

¿Masa o bandada?

“Flocksourcing” – un experimento digital para recolectar información sobre el transporte público en sistemas tradicionalmente análogos

Christopher Zegras

**en base de trabajo de campo realizado por:
Albert Ching, MCP; Stephen Kennedy, MCP;
Muntasir Mamun y el equipo de Kewkradong**



urbanización, información, iteración



¿para quién?

Móviles, Movilidad, Ciudad, Ciudadanía

La Esperanza

DINAMICA

Tiempo-real
Actualizable
Escalable
Animable

INTERACTIVA

Busqueable
Filtrable
Multi-Nivelado
Multi-Narrativable

Funcionalidad

DISTRIBUIDA

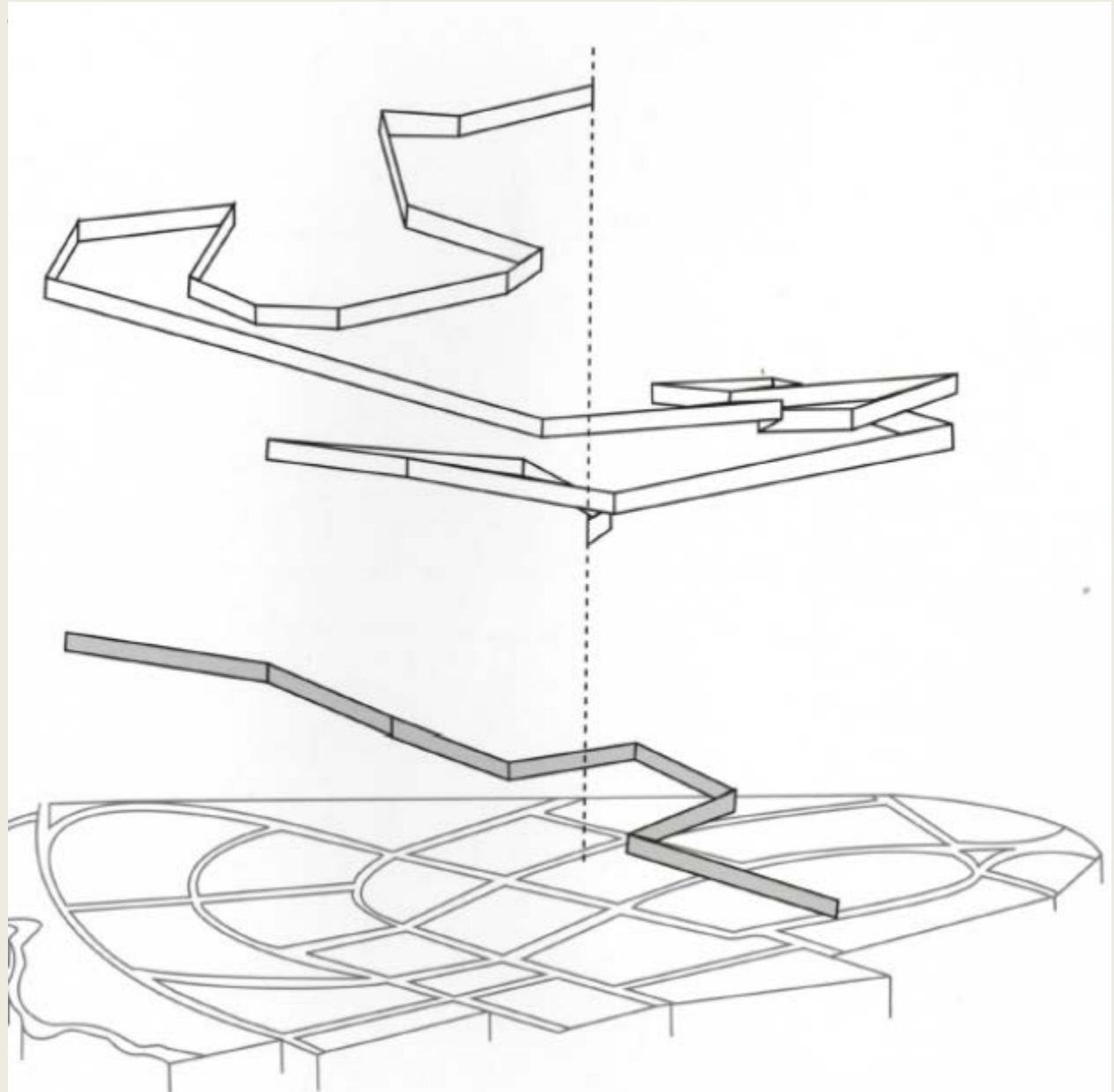
Multi-plataforma
Movil
Barrato
Exportable

PARTICIPATIVA

User-Input
User-Feedback
Open-Source
Transparente

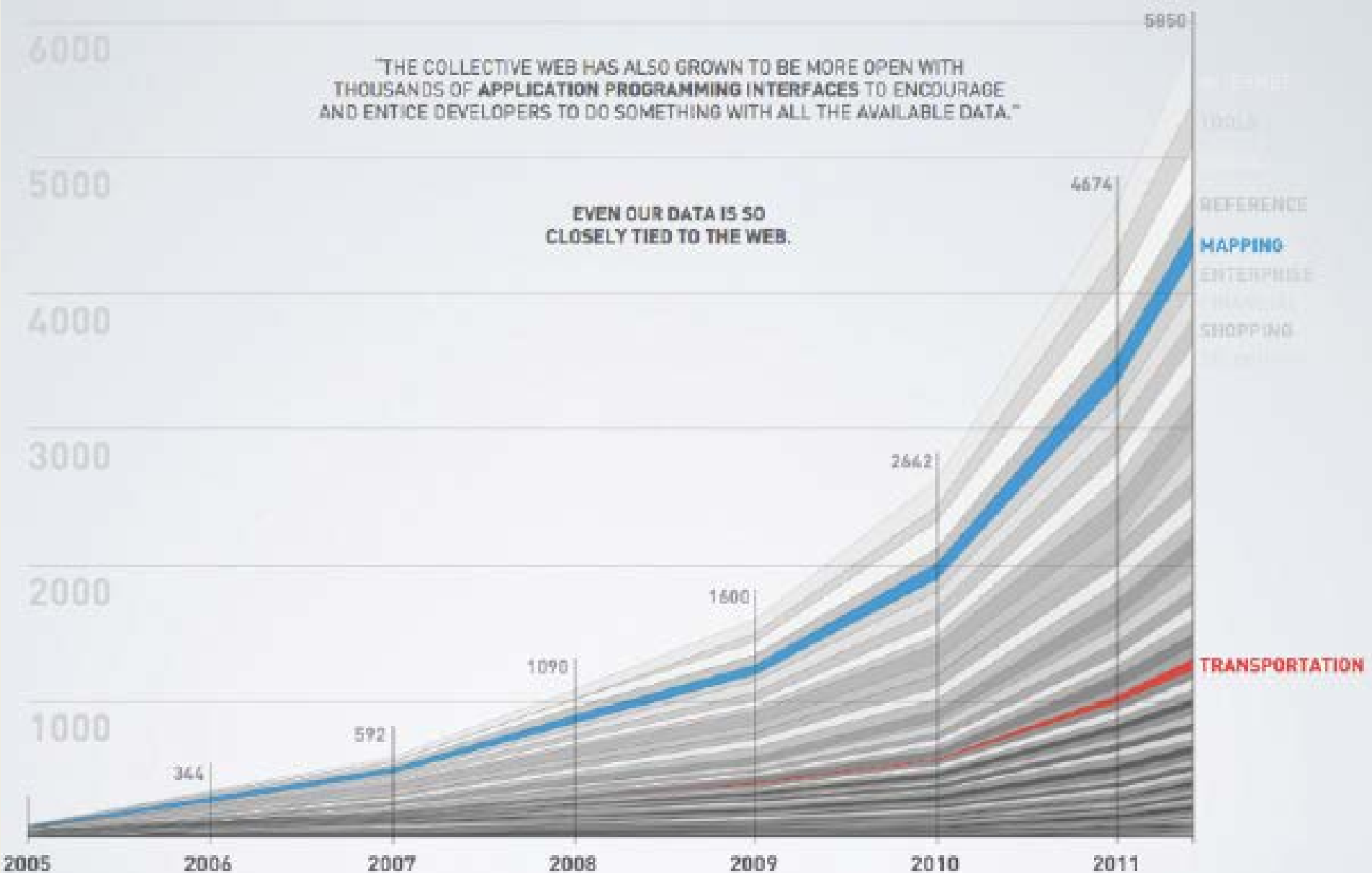
Accesibilidad

Convergencia espacio- temporal



Lester & Scott's Paper Routes in Boylan Heights, from *Everything Sings* by Dennis Wood

Explosion de las API

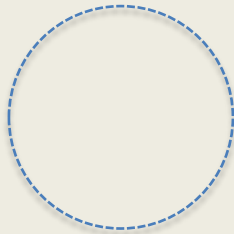


ACTIVIDADES



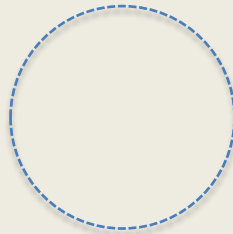
Movilidad
en el
sistema de buses

DATOS



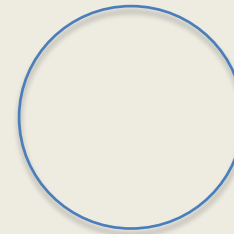
Mediciones
De los buses,
las actividades
de
los usuarios,
Las percepciones
de
los usuarios

INFORMACION



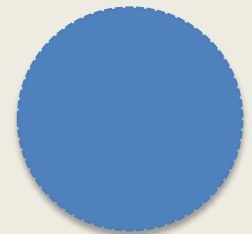
Transformacion
en informacion
comprensible
via la visualizacion

CONOCIMIENTO



**Accesible y
apropiado**
para distribucion
y uso

SOLUCIONES



**Respuestas y
productos**
desde actores
multiples



15-18 mns personas
100,000 autos
<1% vehiculos per 100 pers

Dhaka



9 mns personas

9 mns motos

3 mns autos

>100 vehiculos por 100 pers

Jakarta

Motorización

100.0

Vehículos por 100 personas

80.0

60.0

40.0

20.0

-

(20.0)

Asia

Rest of the World

Note: Size of bubble reflects size of population

“Ley de hierro”

UNITED STATES

JAPAN

S. KOREA

SINGAPORE

HONG KONG

Income per person (GDP per capita, \$USD, inflation adjusted)

100

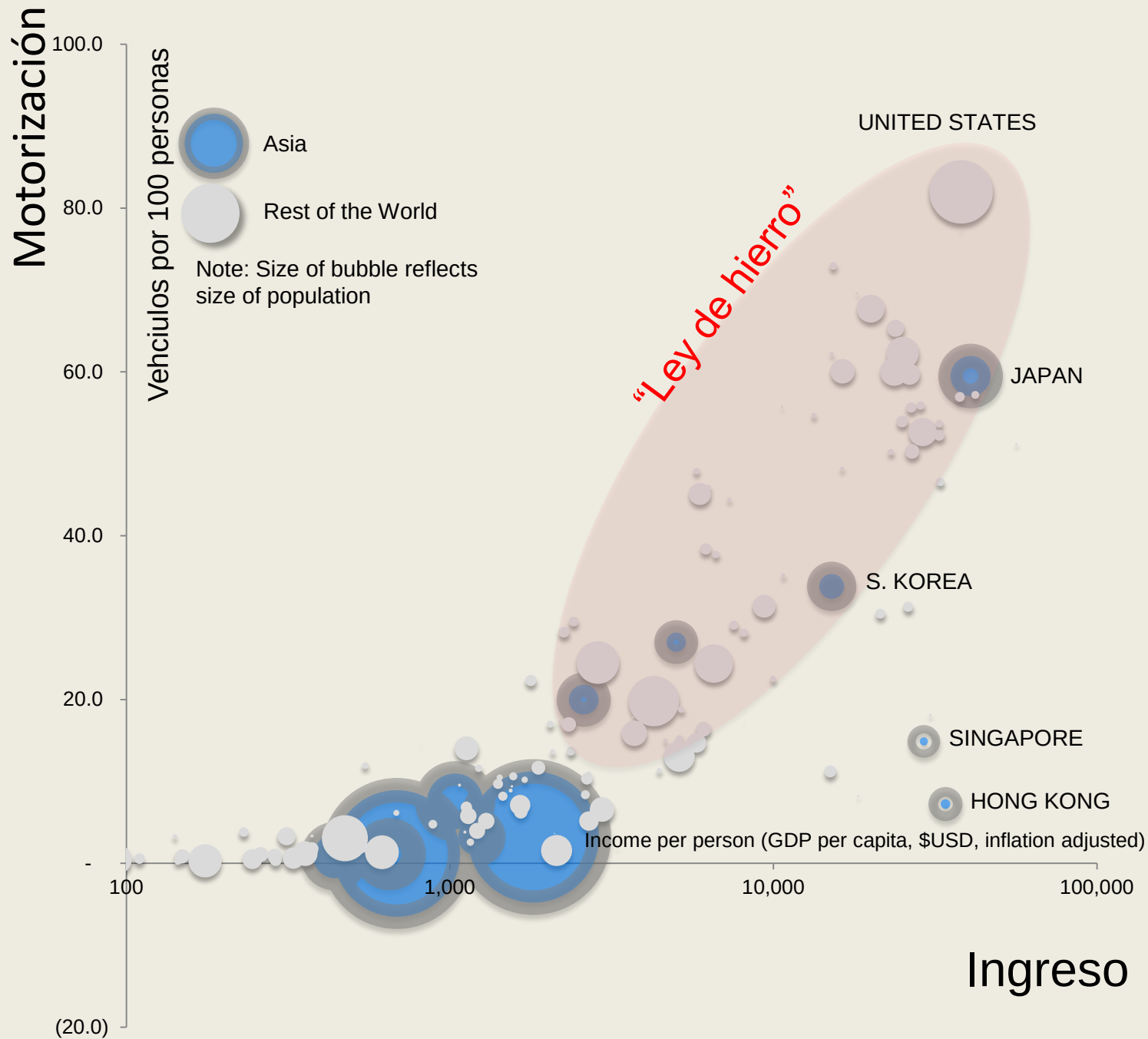
1,000

10,000

100,000

Ingreso

(20.0)



