Mode and Carrier Choice in the Quebec City -Windsor Corridor

A Random Parameters Approach

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Outline

- 1. Purpose and Context
- 2. The Stated Preference Survey
 - Survey Development
 - Survey Description
- 3. Modeling, Results and Conclusions





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Freight Transportation in Canada

- Overall freight traffic in Canada is increasing rapidly
- Truck traffic is growing much faster than rail
- Road freight mode split particularly high in the Quebec City -Windsor Corridor
- Road freight traffic is much more GHG intensive than rail
- Can traffic be shifted to rail?
- Quantifiable models of mode choice are needed





The Quebec City - Windsor Corridor







Contestability

- The degree to which traffic can realistically be shifted from one mode to another
- i.e. TRAFFIC is contestable
- Since truck is the benchmark, contestability means...
- ...degree to which traffic can be taken from trucks





'Standard' Corridor Service Offerings

- In the Corridor, main intercity destinations have standard, 'lumpy' delivery times
 - e.g. Montreal Toronto overnight
- Moreover, the general pattern of a shipment is:
 - 1. Pick-up in PM
 - 2. Delivery in AM
 - 3. Often the delivery time is 'by-appointment'
- Competing with trucks means meeting these standards





Realistic Intermodal Options

- Several intermodal options exist (TOFC, COFC, Railcar, etc.)
- Given the exacting characteristics of standard service offerings...
- ...the only current competitive intermodal option is premium-TOFC





Premium-Intermodal

- Late 1990s Canadian Class 1 railways introduce new generation TOFC:
 - scheduled services
 - faster loading times
 - improved ride
- AKA: Smooth-ride Piggyback

Used as the model for premium-intermodal transportation







Previous Freight SP Studies

- There have been several
- They differ in two important ways:
 - survey respondents are:
 - sometimes end-shippers,
 - sometimes end- and own-account shippers
 - sometimes within-, sometimes between-mode surveys





The Concept of End-Shipper

- The important shipping players are:
 - the shipper
 - the carrier
 - the receiver
- They are not mutually exclusive
 - e.g. own-account shippers
- 'End-shippers' hire others to carry their shipments





A Shipper Carrier-Choice Model

In understanding use of intermodal:

- Two potentially interesting agents:
 - the shipper
 - the carrier
- Carriers put trailers on trains...
- ...but carriers are constrained by shipper preferences...
- thus a shipper carrier-choice model.





Sampling Frame

Corridor shipping managers of 'end-shippers':

- manufacturers...
- wholesalers and retailers...
- ...with more than 50 employees
- Freight Arrangers (3PLs, etc.)
- Around 7,000 in total

Source: D&B MDDB





Secondary Research & Pre-interviews

- Literature review \rightarrow relevant attributes
- Interviews of potential respondents
 - right attributes?
 - enough information?
 - realistic attribute ranges?
- Knowledgeable interviewees invited to focus group





Sample Survey Question

iorrow before noon.	responsible for sending a pallet	of mason jars from Toronto to M	lontreal that is supposed to arrive			
wen the characteristics of the carriers, please select which carrier you would choose for this shipment.						
083	151	1.00				
Company	Company A	Company C	Company B			
Price	\$150	\$165	\$135			
On-Time Reliability	98%	85%	92%			
Damage Risk	0.75%	1.5%	3%			
Security Risk	1%	0.5%	1.5%			
How the shipment will be carried	Truck only	Truck only	By rail on a portion of the trip			
	0	0	0			





The Intermodal Variable

- Previous studies incorporated mode as an explicit alternative
- Included here as carrier attribute
- Indicates shipment is partly by rail
- Tests whether carriers have opinion about rail
- Unclear what sign to expect:
 - general negative image of rail
 - some saw environmental PR benefit





Survey Implementation

- Telephone marketing firm contracted to:
 - contact and pre-interview potential respondents
 - send respondents survey access information follow-up with non-respondents
- Raffle was offered as incentive
- Roughly 11,000 calls to entire sample
- 392 completed surveys





Standard Conditional Logit

• The MNL is the most common method used to model discrete choice

$$P_{ni} = \frac{e^{\beta' x_{ni}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{J} e^{\beta' x_{nj}}}$$

Assumes:

- preferences constant across individuals
- errors not correlated across observations





Mixed-logit with Panel Data

- The mixed-logit obviates these limitations
- In the case of panel data:

$$\mathbf{L}_{n\mathbf{i}}(\beta) = \prod_{t=1}^{T} \left[\frac{e^{\beta'_n x_{nit}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{J} e^{\beta'_n x_{njt}}} \right]$$

• Using simulation methods to integrate over the betas...

$$P_{n\mathbf{i}} = \int \mathbf{L}_{n\mathbf{i}} f(\beta) d\beta$$





Model Results - Carrier Attributes

Variable	Mixed Logit	MNL			
Cost(In)	-4.72	-3.83			
On-time Reliability	0.120	0.10			
Damage Risk	-0.44	-0.37			
Security Risk	-0.17	-0.14			
Intermodal	-1.15	-0.83			
Std. Dev. Intermodal	1.34				
Final LLF	-4339	-4660			
All coefficients significant at 5%					

Estimated with BIOGEME





Model Results - Shipper Characteristics

- 3PLs less sensitive to damage risk
- 3PLs are less sensitive to cost for high-value goods
- Larger companies more sensitive to on-time reliability





Model Results - Shipment Characteristics

	Sensitivity to:					
	Cost	Reliability	Damage	Train		
High-value	-					
By-appointment	-	+				
Perishable		+				
Fragile			+			
Long	+	-		-		
All coefficients significant at 5%						





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Conclusions

In understanding freight mode choice:

- end-shippers need to be considered apart from other shippers
- shipment distance affects choice characteristics
- innovative method to evaluate mode preferences
- benefits from random parameter approach

With respect to shipment mode:

- strong bias against intermodal carriers on average
 - a challenge for increasing rail mode share
- but 20% not negatively affected by rail



