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> STATEWIDE PROJECT REPORT:

REGIONAL PARK PROXIMITY ANALYSIS

STATEWIDE STUDIES Reportino.6 FEBRUARY, 1973

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

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STATE HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

STATEWIDE PROJECT REPORT:

REGIONAL PARK PROXIMITY ANALYSIS

STATEWIDE STUDIES Reportiolo FEBRUARY, 1973

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JOHN P. WOODFORD, STATE HIGHWAY DIRECTOR

February 26, 1973

Mr. Sam F. Cryderman Engineer of Transportation Planning Transportation Planning Division

Dear Mr. Cryderman:

The Transportation Survey and Analysis Section of the Transportation Planning Division is pleased to present a report entitled "Regional Park Proximity Analysis." The report is an example of the use of the Proximity Analysis process in determining the social impacts of a highway system. It also illustrates a possible means of increasing interdepartmental participation in the transportation planning process by demonstrating impacts upon facilities of other units of state government.

This report shows the relation of population to the site of a proposed Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority regional park (Mill Creek), in Washtenaw County. The analysis was conducted with the cooperation of Mr. William Colburn of the Department of Natural Resources.

Sincerely,

VE Backall

Keith E. Bushnell Engineer of Transportation Survey and Analysis Section



COMMISSION: E. V. ERICKSON CHAIRMAN

CHARLES H. HEWITT VICE CHAIRMAN

PETER B. FLETCHER CLAUDE J. TOBIN More detailed urban and regional modeling efforts, such as that underway at SEMCOG (Southeast Michigan Council of Governments), typically add "terminal times" to zone-to-zone travel times. Terminal time is the average additional time necessary to reach one's ultimate destination once the centroid of a zone has been reached. For example, a shopper driving to a city must spend time finding a parking place and walking to a store. This is an important assumption, because in the densely-populated southeast region of Michigan, the amount of population contained within a given driving time is very sensitive to the inclusion or deletion of terminal times.

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No terminal times are used in this analysis. However, the reader should be aware that the same process could have been rerun with terminal times included with modest additional effort.

NOTE

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INTRODUCTION

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Introduction

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In accordance with the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1970, highway agencies are required to monitor the social impacts of any proposed Federal aid transportation plans. To that end the Statewide Studies Unit has developed a process called Proximity Analysis which can measure the concentration of any socio-economic characteristic about a region of interest. This process could be used to facilitate greater interdepartmental cooperation in the planning process, resulting in decreased duplication of effort and consequent increased efficiency in allocating monetary and human resources.

As a test of this process, it was decided to consider a real situation: The possible location of a new regional (Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority) park in Washtenaw County. The analysis was done with the cooperation of Mr. William Colburn of the Department of Natural Resources.

The output of the analysis process takes two forms. First, the routes leading from the region of the state park are depicted in the form of a computer plot. This plot shows the shortest routes from the park to the other analysis subareas or "zones" into which Michigan has been divided (see Figure 1). Average driving times were accumulated on each link of each route and expressed in hundredths of a minute. Second, the population residing within 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, and 120 minutes are summarized by the Proximity Analysis program. This second output serves as an indicator of the potential demand on the proposed park. The summary is done first for Michigan as a whole, then for only the people living in the counties composing the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority (HCMA): Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne. All populations are 1970 data.

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Analysis Zone System

Figure 1 shows the 508 instate zones of the 547-zone system. Only these zones were used in the analysis, because the outstate zones are very large (see Figure 2) and the shortest time path to Indiana, for instance, means little in this context. Figure 3 shows the proposed location of the park on a map of Washtenaw County.

The zone-to-zone travel times were calculated on the network shown in Figure 4. This is a plot of all links in the system, as contrasted with the plots in the next section of selected paths from the zone of the proposed park to all other zones.

