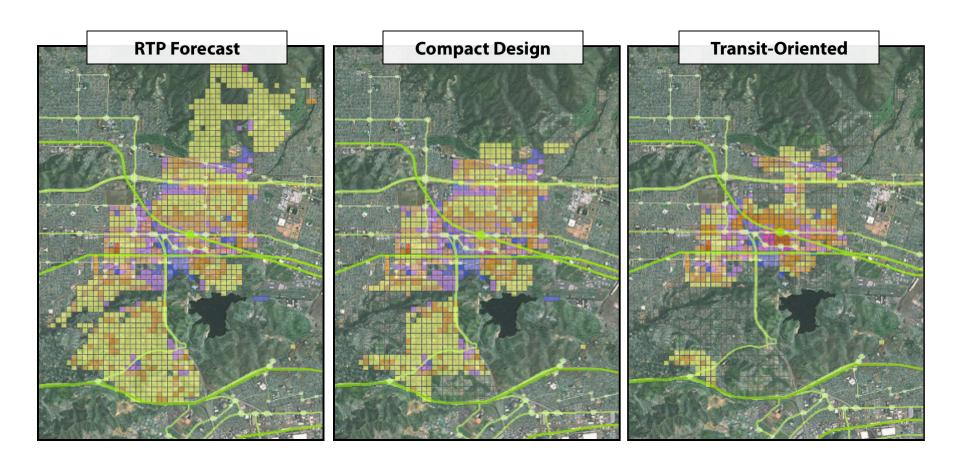




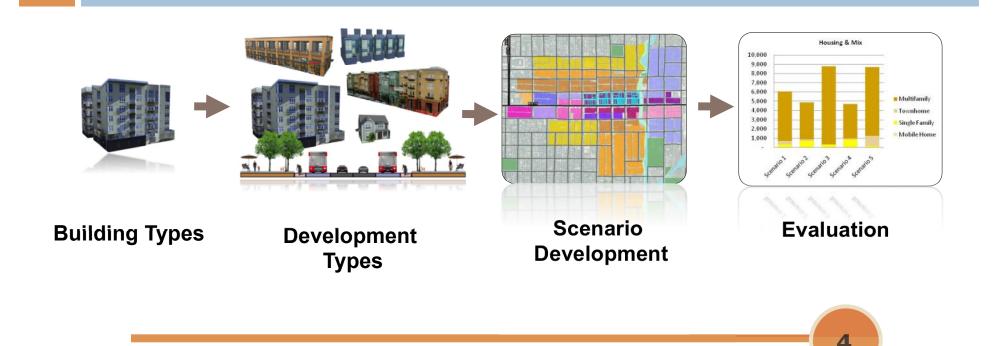
Metropolitan Research Center – University of Utah Fregonese Associates Envision Utah Salt Lake County Wasatch Front Regional Council

Compare Multiple Scenarios

- Test land use policies
- Experiment with new development patterns



Scenario Building Process



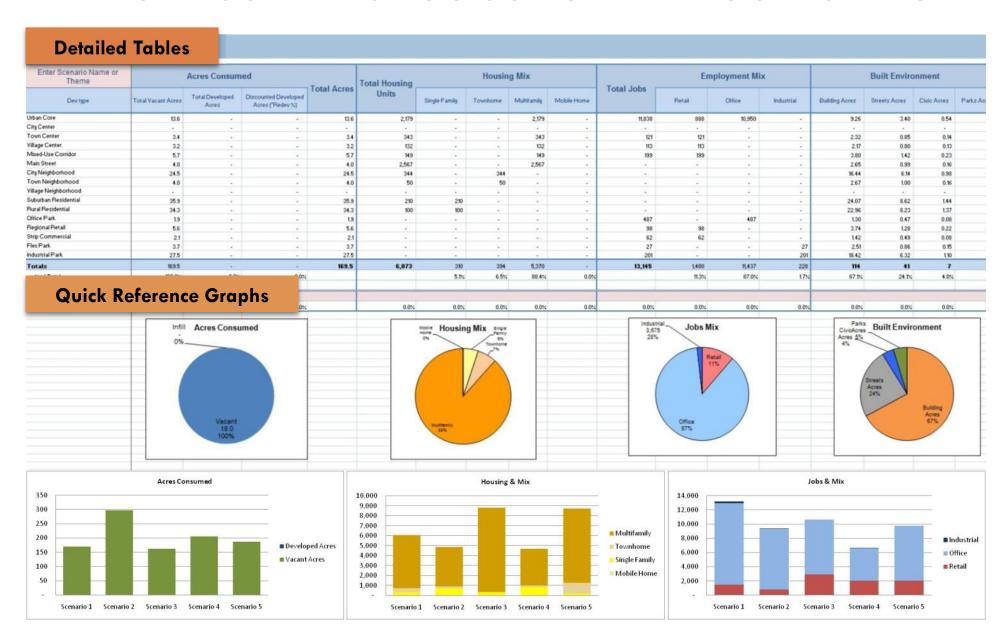
Step 4: Compare the scenarios and monitor the impact of land use decisions in real-time.

