

GIVE THE PEOPLE  
CHAUFFEURS

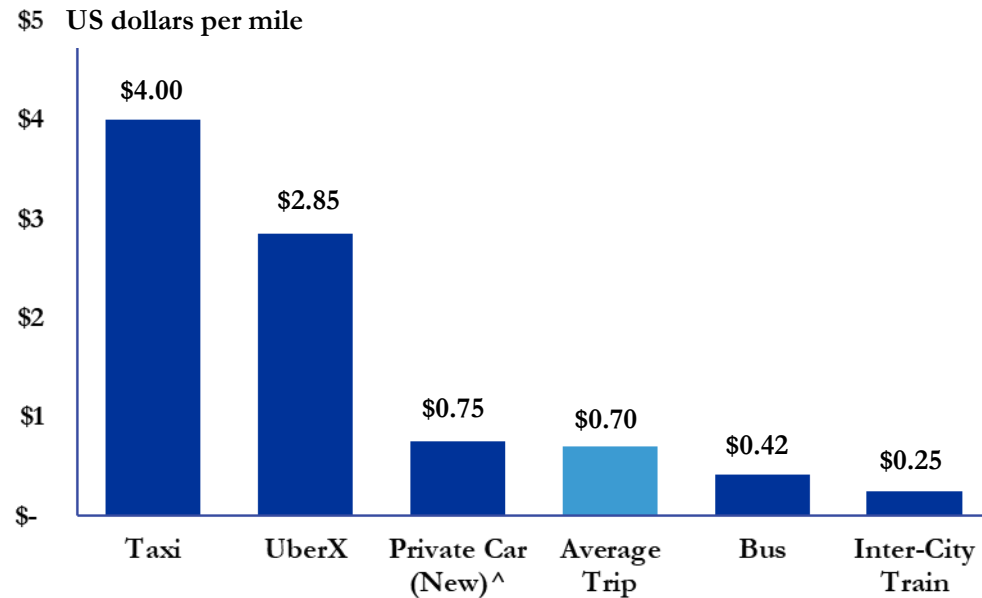
# Driverless On-Demand Mobility From First Principles (An Overview)

- **This presentation is a summary of a more detailed report (22,000 words)**
  - Published at the same time and available on [www.adpunctum.co.uk](http://www.adpunctum.co.uk)
- **There are lots of forecasts about on-demand mobility being published but they often include sparse justification for the claims made**
- **This study is a first principles look into the factors behind on-demand mobility, reflecting actual travel patterns and human behaviours**
  - This identifies what factors really matter and disproves some intuition
  - Through this, we can create, model and explain some adoption scenarios
- **No one has a way to exactly predict the future (unless they are from it)**
  - This work is not definitive, it aims to better inform
  - Be very wary of those bearing single scenario forecasts

- Passenger travel revenue pool attracts disruption from new entrants
- Majority of travel today is in private cars -- on-demand is a threat to ownership
- Operational challenges remain to achieve mass-transit with driverless vehicles (robo-taxis) but 15% profit margins with low fares is possible
- On-demand mobility using robo-taxis will become cheaper than car ownership and substantially reduce demand for new cars -- likely before 2030
- The above can be achieved with today's private vehicle occupancy rates
- Public transport customers are price-sensitive -- unless fares fall to \$0.40 per mile they will not switch, sharing will enable prices to reach that level
- On-demand could increase travel by 5% to 10% -- on top of economic growth

# HUGE REVENUE POOL FOR NEW TRAVEL METHODS

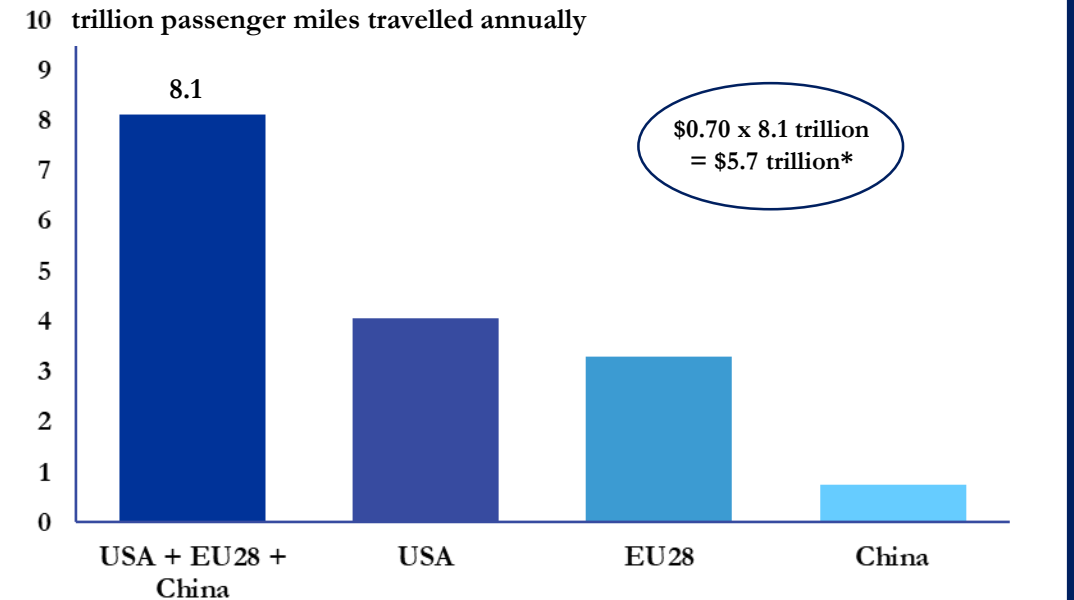
## PASSENGER FARES PER MILE



Source: Ad Punctum Research

^ excludes parking costs and tolls

## PASSENGER MILES -- 2014



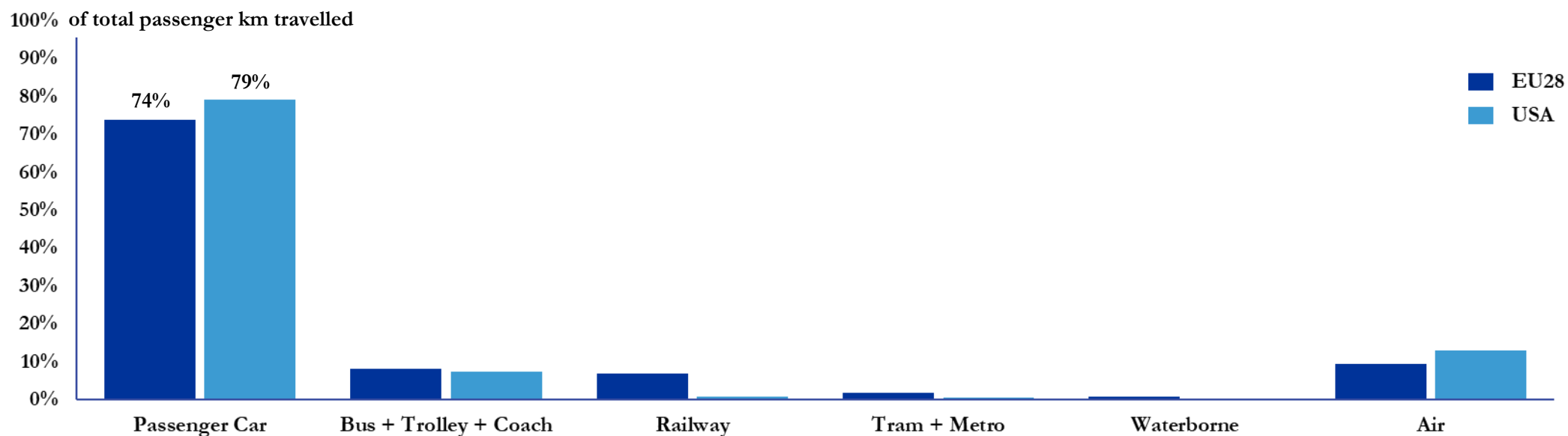
Source: Ad Punctum Research, European Commission

