

# Taxi driver research Wave 6

National survey September/October 2022





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# Introduction

- This report details the findings of a representative survey of taxi drivers in Ireland.
- This is the sixth iteration of this study, and was, as previously, undertaken by telephone, with a list of SPSV licence holders provided by the NTA for interview.
- A survey of taxi consumers has been undertaken online in tandem, covering a similar topic and aimed at understanding taxi usage and attitudes towards taxis.
- Where possible, findings have been compared with previous waves of this study, and with previous iterations of the NTA Taxi Fare Review study.
- This waves includes a section on the experiences of those with electric vehicle taxi's.



# **Objectives**

The core objective of this survey was:

Understand the current operating costs for taxi drivers in Ireland in terms of their vehicle, usage of third-party booking services and the working hours.

- This research aimed to understand:
  - Other costs associated with operating a taxi
  - Perceptions towards electric vehicles
  - Experiences of those who drive an electric vehicle taxi



# Methodology

# A representative survey of taxi drivers in Ireland.



#### **Sample Size:**

668 Taxi Drivers115 WAT Drivers194 Electric vehicle Drivers



#### **Quota Controls:**

Quota controls in place on region and split of taxi renters and owners. The sample included a booster of WAT and electric vehicle drivers.

#### Weights:

Corrective weighting on region, split of owners/renters and those with electric vehicle and WAT taxi's was applied to ensure that we had a representative sample of drivers, comparable with previous waves.



#### **Fieldwork Dates:**

16<sup>th</sup> September – 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2022

#### **Context:**

All pandemic restrictions have been lifted and there is currently no mandatory requirement to wear masks on public transport.



#### **CATI Interviewing**

Interviewing was undertaken by experienced B&A Telephone Interviewers. The team are mostly working from home at present, but the same quality control and supports are available.

# **Research Timeline**



#### **Mar 2020**

Government close schools on Friday 13th with a view to opening on 29th March....



#### **Apr/May 2020**

Office workers work from home while parents continue home schooling. Restaurants, pubs and non-essential retail outlets remained closed. Strict lockdown measures.



#### Jun 2020

Roadmap to reopening the country is underway: shopping centres & restaurants reopen under strict guidelines.



#### Jul 2020

Personal services, such as hairdressers and barbers, and creches open once again, and some employees return to the office.



#### **Aug 2020**

Preparations underway for the return to school. Some slight sense of **normalit**y with more people dining out, etc.



#### **Sep 2020**

Children go back to school. Government announce new 5 Level plan, later moving **Donegal & Dublin into** Level 3.



#### Oct-Nov 2020

Moved to Level 3 (only outdoor dining allowed). On 21st Oct, country moves to Level 5 for 6 weeks (until 1st Dec) with all non-essential retail and restaurants closing.



#### December 2020

Non-essential retail outlets & services (e.g. hairdressers) opened on 1st Dec, but on 24th country moved back into Level 5: all restaurants, bars & non-essential retail outlets/ services closed once again.



#### Jan-Mar 2021

High case numbers leads to extended Level 5 lockdown for Q1 2021, with all restaurants restricted to delivery and non-essential retail/services closed. Schools partially reopened in March for the youngest and oldest children.



#### Apr-May 2021

All children back to school and some restrictions eased. Outdoor meet ups permitted in small groups, but hospitality remained closed & working from home encouraged. Non-essential retail & professional services back



#### Jun 2021

Outdoor dining re-opened.

Test events being rolled out and vaccine programme opened up to under 50s.



#### **Jul-Aug 2021**

**Indoor dining** for those vaccinated opened on 26th July, while further test events (e.g. outdoor music festival) were held in July also. At the end of August it was announced that almost all restrictions would be lifted on October 22<sup>nd</sup>



#### Sep-Oct 2021

Limited restrictions remain in place as masks continue to be a requirement in crowded spaces. Important to note that fieldwork finished on 11th October before further changes to restrictions on 22<sup>nd</sup> October.



#### Feb-March 2022

Easing of nearly all pandemic restrictions. From 28 February face masks are no longer mandatory, although still recommended on public transport. Public health measures in schools removed and advice for close contacts, testing and

isolation changed.



#### Sept-Oct 2022

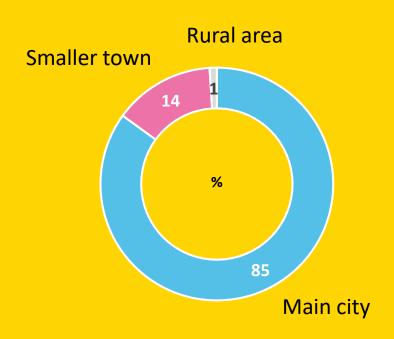
No pandemic restrictions currently in place.



1. Profile of sample and vehicle

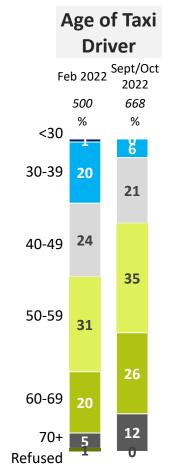


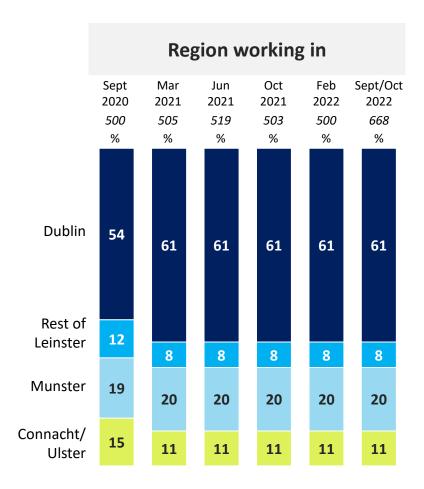
# 85% of drivers operate in a main city



# Profile of taxi drivers interviewed

Base: 668 taxi drivers







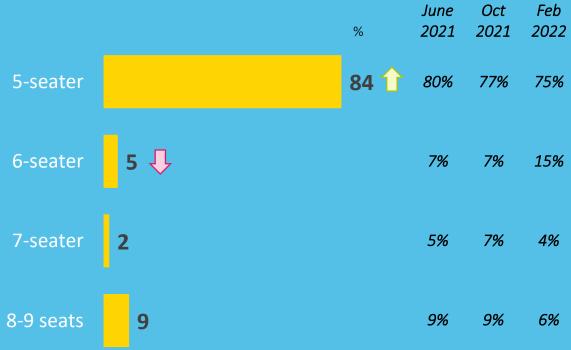
Slightly older profile of drivers in this wave with most between 50-69 years old.





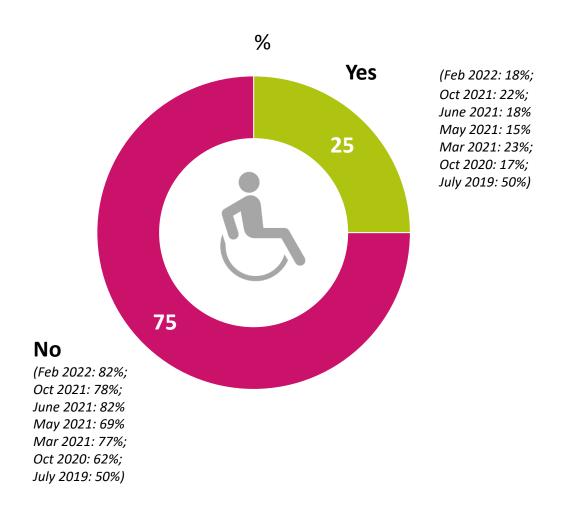


# 84% of taxi drivers are driving a 5 seater vehicle.

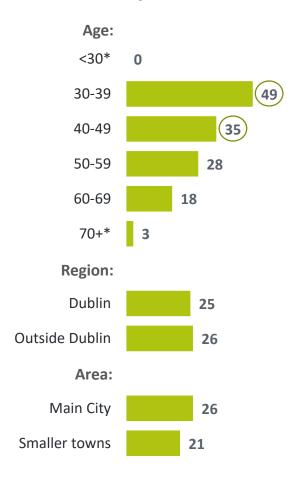


# 1 in 4 drive Wheelchair Accessible vehicles

Base: 668 taxi drivers



#### Any Yes %



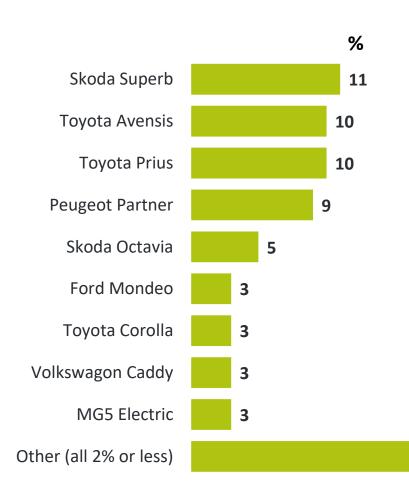
The percentage of respondents driving wheelchair accessible vehicles (WAVs) increased from Feb '22 (+7%pts) and is more in line with October '21.



