

# Bevorzugter Zitierstil für diesen Vortrag

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Axhausen, K.W. (2014) Agent-based or agent based modelling:  
Reflections on choices, constraints and commitments, keynote at the  
*14th Conference of the International Association of Travel Behaviour  
Research (IATBR)*, Windsor, July 2015.

# Agent-based or agent based modelling: Reflections on choices, constraints and commitments

KW Axhausen

IVT

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July 2015

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*Institute for Transport Planning and Systems*

**ETH**

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

# What is the issue?

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# Activity-based versus agent-based approaches ?

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# A terminological problem ?

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Resolution	Agents, flows
Scheduling model Choice model	Trip, half-tour, tour, daily chain DCM, rules&heuristics, both
Network competition	Integrated, external (with consistent valuations)
Choice set construction	Explicit, implicit
Solution method	Whole population (& MSA or similar) Sample enumeration (& MSA or similar), co-evolutionary search
Schedule equilibrium	Yes, no

# The typical four-stage model

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Resolution	Agents, <b>flows</b>
Scheduling model Choice model	<b>Trip, tour</b> , daily chain (with breaks) <b>DCM</b> , rules&heuristics
Network competition	Integrated, <b>external without consistent valuations</b>
Choice set construction	<b>Explicit</b> , implicit
Solution method	<b>Whole population</b> (& MSA or similar) Sample enumeration (& MSA or similar), co-evolutionary search
Schedule equilibrium	<b>(Yes)</b> , no

# The typical activity-based model (ABM)

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Resolution	<b>Agents</b> , flows
Scheduling model Choice model	Trip, tour, <b>daily chain</b> (with breaks) <b>DCM</b> , rules&heuristics
Network competition	Integrated, <b>external without consistent valuations</b>
Choice set construction	<b>Explicit</b> , implicit
Solution method	Whole population (& MSA or similar) <b>Sample enumeration</b> (& MSA or similar), co-evolutionary search
Schedule equilibrium	Yes, <b>none reported it yet</b>

# MATSim

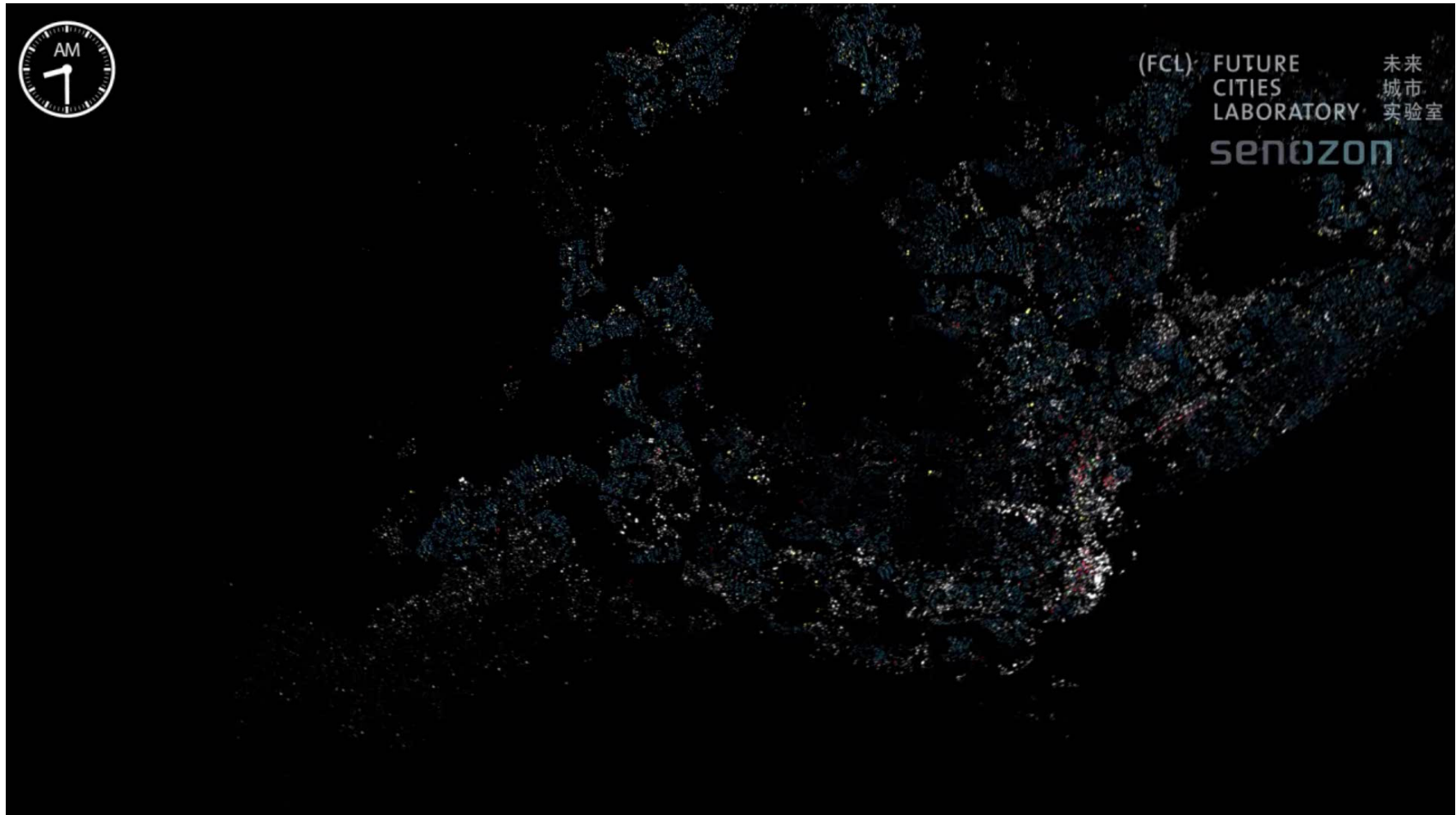
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Resolution	<b>Agents</b> , flows
Scheduling model Choice model	Trip, tour, <b>daily chain</b> without breaks <b>DCM, rules&amp;heuristics</b>
Network competition	<b>Integrated with consistent valuations</b> , external
Choice set construction	Explicit, <b>implicit</b>
Solution method	Whole population (& MSA or similar) Sample enumeration (& MSA or similar), <b>co-evolutionary search</b>
Schedule equilibrium	<b>Yes</b> , no



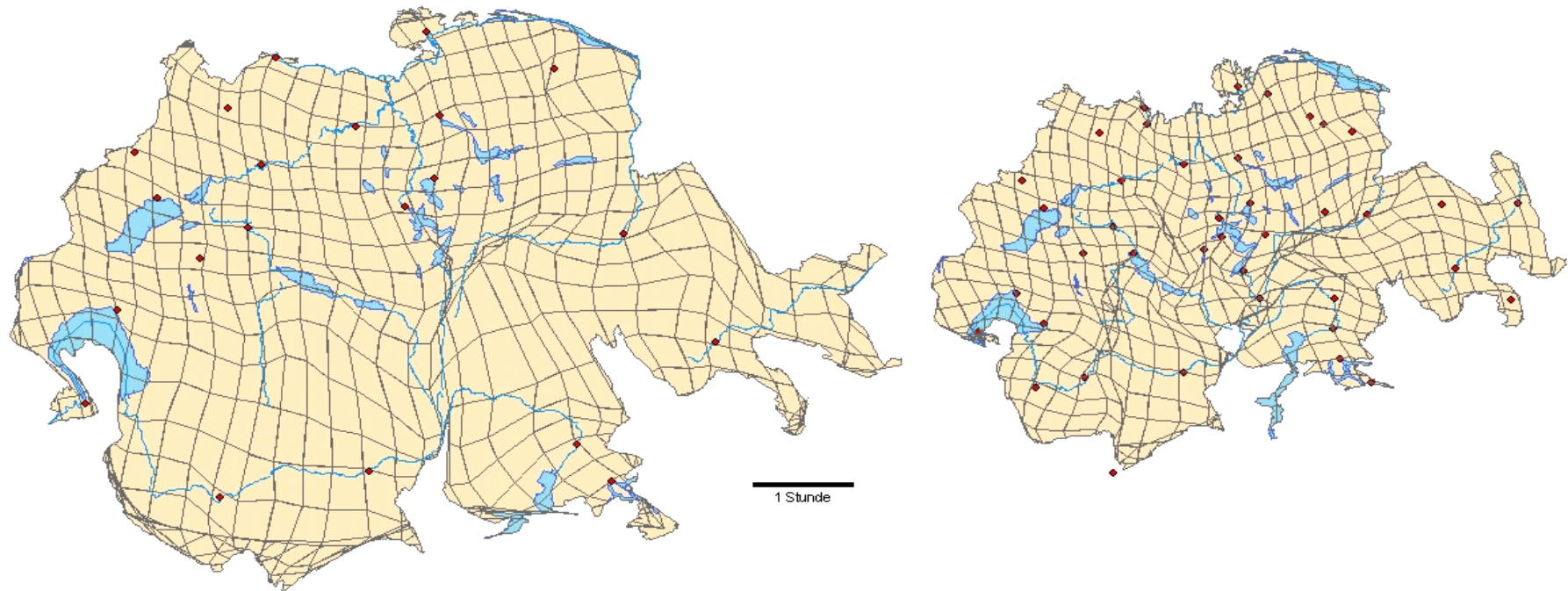
# An agent-based model of travel demand: e.g. MATSim Singapore

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# Long-term response: Road based – Switzerland 1950 and 2000

