



CAMBRIDGE  
SYSTEMATICS

Think  Forward

# Update, Calibration, & Validation

*presented to*

*Caltrans District 1*

*presented by*

*Cambridge Systematics, Inc.*

*& Caliper Corporation*

4/12/2016

# Overview

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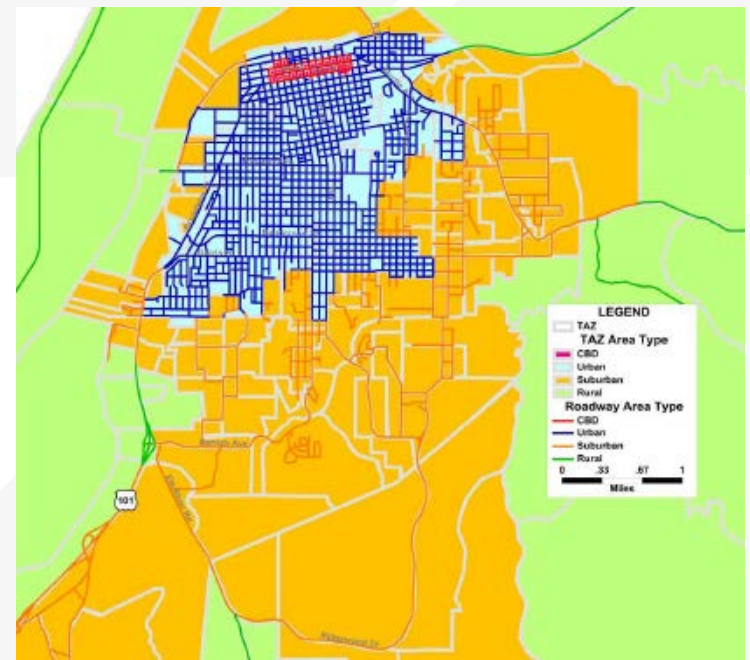
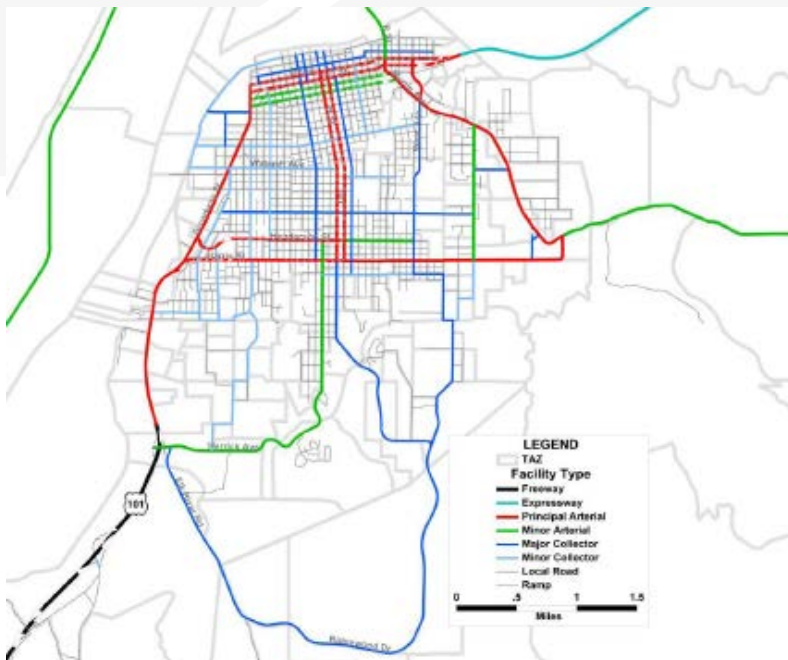
- Discussion of:
  - » Input Updates
  - » Model Step Updates
- Use the HCAOG Documentation as a guide



# Roadway Networks

## ➤ Basic Updates

- » Facility Type, lanes, center turn lane, speed limit
- » Area Type (related to SED, TAZs)



# Roadway Networks

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## ➤ Validation Data Updates

### » Traffic Count Data

- Base year +/- about 3 years
- Must Have: 24-hour 2-way
- If Possible: AM/PM Peak, by direction

### » Speed Data

- Helpful IF available
- NPMRDS – HERE data available to MPOs
  - Can HCAOG and/or Caltrans get this data?
  - Is the sample size sufficient in District 1?

