



# SMART STATIONS IN SMART CITIES

6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Railway Stations

Madrid, 19-21 OCTOBER 2017



## Passenger stations in their geographic context

Airy MAGNIEN

Head of Data, Statistics & Economics Unit, UIC, France

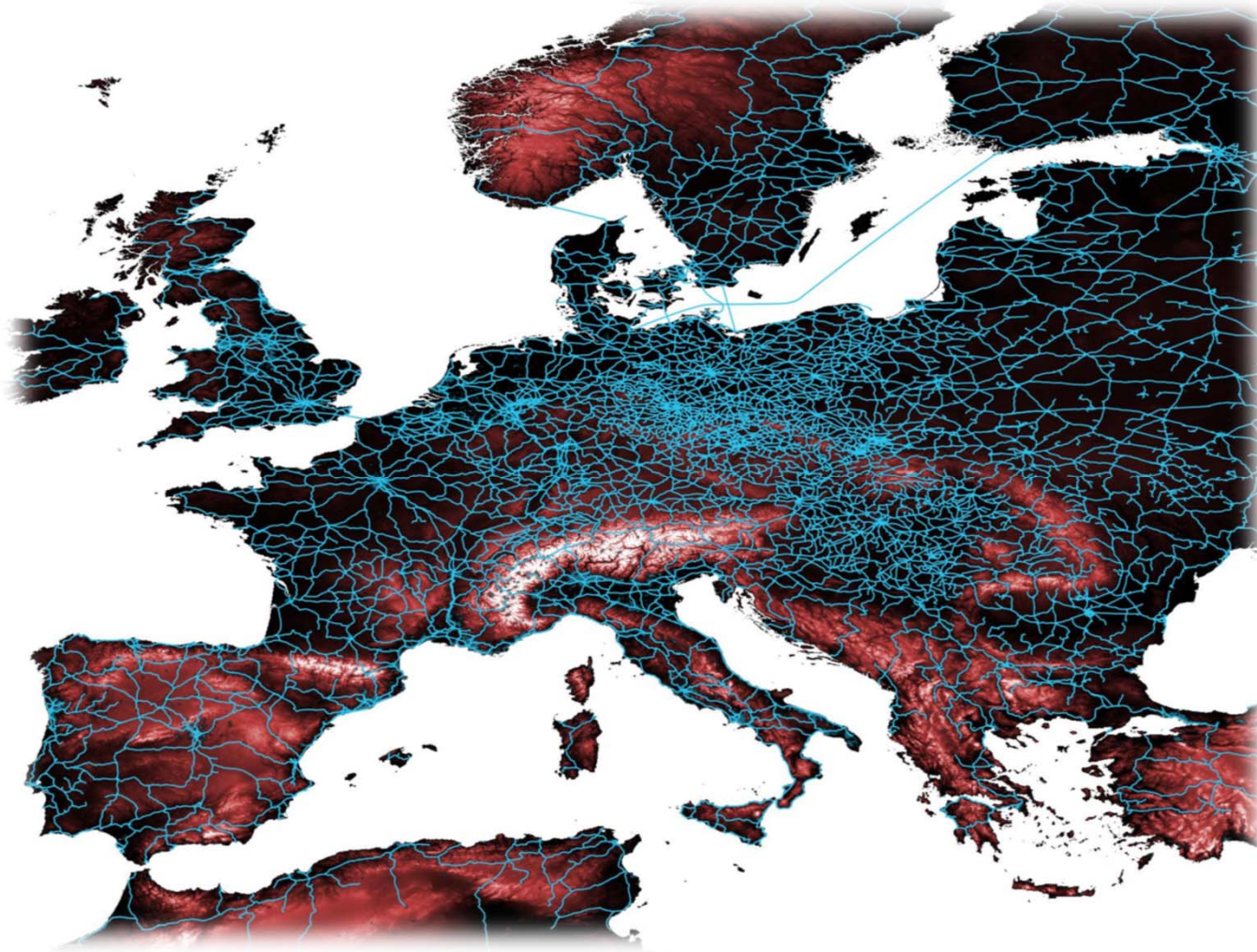
SESSION 1a. SOLUTIONS FOR AN INTEGRATED MOBILITY

UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF



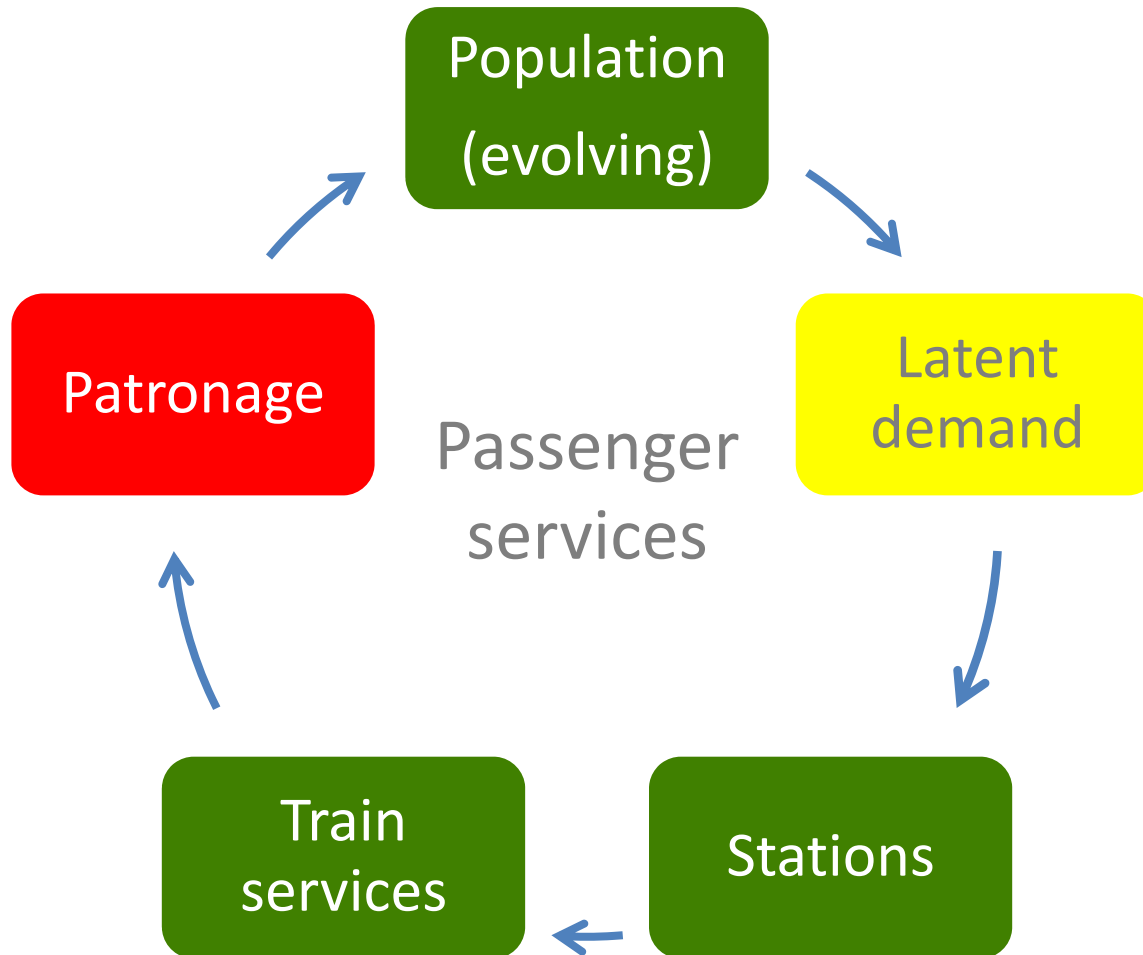
ORGANISERS

## Railways: not created equal; grew up differently



Data : © Natural Earth

# How do railways serve the population?



What can we observe?

