

ガソリン価格高騰における交通手段選択への影響

-豊洲エリアを対象として-

早稲田大学B

Waseda Univ.B

楠瀬凱 豊岡空明 増渕天揮 淡井桃花 國重啓
渋田夢香 鴨田龍太 河津杏珠 小林慎太郎



背景 Background

◆ Impact of Oil Price

- Weaker Yen
(円安)
- Decline in oil supply due to international affairs
(国際情勢による石油供給の減少)
- Sudden increase in gasoline demand
(コロナ明けのガソリン需要の急増)

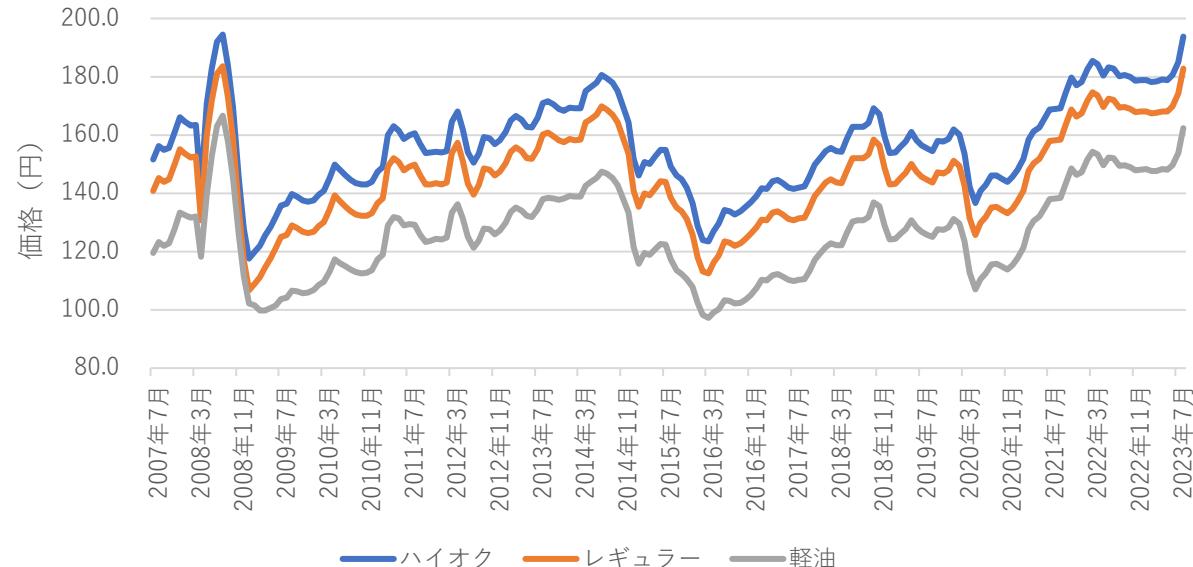


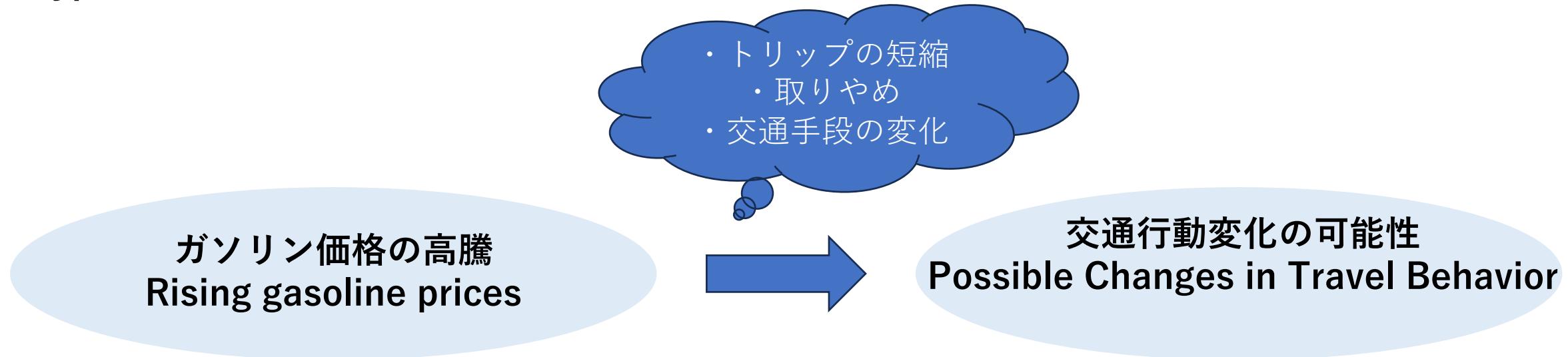
Figure1) Fluctuations in gasoline prices

ガソリン価格の高騰による私生活への影響。交通手段選択における影響はどれほどか。

How big is the influence of oil price change on people's lives, especially transit mode choice?

背景 Background

◆ Hypothesis 仮説



ガソリン価格の高騰によって・・・

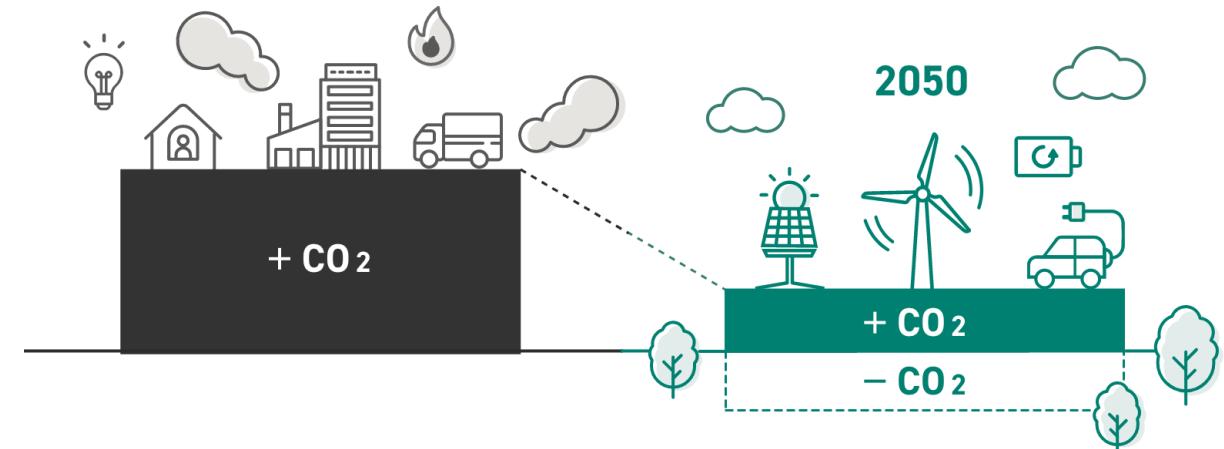
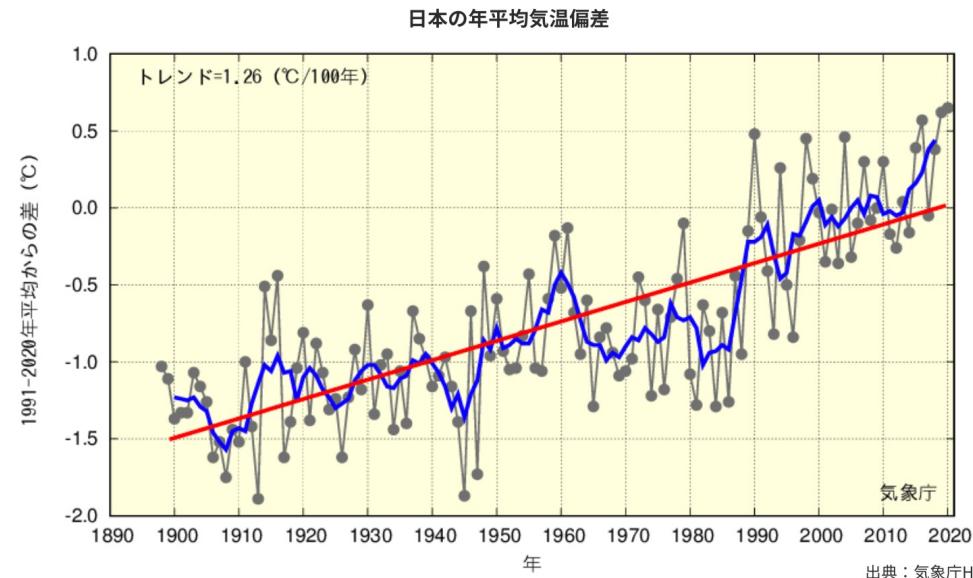
- ・トリップの属性（通勤や観光など）によって**交通手段の変更やトリップそのものの取りやめ**等、**交通行動に何らかの変化**が見られると考えられる

Due to rising gasoline prices ...

- It can be presumed that there would be **changes in travel behavior** depending on the type of trip (commute, leisure, etc.), such as **changing travel mode** and **cancellation** of trip.

