Modeling Future Mobility in SERPM 8 and How We Can Do Better

presented by

Marty Milkovits Cambridge Systematics

July 31, 2019







TASK FORCE





Outline

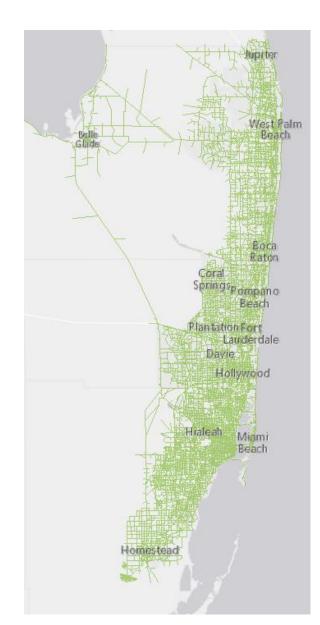


- SERPM 8 Future Mobility
 - Feature overview
 - TNC implementation and calibration
 - TNC scenarios
- Do Better
 - TMIP-EMAT

SERPM Overview

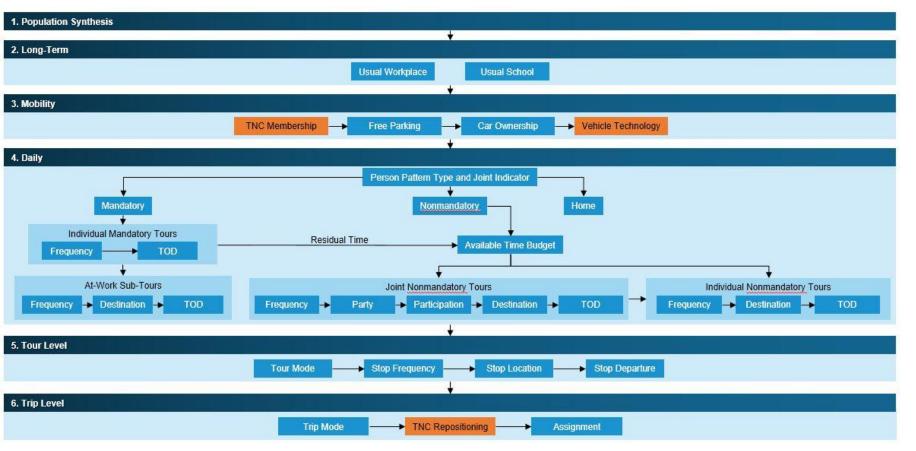


- SERPM 8.0 in use for LRTP
 - 2015 base / 2045 forecast
 - Update leveraged HH Survey and Streetlight data
 - Activity-based model for residents
 - Tour-based model for visitors
 - Half-hour time periods (5AM 12AM)
 - 5 Highway assignment Time periods
 - Auto occupancy; Pay / No Pay / TNC
 - 4 Transit assignment time periods
 - Access / egress mode
- Represents 3 counties
 - 2.3M households and 5.9M persons



SERPM 8.0 Future Mobility





Future Mobility Controls

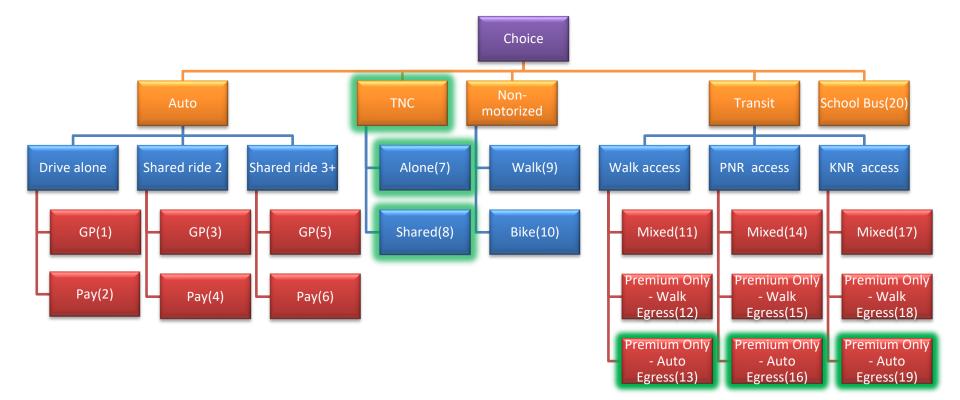
Control for how Model Treats Autonomous Vehicles

