# AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY REPORT 

## INDARU

Independent Media \& Data Advisors

## Who are we

# INDARU is a consulting firm specialized in media and data analysis 

## Our mission

## We exist to help brands extract all the value from their media investments

## We provide services around media consulting, media audits and data

 \& analytics with the final goal of optimizing advertisers ROI

## Indaru brings unfettered and fast advice from years of experience in data analytics and media



Independent Advice
Not tied to any media agency, technology vendors or advertisers


Owner-Operated
No red-tape of a corporate firm,
enabling us to be agile and responsive


Data \& Media Experts
Experts in data analytics make-up half the team while the other half are experts in media

## Table of contents

6-9 Executive summary \& recommendations
10 How we can help you
11-39 Market overview
40-59 Advertising: expenditure \& effectiveness
60-74 Consumer overview

## Executive Summary

Automotive industry is finally recovering and is expected to reach above USD 2b in global revenues with $1.7 \% 5$ Yr. CAGR. In terms of car makers, the industry is fragmented with only Toyota as the only double digital market share. However, the market is concentrated in terms of geographer with more than $50 \%$ of the market is in US and China. Car prices will remain stable across all segments except for luxury car prices which is expected to increase.

Technology in the automotive industry will continue to advance. Connected cars will represent almost $100 \%$ of the market. Electric-cars are also expected to sharply increase in use with the equally fast decline in petrol-cars. However, a breakthrough with a completely autonomous vehicle is not expected to happen in the next 5 years. ( $\$ 22,23,24$ )

## Executive Summary

In Europe, most countries will only start growing after 2024. More European car makers are the top manufacturers. Because of this, average prices are relatively low except in UK and Germany. Europe will have better results in wide usage of electric-cars and lower CO2 emissions. Potential new car buyers are most-likely to be male millennials in the high income group and are probably interested in an SUV. However, Southern Europe has more potential female buyers.

In North America, US is the biggest market largely due to a handful of top local US manufacturers. Despite of this, N.A. has the highest average car prices. In terms of technological advances, North America surprisingly will lag behind Europe. New car buyers are male millennials from the high income group and are interested in an SUV as well.(S 42, 45-48, 50-52)

## Executive Summary

Purchasing a car is a big decision that is not normally made alone. Data shows that majority of consumers intending to purchase a car actually do not identify as the sole purchase decision maker. This become more apparent as the size of the household increases since more people are involved in the decision making process. In fact, even in a single household, majority of consumers still do not identify as the purchase decision maker.
58-60)
An explanation could be that other influential people, such as parents, still weigh in on the decision. Surprisingly, even current car owners do not identify as the primary decision maker when purchasing a car.
(S 58-60)

One trigger for the intent to purchase a car is a growing family. In fact, living with just another person has a sharp increase in car ownership. (S 61-62)

Surprisingly, majority of people with an intention to purchase a car already own a car. Around half of current car owners would have an intention of purchasing another car. One reason for this is that fact that majority of current car owners are still willing to change brands and that the willingness to change brands is a good indicator of a consumer who has an intention to purchase a car. Unsurprisingly, dissatisfaction has the highest incidence of willingness to change brands. However, a handful of satisfied car owners are still willing to change car brands. (S 63-69)

## Executive Summary

The criteria to pick which car to buy differs across geographies. In the US, safety, fuel efficiency, high quality, and low price are the top criteria. In China, consumers look for more high-tech features such as a good driver assistance system. These criteria are consistent between those with just an intention to purchase and current car owners in US and China.

Meanwhile in Europe, not only are there differences between countries but also the criteria between those with intention and car owners are different.
(S 74-77)
Surprisingly, brand awareness is low even for current car owners. Luckily, these consumers all frequent the internet. However, ad recall is different per medium. The challenge then is to find the right balance with maximum ROI. (S 79, 82-83)

## Recommendations

R1: Rebalance marketing mix : With multiple digital touchpoints proving effectiveness across automotive industry consumers, companies need to be deliberate with their marketing mix to get the most out of their investments.

R2: Enable your brand to deploy different buying models to target different consumers with different needs in different geographies. Consumers from different countries have different criteria when considering to buy a car. Another complicating factor is the fact that consumers from each country respond to differently to each of the digital touchpoints.

