The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip

> ieration Mode ather Adjustr

Outline

Introduction

Background

The Travel Tracker Survey Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustment Factor

Summary

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

> egular Trip eneration N eather Adj

Motivation

- ► The travel behavior under good weather conditions has been well studied, and estimation models have been built correspondingly.
- ► However, if the model does not consider the weather impact, then it will fail to predict the traffic flow under adverse weather.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background The Travel Tracke Survey

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip

Weather Impact Evidence

Table: Reponses from the Questionaire

Household	County	Survey	Response	Weather Info.
Number		Date		
4040873	LAKE	02/05/07	"Cold weather"	Temperature Ave
				7 F, Min14 F
4038576	DUPAGE	02/06/07,	"The snow changed	Snowfall 3 inches on
		02/07/07	a lot of plans"	Feb. 7
4131511	COOK	03/23/07	"Rain"	Rainfall 0.16 inches.
4206622	COOK	07/08/07	"Too hot to travel"	Temperature Ave.
				84 F, Max. 93 F
4673252	COOK	12/05/07	"The weather too	Snowfall 2.2 inches
			severe and couldn't	
			do anything."	
4502617	COOK	12/05/07,	"There was an ice s-	Snowfall 2.2 inches
		12/06/07	torm."	on Dec. 5 and 0.6
		, ,		inches on Dec. 6
4578653	KANE	12/11/07	"The weather	Snowfall 0.2 inches
		. ,	caused the change."	

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

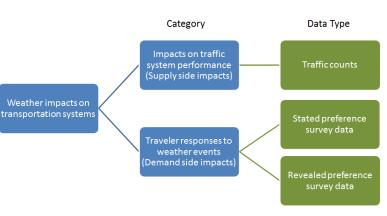
Weather Impac on travel behave Temperature Snowfall

Rain

Modeling Wellmpacts on T

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustment

Literature Review



The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

Zhenyu Zhao

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Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

eneration Model eather Adjustmator

Study Based on Traffic Volume on Road

- \blacktriangleright Al Hassan and Barker (1999): Average traffic reduction of 10% on weekday and 15% on weekends when snow was lying on the ground. (Data: Scotland 1987 \sim 1991)
- ▶ Keay and Simmonds (2005): Statistically significant reduction of 1.35% and 2.11% in traffic volume on wet days in winter and spring. (Data: Melbourne, Australia, $1989 \sim 1996$)
- Maze et. al. (2005): On snowy days, wind speed and visibility are influencing factors on traffic volume. (Data: Northern Iowa 2000 \sim 2001)
- Other studies: Chung et al. (2005), Hanbali and Kuemmel (1993), etc.

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Snowfall
Snow on Groun

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model

Study Based on Survey Data

Stated Preference Study

- ▶ Khattak and De Palma (1997): 54% of automobile users would change their mode, departure time and/or route choices in response to weather conditions. Ordered probit models are used to investigate the effect of weather on mode and departure time. (Data: Brussels 1992)
- ▶ Bergstrom and Magnusson (2003): The number of car trips increased by 27% from summer to winter while the number of bicycle trips decreased by 47%. (Data: Sweden, 1998, 2002)

Shortcoming: Stated preference data may not represent actual behaviors.

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts
on travel behavior

Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip

Study Based on Survey Data

Revealed Preference Study

- ▶ Aaheim and Hauge (2005): A quantal response model was employed to model the choice of transport mode. The number of walk and bike trips increases with the temperature, but the number of private automobile trips has the opposite relation with the temperature. (Data: Bergen, Norway 2000)
- Khattak (1991): On one blizzard afternoon, more than 80% of the respondents changed one or more of their normal mode, route and departure times on their return trip from work. (Data: Chicago)
- Sabir et al. (2008): A multinomial logit model is used to analyze the impact of weather conditions on mode choice. Strong winds and low temperatures decrease bicycle use and stimulate the use of the car and public transport. (Data: Netherland)

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model

Framework of This Study

- Studying and testing weather impacts on travel behavior.
 - 1. Weather factor: temperature, snowfall, snow lying on ground, and rain.
 - 2. Travel behavior: trip rates, trip distance, and trip duration.
- ▶ Modeling weather impacts on trip generation.

