



Improving access to destinations with "big data" analysis: Findings



Project focus



Understand trip-making.

Provide access to destinations through means other than major highway and transit investments.

Data



- Anonymous GPS data
- Precise information not in travel demand models or traffic counts

Summary

- More than 3 million trips per day in NOVA
 - -51% < 5 miles
 - -24% < 2 miles
 - -8% < 1 mile
- 44% of short trips are during peak periods



Methods



- 1. Scan GPS data for **short trips**, **circuitous trips** and **common origin-destination pairs**.
- 2. Identify case studies showing unique issues and opportunities.
- 3. Evaluate potential costs and benefits of recommended actions (using GPS data).
- We engaged with local stakeholders throughout the process.
- The project evolved to meet the needs of stakeholders (providing access to data).

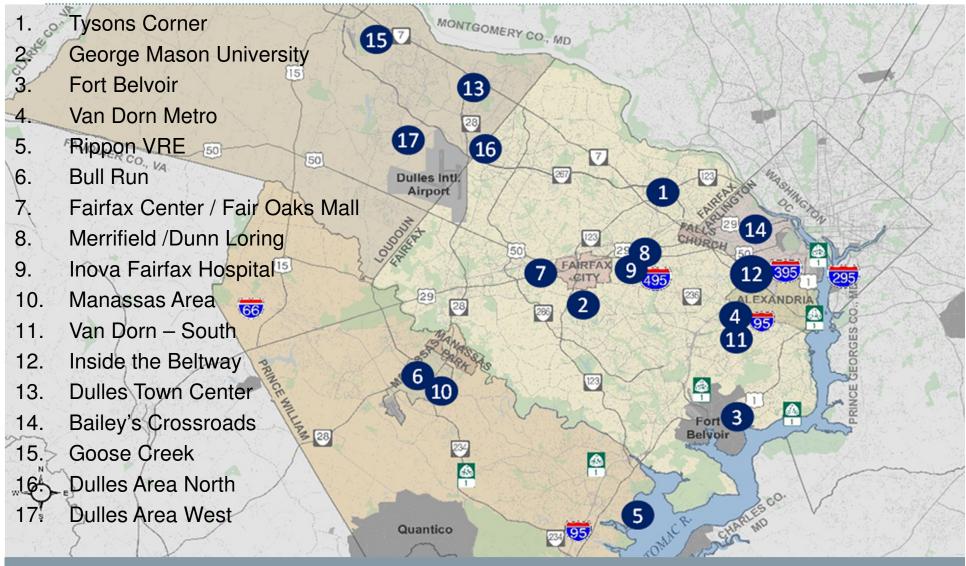
Key findings



- Data visualization and trip quantification are immensely useful.
- Type of opportunities:
 - TDM and parking management
 - Bicycle and pedestrian improvements
 - Transit enhancements
 - Street and parcel connections
 - Land use and development
- Important to consider multimodal connections to sites and multimodal options at sites.

