

2017-2018 REGIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY BRIEFING: CHANGE IN OBSERVED TRIPS SINCE 2007/08

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March 17, 2021



National Capital Region
Transportation Planning Board

Overview of Regional Travel Survey Information

Recruitment Survey

Household

Household

- Size
- Income
- Number of licensed drivers
- Number of workers
- Number of students

Housing

- Type
- Tenure

Vehicles and Bicycles

- Number of vehicles
- Number of bicycles

Person

Demographics

- Race/Ethnicity
- Age
- Gender
- Number of jobs
- Work from home

Typical Commute

- Usual mode
- Frequency of telework
- Work location
- Employer incentives

All Weekday Travel (including work trips)

- Frequency of travel option
- Use of other modes
- Delivery services

Vehicle

Vehicle Characteristics

- Make and model
- Year
- Fuel type
- Type of toll transponder

Travel Diary

Trip

Trip Details

- Origin and destination
- Start and end times
- Mode of travel
- Purpose/activities
- Transit access and egress



Taking a Deeper Dive into the Travel Diary

- The last briefing provided a **cross-sectional snapshot** of observed travel in the TPB region by sub-area, activity centers, and equity emphasis areas
 - Differences in household/person trip rates by demographic characteristics
 - Differences in commute/non-commute trip share
- Today's briefing will provide a **longitudinal comparison** of observed travel from 2007/08 – 2017/18



REGIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY



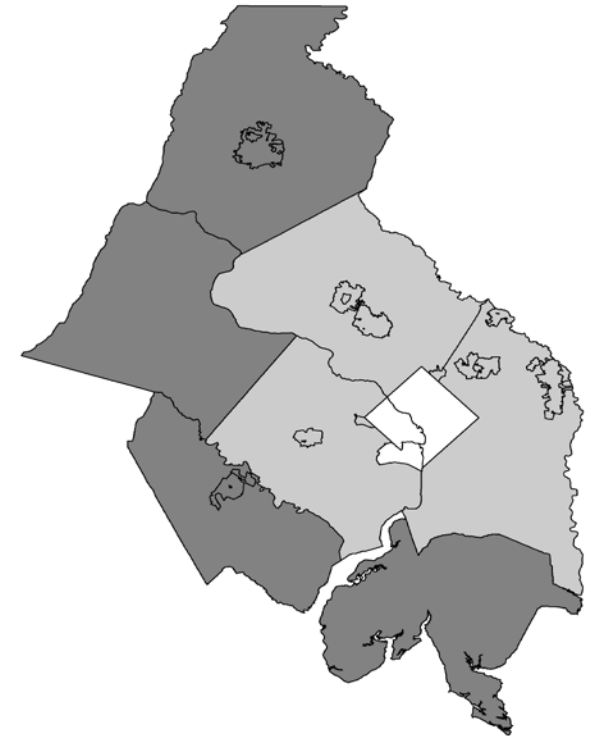
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- Change in reported travel between 2007/08 and 2017/18
 - Daily weekday trips
 - Mode share of all trips
 - Commute trips
- Additional 2017/2018 RTS tabulations
 - Trip length by mode
 - Trip length by purpose
- Revised person and trip weights applied to adjust for ACS commuter distribution and 2018 Metrorail ridership estimates



Sub-Regional Areas

Sub-Area	Jurisdiction
Core	District of Columbia
	Arlington County
	City of Alexandria
Inner Suburb	Montgomery County
	Prince George's County
	Fairfax County, including City of Fairfax and City of Falls Church
Outer Suburb	Charles County
	Frederick County
	Loudoun County
	Prince William County, City of Manassas, and City of Manassas Park



Households in the Region



Image Credit: Kenneth Joh

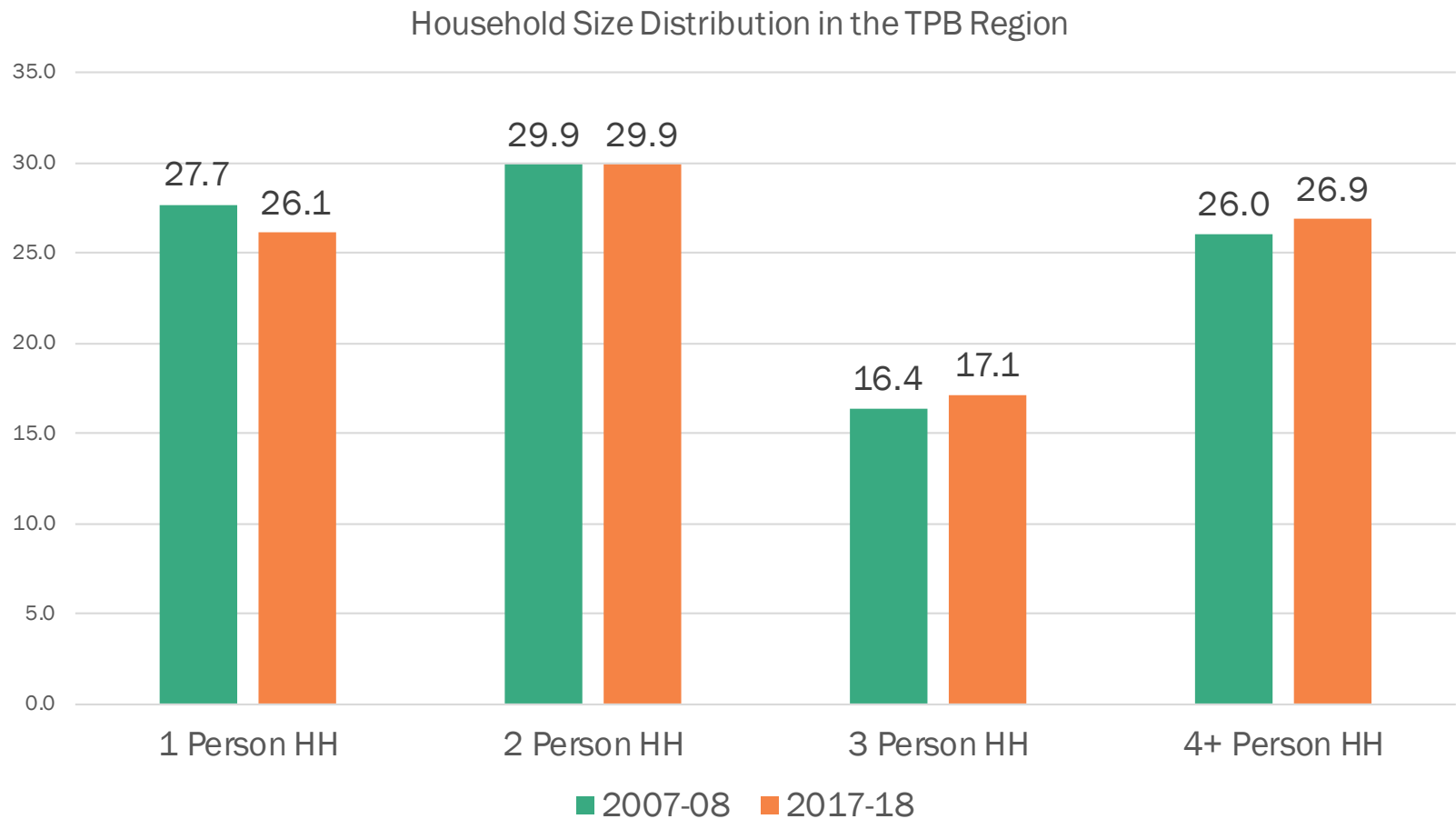
The TPB region increased by 300,000 households since 2007/08

