



TNCs Today

A Profile of San Francisco Transportation Network Company Activity





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Executive Summary

Transportation network companies (TNCs) such as Uber and Lyft are an increasingly visible presence on San Francisco streets, but there has been no comprehensive data source to help the public and decision-makers understand how many TNC trips occur in San Francisco, how much vehicle travel they generate, and their potential effects on congestion, transit ridership, and other measures of system performance. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates TNCs and requires data reporting by TNCs, but will not share these data with local jurisdictions and the public.

The purpose of this report is to provide information on TNC activity in San Francisco, in order to help the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (Transportation Authority) fulfill its role as the Congestion Management Agency for San Francisco County. The report is also intended to inform the Transportation Authority board which is comprised of the members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, as well as state and local policy-makers in other arenas, and the general public, on the size, location and time-of-day characteristics of the TNC market in San Francisco.

The information presented is a profile of estimated local TNC usage (trips made entirely within San Francisco) from mid-November to mid-December of 2016. The TNC data was originally gathered by researchers at Northeastern University from the Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) of Uber and Lyft and then shared with the Transportation Authority. The Transportation Authority's data team cleaned and analyzed the data for presentation here.



While this document provides a broad range of descriptive information about TNC trips, it does not evaluate the effects of these TNC trips on the performance of the San Francisco transportation system, nor does it explain TNC customer trip purposes, demographic characteristics, or longer term effects on vehicle ownership and residential and employment location. This report does not identify the extent to which TNCs affect congestion. Many factors contribute to increased congestion—population and employment growth, construction activity, increased delivery and other transportation services, and TNCs.

Subsequent reports and studies by the Transportation Authority and others will address these important analytic and policy topics in depth, including the effects of TNCs on roadway congestion, public transit operations and ridership, disabled access, and equity.

The report is structured around six primary questions:

HOW MANY TNCs OPERATE IN SAN FRANCISCO TODAY?

- The San Francisco Treasurer's Office estimates that 45,000 Uber and Lyft drivers may operate in San Francisco, and in 2016 sent notices requiring them to register their business with the city.
- Almost 21,000 drivers are estimated to have complied with the requirements to register their business with the city. Of that number, only 29% are San Francisco residents.
- On a typical weekday, over 5,700 TNC vehicles operate on San Francisco streets at peak times, with the peak period occurring between 6:30pm and 7:00pm. On Fridays, over 6,500 TNC vehicles are on the street during the peak of 7:30pm to 8:00pm. This is over 15 times the number of taxis on the street at these times of day.

HOW MANY TNC TRIPS ARE OCCURRING IN SAN FRANCISCO?

- On a typical weekday, TNCs make over 170,000 vehicle trips within San Francisco, which is approximately 12 times the number of taxi trips, and 15% of all intra-San Francisco vehicle trips. This represents a conservative estimate of total TNC trips in San Francisco because the study's dataset does not include trips with a regional origin or destination.
- Assuming TNC occupancy rates are similar to taxi occupancy rates, it is estimated that at least 9% of all San Francisco person trips use TNCs.

WHEN ARE TNC TRIPS OCCURRING IN SAN FRANCISCO?

- Significant numbers of TNC vehicle trips occur on both weekdays and weekends, with the highest number on Fridays with over 222,500 trips, and the lowest number on Sundays with approximately 129,000 trips.
- On weekdays, TNC usage is concentrated during the AM and PM peak periods when congestion is greatest, and extends into the evenings on Friday. Saturday and Sunday TNC trips occur primarily in the afternoon and evening.

WHERE ARE TNC TRIPS OCCURRING IN SAN FRANCISCO?

- TNC trips are concentrated in the densest and most congested parts of San Francisco including the downtown and northeastern core of the city. At peak periods, TNCs are estimated to comprise 25% of vehicle trips in South of Market.
- TNC trips are concentrated on the busiest arterials, yet also operate extensively on neighborhood streets, including along major public transit lines.

HOW MANY VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (VMT) DO TNCs GENERATE WITHIN SAN FRANCISCO?

- Intra-SF TNC trips generate approximately 570,000 vehicle miles of travel (VMT) on a typical weekday, comprising as much as 20% of intra-SF-only VMT, at

least 6.5% of average total weekday VMT citywide, and may account for more than 10% of weekend VMT, primarily during the AM peak, PM peak, and early evening time periods. These estimates include both in-service and out-of-service vehicle miles.

- Approximately 20% of total TNC VMT are out-of-service miles. This is significantly lower than the more than 40% of taxi VMT that are out-of-service miles. The greater efficiency of TNCs is likely due to the higher number of TNC vehicles and more efficient technology.

DO TNCs PROVIDE A HIGH DEGREE OF GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE CITY?

- TNCs provide broader service across the city than taxis, particularly in the western neighborhoods.
- TNCs provide fewer trips per population and employment in southern and southeastern areas of the city, which may reflect the presence of fewer TNC vehicles, or neighborhood preferences or demographics.

For more information, or to obtain a downloadable file of Transportation Authority processed data, visit the TNCs Today website at www.sfcta.org/tncstoday.



Introduction

Transportation network companies (TNCs) such as Uber and Lyft are visible presences on San Francisco's streets, in both the downtown core as well as in the city's neighborhoods. These companies allow people to use a smartphone app to request and pay for rides sourced from a pool of available drivers. These services are taxi-like in that they provide point-to-point transportation primarily in private vehicles. The success of TNCs in attracting rides in San Francisco and other cities reflects the high unmet demand for premium services and the extensive benefits they provide to users who can afford their services. Initially TNCs offered some distinct advantages over taxis including the ability to easily reserve a ride, the ability for both driver and passenger to contact each other and to know the location of the other using GPS, ease of payment, cheaper fares, shorter wait times, and more availability at all times of day due to a larger supply of vehicles. Taxis now offer some of these features, although the supply of taxis is still significantly smaller than TNCs, and taxi fares are higher.

The advantages of TNCs over taxis and other transportation modes are in part a result of the technological innovation of directly connecting travelers and drivers, but are also in part an outcome and reflection of the relatively light regulatory requirements under which TNCs operate, relative to taxis and other for-hire vehicles. The biggest difference between TNCs and other modes is the significantly lower barrier for drivers to enter the market. California state law grants municipalities the ability to regulate taxis, and in San Francisco, the taxi medallion system limits the number of taxi vehicles that can serve the city. In addition, taxis are subject to price controls, must provide access to all areas of the city, must provide service to people with

disabilities, have greater insurance requirements, and are subject to driver background checks and vehicle inspections. In contrast, there is no limit on the number of TNCs that may operate on San Francisco streets, no price controls, no geographic service area requirements, minimal disabled access requirements, limited driver background checks and few vehicle inspection or driver training requirements (TRB 2015).

There is a perception that TNC vehicles now comprise a significant number of the vehicles on San Francisco streets, having increased rapidly since TNCs started operating in the city seven years ago. However, there has been little data to either confirm or refute this perception. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), which regulates TNCs due to the inter-city, non-hail nature of the service they provide, requires TNCs to report to the CPUC an extensive set of information on service provision including where and when trips are starting and ending, the availability of disabled-accessible vehicles, traffic incidents, and hours and miles logged by drivers. However, the CPUC has refused to share these TNC data with San Francisco, stating that it is authorized to withhold official information if disclosure of the information is against the public interest (CPUC Letter to the Transportation Authority, 2017). However, recent SFMTA Travel Decisions Survey results indicate that TNCs are growing in significance as a share of overall San Francisco travel, doubling in mode share served between 2014 and 2015 (SFMTA 2014, SFMTA 2015). In addition, it has been noted that Uber reported an annual tripling of trips in San Francisco (TRB 2015). However, these data sources provide no reliable estimates of the true number of TNC trips occurring in San Francisco, where TNC trips are occurring, or when TNC trips are occurring.





Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide information on TNC activity in San Francisco, in order to help the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (Transportation Authority) fulfill its role as the Congestion Management Agency for San Francisco County. The report is also intended to inform the Transportation Authority board which is comprised of the members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, as well as state and local policymakers in other arenas, and the general public, on the size, location and time-of-day characteristics of the TNC market in San Francisco.

This document provides estimates of how many TNCs are operating in San Francisco during all times of day and days of week, imputes the number, location, and timing of intra-San Francisco TNC trips based on TNC driver trip acceptance information (referred to in this report as pickups) and TNC driver drop off information (referred to as drop-offs). The report estimates the amount of daily vehicle miles travelled (VMT) generated by TNCs, and contextualizes these relative to the other travel modes operating in San Francisco, including private vehicles, public transit, walking and biking. TNC trips between San Francisco and other counties (regional TNC trips) are not included in these estimates, and as a result these numbers represent a lower-bound estimate of the number of actual TNC vehicles and trips operating in San Francisco. Note that the data on which this report is based does not include any information on TNC trip purposes, travel party size, fares paid, traveler attributes such as gender, income, disability, mode choice shifts, or induced travel.

