

Mobility habits following COVID-19

Snapshot study and BEUC policy recommendations

A consumer survey conducted in October 2020 shows consumers are likely to prefer individual forms of transport and more local travel following the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONTEXT — The COVID-19 outbreak has brought unprecedented disruption to people's daily lives. One aspect of this disruption concerns how we go about our daily lives. Consumer organisations wondered how far the pandemic has affected these movements: How much did people's activities change? And what does that mean for people's travel behaviour? How much do people expect this might change once the pandemic has passed?

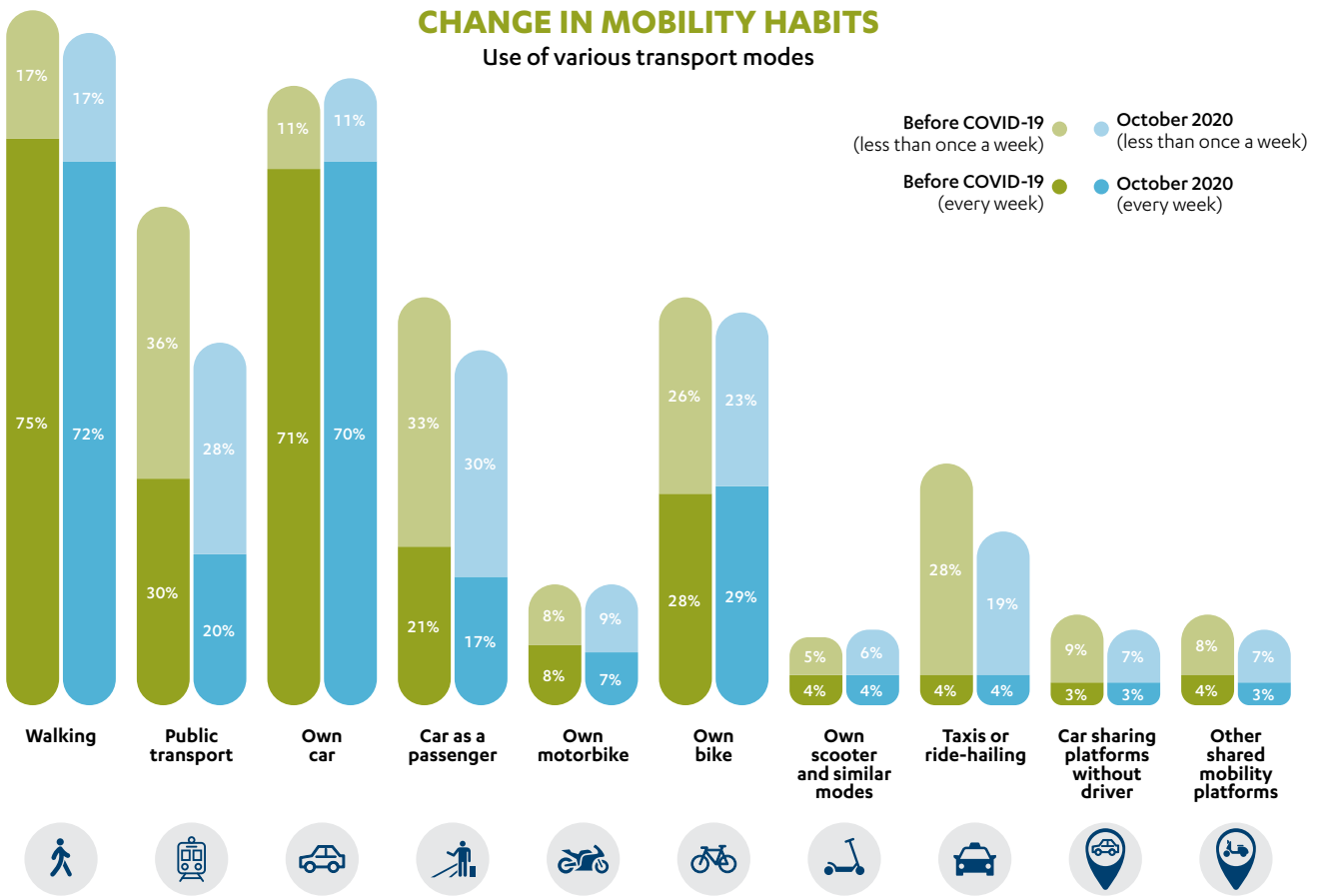


11 consumer organisations therefore conducted a survey across European countries. The survey has been spearheaded by the joint statistical department of Test Achats/Aankoop (Belgium), Altroconsumo (Italy), DECO Proteste (Portugal) and OCU (Spain), in cooperation with Verein für Konsumenteninformation – VKI (Austria), dTest (Czech Republic), Forbrugerrådet Tænk (Denmark), Stiftung Warentest (Germany), Lietuvos vartotojų organizacijų aljansas – LVOA (Lithuania), Consumentenbond (Netherlands), and Zveza Potrošnikov Slovenije – ZPS (Slovenia).

Key findings across 11 European countries

#1: Public transport most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic

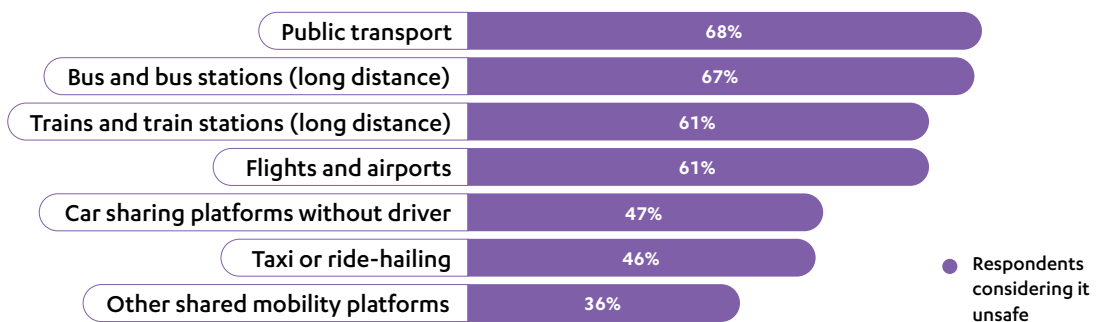
The below graphic compares pre-pandemic times with people’s experiences during October 2020. It shows that the pandemic has had the most effect on collective modes of transport (public transport, taxis or ride-hailing).



