

Arthur D Little

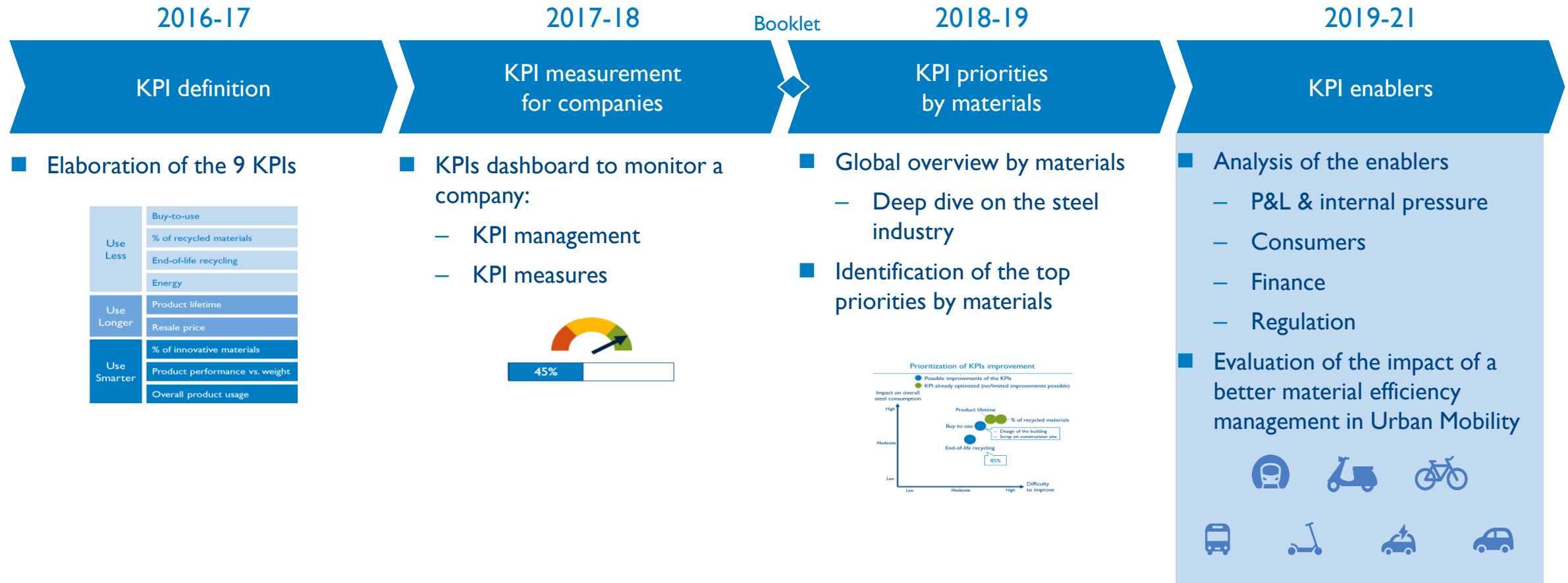
Impact of material efficiency KPIs on urban mobility

Presentation by Vincent Bamberger

June 18th, 2021



Arthur D. Little has been framing material efficiency studies for WMF from 2016 to 2020

