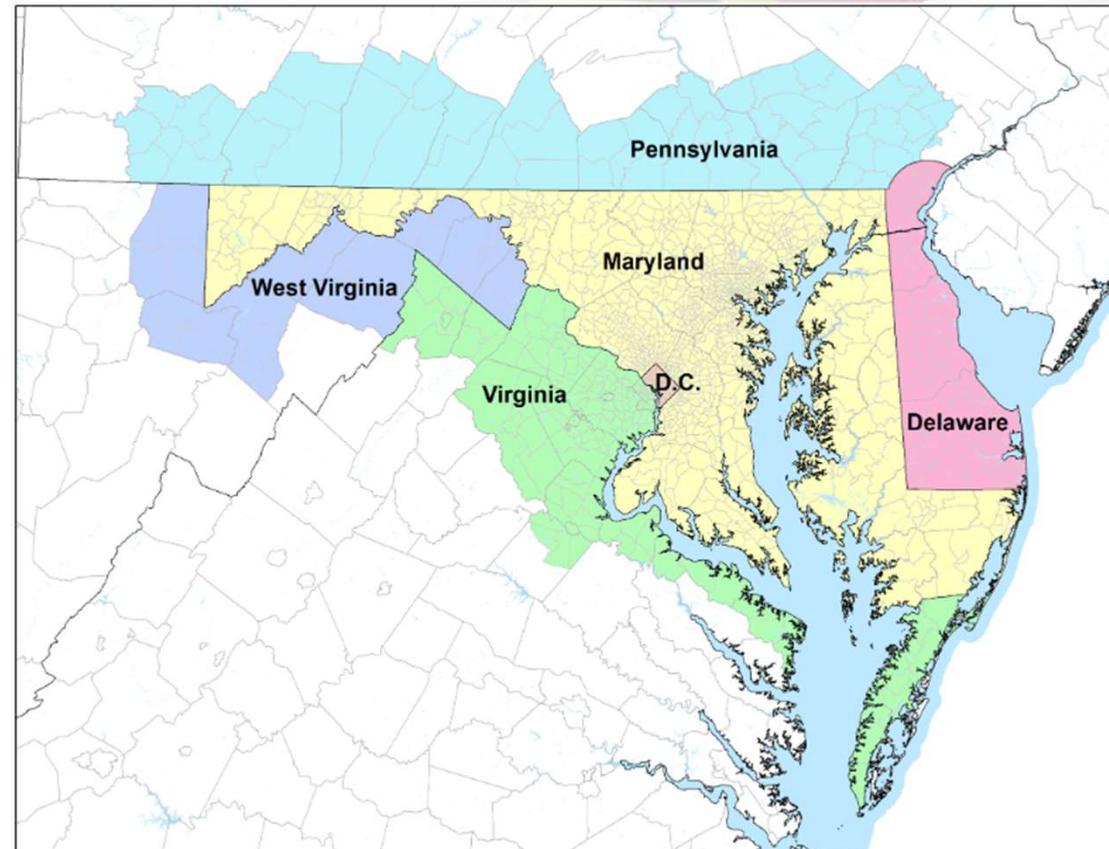


# DEVELOP A MODE CHOICE MODEL TO ESTIMATE WALK AND BIKE TRIPS IN THE MARYLAND STATEWIDE MODEL

**SEPTEMBER 2025**

# MARYLAND STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION MODEL (MSTM)

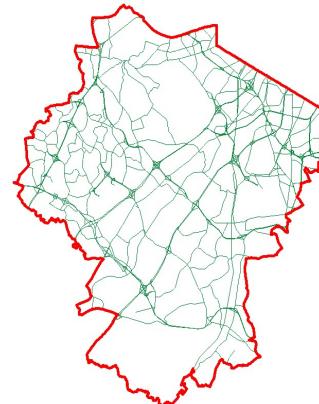
- Developed and in production for over 20 years
- Covers the whole state of Maryland
- Trip-based model with  $\approx 1,500$  level 1 zones within Maryland
- Includes a 'halo' region around the state for a total of  $\approx 1,800$  zones
- FHWA peer reviewed
- FHWA long-distance model
- Freight model
- Includes data from MPOs models in Maryland
  - Baltimore Metropolitan Council
  - Metropolitan Washington Council