#2: COVID-19 affects people’s feeling of safety – in terms of risk of contamination – the most when it comes to forms of mobility where people are in close proximity to one another

The below graphic shows that respondents feel more at risk when using types of transport where they come in proximity to other users.

FEELING OF UNSAFETY REGARDING CONTAMINATION RISK In October 2020

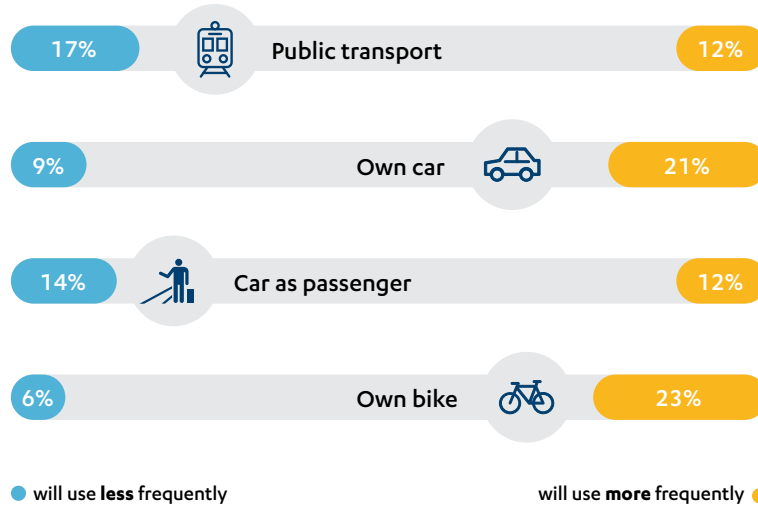


#3: After the crisis, people expect to use their bike or car more than other forms of transport

This graphic shows what types of transport people expect to use – in terms of frequency – after the crisis, compared to pre-COVID times.

FORECASTED FREQUENCY OF USE AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Compared with the period before COVID-19

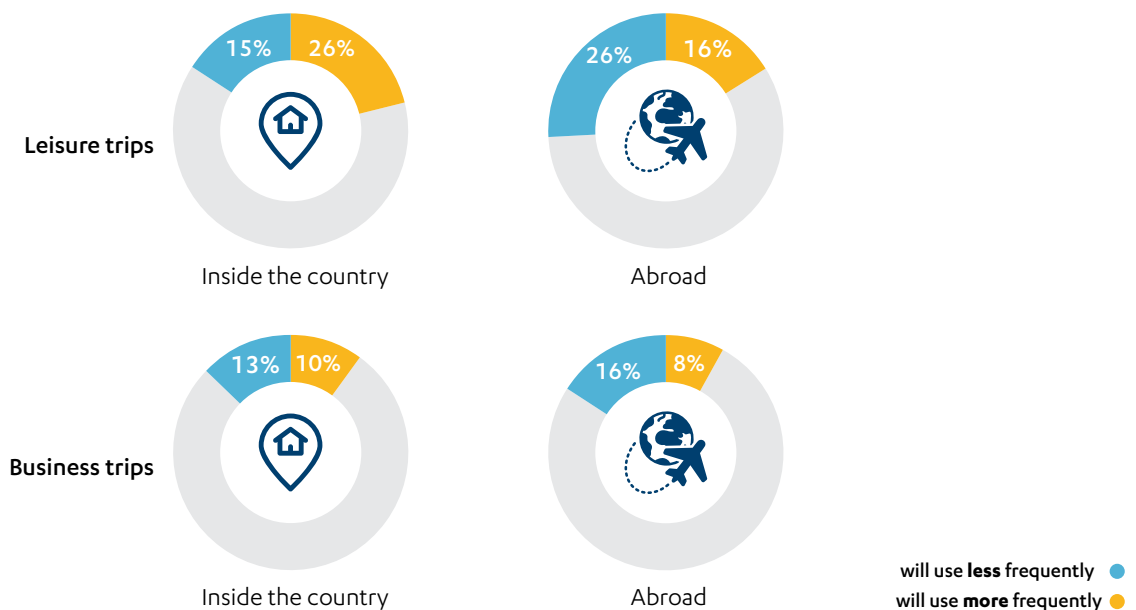


#4: After the crisis, people expect they will be less likely to travel abroad

This graphic shows whether people expect to travel with a higher or lower frequency after the crisis, compared to pre-COVID times.

FORECASTED FREQUENCY OF USE AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Compared with the period before COVID-19



Policy recommendations

Changing mobility habits call for policy responses. Let us not forget that COVID-19 may have long-term knock-on effects. For example, should there be a surge in car use across Europe, this might negatively affect wider objectives such as the fight against climate change by impacting the success of European Green Deal policies. Three main policy points can be inferred from the perceptions expressed in this survey:

- **Keep public transport attractive:** Although the latest news reports signal optimism about a vaccine, public transport operators must continue to effectively implement COVID measures to tackle negative perceptions that may exist about public transport use (in view of contamination risk). Consumers should regain full confidence in using public transport. Authorities should also continue investment in the offer and frequency of public transport to signal that it has a primal role in mobility.
- **Promote walking and cycling as alternatives to car use, where possible:** The survey forecasts that bikes and cars could be more frequently used following the COVID-19 crisis. Local authorities are therefore advised to analyse the needs for cycling infrastructure and continue any development started amid the crisis. In terms of car use – and while recognising that many people rely on their cars and have limited or no other options – authorities should beware of a modal shift from public transport to cars. A surge in individual car use would not benefit traffic flows or emissions.
- **Restore trust in long-distance travelling:** During COVID-19, travellers faced considerable difficulties to obtain reimbursement for cancelled travel. The survey results show that respondents expect to prefer domestic over international travel after the pandemic. To restore their trust in a hassle-free trip, and in addition to hygiene measures, it is important that passenger rights can never be diminished and always be easily enforced. At the same time, we cannot disregard the need for long-distance travel to develop in line with climate objectives.

