

Using transportation networks to inform valuation of water quality changes for saltwater recreation on Cape Cod, MA

Northeast Arc Users Group October 17, 2016 Justin Bousquin, N. Merrill, M. Mazzotta



Policy Questions – Cost Benefit Analysis

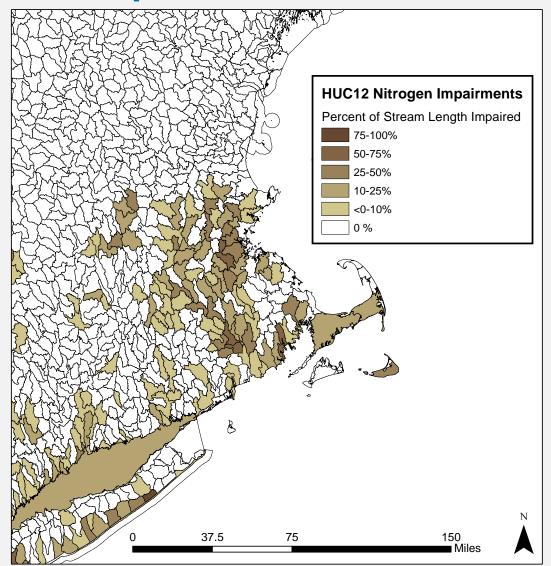
- Clean Water Act (CWA) Water Quality (WQ) improvements
- Benefits are often hard to quantify





Local Applications – Cape Cod

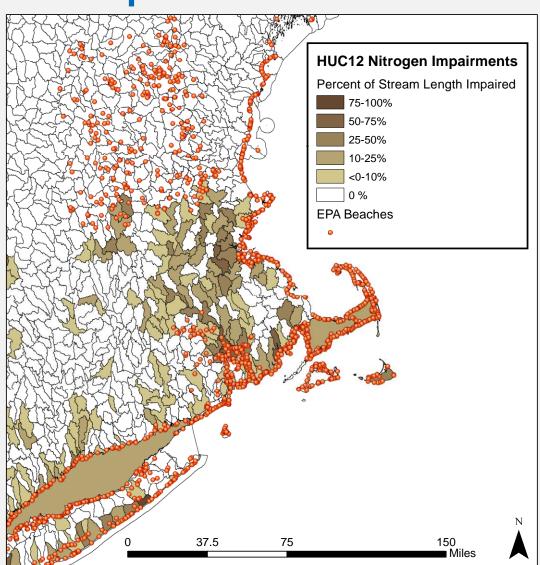
 Cape Cod is exploring ways to meet nutrient reduction requirements in their 208 plan update





Local Applications – Cape Cod

- Cape Cod is exploring ways to meet nutrient reduction requirements in their 208 plan update
- Water based recreation is important to Cape Cod's tourism based economy





Benefits - Pieces of the Puzzle

- How many people/trips are affected by a WQ improving policy?
 - Participation What water-based activities do people do?
 - Effort- How many trips do they take?
 - *Site choice* Where and why?
- What is a trip worth?
 - What is the value of a current trip?
 - How does this value change as a result of the WQ improvement under consideration?





How many trips where?

Access Points From:

- EPA
- Health Department
 - Closure Data
- MORIS
- Towns
 - Participation Data



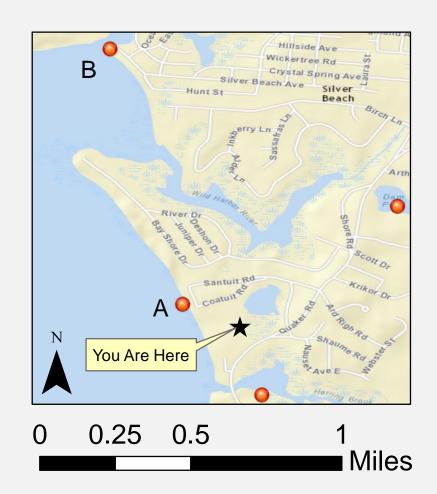


- Travel Cost (WTP: Willingness to Pay)
 - -The value of a "beach day" is equal to the cost
 - Travel distance
 - Opportunity cost of travel time