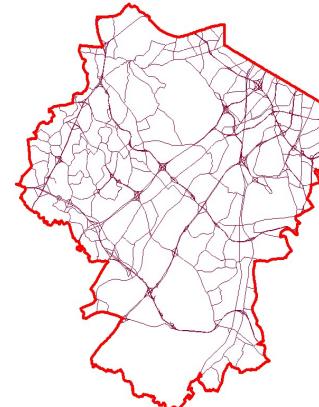
# MARYLAND STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION MODEL (MSTM)

- Highway network
  - Based on MDOT-SHA roadway centerline data
  - Linkage with other asset data (Counts, ADT Segments, etc.)
  - Single point intersection coding
  - Multi-resolution database allows for greater flexibility and scalability

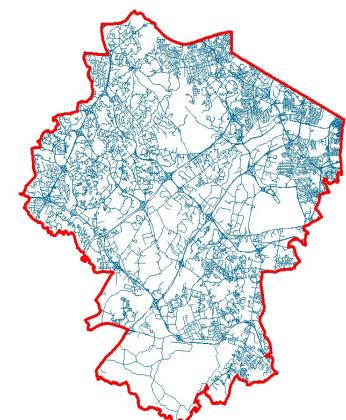
Level 1  
MSTM Network



Level 2  
MPO Network

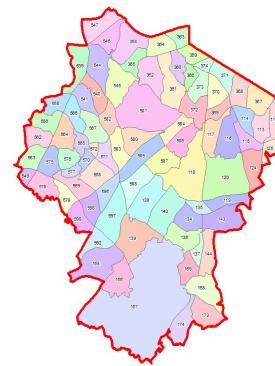


Level 3  
SHA Centerline Network

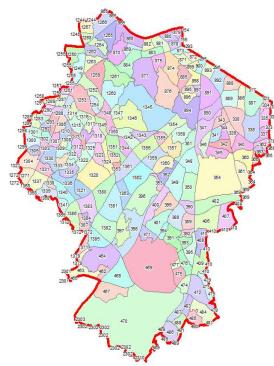


- Zone Structure
  1. SMZs
  2. TAZs
  3. Census blocks

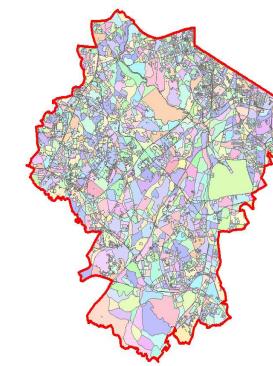
Level 1  
MSTM Zones



Level 2  
MPO Zones



Level 3  
Census Block Zones

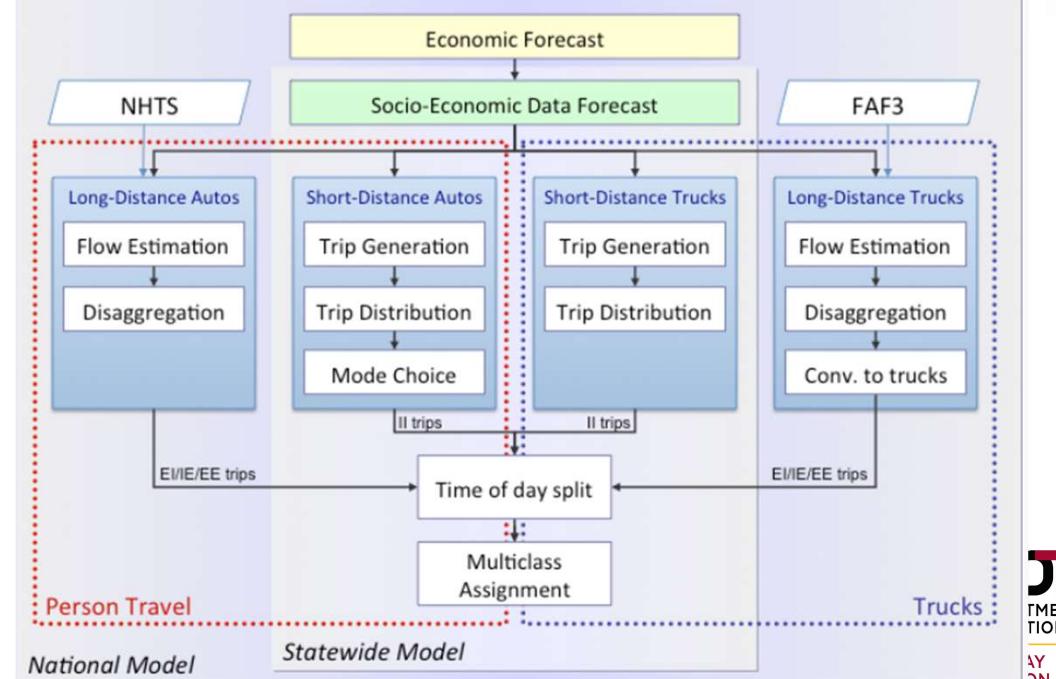


# MARYLAND STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION MODEL (MSTM)

- Traditional 4-step model
  1. Trip Generation
  2. Trip Distribution
  - 3. Mode-Choice**
  4. Assignment

Currently in MSTM

