

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

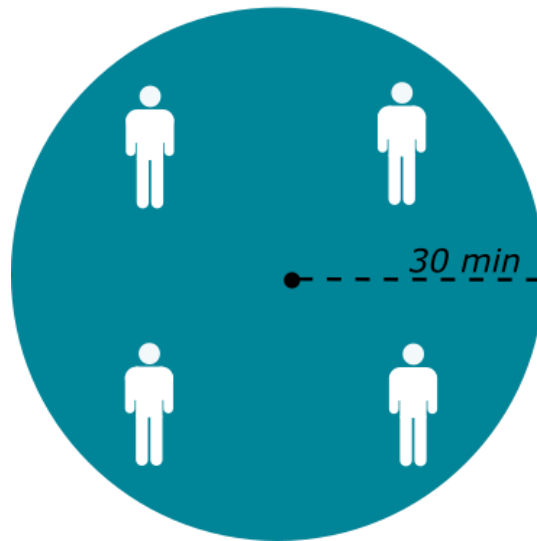
- ▶ Part of ITF transport outlook 2017 ([chapter 5](#))
- ▶ Aim: assess urban accessibility
- ▶ Work on a global scale (large number of cities, not only OECD)



**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**

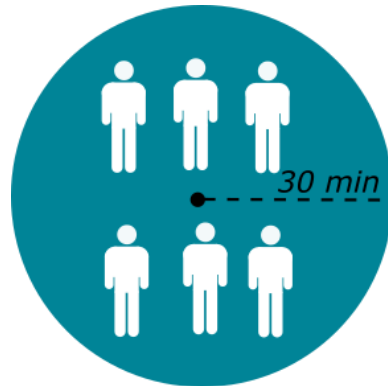


**High speed, low density,
low accessibility**

**Performance of the
transport system
(speed)**

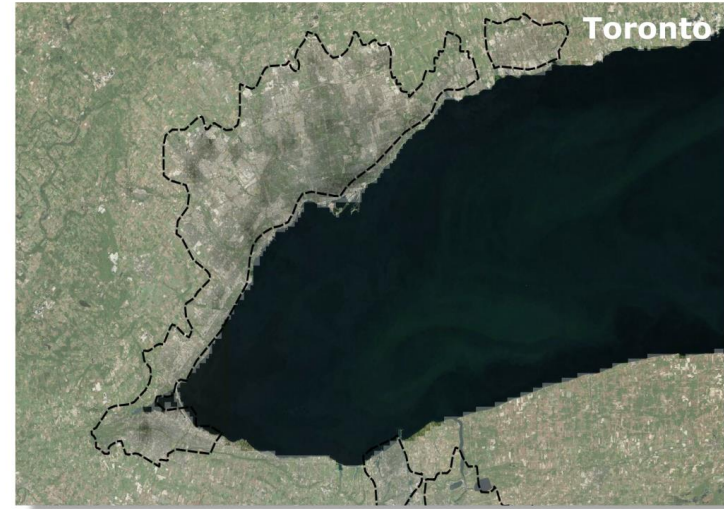
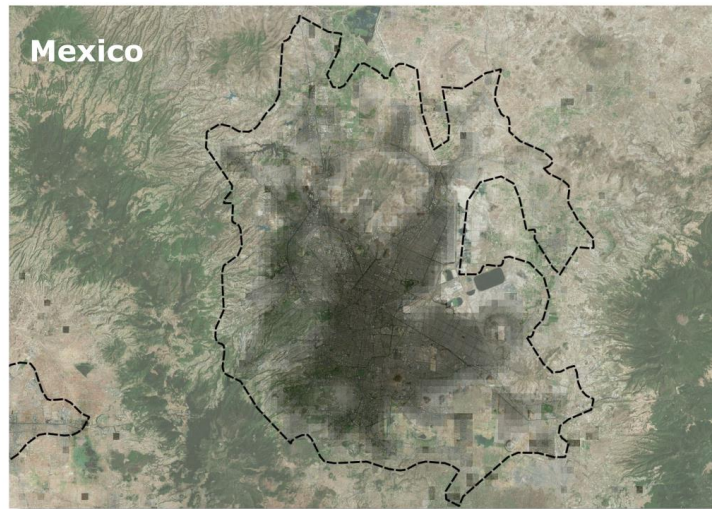
**Density of a city
(pop/km²)**

