

JOINT FLORIDA  
Model Task Force & Transportation  
Data and Analytics Workshop



# Performance Measures Prediction of Future Performance

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## Outline

- Introduction
- Where We Are
  - Use of Travel Demand Models
  - Types of Performance Measures
- Forward Thinking
  - Definitions
  - Issues from Explanatory Modeling / Data Interactions
  - Where Data and Models Successfully Work Together
- Discussion





## Section 1 – Where We Are



## Introduction

### Issue: Prediction of Future Performance

- Current Performance Measures
  - Measure Past or at best Real Time Performance
  - Can be used for Trend Analysis
- Projecting Performance Measures
  - Can assist in Development of Improvements
  - Can allow for Testing of Improvements before they are implemented





# Definitions

- Trend data/Time series models – forecasting based on the continuation of past/current trends
  - Example: average rate of traffic growth over past 5 years +10%  
→ Traffic growth will be +10% in next 5 years
- Explanatory models – forecasting based on identified relationships
  - Example 1: Population growth +10%  
→ Traffic growth should be +10%
  - Example 2: Population growth +10% and new Amazon warehouse  
→ Traffic growth should be +400%





## Use of Travel Demand Models

- Travel Demand Model Types
  - 4 Step Models
    - Daily Traffic
    - Peak Period or Peak Hour Traffic
  - Activity Based
    - Periods or down to 15 minutes increments of Traffic
    - Can test incidents, policies etc.





## Types of Performance Measures

- Mobility
- Reliability
- Land Use/Urban Design
- Safety & Infrastructure
- Energy/Environment







## Section 2 – Forward Thinking





## Issues that Hinder Predictability of Future Performance

- Data is collected at different times using different definitions
  - Example 1: Job vs. job shift vs. employee
  - Example 2: Point speeds vs. average speed
- Trend depends on selected time frame:
  - Over past 5 years = average growth is +10%
  - Over past 10 years = average growth is -1%
  - So which is appropriate?





## Issues that Hinder Predictability of Future Performance

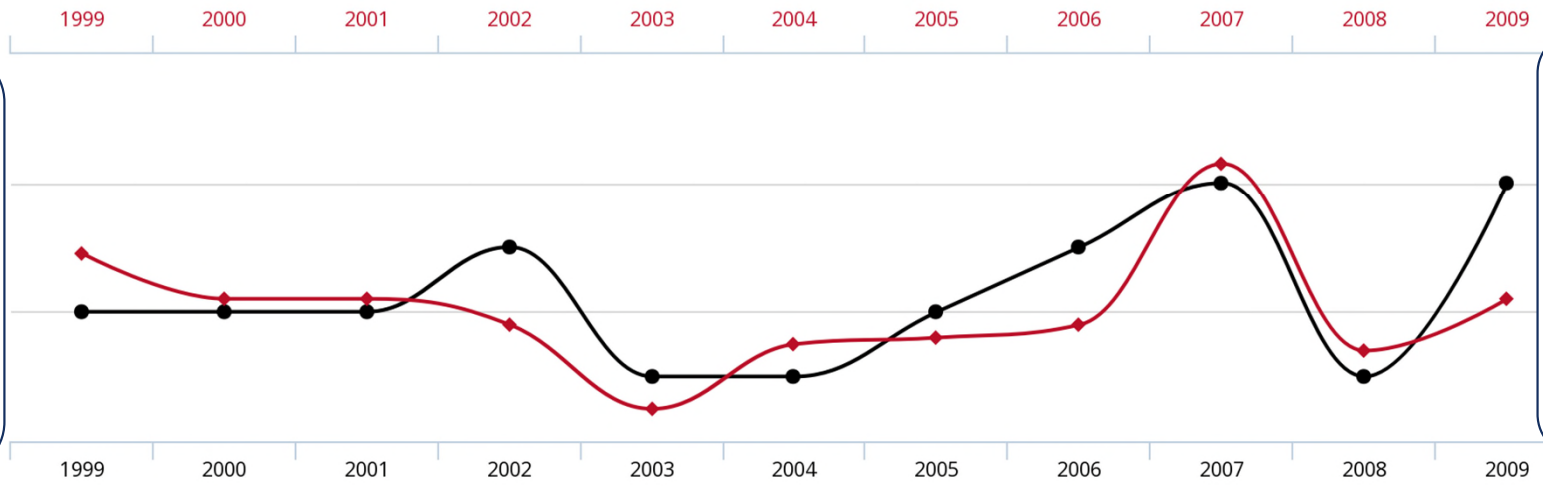
- Selection bias, when the data outside our sample is not the same our collected sample
  - Example: assume LBS data is <5% sample...is the sample same or different from the other 95%? How do you know?
- More data → tendency for overfitting → challenges when forecasting
  - Example 1: separate volume / travel time relationships for each facility type
  - Example 2: separate volume / travel time relationships for each facility
  - New facility being constructed...which relationship to use?
- Data = Signal + Noise, but separating the two is challenging
  - Noise > signal in many cases
  - Spurious correlations (<https://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations>)





