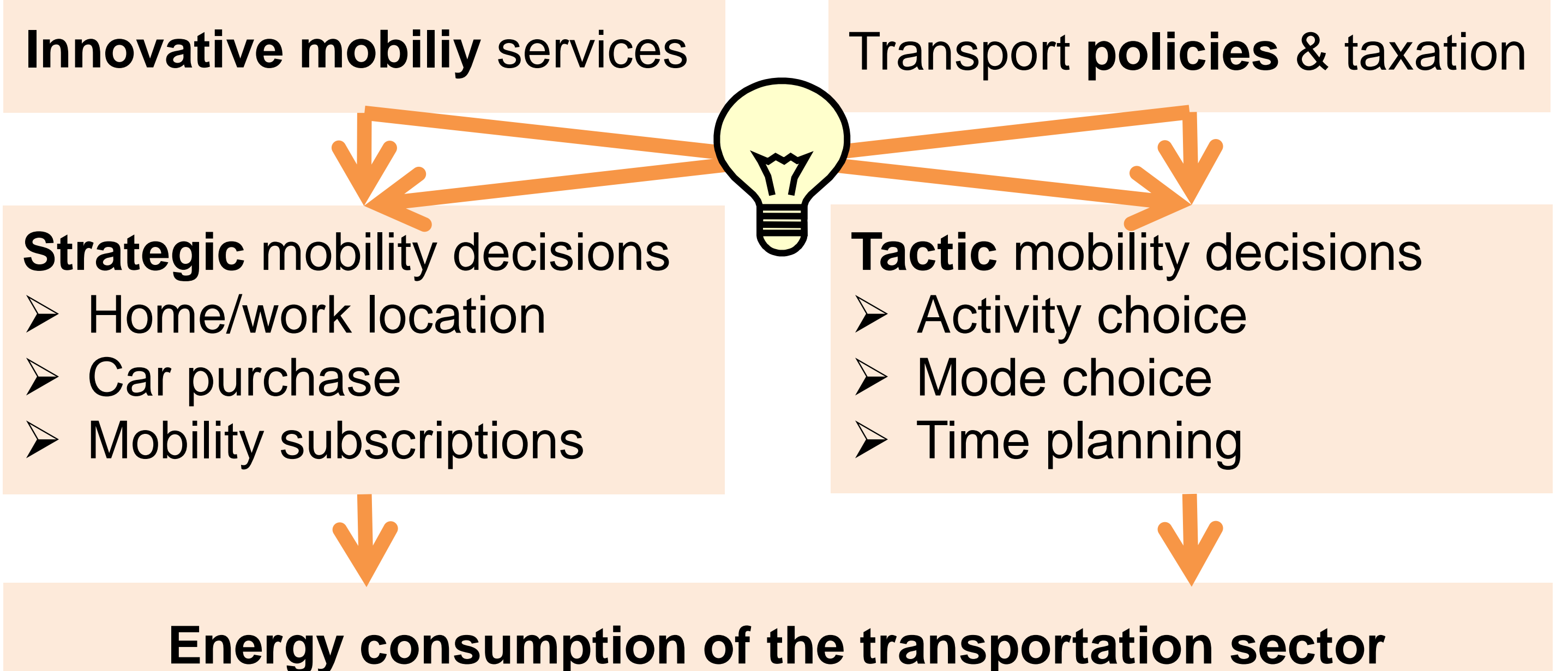


- ▶ Partner of this project
- ▶ Exchange of experiences
- ▶ Provides car-sharing data
- ◀ Receives insights into promising future business models



- ▶ Commissioned a study on the free-floating car-sharing pilot in Basel
- ◀ Receives insights into promising future business models

Energy Turnaround



The transportation sector accounts for a large share of the Swiss energy consumption. Efficiency can only be increased by new systems and/or a change in behaviour. This research provides a **calibrated tool** to estimate effects of large-scale shared mobility solutions and supporting policies prior to their implementation.

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