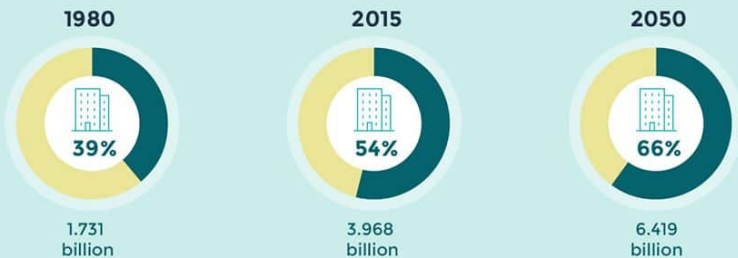


Optimizing Infrastructure Investments: Leveraging Shared Mobility Data to Identify Key Sustainable Mobility Corridors

Prepared for ITF Transport Statistics Meeting

THE MOBILITY ECOSYSTEM IS CHANGING RAPIDLY AND SO IS THE NEED FOR CITIES TO MANAGE IT

Share of the Urban Population Worldwide



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014).
World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, custom data acquired via website

Expanding Transportation Options

2010



2020



Shared Mobility is Here to Stay

- Over 1.000 cities in the EU and 300 in the US have a shared mobility program
- Shared mobility is on the right side of the mobility pyramid and helps keep cities of all sizes healthier and more efficient



**MOBILITY
PYRAMID**

Data Standards

Standard forms of communication between providers of mobility services is essential to the viability of these services.

Mobility Data Specification

- MDS was built for operators to communicate with cities, and for cities to communicate back; not for public consumption.
- Vehicle status changes provide updates on vehicles' state in the system.
- Defines formats for sharing trip data, including "breadcrumb" GPS traces.
- It has undergone considerable changes since its creation

General Bikeshare Feed Specification (GBFS)

- Built for consumer-facing applications and integration into other platforms.
- APIs report the real-time information about available vehicles to users.
- GBFS data feeds typically report the vehicle location, type (bike/scooter), and battery charge

But, we have a problem with data

43%

of public sector entities - perception of **lagging behind in data and technology** *

-15%

cost of infrastructure services with **a better use** of data and digital technologies*