Taxi drivers who have wheelchair accessible vehicles report an average 15% of their fares are for wheelchair users or customers requiring mobility assistance

# Vehicle make/model

Base: 659 taxi drivers with own vehicle



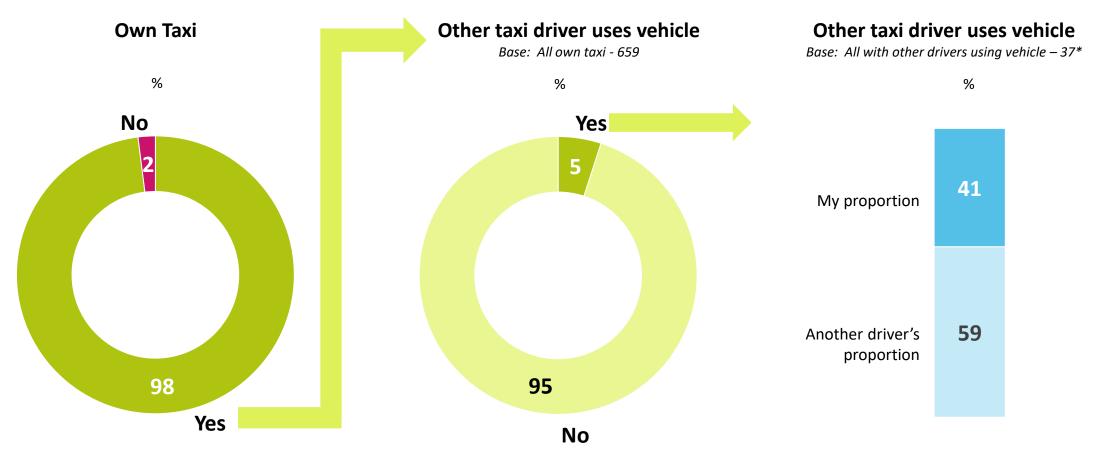
Feb 2022	2019	2017	2014
%	%	%	%
9	6	-	-
14	11	28	33
18	3	4	7
5	21	-	-
9	5	8	9
2	4	-	-
2	1		
3	7	10	4
-	-	-	-

43

Over 1 in 10 taxi drivers have a SKODA Superb, however taxi drivers use a wide range of different vehicle makes and models.

# Taxi ownership and use

Base: 668 taxi drivers



\*Caution: small base

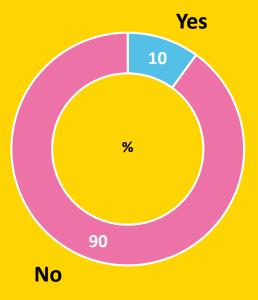
98% of drivers own their taxi. Of those who own their taxi very few have another driver using their vehicle (5%).



# Of the 10% of owners who own more than one taxi, 7.7 is the average no. of taxis owned

Do you own more than one taxi/a fleet of taxis?

Base: All own taxi - 659





# 24% of drivers bought their vehicle new

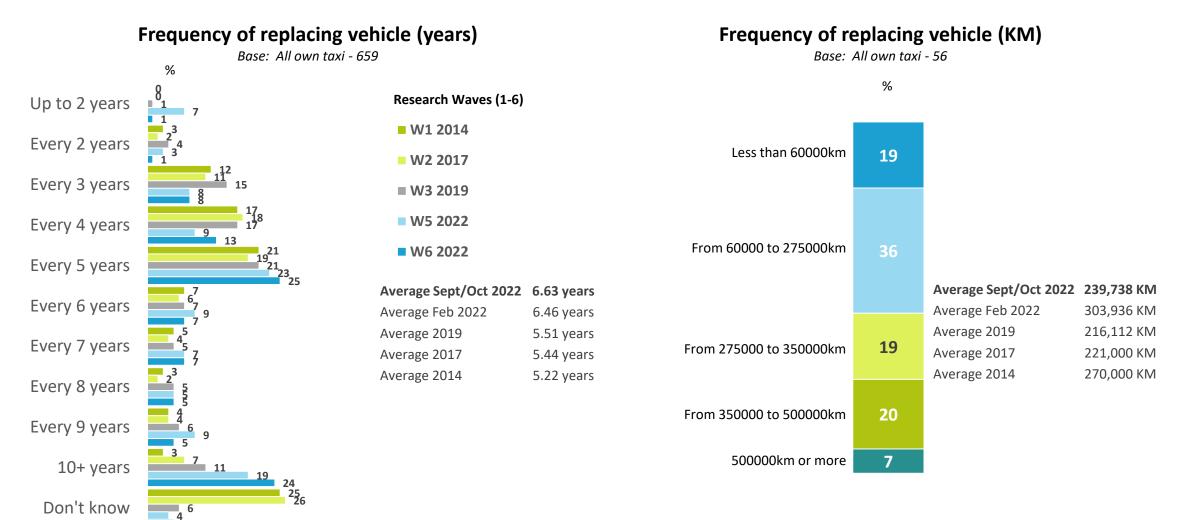
#### Vehicle Purchased

Base: taxi drivers with own vehicle - 659

	2014	<b>2017</b> %	<b>2019</b> %	Feb 2022 %	Sept/Oct 2022 %
New	18	18	25	26	24
econd-hand	82	82	75	74	76

# Frequency of vehicle replacement

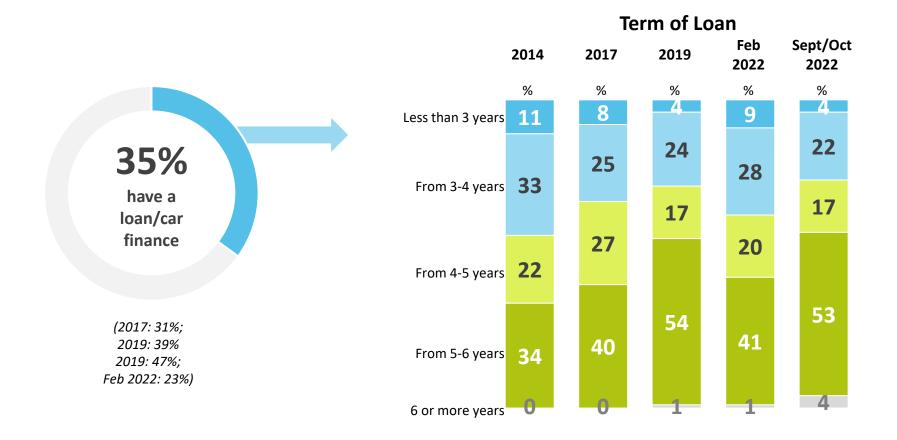
Base: 659 taxi drivers with own vehicle



On average drivers replace their vehicle after 6.63 years or after doing 239,738 KMs.

# Loan/car finance

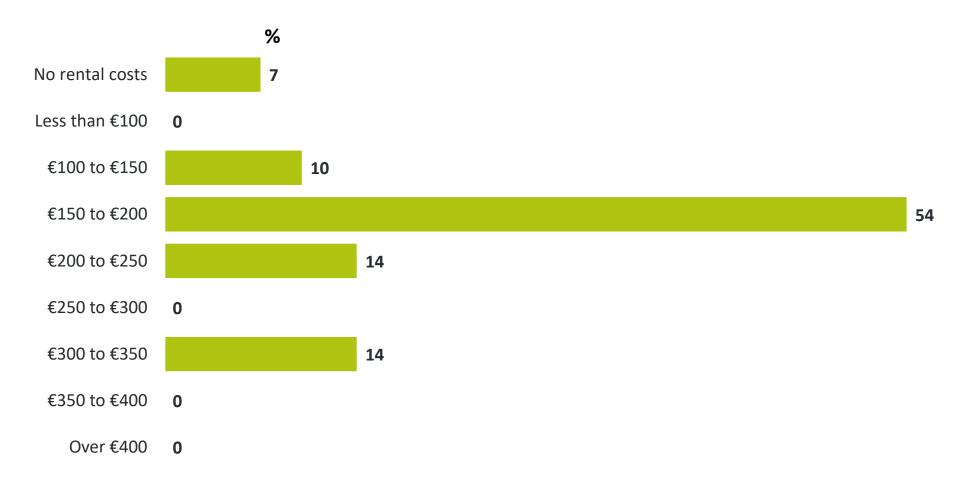
Base: 659 taxi drivers with own vehicle



35% of drivers have a car loan with 53% having a term of 5-6 years, an increase from Feb '22.

# Rental costs of taxi

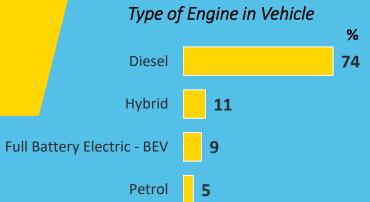
Base: 9\* taxi drivers who rent a taxi



\*Caution: extremely small base

Of those who rent a taxi the cost per week for the majority (54%) is between €150 and €200.