The information presented is a profile of local TNC usage in San Francisco from mid-November to mid-December of 2016, excluding dates around the Thanksgiving 2016 holiday. The TNC data was originally gathered by researchers at Northeastern University from the Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) of Uber and Lyft which show the locations of available vehicles to mobile apps, and then was shared with the Transportation Authority through a research collaboration over the past year. The other data referenced in the report come from a variety of sources including Caltrans, the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), and the Transportation Authority's SF-CHAMP travel demand model.

This document does not evaluate the near-term impacts of TNCs on the performance of the San Francisco transportation system, nor does it explain potential longer-term effects of TNC provision on vehicle ownership or residential and employment location.

This report does not identify the extent to which TNCs affect congestion. Many factors contribute to increased congestion—population and employment growth, construction activity, increased delivery and other transportation services, and TNCs. Subsequent reports by the Transportation Authority through this project and the larger Emerging Mobility Services and Technology (EMST) policy framework and the Connect SF long-range planning process, both being undertaken in coordination with other City agencies, will address these important analytic and policy questions in depth.

Methodology

This research team developed and applied multiple procedures to estimate TNC trips within San Francisco. First, the team acquired data on TNC vehicle locations that was gathered from the Uber and Lyft APIs. The research team then cleaned this location data, removing unnecessary, anomalous, or redundant information. Finally, the team identified trips and imputed missing attributes.

DATA COLLECTION

In order to provide real-time information to drivers and passengers, Lyft and Uber expose certain data through public-facing APIs. This information includes nearby vehicle locations, estimated times-to-pickup, and sometimes, estimated costs. The data exposed through the APIs also includes, among other things, a vehicle identifier associated with a sequence of time-stamped coordinates, and the service types associated with that vehicle, such as UberX or UberPOOL. Sending a request to the API returns a text file response containing this information for the nearest available vehicles. When a vehicle becomes unavailable, either because the driver has turned off their app or they have accepted a ride request, the vehicle disappears from the datastream. Similarly, when the vehicle becomes available, either because the driver has turned on their app or they have completed a ride request, it reappears in the datastream. Researchers at Northeastern University implemented a systematic method for collecting this datastream such that it geographically covers all of San Francisco. The Northeastern University researchers collected information on vehicle locations every five seconds for approximately six weeks. The data collection methodology has no impacts on either drivers or riders.

DATA CLEANING

The research team collected data by sampling available TNC vehicles using a geographic grid that covers all of San Francisco. This sampling procedure means that any available Uber or Lyft vehicle may be detected by multiple sampling locations. Furthermore, because data is being collected almost continuously in time for each sampling location, the same vehicle will often appear repeatedly in the datastream for each individual sampling location. The first step in the data preparation process involved cleaning the information in the datastream. In addition, the raw data may at times contain anomalous data, which was also screened out to ensure the reasonableness of the GPS traces. The result was a set of unique GPS traces for each TNC vehicle.

TRIP IDENTIFICATION, TRIP MATCHING AND ATTRIBUTE IMPUTATION

Cleaning resulted in a set of unique “pre-trip” vehicle trajectories that reflect when a vehicle became available (due to the driver dropping off a passenger or starting a shift) and when the vehicle became unavailable (due to the driver accepting a passenger or ending a shift). Once pre-trips and pickup and drop-off locations were defined, “trips” were imputed by linking the pickup and trip drop-off locations. Lyft trips were created first because the Lyft API reveals a persistent vehicle identifier, with which it is possible to build an aggregate matrix of Lyft flows from pickup locations to dropoff locations by detailed time-of-day. This matrix of flows is used to estimate the vehicle miles traveled generated by TNCs. Uber’s API does not have persistent identifiers that are necessary to connect pickup and dropoff locations, so the research team used the Lyft matrix of pickup and dropoff flows by travel analysis zone (TAZ) and time-of-day as a starting point, and then proportionally fitted the matrix to match Uber trip pickup locations and drop-off locations by time-of-day.

A unique aspect of the Uber and Lyft driver labor market is that drivers may drive for both services simultaneously. As a result, these driver vehicles may appear in both the Uber and Lyft datastreams. It is necessary to identify these “matched pre-trips” in order to avoid double-counting of TNC pre-trips and trips. Matched pre-trips were identified by comparing the start and end times of the pre-trips and selecting only those pre-trips whose start and end times both occurred within a limited time window, as well as selecting only pre-trips that traversed the same set of network links in the same sequence. The pre-trip (and associated trip) were then assigned to either Lyft or Uber, based on which pre-trip ended first, representing the first platform on which a driver accepted the trip.

For pre-trips, out of service travel times and distances could be calculated directly from the cleaned and processed datastream. For Lyft trips, trip travel times could be derived from the datastream. Because the datastream does not contain the information on the actual paths used by TNCs on trips, it was necessary to impute distances between observed pickup and dropoff locations using information from the Transportation Authority’s SF-CHAMP model. For Uber trips, both travel times and distances were imputed from the model system.

DATA LIMITATIONS

It must be emphasized that the TNC information documented in this report does not represent direct observa-

tion of TNC trips. Trips and pre-trips are imputed based on the changes in the supply of Uber and Lyft vehicles as revealed by each company's API. Requests to the CPUC and to Uber and Lyft for data that could be used to validate these findings were declined.

However, as documented in subsequent sections of this report, the summaries of how the time and location of imputed TNC trips vary across time and space are generally consistent with overall travel patterns within the city.

There are a number of other limitations to the data as revealed by the APIs. Pickup locations and drop-off locations are not true trip origins and trip destinations. Instead, they represent where drivers accept rides (which

are assumed to be a few minutes from true trip origins) and where drivers are available again (which are assumed to be near true trip destinations). In addition, no information on the specific TNC products used (such as UberX or LyftLine) can be derived from the datastream. Pooled services like UberPOOL and LyftLine which are designed to encourage users to share rides may not show up in the datastream. No information on TNC vehicle occupancy or traveler demographics is available, nor is consistent information on costs. Finally, these estimates are a lower bound on TNC trips in San Francisco, as all trips with one or more end outside the city (regional and through trips) are excluded from the analysis.

Research Questions

HOW MANY TNCs OPERATE IN SAN FRANCISCO TODAY?

Two measures of TNC supply are the number of TNC drivers who regularly drive in the city and the number of TNC vehicles that operate in the city at peak times.

There are no definitive observed data of the number of TNC drivers who regularly drive in San Francisco. It has been estimated that as many as 45,000 TNC drivers may operate in San Francisco, based on the number of letters sent by the San Francisco Treasurer’s office to potential TNC drivers, notifying them of the requirement to register their businesses with the City. (SF Examiner, 2016). The City’s business location database (<https://data.sfgov.org/Economy-and-Community/Registered-Business-Locations-San-Francisco/g8m3-pdis>) provides industrial sector detail and business addresses of individuals who have registered businesses in San Francisco. Based on information from this database, the research team estimates that approximately 21,000 drivers complied with the City’s business registration requirements. In contrast, there are only approximately 1,800 San Francisco taxi vehicle medallions (SFMTA 2016). Table 1 shows the distribution of registered drivers’ locations, by county. It appears that only 29% of TNC drivers who work in San Francisco are

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE
Alameda	21%
Contra Costa	12%
Marin	2%
Napa	0%
San Francisco	29%
San Mateo	16%
Santa Clara	6%
Solano	2%
Sonoma	1%
Outside Bay Area	10%
TOTAL	100%

Source: San Francisco Registered Business Location Database, accessed 2017 May 12

based in the city, indicating that vast majority of TNC drivers are coming in the city from other Bay Area counties and beyond.

Figure 1 shows the estimated number of TNC vehicles that are on San Francisco streets on a typical weekday, by time-of-day, while Figure 2 (next page) shows the number of TNC vehicles on a typical Friday. These data show that on weekdays, the peak number of TNC vehicles occurs between 6:30pm and 7:00pm, when approximately 5,700 TNC vehicles are on San Francisco streets. On Fridays, the peak occurs between 7:30pm and 8:00pm, when an estimated 6,500 TNC vehicles are on the street.