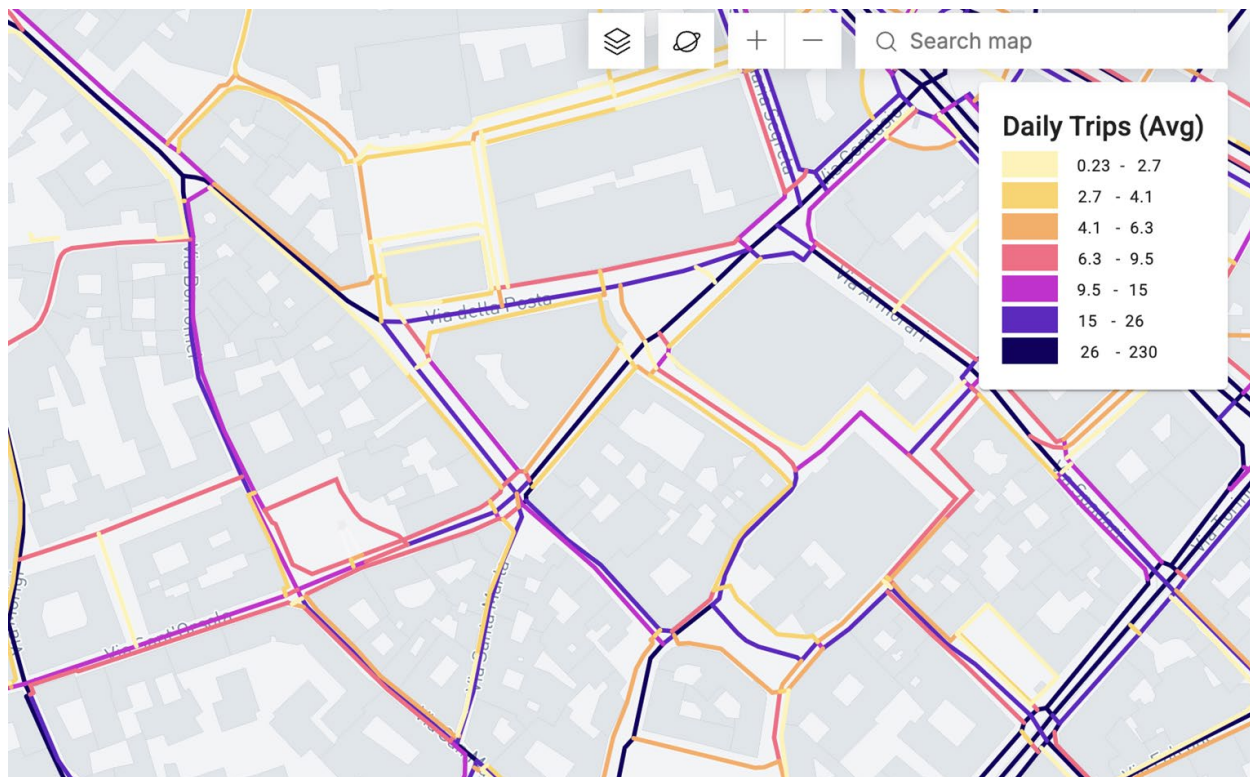
80%

of EU cities with a shared mobility program using data to monitor that are **not using data** coming from operators in a structured way

Data = Treasure



Treasure must be found



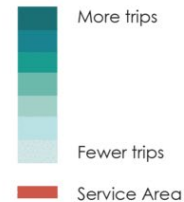
SF - Slow Streets



If you build it do they come?



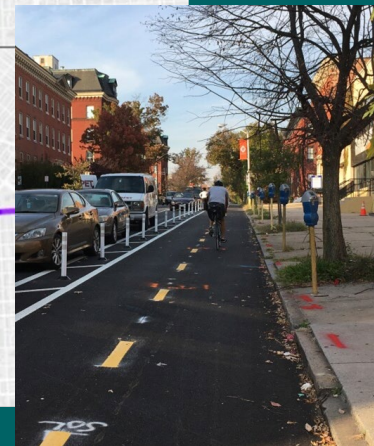
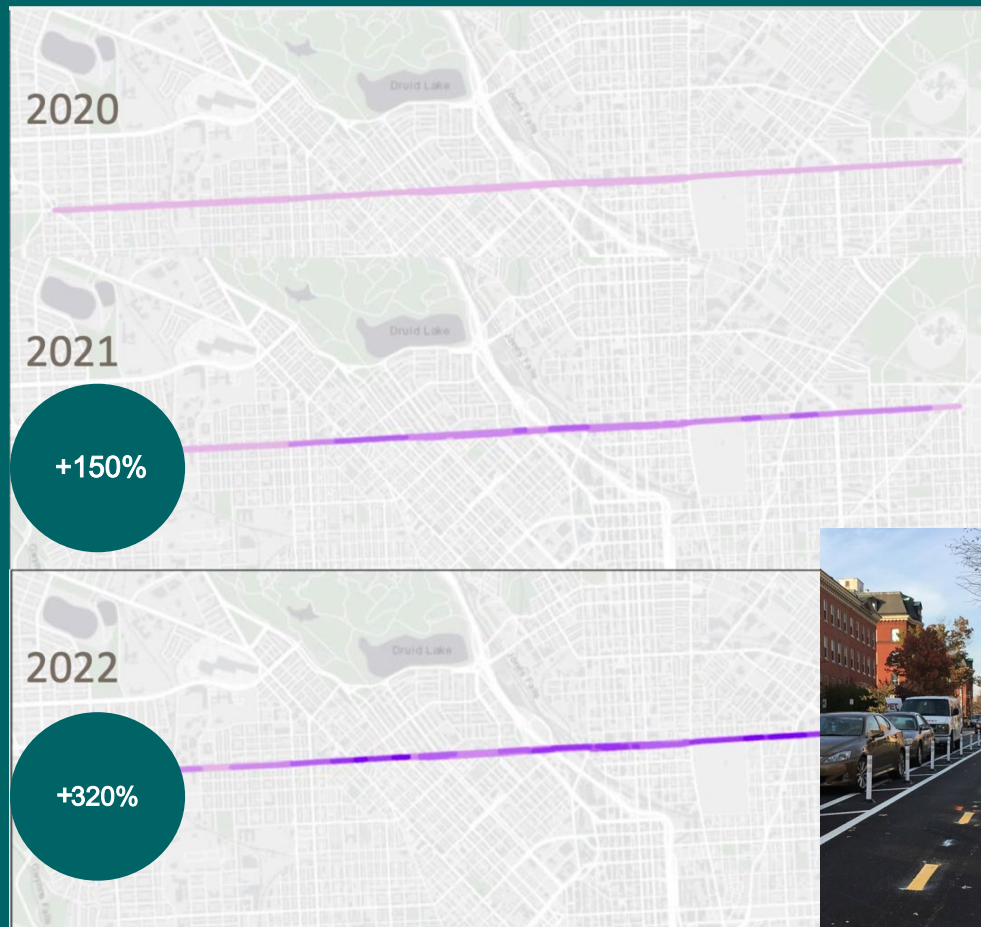
Trip Paths that Intersect
SF Slow Streets Areas
August 1 - 15, 2020



