

# Preferred citation style for this presentation

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# Advancing land use transport interaction models

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# Outline

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The SustainCity project

Data acquisition

Data organisation and processing

Create base year

Base year data

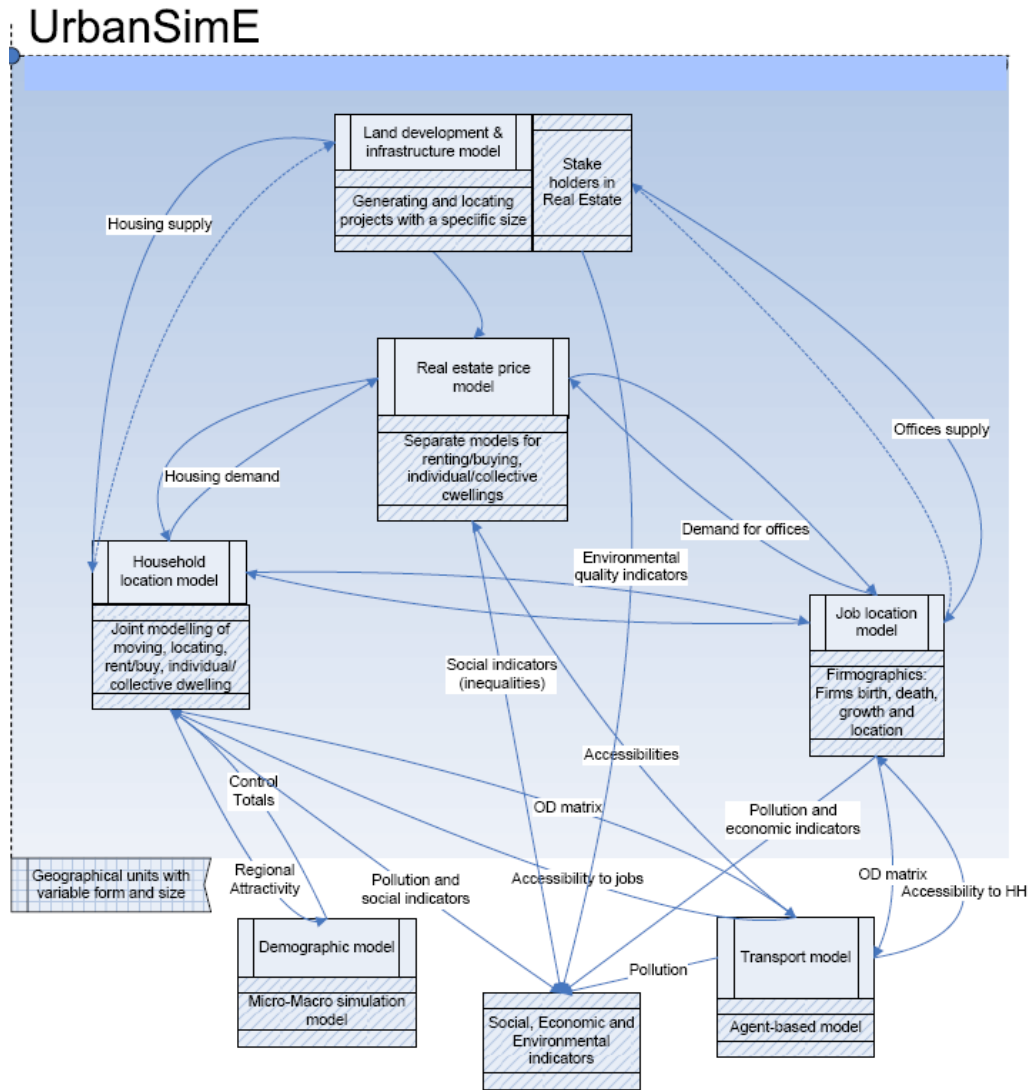
Set up the UrbanSim project

Lessons learned

Outlook



# The SustainCity project



# Case study Zurich

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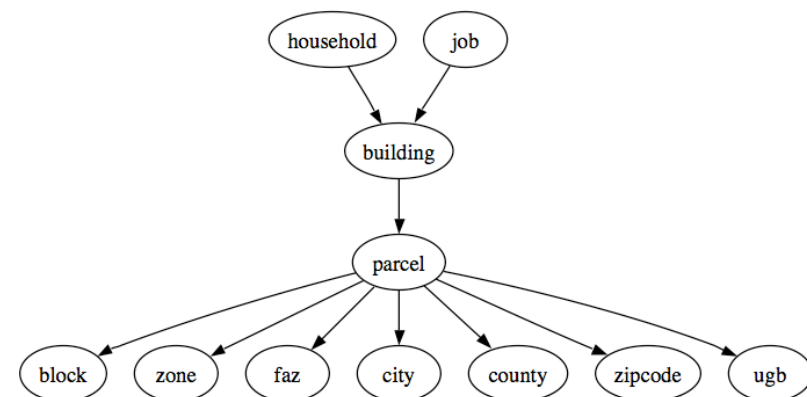
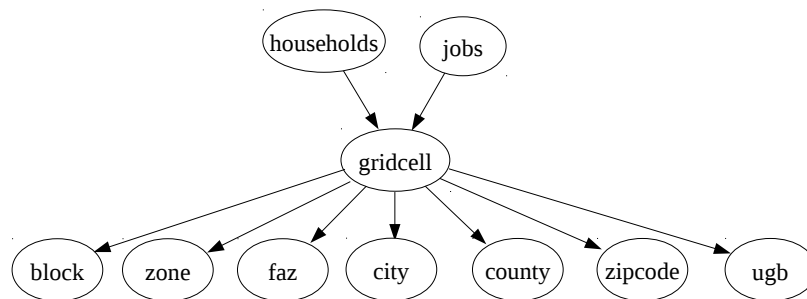
Existing gridcell operationalisation (project ZUK)

Changing from gridcell to parcel version

Changing from Windows to Ubuntu

New base year (2000), more detailed data structure (schema pw)

- Considering new and detailed data, new contracts
- Adapting and improving ZUK models



