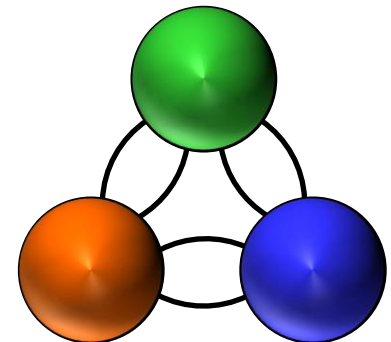


NZMUGS Conference 2022

Model Measure R^2 Premonitions
Tim Wright, QTP Ltd



- “The views and opinions expressed in this presentation belong solely to the presenter, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the presenter’s employer, NZMUGs, the NZMUGs Committee or any other group or individual.”



The Story Begins...



- Back in 2014, presented to MUGS on model measures adopted in TMDG and formerly in EEM...
- ...Presented an interpretation of three measures, questioned their applicability to model vs count comparisons and suggested some improvements...

- Is GnT a better indicator of potential issues with models than GEH ?
- Is R^2 appropriate to our purpose or should this be modified ?
- %RMSE not intuitive and of dubious value. Suggest replacing with %MAD
- Preference is to investigate & document reasons for all significant model vs. data discrepancies prior to and after any ME, rather than focussing on achieving a raft of arbitrary criteria.

- Back in 2010, I adopted it as a replacement for my former iMUGS or adopted it as a replacement for my former iMUGS
- ...Presented at the conference of three national organizations and their applications, and the count of suggestions for improvement
- ...Most interesting presentation with some statistics...

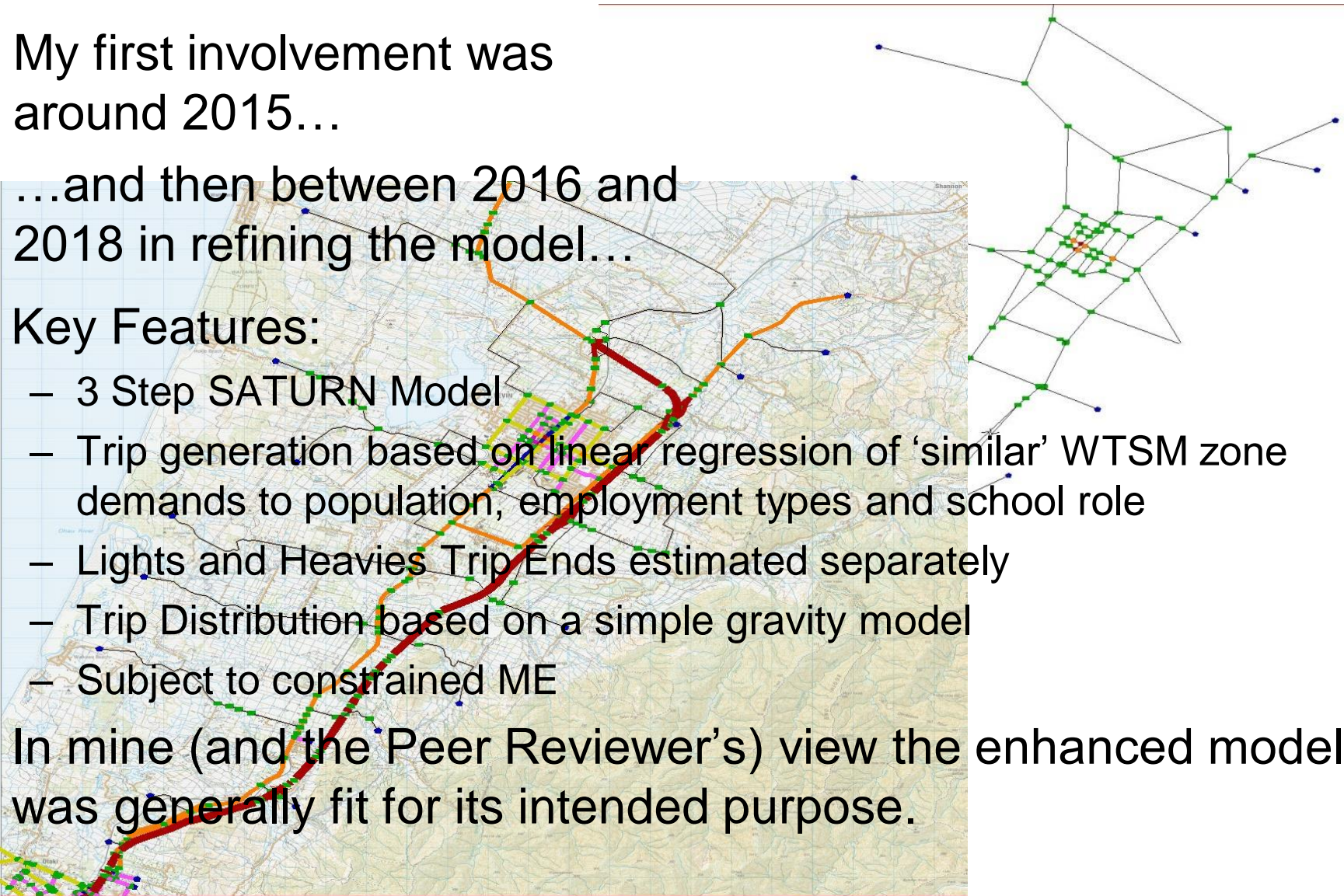
Time spent using
Tupperware



- Storing fresh food
- Storing rotten food
- Searching for the right f***ing lid

The Story Continues...

