

















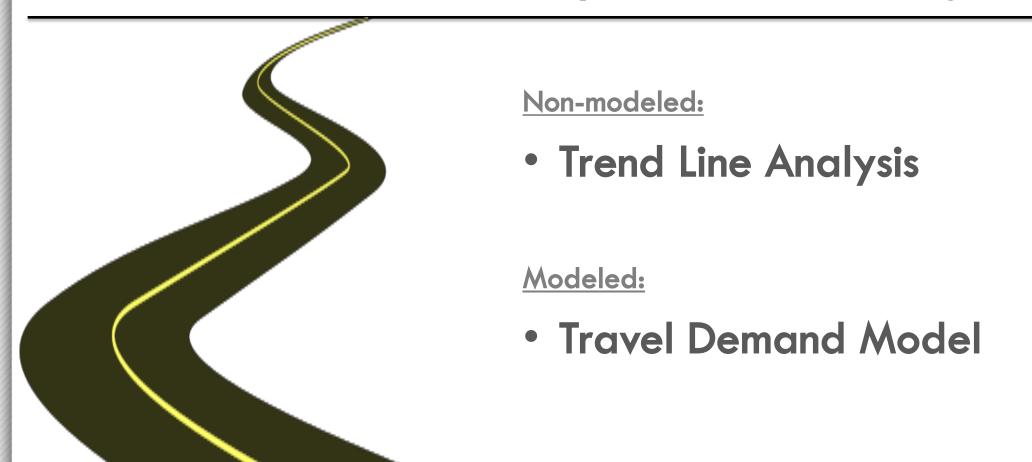


## Introduction to Travel Demand Modeling

**Amar Pillai** 

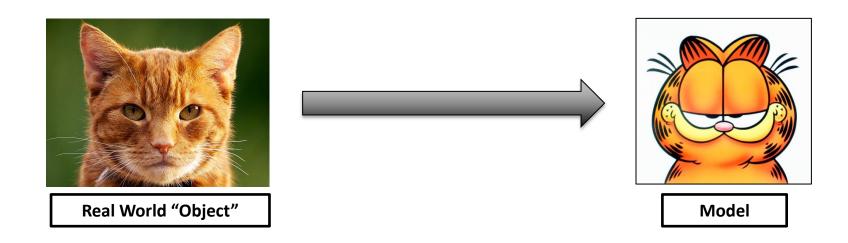
Feb 14, 2018

### **Tools for Transportation Planning**



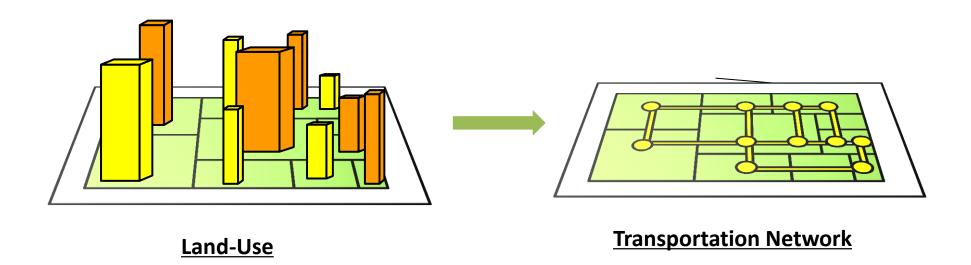
#### What is a model?

A representation of a real object or system that accounts for its relevant properties.

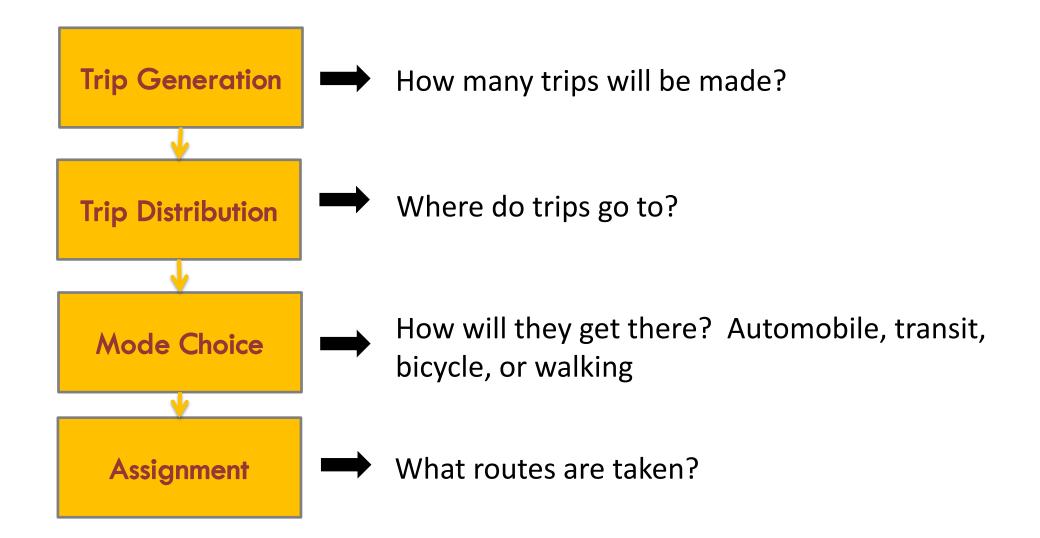


### What is a travel demand model?

A systematic process for translating land use and transportation supply into projections of travel demand



