

Modeling Mobility 2025

# Data-Driven Transit Planning: Identifying High-Demand Corridors

*Building Better Networks*

09/15/2025

*Prepared by:*

**Foursquare**  
 ITP





# High Demand Corridor Identification (HDCI)

Identifying corridors capturing high shares of travel within an area

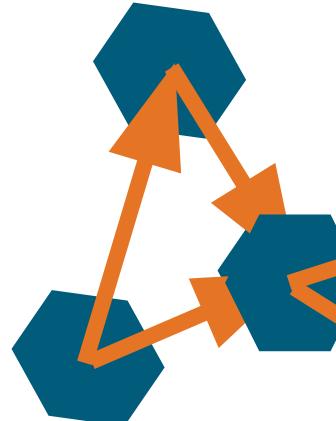
# Identifying Corridors with High Travel Demand

- A corridor is a continuous path in a study area that connects origin and destination pairs together



# Identifying Corridors with High Travel Demand

- A corridor is a continuous path that connects together



Origin ↓ Dest →

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
A	6	17	17	2	20	20	11	17	11	5	7	5	6	3	15	16
B	19	13	9	10	3	3	6	3	16	8	4	16	4	18	10	15
C	17	11	20	12	1	4	13	19	18	4	19	6	4	7	18	16
D	15	2	13	20	4	12	4	11	8	17	3	14	14	7	18	12
E	3	3	16	10	16	11	10	3	15	14	1	13	2	17	12	16
F	12	17	17	3	20	4	12	18	6	15	6	13	13	1	7	8
G	3	20	3	6	5	18	14	3	3	13	9	11	1	3	20	18
H	7	18	12	3	3	7	5	13	18	17	12	18	20	19	6	10
I	11	1	1	19	11	6	8	19	13	11	10	1	7	3	16	8
J	18	10	1	10	9	14	7	1	9	3	10	6	13	13	2	16
K	15	11	17	20	13	10	7	10	16	13	13	12	18	3	6	12
L	6	18	6	11	12	19	1	4	7	20	15	15	2	5	6	20
M	7	20	8	5	7	11	17	17	5	10	7	9	3	12	7	11
N	7	18	7	13	5	18	12	8	10	17	16	15	1	16	19	15
O	6	2	8	18	12	5	9	16	18	11	8	15	2	20	9	18
P	5	5	13	4	8	11	11	8	19	4	17	6	8	1	9	9



# Identifying Corridors with High Travel Demand

Finding a corridor is easy!

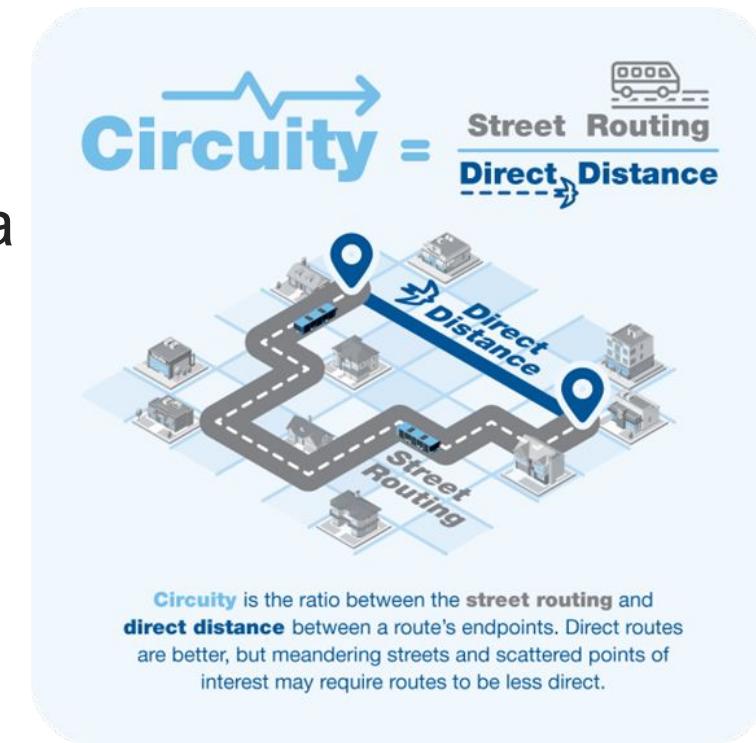
- There are many (very many) corridors that can be drawn in an area
  - Numerous lengths
  - Numerous start/end points
  - Numerous shapes

Finding the corridor is difficult!