Background information

See Annex for more info.

The research consisted of an online questionnaire, distributed among consumers in the 11 focus countries.

A total of 11,273 valid answers were collected. The sample reflects the distribution of the national populations by age (18-74), gender, educational attainment and living area. 51% of respondents lived in an urban setting, 25% in a suburban area, and 24% in the countryside.

The survey asked questions about the impact of COVID-19 on daily activities outside one's home, working from home, travel and mobility habits. It also cast an eye to the future, asking people how they might expect their behaviour to evolve after the pandemic.












The data collection took place in October 2020, which coincided with the beginning of a second wave of infections in Europe.

ANNEX: detailed results

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility WALKING



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?

| TABLE 1 | | Row % | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
|  | AUSTRIA N = 957 | Before Covid-19 | 10,6% | 13,9% | 75,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 11,4% | 13,2% | 75,3% |
|  | BELGIUM N = 997 | Before Covid-19 | 13,9% | 21,9% | 64,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 15,2% | 21,8% | 63,0% |
|  | CZECH REPUBLIC N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 5,7% | 15,6% | 78,8% |
| | | October 2020 | 7,8% | 17,4% | 74,8% |
|  | DENMARK N = 987 | Before Covid-19 | 13,5% | 13,7% | 72,8% |
| | | October 2020 | 12,8% | 13,0% | 74,2% |
|  | GERMANY N = 1011 | Before Covid-19 | 10,3% | 17,8% | 71,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 11,2% | 18,0% | 70,8% |
|  | ITALY N = 949 | Before Covid-19 | 6,1% | 19,0% | 74,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 13,6% | 19,2% | 67,2% |
|  | LITHUANIA N = 1024 | Before Covid-19 | 12,4% | 19,0% | 68,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 13,5% | 19,3% | 67,2% |
|  | THE NETHERLANDS N = 1001 | Before Covid-19 | 8,3% | 16,5% | 75,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 10,3% | 16,0% | 73,6% |
|  | PORTUGAL N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 8,1% | 17,2% | 74,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 9,3% | 25,9% | 64,8% |
|  | SLOVENIA N = 986 | Before Covid-19 | 7,1% | 18,3% | 74,6% |
| | | October 2020 | 9,6% | 21,4% | 69,0% |
|  | SPAIN N = 1023 | Before Covid-19 | 4,9% | 11,3% | 83,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 6,4% | 12,3% | 81,3% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 8,2% | 16,7% | 75,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 10,8% | 17,3% | 71,9% |












Base: full sample

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility

PUBLIC TRANSPORT



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?

| TABLE 2 | | Row % | Not applicable / available | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
|  | AUSTRIA N = 957 | Before Covid-19 | 1,8% | 31,1% | 31,1% | 35,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 2,0% | 38,6% | 29,7% | 29,8% |
|  | BELGIUM N = 997 | Before Covid-19 | 3,0% | 36,1% | 31,8% | 29,1% |
| | | October 2020 | 3,6% | 52,5% | 23,8% | 20,1% |
|  | CZECH REPUBLIC N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 0,8% | 18,8% | 34,4% | 46,0% |
| | | October 2020 | 1,0% | 30,6% | 37,3% | 31,1% |
|  | DENMARK N = 987 | Before Covid-19 | 3,7% | 31,6% | 40,7% | 23,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 3,7% | 40,4% | 38,0% | 17,9% |
|  | GERMANY N = 1011 | Before Covid-19 | 3,5% | 30,5% | 38,2% | 27,8% |
| | | October 2020 | 2,9% | 44,6% | 31,2% | 21,3% |
|  | ITALY N = 949 | Before Covid-19 | 2,8% | 33,7% | 36,8% | 26,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 2,7% | 59,5% | 22,4% | 15,4% |
|  | LITHUANIA N = 1024 | Before Covid-19 | 5,0% | 32,8% | 32,3% | 29,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 4,8% | 41,7% | 29,4% | 24,1% |
|  | THE NETHERLANDS N = 1001 | Before Covid-19 | 3,5% | 37,6% | 35,8% | 23,1% |
| | | October 2020 | 4,3% | 60,5% | 23,8% | 11,4% |
|  | PORTUGAL N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 4,2% | 38,3% | 30,2% | 27,3% |
| | | October 2020 | 5,0% | 57,7% | 21,3% | 16,1% |
|  | SLOVENIA N = 986 | Before Covid-19 | 2,6% | 46,0% | 36,6% | 14,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 3,9% | 59,8% | 26,2% | 10,1% |
|  | SPAIN N = 1023 | Before Covid-19 | 2,2% | 23,5% | 37,0% | 37,3% |
| | | October 2020 | 2,1% | 44,7% | 31,4% | 21,7% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 3,0% | 30,7% | 36,6% | 29,8% |
| | | October 2020 | 2,9% | 49,2% | 28,3% | 19,6% |












Base: full sample

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility

YOUR OWN CAR



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?

