

ACCESSIBILITY INDEX ELABORATION BY NETWORK GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS

GIRÃO, Raphael e Silva;^{a*} PEREIRA, Willian Alberto de Aquino;^b
FERNANDES, Pedro José Farias ^c

(a) MSc in Geology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ). <http://lattes.cnpq.br/7586926592488207>

(b) MSc in Geology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ). Sinergia Estudos e Projetos - SINERGIA LTDA.

(c) MSc in Remote Sensing . Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE). <http://lattes.cnpq.br/2280138386356775>

(*) CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Address: PUC-MG, Rua Espírito Santo, 1059, Centro, Belo Horizonte - MG, Brasil. CEP 30160-922. Tel: (+55 21) 23340454

E-mail: raphaelgirao@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is, by means of geoprocessing techniques, to prepare an accessibility index and use it to evaluate the suitability of the public transport network offered to the various regions and social classes present in the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro (RMRJ). This study starts from the premise that there is a socio-spatial segregation, which is unlikely to change. Thus, the proposed accessibility index aims to assess the quality of the public transport structure offered regarding its connectivity to different locations and jobs as well as the ease (or difficulty) of access to different public transport modes. The results indicate that the public transport system is ineffective as an instrument for overcoming socio-spatial segregation, as there is a tendency for individuals with lower incomes to occupy areas with the lowest level on the proposed accessibility index. This tendency can be explained by the higher quality of public transport in the central regions and the increased value of areas with a better supply of transport, even in peripheral areas.

Keywords: Public transport; Accessibility; Geoprocessing.

RESUMO/ RESUMEN

ELABORAÇÃO DE ÍNDICE DE ACESSIBILIDADE A PARTIR ANÁLISE GEOESPACIAL EM REDE

Há o intento, por meio de técnicas de geoprocessamento, de elaborar um índice de acessibilidade e, através do mesmo, avaliar a adequação da rede de transporte público ofertada para as diversas regiões e classes sociais presentes na região metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro (RMRJ). Parte-se da premissa de que há uma segregação socioespacial, dessa forma o índice de acessibilidade proposto tem como objetivo avaliar a qualidade da estrutura de transporte público ofertado no que se refere à conectividade a diferentes localidades e empregos, além da facilidade (ou dificuldade) de acesso a diferentes modos de viagem em transporte público. Os resultados obtidos demonstraram que o sistema de transporte público é ineficiente como instrumento para a superação da segregação socioespacial, pois há uma tendência de indivíduos com menores rendas ocuparem áreas com menor nível do índice de acessibilidade proposto. Tal tendência pode ser explicada pela maior qualidade do transporte público nas regiões centrais e pela valorização de regiões com oferta qualificada de transporte, mesmo em regiões periféricas.

Palavras-chave: Transporte Público; Acessibilidade; Geoprocessamento..

PREPARACIÓN DE UN INDICE DE ACCESIBILIDAD CON EL APOYO DE ANÁLISIS GEO-ESPACIAL EN RED

El objetivo de este estudio es, a través de técnicas de Geoprosesamiento, proponer un índice de accesibilidad y, a través de él, evaluar la adecuación de la red de transporte público ofertada a las distintas regiones y clases sociales presentes en la Región Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro (RMRJ, siglas en portugués). Este estudio partió de la premisa de que existe una segregación socio-espacial, que difícilmente será modificada, por lo que el índice de accesibilidad propuesta tiene como objetivo evaluar la calidad de la estructura de transporte público ofertado con respecto a la conectividad a diferentes lugares y locales de trabajo, además de la facilidad (o dificultad) de acceso a los diferentes modos de transporte en el transporte público. Los resultados obtenidos demuestran que el sistema de transporte público es ineficiente como instrumento para la superación de la segregación socio-espacial, ya que hay una tendencia a que las personas con ingresos más bajos ocupen áreas con niveles más bajos del índice de accesibilidad propuesto. Esta tendencia puede ser explicada por el hecho de que la mayor calidad del transporte público se encuentra en las regiones centrales y por la valorización de regiones con oferta calificada de transporte, incluso en las regiones periféricas.

Palabras clave: Transporte Público; Acessibilidade; Geoprocessamiento.



INTRODUCTION

According to Echenique (1975), the urban spatial structure is the result of two interdependent processes allocating objects and activities in certain places, processes that occur at different times, because activities change faster than physical objects. Therefore, the urban spatial structure comprises both physical and functional structures, interacting with each other, creating flows and movements, allowing the emergence of new structures and making urban space an extremely dynamic system (FRANCE, 2004). In this way, transport has a primordial function in the organization and structuring of urban space, being one of the variables that guide the allocation of objects and activities in this space.

The existence or not of a quality transport network influences the way urban space is appropriated, its functionality and which agents occupy it. In view of this, transport plays an increasingly important role in the attribution of value to urban space, since with the increasing urbanization of the population and the growth of cities accessibility has become an important factor for the citizen's quality of life. In this context, according to Vasconcellos (1996), the uncontrolled growth of large cities has led to socioeconomic segregation, so that the poorest sectors have been displaced to peripheral areas, generally characterized by fewer opportunities and higher costs related to displacement, which means a loss of quality of life for this part of the population. In cities in developing countries there is a significant disadvantage of access to workplaces by low-income groups. These disadvantages are caused by the cost of housing in areas where there is a concentration of jobs or the offer of qualified access to them, which leads individuals from low-income social classes to occupy suburbs where the quality and supply of transport systems are inadequate. The unfavorable conditions of accessibility to low-income workplaces in cities in developing countries are a consequence of a historical process in which the dynamics of urban development were / are shaped by speculations in the real estate market, associated with public planning policies that did not contemplate social equity (SILVA, 2011).

The need to attenuate such social and spatial inequalities is imperative. In this sense, Rosa (2006) emphasizes the importance of public transport as one of the tools to overcome this problem, facilitating the access of segregated classes to a greater number of job offers and other services / activities present in the most central areas of urban space. Therefore, it is also necessary to develop tools that facilitate the assessment of the transportation network on offer and serve as a guideline for planning.

One of the most pertinent ways to evaluate the suitability of a transport network is to analyze the accessibility that such a network offers to the different regions and social classes present in the urban space. According to Goto (2000), the study of accessibility has great importance for urban planning, because it is an instrument to identify areas with inequalities in the provision of basic transportation infrastructure, which, according to Vasconcellos (2000), makes this theme of study directly related to the citizens' quality of life.

There is a great diversity of concepts that define accessibility, developed by different authors: Hansen (1959); Ingram (1971); Vieckman (1974); Koeing (1980); Gutierrez and Urban (1996); Vasconcellos (1996); Almeida and Gonçalves (2002); Kim and Hewings (2003); Sanches and Ferreira (2003); Santos et al. (2004); Castro (2010). One of the pioneering definitions of accessibility is by Hansen (1959). For this author, accessibility is the potential for opportunities of spatial interaction, that is, it is a measure of the spatial distribution of activities in relation to a point, adjusted to the ability and desire of people or businesses to overcome spatial separation. Ingram (1971), for example, defines accessibility as an inherent characteristic of a place in relation to overcoming some form of spatial friction. In turn, Kim and Hewings (2003) conceptualize accessibility as a facility in spatial integration or the potential for contact between the different region's activities.

Each concept of accessibility diverges in terms of how the theme should be studied and the purpose of the approach in question. For the present study, Silva's (2011) definition has been

adopted, in which accessibility is understood as the ease of movement between places, so that the more the travel cost (in terms of the general cost of travel) between two places decreases, the more accessibility increases, as long as the attraction of the location is maintained. Thus, accessibility is what measures the ease of access of individuals to workplaces, leisure, study, and public facilities, among others, and is related both to land use and the configuration of the transportation system (RAIA JR et al. ., 1997).

In the present study accessibility has been divided further into two complementary concepts: accessibility to transport facilities, which refers to the ease of access to facilities such as bus stops, train stations, subway stations, etc.. Secondly, accessibility to destinations, which refers to how easy it is to reach a particular location or different destinations, from a departure point.

One way to assess accessibility is to quantify it using indicators. In addition to several concepts, there are also a number of indicators to measure and classify accessibility: Lee and Goulias (1997) divide accessibility indicators into: (i) simple separation measures; (ii) measurements of the gravitational type; and (iii) isochronic measurements. Raia Jr. (2000) proposes a classification divided into: (i) indicators of the attribute type of networks; (ii) indicators of the spatial separation type; (iii) travel-type indicators; (iv) supply-type indicators of the transport system; (v) indicators using aggregate data combining aspects of transport and land use; and (vi) indicators that use disaggregated data that combine aspects of transport and land use. Geurs and Wee (2004) propose the classification of accessibility indicators by: (i) infrastructure measurements; (ii) site-based measurements; (iii) accessibility measurements based on the individual; and (iv) measurements based on utility. Finally, Curtis and Scheurer (2010) suggest a classification as follows: (i) measurements of spatial separation; (ii) contour measurements; (iii) gravitational measurements; (iv) competition measurements; (v) time-space measurements; (vi) measurements based on utility; and (vii) network measurements.

