

fostering sustainability, equity and innovation

### **CHOICES & VOICES**

APA-OH Webinar I May 29, 2015

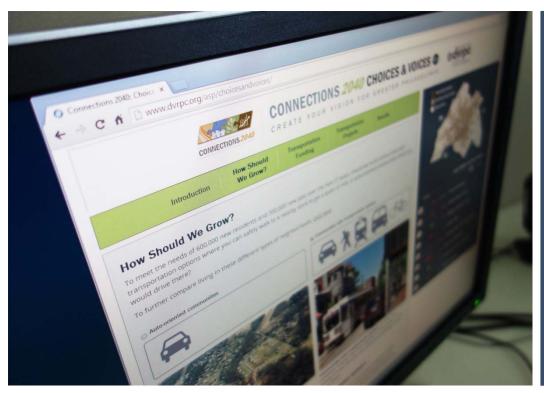


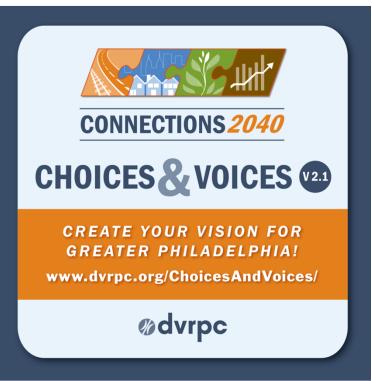
# Agenda

- DVRPC
- Choices & Voices Program Operation
- Creating Choices & Voices
- Advertising Choices & Voices
- Choices & Voices Results
- What's Next



# **Choices & Voices**





www.dvrpc.org/choicesandvoices





#### CONNECTIONS 2040 CHOICES & VOICES @

CREATE YOUR VISION FOR GREATER PHILADELPHIA



Introduction

How Should We Grow? Transportation Funding Transportation Projects

Results

#### **How Should We Grow?**

To meet the needs of 600,000 new residents and 300,000 new jobs over the next 27 years, should we build communities with transportation options where you can safely walk to a nearby store to get a quart of milk, or auto-oriented communities where you would drive there?

To further compare living in these different types of neighborhoods, click here.

#### Auto-oriented communities





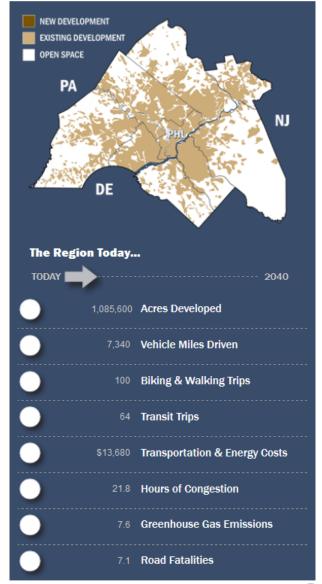




**Auto-oriented communities** separate houses from other uses, generally requiring a vehicle to get to work, run errands, or make any other trip.



**Communities with transportation options** mix shops and residences, bringing them closer together so that getting to work, running errands, and other trips can be done by walking, biking, or taking transit.



# **Transportation Funding Options**

#### **Transportation Funding**

NEXT

The passage of Act 89 has provided a significant increase in funding for transportation investments in Pennsylvania. However, the region still faces a considerable shortfall between the cost to maintain and improve our roads, bridges, and transit system and the anticipated revenue the region will receive over the life of the *Connections 2040* Plan. The Plan is required to maintain a balanced budget, and cannot spend any more than can be reasonably anticipated.

Given our funding gap, and the fact that the Greater Philadelphia region pays a lower local share for transportation infrastructure than many of our competing regions, the *Connections 2040* Plan considers ways to increase funding to help improve our transportation system, in order to enhance quality of life and maintain economic competitiveness.

Do you think additional local funding is necessary to help pay for state-of-good repair needs and some new major transportation projects in the Greater Philadelphia region?

© Yes

© No

What type of local funding source(s) would you be willing to support? (Check all that apply)

© Increase the gas tax ①

Increase transit fares ①

Increase vehicle registration fees ①

Increase the general sales tax ①

Mileage tax ①

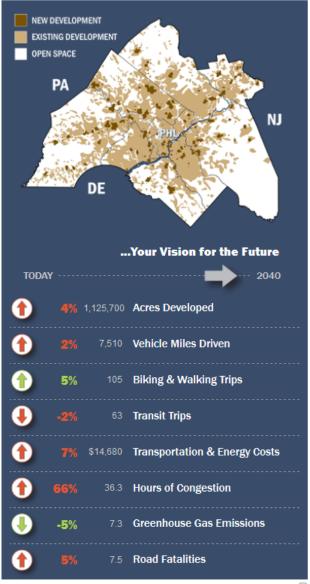
Place tolls on the region's limited access highways ①

Congestion Pricing ①

Carbon Tax ①

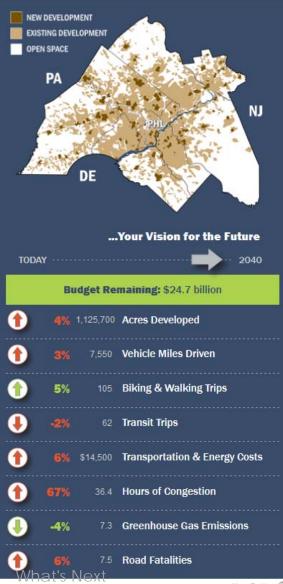
Other ①

How much should these new funding sources cost the average household per year in total? ①

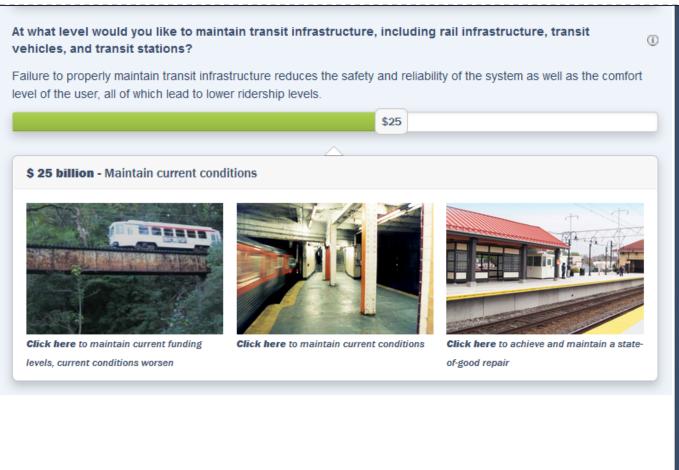


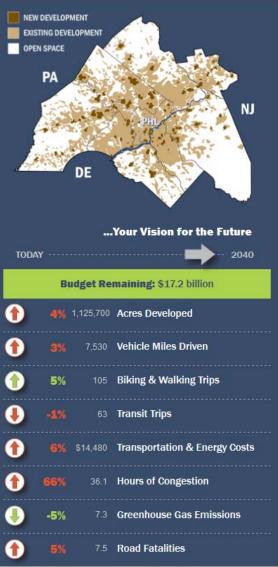
# **Transportation Investments**

# **System Preservation** How well do you want to maintain roads and bridges? Failure to properly maintain roads and bridges reduces safety, increases vehicle operating costs (I), increases travel delay, and vehicle emissions. \$35 \$ 35 billion - Maintain current conditions Click here to acheive and maintain a state-Click here to maintain current funding Click here to maintain current conditions levels, current conditions worsen of-good-repair



