

# Electric Vehicles: Access and Opportunity

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### Introduction



In WA, EVs made up 4.8% of vehicle sales in 2020—well above 1.8% nationally

Consumer interest: reduced fueling costs, minimal maintenance, reduced carbon emissions, and rebates

Big 3 U.S. automakers promise only zero-emission car sales by approximately 2035

Almost 100 pure electric EV models set to debut by the end of 2024



On **April 16, 2021**, the Washington state legislature <u>passed</u> the **Clean Cars 2030** bill, which will require that by 2030, all new light-duty vehicles sold or registered in the state be electric, with the exception of emergency vehicles.

#### **Problem Statements**



01

#### Ownership and Economic Means

What is the difference in ownership growth rate and access to charging facilities between higher and lower income owners?



02

#### Garage Orphans

What is the difference in availability of single-family vs multi-unit housing in Seattle?



03

#### **Charging Station Network**

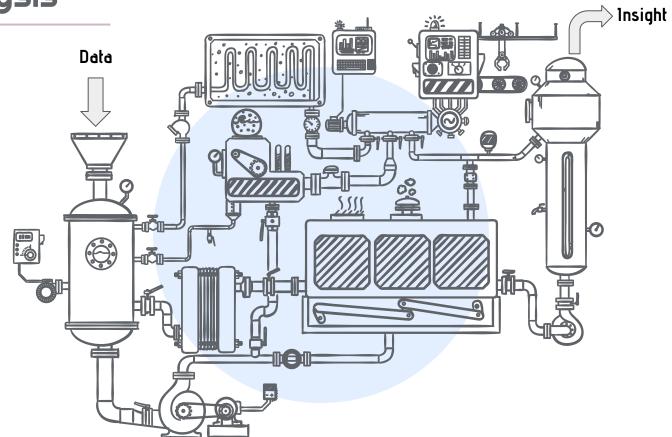
How much improvement in charging facilities is required to make long-distance drives more feasible for an EV?

Opportunities for business owners.

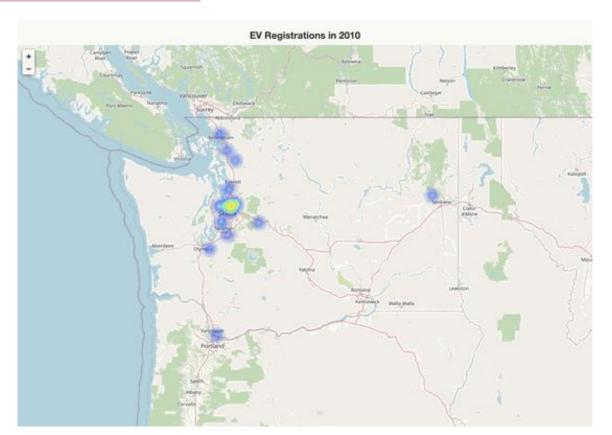
# **Data Description**

| Category          | Description   | Source  |
|-------------------|---|---|
| EV registration   | Records of title activity (transactions recording changes of ownership), January 2010 through March 2021. | WA State <u>open data portal</u>                            |
| Population        | 2019 WA state population  | <u>U.S. Census Bureau</u>                                   |
| Income            | 2019 WA state median income   | <u>U.S. Census Bureau</u>                                   |
| Charging activity | Time series charging data from public domain stations (Palo Alto)   | Palo Alto <u>open data portal</u>                           |
|                   | Time series charging data from workplace stations (JPL)   | Caltech's <u>Adaptive Charging Network</u><br>project (ACN) |
|                   | Time series charging data from homes in the Midwest   | National Renewable Energy Lab ( <u>NREL</u> )               |
| Housing permits   | Seattle housing permits since 2010  | Seattle <u>open data portal</u>                             |
| Charging station  | Charging station locations in WA  | U.S. <u>Dept of Energy</u>                                  |

# **Analysis**

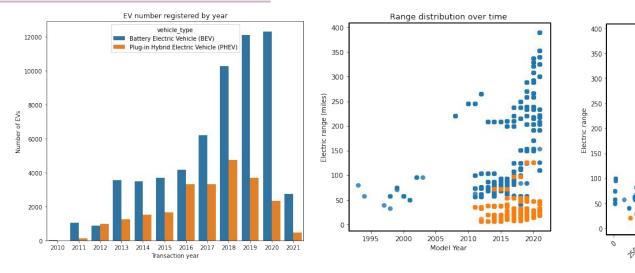


# Electric Vehicle Ownership



73% of electric vehicles (EVs) in WA state are owned in zip codes with median income higher than the state median income.

