

## **1. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this note is to describe the trip distribution methodology adopted for the study, and to report on the calibration and validation of the distribution functions.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Trip Distribution Model Form**

The gravity model form chosen for this model was

$$T_{ij} = P_i K_i A_j L_j f(c_{ij})$$

subject to the double constraints of

$$K_i = \frac{P_i}{\sum_j T_{ij}}$$

$$L_j = \frac{A_j}{\sum_i T_{ij}}$$

Where:

$T_{ij}$	=	Trips between zones i and j
$P_i$	=	Productions at zone i
$A_j$	=	Attractions at zone j
$f(c_{ij})$	=	Some function of the impedance between zones i and j
$K_i L_j$	=	Balancing factors

The balancing factors are successively applied until there is convergence. The notation has been ignored in the rest of this note as it can be shown that  $\sum K_i$  and  $\sum L_j$  equals 1 over the balancing iterations.

### **2.2 The Distribution Function**

The distribution function can be approximated to an exponential line of the form:

$$f(c_{ij}) = e^{-\alpha C_{ij}}$$

Where:

$f(c_{ij})$	=	function of cost of travel between zone i and zone j
$C_{ij}$	=	generalised cost of travel between zones i and j and is usually of the form $\beta t_{ij} + \gamma d_{ij} + \text{tolls} + \text{parking charges}$
$t_{ij}$	=	time to travel between zone i and zone j (minutes)

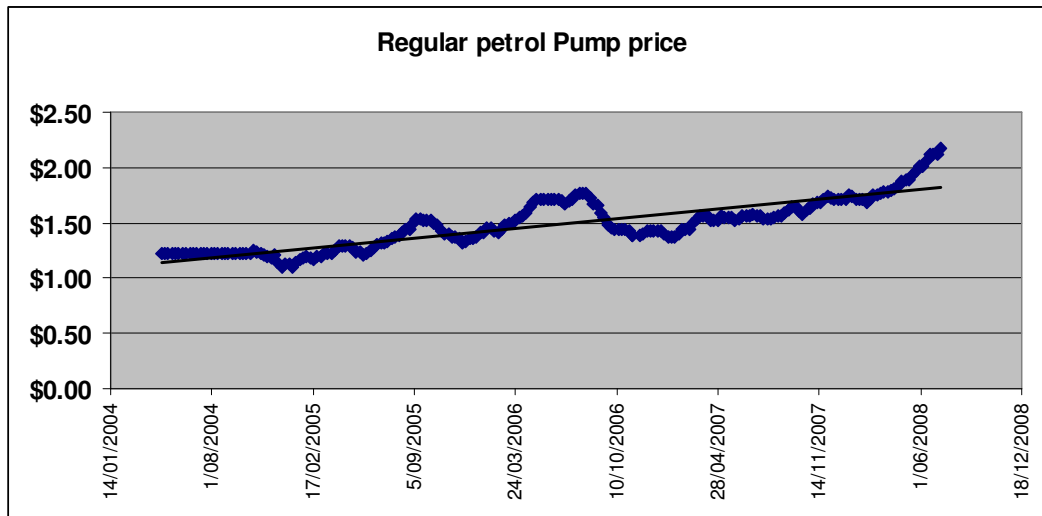
- $d_{ij}$  = distance between zone i and zone j (kilometres)
- $\beta$  = generalised cost of travel per minute
- $\gamma$  = generalised cost of travel per kilometre
- $\alpha$  = distribution model exponent to be calibrated

### 3. CALIBRATING THE GENERALISED COST COEFFICIENTS

The first step in the calibration is to evaluate the generalised cost coefficients,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ , for each purpose and time period. The time cost coefficient has been established using the values published in Table A4.1 of the New Zealand Transport Agency’s (NZTA) Economic Evaluation Manual (EEM).

Only part of the running costs for cars is considered to be a perceived cost. It is assumed that most car drivers, when deciding to make a trip by car, consider as their vehicle operating costs only the cost of fuel. This is consistent with the guidelines for private vehicle operating costs in “Travel Behaviour Change Evaluation Procedures” prepared for Transfund NZ (now part of NZTA) in December 2004 by Maunsells Australia Pty Ltd.

Data from the Ministry of Economic Development of fuel prices over the past four years is shown on the diagram below. The trend line shows a price of around \$1.70 for mid 2008 – the time when the HIS survey was carried out.



Accordingly, the distance cost for cars has been calculated as 17 cents per kilometre, which corresponds to 10 kilometres per litre at \$1.70 per litre.

The resulting time and distance costs are detailed in **Table 1**.

Perceived Costs of Travel by Vehicle Class							Table 1
Vehicle Class	Work Travel Purpose		Commuting to/from work		Other Non-Work Travel Purposes		Distance Cost
	\$/Hour	Cents/min	\$/Hour	Cents/min	\$/Hour	Cents/min	Cents/km
Car	23.85	39.75	7.80	13.00	6.90	11.50	17.00

The non-work time values need to be factored by 1.15 to convert to perceived costs (Table A11.1 of EEM), and then by 1.19 to bring into mid 2008 values from 2002 (Table A12.2 of EEM).

The next stage was to determine the percentage of trips which fall into the broader work travel, commuting and non-work travel purposes by time of day for each modelled trip purpose, the average occupancy per vehicle, and then for assignment, the weighting of each purpose to form an overall generalised cost. It should be noted that Heavy Goods Vehicles have been dealt with separately as that model has been imported from the recent Christchurch Transport Model project.

A literature search to determine source the percentage breakdowns proved fruitless and in the absence of any such guidelines, the proportions in **Table 2** of trips classified as work, non work, and commuting have been assumed for this analysis. These proportions have been used in numerous New Zealand applications since the early 1980s including public transport models in North Shore, Hamilton, Christchurch, Timaru and Dunedin.

Proportion of Work and non work Trips				Table 2
	<i>Period</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Non Work</i>	<i>Commuting</i>
<i>Home Based Work</i>	All	0.0	0.0	1.0
<i>Home Based Ed</i>	All	0.0	1.0	0.0
<i>Home Based Business</i>	All	0.8	0.2	0.0
<i>Home Based Shop</i>	All	0.0	1.0	0.0
<i>Home Based soc/rec</i>	All	0.0	1.0	0.0
<i>Home Based Other</i>	All	0.2	0.8	0.0
<i>Non Home Based</i>	All	0.5	0.5	0.0

**Table 3** includes the car occupancy values as calibrated from the Home Interview Survey. There is one anomaly in that Home Based Education is a trip to an education facility for the purpose of study. The car driver trip for the purpose of dropping a person off at school is classed as a Home Based Other trip.

For the purpose of calculating occupancies, the Home Based Work occupancy has been assumed for Home Based Education car drivers, and the Home Based Education passengers have been included in the home based other purpose.

Car Occupants by Time Period			Table 3
	<i>Morning Peak</i>	<i>Inter Peak</i>	<i>Evening Peak</i>
<i>Home Based Work</i>	1.08	1.05	1.09
<i>Home Based Ed</i>	1.08	1.05	1.09
<i>Home Based Business</i>	1.13	1.24	1.26
<i>Home Based Shop</i>	1.08	1.11	1.22
<i>Home Based soc/rec</i>	1.60	1.31	1.76
<i>Home Based Other</i>	2.33	2.92	1.90
<i>Non Home Based</i>	1.41	1.31	1.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.35</b>

Table 4 has the proportion of trips by purpose for the private purposes for each time period.

Purpose proportions by Time Period			Table 4
	<i>Morning Peak</i>	<i>Inter Peak</i>	<i>Evening Peak</i>
<i>Home Based Work</i>	24.48	11.38	27.19
<i>Home Based Ed</i>	21.25	2.66	3.66
<i>Home Based Business</i>	2.26	5.79	3.31
<i>Home Based Shop</i>	2.82	13.93	12.18
<i>Home Based soc/rec</i>	4.36	9.04	16.04
<i>Home Based Other</i>	23.49	9.76	12.74
<i>Non Home Based</i>	21.34	47.44	24.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 5 contains the resulting generalised costs coefficients for time and distance. The time costs are evaluated by multiplying the cost in Table 1 out by the proportions in Table 2, adjusting for perceived costs (1.15 factor for non work-related), scaling up to July 2008 dollars (1.19 factor for all) and then multiplying each by the occupancy rates in Table 3. Subsequently it represents the aggregated perceived time cost for all vehicle occupants.

Generalised Costs by Time Period					Table 5	
	<i>Morning Peak</i>		<i>Inter Peak</i>		<i>Evening Peak</i>	
	<i>Time(c)</i>	<i>Dist(c)</i>	<i>Time(c)</i>	<i>Dist(c)</i>	<i>Time(c)</i>	<i>Dist(c)</i>
<i>Home Based Work</i>	19.18	17.00	18.73	17.00	19.45	17.00
<i>Home Based Ed</i>	19.18	17.00	18.73	17.00	19.45	17.00
<i>Home Based Business</i>	46.37	17.00	57.71	17.00	51.76	17.00
<i>Home Based Shop</i>	16.96	17.00	17.53	17.00	19.16	17.00
<i>Home Based soc/rec</i>	25.22	17.00	20.64	17.00	27.75	17.00
<i>Home Based Other</i>	51.36	17.00	68.61	17.00	38.94	17.00
<i>Non Home Based</i>	44.53	17.00	45.82	17.00	43.86	17.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.96</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>38.71</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>30.37</b>	<b>17.00</b>

## 4. CALIBRATING THE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS

The surveyed trip matrices were derived from the Household Interview Survey data for each purpose and time period. The purpose used were:

- Home to work
- Home to education
- Home to business
- Home to shop
- Home to soc/rec
- Home to other
- Non home based
- Work to home
- Education to home
- Business to home
- Shopping to home
- Soc/rec to home
- Other to home

The TRACKS program DISCAL has been used to calculate the distribution function coefficients. DISCAL uses as inputs a time and distance matrix with corresponding generalised cost coefficients (as derived above) and a trip matrix. To start the process the time and distance matrices were derived from the all day assignment of the surveyed trips matrix used to determine expansion factors (see Technical note 4).

The calibration process involves inverting the gravity model so that it is expressed in terms of the distribution function

$$f(C_{ij}) = T_{ij} / P_i A_j$$

The function value is calculated for each origin/destination pair, and allocated to a cost band k. The final value of the function in each cost band is the weighted average of the individual cells in that band.

The natural log of this average is then calculated and plotted against cost to calibrate the alpha value for use in the negative exponential function form.

It should be noted that the cost function can also be a function of travel time between zones rather than cost, and is the form that was adopted for the vehicle driver (three step) models. The person models (four step) have used generalised cost because of the need to bring in the public transport travel cost components.

The **first** stage in the process was to calibrate the alpha exponent using the surveyed matrices and the period time and distance matrices derived from assignment of the surveyed matrices. The results from this analysis for each purpose and time period are shown in the Figures below, including the number of trips in each of the matrices and the regression  $r^2$  values.

The results of the calibration for the vehicle driver model (time based) are included in **Figures 1a-3c** respectively. Where a purpose is not included, the number of observations for that purpose and time period is insufficient for calibration purposes.

Please see Table One of Technical Note 10 for a breakdown of the total number of expanded HIS trips for each purpose. This and the relevant discussion in the corresponding section of Technical Note 10 provides some perspective regarding the level of sampling for each.

The goal is to produce R-squared values of greater than 0.8 where possible, which implies that the calibrated function coefficient explains at least 80% of the surveyed

data. In some cases this has not been possible due to the low number of sampled and expanded households at a trip purpose by period level.

Note that the total expanded trips are included on each plot, with the number of sampled trips being approximately 1% of these values based on an average expansion factor of approx 100.

The second stage is to apply the gravity model using modelled trip ends, and confirm that the modelled and observed trip length frequencies still match. There is an iterative process between assignment and distribution that will eventually converge. Throughout this process the alpha values published in Figure 1 though Figure 3 are successively 'tuned' such that the modelled trip lengths match the HIS trip lengths as closely as possible. As such the alpha values in Figure 1 through Figure 3 are treated as a 'starting point' and the final validated alpha values, which are the outcome of this process are reported in **Table 7**.

**Figure 4a though 9e** show the results of using the calibrated functions in the AM/INT/PM 2006 models. These figures show the trip length frequency plots for time and distance for each statistically significant trip purpose. For each purpose, both the modelled and HIS frequency plots have been provided along with statistical measures for both.

Again, in instances where the number of observations for a purpose was too small, plots have not been provided. A full table of HIS and modelled averages and standard deviations has been included here to summarise the results published in **Figure 4a though 9e** as **Table 6**.

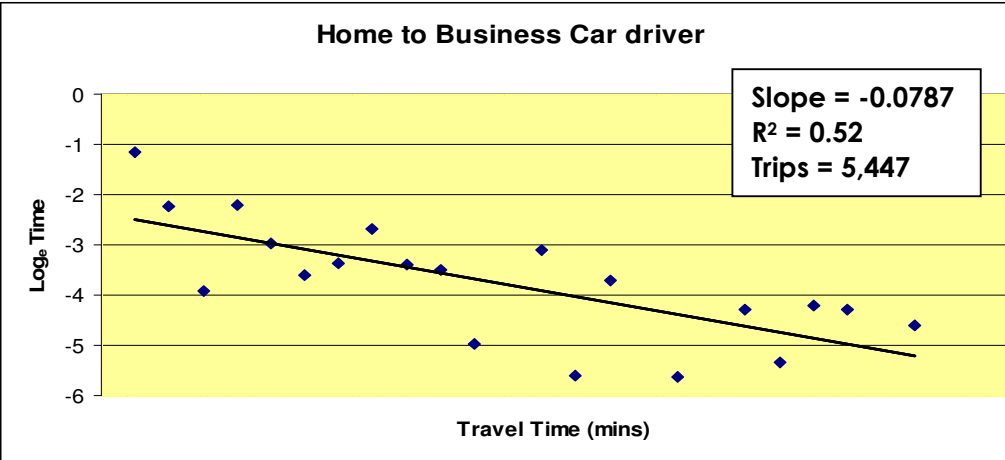
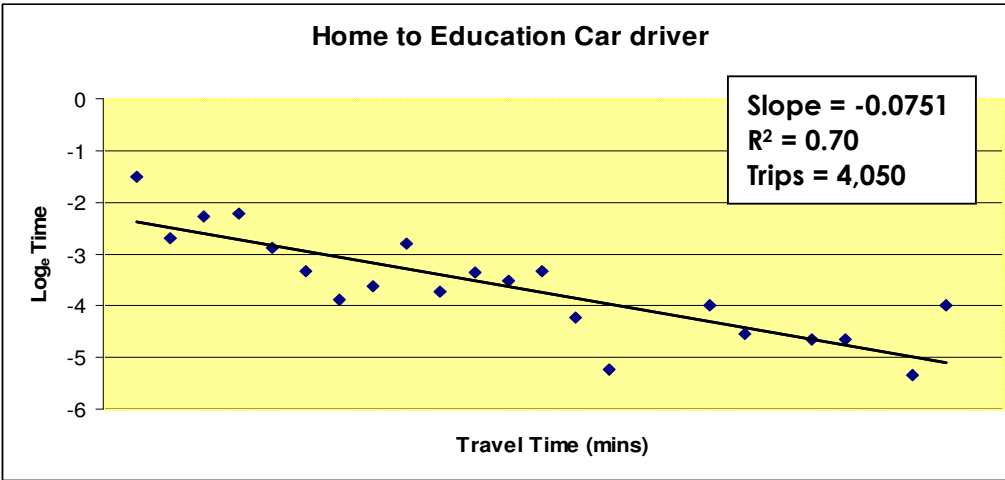
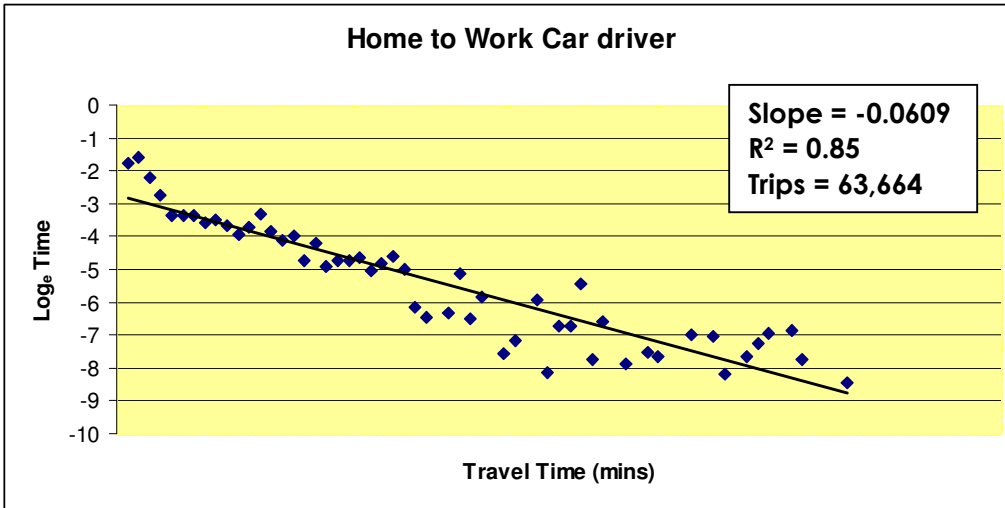
Note that trip chaining has not been taken into account in this analysis. The analysis focuses on trip legs only. This is consistent with all interpretation and analysis of the WRTM Household Interview Survey data.

Validated Distribution Model Coefficients			Table 6
	<i>Morning Peak</i>	<i>Inter Peak</i>	<i>Evening Peak</i>
<i>Home To Work</i>	0.103	0.117	0.112
<i>Home To Ed</i>	1.910	0.950	0.950
<i>Home To Business</i>	0.950	0.098	0.950
<i>Home To Shop</i>	0.382	0.333	0.950
<i>Home To soc/rec</i>	0.158	0.094	0.127
<i>Home To Other</i>	0.195	0.236	0.530
<i>Non Home Based</i>	0.115	0.111	0.115
<i>Work To Home</i>	0.204	0.137	0.101
<i>Ed To Home</i>	0.358	0.950	0.950
<i>Business To Home</i>	0.132	0.940	0.360
<i>Shop To Home</i>	0.950	0.365	0.350
<i>Soc/rec To Home</i>	0.245	0.140	0.103
<i>Other To Home</i>	0.223	0.196	0.176

Comparison of HIS and Modelled Trip Lengths

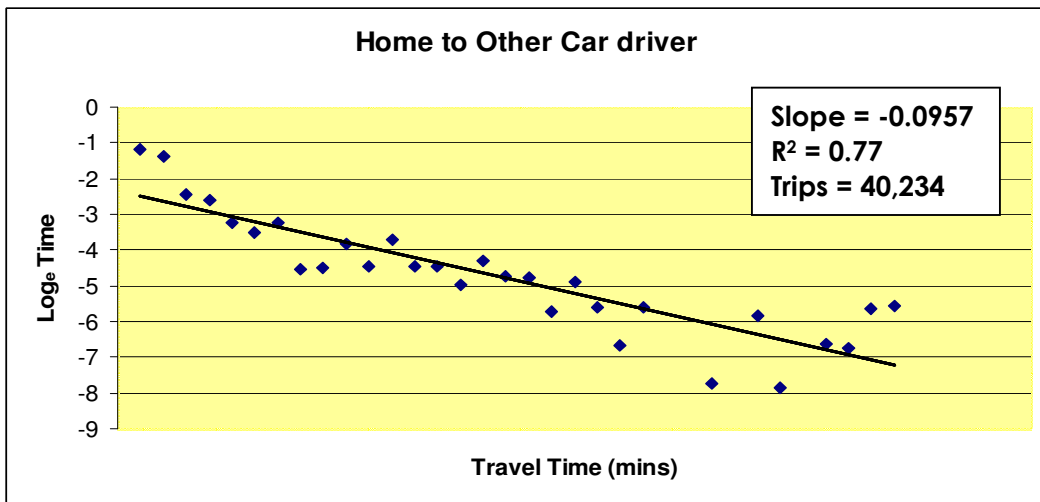
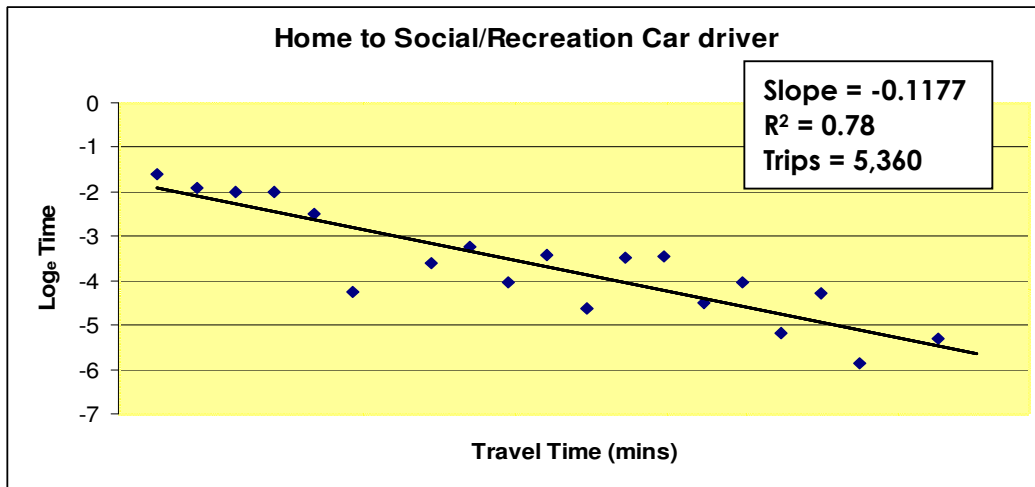
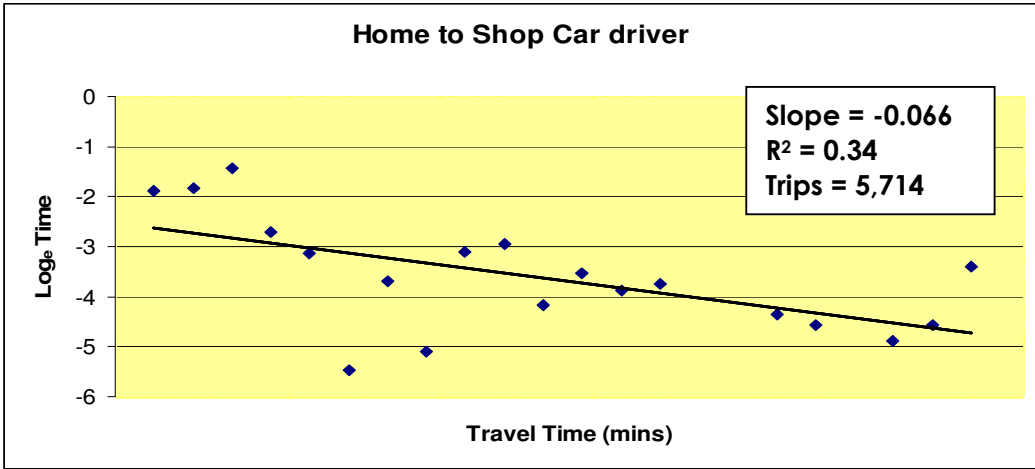
Table 7

