

The Behavioral Economics of MaaS

March 12, 2019





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A Perspective on MaaS

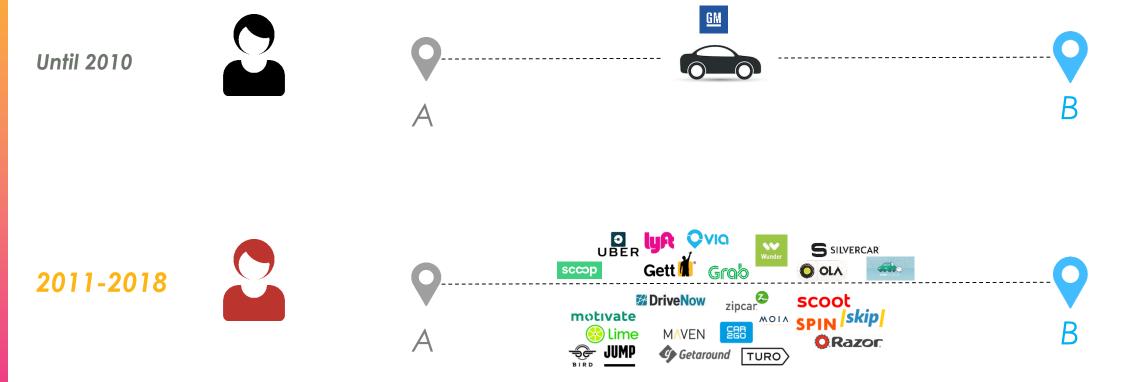
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Enabling MaaS with Amdocs

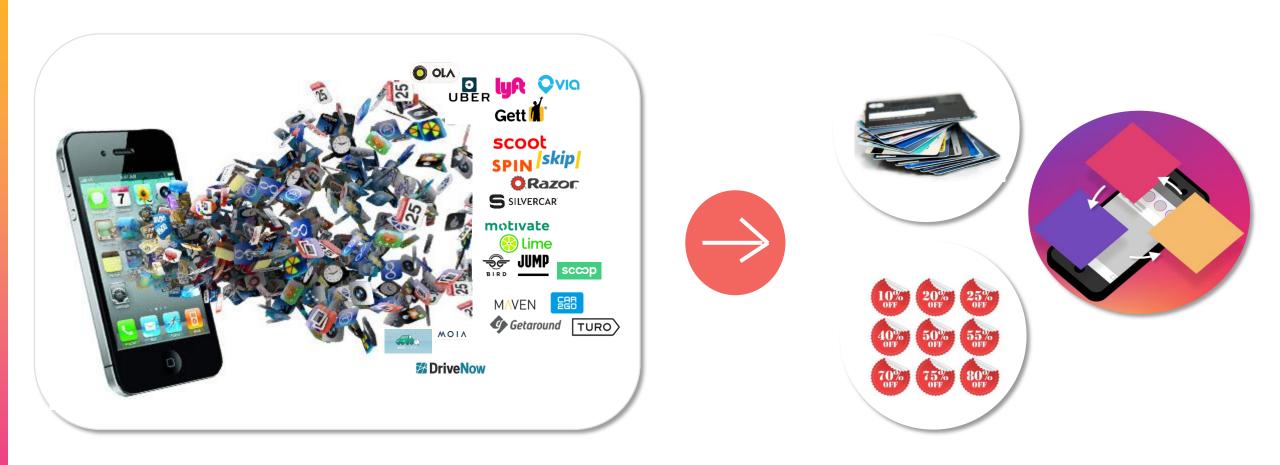
MaaS // Shifting to Mobility as a Service model for transportation





User Experience // But what is it like to be a user these days?