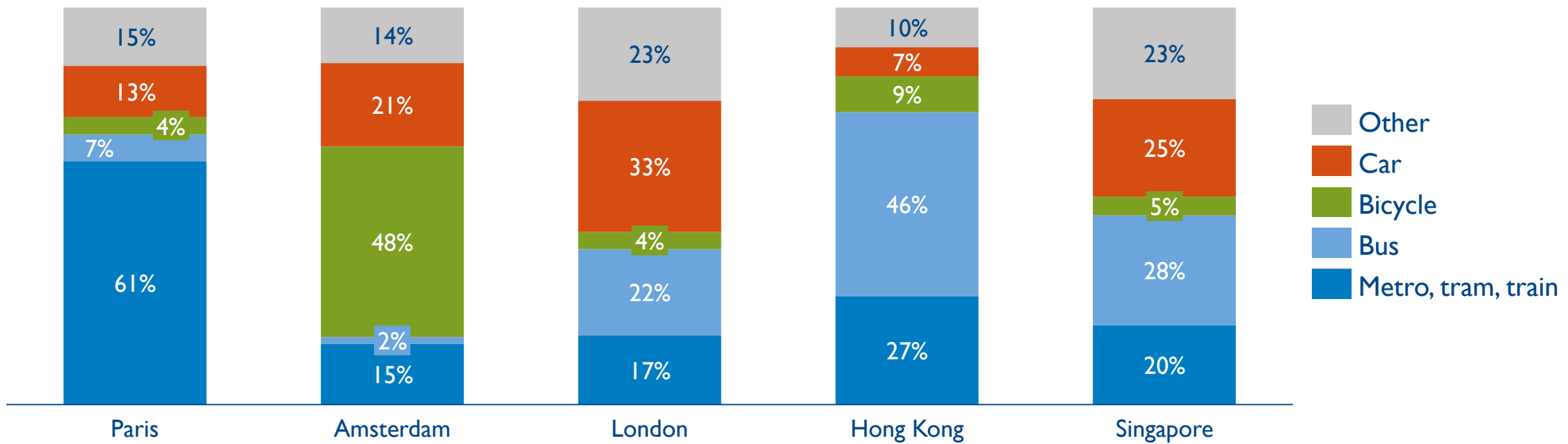


Source: Arthur D. Little analysis

The selected cities have a very different modal mix, some with high volume public transports, others with bikes and cars

Traffic mix per city

In pax, sources may vary between 2014 and 2017, with hypothesis



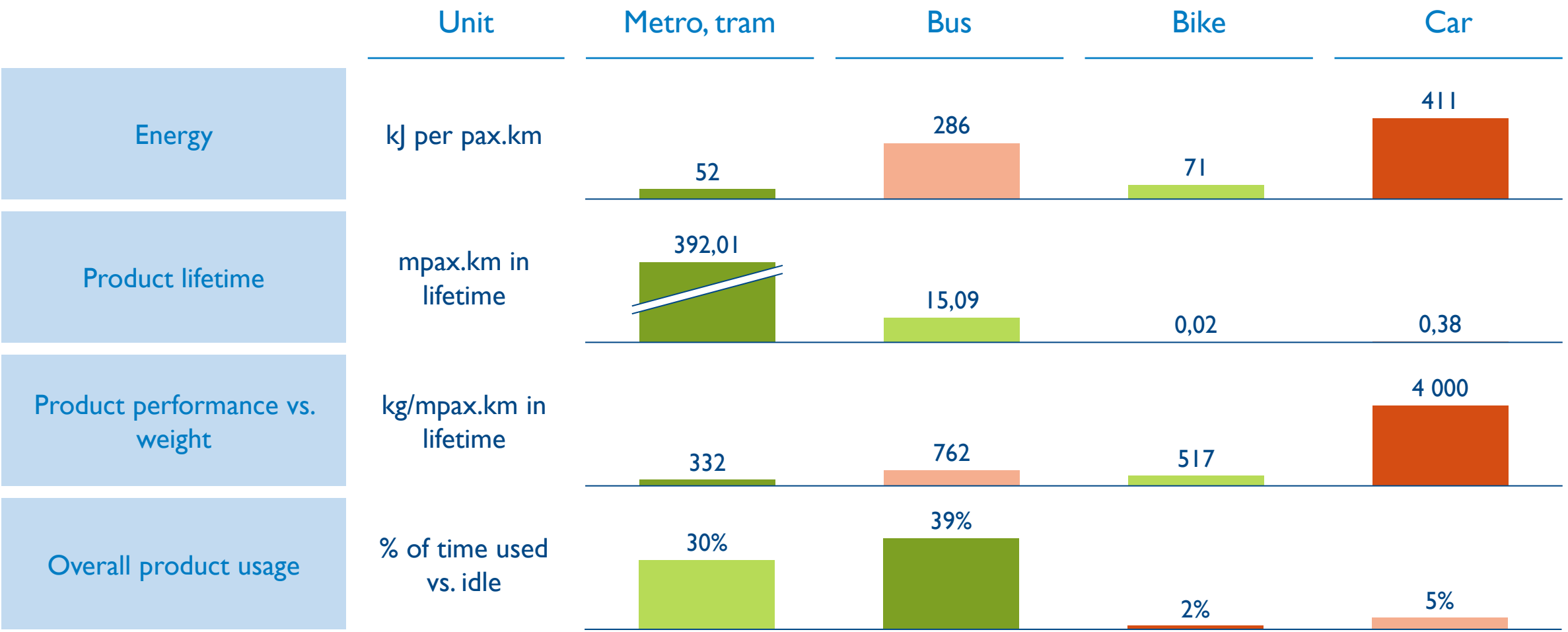
Source: INSEE, TEMIS, NL Ministry of infrastructure, LTA Academy, Arthur D. Little