\* Global figure would be higher

**Average Travel Cost Today Is About \$0.70 Per Mile.  
Revenue Pool Of \$6 Trillion (And Growing) For An All-Conquering Solution.**

# CAR IS ALREADY THE TRANSPORT OF CHOICE

## SHARE OF TOTAL PASSENGER DISTANCE TRAVELLED -- 2014

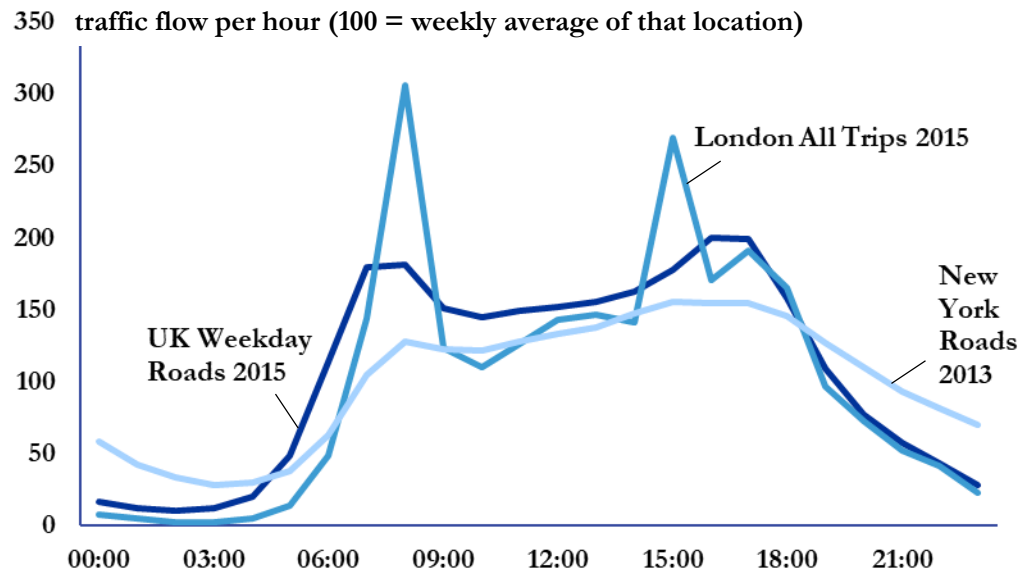


Source: Ad Punctum Research, European Commission

On-Demand Mobility Will Take Share From Private Cars -- Other Modes Only Have A Small Share Of Miles Travelled In Rich Countries.

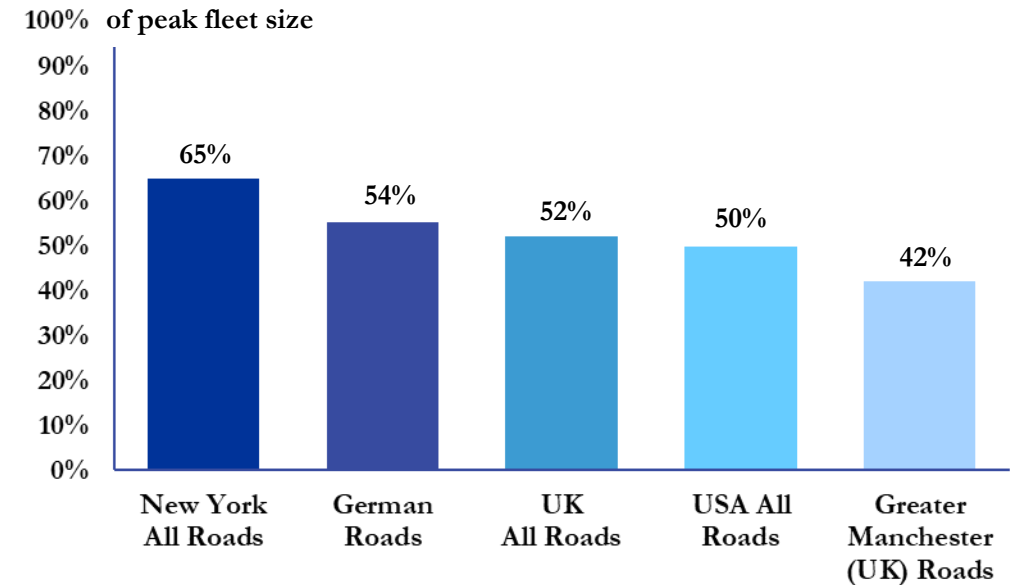
# OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES FOR ON-DEMAND

## TRIP DENSITY OVER 24 HOURS



Source: Ad Punctum Research, Department for Transport, TfL, City of New York

## POTENTIAL FLEET EFFICIENCY



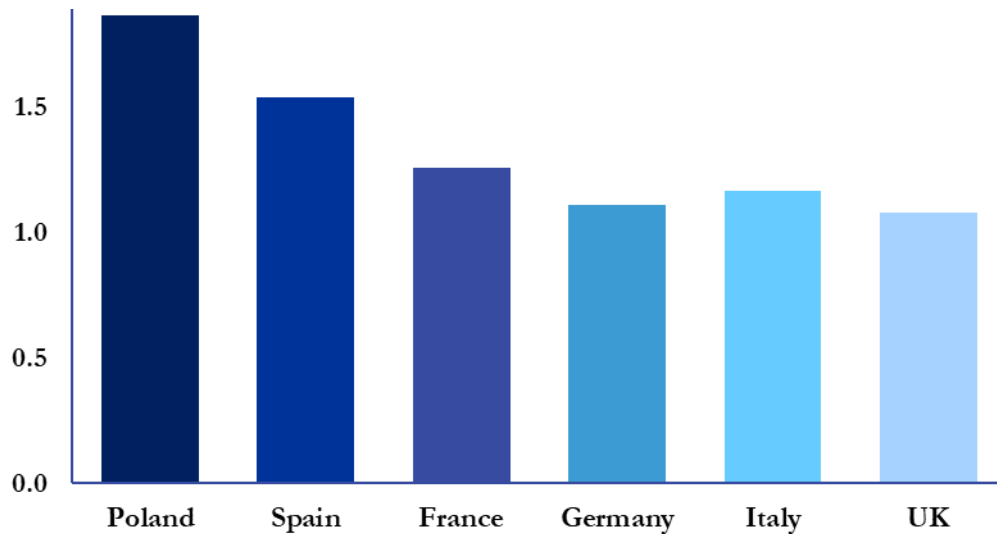
Source: Ad Punctum Research, UK DfT, TfL, City of New York, BAST, US DfT, TfGM

**On-Demand Fleets Face A Trade-off -- Market Share Or Efficiency.  
Mass Transit Fleets Will Struggle To Get Utilisation Above 50%.**

# PRIVATE CARS ARE HIGHLY COST INEFFICIENT

## DAILY TRAVEL TIME -- 2012

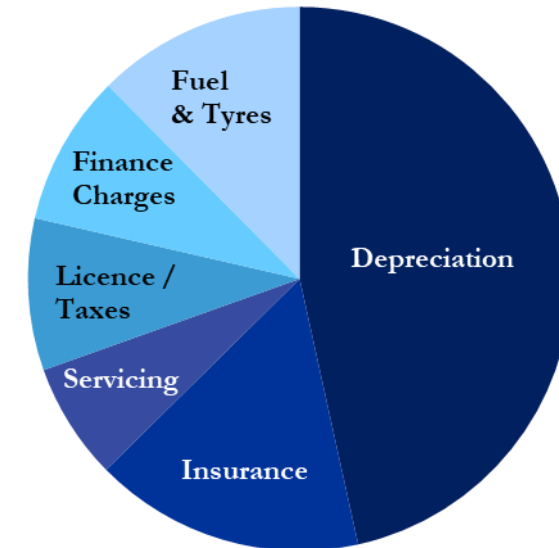
2.0 hours spent travelling each day (average)



