



\$1,000

\$750

THE \$1,000 PROBLEM THE \$750 SOLUTION

How Car Companies Could Solve
Ownership's Hidden Cost Trap

SCOTT JELLEN

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The \$1,000 Problem / The \$750 Solution

How Car Companies Could Solve Ownership's Hidden Cost Trap

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Abstract

Most Americans already believe they'll always have a car payment. What they don't always see is the hidden complexity, risk, and time loss that comes with it.

This paper reframes that resignation as opportunity — proposing a scalable, OEM-led subscription model that transforms fragmented car ownership into a predictable, platform-driven bargain for the middle class.

1. The \$1,000 Problem: Mobility's Hidden Cost Trap

1.1 Real Monthly Costs (U.S. Averages)

Car Payment (New Vehicle): \$745

Full Insurance: \$200+

Maintenance Reserve: \$100+

Total: \$1,045+

Additional Time & Financial Burdens:

- Maintenance coordination
- Unexpected repairs
- Mileage restrictions on leases
- Time lost to service appointments

Auto insurance now represents a substantial and rising component of monthly ownership costs. Recent industry analyses show that the average American driver pays more than \$2,100 annually for coverage, with many states exceeding \$2,500–\$3,000 per year, making insurance alone a \$180–\$250+ monthly expense for a large share of households.

Conclusion:

For millions of working and middle-class Americans, mobility isn't flexible — it's fragmented, expensive, and time-consuming.

2. The Platform Solution: OEM-Led Subscriptions

2.1 All-Inclusive Mobility — A Third Product Line

Today's automakers sell:

1. Vehicles — traditional outright purchases
2. Leases — term-limited, restricted ownership
3. Subscriptions (Emerging) — all-inclusive, risk-managed mobility

OEM-led subscriptions collapse fragmented ownership into:

- Vehicle
- Full insurance
- Maintenance and repairs
- Concierge service (optional)
- No mileage caps or surprise costs

The consumer gains predictability, time, and peace of mind — with zero complexity.

2.2 Not a Luxury Experiment — A Structural Middle-Class Solution

Luxury brands have tested subscription models: Porsche Drive, BMW Access, Cadillac Book. Startups like Finn and Autonomy have tried to reach the mass market.

What's missing: OEM commitment at scale.

When automakers themselves offer subscriptions as a core product line, the model shifts from niche to structural alternative.

3. Platform Advantage: Risk Removed, Quietly

OEMs have scale. Consumers don't.

With millions of subscribers under one umbrella, automakers can:

- Negotiate fleet-level insurance
- Shop the best rates behind the scenes
- Bundle coverage into the monthly fee
- Simplify service logistics
- Outsource consumer risk

For drivers: one flat payment, full protection, zero complexity.

For OEMs: a hidden structural advantage.

4. The Middle-Class Bargain, The Industry Platform

For Consumers:

- Time saved
- Stress eliminated
- Risk outsourced

For Automakers:

- High-margin, recurring revenue
- Direct consumer relationships
- Control over service, insurance, and experience

This mirrors platform logic seen in tech and telecom — bundling fragmented products into a cohesive, loyalty-driven experience.

5. Pricing Pathway: Why \$750 Works

For subscriptions to scale, pricing must undercut the \$1,000 Problem — not match it. A \$750 all-inclusive subscription is realistic if OEMs leverage structural advantages.

5.1 Cost Efficiency Levers

- Fleet-Level Insurance Negotiation
- Standardized, high-reliability vehicle pool
- In-house service network optimization
- Elimination of negative equity and loan rollovers
- Tiered premium features (vehicle swaps, concierge)

5.2 Structural Advantage: Why OEMs Can Beat the Market

The \$1,000 Problem is fueled by:

- Over-leveraged auto loans are increasingly inflated by negative equity rolled forward at trade-in. Recent industry data shows that more than one in four new-vehicle trade-ins carry negative equity, with average rolled debt exceeding \$6,900 — a structural burden that directly inflates monthly payments and loan duration.
- Over-insured vehicles, driven by fragmented risk profiles
- Dealer markups and financing inefficiencies

OEM-led subscriptions eliminate these inefficiencies by:

- Controlling vehicle selection to reduce risk and maintenance costs
- Bundling financing to bypass inflated retail loan structures
- Negotiating fleet-level insurance at discounted rates
- Breaking the negative equity cycle

Vehicle Selection Note:

Insurance premiums vary significantly based on vehicle make and model. OEMs can pre-select lower-risk, high-reliability vehicles for subscription fleets — reducing insurance costs at scale.