Motorización

100.0

80.0

60.0

40.0

20.0

-

(20.0)

Cars, trucks and person per 100 persons



Asia



Rest of the World

Note: Size of bubble reflects size of population

Ley de hierro

UNITED STATES

JAPAN

S. KOREA

SINGAPORE

HONG KONG

Income per person (GDP per capita, \$USD, inflation adjusted)

100

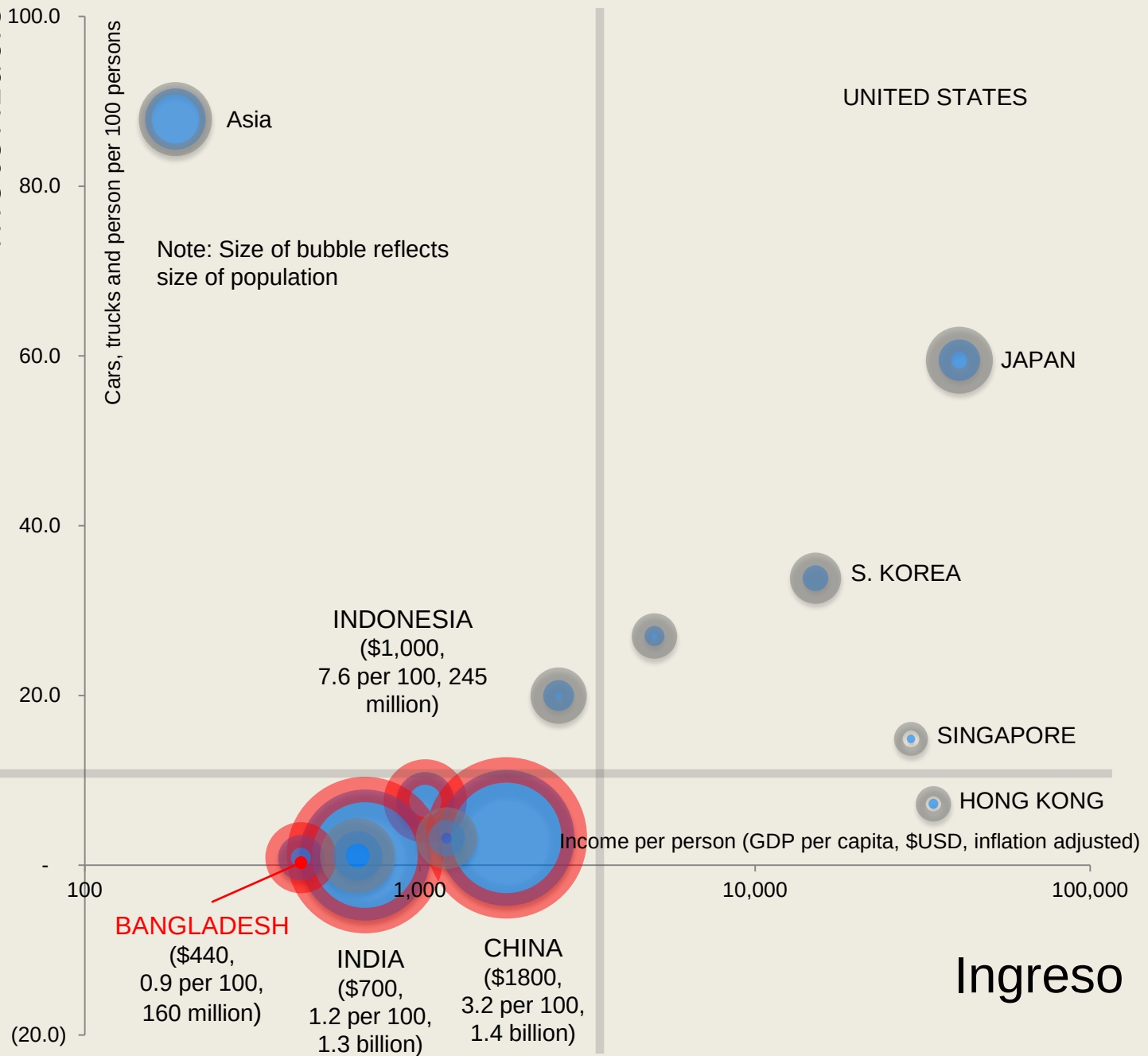
1,000

10,000

100,000

Ingreso

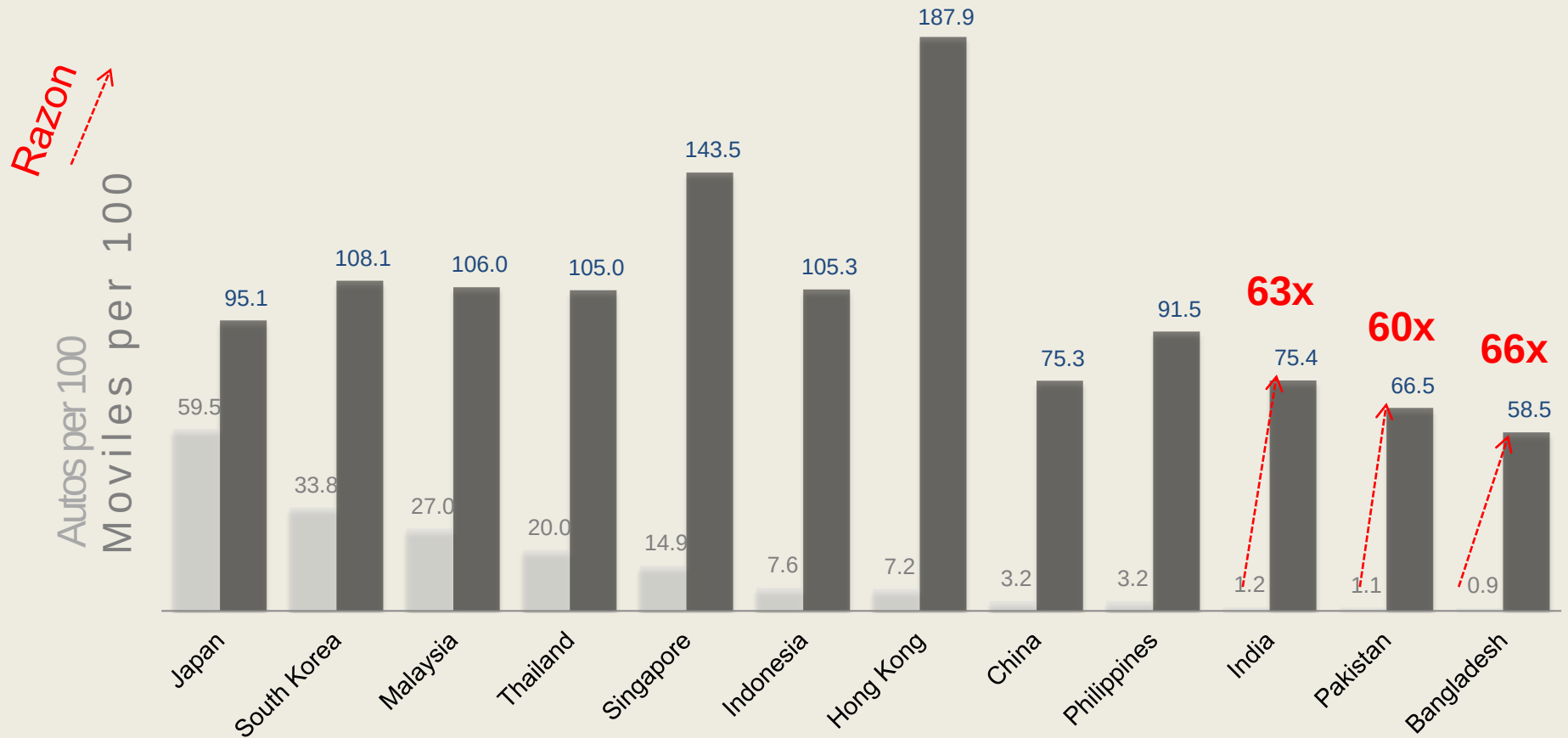
Motorización

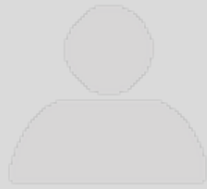




Mobile rickshaw wallah in India

Autos versus móviles

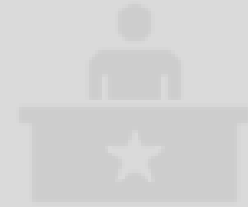




Users



Operators



Regulators

1

Marketing

Cars ≠ aspiration

2

Servicios al
usuario
(tiempo real)

Information can
improve accessibility
to, comfort and safety
of shared vehicles

3

Servicios
Operadores
(tiempo
real)

Information can improve
efficiency, management
and profitability of shared
fleets

4

Planificación
y Regulación

Information can help monitor
and evaluate city
performance in a more
precise and timely manner
than ever before

1

Marketing



2
(Real-Time)
User Services



2

(Real-Time)
User Services

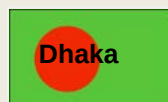
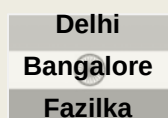
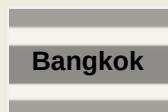
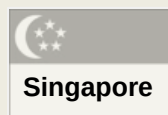
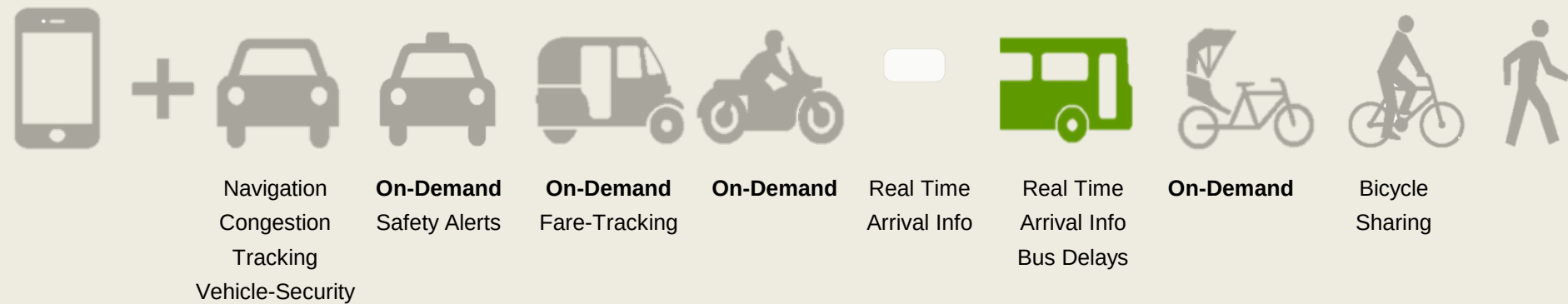






Menos Sustentable

Mas Sustentable



Legend

- Green circle: Current innovation
- Grey circle: No innovation observed
- White circle: No transport mode
- Red circle: Proposed experiment

The potential

Dimension	Rides	Surveys
Spatial	lat / long coordinates, destinations	home / work locations
Temporal	time-stamps	weekly ridership, average commute times
Compositional	generalized routes, directionality, seating capacity	gender, age
Conditional	speed, availability of seats	income, phone ownership
Behavioral	ridership counts, female ridership	surveys
Experiential		happiness, comfort, safety