Source: Ad Punctum Research, European Commission

## BUILD-UP OF OWNERSHIP COSTS

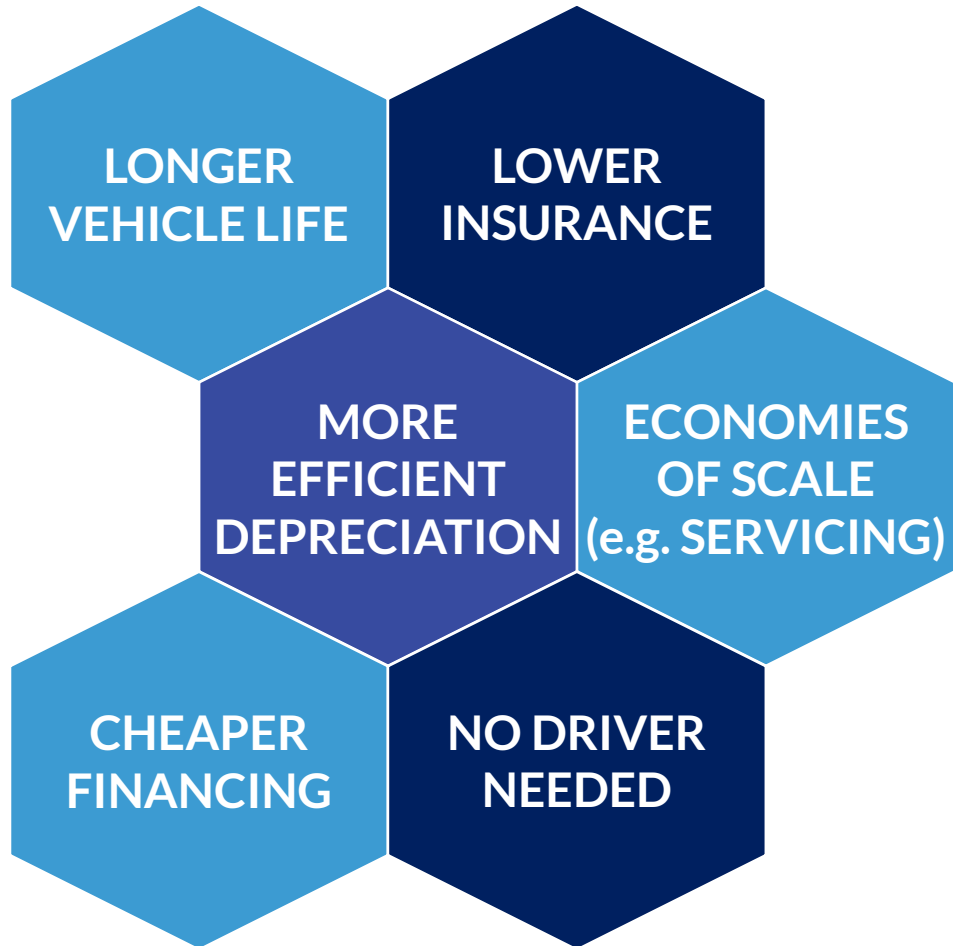
TOTAL COST = \$0.75 PER MILE\*



Source: Ad Punctum Research, AAA Your Driving Costs 2016 \* Excludes tolls, parking etc

Private Cars Are Used 1 - 2 Hours Per Day, Less Than 10% Utilisation.  
Almost Half The Annual Cost Of A New Car Is Depreciation.

# COMPONENTS OF A CHEAPER SOLUTION

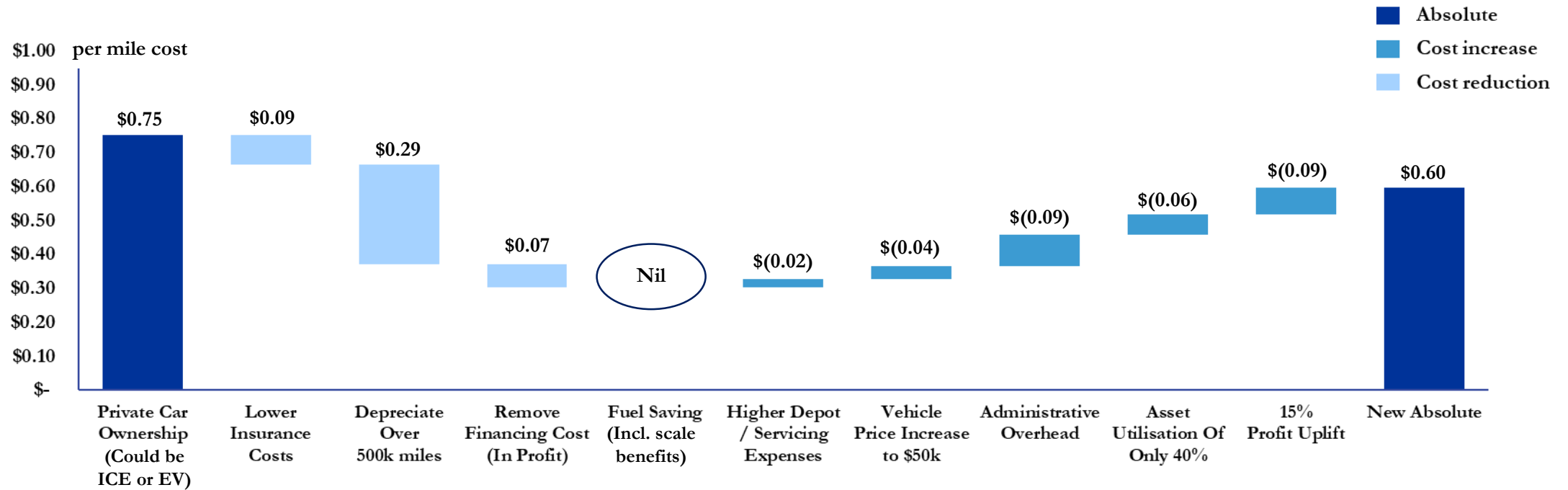


- By implementing driverless technologies, robo-taxis will become cheaper than owning a car
  - Even with cost additions for vehicle technology, overhead and operator profit
- Savings come through higher fleet utilisation and longer vehicle life
  - More miles, but in fewer years
- The vehicles will also crash less