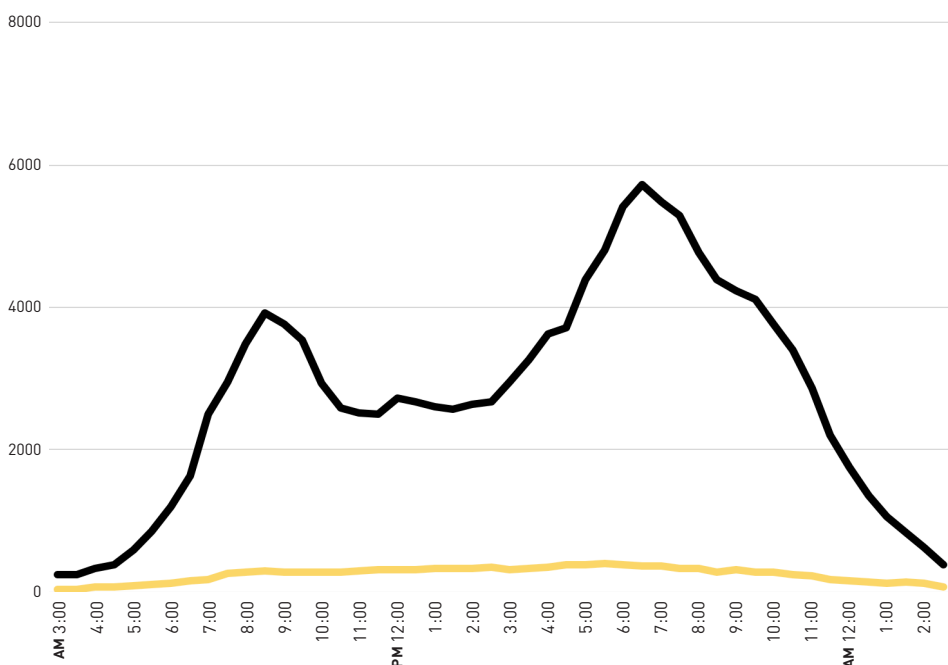


Figure 1. Intra-SF TNC and Taxi Vehicles On Street on Average Wednesday by Time-of-Day

Legend:
 ■ TNC Vehicles
 ■ Taxi Vehicles

SOURCE: TNC data; SFMTA

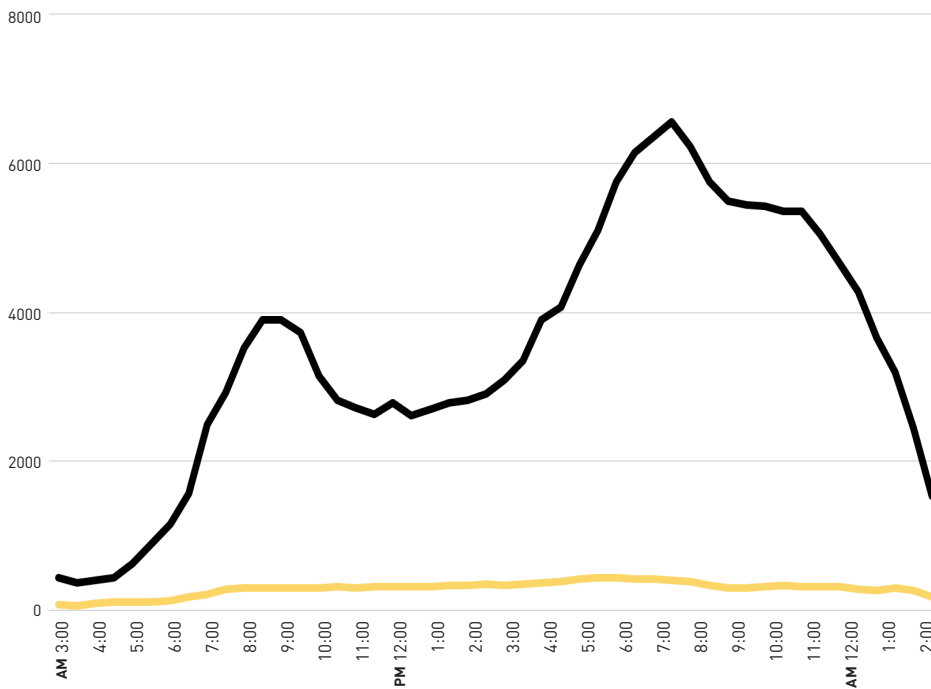


Figure 2. Intra-SF TNC and Taxi Vehicles On Street on Average Friday by Time-of-Day

TNC Vehicles
 Taxi Vehicles

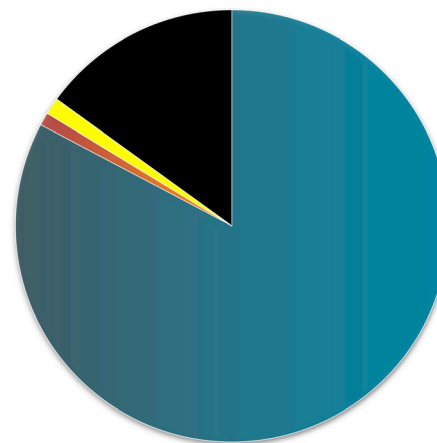
SOURCE: TNC data; SFMTA

HOW MANY TNC TRIPS ARE OCCURRING IN SAN FRANCISCO?

Two types of TNC trips were estimated: vehicle trips and person trips. The number of TNC vehicle trips is important because more vehicle trips generally leads to increased congestion and conflicts with other street users, while more person trips may indicate enhanced mobility. Again, only those trips with both pickup and drop-off location within San Francisco are considered in the following summaries.

“Vehicle trips” in Table 2 refers to movements by motor vehicles with origins and destinations entirely within San Francisco. Vehicles may carry different numbers of people, or may be public transit vehicles or taxis. Trucks are excluded. Approximately 170,000 TNC vehicle trips are estimated to occur within San Francisco during a typical weekday. This represents approximately 15% of all weekday vehicle trips that both start and end within the city, as shown in Table 2. There are approximately 12 times as many TNC trips as taxi trips during a typical weekday.

Figure 3. Average Wednesday Intra-SF Vehicle Trips by Mode



Private Auto 83%
 Public Transit Vehicle 1%
 Taxi 1%
 TNC 15%

SOURCE: TNC data; SF-CHAMP.

Table 2. Weekday Intra-SF Vehicle Trips by Mode

MODE	VEHICLE TRIPS	%
Private Auto	940,000	83%
Public Transit Vehicle	11,000	1%
Taxi	14,000	1%
TNC	170,000	15%
TOTAL	1,135,000	100%

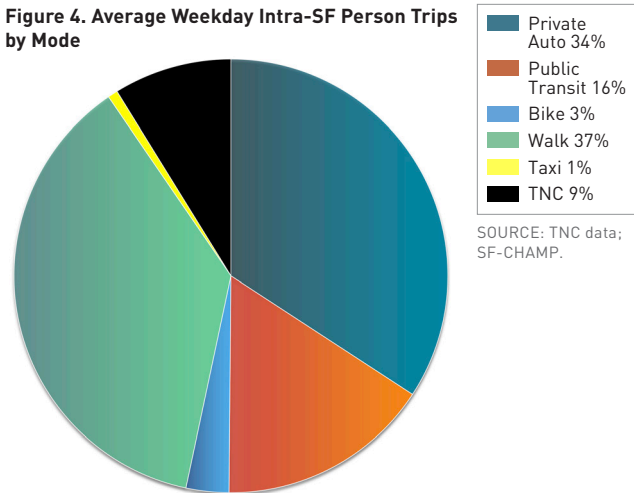
Source: TNC data; SF-CHAMP travel model, SFMTA

Person trips refers to movements by people with origins and destinations in San Francisco. Person trips are different than vehicle trips because person trips include walking and biking trips (which don't require motor vehicles), and also because private vehicles, public transit vehicles and taxis may carry more than one person. For TNCs and taxis, vehicle trips were converted to person trips using an assumed occupancy rate of 1.66, based on observed taxi data (Schaller, 2017). This assumed occupancy rate affects the TNC share of overall travel. Use of a lower occupancy rate would result in lower TNC person trip mode shares. Approximately 290,000 TNC person trips are estimated to occur within San Francisco during a typical weekday. This represents approximately 9% of all weekday person trips within the city, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Weekday Intra-SF Person Trips by Mode		
MODE	PERSON TRIPS	%
Drive	1,099,000	34%
Public Transit	512,000	16%
Bike	103,000	3%
Walk	1,193,000	37%
Taxi	24,000	1%
TNC	283,000	9%
TOTAL	3,214,000	100%

Source: TNC data; SF-CHAMP travel model, SFMTA

Figure 4. Average Weekday Intra-SF Person Trips by Mode



SOURCE: TNC data; SF-CHAMP.

WHEN ARE TNC TRIPS OCCURRING IN SAN FRANCISCO?

The timing of TNC trips is important because trips that occur during peak periods and weekdays are more likely to exacerbate congestion and delay on roads, affecting both general traffic, surface public transit as well as conflicts with bicycles and pedestrians.