# **Transportation Investments**





DVRPC **Program Operation** Creation Advertising

# Crowdsourcing

#### Vehicle Miles Driven

Vehicle miles traveled have decreased in your scenario, helping to reduce congestion, improve road safety, and lower greenhouse gas emissions and the cost of transportation. Reducing VMT means the region will be less energy-dependent and may be more economically competitive than other more spread-out regions.

#### Your Scenario:



#### Everyone's Scenario:



#### Compare to Today:

7.340

#### **Biking & Walking Trips**

Your scenario encourages more biking and walking trips by developing approximately 875 miles of new bike and pedestrian facilities, including new segments of the Circuit regional trail network, bike lanes, and sidewalks. Biking and walking have become easier because most new development has occurred in areas where walking is pleasant and homes, stores, restaurants, schools, parks, and jobs are located in close proximity to one another. Incorporating more physical activity into our transportation system will improve health.

#### Your Scenario:



#### Everyone's Scenario:



#### Compare to Today:

\_100

#### Transit Trips

Investments in our regional public transit infrastructure have improved system condition making for smoother, safer, and more comfortable rides, and attracting new riders to the system.

The annual number of transit trips has increased because new development in established areas has made transit a viable alternative to driving for many people.

#### Your Scenario:



#### Everyone's Scenario:



#### **Compare to Today:**

64

#### **Transportation & Energy Costs**

Smaller, more energy-efficient homes have helped to lower energy bills. Compact development patterns and a strong transit system help the regional economy to deal with energy price fluctuations. Your scenario has focused considerable investment on road and bridge maintenance, and conditions generally have been maintained at today's level. This helps to keep vehicle operating costs from significantly rising.

These costs do not account for the effect of inflation. An item that costs \$1 today will likely cost between \$2.00 and \$2.50 in 2040. Growing world population and economic development may also mean the cost of energy will increase at an even greater rate.

#### Your Scenario:



#### Everyone's Scenario:



#### **Compare to Today:**

\$13,680

# **Creating Choices & Voices**

## **Builds off DVRPC Scenario Planning Efforts**

Making the Land Use Connection:

Regional What-if Scenario Analysis

(2008, Publication #08059)

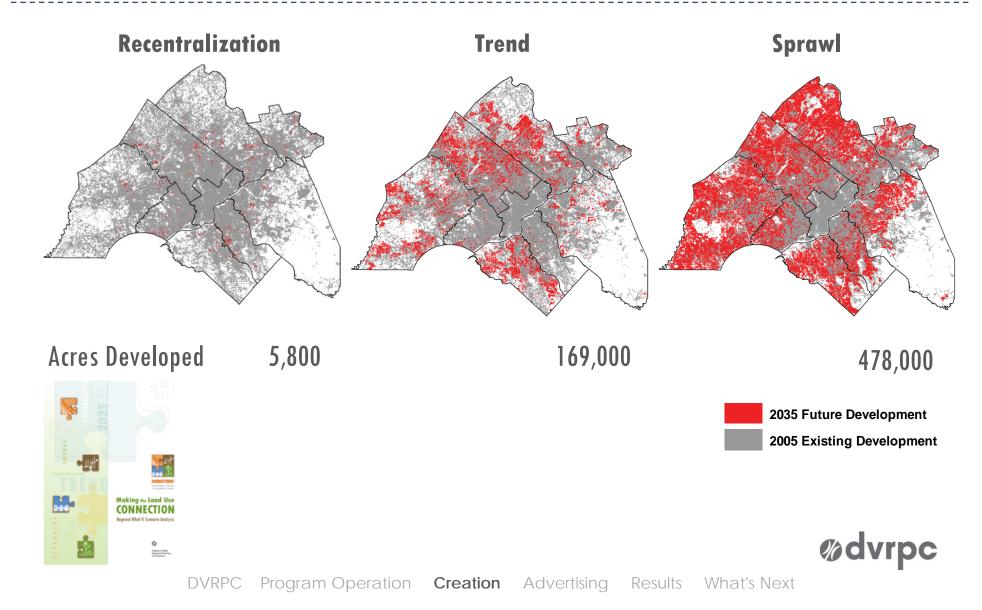
Implementing Connections:
The Benefits For Greater Philadelphia
(2011, Publication #11045)



