

Sustainable Urban Development- Implementation of Car-free Zone: NZ Case Studies

Chan Kim, PhD

Lecturer in Transportation Engineering

Waikato Institute of Technology

Private Bag 4800, Hamilton, New Zealand

chan.kim@wintec.ac.nz

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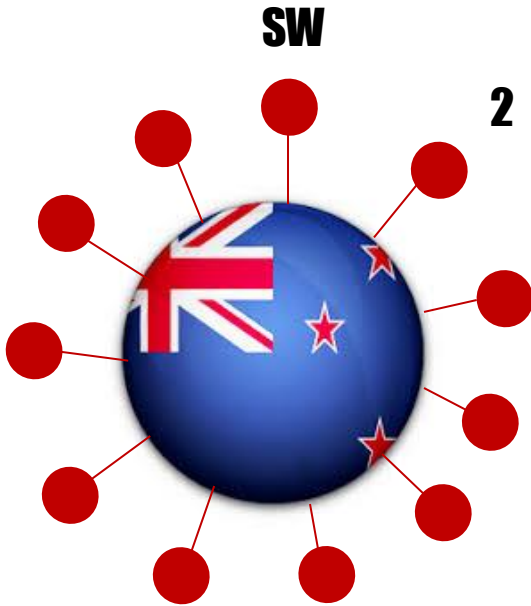
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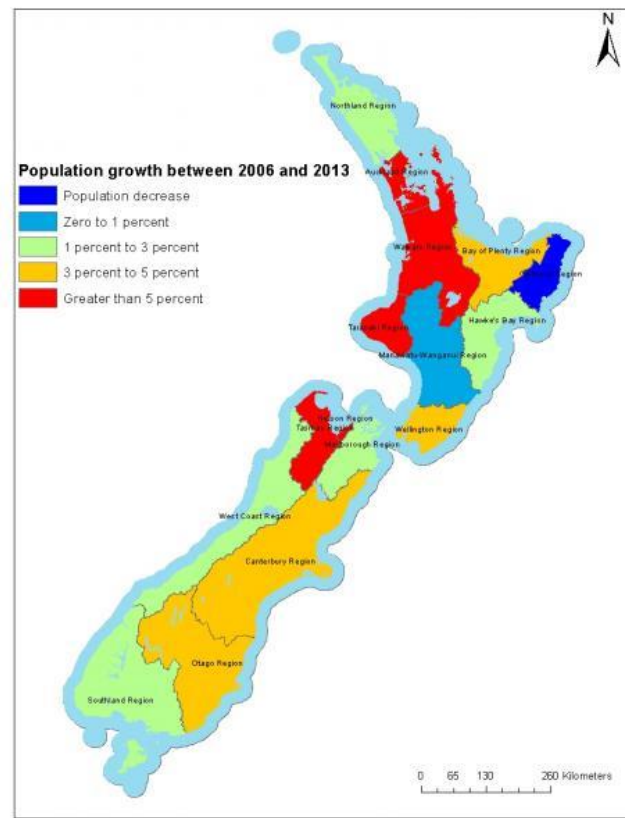
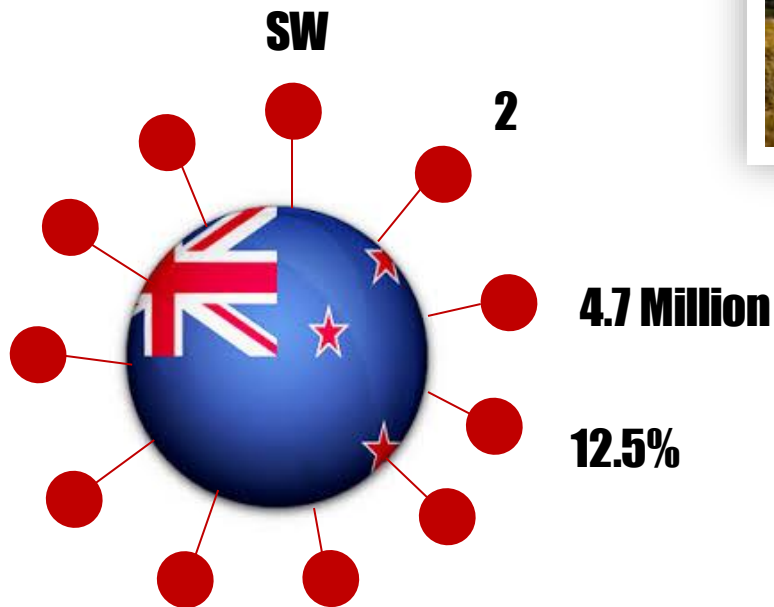
Introduction