Feb 2022	2017	2014
%	%	%
63	81	74
19	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A
13	17	26

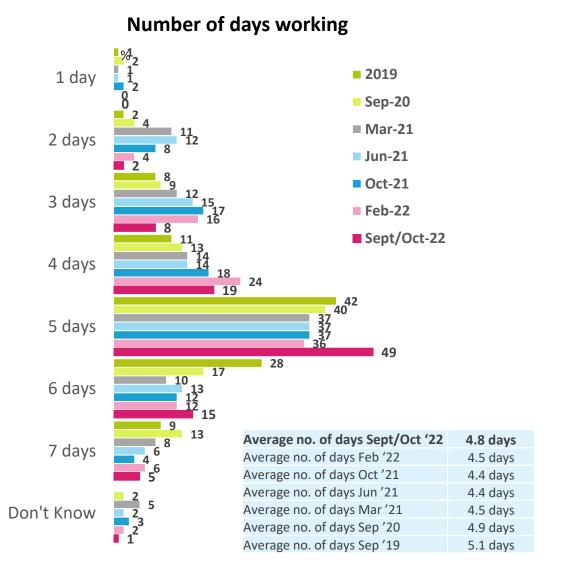
#### Weekly spend on vehicle fuel/electricity

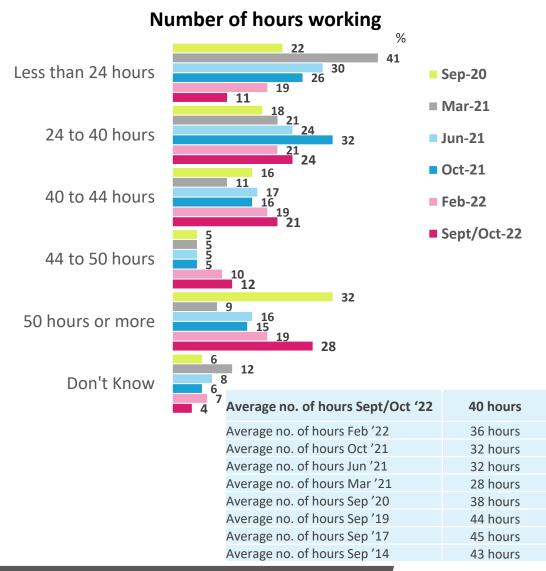
	%	
Less than €60	7	
From €60 to €100	12	
From €100 to €150	24	Average Weekly Fuel Spend: Sept/Oct 2022: €158.45
From €150 to €200	20	Feb 2022: €137.78 2019: €115.63
€200 or more	28	2017: €103.00 2014: €119.00
Don't Know	7	



# **Current working days**

Base: 668 taxi drivers



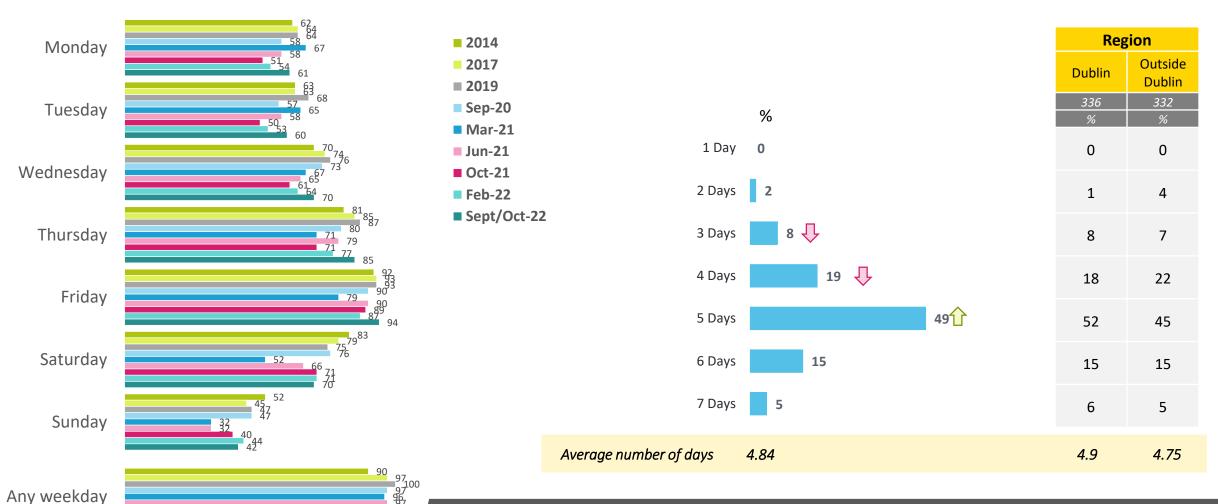


The average number of days worked has slightly increased and is in line with Sep '20 at 4.8 days a week. With the average number of working hours also increasing since Feb '22 (+4 hours).

# Days typically worked

Base: 668 taxi drivers

Any weekend

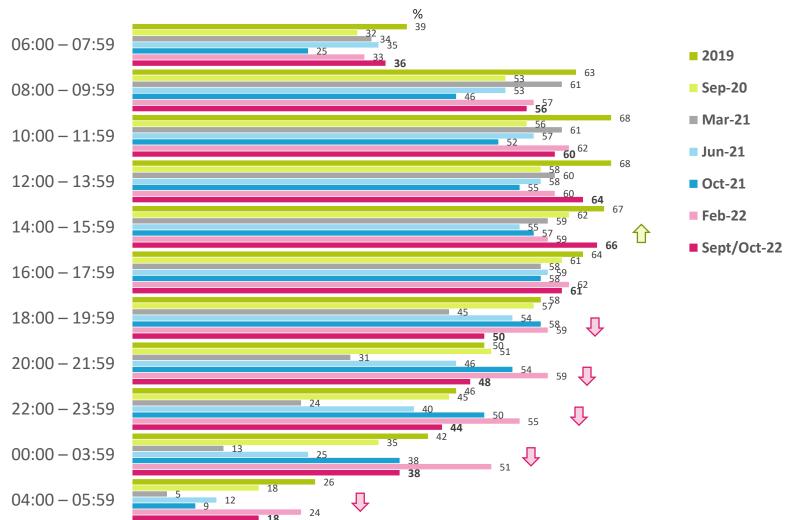


Slight increase in working Monday-Friday compared to the last wave of research. Working on
Thursday increases +8%pts with
Saturday and Sunday in line with Feb '22.
Thursdays and Fridays are the most common amongst operators.

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# Time normally work

Base: 668 taxi drivers

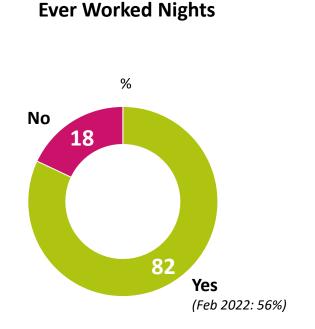


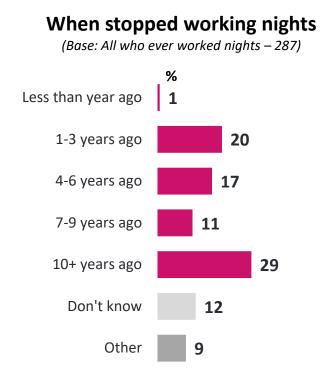
	Region		
Total	Dublin	Outside Dublin	
668	316	322	
%	%	%	
36	38	33	
56	57	55	
60	63	57	
64	65	64	
66	63	70	
61	57	65	
50	47	56	
48	46	51	
44	41	47	
38	35	43	
18	21	14	

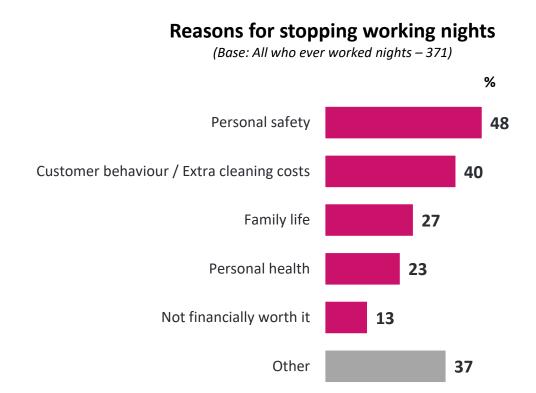
Working between 6:00-7:59 and 12.00-15:59 has increased compared to Feb '22, with working at later time periods decreasing.

# Night time working

Base: All Taxi Drivers do not work 12pm to 5.59am - 371





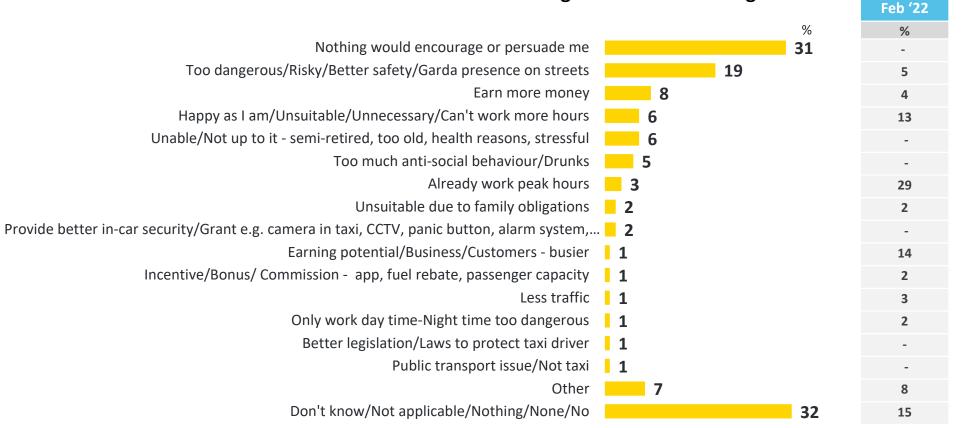


Of those who state they don't currently work nights (12pm - 05:59) just over 4 in 5 have ever worked nights. Of those who have stopped working nights 48% cite the reason being personal safety and 40% cite customer behaviour/extra cleaning costs.

# What would encourage working at night?

Base: 668 currently working taxi drivers





Almost 1 in 3 state nothing would encourage them to work nights, 19% cite better safety measures and 8% the opportunity to earn more money. It should be noted that the National Maximum Taxi Fare which increased from 1 September 2022 included an average increase of 12%, with more weighting towards premium times (20:00 – 08:00) to encourage more operators to work at peak time to meet demand.



