

# Promoting low carbon vehicles: using price to change consumer attitudes and buying behaviour

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Implications of attitudinal research focusing on  
price mechanisms and car-buying behaviour

# Scope of presentation

1. **Current price levers**
2. **Car-buying: influencing factors**
3. **Attitude-action gap**
4. **Car-buying: the 'mpg' paradox**
5. **Implications of attitudinal research**
6. **Effective interventions?**

# Current price levers

## Registration:

- Capital allowances
- Purchase tax/grants/ discounts
- VAT
- Feebates

## Circulation taxes:

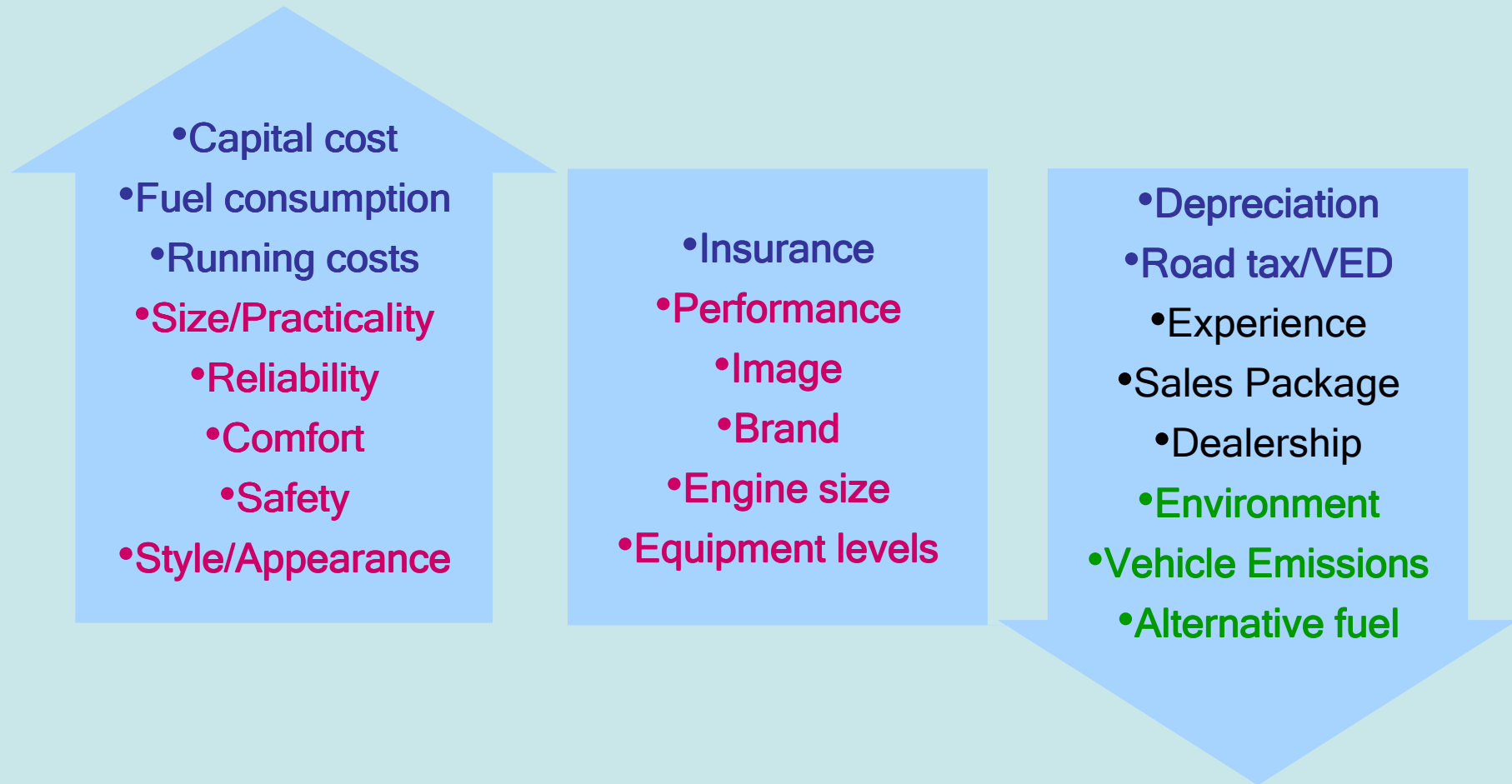
- VED(CO2, engine size)
- Company car tax (CO2)

