Acceptability of road pricing and revenue use in the Netherlands

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Abstract

This paper presents the empirical results of a questionnaire among Dutch commuters regularly experiencing congestion, asking for their opinion (in terms of acceptance) on road pricing measures and revenue use targets. We find that road pricing is in general not very acceptable and that revenue use is important for the explanation of the level of acceptance. Road pricing is more acceptable when revenues are used to replace existing car taxation or to lower fuel taxes. Moreover, personal characteristics of the respondent have an impact on support levels. Higher educated people, as well as respondents with a higher value of time and with higher perceived effectiveness of the measure, seem to find road pricing measures more acceptable than other people. When we ask directly for the acceptability of different types of revenue use (not part of a road pricing measure), again abolition of existing car (ownership) taxes receives most support whereas the general budget is not acceptable.

Keywords: Road pricing; Revenue use; Public acceptance.

1. Introduction

Road transport is known to generate considerable external costs, in particular in the form of congestion, accidents and noise. Governments may use different types of measures to deal with these problems, pricing being one of them. Most countries use a number of coarse pricing mechanisms, such as fuel duties, registration fees and parking charges. This current charging regime, however, is not very efficient. Economists have advocated the use of more targeted pricing tools for a long time, and have demonstrated the welfare gains. Nevertheless, these more efficient road pricing measures have up till now only seldom been implemented in practice. The low level of implementation is

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