



EY Mobility  
Consumer Index  
(MCI) 2023 study



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# EY Mobility Consumer Index 2023

- ▶ Launched in 2020, the **EY Mobility Consumer Index (MCI)** is an annual study that provides unique insights on the shifts witnessed in travel patterns and mobility mix.
- ▶ Based on a global survey of respondents, the MCI also aims to gauge the car-buying intent, analyze the pace of shift toward the adoption of electric vehicles, and assess the consumers' car-buying journey process.

## Survey locations

Americas	Asia-Pacific	Europe
Brazil Canada Mexico US	Australia China India Japan New Zealand Singapore South Korea	Austria France Germany Italy Netherlands Norway Spain Sweden UK

Added in 2023 study

## Survey details



## Themes covered

Mobility/travel behavior

Car buying and powertrain

Electric vehicles, Connected vehicles and sustainability

Retail analysis

# 1

## Changing lanes: evolving mobility behavior

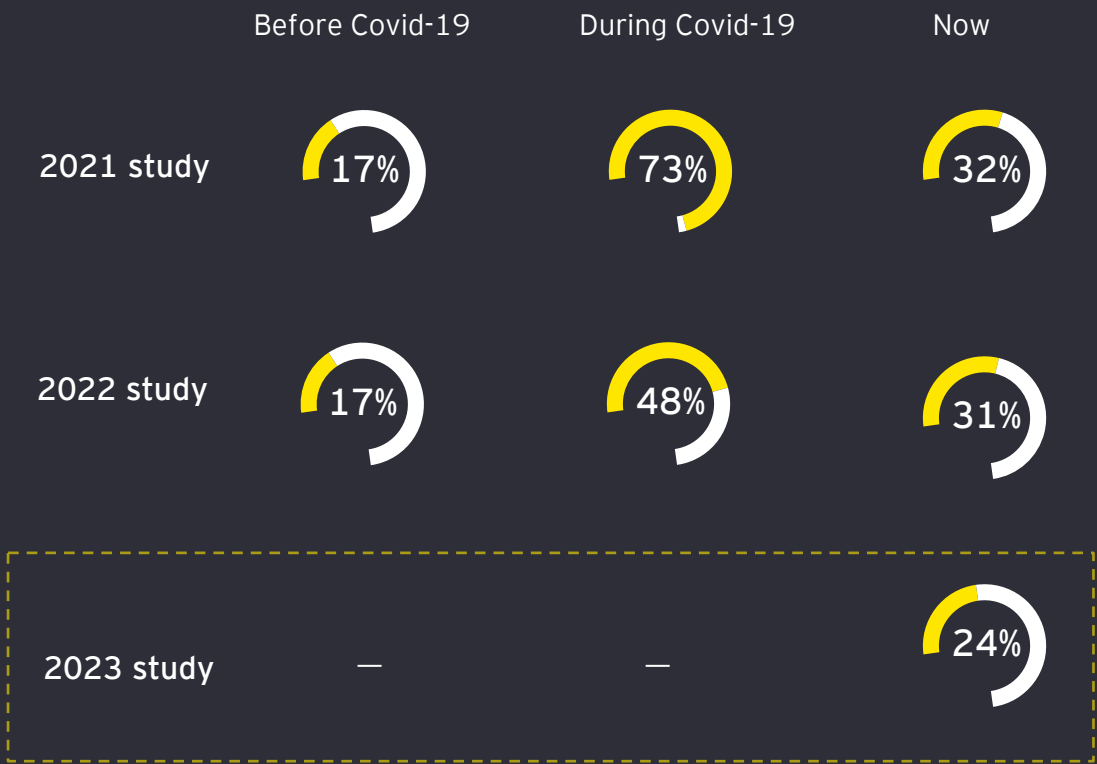
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# Share of respondents working remotely registered a decline as the shift toward return to office becomes increasingly evident

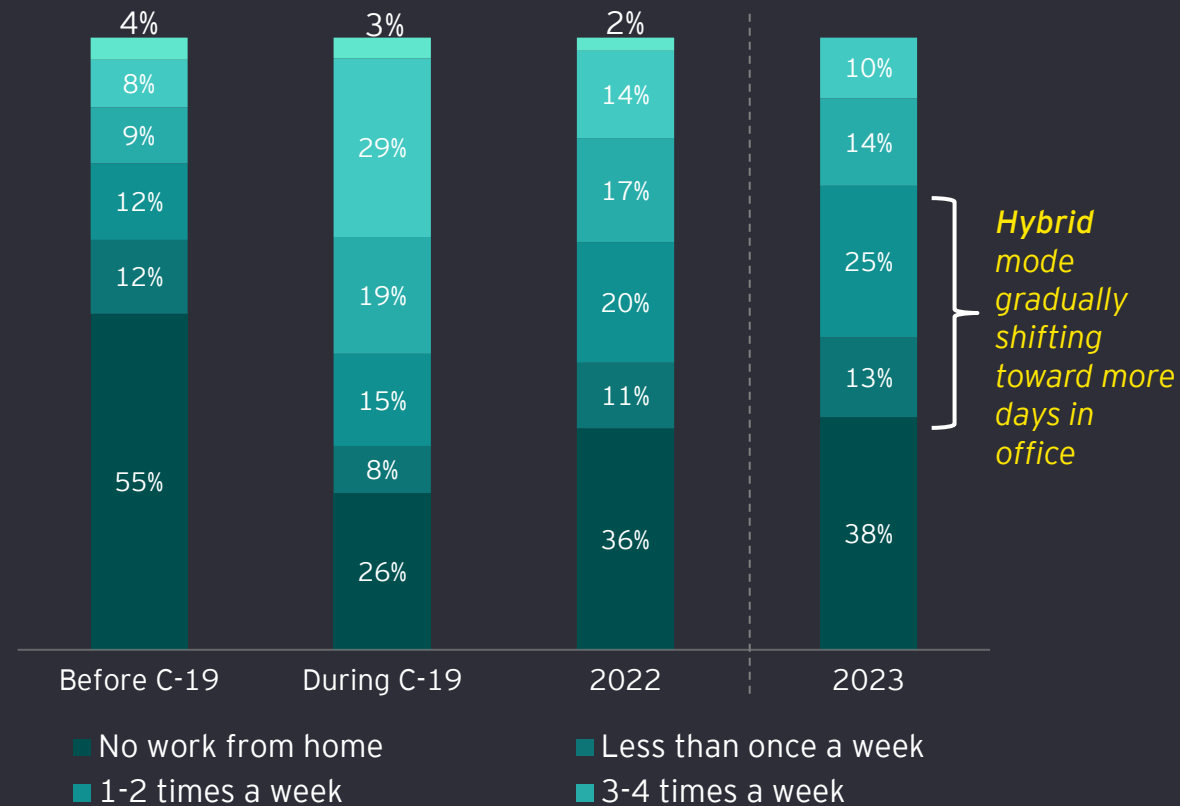
How often do you work or study remotely/from home now?

## % of people working remotely at least 3 or 4 times a week



Note: Work travel includes travel for work and study

## Shift in work frequency patterns

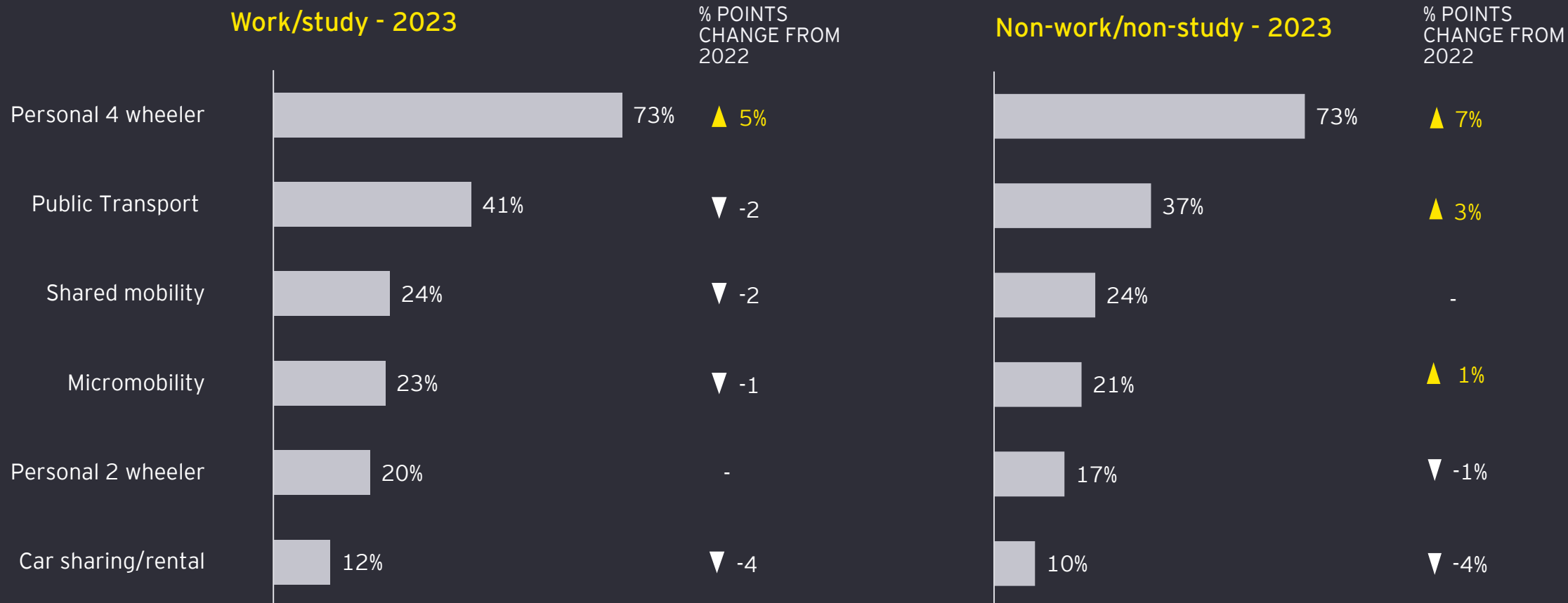


# Respondents indicate an increase in use of personal cars for both work/study and non-work/non-study travel

How frequently do you now travel for work or study using the following modes of transportation?