FROM DATA TO ACTION

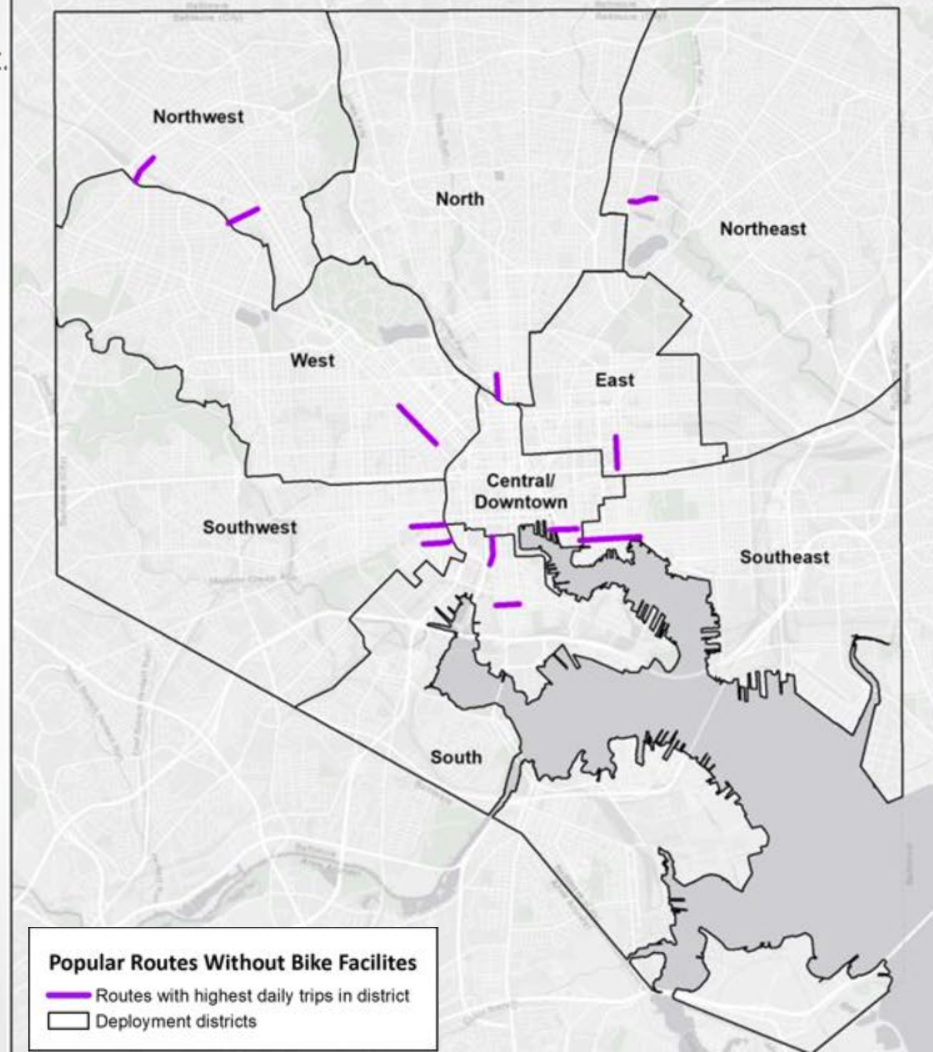
Harnessing data for new protected lane infrastructure

