

Examining Demographic Heterogeneities in Melbourne's MATSim Model

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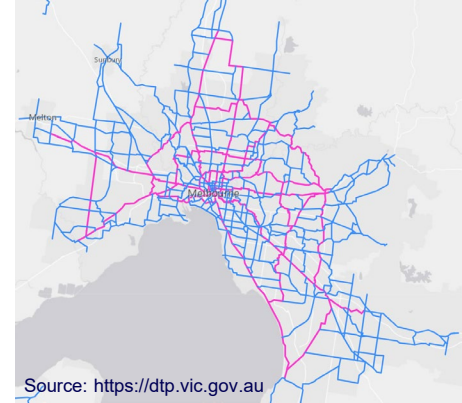
MATSim User Meeting
5 September 2023



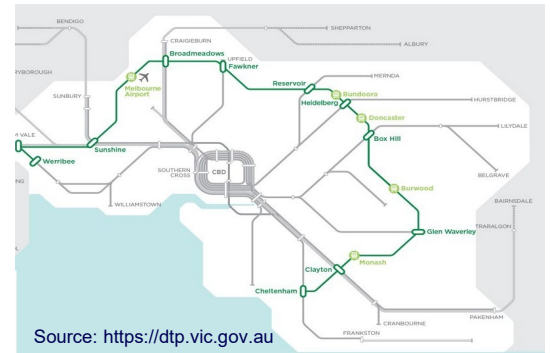
Activity-based and agent-based model of Melbourne (AToM)

Different use cases so far:

- **Connected network of cycleways**



- **A new orbital railway in Melbourne**



MATSim Melbourne matsim-melbourne

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Activity-based and agent-based Transport model of Melbourne (AToM)

AToM is a city-scale multi-modal transport simulation, modelling a typical mid-weekday day in the transportation system of Melbourne for understanding. AToM workflow, Figure 1, consists of open-source tools with MATSim simulation toolkit as the core traffic simulator. The open-source tools include an activity-based transport demand generator [<https://github.com/matsim-melbourne/demand>], a road and public transport network generator, a mode choice model, and a set of MATSim simulation output and input postprocessing tools.

Publications:

- Jafari, A., Both, A., Singh, D., Gunn, L., & Giles-Corti, B. (2022). Building the road network for city-scale active transport simulation models. *Simulation Modelling Practice and Theory*, 114, 102398.
- Both, A., Singh, D., Jafari, A., Giles-Corti, B., & Gunn, L. (2021). An Activity-Based Model of Transport Demand for Greater Melbourne. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2111.10061*.
- Jafari, A., Singh, D., Both, A., Abdollahyar, M., Gunn, L., Pemberton, S., & Giles-Corti, B. (2021). Activity-based and agent-based Transport model of Melbourne (AToM): an open multi-modal transport simulation model for Greater Melbourne. *arXiv:2112.12071*.