% share of respondents using a specific mode at least once a week

% share of respondents using a specific mode at least 1-2 times a week



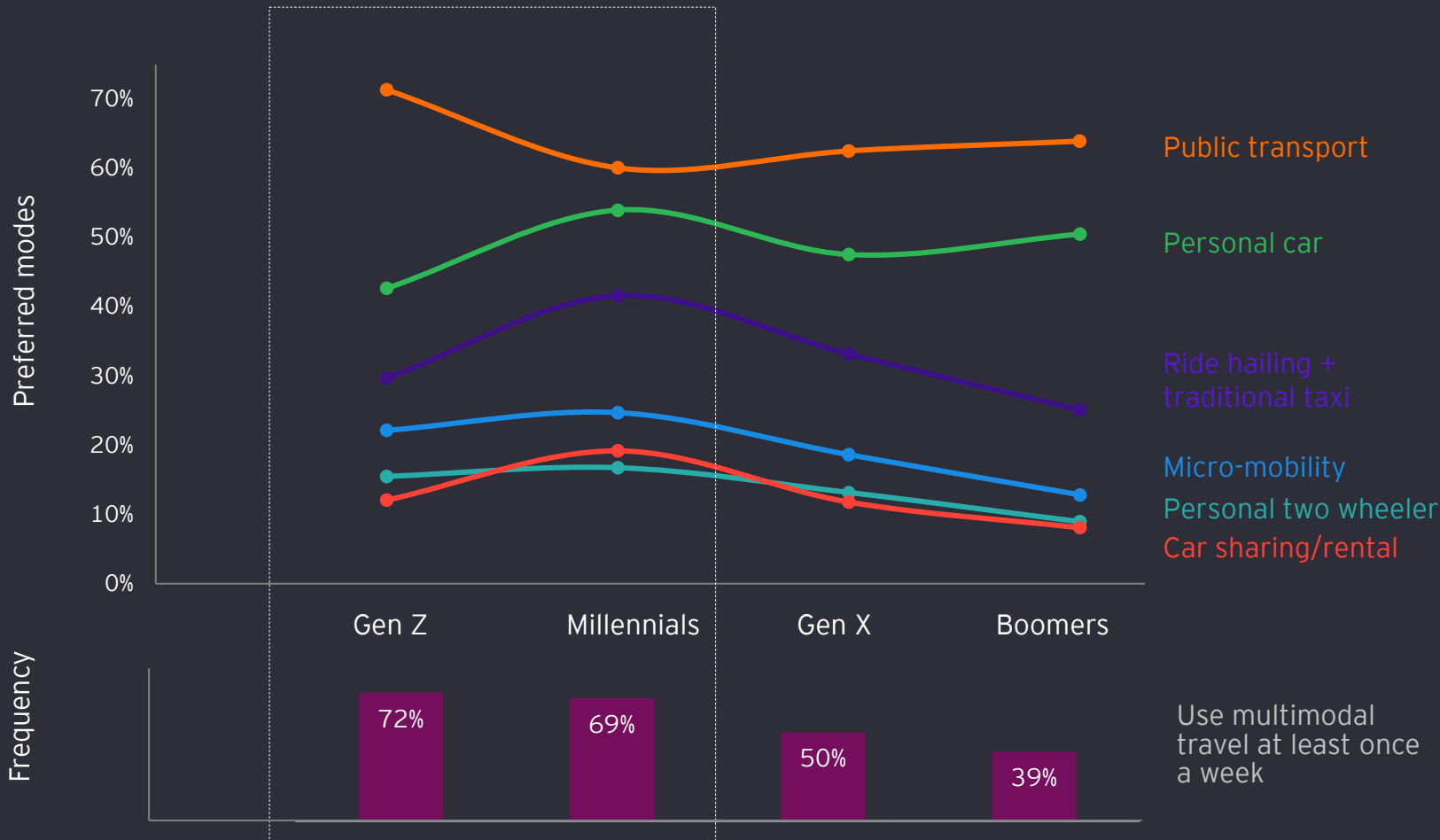
Note: Shared mobility includes private and shared ride hailing + traditional taxi service; micromobility includes personal and shared e-scooters/bikes.

# Gen Z and millennial respondents are more inclined toward multimodal travel and primarily prefer public transport, personal cars and shared mobility for it

When you use multiple modes of transport in the same trip, which of the following do you typically use? Please select all that apply.

Preferred modes for multimodal travel and frequency of use (at least once a week)

% of respondents



- ▶ Gen Z is much more receptive to diverse modes of travel or hybrid mobility.
- ▶ While increasing aspirations around sustainability drive their inclination toward public transport, they haven't completely rejected the use of a personal car.
- ▶ In the case of millennial respondents, shared and micromobility also play a prominent role in shaping multimodal travel preferences.

# Driving forward: car demand stays steady

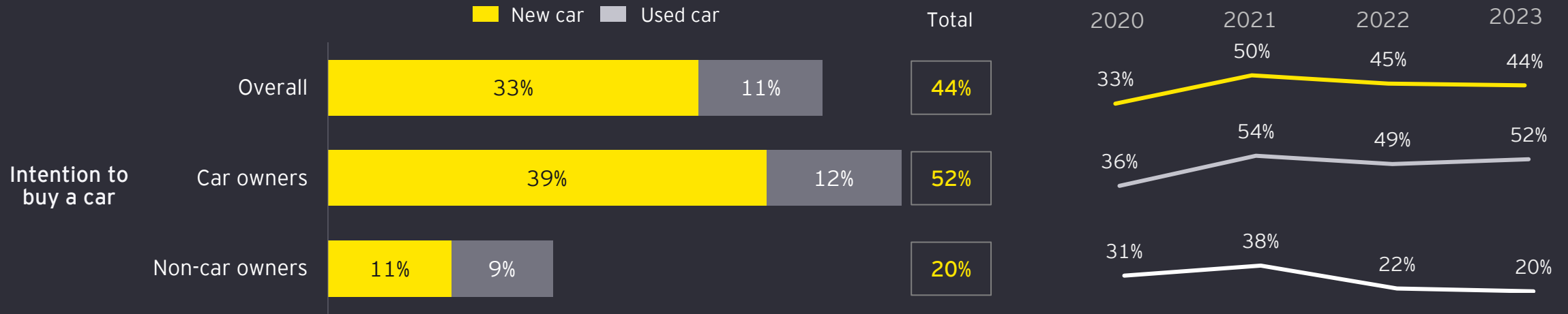
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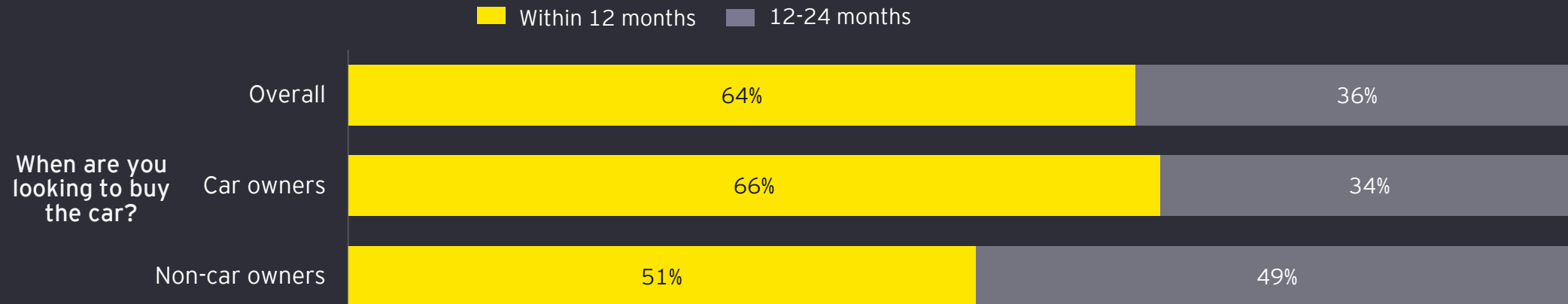
# Car-buying intent continues to be strong: While the share of non-car owners intending to buy new cars declined by 2%, the same for car owners registered a 3% increase (y-o-y)

How likely are you to purchase a car in the next 24 months?

Car-buying intent (% of respondents choosing extremely likely and somewhat likely)



When would you make the purchase of your next car?



