



# New York City Subway

## MTA PROJECT

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#### **About The Project**

Public transportation is the backbone of urban mobility, but what happens when a global crisis forces a dramatic shift in commuter behavior? This study uncovers how travel patterns transformed before and after the pandemic, revealing insights that could reshape the future of public transit.





The question "What happens when a global crisis forces a dramatic shift in commuter behavior?" led us to a deeper question...







- Improve future public transportation planning
- Prepare for future crises
- Design safer, more flexible transport systems





#### And this was...

#### The Goal of Our Project



Understanding the past helps us build a better future.





#### **Data Processing Pipeline**

 CSV file were imported into Power BI to begin the analysis.

Created relationships between tables..

• Summarized the most critical findings from the analysis, highlighting trends, patterns, and key takeaways for decision-making.

 Designed an executive-level dashboard presenting core analytical insights through curated visualizations. Dataset

Cleaning

Data Modeling

DAX

visuals

Reports

Dashboard

- Removed null values and duplicate entries.
- Standardized datetime formats.
- Transform data.

Used DAX functions for calculated columns and measures

 Designed interactive visuals to highlight trends. Added slicers for better filtering.



**O1** Data Cleaning (Before Transformation):

XV				LIRR: Total E	stimated Ridership Tulk	R: % of Comparable Pre-Pandemic Day  Metro-North: Total	Estimated Ridership Metro-North: % of Con	mparable Pre-Pandemic Day
Date Subways: Tot	al Estimated Ridership 🔻 Subways: % of Comp	arable Pre-Pandemic Day  Buses: Total E	stimated Ridership Buses: % of Comparat	ble Pre-Pandemic Day	121249	40	96281	36
پناین 2022 19	2642129	51	1286788	63	131038	43	110674	41
فبراير, 2022 11	3015472	56	1348189	63	134902	45	118572	44
غبراير, 2022 28	2915786	54	1362855	63	158985	51	135371	49
مارس. 2022 11	3195956	57	1419371	63	159962	51	134093	49
عارس. 2022 14	3008800	54	1406578	63	163169	52	137528	50
مارس. 2022 18	3275433	59	1402805	63	67551	78	63818	68
عارس. 2022 20	1656673	72	628693	63	165487	53	134182	49
مارس. 2022 21	3034759	55	1418900	63	64950	75	58044	62
مارس. 2022 27	1534056	67	628313	63	161276	52	140249	40
أبريل. 2022 07	3307076	59	1379678	63	79436	70	85804	49
أبريل, 2022 23	2109188	67	844145	63	163741			49
مابو، 2022 09	3114506	54	1428758	63		51	140940	2350
مابو، 2022 19	3467327	61	1426027	63	172517	54	149985	52
مابو، 2022 21	2324245	72	883795	63	94322	80	92552	61
Access A. Dide: Total Sched	read Trins V Access A. Dide: % of Compari	ahla Pro Pandamic Nav V Rridges and	Tunnels: Total Traffic V Bridges and T	Tunnels: % of Comparable Pre. Pan	odemic Day V Stat	ten Island Railway: Total Estimated Ridership	Staten Island Pailway: % of Comparable	le Pre-Pandemic Day
Access A-ride. Total Sched	21111	75	829778	united. 70 of comparable (1)c-1 an	95	5598	States (Julia Railway, % of comparator	34
22608		77	939270	106		5570		34
21929		75	859177	97		6170		38
23736		80	986555	107		6150		39
22480		76	879699	95		6416		40
24019		81	978491	106		6288		39
12736		72	879711	109		1722		55
22229		75	880846	96		6367		40
11809		67	830360	103		1602		51
24107		83	901454	96		6636		41
13459		81	907580	5		59		1
22008		75	917036	95		6564		38
	24271	83	983011		102	6790		39



#### **O1** Data Cleaning (Process):

Data was extracted for each transportation mode before COVID-19 by custom column.

```
Custom column formula ①

= ([#"Staten Island Railway: Total Estimated Ridership"] / (
    [#"Staten Island Railway: % of Comparable Pre-Pandemic
    Day"] / 100))
```

An **UNPIVOT** operation was performed to was applied to merge pre- and post-COVID ridership data into a single column.

Three classifications were added:

- Pre- and Post-COVID periods.
- Seasonal classification.
- Weekday vs. Weekend classification.



