Data-Driven Modeling Engine for Short-Term Forecasting

MetLife Stadium (MLS) Transit Ridership Forecasting Approach

presented to

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presented by

Cambridge Systematics, Inc.

Nikhil Puri

TEAM: Moby Khan, Jason Lemp, Daniel Patterson, and Xuenan Ni



Think >> Forward

Data-Driven Models in Response to Demand Model Pain Points

CHALLENGES

Long model development & run times

Constrained by model limitations

Difficulty explaining results

Poor reporting and visuals

APPROACH

Data-driven models*

Scalable and short run times

Improved visuals and reporting

Rooted in modeling best practices for short-term forecasts

Ability to blend data sources and model input

* Data-driven models are data agnostic



Big Data-Driven Model Examples



- Think >> Forward
- » ORANGE COUNTY, NY Model development from scratch in the absence of a household travel survey
- » SAN DIEGO Multimodal sketch planning tool walking, biking, transit mode shares
- » METLIFE STADIUM DATA-DRIVEN MODEL
- » ONEIDA COUNTY, NY Highway corridor sketch planning model (underway)
- » SAN FRANCISCO BAY Mode share and transit competitiveness sketch planning tool



MetLife Project Description

Secaucus Junction – Meadowlands Complex

Secaucus Junction

10 rail lines | Gameday rail to MLS

MetLife Stadium

American Dream Mall

Racetrack

Key Events

Football and soccer games

Concerts

Weekends



Modeling Approach Rationale

CREATIVE SOLUTION TO A NONTRADITIONAL CHALLENGE

CHALLENGE

Predominantly weekend travel

Flexibility to expand service market

Ability to consider markets beyond model region

Limited data availability

Short deadline

APPROACH

Leveraged LOCUS – allows scalability add tailored solutions

Developed a sketch planning tool using best practices

Leveraged regional models

Short-term forecasts

* LOCUS - Big data platform developed by Cambridge Systematics



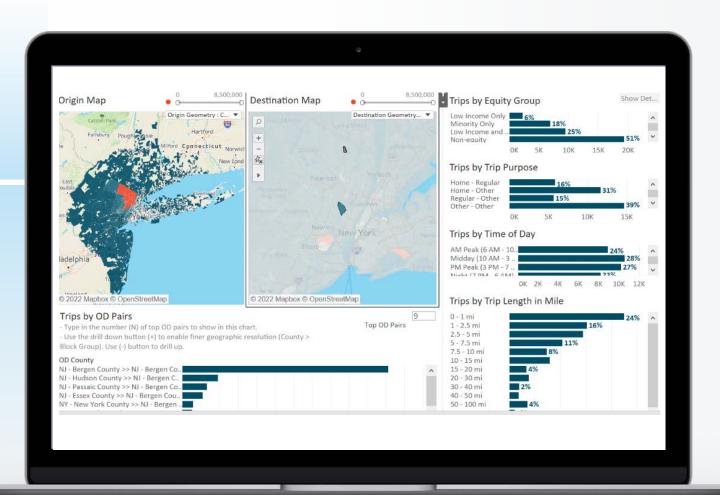
Establishing a Baseline – LOCUS



LOCUS

BIG DATA PLATFORM developed by Cambridge Systematics

- ✓ Anonymized cell phone data 2019
- ▼ Travel patterns
 - » origin-destination
 - » time of day
 - » equity tagging
 - » trip purpose
- Dashboarding
- ✓ Ability to analyze raw data to answer unanticipated questions



Trip Generation

Trip Generation is an input into the model

For example, the user specifies the following:

- Number of MLS attendees for a particular event
- Number of visitors to the mall

Event type is an input

- For stadium sports event, concert, and other
- For mall weekday, Saturday or Sunday

Trip Distribution

Relied on LOCUS data for trip distribution

Census block group level

Tailored approach to account for lower than anticipated sample size

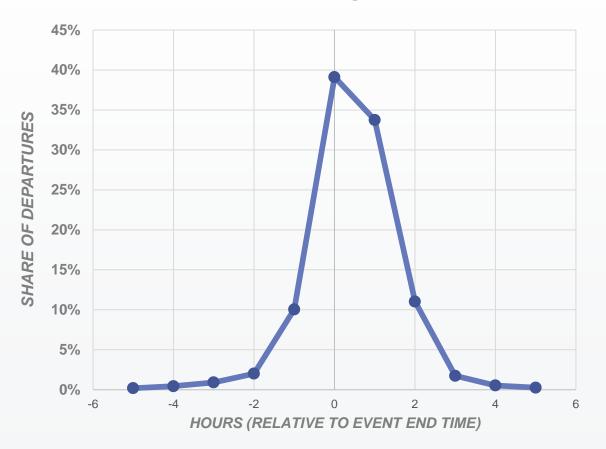
 Used trip (origindestination) and home location information

