Urban accessibility measurement

Some feedback on data and visualisation

March 2017
Data at ITF: what are the coming challenges?

- Most of ITF data is collected from members countries
  - Mainly aggregated data
  - Consistency issues
  - Not global

- New forms of data (open, crowdsourced, satellite images, ...) provide a unique way of expanding the scope of our analysis
  - Spatially disaggregated data (ex: working at the city level or even under)
  - Standardization

- For the transport analyst, it is a radically different way of working
  - An example: Towards a global indicator of urban accessibility
  - What did we learn from that?
An example: urban accessibility

- Part of ITF transport outlook 2017 (chapter 5)
- Aim: assess urban accessibility
- Work on a global scale (large number of cities, not only OECD)
Global accessibility indicators

- **Performance of the transport system (speed)**
- **Density of a city (pop/km²)**

Number of people you can reach within 30 minutes by car and by public transport

High speed, low density, low accessibility
Global accessibility indicators

- Performance of the transport system (speed)
- Density of a city (pop/km²)

Number of people you can reach within 30 minutes by car and by public transport

Low speed, high density, high accessibility
Data collection

Data on built up area

Population distribution
Data collection

Road network from open street map

Mexico

Toronto

Public transport stops and schedules from local authorities
Data collection

Data collected from INRIX via a partnership (sample)

- Cologne
- London
- Los Angeles
- Mexico

Travel time losses due to congestion (in % of free flow times) vs. Hour of the day
Data collection
Results

Car accessibility by region
\% of the city accessible in 30 minutes

Scope: cities between 3 and 10 millions inhabitants
Results

Average car speed in cities

km per hour

Scope: cities between 3 and 10 millions inhabitants
What did we learn?

- The amount of open source data is impressive... but coverage is uneven and assessing quality is a challenge.

Road networks of two cities (Hangzhong and Toulouse, same scale)
What did we learn?

- The amount of open source data is impressive... but coverage is uneven and assessing quality is a challenge.
- Establishing partnership between public and private sector is essential.
  - How to bring value to both sides?
- Data management and processing requires specific skills.
What did we learn?
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- The amount of open source data is impressive... but coverage is uneven and assessing quality is a challenge.
- Establishing partnership between public and private sector is essential.
  - How to bring value to both sides?
- Data management and processing requires specific skills.
- Analyzing and checking results is challenging.
Visualizing accessibility data: the interactive way
Thank you

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