- My first involvement was around 2015...
- ...and then between 2016 and 2018 in refining the model...
- Key Features:
 - 3 Step SATURN Model™
 - Trip generation based on linear regression of 'similar' WTSM zone demands to population, employment types and school role
 - Lights and Heavies Trip Ends estimated separately
 - Trip Distribution based on a simple gravity model
 - Subject to constrained ME
- In mine (and the Peer Reviewer's) view the enhanced model was generally fit for its intended purpose.



....The Twist in the Story

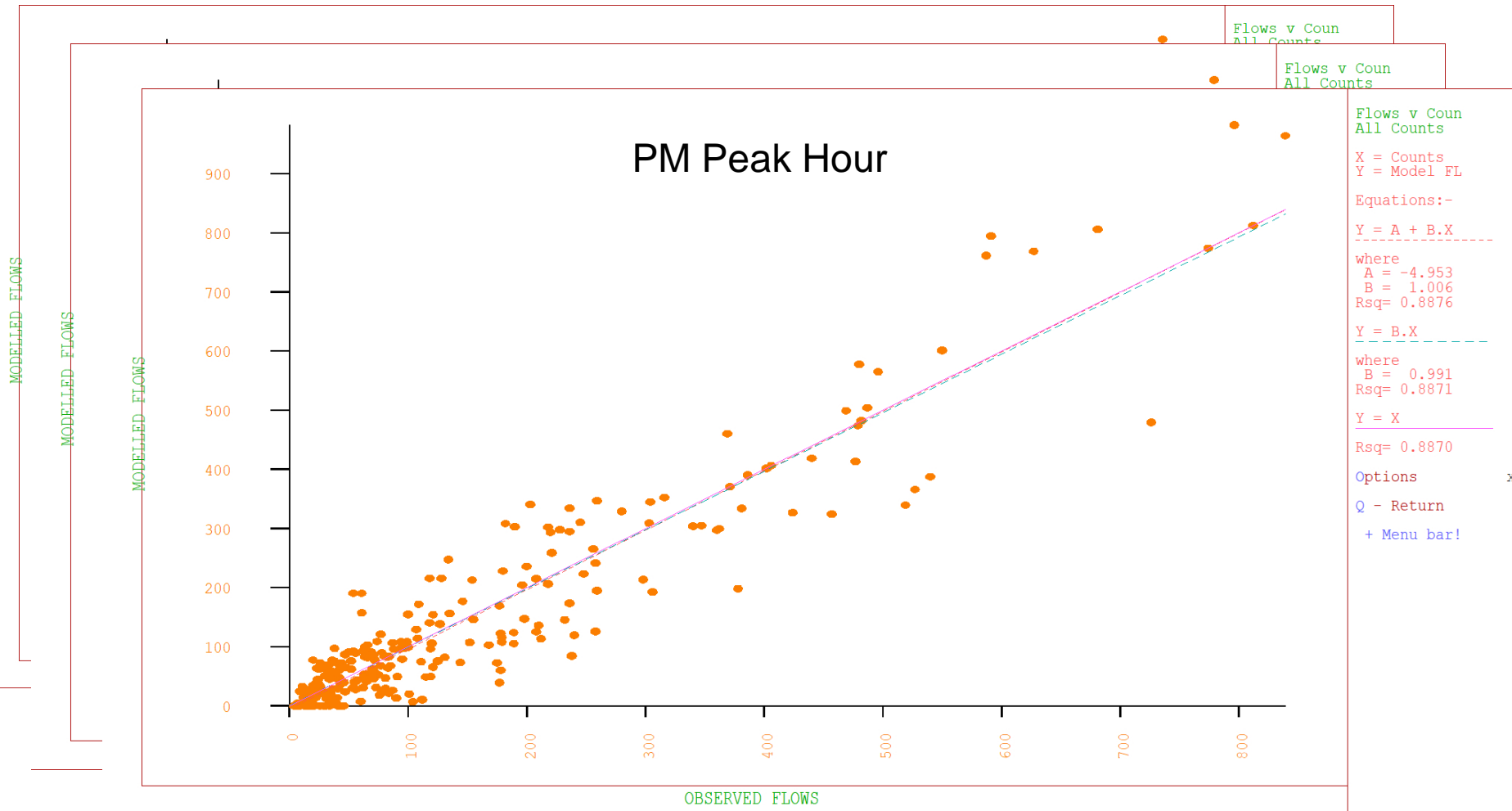
- In 2019, the local authority expressed an interest in further refining the model to be able to apply it for general transport planning purposes within their District
- Hence for the model update in 2020, scope included considering the benefits of segmentation of the demand model to include purpose-based demands