# Scheduling of work

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Data acquisition

Data organisation and processing

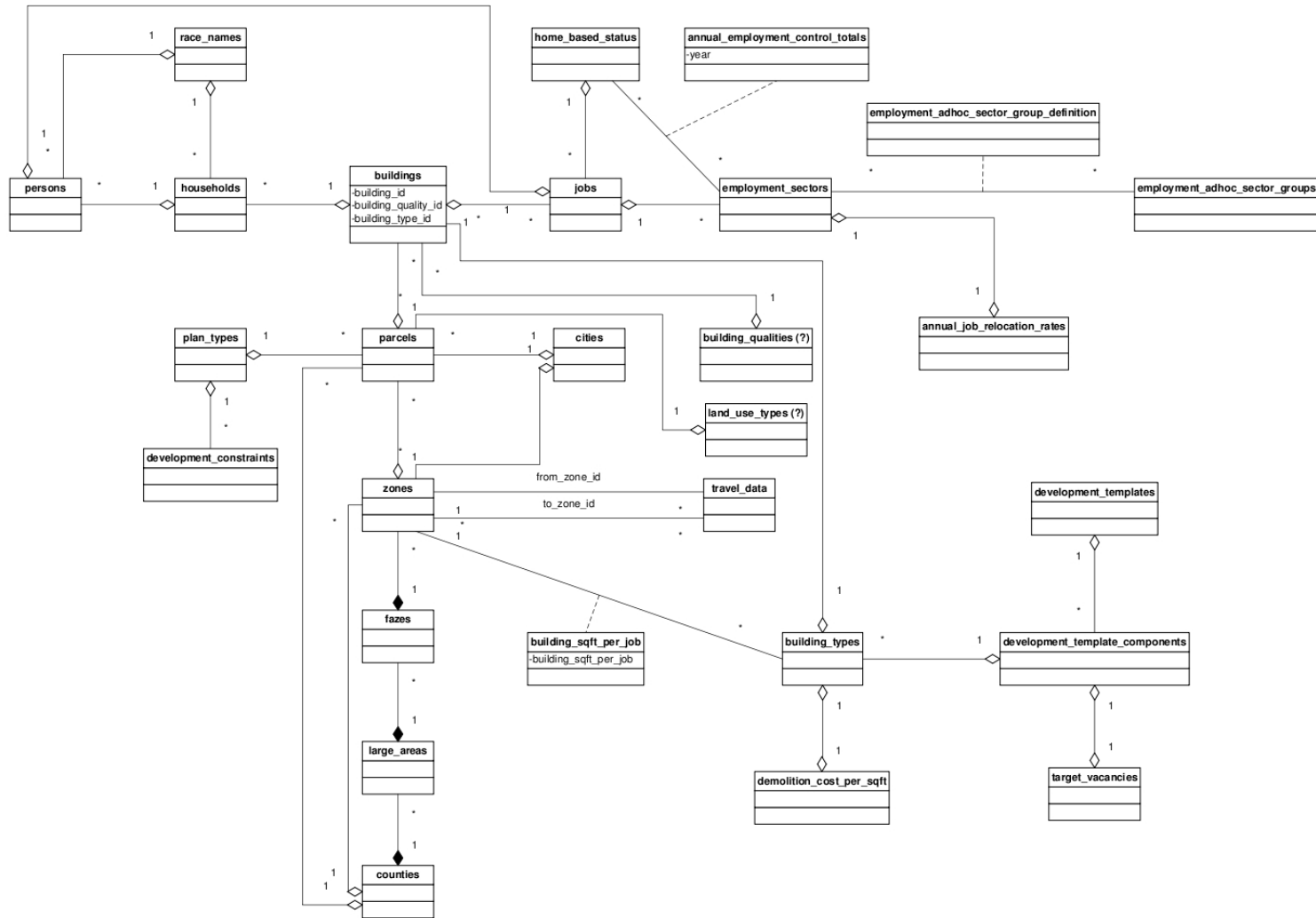
Create base year

Initial first run with dummy models and Zurich data

First run with reimplemented ZUK models and Zurich data

Second run with new data structures

# Data needs - US parcel entity relationship model



# Data acquisition

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Data for:

- Base year
- Model estimation
- Control totals
- Geographies
- Scenarios

Basic sources:

- Data providers
- Survey (Household location choice)
- Synthesise (Population synthesis)



# Data acquisition – data providers

Hierarchy of dataowner	Data owner	Data
National	Swisstopo, the Federal Geo-Information center	Topographical maps (pixel)
		Digital hight model
	BfS, Federal Statistical Office	Topographical maps (vector)
		Municipal boundaries
Cantonal	Cantonal building insurance	Population census
		Enterprise census (3 sectors)
	Cantonal office of spatial development	Micorcensus of travel behaviour
		Building- and dwelling register
		Building data
		Building- and dwelling register
	Cantonal civil engineering department	Vacancy rates for dwelling sizes
		Zoning and building status
Cadaastre		
Cantonale Richtpläne		
Municipal	Statistical office of the city of Zurich	Orthophotos
		Cantonal travel model
		Public transport stations
Private institution	DOCUMEDIA (Baublatt)	Noise maps (Transport and shooting)
		Population growth
	Cantonal statistical office	Land prices per zone and region
		Building- and dwelling register
		Building projects