#### What is a travel demand model?



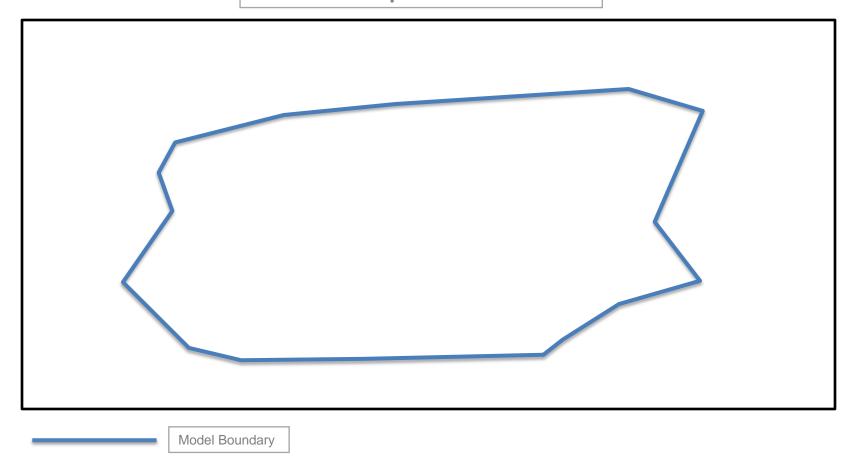
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## Few Key Concepts

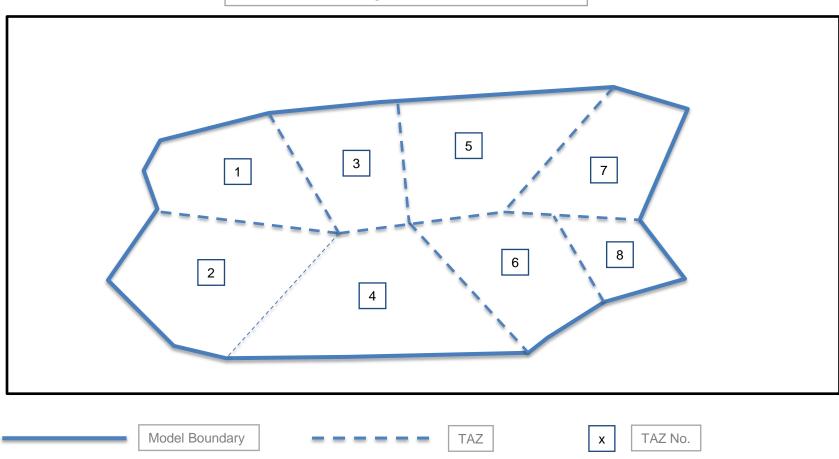
#### What are these?