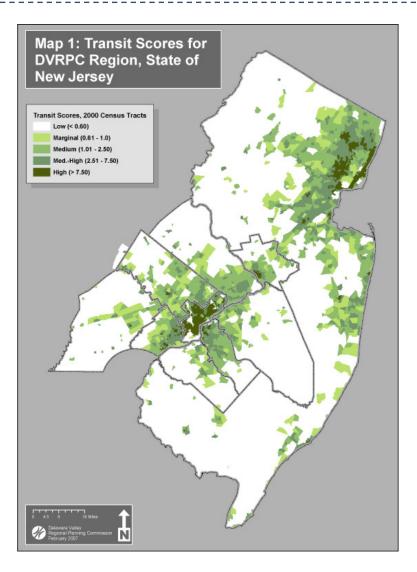




# **New Footprint Land Development**



# **Creating Choices & Voices**

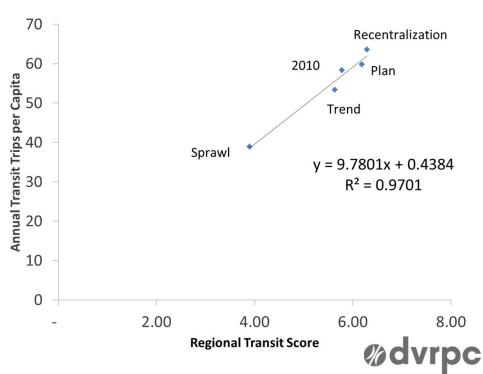


### 'Regional' Transit Score

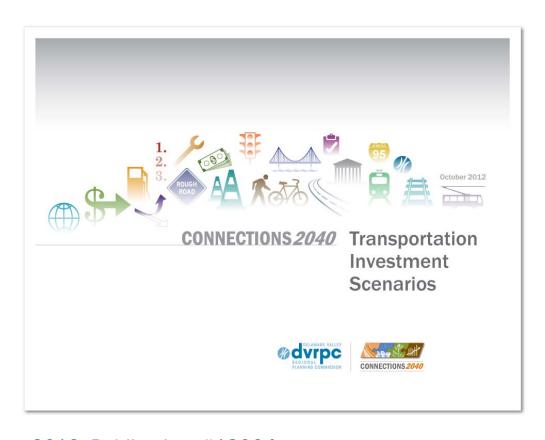
0.41 \* (Population / Res. Acre) +

0.09 \* (Jobs / Comm. Acre) +

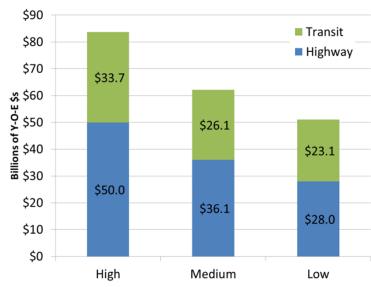
0.74 \* (Zero-car households / Res. Acre)



# **Transportation Investment Scenarios**



2012, Publication #13004



High - \$84 B

Obama proposal

Medium - \$62 B

☐ MAP-21 level continues

Low - \$51 B

Actual gas tax revenue odvrpc

# **Transportation Elasticity**

Tax or Fee	Trip Frequency	Trip Length
Carbon Tax	-0.09	-0.26
Congestion Pricing*	-0.41	-0.15
Tolling	0.00	-0.28
VMT Fee	-0.16	-0.45
Gas Tax	-0.08	-0.23
Transit Fares**	-0.90	0.00
Vehicle Registration Fees	-0.04	0.00
Sales Tax / Other	-0.01	-0.03



# **Web Programming**

# Bootstrap

Knockout.

Google Analytics

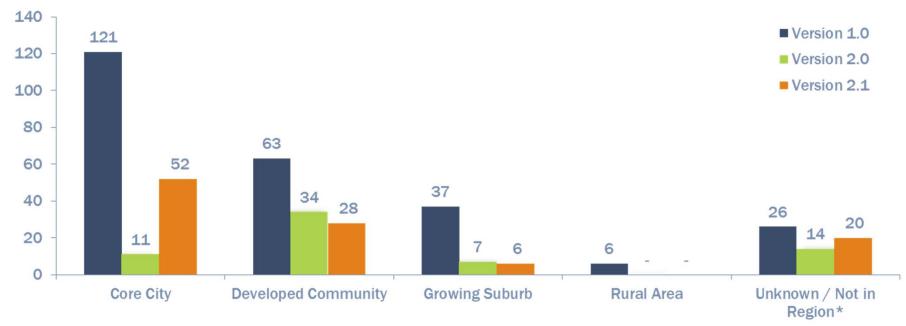
- Provides default layouts, styles, and components
- Uses 12-column responsive grid to fit to small screens
- Includes easy-to-use JQuery plugins
- Fast development, supported by all browsers back to IE7
- Dynamic controls the user interface
- Provides missing link between static HTML and dynamic data
- Uses Model-View-View Model (MVVM) pattern for event-driven programming
- Comprehensive traffic analysis and reporting
- Monitor traffic sources to evaluate campaign effectiveness
- Compare visits to app submissions: completion ratio
- Track sharing via social media
- Find out what users do next on the website **advrpc**

# **Getting the Word Out**

- Social Media
- Link on DVRPC website
- Users can Like on Facebook and Retweet
- News articles (Inquirer, Newsworks.org, PlanPhilly)
- Posted on regional blogs
- DVRPC Newsletter (~10,000 subscribers)
- □ Tailored e-mails to ~200 regional organizations
- Business cards
- Presentations and meetings
- Partner organizations (county planning departments, TMAs)



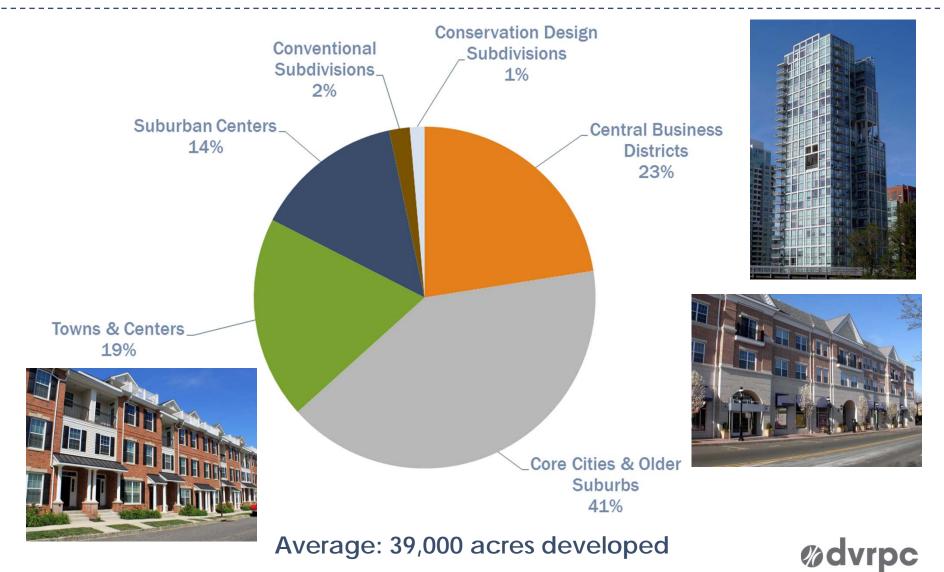
# **Choices & Voices Responses**



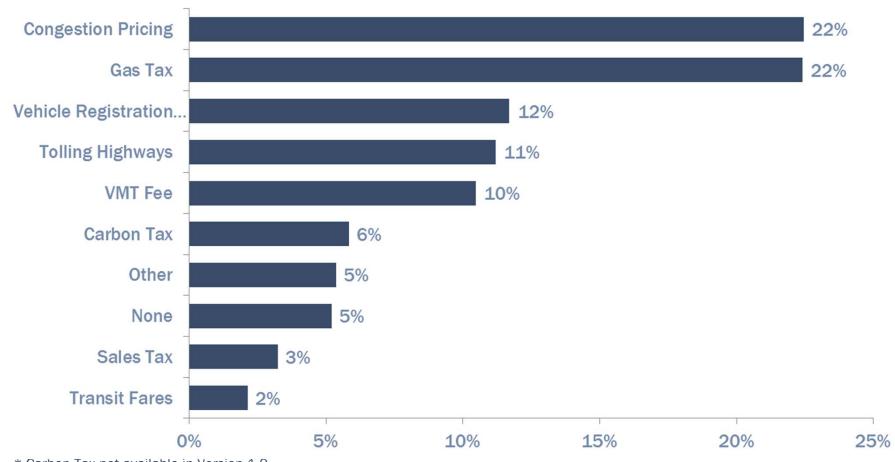
\*No further evaluation Version 2.1 results through May 21, 2015



