

# Variable Time and Cost Estimators based on Distance Segmentation

Group F

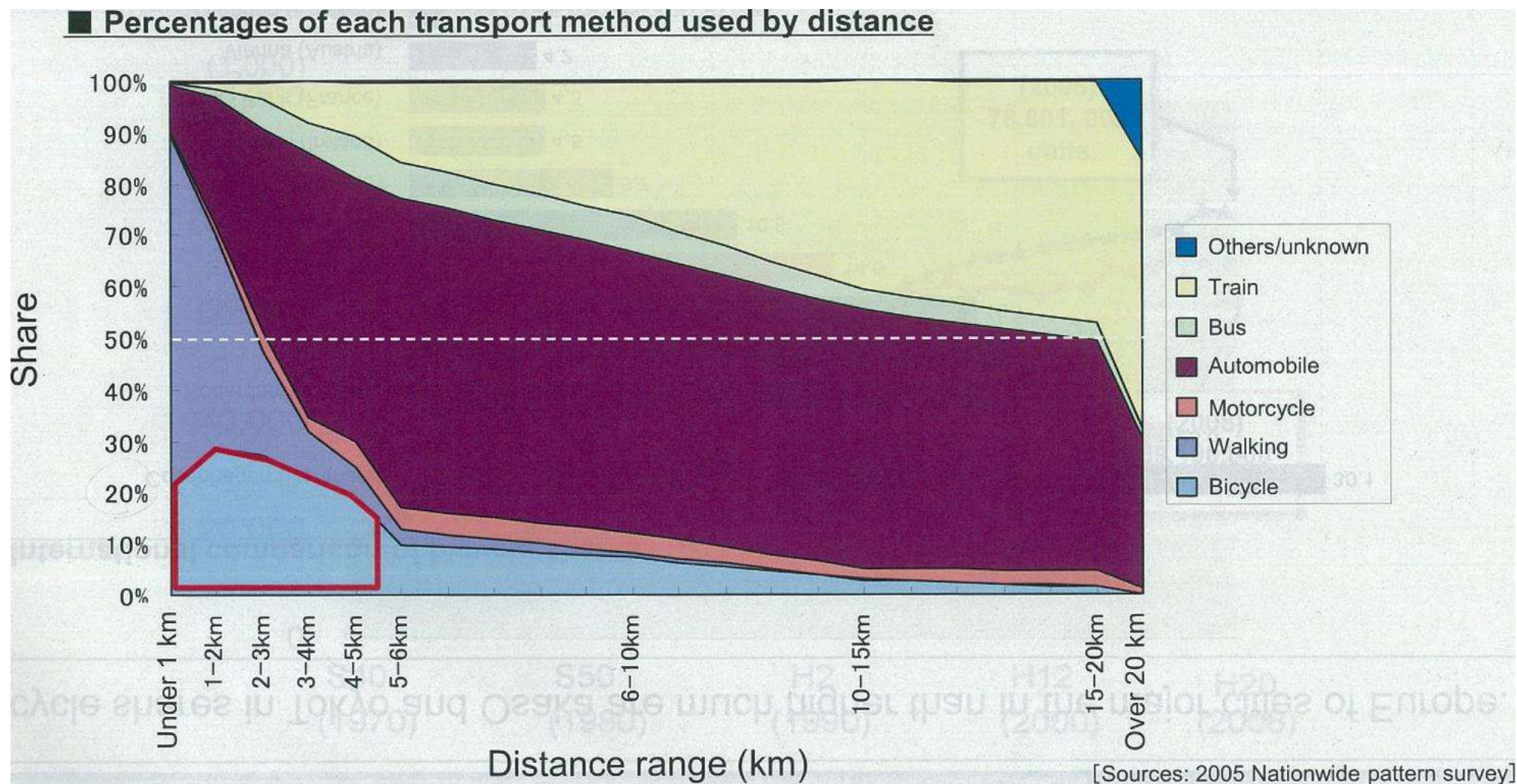
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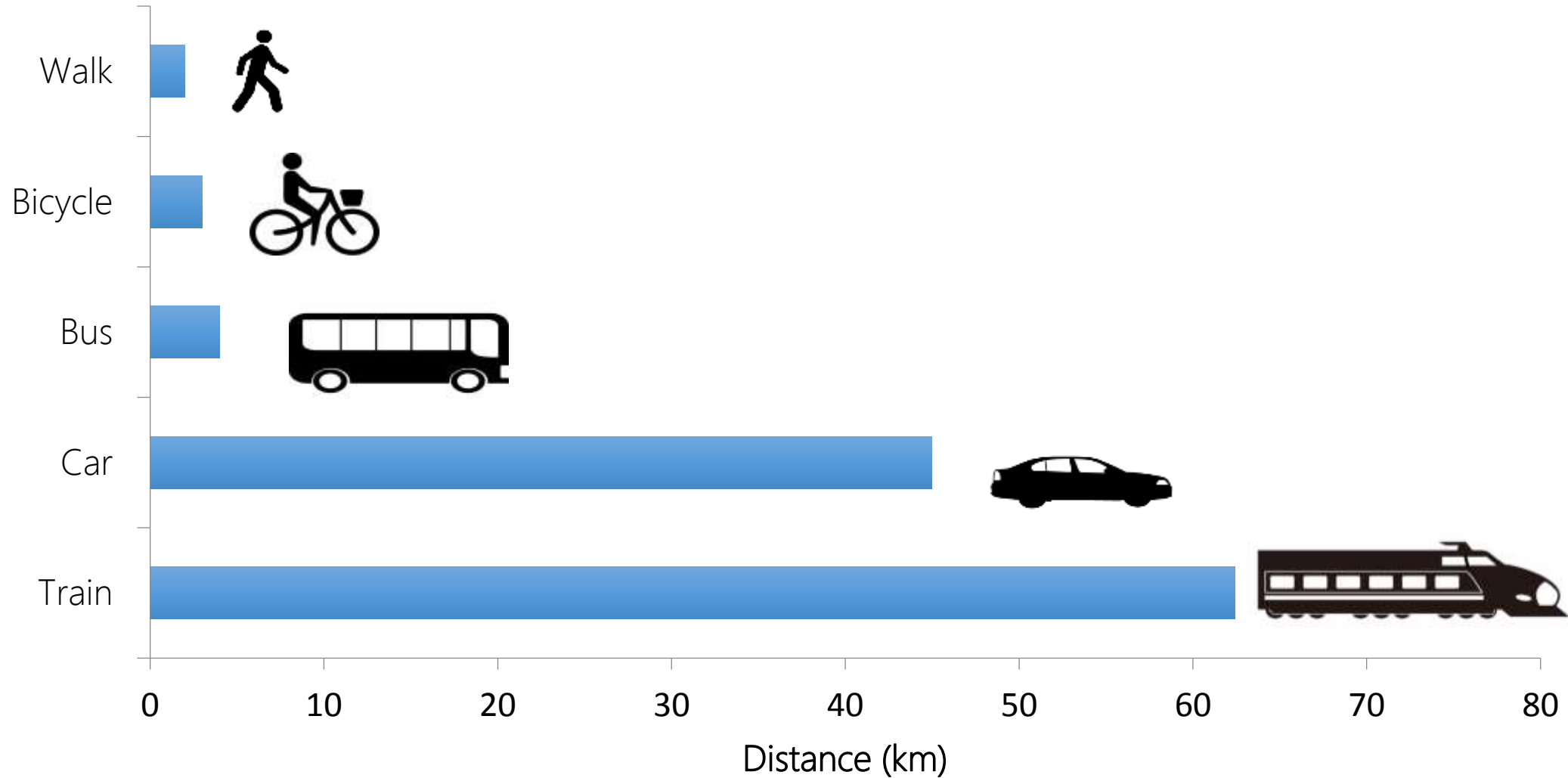
# Background



