

Determining the Impact of the Light Rail on Seattle's Average Weekday Traffic

A 2008-2018 Study

Uday Bajaj, Darren Hunt, Jason Park | University of Washington Dept. of Geography

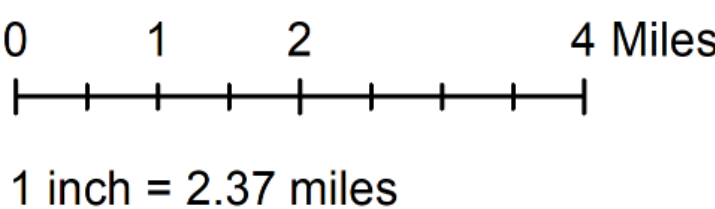
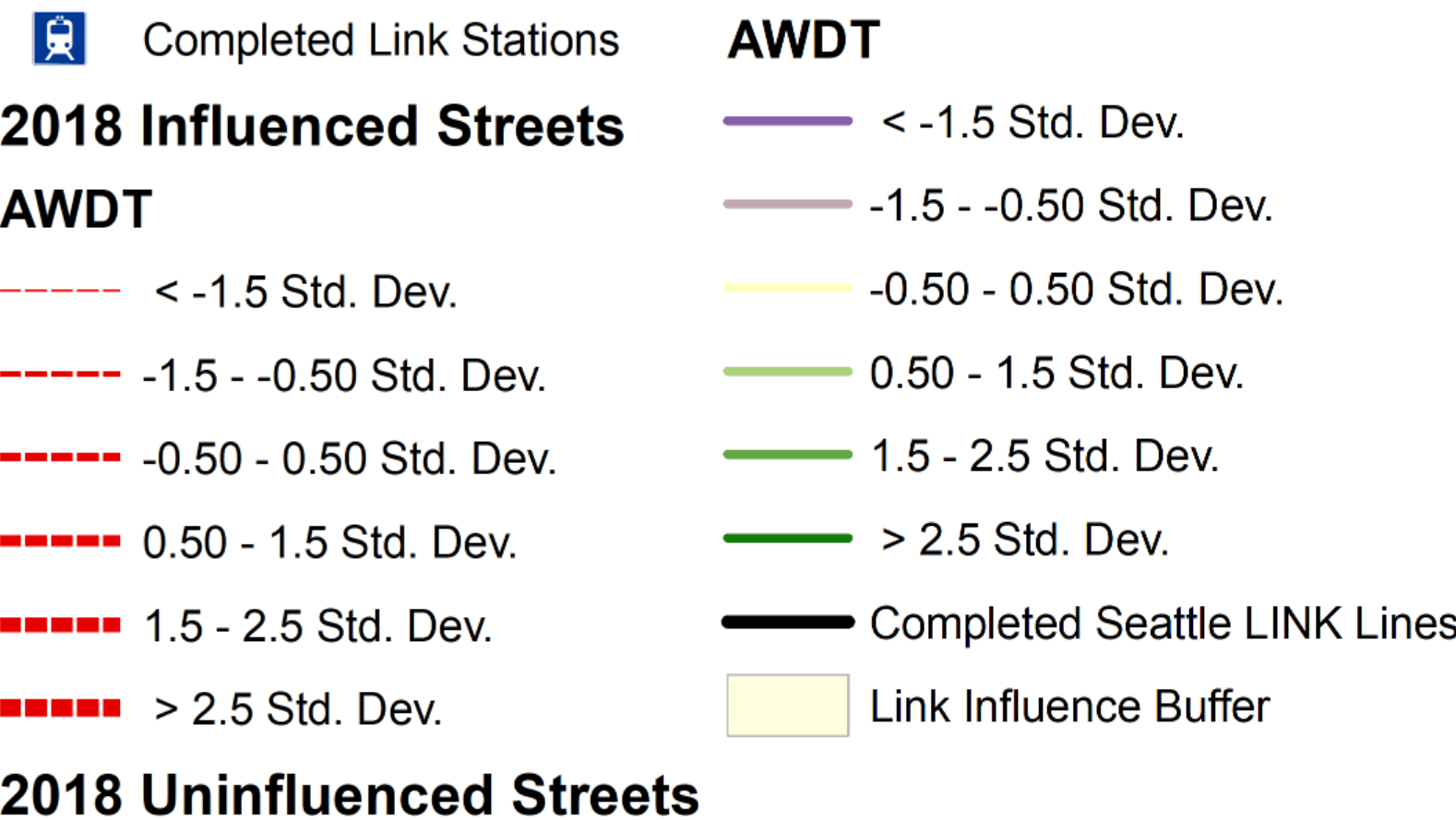
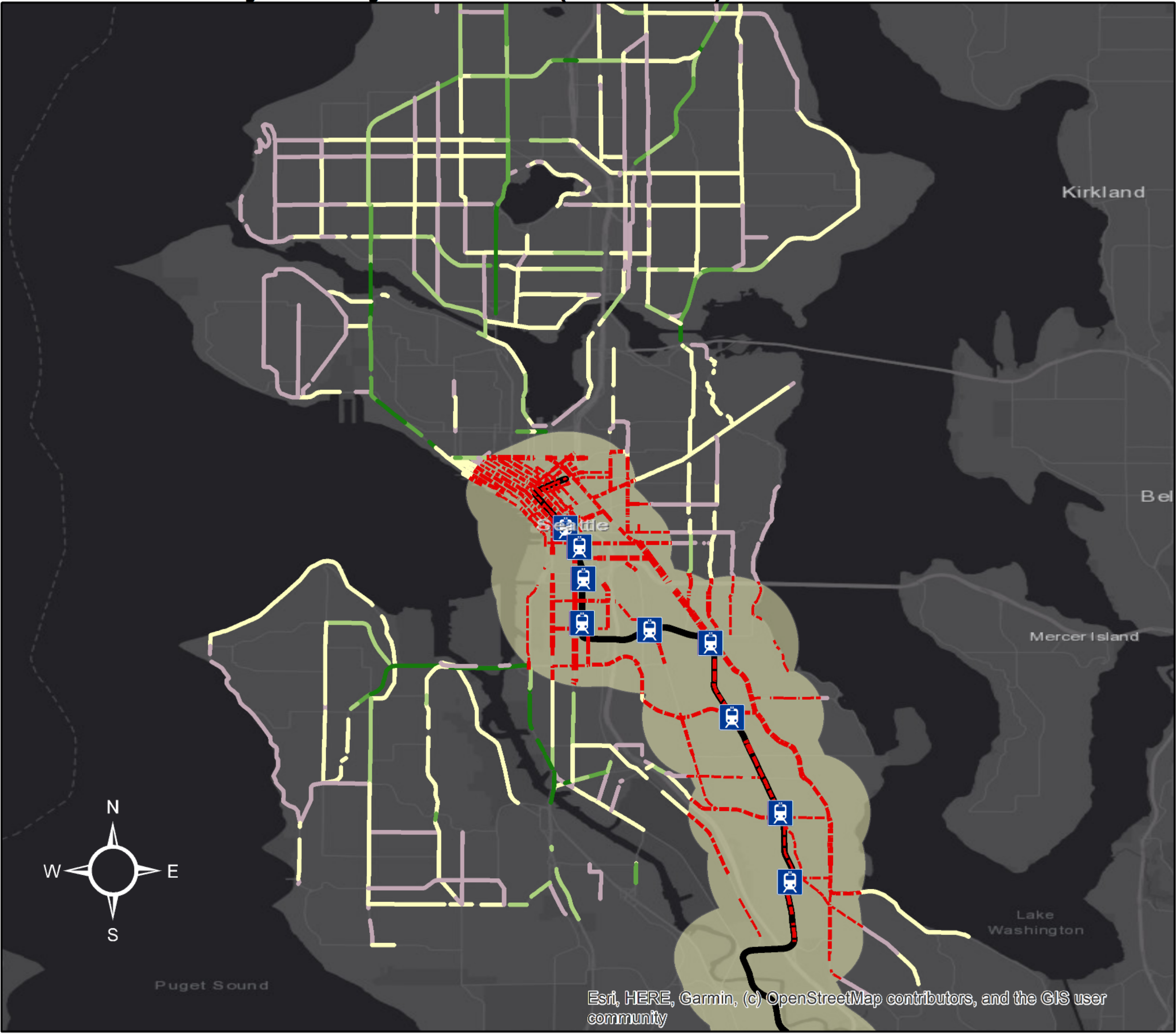
Introduction