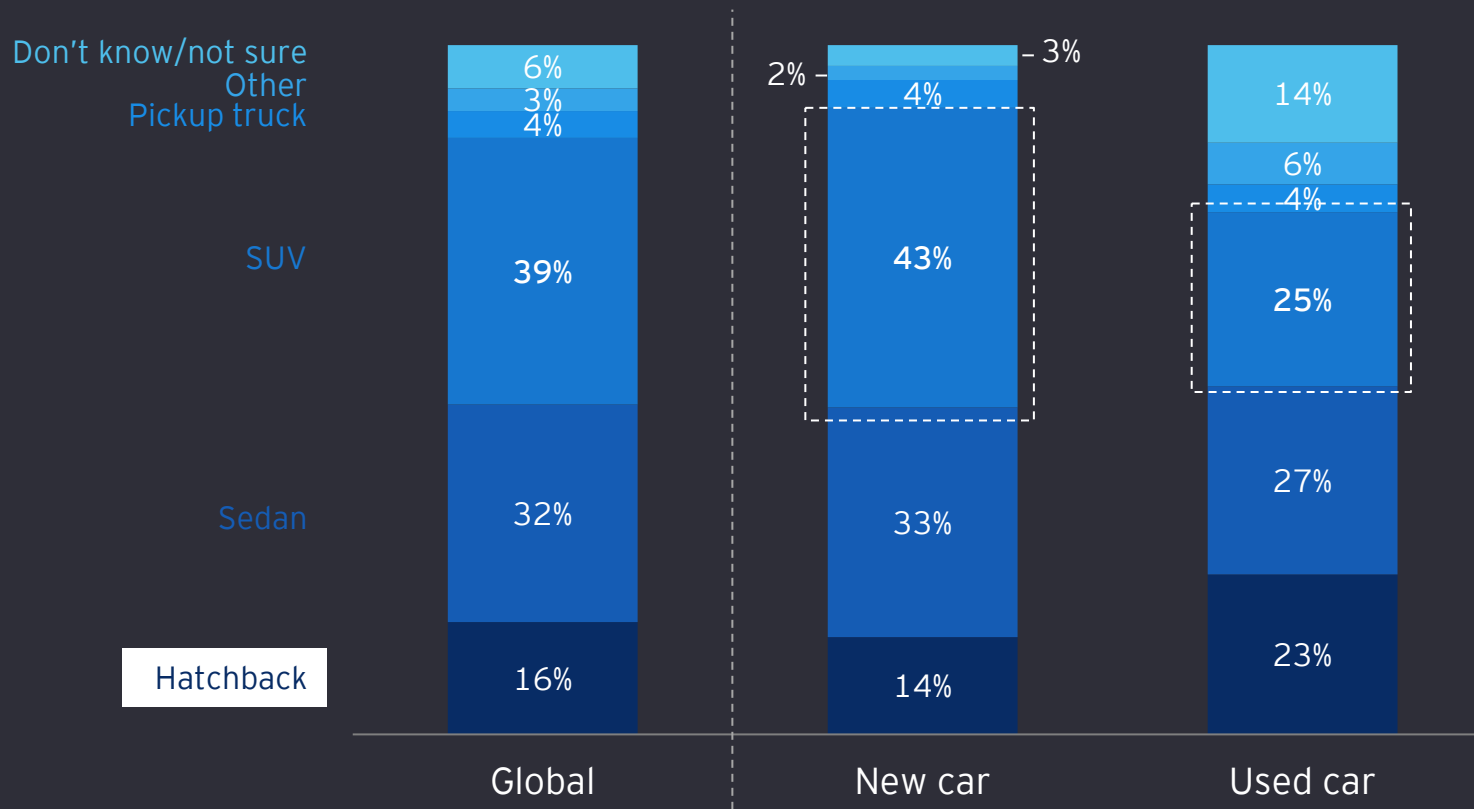
Note: In the survey, 76% of respondents were car owners, while the remaining 24% were non-car owners



# Car body style: While 43% of respondents intending to buy new cars favor SUVs, the style preference-mix for used cars is evenly distributed (SUVs, sedans and hatchbacks)

What kind of car (body style) are you planning to buy?

% share of respondents



- ▶ SUVs dominate new car purchase intention.
- ▶ In the case of used cars, however, preference is well distributed across major body types (hatchbacks, SUVs and sedans).

- ▶ According to the IEA, over 400 EV models were available on the market in 2022, and over half of these (~55%) were SUVs.

# EVolution: consumer confidence gains momentum

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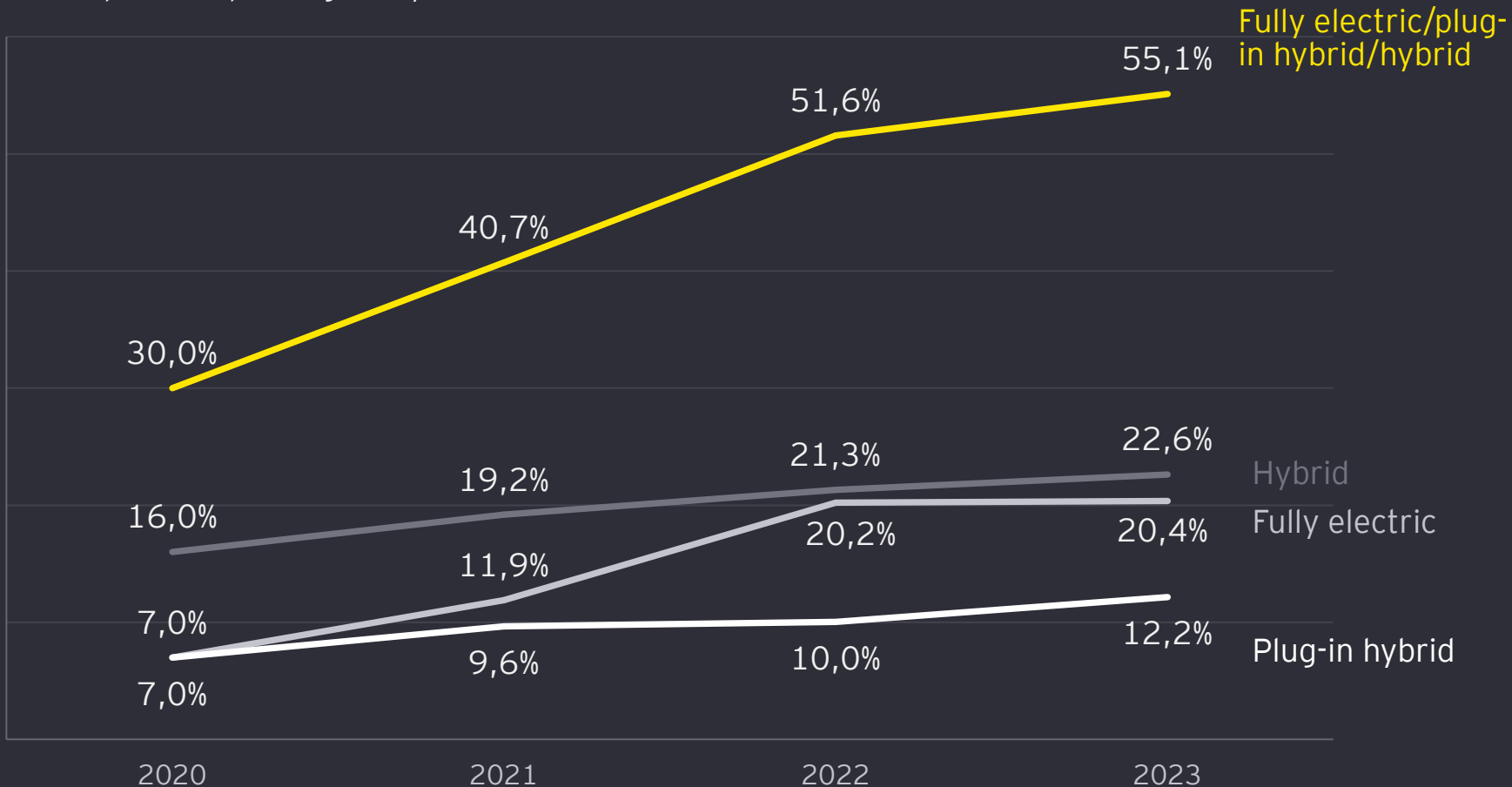


# Purchase intention for EVs (BEV, hybrid and plug-in hybrid) continues to increase, signaling an ever-growing consumer confidence

You indicated you are planning to buy a car; which of the following car fuel types are you most likely to buy?

## EV-buying intent

% of respondents planning to buy a car



### Rising consumer intent for EVs

Consumer confidence in EVs has increased significantly in the markets such as US, Sweden and Japan.

### Strong EV interest reflected in sales volume

In 2022, the global market share of EVs reached 18% from 7% in 2020. However, in Norway, the market share reached nearly 80%.

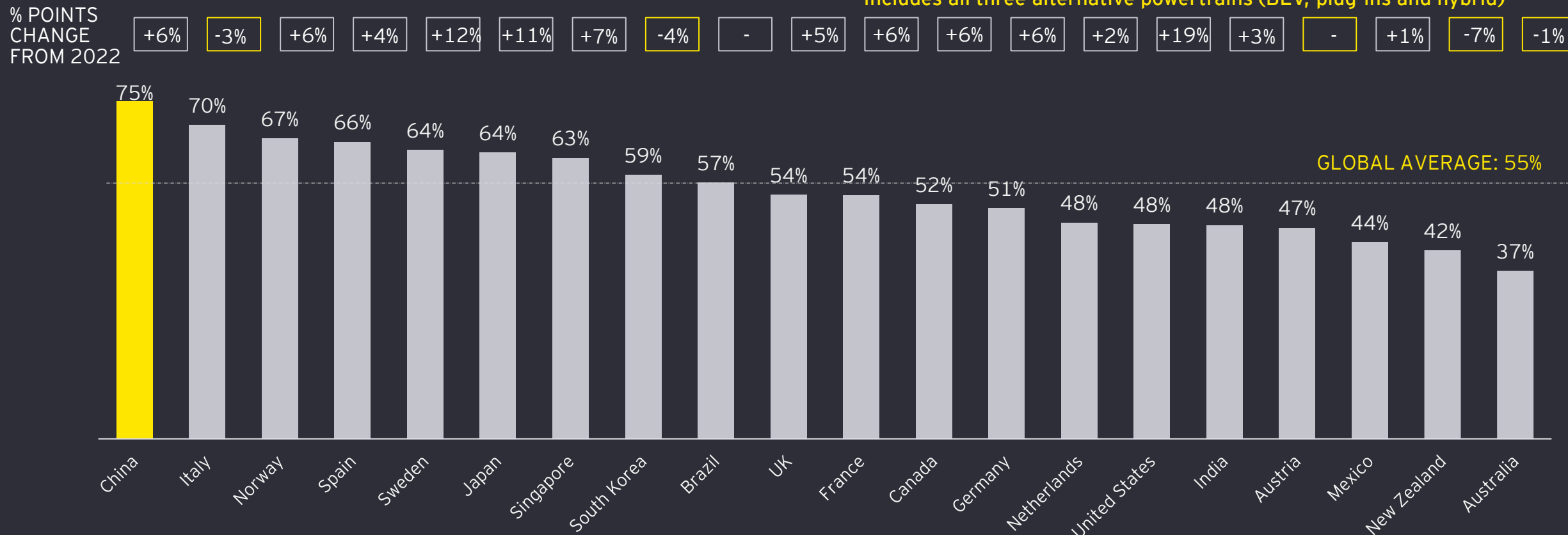
### Increased government push

Around 20 key markets have set electrification targets and, under COP26, about 60 countries, including the EU have made net-zero pledges to 2050.

