

# Short-Run Motor Gasoline Demand Model

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# Price Elasticity

- Range of estimates
  - Most short-run estimates are between zero and -0.5
  - Most long-run estimates are between -0.5 and -1.5
- Decline in price responses
  - EIA short-run estimates:
    - 1977 to 1989: -0.05 to -0.08
    - 1994 to 2006: -0.02 to -0.04

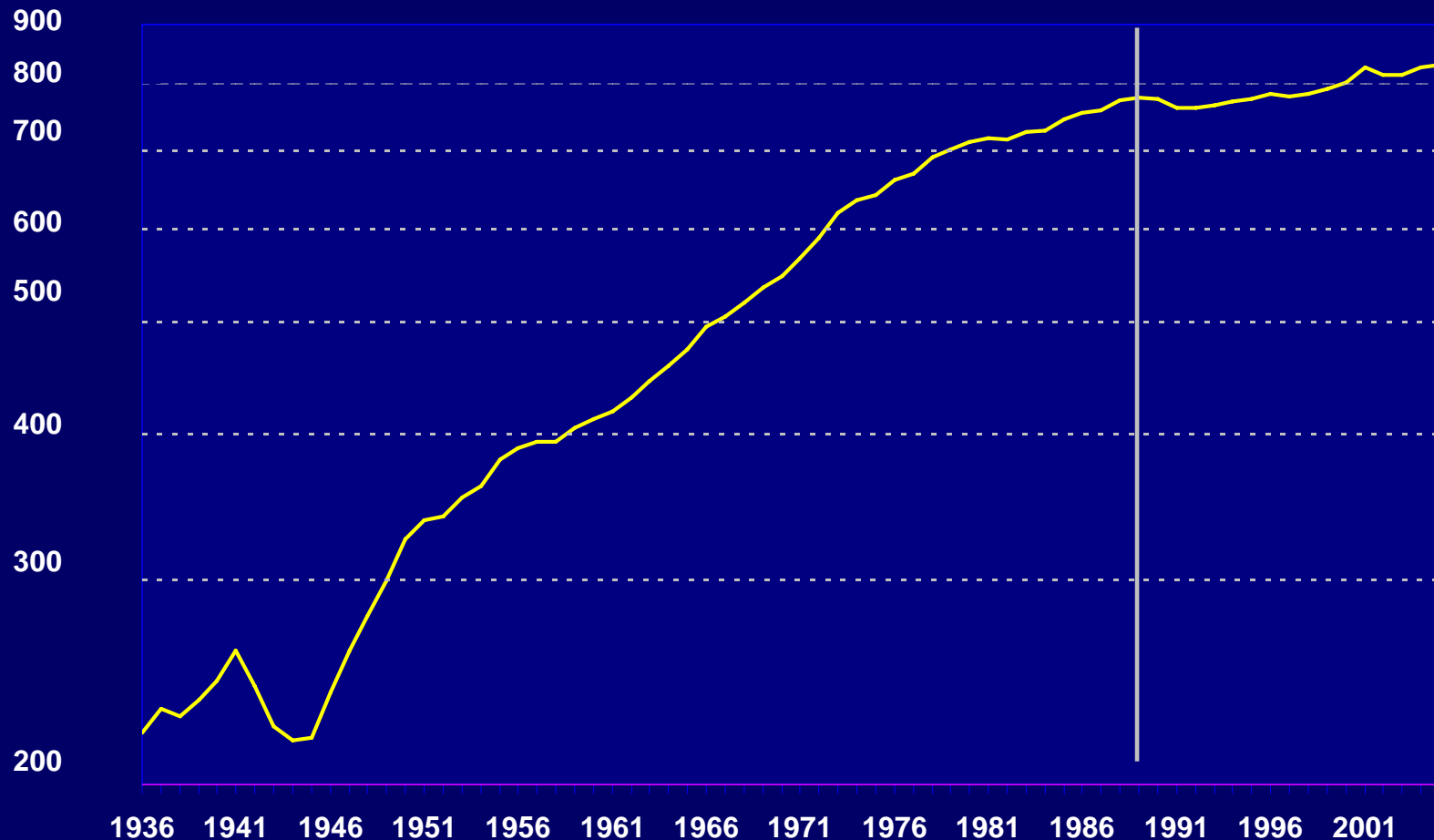
# Income Elasticity

- Most estimates are between 0.2 and 1.5
- Estimates have declined over time
  - EIA:
    - 1977 to 1989: .85
    - 1994 to 2006: .50