# Purpose and Hypothesis

- Hypothesis: People's evaluation of time and cost varies according to travel distance -> use distance between origin and destination as segmentation factor.  $\beta = F(\textit{Distance})$
- Purpose: Applying the most effective range of different mode and marginal cost by distance derived from model for urban planning, public transportation design and business activities

# Travel Mode Boundaries



# Segmented Nested Logit Model

Distance	Chart	Equation
Short (0~2.5km)		$\tilde{V}_{in} = \frac{1}{\mu_{in}} \ln \sum_{i \in C_{in}} \exp(\mu_{in} V_i)$
Short-Medium (2.5km~3km)		$P(m) = \frac{\exp(\mu_m \tilde{V}_l)}{\sum_l \exp(\mu_m \tilde{V}_l)} \quad P(i   m) = \frac{\exp(\mu_m V_i)}{\sum_j \exp(\mu_m V_j)}$
Medium (3km~5km)		$P(i, m) = P(i   m) \cdot P(m) = \frac{\exp(\mu_m V_i)}{\sum_j \exp(\mu_m V_j)} \cdot \frac{\exp(\mu_m \tilde{V}_l)}{\sum_l \exp(\mu_m \tilde{V}_l)}$
Long (5km~)		$P(m) = \frac{\exp(\mu V_m)}{\sum_m \exp(\mu V_m)}$