# EV-buying intent across geographies witnessed a spike due to factors such as favorable government incentives, price cuts and lower cost of ownership

You indicated you are planning to buy a car; which of the following car fuel types are you most likely to buy?

\* Includes all three alternative powertrains (BEV, plug-ins and hybrid)

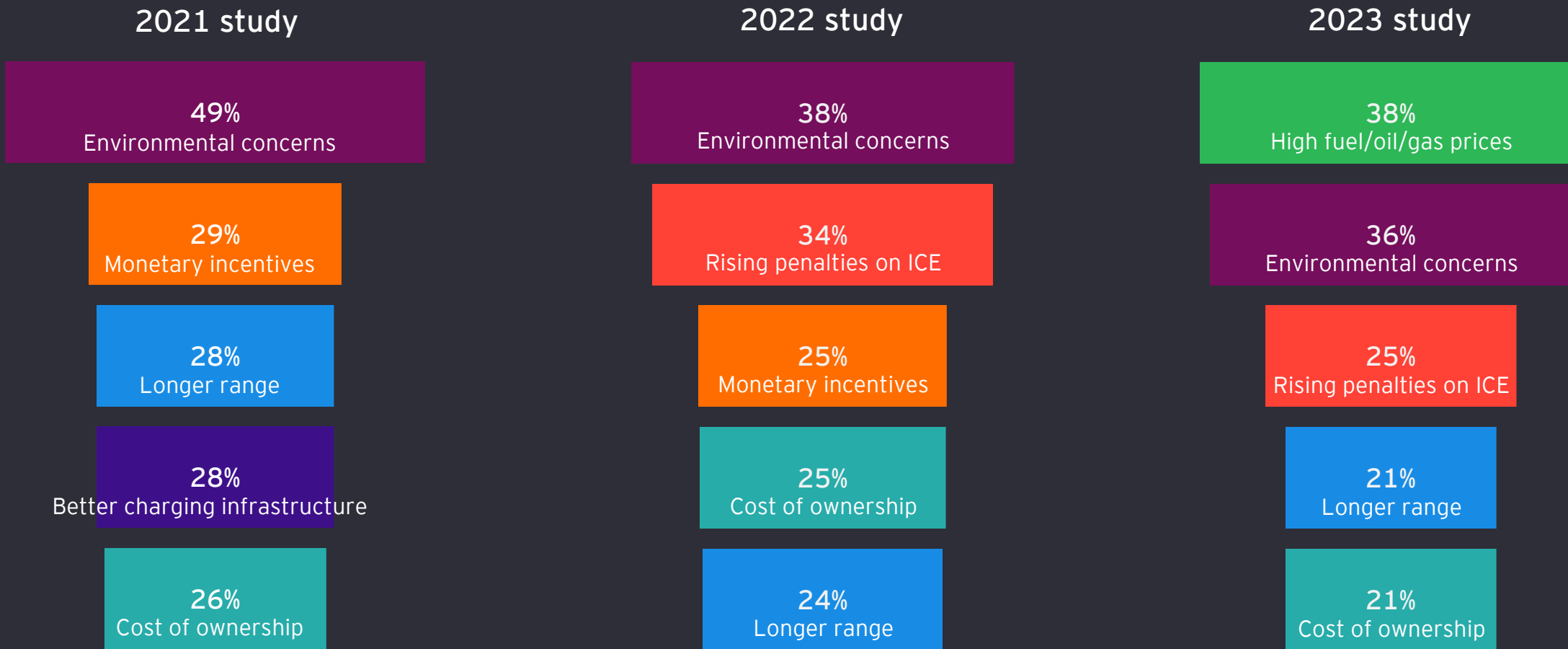


- ▶ **US:** The Inflation Reduction Act provide a tax incentive to up to US\$7,500, which is expected to further increase the EV uptake from 10.6% of all vehicles sold in 2022 to 14.9% in 2023.
- ▶ **Nordics:** The region has been a front-runner in EV adoption, with manufacturers producing high quality EVs and encouraging more consumers to consider them as a viable alternative.

# Motivators: High fuel prices, rising environmental concerns and penalties on ICE vehicle are emerging to be the key motivators for potential EV buyers

Why are you considering buying an/another EV? (in the next few years).

## TOP FIVE MOTIVATORS FOR RESPONDENTS TO BUY AN EV

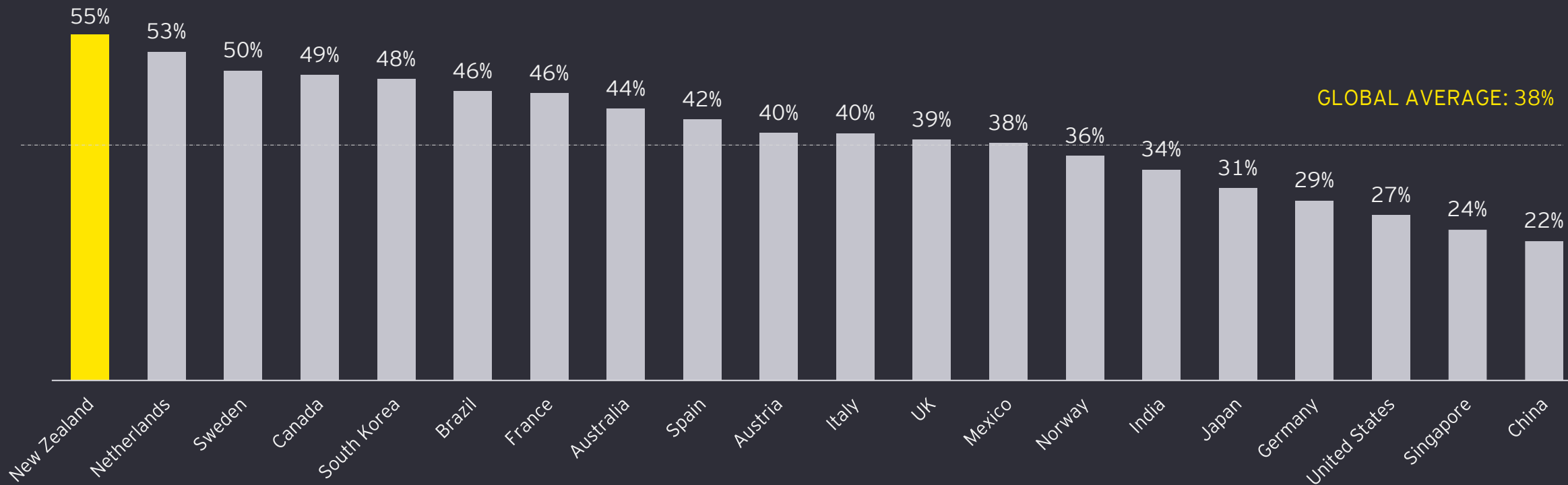


Note: Figures indicate the sum of the top three ranks of the share of responses per category.

# High fuel/oil/gas prices have become a significant driving force for EV adoption among consumers

## High fuel/oil/gas prices as a key motivator for purchasing an EV\*

% of respondents



EVs\* include BEVs, PHEVs and hybrids.

Note: Figures indicate the sum of the top three ranks of the share of responses per category.



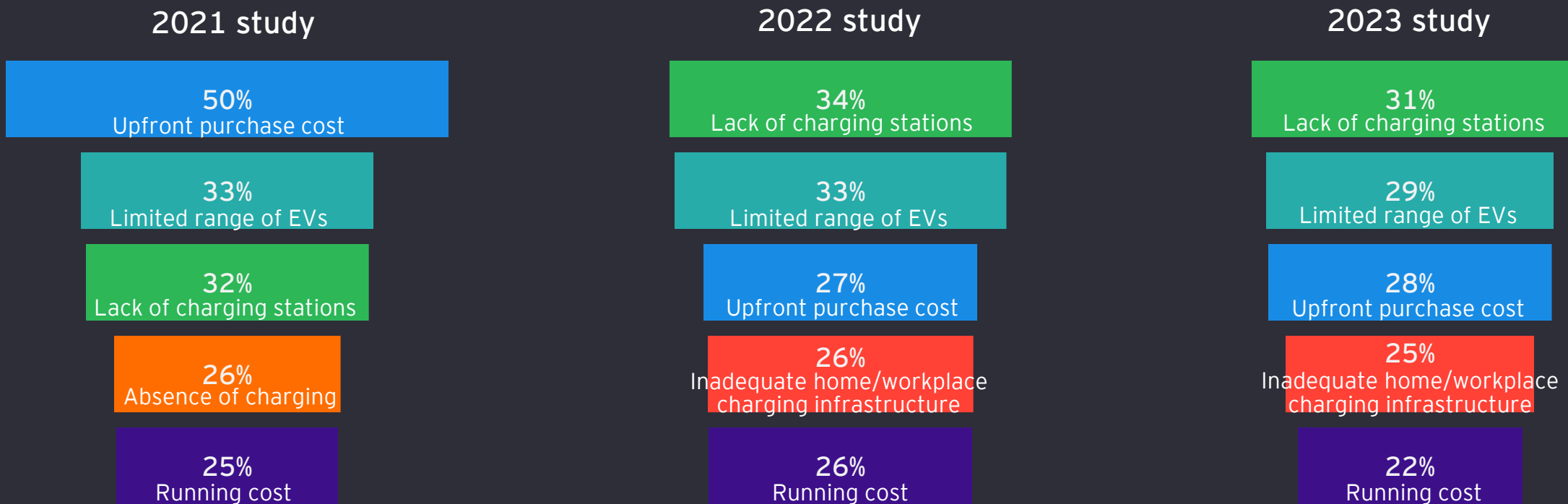
4  
Powering progress:  
chargers aren't home yet



**Concerns:** Favourable government subsidies have reduced upfront purchase cost for EVs; however, lack of charging infrastructure and range anxiety continue to be the key deterrents for consumers

Why are you not considering buying an EVs for your next car purchase?