Period	Purpose	Figure	Trip Time				Figure	Trip Distance			
			HIS		Model			HIS		Model	
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD		Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Morning Peak	Home to Work	4A	13.68	13.93	13.88	12.58	5A	13.39	17.94	13.69	16.38
	Home to Education	4A	11.27	9.19	10.65	13	5A	9.54	10.93	11.11	17.54
	Home to Business	4A	11.25	8.16	10.82	12.93	5A	10.41	10.46	10.54	16.54
	Home to Shop	4B	10.34	9.98	9.88	11.47	5B	9.55	12.79	9.39	14.93
	Home to Social/Rec	4B	9.33	16.01	9.29	9	5B	8.8	20.66	8.46	11.14
	Home to Other	4B	8.39	8.27	8.43	8.07	5B	7.18	9.41	7.45	9.81
	Non Home Based	4C	9.87	12.18	10.25	10.11	5C	9.21	15.74	9.42	12.62
	Other to Home	4C	7.67	8.14	7.54	7.39	5C	6.57	8.86	6.62	8.99
	Work to Home	4C	8.23	10.85	8.47	8	5C	7.53	12.86	7.51	9.9
	Education to Home	4D	10.98	3.71	12.68	15.45	5D	12	5.67	13.66	21.24
	Business to Home	4D	13.96	24.6	15.2	15.26	5D	15.72	35.57	15.62	20.38
	Shop to Home	4D	6.11	5.83	7.65	9.97	5D	5.17	7.72	7.42	13.2
	Soc/Rec to Home	4E	7.71	6.76	6.7	6.81	5E	6.2	6.36	5.74	8.29
Interpeak	Home to Work	6A	11.47	12.47	11.87	10.85	7A	11.07	15.98	11.71	14.04
	Home to Education	6A	11.69	10.93	11.58	16.15	7A	9.54	10.56	12.89	21.98
	Home to Business	6A	17.6	26.88	17.23	17.54	7A	19.42	35.62	18.41	23.54
	Home to Shop	6B	10.43	10.52	9.91	11.64	7B	10.2	13.43	9.8	15.34
	Home to Social/Rec	6B	13.97	14.72	14.1	13.38	7B	14.69	18.56	14.62	17.67
	Home to Other	6B	7.45	7.47	7.08	6.93	7B	6.46	8.6	6.22	8.39
	Non Home Based	6C	10.55	16.08	11.15	11.3	7C	10.86	21.45	11.32	14.5
	Other to Home	6C	8.32	7.13	7.97	7.61	7C	7.3	8.15	7.16	9.32
	Work to Home	6C	10.22	11.59	10.51	9.56	7C	9.64	14.87	9.98	12.14
	Education to Home	6D	11.82	9.41	11.62	15.49	7D	10.58	9.43	12.78	21.14
	Business to Home	6D	10.61	8.54	9.75	12.26	7D	9.85	9.7	9.71	15.74
	Shop to Home	6D	10.26	12.65	9.74	11.53	7D	9.93	15.96	9.59	15.14
	Soc/Rec to Home	6E	9.89	11.13	10.03	9.52	7E	9.32	14.68	9.53	12.05
Evening Peak	Home to Work	8A	12.6	11.67	12.88	11.7	9A	12.81	17.09	12.49	15.13
	Home to Education	8A	11.54	7.78	12.16	17.04	9A	10.19	11.1	13.56	23.16
	Home to Business	8A	9.83	8.73	9.8	12.04	9A	7.23	8.52	9.58	15.23
	Home to Shop	8B	7.67	7.08	8.03	10.12	9B	5.92	7.13	7.68	13.29
	Home to Social/Rec	8B	10.84	13.42	11.12	10.37	9B	10.01	16.65	10.4	13.01
	Home to Other	8B	8.84	8.11	7.62	9.03	9B	6.98	9.77	6.98	11.3
	Non Home Based	8C	9.65	12.63	9.71	9.95	9C	8.47	15.32	8.52	12.12
	Other to Home	8C	11	12.95	11.28	11.33	9C	10.27	17.13	10.26	14.17
	Work to Home	8C	13.95	13.11	14.32	12.84	9C	13.55	16.8	13.77	16.52
	Education to Home	8D	12.2	6.97	11.85	15.28	9D	9.41	8.12	12.49	20.5
	Business to Home	8D	13.47	9.81	12.57	14.14	9D	12.23	11.73	11.91	17.9
	Shop to Home	8D	10.42	9.41	10.29	11.77	9D	9.48	12.03	9.54	15.22
	Soc/Rec to Home	8E	13.45	17.99	13.54	12.44	9E	12.91	23.26	13.05	15.86

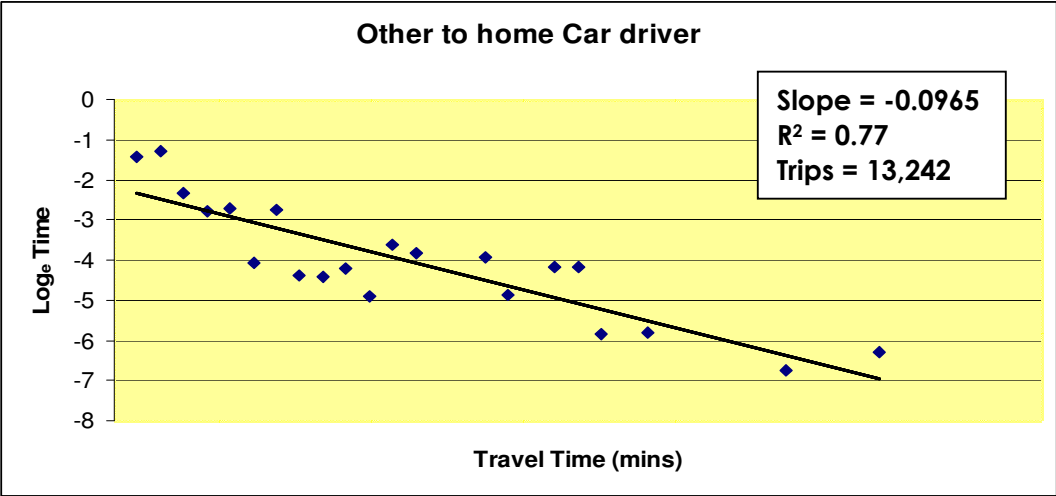
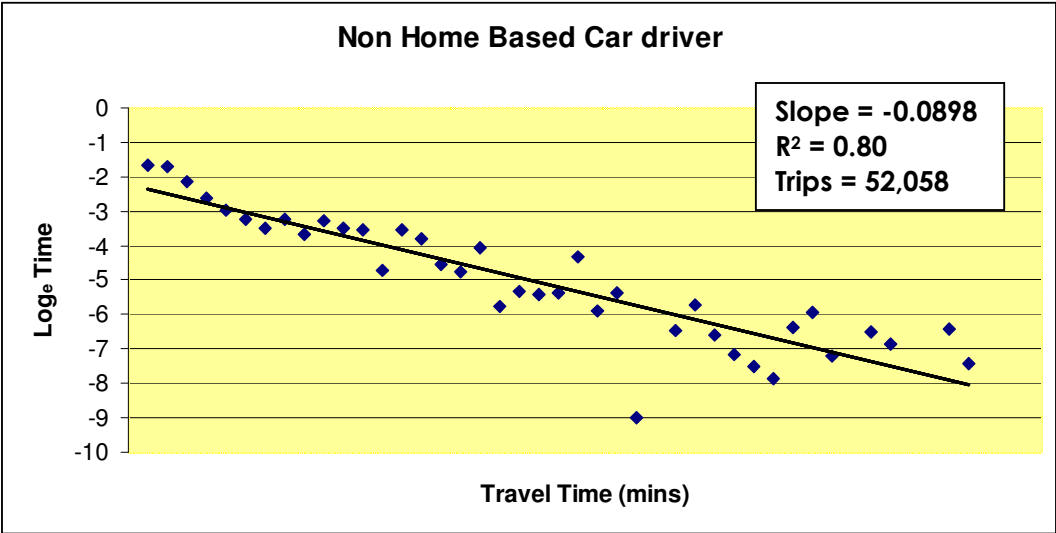


Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 1a</b>
Trip Distribution		

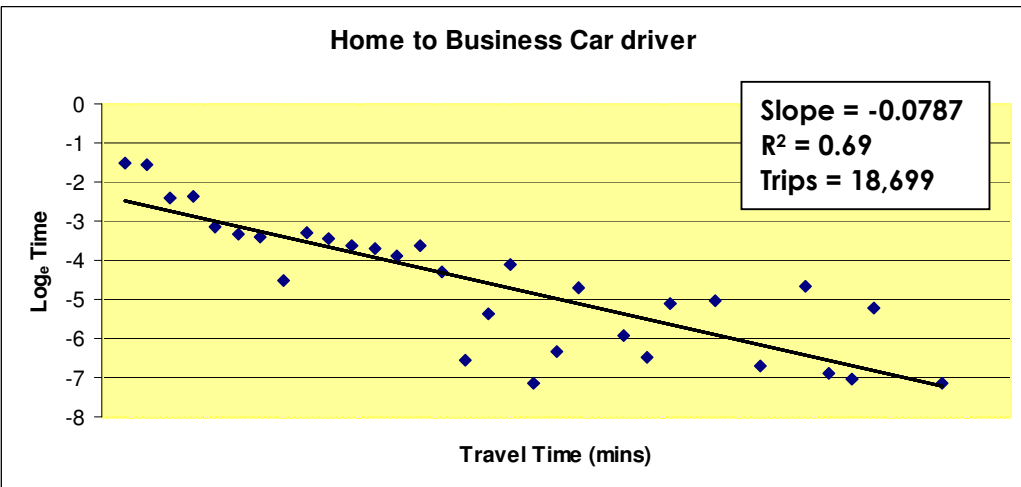
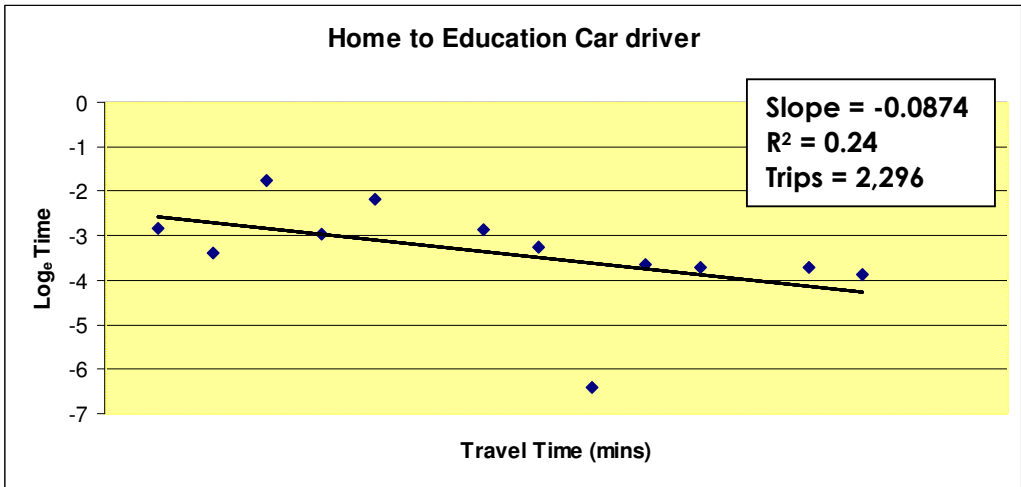
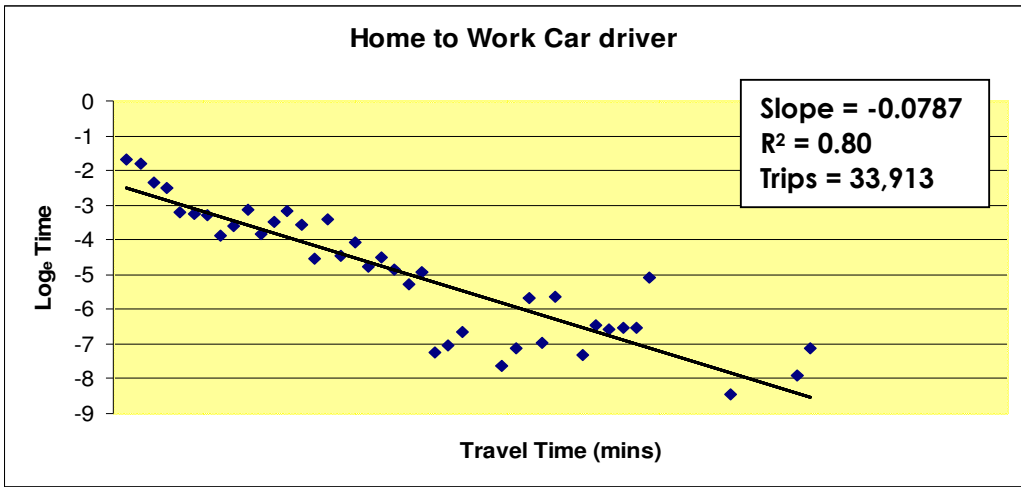




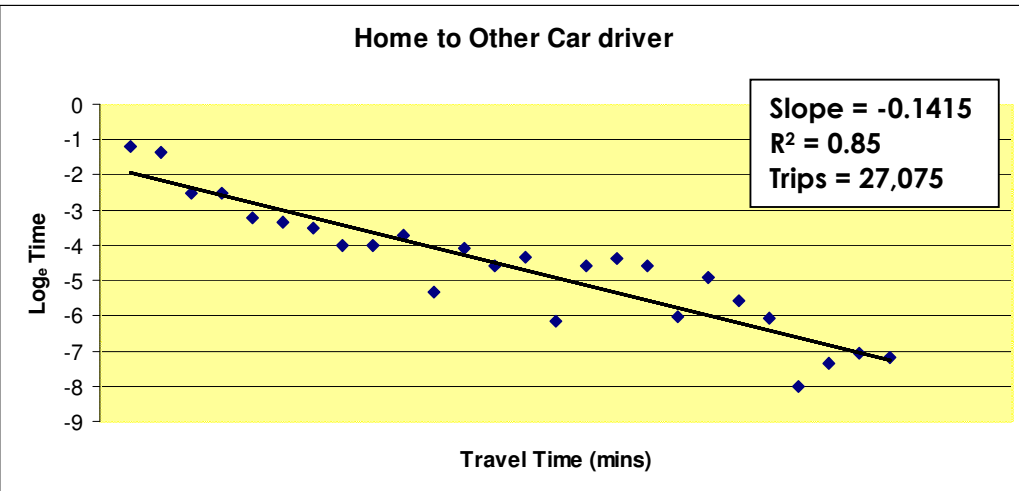
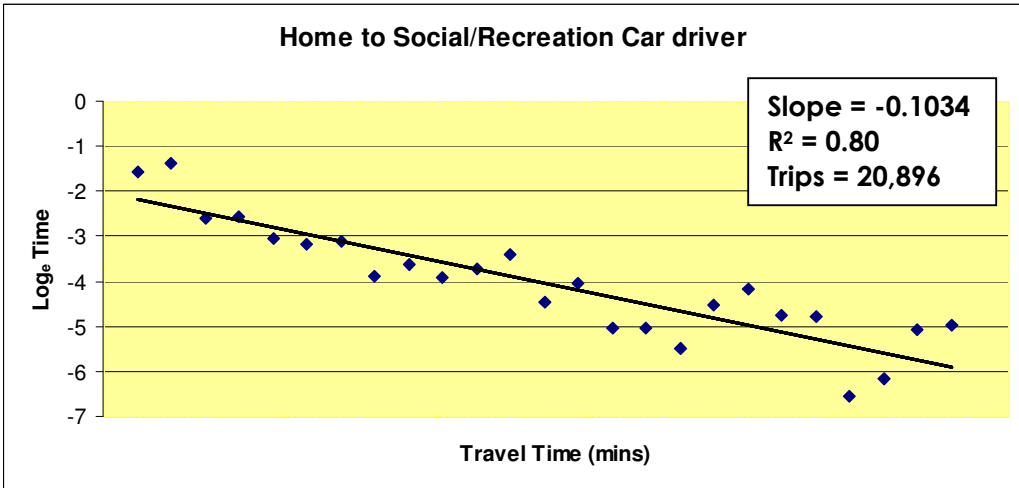
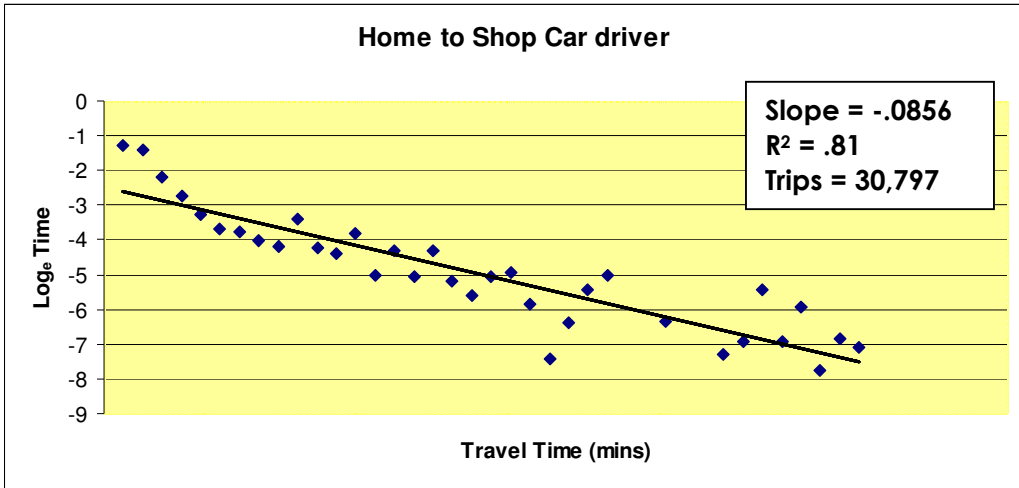
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 1b</b>
Trip Distribution		



