

## Department for Transport – Future of Mobility: Urban Strategy

### Definitions

**Active travel:** The terms ‘active travel’ and ‘walking and cycling’ are used in this document to encompass a range of methods of active mobility, including trips made by wheelchair, mobility scooters, adapted cycles and e-bikes.

**Car clubs (sometimes known as car-sharing):** Car clubs use electronic systems to provide customers unattended access to cars for short-term rental, often by the hour. Business models can be categorised into round-trips, where the vehicle must be returned to its home station, and flexible, which allows one-way trips. Vehicles may be owned by individuals and lent out on a peer-to-peer basis via an intermediary platform, or form part of a fleet owned by a single organisation.

**Demand responsive transport:** A flexible service that provides shared transport in response to requests from users specifying desired locations and times of pickup and delivery. Dial-a-ride services scheduled through next day or advance bookings are a traditional example.

**Dynamic demand responsive transport:** More recent applications of demand responsive transport seek to work dynamically, adjusting routes in real time to accommodate new pickup requests often made minutes in advance.

**Fractional ownership:** An ownership model that involves a group of people purchasing or leasing a good (such as a vehicle) and splitting the costs.

**Micromobility:** The use of small mobility devices, designed to carry one or two people, or ‘last mile’ deliveries. E-scooters and e-bikes are examples.

**Mobility as a Service:** The integration of various modes of transport along with information and payment functions into a single mobility service. Recent services that allow customers to purchase monthly subscription packages giving them access to public transport and private taxi and bike hire schemes are an example.

**Ride-hailing:** Ride-hailing services use smartphone apps to connect paying passengers with licensed taxi drivers or private hire vehicle operators who provide rides for profit.

**Ride-sharing (sometimes known as car-pooling):** Formal or informal sharing of rides between unlicensed drivers and passengers with a common or similar journey route. Ride-sharing platforms charge a fee for bringing together drivers and passengers. Drivers share trip costs with passengers rather than making a profit.

**Shared mobility:** Transport services and resources that are shared among users, either concurrently or one after another. Public transport, or mass transit, as well as newer models such as car-sharing, bike-sharing and ride-sharing, are all types of shared mobility.