- Mode choice accounts only for motorized modes
- Non-motorized shares are static and identified from old survey data, and thus removed from model stream



## RESEARCH PROJECT BACKGROUND

- In summer of 2023, MDOT SHA funded a research project to develop a mode choice model.
- Morgan State and Carnegie Mellon University were awarded research funding.
- Both universities jointly collaborated to conduct the research.

# RESEARCH GAPS

Current mode choice model limitations:

- Limited data available on alternative travel modes for walk/bike trips
- Survey data restricts accurate OD location detail due to privacy constraints
- Few models incorporate Level of Traffic Stress (LTS) or other bike/ped related network measures



# RESEARCH GOALS

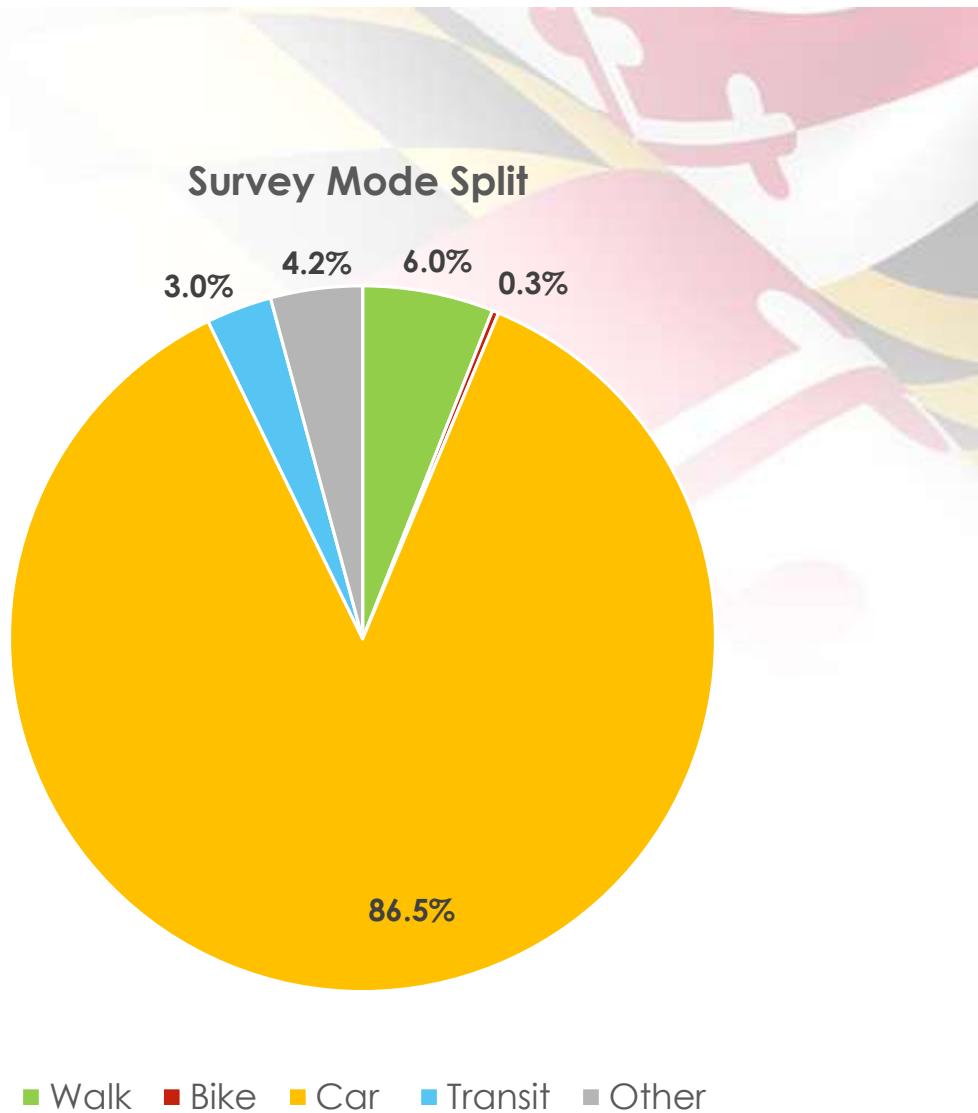
- Model walk and bike modes in the statewide model
- Expand MSTM capabilities to support MDOT policy & program initiatives related to active transportation
- Improve representation of short distance, non-motorized trips in the statewide model