背景 Background

一方で・・・



出典：環境省HP

https://ondankataisaku.env.go.jp/carbon_neutral/about/

気候変動問題解決に向けて、2050年までに温室効果ガスの排出を全体としてゼロにする、カーボンニュートラルを目指す
To solve climate change, the Japanese government aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

政策シミュレーション

◆全体の流れ

データの取得 Data acquisition

基礎分析 Basic Analysis

モデル構築・説明変数の選択
Selecting Model and Explanatory Variables

個人の手段選択変化のシミュレーション
Simulating Changes in Mode Choice of Individuals

費用 (自家用車のガソリン価格)
Cost (Gasoline price for private cars)

ガソリン価格を1%～50%値上げ
Raising gasoline price by 1~50%

公共交通アクセス時間 (電車・バス)
Access Time of Public Transport (Train / Bus)

アクセス時間を一律15分以内とする
Set all access time at under 15 minutes

政策提案
Policy Proposal

基礎分析 Basic analysis

◆データ Data

- 2019 July ~ December **Toyosu PP Data** 豊洲PPデータ
 - Categorized based on the location of the station closest to home (自宅最寄り駅により分類)
- 2023 Land Prices 国土数値情報 地価公示(令和5年度)
- 2019 July ~ December Monthly average **Gasoline Prices**(月別平均ガソリン価格)

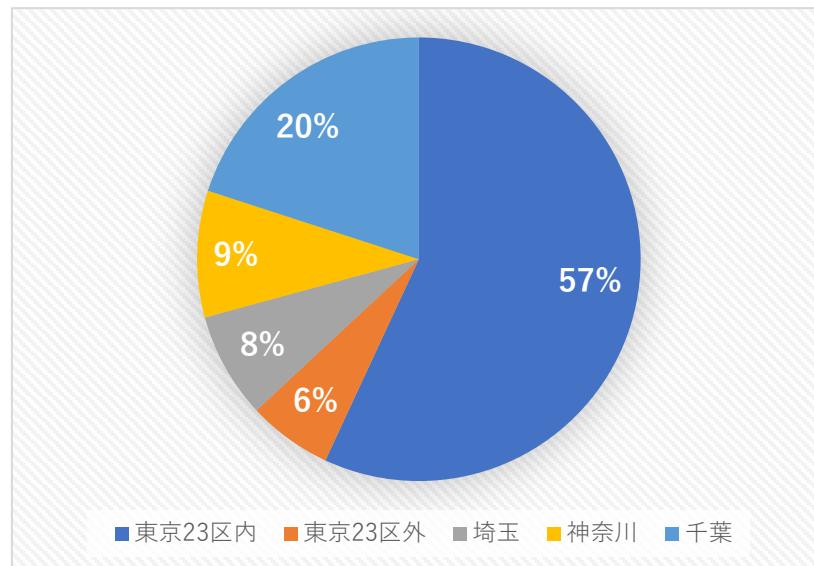


Figure1) Regional ratio of station closest to home
(自宅最寄駅の地域別割合)

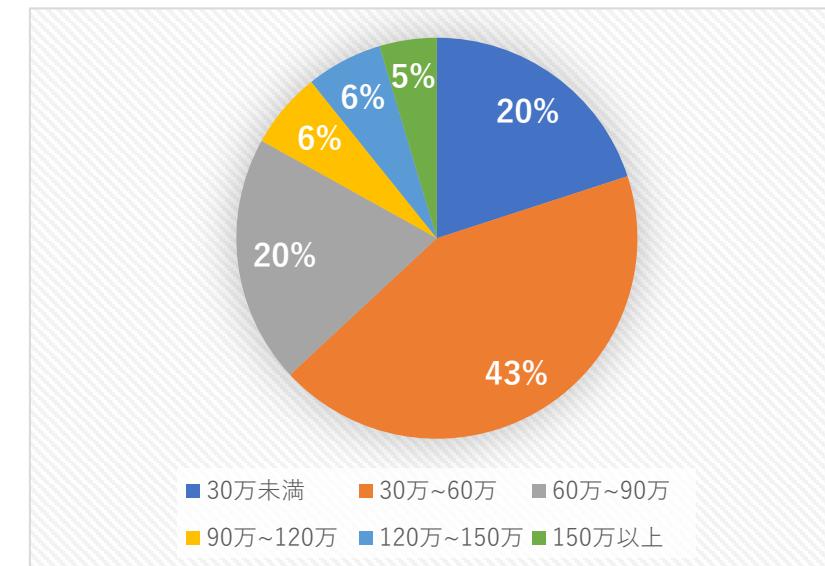


Figure2) Ratio of land prices by class
(地価の階級別割合)

◆Basic Analysis 基礎集計

- Car use vs Income 車利用と年収

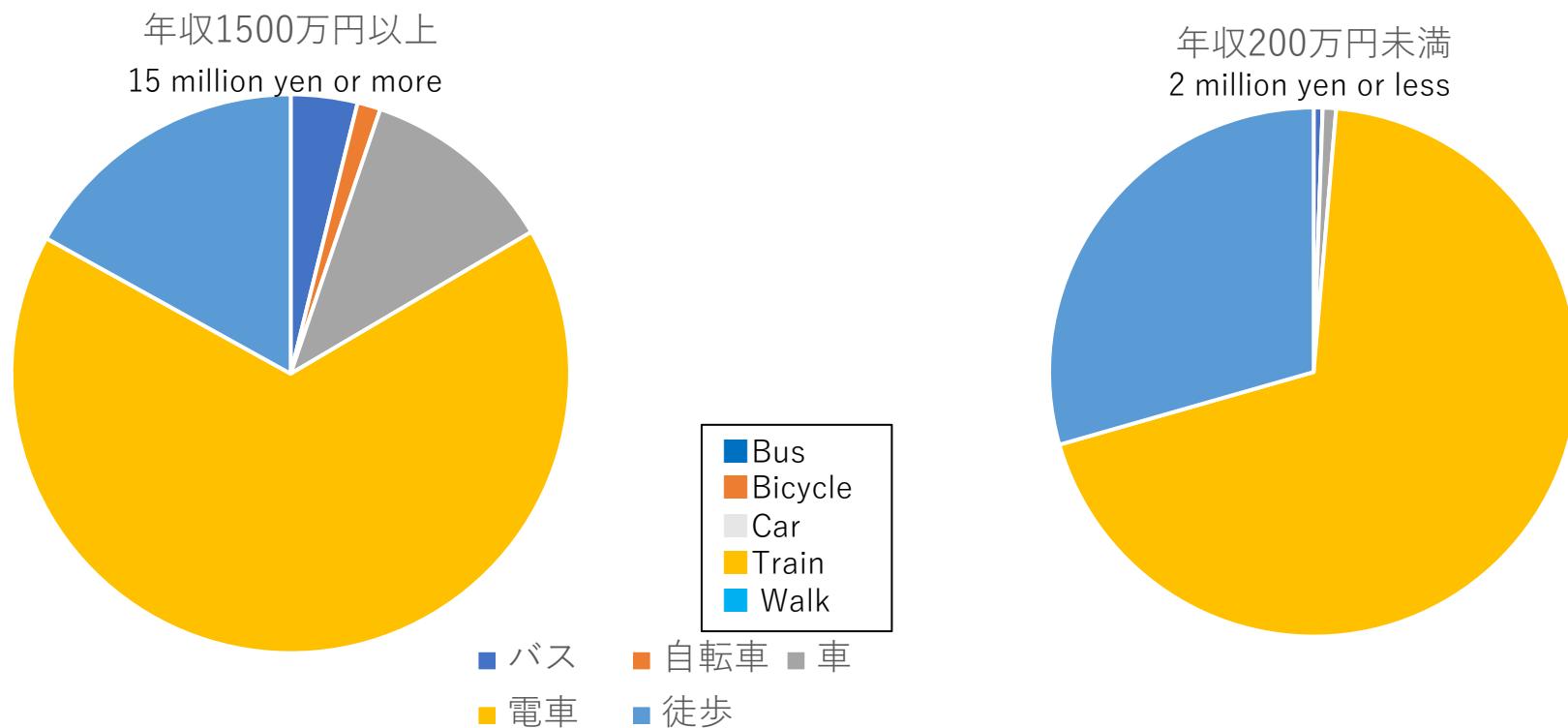


Figure3) Transportation method ratio by annual income
(same month in 2019)