Scenario Indicators:

- Anything we can know about a building, we can know about a scenario...
 - Housing and Jobs: mix and density
 - Jobs-Housing Balance
 - Land Consumption: vacant, agricultural, infill
 - Impervious Surface
 - Open Space
 - Housing Affordability
 - Resource Usage: energy and water
 - Waste Production: water, solid, carbon
 - Transportation: travel mode choice, vehicle miles traveled
 - Fiscal Impact: local revenue and infrastructure costs
 - Balanced Housing Index: how scenario housing mix matches expected future demographic profile



Monitor Indicators in Real-time



Apps (requiring travel inputs in green)

- Predictive Growth Model
- Building and Land Use Types
- Building Energy Consumption
- 7D Transportation Impacts
- Return of Investment
- □ H + T Costs
- Air Quality and Climate Impacts
- Fiscal Impact
- Public Health

Apps (requiring travel inputs in green)

- Employment Growth
- Employment Resilience
- Development Capital
- Redevelopment Timing
- Water Consumption
- Transportation Safety
- Workforce Housing
- LEED-ND Application
- Public Assets

7D App

Through pioneering research, University of Utah faculty have modeled the effects of *density* (built space per acre), *diversity* (land-use mix), *distance* to transit, *destination* accessibility, land-use connectivity through *design*, *development* scale, and *demographics* – the 7Ds, on internal capture of trips within mixed-use developments (MXDs); external trips by walking, transit, and private vehicle; and vehicle miles traveled (VMT).

ET+ will be expanded to include all trips and will develop interactive coefficients to calculate internal capture, walk, transit, and private vehicle trips, and VMT for comparison to current conditions and future scenarios advancing 7D interactions.

7D Analysis - Innovations

- Pooled household travel data for MXDs in six diverse regions
- Identified 239 MXDs through a bottom-up survey process
- Included internal capture, mode choice for external trips, and trip length as travel outcome measures

Additional Innovations

- Estimated large number of 7D variables consistently across regions
- Modeled travel relationships hierarchically
- Validated results through comparison to traffic generation counts at an independent set of mixed use sites in various parts of the U.S.

Six Diverse Regions

- Atlanta
- Boston
- Houston
- Portland
- Sacramento
- Seattle

Regions Based on Data Availability

- Provide XY coordinates for trip ends, so we could zero in on individual sites when studying travel patterns to, from, and within MXDs
- Provide individual parcel data, so we could study land-use mix down to the parcel level

Identifying MXDs

Top-Down GIS-Based Approach

UVS.

Bottom-Up Expert-Based Approach

New MXD Definition

...A mixed-use development or district consists of two or more land uses between which trips can be made using local streets, without having to use major streets. The uses may include residential, retail, office, and/or entertainment. There may be walk trips between the uses.

