# Measuring the Impact of Greenway Infrastructure: Evidence on Heterogeneous Demand for Environmental Amenities

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## **Project Goals**

- Measure greenway values in a first stage hedonic framework
- Test for heterogeneous values across the population
- Explore feasibility as a dissertation topic

# What is a Greenway?

- In short, a linear park
- Built along rivers, streams, abandoned rail corridor etc.
- Connect parks and other areas of interest
- Viewed as an environmental amenity and thought to attract residents

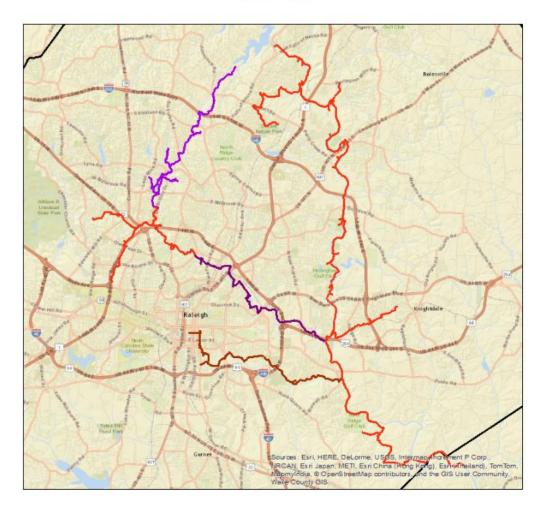


Section of the Neuse River greenway in southern Wake County, NC

**NC STATE UNIVERSITY** 

# Greenway Expansion 2010-2015

Present

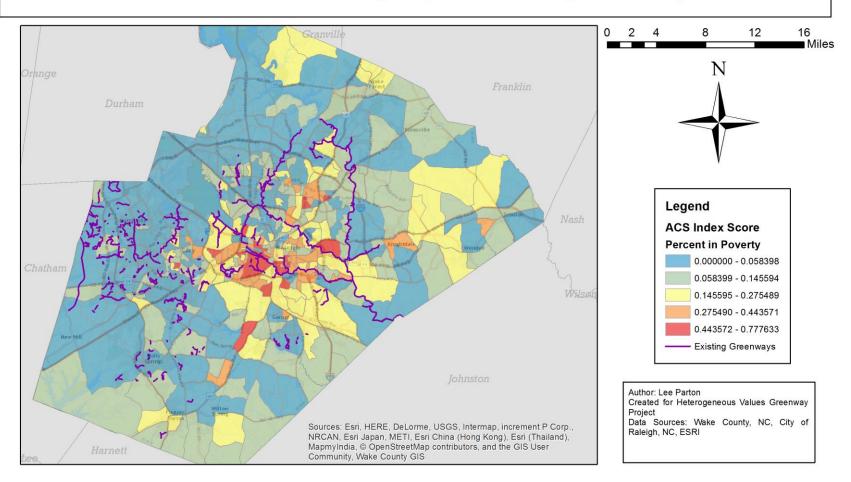


### Data

- Structural and property characteristics for all parcels in Wake County 2005-2015
- Real Estate transaction data for 2006-2015
- Euclidian distance measured from every parcel to every greenway
- Demographic data at the census block group level
- Timing of greenway construction
- Greenway characteristics