# **Development Patterns**



# **Local Revenue Options**

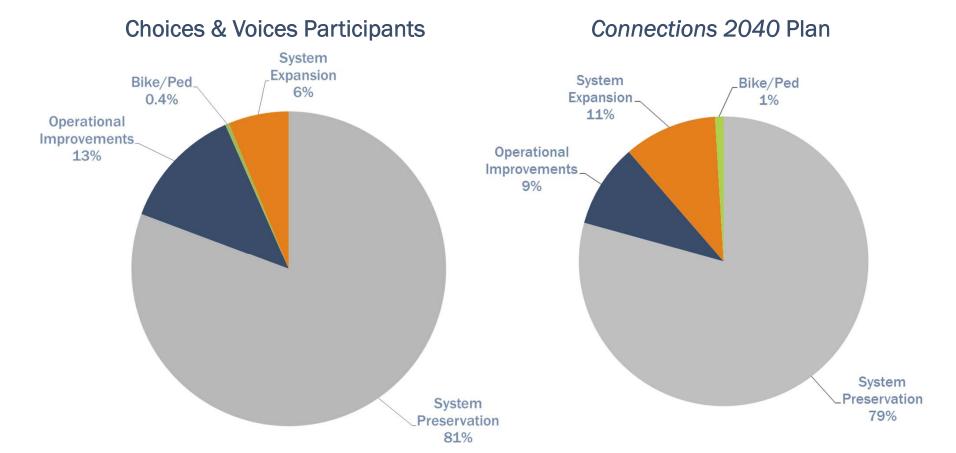


\* Carbon Tax not available in Version 1.0

Version 1.0 and 2.0: Average ~\$150 Per Household Per Year Version 2.1: Average ~\$210 Per Household Per Year



# **Expenditures**

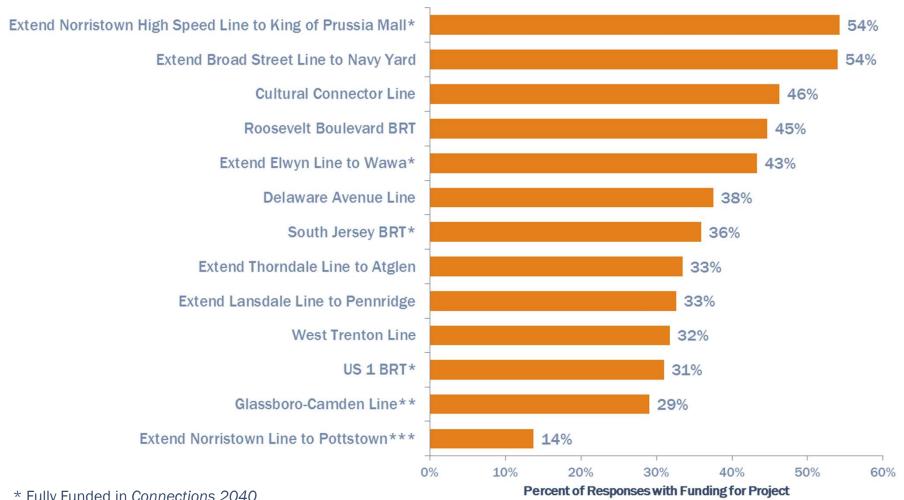


Available Revenue: \$74.3 Billion (Y-O-E)

\$63.5 Billion (Y-O-E)



# **Transit System Expansion**



\* Fully Funded in Connections 2040

\*\* Partially Funded in Connections 2040

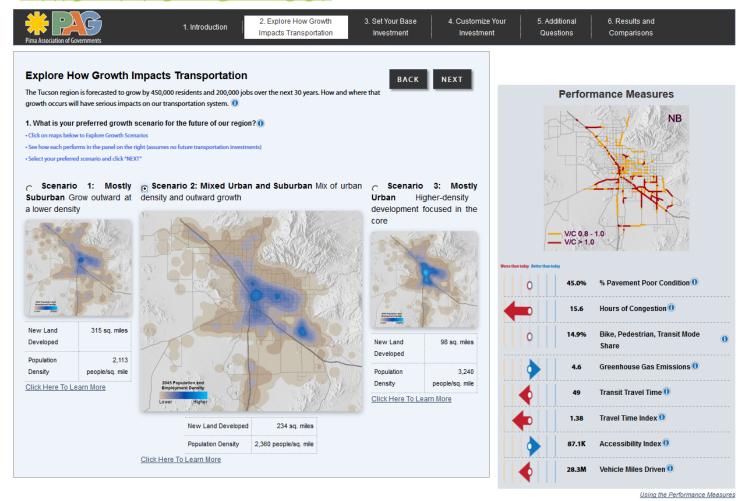
\*\*\*Not an option in Version 1.0



# **Pima Association of Governments**

#### PAG Engage 2045 Survey Tool

http://gismaps.pagnet.org/RTPengage/



## **What's Next**





**Choices & Voices Source Code** 

https://github.com/dvrpc/ChoicesAndVoices



Future of Scenario Planning

http://www.dvrpc.org/asp/pubs/publicationabstract.asp?pub\_id=WP14038

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# Accessible Wayfinding for the Disabled Traveler: DC Metro Wayfinding Project

W. Brandon Cox, MA, COMS

Senior Director of Rehabilitation & Education Certified Orientation & Mobility Specialist Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind







# Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind ClickAndGO DC Metro Project

- Professional background & DC Metro
   Project background
- Phase 1 Demonstration (Completed December 2014)
- Phase 2 Demonstration (Estimated December 2015)

# Phase 1 Demonstration: Completed December 2014

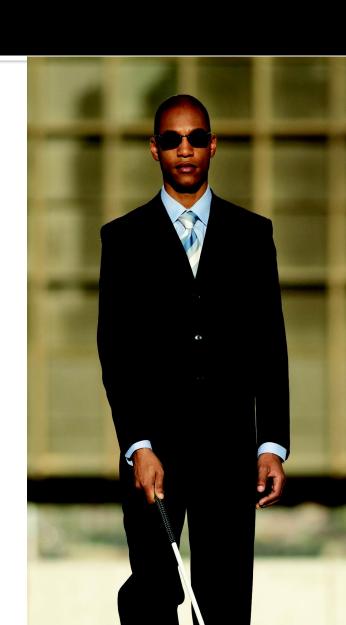
- Funded by New Freedom (FTA)
  - **\$100,000**
- 10 Metro Stations completed with Virtual Tours and descriptions of each entrance.
- Gallery Place Chinatown completed with Virtual Tours and over 110 Point to Point Routes into and out of the station. Includes routes to bus stops and major landmarks.
- <u>www.clb.org/clickango</u> or iPhone App