The region has added new transportation infrastructure

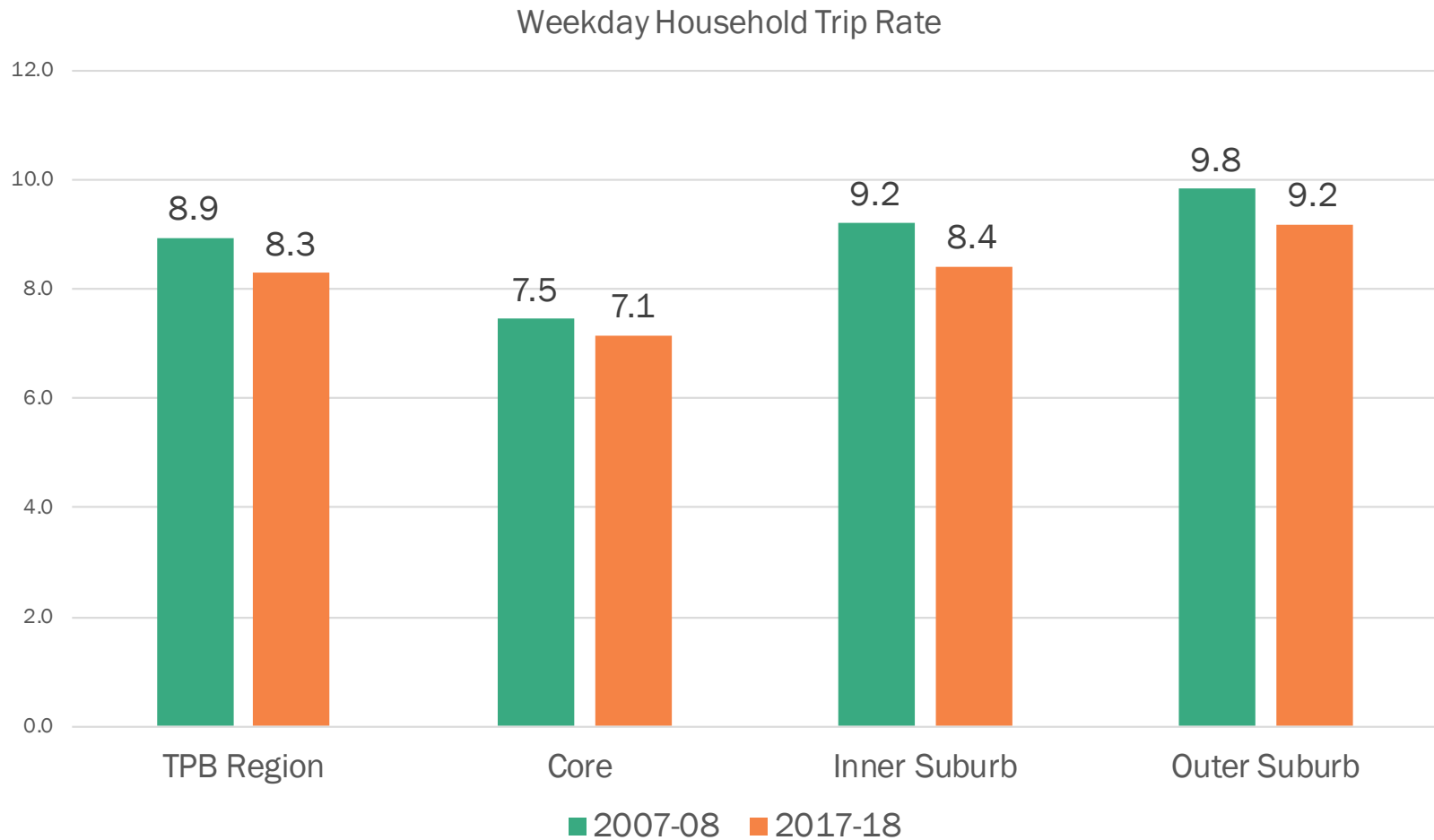


Image Credit: Washington Post

Household Sizes Have Slightly Increased

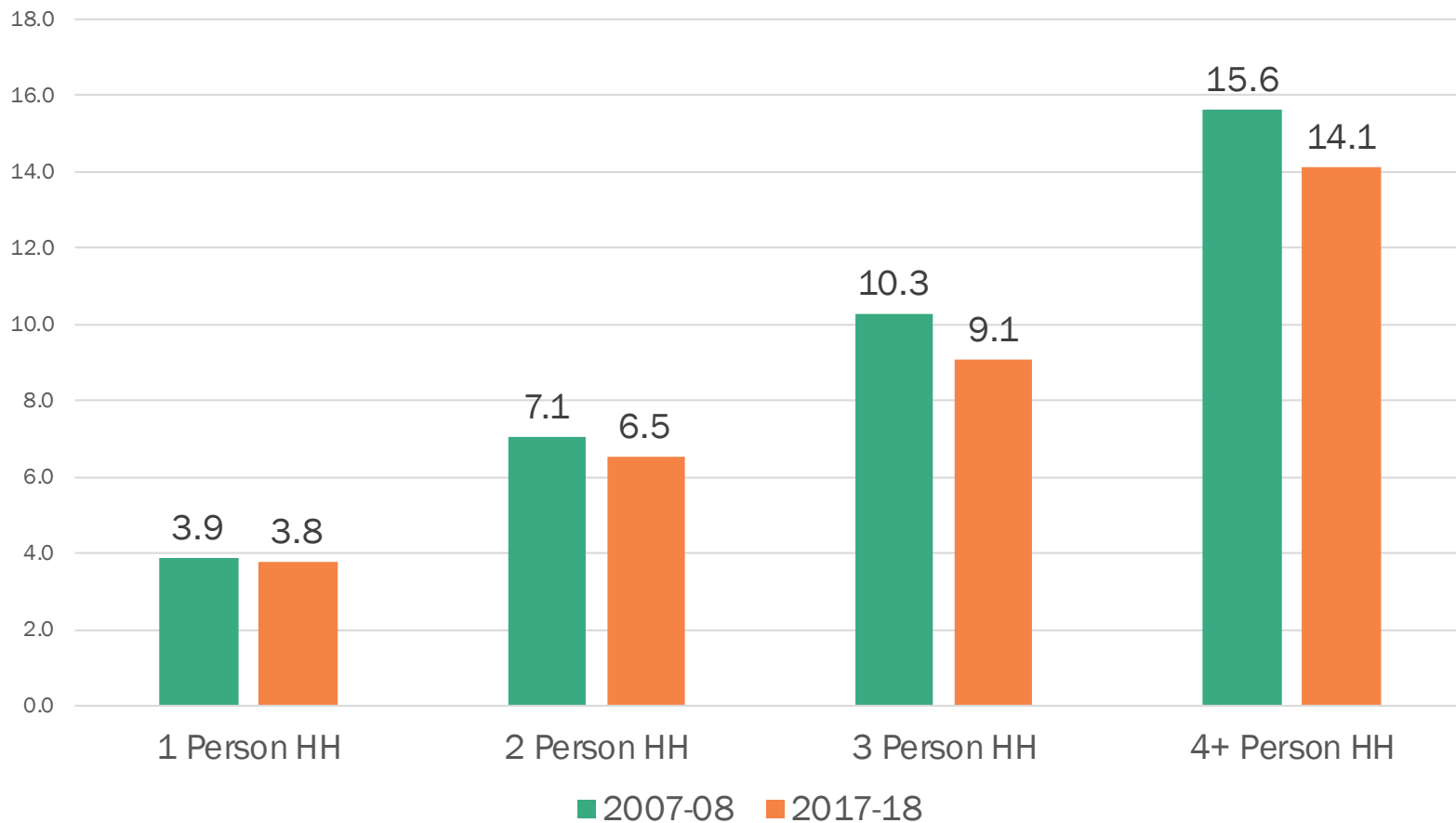


Households are Taking Fewer Trips in 2017/18

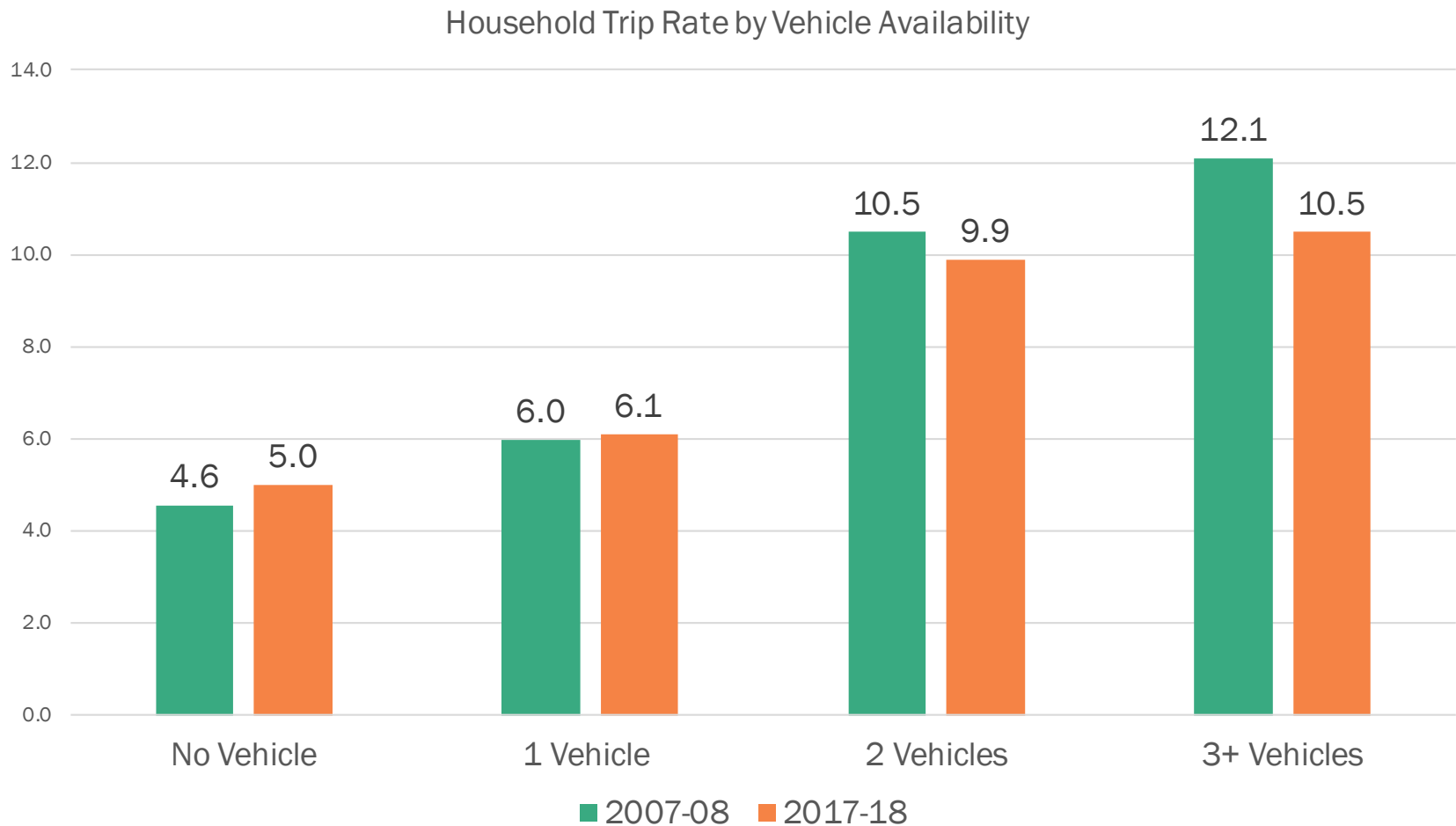


Larger Decrease in Household Trips for Larger Households

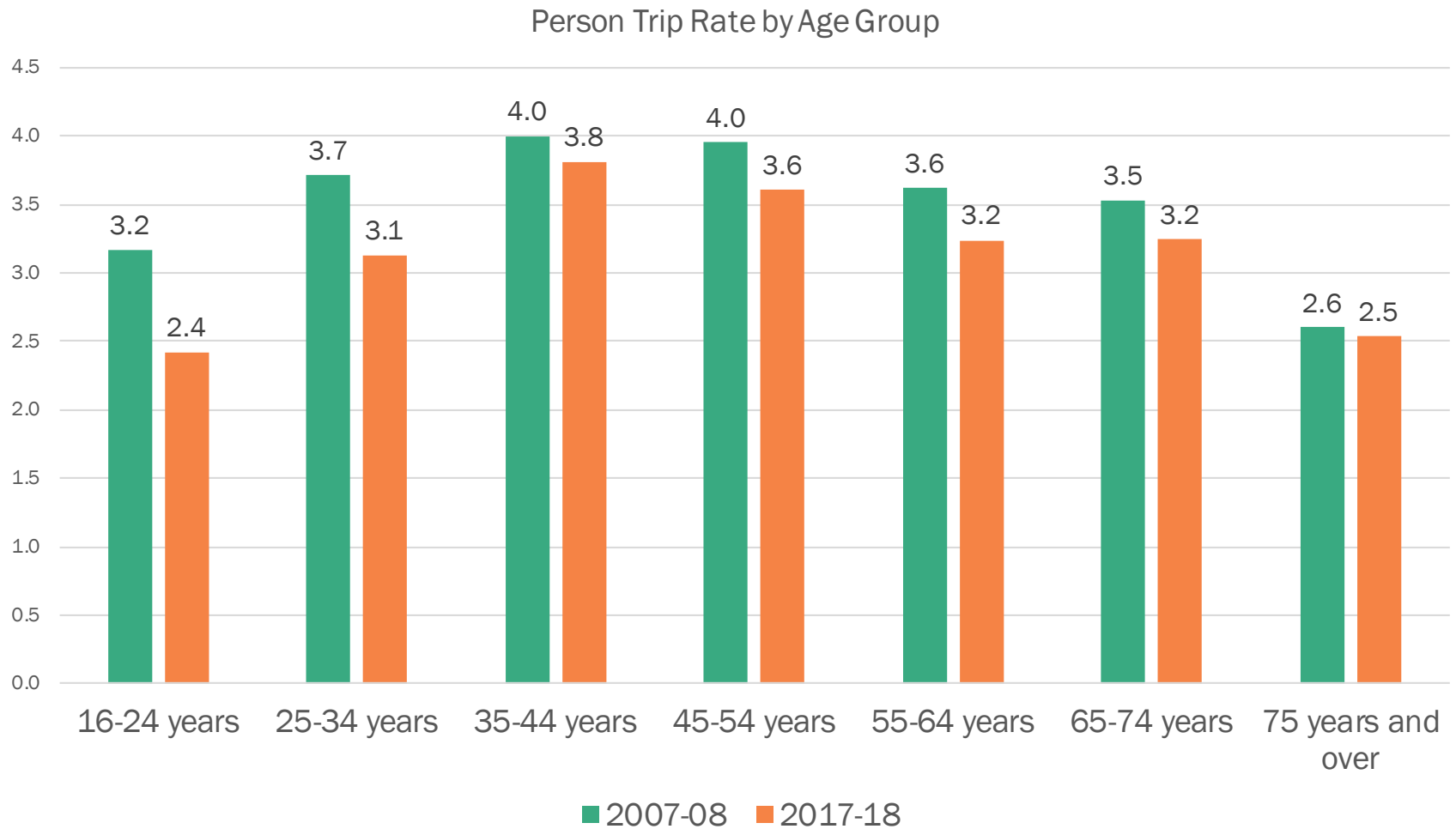
Weekday Household Trip Rate by Household Size



Change in Household Trip Rate Varies by Vehicle Availability



Largest Decrease in Trips for Persons Under 35



Summary of Changes in Weekday Household/ Person Trip Rates

- Households in the TPB region are taking fewer trips in 2017/18 compared with 2007/08
- Larger decrease in daily weekday trips for households with 3 or more persons
- Decrease in daily weekday trips for households with 2 or more vehicles
- Larger decrease in daily weekday trips for persons under 35



Change in Mode Share of All Weekday Trips by Region and Sub-Area

Travel Mode	TPB Region 2007/08	TPB Region 2017/18	Core 2007/08	Core 2017/18	Inner Suburb 2007/08	Inner Suburb 2017/18	Outer Suburb 2007/08	Outer Suburb 2017/18
Drive Alone	41.2	41.0	33.1	27.9	42.7	43.7	44.0	45.6
Drive Others and Auto Passenger	38.6	38.0	26.2	25.5	40.2	39.7	44.9	44.5
Rail Transit	4.5	3.6	9.9	8.3	4.0	3.2	1.2	0.8
Bus Transit	1.8	2.0	5.2	5.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.5
Walk	9.1	9.3	21.9	24.6	6.9	6.3	4.0	3.4
Bicycle	0.6	1.3	1.3	3.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3
Taxi/Ride-Hail	0.3	1.0	0.8	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
School Bus	3.8	3.5	1.2	1.2	4.1	3.8	4.9	4.6
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2

Note: Highlighted data points indicate differences (negative = yellow; positive = green) at the 95% confidence level



Change in Mode Share of Commute Trips by Region and Sub-Area

Commute Mode	TPB Region 2007/08	TPB Region 2017/18	Core 2007/08	Core 2017/18	Inner Suburb 2007/08	Inner Suburb 2017/18	Outer Suburb 2007/08	Outer Suburb 2017/18
