

Definition of the Indicator RCR58

Indicator RCR58

 Annual users of newly built, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised railways (passenger-km)

What does it Measure?

 Intensity of use of a railway investment (intervention) at a given point in time



- Yearly number of passengers (users) times distance that they travel in km
- Normally measured through aggregation of individual values for each section of railway in the Project intervention

Scalable to programme level (sum over all Project interventions)





Data Required for the Indicator RCR58

Passenger Volumes per section

- Intervention is broken down into homogenous sections with very similar levels of traffic
- This will usually be sections between railway stations/stops or segments of a station
- Passenger volume measured for each section / train type / hour for a certain period (at least a day)

Section lengths in kms

Length of each section is determined precisely using official technical data

Data for factoring up counts to annual value (if short-period count)

- If measured passenger data available only for a shorter period, profiles are needed
- Profiles may be needed for daily, weekly and monthly variation in traffic f'

Graphical diagram of the Indicator RCR58 structure

Annual users in passenger kms: same approach for Base-line Year and Ex-post Target Year but with appropriate data for given year **Develop annual conversion** Break-down the Project factor from broader rail into **homogenous rail** passenger statistics with use of sections and define Multiply section length If short-period count daily, weekly + monthly profiles **length** of each section times number of section and then passengers for all Multiply up short-period to sections and hours and Measure number of rail annual value If permanent installed technology sum up to the Project passengers for each Project section for a measurement period per hour (at least one day) **Indicator** RCR58





Data sources for the Indicator RCR58 (1)

Source	Relevance to the Indicator	Typical availability / suitability
Field surveys	Main source of short-period count data	Most common approach, most feasible
	 Manual counting most likely with 1-2 day AND/OR Hand-held technologies might be used to support manual counting 	 Site access issues Counting can be inaccurate in peaks: possible use of video + subsequent manual counting OR AI based video-analytics
	 Temporary installed technology possible 	 Manual tally counters
Permanent Installed Technologies	Can be used if installed on trains or platforms and data is available :typically infrared counters or video	 Rare + access issues Increasingly common in new rolling stock, but still rare
	 as complete source of data for indicator OR from other trains services for factoring up to the number of yearly users 	 Can be inaccurate in strong peaks (video analytics can help) Willingness to provide data may be issue Not often used on temporary basis





Data sources for the Indicator RCR58 (2)

Source	Relevance to the Indicator	Typical availability / suitability
Published data sets	Official publications with daily/weekly/monthly rail traffic profiles can be used to factor-up short period counts to a year value Unlikely that detailed passenger counts are published	 Often available at some level of aggregation Applicability to given project In some cases other country data might be needed
Passenger Service Operator	 Passenger counts on trains Ticket data May also have time-profile data for factoring-up to number of yearly users 	 Rare + access issues Often incomplete + access issues Rare + access issues
Infrastructure manager	Information on lengths of sections for count measurement in km	Always
Other on-line tools	Traffic counts / statistics, network GIS	Counts unlikely





Technologies for Indicator RCR58

Infra-red people counters



Tally Counter







Video analytics





Brussels, 24 January 2020.

Paul Riley

Further considerations on field surveys for the Indicator RCR58

Market/beneficiary experience with the methods

- Many consultants experienced with manual public transport counts, which are done as a basis for plans and studies
- Railway infrastructure managers may have limited experience of counts but should be able to procure it, if necessary with some external advice

Costs of manual field surveys

- Depends on the complexity of the Project (number of sections and train services)
- Several temporary employees (through agency) with limited skill requirements will be needed for a day AND one/two experts to plan, train, organise, supervise, evaluate
- Small cost compared to other project studies, design or investment



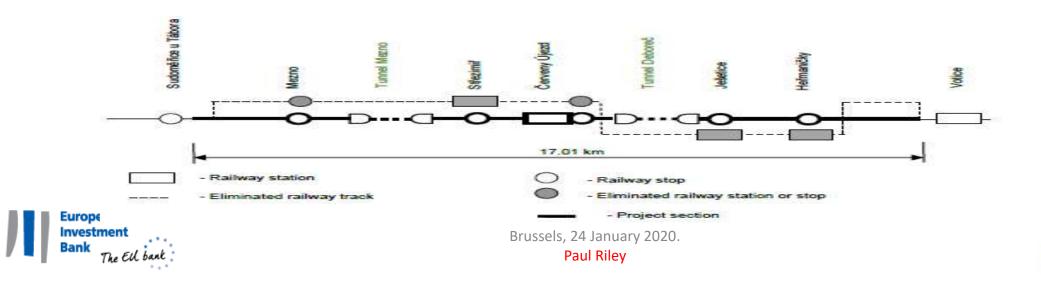


Measurement of Indicator RCR58 in different circumstances (1) Linear railway section including simple stations

 Each section between stations is counted per hour in all trains for at least a whole day

OR

 Combination of counts of boarding/alighting at main stops on line + counting in trains per hour





Measurement of Indicator RCR58 in different circumstances (2) A complex railway station infrastructure investment

Counts at least for whole (typical day)

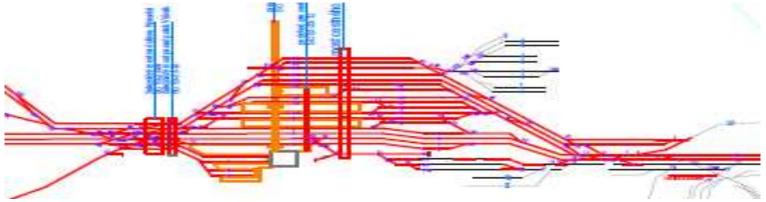
- Counts of all passengers boarding and alighting all trains using tracks invested in
- Counts in trains transiting the station (with or without stopping)

OR

Counts in all trains entering / exiting the station

Length of sections

Measured for each rail service running through station considering perimeter of investment scope







Some published Guidance

Rail passenger numbers and crowding statistics: Notes and definitions - DoT UK

How to conduct a passenger count - Railfuture UK 2014





Conclusions/summary on the Indicator RCR58

What is needed?

- Define homogenous rail sections and measure lengths
- Count Passenger Volumes per section for a measured period
- > Sources/Data for factoring up measured period to annual value (if necessary)

Technology / Feasibility

- ✓ Manual counts generally most feasible / common with support of hand-held technologies
- ✓ Standard task for consultants with plenty of market experience in PT counts
- ✓ Limited cost
- ? Factoring up to annual values may be approximate if poor across year data available (national sample survey may be advisable to derive factors common to Project types ?)



