



# CMAP GO TO 2040

## Transit Beyond Travel Time and Cost

*Incorporation of Premium Transit Service Attributes in the Chicago Activity-Based Model*

# Project Team

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# Sources of Inspiration

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- TCRP H-37
- SANDAG, MAG, SACOG
- Chicago New Starts Model
- Portland Metro
- LACMTA/FTA

# Model Improvements

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Model Component	Phase 1	Phase 2
Advanced “non-labeled” mode choice	X	X
Transit access / spatial resolution		X
Station characteristics	X	X
In-vehicle characteristics	X	X
Capacity constraints		X
Crowding effects		X
Service reliability		X
Transit frequency / wait time	X	X
Fare / cost structures	X	X
Individualized transit path choice		X
Mobility attributes and modality		X

# Non-Labeled Mode Approach

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- Refer to actual service characteristics and understand traveler perceptions
- Limit mode & geography-specific constants

# Mode Choice Alternatives

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<b>Previous (Labeled) &gt;&gt;</b>	<b>Phase 1 (Interim) &gt;&gt;</b>	<b>Phase 2 (Final)</b>
<b>Walk to bus</b>	<b>Walk to conventional transit</b>	<b>Walk to transit</b>
<b>Walk to rail</b>	<b>Walk to premium transit</b>	
<b>Drive to rail</b>	<b>PNR</b>	<b>PNR</b>
<b>Drive to bus</b>	<b>KNR</b>	<b>KNR</b>

# Spatial Resolution

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- 17K MAZs nested in 2K TAZs
  - ▣ All transit trip ends at MAZ geography
- Virtual path building
  - ▣ Access time (Python)
  - ▣ Station-to-station time (EMME)
  - ▣ Access + Station-to-station time (Java)

# Transit Stop Types

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## 1. Pole



## 2. Bus Shelter



## 3. Bus Plaza



## 4. Rail Station



## 5. Major Terminal





# Transit Stop Parameters

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- Additional variables considered
  - ▣ Proximity to commercial services
  - ▣ Stop/station environment
  - ▣ Ease of paying (fare policy & media)
  - ▣ Ease of boarding (in combination with vehicle type)
  - ▣ Cleanliness
  - ▣ Security

# Transit Stop Wait Time

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Physical time

Schedule  
headway

×

Wait time  
fraction

×

Effective  
multiplier

Extra unreliability wait

×

Perceptual multiplier

Station-specific  
wait convenience

Station  
cleanliness

# Transit Stop Parameters

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Station Type	Wait convenience factor	Real-time information factor	Boarding / transfer time, min
1=Pole	2.50	0.9	2.0×2.5
2=Bus Shelter	2.25	0.9	2.0×2.5
3=Bus Plaza	2.00	0.9	3.0×2.5
4=Rail Station	1.75	0.9	3.0×2.5
5=Major Terminal	1.75	0.9	4.0×2.5

# Transit Stop Cleanliness

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Calibrated to reproduce  
observed cleanliness  
estimates

Station-  
specific  
cleanliness  
estimate

=

Station-specific  
base  
cleanliness  
estimate

-

Station-specific  
function of boarding  
& alighting  
passengers

Station type	Base cleanliness	Impact of log of passengers
1=Pole, 2=shelter	0.80	0.00
3=Bus plaza	0.85	-0.01
4=CTA/Metra station	0.90	-0.01
5=Metra terminal	0.95	-0.01

# In-Vehicle Parameters

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- Additional variables considered
  - ▣ Seating comfort
  - ▣ Unreliability
  - ▣ Crowding
  - ▣ Productivity (work, sleep, socialize)
  - ▣ Cleanliness
  - ▣ On-board amenities
  - ▣ Socio-economic compatibility between riders

# In-Vehicle Time

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Physical time

Base perceptual multiplier

Additional perceptual multiplier

Average time
Unreliability

×

Comfort
Convenience
Temperature
Amenities

×

1		
Crowd. for seat.	×	Prob. seat
Crowd. for stand.	×	Prob. stand
Productivity	×	Prob. seat
Social environment		
On-board cleanliness		

# In-Vehicle Cleanliness

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$$\text{Cleanliness diminishing factor} = \frac{\text{Cumulative number of passengers} \times \text{Effect of each passenger}}{\text{Line total capacity}}$$