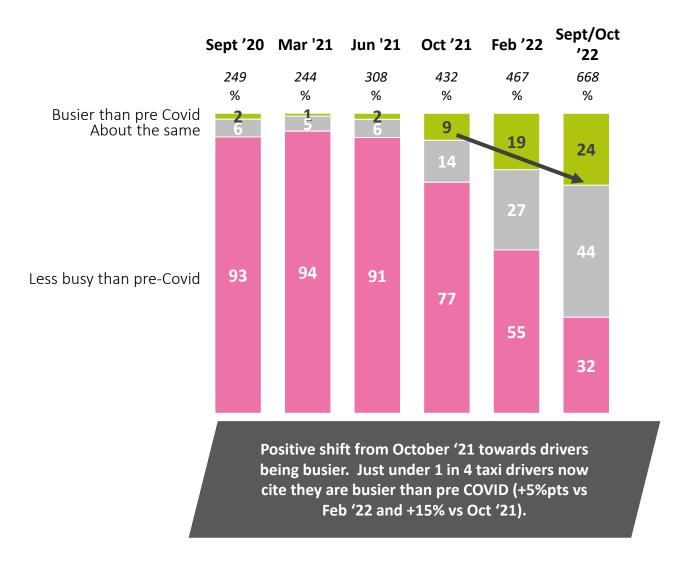
Shift towards drivers being busier.

A third (32%) of working taxi drivers are less busy than they were pre-COVID.

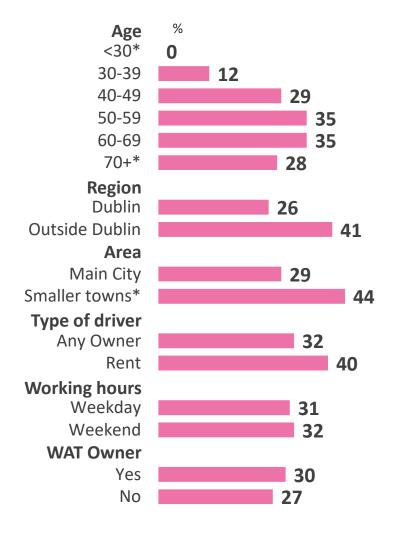
(-23% pts vs February 2022)

# Demand for taxi services compared with pre COVID

Base: 668 taxi drivers



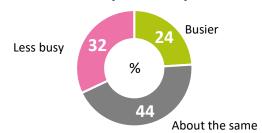
#### Any less busy



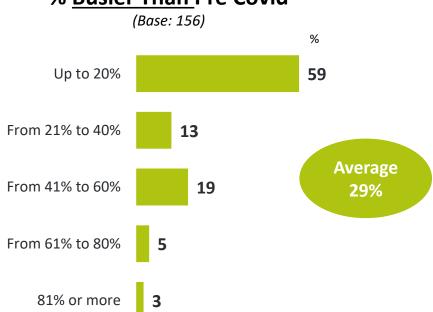
# Business compared with pre-Covid

Base: Busier than Pre Covid N - 156/Less Busy than Pre Covid N - 215

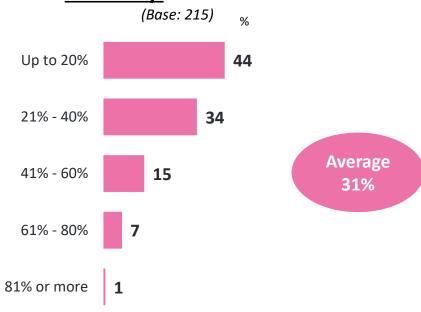








#### % Less Busy Than Pre Covid



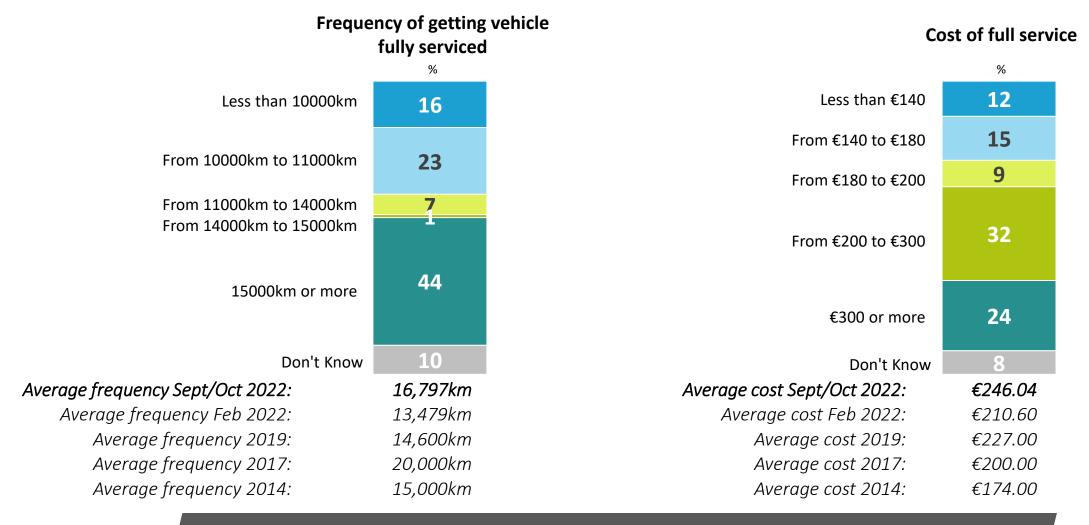
Of those who state they are busier than pre-COVID times, on average drivers are 29% busier.



3. Other costs

### Vehicle service

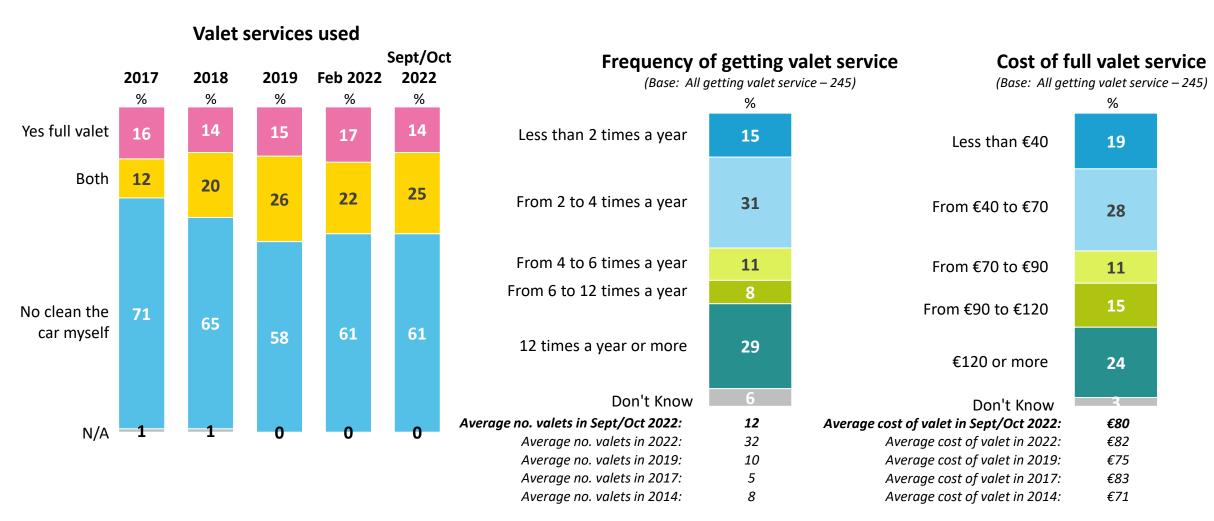
Base: 659 taxi drivers with own vehicle



On average drivers service their vehicle after 16,797 KMs at an average cost of €246 (an increase of €35.4 from Feb '22).

### Full valet service

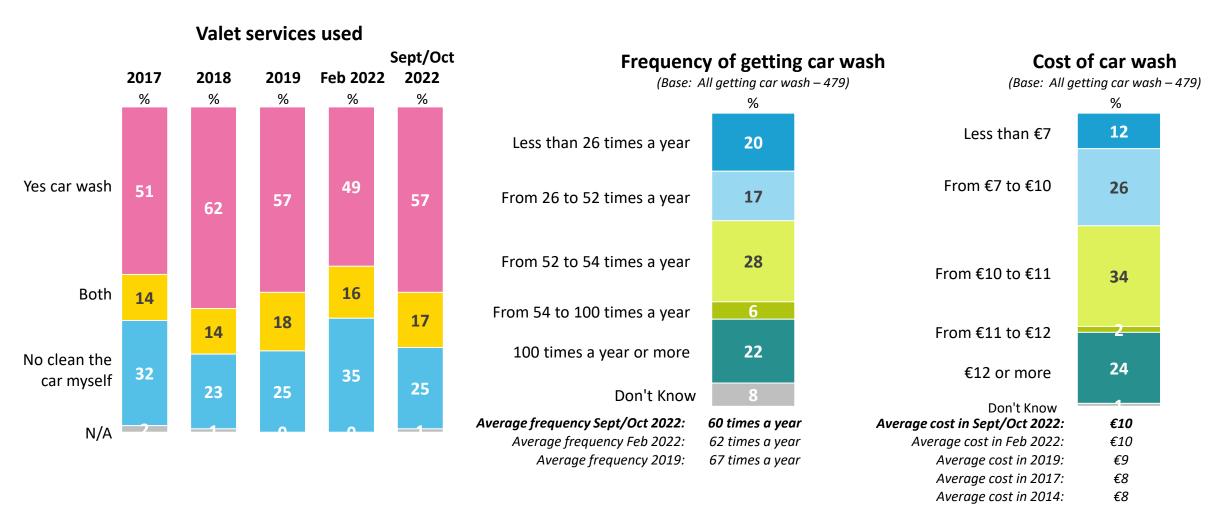
Base: 659 taxi drivers with own vehicle



39% of drivers do a full valet service on their vehicle with 29% of those getting a valet service 12 or more times a year with the average cost being €80.

