# **Deloitte.**

# 2014

Global Automotive Consumer Study Exploring consumers' mobility choices and transportation decisions



# Introduction

Forces are changing the mobility landscape and affording consumers more choices than ever before in meeting their transportation needs. For automotive companies, these shifting consumer demands result in a number of complex questions that may ultimately impact their products and how they engage their customers.

To explore consumers' mobility choices and transportation decisions, Deloitte fielded a survey in 19 countries. In total, more than 23,000 individuals representing a broad range of cross generational—Baby Boomers, Gen X and Gen Y—automotive consumers responded to the survey. This broad and diverse consumer demographic, both across countries and Gen Y, allowed for in-depth analysis through multiple lenses, including generational, socio-economic, gender, and many others.

The objectives of the study centered on understanding the factors influencing consumers' mobility decisions as new transportation models that provide access to transportation (e.g., car-sharing, etc.) emerge. We also analyzed the different tradeoffs consumers are willing to pay for to own a vehicle, and examined how preferences for powertrains, technology (inside and outside of the vehicle), and lifestyle needs impact consumers' choice in the purchase or lease decision. The study also sought to assess the customer experience and the factors influencing the final vehicle purchase decision.

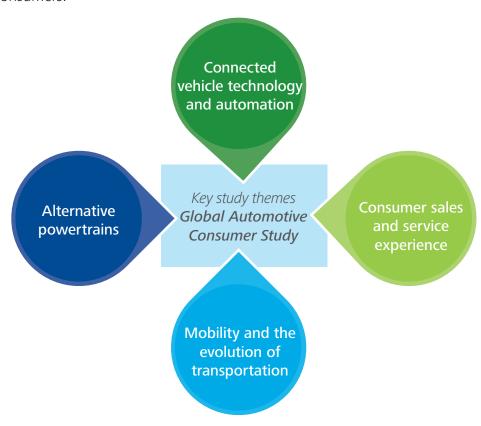
The findings of the study outlined in the following pages represent the analysis of the over 2,000 U.S. consumers who responded to this global survey. These findings form the foundation for an informed dialogue between automakers, dealers, and non-automotive companies working within the industry about the factors that will increasingly impact how consumers around the world choose to get from one place to another.

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# About the Global Automotive Consumer Study

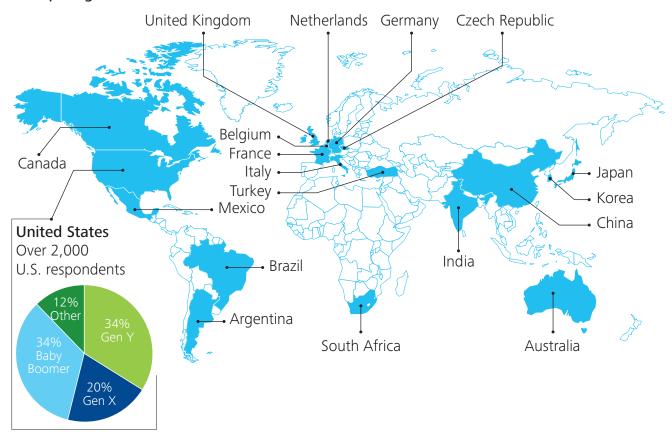
The Global Automotive Consumer Study focuses on "the changing nature of mobility" and how mobility affects various aspects of the automobile buying and ownership experience. Within the mobility theme, the study examines how alternative powertrains, connected vehicle technology and automation, and the sales channel experience influences the transportation choices of automotive consumers.



### The Global Automotive Consumer Study is based on a survey of over 23,000 consumers in 19 countries.

The key findings and insights in this publication are based on U.S. responses to the survey.

### Participating countries





# Why Conduct a Global Automotive Consumer Study?

As these powerful and dynamic forces continue to take shape, consumer mobility preferences are rapidly evolving.