基礎分析 Basic analysis

◆収入別トリップ数

- Number of trips for each group of income

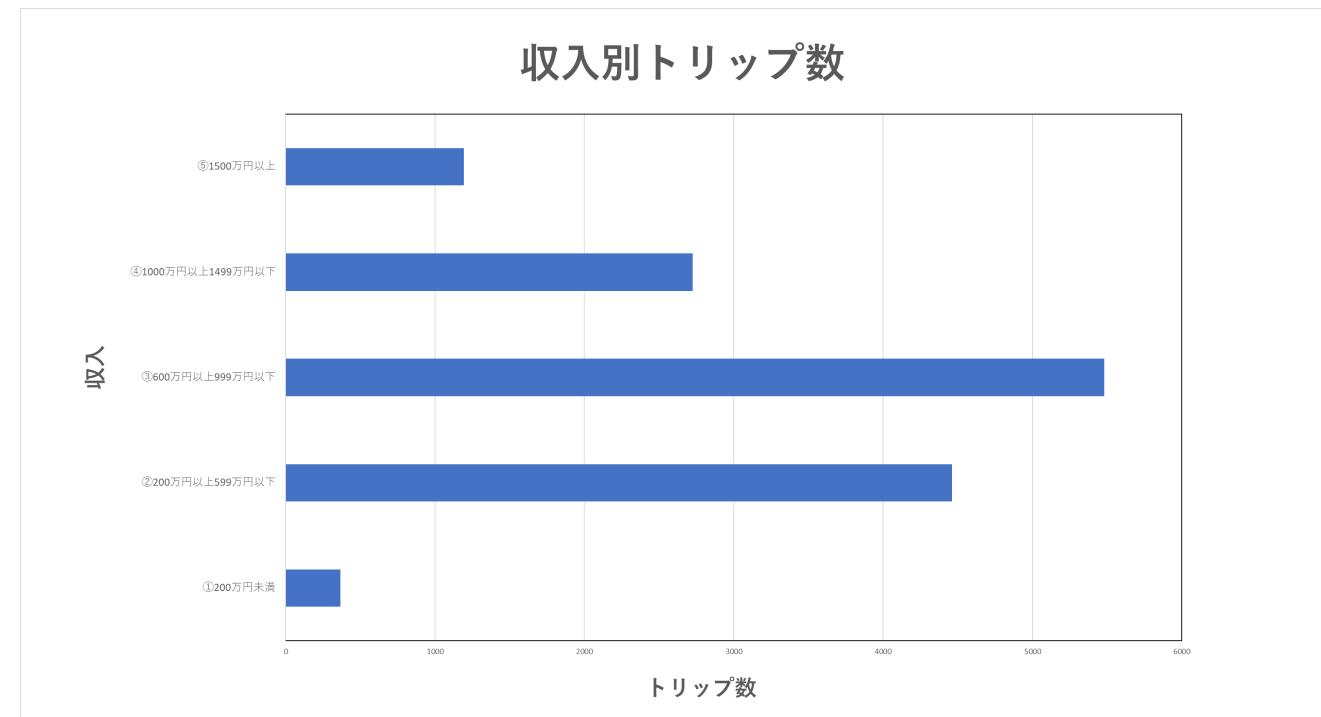


Figure6) Number of trips for each income group

基礎分析 Basic analysis

◆目的別トリップ数

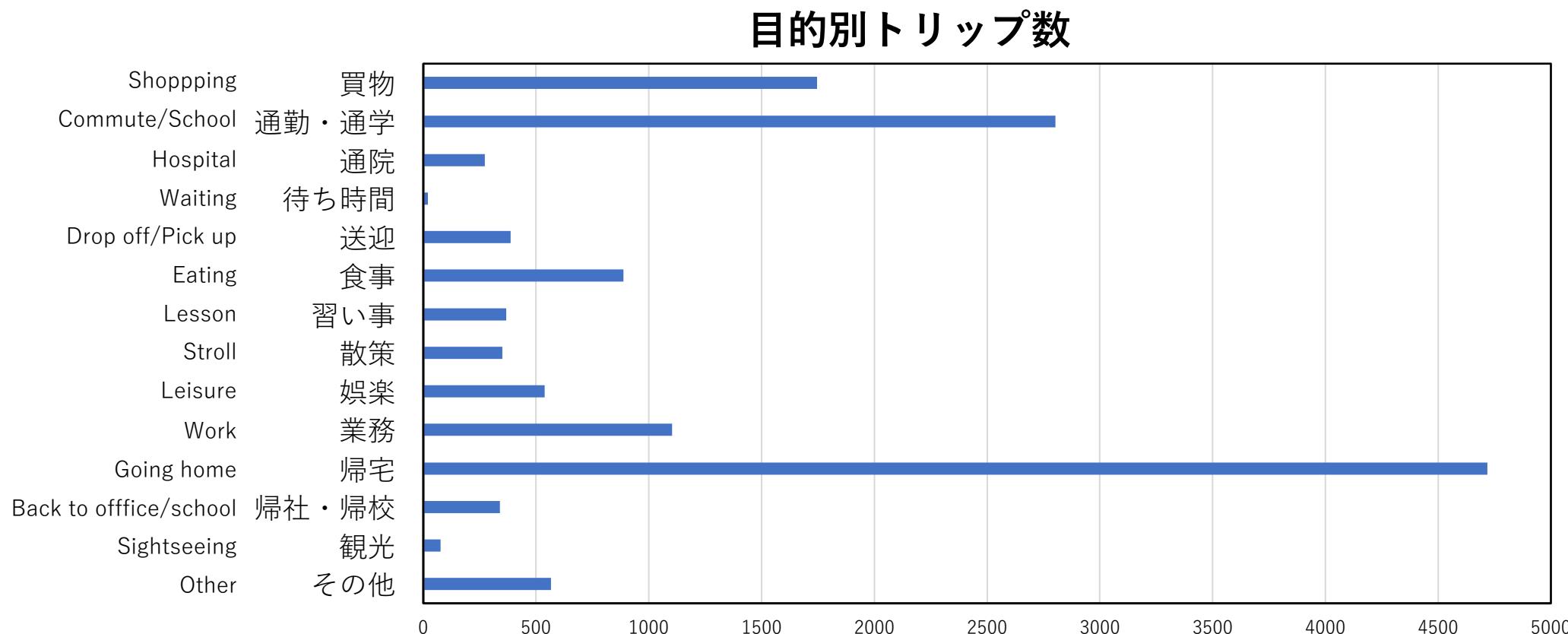
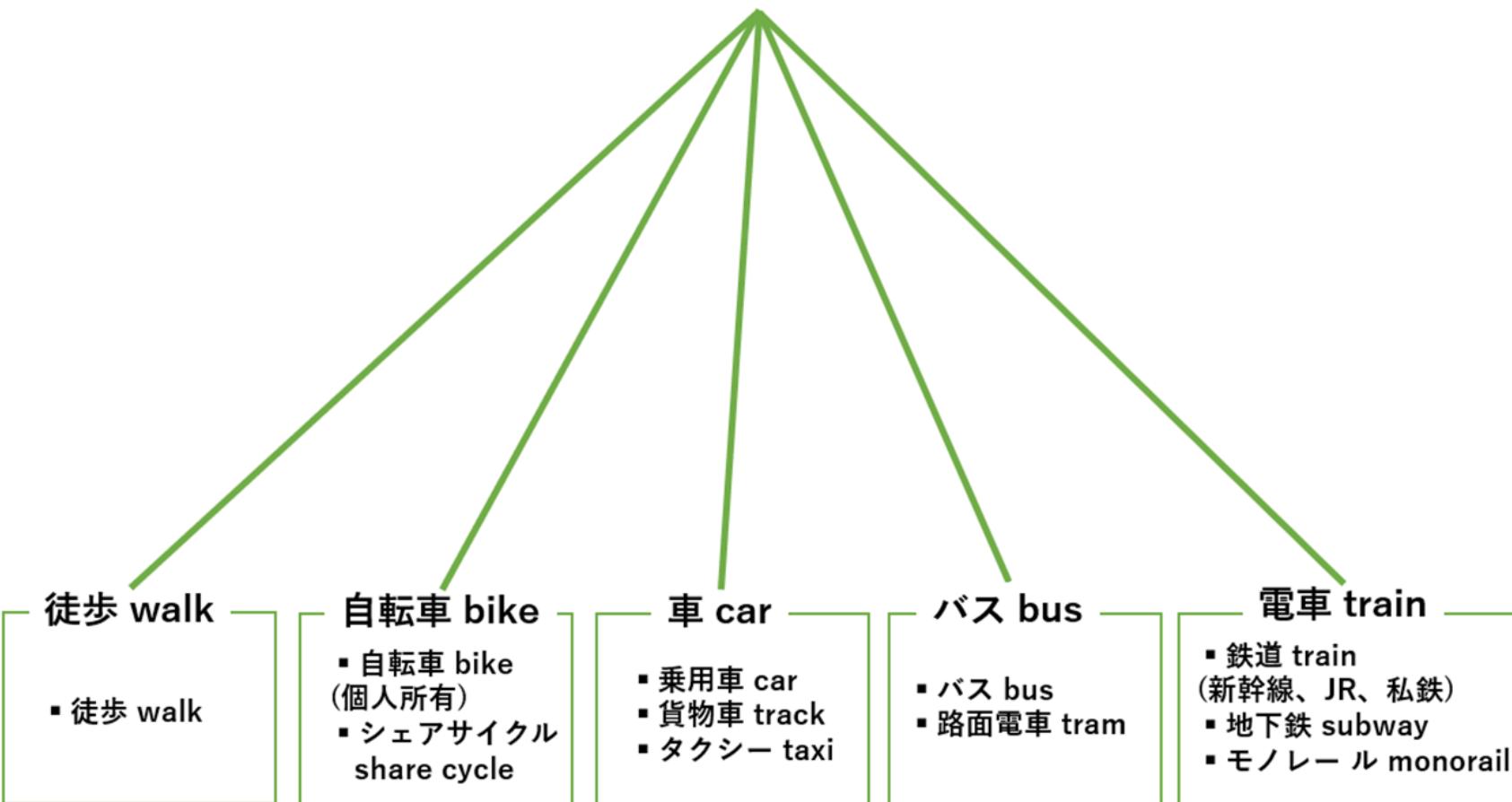