# Car wash

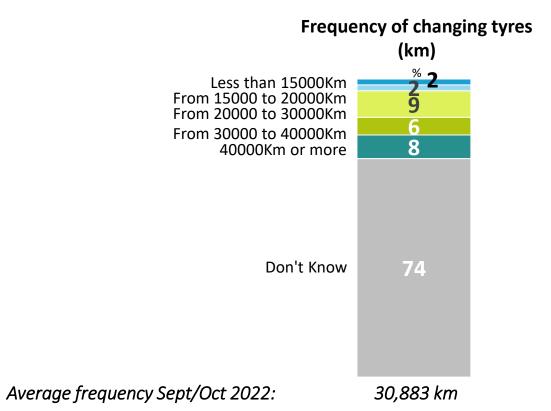
Base: 659 taxi drivers with own vehicle



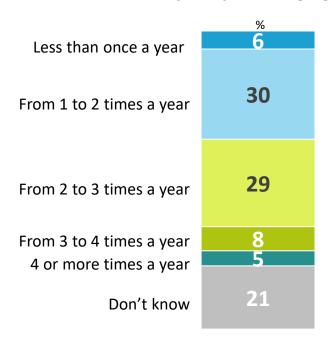
Just under 3 in 4 drivers get their vehicle washed at a car wash. On average drivers get their car washed 60 times a year at the average cost of €10.

## Car tyres

Base: 659 taxi drivers with own vehicle



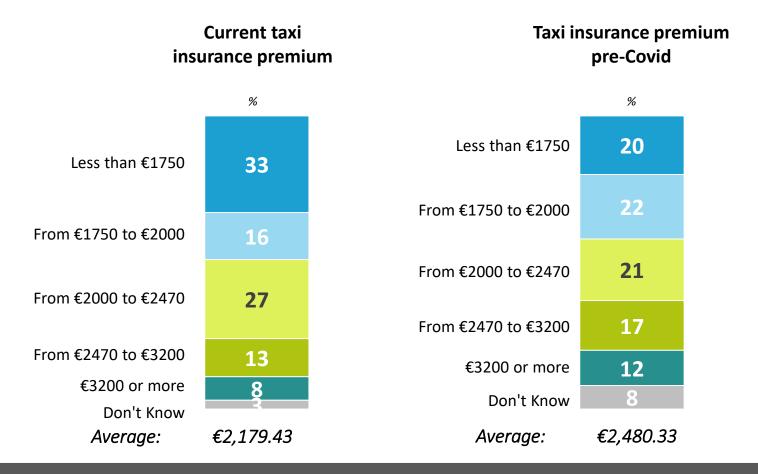
#### **Frequency of changing tyres**



74% of drivers state they don't know after what distance they change their tyres.

## Taxi insurance

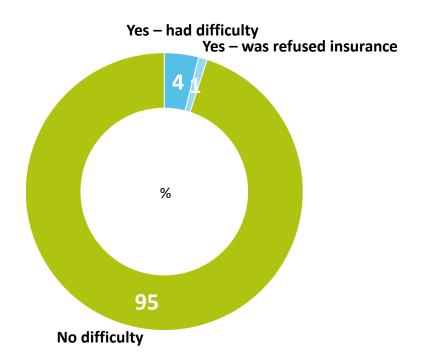
Base: 659 taxi drivers with own vehicle



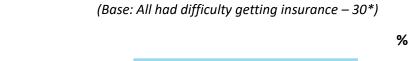
The average cost of insurance is €2,179.43, €300 less then pre-COVID.

## Difficulty renewing taxi insurance

Base: 659 taxi drivers with own vehicle





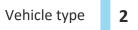








Cost of insurance







41

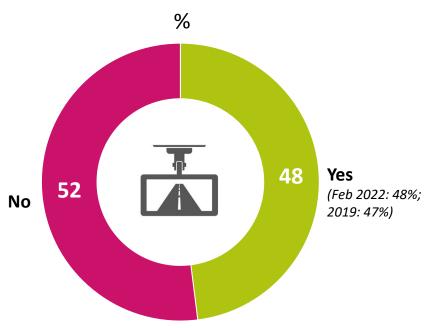
4% of drivers had difficulty renewing their taxi insurance the key reason being the cost of insurance (41%).

\*Caution: Low base size

## Incidence of dash-cam and internal security camera

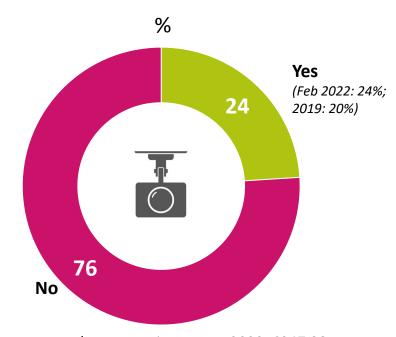
Base: 668 taxi drivers

#### **Dash-Cam in Vehicle**



Average spend on a dash-cam 2022: €211.36
Average spend on a dash-cam 2022: €190.46
Average spend on a dash-cam 2019: €271.33

#### **Internal Security Camera in Vehicle**



Average spend on a security camera 2022: €247.38 Average spend on a security camera 2022: €200.37 Average spend on a security camera 2019: €225.47

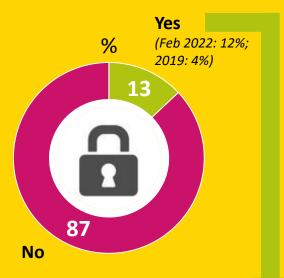
Just under half of driver have a dash cam, with an average cost of €211.36. Just under 1 in 4 drivers have an internal security camera with an average cost of €247.38. Incidence of having a dash-cam is in line with the last wave of research, but the average cost has increased.



(Feb 2022: €156.36; 2019: €36.15)

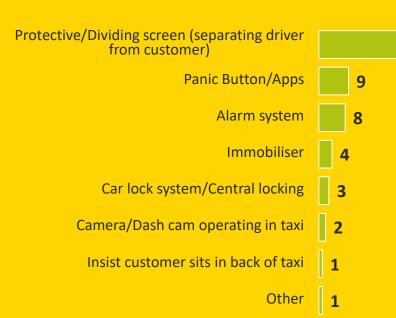
is the average amount spent by drivers on additional security measures for their vehicle

#### Additional security measures



%

**75** 

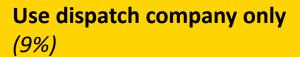




4. Use of apps and dispatch companies



## Use of apps/dispatch



11

**77%** 

of taxi drivers
either dispatch/
app/both
(82%)

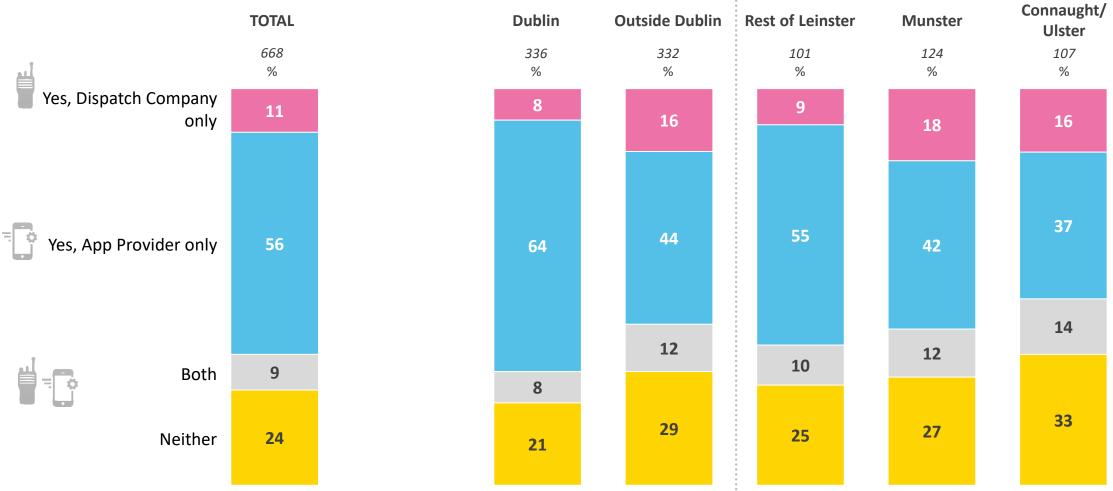
9

56

Use app provider only (65%)