# TAZ Data

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## ➤ Household Data

- » From Census / ACS
- » Total Households
- » Average HH Size
- » Median TAZ Income
- » More if required

## ➤ Area Type

- » Define at TAZ level and then bring to network

## ➤ Employment Data

- » From various sources (e.g., InfoGroup, QCEW)
- » Group by employment type
- » Many challenges with employment data

# Trip Generation

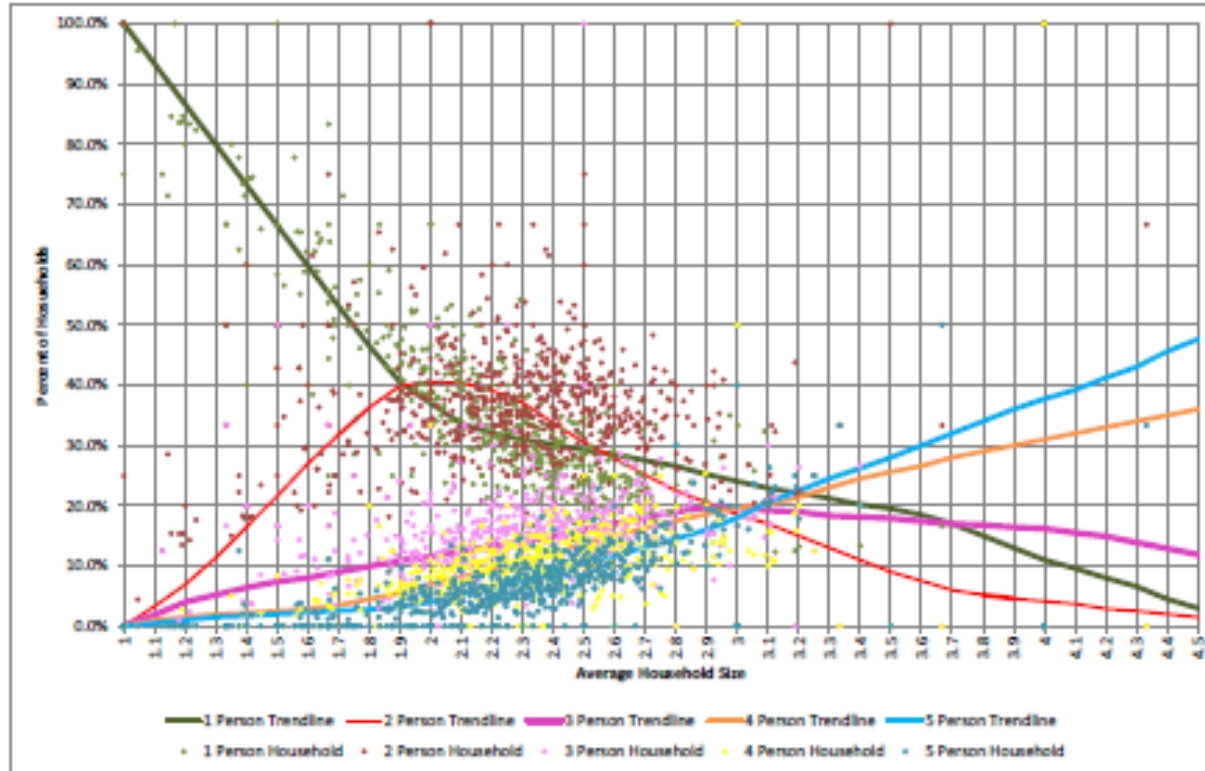
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- Trip Rate Review
  - » Consider looking at new CHTS
  - » Reasonableness checks
- Validation Adjustments
  - » Sufficient VMT?
  - » May need to factor trip rates
- University and Casino Special Generators

