

Open Tools for Equitable and Sustainable Accessibility and Mobility  
Analysis (OTESAMA '23) Workshop

Towards Just Neighbourhoods:  
Leveraging Geospatial Data Science to Understand Night-Time Public  
Transport Variability in British Cities

September 2023 - Rafael Verduzco



JOINTLY FUNDED BY



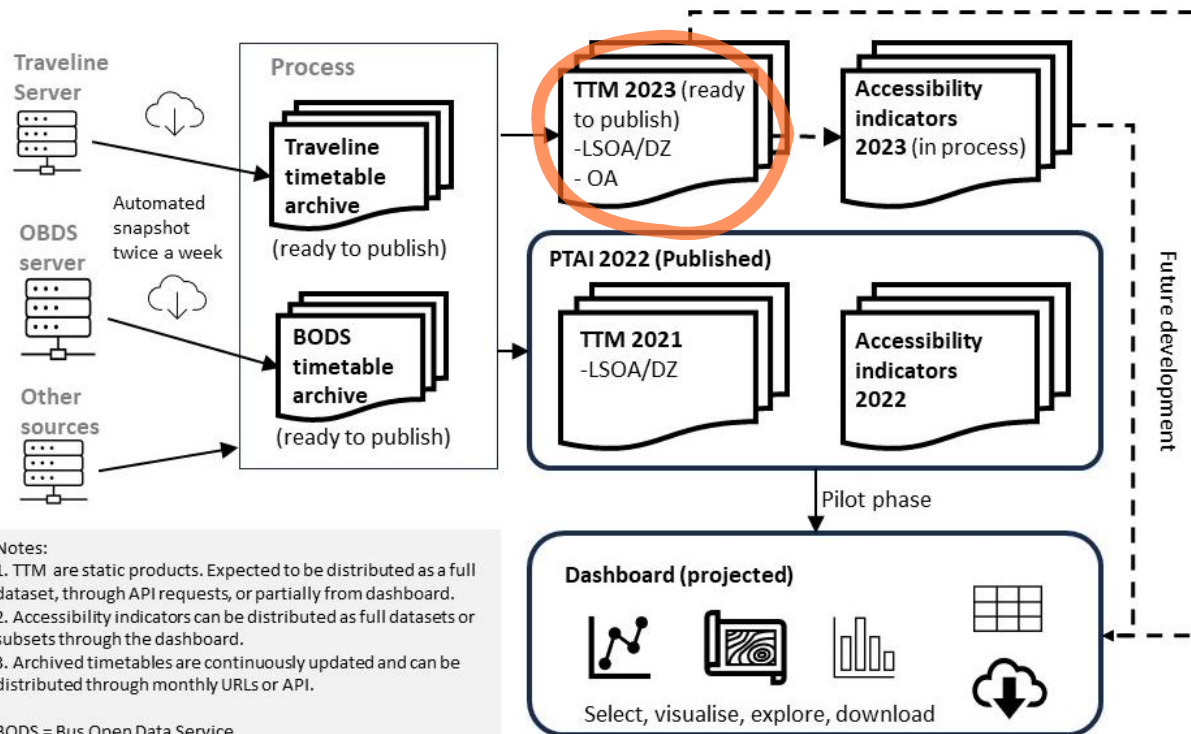
Economic  
and Social  
Research Council



University  
of Glasgow

# UBDC Data Service Overview:

## A family of geospatial data products and tools for public transport analytics in Great Britain



Notes:

1. TTM are static products. Expected to be distributed as a full dataset, through API requests, or partially from dashboard.
2. Accessibility indicators can be distributed as full datasets or subsets through the dashboard.
3. Archived timetables are continuously updated and can be distributed through monthly URLs or API.

BODS = Bus Open Data Service  
 TTM = Travel time Matrix  
 PTAI = Public transport accessibility indicators

### Envisioned developments for our next phase:

- Full dashboard
- API interface
- R package
- RT bus location



# Overall background

- Harnessing tools and open resources -> address equitable accessibility RQs.
- Public Transport increases the chances of entering the employment market (Bastiaanssen et al., 2022).
- At the same time, urban poverty is suburbanising in British cities (Bailey & Minton, 2018).
- 9 million individuals in night-time shifts in the UK (ONS, 2023)