- $\square$ Traffic Analysis Z one (TAZ)
- Centroid
- Centroid Connector

**Schematic Representation of TAZ** 

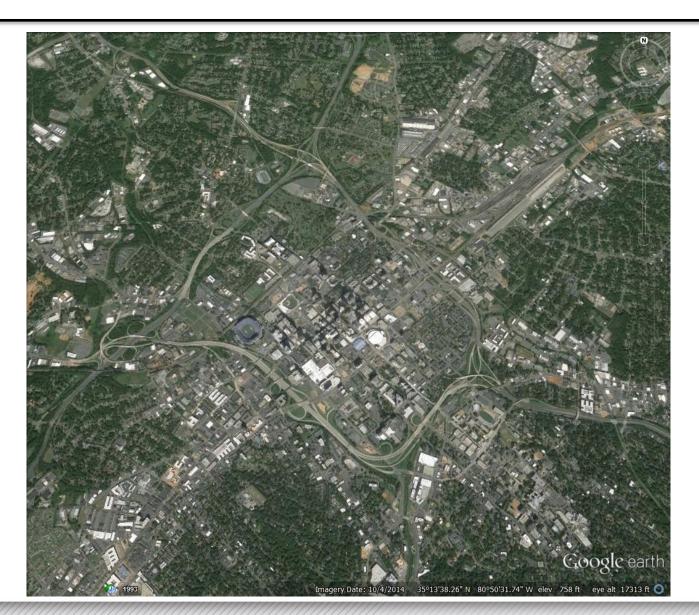


#### **Schematic Representation of TAZ**

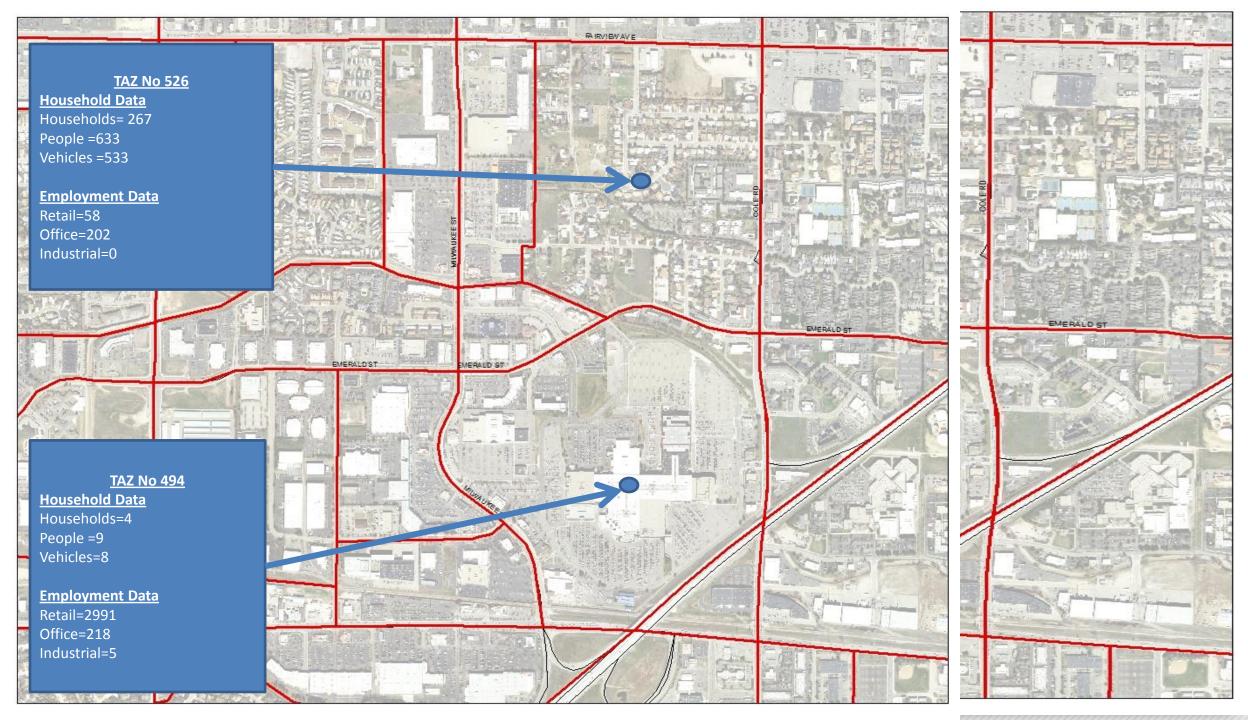


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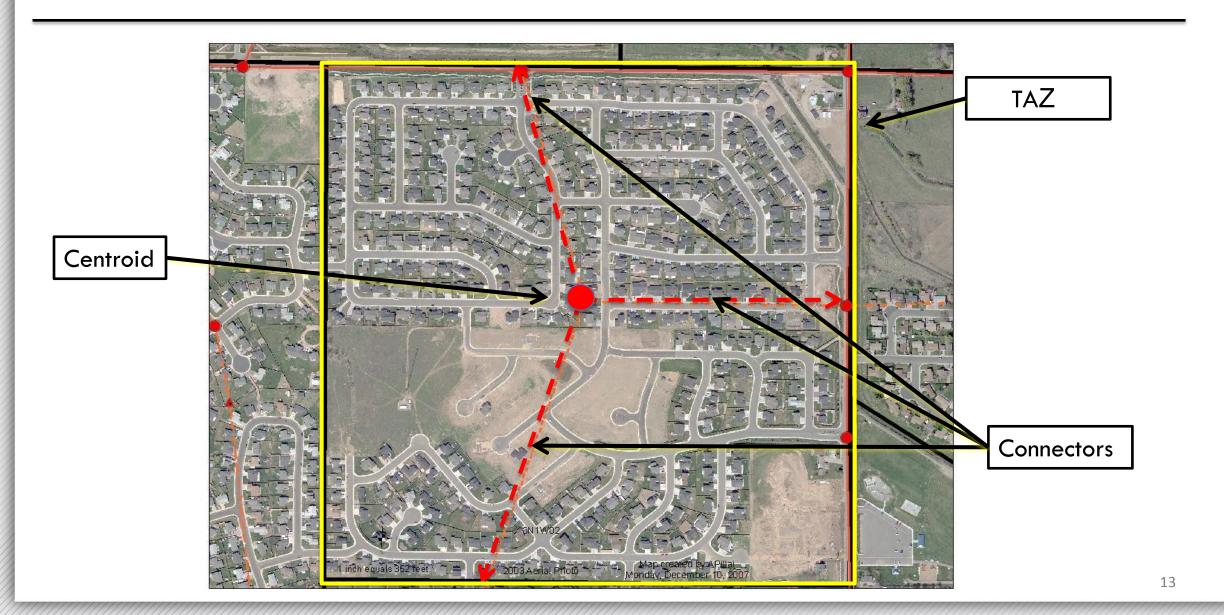
- TAZ -A common sense subdivision of the study area
- Typically created along census boundaries (census block, group & tract)
- Contains homogenous land-use
- Why TAZ s? To simplify the modeling process