- No Vehicle Technology Distinction
- O HOT Lanes Exclusive to AVs

O HOT Lanes Exclusive AND TNCs are Autonomous

Add TNC repositioning (deadheading) trips

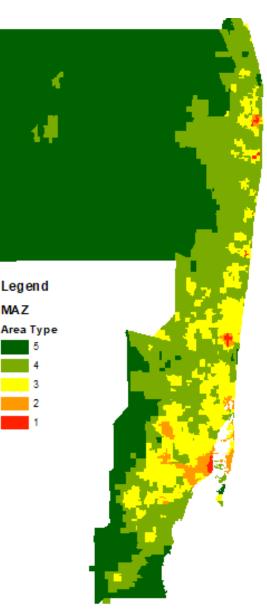
SERPM 8.0 Future Mobility



TNC Implementation



- TNC membership (household-level)
 - Household characteristics: education, income, age, gender
 - TNC availability (wait time by area type)
- TNC mode alternatives
 - Waiting time
 - Fare
 - Travel time (IVTT discounted as if AV)
 - Shared service factors
- TNC operation
 - Repositioning to balance ODs
 - Occupancy rate



TNC Specification



- TNC membership (householdlevel)
 - NHTS
 - TNC surveys from other regions
- TNC usage (tour and trip level)
 - HH survey
- TNC operation (assignment)
 - TNC studies in other cities

Waiting time at origin

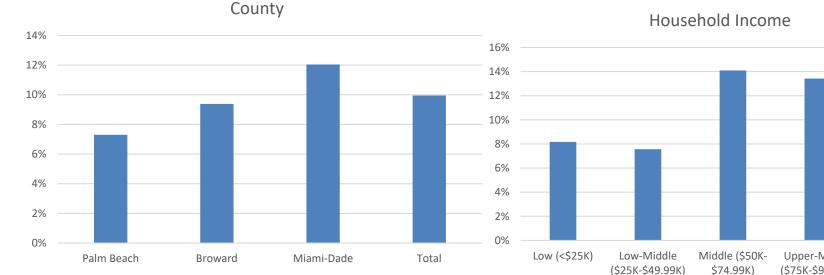
		<u> </u>	
Area Type		Wait Time	
	1		3
	2		5
	3		10
	4		20
	5		30