# Overview by Type (BEV, PHEV)

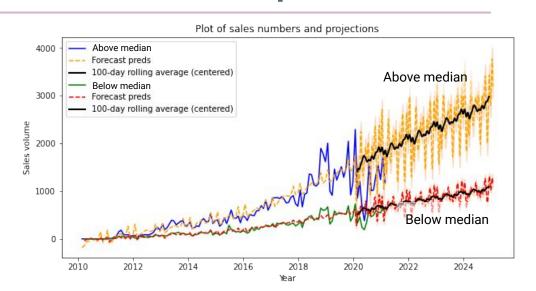


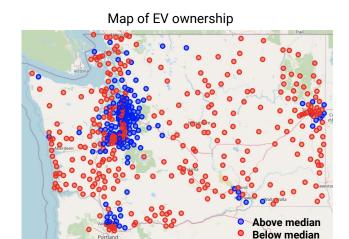
• EV registrations have been increasing over the last 10 years, with a drop in 2020

Range vs MSRP

- BEV sales increase outpaces that of PHEV sales
  - BEV: battery -> electric motor (Tesla, Chevy Bolt, Nissan Leaf)
  - PHEV: electric powertrain + ICE (Toyota Prius, Chevy Volt, Mitsubishi Outlander)

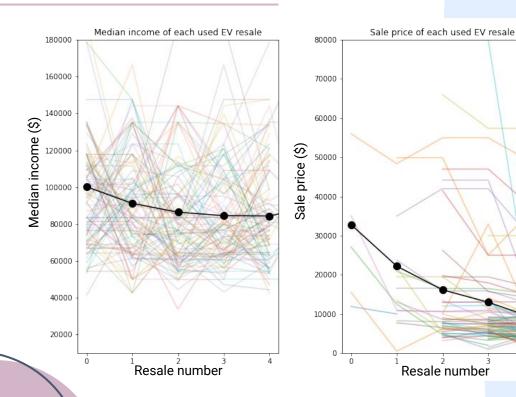
# **EV Ownership Growth Rate**





- EV median price (\$35,000) is ~1.5X the average price of a gas vehicle (\$21,000)
- 73% of EV registrations in WA state were carried out in zip codes with median income above the state median income
- Projected rate of sales increase for above-median income is 3X below-median income.

#### Used Vehicles



- With each resale, the EV goes:
  - From higher to lower median income zip codes
  - From higher to lower sale price
- This bodes well for increased accessibility (price-wise).



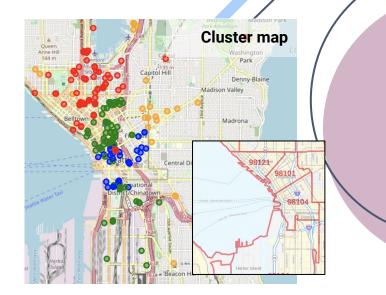
# 70%

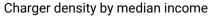
Home permits since 2010 for non-single-family homes