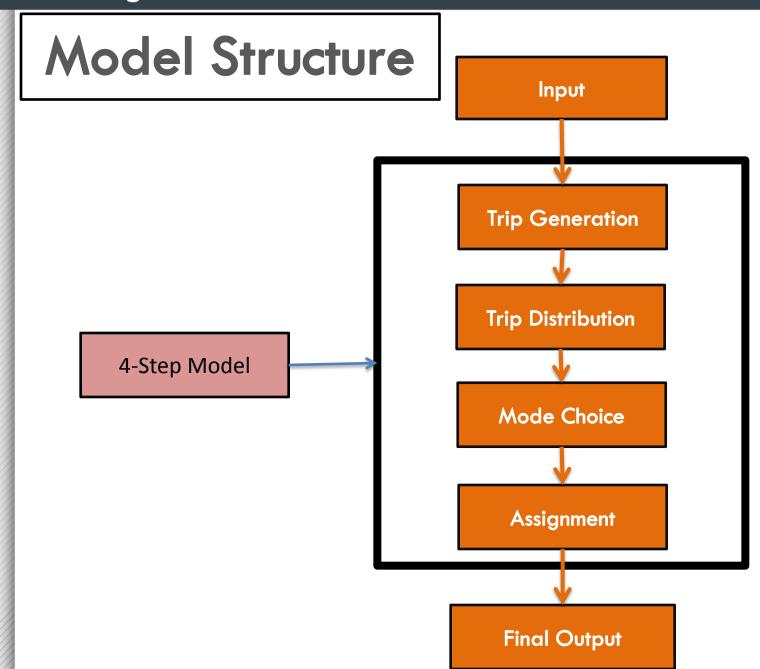






## Few Key Concepts-Centroid & Connector





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## Input Data-Model Foundation

Input Data is critical!!!
Why?
Garbage in, garbage out!

### Input Data

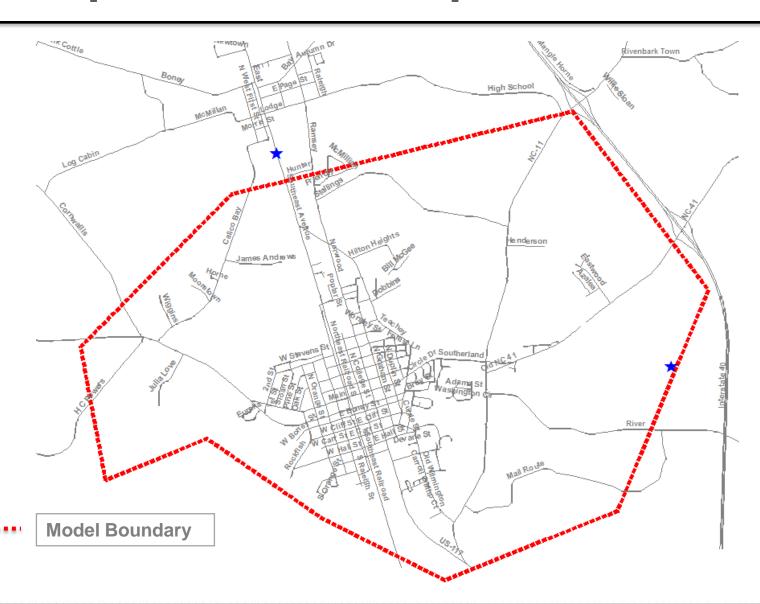
- ■Socio-Economic data/Demographics
  - Population
  - > Households
  - Jobs (Office, Retail, Highway Retail, Service, Industrial)
  - School (K-12, Western Carolina University)
- Transportation Network