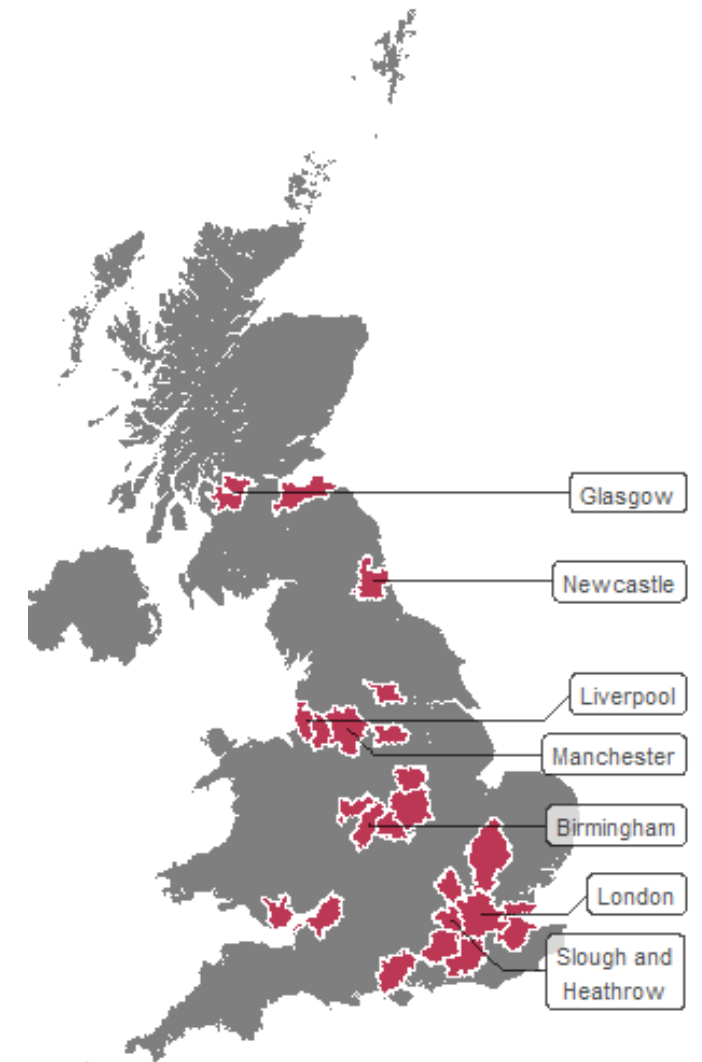
**How do night-time public transport service variations impact disadvantaged communities in British cities?**

# Transportation equity

- Review by Karner et al. 2023:
- Egalitarian: Focus on mitigating accessibility inequalities.
  - Measure: Net or proportional change, Gini index.
  - Limitation: Some cities/zones have low access both day and night. Thus, no change between AM and PM is detected.
- Sufficientarian: Focus on to meet basic needs (work).
  - Measure: Foster–Greer–Thorbecke (FGT) index. It recognises that some might have high accessibility (which is fine), but some do not meet a minimum.
  - Limitation: Defining a ‘poverty line’.

