

2007 TRICS® Good Practice Guide

Avoiding Potential Pitfalls

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consists of a vertical black line intersecting a horizontal black line. To the left of the vertical line, there are three overlapping rectangular shapes: a blue one at the top, a red one in the middle, and a yellow one at the bottom.

Ian Coles
TRICS Manager
JMP Consulting

CHURCHILL MUSEUM AND
CABINET WAR ROOMS

THE MUSEUM
OF SCIENCE &
INDUSTRY
IN
MANCHESTER

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2007 TRICS® Good Practice Guide

- Recap of Good Practice Principles
- What's New in 2007 Guide
- Avoiding Potential Pitfalls
- What have we learned so far?

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Recap of Good Practice Principles

- Why Good Practice?
- ADD – First Principle of Good Practice
- Avoid pre-determination of trip rates
- Test your data – know its limits
- Provide clarity and traceability

Why Good Practice?

- Endorsed by the TRICS[®] Consortium
- Encourages robust and representative data production
- Warns against misuse of the system
- Allows traceability of methods



Example of bad practice

ADD – First Principle of Good Practice

- (A)greement of criteria
- (D)ata production
- (D)ata audit



By agreeing site search criteria and the basis for data auditing at an early stage, the production of data is made much easier, with a reduced risk of disagreement on the outcome.

Avoid pre-determination of trip rates

- Early agreement on selection criteria will help avoid pre-determination
- TRICS[®] is there to provide representative data, not to agree with your assumptions
- Don't force square pegs into round holes
- Pre-determination can be traced through audit

It is best practice to use TRICS[®] to obtain your data based on sound site selection and representation principles. It is NOT good practice to try and make TRICS[®] fit pre-determined target figures.


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Test your data – know its limits

- Balance sample size against selection criteria
- Use “Cross-testing” method to test for “weighting” or bias in data
- Scatterplots give good indication of data extrapolation limitations



Provide clarity & traceability

- Provide evidence of selection criteria
- Show dates and time periods clearly
- Don't forget to include trip rate factors when displaying results
- Provide audit trails for all presentations of data



It should not be THAT hard to audit TRICS[®] data!

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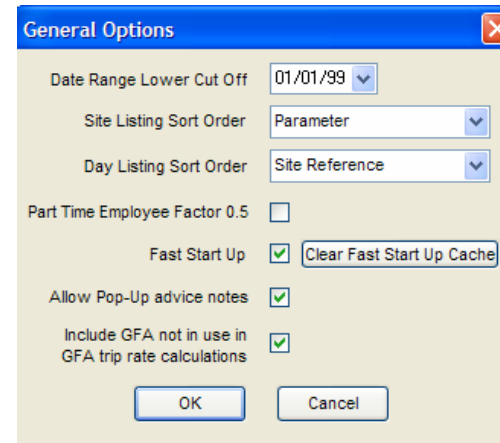
What's new in 2007 Guide

- “GFA Not In Use” calculation option
- Removal of “Parking Spaces” trip rate option for some land use categories
- “Most Recent Surveys Only” is now default option
- New rules for calculating certain trip modes

The 2007 TRICS® Good Practice Guide has been updated to reflect user feedback and recent enhancements to the TRICS® program.

"GFA Not In Use" calculation option

- Option available for users to include/exclude "GFA Not In Use"
- Advice note given
- All instances of inclusion/exclusion should be recorded
- Note that only recent surveys have this figure available



General Options

Date Range Lower Cut Off: 01/01/99

Site Listing Sort Order: Parameter

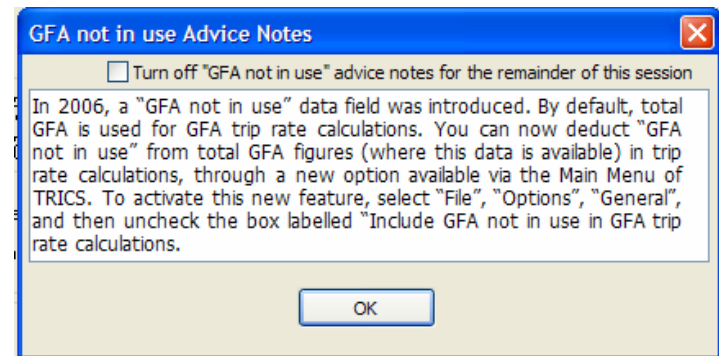
Day Listing Sort Order: Site Reference

Part Time Employee Factor 0.5:

Fast Start Up:

Allow Pop-Up advice notes:

Include GFA not in use in GFA trip rate calculations:



GFA not in use Advice Notes

Turn off "GFA not in use" advice notes for the remainder of this session

In 2006, a "GFA not in use" data field was introduced. By default, total GFA is used for GFA trip rate calculations. You can now deduct "GFA not in use" from total GFA figures (where this data is available) in trip rate calculations, through a new option available via the Main Menu of TRICS. To activate this new feature, select "File", "Options", "General", and then uncheck the box labelled "Include GFA not in use in GFA trip rate calculations."








Removal of “Parking Spaces” trip rate option for some land use categories

- Parking space trip rate parameter figures only include on-site spaces
- Review undertaken identifying land uses with potential significant off-site parking
- Would not be good practice to continue with calculations that could mislead

By presenting trip rates based on parking spaces using sites with significant off-site parking, results could have been misleading.

“Most Recent Surveys Only” is now default option

- Ensures that only 1 survey per site is selected by default
- Default option encourages good practice
- Users should proceed with caution if selecting “All Surveys” option

Land Use 01 - RETAIL A - FOOD SUPERSTORE				
 Select All  Clear Selections  Search  View Site  Help				
Most Recent Survey Only <input checked="" type="radio"/> Busiest Survey <input type="radio"/> All Surveys <input type="radio"/>				
Select	Reference	Date	Day of Week	Survey Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AG-01-A-05	04/09/99	Saturday	Manual
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AN-01-A-01	03/10/03	Friday	Manual
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AN-01-A-02	03/10/03	Friday	Manual
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AR-01-A-01	15/11/02	Friday	Manual
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BT-01-A-02	28/06/03	Saturday	Manual
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BU-01-A-01	03/07/04	Saturday	Manual
<input type="checkbox"/>	CB-01-A-04	31/10/03	Friday	Manual
<input type="checkbox"/>	CB-01-A-04	01/11/03	Saturday	Manual
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CB-01-A-04	02/11/03	Sunday	Manual
<input type="checkbox"/>	CB-01-A-05	31/10/03	Friday	Manual
<input type="checkbox"/>	CB-01-A-05	01/11/03	Saturday	Manual
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CB-01-A-05	02/11/03	Sunday	Manual

New rules for calculating certain trip modes

- The new rules affect trip rates calculated by:
- OGV's
- PSV's
- Cycles
- Taxis
- Bus Passengers
- Train Passengers
- Coach Passengers



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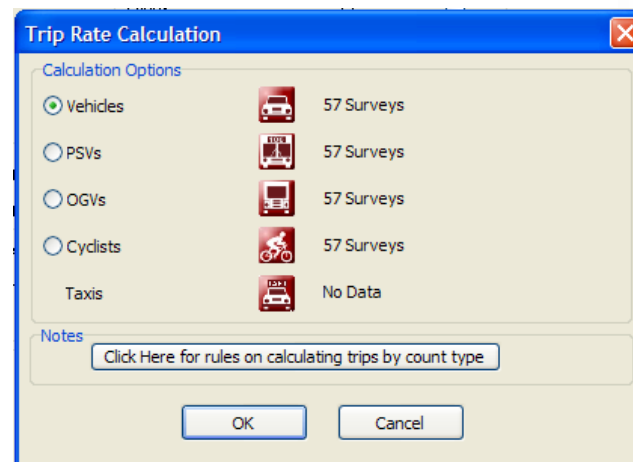
New rules for calculating certain trip modes

- Previous system only included surveys where trips by the selected mode took place
- Average trips by mode could have been misinterpreted by users
- Danger of misrepresentation if trip rates interpreted incorrectly

If users mis-read the data and applied average OGV counts to the entire data set, this would have been misrepresentative and misleading.

