

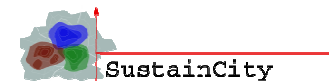
EXTERNAL CASE STUDY WITH EMPHASIS ON METHODS AND RESEARCH

SustainCity CONFERENCE, ETH, ZURICH, APRIL 18th, 2013

André de Palma, ENS Cachan

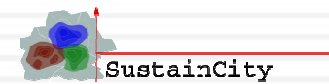
Outline of the presentation

- Background
- Individual nested decisions: moving, tenure status, housing type, residential location, job location, job type: which decisions in which order?
- Optimal housing consumption and portfolio choice with exogenous random shocks
- Couple residential location: contrasting preferences and bargaining powers
- Animal and human architecture
- Implementation: UrbanSimM

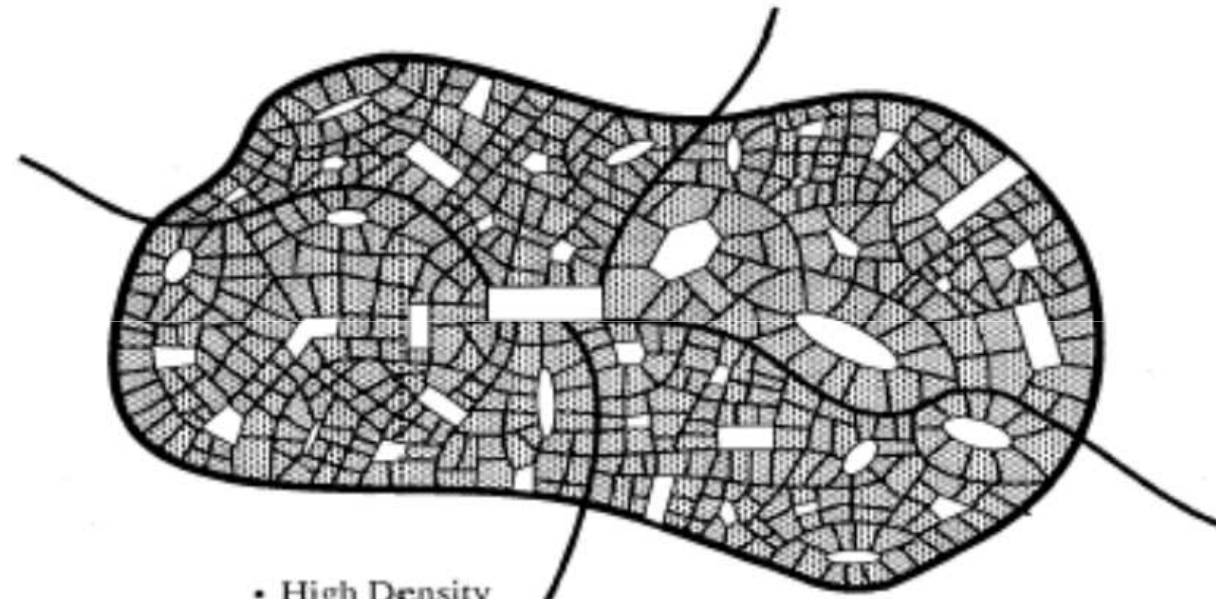


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Background



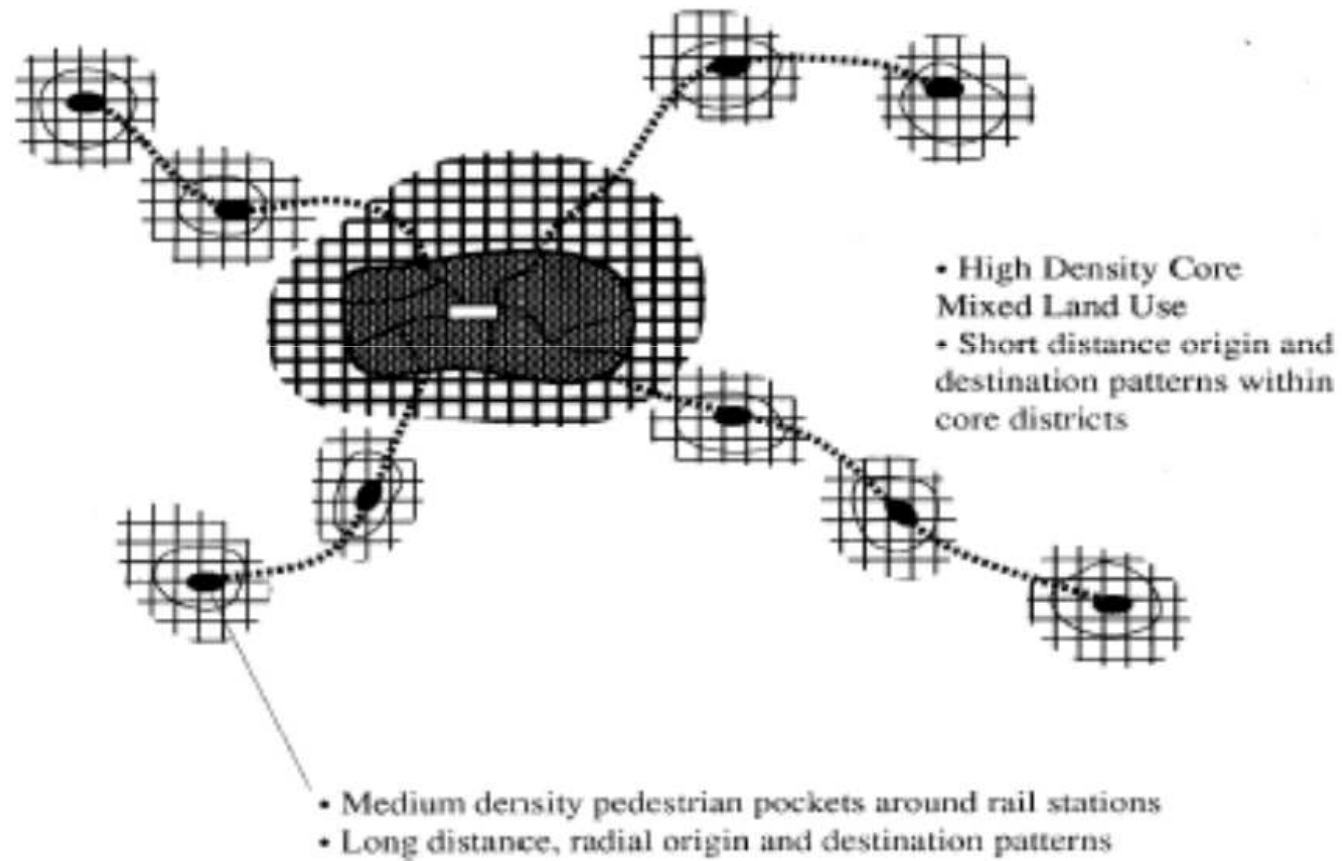
The Walking City



- High Density
- Mixed Use
- Short distance origin and destination patterns, highly dispersed throughout the city

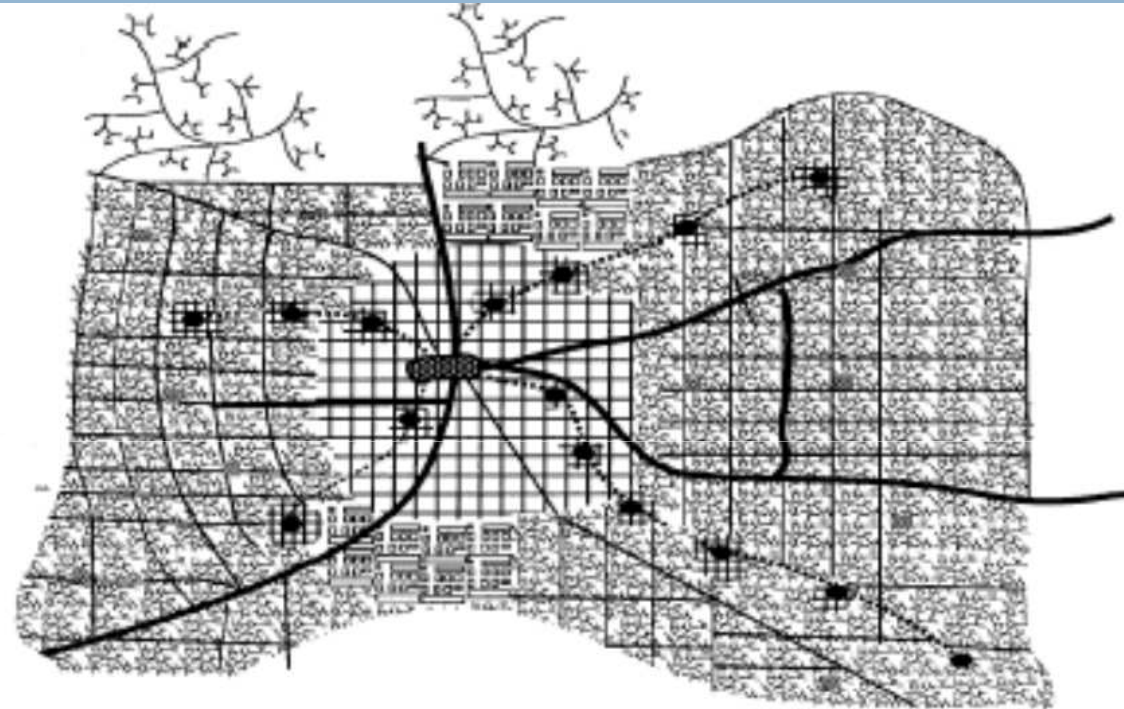
Source : Newman (1995)

The Public Transport City



Source : Newman (1995)

The Automobile City



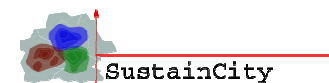
- High Density Commercial Use Core
- Commercial, Retail and Industrial Land Use separated and dispersed throughout metropolitan area
- Long distance origin and destination patterns highly dispersed throughout the metropolitan area

Source : Newman (1995)

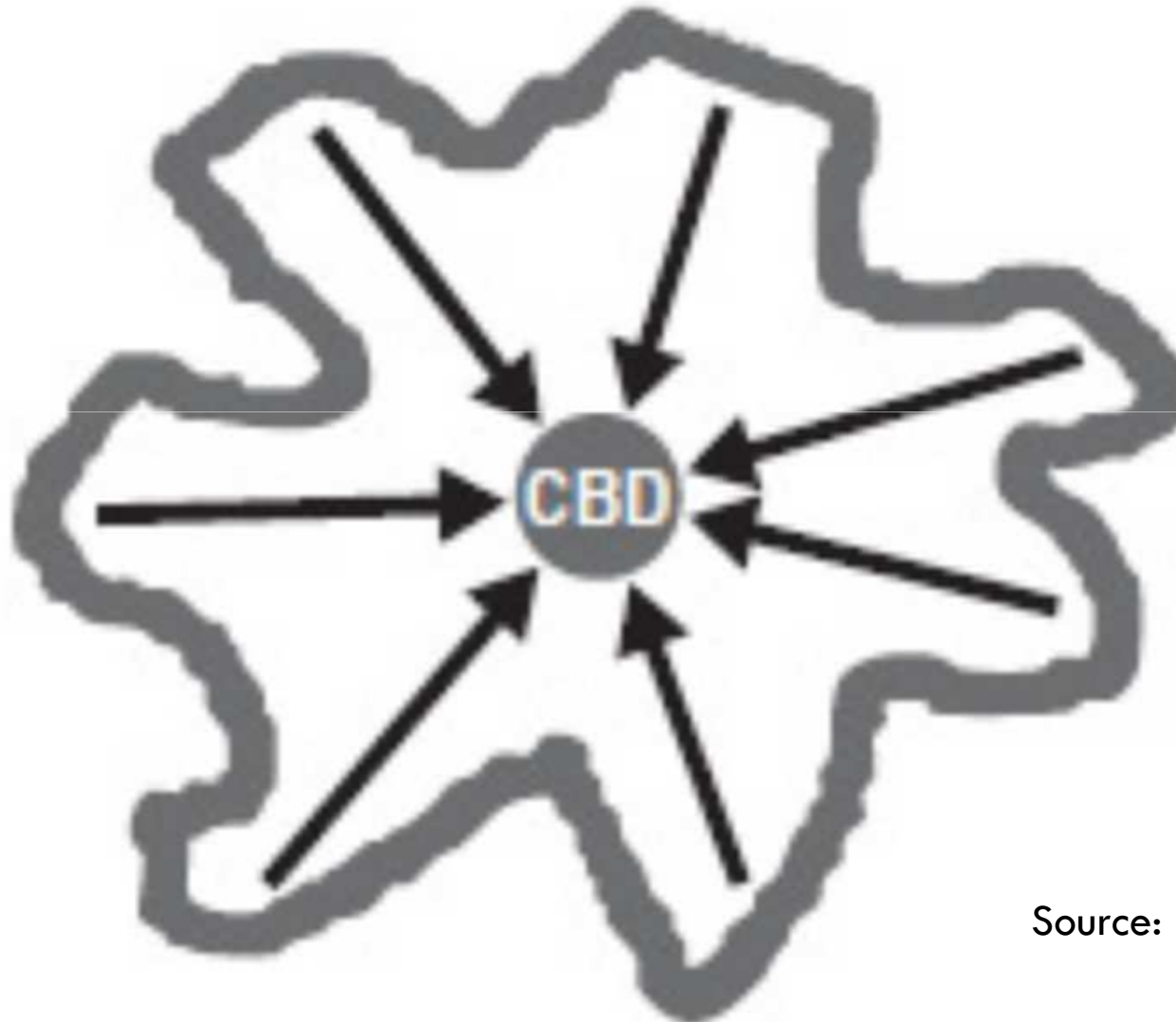


Bertaud (2001) identifies four cases in point to describe the travel spatial distribution of a city:

- the monocentric city
- the polycentric city
- the polycentric city with quasi "Brownian" type movements
- the mega-city

