



Service Professionals in a Consumer world

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“Grudge Purchase” at best with most aftermarket purchases

- Repairs rarely visible ... consumers don't see the end result of an oil change
- They usually cause some inconvenience ...
- They can be expensive ...
- Consumers usually do not understand the technology

The ability to ameliorate the “Grudge Purchase” mentality will often determine success or failure

- Service professionals are fundamentally dealing with consumers who do not want to buy their product / service



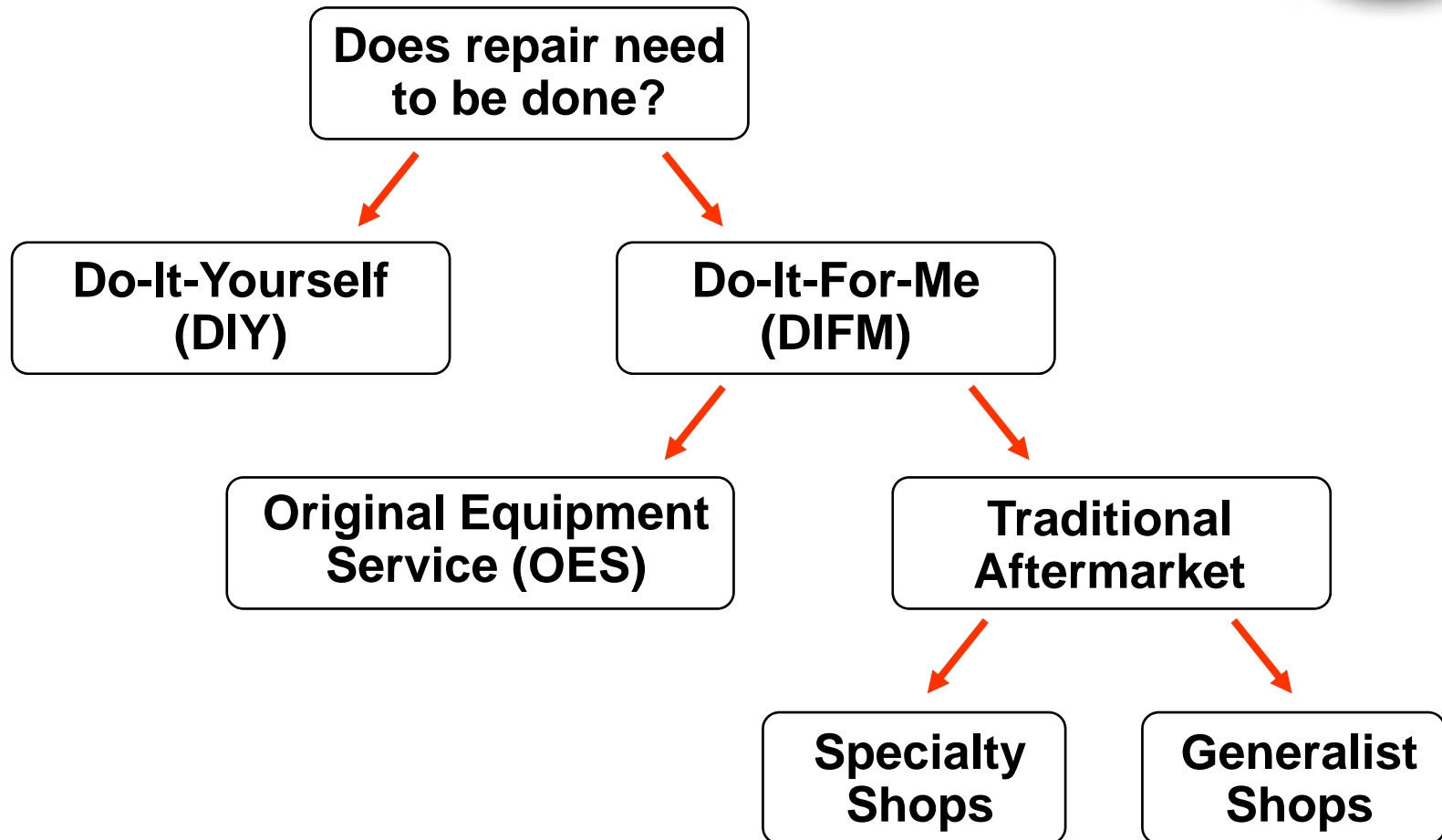
The Decision Making Process is Quite Revealing

Follow the decision making tree:

- First decision
- Second decision
- etc.



