

iCity: Integrating Qualitative Analytics into Transportation Planning

Complete Streets Qualitative Survey Methods: The King Street Pilot

- Professor Jeremy Bowes (jbowes@ocadu.ca)
- Dr. Sara Diamond (<u>sdiamond@ocadu.ca</u>)



Integrating Qualitative Analytics into Transportation Planning



Sara Diamond, Jeremy Bowes, Marcus Gordon, Ajaz Hussein, Orlando Bascunan, Lee Balakrishnan, Manpreet Juneja, Chieng Luphuyong, Mudit Ganguly, Riley McCullough, Igor Bueno Antunes, OCAD University, Toronto

At the Visual Analytics Lab for the iCity project we are developing decision support tools combining social media and mobile data with GIS, demographic, socio-economic and transit data

how can **qualitative and quantitative research methods** combine to analyze the success and failure of transit and transportation planning and change?



Approach

- As part of an information gathering, decision support strategy, our iCity group focused on a recent street and placemaking strategic intervention - "the King Street pilot"
- This intervention / prototype was a pilot to alleviate traffic congestion, improve transit services, and to enhance pedestrian experience through the introduction of pedestrian friendly art and street installations throughout a core downtown area of King Street.



Method

- After extensive discussions with the City of Toronto, Complete Streets division, and Waterfront Toronto, we implemented a survey designed to solicit and target qualitative responses to the KSP project, to delve into placemaking practices.
- We created categories of survey questions around the City of Toronto's Complete Streets guidelines..
 - Prioritizing accessibility and mobility
 - Encourage walking through a network of continuous sidewalks Design for Safe Crossings
 - Placemaking, Design for Comfort
 - Greening Infrastructure and Storm Water Management
 - Design for Efficient Maintenance, and Coordination with Utilities

Toronto Complete Street Guidelines, Making Places for People

Method

What are the **factors** that impact street experience?

Through our research key factors were identified...

Purpose of trip, mode of travel Place - Street width, Sidewalk width, Building height, Street function & Usage Place - qualities and amenities Place-making - Public art Place - Technology Support and WIFI Place - safety and comfort





TCS Guidelines, Designing for Pedestrians, Ch4

Method

We decided to take a multi - tactical approach to gathering information;

- **On-street surveys** using ipad tablets, loaded with questions and visual information prompts
- More extensive **web-based survey** circulated through local BIA, and community residents associations
- In-depth focus groups conducted at the Visual Analytics Lab with a cross sectional representation of stakeholders
- All of this information could then be aggregated to provide a holistic picture of the King Street pilot issues and responses



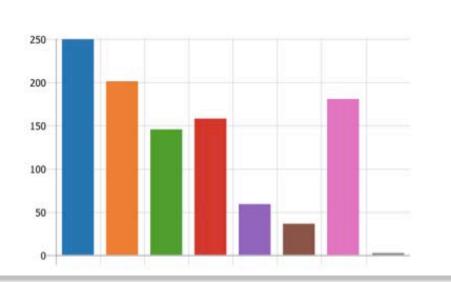
On-Street Survey: Going to the Street: Street setup at David Pecaut Square, Ajaz Hussain, Orlando Bascunan, VAL researchers

Purpose of Trip, mode of travel

2. I travel to the King street area because...

More Details





Qualitative survey: Image Chart of responses around purposes of trip, Microsoft Forms Analytics