# Data

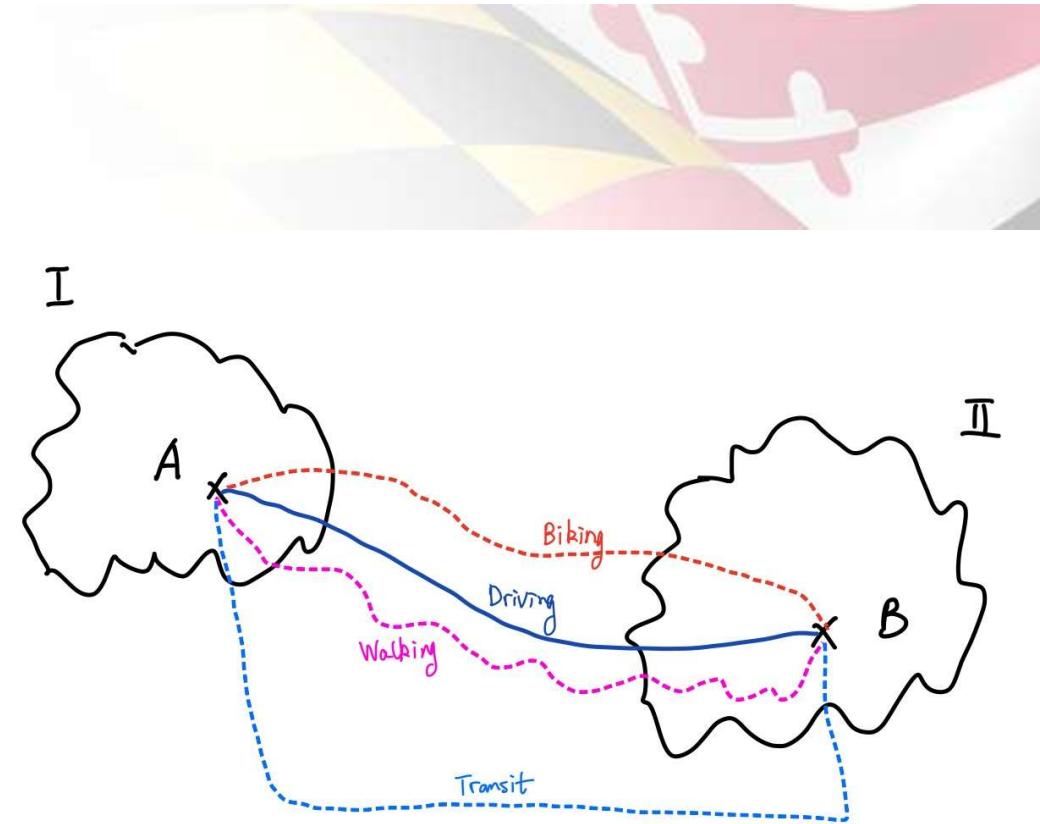
## Maryland Statewide Household Travel Survey