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracke
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

> eneration Mo eather Adjus

Outline

Introduction

Background

The Travel Tracker Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustment Factor

Summary

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

Zhenyu Zhao

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background

The Travel Tracker Survey

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Groun

Modeling Wolfer

egular Trip eneration N eather Adj

The Travel Tracker Survey

 Coverage: 8 counties in northeastern Illinois - Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

► Time: January 2007 and February 2008

► Sample size: 10,552 households.

Survey type: 6175 households took part in a 1-day survey and the other took part in a 2-day survey.

▶ Information gathered: (1)Demographic information; (2) Detailed travel records.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background The Travel Tracker

Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Femperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model

Weather Data

- ► Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
- ► There are 36 weather stations spread within these 8 counties considered.
- One weather station is selected for each county and its weather data is used for this study.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background The Travel Tracker Survey

Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model

Weather Data

Weather Stations



The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Weather Data

Outline

Introduction

Background

The Travel Tracker Survey Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustment Factor

Summary

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

Zhenyu Zhao

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weathe Impacts on Trip Generation

> egular Trip eneration N eather Adj

Overview

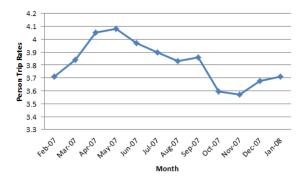


Figure: PERSON TRIP RATES BY MONTH

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weathe Impacts on Trip Generation

> Generation Model Veather Adjustm

Overview

- This monthly plot reflects the impact of multiple weather factors.
- Next, we study the impact of temperature, snowfall, snow on ground, and rain seperately.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

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The Travel Tracke Survey

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weathe Impacts on Trip Generation

> egular Trip eneration Model /eather Adjustme

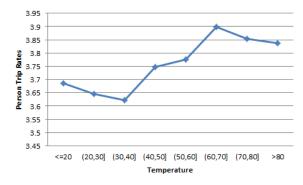


Figure: PERSON TRIP RATES BY DAILY AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

on travel behavior Temperature

Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

> Generation Model Veather Adjustme

Observation

- Generally speaking, when the temperature went up, people tended to make more trips.
- When daily average temperature goes up above 70 F, people tend to make fewer trips.
- During days with extreme low temperature, people seemed to make a few more trips.

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Department of

CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall

Modeling Weat

Regular Trip Seneration N Veather Adj

Question:

Why did people make a few more trips in extremely cold weather?

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Statistics Northwestern University Internship at

CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey

Veather Impacts

on travel behavio

Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Impacts on Trip
Generation
Regular Trip

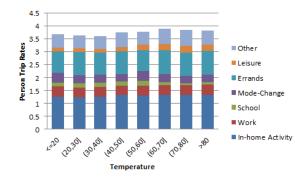


Figure: PERSON TRIP RATES BY DAILY AVERAGE TEMPERATURES AND TRAVEL PURPOSES

Under extremely cold weather, people would make more trips for passenger pick-up/drop-off/mode-change purpose.

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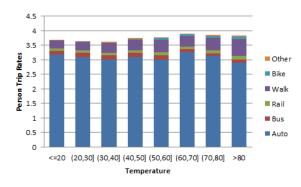


Figure: PERSON TRIP RATES BY DAILY AVERAGE TEMPERATURES AND TRAVEL MODES

Under extremely cold weather, people tended to use private auto vehicles, instead of walking or riding bus.

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Why did people make a few more trips in extremely cold weather?