# Trip Generation

## ➔ Household Disaggregation Models?

FIGURE 2.2: HOUSEHOLD SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS



# Trip Distribution

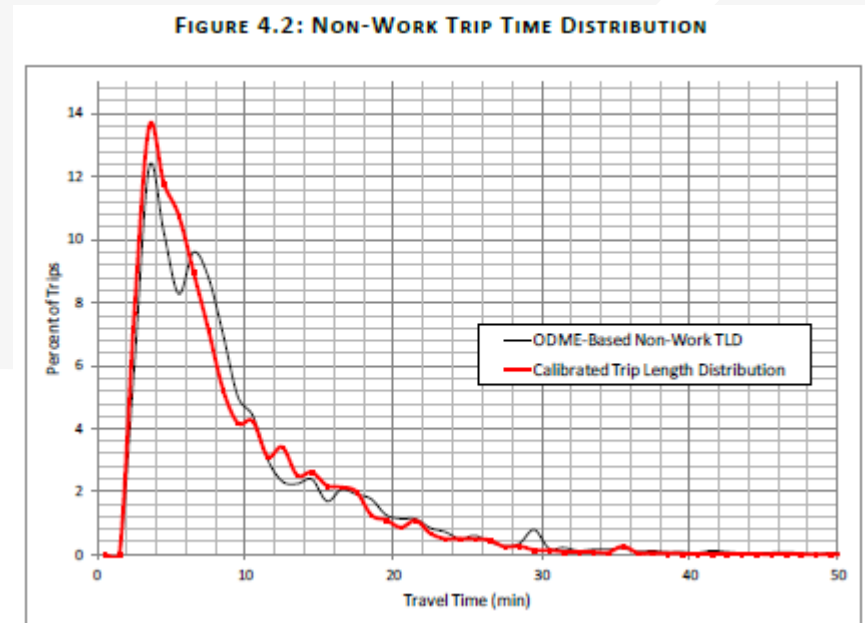
## ➤ Recalibrate to current data

- » CTPP
- » CHTS (if sufficient records are available)
- » ODME

## ➤ Targets:

- » Trip Length Frequency Distribution (TLFD)
- » Average Trip Length
- » % Intrazonal
- » District to District

## ➤ Example and technical discussion

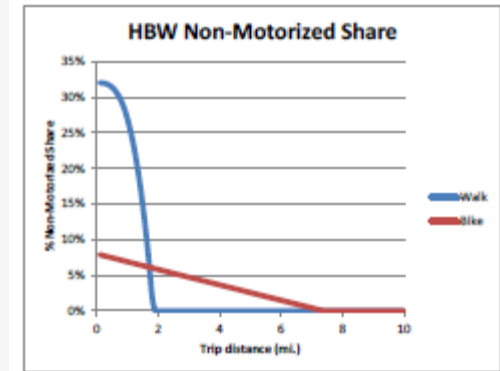




# Mode Split

## ➤ Non-Motorized

- » Distance based: Shorter trips → More likely to walk/bike
- » Calibrate to ACS or CHTS shares



## ➤ Transit

- » District based:
  - Transit trips can only happen where transit service is available
  - More likely with one-seat ride
- » Calibrate to observed boarding data

# Traffic Assignment

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- Compare volumes to counts
  - » Most focus is on 24-hour conditions
  - » Some focus on peak hours and directional splits
- Statistics
  - » R-squared, RMSE, Volume/Count ratio
  - » Regional, subarea
  - » By FT and AT
- Corridor review and mapping
- “Top 10” Errors

