

### Designing Light-Duty Vehicle Incentives for Low- and Moderate-Income Households

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# California Policy Background

- Goal: reduce GHG emissions and local air pollution
  Policies:
  - Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program (EFMP)
  - Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP)

### Previous Work

- Survey in Dec 2013 with choice experiments to characterize plug-in electric vehicle (PEV) and charging demand
- Findings
  - \$1,500-\$2,500 rebate not cost effective
  - Heterogeneity in BEV v. PHEV demand
  - Willingness to pay for public charging

### New Focus on Low Income Consumers

- Tend to own older, higher emissions vehicles
- Disproportionately affected by air pollution
- Gas is a larger share of household budget
- Low participation rates in EFMP and CVRP

### New Focus on Low Income Consumers

#### Percent of Vehicles 20+ Years Old



### Research Goal

- Target low- and moderate-income consumers
- Identify policy strategies that
  - use incentives to promote retirement of functional, high-emitting vehicles
  - use incentives/financing programs to increase
     adoption of advanced clean vehicles

## **Research Scope**

- Focus Group
- \* Survey
- Pilot Programs

### **Survey Population**

- 1,400 households self-identified as used or new car buyers
- Eligible or actual EFMP participants
  - Low- and moderate-income households (HH income < \$65,000 for 2-income earners and < \$38,000 for single earner)</li>
  - South Coast Air Quality Management District and San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Districts

- Background questions
- Module 1: Choice experiment(s) on vehicle retirement
- Module 2: Choice experiment(s) on vehicle
   replacement
- Module 3: Choice experiment(s) on ride-sharing/carsharing?
- Follow up questions

- Background
  - Household information
  - Fleet information
    - RP data on vehicle search process
  - Has the respondent heard of / participated in EFMP and / or CVRP?

- Module 1: Vehicle Retirement
  - Changes to average household fuel efficiency
  - Low-functioning versus high functioning highemitting
  - Identify effective retirement incentives
    - Avoid free-riding
    - Promote retirement of functional, high-emitting vehicles?

Module 1: Vehicle Retirement (for respondents who plan to keep old vehicle)

Which of the following would you prefer?

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Keep Ford F150	<b>Retire</b> Ford F150	<b>Retire</b> Ford F150
Purchase Subaru Outback for <b>\$25,000</b>	Purchase Subaru Outback for <b>\$20,000</b>	Purchase Subaru Outback for <b>\$22,000</b> with guaranteed/ favorable financing
0	0	0

Financing?

Module 1: Vehicle Retirement (for respondents who plan to sell/ trade in old vehicle)

Which of the following would you prefer?

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
<b>Sell/Trade In</b> Ford F150	<b>Retire</b> Ford F150	<b>Retire</b> Ford F150
Purchase Subaru Outback for <b>\$25,000</b>	Purchase Subaru Outback for <b>\$20,000</b>	Purchase Subaru Outback for \$22,000 with guaranteed/ favorable financing
0	0	0

Module 1: Vehicle Retirement (for respondents who plan to retire old vehicle)

Which of the following would you prefer?

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Retire Ford F150	Retire <b>Dodge Grand</b> <b>Caravan</b>	Retire <b>Dodge Grand</b> <b>Caravan</b>
Purchase Subaru Outback for <b>\$25,000</b>	Purchase Subaru Outback for <b>\$20,000</b>	Purchase Subaru Outback for \$22,000 with guaranteed/ favorable financing
0	$\bigcirc$	0

Only for respondents with >1 current vehicle. How to select alternative vehicle if >2 current vehicles?

- Module 2: Vehicle Replacement
  - Barriers to adopting cleaner vehicles
  - Identify effective adoption incentives

### **Barriers to Clean Vehicle Adoption**

- Lack of Information
- Price
- Financing (and associated issues of credit worthiness)
- Misperceptions of the fuel economy savings
- Misperceptions of appropriateness of the vehicle for their travel needs

#### Module 2: Vehicle Replacement

Which of the following vehicles would you choose for your next vehicle purchase?

Make & Model	Subaru Outback	Subaru Outback	Subaru Outback
Fuel Type	Gasoline	Gasoline	Dual Fuel (Gasoline and Electric)
Price	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$32,000
Fuel Efficiency	25 mpg	32 mpg	40 mpg
Financing		Favorable/ Guaranteed	
	0	0	0

Module 2: Randomize fuel efficiency / refueling cost?