Example

- On regular days, person A went to work by auto and person B went to school by walking seperately.
- ➤ On cold days, person A would give person B a ride to school, in which case, there would be 2 trips counted for A (including 1 passenger pick-up/drop-off/mode-change trip), and 1 trip counted for B.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey

Weather Impacts

on travel behavio Temperature

Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model

Statistical tests

- ▶ Classify days into cold days (Temperature < 60F) and warm days (Temperature \ge 60F).
- Study and test the change of travel behavior for different groups of people.
- ► For each hypothesis test, three test methods are performed: Wilcoxon rank-sum test, two sample t-test, and two-sample z-test. The testing results are consistent. For simplicity, only the t-test results are displayed.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature

Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Variable	Category	Sample Mean	Sample Mean	Decrease	Significance
		(Temp.<60F)	(Temp.>=60F)	(%)	(level 0.05)
Age	< 20	3.10	3.31	6.38	S
	20-24	3.36	3.31	-1.39	I
	25-54	4.09	4.29	4.57	S
	55-64	3.95	4.12	4.04	S
	65+	3.40	3.53	3.70	S
Gender	Male	3.62	3.78	4.29	S
	Female	3.76	3.94	4.68	S
License	Yes	4.06	4.16	2.38	S
Status					
	No	2.18	2.32	5.89	S
Worker	Yes	4.13	4.27	3.19	S
Status					
	No	3.27	3.43	4.67	S
Day	Weekday	3.74	3.93	4.72	S
	Weekend	3.27	3.56	8.15	S

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Variable	Category	Sample Mean	Sample Mean	Decrease	Significance
		(Temp. < 60F)	(Temp.>=60F)	(%)	(level 0.05)
Mode	Auto	3.07	3.16	2.84	S
	Bus	0.15	0.10	-43.12	S
	Rail	0.09	0.10	11.78	S
	Walk	0.34	0.42	18.10	S
	Bike	0.02	0.06	67.96	S
	Other	0.03	0.03	-4.46	I
Purpose	Home	1.27	1.32	3.78	S
	Work	0.39	0.38	-2.52	I
	School	0.16	0.10	-56.42	S
	Mode-	0.33	0.29	-14.67	S
	change				
	Errands	0.86	0.92	7.22	S
	Leisure	0.17	0.24	30.22	S
	Other	0.51	0.61	15.12	S
TOTAL		3.69	3.87	4.49	S

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2011

The Travel Tracker

Table 3: AVERAGE TRIP DISTANCE BY TEMPERATURE					
Variable	Category	Sample Mean	Sample Mean	Decrease	Significance
		(Temp.<60F)	(Temp.>=60F)	(%)	(level 0.05)
Mode	Auto	5.21	5.53	5.83	S
	Bus	3.55	4.25	16.30	S
	Rail	14.66	14.80	1.01	I
	Walk	0.91	1.17	21.59	S
	Bike	1.92	2.32	17.22	S
	Other	11.17	12.19	8.39	I
Purpose	Home	5.09	5.45	6.58	S
	Work	8.45	8.20	-3.05	I
	School	3.20	3.91	18.08	S
	Mode-	4.38	5.13	14.64	S
	change				
	Errands	4.26	4.34	1.94	I
	Leisure	4.21	4.84	12.98	S
	Other	4.69	4.96	5.51	S
TOTAL		5.02	5.29	5.10	S

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

	Table 4: AVERAGE TRIP DURATION BY TEMPERATURE					
Variable	Category	Sample Mean	Sample Mean	Decrease	Significance	
		(Temp.<60F)	(Temp.>=60F)	(%)	(level 0.05)	
Mode	Auto	19.51	20.40	4.38	S	
	Bus	37.32	35.95	-3.80	I	
	Rail	60.84	64.36	5.47	S	
	Walk	12.82	14.13	9.23	S	
	Bike	20.65	22.97	10.06	I	
	Other	92.37	94.97	2.74	I	
Purpose	Home	22.15	22.35	0.93	I	
	Work	29.54	28.94	-2.06	I	
	School	18.23	18.60	1.95	I	
	Mode-	17.10	19.39	11.84	S	
	change					
	Errands	18.07	18.03	-0.24	I	
	Leisure	20.12	23.99	16.14	S	
	Other	21.61	23.13	6.56	S	
TOTAL		21.19	21.87	3.12	S	