TNC Fare	
Base	\$ 1.70
Per Mile	\$ 0.95
Per Minute	\$ 0.16

Occupancy

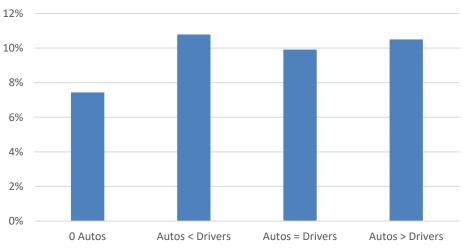
Baseline Model TNC Membership



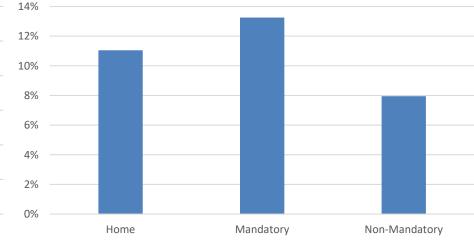




Auto Ownership

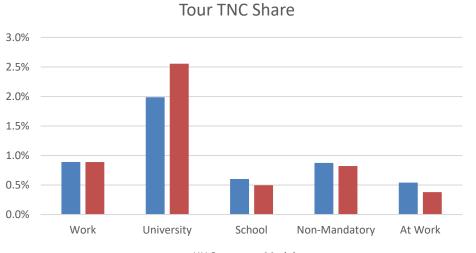


Person Daily Activity Patterns



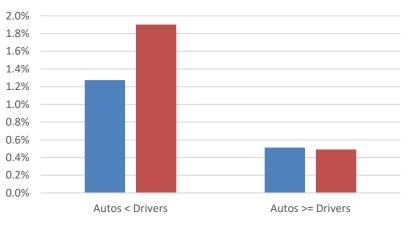
Baseline TNC Usage



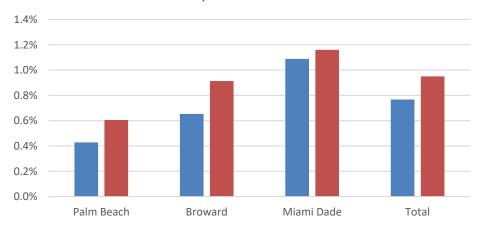


HH Survey Model





HH Survey Model



Trip Mode Share

Baseline Model Assignment



TNC passenger and repositioning trips

	Total Trips	Average Distance	VMT Ratio
Passenger	187,222	8.81	
Repositioning	52,569	7.93	0.25

VMT Changes over non-TNC Base

County	% Difference
Palm Beach	0.55%
Broward	0.61%
Miami-Dade	0.57%
All Groups	0.58%

Transit changes over non-TNC Base

Operator	% Difference
Total Transit Boardings	-3.16%
Total Transit Linked Trips	-2.64%
Boardings / Linked Trip	-0.53%

TNC Scenarios

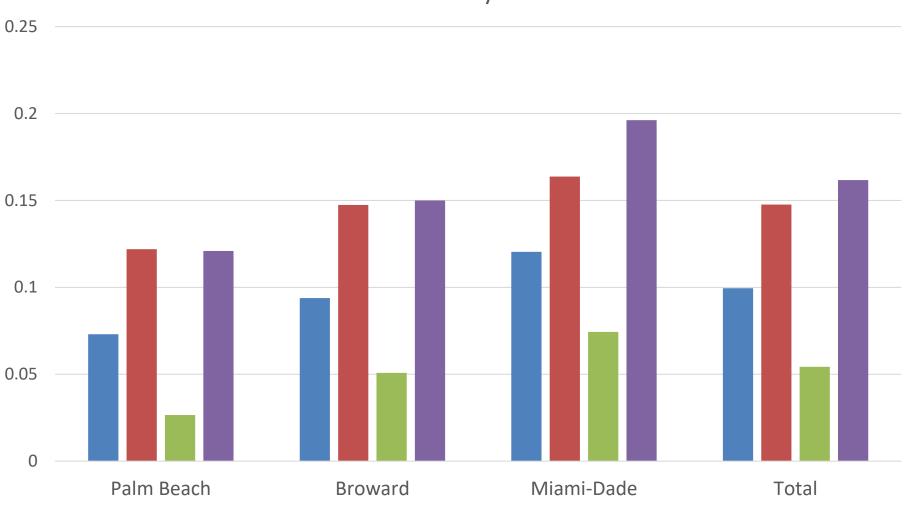


- Better service
 - Wait times 1.5-15 minutes (half)
 - Half fares (base and per mile/minute)
- Worse service
 - Wait times 6-60 minutes (double)
 - Double fares (base and per mile/minute)
- Wider adoption remove preferences for not using TNC based on:
 - Gender
 - Education
 - Age
 - <u>Keeping</u> Income and Wait Times