- Good corridors for transit have desirable, transit characteristics
  - Serves bigger chunks of demand for travel (i.e., high volume OD flows)
  - Trip types compatible with transit

# Identifying Corridors with High Travel Demand

- A desirable corridor for potential high frequency transit services has the following characteristics:
  - Captures as many travel flows in the area as it can
  - Not too short and not too long
  - Reasonably direct and convenient
    - Low Circuitry
  - Includes trips likely to be made on transit (e.g., trips made by people without cars)



# Identifying Corridors with High Travel Demand

We define and solve optimization problems (MILP) to find high demand corridors for our clients and our service planning efforts

Integer variables:

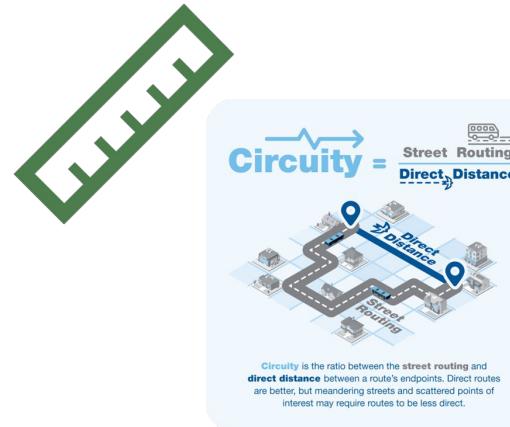
$$z_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$s_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}, \quad e_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$w_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if AND } (z_{ik}, z_{jk}) \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Linear variables:

Length,  
Circuitry



Objective:

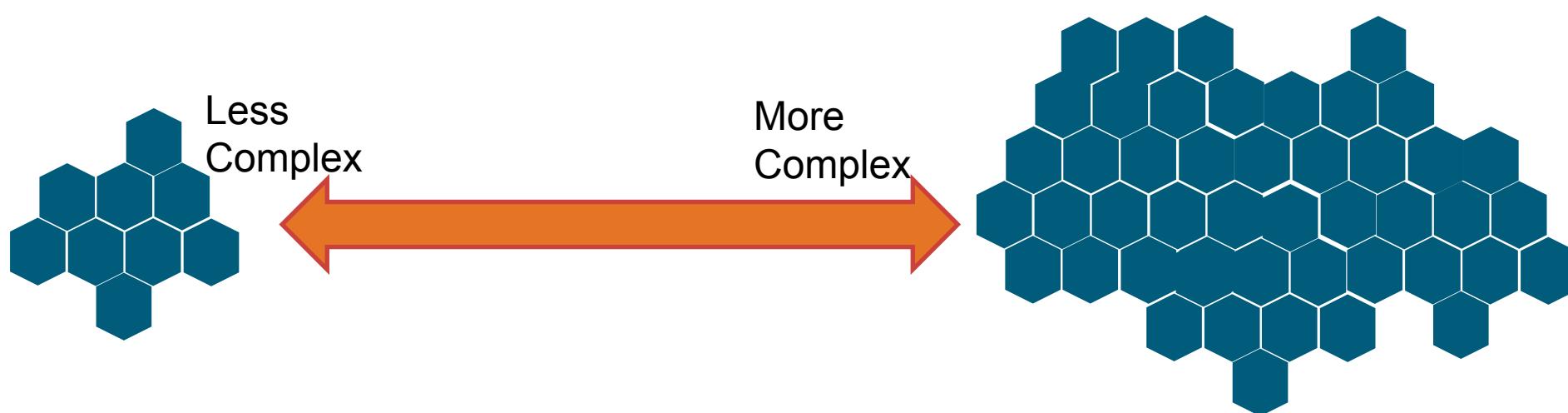
Maximize flows  
served and meet  
constraints