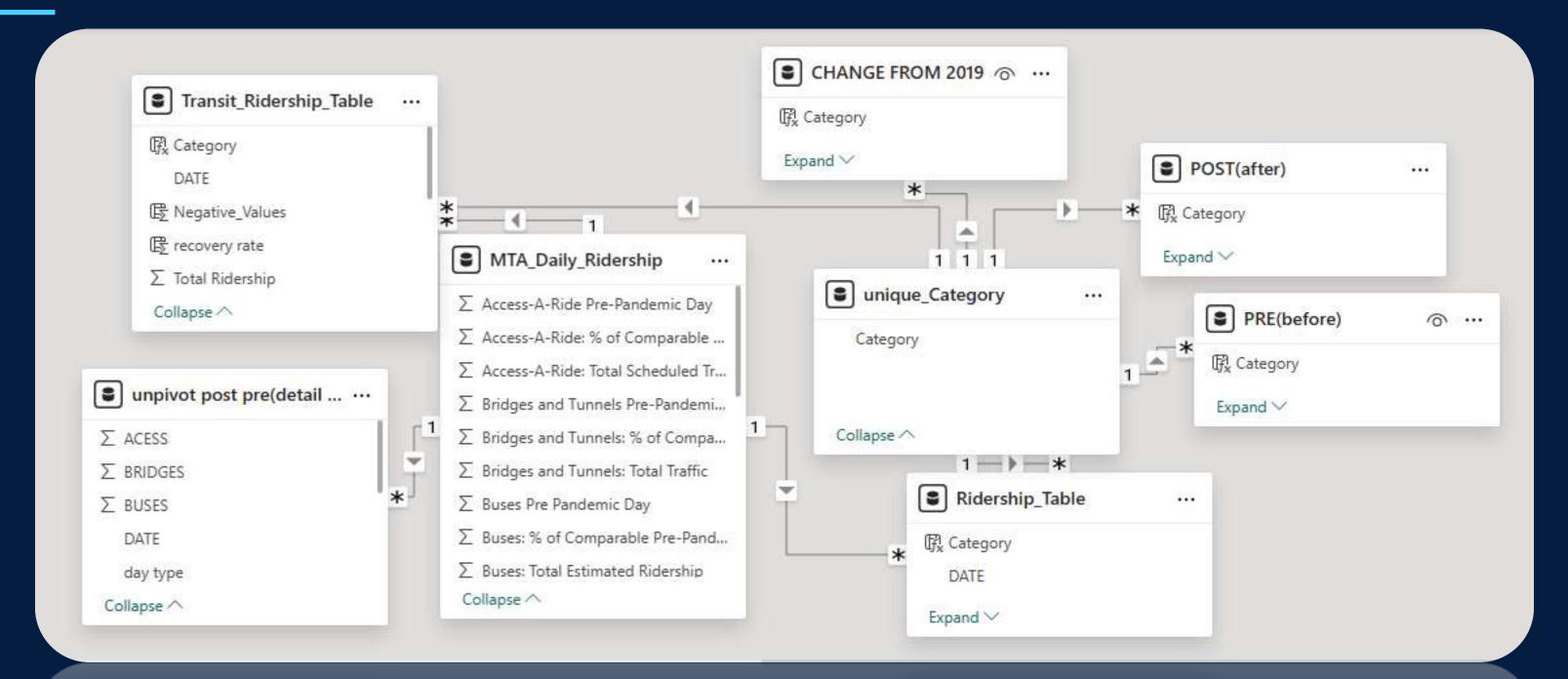


#### **1** Data Cleaning (After Transformation):

Transit Mode 💌	DATE -	period *	season 💌	day type	Category -	Total Ridership
Subways	ص 11/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5606940
Subways	ص 14/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5571852
Subways	ص 18/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	555158
Subways	ص 21/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5517744
Subways	ص 07/04/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5605214
Subways	ص 09/05/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5767604
Subways	ص 19/05/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5684143
Subways	ص 23/05/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5762509
Subways	ص 31/05/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5671623
Subways	ص 03/03/2023 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5526714
Subways	ص 10/03/2023 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5559268
Subways	ص 17/03/2023 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5547756
Subways	ص 24/03/2023 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5610000
Subways	ص 12/05/2023 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5727988
Subways	ص 15/05/2023 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5731360
Subways	ص 19/05/2023 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5742317
Subways	ص 30/05/2023 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5715175
Subways	ص 09/04/2024 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5614825
Subways	ص 16/04/2024 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5602103
Subways	ص 01/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5603895
Subways	ص 02/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	553132
Subways	ص 03/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5530164
Subways	ص 04/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5595522
Subways	ص 07/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5520222
Subways	ص 08/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5593919
Subways	ص 09/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5559927
Subways	ص 10/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	556560
	101000000000000000000000000000000000000	Treatment of the second	- Carriores		Tarib-	
Subways	10/03/2022 12:00:00		Spring	Weekday	Rail	556560)
Subways	09/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5559927
Subways	08/03/2022 12:00:00	pre	Spring	Weekday	Rail	5593971