## Input Data-Demographics

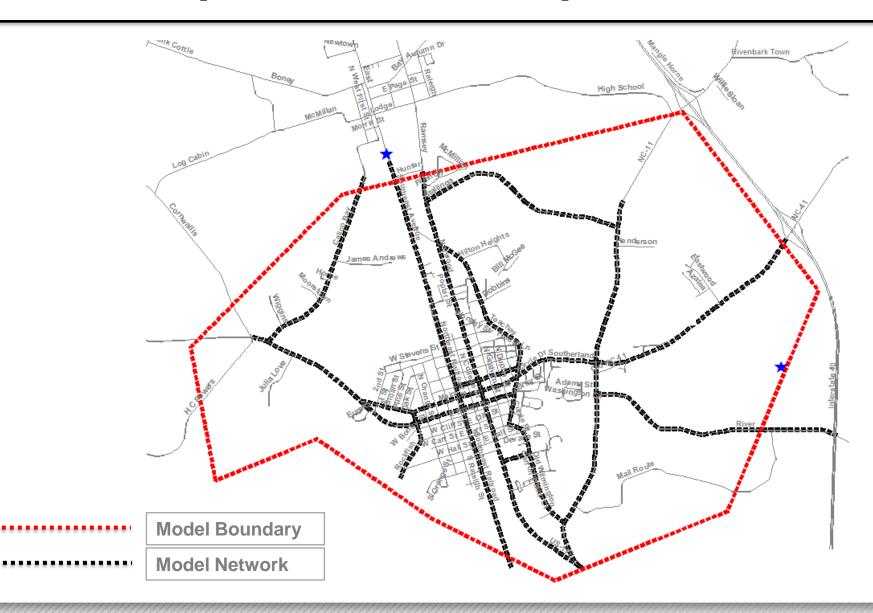
- ■Socio-Economic data/Demographics
  - Population
  - Households
  - Employment
  - School enrollment
  - V ehicle ownership
- Compiled using
  - Census data
  - Local comprehensive plans
  - Employment data from private vendors (infoUSA) and reviewed by local staff and CTP Committee
  - School data
- Aggregated at the TAZ level

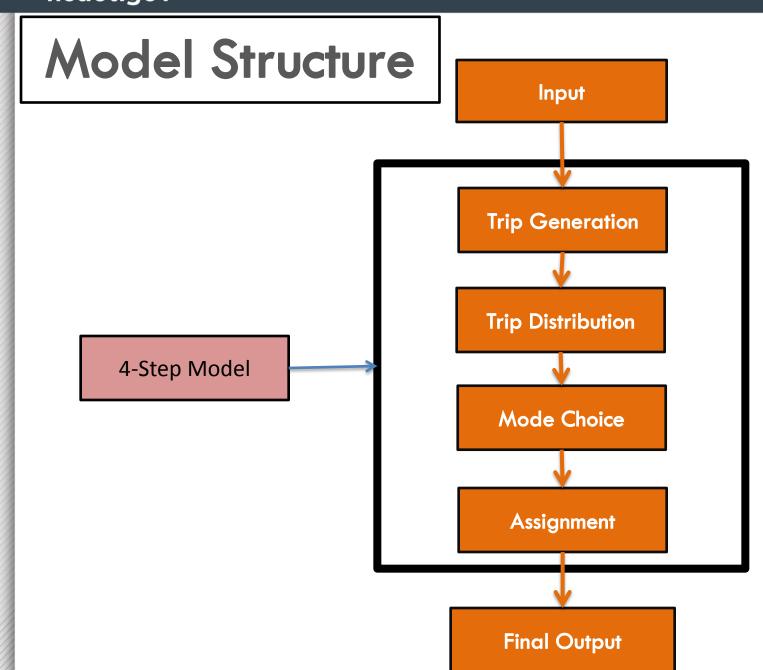


## Input Data- Transportation Network



## Input Data- Transportation Network





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## **Trip Generation**

#### How many trips are generated?

Shopping trips



Work Trips





Other Trips & More....

## **Trip Generation**

How many trips are generated?

- Determines how many **Productions** or **Attractions** are in each TAZ in a typical day
- □ Characterized by trip purpose. E.g. Home-based-work, Home-based-school, Home-based-other etc.

## Trip Distribution

Where do the trips go to (or come from)?

Determines how many trips begin or end in each TAZ in a typical day

- ☐ Trip distribution is done through:
  - ✓ Gravity Model

## Trip Distribution

#### **Gravity Model**

(Based on Newton's Law of Gravity)