Result:

A structurally engineered \$750 Solution, designed to remove costs private buyers can't escape.

6. Collapse Scenario: What Happens if OEMs Don't Act

Failure to lead invites:

- Tesla, Rivian, and others to vertically integrate mobility, insurance, and ownership alternatives
- Insurers and fintechs to capture recurring revenue OEMs leave untapped
- Consumer exhaustion fueling demand for outside-platform solutions
- Policy pressure as high-cost ownership strains middle-class budgets

Much like college athletics in higher ed, fragmented car ownership imposes hidden volatility on both consumers and OEMs.

This platform logic will emerge — the only question is whether OEMs control it.

7. Risks & Considerations

Structural Barriers to Adoption:

- Dealer networks and state franchise laws resisting DTC models
- Insurance bundling facing regulatory complexity
- Legacy systems lacking recurring revenue infrastructure

Adoption Pathway:

- Regional pilots
- Controlled fleet programs
- Gradual integration alongside sales and leases

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Author's Note (July 2025)

This paper presents a conceptual framework for OEM-led mobility subscriptions. It is not a finalized product specification or detailed financial projection.

Pricing targets, comparisons, and structural levers are based on public data and hypothetical logic.

Actual outcomes depend on OEM execution, regulatory environments, and insurance negotiations.

This model is designed to provoke strategic discussion — not as a definitive forecast.

I welcome critique, refinement, and collaboration.

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Abstract:

The \$1,000 Problem / The \$750 Solution examines the structural inefficiencies embedded in modern car ownership and argues that the effective cost of personal mobility is significantly higher than consumers typically perceive. By decomposing monthly ownership into its fragmented components—financing, insurance, maintenance, and time—the paper shows how individual drivers are structurally disadvantaged in managing cost and risk.

The paper proposes an OEM-led subscription model as a third core product line, positioned alongside traditional vehicle sales and leases. Operating at fleet scale, automakers can consolidate fragmented ownership layers, negotiate insurance and service costs, and deliver a predictable, all-inclusive mobility product priced below the effective cost of ownership.

The framework situates OEM-led subscriptions within broader platform dynamics shaping consumer markets and evaluates the economic logic, structural advantages, and adoption constraints of this approach.

Keywords:

platform strategy; subscription economics; mobility systems; consumer cost structures; OEM strategy; risk pooling; recurring revenue models; structural inefficiency

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Versioning Note

This document was originally released publicly in **July 2025** through the author's portfolio. That release constituted the first public availability of the framework.

Version 1.0, published with a DOI in **December 2025**, preserves the full structure and analytical content of the July edition while introducing minor editorial and layout refinements. These updates include an updated cover, standardized spacing, improved section consistency, **normalized and verified source references**, and the addition of formal publication metadata. No conceptual or analytical changes have been introduced in this version.

A forthcoming **Version 1.1 (“Lab Edition”)**, to be released under the same DOI, may apply standardized Lab formatting, refine the abstract for clarity, and introduce light structural compression (e.g., tables or diagrams) to improve readability and cross-paper cohesion. It may also introduce explicit cross-references to adjacent research within the broader corpus (e.g., *The Shadow Subscription*, *The Platform Memo*, and related platform-economics frameworks). All substantive ideas will remain unchanged; any updates will focus solely on presentation, integration, and archival continuity.

This transparent versioning process ensures that the evolution of the work remains traceable, citation-safe, and consistent with the author's broader research standards.