

the science of insight

Incorporating Long-Distance, Visitor, and Summer Travel into the new Michigan Statewide Model

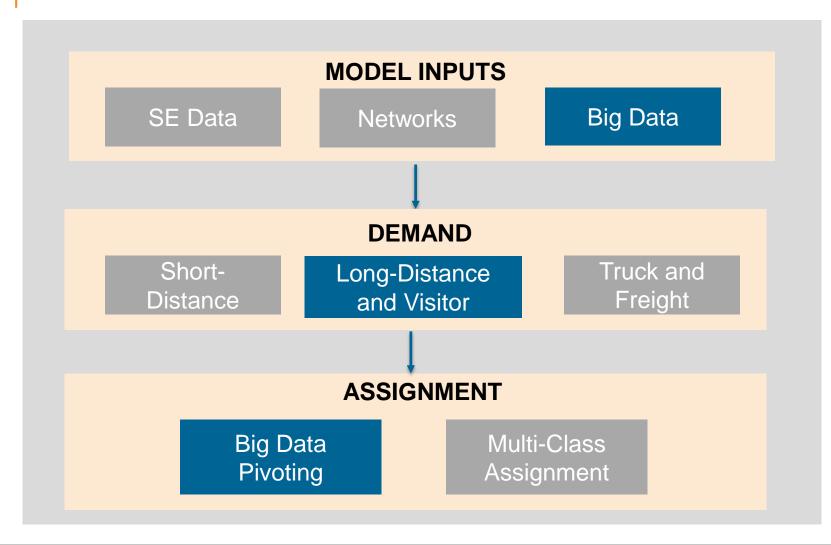
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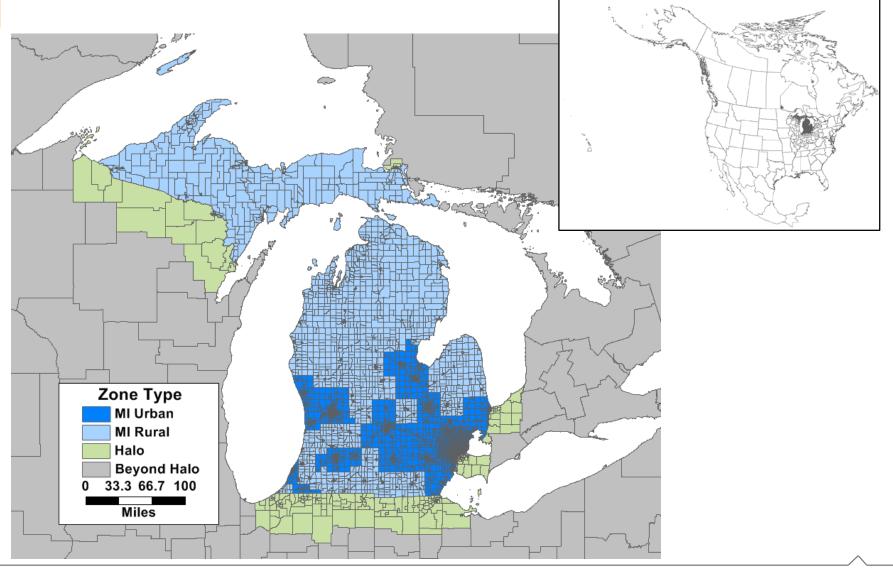
Model Structure and Data-Driven Approach

Model Components and Presentation Topics





Model Area

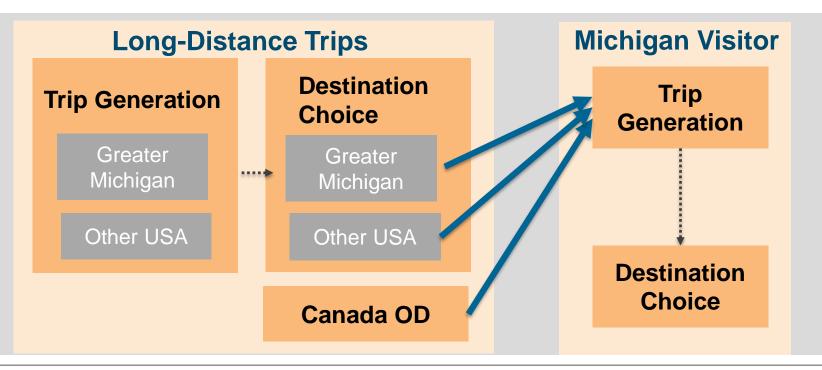




Advanced Trip-Based Framework

Not ABM, but captures some "low-hanging fruit"

- Trip/Tour Purposes
- Household Synthesis
- Model linkages (HB -> NHB & Long-Distance -> Visitor)







