

Using NHTS Data for Model Development: The Virginia Experience Using National Household Travel Survey Data for Transportation Decision Making: A Workshop Washington, DC

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Summary

- Use of the data
- Project schedule
- Expectations
- Issues with the survey
- Survey conduct



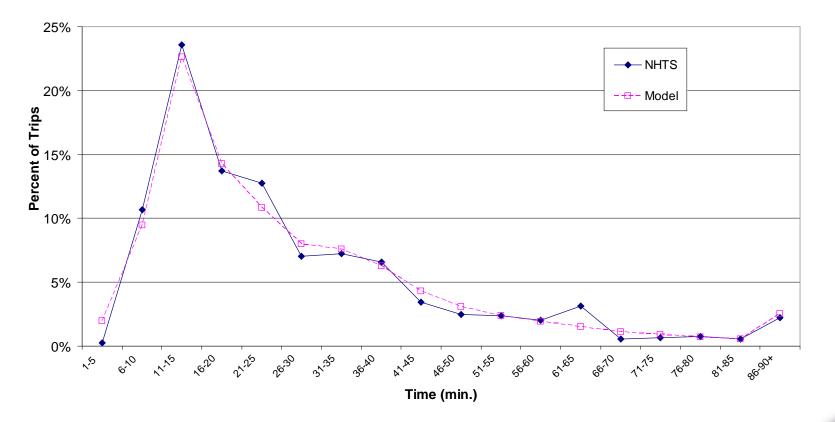
Use of the Data

- Estimate new regional travel demand models
- Hampton Roads (Norfolk), Richmond, Fredericksburg
- Develop trip rates per household by purpose
- Estimate trip attraction models
- Get average trip lengths, trip length frequency distributions for gravity model estimation
- District-district trip patterns
- Aggregate mode shares



Sample Trip Length Distribution

Peak Period Work Trips



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VDOT

Project Schedule

- NHTS survey conducted March 2008 March 2009, initially released in mid-2010
- VDOT purchased 6,500 add-on samples for our 3 areas and another 7,800 samples in other parts of the state
- Timing was right to update the 3 travel models in 2010-11
- Version 2 released in November 2010
 - Significant changes made to the weighting procedure
- All subsequent work used Version 2 data



Expectations

- 2009 survey similar to the 2001 version
- Survey contractor is experienced
- Large number of surveys should lead to good data
- Add-on program at \$175 per household is a good deal



Initial Examination

Data is distributed in SAS format

VDOT converted to DBF for easier handling

Documentation came long after the data

- Final weighting report completed January 2011
- User's Guide released February 2011
- Data dictionaries are useful
- Minor inconsistencies in weighting fixed in Version 2



Weekday vs. Weekend

- Initial trip rates per household were low
 - Did not compare with prior models or other areas
- Survey conducted 7 days/week, including holidays
- Useful for annual analysis, not for travel models
 - Most travel demand models focus on weekdays
- Removing weekend/holiday records reduces sample size by 31%
 - Critical for some analyses
- Makes add-ons less cost-effective
- Using only weekdays produced usable trip rates



Trip Purpose Definitions

- Some definitions provided by survey contractor
- Logic not always clear
 - Exactly what is "Shopping?"
- Must be careful with NHB-Work vs. NHB-NonWork
 - Need to look at complete tour to be sure
- No check made against land use
 - Work trips to a zone with no jobs?
 - Shop trips to a zone with no retail?



Survey Variables

NHTS meets many needs

- Especially Federal policy and research
- Some questions are not relevant to travel demand modelling
- Survey is national in scope, not tailored to local needs and issues
- Must sort through many variables to find those of interest



Sample Size and Weighting

- Add-on survey weights may be different from "normal" survey weights
- Sampling rates can be very different
- Use caution if mixing data from add-on and normal areas
 - Results can be biased
- FHWA advises to always use weighted data
 - Results are more representative of the population



NHTS Problems

- Same problems as other home interview surveys
- Low sample size
- Few transit trips
- Non-response by certain groups
- Cell phone non-response
- Geocoding quality
- Provides data only on resident travel



NHTS Advantages

- Relatively inexpensive per HH to add on
- Experienced survey contractor and personnel
- Same methodology (survey instrument, methods) used everywhere which facilitates comparisons
- Pretty good data quality
- Help from FHWA and other data users



Project Status

- Travel model estimation continuing
- Hampton Roads complete summer 2011
- Other models complete fall 2011