Drive Alone	66.7	64.9	46.9	34.6	69.1	70.1	78.3	82.3
Drive Others and Auto Passenger	11.4	7.4	7.8	4.1	11.9	7.4	13.2	11.0
Rail Transit	14.2	15.5	25.0	29.8	13.9	14.6	4.9	3.2
Bus Transit	3.3	4.3	7.7	9.1	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.2
Walk	2.7	3.8	8.5	10.8	1.3	2.3	1.0	0.5
Bicycle	1.1	2.5	2.9	7.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.4
Taxi/Ride-Hail	0.3	1.3	0.7	3.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2

Note: Highlighted data points indicate differences (negative = yellow; positive = green) at the 95% confidence level



Summary of Changes in Mode Share

- Dramatic increase in bicycle trips throughout the region
- Decline in rail transit trips across the region, especially for non-commute trips
- Significant increases in bus transit, walk, bicycle, and taxi/ride-hail commute trips in the region
- In the regional core, a significant decrease in automobile commutes and an increase in rail transit commutes



Trip Length Distribution by Mode in Miles – All Trips (2017/2018)

Travel Mode	25 th Percentile	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
Drive Alone	1.7	4.3	10.2	19.4
Drive Others and Auto Passenger	1.3	3.1	6.4	13.4
Rail Transit	4.9	8.6	14.9	23.2
Bus Transit	1.8	3.3	6.0	12.8
Walk	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
Bike	0.8	1.6	2.9	5.6
Taxi/Ride-Hail	1.9	3.6	6.8	10.6



Trip Length Distribution by Mode in Miles – Commute Trips (2017/2018)

Commute Mode	25 th Percentile	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
Drive Alone	4.8	9.3	17.0	26.3
Drive Others and Auto Passenger	3.5	7.8	15.2	27.7
Rail Transit	5.6	9.3	15.9	23.2
Bus Transit	2.4	4.5	10.0	26.5
Walk	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.9
Bike	1.9	3.0	5.5	8.5
Taxi/Ride-Hail	2.5	4.6	6.6	10.4



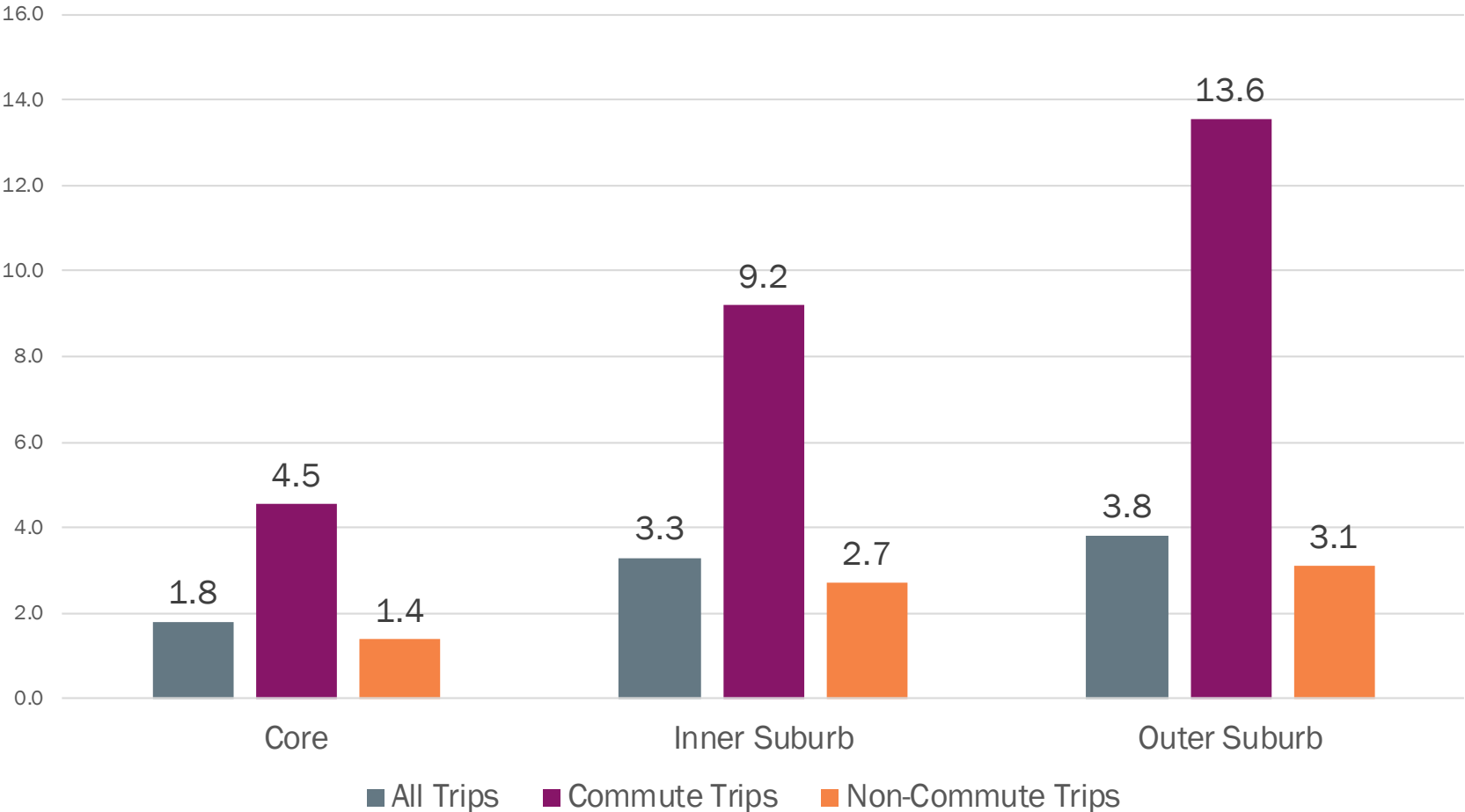
Trip Length Distribution by Mode in Miles – Non-Commute Trips (2017/2018)