Developing world (examples from Dhaka)

	Data type	Speed	Collection tool	Public accessibility	Gap
Automated	(1) Time Travel time, wait time, road speed	Real-Time	Analog+ (Hasnine 2011)	Ad Hoc	Increase precision + coverage significantly
	(2) Space Mapping, directions	(Almost) Real-Time	None	Unavailable	There is no bus map (online or offline) of Dhaka
Requires user input	(3) Conditions Crowding, service disruptions, safety alerts	(Almost) Real-Time	Analog+ (Katz and Rahman 2010)	Ad Hoc	Increase coverage significantly
	(4) Perception Satisfaction, commute time by age, gender, income	Slower Time	Analog	Ad Hoc	Increase frequency + coverage significantly

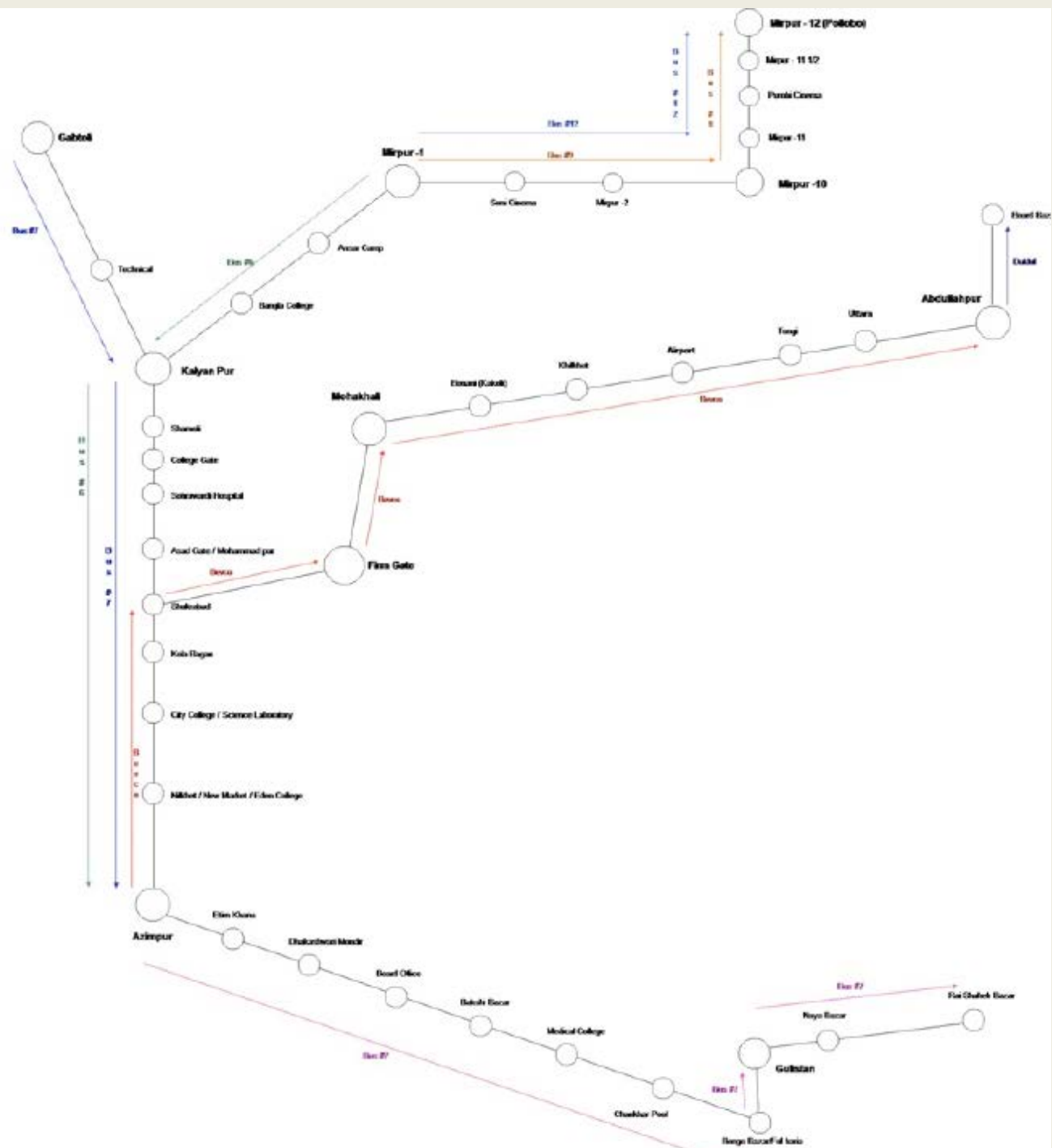
Industrialized world

	Data type	Speed	Collection tool	Public accessibility	Gap
Automated ↓ Requires user input	(1) Time Travel time, wait time, road speed	Real-Time	Digital (using AVLs)	Closed/Open	Smaller cities / less frequent routes in big cities; Closed big cities e.g. Singapore
	(2) Space Mapping, directions	(Almost) Real-Time	Digital (using custom hardware)	Open	
	(3) Conditions Crowding, service disruptions, safety alerts	(Almost) Real-Time	Analog (moving to Digital) (Steinfeld 2011)	Open but Ad Hoc	Increased coverage
	(4) Perception Satisfaction, commute time by age, gender, income	Slower Time	Analog (moving to Digital) (Stephen and Graves 2006)	Semi-Open but Slow	More frequent surveys / release of full data set

Dhaka....





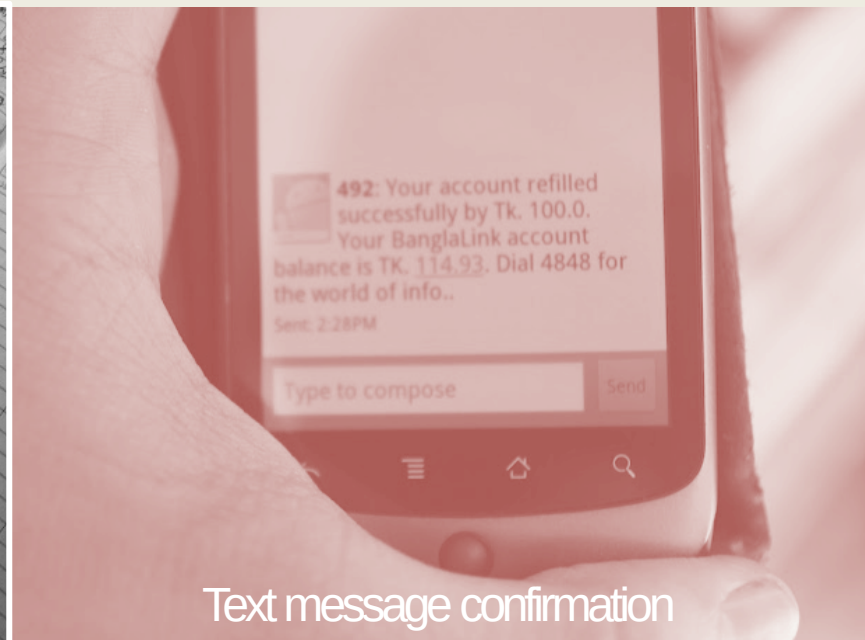




Mobile payment vendor



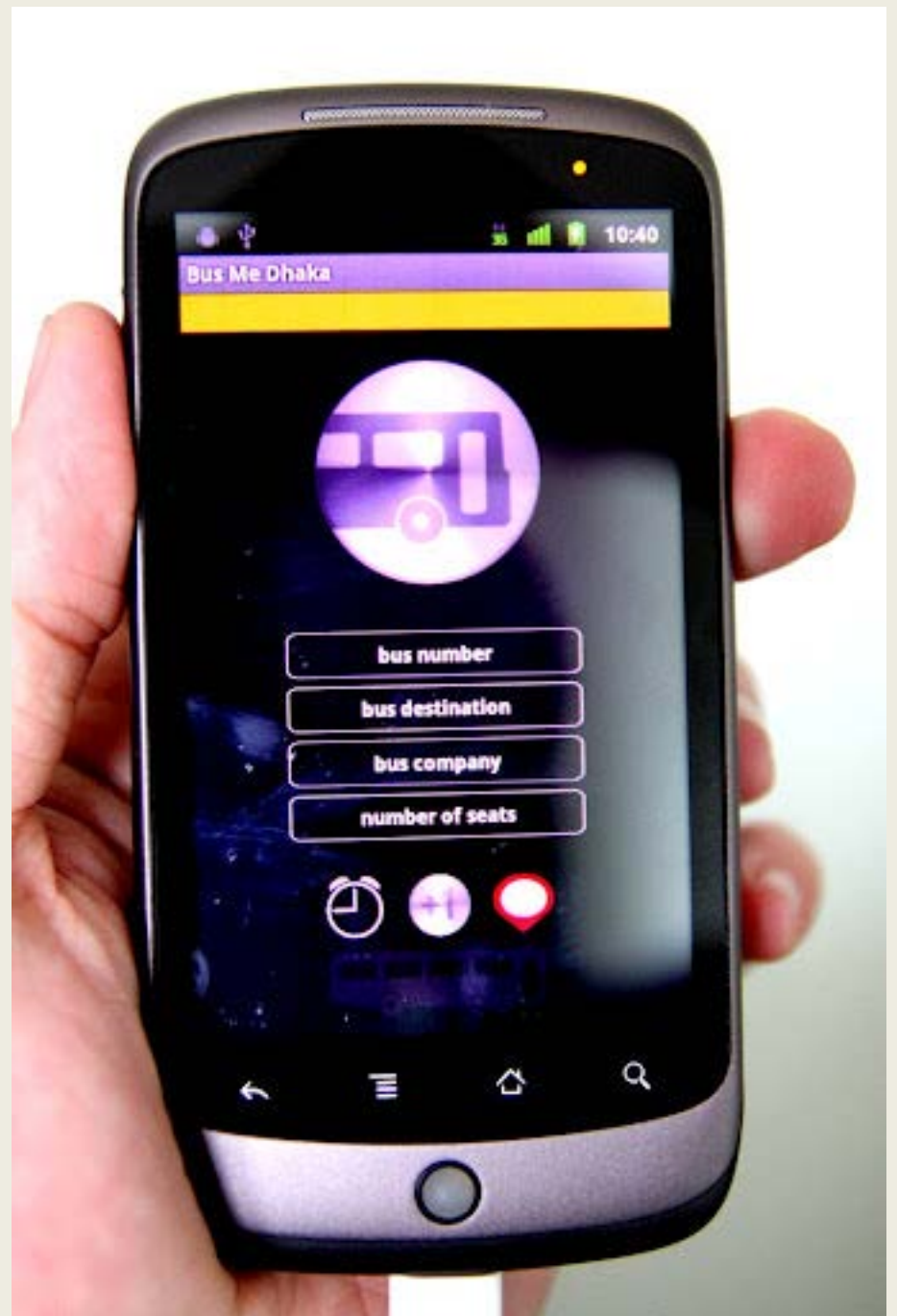
Payment log



Text message confirmation



“Flocksourcing” =
crowdsourcing guiado

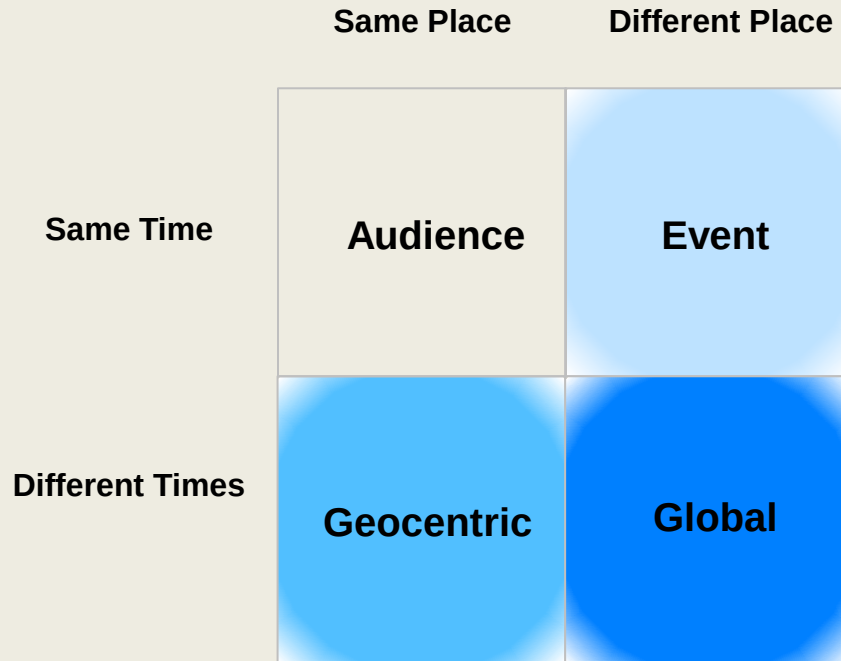




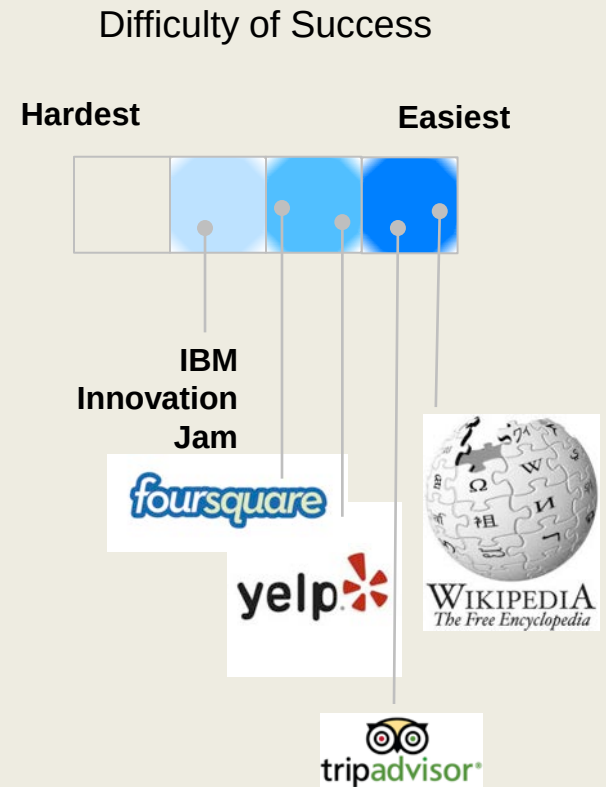
Minibus en las afueras de Dhaka, enero 2012



