

The Comparative Study on Elasticity of Traffic Congestion Delay Cost in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou

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Abstract—This paper proposes the traffic congestion delay cost elasticity concept based on the elastic theory, and analyzes the relationship between traffic congestion delay cost and other influence factors, these factors are: city scale, urban facilities, urban public transport, urban automobile volume, urban road accidents, urban exhaust and urban transportation energy consumption. In this paper, according to the data about Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou from 2016 to 2017, the quantitatively study of the elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost was conducted, and the relevant comparison and analysis are made. After that, we put forward countermeasures and suggestions to alleviate urban traffic congestion.

1 INTRODUCTION

In recent years, we have witnessed great convenience, comfort and safety of people's travel brought by the rapid development of urban traffic. However, with the continuous expansion of urban scale, traffic congestion is becoming increasingly serious^[1]. Traffic congestion may lead to people's prolonged delay, resulting in delay cost that cannot be ignored. The more developed the economy means the higher time value and the higher delay cost of traffic congestion. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly put forward that the development strategy of building China into a "transportation power". *The Outline of Building a Transportation Power* further proposes to build a safe, convenient, efficient, green and economic modern comprehensive transportation system. By 2035, this development goal will be achieved, that is "intelligent, safe, green and shared transportation will be significantly improved, urban traffic congestion will be basically alleviated, and the barrier-free service system will be basically improved"^[2]. Therefore, it is of great practical significance to actively study urban traffic congestion, effectively control the delay cost of urban traffic congestion and relieve the pressure brought by urban traffic congestion.

Throughout the contents of traffic congestion cost at home and abroad, we can see that these researches are conducted mainly from the following aspects: the connotation definition^[3], evaluation index system construction^{[4][5]} and calculation methods^{[6][7][8][9][10][11][12]}. Relevant studies have pointed out that the time cost of traffic congestion is a component of the external cost of traffic congestion, the specific research on it is mainly found in: Schade W, C Doll, M Maibach et al (2006)'s evaluation about the total benefit of traffic delay cost and

congestion charge relative to the reference speed^[13]; Cui Zhitao and Huo Yamin (2006) focused on the external cost of time loss caused by traffic congestion in a simple conceptual model for calculating the external cost of traffic congestion^[14]; Luo Qingyu et al. (2007) calculated the extra time cost based on the regional average unit time value^[15]; Ren hengkuan (2010) calculated and compared the extra time cost of congestion based on questionnaire of travel psychology and the extra time cost of congestion based on wage rate^[16]; Wu Qibing et al. (2011) established a congestion time cost model from the perspective of residents' travel, and they calculated the extra time cost caused by congestion after combining with the effect coefficient recommended by the World Bank^[17]; Li Lin (2013) established a new method to estimate the time delay loss of urban road traffic congestion based on road classification, vehicle classification and passenger difference^[18]; Tong Qiong et al. (2014) evaluated the time delay cost of passengers by taking bus, taxi and private vehicles as the research objects^[19]; Wang zhenpo et al. (2017) assessed the time delay cost of people with different time values, and proposed that "mobile Internet + transportation" can effectively reduce the time cost of urban residents from the perspective of technological innovation^[20]; Amap (2017, 2018), based on the average monthly wage of each city, calculated the annual congestion time cost per capita from 2016 to 2017 and this cost in Beijing is as high as more than 10000 yuan^{[21][22]}; Ren Yiyi (2018) used the estimation method of Texas Transportation Bureau of the United States (Belenky P. 2011^[23]) to calculate the extra time cost of typical roads; Chen Zhen (2018), based on passenger time cost and operation cost, built a model for selecting the turn back-station of small routing about urban rail transit^[24]. Taking macro data as samples, and time cost as a part of social cost of traffic congestion,

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most of the relevant studies conduct their discussions and assessments, but they haven't involved themselves in the elasticity research on delay of traffic congestion.