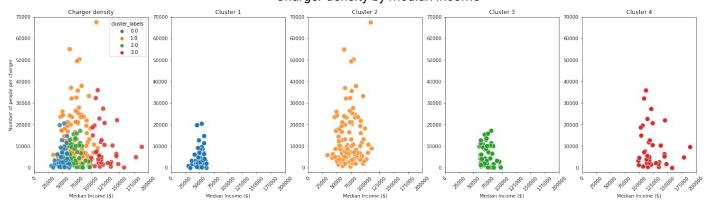
# **Charging Stations**

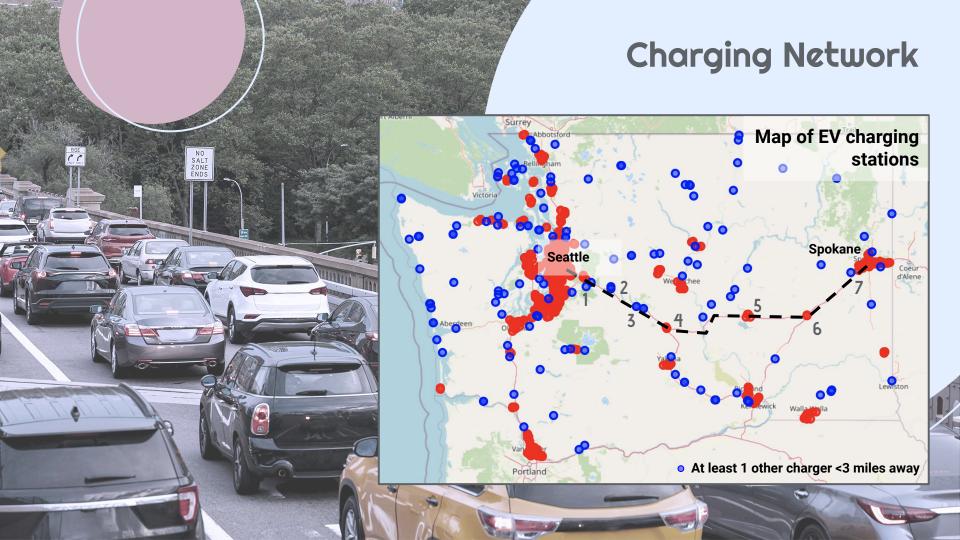
#### K-Means Clustering

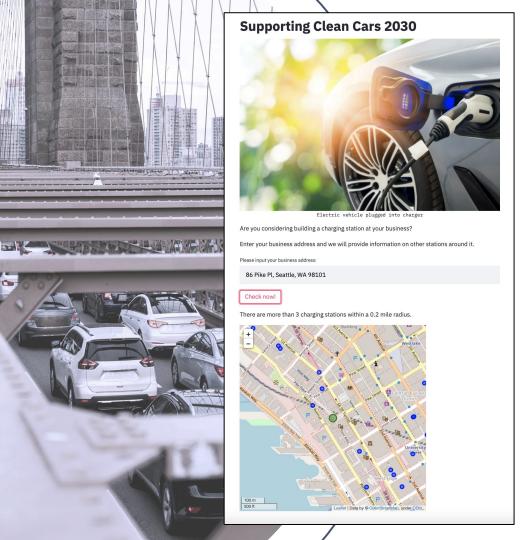
- Input: population & income by zip code
- Output: maps geographically
- Average charger density = 1.2 per 10k people
  - Compared to Norway with 35 per 10k people.
- Charger density is highest in low median income area











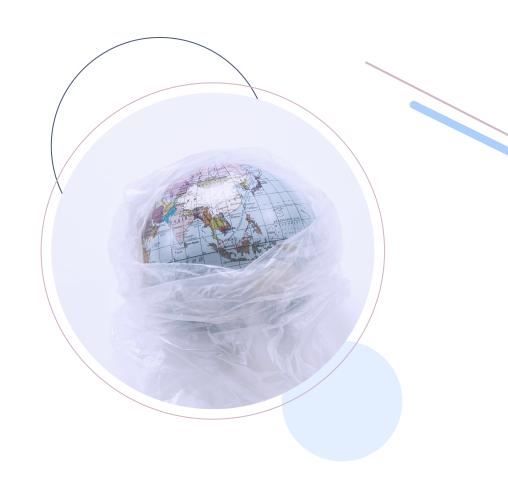
# Business Opportunity:

Attract more customers and increase dwell time

https://evstreamlit.herokuapp.com/

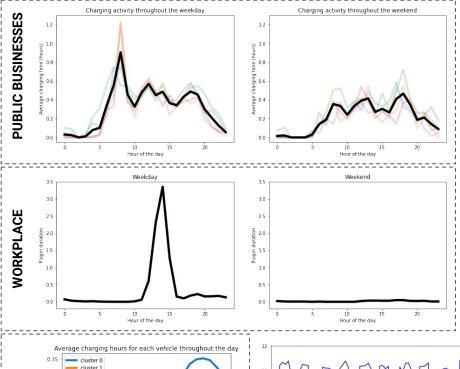
## Recommendations

- Provide incentives relative to income (currently state tax exemptions)
- Legislate charging station requirements for housing developments
- Encourage businesses to install charging stations (incentives)



# Questions?





#### **Charging Cycles**

- From 3 datasets on charging cycles:
  - Usage of publicly accessible charging stations peak in the morning, at lunchtime, and at dinnertime, for both weekdays and weekends. The morning peak is stronger on weekdays
  - Charging at work peaks in the morning only on weekdays
  - Charging at home occurs in the evening (3 behavior clusters)
- Usage can be projected into the future