## Vehicle use:

- Fuel Excise Duty (fuel differentials)
- London Congestion Charge (AFV discounts)
- Low Emission Zones
- Road user charging (eg PAYD)
- Parking charges

# Car-buying: influencing factors

Factors reported when deciding what car to buy



# Car-buying: influencing factors

Sustainable Consumption and Production Taskforce 2007

## Rational

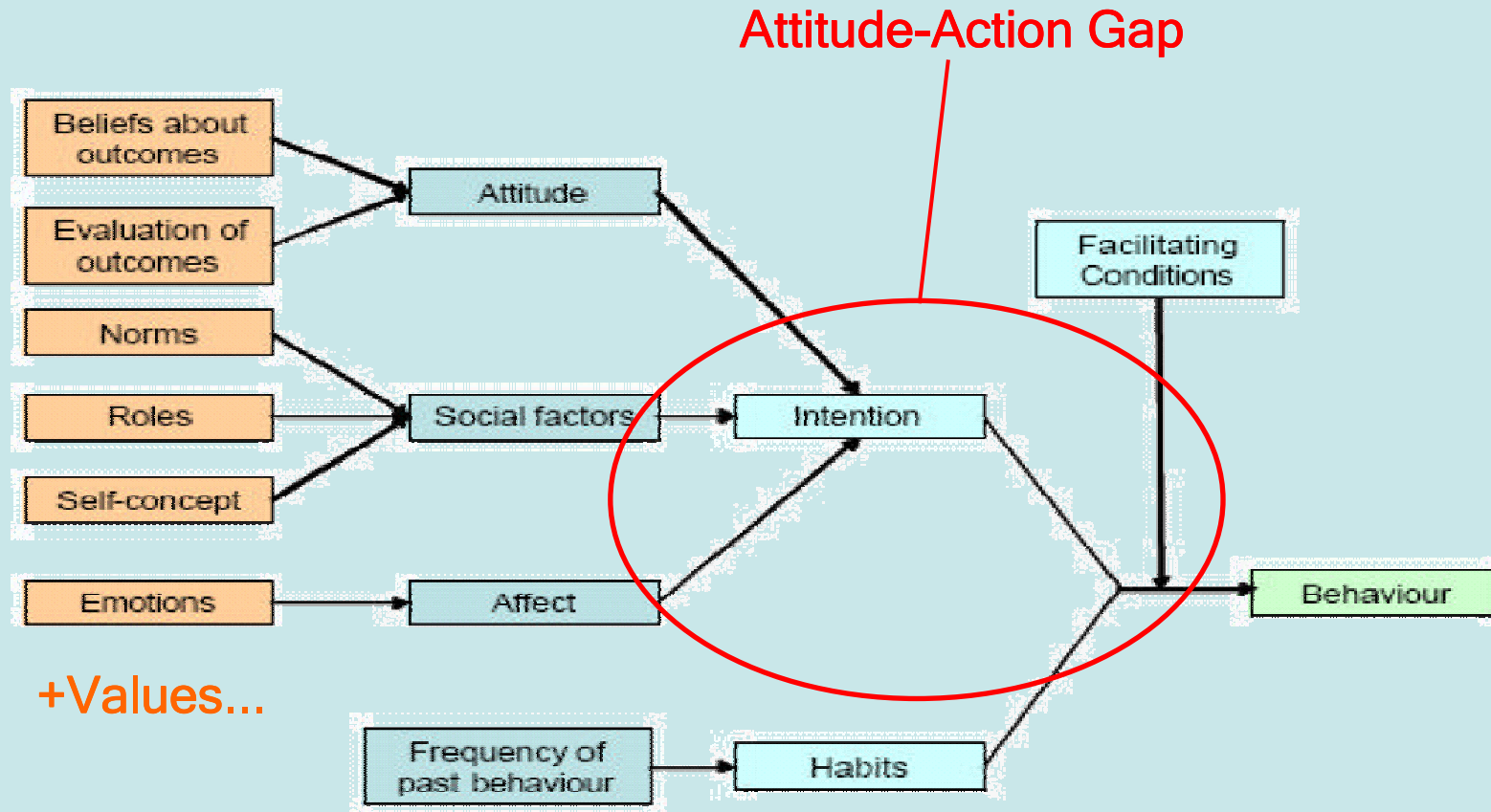
- Cost - to buy and to run
  - Reliability
- Size - car and engine
  - Appearance
- Comfort - inside and out
  - Brand / Make
  - Safety
- Use - work/personal
  - Auto vs manual
  - Diesel vs petrol