# In-Vehicle Social Environment

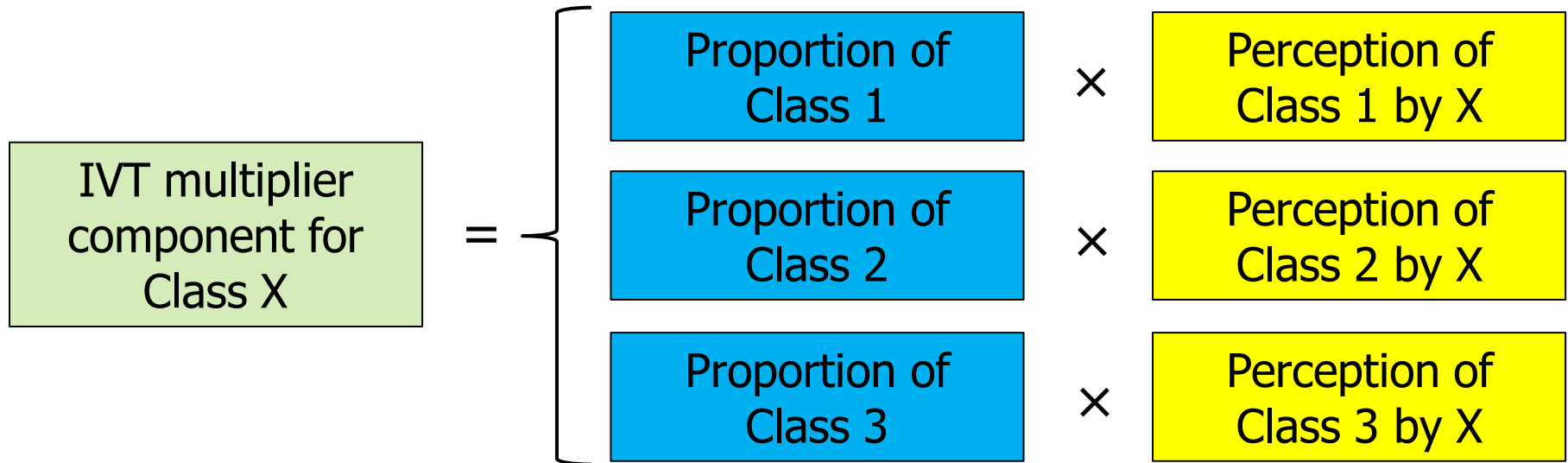
19

- Rarely modeled but...
  - ▣ Unpleasant social experiences discourage transit use
  - ▣ Secret of commuter rail attractiveness?
- Can be modeled
  - ▣ Proportion of different user classes encountered
    - User classes defined by age and HH income
  - ▣ Socio-economic friction factor part of perceived IVT multiplier



# In-Vehicle Social Environment

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Modeled passenger	Perception of other passengers as additional IVT weight		
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
Class 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Class 2	0.10	0.00	0.00
Class 3	0.50	0.00	0.00