# **Demographics**

#### Percent of Wake County Population Living in Poverty



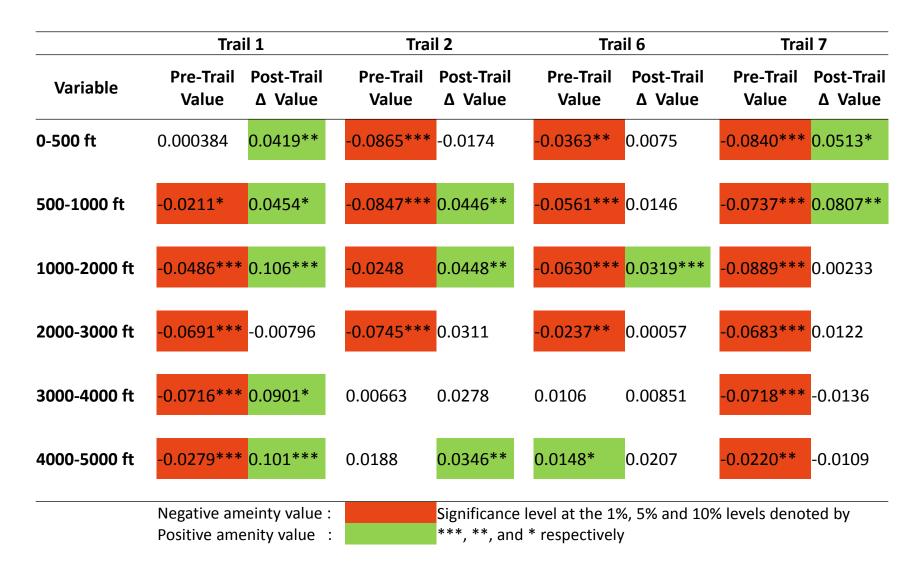
# Methods

- Temporal fixed effects model with greenway timing
  - $-\log(p_{it}) = \alpha + \beta X_{it} + \sum_{\tau=2006}^{2015} \psi_{\tau} Y_{it}^{\tau} + \sum_{j=1}^{16} \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \theta_{kj} d_{it}^{k} +$

$$\sum_{m=2}^{455} \phi_m BG_{it}^m + \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \sum_{j=1}^{16} \xi_{jk} d_{ijt}^k E_{jt} + \epsilon_{it}$$

- $X_{it}$  = Structural characteristics for *i*<sup>th</sup> sale in time *t*
- $d_{it}^k = i^{th}$  sale distance to nearest greenway at time t
- $BG_{it}^m$  = Census Block Group *m* in which sale *i* occurred in time *t*
- $-Y_{it}^{\tau}$  = Temporal fixed effect
- $-E_{it}$  = Denotes greenway existing at time of sale

# **Amenity Values in Low Income Areas**



# **Amenity Values in High Income Areas**

	Trail 3		Trail 4		Trail 8		Trail 9	
Variable	Pre-Trail Value	Post-Trail ∆ Value	Pre-Trail Value	Post-Trail ∆ Value	Pre-Trail Value	Post-Trail ∆ Value	Pre-Trail Value	Post-Trail ∆ Value
0-500 ft	0.130***	-0.0334	-0.0199	-0.0059	0.183***	-0.0573	0.0134	-0.0678
500-1000 ft	0.0886***	0.00413	0.00483	0.006	0.0248	0.0874**	0.0810***	-0.0138
1000-2000 ft	0.0631***	-0.0610**	-0.0306	0.00368	-0.118***	0.0184	0.0490***	-0.00613
2000-3000 ft	0.0227*	-0.0173	-0.0517**	0.0446***	-0.0703***	0.0132	0.0379***	0.0250*
3000-4000 ft	0.0589***	-0.0340*	-0.0175	0.0261	-0.0157	0.0252	0.0157	0.0700***
4000-5000 ft	0.0437***	-0.00687	0.0014	0.0282	-0.0369***	-0.00396	-0.00116	0.0862***
	-	meinty value nenity value		-	e level at the 1%, 5% and 10% levels denoted by d * respectively			

## Conclusion

- Evidence of heterogeneous valuation
- Greenways as disamenity mitigation?
- Evidence is limited for greenway amenity values in high income areas
- Estimating lower bound on values
  - Excludes values to residents that do not live near greenways
  - Excludes non-use values
- Decision makers may want to consider heterogeneous values when choosing greenway sites
  - Potential to increase tax revenues

### **Future Extensions**

- Control for Crime
- Control for flood plains
- Move to a second hedonic stage analysis
  - Requires identifying separate markets or imposing structure
- Panel data hedonic framework using aggregated block group observations.
- Incorporate social networking data i.e., Strava and Map My Run, to develop travel cost measures.