Based on the elastic theory, it is rare to see the study on the influence factors about the elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost. *The 13th Five-year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China* clearly proposes to optimize the hub spatial layout and build international comprehensive transportation hubs in such cities as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou^[26], which are the research objects of this paper. Therefore, as the top three of China's top 100 cities in 2016-2017, these three representative megacities have more than 10 million permanent residents, and they also rank in the top 11 in the annual congestion list. Taking the delay cost as the observation point of traffic congestion, the relevant factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion are analyzed, and it is calculated through elastic formula. Meanwhile, this paper also analyzes and compares the elasticity degree of the impact on the delay cost of traffic congestion of the relevant factors in each city, and finds out the main, secondary and general influence factors, so as to provide policy warranty for the government to plan urban traffic facilities and alleviate urban traffic congestion.

2 DELAY COST OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION AND ITS INFLUENCING FACTORS

Traffic congestion is the result caused by the fact that the traffic demand greatly exceeds the traffic capacity created by traffic facilities, which can not be relieved in time. Traffic congestion carries obvious temporal and spatial characteristics, and it does not appear at any time of the day or any place^[18]. It is related to people's travelling time and the spatial structure of traffic network, and mainly occurs at busy intersections during rush hours^[27]. The "annual traffic analysis report of major

cities in China", released by Amap, uses "congestion delay index" as the evaluation index of urban congestion degree. The congestion delay index refers to the ratio of the average actual travel time of urban residents to the travel time under free flow state, that is, congestion delay index = travel time / free flow (unimpeded) travel time. From the perspective of traffic travelers, this index expresses the time cost of traffic congestion in a simple and understandable way^{[21][22]}. More congested traffic means higher congestion delay index and higher delay cost. Therefore, the congestion delay index can be used to quantify the delay cost of traffic congestion. In this paper, the whole day delay index of urban congestion is used to quantify the delay cost of urban traffic congestion.

The fundamental reason of traffic congestion in China's big cities lies in the imbalance of urban functional layout leads to the abnormal spatial and temporal distribution of traffic demand. Urban space expansion and structural adjustment are pursued at the cost of ignoring synchronous optimization and adjustment of urban functional layout, which is characterized by unbalanced distribution of population and employment, unbalanced allocation of public service resources, imperfect traffic planning and design, the missing management system for normalized traffic demand, imbalance of traffic structure and insufficient management of intelligent and systematic traffic^[28]. The systematization and complexity of traffic congestion in megalopolis need to be studied from multiple perspectives. From the perspective of traffic congestion delay cost, this paper analyzes the influencing factors of traffic congestion delay cost (see Table 1 for details) through the main statistical indicators (city scale, urban facilities, urban public transport, urban motor vehicle ownership, urban road accidents, urban exhaust, urban transportation energy consumption, etc.) in the statistical yearbook, so the analyses to some extent can be scientific and objective.

Table 1 Influencing Factors of Traffic Congestion Delay Cost

C : Delay cost of traffic congestion	X_1 : City scale	X_{11} Population density (people/km ²); X_{12} Density of the employed at the end of the year (person/m ²); X_{13} Density of children in kindergarten (people/km ²)
	X_2 : Urban facilities	X_{21} Per capita urban road area (km ² / person); X_{22} Per capita urban road and Bridge (set / 10000 people); X_{23} Per capita urban road lighting (lamp / 10000 people); X_{24} Public transport vehicles (buses, trams, rail transit) per 10000 people
	X_3 : Urban public transport	X_{31} Electric vehicle operating length / km; X_{32} operation of electric vehicle / unit; X_{33} Electric vehicle passenger volume / 10000 person time; X_{34} Rail operation vehicle / unit; X_{35} Rail passenger traffic volume / 10000 person time; X_{36} Taxi (unit / 10000 person time) per 10000 people; X_{37} Passenger volume and number of trips (10000 person times)
	X_4 : Urban motor vehicle ownership	X_{41} Private (personal) cars (unit / 10000 people) owned by every ten thousand people; X_{42} civil vehicles (unit / 10000 people) owned by every ten thousand people; X_{43} civil trucks (unit / 10000 people) owned by every ten thousand people; X_{44} civil passenger vehicles (unit / 10000 people) owned by every ten thousand people
	X_5 : Urban road accidents	X_{51} Occurrence times(cases, pieces); X_{52} direct property loss (10000 yuan)

	x_6 : Urban exhaust	x_{61} Days of air quality reaching or better than grade II
	x_7 : Urban transportation energy consumption	x_{71} Terminal energy consumption (including warehouse post) (10000 tons of standard coal)

