



# **SustainCity UrbanSim Update**

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Sept 2010

- 1. Alternative Data Schemas and Model Configurations**
2. Sensitivity Analysis to Accessibility Changes
3. Coming soon: 3D Modeling and Visualization

# UrbanSim: Start From the Simplest Zonal Configuration

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## Household Location Models

Household Transition Model

Household Location Choice Model

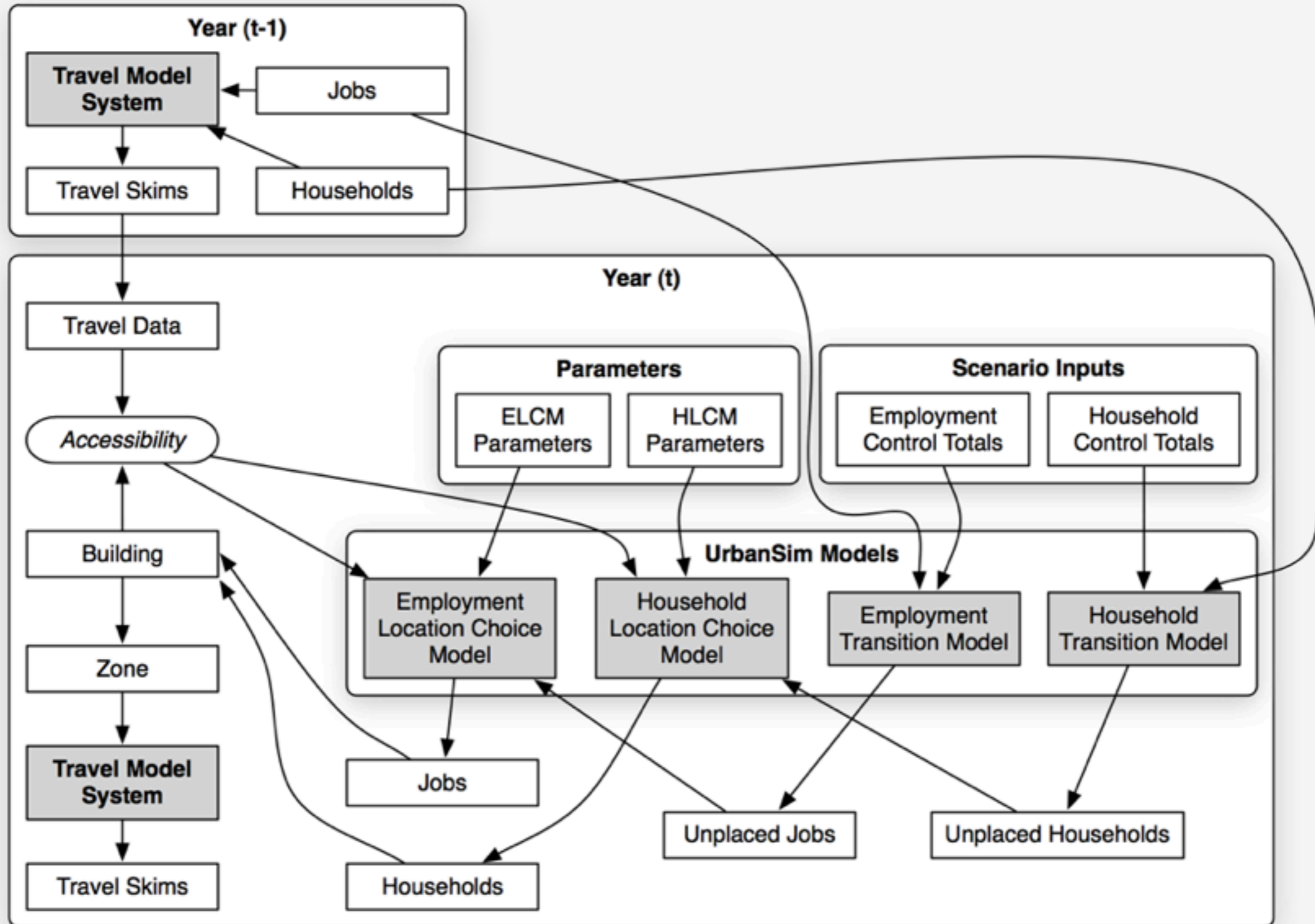
## Employment Location Models

Employment Transition Model

Employment Location Choice Model

No representation of supply side of real estate market, or prices. No relocation of agents once placed. Becomes an 'incremental' model, allocating growth.

# The Simple Zone Configuration of UrbanSim: In Detail



# UrbanSim: Add Relocation Dynamics

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## Household Location Models

Household Transition Model

Household Relocation Model

Household Location Choice Model

## Employment Location Models

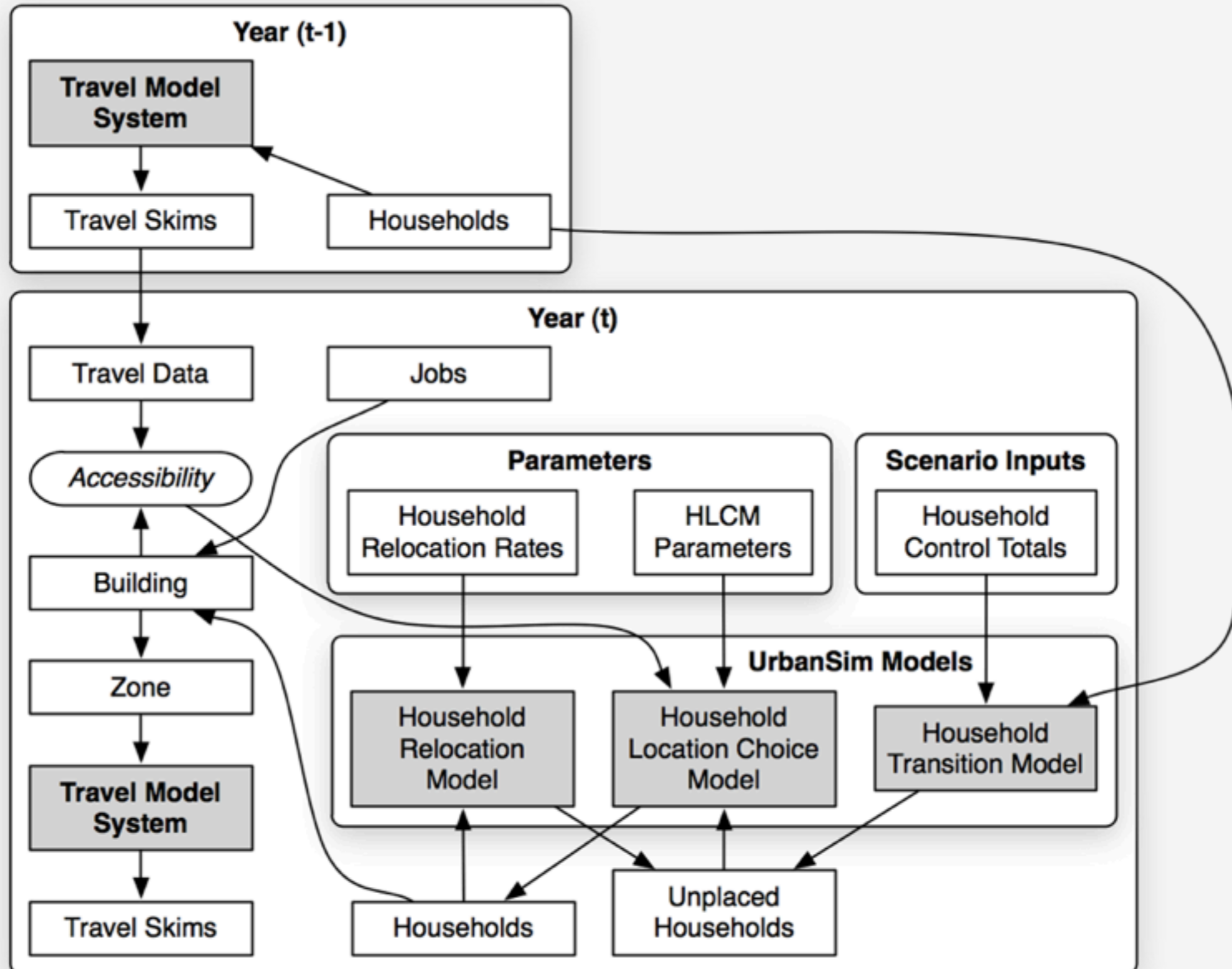
Employment Transition Model

Employment Relocation Model

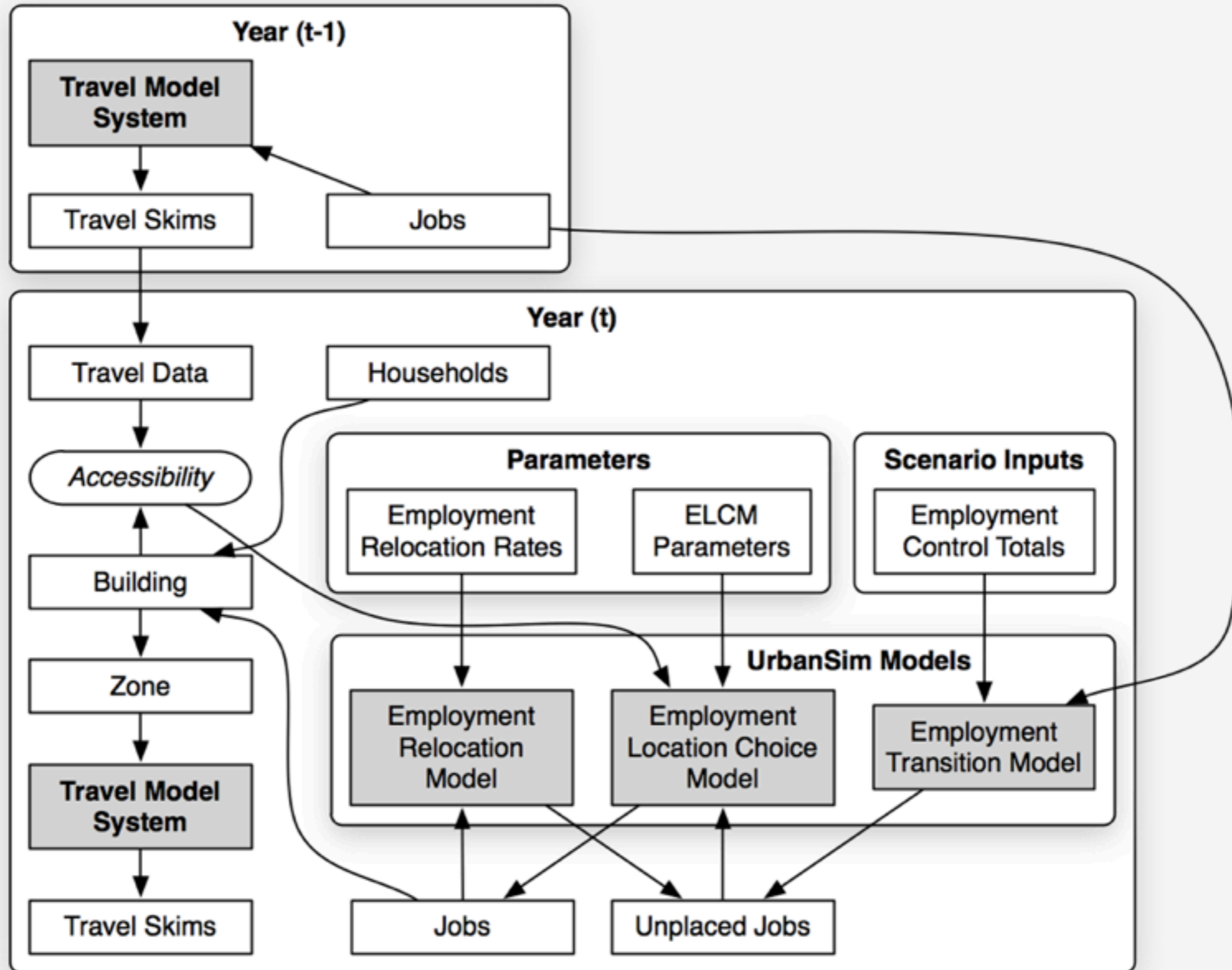
Employment Location Choice Model

Being used in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. No representation of supply side of real estate market, or prices. Last resort when there is no data on supply.