Decision Tree for Repairs to be Done on a Vehicle





Does the Vehicle Need Repair?

- Importance of oil programs
- Proper training of Service Advisors and counterman
- Importance of Reminder Programs/Loyalty Programs etc



Do I do the work myself

or...

Do I have someone do it for me?



Understand the Consumer

Arguments for more do-it for-me work

- less available time for consumers
- increased technology complexity of vehicles
- aging consumer
- need for special tools and equipment
- environmental/hazardous waste issues
- higher female ownership of vehicles

Most repairs are do-it-for-me ... about 85 to 90 percent.



Understand the Consumer

Arguments for more DIY work

- lean consumers who cannot afford to have someone do their work
- increased level of retail competition lowering prices for DIY parts
- aging of the vehicle fleet
- more mechanics doing “shade tree” work
- The DIY'er may be your number one competitor and you may not even know it



Understand the Consumer

What DIYer's Look for

- Low Price is critical
- Parts Availability
- Counter Knowledge
- Convenience of purchase



Third Decision!

If I have someone do the work for me, do I go back to where I bought the vehicle (ie: The dealer) or do I go somewhere else?



Understand the Consumer

What consumers look for when shopping for service

- work done right the first time
- trust/confidence
- service advisor/technician relationship
- “fair price” not necessarily “Low” price
- work done on time
- guarantees

These are the “soft variables” which Independents specialize in and are usually really good at ... their importance cannot be underestimated

- Involves people
- feel good issues
- very intangible/hard to define



Understand the Consumer

Why consumers go to a car dealer for service

- new vehicle warranties
- extended warranties
- modern equipment
- OE quality parts
- understanding technology/ability to fix
- parts availability

These also are primarily “hard variables” and car dealers do very well with them ...



