

MTA Turnstile Data Analysis

By Wesley Sheh

Introduction

The objective of this project was to find out optimal days and time to schedule maintenance work in the MTA stations.

NYC historically has been a busy place with tons of traffic going through their underground transportation system. To minimize congestion, we take a look at MTA turnstile data and look for patterns within the week and day to find four hour blocks for maintenance to occur within the week.

Methodology

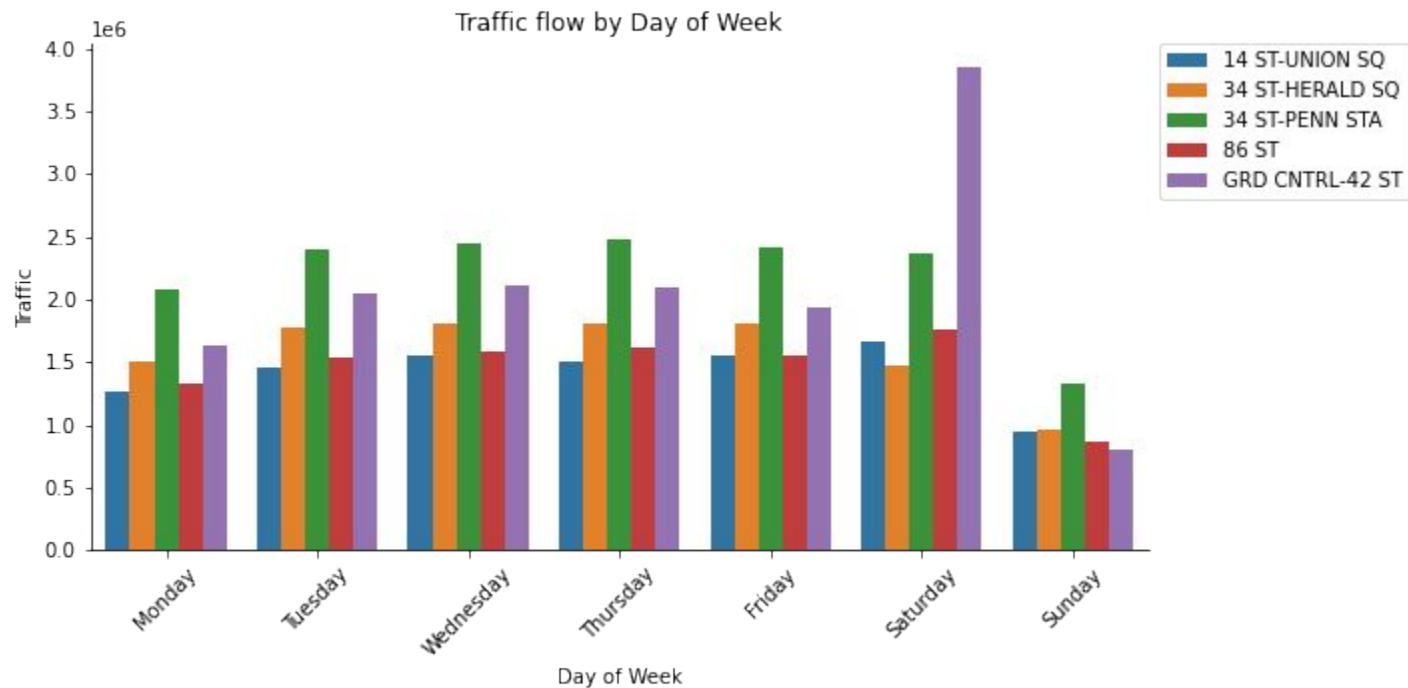
Data Sources:

MTA Data

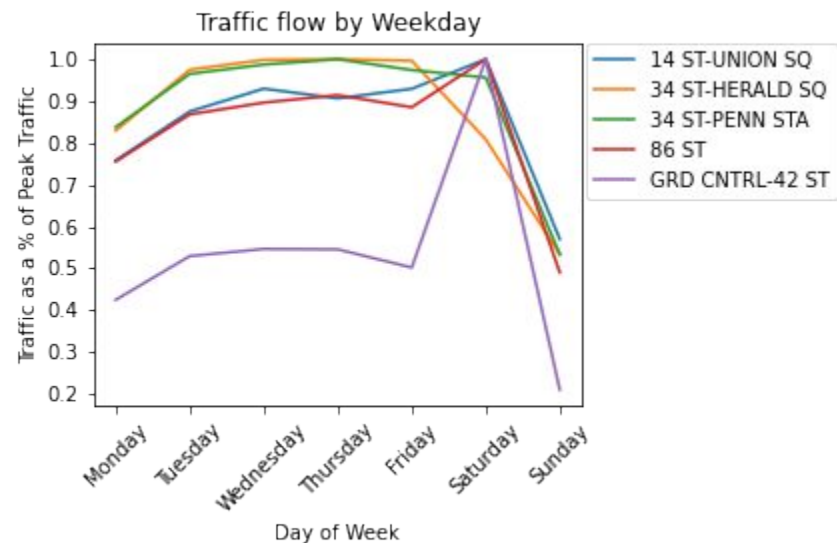
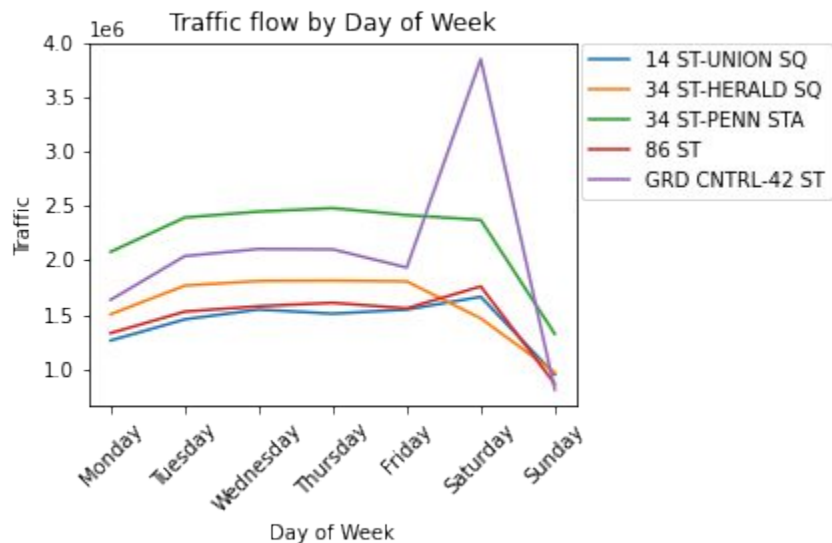
Tools used:

Pandas, Numpy, Matplotlib, Seaborn, Datetime, Dateutil

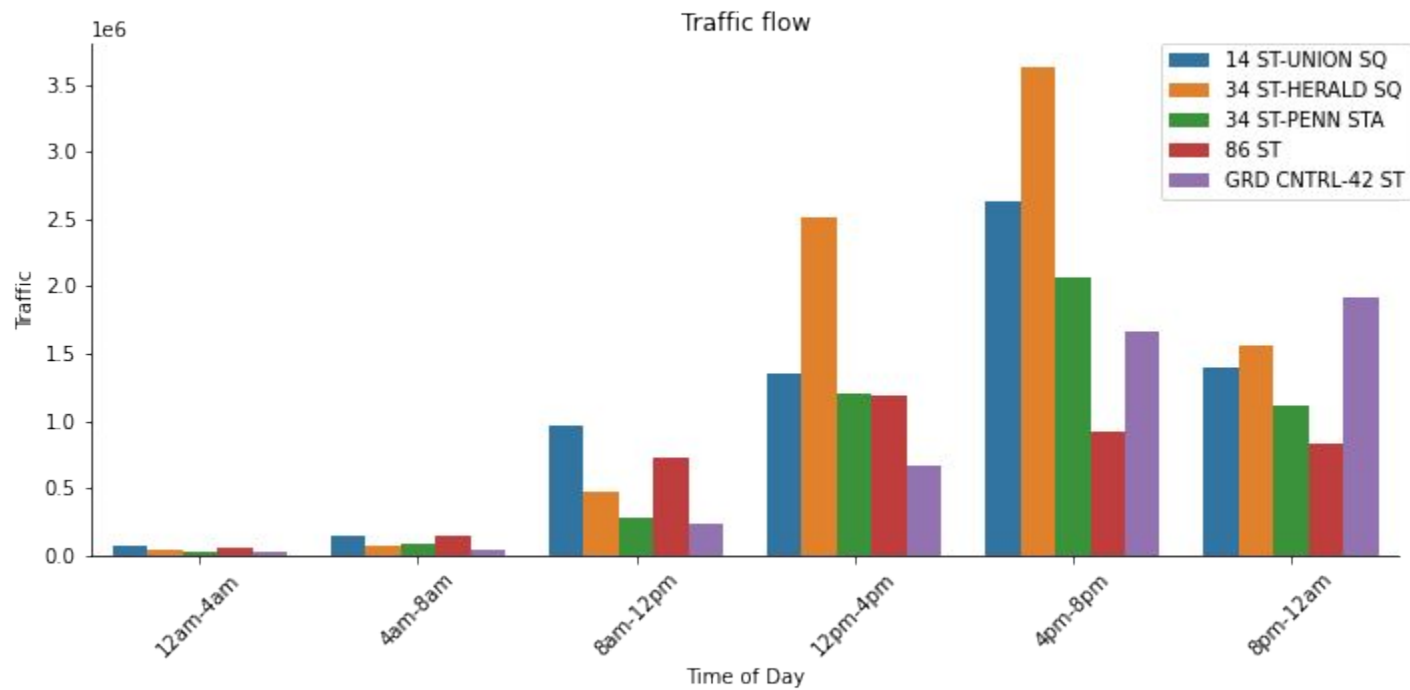
Results



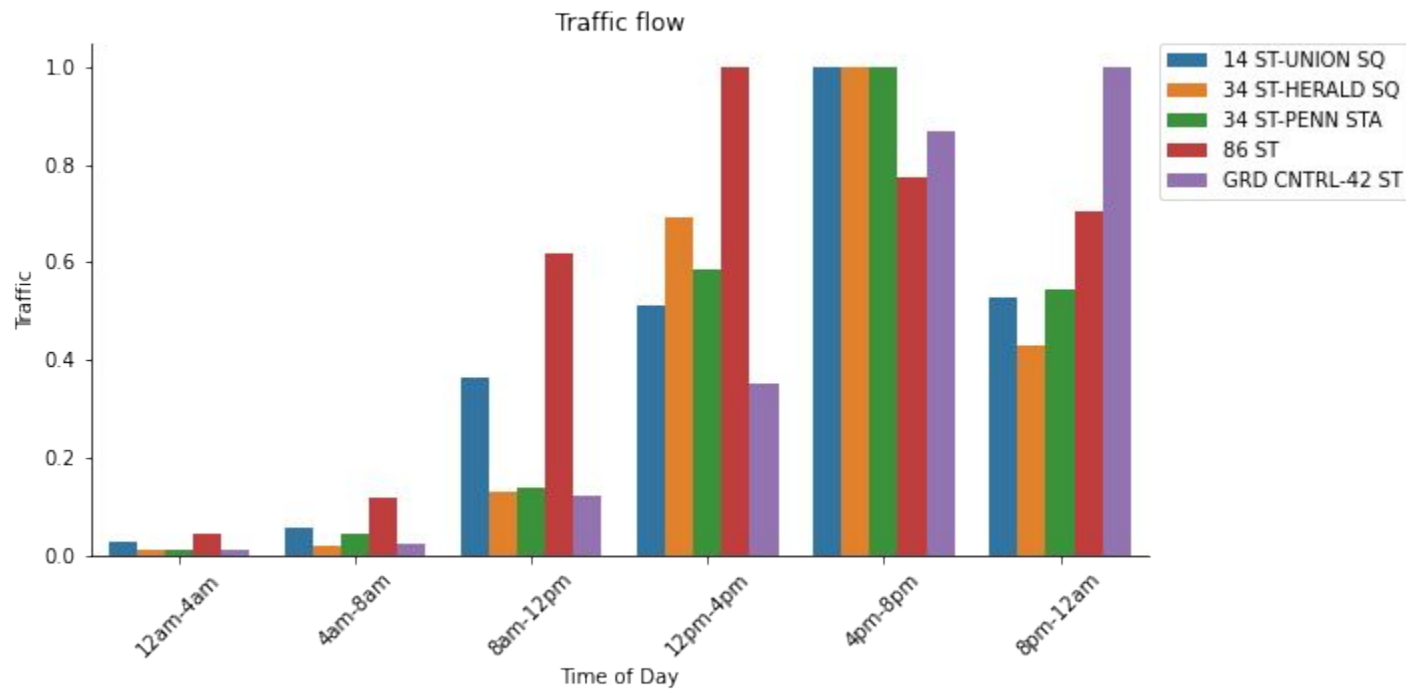
Result



Results



Results



Conclusion

In this sample of data, we see that the lowest foot traffic is universally on Sunday which makes a lot of sense. However we also saw a breakdown of time which concludes that between 12am and 8am is the lowest amount of people. Outside of these times we see different patterns emerge from different stations, some being more busy at certain hours. Thus I would schedule construction to fit where it is lowest in comparison to the peak hours times to reduce the possibility of congestion.

One of these examples is the Grand Central Station, where foot traffic is moderate in the morning to afternoon, however quickly picks up during evening hours. We would tailor the maintenance to each individual station