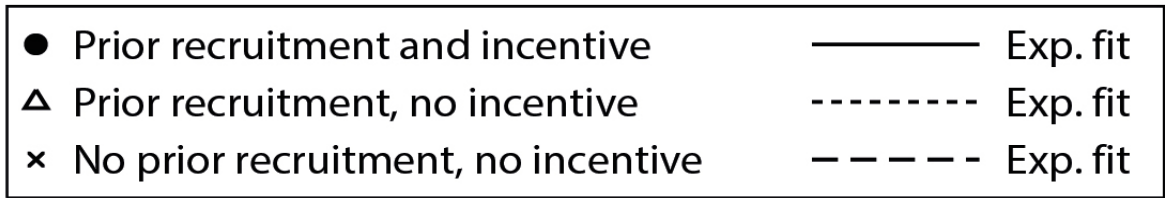
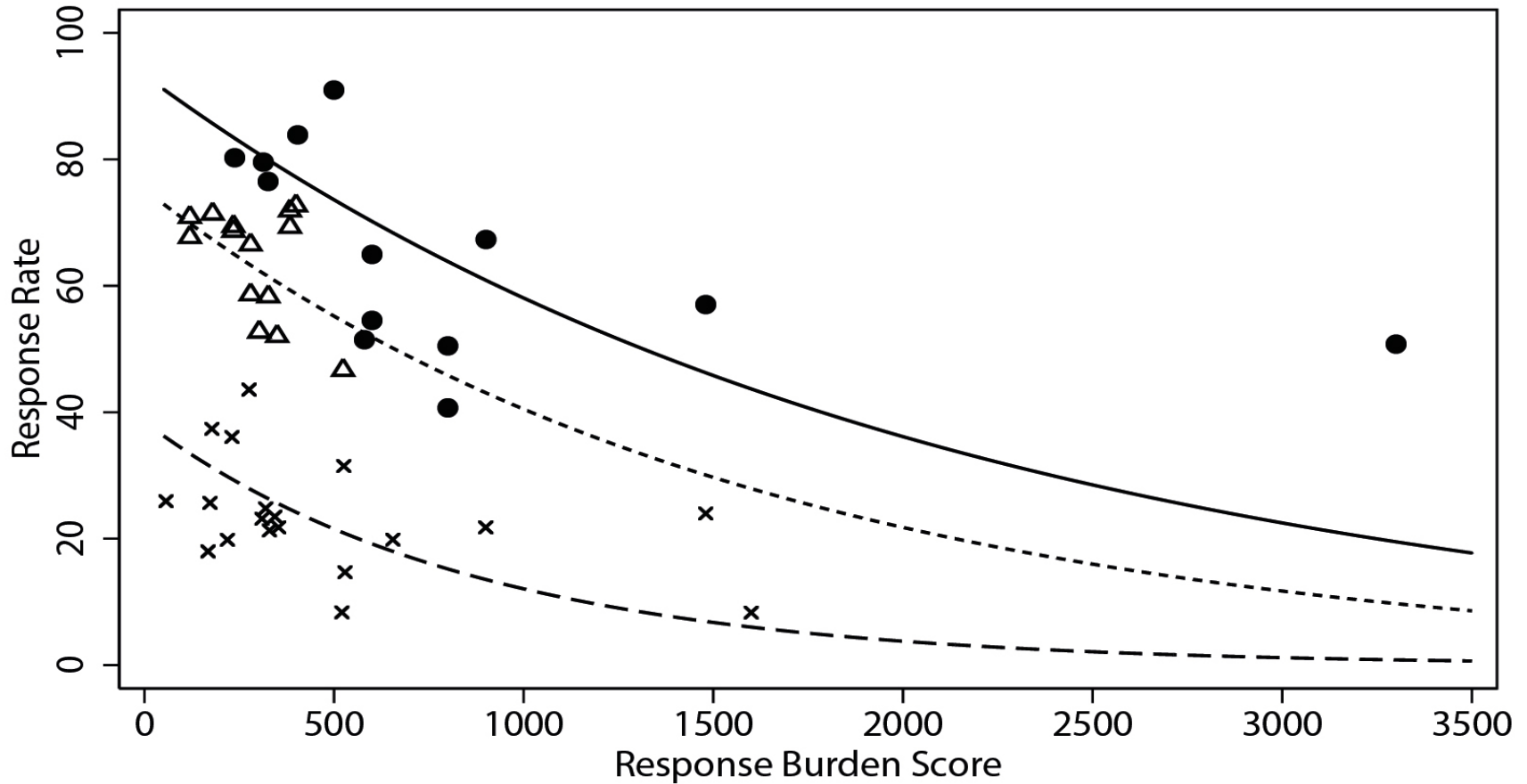
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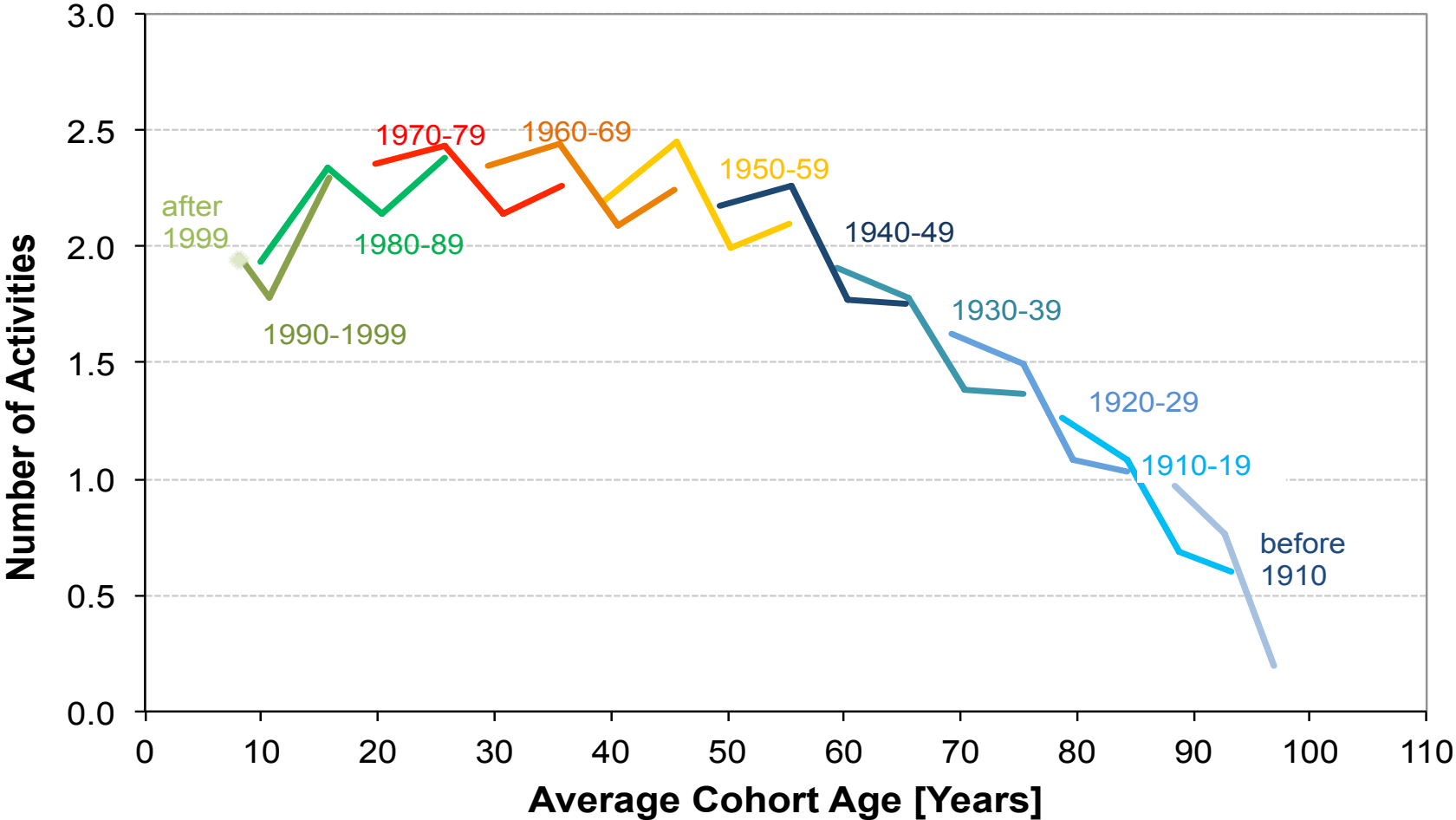
# Data challenges

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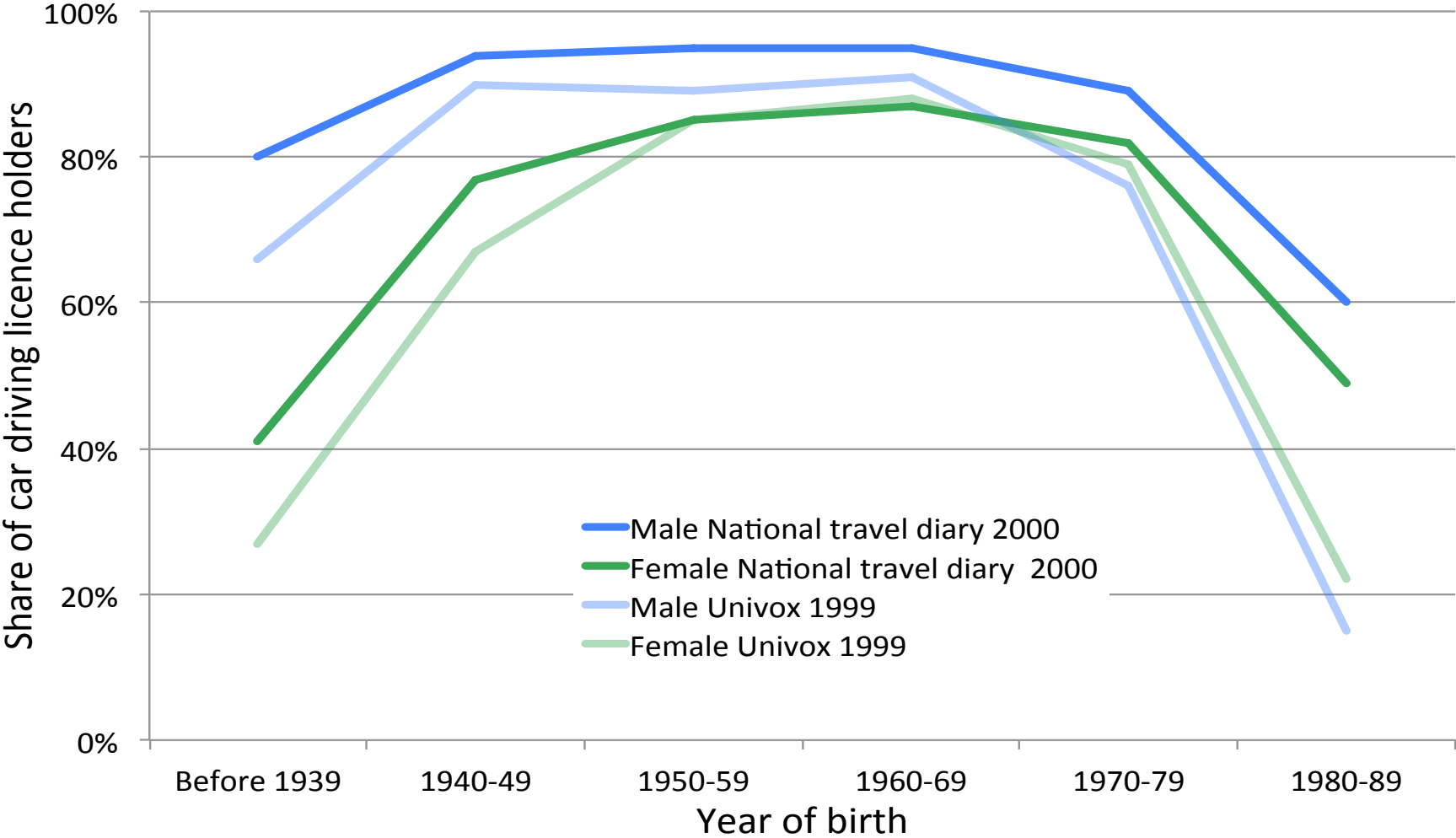
# Response as a function of response burden @IVT, 2015



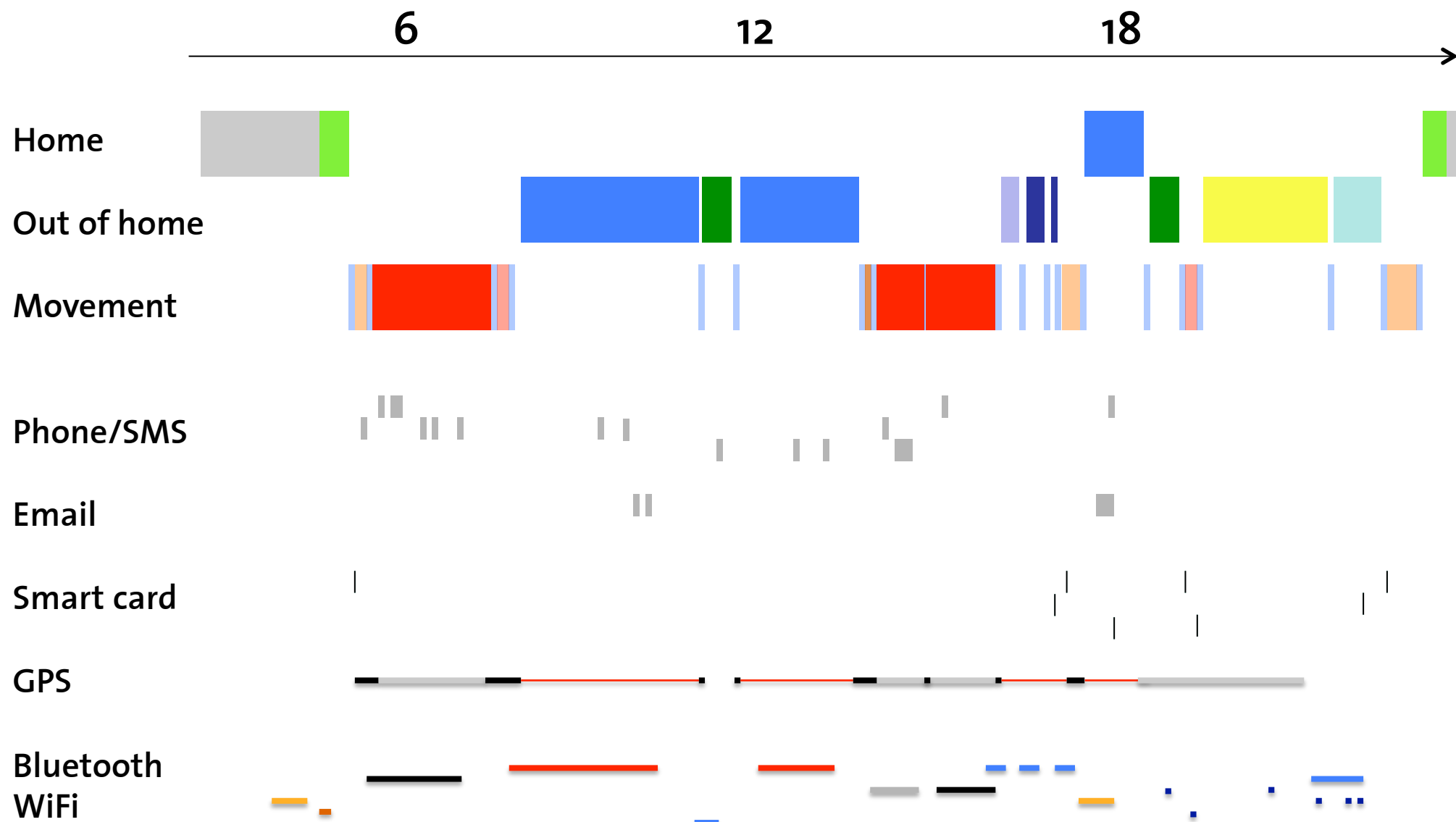
# Do we know the numbers? e.g. daily activities in Switzerland



