RECENT INNOVATIONS IN TRAVEL MODELING

Por



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RECENT INNOVATIONS

Two recent projects

- FHWA's Freight Analysis Framework (FAF) v.5
 - Truck route choice assignment

- NC Research Triangle Regional Model (TRM), Gen 2
 - Decision trees for trip productions
 - Nested destination choice





TRM G2

BATT



THE NC RESEARCH TRIANGLE

- Raleigh-Durham Metro
 - Very multi-nucleated
 - Chapel Hill, Cary, Wake Forest
 - Major Research Institutions
 - Tech Industry
 - Affluent
- I.9 Million People
- 2 MPOs I Model





A HYBRID TRIP-BASED MODEL

Disaggregate front end, aggregate back end

Trips, but segmented by tour type

- Advanced component models
 - Machine Learning, Destination Choice
- Linkage of Home-based & Non-home-based trips





POPULATION SYNTHESIS

- TransCAD's Iterative Proportional Updating (IPU)
 - Household and Person level controls
 - Support for controls at multiple levels of geography
 - Extremely fast, ~ 2 minutes run during model run
- Person level attributes show benefit of IPU over IPF







TRIP TYPES

Work Tours (36.2%) Non-Work Tours (63.8%)

- Home-Based (21.9%)
 - Work
 - Other
 - Escort to School
- Non-Home-Based (14.2%)
 - Escort to School
 - Other
 - Work Related

- Home-Based (44.2%)
 - School
 - Other Discretionary Long
 - Other Discretionary Short
 - Other Shop / Eat / Errands
 - Other Medical
- Non-Home-Based (19.6%)
 - School
 - Other Maintenance / Eat
 - Other Discretionary



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TRIP GENERATION

- Tested classical stats & plain AI methods
 - Cross-classification
 - GLM (up to and including zero-inflated negative binomial)
 - Logit (ordered logit)
 - Extreme Gradient Boosted
 Decision Trees (XGBoost)
 / Random Forests

| Example: School Trips | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Model Type | Pseudo R ² | | | | | |
| Ordered Logit | 0.03 | | | | | |
| GLM | 0.22 | | | | | |
| Cross-Class | 0.33 | | | | | |
| XGBoost | 0.60 | | | | | |
| XAI ANOVA Decision Tree | 0.53 | | | | | |

Chosen approach: Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI)

- ANOVA-based Rationalized Decision Trees
- Explainable, reasonable relationships between trip rates and explanatory variables
- Confidence that the model is not over-fit to the data

Population Synthesis

Trip Generation Non-Motorized Models

HB Destination Choice Home-based Mode

Choice Non-Home-based

Models Parking Mode

TRIP GENERATION

- Advantages of ANOVA-based decision trees
 - Sensitivity
 - Age
 - Neighborhood / Accessibility
 - Income
 - Vehicle ownership
 - Household composition
 - Nonlinear effects
 - Full survey support
 - No empty cells like with cross-class



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Population Synthesis

Trip Generation

NON-MOTORIZED MODELS

- All streets network used for walk, bike, and transit walk access skimming
- Walk accessibility drives choice

to walk





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Population Synthesis

Trip Generation

HIERARCHICAL DESTINATION CHOICE

- First, travelers choose a destination district
- Second, travelers choose the exact zone
- Significant district level effects
- Allows much better representation of travel in the multinucleated Triangle region





NESTED MODE CHOICE

- Walk and bike handled earlier
- Borrowing someone else's car is prevalent for low-income travelers
- Explicit option to pay for Uber / Lyft / taxi / rental car





Population Synthesis

Trip Generation Non-Motorized Models

HB Destination Choice Home-based Mode

Choice Non-Home-based Models

Parking Model

PAID AUTO MODELS

- Fare (\$) = 4.00 +
 0.70 * length (mi) +
 0.25 * time (min)
- Constrained constant and time coefficient
 - Based on the literature
- Estimated cost per mile parameter from local survey

- Wait Time = 45.10 + 3.5*(Peak)
 - 1534.4/GenAccess
 - + 13030.36 / GenAccess^2
- Estimated model with TRM variables based on published wait time model for Austin, TX
- Produces reasonable results
 - Downtown Raleigh
 - Off Peak: 2.5 min
 - Peak: 6 min
 - Rural Fringe of Model Area : up to 30 min

Population Synthesis

Trip Generation Non-Motorized Models

HB Destination Choice

Home-based Mode Choice

Non-Home-based

Models

Parking Model

4.25 and below (61 4.25 to 6.39 (762) 6.39 to 8.79 (432) 8.79 to 11.50 (376) 11.50 to 14.50 (311 14.50 to 17.60 (333 7.60 to 21.90 (117)



NON-HOME-BASED TRIP MODELS (TMIP METHOD)

- After and conditional on HB trip models
 - NHB trips generated separately by mode based on HB trip destinations by mode (~Markov transition probabilities)