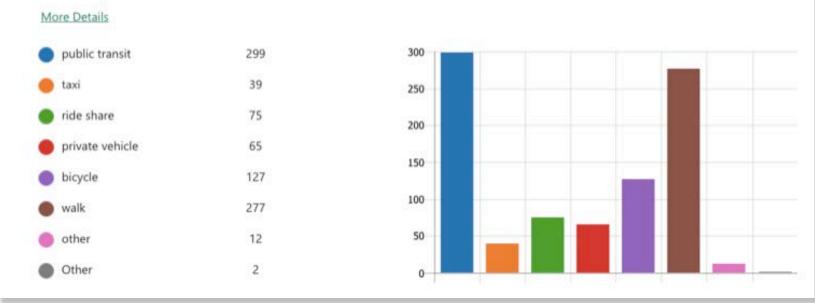


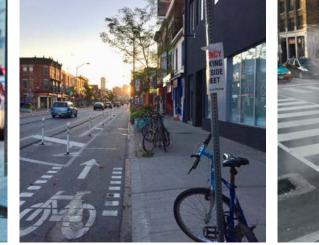




Purpose of Trip, mode of travel







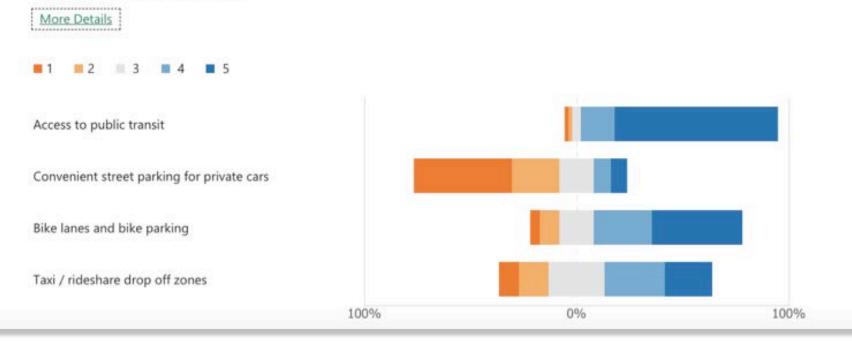


Most of the survey group were on their way to work, mostly by public transit or walking, or specifically headed to King street destinations for restaurants or shopping, and over half of those surveyed would spend more than 4 hours.

Qualitative survey: Image Chart of responses around purposes of trip, mode of travel, Microsoft Forms Analytics

Summary

6. Rate how each of the following elements contribute to an accessible pedestrian street? (Please rate it from 1: Least to 5: Most)



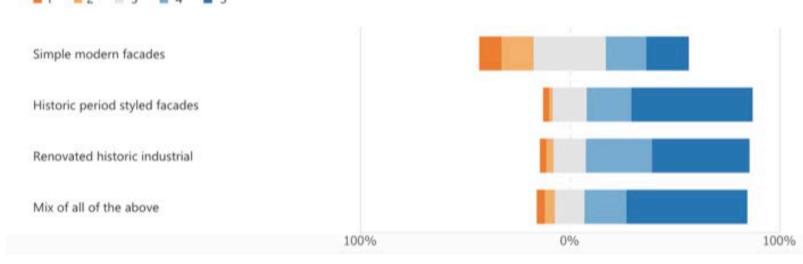
Qualitative survey: Image Chart of responses around important elements contributing to a pedestrian street, Microsoft Forms Analytics

Access to transit, followed by bike lanes & bike parking were felt to be most important contributions to an accessible pedestrian street. Density of **pedestrian traffic** and **extended sidewalks** for café seating, bike parking etc. were identified as primary factors over speed and proximity to moving traffic.

Place - Street function & usage, Building height & character

 Rate which types of building facades CONTRIBUTE MOST to a positive pedestrian street experience. (Please rate it from 1: Least to 5: Most)

More Details



Qualitative survey: Image Chart of responses around place, building facades, Microsoft Forms Analytics

A **mix of architectural styles**, with historic facades being favoured contributed most to pedestrian street experience.,





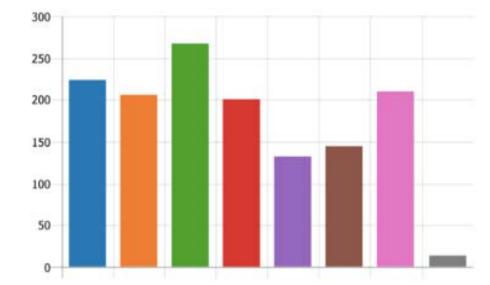


Place - Street width, Sidewalk width, Street function & Usage

 Which of the following elements would MOST create a successful and inviting social street / park place? (Please select most important factors)

