

The background features a collage of various elements. At the top, there are three stylized buildings: a tall skyscraper on the left, a two-story house in the center, and a modern house on the right. Below these, a large, light-colored arrow points upwards and to the right. A shopping cart is positioned on the arrow, containing a stack of US dollar bills. To the left of the arrow, there is a large, semi-transparent coin that looks like a US quarter. The entire scene is set against a background of vertical stripes in yellow, pink, and blue.

TITLE

Group XX:
NAMES

An aerial photograph of a winding asphalt road that curves through a dense, green forest. The road is bordered by a low concrete wall on the left and a steep, rocky embankment on the right. The forest is composed of many tall, thin trees, creating a textured canopy. The lighting is soft, suggesting an overcast day or early morning/late afternoon. A semi-transparent dark blue rectangle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the word 'REPLICATION' in white capital letters.

REPLICATION

01

Replication slides – Introduction – Max 4-5 slides



Motivation & Research Question

Main Findings:

- **Significant price discontinuities** at band thresholds suggesting inattention to the SAP rating
- Sellers are **more likely to make an EE investment** if they are right below a threshold



The Gap:

There are **no evidences against strategic minimal upgrades** («minimum investment needed to jump over the next band»)



*Do property owners **strategically** make minimal energy efficiency **investments** just sufficient **to cross** EPC rating band **thresholds and capture** potential price **premiums**?*

Data & Sample Overview

Source

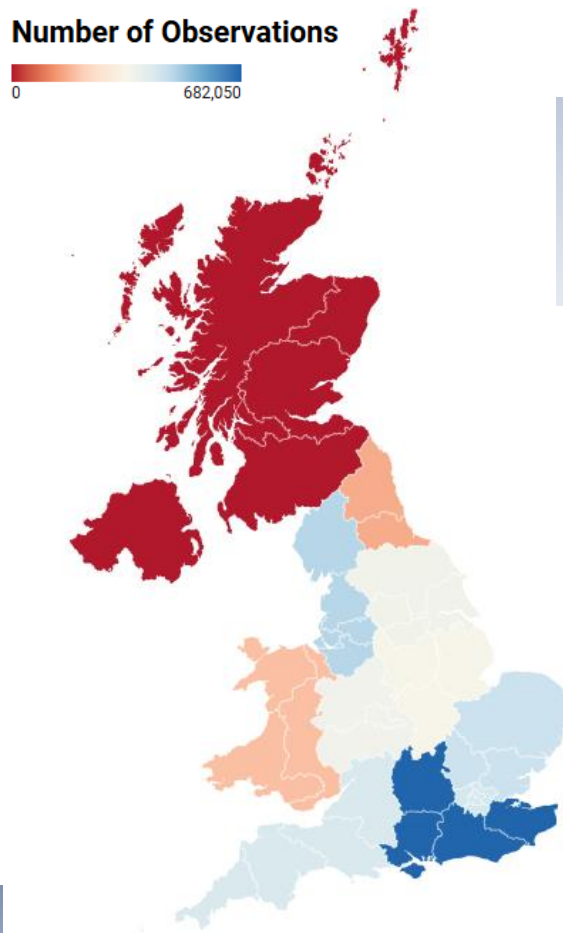
Same novel administrative dataset of UK property sale transactions as Sejas-Portillo et al. (~7M obs.)

Sample

Properties that underwent pre-sale retrofitting and excluding transaction after Apr 2018 (due to policy changes)

Starting Variables

SAP (energy efficiency) score before and after retrofit, property characteristics (type, size, rooms), location (region, urban/rural) and sale date (year, month)



Hypothesis

Sellers whose **initial EPC score** is **just below a** rating band **threshold** are **more likely to make *an investment*** (confirmed by the authors' findings)

Sellers whose initial EPC score is just below a rating band threshold are **more likely to make an investment that just crosses the threshold**, rather than exceeding it by a large margin (i.e., a "**strategic upgrade**")

Specifically, the **closer a property's initial SAP score** is **to a threshold** from below, the **higher the probability of** observing a "**strategic upgrade**"

Running and Outcome Variables

What a «strategic upgrade» is ?

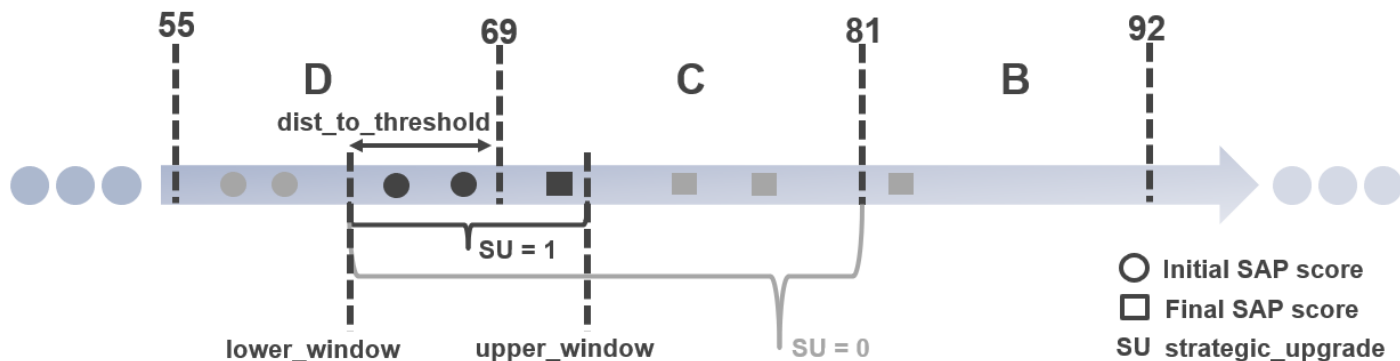
It is the **outcome variable** representing an energy efficiency investment improving the SAP score **just enough** to cross into the next EPC rating band