### **Hyper-urbanization**

In 2006, the world reached a critical midpoint; over half of the world's population was living in a city. The trend is expected to accelerate, with approximately 70% of the world's population expected to live in cities by 2050 (90% in North America)<sup>1</sup>. Overcrowding, the realities of traffic, and new capabilities enabled by technology are all leading to more collaborative approaches to transport: for example, the "sharing economy," driverless cars, and improved public transportation.



### Generational views

Individuals today have a number of transportation options, and increasingly their transportation decisions are differing across Gen Y. Some tend to gravitate toward traditional vehicle ownership models, while others are highly interested in models that provide access to mobility, allow them to remain connected (and productive), and reduce costs. These differing views and expectations of mobility, along with disruptions of traditional ownership models, will likely change how OEMs engage their customers.



### **Connected technology**

Innovations in V2X connectivity, mobile phones, apps, and smart card technology are disrupting the automotive industry. Moreover, automotive consumers will increasingly expect customer experiences that go beyond the sales or service transaction and leverage technology to integrate with their connected lifestyles—both inside and outside of the vehicle. The formerly clear lines—between humans and machines, between ownership and non-ownership, between goods and services—will blur as a result of connectivity and the information generated and used interchangeably by people and machines.

<sup>1</sup> Urban and Rural Areas. United Nations, 2007. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/2007\_urban\_rural\_chart.pdf



The mass adoption and use of new transportation systems (e.g., public transportation, electric and driverless cars vehicles, supporting infrastructure, etc.) is going to require increased public-private collaborations. Government will neither be able to fully fund nor take primary responsibility for the requirements supporting tomorrow's transportation systems. Moreover, the sheer complexity of transportation systems that work for everyone argues that many players will have to be involved. The resulting improved systems will likely offer consumers better transportation options that are more efficient, cost effective, and environmentally friendly.



In 2012, new Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards were released in the U.S. that require automakers to raise the average fuel efficiency of new cars and trucks to 54.5 MPG by 2025. At the same time, U.S. consumer interest in large SUVs and trucks remains high. These factors are fueling the development of disruptive innovations within the vehicle—particularly advancements in alternative powertrains. As a result, by 2025, consumers in the U.S. may have the ability to choose from a mix of proven powertrain options that best meet their lifestyle needs—including more efficient internal combustion engines, electric vehicles (EVs), plug-in hybrids, and vehicles powered by natural gas.

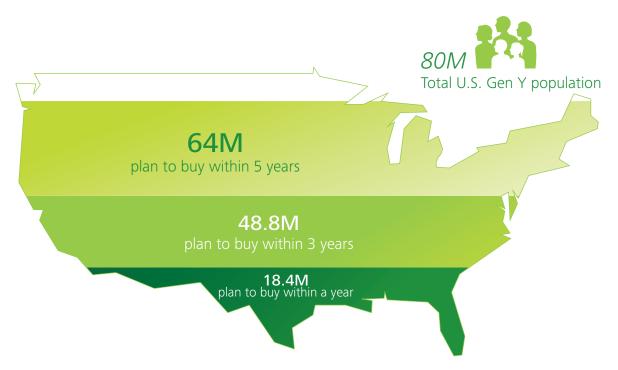


# Gen Y Market Potential

# Over three-quarters

of Gen Y consumers plan to purchase or lease a vehicle within the next five years

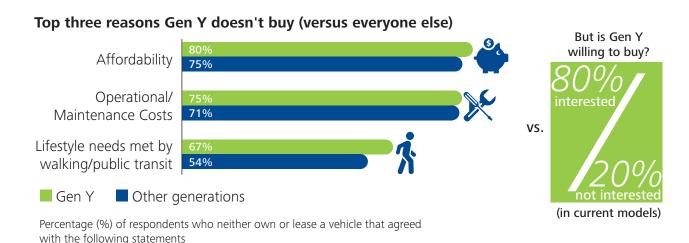






# Decision Criteria

Affordability and high operational and maintenance cost are top reasons across Gen Y for not owning a vehicle. In addition, Gen Y consumers generally feel that their lifestyle needs can be met by walking or public transportation.