# Survey of household location choice

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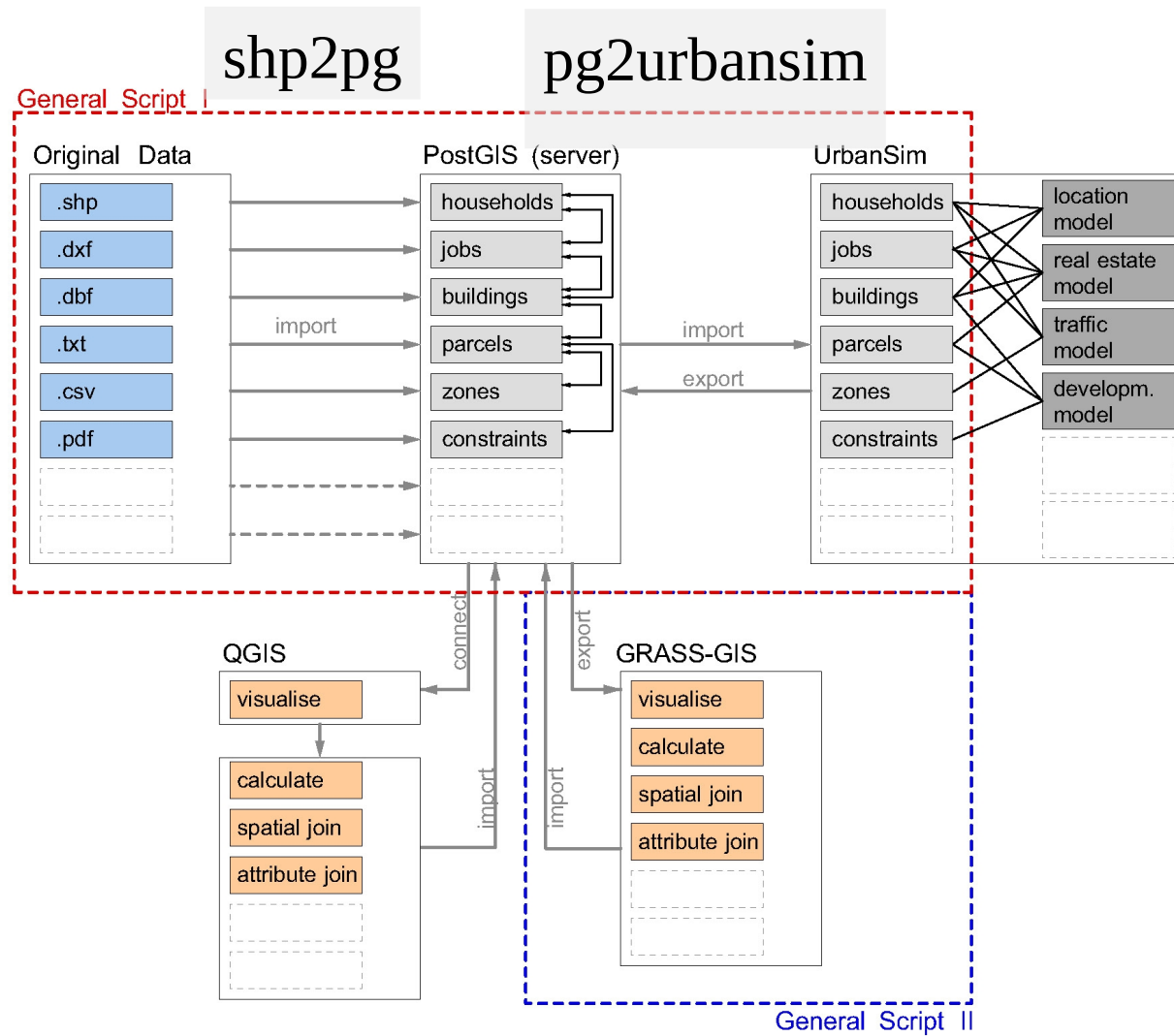
- Recently moved households in canton Zurich (~5000 persons contacted, 1000 answers)
- Addresses from address dealer
- Observed attributes:
  - **socio demographic variables**
    - Workplace, education, place of all household members
    - Social contacts
  - **charecteristics and location**
    - characteristics of house/apartment
    - location of previous residence
    - search mode for residence (internet, newspaper, contacts,...)
  - **lifestyle**
    - lifestyle-typologies of G.Otte (2005)
    - new items / scope of B.Belart (2011)
- Two models estimated (renter, owner)

# Population synthesis

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- Base year: 2000
- Use national census (2000) for population
- Missing attributes: Income, car ownership and job
- Impute from travel microcensus (2005)
  - Probabilistic selection with replacement, based on the attributes available in both census and microcensus
- Using census data is tied to heavy restrictions
  - Sensitive data, no sharing
  - Using a synthetic population would be preferable
- Next steps: Generate a synthetic population using PopGen
  - Upcoming beta version of PopGen usable for non-US contexts should be available soon

# Data organisation and processing



# Create base year - GIS

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Missing GIS functionality relevant for work with UrbanSim:

- Combine datasets through spatial joins and attribute-joins
- Convert data, e.g. polygon to centroid or intersections
- Queries and visualisation of data
- Interpolations and density-calculation (use of raster procedures)