- Cities can use aggregated volumes from millions of trips to identify new protected lanes.
- Looking at shared micromobility trips the year before and 2 years after the construction, there has been a significant increase in ridership in the corridor:



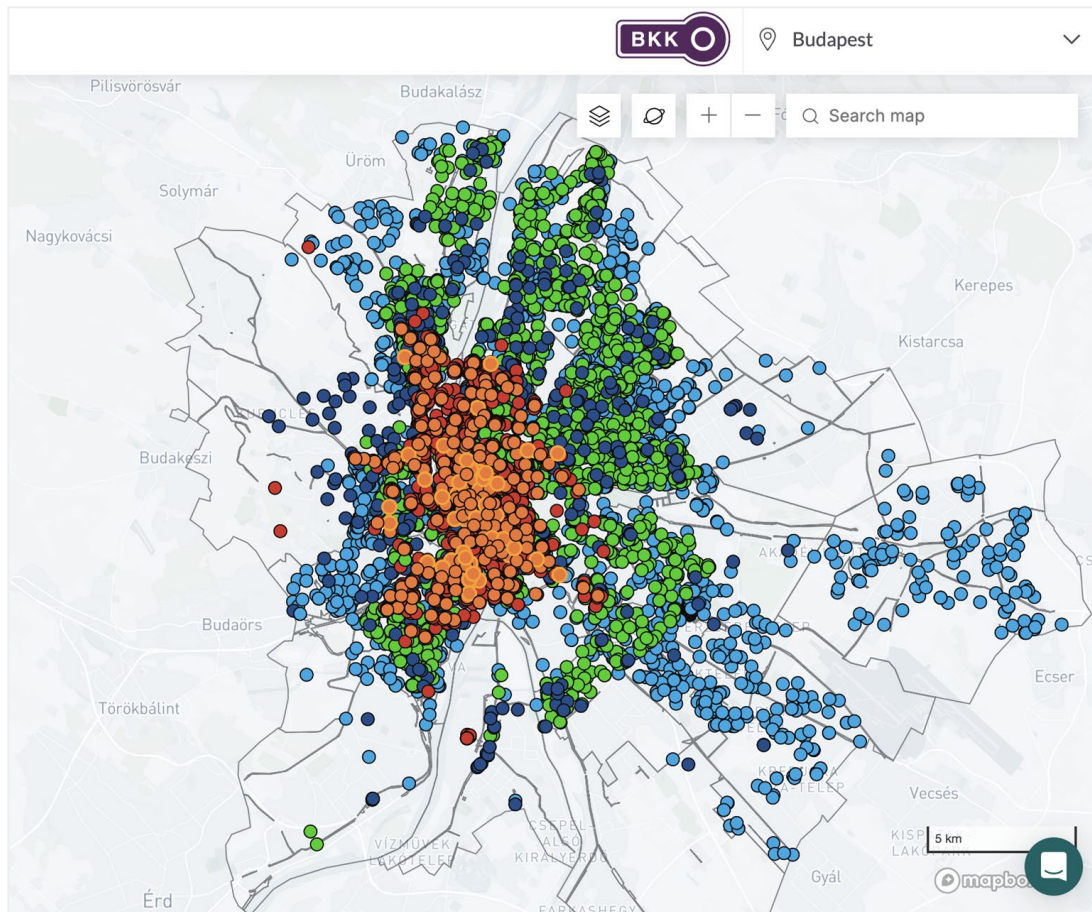
Using Micromobility Data: Highest Micromobility Ridership Streets which do not currently have Bike Facilities, per district. Data compiled for the BCDOT bike master plan update. *MDS Route Data from May – October 2022.*

Deployment District	Street, Segment	Average Daily Rides	Corral
C/D	Eastern Avenue Pier V to Little Italy	219	Yes
SE	Aliceanna Street Fells Point	118	Yes
NE	Morgan State Campus (not shown on map)	96	Planned
S	East Fort Avenue West of Light Street	61	Yes
S	South Sharp Street Convention Center, Otterbein	54	Yes
NE	Argonne Drive Morgan State Campus	37	Planned
E	Wolfe Street Johns Hopkins Hospital	31	Yes
SW	Washington Boulevard Pigtown	30	Yes
N	Charles Street Penn Station to North Avenue	30	Yes
SW	West Pratt Street Railroad Museum	26	Planned
W	Pennsylvania Avenue Robert C. Marshall Rec Center	21	No