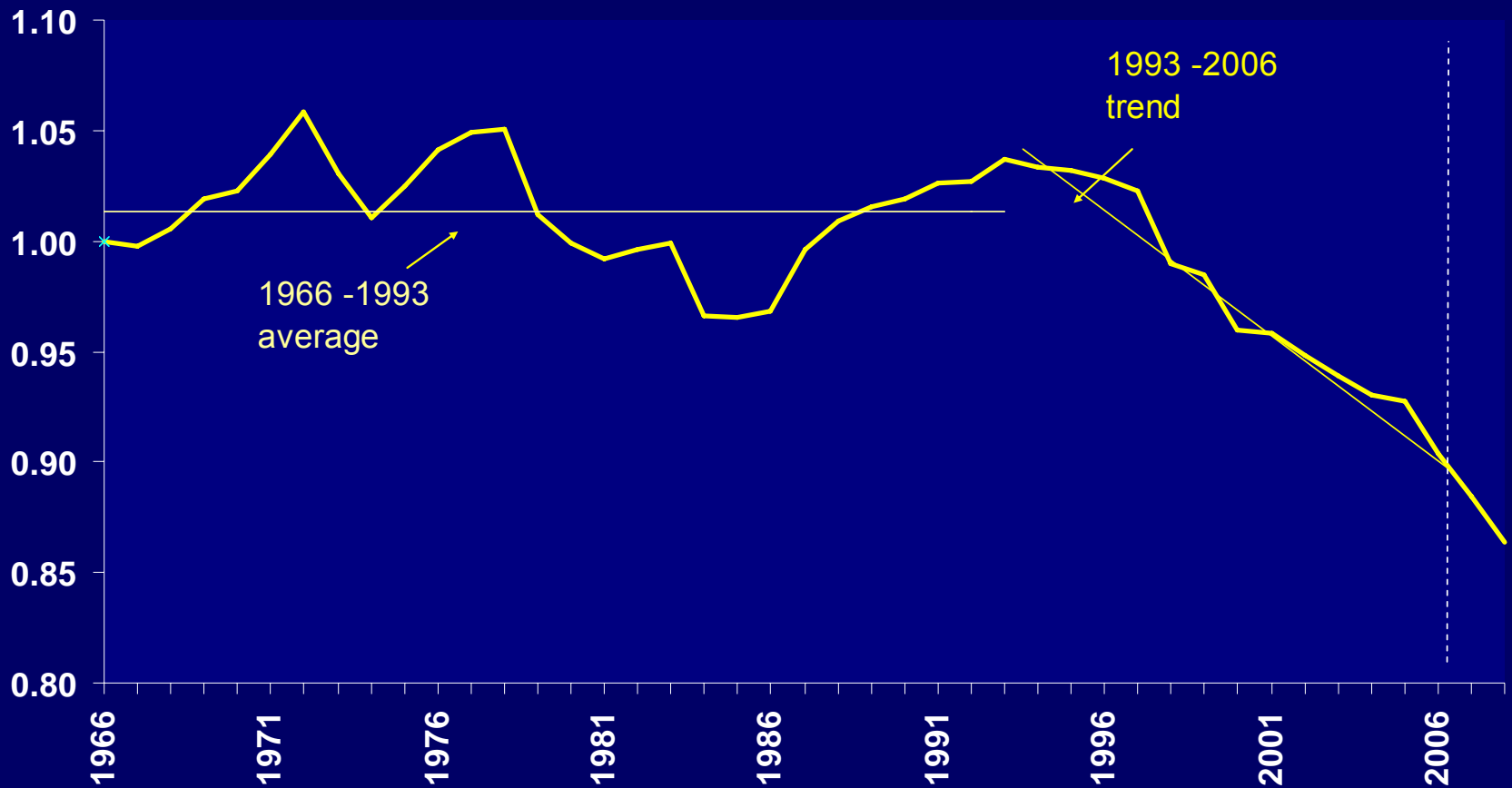
# Possible Reasons for Elasticity Declines

- Motor vehicle travel is a mature product
- Fuel efficiencies have increased
- Real cost per mile is lower
- Gasoline's share of disposable income has declined