| TABLE 3 | | Row % | Not applicable / available | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
|  | AUSTRIA N = 957 | Before Covid-19 | 9,6% | 15,3% | 9,1% | 66,0% |
| | | October 2020 | 10,1% | 15,1% | 10,5% | 64,3% |
|  | BELGIUM N = 997 | Before Covid-19 | 11,9% | 11,3% | 9,4% | 67,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 11,8% | 10,7% | 10,0% | 67,5% |
|  | CZECH REPUBLIC N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 11,5% | 17,5% | 14,0% | 57,0% |
| | | October 2020 | 11,5% | 18,2% | 13,1% | 57,1% |
|  | DENMARK N = 987 | Before Covid-19 | 10,7% | 17,1% | 9,8% | 62,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 10,6% | 17,0% | 8,7% | 63,7% |
|  | GERMANY N = 1011 | Before Covid-19 | 8,0% | 13,6% | 11,8% | 66,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 8,7% | 14,3% | 10,7% | 66,3% |
|  | ITALY N = 949 | Before Covid-19 | 3,9% | 5,2% | 8,2% | 82,6% |
| | | October 2020 | 4,0% | 5,4% | 10,3% | 80,3% |
|  | LITHUANIA N = 1024 | Before Covid-19 | 6,5% | 19,0% | 10,2% | 64,3% |
| | | October 2020 | 6,3% | 18,2% | 13,2% | 62,4% |
|  | THE NETHERLANDS N = 1001 | Before Covid-19 | 10,1% | 12,1% | 13,0% | 64,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 10,4% | 12,9% | 13,8% | 62,9% |
|  | PORTUGAL N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 13,2% | 6,2% | 8,8% | 71,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 12,8% | 6,3% | 9,4% | 71,5% |
|  | SLOVENIA N = 986 | Before Covid-19 | 4,8% | 9,3% | 9,7% | 76,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 4,7% | 11,1% | 11,0% | 73,3% |
|  | SPAIN N = 1023 | Before Covid-19 | 8,5% | 9,1% | 12,4% | 70,0% |
| | | October 2020 | 8,5% | 8,5% | 13,6% | 69,3% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 7,9% | 10,7% | 10,9% | 70,6% |
| | | October 2020 | 8,1% | 10,9% | 11,4% | 69,6% |












Base: full sample

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility

CAR AS A PASSENGER



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?

| TABLE 4 | | Row % | Not applicable / available | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
|  | AUSTRIA N = 957 | Before Covid-19 | 7,6% | 46,2% | 33,1% | 13,1% |
| | | October 2020 | 7,9% | 49,7% | 30,1% | 12,4% |
|  | BELGIUM N = 997 | Before Covid-19 | 6,5% | 35,0% | 33,8% | 24,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 7,6% | 42,9% | 29,0% | 20,4% |
|  | CZECH REPUBLIC N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 5,5% | 37,0% | 40,8% | 16,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 5,6% | 43,4% | 37,8% | 13,3% |
|  | DENMARK N = 987 | Before Covid-19 | 5,9% | 28,7% | 52,1% | 13,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 5,8% | 31,6% | 49,8% | 12,8% |
|  | GERMANY N = 1011 | Before Covid-19 | 8,4% | 48,5% | 28,8% | 14,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 8,6% | 52,4% | 25,6% | 13,5% |
|  | ITALY N = 949 | Before Covid-19 | 3,1% | 30,8% | 33,3% | 32,8% |
| | | October 2020 | 3,0% | 39,3% | 33,2% | 24,4% |
|  | LITHUANIA N = 1024 | Before Covid-19 | 2,9% | 25,4% | 44,9% | 26,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 3,3% | 29,1% | 43,7% | 23,9% |
|  | THE NETHERLANDS N = 1001 | Before Covid-19 | 6,7% | 31,8% | 39,3% | 22,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 7,4% | 41,6% | 32,8% | 18,1% |
|  | PORTUGAL N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 10,8% | 38,3% | 35,2% | 15,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 11,4% | 47,0% | 27,3% | 14,3% |
|  | SLOVENIA N = 986 | Before Covid-19 | 1,7% | 39,1% | 38,5% | 20,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 3,2% | 45,9% | 31,9% | 19,0% |
|  | SPAIN N = 1023 | Before Covid-19 | 5,6% | 39,1% | 34,1% | 21,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 5,8% | 49,3% | 29,2% | 15,7% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 6,3% | 39,3% | 33,3% | 21,1% |
| | | October 2020 | 6,5% | 46,3% | 30,1% | 17,1% |












Base: full sample

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility

YOUR OWN MOTORBIKE



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?

| TABLE 5 | | Row % | Not applicable / available | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
|  | AUSTRIA N = 957 | Before Covid-19 | 34,0% | 57,3% | 5,3% | 3,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 34,5% | 56,8% | 5,1% | 3,6% |
|  | BELGIUM N = 997 | Before Covid-19 | 44,1% | 47,5% | 3,7% | 4,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 44,3% | 47,7% | 3,8% | 4,2% |
|  | CZECH REPUBLIC N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 31,3% | 59,7% | 5,1% | 3,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 31,4% | 60,1% | 5,5% | 3,0% |
|  | DENMARK N = 987 | Before Covid-19 | 40,8% | 51,2% | 4,3% | 3,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 40,4% | 51,8% | 4,2% | 3,6% |
|  | GERMANY N = 1011 | Before Covid-19 | 28,8% | 55,1% | 9,7% | 6,3% |
| | | October 2020 | 29,0% | 54,5% | 11,3% | 5,2% |
|  | ITALY N = 949 | Before Covid-19 | 41,0% | 38,3% | 9,3% | 11,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 41,5% | 38,1% | 8,9% | 11,6% |
|  | LITHUANIA N = 1024 | Before Covid-19 | 20,7% | 72,8% | 3,4% | 3,1% |
| | | October 2020 | 20,3% | 73,0% | 3,5% | 3,1% |
|  | THE NETHERLANDS N = 1001 | Before Covid-19 | 40,6% | 49,6% | 5,8% | 3,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 40,8% | 49,8% | 5,2% | 4,2% |
|  | PORTUGAL N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 53,0% | 35,7% | 6,0% | 5,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 53,5% | 36,5% | 4,2% | 5,7% |
|  | SLOVENIA N = 986 | Before Covid-19 | 20,3% | 64,9% | 7,9% | 6,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 21,0% | 65,4% | 8,0% | 5,6% |
|  | SPAIN N = 1023 | Before Covid-19 | 47,6% | 34,5% | 8,1% | 9,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 47,5% | 35,0% | 9,0% | 8,5% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 37,9% | 46,4% | 8,1% | 7,6% |
| | | October 2020 | 38,0% | 46,3% | 8,7% | 7,0% |