How is it identified?

It is binary variable: 1 If the property's initial SAP score is **just below** a threshold, and the final SAP score is **just above** it. 0 otherwise

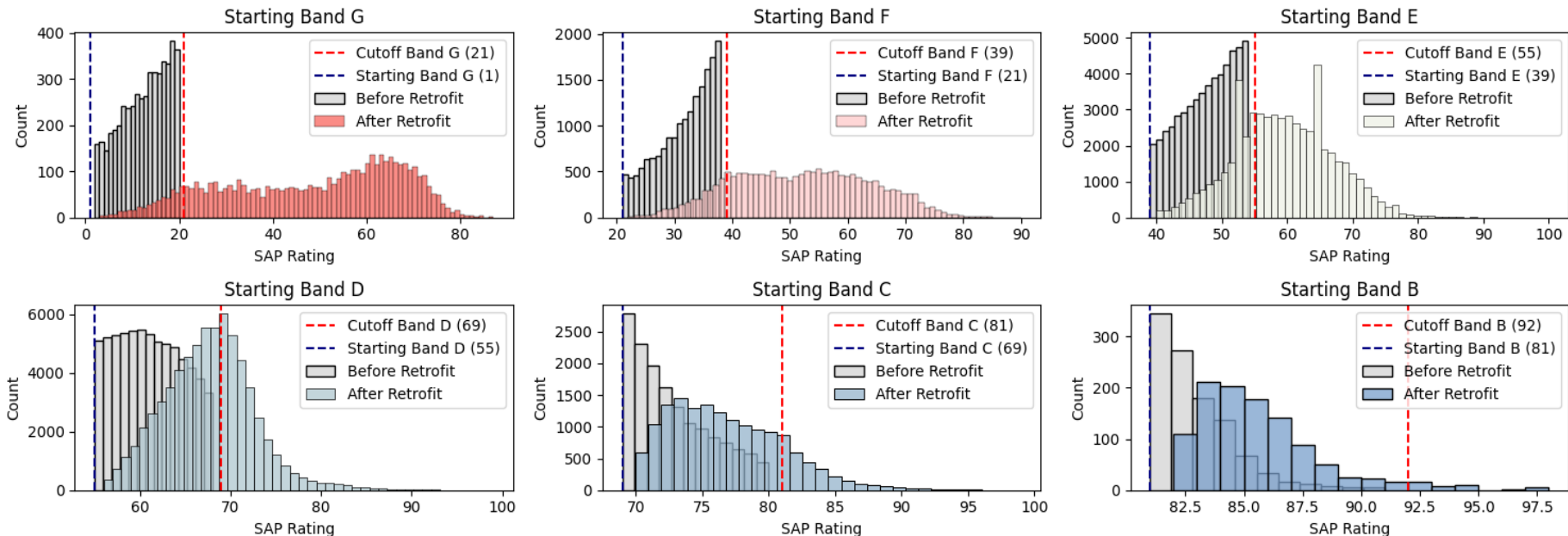
What «distance to threshold» is?

It is the **running variable** measuring how many SAP points the initial score is below the next SAP rating band



Descriptive Distributions

Distribution of SAP Ratings by Starting Band



Low starting band (G & F) tend to **overshoot** and invest aiming at jumping more than one band

Middle starting band (E & D) **retrofit** mostly to the **next SAP band**

High starting band (C & B) invest lightly. They **do not jump bands** (on average)

Regression Framework

Estimate whether properties that start closer to an EPC threshold are more likely to *strategically upgrade*

$$\text{StrategicUpgrade}_i = \alpha + \beta \cdot \text{DistToThreshold}_i + \gamma' X_i + \epsilon_i$$

X_i : covariates (property type, region, sale date...)

ϵ_i : error term

Looping in each band including only observation starting 1 – k point below the threshold, ensuring focus on a local decision margin

Expected Result?