Figure7) Number of trips for each type of trip

モデル構築 Model Building

◆ 交通手段選択モデル Transportation selection : 多項モデル MNL model



モデル構築 Model Building

◆MNL

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{train} &= \beta_1 Traveltime + \beta_3 Commute + \beta_5 MidIncome + \beta_7 AccessTime + b_1 \\
 V_{bus} &= \beta_1 Traveltime + \beta_3 Commute + \beta_5 MidIncome + \beta_8 AccessTime + b_2 \\
 V_{car} &= \beta_2 Cost + \beta_4 Under20 + \beta_6 HighIncome + b_3 \\
 V_{bike} &= \beta_1 Traveltime + \beta_5 MidIncome + b_4 \\
 V_{walk} &= \beta_1 Traveltime + \beta_5 MidIncome
 \end{aligned}$$

Traveltime : Total travel time

目的地までの総所要時間

Cost : Cost of travel (car)

目的地までの費用(車)

Commute : Commute or school Dummy

通勤通学ダミー

Under20 : Under 20 years old Dummy

20歳以下ダミー

MidIncome : Medium Income Dummy (2~6 million yen)

中年収ダミー(200~600万円)

HighIncome : High Income Dummy(15 million yen ~)

高収入ダミー(1500万円~)

AccessTime : Access time Dummy (15minutes)

アクセス時間ダミー(15分)

結果 Results

◆ Access Time

Only Train

| | parameter | t value | |
|--|-----------|-----------|----|
| Constant 1 | 0.61 | 5.98 | ** |
| Constant 2 | -1.50 | -18.35 | ** |
| Constant 3 | -2.36 | -44.60 | ** |
| Constant 4 | -1.57 | -48.29 | ** |
| Total time required to reach destination [a] | -3.02 | -30.55 | ** |
| Cost to destination [z2] | -0.84 | -16.83 | ** |
| Age 20 dummy [c2] | 1.51 | 15.10 | ** |
| High income dummy [e2] | 0.57 | 5.34 | ** |
| Middle income dummy [e3] | 0.16 | 2.14 | ** |
| Commute/School dummy [i] | 1.20 | 12.35 | ** |
| Access time (train) [w1] | -0.23 | -2.28 | ** |
| Sample size | | 12018 | |
| Initial likelihood | | -15807.28 | |
| Final likelihood | | -8942.51 | |
| Coefficient of determination | | 0.43 | |
| Corrected coefficient of determination | | 0.43 | |

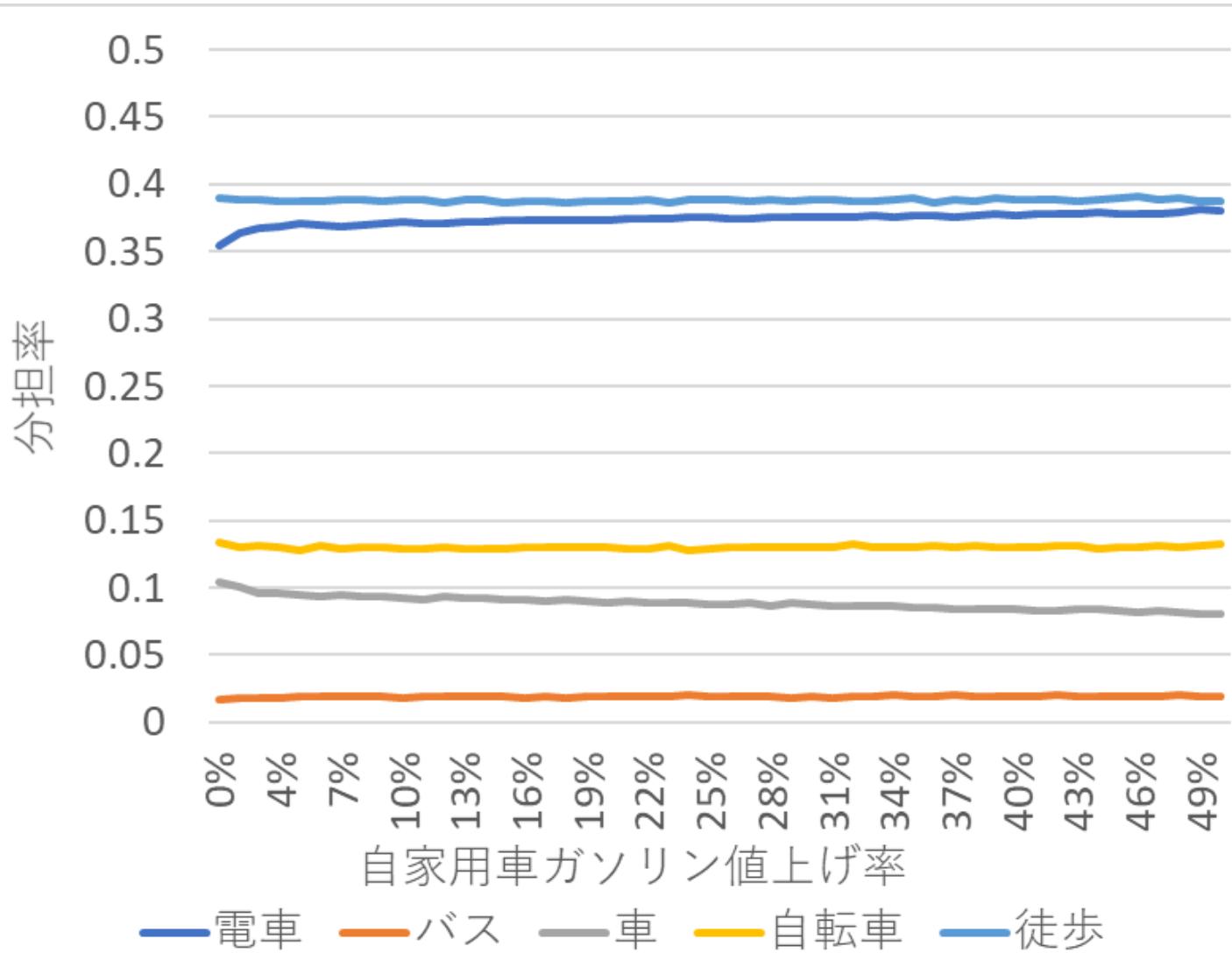
Both Train and Bus

| | parameter | t value | |
|--|-----------|-----------|----|
| Constant 1 | 0.60 | 5.86 | ** |
| Constant 2 | -2.15 | -6.92 | ** |
| Constant 3 | -2.35 | -44.48 | ** |
| Constant 4 | -1.57 | -48.18 | ** |
| Total time required to reach destination [a] | -2.99 | -30.16 | ** |
| Cost to destination [z2] | -0.83 | -16.66 | ** |
| Age 20 dummy [c2] | 1.51 | 15.11 | ** |
| High income dummy [e2] | 0.57 | 5.35 | ** |
| Middle income dummy [e3] | 0.16 | 2.14 | * |
| Commute/School dummy [i] | 1.20 | 12.33 | ** |
| Access time (train) [w1] | -0.22 | -2.11 | * |
| Access time (bus) [w2] | 0.70 | 2.20 | * |
| Sample size | | 12018 | |
| Initial likelihood | | -15807.28 | |
| Final likelihood | | -8939.60 | |
| Coefficient of determination | | 0.43 | |
| Corrected coefficient of determination | | 0.43 | |

Note-*: p<0.1 **: p<0.05

政策シミュレーション

◆ 自家用車のガソリン値上げ



- 自動車の分担率は低下し、電車の分担率が増加する傾向
- Car use declined, and Train use increased
- 5%までの値上げで、分担率の変化が大きい
- Price increase of up to 5% had a significant impact on mode choice percentage

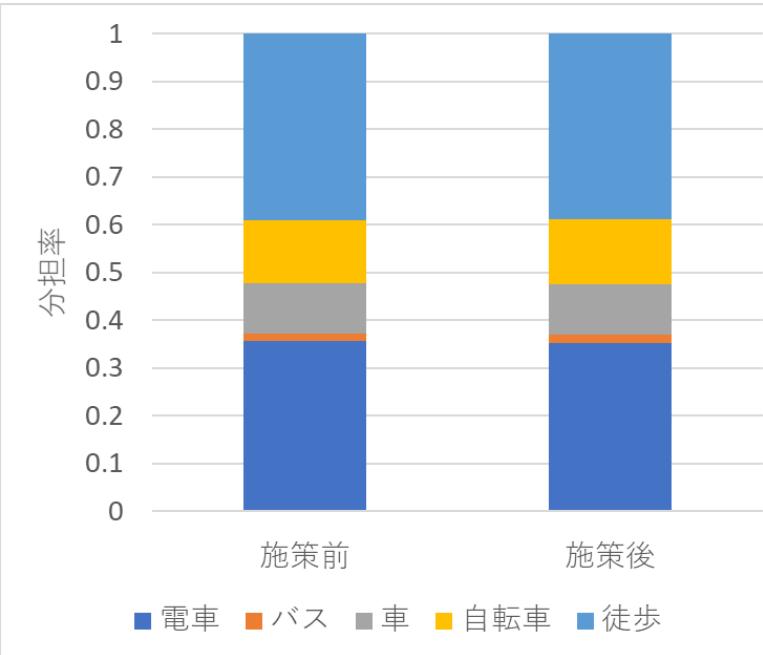


- ガソリン代値上げによって、自動車の利用を減らすことができる
- Raising gas prices can reduce car use
- 5%前後の値上げにより、車の分担率を効果的に下げるができる
- About 5% price increase is effective.
- 代替手段として電車が選択されるが、そのためには公共交通の整備が必要
- Alternative mode choice is train.