# Traffic Assignment

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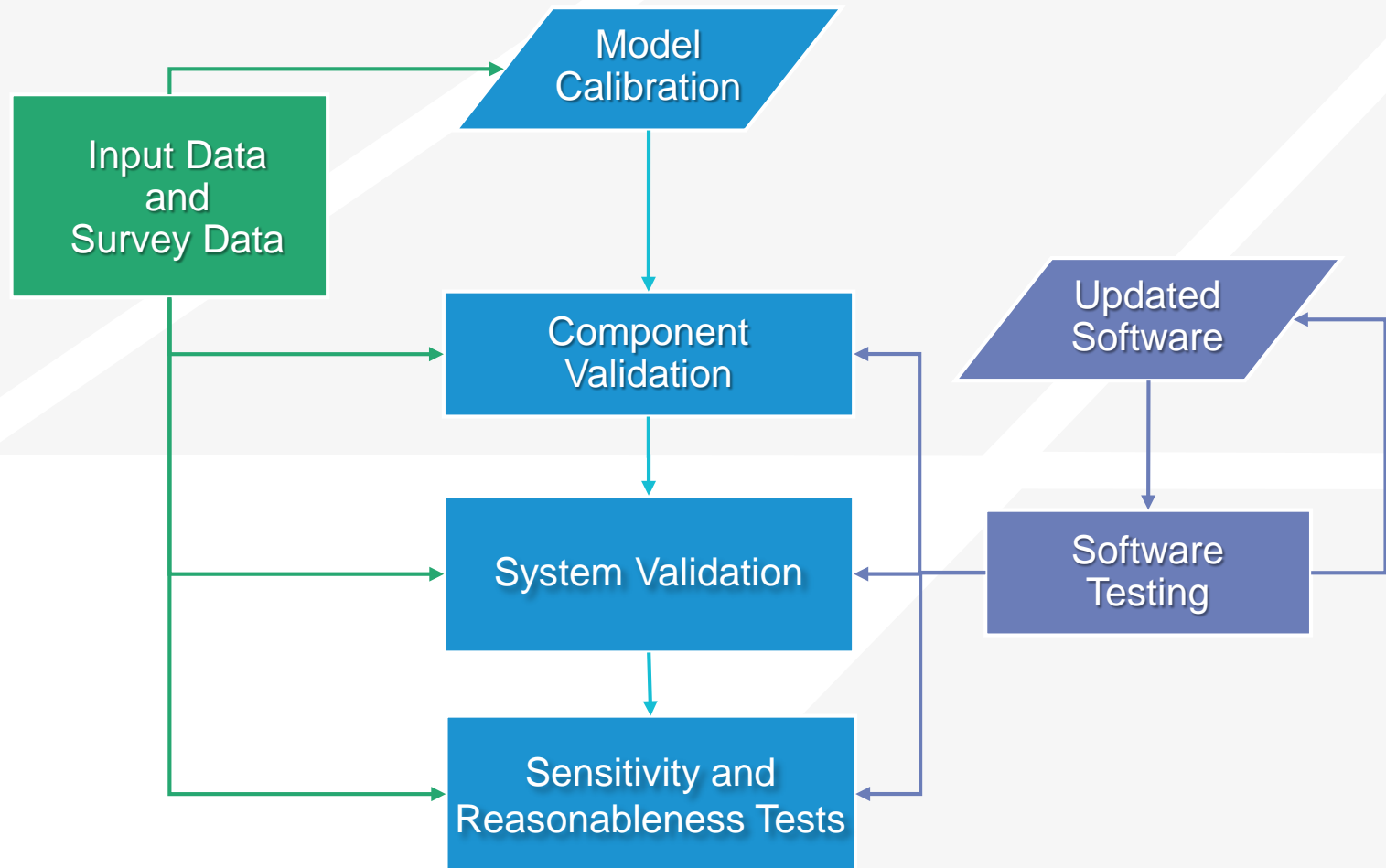
## ➤ Option: Speed Data

- » Done less frequently
- » Requires additional data

## ➤ Skim Validation

- » Can be done with CHTS if enough data
- » Are reported times generally faster or slower than modeled times
  - Must evaluate to eliminate rounding bias
  - People tend to round times to 5, 10, or 15 minute increments.

