

Motivation

- Public transportation systems positively impact gas consumption and traffic congestion in growing cities.
- Measuring the performance and reliability of these systems helps us to improve and innovate them, encouraging a larger frequency of use and greener cities.

Objective

General: develop an evaluation tool to provide transit performance and reliability information for arterial corridors in Austin, Texas.

Specific: literature review of performance and reliability metrics and implementation of data cleaning and processing techniques using R.

Methodology

Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL)

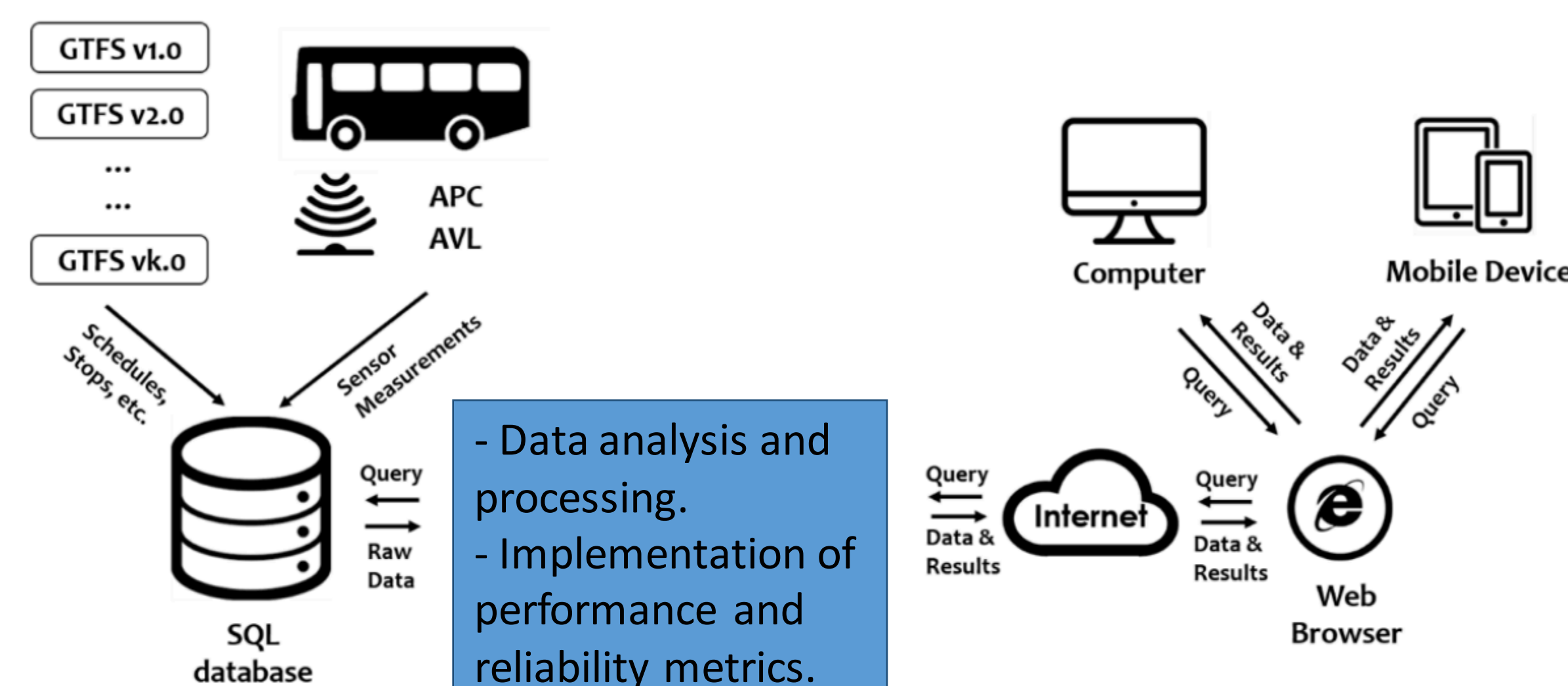
Tracks and records the location of the vehicle using an onboard computer and a GPS device.

