# Potential of On－demand Mobility and Real－time Trip Planning in Yokohama City 

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## Basic Analysis on PP Data



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## If there is a problem, there is demand.



We can't force people to choose public transit, but situation like this only stop them from doing so.


## Further analysis shows a serious problem. Arduous effort is needed just to get to the rail station.

## People who choose RAIL

AccessTime+EgressTime: 9014 min
Time on the train: 15000 min
Total Time: 24014 min Percentage of trip time: 38\%


0\% 25\% $50 \%$ 100\%
People who choose CAR, but if they choose RAIL
AccessTime+EgressTime: 18016 min
Time on the train: 17061 min
Total Time: 35077 min
Percentage of trip time: $51 \%$ Rail Users
$\square$ Out Time 18016 min On Time 17061 min- Out Time 18016 min - On Time 17061 min

## Our assumption:

Is Out-of-Rail time truly a factor that hinders people choosing subway? needs to be justified by Behavior Choice Model.

MNL Model (1)
MNL model:
$V_{\text {car }}=\beta_{1} t_{\text {car }}+\beta_{2} c_{\text {car }}$
$V_{\text {rail }}=\beta_{10} t t+\beta_{2} c_{\text {rail }}+\beta_{3} g+\beta_{4} p+\beta_{5} o t_{\text {rail }}+\beta_{6}$
$V_{\text {bike }}=\beta_{1} t_{\text {bike }}+\beta_{7}$
$V_{\text {walk }}=\beta_{1} t_{\text {walk }}+\beta_{8}$
$V_{\text {bus }}=\beta_{10} t b+\beta_{2} c_{\text {bus }}+\beta_{5}$ ot $t_{\text {bus }}+\beta_{9}$
t : total travel time
c: travel cost
g: gender
p: purpose
ot: out of vehicle time
tt : time on train
tb: time on bus

## Another NL model is conducted. 2 model results are compared.

## NL Model



## NL model:

$\mathrm{U}_{c a r}=V_{c a r}+V_{p r}+\varepsilon_{c a r}+\varepsilon_{p r}$
$\mathrm{U}_{\text {walk }}=V_{\text {walk }}+V_{p r}+\varepsilon_{\text {walk }}+\varepsilon_{p r}$
$\mathrm{U}_{\text {bike }}=V_{\text {bike }}+V_{p r}+\varepsilon_{\text {bike }}+\varepsilon_{p r}$
$\mathrm{U}_{\text {bus }}=V_{\text {bus }}+V_{p t}+\varepsilon_{b u s}+\varepsilon_{p t}$
$\mathrm{U}_{\text {rail }}=V_{\text {rail }}+V_{p t}+\varepsilon_{\text {rail }}+\varepsilon_{p t}$
t : total travel time
$\mathrm{c}:$ travel cost
$\mathrm{g}:$ gender
p : purpose
ot: out of vehicle time
tt : time on train
tb : time on bus


|  | MNL model | NL model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L0 | -2135.6 | -2175.4 |
| LL | -1290.5 | -1409.7 |
| Adjusted rho <br> square | 0.391 | 0.347 |
| Scale parameter | 1 | 0.868 |

## A Case Study-Policy Proposal.



Smart route based on real time demand.

Shared vehicle, thus environment friendly.

Pay-as-you-go based.

## A Case Study-Implement Locations.



## A Case Study-Implement Locations.



## A Case Study-Simulation of Mode Share.

 BeforeAfter