$\beta < 0$: the closer a seller start to the threshold the *higher the probability of a strategic upgrade*

Effect of Proximity to Threshold on Strategic Upgrades

β

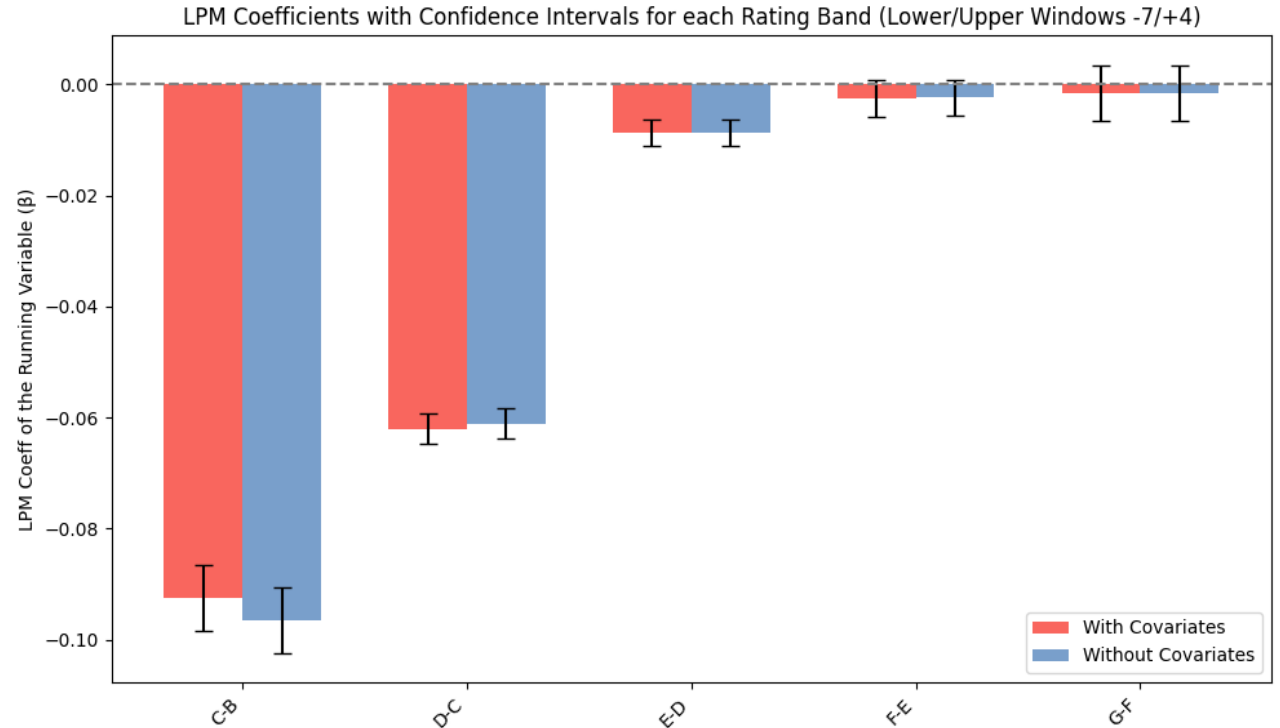
→ Estimated effect of being 1 SAP point closer to the threshold on the probability of upgrading strategically

C-B & D-C

→ Strong and significant results (1-point reduction in `dist_to_threshold` increases the change of `strategic_upgrade` by 6-9%

F-E & G-F

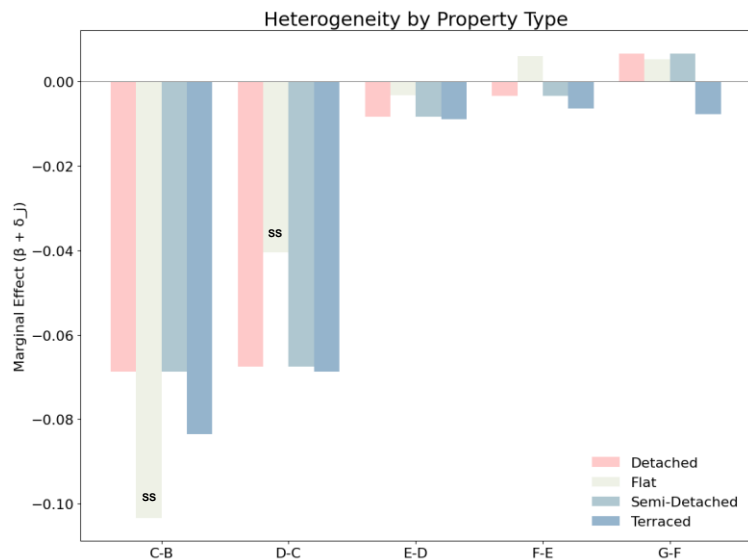
→ Weak results, mostly because of the higher jumps not captured by our sliding window