# Phase 2 Demonstration: Estimated December 2015

- Funded by Enhanced Mobility Program (FTA)
  - **\$250,000**
- 5-7 stations will add:
  - More advanced virtual tours
  - Routes into and out of station
    - High Resolution Low Vision Maps for Each Route
  - iBeacon Navigation Support

# "How Do I Get There From Here?"

- 1. Self-orientation
- 2. Get directions or guide support
- 3. Orientation & Mobility
- 4. GPS, RIAS, Bluetooth & other new technologies\*
- 5. Tactile maps



# **Tactile Maps**



 Searchable, customized data "manually pre-compiled"

- serves <u>multiple user groups</u>
- Narratives include slope, sound, tactile and distance cues
- Free for users, no equipment to purchase, install, or maintain



- Data delivered thru multiple formats (smartphone is one of "many" delivery options)
- Seamless outdoor to indoor transitioning
- Supported by iBeacon technology
- Pre-journey learning and exploration: Users can explore and "virtually" explore routes in advance of their travel to the site

- Deliverable in multiple languages
- Also available via free IVR service for users with no access to higher tech devices
- Low vision "high contrast" maps of all routes and tours are provided
- Separate customized databases provided for wheelchair travelers

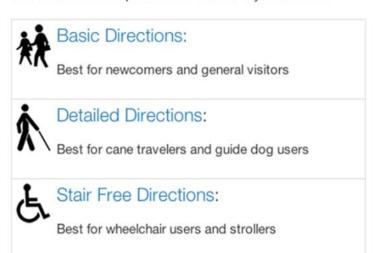
# Multiple Databases for Different User Groups



### Campus Wayfinding

Getting Around Campus

Welcome to the Universally Designed campus navigation project. Use the links to obtain directions to some common campus locations. The directions are optimized for various styles of travel.



How is data compiled?

What is the business model?

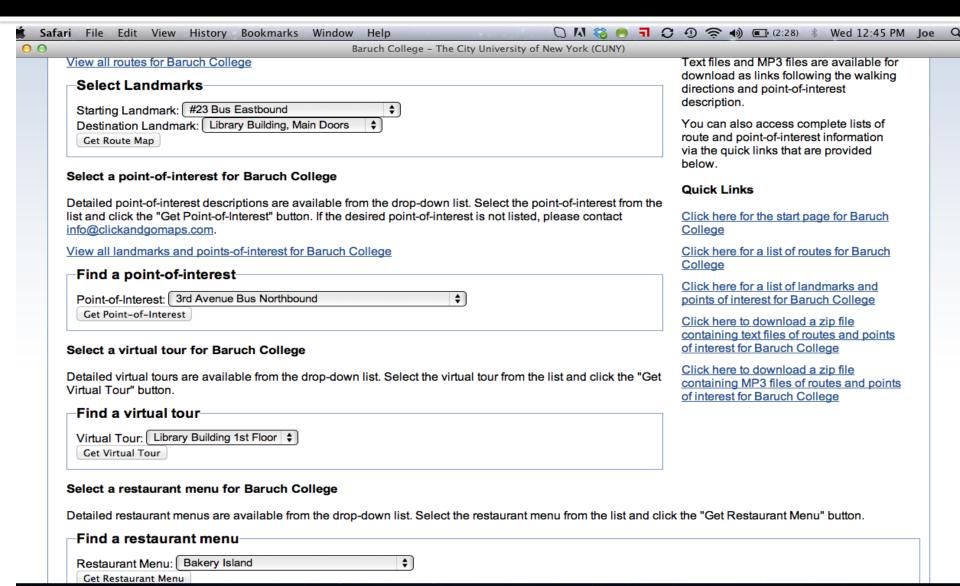
Testimonials, Blind community responses

# How is ClickAndGo Data Delivered to Users?

- Screenreader
- IVR via telephone or cellphone
- Text or MP3 file download
- Large print or Braille
- Refreshable Braille for DB
- iPhone App w/ iBeacon support



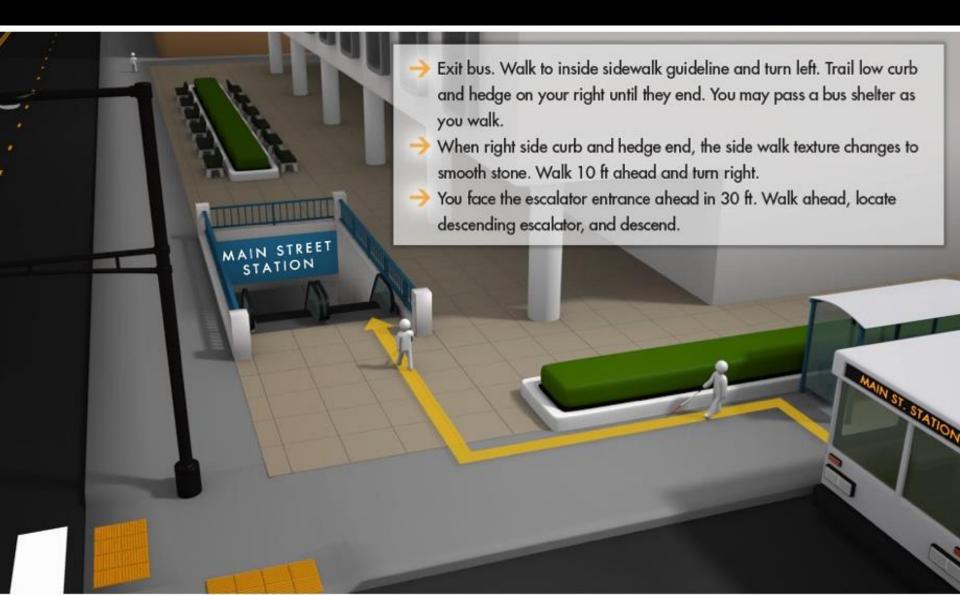
# Website Access



#### 1. ACCESSIBLE WALKING DIRECTIONS

- Searchable "Point A to Point B" customized indoor and outdoor walking directions
- Select from list of starting and end points