# Growth in Vehicles per 1000 People Has Slowed Sharply

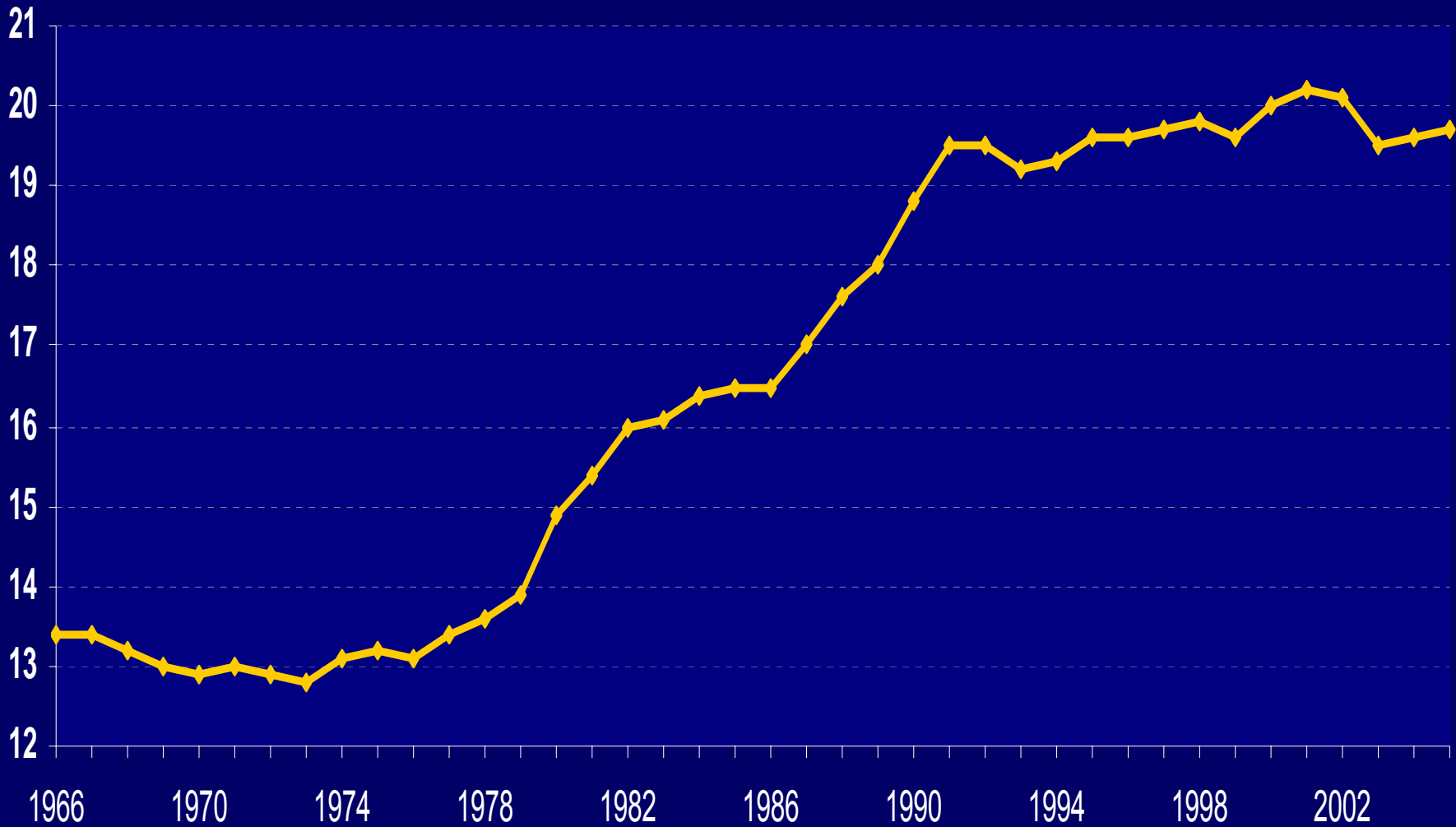


# Ratio of Passenger VMT to Real Personal Disposable Income (1966=1)

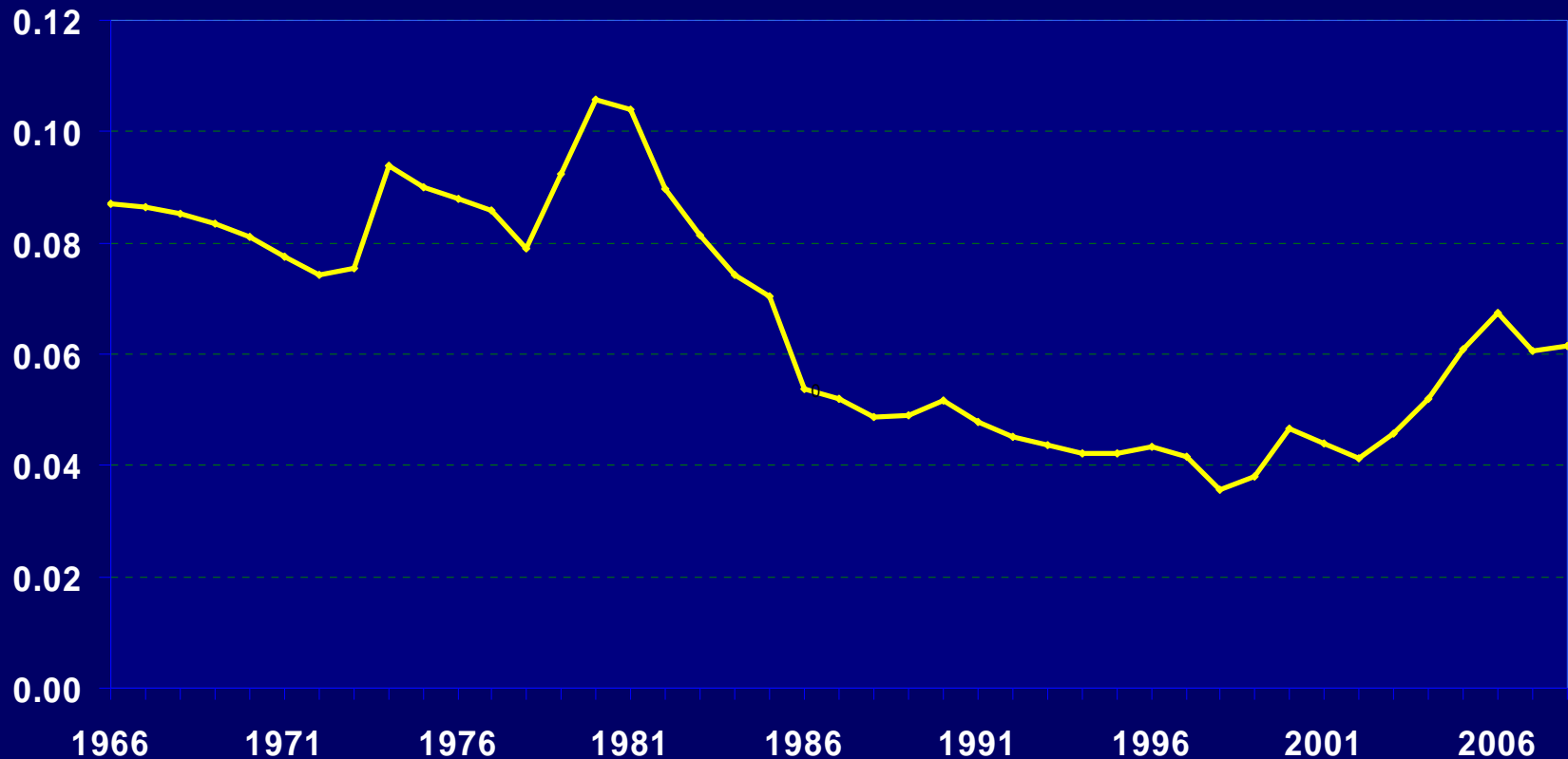


# Motor Gasoline Vehicle Fuel Efficiency

Miles Per Gallon