## Emotional

- Freedom / independence
  - Affection
  - Empowerment
  - Status symbol
  - Self esteem / image
- Makes people feel attractive
  - Enjoyment of driving
  - Privacy
  - Safety

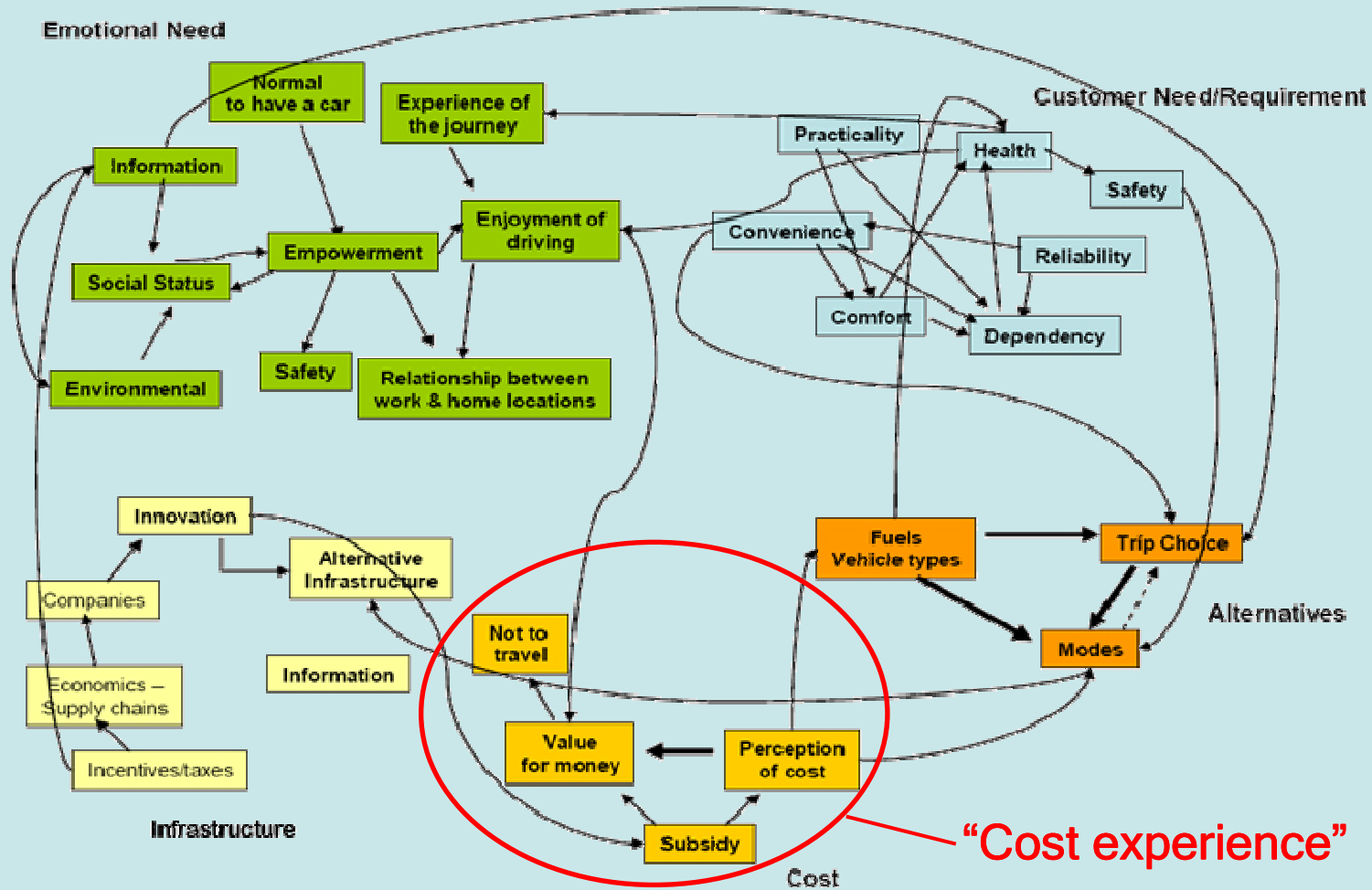