3 ELASTIC FORMULA OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION DELAY COST

The elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost refers to the comparison of the change ratio between the two variables: the delay cost of traffic congestion and its influencing factors, that is, the comparison of the change rates between the influencing factors of traffic congestion delay cost and traffic congestion delay cost. Traffic congestion delay cost elasticity is expressed by E_d , so

$$E_d = \frac{\Delta C / C}{\Delta x / x} = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{x}{C}$$

, x represents the influencing factors of the delay cost of traffic congestion, C represents the delay cost of traffic congestion, elasticity E_d reflects the degree of change in congestion delay cost caused by the change of influencing factors of traffic congestion delay cost, or the response of traffic congestion delay cost to the change of its influencing factors. When the factors affect the delay cost of traffic congestion, showing $x_1 \rightarrow x_2$ and $x_2 \rightarrow x_1$, the elastic calculation results will generally be different. In order to avoid this situation, the midpoint method is adopted in this paper, and the formula is

$$E_d = \frac{\Delta C / (C_1 + C_2) / 2}{\Delta x / (x_1 + x_2) / 2} = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{x_1 + x_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

There are three kinds of delay cost elasticity of traffic congestion: When $E_d > 1$, the change rate of delay cost of traffic congestion is faster than that of its influencing factors. That is to say, the delay cost of traffic congestion reacts strongly to the change of its influencing factors, which is called full elasticity; when $E_d = 1$, the change rates between the delay cost of traffic congestion and its

influencing factors are equal. That is, the delay cost of traffic congestion and its influencing factors change in the same range, which is called single elasticity; when $E_d < 1$, the change rate of traffic congestion delay cost is less than that of its influencing factors. That is, the change of traffic congestion delay cost reacts moderately to the change of its influencing factors, which is called inelasticity. There are two special cases of traffic congestion delay cost elasticity: When $E_d = 0$, the delay cost of traffic congestion is a constant, and the delay cost of traffic congestion does not change with its influencing factors, which is called complete inelasticity; when $E_d \rightarrow \infty$, if the factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion remain unchanged, the delay cost of traffic congestion will be infinite, which is called infinite elasticity.

The comprehensive elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost refers to the elastic algebraic sum of influencing factors considered in traffic congestion delay cost, which is expressed by the following formula:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^n E_{di} = E_{d1} + E_{d2} + E_{d3} + \dots + E_{dn}$$

4 ELASTIC CALCULATION OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION DELAY COST IN BEIJING, SHANGHAI AND GUANGZHOU

According to table 1 and the elastic formula of traffic congestion delay cost, the elasticity of traffic congestion delay in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou from 2016 to 2017 is calculated, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 The Elasticity of Traffic Congestion Delay in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou from 2016 to 2017

Influence Factors		Beijing		Shanghai		Guangzhou	
		C	Elasticity	C	Elasticity	C	Elasticity
		1.73→1.692		1.59→1.58		1.65→1.674	
x_1	x_{11}	1324→1323	29.39	3816→3814	12.03	1889→1950	0.45
	x_{12}	743→760	-0.98	2153→2165	-1.14	1124→1160	0.46
	x_{13}	25→27	-0.29	88→90	-0.28	62→65	0.31
x_2	x_{21}	4.73→4.77	-2.64	12.09→12.34	-0.31	8.64→10.98	0.06
	x_{22}	0.96→1.05	-0.25	1.07→1.11	-0.17	1.01→1.03	0.74
	x_{23}	138.34→108.77	0.09	231.06→239.46	-0.18	237.78→231.69	-0.56
	x_{24}	12.84→14.26	-0.21	12.70→13.94	-0.07	11.51→11.71	0.84
x_3	x_{31}	19818→19290	0.82	24169→24161	19.06	20795→17433	-0.08
	x_{32}	22688→25624	-0.18	16693→17461	-0.14	14074→14852	0.27

