



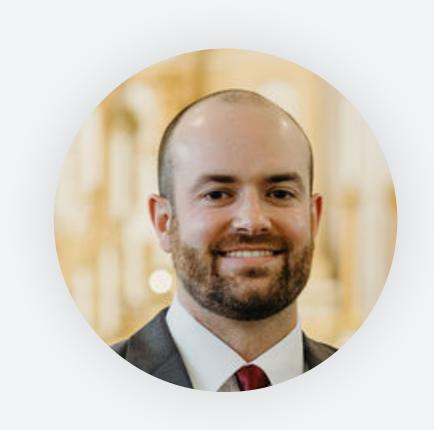
Jessie Richards

MBTA



Emily Gates

TRANSIT



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TRAPEZE GROUP



Marla Westervelt

MOBILITYDATA



Crowding during COVID and beyond

How the MBTA is staying rider-focused under pressure



Our journey with crowding

Staying focused on riders with our research efforts

Capitalizing on existing technology to get crowding data

Designing crowding information for various platforms







Are we solving the **right problem**, in the best way we can?

PROJECT GOAL

How can the MBTA help riders prepare for their trips in these unprecedented times?

How can we do it sustainably?



Surveying riders

Understand rider needs during the pandemic

Check our assumptions that crowding is where we should focus

Learn the best ways and places to display crowding data

1,000+
respondents

73
neighborhoods

67% feel crowded



Timing is most important factor

Riders want predictions more than crowding information, but knowing could help some make different decisions.



If I'm on track to be early for work: wait for next bus.

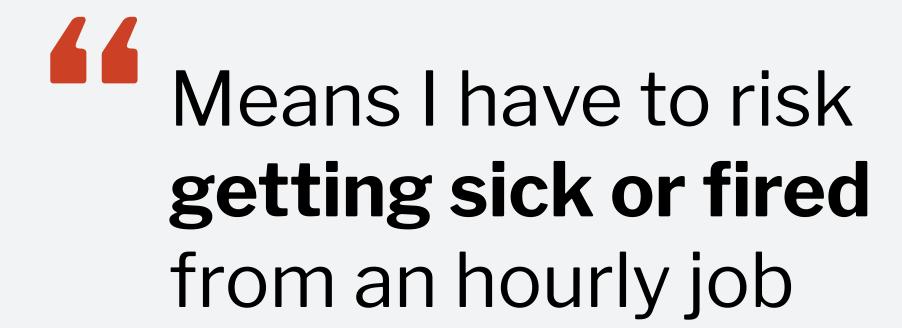
If I'm on track to be on time or late: take that bus anyway.



Data is only as helpful, as it is actionable

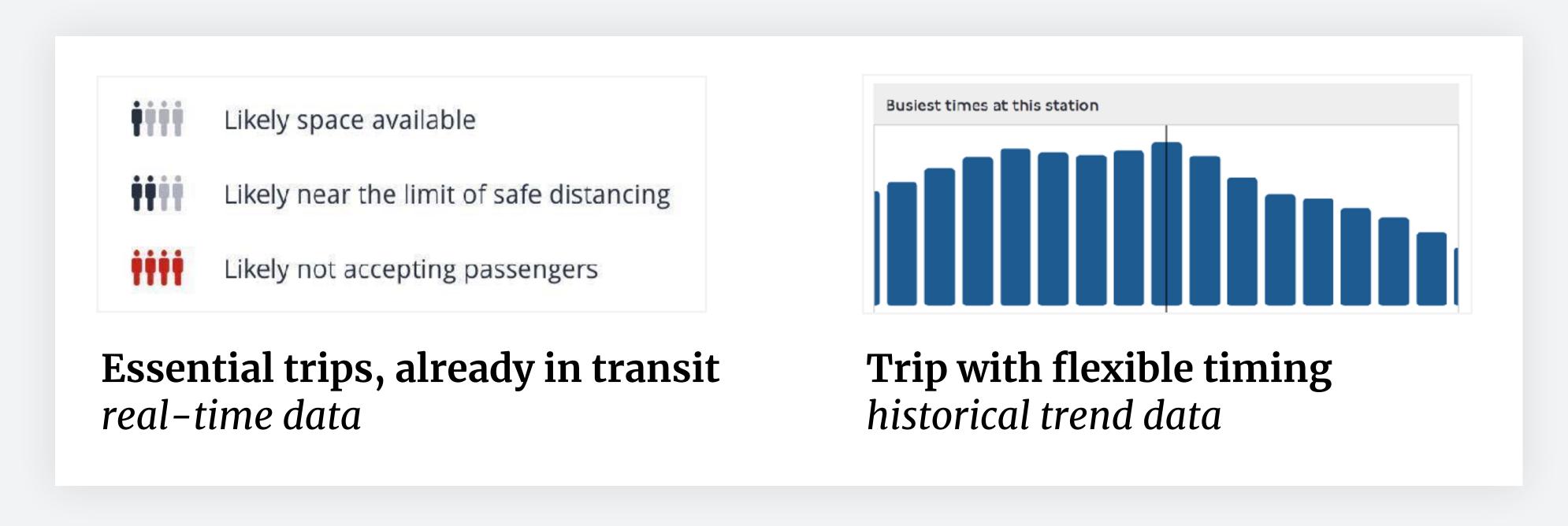
Riders either have the privilege of flexibility in their travel time, or on transit now because they *need* to be.

People considered "essential" are in potentially dangerous situations when taking public transit.





Riders want two kinds of information



example images are from other transit agencies—TFL and Auckland, NZ



Getting the data

Bus and subway differences present challenges

Collaborating with external + internal partners

Understanding APC accuracy with spot checks



APC & AFC & data, oh my!

	Data source	Real-time Data	Historic Data
Bus	APC	70% of fleet	
Heavy Rail	AFC	X	
Light Rail		X	



Crowding buckets to match design

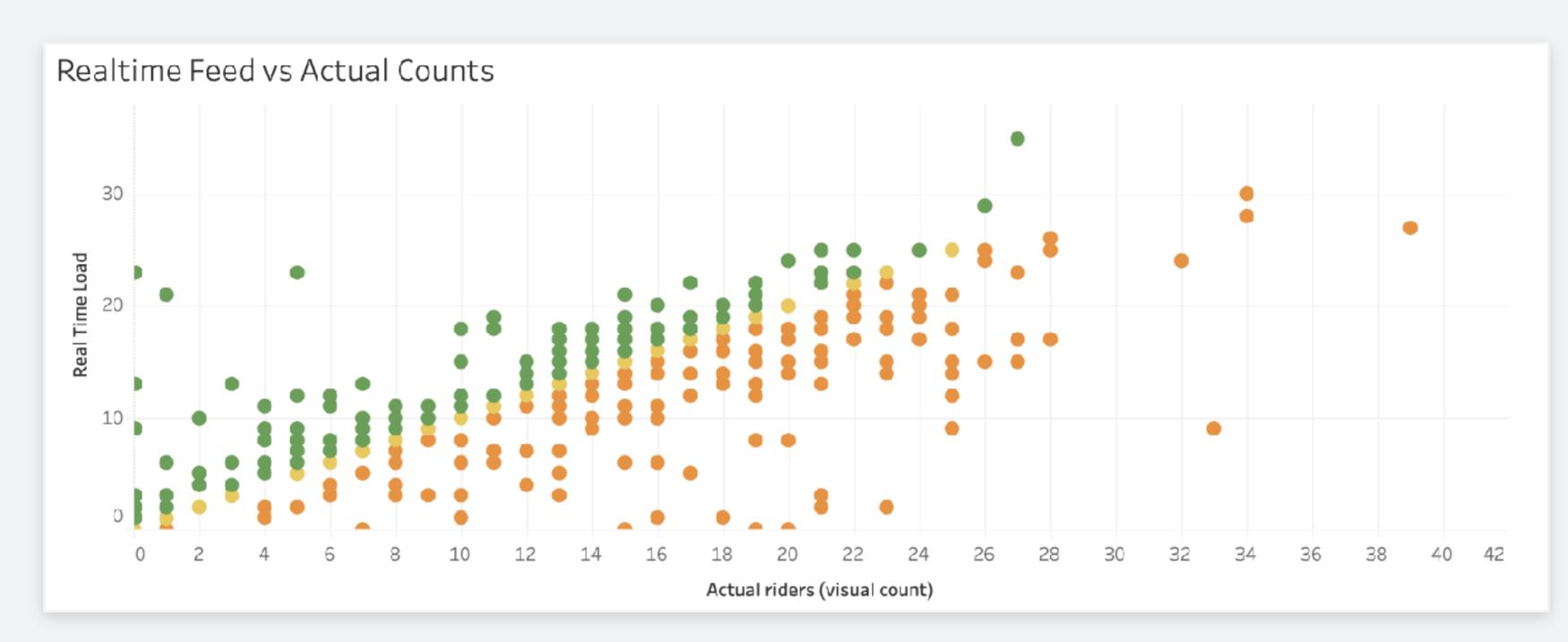
We've automated a process to take the raw APC data, put it in one of these buckets for us to assess crowding level in real-time.