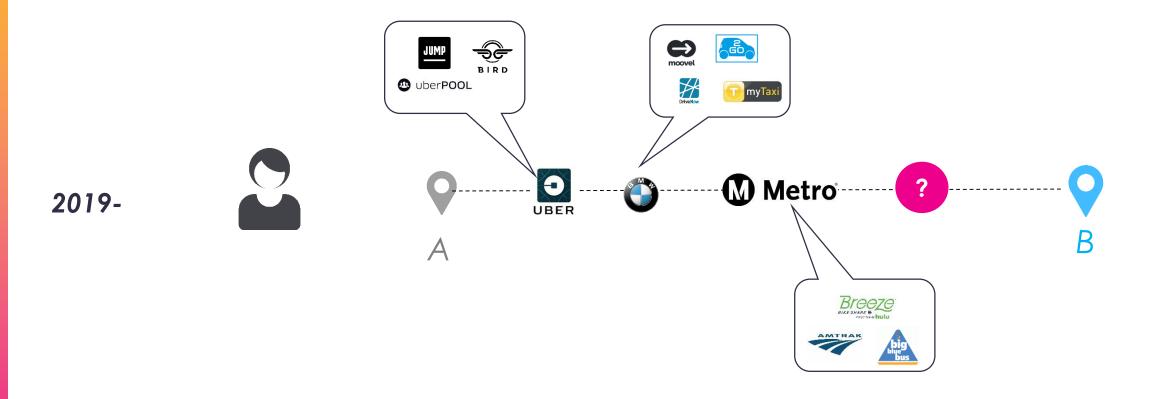




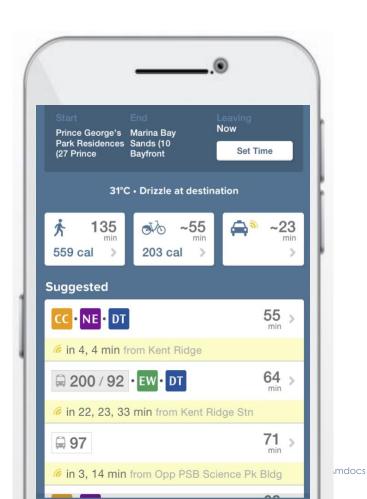
20 modes = 20 apps = 20 accounts = 20 price structures



Market Direction // Consolidation is needed for integrated experience



Public Sector// More cities launch MaaS services to reduce congestion









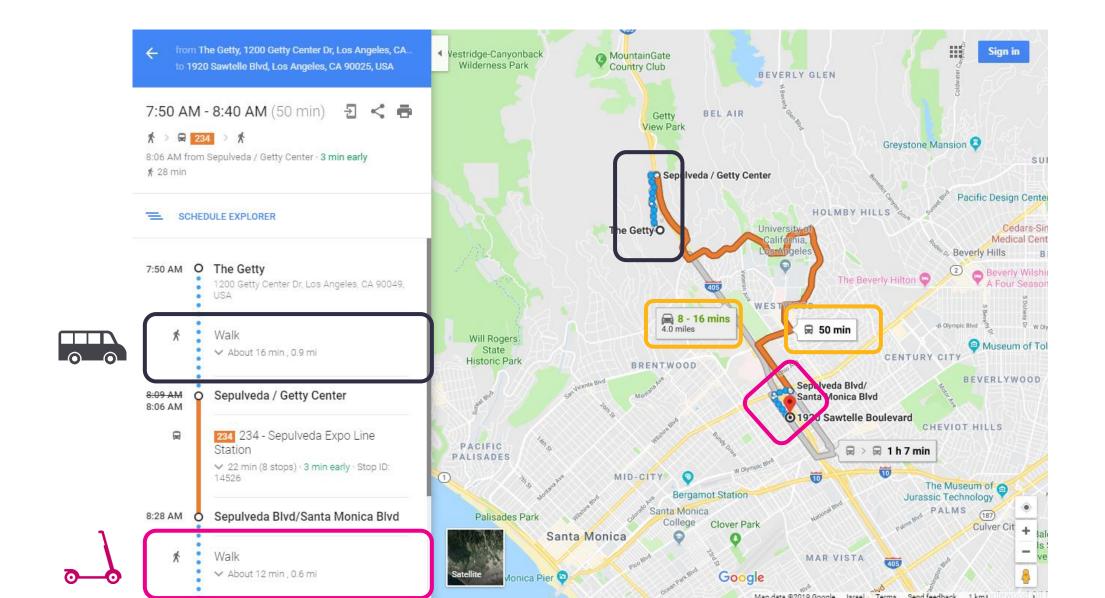








Public Sector Solutions // "Fill the gaps" with new modes & orchestrate







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What is the PERCEIVED COST of Car Ownership?

