

Why would you buy a car?

Assessing consumers' choice through rational choice theory and behavioral economics in Singapore

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Overview

1. Theoretical background
2. Research question, justification and hypotheses
3. Description of variables
4. Results
5. Conclusions

'The challenge of our time'



Some 'crude' facts about inequality

- ▶ The richest **1% of the** population is **wealthier than the rest of the world combined**.
- ▶ In 2010, **388 individuals** had the same wealth as 3.6 billion people.
- ▶ In 2015, this share of population further narrowed to **62 people**.
- ▶ In the last 15 years, the **average annual income of the poorest 10%** of people in the world has **risen by less than a single dollar cent per year**.

Theoretical background

- ▶ Inequality causes different consumption behaviours:
 - ▶ Rational choice theory vs behavioural economics
- ▶ Consumers' choice is shaped by reference points and “irrational” causes
- ▶ Reference points are fed by inequality

Research question and hypotheses

how the rise in inequality, economic growth, usage of public transportation modes and the presence of cars influence the purchase of new cars in Singapore

- ▶ **H1:** The higher the economic growth, the higher the purchase of cars
- ▶ **H2:** The higher the inequality, the higher the purchase of cars
- ▶ **H3:** The less usage of public transport, the higher the purchase of cars
- ▶ **H4:** The larger the car population, the higher the purchase of cars

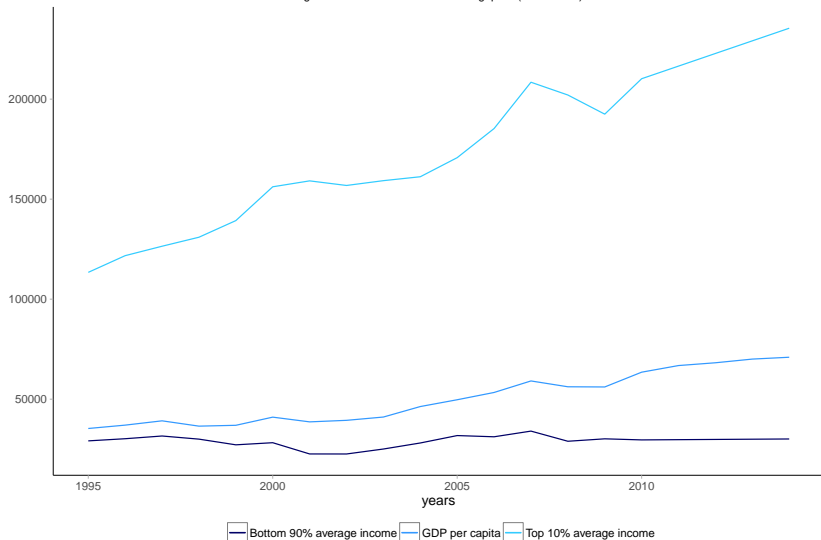
Singapore

- ▶ A successful economy. . .
- ▶ . . . with a world class transportation system. . .
- ▶ . . . and policies deterring the purchase of private cars



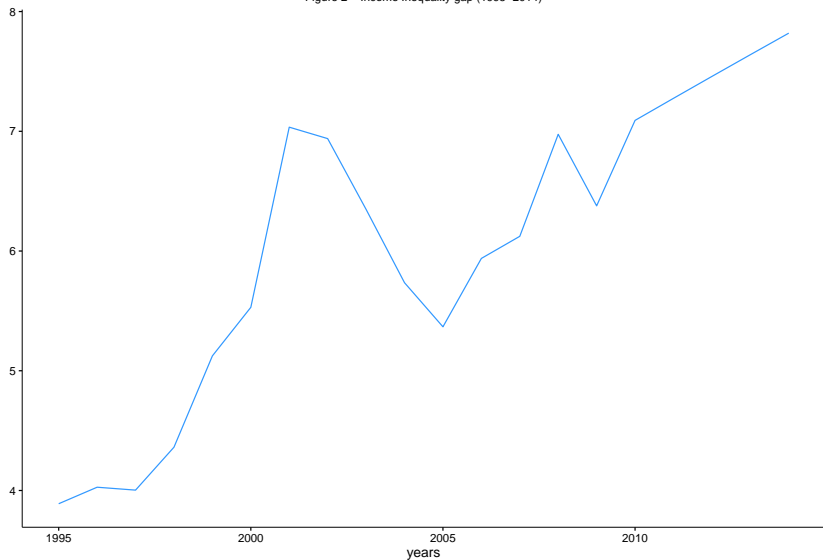
Independent variables: GDP per capita, top 10% and bottom 90% average income