Automatic Passenger Count (APC)

Laser sensor at each bus door that counts passengers as they board and alight. It also provides occupancy and dwell time at stop-level.

General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS)

Contains geographical information for all bus stops and schedule information for all bus routes/trips.



Performance and Reliability Measures

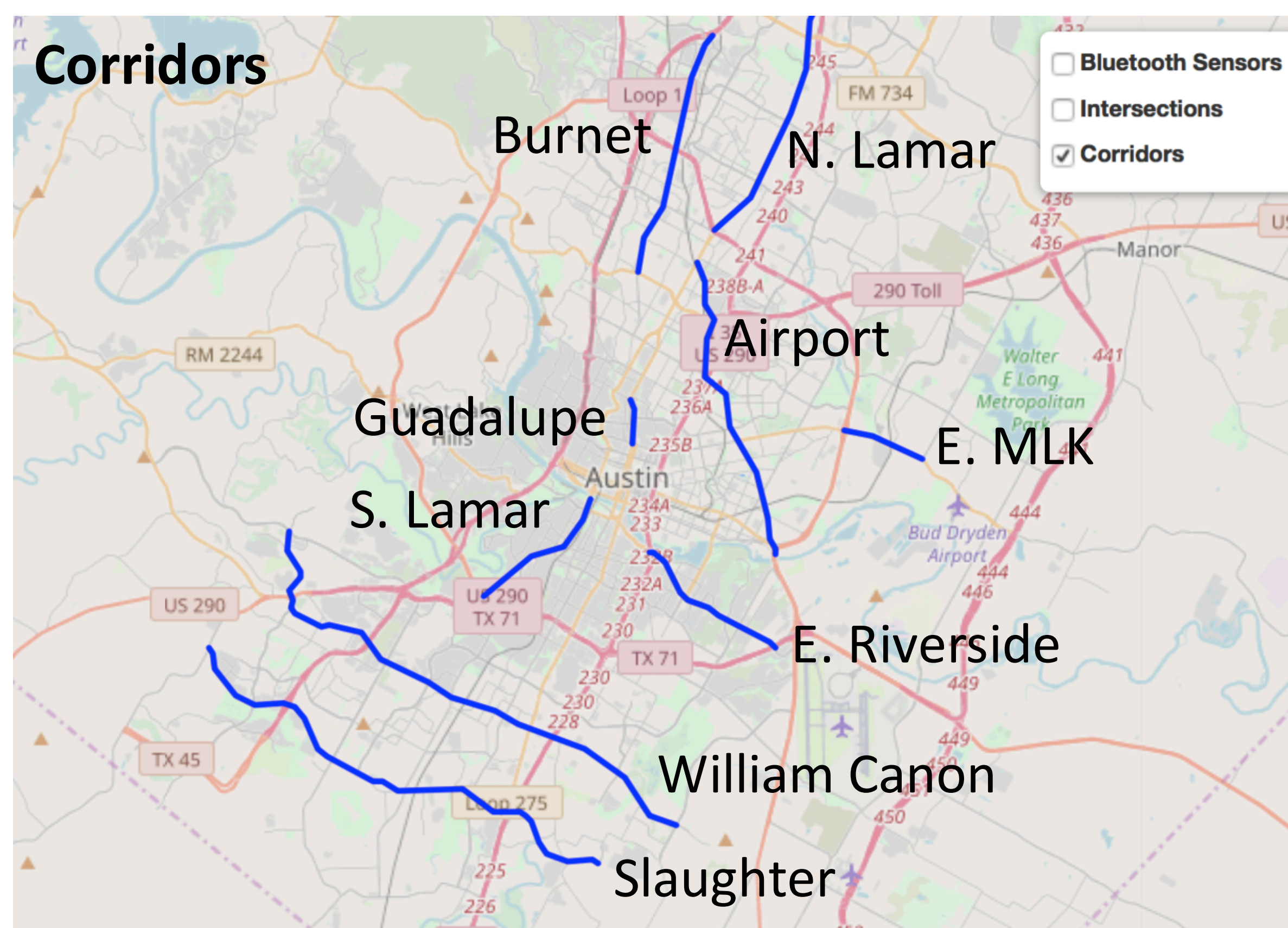
Transit Speed on Corridors: using AVL data, we used GPS points (location & time stamp) to estimate and average speed through the corridor.