# Attitude-action gap

## Triandis' Theory of Interpersonal Behaviour



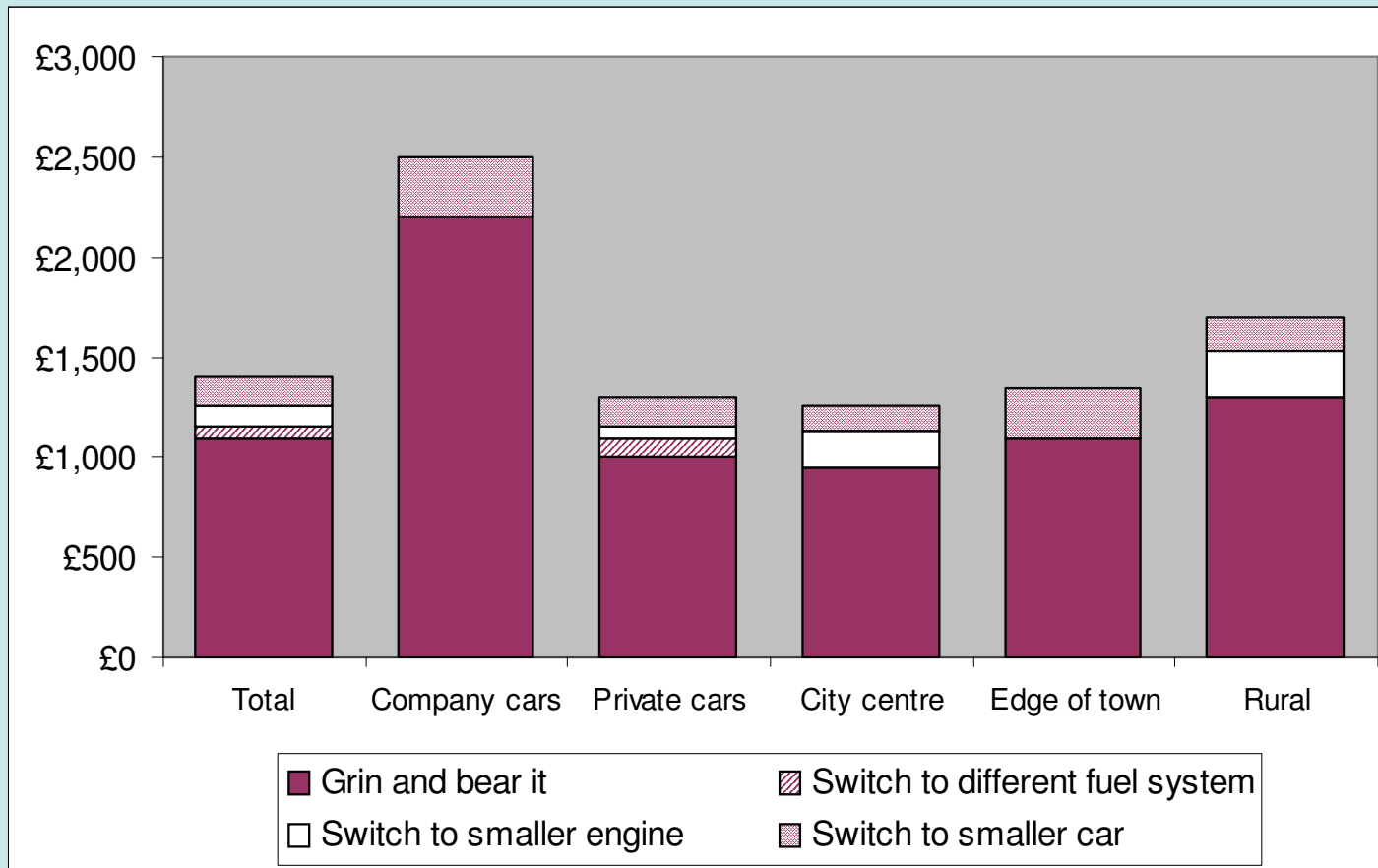
# Attitude-action gap

Factors and involved in car-purchase and car use behaviours



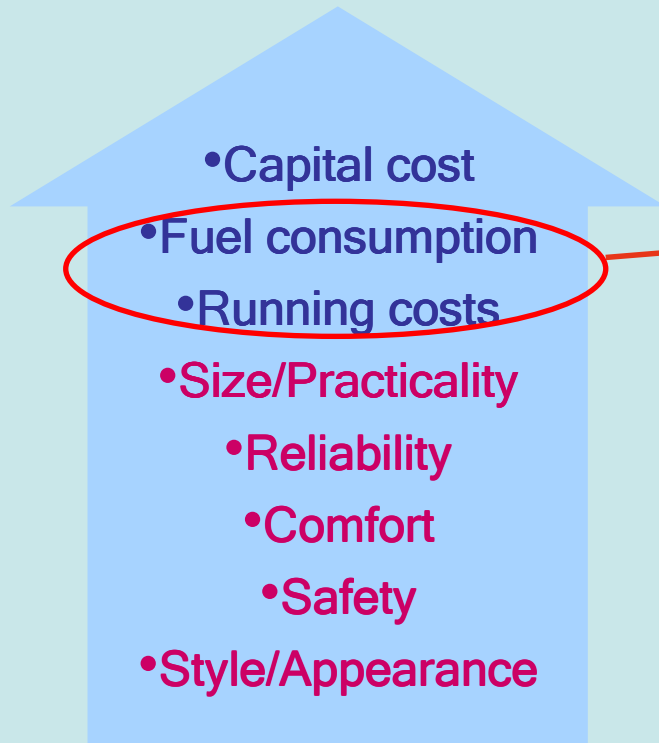
