# Relative Costs of Driving Electric and Gasoline Vehicles in the Individual U.S. States 

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Report No. SWT-2018-1
January 2018

| 1. Report No. Technical Report Documentation Page <br> SWT-2018-1 | 2. Government Accession No. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4. Title and Subtitle <br> Relative Costs of Driving Electric and Gasoline Vehicles in the <br> Individual U.S. States | 5. Report Date <br> January 2018 |  |
|  | 6. Performing Organization Code <br> 383 |  |
| 7. Author(s) <br> Michael Sivak and Brandon Schoettle | 8. Performing Organization Report No. <br> SWT-2018-1 |  |
| 9. Performing Organization Name and Address <br> The University of Michigan <br> Sustainable Worldwide Transportation <br> 2901 Baxter Road <br> Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-2150 U.S.A. | 10. Work Unit no. (TRAIS) |  |
| 12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address <br> The University of Michigan <br> Sustainable Worldwide Transportation <br> http://www.umich.edu/~umtriswt | 11. Contract or Grant No. |  |
| 15. |  |  |

15. Supplementary Notes
16. Abstract

This study was designed to examine the variation across the individual U.S. states in the relative fuel cost of driving battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and gasoline vehicles. Also of interest was the state-by-state variation in the fuel economy that gasoline vehicles would have to exceed to make driving them less expensive than driving BEVs.

The following are the main findings:
(1) The current average annual cost of driving a typical new gasoline vehicle in the United States is $\$ 1,117$, with a maximum of $\$ 1,509$ in Hawaii and a minimum of $\$ 993$ in Alabama.
(2) The current average annual cost of driving a typical new BEV in the United States is $\$ 485$, with a maximum of $\$ 1,106$ in Hawaii and a minimum of $\$ 367$ in Louisiana.
(3) The ratio of the current average costs of driving a typical gasoline vehicle and a typical BEV in the United States is 2.3 , with a maximum of 3.6 in Washington and a minimum of 1.4 in Hawaii.
(4) The required fuel economy that gasoline vehicles would need to exceed for driving them to be less expensive than driving BEVs is 57.6 mpg in the United States, with a maximum of 90.0 mpg in Washington and a minimum of 34.1 mpg in Hawaii.

| 17. Key Words <br> Electric vehicles, BEV, gasoline vehicles, cost, price of gasoline, <br> price of electricity |
| :--- |
| 19. Security Classification (of this report) 20. Security Classification (of this page) <br> None 21. No. of Pages <br> None 22. Price <br> Nolimited    |

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## Introduction

It is generally acknowledged that, in the United States, driving battery electric vehicles (BEVs) tends to be less expensive than driving gasoline-powered vehicles (e.g., INL, 2017). However, the variation in the price of gasoline across the individual states does not completely parallel the variation in the price of electricity. Therefore, this study was designed to examine the variation across the individual states in the relative fuel cost of driving BEVs and gasoline vehicles. Also of interest was the state-by-state variation in the fuel economy that gasoline vehicles would have to exceed to make driving them less expensive than driving BEVs.

## Method

## Approach

The analysis calculated the following measures for each state:

- Annual fuel cost of driving a typical gasoline vehicle
- Annual fuel cost of driving a typical BEV
- Ratio of the above two costs
- Fuel economy that gasoline vehicles would have to exceed to make them less expensive to drive than BEVs


## Underlying data

The following data were used in the calculations:

## State data

- Average price of regular gasoline on December 23, 2017 (AAA, 2017)
- Average price of electricity for residential customers in October 2017 (EIA, 2017)


## National data

- Average (sales-weighted) fuel economy ${ }^{1}$ of all light-duty vehicles purchased in December 2017 ( 25.0 mpg ; ${ }^{2}$ Sivak and Schoettle, 2018)
- Average (not sales-weighted) electricity consumption for all BEVs listed in the 2017 EPA Fuel Economy Guide ${ }^{3}$ ( $33.0 \mathrm{kWh} / 100$ miles; EPA, 2017)
- Average annual distance driven per light-duty vehicle in $2015^{4}$ ( 11,443 miles;

NHTSA, 2017)

[^0]
## Results

## Cost of driving gasoline vehicles

The average price of regular gasoline in the United States on December 23, 2017 was $\$ 2.441 /$ gallon (AAA, 2017). The price was highest in Hawaii $(\$ 3.297)$ and lowest in Alabama (\$2.169). The ratio between these two extremes was 1.52.