This study is focused on 4 KPIs that can be openly accessed

	KPIs	Description
Use Less	Buy-to-use	Material value in the product / material value used in production
	% of recycled materials	Weight of recycled / total weight of materials in new product
	End-of-life recycling	Weight of materials effectively recycled / total weight of materials
	Energy	Total energy consumption to produce the product
Use Longer	Product lifetime	Total lifetime of the product, from completion to waste
	Resale price	Resale price after Y years / initial price (Y is industry specific)
Use Smarter	% of innovative materials	Weight of new or innovative materials / total weight of materials
	Product performance vs. weight	Performance measurement of the product key functions vs. weight
	Overall product usage	% of the time the product is used relatively to its full capacity

Source: WMF & Arthur D. Little analysis

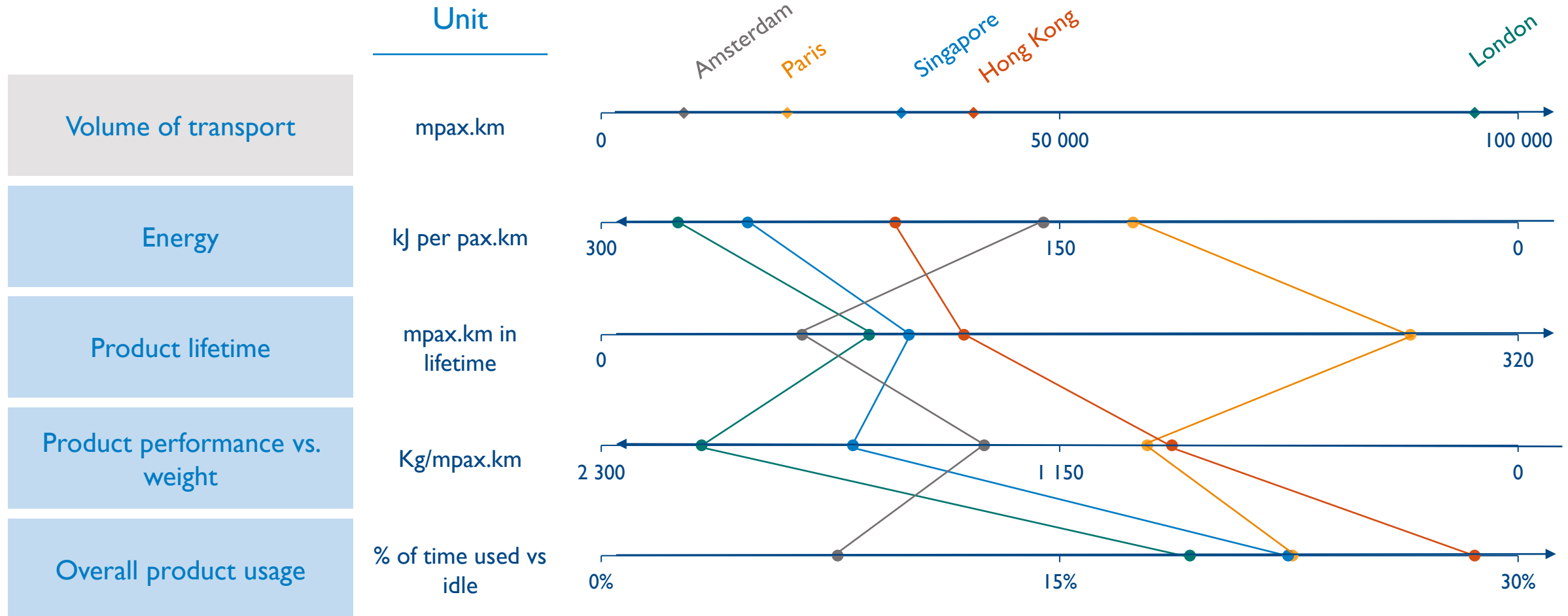
Each mode show a very different performance when evaluated with the selected material efficiency KPIs