# Do we know the numbers? e.g. drivers licence ownership



# Activities, movement and traces: A full example record



# What is left ?

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True

5 at home



9 Out of home



26 Stages,  
11 trips,  
1 subtour,  
2 tours



After all processes

3 at home



2 Out of home



4 trips,  
2 tours





**What happens next ?**

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# Geocoding addresses

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Ideal	Street addresses identifying the entry to the network
Best-case	Unambiguous street addresses
State of the art	Street address
State of practice	Street address/mid-street block/street corners; missing conversion of facility names
Still seen in practice	Arbitrary zonal centroid, e,g post offices

# Calculating distances & travel time

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Ideal	Complete GPS track for distance and times with pedestrian-networks added
Best-case	Minimal gaps, and state-of-the-art imputation of GPS tracks and modes
State of the art	SUE derived travel times and distances (navigation network)
State of practice	DUE derived travel times and distances (planning networks) calibrated on counts
Still seen in practice	Shortest path on empty planning networks

# Choice set construction

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Ideal	identify the awareness set of traveller $P(i) > 0$
Best-case	Identify a set including a) much of the awareness set and b ) not too many outside (i.e. $P(i) = 0$ )
State of the art	Fast construction algorithms (Route choice); A-priori exclusion based on constraints Latent-class models among the universal set
State of practice	Universal choice sets; sampling; choice of low resolution alternatives

# What should we do ?

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# Next steps

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- Query what we really need for
  - Cost-benefit analysis
  - Planning of prices and services
  - Planning for the slow modes
  - Social accounting
- High-quality multi-modal surveys to establish the measurement errors (add bluetooth and wifi senders, noise profile)
- Error correction models
- Cross check against third party sources
- Treat survey data as indicators in a measurement model
- Treat traces as indicators in a measurement model

## , but especially

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- Remember, that observation/surveys are ‘talk’ and
- Treat respondents as partners in a talk, discussion:
  - Frame your request in a way which addresses them in a clearly defined social role (citizen, driver, customer, etc.)
  - Match your role and the questions
  - Account for their constraints (readability of text, full guidance through the forms, require no calculations – unless necessary, speak their ‘language’)
  - Be as complex, as the topic warrants, requires, but not more so
  - Don’t surprise them with unannounced requests
  - Don’t ask them to do work you can do for them
  - If appropriate, provide an incentive, acknowledgement

# Modelling challenges

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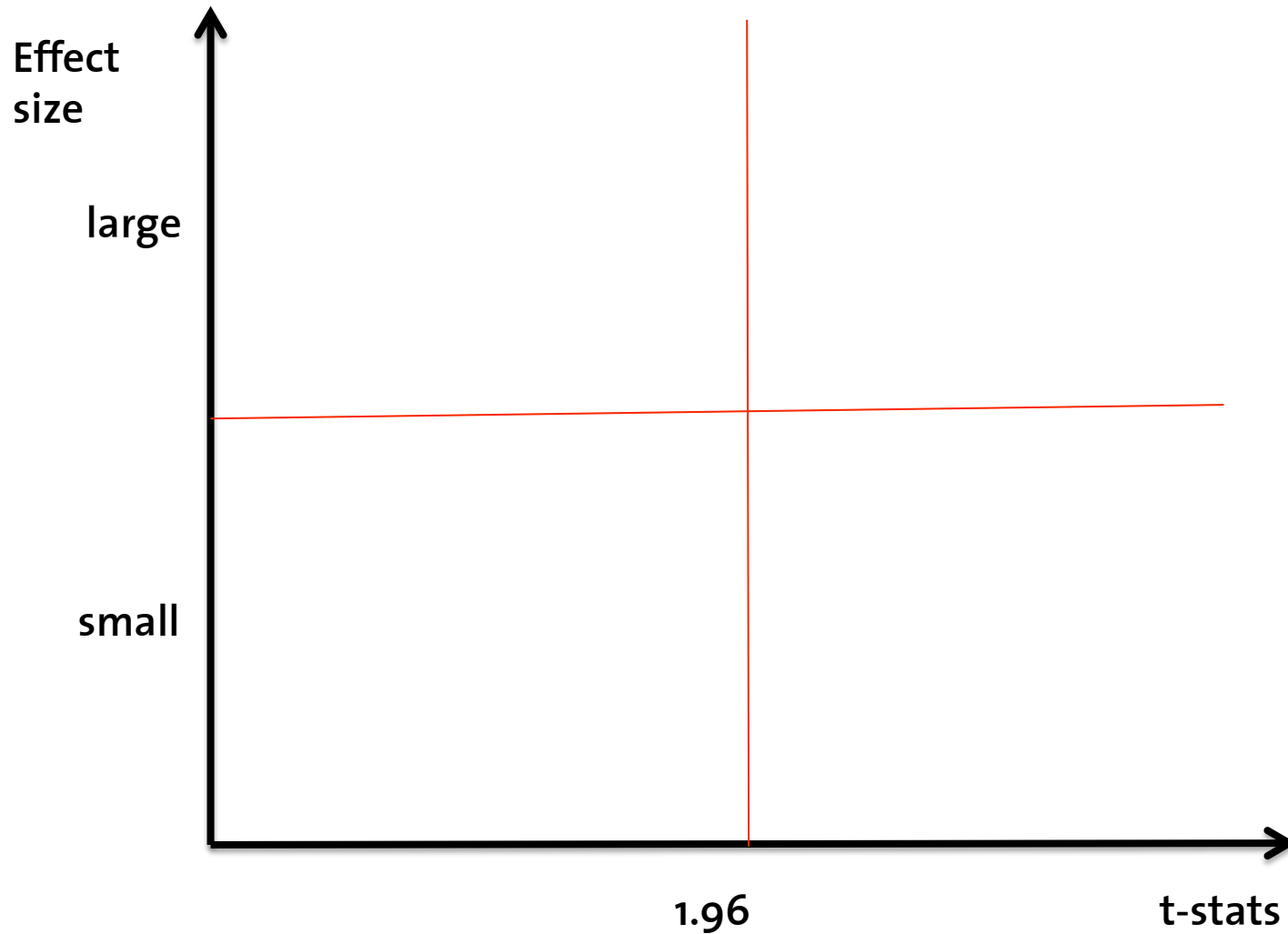
# Modelling challenges: The usual worries

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Error heterogeneity	Is it always checked ?
Spatial correlations	Are they always checked ?
Temporal correlations	Are they always checked ?
Independence	Do we check the correlations of the independent variables (sample) thoroughly enough?
Endogeneity	Do we fully account for it ? (sample selection)
Error of the second kind	Do you calculate it ?
Validation	How often do we ask for out-of-sample tests?
Substance	or do we talk about t-tests ?

# Modelling challenges: Substance or t-tests ?

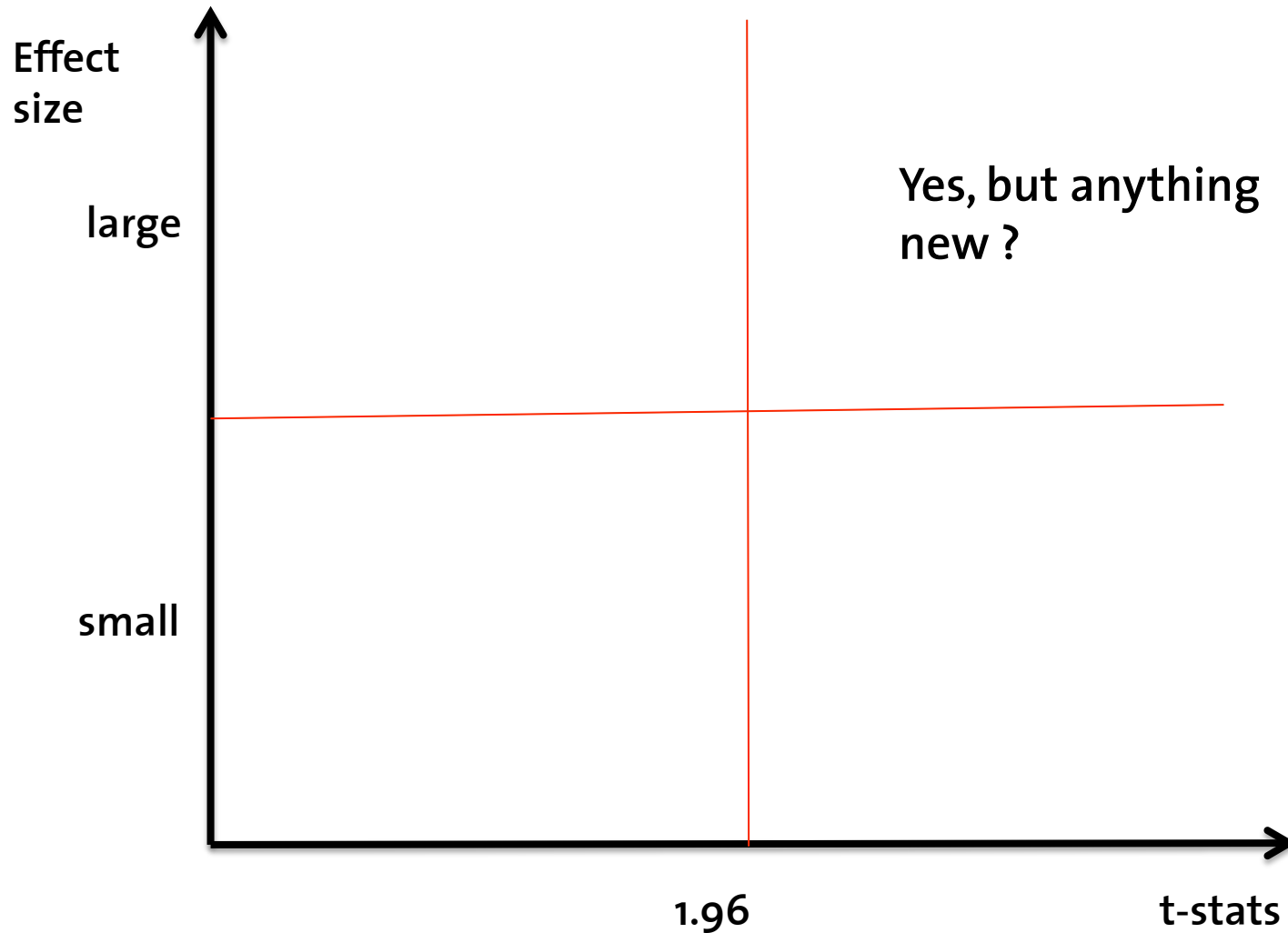
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Adapted from Zilliak and McCloskey (2008)