Future Work

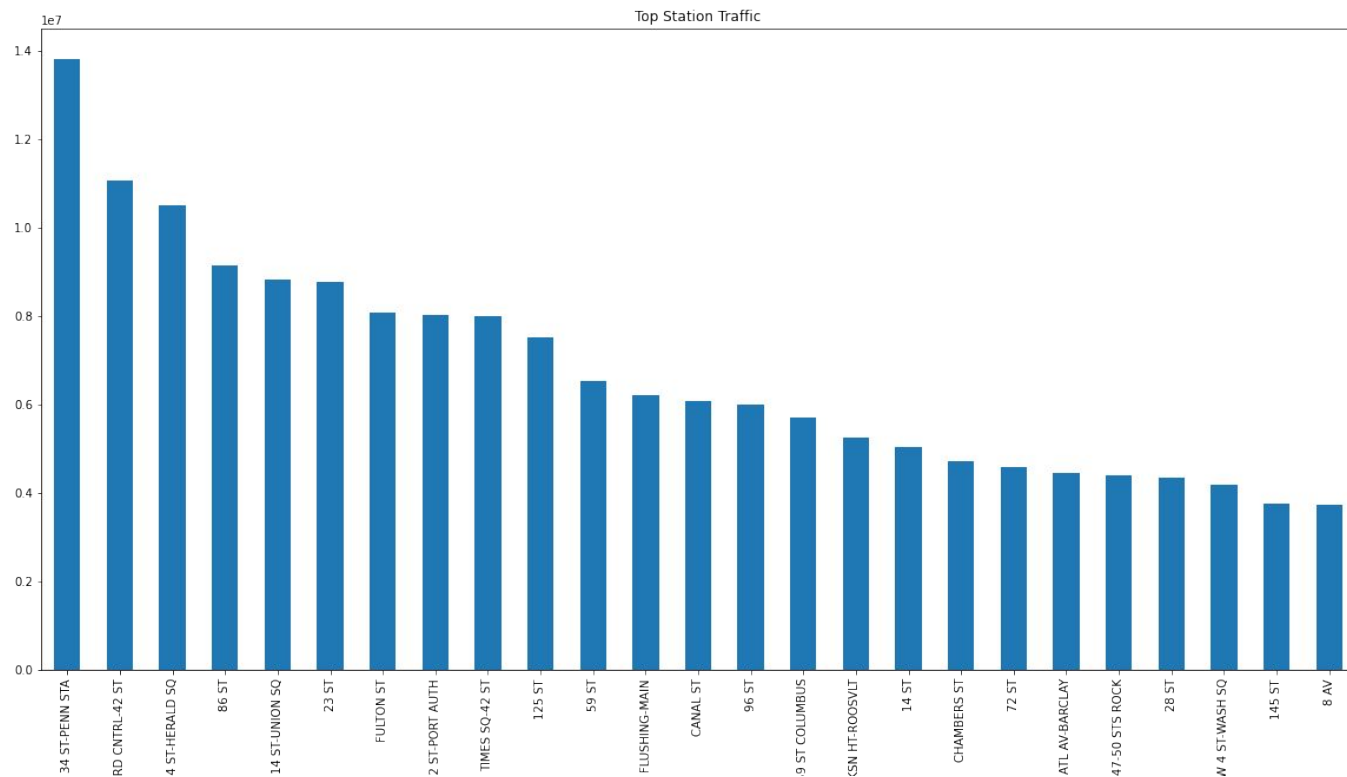
This approach can be applied to each station individually to optimize the traffic within the MTA stations. We can also dig deeper into themes for certain months. Our approach assumes a relatively same traffic throughout each month. However, there might be changes due to tourism, university schedules, and a number of other confounding variables.

Another question we would have to address is how much is our budget, and weigh the pros and cons of hiring individuals at night (assuming a hire base pay). Otherwise what is a profit maximizing solution for MTA?

Questions?

Appendix

Time Series Plots - Traffic Totals



Percentage of Peak Calculations

```
In [45]: top_stations["PEAK_TRAFF"] = top_stations.groupby("STATION")["TOTAL_TRAFF"].transform('max')
top_stations["% of PEAK"] = top_stations['TOTAL_TRAFF']/top_stations['PEAK_TRAFF']
top_stations
```

Out[45]:

	STATION	PAR_TIME	TOTAL_TRAFF	PEAK_TRAFF	% of PEAK
0	14 ST-UNION SQ	2021-09-14 00:00:00	1.389922e+06	2639485.0	0.526588
1	14 ST-UNION SQ	2021-09-14 04:00:00	6.614850e+04	2639485.0	0.025061
2	14 ST-UNION SQ	2021-09-14 08:00:00	1.436126e+05	2639485.0	0.054409
3	14 ST-UNION SQ	2021-09-14 12:00:00	9.565810e+05	2639485.0	0.362412
4	14 ST-UNION SQ	2021-09-14 16:00:00	1.354362e+06	2639485.0	0.513116
5	14 ST-UNION SQ	2021-09-14 20:00:00	2.639485e+06	2639485.0	1.000000
6	34 ST-HERALD SQ	2021-09-14 00:00:00	1.552935e+06	3631797.0	0.427594
7	34 ST-HERALD SQ	2021-09-14 04:00:00	3.207929e+04	3631797.0	0.008833
8	34 ST-HERALD SQ	2021-09-14 08:00:00	6.865500e+04	3631797.0	0.018904
9	34 ST-HERALD SQ	2021-09-14 12:00:00	4.766176e+05	3631797.0	0.131235
10	34 ST-HERALD SQ	2021-09-14 16:00:00	2.514948e+06	3631797.0	0.692480