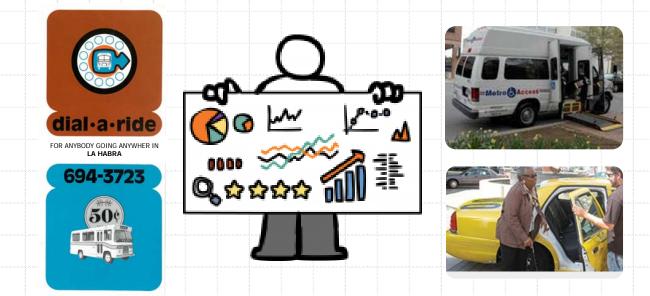
# DRT Performance Measurement: the U.S. Experience

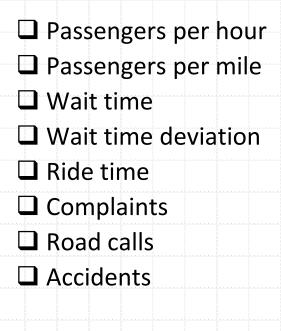


International Conference on Demand Responsive Transportation Breckenridge, Colorado September 2016



# **DRT Performance Measurement: The Early Years**

### Performance Measures for Dial-A-Ride Service



DAVE SYSTEMS, INC.







## **DRT Performance Measures: The Many**

#### Table 4-1: Common Performance Measures Used For DRT\*

**Operating Cost per Passenger Trip Operating Cost per Vehicle Hour Operating Cost per Vehicle Mile Operating Cost per Passenger Mile** Passenger Revenue per Total Operating Cost (Farebox Recovery Ratio) Passenger Trips per Vehicle Hour Passenger Trips per Vehicle Mile Accidents per 100,000 Vehicle Miles **No-Shows per Scheduled Trips On-Time Pick-Ups to Total Pick-Ups** (On-Time Performance) Complaints per 1,000 Passenger Trips Average Trip Length Average Vehicle Travel Time System Speed **Response Time** (As measured by the minimum time between when service is

requested and when provided)

Trip Denials per Trips Requested

N



\* From TCRP Report 124

## **DRT Performance Measurement: ADA Paratransit**

### ADA Service Criteria, Ensuring Comparability

- 1. Service Area: Service must be provided in <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-mile corridors around bus routes and rail stations.
- 2. **Reservations**: Trip reservations for any particular day must be taken during business hours on the day before, and, optionally, up to 14 days in advance.
- **3. Fares.** The fare can be no more than twice the non-discounted fare for fixed route service.
- 4. Trip purpose. There can be no restrictions or priorities based on trip purpose.
- 5. Hours and days of service. Service must be provided during the same hours and days as the fixed route service.
- 6. Capacity constraints. Service must be provided without capacity constraints, meaning no waiting lists for service, trip caps, or pattern or practices of a substantial number of trip denials, untimely pick-ups, or excessively long trips
- Performance Measures To Ensure Compliance
  - Trip denials
  - Missed trips
  - □ On-time performance
  - □ Travel time (on-board trip length)
  - □ Telephone availability for trip reservations (hold time, etc.)



## **DRT Performance Measurement: Typology of Systems**

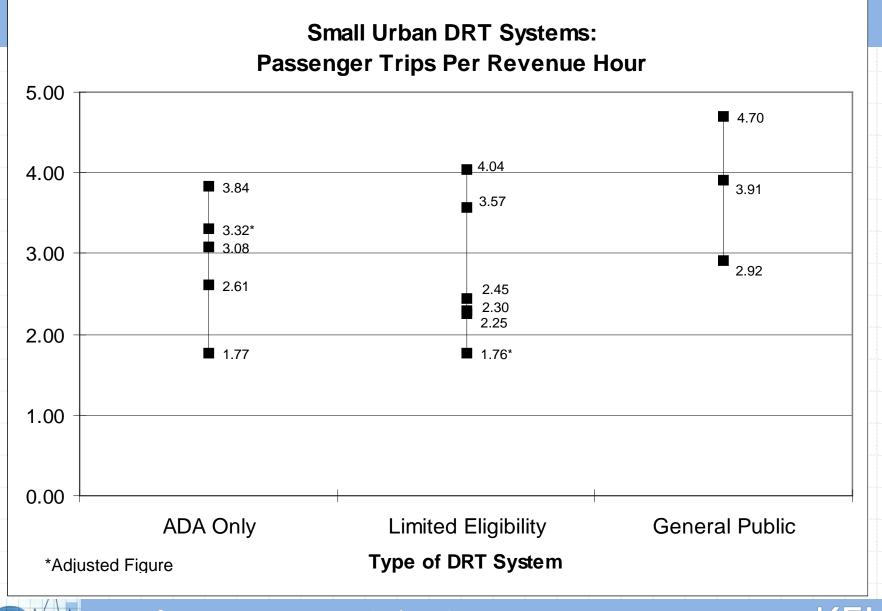
#### Table 5-2: TYPOLOGY OF DRT SYSTEMS \*