### Top three things that would get them into a vehicle

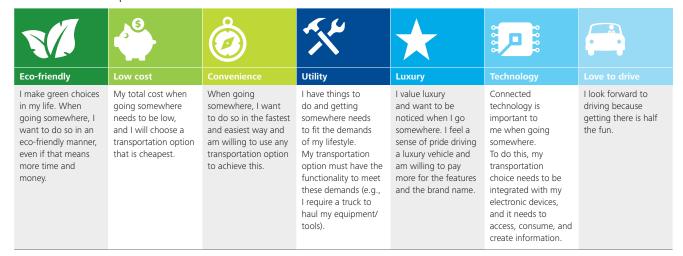




# **Driver Profiles**

# Gen Y enjoys driving,

provided the cost is low and it's convenient.



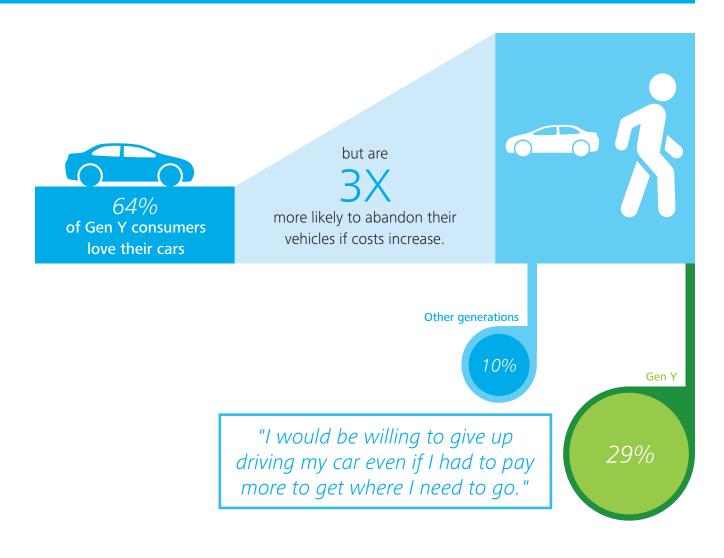
# How would you describe yourself as a commuter?

### Driver profile generational comparison

Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gen Y	3	Ö		*			*
Other generations	×	<b>6</b>	Ö				*



# Vehicle Loyalty



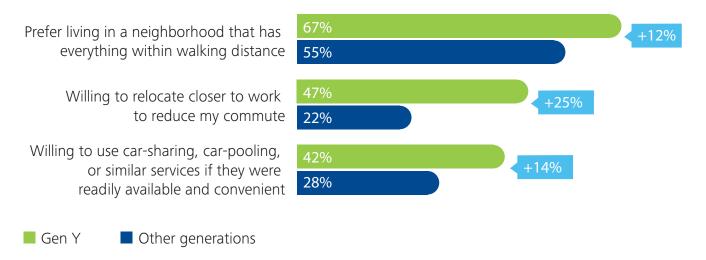


Factors that may influence

# consumers' decision to abandon vehicle ownership

Lifestyle is the primary reason

How much do you agree with each of the following statements?

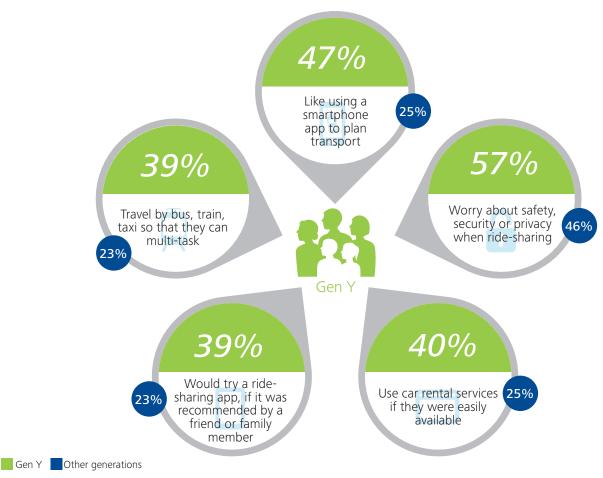


### Gen Y consumers are more

# interested in alternative modes of transportation,

particularly if they are safe and enabled by technology.