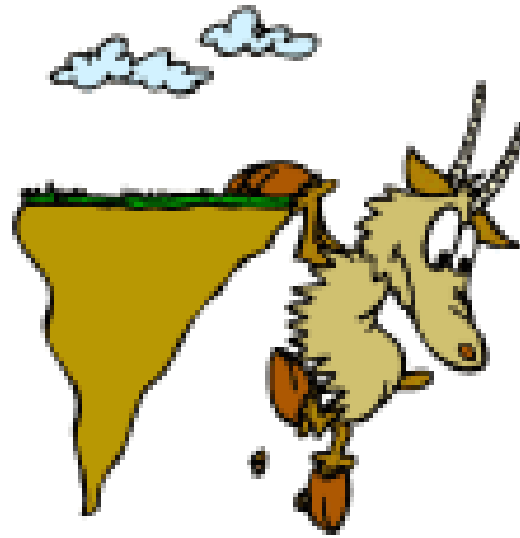
New rules for calculating certain trip modes

- New system only calculates trip rates if ALL surveys in selected set counted the mode
- Includes "0" counts in the mean calculation
- Danger of misinterpretation now removed
- Note on changes within system



Avoiding potential pitfalls – a few examples

- Take care not to over-extrapolate trip rate results
- Watch out for “double peaking”
- The importance of location type
- “Cross-testing” and its exceptions
- Understanding TRICS® definitions



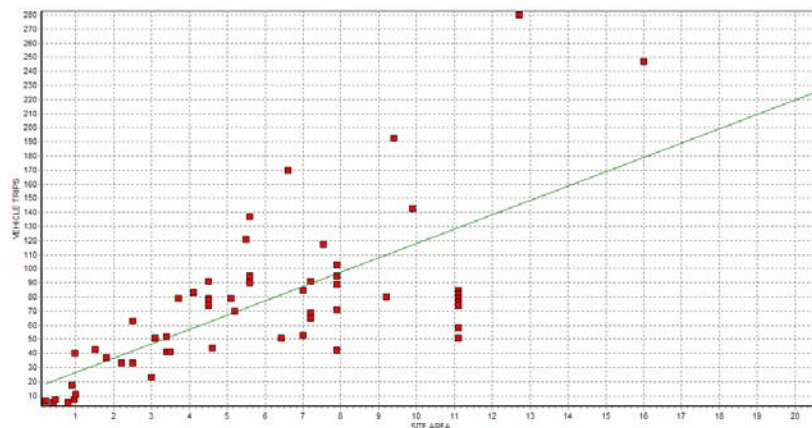
Take care not to over-extrapolate trip rate results

- Know your limits of data extrapolation
- Limits vary by land use/calculation parameter
- Aim to achieve trip rate parameters close to those for your proposed development