Base: full sample

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility

YOUR OWN BIKE



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?

| TABLE 6 | | Row % | Not applicable / available | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
|  | AUSTRIA N = 957 | Before Covid-19 | 13,6% | 33,8% | 29,7% | 22,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 15,0% | 35,2% | 26,9% | 22,9% |
|  | BELGIUM N = 997 | Before Covid-19 | 19,0% | 30,5% | 21,3% | 29,1% |
| | | October 2020 | 19,5% | 32,3% | 19,8% | 28,3% |
|  | CZECH REPUBLIC N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 15,5% | 35,0% | 32,5% | 17,0% |
| | | October 2020 | 15,5% | 38,7% | 30,7% | 15,1% |
|  | DENMARK N = 987 | Before Covid-19 | 13,2% | 25,8% | 23,8% | 37,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 13,4% | 26,8% | 22,7% | 37,1% |
|  | GERMANY N = 1011 | Before Covid-19 | 10,6% | 28,9% | 28,8% | 31,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 10,1% | 29,7% | 26,8% | 33,5% |
|  | ITALY N = 949 | Before Covid-19 | 19,3% | 27,4% | 26,8% | 26,5% |
| | | October 2020 | 20,1% | 30,0% | 22,8% | 27,1% |
|  | LITHUANIA N = 1024 | Before Covid-19 | 10,9% | 47,8% | 26,4% | 14,8% |
| | | October 2020 | 11,3% | 50,1% | 24,9% | 13,7% |
|  | THE NETHERLANDS N = 1001 | Before Covid-19 | 6,6% | 12,6% | 21,9% | 58,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 7,5% | 15,5% | 21,2% | 55,8% |
|  | PORTUGAL N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 37,8% | 31,9% | 19,6% | 10,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 38,3% | 33,5% | 18,6% | 9,7% |
|  | SLOVENIA N = 986 | Before Covid-19 | 8,0% | 35,2% | 32,7% | 24,1% |
| | | October 2020 | 8,6% | 39,6% | 30,6% | 21,1% |
|  | SPAIN N = 1023 | Before Covid-19 | 29,4% | 28,8% | 21,5% | 20,3% |
| | | October 2020 | 29,9% | 30,0% | 17,7% | 22,4% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 17,6% | 28,1% | 25,9% | 28,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 17,8% | 29,8% | 23,2% | 29,2% |












Base: full sample

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility

YOUR OWN SCOOTER / HOVERBOARD / SEGWAY AND SIMILAR



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?

| TABLE 7 | | Row % | Not applicable / available | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
|  | AUSTRIA N = 957 | Before Covid-19 | 36,2% | 58,4% | 3,1% | 2,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 36,5% | 58,4% | 2,8% | 2,3% |
|  | BELGIUM N = 997 | Before Covid-19 | 47,0% | 47,0% | 3,7% | 2,3% |
| | | October 2020 | 46,2% | 47,2% | 3,1% | 3,5% |
|  | CZECH REPUBLIC N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 31,3% | 59,0% | 6,8% | 2,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 30,9% | 60,7% | 6,0% | 2,5% |
|  | DENMARK N = 987 | Before Covid-19 | 39,4% | 51,5% | 5,4% | 3,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 40,0% | 51,0% | 5,7% | 3,3% |
|  | GERMANY N = 1011 | Before Covid-19 | 31,5% | 58,8% | 5,5% | 4,3% |
| | | October 2020 | 31,2% | 58,8% | 6,4% | 3,5% |
|  | ITALY N = 949 | Before Covid-19 | 49,1% | 42,8% | 4,1% | 4,0% |
| | | October 2020 | 49,2% | 40,9% | 5,5% | 4,4% |
|  | LITHUANIA N = 1024 | Before Covid-19 | 17,2% | 72,3% | 5,9% | 4,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 17,0% | 71,4% | 6,8% | 4,7% |
|  | THE NETHERLANDS N = 1001 | Before Covid-19 | 40,2% | 47,6% | 6,8% | 5,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 40,5% | 47,9% | 5,8% | 5,8% |
|  | PORTUGAL N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 52,1% | 41,2% | 5,3% | 1,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 51,7% | 41,2% | 4,1% | 3,0% |
|  | SLOVENIA N = 986 | Before Covid-19 | 21,2% | 69,8% | 5,1% | 3,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 21,2% | 70,6% | 4,1% | 4,1% |
|  | SPAIN N = 1023 | Before Covid-19 | 51,7% | 39,0% | 4,6% | 4,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 51,3% | 38,9% | 5,7% | 4,1% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 41,4% | 49,5% | 5,0% | 4,1% |
| | | October 2020 | 41,2% | 49,2% | 5,7% | 3,9% |

Base: full sample

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility

TAXI OR RIDE-HAILING



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?