# AFFORDABLE TRAVEL BECKONS...

## COST PER MILE FOR A DRIVERLESS VEHICLE IN OPERATION

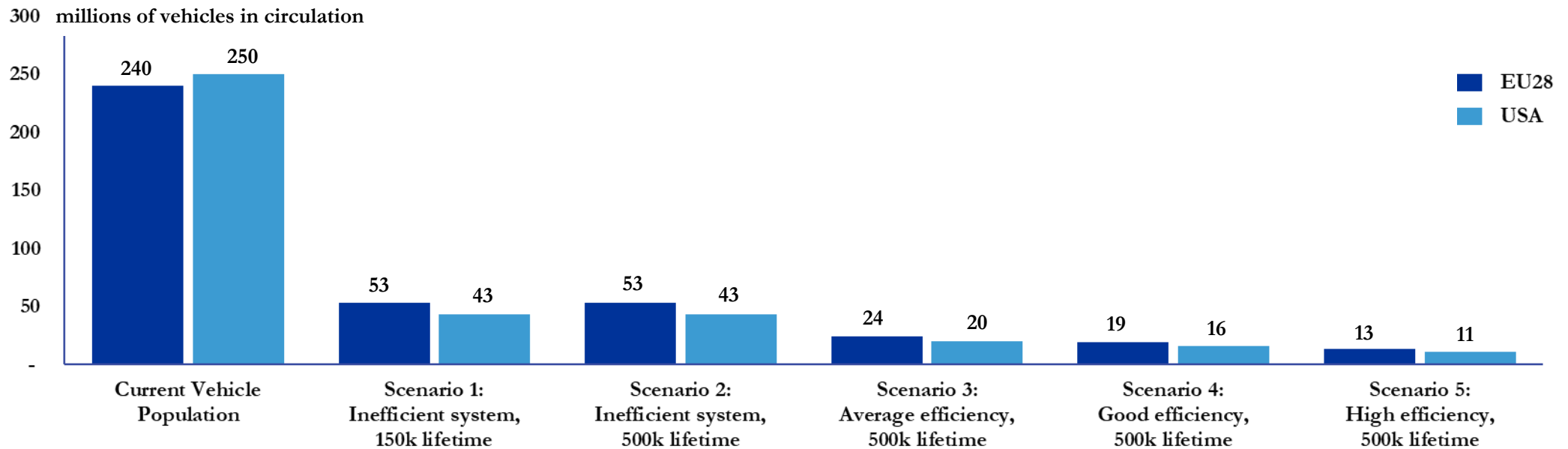


Source: Ad Punctum Research

Robo-Taxi Operating Costs More Than Offset By Savings That Result From Using A Shared Fleet And A Vehicle With A Longer Lifespan.

# ...AND REQUIRES FAR FEWER CARS...

## PASSENGER VEHICLE STOCK IN DIFFERENT ON-DEMAND SCENARIOS

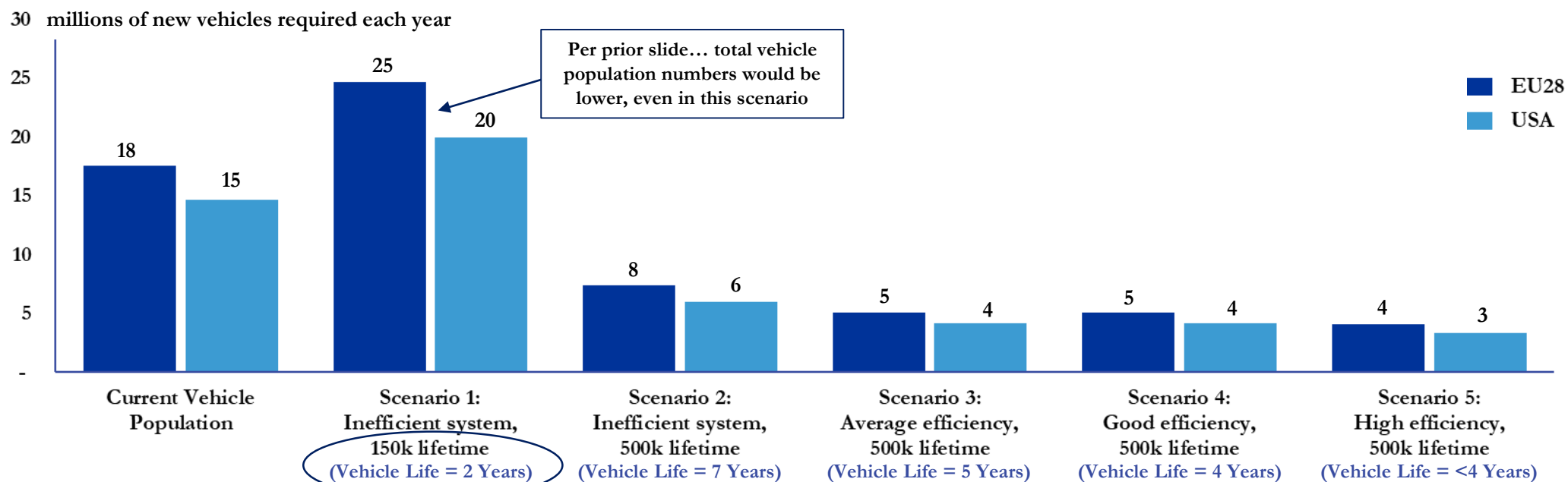


Source: Ad Punctum Research, European Commission

Due To Low Utilisation Of Private Cars, Even Scenarios With Relatively Low Efficiency (40% Utilisation, Low Occupancy) Need Fewer Cars.

# THE RESULT? REALLY BAD NEWS FOR ANNUAL SALES

## ANNUAL PASSENGER VEHICLE SALES IN DIFFERENT SCENARIOS



Source: Ad Punctum Research, ACEA, Business Insider

Unless Fleets Decide To Have Vehicles With Very Short Lives, Demand For New Vehicles Will Be Less Than Half Today's Levels.

