

GIS Based Bicycle & Pedestrian Demand Forecasting Techniques



TMIP Webinar

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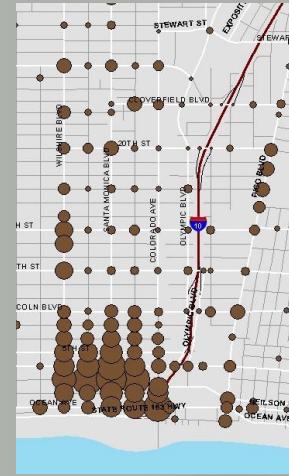
Objectives

- Why is Bike/Ped Forecasting Important?
- Overview of GIS Modeling Techniques
- Case Study of Locally Validated Model
 - Process of Constructing the Regression Model
 - Model Results & Validation
 - Model Applications

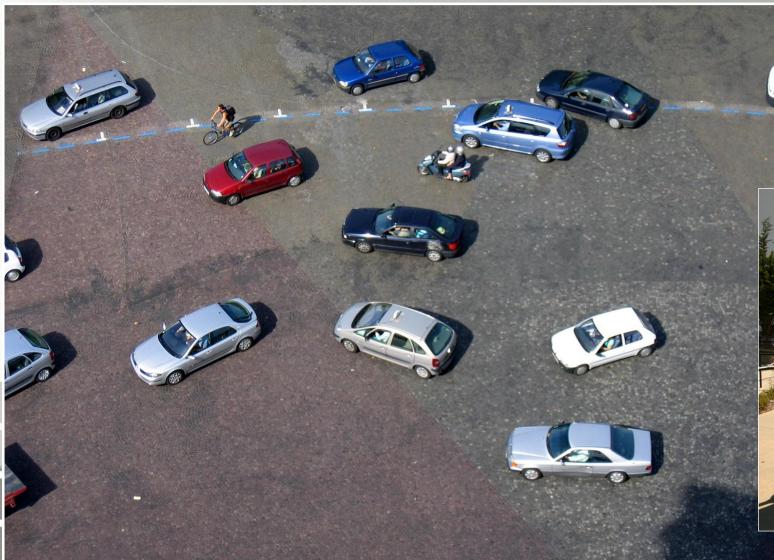


Why is Bike/Ped Forecasting Important?

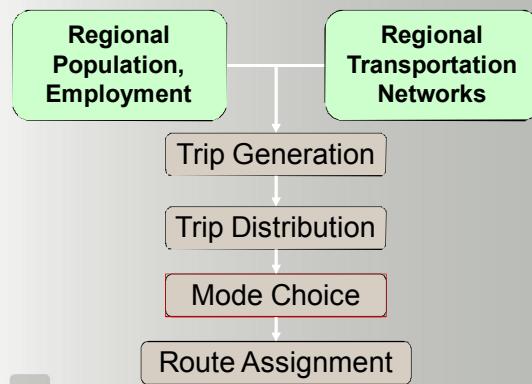
- To evaluate: How many, where, when?
 - Determining need
 - Prioritizing improvements



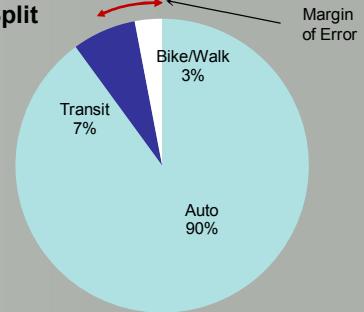
Why is Bike/Ped Forecasting Important?