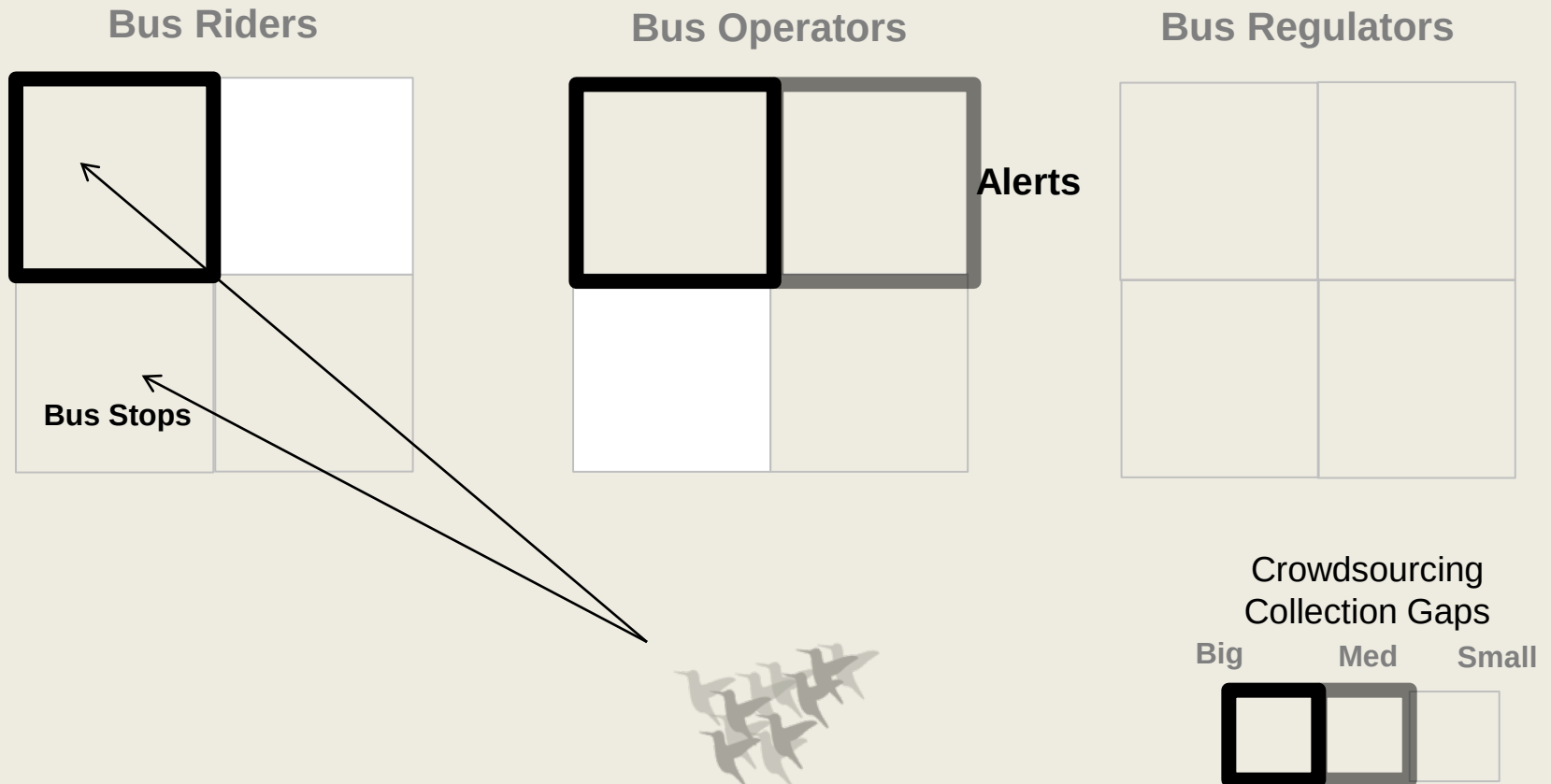
4 Types of Crowdsourcing



Erickson, 2010



Introducing Flocksourcing



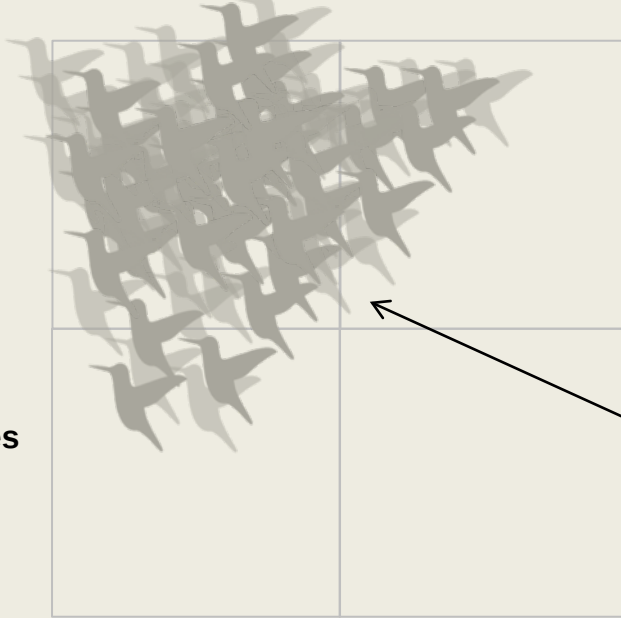
Introducing Flocksourcing

Same Place

Different Place

Same Time

Different Times



Difficulty to Implement

Hardest

Easiest



Collect These Metrics . . .

Bus Details

Bus Number
Bus Destination
Bus Company
No. of Seats

Speed

Location
Time

Crowding

Passenger Count
Female Passenger Count

Usuario

Gender
Age
Home Location
Work Location
One-Way Commute
Income
Phone Ownership
Rider Satisfaction
Biggest Complaint
Riding Frequency

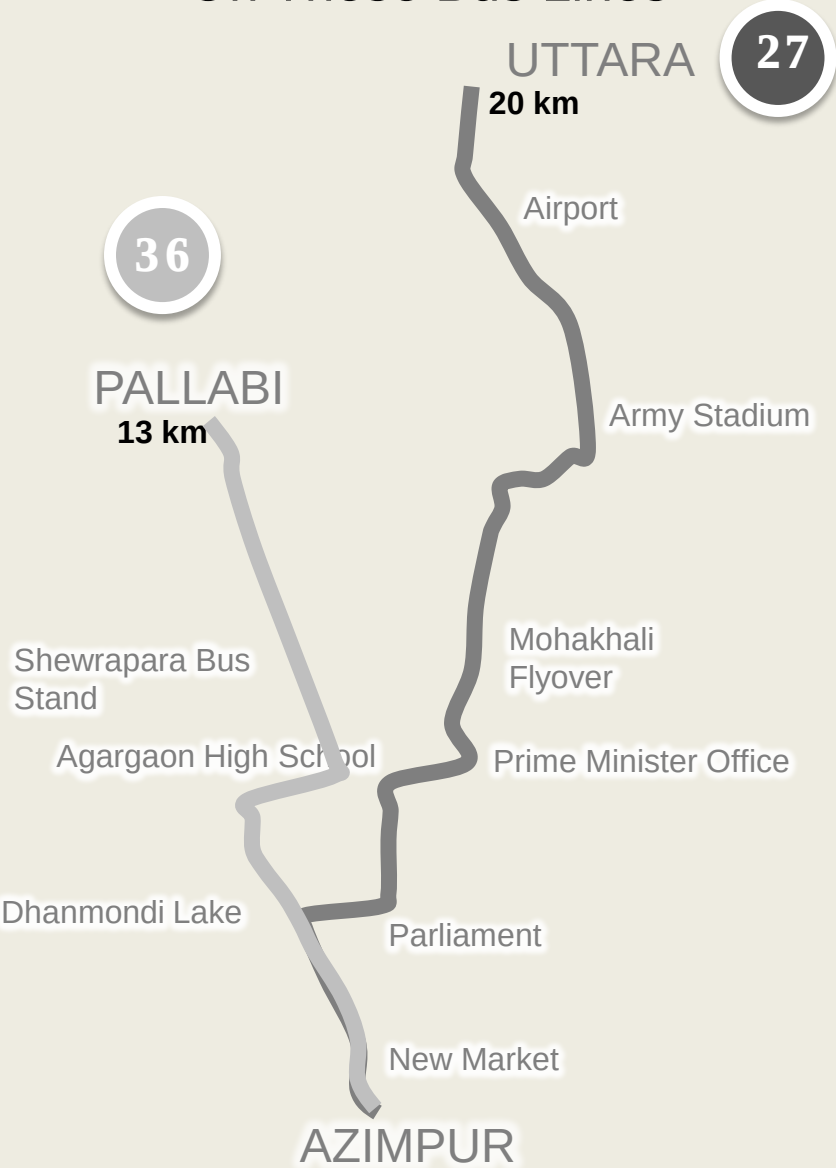
**Survey data linked to bus data*

Using this App . . .