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CONSIDERATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

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Considerations And Assumptions

Using the 547-zone Statewide Traffic Forecasting Model network, "trees", or minimum-time paths, were created from the proposed park site to every other zone in the system. These paths were than plotted using a CALCOMP plotter. Before reading the plots, however, a user unacquainted with the model should familiarize himself with certain assumptions of the process.

First, the network used includes only the state trunkline system and certain selected secondary roads, because the level of detail of the 547 zone system is not sufficient to support a richer highway system.

Second, the time needed to traverse a given link is derived from the length of the link and the average driving time on the link as determined by MDSH speed studies. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the speed on a link is not the speed limit on that link; rather, it is the effective speed for all traffic on that link.

Third, all travel times are computed utilizing a given point within each zone, referred to as a centroid. The proposed Mill Creek park lies within zone 490, the centroid for which is north of, and 2.91 minutes from, I-94. The proposed park site is about two miles southeast of this centroid, south of I-94. Thus, travel times calculated are not those from the precise location of the park.

However, any difference between travel times shown and the true travel times from the park site is roughly of the order of two minutes (see Figure 3).

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SELECTED TREE PLOT

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Selected Tree Plot

Figure 5 is a plot of the shortest time paths from the proposed park site, indicated by a star, to every other zone in the system. The number along a link is the cumulative time in hundredths of a minute, needed to travel from the zone of origin (the park site) to the end of that link farthest from the proposed park. For example, consider the following blow-up of a portion of the tree for zone 490:

28.06 minutes needed 462 to reach this point. or 490 32.52 -a 485 1808 isir 2.91 minutes needed to reach this point

<u>KEY</u>

- A Beginning point for "Tree"
- - Node
- 482 0 Centroid and zone number

FIGURE 5

ZONE 490 TREE PLOT

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Proximity Analysis

Considering the proposed park site as a reference point, the program uses the skimmed tree for zone 490 to determine the accumulated 1970 population of all zones having their centroids within 0-15, 15-30, 30-45, 45-60, 60-75, 75-90, and 90-120 minutes driving time away. It also specified cumulative bands: 0-15, 0-30, 0-45, and so on. In addition, the program subdivided the total population in each band into "urban", "suburban", and "rural" subtotals.

In the state-wide analysis (Figure 6), the population in each band is expressed as a percentage of the total population of the state. The numbers of the zones in each band are also listed, together with their driving time from the park site.

For the HCMA area analysis (Figure 7), the population in each band is expressed as a percent of the total population of the HCMA district. The zone list is ommitted here, since it would duplicate the information given in Figure 6.

In considering the program output following, three things must be kept in mind. First, as has been stated above, driving times between zones are calculated using average speeds (derived from speed studies) on all links. Second, the process does not subdivide zones: A zone is included in a given band if, and only if, its centroid lies within that time band.

For further information on the proximity analysis routine, the reader is referred to Statewide Transportation Analysis and Research report volume I-D titled "Proximity Analysis". This report also details other options available to the user in the program. Any other inquiries regarding the

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proximity analysis procedure may be directed to the Statewide Studies Unit, Transportation Survey and Analysis Section, Transportation Planning Division, Michigan Department of State Highways.

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	TIME RAND POPULATION	0= 15 MINUT WITHIN BAND	ES = 10392 = 0.117 PERC	, URAAN ±. Ent of tot	AL POPULATI	SUBURA∆N ≖ Nn	. 0	, RURAL ≖	10392	s Z	•
TTHIN OF 15 NUMBER Number Population	NUMAER OF POPULATIO ATN., POPULATI OF SERVERS = PER SERVER =	SERVERS IN 8 8N PER SERVER 9N # 10392 1 10392,00	AND = 1 IN RAND = 1	0392.00				,			
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	225 479 480 481 482	• • •	22 22 24 24 17						-	SIS	· · · ·
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	TIME BAND POPULATION	30- 45 MINUT WITHIN BAND	ES = 232286 = 2.617 PERC	. URBAN ≠ ENT OF TOT	32007 - Mal Populati	SUBURBAN = ON	99473	, RURAL ¤	100806		
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STATEWIDE PROXIMITY ANALYSIS