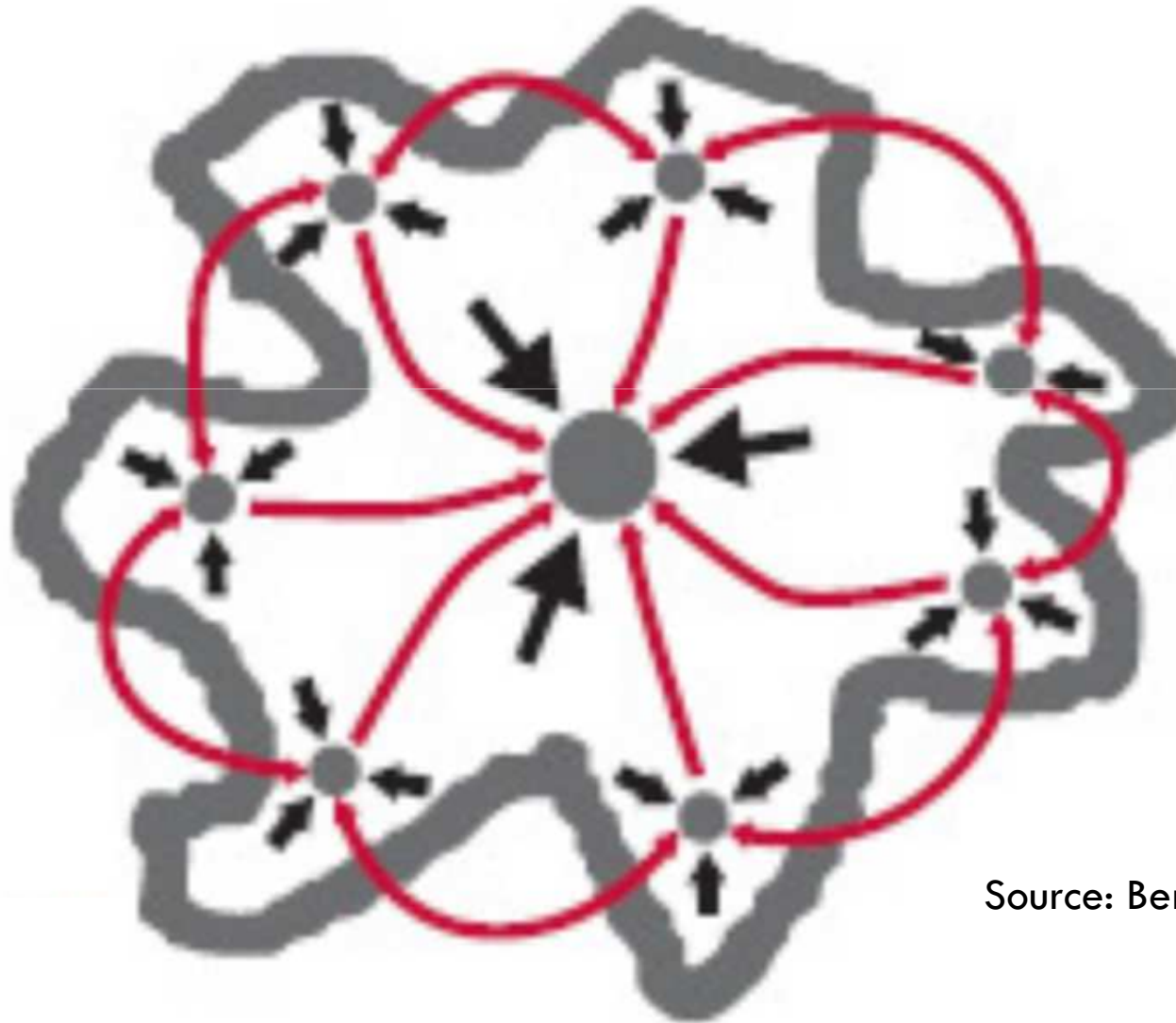


The Monocentric City



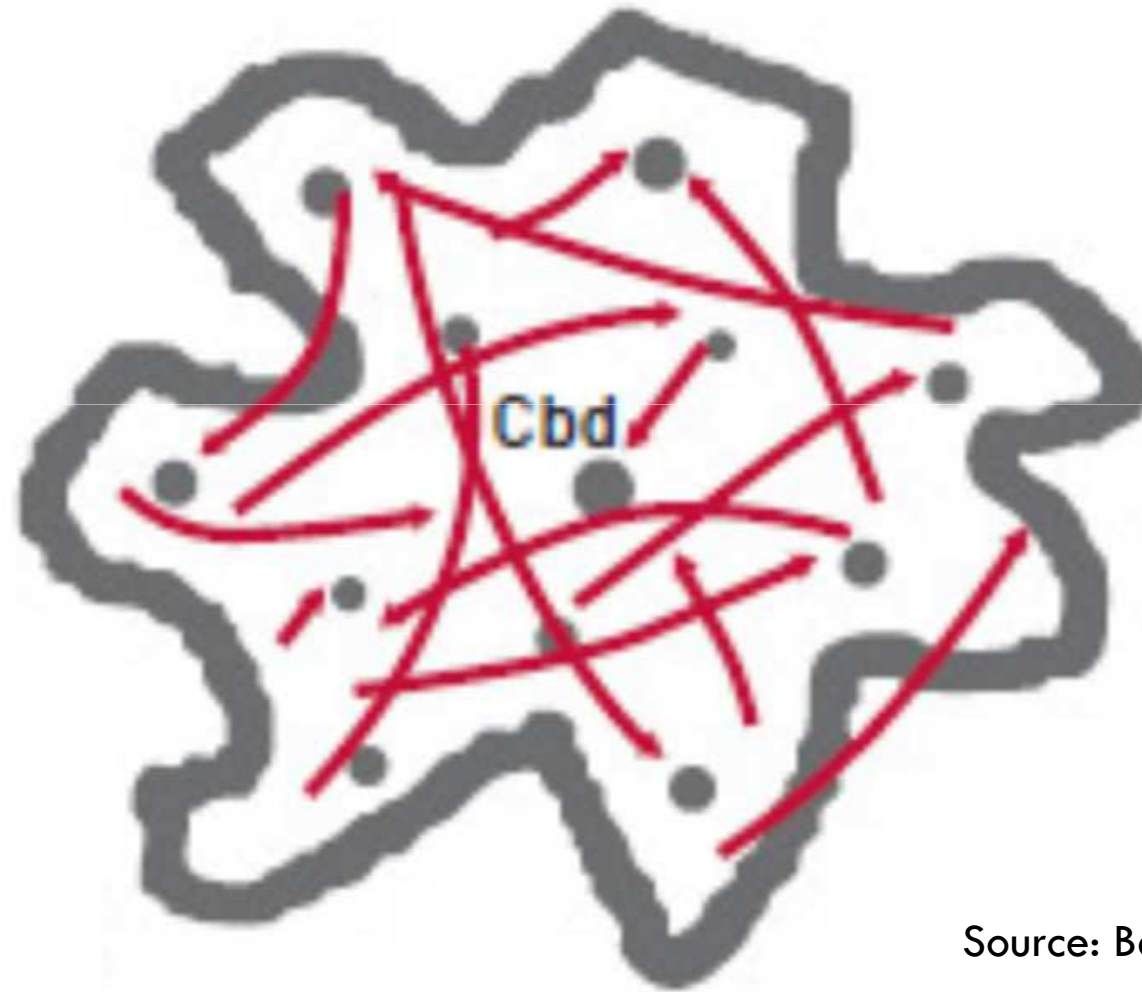
Source: Bertaud, 2001.

The Polycentric City

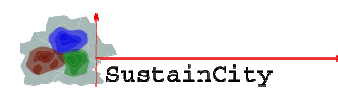


Source: Bertaud, 2001.

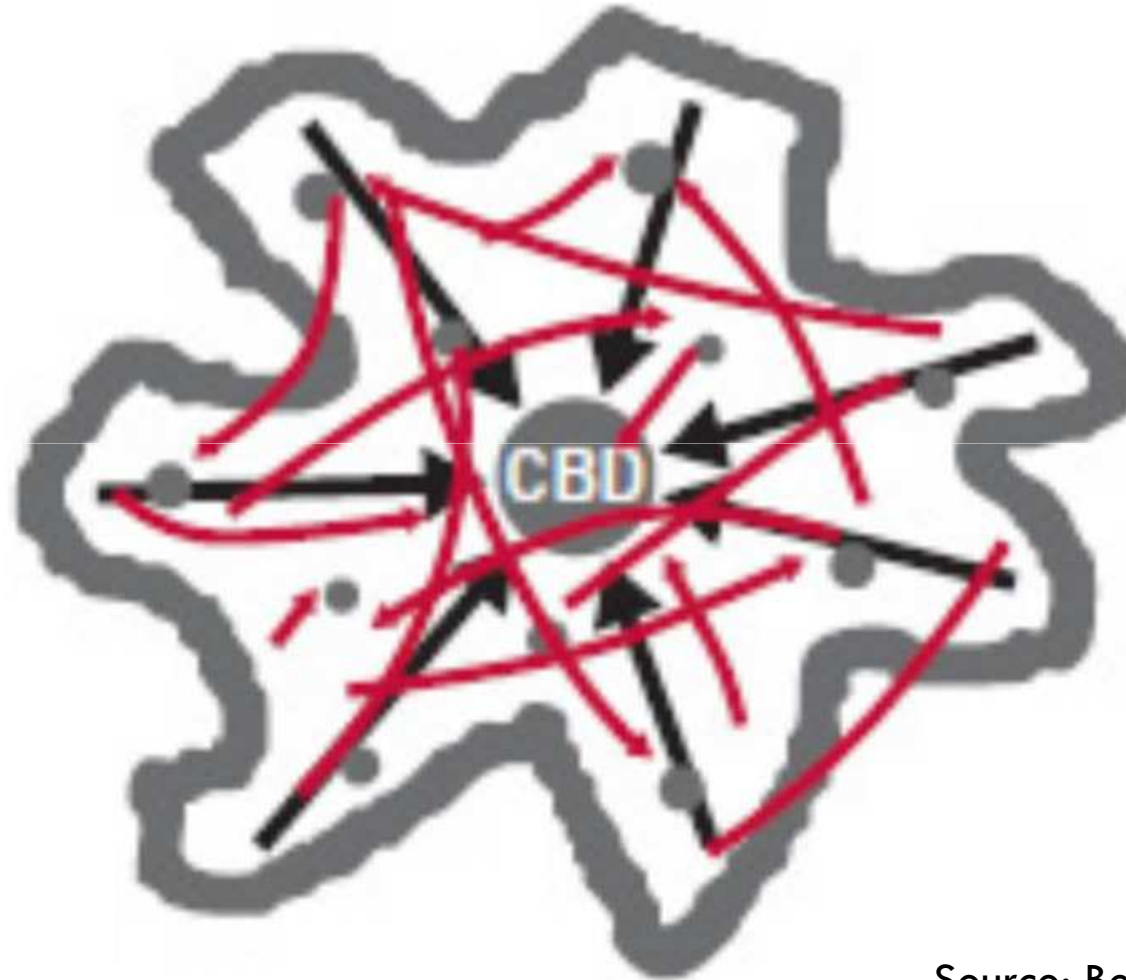
The Polycentric City with quasi "Brownian" type movements



Source: Bertaud, 2001.

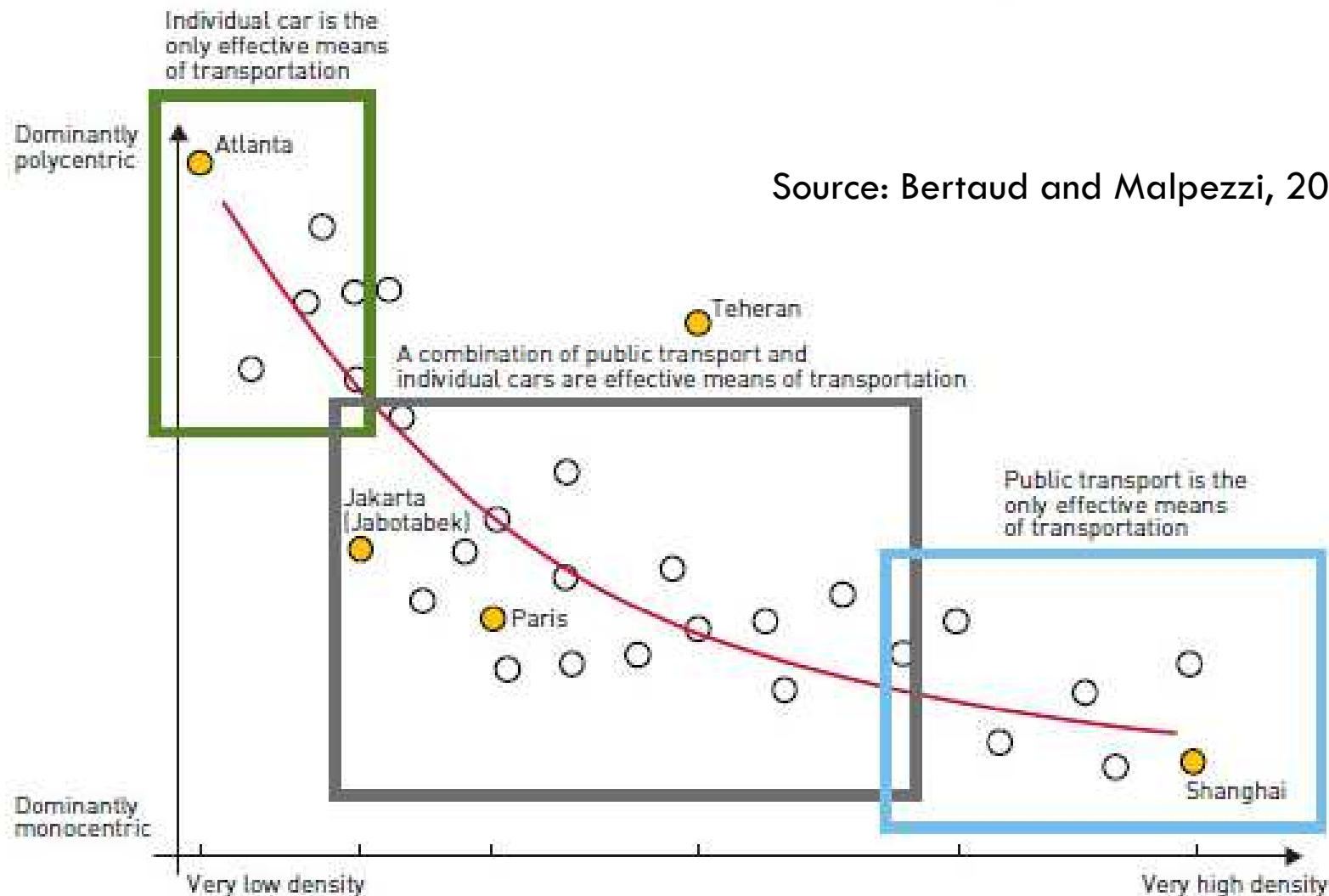


The Mega-City



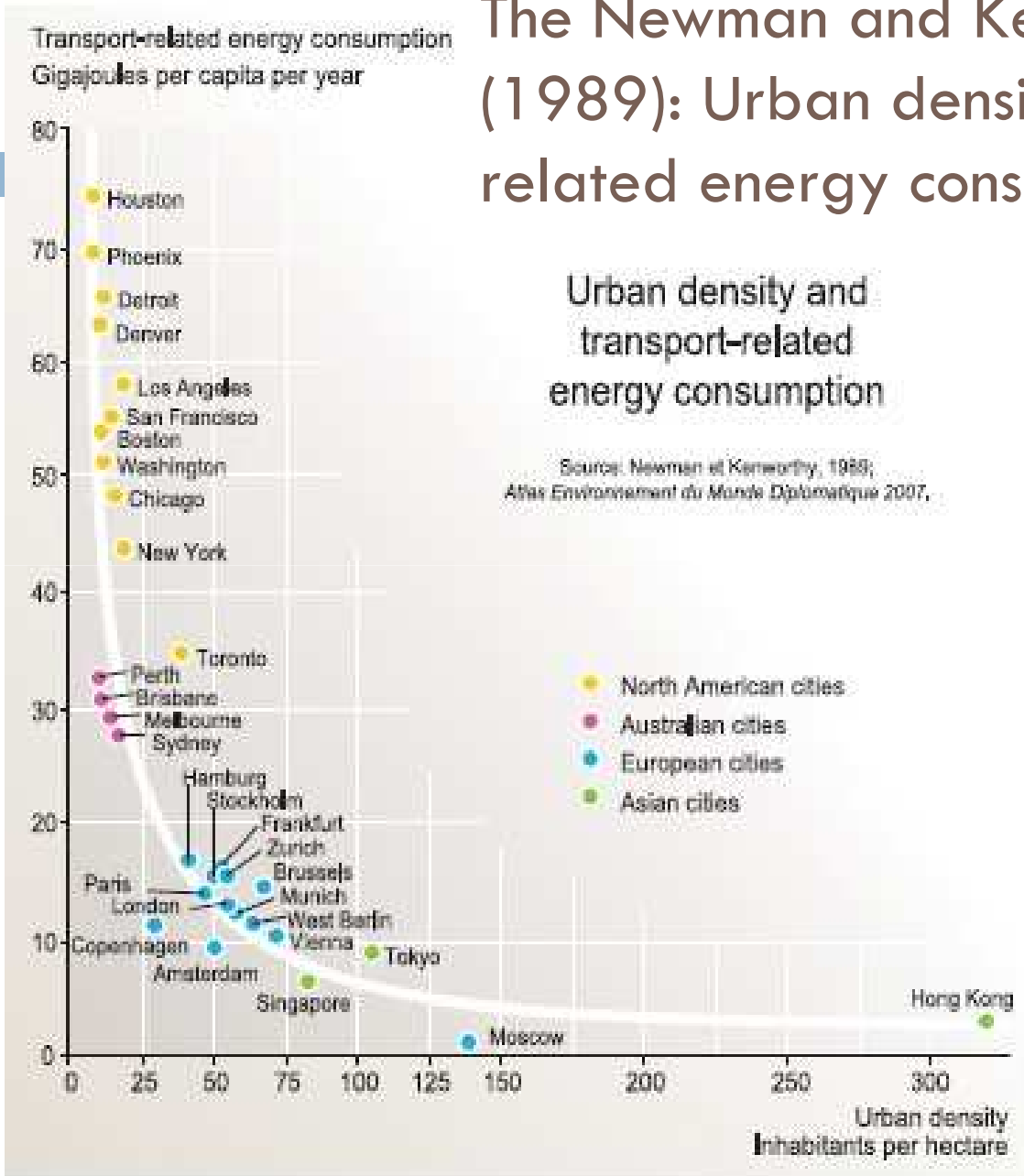
Source: Bertaud, 2001.

Relationship between spatial structure and the effectiveness of public transport



Source: Bertaud and Malpezzi, 2003.

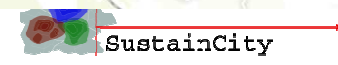
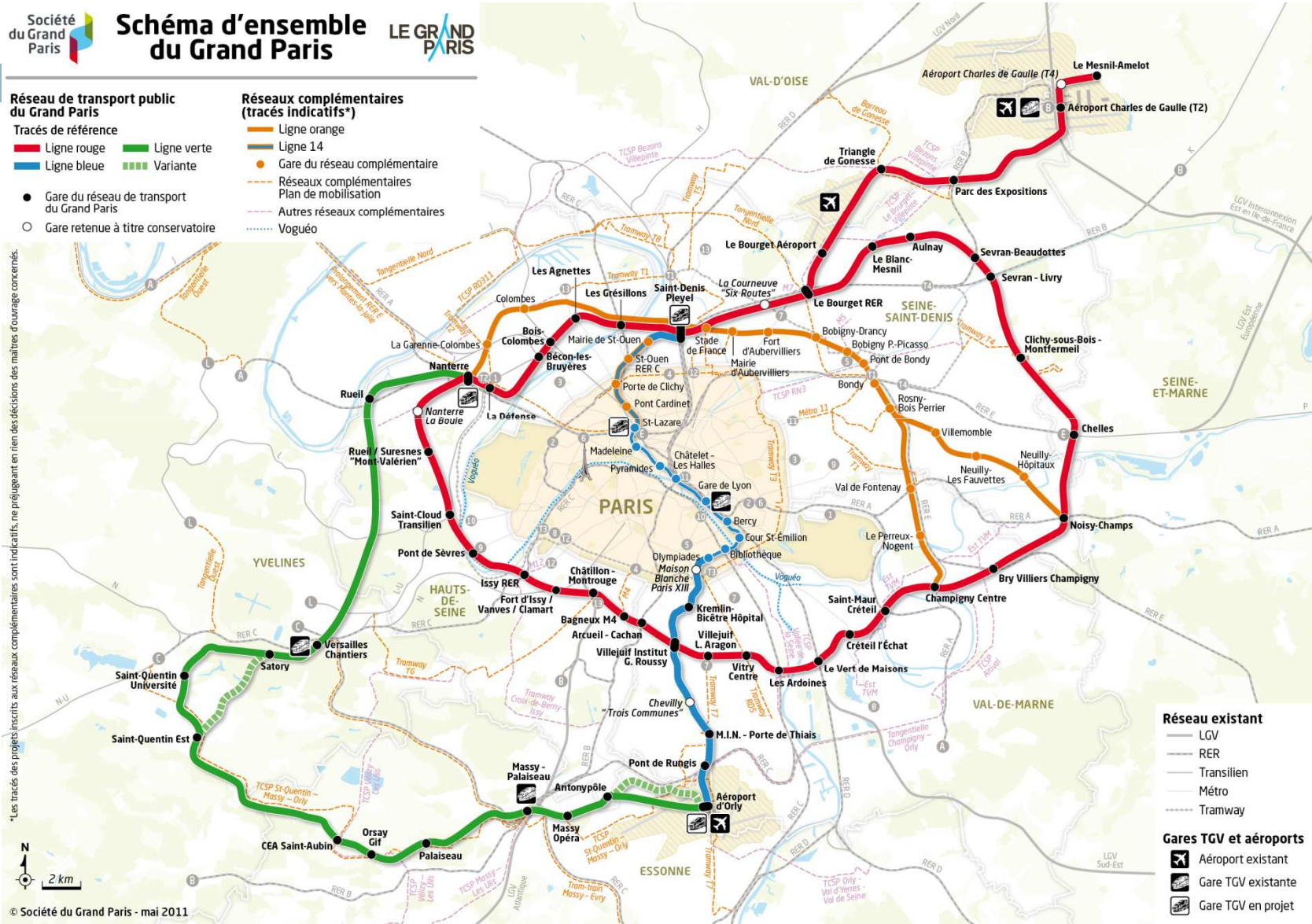
The Newman and Kenworthy hyperbola (1989): Urban density and transport-related energy consumption