Travel Mode	25 th Percentile	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
Drive Alone	1.3	3.1	7.5	15.0
Drive Others and Auto Passenger	1.3	3.0	6.3	12.6
Rail Transit	3.6	6.9	12.4	23.2
Bus Transit	1.6	2.9	4.9	8.5
Walk	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9
Bike	0.6	1.0	2.3	3.3
Taxi/Ride-Hail	1.8	3.3	6.8	10.6

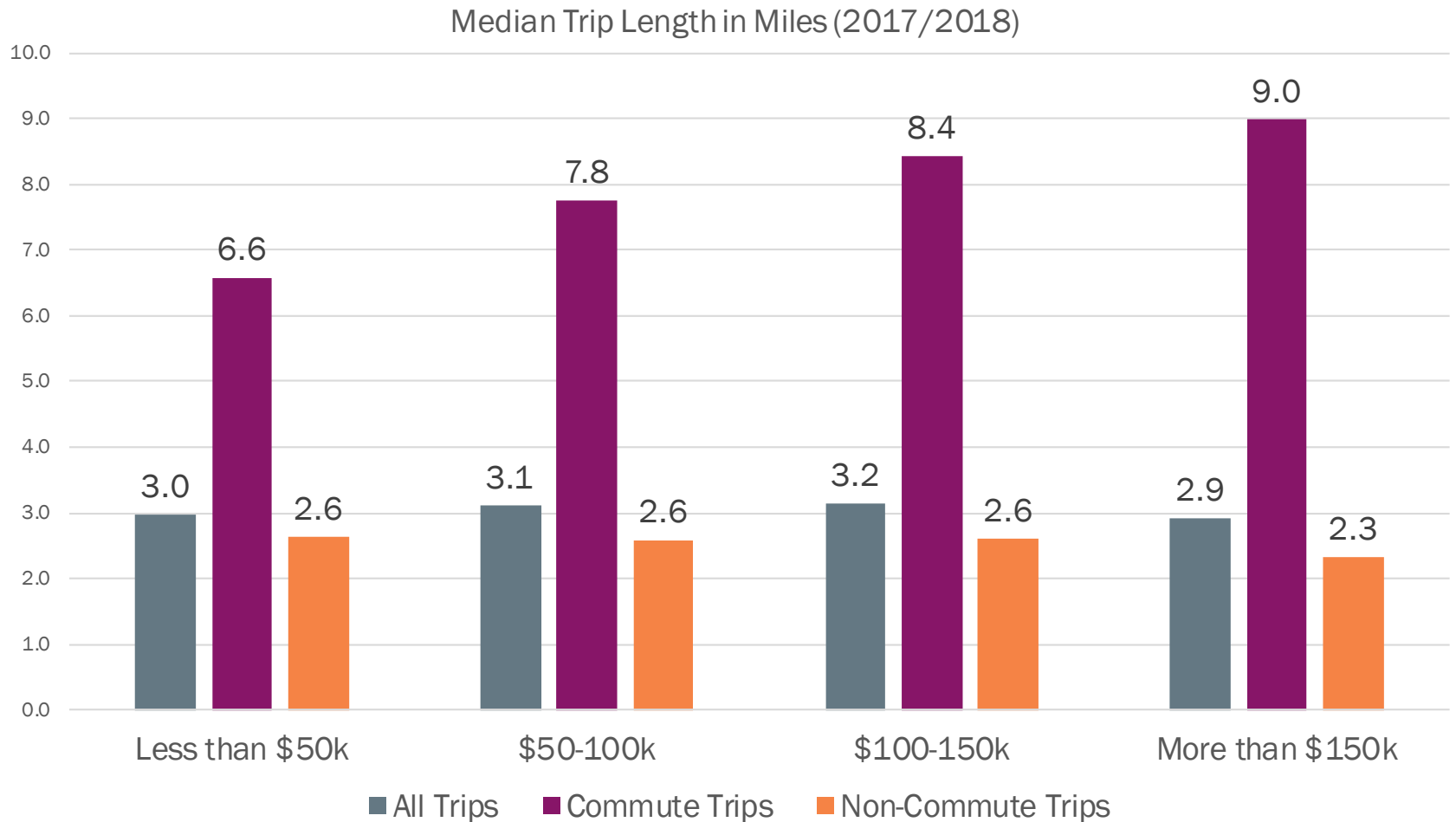


Trip Length Increases from Core to Suburbs

Median Trip Length in Miles (2017/2018)

