

2024-01-29

# **Simple Open Data Measures of Public Transit Service Availability**

**Usecases for Closeness Centrality and Isochrones**

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## Contents

1	Introduction .....	4
1.1	Transit Accessibility Equity and Equality .....	4
1.1.1	Terminology .....	4
1.1.2	Motivation .....	4
1.1.3	Research Question .....	4
1.2	Related Work .....	4
1.3	Methodological Approach .....	4
1.3.1	Data Acquisition .....	4
1.3.2	origins .....	4
1.3.3	Data Processing .....	5
1.4	Geographic Case Studies .....	5
2	Closeness or Reachability .....	6
2.1	Closeness Centrality .....	6
2.2	Reach .....	6
2.2.1	Isochrones as a Measure of Reach .....	6
2.3	Temporal Variability .....	6
2.4	Comparison Use Cases .....	6
2.4.1	secondary schools .....	6
2.4.2	sports clubs .....	6
2.5	Methods .....	6
2.5.1	Available Data .....	6
2.5.2	Processing .....	6
2.6	Results .....	6
3	Distinguishing Transit Footprints .....	7
3.1	Historical Urban Blueprints .....	7
3.2	Radial and Tangential Services .....	7
3.3	Methods .....	7
3.3.1	Visual Differences .....	7
3.3.2	Inequality Measures .....	7
3.4	Results .....	7
3.5	Hub and Spoke Transit Planning .....	7
4	Comparisons with Non-Schedule-Based Modes .....	8
4.1	Cycling .....	8
4.1.1	Methods .....	8
4.1.2	Results .....	8
4.2	Cars .....	8
4.2.1	Methods .....	8
4.2.2	Results .....	8
4.3	Limitations .....	8
5	Recap of Results .....	9
6	Discussion .....	10

6.1 General Limitations .....	10
Bibliography .....	11

# 1 Introduction

In recent years, but for decades by now, the demand for a paradigm shift in transportation infrastructure and service has become louder and louder. While calls for a shift away from car centric mobility are nothing new and were a well established part of German Academic discourse in the 1990s already [1], it has become part of a widespread political discourse around the so called *Verkehrswende* [2]. With increased awareness and concrete experiences of climate change this discourse has reached states of heated debate. Benefits of

## 1.1 Transit Accessibility Equity and Equality

### 1.1.1 Terminology

### 1.1.2 Motivation

- Traditional transport planning centering on men?
  - German Transport Planning post world war 2?
- Transit planning and identifying demand in public transit networks is a complicated process, that takes into account a plethora of data that's hard to access or acquire [3].
  - statistical routing data based on conveyal engine [4]

### 1.1.3 Research Question

- How temporal variability in transit accessibility maps on to spatial usage patterns?

## 1.2 Related Work

- Network Centrality Measures
  - road networks
  - public transit networks
  - bipartite networks
- Transit Equity Studies
  - US
  - Network Planning [3]
- Traveltime Datasets such as [5] and [6]

## 1.3 Methodological Approach

### 1.3.1 Data Acquisition

- explorative data analysis

### 1.3.2 origins

- hexgrids from h3pandas [7] based on uber's implementation of them

#### 1.3.2.1 Transport Data

- osm files from geofabrik [8]
- gtfs files from various transit companies [9]–[12].

#### 1.3.2.2 Destinations

- Usage of openly available data, preferably from osm .. extracted with pyrosm [13]
- specific data if necessary, eg secondary school data not mapped in osm [14]

### **1.3.3 Data Processing**

- Isochrones
  - available from openrouteservice [15], as used in [16], not used because:
- travel time matrices
  - enough for basic reach analyses, isochrone itself not important
  - calculated with r5py [17] as used in [5], based on the conveyal engine [4], [18]

### **1.4 Geographic Case Studies**

- Selected based on data availability, personal familiarity.

## **2 Closeness or Reachability**

### **2.1 Closeness Centrality**

### **2.2 Reach**

#### **2.2.1 Isochrones as a Measure of Reach**

- ors [15]
- cumulative or individual accessibility measures from [6]

### **2.3 Temporal Variability**

- conveyal approach [18]
  - also used in [6] for metrics spanning the UK, but identified gap in temporal variability of transport choices

### **2.4 Comparison Use Cases**

#### **2.4.1 secondary schools**

- see [6]

#### **2.4.2 sports clubs**

- osm data

### **2.5 Methods**

#### **2.5.1 Available Data**

- school data from [14]
- sports data from osm

#### **2.5.2 Processing**

### **2.6 Results**

## **3 Distinguishing Transit Footprints**

### **3.1 Historical Urban Blueprints**

### **3.2 Radial and Tangential Services**

### **3.3 Methods**

#### **3.3.1 Visual Differences**

#### **3.3.2 Inequality Measures**

- Lorenz Curves and Gini Coefficients being silly sometimes [19]

### **3.4 Results**

### **3.5 Hub and Spoke Transit Planning**

## **4 Comparisons with Non-Schedule-Based Modes**

### **4.1 Cycling**

#### **4.1.1 Methods**

#### **4.1.2 Results**

### **4.2 Cars**

#### **4.2.1 Methods**

- added parking times

#### **4.2.2 Results**

### **4.3 Limitations**

- limitations to car traffic estimations
  - temporal variability
- limitations to parking times



## **5 Recap of Results**

## 6 Discussion

### 6.1 General Limitations

- Lack of real world measures as Comparisons
- Focuses solely on door to door travel times and neglects
  - reliability Data
  - delay data both for cars and public transit
  - public transit fare structures [20]
- *inequality* being silly at times [19].

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