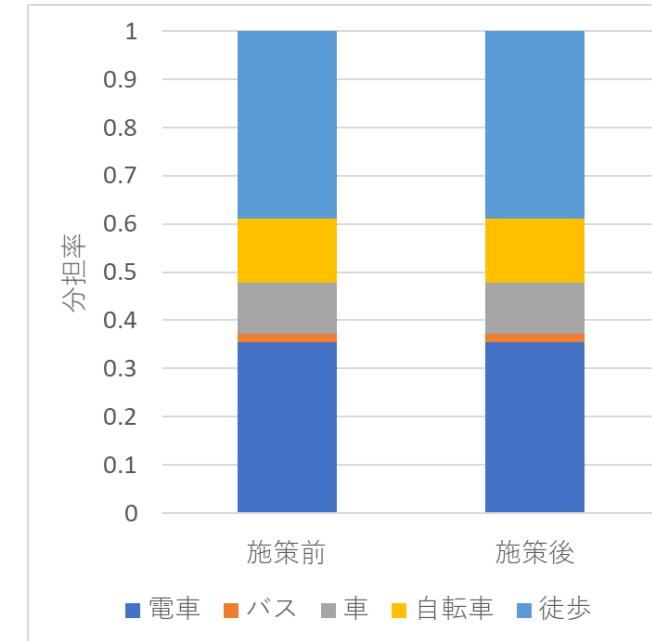
政策シミュレーション

◆公共交通のアクセス向上

駅アクセス向上



バスアクセス向上



公共交通アクセスを一律15分以内としても、分担率に変化はほとんどみられない。

Changed all access times over 15 minutes to 15minutes, but no changes in mode choice percentage.

要因 Reason :

- ・アクセス時間15分以上の人のが1割以下であったため、影響が少なかった？
- ・Less than 10% of people had access time of over 15 minutes, so it did not have a large impact.

考察 Consideration

- バス停アクセス時間ダミー Access time dummy (bus)
 - 地域によって閾値が異なる → 今後検討の余地あり
Threshold values vary depending on region → Future consideration
- 値上げすると、車の選択確率が減少と得られた
The probability of choosing a car decreases when the price increases was proven.
- 地域の目標に応じて、値上げなどの施策を検討することができる
Measures such as price increases can be considered depending on local goals.

地域別のカーボンニュートラルに向けた
施策を打ち出せる

Measures can be taken to achieve carbon neutrality in each region.

付録 Appendix

◆ Gender 性別

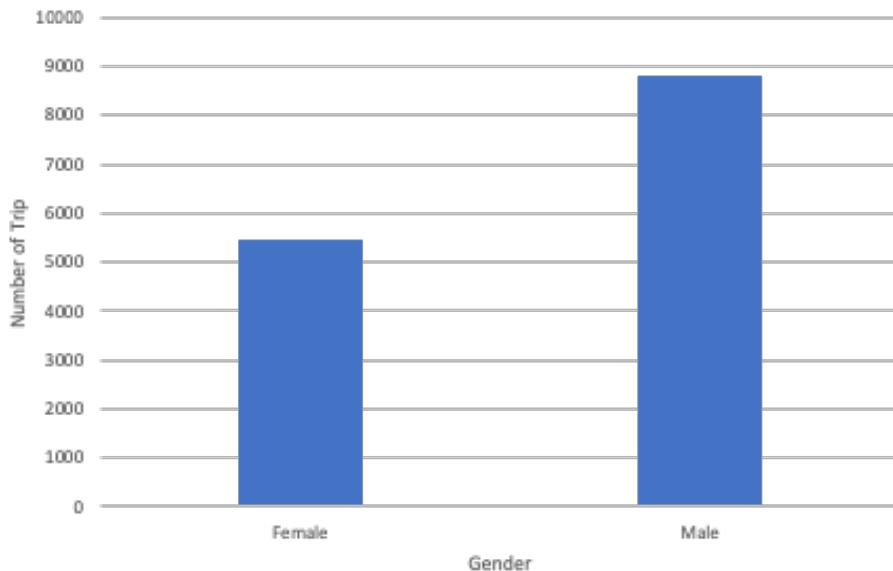
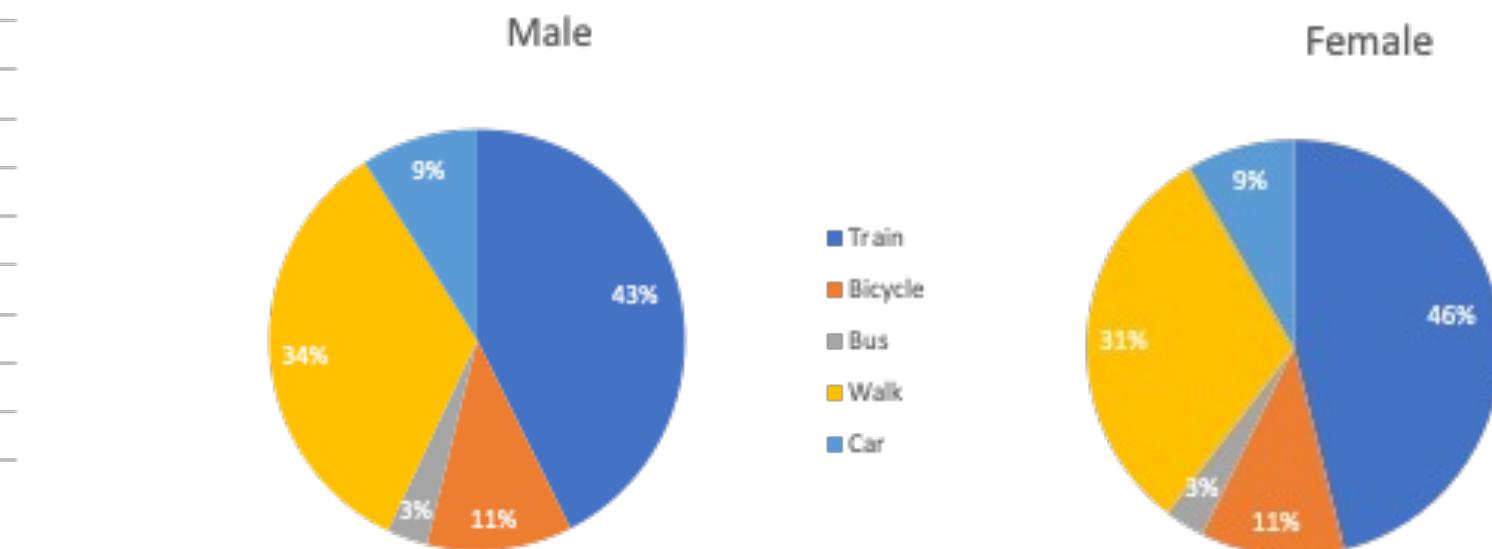