**Download me if you have an Android*

On These Bus Lines



Timeline



JUL



NOV/DEC
2011



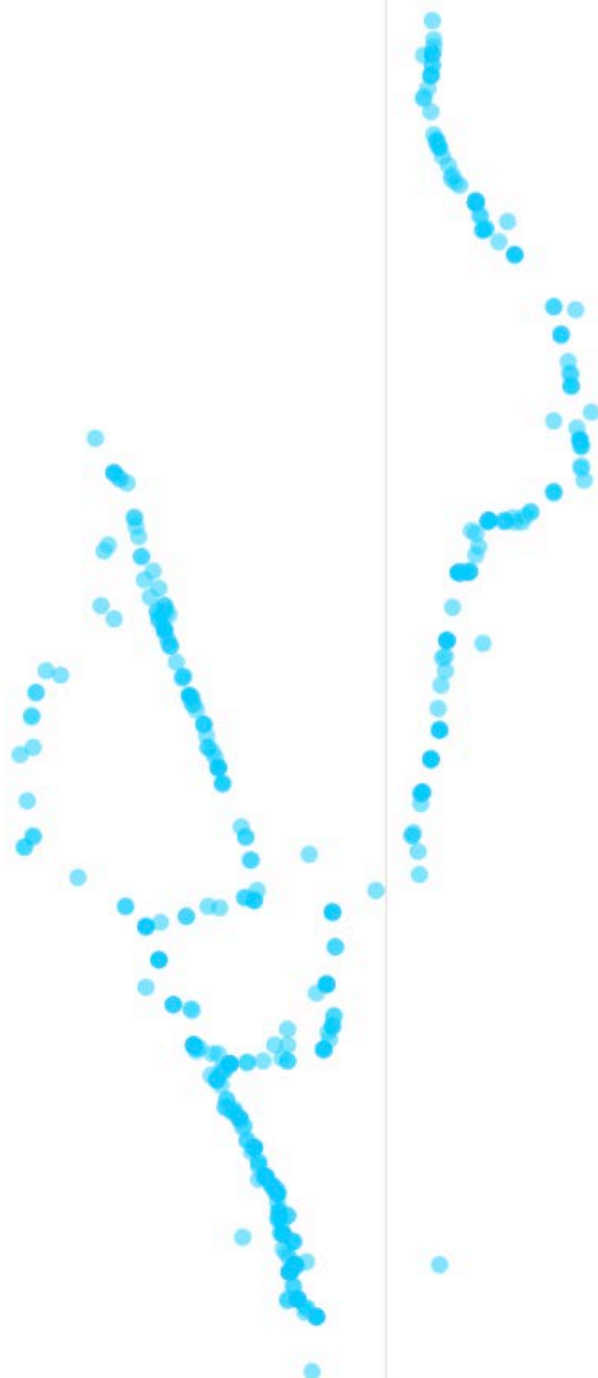
JAN
2012



MAR



 In Dhaka



resources

8

flock
members

1

week

team target

270

120

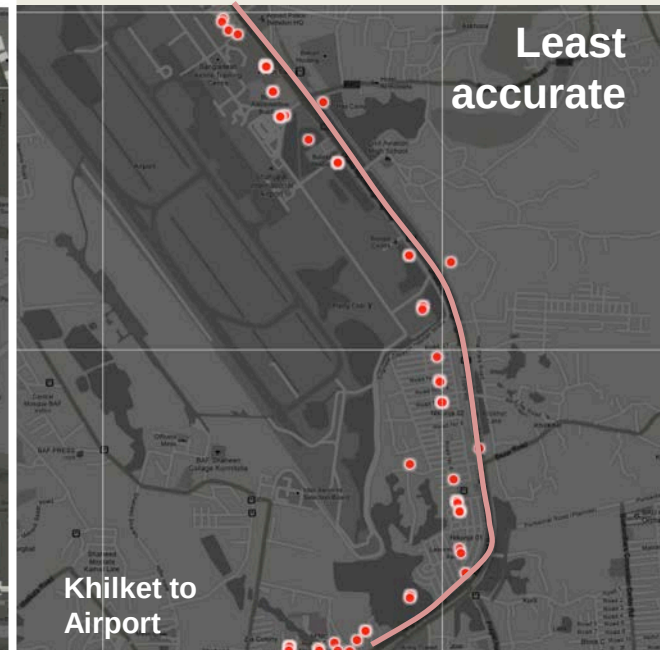
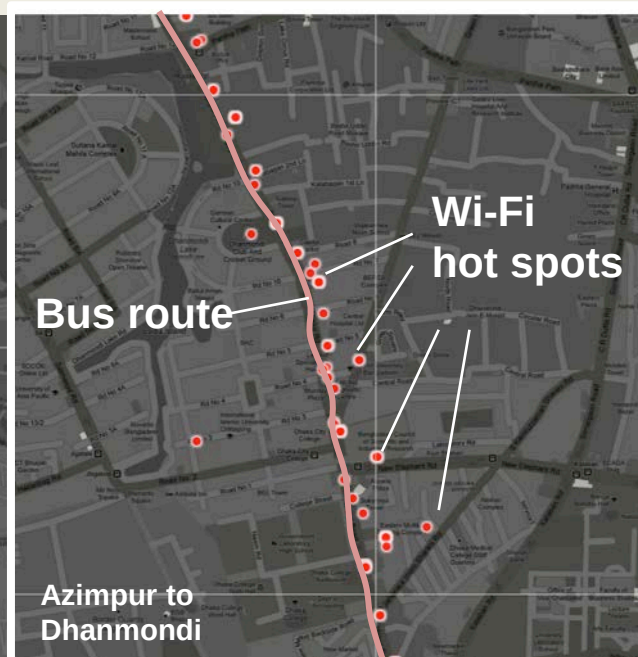
one-way rides