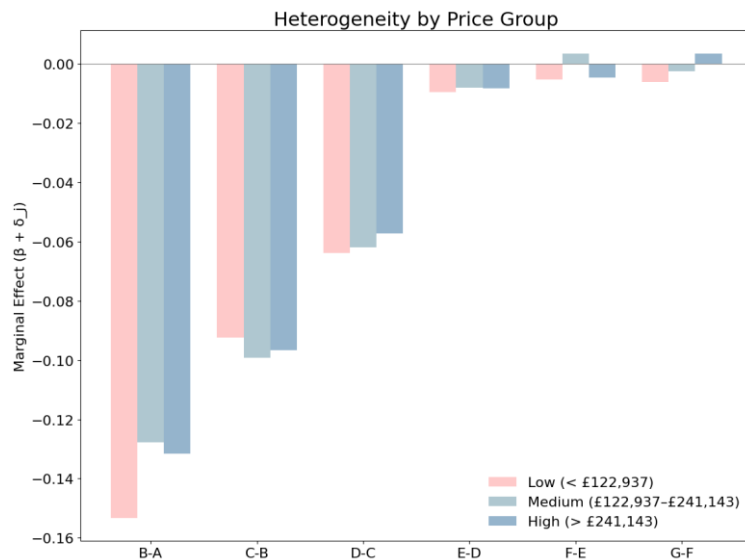
Heterogeneity Analysis

$$StrategicUpgrade_i = \alpha + \beta \cdot DistToThreshold_i + \sum_j \delta_j \cdot DistToThreshold_i \times \mathbf{1}[Interacted_i = j] + \gamma' X_i + \epsilon_i$$

$Interacted_i = PropertyType_i \text{ or } PriceGroup_i$



Flats are more likely to be strategically retrofitted in band C-B and less in D-C. The other results are non-significant at 95% CI.



Property prices do not present statistically significant heterogeneities.

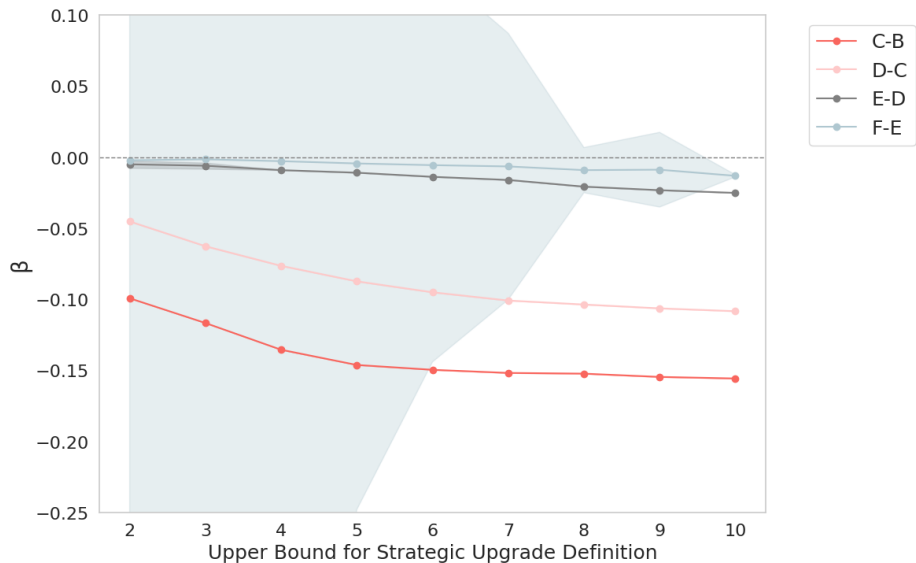
*Price groups defined as tertiles of log_price

** SS indicates statistically significant bars

Sensitivity Analysis

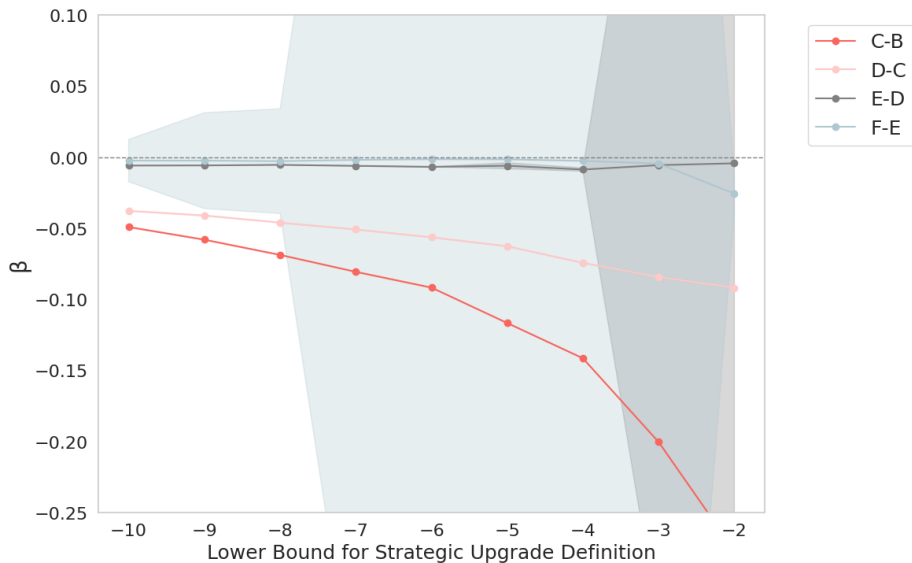
What happens when we widen what counts as a “just above threshold” retrofit?