**Dealers do well on the “Hard Variables”
They struggle with the “Soft Variables”**

But

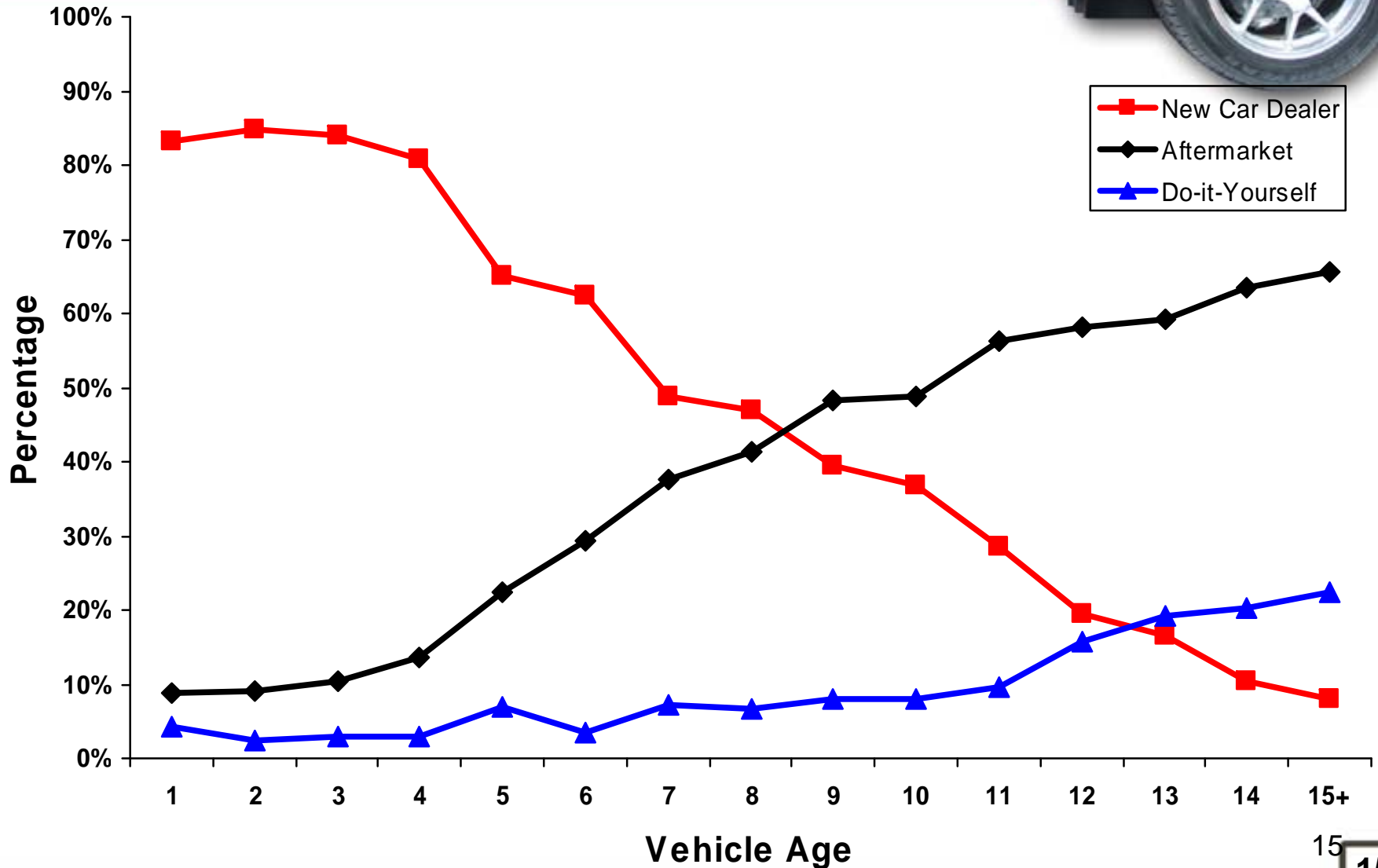
**It is the “Soft” variables that are more
important!**



Oil Change is Critical since
the entire aftermarket flows
out of the oil side of the
industry ...