4.7 Million



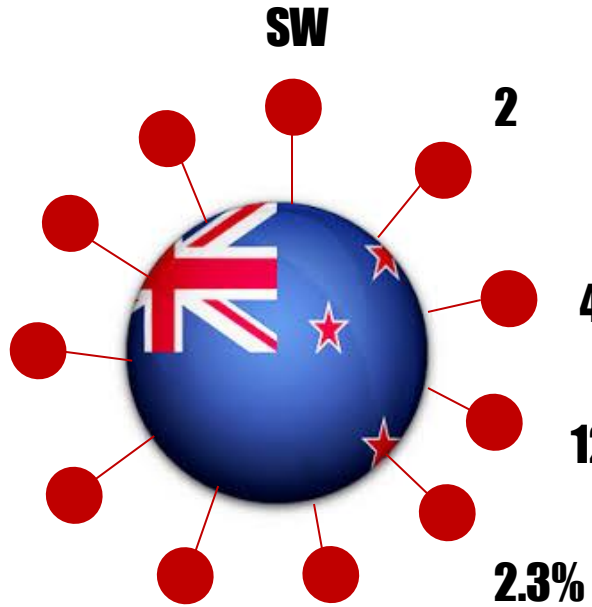
Introduction



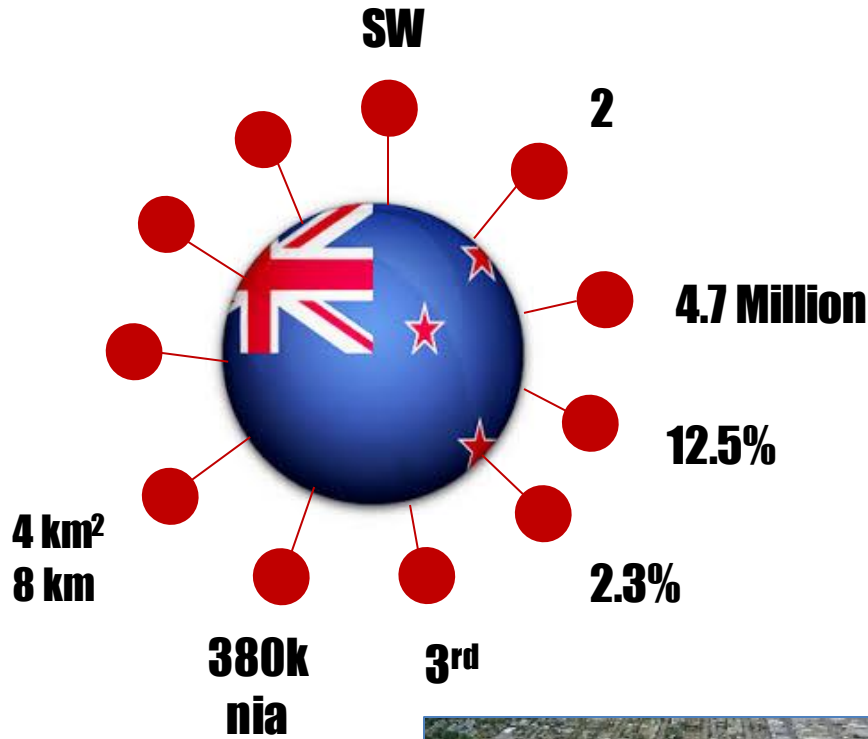
NEW ZEALAND POPULATION



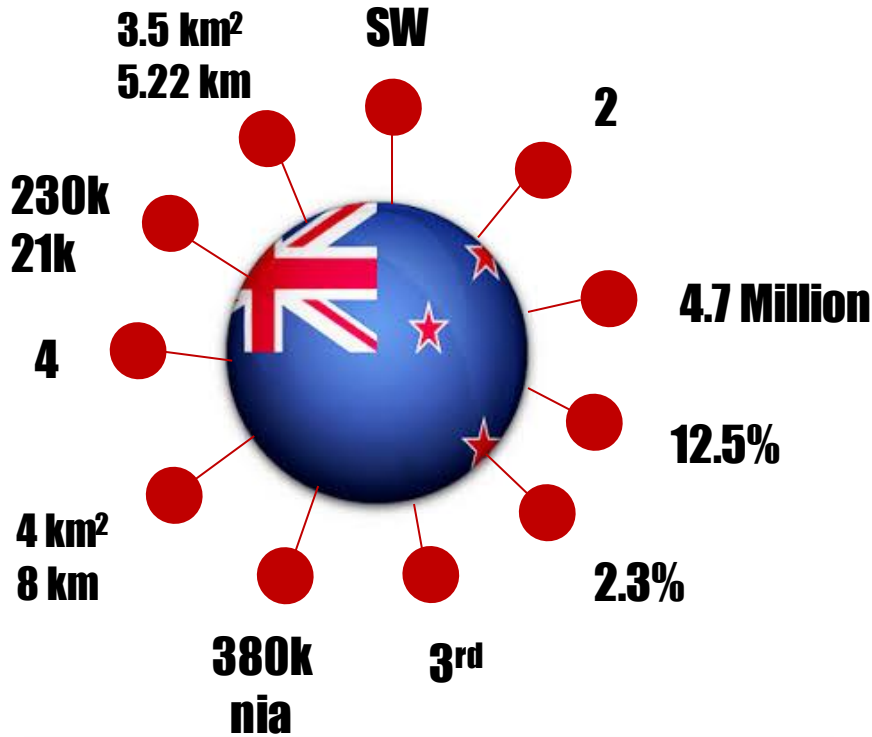
Introduction



Introduction



Introduction





Literature Review

**NZ Urban Design Protocol [MoE, 2005]
NZ Transport Strategy [MoT, 2008]**



Sustainability

Literature Review

NZ Urban Design Protocol [MoE, 2005]
NZ Transport Strategy [MoT, 2008]

Sustainability

Auckland Sustainability Framework [ARC, 2016]
Sustainable Urban Design [HCC, 2012]
**Greater Christchurch Urban Development
Strategy [CCC, 2008]**

Literature Review

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**Walking & Cycling, Car-sharing, PT &
Transit, Car-free Zone**

Literature Review

LIMITED EDITION

NZ Urban Design Protocol [MoE, 2005]
NZ Transport Strategy [MoT, 2008]

Sustainability

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Walking & Cycling, Car-sharing, PT &
Transit. Car-free Zone



Car-Free Zone Case Studies

**Car-Free
Zone**

Copenhagen (Denmark):

- **Stroget 's 'The Pedestrian Street' (1.1 km length)**
- **Convert roads into pedestrian only streets,**
- **Gradually reduce traffic and available parking,**
- **Convert car parks into public squares,**
- **Promote Cycling- the most bicycle friendly**

- **Carbon neutral by 2025 initiative (2012):**

- **Green mobility**
- **Developing bicycle connections**
- **The use of electrical bikes for longer rides**
- **Using electricity and biofuels to fuel large buses**



Literature Review

Car-Free Zone Case Studies

Car-Free
Zone

Ghent (Belgium):

- 35ha in the city centre, 'Low emission zone',
- 'Cycling street' - 30% modal share,
- 'Pedestrian Only Streets' for up to 18h/day - traffic free
 - no freight traffic,
 - no car traffic,
 - no taxis, and
 - no cyclists
- The Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan Ghent 2030



Literature Review

Discrete Choice Model

The perceptual approach:

$$P_{ni} \equiv \text{Prob}(\text{Person } n \text{ choose Alternative } i) = G(x_{ni}, x_{nj} \forall j \neq i, s_n, \beta)$$