Fig Relationship between number of trip and gender



性別間で有意な差はない
No significant difference in gender

背景 Background

◆データ

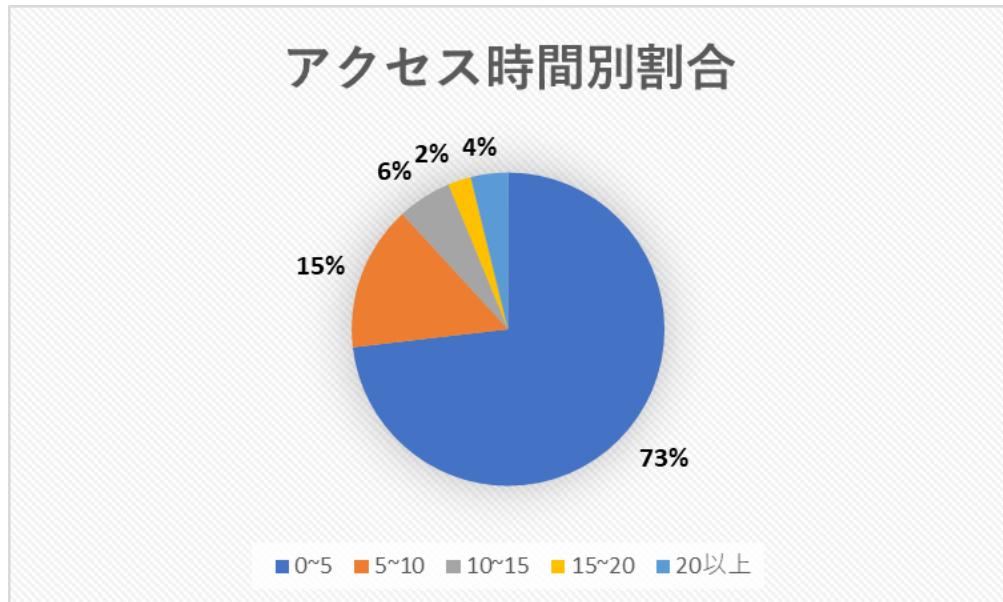


Figure6) Percentage by Access hour in Toyosu

付録 Appendix

◆ Deciding Most Suitable Model

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| Total Time | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cost | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cost (Gasoline) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Age 20 dummy (+) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Age 20 dummy (-) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Age 30 dummy | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Age 50 dummy | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Owning Car | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Owning Bicycle | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Annual Income (low) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Annual Income (high) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Land price of station closest to your home | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 最寄り駅23区内ダミーg1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 駅15分以内ダミーh1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 通勤通学ダミーi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 補正決定係数 | 0.440366 | 0.441022 | 0.43646083 | 0.439753 | 0.441071 | 0.43636805 | 0.43633 | 0.4405166 | 0.43905176 |
| t | ○ | × | × | ○ | × | × | ○ | × | × |

We have considered various patterns
These are only few of them...

付録 Appendix

◆ Deciding Most Suitable Model

Considering Access Time Dummy

Only Train

| | tval | b |
|--------------|------|------------|
| | 1 | 5.98427822 |
| | 2 | -18.34622 |
| | 3 | -44.599365 |
| | 4 | -48.293123 |
| 目的地までの総所要時間a | | -30.54653 |
| 目的地までの費用z2 | | -16.831785 |
| 20代ダミーc2 | | 15.0978033 |
| 高年収ダミーe2 | | 5.34039071 |
| 中年収ダミーe3 | | 2.14299308 |
| 通勤通学ダミーi | | 12.3452465 |
| アクセス時間w1 | | -2.275062 |
| サンプル数 | | 12018 |
| 初期尤度 | | -15807.285 |
| 最終尤度 | | -8942.5125 |
| 決定係数 | | 0.43427904 |
| 修正済み決定係数 | | 0.43358315 |

Both Train and Bus

| | tval | b |
|--------------|------|------------|
| | 1 | 5.86305754 |
| | 2 | -6.9215732 |
| | 3 | -44.482404 |
| | 4 | -48.182007 |
| 目的地までの総所要時間a | | -30.159804 |
| 目的地までの費用z2 | | -16.655821 |
| 20代ダミーc2 | | 15.1070245 |
| 高年収ダミーe2 | | 5.35257121 |
| 中年収ダミーe3 | | 2.14089624 |
| 通勤通学ダミーi | | 12.3309282 |
| アクセス時間w1 | | -2.1118199 |
| アクセス時間w2 | | 2.19532173 |
| サンプル数 | | 12018 |
| 初期尤度 | | -15807.285 |
| 最終尤度 | | -8939.5971 |
| 決定係数 | | 0.43446347 |
| 修正済み決定係数 | | 0.43370432 |

付録 Appendix

◆ Deciding Most Suitable Model

Considering Access Time Dummy

Only Train

| | tval | b |
|--|------------|------------|
| Constant 1 | 5.98427822 | 0.61166115 |
| Constant 2 | -18.34622 | -1.5044233 |
| Constant 3 | -44.599365 | -2.3590313 |
| Constant 4 | -48.293123 | -1.5715532 |
| Total time required to reach destination | -30.54653 | -3.0194787 |
| Cost to reach destination | -16.831785 | -0.8362231 |
| Age 20 dummy | 15.0978033 | 1.50969392 |
| High income dummy | 5.34039071 | 0.56641113 |
| Middle income dummy | 2.14299308 | 0.15833566 |
| Commute/School dummy | 12.3452465 | 1.1971734 |
| Access time (train) | -2.275062 | -0.2348197 |
| サンプル数 | | 12018 |
| 初期尤度 | | -15807.285 |
| 最終尤度 | | -8942.5125 |
| 決定係数 | | 0.43427904 |
| 修正済み決定係数 | | 0.43358315 |

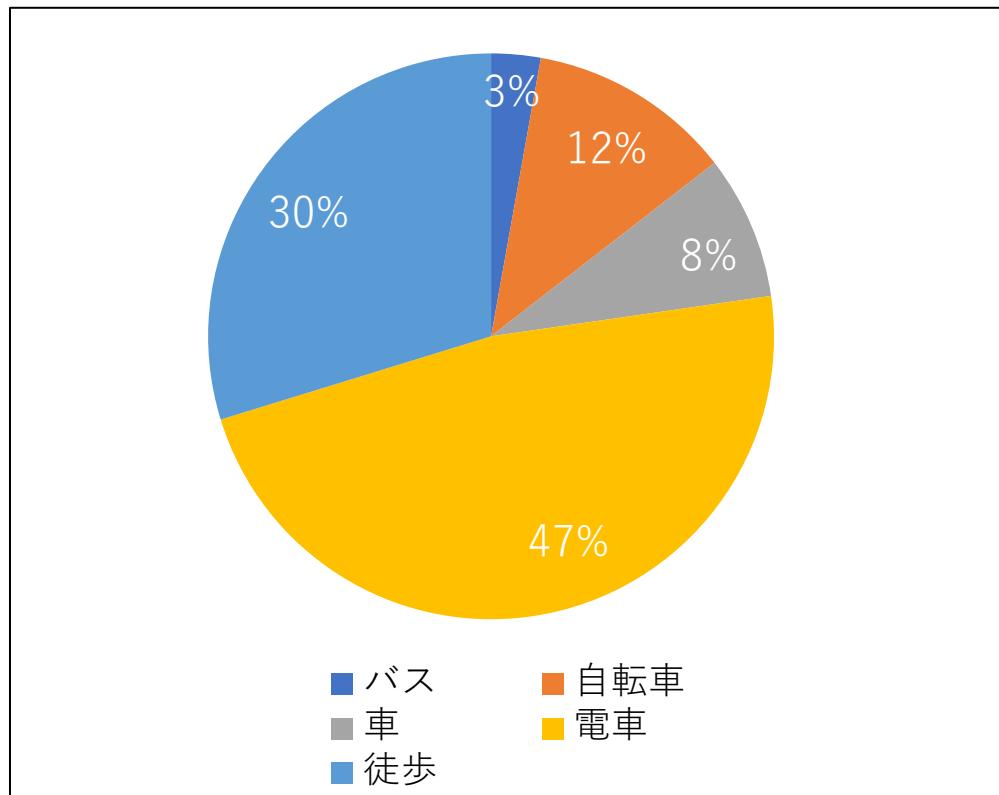
Both Train and Bus

| | tval | b |
|--|------------|------------|
| Constant 1 | 5.86305754 | 0.59952898 |
| Constant 2 | -6.9215732 | -2.1465514 |
| Constant 3 | -44.482404 | -2.353159 |
| Constant 4 | -48.182007 | -1.5684343 |
| Total time required to reach destination | -30.159804 | -2.9909807 |
| Cost to reach destination | -16.655821 | -0.8271951 |
| Age 20 dummy | 15.1070245 | 1.51012551 |
| High income dummy | 5.35257121 | 0.56763128 |
| Middle income dummy | 2.14089624 | 0.15814924 |
| Commute/School dummy | 12.3309282 | 1.19509026 |
| Access time (train) | -2.1118199 | -0.2184119 |
| Access time (train) | 2.19532173 | 0.69676664 |
| サンプル数 | | 12018 |
| 初期尤度 | | -15807.285 |
| 最終尤度 | | -8939.5971 |
| 決定係数 | | 0.43446347 |
| 修正済み決定係数 | | 0.43370432 |