Example – RiverPlace (Portland)



Internal capture = 36%
Walking – 14%
Transit – 9%
Auto Trips – 7.7 miles



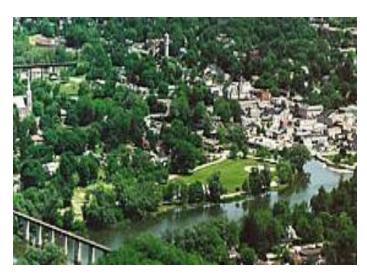
239 MXDs

Metro	Survey Year	MXDs	Mean Acreage per MXD	Total Trip Ends	Mean Trip Ends per MXD
Atlanta	2001	24	287	6,167	257
Boston	1991	59	175	3,578	61
Houston	1995	34	401	1,584	47
Portland	1994	53	116	6,146	116
Sacramento	2000	25	179	2,487	99
Seattle	1999	44	207	15,915	362
Total		239	211	35,877	150

Multiple Outcome Measures

- INTERNAL Dummy variable indicating that the trip remained within the development
- WALK Dummy variable indicating that the travel mode on a trip is walking (1=walk mode, 0=other)
- TRANSIT Dummy variable indicating that the travel mode on a trip is public bus or rail (1=transit, 0=other)
- TDIST Network trip distance between origin and destination locations for an external private vehicle trip, in miles

7D variables consistently defined



- Density
- Diversity
- Design
- Destination Accessibility
- Distance to Transit
- Development Scale
- Demographics

Individual Level Variables

- HHSIZE Number of members of the household
- VEHCAP Number of motorized vehicles per person in the household
- BUSSTOP Dummy variable indicating that the household lives within ¼ mile of a bus stop (1=yes, 0=no)

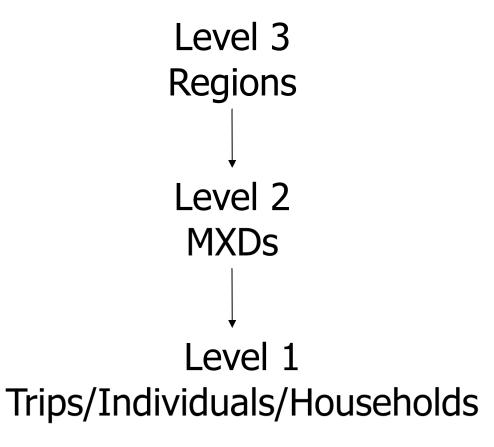
MXD Level Variables

- ACTDEN Population + employment density per square mile
- JOBPOP Balance of jobs to population within the MXD
- LANDMIX Entropy index that captures the variety of land uses based on acreage
- INTDEN Number of intersections within the MXD per square mile of gross area
- EMPMILE Total employment within one mile of the traffic analysis zones intersecting the MXD
- EMP30T Total employment within 30 minutes by transit of traffic analysis zones intersecting the MXD
- STOPDEN Number of bus stops within the MXD per square mile of gross area
- RAIL Rail station located within the MXD (1 = yes, 0=no)

Region Level Variables

- REGPOP Population within the region
- REGEMP Employment within the region
- REGACT Activity within the region (population + employment)
- SPRAWL Measure of overall regional sprawl from same source

Hierarchical Modeling



Log odds of internal capture (log-log form)

	Home-Based Work			Hom	e-Based	Other	Non-Home Based		
	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value
constant	-1.75			-2.43			-5.72		
EMP							0.208	3.28	0.002
AREA				0.486	3.61	0.001	0.468	4.58	< 0.001
JOBPOP	0.389	2.62	0.010	0.399	4.55	< 0.001			
INTDEN				0.385	1.92	0.055	0.638	4.95	< 0.001
HHSIZE	-1.33	-6.03	< 0.001	-0.867	-13.0	< 0.001	-0.237	-4.54	< 0.001
VEHCAP	-0.990	-4.15	< 0.001	-0.590	-8.19	< 0.001	-0.163	-3.00	0.003
pseudo-R2		0.01			0.20			0.30	

Log odds of walking on external trips (log-log form)

	Home-Based Work			Hom	e-Based	Other	Non-Home Based		
	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value
constant	-5.55			-10.96			-15.09		
AREA				-0.415	-4.27	< 0.001			
ACTDEN				0.370	2.74	0.007	0.377	3.12	0.003
JOBPOP	0.226	2.46	0.015	0.219	3.83	< 0.001			
INTDEN							0.803	5.05	< 0.001
EMPMILE	0.385	3.12	0.002	0.450	5.05	< 0.001	0.440	5.09	< 0.001
HHSIZE	-1.57	-6.29	< 0.001	-0.486	-5.05	< 0.001	-0.281	-2.59	0.010
VEHCAP	-1.84	-7.00	< 0.001	-0.768	-7.62	< 0.001	-0.242	-2.13	0.033
pseudo-R2	0.19			0.51			0.64		