Thus, it is evident that the great diversity of indicators varies according to the purpose and approach of the study; Kwan (1998) writes that each proposal to quantify accessibility only covers a part of what it represents. So, the different measurements of accessibility complement each other, describing how individuals behave in relation to the spatial distribution of activities, travel destinations and the characteristics of the transport system. This range of indicators can be combined into an accessibility index, which according to Saisana et al. (2005) makes it possible to aggregate a greater amount of information into a single measure that is easier to interpret and more sophisticated. An index allows complex measurements to be summarized, helping to simplify questions and classifications, but may result in overly simplistic conclusions, which makes it important never to lose sight of the indicators that originated it.

Therefore, the objective of this study is to elaborate an accessibility index using geoprocessing techniques, and use it to evaluate the adequacy of the public transportation network offered to the different regions and social classes found in the Metropolitan Region of the state of Rio de Janeiro. The purpose of this index is to serve as a tool for public authorities in the planning of a collective transportation network with the objective of overcoming socio-spatial inequalities, by employing a combination of simple acquisition indicators.

STUDY AREA

The state of Rio de Janeiro is located in the southeastern region of Brazil and borders the states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais and São Paulo. The study area is the Metropolitan Region of the State of Rio de Janeiro (RMRJ), following the regionalization of the Urban Transport Master Plan of the Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro - 2012 (PDTU 2012), covering 20 municipalities: Belford Roxo, Duque de Caxias, Guapimirim, Itaboraí, Itaguaí, Japeri, Magé, Mangicatiba, Maricá,

Mesquita, Niteroi, Niterói, Nova Iguaçu, Paracambi, Queimados, Rio de Janeiro, São Gonçalo, São João de Meriti, Seropédica and Tanguá (Figure 1).

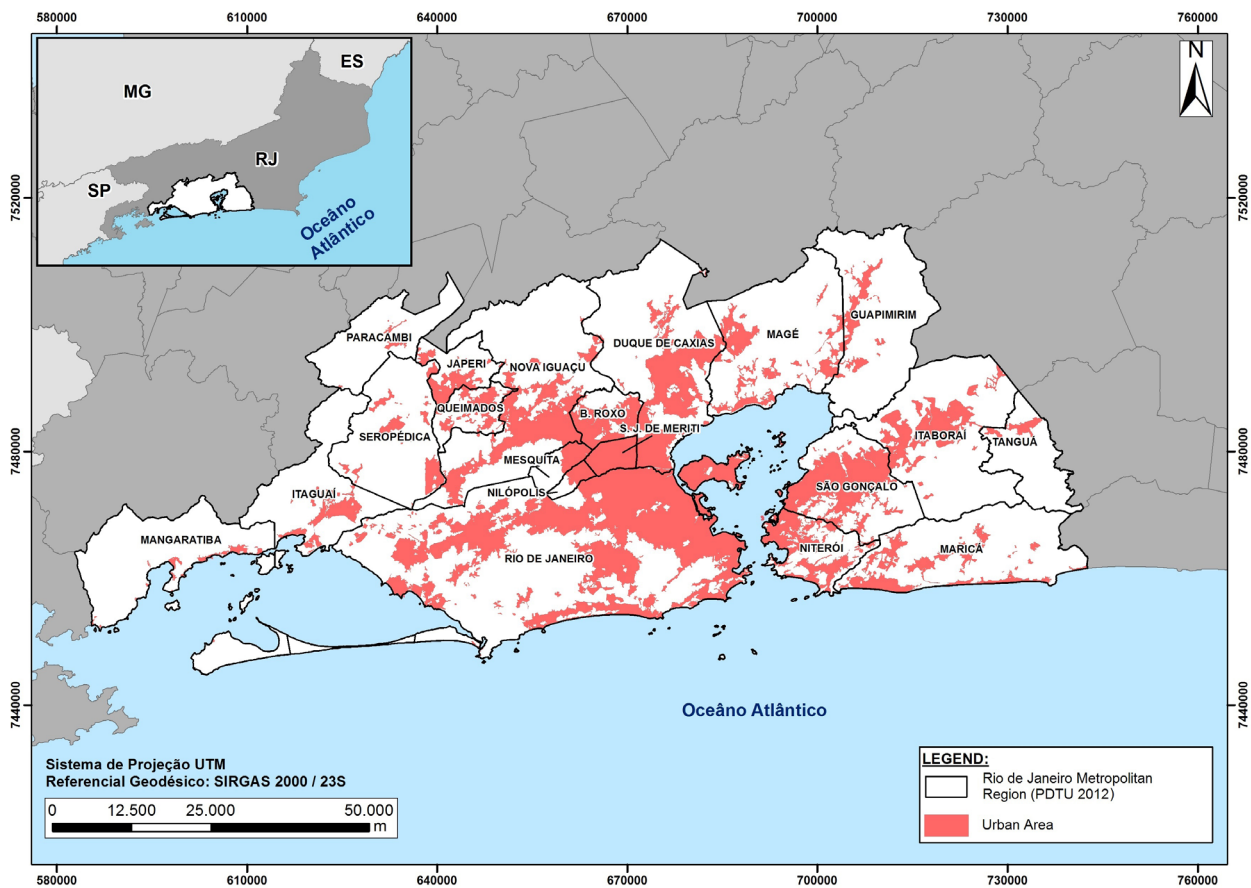


Figure 1 - Metropolitan Region of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The study area has a population of about 11,820,000 inhabitants and an area of approximately 5,680 km². The occupation process in the RMRJ is similar to the process that has occurred in other Brazilian metropolitan regions: a permanent low-density horizontal expansion, focused on road transport, where, in most cases, urban expansion has not been accompanied by a structural network of high-capacity public transport (BARANDIER, 2012). Since the 1980s it has been observed that in the RMRJ there has been an intensification in the process of occupation of the peripheries and urban conurbation, encouraged by housing policies. Road investments, coupled with the capillarity of the bus system and the growing fleet of cars, have resulted in a larger urban sprawl and the consequent freeing up of land use to structural accessibility through high capacity collective modes (PDTU, 2012).

This process of urban expansion, unaccompanied by a high-capacity structural transport network and combined with the rising prices of urban land due to real estate speculation, mainly affected low-income social classes that were pushed out to peripheral regions.

Currently, RMRJ has five basic regulated public transport systems: Metro, Train, Ferries, BRTs and Buses (Figure 2). The subway network is composed of two lines with 35 stations, all located in the city of Rio de Janeiro, and 39 compositions with a capacity of up to 1,800 passengers per composition. The train network has eight different branches with 99 stations, located in 12 municipalities, and 185 trains with a capacity varying from 1,035 to 1,800 passengers per train. The ferry system has 5 stations, located in the municipalities of Niterói and Rio de Janeiro, with a total of 21 vessels with the capacity varying between 500 and 2,000 passengers per boat. The BRT transport is composed of two systems, which only serve the municipality of Rio de Janeiro. Lastly, transportation by bus is handled by 1,056 municipal lines and 604 intercity lines.

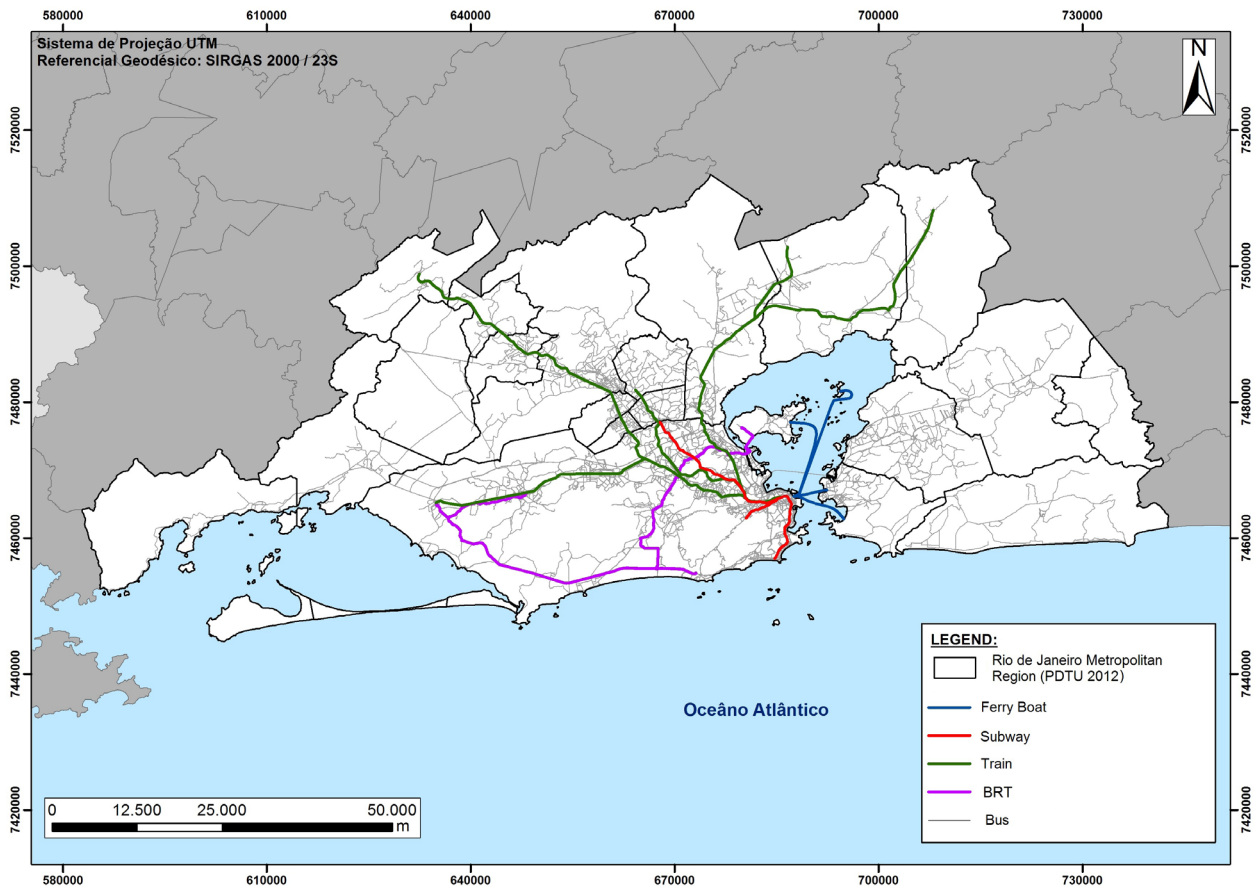


Figure 2 - RMRJ Public Transport Network.