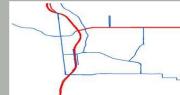
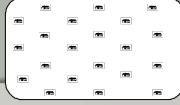
Types of Models: Travel Demand Models as Bike/Ped Forecasting Tools



Example Travel Demand Model Commute Mode Split



Typical Model “Blind Spots”

	Reality	Model's View
Circulation Network		
Walking Environment		
Density, Clustering		

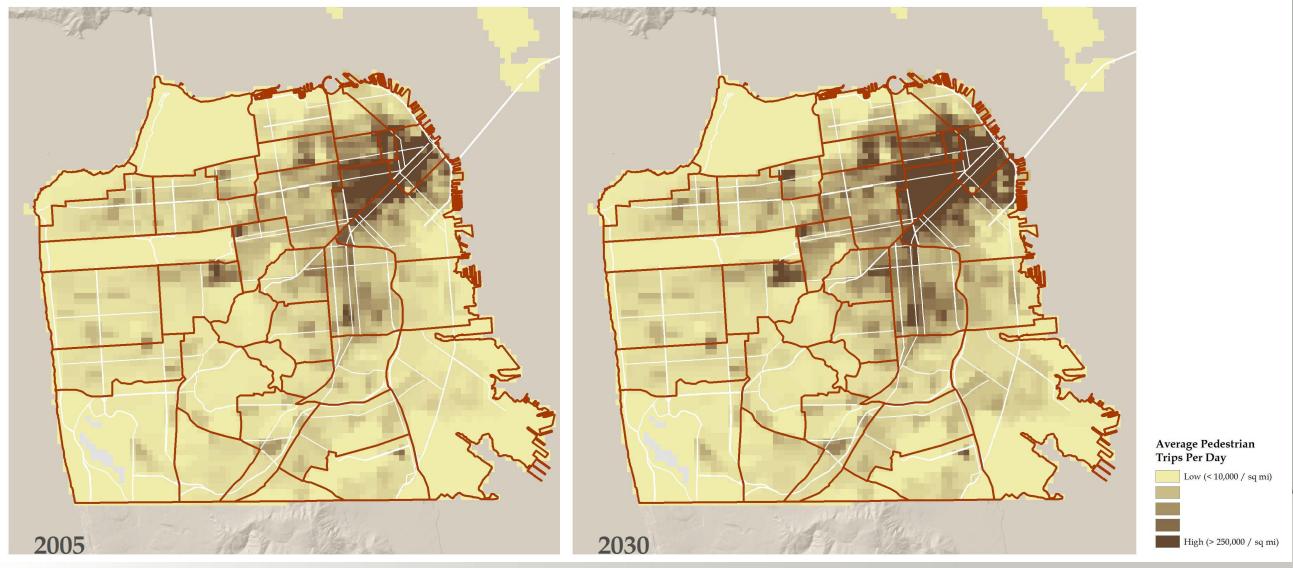
Why

Types of Models

Case Study

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Travel Demand Models as Bike/Ped Forecasting Tools



Why

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Types of Models: Dedicated GIS Bicycle/Pedestrian Demand Models

	Basic	Enhanced
Description	Latent Demand Forecasting	Bicycle/Pedestrian Demand Forecasting
Output	Bicycle/Pedestrian Demand Index	Intersection or Link Volumes
Inputs	"D" Factors – Density, Diversity, Design, Destinations, etc; Manually Assigned Weightings	"D" Factors – Only Statistically Significant Variables Selected
Key Advantages	Simple, Flexible, Rational	Output in Bikes/Pedestrians Volumes, Validated
Examples	Sacramento County, Ventura (CA), Seattle	Alameda County (CA), Santa Monica



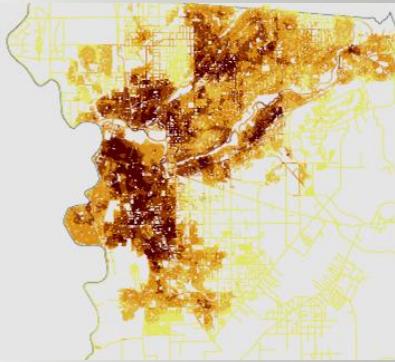
Why

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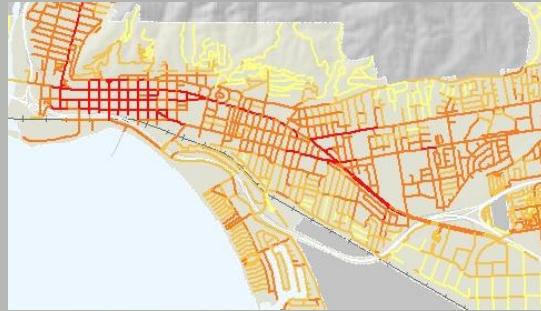
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Latent Demand Models