The annual state-by-state fuel costs of driving a typical gasoline vehicle are listed in the second column of Table 1. The highest cost was in Hawaii $(\$ 1,509)$, followed by Alaska $(\$ 1,434)$, California $(\$ 1,407)$, Washington $(\$ 1,338)$, and Oregon $(\$ 1,274)$. The lowest cost was in Alabama (\$993), followed by Texas (\$994), Mississippi (\$998), Arkansas $(\$ 999)$, and South Carolina $(\$ 1,003)$. The average cost for the United States overall was $\$ 1,117$.

## Cost of driving BEVs

The average price of residential electricity in the United States in October 2017 was $\$ 0.1284 / \mathrm{kWh}$ (EIA, 2017). The price was highest in Hawaii (\$0.2929) and lowest in Louisiana (\$0.0972). ${ }^{5}$ The ratio between the two extremes was 3.01.

The annual state-by-state costs of driving a BEV are listed in the third column of Table 1. The highest cost was in Hawaii (\$1,106), followed by Alaska (\$833), Connecticut (\$804), New Hampshire (\$751), and Rhode Island (\$737). The lowest cost was in Louisiana (\$367), followed by Washington (\$372), Arkansas (\$382), Idaho (\$390), and Tennessee (\$398). The average cost for the United States overall was $\$ 485$.

## Ratio of the costs of driving gasoline vehicles and BEVs

The ratios of the costs of driving a gasoline vehicle and a BEV are shown in the fourth column of Table 1. The ratio was lowest in Hawaii (1.364), followed by New Hampshire (1.479), Connecticut (1.500), Rhode Island (1.565), and Massachusetts (1.579). The ratio was highest in Washington (3.602), followed by Oregon (3.075), Idaho (2.999), Louisiana (2.770), and Utah (2.765). The ratio for the United States overall was 2.304.

[^1]Table 1
Annual fuel costs of driving a typical gasoline vehicle and a typical BEV, ratio of the costs, and fuel economy that gasoline vehicles would need to exceed to make driving them less expensive than driving BEVs. (The states are listed in increasing order of the cost ratio and the required fuel economy.)

| State | Gasoline cost (\$) | Electricity cost (\$) | Cost ratio | Required fuel economy (mpg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hawaii | 1,509 | 1,106 | 1.364 | 34.1 |
| New Hampshire | 1,111 | 751 | 1.479 | 37.0 |
| Connecticut | 1,207 | 804 | 1.500 | 37.5 |
| Rhode Island | 1,154 | 737 | 1.565 | 39.1 |
| Massachusetts | 1,154 | 731 | 1.579 | 39.5 |
| Vermont | 1,148 | 678 | 1.694 | 42.3 |
| New York | 1,200 | 708 | 1.694 | 42.4 |
| Alaska | 1,434 | 833 | 1.720 | 43.0 |
| Maine | 1,135 | 612 | 1.855 | 46.4 |
| Wisconsin | 1,108 | 570 | 1.945 | 48.6 |
| Delaware | 1,053 | 540 | 1.950 | 48.8 |
| Kansas | 1,022 | 503 | 2.031 | 50.8 |
| Maryland | 1,109 | 544 | 2.039 | 51.0 |
| New Jersey | 1,141 | 555 | 2.055 | 51.4 |
| Alabama | 993 | 481 | 2.065 | 51.6 |
| Michigan | 1,196 | 574 | 2.084 | 52.1 |
| South Carolina | 1,003 | 481 | 2.087 | 52.2 |
| Minnesota | 1,088 | 511 | 2.129 | 53.2 |
| Arizona | 1,064 | 485 | 2.193 | 54.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,083 | 491 | 2.205 | 55.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,234 | 555 | 2.224 | 55.6 |
| Virginia | 1,023 | 454 | 2.253 | 56.3 |
| Ohio | 1,103 | 475 | 2.321 | 58.0 |
| Texas | 994 | 424 | 2.341 | 58.5 |
| Florida | 1,078 | 458 | 2.355 | 58.9 |
| Mississippi | 998 | 423 | 2.360 | 59.0 |
| Iowa | 1,084 | 456 | 2.376 | 59.4 |
| South Dakota | 1,120 | 469 | 2.387 | 59.7 |
| Georgia | 1,040 | 431 | 2.413 | 60.3 |