Source: UNEP, 2008,



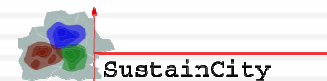
The Grand Paris project



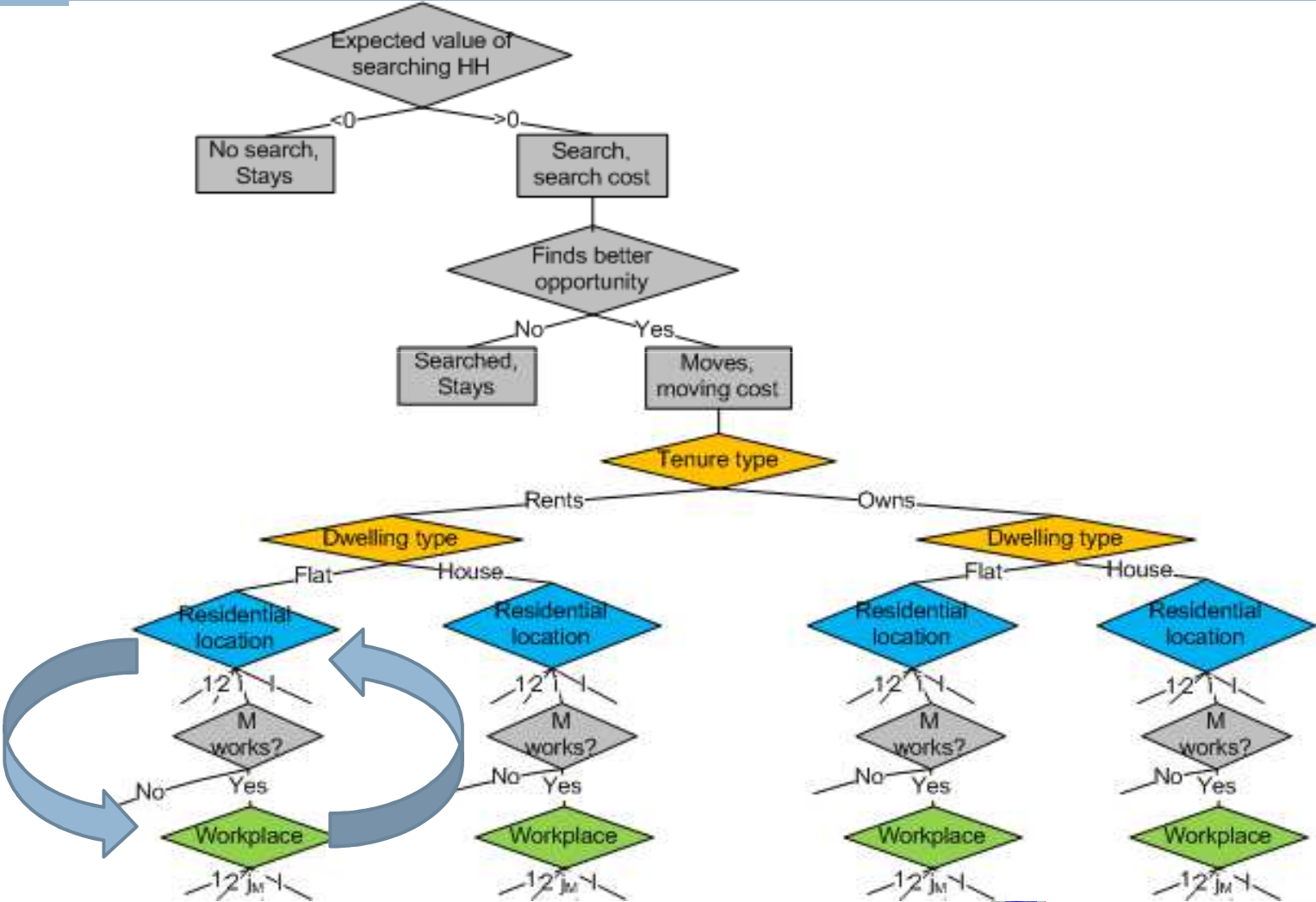
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Individual nested decisions

Moving, tenure status, housing type, residential location, job location, job type: which decisions in which order?

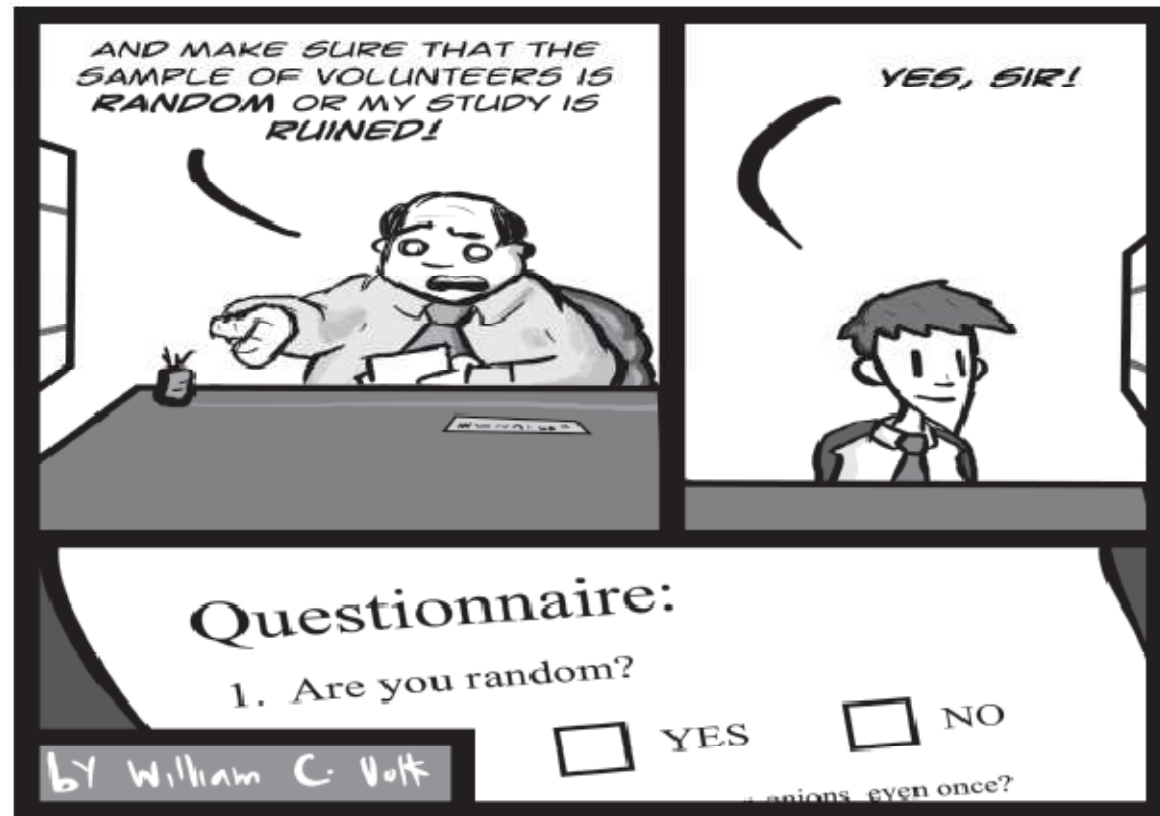


Full decision tree, individual level, residential location before workplace

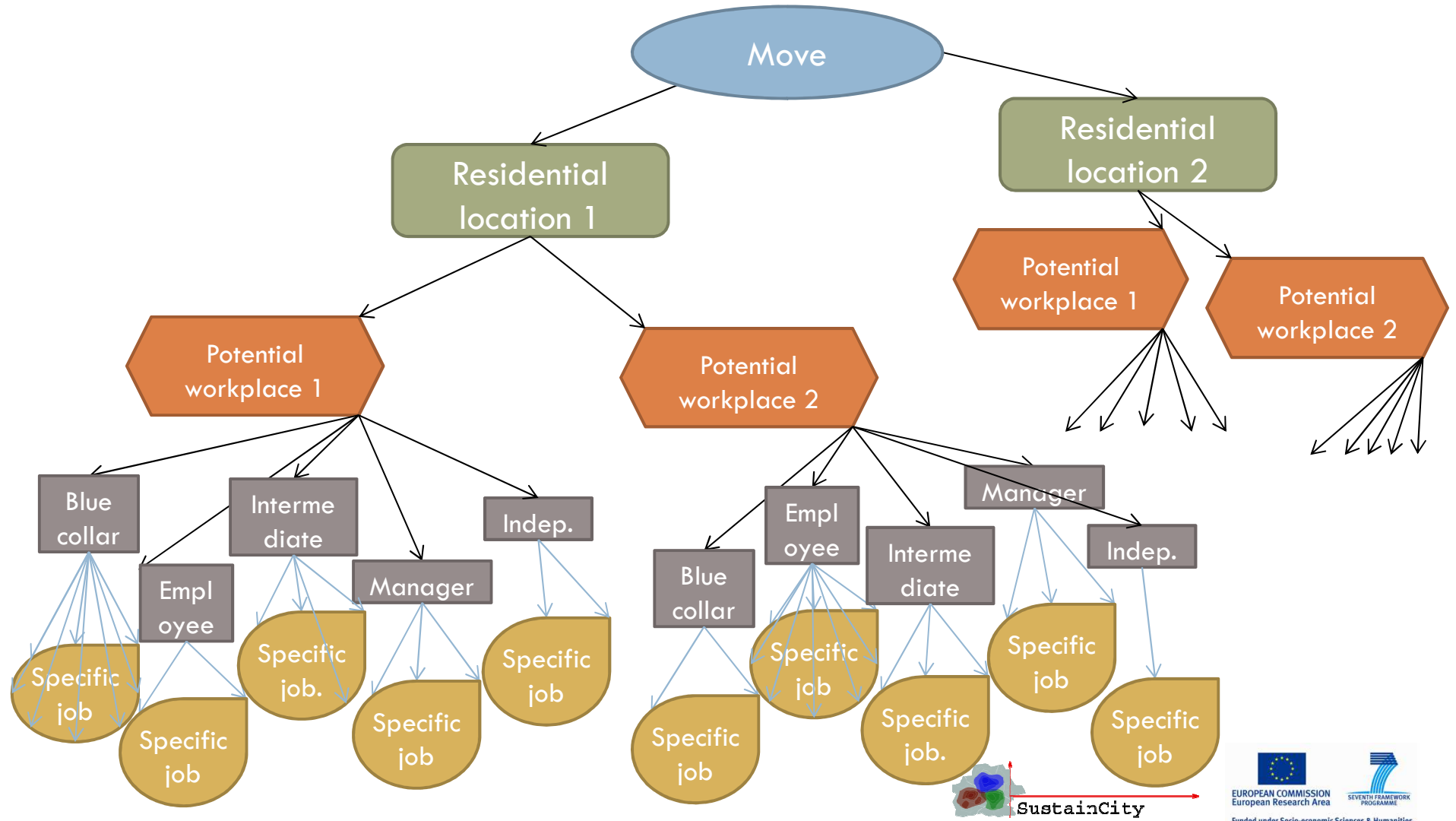


Dealing with random sampling

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Example: Residential location, workplace, job type & individual-specific accessibility



Model (Inoa, Picard, de Palma, MPS)

□ Max. of the utility:

$U^T(l, k)$ utility of type of job l of type k ,

$U^W(j, i)$ of work place j , of residence i ,

$-C^{WR}(j, i)$ of commuting cost from j to i

$$U_n(l, k, j, i) = U_n^T(l, k) + U_n^W(j) + U_n^R(i) - C_n^{WR}(j, i) \\ \forall (l, k, j, i) \in \mathcal{E}_n$$

$$= V_n^T(k) + \varepsilon_n^0(l) + \varepsilon_n^1(k) + V_n^W(j) + \varepsilon_n^2(j) \\ + V_n^R(i) + \varepsilon_n^3(i) - C_n^{WR}(j, i) \\ \forall (l, k, j, i) \in \mathcal{E}_n$$

Individual specific attractiveness-Accessibility

- Attractiveness of workplaces j over types k

$$S_n(j) = \mu_n^1 \ln \left(\sum_{k'=1, \dots, K; N_{k'j} > 0} \exp(\delta_n^1 + \delta_n^0 \ln(N_{k'j})) \right)$$

➔ more efficient than the usual total #jobs N_j for explaining workplace choice

- Accessibility of residential location i to work places, j

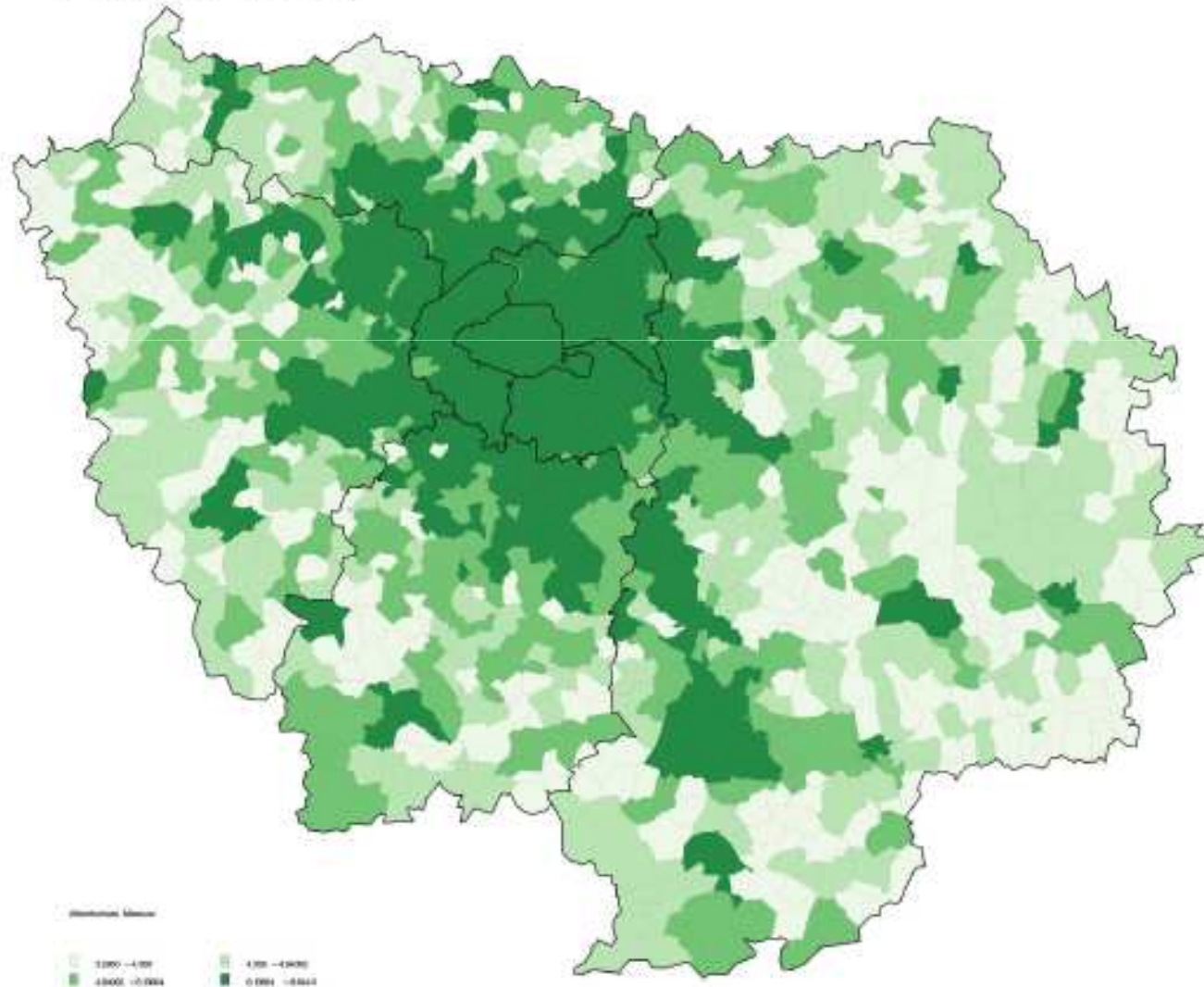
$$LS_n(i) = \mu_n^2 \ln \left(\sum_{j' \in J_i} \exp \left(\frac{V_n^W(j'; X_n, Z_{j'}) - C_n^{WR}(j', i) + S_n(j')}{\mu_n^2} \right) \right)$$

➔ more efficient than the usual the usual accessibility measure for explaining residential location

