**Analysis of Tesla’s Sales Performance**

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Abstract

The case study from March, 2015 written by Frank T. and David R. addresses the success and the future possible speculations about Tesla Motors. With the increasing competition in the production of electric cars, Elon Musk, the CEO of Tesla, has been trying to figure out the factors that affected the sales performance of Tesla, in the past few years. The goal of this project is to analyze what variables are potential to affect the sales performance of Tesla cars. We have collected the historical data for oil prices, stock prices, prices of other electric cars in the market and many more, in order to analyze the correlation among these factors. Further, we build a multiple linear regression model on Tesla’s sales and oil prices as well as test the hypothesis we have claimed.

Keywords: normalization, regression analysis, correlation analysis

**Analysis of Tesla’s Sales Performance**

Elon Musk is a very successful entrepreneur and has stake at three firms SolarCity, SpaceX and Tesla Motors. Being the CEO of Tesla Motors Inc., Elon Musk thinks Tesla Motors as a legacy out of his other firms, as per the case study by Rothaermel and King (2015), suggests. The CEO of Tesla, has few speculations whether Tesla business pattern be sustainable, or will it continue to hold on its fame in the constantly increasing competition in the production of electric cars. He wants to plan and take action in order to make sure Tesla will be successful over years.

With the expansion of Tesla around the globe, majority of sales occur in USA where other international car companies of alternate energy have created quite a competitive market. The US government has been working on offering various incentives to the electric car companies so that a better infrastructure could be built for the adaption process of using electric cars since the oil prices have been sky-rocketing.

**Research Question**

In contemplation of the conjecture made by Elon Musk, this project aims to analyze the potential factors that might affect or have affected the sales performance of Tesla cars by building statistical models on the past sales data.

Further sections in the paper will explain the steps taken to collect the data, what type of data has been considered towards the analysis, the hypothesis we have proposed, the statistical model built following with the verification analysis of such a model.

# Related Work

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## Data Collection

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Technical Approach

**The Plan**

In our project, we plan to analyze Tesla’s sales and how they are impacted by external factors namely the fluctuations in oil prices as well as the money spent on other electric cars in general. At first we will analyze and observe our data to see whether it meets the condition to follow all the assumptions of a linear regression model such as population size, normality and minimized skewness.

To analyze how oil prices affects the sales of the cars, the data collected for oil prices had two different prices for different location i.e. New York harbor and US Gulf Coast (dollars/gallon). The average of prices of both the location is considered.

To normalize the oil prices data we carried out: Mean of all months oil prices

Average of 6 years oil prices

After collecting and reorganizing the data we have a final dataset with 45 observations for the monthly sales of Tesla, the monthly oil prices and the substitute for unit prices for the time period from June 2012 to March 2016. In order to remove the impact of the difference in scale we standardize the data and run our model with the standardized dataset.

The next step is to run a multiple linear regression model using the tool R. The input to the model are monthly sales of Tesla as the response variable and monthly oil prices along with money spent on substitute electric cars as the explanatory variables. Here is the resulting model from our first iteration:

T.Sales = -1.055e-10 – 0.14 x oil price + 0.48 x substitute.unit.price

For this first iteration, an evaluation of the model using the F-test gave us:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) -1.055e-10 1.226e-01 0.000 1.0000

oil.price -1.383e-01 2.798e-01 -0.494 0.6238

Substitute.unit.price 4.796e-01 2.798e-01 1.714 0.0939 .

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Residual standard error: 0.8227 on 42 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.3683, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3382

F-statistic: 12.24 on 2 and 42 DF, p-value: 6.474e-05

So even if the model as a whole is significant, the oil price variable is not significant to the model so we re-run it without the oil price and following are the results:

T.Sales = -9.812e-11 + 0.6 x substitute.unit.price

This second iteration is significant as a whole and has the substitute unit price significant as well – with a much lower p-value:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) -9.812e-11 1.216e-01 0.000 1

Substitute.unit.price 6.038e-01 1.216e-01 4.967 1.13e-05 \*\*\*

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Residual standard error: 0.8154 on 43 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.3646, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3498

F-statistic: 24.67 on 1 and 43 DF, p-value: 1.127e-05

We notice a slight increase in the Adjusted R-squared from 34% to 35%. From this analysis we can say that given our dataset, each unit increase in the standardized substitute prices give us an increase of 0.6 units in the standardized Tesla monthly sales. The intercept being extremely minimal, this means when the substitute sales are zero, according to this model, the Tesla sales are zero as well. The point worth noting is that the intercept is not significant (p-value is 1) but this is often the case in regression analysis.

The value of Adjusted R-squared being 35% indicates that 35% of the variability in the Tesla monthly sales is explained by the model. Therefore, it is safe to assume that there are still several other factors, outside of this analysis, responsible for the movements in the Tesla monthly sales. Given the fact that our value of Adjusted R-squared is quite low, we cannot attribute all the remaining factors to random events.

Hypothesis and its Testing

After building the model that shows us the relationship between Tesla’s sales and substitute unit prices, we can now check whether this relationship is significant. We claim our hypothesis that there is a significant positive relationship between Tesla sales and the unit prices of substitute cars. The F-test results confirm that the relationship is significant (p-value is minimal).

We compute a 95% confidence interval for the coefficient of the substitute unit price. The result is [0.35: 0.85]. Hence, we are 95% confident that one-unit increase in the standardized substitute unit price leads to an increase ranging from 0.35 to 0.85 units in standardized Tesla sales. Since the 95% confidence interval does not include zero, it is safe to say that there is a positive relationship between Tesla sales and substitute unit prices. These results justify our logic that an increase in the price of a substitute product would most likely lead to an increase in sales for that product.

**Test and Evaluation**

We test our approach and ensure that it is valid by observing the distribution of the Tesla sales and figure out whether it is normal or nearly normal. Our dataset is the “entire population” since it includes every sale (that we could reasonable account for) since the beginning of Tesla. The dataset we are using counts 45 observations which by the rule of thumb is considered to be a large-sized dataset since the size of n is greater than 30.

Looking at the histogram and the box plot, we see that the sales distribution is right skewed with three outliers. We could have removed the outliers in order to perform the analysis on a dataset with a better fit to a normal distribution but we chose not to. These 3 outliers actually represent the most recent sales numbers. Despite the fact that they are outliers in this particular dataset, they represent the beginning of an upward trend for Tesla sales. We expect these values to become more mainstream in the upcoming months so we chose to keep them in the model to run the analysis. Given the fact that the size of our dataset is large enough and the distribution shows some skewness but not extensive, we proceed with our analysis by considering our dataset to be nearly normal. To summarize our analysis, the points are as follows:

1. Tesla sales nearly normal with very recent upward trend
2. It was a good start but not complete for lack of other variables that could improve the model
3. We support our hypothesis as it shows significant positive relationship between substitute unit price and Tesla sales.

**Results**

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**Conclusion**

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**Future Work**

Our model was sound in itself but the adjusted R-squared obtained tells us that there is more to the story. So any potential future work would look into which variables would add more value to the model that can better describe the sales performance of Tesla. One possible example might be the sales of cars that Tesla considers to be its competitors. Indeed, while our analysis was conducted with the assumption of Tesla cars to be a part of the greater group of electric cars, the company associates itself more with luxury than with electric/hybrid vehicle manufacturers. Therefore any analysis that would include sales information on such competitors could bring more value to the model.

References

Last Name, F. M. (Year). Article Title. *Journal Title*, Pages From - To.

Last Name, F. M. (Year). *Book Title.* City Name: Publisher Name.

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