## Accessibility Evaluation in a National Context

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 Overview of National Accessibility Evaluation project

Considerations in accessibility evaluation

# National Accessibility Evaluation

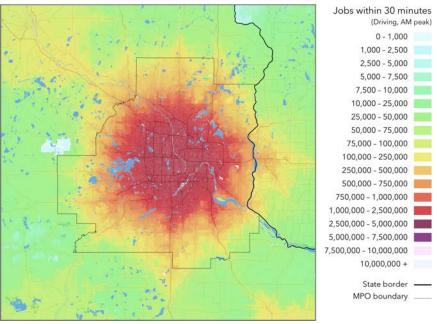
### Motivation

- Transportation exists to connect people to destinations that matter
- We should measure how well we meet this goal
- Calculate access to jobs by transit and auto for each
   Census block
- Pooled fund approach provides consistency, avoids redundancy

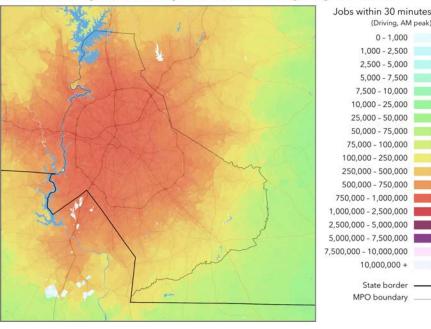
## Goals and Deliverables

- 1. Accessibility datasets
  - Tabular and shapefile data at Census block level
- 2. Accessibility reports
  - National report series: Access Across America
  - Local reports for each partner
- 3. Annual updates and improvements
  - Review data, methodology, and deliverables
  - Identify opportunities for improvement and expansion
  - Guided by input from TAP