Figure 5 shows the total number of estimated TNC vehicle trips and taxi trips by day-of-week. It shows that TNC trips increase as the week progresses, reaching their peak volume on Friday and hitting their lowest volume on Sunday. This indicates that TNCs are serving both the weekday and

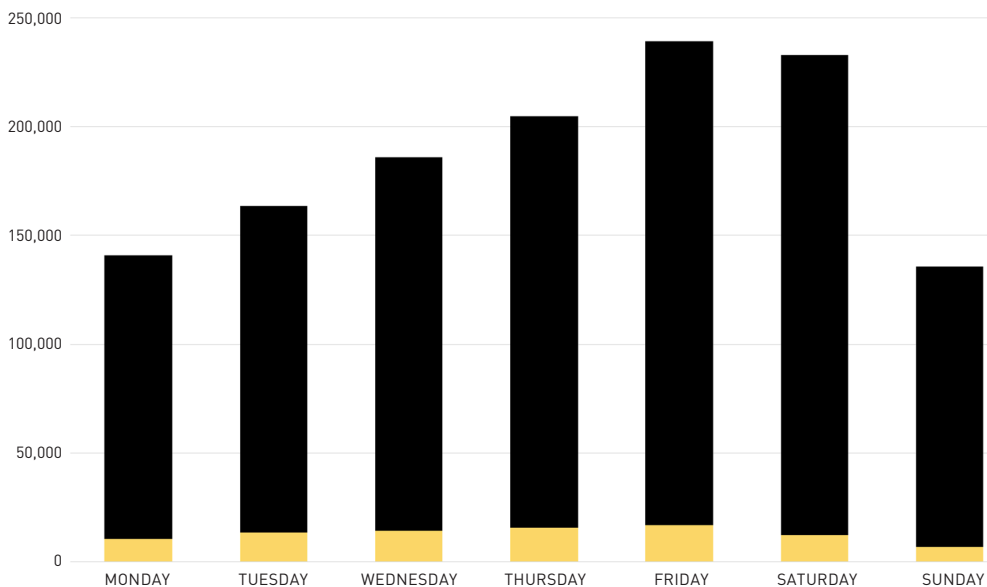


Figure 5. TNC and Taxi Intra-SF Trips by Day-of-Week

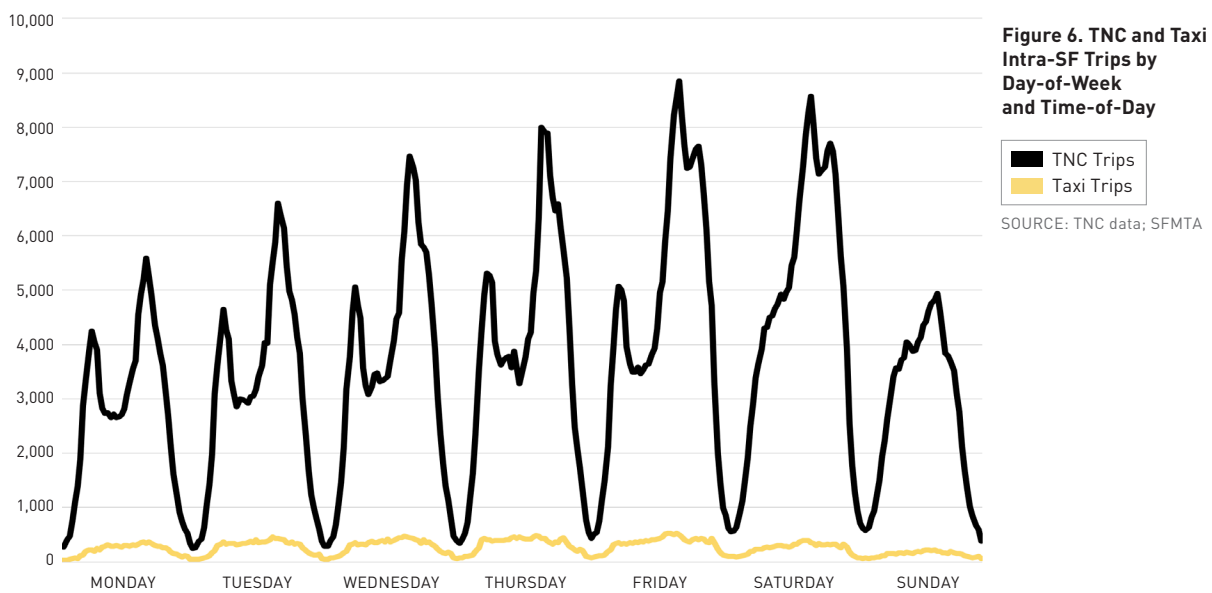
Legend: TNC Trips (Black), Taxi Trips (Yellow)

SOURCE: TNC data; SFMTA

weekend travel markets, and that TNCs have strong discretionary trip market demand.

Figure 6 provides additional detail on the timing of TNC trips by showing the estimated number of trips by half-hour and by day of week. This figure indicates that during the weekdays, TNCs have a clear pattern of peak usage that coincides with the existing AM and PM peak periods. Peak periods typically have the highest availability of other

forms of transportation, and are also the times when added traffic has the highest negative effect on other transportation system users. Figure 6 also shows that on Fridays and Saturdays usage of TNCs extends later into the evening, suggesting that TNCs may also provide additional options for travelers at times when other modes such as public transit, biking or walking may be less attractive due to reduced service or safety concerns.



WHERE ARE TNC TRIPS OCCURRING IN SAN FRANCISCO?

The location of TNC trips is important because trips that occur where there is already significant traffic are more likely to exacerbate congestion and conflicts with other road users, while trips that occur in less congested areas may reflect lower transportation impacts.

Figures 7 through 9 provide geographic detail on the locations of TNC pickups on weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays. In these figures, TNC trip pickups have been aggregated to travel analysis zones (TAZs), which are a basic spatial unit used by the Transportation Authority for transportation analyses (dark colors indicate more daily TNC trips, and light colors indicate fewer daily TNC trips). TAZs are approximately the size of US Census block groups in most of the city, and the size of Census blocks in the core downtown area. Figure 7 illustrates clearly that the vast majority of TNC trips are occurring in San Francisco's northeast quadrant, which is the most congested area of the city, as well as the area that is most well served by public transit, bicycling and walking facilities. South of Market, the Mission Street corridor, the Van Ness Avenue corridor, Pacific Heights and the Marina all show relatively higher intensities of TNC usage.

To a lesser extent, TNC usage is also high along the Geary Street corridor, Panhandle, and Inner Sunset, and Stonestown/San Francisco State University area.

Figure 8 illustrates that the even greater levels of TNC trip-making that occurs on Saturday is also highly concentrated in these same areas, along with more trips from Golden Gate Park and along the Geary Avenue corridor. Figure 9 shows the significantly lower level of TNC trip-making on Sundays, particularly in the northern neighborhoods.

Figures 10–12 (next page) provide an alternative detailed visualization of the locations of TNC drop-off locations. Rather than aggregate the drop-off locations to TAZs, the drop-off point locations are used to directly map the intensity of drop-offs on the roadway network. This provides insights into which specific streets and transit corridors are likely being affected most by TNC activity. The patterns are broadly similar across weekdays, Saturdays and Sunday. The Market Street spine, and areas north and south of Market show high levels of TNC drop-off activities at all times of day. Many other streets clearly stand out as well, including nearly all downtown and SoMa streets, Columbus Ave, Geary Blvd, Mission and Valencia Streets, 19th Avenue, 3rd Street, and San Bruno Avenue.

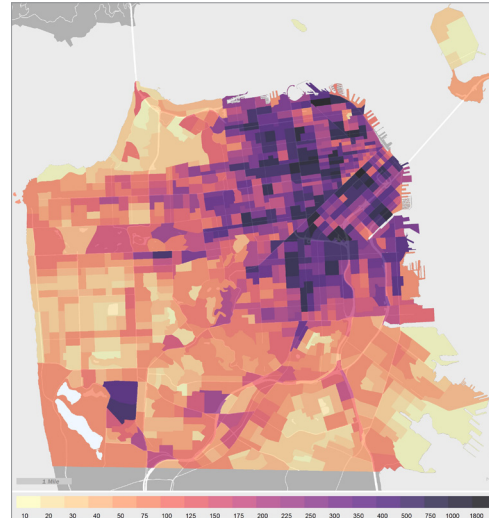


Figure 7. Average Weekday Intra-SF TNC Pickups by Travel Analysis Zone

SOURCE: TNC data

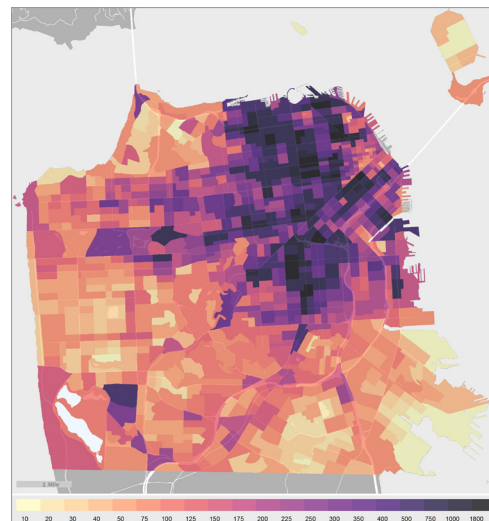


Figure 8. Average Saturday Pickups by Travel Analysis Zone

SOURCE: TNC data

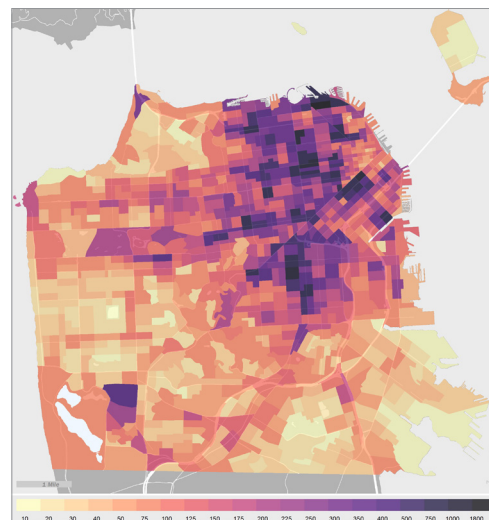


Figure 9. Average Sunday Pickups by Travel Analysis Zone

SOURCE: TNC data

The locations with the highest levels of TNC pickups and drop-offs include:

- Union Square
- Market/Van Ness
- Caltrain (4th and King)
- Transbay Terminal (2nd and Market to Harrison/Beale)
- Chinatown
- Marina
- 9th/Brannan
- Fell/Oak/Divisadero
- Embarcadero Center (Clay/Front)
- Clay/Van Ness

Figure 13 summarizes the percentage of all vehicle trips starting in each of the supervisorial district that are TNC vehicle trips. This provides information on how the overall share of 15% of daily vehicle trips as TNC trips varies by time of day and location. In District 6, the research team estimates that more than 25% of AM peak and PM peak period vehicle trips are by TNC.

Figures 14–16 (next page) show the average number of TNC pickups and drop-offs by San Francisco supervisorial district by day-of-week. Figure 14 shows that, as noted above, District 6 absorbs the greatest number of weekday TNC trips, followed closely by District 3 and more distantly by Districts 2 and 5. This likely reflects the significant employment and public transit hubs found in Districts 3 and 6, combined with higher parking supply restrictions and parking costs. Interestingly, Figure 15 indicates that the greatest number of Saturday TNC trips occur in District 3 instead, followed by District 6, possibly reflecting a greater concentration of entertainment and dining opportunities in District 3. Finally, Figure 16 shows the overall lower number of TNC trips occurring across all districts on Sunday, while the relative distribution by district is very similar to that observed on weekdays and Saturdays.



Figure 10. Weekday Pickup Hotspots
SOURCE: TNC data



Figure 11. Saturday Pickup Hotspots
SOURCE: TNC data



Figure 12. Sunday Pickup Hotspots
SOURCE: TNC data

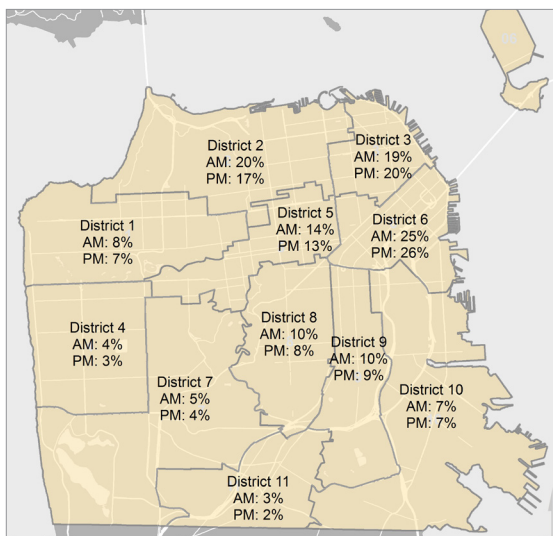
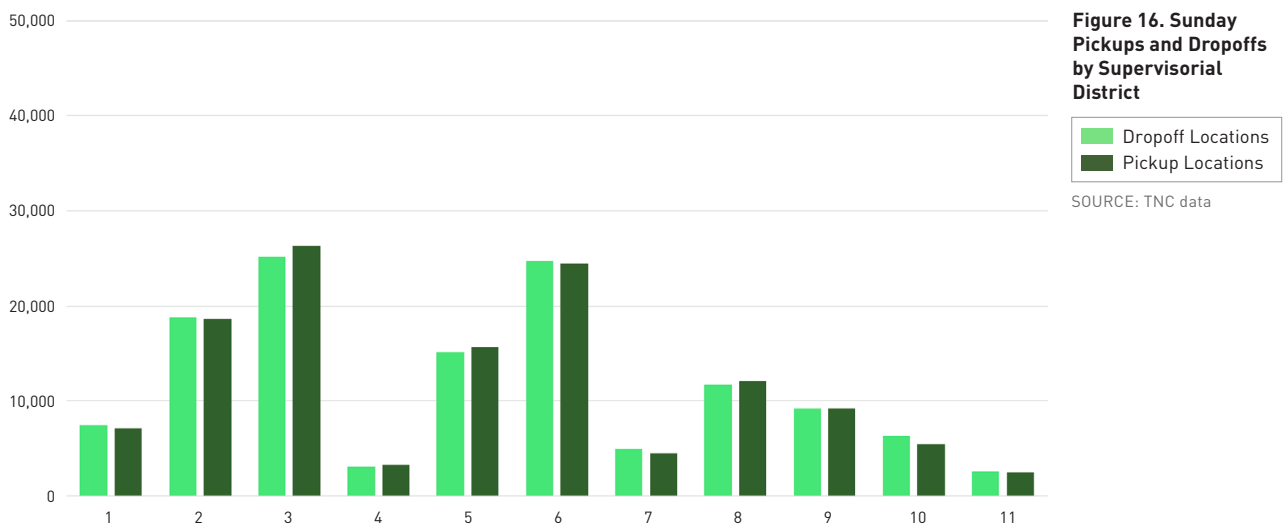
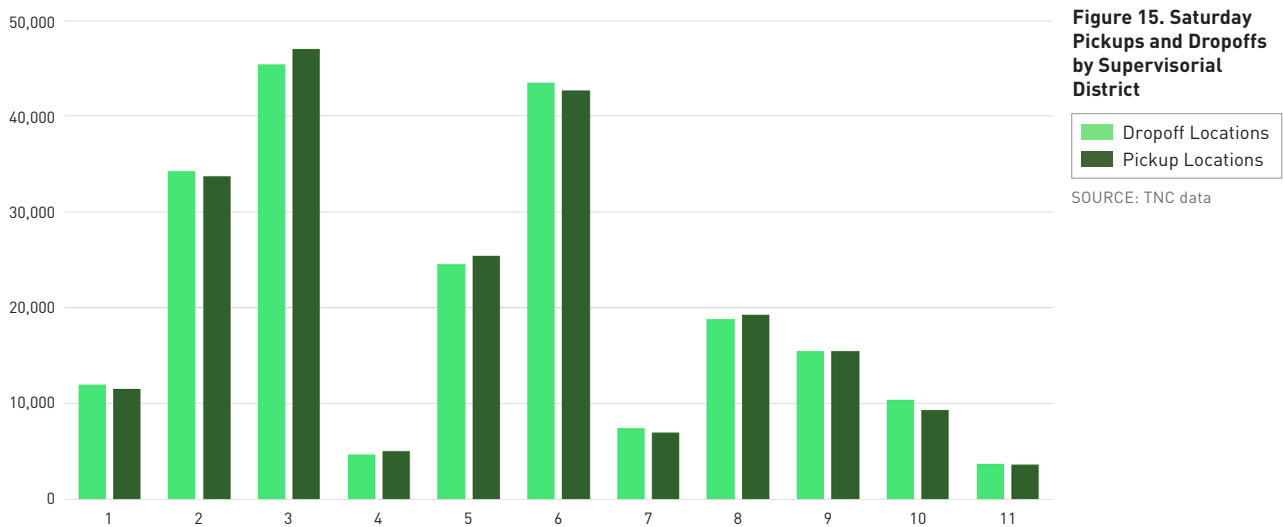
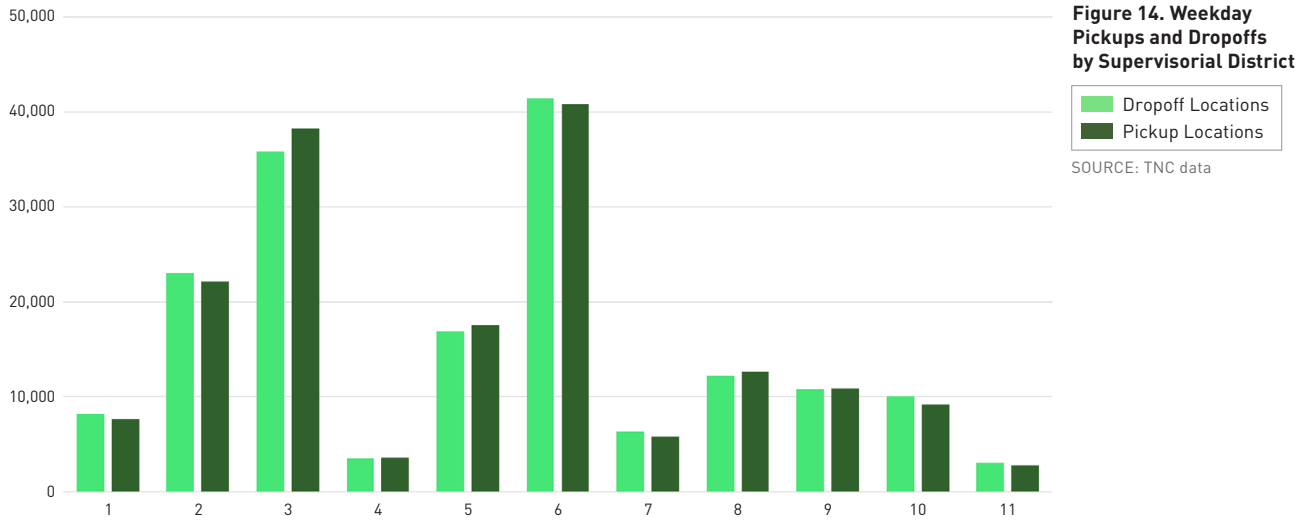