TIME BAND 45- 60 MINUTES

POPULATION WITHIN BAND = 1463993 , URBAN = 525237 , SUBURBAN = 791821 = 16.496 PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

NUMBER OF SERVERS IN BAND # POPULATION PER SERVER IN BAND = WITHIN 0* 60 MIN., POPULATION = 1958289

NUMBER OF SERVERS =

• 1

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POPULATION PER SERVER = 1958289.00

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, RURAL = 146935

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	499	59			•					
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· · · ·	502	51								
	504	60								1
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TIME RAND 60= 75 MINHTES POPULATION WITHIN BAND = 2105113 , URRAN = 402216 , SUBURRAN =1489951 , RURAL = 212946 = 23.719 PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

NUMBER OF SERVERS IN BAND = 0 POPULATION PER SERVER IN BAND = 0.00 WITHIN 0" 75 MIN+> POPULATION = 4063402 NUMBER OF SERVERS = 1 POPULATION PER SERVER = 4063402.00

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STATEWIDE PROXIMITY ANALYSIS

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434		74
440		74
441		63
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496		68

TIME RAND 75° 90 MINUTES POPULATION WITHIN BAND = 1447731 , URBAN = 278596 , SUBURBAN =1055248 , RURAL = 113887 = 16.312 PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

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NUMBER OF SERVERS IN BAND = '	0	
POPULATION PER SERVER IN BAND =		0,00
WITHIN OF 90 MIN., POPULATION = 5511133		
NUMBER OF SERVERS = 1		
POPULATION PER SERVER = 5511133.00		

•	ZONE	TIME AWAY
3	48	84
	51	81
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	54	86
-	57	83
	59	80
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	97	88
•	98 •	88
•	100	86
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•	116	, 79
	119	86
	123	81
·	128	79
	131	83
	132	78
	133	1 1 81
÷	136	89
	163	7.6
	228	- 88
•	229	88
	267	87
	285	78
	286	79
	327	79
•	358	81
	360	77
•	367	82
	369	87
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	372	81
	373	85
	433	82
	435	81

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TIME BAND 75° 90 MINUTES POPULATION WITHIN BAND = 975830 URGAN = 85279 SUBURGAN = 863433 RURAL = 27118 = 21.719 PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

NUMBER OF SERVERS IN BAND = 0 POPULATION PER SERVER IN BAND = 0.00 WITHIN 0= 90 MIN., POPULATION = 4199105 NUMBER OF SERVERS = 1 POPULATION PER SERVER = 4199105.00

> TIME BAND 90=120 MINUTES POPULATION WITHIN BAND = 293693 » URBAN = C » SUBURPAN = 232754 » PURAL = 61139 = 6.541 PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

NUMBER OF SERVERS IN BAND = 0 POPULATION PER SERVER IN BAND = 0.00 WITHIN 0= 120 MIN., POPULATION = 4492998 NUMBER OF SERVERS = 1 POPULATION PER SERVER = 4492998.00

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FIGURE 8 SUMMARY

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MINUTES FROM SITE	ST	ልጥክ	HCMA RECTON			
	NO. OF PEOPLE* WITHIN	% OF TOTAL*	NO. OF PEOPLE WITHIN	% OF TOTAL**		
0-15	10,392	.117	10,392	0.231		
0-30	251,618	2.952	170,526	3.795		
0-45	494,296	5.569	312,006	6.944		
060	1,958,289	22.065	1,640,452	36.511		
0-75	4,063,402	45.784	3,223,275	71.740		
0-90	5,511,133	62.096	4,199,105	93.459		
0-120	6,463,427	72.826	4,492,998	100.000		
*Michiga	n people only		**In HCMA regio	n		

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