Mapping Mobility: The Importance of Information in Transportation

By Sarah Kaufman  October 25, 2012  0 Comments

Navigating New York’s elaborate braid of transit is not any easier without Google Maps. Above, Grand Central Station at rush hour. Photo by Matt Kroneberger.

Welcome to Mapping Mobility, our recurring series on innovative cartography in the public space. We’ll highlight innovation and stories about the conceptual urban space and how we navigate it with humanity’s most essential mobility tool.

The recent release of Apple’s severely flawed iOS 6 Maps application has led to disain and mockery across the internet, amid shock that the usually forward-thinking company released such a low-grade navigation tool rather than maintaining its relationship with the well-developed Google Maps application. The Apple Maps app has led many users to avoid the system upgrade, and others to report flawed directions; for example, Manouch Zomorodi of WNYC tweeted, “Apple maps doesn’t know difference between Broadway and W. Broadway. So obviously not a #newyorker.”

The issue with Apple’s Maps app is not a software design, but rather a lack of understanding about the importance of accurate, intuitive tools to urban mobility. Nearly half of all urban dwellers own smartphones (according to the Pew Internet and American Life Project), and Apple has essentially provided an unusable piece of software for this market. New Yorkers, and residents of all major cities, thrive on the flexibility of mobility, hopping seamlessly between subway, buses, taxis, bicycles and feet, much of it powered by the information in their smartphones about schedules, stop locations, safest routes, and calories burned.

Information and transportation are so intricately intertwined that smartphones and other technologies have reshaped how urban dwellers get around in cities all over the world. In fact, two of the most important transportation innovations of the last five years have been the opening of data and the use of social media tools for service updates. Open transportation data, now provided by more than 500 US cities, has led to a large, powerful sub-economy of third-party applications (an estimated half-million app downloads have come from the NY MTA’s data alone), while social media and third-party websites have become the primary means of communicating with transit customers (JetBlue has 20 Twitter followers per weekday passenger, according to forthcoming NYU Rudin Center research). This constant access to reliable information is what urbanites crave, and is essential for their efficiency (choosing the best route), flexibility (changing modes as needed) and safety (avoiding high-crime areas) as they navigate the city.

More than 32,000 apps are in the “travel” category in the Apple App store, and nearly 10,000 apps are in “Navigation;” of the top 20 Navigation apps, six are transit-exclusive apps and nearly all are focused on urban exploration. The most important app for urban smartphone users, however, is currently in development: the OpenTripPlanner Mobile, a creation by OpenPlans, funded by 838 backers on Kickstarter, and developed using open source tools and crowdsourced data. This app shows that the development of open data and social media programs. Before earning her MUP at NYU Wagner and MBA at NYU Polytechnic, Sarah studied science writing at Washington University in St. Louis. Sarah also serves as a Director-at-Large on the board of the Women’s Transportation Seminar NY Chapter. Opinions expressed here are her own.

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