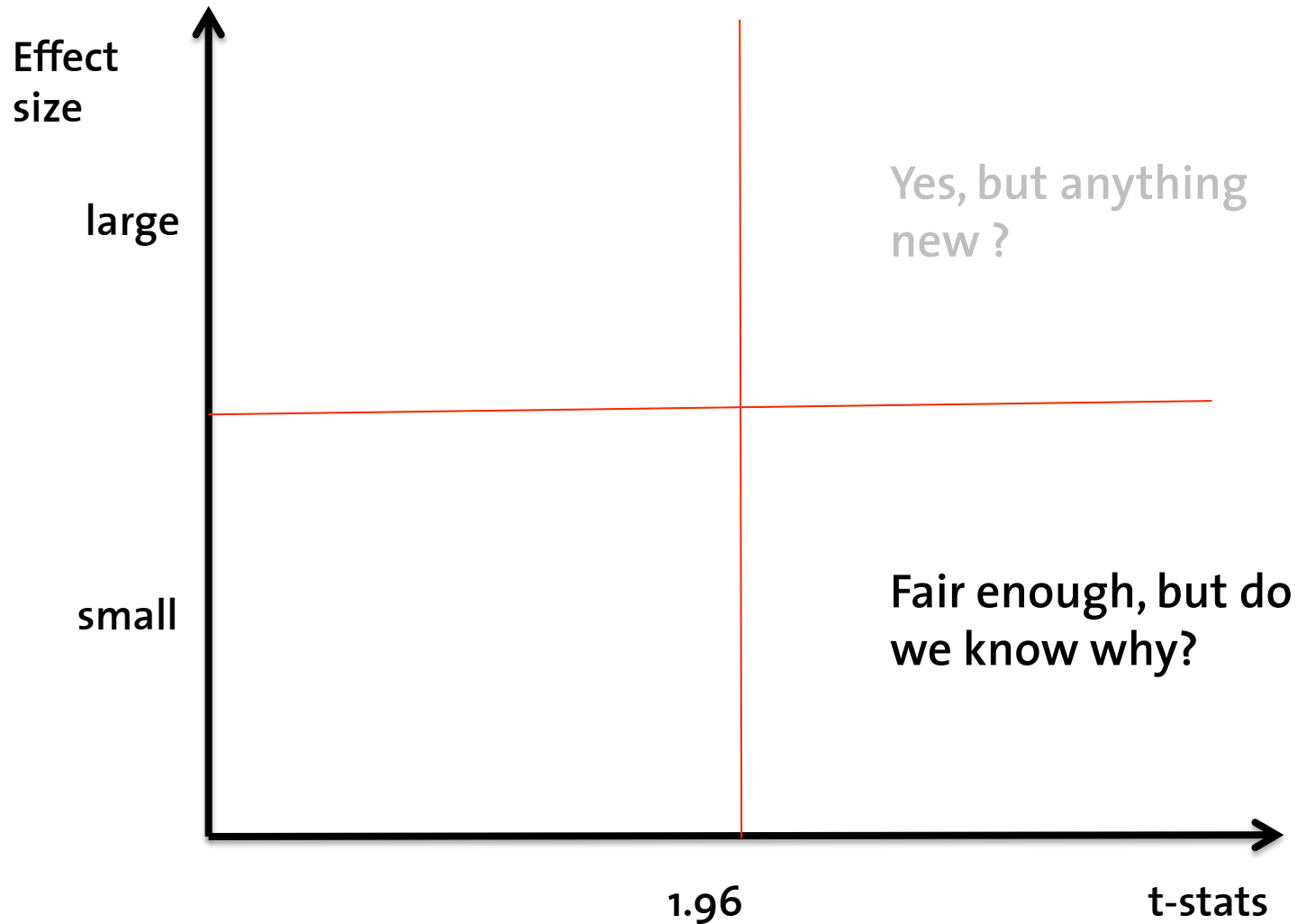
# Modelling challenges: Substance or t-tests ?

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# Modelling challenges: Substance or t-tests ?

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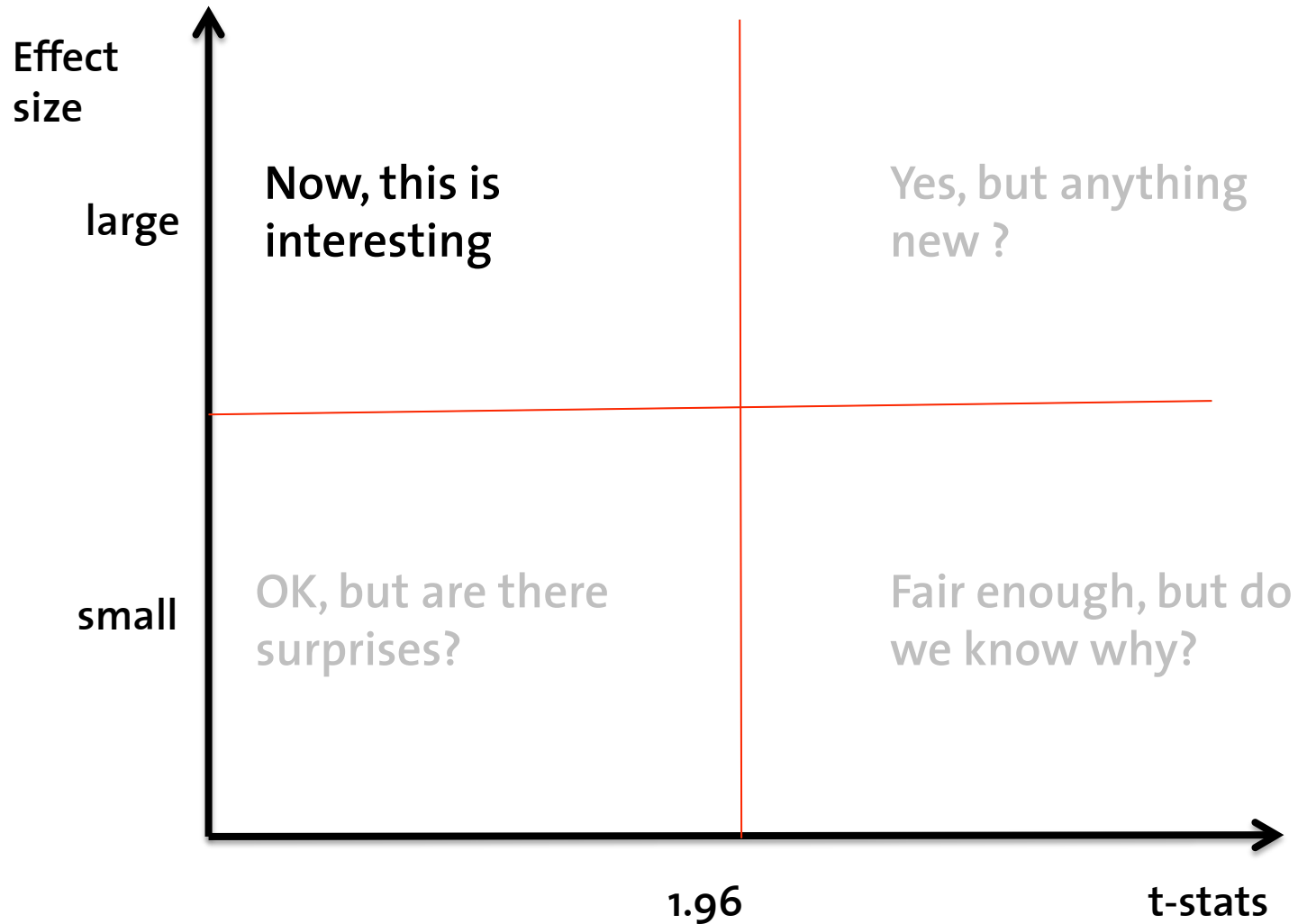
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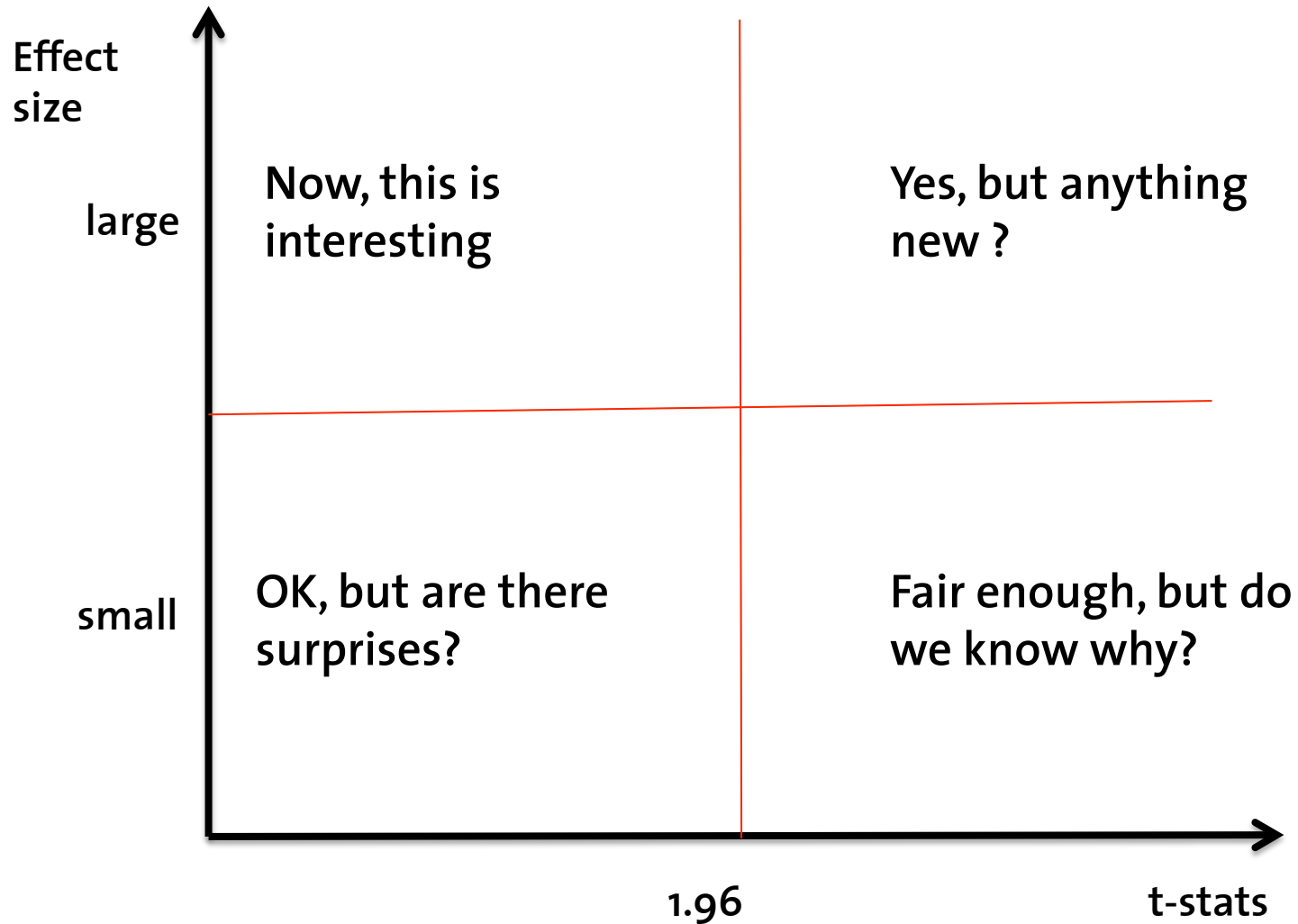
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# Modelling challenges: Substance or t-tests ?