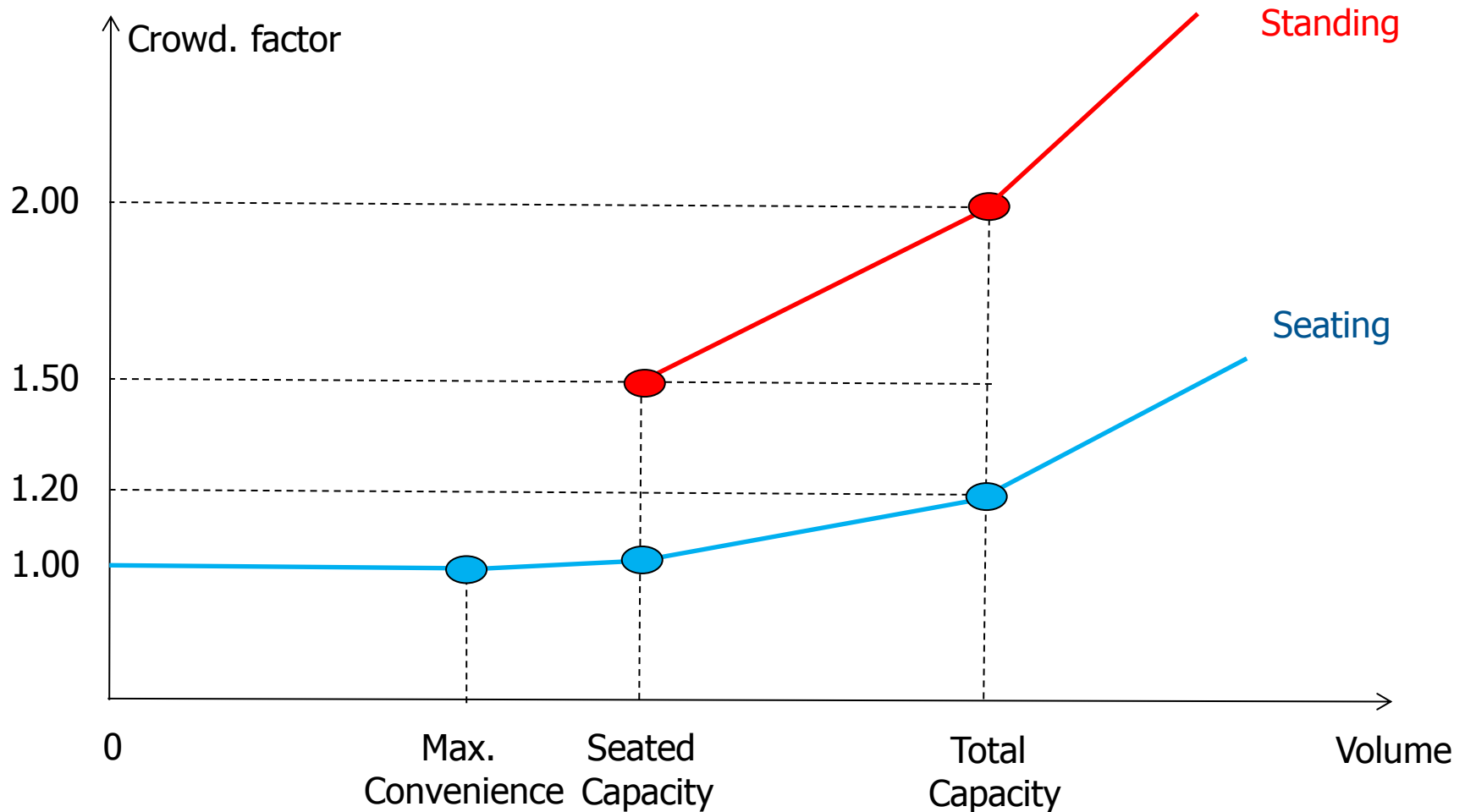
# In-Vehicle Productivity

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Mode-vehicle type	Fixed IVT productivity bonus		
	User class 1	User class 2	User class 3
Local Bus	0.00	0.00	0.00
Express Bus	-0.05	-0.05	-0.10
Metro	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commuter Rail	-0.05	-0.10	-0.20

# In-Vehicle Crowding

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# Transit Unreliability

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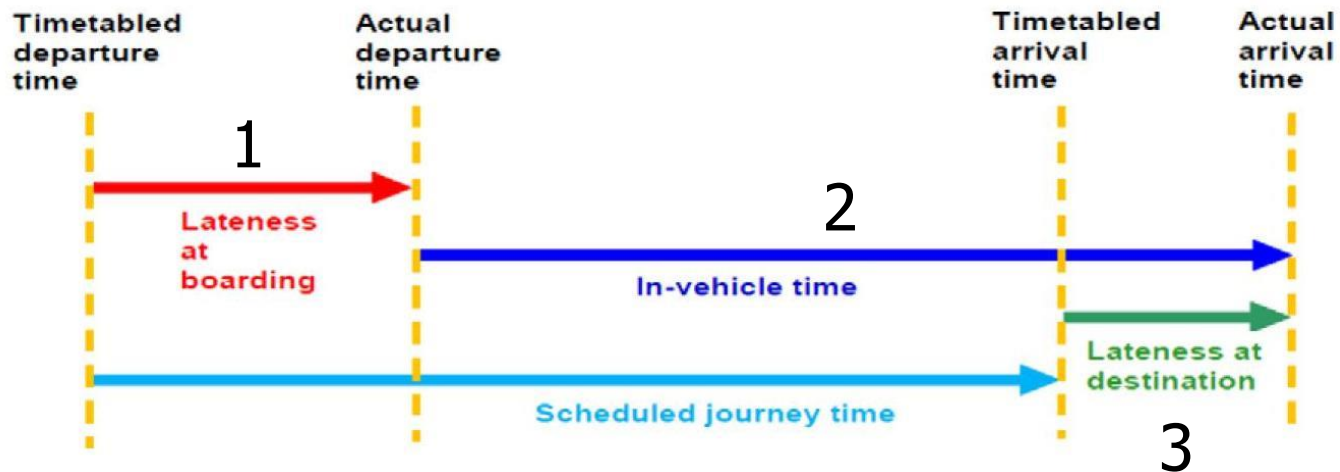


Fig. 3. The time components of a rail journey.

1. Schedule adherence at boarding stop (extra wait time)
2. Impact of congestion (extra IVT)
3. Combined lateness at destination versus planned arrival time (similar to auto)

# Conclusions

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- ABM is a better platform for testing a variety of transit attributes
- ABM required little modification
- Lots of data development
- Final Tasks
  - ▣ Finalize measurable transit service attributes
  - ▣ Estimate individual path choice preferences
  - ▣ Incorporate in operational ABM & transit network procedures



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Questions?

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