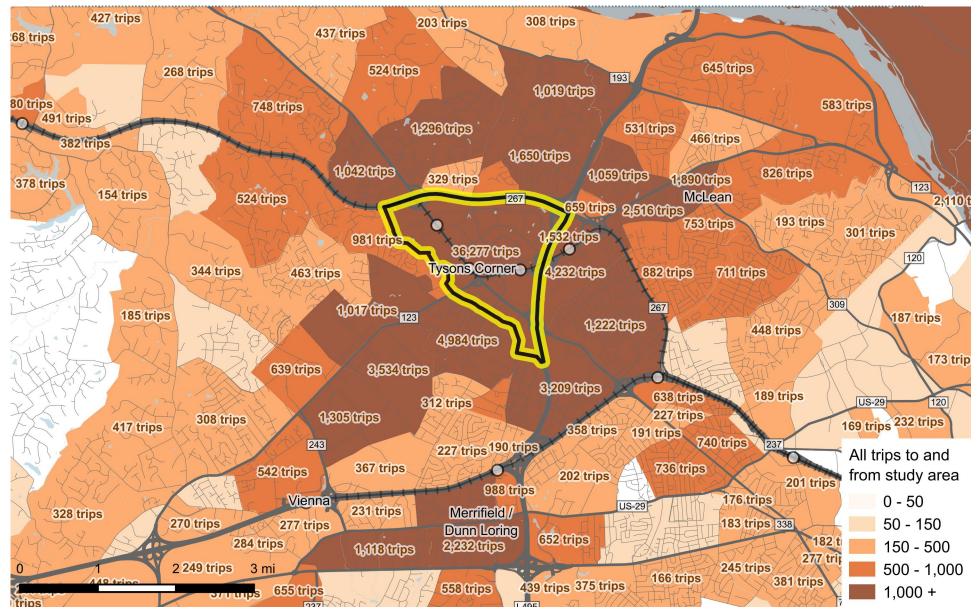
17 case studies





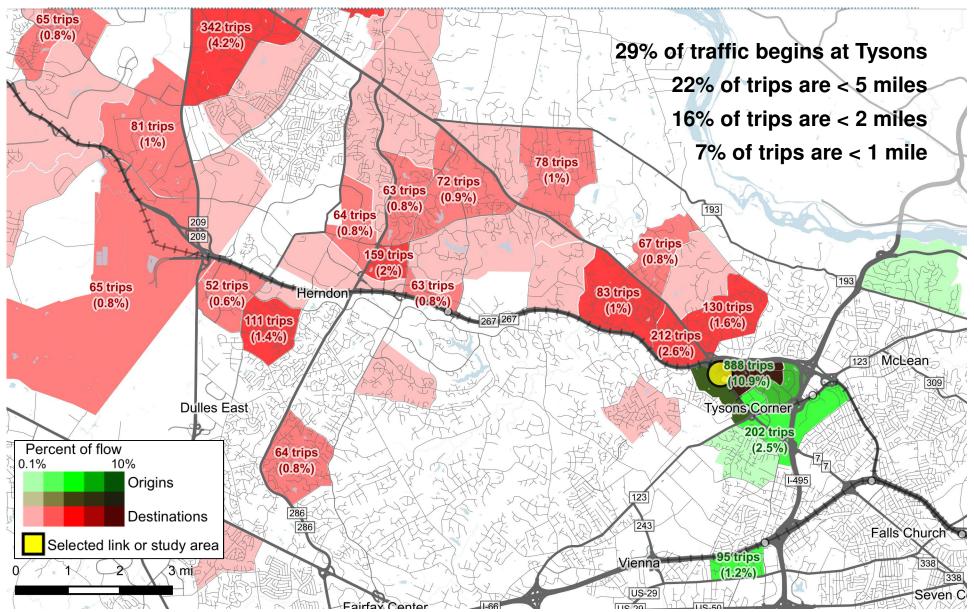
Example case study: Tysons Corner





Traffic on Rt. 7 westbound (PM) beginning at Tysons





Tysons Corner





Tysons Corner



Benefits

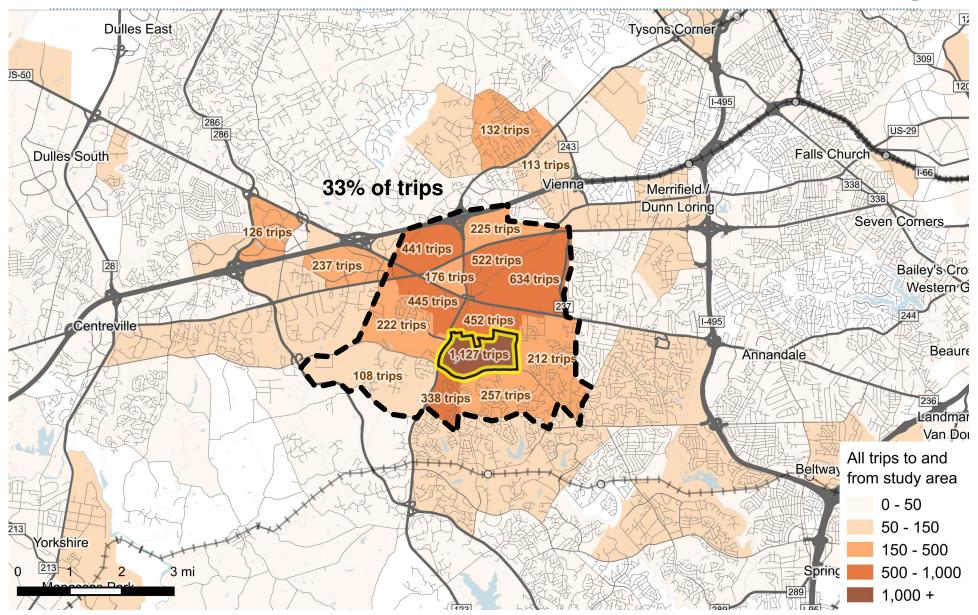
- Enable walkable, transitoriented development
- Remove 2.0 3.8 million vehicle trips per year (up to 1 million hours)
- Save \$11.5 million in traveler costs per year
- Eliminate 8,400 tons of carbon emissions per year