Effect of Increasing the Right Window (Baseline Upper Bound = 4)



How far below the threshold does a property need to start `dist_to_threshold` starts to matter?

Effect of Increasing the Left Window (Baseline Lower Bound = -7)



Running and Outcome Variables

Key Findings

Sellers closer to the threshold are more likely to retrofit just to cross the next band ($\beta < 0$)

There is no strong evidence of heterogeneity among the tester regressors

Widening the «strategic interval» reduces the effect, mostly when shifting towards properties starting far from the next cutoff

Driver Mechanism

Buyers focus on letter bands highlighting partial inattention

Sellers target cheap and minimal upgrades hoping to «fool» the buyers

EPCs do not just inform market participants but shape their behaviour, specially closer to cutoff points

Policy Implications

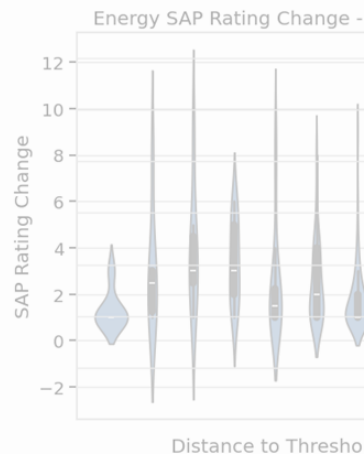
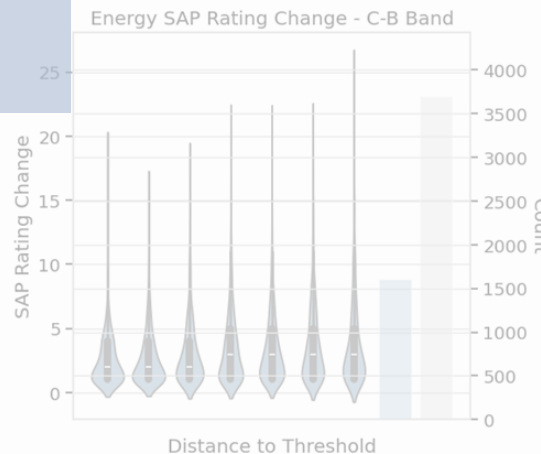
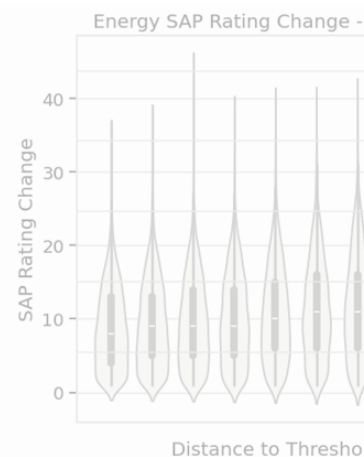
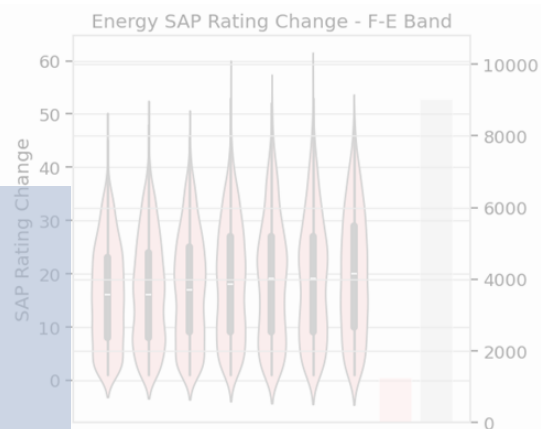
Focus on defining a more granular bands to minimize partial inattention

Be aware of superficial compliance as the absence of long-term energy savings and deep retrofit harms optimal environmental outcome

Introduce SAP progress bars or upgrade potential indicators to reduce the market “cutoff obsession” encouraging holistic improvements