Table 1 (continued)

| State | Gasoline <br> cost (\$) | Electricity <br> cost (\$) | Cost ratio | Required fuel <br> economy (mpg) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North Carolina | 1,066 | 441 | 2.414 | 60.3 |
| District of Columbia | 1,229 | 508 | 2.422 | 60.6 |
| California | 1,407 | 580 | 2.425 | 60.6 |
| Illinois | 1,182 | 486 | 2.431 | 60.8 |
| Oklahoma | 1,012 | 416 | 2.433 | 60.8 |
| Colorado | 1,115 | 454 | 2.454 | 61.4 |
| Missouri | 1,004 | 407 | 2.464 | 61.6 |
| Nevada | 1,212 | 484 | 2.506 | 62.6 |
| Indiana | 1,185 | 468 | 2.530 | 63.2 |
| Wyoming | 1,115 | 438 | 2.544 | 63.6 |
| West Virginia | 1,020 | 398 | 2.565 | 64.1 |
| Tennessee | 1,077 | 413 | 2.606 | 64.1 |
| Kentucky | 999 | 382 | 2.617 | 65.1 |
| Arkansas | 1,089 | 413 | 2.635 | 65.4 |
| Nebraska | 1,117 | 418 | 2.672 | 65.9 |
| North Dakota | 1,186 | 431 | 2.750 | 66.8 |
| Montana | 1,107 | 400 | 2.765 | 68.8 |
| Utah | 1,017 | 367 | 2.770 | 69.1 |
| Louisiana | 1,171 | 390 | 2.999 | 69.2 |
| Idaho | 1,274 | 414 | 3.075 | 75.0 |
| Oregon | 1,338 | 372 | 3.602 | 76.9 |
| Washington | 1,117 | 485 | 2.304 | 90.0 |
| U.S.A. |  |  | 57.6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Required fuel economy of gasoline vehicles

The fifth column in Table 1 lists the fuel economy that gasoline vehicles would need to exceed to make driving them less expensive than driving BEVs. The required fuel economy was lowest in Hawaii ( 34.1 mpg ), followed by New Hampshire ( 37.0 mpg ), Connecticut ( 37.5 mpg ), Rhode Island ( 39.1 mpg ), and Massachusetts ( 39.5 mpg ). The required fuel economy was highest in Washington ( 90.0 mpg ), followed by Oregon ( 76.9 mpg ), Idaho ( 75.0 mpg ), Louisiana ( 69.2 mpg ), and Utah ( 69.1 mpg ). For the United States overall, the required fuel economy was 57.6 mpg .

## Key findings

(1) The current average annual cost of driving a typical new gasoline vehicle in the United States is $\$ 1,117$, with a maximum of $\$ 1,509$ in Hawaii and a minimum of \$993 in Alabama.
(2) The current average annual cost of driving a typical new BEV in the United States is $\$ 485$, with a maximum of $\$ 1,106$ in Hawaii and a minimum of $\$ 367$ in Louisiana.
(3) The ratio of the current average costs of driving a typical gasoline vehicle and a typical BEV in the United States is 2.3, with a maximum of 3.6 in Washington and a minimum of 1.4 in Hawaii.
(4) The required fuel economy that gasoline vehicles would need to exceed for driving them to be less expensive than driving BEVs is 57.6 mpg in the United States, ${ }^{6}$ with a maximum of 90.0 mpg in Washington and a minimum of 34.1 mpg in Hawaii. ${ }^{7}$

[^2]
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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ EPA combined fuel economy (city and highway).
    ${ }^{2}$ This average includes BEVs as well, but currently BEVs constitute less than $1 \%$ of all vehicles sold (EV Obsession, 2017). Therefore, using this measure for gasoline vehicles is a reasonable approximation. (This average also includes diesel vehicles.)
    ${ }^{3}$ The 2018 edition of the Fuel Economy Guide is currently incomplete. It contains data for only a limited number of vehicle models.
    ${ }^{4}$ The latest year for which data are available.

[^1]:    ${ }^{5}$ The correlation between the state prices in electricity and gasoline proved to be only moderate $(r=0.59)$.

[^2]:    ${ }^{6}$ By comparison, the average fuel economy of new vehicles sold in December 2017 was 25.0 mpg (Sivak and Schoettle, 2018).
    ${ }^{7}$ The EPA Fuel Economy Guide for model year 2017 vehicles (EPA, 2017) lists seven all-gasoline vehicles that have better fuel economy than 34.1 mpg . Therefore, driving any of those seven gasoline vehicles in Hawaii is currently less expensive than driving a typical BEV.