# Spurious Correlations...

$r^2=0.66$



tylervigen.com

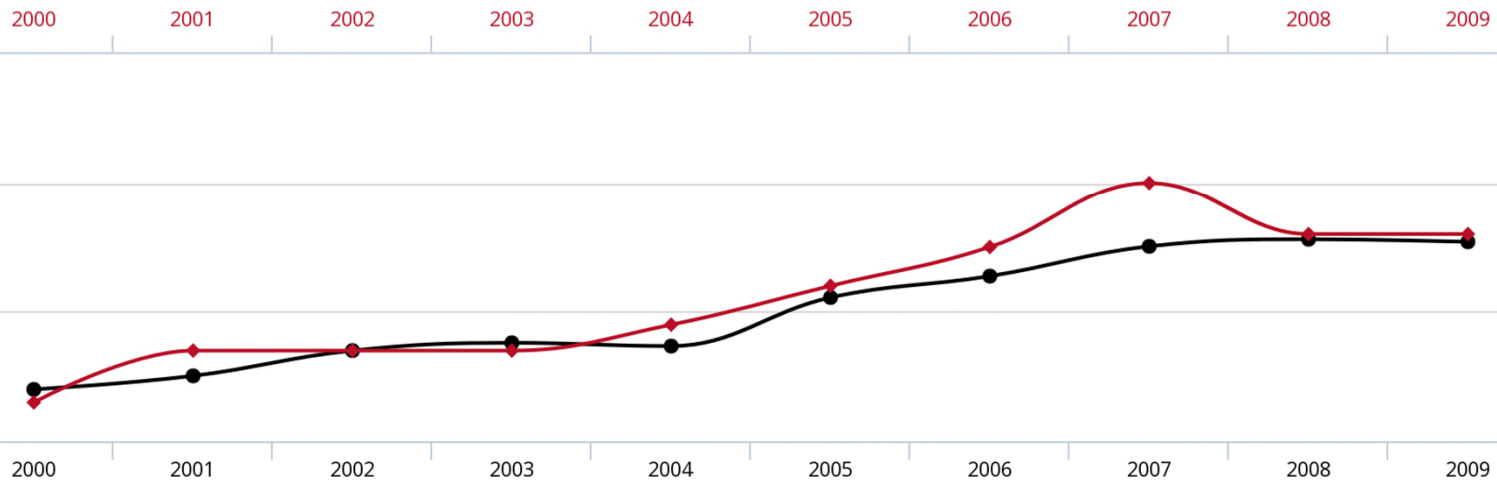
Source: <https://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations>





# Another One...

$r^2=0.94$



tylervigen.com

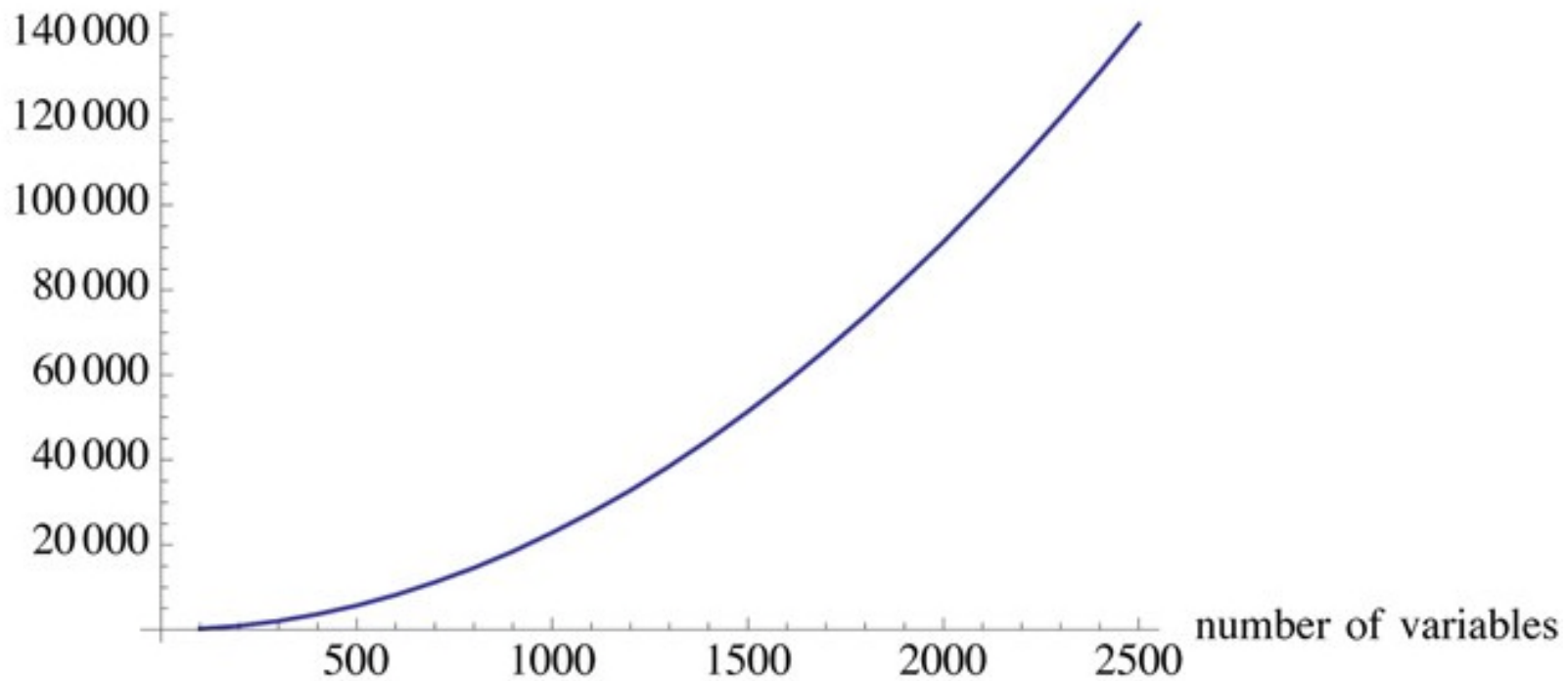
Source: <https://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations>