Attractiveness measure by education



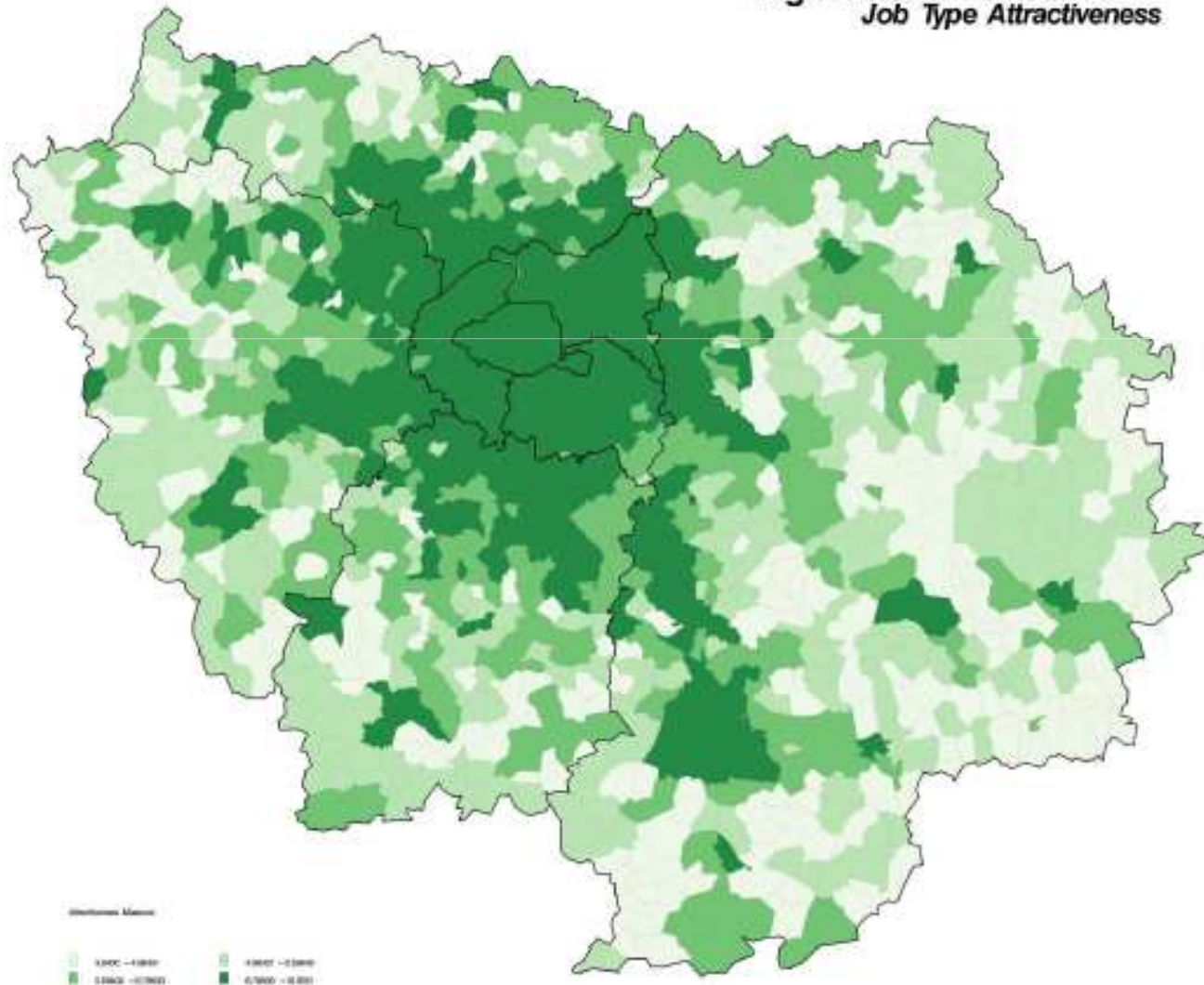
Elementary & Middle School Education
Job Type Attractiveness



Attractiveness measure by education



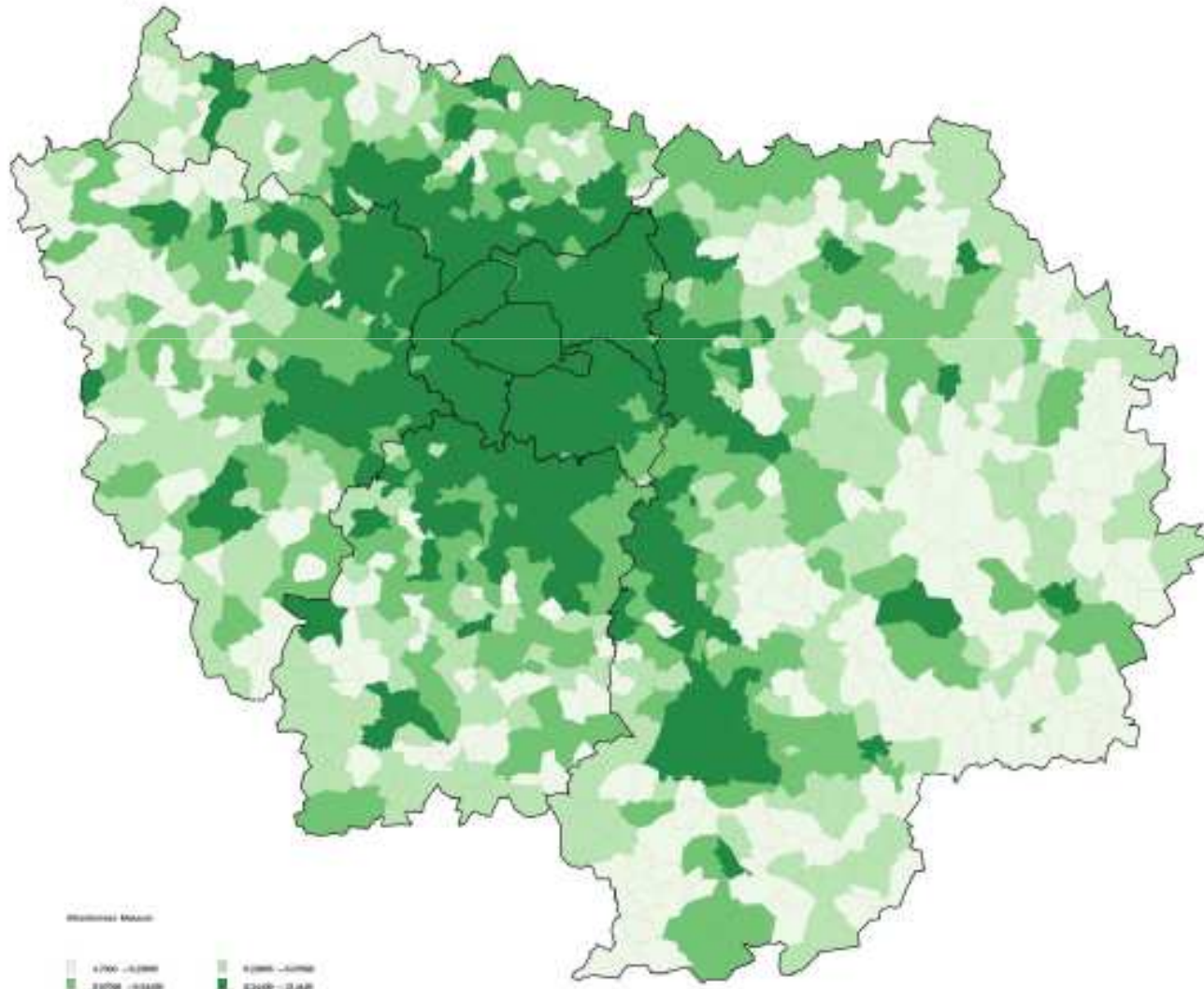
High School Education
Job Type Attractiveness



Attractiveness measure by education

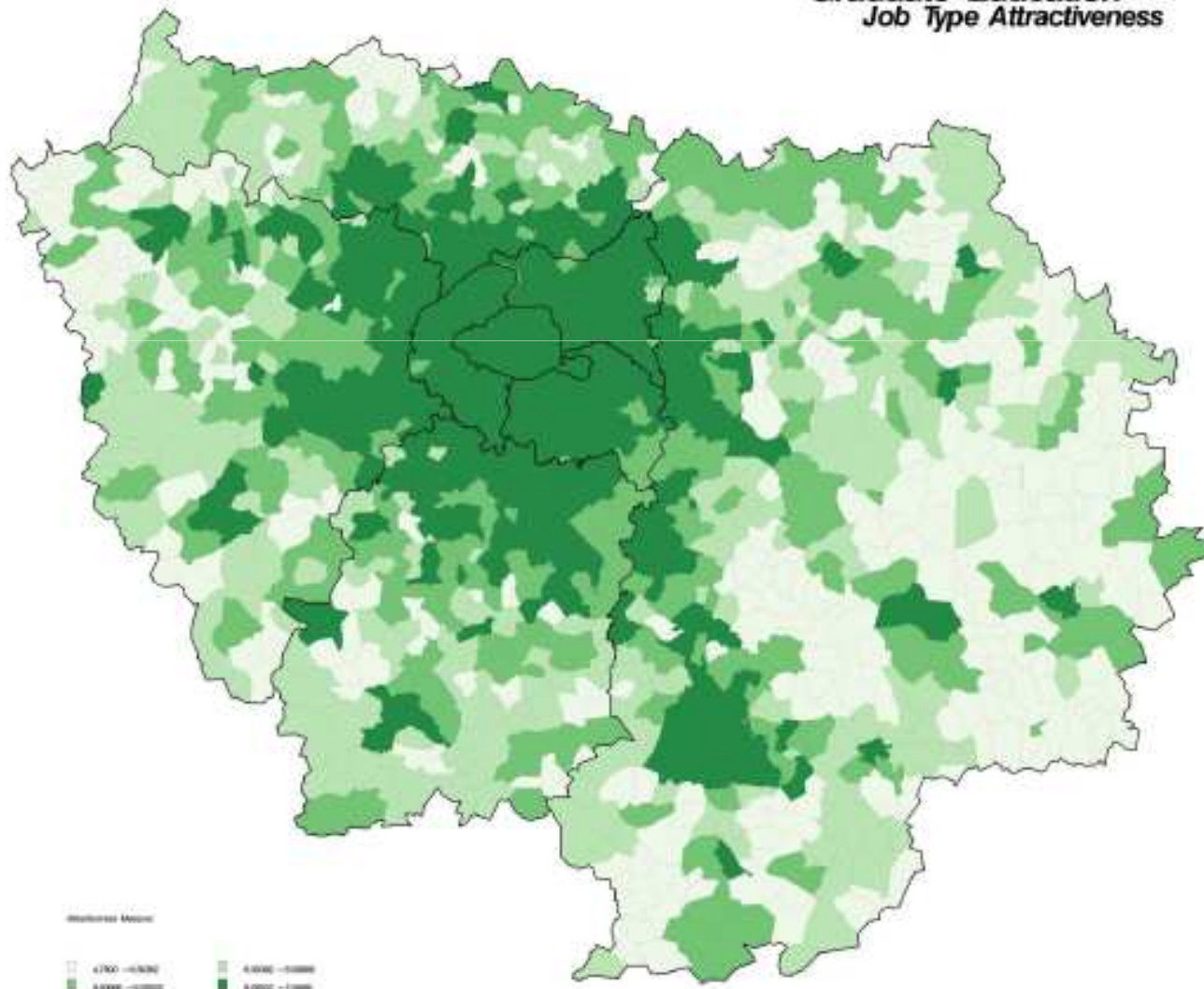


Undergraduate Education
Job Type Attractiveness



Attractiveness measure by education

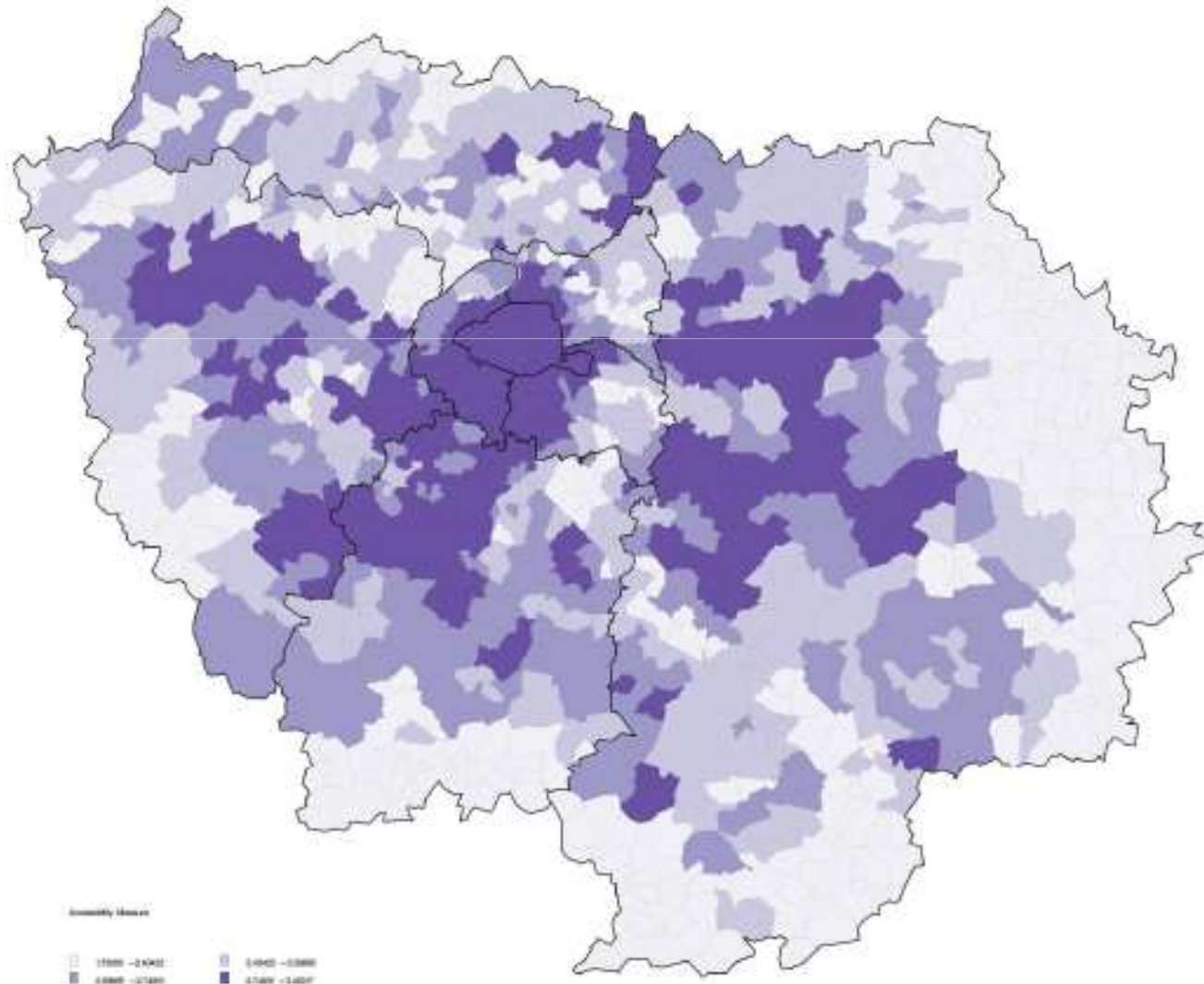
Graduate Education
Job Type Attractiveness