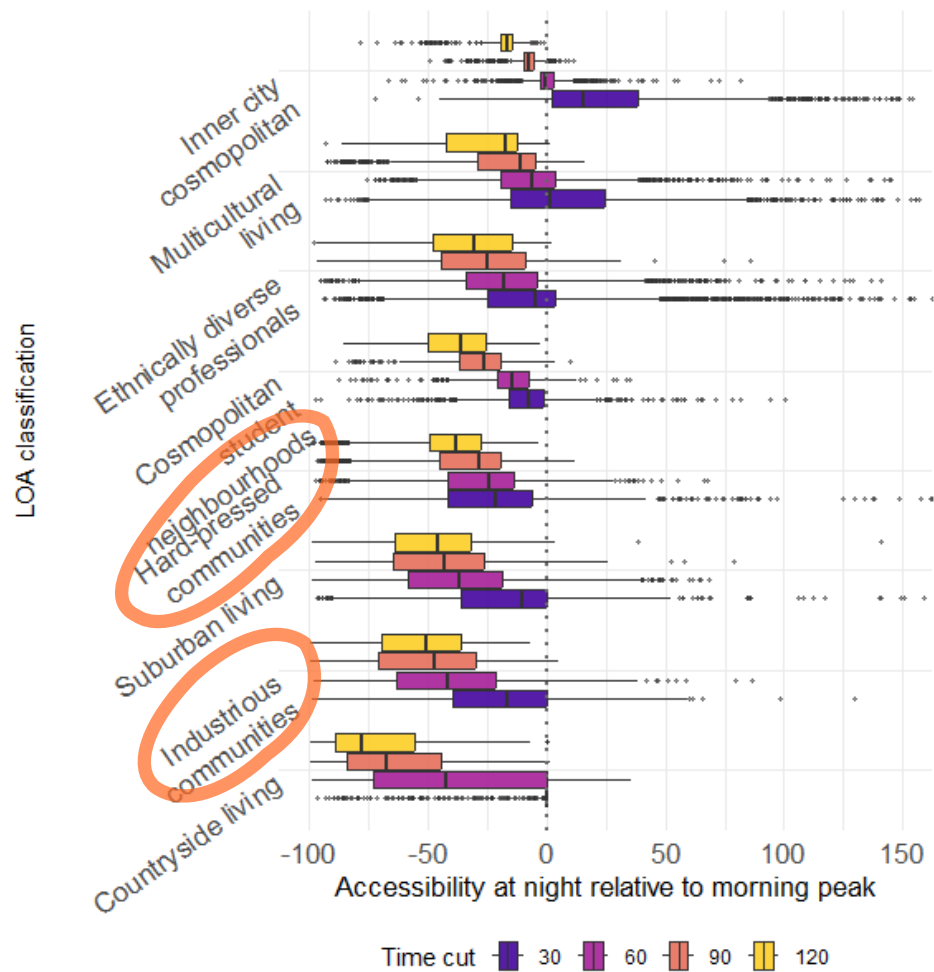
# Definitions for the analysis

- LSOA/DZ as the geographic analytical unit.
- British cities as the 24 largest travel to work areas (TTW)
- Disadvantaged population groups (LOAC, Census classification):
  - Industrious communities
  - Hard-pressed communities
- Accessibility to employment with a large proportion of night or evening shifts (ONS, 2023):
  - 1. "Health (Q)", 2. "Accommodation & food services (I)", and 3. "Wholesale and retail trade; repairs (G)".
- Two times of day: Morning peak (7-10 am) =; night (9 pm to 12 am).

