Unit 2: Singapore's Open Data Portal - New Registration of Motor Vehicles under Vehicle Quota System (VQS)

Student's Name: Avinash Bunga

Course: CIS621 Data Analysis for Business Analytics

Professor: Robert Kao

Date: 08.29.2023

Institution: Park University

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Types of Data Recorded in the Dataset:

In the dataset provided, there are three columns, each holding its own distinct type of information:

Year: The "Year" column is like a timekeeper. It marks the year when the data was logged. This helps us figure out the time stamp during which the details about vehicle registrations were gathered.

Category: Then we have the second column, labeled "Category." This is where we find out how the registered vehicles are grouped.

year	category	number
2005	Category A	68468
2005	Category B	40699
2005	Category C	14821
2016	Taxis	3794
2016	Vehicles Exempted From VQS	2394
2017	Taxis	2770
2017	Vehicles Exempted From VQS	1842

Below are the vehicle Categories that are included in the data set

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C

- Category C-ETS
- Category D
- Taxis
- Vehicles Exempted From VQS

These groups were decided based on things like engine specifications, fuel type, age of the vehicle and many such things.

Numbers: And finally, there's the third column, conveniently named "Numbers." This is where we see figures that put a quantity to what we're talking about. In this case, it's all about how many vehicles were registered under that specific category for that particular year.

What a Record in the Dataset Means:

Now, picture this – a record in the dataset is like a snapshot. It's a single entry that tells us about a vehicle's registration for a certain year and category. So each of these records contains three key bits of info: the year when the data was collected, the specific category of vehicles being registered, and the actual count or number of vehicles registered in that category during that year.

Data Collection Methods:

Alright, let's think about how they got this info. It looks like they've gone for real-time collection like noting down the vehicle registration details as they happen – All the aspects including the year, the category, and how many vehicles. over time to give us a bigger picture of how registrations are shaping up.

Use of Data for Decision Making

So, what's the deal with this data and why does it matter? Well, It definitely has some smart applications for making decisions:

1. **Predict the Future:** By checking out registration trends, We can actually get a sense of what kinds of vehicles will be in demand in the future.
2. **Where to Invest:** With these insights, resources can be directed better, think about improving roads, boosting public transport, and city planning. The data helps pick out areas that could use a bit more attention.
3. **Market Analysis:** Businesses can totally use this data to see what people are into. This helps them figure out what types of vehicles are popular, so they can offer the right stuff to customers.
4. **Policy Check**: By keeping an eye on how registration numbers change over different times, policymakers can tell if their rules are working. This kind of analysis can tell them what impact different policies have on the different types of vehicles.

Additional Data Needed for Advanced Questions

for some high-level analysis, bringing in extra data makes sense:

1. **Who's Driving:** Adding in info about who owns these vehicles can tell a story about ownership patterns and how they might influence the registrations.
2. **Geography Insight:** By including the locations of these registrations, you can identify any geographical behaviors and modify policies in response.
3. **Economic Clues:** Adding in stuff like how well the economy's doing and what people are spending can give more context to the registration trends.

4. **Eco Numbers**: Adding in data about emissions can show how different vehicle types impact the environment, giving a bigger picture.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the dataset from Singapore's Open Data Portal provides valuable insights into new motor vehicle registrations under the Vehicle Quota System (VQS) for the years 2005 to 2017. The dataset captures key information such as the year of registration, vehicle categories, and the corresponding registration number of vehicles. These records serve as snapshots, offering a comprehensive view of registration trends over time. The data's real-time collection method contributes to its accuracy and relevance.

The dataset's significance extends to decision-making processes across various domains. By analyzing registration trends, we can anticipate future vehicle demands and make informed investments in infrastructure and public transport. Businesses can tailor their offerings to consumer preferences, while policymakers can assess the effectiveness of different policies through registration fluctuations. For more comprehensive analysis, additional data could be incorporated, including ownership demographics, geographic patterns, economic indicators, and environmental impact data. This would provide a holistic understanding of the factors influencing vehicle registrations.

In essence, this dataset not only informs present-day strategies but also lays the groundwork for a more sustainable and responsive approach to vehicle management and urban planning.

Reference

Singapore Open Data License.(2018).*Annual New Registrations of Motor Vehicles by Vehicle Quota Category*.Land Transport Authority (LTA)

https://beta.data.gov.sg/datasets/321/view