**Question:**  
**But will we ever see  
driverless cars on the road  
in our lifetime?**

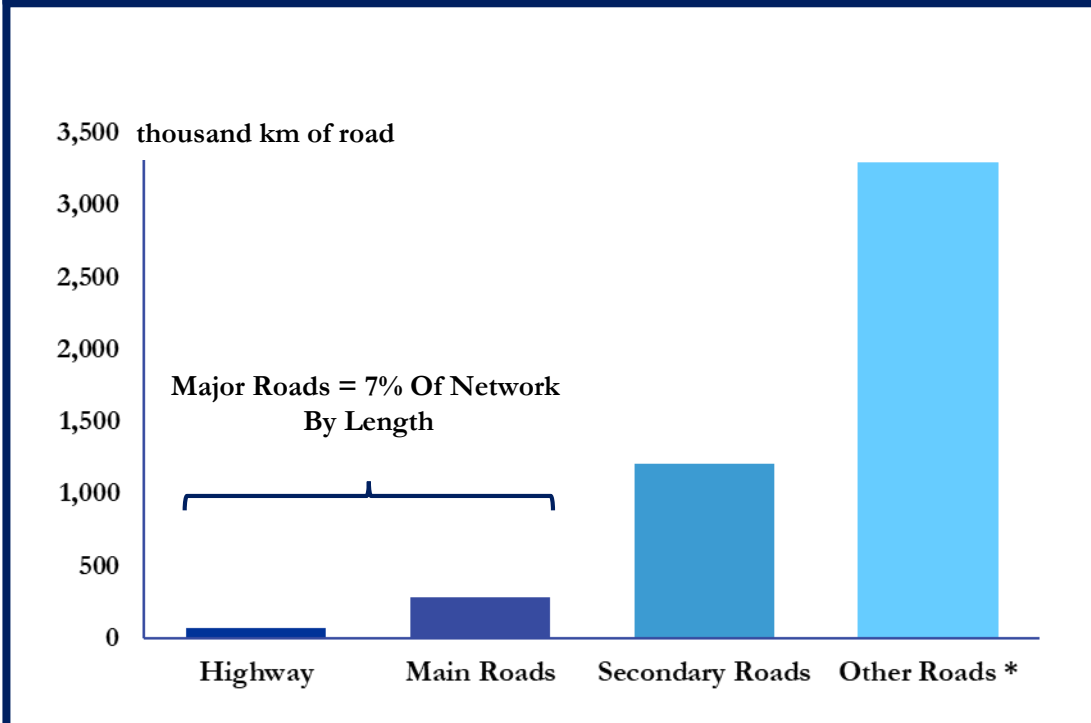
**Answer:**

**Oh yes.**

**Driverless cars will be  
capable of most road  
mileage by the  
early 2020s.**

# TRAVEL IS MORE PREDICTABLE THAN WE THINK

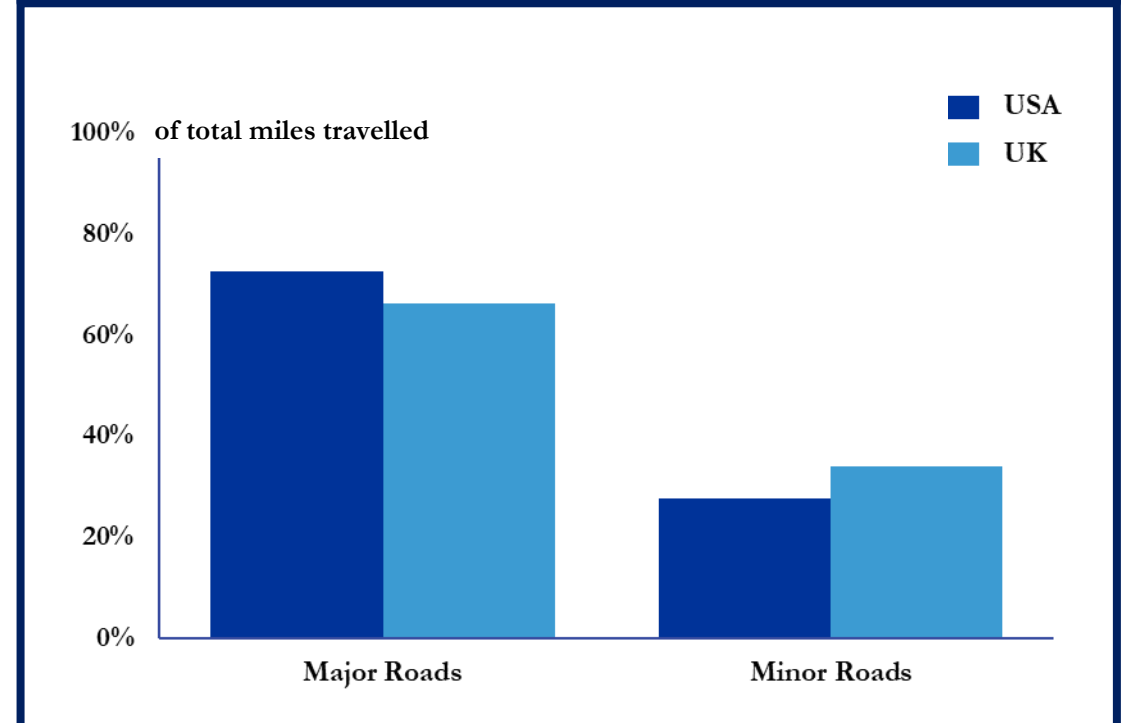
## EU28 NETWORK BY ROAD TYPE



Source: Ad Punctum Research, European Commission

\* includes unpaved roads

## TRAVEL BY ROAD TYPE -- 2016



Source: Ad Punctum Research, Federal Highway Administration, UK DfT

Major Roads Are A Fraction Of Network Length But Most Of The Usage.  
Driverless Technology Will Soon Be Capable On These Arterial Routes.

**Question:**  
**But won't the authorities  
discourage driverless  
vehicles?**

**Answer:**

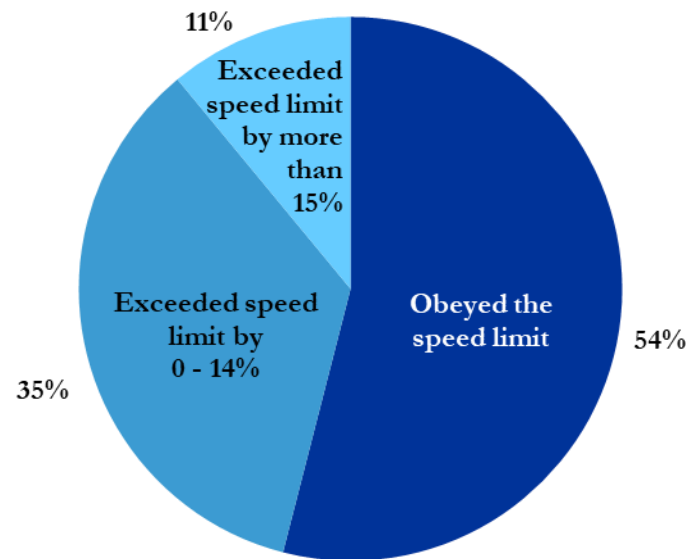
**Many will be in favour.  
Taking a look at how good  
humans are at driving will  
help to explain why...**



# ROADS ARE BETTER OFF WITHOUT US

## OBEYING SPEED LIMITS -- UK 2015

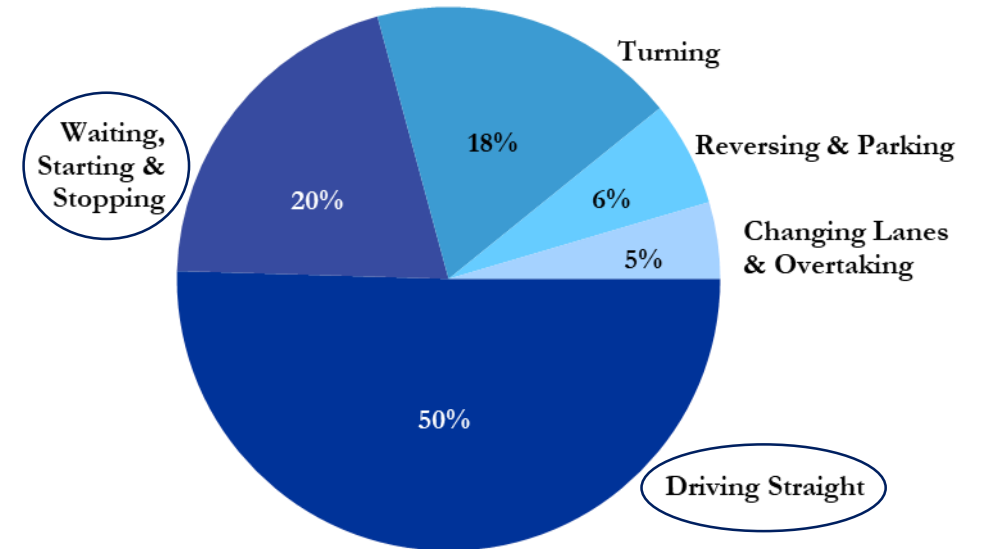
UK MOTORWAY SPEED LIMIT = 70 MPH



Source: Ad Punctum Research, UK Department for Transport

## ACCIDENTS BY MANOEUVRE

UK ACCIDENT CLASSIFICATION -- 2015



Source: Ad Punctum Research, UK Department for Transport

Almost 26,000 People Killed On Roads In The EU Each Year.  
Most People Ignore Safety Guidance And Crash In Simple Situations.