## On a Serious Note (1)

### Spurious Correlations

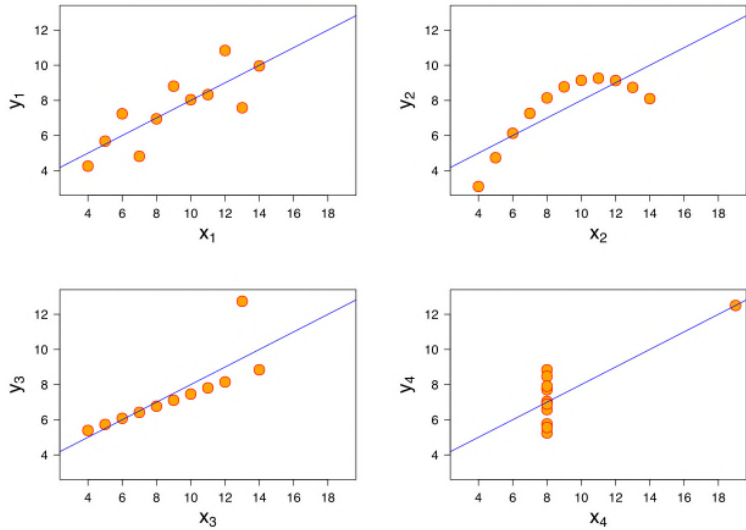


Source: NN Taleb, <https://www.wired.com/2013/02/big-data-means-big-errors-people/>





## On a Serious Note (2)



Four very different datasets,  
but same regression line

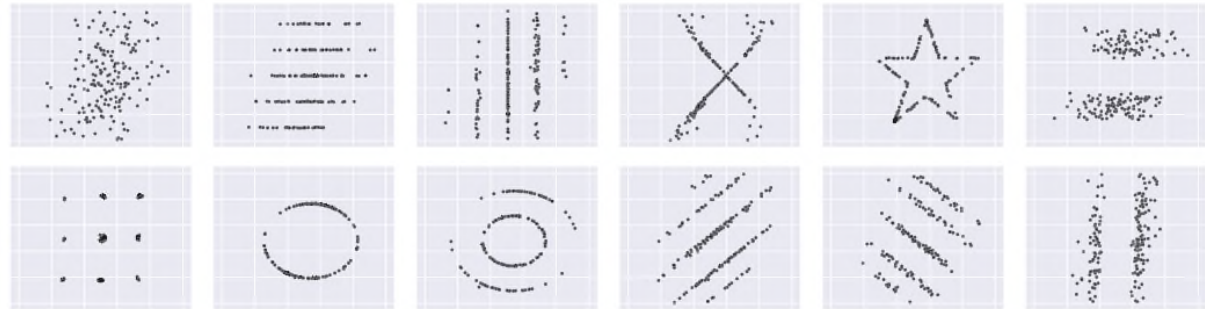


Figure 1. A collection of data sets produced by our technique. While different in appearance, each has the same summary statistics (mean, std. deviation, and Pearson's corr.) to 2 decimal places. ( $\bar{x} = 54.02$ ,  $\bar{y} = 48.09$ ,  $sd_x = 14.52$ ,  $sd_y = 24.79$ , Pearson's  $r = +0.32$ )

Ten very different datasets,  
but same mean,  
standard deviation,  
variance  
and correlation...  
...to 2 decimal places



Sources:

<http://footballphilosophy.org/encyclopedia/correlation/> (left)

"Same Stats, Different Graphs". Matejka and Fitzmuarice. Autodesk Research. (right)





## Where Data and Models Successfully Work Together

- Prediction of Future Performance
- More diverse datasets + recently collected data → Better models
- Identifying relationships to better inform Travel Demand Models
  - Example: before/after impacts from new facility or traffic solution
  - How much did new facility improve mobility?
  - What contributed to improvements?







## DISCUSSION