## Use of apps/dispatch

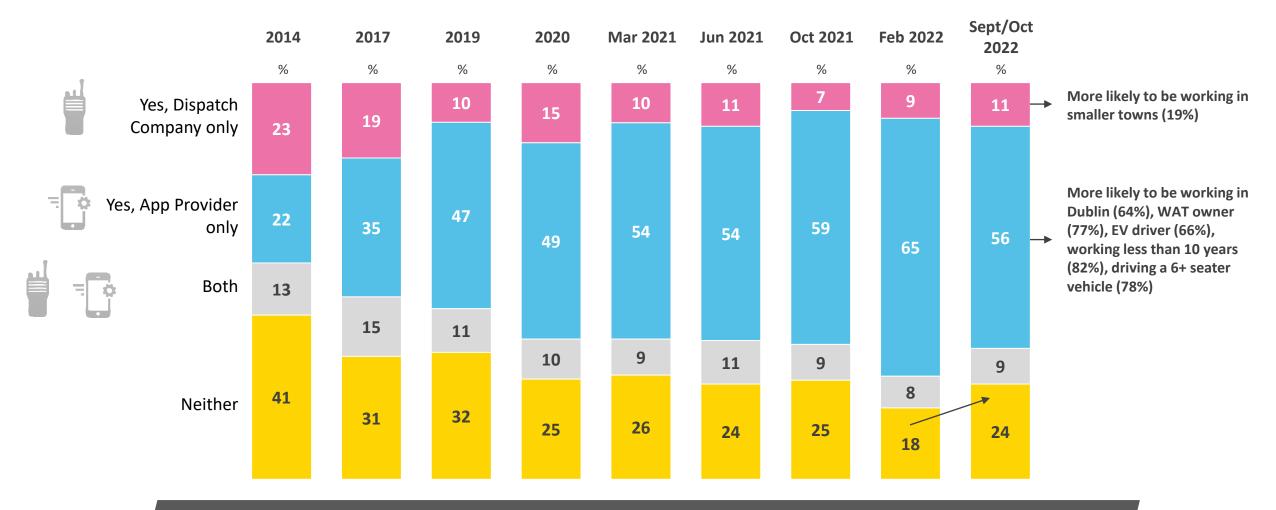
Base: 668 taxi drivers



24% of drivers use neither an app or dispatch company, this is higher outside of Dublin particularly in Connaught/Ulster.

#### Taxi Driver Affiliates

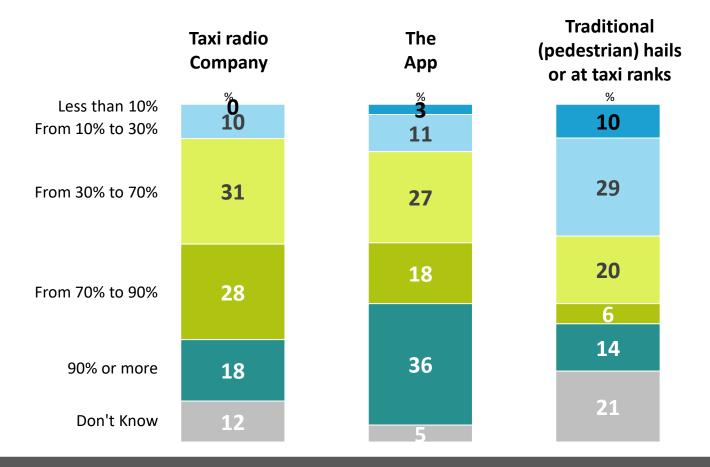
Base: 668 taxi drivers



Less drivers are using an App provider only (-9%pts) with more using neither an app or dispatch company (+6%pts) with figures more in line with Oct '21.

## Proportion of work acquired via...

Base: 668 taxi drivers



The App accounts for the largest percentage of work with 36% stating 90% or more of their work is acquired through an app. The taxi radio company also accounts for a substantial amount of work with 28% stating they get 70%-90% of their work through this method. Traditional hailing accounts for a lower percentage of work.



€79.02

# is the average weekly fee charged by radio taxi companies

(Feb 2022: €64.88; 2019: €99.84; 2017: €100.00; 2014: €94.00)

Less than €10
From €10 to €40

From €40 to €80

27

From €80 to €100

17

€100 or more

40

## Profile of taxi drivers x affiliates

Base: 668 taxi drivers







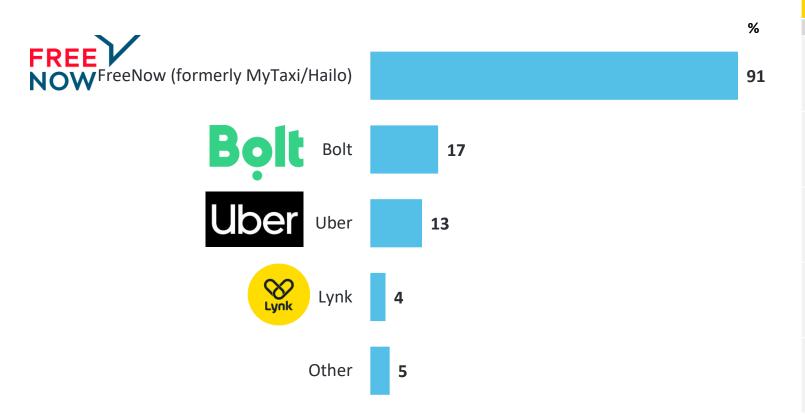
		All Taxi Drivers	Yes, Dispatch Company only	Yes, App Provider only	Both
Base:		668	74	378	63
		%	%	%	%
Age	Under 30*	0	-	0	-
	30-39	6	3	9	0
	40-49	21	16	27	18
	50-59	35	29	35	45
	60-69	26	38	21	22
	70+*	12	13	8	14
Region	Dublin	61	44	70	49
	Rest of Leinster	8	7	8	9
	Munster	20	33	15	26
	Conn/Ulster	11	16	7	16
Type of Driver	Any Owner	80	71	83	78
	Rent	20	29	17	22
WAV Owner	Yes	25	10	32	20
	No	75	90	68	80

Those drivers aged 30-49 years old are more likely to use an App provider only.

\*Caution: small base

## App currently used

Base: 441 taxi drivers using apps



Feb 2022	2019	2017	2014
%	%	%	%
96	92	90	90
14	-	-	-
6	7	6	-
1	5	6	-
1	4	10	12

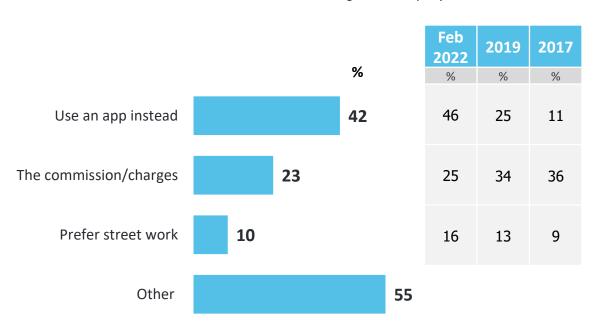
FreeNow remains most prevalent although decreases slightly from Feb '22 (-5%pts) with Uber increasing slightly (+7%pts).

## Reasons for not using a radio company/app service

Base: 668 taxi drivers

#### Reasons for not using a radio company

Base: Taxi Drivers not using radio company - 531



#### Reasons for not using an app service

Base: Taxi Drivers not using app service - 227

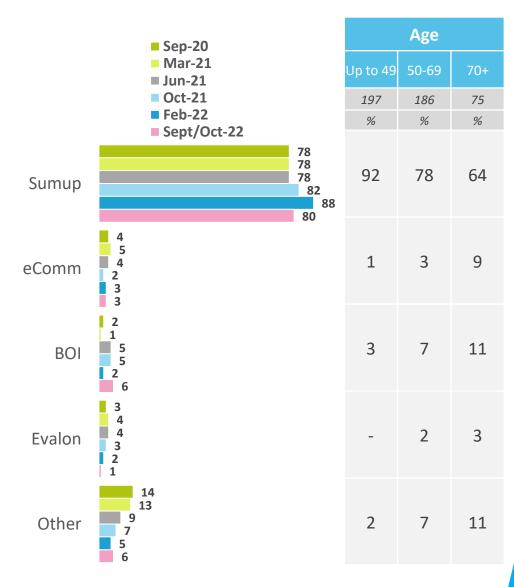


Feb 2022	2019	2017
%	%	%
33	22	15
24	15	12
20	11	12

Of those who don't have a dispatch company 42% state the reason is because they use an App instead while 23% state the reason is due to the commission charge. Of those who don't use an App 23% state the reason is that they prefer street work; a decrease of -10%pts from the last wave of research.