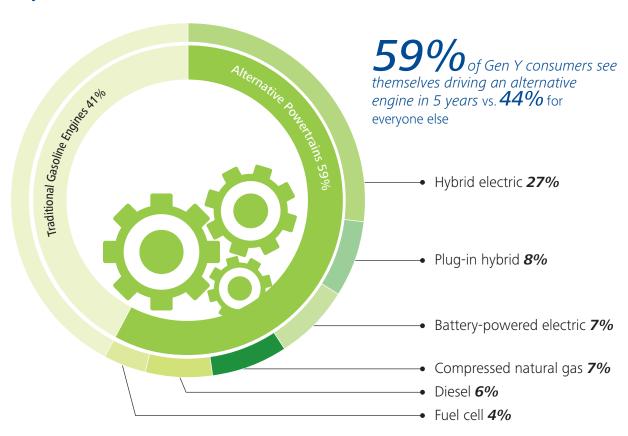
### Percentage of Gen Y respondents that agree with the following statements:





# Alternative Powertrains

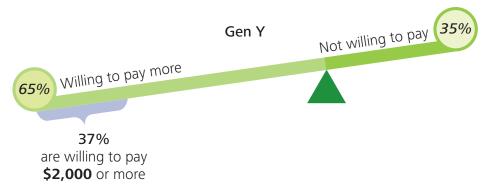
*More than half* of Gen Y would prefer to be driving an alternative powertrain five years from now.



### Gen Y is

# willing to pay more

### for an alternative powertrain...



### Other generations



Not willing to pay



are willing to pay **\$2,000** or more

### ... but cost is

### still a primary motivation



say "My motivation to purchase/lease an alternative powertrain would be driven more by my desire to save money on fuel rather than to save the environment."



of Gen Y would prefer to drive a traditional vehicle if it could provide comparable fuel efficiency to vehicles with alternative powertrains.

### **Perspective**



# 6.4 years\*

Time it would take to recoup an incremental \$2,000 in the purchase price of a new alternative powertrain vehicle versus a new traditional gasoline vehicle through increased fuel efficiency.

\* Source: Calculated by Deloitte Research, using data from U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. 2013 Ford Fusion used for comparative analysis.

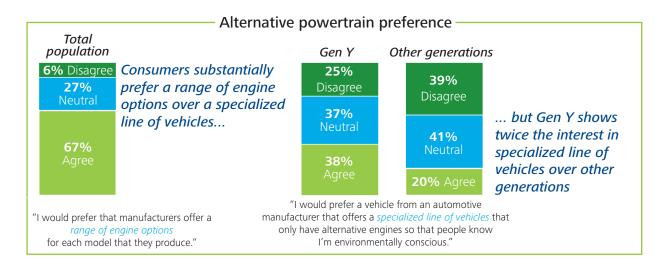
### Majority of consumers feel there

# aren't enough alternative powertrain options

in the market, and **2:1** prefer a broad range of powertrain options in each vehicle model

# Total population 11% Disagree 51% Agree

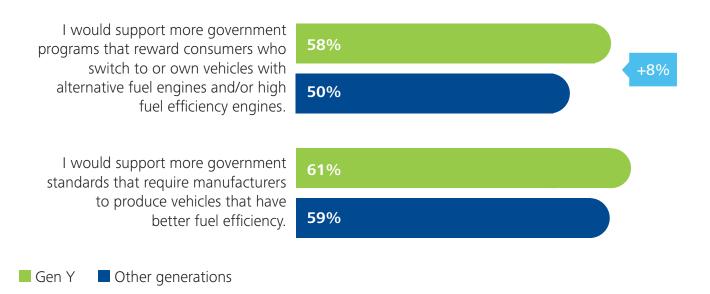
"Manufacturers don't offer enough alternative powertrains in vehicles I would actually want to drive"



Gen Y is

# more supportive of government incentives

to switch to alternative powertrains.