Period & Direction	Population	Jobs			School Roll
		Retail	Health	Other	
AM_L Frm	0.12	0.77	0.34	0.21	0.16
AM_L To	0.02	1.86	0.97	0.42	0.16

- ‘Trip Rates’ Initially based on linear regression of peak Light & Heavy demands vs demographics for ‘similar’ WTSM model zones
- Example Trip Rates for **AM Peak Hour**
- Some small adjustments during model validation and consideration of TDB trip rates and other models
- Simple gravity model applied to resulting zonal trip ends
 - Comparison to impedance function parameters used in other models
 - Trip length validation / calibration against very limited MoT HH travel surveys for the District
- Multi-class assignments – Lights (all) & Heavies

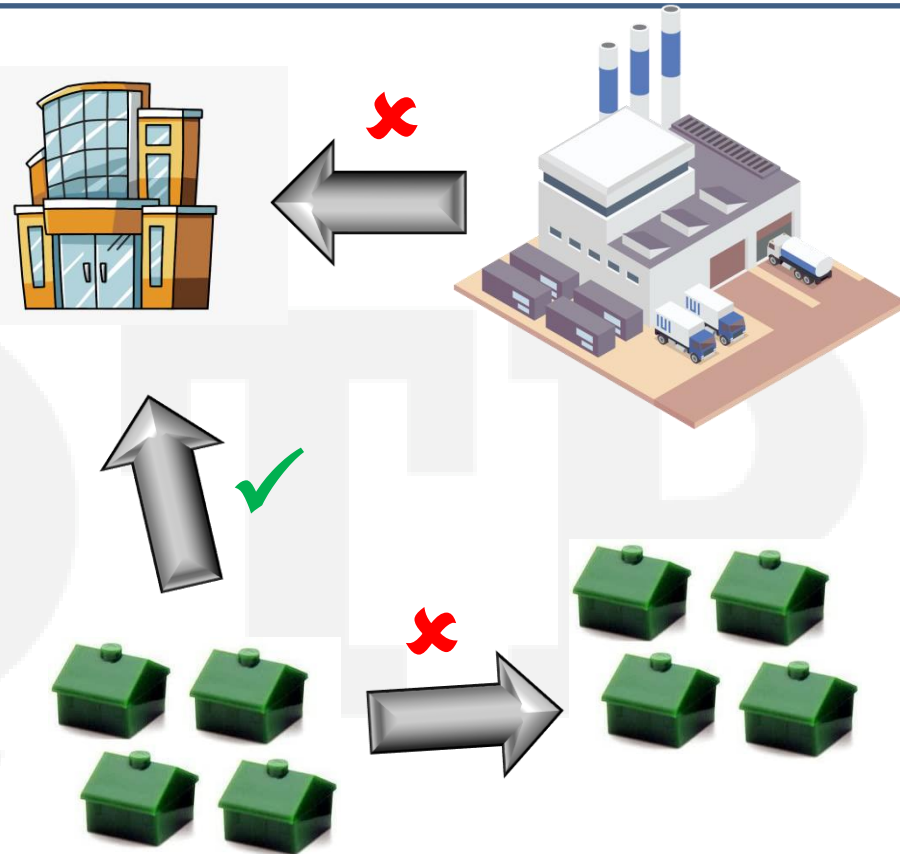
Non-Segmented Assignments



- Reasonable validation of flows to counts ($R^2 \sim 0.89$)
- Demands subject to subsequent constrained ME

The Concern...

- Arising from Peer Review, main concern was around trip distribution
- Could, for example, actual location of Home to Work trips (suburbs to CBD) be inaccurately occurring for, say, work to work locations ?
- Could some Home to Work trips be distributed as locations of Home to Home trips ?



Initial Thinking...



- Highly simplified reflection of Model to consider implications of 'all-purpose' light-vehicle trips on trip distribution

Zone Names			Landuse Types			Trips (AM Lights)											
8	1	2	Res	Res	Low Res	Trip Rates		Trips									
7	9	3	Res+Sch	CBD	Retail	From	To	From	To								
6	5	4	Industrial	Res	High Res	Total Pop	4000	0.13	0.03	536	101						
% Population			% Jobs			Total Jobs	1160	0.35	0.72	401	835						
15%	15%	10%	2%	2%	1%	Totals:		937	936								
15%	1%	2%	4%	60%	10%												
2%	10%	30%	15%	2%	4%												
Trip Generation			Resulting Trips (Furnessed Gravity Model)														
Zone	Pop%	Jobs%	Pop	Jobs	Trips Frm	Trips To	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	
1	15%	2%	600	23	88	32	0	1	5	4	1	7	3	2	65	88	
2	10%	1%	400	12	58	18	2	0	4	3	1	5	2	1	40	58	
3	2%	10%	80	116	51	86	1	1	0	3	1	4	2	1	39	51	
4	30%	4%	1200	46	177	64	4	3	13	0	4	18	6	4	127	177	
5	10%	2%	400	23	62	27	1	1	3	3	0	6	2	1	44	62	
6	2%	15%	80	174	71	127	2	1	4	4	2	0	3	2	54	71	
7	15%	4%	600	46	96	49	2	1	4	4	2	10	0	3	71	96	
8	15%	2%	600	23	88	32	2	1	5	4	1	9	4	0	62	88	
9	1%	60%	40	696	246	502	19	10	49	38	15	69	28	18	0	245	
Totals:	100%	100%	4000	1160	937	936	Total:	32	18	86	64	27	127	49	32	502	936