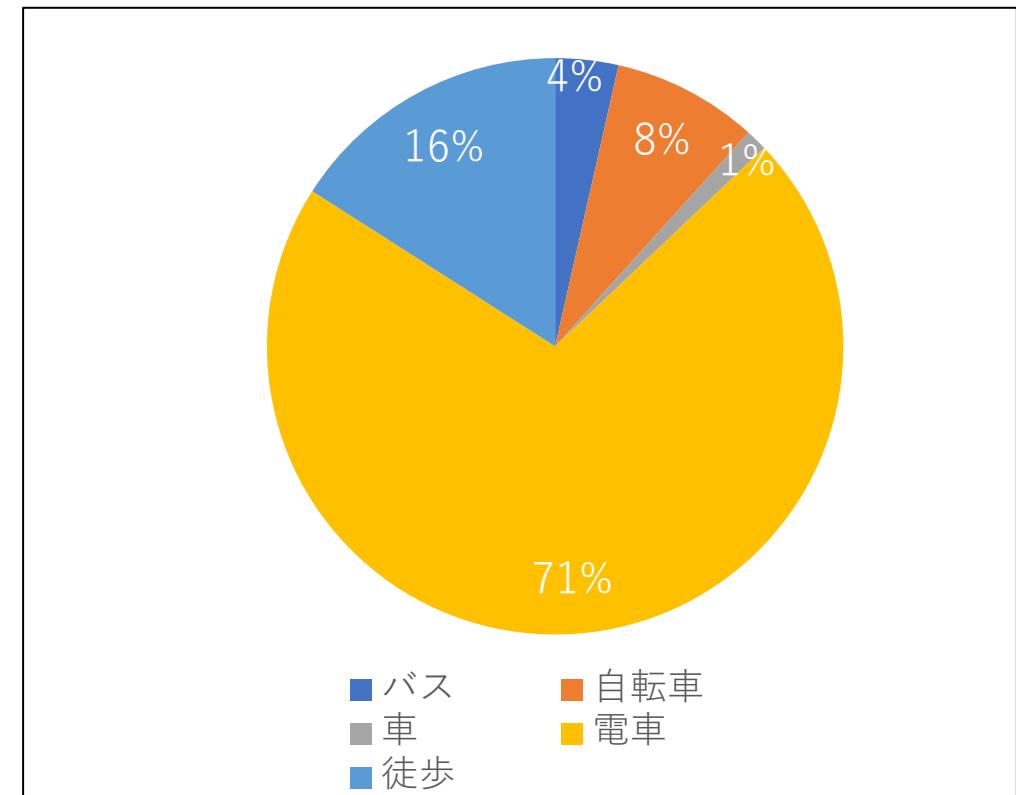
付録 Appendix

◆目的別交通手段

帰宅



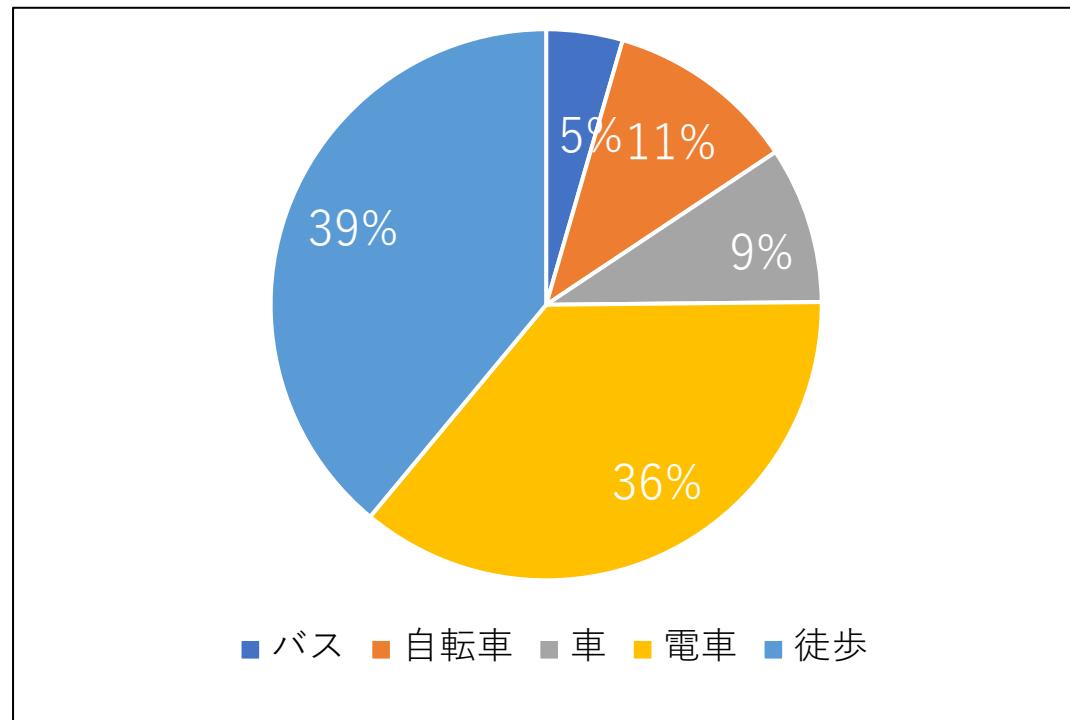
通勤・通学



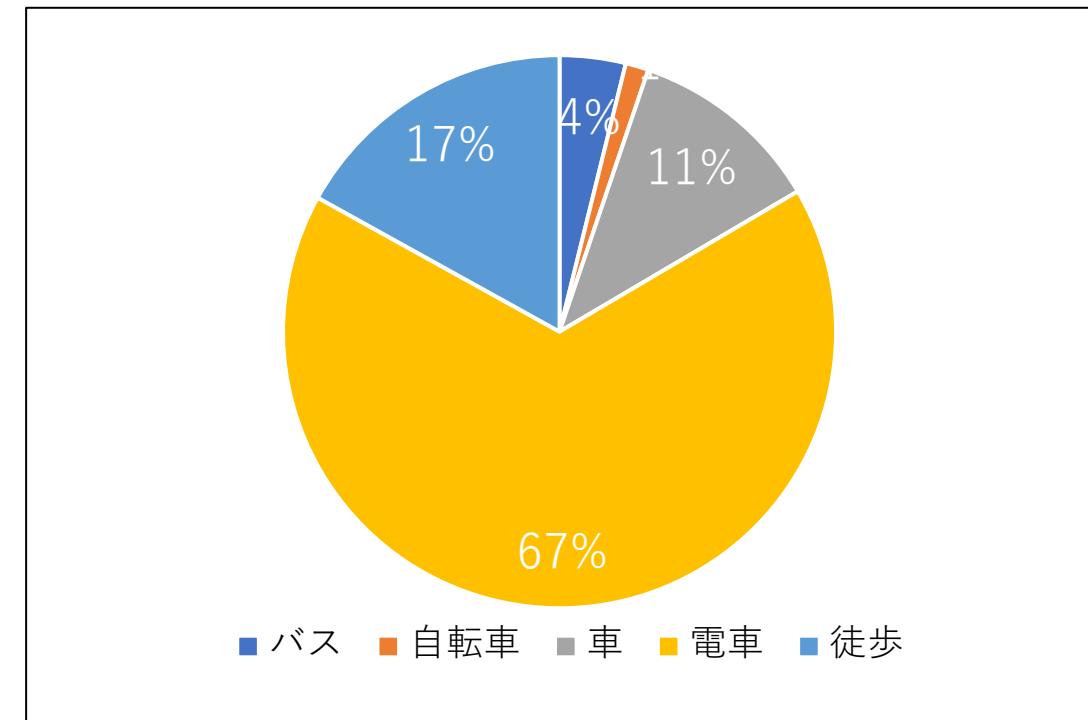
付録 Appendix

◆収入別交通手段割合

②200万円以上599万円以下



⑤1500万円以上



基礎分析 Basic analysis

◆目的別トリップ数

➤ Number of trips for each group of purpose

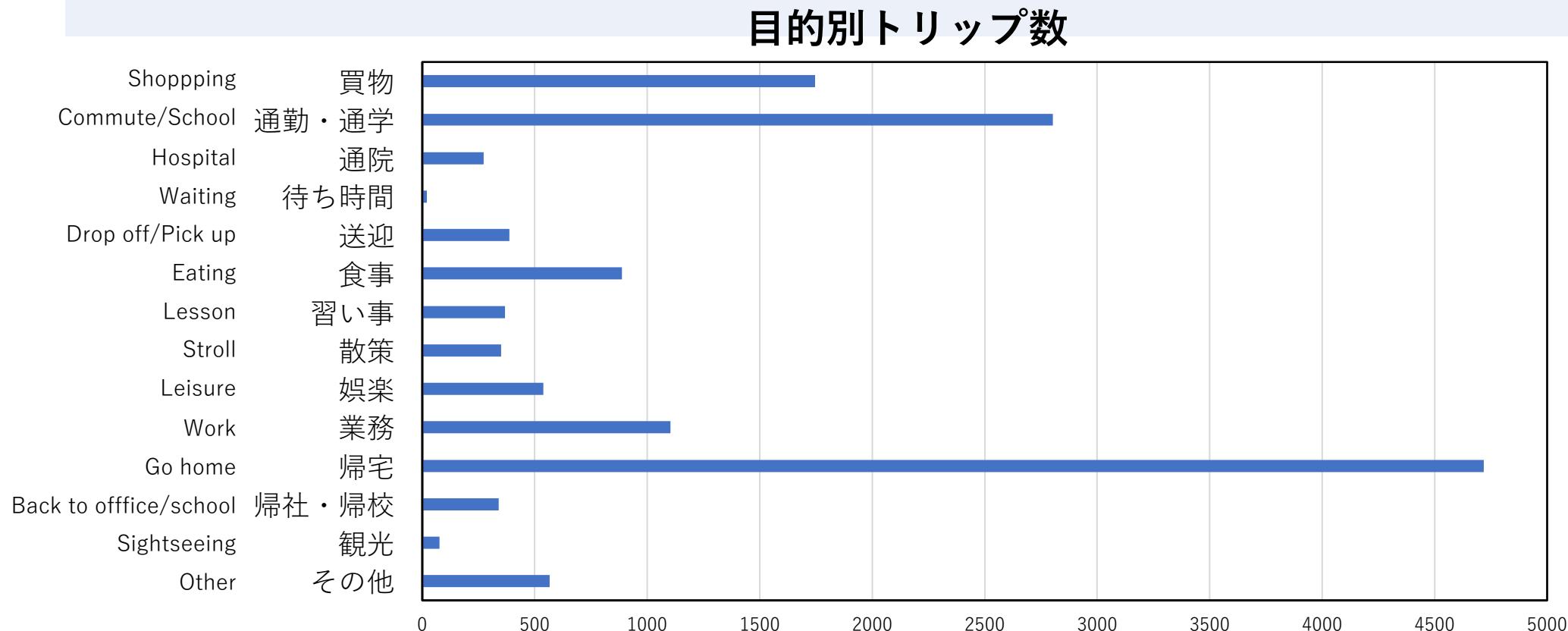


Figure5) Number of trips by purpose in Toyosu

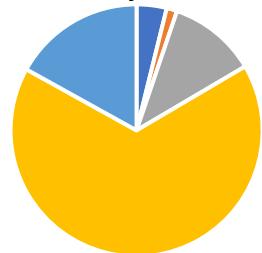
基礎分析 Basic analysis

◆Basic Analysis 基礎集計

• Car use vs Income 車利用と年収

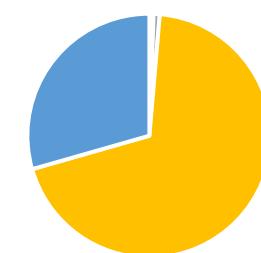
年収1500万円以上

15 million yen or more



年収200万円未満