Who Performs Maintenance & Repairs

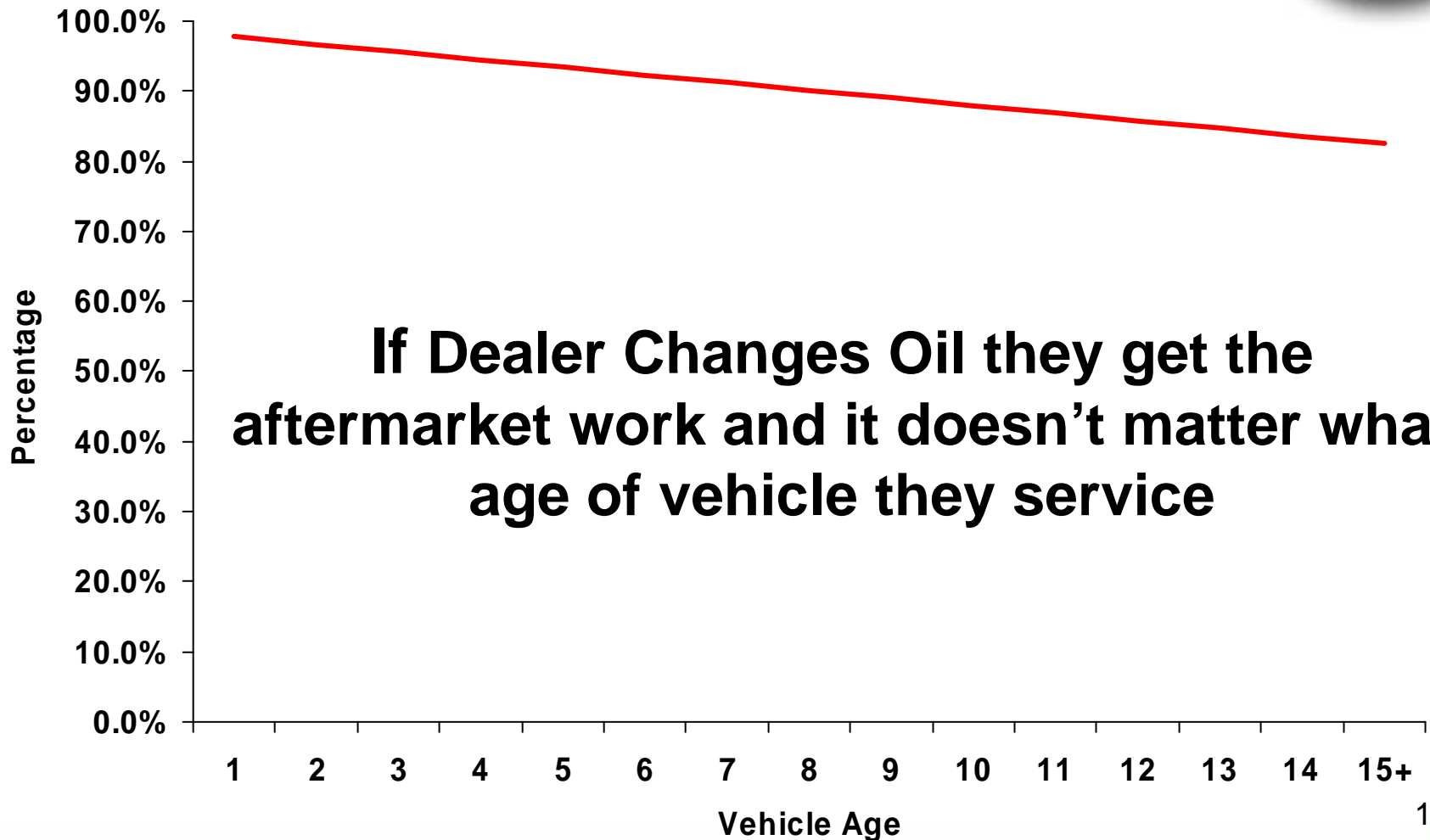


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Who Does other Maintenance and Repair Work?

	Dealer	General Garage	Specialty Lube	DIY
Dealer Does Oil Change	94%	4%	1%	1%
Generalist Does Oil Change	9%	84%	3%	4%
Specialist Does Oil Change	30%	45%	15%	10%
DIY Does Oil Change	15%	25%	5%	55%





- And most of the repair dollars are with older vehicles.



Cost of Repairs & Regular Servicing

Retail Dollars

Model Year for Aftermarket
Repairs

2008	\$150
2007	\$335
2006	\$511
2005	\$658
2004	\$792
2003	\$877
2002	\$981
2001	\$1,099
2000	\$1,043
1999	\$1,060
1998	\$1,042
1997	\$1,062
1996	\$1,062
1995	\$1,062
1994	\$1,023



Oil Change is so Critical that
every Loyalty Program in the
Automotive Aftermarket is
Centered on Oil change



Service Outlets Need to be More Strategic

- Understand the consumers
- “Top Box” Satisfaction
- Develop linkages within store
- Understand that there are No Silver Bullets
- It still comes down to the Fundamentals,
they haven’t changed



The Fundamentals that DIFM consumers look for:

- Work done right the first time (remember they are making a grudge purchase)
- Trust/confidence
- Service advisor/technician relationship
- “Fair price”
- Work done on time
- Guarantees