- Trip generation regression analysis identified 5 variables:
 - Population
 - Retail Jobs
 - Health Jobs
 - Other (General) Jobs
 - School Roll
- Why not use these as the basis of trip types or ‘quasi-purposes’ ?
 - Population ~ Home-based trips
 - Retail Jobs ~ Shopping trips (but include employees)
 - Health Jobs ~ all Health-related trips (including employees)
 - General Jobs ~ Work trips (except retail and health workers)
 - School Roll ~ Education trips (excluding employees)

Segmentation: What We Need



Estimate Proportions From							Total Trip
AM From	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Education		Rate From
Home	?	?	?	?	?		0.12
Work	?	?	?	?	?		0.21
Shops	?	?	?	?	?		0.77
Health	?	?	?	?	?		0.34
Education	?	?	?	?	?		0.16
Estimate Proportions To							
AM To	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Education		
Home	?	?	?	?	?		
Work	?	?	?	?	?		
Shops	?	?	?	?	?		
Health	?	?	?	?	?		
Education	?	?	?	?	?		
Total Trip Rate To:	0.02	0.42	1.86	0.97	0.16		

Segmentation: Constrained Guesstimates



Estimate Proportions From							Initial Trips Based on Froms						
AM From	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Educ'n	Tot	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Educ'n	Tot	
Home	5%	50%	15%	10%	20%	100%	0.12	151	1514	454	303	605	3027
Work	19%	50%	15%	15%	1%	100%	0.21	278	731	219	219	15	1462
Shops	4%	45%	45%	5%	1%	100%	0.77	23	263	263	29	6	584
Health	28%	35%	1%	35%	1%	100%	0.34	94	118	3	118	3	337
Educ'n	10%	50%	20%	10%	10%	100%	0.16	49	247	99	49	49	494
								596	2872	1038	719	679	5904
Estimate Proportions To							Initial Trips Based on To's						
AM To	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Education		Home	Work	Shops	Health	Educ'n		
Home	20%	55%	44%	50%	87%		114	1592	618	479	429	3233	
Work	50%	20%	25%	20%	1%		284	579	351	192	5	1412	
Shops	5%	10%	20%	5%	1%		28	290	281	48	5	652	
Health	15%	5%	1%	15%	1%		85	145	14	144	5	393	
Educ'n	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%		57	290	141	96	49	632	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		Tot	569	2895	1406	959	494	6322
Tot	0.02	0.42	1.86	0.97	0.16								

Segmentation – “Bung it in the Furness”



Estimate Proportions From							Post-Furness Proportions From						
AM From	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Educ'n		AM From	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Educ'n	
Home	5%	50%	15%	10%	20%	100%	Home	4%	49%	19%	14%	14%	100%
Work	19%	50%	15%	15%	1%	100%	Work	18%	44%	22%	16%	1%	100%
Shops	4%	45%	45%	5%	1%	100%	Shops	4%	42%	47%	7%	1%	100%
Health	28%	35%	1%	35%	1%	100%	Health	23%	34%	3%	39%	1%	100%
Educ'n	10%	50%	20%	10%	10%	100%	Educ'n	9%	46%	24%	14%	7%	100%
Estimate Proportions To							Post-Furness Proportions To						
AM To	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Educ'n		AM To	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Educ'n	
Home	20%	55%	44%	50%	87%		Home	23%	55%	45%	48%	89%	
Work	50%	20%	25%	20%	1%		Work	50%	24%	24%	26%	2%	
Shops	5%	10%	20%	5%	1%		Shops	4%	9%	21%	4%	1%	
Health	15%	5%	1%	15%	1%		Health	15%	4%	1%	15%	1%	
Educ'n	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%		Educ'n	8%	8%	9%	8%	8%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Resulting Quasi-Purpose Trip Rates