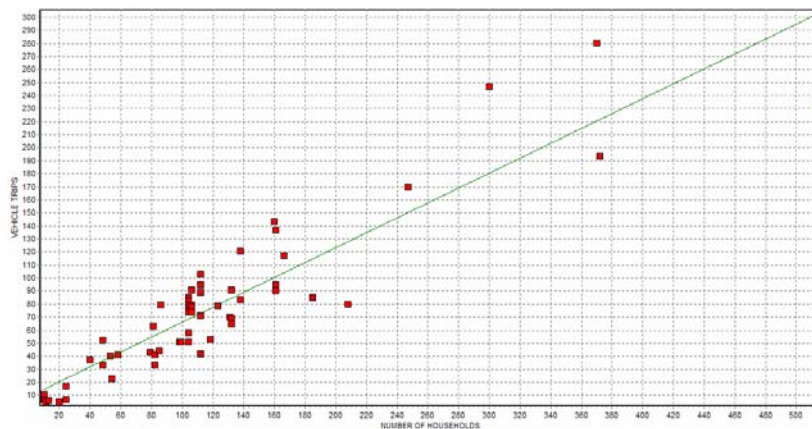


A leap of faith is not often a wise option

Extrapolation example – residential sites

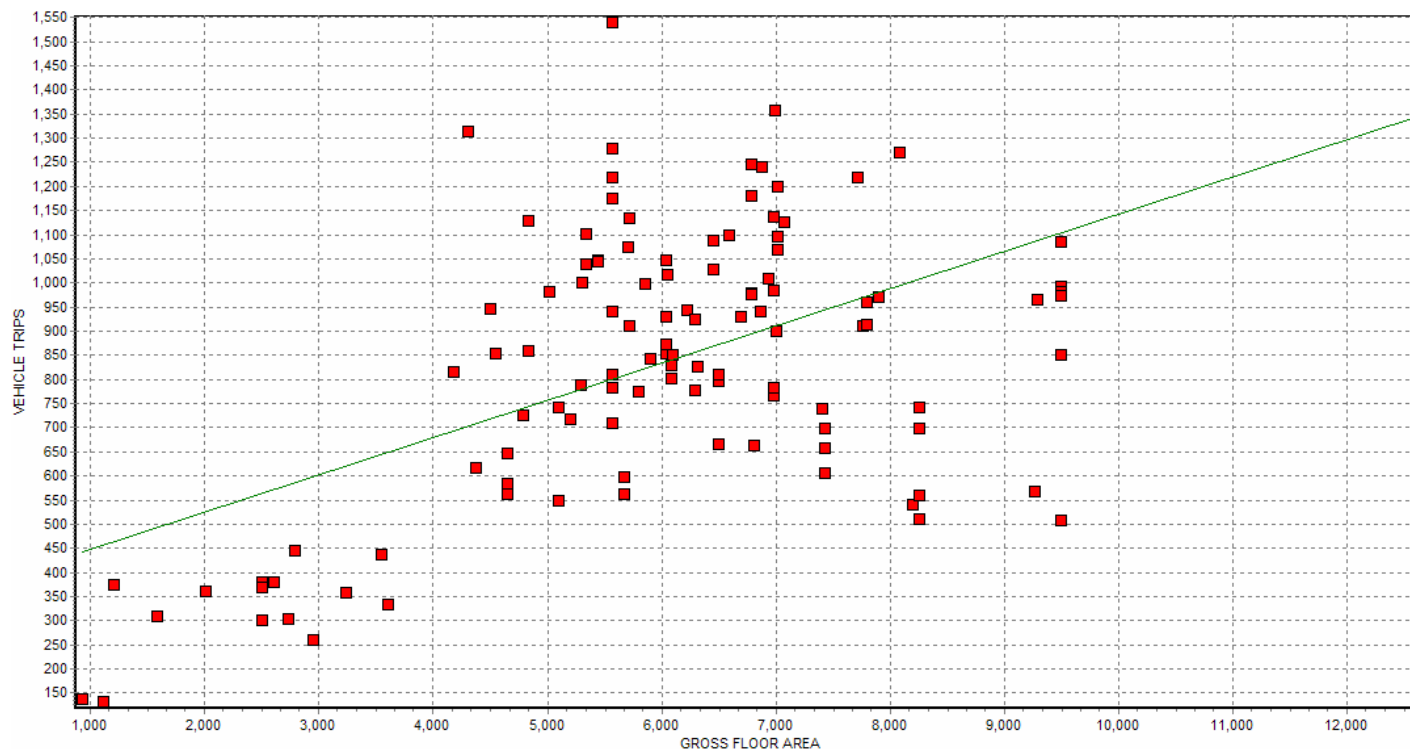


Trip rates calculated by Site Area



Trip rates calculated by Households

Extrapolation example – food superstore sites



All Saturday surveys based on GFA, Edge of Town/Suburban Area

Watch out for “double peaking”