Source: Shreya Dave MIT 2010, LTA Academy, INSEE, RATP, IDF Mobilités, press, Irisbus, Decathlon, Argus, Velib, Observatoire des Déplacements, Velib, Autolib

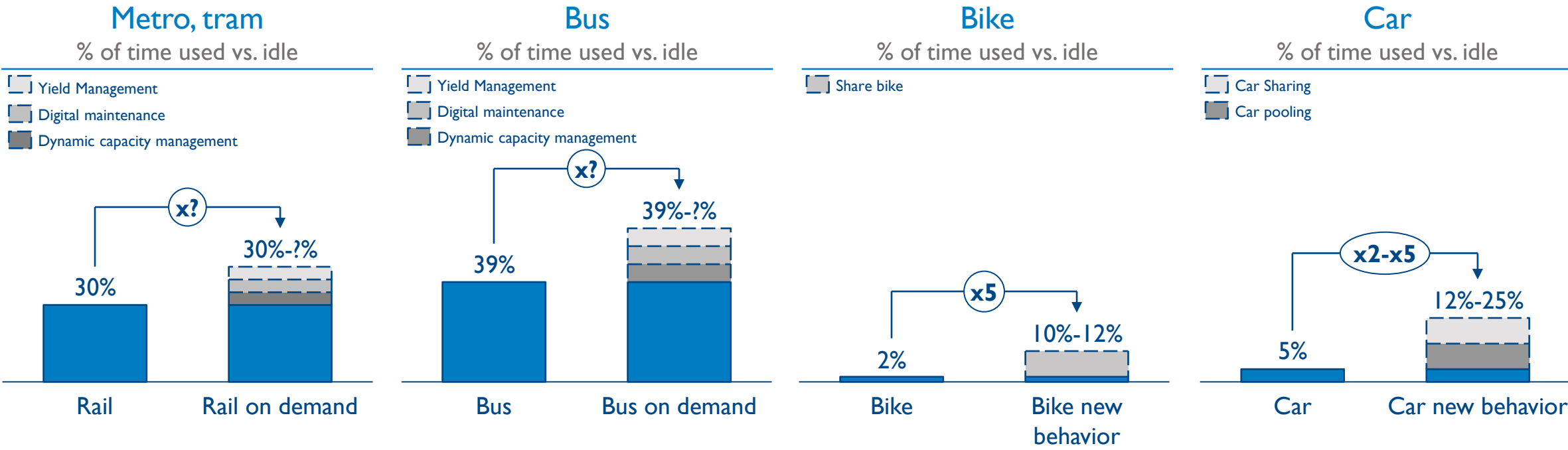
Legend: Highest performance ← [Green] [Light Green] [Orange] [Red] → Lowest performance

Transport mix is not a guarantee for performance efficiency : KPIs need to be followed



Source: Shreya Dave MIT 2010, LTA Academy, INSEE, RATP, Irisbus, IDF Mobilités, press, Irisbus, Decathlon, Argus, Velib, Observatoire des Déplacements, Velib, Autolib, HK Statistics Section Transport Department, Singapore Land Transport Authority

Moreover, innovation could dramatically boost the usage of each mode and thus the material efficiency



- Levers of innovation
- Digital maintenance
 - Yields management
 - Dynamic capacity management

- Behaviour change
- New business models
- Technological innovation

▶ The magnitude will largely depends on the ability to deploy this new usages

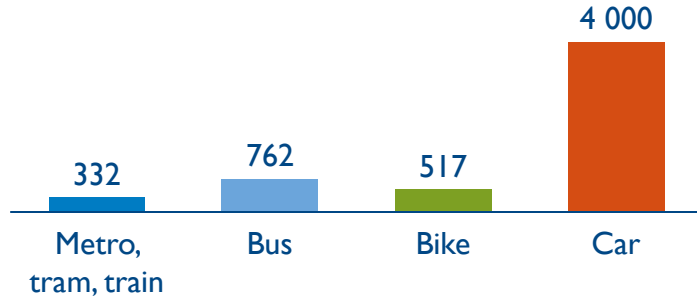
Source: Arthur D. Little, Velib, Autolib, Observatoire des Déplacements