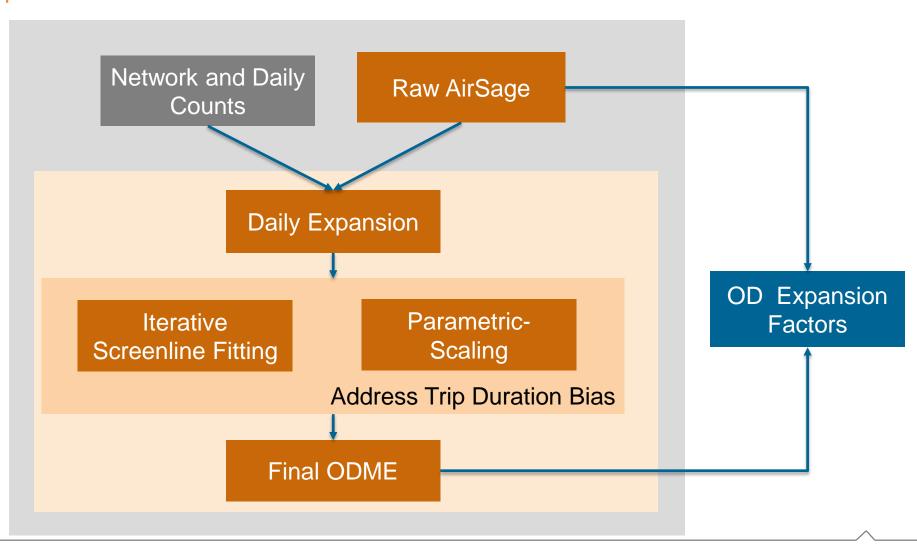
Data Sources

Data Sources and Model Estimation

Source (2015)	Long-Distance Travel			Visitor Travel	Summer
	МІ	Other USA	Canada		
Daily HH Survey -227K Records	Main			2 nd	2 nd
Long-Distance Recall -17K Records	2 nd				2 nd
AirSage -July, Oct. Weekday/end 20M unique (I,J,type)	2 nd	Main		Main	Main
Canada Border Crossing -13K Records			Main		



AirSage Expansion





HH Survey and Expanded AirSage

	Raw AirSage**	Expanded AirSage	Household Survey
Daily Trips*	18.7 M	21.5 M	21.4 M
Trip Distance*	14.6 miles	8.2 miles	7.1 miles

*Resident, Internal, Non-Intrazonal Vehicle Trips

**Raw data scaled to have zero daily percent error in assignment





Long-Distance Ground Trips (MI Residents)

50 to 100 miles

	HH Survey	AirSage
Daily Trips	212K	213K
Distance (mi)	66	66

> 100 miles

	HH Survey	AirSage	LD Recall
Daily Trips	131K	106K	49K
Distance (mi)	173	157	230

*Figures exclude Air travel in HH surveys and inferred AirSage Air travel

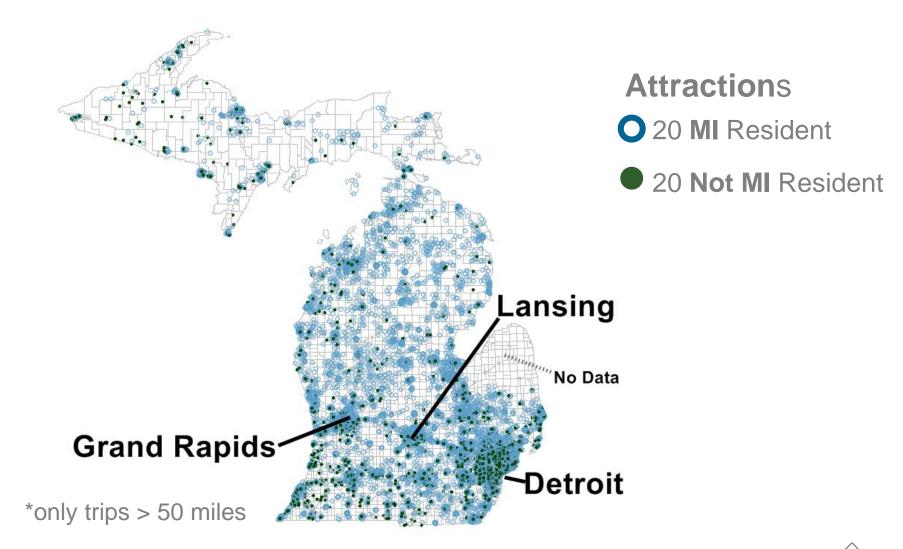


Long-Distance Generation

	Variable	Commute	Business	Main- tenance	Leisure
Agent	HH Workers				
	HH Persons				
Demographic	Income				
	Has Children	▼		▼	▼
	Has Senior				
Location	Urban	▼	▼	▼	▼
	Detroit	▼	▼	▼	▼
	Up Peninsula				▼