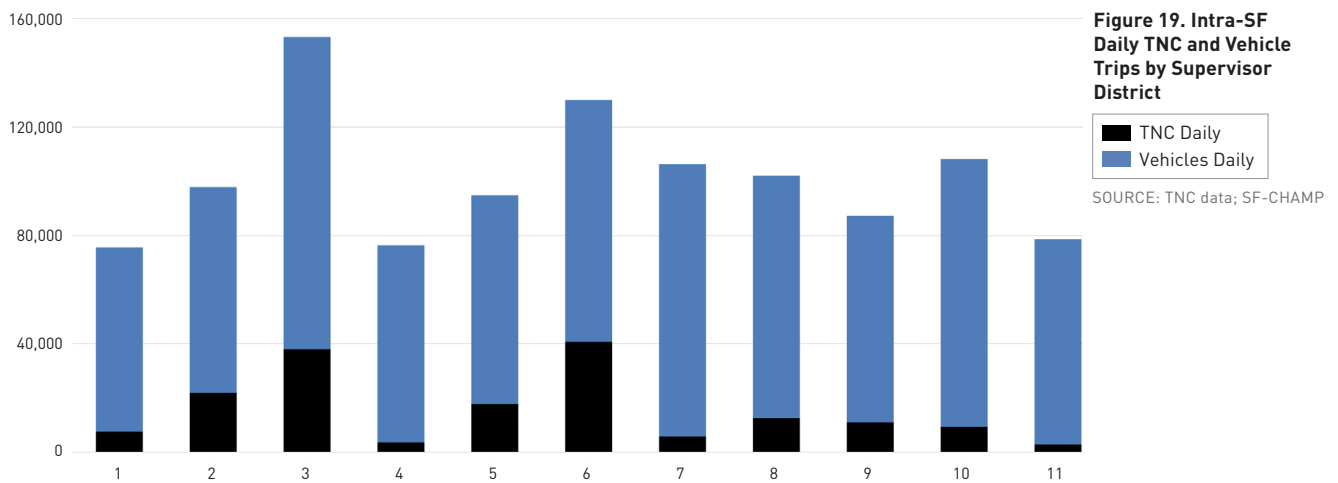
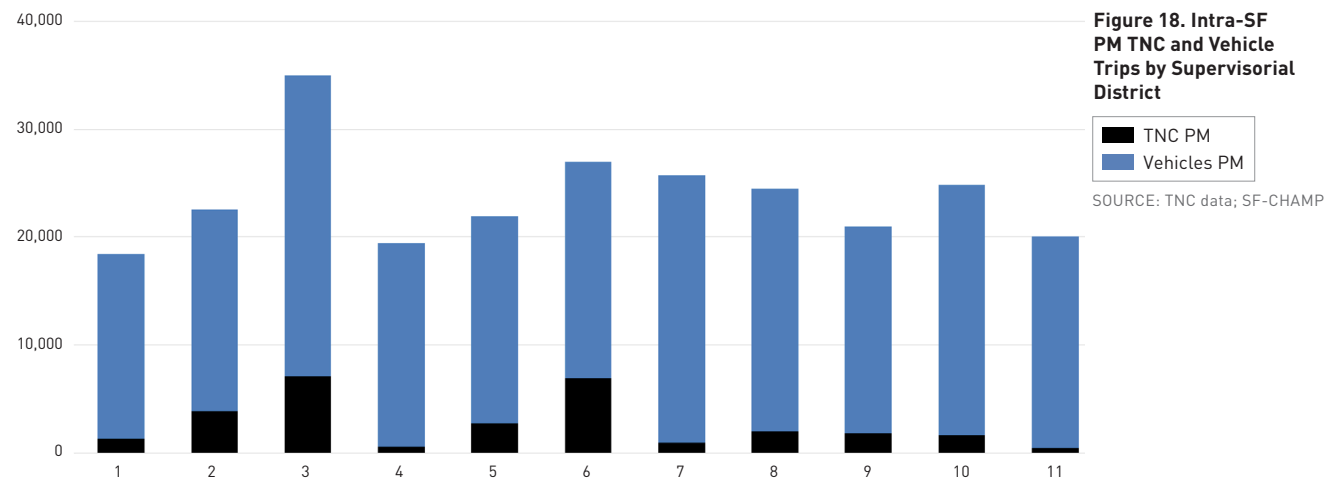
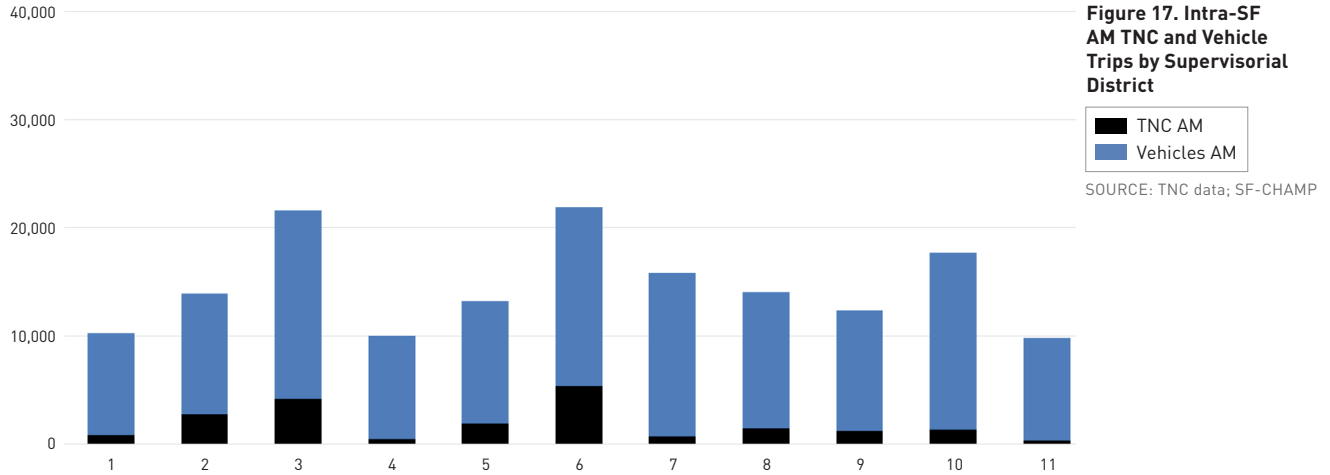
Figure 13. TNC AM and PM Vehicle Shares by Supervisorial District

SOURCE: TNC data



Figures 17–19 further illustrate the total number of TNC and non-TNC vehicle trips by supervisorial district and time of day. These show overall higher levels of TNC vehicle

trips in the PM peak than in the AM peak, and that District 3 and District 6 have the greatest levels and the greatest shares of TNC vehicle trip-making.



HOW MUCH VMT DO TNCS GENERATE WITHIN SAN FRANCISCO?

The amount of VMT, or vehicle miles travelled, that is generated by TNCS is important because VMT is a fundamental measure of transportation system performance. Higher levels of VMT are associated with greater levels of emissions of greenhouse gases such as CO₂ as well as other pollutants. In addition, higher levels of VMT are also associated with greater roadway congestion and conflicts. For TNCS and taxis, two types of VMT are important, in-service VMT and out-of-service VMT. In-service VMT refers to the vehicle miles traveled when transporting a passenger. Out-of-service VMT refers to the vehicle miles traveled while circulating to pickup a passenger.