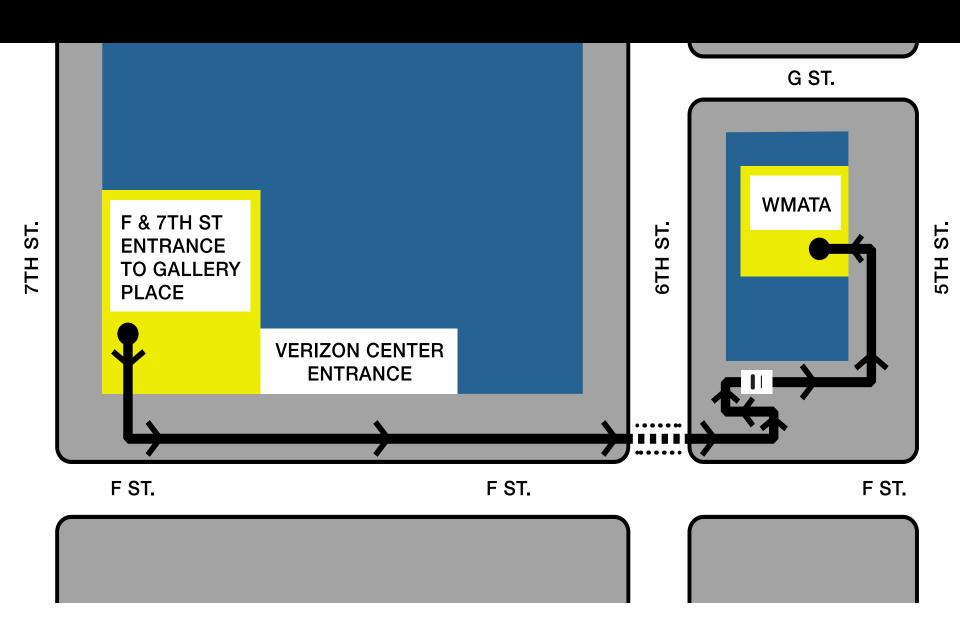


## Additional ClickAndGo Features

#### 2. LOW VISION MAPS

- High contrast visual maps can be delivered for each walking route.
- User can zoom, download, print out, and carry for reference
- Delivered via website and iPhone App

# **Low Vision Maps**



#### 3. VIRTUAL TOURS

- An "overview" or "walk-through" of a venue.
- Can serve as familiarization tool
- Facilitates the development of a cognitive map

#### 4. POINT OF INTEREST INFORMATION (POI)

- Provides description/location of landmark.
- Identifies which routes have been compiled reach that POI.

#### 5. INTERSECTION DESCRIPTIONS

Detailed descriptions provided for intersections.

#### Includes:

- Geometry & type of traffic controls
- Presence & location of pedestrian plazas and bicycle paths
- Other relevant info

# Additional ClickAndGo Features

#### 6. RESTAURANT / MENU ACCESS

 Can direct traveler to restaurants, and then provide audio/text menu option

#### 7. EMERGENCY EVACUATION / EGRESS.

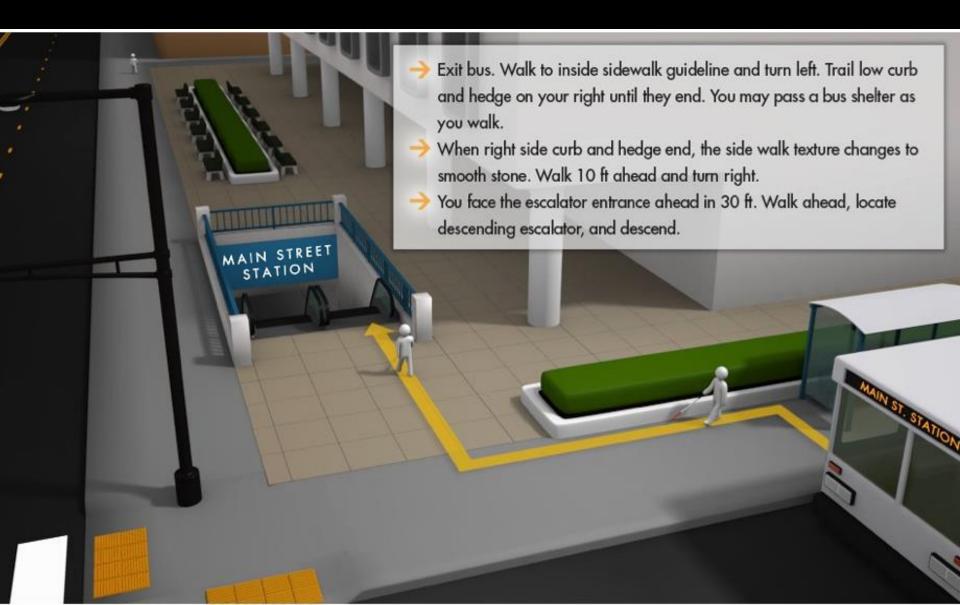
- Supports emergency egress planning and procedures (\*specific ibeacons dedicated to emergency messaging)
- Familiarization to emergency fire / exit routes

# iBeacon support

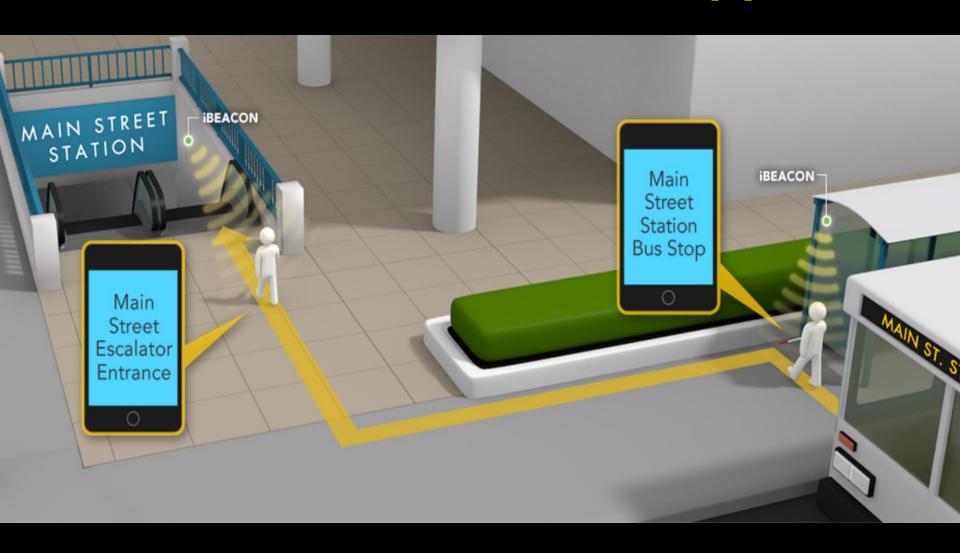
## **Indoor Real-Time Location Support**

- iBeacon support offered as complement to customized narratives.
- Provides real time location-specific support
- Used for landmark ID, orientation support
- some iBeacons designated for emergency announcements, hazard alerts, etc