| TABLE 8 | | Row % | Not applicable / available | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
| | AUSTRIA | Before Covid-19 | 9,1% | 58,1% | 31,0% | 1,8% |
| | <i>N = 957</i> | October 2020 | 9,7% | 63,3% | 24,4% | 2,6% |
| | BELGIUM | Before Covid-19 | 23,8% | 61,7% | 12,3% | 2,2% |
| | <i>N = 997</i> | October 2020 | 23,9% | 65,4% | 8,8% | 1,9% |
| | CZECH REPUBLIC | Before Covid-19 | 7,1% | 60,9% | 29,9% | 2,2% |
| | <i>N = 926</i> | October 2020 | 7,1% | 71,1% | 20,4% | 1,3% |
| | DENMARK | Before Covid-19 | 14,8% | 54,6% | 27,4% | 3,1% |
| | <i>N = 987</i> | October 2020 | 15,2% | 58,5% | 23,6% | 2,7% |
| | GERMANY | Before Covid-19 | 9,4% | 58,0% | 28,5% | 4,1% |
| | <i>N = 1011</i> | October 2020 | 9,7% | 65,3% | 20,8% | 4,2% |
| | ITALY | Before Covid-19 | 10,9% | 65,6% | 20,5% | 3,0% |
| | <i>N = 949</i> | October 2020 | 10,8% | 73,4% | 12,5% | 3,3% |
| | LITHUANIA | Before Covid-19 | 9,6% | 39,5% | 46,2% | 4,7% |
| | <i>N = 1024</i> | October 2020 | 9,6% | 46,6% | 39,5% | 4,4% |
| | THE NETHERLANDS | Before Covid-19 | 16,7% | 62,2% | 17,6% | 3,5% |
| | <i>N = 1001</i> | October 2020 | 17,5% | 69,2% | 10,2% | 3,1% |
| | PORTUGAL | Before Covid-19 | 13,2% | 41,0% | 41,9% | 3,9% |
| | <i>N = 926</i> | October 2020 | 13,3% | 54,5% | 28,0% | 4,2% |
| | SLOVENIA | Before Covid-19 | 6,9% | 67,1% | 24,0% | 2,0% |
| | <i>N = 986</i> | October 2020 | 7,1% | 76,0% | 14,6% | 2,3% |
| | SPAIN | Before Covid-19 | 10,2% | 45,2% | 40,2% | 4,5% |
| | <i>N = 1023</i> | October 2020 | 10,4% | 60,5% | 25,8% | 3,3% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 11,2% | 57,0% | 28,2% | 3,6% |
| | | October 2020 | 11,4% | 66,0% | 19,2% | 3,5% |

* "taxi"

In Italy, car platforms with a driver (e.g. Uber) are not allowed to operate. Only the use of taxis was investigated.












Base: full sample

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility

CAR SHARING PLATFORMS WITHOUT DRIVER



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?

| TABLE 9 | | Row % | Not applicable / available | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
|  | AUSTRIA N = 957 | Before Covid-19 | 18,0% | 75,0% | 6,2% | 0,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 17,9% | 75,2% | 6,0% | 1,0% |
|  | BELGIUM N = 997 | Before Covid-19 | 29,4% | 65,5% | 3,8% | 1,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 29,5% | 66,2% | 3,0% | 1,3% |
|  | CZECH REPUBLIC N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 12,2% | 82,5% | 4,0% | 1,3% |
| | | October 2020 | 12,1% | 83,6% | 3,1% | 1,2% |
|  | DENMARK N = 987 | Before Covid-19 | 20,3% | 70,5% | 6,0% | 3,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 20,3% | 70,4% | 7,0% | 2,3% |
|  | GERMANY N = 1011 | Before Covid-19 | 15,7% | 70,4% | 11,3% | 2,6% |
| | | October 2020 | 15,2% | 72,2% | 8,6% | 3,9% |
|  | ITALY N = 949 | Before Covid-19 | 13,5% | 70,0% | 12,6% | 3,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 13,7% | 74,3% | 10,0% | 1,9% |
|  | LITHUANIA N = 1024 | Before Covid-19 | 13,2% | 70,9% | 13,3% | 2,6% |
| | | October 2020 | 13,9% | 73,2% | 11,2% | 1,7% |
|  | THE NETHERLANDS N = 1001 | Before Covid-19 | 22,5% | 68,8% | 5,6% | 3,0% |
| | | October 2020 | 23,3% | 69,6% | 4,2% | 2,9% |
|  | PORTUGAL N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 27,5% | 64,3% | 6,8% | 1,3% |
| | | October 2020 | 26,8% | 65,7% | 5,6% | 2,0% |
|  | SLOVENIA N = 986 | Before Covid-19 | 9,9% | 83,7% | 5,0% | 1,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 9,9% | 84,7% | 3,2% | 2,2% |
|  | SPAIN N = 1023 | Before Covid-19 | 20,2% | 69,9% | 7,6% | 2,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 20,2% | 71,6% | 6,3% | 1,9% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 17,5% | 70,3% | 9,4% | 2,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 17,4% | 72,5% | 7,5% | 2,6% |












Base: full sample

Impact of COVID-19 on mobility

OTHER SHARED MOBILITY PLATFORMS (BIKES, MOPED, SCOOTERS...)



How frequently did you use each of the following ways to move around before the COVID-19 crisis? And how frequently do you use them nowadays (October 2020)?












| TABLE 10 | | Row % | Not applicable / available | Never | Less than once a week | Every week |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
|  | AUSTRIA N = 957 | Before Covid-19 | 17,1% | 76,9% | 5,0% | 1,1% |
| | | October 2020 | 17,3% | 76,8% | 4,8% | 1,1% |
|  | BELGIUM N = 997 | Before Covid-19 | 29,8% | 64,4% | 3,9% | 2,0% |
| | | October 2020 | 29,8% | 65,5% | 2,8% | 1,9% |
|  | CZECH REPUBLIC N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 12,8% | 74,7% | 8,8% | 3,7% |
| | | October 2020 | 13,2% | 78,1% | 5,8% | 2,9% |
|  | DENMARK N = 987 | Before Covid-19 | 22,0% | 67,3% | 6,9% | 3,8% |
| | | October 2020 | 22,2% | 67,0% | 7,7% | 3,1% |
|  | GERMANY N = 1011 | Before Covid-19 | 16,2% | 71,1% | 8,9% | 3,8% |
| | | October 2020 | 16,3% | 73,1% | 7,3% | 3,3% |
|  | ITALY N = 949 | Before Covid-19 | 17,1% | 67,5% | 10,0% | 5,4% |
| | | October 2020 | 17,0% | 70,3% | 8,3% | 4,4% |
|  | LITHUANIA N = 1024 | Before Covid-19 | 14,3% | 75,7% | 7,9% | 2,2% |
| | | October 2020 | 14,2% | 76,8% | 7,1% | 1,9% |
|  | THE NETHERLANDS N = 1001 | Before Covid-19 | 21,7% | 66,6% | 8,9% | 2,9% |
| | | October 2020 | 22,3% | 68,5% | 7,2% | 2,0% |
|  | PORTUGAL N = 926 | Before Covid-19 | 26,9% | 63,9% | 6,3% | 2,8% |
| | | October 2020 | 26,9% | 65,7% | 4,4% | 3,0% |
|  | SLOVENIA N = 986 | Before Covid-19 | 7,6% | 80,7% | 9,1% | 2,6% |
| | | October 2020 | 7,7% | 82,8% | 7,1% | 2,4% |
|  | SPAIN N = 1023 | Before Covid-19 | 20,6% | 71,0% | 5,8% | 2,5% |
| | | October 2020 | 21,1% | 71,2% | 4,8% | 3,0% |
| TOTAL | | Before Covid-19 | 18,5% | 69,7% | 8,1% | 3,6% |
| | | October 2020 | 18,7% | 71,5% | 6,6% | 3,2% |