TOP FIVE CONCERS FOR RESPONDENTS TO BUY AN EV



- ▶ At the grid level, **lengthy permitting processes, compounded by bureaucracy** and a lack of standardized procedures, is delaying the charging infrastructure deployment in a few key markets.
- ▶ Countries such as **France, Germany and the UK** do not meet the AFID\* recommended charger availability criteria (EV/EV Supply Equipment ratio of 10), due to the inadequate grid capacity and prolonged funding mandates.

\*AFID: Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive

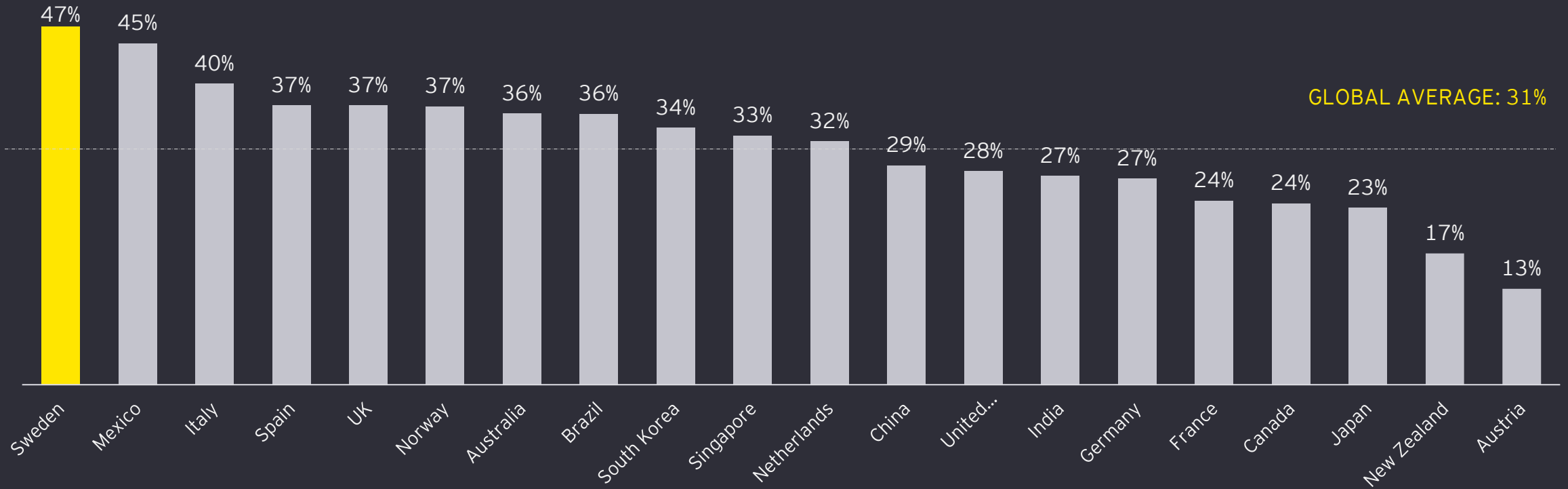
Note: Figures indicate sum of the top three ranks of the share of responses per category



# Lack of charging stations emerges as a prominent inhibitor that hinders consumer adoption of EVs

## Lack of charging stations as a key concern for respondents not considering an EV

% of respondents

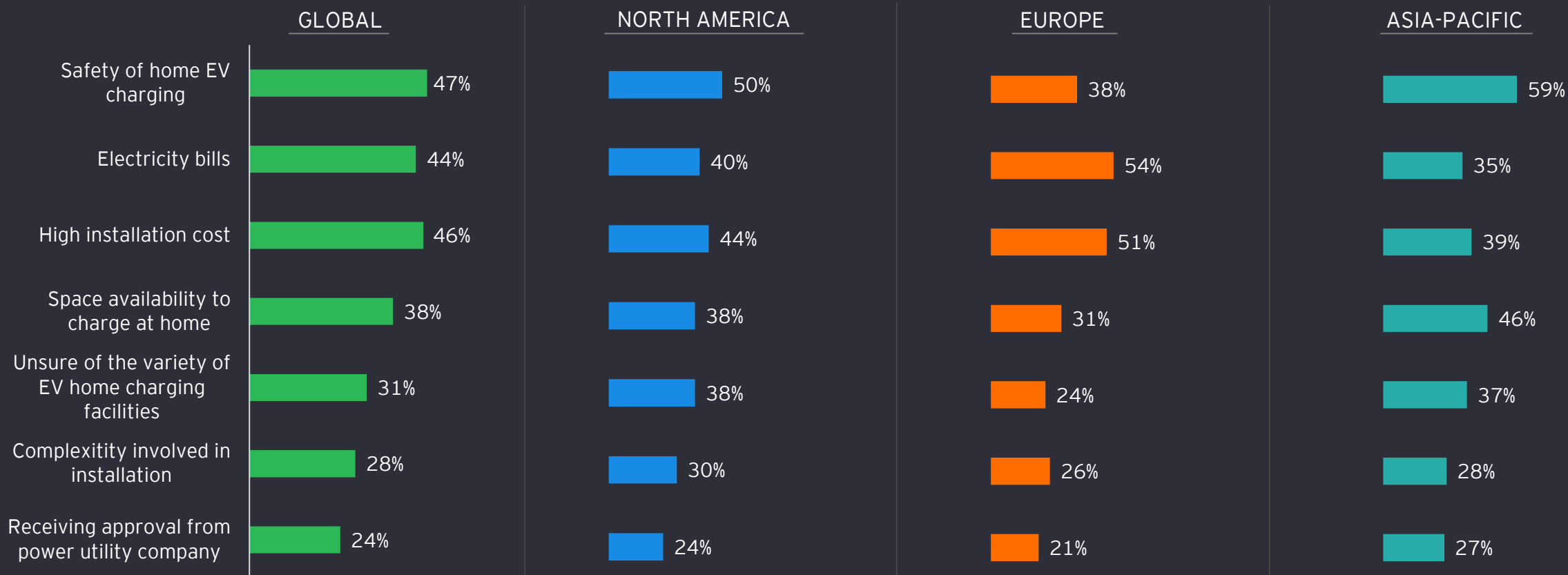


\* EVs include BEVs, PHEVs and hybrids.

Note: Figures indicate the sum of the top three ranks of the share of responses per category.

# The recent spike in energy costs has raised concerns among European respondents; high-rise dwellers in China have also expressed concerns about space availability for chargers

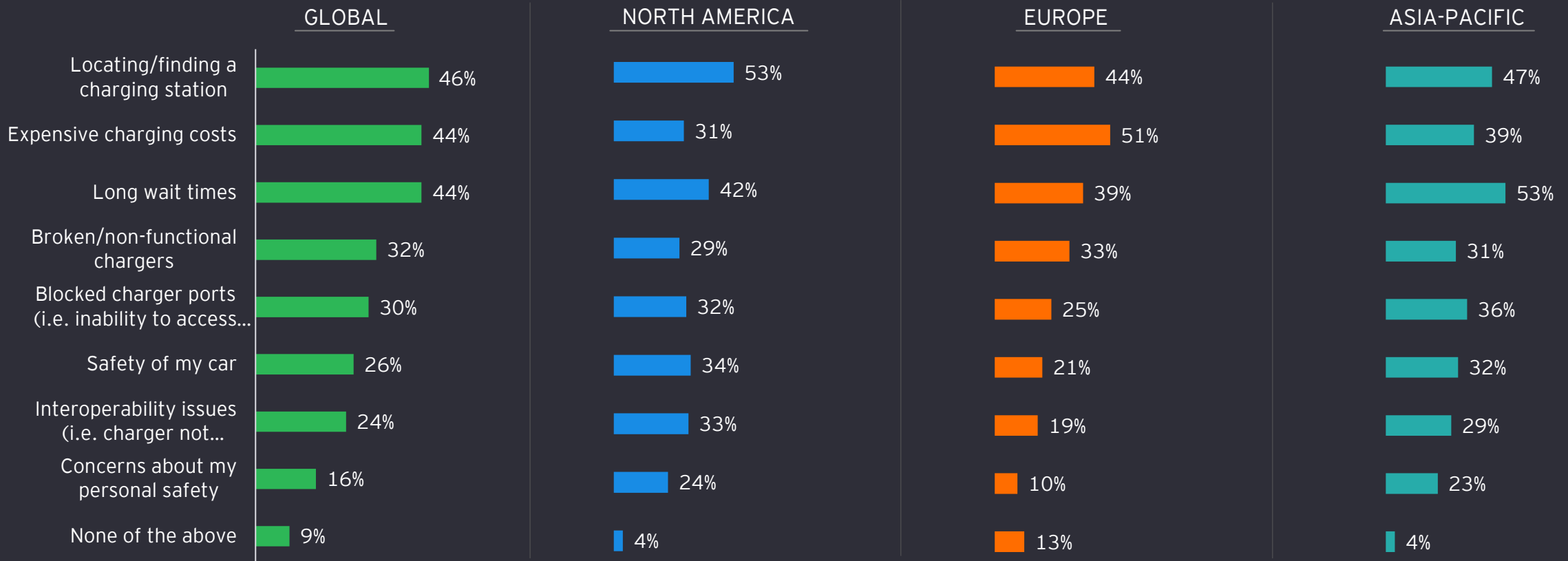
What is your main concern (if any) regarding at-home charging facilities for EVs?