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

troduction

Background The Travel Tra

Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

on travel bel Temperature

Snowfall Snow on G Rain

> Modeling Weath Impacts on Trip Generation

egular Trip eneration Mo /eather Adjus

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	Rail	60.84	64.36	5.47	S	
	Walk	12.82	14.13	9.23	S	
	Bike	20.65	22.97	10.06	I	
	Other	92.37	94.97	2.74	I	
Purpose	Home	22.15	22.35	0.93	I	
	Work	29.54	28.94	-2.06	I	
	School	18.23	18.60	1.95	I	
	Mode-	17.10	19.39	11.84	S	
	change					
	Errands	18.07	18.03	-0.24	I	
	Leisure	20.12	23.99	16.14	S	
	Other	21.61	23.13	6.56	S	
TOTAL		21.19	21.87	3.12	S	

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of

Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

troduction

Background The Travel Tra

Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

on travel bel Temperature

Snowfall Snow on G Rain

> Modeling Weath Impacts on Trip Generation

egular Trip eneration Mo /eather Adjus

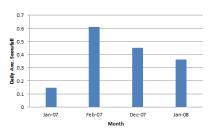


Figure: DAILY AVERAGE SNOWFALL BY MONTH (INCH/DAY)

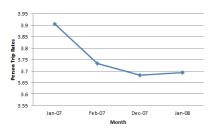


Figure: PERSON TRIP RATES BY MONTH

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

Zhenyu Zhao

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

troduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Snowfall

Snow on

Modeling Wes

egular Trip eneration Mode /eather Adjustm

- ▶ To study the impact of snowfall on the travel behavior, we would eliminate the impact of temperature.
- ▶ Noting the temperature from December to February is relatively stable, we will focus on the sample drawn during this time period.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

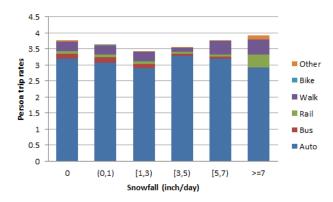


Figure: PERSON TRIP RATES BY DAILY SNOWFALL AND TRAVEL MODES

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

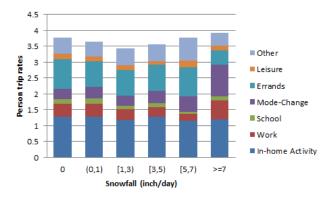


Figure: PERSON TRIP RATES BY DAILY SNOWFALL AND TRAVEL PURPOSES

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Table: SNOWY DAYS PROPORTION

COUNTY	Snowy days	Clear days
	(%)	(%)
Cook	18.00	82.00
DuPage	14.00	86.00
Grundy	14.00	86.00
Kane	13.00	87.00
Kendall	15.00	85.00
Lake	17.00	83.00
McHenry	14.00	86.00
Will	11.00	89.00
Total	14.50	85.50

"Snowy day" is defined to have more than (or equal to) 1 inch snowfall during 24 hours, and the other days are defined as "clear day".