More Details





Qualitative survey: Image Chart of responses around street elements, Microsoft Forms Analytics





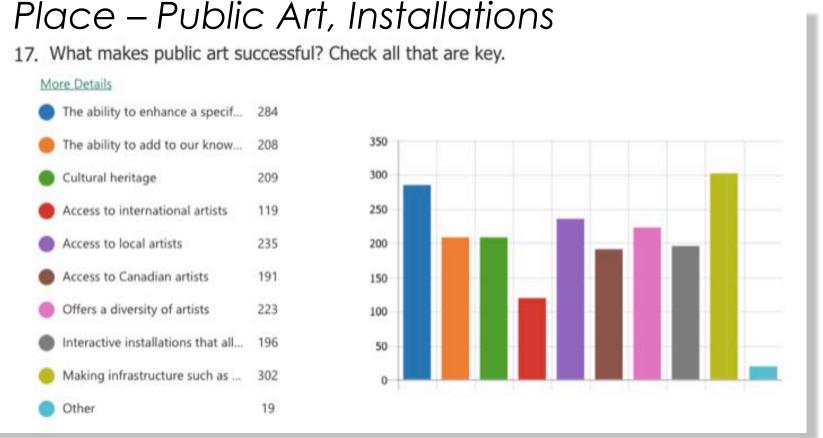




Summary - Street function, qualities, amenities, and technology support

- A mix of cafes & restaurants, followed by groceries, galleries, and retail were the favoured types of shops, with pharmacies and medical services being a dominant service shop type.
- While many elements were identified as contributing to a social street / park place, greenery, trees and landscape followed by sidewalk social gathering spaces were felt to be most important. Buskers, musicians and street performers contributed to the street experience.





Qualitative survey: Image Chart of responses around public art, Microsoft Forms Analytics

Generally 90% of those surveyed identified the King street pilot as either extremely successful or somewhat successful, with almost 95% wanting either more permanent installations, with a changing venue of artists, or live events. The majority of people felt that the KSP had increased their experience of the area.



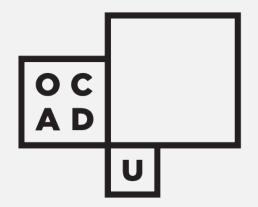






how can **visualization tools help** in assessing participant responses?

Visualization tools help to facilitate an understanding of the qualitative factors that influence a complete street experience through combined social media, demographic, socio-economic and transit data.



Thank you Questions ?

Professor Jeremy Bowes Visual Analytics Lab, OCAD University Jbowes@faculty.ocadu.ca

Bibliography

Toronto Complete Street Guidelines, Making Places for People, Placemaking & Prosperity, City of Toronto, Edition 1. Volume 1. 2017, <u>https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/90ca-Introduction-Table-of-Contents.pdf</u>

Bringham-Hall, J. (2016). Public art as a function of urbanism. In Cartiere, C., & Zebracki, M. (Eds.), The everyday practice of public art: Art, space and social inclusion (161–176). London and New York: Routledge.

Davies, A. (2015). No. 9: The culture of sustainability: Contemporary art and the environment. Toronto: No. 9. Retrieved from http://www.no9.ca/No9%20Book%202017.pdf

Diamond et al. (2017) Redefining Public Art in Toronto, <u>https://www.ocadu.ca/research/public-art.htm</u>

McBride, J., & Wilcox, A. (2005). Utopia: Towards a new Toronto. Toronto: Coach House Press.





Find out more about research at OCAD U at:

http://www.ocadu.ca/research

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of OCAD University and the Visual Analytics Lab, Canada Foundation for Innovation, the Ontario Ministry of Research & Innovation through the ORF-RE program for the iCity Urban Informatics for Sustainable Metropolitan Growth research consortium; IBM Canada and MITACS Elevate for support of post-doctoral research;, NSERC Canada CreateDAV, and Esri Canada and MITACS for support of graduate graduate internships.