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

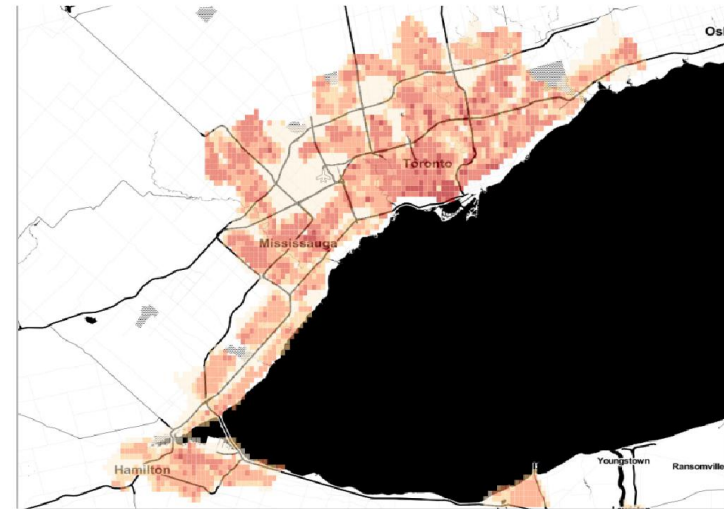
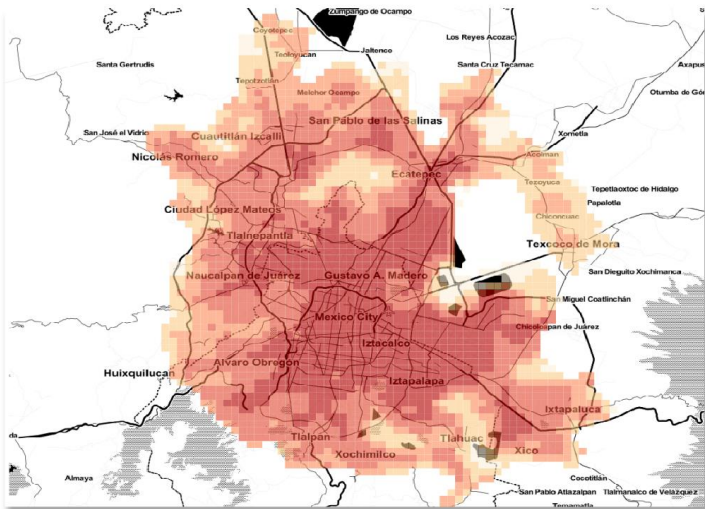


**Low speed, high density,
high accessibility**

Data on built up area



Population distribution



Road network from open street map

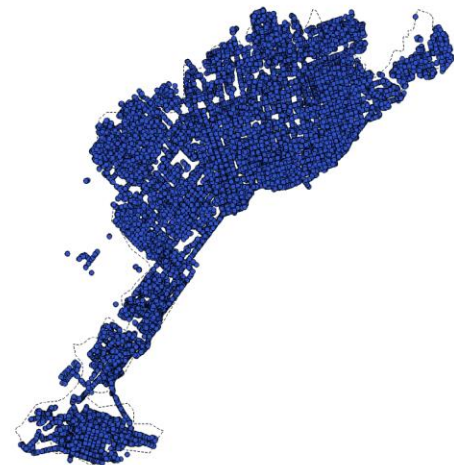
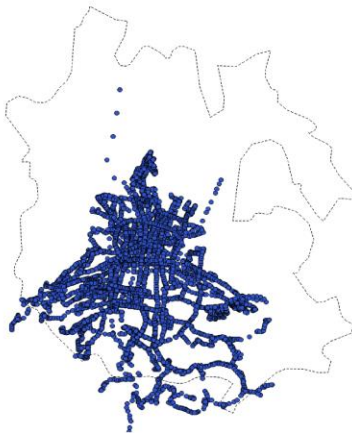
Mexico