Ability to leverage raw data

- Analyzed data to understand visits to the stadium and the rail line
- Identify calendar date of event
- Distributions by geography, time of day, etc.

Alternative Scenario Results (Typical NFL Game) – Hourly Distribution

HOURLY DISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTURES AFTER A NFL GAME



73% DEPARTURES within2 HOURS of event ending

Hour before game end

10%

Hour 0-1 after game

39%

Hour 1-2 after game

34%

TRANSIT DEPARTURE BY HOUR

Hourly Departure Splits	Hour	Outbound
39%	Hour 0-1	4,075
34%	Hour 1-2	3,543

Baseline Results

Mode	Daily Ir	nbound	Daily O	utbound	Total
Bus	2,099	3%	2,359	3%	4,457
Rail	7,357	10%	8,299	11%	15,656
Auto	65,574	87%	64,372	86%	129,946
TOTAL	75,030	100%	75,030	100%	150,060

Assumed ~ 75K attendees

Sensitivity Testing

Types of sensitivity tests conducted

- Doubled the fare decreased ridership by approximately 30 percent
- Increased travel times resulted in a 12 percent reduction in ridership
- Reduce rail headways increased ridership by approximately 11 percent

Validation and sensitivity test results vetted by agency staff and thought to be reasonable

Alternatives/Scenario Planning

TYPICAL NFL GAME WITH INCREASED TRANSIT SERVICE

Meadowlands Rail + New Transit Mode

Secaucus Junction – Meadowlands

- Rail –15 min IVT & 15 min headway (4/hour)
- New Transit Mode ~ 13 min IVT & ~ 90 second headways (38 per hour)

Modeled

- Combined "rail" mode
- ~ 90 sec headways
- ~ 12.8 min travel time (weighted average)



Alternative Scenario Results (+ New Transit Mode) – Typical NFL Game

Mode	Daily Inbound		Daily Outbound		Total
Bus	1,958	3%	2,151	3%	4,109
Rail	3,965	5%	4,390	6%	8,355
New Transit Mode	5,446	7%	6,031	8%	11,477
Auto	63,660	85%	62,458	83%	126,118
Total	75,030	100%	75,030	100%	150,060

- New Transit Mode modeled as rail similar attributes
- Approx. 16 % transit share, including buses
- 27% increase in daily Rail + New Transit Mode ridership between Secaucus & MLS, compared to baseline
- ~ 46 % shift from Rail to New Transit Mode attributable to high frequency New Transit Mode service

Large Sporting Event

(Rail + New Transit + Additional Visitors from NYC, Hudson, Essex+ Reduced Parking)

Mode	Daily Ir	nbound	Daily Ou	utbound	Total
Bus	2,500	3%	2,800	3%	5,300
Rail	12,500	15%	13,000	16%	25,500
New Transit Mode	17,400	21%	18,100	22%	35,500
Auto	50,100	61%	48,600	59%	98,700
Total	82,500	100%	82,500	100%	165,000

Assumption – 1.5 X baseline share of visitors from New York, Essex, Hudson, Queens, and Kings counties

- Reduced outside counties by delta
- Reduced parking by 65% (28K to 9.8K)
- Approximately 40% transit share, including buses

In Summary

Alternate approach to travel demand models that offers:

- Geographic flexibility and scalability
- Quick run times
- Scenario testing
- Data fusion

A variety of applications –
 transit mode choice, highway corridor
 studies, multimodal planning, and a
 framework to develop a simpler travel
 demand model

Ability to run models in the cloud

Caveats

- Not a replacement for long-term forecasting models
- Ideal for short-term forecasting and sketch-planning

Contact Information

Thank You for Listening! Nikhil Puri

Cambridge Systematics

email: npuri@camsys.com

Tel: 201-926-0425