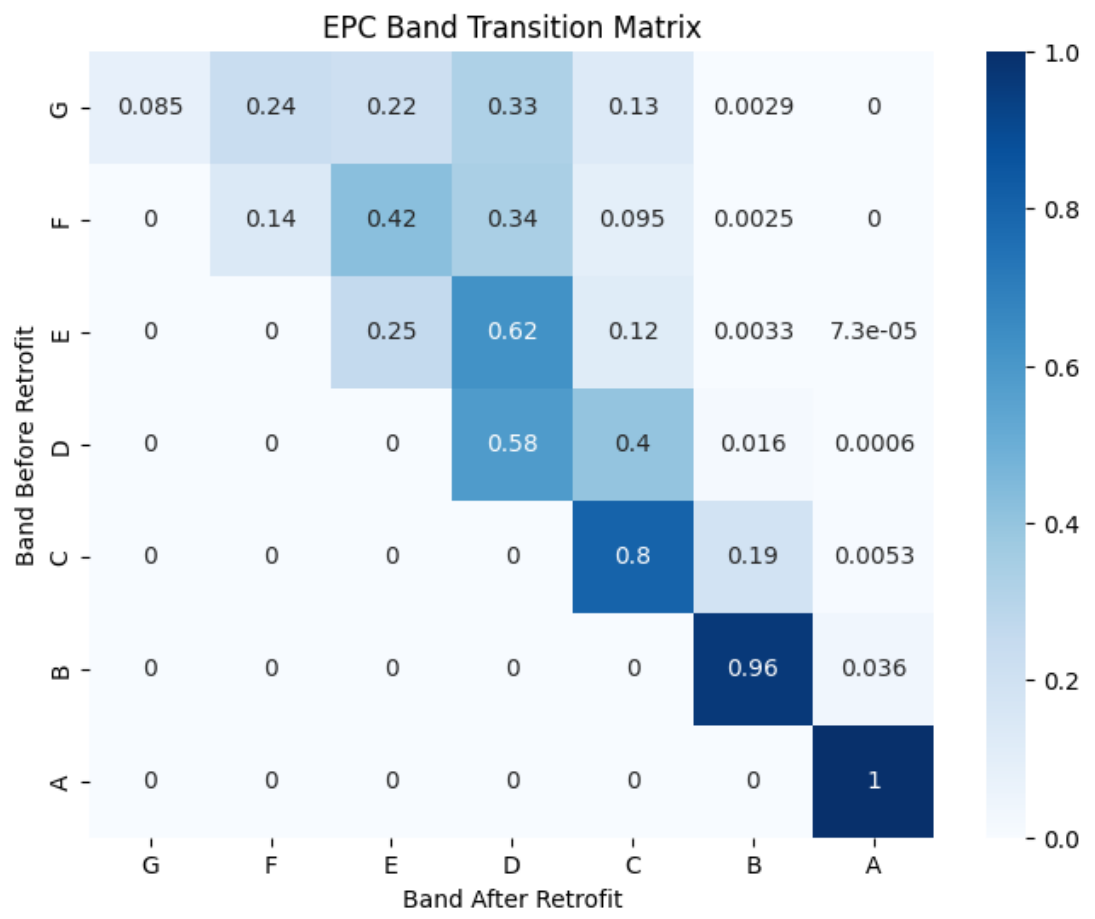
ANY QUESTIONS?

Thank you for your attention. We
would appreciate clarifying your
doubts and curiosities 😊