Scenarios – TNC Membership

Improved Service

■ 10% baseline



Worsened Service

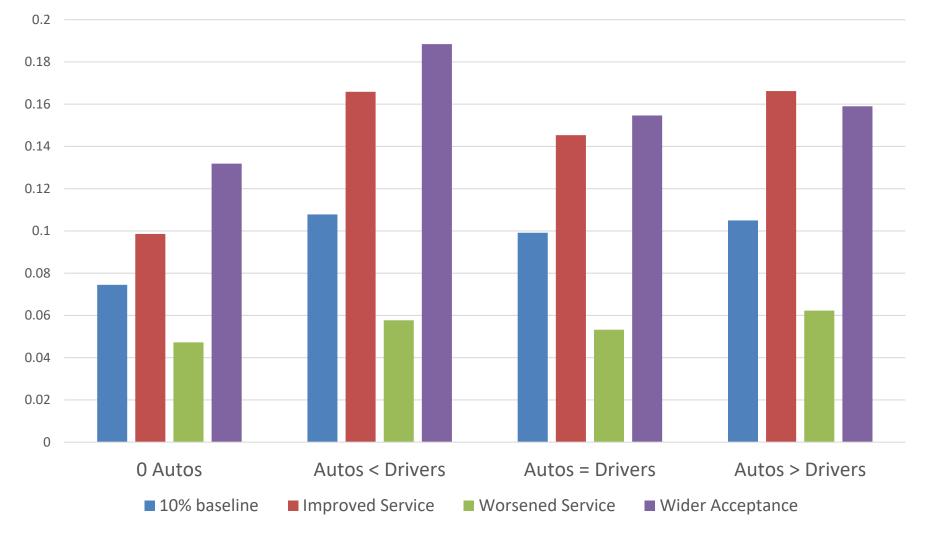
■ Wider Acceptance

County

Scenarios – TNC Membership

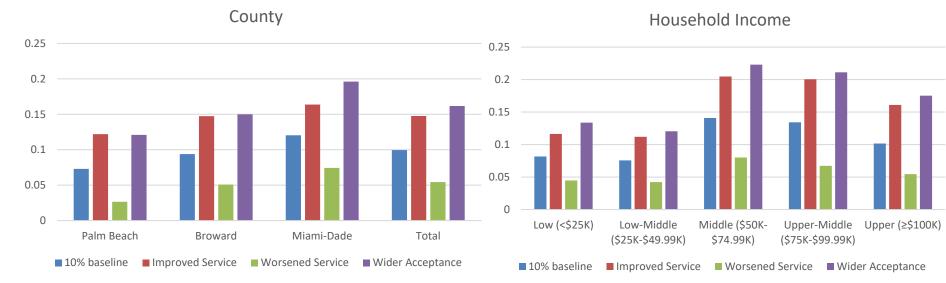


Auto Ownership

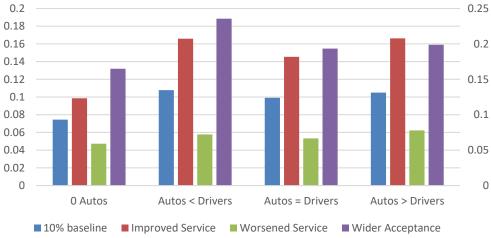


Scenarios – TNC Membership

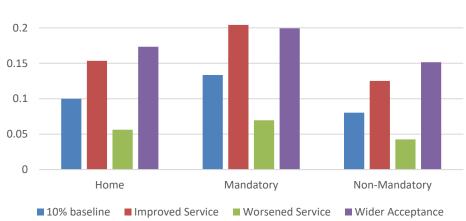




Auto Ownership



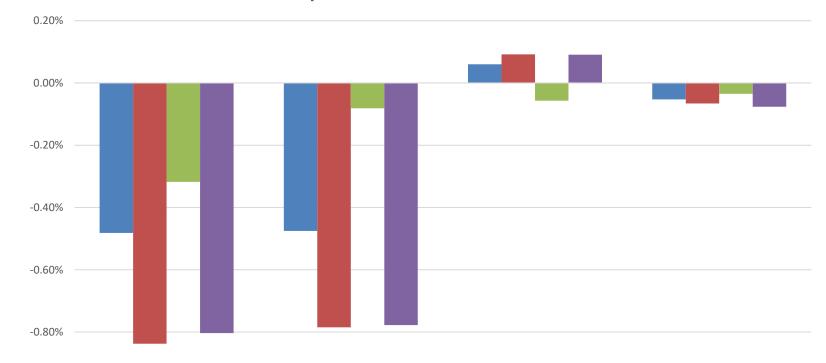
Person Daily Activity Pattern



Scenario TNC Usage



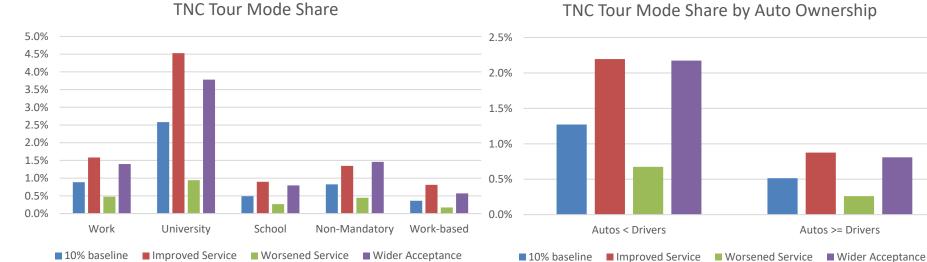




-1.00%	Drive Alone	Carpool	Non-Motorized / School Bus	Transit
■ 10% baseline	-0.48%	-0.48%	0.06%	-0.05%
Improved Service	-0.84%	-0.78%	0.09%	-0.07%
Worsened Service	-0.32%	-0.08%	-0.06%	-0.03%
Wider Acceptance	-0.80%	-0.78%	0.09%	-0.08%