It is worth mentioning that since 2009, the Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro has implemented a single tariff system that allows intermodal integration with the payment of a single tariff throughout the RMRJ (PDTU, 2012).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

ELABORATION OF AN ACCESSIBILITY INDEX

In the elaboration of an accessibility index, the choice of indicators that will compose this index is an essential step. Accessibility can be facilitated or hampered by different temporal, spatial, economic or socioeconomic factors (SILVA, 2011). Thus, the first step in choosing the indicators used is to clearly delimit which part of the comprehensive concept of accessibility will be measured.

Essentially, the present study aims to measure the accessibility offered by the public transport network. Taking into account that socio-spatial segregation is a fait accompli in most Brazilian metropolitan regions, it is intended, through an accessibility index, to evaluate the adequacy of public transport in contributing to overcoming this segregation. Thus, in the elaboration of the proposed index, the factor of distance between different localities had no relevance, but instead the connectivity between these places and how this connection is made.

In other words, the study started from the premise that there is socio-spatial segregation, where low-income social classes are pushed out to peripheral areas. Since these individuals occupy the most peripheral regions, the proposed accessibility index aims to evaluate the quality of the public transport structure offered to them in terms of connectivity to different locations and jobs, as well as the ease (or difficulty) of access to different modes of travel by public transport. Next, the use of three indicators was determined to measure the following factors:

- Spatial coverage of the various modes of public transport offered;
- Connectivity to different locations by the various means of public transport offered;
- Connectivity to job posts by the various ways of public transport offered;

It is important to emphasize that the proposed index does not cover economic factors such as tariff value, since the single tariff system implemented in RMRJ allows different integrations and journeys for the same tariff value. Finally, it is important to note that an important premise in the elaboration of the accessibility index is that each mode of transport has a degree of importance in facilitating displacements according to their capacity and speed.

Indicator 1 - Spatial offer and coverage of the various modes of public transport travel offered

The first indicator selected to compose the proposed accessibility index aims to measure the spatial range of the different public transport modes on offer. This indicator assumes that the greater the spatial range of the different modes of travel being offered to a particular locality and how easy it is to reach these modes in that locality, the greater the accessibility.

Thus, the calculation of indicator 1 consists of the sum of the results of the multiplications between the coverage ratio of each mode of travel / total area of a given location and the weight assigned to the respective modal:

Equation I

$$I_1 = \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{A_{cobm}}{A_{Tot}} \times W_m \right)$$

Where:

I_1 : Indicator 1;

A_{cobm} : Area of coverage of each mode of travel in a given location;

A_{Tot} : Total area of the respective location;

W_m : Weight assigned to each travel mode;

k: Number of travel modes.

Indicator 2 - Connectivity to different locations through the various public transport modes offered

The second indicator selected to compose the proposed accessibility index measures the connectivity to different locations offered by the different modes of travel to a given location, that is, the objective is to quantify the number of locations with which a specific location is connected by different modes on a journey. This indicator assumes that, from a given location, the greater the number of destinations reached by different modes of travel, the greater the access to various parts of the study area, the greater the accessibility.

Thus, the calculation of indicator 2 consists of the sum of the products of the multiplications between the numbers of destinations reached by a given location through each mode of travel and the weight assigned to the respective modal:

Equation II

$$I_2 = \sum_{i=1}^k (N_{dm} \times W_m)$$

Where:

I_2 : Indicator 2;

N_{d_m} : Number of destinations reachable by each mode of travel from a given location;
 W_m : Weight assigned to each mode of travel;
 k: Number of travel modes.

Indicator 3 - Connectivity to job posts through the various modes of public transport travel offered

The third indicator selected to compose the proposed accessibility index aims to measure the connectivity to job posts offered by the various modes of travel to a given location. In this way, the objective is to express the number of job posts that a specific place can reach using the different modes of travel. This indicator assumes that the greater the number of job posts reachable by different modes of travel, from any location, the greater the possibility of the individuals from that locality occupying these positions and the easier their locomotion to their jobs, the more accessibility increases.

Therefore, the calculation of indicator 3 consists of the sum of the products of the multiplications between the job posts reachable by a specific location by means of each mode of travel and the weight assigned to the respective mode:

Equation III

$$I_3 = \sum_{i=1}^k (N_{e_m} \times W_m)$$

Where:

I_3 : Indicator 3;

N_{e_m} : Number of jobs reachable by each mode of travel from a particular location;

W_m : Weight assigned to each mode of travel;

k: Number of travel modes.

Weight Assigned to Each Travel Mode (W_m)

As already mentioned, an important premise in the elaboration of the proposed accessibility index is that each mode of transport has a degree of importance in facilitating displacements according to their capacity and speed. Thus, for each modal, a weight was calculated to be used in the calculation of the indicators, a weight was also calculated for each mode of integration between buses and other modes.

For the calculation of the weight for each mode of public transportation, the criteria used to assign greater or lesser weight refer to the capacity and speed of each modal, thus the following equation was used:

Equation IV

$$W_{m_{si}} = \left(\frac{C_m}{C_{max}} + \frac{V_m}{V_{max}} \right) \div 2$$

Where:

$W_{m_{si}}$: Weight assigned to the modal (without integration);

C_m : Modal average capacity;

C_{max} : Medium capacity of the largest capacity modality;

V_m : Average speed of the modal;

V_{max} : Average speed of the highest speed mode.

In order to calculate the weight of each mode of integration between buses and other modals, the arithmetic average between the weight assigned to the bus modal and the weight assigned to the respective integration modal was used, as shown in the following equation:

Equation V

$$W_{mint} = \left(\frac{W_{osi} + W_{msi}}{2} \right)$$

Where:

W_{mint} : Weight attributed to the mode of integration between buses and other modals;

W_{osi} : Weight assigned to modal bus;

W_{msi} : Weight assigned to integration modal.

Indicators Normalization

All the indicators were normalized with the objective of making them compatible with the same interval, varying on a scale of 0 to 1. This normalization is done from the following equation:

Equation VI

$$X_n = \left(\frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}} \right)$$

Where:

X_n : Normalized value;

X: Value to be normalized;

X_{min} : Lower value of the referent indicator;

X_{max} : Higher value of the referent indicator.

Index Composition

The composition of the accessibility index took into account that accessibility can be divided into two complementary concepts, as already mentioned: accessibility to transport facilities and accessibility to destinations, with indicator 1 referring to the first and indicators 2 and 3 to the second.

Thus, the index composition was based on the sum of the product between each indicator and its weight, which was attributed considering that the accessibility to the transport facilities and the accessibility to the destinations have equal weights in the index composition, therefore the indicator 1 is assigned the full weight of the first and the indicators 2 and 3 divide the weight of the second:

Equation VII

$$IA = (I_1 \times 0,5) + (I_2 \times 0,25) + (I_3 \times 0,25)$$

Where:

IA: Accessibility Index;

I_1 : Indicator 1;

I_2 : Indicator 2;

I_3 : Indicator 3.

ACCESSIBILITY INDEX CALCULATION

The methodology to calculate the proposed accessibility index can be divided into four main steps: data acquisition; treatment and processing of data; calculation of the indicators; accessibility index calculation (Figure 3). It is important to highlight that the standard spatial unit used in this study corresponds to the census tracts of the 2010 Census / IBGE.