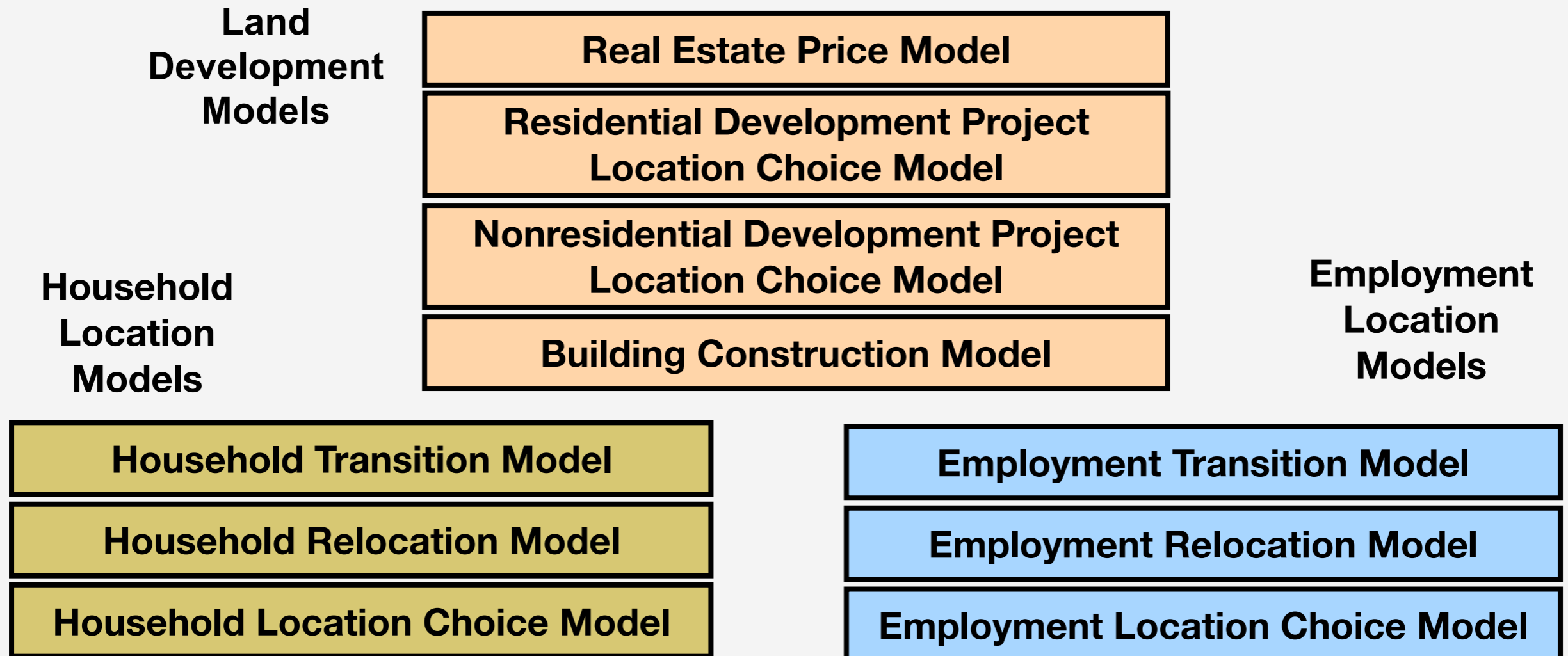
# Zone Configuration of UrbanSim: Household-Centric



# Zone Configuration of UrbanSim: Employment-Centric

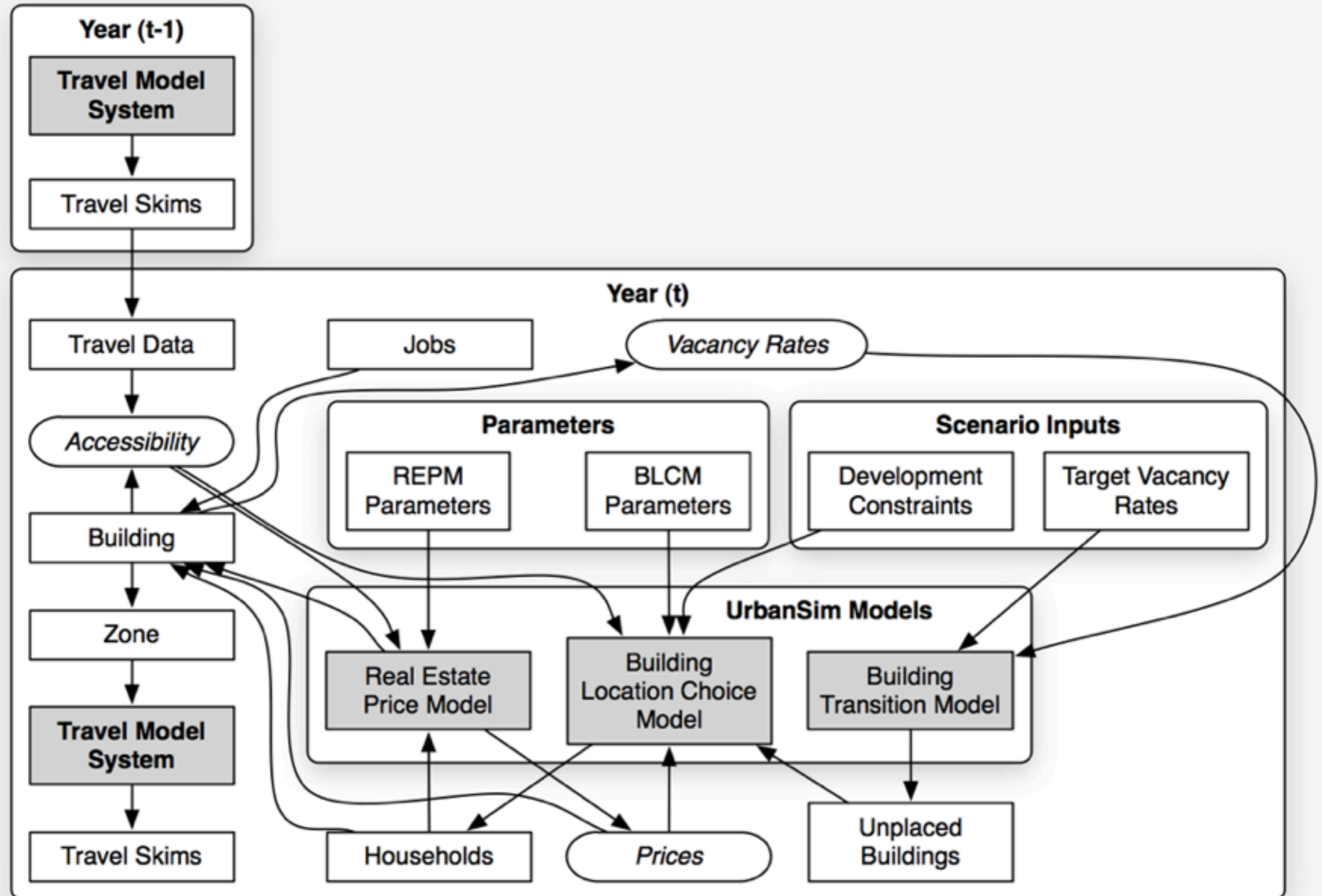


# UrbanSim: Add Real Estate Supply and Price

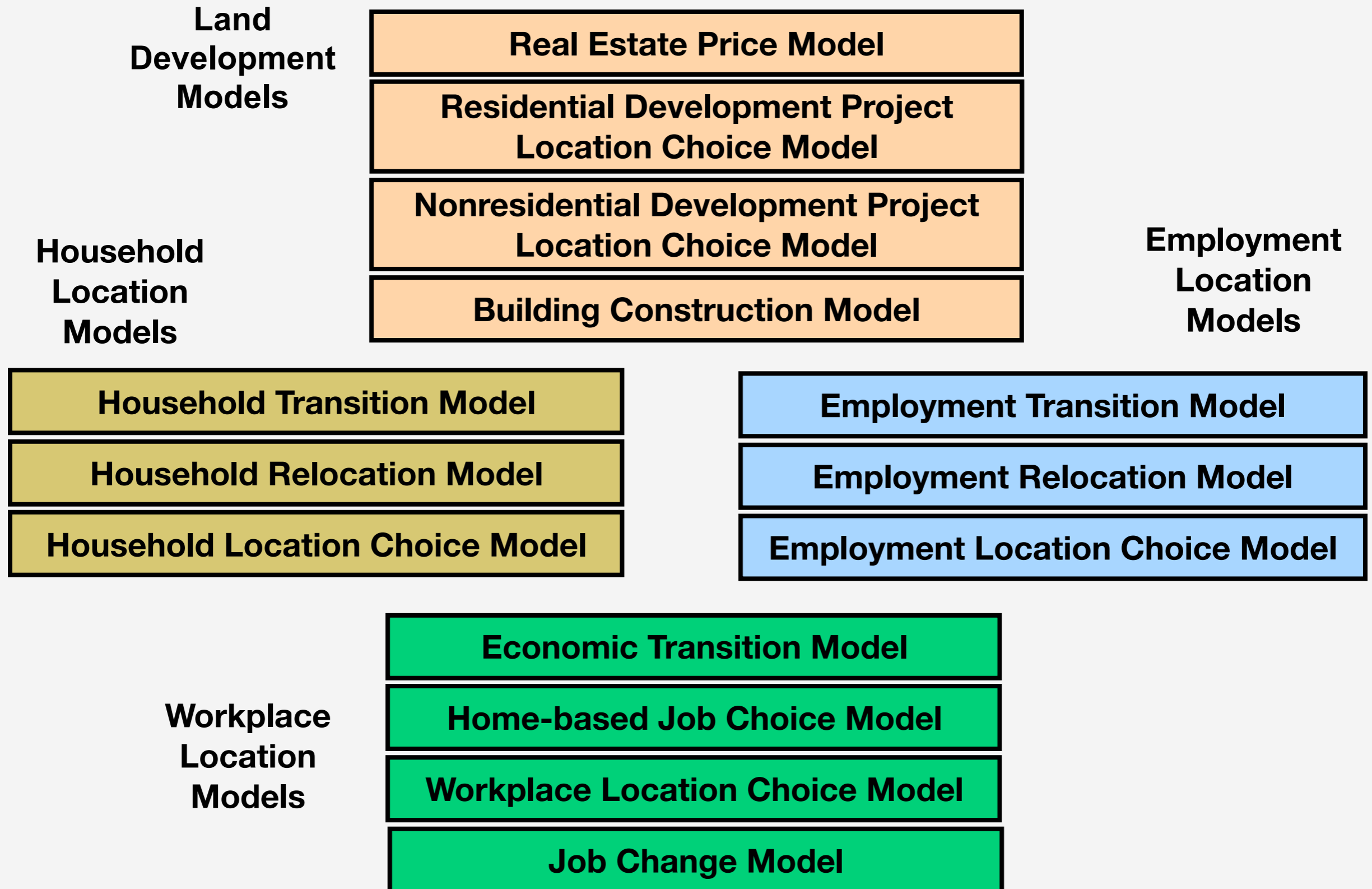




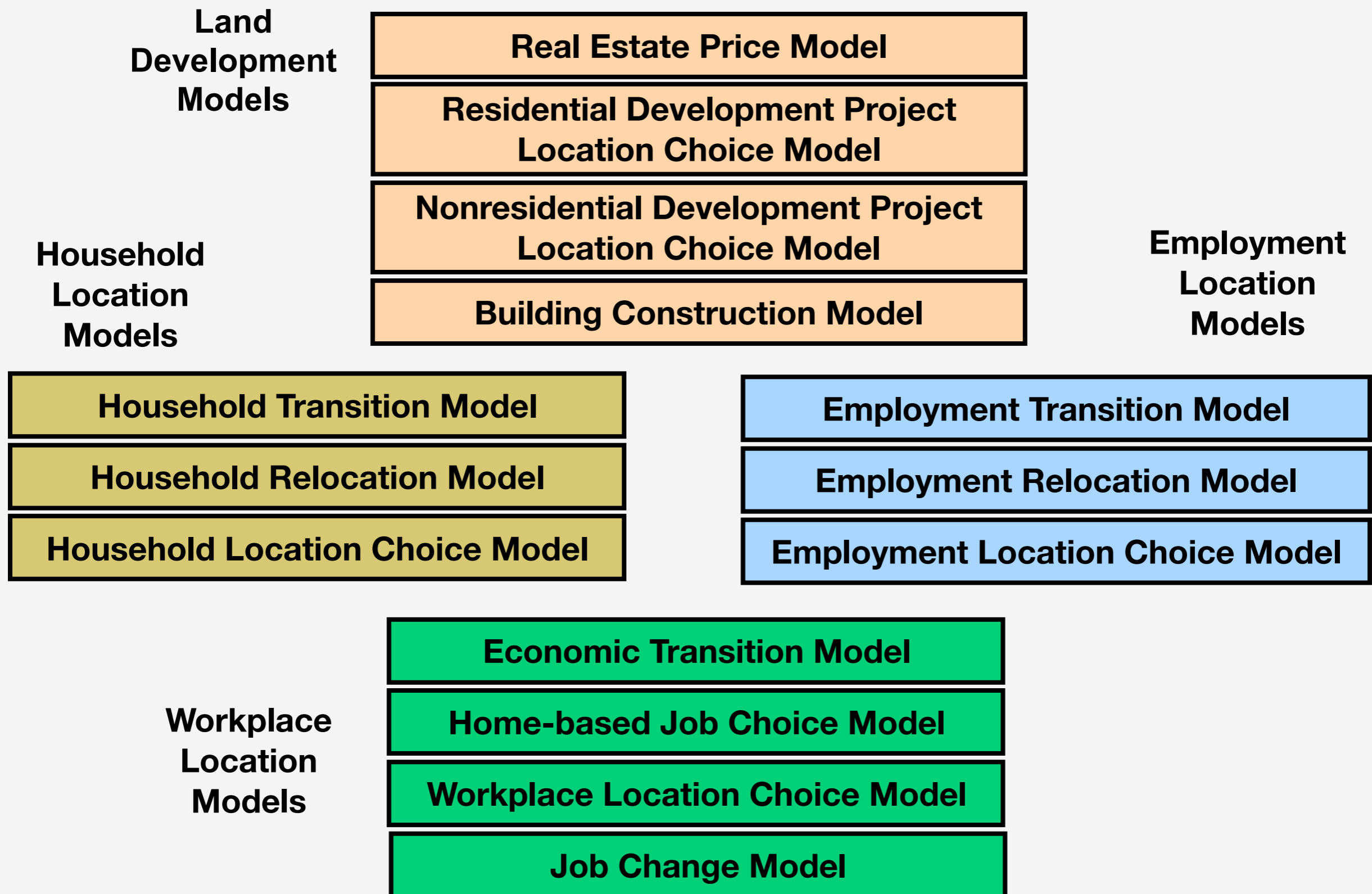
# Zone Configuration of UrbanSim: Development-Centric