Buckets of crowding rough # of riders

<10 Not crowded 11–20 Some crowding 20+ Crowded



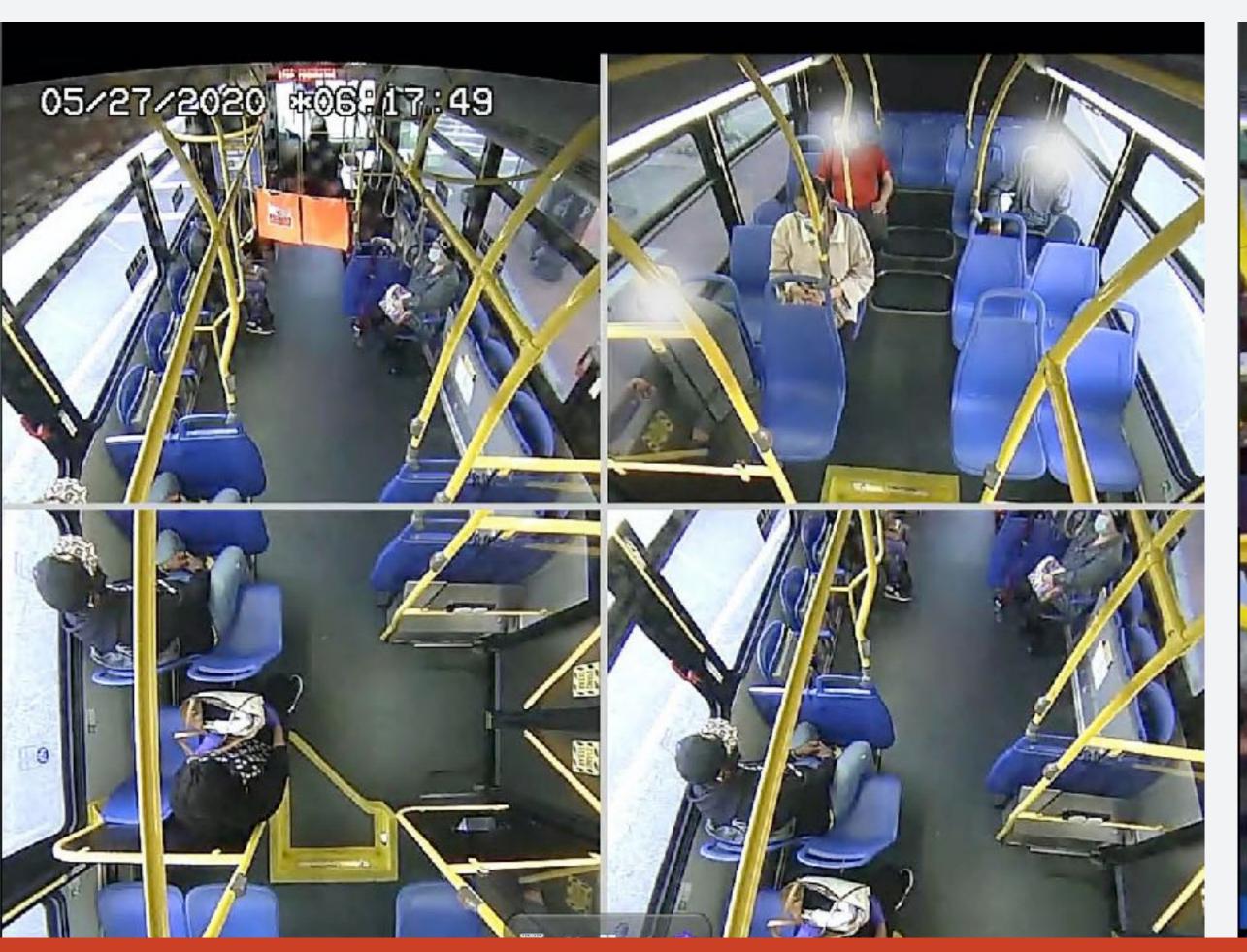
Keeping track of accuracy







Spot checking security footage





Deciding which routes to launch

Route	# of full bus reports	Usable data	# of correct categorizations	Planned Release
117	486	N	N/A	N/A
116	342	N	N/A	N/A
23	302	Y	15 (80%)	6/15
22	139	Υ	16 (86%)	6/15
16	119	Y	10 (83%)	6/22
109	108	Y	17 (85%)	6/15
455	108	N	N/A	N/A
•••	•••	•••	•••	

above is an excerpt of table from our real-time bus crowding release planning document



Conveying the information

Understanding the importance of language

Keeping design elements consistent

Continuing to involve riders in our process



Deciding how to communicate

Short and simple wording allows riders to spend less effort decoding.

Warning colors help communicate urgency to those who can see colorization.

People icons help convey information visually to those with LEP or color-blindness.







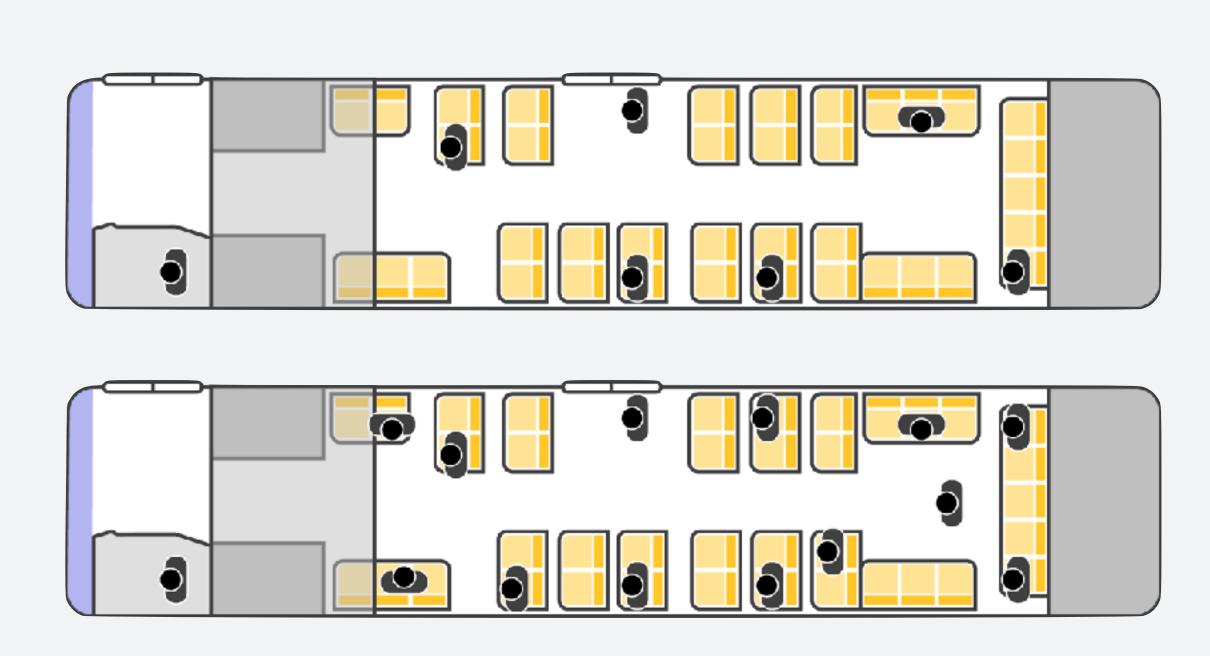


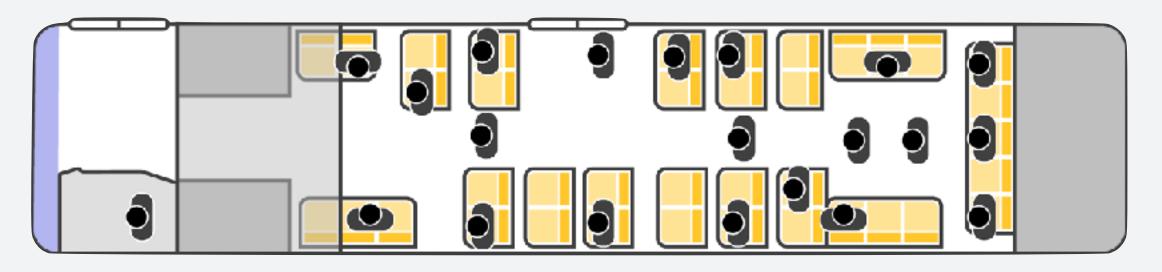
Testing our language

We showed current riders these schematics in Userlytics, and asked:

Which of the following options best represents how you would describe the condition aboard this bus?

