

Mode Choice

CEE320

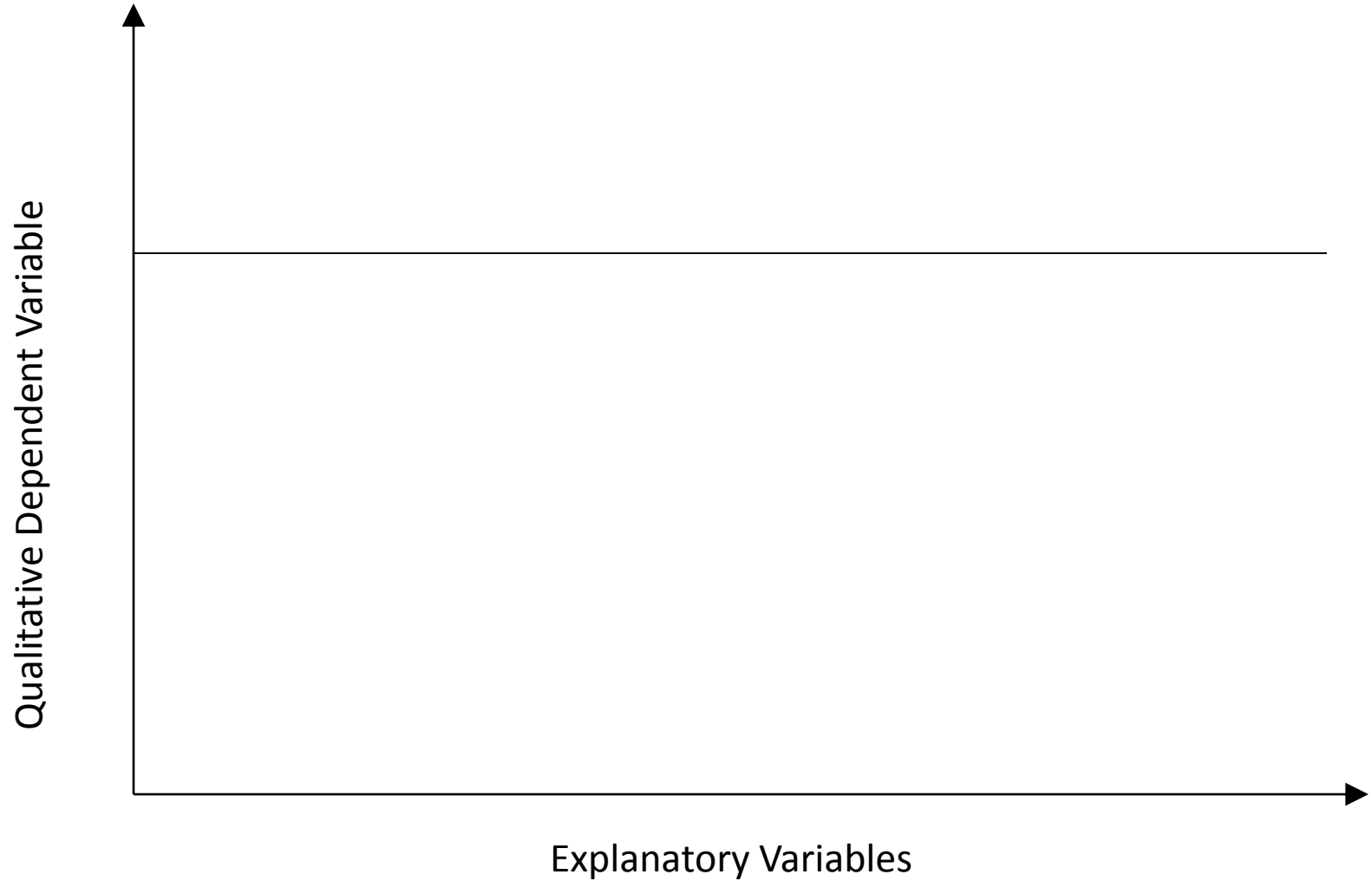
Prof. Goodchild

December 7, 2009

Mode Choice

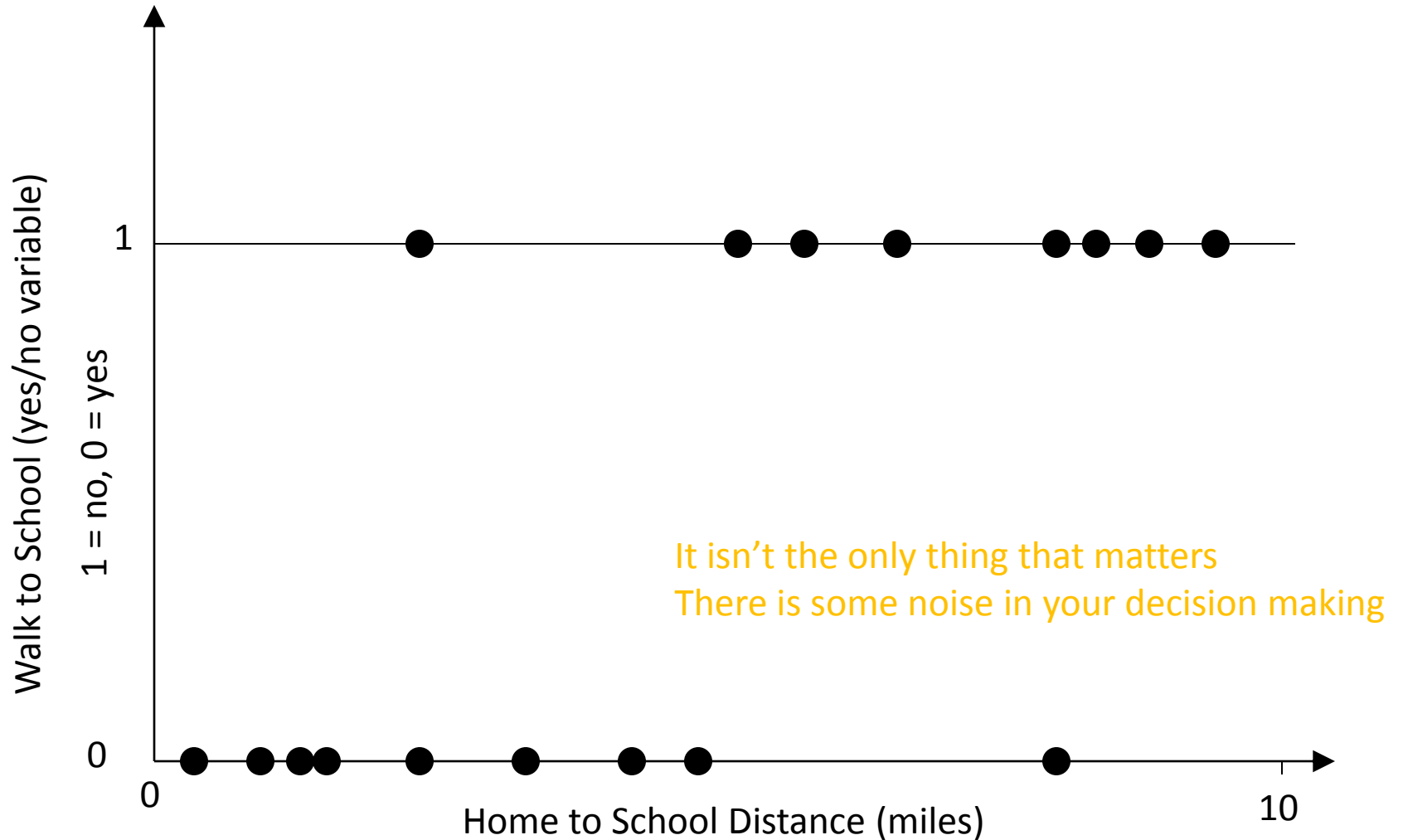
- Purpose
 - Predict the mode of travel for each trip
- Approach
 - Categorized modes (SOV, HOV, bus, bike, etc.)
 - Generate Model
 - Predict choice based on measurable characteristics of mode

