

Using GTFS-realtime Data to Measure Transit Performance



Laura Riegel

November, 2015



Multi-disciplinary professional services firm

2,500+ staff

**75+ offices including NYC, Boston, Albany,
Toronto**



Questions

What is the quality of service provided?

What is the quality of service experienced?



Types:

Vehicle Locations

Arrival/Departure Predictions

Passenger Counts

Fare Collection



Increasingly:

Collected automatically

Accessible in real-time

Available in large quantities



Useful for:

Passenger information

Service analysis

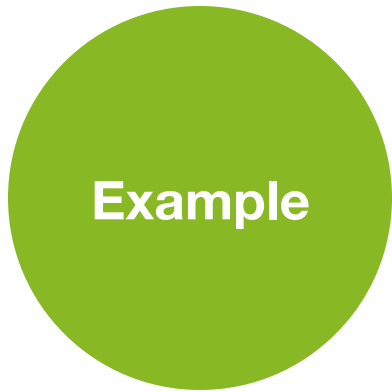
Performance measurement



Using archival data

Using real-time data

Using Real-time Data



MBTA-performance

Client: MBTA

IBI Group: strategy, design and software development



Automate daily performance reports

Measure service performance in real-time

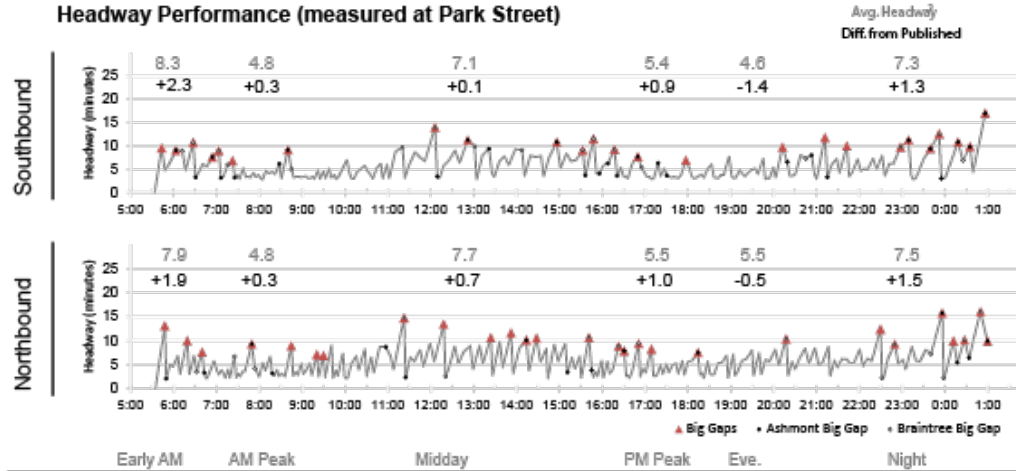
Passengers Waits			Passenger Travel Time²		
87%	97%	100%	96%	100%	
< Headway	< Big Gap	< 2X Headway	delayed < 3 min.	delayed < 6 min.	
Goal: 90%*	Goal: 98%*	Goal: 100%*	Goal: TBD	Goal: TBD	

Comparison to range for each metric over prior 6 months (red bar is today, dark grey is worse than median, light grey is better)

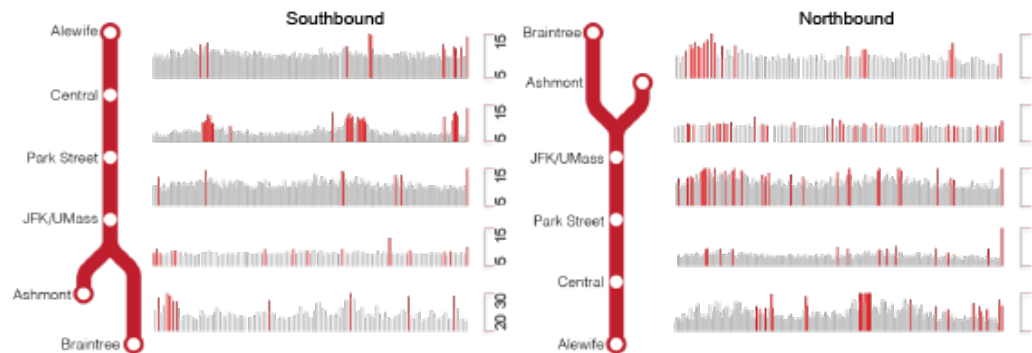


* Goals are tentative, may be changed

Headway Performance (measured at Park Street)



Running Time Performance by Segment



Highlighted times are 15% higher than the median for the period

1. The standard for a big gap is either 1.5 times or 3 minutes greater than the scheduled headway, whichever is lower.
 2. Passenger travel time is based on average passenger demand rates per period. I.e. 18000 people entering a station during the peak is a demand rate of 6000/hr or 100/min, which are further divided by destination. The rate is multiplied by the headway of a train to get the number of people boarding that train. If a train takes more than 3 minutes more than normal between any two points, the passengers on that train are considered delayed. It does not account for people not being able to board a train due to crowding.
 3. Weighted average headway accounts for the fact that fewer people end up experiencing a short headway than a long headway, since fewer passengers arrive between trains.

Passengers Waits

87%

< Headway

Goal: 90%*

97%

< Big Gap

Goal: 98%*

100%

< 2X Headway

Goal: 100%*

Passenger Travel Time²**96%**

delayed < 3 min.

Goal: TBD

100%

delayed < 6 min.

Goal: TBD

Comparison to range for each metric over prior 6 months (red bar is today, dark grey is worse than median, light grey is better)

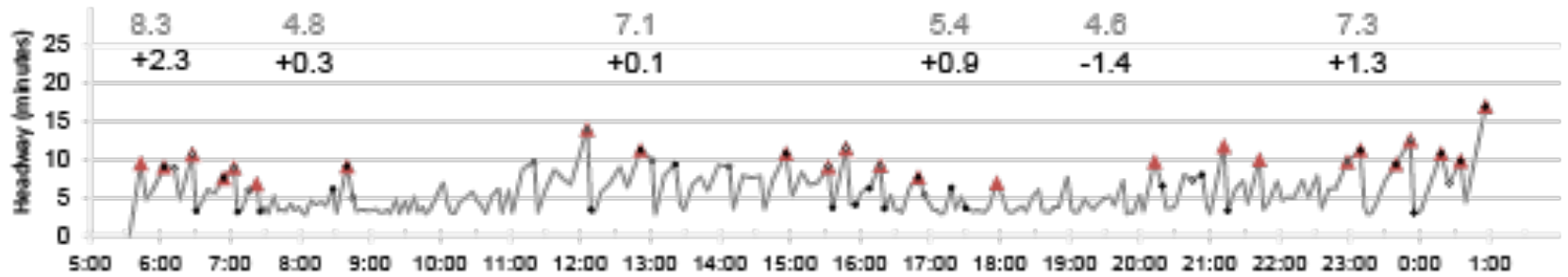


* Goals are tentative, may be changed

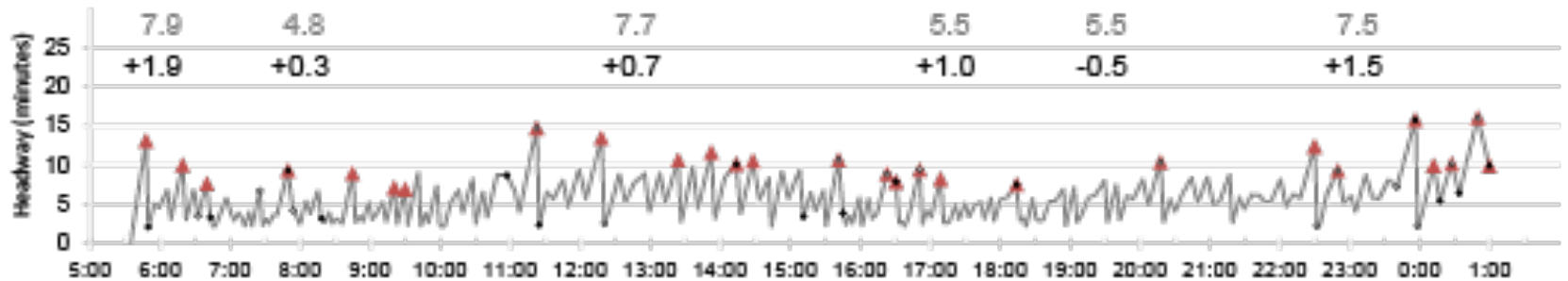
Headway Performance (measured at Park Street)