=> Geometry and shape essential for dataprocessing

=> As OPUS can not handle geometry, (external) processing is necessary

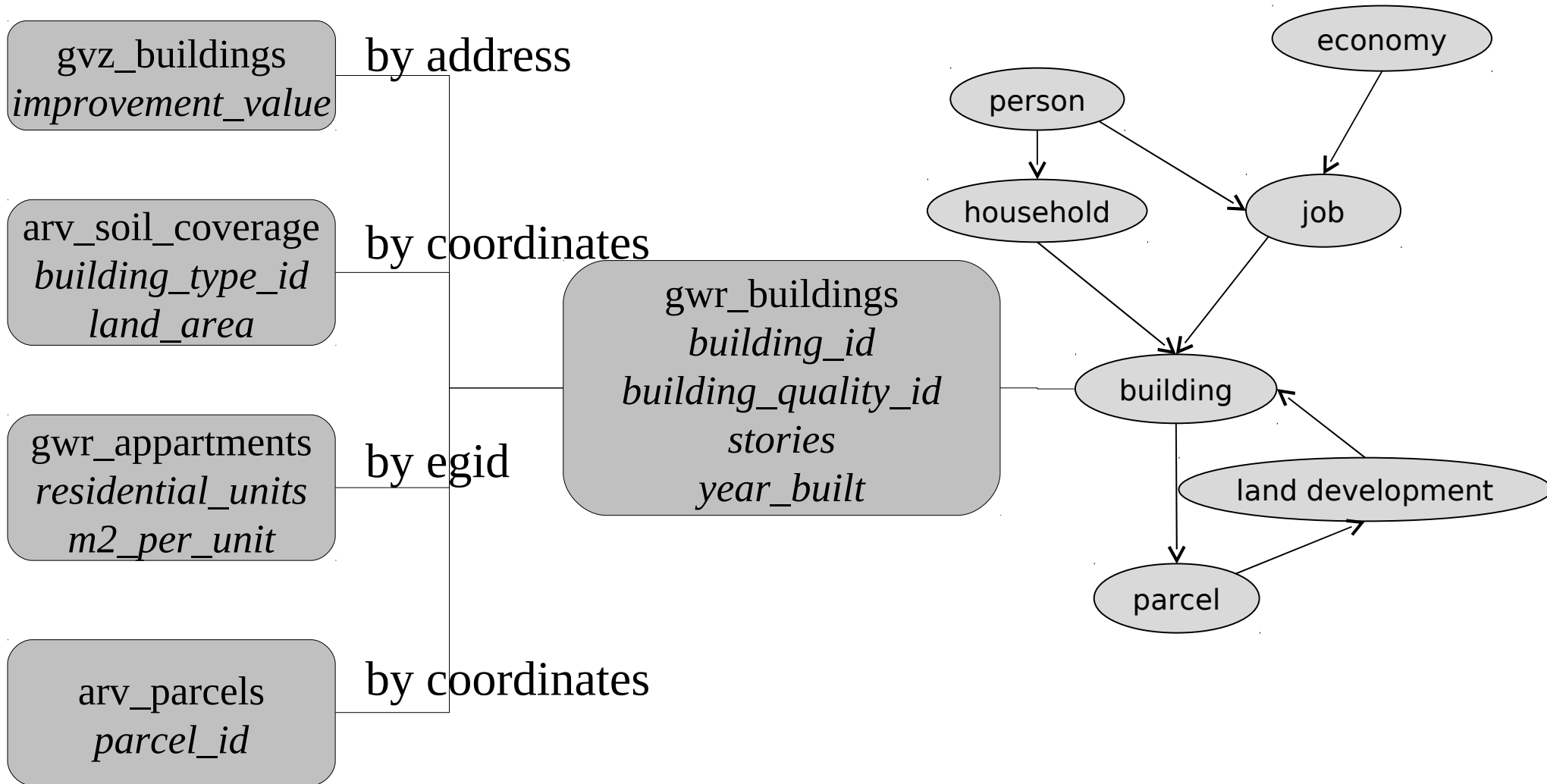
# Creat base year – sample script for assembling building data

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```
#!/bin/sh
psql $PSQL_OPTIONS <<- END_SQL
SET search_path TO sc261,public;
-- Create table buildings with SQL queries.
INSERT INTO buildings
(building_id, building_quality_id, building_type_id, improvement_value, land_area, parcel_id, residential_units, sqft_per_unit, stories, year_built)
WITH
gvz AS (SELECT DISTINCT ON (egid) egid AS egid_gvz, wert FROM sc261.gwr_gebaeude10 JOIN sc.gvz_geb2000 ON
sc.gvz_geb2000.strname=sc261.gwr_gebaeude10.dstrname AND sc.gvz_geb2000.hausnrs=sc261.gwr_gebaeude10.deinr AND
gvz_geb2000.plz=sc261.gwr_gebaeude10.dplz4),
av_geb_grundrisse AS (SELECT gid AS gid_av_bod, art_code, flaeche_m2, the_geom FROM sc261.av_bodenbed_f WHERE art_code < 8),
geb_whg_infos AS (SELECT egid AS egid_whg, avg(warea) AS avg_whga FROM sc261.gwr_wohnungen10 GROUP BY egid),
parcel AS (SELECT gid AS parz_id, the_geom FROM sc261.av_liegensch)
SELECT
egid AS building_id, gklas AS building_quality_id, art_code AS building_type_id, wert AS improvement_value, flaeche_m2 AS land_area, parz_id AS
parcel_id,
ganzwhg AS residential_units, avg_whga AS sqft_per_unit, gastw AS stories, gbauj AS year_built
FROM sc261.gwr_gebaeude10
JOIN gvz ON egid=egid_gvz
JOIN av_geb_grundrisse ON ST_Contains(av_geb_grundrisse.the_geom, sc261.gwr_gebaeude10.the_geom)
JOIN parcel ON ST_Contains(parcel.the_geom, sc261.gwr_gebaeude10.the_geom)
JOIN geb_whg_infos ON egid=egid_whg;