"Unable to link the costs and benefits of any given play, patrons who purchased tickets to multiple plays increasingly treated their tickets as if they were free"

-HBR Behavioral Economics Study

Goal

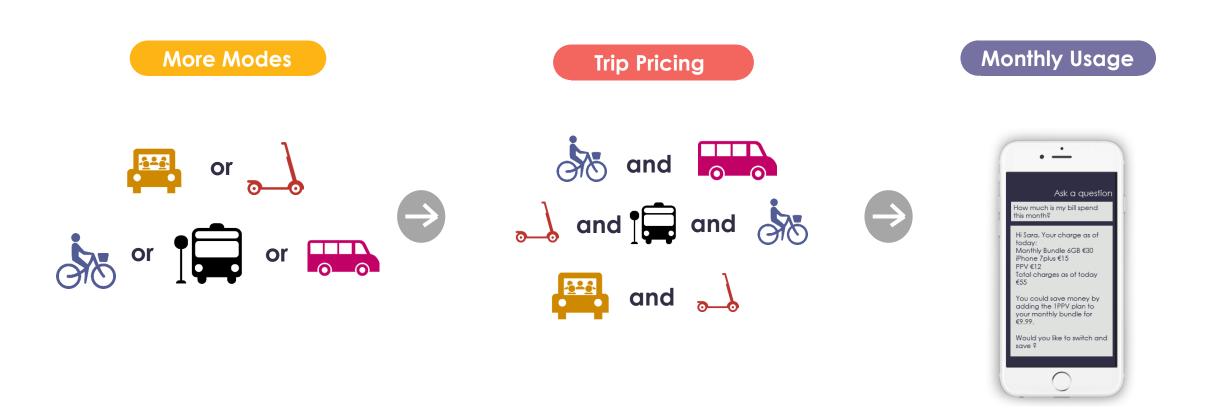
MaaS is 50% less than monthly cost of car ownership