Tech Knowledge
and
Team Building

Again, these are Primarily “soft variables” which are very intangible and hard to define, involving people, relationships and feel good issues



Success involves

- Team Building
- Tech Knowledge and access to latest equipment/ tools
- Improved Shop Practices
- A close relationship with your wholesaler/supplier of parts
- Solid back up with your Number 2, 3, 4 etc Wholesaler/supplier
- Improved business practices .. It isn't enough anymore to be just a good service technician, you also have to be a good businessman.
- Communicate, communicate, communicate

AND.....



...there should be no shortage of consumers willing to visit your shop if you embrace the tools available to you and do what is required to compete

Demand for vehicle repair will grow it is more a case of whether you get the demand or your competitor

Many positive elements still exist



- Better built, longer lasting vehicles
- Record new vehicle sales, especially high maintenance light trucks
- Many vehicles in their prime aftermarket repair years
- Still a lot of vehicle usage although down recently
- Government safety and emissions programs forcing consumers into the aftermarket
- Pricing recovering



Longer Lasting Vehicles

VEHICLE OWNERSHIP TRENDS - CANADA

CALENDAR YEAR	TOTAL VEHICLE SALES UNITS	VEHICLE USAGE BILLIONS OF KILOMETRES	EXPECTED USEFUL LIFE KILOMETRES	TOTAL UNITS IN OPERATION MILLIONS
1960-1969	7,281,158	1,440	201,118	6,885,896
1970-1979	11,954,793	2,100	178,593	9,854,702
Percent Change	64.2%	45.8%	-11.2%	43.1%
1980-1989	13,359,197	2,714	205,900	13,251,447
Percent Change	11.7%	29.3%	15.3%	34.5%
1990-1999	13,024,076	3,460	266,692	15,820,118
Percent Change	-2.5%	27.5%	29.5%	19.4%
2000-2009F	16,141,099	4,453	277,099	19,088,108
Percent Change	23.9%	28.7%	3.9%	20.7%
2010-2019F	15,745,000	5,046	320,838	23,871,669
Percent Change	-2.5%	13.3%	15.8%	25.1%

Expected useful life of a vehicle will grow this coming decade to over 320K kilometres