# Validation Approach



# HCAOG Validation Figures

FIGURE 6.1: SCREENLINE LOCATIONS

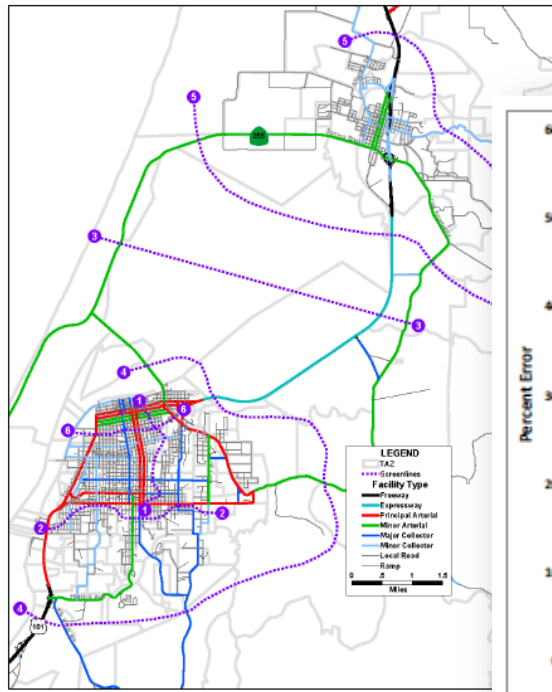
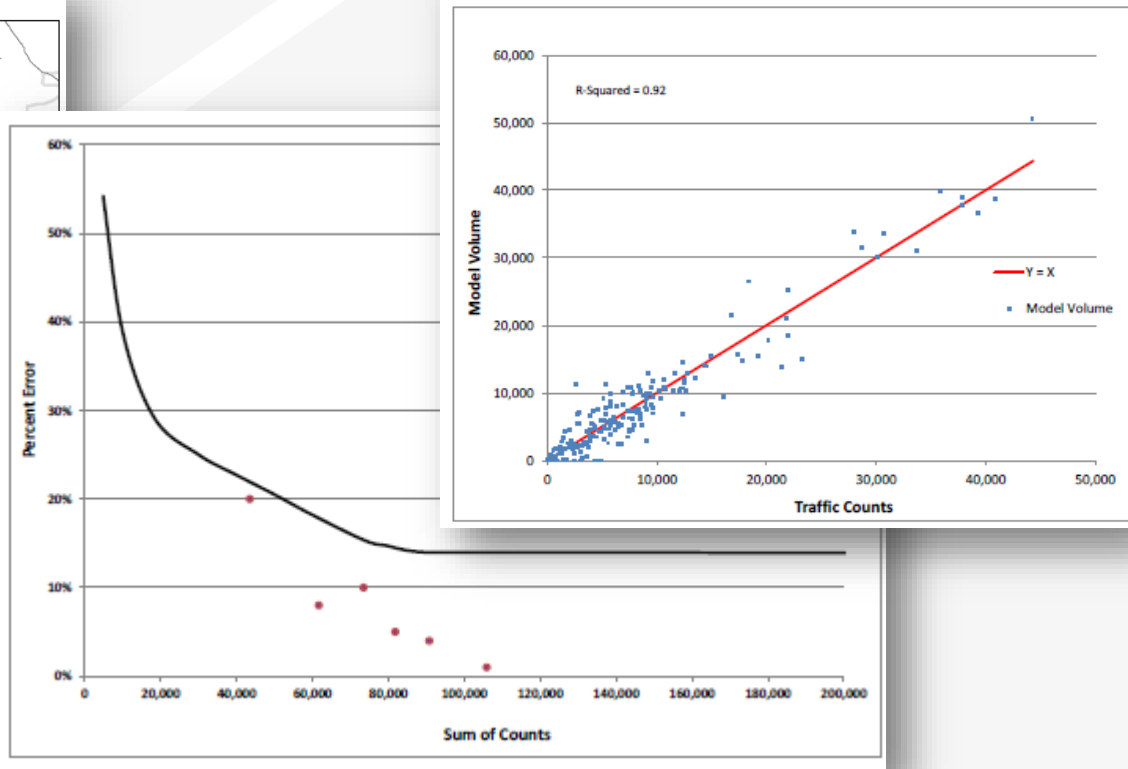