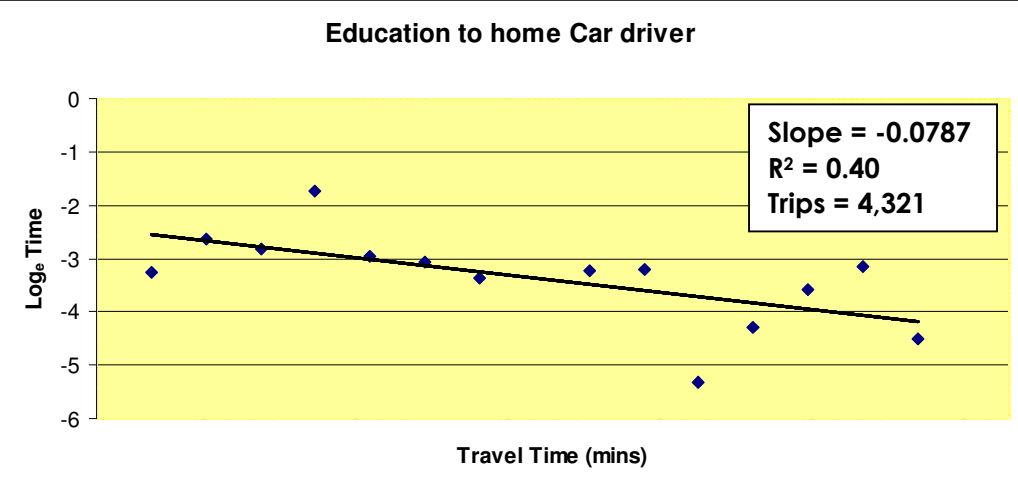
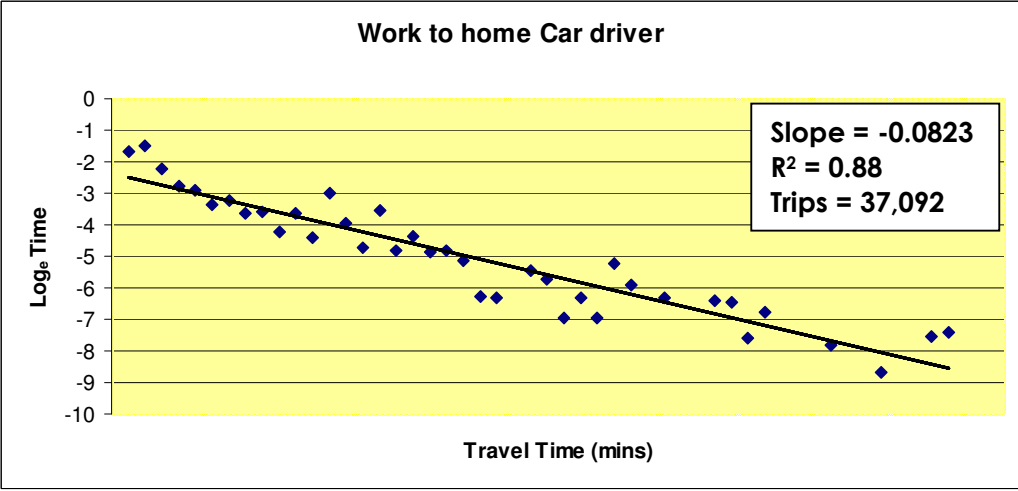
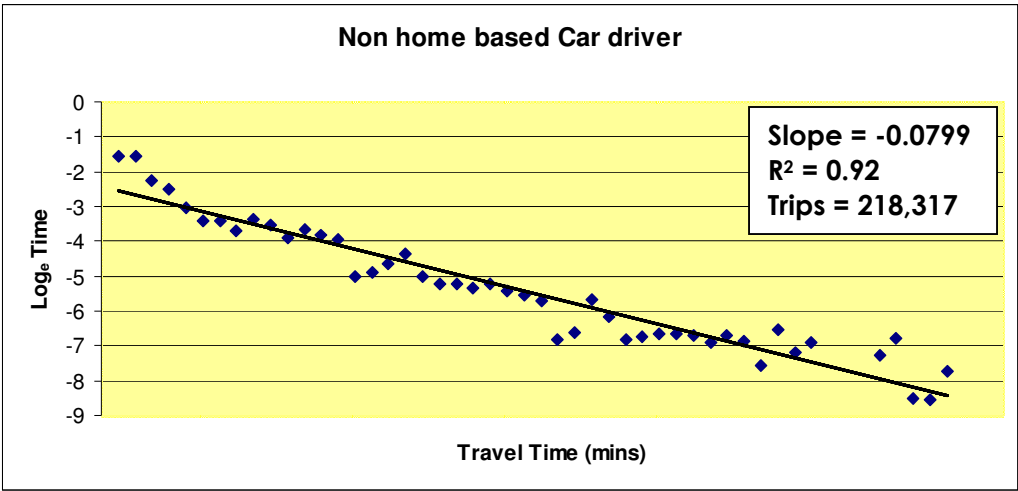
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 1c</b>
Trip Distribution		



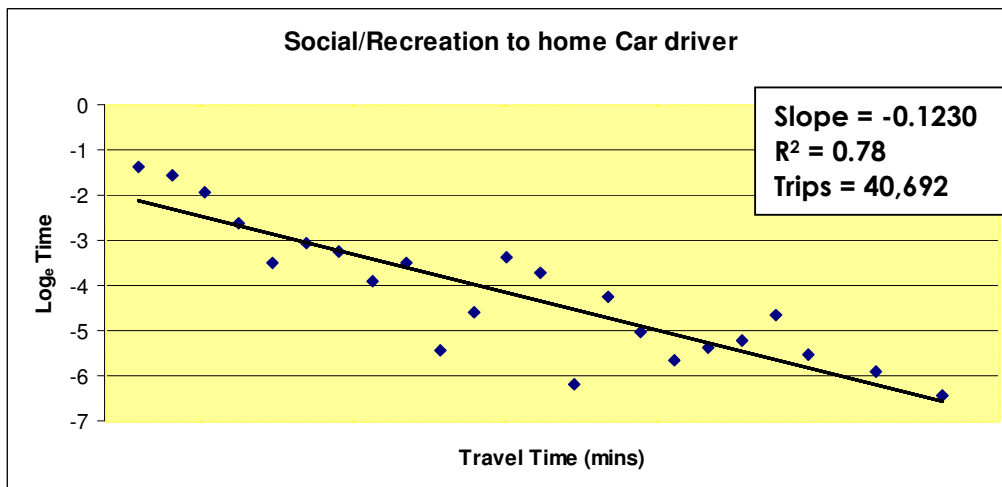
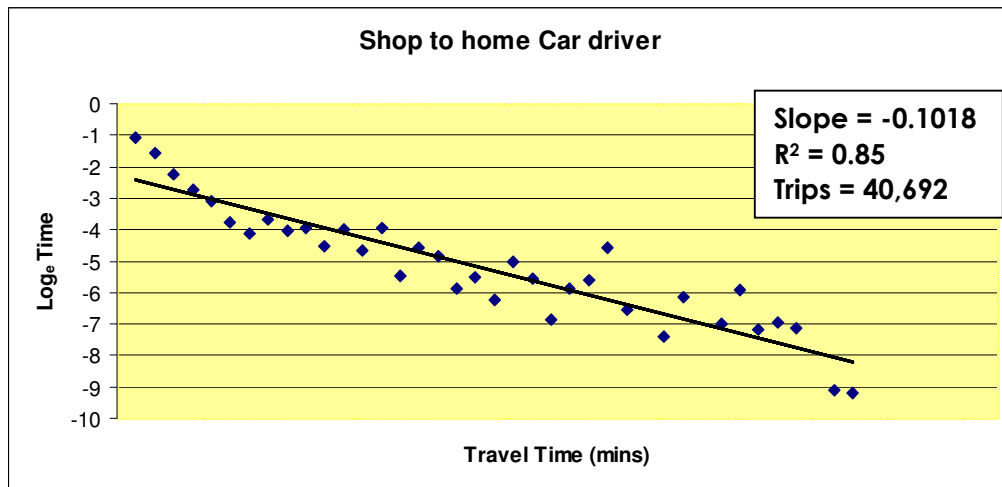
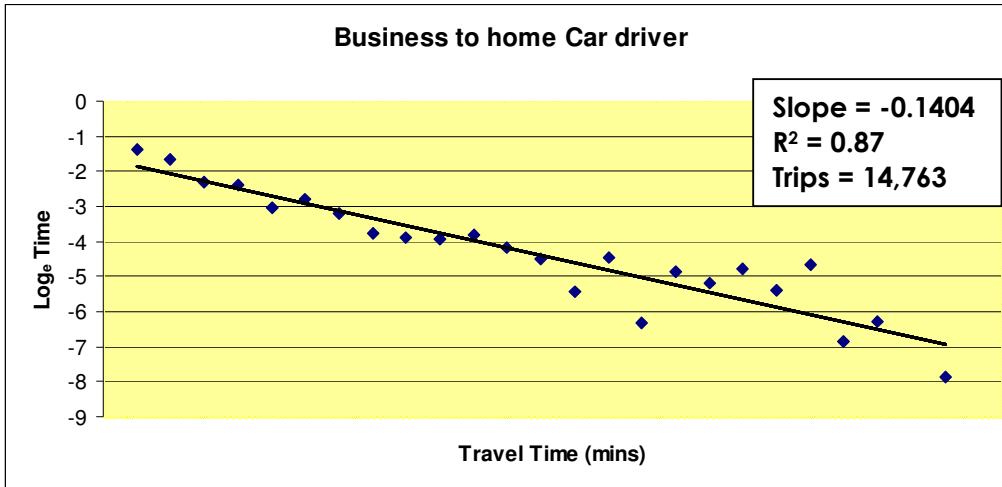
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 2a</b>
Trip Distribution		



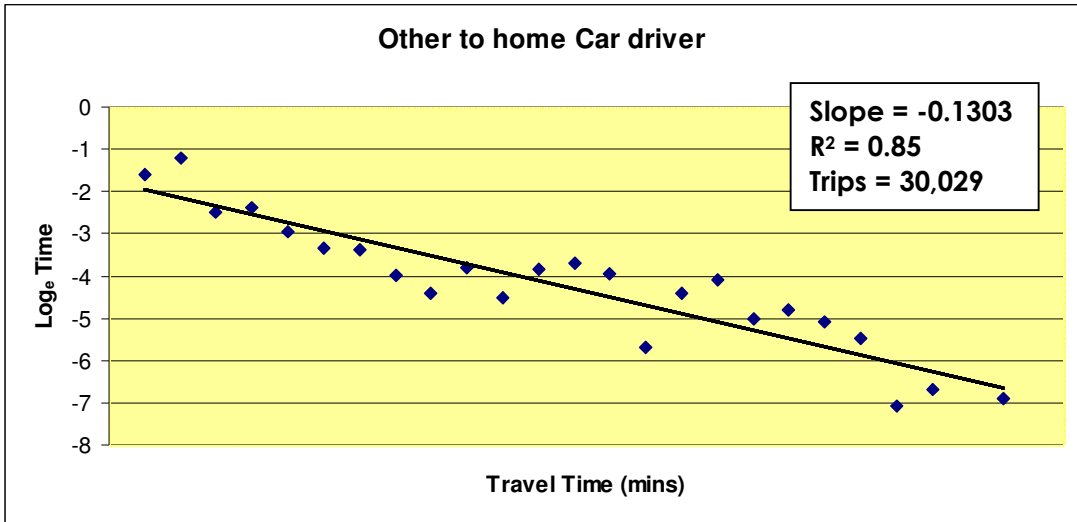
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Trip Distribution		



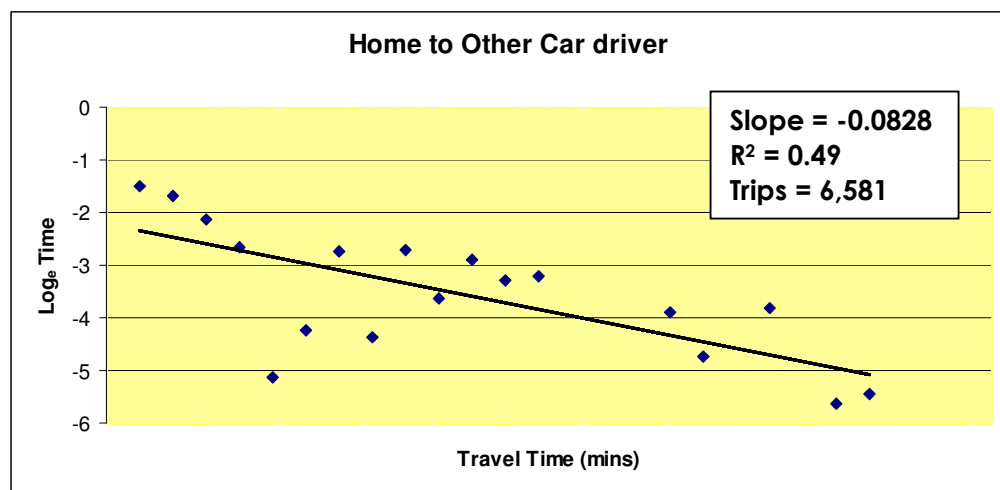
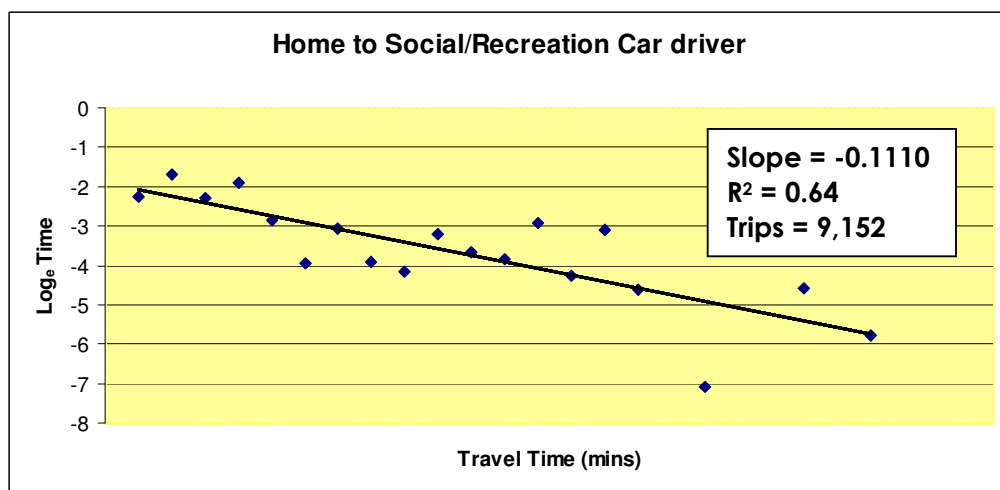
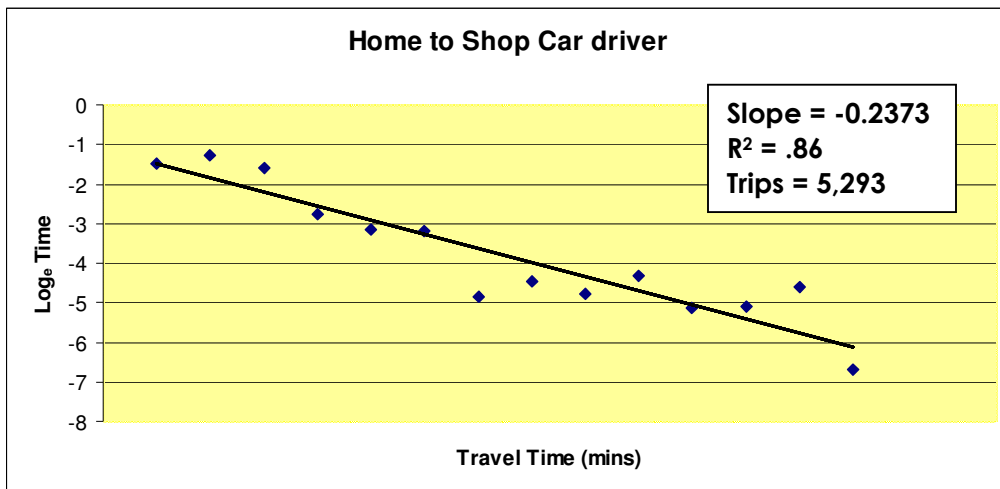
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 2c</b>
Trip Distribution		



Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 2d</b>
Trip Distribution		

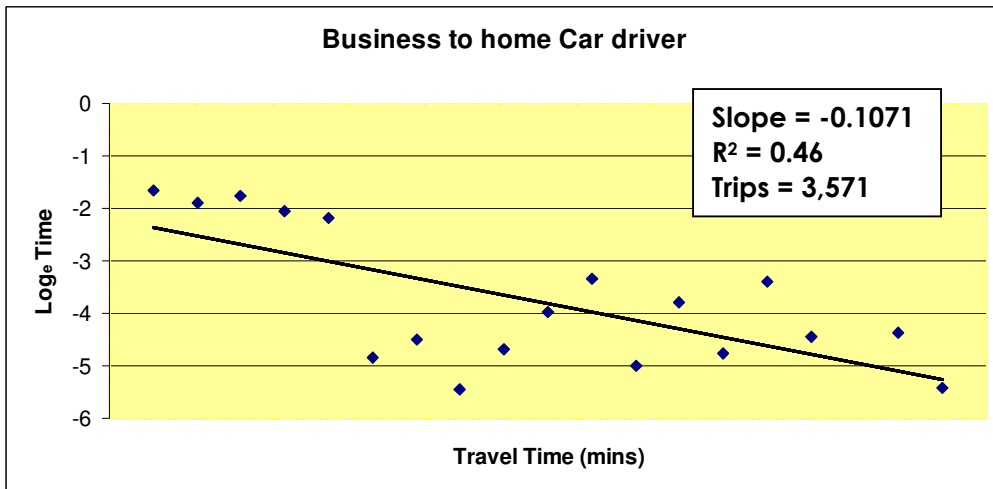
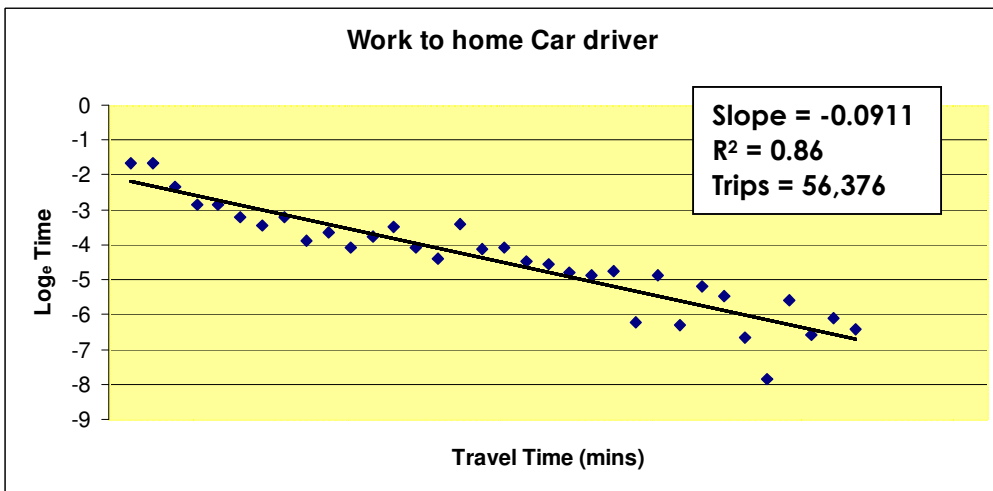
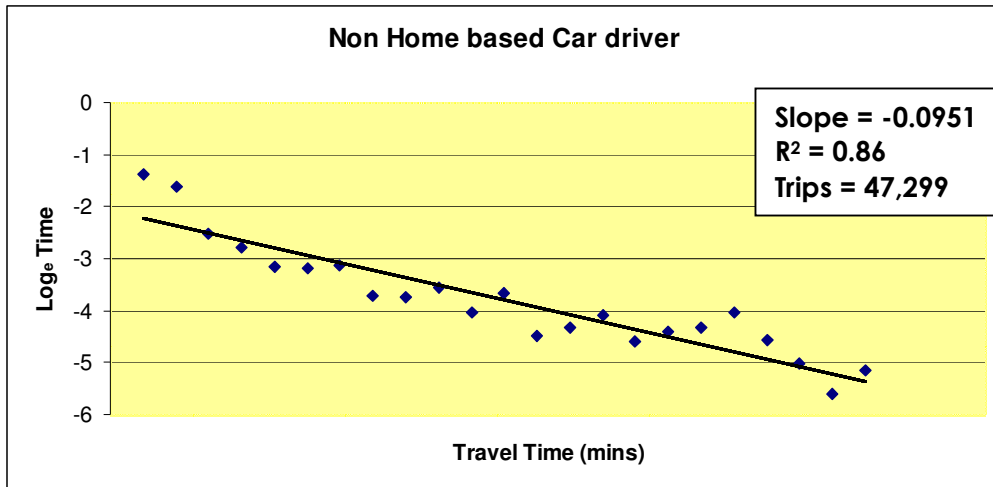


Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 2e</b>
Trip Distribution		

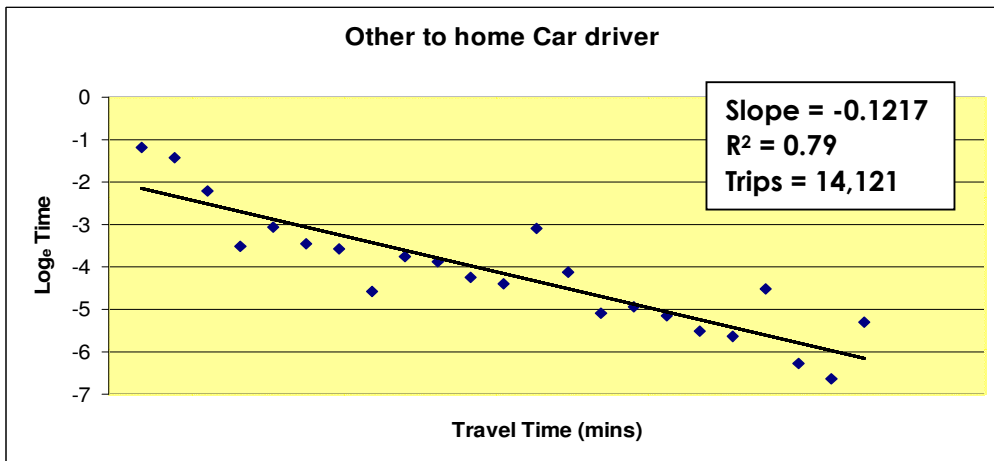
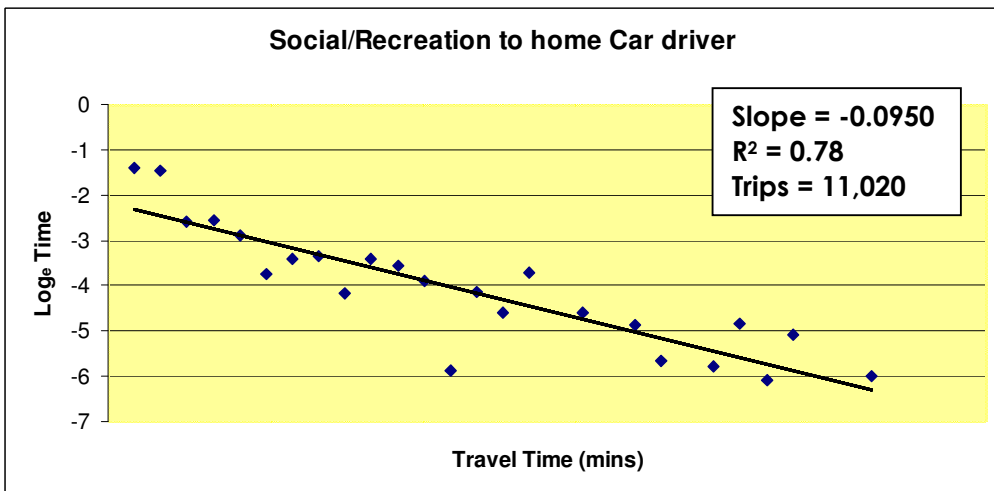
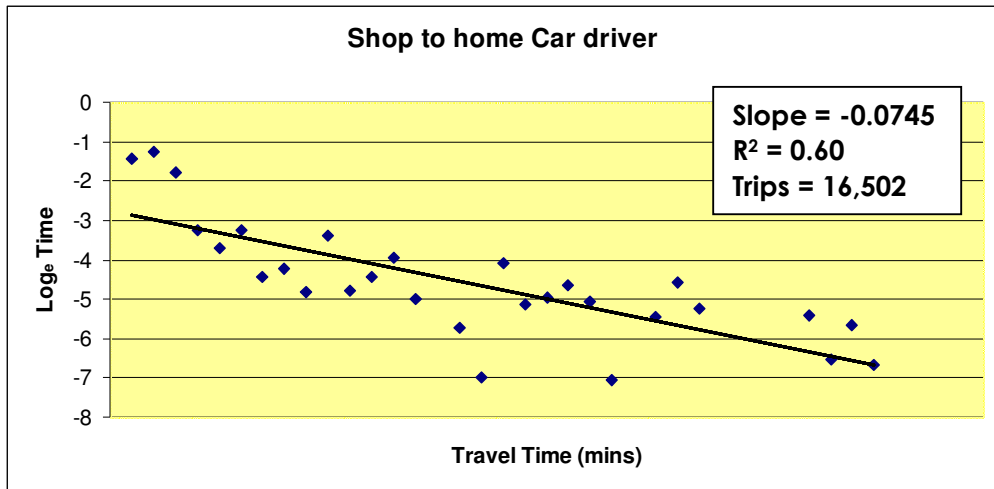


Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 3a</b>
Trip Distribution		

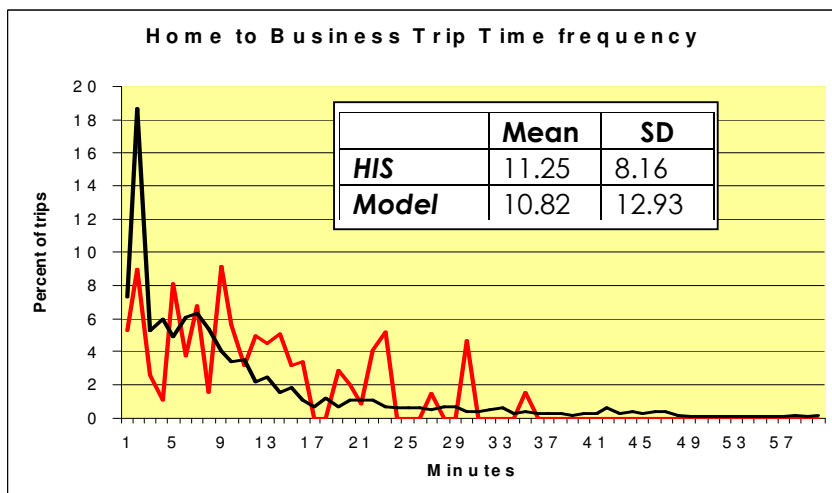
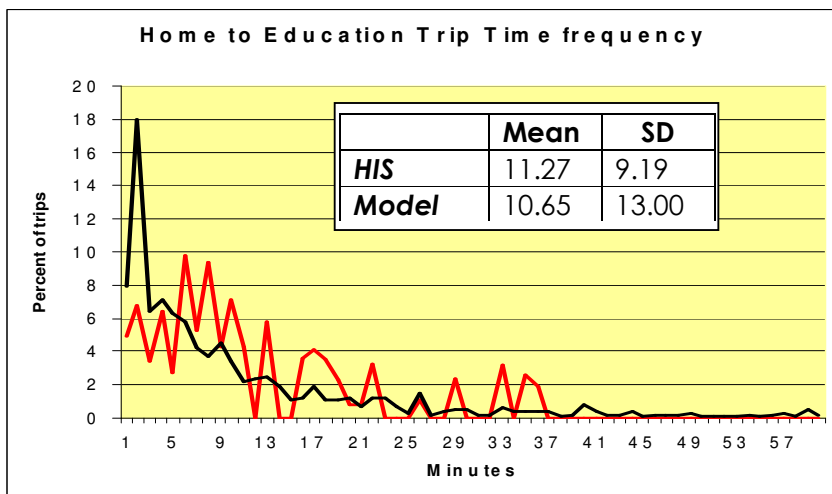
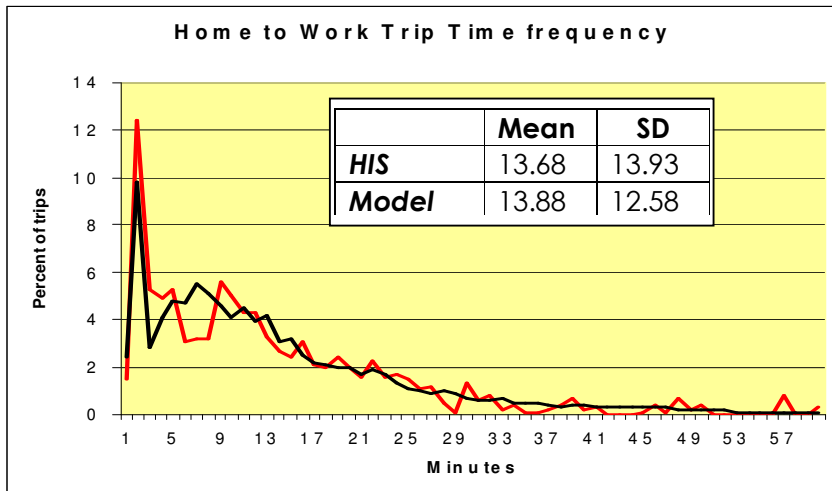




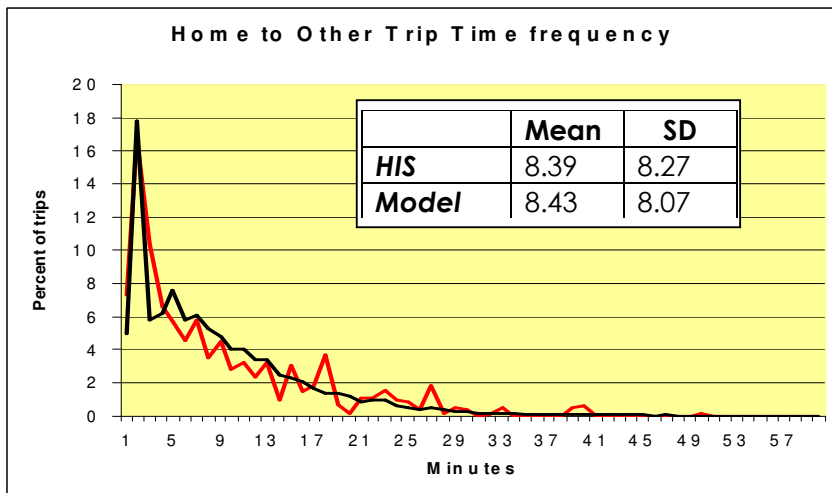
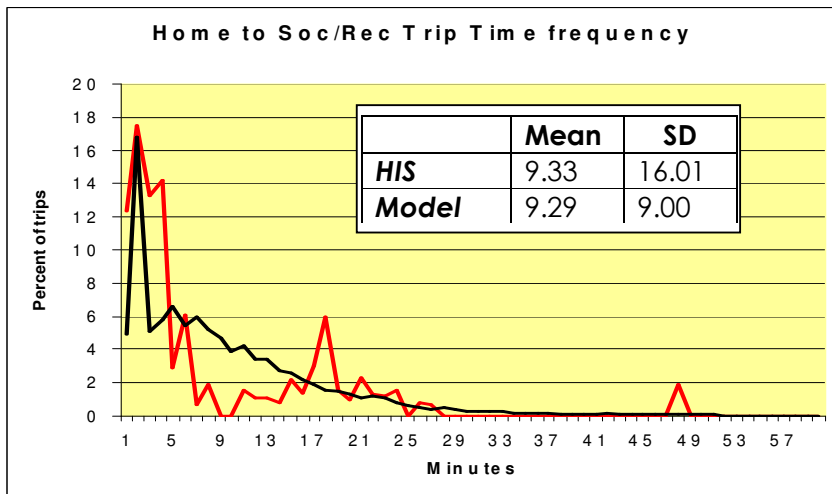
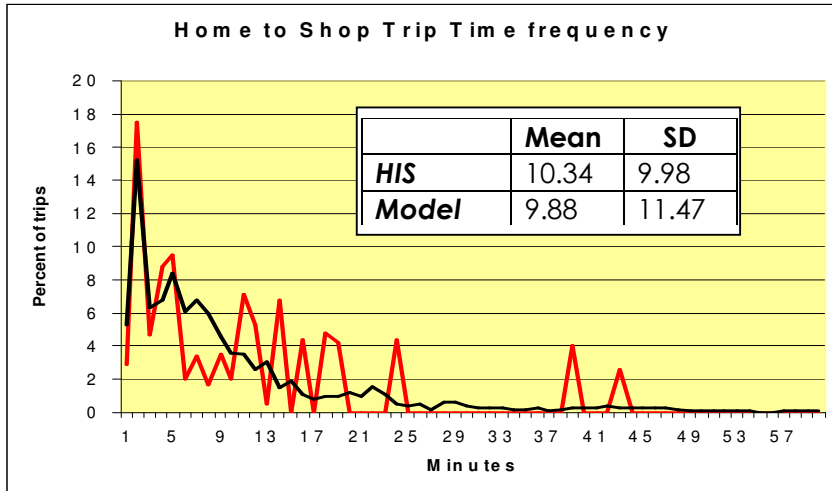
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 3b</b>
Trip Distribution		



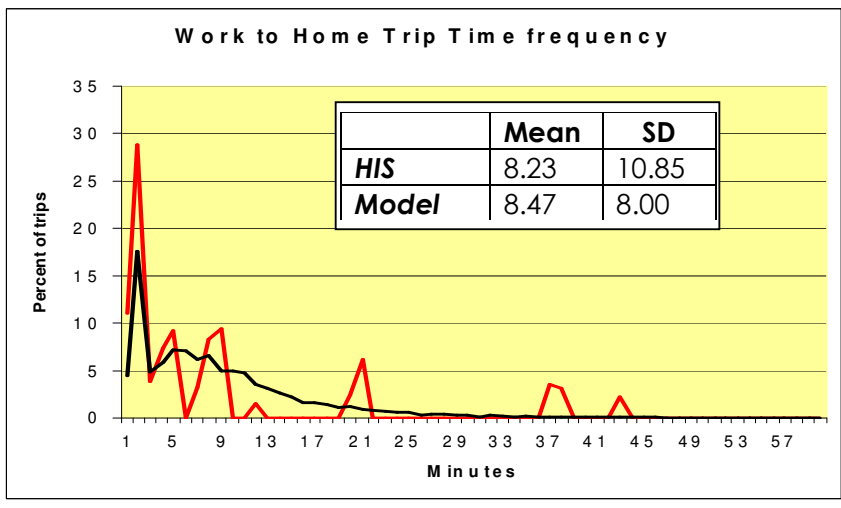
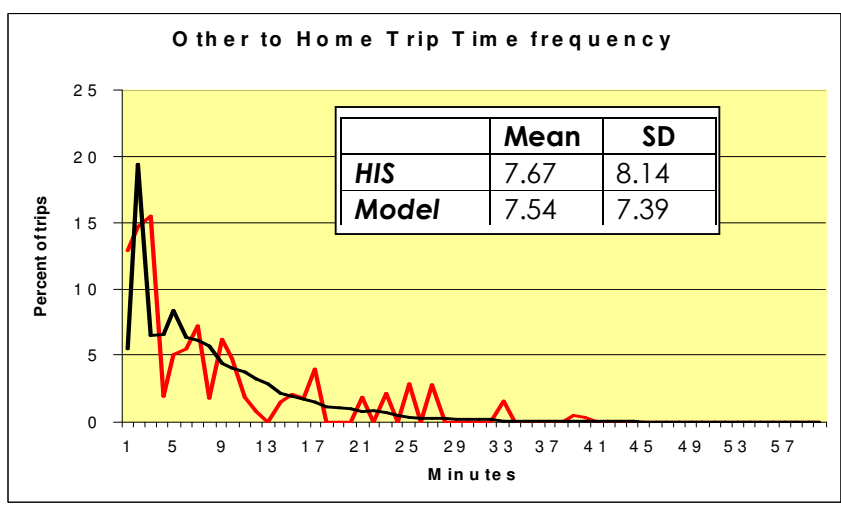
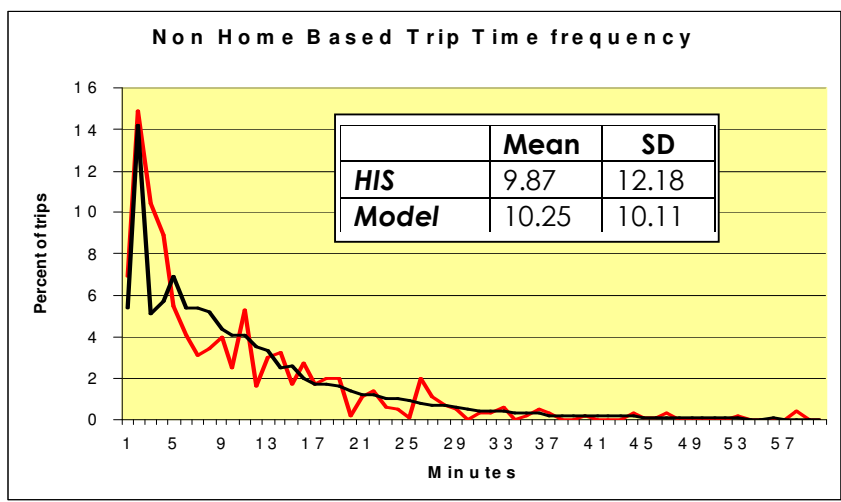
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Distribution Functions Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 3c</b>
Trip Distribution		



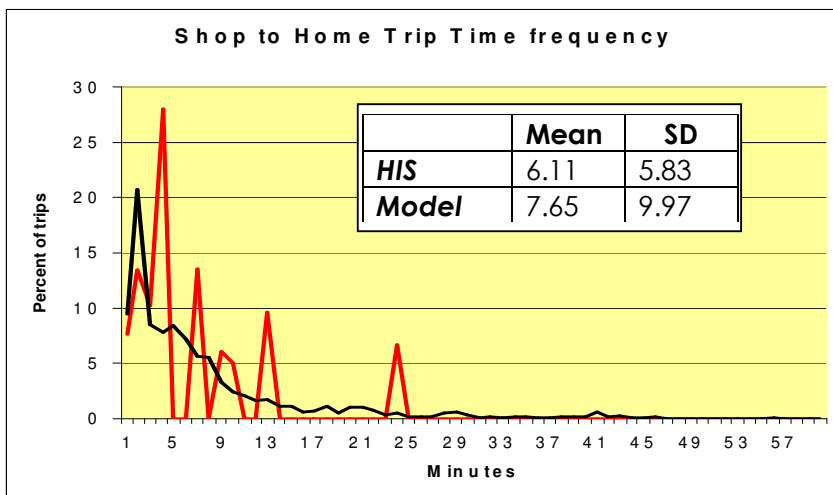
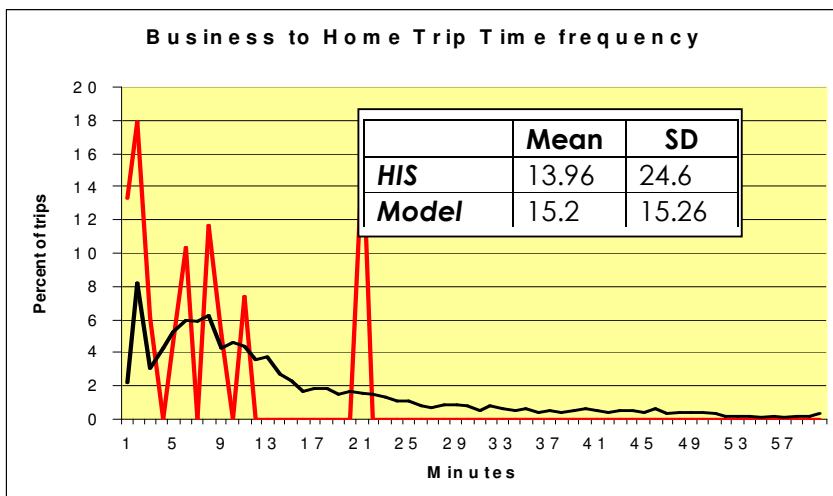
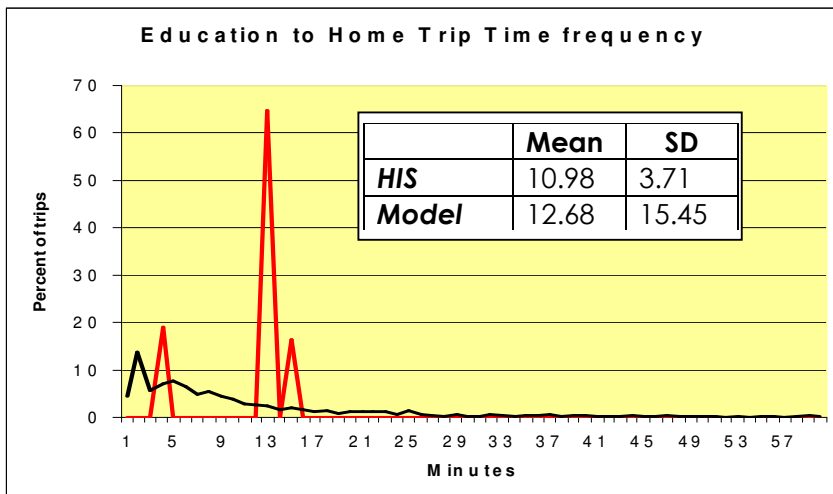
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (HTW/HTEd/HTB) Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 4a</b>
Trip Distribution		



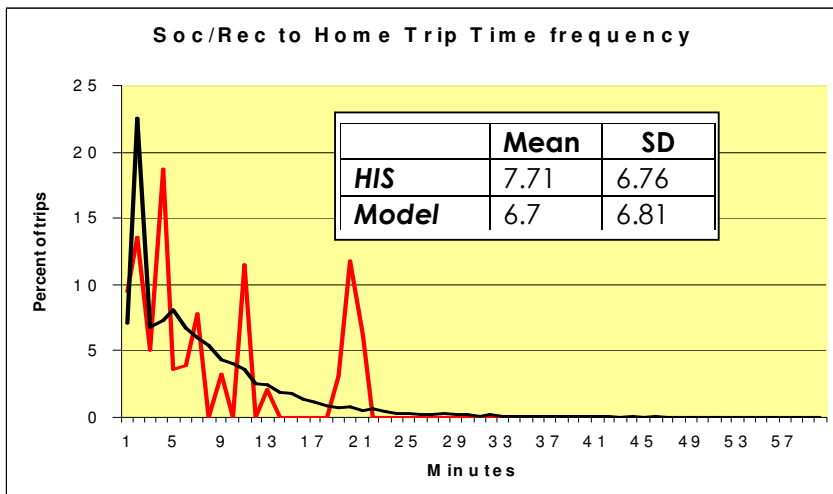
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (HTS/HSR/HTO)</b>	<b>Figure 4b</b>
Trip Distribution	<b>Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	