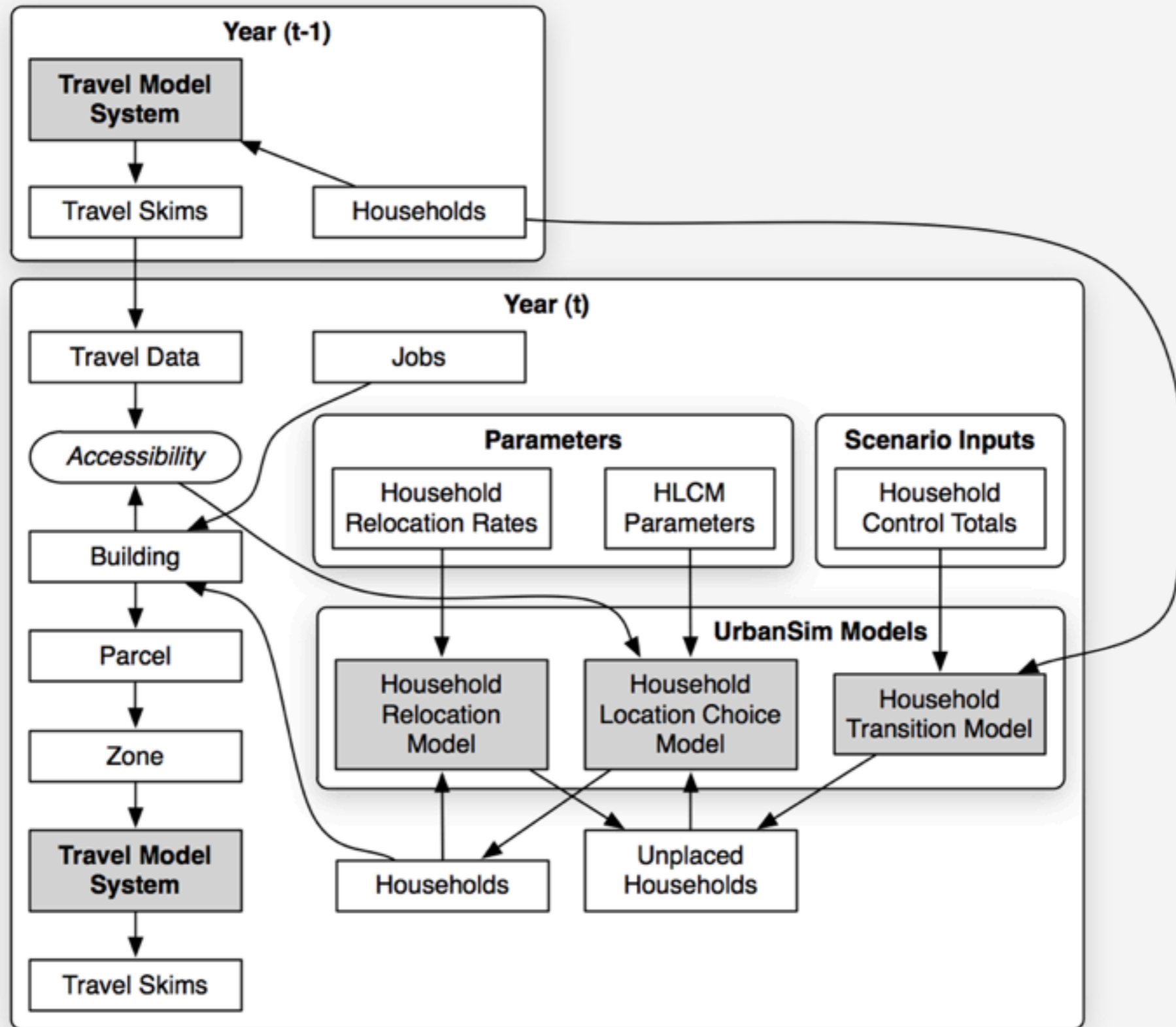
# UrbanSim: Add Labor Market & Workplace



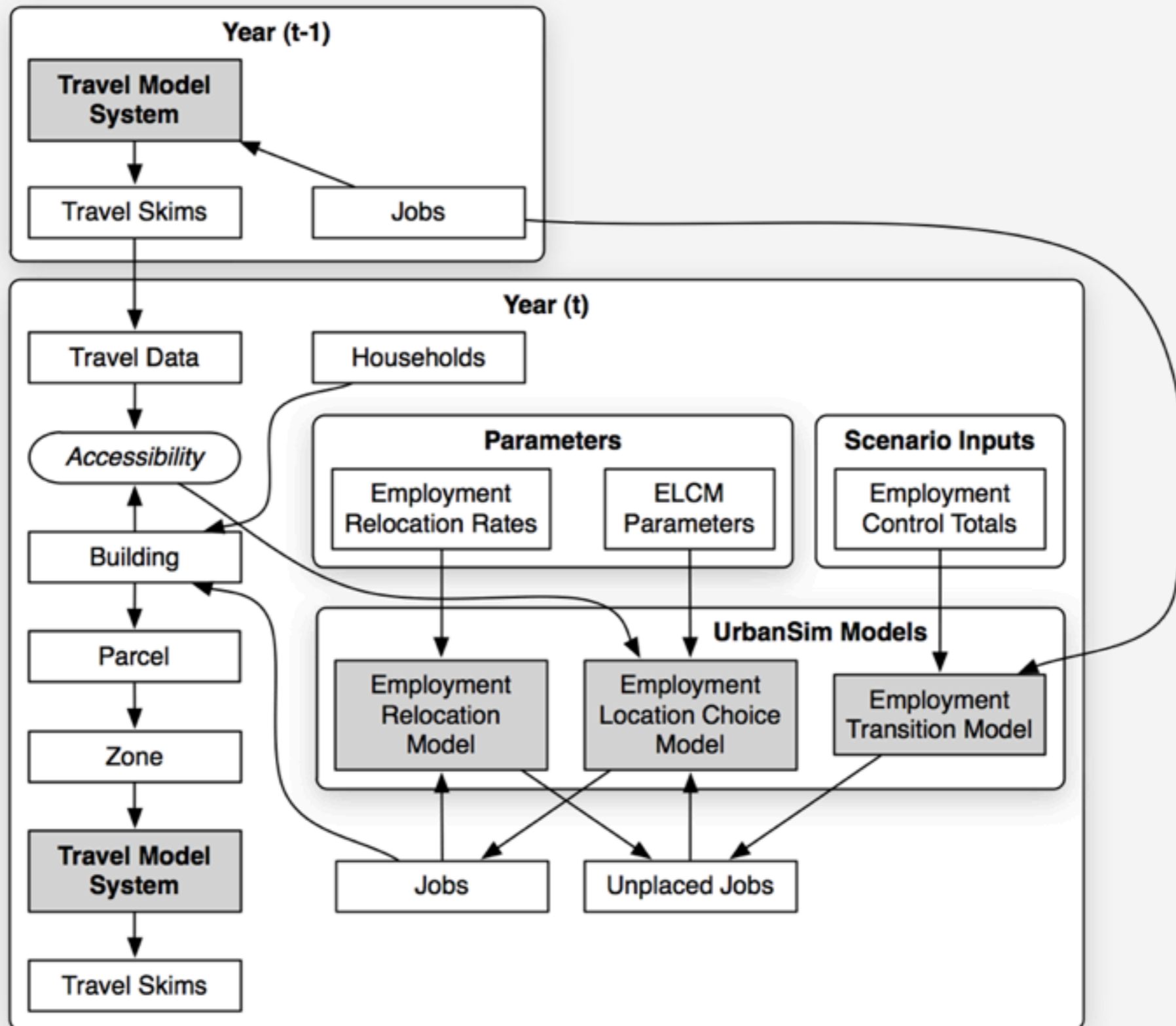
# UrbanSim: Shift From Zones to Parcels as Locations