## Type of terminal used

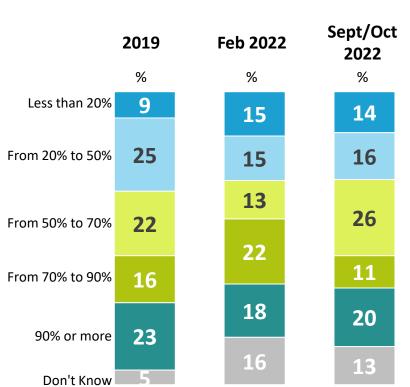
Base: 668 taxi drivers



8 in 10 have a Sumup card device (-8% pts vs February 2022)

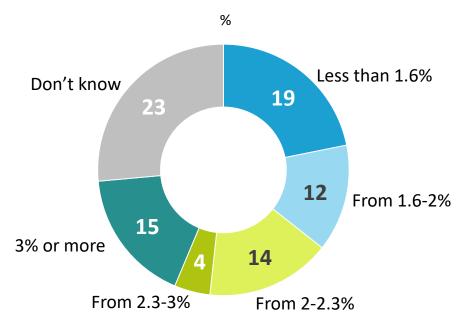
## Proportion of trips paid by cashless/contactless

Base: 668 taxi drivers



Age					
Up to 49	50-69	70+			
156 %	406 %	75 %			
12	15	14			
11	15	30			
23	27	26			
11	12	8			
30	18	10			
12	13	11			

# Percentage of each credit card payment charged by provider



Average Credit Card Service Charge: Sept/Oct 2022: 3.34%

2021: 3.41% 2019: 3.43% 2017: 4% 2014: 6% Average Credit Card Service Charge Sept/Oct 2022:

Up to 49: 3.71% 50-69: 3.13% 70+: 3.41%

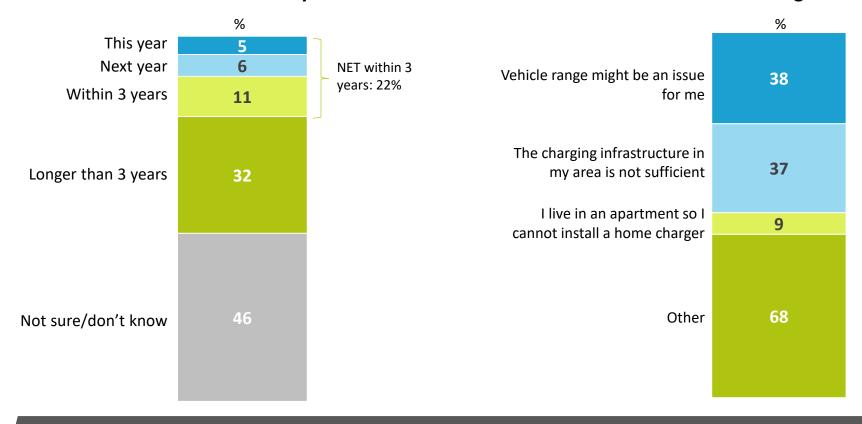


## Plans to transition to electric vehicle

Base: All not driving electric vehicle - 474

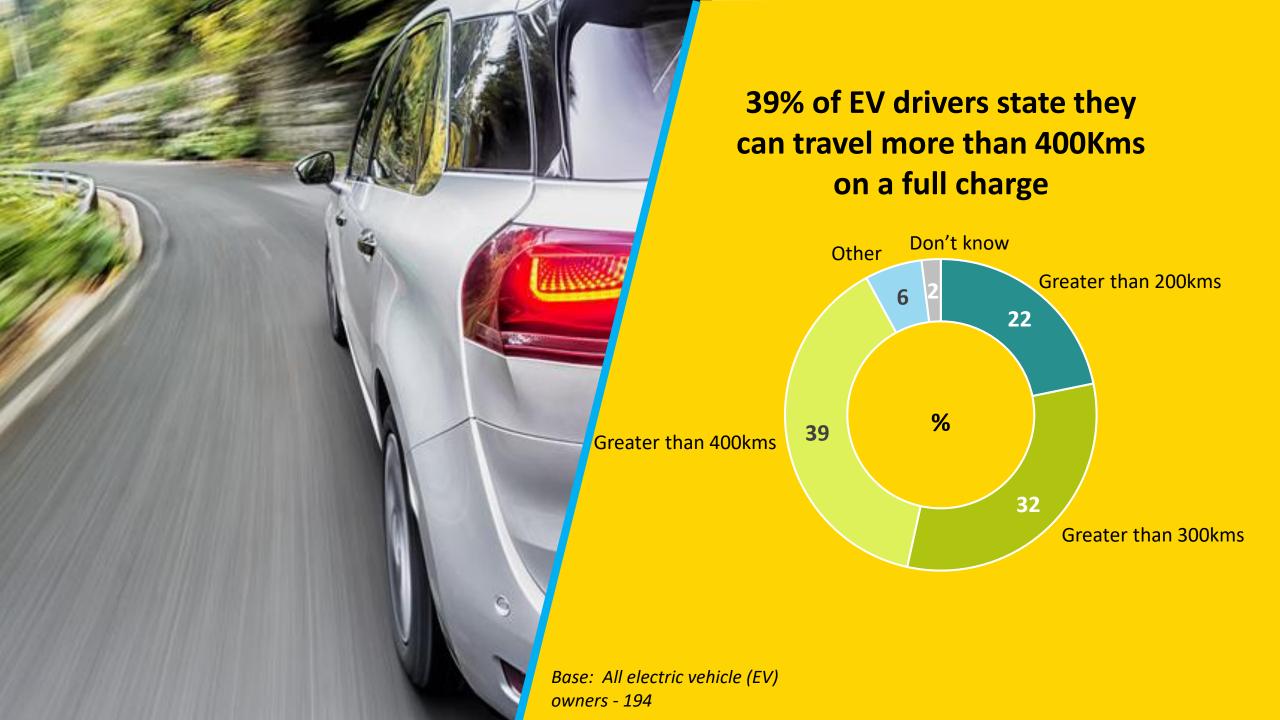


#### Concerns about transitioning to an electric vehicle



Of those not currently driving an electric vehicle 46% are unsure of when they will transition to an electric vehicle with just under a third stating longer than 3 years. Vehicle range and charging infrastructure are the key concerns in making the transition.

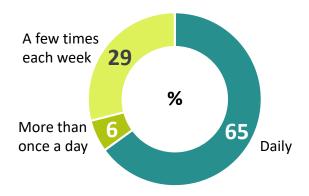




## **EV** charging

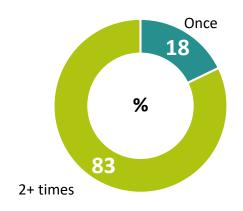
Base: All EV owners - 194

#### Frequency of charging EV



#### Number of charges per day

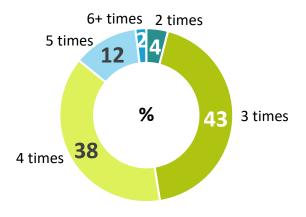
(Base: All who charge EVs more than once a day - \*15)



Average: 2.03 times per day

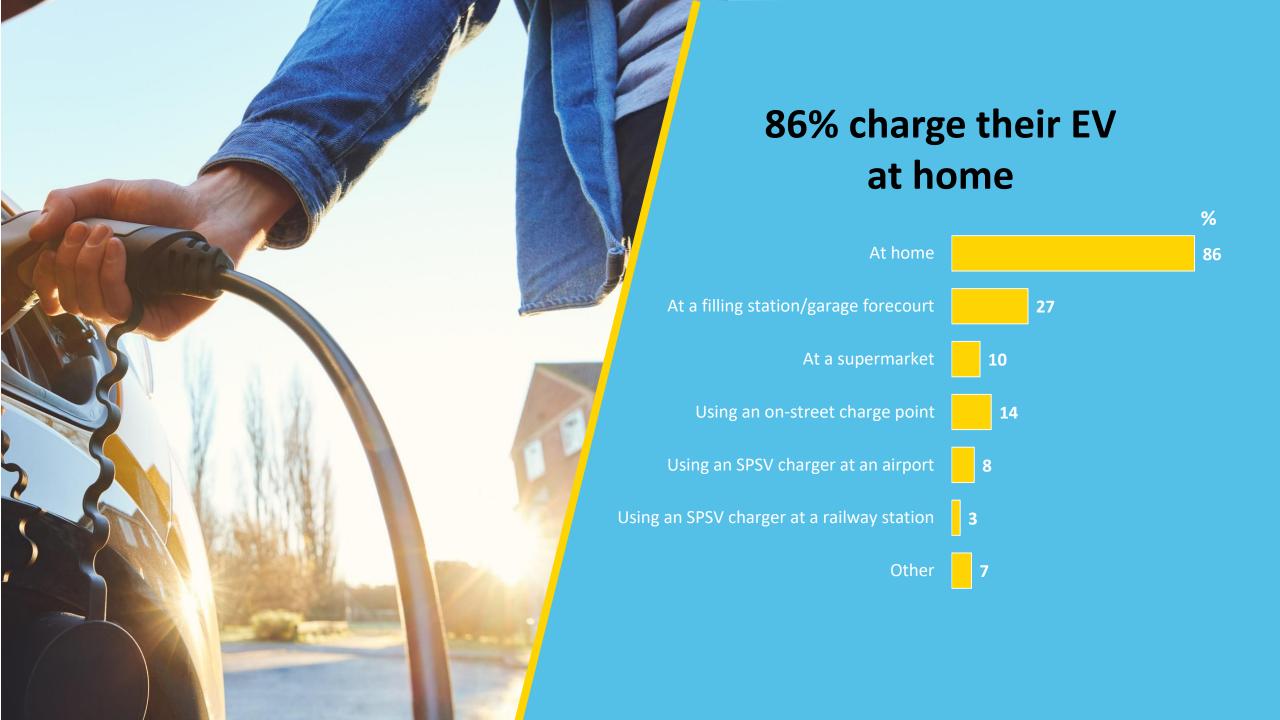
#### Number of charges per week

(Base: All who charge EVs a few times a week– 54)



Average: 3.65 times per week

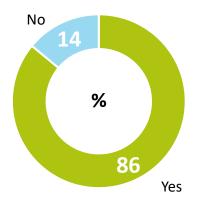
65% of EV drivers are charging their taxi daily, of those 83% are charging their vehicle multiple times a day.