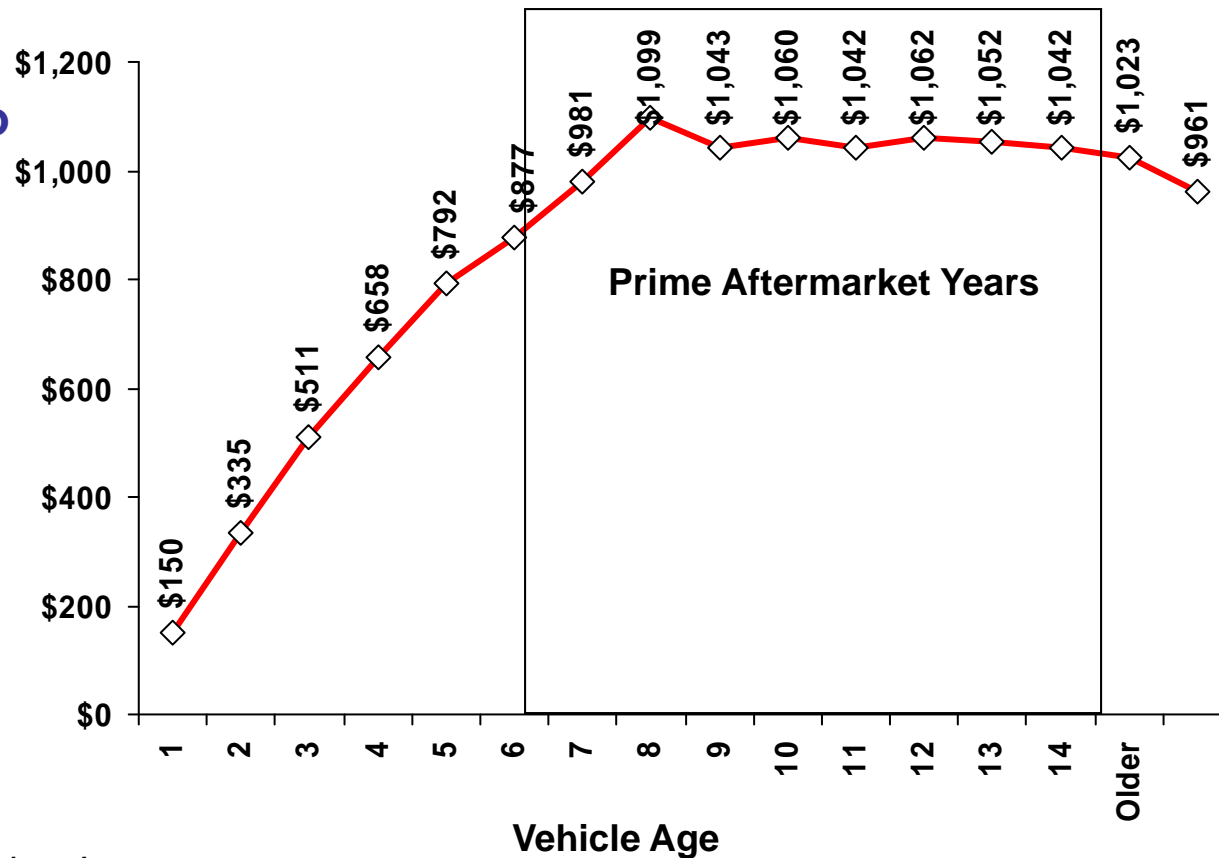


Aftermarket Demand Should Be Positive

Prime Aftermarket Repair Occurs When Vehicles are 6 - 12 Years Old

- **Prime Aftermarket years have been extended from 6 to 10 year old vehicles to possibly 6 to 15 year old vehicles**

Repair Costs by Model Year - 2008



Aftermarket Demand Should Be Positive



Channel Penetration by Age of Vehicle

	1-5 years old	6-12 years old	12+ years old
OES Channel/Vehicle Dealer	High	Medium	Low
Traditional Aftermarket Channel			
Generalist	Low	High	Medium
Specialist	Medium	High	Low
DIY/Retail Channel	Low	Medium	High

Traditional players do best when vehicles are 6-12 years old, DIYer's do best when vehicles are 12+ years old and Car Dealers do best with younger vehicles



Aftermarket Demand Should Be Positive

Record Number of Vehicles in Their "Prime" Aftermarket Repair Years

MODEL YEAR	2000 ACTUAL	2009 ACTUAL	2015 FORECAST
1-3 YEARS	3,547,900	4,309,662	4,356,454
4-5 YEARS	1,985,717	2,971,249	3,015,232
6-7 YEARS	2,082,115	2,879,576	2,757,663
8-12 YEARS	5,293,828	5,974,594	7,074,994
12+ YEARS	4,191,339	5,431,785	6,726,088
TOTAL	17,100,899	21,566,865	23,930,431
1-3 YEARS	20.7%	20.0%	18.2%
4-5 YEARS	11.6%	13.8%	12.6%
6-7 YEARS	12.2%	13.4%	11.5%
8-12 YEARS	31.0%	27.7%	29.6%
12+ YEARS	24.5%	25.2%	28.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: DesRosiers Automotive Consultants Inc. and R.L. Polk & Co.'s NVPP® Vehicle Registration Database, as of 7/1 of each year

Aftermarket Demand Should Be Positive



- But competition for your customer will be more intense as the decline in younger vehicles together with extended warranties will push new car dealers into your core age grouping
- Fortunately the rapid growth of older vehicles (12+ years old) will help competitive players grow their volumes ... but remember, the older the vehicle the more likely the customer will be shopping price!