# Parcel Configuration of UrbanSim: Household-Centric

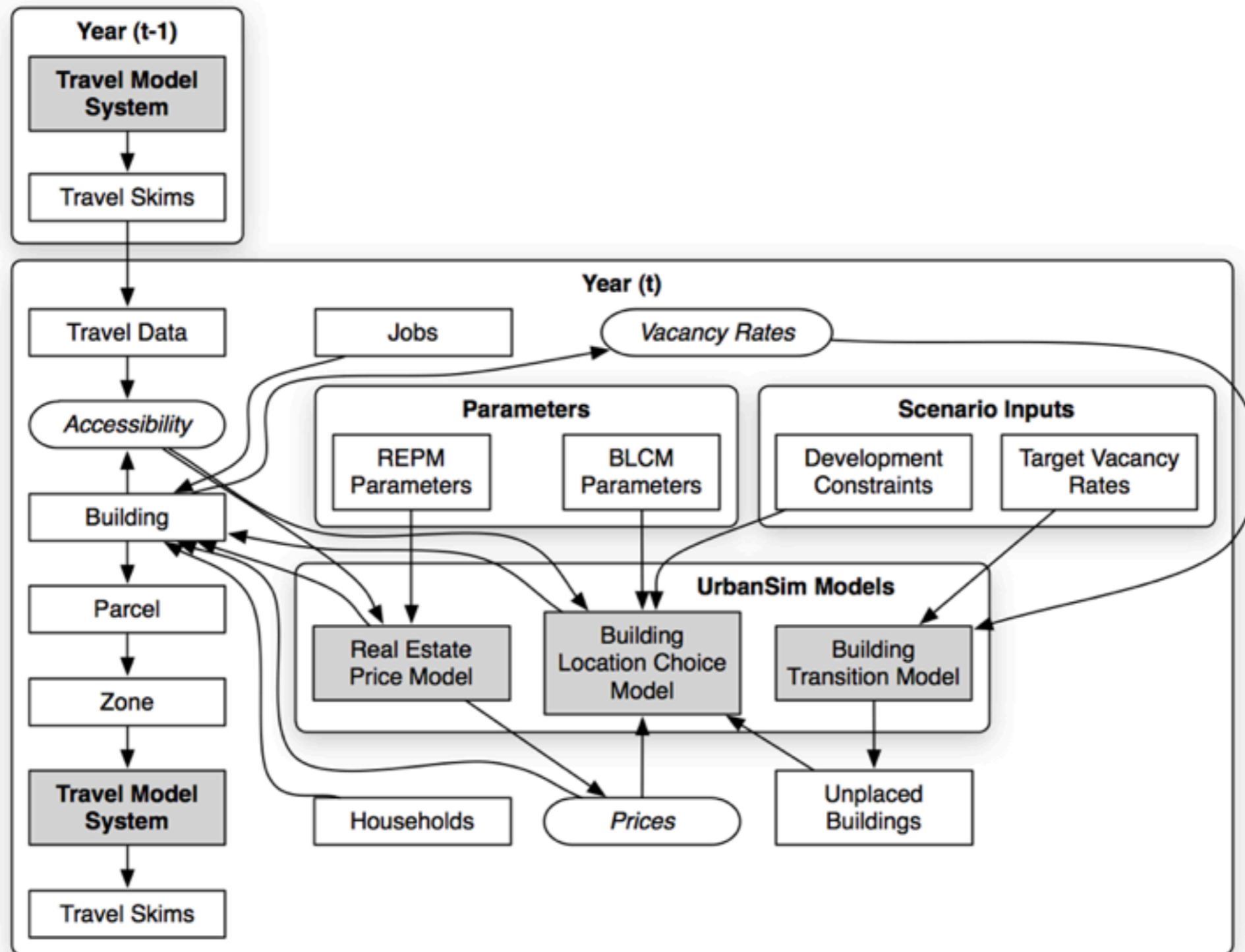


# Parcel Configuration of UrbanSim: Employment-Centric

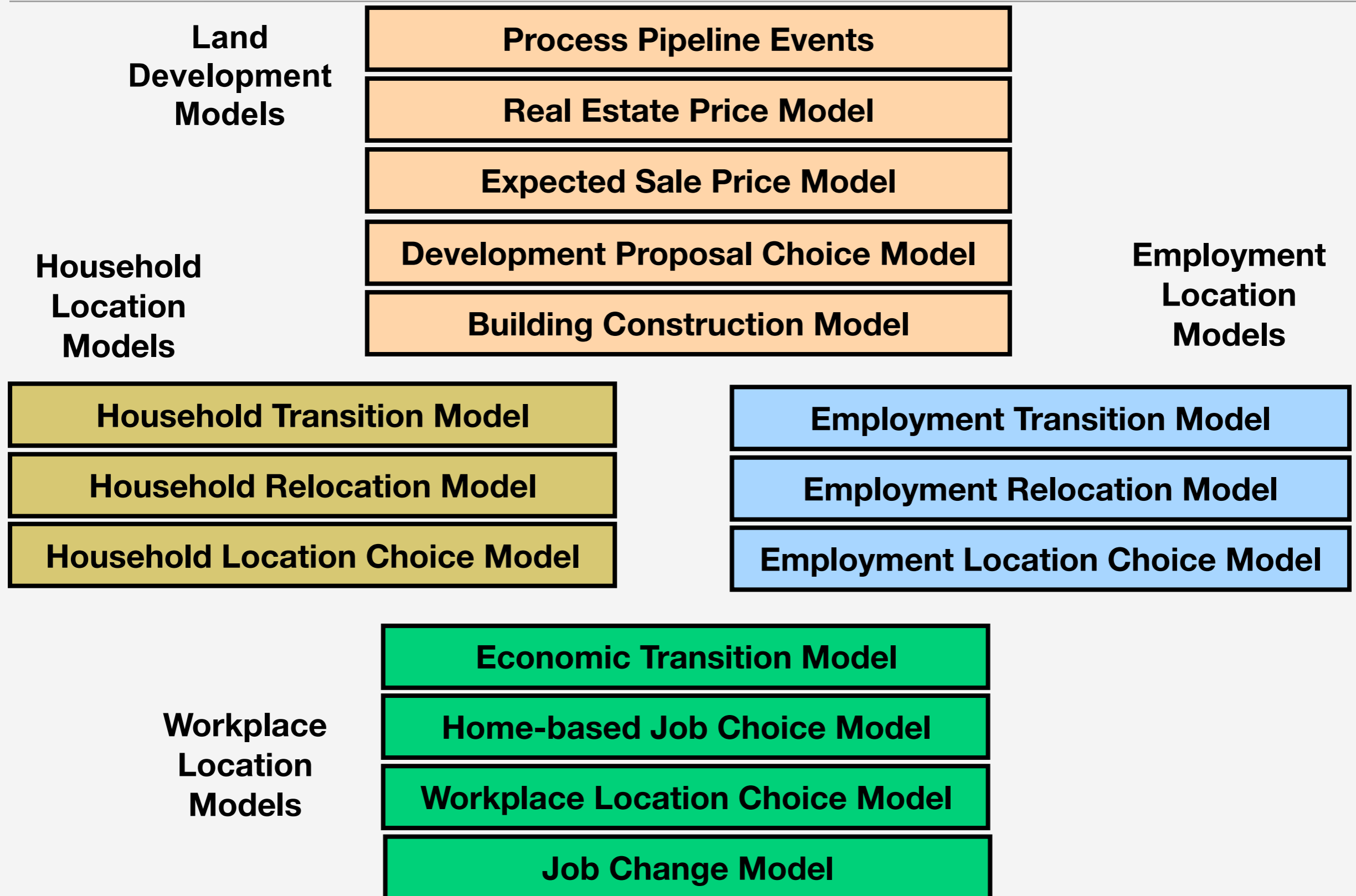




# Parcel Configuration of UrbanSim: Land-Centric

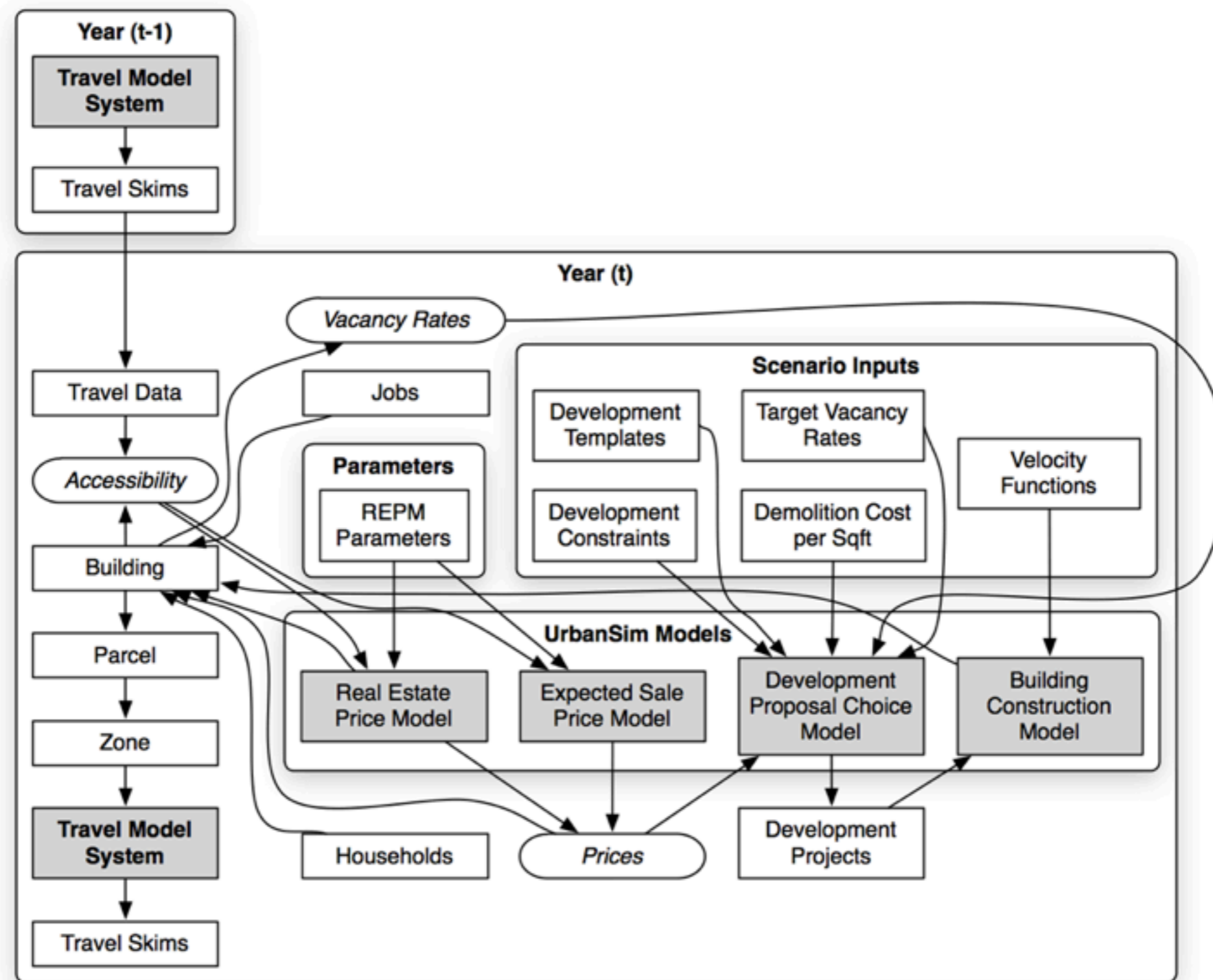


# UrbanSim: Alternative Development Models





# Parcel Configuration of UrbanSim: Land-Centric



# Configuration of UrbanSim Models at Parcel Level

<b>Model</b>	<b>Household Location Choice</b>	<b>Employment Location Choice</b>	<b>Real Estate Development</b>
Agents	Households Locating in Year t (new or moving)	Businesses Locating in Year t (new or moving)	Development Projects Selected in Year t
Choice Set Type	Residential Buildings	Non-residential Buildings	Parcels
Filter on Choice Set	At least 1 vacant unit	Sufficient vacant sqft for business	Sufficient development capacity under Comprehensive Plan
Sampling of Alternatives in Estimation	1 Chosen, 30 Random Alternatives	1 Chosen, 30 Random Alternatives	N/A

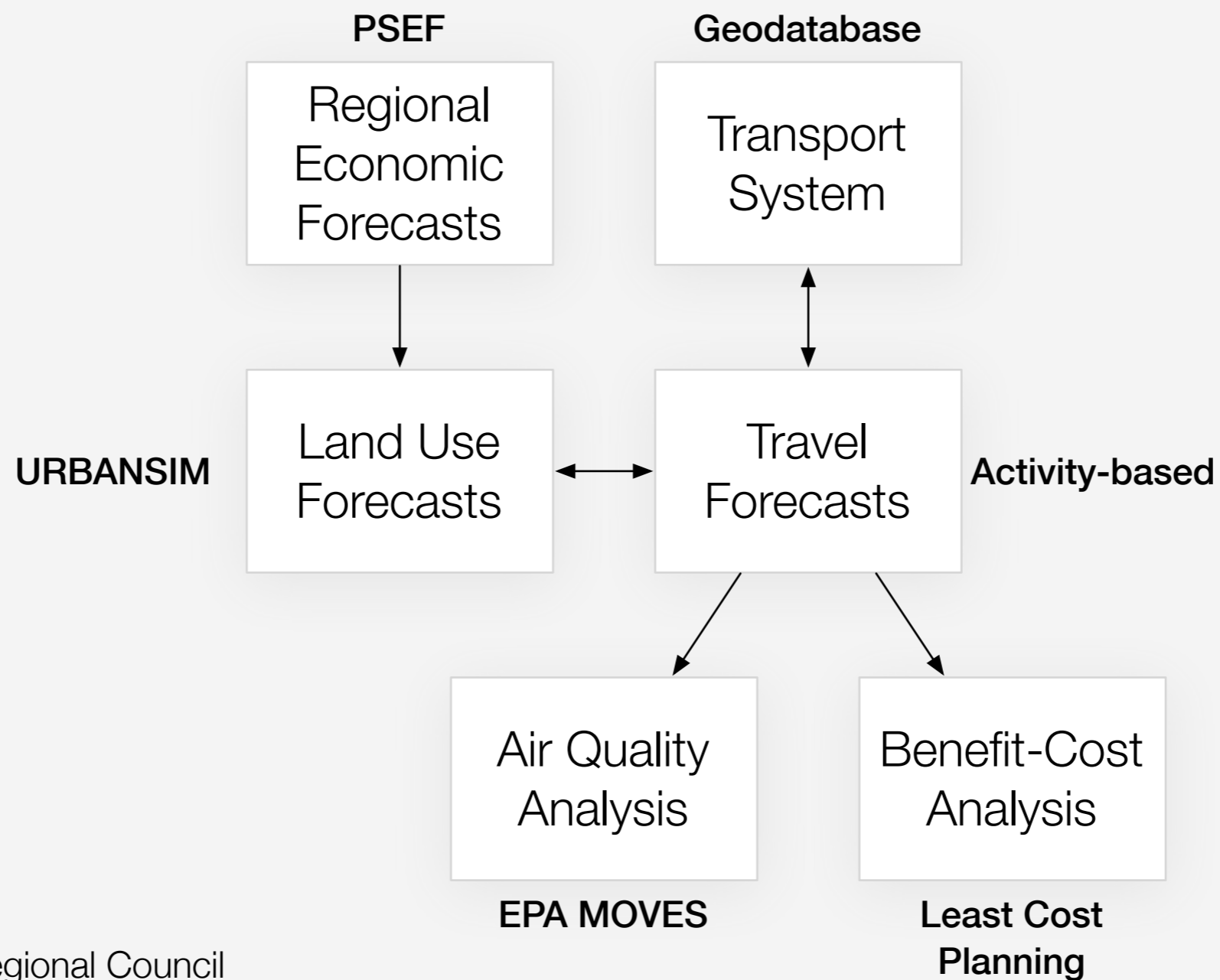
# Configuration of UrbanSim Models at Parcel Level

Model	Household Location Choice	Employment Location Choice	Real Estate Development
Submodels for Separate Estimation/ Application	N/A	Employment Sectors (NAICS-based)	Building Types
Choice Algorithm	Capacity Constrained	Capacity Constrained	Capacity Constrained
Principal Variables in Utility Function	Income of Household Housing Price Parcel Land Area Unit Square Feet Building Year Built Units on Parcel Jobs in Zone Households in Zone Job Access by Mode	Building Type Price per Square Foot Parcel Land Area Building Year Built Zonal Jobs by Sector Businesses in Zone Households in Zone Avg Income in Zone Job Access by Mode	Price per Square Foot Land Area Avg Income in Zone Households in Zone Businesses in Zone Access by Mode to Jobs

1. Alternative Data Schemas and Model Configurations
- 2. Sensitivity Analysis to Accessibility Changes**
3. Coming soon: 3D Modeling and Visualization

# PSRC Integrated Models

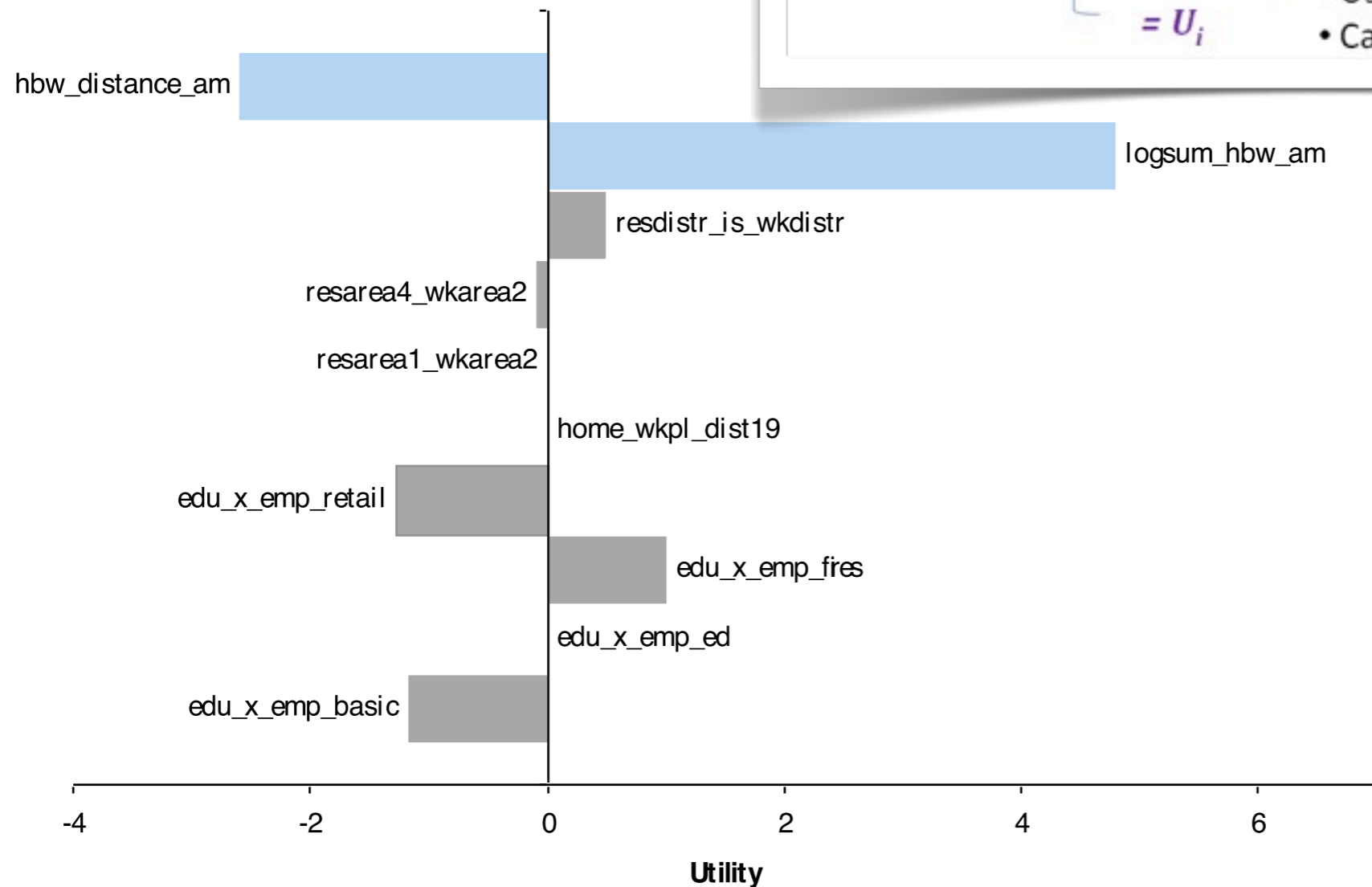
Simulates persons and households at a parcel level



Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Sensitivity Analysis: Relative Influence of Variables

## Workplace Location Choice Model



Estimated Parameters ( $\beta$ )

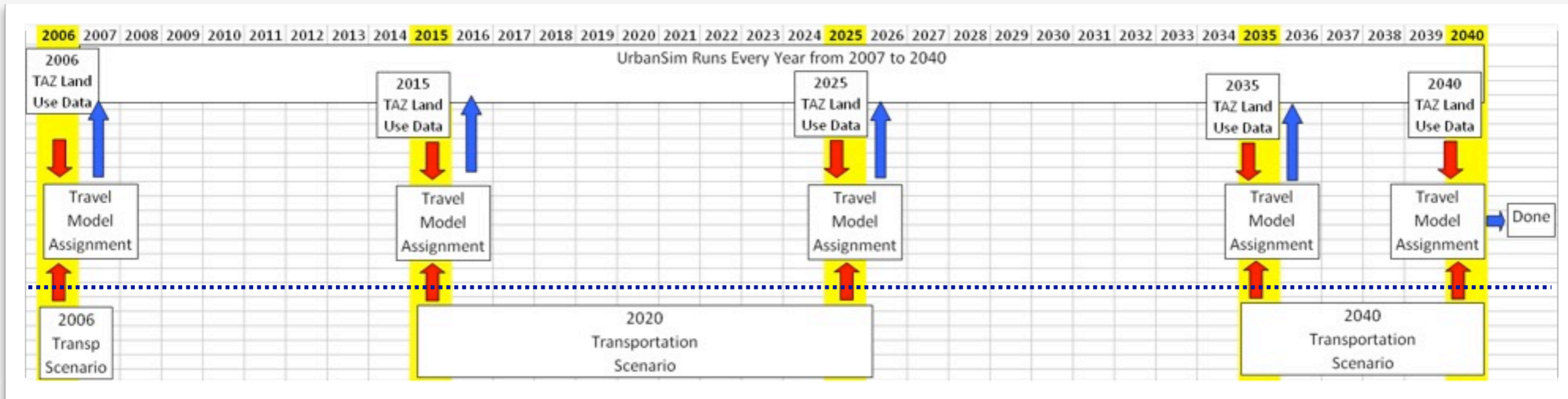
$$\beta_{i1}x_{i1} + \beta_{i2}x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_{ik}x_{ik} + \dots = U_i$$

All variables ( $x$ ) except one held at median value

One variable:

- Use 5<sup>th</sup> & 95<sup>th</sup> percentile values
- Calc.  $\Delta U$  for indication of influence

# Model Handshake – Current Setup



Model Inputs and Integration	Analysis Year				
	2006 (base)	2015	2025	2035	2040
<b>Land Use Model Runs, using accessibilities from:</b>	a previous travel model run for land use model run 2006	2006 travel model for land use model runs 2007 through 2015	2015 travel model for land use model runs 2016 through 2025	2025 travel model for land use model runs 2026 through 2035	2035 for land use model runs 2036 through 2040
<b>Travel Model Runs, using population and employment from:</b>	2006 land use model run	2015 land use model run	2025 land use model run	2035 land use model run	2040 land use model run

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Accessibility Measures – passed to UrbanSim

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- Zone-based, measured to a downtown location
  - Generalized Cost to Seattle CBD, HBW AM SOV
  - Generalized Cost to Bellevue CBD, HBW AM SOV
- Zone-based
  - Average Travel Time, Trip-weighted, AM, SOV, HBW
  - Jobs within 30 minutes travel time, AM, SOV
- Person-based, Home to Work Zones
  - Network distance from Home to Work
  - Log Sum, HBW AM from Home to Work



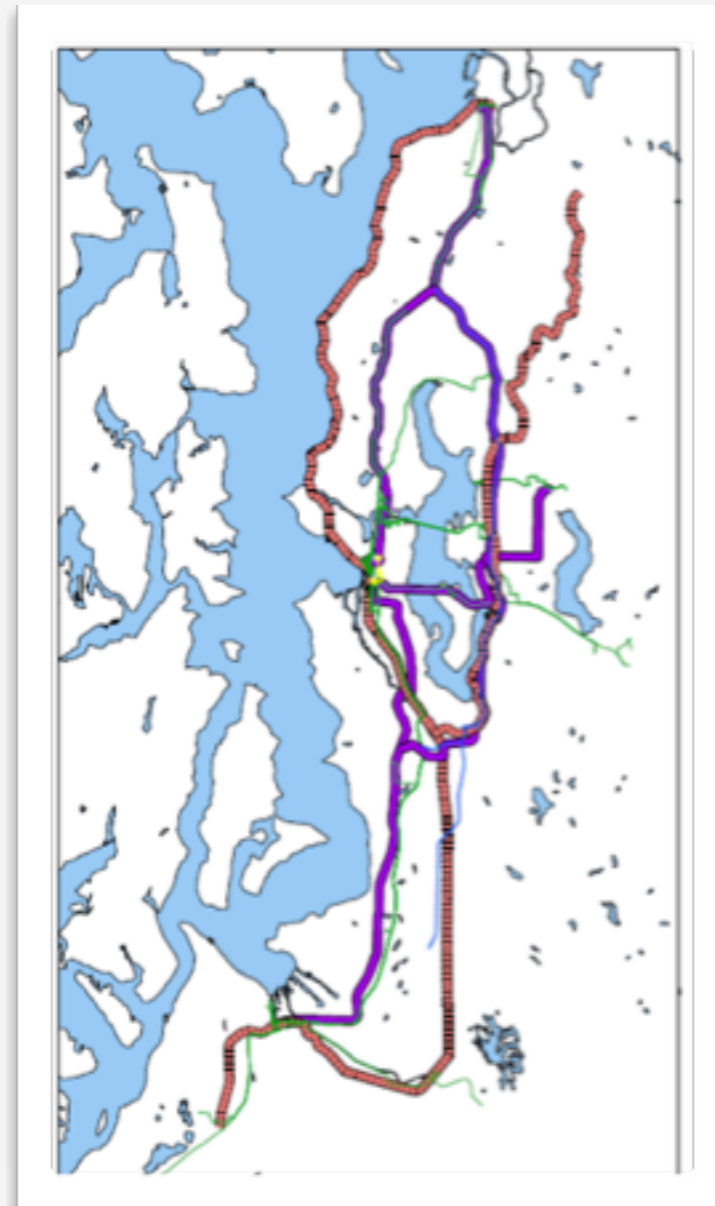
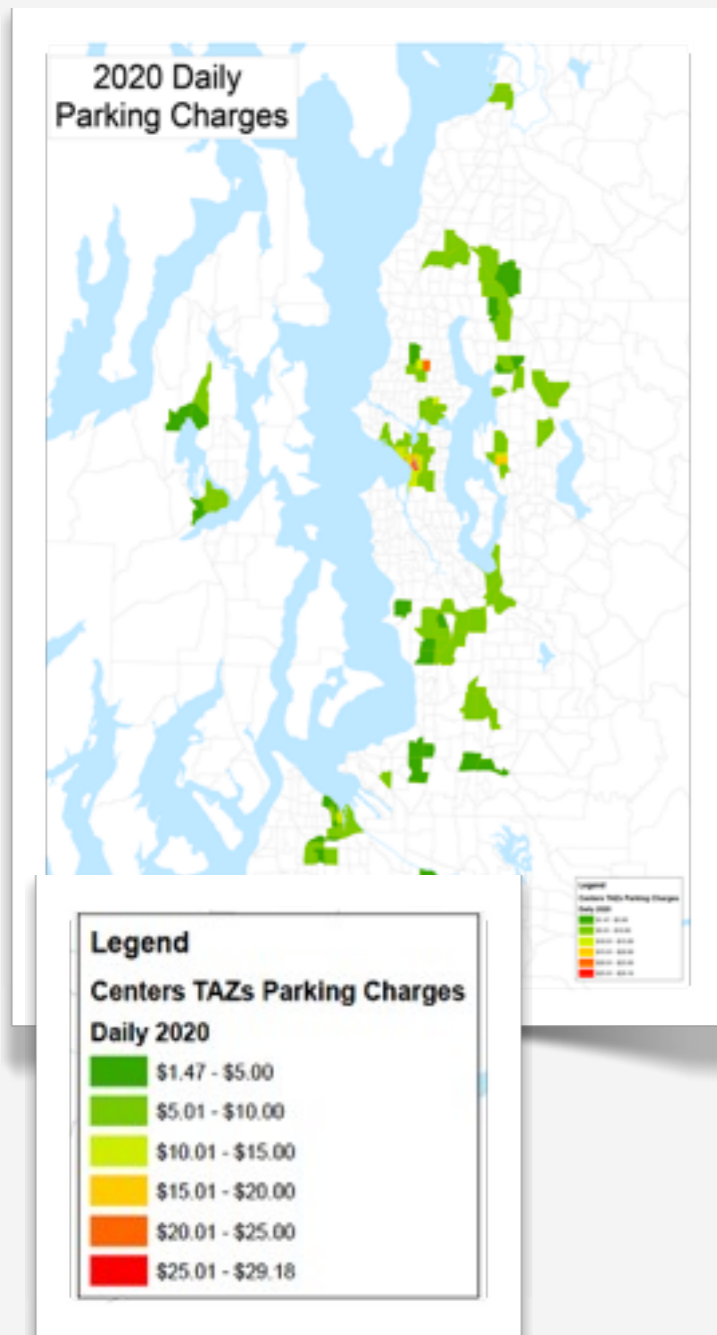
# Sensitivity Tests

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- Base Case Scenario
  - Transportation Networks (2020, 2040)
  - Modest investments in roads and road-based transit
  - Near-term voter-approved rail transit extensions
  - Very limited tolling (two bridge crossings)
  - No real growth in vehicle operating costs
  - Modest real growth in parking costs
- Alternative Scenarios
  - Lower parking costs in selected neighborhoods (zones)
  - Higher vehicle operating costs forecast
  - Major extensions of rail transit
  - Major investments in highway capacity

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Alternatives



- Light Rail
- Commuter Rail



Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Expectations

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- Short-run substitution will minimize the magnitude of cost changes reflected in long-run (location) choices
- Some modest correlation between a composite measure of zonal accessibility and the outputs of the land use model (population, households, employment, work trip locations)
- Higher transportation costs should result in lower site values, and vice versa
- A resorting by willingness to pay for sites may dominate the location choices