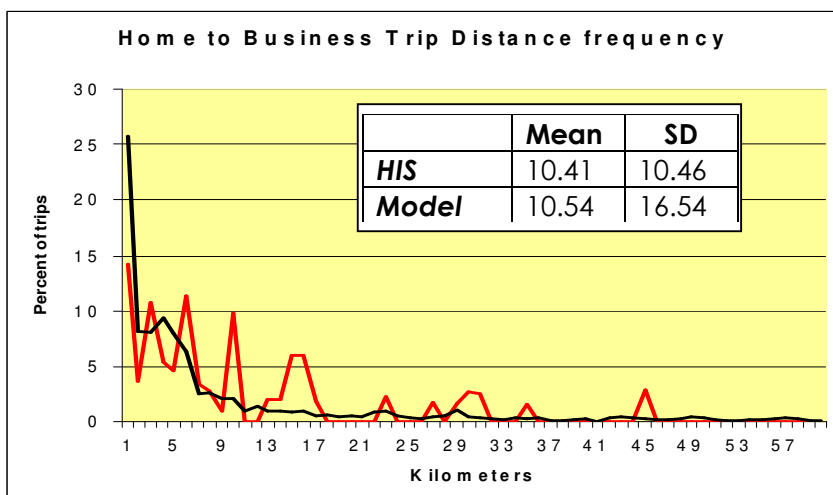
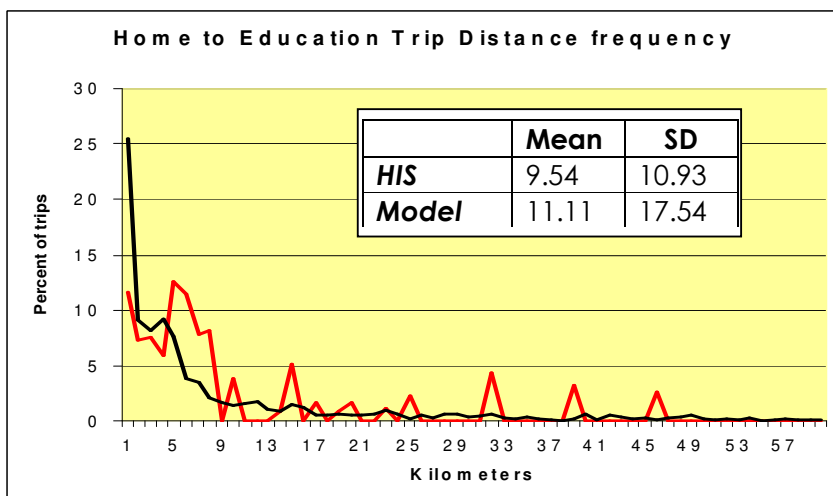
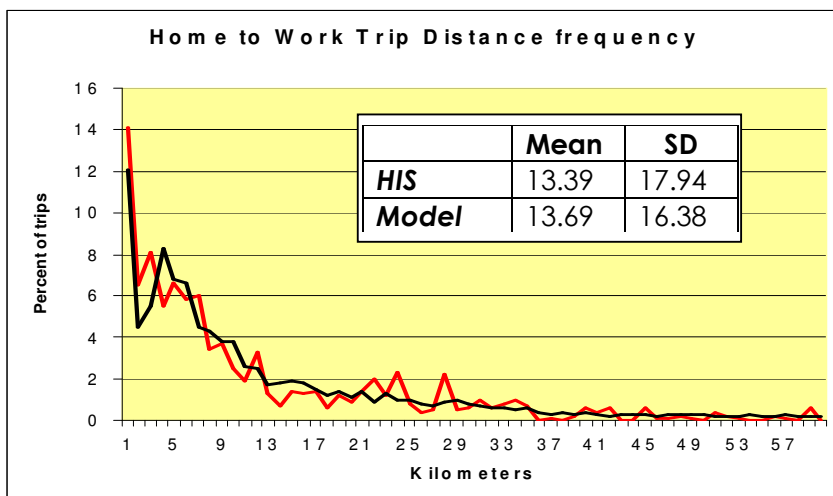
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (NHB/OTH/WTH)</b>	<b>Figure 4c</b>
Trip Distribution	<b>Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	



Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (ETH/BTH/STH)</b>	<b>Figure 4d</b>
Trip Distribution	<b>Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	

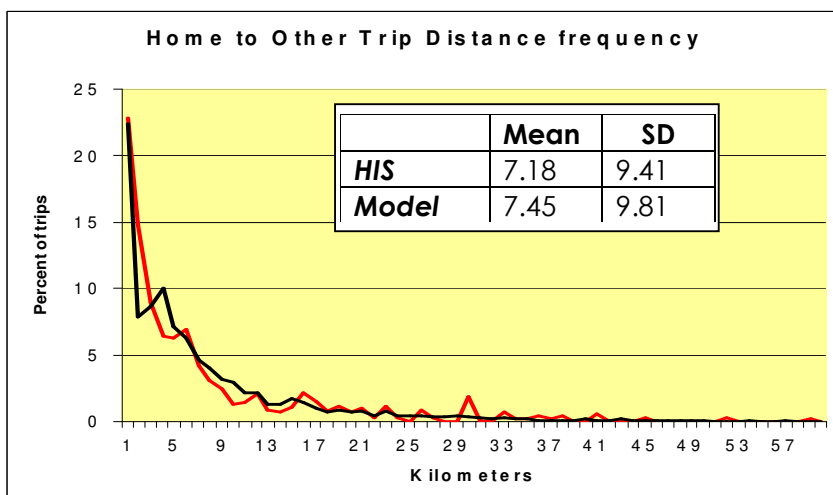
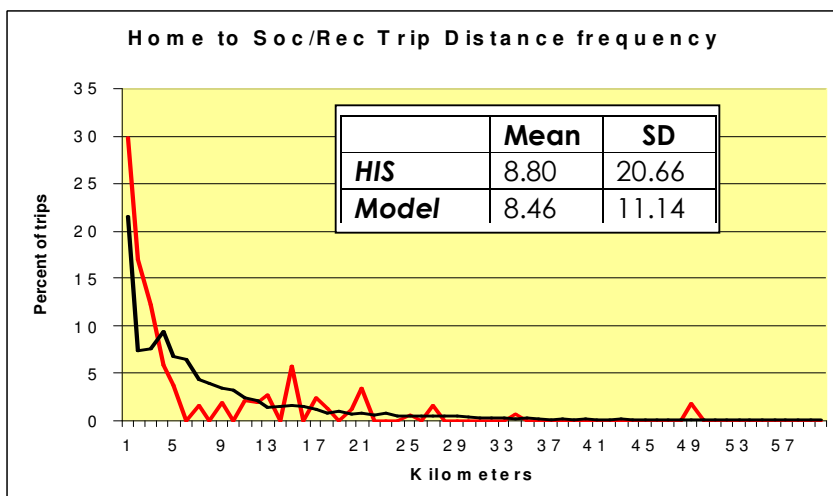
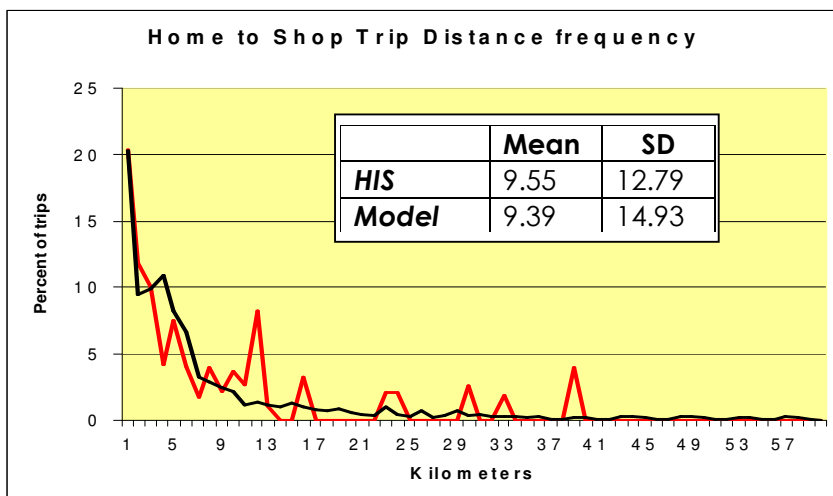


Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (SRH) Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 4e</b>
Trip Distribution		

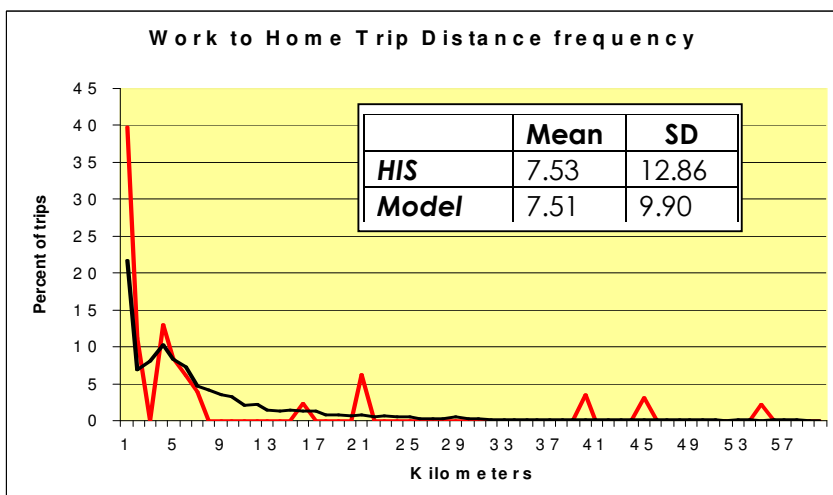
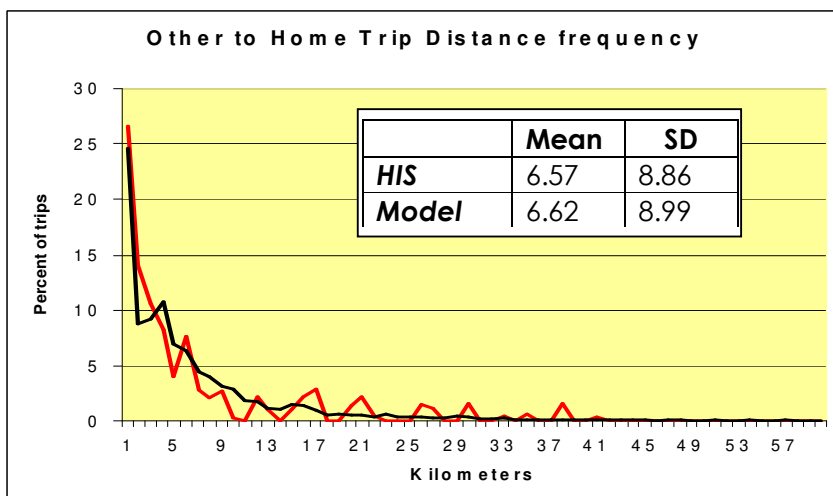
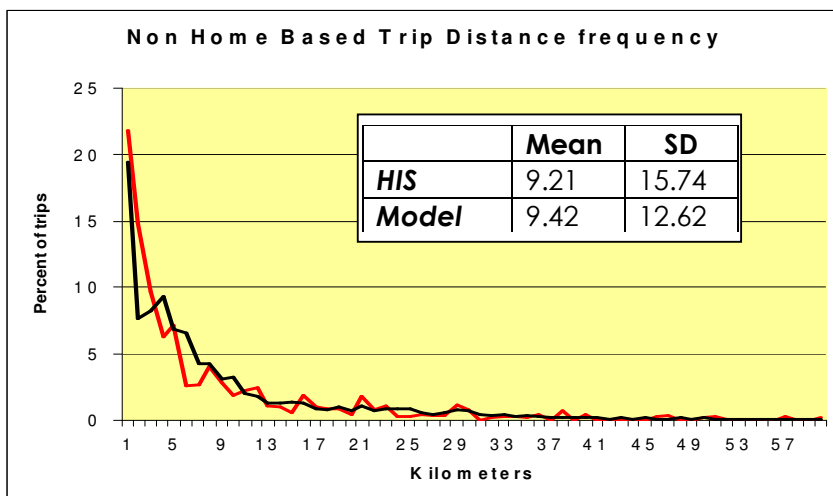


Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (HTW/HTE/HTB) Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 5a</b>
Trip Distribution		

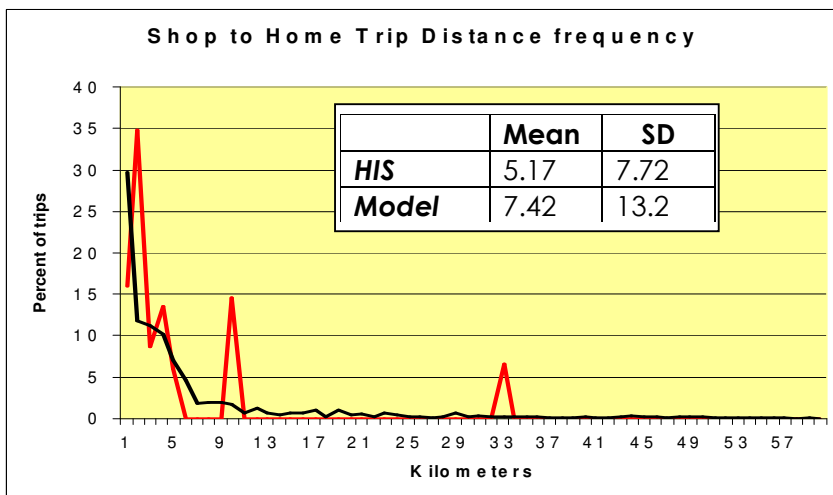
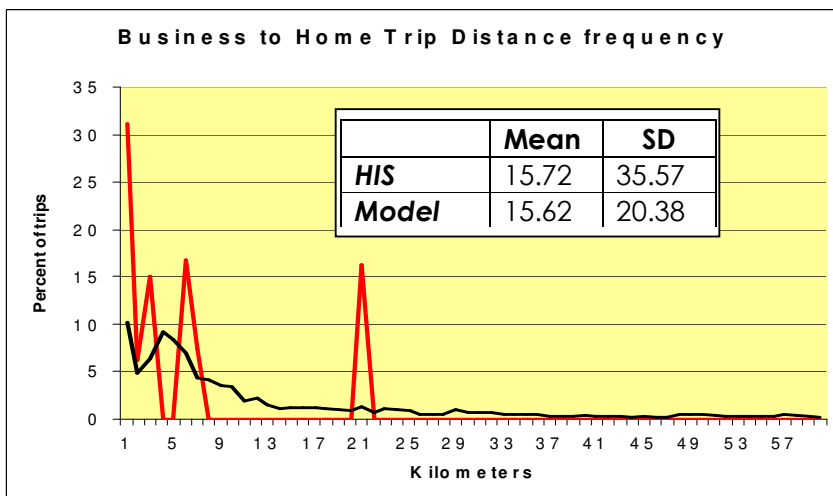
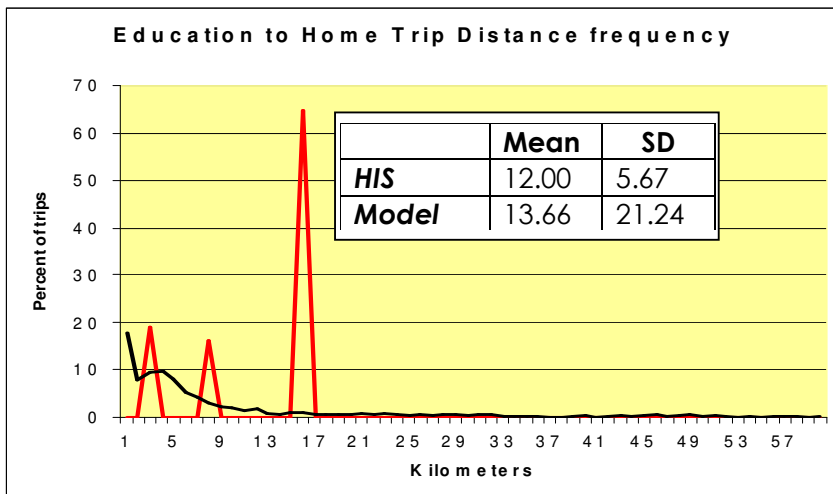




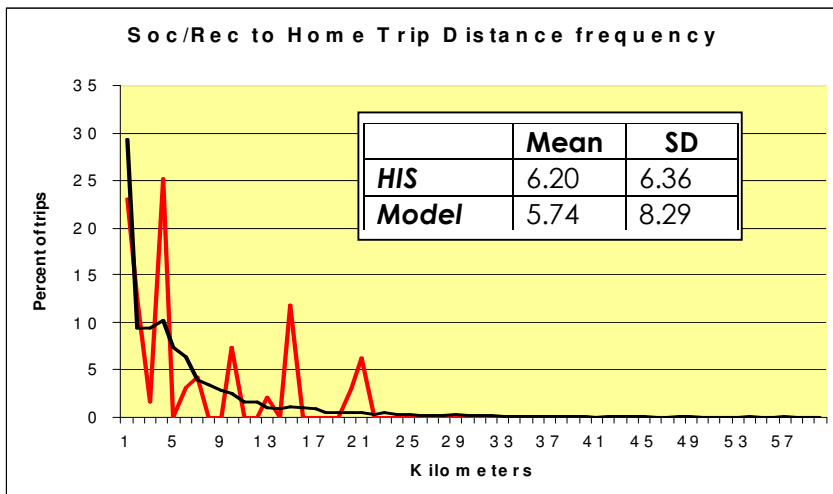
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (HTS/HSR/HTO) Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 5b</b>
Trip Distribution		



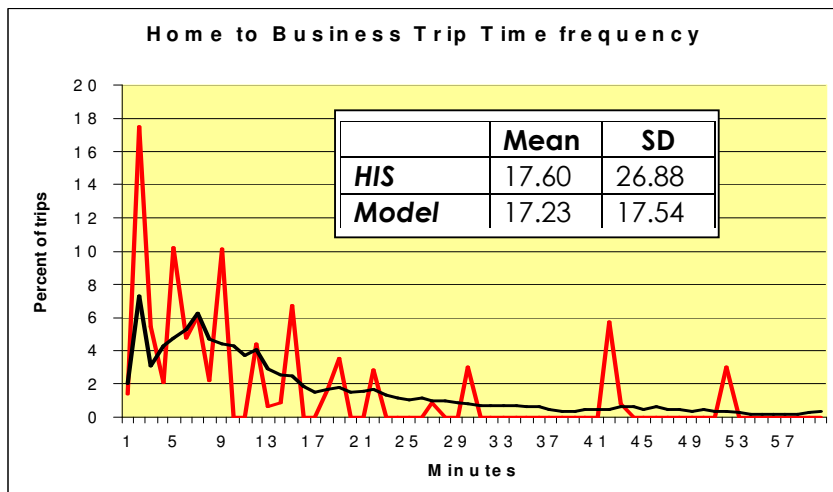
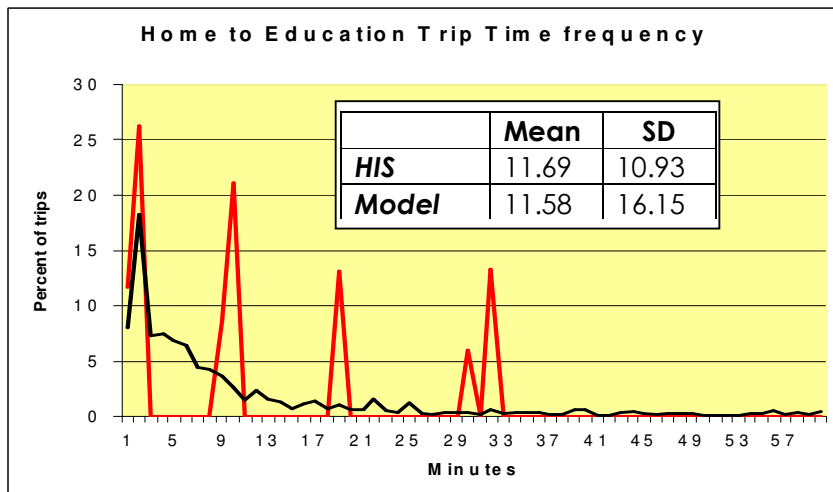
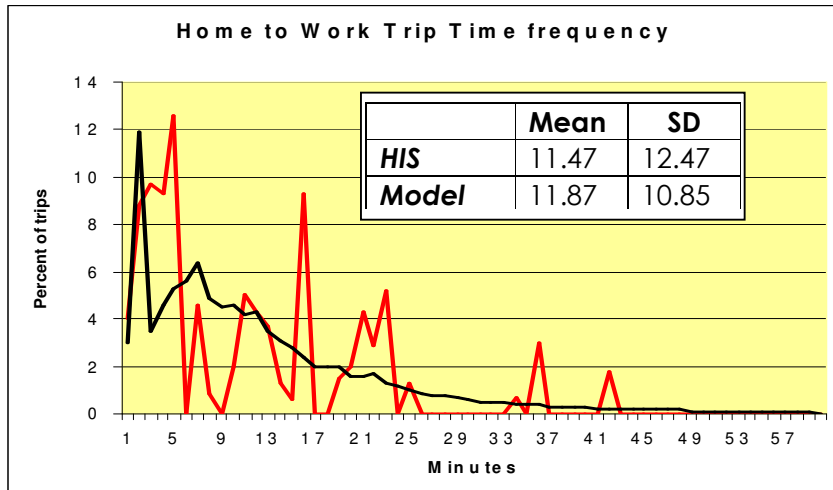
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (NHB/OTH/WTH) Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 5c</b>
Trip Distribution		



