

city_mobility

Selim Ach

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```
##
## Attaching package: 'janitor'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   chisq.test, fisher.test

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.0 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.0    v dplyr   1.0.2
## v tibble  3.0.1    v stringr 1.4.0
## v tidyr   1.0.2    v forcats 0.5.0
## v purrr   0.3.3

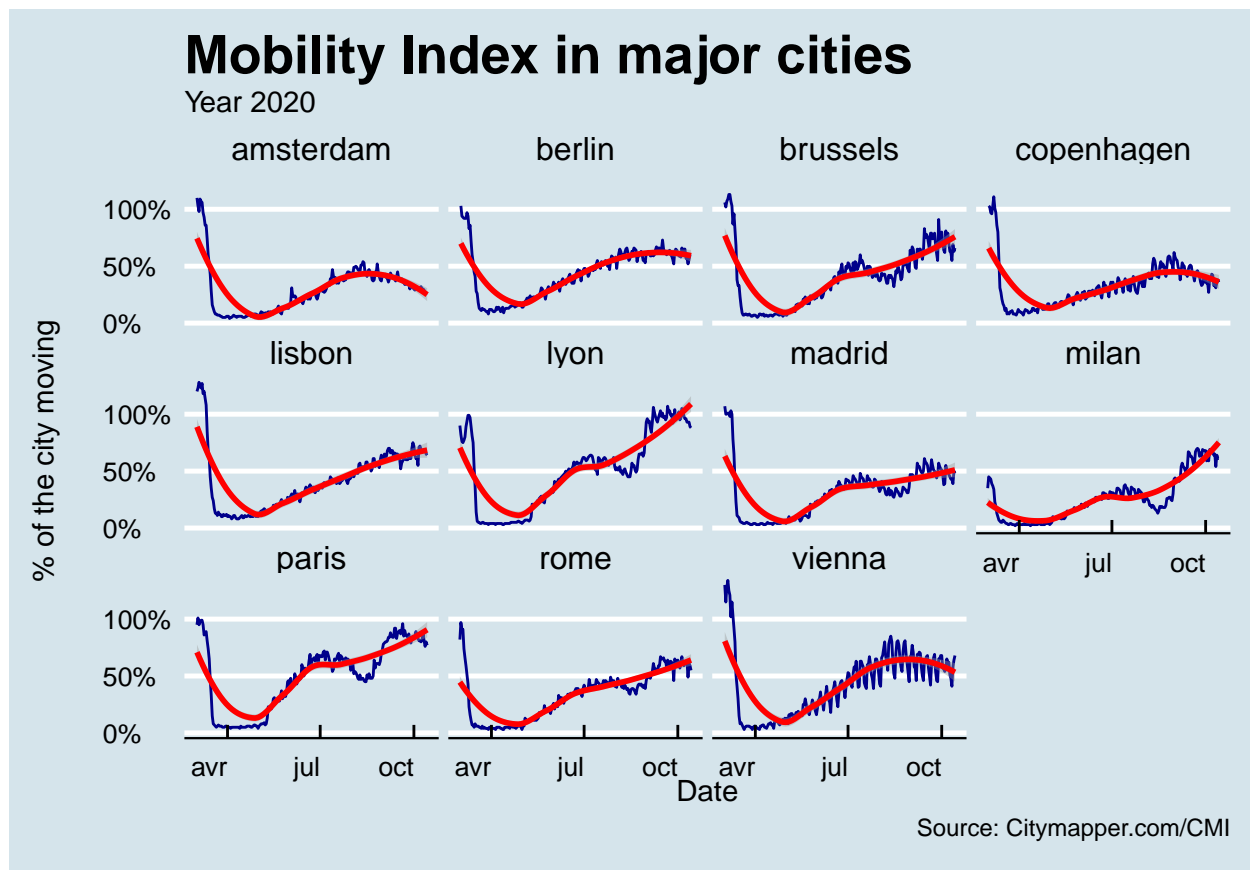
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   .default = col_double(),
##   Date = col_date(format = "")
## )

## See spec(...) for full column specifications.

## Scale for 'y' is already present. Adding another scale for 'y', which will
## replace the existing scale.

## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```



This graph indicates the evolution of the mobility index in major European cities based on data collected by “Citymapper”.

It is interesting to note that mobility in Paris seems to have resumed to (almost) pre-covid, while in other cities (e.g. Copenhagen), it is not yet the case.

Note (definition of the index as per the website):

The Citymapper Mobility Index is calculated by comparing trips planned in the Citymapper app to a recent typical usage period. Trips planned (‘Get Me Somewhere’ and related) are correlated to trips taken (GO mode). Typical usage period is defined as 4 weeks between Jan 6th and Feb 2nd, 2020. To better capture typical usage in certain cities we are using different periods in Paris (Feb 3rd to March 1st) and Hong Kong and Singapore (both Dec 2nd to Dec 22nd). A day is defined as midnight to midnight UTC, thus for certain cities may not correspond with calendar days. Data are updated every day at 7am UTC.

Users include public transport, and also walking, cycling, some micromobility and to be confident that it represents a real change in behaviour. However, it is a sample set of general mobility and may not represent the real world exactly.