forest





Used Forest figures which fed into a wider CoMo UK report from 2023, London, based on a per journey basis

If Forest bikes weren't available, users would have used:

- 41% by underground, rail or tram
- 23% by bus
- 11% by foot
- 7% by train
- 7% by their own car as the driver
- 4% by taxi
- 3% by their own bike

Use Average CO2 emissions, all modes

Used open source data to understand every mode's DIRECT (non-lifecycle) emissions

This is based on per passenger numbers, and sense checked against the other sources also included below



Data source: UK Government, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – <u>Learn more about this data</u> Note: Official conversion factors used in UK reporting. These factors will vary across countries depending on energy mix, transport technologies, and occupancy of public transport. Data for aviation is based on economy class. OurWorldInData.org/transport | CC BY

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	https://ourworldindata.org/travel-carbon-footpri
Source	nt
Mode	C02e g per km per passenger
Bus (London)	79
London Underground	28
National Rail	35
Petrol car	170
Diesel car	171
PHEV	68
Fully Electric	47

Other Sources for sense checking

https://www.greenmatch.co.uk/blog/uk-transport-co2

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/transport-and-environment-statistics-2022/transport-and-environment-statistics-2022

Calculating the mix of emissions for private cars

Understanding the mix between different fuel types is important for cars.

For this we used, again, <u>recent (2023) open source dat</u>a to understand the average mix of cars in London and then took a weighted average of the emissions based on slide 3.

Mode	% of cars types in London	CO2e g per passenger per km	Average journey CO2e
Petrol	37.64%	170	103.1192
Diesel	4.08%	171	
Hybrid	22.68%	68	
Fully Electric	35.60%	47	



Calculating the mix of emissions for taxis & PHVs

Again, understanding the mix between different fuel types is important for taxis and private hire vehicles. PHV fuel mix turned out to be much harder to find, with none of the ride hailing companies having this information available so we decided to use the average car mix instead

We used open source data to understand the percentage mix in London between PHVs and taxis. And we used <u>open</u> <u>source data</u> to understand the taxi fuel mix in London.

Mode	% of black cabs in London	CO2e g pe	er km*	Weighte Average		ng same CO	2e figur	es as ca	ars			
Petrol	0			-	.056			London - March	London -	England outside	England outside	England - March
Diesel	0.444			171				March 2022 (thousands)	change	London - March 2022	London -	2022 (thousands)
Hybrid	0			68					2021	(thousands)		
Fully Electric	0.556			47			Total licensed vehicles	95.1	5%	165.5	3%	260.7
Proportion					Weighted		Taxis	14.6		43.4	-3%	
London taxis PHV v				Co2e g per passenger	Av all taxis &		Wheelchair accessible taxis	14.6		17.3	-5%	
taxis	Numbers		%	per km	PHVs	_	Private hire vehicles	80.5	4%	122.2	6%	202.7
PHV		80,500	84.65%	103.1192	102.9559748		(PHVs)					
Taxis		14,600	15.35%	102.056								
Total		95,100										

Having found CO2e g per passenger per km for each different mode, we then found a weighted average of the CO2e in g per km per passenger for if a user hadn't ridden on a Forest shared e-bike: **45.3 g per km per passenger**

	Percentages taken by other		Weighted Average of the CO2e g per km from an alternative
	modes	CO2e g per passenger per km	mode
Undergroun			
d	41%	28	45.24644062
Bus	23%	79	
Foot	11%	0	
Train	7%	35	
Own car	7%	103.1192	
Taxi*	4%	102.9559748	
Bike	3%	0	

On average, a Forest rider avoids emitting 45 CO2e per km travelled