1,014

100

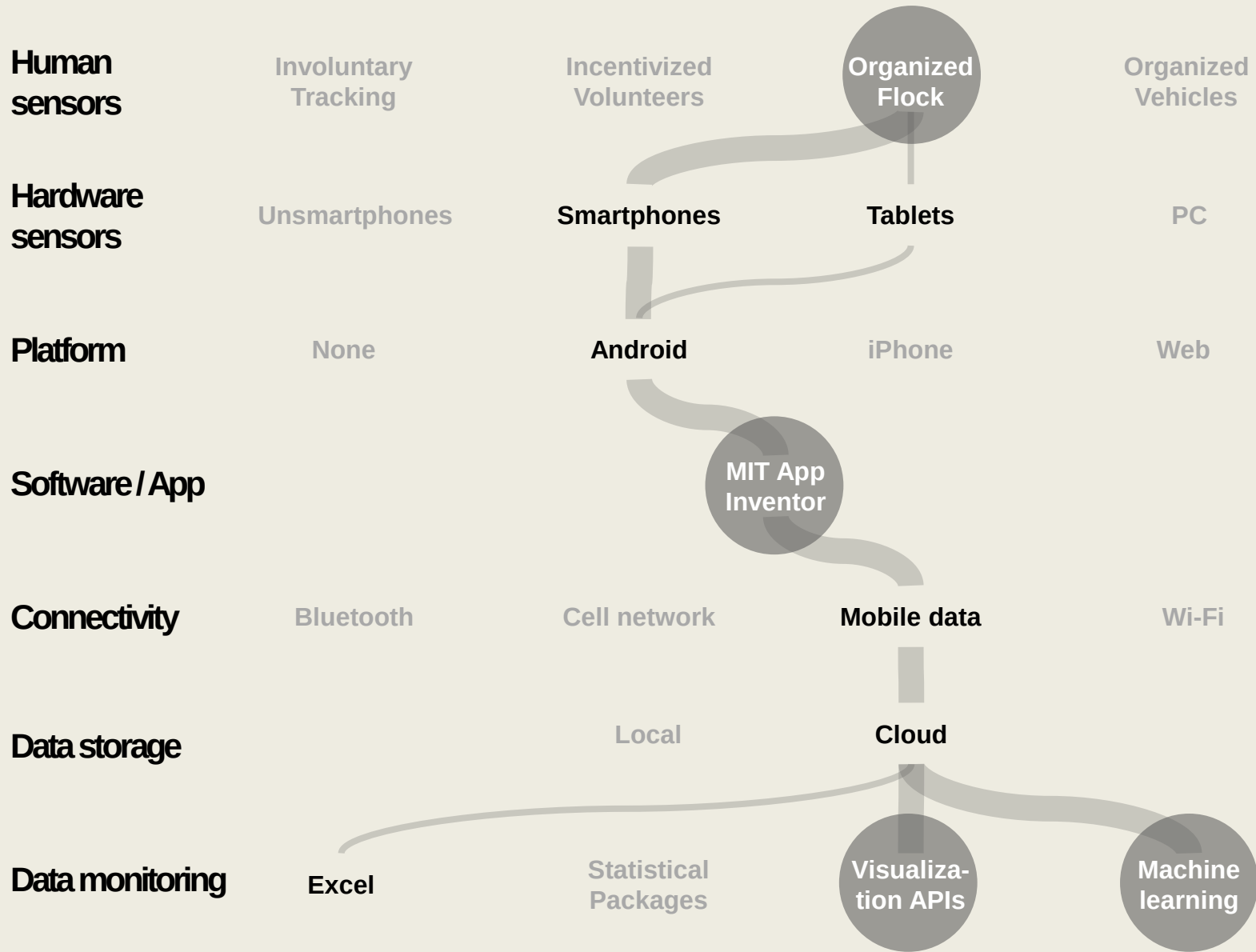
onboard
individuals
surveyed

+10,000
passenger
counts, bus
location points



Location Accuracy

Flock sourcing **WORKFLOW**

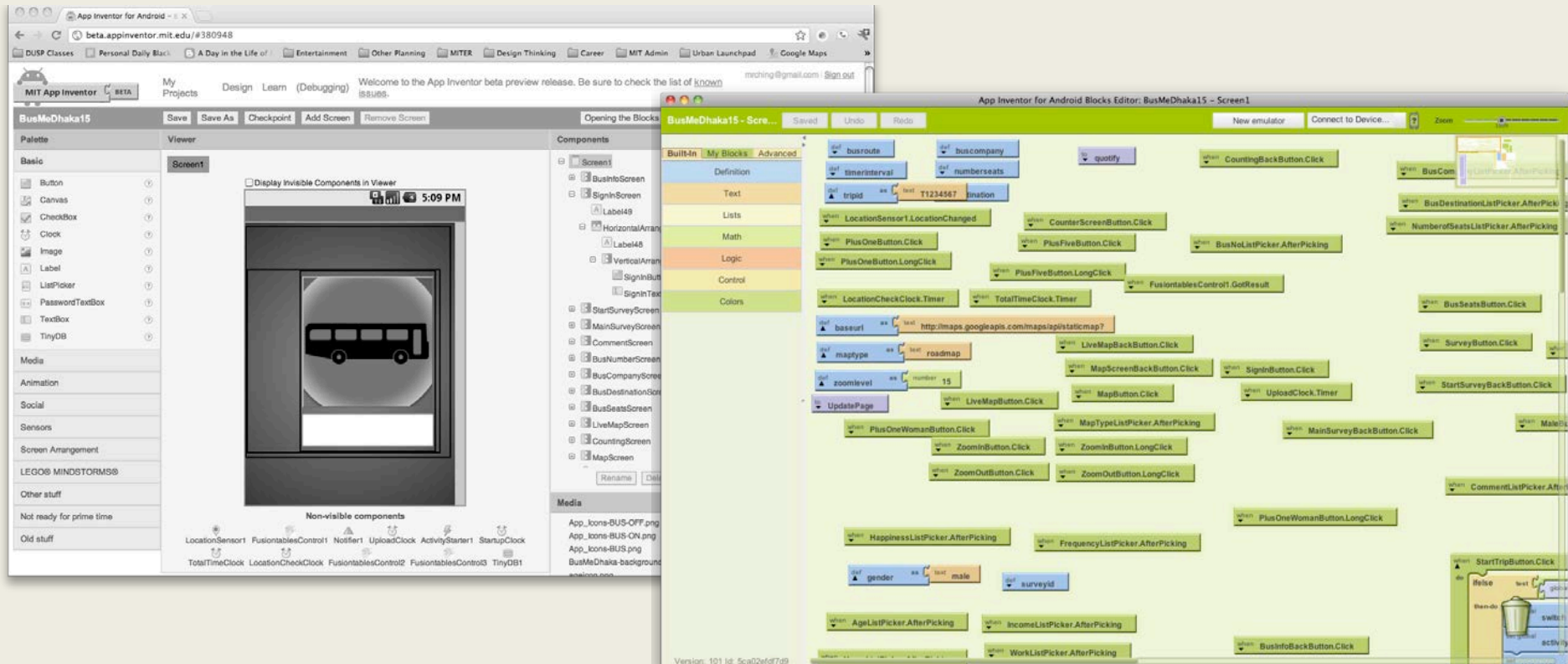


Visualization

Cost Structure

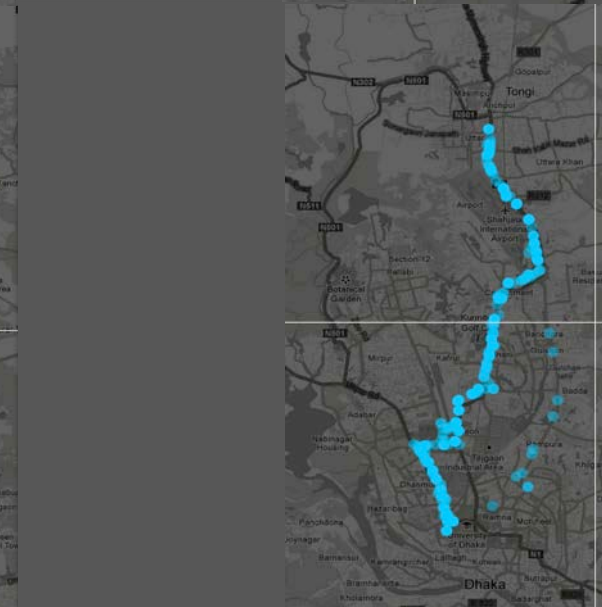
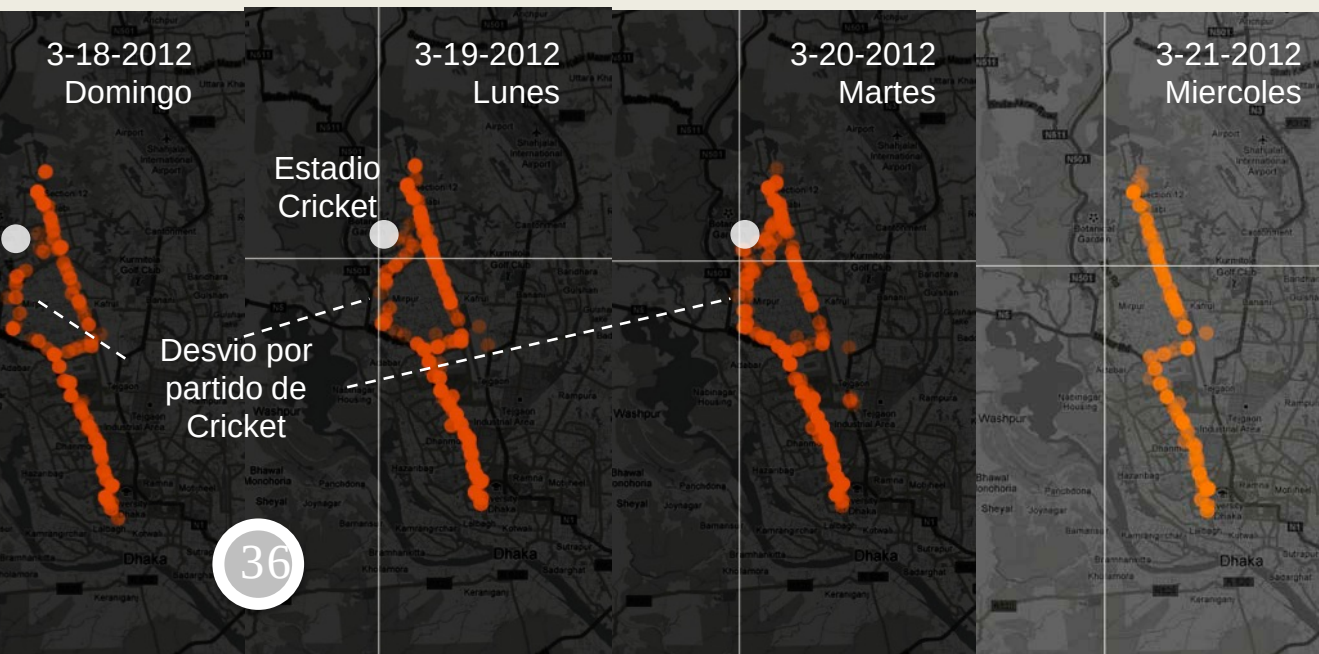
Human sensors	Hardware sensors	Software / App	Connectivity	Data storage	Data monitoring
					
???	\$175	Free	\$4	Free	Free
per person per day	and rapidly declining		per 1 GB		

MIT App Inventor



appinventor.mit.edu







Search bar with microphone icon and a magnifying glass icon.

Stephen Kennedy

+ Share Photos

Get directions

My places



Save to My Places

EDIT

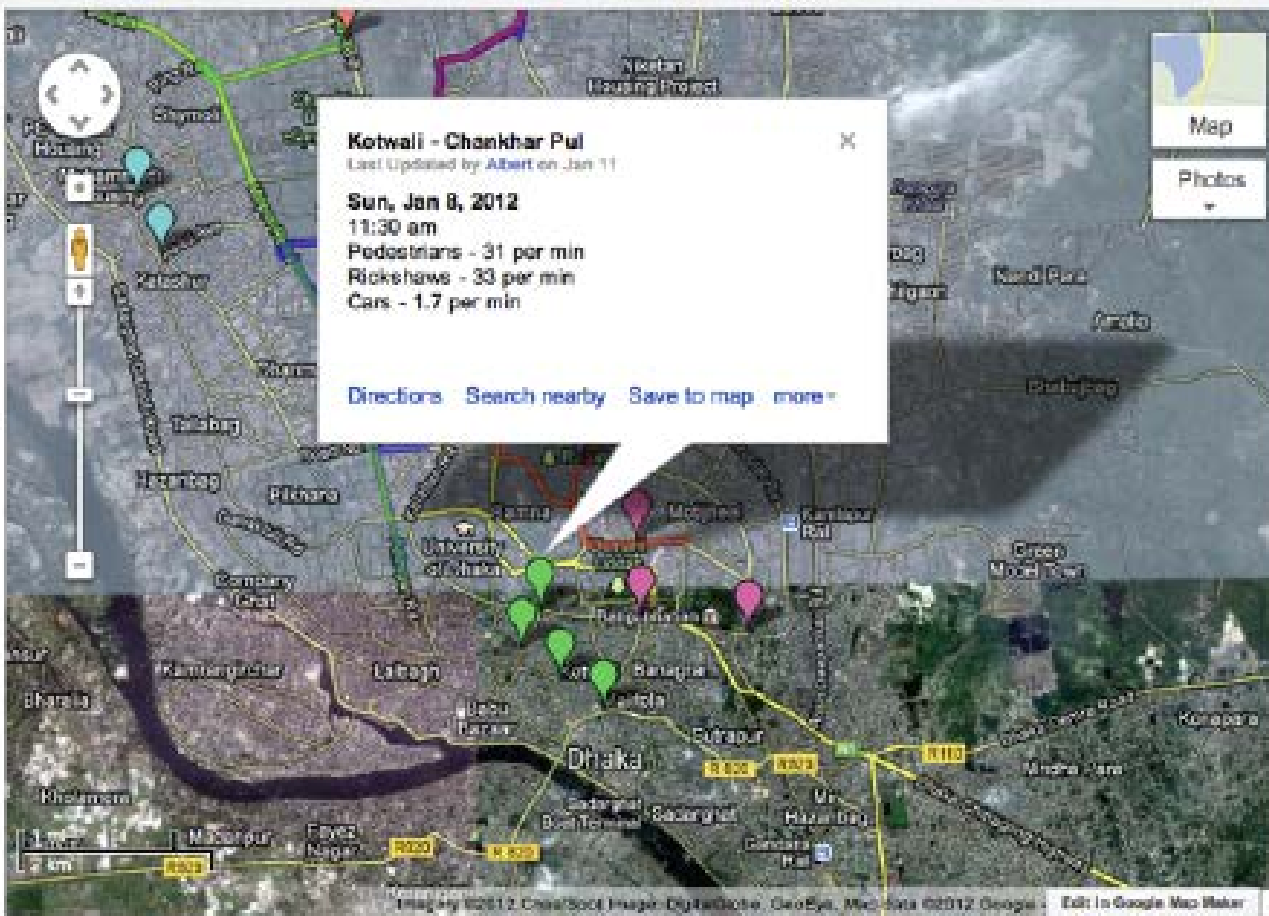
Collaborate

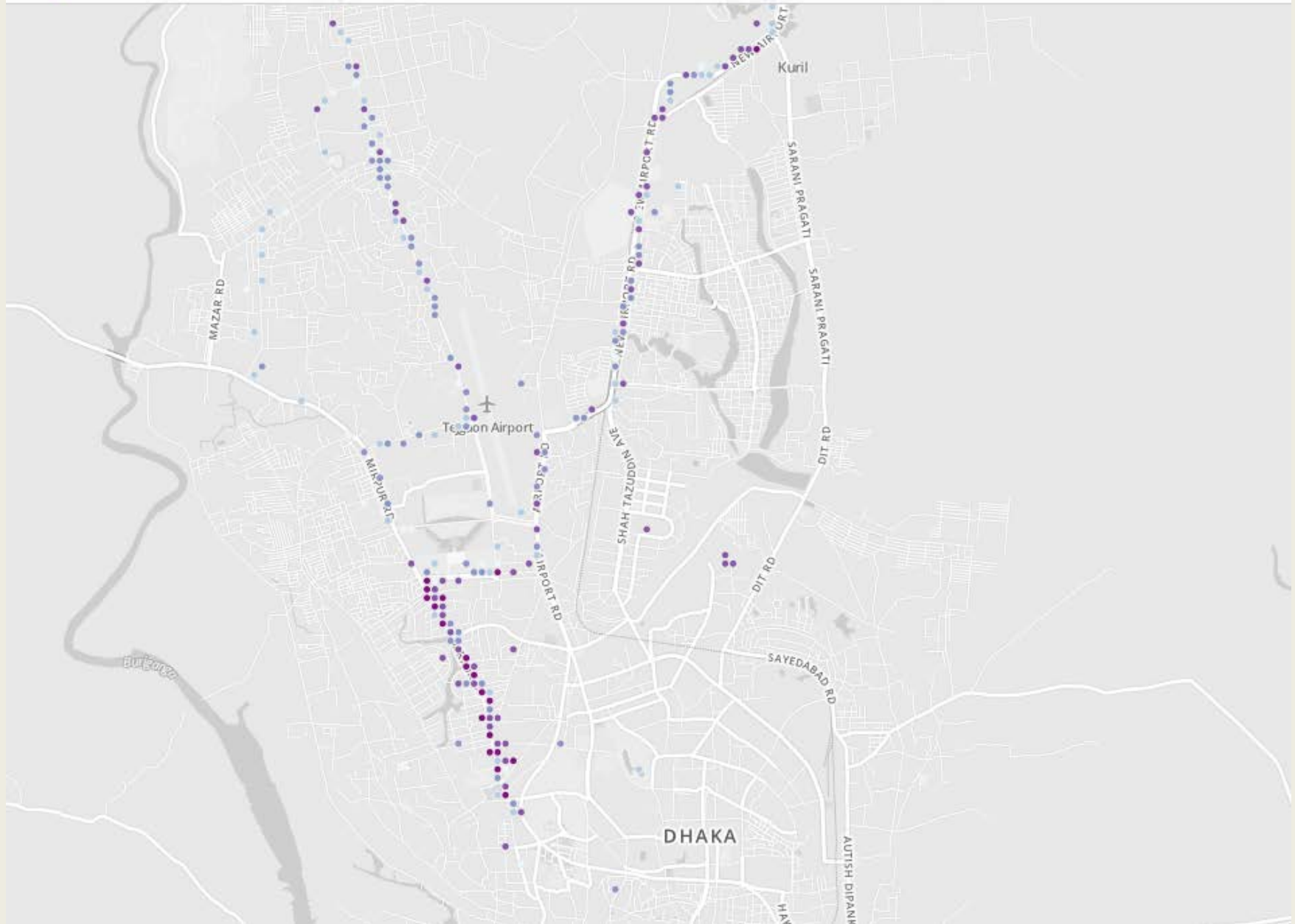
Explore making custom maps in an [interactive tutorial](#).

Living Dhaka Fieldwork Sites

Public • 4 Collaborators • 428 views
Created on Jan 9 • By Albert • Updated Jan 25
[Reset the map](#) • [Write a comment](#) • [KML](#) • [Share](#)

- Motijheel - Paltan**
Latitude 23.730175 Longitude 90.410225
- Motijheel - Ittefaq**
Latitude 23.721760 Longitude 90.4216
- Motijheel - Fulbaria**
Latitude 23.723086 Longitude 90.410675
- Mogbazar - New Ekaton Road**
Latitude 23.748978 Longitude 90.403342
- Mogbazar - Mouchak**
Latitude 23.745814 Longitude 90.412382
- Mogbazar - Baily Road**
Latitude 23.737447 Longitude 90.404380
- Basundhara - Basundhara Road**
Latitude 23.811948 Longitude 90.421921
- Basundhara - Norda Road**
Latitude 23.809494 Longitude 90.421257