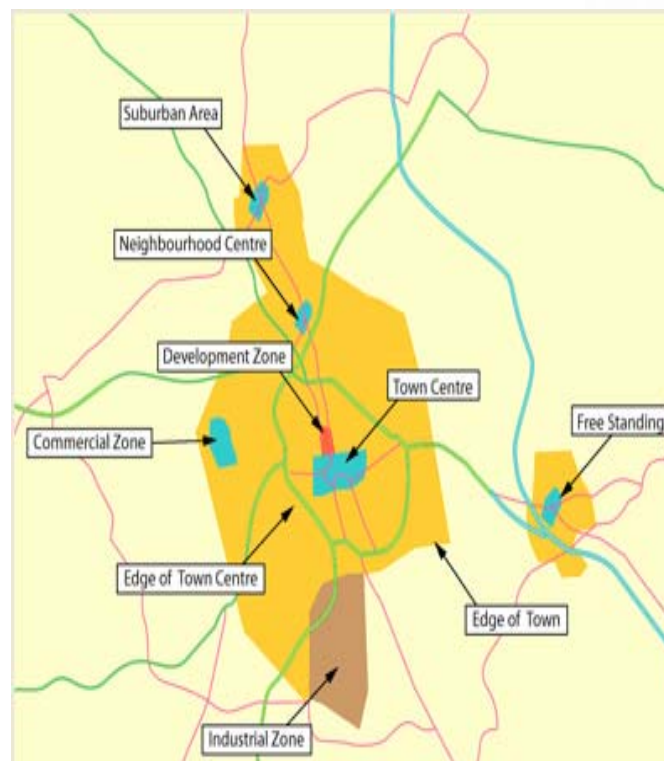
- Occurs when days of the week with different peak profiles are mixed together
- “Hybrid” day profile created does not exist in reality
- Produces artificially high trip rate totals
- Now covered in more detail in 2007 Guide



Great for hikers, not so great for TRICS[®] users

The importance of location type

- Location type of greater importance than region or area
- Guidance given on which location types can be merged in trip rate calculation data sets
- Incorrect selection can lead to misleading results



Revised 2005 location types are based on PPS6 definitions

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“Cross-testing” and its exceptions

- “Cross-testing” a valuable tool for identifying “weighting” or bias in results
- Mean trip rate values compared against median rank order list values
- “Weighting” or bias more evident in smaller data sets
- “Cross-testing” cannot apply to “peak hour” rank order lists as time period is always required

“Cross-testing”, along with other measures, is always recommended, as a method of auditing robustness of data.