Population Synthesis

NHB TRIP GENERATION **BY MODE**

Example: Nonwork Tour Non-home-based SOV

| term | estimated_as | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| N_HB_OD_Long_hov | N_HB_OD_All_hov | 0.0209 | 0.0037 | 5.6162 | 0 |
| N_HB_OD_Short_hov | N_HB_OD_All_hov | 0.0209 | 0.0037 | 5.6162 | 0 |
| N_HB_OD_Long_sov | N_HB_OD_All_sov | 0.1034 | 0.0041 | 25.021 | 0 |
| N_HB_OD_Short_sov | N_HB_OD_All_sov | 0.1034 | 0.0041 | 25.021 | 0 |
| N_HB_OME_All_hov | N_HB_OME_All_hov | 0.0026 | 0.0034 | 0.7798 | 0.4355 |
| N_HB_OMED_All_hov | N_HB_OME_All_hov | 0.0026 | 0.0034 | 0.7798 | 0.4355 |
| N_HB_OME_All_sov | N_HB_OME_All_sov | 0.0292 | 0.0044 | 6.6661 | 0 |
| N_HB_OMED_All_sov | N_HB_OME_All_sov | 0.0292 | 0.0044 | 6.6661 | 0 |

Trip Generation Non-Motorized Models HB Destination Choice Home-based Mode Choice

Population Synthesis

Non-Home-based Models

Parking Model

- All HB trip types (on Nonwork tours) by auto modes generate NHB SOV trips
- No HB trips by non-auto modes generate NHB SOV trips
 - You have to have taken a car with you make a NHB trip by SOV.

NHB TRIP GENERATION BY MODE

 Example: Nonwork Tour Non-home-based Maintenance / Eat WALK

- NHB walk trips can be made by many more modes – because they don't require having a vehicle with you
- Note how likely auto-pay HB trips are to generate NHB walk trips

| term | estimated_as | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| N_HB_K12_All_t | N_HB_K12_All_t | 0.0813 | 0.0472 | 1.7235 | 0.0848 |
| N_HB_OD_Long_auto_pay | N_HB_O_All_auto_pay | 0.5896 | 0.0225 | 26.237 | 0 |
| N_HB_OD_Short_auto_pay | N_HB_O_All_auto_pay | 0.5896 | 0.0225 | 26.237 | 0 |
| N_HB_OME_All_auto_pay | N_HB_O_All_auto_pay | 0.5896 | 0.0225 | 26.237 | 0 |
| N_HB_OMED_All_auto_pay | N_HB_O_All_auto_pay | 0.5896 | 0.0225 | 26.237 | 0 |
| N_HB_OD_Long_hov | N_HB_OD_All_hov | 0.0062 | 0.0028 | 2.238 | 0.0252 |
| N_HB_OD_Short_hov | N_HB_OD_All_hov | 0.0062 | 0.0028 | 2.238 | 0.0252 |
| N_HB_OD_Long_t | N_HB_OD_All_t | 0.0681 | 0.0218 | 3.1296 | 0.0018 |
| N_HB_OD_Short_t | N_HB_OD_All_t | 0.0681 | 0.0218 | 3.1296 | 0.0018 |
| N_HB_OD_Long_walk | N_HB_OD_Long_walk | 0.0398 | 0.0082 | 4.831 | 0 |
| N_HB_OD_Short_sov | N_HB_OD_Short_sov | 0.0129 | 0.0055 | 2.3628 | 0.0181 |
| N_HB_OD_Short_walk | N_HB_OD_Short_walk | 0.0131 | 0.004 | 3.261 | 0.0011 |
| N_HB_OME_All_bike | N_HB_OME_All_bike | 0.1197 | 0.0477 | 2.5095 | 0.0121 |
| N_HB_OME_All_hov | N_HB_OME_All_hov | 0.0075 | 0.0026 | 2.8264 | 0.0047 |
| N_HB_OME_All_sov | N_HB_OME_All_sov | 0.0251 | 0.0034 | 7.3015 | 0 |
| N_HB_OME_All_t | N_HB_OME_All_t | 0.0695 | 0.0276 | 2.5216 | 0.0117 |
| N_HB_OME_All_walk | N_HB_OME_All_walk | 0.1767 | 0.0089 | 19.884 | 0 |
| N_HB_OMED_All_walk | N_HB_OME_All_walk | 0.1767 | 0.0089 | 19.884 | 0 |
| N_HB_OMED_All_hov | N_HB_OMED_All_hov | 0.0168 | 0.0091 | 1.8509 | 0.0642 |

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Population Synthesis

Trip Generation Non-Motorized Models

BOOSTING TMIP NHB GENERATION MODELS

We can model NHB trips as function of HB trips and accessibility

$$Y = \alpha \mathbf{A}^{\gamma} \sum_{t,m} \beta_{t,m} X_{t,m}$$

- Where
 - A is a measure of accessibility to nearby destinations
 - α and γ are parameters
- This way, the accessibility term (αA^{γ}) scales the productivity of the HB trips



Population Synthesis

Trip Generation

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XAI BOOSTING NHB GENERATION MODELS

Effect on NHB Trip Rate

- The NHB trip rate is decreased (~50%) in rural areas
- And the NHB trip rate marginally increases (up to ~+50%) in more accessible areas
- NHB by walk approaches 0 in non-walkable areas



PARKING MODELS

- Only for downtown & major campus areas
- Based on 2016 survey
- Nested Mode & Destination Choice Model



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Population Synthesis

Trip Generation Non-Motorized Models HB Destination

Choice Home-based Mode Choice

Non-Home-based Models Parking Model

THE NEXT GENERATION TRM

- Trip-making sensitive to age, neighborhood type not just household size and income
- Representation of walk & bike trips
- Better reflects true multi-nucleated travel between communities in the region
- Paid (Uber/Lyft) and borrowed car modes
- NHB mode linked to HB mode
- Explicit handling of parking



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