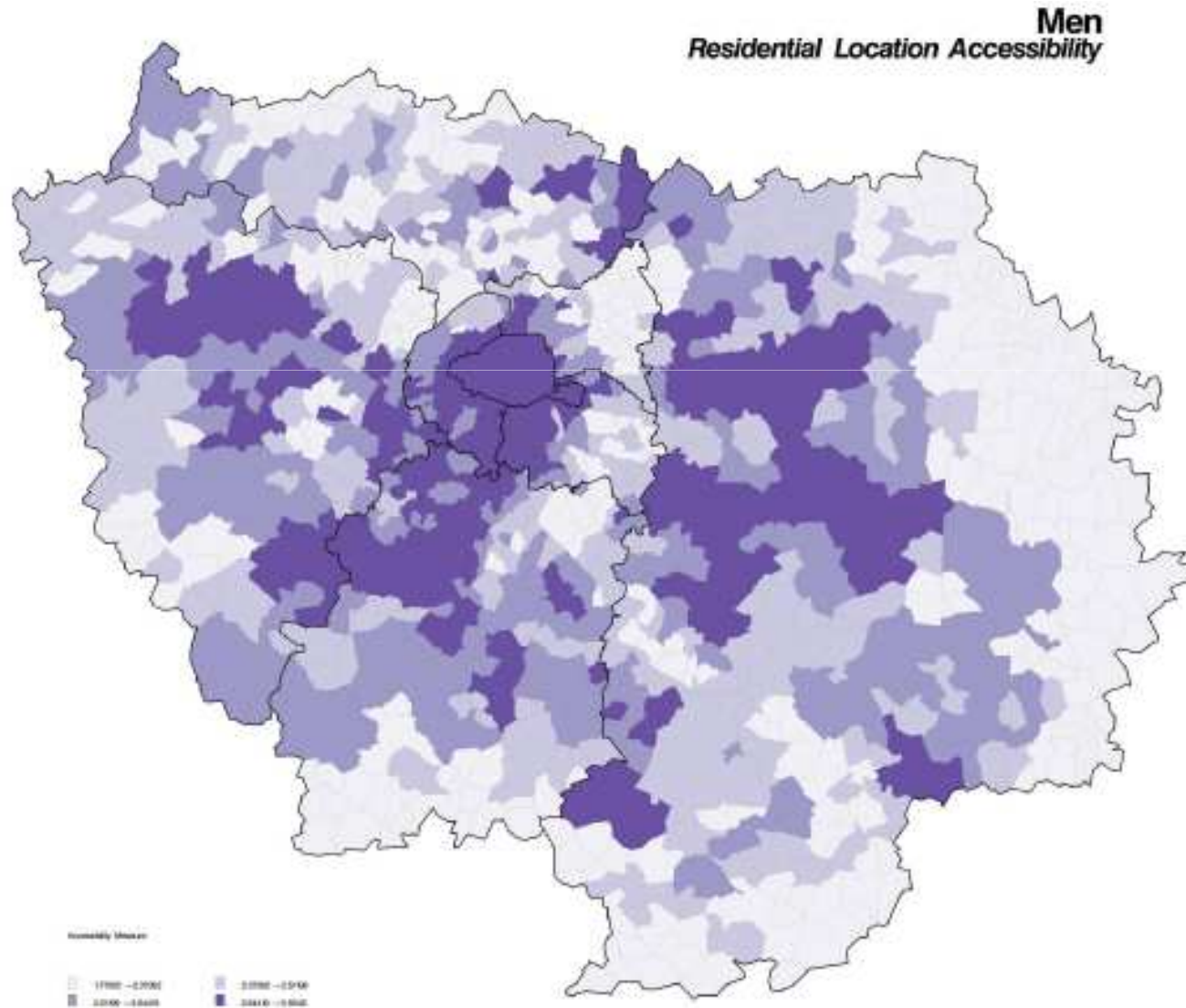
Accessibility measure by gender



Women
Residential Location Accessibility



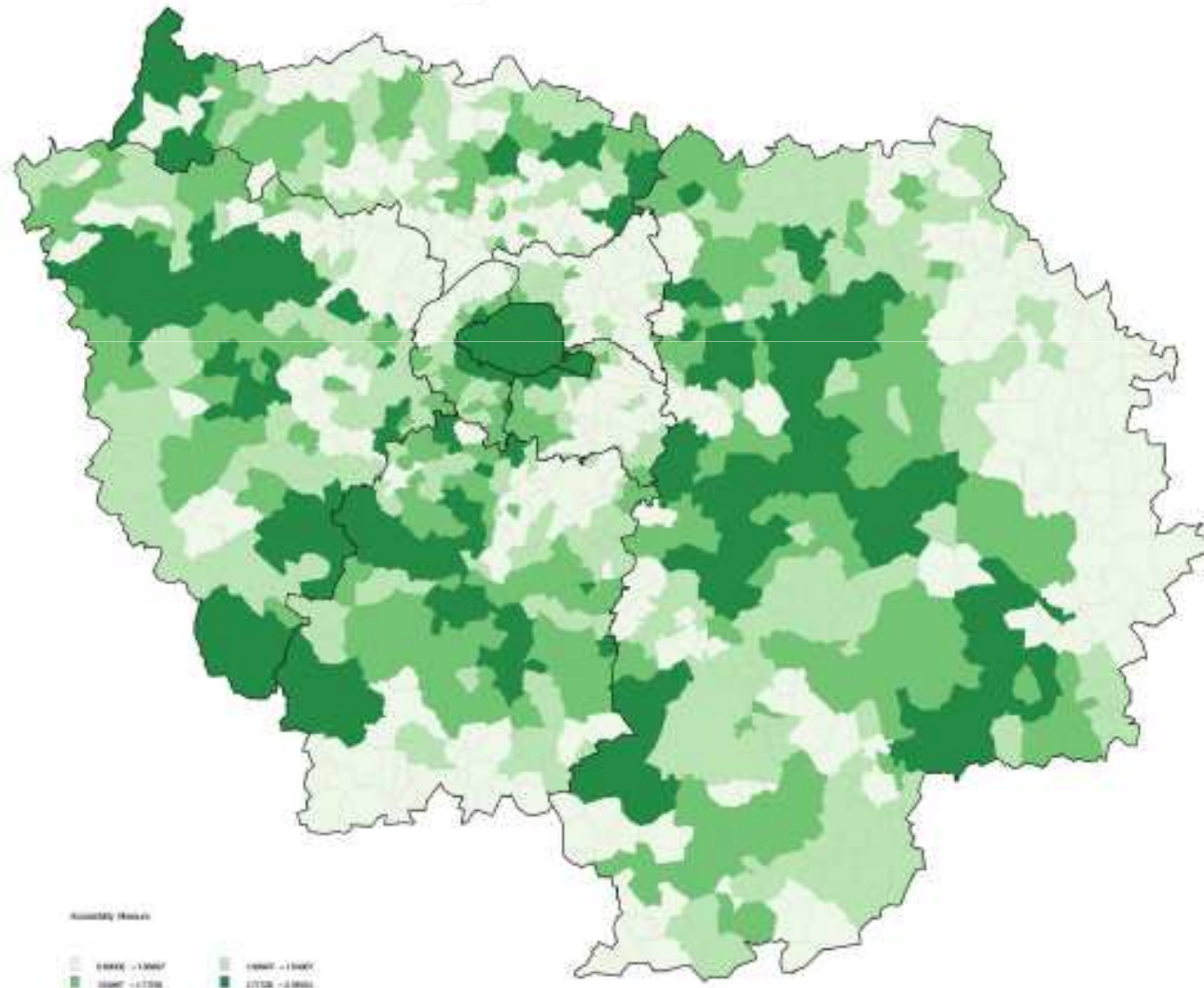
Accessibility measure by gender



Accessibility measure by education



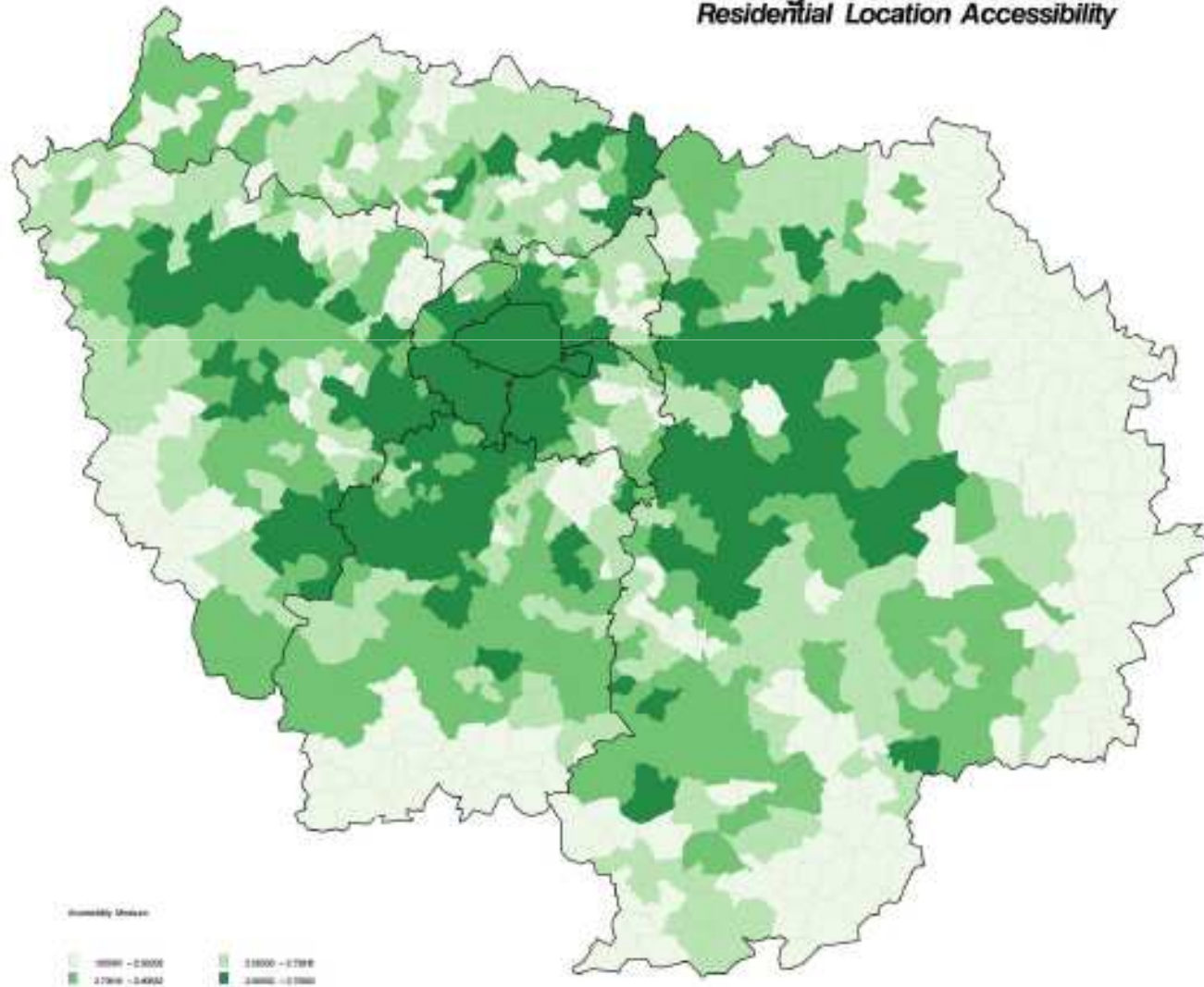
Elementary & Middle School Education
Residential Location Accessibility



Accessibility measure by education



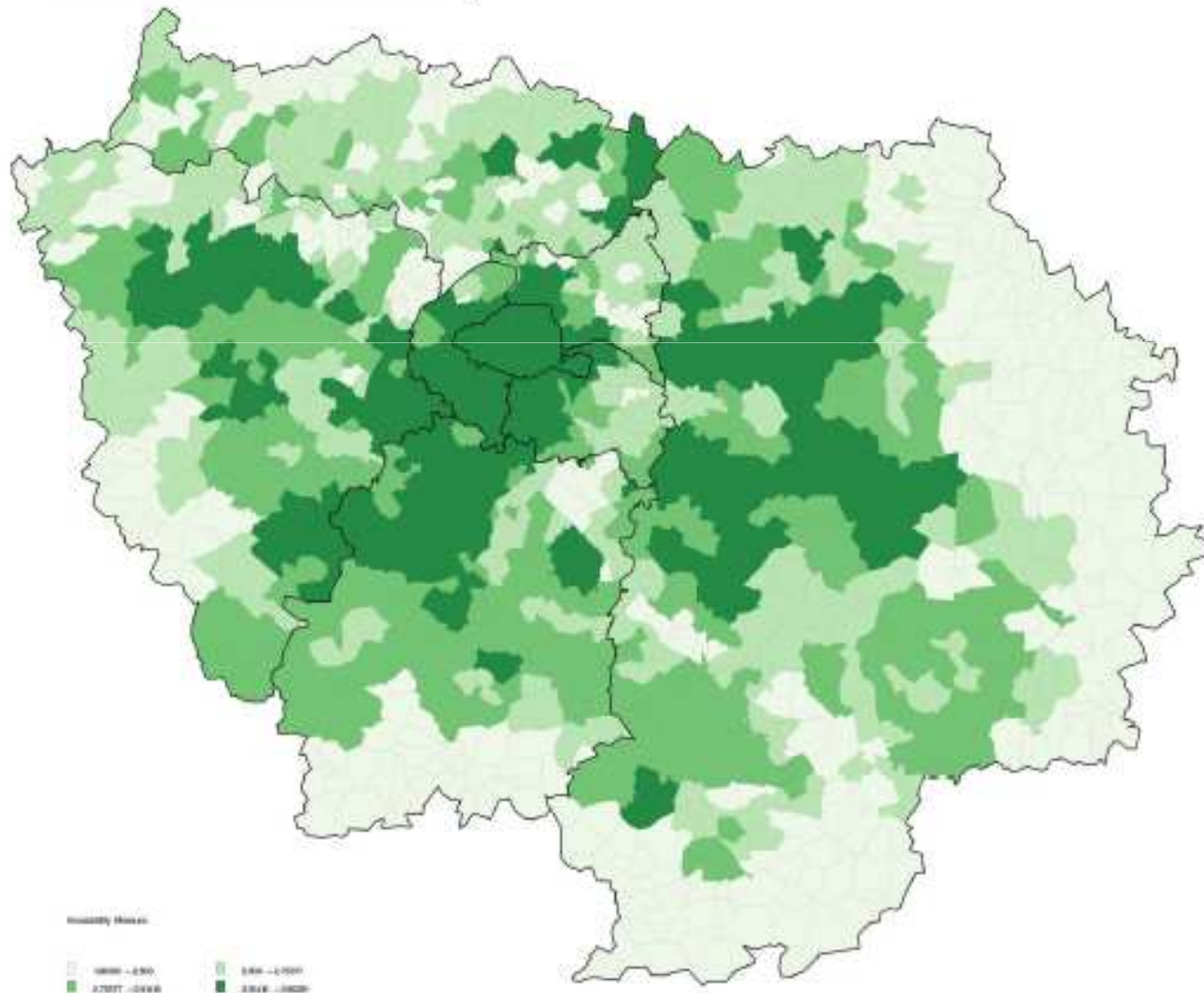
High School Education
Residential Location Accessibility



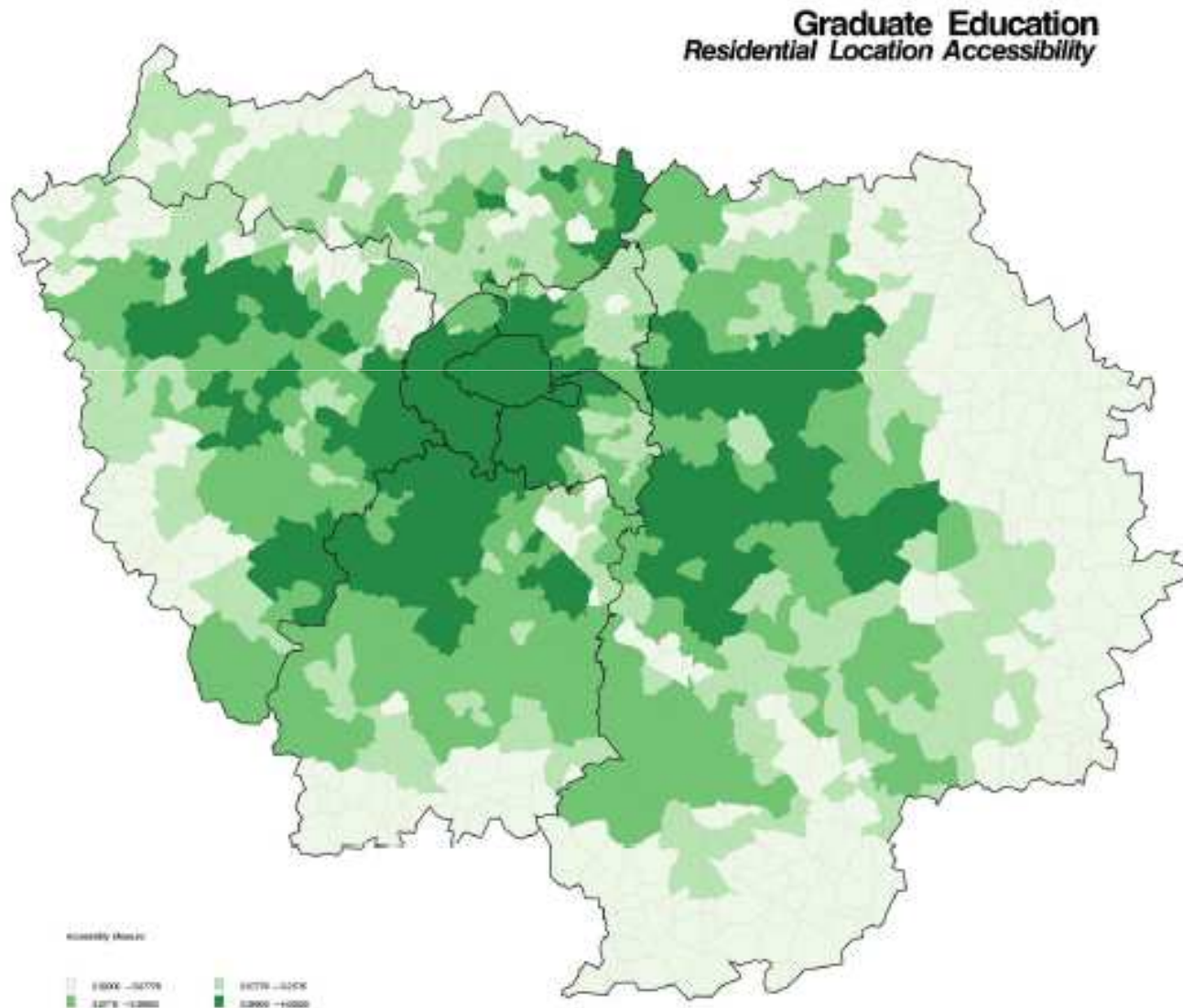
Accessibility measure by education



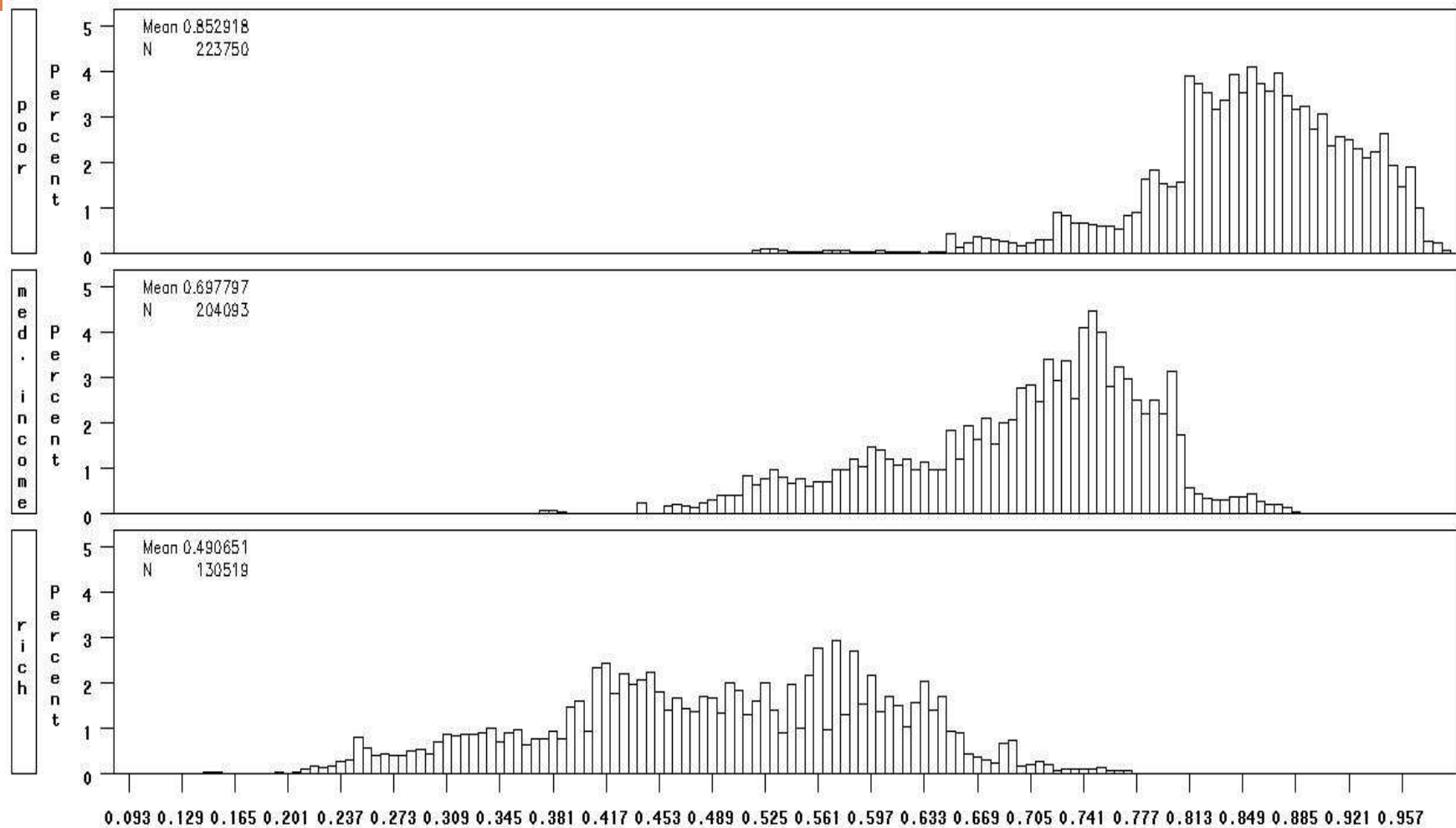
Undergraduate Education
Residential Location Accessibility