AirSage Long-Distance Attractions





Destination Choice: Starting Hypothesis (part 1)

- Genetic Algorithm to estimate models
- Improves fit of starting hypothesis

	Variable	Business	Commute	Main- tenance	Leisure
Employment	Accommodations	3.0		2.0	1.0
	Arts, Entertain	0.5	0.1		2.5
	Retail & Dining	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.5
	Health & Social	1.0	0.9	2.0	
	Government	1.5	1.2	1.2	
	Other Emp	1.0	0.9	1.2	



Destination Choice Hypothesis (part 2)

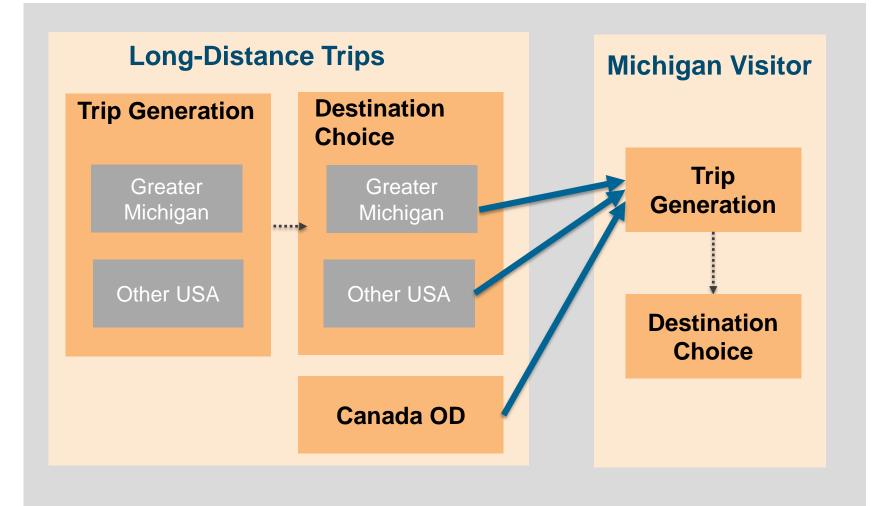
	Variable	Business	Commute	Main- tenance	Leisure
Misc. Attr	University Enroll	1.0	1.0	1.0	
	Households	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	GenAccess	0.1		0.3	-0.15
Location	Park Area				0.5
	Great Lakes (mi)				0.1
	Interior Lake (mi)				0.5
Impedance	Time	-0.014	-0.016	-0.015	-0.015
	Distance	-0.007	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008
	Log Distance	-0.350	-0.400	-0.375	-0.375
	US Border X'ing	-0.560	-0.200	-0.200	-0.200
	River Crossing	-0.280	-0.100	-0.100	-0.100





Visitor Travel

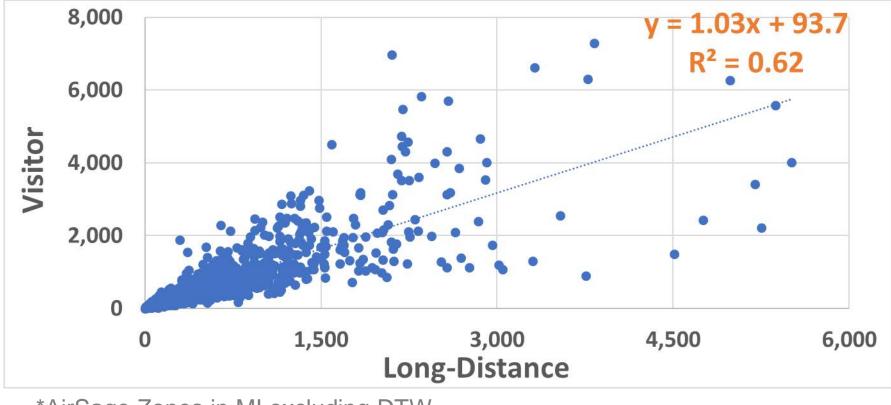
Long-Distance and Visitor Linkage





Visitor vs. Long-Distance Trips

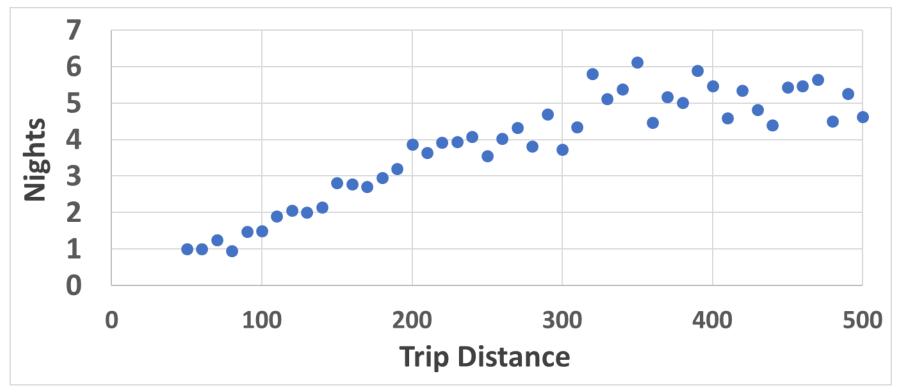
- Good Correlation
- Not all visitor travel linked to long-distance