Sacramento County, CA



Ventura, CA

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Case Study – Santa Monica Bicycle/Pedestrian Demand Model



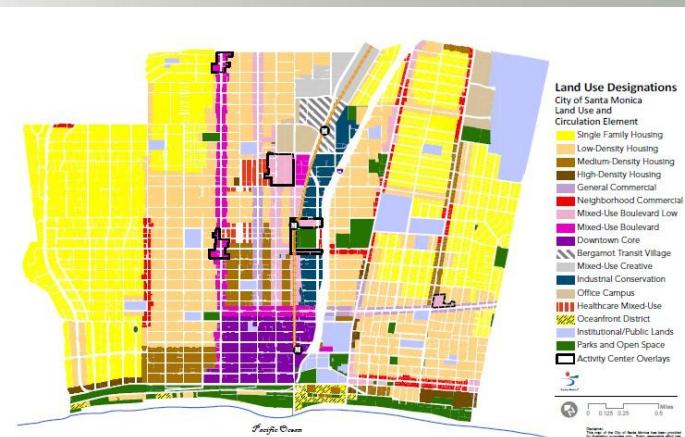
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Case Study – Santa Monica Bicycle/Pedestrian Demand Model



Why

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Case Study – Santa Monica Bicycle/Pedestrian Demand Modeling

- Goal
 - Selecting the Combination of Land Use factors that Best Describe Variation in Bicycle/Pedestrian Demand



Dependent Variable – Bicycle & Pedestrian Volumes

- Approximately 200 Intersection Counts Collected in 2007 & 2009
- 4 Hours Counts – Used 5-6PM Peak Hour for Model Integration



Process

Variable Selection



- Factors Rooted in the D's
 - Density
 - Diversity
 - Design
 - Destination Accessibility
 - Distance to Transit



- Population Density
- Employment Density
- Land Use Diversity
- Axial Map
- Roadway Speeds
- Adjacent Roadway Volumes
- Distance to Activity Centers
- Proximity to Ped/Bike Facilities

Tested Close to 20 Potential Variables

Why

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Population Density vs. Employment Density



Santa Monica Population Density



Santa Monica Employment Density

Density (and Demographics)

Why

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Intersection Density



Santa Monica Intersection Density

Density (and Design)

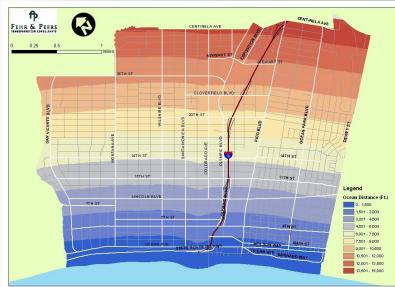
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Destinations



Santa Monica Ocean Distance



Santa Monica Parks and Distance to Parks



Santa Monica Distance to I-10

Distance to Ocean

Distance to Parks

Distance to I-10

Why

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Demographic Factors



Santa Monica Zero Car Household Population Density

Zero Car Households



Santa Monica Under 18 Population Density

Under 18 Population



Santa Monica Maximum School Enrollment - 1/4 mile Buffer

Maximum School Enrollment - 1/4 Mile Buffer

Why

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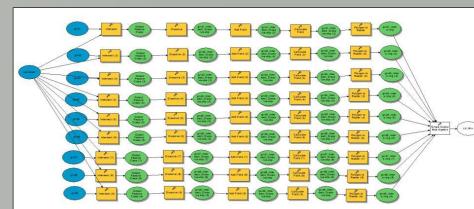
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Land Use Mix