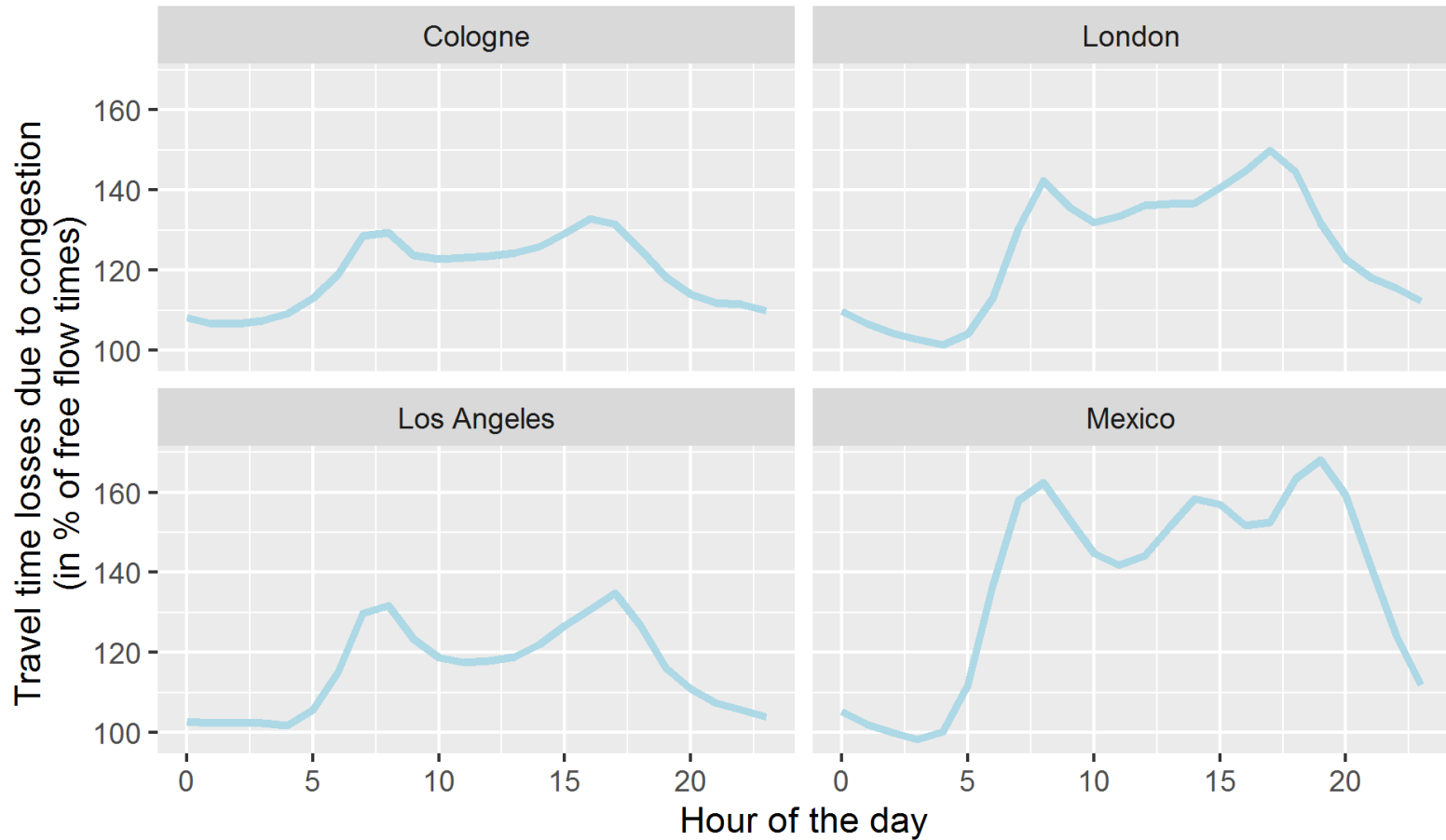
Toronto

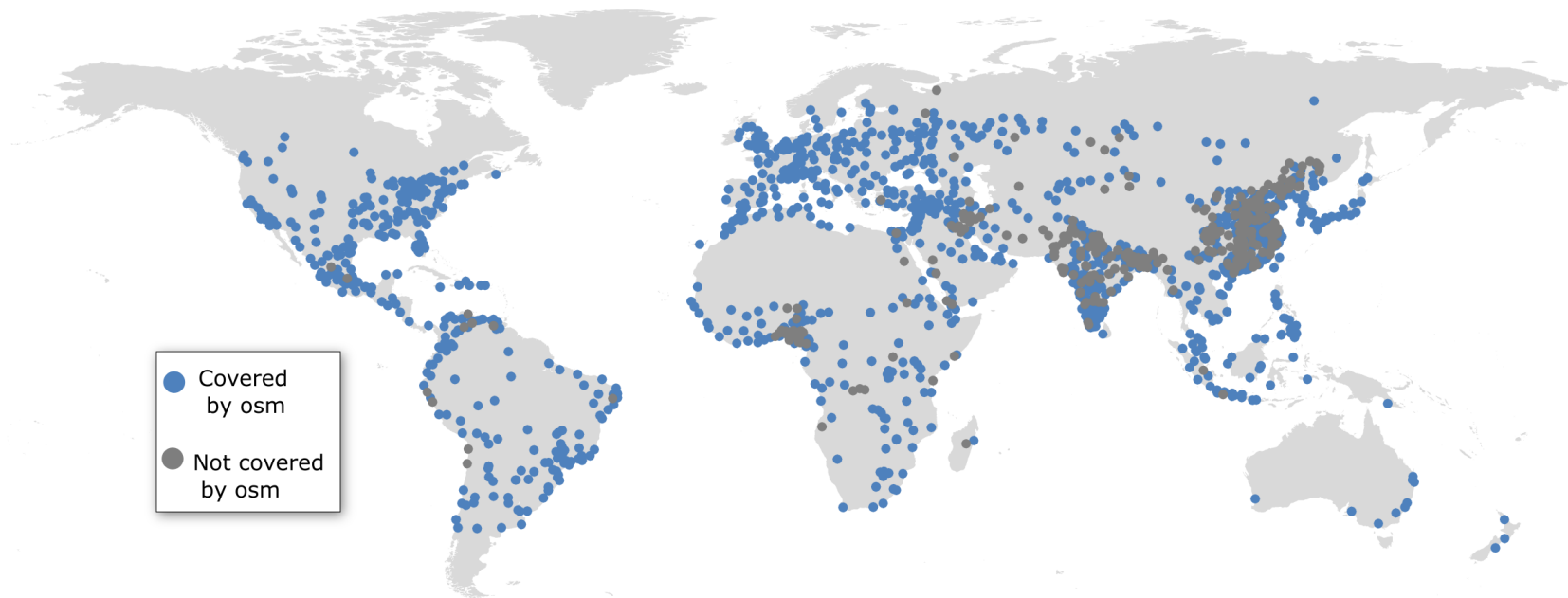


Public transport stops and