Pinned Customize pins

network Public

MATSim Melbourne network

4 5

demand Public

MATSim Melbourne demand

2 3

useful-scripts Public

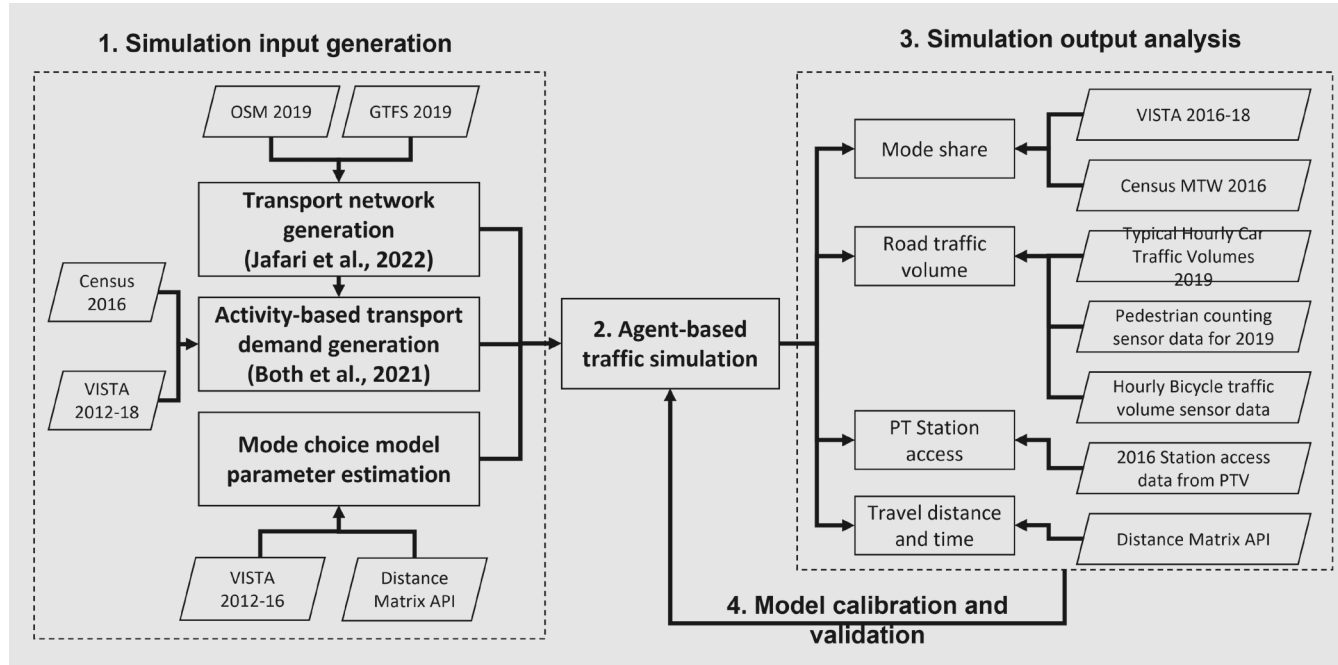
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baseline Public

MATSim Melbourne baseline scenario

Java

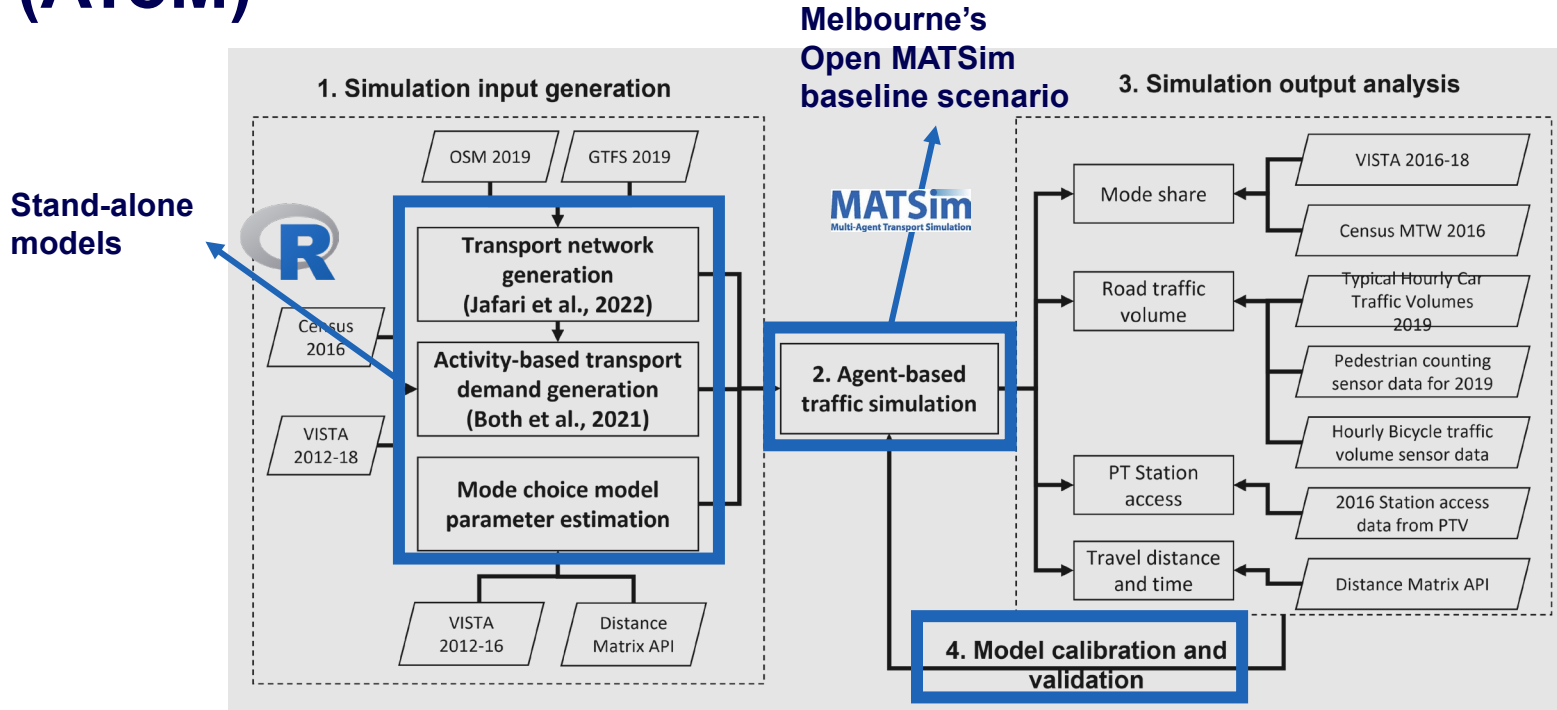
Activity-based and agent-based model of Melbourne (AToM)



