DEVELOPING A BENCHMARKING MODEL FOR NZ RCAs

Shamsheer Benepal

BE (Hons), ME Civil Engineering
Civil Engineer – Transport Infrastructure
Beca

Dr Theuns F. P. Henning, Ph.D.

Civil Engineering, FEngNZ, IntPE
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering
The University of Auckland

Transportation Group Conference 2024

Sensitivity: Genera

CONTENTS

- Ol Background & Problem
- 02 Methodology
- os Analysis Variables
- **DEA Model Development**
- O5 DEA + TRM + NZTA

- of Recommendation
- Limitations & MovingForward

Sensitivity: Genera

01 Background

Some big challenges and opportunities for NZ to achieve more sustainable transport

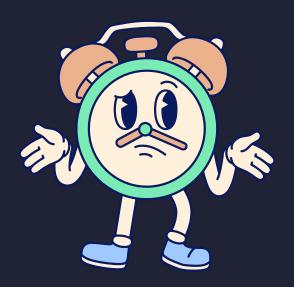
- Economy
- Environment
- Ageing road networks & limited RCA budgets

RCAs should refine road maintenance and management practices to deliver strong outcomes with maximum efficiency.

ensitivity: General

NZTA currently uses & reports on comparative analysis – limited value as RCAs have varying drivers and priorities.

NOT COMPARING APPLES TO APPLES

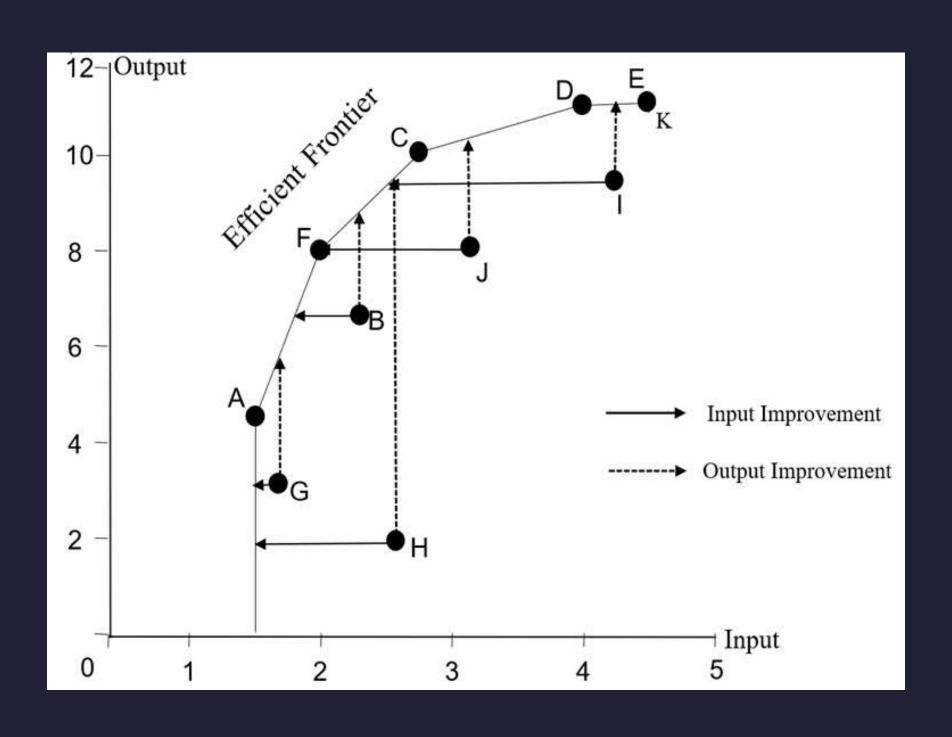


Previous research has proven the value of PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKING through DEA.

Sensitivity: Genera

DEA?

Efficiency = Weighted sum of Outputs
Weighted sum of Inputs



RESEARCH FOCUS: IMPLEMENTATION OF DEA TO GET PRACTICAL & MEANINGFUL RESULTS.



Sensitivity: Gener

DEA

Pros

Considers multiple variables that influence RCA performance, e.g., VKT/km, Maintenance Expenditure (\$/km), & PHI.