Percentage of respondents that agreed with the statements above

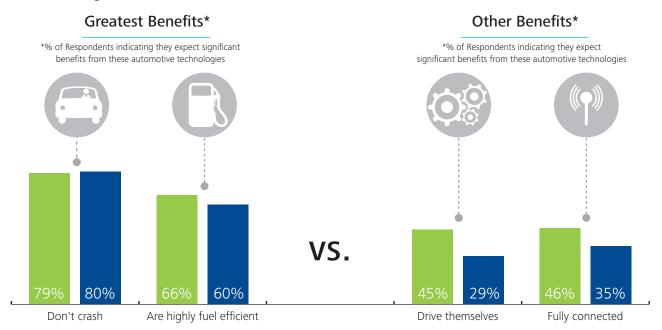


# Vehicle Technology

Gen Y consumers believe

# there are significant benefits from new vehicle technologies,

including vehicles that:

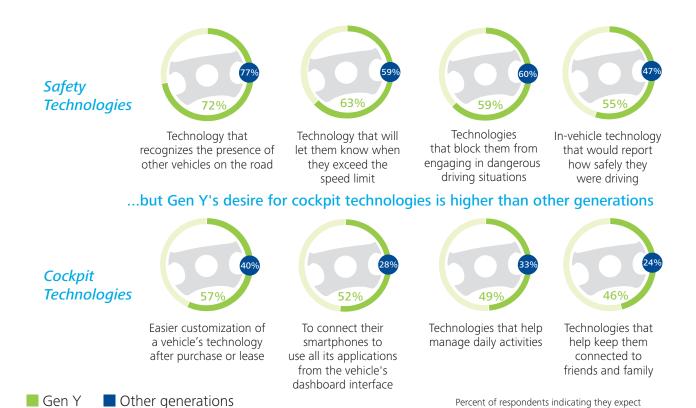


### Gen Y wants:

- Technology that recognizes the presence of other vehicles on the road
- Technology that will let them know when they exceed the speed limit
- In-vehicle technologies that would automatically block them from engaging in dangerous driving situations



## Consumers desire safety technologies more than cockpit technologies...



# And consumers aren't willing to pay much, with only 27% willing to pay over \$2,500



significant benefits from these automotive technologies



# **Autonomous Vehicles**

In general, U.S. consumers today find

higher levels of automation

less desirable

But Gen Y is far more comfortable with autonomous vehicles than other generations



\*% of Respondents indicating they would find the following levels of autonomy desirable



# U.S. federal government definitions for autonomous (driverless) vehicles

- Basic: Allows the vehicle to assist the driver by performing specific tasks like anti-lock braking (prevent from skidding) and/or traction control (to prevent loss of grip with the road).
- Advanced: Combines at least two functions such as adaptive cruise control and lane centering technology in unison to relieve the driver of control of those functions
- Limited Self-Driving: Allows the vehicle to take over all driving functions under certain traffic and environmental conditions. If conditions changed, the vehicle would recognize this and the driver would then be expected to be available to take back control of the vehicle.
- Full Self-Driving: Allows the vehicle
  to take over all driving functions for an
  entire trip. The driver would simply need
  to provide an address and the vehicle
  would take over and require no other
  involvement from the driver

Source: Based on U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) definitions