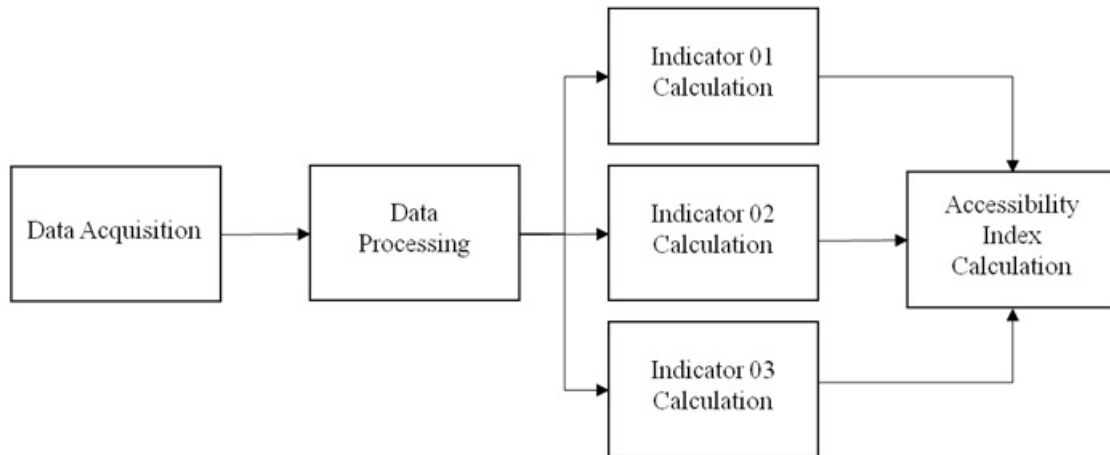


Figure 3 – Main steps flowchart of the accessibility index calculation.

Data Acquisition

The present study proposes the use of easily acquired data, so that the accessibility index calculation does not demand great resources. Thus, georeferenced public data (in the shapefile format) and alphanumeric data (in the xlsx format) available at the state and federal levels were used (Table 1):

Table 1 - Data used in the present study

Data Type	Information	Source
Georeferenced Data	Census Sectors	Censo - IBGE 2010
	Transport Network (Bus, Subway, Train, Ferry Boat e BRT).	PDTU - 2012
	Road Network	PDTU - 2012
	Traffic Zone	PDTU - 2012
Alphanumeric Data	Population (Census Sectors)	Censo - IBGE 2010
	<i>Per Capita</i> Income (Census Sectors)	Censo - IBGE 2010
	Jobs (Traffic Zone)	PDTU - 2012

Treatment and Data Processing

The first step of the data treatment and processing was the conversion of the georeferenced data to the same geodetic reference and projection system to avoid compatibility errors in future spatial analysis. Thus, all the georeferenced data were converted to the SIRGAS 2000 geodetic reference and to the UTM projection system.

Secondly, the alphanumeric data were related to their respective georeferenced data through a Geographic Information System (GIS). Thus, the census sectors shapefile began to have as an

attribute the population and the per capita income of each sector, just as the shapefile of the traffic zones began to have the jobs in each zone as an attribute.

Finally, the road network and the transport network were processed in the GIS to generate a single network. According to Câmara et al. (2001), in geoprocessing, the concept of network denotes the information associated with: utility services (water, electricity and telephone), drainage (river basins), highways and so on. In the case of networks, each geographical object (e.g. telephone cable, subway station, water pipe) has an exact geographical location and is always associated with descriptive attributes present in the database. Network graphical information is stored in vector coordinates, with arc-node topology, that is, network topology is a graph, which stores information about resources that flow between different geographic locations. For the present study, the network was configured as follows (Table 2):

Table 2 - Network configuration of the present study:

Data	Arcos	Nodes
Road Network	Streets	Meeting between different streets
Subway	Route	Station
Train	Route	Station
Ferry Boat	Route	Station
BRT	Route	Station
Bus	Route	Every 300 meters along the route

Calculation of Indicators

a) Area covered by each mode of travel and the definition of the weights (W_m) used to calculate indicators

The delimitation of the area covered by each mode of travel was performed through network analysis and is fundamental to calculate the indicators, because the scope of each mode determines which areas they meet. For the BRT, subway, train and boat modalities the walking distance of 800 meters, in which the user traverses the existing routes from their origin to the stations (Figure 4), was considered as a limit. In the case of the bus modal, the maximum walking distance of 500 meters was considered for the bus stops, which were allocated every 300 meters along the routes of the lines.

The coverage area was also important to identify the lines of each integration mode. In this way, the lines included in the coverage area of a particular modal station, were considered lines of integration with it. In addition, when the coverage area of the line covers another line's bus stops, they were considered to be integrated.

In order to define the weight of each modal ($W_{m_{si}}$) it was necessary, firstly, to define its average capacity and speed. These data were determined according to the information provided by the concessionaires responsible for each mode, with the exception of the average speed of the bus modal, determined from the historical average speed of the main routes of the study area according to the Google Maps application (between 7hrs and 9hrs). Thus, the data used and the results of the calculation of the weight of each transport modality ($W_{m_{si}}$) are presented in table 3 by means of equation IV.

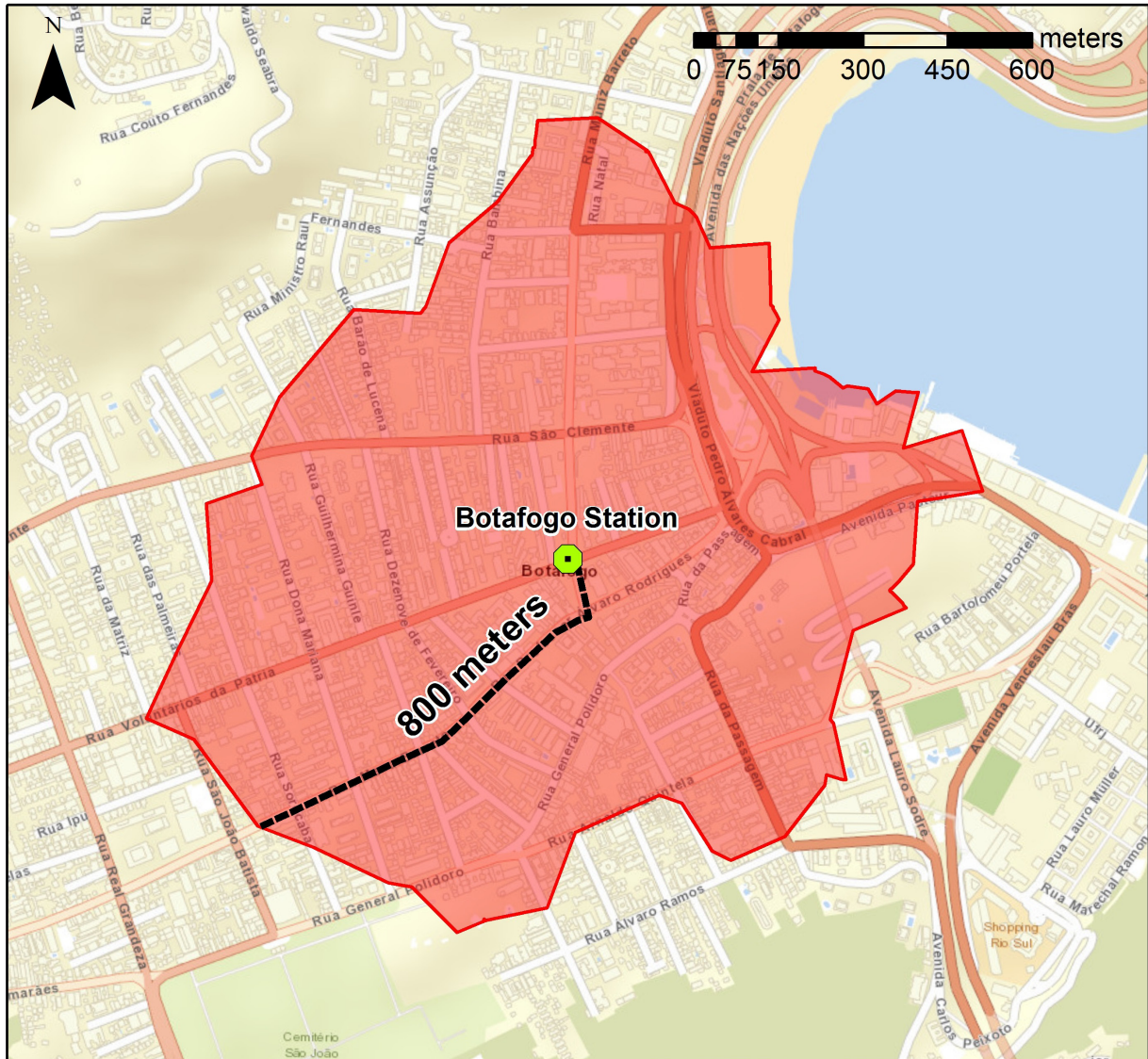


Figure 4 - Coverage area of Botafogo subway station

Table 3 - Data used to calculate the weight of each mode of transport (W_{msi}) and the results

Modal	Average Capacity (Persons)	Average Speed (km/h)	θ
Bus	75	38,86	0,34
BRT	160	60	0,54
Ferry Boat	1500	24	0,62
Train	1600	40	0,78
Subway	1800	60	1,00

Once the weight of each transport mode was calculated (W_{msi}), the weight of each integration mode was determined by means of the equation $V(W_{mint})$ (Table 4):

Table 4 - Each mode of integration weight (W_{mint})

Integration	W_{mint}
Bus + Bus	0,34
Bus + BRT	0,44
Bus + Ferry Boat	0,48
Bus + Train	0,56
Bus + Subway	0,67

b) Indicator 1 Calculation

The calculation of the spatial supply and coverage of the various modes of travel was performed by means of Equation I, so that it was considered the area of coverage of each mode of travel. Therefore, for a given census sector, the ratio between the spatial range of each mode of travel of the coverage area in the sector and the total area of the sector was calculated; the resulting values were multiplied by the weight corresponding to each mode of travel and these results were summed. Finally, the value generated was normalized to produce indicator 1.