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# Choice modelling challenges

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# Choice modelling challenges: The usual worries

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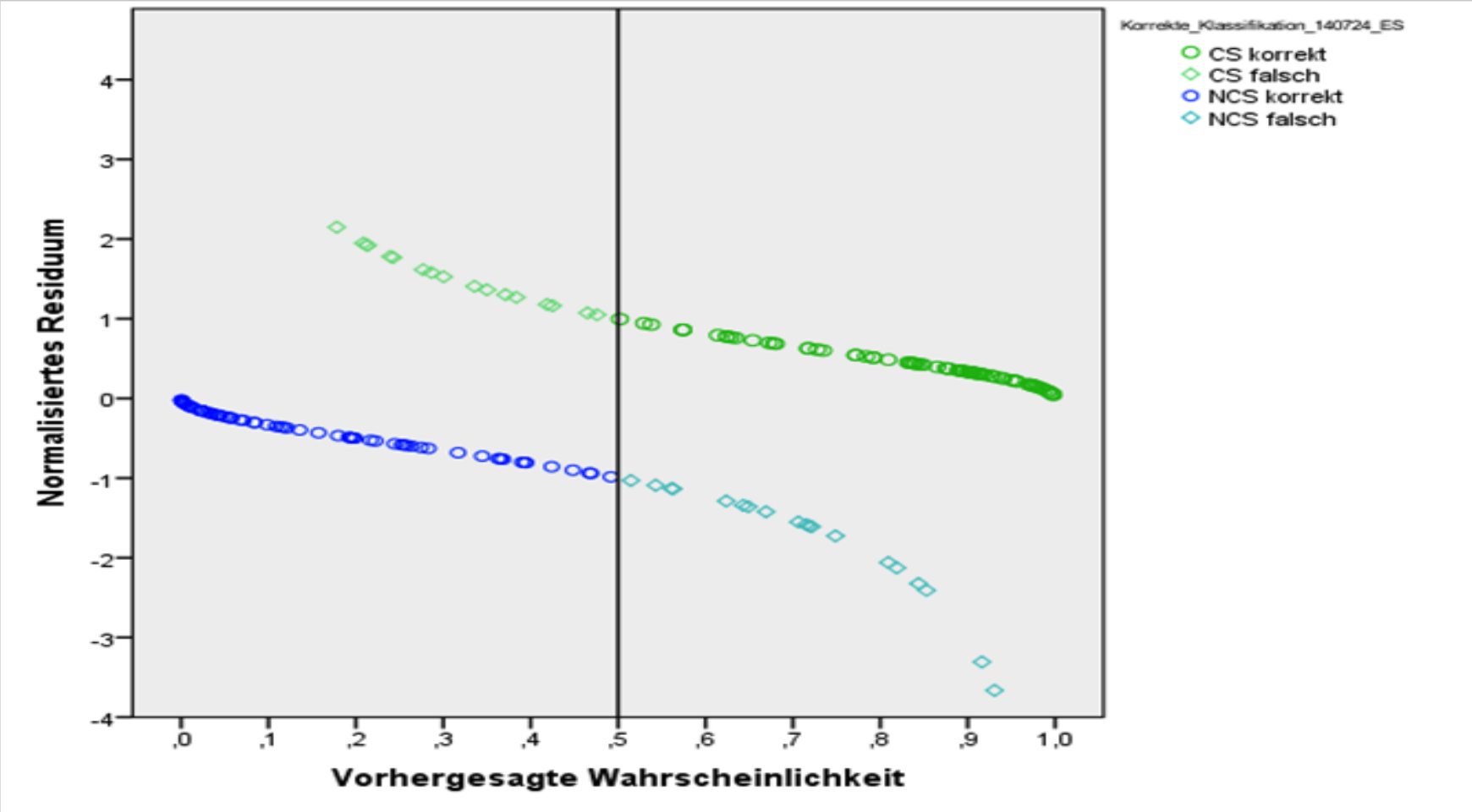
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Substance	or do we talk about t-tests ?

# Choice modelling challenges: less usual concerns

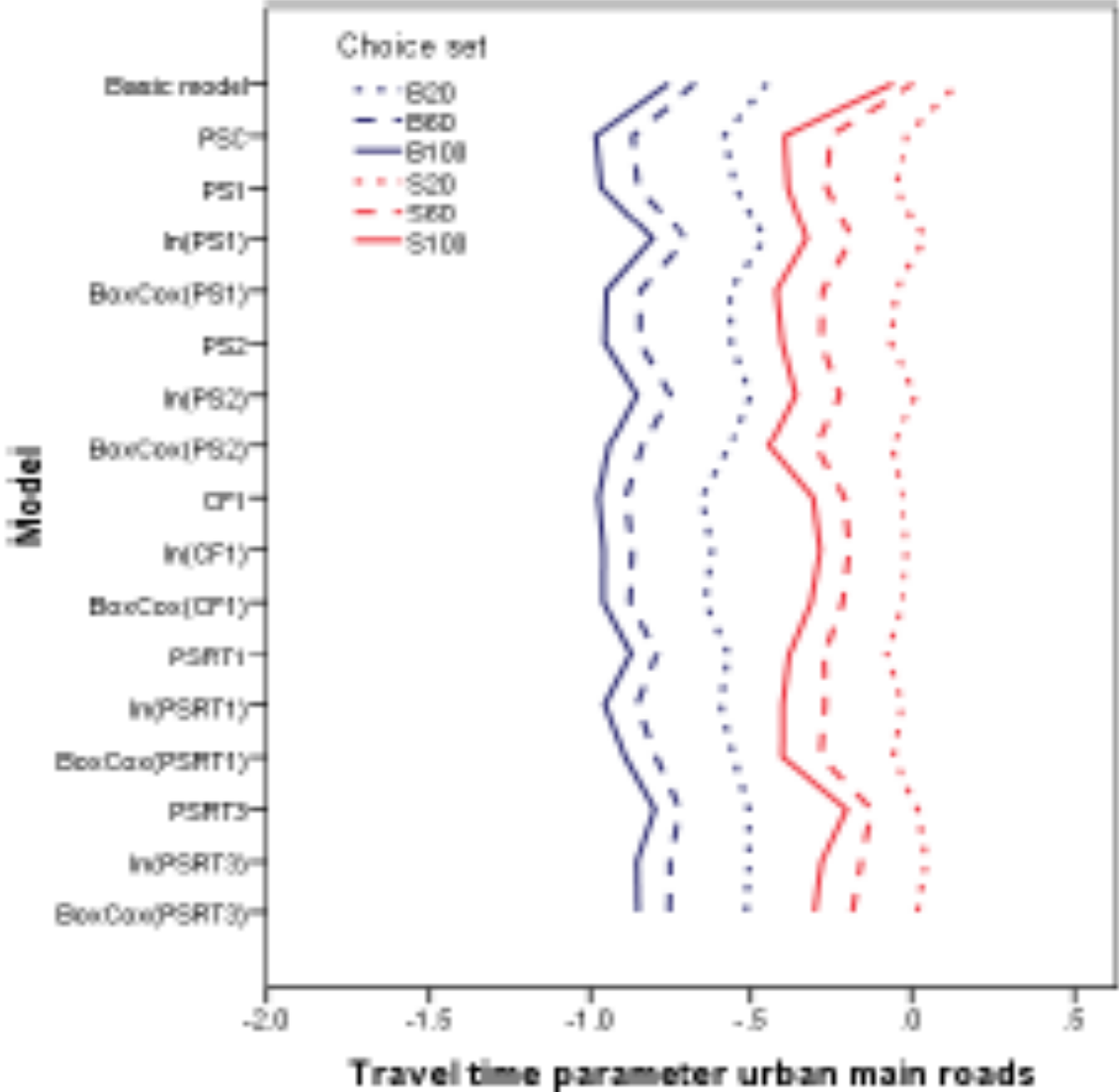
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Error heterogeneity	Why don't we check them ?
Number of non-chosen alternatives	How much leverage do they have for your problem?
Number of choice sets	How stable are our estimates?
Capacity constraints	Do we check for their impact on the parameters? (attribute values of the known (non)chosen alternatives)
Unit of analysis	Do we have a MAUP problem?

# Residuals: False positives of a membership model



# Number of non-chosen alternatives: routes



Source: Schüssler (2010)

# Number of choice sets: residential choice

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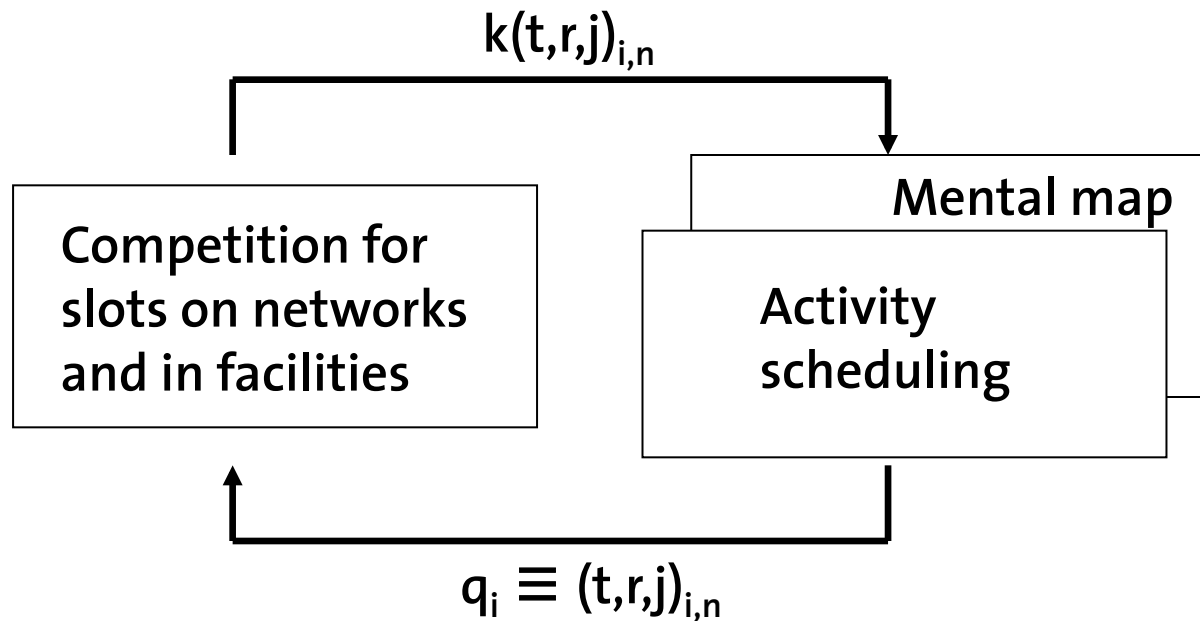
MEASUREMENTS	ESTIMATES					
	DAT1		DAT2		DAT3	
<b>Household</b>						
DIST_PREVLOC	-5.440	**	-7.070	**	-8.740	**
DIST_WORK	-2.460	*	-3.220	*	-3.880	*
ETA_PREVLOC	0.192	**	0.163	**	0.135	**
ETA_WORK	0.218	**	0.203	**	0.166	**
<b>Accessibility</b>						
MIVACC_CAR	-0.233		-0.302	**	-0.187	
PTACC_NOCAR	0.555	**	0.541	**	0.547	**
<b>Socioeconomic Environment</b>						
SAME_HH_AGE_SHARE	0.782	**	0.684	**	0.634	*
R <sup>2</sup>	0.508		0.529		0.524	
adj R <sup>2</sup>	0.500		0.522		0.517	