Random utility theory (McFadden, 1973)

$$U_{ni} = \beta z_{ni} + \varepsilon_{ni}$$

**Understanding
Transport Users'
Behaviour**

Literature Review

Discrete Choice Model

The perceptual approach:

$$P_{ni} \equiv \text{Prob}(\text{Person } n \text{ choose Alternative } i) = G(x_{ni}, x_{nj} \forall j \neq i, s_n, \beta)$$

Random utility theory (McFadden, 1973)

$$U_{ni} = \beta z_{ni} + \varepsilon_{ni}$$

Understanding
Transport Users'
Behaviour

Logistic Regression Model

$$U_{ij|s} = \beta_s x_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij|s} \quad Pr_{ij|s} = \frac{\exp(\beta'_s x_{ij})}{\sum_{n=1}^N \exp(\beta'_s x_{jn})}$$

- **Multinomial Logit & Mixed Logit model**

$$Pr_{is} = \frac{\exp(a'_s z_i)}{\sum_{s=1}^S \exp(a'_s z_i)}$$

- **Latent Class Logit (Fixed and Random)**

$$Pr_{is} = \sum_{s=1}^S \left[\frac{\exp(a'_s z_i)}{\sum_{s=1}^S \exp(a'_s z_i)} \right] \prod_T \frac{\exp(\beta'_s x_{int})}{\sum_{n=1}^N \exp(\beta'_s x_{jnt})}$$

Stated Preference Survey

Total 322 Respondents

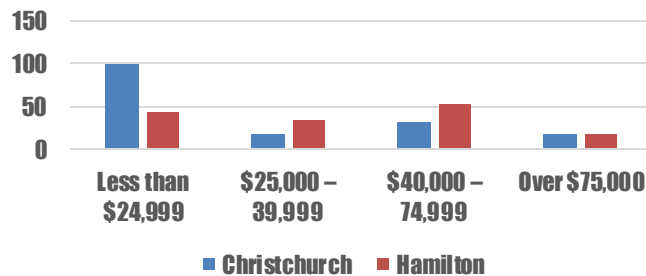
171 from Christchurch

151 from Hamilton

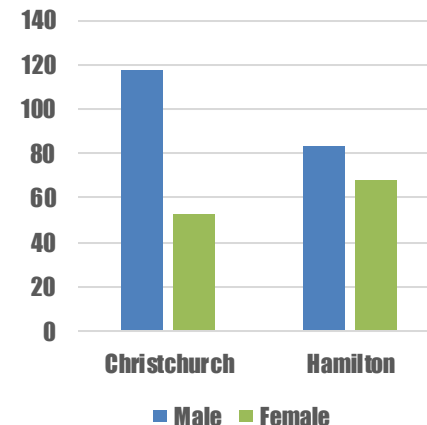
Survey & Sample Details:

Survey Respondent

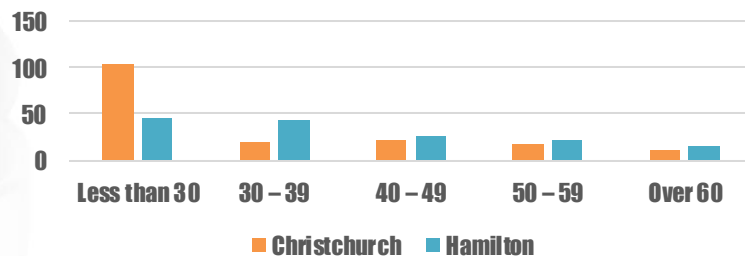
Income



Gender



AGE



Stated Preference Survey

Total 322 Respondents

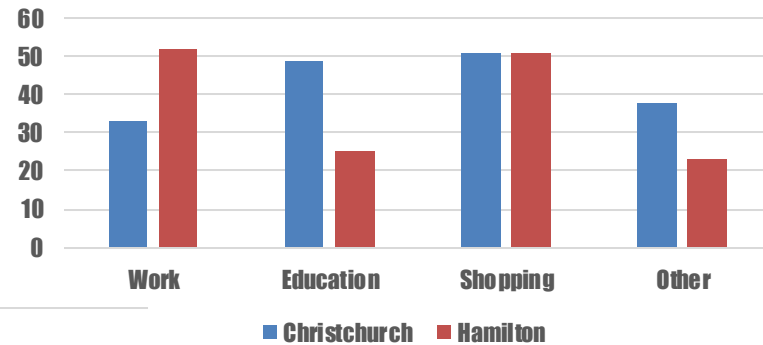
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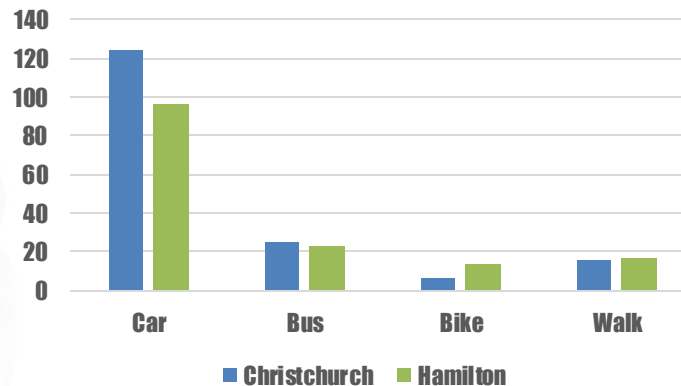
Survey & Sample Details:

**Survey
Respondent**

Trip Purpose



Current Mode



Stated Preference Survey

7 RP & 8 SP Questions: **2,576** Choice

RP/SP
Survey

3 Attributes:

- Parking **Rate** [0.5\$, 1\$, 2\$/hr],
- Walking **distance** [<100 , <250 , <500 , <750 m]
- Service **Frequency** [shuttle|2, 3/hr]

Sample Question

CHOICE SET		OPTIONS		
		CURRENT	New Car Park Only	New Car Park with Shuttle
1	Parking Rate (\$)	\$2 /hour	\$0.5 /hour	\$0.5 /hour
	Walking Distance (m)	100 m	500 m	750 m
	Service Frequency/hr	-	-	3 /hr (every 20 min)
YOUR SELECTION:				



Analysis: Car-free CBD in NZ

Christchurch

Model	No. classes	Log Likelihood	Pseudo R ²	AIC	BIC	No. parameters
MNL	base	-1362.2	0.039	2732.5	2753.3	4
LCMNL	2	-923.20	0.376	1864.4	1911.3	8
	3	-849.11	0.426	1726.2	1799.1	8
ML	Base	-984.8	0.335	1979.6	2005.7	8
LCML	2	-923.39	0.376	1868.8	1926.1	8
	3	-849.11	0.426	1732.2	1820.7	8

Hamilton

Model	No. classes	Log Likelihood	Pseudo R ²	AIC	BIC	No. parameters
MNL	base	-1173.5	0.026	2355.1	2375.2	4
LCMNL	2	-650.9	0.477	1319.8	1365.1	8
	3	Not Converged				
ML	base	-800.6	0.357	1613.3	1643.6	8
LCML	2	-650.8	0.478	1323.6	1379.0	8
	3	Not Converged				

**Determine
Optimal
Number of
Classes**

Analysis: Car-free CBD in NZ

The coefficients of the MNL, ML and Three-class LC models

Attributes-	MNL	LCMNL		
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
COST	-1.344***(0.000)	-1.337(1.101)	-1.087***(0.371)	-3.035***(0.359)
DIST	-0.003***(0.000)	-0.005***(0.002)	-0.010***(0.000)	-0.001(0.001)
FREQ	-0.004(0.069)	-0.302(0.559)	0.097(0.223)	0.106(0.103)
ASC	-0.702***(0.003)	3.649**(1.578)	-2.410***(0.525)	0.478(0.617)
LCMNL class membership probability		0.270***(0.036)	0.360***(0.041)	0.370***(0.041)
Log Likelihood	-1362.2		-849.1	
Pseudo R ²	0.039		0.426	
AIC	2732.5		1726.2	
BIC	2753.3		1799.1	
Attributes	ML	LCML		
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
COST (mean)	-1.149***(0.300)	-1.334(1.101)	-3.035***(0.041)	-1.087***(0.371)
COST (SD)	6.905***(0.581)	0.002(0.190)	0.011(0.201)	0.001(0.089)
DIST	-0.004***(0.000)	-0.005***(0.002)	-0.001(0.001)	-0.010***(0.000)
FREQ	0.060(0.082)	-0.298(0.559)	0.106(0.103)	0.097(0.223)
ASC	-0.811***(0.307)	3.645**(1.577)	0.479(0.616)	-2.411***(0.525)
LCML class membership probability		0.270***(0.365)	0.370***(0.041)	0.360***(0.041)
Log Likelihood	-984.8		-849.1	
Pseudo R ²	0.335		0.426	
AIC	1979.6		1732.2	
BIC	2005.7		1820.7	