schedules from local authorities



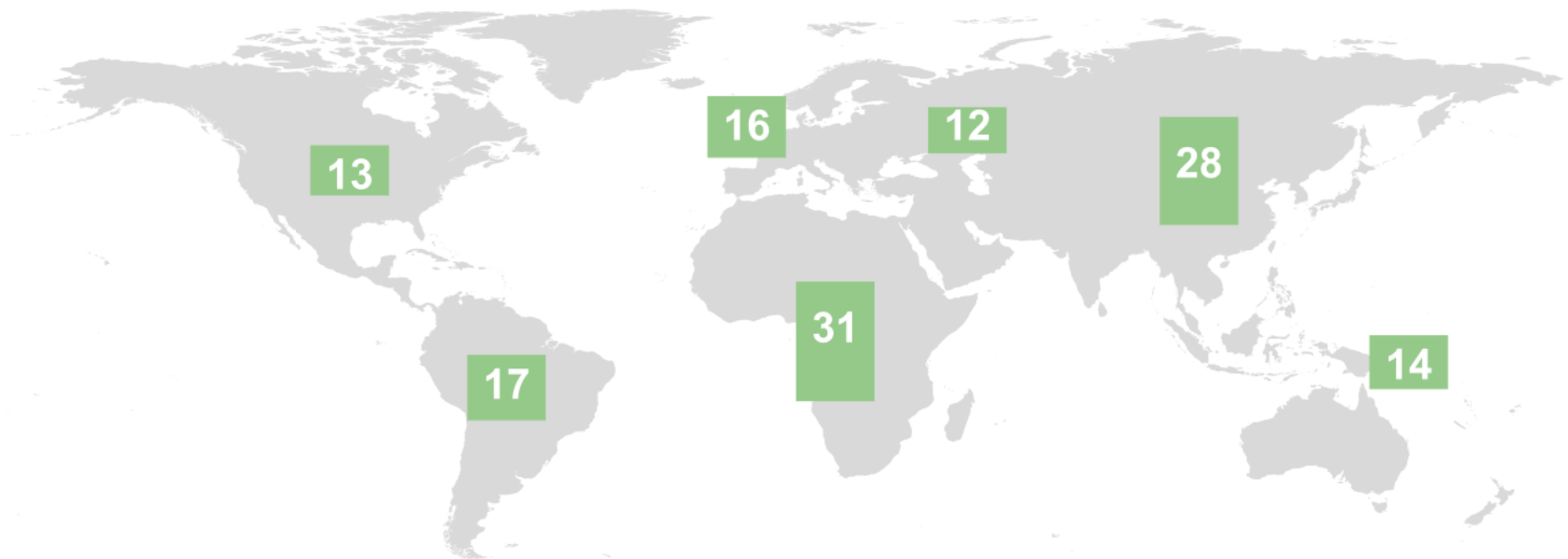
Data collected from INRIX via a partnership (sample)