- ▶ **EU:** Russia's war on Ukraine and its decision to suspend deliveries of fuel/gas to some EU Member States has pushed up the electricity price in the region, affecting nearly 54% of the surveyed consumers.
- ▶ **China:** As majority of Chinese respondents (78%) reside in a major metropolitan area (city center), space availability for home chargers is a major concern.

## More than 50% of respondents in Europe consider charging costs as the key deterrent; high-rise dwellers in China are more concerned about the long waiting time

When it comes to charging an EV at a non-residential location/public charging facility, what would you say are the most important factors?



- ▶ **EU:** More than 50% of respondents from the EU have raised concerns about the high cost of charging. Cost per charge in a few European countries, such as Spain and Germany, is above US\$25, compared with nearly US\$16 in US and US\$12 in Canada.
- ▶ **China:** Around 69% of buyers in China are apprehensive due to longer waiting times. Instances of a waiting time of up to four hours have led the government to drastically push battery swapping services in the country

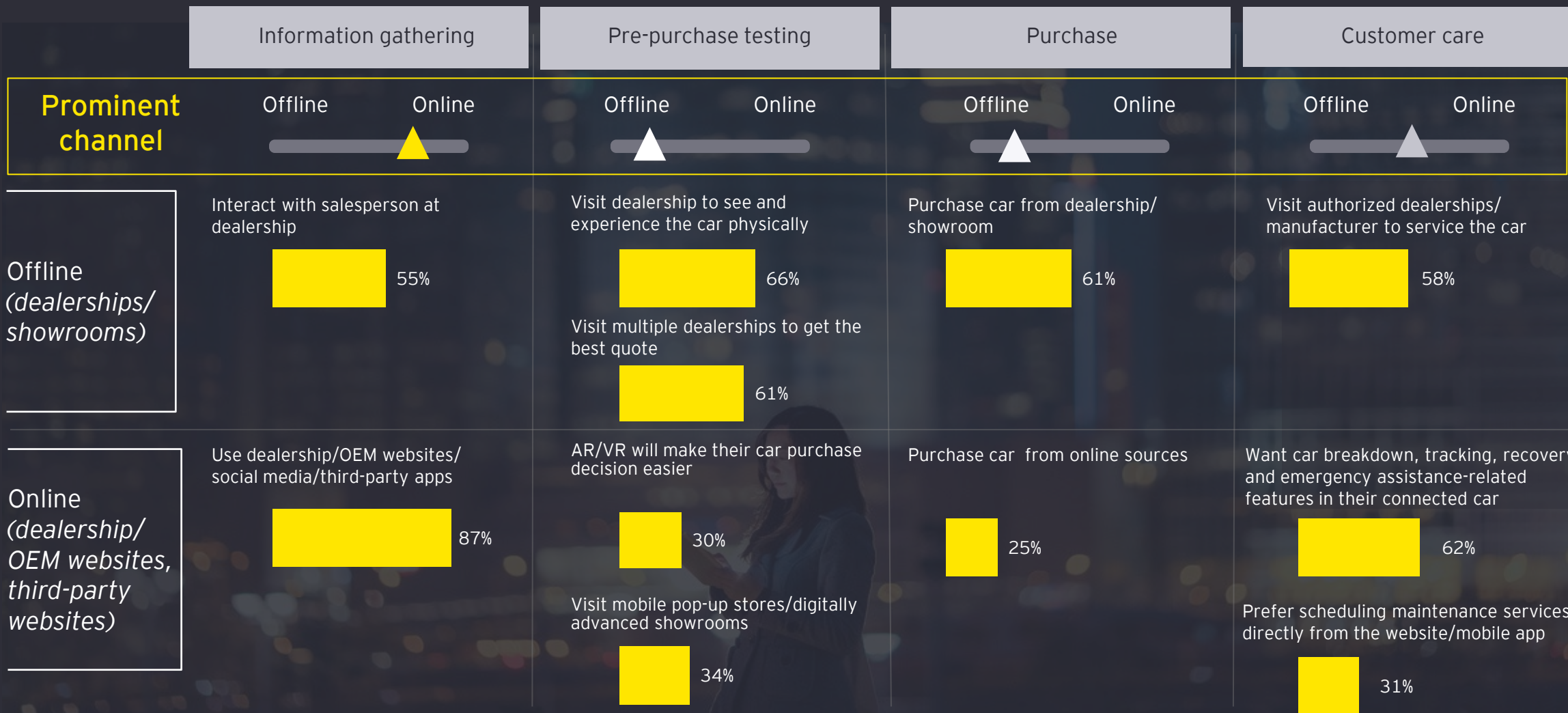
# Revving up retail: balancing online, offline and virtual experiences

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# While potential car buyers prefer an online channel for gathering vehicle information, dealerships continue to be prominent at other stages of the customer interaction lifecycle

Potential car buyers during vehicle purchase and aftersales

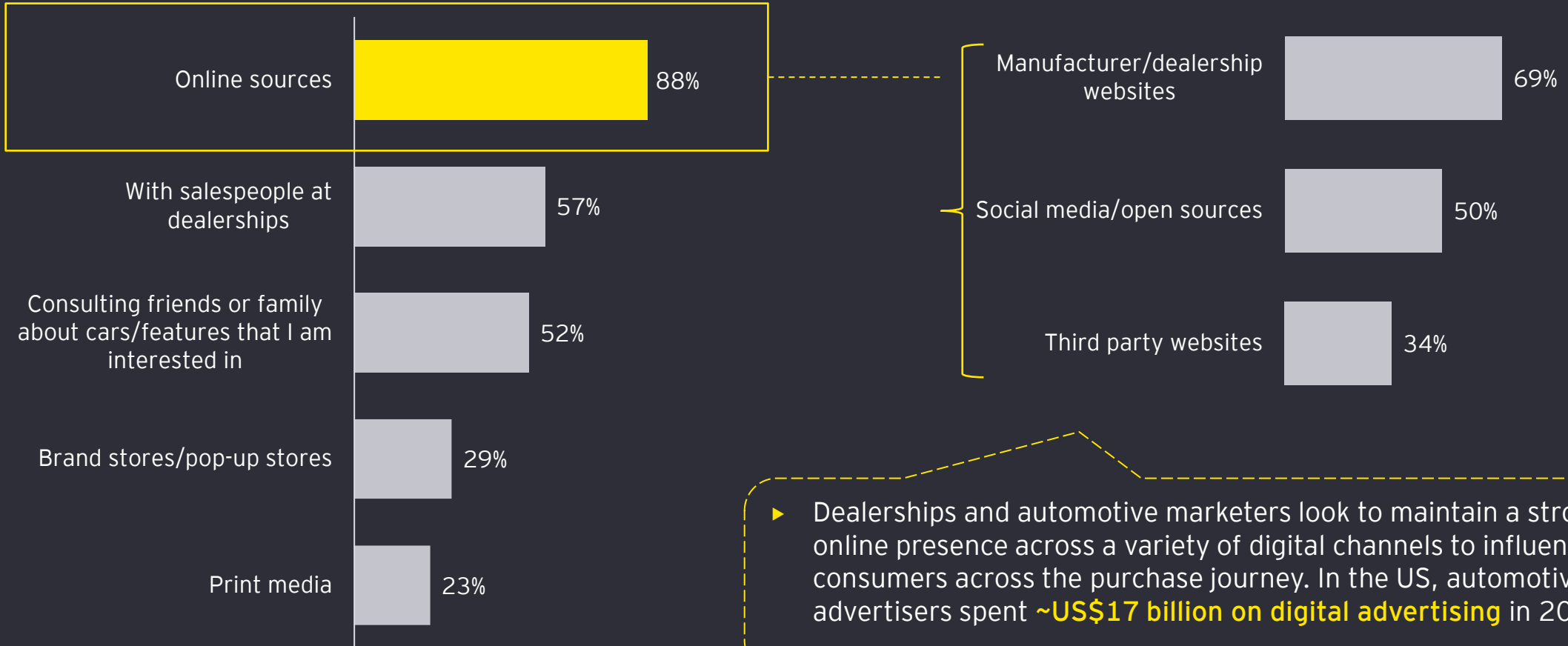


# Almost 90% of potential car buyers research the vehicle online; dealers increase their investments in digital advertising

## NEW CAR

Information gathering	Pre-purchase testing	Purchase	Customer care
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How do you gather information before buying a car?