#### **Metropolitan Council**

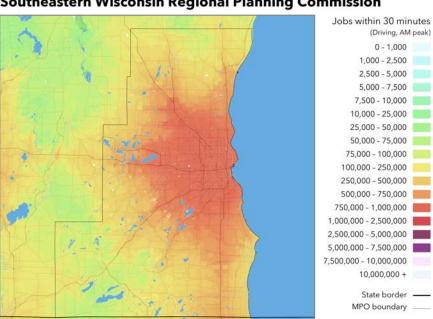


#### **Charlotte Regional Transportation Planning Organization**

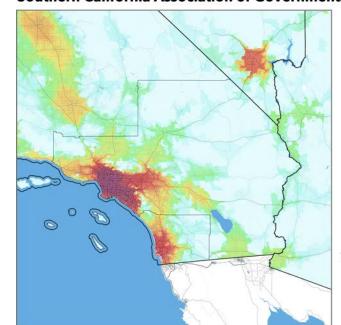


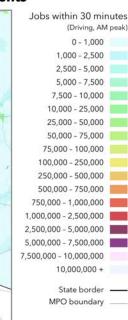


#### Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

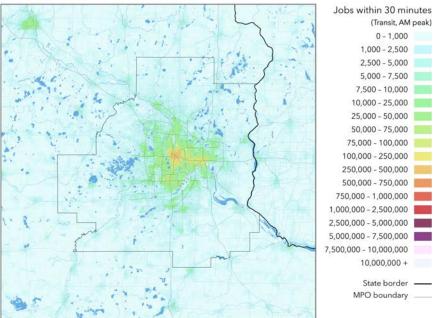


#### **Southern California Association of Governments**





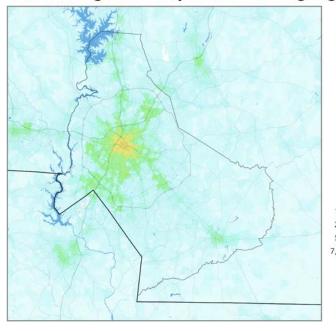
#### **Metropolitan Council**



#### **Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission**

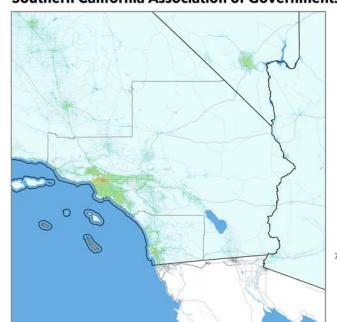


#### **Charlotte Regional Transportation Planning Organization**



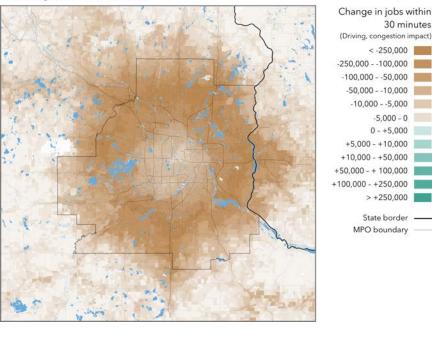


#### **Southern California Association of Governments**



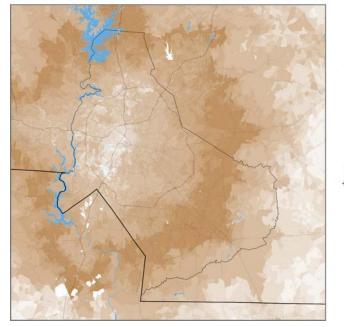
Jobs within 30 minutes (Transit, AM peak) 0 - 1,000 1,000 - 2,500 2,500 - 5,000 5,000 - 7,500 7,500 - 10,000 10,000 - 25,000 25,000 - 50,000 50,000 - 75,000 75,000 - 100,000 100,000 - 250,000 250,000 - 500,000 500,000 - 750,000 750,000 - 1,000,000 1,000,000 - 2,500,000 2,500,000 - 5,000,000 5,000,000 - 7,500,000 7,500,000 - 10,000,000 10,000,000 + State border MPO boundary

#### **Metropolitan Council**



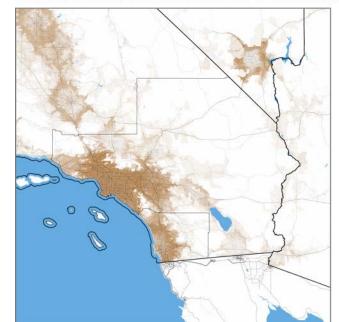


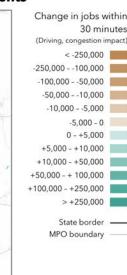
#### **Charlotte Regional Transportation Planning Organization**





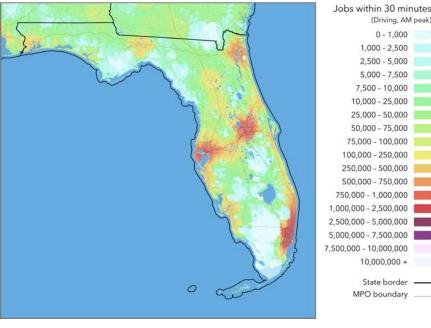
#### **Southern California Association of Governments**





#### Minnesota Jobs within 30 minutes (Driving, AM peak) 0 - 1,000 1,000 - 2,500 2,500 - 5,000 5,000 - 7,500 7,500 - 10,000 10,000 - 25,000 25,000 - 50,000 50,000 - 75,000 75,000 - 100,000 100,000 - 250,000 250,000 - 500,000 500,000 - 750,000 750,000 - 1,000,000 1,000,000 - 2,500,000 2,500,000 - 5,000,000 5,000,000 - 7,500,000 7,500,000 - 10,000,000 10,000,000 + State border -MPO boundary \_\_\_\_





Jobs within 30 minutes

1,000 - 2,500

2,500 - 5,000

5,000 - 7,500

7,500 - 10,000

10,000 - 25,000

25,000 - 50,000

50,000 - 75,000

75,000 - 100,000

100,000 - 250,000

250,000 - 500,000

500,000 - 750,000

750,000 - 1,000,000

1,000,000 - 2,500,000

2,500,000 - 5,000,000

5,000,000 - 7,500,000

10,000,000 +

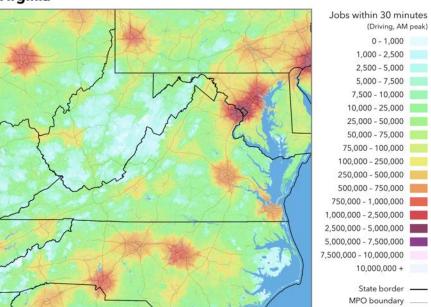
State border

MPO boundary

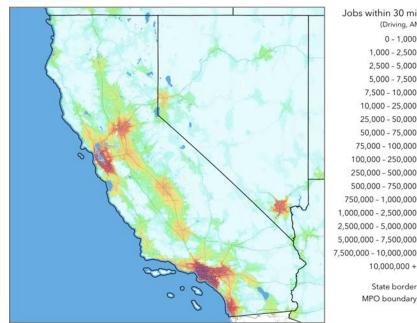
(Driving, AM peak)