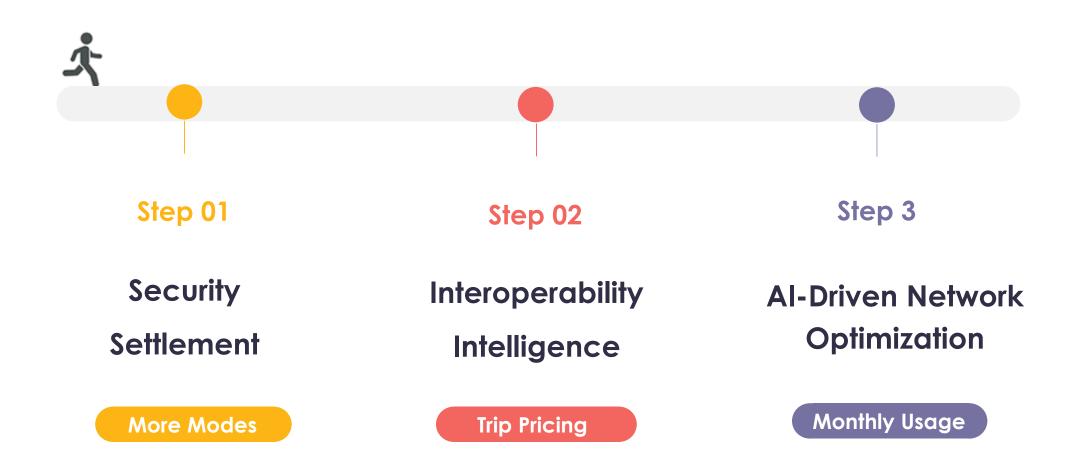


How do we do this? Increased sophistication of Pricing Strategies

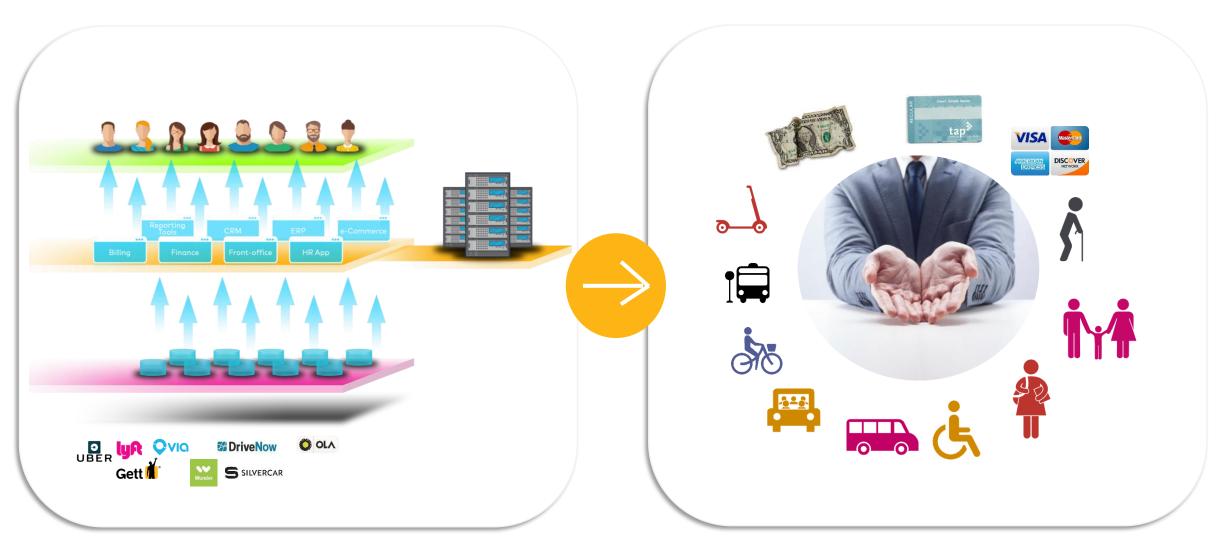




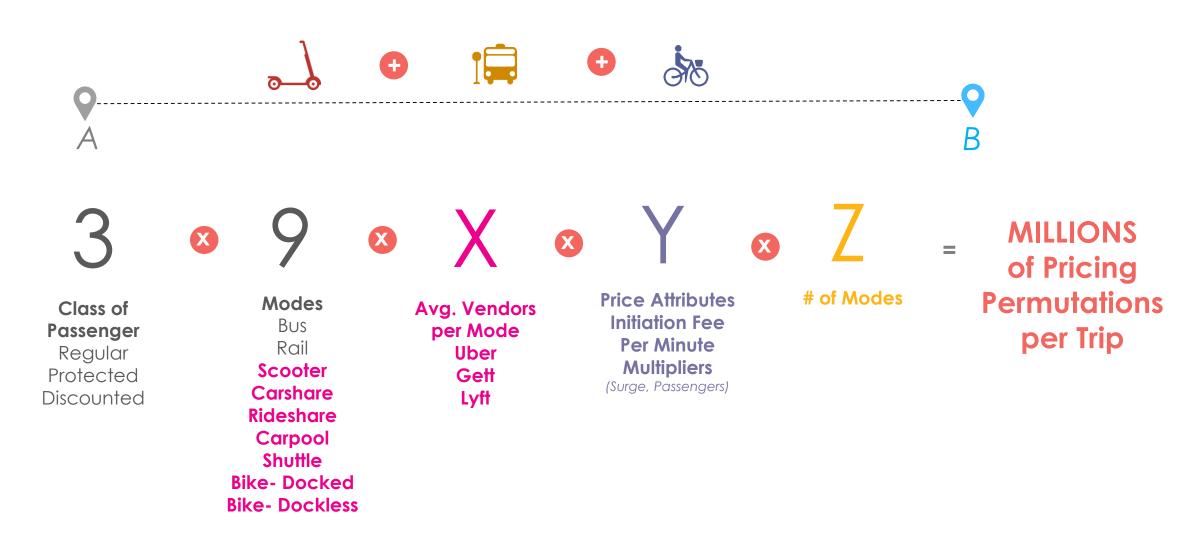
Key Requirements // Enabling MaaS step by step