Distributes trips based on "size" and "distance" to other

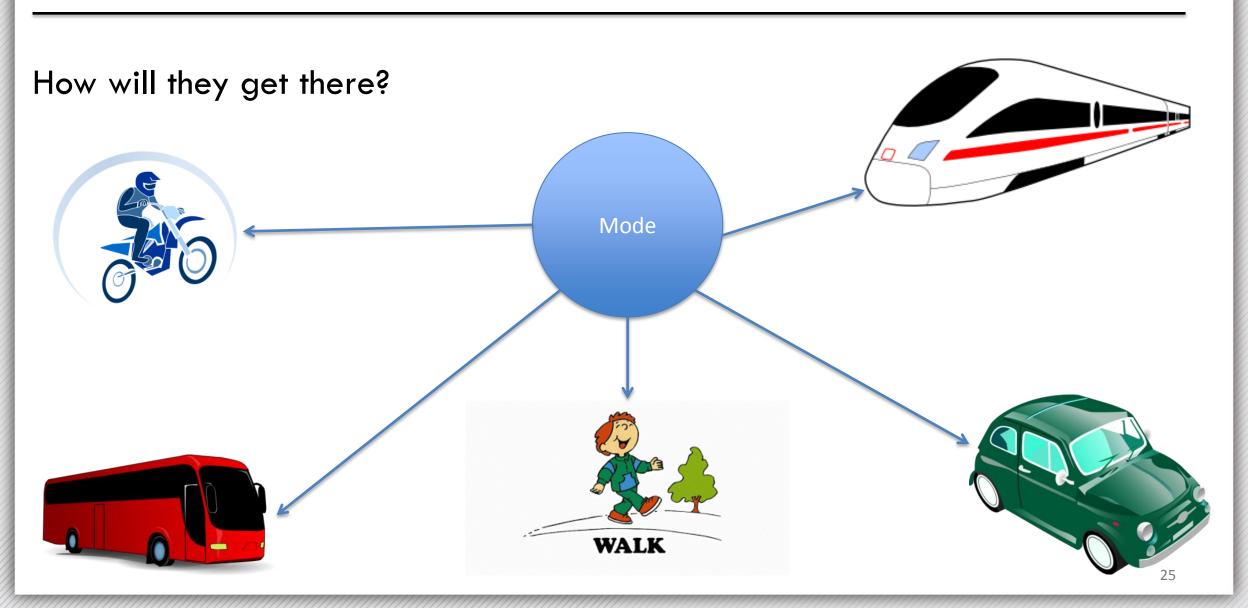
#### zones

Size: Land use

Distance: Any "cost factor". e.g. distance, travel time, cost (\$)