Log odds of using transit on external trips (log-log form)

	Home-Based Work			Hon	ne-Based	Other	Non-Home Based		
	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value
constant	-4.32			-6.08			-2.69		
ACTDEN				0.324	2.89	0.005			
INTDEN	1.12	4.44	< 0.001						
EMP30T	0.209	2.98	0.004				0.134	3.29	0.002
HHSIZE	-1.14	-6.31	< 0.001	-0.958	-8.48	< 0.001			
VEHCAP	-1.68	-8.56	< 0.001	-1.09	-8.24	< 0.001	-0.340	-3.74	< 0.001
BUSSTOP	0.357	2.08	0.037	0.467	4.04	< 0.001			
pseudo-R2	0.47			NA			NA		

Distance of external automobile trips (semi-log form)

	Home-Based Work			Hom	e-Based	Other	Non-Home Based		
	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value	Coeff	t-ratio	p-value
constant	6.54			4.33			8.99		
AREA	1.07	2.92	0.004						
JOBPOP	-0.298	-1.88	0.061	-0.356	-2.38	0.018	-0.282	-2.05	0.041
INTDEN							-0.832	-2.06	0.041
EMP20A				-0.697	-4.79	< 0.001	-0.823	-5.69	< 0.001
EMP30A	-1.19	-6.05	< 0.001						
HHSIZE	2.76	8.08	< 0.001	0.772	5.06	< 0.001	0.520	2.58	0.010
VEHCAP	2.76	7.26	< 0.001	1.48	9.22	< 0.001	1.06	5.12	< 0.001
pseudo-R2	0.11			0.03			0.05		

Primary Determinants of Reduction in External Auto Trips

- The total and the relative amounts of population and employment on the site
- The site size and activity density
- The amount of employment within walking distance of the site
- The pedestrian-friendliness of the site (small block size)
- The access to employment within a 30 minute transit ride of the site.
- The size of households and their auto ownership