Base: full sample

After COVID-19 perspectives

Respondents feeling (very or rather) unsafe - in terms of contamination risk - using the following services in October 2020.

TABLE 11

| |  AT |  BE |  CZ |  DK |  DE |  IT |  LT |  NL |  PT |  SI |  ES | TOTAL |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|-------|
| Public transport | 46,4% | 71,7% | 72,0% | 51,4% | 61,9% | 80,2% | 64,6% | 56,3% | 80,1% | 70,4% | 67,4% | 67,7% |
| (Long distance) bus & bus stations | 53,0% | 69,2% | 69,8% | 47,1% | 64,5% | 75,5% | 62,4% | 59,1% | 76,1% | 65,3% | 66,9% | 67,2% |
| Indoor public events | 43,9% | 62,1% | 71,4% | 48,5% | 59,6% | 66,2% | 70,6% | 53,1% | 78,7% | 71,0% | 61,6% | 61,9% |
| (Long distance) trains & train stations | 47,3% | 63,9% | 65,7% | 45,6% | 58,5% | 63,1% | 60,3% | 59,1% | 71,0% | 63,3% | 61,8% | 60,7% |
| Flights & airports | 49,3% | 64,2% | 64,2% | 47,0% | 59,5% | 60,9% | 61,5% | 60,3% | 64,6% | 59,7% | 62,9% | 60,6% |
| Indoor sport facilities | 40,3% | 55,6% | 57,9% | 44,4% | 52,4% | 51,0% | 60,1% | 44,1% | 72,5% | 59,1% | 62,3% | 54,1% |
| Bars / pubs | 47,4% | 50,5% | 67,5% | 57,4% | 54,2% | 43,8% | 64,7% | 60,2% | 72,6% | 57,9% | 50,0% | 52,5% |
| Car sharing platforms without driver | 28,6% | 42,2% | 45,4% | 34,4% | 45,7% | 59,0% | 34,7% | 39,5% | 40,9% | 35,1% | 43,8% | 46,7% |
| Taxi or ride-hailing | 31,1% | 45,0% | 57,0% | 39,8% | 45,8% | 48,8% | 41,9% | 44,4% | 52,9% | 51,1% | 42,1% | 45,8% |
| Shopping malls | 33,3% | 43,7% | 67,7% | 35,0% | 38,2% | 40,7% | 51,6% | 40,1% | 61,1% | 58,4% | 47,2% | 42,9% |
| Outdoor public events | 26,7% | 43,6% | 48,2% | 25,0% | 43,2% | 42,5% | 32,7% | 34,1% | 51,3% | 44,3% | 42,5% | 41,8% |
| Guest houses/hostels | 30,2% | 44,8% | 51,9% | 35,1% | 38,6% | 40,8% | 43,8% | 35,3% | 47,0% | 59,1% | 44,5% | 41,0% |
| Restaurants | 24,7% | 31,3% | 56,5% | 31,3% | 38,6% | 35,6% | 50,8% | 35,7% | 50,4% | 46,9% | 40,1% | 38,5% |
| Hotels | 28,0% | 40,4% | 49,7% | 28,3% | 38,9% | 37,7% | 37,3% | 31,6% | 44,9% | 45,9% | 33,6% | 37,3% |
| Other sharing mobility platforms | 22,2% | 35,7% | 29,8% | 26,7% | 36,2% | 37,9% | 28,1% | 27,2% | 44,2% | 26,2% | 39,1% | 35,8% |
| Rented houses (e.g. through Airbnb) | 17,1% | 38,0% | 36,3% | 31,0% | 29,5% | 31,1% | 32,6% | 32,3% | 39,4% | 45,0% | 33,0% | 31,6% |
| Supermarkets | 20,8% | 32,1% | 58,4% | 31,4% | 26,4% | 25,3% | 46,0% | 35,6% | 47,6% | 36,1% | 29,2% | 29,8% |
| Public parks | 10,8% | 17,3% | 15,0% | 13,0% | 14,6% | 18,7% | 14,3% | 13,5% | 39,2% | 20,2% | 28,8% | 19,1% |
| TOTAL N | 957 | 997 | 926 | 987 | 1011 | 949 | 1024 | 1001 | 926 | 986 | 1023 | |

The 3 services considered unsafe by the higher share of respondents in each country are highlighted as follows:

1st 2nd 3rd





















Base: full sample

After COVID-19 perspectives

USE OF VARIOUS TRANSPORT MODES

Forecasted change in habits post COVID-19, compared to the situation before the crisis.