R3: Surprisingly, consumers in the automotive industry are not loyal and even a handful of satisfied customers are willing to change brands. Learn more about your consumers by establishing your 1st party data strategy and leveraging your current customers. Improve conversion and enable your company to create targeted campaigns that are more likely to resonate and persuade potential new customers.

## Recommendations

R4: Though most of the last mile transactions in car dealerships, consumers interact with car brands from different channels including online. Gain a competitive advantage and learn what consumers do before and after car dealership transactions. Upgrade data-tracking with dashboards that can track results in real-time.

R5: With pricing and volume remaining stable and below inflation rate over the next 5 years, competition will become more fierce. Apart from this, technological advancement will play a crucial role and every dollar spent on R\&D can be a competitive advantage. Start evaluating your media performance and know how each medium contributes to your sales.

## MARKET OVERVIEW

## Market overview highlights

The automotive industry is slowly reaching its highs from the mid 2010's. Global revenue growth will be at a 1.7\% 5 Yr. CAGR reaching above USD 2 b in revenues. This market is fairly fragmented with only 1 car maker, Toyota, reaching double digit market share. However, more than $50 \%$ of the market value comes from US and China. Volume will grow a bit faster at a $1.9 \% 5$ Yr. CAGR suggesting stable car prices. In fact, all car segments will maintain average prices except for luxury cars prices which are expected to increase. SUVs remain to be the most popular segment.

Technology will continue to improve the industry. Cars considered to be connected whether through an accessory or as a whole car are expected to represent almost $100 \%$ of the market. Electric-cars are also expected to sharply increase in use with the equally fast decline in petrol-cars. The other major technological breakthrough without an expected leap in the next 5 years would be a completely autonomous vehicle.

In Europe, most European countries will only start growing after 2024. This has become an opportunity for UK and France to control more of the market share. Unsurprisingly, more European car makers are the top manufacturers. Because of this, average prices are relatively low except in UK and Germany. Europe will also enjoy more of the technological advances as seen from their better results in popularity of electric-cars and lower CO2 emissions. Potential new car buyers are most-likely to be male millennials in the high income group and are probably interested in an SUV. However, Southern Europe has more potential female buyers.

In North America, US is the big market as they have a number of top local manufacturers. Despite of this, US has the highest average car prices. Technological advances are also evident in this market but at a lower rate vs Europe. New car buyers are male millennials from the high income group and are interested in an SUV as well.

## Global automotive industry is forecasted to grow at 1.7\% 5 Yr. CAGR and will finally breach the USD 2 b revenue mark again

Automotive industry revenue and growth


# SUVs will continue to be the most popular segment contributing to almost $50 \%$ of the market 

Auto industry global revenue by segment


Automotive industry is fairly fragment with only 1 car maker with a double digit market share

Automotive global revenue by make


- Other
- Toyota

Ford
Volkswagen

- Nissan
- Honda
- Hyundai
- Mercedes-Benz
- Chevrolet
- BMW
- Audi

Automotive industry volume will grow at a 1.9\% 5 Yr. CAGR as the industry inches close to breaking 75 m units a decade ago

Auto industry global volume \& growth


## No major changes in volume share across segments

Auto industry global volume split by segment


## Similar to revenue share, volume share is fairly fragmented

## Automotive industry global volume



- Other
- Toyota

Volkswagen

- Ford
- Hyundai
- Nissan
- Honda
- Chevrolet
- Kia
- Mercedes-Benz
- Maruti Suzuki

INDARU


Average car prices will remain stable across segments except for luxury car prices which will become more expensive

Global ave. price per unit by segment


## Most cars are already considered connected whether via a small device or the car as a whole

## Connected cars share in percent

- Not Connected
- Connected



## Without a major breakthrough, most cars are not expected to achieve full autonomous driving

## Autonomous driving level share



## Petrol use is declining with electric the preferred alternative as

 the world shifts towards Net Zero Carbon by 2050Fuel or drive-type share in percent
$\square$ Alternative $\square$ Diesel $\square$ Hybrid $\square$ Electric $\square$ Petrol


## United States and China contribute to more than 50\% to the automotive industry market value in 2022

Global revenue share by country 2022

| 30\% | 22\% | 5\% | 5\% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $3 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
|  | $19 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { france } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Scien } \\ \text { sot } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mesico }}^{2 \%}$ |
|  |  | 2\% | ${ }_{\text {Russi }} 2 \%$ | ${ }_{\text {Sxain }}^{2 \%}$ |