Dilemma



Dilemma

● = observation



A Mode Choice Model

- Logit Model

$$V_{mk} = \underbrace{\sum_n \beta_{mn} z_{kmn}}_{\text{Specifiable part}} + \underbrace{\varepsilon_{mk}}_{\text{Unspecifiable part}}$$
$$U_{mk} = \sum_n \beta_{mn} z_{kmn}$$

- Final form

$$P_{mk} = \frac{e^{U_{mk}}}{\sum_s e^{U_{sk}}}$$

s = all available alternatives
m = alternative being considered
n = traveler characteristic
k = traveler

Discrete Choice Example

- **Buying a golf ball**
 - Price
 - Driving distance
 - Life expectancy

Typical ranges

Consumer's ideal

- *Average Driving Distance: 225-275 yards*
- *Average Ball Life: 18-54 holes*
- *Price: \$1.25-\$1.75*

Producer's ideal

- *Average Driving Distance: 225-275 yards*
- *Average Ball Life: 18-54 holes*
- *Price: \$1.25-\$1.75*

Would you rather have:

- 250 yards
- 54 holes
- \$1.75
- 225 yards
- 36 holes
- \$1.25

If we ask enough of these questions, and respondent has some underlying rational value system, we can identify the values for each attribute that would cause them to answer the way that they did.

Utilities

- What is the respondent willing to pay for one additional yard of driving distance?
- What is the respondent willing to pay for one additional hole of ball life?
- Assume no value for the bottom of the range
- Calculate their utility for any ball offering, then the probability they will choose each offering.

Concerns

- All attributes must be independent
- Must capture everything that is important (or use constant)
- Can present a set of choices and predict population's response
 - Offer complete set of choices
 - Red bus/blue bus

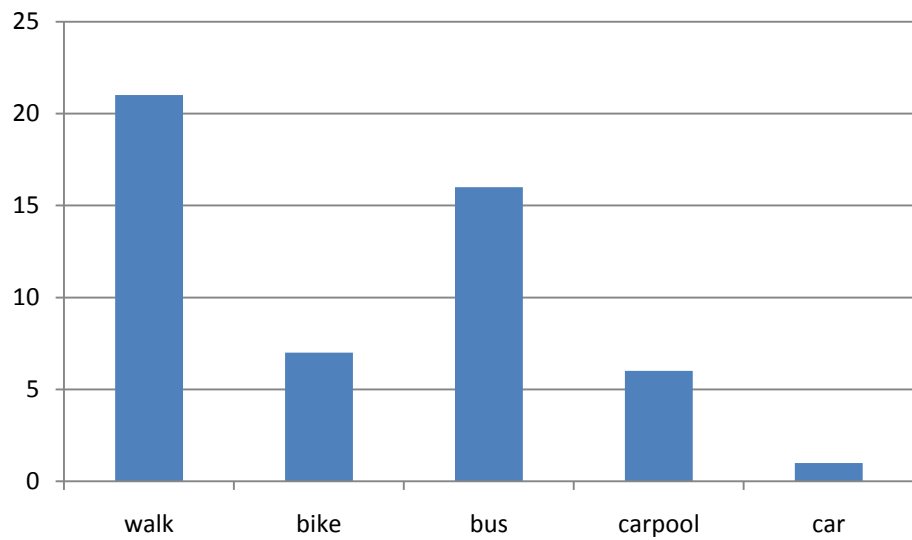
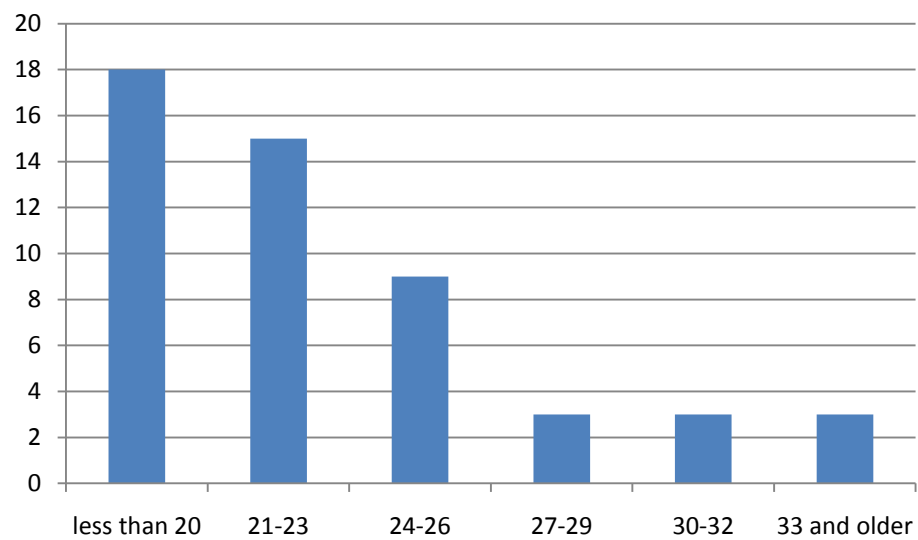
Which variables do you think matter?