TABLE 12

| | |  AT |  BE |  CZ |  DK |  DE |  IT |  LT |  NL |  PT |  SI |  ES | TOTAL |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
|  Using public transport | ↓ | 8,7% | 22,1% | 11,0% | 12,0% | 13,8% | 21,7% | 7,8% | 14,8% | 16,9% | 9,0% | 21,2% | 17,1% |
| | ↑ | 14,4% | 8,0% | 8,6% | 11,5% | 12,9% | 13,2% | 9,3% | 12,5% | 13,9% | 8,5% | 10,8% | 12,1% |
|  Using your own car | ↓ | 9,2% | 9,9% | 6,0% | 6,6% | 7,8% | 11,6% | 4,3% | 8,7% | 8,0% | 6,4% | 8,2% | 8,8% |
| | ↑ | 13,4% | 19,9% | 16,1% | 14,0% | 19,6% | 25,9% | 14,7% | 18,4% | 23,2% | 12,9% | 22,7% | 21,1% |
|  Using a car as a passenger | ↓ | 9,2% | 18,2% | 11,7% | 9,3% | 11,8% | 16,7% | 8,3% | 11,8% | 16,4% | 11,0% | 15,3% | 13,9% |
| | ↑ | 11,8% | 9,7% | 9,4% | 11,6% | 11,0% | 13,6% | 11,7% | 13,7% | 10,1% | 9,3% | 11,0% | 11,7% |
|  Using your own motorbike | ↓ | 4,8% | 9,7% | 7,6% | 10,7% | 7,2% | 7,1% | 5,4% | 4,7% | 3,4% | 8,1% | 7,1% | 7,0% |
| | ↑ | 4,9% | 7,0% | 4,5% | 5,3% | 8,8% | 14,5% | 5,5% | 6,3% | 6,8% | 5,9% | 6,0% | 8,9% |
|  Using your own bike | ↓ | 4,8% | 7,8% | 6,7% | 6,1% | 5,4% | 7,5% | 4,5% | 4,3% | 4,4% | 6,3% | 6,1% | 6,0% |
| | ↑ | 21,9% | 23,3% | 16,7% | 19,1% | 21,8% | 28,6% | 18,1% | 25,3% | 20,6% | 21,5% | 18,2% | 22,6% |
|  Using your own scooter and the like | ↓ | 4,9% | 8,9% | 8,6% | 10,8% | 8,2% | 7,8% | 5,2% | 5,5% | 4,1% | 7,8% | 6,8% | 7,5% |
| | ↑ | 5,0% | 5,5% | 7,3% | 7,1% | 7,6% | 9,2% | 8,9% | 8,1% | 7,0% | 6,3% | 7,2% | 7,7% |
|  Using taxis or car platforms with driver | ↓ | 7,8% | 13,0% | 11,2% | 10,1% | 12,6% | 13,6% | 8,6% | 7,4% | 18,1% | 11,2% | 15,7% | 13,0% |
| | ↑ | 9,2% | 6,2% | 5,3% | 8,5% | 7,9% | 9,3% | 9,2% | 8,5% | 13,7% | 6,2% | 9,3% | 8,6% |
|  Using car platforms without driver | ↓ | 5,7% | 9,8% | 9,5% | 9,7% | 9,7% | 9,8% | 7,6% | 5,6% | 8,1% | 7,4% | 10,4% | 9,4% |
| | ↑ | 6,0% | 5,9% | 4,0% | 6,5% | 7,3% | 10,2% | 8,6% | 6,6% | 9,6% | 5,0% | 5,8% | 7,5% |
|  Using other sharing mobility platforms (bikes, moped...) | ↓ | 6,0% | 11,2% | 8,6% | 8,5% | 9,1% | 8,5% | 6,2% | 4,9% | 7,0% | 8,1% | 9,5% | 8,6% |
| | ↑ | 5,5% | 6,0% | 6,6% | 7,3% | 7,9% | 13,4% | 7,5% | 7,5% | 11,3% | 5,5% | 5,8% | 8,6% |
| TOTAL N | | 957 | 997 | 926 | 987 | 1011 | 949 | 1024 | 1001 | 926 | 986 | 1023 | |

↓ Will decrease
↑ Will increase












Base: full sample

After COVID-19 perspectives

TRAVEL

Forecasted change in habits post COVID-19, compared to the situation before the crisis.

TABLE 13

| |  AT |  BE |  CZ |  DK |  DE |  IT |  LT |  NL |  PT |  SI |  ES | TOTAL | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-------|
| Travelling inside the country for leisure | ↓ | 9,0% | 16,6% | 9,8% | 8,2% | 13,8% | 17,6% | 8,9% | 12,9% | 14,6% | 13,4% | 18,2% | 15,1% |
| | ↑ | 31,3% | 22,4% | 19,7% | 27,8% | 23,9% | 30,0% | 26,0% | 21,1% | 33,9% | 20,3% | 24,7% | 25,7% |
| Travelling inside the country for work | ↓ | 10,7% | 14,7% | 11,6% | 9,3% | 14,2% | 13,0% | 11,0% | 9,4% | 15,3% | 13,1% | 12,8% | 13,0% |
| | ↑ | 8,5% | 8,2% | 7,4% | 10,2% | 9,5% | 12,4% | 10,8% | 9,3% | 11,4% | 6,4% | 11,5% | 10,4% |
| Travelling abroad for leisure | ↓ | 23,1% | 27,4% | 21,4% | 23,6% | 25,2% | 29,7% | 22,0% | 19,3% | 28,6% | 19,0% | 27,9% | 26,2% |
| | ↑ | 19,6% | 15,6% | 15,2% | 14,0% | 17,1% | 17,0% | 18,7% | 17,2% | 19,3% | 13,7% | 13,4% | 16,3% |
| Travelling abroad for work | ↓ | 14,7% | 14,7% | 14,7% | 14,9% | 13,6% | 18,6% | 17,5% | 10,0% | 18,1% | 13,7% | 18,0% | 15,7% |
| | ↑ | 6,9% | 6,5% | 5,4% | 6,4% | 8,0% | 9,8% | 8,0% | 7,7% | 9,0% | 5,3% | 6,9% | 8,0% |
| TOTAL N | | 957 | 997 | 926 | 987 | 1011 | 949 | 1024 | 1001 | 926 | 986 | 1023 | |

↓ Will decrease

↑ Will increase

Base: full sample



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