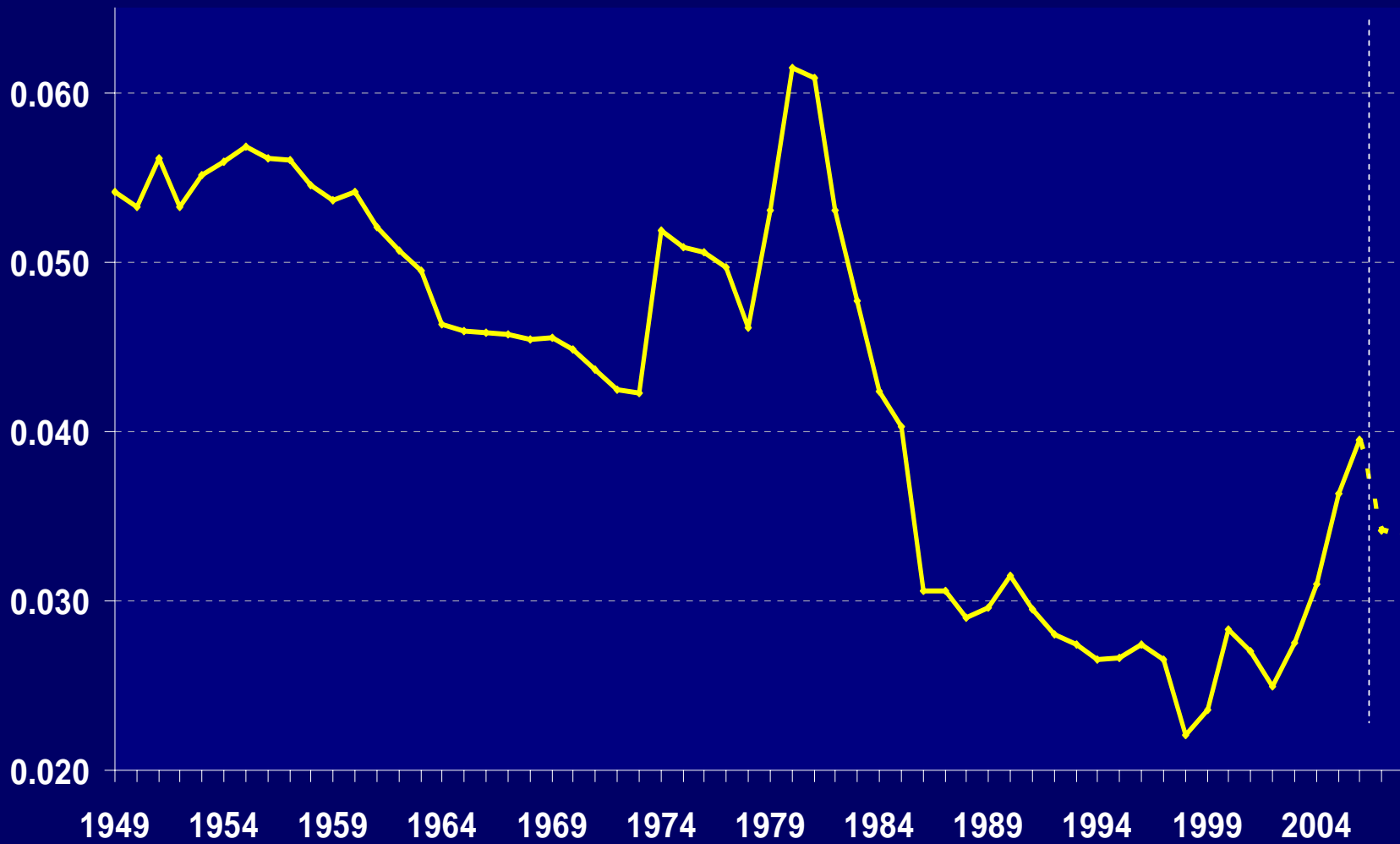


# Inflation-Adjusted Motor Gasoline Cost per Mile (1982-84 \$)





# Motor Gasoline Expenditures as a Share of Personal Disposable Income



# Short-Term Energy Outlook Motor Gasoline Model

Total motor gasoline demand =

Highway demand + Non-highway demand