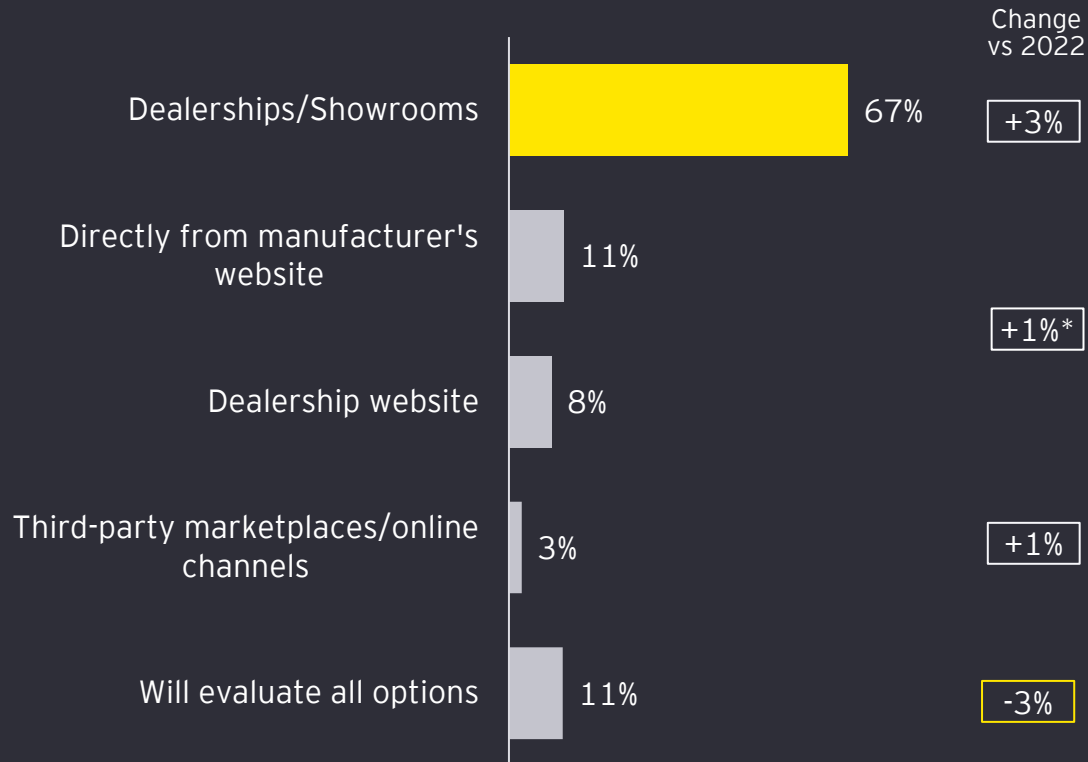
► Dealerships and automotive marketers look to maintain a strong online presence across a variety of digital channels to influence consumers across the purchase journey. In the US, automotive advertisers spent **~US\$17 billion on digital advertising** in 2022.

# Dealerships/showrooms continue to be the preferred channel for purchasing a new car, reaffirming their importance in the buying journey

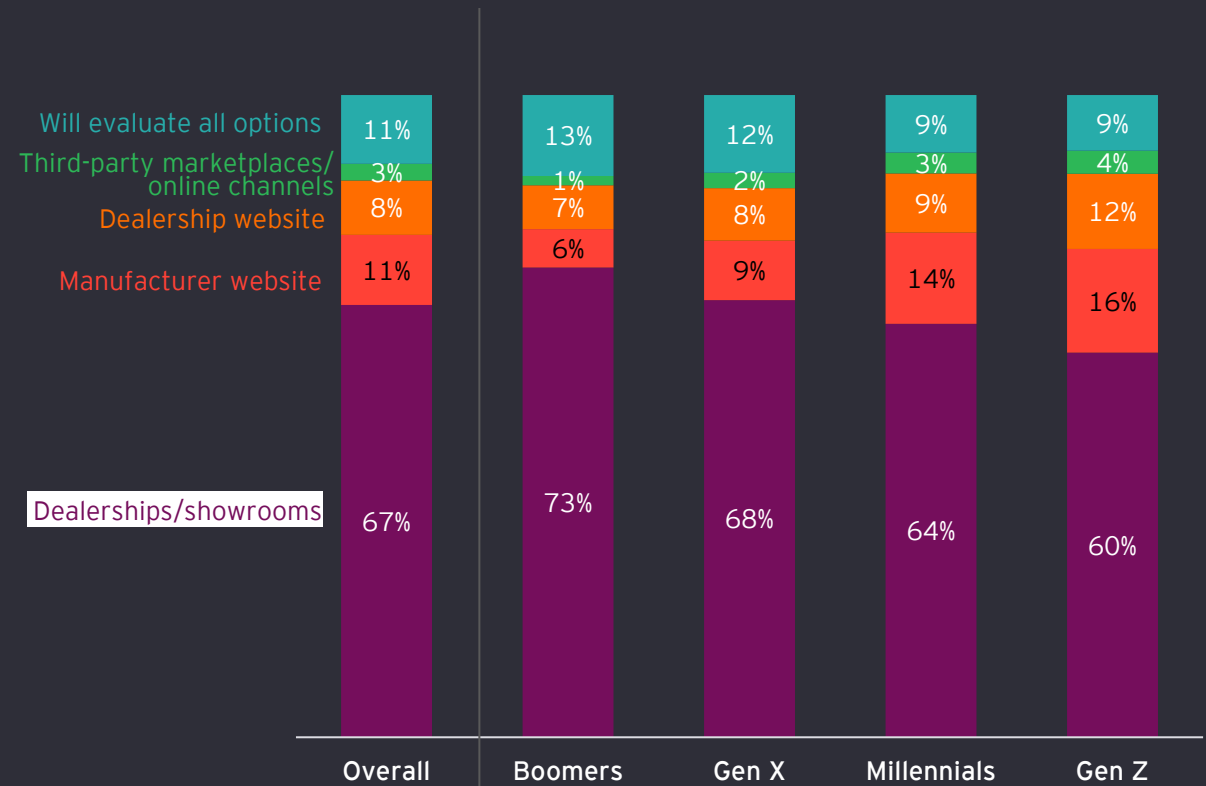
## NEW CAR



Which option would you most likely choose when buying a new car?



By generation



*“The dealer franchise system is the most consumer-friendly, efficient and effective model of distribution for motor vehicles in the US. Dealers are truly essential to the future of ICE and EVs ... only a local dealership network can provide the personal relationship consumers want.” - Mike Alford, National Automobile Dealers Association (NADA) Chairman*

\*Includes both manufacturer and dealership websites.

Connected but not  
convinced: consumer  
preference remains tepid

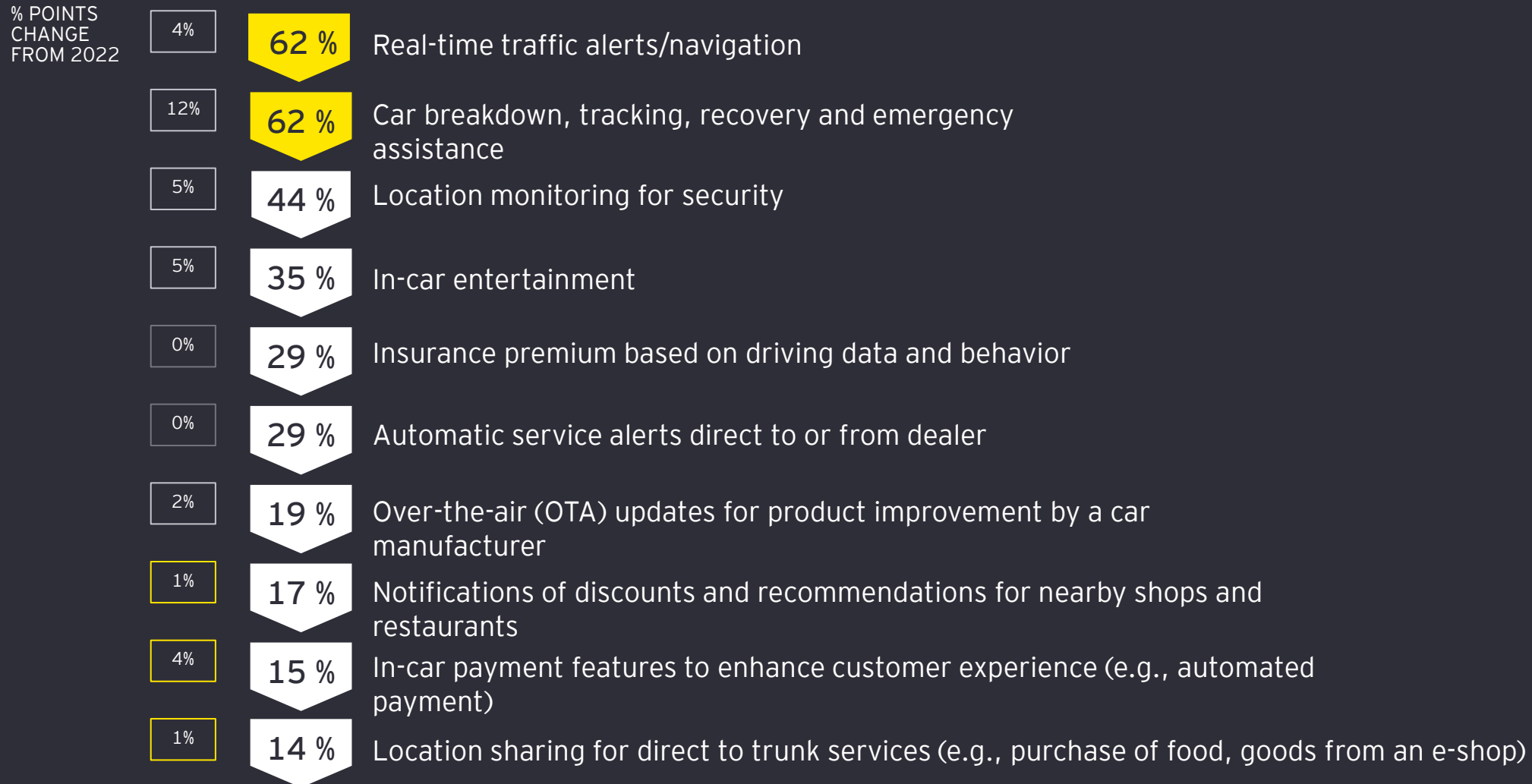
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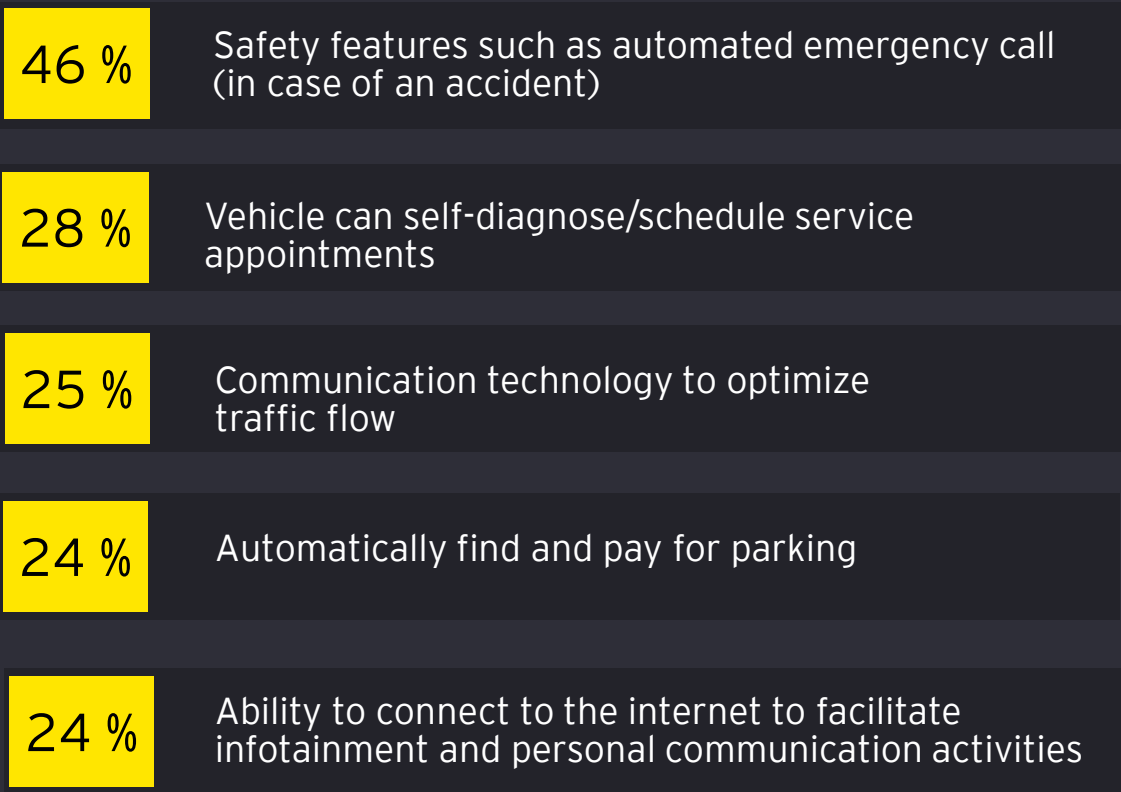
# Real-time traffic alerts and car breakdown, tracking, recovery and emergency assistance emerge as the most important features in a connected car