Scenario TNC Usage



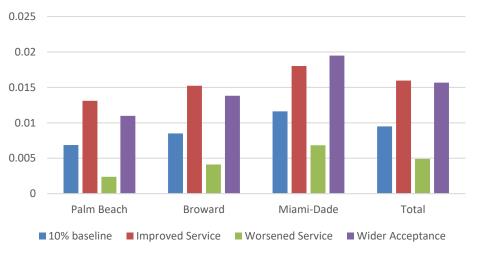


Axis Title

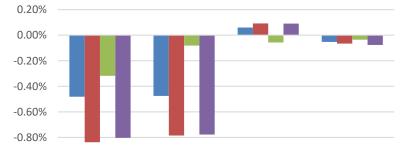
1 00%

TNC Tour Mode Share by Auto Ownership





TNC Trip Mode Shift

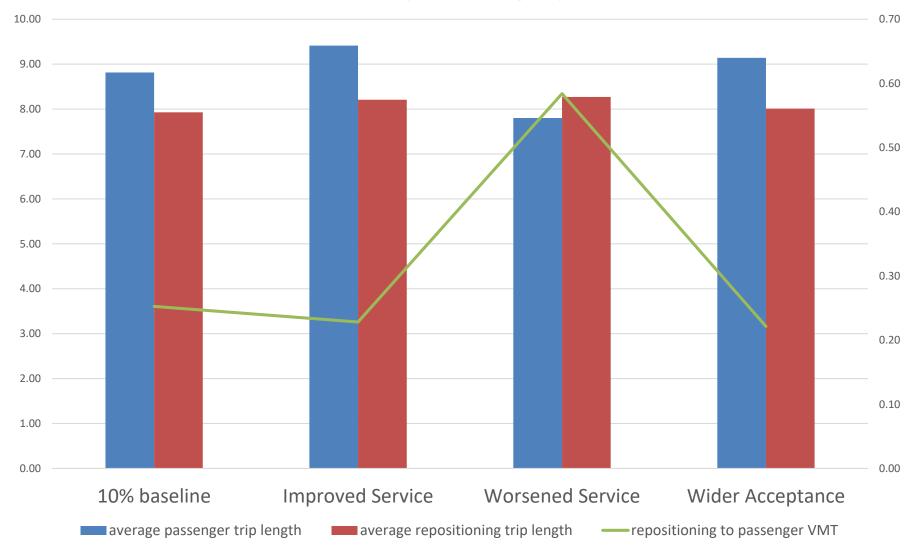


-1.00%	Drive Alone	Carpool	Non- Motorized / School Bus	Transit
10% baseline	-0.48%	-0.48%	0.06%	-0.05%
Improved Service	-0.84%	-0.78%	0.09%	-0.07%
Worsened Service	-0.32%	-0.08%	-0.06%	-0.03%
Wider Acceptance	-0.80%	-0.78%	0.09%	-0.08%