Accessibility measure by education



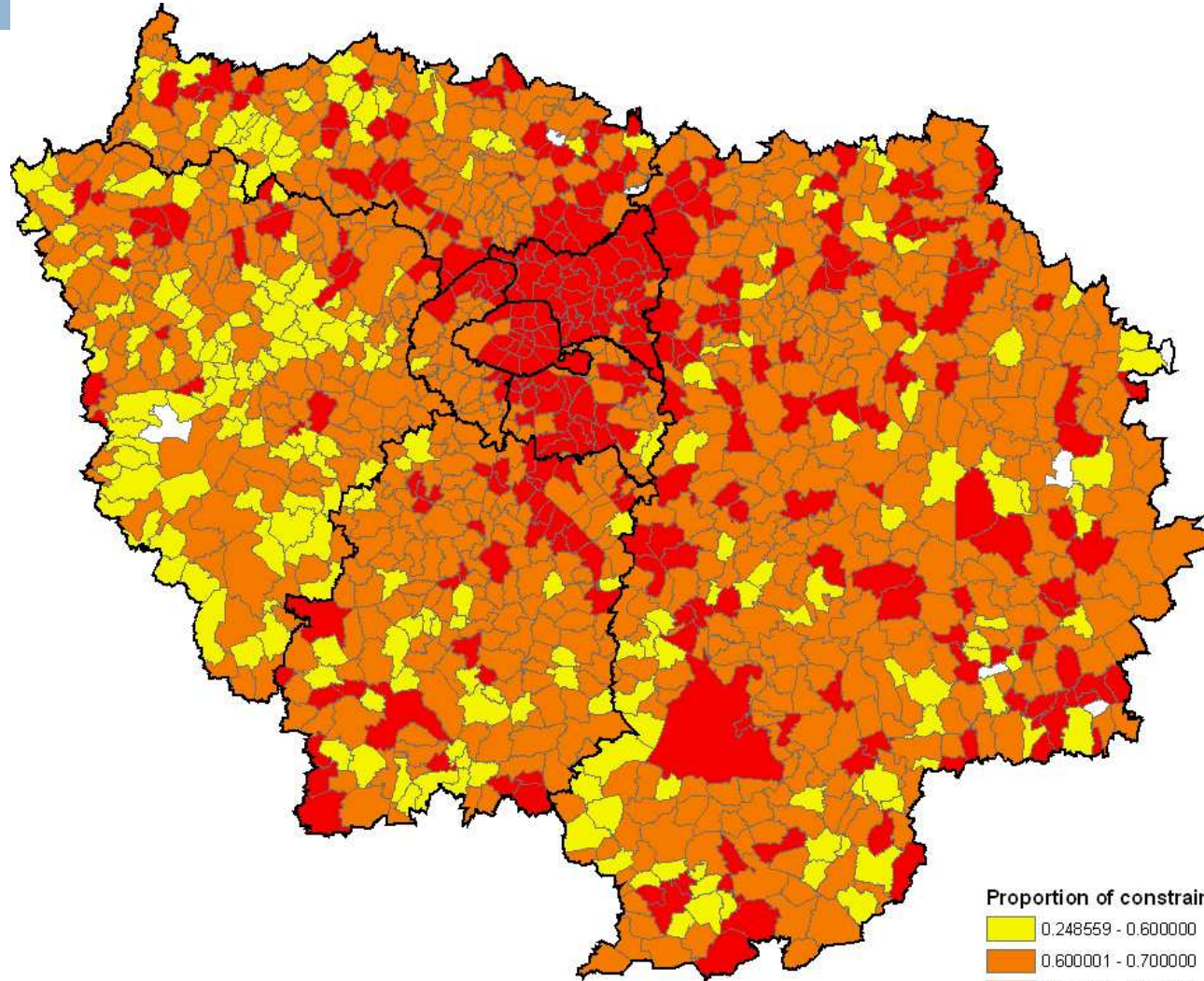
Distribution of the probability to be constrained for Poor/Medium/Rich



Source: Dantan, Picard (2013)



Proportion of **constrained** households, by commune



Source: Dantan, Picard (2013)

Proportion of constrained households

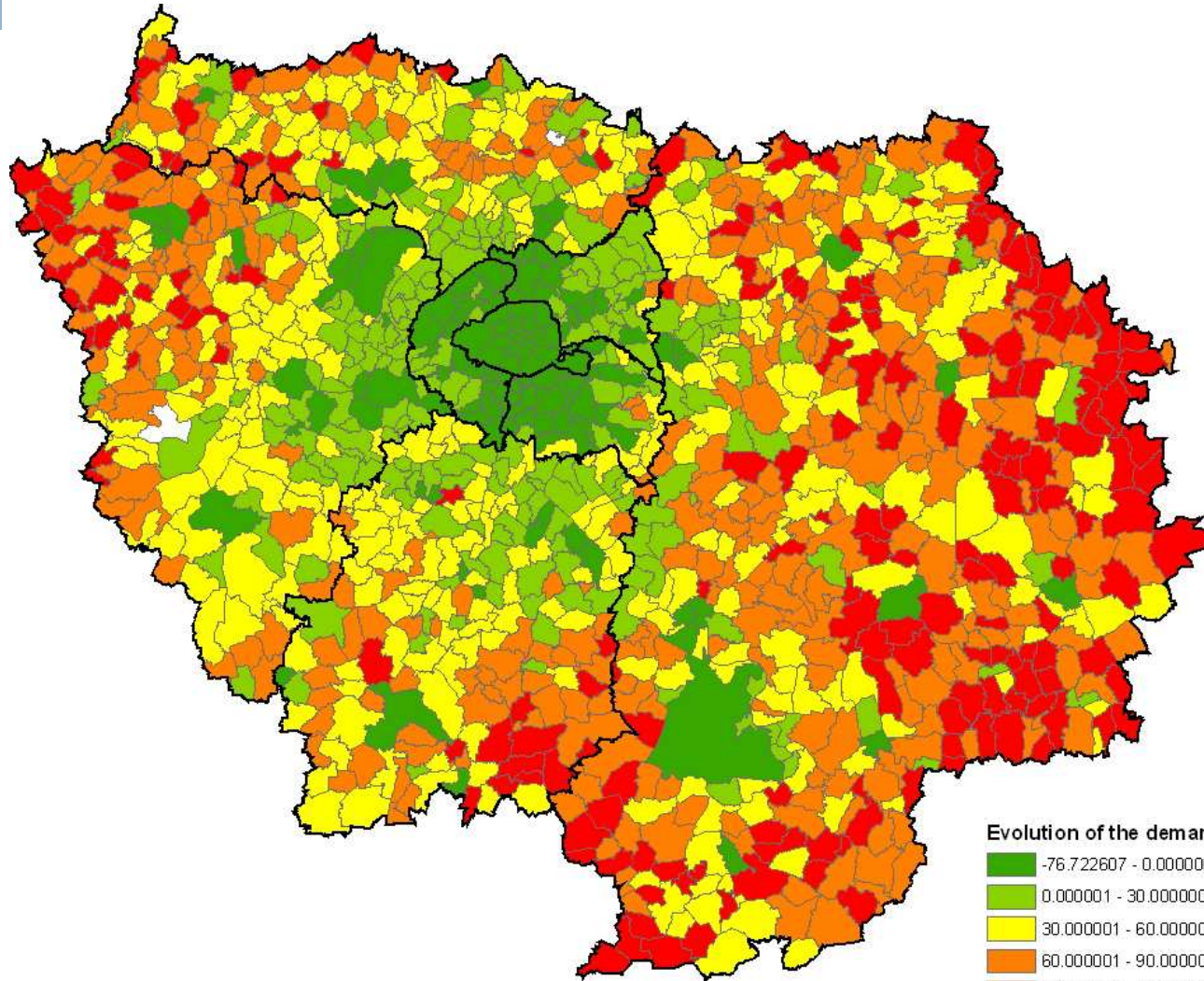
0.248559 - 0.600000

0.600001 - 0.700000

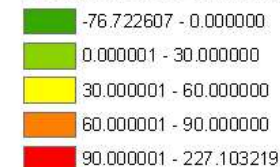
0.700001 - 0.911933



Differential in demand if there were no borrowing constraints

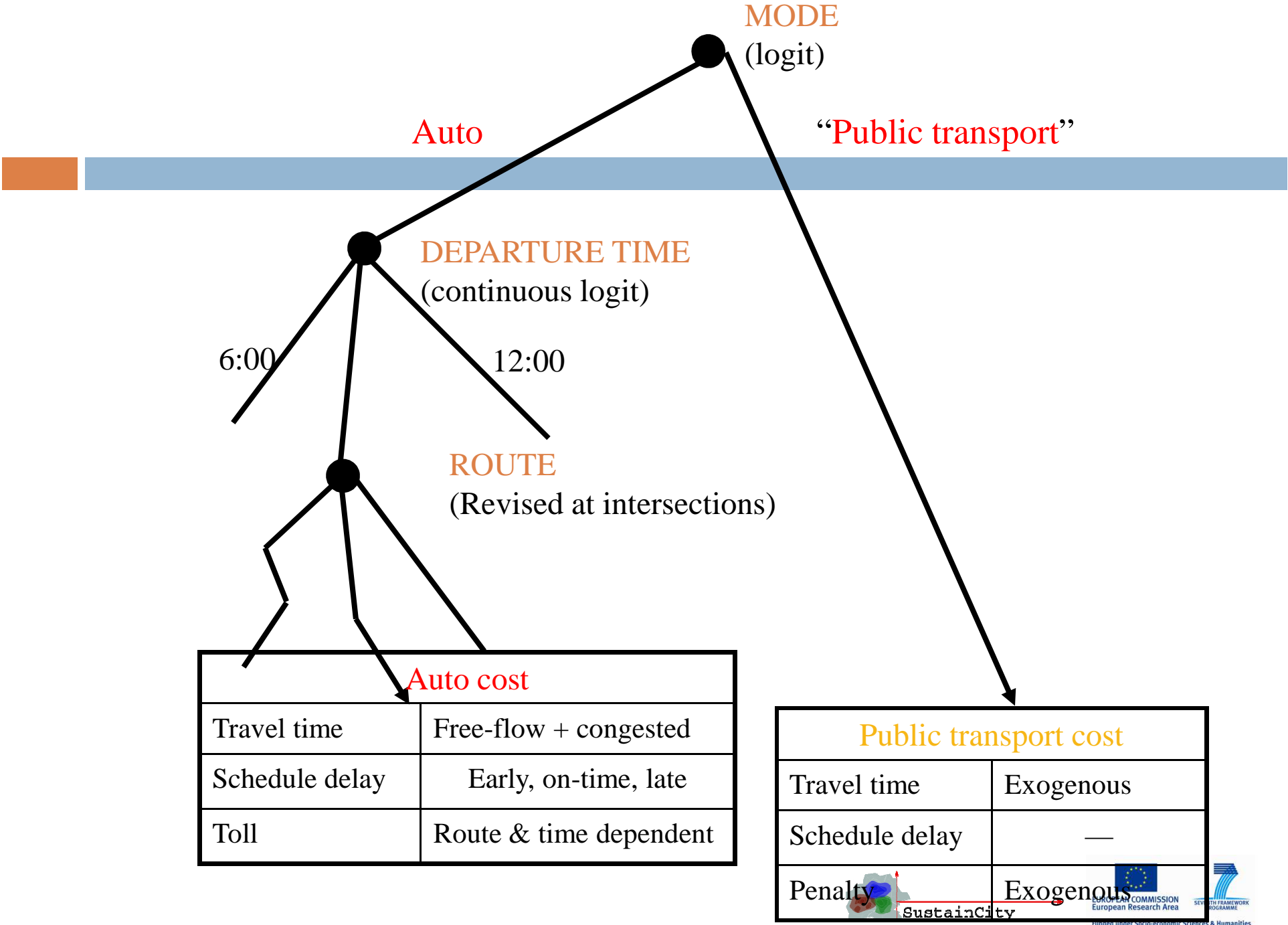


Evolution of the demand when $P(C)=0$



Source: Dantan, Picard (2013)





MODE
(logit)

Auto

“Public transport”

DEPARTURE TIME
(continuous logit)

6:00

12:00

ROUTE
(Revised at intersections)

Auto cost

Travel time	Free-flow + congested
Schedule delay	Early, on-time, late
Toll	Route & time dependent

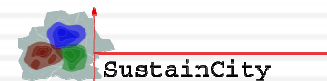
Public transport cost

Travel time	Exogenous
Schedule delay	—
Penalty	Exogenous

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Optimal housing consumption

and portfolio choice with exogenous random shocks (A. de Palma and J.-L. Prigent)



Impact of an exogenous random shock

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- Divorce, death, lost of job,...
- Bond, stock, money market and housing (Brownian)
- Three situations
 - Perfect foresight
 - Myopic
 - Rational expectation
- Issue: how does the shock change the consumption and saving patterns?

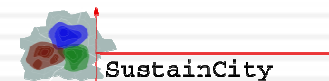
Summary of software implementation



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Couple residential location:

contrasting preferences and bargaining powers



Funded under Socio-economic Sciences & Humanities

Nothing personal

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No, we stay!



We shall move near
my office

Motivation

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Couple Residential Location Choice: Who decides?

- How do dwelling characteristics, local amenities and spouses workplaces affect the location choice?
- Is the residential location choice a Pareto optimal one?
- What is the weight of each member in the bargaining power?

Neglecting the bargaining power would lead to biased measures of the individual values of time. Here, we:

- Disentangle bargaining power from the values of time of spouses.
- Measure the influence of explanatory variables separately, on the bargaining power and on the values of time.

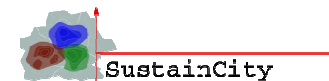
Spouses' utility functions

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- Dwelling characteristics and local amenities Z (P is the dwelling price)
- Cost of commuting time t^g : function of individual-specific value of time
- Daily consumption of private d^g and public good d^c

Utilities are assumed to be additively separable:

$$U^g = V^g(P, Z) - c^g(t^g) + \phi^g(d^g, d^c), \quad g = m, f$$



Couple utility function:

μ_1, μ_2 and μ_3 are Pareto weights

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A partially optimal household location would then maximize:

$V(P,Z)$

$$- (1 - \mu) c^m(t^m) - \mu c^f(t^f)$$

μ_1, V^m, V^f cannot be disentangled
→ $V(P,Z)$ alltogether

Pareto weight specific to
each decision

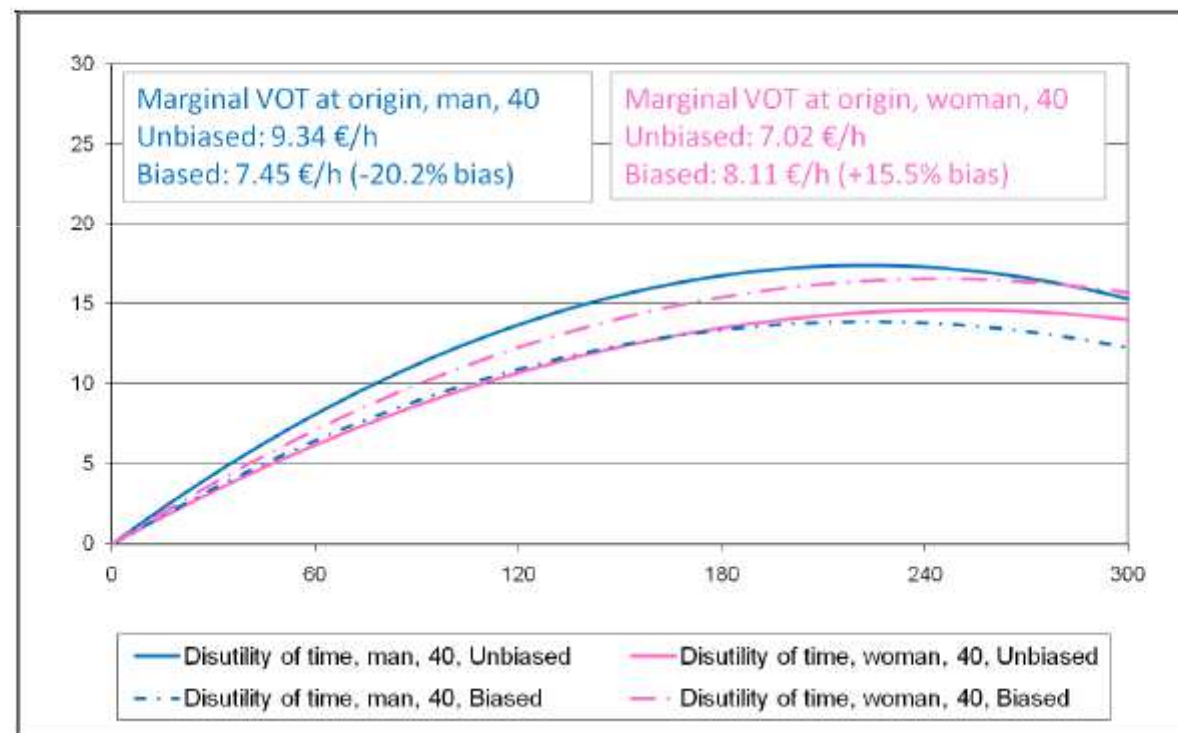
Unobserved, easy to optimize daily
→ omitted

Minimum distance estimator approach

VOT biases (1 / 2)

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Figure 1: Magnitude of bias in VOT (40 years old)

