#### Passenger Travel Time Reliability for Multi-Modal Public Transport Journeys

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#### Introduction

 Reliability: 'Certainty of service aspects compared to the schedule as perceived by the user' (van Oort, N., 2016)

Reliability of travel time
Regularity
Punctuality





# **Motivation**

- Urban transit networks typically multi-modal
- Reliability based on the whole journey experience including the transfers





# **Motivation**

- Urban transit networks typically multi-modal
- Reliability based on the whole journey experience including the transfers
- Existing indicators
  - Focus on one mode only, or
  - Fail to include all travel time components

Requires passenger travel data at the network-level



# Objective

- To develop a metric that
  - measures reliability for multi-modal transit journeys;
  - is sensitive to all travel time components; and
  - enables comparison between different transit modes and routes.
- Demonstrate its application to a real life network (Amsterdam)



# Methodology - RBT

Reliability buffer time (RBT) (Chan, 2007; Uniman et al, 2010)
Difference between the 95<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> percentile travel time experienced by travelers between a stop-stop pair using a specific route\*

$$RBT_{o,d,r} = tt_{95}^{o,d,r} - tt_{50}^{o,d,r}$$

Interpreted as the additional time passengers have to budget for their travel to ensure on-time arrival one out of twenty times

\*Route : A combination of public transport services a passenger may choose, where each route may or may not include a transfer.



#### Data sources



- Smartcard data
  - Tap-in and tap-out location and times

- Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) data
  - Vehicle number, stop location and time stamps



# Data pre-processing





# Travel time using smartcard data

- Where first tap-in at station (eg. Amsterdam Metro)
  - Total travel time  $(t_5-t_0)$
- Where first tap-in inside vehicle (eg. Amsterdam buses & trams)
  - Total travel time minus waiting time at origin  $(t_5-t_1)$

	Waiting time	In-vehicle time	Trans time	fer W	aiting time	In-vehicle time
 	I	Mode 1	1	I I	I I	Mode 2
$t_0$	t	1	$t_2$	t <sub>3</sub>	$t_4$	t
L						



# Waiting time at origin

- For journeys where first tap-in is inside the vehicle
  - Time passenger arrived at stop is not known
  - Headway of services known (from AVL data)
  - For short headway services passengers assumed to arrive randomly
  - Continuous random variables generated and sampled over uniform distribution [0, observed headway] to estimate waiting time for each journey



#### Travel time reliability for multi-modal journeys

• RBT calculated for each stop-stop (OD) pair and route

$$RBT_{o,d,r} = tt_{95}^{o,d,r} - tt_{50}^{o,d,r}$$

• Weighted average calculated for each mode/line/stop



# Case study : Amsterdam

- ~850,000 inhabitants
- 4 metro lines
- 15 tram lines
- 25 bus lines
- ~800,000 transactions/day
- Two weekdays (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2018) used for analysis



#### **Results**



# Reliability per mode

Mode(s) used	Number of journeys	Median travel time (mins)	RBT (mins)					
Unimodal Journeys								
Metro (incl. Metro-Metro)	235,287	14.7	5.9					
Tram	315,410	15.4	6.6					
Bus	104,495	14.8	6.2					
Tram-Tram	1,755	23.2	7.2					
Multimodal Journeys								
Metro-Tram	7,588	25.0	7.6					
Metro-Bus	747	28.8	7.8					
Tram-Metro	6,665	26.3	8.3					
Bus-Metro	1,336	28.7	8.5					



# Reliability of accessing transit hubs





# Reliability by route used -Station Sloterdijk to Boelelaan



### Reliability by route used -Station Sloterdijk to Boelelaan



# Conclusion

- New metric proposed for travel time reliability measurement
  - considering multimodal transit journeys
  - including waiting and transfer times for all legs of the journey
  - consistent for all journeys comparable across modes and routes
- Demonstrated application to Amsterdam data but can be applied to other networks
- Can provide reliability at a very disaggregate level
  - flexibility of aggregation (eg. mode, transit stop and route level)
  - can be used as an input to behavioral models



# Limitations and future work

- Assumed that passengers boarded the first vehicle (no denied boarding)
- Did not consider the impacts of availability of real-time information
- Low sample size
  - to be applied to a larger dataset
- Part of the 'Impact of North-South Metro Line' project
  - Reliability comparison of previous versus current network design



# Thank you!

#### **Questions?**

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