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperatu Snowfall

Snowfall Snow on C

Rain

mpacts on Trip
Generation
Regular Trip
Generation Model

	Table 6: PERSON TRIP RATES BY SNOWFALL						
Variable	Category	Sample Mean	Sample Mean	Decrease	Significance		
		(Snowy)	(Clear)	(%)	(level 0.05)		
Age	< 20	3.02	3.10	2.80	I		
	20-24	3.15	3.35	5.89	I		
	25-54	3.94	4.13	4.65	I		
	55-64	3.73	4.07	8.37	I		
	65+	3.01	3.54	14.86	S		
Gender	Male	3.49	3.63	3.81	I		
	Female	3.49	3.85	9.38	S		
License	Yes	3.84	4.10	6.26	S		
Status							
	No	1.90	2.26	15.78	S		
Worker	Yes	3.96	4.18	5.36	S		
Status							
	No	2.98	3.36	11.36	S		
Day	Weekday	3.56	3.79	6.28	S		
	Weekend	3.02	3.18	5.06	I		

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

The Travel Tracker

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CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

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Variable	Category	Sample Mean	Sample Mean	Decrease	Significance
		(Snowy)	(Clear)	(%)	(level 0.05)
Mode	Auto	2.97	3.19	6.85	S
	Bus	0.12	0.14	19.24	S
	Rail	0.09	0.09	-9.65	I
	Walk	0.29	0.29	0.92	I
	Bike	0.00	0.01	58.51	S
	Other	0.03	0.03	5.16	I
Purpose	Home	1.19	1.28	7.46	S
	Work	0.34	0.40	15.90	S
	School	0.10	0.16	35.35	S
	Mode-	0.35	0.34	-4.20	I
	change				
	Errands	0.82	0.91	10.38	S
	Leisure	0.15	0.16	4.21	I
	Other	0.56	0.51	-10.76	S
TOTAL		3.50	3.75	6.61	S

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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	<u> Table 7: <i>I</i></u>	<u> VERAGE TRIP</u>			
Variable	Category	Sample Mean	Sample Mean	Decrease	Significance
		(Snowy)	(Clear)	(%)	(level 0.05)
Mode	Auto	5.10	5.03	-1.49	I
	Bus	3.23	3.54	9.00	I
	Rail	15.34	15.30	-0.25	I
	Walk	0.48	0.76	36.38	S
	Bike	0.18	1.58	88.38	S
	Other	7.79	11.84	34.26	S
Purpose	Home	4.95	5.00	0.98	I
	Work	8.60	8.44	-1.87	I
	School	2.48	3.14	20.97	S
	Mode-	4.27	4.23	-0.79	I
	change				
	Errands	4.39	4.10	-7.02	I
	Leisure	4.62	3.93	-17.66	I
	Other	4.59	4.76	3.57	I
TOTAL		4.97	4.93	-0.69	I

Snowfall

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

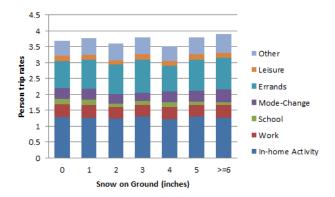
The Travel Tracker

Snowfall

Table 9. AVED A CERTIDID DID ATTION DV CNOWEAT

Variable	Category	Sample Mean	Sample Mean	Decrease	Significance
		(Snowy)	(Clear)	(%)	(level 0.05)
Mode	Auto	20.30	18.82	-7.87	S
	Bus	36.80	36.02	-2.18	I
	Rail	60.85	63.05	3.49	I
	Walk	11.82	11.98	1.34	I
	Bike	12.80	17.46	26.70	I
	Other	93.28	91.76	-1.66	I
Purpose	Home	22.52	21.51	-4.73	I
	Work	31.99	29.37	-8.90	I
	School	17.85	17.65	-1.14	I
	Mode-	16.07	16.16	0.57	I
	change				
	Errands	18.50	17.28	-7.05	I
	Leisure	25.22	18.74	-34.55	S
	Other	22.32	21.15	-5.53	I
TOTAL		21.80	20.52	-6.24	S

Snow on Ground



The snow on ground effect does not have clear correlation with the trip rates.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavio

