

## DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRAFFIC

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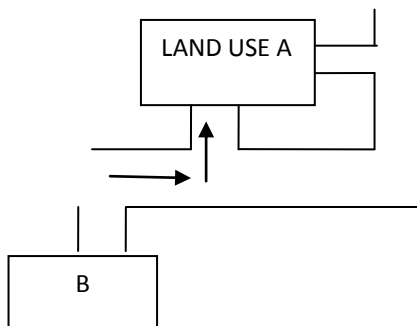
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### Existing Traffic:

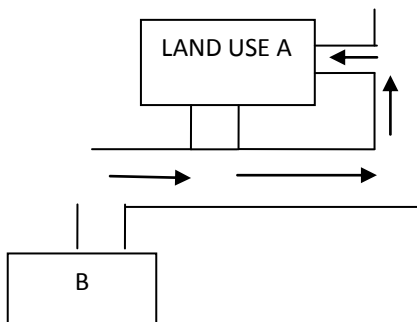
Traffic currently using an existing roadway.

### Diverted Traffic:

Traffic that switches to a new facility from nearby roadways. For example, traffic shifting to a newly constructed route or flyover, using any other routes than regular one because of closing down of regular route for vehicle movement due to repairing.



Land use A can be accessed using two alternate routes from B. Usually arrow marked route is used by a vehicle to reach to A as this route provides access in shorter distance.



If the first route is closed down for any reason for example then vehicle must use the alternate route to reach A.

The traffics that will use the second / alternate route shifting from first route are the Diverted Traffic.

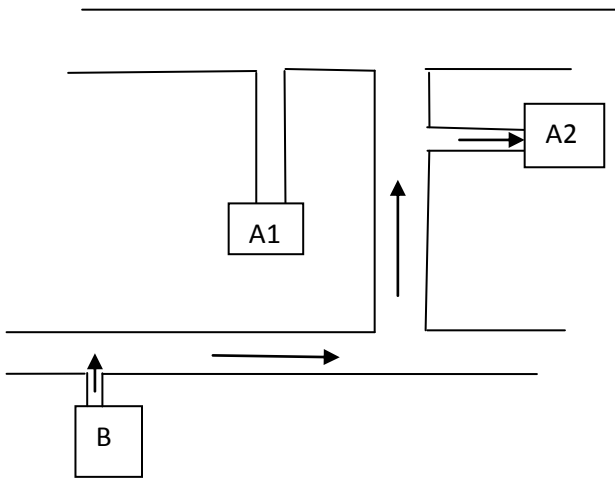
### Converted Traffic:

Traffic changes resulting from change of mode.

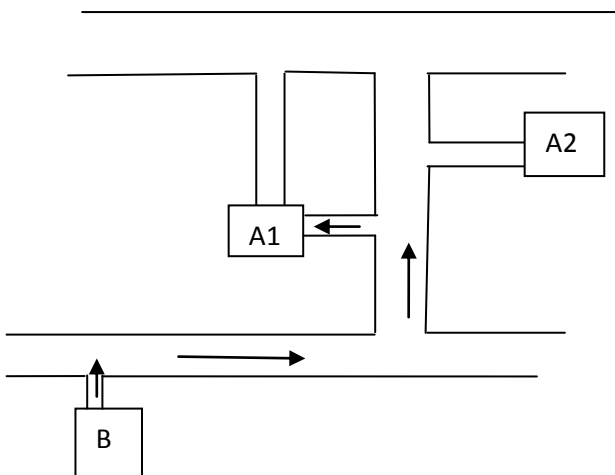
For example, after the banning of rickshaw in VIP roads of Dhaka city, traffic that shifted to other modes that were used to use rickshaw from nearby buildings along these roads.

### Destination Traffic:

Traffic that has changed to different destinations where such changes are attributable to the attractiveness of the improved or new transportation rather than changes in land use.



A1 and A2 are shopping centre. People from B will like to go A2 because it is in close proximity by road network access than A1.

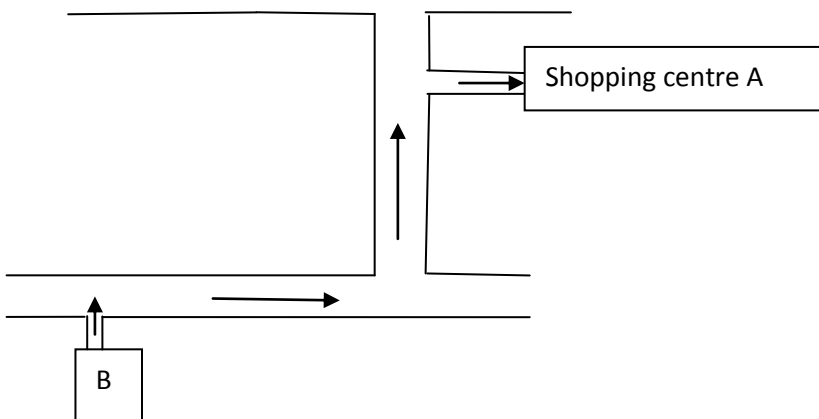


But if a new road is constructed providing access to A1 in more close proximity than A2, then people will prefer to go to A1 for shopping. The amount of traffic that will be generated to A1 because of new road will be counted as Destination traffic.