36

AZIMPUR

Slowness

36

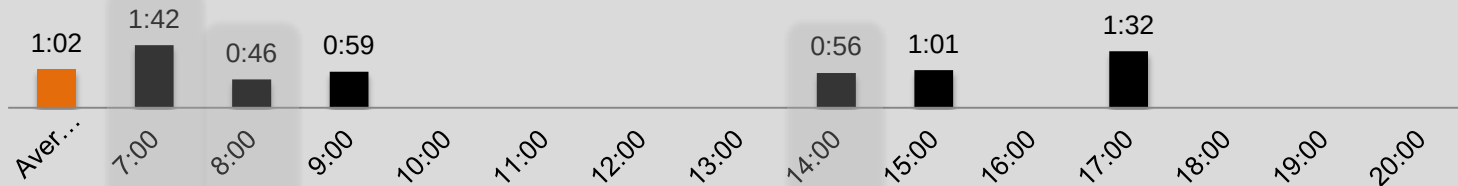
OVERALL

One-way commute times

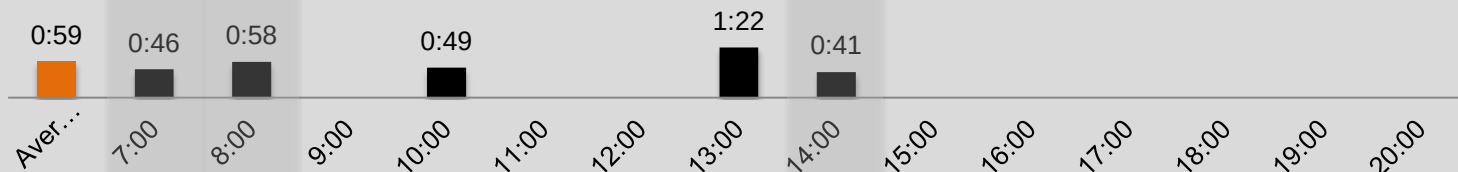
12.4 km



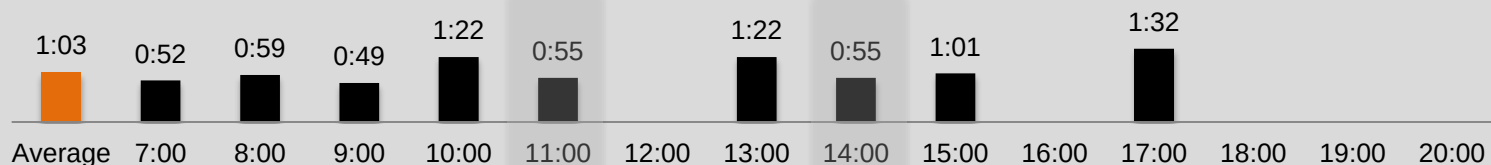
Inbound



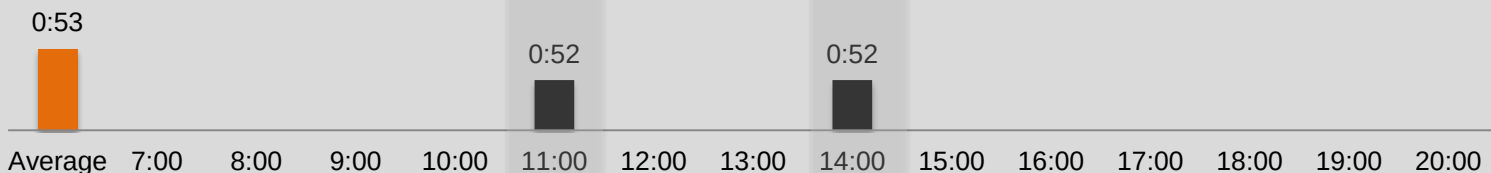
Outbound



Weekday

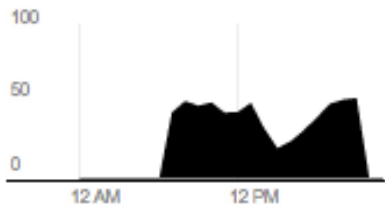


Weekend



Travel Times

Average Passenger Counts



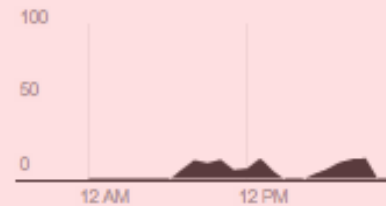
Average Female Counts



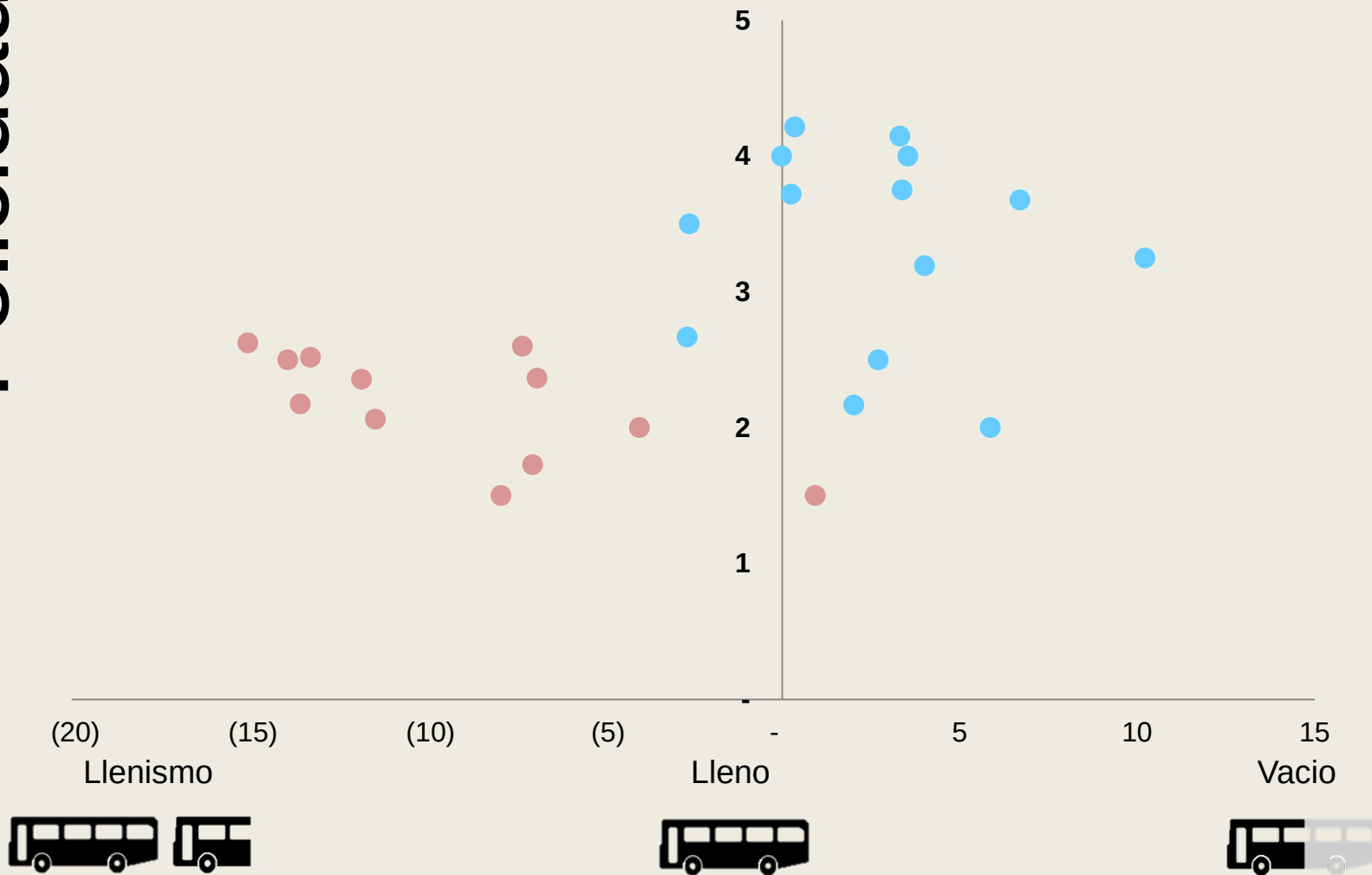
Average Empty Seats



Average People Standing



Felicidad



Accessibility

#27

Gazipur

2.5 hours

Most painful
commute

Uttara

Most popular
commutes

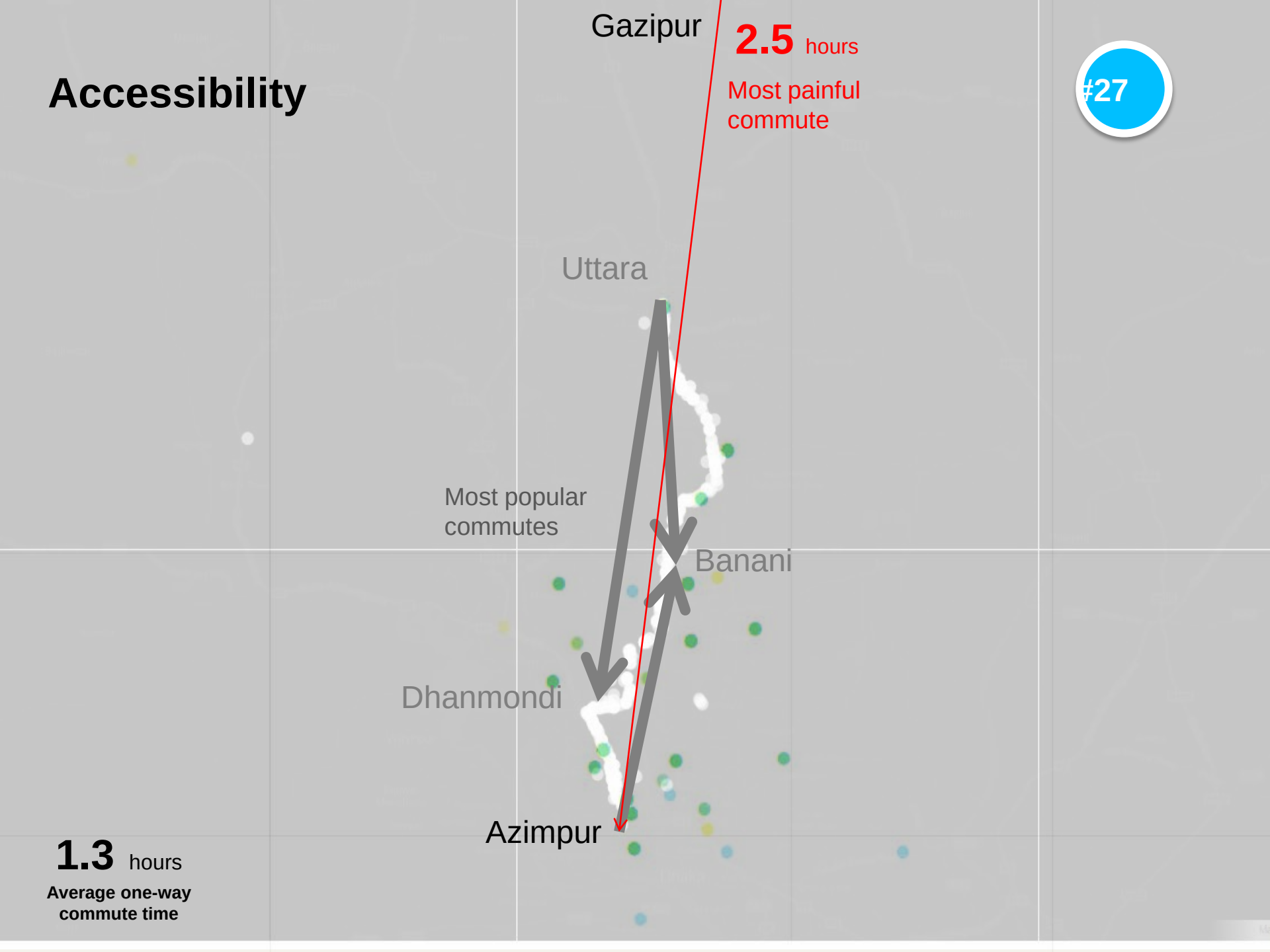
Banani

Dhanmondi

Azimpur

1.3 hours

Average one-way
commute time



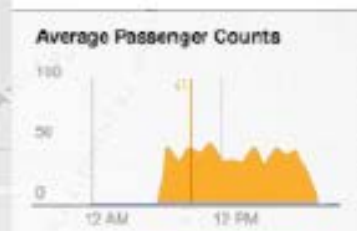
POWERED BY THE URBAN LAUNCHPAD

POWERED BY THE URBAN LAUNCHPAD

○●□○●□○

-	+
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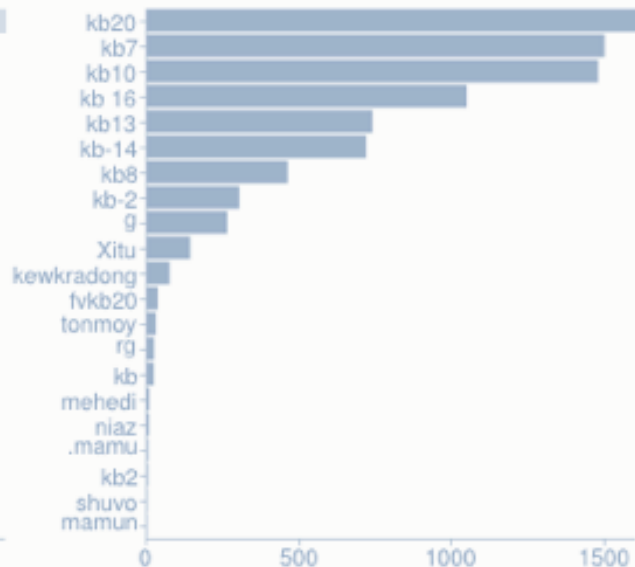
SHARE +