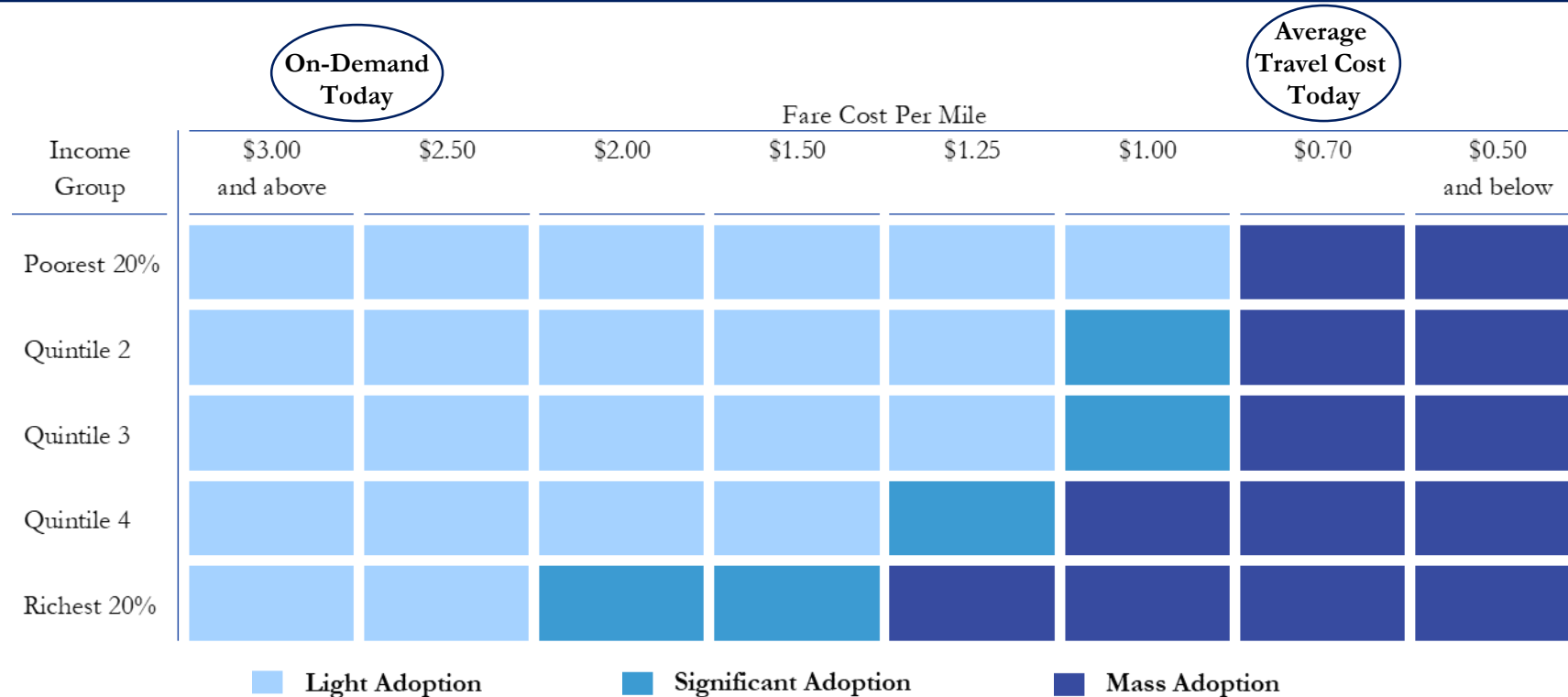
**Question:**  
**How quickly will people  
take up on-demand  
mobility usage?**

**Answer:**

**Research indicates that it is heavily dependent on price and income level.**

# QUALITATIVE ON-DEMAND ADOPTION ASSESSMENT

## INTEREST IN ON-DEMAND BY INCOME GROUP AND FARE LEVEL



Source: Ad Punctum Research

Even Among The Richest Groups, Mass Adoption Requires Price To Fall Significantly From Today -- Poorest Groups Highly Budget Conscious.

# HOW TO MODEL THE ADOPTION OF ON-DEMAND?

1

- Set different conditions for consumer preference and regulator burden -- both reduce potential miles served
- Create different scenarios for technology capability and cost improvement over time
- Create input variables such as operating cost, profit margin and willingness to invest upfront

2

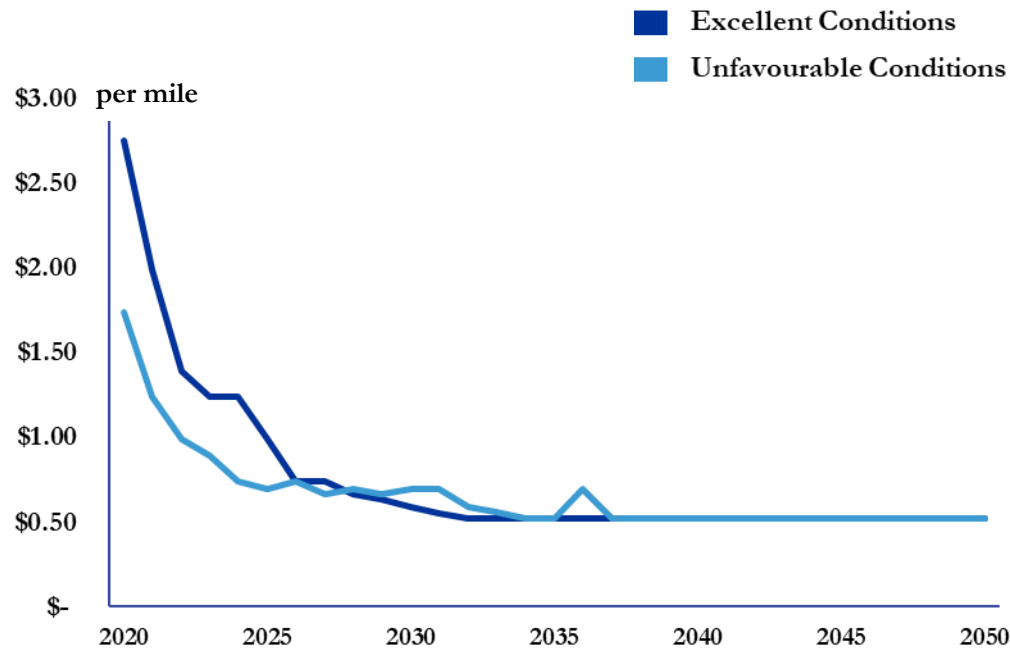
- Create travel forecasts by income group
- Create price sensitivities and elasticity by income group
- The result is a set of maximum miles travelled for a given price by income group

3

- Create on-demand fleet size and minimum selling price in any given year
- Run a bid/ask analysis to see the highest price that the fleet can command in order to be fully utilized
- Flow the results into the following years to model fleet growth

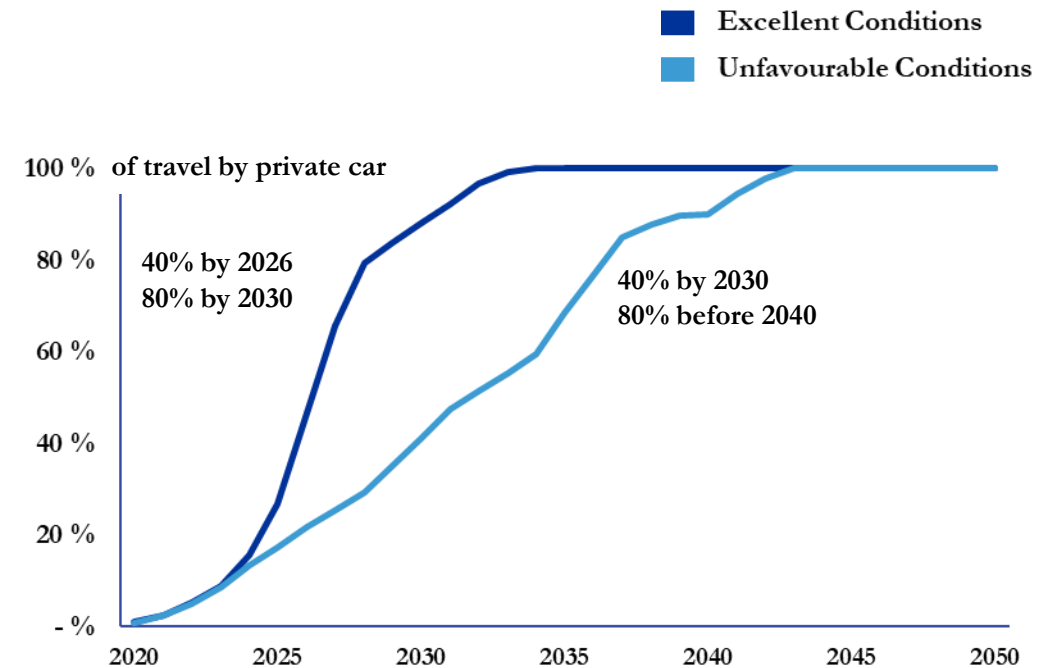
# HOW THE MARKET MIGHT DEVELOP...