	x_{33}	369019→335595	0.23	239112→220272	0.08	241358→238503	-1.21
	x_{34}	5204→5342	-0.85	4025→4753	-0.04	2048→2408	0.09
	x_{35}	365934→377801	-0.70	340106→353769	-0.16	257119→280561	0.17
	x_{36}	31.52→31.55	-23.35	19.54→19.55	-12.33	15.74→15.37	-0.61
	x_{37}	47665→39378	0.12	47911→42173	0.05	56421→60676	0.20
x_4	x_{41}	2083.85→2152.30	-0.69	1003.06→1134.7 1	-0.05	1316.60→1319.19	7.35
	x_{42}	2523.82→2597.32	-0.77	1334.63→1492.8 5	-0.06	1638.06→1654.77	1.42
	x_{43}	151.87→169.07	-0.21	90.34→127.40	-0.02	208.08→219.27	0.28
	x_{44}	2344.33→2399.23	-0.96	1214.41→1357.0 1	-0.06	1422.32→1427.55	3.93
x_5	x_{51}	3163→3223	-1.18	795→709	0.06	2544→2336	-0.17
	x_{52}	2819.4→3149.5	-0.20	370.8→362.8	0.29	938→969	0.44
x_6	x_{61}	198→226	-0.17	276→275	1.74	310→294	-0.27
x_7	x_{71}	1136.84→1201.28	-0.40	2356.93→2571.1 8	-0.07	1280.60→1378.24	0.20

Data sources: Traffic analysis report of China’s major cities from 2016 to 2017 and the report of public transport big data analytics about major cities in China from 2016 to 2017, these two reports provided by Amap; China Statistical Yearbook in 2016-2018, Beijing Statistical Yearbook in 2016-2018, Shanghai Statistical Yearbook in 2016-2018, Guangzhou Statistical Yearbook in 2016-2018, and China energy statistical yearbook 2016~2018; according to part of the data, the “final energy consumption in Beijing” is obtained by subtracting “total energy consumption of Beijing transportation, storage and postal service” (2016-2017, 1249.4, 1312.69, 1386.78) and “loss of transportation and transmission and distribution” (2016-2017, 171.13, 175.85, 185.50)

$$E_{北京} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_{di} = -3.38 ; E_{上海} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_{di} = 18.23 ; E_{广州} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_{di} = 14.31$$

All the following factors have impacts on the delay cost of traffic congestion, such as city scale, urban facilities, urban public transport, urban vehicle ownership, urban road accidents, urban exhaust and urban transportation energy consumption. After taking all these factors into consideration, we can draw these conclusions: When the comprehensive influencing factors increase by 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing is reduced by 3.38%, it increases by 18.23% and 14.31% in Shanghai and Guangzhou respectively. Therefore, Beijing has witnessed more effective measures and more scientific methods in comprehensively solving the problems of urban development and traffic congestion.

5 COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE ELASTICITY OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION DELAY COST IN BEIJING, SHANGHAI AND GUANGZHOU

5.1 Comprehensive Elasticity of Traffic Congestion Delay Cost

According to the comprehensive elastic formula of traffic congestion delay cost and relevant data in Table 2, the following conclusions are obtained:

Table 3 The elastic extent, change direction and type of various influencing factors of traffic congestion delay cost in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou in 2016-2017

Influencing Factors	Elasticity Analysis									Influence Degree
	Beijing			Shanghai			Guangzhou			
	Extent	Direction	Type	Extent	Direction	Type	Extent	Direction	Type	
x_{11}	29.39	same	full	12.03	same	full	0.45	same	inelasticity	B>S>G
x_{12}	0.98	opposite	inelasticity	1.14	opposite	full	0.46	same	inelasticity	S>B>G
x_{13}	0.29	opposite	inelasticity	0.28	opposite	inelasticity	0.31	same	inelasticity	G>B>S