## In 2027, United States and China still contribute more than 50\% of the automotive industry market share

## Global revenue share by country 2027



## In Western Europe, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Spain, and Belgium contribute to 80\% of market revenue



# In Eastern Europe, Russia, Turkey, Poland, and Czechia contribute to 80\% of market revenue 

| Russia | $\$ 33,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Turkey | $\$ 19,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Poland | $\$ 12,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Czechia | $\$ 5,7 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Hungary | $\$ 3,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Romania | $\$ 2,9 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Slovakia | $\$ 2,3 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Ukraine | $\$ 1,4 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Lithuania | $\$ 0,8 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Bulgaria | $\$ 0,8 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Belarus | $\$ 0,7 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Latvia | $\$ 0,5 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Serbia | $\$ 0,4 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Cyprus | $\$ 0,4 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Moldova | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Armenia | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Georgia | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| North Macedonia | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Albania | $\$ 0,0 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Montenegro | $\$ 0,0 \mathrm{~b}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## UK and France are expected to contribute more to market revenue in the next 5 years

Top countries of Europe by passenger cars revenue


## The top European countries will only start growing between 2024 and 2025

Auto industry growth of top Euro countries


## Unsurprisingly, the top 4 brands are all European car makers unlike the global ranking

Auto revenue in Europe by make


## SUVs are still the largest segment and not much changes are expected in the next 5 years

Europe auto industry share by segment


## UK and Germany have a higher average price for passenger cars as compared to the rest of Europe

Ave. price of passenger cars
in top European countries


## Almost all cars in Europe are considered to be connected

## Connected cars share in \% in 2022



## Similar to global averages, a fully autonomous vehicle is not expected to be widely available by 2027

Autonomous driving level in 2027


## Use of petrol across Europe will drop to below 50\% by 2027

Fuel or drive-type share in percent
$\square$ Petrol $\square$ Diesel $\square$ Electric $\square$ Hybrid $\square$ Alternative



One of the results of less petrol usage, average CO2 emission will decline across Europe

Average CO2 emission


## Almost half of potential new car buyers will be a millennial

Potential new car buyers by generation


In Southern Europe, more potential new car buyers are expected to be female v.s. other parts of Europe


## Almost half of potential new car buyers will come from a high income group

Potential new car buyers by income


## In North America, US contributes to majority of the market revenue



## To be exact, USA contributes almost 94\% of the automotive industry revenues in North America

North America by automotive industry revenue


Ford, is the \#1 car maker in the US followed closely by Toyota. As compared to Europe, more American brands are in the top

Auto industry revenue by make


## United States is expected to have a fairly stable growth rate while Canada will start growing only after 2025

Auto industry growth in N.America


## North America has the highest average price for passenger cars

Average price of passenger cars by region \$35.590


In terms of connected cars, North America falls behind Europe who is already at almost 100\%

Connected cars share percent


# Similar to the rest of the world, fully autonomous cars is not expected to be widely available by 2027 

## Autonomous driving level in \% share



- Autonomous 0
- Autonomous 1
- Autonomous 2
- Autonomous 3

Level 0: No automation and very limited driver assistance in the form of automatic emergency braking or blind-spot warning.

Level 1: Driver assistance such as cruise control or lane centering.

Level 2: Partial automation, including brake and steering support.

Level 3: Conditional automation, the vehicle can perform most driving tasks in certain scenarios, human intervention is still needed.

## Petrol use will also decline in North America even if it is at a slower rate compared to Europe

Fuel or drive-type in \% share


# Average CO2 emission in North America will decrease by more than $50 \%$ 

Average CO2 emission in N.America


## Similar to Europe, most potential new car buyers will be millennials

## Potential new car buyers

 <br> \section*{Similar to the northern parts of Europe, more potential new car <br> \section*{Similar to the northern parts of Europe, more potential new car buyers will be male} buyers will be male}