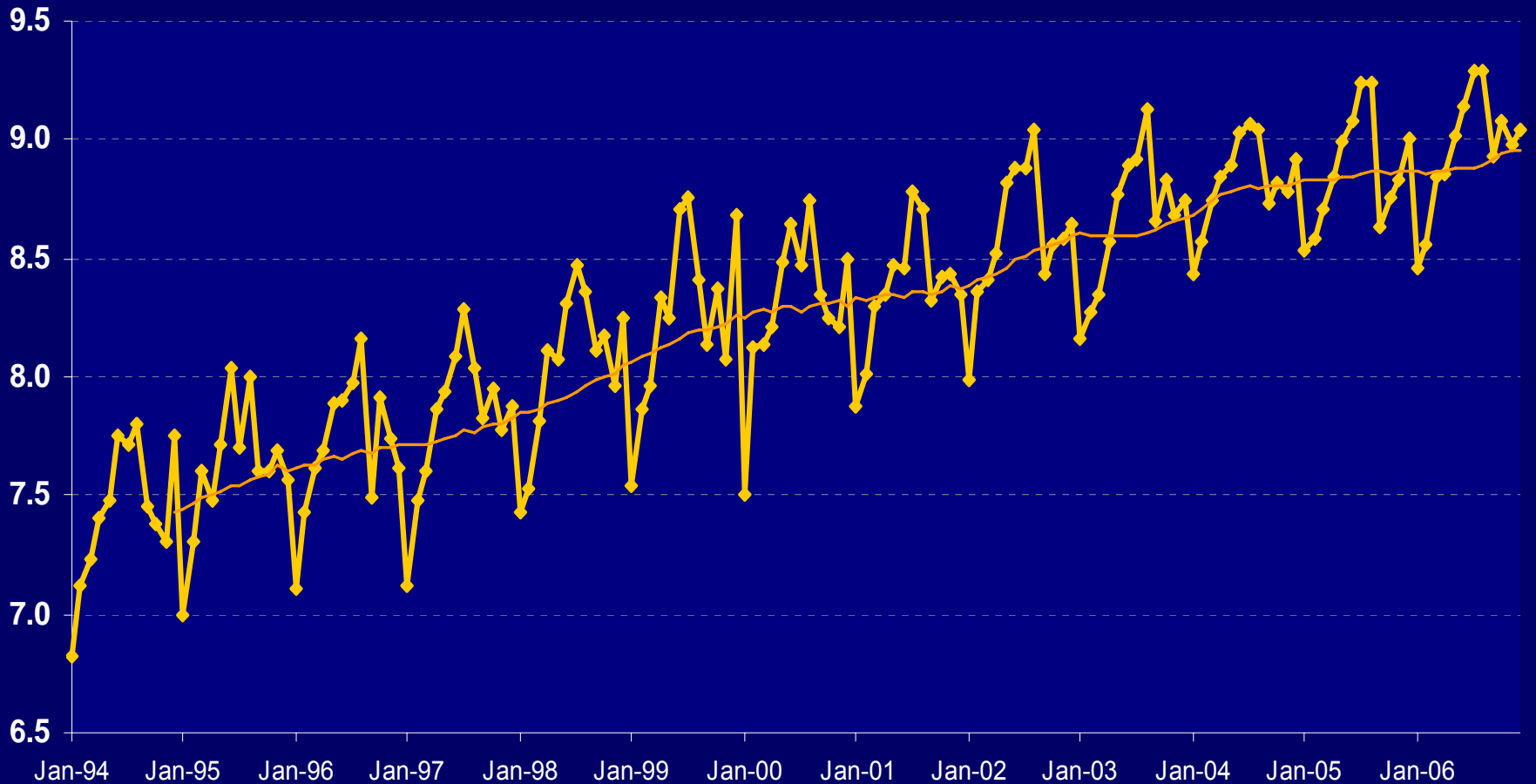
Highway demand accounts for 97 percent of total motor gasoline demand. It is derived from the following identity:

$$\text{Highway Demand} = \frac{\text{Highway Travel}}{\text{Fuel Efficiency}}$$

Each component is estimated separately.