- Not crowded
- Some crowding
- Crowded
- Very crowded
- Full





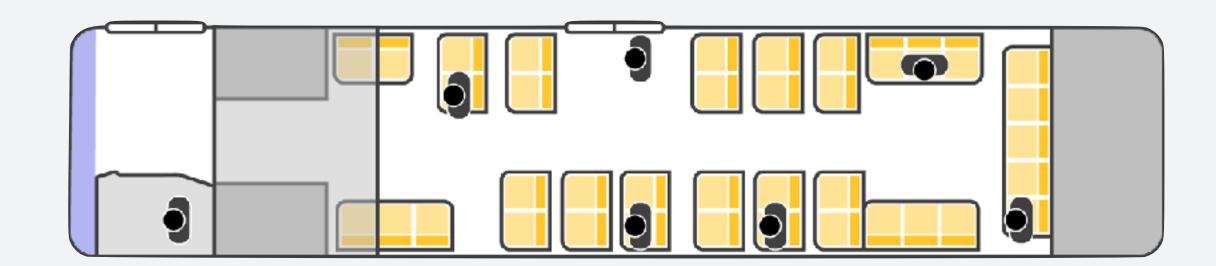


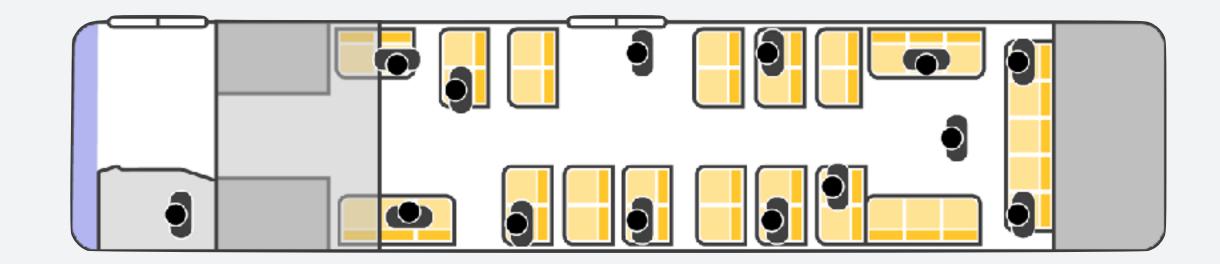
Testing our language

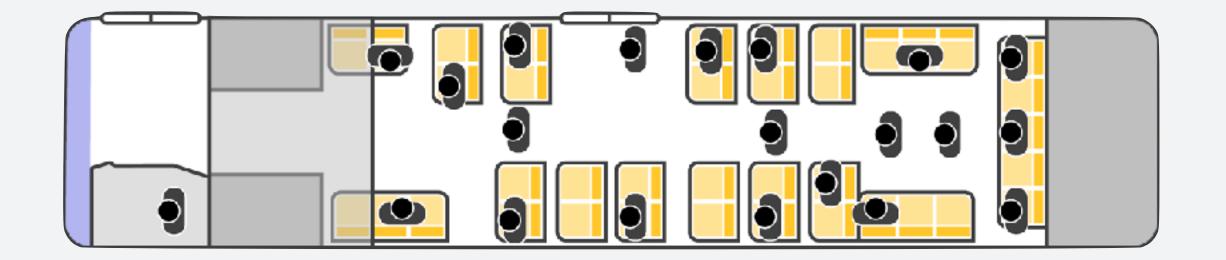










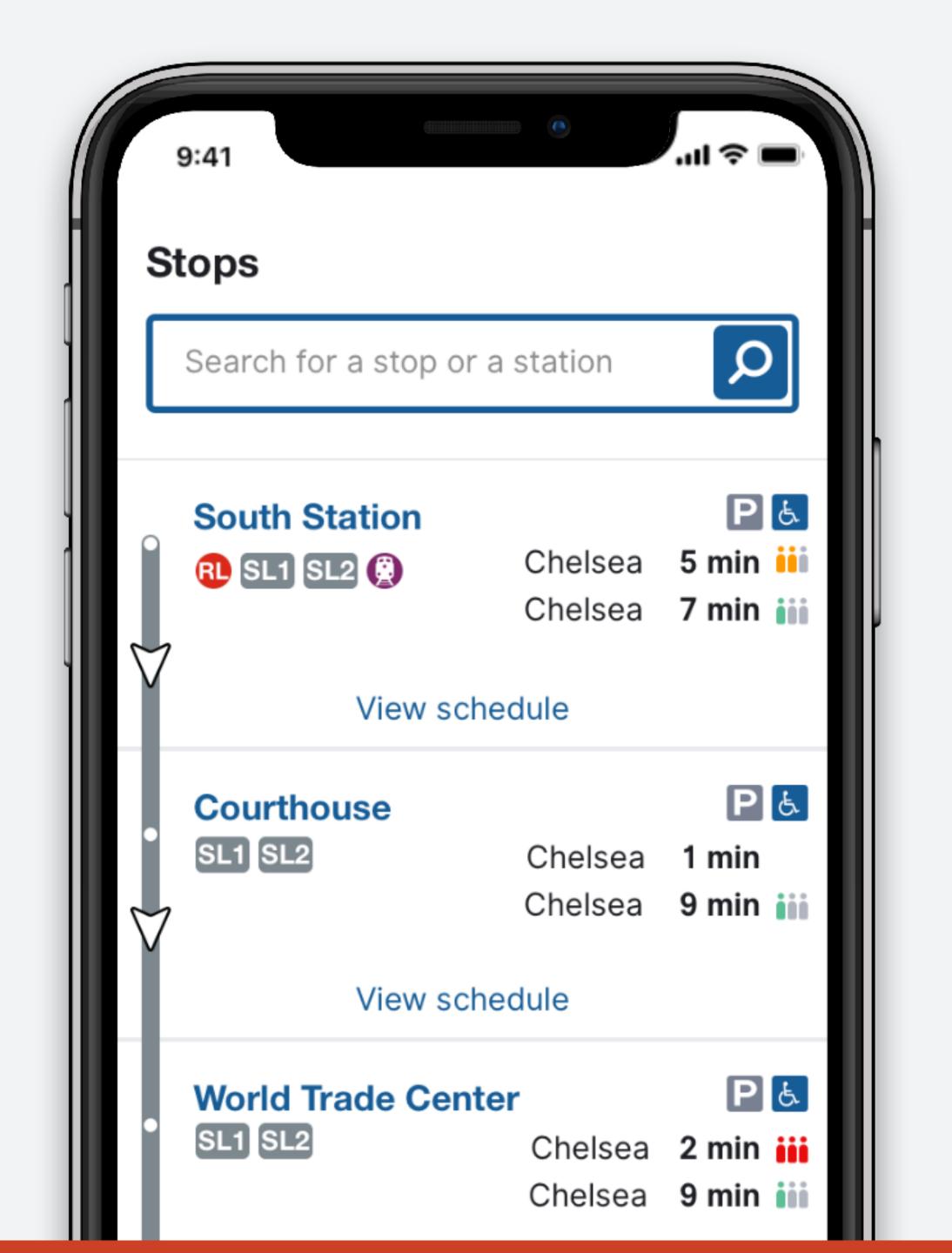


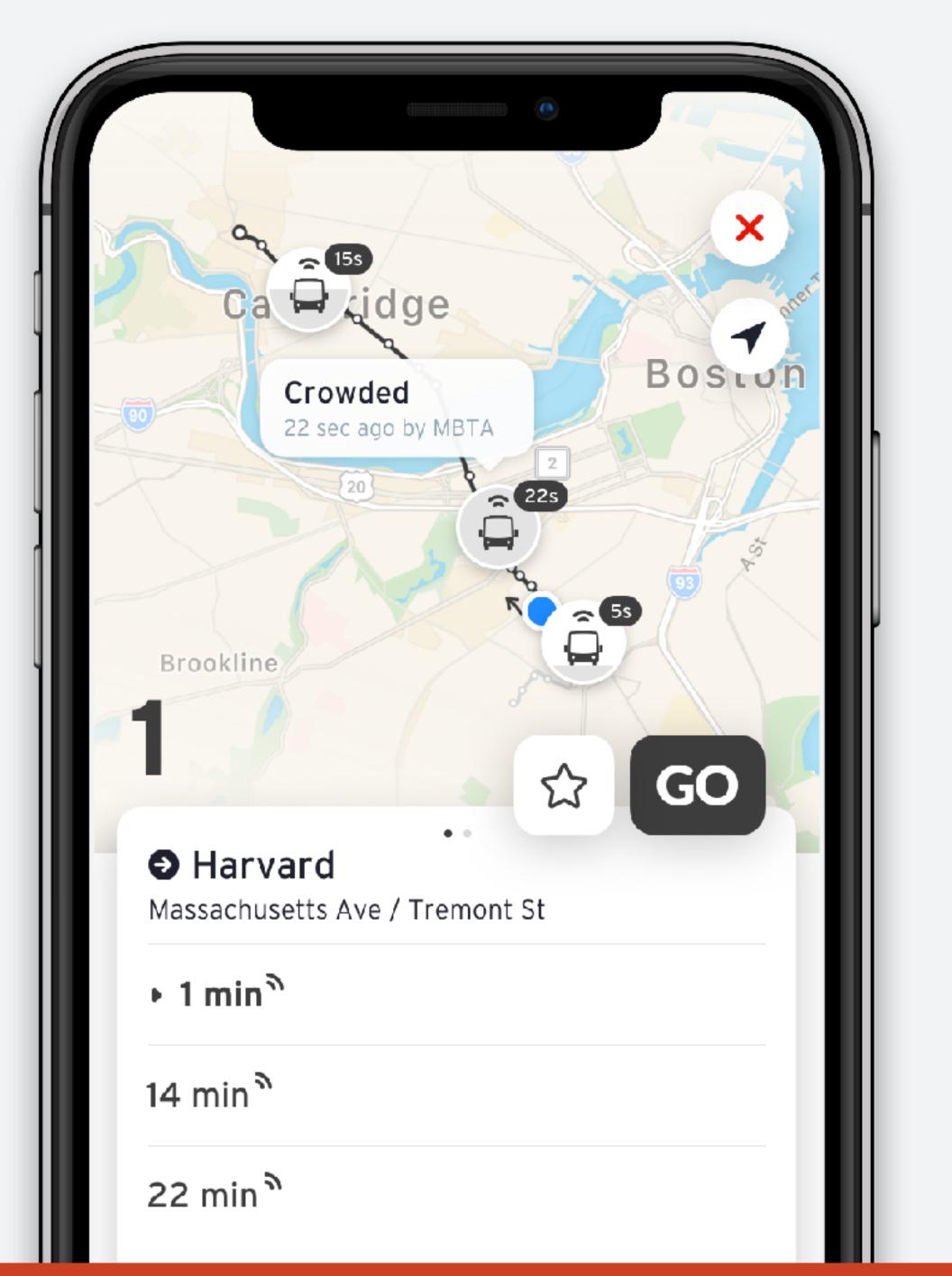




		12:34
Hawthorne @ Broadwa	y "	EVERY MINUTE
Wonderland		2 m
Cary Sq	iii	2 m
Woodlawn		7m
Cary Sq		13 m
Wonderland	iii 4	47 m







Future efforts

Continued conversation with riders about our work

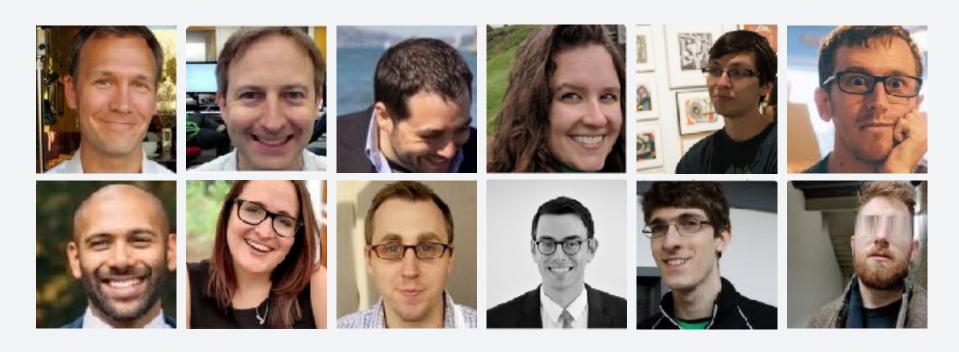
Real-time crowding is more accurate and on more bus routes

Historical crowding for heavy rail lines



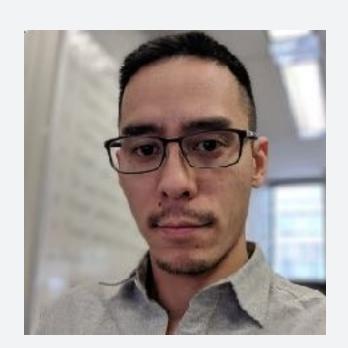
Transit is a team sport