# Attitude-action gap

Reluctance to switch to a smaller/lower carbon car

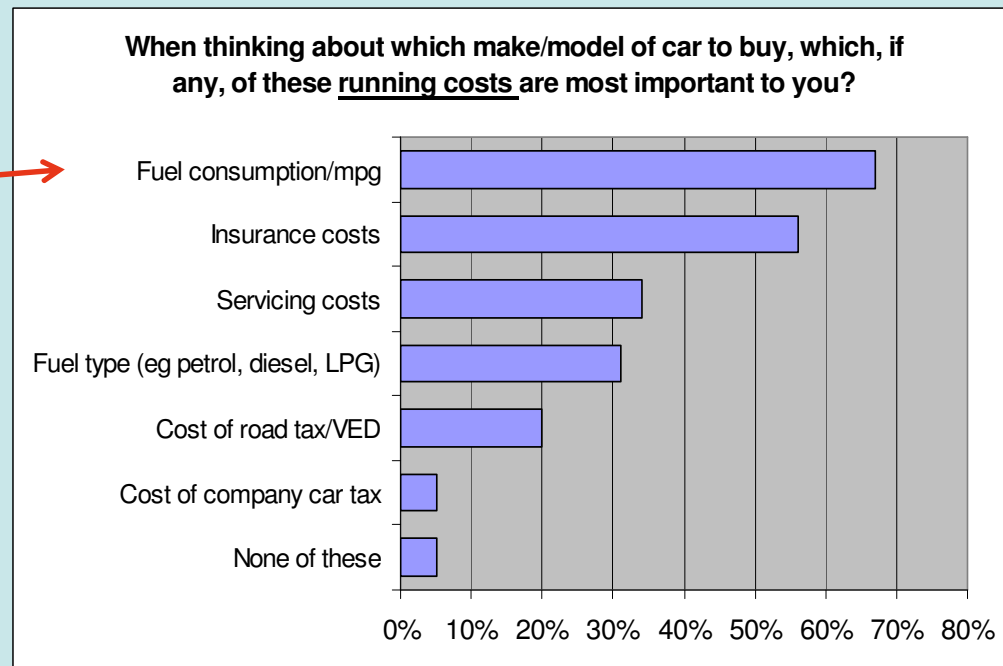




# Car-buying: the 'mpg' paradox



## Reported importance of running costs



# Car-buying: the 'mpg' paradox

Although 'mpg' is reported as a key decision factor...