Travel distance

Beach	Distance (Euclidean Miles)	Cost (\$0.54)
Α	0.2	\$0.11
В	1.0	\$0.54



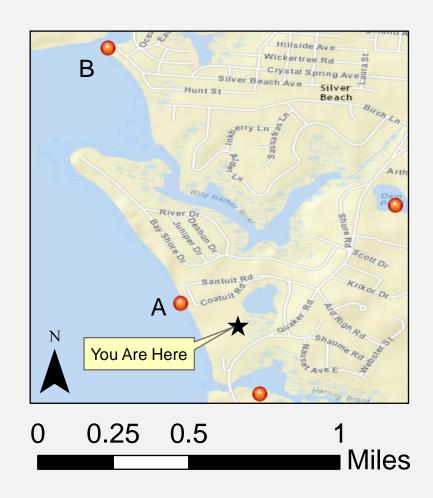


Travel distance

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Opportunity cost of travel time
 Wage * Travel Time

Beach	Travel Time (Min)	Cost (\$25/hr)
Α	2	\$0.83
В	10	\$4.17



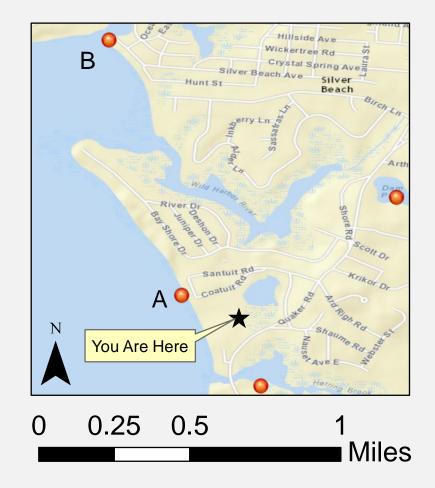


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Site Choice- Which Beach?

Discrete Choice Model f(travel cost, demographics, beach attributes, etc.)

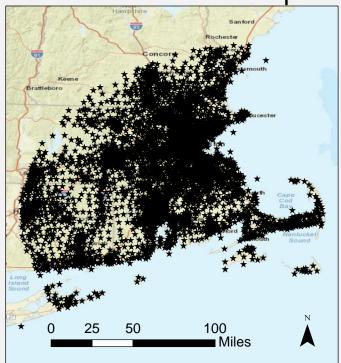
Optimize/Validate Model to Observed Participation



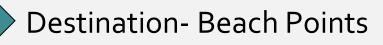
Data set-up

Origin- Block Centroids

Within 200 Miles of Cape Cod



- American Community Survey (ACS)
- Includes income & demographics

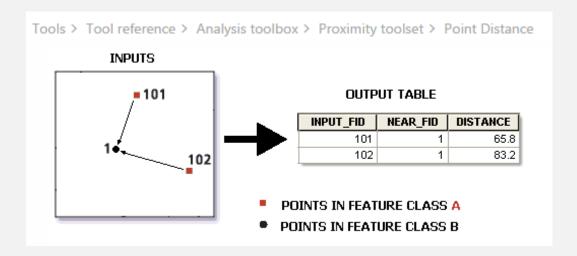






Method 1: Euclidean Distance

arcpy.PointDistance_analysis(origins, destinations, out_tbl)



Advantages	Disadvantages
• Simple	 Neglects actual travel routes
 Fast (53 sec) 	 Travel Time inferred



Transportation Network Time/Distance

- ArcGIS Network Analyst
- ArcGIS Desktop Service
- ArcGIS Online Service
- OpenStreetMap OpenSourceRoutingMachine
- Google API



ArcGIS Network Analyst

- Must set up transportation network
- Can be run using ArcGIS Desktop (arcpy.na)
- Network Analysis using python (UC 2016):

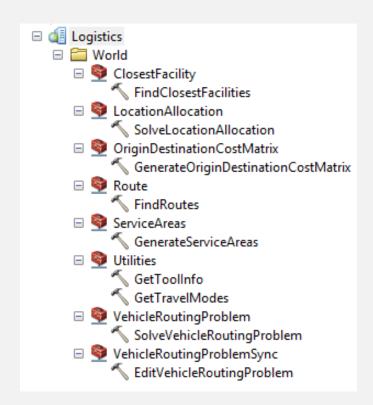
http://esriurl.com/uc16napy

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Fast 	 Requires Network Analyst license
 Local 	 Dependent on quality of network