# Accounting for consistency

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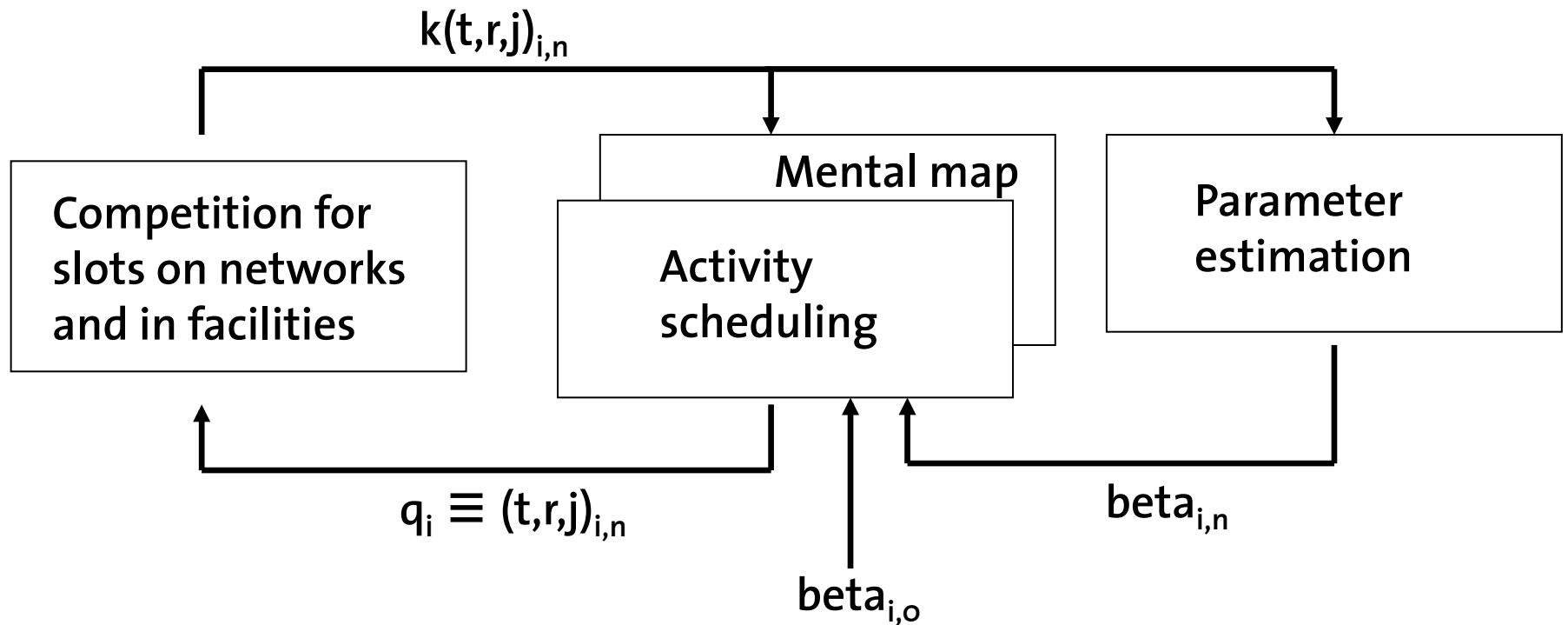
# Learning approach of the generic one-day transport model

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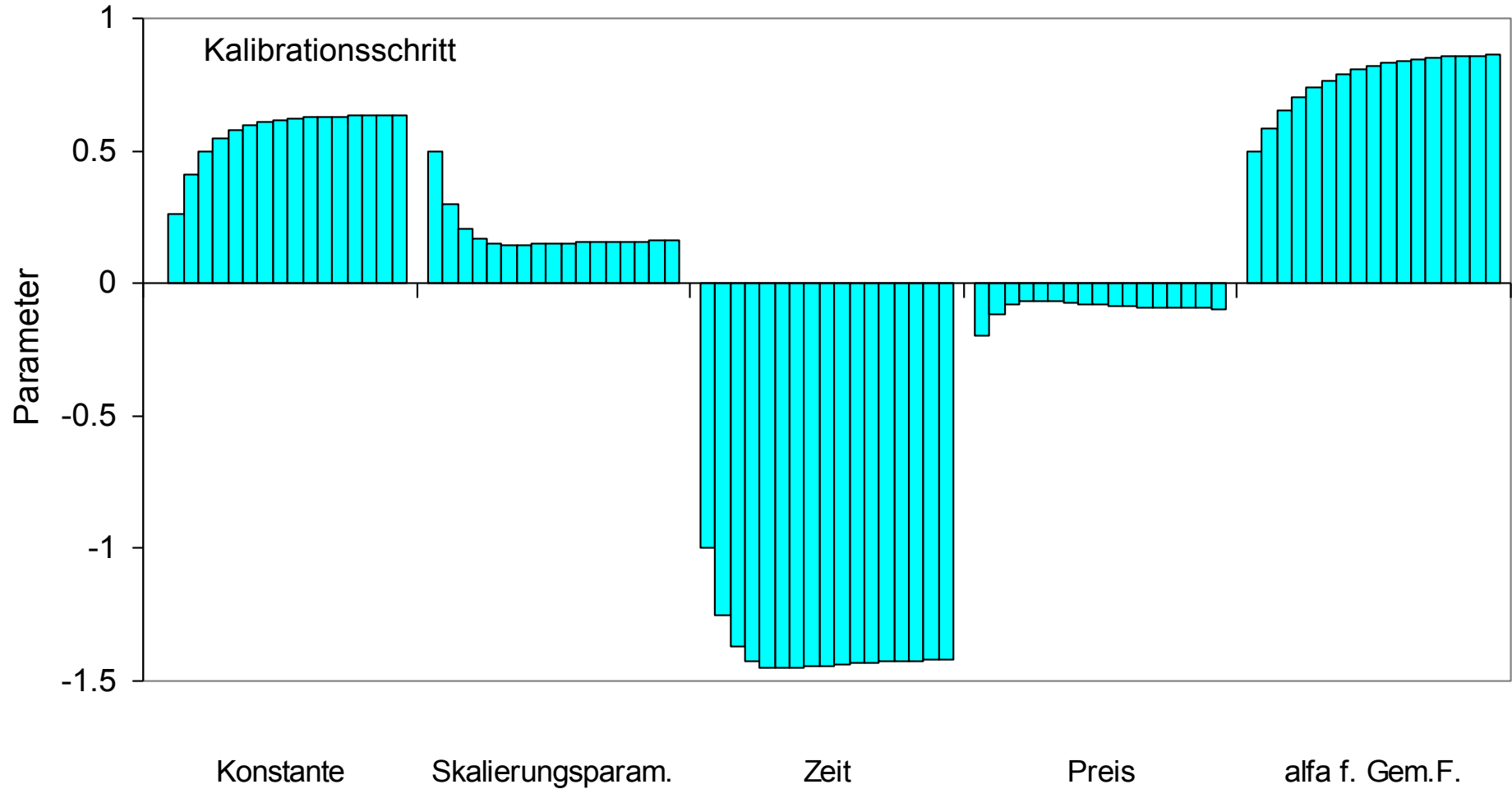
# Model estimation: $\beta_{i,o} = \beta_{i,n}$ ? $\beta_{i,n-1} = \beta_{i,n}$ ?

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# Model estimation: $\beta_{i,o} = \beta_{i,n}$ ? Route and mode



# Do we have a MAUP problem ?

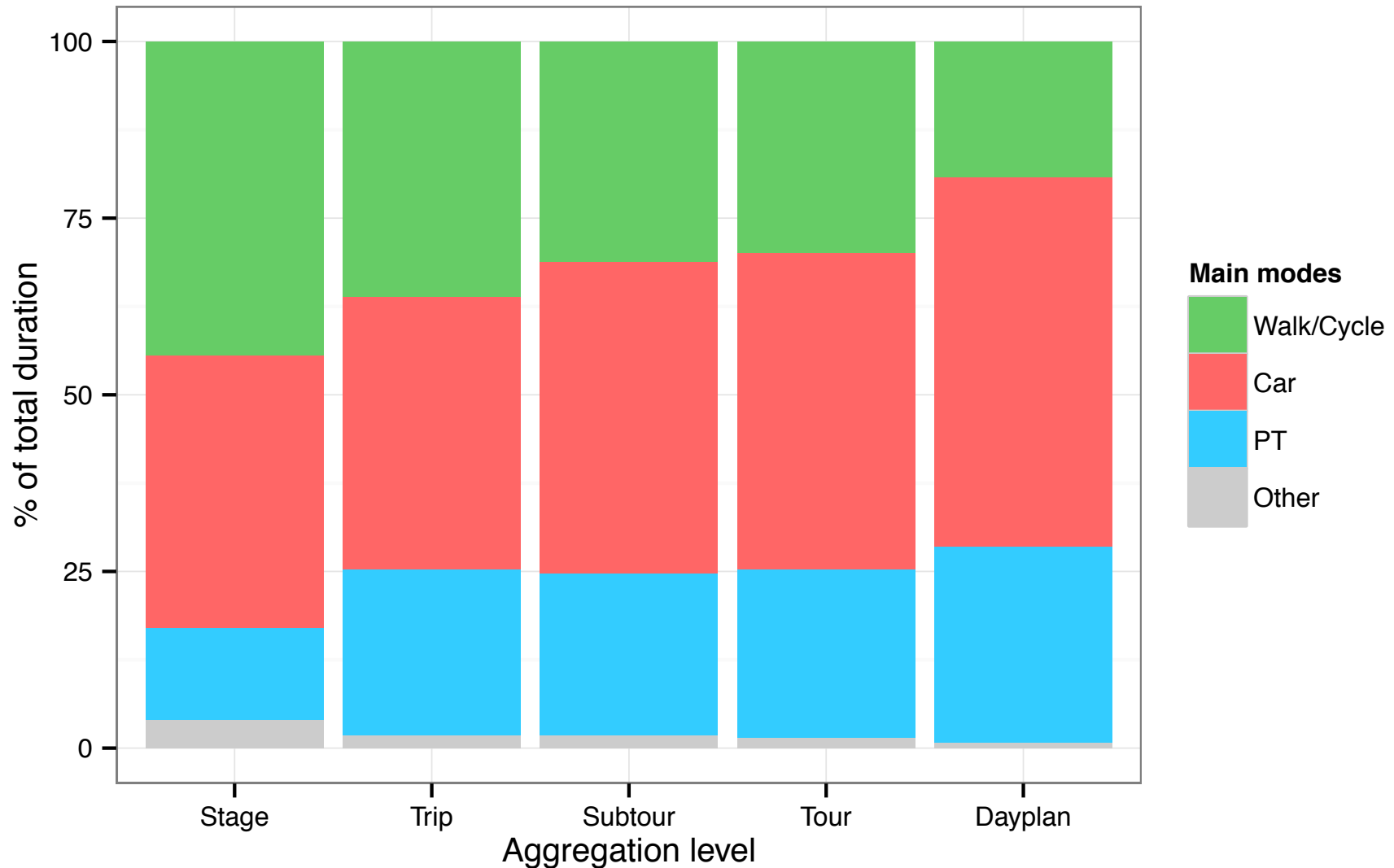
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# Do we have a MAUP-like problem for DCM?