Kudos to all our colleagues that supported this effort, and our fellow MBTA departments—OPMI, Policy and Security.



Crowding Team
Customer Technology





Akira HakutaProduct manager



Ashli MolinaProduct manager



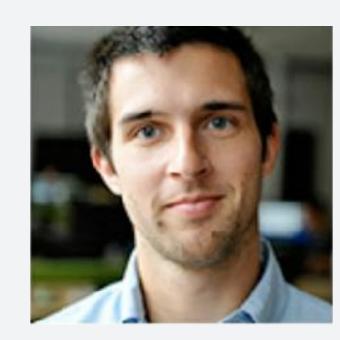
Ingrid Pierre
Principal designer



Maeg Keane Lead researcher



Miles Taylor Trusted intern



Paul Swartz Lead Architect





Crowding in Transit

How our users think about crowding data



How does Transit do crowding?

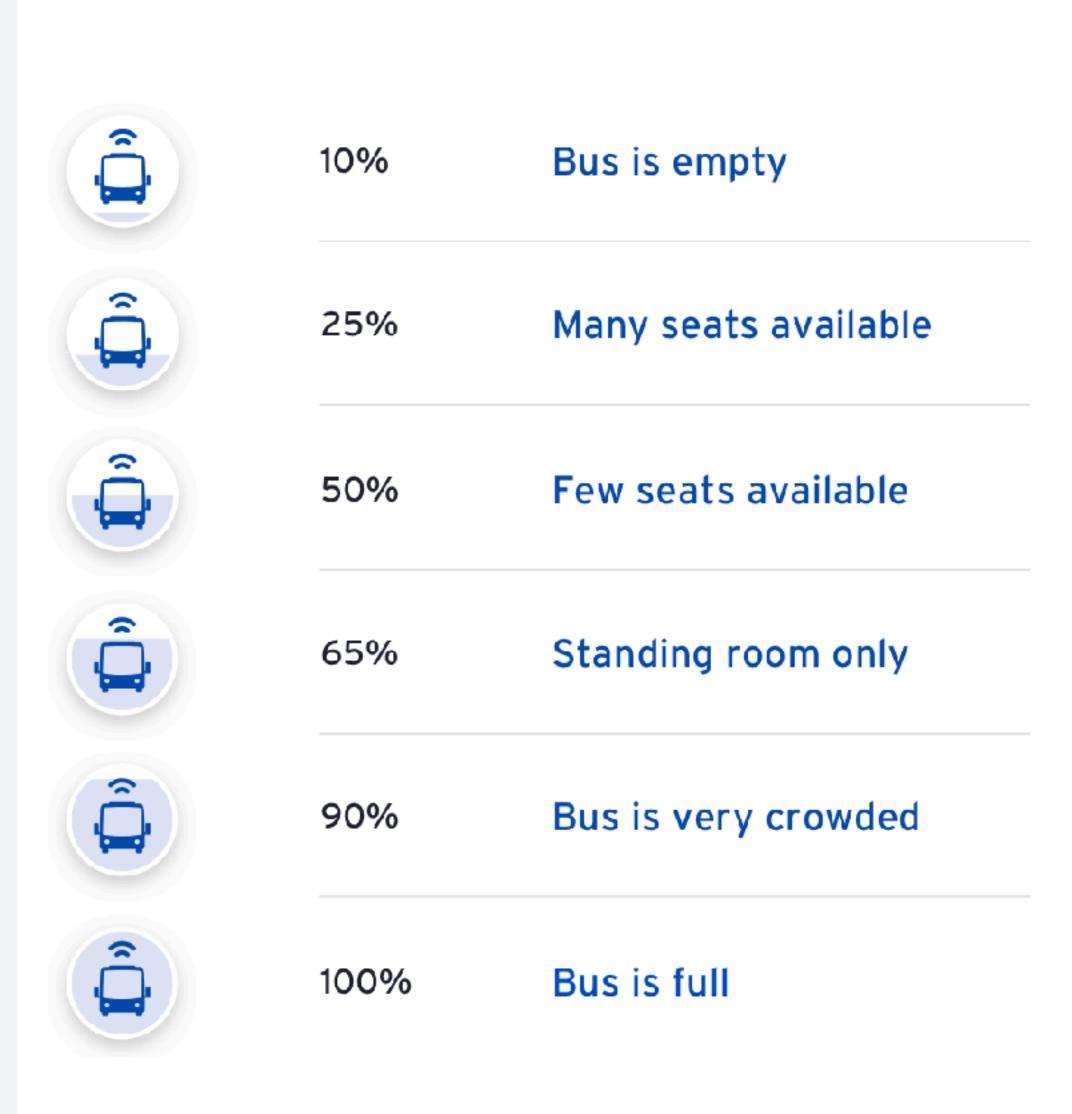
- → 15 cities in early March
- → Rapidly grew to 30 cities now

It's useful for transit operations.

What are the busiest lines? At what time of the day?

It's also useful for riders.

Are there any seats? Should I wait for the next bus?