Results

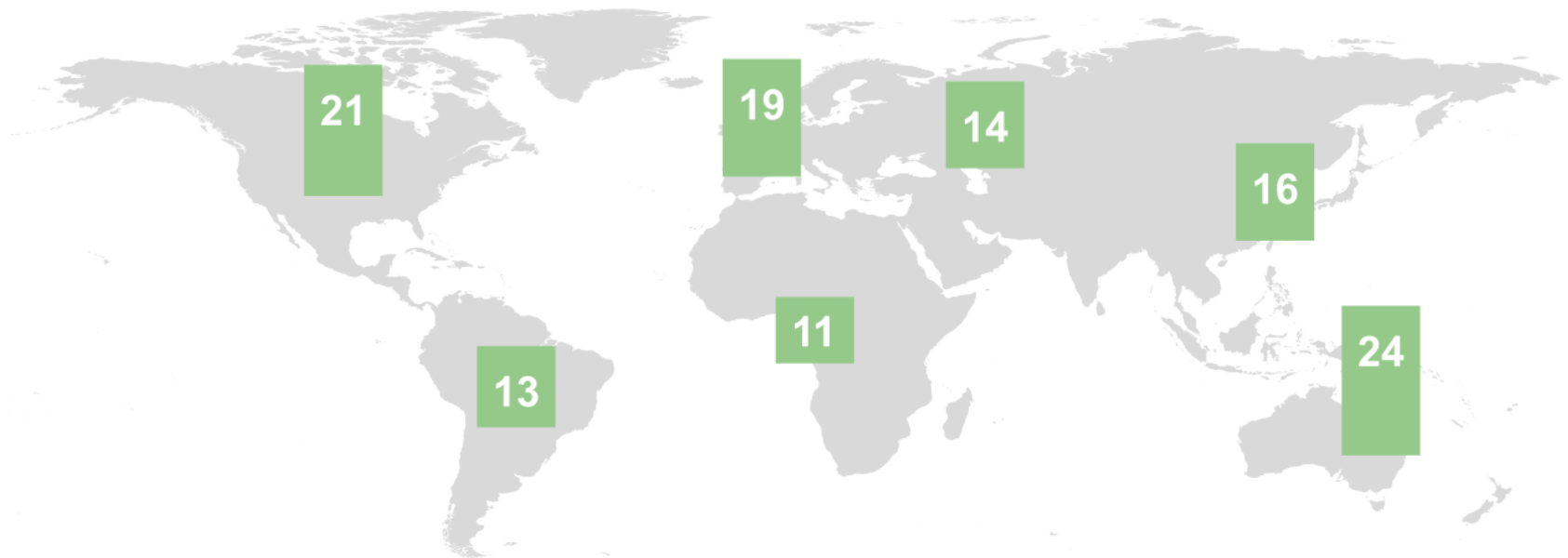
Car accessibility by region
% of the city accessible in 30 minutes