Step 1- More Transit Modes // SECURITY and SETTLEMENT

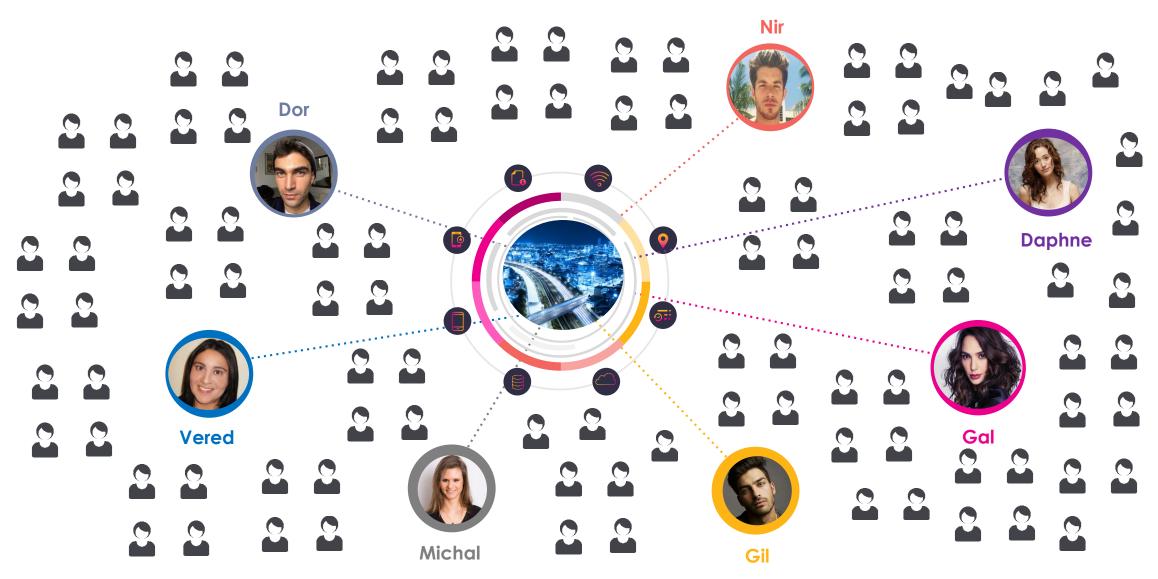


Step 2 - Trip Based Pricing // INTELLIGENT bundling





Step 3 - Monthly Usage Charging // AI-DRIVEN NETWORK OPTIMIZATION





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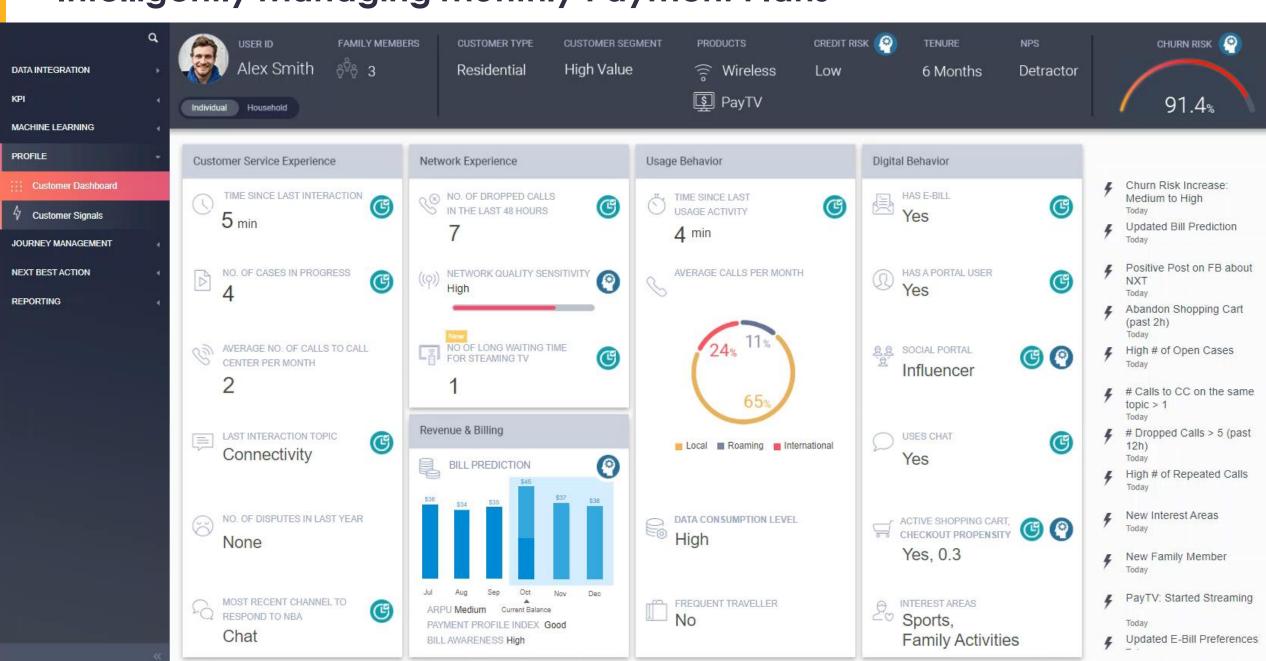
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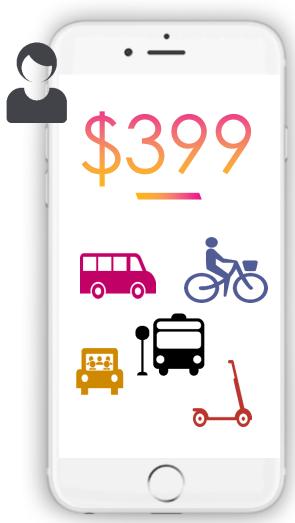