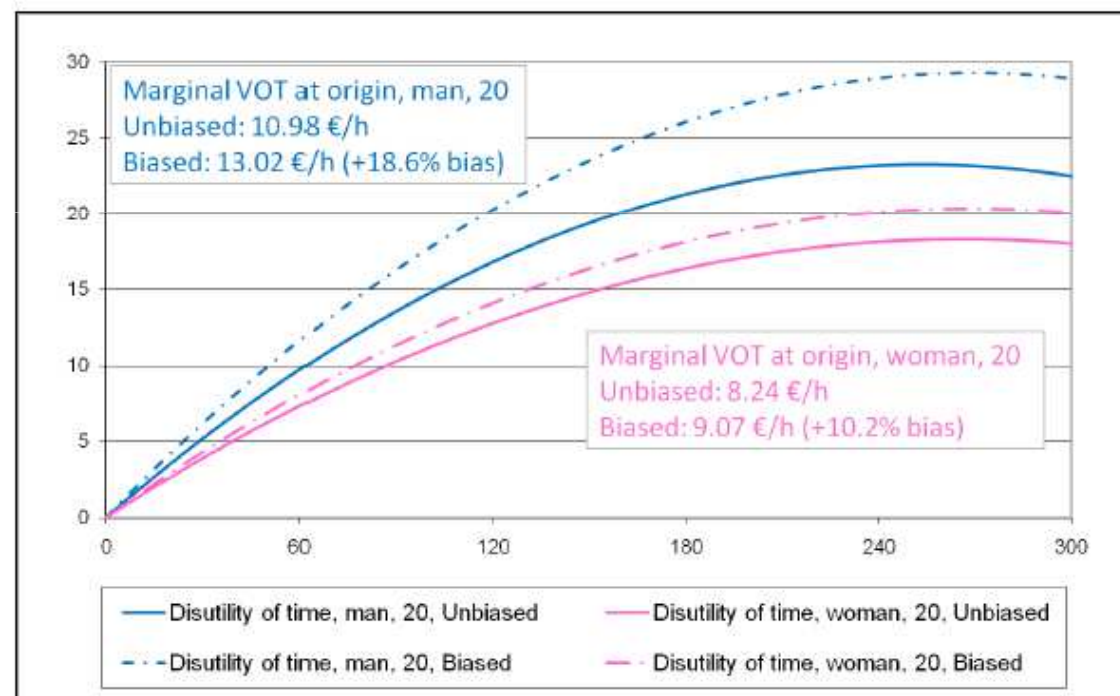


Minimum distance estimator approach

VOT biases (2/2)

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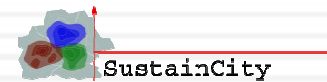
Figure 2: Magnitude of bias in VOT (20 years old)



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Animal and human architecture

Closing



Individual behavior (Guy Théraulaz)



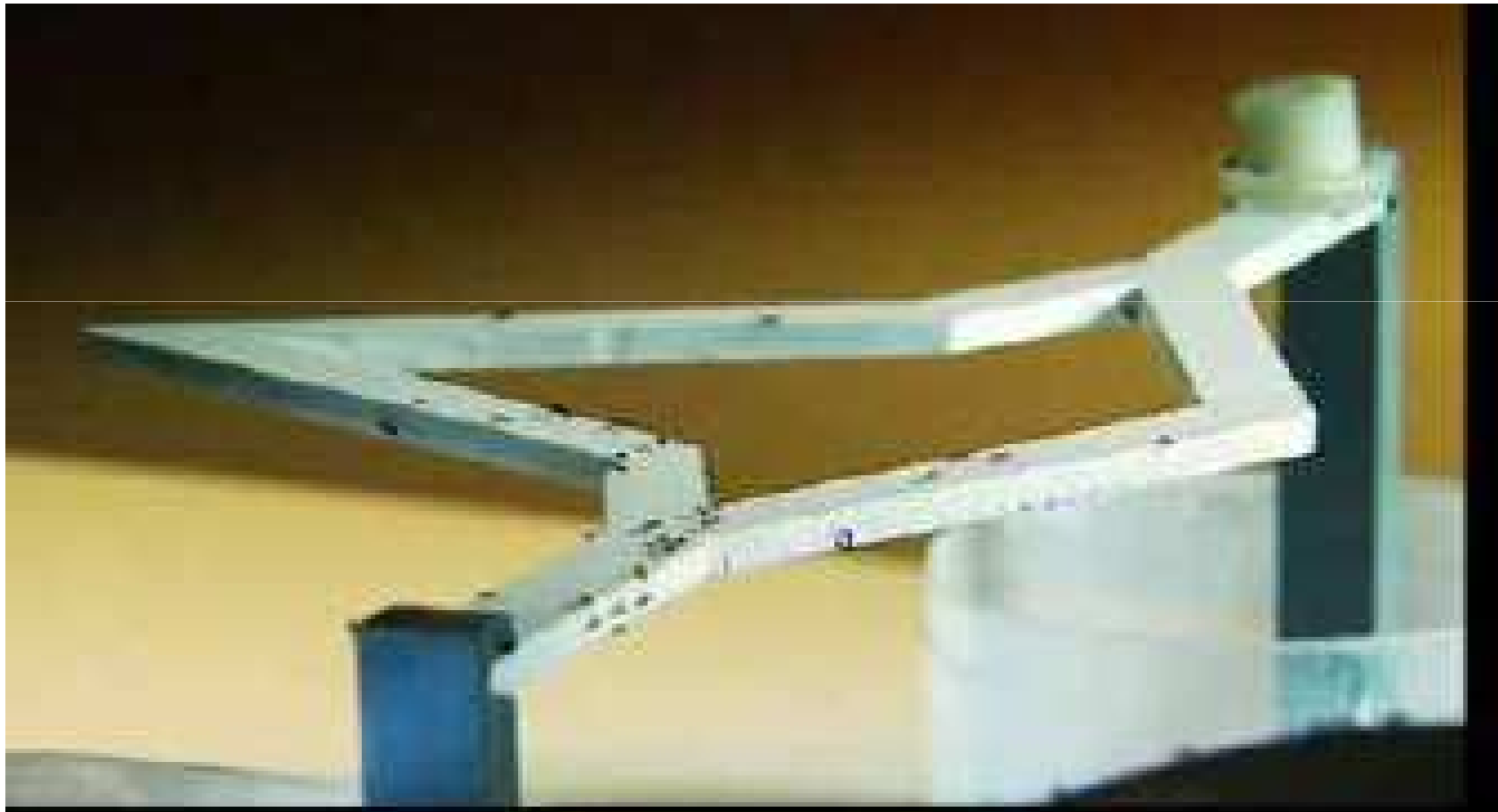
Collective behavior



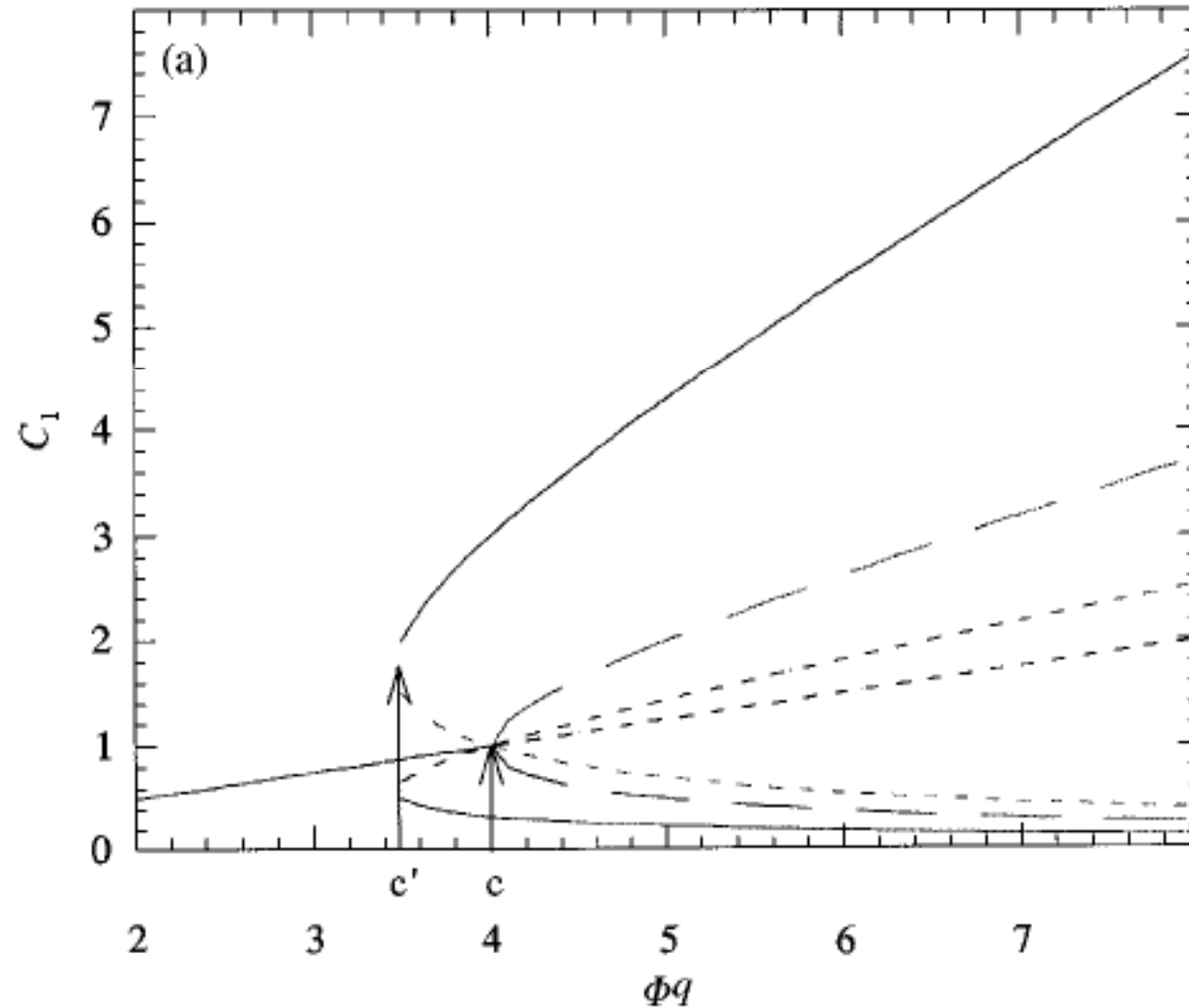
Route choice : same length



Shortest path

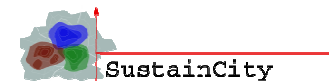


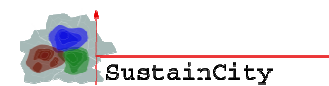
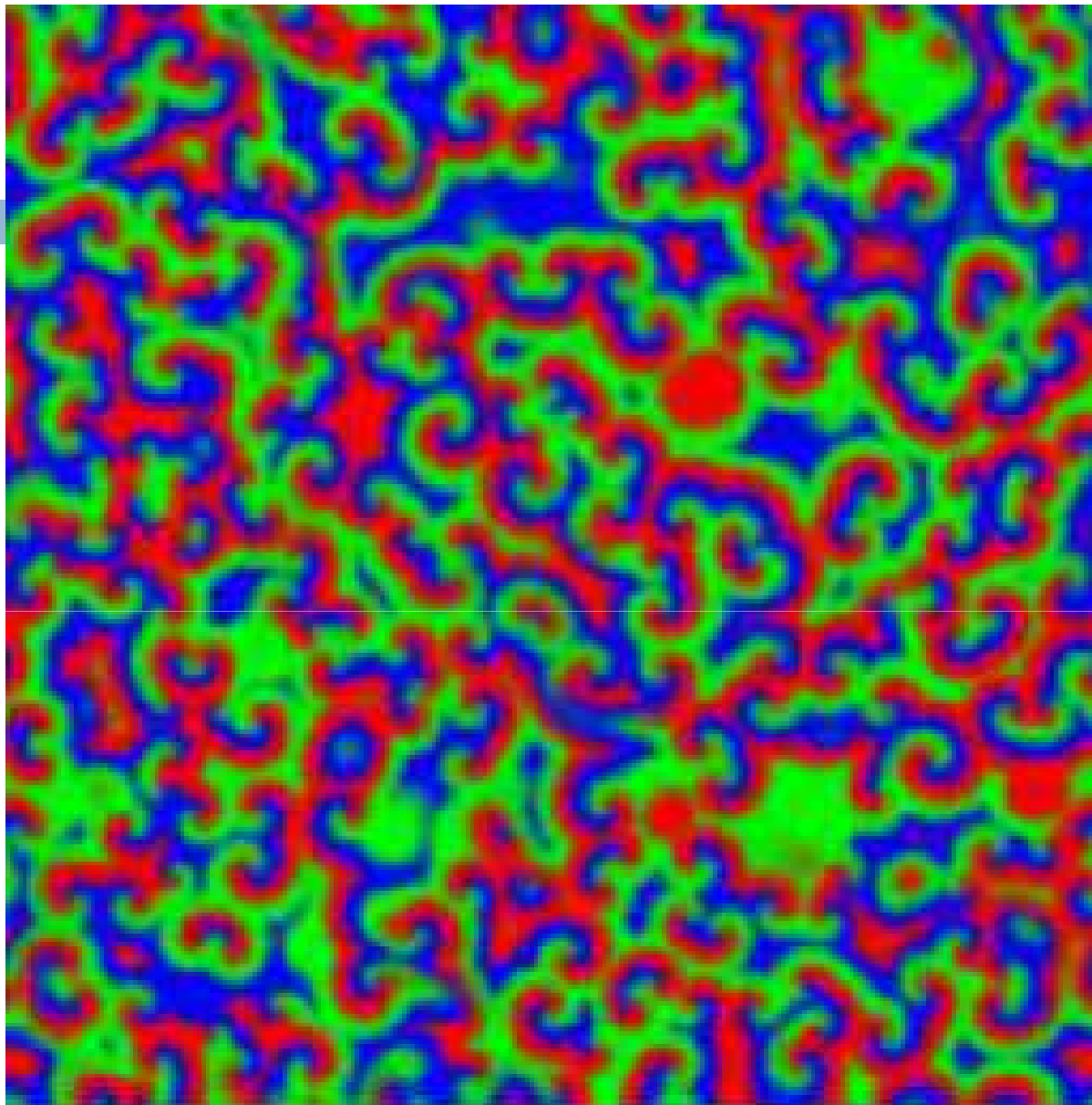
Bifurcation diagram



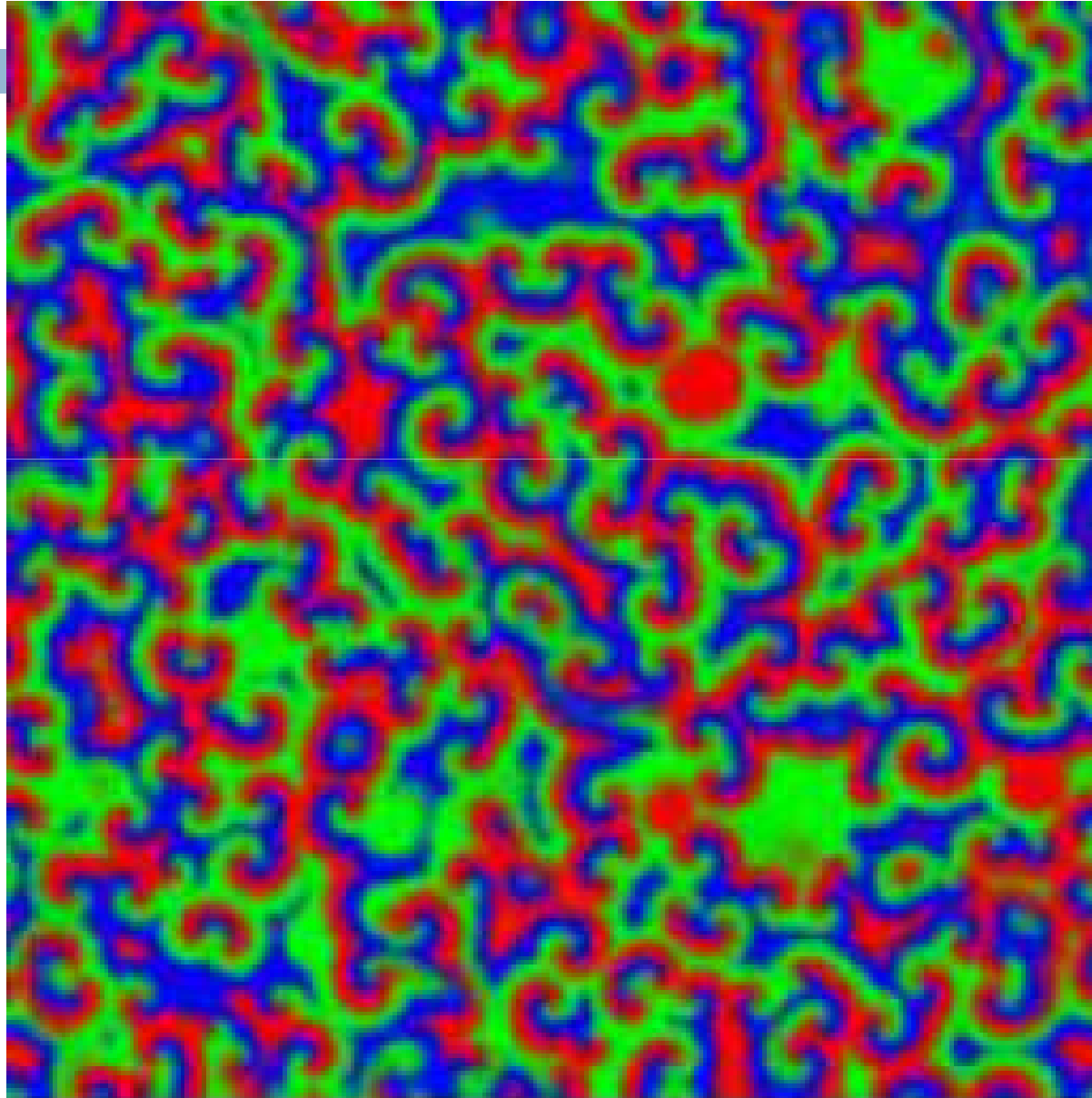
Key ingredients

- Positive (and negative) feedbacks
- Open Systems
- Dissipation of energy (and exchange)