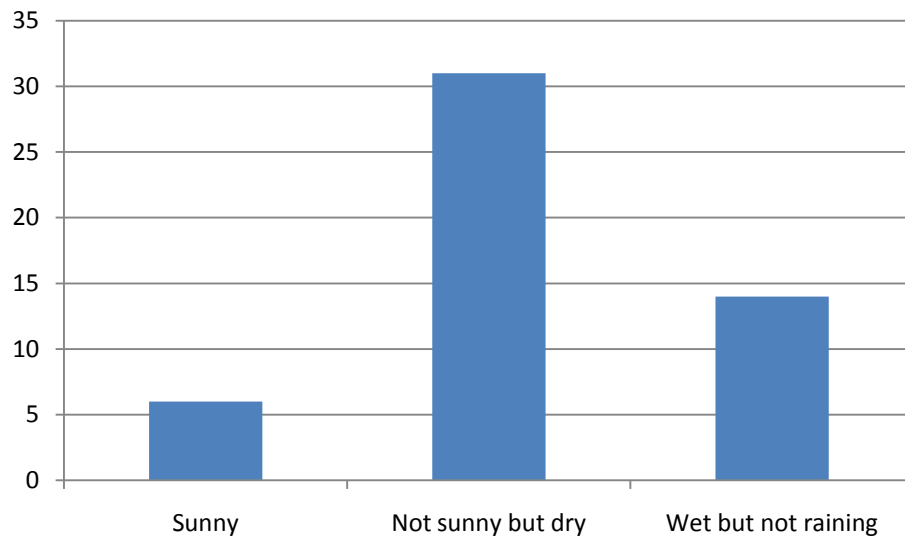
- What is your age?
- How far from campus do you live?
- Which statement best describes today's weather at your home when you left for school?
- Do you own an automobile?
- Do you own a bicycle?
- Are you married?
- When did you arrive on campus today?
- What is your gender?
- How far is the nearest bus stop from your home?

Needs to differentiate within class, affect choice

Demographics

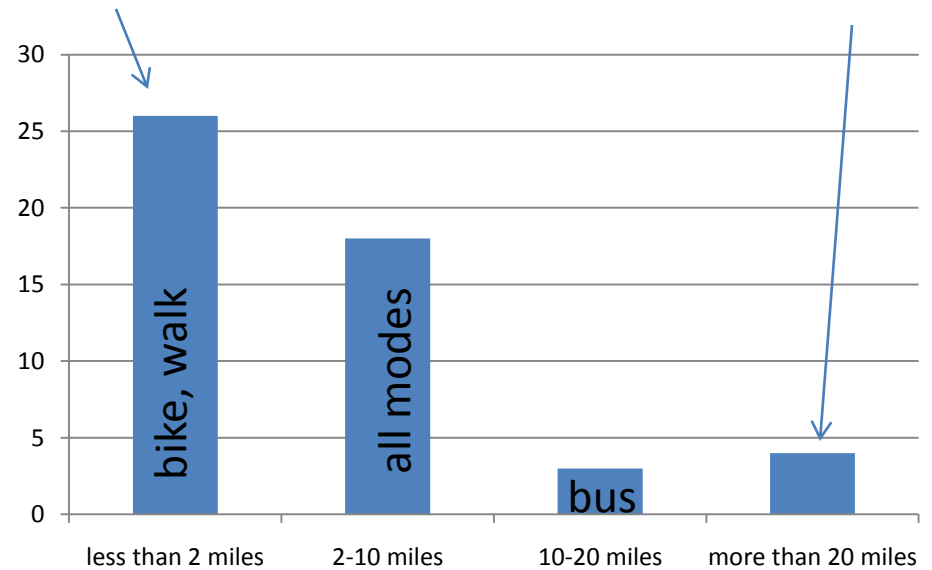
- 73% Male
- 67% own their own motorized vehicle
- 57% own their own bicycle
- 14% married