Model Validation

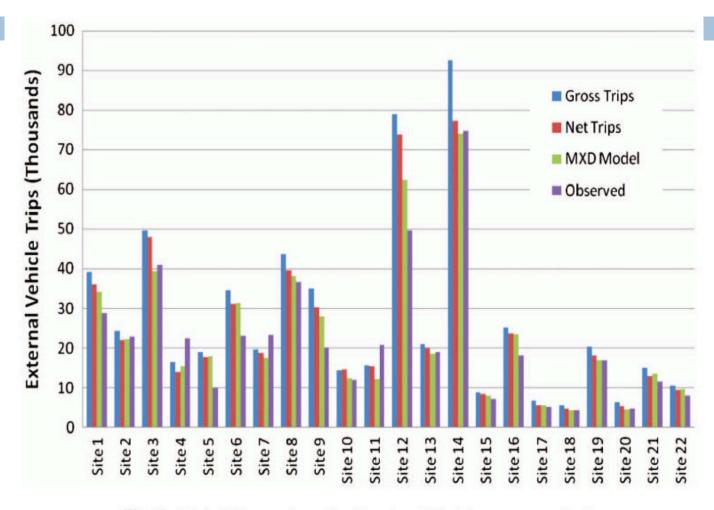


Fig. 5. (Color) Comparison of external vehicle trips across methods

New Tasks

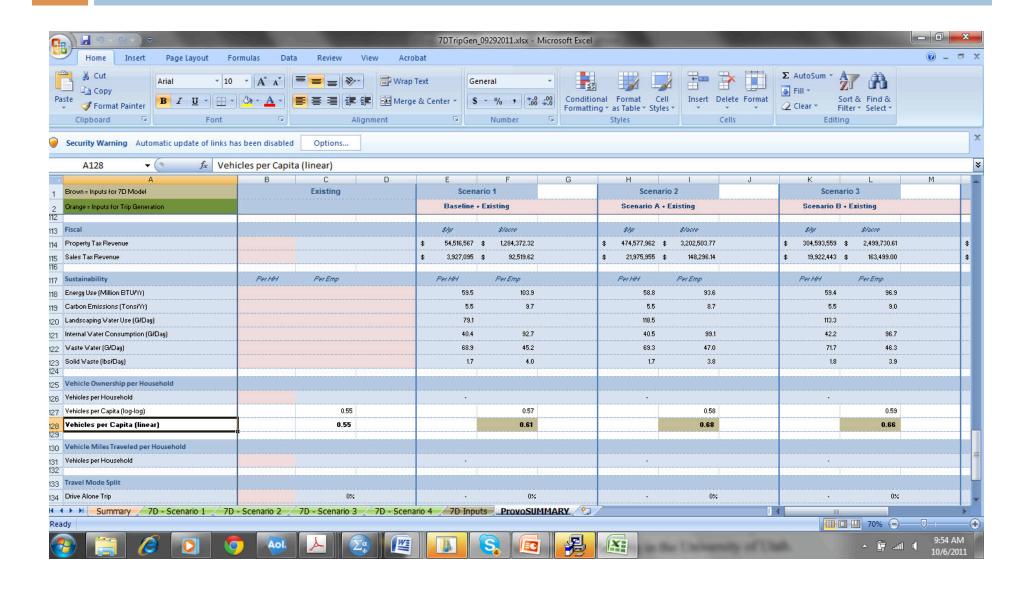
Extension of 7D Analysis to Austin,
Minneapolis, and Salt Lake Regions

Include All Trips from All Regions in Final Modeling Exercise

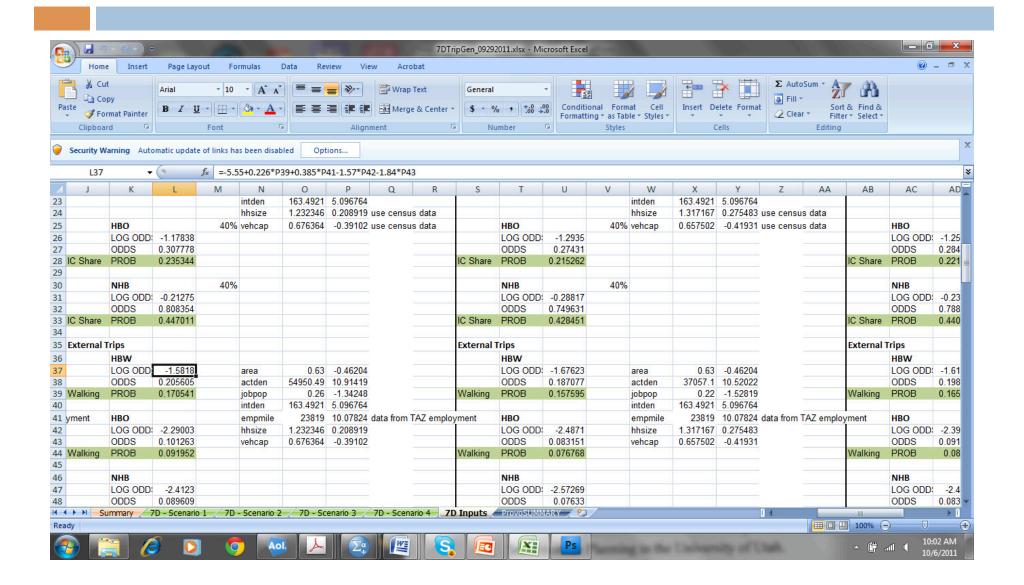
Linked Spreadsheets for Traffic Impact App