Belousov-Zhabotinsky



Local interactions and global structures



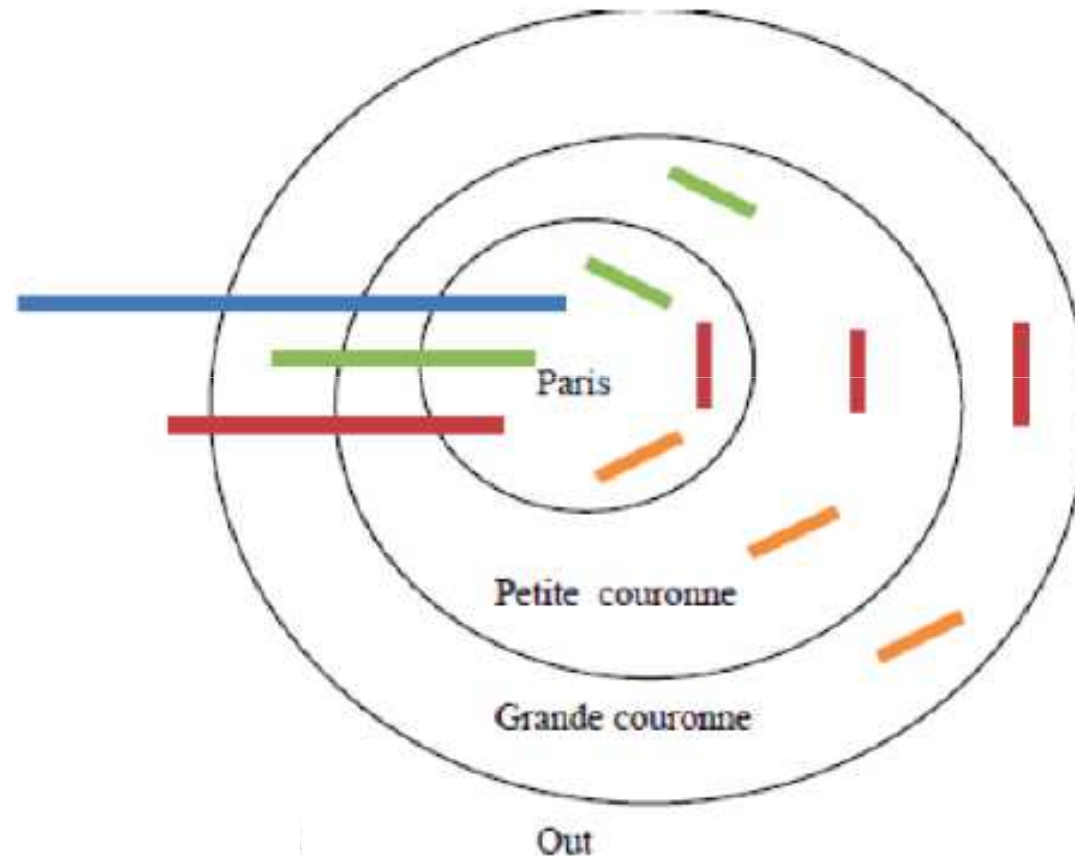
Urban Dynamics: key elements

- Agglomeration effects
- Non-linearities: economies of scales, thresholds, congestion effects, systemics effects,
- Dissipation (energy consumption, etc.) and exchanges of energy and information with the outside world



Keep it simple “Stef Proost, 1999”

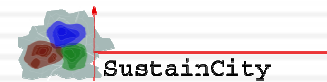
- RER
- METRO
- AUTO
- BUS



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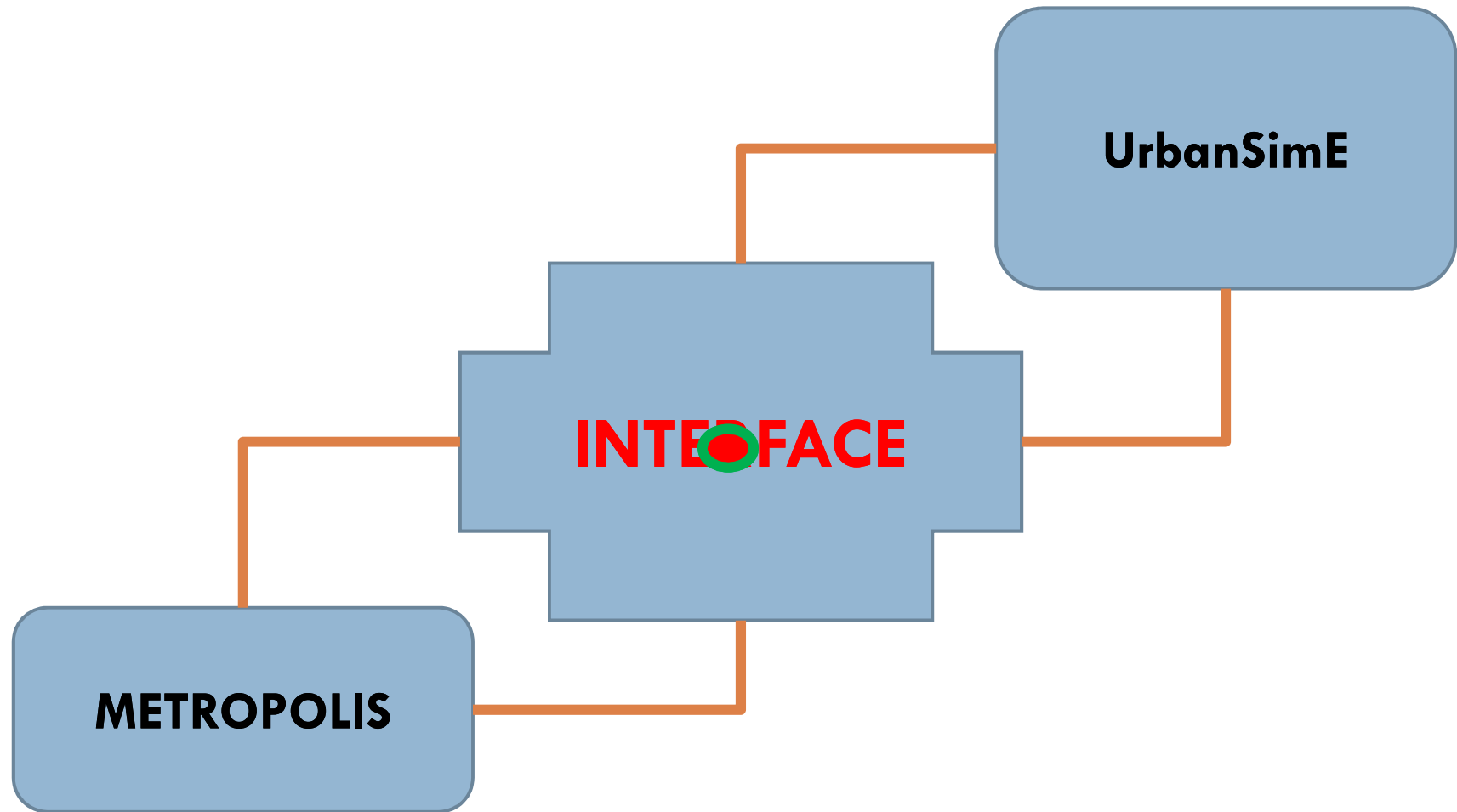
Implementation: UrbanSimM

UrbanSim and METROPOLIS



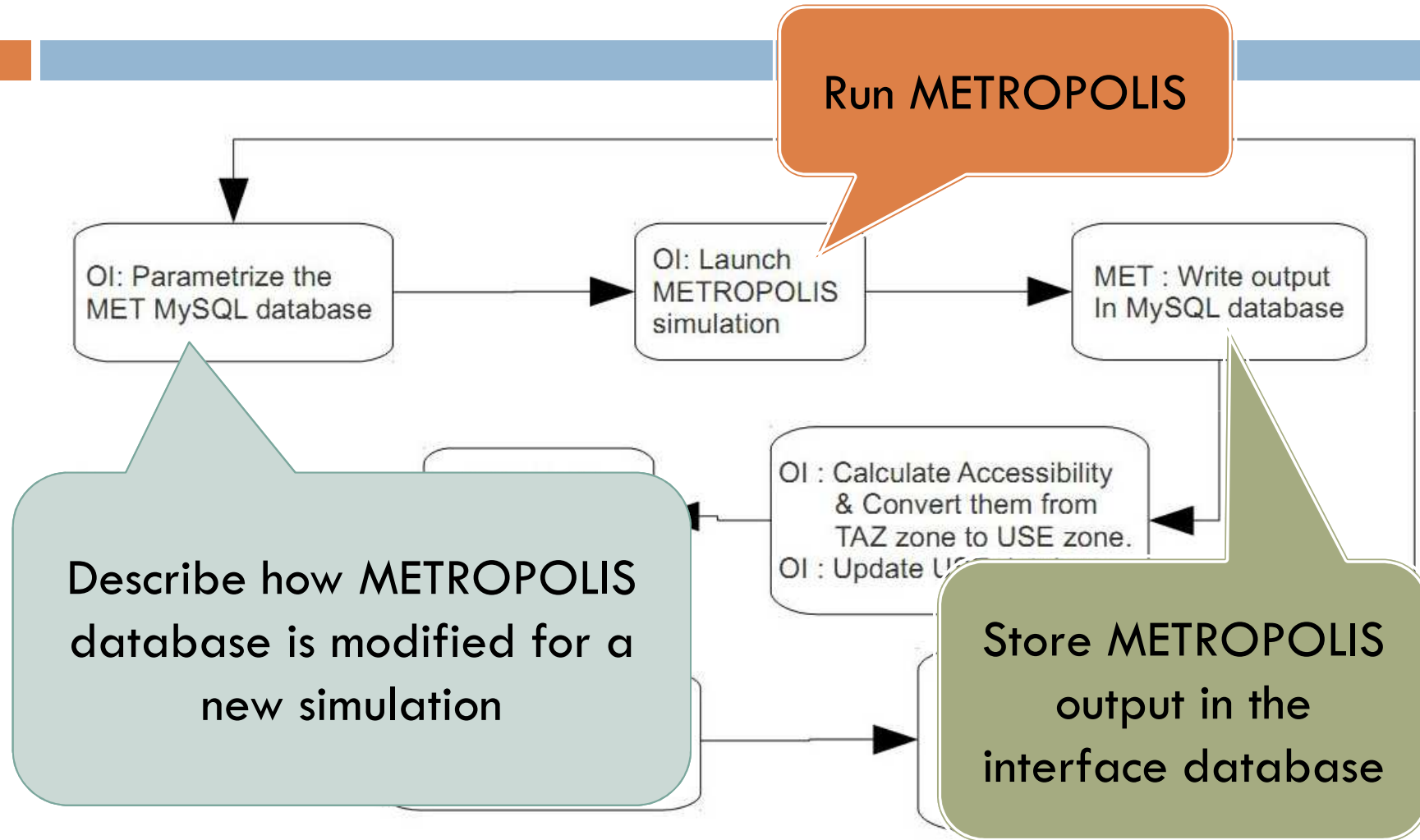
New Interface overview

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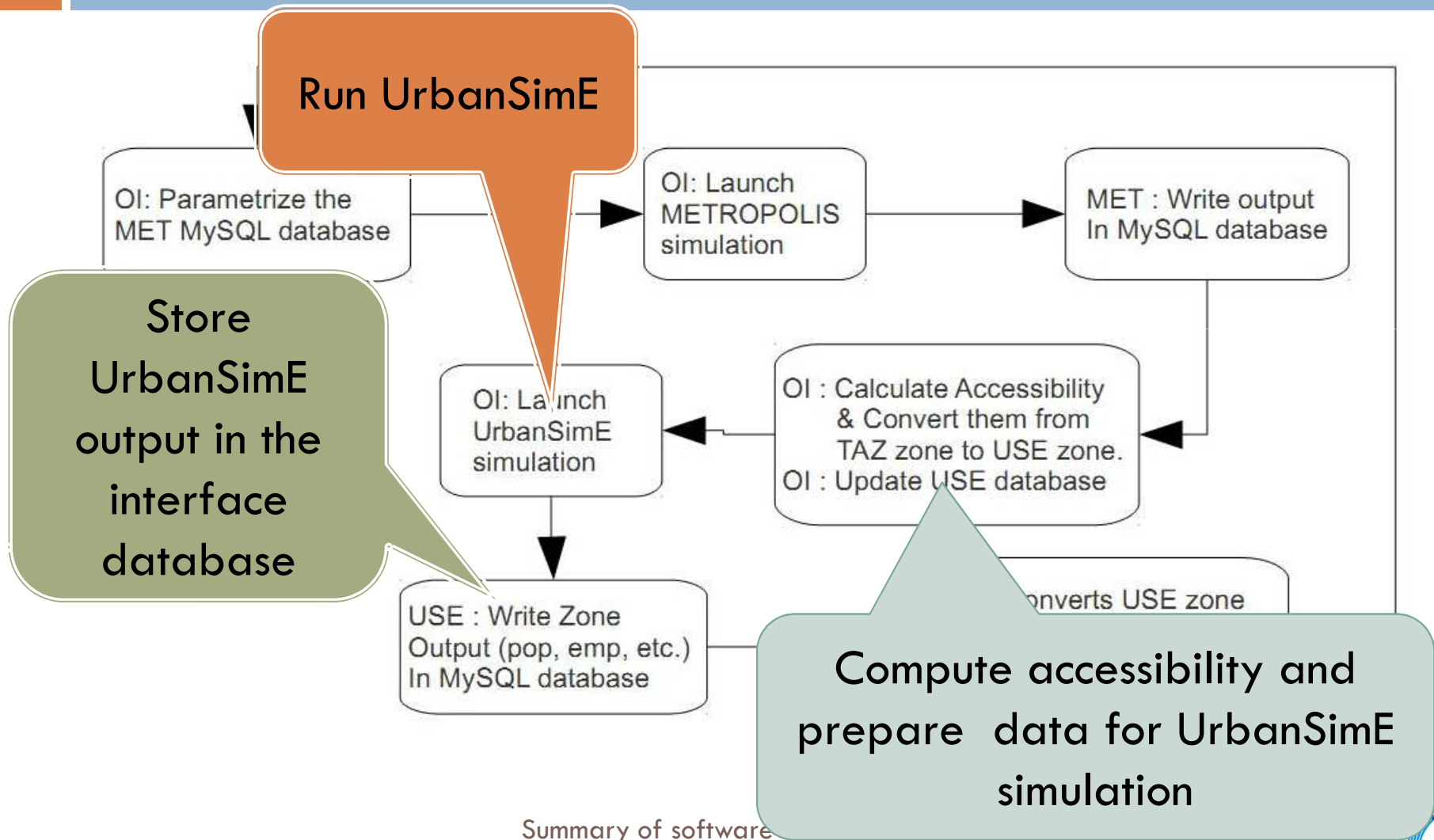
Work flow diagram of the Interface

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Work flow diagram of the Interface

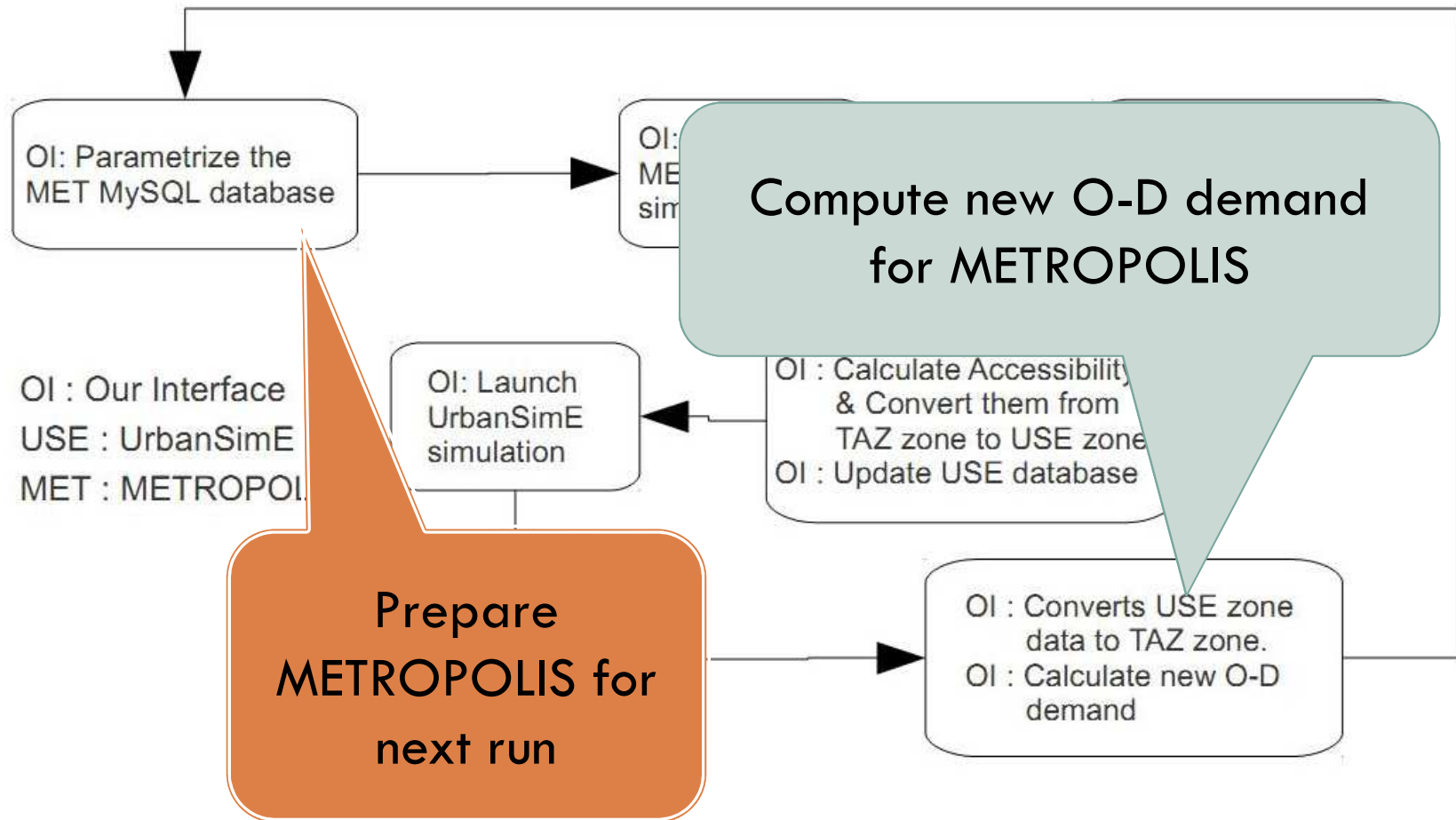
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Summary of software

Work flow diagram of the Interface

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Summary of software implementation



Towards some ecumenism

- Molino (Proost) - mono-centric (Kilani)- UrbanSimM (Waddel)