*"For most [car-buyers], little effort is expended in comparisons of fuel consumption during the decision-making process"*

- Raimund & Fickl 1999
- TRI/ECI 2000
- Boardman 2000
- Whelan 2000
- MORI 2003
- Kurani & Turrentine 2002 & 2006
- Johansson-Stenman & Martinsson 2006
- DfT 2006

# Car-buying: the 'mpg' paradox

Reasons why 'mpg' not as important as reported:

- Assume similar 'mpg' for all cars within a class
- Little confidence in published fuel economy data
- Improving 'mpg' compromises performance and safety
- 'Mpg' is more often pre- and post-purchase priority
- Costs too complex to compute (mpg + p/litre → p/mile)
- **Don't know what to do with 'mpg' figure!**

# Car-buying: the 'mpg' paradox

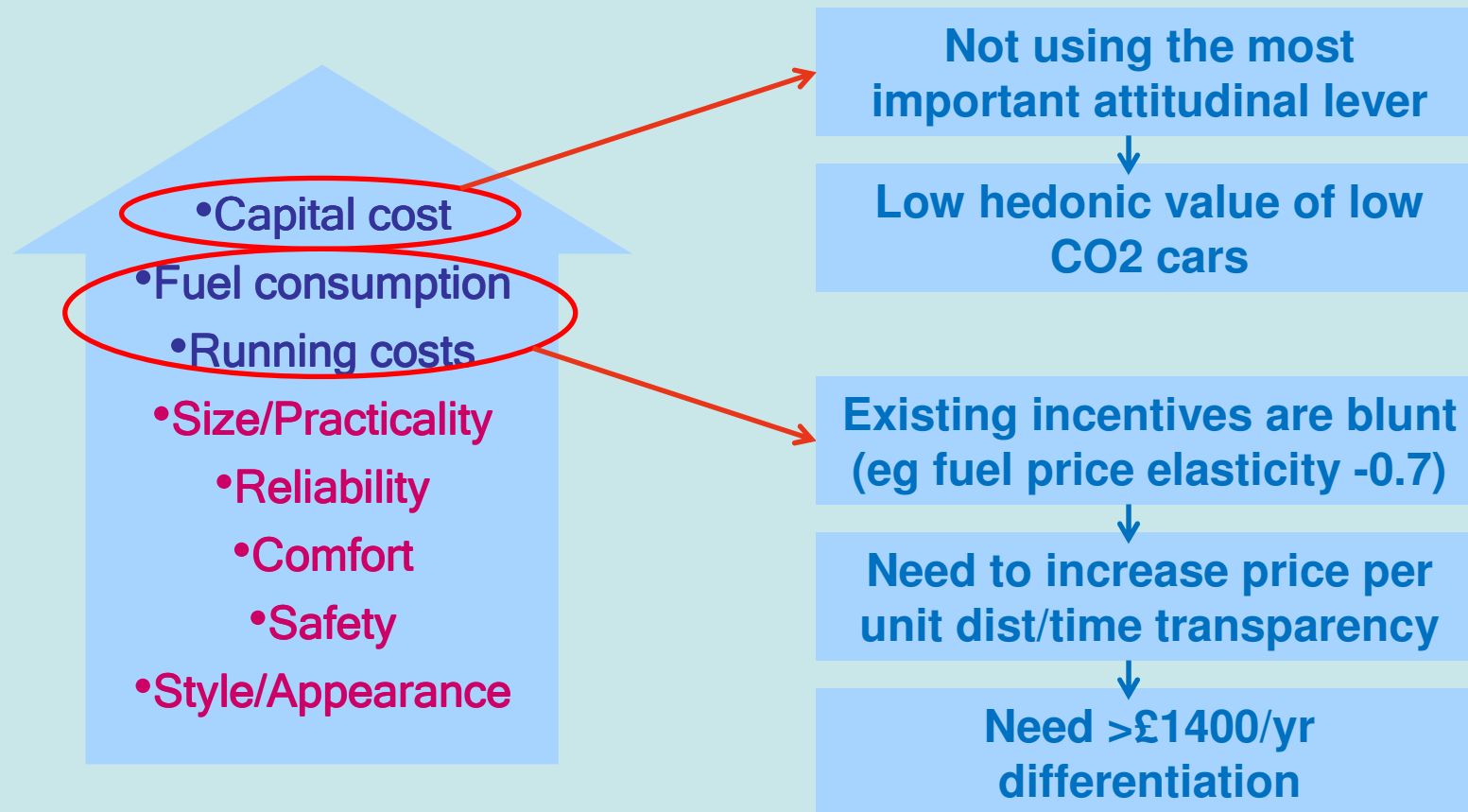
DfT 2006: Consumer behaviour and pricing structures  
[8 focus groups, 65 in-depth interviews]