	Small Urban DRT Systems 50,000 – up to 200,000 Population			Large Urban DRT Systems 200,000 - 1 Million Population		Largest Urban DRT Systems Over 1 Million Population	
~	ADA Paratransit Only	Limited Eligibility DRT	General Public DRT	ADA Paratransit Only	Other DRT	ADA Paratransit Only	Other DRT

\* From TCRP Report 124





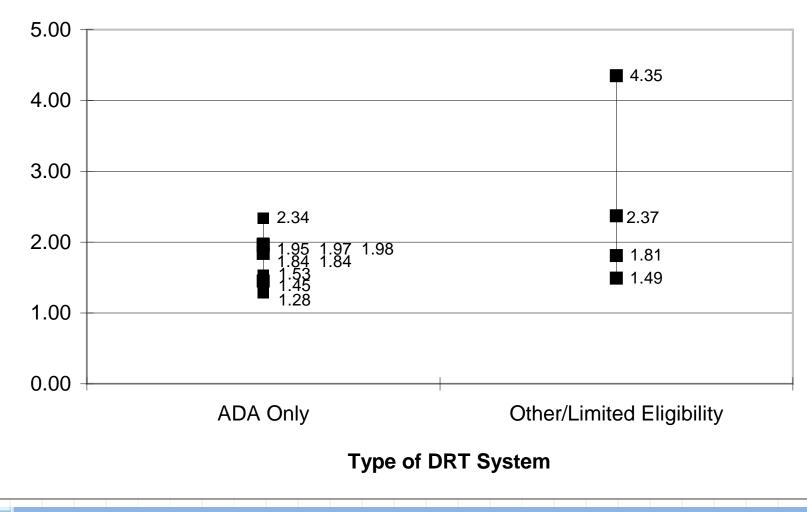


DRT Performance Measurement in the U.S.



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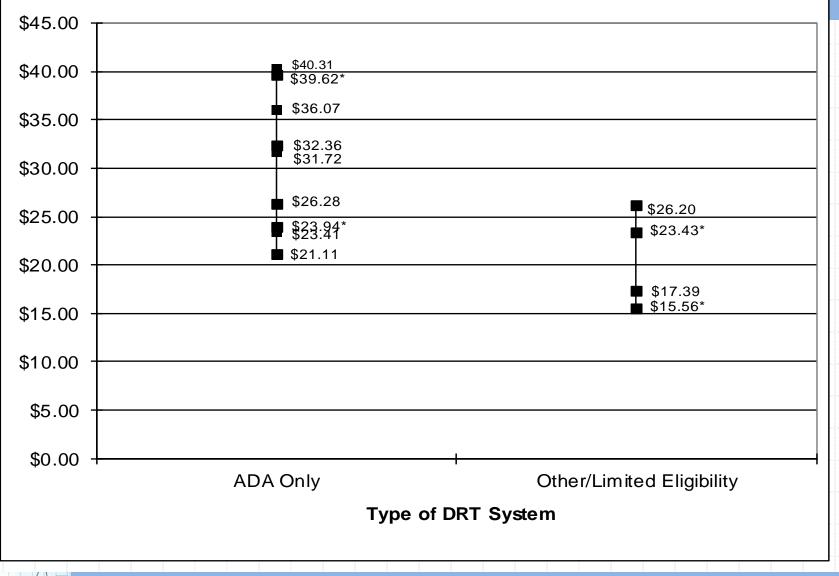
### Largest Urban DRT Systems: Passenger Trips Per Revenue Hour



DRT Performance Measurement in the U.S.



#### Largest Urban DRT Systems: Operating Cost Per Passenger Trip



DRT Performance Measurement in the U.S.



8

# **Measuring Performance: Data?**

## National Transit Database (NTD)

- Established by Congress in 1974
- Repository of data on the financial, operating and asset condition of US transit agencies
- Who reports:
  - □ Transit agencies receiving funds from the
    - Federal grant programs for urban and rural transit
  - □ 660+ transit agencies submit data
  - Data products:
    - □ Transit profiles: Frequently sought data on any transit provider
    - National transit summaries and trends
    - □ Time series data on transit systems dating back to 1991
    - □ Up-to-date time series of monthly ridership data
    - □ Time series of safety data







## **DRT Performance Measurement: the U.S. Experience**

### Current Focus: Sustainable?

A Large Urban Transit Agency's ADA Paratransit Service: 2015 Baseline and 2025 Forecast

 2015 Ridership	2015 Operating Cost	2025 Ridership	2025 Operating Cost
2.2 M	\$98 M	3.1 M	\$168.4 M

### Towards Sustainability: Small Sample of Options

- Demand management
  - Bus stop and pedestrian infrastructure improvements
  - Travel training
  - Trip-by-trip eligibility enforcement
- Leverage human service agencies
  - Vehicles
  - Subsidy
- Cost reduction
  - Non-dedicated providers (taxis, others)