Aftermarket Demand Should Be Positive



- **Government Regulations are growing**
 - Environmental programs
 - Safety inspections programs
- These are positive for DIFM work but there are channel shift implications favoring car dealers unless shops invest in equipment and training



There Are Some Threats

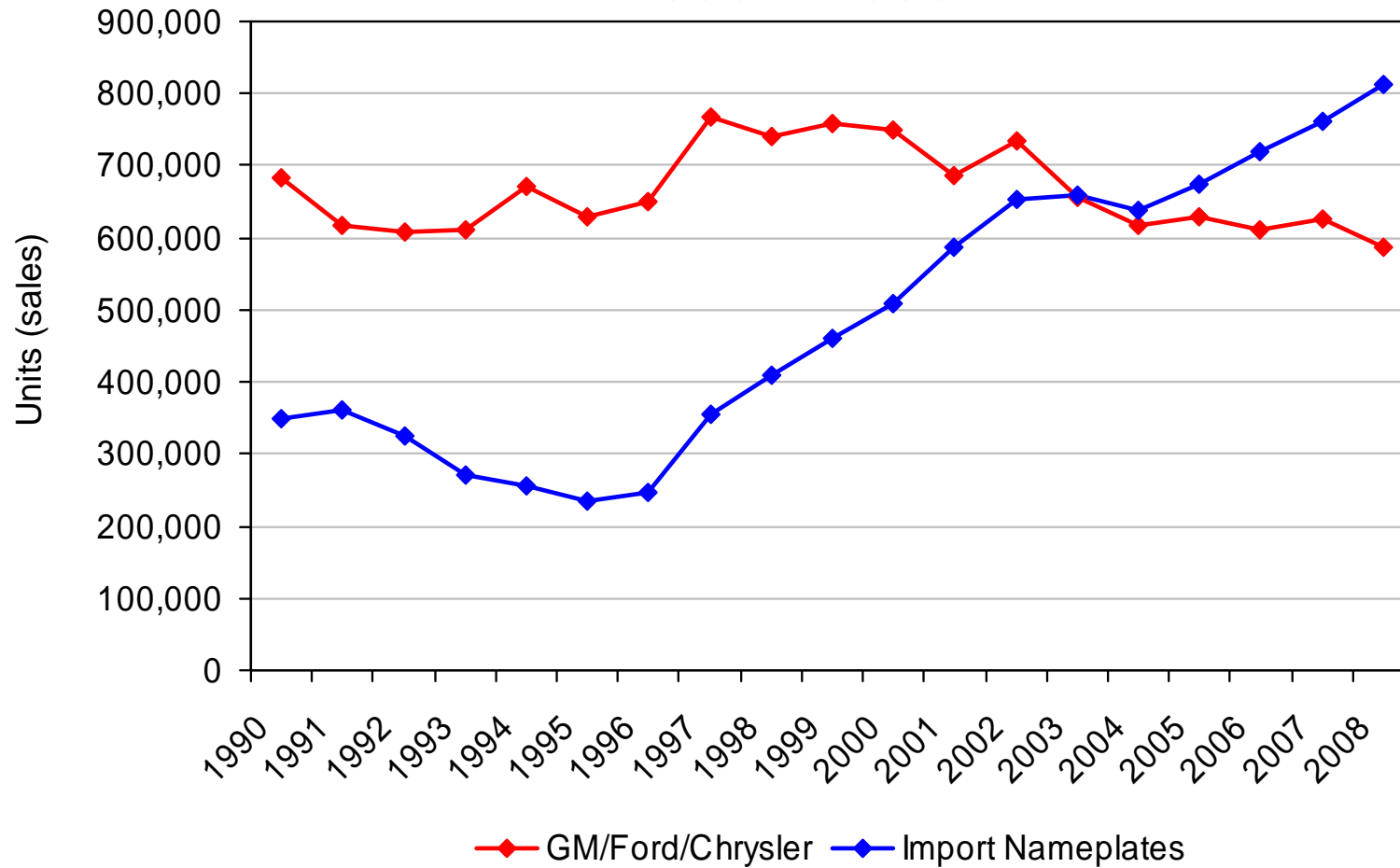
- Import vehicle growth
- Fuel prices/miles driven
- Technology
- The 'Green' agenda could result in aggressive scrappage programs being introduced, taking older vehicles off the road.