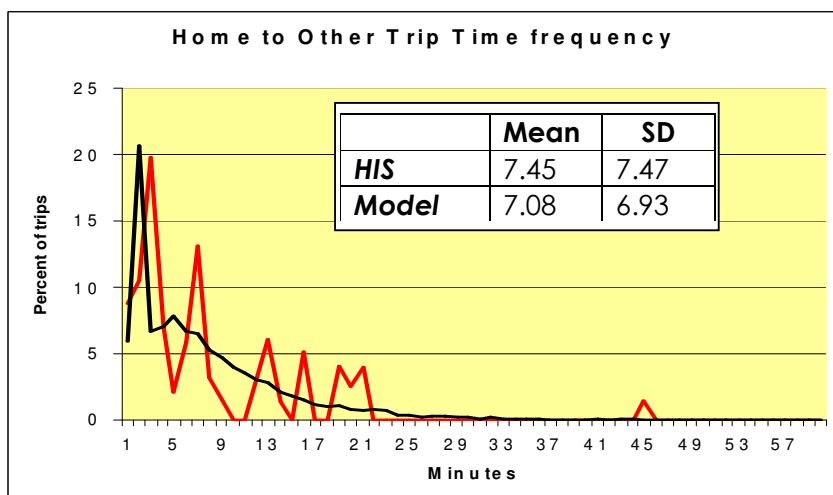
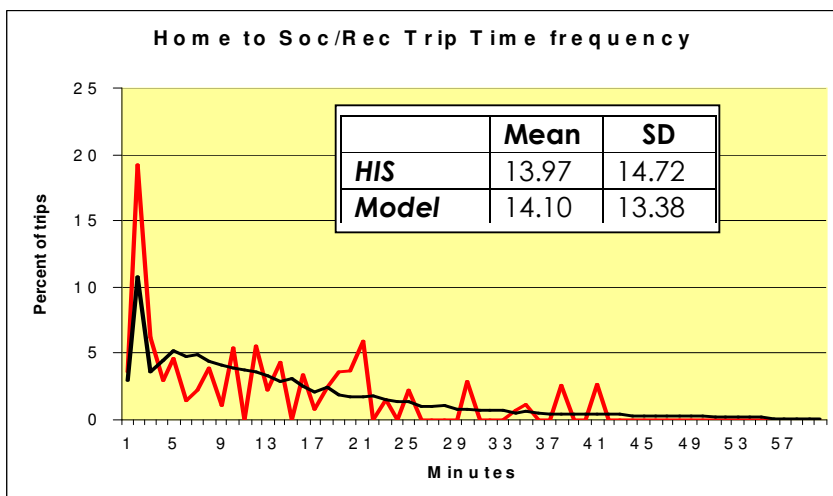
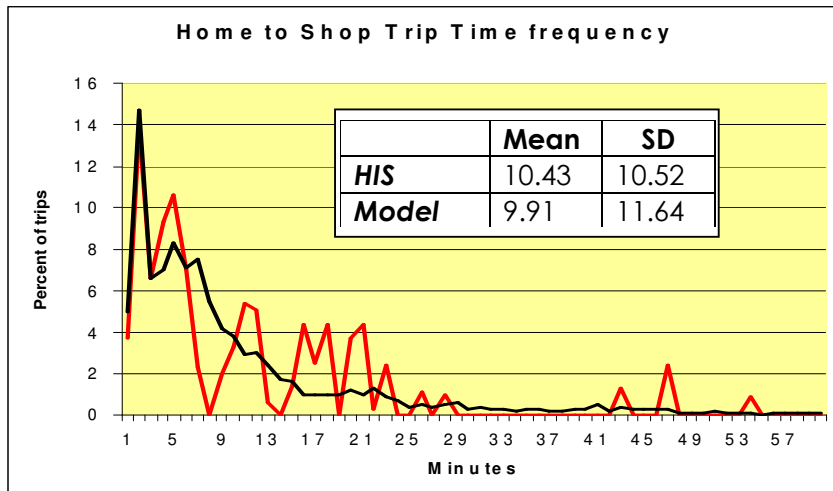
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (ETH/BTH/STH) Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 5d</b>
Trip Distribution		



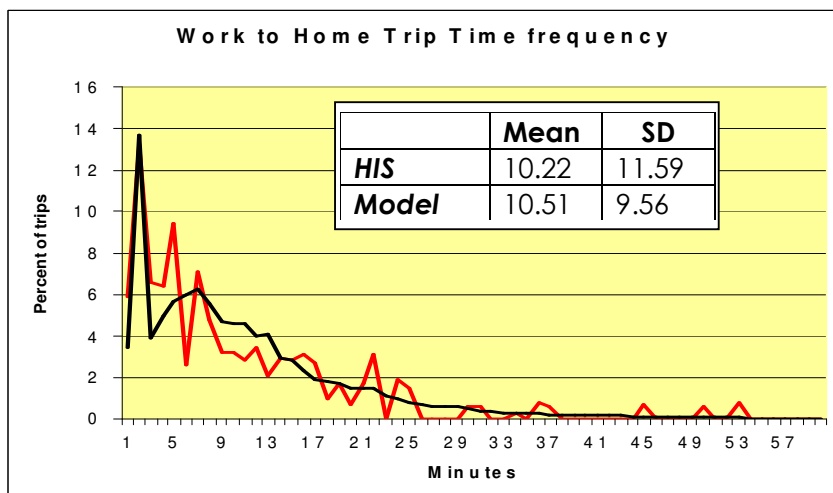
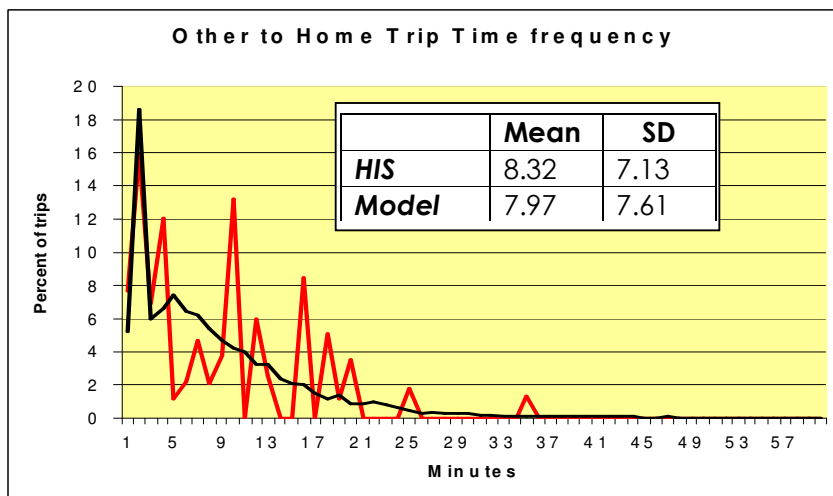
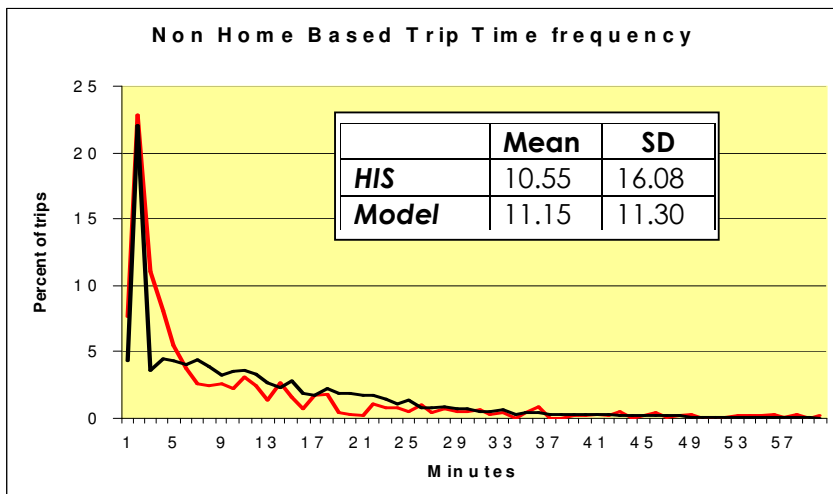
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (SRH) Morning Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 5e</b>
Trip Distribution		



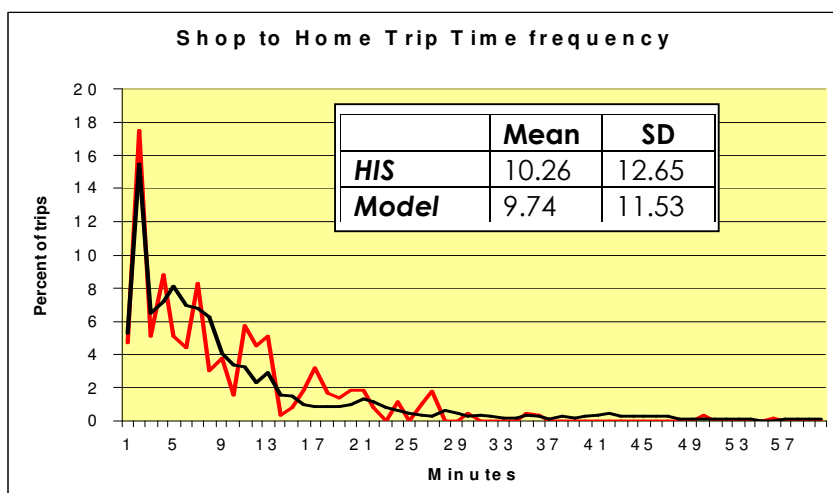
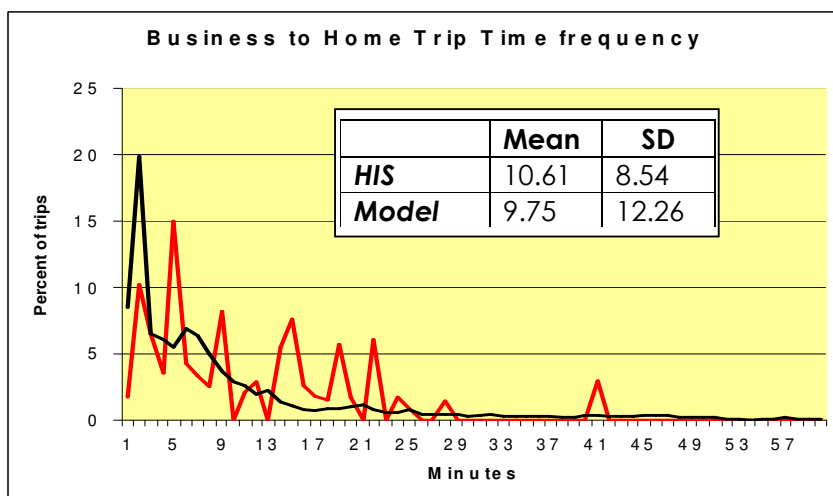
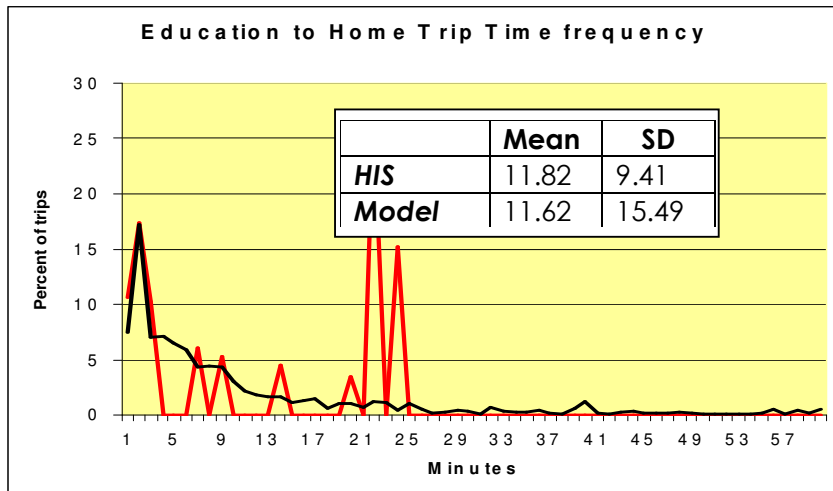
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (HTW/HTE/HTB) Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 6a</b>
Trip Distribution		



Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (HTS/HSR/HTO)</b>	<b>Figure 6b</b>
Trip Distribution	<b>Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	

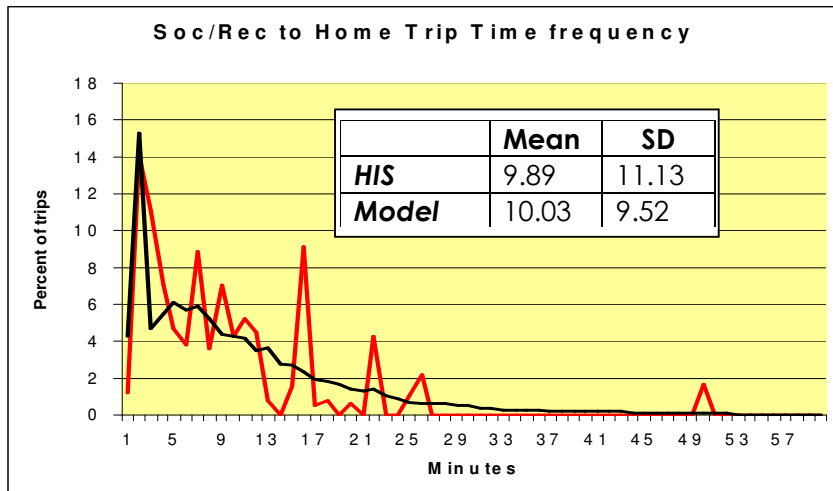


Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (NHB/OTH/WTH) Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 6c</b>
Trip Distribution		

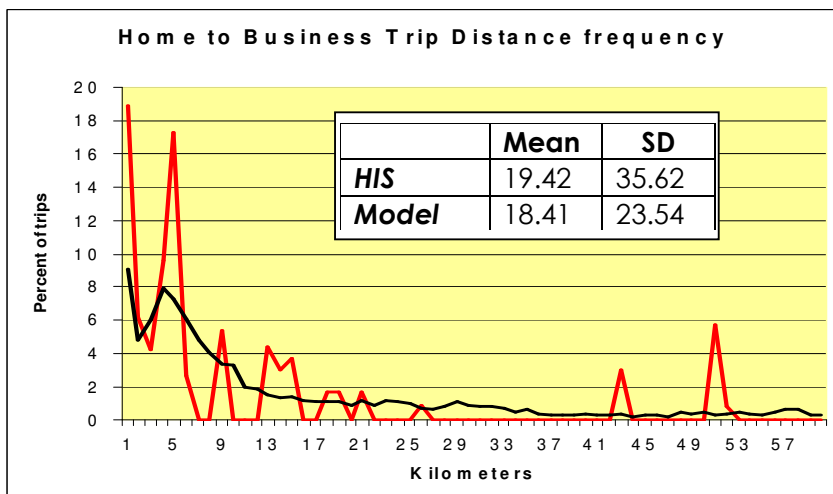
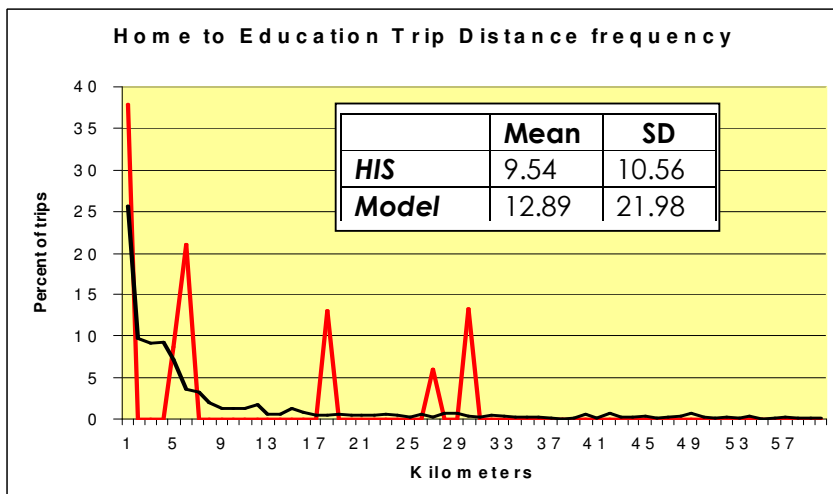
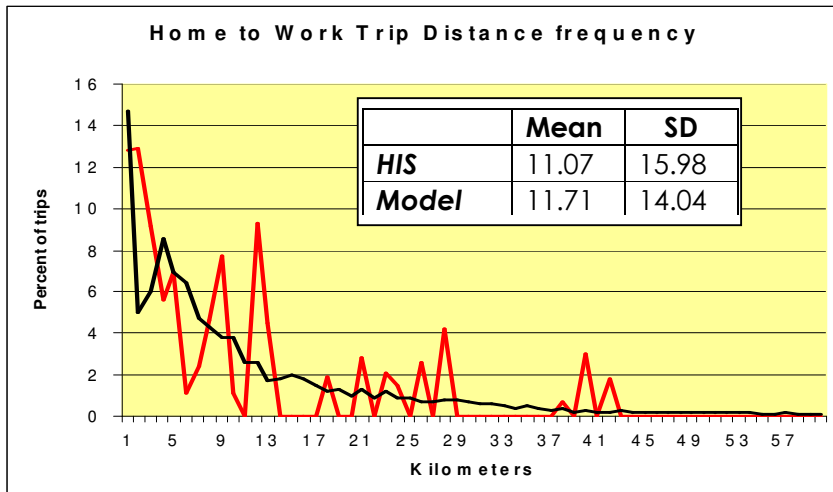


Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (ETH/BTH/STH) Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 6d</b>
Trip Distribution		





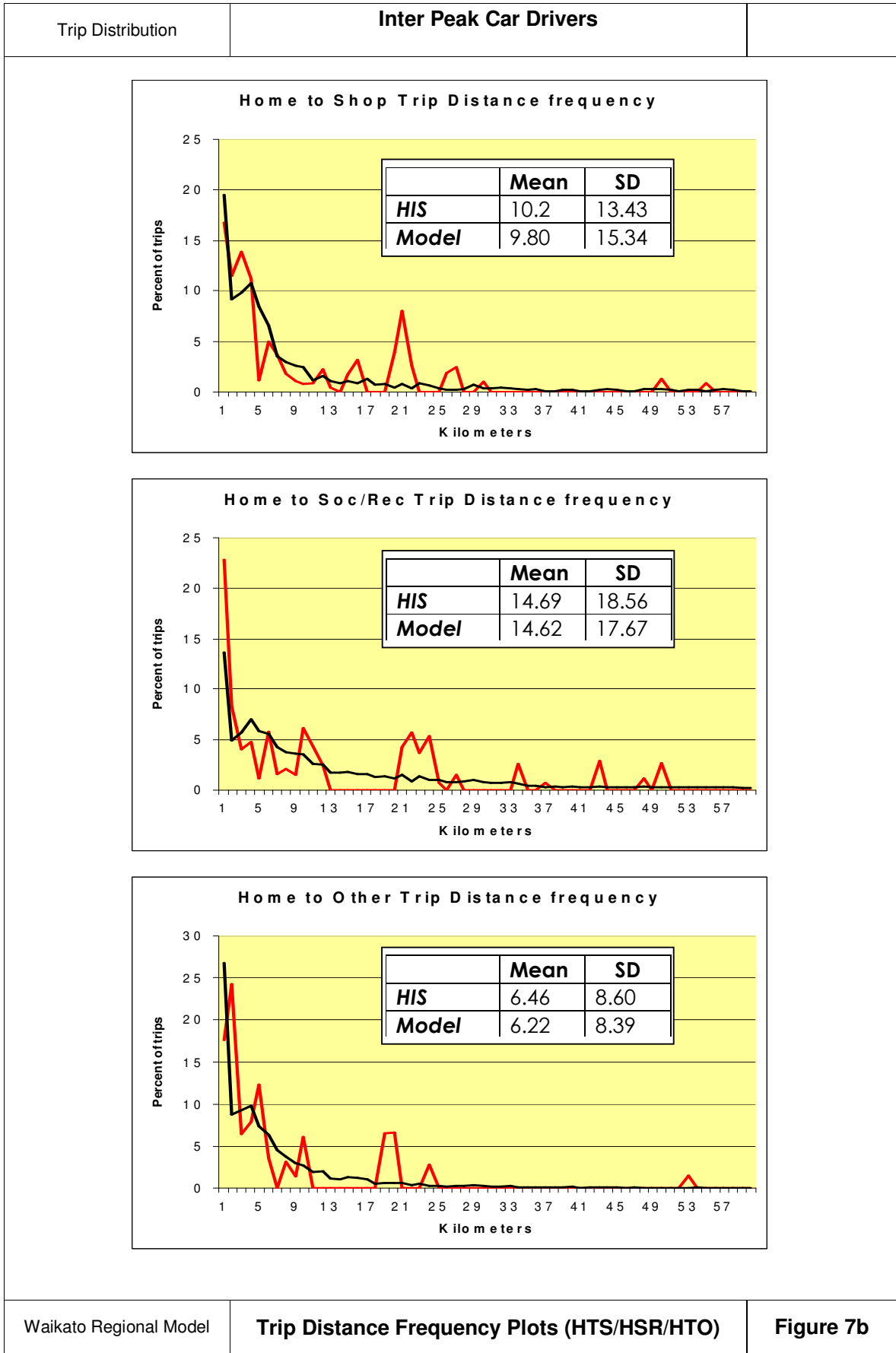
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (SRH) Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 6e</b>
Trip Distribution		