## **Mode Choice**

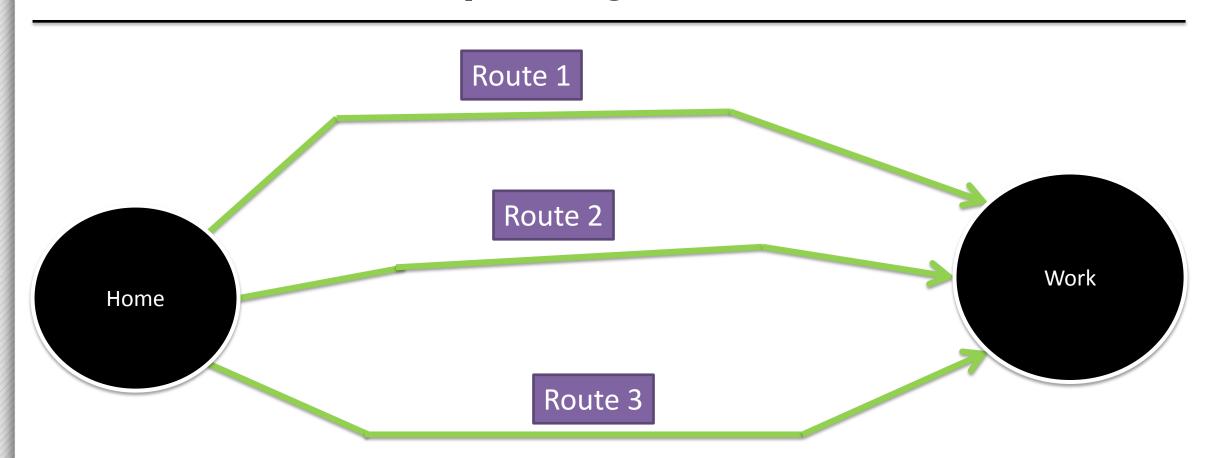


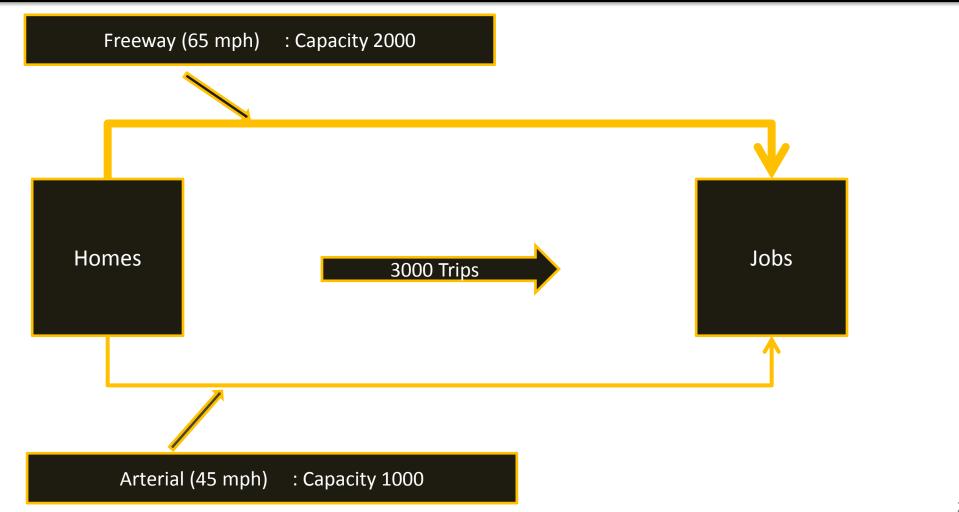
### **Mode Choice**

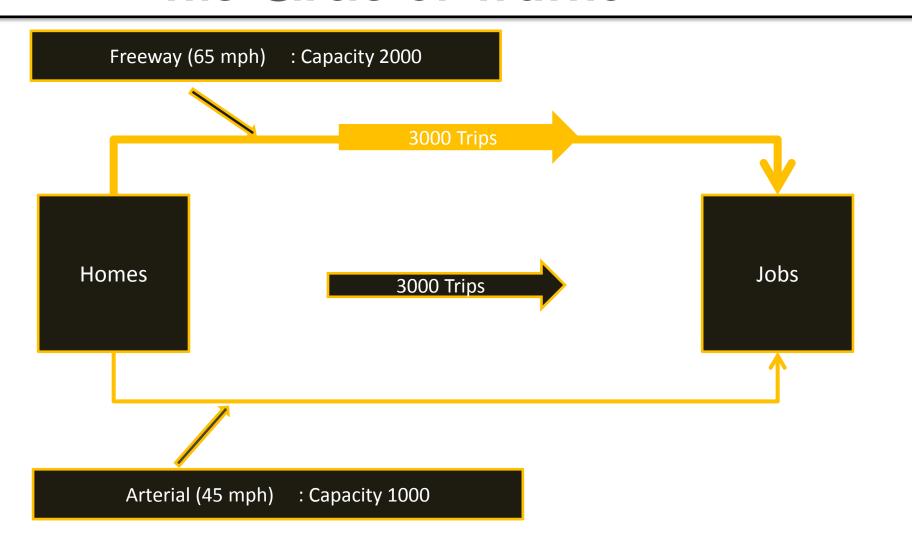
#### How will they get there?

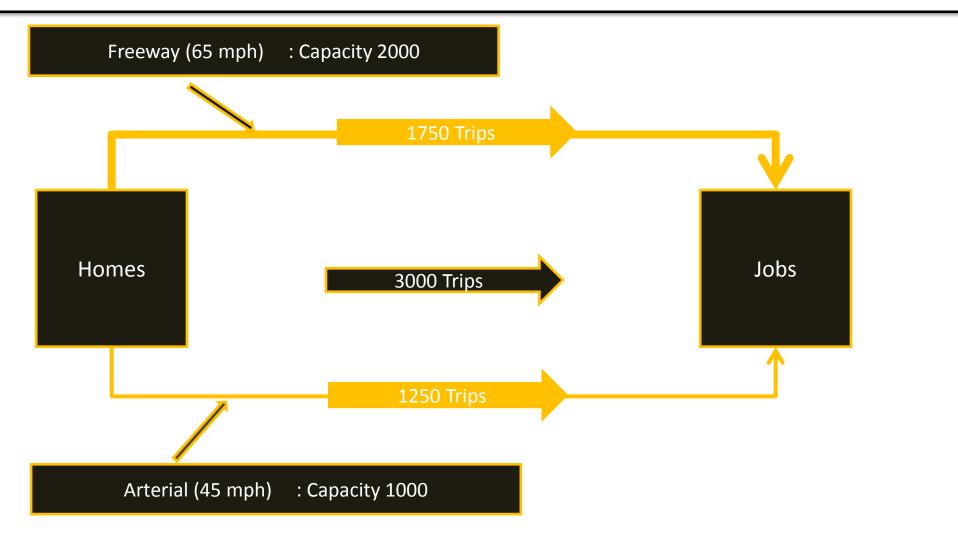
- Small Area Models do not have an explicit mode choice model
  - ✓ Non-vehicular trips are removed before trip assignment
- Non-vehicular modes typically comprise about 5% of the total trips