Scenario Assignment



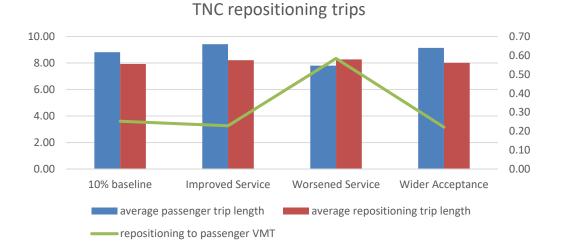
TNC repositioning trips



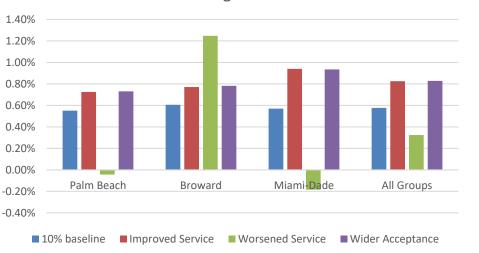
Scenario Assignment

Axis Title

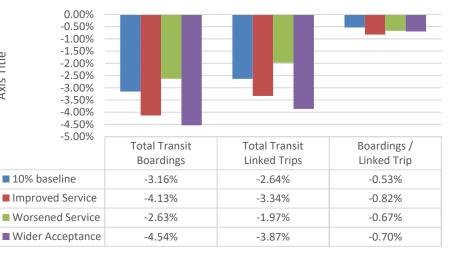




VMT Change from Base



Transit Change from Base



Summary and Next Steps



- Household TNC Membership formulation supports segmenting by HH and Person attributes and sensitivity throughout model stack
- Wait times effective representation of use preferences needs to be better validated
- ABM allows for targeting of person, household, auto, purpose segments
 - Explore causal relationship (changing auto ownership, travel patterns by TNC membership)
- Relative, but small, impact on transit
 - Drive access/egress transit utility improvement for HH with TNC membership
 - Equating TNC and transit wait times may not be equivalent (e.g. experience of waiting at home with good information)
- Shared service tests
 - Evaluate policies to encourage shared mobility

Acknowledgements and Links



- FDOT District 4
 - Lois Bush
 - Shi-Chiang Li
 - Larry Hymowitz
 - Hui Zhao (CTG)
- FIU
 - Xia Jin
 - Seyedmirsajad (Sajad) Mokhtarimousavi
 - Mohammad Lavasani (Caltran Group)

Future Mobility Tests:

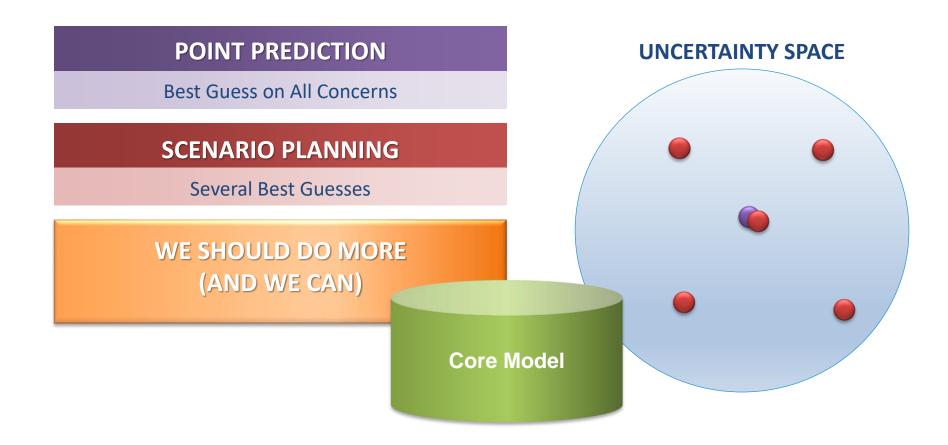
www.fsutmsonline.net/index.php?/user_groups/comments/future_mobility_serpm

<u>SERPM 8 Documentation: sites.google.com/site/serpm8reference/components/future-mobility-</u> <u>support</u>

- Cambridge Systematics
 - Jay Evans
 - Jingjing Zang
 - Kazi Ullah
 - Tom Rossi
 - Peter Haliburton
 - Peng Zhu

Current State of the Practice





Doing Better – TMIP-EMAT



- Goals
 - Provide an additional tool for planning agencies to manage the uncertainties in transportation planning
 - Enable existing transportation modeling tools such as travel model to perform exploratory modeling
 - Encourage agencies to continuously improve their current travel modeling methods and practices
- Disclaimer
 - The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily represent the opinions of FHWA and do not constitute an endorsement, recommendation, or specification by FHWA.