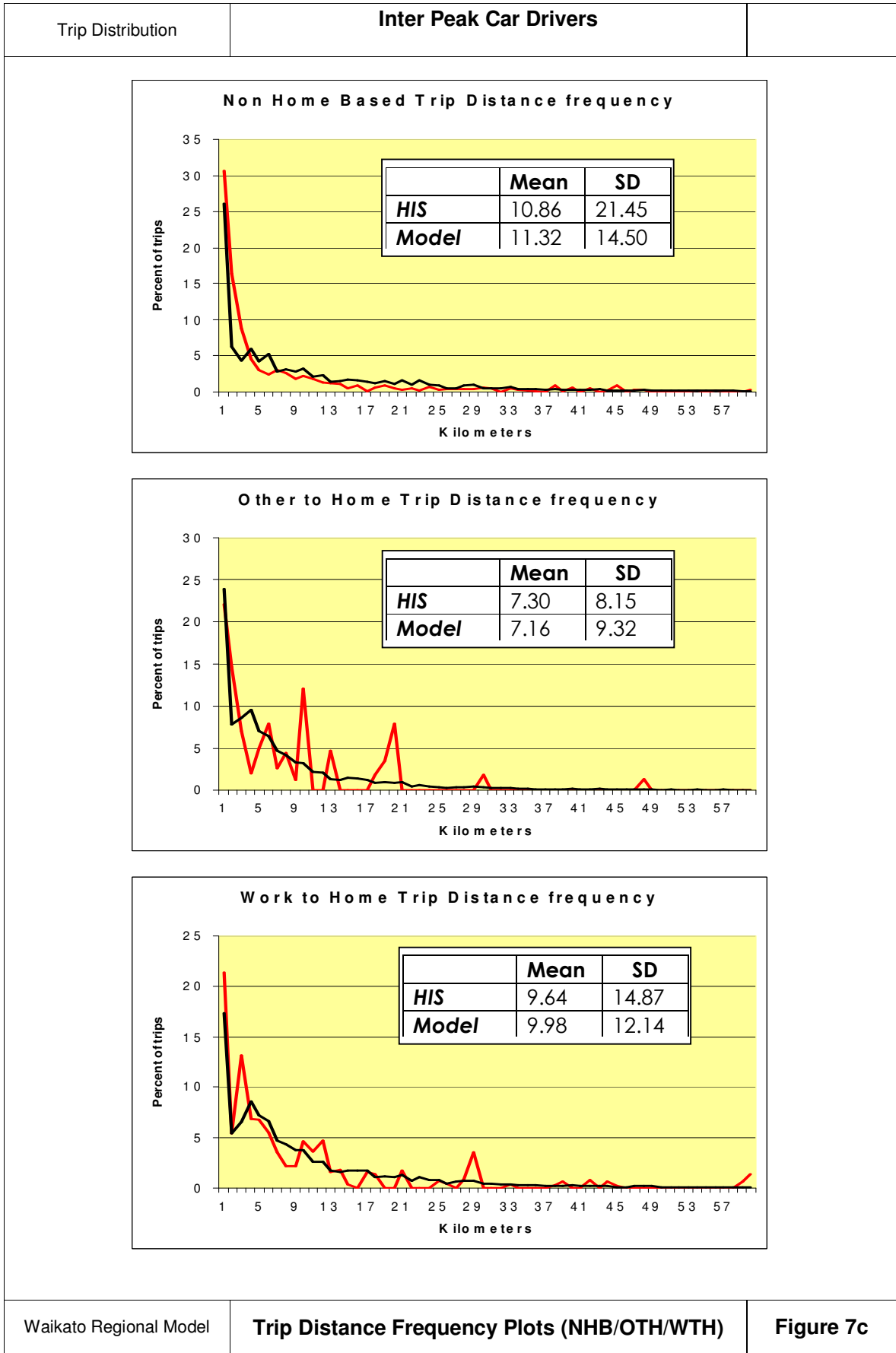


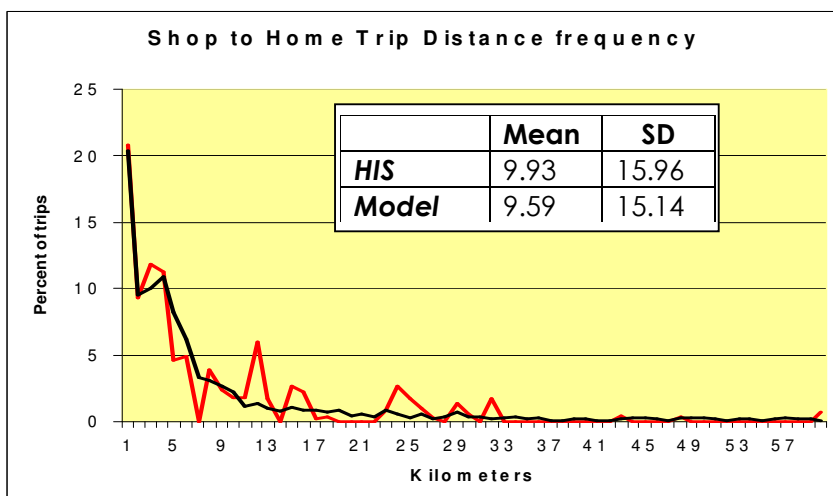
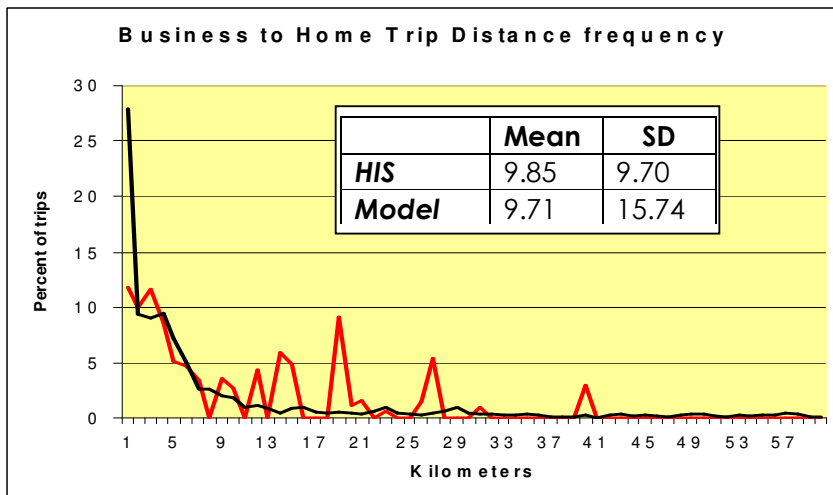
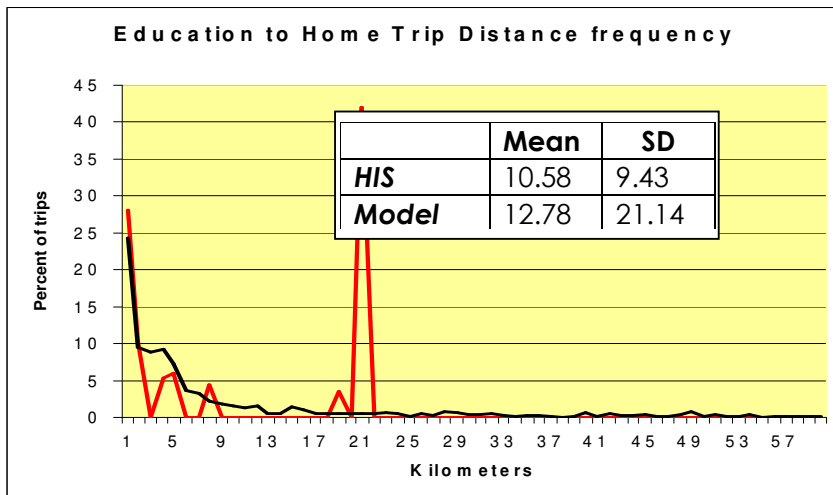
Waikato Regional Model

**Trip Distance Frequency Plots (HTW/HTE/HTB)**

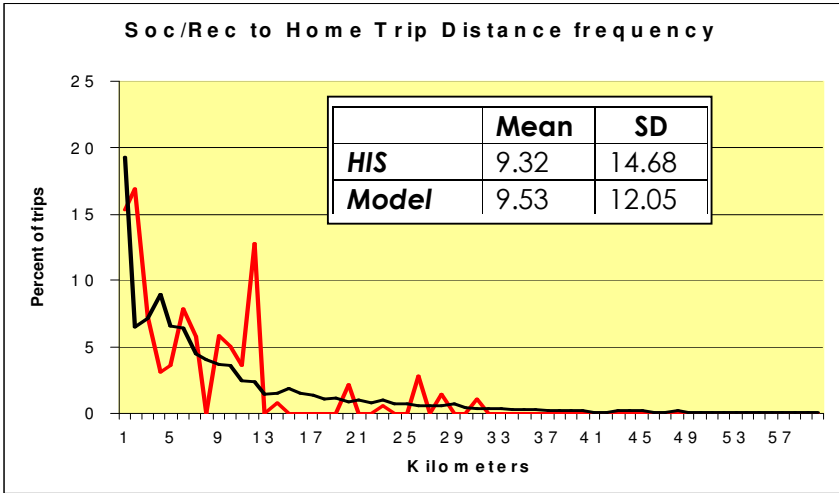
**Figure 7a**



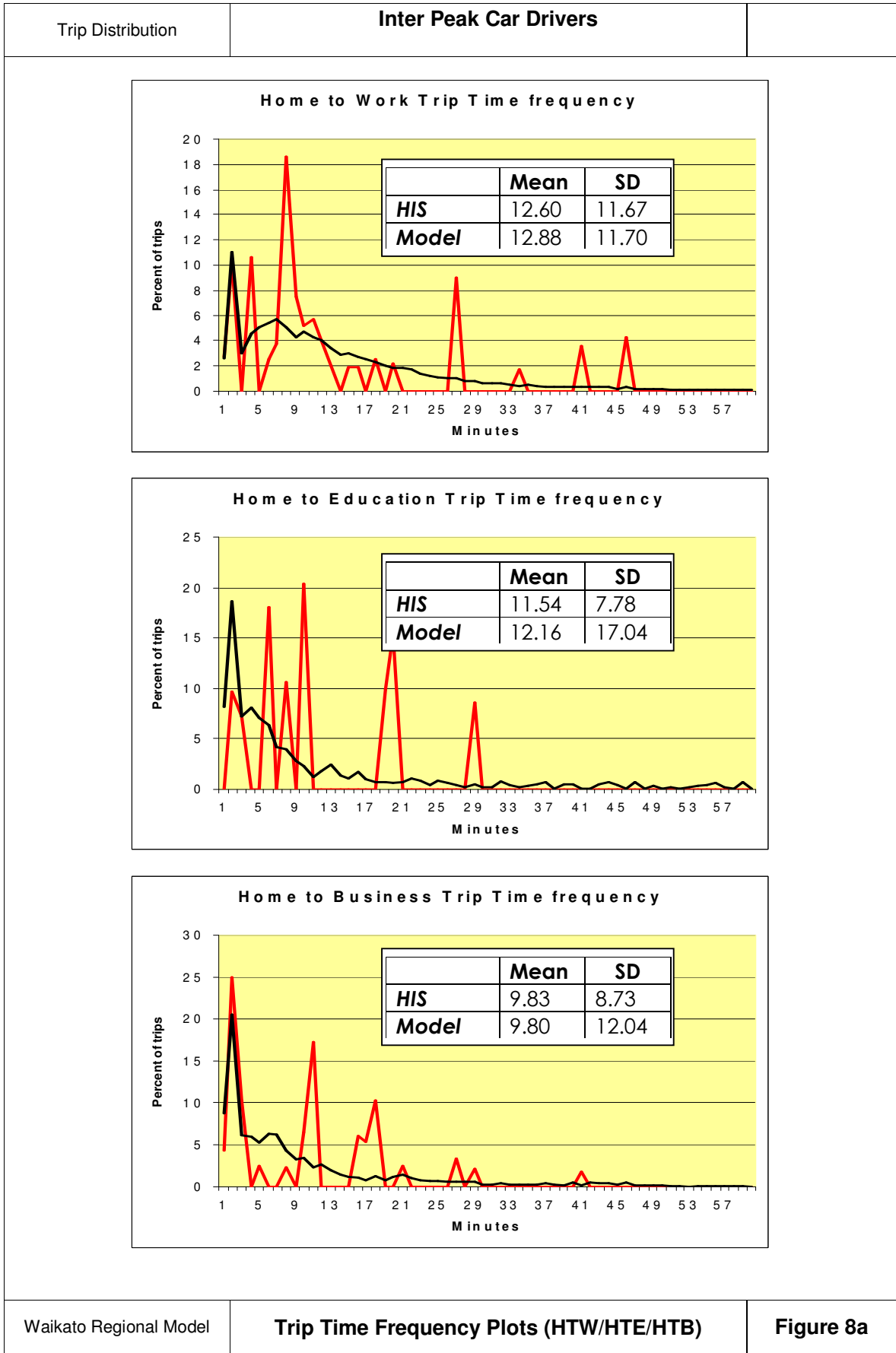


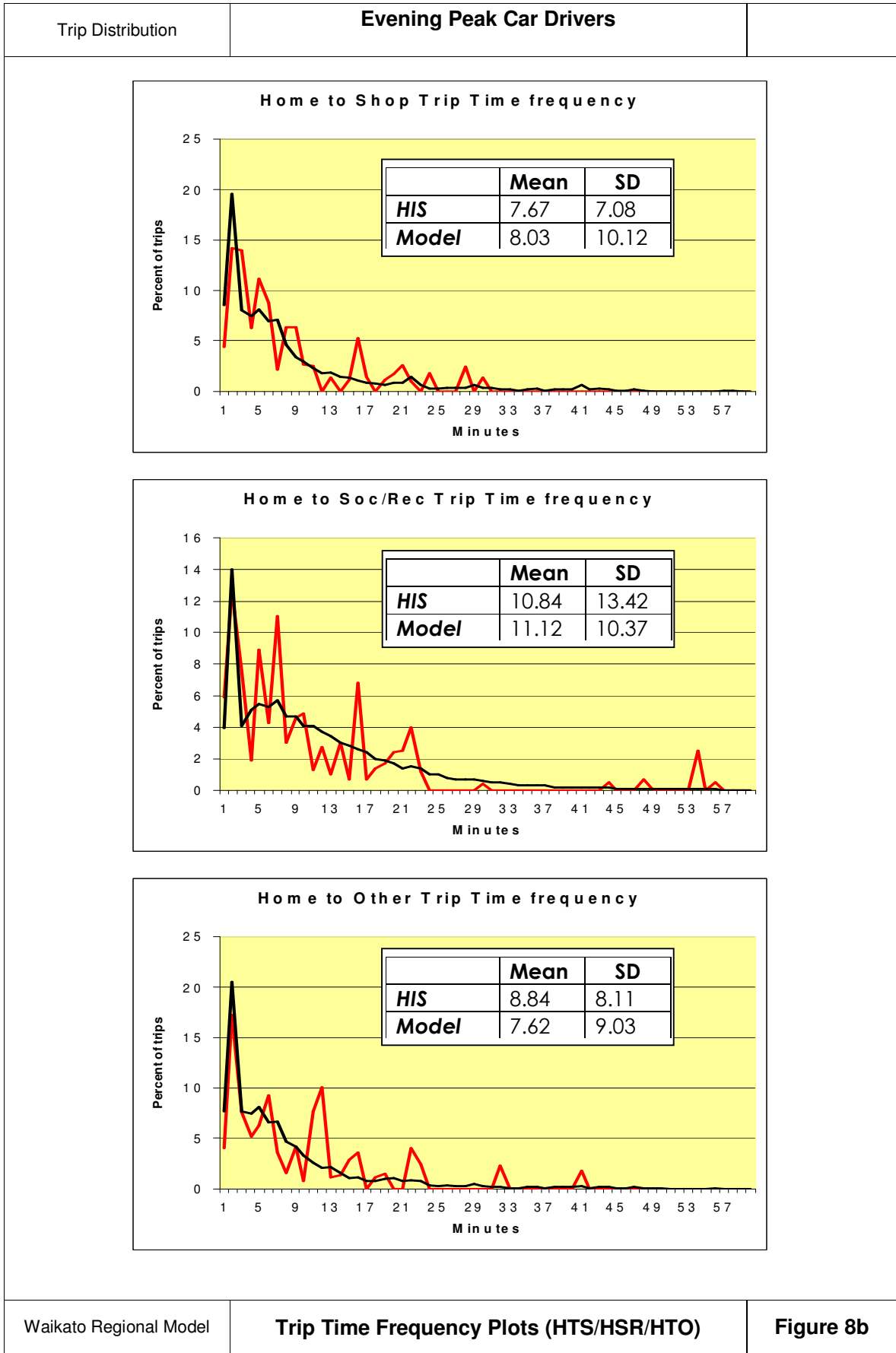


Trip Distribution	<b>Inter Peak Car Drivers</b>	
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Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (SRH)</b>	<b>Figure 7e</b>
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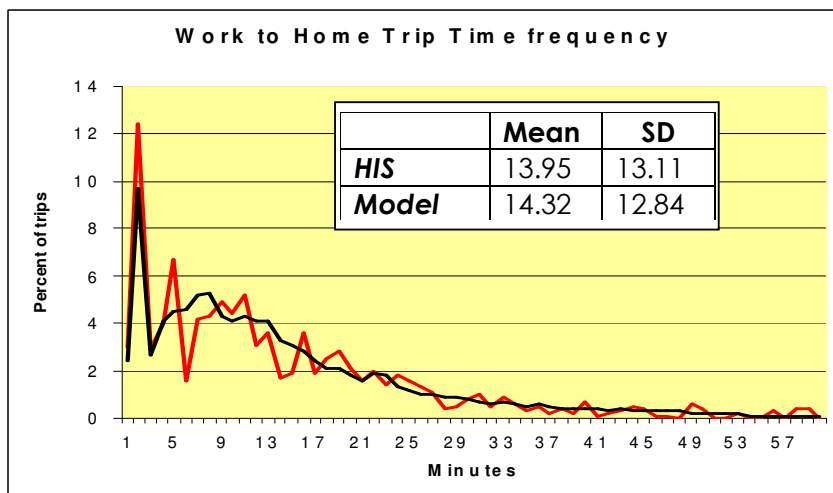
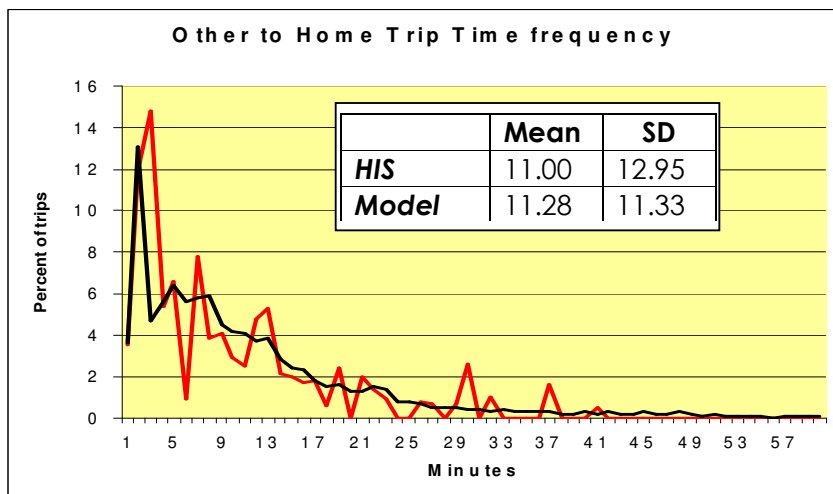
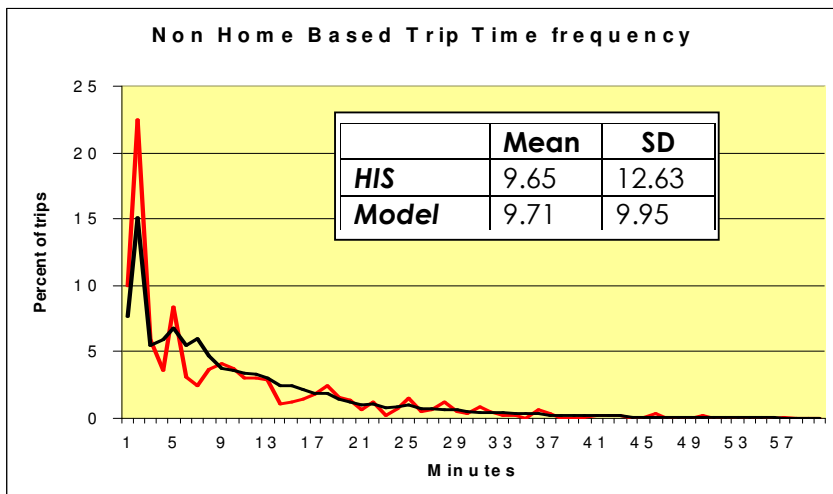