UPDATE ONLY buildings SET non_residential_sqft=land_area * stories WHERE building_type_id<>1;
UPDATE ONLY buildings SET non_residential_sqft=0 WHERE building_type_id=1;
END_SQL
```

# Crear base year – bringing data sources together



# Base year data

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## Main tables

- Parcels
- Buildings
- Households
- Jobs
- Persons

## Definition tables

## Data for estimation

## Travel data

## Geographies





## Base year data – main tables – parcels

Column name	Type	Required	Status
parcel_id	PrimaryKey	Y	av_liegensch.gid
parcel_id_local	String(20)	N	Dummy 0
land_use_type_id	Integer	Y	N
land_value	Integer	Y	Dummy 1
parcel_sqft	Integer	Y	av_liegensch.flm2
plan_type_id	ForeignKey	Y	Dummy 1001
centroid_x	Integer	Y	sc261.av_liegensch.the_geom
centroid_y	Integer	Y	sc261.av_liegensch.the_geom
tax_exempt_flag	Integer	N	Dummy 0
city_id	ForeignKey	N	av_liegensch.zgde
county_id	ForeignKey	N	1
zone_id	ForeignKey	Y	av_liegensch.zonennr1
census_block_id	string	N	Dummy 0

## Base year data – main tables – buildings

Column name	Type	Required	Status
building_id	PrimaryKey	Y	gwr_gebaude10.egid
building_quality_id	Integer	Y	gwr_gebaeude10.gklas
building_type_id	ForeignKey	Y	av_bodenbed_f.art_code
improvement_value	Integer	Y	gvz_geb2000.wert
land_area	Integer	Y	av_bodenbed_f.flaeche_m2
non_residential_sqft	Integer	Y	land_area * stories
parcel_id	ForeignKey	Y	av_liegensch.gid
residential_units	Integer	Y	gwr_gebaeude10.ganzwhg
sqft_per_unit	Integer	Y	avg(gwr_wohnungen10.warea)
stories	Integer	N	gwr_gebaeude10.gastw
tax_exempt_flag	Integer	N	Dummy 0
year_built	Integer	Y	gwr_gebaeude10.gbauj

# Base year data – main tables - households

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Column name	Type	Required	Status
household_id	PrimaryKey	Y	vz.hhnr
building_id	ForeignKey	Y	buildings.building_id
persons	Integer	Y	COUNT(vz.person_id)
income	Integer	Y	50000 * COUNT(person_id)
age_of_head	Integer	Y	vz.valtj
race_id	Integer	Y	vz.hmat
workers	Integer	Y	COUNT(person_id) when vz.ams BETWEEN 11 AND 14
children	Integer	Y	zkind > 0
cars	Integer	Y	COUNT(person_id) when vz.apkwl = 1

# Base year data – main tables - jobs

---

Column name	Type	Required	Status
job_id	PrimaryKey	Y	Y
building_id	ForeignKey	Y	buildings.building_id
home_based_status	Integer	Y	Default 0