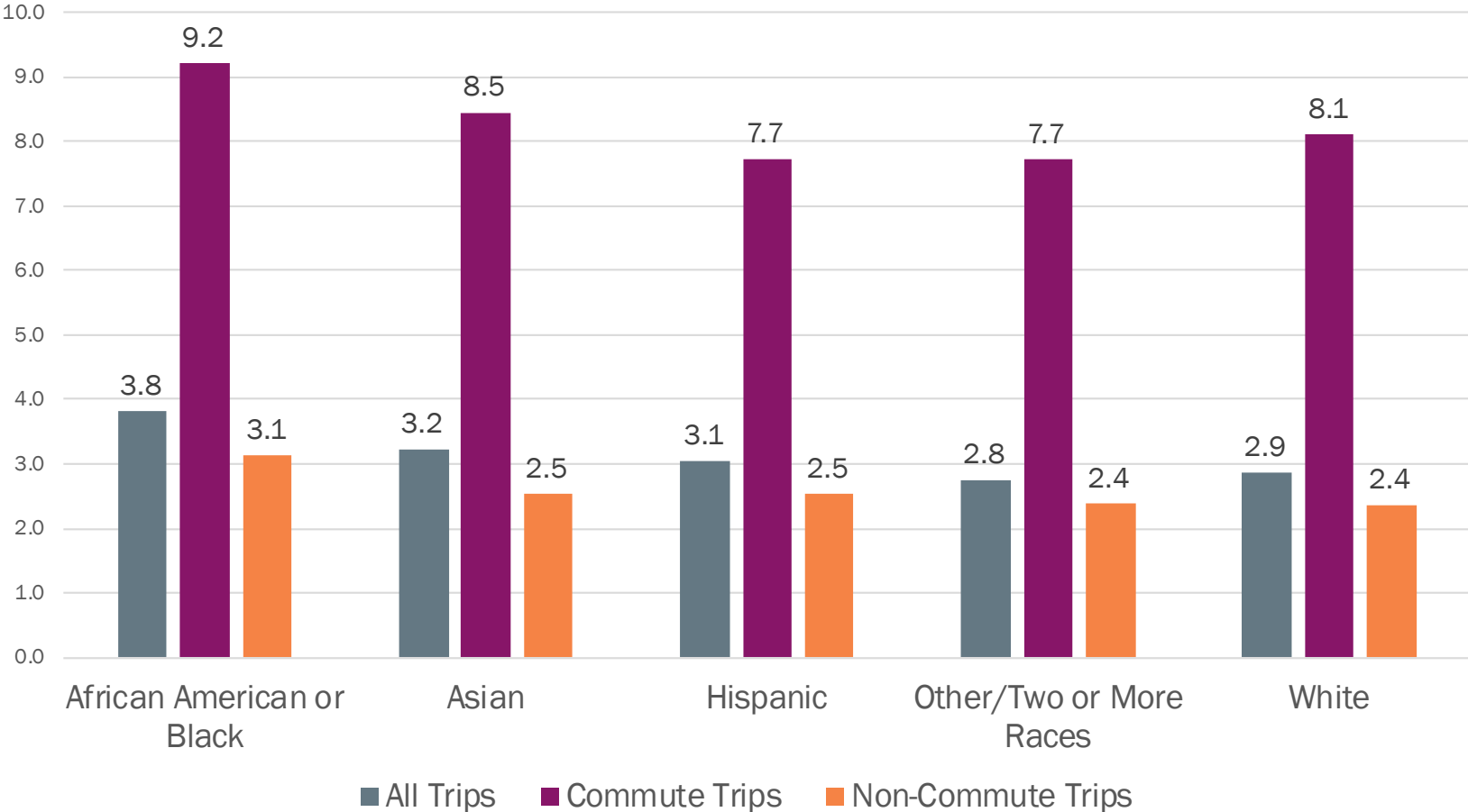


Commute Trip Lengths Increase with Income

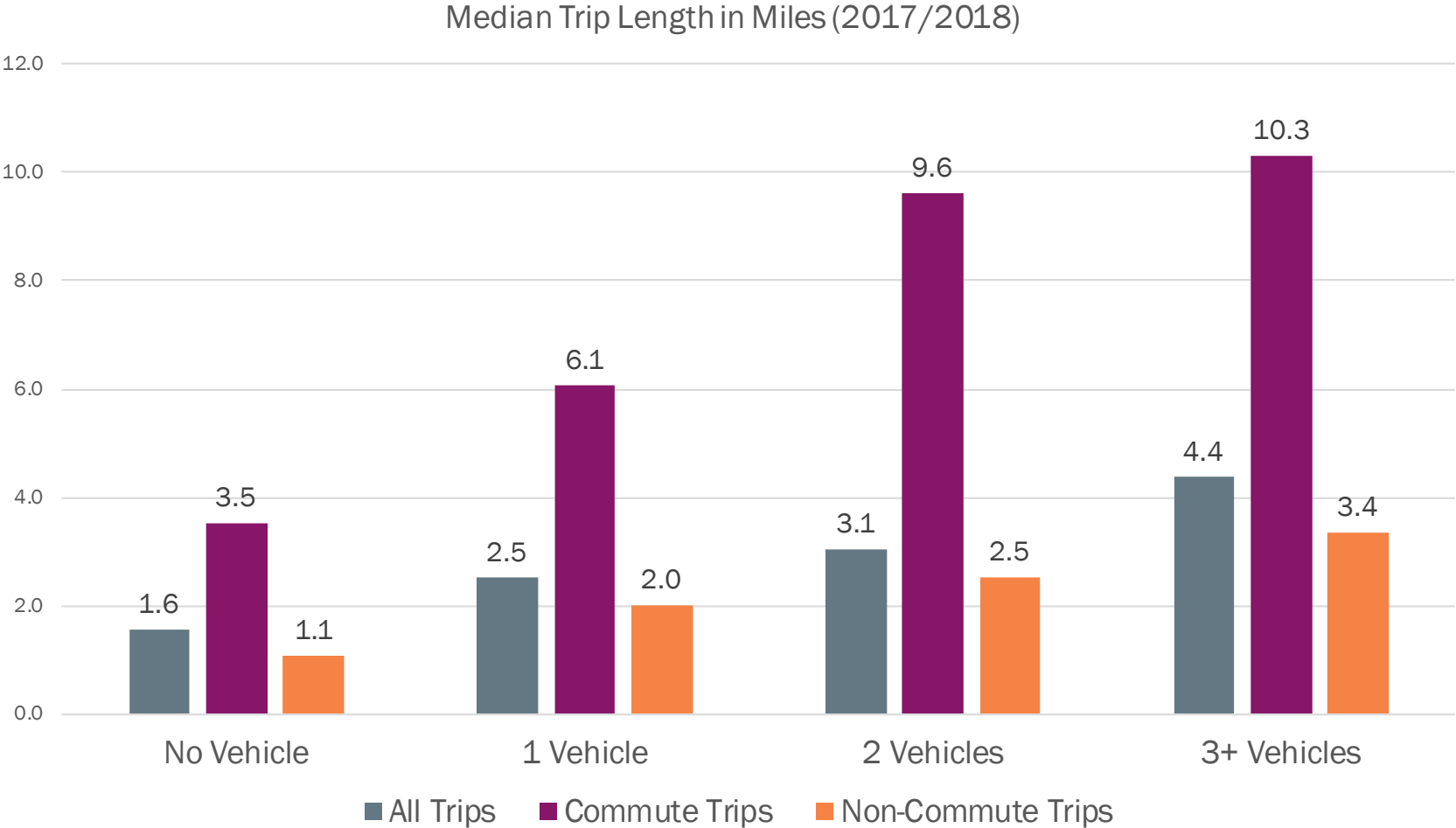


Trip Length Varies by Race/Ethnicity

Median Trip Length in Miles (2017/2018)