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- Location choice, obviously
- Route choice, obviously
- Time-of-day choice, obviously
  
- But also, mode choice
  - Stage
  - Trip
  - Sub-tour
  - Tour
  - Daily schedule

# Swiss national travel diary 2010: Main mode by aggregation



## Do we have a MAUP-like problem for DCM?

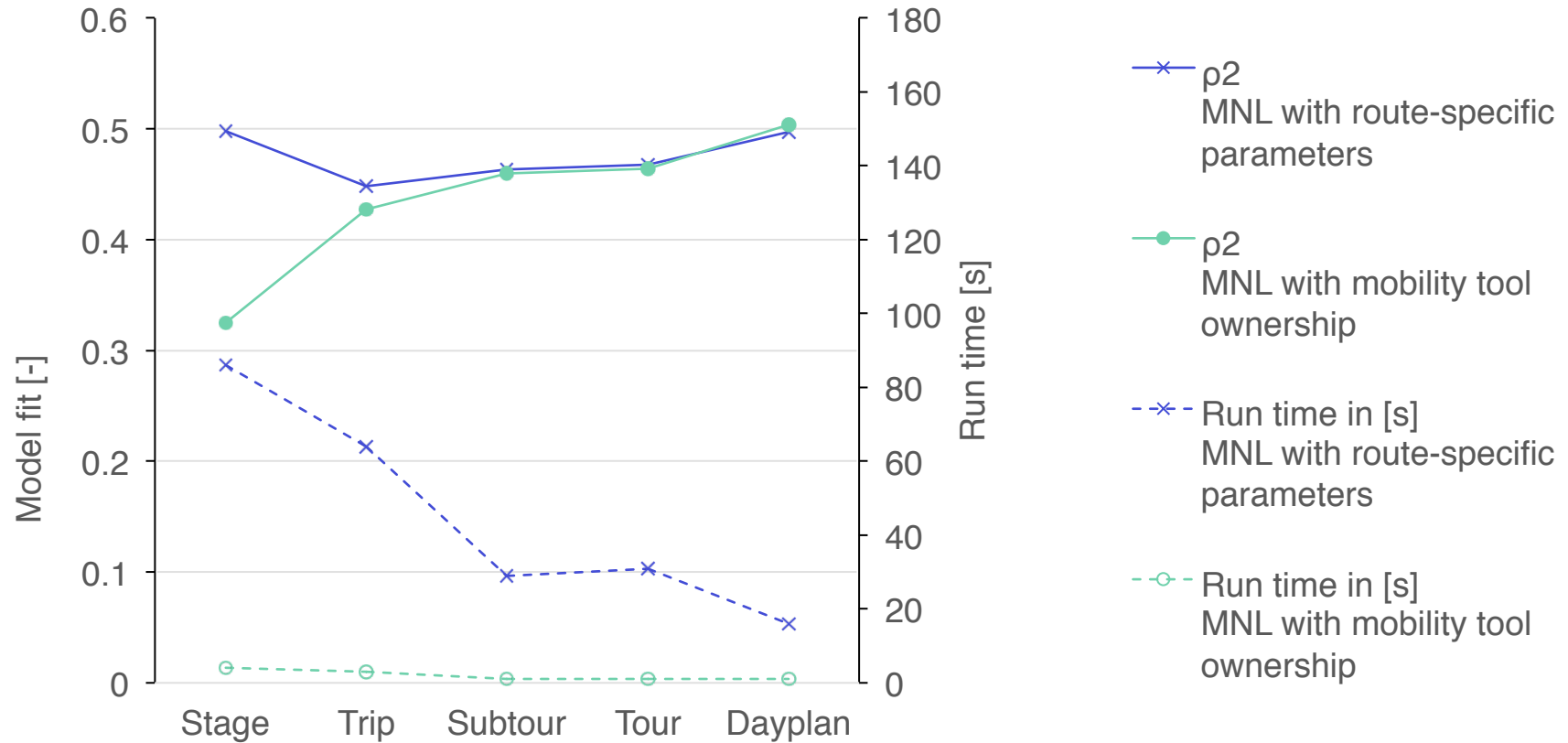
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		Stage	Trip	Subtour	Tour
Value of Time Walking	CHF/h	152	28	26	24
Value of Time Bike	CHF/h	194	39	43	40
Value of Time Car	CHF/h	135	25	30	27
Value of Time PT	CHF/h	-30	2	7	6
Value of Time PT access	CHF/h	819	15	22	22
TT PT / TT Car	-	-4.46	12.33	4.07	4.16
TT Walk / Access time PT	-	0.19	1.83	1.19	1.09
Transfer / TT PT	min	-220.43	107.00	31.28	32.92
Interval / TT PT	-	0.96	7.00	3.47	6.33
Access time / TT PT	-	-27.10	7.67	3.02	3.35

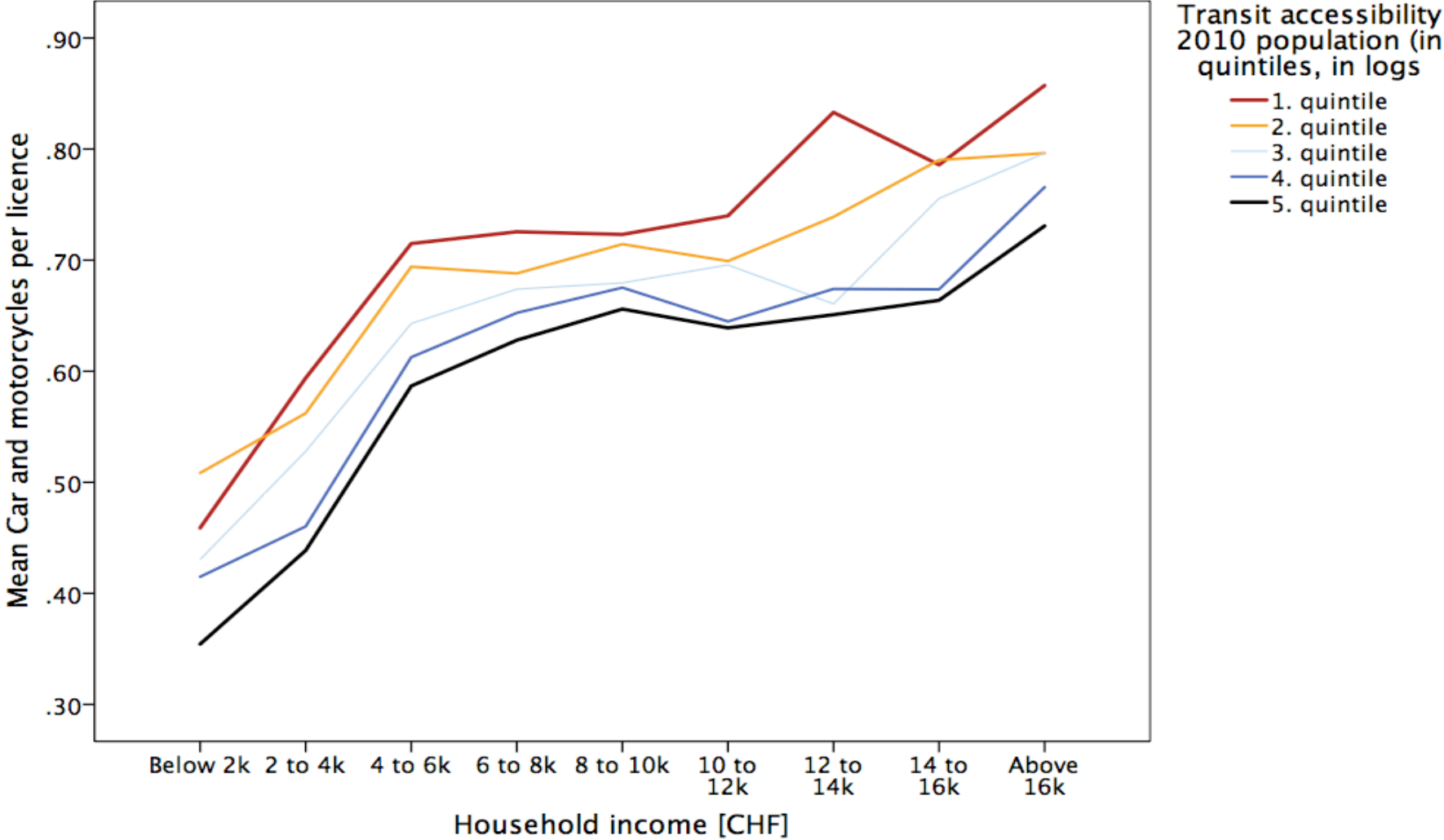
# Do we get the time horizon right?

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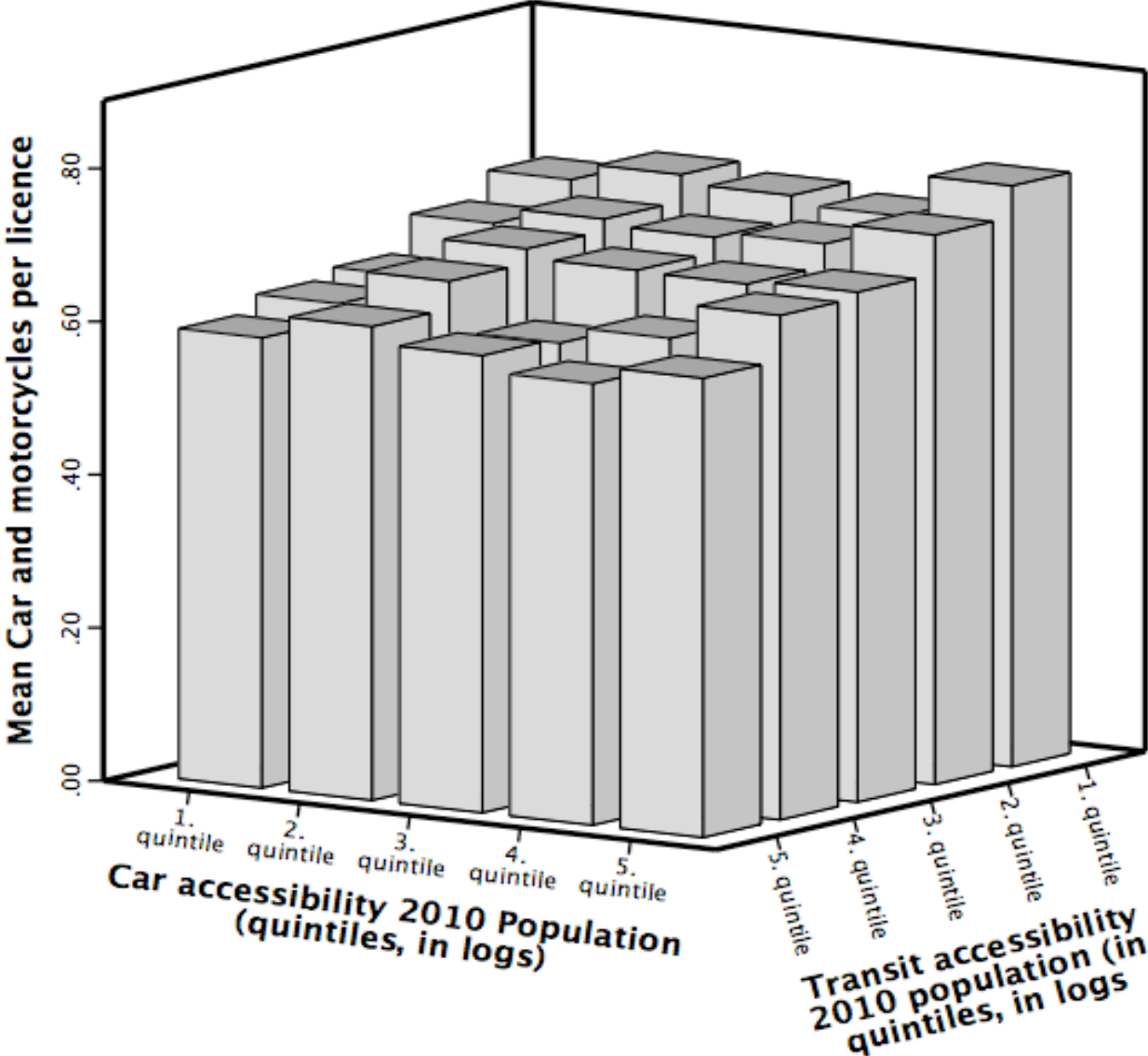


# Do we get the time horizon right?





# Do we get the time horizon right?



# Do we get the time horizon right?

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- Is daily mode choice the result of a trade-off between daily LOS?
- Is daily mode choice purely the result of longer-term commitments?
- Is mode choice just the result of choosing standard 'scripts' or activity – location – mode packages ?
- What drives the commitments ?
  - Accessibility
  - Housing & modal packages
    - Self-selection by lifestyle
    - Self-selection by social commitments

**What should we do ?**

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# Next steps

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- Become more systematic
  - Test for choice set size effects
  - Test for the stability of the estimates wrt choice set
  - Test for the stability wrt imputation of the attribute values
- Check for the right unit of analysis
- Check for the right set of explanatory variables
- Check for the appropriate time horizon
- Talk about substance

# MATSim

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# MATSim: A GNU public licence software project