Avg. Headway
Diff. from Published

Southbound



Northbound



▲ Big Gaps • Ashmont Big Gap • Braintree Big Gap

Early AM

AM Peak

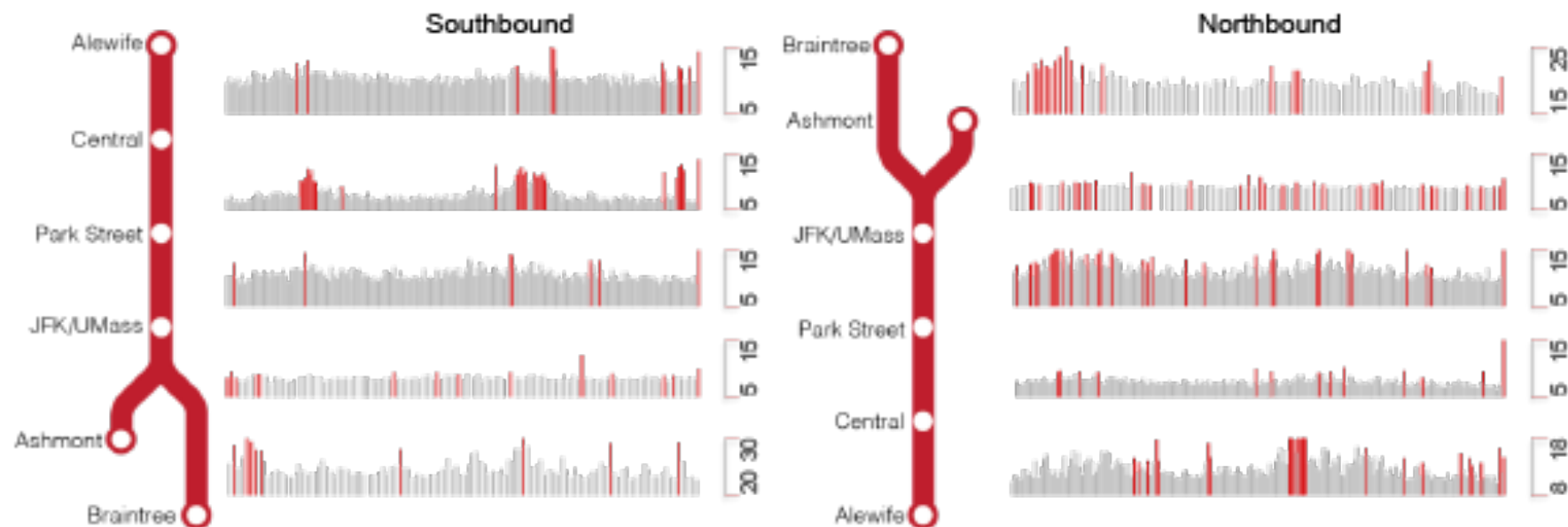
Midday

PM Peak

Eve.

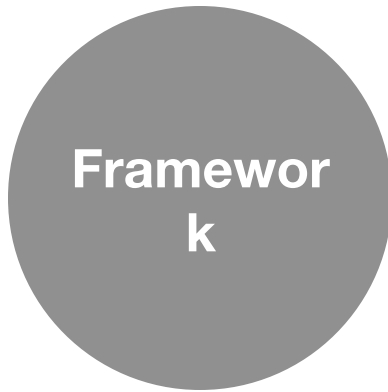
Night

Running Time Performance by Segment



Highlighted times are 15% higher than the median for the period

1. The standard for a big gap is either 1.5 times or 3 minutes greater than the scheduled headway, whichever is lower.
2. Passenger travel time is based on average passenger demand rates per period. I.e. 18000 people entering a station during the peak is a demand rate of 6000/hr or 100/min, which are further divided by destination. The rate is multiplied by the headway of a train to get the number of people boarding that train. If a train takes more than 3 minutes more than normal between any two points, the passengers on that train are considered delayed. It does not account for people not being able to board a train due to crowding.
3. Weighted average headway accounts for the fact that fewer people end up experiencing a short headway than a long headway, since fewer passengers arrive between trains.



Use real-time data via GTFS-realtime feeds to measure performance:

Schedule adherence

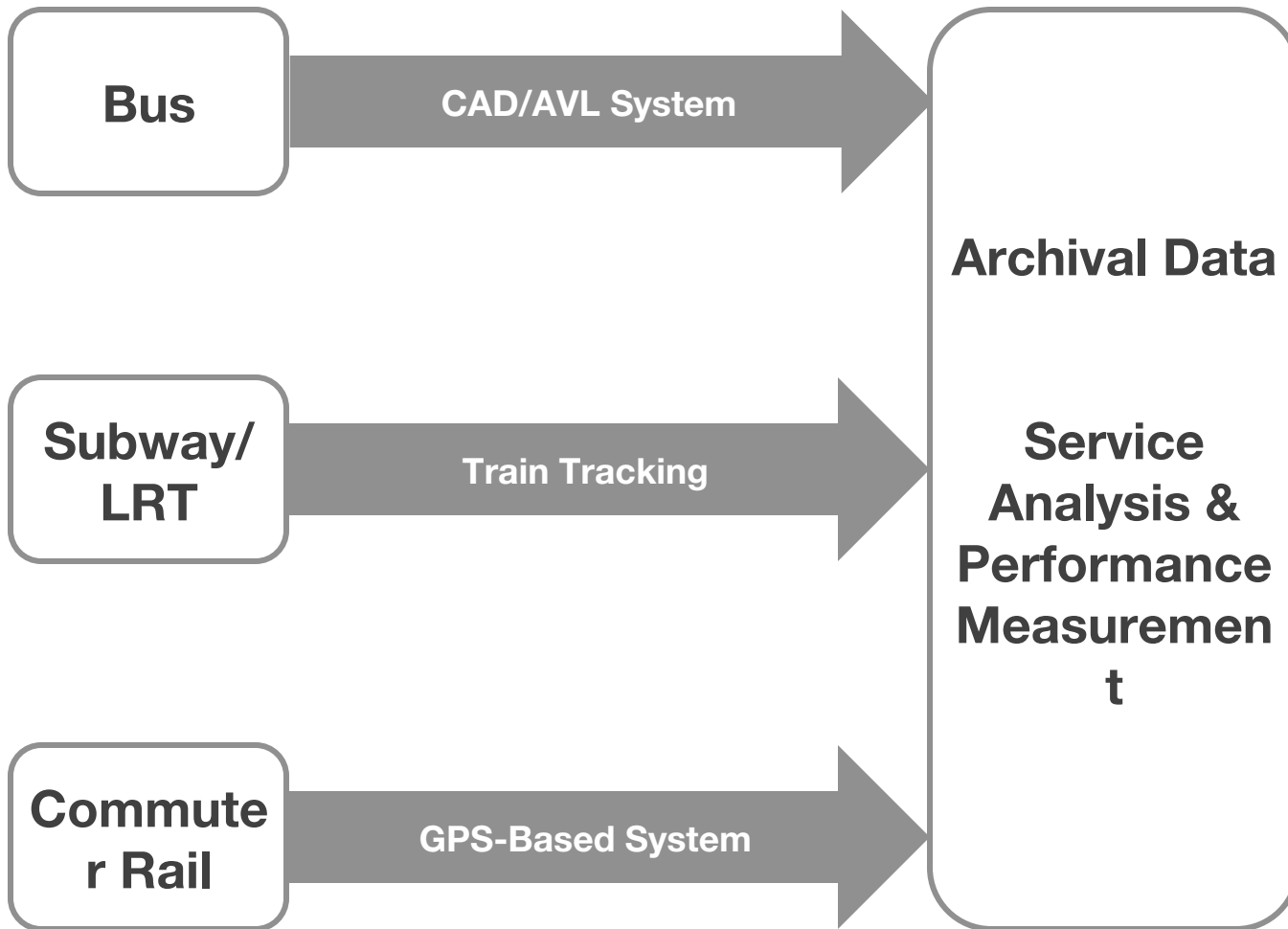
Travel times

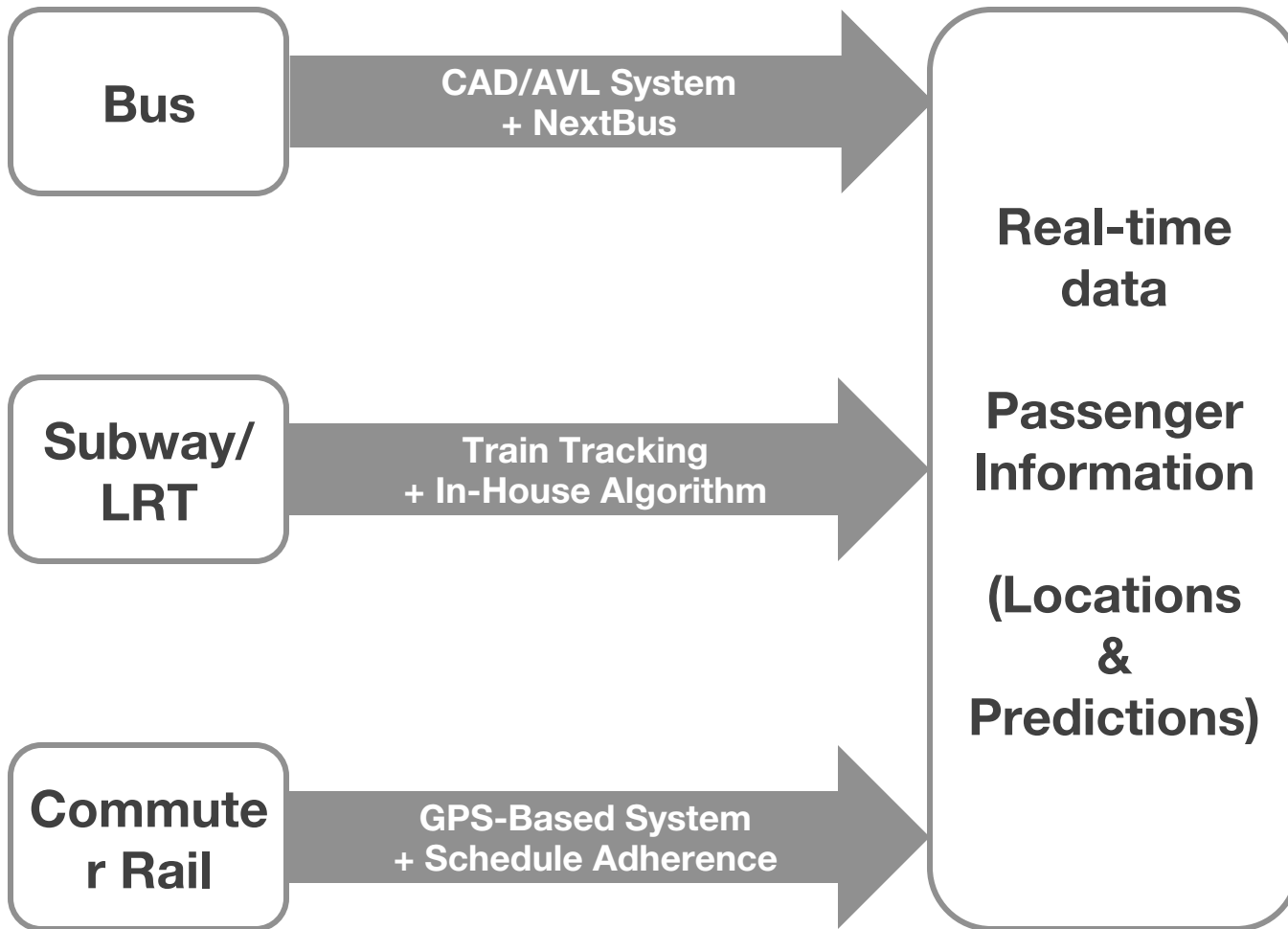
Headways

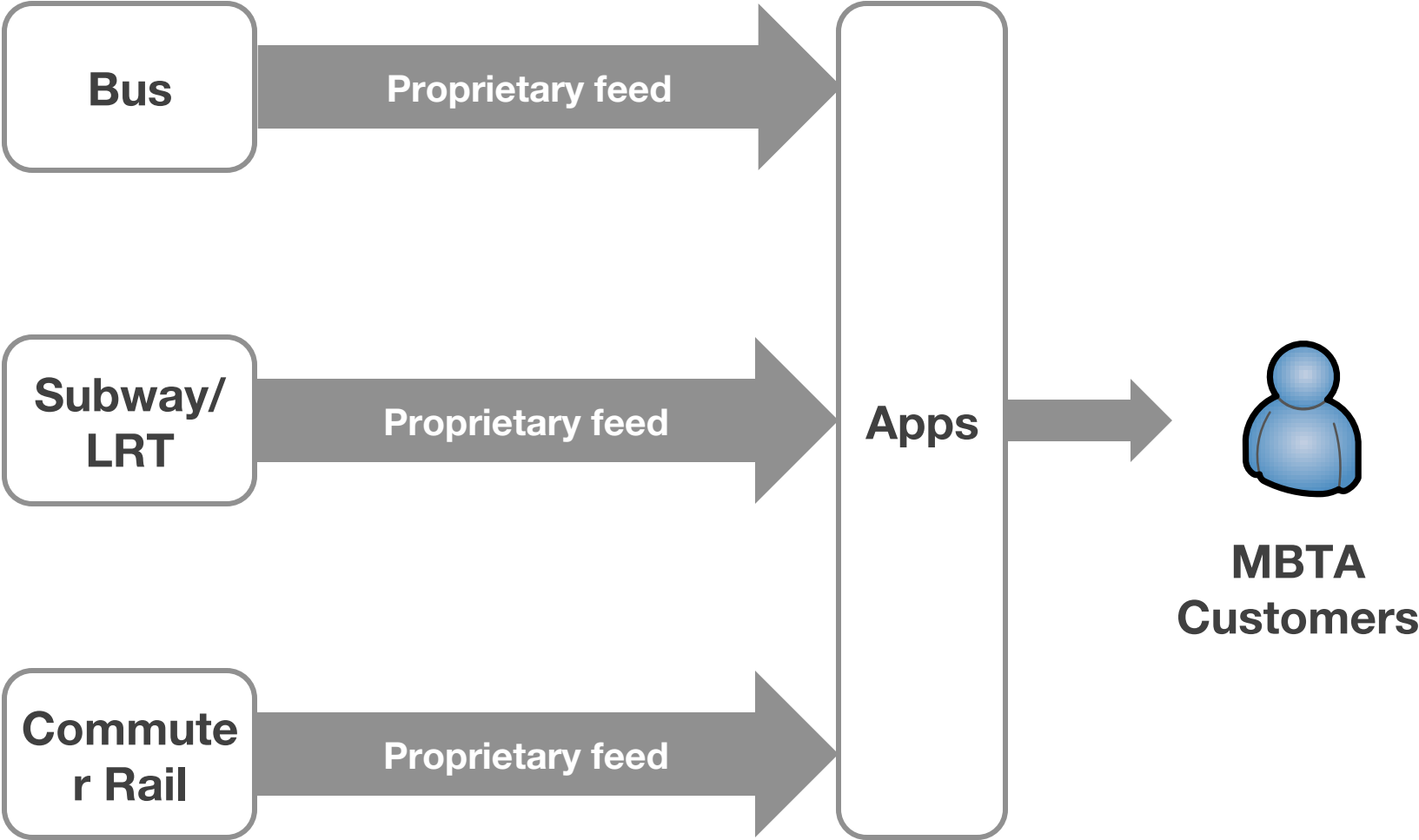
Dwell times