*"The cost of fuel per mile was seen as an abstract concept. Respondents could not suggest a cost of fuel per mile for their car. .. [and] were unaware of the number of miles to the gallon for their car"*

*"Respondents generally did not think about, or estimate, the cost of making an individual car journey"*

*"[The] common unit for measuring fuel consumption was a 'tankfull' "*

# Lessons from attitudinal research



# Effective interventions?



# Effective interventions?

WEAK but NECESSARY

- Control fuel price (through fuel duty)  
**BUT blunt**
- Increase VED differentials  
**Sig. widen bands**
- Promote 'mpg' information (car label)  
**BUT not sufficient**

Attitude-Action Gap

- Vehicle Price
- Fuel consumption
- Running costs
- Size/Practicality
- Reliability
- Comfort/Safety
- Style/Appearance

*Car purchase behaviour*

- Depreciation
- Road tax/VED
- Sales Package
- Dealership
- Environment
- Vehicle Emissions
- Alternative fuels

# Effective interventions?

## STRONG & EFFECTIVE

➤ Company car tax:  
Gradient ~£10/gCO<sub>2</sub>/km  
+2.7% reduction gCO<sub>2</sub>/km

➤ Congestion Charge:  
Cost elasticity -0.7 → -1.0  
>16% reduction CO<sub>2</sub>  
→ Emergent LowCV market

➤ CO<sub>2</sub>-based LCC:  
~£40-80/gCO<sub>2</sub>/km  
→ +5% band A&B (2009)

Attitude-Action Gap

- Vehicle Price
- Fuel consumption
- Running costs
- Size/Practicality
- Reliability
- Comfort/Safety
- Style/Appearance

*Car purchase behaviour*

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# Effective interventions?

## REGISTRATION

➤ **Feebates/discounts:**  
Netherlands, Portugal, Italy,  
Belgium, Cyprus, California,  
Canada

➤ **Netherlands (feebate 01/02):**  
€1000 (A), €500 (B)  
→ **100% increase band A&B  
cars in 1 year**

➤ **California (feebate):**  
Gradient ~£11/gCO<sub>2</sub>/km  
→ **27% reduction gCO<sub>2</sub>/km**

Attitude-Action Gap

• **Vehicle Price**

- Fuel consumption
- Running costs
- **Size/Practicality**
  - **Reliability**
- **Comfort/Safety**
- **Style/Appearance**

*Car purchase behaviour*

- Depreciation
- Road tax/VED
- **Sales Package**
  - **Dealership**
- **Environment**
- **Vehicle Emissions**
  - **Alternative fuels**

# Effective interventions?

## INC TRANSPARANCY COST-'MPG'-CO<sub>2</sub> LINK

- CO<sub>2</sub>-based Congestion Charge / parking charges
- In car mpg/fuel cost metering
- Emissions based road user charging
- Pay-as-you-drive  
£14/gCO<sub>2</sub>/km  
→ +6% band A (2012)

Attitude-Action Gap

- Vehicle Price
- Fuel consumption
- Running costs
- Size/Practicality
- Reliability
- Comfort/Safety
- Style/Appearance

*Car purchase behaviour*

- Depreciation
- Road tax/VED
- Sales Package
- Dealership
- Environment
- Vehicle Emissions
- Alternative fuels

# Summary

## INC TRANSPARANCY COST-'MPG'-CO<sub>2</sub> LINK

Design incentive mechanisms with following issues in mind:

- Attitude-action gap
- Consumer receptivity
  - Transparency
  - Consistency

Attitude-Action Gap

- Vehicle Price
- Fuel consumption
- Running costs
- Size/Practicality
- Reliability
- Comfort/Safety
- Style/Appearance

*Car purchase behaviour*

- Depreciation
- Road tax/VED
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