Scope: cities between 3 and 10 millions inhabitants

Results

Average car speed in cities
km per hour

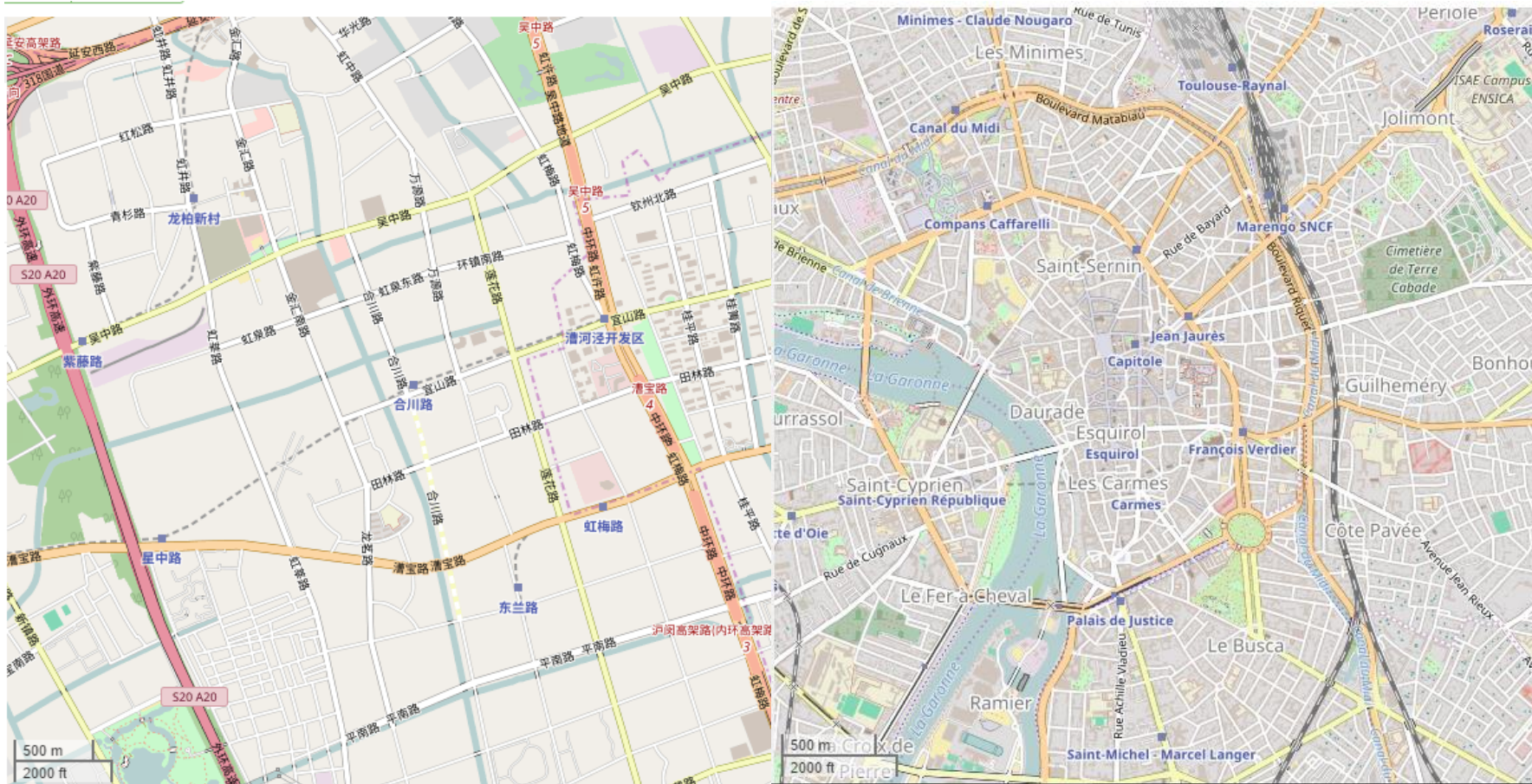


Scope: cities between 3 and 10 millions inhabitants