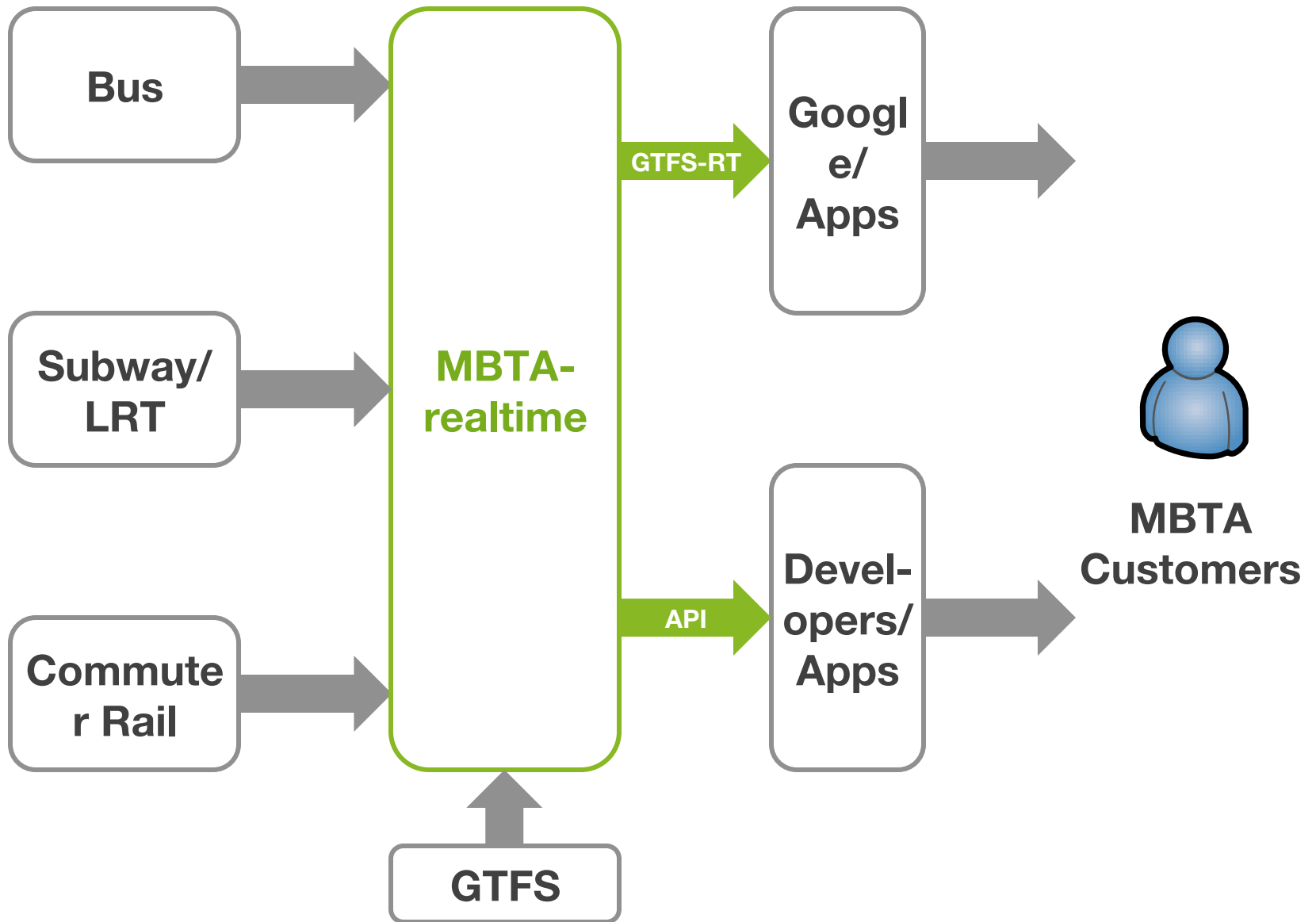
Passenger wait times

Passenger travel times





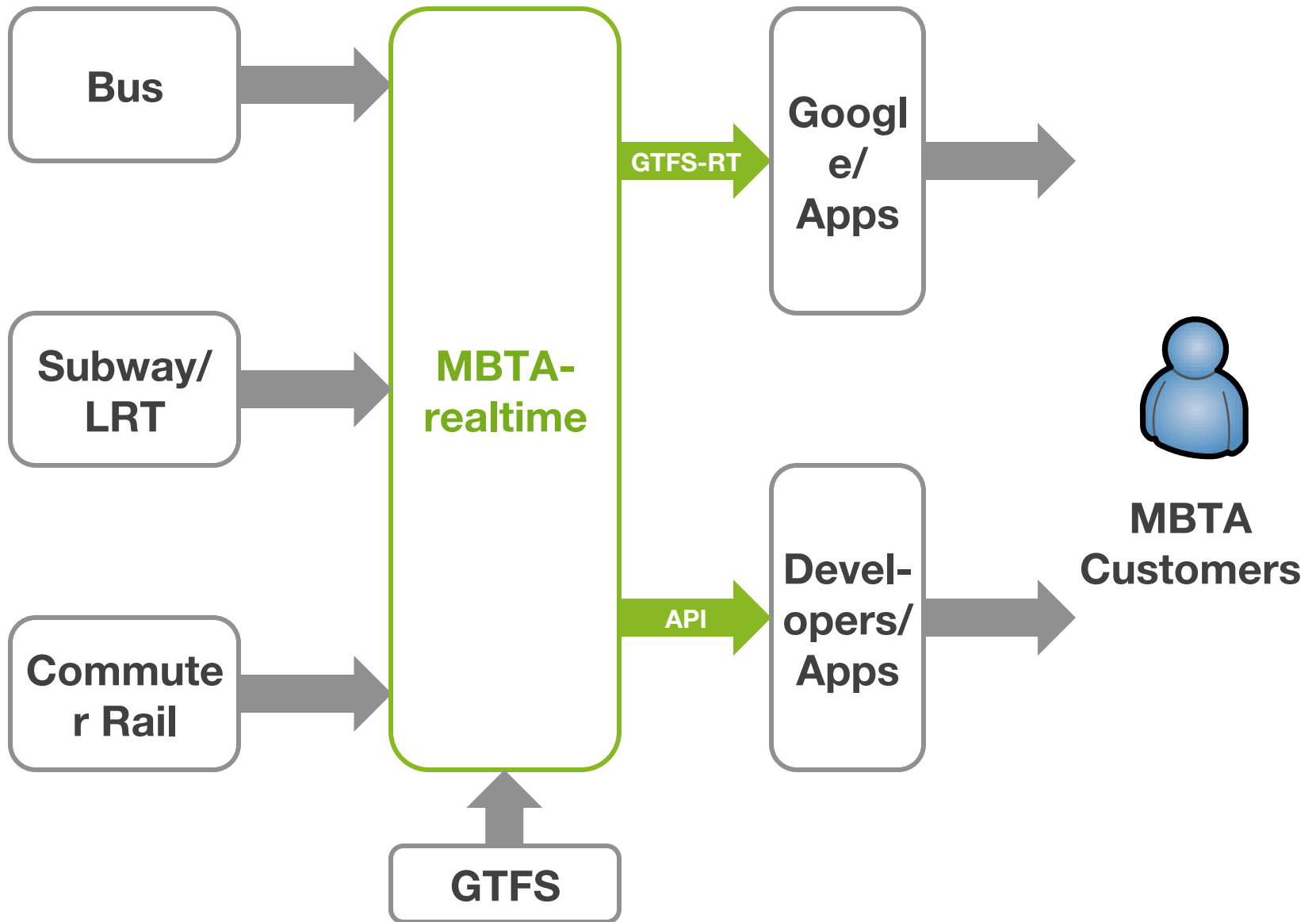


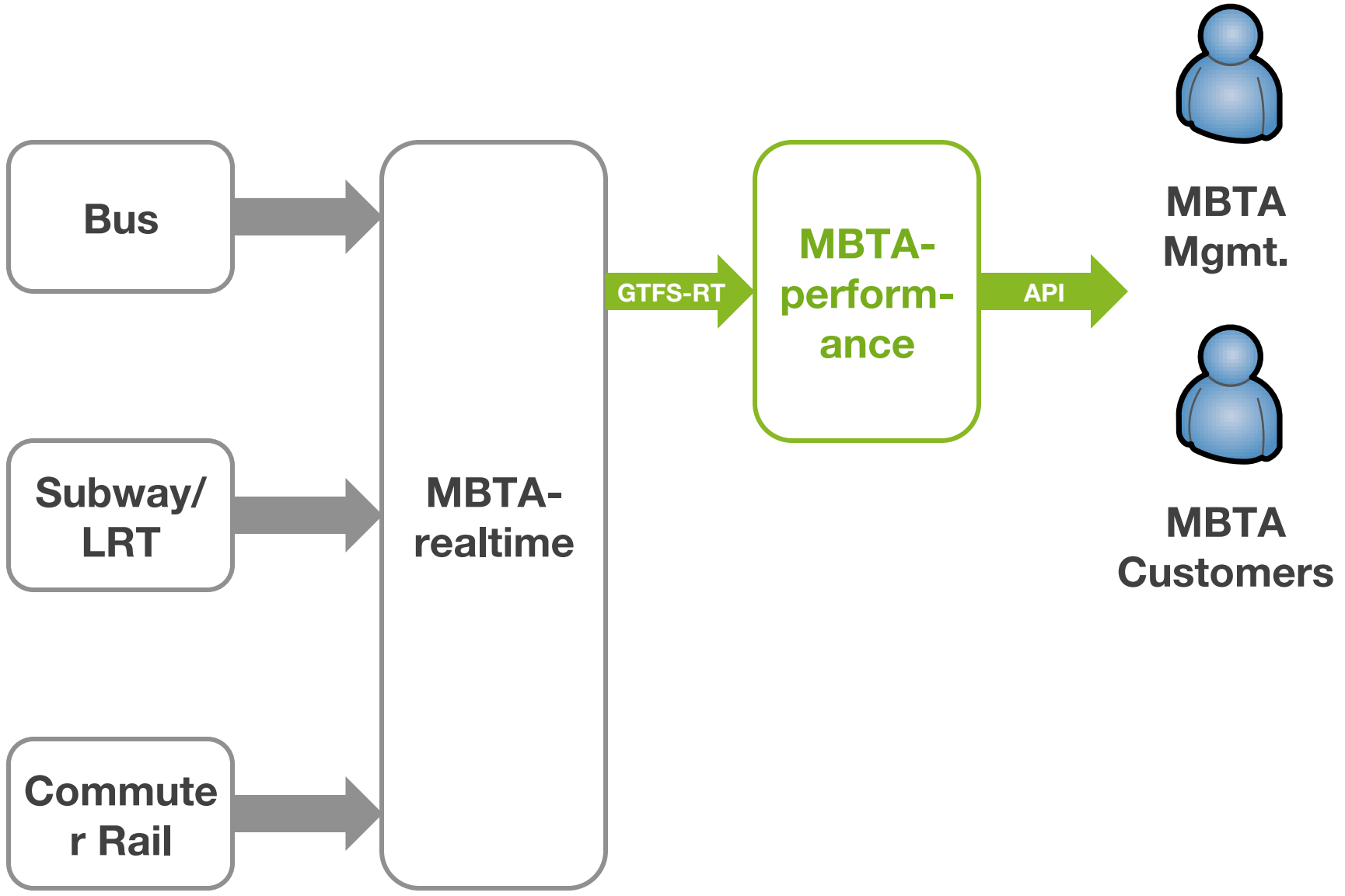