Santa Monica Land Use Mix

Diversity



Why

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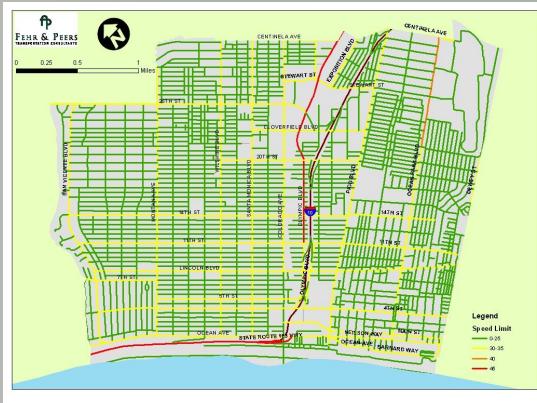
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Proximity to Neighborhood Shopping Districts and Speed Limits



Santa Monica Bus Stops & Neighborhood Shopping Districts

Destinations



Santa Monica Speed Limits

Design

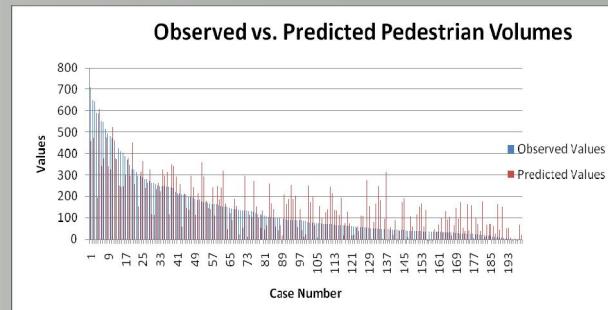
Process

- Goals
 - Elegant Model
 - Least Number of Significant Variables that Describe Behavior
 - Intuitive
 - Useful
- Integrate with City's TDF Model (i.e. Peak Hour)



Results – Pedestrian Model

Variable	Significance	Coefficient Sign
Employment Density	0	+
PM Bus Frequency	0.001	+
Neighborhood Shopping District Proximity	0.002	+
Distance from the Ocean	0.043	-
Average Speed Limit of Approaches	0.123	-

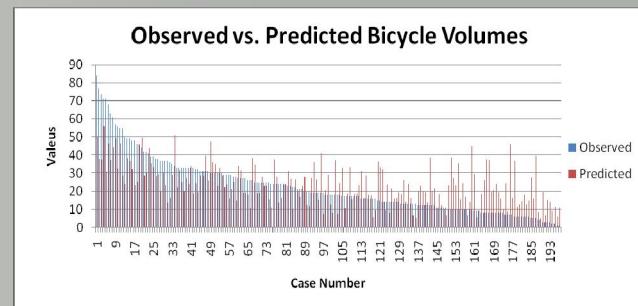


- R-squared = 0.584

$$\text{PM Peak Intersection Volume} = 3.217 \times 10^{-3} * \text{Empl. Density} + 3.675 * \text{PM Bus Frequency} \\ + 82.695 * \text{Nei. Shop Proximity} - 6.855 \times 10^{-3} * \text{Ocean Distance} - 5.699 * \text{Ave. Speed Limit} + 222.180$$

Results – Bicycle Model

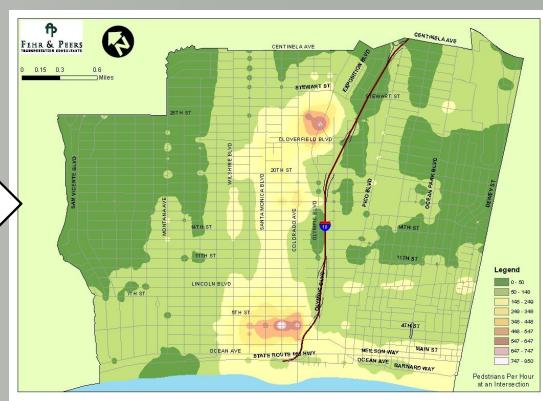
Variable	Significance	Coefficient Sign
Land Use Mix	0.024	+
PM Bus Frequency	0.004	+
Population Density 18 and Under	0.025	-
Bike Network	0	+