#### O2 DATA MODELING:



وتكنولوجيا المعلومات





#### 02

#### DAX:

**Note:** The provided DAX formulas are samples, but they have been applied consistently across different categories and transportation modes:

- •The categorization DAX is used for all three categories.
- •The **table creation DAX** is applied to all seven transportation modes.
- •The comparison DAX Measures for pre- and post-2019 periods is also utilized across all seven transportation

```
ACCESS CHANGE% FROM 2019 = (SUM(MTA Daily Ridership[Access-A-Ride: Total Scheduled Trips])-(SUM(MTA Daily Ridership[Access-A-Ride Pre-Pandemic Day])))/(SUM
 (MTA Daily Ridership Access-A-Ride Pre-Pandemic Day))
             Relationships
                                Calculations
                                                     Calendars
                                                                                                    1 Category =
                                                                                                    2 SWITCH(
1 Transit Ridership Table =
                                                                                                             'Transit_Ridership_Table'[Transit Mode],
2 UNION(
                                                                                                             "Subways", "Rail",
     SELECTCOLUMNS(
                                                                                                             "LIRR", "Rail",
          'MTA Daily Ridership',
                                                                                                             "Metro-North", "Rail",
          "Transit Mode", "Subways",
                                                                                                            "staten island", "Rail",
          "Total Ridership", 'MTA_Daily_Ridership'[Subways: Total Estimated Ridership],
                                                                                                             "Buses", "Road",
         "Total Ridership Pre", 'MTA Daily Ridership' [Subways Pre-Pandemic Day],
                                                                                                            "Bridges and Tunnels", "Road",
          "Total Ridership %", 'MTA_Daily_Ridership'[Subways: % of Comparable Pre-Pandemic Day],
                                                                                                             "Access-A-Ride", "Paratransit",
          "DATE", 'MTA Daily Ridership'[Date]
                                                                                                             "Unknown"
                                                                                                   12
```





## Key Insights & Visuals

- From 2020 to 2024, subways accounted for the largest share of total transportation at 35.1%, despite experiencing a 45.83% decline compared to 2019, with a total ridership of 4.28 billion. Similarly, buses recorded 1.71 billion trips, marking a 45.03% decrease.
- On the other hand, bridges and tunnels recorded a total ridership of 1.46 billion, but the percentage change compared to 2019 is 6.64%. Meanwhile, LIRR and Metro-North saw declines of 45.64% and 50.67%, respectively.
- Staten Island Railway experienced the largest drop, falling 63.47% below 2019 levels. In contrast, Access-A-Ride declined by 13.71%, rather than showing an increase, reflecting a shift in demand for accessible transportation services.