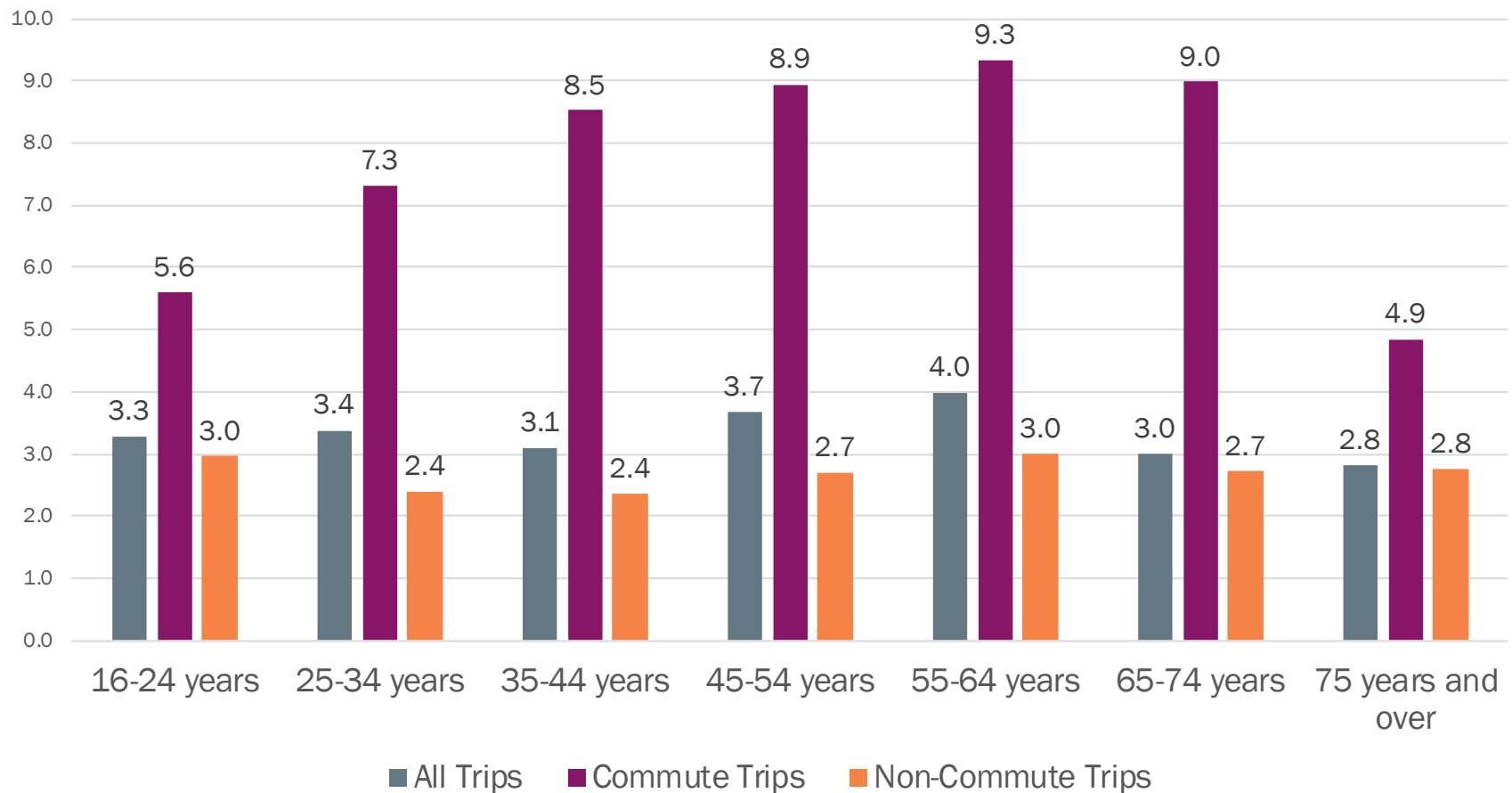


Trip Lengths Increase with Vehicle Availability

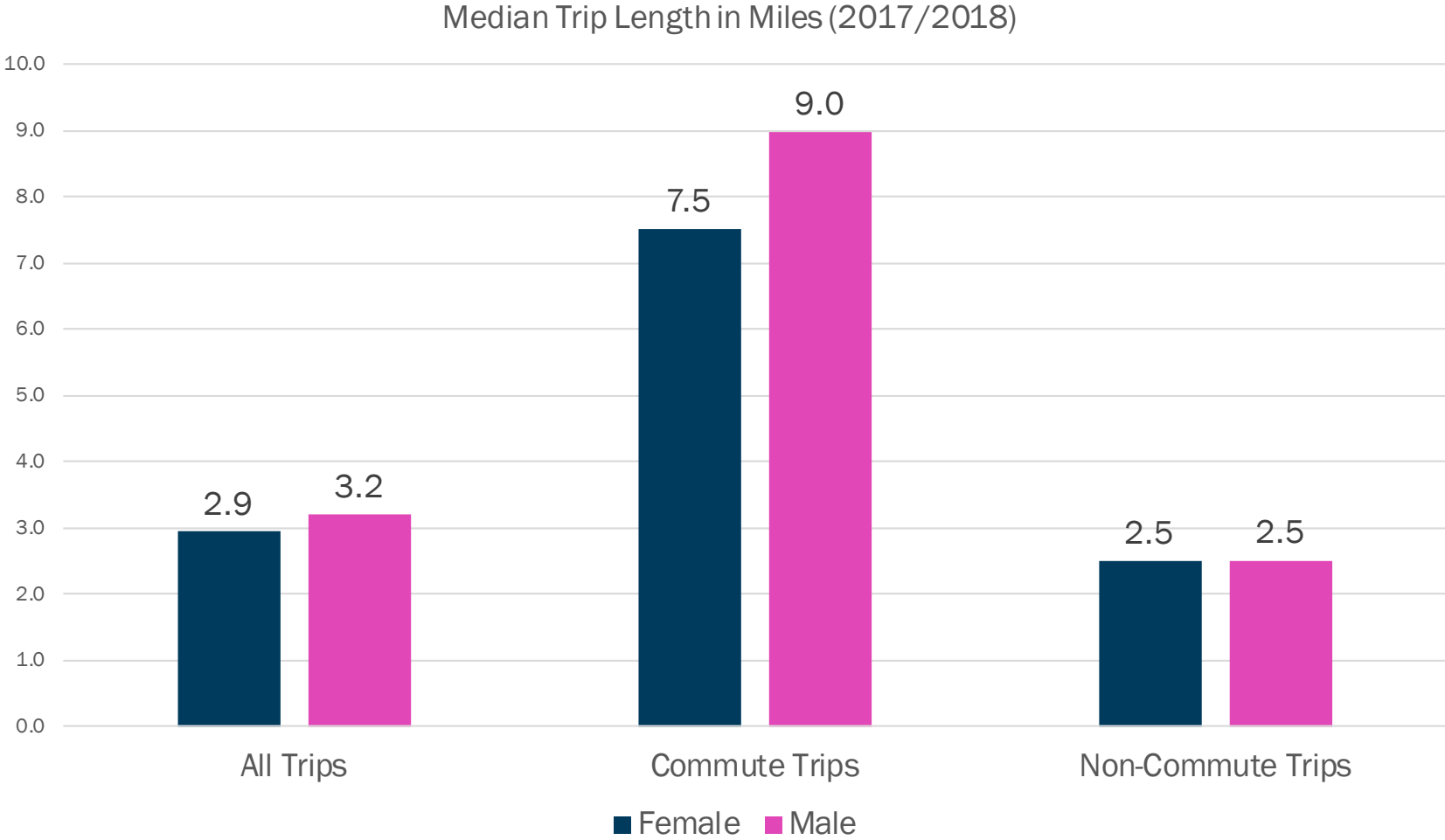


Life Stage Influences Trip Length

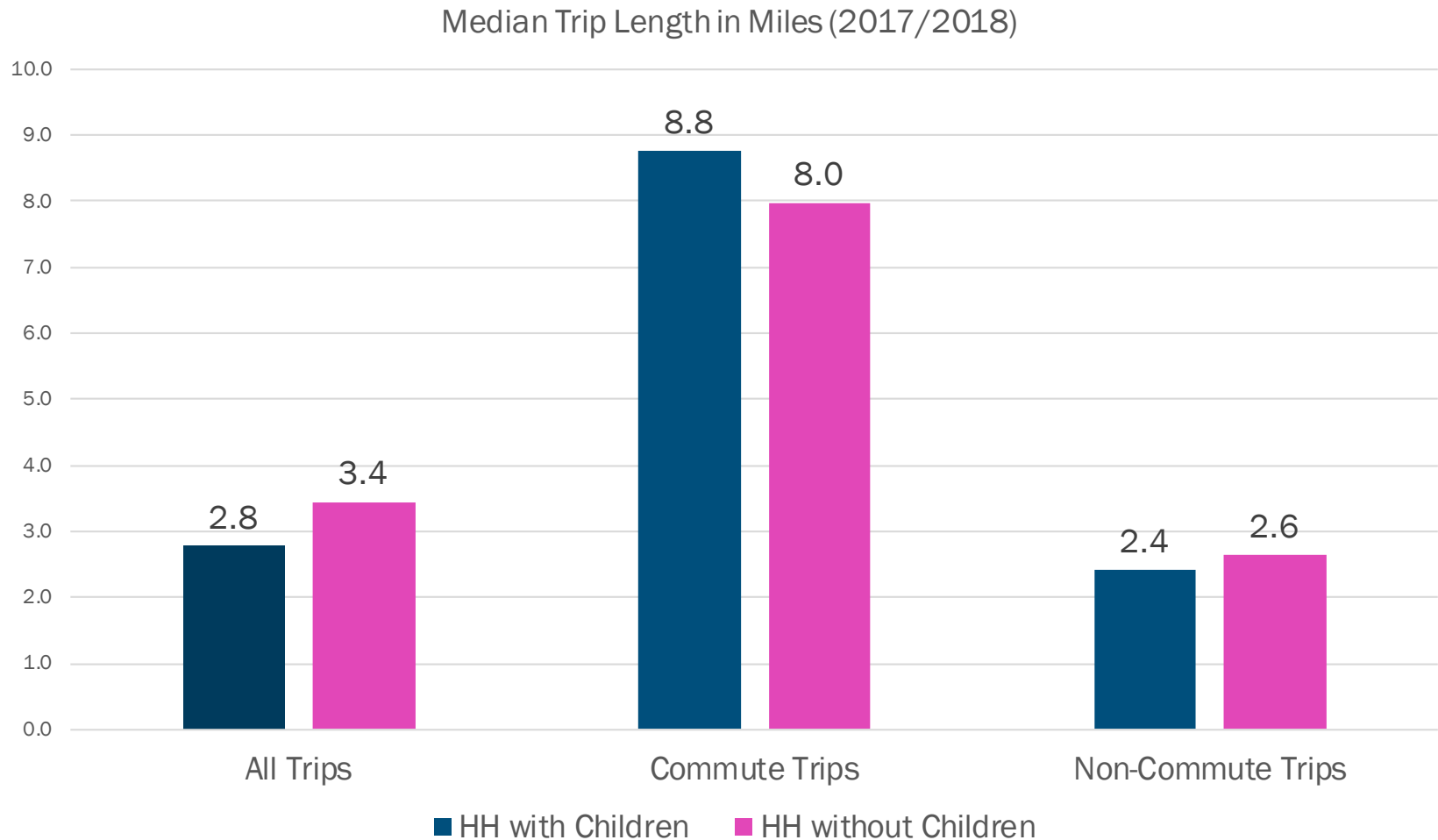
Median Trip Length in Miles (2017/2018)



Trip Length Varies by Gender



Households with Children Travel Further to Work



Trip Length by Purpose – All Trips (2017/2018)

Trip Purpose	25 th Percentile	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
Commute	2.3	6.7	13.7	23.2
Work-Related	1.4	4.1	10.5	21.9
Drop Off/Pick Up	0.9	2.4	5.7	10.6
School	0.9	2.0	4.7	9.6
Personal Business	1.1	2.8	6.8	13.9
Shop/Meal	0.7	2.1	4.9	10.5
Social/Recreation	1.1	2.9	7.0	14.4



Summary of Trip Length Distributions

- Longest commutes for drive alone and rail transit trips
- Trip length increases from the core to the outer suburbs
- Higher income households have further commutes
- African Americans have further commutes than other racial/ethnic groups
- Households with more vehicles take longer trips
- Persons between 35 and 74 have the furthest commutes
- Males have longer commute distances than females
- Households with children travel further to work

RTS Public File Release

- The RTS data files are now available for public use by practitioners, researchers, and other stakeholders
- The data files include household, person, vehicle, and trip information for the TPB model region
- The public file release will include technical documentation that provides an overview of the data files
- The public file release will protect the confidentiality of survey participants
- For more information about the RTS and to request data, go to: <https://www.mwcog.org/transportation/data-and-tools/household-travel-survey/>

RTDC RTS Tabulations

- The Regional Transportation Data Clearinghouse (RTDC) RTS Tabulations provide descriptive summaries of variables in the RTS household, person, vehicle, and trip files
- These are first level tabulations of the RTS data that can be quickly pulled from “off-the-shelf”
- Tabulations for the entire RTS universe, as well as county-level jurisdictions, subregional areas, activity centers, and equity emphasis areas are included
- This resource is available on the RTDC: <https://rtdc-mwcog.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/regional-travel-survey-rts-tabulations>



Some Final Thoughts about the RTS

- The RTS provides the most recent and comprehensive picture of travel in the Washington metropolitan region before the COVID-19 pandemic
- It will be a baseline to compare with a post-COVID “new normal”
- The RTS will help address questions about transportation equity by providing critical insights on access and opportunities for low income and communities of color