Costs

- \$12-14 Million capital (\$3M transit, \$9-10M Road/Bike/Ped)
- \$1.8M Annual Operating for Transit/TDM
- Includes:
 - Circulator shuttle
 - Street improvements and connections
 - Bike share
 - TDM and parking management

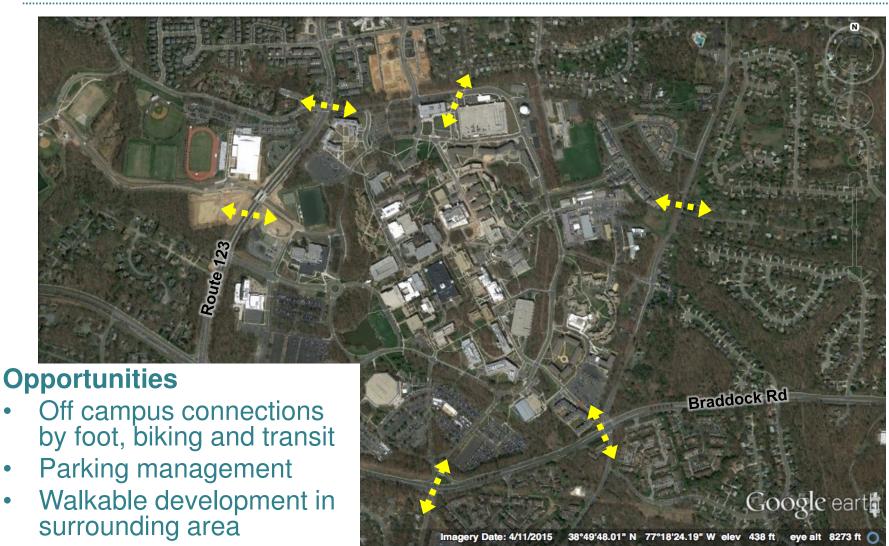
George Mason University





George Mason University





George Mason University



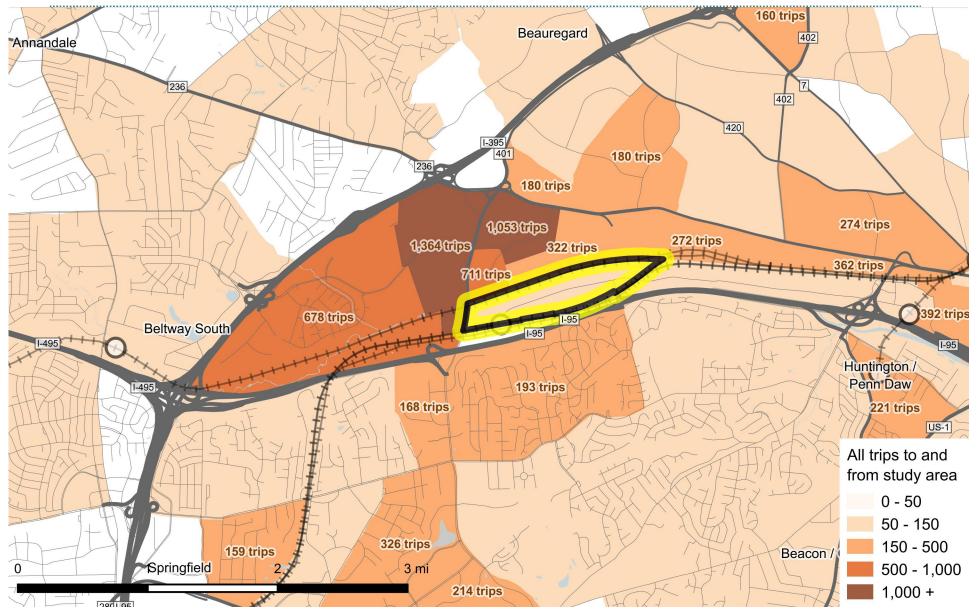
Benefits

- Improve multimodal access to campus
- Remove 250K to 460K vehicle trips per year (up to 82,000 hours)
- Save \$500,000 in traveler costs per year
- Eliminate 390 tons of carbon emissions per year

Costs

- \$6 Million capital (\$1M transit, \$5M Road/Bike/Ped)
- \$0.8M Annual Operating for Transit/TDM
- Includes:
 - Bike and pedestrian improvements
 - Local shuttle/transit service
 - TDM and parking management