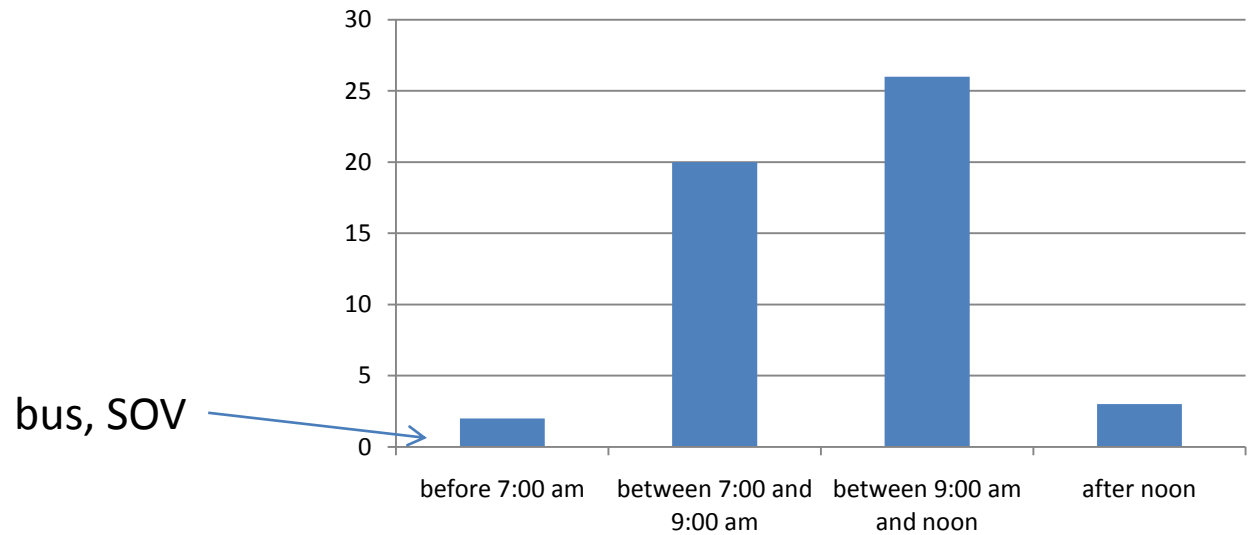
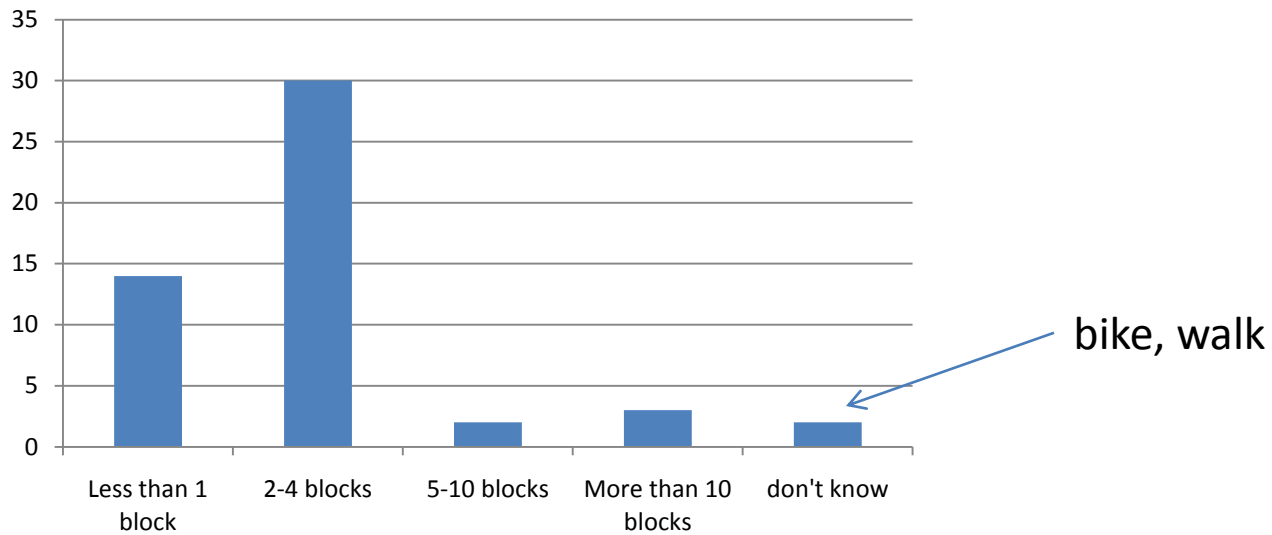