For example, the sector 330455705060042 has the following characteristics: it is fully covered by the area reached by the bus modal and by all integration modes. It is partially covered by the subway and train modals and is not covered by the BRT and boats modals. In this case, the calculation memory of Indicator 1 for sector 330455705060042 is shown in table 5:

Table 5 - Memory of Indicator 1 calculation for the sector 330455705060042

Sector	Travel Mode	$\frac{A_{cobm}}{A_{Tot}}$	W_m	$\frac{A_{cobm} \times W_m}{A_{Tot}}$	$\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{A_{cobm}}{A_{Tot}} \times W_m \right)$	I_1
330455705060042	Bus	1,00	0,34	0,34	4.2920	0,9278
	BRT	0,00	0,54	0,00		
	Ferry Boat	0,00	0,62	0,00		
	Train	0,81	0,78	0,63		
	Subway	0,82	1,00	0,82		
	Bus + Bus	1,00	0,34	0,34		
	Bus + BRT	1,00	0,44	0,44		
	Bus + Ferry Boat	1,00	0,48	0,48		
	Bus + Train	1,00	0,56	0,56		
	Bus + Subway	1,00	0,67	0,67		

c) Indicator 2 Calculation

The calculation of the connectivity to different locations by the different modes of travel in public transport was carried out through Equation II, so that it also considered the area covered of each mode of travel. The number of traffic zones connected to a given sector was calculated for each mode of travel, these values were multiplied by the weight corresponding to each mode of travel and these results were added together. Finally, the resulting values were normalized to produce indicator 2.

It is worth mentioning that in this study, a census sector and a traffic zone are considered to be connected when both are inserted in the coverage area of the same modal or mode of integration.

As an example, Table 6 demonstrates the calculation memory of Indicator 2 for sector 330455705060042:

Table 6 - Memory of Indicator 2 calculation for the sector 330455705060042

Sector	Travel Mode	N_{dm}	W_m	$N_{dm} \times W_m$	$\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{dm} \times W_m)$	I_2
3	Bus	448	0,34	154,40	1.041,05	0,9167
3	BRT	0	0,54	0,00		
0	Ferry Boat	0	0,62	0,00		
4	Train	261	0,78	203,00		
5	Subway	137	1,00	137,00		
7	Bus + Bus	727	0,34	250,55		
0	Bus + BRT	111	0,44	49,34		
5	Bus + Ferry Boat	17	0,48	8,17		
0	Bus + Train	261	0,56	146,48		
0	Bus + Subway	137	0,67	92,11		
4						
2						

d) Indicator 3 Calculation

The calculation of the connectivity to job posts by the different modes of travel in public transport was carried out by means of Equation III. As with the other indicators, it considered the area of coverage of each travel mode. The number of jobs connected to a particular sector was calculated for each travel mode, these values were multiplied by the weight corresponding to each mode of travel and these results were added together. Finally, the resulting values were normalized to give indicator 3.

It is worth noting that in this study, the number of jobs is spatially distributed in the form of traffic zones, that is, each traffic zone has an “x” number of jobs. Thus, a census sector is considered connected to an “x” number of job posts when it and the traffic zone with “x” jobs are inserted in the area of coverage of the same modal or mode of integration.

As an example, Table 7 demonstrates the memory of Indicator 3 calculation for sector 330455705060042:

Table 7 - Memory of Indicator 3 calculation for the sector 330455705060042

Sector	Travel Mode	N_{em}	W_m	$N_{em} \times W_m$	$\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{em} \times W_m)$	I_3
3	Bus	2.558.774	0,34	881.848,20	6.605.762,85	0,8993
3	BRT	0	0,54	0,00		
0	Ferry Boat	0	0,62	0,00		
4	Train	1.306.361	0,78	1.016.061,18		
5	Subway	1.393.767	1,00	1.393.767,00		
5	Bus + Bus	3.286.025	0,34	1.132.485,80		
7	Bus + BRT	436.879	0,44	194.210,47		
0	Bus + Ferry Boat	659.925	0,48	317.193,99		
0	Bus + Train	1.306.364	0,56	733.141,01		
4	Bus + Subway	1.393.767	0,67	937.055,21		
2						

Accessibility Index Calculation

Finally, through Equation VII, the accessibility index for each census area of the study area was calculated. As an example, Table 8 demonstrates the indexing calculation memory for sector 330455705060042:

Table 8 - Memory of the Accessibility Index calculation for the sector 330455705060042

Indicators	Value	Weight	Accessibility Index
I_1	0,9278	0,5	0,9179
I_2	0,9167	0,25	
I_3	0,8993	0,25	

RESULTS

The results obtained for indicator 1 show that the highest values are concentrated around the train or subway stations and, mainly, in the central portion of the RMRJ. It should be noted that the main road axes of the study area also show results above 0.5 for indicator 1 (Figure 5). Regarding the results obtained for indicator 2, the highest values are concentrated in the areas simultaneously served by train and subway stations, mainly in the central portion of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The surroundings of the other subway, train and boat stations present, for the most part, results higher than 0.5 for indicator 2 (Figure 6). Finally, the analysis of the results of indicator 3 shows a similarity with the results of indicator 2, so that the highest values are also concentrated mainly in the surroundings of the train or subway stations. However, it is important to note that the areas served by boat stations did not obtain results higher than 0.5 for indicator 3 (Figure 7).

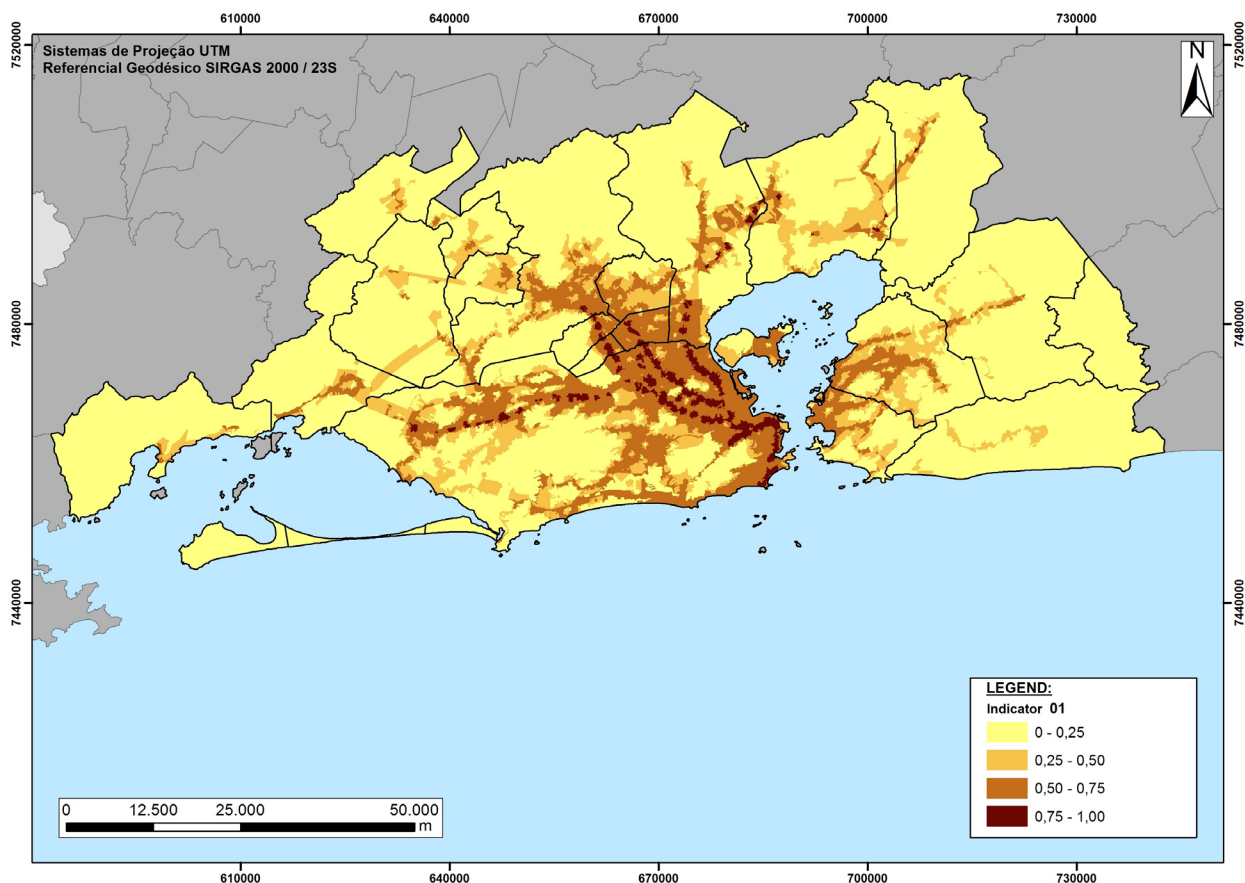


Figure 5 - Map of results obtained for Indicator 1.