2 million yen or less



• Car use & Age 車利用と年代

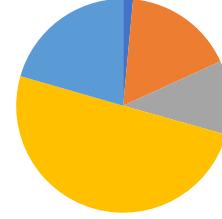
20代以下

20's or under



60代以上

60's or older



■バス ■自転車 ■車 ■電車 ■歩行

Figure2) Transportation method ratio by annual income
(compared to the same month in 2019)

Figure3) Transportation method ratio by age
(compared to the same month in 2019)

基礎分析 Basic analysis

◆目的別トリップ数

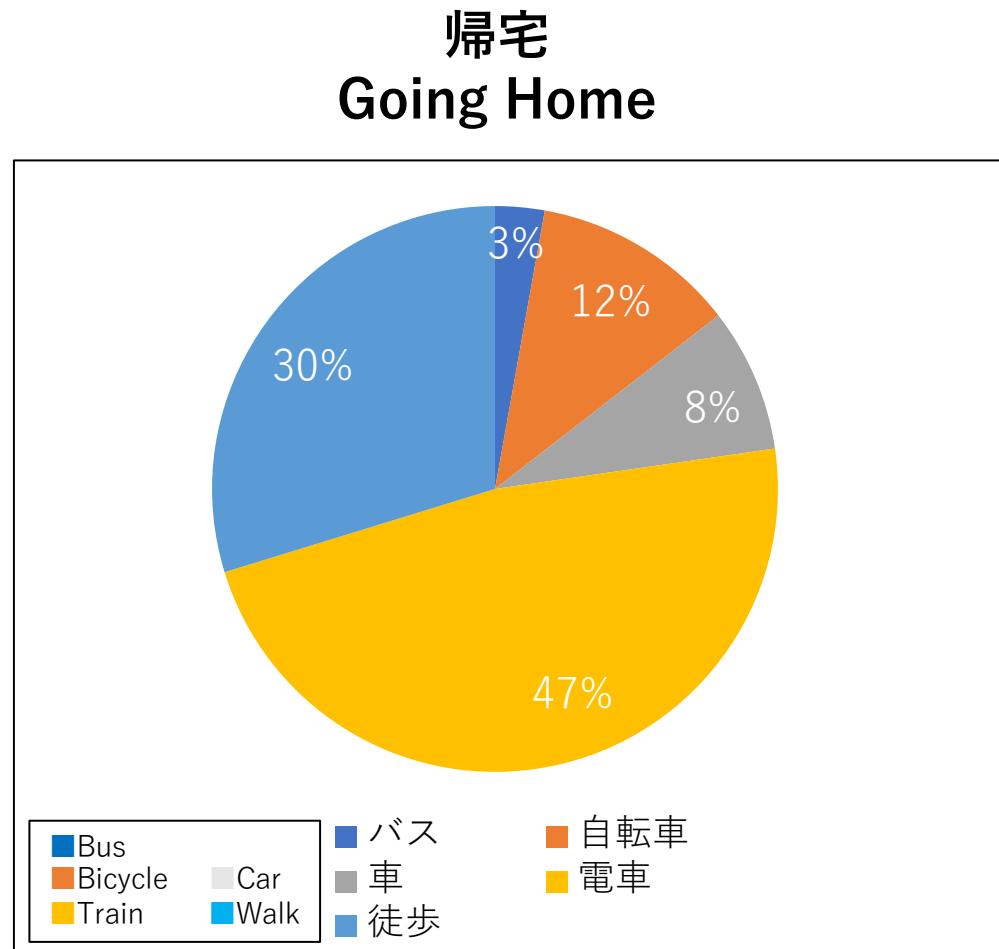


Figure8) Percentage of mode for a type of trip (going home)

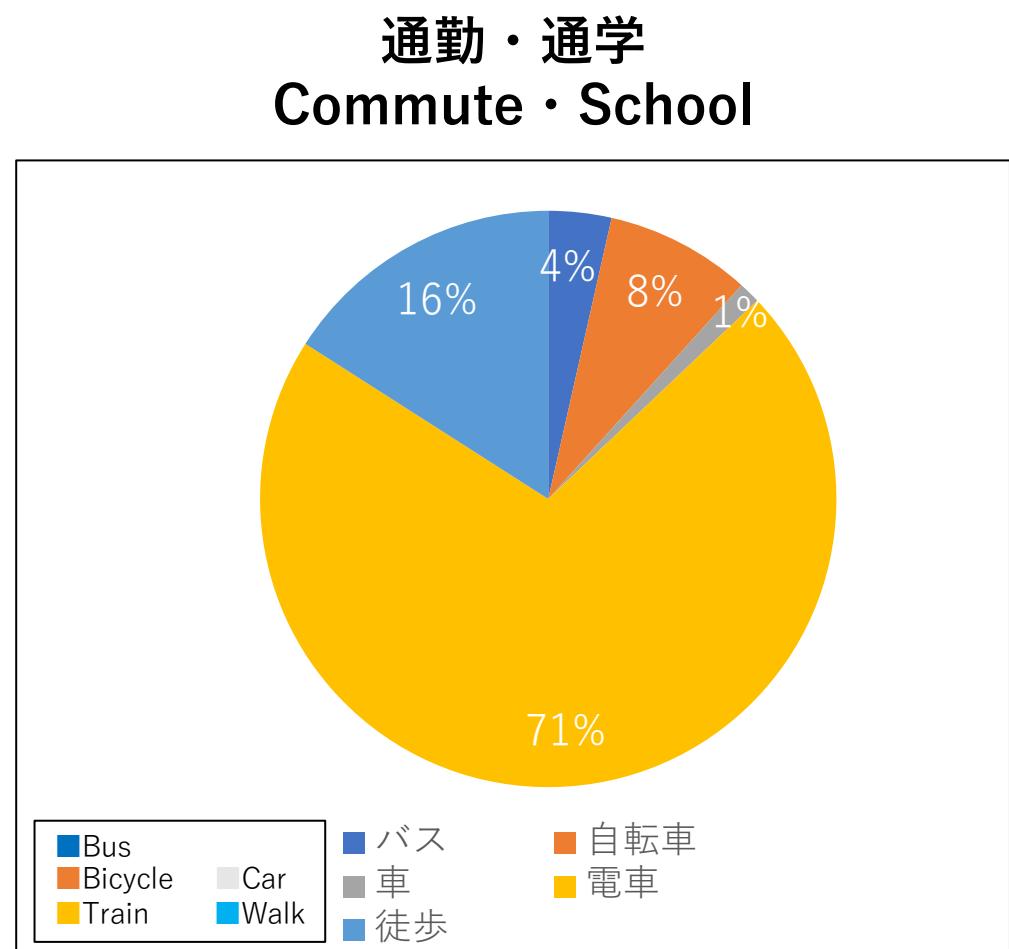


Figure9) Percentage of mode for a type of trip (commute / school)