What did we learn ?

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

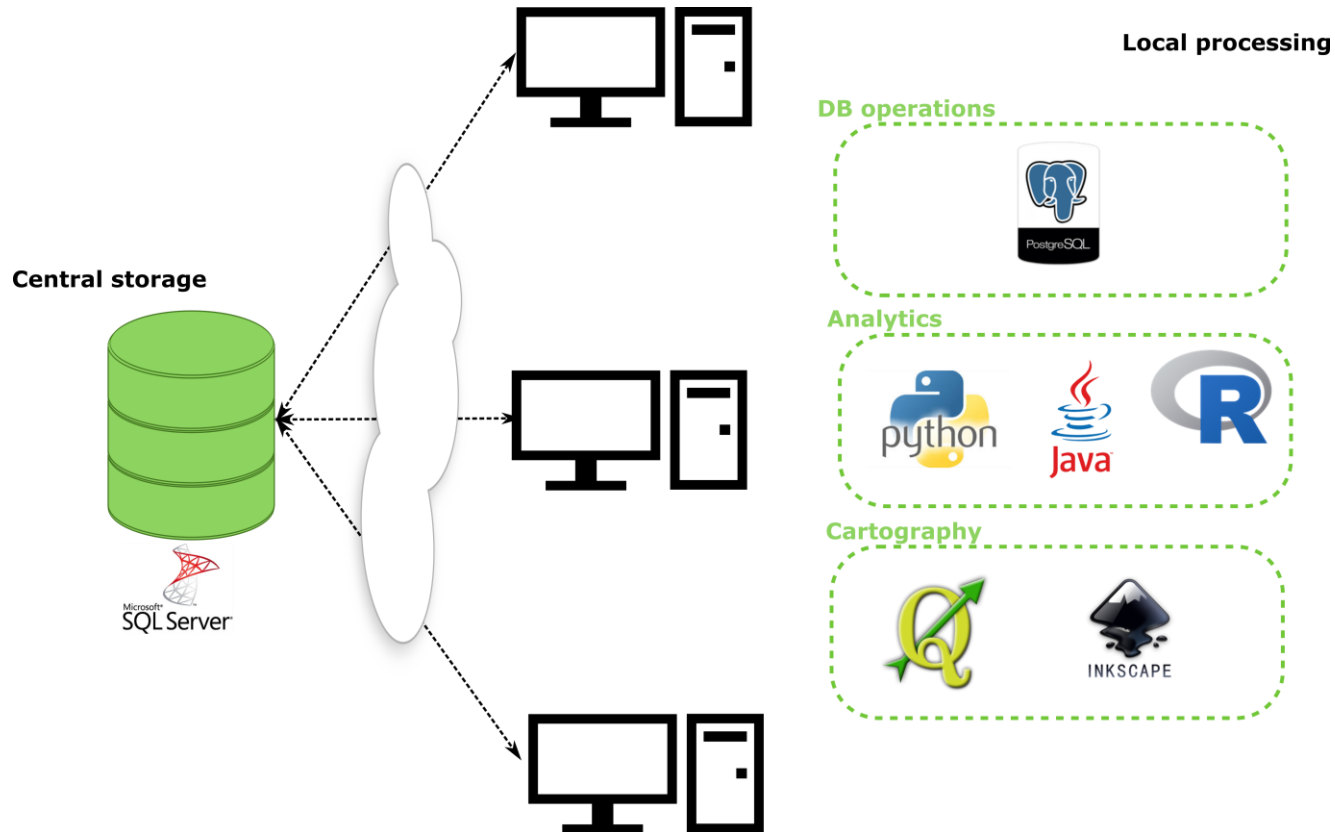
Road networks of two cities (Hangzhong and Toulouse, same scale)