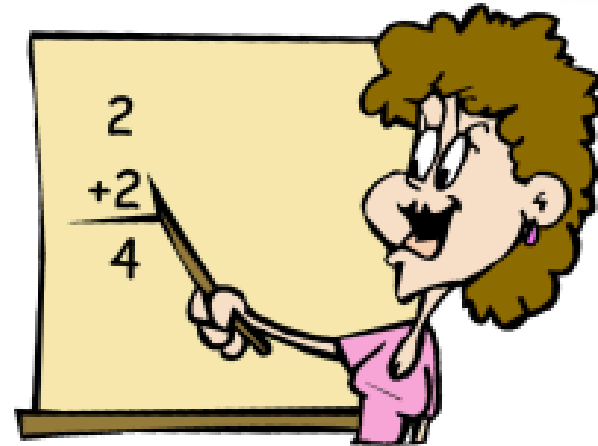
Understanding TRICS® definitions

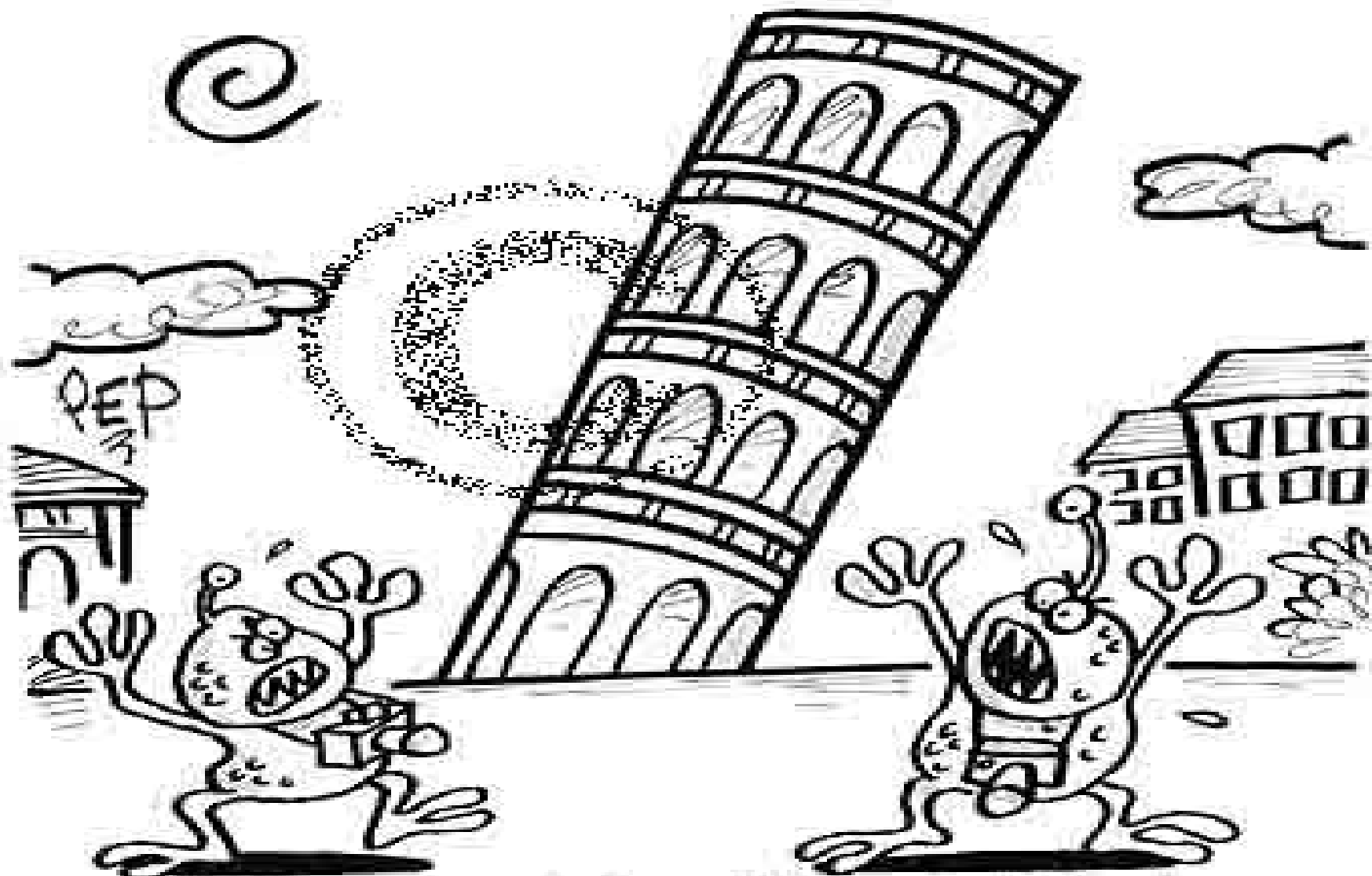
- Definitions present in Help section
- Land Use, Trip Rate Parameter, and Mode definitions all available
- Understanding definitions may be important in correct presentation of data

Users should become familiar with all TRICS® definitions, as they may be requested by auditors of data

What have we learned so far?

- Good Practice continues to evolve
- Guide is being widely used within industry
- There are potential pitfalls, but you can avoid them
- Good Practice equals good quality





"We have been betrayed by the Earthlings!
A rough calculation of its intended trajectory
indicate it is aimed at our home planet!
Arm the destructo-beam! We go to war!"