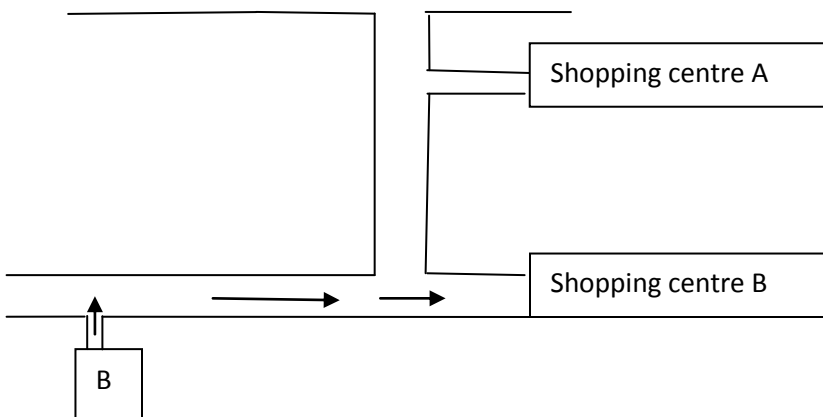
Widening road network to provide any land use access by any transport or introduction of over bridge for vehicular movement can generate Destination Traffic.

**Development Traffic:**

Traffic due to improvement on adjacent land in addition to the development that would have taken place had the new or improved highway not been constructed.



People go to Shopping Centre A as it is there is no other shopping centre nearby.

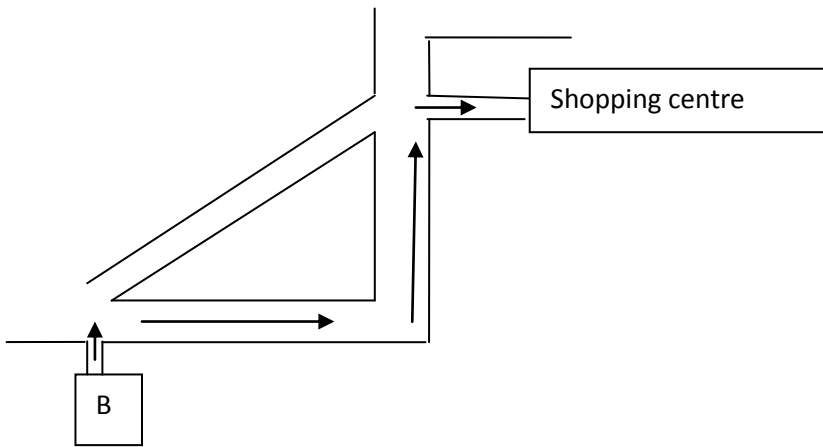


If a new shopping centre B is installed in close proximity than previous shopping centre A. Then traffic is likely to shift to new shopping centre B. For this, traffics have to use another route.

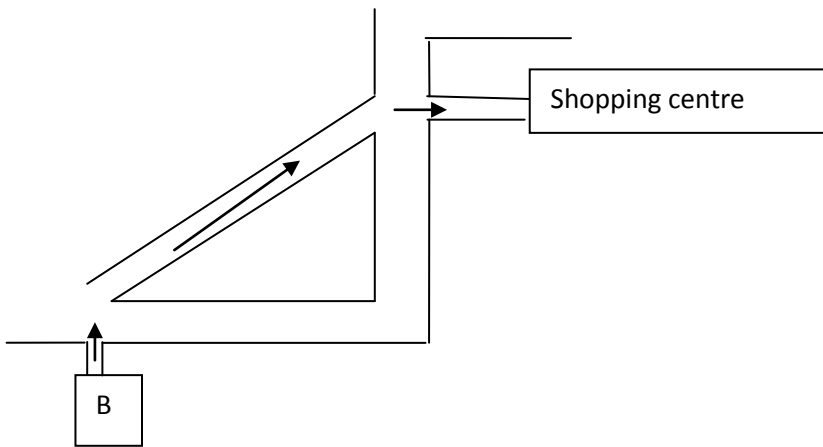
New traffics generated in the route providing access to Shopping Centre B is the development traffic for Shopping Centre B.

### Induced Traffic:

Traffic that represents the trip that would not have been made but are now because of improved transportation.



Consider a disable person who cannot ride in bus. So he uses a rickshaw to go to the shopping centre. He uses the first arrow marked route in the figure to reach shopping centre. He cannot use the alternate route because rickshaw is not allowed to ply on the alternate path although it is the shortest route.



After few months, prohibition on movement of rickshaw in the alternate route is called off. Now that disable person can use the alternate route for going to shopping centre. Here permission of movement of rickshaw in the alternate (shorter) route is inducing additional traffic on that road. This additional traffic on the alternate route is induced traffic.

**Acknowledgements:**

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