x_{21}	2.64	opposite	full	0.31	opposite	inelasticity	0.06	same	inelasticity	B>S>G
x_{22}	0.25	opposite	inelasticity	0.17	opposite	inelasticity	0.74	same	inelasticity	G>B>S
x_{23}	0.09	same	inelasticity	0.18	opposite	inelasticity	0.56	opposite	inelasticity	G>S>B
x_{24}	0.21	opposite	inelasticity	0.07	opposite	inelasticity	0.84	same	inelasticity	G>B>S
x_{31}	0.82	same	inelasticity	19.06	same	full	0.08	opposite	inelasticity	S>B>G
x_{32}	0.18	opposite	inelasticity	0.14	opposite	inelasticity	0.27	same	inelasticity	G>B>S
x_{33}	0.23	same	inelasticity	0.08	same	inelasticity	1.21	opposite	full	G>B>S
x_{34}	0.85	opposite	inelasticity	0.04	opposite	inelasticity	0.09	same	inelasticity	B>G>S
x_{35}	0.70	opposite	inelasticity	0.16	opposite	inelasticity	0.17	same	inelasticity	B>G>S
x_{36}	23.35	opposite	full	12.33	opposite	full	0.61	opposite	inelasticity	B>S>G
x_{37}	0.12	same	inelasticity	0.05	same	inelasticity	0.20	same	inelasticity	G>B>S
x_{41}	0.69	opposite	inelasticity	0.05	opposite	inelasticity	7.35	same	full	G>B>S
x_{42}	0.77	opposite	inelasticity	0.06	opposite	inelasticity	1.42	same	full	G>B>S
x_{43}	0.21	opposite	inelasticity	0.02	opposite	inelasticity	0.28	same	inelasticity	G>B>S
x_{44}	0.96	opposite	inelasticity	0.06	opposite	inelasticity	3.93	same	full	G>B>S
x_{51}	1.18	opposite	full	0.06	same	inelasticity	0.17	opposite	inelasticity	B>G>S
x_{52}	0.20	opposite	inelasticity	0.29	same	inelasticity	0.44	same	inelasticity	G>S>B
x_{61}	0.17	opposite	inelasticity	1.74	same	full	0.27	opposite	inelasticity	S>G>B
x_{71}	0.40	opposite	inelasticity	0.07	opposite	inelasticity	0.20	same	inelasticity	B>G>S

5.3 Horizontal Comparison of Elasticity of Traffic Congestion Delay Cost

Firstly, influencing factors make a difference from the same direction. The factors influencing the delay cost of traffic congestion of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou in the same direction are as follows: x_{11} represents population density and x_{37} represents passenger volume and number of trips of taxi and cars. The degree of their influence is different: When the population density increases by 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou will increase by 29.39%, 12.03% and 0.45% respectively, the influence degree from the same direction from big to small is Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou; when the passenger volume and number of trips of taxi and cars increase by 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou will increase by 0.12%, 0.05%, 0.20% respectively, the influence degree from the same direction from big to small is Guangzhou, Beijing and Shanghai.

Secondly, influencing factors play parts from the opposite direction. These factors influencing the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou are as follows: x_{36} represents taxis owned by every ten thousand people. The impact is different: If every 1% increase in taxi ownership per 10000 people,

the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou will be reduced by 23.35%, 12.33% and 0.61% respectively, and the degree of opposite impact from big to small is Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Thirdly, uncertainty of direction. The differences in cities make the elasticity appear in the same or opposite direction, so the influence brought by other factors of delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou are different, as shown in Table 3.

5.4 Longitudinal Comparison of Elasticity of Traffic Congestion Delay Cost

When elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost $E_d \geq 1$, it is called the main factor affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion; When elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost $0.5 \leq E_d < 1$, it is called the secondary factor affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion; When elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost $0 \leq E_d < 0.5$, it is called the general factor affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion. The main, secondary factors and general factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou are different, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 The main, secondary factors and general factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou

Influencing Factors	Beijing	Shanghai	Guangzhou	
x_1	x_{11}	main factor	main factor	general factor
	x_{12}	secondary factor	main factor	general factor
	x_{13}	general factor	general factor	general factor
x_2	x_{21}	main factor	general factor	general factor
	x_{22}	general factor	general factor	secondary factor
	x_{23}	general factor	general factor	secondary factor
	x_{24}	general factor	general factor	secondary factor
x_3	x_{31}	secondary factor	main factor	general factor
	x_{32}	general factor	general factor	general factor
	x_{33}	general factor	general factor	main factor
	x_{34}	secondary factor	general factor	general factor
	x_{35}	secondary factor	general factor	general factor
	x_{36}	main factor	main factor	secondary factor
	x_{37}	general factor	general factor	general factor
x_4	x_{41}	secondary factor	general factor	main factor
	x_{42}	secondary factor	general factor	main factor
	x_{43}	general factor	general factor	general factor
	x_{44}	secondary factor	general factor	main factor
x_5	x_{51}	main factor	general factor	general factor
	x_{52}	general factor	general factor	general factor
x_6	x_{61}	general factor	main factor	general factor
x_7	x_{71}	general factor	general factor	general factor

From table 4, we can find that:

Firstly, longitudinal comparison of the elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost in Beijing. According to the elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost in Beijing, the following factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing are the main factors: Population density x_{11} , per capita urban road area x_{21} , taxi owned by per 10000 people x_{36} , occurrence times of urban road accidents x_{51} , the degree of influence is $x_{11} > x_{36} > x_{21} > x_{51}$. When the main factors increase by 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion will increase by 29.39%, decrease by 23.35%, 2.64% and 1.18% respectively. The following factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing are the secondary factors: Density of the employed at the end of the year x_{12} , electric vehicle operating length x_{31} , rail operation vehicle x_{34} , rail passenger traffic volume x_{35} , private cars owned by every ten thousand people x_{41} , civil vehicles owned by every ten thousand people x_{42} , civil passenger vehicles owned by every ten thousand people x_{44} . Every 1% increase in secondary factors means that the delay cost of traffic congestion will be decreased by 0.98%, increased by 0.82%, and decreased by 0.85%, 0.70%, 0.69%, 0.77% and 0.96% respectively. The following factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in

Beijing are the general factors: Density of children in kindergarten x_{13} , per capita urban road and bridge x_{22} , per capita urban road lighting x_{23} , public transport vehicles per 10000 people x_{24} , operation of electric vehicle x_{32} , electric vehicle passenger volume x_{33} , passenger volume and number of trips x_{37} , civil trucks owned by every ten thousand people x_{43} , direct property loss caused by urban road accidents x_{52} , urban exhaust x_{61} , energy consumption of urban transportation x_{71} . When the general factors increase by every 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion in Beijing only increases (in the same direction) or decreases (in the opposite direction) by less than 0.5%.

Secondly, longitudinal comparison of the elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost in Shanghai. According to the elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost in Shanghai, the following factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in Shanghai are the main factors: Population density x_{11} , density of the employed at the end of the year x_{12} , electric vehicle operating length x_{31} , taxi owned by per 10000 people x_{36} , urban exhaust x_{61} , the degree of influence is $x_{31} > x_{36} > x_{11} > x_{61} > x_{12}$. When the main factors increase by 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion will increase by 19.06%, decrease by 12.33%, increase by

12.03% and 1.74%, and decrease by 1.14%. There is no secondary factor affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion. The following factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in Shanghai are the general factors: Density of children in kindergarten x_{13} , per capita urban road area x_{21} , per capita urban road and bridge x_{22} , per capita urban road lighting x_{23} , public transport vehicles per 10000 people x_{24} , operation of electric vehicle x_{32} , electric vehicle passenger volume x_{33} , rail operation vehicle x_{34} , rail passenger traffic volume x_{35} , passenger volume and number of trips x_{37} , private cars owned by every ten thousand people x_{41} , civil vehicles owned by every ten thousand people x_{42} , civil trucks owned by every ten thousand people x_{43} , civil passenger vehicles owned by every ten thousand people x_{44} , occurrence times of urban road accidents x_{51} , direct property loss caused by urban road accidents x_{52} , energy consumption of urban transportation x_{71} . When the general factors increase by every 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion in Shanghai only increases (in the same direction) or decreases (in the opposite direction) by less than 0.5%.