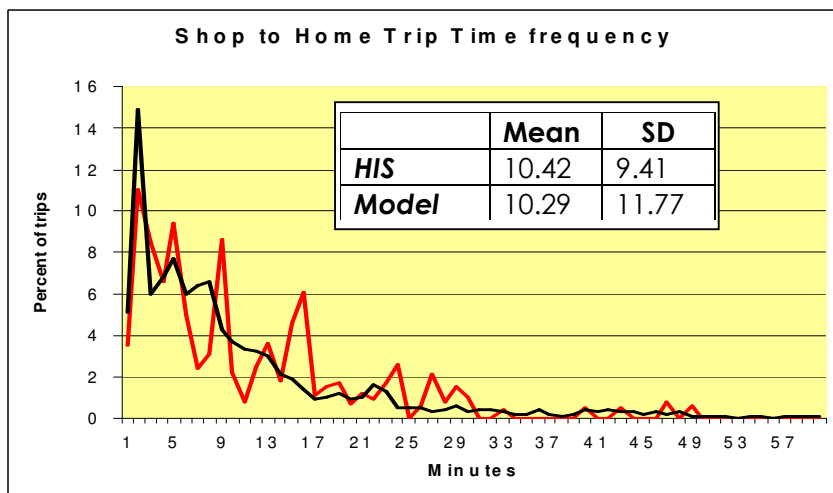
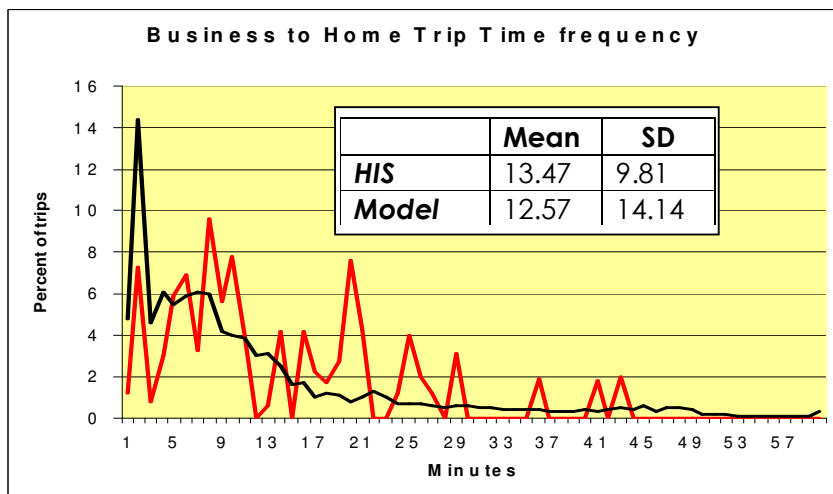
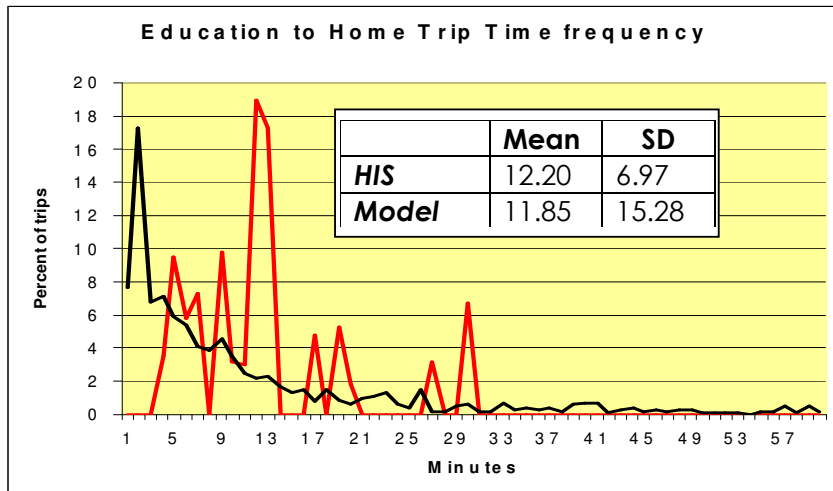


Trip Distribution

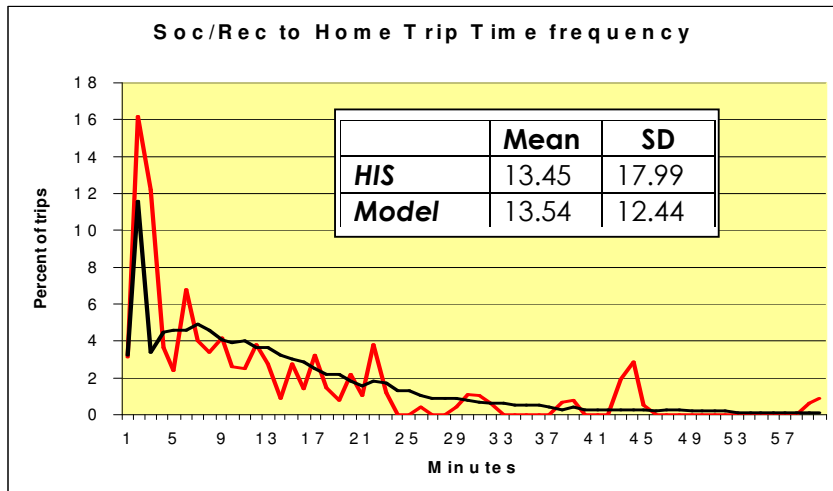
**Evening Peak Car Drivers**



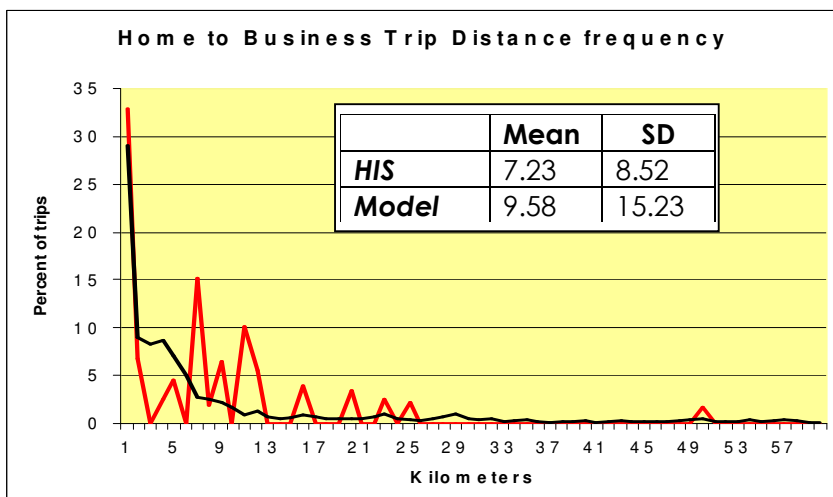
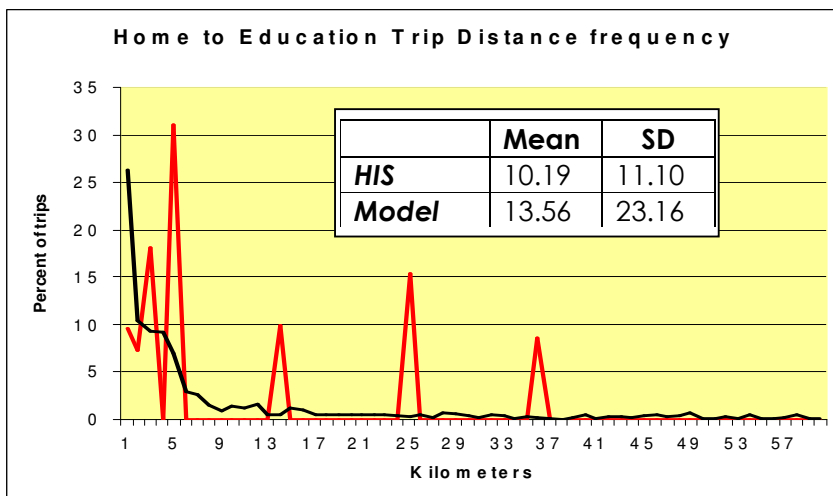
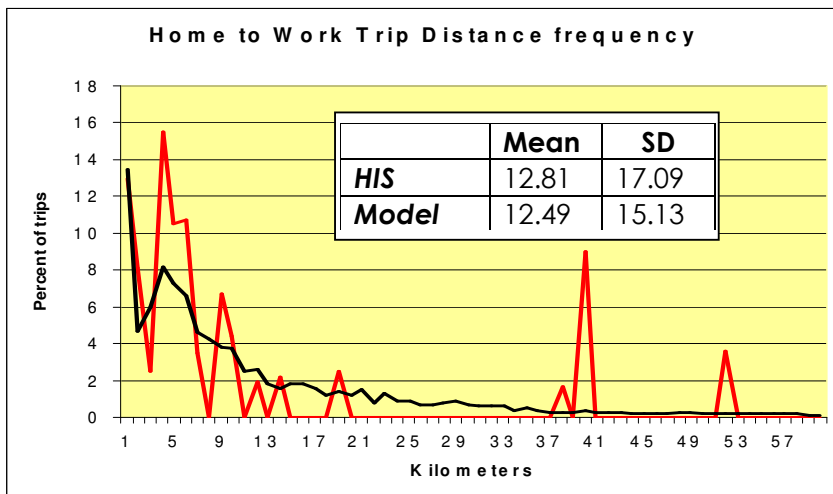
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (NHB/OTH/WTH) Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 8c</b>
Trip Distribution		



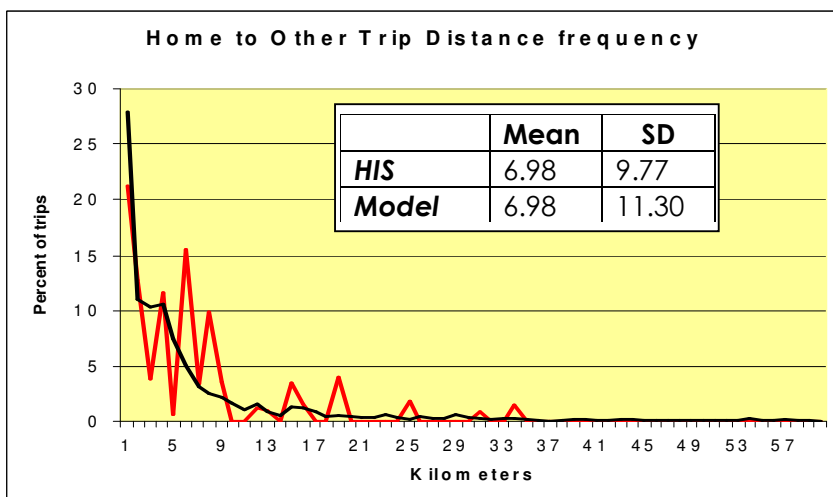
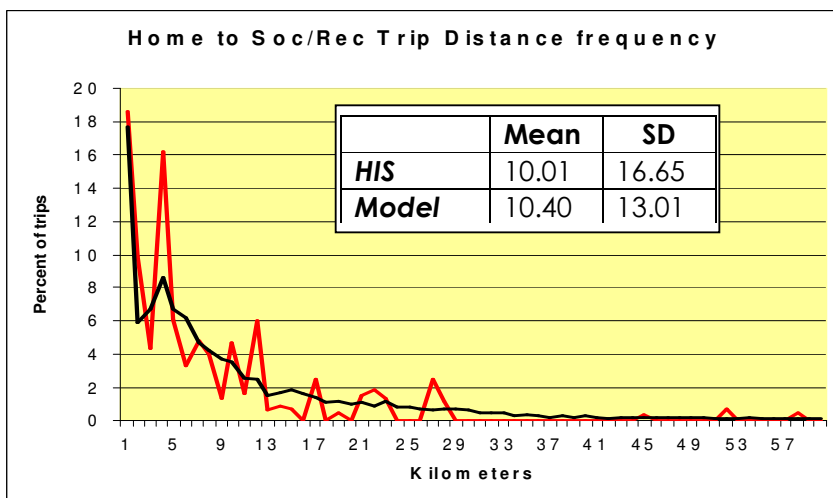
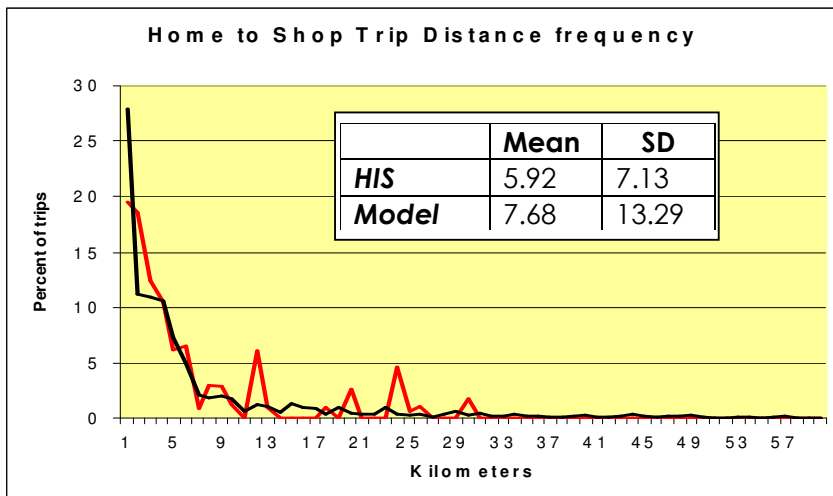
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (ETH/BTH/STH) Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 8d</b>
Trip Distribution		



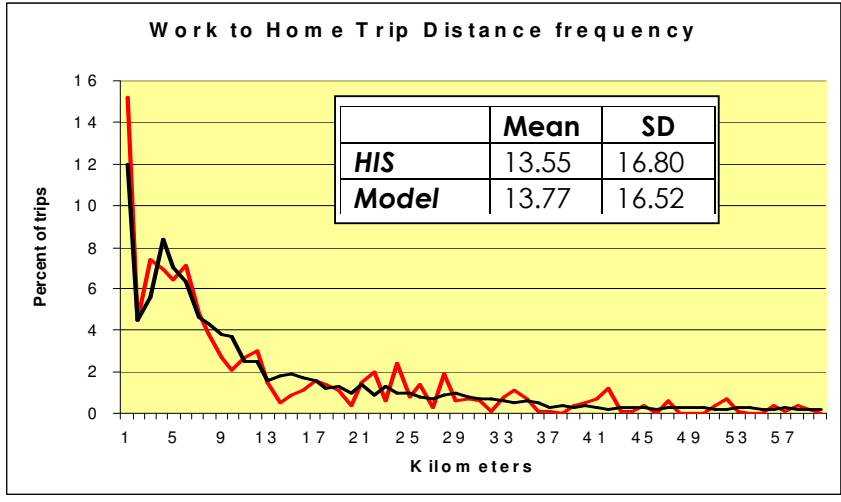
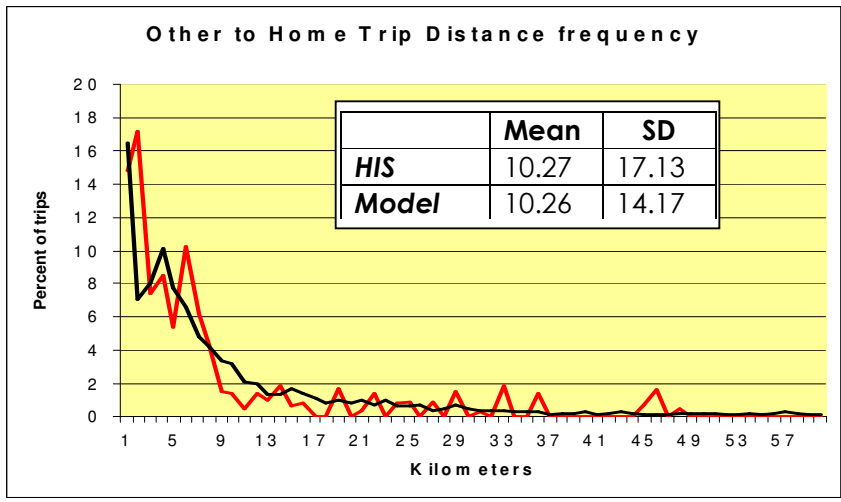
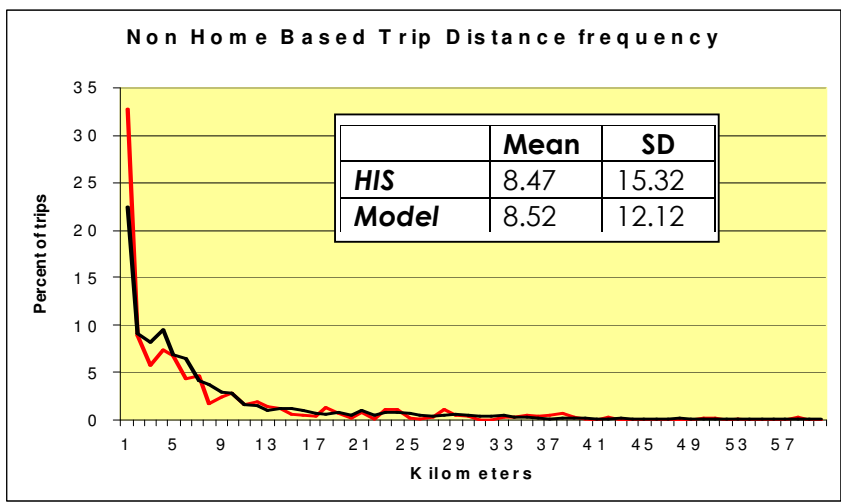
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Time Frequency Plots (SRH) Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 8e</b>
Trip Distribution		



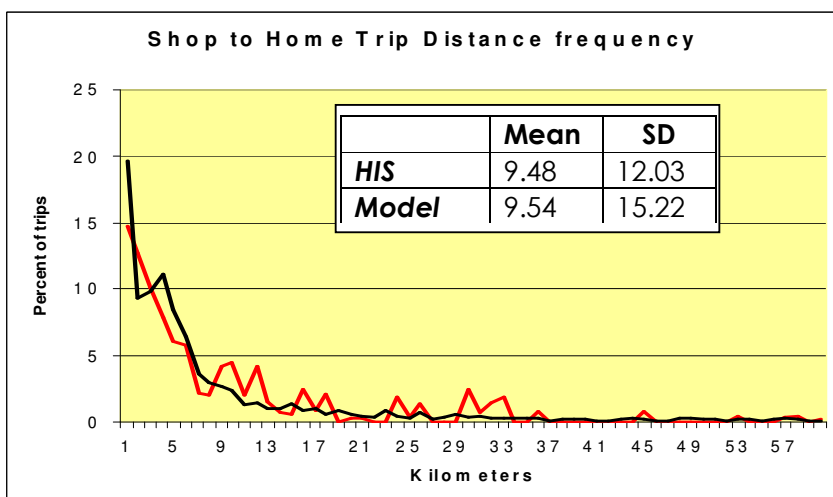
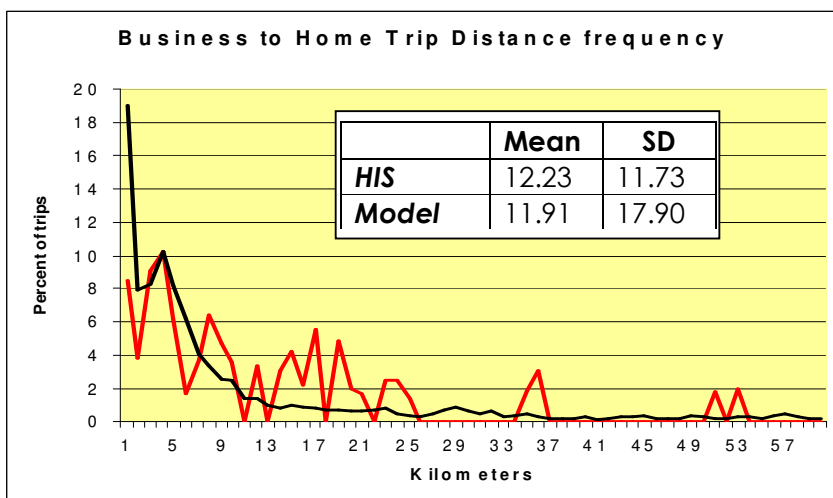
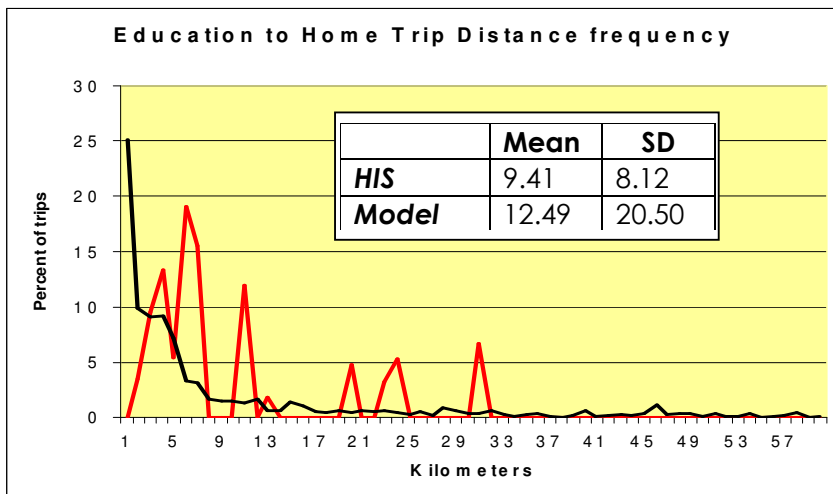
Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (HTW/HTE/HTB) Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 9a</b>
Trip Distribution		



Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (HTS/HSR/HTO) Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 9b</b>
Trip Distribution		

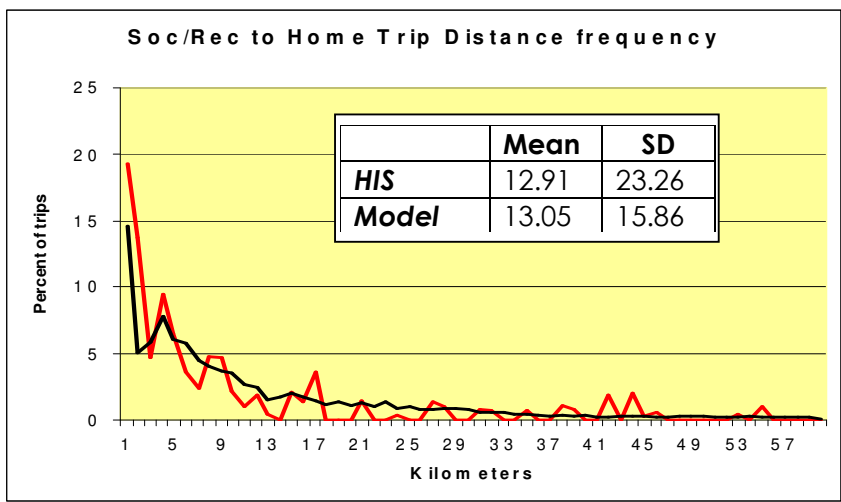


Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (NHB/OTH/WTH) Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 9c</b>
Trip Distribution		



Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (ETH/BTH/STH) Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 9d</b>
Trip Distribution		





Waikato Regional Model	<b>Trip Distance Frequency Plots (SRH) Evening Peak Car Drivers</b>	<b>Figure 9e</b>
Trip Distribution		