The results obtained for the accessibility index (Figure 8) show that the highest values are concentrated in the central portion of RMRJ, covering the central region and the northern zone of

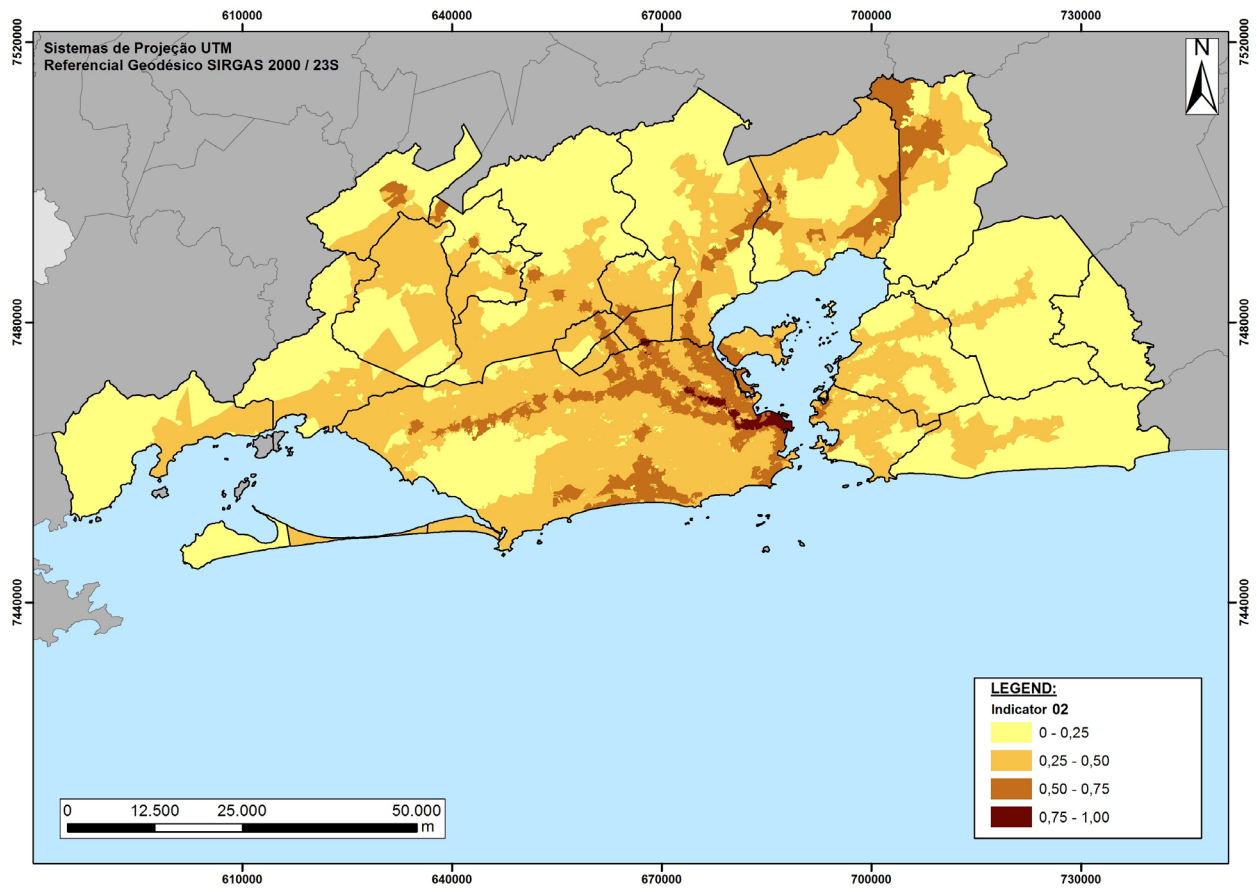


Figure 6 - Map of results obtained for Indicator 2.

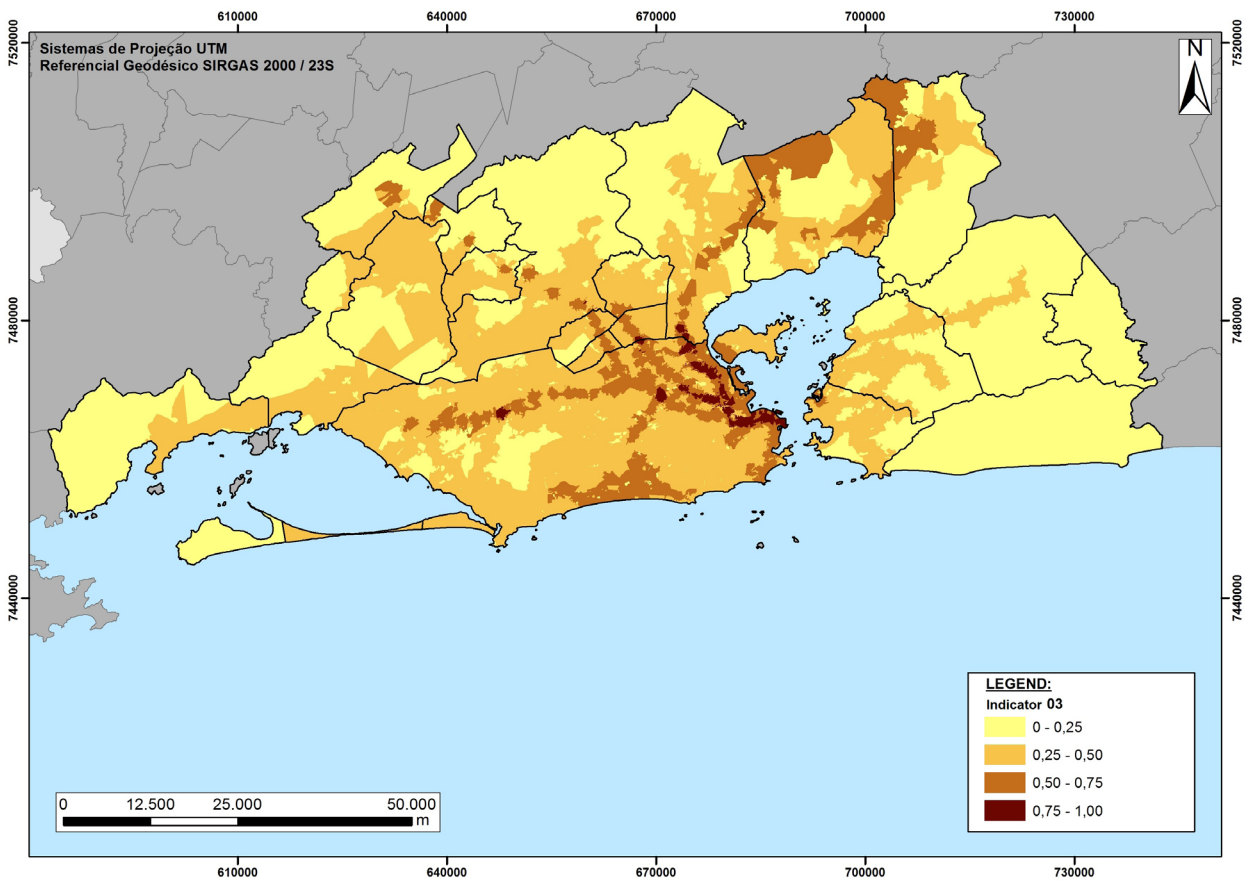


Figure 7 - Map of results obtained for Indicator 3.