Source: Jafari, A., Singh, D., Both, A., Abdollahyar, M., Gunn, L., Pemberton, S., & Giles-Corti, B. (2021). Activity-based and agent-based Transport model of Melbourne (AToM): an open multi-modal transport simulation model for Greater Melbourne. arXiv preprint arXiv:2112.12071.



Activity-based and agent-based model of Melbourne (AToM)



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Set of utility tools
for MATSim



AToM's activity-based transport demand is demographic cohort-based, whereas the mode choice model was only done for workers and also mode change innovation strategy during MATSim simulation was only enabled for workers.



AToM's cluster-based activity-based demand

- Step 1: Travellers from the travel survey were grouped into 24 age and gender group
- Step 2: Probability of engaging in each activity (work, shop, edu, social/recreational) was calculated for each group
- Step 3: Hierarchical clustering was applied to cluster these 24 groups based on activity probability
- Step 4: Activity-chains of the activity-based transport model were generated separately for each cluster

Cohort 1	Female and Male 0-19
Cohort 2	Female and Male 20-24
Cohort 3	Female 25-29 Male 25-59
Cohort 4	Female 30-59 Male 60-64
Cohort 5	Female ≥ 60 Male ≥ 65



Cluster-based mode choice model

- **Method:** Multinomial logit model
- **Alternatives:** Car, Public Transport, Bicycle, Foot
- **Travel time:** Google's Distance Matrix API, a mid-week workday in January 2022
- **Travel cost:** daily fare of \$4.3 for PT and 8.8 lit/100km + \$1.16 per lit for car fuel cost

$$S_{trav,i} = asc_i + \beta_{trav,i} \times t_{trav,i} + \beta_m \times m_i$$

Parameter	Estimated coefficients				
	Cohort 1	Cohort 2	Cohort 3	Cohort 4	Cohort 5
asc_{Drive}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
asc_{PT}	0.83	-3.40	-5.12	-6.42	-4.07
asc_{Cycle}	1.71	-2.53	-3.02	-3.99	-3.63
asc_{Walk}	5.06	1.04	0.56	0.40	0.94
$\beta_{trav,Drive}$	-3.22	-5.90	-5.29	-5.96	-5.03
$\beta_{trav,PT}$	-6.96	-8.48	-5.72	-6.08	-7.80
$\beta_{trav,Cycle}$	-17.40	-10.88	-5.93	-6.23	-8.23
$\beta_{trav,Walk}$	-7.89	-6.57	-5.85	-6.12	-6.76
β_m	0.00005	0.32	0.60	0.81	0.30