## EV charger at home

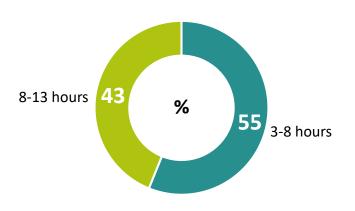
Base: All EV owners - 194

#### **EV** charger at home



#### Hours to fully charge EV at home

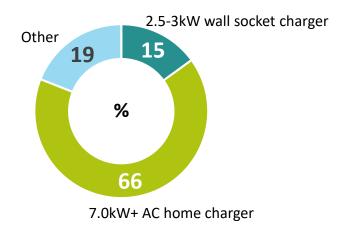
(Base: All with EV charger at home – 170)



Average: 6.88 hours

#### Type of charger at home

(Base: All with EV charger at home – 170)

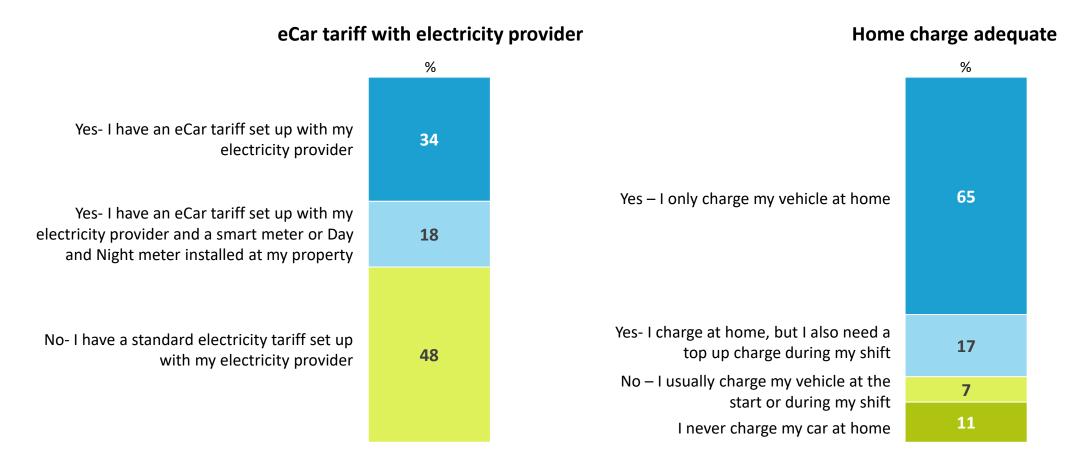


86% of EV drivers have a charger at home. On average vehicles tale 6.88 hours to charge with two thirds having a 7.0kW AC home charger.

\*Caution: small base

## eCar tariff and adequacy of home charger

Base: All EV owners - 194

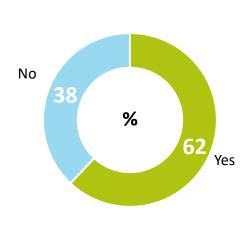


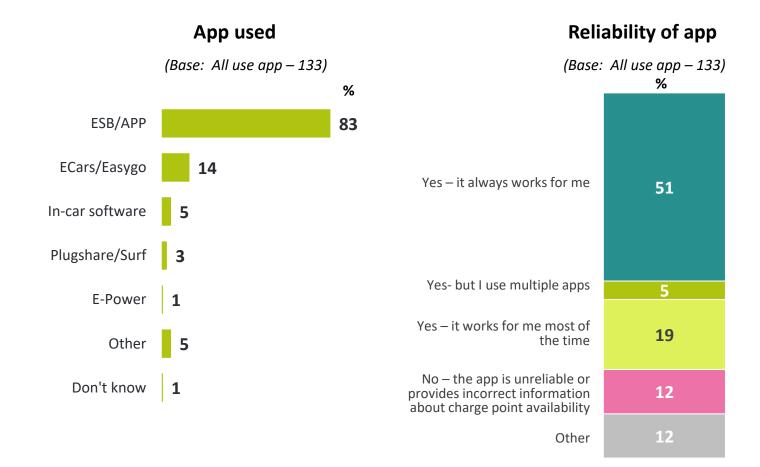
Almost half do not have an "eCar" electricity tariff with their energy provider. 65% operate a full shift without needing to charge.

## EV charger locator apps

Base: All EV owners - 194



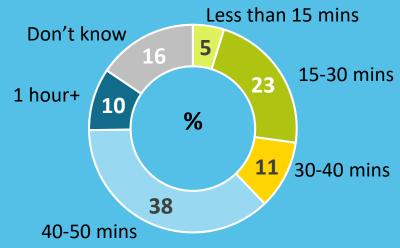




63% use an EV charger locator app with ESB being most popular (83%). Only 12% do not find their app reliable.



# 59% state a typical top-up charge takes 30+ minutes



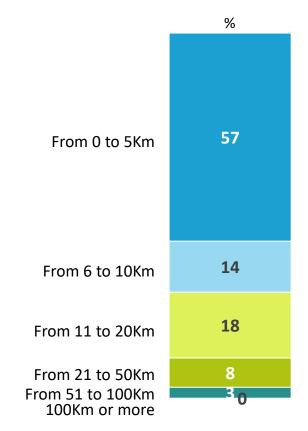
#### Distance travelled

Base: All EV owners - 194

#### Kilometres travelled on a normal working day



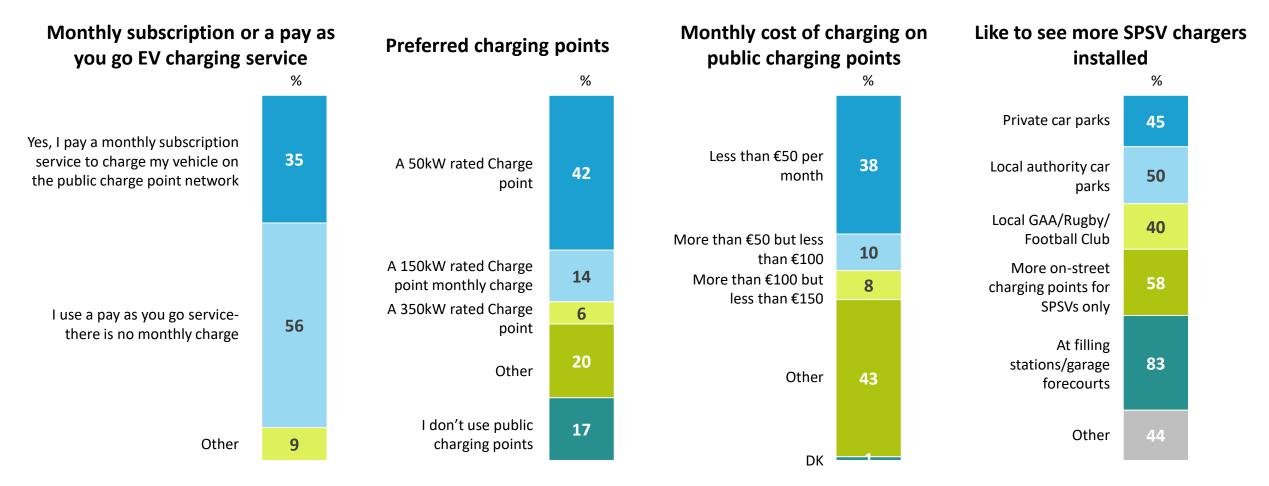
#### Kilometres travelled from home to working area



Just under 71% of EV drivers travel less than 200Kms per day with 57% traveling less than 5Kms from home to their working area.

## **EV** charging

Base: All EV owners - 194



56% of electric vehicle drivers use a pay as you go service, 42% prefer a 50kW rated charge point with 48% being charged less than €100 a month.





## **Key Findings - Wave 6**

#### **Working trend**

- On average drivers are working 4.8 days a week and 40 hours a week.
- Increase in working between 06:00-07:59 12:00-15:59 with working later and in the early hours of the morning decreasing.
- Of those not currently working nights (12pm to 5:59am) 82% state they used to work nights. 29% stopping at least 10 years ago.
- The top reasons for no longer working at night are: personal safety (48%) and customer behaviour/extra cleaning costs (40%).
- 31% state nothing would encourage them to work nights, 19% state better safety measures and 8% earning more money.
- Of those not currently driving an electric vehicle 46% are unsure when they will transition to an electric vehicle. 32% state longer than 3 years.
- 38% cite the vehicle range, and 37% the charging infrastructure, as key concerns to transitioning.

#### **Other costs**

- Drivers get their vehicle serviced on average after 16,797 Kms at an average cost of €246.04
- 39% have a full valet service, on average 12 times a year at an average cost of €80.
- 74% get their vehicle washed on average 60 times a year at an average cost of €10.
- 74% are unsure of after how many Kms they change their tyres.
- The average cost of insurance is €2,179.43, lower compared to pre-COVID.

#### **Apps and dispatch companies**

- 56% of drivers use app provider only, 11% dispatch companies only and 9% use both and 24% use neither.
- Average weekly cost for radio companies: €79.02.
- Most use the FreeNow app (91%) which charges on average 14.79% per journey.
- Sumup is the most commonly used card terminal (80%).

#### **Electric vehicles**

- 87% of electric vehicle drivers state government grants motivated them to purchase and electric vehicle.
- On average electric vehicle drivers save €99.02 weekly in running costs.
- 39% state they can travel more then 400Kms on a full charge.
- Most (65%) are charging their electric vehicle daily.
- 86% have an EV charger at home.
- 62% have an EV charger locator app.





#### **Explanatory Note**

In some instances throughout this report, the figures in any one chart may not add to 100%. While in some cases this may be down to the fact that the respondent was given multiple answer options and allowed to select more than one.

In others, where the figures are one or two percentage points off 100%, the reason is likely to be a rounding error. This is a standard occurrence in market research statistics and does not negate the accuracy of our findings.