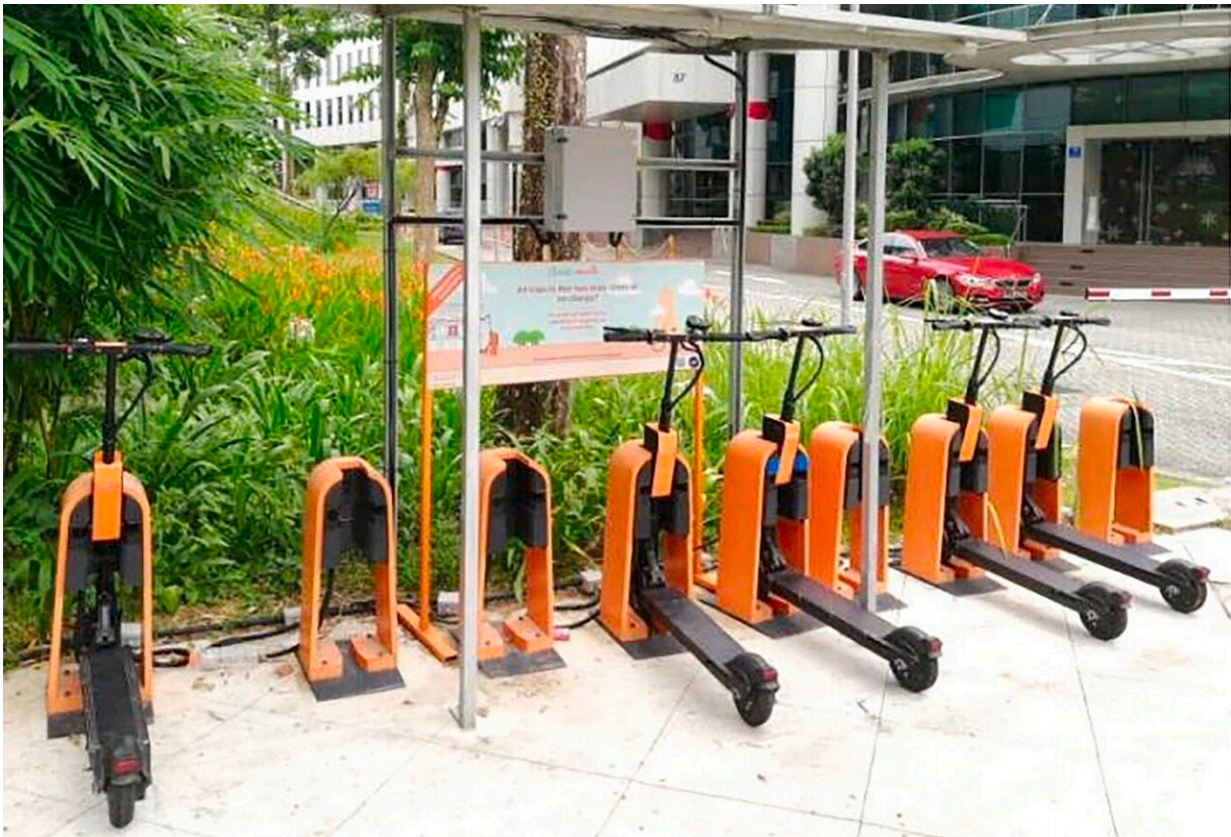


Researchers explore e-scooter sharing to serve short-distance transit trips

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A typical e-scooter provided by an e-scooter sharing service in Singapore.
Credit: SMART FM

A new study by scientists from [Future Urban Mobility](#) (FM), an Interdisciplinary Research Group (IRG) at the [Singapore-MIT Alliance](#)

[for Research and Technology](#) (SMART), MIT's research enterprise in Singapore, has found that e-scooters, while considered by some to be a [hazard](#) to pedestrians and others, provide an important alternative mode of transit, particularly in urban areas. This study sheds important light on the growing utility of e-scooters as a micro-mobility service in Singapore, and will also inform operators, planners, and policymakers on how best to harness and regulate this growing mode of mobility.

This new study is described in a paper titled "[E-scooter sharing to serve short-distance transit trips: A Singapore case](#)," published recently in *Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice*. The paper was led by Zhejing Cao, Ph.D. researcher at Tsinghua University when she was a visiting SMART FM student, and co-authored by SMART FM Lead Principal Investigator and Associate Professor at MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Jinhua Zhao, and Xiaohu Zhang, an assistant professor at The University of Hong Kong, as well as Kelman Chua and Honghai Yu from Neuron, a Singapore [e-scooter](#) sharing operator.

Having first been introduced in Singapore around [2013](#), the e-scooter, also known in Singapore as a type of personal mobility device (PMD), grew swiftly in popularity as an affordable and convenient mobility alternative to driving on Singapore's often congested roads during peak hours. The number of e-scooter users grew rapidly, swelling to around 100,000 registered e-scooters in Singapore by November 2019. Their popularity, however, came at a cost, with a number of fatal and non-fatal incidents involving e-scooters and their riders colliding with pedestrians, and ultimately led to a government-mandated ban on their use on footpaths across Singapore in November 2019.