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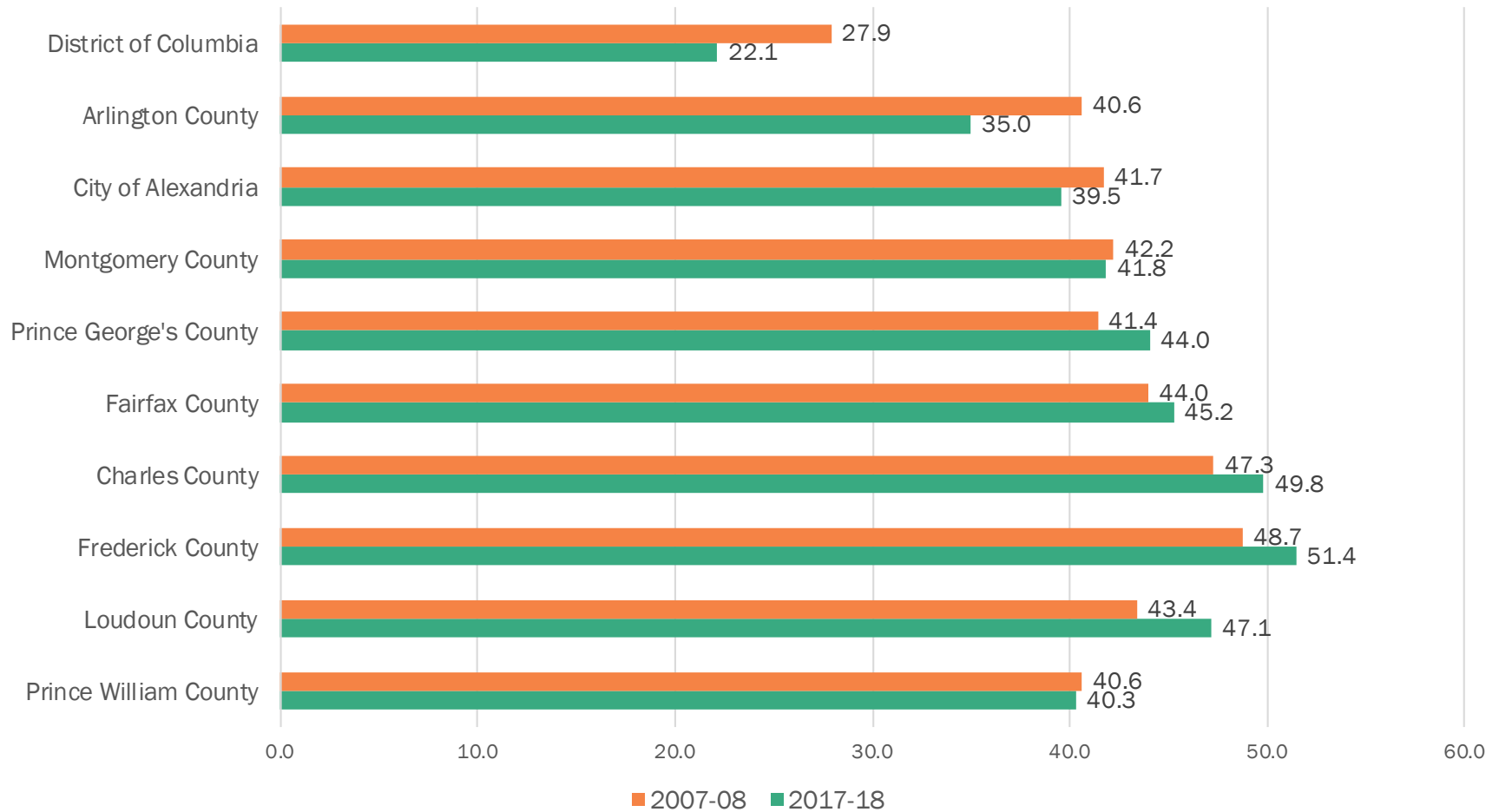
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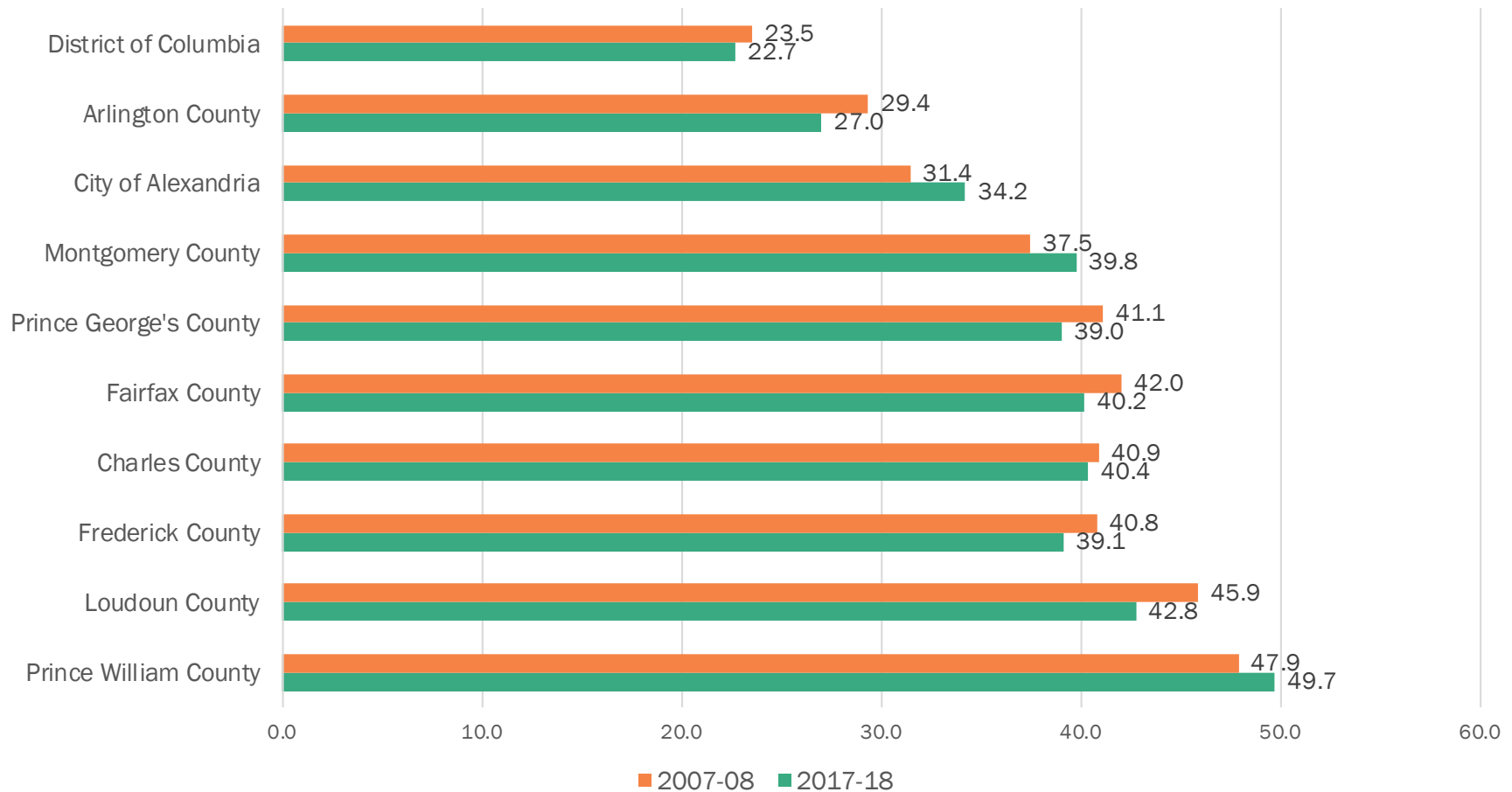


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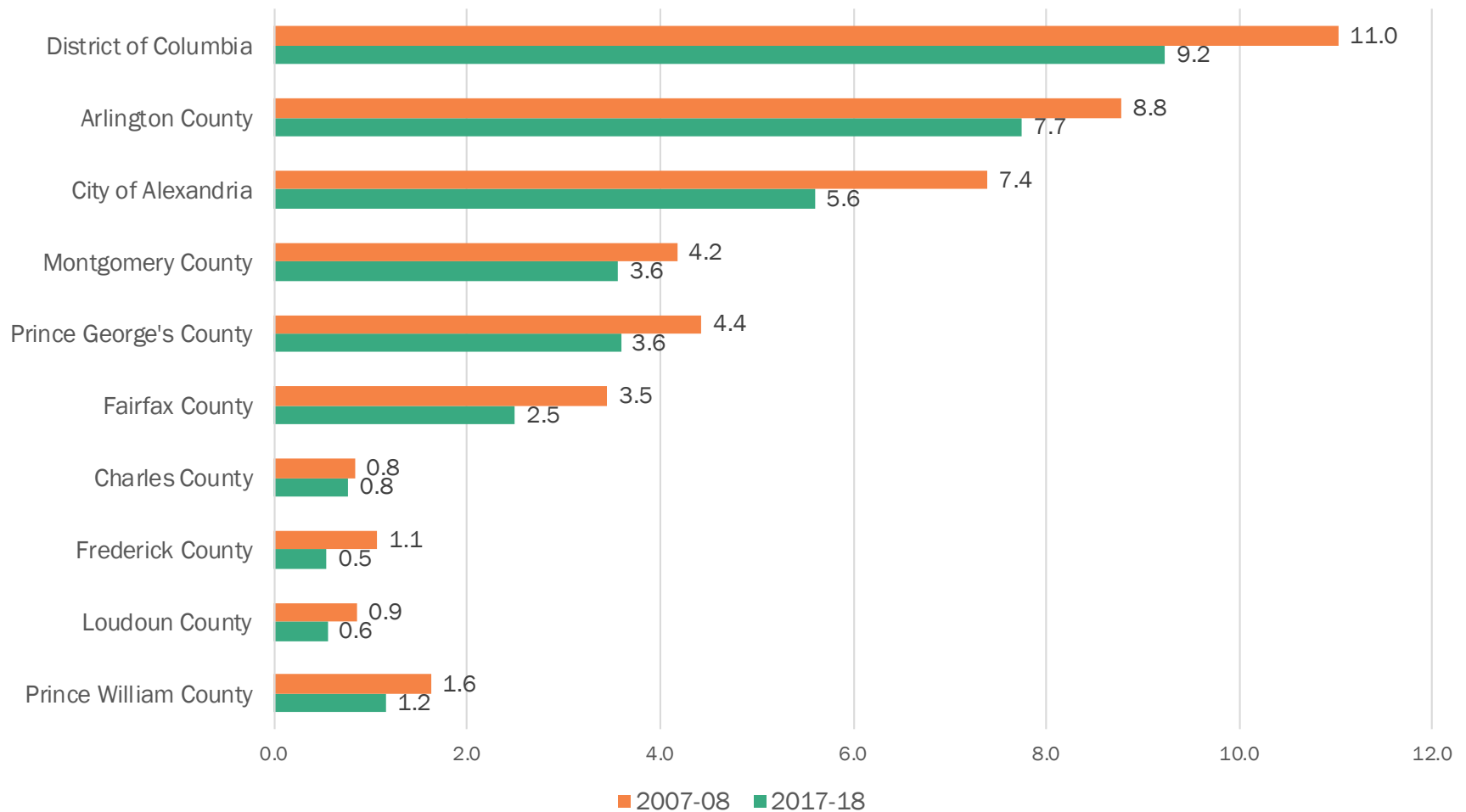
Mode Share for All Trips – Drive Alone (2007/08 – 2017/18)