0 - 1,000

### Virginia



#### California



#### **Metropolitan Transportation Commission**

Job Accessibility Results – Auto, 2015

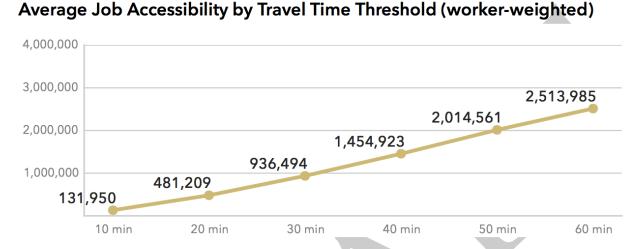
Total Jobs

Average Job Density (per mi²)

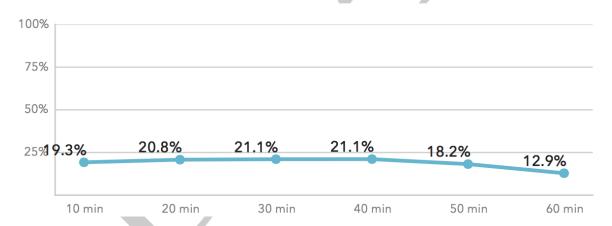
Total Workers

Average Worker Density (per mi²)

Job and worker totals are based on LEHD estimates and may not match other sources.



### Average Congestion Impact by Travel Time Threshold (worker-weighted) Higher numbers indicate greater job access loss due to congestion



## Implementation

- Employment (destinations): Census LEHD
- Transit:
  - Schedules from transit operators
  - Pedestrian network for end-to-end, block-level trips
- Auto:
  - National network & speed data licensed from TomTom
  - Reflects varying congestion at 5-minute intervals
- Travel time calculations:
  - OpenTripPlanner
  - Custom tools for parallelization and aggregation

## Benefits & Uses

- "Observatory" approach
  - Annual monitoring
  - Builds trend line for long-term performance management
     & reporting
  - Data available universally, can be analyzed & combined to meet multiple needs
  - Provides baseline data for project/scenario evaluation
  - Reveals project impact after implementation

# Considerations in Accessibility Evaluation

## Measuring Access to...

#### ... Destinations

- How many jobs can be reached within 30 minutes?
- End-to-end travel
- Reflects transportation + land use
- Complex

### ... Transportation

- How many people live within ¼ mile of a bus stop?
- Reflects only transportation, though not all stops are equal
- Simple

## Weighting Destinations

#### Cumulative

- Sum of destinations within given travel time
- Simple
- Sensitive to boundary effects

#### **Decayed**

- All reachable destinations weighted by calibrated decay function
- Complex
- High correlation with simpler measures

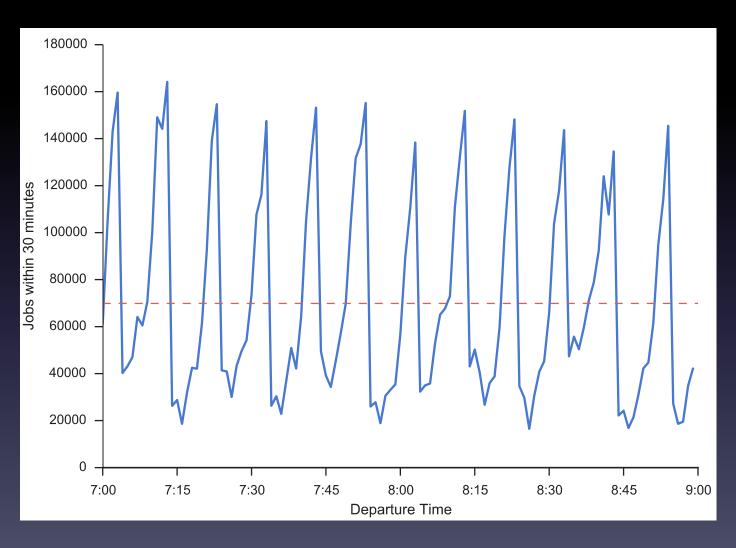
## Consistent & Comparable Accessibility

- How important is comparability across modes?
- How important is comparability across locations?

## Departure Time

- Travel times vary by day/hour
  - Auto: speeds vary due to congestion
  - Transit: variation in speeds *plus* service frequency
- What departure time(s) should be reflected in accessibility metrics?

## Departure Time



## Thanks!



University of Minnesota

Driven to Discover\*\*