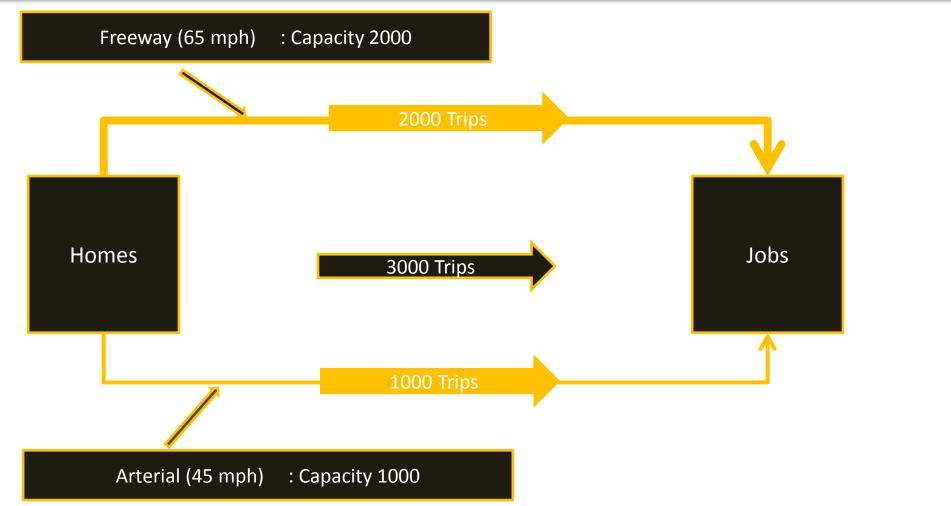
## Trip Assignment







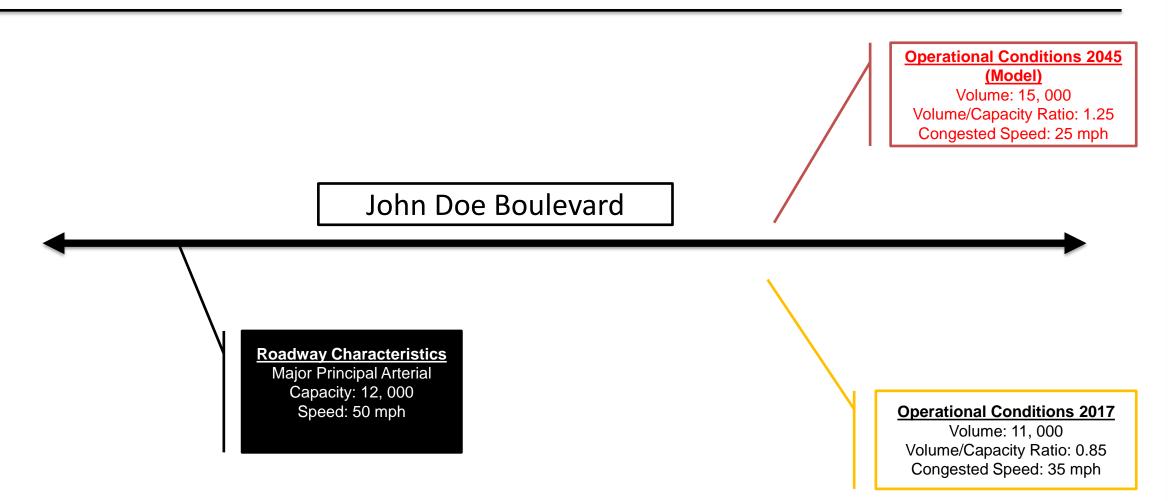


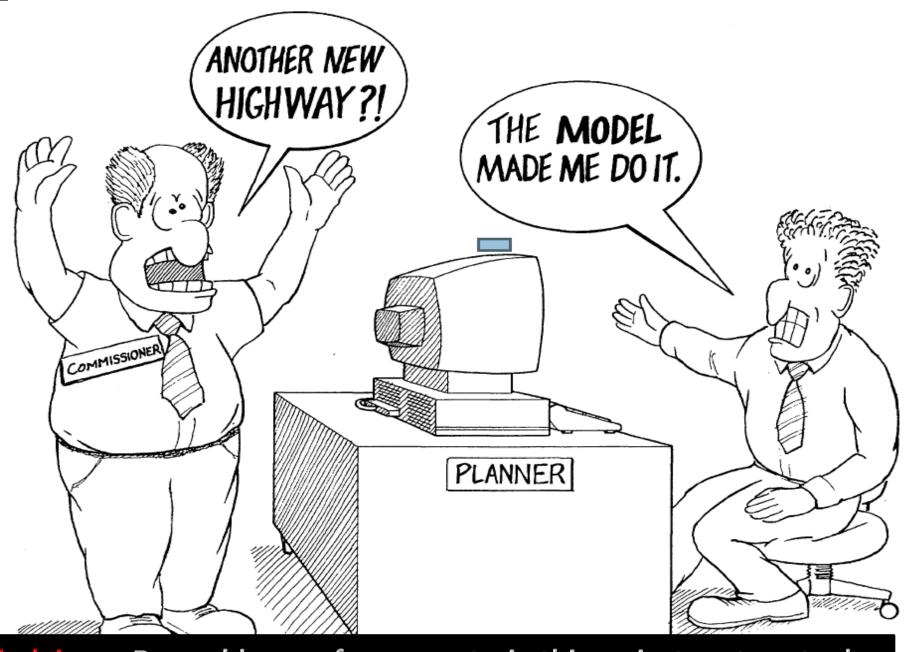


## Outputs

- **□**Volumes
- ☐ Congested Speed
- ■Volume-capacity ratio
- ☐ Travel times

## **Evaluating Outputs**





Disclaimer: Resemblance of any events in this caricature to actual incidents is obvious!

## How can local planners assist with the development of a Travel Demand Model (TDM)?

- ✓ Input on establishing the model boundary
- ✓ Input on roads to study (staff and CTP Steering Committee)
- ✓ V erifying employment data (overall and by TAZ Employers may trust a local call versus a call from "Raleigh")
- ✓ Growing and verifying population (overall and by TAZ building permits are helpful)
- ✓ An extra set of eyes to check the base year data (road attributes, population etc.)
- ✓ Assistance with future year population and employment projections (staff and CTP Steering Committee)



#### Contact Us

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