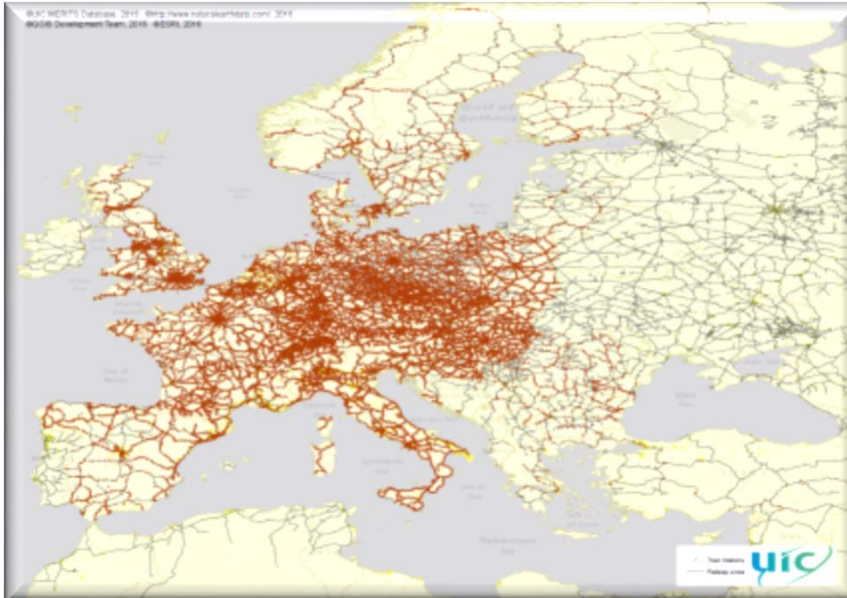
Public data

Restricted data

Dubious concept

## What do we know about stations?

Lacking a comprehensive, geolocalized set of stations data



CRD data (early 2016) →

← MERITS data



## What else do we know about stations?

UIC 180 states “what matters”, but sources are hard to find

Criterion	Sources ( <b>bold</b> = used here)
Patronage	<b>Public (UK); open data (FR/SNCF Réseau,...)</b> ... or commercial secret [1]
Train stops	<b>MERITS</b> (not yet open); open data...
# of platform edges	Not RINF; “Inventory of Assets” [2] ?
Station size	?
Intermodality	Google maps, OpenStreetMap

[1] especially where railway operators compete “on the tracks”, rather than “for the tracks”

[2] see <http://www.era.europa.eu/Document-Register/Pages/Consultation-preliminary-draft-limited-revision-TSI-PRM.aspx>

## What do we need to know about the population?

### ❖ Population density

❖ Delivers half of the information (lacking employment or recreational / socializing places information)

### ❖ Population income (average, per capita)

Are these relevant parameters ?

According to Eurobarometer 388 (2012), top reasons for NOT taking the train are:

- 1) Price (= unwillingness to pay)
- 2) Too few or too distant services

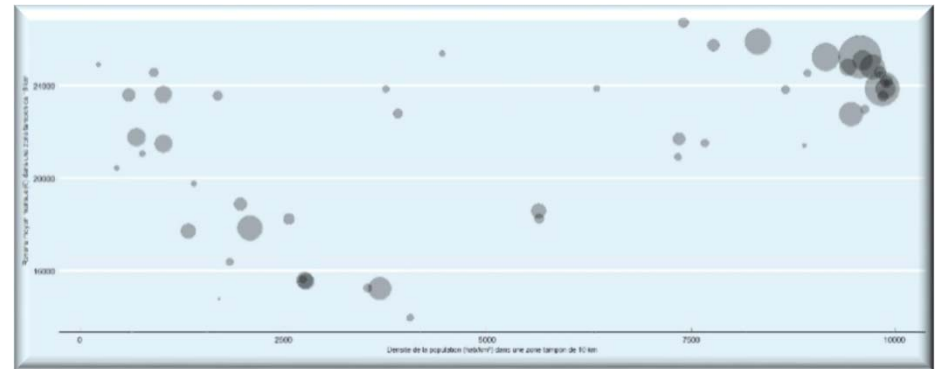
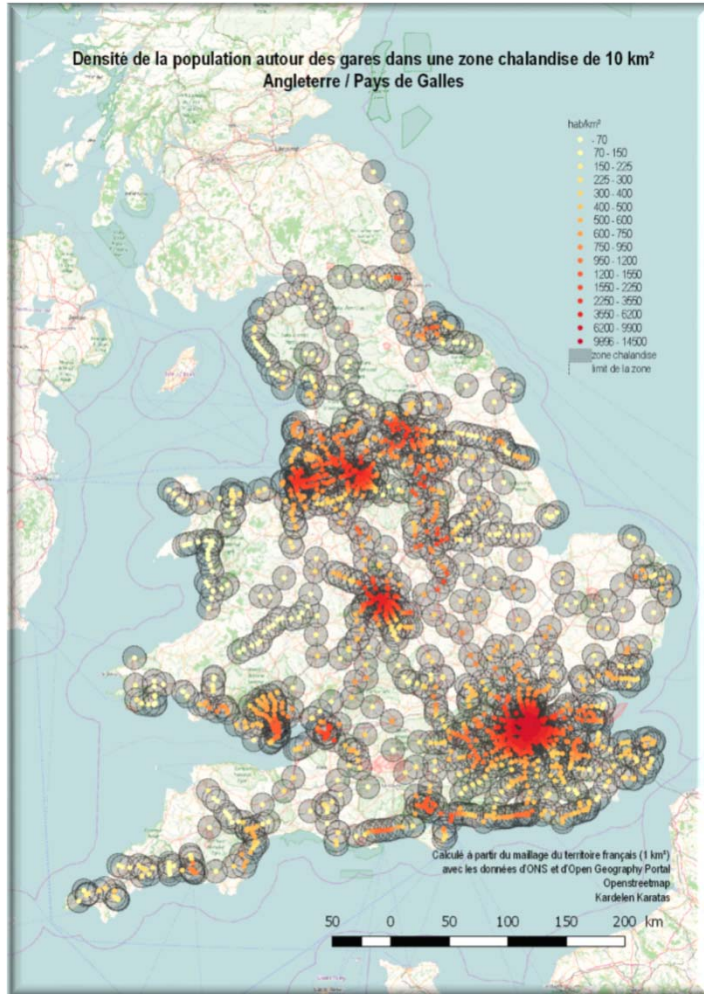
### ❖ ... with high resolution (order of magnitude: km)