Fuel Efficiency	25 mpg	32 mpg	40 mpg
Refuel Cost	Like \$3.00 per gallon gas	Like \$2.50 per gallon gas	Like \$1.50 per gallon gas
Estimated Monthly Refuel Costs	\$50	\$35	\$20

Module 2: Randomize how price is displayed?

Price	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$32,000
Price	\$25,000	List Price: \$30,000 <u>Rebate: -\$2,000</u> You Pay: \$28,000	List Price: \$37,000 <u>Rebate: -\$5,000</u> You Pay: \$32,000

- Module 3: Car-Sharing/Ride-Sharing
  - Identify barriers to mode-shifting
  - Identify effective ride-sharing policies
  - WTP for ride-sharing programs

### Commuting to Work in an Uber This Month Costs Less Than Taking the Subway

By Madison Malone Kircher



This week, Uber is starting a new promotion for New York City riders. For \$79, users will be able to take unlimited uberPOOL rides (rides shared with strangers) during peak commute hours anywhere south of 125th Street, <u>Slate reports</u>.

The rides are only available from 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m on weekdays, so you'll have to pay for another Uber or take the subway if

you want to get anywhere on a Saturday or Sunday. Using the uberPOOL card to commute back and forth to work brings the cost per ride to just under \$2. By comparison, an unlimited monthly MetroCard costs about \$116. Which makes Uber a pretty decent deal if you are the kind of person who doesn't need much transportation beyond getting to work each day. (Find out more about purchasing a card here.)

> Source: <u>http://nymag.com/selectall/2016/07/commuting-to-work-in-an-uber-</u> <u>this-month-costs-less-than-taking-the-subway.html</u>

- Follow up questions
  - Why respondent did not choose hybrid/PHEV
  - Attitude towards gas price, environment, etc.



- How to present financing options
  - Show duration and monthly payment?
  - How to assess credit worthiness?
- Treatments for choice experiments
- Car-sharing/ride-sharing

Thank You!

Questions/comments?

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Appendix

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### New Focus on Low Income Consumers

#### Vehicles by Years of Ownership and Household Income





- Understand barriers to retirement/replacement
- Understand decisions governing fleet management
- Assess attractiveness of types/levels of incentives (e.g., rebates, financing)

- Module 1: Vehicle Retirement
  - Which factors determine households' vehicle retirement decisions?
  - Under what conditions does a retirement decision significantly change a household's average fuel economy for the remaining vehicle fleet?
  - What are the factors that explain when households choose to retire low-functioning versus high functioning high-emitting vehicles?
  - How can retirement incentive programs be designed to avoid adverse selection and free-riding and promote retirement of functional, high-emitting vehicles?

- Will this next vehicle purchase be a <u>second</u> household vehicle, or will it replace your <u>Ford F150</u>?
- If REPLACE What do you plan on doing with your <u>Ford F150</u>?
  - Selling
  - Trading in at dealer

### Retiring

- [If REPLACE] Please rank the following reasons for replacing your <u>Ford F150</u>.
  - Vehicle reliability
  - Repair costs
  - Fuel costs / fuel efficiency
  - Changes in travel needs

- If REPLACE Which of the following best describes your decision to replace your <u>Ford F150</u>?
  - My Ford F150 is in such poor condition that I need a different vehicle to reliably get to work/school.
  - I could keep driving my <u>Ford F150</u> for several more years, but it is so costly to do so that I would prefer to trade it in for a different vehicle.
  - I could keep driving my <u>Ford F150</u> for several more years, but I prefer to upgrade to a newer vehicle.

- Module 2: Vehicle Replacement
  - What factors determine households' choice of a vehicle?
  - What are households' barriers to purchasing more low and zero-emissions vehicles?
  - What incentive levels and associated vehicle eligibility requirements would incentivize households to purchase low- and zero emission vehicles?

- Have you considered purchasing a "clean vehicle" that costs more but pollutes less and reduces refueling costs, such as a hybrid or electric vehicle?
- If NO] Why have you not considered purchasing a "clean vehicle"?
  - Not aware of them
  - Cost too much
  - Doubt I can get the financing for one
  - Don't think the premium is worth the fuel savings