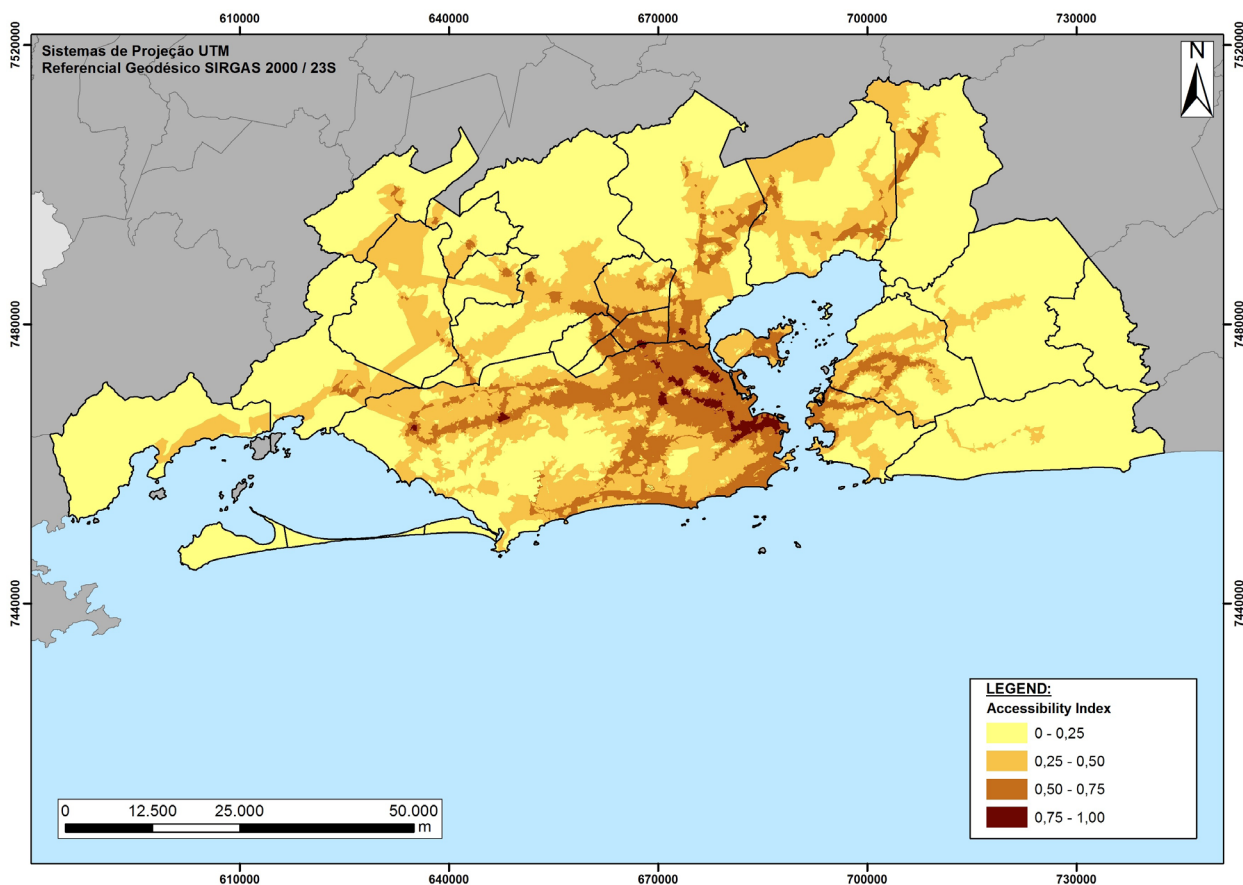


Figure 8 - Map of results obtained for the Accessibility Index.

the city of Rio de Janeiro, as well as the southern portion of the Baixada Fluminense, including the cities of Nilópolis, Mesquita, São João de Meriti and the southern part of Duque de Caxias. This result is explained by the presence of several high capacity modals serving this region, mainly train and subway.

From the central portion of RMRJ, there are several axes with values above 0.5 following the train, subway and BRT lines and around the main road corridors.

As expected, areas served by high capacity modals obtained better results on the accessibility index and areas not served by high capacity modals recorded the worst results, thus, cities of the East Fluminense, such as Tanguá and Maricá, presented a large predominance of values below 0.25.

The average of the indicators and the accessibility index by municipality reinforces the previous analysis, evidencing that the municipalities of Rio de Janeiro, São João de Meriti, Nilópolis, Mesquita and Duque de Caxias have the highest averages related to the accessibility index. The municipalities with the lowest averages for the accessibility index are Tanguá, Maricá, Itaboraí, Seropédica and Mangaratiba, which are peripheral municipalities not served by any high capacity modal (Table 9).

The majority of the population (59%) is located in areas with values between 0.5 and 0.75 for indicator 1, only 11% of the population is located in areas with values above 0.75. As regards indicators 2 and 3, the majority of the population, 62% and 60% respectively, occupies areas with values between 0.25 and 0.5. Concerning the accessibility index, more than half of the population (51%) is in areas that register values between 0.5 and 0.75; 33% of the population is in areas with values between 0.25 and 0.5; 13% of the population is in areas with values between 0 and 0.25, and only 3% of the population is in areas with values above 0.75 (Figure 9).

As mentioned above, the present study started from the premise that socio-spatial segregation is an accomplished fact in the study area, where low-income social classes are pushed out to peripheral areas, and thus, we only evaluated the system of public transportation offered, regardless

Table 9 - Average Indicators and Accessibility Index by municipality

CountieS	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Accessibility Index
Rio de Janeiro	0,6123	0,4866	0,4851	0,5490
São João de Meriti	0,6036	0,4680	0,4725	0,5369
Nilópolis	0,5956	0,4565	0,4788	0,5316
Mesquita	0,5653	0,4533	0,4821	0,5165
Duque de Caxias	0,4898	0,4150	0,4166	0,4528
Niterói	0,4765	0,3714	0,3250	0,4124
Nova Iguaçu	0,4482	0,3558	0,3882	0,4101
Belford Roxo	0,4551	0,3507	0,3671	0,4070
Magé	0,3650	0,3724	0,4034	0,3765
Itaguaí	0,3966	0,3156	0,3338	0,3607
São Gonçalo	0,4097	0,3066	0,2686	0,3486
Paracambi	0,3211	0,3132	0,3851	0,3351
Guapimirim	0,2924	0,3426	0,3861	0,3284
Queimados	0,3396	0,2592	0,3125	0,3127
Japeri	0,3025	0,2690	0,3306	0,3011
Mangaratiba	0,2780	0,2126	0,2462	0,2537
Seropédica	0,2159	0,2538	0,2597	0,2363
Itaboraí	0,2106	0,1462	0,1247	0,1730
Maricá	0,1551	0,1010	0,0542	0,1163
Tanguá	0,0903	0,0026	0,0074	0,0476

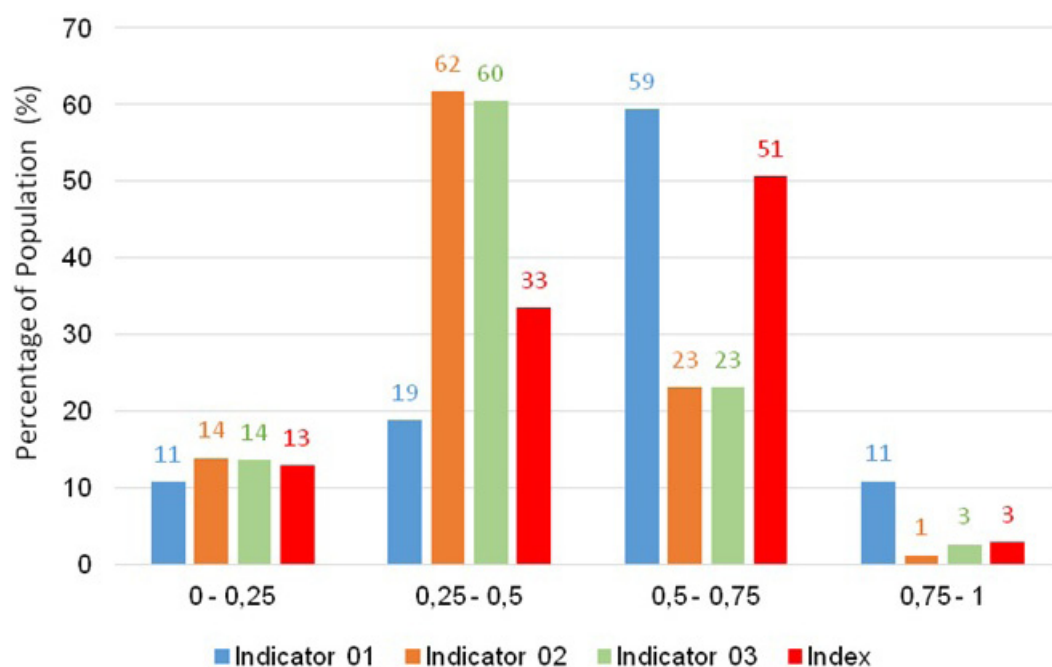


Figure 9 - Percentage of Population X Range of the indicators value and the Accessibility Index.

of the distance traveled. However, without taking into account the “degree of expulsion” of low-income social classes to peripheral areas of the RMRJ, the results of the indicators and the accessibility index show that there is a direct correlation between income and the quality of the public transportation system offered.

In Figure 10, it can be seen that the higher the per capita household income, the higher the average values of the indicators and the accessibility index itself. Figure 11 reinforces the direct correlation between income and quality of the public transportation system on offer by showing that the higher the accessibility index, the higher the average per capita household income in the RMRJ.

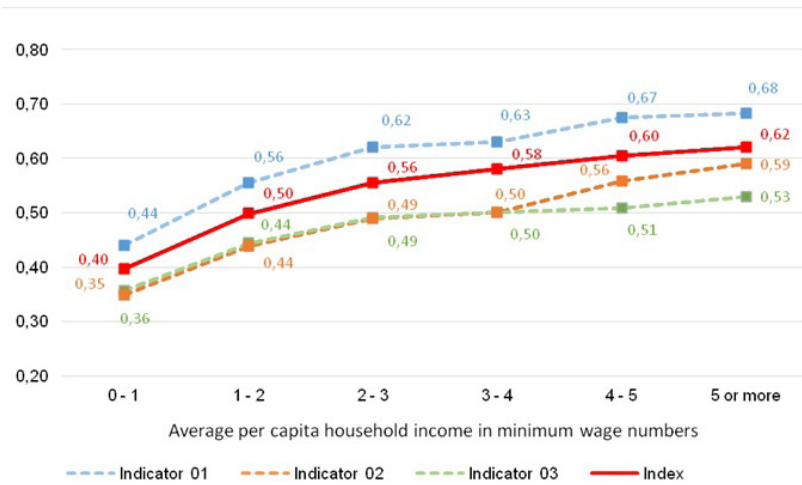


Figure 10 - Indicators and Accessibility Index X Average per capita household income in minimum wage numbers.