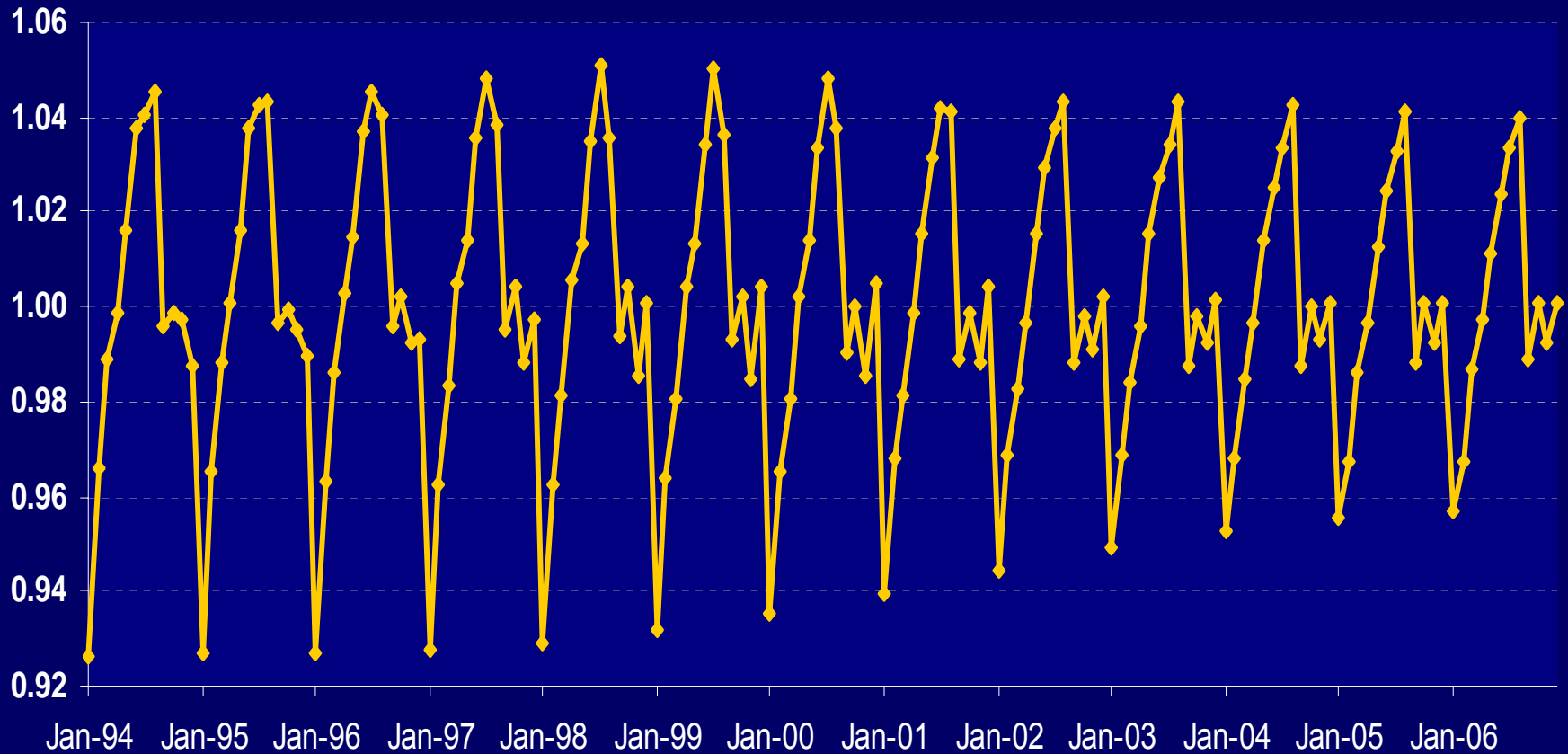
# Highway Motor Gasoline Demand is Highly Seasonal