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# Known implementations



© Marcel Rieser, senozon

# MATSim: A GNU public licence software project

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Main partners:

- TU Berlin (Prof. Nagel)
- ETH Zürich & FCL Singapore
- senozon (Dr. Balmer, Dr. Rieser)

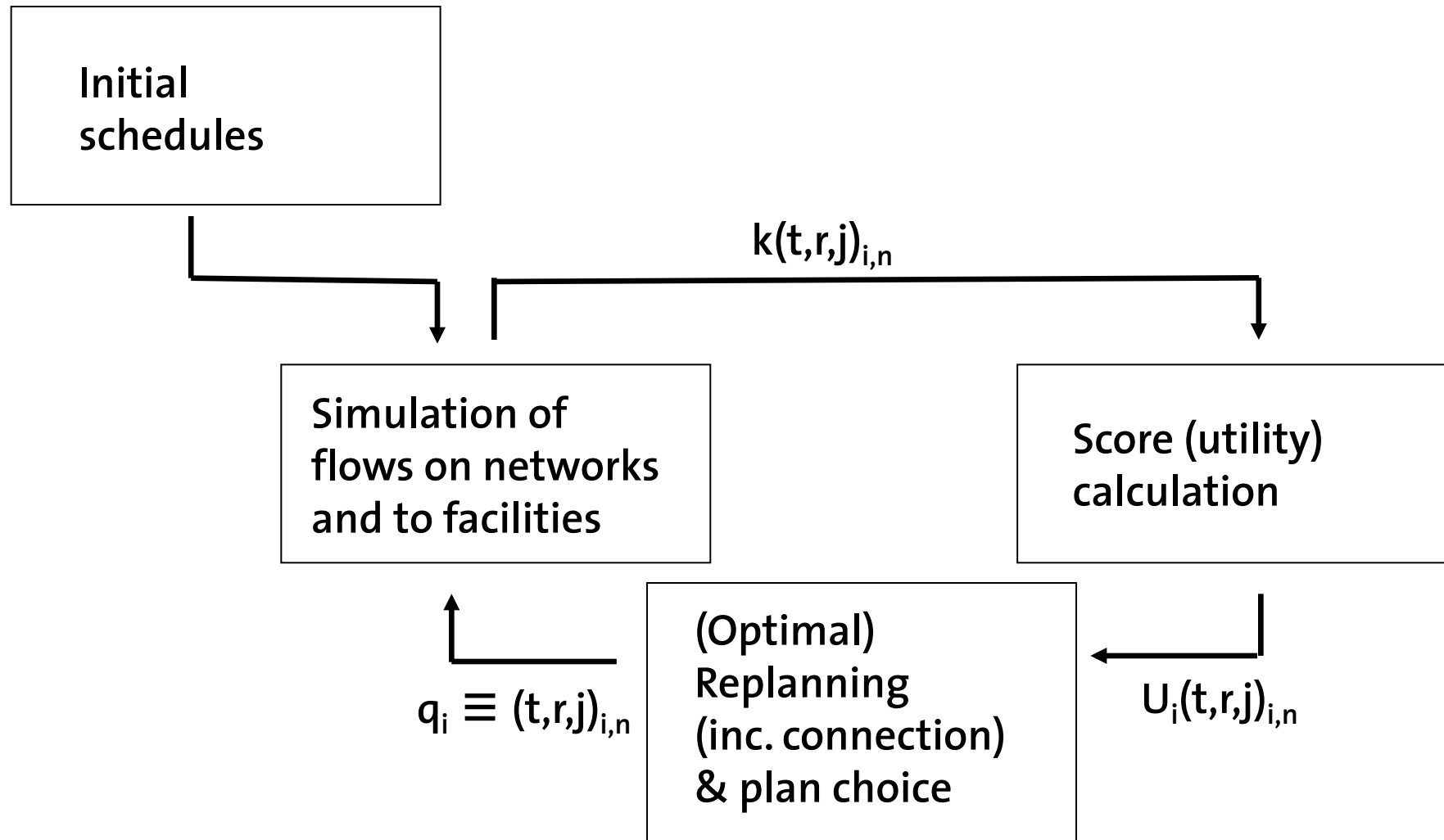
Contributors, users, e.g.:

- TU Poznan
- University of Pretoria
- CASA, UCL, London
- Forschungszentrum Jülich
- University of Seoul



# Equilibrium search in MATSim

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# Co-evolution – Issues

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- Size of search space ~ Behavioural alternatives
- Rate of replanning (~ MSA)
- Size of the set of remembered daily schedules ~ RAM
- Similarity of the daily schedules
- Integration into a log-sum term

# Activity schedule dimensions

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# Schedule detail possibilities (in current **stable MATSim**)

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Number and type of activities

(Feil, Balac)

Sequence of activities

(Ordonez)

- **Start and duration of activity**
- Composition of the group undertaking the activity (Kowald, Tan, Fourie)
- Expenditure division
- **Location of the activity** (Horni)
  - Movement between sequential locations
    - **Location of access and egress from the mean of transport**
      - Parking search and type (Waraich)
    - **Vehicle/means of transport** (Ciari, Bösch)
    - **Route/service** (Chakirov)
    - Group travelling together (Dubernet, Fourie)
  - Expenditure division

# Challenges

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# Challenges for MATSim

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- Econometric estimation of the whole day scoring function
- Increase the size and variance of the implicit choice set
- Link to a log-sum formulation for welfare assessment
- Accelerating the iterative equilibrium search
- Gridlock modeling (& stability of equilibrium)
- Generation of artificial social networks in the agent-population

# Wider challenges

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- Consistency of the LOS variables in model estimation
- Integrating the capacity constraints
- ‘MAUP’ at different levels and choice dimensions
- Daily versus non-daily choices (Overreach of the NL – models ?)
- How many robustness tests should we report in choice modelling papers?
- Talk about substance

## Questions ?

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[www.matsim.org](http://www.matsim.org)

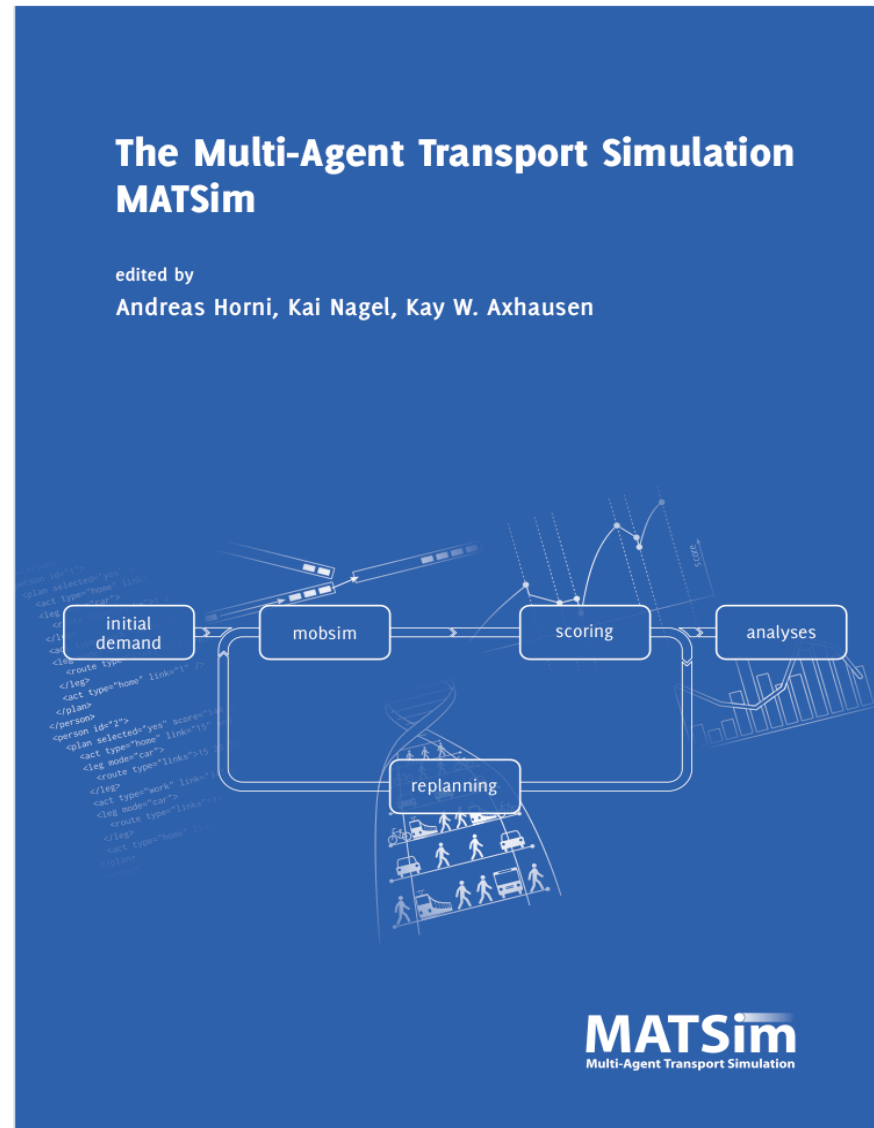
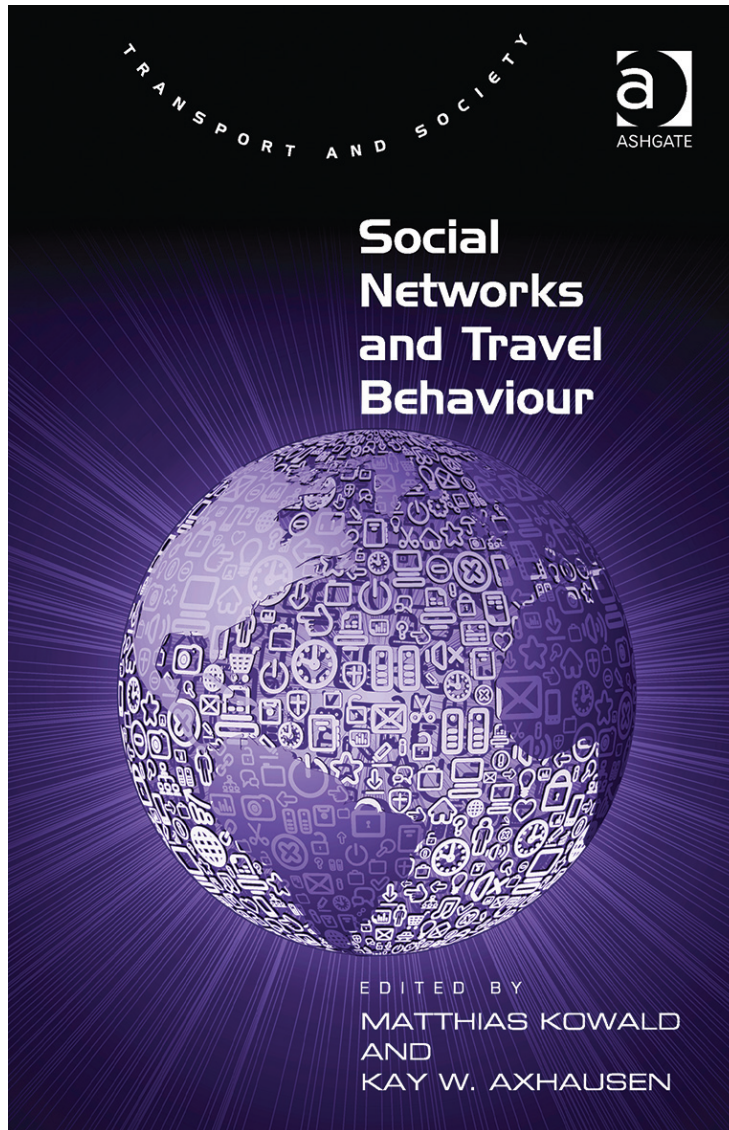
[www.ivt.ethz.ch](http://www.ivt.ethz.ch)

[www.futurecities.ethz.ch](http://www.futurecities.ethz.ch)

[www.senzon.com](http://www.senzon.com)



# Questions ?



# References

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