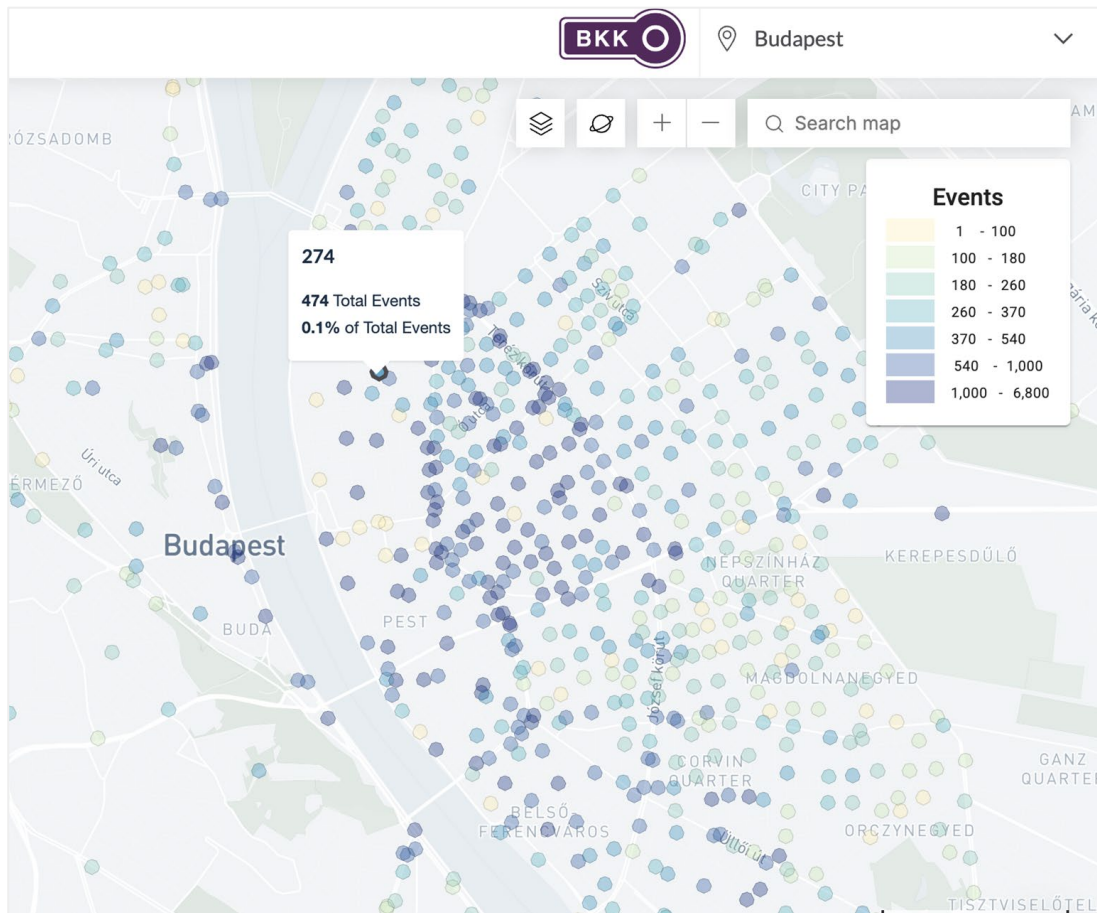


Managing operator compliance and a scaling program with access to data

- BKK has scaled their shared mobility program from 1,000 bikes to a fleet of over 9,000 bikes and scooters
- The need for data to help measure performance against goals became clear.
- Evaluating trip counts, station utilization rates, and routes.



- Cities can quickly evaluate parking events to ensure vehicles are accessible to all.
- BKK is now evaluating hybrid station-based and floating parking areas for bikes and scooters.
- Immediate access to data allows one to monitor impacts across a large geographic area.



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A wireframe illustration of a city skyline, composed of various rectangular blocks of different heights and widths, rendered in a light blue color against a dark blue background. The perspective is from a low angle, looking up at the buildings.