Tremendous evolution could be implemented by using material efficiency KPIs

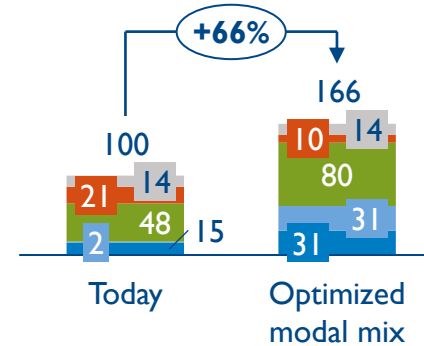
Optimize modal mix

Example of Amsterdam

Product performance vs. weight
Kg/mpax.km



In Pax, today in base 100

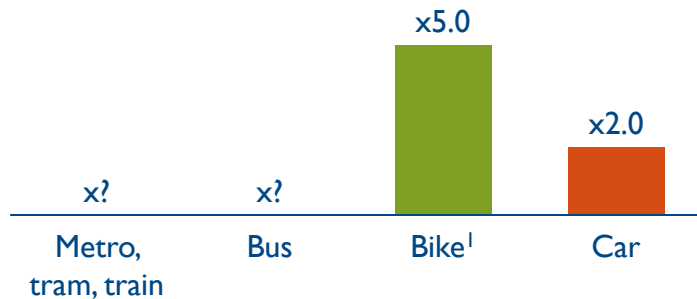


- By optimizing modal mix (lowering car utilization by 50%), Amsterdam could increase its transport capacity by **66%** with the same materials efficiency Product performance KPIs

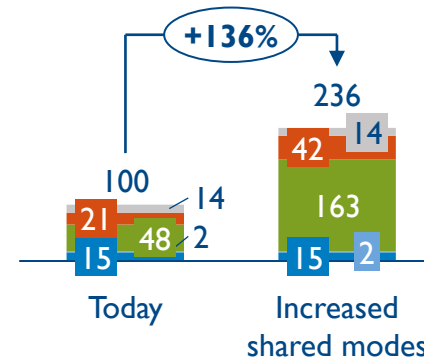
Increase shared modes

Example of Paris

Overall product usage per mode
% of time used vs idle



In Pax, today in base 100



- By adopting new habits of shared modes, Paris could increase its transport capacity by **136%** with the same materials consumption

Source: Arthur D. Little

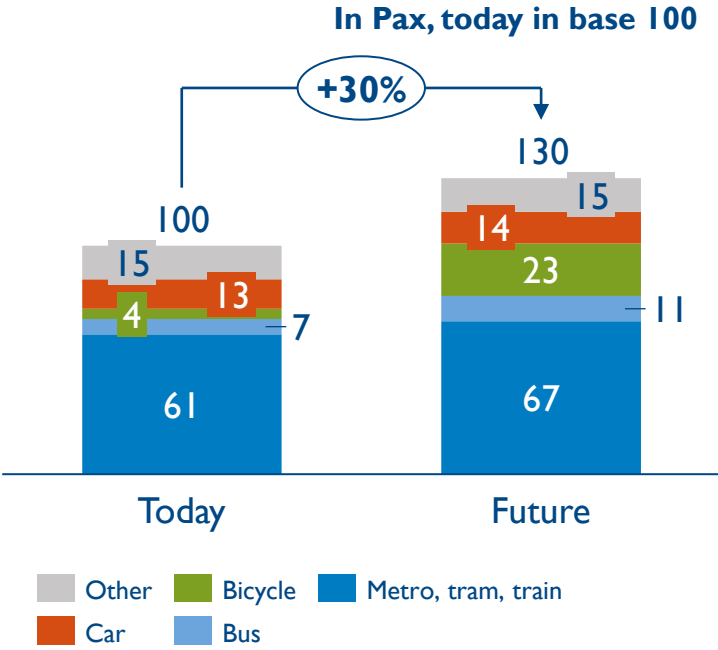
Note: 1) Taking into account that 40% of the bike fleet is already shared

Dashboards based on material efficiency KPIs could help local organizations to increase mobility without increasing material usage