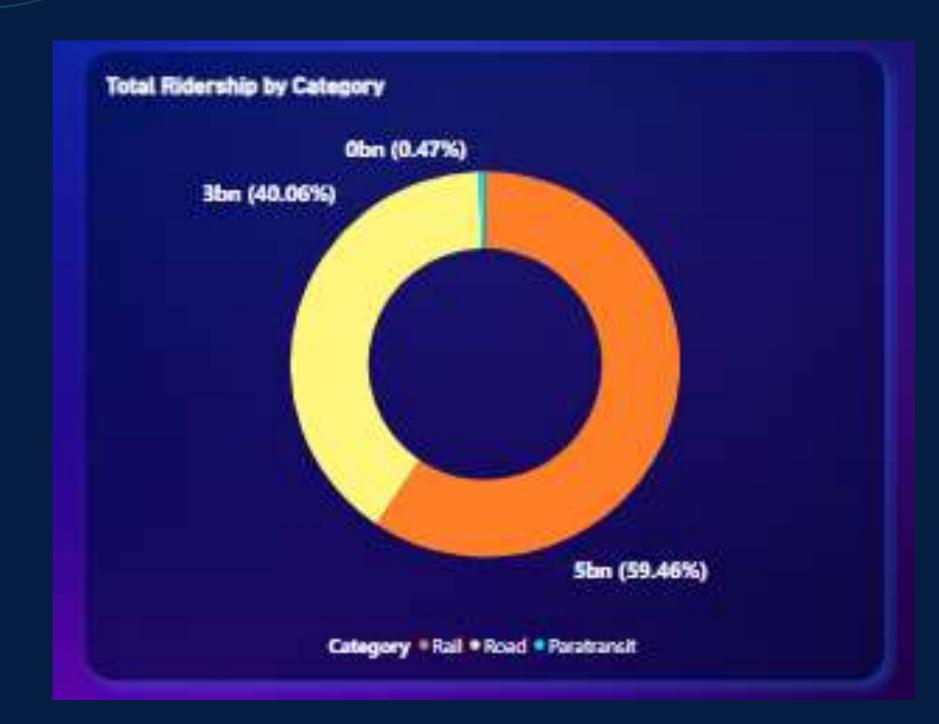






## Key Insights & Visuals

- The total ridership volume from 2020 to 2024, as of October, reached **8.43 billion**, distributed across rail, road, and paratransit. Rail accounted for the largest share at **59.46%** (**5 billion**), followed by road with **40.06%** (**3 billion**), while paratransit contributed the remaining **0.47%** (**0.4 billion**).
- Understanding the distribution of ridership across these categories helps in optimizing resource allocation and improving transportation services. The dominance of rail highlights its central role in urban mobility, while road and paratransit services provide essential connectivity for different commuter needs.

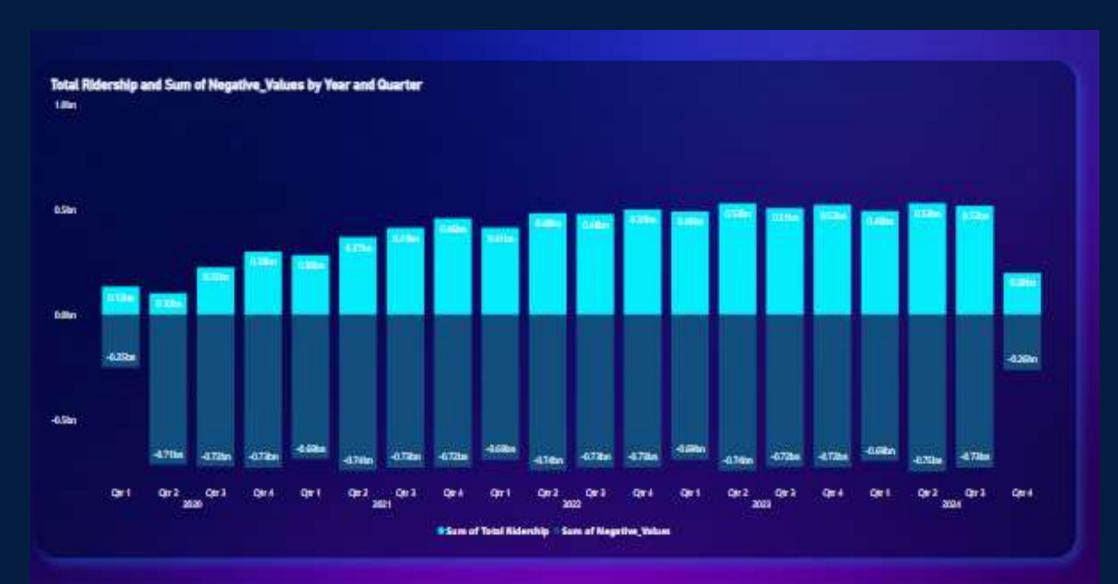






## Key Insights & Visuals

- The pandemic caused a sharp decline in transportation ridership, with 2020 experiencing the largest drop, especially in Q2 (-611 million) compared to 2019.
- From 2021 to 2023, ridership gradually recovered, reducing the deficit to -200 million by 2023.
- By Q4 2024, the gap further narrowed to 263 million below 2019 levels, reflecting
  a strong rebound as demand approached
  pre-pandemic levels.





#### conclusion



#### **During the Pandemic:**

- Significant drop in ridership.
- Imbalance in passenger distribution across transportation modes
   Despite the overall decrease in ridership, certain modes such as buses, subways, and bridges experienced noticeable overcrowding

#### **After the Pandemic:**

- Gradual recovery in ridership However, numbers did not fully return to pre-pandemic levels.
- Ongoing preference for the same modes of transportation.

#### which led to:

- Resource exhaustion in these modes.
- Underutilization of other transportation modes.
- Difficulty in covering operational costs for the lessused modes due to decreased revenue.



### SOlutions (ple nary lufanza)



Improving services of less-used transportation modes.

Surveys to understand passenger behavior.

Incentive-based pricing system (Dynamic Pricing & Rewards) Smart Nudging.

Passenger movement heatmaps.



## MTA App:











# Thanks' For Watching