Figure 1 – Income distribution in Singapore (1995–2014)

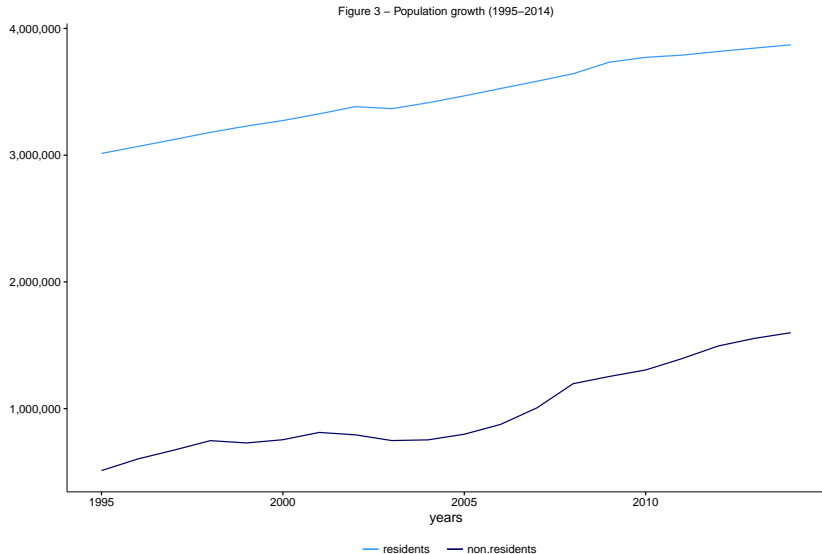


Independent variables: inequality gap

Figure 2 – Income Inequality gap (1995–2014)