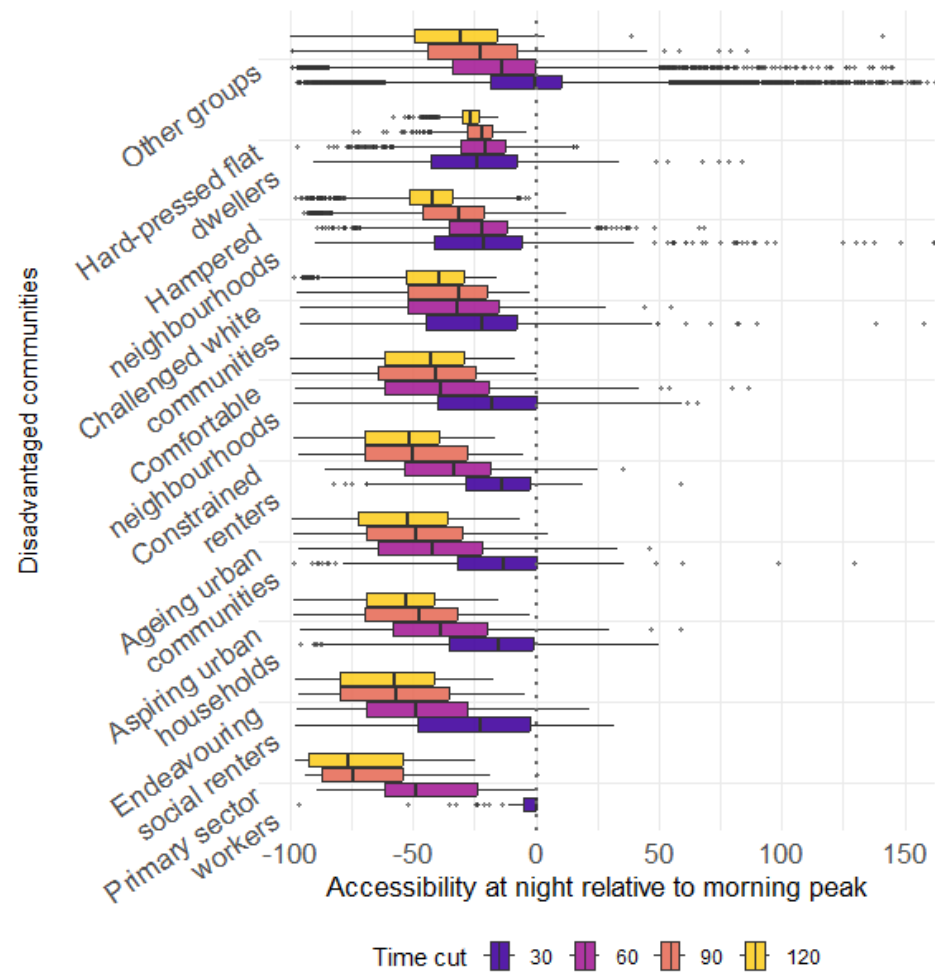


# Descriptive/Exploratory (Social classification)

## Super-group LOAC



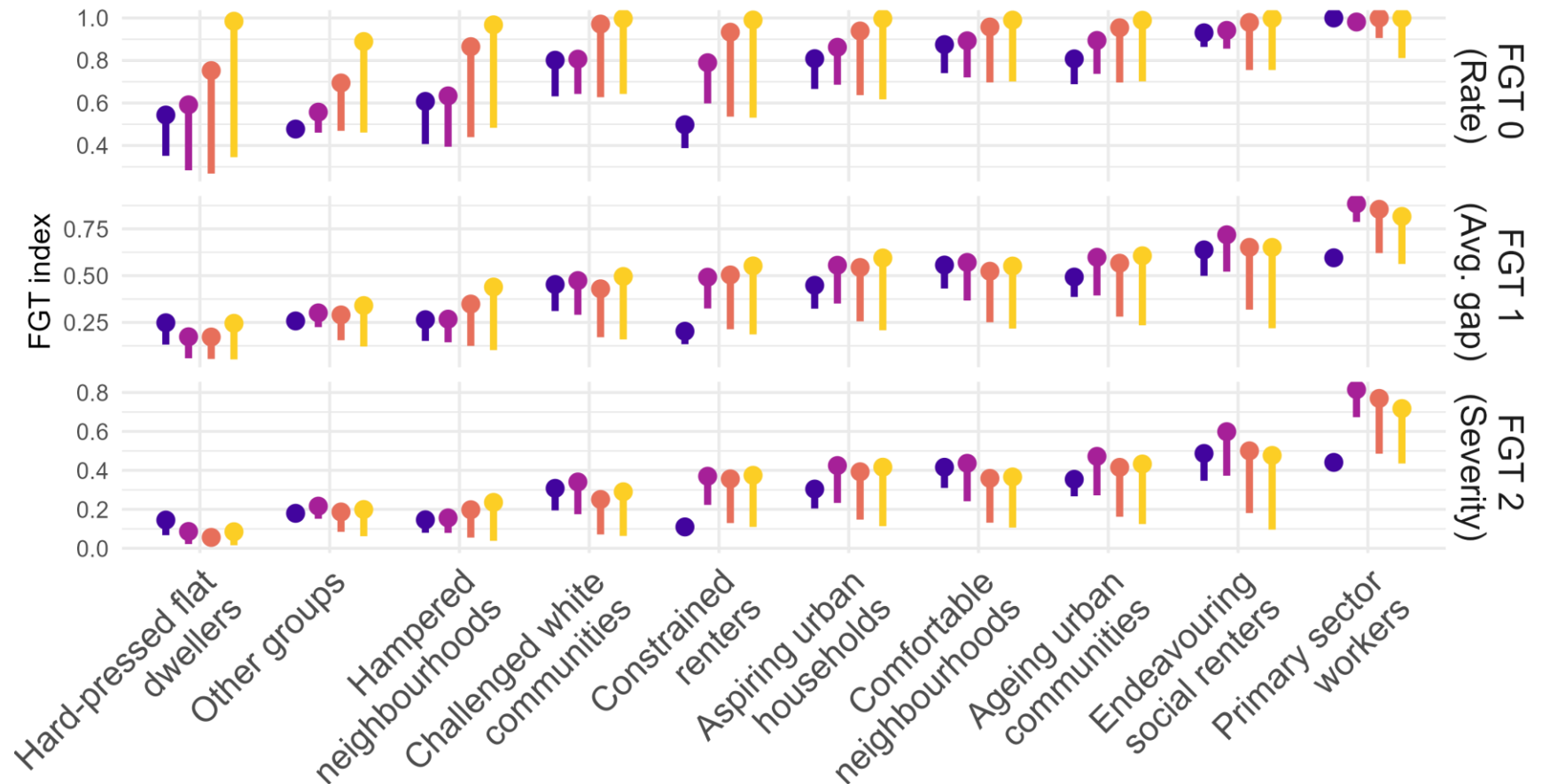
## Sub-groups and 'Other groups'



# Accessibility poverty analysis

Foster–Greer–Thorbecke (FGT) index

Poverty line: 50<sup>th</sup> percentile accessibility during the day for each region and time cut.