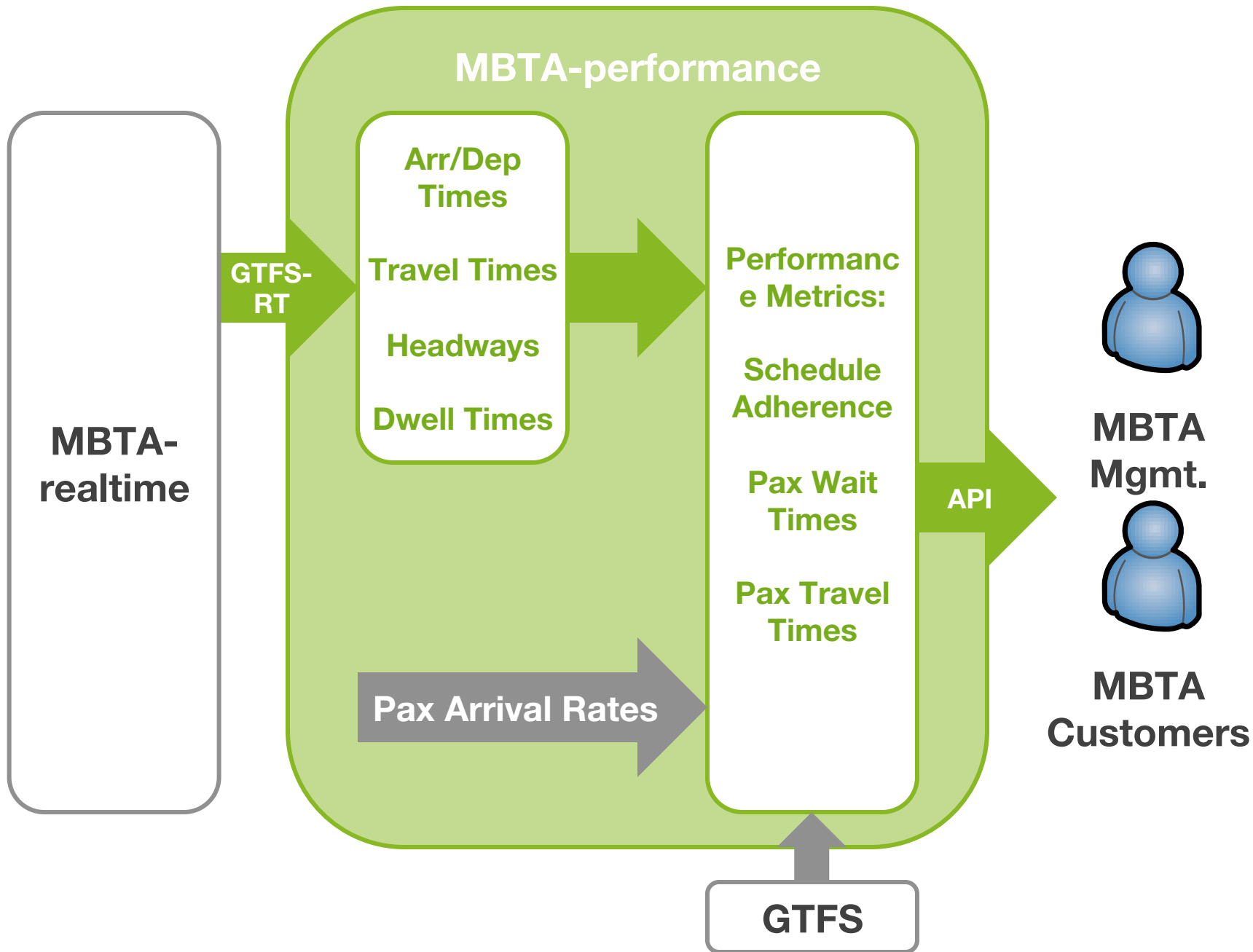


Trip Updates (arrival/departure predictions)

Vehicle Positions





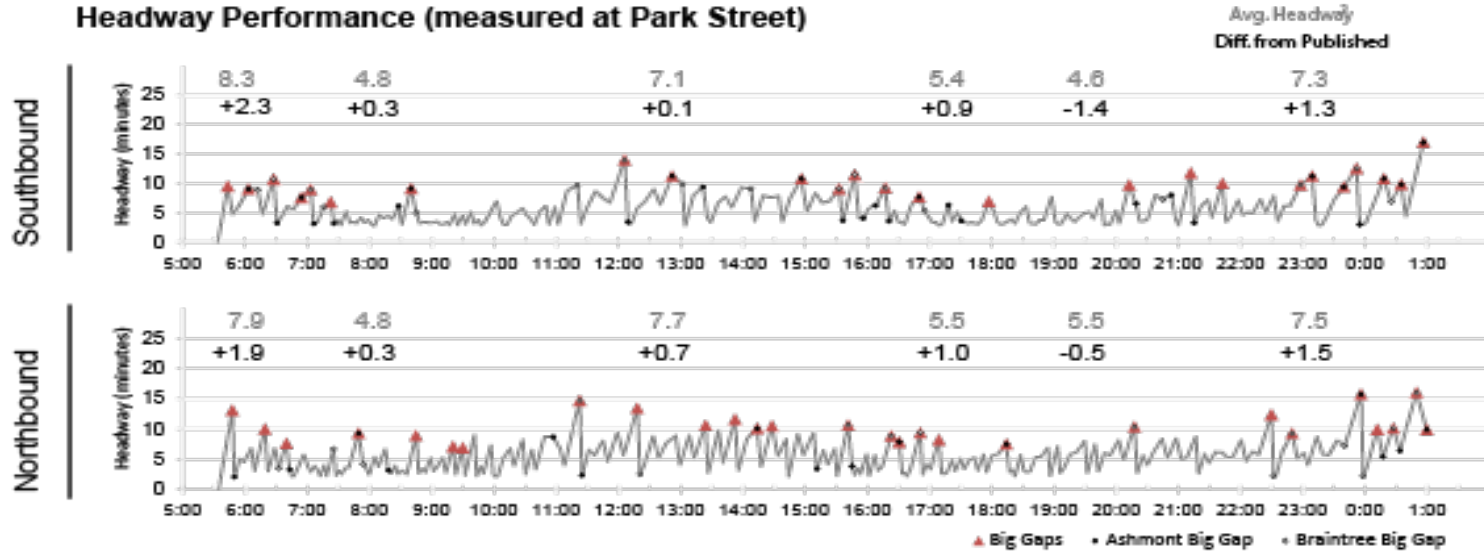


Passengers Waits

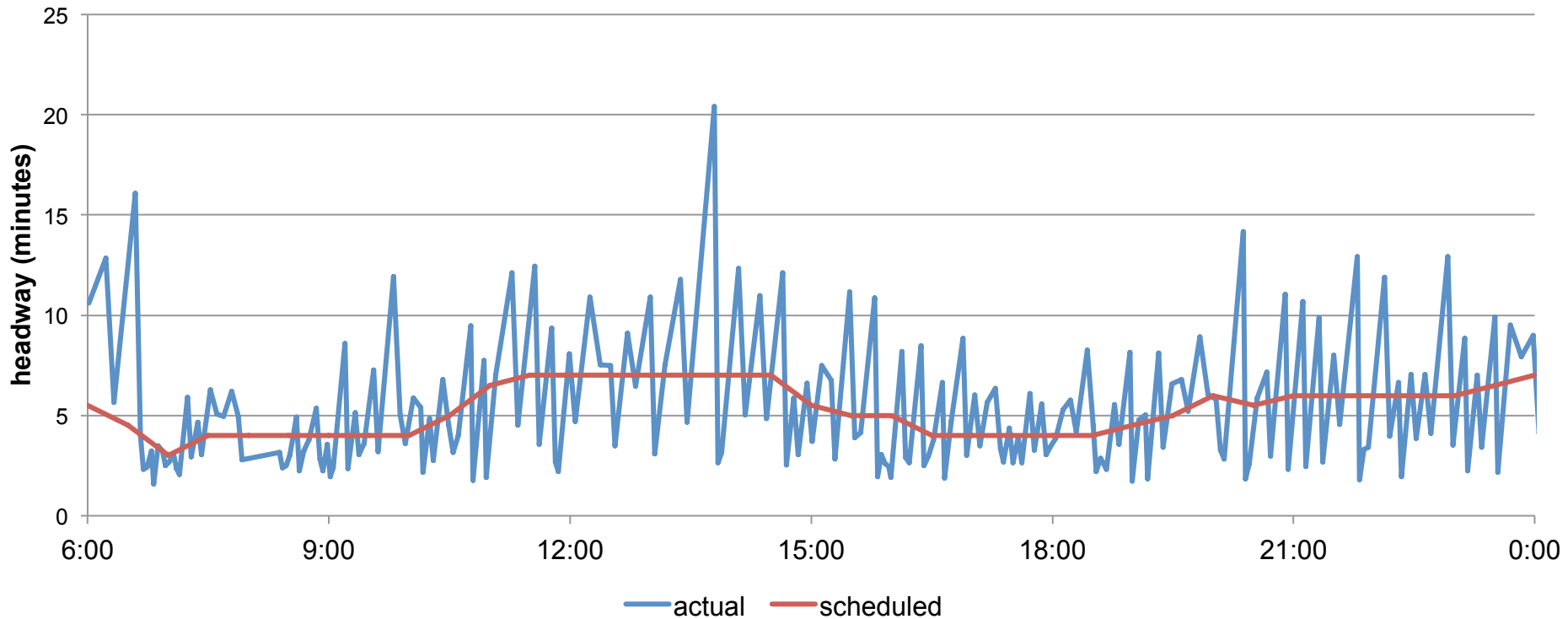
87%< Headway
Goal: 90%***97%**< Big Gap
Goal: 98%***100%**< 2X Headway
Goal: 100%*Passenger Travel Time²**96%**delayed < 3 min.
Goal: TBD**100%**delayed < 6 min.
Goal: TBD