$$\text{Maximize } \sum_i \sum_j (y_{ij} \times d_{ij})$$

# Identifying Corridors with High Travel Demand

High demand corridor identification is an **NP-hard** problem

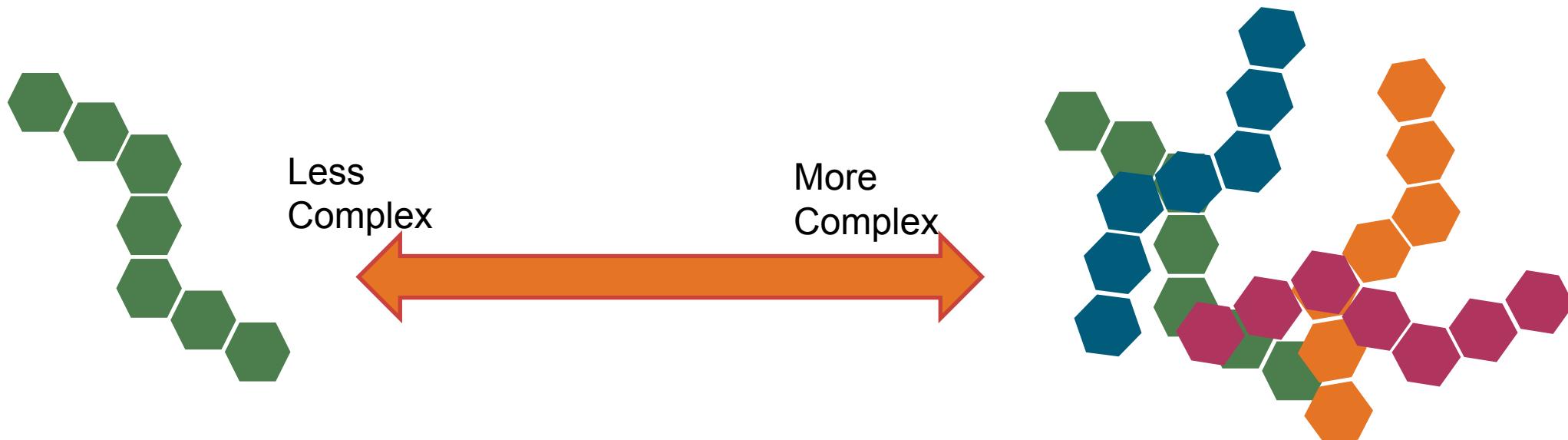
- Complexity increases when the number of zones in the area increases