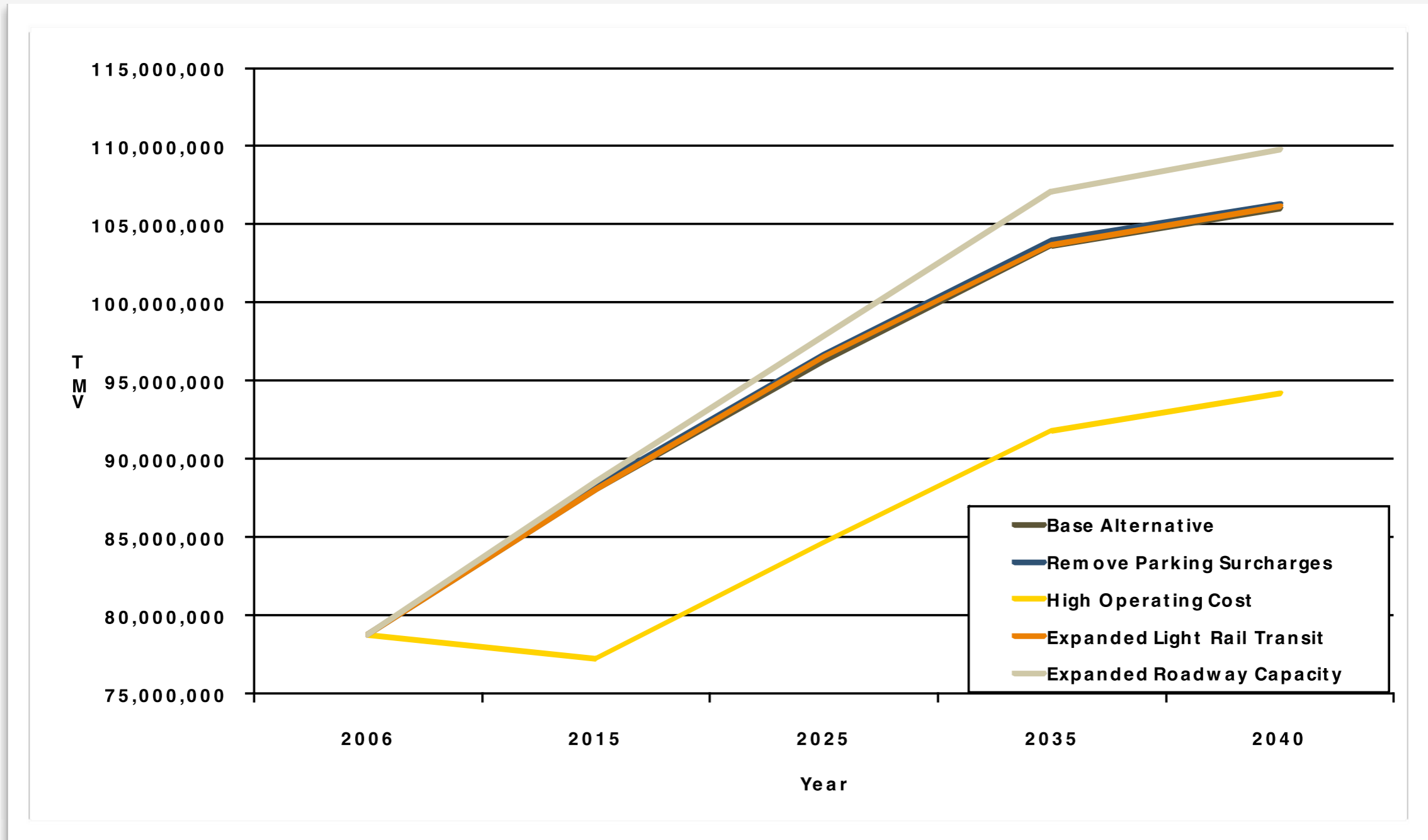
Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Selected Travel Model Statistics

Selected Measures - Travel Model	Base Scenario	Lower Parking Costs	Higher Vehicle Operating Costs	Rail Transp Extension	Highway Capacity
<b>Daily Vehicle Trips</b>	12,207,370	12,282,986	11,871,396	12,211,586	12,261,469
<b>Daily Transit Trips</b>	818,805	772,862	832,134	841,256	814,995
<b>Daily Walk and Bike Trips</b>	2,272,961	2,258,358	2,560,918	2,257,955	2,201,591
<b>Daily VMT</b>	105,976,212	106,312,470	94,195,933	106,185,529	<u>109,787,866</u>
<b>Daily Average Vehicle Speeds</b>	38	38	38	38	40
<b>Trip Lengths</b>					
HBW	13.0	12.9	12.4	13.0	13.1
HBShop	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.7
HBOther	5.6	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.9

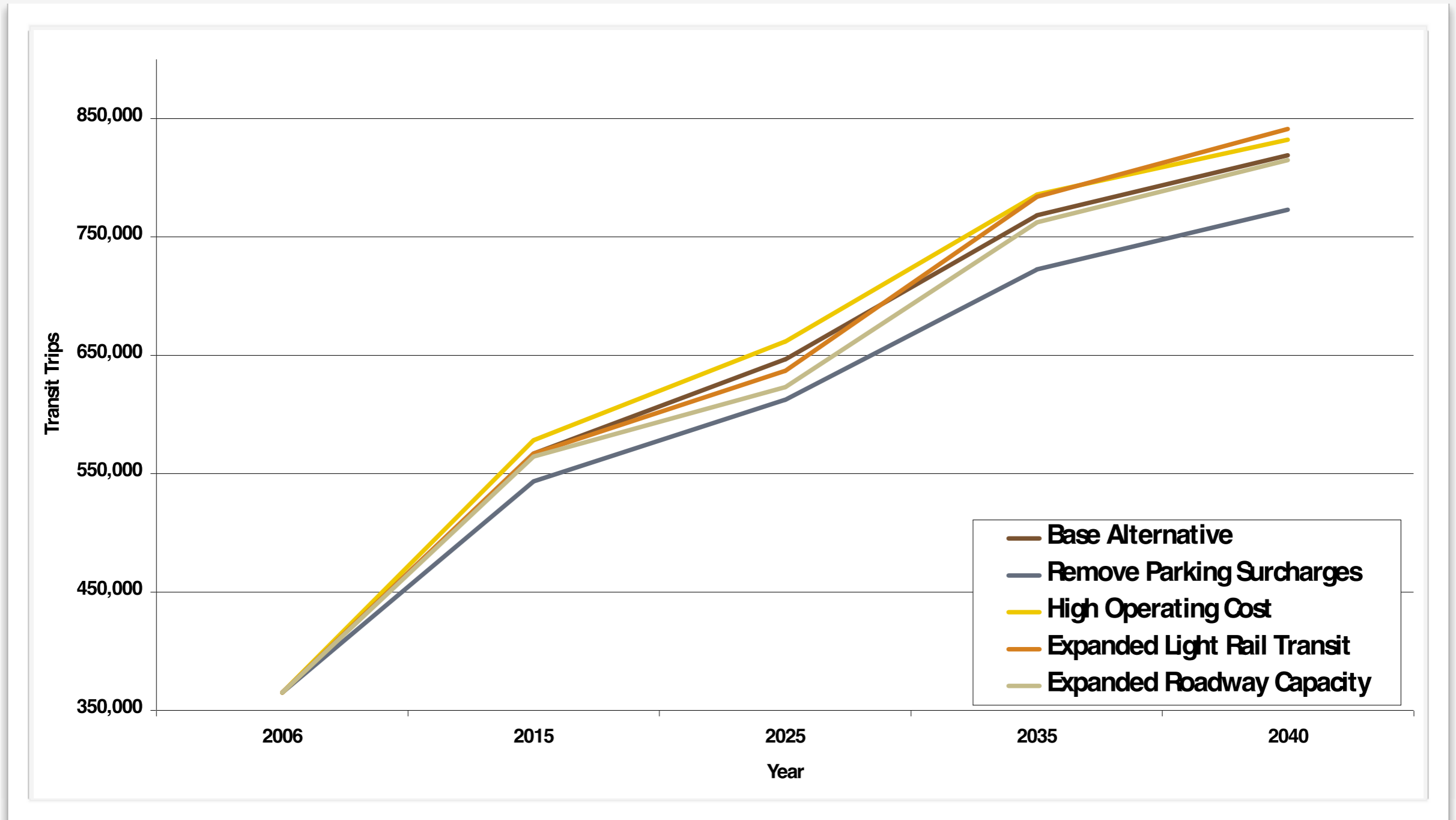
Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# VMT



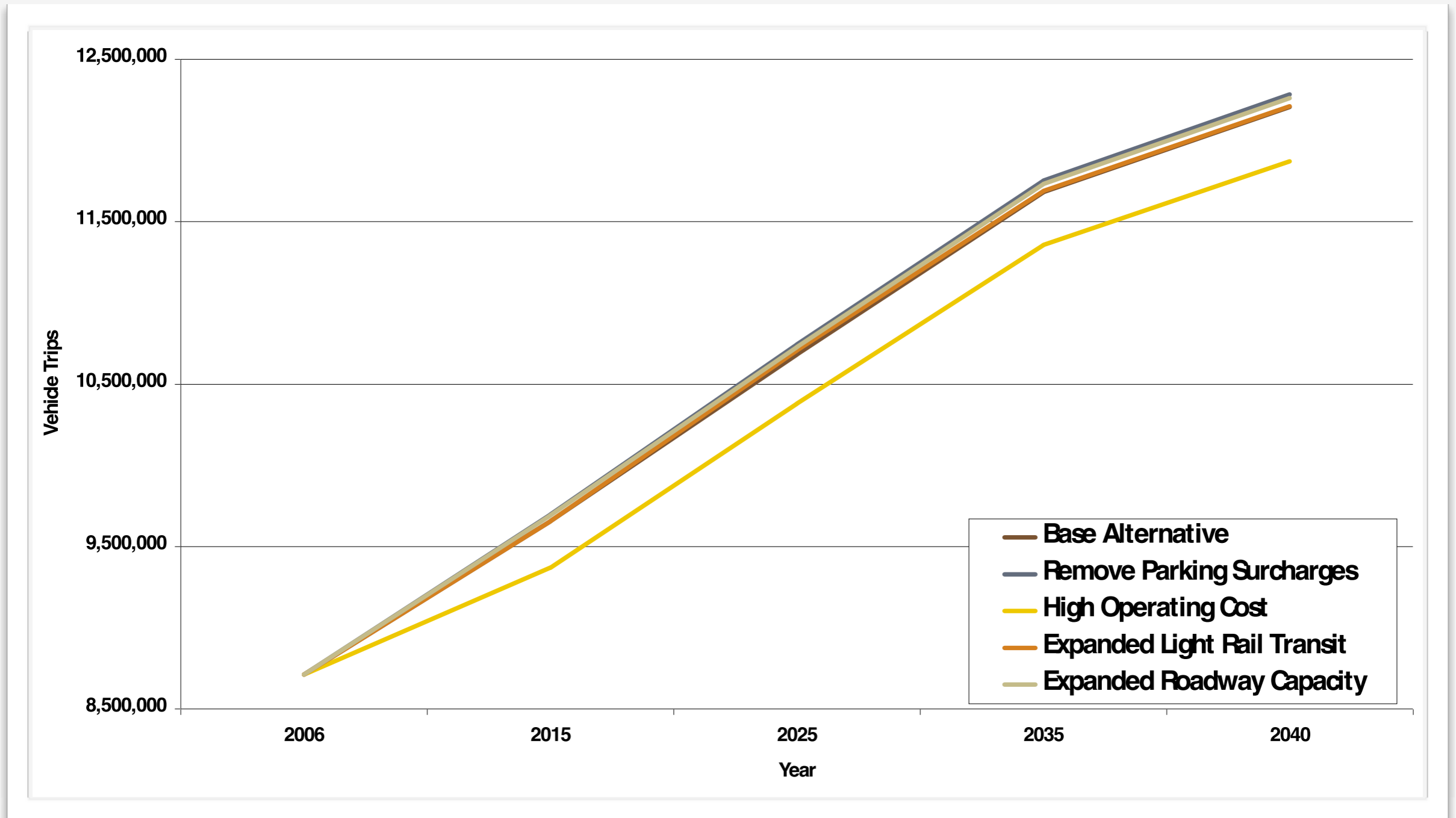
Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Transit Trips



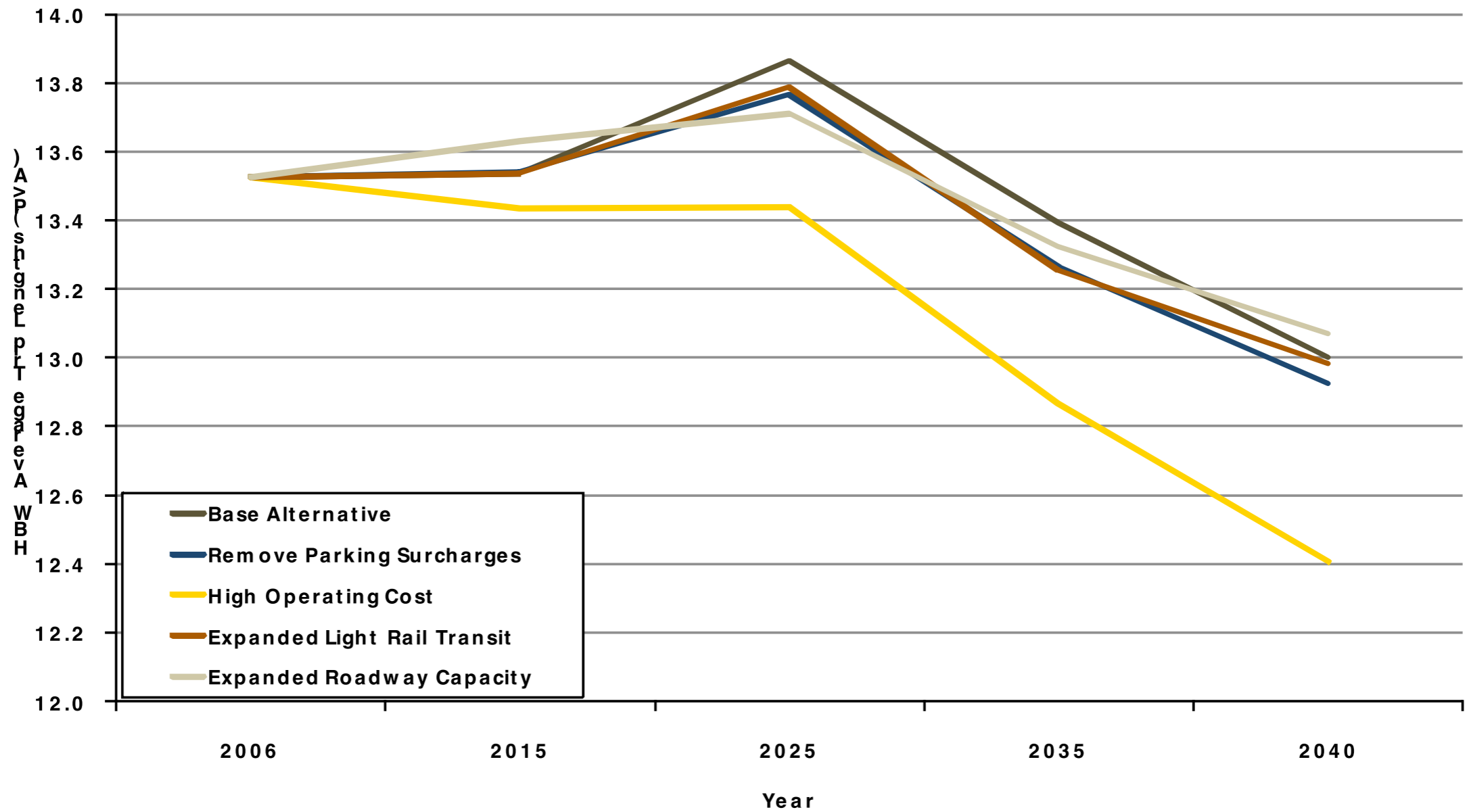
Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Vehicle Trips



Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

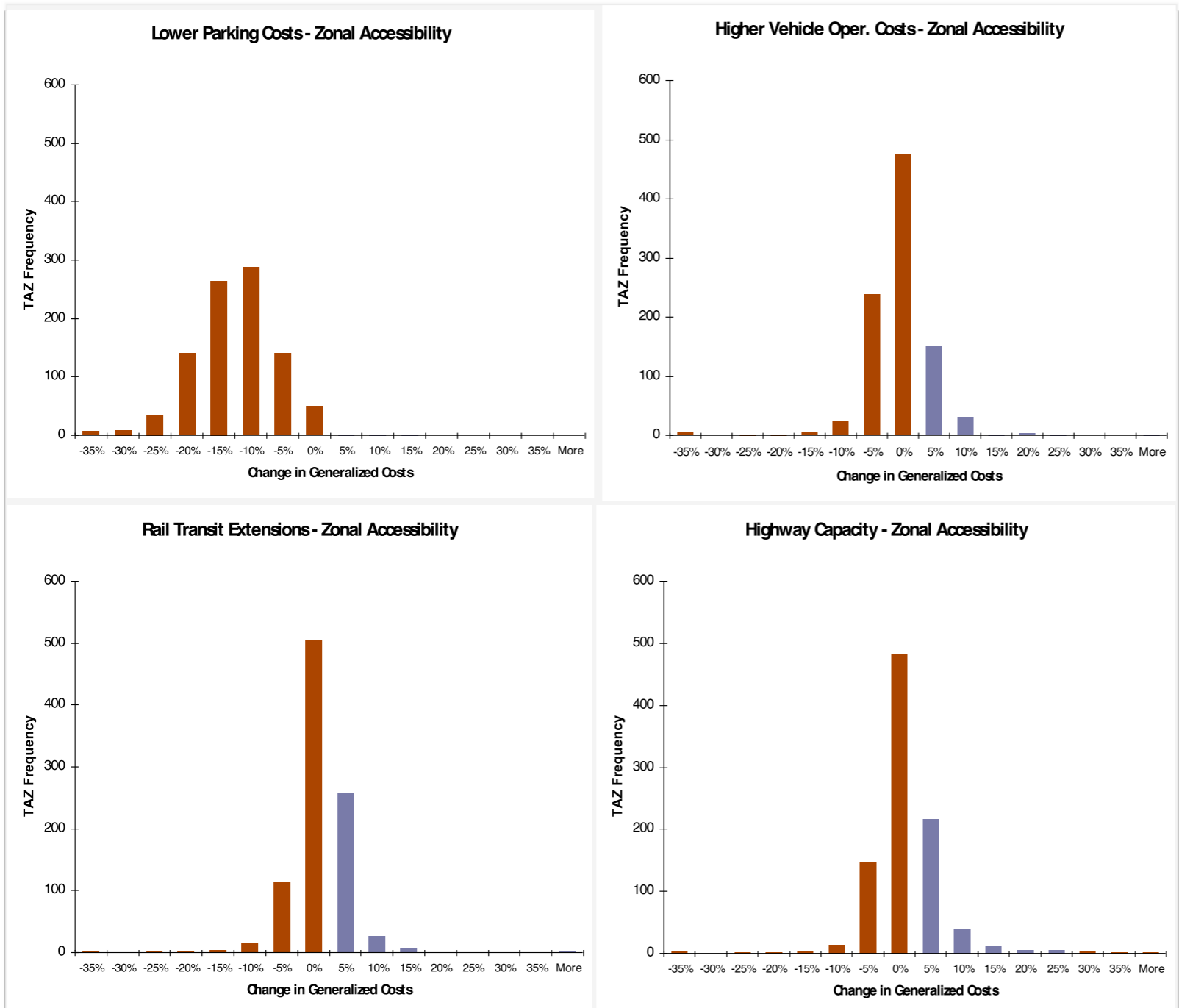
# HBW Average Trip Lengths



Source: Puget Sound Regional Council



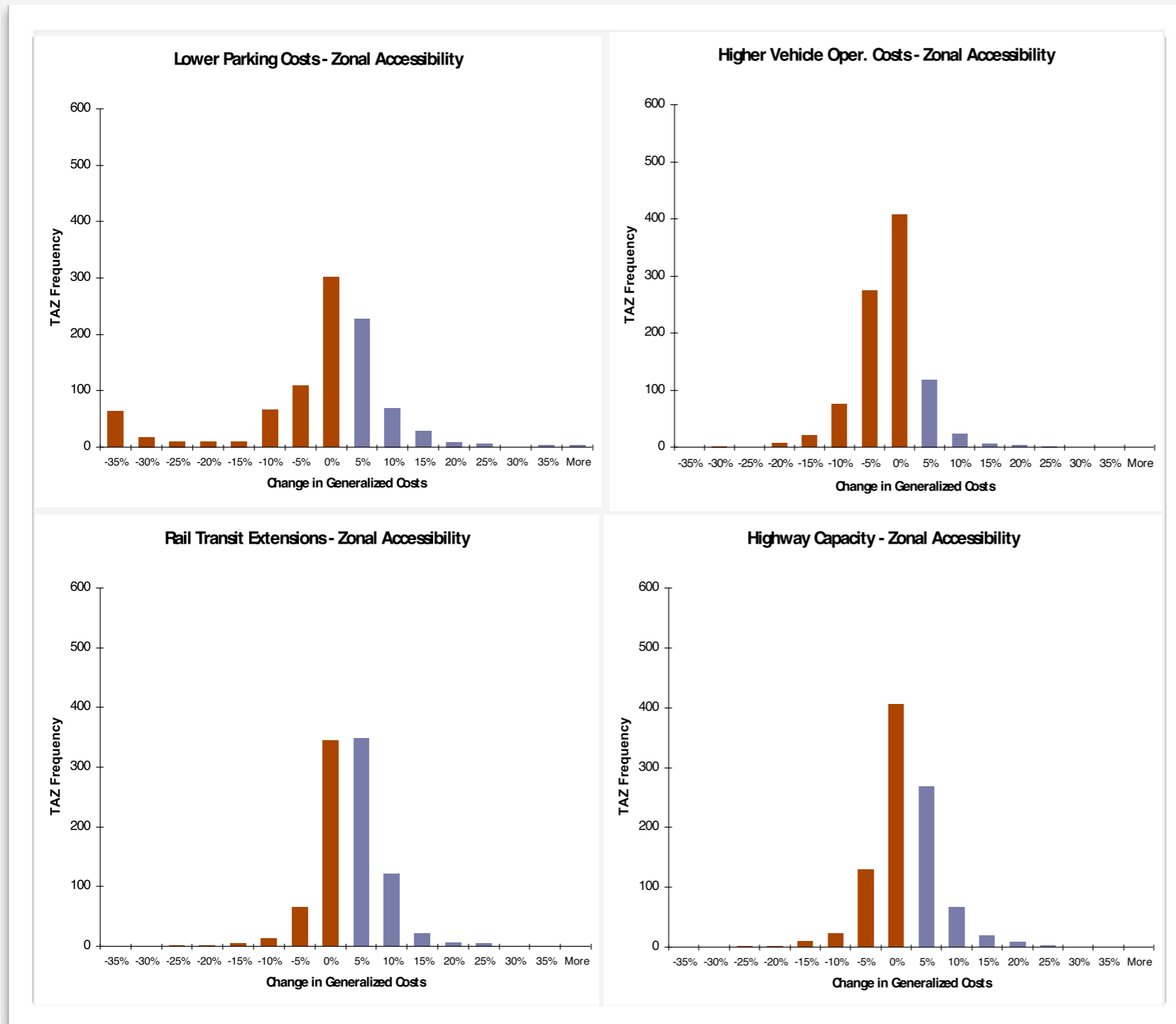
# Changes in Access Costs – AM Productions



- Access Improvement**
- A drop in generalized costs of auto travel
  - Trip weighted average from each zone to all other zones

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Changes in Access Costs – AM Attractions



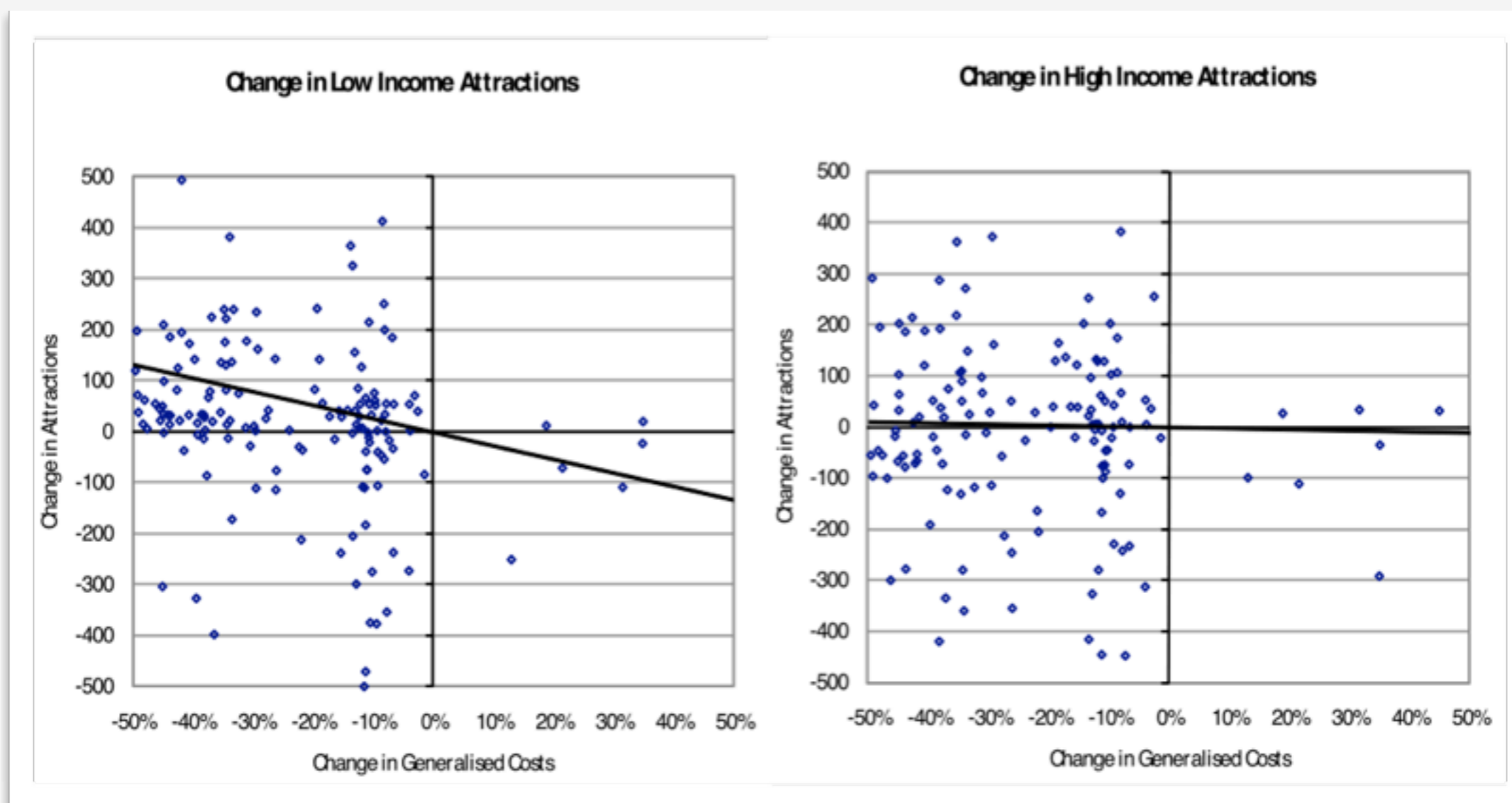
- Access Improvement**
- A drop in generalized costs of auto travel
  - Trip weighted average from each zone to all other zones