## PRICE PER MILE OVER TIME



Source: Ad Punctum Research

## SHARE OF TRANSPORT OVER TIME



Source: Ad Punctum Research

Driverless On-Demand Services Spread Quickly In Various Scenarios Of Technology Capability, Consumer Attitude And Regulatory Openness.

**Question:**  
**So by 2040, everyone is  
using on-demand instead  
of cars?**

**Answer:**

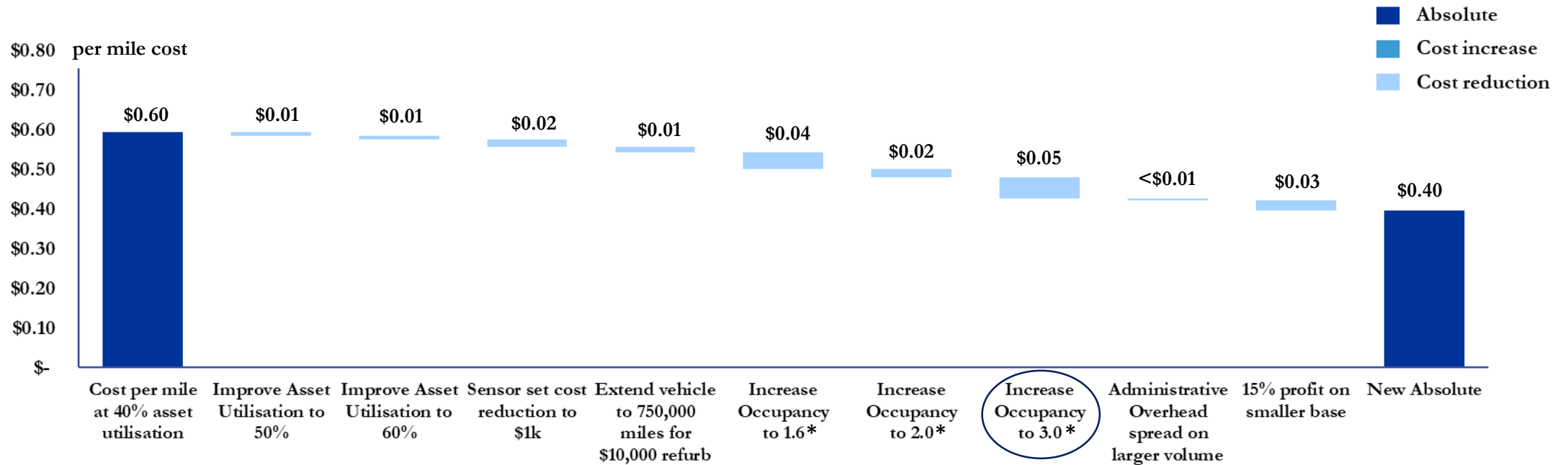
**Not necessarily.**

**Public transport users are highly price conscious. Many cannot afford more than \$0.40 per mile.**



# EVEN CHEAPER TRAVEL WITHIN REACH...

## COST PER MILE FOR A DRIVERLESS VEHICLE IN OPERATION



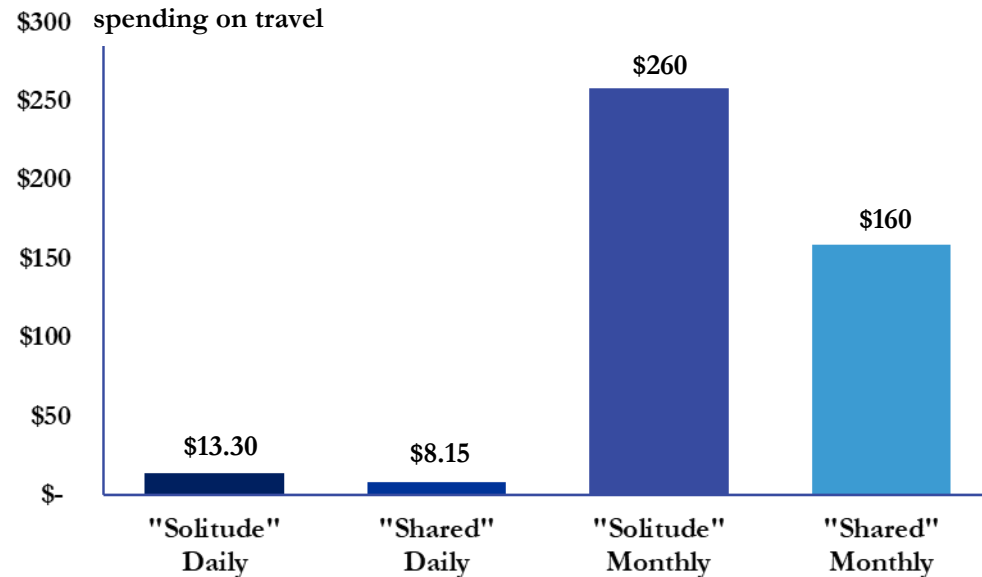
Source: Ad Punctum Research

\* This is average occupancy, peak occupancy would be higher

By Taking More Passengers In The Vehicle, \$0.40 Per Mile Is Possible.  
Not Everyone Will Want To Travel With Others -- They Can Pay More.