# Identifying Corridors with High Travel Demand

High demand corridor identification is an **NP-hard** problem

- Complexity increases when the number of desired corridors increase



# Identifying Corridors with High Travel Demand

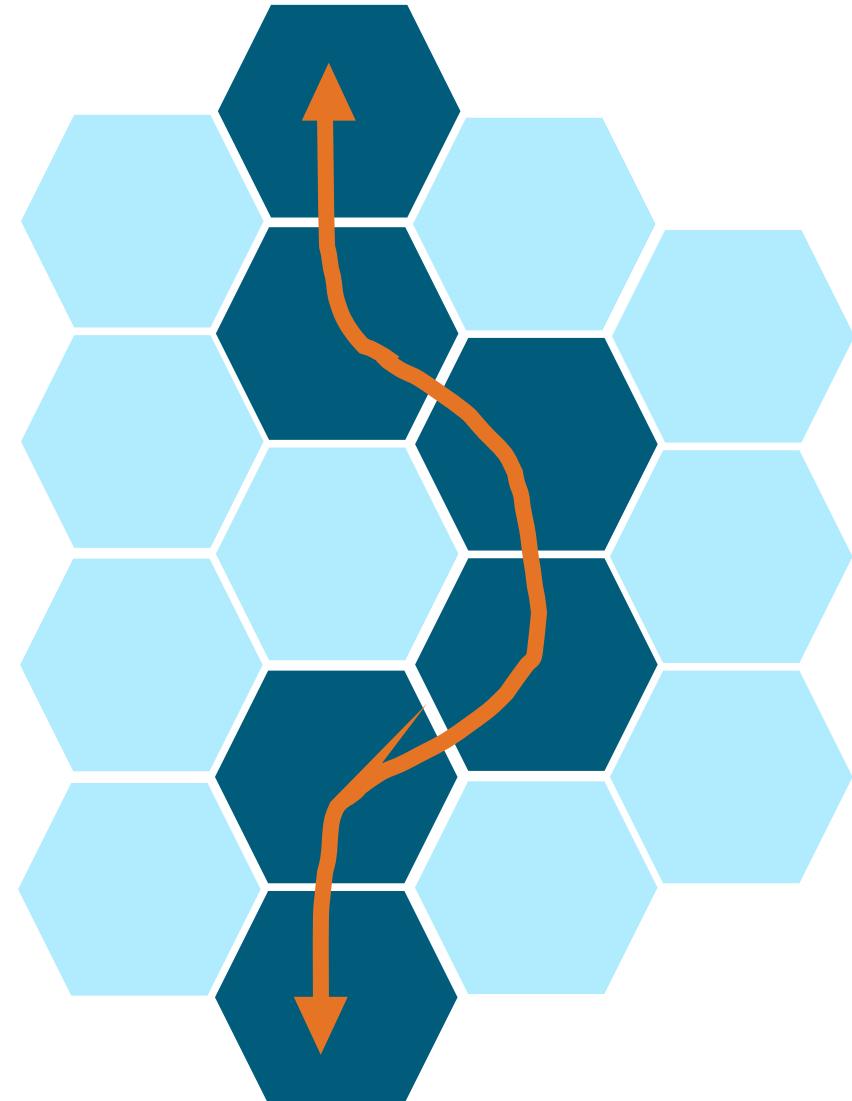
High demand corridor identification is an **NP-hard** problem

- Complexity increases when:
  - Number of zones in the area increases (**Z**)
  - Number of desired corridors increase (**K**)

$$2^{Z*K}$$

# How does it work?

- Input geographies
- Input OD travel flows (typically all trips)
- Run algorithm to identify adjacent polygons that serve highest number of trips while staying within thresholds
- Remove served demand from generated polygons and re-run algorithm.
- Repeat for as many corridors as you want to identify