Date	Headway	Big Gap	2X Headway	delayed < 3 min.	delayed < 6 min.
Monday 06/01/15	88%	95%	98%	96%	100%
Tuesday 06/02/15	88%	95%	98%	96%	99%
Wednesday 06/03/15	87%	94%	98%	96%	100%
Thursday 06/04/15	86%	94%	98%	94%	99%
Friday 06/05/15	89%	95%	98%	99%	100%
Saturday 06/06/15	89%	95%	98%	99%	100%
Sunday 06/07/15	89%	95%	99%	98%	100%

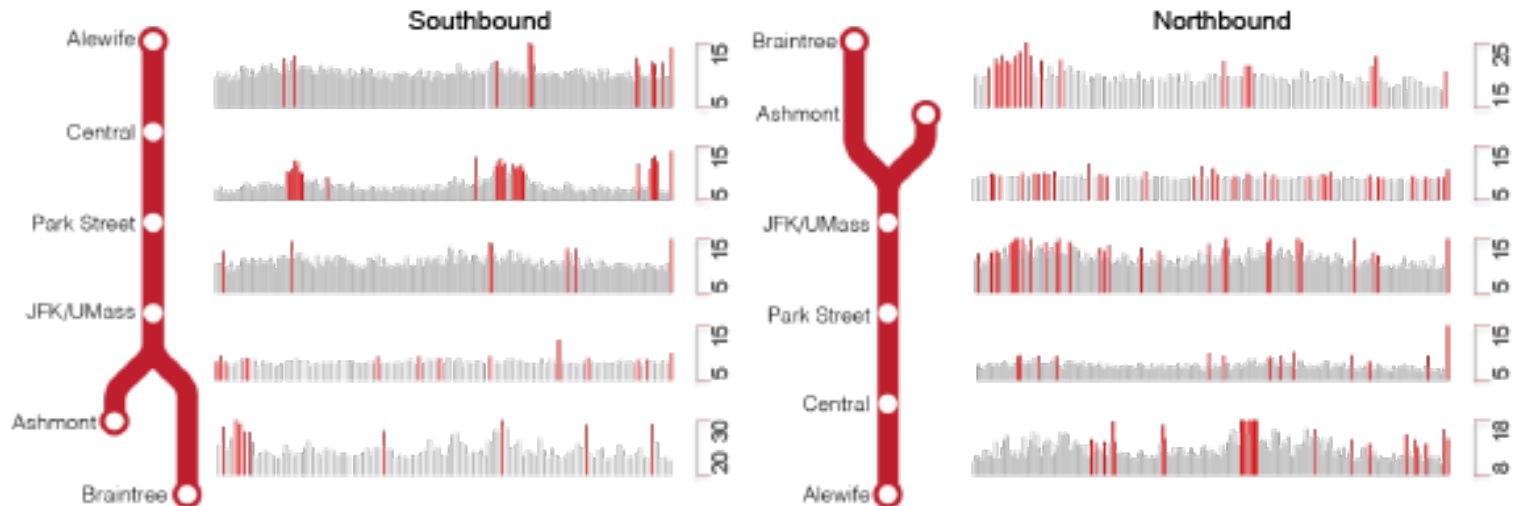
Headway Performance (measured at Park Street)



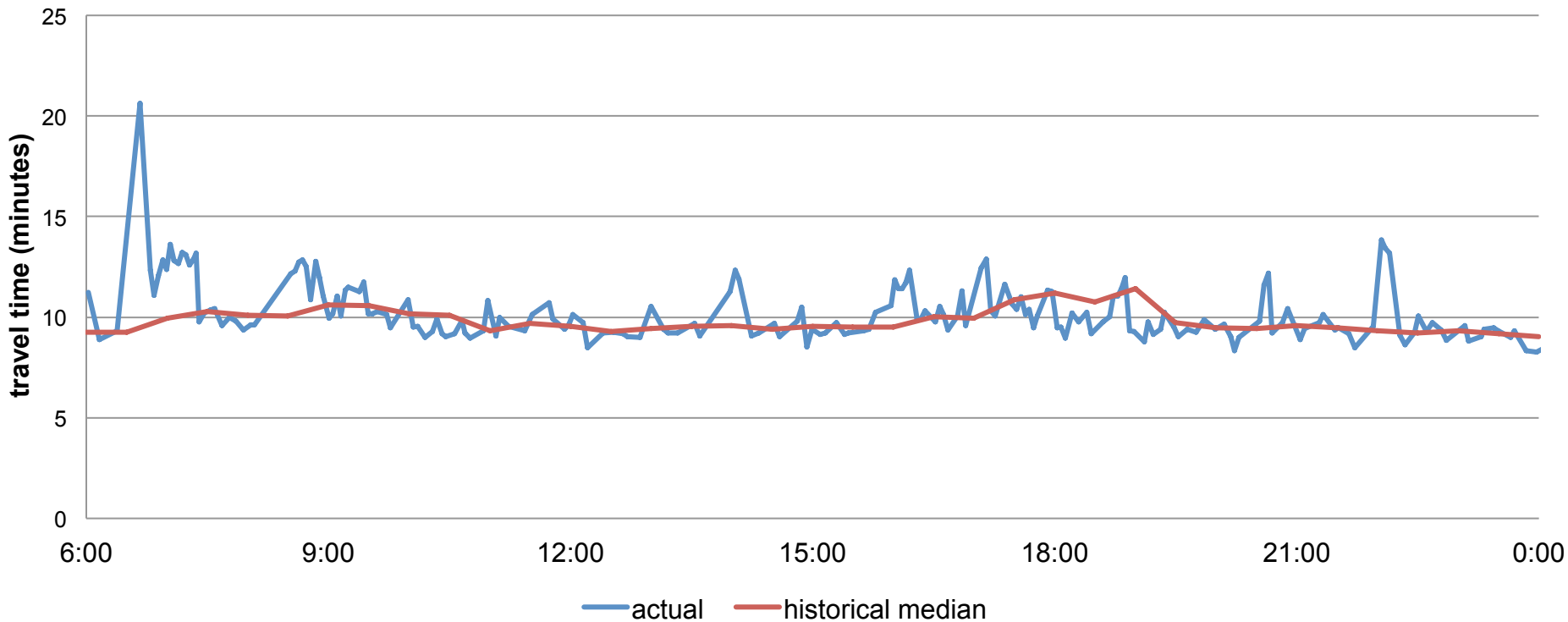
Headways at Park St. Station towards Harvard Station on 6/3/2015