Furnished Segmented Trip Rates

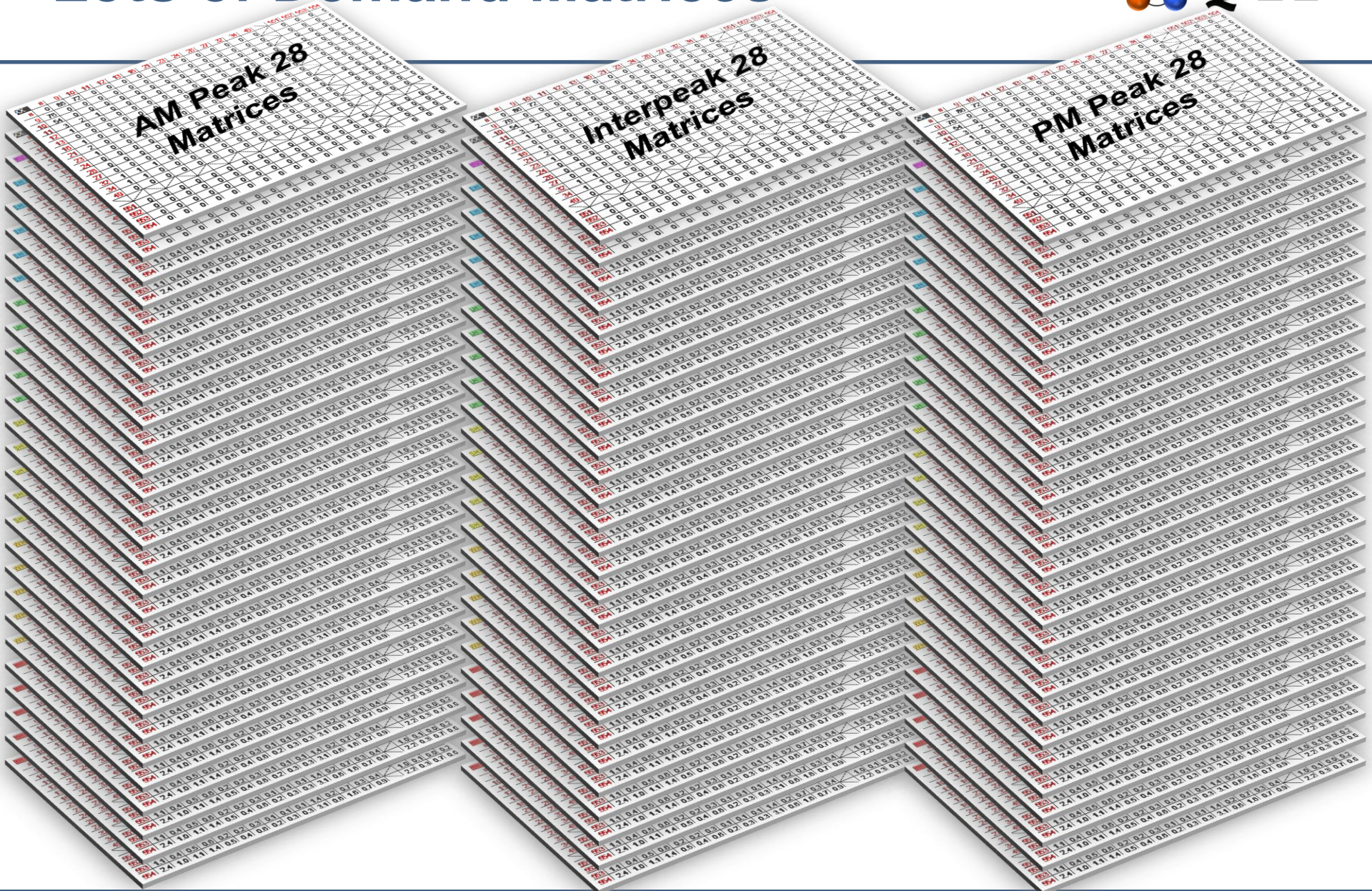
AM From	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Education	
Home	0.005	0.061	0.024	0.018	0.017	0.12
Work	0.038	0.092	0.046	0.033	0.001	0.21
Shops	0.029	0.321	0.365	0.051	0.005	0.77
Health	0.078	0.117	0.009	0.133	0.003	0.34
Educatio	0.014	0.074	0.038	0.023	0.011	0.16
AM To	Home	Work	Shops	Health	Education	
Home	0.005	0.229	0.834	0.459	0.143	
Work	0.012	0.099	0.454	0.247	0.003	
Shops	0.001	0.038	0.391	0.042	0.001	
Health	0.003	0.018	0.013	0.143	0.001	
Educator	0.002	0.035	0.166	0.076	0.012	
	0.02	0.42	1.86	0.97	0.16	