Snowfall
Snow on Ground

Snow on Gro Rain

Modeling Weathe Impacts on Trip Generation

Regular Trip Generation Model Veather Adjustm

Rain

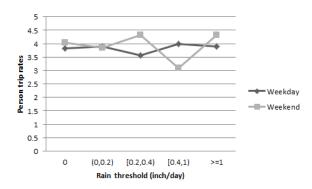


Figure: PERSON TRIP RATES BY DAILY RAINFALL AND DAY OF WEEK

The rain did not have a significant effect on the travel behavior.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip

Outline

Introduction

Background

The Travel Tracker Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustment Factor

Summary

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

Zhenyu Zhao

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background

Survey Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

Regular Trip Generation Neather Ac

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

- First, a regular trip generation model without considering weather factors will be introduced.
- Second, a weather adjustment factor will be developed using nonparametric method.
- ► The final adjusted model is constructed by combining the regular model and the weather adjustment factor.

 $\mbox{Adjusted Trip Rate} = \mbox{Regular Trip Rate} \times \mbox{Weather} \\ \mbox{Adjustment Factor}$

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustmer

Regular Trip Generation Model

Activity Based Trip Generation Model

- ► This is a simplified version of the one in New York Best Practice Model (NYBPM).
- First classify people into three separate groups: workers (age 16 or older, full-time or part-time), non-workers (age 16 or older), and children (age 15 or younger).
- Second define seven trip purposes including: home related, work related, school related, passenger pick-up/drop-off/mode-change, errands, leisure, and other.
- ► Then a multinomial model is fitted for each population group and each purpose.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Groun

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustmen

Regular Trip Generation Model

The multinomial model is defined as following:

$$P^{ut}(i) = \frac{\exp(V_i^{ut})}{\sum_{j=1}^{3} \exp(V_j^{ut})}, \text{ for } i = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

where:

- i, j = 0, 1, 2, 3: choice alternatives (number of trips implemented by the person). 3 stands for 3 trips or more.
- u = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7: trip purposes.
- ▶ t = 1, 2, 3: population group the person belongs to.
- ▶ $P^{ut}(i)$: probability of each alternative to be chosen.
- V_i^{ut} : utility function.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather
Impacts on Trip

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustme

Regular Trip Generation Model

The form of utility function V_i^{ut} is given below:

$$V_{i}^{ut} = \alpha_{i}^{ut} + \beta_{i}^{1ut}x_{1} + \beta_{i}^{2ut}x_{2} + \beta_{i}^{3ut}x_{3} + \beta_{i}^{4ut}x_{4} + \beta_{i}^{5ut}x_{5}$$

where:

- $ightharpoonup \alpha_i^{ut}$: estimated constants.
- $\triangleright \beta_i^{kut}$: estimated coefficients for person-specific variables.
- ► *x*₁: household size.
- ▶ x₂: number of workers in the household.
- ▶ x₃: number of vehicles in the household .
- ► *x*₄: household income.
- ► *x*₅: driver license status.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Snowfall Snow on Gro Rain

Modeling Weathe Impacts on Trip

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustme

Mahmassani, etc al. (2009) made adjustment to the traffic flow model by introducing a linear weather adjustment factor (WAF), as follows (the original weather variables used are visibility, rain, and snow, here we use temperature and snow):

$$F(t,s) = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 t + \gamma_2 s + \gamma_3 t s$$

where

- ▶ F(t,s): weather adjustment factor.
- γ_i : i = 1, 2, 3: estimated coefficients for weather variables.
- t: daily average temperature.
- s: daily snowfall amount.

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

eather Impacts travel behavior emperature

Modeling Weather mpacts on Trip deneration Regular Trip

Weather Adjustment Factor

Then the traffic flow rate under inclement weather is calculated as follows:

$$f' = F(t, s)f \tag{1}$$

where

- ▶ f': traffic flow under inclement weather.
- F: weather adjustment factor.
- ► *f*: traffic flow under clear weather.