Intelligently Managing Monthly Payment Plans



Let's make this work!

MaaS is 50% less than monthly cost of car ownership









MaaS Works! // Already demonstrating real power to improve traffic

48%
Of visitors took a Scooter in lieu of

Uber or Lyft

16%

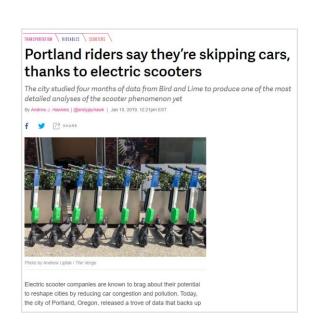
of residents consider getting rid of personal vehicle 10%
of Uber trips
displaced by
Jump bikes

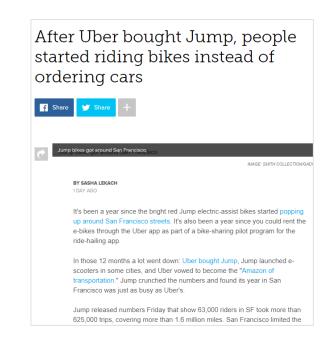
15%

of new Jump bike trips taken during Rush Hours +9%

increase in car sales when Uber/Lyft left 41%

of users turned to personal car instead









POSTED BY CHRISTOPHER BOLL ON 22 FEBRUARY 2018
POSTED IN RIDE SHARING

A recent study by the ride-hailing service Lyft and a similar study by a group of American universities pointed to the positive impact ride-sharing services not only have on consumers, but on the surrounding communities they service. These studies found that ride-hailing services aid in reducing congestion,



increase individual consumer mobility, and found that in 2017 alone, Lyft passengers spent over \$2 billion more in communities where ride-sharing services exist. But, the studies and more also point to the negative impact ride sharing services have on individual car ownership and public transportation usage in the same areas.

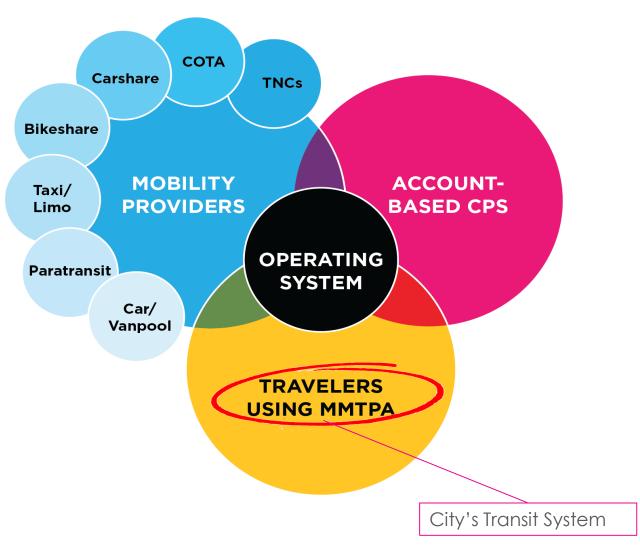


What are cities doing?

Columbus City, OH

- The future of transit is multimodal and on-demand
- A shift away from personallyowned vehicles
- A solution that uses both public and private entities
- Integration with the Smart Columbus Operating System
- One-stop shop to plan, book, and pay
- As the regional public transit provider, COTA is the ultimate owner

"Columbus Multi-mode Trip Planner/ Common Payment System"





BTW- The Devil is in the Details