1 carpool, 3 bus

carpool or bus





Variables

Variables

- ShortDistance = Distance from school indicator (1 if < 1 mile, 0 otherwise)
- AutoOwn = Car ownership indicator (1 if yes, 0 if no)
- BikeOwn = Bike ownership indicator (1 if yes, 0 if no)
- Gender = Gender indicator (1 if female, 0 if male)
- ArrivalTime = Time arrived on campus in hours (e.g. 9am = 9)

Variables not used

Weather

Age

Married (25% of class married)

Bus stop proximity

Utility Model

$$U(\text{Walking}) = 1.977 + 7.049(\text{ShortDistance})$$

$$U(\text{Bicycle}) = 3.797(\text{ShortDistance}) + 3.997(\text{AutoOwn}) + 0.859(\text{BikeOwn}) - 1.849(\text{Gender})$$

$$U(\text{Bus}) = 3.391 - 0.471(\text{Gender})$$

$$U(\text{Car}) = 0.303 - 0.254(\text{Gender}) + 0.239(\text{ArrivalTime})$$

Compute Probabilities

$$P_{mk} = \frac{e^{U_{mk}}}{\sum_s e^{U_{sk}}}$$

For example:

$$P_{walk} = \frac{e^{U_{walk}}}{e^{U_{walk}} + e^{U_{bike}} + e^{U_{bus}} + e^{U_{car}}}$$

My Responses

- What transportation mode did you use to get to school today?
 - Walk
- What is your age
 - 33 and over
- How far from campus do you live?
 - 0 – 2 miles
- Which statement best describes today's weather at your home when you left for school?
 - Not sunny but definitely dry
- Do you own an automobile?
 - Yes
- Do you own a bicycle?
 - Yes
- Are you married?
 - Yes
- When did you arrive on campus today?
 - Between 7 am and 9 am
- What is your gender?
 - Female
- How far is the nearest bus stop from your home?
 - 1 block or less

Because my daughter takes the school bus on Thursdays I walk to work.....

My Results

$$\sum_s e^{U_{sk}} = e^{9.026} + e^{6.804} + e^{5.92} + e^{5.961} = 9986.772$$

$$P_{walk} = \frac{e^{U_{mk}}}{\sum_s e^{U_{sk}}} = \frac{e^{9.026}}{9986.8} = 0.833$$

With what predicted probability would I drive to campus?

$$P_{bike} = \frac{e^{U_{mk}}}{\sum_s e^{U_{sk}}} = \frac{e^{6.804}}{9986.8} = 0.09$$