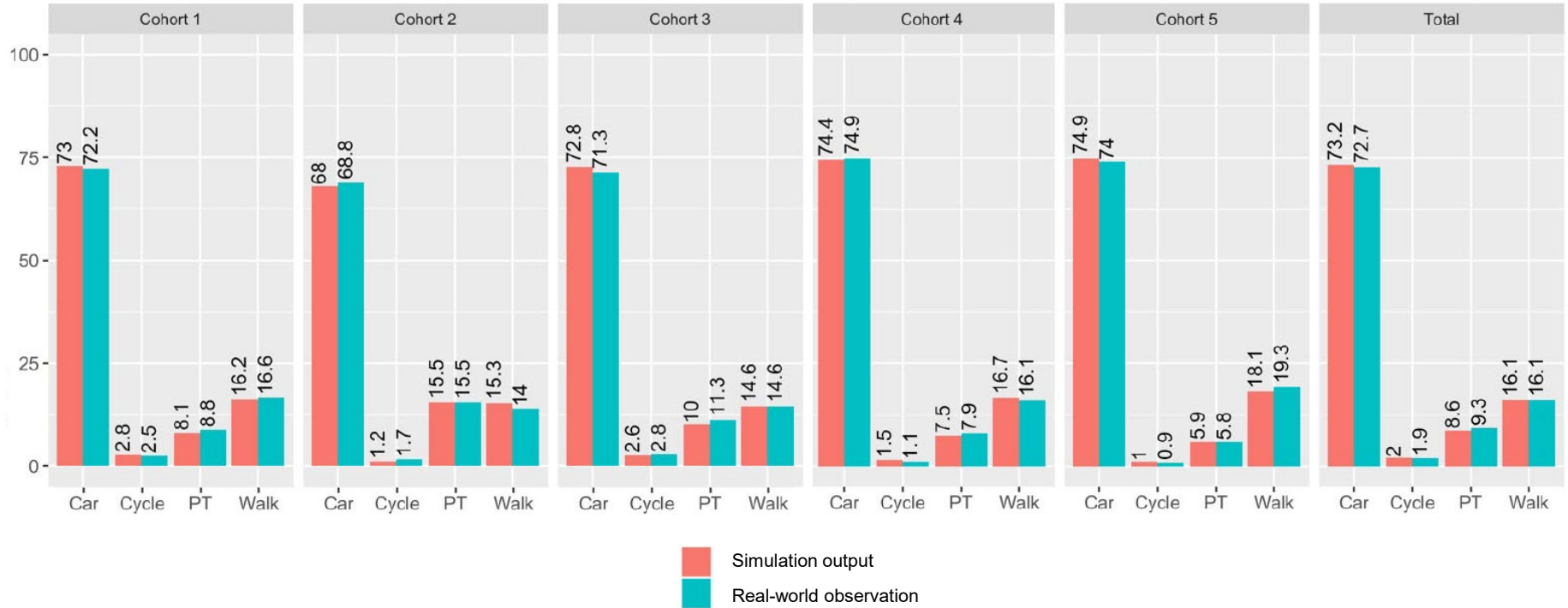


MATSim scenario setting

- 10% Population sample
- Subtour Mode shift (0.1) and re-routing (0.1) enabled for all clusters
- Running for 300 iteration
- PT schedules based on GTFS
- Walk and bike teleportation with constant speed

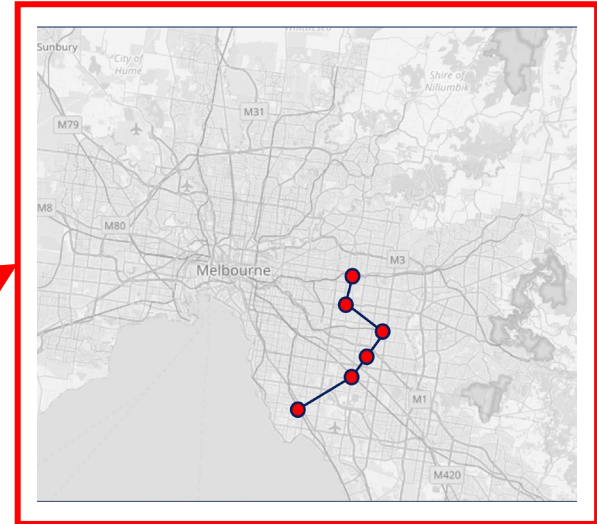
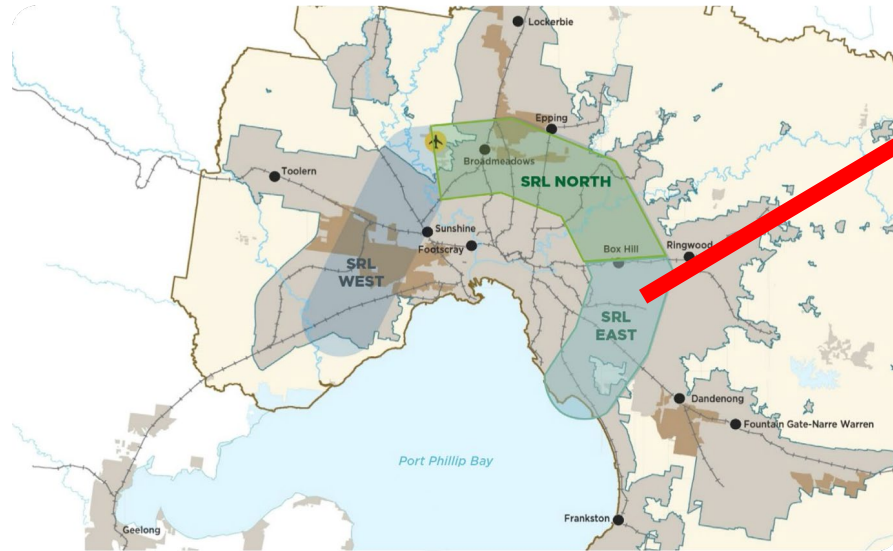