Average Trip Duration vs. Distance

Longer Distance >>> Longer Duration Longer Duration >>> More Visitor Trips (per LD)



From Recall Survey (which may favor longer trips); Network distance



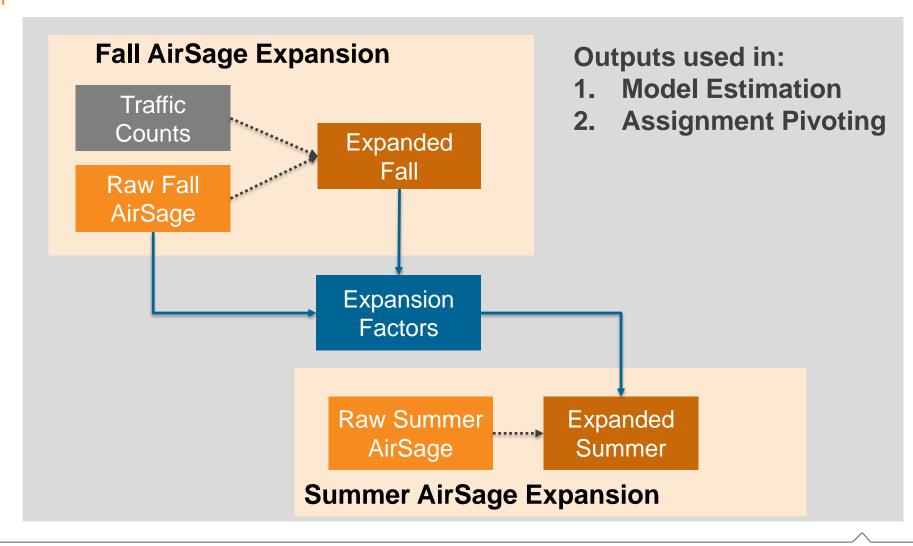
Draft Visitor Model

Variable	Coef.	Visitor Trips vs. LD Distance
LD Trips (<100 mi)	0.24	
LD Trips (100 to 200 mi)	0.57	50 to 100 0.2
LD Trips (200 to 500 mi)	1.12	100 to 200 0.6
LD Trips (>500 mi)	6.32	
Retail Employment	0.063	200 to 500
Hotel Employment	0.207	>500 6.3
Service Employment	0.0089	LD Distance
		Visitor Trips





Seasonal "Big Data" Trip Matrices

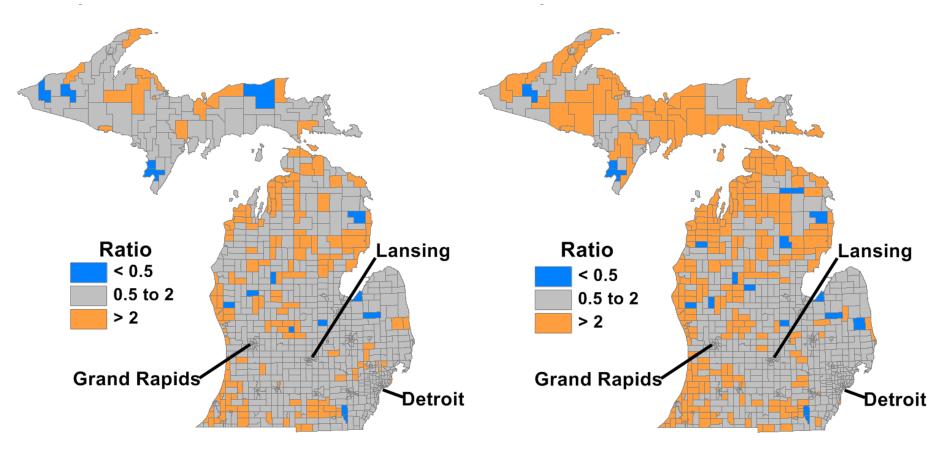




Observed Summer to Fall Ratio: LD and Visitor Trips

Long-Distance Destinations

Visitor Origins







Conclusions/Innovations

- Long-Distance and Visitor linkage in an "advanced" trip-based framework
- Combine Big Data and Traditional data sources
- Initial support for using passive data to develop seasonal models







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