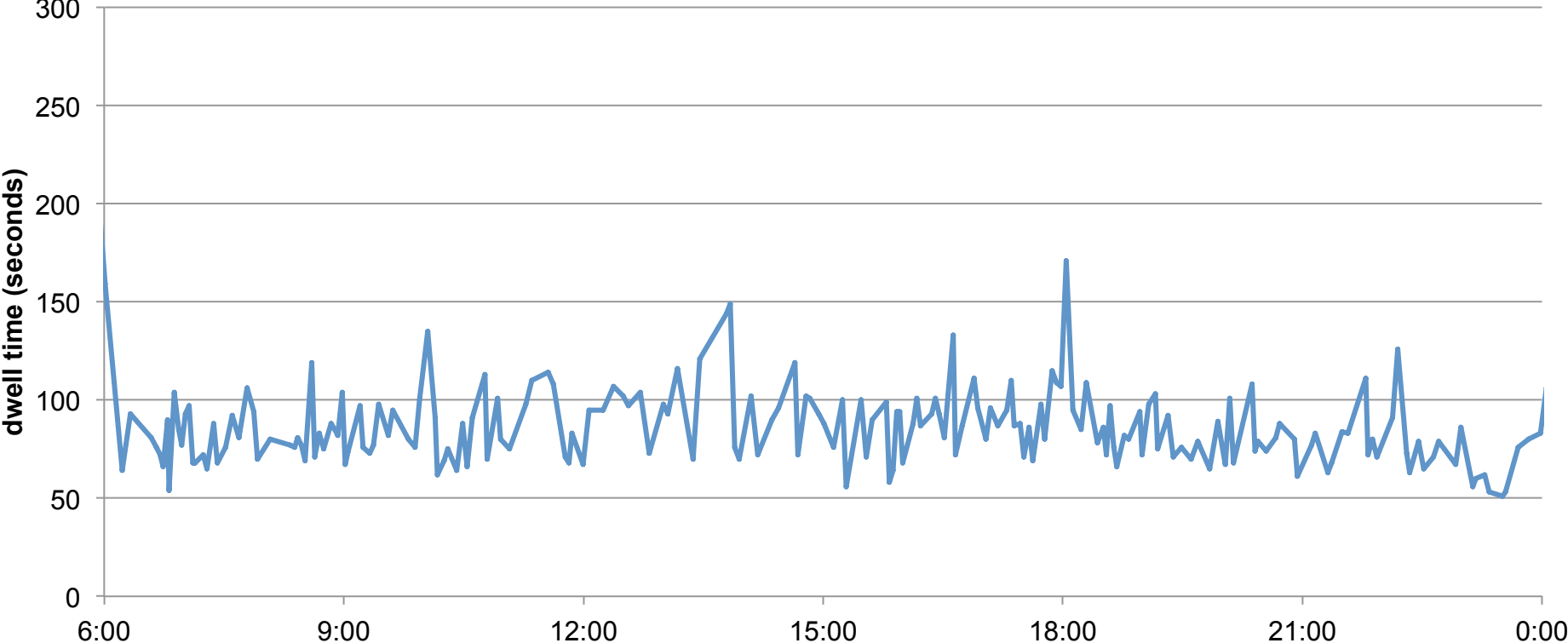
Running Time Performance by Segment



Travel Times from Park St. Station to Harvard Station on 6/3/2015



Dwell Times at Park St. Station towards Harvard Station on 6/3/2015

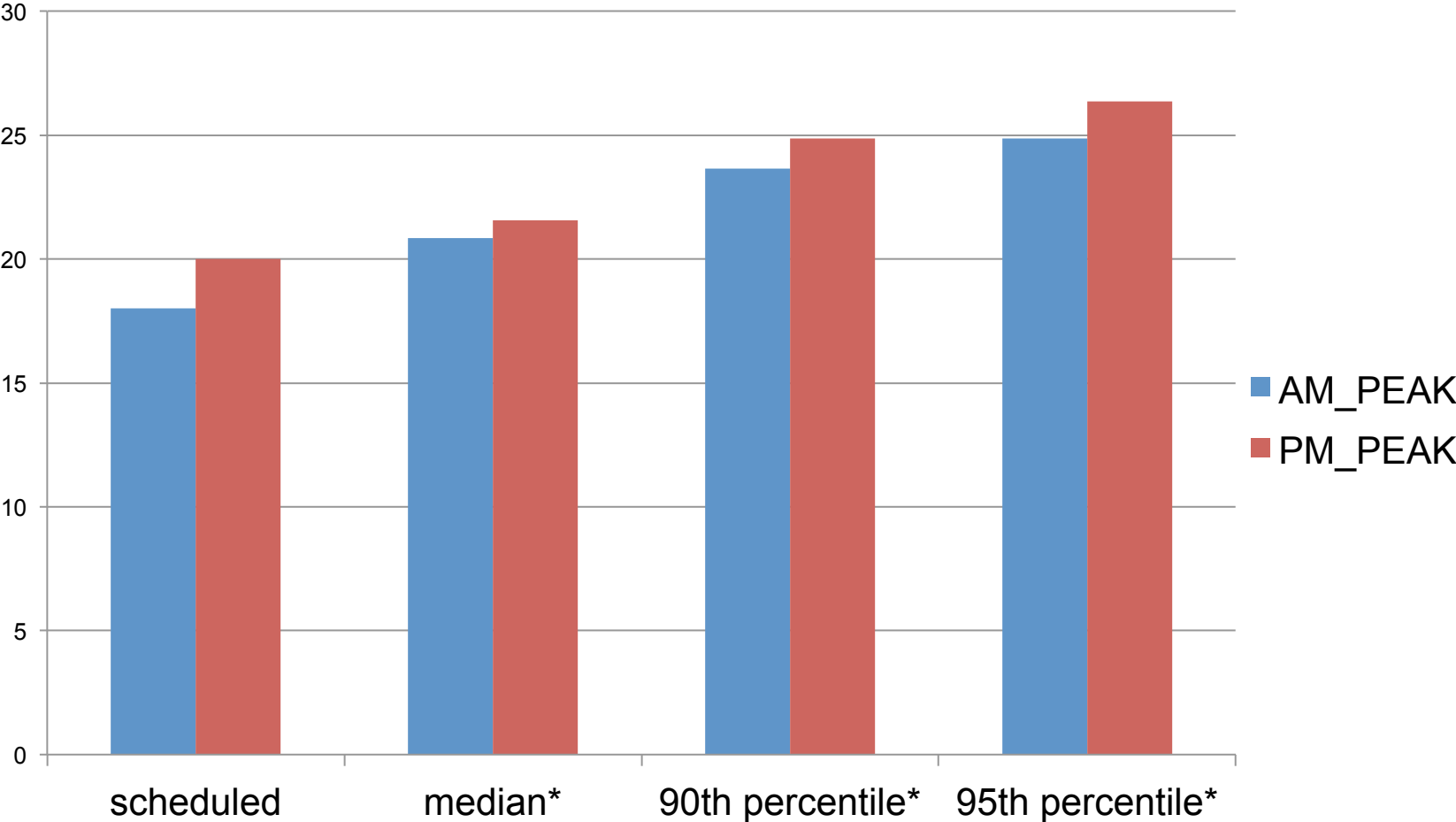




Monitoring Historical and Real-time Performance

Service Planning and Analysis

Findings: Travel Time for Green Line D-Branch Surface Portion (Longwood to Woodland)



*weekdays between 3/25/2015 and 6/05/2015



Integration with GTFS-realtime alerts feed

Evaluating extent of passenger impact caused by different service issues

Dispatch aid

Extension to any agency with GTFS-realtime feed for performance measurement and comparisons



Advantages

Based on 100% sample of data collected in real-time

Does not need to be tightly integrated with the source of data

Can be segmented by day, time

Can be segmented by route, direction, stop, etc.

Open-source (in-progress)

Thank You,

Questions?



laura.riegel@ibigroup.com | 815.351.8700