Potential new car buyers by gender

\% of potential new car buyers

## Similar to European countries, most potential new car buyers will be part of the high income group

Potential new car buyers by income


## In APAC, China, Japan, and South Korea contribute to 80\% of market revenue



## In LATAM, Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina contribute to 80\% of market revenue

| Brazil | $\$ 55,5 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Mexico | $\$ 37,4 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Argentina | $\$ 12,3 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Chile | $\$ 8,7 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Colombia | $\$ 6,3 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Peru | $\$ 3,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Ecuador | $\$ 2,0 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Costa Rica | $\$ 0,9 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Panama | $\$ 0,6 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Uruguay | $\$ 0,5 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Paraguay | $\$ 0,4 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Guatemala | $\$ 0,3 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Bolivia | $\$ 0,3 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Haiti | $\$ 0,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Nicaragua | $\$ 0,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| El Salvador | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Honduras | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Guyana | $\$ 0,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Cuba | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Dominican Republic | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Jamaica | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Suriname | $\$ 0,0 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Belize | $\$ 0,0 \mathrm{~b}$ |
|  |  |

# In Middle East \& Africa, Iran, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Israel, UAE, Egypt, and Morocco contribute to 80\% of market revenue 

| Iran | $\$ 20,0 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Saudi Arabia | $\$ 12,6 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| South Africa | $\$ 9,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Israel | $\$ 7,4 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| United Arab Emirates | $\$ 6,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Egypt | $\$ 5,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Morocco | $\$ 4,9 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Kuwait | $\$ 3,5 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Algeria | $\$ 2,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Oman | $\$ 1,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Lebanon | $\$ 0,9 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Iraq | $\$ 0,9 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Tunisia | $\$ 0,8 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Bahrain | $\$ 0,8 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Qatar | $\$ 0,8 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Nigeria | $\$ 0,5 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Jordan | $\$ 0,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Mauritius | $\$ 0,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Chad | $\$ 0,2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Angola | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Ghana | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| lvory Coast | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Sudan | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Botswana | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Republic of the Congo | $\$ 0,1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
|  |  |

[^0]\$0,1b Senegal \$0,1b Kenya \$0,0b Zimbabwe \$0,0b Ethiopia \$0,0b Malawi \$0,0b Namibia \$0,0b Tanzania \$0,0b Uganda \$0,0b Zambia \$0,0b Cameroon \$0,0b Guinea \$0,0b Benin \$0,0b Gabon \$0,0b Rwanda \$0,0b Equatorial Guinea \$0,0b Mozambique \$0,0b Madagascar \$0,0b Niger \$0,0b Burkina Faso \$0,0b Sierra Leone \$0,0b Togo \$0,0b Gambia \$0,0b Burundi $\$ 0,0 \mathrm{~b}$ Seychelles \$0,0b Lesotho

## CONSUMER OVERVIEW

## Consumer overview highlights

Purchasing a car is a big decision that is not normally made alone. Data shows that majority of consumers intending to purchase a car actually do not identify as the purchase decision maker. This becomes more apparent as the size of the household increases as more people are involved in the decision making process who are most likely a life partner. In fact, even in a single household, consumers still do not identify as the purchase decision maker. An explanation could be that other influential people, such as parents, still weigh in on the decision. Taking a step back, even current car owners do not identify as the primary decision maker when purchasing a car.

One trigger for the intent to purchase a car is a growing family. In fact, living with just another person has a sharp increase in car ownership.

Surprisingly, majority of people with an intention to purchase a car already own a car. However, around a 50\% chance a current car owner would have an intention of purchasing another car.

Most consumers are already satisfied with their current car maker but current car owners are still willing to change brands. The willingness to change brands is a good indicator of a consumer who has an intention to purchase a car. Unsurprisingly, dissatisfaction has the highest incidence of willingness to change brands.

In the US, safety, fuel efficiency, high quality, and low price are the top criteria in choosing a car. In China, consumers look for more high-tech features such as a good driver assistance system. These criteria are consistent between those with intention to purchase and current car owners in US and China. Meanwhile in Europe, not only are there differences between countries but also the criteria between those with intention and car owners are different. Which criteria that actually converts intention to actual purchase must be isolated.

Surprisingly, brand awareness is low even for current car owners. Luckily, these consumers all frequent the internet. However, ad recall is different per medium.