- R-squared = 0.471

$$\text{PM Peak Intersection Volume} = 10.97 * \text{LU Mix} + 0.342 * \text{PM Bus Frequency} - 5.809 \times 10^{-3} * \text{Pop Dens Under 18} + 5.581 * \text{Bike Network Score} + 14.89$$

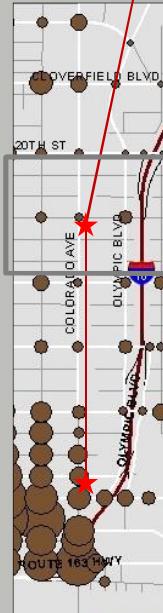
Forecasting Changes in Significant Variables



Why



Types of Models



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Additional Applications

- Intersection Volumes or Midblock
- Filling in Gaps in Data
 - Colorado Corridor



Why



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Results - Validation

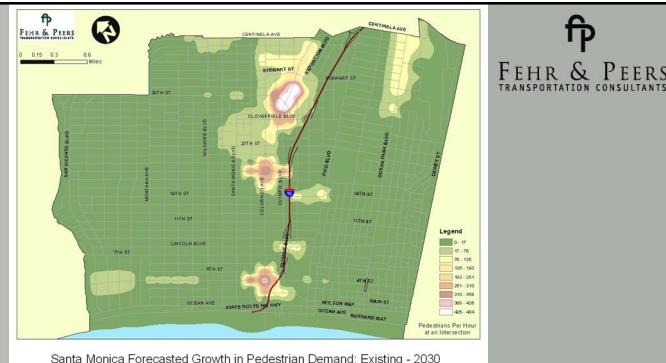
- Enhancements
 - Expand From Peak Hour to Daily Volumes
 - Seasonal Factors
 - Land Use Factors
 - Network Variables
 - Avoid Multi-Collinearity
- Intuitive and Useful
- Validate D's





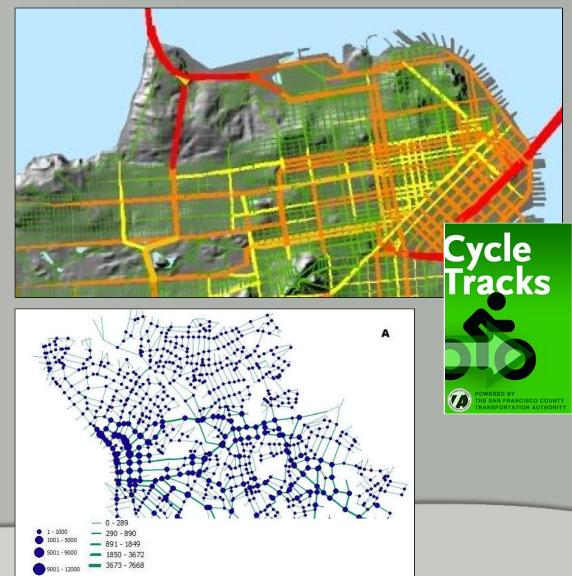
Important Lessons

- Applications
 - Bicycle and Pedestrian Exposure
 - Filling in Gaps in Data
 - Prioritizing Improvements
- Importance of Data
 - Count Data
 - Variety of GIS Layers and Data Available



TDF Model Integration

- Time Periods Measured – Peak Hour/Peak Period
- Appropriate for Mode Choice/Trip Generation Adjustments
- Enhancements
 - Route Choice/Assignment for Bicycles and Pedestrians
 - Origin/Destinations for Bicycles and Pedestrians



Next Steps – NCHRP 08-78 Study

- Objective – Provide National Best Practices Guide to Estimating Bicycling and Walking
 - Review Current Approaches and Techniques
 - Develop Transferable Methods for Estimating Walking and Bicycling
 - Practitioner's Guide to Bicycle and Pedestrian Model Development



Resources / Contact

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Questions?