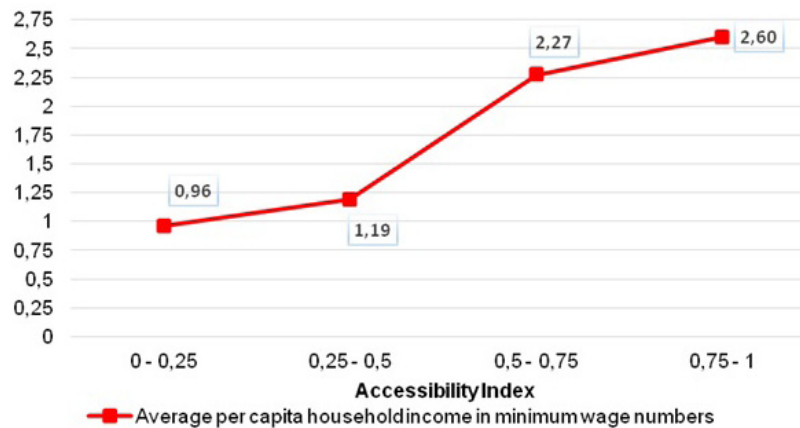


Figure 11 - Average per capita household income in numbers of minimum wages X Average of the Accessibility Index.

Thus, it is clear that socio-spatial segregation in the RMRJ, where the lower the income, the greater the tendency to occupy the more peripheral areas, is repeated in relation to the service of the public transportation system. Therefore, individuals with higher incomes tend to occupy areas with better public transportation service than individuals with lower incomes in the RMRJ.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The present study demonstrated that the public transportation system in the RMRJ is inefficient as an instrument to overcome socio-spatial segregation, since the tendency is for individuals with lower incomes to occupy areas with lower levels on the proposed accessibility index. This trend can be explained by the higher quality of public transport in the central regions and by the increase in value of regions with a qualified transport supply, even in peripheral regions.

A relevant but unaddressed consequence of the spatial heterogeneity of the level of accessibility offered by the public transport system is the formation of irregular land occupations in the form of subnormal clusters in the most central areas by low-income social groups and the highest use of private cars by social groups with a greater purchasing power; these factors generate a series of housing, environmental and urban mobility problems.

The presence of high capacity modals (train, subway, boats and BRT) was an important factor in obtaining good results in the indicators and the index of the present study. Thus, regions lacking high capacity modes tended to present lower results; this could mainly be observed in the East Fluminense region.

The proposed accessibility index met the objective of the present study, but it does not presume to fully comprehend the broad meaning of accessibility, so other indicators can be considered for later studies with different objectives or aiming to improve this index. Another important point is that the accessibility index can gain a greater practical usefulness when compared with data on the demand for journeys.

It is important to stress once again that the proposed accessibility index aims to serve as an instrument for the public authorities to plan a collective transport system whilst requiring few resources, which is why we chose to use simple criteria to define the weight of each mode of travel and for each indicator in the composition of the accessibility index. Therefore, more in-depth studies are recommended in the future to define these weights according to the purpose of each study.

Finally, the geoprocessing techniques were fundamental to enable and streamline the analysis and processes demanded in this study, besides allowing the compatibility of a wide range of data from different sources.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- ALMEIDA, L. M. W.; GONÇALVES, M. B. Determinação de índices de acessibilidade a serviços escolares. In: CONGRESSO PANAMERICANO DE ENGENHARIA DE TRÂNSITO E TRANSPORTE, 2002, Gramado, **Anais...** Gramado: PANANM, 2002.
- BARANDIER, J. R. **Acessibilidade da População Alvo do Programa Habitacional para Baixa Renda na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro**. Dissertação (Mestrado em Engenharia de Transportes) - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 2012.
- CÂMARA, G.; DAVIS, C.; MONTEIRO, A.M.; D'ALGE, J.C. **Introdução à Ciência da Geoinformação**. São José dos Campos: INPE, 2001.
- CASTRO, N. Logistic costs and Brazilian regional development. [S.l.]: Social Science Research Network, 2004.
- CURTIS, C.; SCHEURER, J. Planning for sustainable accessibility: developing tools to aid discussion and decision-making. **Progress in Planning**, l. 74, n. 2, p. 53-106, 2010.
- ECHENIQUE, M. El concepto de sistemas, modelos y teorías en los estudios urbanos. In: ECHENIQUE, M. (Ed.). **Modelos matemáticos de la estructura espacial urbana: aplicaciones en América Latina**. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Nueva Visión S.A, 1975.
- FRANÇA, A. **Indicadores de desempenho espacial estudo de caso: a cidade de Cutitibanos – SC**. Dissertação (Mestrado em Planejamento Urbano e Regional) - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, 2004.
- GEURS, K. T.; WEE, B. Accessibility evaluation of land-use and transport strategies: review and research directions. **Journal of Transport Geography**, v. 12, n. 2, p. 127-140, 2004.
- GOTO, M. **Uma análise de acessibilidade sob a ótica da equidade: o caso da região metropolitana de Belém**. Dissertação (Mestrado em Engenharia Civil), Universidade de São Paulo, São Carlos, 2000.
- GOVERNO DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO. **Plano Diretor de Transporte Urbano da Região Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro 2012**. Rio de Janeiro, 2012.

- GUTIERREZ, J.; URBAN, P. Accessibility in the European Union: the impact of the trans-European road network. **Journal of Transport Geography**, v. 4, n. 1, p. 15-25, 1996.
- HANSEN, W. How accessibility shapes land use. **Journal of the American Institute of Planners**, v. 25, n. 2, p. 73-76, 1959.
- INGRAM, D. The concept of Accessibility: a search for an operational form. **Regional Studies**, v. 5, p. 101-107. 1971.
- KIM, E.; HEWINGS, G. J. D. An application of integrated transport network: multiregional CGE model II: calibration of network effects of highway. Urbana: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 35 p., 2003.
- KOENIG, J. G. Indicators of urban accessibility: theory and application. **Transportation Research**, v. 9, n. 2, p. 145-172, 1980.
- KWAN, M-P Space time and integral measures of individual accessibility: a comparative analysis using a point-based framework. **Geographical Analysis**, vl. 30, n. 3, p. 191-216, 1998.
- LEE M. S; GOULIAS, K. G. Accessibility indicators for transportation planning using GIS. In: **TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD ANNUAL MEETING, 76TH**, Washington, 1997.
- RAIA JR., A. A.; SILVA, A.N.R.; BRONDINO, N. C. M. Comparação entre medidas de acessibilidade para aplicação em cidades brasileiras de médio porte. In: PANORAMA NACIONAL DE PESQUISA EM TRANSPORTES 1997, VII ANPET, 1997, Rio de Janeiro. **Anais...** Rio de Janeiro: Associação Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa em Transportes, 1997, p. 541-552.
- RAIA JR, A. A. **Acessibilidade e mobilidade na estimativa de um índice de potencial de viagens utilizando Redes Neurais Artificiais e Sistemas de Informações Geográficas**. Tese (Doutorado em Engenharia Civil) - Universidade de São Paulo, São Carlos, 2000.
- ROSA, S. **Transporte e exclusão social: a mobilidade da população de baixa renda da Região Metropolitana de São Paulo e trem metropolitano**. Dissertação (Mestrado Em Engenharia de Transportes) - Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, 2006.
- SAISANA, M. et al. **Knowledge Economy Indicators: State-of-the-Art Report on Composite Indicators for the Knowledge-based Economy**. Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Ispra: Italia, 2005.
- SANCHES, S. P.; FERREIRA, M. A. G. Avaliação do padrão de acessibilidade em um sistema de transporte de alunos na Zona Rural. In: CONGRESSO DE PESQUISA E ENSINO EM TRANSPORTES, 17., Rio de Janeiro. **Anais...** Rio de Janeiro: ANPET, 2003.
- SANTOS, A. C.; ZANDONADE, E.; CAMPOS, V. B. G. Proposta de um modelo para análise de acessibilidade no transporte de cargas. In: CONGRESSO DE PESQUISA E ENSINO EM TRANSPORTES, 18., Florianópolis. **Anais...** Rio de Janeiro: ANPET, 2004.
- SILVA, M. A. **Estudo da Incorporação da Acessibilidade à Atividade na Análise de Demanda por Viagens Encadeadas**. Tese (Doutorado em Engenharia Civil). Escola de Engenharia de São Carlos, Universidade de São Paulo, São Carlos, 2011.
- VASCONCELLOS, E. A. **Transporte Urbano, Espaço e Equidade. Análise das políticas públicas**. São Paulo: NetPress. 1996.
- VASCONCELLOS, E. A. **Transporte Urbano nos Países em Desenvolvimento: reflexão e propostas**. São Paulo: Annablume. 2000.
- VICKERMAN, R. Accessibility, attraction, and potential: a review of some concepts and their use in determining mobility. In: **Environment and Planning A** 6, p. 675-691. 1974.