Tables 4–6 show the total trips, total VMT, average total trip length, in-service trip length, out-of-service trip length, and percent out-of-service trip length by day-of-week for local TNCS and taxis. These tables indicate that TNCS and taxis are generally similar in terms of average in-service trip length. However, a notably smaller share of TNCS' total trip lengths are out-of-service miles, while a significant share of total taxi trip length (over 40%) are out-of-service miles. The greater efficiencies of TNCS, as reflected in a lower share of out-of-service miles, are likely primarily a reflection of the larger fleets of TNC drivers operating on the road at any given time, enabling shorter distances to pickup locations. In addition, TNCS' routing software may be more efficient than the taxi dispatch systems. Most critically, Table 4 indicates that the estimated TNC total VMT on a typical weekday is approximately 570,000 VMT, and this estimate is clearly conservative given that it:

- Includes only intra-SF TNC trips (such as trips to and from San Francisco International Airport).
- Underestimates out-of-service VMT because it excludes the additional distance from acceptance location to where the passenger is actually picked up.
- Excludes VMT associated with TNC drivers commuting to SF from non-SF home origins.

This TNC VMT estimate indicates that intra-SF TNCS generate as much as 20% on weekday VMT for intra-SF vehicle trips and at least 6.5% of total weekday VMT in San Francisco, given Caltrans' most recent estimate of weekday VMT traveled on San Francisco streets and highways (Caltrans 2014). Saturday roadway volumes are lower than weekday volumes, yet Saturday TNC VMT is even greater than average weekday TNC VMT. It is possible that TNCS may account for approximately 10% of VMT on Saturdays.

Table 4. Average Weekday Intra-SF Trip Lengths

	TNCS	TAXIS
Trips	170,400	14,400
VMT	569,700	65,900
Average Total Trip Length	3.3	4.6
Average In-service Trip Length	2.6	2.6
Average Out-of-service Trip Length	0.7	2.0
% Out-of-service Trip Length	21.0%	43.6%

Table 5. Average Saturday Intra-SF Trip Lengths

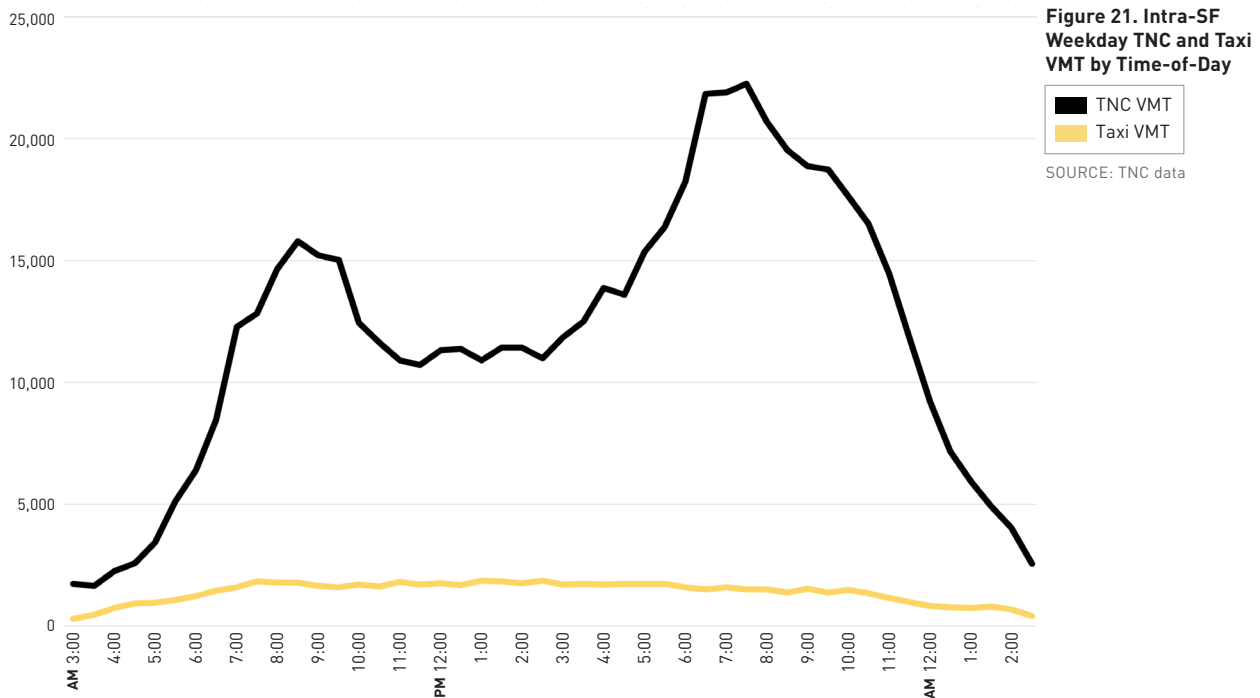
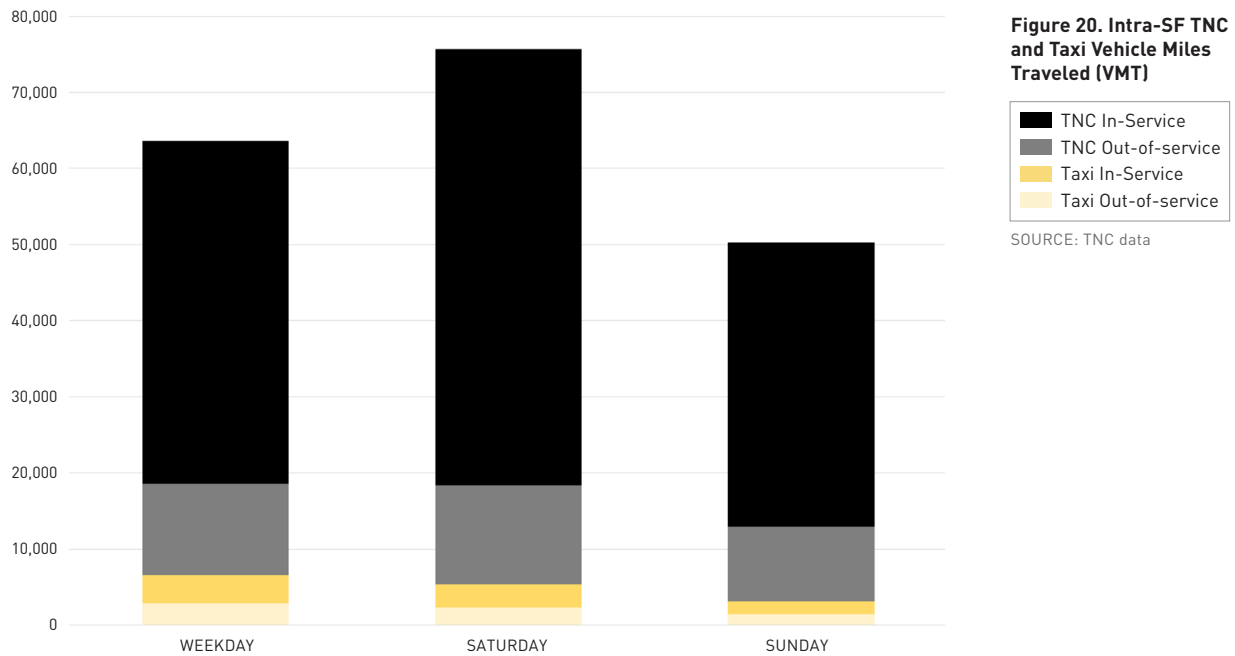
	TNCS	TAXIS
Trips	220,700	12,300
VMT	703,600	53,600
Average Total Trip Length	3.2	4.4
Average In-service Trip Length	2.6	2.4
Average Out-of-service Trip Length	0.6	1.9
% Out-of-service Trip Length	18.6%	44.1%

Table 6. Average Sunday Intra-SF Trip Lengths

	TNCS	TAXIS
Trips	129,100	6,700
VMT	471,200	31,900
Average Total Trip Length	3.7	4.8
Average In-service Trip Length	2.9	2.6
Average Out-of-service Trip Length	0.8	2.2
% Out-of-service Trip Length	20.7%	45.5%

Figure 20 (next page) illustrates the amount of estimated in-service and out-of-service VMT generated by local TNCS and taxis for typical weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays. TNCS generate more than 10 times as many VMT as taxis on a typical weekday, while generating 12 times as many trips.

Figure 21 (next page) shows the distribution of weekday VMT by time-of-day for TNCS and taxis. It indicates that most of the VMT generated by TNCS occurs during the AM peak and PM peak hours, with significant VMT also occurring during the evening hours, following the PM peak. VMT generated during periods of peak demand likely exacerbates existing peak period congestion.



DO TNCs PROVIDE GOOD GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE CITY?