FIGURE 6.3: MODEL COUNT/VOLUME COMPARISON



# HCAOG Validation Figures

**TABLE 6.9: MODEL % ROOT MEAN SQUARE ERROR**

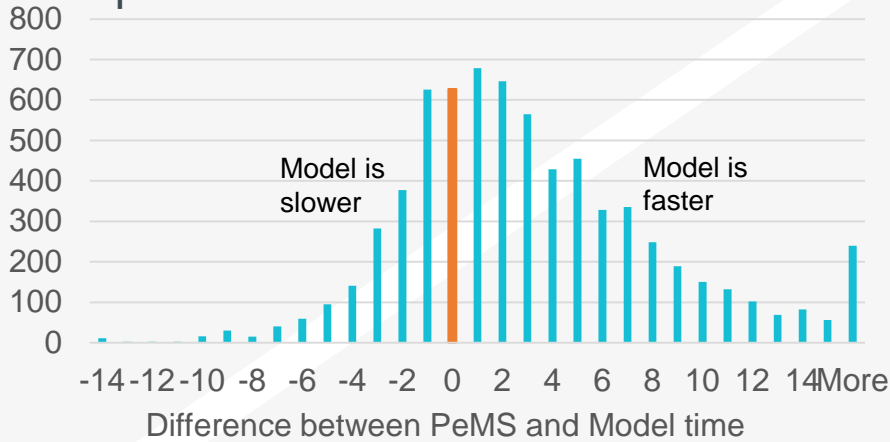
Link Type	Number of Counts	RMSE	% RMSE	Validation Target
Freeway	18	3,537	19.8%	30%
Expressway	4	2,068	6.8%	40%
Principal Arterial	47	2,717	22.1%	40%
Minor Arterial	38	2,467	37.5%	40%
Collectors	59	1,925	45.3%	50%
CBD	7	3,036	26.8%	n/a
Urban	62	2,661	29.2%	n/a
Suburban	53	2,863	33.3%	n/a
Rural	44	1,787	26.0%	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>40%</b>

**TABLE 6.10: % ROOT MEAN SQUARE ERROR BY VOLUME GROUP**

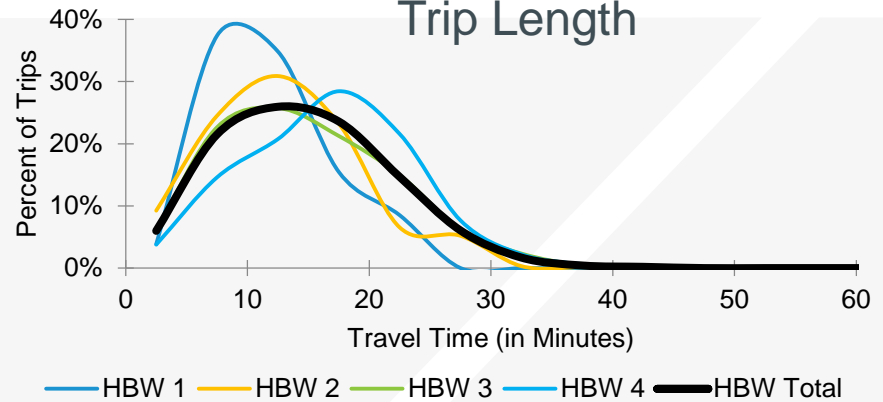
Low	High	Mid-Point	Number of Counts	% RMSE
0	5,000	2,500	75	74%
5,000	10,000	7,500	71	32%
10,000	20,000	15,000	26	22%
20,000	30,000	25,000	8	23%
30,000	40,000	35,000	7	7%
40,000	50,000	45,000	2	16%

# Other Examples

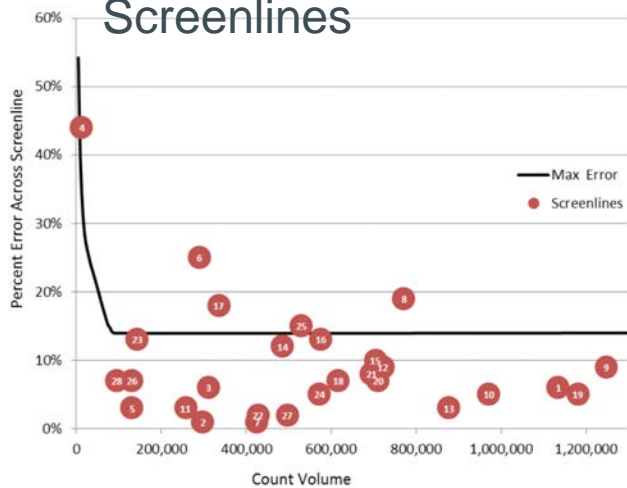
## Speeds



## Trip Length



## Screenlines



## Tracking Dashboard