## Purchasing a car is as much a group decision as a personal decision

## Purchase decision makers among consumers with intentions to buy a car

\% of respondents who have the intentions to purchase a car


US



Germany



France


The \% of respondents who identify as purchase decision makers for vehicles normally decrease as the household size increases

## Purchase decision makers for vehicles purchases and their respective household sizes

Single household $\square$ Two-person household $\square$ Small family (up to 2 children)
Large family (more than 2 children) $\square$ Other


## Even the current car owners are not the designated purchase decision maker for vehicles

Car owners and purchase decision makers for vehicles as of end 2022
\% of respondents (car owners)


UK


Italy
 the intention to purchase a car
Car purchase intention of consumers and their respective household sizes


## Living with another person has a sharp increase in instances of car ownership

Car ownership and respective household sizes


- Single household
- Two-person household
- Small family (up to 2 children)
- Large family (more than 2 children)


## Majority of consumers who intend to purchase a car already own or have access to their own car

## Car ownership of consumers with intent to purchase a car



# But not all current car owners have intention to purchase a car with most of top countries at 50-50 split 

Car ownership affecting intention to purchase a car $\%$ of respondents (car owners) with intention to purchase


US



Germany



Whether with an intention to buy a new car or not, most consumers are already satisfied with their current car makers

## Satisfaction with car maker of currently owned car


\% of respondents

Half of current car owners are willing to change car makers. Even more people in China are willing to do the same Willingness to change car make

\% of respondents (car owners)

## Even with satisfied consumers, around half are still willing to change brands

Effects of satisfaction on willingness to change car makers


# The consumer's willingness to change car makers is a good predictor of an intention to purchase a car 

## Willingness to change car make

$\square$ Respondents with intention to purchaseRespondents with no intention to purchase


# Unsurprisingly, dissatisfaction is a great predictor of willingness to change car makers 

Effects of dissatisfaction on willingness to change car makers

\% of dissatisfied respondents

US consumers look for a safe, efficient, and high quality car at a somewhat reasonable price
Top purchase criteria of those seeking to buy a car


## US top purchase criteria can indeed lead to conversion since car

 owners and potential customers have similar metricsTop purchase criteria for car owners


Chinese consumers look for a safe, comfortable, and high quality car with good driver assistance systems

Top purchase criteria of those seeking to buy a car

in China as of end 2022

# Chinese top purchase criteria can indeed lead to conversion since car owners and potential customers have similar metrics 

Top purchase criteria for car owners


Germans look for high quality, French look for comfort, and British look for fuel efficiency. Safety is important across all 3

Top purchasing criteria of those seeking to buy a car
Safety $\square$ High quality $\square$ Fuel consumption Great driving comfort
Suitability for daily use
Low price


Safety is still important across car owners. Germans really look for suitable for daily use and the French look for low price

Top purchasing criteria of those seeking to buy a car
Safety $\square$ High quality $\square$ Fuel consumption Great driving comfort
Suitability for daily use
Low price


Spaniards and Italians both look for safety but have a lot of different but equally important criteria
Top purchase criteria of those seeking to buy a car


## For Italian and Spanish car owners, these 6 metrics convince them to purchase a car

Top purchase criteria for car owners


# Brand awareness is low even for consumers who have an intention to purchase a car 

Brand awareness for consumers with intention to buy a car
\% of those with intention to purchase a car as of end 2022


US


UK


Germany



France


## Surprisingly, brand awareness is still low for current car owners

## Brand awareness for car owners

## \% of respondents (car owners) as of end 2022



## Internet is the \#1 media channel consumed by those with just car purchase intentions

## Media channel consumed by consumers with car purchase intentions



## Not much difference in media channel consumed by car owners

 as compared to those with only an intention to buy a carMedia channel consumed by car owners


## For those with purchase intent, ad recall is high in video portals for Europeans. Americans recall ads from social media best

Digital advertising touchpoints
Where respondents remember encountering advertisments in December
2022
Video portals (e.g. YouTube) $\square$ Social media websites and apps $\square$ Search engines
Online stores $\square$ Video streaming services (e.g. Netflix, Amazon Prime)


## For car owners, high ad recall is more spread out through the difference online channels

## Digital advertising touchpoints

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Where respondents remember encountering advertisments in December } \\
& \qquad \begin{array}{l}
\qquad 2022 \\
\text { Video portals (e.g. YouTube) } \square \text { Social media websites and apps } \square \text { Search engines } \\
\text { Online stores } \quad \text { Video streaming services (e.g. Netflix, Amazon Prime) }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$



## THANK YOU

hello@indaru.com


[^0]:    0
    