# DIFFERENT CUSTOMER GROUPS EMERGE

## INDICATIVE COMMUTING COSTS

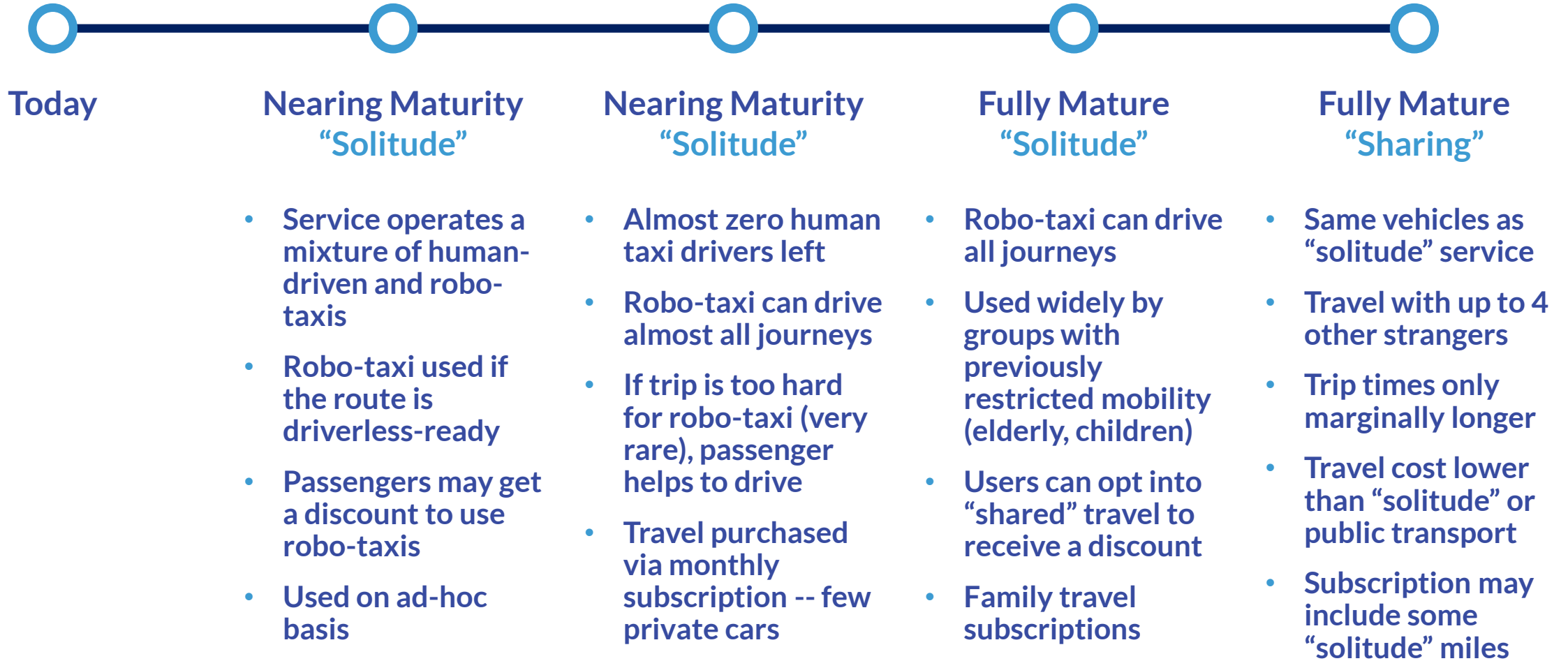


Source: Ad Punctum Research, APTA

- **Two services likely to be available**
  - **Solitude** -- like today's private car ownership; you only share with friends and family
  - **Shared** -- share with strangers (far less than public transport today) and travel door to door
- **No forced one-size-fits-all service**
  - Cars are 85% of the market today, solitude is the mainstream
  - Can serve both with a single vehicle type (still efficient)

**On-Demand Mobility Without Sharing Is Cheaper Than Car Ownership.  
Sharing Achieves Cost Parity With Public Transport.**

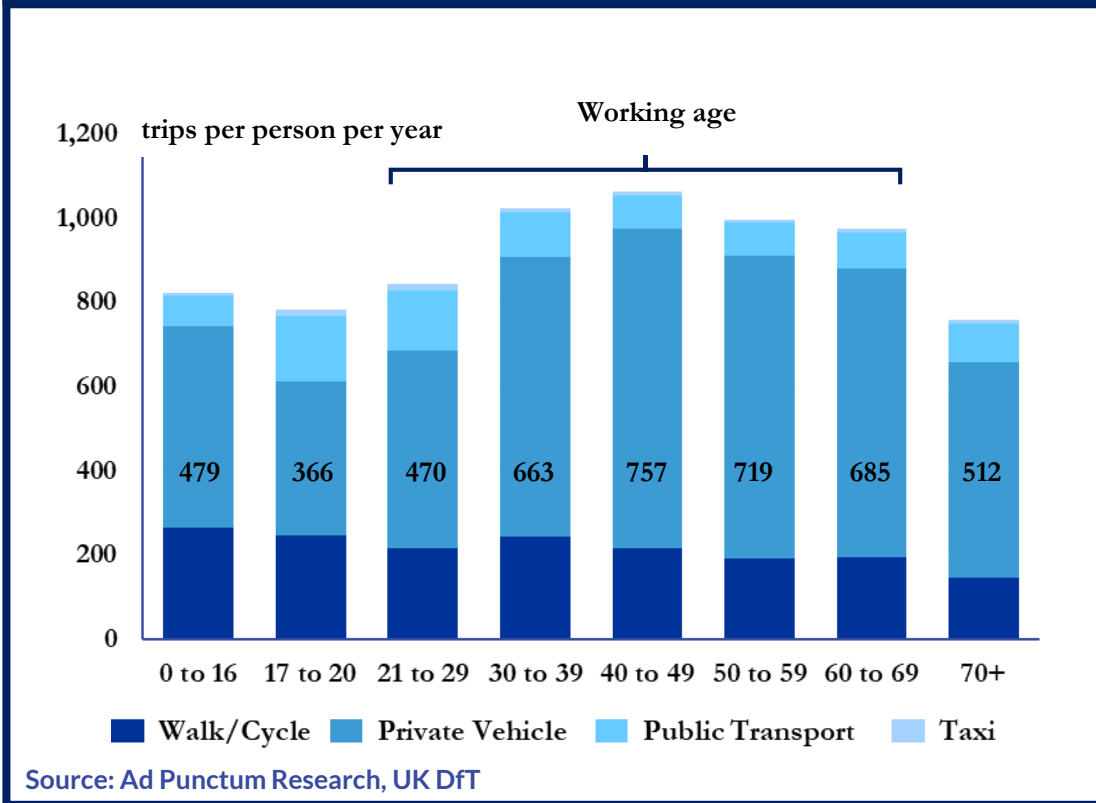
# HOW SERVICES WILL EVOLVE OVER TIME



As Technology Progresses, Nearly Effortless Services Will Arrive First With Completely Effortless Experiences Being Offered Later On.

# HOW DOES MY MARKET GROW?

## TRIPS BY MODE AND AGE GROUP



- UK government forecasts that road traffic will grow by 2040, even without on-demand services
  - Low -- 19% higher than 2010
  - High -- 55% higher than 2010
- On-demand mobility will help those with restricted mobility
  - About 10% of the population, travel 50% less than average
- Working age groups use cars more than the rest -- for good reason?

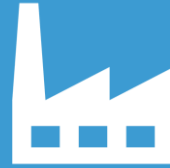
Natural Demand For Travel Should See Growth Of 20% To 50% By 2040.  
Greater Travel By Restricted Users Increases Market 5% To 10%.

# WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?



## CUSTOMERS

- Work out what to do with the extra time and saved money
- Decide when to switch -- don't want to get caught with a car no one wants as used vehicle demand evaporates
- Will this just change the way you travel or might it cause you to make different lifestyle choices?



## COMPANIES

- Decide on your core business
- Don't assume you can become a monopoly
- Face up to lower car demand
- Be adaptable to different regulatory decisions by region and for adoption to vary by a few years
- Find ways to get early insights into customer behaviour



## REGULATORS & GOVERNMENTS

- How to encourage on-demand in a safe and innovative way?
- Co-ordination with others vs territory-specific approach?
- How to identify monopolies early on and defeat them?
- Decide how to cope with impact of on-demand being cheaper than public transport
- How do public spaces change?

- Passenger travel revenue pool attracts disruption from new entrants
- Majority of travel today is in private cars -- on-demand is a threat to ownership
- Operational challenges remain to achieve mass-transit with driverless robo-taxis but 15% profit margins with low fares is possible
- On-demand mobility using robo-taxis will become cheaper than car ownership and substantially reduce demand for new cars -- likely before 2030
- The above can be achieved with today's private vehicle occupancy rates
- Public transport customers are price-sensitive -- with fares above \$0.40 per mile they will not switch, sharing will enable prices to reach that level
- On-demand could increase travel by 5% to 10% -- on top of economic growth

# WANT MORE? HOW TO FIND THE DETAILED REPORT

EITHER

Type “Ad Punctum chauffeurs for all” into a reputable search engine

OR

Visit [www.adpunctum.co.uk/research](http://www.adpunctum.co.uk/research) and look in the on-demand mobility section

OR

Email [info@adpunctum.co.uk](mailto:info@adpunctum.co.uk) and ask us for a copy, we'll send it right away

- **How carmakers can participate in on-demand mobility**
  - How the value stream will change versus today
  - Why OEMs can't do everything they are currently trying
  - What OEMs can learn from other sectors
  - Type “Ad Punctum choosing a model” into a search engine or visit [www.adpunctum.co.uk/research](http://www.adpunctum.co.uk/research)
- **The strategy problems that on-demand mobility creates for carmakers**
  - Why the strategy challenge is different to current OEM core business
  - What to look at to assess the robustness of an OEM's approach
  - What it means if the answers are unsatisfactory
  - Type “Ad Punctum 10 key questions” into a search engine or visit [www.adpunctum.co.uk/research](http://www.adpunctum.co.uk/research)



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- Periodically publishes relevant research to make it freely available and drive understanding and debate on interesting topics
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