Inherent variable weighting system automatically presents all RCAs with the highest possible efficiency score.

Cons

Complete freedom in allocating weighting to variables leads to 'unfaithful' & exaggerated RCA performance assessments.

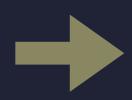
01 PROBLEM



DEA'S AUTOMATED VARIABLE WEIGHTING GIVES
UNREALISTIC RCA EFFICIENCY SCORES



NEED REALISTIC BENCHMARKING MODEL - CONSIDERS KEY
VARIABLES & HAS WEIGHT RESTRICTIONS



EFFICIENCY SCORES NEED EVALUATION ALONGSIDE CURRENT ASSET MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENTS – TRM & NZTA AMP SCORES

02 METHODOLOGY

1 CHOOSE APPROPRIATE VARIABLES

2 APPLY VARIABLE WEIGHTINGS & MAKE A RECOMMENDATION

VALIDATE DEA SCORES AGAINST EXTERNAL SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS

O3 ANALYSIS VARIABLES

	VARIABLE	DEA CATEGORY
(J°)	Cost (\$/km)	CONTROLLABLE INPUT
	Urban/Rural Roads (%UR)	UN-CONTROLLABLE INPUT
	VKT/km (millions)	UN-CONTROLLABLE INPUT
£03!	Pavement Health Index (PHI)	OUTPUT