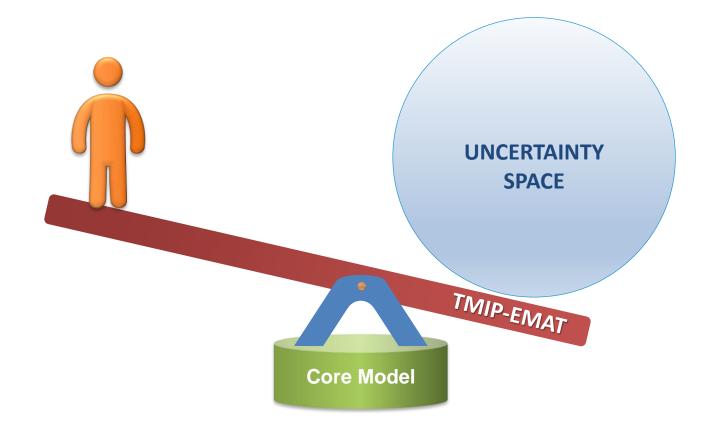
Doing better with TMIP-EMAT



EMAT: EXPLORATORY MODELING AND ANALYSIS TOOL

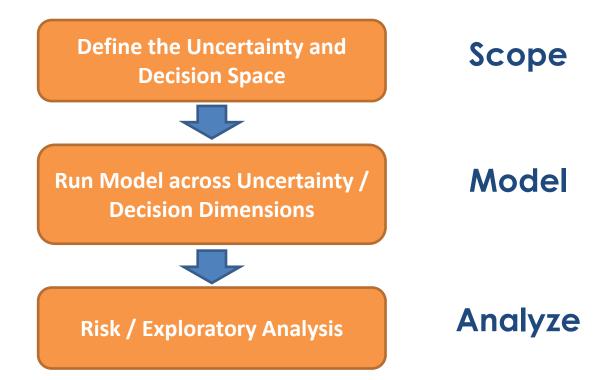
- Development funded by FHWA Travel Model Improvement Program
 - Continued support through Spring 2020
- Tool to support a quantitative Robust Decision-Making approach to transportation planning with deep uncertainty
- Complements and enhances (does not replace) existing models, visualizations, or planning tools