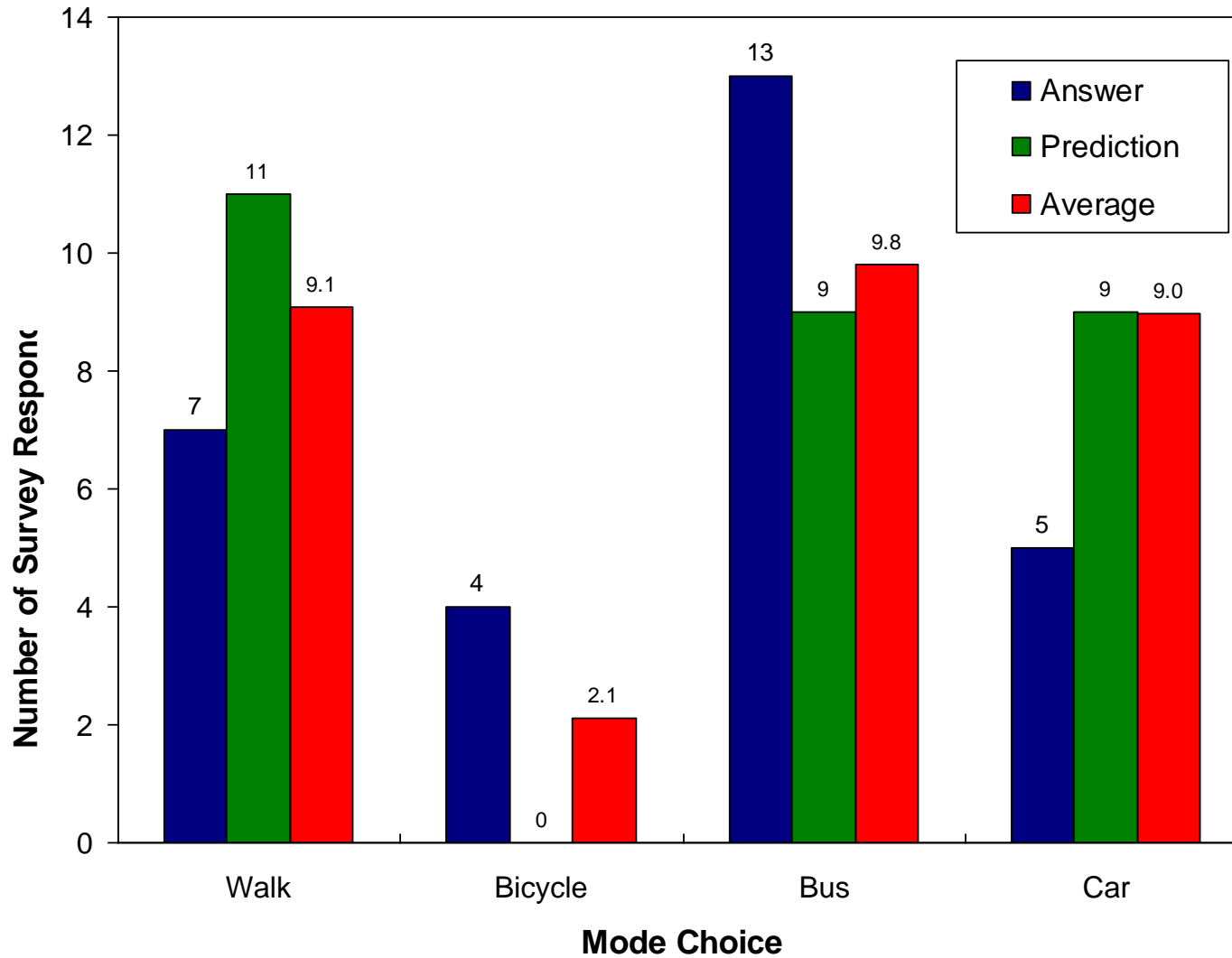
Of 100 trips, how many times would you expect me to walk?

$$P_{bus} = \frac{e^{U_{mk}}}{\sum_s e^{U_{sk}}} = \frac{e^{5.92}}{9986.8} = 0.03$$