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

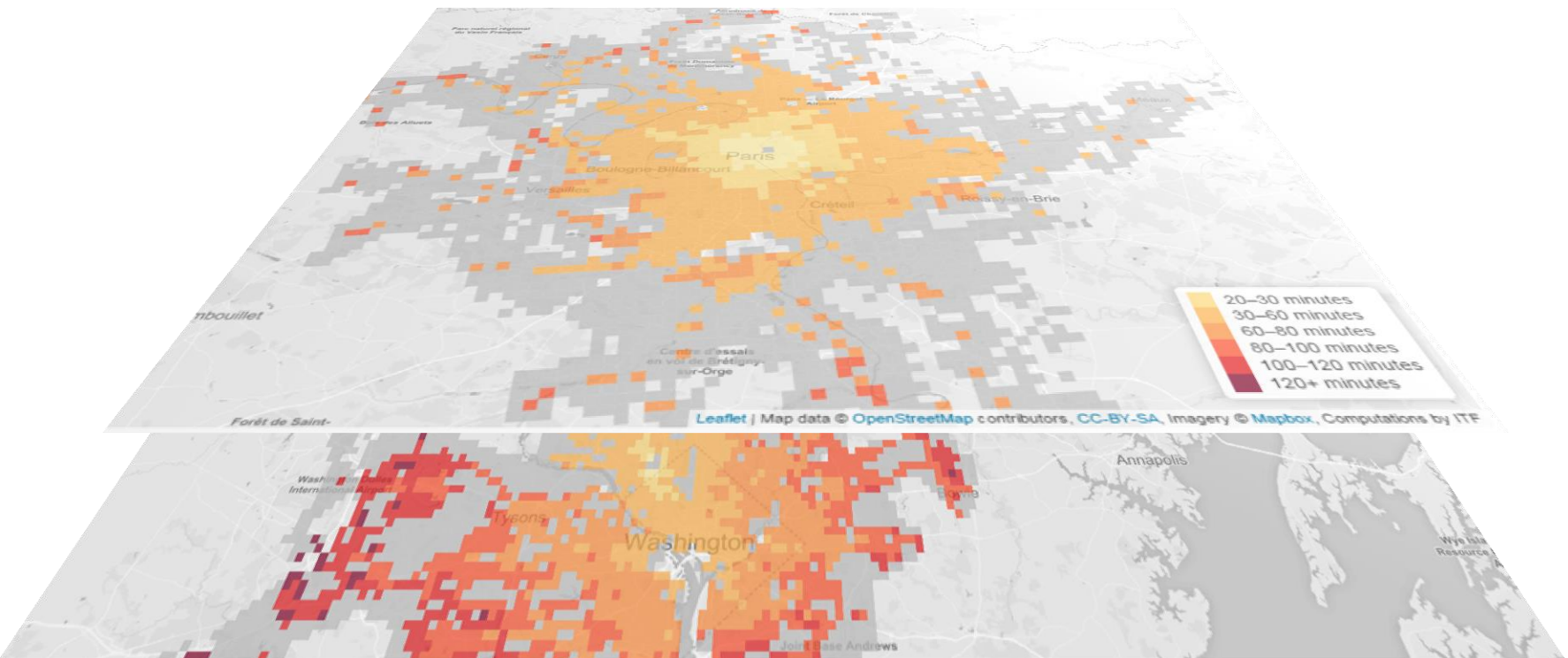
What did we learn ?



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
- ▶ Analyzing and checking results is challenging

Visualizing accessibility data : the interactive way



Thank you

Nicolas Wagner
T +(33-1) 45 24 99 39