Quasi-Purpose Os and Ds



Purpose:	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
Zone	HH_O	HH_D	HW_O	HW_D	HS_O	HS_D	HL_O	HL_D	HE_O	HE_D	WH_O	WH_D	WW_O	WW_D	WS_O	WS_D	WL_O	WL_D	WE_O	WE_D	SH_O	SH_D	SW_O	SW_D
8	4	5	42	58	17	23	12	17	12	16	8	11	19	26	9	13	7	9	0	0	1	1	7	10
9	3	2	33	24	13	10	10	7	9	7	6	5	15	11	7	5	5	4	0	0	1	0	6	4
10	3	2	33	25	13	10	9	7	9	7	6	5	15	11	7	6	5	4	0	0	1	0	6	4
11	5	5	61	38	24	11	17	0	17	0	6	12	15	16	8	6	6	0	0	0	0	4	6	
12	2	2	21	12	8	0	6	0	6	0	2	4	5	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
13	1	1	9	9	4	0	3	0	3	0	2	2	4	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16	1	1	11	17	4	0	3	0	3	0	3	2	7	7	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
21	1	1	10	7	4	0	3	0	3	0	1	2	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	1	1	7	8	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	0	1	6	7	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26	1	1	10	74	4	0	3	0	3	0	13	2	30	32	15	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	12	
27	1	1	10	12	4	0	3	0	3	0	2	2	5	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32	2	3	30	47	12	0	9	0	8	44	8	6	19	20	9	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
34	2	2	23	23	9	0	7	0	6	0	4	4	9	10	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
49	1	1	11	23	4	49	3	42	3	0	4	2	9	10	5	27	3	22	0	0	2	0	19	4
482	2	2	28	4	11	0	8	0	8	0	1	5	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
483	1	1	16	4	7	0	5	15	5	0	1	3	2	2	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
511	1	1	8	7	3	0	2	6	2	0	1	2	3	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
512	1	1	15	3	6	0	4	16	4	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
513	2	2	21	22	8	0	6	0	6	0	4	4	9	9	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
521	1	1	13	13	5	0	4	0	4	0	2	2	5	6	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
522	1	1	14	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
531	2	2	19	0	8	0	6	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
532	1	2	17	0	7	0	5	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
541	1	1	7	37	3	0	2	0	2	85	6	1	15	16	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
542	3	3	33	8	13	0	10	20	9	0	1	6	3	3	2	0	1	11	0	0	0	1	0	1
543	1	1	11	2	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
544	3	3	35	2	14	0	10	0	10	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
551	1	1	15	38	6	0	4	25	4	0	6	3	15	16	8	0	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	6
552	1	1	12	5	5	11	3	75	3	0	1	2	2	2	1	6	1	40	0	0	0	0	4	1
553	2	3	28	7	11	0	8	0	8	0	1	5	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
554	5	6	66	5	26	0	19	0	18	30	1	13	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total:	123	131	1,479	1,583	589	631	425	456	411	440	266	285	638	683	321	344	229	245	8	9	22	24	243	260
Scale To:	127		1,479		589		425		411		285		661		332		237		8		24		252	

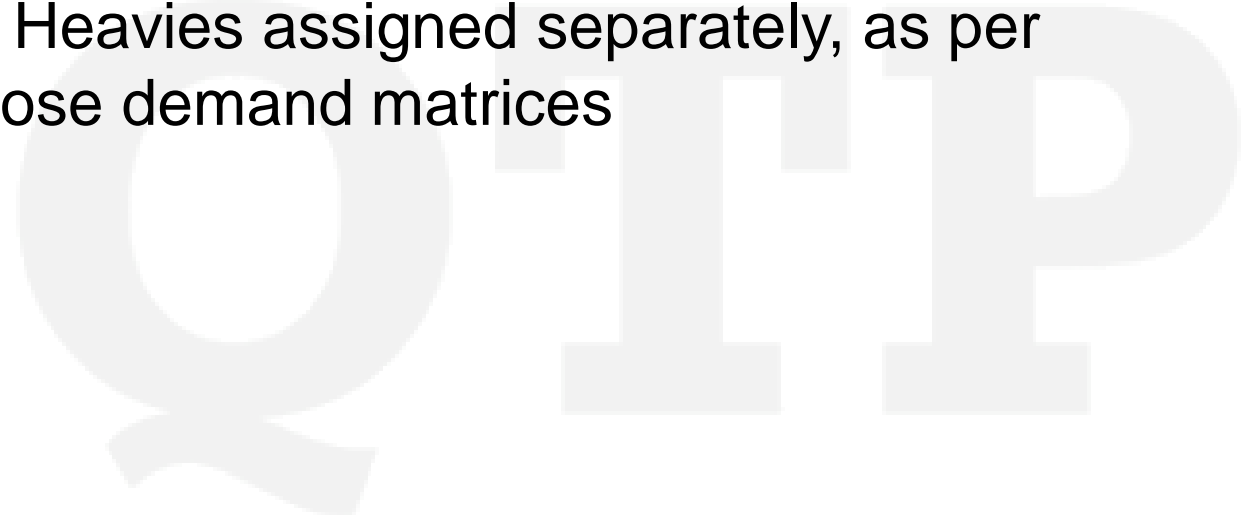
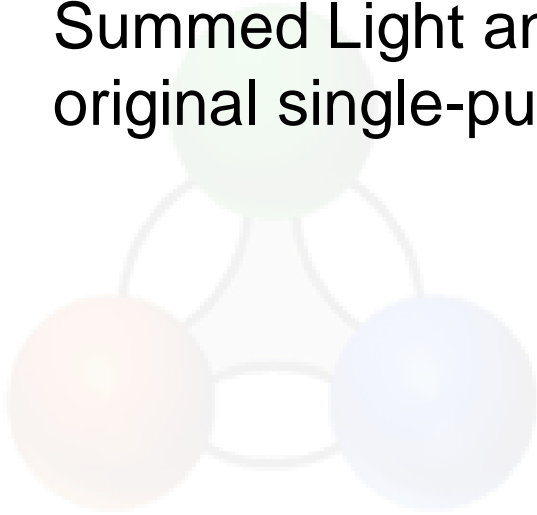
Lots of Demand Matrices