MATSim simulation scenario calibration



Looking at behaviour change

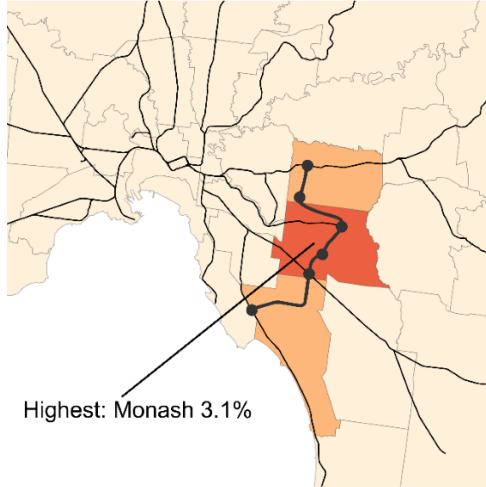
Modelling change in public transport use as a result of building phase one of Melbourne's orbital train network



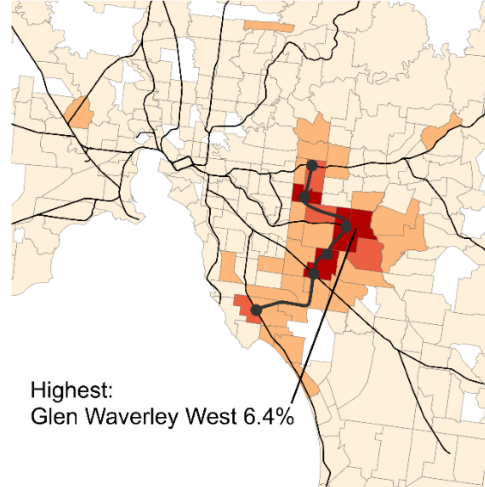
Looking at behaviour change

Scenario 1 - place of residence of SRL users

Local Government Areas



SA2s (statistical area level 2)



Percentage of travellers using SRL

> 0 to 1%

> 1% to 2%

> 2% to 4%

> 4%

— SRL Stage 1

• SRL stations

— Existing rail



Looking at behaviour change

Changes in agents walking for all purposes for at least 30 minutes per day among those travelling to/from the new station precincts

Cohort	# of agents	Agents walking for 30 minutes or more			
		# agents	% agents	% change	
Baseline	1	3,494	590	16.9	-
	2	1,307	261	20.0	-
	3	4,002	709	17.7	-
	4	3,680	622	16.9	-
	5	2,555	414	16.2	-
Scenario	1	3,501	603	17.2	0.3
	2	1,304	288	22.1	2.1
	3	4,001	751	18.8	1.1
	4	3,681	629	17.1	0.2
	5	2,553	413	16.2	0.0



Conclusion and Next steps

- Cluster-based approach can be used as a way to incorporate differences between groups of people in the simulation
- Measuring health impacts for different clusters
- Investigating future scenarios, including land use and demographic changes over time



Thank you

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