# Modelled risk of accessibility poverty

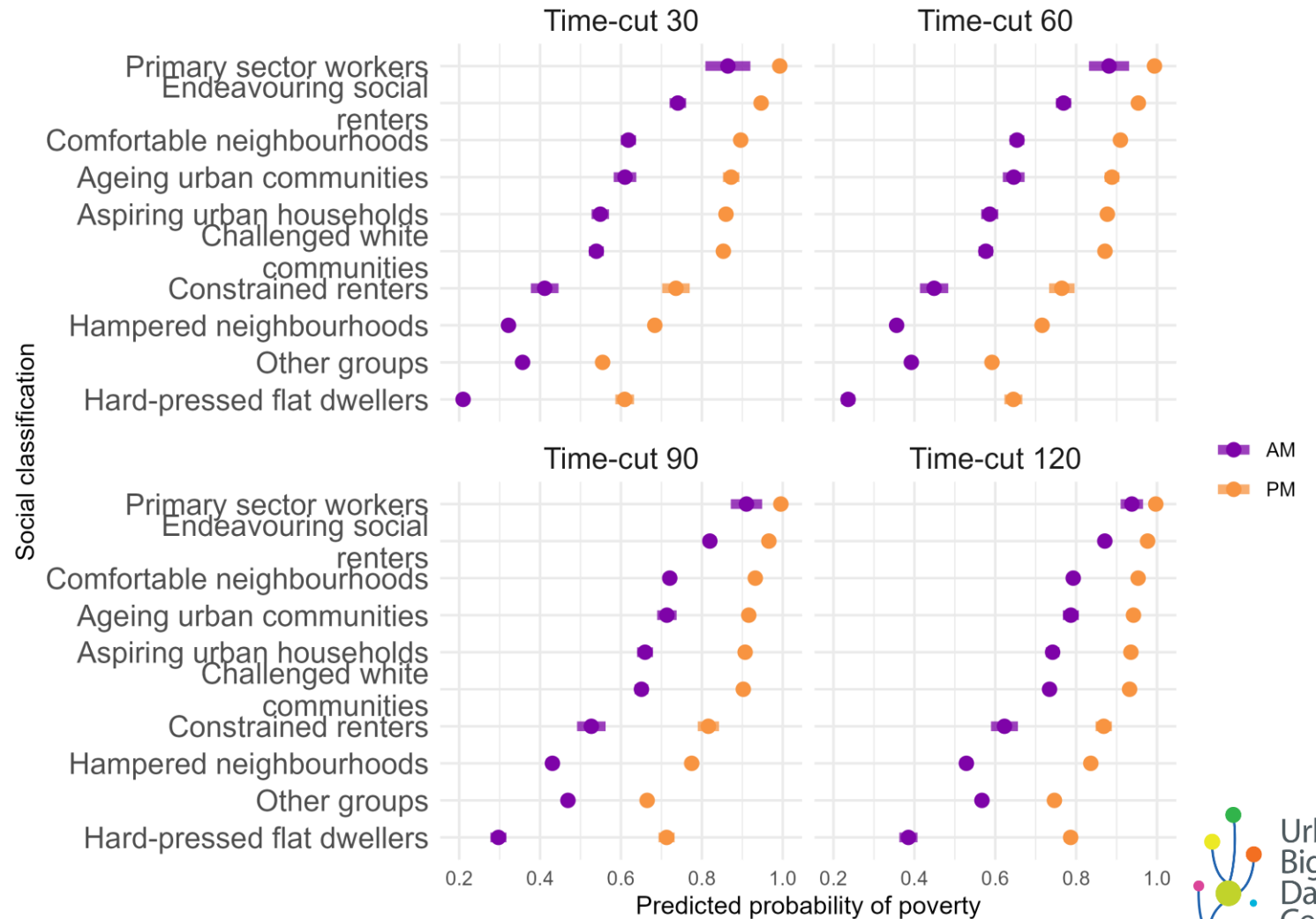
Logit model:

LogOdds Poverty =

... +  $\beta$  \* timePM \* SOAC + ...

+ error

Interaction effect of time of day and community on poverty





# Final thoughts

- All disadvantaged communities are at higher risk of accessibility poverty in the evening compared to other groups
- Disadvantaged communities in British cities are experiencing dual exclusion– By location and exclusion from the night-time economy
- Geospatial data science resources can play a critical role in supporting the understating and development of policies for equitable neighbourhoods

# Thank you!

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# References

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# Descriptive/Exploratory (Access as percent change)