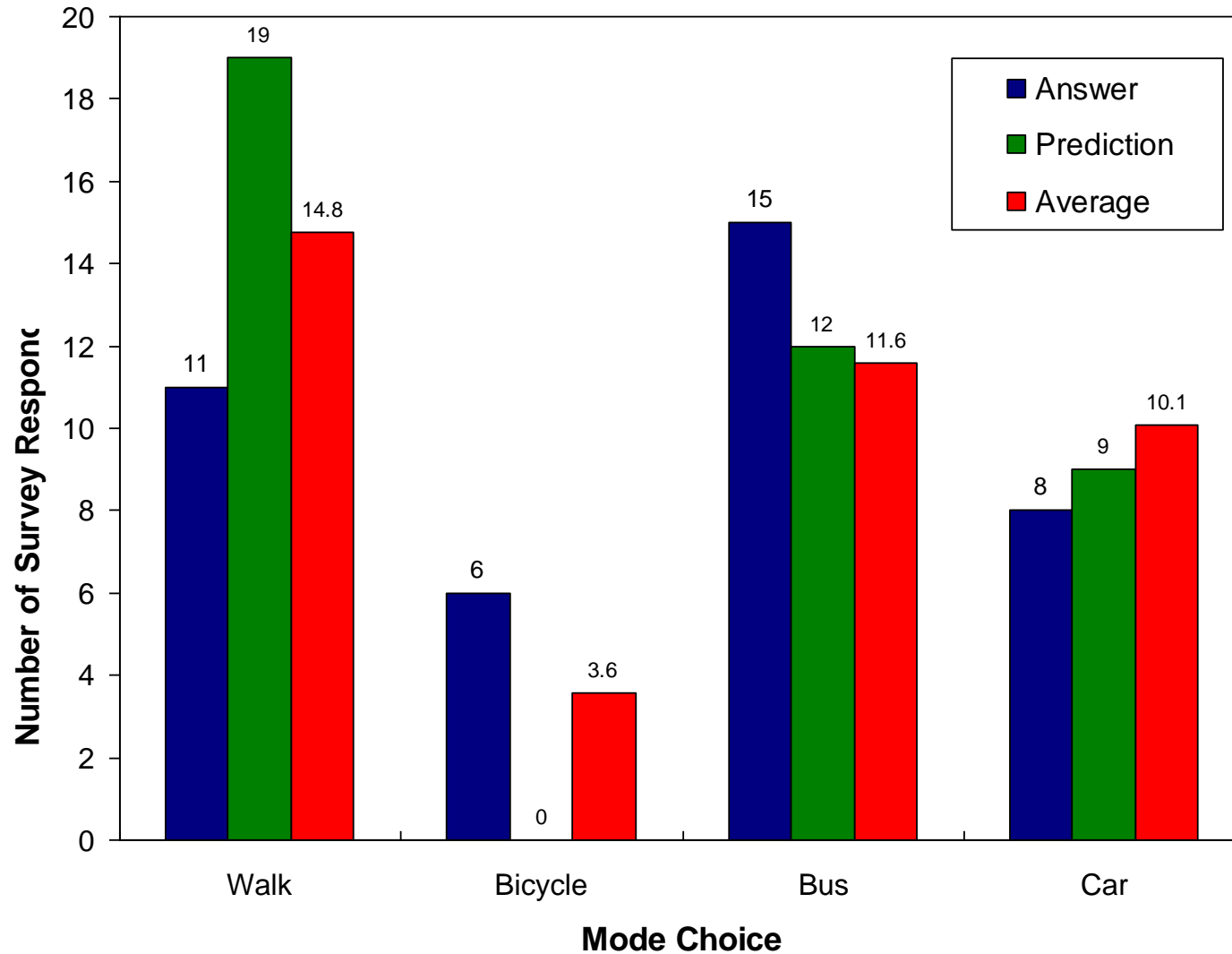
What is my preferred mode of transportation?

$$P_{car} = \frac{e^{U_{mk}}}{\sum_s e^{U_{sk}}} = \frac{e^{5.961}}{9986.8} = 0.031$$

Day 1



Results Day 2



Discussion points

- Why the underpredicting of bicycle?
 - Most often when bicycle had a high probability, walking was slightly higher
 - Didn't ask a question that would discern between walkers and bikers
 - Didn't capture the deciding factor for driving
- Is this an easy task?
- Some of these variables are picking up important unknown variables (e.g., income, disposable income, etc.)
- Problems
 - Interpretation of questions
 - Incorrect reporting
 - Reporting what they would like to be rather than what they actually did
 - Unknown significant variables