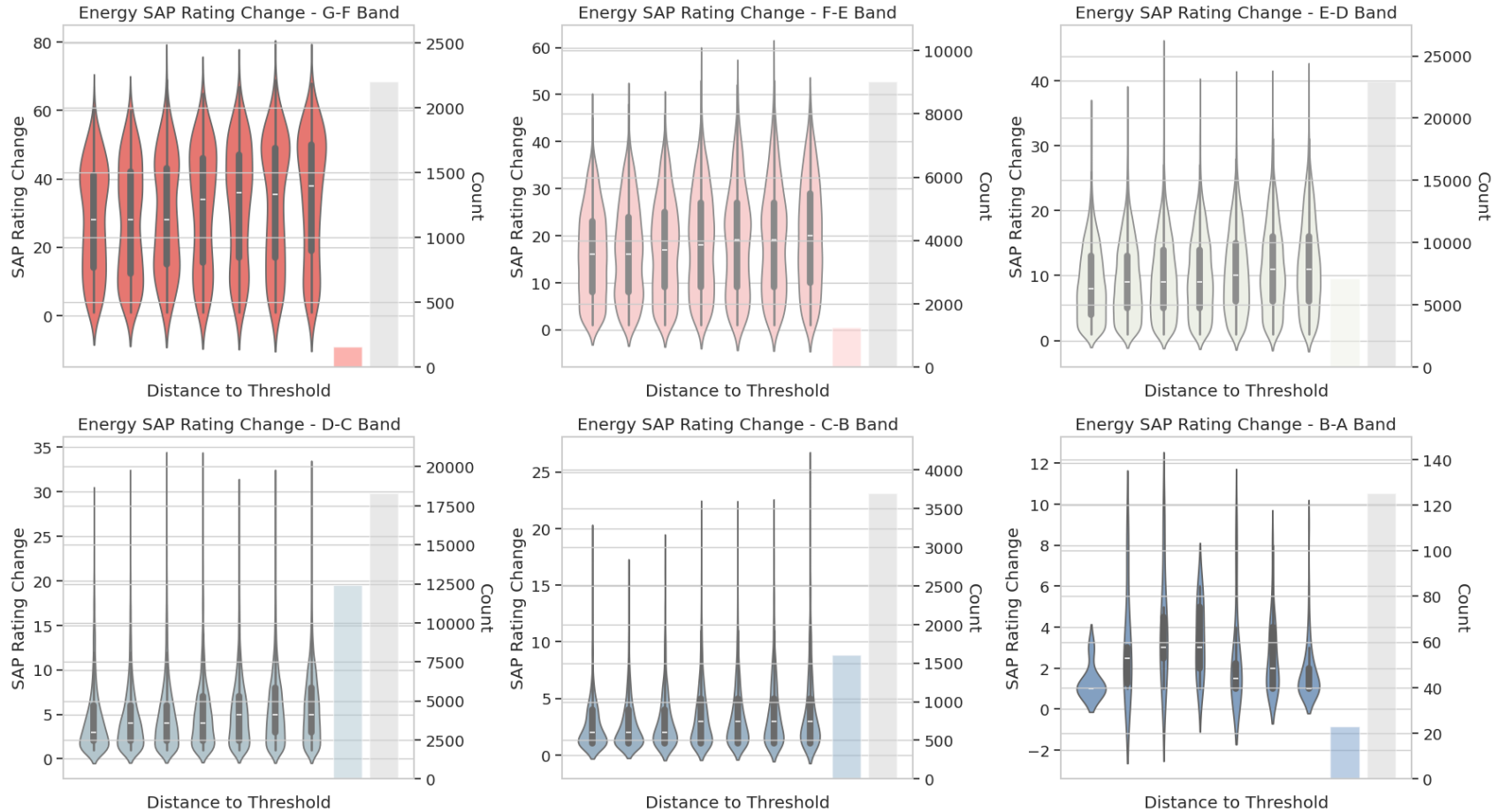


**BACK UP
SLIDES ...**

Why G-F and F-E have negligible results...?



More distributions :)



LPM/Logit Base Results

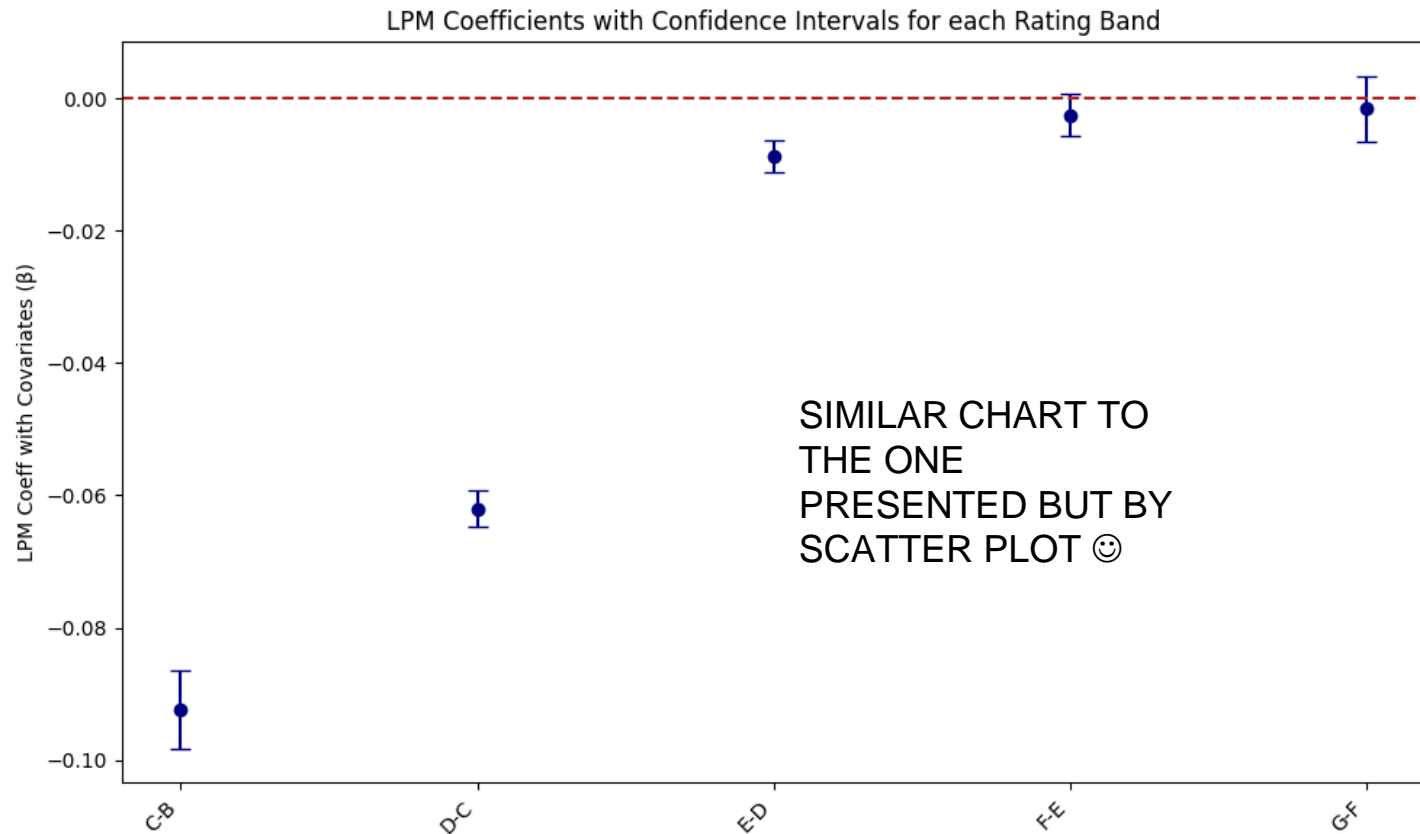
	Band	N_obs	Class_Share	LPM_coef	LPM_pval	Logit_coef (logodds)	Logit_coef (odds)	Logit_pval	LPM_lower_ci	LPM_upper_ci
5	B-A	148	0.155405	-0.136335	2.252289e-18	-1.032883	0.355979	2.509209e-08	-0.163159	-0.109511
4	C-B	5300	0.303208	-0.096475	7.670924e-208	-0.494277	0.610012	2.566629e-166	-0.102350	-0.090601
3	D-C	30677	0.404342	-0.061085	0.000000e+00	-0.261578	0.769836	0.000000e+00	-0.063808	-0.058361
2	E-D	30039	0.237058	-0.008668	2.063676e-12	-0.048160	0.952981	2.183871e-12	-0.011084	-0.006252
1	F-E	10257	0.121381	-0.002284	1.622122e-01	-0.021507	0.978722	1.622509e-01	-0.005487	0.000919
0	G-F	2359	0.066978	-0.001528	5.516726e-01	-0.024513	0.975785	5.515702e-01	-0.006561	0.003505