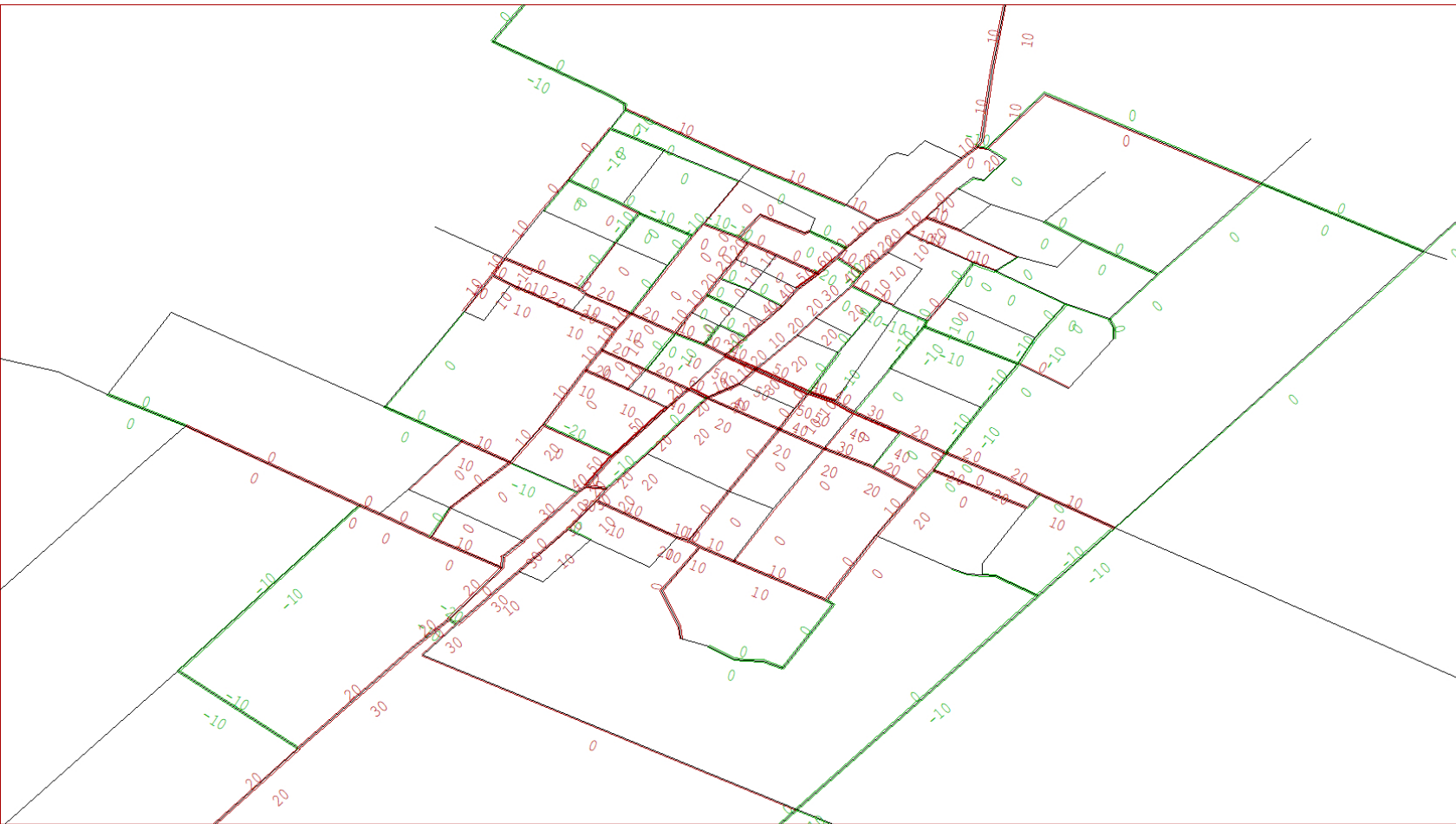
Assignment



- All 26 light vehicle matrices summed post-distribution
- 2 Heavy matrices (internals and externals) summed post distribution
- Summed Light and Heavies assigned separately, as per original single-purpose demand matrices



Effects of Demand Segmentation on Assigned Traffic (in Kiwiville)