DESCRIPTION

CAPACITY



User survey within *Transit*

- → June 2020
- → 6,000+ respondents
- → Six cities

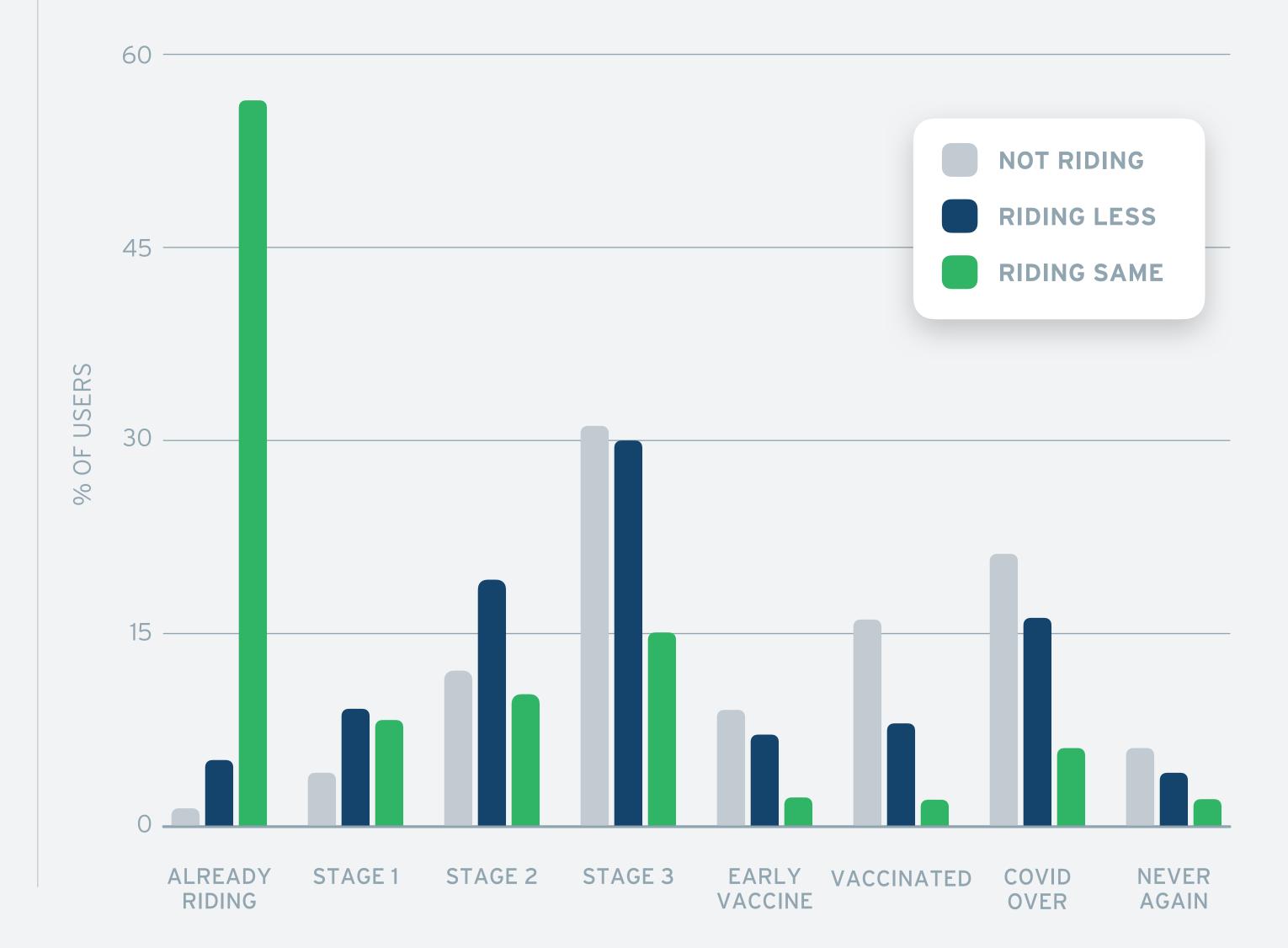




At what stage will riders return?

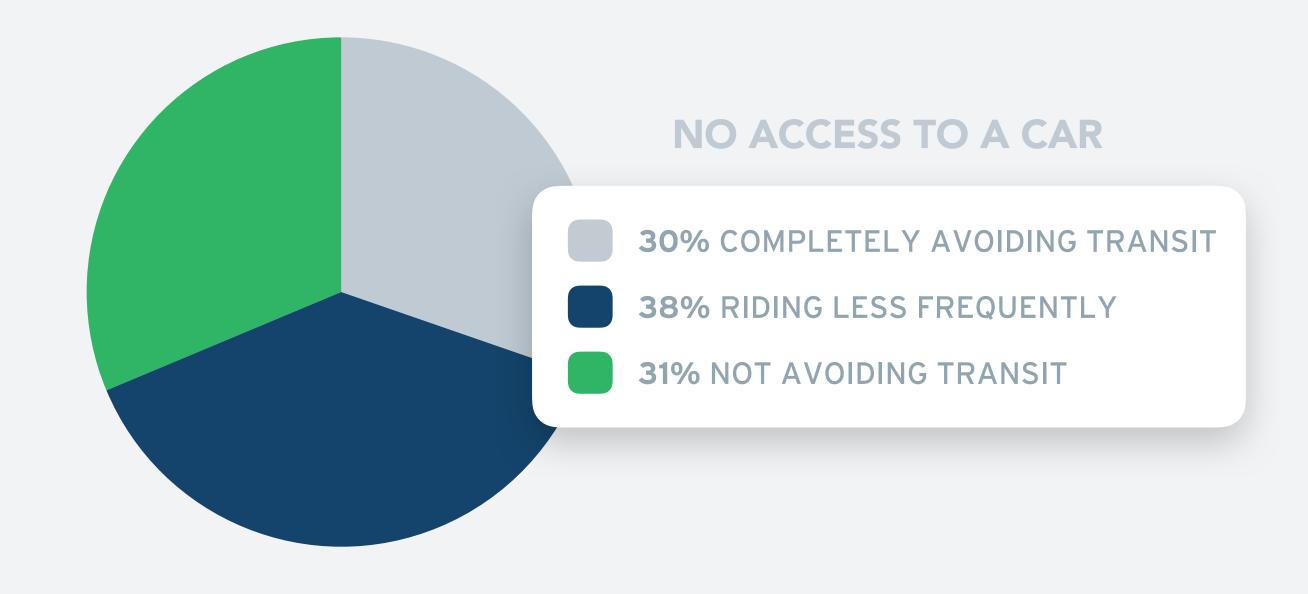
Among those riding less or not at all, public health policy (stage of re-opening) and vaccine development are both key factors BUT outside of agency control

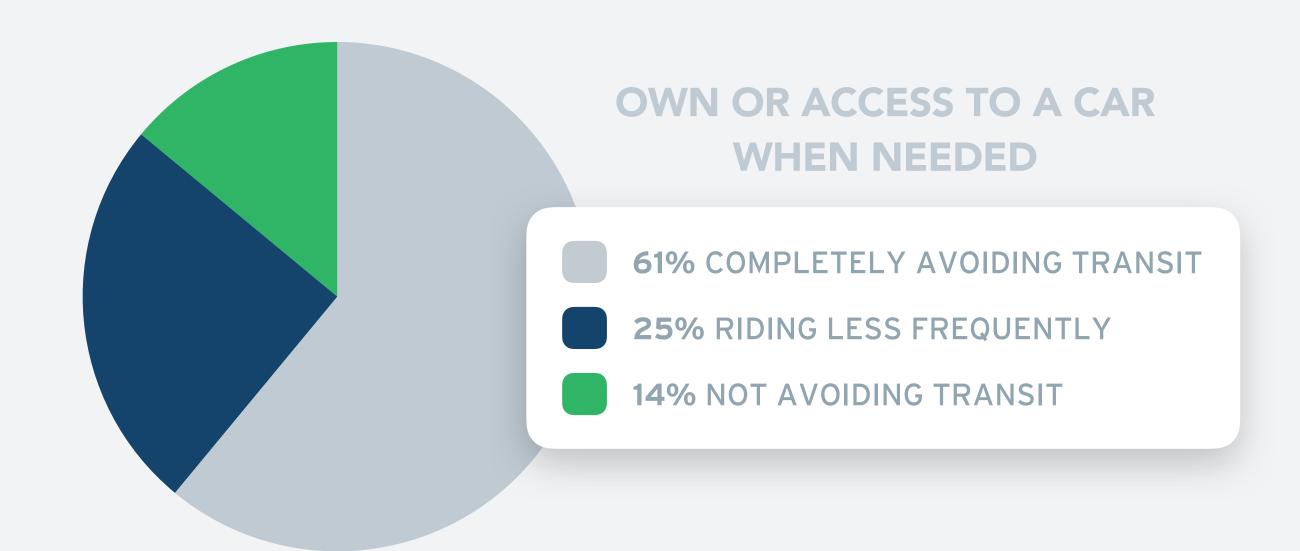
WHEN WILL YOU RESUME RIDING AS OFTEN AS YOU DID BEFORE COVID-19?