sector_id	Integer	Y	sectors ZUK

# Base year data – main tables – persons

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Column name	Type	Required	Status
person_id	PrimaryKey	Y	vz.person_od
household_id	ForeignKey	Y	vz.hhnr
member_id	Integer	N	N
relate	Integer	N	N
age	Integer	N	N
sex	Integer	N	N
race_id	Integer	N	N
student	Integer	N	N
worker	Integer	N	N
hours	Integer	N	N
work_at_home	Integer	N	N
edu	Integer	N	N
earning	Integer	N	N
job_id	ForeignKey	N	N

## Base year data – definition tables

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annual\_employment\_control\_totals → linear extrapolation  
annual\_household\_control\_totals → statistics canton Zurich  
annual\_relocation\_rates\_for\_households → Beige (2008)  
annual\_job\_relocation\_rates → ZUK definitions (Löchl et al. 2007, p. 32)  
building\_types → 7, according to soil coverage information  
employment\_sectors → ZUK categories (Löchl et al. 2007, p. 32)  
target\_vacancies → 0.66% (housing), 4.0% (non-housing)  
development\_constraints → derived from zoning plans  
land\_use\_types → 9 categories  
plan\_types → reduced to 146 categories

# Base year data – plan types, generic land uses, constraints

azc1	description/comment	SC	GIS AZ		GIS_AZ via BZ		Densities	Developable_for_UrbanSim	Max Fractions (%)					Min Fractions (%)						
		PLAN_TYPE (SC) Generic_Use (SC)	Frequency	Mean_Density	STD_Density	Mean_Density	STD_Density		Max_Total_Density	Max_Fraction_Residential	Max_Fraction_Commercial	Max_Fraction_Retail	Max_Fraction_Industrial	Max_Fraction_Governmental	Min_Fraction_Residential	Min_Fraction_Commercial	Min_Fraction_Retail	Min_Fraction_Industrial	Min_Fraction_Governmental	
Residential	100% Residential	1000	1 Residential					1												
	Residential district; Fraction residential>90%	1100	1					1		100	10	10								90
	Residential district; Fraction residential<90%	1200	1					1		90	50	50								70
Residential & Commercial	Residential with (loud) commercial and industrial	2000	2 Residential+Commercial/Industrial					1		100	100		100							90
	Residential with (loud) commercial and industrial; Fraction residential < 90%	2100	2					1		90	100		100							70
Center	Central area; Mix of residential, commercial, retail	3000	3 Residential+Commercial+Retail					1		100	100	100		100						