ArcGIS Desktop "Ready-to-use Service"

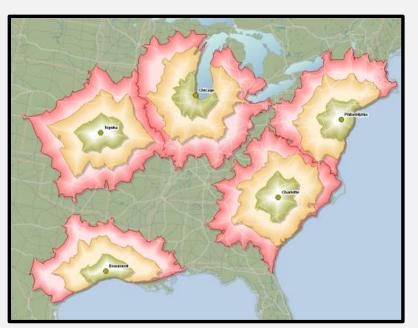
- Ping network on ESRI cloud
- Requires ArcGIS online account
 - Most services cost credits
- No Network Analyst Extension



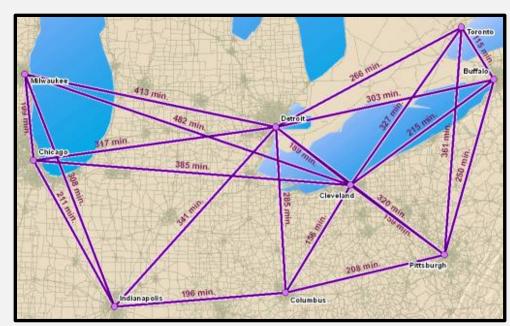


Services via Desktop

Service Areas



Origin-Destination Cost Matrix





Origin-Destination Cost Matrix

Destination Rank	Total Time (Minutes)	Total Distance (Kilometers)	Origin OID	Destination Name	Destination OID
1	80.284497	112.996539	1	ELECTRIC AVENUE	87
2	81.103471	118.889339	1	Queen Sewell Pond	16
3	82.139149	119.347598	1	SCENIC PARK	67
4	84.687527	122.298333	1	Jefferson Road	137

2,897,208 Results

Recommended Documentation: http://tinyurl.com/j7bhaxr

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Reasonably fast 	 No geometry
 No credits (for now) 	• In beta
 No extension required 	 200x200 (OxD) per request
 Uses Here network 	 Snap tolerance 12.42 miles
Traffic Data	

Python Toolbox:

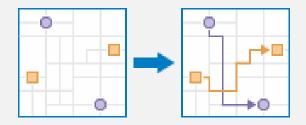
Py_RecDemand/blob/master/GenerateCostMatrix.pyt



ArcGIS Online Services: Connect Origins to Destinations

Documentation:

http://tinyurl.com/j5c33uj



Advantages	Disadvantages
 Provides Geometry 	 A bit slow
 No extension required 	 Could get credit expensive
 Uses Here network 	 Requires paired ID
Traffic Data	 5,000 pairs per request
 Automatically up online 	
 Unassigned O/D are easy to ID 	



Connect Origins to Destinations



All Origins to 1 beach in ArcGIS Online for comparisons

Standalone py Script (under development):



OpenStreetMap - Open Source Routing Machine

Setup "server" on machine and run offline

Documentation:

http://project-osrm.org/

https://github.com/Project-OSRM/osrm-backend



Python Wrapper:

https://github.com/ustroetz/python-osrm

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Reasonably fast 	 Setting up local data
• Free	 OSRM v5 API updating
	 Hard to track errors
	 Doesn't account for traffic



Google API

Web services > Distance Matrix API

Google Documentation: http://tinyurl.com/hww5q65

Google's Github: http://tinyurl.com/gof472n

Web services > Directions API

Google Documentation: http://tinyurl.com/hpgg2on

2011 SCAUG Paper: http://tinyurl.com/gtd8jcq

Advantaç	ges	Disadvantages
• "Free" (no a	rcpy) •	2,500 free direction requests /day
 Reasonably 	Fast •	50 requests/second
Traffic Data		
Good at find	ling O/D	



Early Results

	Calc Time	Traffic Data	Cost
Euclidean Distance	1 Min	NO	Free**
ArcGIS Desktop Service	6-8 Hours	YES	Free**
ArcGIS Online	Days	YES	Credits
OSRM	Hours	NO	Free
Google API	16 Hours*	YES	Free

^{*}Free use restrictions on Google API mean it will take 5 days

Next Step: Compare calculated distance and times

^{**} Free with arcpy/ArcGIS



Questions

- Github:
 - -Slides
 - -Scripts



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