Which of the features related to connecting the car to the internet would you use?

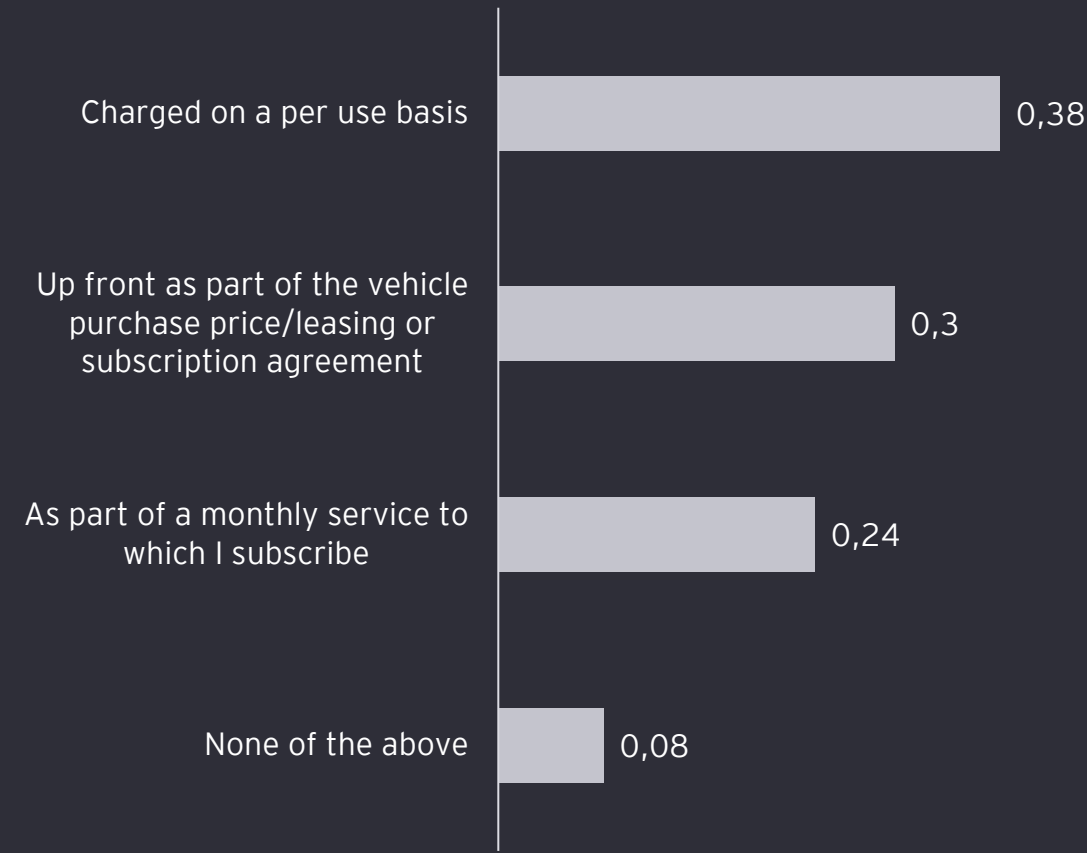


# Consumers are willing to pay a premium only where they see a practical use case, such as emergency call; willingness to pay for “good to have” connected car features is low

Which of the following connectivity technologies are you willing to pay more for?

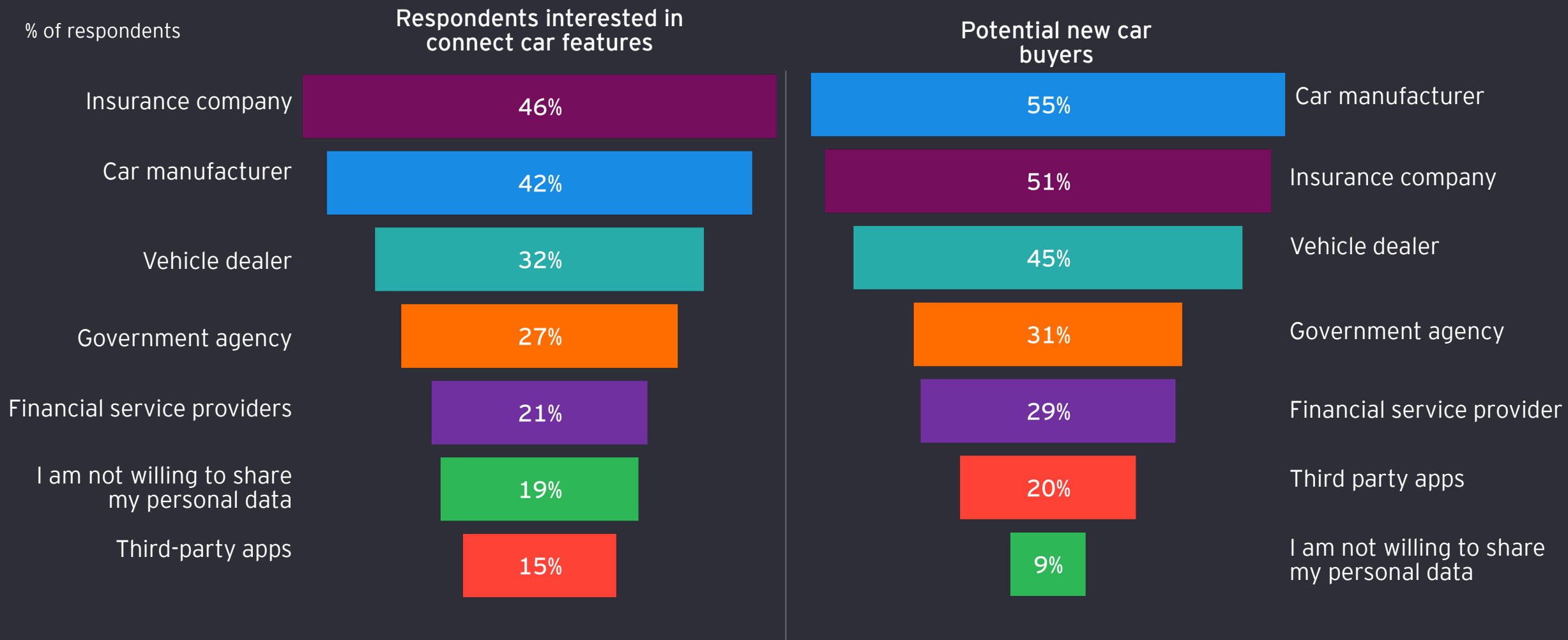


How would you prefer to pay for additional connectivity technologies in your vehicle?



# Respondents interested in connected car features are comfortable sharing their personal data with car manufacturer, insurance company and vehicle dealer

Which of the following entities would you trust to access the personal data being generated?



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