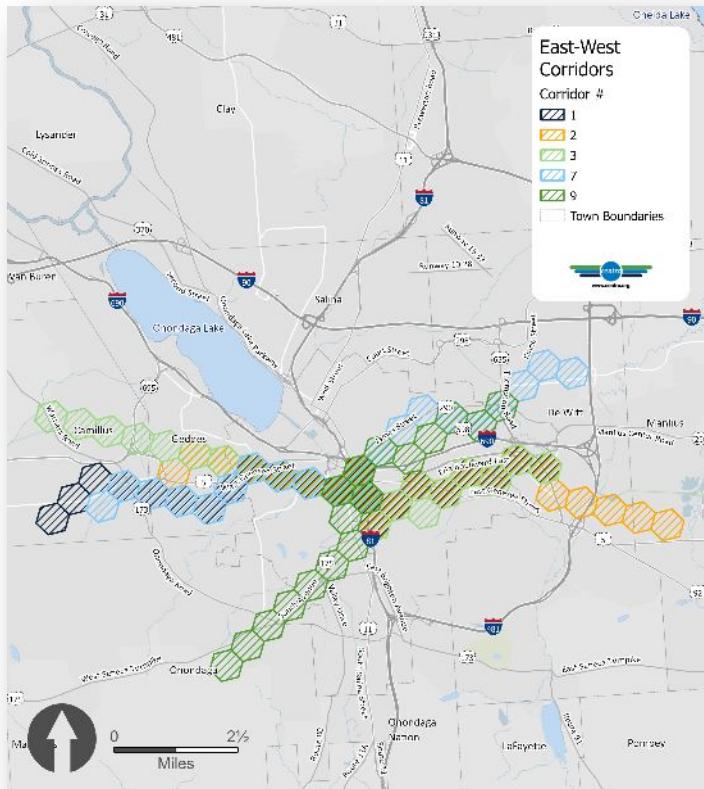




# High Demand Corridor Identification in Action

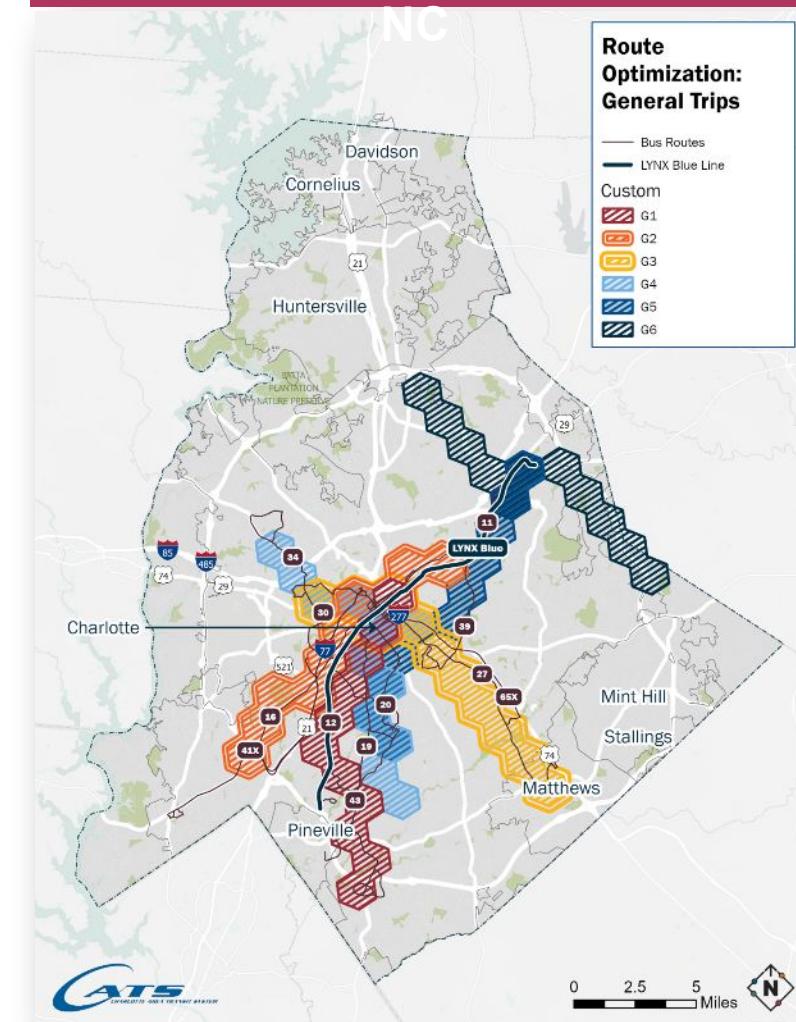
Case Studies from Bus Network Redesigns