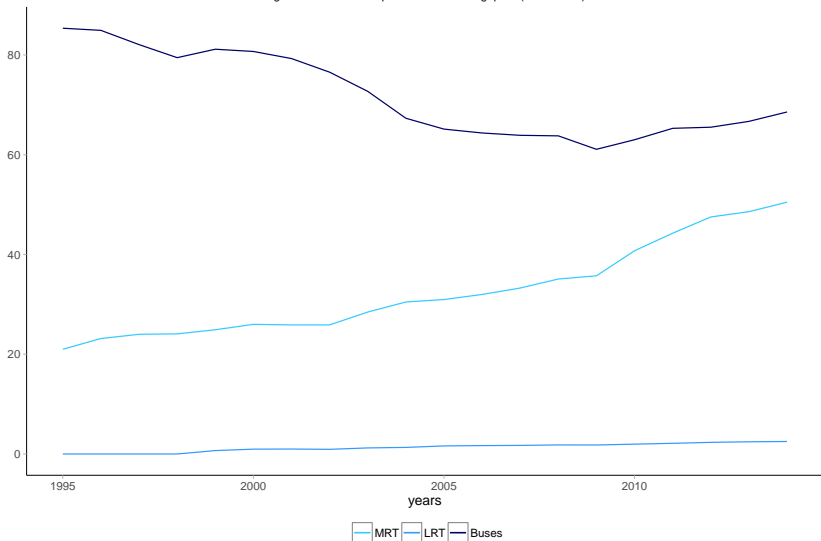


Independent variables: population trend



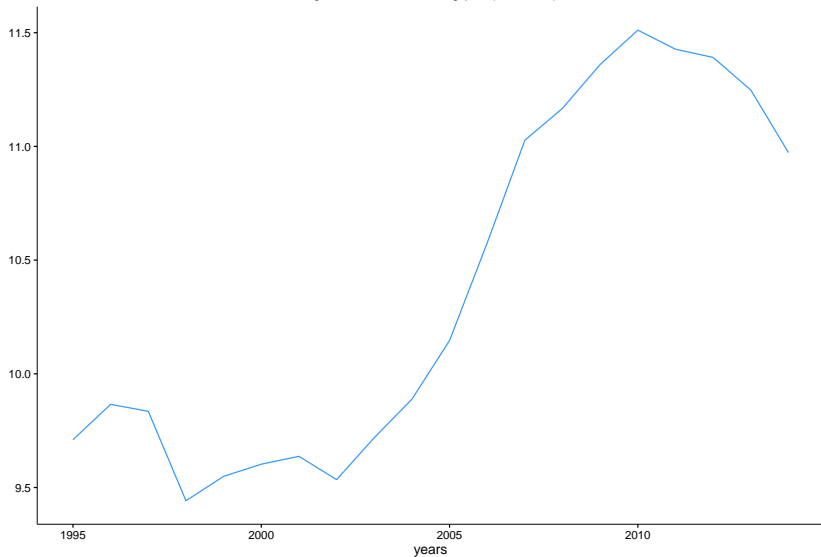
Independent variables: number of daily commuters using public transports

Figure 4 – Public Transportation use in Singapore (1995–2014)



Dependent variable: number of private cars

Figure 5 – Private cars in Singapore (1995–2014)



Regression analysis

- ▶ In our inferential analyses, we performed a multiple regression.
- ▶ We regressed the population of cars per 100 people on its one year lagged variable, GDP per capita, one lagged GDP per capita, the one year lagged variables of top 10% and bottom 90% average income, average daily utilization of buses, MRT and LRT per 100 people.

$$C_T = \beta_1 + \beta_2 EC_{t-1} + \beta_3 GDPpc_t + \beta_4 GDPpc_{t-1} + \beta_5 TOPch + \\ + \beta_6 BOT_{t-1} + \beta_7 Bus.usage_t + \beta_8 MRT.usage_t + \beta_9 LRT.usage_t$$

Regression results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	Cars per 100 people
Cars per 100 people(lagged)	1.11*** (0.17)
Gdp per capita (log)	1.40 (0.86)
9010usage of buses	−0.002 (0.01)
usage of MRT	−0.07*** (0.02)
usage of LRT	0.60** (0.24)
Constant	5.12 (13.54)
Observations	19
R ²	0.99
Adjusted R ²	0.98
Residual Std. Error	0.12 (df = 11)
F Statistic	117.44*** (df = 7; 11)

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Main findings(1)

- ▶ The consumption behavior of the bottom 90% and top 10% average income have no statistical significance:
- ▶ assumption: Singaporeans might have disposable income for purchasing a car, but decide not to for “rational reasons” (good public transport system and high cost of certificate of car entitlement). Further research is needed to assess both issues.
- ▶ GDP has no effect on the population of cars, neither the present GDP nor the one of the previous years.
- ▶ The usage of buses does not affect the purchase of cars, although the ridership of buses is the highest among all the modes of transportation.

Main findings(2)

- ▶ MRT usage is statistically significant, but it should triplicate in order to reduce the purchase of cars by only 7%.
- ▶ LRT has a positive impact on the population of cars. If 11 people out of 100 would use LRT daily (now is 1,3 per 100) the population of cars would double, from 10 to 20 per 100 people.
- ▶ Cars have a huge influence, since they increase purchases at a rate of 1% out of 100 people per year.

Conclusions

- ▶ The model matches only two of our hypotheses. However, its explanatory power is limited:
- ▶ R squared is too high probably because of the low number of observation;
- ▶ The correlation between the variables is too high, and that may cause multicollinearity and show bias among the variables.
- ▶ Comparing the results to the theory, there are some empirical factors that can be explained by the standard theory and others by behavioral economics.
- ▶ Scope for future research:
 - ▶ more observations to increase reliability of the model;
 - ▶ assessing the impact of the rational factors in influencing the purchase of cars.