❖ Hardly any public, homogeneous source

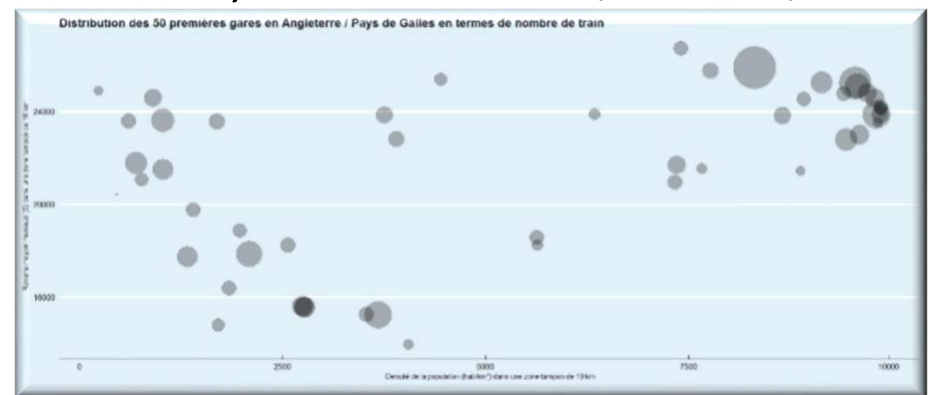
# Test, England + Wales

Population (X) and income (Y)  
in circle centred on station

# of passengers, 50 busiest stations (= disk size)

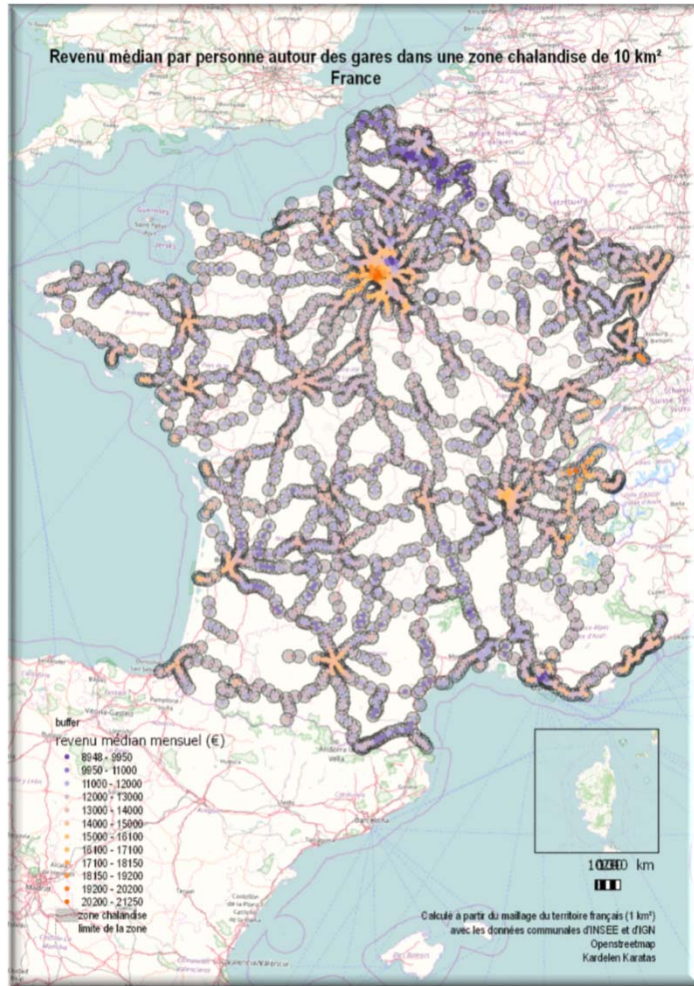


# of trains, 50 busiest stations (= disk size)

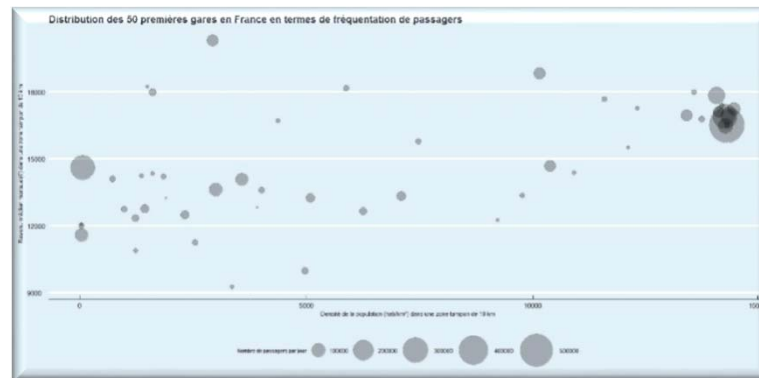


# Tests, France

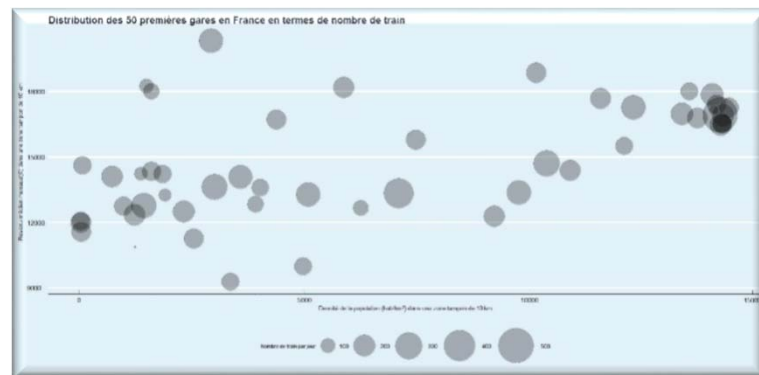
Population (X) and income (Y) over circle centred on station  
 # of passengers, 50 busiest stations (= disk size)



Passenger stations in their geographic context



# of trains, 50 busiest stations (= disk size)





## Provisional conclusions

- ❖ The differences between England and France show that “factors other than plain observable population characteristics” should help and explain station patronage and train services.
- ❖ Some improvement are expected from study parameters, e.g. “served area” around stations, and links with other transport means (railways are not stand-alone!)
- ❖ Work continues under UIC global footprint study, with the participation of Kardelen KARATAŞ and Snejana MARKOVIĆ



# THANK YOU GRACIAS

*Airy Magnien, Kardelen Karataş, UIC*

UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF



ORGANISERS