# Examples



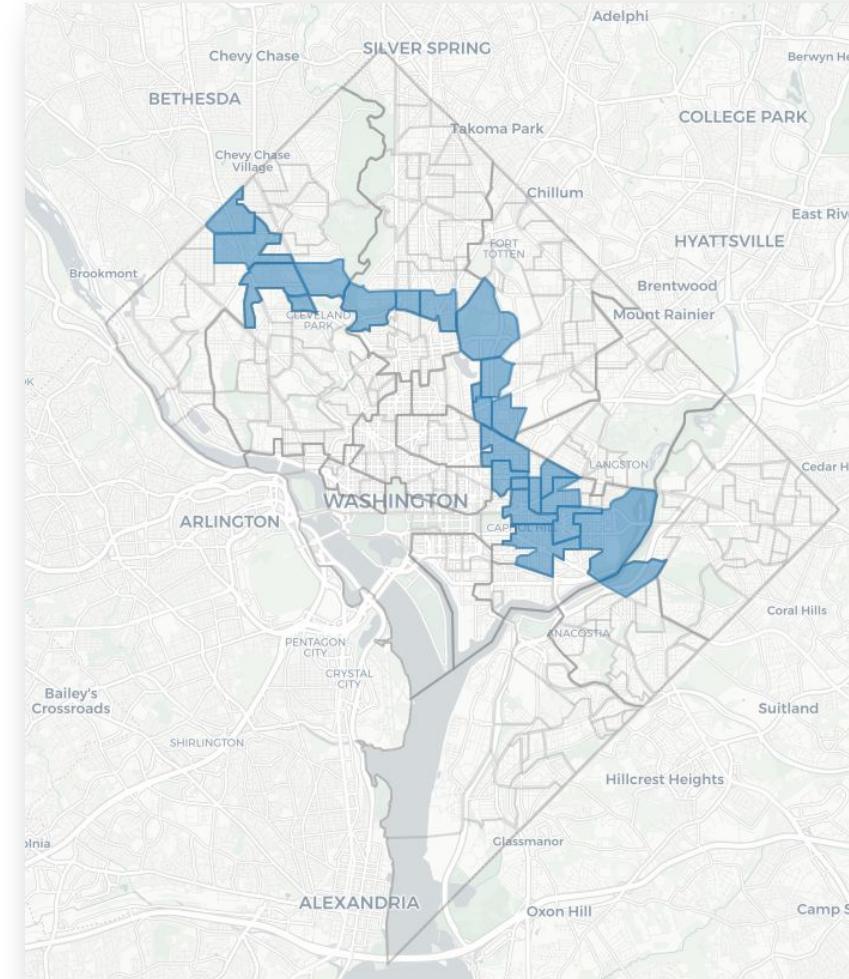
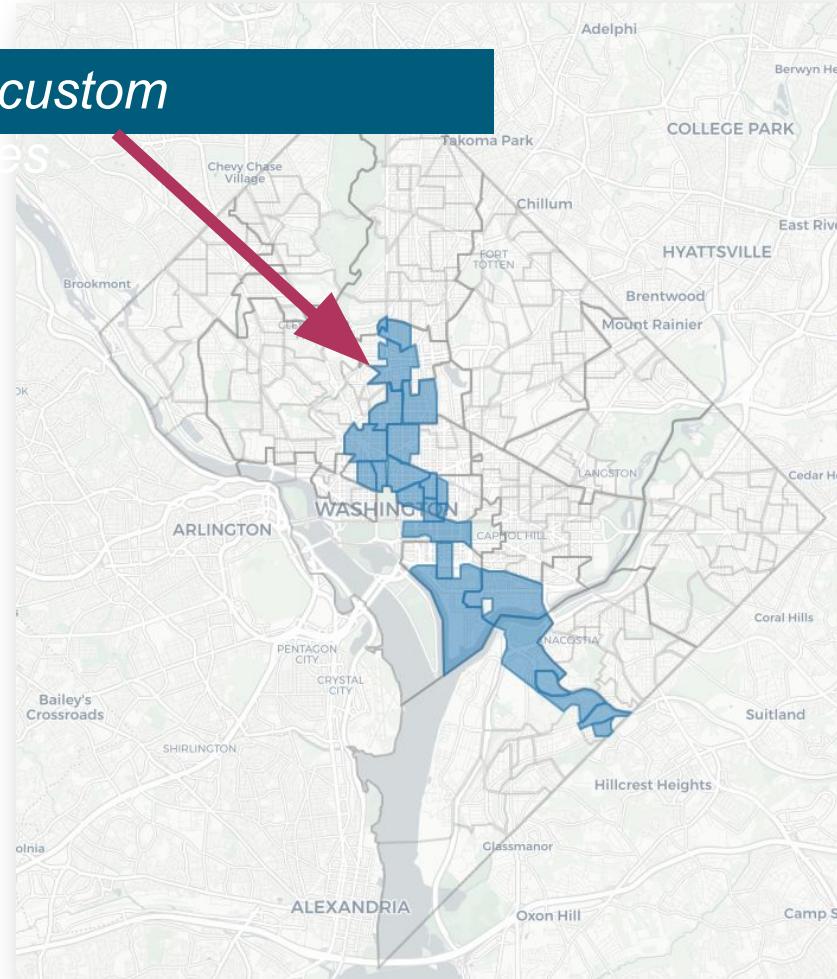
Centro Network Redesign –  
Syracuse, NY