There Are Some Threats

Consumer Market (All Light Vehicles)

1990 – 2008



There Are Some Threats



- **Technology**
 - New technology generally negative for aftermarket ... less repair and longer intervals between jobs
 - But it is category-specific and not all categories are hurt in the same way
 - Lifetime demand higher or similar for most areas but spread out over more years



**Service Incidence
(kilometers)**

**# of Jobs through life
of vehicle**

	1970's	2010's	1970's	2010's
Oil Change	5K	10K	30-35	30-40
Brake Job	30-40K	50-60K	4-5	5-6
Air Filter	16K	15-20K	10-12	15-18
Battery	65-80K	80-95K	2-3	3-4
Tire Jobs	40-50K	80-95K	3-4	3-4
Shock/Strut	40-55K	95-120K	3-4	2-3
Spark Plug Job	25-30K(7cyl)	65-80K (5cyl)	4-6	3-5
Exhaust	30-50K	95-130K	4-5	2-3
Transmission	120-160K	160K+	Very low	Likely Once
Engine Rebuild	160K+	200K+	Very low	Low

Life of Vehicle increases from 150,000 Kilometres in the 70's to 300,000+ Kilometres this coming decade

There Are Some Threats



- **Over the last decade any entity in the aftermarket with high exposure to GM/Ford/Chrysler has had a negative adjustment to make**



Issues Directly Related to the Growth of Import Vehicles on the Road

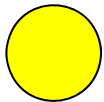
- Lower maintenance needs hurt aftermarket demand
- Channel Shift to new car dealers
- SKU Proliferation and Availability of parts
- Different technology leads to training issues
- “Fit Form Function” driving the parts market

Demand Side Summary

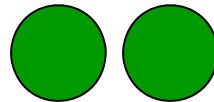


**The positives slightly out-weigh the negatives
so we continue to forecast positive demand
for the next few years**

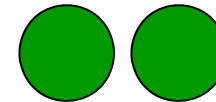
**Car
Dealer**



**Traditional
Aftermarket**



DIY





1. Ability of Independent Shops to Hold Share

- They have held ground well but still lost 3-5 points of share, much worse if service stations included
- Image is an issue
- Training is an issue
- Management ability is an issue
- Succession is an issue



1. Ability of Independent Shops to Hold Share

- Very knowledgeable but generally poor business skills, poor marketing skills, poor customer follow-up, poor pricing discipline
- English often the second language
- Often poor selling skills, not aggressive
- Customer handling skills often weak, especially female maintainers (who prefer dealers)



2. Growth of Import Vehicles on the Road

- Channel shift implications
- Availability of parts a serious issue
- Changing technology
- Low maintenance needs
- Ability of traditional aftermarket to attract to their stores an issue
- Ability to fix these vehicles an issue

3. Growth of New Vehicle Dealers



- They have Access to technology
- They have Access to training
- They have Access to Specialty Equipment
- The Major OEMs support dealers with marketing
- Extended warranties force customers back
- They have the ability to aggressively price

4. Human Resource Issues Abound



- Technical training of service professionals
- Lots available, take up rate low
- Management training generally not available and where available (ie: banners) take up is spotty
- Difficult to attract new talent into the aftermarket



5. Installer Performance

- The Devil is in the details fundamentals are still very important
 - Work done right the first time
 - Trust/confidence
 - Service advisor/technician relationship
 - “Fair price”
 - Work done on time
 - Guarantees



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