Totally Transparent

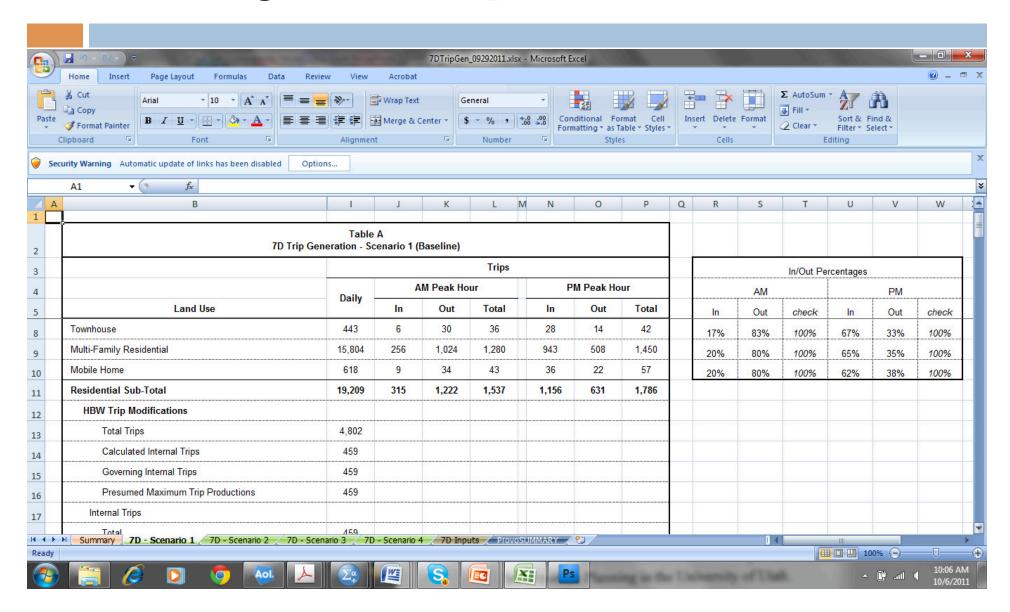
Extract D Variables from ET Output



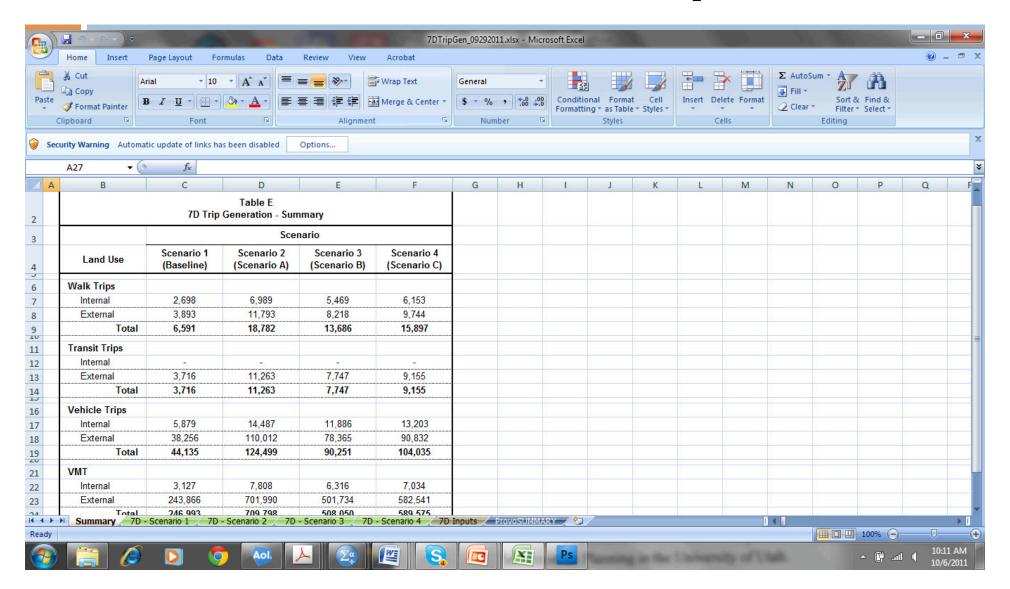
Compute Travel Outputs



Modify ITE Trip Rates



Summarize Traffic Impacts





Outreach [T4.0]

4.00 ET+ Education and Training. We will train professionals and students in the use of ET+. Completion of the professional education course will lead to a University of Utah-issued professional education certificate. We will also incorporate ET+ into our GIS and related courses.