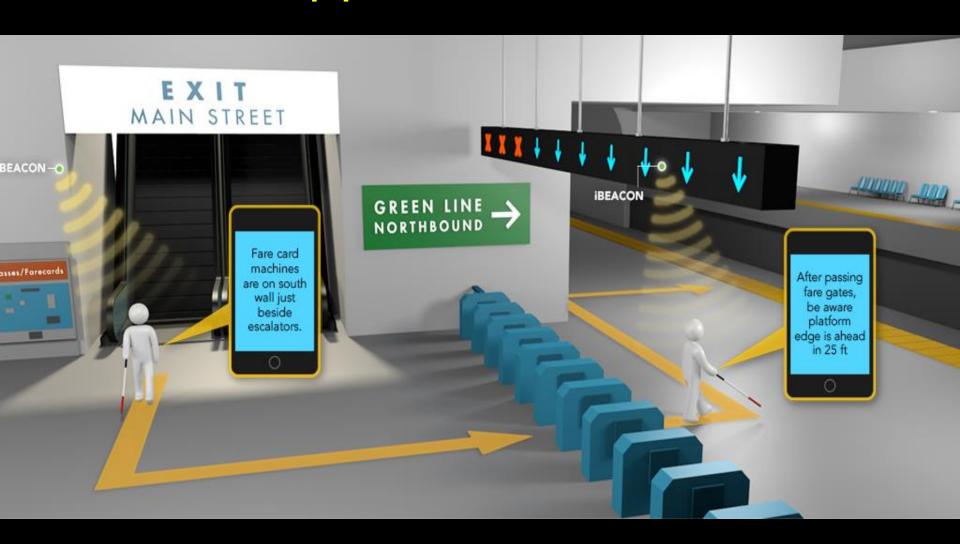
# Narrative without iBeacon



# Narrative with iBeacon support



# iBeacon support



# Community applications of ClickAndGo service

- Transit environments (bus, train, light rail)
- University campuses
- Hotel / Corporate / Conference centers
- Airports, hospitals, malls, parks, museums
- Downtown areas of cities
- Skyway and tunnel systems

# Summary

 ClickAndGo technology offers "pre-journey learning" and a low vision map component.

Free access to data in every possible format

Data easily edited and updated.

# Summary

All blind-specific data compiled by O & M instructors

- Can provide seamless outdoor to indoor route guidance and familiarization support
- No installation, purchase, or maintenance of "equipment"

#### **Questions and Resources**

#### W. Brandon Cox

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- www.clickandgomaps.com
- www.clb.org/clickandgo

# Real-time ridesharing – Can toll discounts encourage carpooling?

APA Transportation Planning Division webinar:

Technology Applications for Transportation Planning May 29, 2015

Greg Griffin, AICP g-griffin@ttimail.tamu.edu
@gregpgriffin



#### Overview

- 1. Background
- 2. Project description
- 3. Results
- 4. Summary

#### **Disclaimer**

The contents of this presentation reflect the views of the author, who is responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official view or policies of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), or the Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority (CTRMA). This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.



## 1. Background



# Real-time, aka 'Dynamic' Ridesharing

- RTR (or dynamic ridesharing) apps match carpool partners at the time the trip is needed or scheduled for a specific time and place.
- Traditional carpool coordination is nondynamic, requiring pre-trip coordination between driver and passengers.



### **Enabling Technologies**

Cell-based Internet

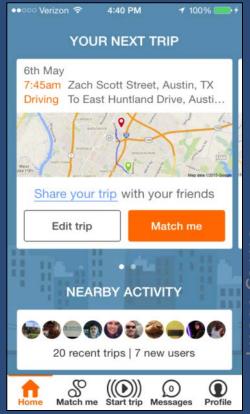
+ GPS

+ Personal verification

+ electronic \$

+ cloud-based servers

**Smartphone revolution?** 







#### Is smartphone ownership a barrier?

- Yes, for older & low-income demographics.
- Smartphone adoption continues to increase.

#### Smartphone Ownership Highest Among Young Adults, Those With High Income/Education Levels

% of U.S. adults in each group who own a smartphone

All adults	64%
Male	66
Female	63
18-29	85
30-49	79
50-64	54
65+	27
White, non-Hispanic	61
Black, non-Hispanic	70
Hispanic	71
HS grad or less	52
Some college	69
College+	78
Less than \$30,000/yr	50
\$30,000-\$49,999	71
\$50,000-\$74,999	72
\$75,000 or more	84
Urban	68
Suburban	66
Rural	52

Combined analysis of Pew Research Center surveys conducted December 4-7 and 18-21, 2014.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER



#### **Prospect**

- Increase managed lane person-throughput via tech.-based enforcement
- Decrease congestion on entire system by encouraging carpooling
- Potential infrastructure cost savings through deferred expansions and reduced maintenance
- Each prospect is contingent on widespread adoption



# Advantages

 Dynamic ridesharing merges attributes of mass transit and personal automobility:

	Mass Transit	Dynamic Ridesharing	Personal Autos
\$ (personal)	Low *	Low	High
Time Accessibility	Scheduled	Flexible	Instant
Roadway efficiency	High *	High	Low

\*depending on utilization

#### Challenges

- Resistance to ridesharing remains:
  - Coordination with others still required
  - Concerns about stranger danger (may be mitigated with social media or employer networks)
  - Marginal economy of car and associated cost investments encourage continued use (households already own multiple cars)



#### **Existing Research**

- Pricing for road and parking impact prospects for dynamic ridesharing (Deakin et al 2010)
- 3+ occupants could increase trust and utilization (Spielberg & Shapiro 2000)
- Preferences to schedule ride at least night before, rather than immediate (Deakin et al 2010)
- Targeting large employers may reap fast benefits (Amey et al 2011)



# 2. Project description



## **Tolling Integration Concept**

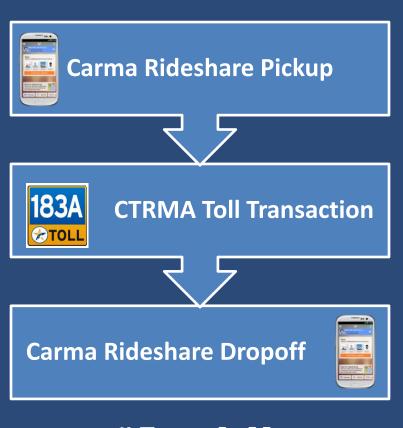
#### Single-occupant drivers + RtR software = Saving\$

- 1. 80-90% of work trips are SOV
- 2. Encourage carpooling with toll road discounts (2: ½ off or 3+: free )
- 3. Provide mobility with *software*: not *hardware*:

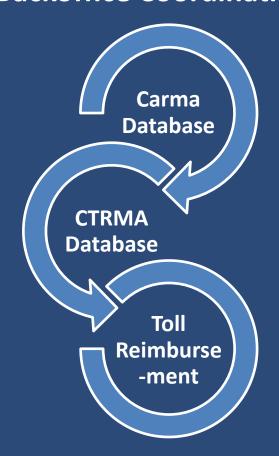


### **Tolling Integration Concept**

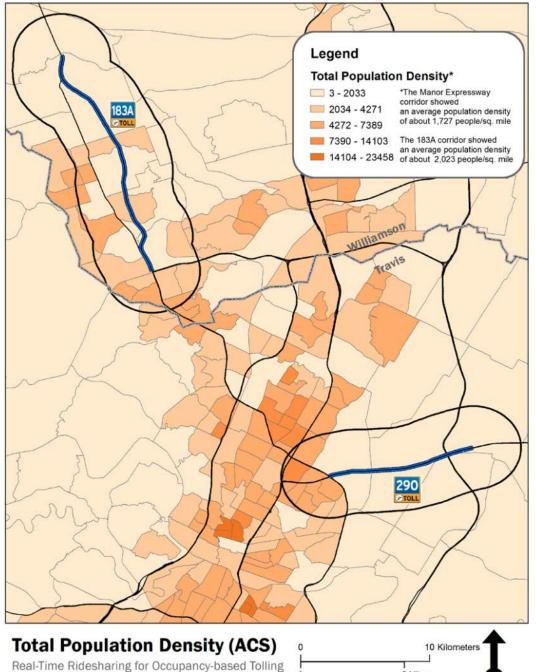
#### **Rideshare & Toll Transactions**

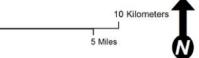


#### **Backoffice Coordination**





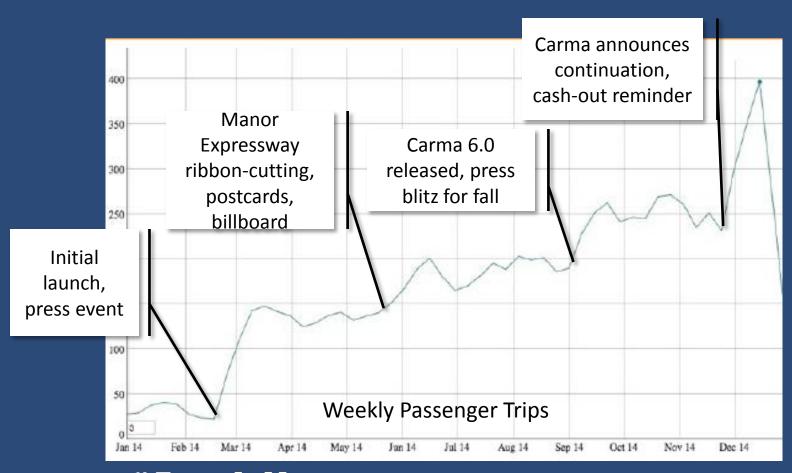




#### 3. Results

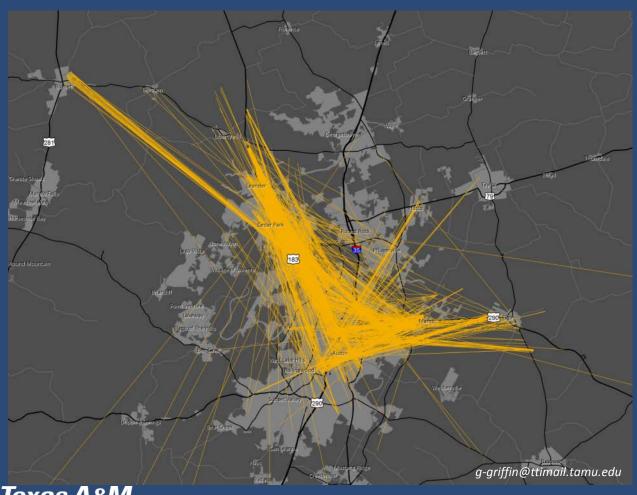


### Recruitment & Carpooling Trips



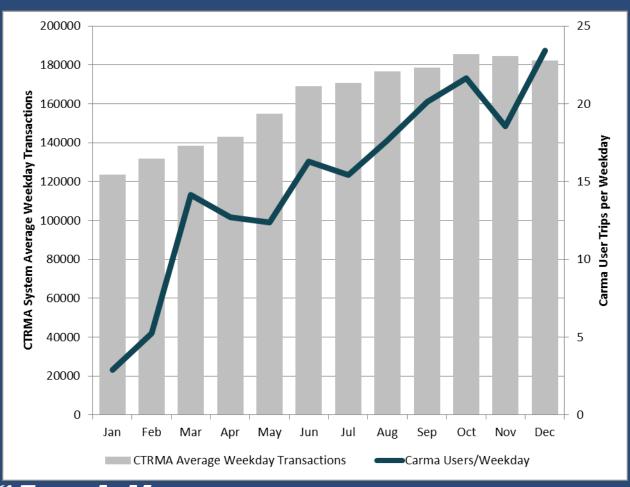


# Carma Trip Origins and Destinations, 2014





# Carma Pilot Weekday Users and CTRMA System Transactions





## 4. Summary



#### **Key Findings for System Users**

- Pilot Study Drivers Saved an Average of \$1.08 per Trip in Tolls Alone
- Real-time Ridesharing Can Connect Drivers and Riders through Neighborhoods and Employers
- Users Appreciate Benefits of Toll Discounts by Occupancy



#### **Key Findings for Agencies**

- Real-time Ridesharing Can Be Used to Verify Vehicle Occupancy
- Vehicle Occupancy Can Be Increased Through Real-Time Ridesharing
- Real-Time Ridesharing Has Potential as a Social Equity Benefit, but This Has Not Been Realized in This Pilot to Date



#### Potential Research Directions

- Equity impacts for low-income communities
- Access to transit
- Employer/agency carpooling promotion & monitoring
- Effects of parking charges
- Barriers to non-participants



#### References

- **Amey**, A., Attanucci, J. and R. Mishalani. 2011. Real-Time Ridesharing: Opportunities and Challenges in Using Mobile Phone Technology to Improve Rideshare Services. In *Transportation Research Record No. 2217*, pp 103-110.
- **Deakin**, E., K. Frick, & K. Shively. 2010. Markets for Dynamic Ridesharing? Case of Berkeley, California. In *Transportation Research Record No. 2187*, pp 131-137.
- **Spielberg**, F. & P. Shapiro. 2000. Mating Habits of Slugs: Dynamic Carpool Formation in the I-95/I-395 Corridor of Northern Virginia. In *Transportation Research Record No. 1711*, pp 31-38.



#### Questions?

Technology Applications for Transportation Planning

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