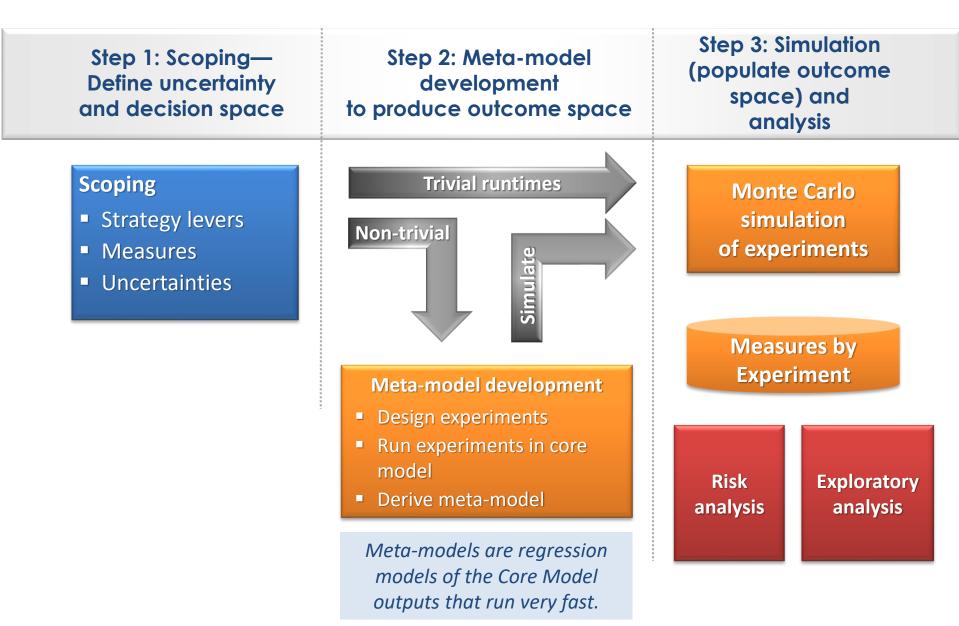
TMIP-EMAT Workflow





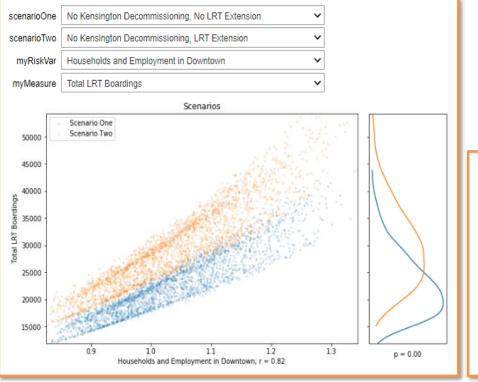
TMIP-EMAT Workflow Details



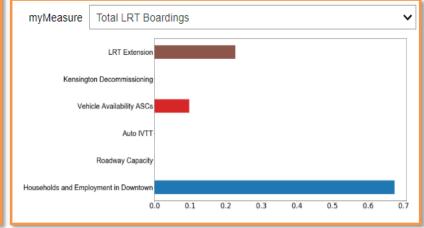


Risk Analysis Visualization



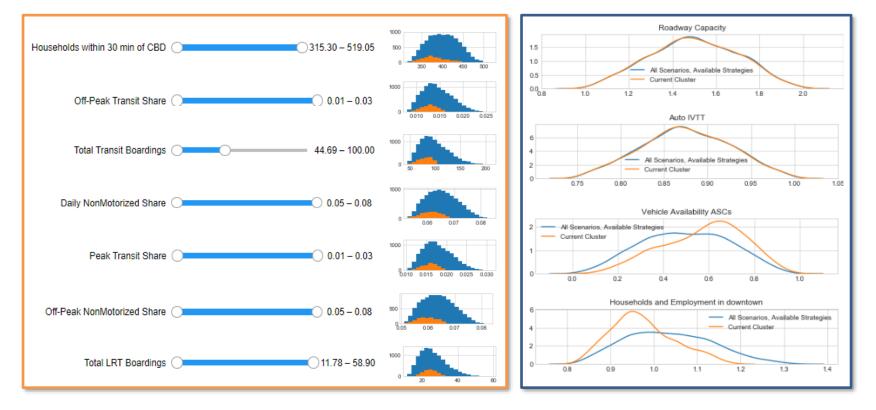


- Performed Monte Carlo simulation using metamodels
- 10,000 scenarios were developed by drawing across the risk variable distributions



Exploratory Analysis Visualization



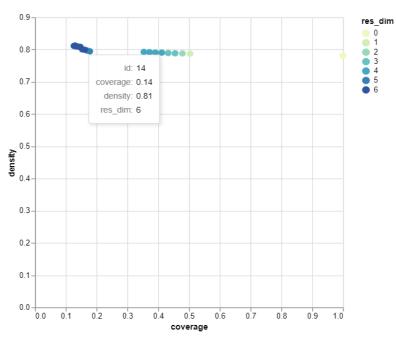


Scenario Discovery

(....)



Patient Rule Induction Method: PRIM



Feature Scoring

Feature Scoring [lhs]								
	0.121	0.099	0.043	0.036	0.609	0.092		- 0.6 - 0.5
	0.126	0.094	0.032	0.038	0.478	0.232		- 0.4
	0.104	0.093	0.032	0.180	0.436	0.156		- 0.3 - 0.2
	0.101	0.319	0.043	0.051	0.398	0.088		- 0.1
	Auto IVTT Sensitivity -	Freeway Capacity -	Kensington Decommissioning - Wedel ba	LRT Extension -	Land Use - CBD Focus -	Shared Mobility -		-



- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
 - Testing new ABM capabilities to evaluate alternative transit solutions
- San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)

 Using cross-border model to test strategies to reduce VMT
- Greater Buffalo-Niagara Regional Transportation Council (GBNRTC)
 - Evaluating corridor-level developments

Acknowledgements and Links



- FHWA
 - Sarah Sun
 - Brian Gardner

- Cambridge Systematics
 - Jay Evans
 - Jeff Newman
 - Rachel Copperman
 - Jason Lemp
 - Tom Rossi

<u>GitHub Repository:</u> <u>github.com/tmip-emat/tmip-emat</u> <u>Documentation:</u> <u>tmip-emat.github.io/index.html</u>



Marty Milkovits

mmilkovits@camsys.com

781-539-6801