	Urban center; Mix of residential, commercial, retail	3100	3					1		100	100	100		100						
Governmental	Public/Governmental	4000	4 Public Use					0												100
Industry & Commercial	Industry & Commercial/Industrial	5000	5 Commercial+Industrial					1					100		100					
Industry	Industry	6000	6 Industrial					1					20		100					80
Open Space	recreation area	7000	7 <u>OpenSpace</u>					0												
	Conservation area	7100	7					0												
	Reserve	7200	7					0												
	Agricultural	7300	7					0												
	Forest	7400	7					0												
	Water	7500	7					0												
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	8000	8 Infrastructure					0												
	Airport	8100	8					0												
Undefined	Unzoned	9000	9 Undefined					0												
	Undefined	9100	9					0												

# Base year data – definition tables

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urbansim\_constants

building\_sqft\_per\_job

demolition\_cost\_per\_sqft

development\_constraints

development\_event\_history/development templates

development\_project\_proposals

employment\_adhoc\_sector\_groups

home\_based\_status

household\_characteristics\_for\_ht

race\_names

velocity\_functions



# Further base year data

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## Data for estimation

- households\_for\_estimation
- jobs\_for\_estimation

## travel\_data

## Geographies

- cities
- zones
- counties
- fazes
- large\_areas

# Set up the UrbanSim project – Approach

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Two basic options:

- Start from default (urbansim\_parcel)
- Reduce example model

Reasons:

- Target structure of pw-script (some times inconsistent with documentation)
- Example models contain “specials”
- Default project for the European context
- Understanding of model system

# Set up the UrbanSim project

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Creating new project from template (parent urbansim\_parcel)

Import base year data into US cache (sometimes tricky)

Specifying models

- Starting from templates or copied parent models
- Define variables as expressions or python classes

Running estimations or providing model definition tables

Configure scenarios

Running scenarios and checking errors