## CATS Better Bus – Charlotte,



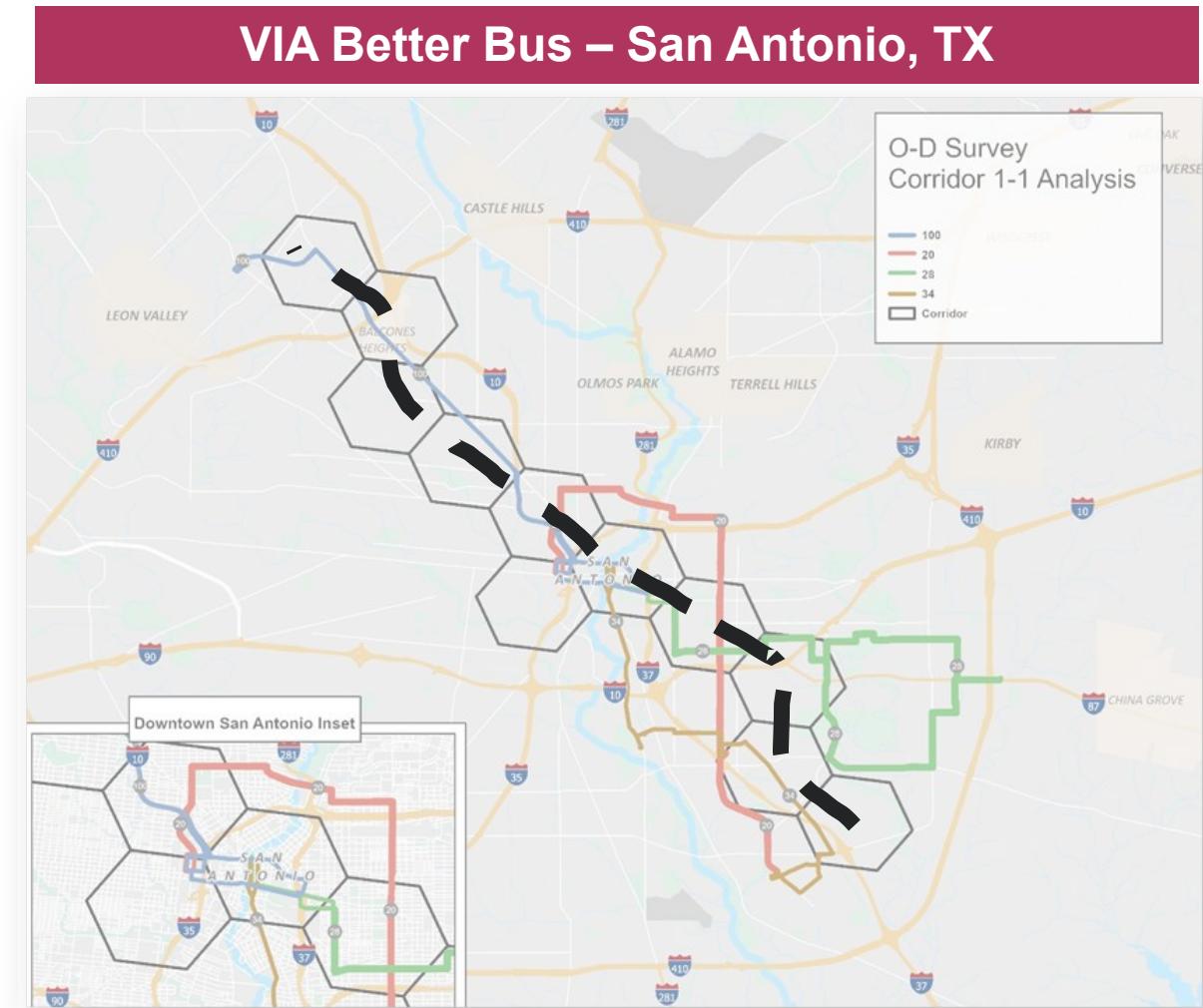
# WMATA Better Bus – Washington, DC

WMATA's custom



# Insights

- Adjust high frequency routes to better match demand
- Plan BRT corridors
- Combine routes/segments to minimize transfers
- Identify and plan new routes, particularly crosstown routes



# *Thank you!*

Thomas  
Orgren



Sal Zahedi



Ehab Ebeid