Boarding and Alighting: using APC data, we provide and average the number per stops per corridor.

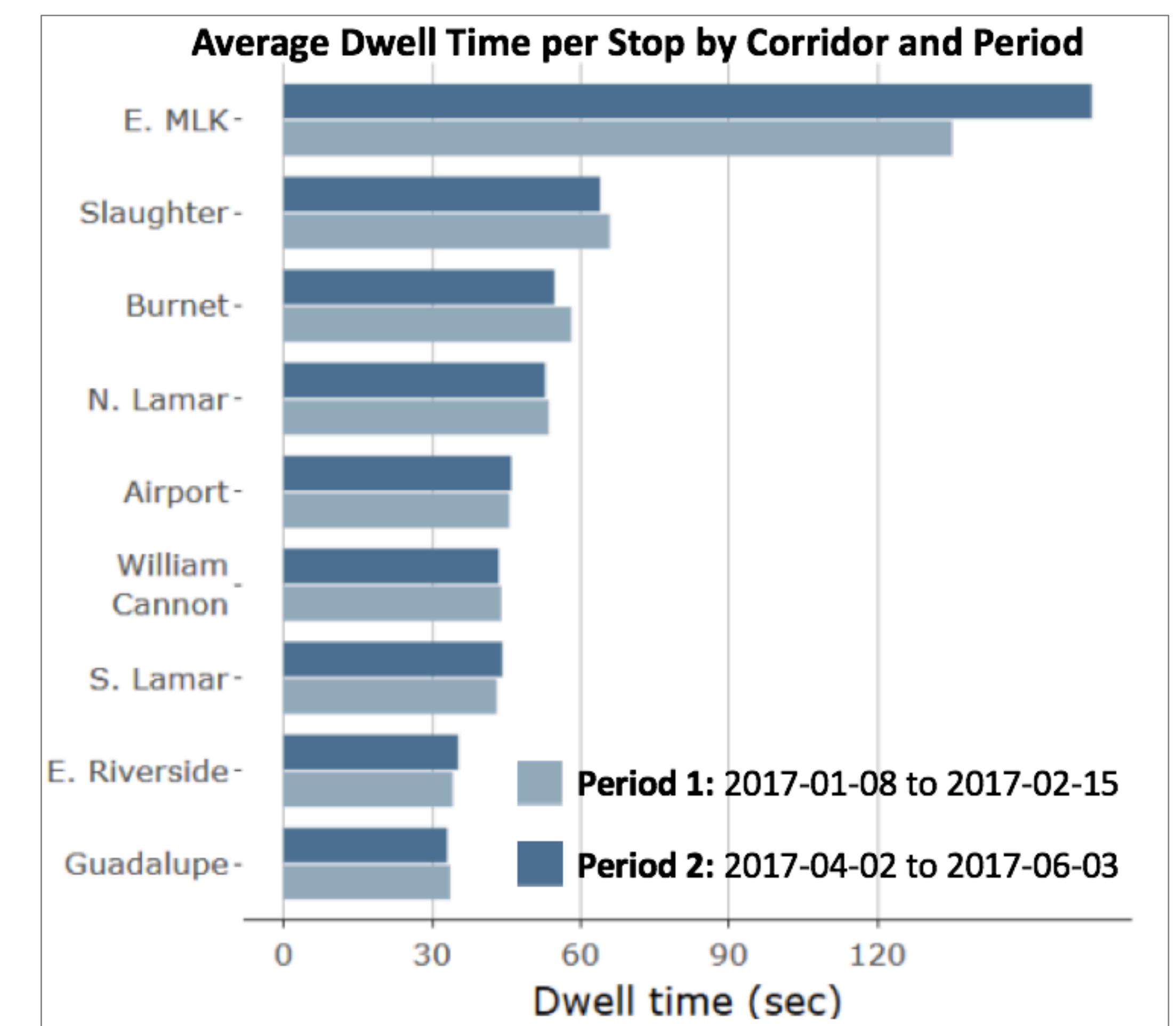
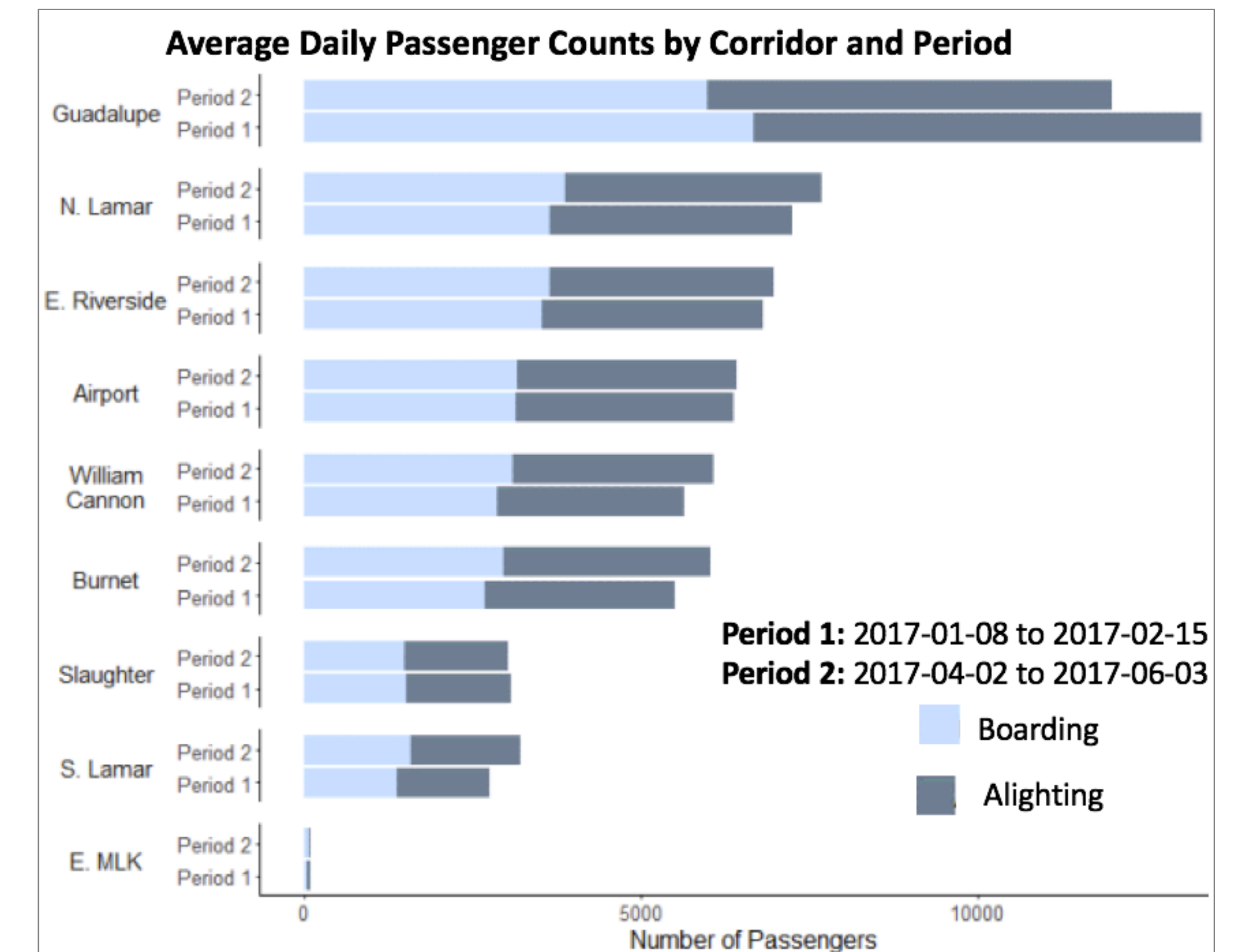
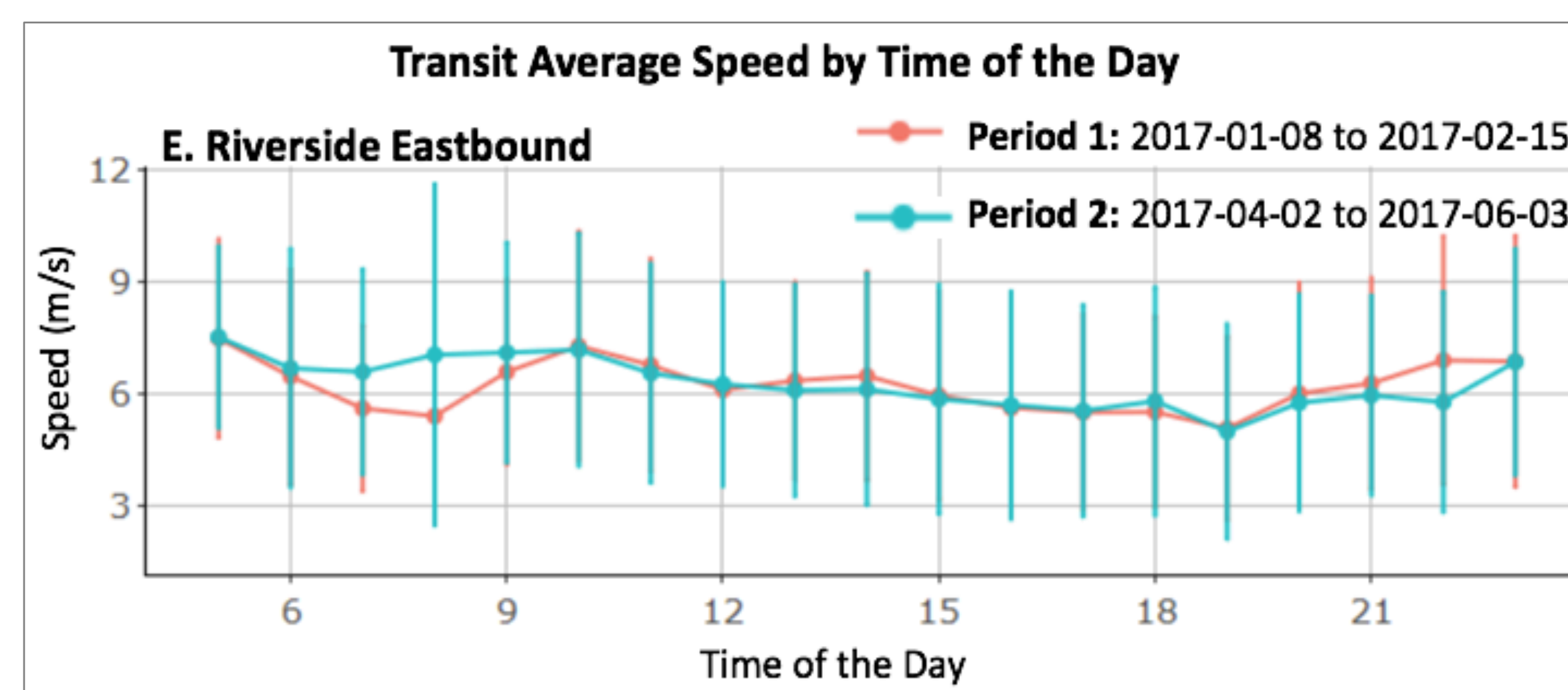
Dwell time: amount of time the vehicle spends sitting at a stop, found using APC database.

Occupancy: The number of passengers in the vehicle, found using APC database.

Results



Example of performance and reliability measures: corridor speed, average boarding and alighting, corridor dwell time.



Conclusions

- Analyzed and assessed the importance of certain reliability measures using literature reviews and data analysis in R
- Provide examples of the metrics implemented, including speed, passenger counts, and dwell time.