# Lessons learned

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Import tool wants database with project name

Not all steps supported in GUI (yet)

- Set scenario as executable (fixed)
- Adding new specification nodes
- Adding datasets to preload

Via editor it is possible

There are no default location choice specifications

For debugging

- Same process
- All in same thread

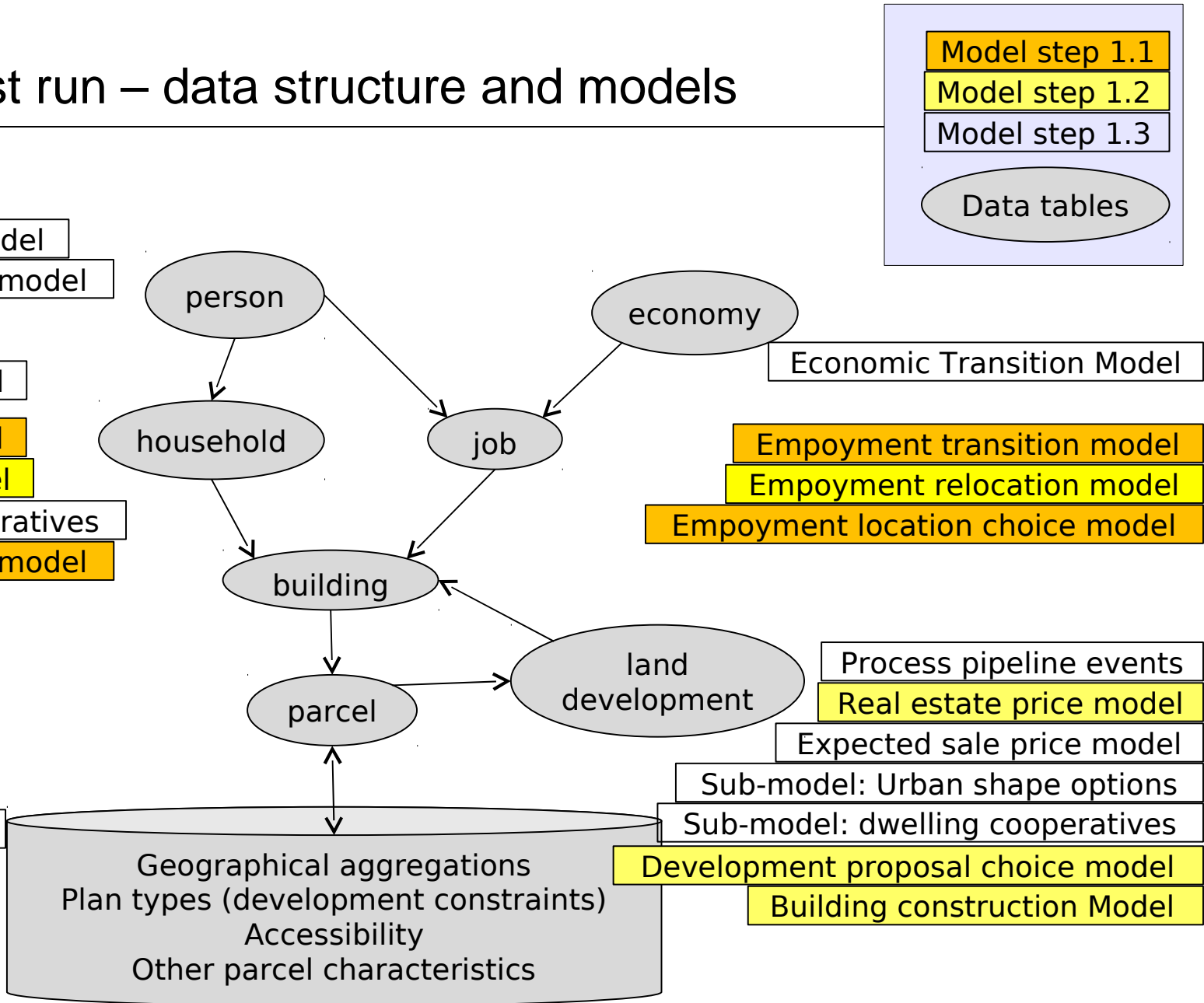
# Outlook – first run – data structure and models

- Job change model
- Home-based job choice model
- Workplace location choice model

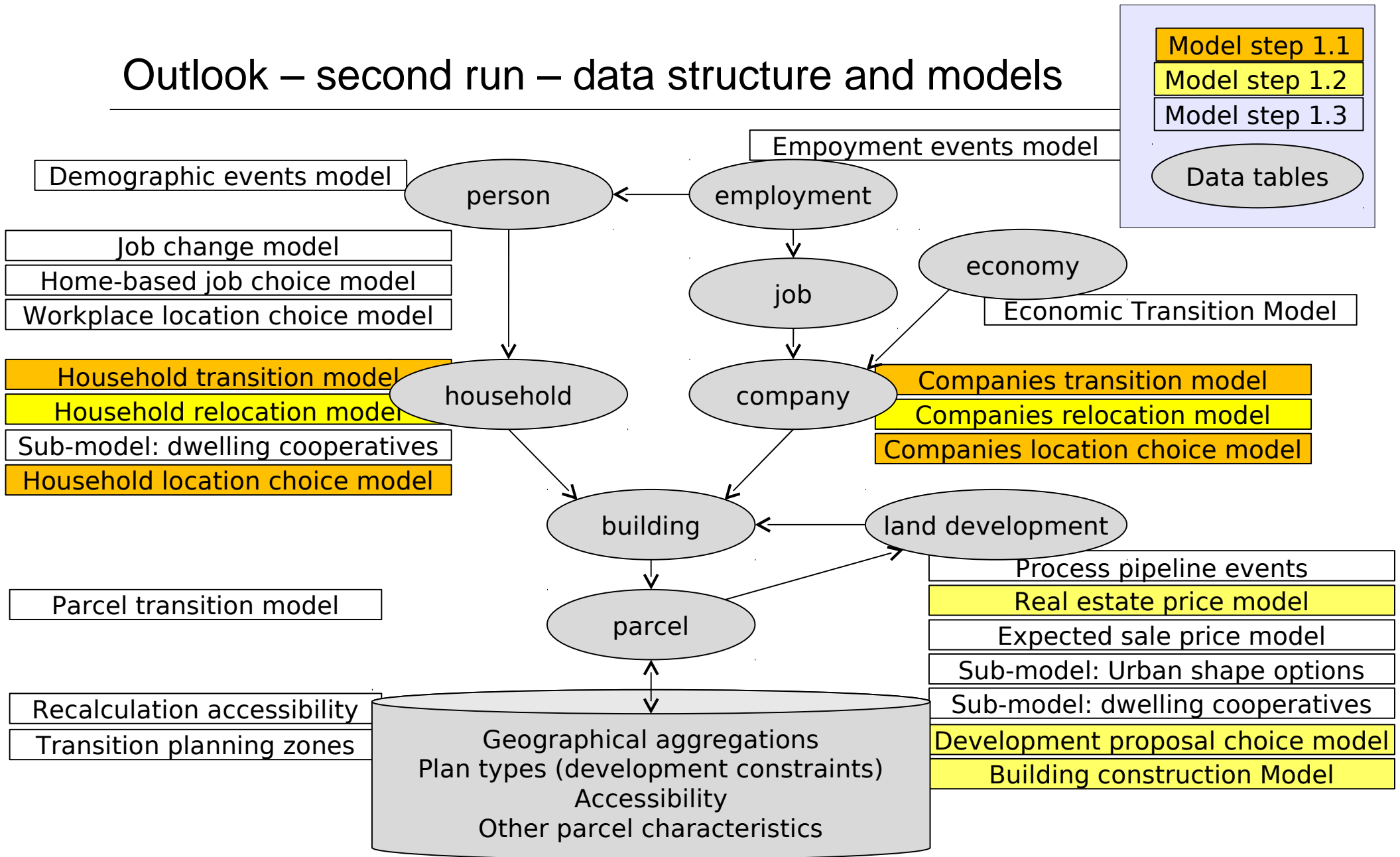
- Demographic events model
- Household transition model
- Household relocation model
- Sub-model: dwelling cooperatives
- Household location choice model

Parcel transition model

- Recalculation accessibility
- Transition planning zones

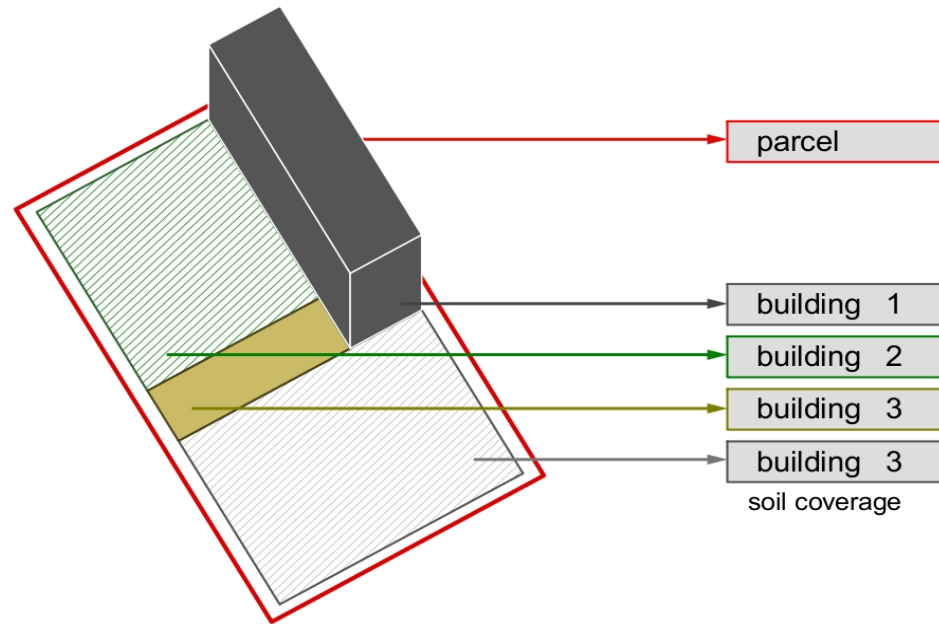


# Outlook – second run – data structure and models



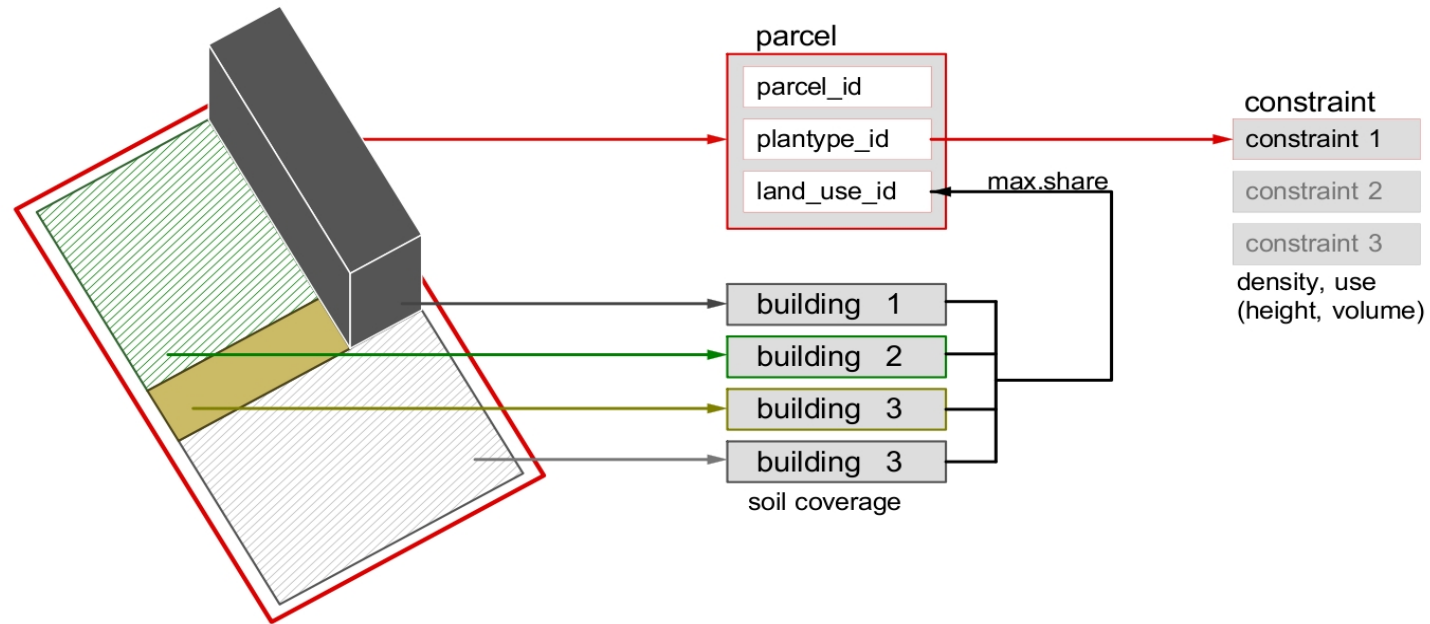
# Outlook – Defintions of table-contents and dependency

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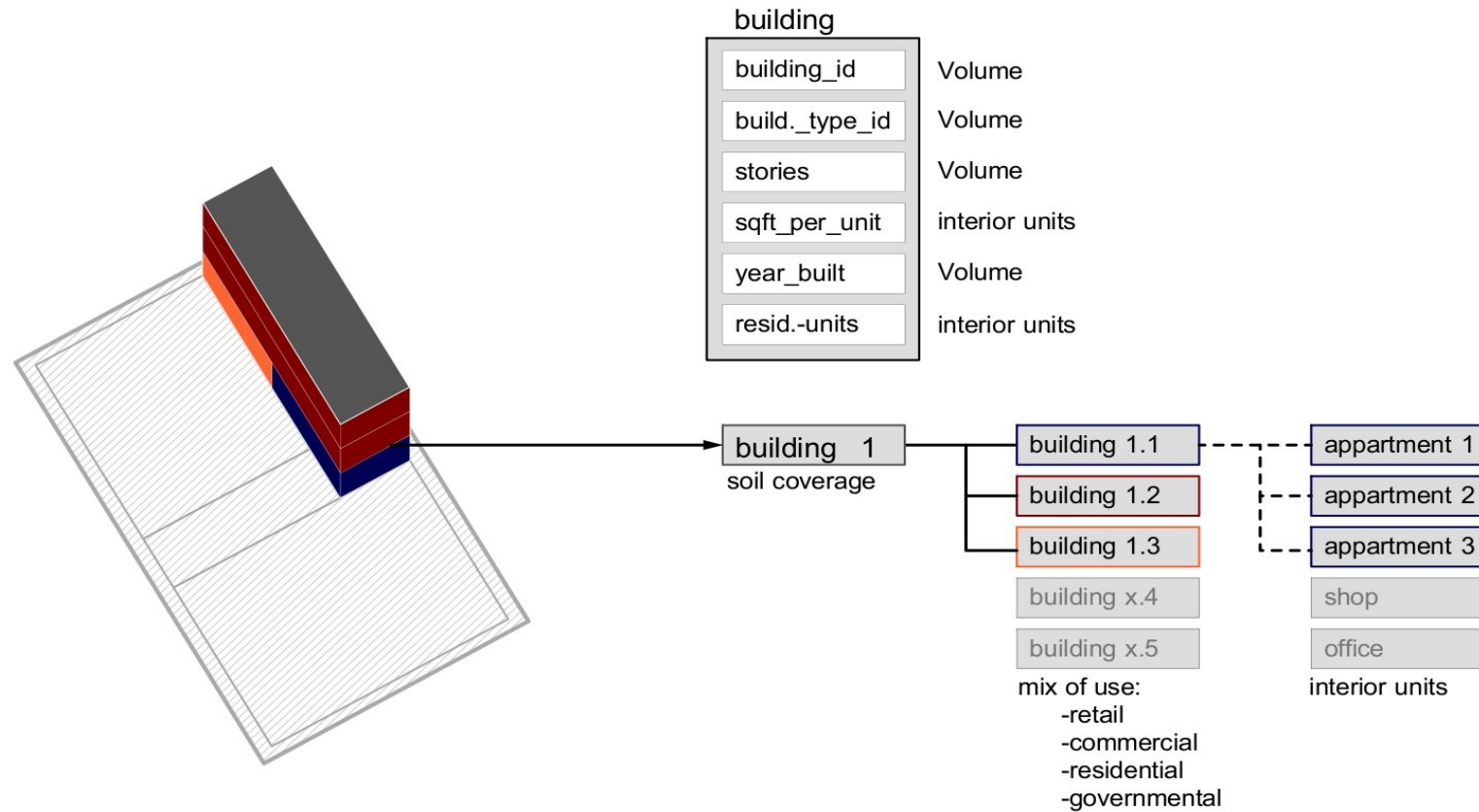
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# Outlook – Defintions of table-contents and dependency





# Outlook – Extension of table-contents and dependency



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# Outlook – Open questions

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First run with MATSim integration (WP6)

First run with demography integration (WP4)

Indicators (WP8)

Usage of vector and raster data

Handling of geometries

UrbanSimE basic default model specifications

- LCM of data sources
- LCM of variables

# References

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- Beige, S. (2008) *Long-term and mid-term mobility decisions during the life course*, dissertation, ETH Zurich, Zurich.
- Belart, B.C. (2011) *Wohnstandortwahl im Grossraum Zürich*, master thesis, ETH Zurich, Zurich
- Löchl, M., M. Bürgle and U. Waldner (2007) Handbuch Simulationsmodell Grossraum Zürich, *Arbeitsberichte Polyprojekt "Zukunft urbane Kulturlandschaften"*, **10**, NSL, ETH Zürich, Zürich.
- Otte, G. (2005) Entwicklung und Test einer integrativen Typologie der Lebensführung für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, **34** (6) 442-467.