## POLIS <br> ANNUUALENCE <br> 2023

## Taxing Shared Micromobility <br> Best Practices from Cities

Xavier Mirailles
Director of Public Policy, France
Lime

## 3 big takeaways from the research:

1. Scooters are popular, but the business is difficult.
2. Cities (generally) charge scooter companies fees to operate.
3. There's no clear consensus on what fees should be, and fees are high - 10x per mile what US drivers pay in the gas tax.

## Lime's recommended best practices:

4. Cap fees at no more than the cost of administration.

## Shared micromobility is hugely popular...

In Europe in 2022 ${ }^{1}$, riders took:

- 275 million scooter trips
- 38.5 million dockless bike trips

In North America in $2022^{2}$, riders took:

- 72.2 million scooter trips
- 6.8 million dockless bike trips


## ... yet the industry faces headwinds

Nice Ride shuts down
pioneering Minneapolis bike share program

Amy Felegy and Matt Sepic March 3, 2023 4:00 AM

Transportation
Tier Mobility and Spin lay off 100 more employees

VCs Squandered Billions On Scooter Startups. Markets
Think They're Worth
A Pittance
Joanna Glasner July 29, 2022

Bird may not have enough funds to continue shared micromobility business

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Fraunhofer ISI: "The Net Sustainability Impact of Shared Micromobility in Six Global Cities" ${ }^{2}$ University of Illinois Chicago: "Taxing New Mobility Providers" ${ }^{3}$ City Observatory: "Scooter Lessons: Success, but a stark double standard"

| Mode | Carbon footprint <br> ( g co2e / $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{km}$ ) ${ }^{1}$ | Socially-Optimal Taxes vs Subsidies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uber | 251 | Tax |
| $\bigcirc$ | 161 | Tax |
| 106 | 49 | Subsidy |
| 9 | 35 | Subsidy |
| $\ldots$ | 27 | Subsidy |

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| Mode | Carbon footprint <br> (g co2e / p-km)' | Actual <br> Taxes vs Subsidies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uber | 251 | (Many cities unable to assess fees) $\begin{gathered} 10 c-25 c / \text { Trip }^{2} \\ \sim 4 c / \text { Mille } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\bigcirc$ | 161 | ~2c/Mile ${ }^{3}$ (gas tax/mileage fees) |
| 186 | 49 | $+70 \% 4$ <br> (30\% farebox recovery) |
| 90 | 35 | $\begin{gathered} +80 \% 4 \\ (20 \% \text { farebox recovery) } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\ldots$ | 27 | ~24c/Mile |

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C0 Update!
Calvin, 2023-11-17T00:45:45.555

## Research questions

1. What is the current state of program fees?
2. How do program fees impact shared micromobility businesses?
3. How do program fees stand compared to other modes?
4. What are best practices for program fees?


## Research team



Kevin Fang

Professor


John MacArthur
Sustainable Transportation Program Manager

Portland State University


Calvin Thigpen, PhD
Director of Policy Research

## Data \& Methods

## Research Question 1:

Program fees overview
93 cities in 12 countries

## Research Questions 2 \& 3:



Financial impact analysis and mode comparisons
57 cities (out of the 93 above), selected based on where system performance data was available:

- RideReport and Populus
- Open data portals
- Evaluation reports and government documents


## Results: (1) Current landscape of program fees




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| Fee <br> type | Min | Mean | Max | Range |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Per-trip | $\$ 0.05$ | $\$ 0.16$ | $\$ 0.40$ | $\mathbf{8 x}$ |
| Per- <br> vehicle | $\$ 1$ | $\$ 54$ | $\$ 430$ | $\mathbf{4 3 0 x}$ |
| Annual | $\$ 300$ | $\$ 19,000$ | $\$ 100,000$ | $\mathbf{3 3 3 x}$ |
| Permit | $\$ 100$ | $\$ 3,800$ | $\$ 25,000$ | $\mathbf{2 5 0 x}$ |



## Results: (2) Business Impacts - overall

Average annual fee revenues: US\$315,000

High variability:

- 5 cities collected 0 fees (annual OR one-time), and 6 cities collected only one-time fees
- 5 cities collected over US\$1M annually (Stockholm, Austin, Brisbane, Chicago, and San Diego)



## Results: (2) Business Impacts in context

The average jurisdiction's program fee was:

- US\$0.30 per trip
- US\$0.24 per mile

On average, fees made up 5.1\% of fare revenues, but they made up 10\% or more in 7 cities:

- Brisbane, Australia (10\%) . Phoenix, Arizona (17\%)
- San Diego, California (11\%) • Boise, Idaho (26\%)
- Kelowna, Canada (14\%)
- Chicago, Illinois (34\%)
- Indianapolis, Indiana (15\%)


## Results: (3) Comparison to other modes

Drivers of gasoline-powered cars pay fuel taxes of $\mathbf{5 0 . 6}$ cents per gallon.

An average vehicle with a fuel economy of 20 mpg would be charged 2.5 cents per mile in gas tax.

Shared scooters are charged 24 cents per mile, 10 times higher than the car.


# Lime's Recommended Best Practices 

## Antwerp

\$0 program fees 2M+ trips


## Copenhagen

US\$25 - US\$53 per vehicle $1 \mathrm{M}+$ trips

Danish law requires that fees are no more than the cost of administration.


## 3 big takeaways from the research:

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## Thank you for your attention!

## Outline

- Headlines - companies leaving markets, merging, stock prices down, etc. (2)
- "In this context, it's worth noting that shared micromobility is a difficult business."
- Comparison table (3)
- "Shared scooters are treated even less favorably than cars, despite having characteristics like public transit and docked bikeshare."
- Our study (3)
- "So what are cities doing, and which cities are leading the way in sustaining a shared scooter system while achieving city goals?"
- Highlights from our study (Variability in fees, Differences in size of fees in Europe vs US) (7)
- "We worked with academics to study permit fees around the world, here's what we found."
- General patterns
- Case study - let's look at 4 cities, all of which have successful programs boasting millions of trips per year. Now what does that translate to in terms of fees - it's the opposite pattern you might expect. What does that mean for those cities?
- Lime recommendations for policy (5)
- "Fees should not exceed the cost of administration. Cities should consider eliminating fees altogether, considering VAT and sales tax contributions."

| Mode | Carbon footprint <br> (g co2e / p-km)' | Actual Taxes vs Subsidies | Parking Fines (example from San Francisco) ${ }^{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uber | 251 | (Many cities unable to assess fees) $\begin{gathered} 10 c-25 c / \text { Trip }^{2} \\ \sim 4 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{Mille} \end{gathered}$ | \$108 |
| -O | 161 | ~2c/Mile ${ }^{3}$ (gas tax/mileage fees) | \$108 |
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| $8$ | 35 | $\begin{gathered} +80 \% 4 \\ (20 \% \text { farebox recovery }) \end{gathered}$ | - |
| $\square$ | 27 | ~24¢/Mile ${ }_{\text {co }}$ | \$150 |

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