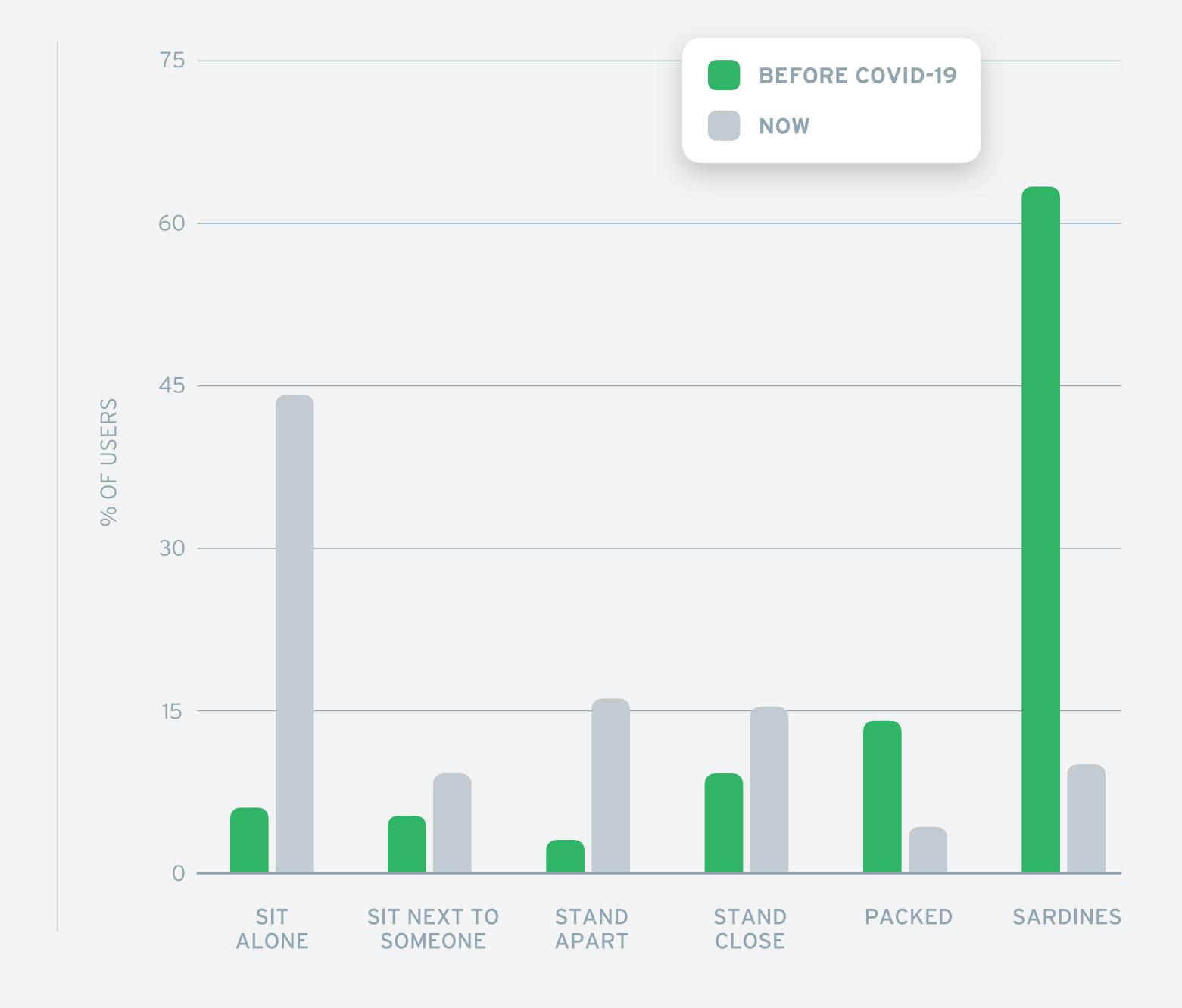


Car access & transit avoidance

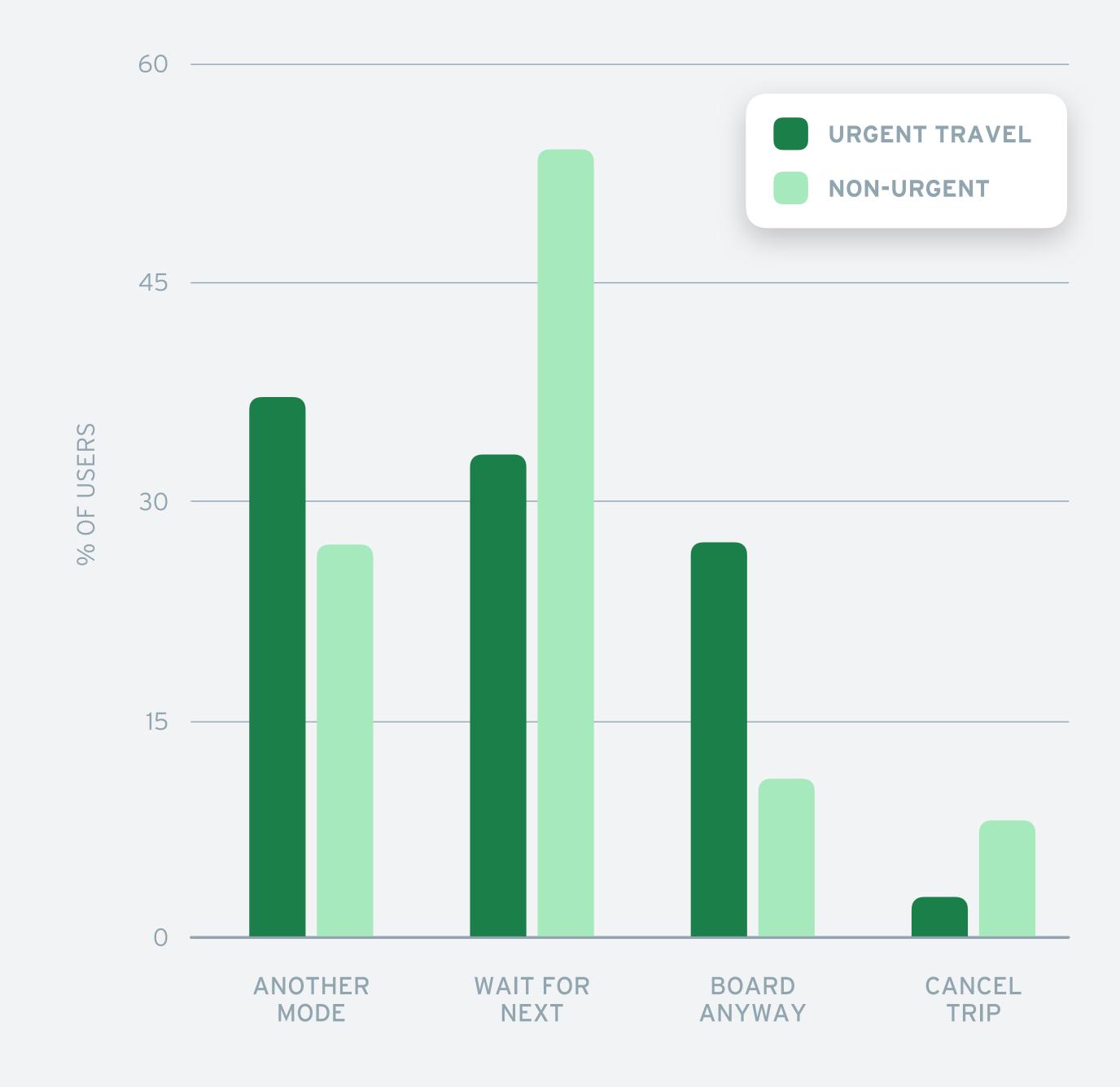




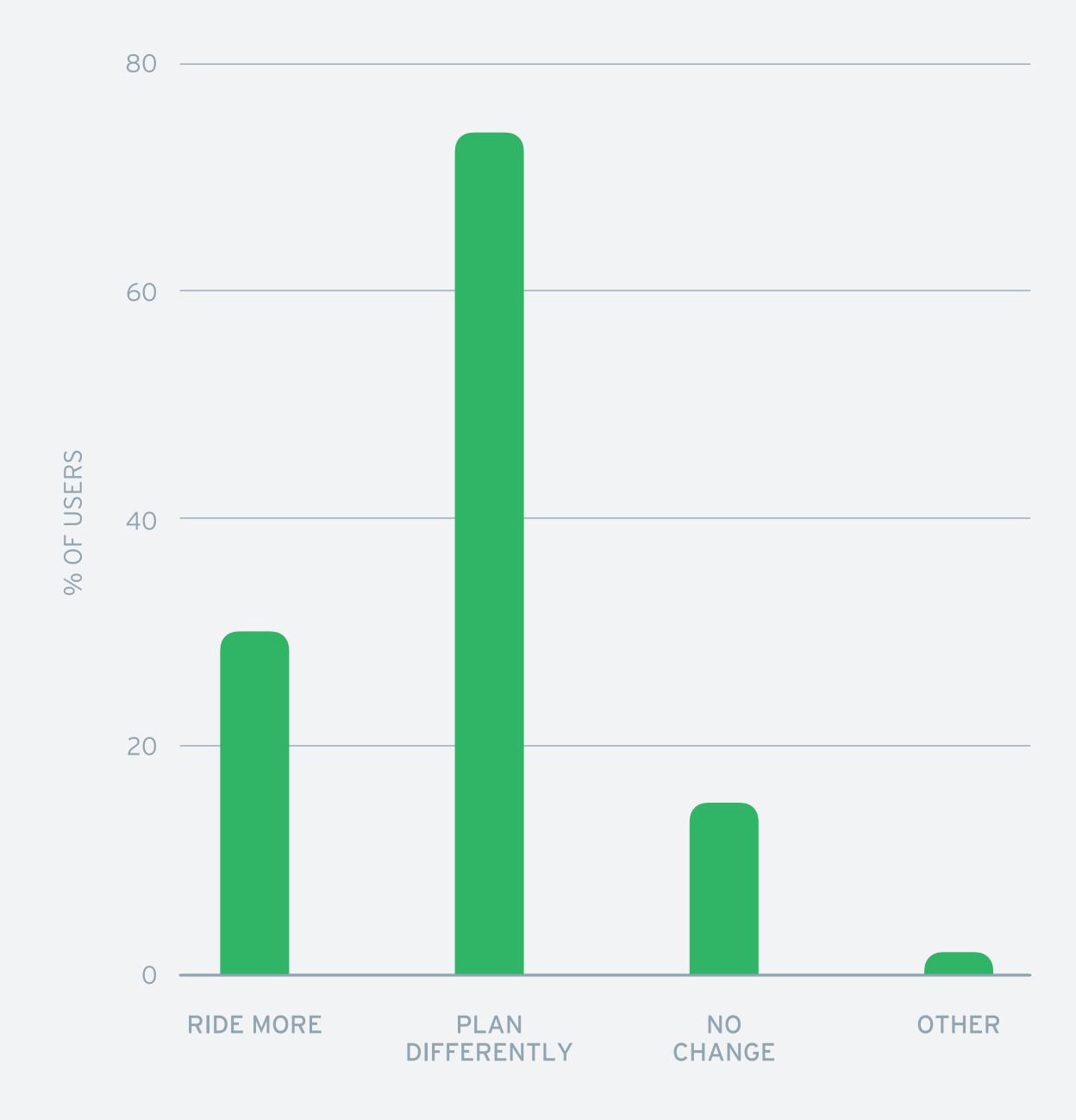
Crowding threshold to ride



When the bus/train is too crowded, what do you do?



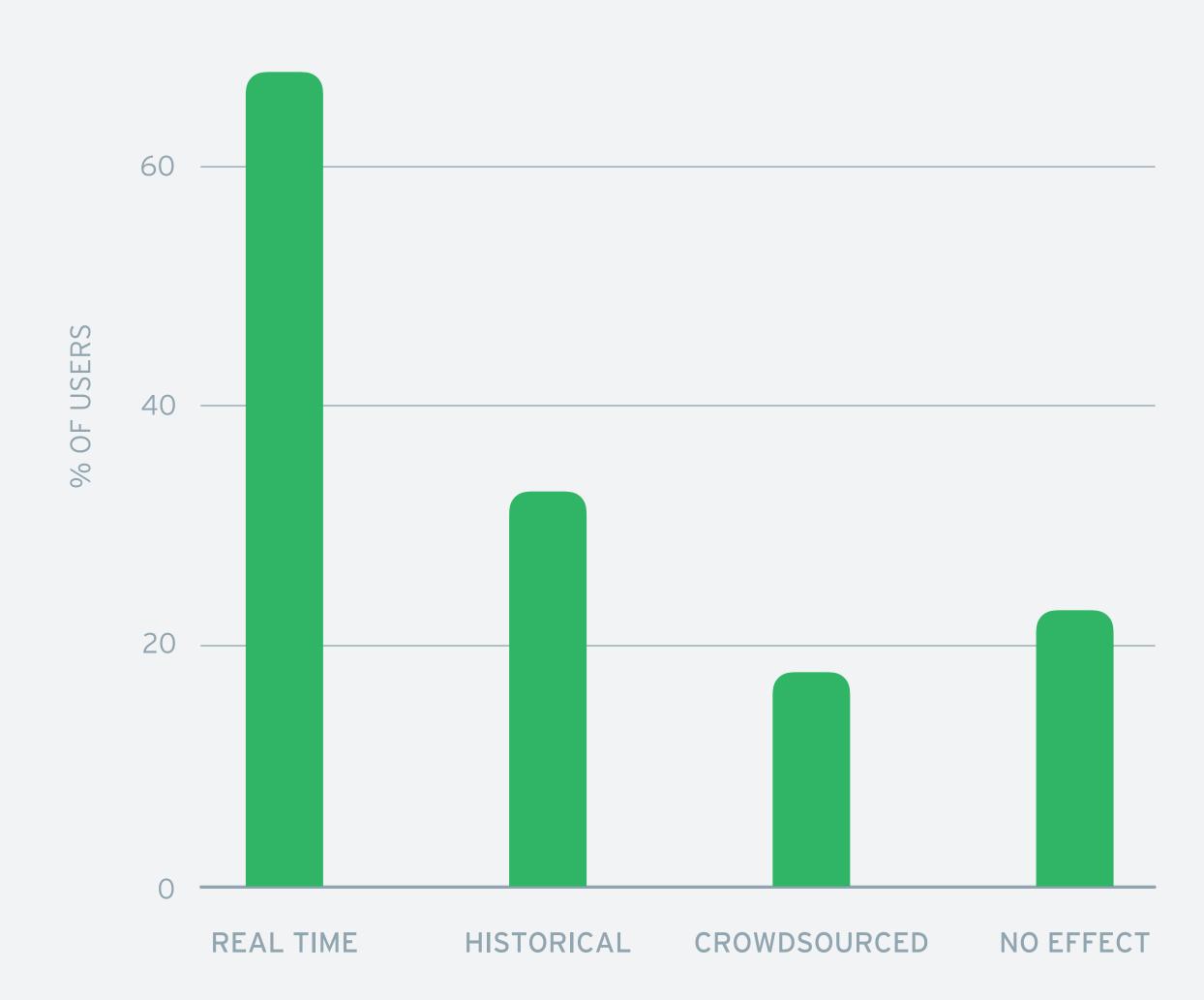
Would real-time occupancy change your riding habits?



Riders value real-time occupancy

Particularly when it is available all the time, in real time.

WHAT KIND OF OCCUPANCY DATA WOULD CAUSE YOU TO RIDE MORE OFTEN?









Transit Technology: Getting and Using Passenger Data

How automatic passenger data (APC) technology has changed

Ensuring quality data

Integrating this data throughout your systems





APCs - What's the Tech?





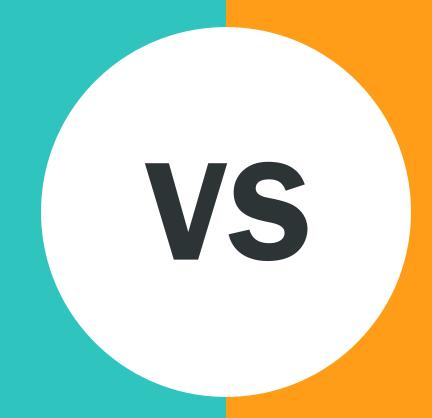
Side by Side Beam

Overhead Infrared / Optical

Most Cost Effective

Less Accurate

Struggles to handle crowded doorways or bi-directional flow



More Expensive

More Accurate

Able to handle crowded doorways or bi-directional flow

APCs

What's different about real-time?



APCs' primary use case was historical reporting & NTD

APC Cleansing

For historical use cases can leverage sampling & statistics to improve accuracy that doesn't happen in real-time