Million barrels per day



# Highway Motor Gasoline Demand Is Becoming Less Seasonal

Seasonal Factor

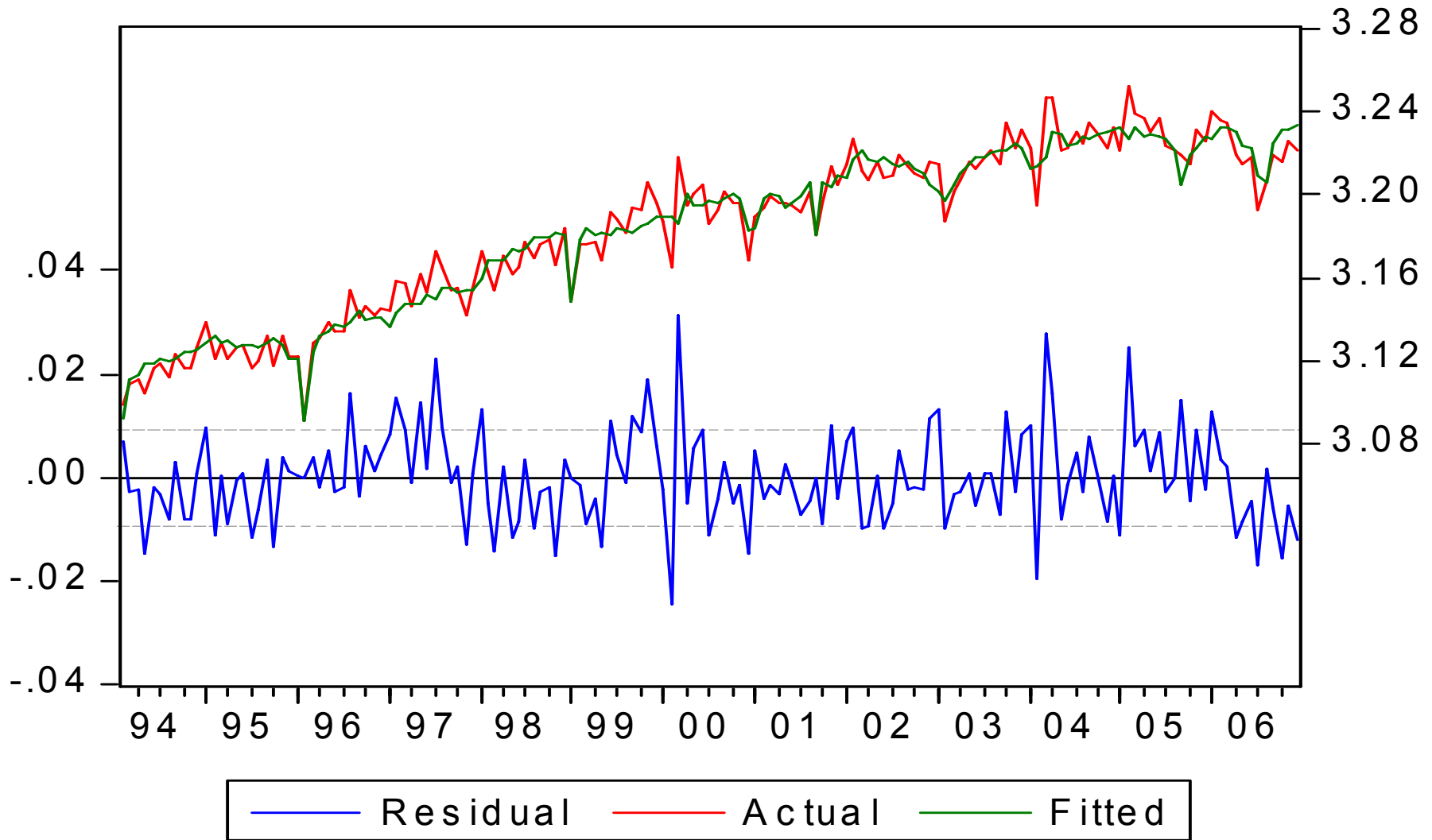


# Seasonally-Adjusted Per-Capita Motor Gasoline-Related Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Day

- Dependent Variable: LOG(MVMGPUS\_SA/POP)
- Estimation Interval: 1994:01 to 2006:12

| <u>Variable</u>         | <u>Coefficient</u> | <u>Std. Error</u> | <u>t-Statistic</u> |                                 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| • C                     | 1.594              | 0.035             | 45.164             |                                 |
| • LOG(YD87OUS/POP)      | <b>0.500</b>       | <b>0.012</b>      | <b>40.440</b>      | <b>(Per Capita RDI)</b>         |
| • LOG(CPMMG_SA)         | <b>-0.018</b>      | <b>0.006</b>      | <b>-2.967</b>      | <b>(Real Cost Per Mile)</b>     |
| • DGT250                | -0.013             | 0.005             | -2.587             | (= 1 if Reg. Gr. \$/gal > 2.50) |
| • DGT275                | -0.007             | 0.007             | -1.052             | (= 1 if Reg. Gr. \$/gal > 2.75) |
| • LOG(ZWHDDUS1/ZSAJQUS) | -0.003             | 0.001             | -3.835             | (Asymmetric Weather Var.)       |
| • D9401                 | -0.035             | 0.010             | -3.401             | (Severe Weather)                |
| • D9602                 | -0.042             | 0.010             | -4.332             | (Severe Weather)                |
| • D9901                 | -0.033             | 0.010             | -3.409             | (Severe Weather)                |
| • D0109                 | -0.030             | 0.010             | -3.096             | (9/11 Impact)                   |
| • R-squared             | <b>0.948</b>       |                   |                    |                                 |
| • Durbin-Watson stat    | <b>1.617</b>       |                   |                    |                                 |

# Seasonally-Adjusted Log Per-Capita Motor Gasoline-Related Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Day



# Seasonally-Adjusted Per-Capita Motor Gasoline-Related Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Day

(Alternative estimation with lagged dependent variable)

- Dependent Variable: LOG(MVMGPUS\_SA/POP)
- Estimation Interval: 1994:02 to 2006:12

| <u>Variable Name</u>          | <u>Coefficient</u> | <u>Std. Error</u> | <u>t-Statistic</u> |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| • C                           | 1.229              | 0.107             | 11.516             |                                |
| • LOG(MVMGPUS_SA(-1)/POP(-1)) | 0.231              | 0.064             | 3.630              | (Lagged Dep. Var.)             |
| • LOG(YD87OUS/POP)            | 0.386              | 0.034             | 11.243             | (Per Capita RDI)               |
| • LOG(CPMMG_SA)               | -0.021             | 0.005             | -3.758             | (Real Cost per Mile)           |
| • DGT275                      | -0.013             | 0.006             | -2.199             | (= 1 if Reg. Gr. \$/Gal >2.75) |
| • LOG(ZWHDDUS1/ZSAJQUS)       | -0.003             | 0.001             | -3.480             | (Asymmetrical HDD Variable)    |
| • D9602                       | -0.040             | 0.009             | -4.190             | HDD Variable                   |
| • D9901                       | -0.036             | 0.010             | -3.761             | HDD Variable                   |
| • D0109                       | -0.028             | 0.009             | -2.950             | (9/11 Effect)                  |
| • R-squared                   | 0.948              |                   |                    |                                |
| • Durbin-Watson stat          | 2.089              |                   |                    |                                |

# Results Using a Lagged-Dependent Variable in the VMT Equation

## Partial Adjustment Hypothesis

$$\log (\text{VMT/POP})_t - \log (\text{VMT/POP})_{t-1} = \lambda (\log (\text{VMT}^*/\text{POP})_t - \log (\text{VMT/POP}))_{t-1}$$

where  $0 < \lambda < 1$  and  $\text{VMT}^* =$  desired (target) level of vehicle travel

$$\log (\text{VMT/POP})_t = \lambda \alpha + (1 - \lambda) \log (\text{VMT/POP})_{t-1} + \lambda \beta \log (Y/\text{POP})_t + \lambda \gamma \log \text{CPM}_t$$

$$\text{Adjustment Coefficient} = \lambda = .769$$

$$\text{Average lag} = \lambda / (1 - \lambda) = 3.32 \text{ months}$$

## Elasticity Estimates

|           | Income                 | Price                     |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Short Run | $\lambda \beta$ (.386) | $\lambda \gamma$ (-0.021) |
| Long Run  | $\beta$ (.502)         | $\gamma$ (-0.027)         |