LPM with Covariates Results

	Band	N_obs	Class_Share	LPM_coef_cov	LPM_pval_cov	LPM_lower_ci_cov	LPM_upper_ci_cov
5	B-A	147	0.149660	-0.144395	4.708053e-16	-0.175215	-0.113575
4	C-B	5255	0.302569	-0.092474	3.166049e-190	-0.098384	-0.086565
3	D-C	30644	0.404484	-0.062024	0.000000e+00	-0.064748	-0.059301
2	E-D	30025	0.237102	-0.008695	1.799099e-12	-0.011112	-0.006278
1	F-E	10244	0.121535	-0.002524	1.237144e-01	-0.005738	0.000690
0	G-F	2356	0.067063	-0.001579	5.394356e-01	-0.006623	0.003465

```
# === LPM ===  
formula = "  
    strategic_upgrade ~ dist_to_threshold + leasehold +  
    total_floor_area + number_habitable_rooms + urban +  
    C(region) + sale_year + sale_quarter + C(property_type)  
    "  
"
```

LPM with Covariates Results



Het Anal on property type

	Band	N_obs	Class_Share	LPM_coef_cov	LPM_pval_cov	dist_to_threshold:C(property_type) [T.Flat]_coef	dist_to_threshold:C(property_type) [T.Flat]_pval
5	B-A	147	0.149660	-0.112531	4.191119e-05	0.065637	1.785200e-01
4	C-B	5255	0.302569	-0.068805	1.758797e-17	-0.034556	1.054789e-04
3	D-C	30644	0.404484	-0.067478	1.183343e-113	0.027020	3.304629e-10
2	E-D	30025	0.237102	-0.008390	1.238195e-03	0.005143	2.633243e-01
1	F-E	10244	0.121535	-0.003326	2.691888e-01	0.009377	1.017407e-01
0	G-F	2356	0.067063	0.006625	1.680234e-01	-0.001281	8.772397e-01

	dist_to_threshold:C(property_type) [T.Semi-detached]_coef	dist_to_threshold:C(property_type) [T.Semi-detached]_pval	dist_to_threshold:C(property_type) [T.Terraced]_coef	dist_to_threshold:C(property_type) [T.Terraced]_pval
	-0.054999	0.210103	-0.027802	0.478864
	0.004157	0.752775	-0.014687	0.184990
	0.000266	0.946897	-0.001236	0.748768
	-0.002430	0.473758	-0.000542	0.870650
	0.003128	0.468916	-0.003064	0.465886
	-0.012658	0.082652	-0.014293	0.027561

Het Anal on log_price

	Band	N_obs	Class_Share	dtc_coef_cov	dtc_pval_cov
5	B-A	147	0.149660	-0.153209	1.146198e-08
4	C-B	5255	0.302569	-0.092509	2.325254e-70
3	D-C	30644	0.404484	-0.063891	9.281777e-155
2	E-D	30025	0.237102	-0.009610	7.218192e-06
1	F-E	10244	0.121535	-0.005259	6.023754e-02
0	G-F	2356	0.067063	-0.006246	1.674930e-01

dist_to_threshold:C(price_group) [T.medium]_coef	dist_to_threshold:C(price_group) [T.medium]_pval	dist_to_threshold:C(price_group) [T.high]_coef	dist_to_threshold:C(price_group) [T.high]_pval
0.025533	0.436380	0.021521	0.548592
-0.006791	0.354977	-0.004098	0.577474
0.001829	0.591841	0.006556	0.053181
0.001558	0.607139	0.001357	0.652608
0.008630	0.031485	0.000564	0.887261
0.003762	0.549531	0.009579	0.133203