- April 2018 to August 2019
- 59,913 trips on weekdays
- Demographics, selected travel mode, distance, duration, and OD at CBG level



## Data

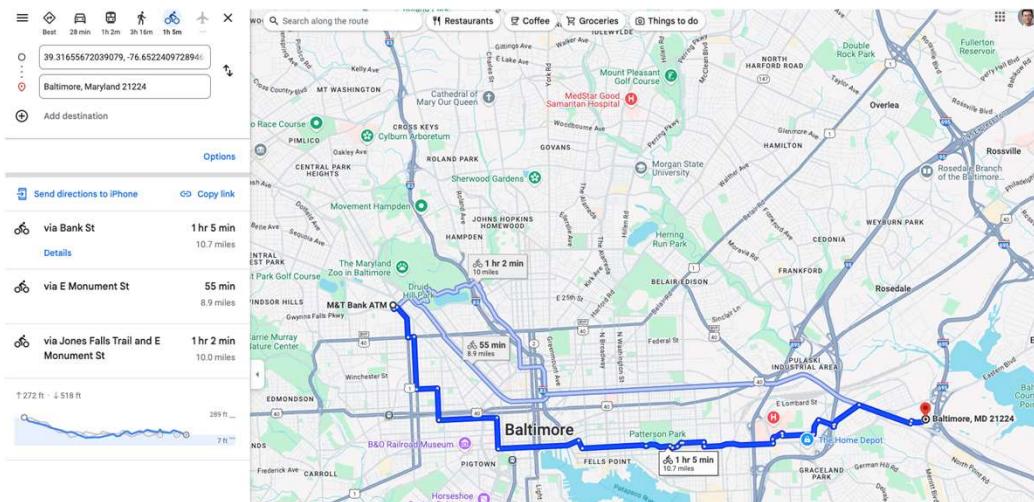
- Use Google Maps API to request travel cost information
- Modes included: Car, walk, bike, and transit (+walk)