- Seattle's Light Rail opened in 2009, giving commuters in the area a new transportation option.
- Our primary project goal was to determine significant changes in Average Weekday Daily Traffic (AWDT) densities over time.
- Z-score tests used 2013 and 2018 data compared to traffic densities 1 year prior to the train's opening (2008).
- Conducting tests such as these may help answer questions such as, "Is the Light Rail a cost-effective traffic solution?", and others.

Methods

- Tools used include ArcMap 10.7.1; Excel.
- Within ArcMap, we used Sound Transit provided shapefiles (stations and route), and Seattle provided traffic densities (AWDT) for 2008, 2013, and 2018.
- We applied buffers of 1-mile around the stations (simulating walking distance) and a ¾ mile buffer around train segments.
- Streets within the buffer are considered areas influenced by the Light Rail.
- A standard Z-score test is applied to determine significant changes in AWDT from 2008-2013 and 2008-2018.

The LINK Light Rail's Influence on Average Weekday Daily Traffic (AWDT) in Seattle, 2018



The map Above depicts the LINK Light Rail as it exists in 2018, and Street/Traffic data for 2018, clipped down to match the data available for Street/Traffic data in 2008 (for the sake of comparison)

The streets in Red are considered to be within the area of influence of the Light Rail Network, whereas the other streets are considered to be Uninfluenced

By: Uday Bajaj, Darren Hunt, Jason Park

Findings and Conclusions

- With P-values < 0.00001 (where 0.05 is significant), we found Z-scores of 286.9 and 60.2 for the 2013 and 2018 tests, respectively.
- These are considered statistically significant; however this indicates an **increase** in traffic due to positive Z-score values.
- The scores are calculated using the mean AWDT values throughout the buffer zone, so the region of impact is inside the area of influence (highlighted on map).
- Interpreting this finding in context, it is **not** reasonable to conclude the Light Rail itself resulted in traffic density increase, rather factors such as a local population increase, change in job location, change in car ownership, etc. could have caused this result.
- Conducting further tests, such as including ACS data for thorough research, can help us understand public transit's impact, as well the city's evolving traffic density patterns.

DATA REFERENCES

- "2013 Traffic Flow Counts." Seattle City GIS, Arcgis Online, 30 May 2019, data.seattlecitygis.opendata.arcgis.com.
- "2018 Traffic Flow Counts." Seattle City GIS, Arcgis Online, 30 Aug. 2019, data-seattlecitygis.opendata.arcgis.com.
- "Open Transit Data (OTD): OTD Downloads: Sound Transit." Sound Transit, 2018, www.soundtransit.org.