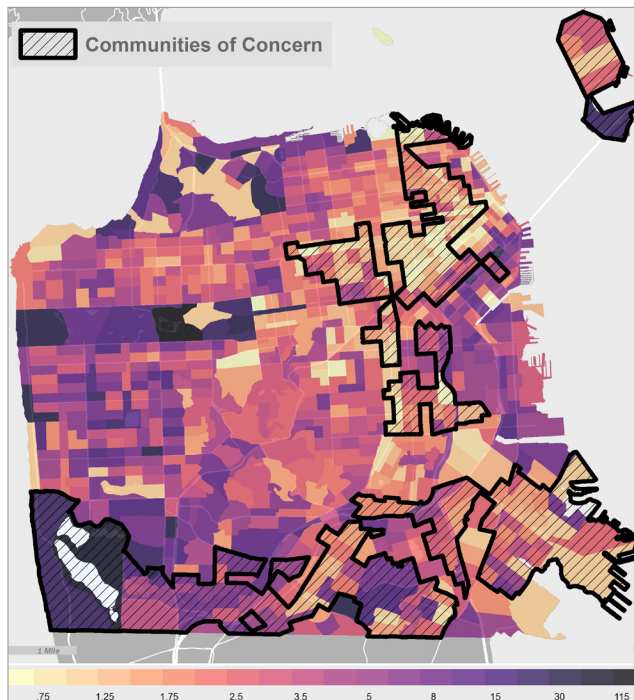
It is important to ensure that all areas of the city have access to transportation alternatives, while also acknowledging that different communities may have different needs and abilities to pay for mobility services. Due to their flexibility, TNCs should be able to provide reasonable geographic coverage to all areas of the city. In order to assess whether TNCs are serving all neighborhoods, two metrics are used: the number of TNC pickups per taxi pickup in each TAZ and the number of TNC pickups per combined population and employment in each TAZ.

Figure 22 shows the number of TNC pickups per taxi pickup. Areas defined as “communities of concern” are also identified. Darker areas indicate where TNCs are providing

broader service than taxis. However, the figure also suggests that southeastern neighborhoods may not be well served by TNCs.

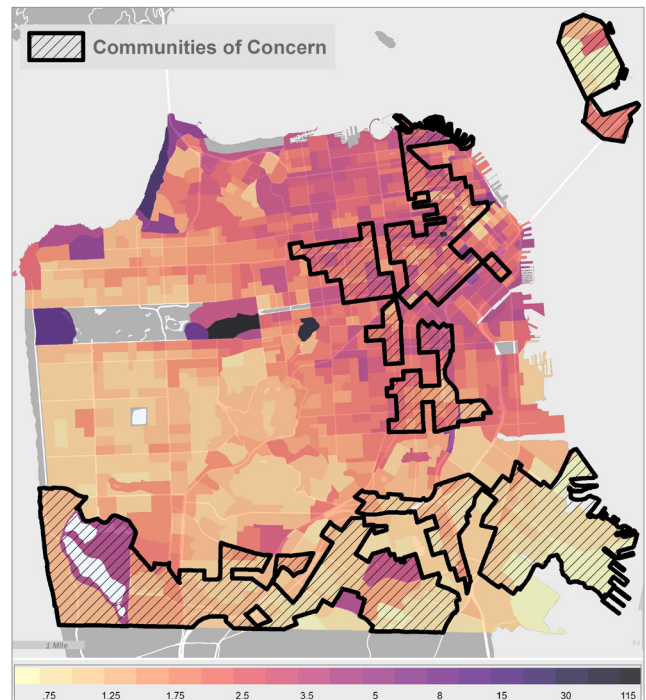
Figure 23 shows the number of TNC pickups per combined population and employment by TAZ. This shows that the northeastern core and northern parts of the city are generally well served by TNCs. Southeastern and southern neighborhoods do not appear to be as well served. This may reflect either a lack of vehicles available in this area, or may reflect inability of residents of these areas to use TNCs, or some combination of these or other factors. Additional data is required to better understand this pattern.

Figure 22. Weekday TNC Pickups per Taxi Pickup



SOURCE: TNC data

Figure 23. TNC Pickups per Population and Employment



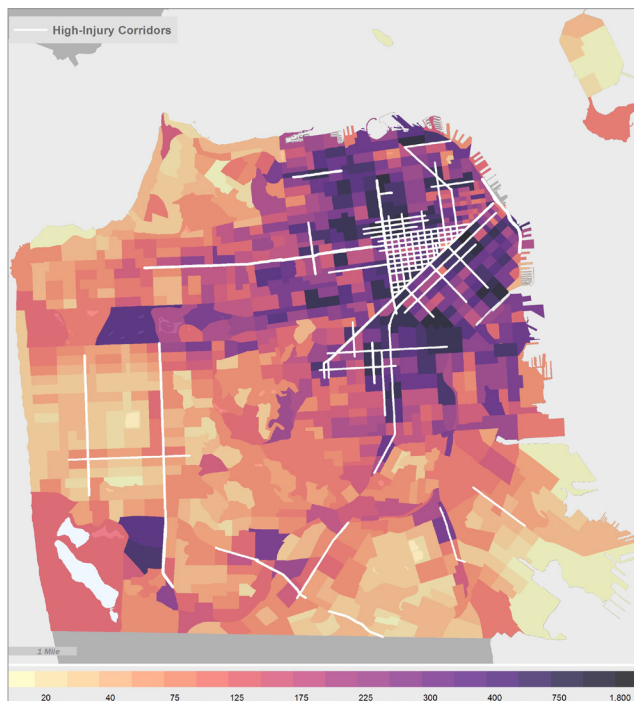
SOURCE: TNC data

Future Research

The report provides a profile of estimated TNC usage from mid-November to mid-December of 2016. This document does not evaluate the impacts of TNCs on the performance of the San Francisco transportation system, nor does it recommend any policy responses. Subsequent reports by the Transportation Authority and others will address important analytic and policy questions in depth, including:

- **TNC POLICIES.** What is the role of government in regulating TNCs? What TNC regulatory frameworks exist in other US cities or internationally?
- **TNC BEST PRACTICES.** What potential impacts of TNCs have other agencies identified, and what policies have they enacted in response? How have agencies partnered with TNCs?
- **TNCs AND STREET SAFETY.** How do TNCs affect the safety of people who use the roads, including public transit riders, bicyclists and pedestrians? How can TNCs help San Francisco achieve its VisionZero goals?
- **TNCs AND TRANSIT DEMAND.** How do TNCs complement, compete with, or otherwise affect public transit ridership and mode share?
- **TNCs AND PUBLIC TRANSIT OPERATIONS** How do TNCs affect public transit service operations?

Figure 24. High Injury Corridors with Average Weekday Intra-SF TNC Pickups by Travel Analysis Zone



SOURCE: TNC data

- **TNCs AND CONGESTION.** How do TNCs affect roadway congestion, delay and travel time unreliability? How do TNCs affect air quality?
- **TNCs AND DISABLED ACCESS.** To what extent do TNCs serve people with disabilities?
- **TNCs AND EQUITY.** Can TNCs be accessed by all San Francisco residents including communities of concern and those without smartphones or credit cards? Are all neighborhoods served equitably?
- **TNCs, LAND USE AND CURB MANAGEMENT.** What are the best practices for loading/curbside/roadway space allocation? How do TNCs affect parking demand? Is TNC demand associated with certain land uses? What are the effects of TNCs on location choices and auto ownership?

Additional data collection will be necessary in order to help answer these questions. We are seeking/open to research collaborations to obtain further information, including data to validate or enhance these findings, TNC vehicle occupancy information, traveler demographics and travel purposes, travel costs, TNC fleet composition data, and a range of other data items.

For More Information

The Transportation Authority makes available aggregate travel analysis zone (TAZ) level summaries of TNC pickups and drop-offs by hour of day, which can be downloaded at the Transportation Authority website (www.sfcta.org/tncstoday). In addition, an interactive visualization of the TAZ-level TNC data can be found at <http://tncstoday.sfcta.org>. The Transportation Authority will not provide detailed telemetry data or processed pre-trip and trip information due to the potential to contain personally identifiable information. Parties interested in the detailed telemetry data may contact the Northeastern University researchers to request access. Further information on on-going emerging mobility services and technology work being performed by the Transportation Authority can be found on the Transportation Authority website at: www.sfcta.org/emst.

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Glossary

APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE (API): Programming code that allows interaction with software, or between software components. It is a tool that a developer of an app uses to communicate with data from a central server.

IMPUTE: Refers to any method to estimate an unknown or missing value in a dataset based on known values or information.

PERSON TRIPS: A trip by one or more people in any mode of transportation.

TELEMETRY: A remotely collected continuous series of GPS points with associated time and other information that forms a path.

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY: Uses an online-enabled platform to connect passengers with drivers using their personal, non-commercial, vehicles.

TRAVEL ANALYSIS ZONE (TAZ): A geographic unit used for transportation analysis. The Transportation Authority uses a roughly 1000-zone system with average sizes of 1 block in the downtown area and several blocks for outer areas.