Behavior in Chicagoland Zhenyu Zhao

The Weather

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2011

troduction

Background The Travel Track Survey

The Travel Tra Survey Weather Data

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rfall r on Grour

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Modeling Weather mpacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustment

However, in the case considered here, the linear function form cannot represent the weather impact accurately. By contrast, the nonparametric approach (Local-Linear Mean Regression) has better performance.

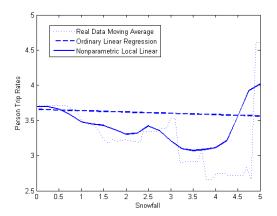


Figure: Comparison Nonparametric Local Linear Regression VS. Oridinary Linear Regression by regressing daily preson trip rates on the snowfall

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Veather Impacts on travel behavio

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Groun Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model

Weather Adjustment Factor

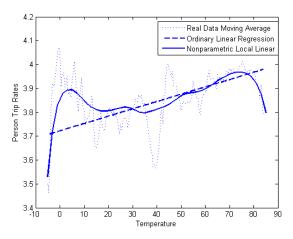


Figure: Comparison Nonparametric Local Linear Regression VS. Oridinary Linear Regression by regressing daily preson trip rates on the temperature

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts
on travel behavio

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model

Weather Adjustment Factor

Local-Linear Mean Regression

By Local-Linear Mean Regression, the estimated person trip rate T_{II} takes the form of

$$T_{LL}(t,s) = [A^{-1} \times B]_{(1,1)}$$

where A is a 3×3 matrix, B is a 3×1 vector, (1,1)indicates the element in first row and first column in matrix $A^{-1} \times B$. A and B are defined below:

 $A = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [1, t_i - t, s_i - s]' \times [1, t_i - t, s_i - s] \times K(\frac{t_i - t}{h_t}, \frac{s_i - s}{h_s})$

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i \times [1, t_i - t, s_i - s]' \times K(\frac{t_i - t}{h_t}, \frac{s_i - s}{h_s})$$

and K is a kernel function with support on $[-1,1] \times [-1,1]$:

$$K(x,y) = (\frac{15}{16})^2 \times (1-x^2)^2 \times (1-y^2)^2$$

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Internship at

Weather Adjustment

Performance

Table: Model Evaluation for Snowy Days

Model	Original	Adjusted -1	Adjusted -2
Bias	0.2334	0.1126	0.0512
MSE	7.3232	7.2540	7.0246

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Weather Adjustment

Performance

Table: Model Evaluation for Winter Days

Model	Original	Adjusted -1	Adjusted -2
Bias	0.1074	-0.0205	-0.0578
MSE	7.0921	7.0784	7.0862

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background The Travel Tracker Survey

Veather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustment

Performance

Table: Model Evaluation for Summer Days

Model	Original	Adjusted -1	Adjusted -2
Bias	-0.2046	-0.1195	-0.1277
MSE	8.5321	8.5083	8.5086

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

Background The Travel Tracker Survey

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustment

Outline

Introduction

Background

The Travel Tracker Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature
Snowfall
Snow on Ground
Rain

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

Regular Trip Generation Model Weather Adjustment Factor

Summary

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation

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Summary

- ► In general, the temperature and snowfall have significant impact on travel behavior.
- ► The weather impact is nonlinear with respect to trip rates.
- By including the weather adjustment factor, the model accuracy can be improved. Especially, the weather adjustment factor has bias correction effect.

The Weather Impact on Travel Behavior in Chicagoland

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Department of Statistics Northwestern University

Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

ntroduction

Background
The Travel Tracker
Survey
Weather Data

Weather Impacts on travel behavior

Temperature Snowfall Snow on Ground

Modeling Weather Impacts on Trip Generation Regular Trip

THANK YOU!

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Internship at CMAP Apr. - Jun. 2011

Introduction

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The Travel Track Survey Weather Data

Veather Impacts in travel behavior

Snowfall Snow on Ground Rain

Impacts on Trip
Generation

neration Model ather Adjustment tor