SATUR
Atkins Ltd
DVW / ITS

Prior 08.UFS
CL20a_18 PM
_PM_Prio_07

Scale 19680

Link Annot:
+ Actual flo
- Actual flo

Differ: 1-2

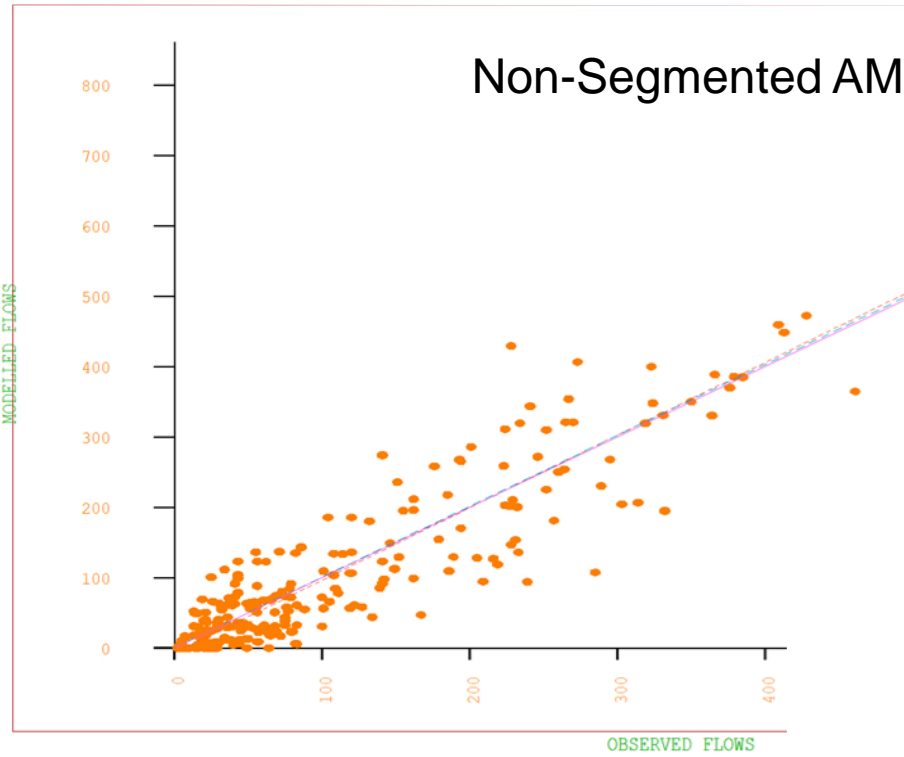
Bandwidths =
200./mm

See 11.15

2018 PM Do Min (v20a) 11- 9-20

11- 9-20
QTP LIMITED

Effects of Demand Segmentation on Flow Validation



Flows v Coun
All Counts

X = Counts
Y = Model FL

Equations:-

Y = A + B.X

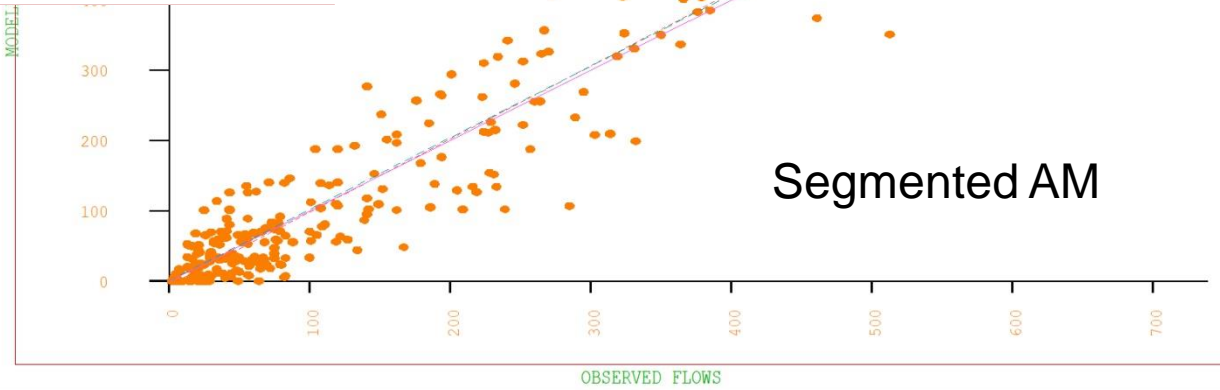
where
A = -6.951
B = 1.032
Rsq= 0.8893

Y = B.X

where
B = 1.008
Rsq= 0.8881

Y = X

Rsq= 0.8881



Flows v Coun
All Counts

X = Counts
Y = Model FL

Equations:-

Y = A + B.X

where
A = -6.308
B = 1.040
Rsq= 0.8908

Y = B.X

where
B = 1.018
Rsq= 0.8899

Y = X

Rsq= 0.8894

Options
Q - Return
+ Menu bar!

Period	Non-Segmented	Segmented
AM	0.888	0.889
IP	0.894	0.901
PM	0.887	0.899

- Models based on period-level trip rates applied to simplified demographic variables can provide reasonably accurate demand estimates, suitable as an input to a constrained ME process to forecast demands and network flows
- There is potential for some inaccuracies in trip distribution, dependent on the geographical and demographic nature of the model
- Subsequent segmentation of the trips to Quasi-Purposes can overcome such limitations
- In some ways, this bottom-up approach has an advantage over traditional models as there is greater control in the trip distribution over a larger number of trip types for each model period, meaning trip tours are implicitly modelled

Summing-Up (Continued, your Honour)



- The bottom-up approach also has the benefits of:
 - not having to deal with unintuitive concept of productions and attractions
 - No directionality factoring of Ps&As to Os&Ds (inaccuracies)
 - No period factoring from daily to period levels (inaccuracies)
- In-practice, the effects of segmentation for this test-case have been shown to have a very modest impact on modelled flow accuracy
- However, the segmentation approach is considered worth pursuing as intuitively it should result in improved trip distribution and lower risk of inaccurate trip distribution in some circumstances
- The relative simplicity and intuitive nature of this bottom-up approach to developing trip generation and distribution models is considered worthy of consideration for other model-builds

The End.

Bottoms Up to Quasi-Purposes
Tim Wright