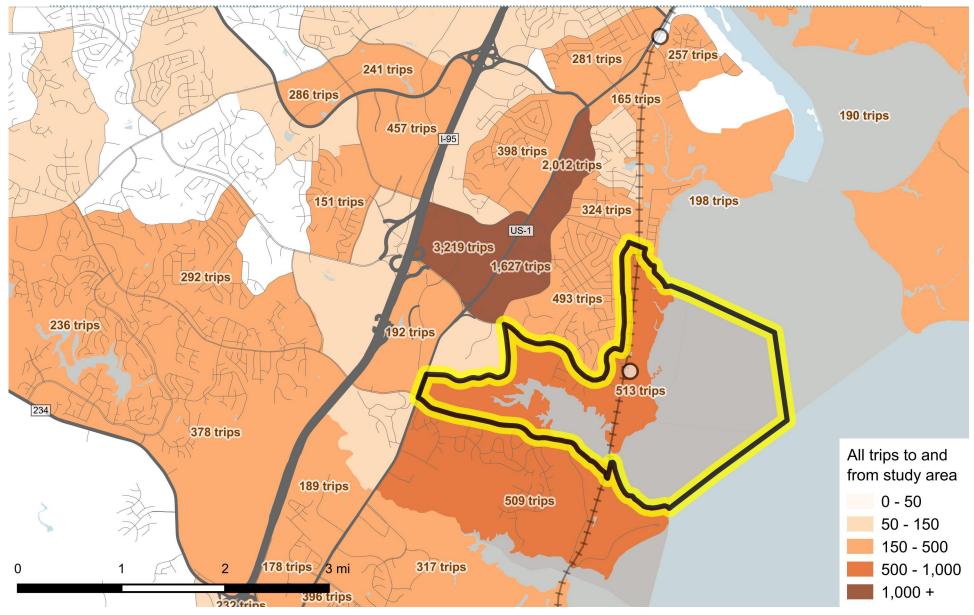
Benefits

- Improve multimodal access to station
- Remove 100K to152K vehicle trips per year (up to 24,500 hours)
- Save \$155,000 in traveler costs per year
- Eliminate 113 tons of carbon emissions per year

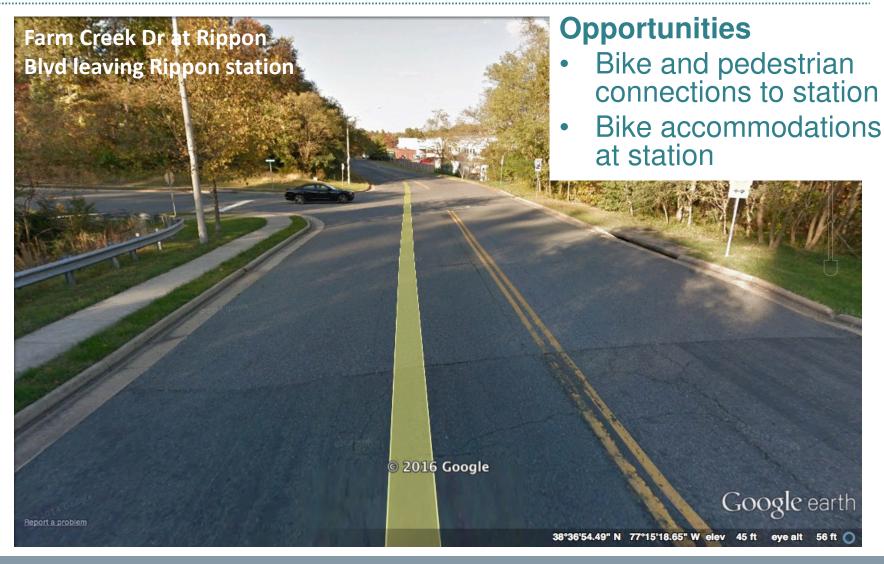
Costs

- \$28-38 Million capital (bridge + connections)
- \$30K Annual Operating for TDM
- Includes:
 - New infrastructure
 - Modest increase in TDM















Benefits

- Improve station access and spur transit-oriented development
- Remove 155,000 vehicle trips per year (36,000 hours)
- Save \$235,000 in traveler costs per year
- Eliminate 172 tons of carbon emissions per year

Costs

- \$3 Million capital (Road/Bike/Ped)
- \$7K Annual Operating for TDM
- Includes:
 - Bicycle and pedestrian improvements
 - Street connections
 - Modest increase in TDM

Additional case studies



- 1. Tysons Corner
- 2. George Mason University
- 3. Fort Belvoir
- 4. Van Dorn Metro
- 5. Rippon VRE
- 6. Bull Run
- 7. Fairfax Center / Fair Oaks Mall
- 8. Merrifield / Dunn Loring
- 9. Inova Fairfax Hospital
- 10. Manassas Area
- 11. Van Dorn South
- 12. Inside the Beltway
- 13. Dulles Town Center
- 14. Bailey's Crossroads
- 15. Goose Creek
- 16. Dulles Area North
- 17. Dulles Area West