# Estimation Results

	train	bus	car	bike	walk	time	access	fare	leisure	scale	N	L0	LL	rho2	adj-rho2
<b>0~500m</b>	-2.06*	-0.99	-2.24**	-2.85**	base	9.22	-3.85	3.58	5.26	4.99*	119	-209.28	-71.14	0.66	0.62
<b>t-value</b>	-2.00	-1.45	-6.46	-5.38	/	1.74	-1.22	1.16	0.00	2.05					
<b>500m~800m</b>	3.03	1.18	-0.64*	-0.26	base	7.52	-18.93	-4.32	2.65	3.98	125	-221.94	-132.41	0.40	0.36
<b>t-value</b>	1.64	0.64	-2.01	-0.61	/	1.29	-1.43	-1.02	0.01	1.46					
<b>800m~1.1km</b>	2.10	1.22	-0.47	0.98*	base	4.86	-9.43	-3.72	3.16	2.29	138	-244.54	-147.43	0.40	0.36
<b>t-value</b>	1.38	0.67	-1.01	2.05	/	1.02	-1.04	-0.65	0.11	1.56					
<b>1.1km~1.7km</b>	2.07	-6.31	1.10**	1.06**	base	-3.09	-8.38	-1.95	0.00	1.59	132	-228.99	-145.02	0.37	0.33
<b>t-value</b>	1.62	0.15	2.48	2.51	/	-0.95	-0.61	0.93	0.00	0.85					
<b>1.7km~2.2km</b>	1.50	0.41	1.27	1.39	base	-4.95	-2.75	1.61	1.95	4.12	82	-141.31	-87.02	0.38	0.32
<b>t-value</b>	1.36	0.38	1.68	1.88	/	-1.51	-1.13	0.80	0.01	1.27					
<b>2.2km~3km</b>	8.30	6.53	1.21	base		-5.71	-22.82*	-8.69	5.52	1.20	78	-112.72	-40.76	0.64	0.57
<b>t-value</b>	1.54	1.56	1.18	/		-0.86	-2.10	-0.92	0.16	1.41					
<b>3km~5km</b>	5.26	2.86	base			-3.02	-23.92	-2.78	7.72	1.06	111	-84.56	-39.31	0.54	0.45
<b>t-value</b>	1.67	1.85	/			-0.69	-1.42	-0.61	0.18	1.49					

# Estimation Results

	train	car	time	access	fare	N	L0	LL	rho2	adj-rho2
<b>5km~10km</b>	4.82**	base	-3.95	-13.40**	-6.04	115	-79.02	-42.56	0.46	0.41
<b>t-value</b>	3.76	/	-0.74	-4.29	-1.50					
<b>10km~12km</b>	-2.18	base	-34.71**	5.40	9.25	124	-85.95	-23.58	0.73	0.68
<b>t-value</b>	-1.04	/	-3.52	0.93	1.55					
<b>12km~18km</b>	2.26**	base	-13.57**	-4.32**	-5.60	87	-60.30	-38.24	0.37	0.30
<b>t-value</b>	2.53	/	-2.71	-3.04	-1.82					
<b>18km~22km</b>	5.01**	base	-18.75**	-9.84**	-10.37*	105	-71.39	-27.24	0.62	0.56
<b>t-value</b>	3.22	/	-3.24	-3.94	-2.20					
<b>22km~26km</b>	19.01**	base	-3.17	-30.28**	-27.29**	107	-67.24	-9.04	0.87	0.81
<b>t-value</b>	3.42	/	-0.37	-3.83	-3.03					
<b>26km~30km</b>	11.51	base	-21.39	-34.97**	-15.31	107	-74.17	-8.51	0.89	0.83
<b>t-value</b>	1.80	/	-1.43	-2.94	-1.46					
<b>30km~</b>	1.55	base	-8.96**	-10.19**	0.68	74	-51.29	-26.98	0.47	0.40
<b>t-value</b>	1.69	/	-2.29	-4.46	1.05					

# Preliminary Conclusion

- Peoples' preference and sensitivity of time and probably other factors might change drastically based on the trip distance.
- In certain travel distance range, there are dominating modes even if they are inferior.
- Purpose is not significantly related to mode choice in short range trips.



# Weakness and Potential Improvements

- Data cleaning
- Range Setting
- Model Improvement
- Calibration by open form model

# Policy Application

- Parking Lot Planning
- Mode Share Estimation
- Pedestrian and Cycling Facilities Improvement
- Price Strategy