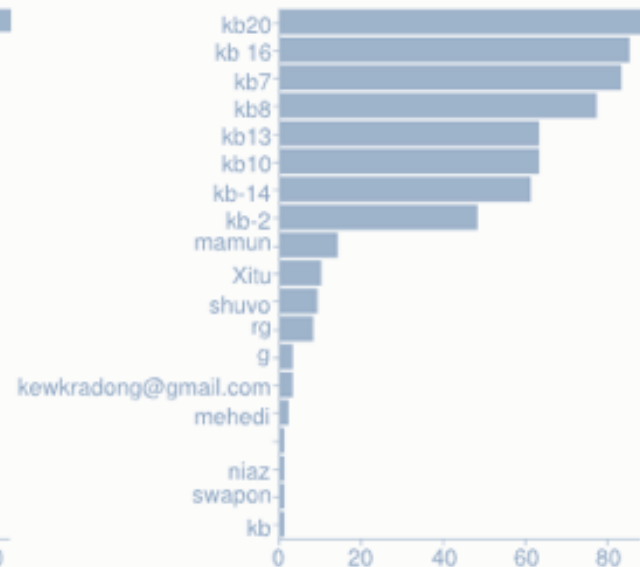
Dhaka Bus Trips by Volunteer

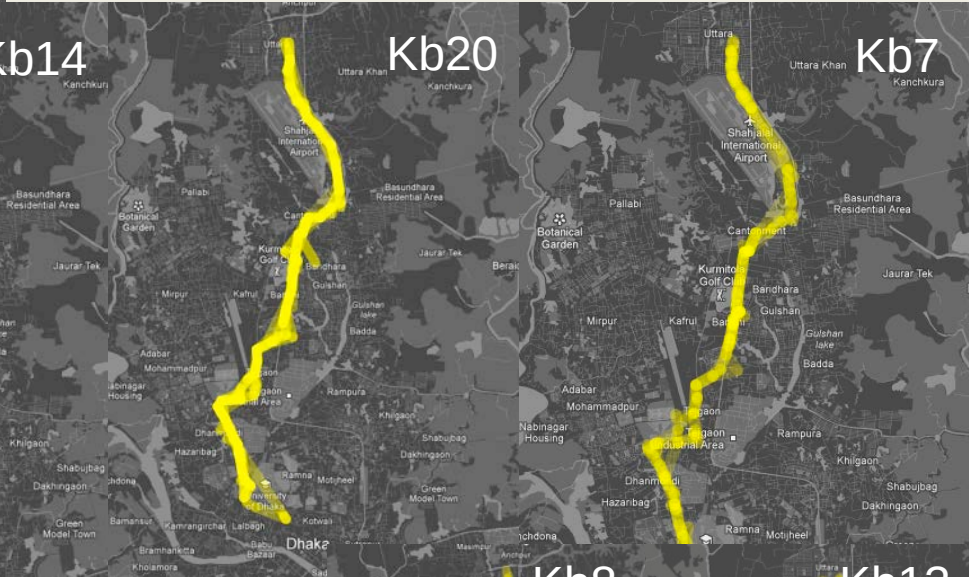
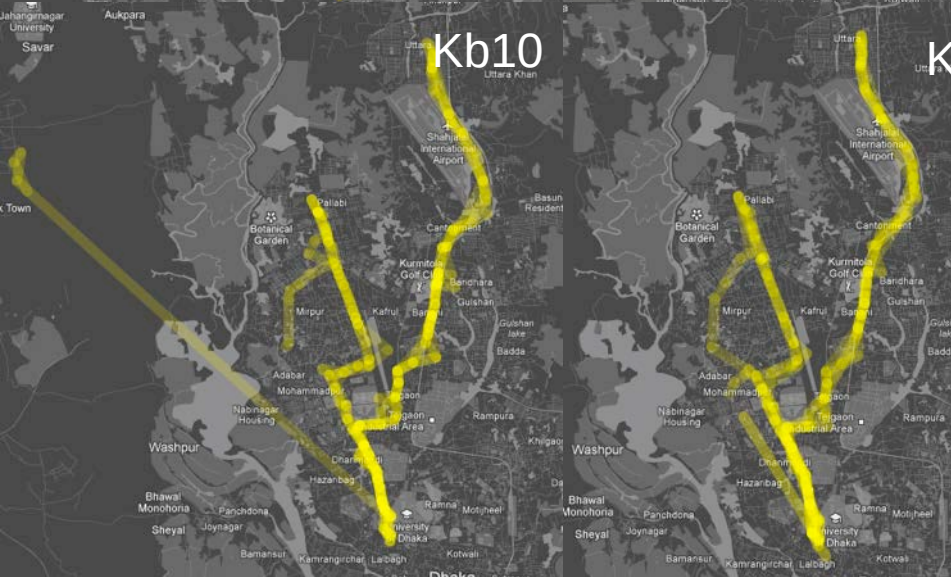
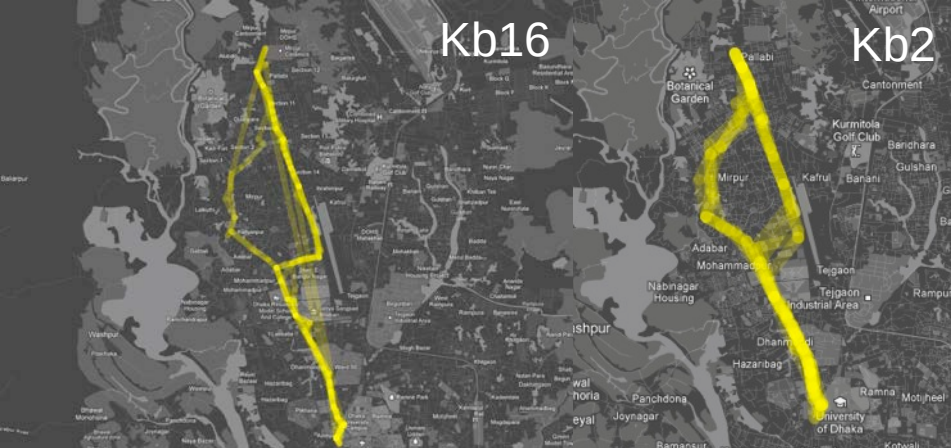


Dhaka Bus Riding Time by Volunteer



Dhaka Surveys by Volunteer





1,014

Individuals surveyed
on
Dhaka buses during
rides in
one week

(16% female of
those counted
on buses)

18%

Female respondents

(20% total
population
estimated in
this category)

24-34

 AGE

85% of respondents

(Per capita GDP
of \$1700)

\$2,000

 USD

Avg income of survey
respondents

1.2

 hours

Average one-way
commute time

3.5

 days per week

Average bus riding
frequency

100%

Respondents who
owned a mobile phone
18% owned a
smartphone and 50%
with an internet-enabled
multimedia phone

(59% total in
Bangladesh estimated
with mobile phones)

***potential flock bias**

Current Bus Riders in Dhaka

16% female
(of those
counted)

100% with a mobile
phone (18% with
smartphone, 50% with
internet-enabled
multimedia phone)

Young, Male, Captive, Mobile, Hates Crowding

85%
surveyed
btwn 24-34
years

57% ride at
least 5 times a
week

Most common complaint
about buses (23%)

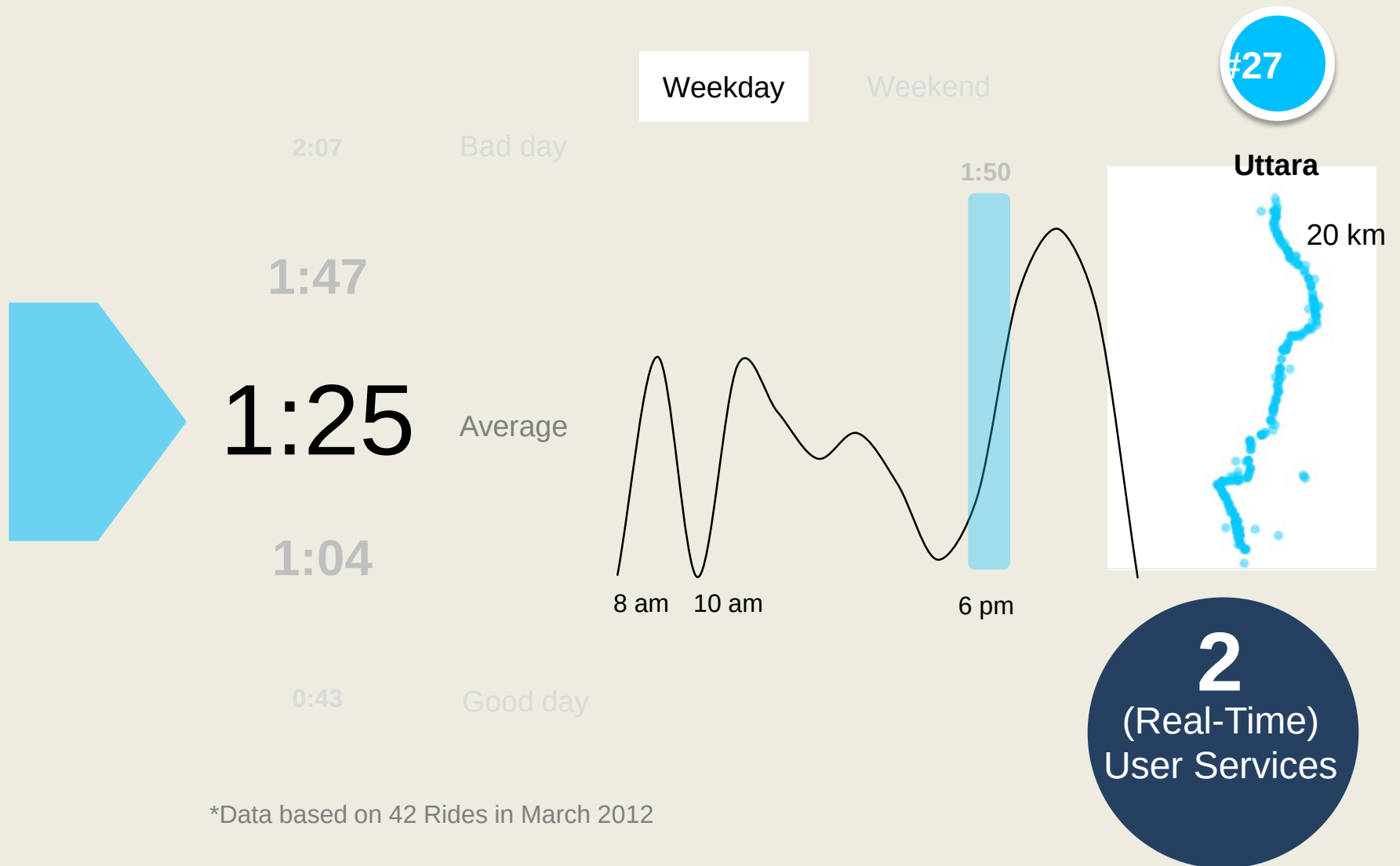
Long waits (21%) and Too few
buses (20%) were also
common

* Potential flock bias

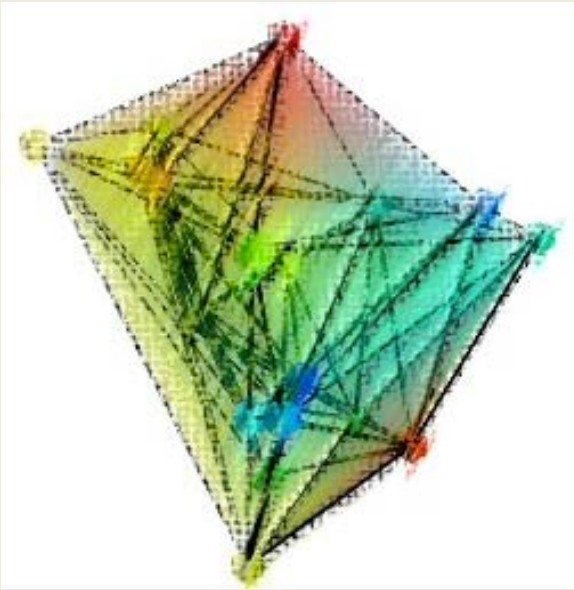
Happiness



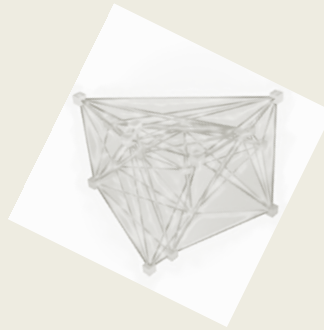
Bus Travel Times



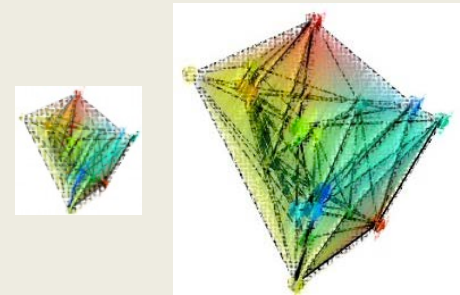
Dhaka bus system



Flock bias



Sample size



Aplicaciones potenciales

- Para la ciudadanía
- Para los operadores
- Para las autoridades