# Data

## Google Maps API

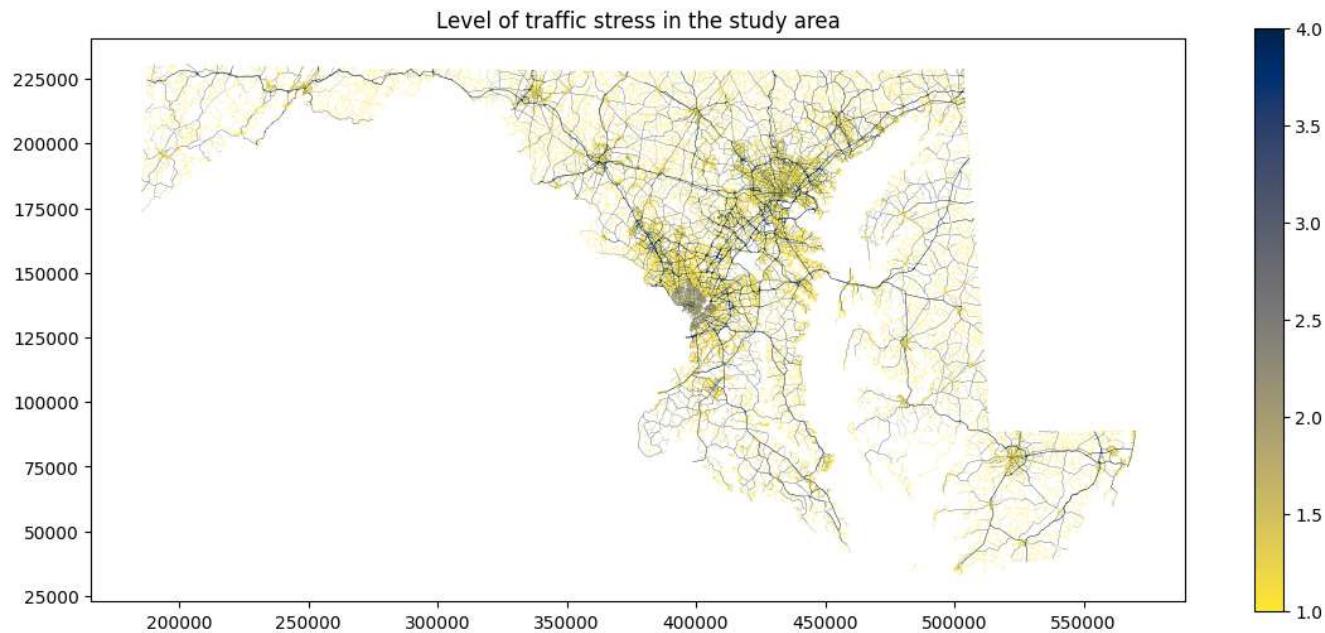
- Largest navigation platform
- Provide multiple routes for each OD pair
- Distance, duration, and polyline of each route
- Recommends routes based on aggregated travel behavior from users



# Data

## MDOT Level of Traffic Stress (LTS)

- Level of traffic stress experienced by the road users
- MDOT methodology scores based on factors: speed, volume, number of lanes, bike lane width, etc.
- Scale: 1–4, with higher values = greater stress



# Methodology

- Model people's active travel mode choice for the entire Maryland state
- Randomly sample locations within the census block group (CBG) level
- Apply a unique dataset containing the LTS for over 140,000 roads in Maryland and DC
- Request travel time/cost information of the routes of alternative travel modes from Google Maps API

# Methodology

## Multinomial logit model

- **Alternatives:** Car, walk, bike, and transit

*Mode choice =  $f$ (Network attributes, Trip attributes, Accessibility, Sociodemographic variables)*

- **Network Attributes:** Level of traffic Stress (LTS)
- **Accessibility** (from Accessibility Observatory)
- **Trip Attributes:** Travel Time, Distance (Google API)
- **Sociodemographic:** Employment status, income, age, gender, household size, etc.

## Model Results

- Coefficients and statistical significance levels were estimated across all attribute categories, including sociodemographic variables, trip characteristics, and network-related attributes.
- Some attributes with high significance are shown below:

Table. Model result

| Variable | Estimate  | Significance level |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| LTS      | -0.58     | ***                |
| Duration | -4.10E-04 | ***                |

Table. Model results

| Variable                    |         | Estimate | Significance level |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| Number of vehicles          | Walk    | -0.45    | ***                |
|                             | Bike    | -0.53    | ***                |
|                             | Transit | -1.34    | ***                |
| Parking cost at destination | Walk    | 0.02     | ***                |
|                             | Bike    | 0.02     | **                 |
|                             | Transit | 0.01     | ***                |
| License                     | Walk    | -1.79    | ***                |
|                             | Bike    | -1.24    | ***                |
|                             | Transit | -2.40    | ***                |
| Gender                      | Walk    | 0.23     | **                 |
|                             | Bike    | 2.12     | ***                |
|                             | Transit | 0.00     |                    |
| Age                         | Walk    | -0.21    | ***                |
|                             | Bike    | -0.69    | ***                |
|                             | Transit | -0.15    | **                 |
| Household income            | Walk    | 0.38     | ***                |
|                             | Bike    | 0.09     |                    |
|                             | Transit | 0.19     |                    |
| Household size              | Walk    | 0.01     |                    |
|                             | Bike    | -0.28    | **                 |
|                             | Transit | 0.13     | ***                |