Mobility increase

Pax, today 100 base

Example of Paris



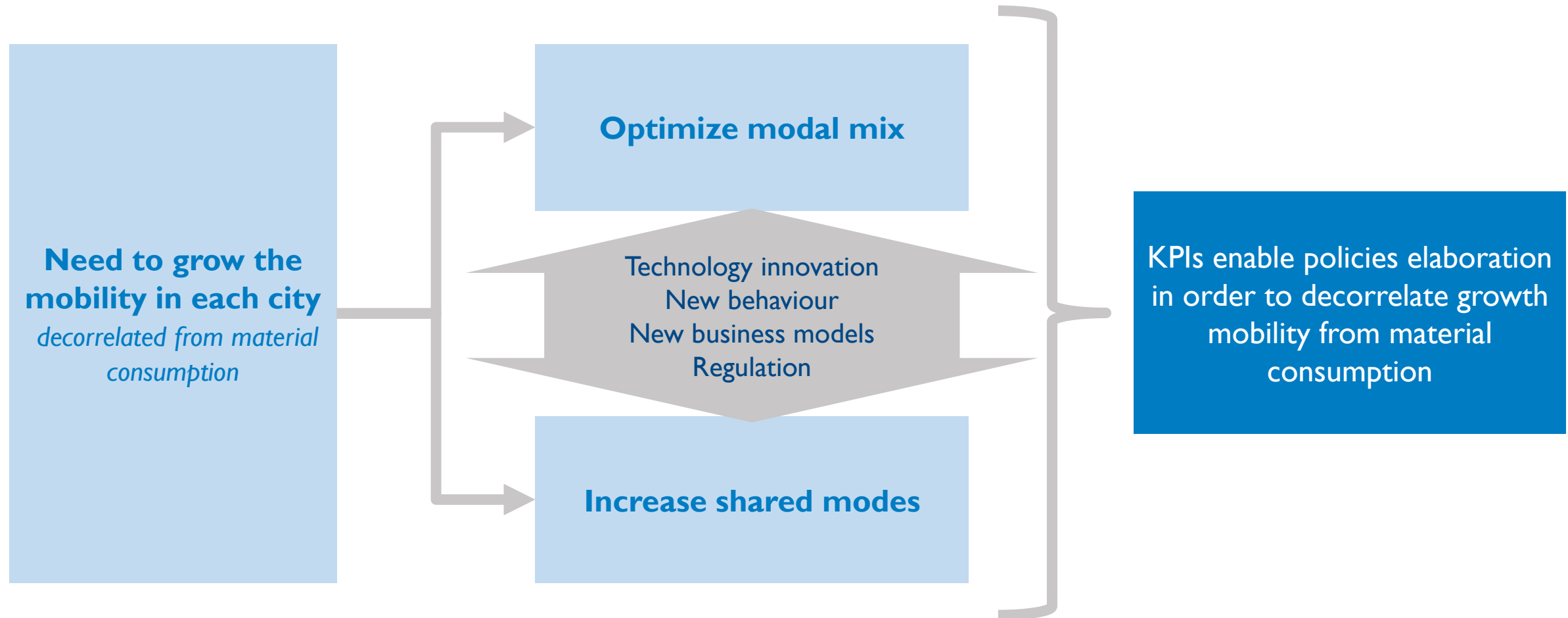
Material efficiency KPIs dashboard

	Metro, tram	Bus	Bike	Car	Total ¹
Energy <i>kJ per pax.km</i>	32, 35	19, 32	3, 16	53, 25	107, 107
Product lifetime <i>Mpax.lm in lifetime</i>	240, 263	1, 2	0, 0	0, 0	241, 264
Product performance vs. weight <i>Kg/Impax.km</i>	203, 222	52, 84	23, 119	516, 240	794, 665
Overall product usage <i>% of time used vs idle</i>	16%, 17%	3%, 4%	0%, 0%	1%, 0%	19%, 22%

Illustration of a urban policy that implements a 30% mobility increase, while increasing material efficiency performance

Source: Arthur D. Little
Note: 1) adding always 15% of Others

Growth in urban mobility and material consumptions can be decorrelated and KPIs could support this objective



Source: Arthur D. Little

Arthur D Little

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