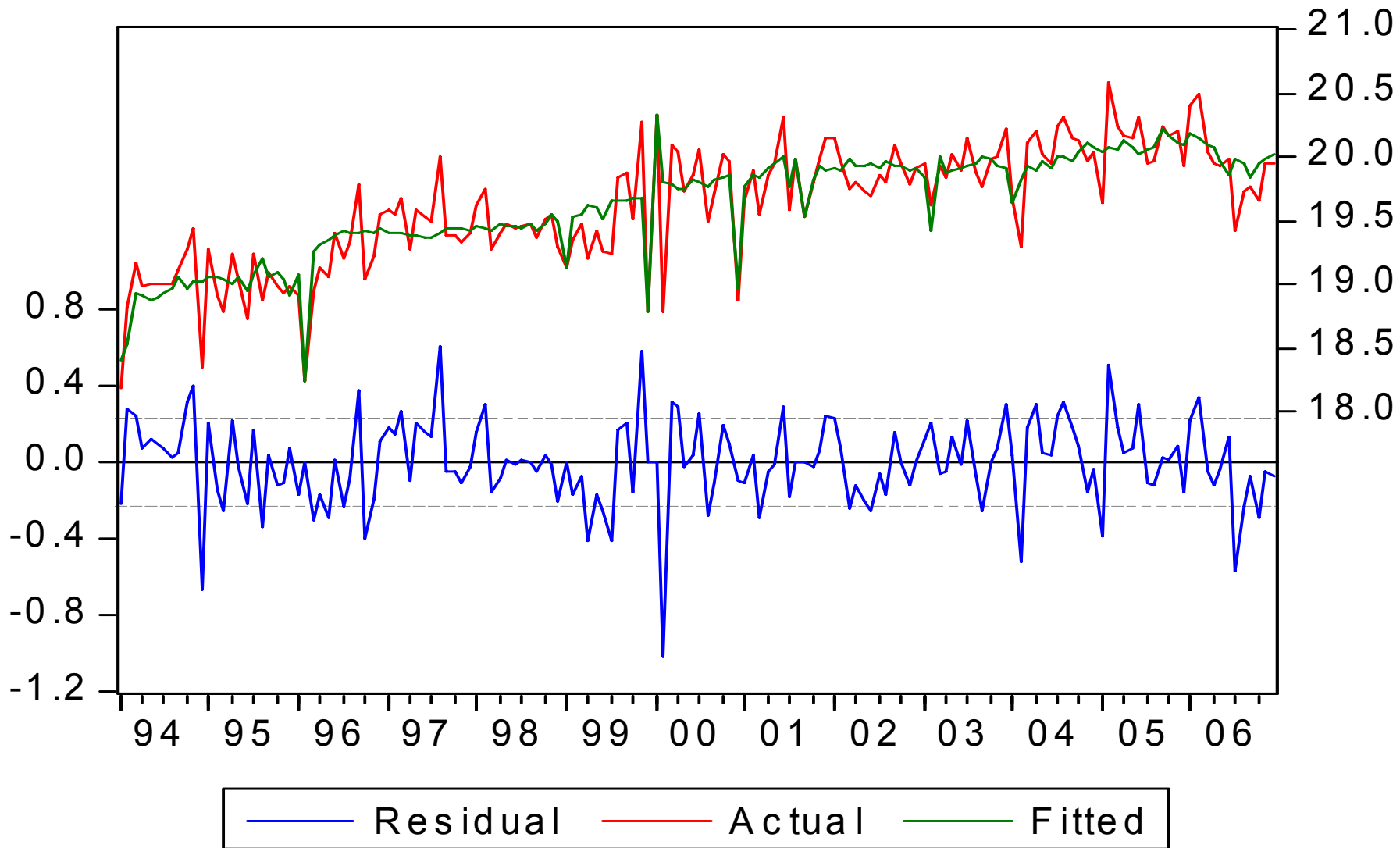
# Seasonally-Adjusted Motor Gasoline-Related Fuel Efficiencies

- Dependent Variable: **MPGMG\_SA**
- Estimation Interval: **1994:01 to 2006:12**

| <u>Variable</u>       | <u>Coefficient</u> | <u>Std. Error</u> | <u>t-Statistic</u> |                       |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| C                     | 16.231             | 0.221             | 73.428             |                       |
| TIME                  | 0.012              | 0.001             | 14.756             | (Time Trend)          |
| MGRARUS_SA/CICPIUS    | 0.005              | 0.002             | 2.338              | (Real Reg Gr. \$/gal) |
| EOTCPUS_SA/MGTCPUS_SA | -34.264            | 6.000             | -5.711             | (Ethanol Share)       |
| ZWHDDUS1/ZSAJQUS      | -0.149             | 0.029             | -5.232             | (Asym. HDD Var.)      |
| D9602                 | -0.961             | 0.234             | -4.106             | (Severe Weather)      |
| D9901                 | -0.398             | 0.235             | -1.693             | (Severe Weather)      |
| D9912                 | -0.940             | 0.234             | -4.019             | (Y2K Shift)           |
| D0001                 | 0.621              | 0.233             | 2.661              | (Y2K Shift)           |
| D0109                 | -0.388             | 0.234             | -1.657             | (9/11 Impact)         |

- **R-squared**                    **0.769**
- **Durbin-Watson stat**        **2.011**

# Seasonally-Adjusted Motor Gasoline-Related Fuel Efficiencies



# Future Modeling Issues

- Asymmetrical Demand Responses to Price Changes
- Price Shocks
- Seasonal Differences in Demand Behavior
- Co-integration Techniques

# Thank You

Energy Information Administration

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