# CASE STUDY

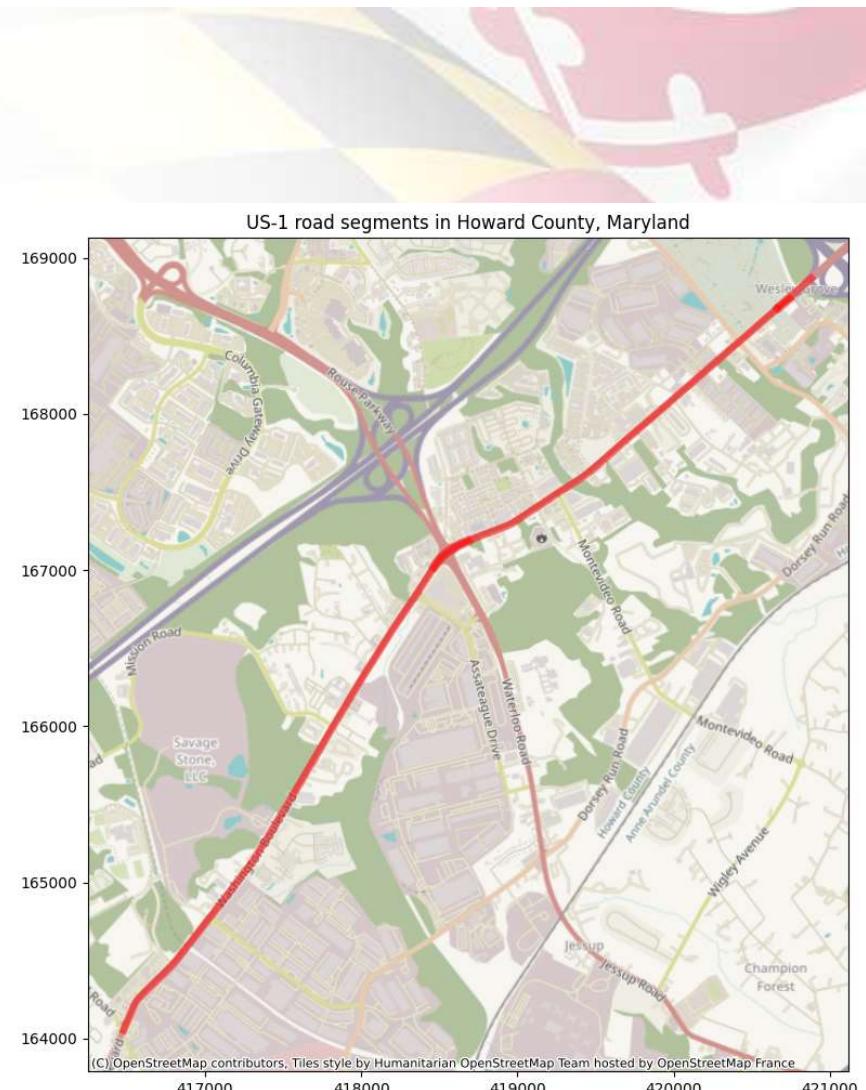
## US 1 in Howard County, MD (in red)

- Four-lane highway
- Suburban area
- Medium density mixed use
- Current LTS level 4

### Improvements

- Accessible pedestrian signal with countdown (APS/CPS)
- Americans with Disabilities ACT (ADA) improvements
- Lighting enhancements

| Travel Mode | Before (%) | After (%) | Change (%) |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Bike        | 0.11       | 2.83      | 2.72       |
| Walk        | 0.21       | 3.41      | 3.2        |
| Transit     | 1.44       | 3.22      | 1.78       |
| Car         | 98.2       | 90.54     | -7.66      |



## NEXT STEPS

- Integrate MDOT LTS methodology to MSTM network system
- Integrate the updated mode choice model to MSTM
- Validate results using examples of Complete Street project across the state

# Thank You!

