# **Towards More Robust Spatial Sampling Strategies for Non-motorized Traffic**

AUTHORS: Chen Zhang\*, Lance Jennings\*, Lisa Aultman-Hall\*, Daryl Benoit (CCMPO) PAPER # 10-3308

## ABSTRACT

There is a reasonable assumption that levels of non-motorized traffic are directly related to land use. However, planners and analysts for non-motorized transportation modes still rely on very limited data resources and are therefore limited in identifying demand patterns and moving forward with more productive management and planning schemes. In this study, we propose a spatial-based clustering analysis which identifies five land use categories to assist planning practitioners in selecting sampling locations that are representative for generating consistent nonmotorized traffic counts for entire network. We utilized continuous non-motorized traffic counts collected along four shared use paths in Chittenden County, Vermont and analyzed the association between hourly distribution patterns at each count station and adjacent land use. Our findings show the linkage is not as evident as expected. This is likely due to the existing counts not being conducted at diverse locations. The robust sampling strategy developed to classify counts in this study could be extended to select better locations that allow extrapolation of a limited number of counts into region-wide travel estimates.

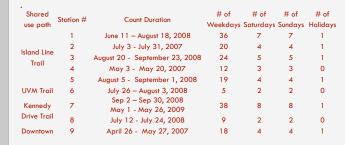
# DATA

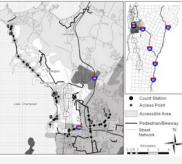
•Geo-coded land use data and street network for Chittenden County

 Geo-coded Champlain Valley pedestrian/bikeways network

• Multiple-day continuous pedestrian and bicyclist counts collected between 2007 and 2009 at 9 locations along four shared use paths

#### **Table 1. Count Stations**







• Hourly distribution of non-motorized traffic on an average Saturday, Sunday and Weekday Land use patterns identified by

Easy access (within 1.5 km)

(ith holidays excluded)

Continuous counts from Island Line Trail station 2 • Limited access (within 1.5 km) • From left to right: Saturday, Sunday, Weekday (with holidays excluded)



#### Land use cluster procedure

- 0.5 kilometer by 0.5 kilometer square polygons were generated
- Each polygon was defined by land use types
- K-means clustering to categorize polygons by land use mix
- Access areas classified for count stations

#### Table 2 Land use clusters (non-zero road density)

Land use type	Mixed use	Public institutional	Residential	Recreational	Agricultural
	Cluster centers (with land use percentages)				
Residential	23	9	75	17	17
Commercial	8	1	1	1	0
Recreation	4	2	2	63	1
Public institution	3	80	1	0	0
Transportation	16	3	5	5	4
Agriculture	16	3	16	9	75
Others	30	2	2	6	2
# of cells in County	518(15%)	101(3%)	1451(42%)	140(4%)	1242(36%)
# of Share Use Path Count Locations	1(11%)	1(11%)	6(67%)	1(11%)	0(0%)
# of all CCMPO Count Locations	2 (12%)	1(6%)	12(71%)	2(12%)	0(0%)

### **CONCLUSIONS**

 A robust random procedure was developed to factor land use patterns, type of bikeways, and road network density into bike/pedestrian count location selection

• The existing CCMPO count stations were not representative of the range of land use mix found within the county

Differences were noted between limited and easy-accessed shared use path volume distributions

cluster analysis for the grid cells in study area



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