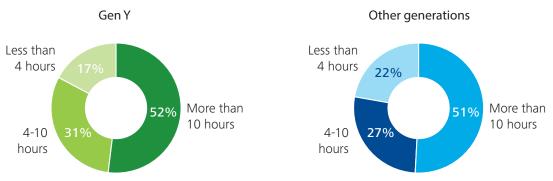


# The Customer Experience

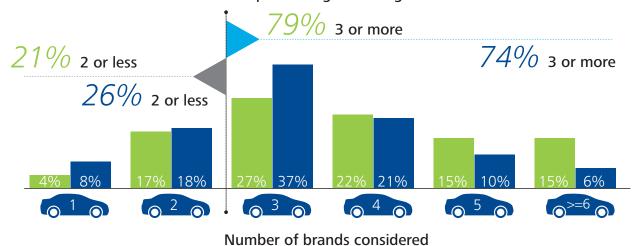
# Research is key

The majority of Gen Y consumers spend more than 10 hours researching and considers 3 or more brands before they purchase or lease a vehicle.

### Time spent researching possible vehicles

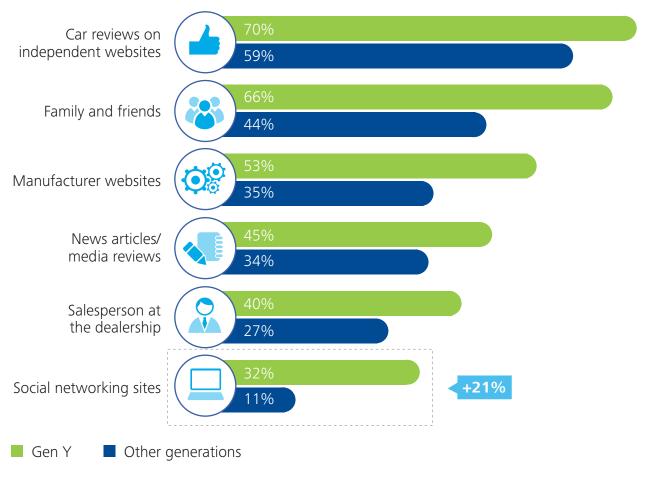


### Number of brands considered when purchasing or leasing



# Impacting the purchase decision

Gen Y trusts independent car reviews and family and friends the most.



Percent of respondents indicating this source is a significant influence on the purchase decision



Consumers want an extremely efficient purchase process...

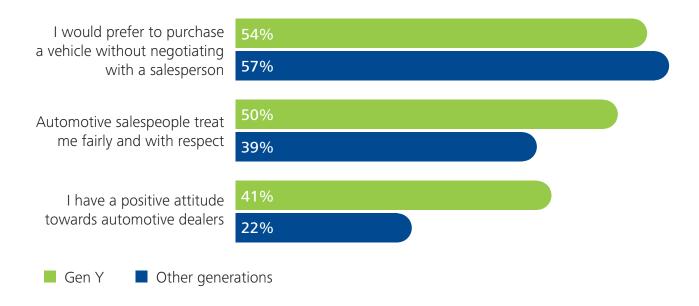
### Average acceptable time per phase for all consumers





...and some consumers are Willing to Wait only 10-30 minutes per phase

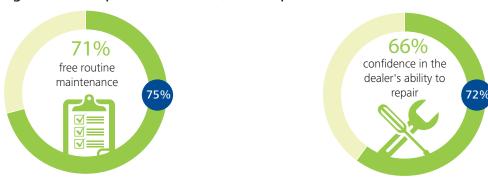
Gen Y consumers have a *more positive image of automotive dealerships* but the majority of Americans would prefer to skip the negotiation process.



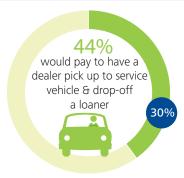
# Service impacts vehicle sales

The *COSt* and *quality* of the service bundle **influences over 2/3** of consumers' purchase decision.

When choosing a vehicle to purchase or lease, how important are each of the following attributes?



**Nearly half** of Gen Y consumers are willing to pay for services that make their lives easier.



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