Nonetheless, e-scooters are currently a legal mode of mobility on some 440 km of cycling paths island-wide and remain in widespread use in Singapore today. An industry providing e-scooter sharing services has

also become a new micro-mobility service in many cities worldwide, including Singapore, with the emergence of companies such as Telepod and Neuron. E-scooter sharing services provide a convenient micro-mobility service to the public, with rental locations situated across the island and with e-scooters that can be unlocked and paid for via a smartphone app. In addition, e-scooters are an environmentally-friendly alternative to other transportation options via reduced carbon emissions, engender improved life quality and health, and offer mobility aid to the elderly and the disabled.

In the Singapore Central Area (SCA), despite the high accessibility of the mass rapid transit (MRT) system islandwide, the level of MRT indirectness (ratio of MRT network distance to the shortest street path) can be up to 4.112—much higher than the global average. Furthermore, 20.98% of MRT trips in SCA have at least one transfer, higher than the average transfer level in Singapore, and passengers may have to walk an average of nearly one kilometer to enter and exit MRT stations. As a result, even if the origin and destination of a trip are in close geographical proximity, the overall traveling journey may be suboptimal and could be made more efficient.

Hence, while public transit serves efficiently for most trips in high-density urban environments such as the SCA, it can be inconvenient to take certain short-distance transit trips due to excessive indirectness, transfer, and walking distance. E-scooters can provide a valuable alternative in this segment. As such, it is valuable to explore and investigate the practicality and potential of using e-scooter sharing to replace certain short-distance transit trips where alternative transit methods may not be convenient.

In this study, the researchers collaborated with *Neuron* to explore the potential of using e-scooter sharing to replace short-distance transit trips in the SCA. The researchers conducted a stated preference survey of e-

scooter users in the SCA and estimated mixed logit models to examine factors influencing a user's choice of e-scooter and transit. Based on this, the number of transit trips that can be replaced by e-scooters was calculated, and the researchers then analyzed decisions made by e-scooter companies in terms of the trade-offs between serving more e-scooter trips and generating more revenue under varying fares.

The researchers found that fare, transit transfer, and transit walking distance have significant negative impacts on mode utilization, with seemingly random choices among respondents. The uncertainty is higher in predicting e-scooter usage preferences of male, young and high-income groups. In analyzing the travel demands under different levels of transit inconvenience, the researchers discovered that a higher level of transit indirectness, more transfers, and longer access-egress walking result in a higher average probability of using e-scooters as a mode of transit.

Through analyzing the decision of e-scooter companies in terms of the trade-offs between serving more e-scooter trips and making more revenue under varying fares, the researchers also found that the revenue losses borne by e-scooter companies can be significant if e-scooter mode share is maximized with no regard for other considerations, and vice versa.

In order to achieve a better balance between these two competing goals, the researchers found the optimal trade-off places in between two maximization extremes, thus finding the sweet spot where a small sacrifice in maximizing one goal can prevent great loss in the other.

Zhejing Cao, lead author of the study, said, "E-scooter sharing services have shown enormous potential to become an important component of transit systems in urban environments in Singapore and other cities worldwide. Our study has highlighted the shortcomings of public

transport in serving short-distance journeys in the SCA. E-scooter sharing services are able to bridge this gap and provide a convenient micromobility service to the public."

Xiaohu Zhang, co-author of the study, said, "E-scooter sharing as a new form of micro-mobility will improve the overall efficiency of urban transportation systems through enhancing last-mile connectivity as well as serving short-distance travels. It also has huge potential in the future if powered by autonomous driving technology."

The findings of the SMART study can be used to inform operators, planners, and policy-makers on how to harness and regulate this new mobility service, as well as provide suggestions on deploying shared e-scooters to satisfy demand unmet by transit, especially where transit travel involves greater indirectness, transfer, and access-egress walking distance. E-scooter supply strategies at different locations can be varied according to various socio-demographic factors which influence e-scooter preference and mode choices.

When public authorities and private operators take conflicting positions on whether to serve more individual trips or generate greater revenue, the trade-off can be gauged to achieve balance. Such possible means of mitigating disparity between the two goals and achieving balance include administrative regulations (e.g. requiring operators to serve inconvenient short transit trips at certain designated locations) or economic interventions (e.g. subsidies to operators provided by public authorities).

SMART FM lead principal investigator and associate professor at MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Jinhua Zhao, added, "Evidently, e-scooters present unique advantages and challenges for regulators and policymakers. If managed and regulated effectively, e-scooter sharing services can play an important role in the public mobility circuit, filling a gap in the short distance [transit](#) segment that public

transport is, as yet, often unable to fill."

More information: Zhejing Cao et al, E-scooter sharing to serve short-distance transit trips: A Singapore case, *Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice* (2021). [DOI: 10.1016/j.tra.2021.03.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tra.2021.03.004)

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