04 DEA MODEL DEVELOPMENT

TRIAL 1

EXP %UR VKT/km

DOUBLE ENDED
WEIGHT CONTROL

TRIAL 2



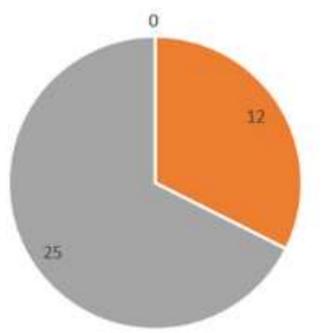
SINGLE ENDED
WEIGHT CONTROL

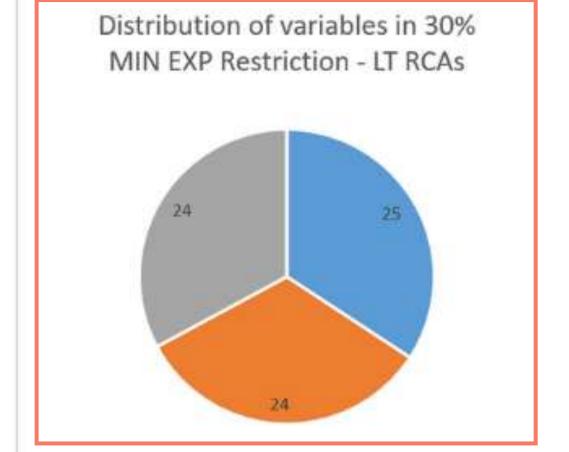
FINAL MODEL



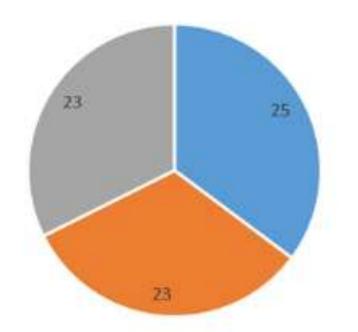
ONLY EXPENDITURE
RESTRICTED FROM THE
MINIMUM END

Distribution of variables in 0% MIN EXP Restriction - LT RCAs

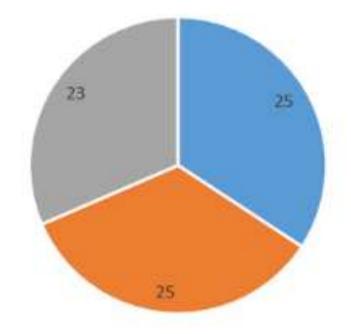




Distribution of variables in 40% MIN EXP Restriction - LT RCAs

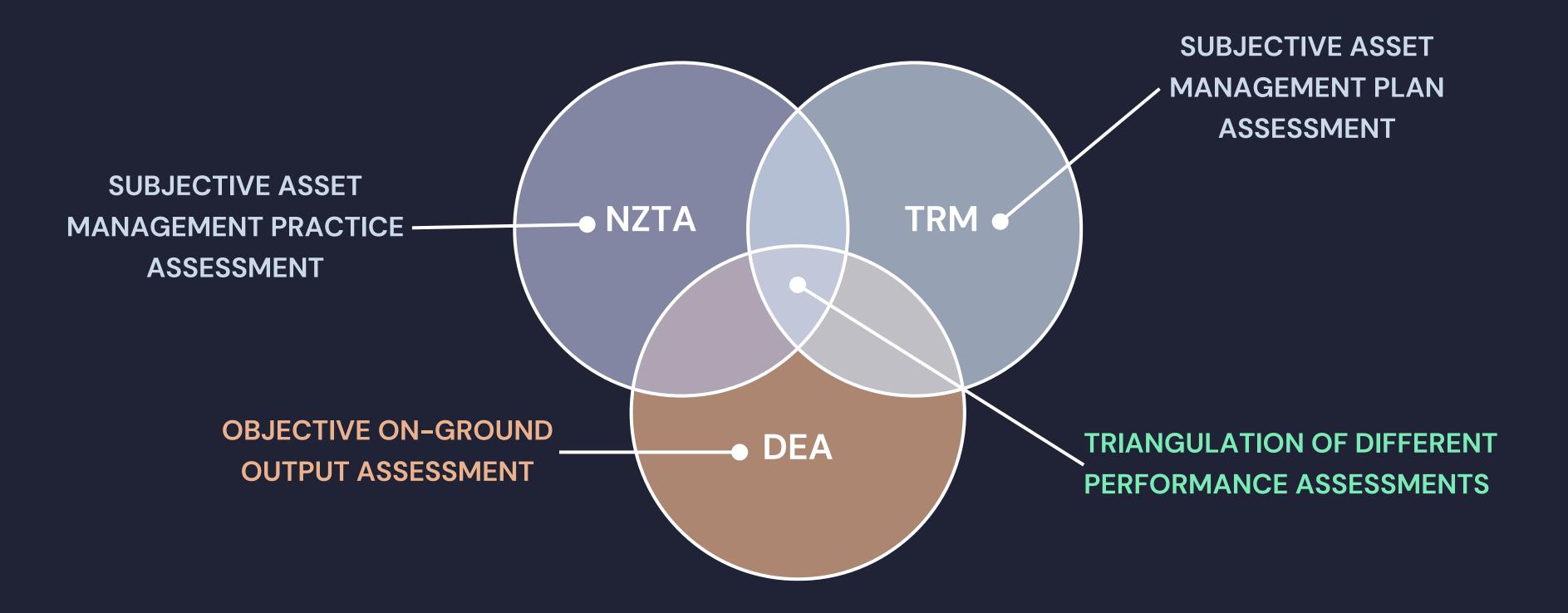


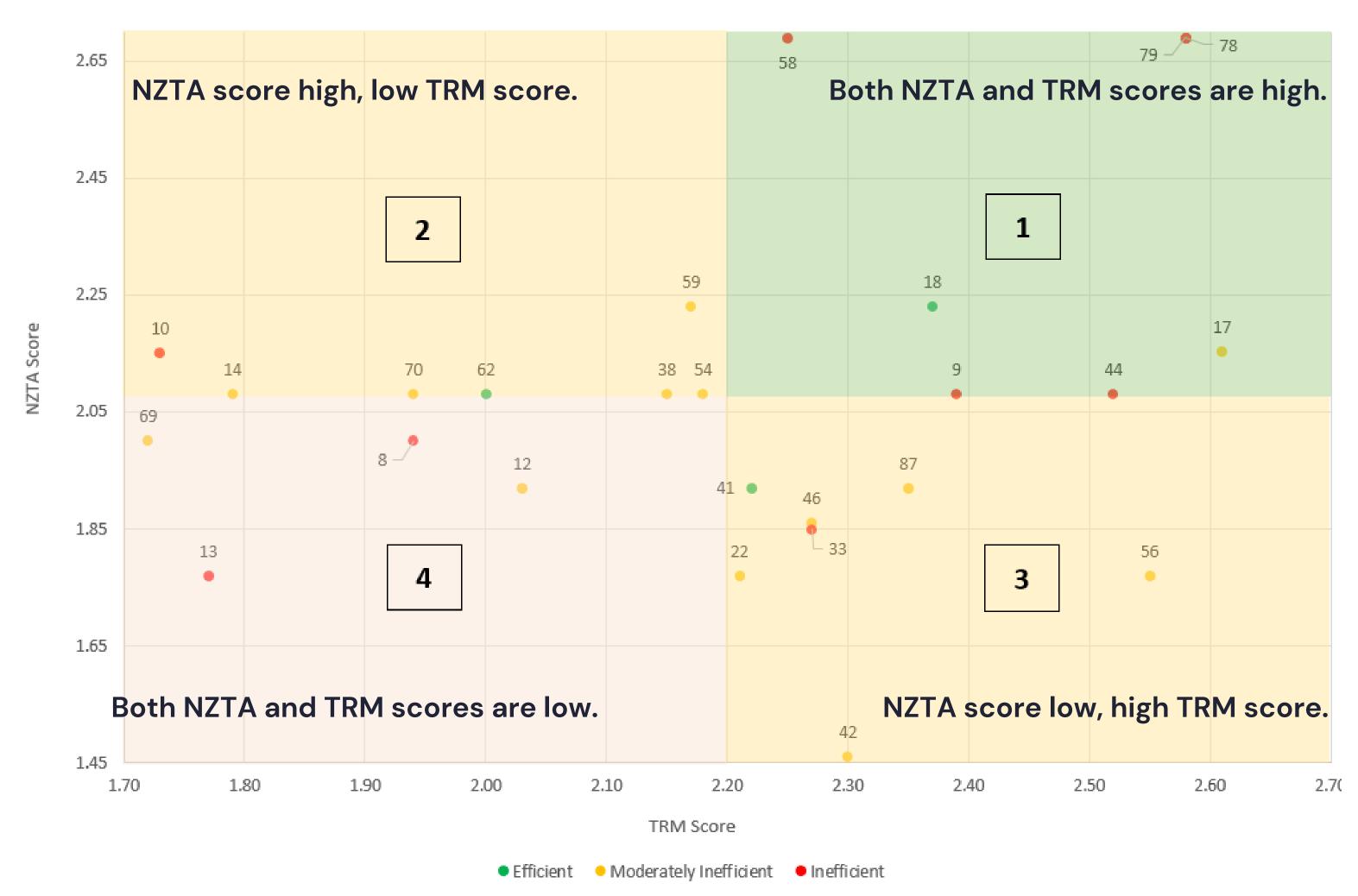
Distribution of variables in 50% MIN EXP Restriction - LT RCAs



- No. of RCAs with EXP weighting more than or equal to 30%
- No. of RCAs with INV %UR weighting >0%
- = No. of RCAs with INV VKT/km weighting >0%

O5 DEA + TRM + NZTA



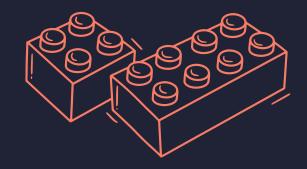


ensitivity: Gener

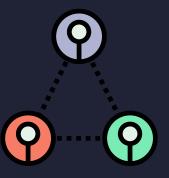
06 RECOMMENDATION



For this study's variables, Expenditure (\$/km) should be restricted to a minimum 30%–50% weighting.



Beneficial to have RCAs with similar characteristics in clubs or peer groups.



Varied performance evaluations yield holistic understanding of RCA efficiency. ensitivity: General

O7 LIMITATIONS & MOVING FORWARD

LIMITATION:

Limited data set, so no environmental variables.

MOVING FORWARD:

Dynamics of DEA understood under restrictions, now expanding benchmarking model across SH NOCs with critical variables.

ensitivity: General

THANKYOU

HAPPY TO TAKE QUESTIONS