**Christchurch:
Three Class
LC Models**

Analysis: Car-free CBD in NZ

The coefficients of the MNL, ML and Two-class LC models

Attributes	MNL	LCMNL	
		Class 1	Class 2
COST	-1.067***(0.177)	-1.196*(0.454)	-1.430***(0.269)
DIST	-0.002***(0.000)	-0.003***(0.000)	-0.002***(0.000)
FREQ	0.147**(0.071)	0.105(0.266)	0.013(0.093)
ASC	0.302(0.252)	2.627***(0.902)	-1.085**(0.441)
LCMNL class membership probability		0.385***(0.050)	0.615***(0.050)
Log Likelihood	-1173.5		-650.9
Pseudo R ²	0.026		0.477
AIC	2355.1		1319.8
BIC	2375.2		1365.1
Attributes	ML	LCML	
		Class 1	Class 2
COST (mean)	-1.707***(0.360)	-1.198*(0.631)	-1.431***(0.269)
COST (SD)	7.199***(0.897)	0.064(0.280)	0.011***(0.335)
DIST (mean)	-0.009***(0.001)	-0.003***(0.000)	-0.002***(0.000)
DIST (SD)	0.023***(0.002)		
FREQ	0.274***(0.101)	0.106(0.266)	0.013(0.093)
ASC	-1.238***(0.348)	2.627***(0.901)	-1.085**(0.441)
LCML class membership probability		0.385***(0.050)	0.615***(0.050)
Log Likelihood	-800.6		-650.8
Pseudo R ²	0.357		0.478
AIC	1613.3		1323.6
BIC	1643.6		1379

**Hamilton:
Two Class LC
Models**

Conclusion

Discrete Choice Modelling:

Fixed parameter based model (MNL, LCMNL)
vs Random parameter based model (ML, LCML)



Car-free
CBD in NZ

Conclusion

Discrete Choice Modelling:

Fixed parameter based model (MNL, LCMNL)
vs Random parameter based model (ML, LCML)

Willingness to Pay (Christchurch and Hamilton):

Walking Distance

[WTP for decreasing 100m walking distance]

Hamilton: 52 cents

Christchurch: 34 cents

Service Frequency (Shuttle)

[WTP for increasing shuttle service frequency]

Hamilton: 46 cents

**Car-free
CBD in NZ**

Conclusion

Discrete Choice Modelling:

Fixed parameter based model (MNL, LCMNL)
vs Random parameter based model (ML, LCML)

Willingness to Pay (Christchurch and Hamilton):

Walking Distance

[WTP for decreasing 1km walking distance]

Hamilton: 52 cents

Christchurch: 34 cents

Service Frequency (Shuttle)

[WTP for increasing shuttle service frequency]

Hamilton: 46 cents



**Car-free
CBD in NZ**

Latent Classes

Hamilton [2cls LCML]: **Status-quo** [38.5%] vs **Car-free zone** [61.5%]

Christchurch [3cls LCMNL]: **Class1** [27%] vs **Class2** [36%] vs **Class3** [37%]

[**Status-quo** [27%] For class 1 vs **Car-free zone** [36%] For class 2,

Class 3: Cost sensitive,

Class 1: Distance sensitive]

Conclusion & Research Direction

Discrete choice models allow researchers to analyse and predict how people's choices are influenced by their personal characteristics and by the alternatives available to them

Measure **Willingness-to-pay (WTP)** or **Willingness-to-accept (WTA)** to evaluate elasticity of transport user demand based on various urban policy/regulation

**Car-free
CBD in NZ**

Q & A

For further inquiry and comments

chan.kim@wintec.ac.nz