Thirdly, longitudinal comparison of the elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost in Guangzhou. According to the elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost in Guangzhou, the following factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in Guangzhou are the main factors: electric vehicle passenger volume x_{33} , private cars owned by every ten thousand people x_{41} , civil vehicles owned by every ten thousand people x_{42} , civil passenger vehicles owned by every ten thousand people x_{44} , the degree of influence is $x_{41} > x_{44} > x_{42} > x_{33}$. When the main factors increase by 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion will increase by 7.35%, 3.93%, 1.42% and decrease by 1.21%. The following factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in Guangzhou are the secondary factors: Per capita urban road and bridge x_{22} , per capita urban road lighting x_{23} , public transport vehicles per 10000 people x_{24} , taxi owned by per 10000 people x_{36} . When the secondary factors increase by 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion will increase by 0.74%, decrease by 0.56%, increase by 0.84% and decrease by 0.61%. The following factors affecting the delay cost of traffic congestion in Guangzhou are the general factors: Population x_{11} , density of the employed at the end of the year x_{12} , density of children in kindergarten x_{13} , per capita urban road area x_{21} , electric vehicle operating length x_{31} , operation of electric vehicle x_{32} , rail operation vehicle x_{34} , rail passenger traffic volume x_{35} , passenger volume and number of trips x_{37} , civil trucks owned by every ten thousand people x_{43} , occurrence times of urban road accidents x_{51} , direct property loss caused by urban road accidents x_{52} , urban exhaust x_{61} , energy consumption of

urban transportation x_{71} . When the general factors increase by every 1%, the delay cost of traffic congestion in Guangzhou only increases (in the same direction) or decreases (in the opposite direction) by less than 0.5%.

6 COUNTERMEASURES AND SUGGESTIONS ON ALLEVIATING URBAN TRAFFIC CONGESTION

After analyzing the factors that affect the delay cost of traffic congestion, we found that these factors have positive or negative effects on urban traffic congestion to varying degrees. In order to alleviate urban traffic congestion, the following recommendations are put forward:

First, controlling and reducing the population density and the number of passenger cars appropriately. The population density and the number of passenger cars carried by taxi affect the delay cost and the degree of traffic congestion in the same direction. The delay cost of traffic congestion can be reduced and the urban traffic congestion can be alleviated by controlling and reducing the population density and taxi passenger volume.

Second, increasing the number of taxis per 10000 people in a moderate way. The number of taxis owned per 10000 people has a negative impact on the delay cost of traffic congestion and the traffic congestion. By appropriately increasing this number, the delay cost of traffic congestion can be reduced and urban traffic congestion can be alleviated.

Third, urban development and urban industry development plans need to be formulated according to the local conditions. The factors, such as urban scale, urban facilities, urban public transport, urban motor vehicle ownership, urban road accidents, urban exhaust, urban transportation energy consumption, have positive or negative effects on traffic congestion. On the basis of the overall consideration of urban differences, urban development and urban industry development plans should be formulated according to local conditions. By doing this, city traffic congestion delay cost can be reduced, and the urban traffic congestion can be eased.

Fourth, changing the concept of travelling, improve the environment of slow traffic. We should guide the public to choose green way to travel, build and improve the slow transportation system such as walking and cycling. In addition, we should formulate the special planning of urban public bicycle transportation system according to local conditions, and clarify the development orientation, facility network, operation mode and guarantee mechanism of urban public bicycle.

7 CONCLUSION

The research on the delay cost and elasticity of traffic congestion delay cost in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou will surely create greater significance if it is extended to the first-tier, second-tier, third tier and fourth-tier cities in China. Due to the differences in cities, it is imperative to make a further study on the delay cost of urban traffic congestion and the elasticity of delay cost

of traffic congestion, analyze the influencing factors of urban traffic congestion delay cost, and formulate urban and urban industry development plans according to local conditions. All these measures will be helpful to alleviate urban traffic congestion.

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