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Lower Parking Charges

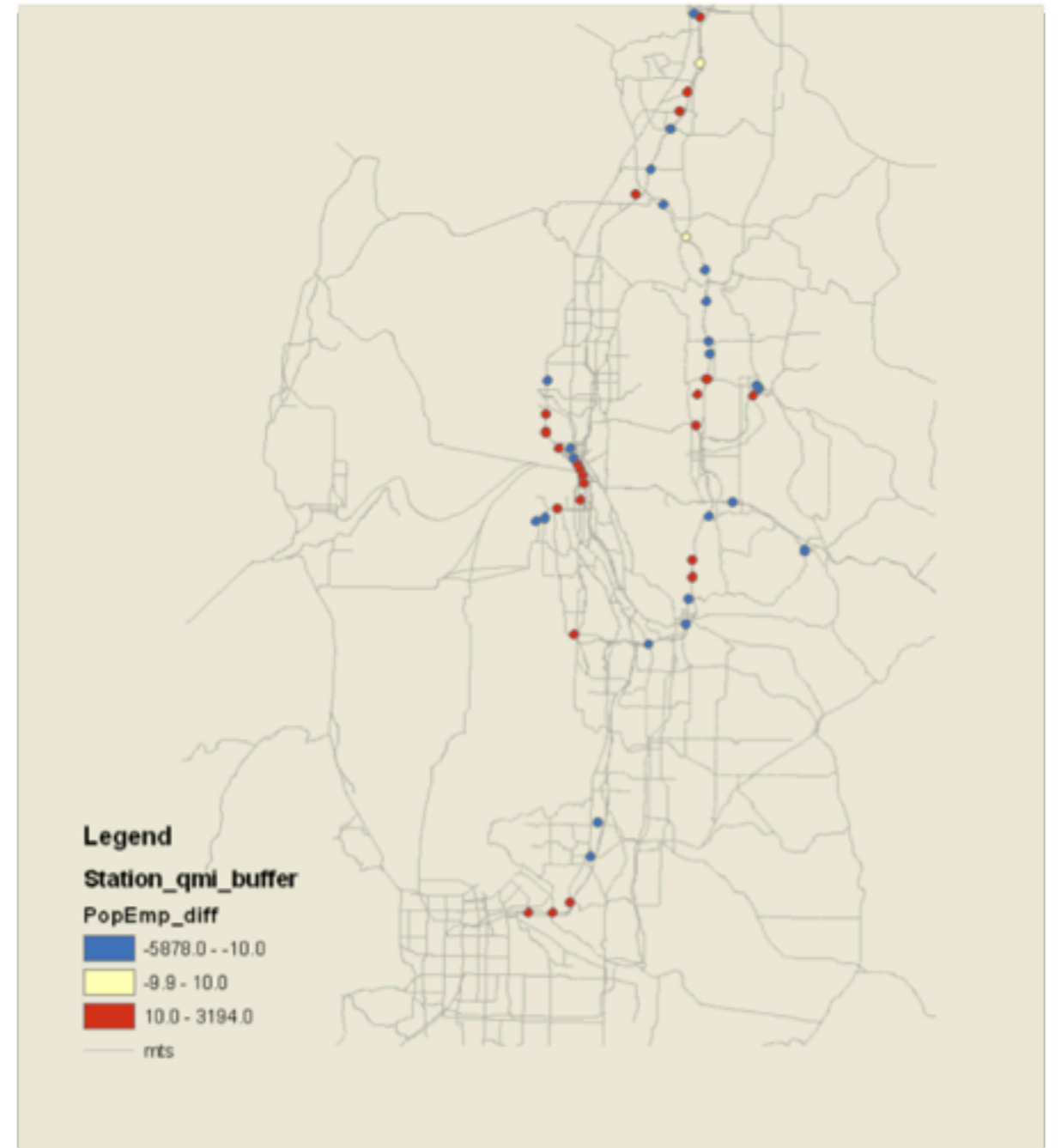
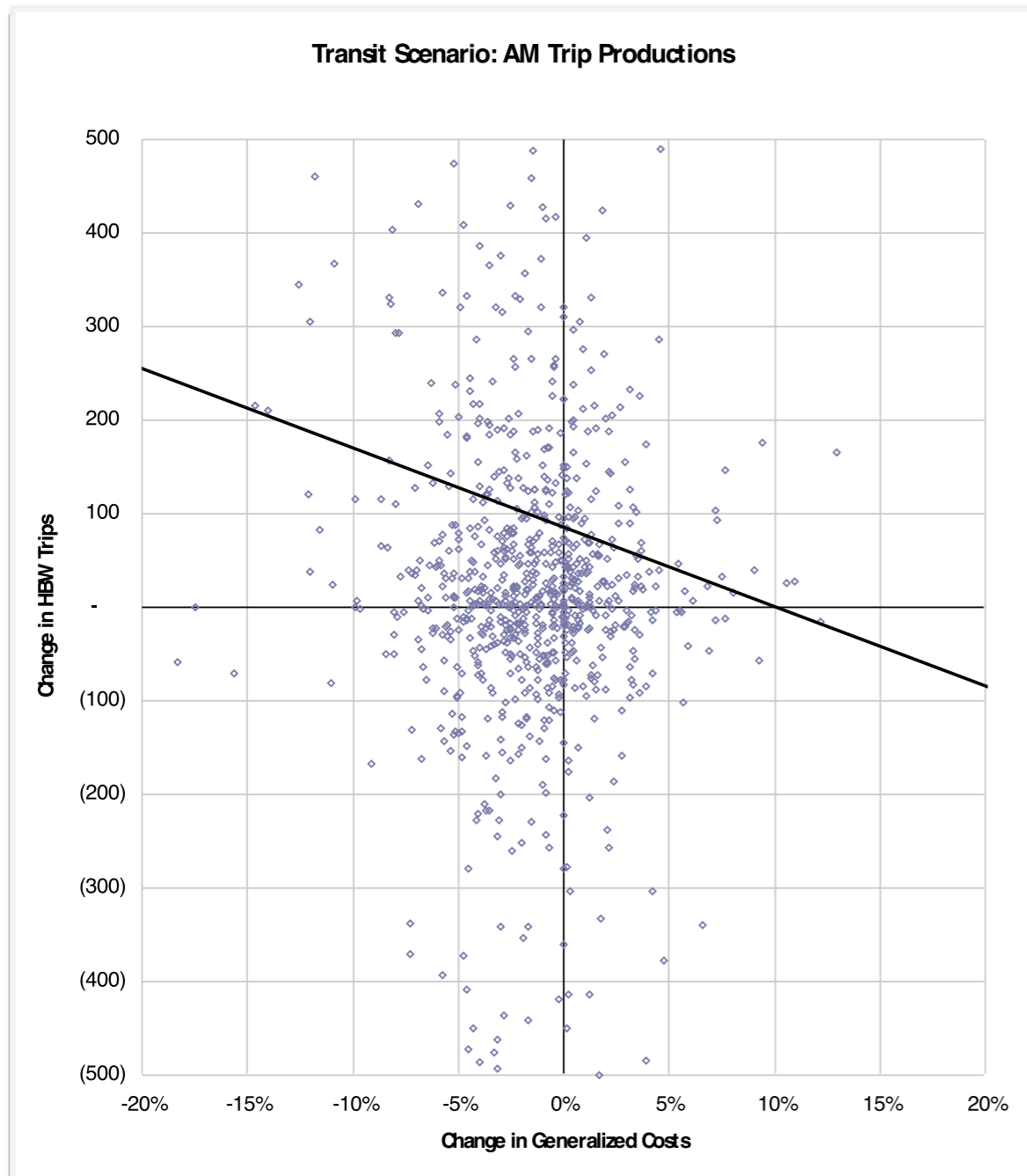
## Workplace Location Choice

- Trip attractions increase in zones with lower parking costs
- Income sensitivity



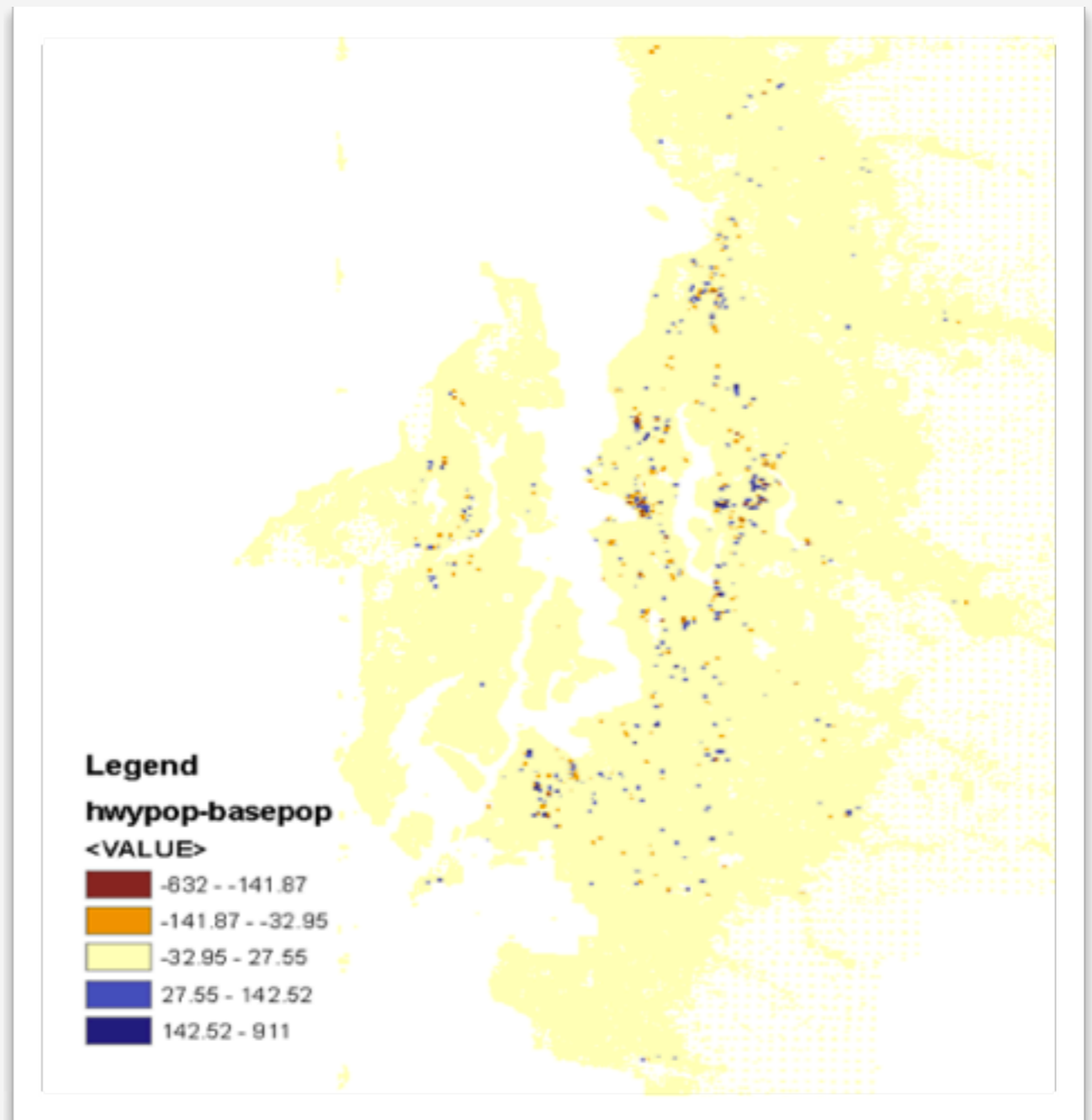
Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Rail Transit Extensions



Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Increased Highway Capacity



Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

# Findings

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- Land Use Response to Transportation Scenarios
  - A modest response is in line with theoretical expectations
  - Accessibility measures from the travel model do change across scenarios and reflect route and destination choices (and to a more limited degree mode choice).
  - Short-run substitution and activity sorting across sites likely limits the effects on development capital
  - The influence of access on site values is probably a central feature in proper simulations. We have not explicitly evaluated site values

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council

1. Alternative Data Schemas and Model Configurations
- 2. Coming soon: 3D Modeling and Visualization**

# Initial Version of UrbanSim 3D Visualization

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# New Projects: 3D Visualization and Scenario Building

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- New \$900K NSF grant to integrate 3D geometric modeling and visualization with UrbanSim behavioral modeling
- New \$100K Scenario Builder project to create more intuitive way to create scenarios

# Other News

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- New installer for 4.3 stable release to be done soon
- Database schema generator and data loading tools in testing stage
- Database Browser and Editor now in testing stage
- Ongoing work on new estimation methods - not close to usable yet

# Graphical User Interface for UrbanSim Databases

The screenshot displays the 'UrbanSim Parcel Database Manager' application. On the left, a 'Core tables' sidebar lists various database tables, with 'Travel Data' selected. The main window shows a table view of the 'Travel Data' table, which contains 583,696 rows. The table has the following columns: Id, From zone id, To zone id, Hwy am distance, Hwy am sov time, and Hwy mid sov time. The data shows a linear relationship between zone IDs and travel metrics.

Id	From zone id	To zone id	Hwy am distance	Hwy am sov time	Hwy mid sov time
1	1	1	1.98	3.09	3.01
2	1	2	3.56	5.68	5.60
3	1	3	1.75	2.75	2.68
4	1	4	2.64	4.17	4.09
5	1	5	2.94	4.64	4.54
6	1	6	3.87	6.25	6.13
7	1	7	3.46	5.62	5.51
8	1	8	2.21	3.43	3.35
9	1	9	4.50	7.04	6.89
10	1	10	5.13	7.95	7.77
11	1	11	5.10	7.78	7.60
12	1	12	4.73	7.68	7.52
13	1	13	5.25	8.11	7.93
14	1	14	4.41	6.88	6.72
15	1	15	4.62	7.08	6.91
16	1	16	4.93	8.38	8.27
17	1	17	3.66	6.14	6.02
18	1	18	3.93	6.57	6.45
19	1	19	4.41	8.02	7.90
20	1	20	5.25	8.67	8.52