# I would like a new car, which one do I choose? DCA Workshop 2016

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# Outline

- Motivation
- State of the art
- Case study
- 4 Results
- **(5)** Conclusions and future work



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- 2 State of the art
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# Research question

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Can we model more flexible substitution patterns using Choice Probability Generation Functions (CPGF) based models?

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### But before...

- Start by a Cross-Nested Logit
- What can we add on the car-type ownership literature?

# Car-type models



### Why are they interesting?

- For car manufacturers: valuation of car attributes
- For governments, forecasts of:
  - Tax revenues
  - Energy consumption
  - Emission levels
- Can be used for policy measures

This is preliminary work. Comments and suggestions are more than welcome!

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## Types of models

Demand vs. supply

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Jong, G. D., Fox, J., Daly, A., Pieters, M. & Smit, R. Comparison of car ownership models. Transport Reviews 24, 379-408 (2004).

- Demand vs. supply
- Aggregate vs. disaggregate

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Static dissagregate car-type choice models <sup>1</sup>

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# Identifying a vehicle type

### Make-model-engine <sup>2</sup>

- An alternative: Volvo XC90 2.4
- Over 1000 alternatives
- Sampling of alternatives needed



### Market and fuel type <sup>3</sup>

- An alternative: Small petrol car
- Between 15 and 30 alternatives
- No sampling of alternatives needed



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Birkeland, M. E. & Jordal-Jorgensen, J. (2001) Energy efficiency of passenger cars. Paper presented at the European Transport Conference 2001, PTRC, Cambridge, UK.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Page, M., Whelan, G., & Daly, A. (2000) Modelling the factors which influence new car purchasing. Paper presented at the European Transport Conference 2000, PTRC, Cambridge, UK.

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# Data: France 2014

#### Decision makers

- 40,000 observations
- 20,000 contain no NAs



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- Reported fuel consumption [I/100km]
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- Price after discounts and government schemes [€]
- Reported range (EV) [km]



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#### Socioeconomic variables

- Income
- Number of adults/children in the household
- Residential location (agglomerations vs. rural areas)
- Education level (university vs. no university)

# Choice-set definition

Choice set

 ${\sf Car\ type} = {\sf market\ segment} + {\sf fuel\ type}$ 

# Choice-set definition

#### Choice set

Car type = market segment + fuel type

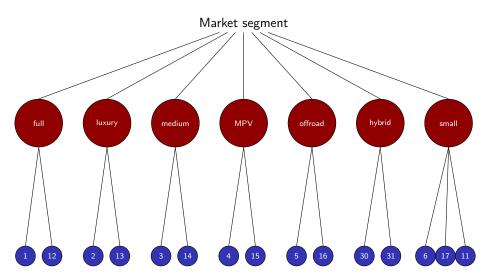
### Market segment

- Full
- Luxury
- Medium
- Multi-purpose vehicle (MPV)
- Off-road
- Small

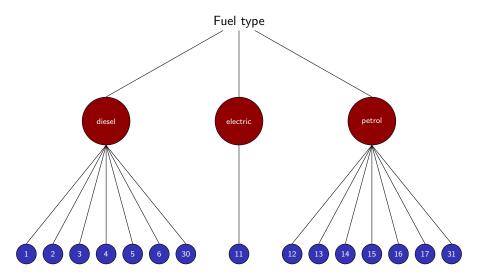
### Fuel type

- Hybrid
- Diesel
- Petrol
- Electric

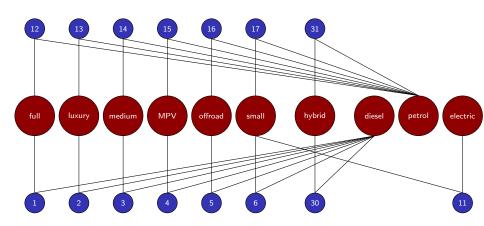
# Nesting structure 1



# Nesting structure 2



# Cross-nesting structure



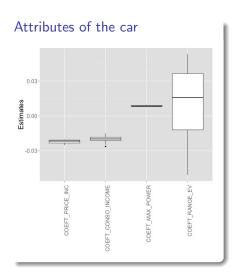
# Attributes of non-chosen alternatives

### What are the attributes of an off-road diesel car that I didn't choose?

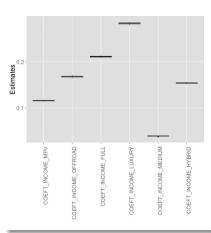
- Oraw vectors of attributes from the empirical distribution.
- ② Define the unchosen alternatives for each respondent.
- Stimate the parameters of the model with this dataset.
- Iterate.

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# Parameter estimation: CNL

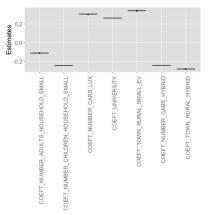


### Income

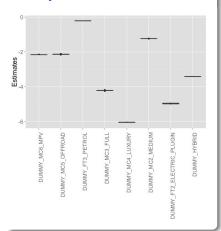


# Parameter estimation: CNL

# Socioeconomics

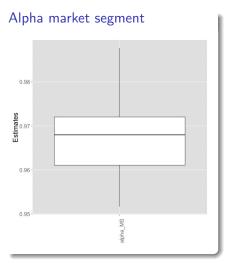


### **Dummy variables**



# Parameter estimation: CNL

Scale parametes (
$$\mu_{small} = \mu_{hybrid} = \mu_{electric} = 1$$
)



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# Conclusions and Future work

#### Conclusions

- Most results are in line with our expectations and the literature.
- Results seem stable with only 10 draws.

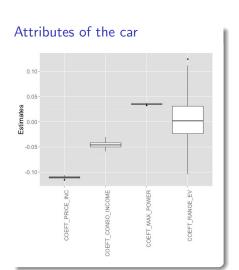
#### Future work

- Compute trade-offs.
- Endogeneity of price and fuel consumption
- CPGF-based models
- Question: do I need to correct for the number of real cars within each alternative?

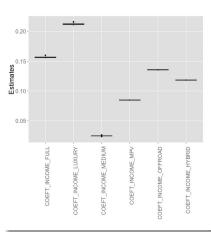
# Thank you for your attention! Questions?

anna.fernandezantolin@epfl.ch

# Parameter estimation: Logit

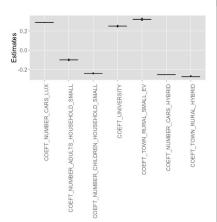


#### Income



# Parameter estimation: Logit

#### Socioeconomics



### Dummy variables

