## The Effectiveness of Trams ~A Case Study of Matsuyama~

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## Background



Tramway


Automobile Society

Problems in Automobile Society

Decline of Central District


Congestion

$\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions


## Data

## Matuyama

－Userlnfo．xls－Google スプレッドシート
－松山2007－Google ドライブ
Number of Data：Over 7000
$\rightarrow$ Extract data only for central Matsuyama City as the starting point． Number of Data： 4017


## Basic Aggregation

| Gender | Age |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{N}=65$ | $\mathrm{~N}=65$ |




## Basic Aggregation

Purpose
$\mathrm{N}=5929$
Transportation
$\mathrm{N}=5970$


- Go to work and school - Go home
- Return to worl and school - Business
- Shopping
- Recreation
- Eating
- Other



## Model Estimation

Transportation Selection

:Car, Tram, JR, Bus, Motorcycle, Bicycle, Walk, Taxi

Tram 180 Yen, JR 360 Yen, bus 160 Yen (each fare is fixed)

## Model Estimation Results



## Discussion

- (CAR_TIME ): The more time required by car, the less the probability of selecting a car. This is reasonable.
- However, the other explanatory variables were not reasonable or statistically significant. Likelihood ratios were not obtained in the first place.

> We were unable to determine the cause because the initial likelihood was too high.

## Subject

- Cross-tabulations and analysis with less data were not possible.
$\rightarrow$ We will analyze the data more than this time and grasp the characteristics of the data.
- I could not analyze with a small number of explanatory variables, or add or delete explanatory variables through trial and error.
- The original plan was to examine the effectiveness of streetcars in Yokohama City based on the analysis of Matsuyama City.
$\rightarrow$ As for the analysis, we will try to start the analysis with a firm schedule.