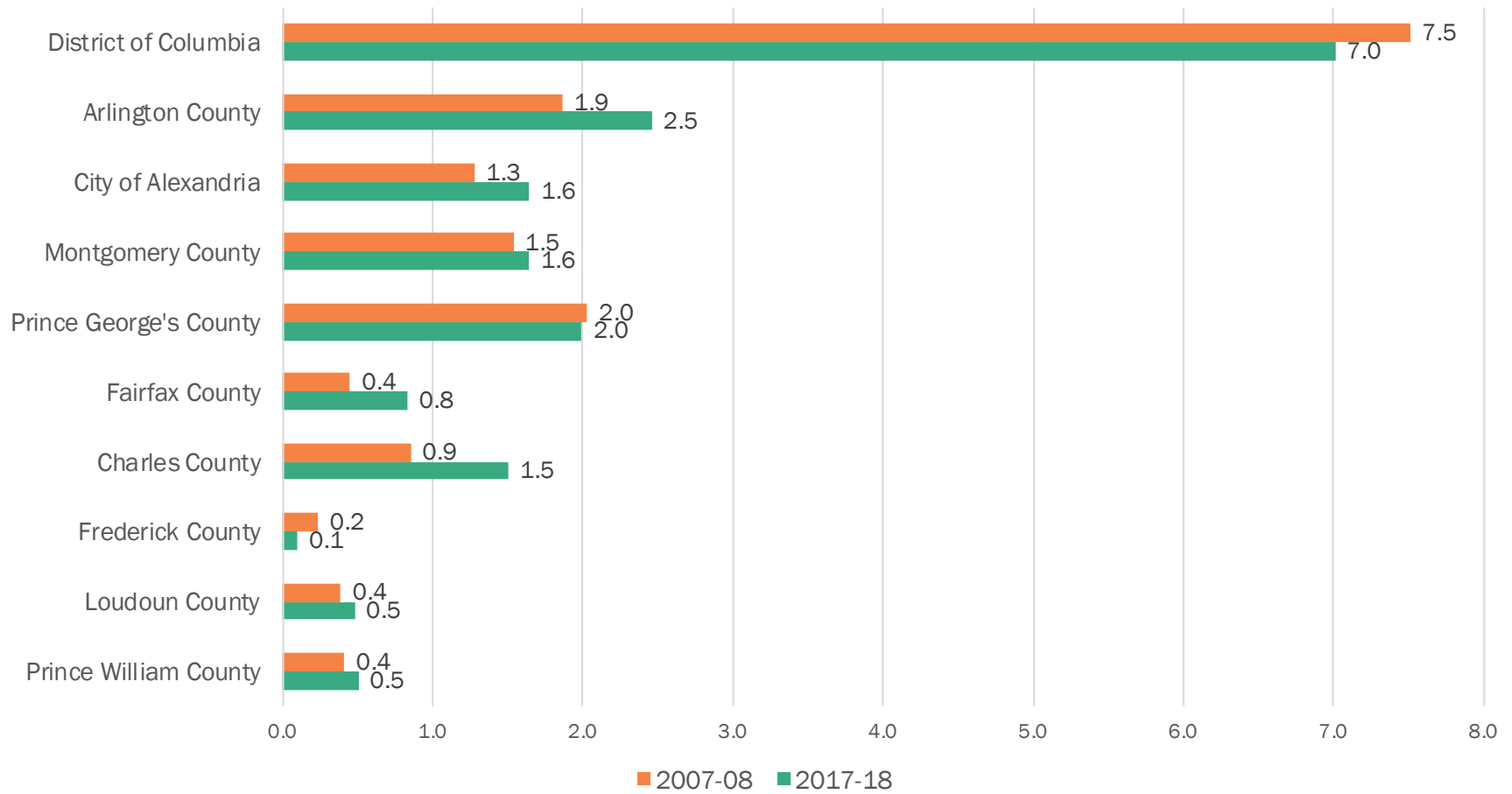
Mode Share for All Trips – Drive Others and Auto Passenger (2007/08 – 2017/18)



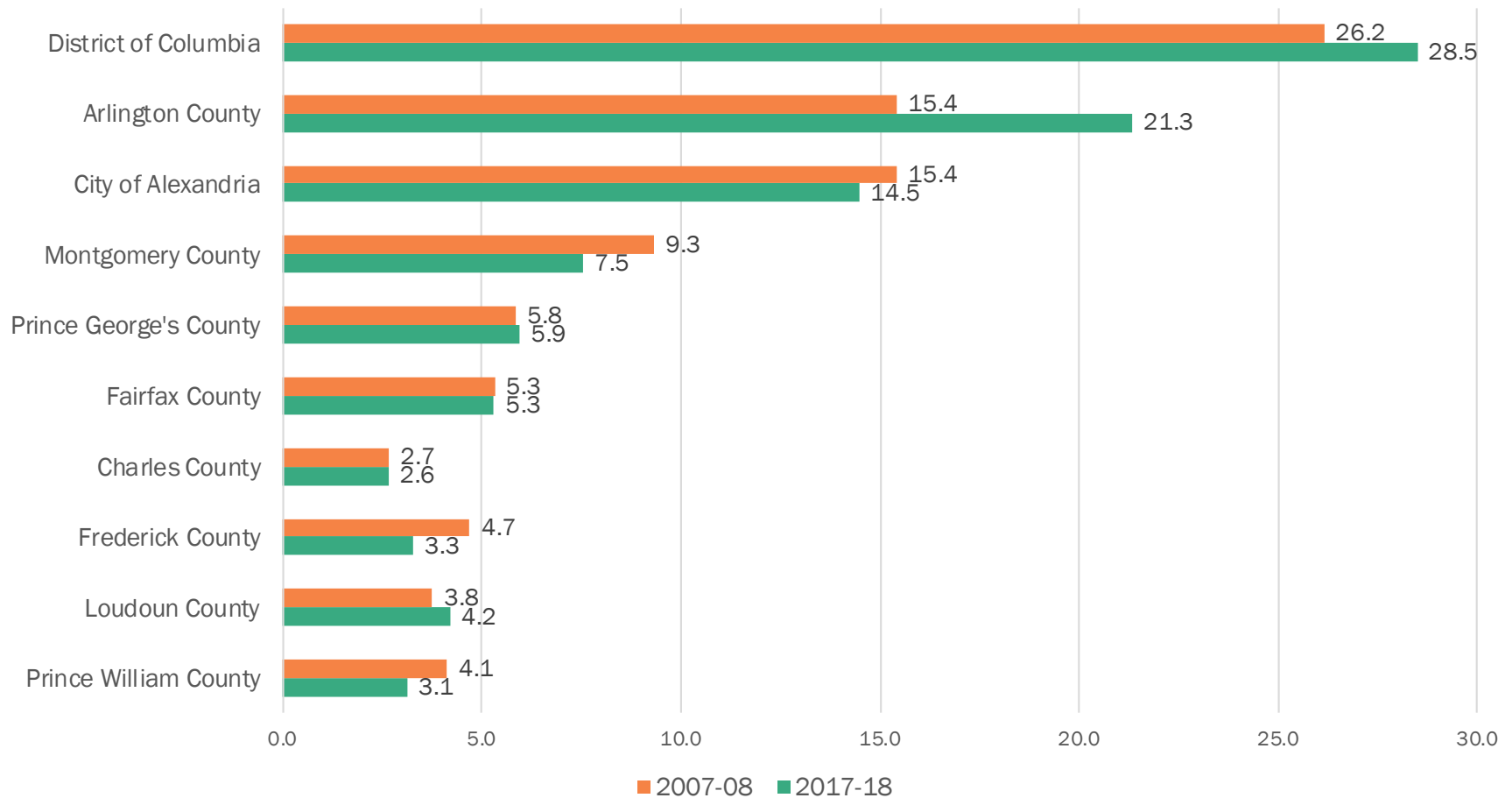
Mode Share for All Trips – Rail Transit (2007/08 – 2017/18)



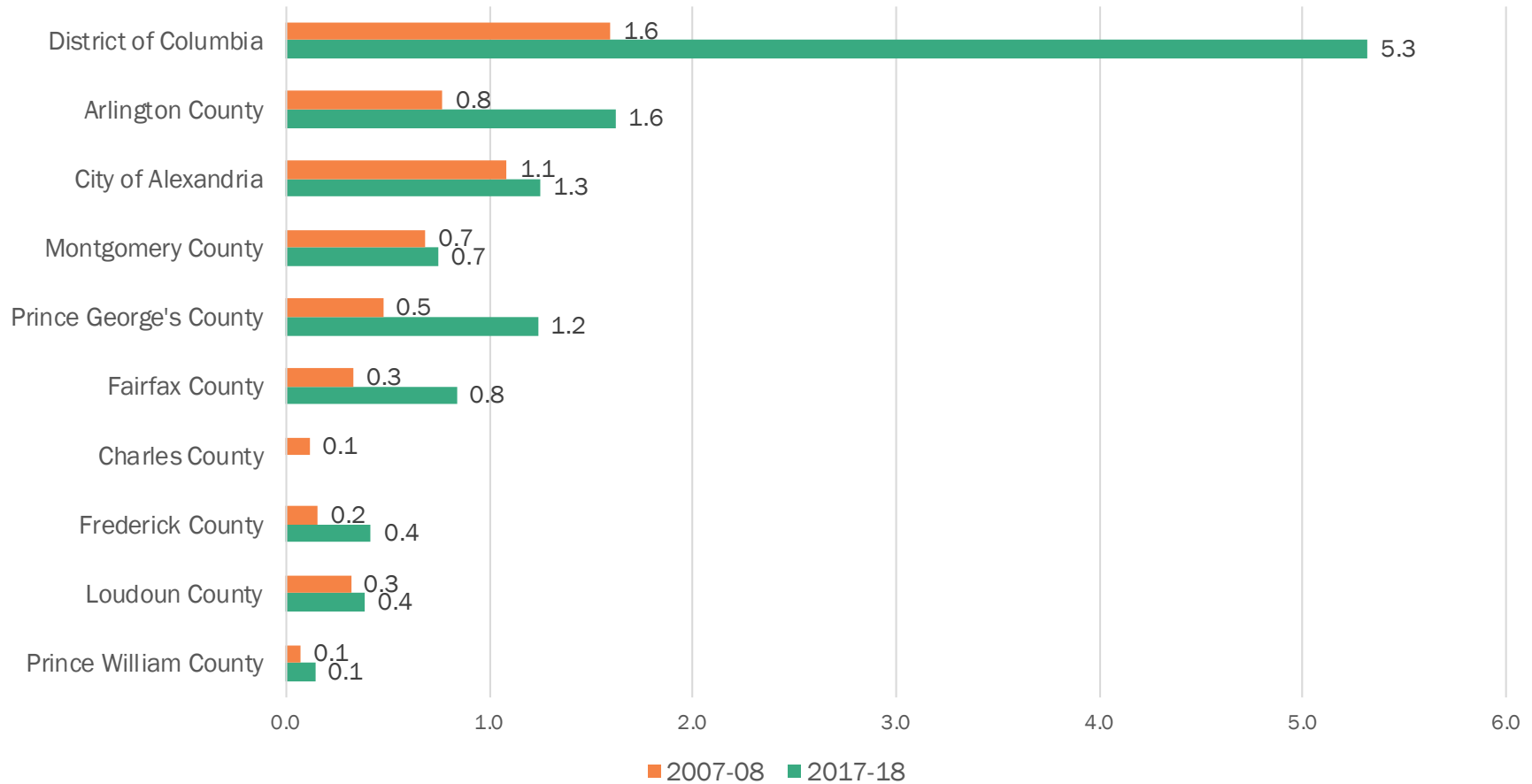
Mode Share for All Trips – Bus Transit (2007/08 – 2017/18)



Mode Share for All Trips – Walk (2007/08 – 2017/18)



Mode Share for All Trips – Bicycle (2007/08 – 2017/18)



Mode Share for All Trips – Taxi/Ride-Hail (2007/08 – 2017/18)