Variable Accuracy

In real-time, accuracy is variable & will drift throughout the day

Real-Time Adjustments

Manual overrides built-in for load adjustment to correct anomalies



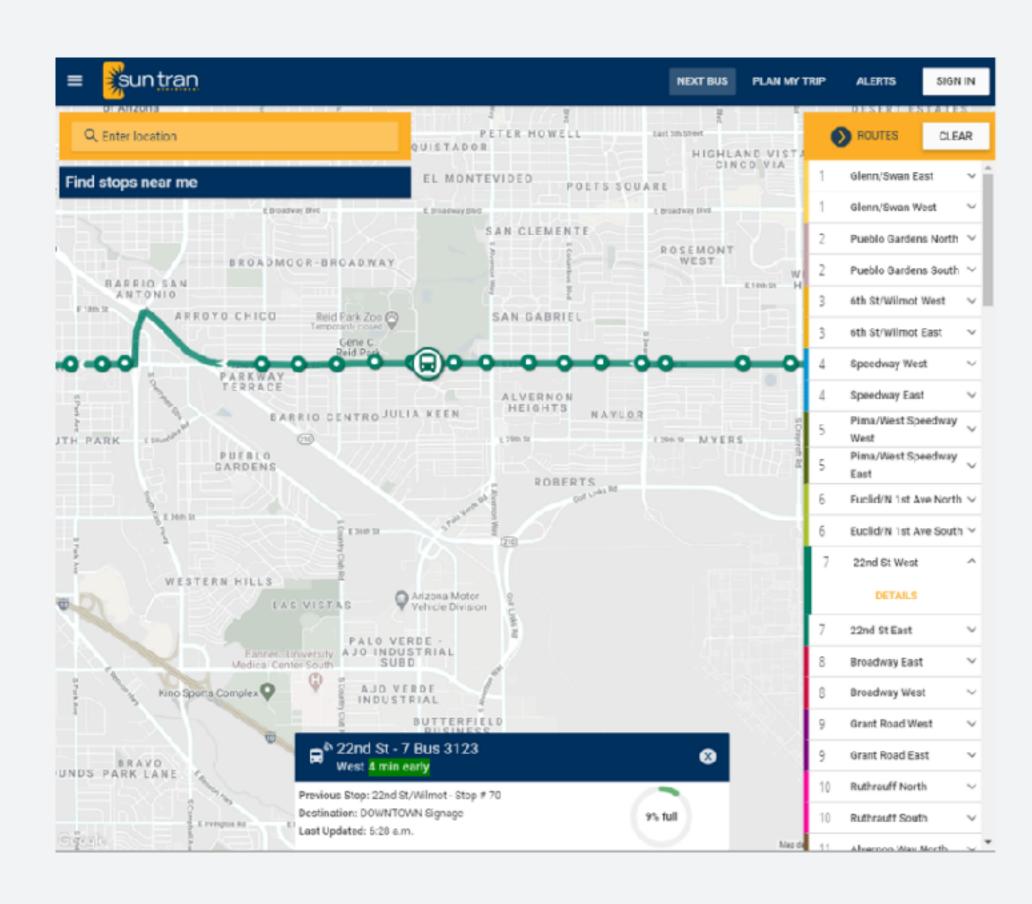
Ensuring Quality Data

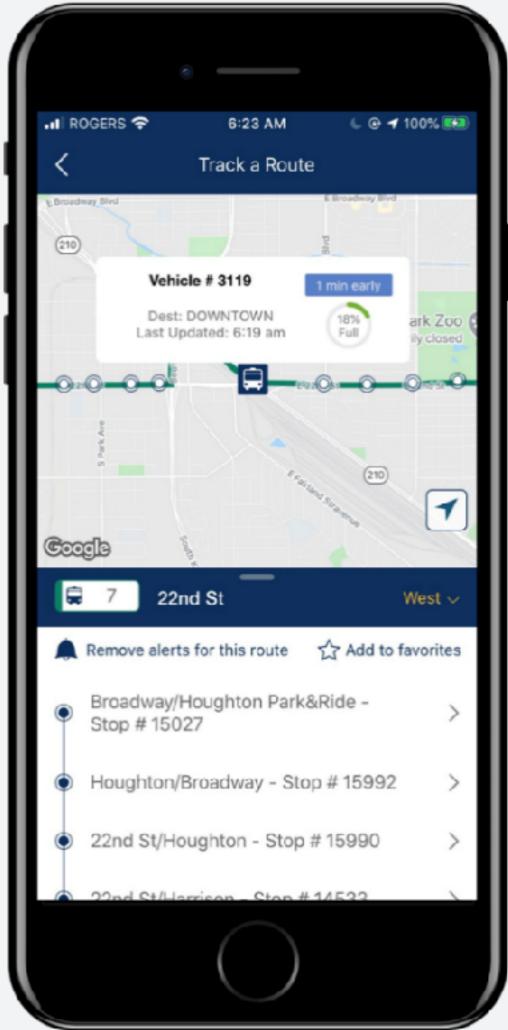
- APCs: Automatic Counting, Not Automatic Maintenance
- Proactive Health Checks
 - On/Off Comparison or Door Checks
- Preventative Maintenance
 - Sample Counts, Wipe Down Sensor
- Ongoing Maintenance is Minimal Effort



How Do We Populate Crowding Data?

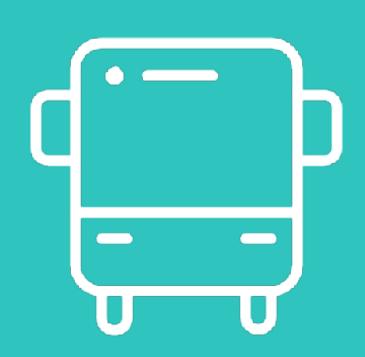
- Crowding Data Available in GTFS-RT
 - Occupancy Status
 - Occupancy Percentage
- Native Integration to Trapeze Passenger
 Information Suite
- Capacity Configuration
 Critical







Key Takeaways



Boarding behavior can impact accuracy, depending on sensor.



Capacity configuration is critical for the right information downstream.



APCs automatically count, but don't automatically maintain themselves.







Standardized solutions for crowding

GTFS occupancy extension

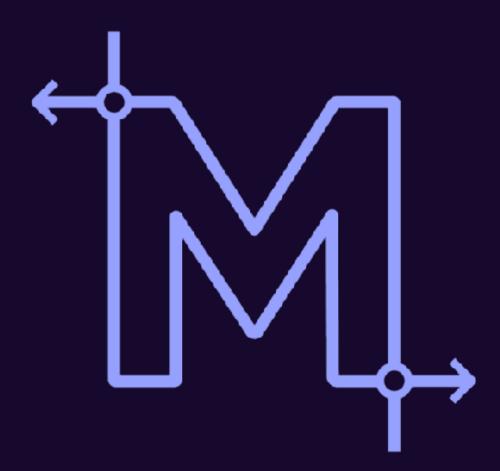


Who am !?



- Community and Partnerships for North
 America and Pacific for MobilityData
- Passionate about building frameworks that enable the transportation industry to effectively leverage technology to meet its goals
- Former roles include: Global Data Policy and Business Development @ Bird, Head of Research in the Office of Extraordinary Innovation @ LA Metro, Sr. Policy Analyst @ Eno Center for Transportation





MobilityData enables interoperability in transportation systems by identifying interests shared by stakeholders, responding with data formats and shared data infrastructure, and supporting the adoption of standardized data practices worldwide.

Occupancy Pre-Covid: The Sleeper

State of the Specification

- Experimental enum occupancy_status field in GTFS-RT introduced in 2015
- GTFS-occupancies extension draft proposal for static GTFS



State of the Industry

- Very, very few producers of occupancy_status
- Challenging to use pre-existing
 hardware within vehicles to process data in
 real-time to determine occupancy
- Google was the only large consumer of occupancy_status



Occupancy during COVID-19: The Reactive

State of the Specification

- → Active issue and PR opened on Github
- New experimental occupancy_percentage field added to GTFS-RT defined for current operating regs
- Robust conversation on how to best describe occupancy within the spec and the real challenges of counting occupancy effectively

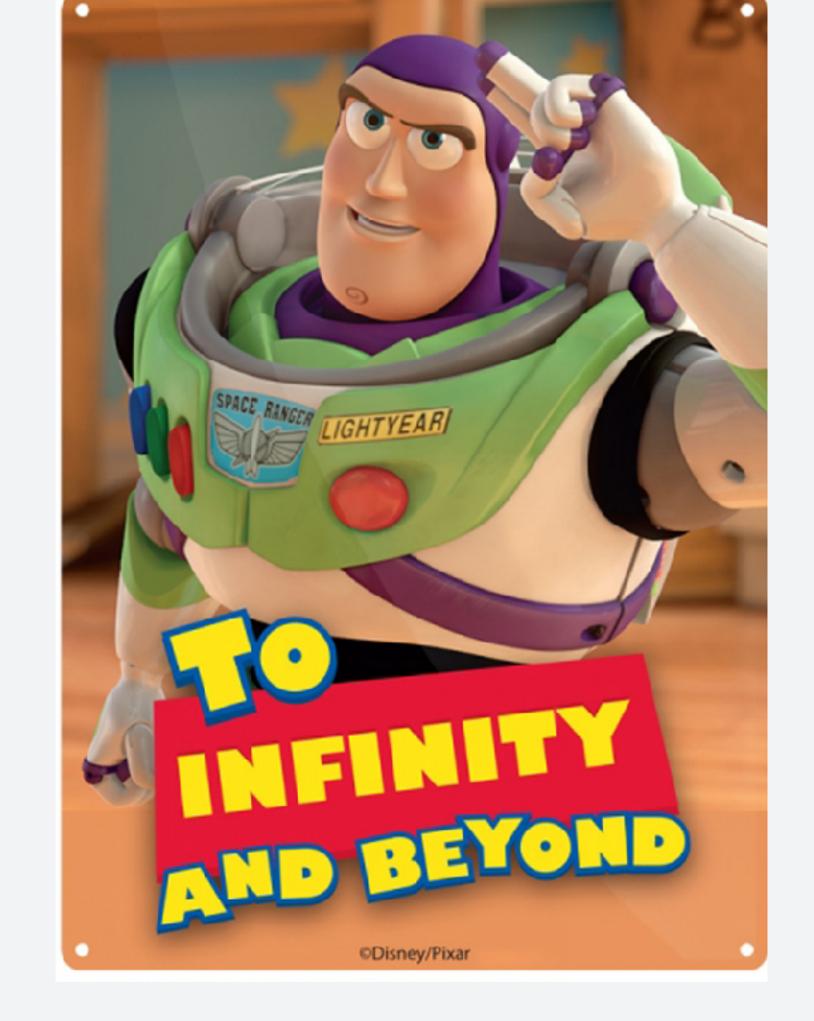
State of the Industry

- Number of producers of occupancy_status or occupancy_percentage quickly increasing
- Consumers, such as *Transit*, have begun consuming these data
- Hardware and software vendors seeking to quickly provide solutions



Where does the specification go next?

- Encourage more data producers and consumers to generate/use these data, and hardware vendors to support them
- Continue to facilitate community discussions to determine how to effectively standardize the way we describe occupancy within the spec
- Work with the community to define best practices for high-accuracy counting
- Finalize occupancy as a permanent field in the specification





Thank you!

Q&A



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