SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT AN EVALUATION OF ARTICULATED BUSES
(CA-08-0089)

AUGUST, 1981
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This is the final report for: An Evaluation of Articulated Buses (SCAG 8052.02/CA-09-0089). The report will review findings, draw conclusions, and make recommendations regarding the District's initial implementation of service and in-service analysis of thirty, AMG/MAN, sixty foot, three door articulated buses (AB) purchased in 1978.

The evaluation will concentrate on three areas of review and analysis:
o Operations

- Deployment
- Reliability
- Productivity
- On-time Performance
- Stops and Zones
- Safety
- Maintenance
- Road Calls
- Major Problem Areas
- Parts Cost Comparison
- Fuel Mileage Comparison
o Marketing Survey
- Public and Operator Attitudes

Results of this evaluation are intended to generally guide the District in determining the potential applicability of high capacity articulated buses as well as guide SCRTD in making decisions regarding future acquisitions and utilization.

The over-riding factor behind the initial purchase and subsequent evaluation is for the District to determine if articulated buses can improve the revenue/cost ratio for transit operations.

## BACKGROUND

Approximately two-thirds of the cost of transit operations in the U.S. can be attributed to labor costs. In an effort to more efficiently utilize driver and vehicle resources, thirty, sixty foot, three door, AMG/MAN articulated buses were purchased for evaluation.

It is the District's purpose to determine whether or not the characteristics and benefits attributed to articulated buses, could assist the District in better utilizing manpower and equipment to achieve a more cost effective operation.

In order to determine if articulated buses could assist in achieving this goal, the District decided to mix aritculated and standard buses on two heavily patronized local-service bus lines, the 83 and 91 serving Wilshire and Sunset Boulevards in the West Los Angeles area. Since there was a constraining factor of limited carrying capacity on both lines, it was hypothesized that by adding AB's to the lines, capacity and revenue would be improved at little or no increase in operating cost.

From an operation standpoint, Lines 83 and 91 provide an excellent test ground for the AB's. Under conditions of severe overcrowding and chronic traffic congestion, an accurate vehicle performance assessment could be conducted.

Line 83 carries more passengers than any other line in SCRTD's system. It averages 68,500 daily boardings or 77 passengers per vehicle hour; this is more passengers than many rapid rail lines now carry. A total of 93 buses are assigned to the line, and they operate at one minute headways during A.M. and P.M. peak periods.

The residential density within a one mile banc along Line 83 averages 15,000 persons per square mile. Employment density averages 22,000 persons per square mile.

Geographically, Line 83 extends from the central business district (CRD) of downtown Los Angeles, westward through the communities of Century City and Beverly Hills terminating in the beach city of Santa Monica. The line is 19.1 one-way route miles in length.

Patronage on Line 91 averages 40,000 daily boardings or 79 passengers per vehicle hour. A to $\begin{gathered}\text { al of } 50 \text { buses are }\end{gathered}$ assigned to the line.

The residential density within a one mile band along Line 91 averages 4,350 persons per square mile while employment density averages 7,455 persons per square mile.

Line 91 extends 16.2 one-way route miles from Los Angeles (CBD) through Hollywood and Century City terminating in Santa Monica.

## OPERATIONS

## DEPLOYMENT:

In order to determine how articulated buses should be deployed, an inventory of eligible lines was compiled. The criteria used in developing this list were: frequency of service, operating maintenance bases, non-revenue vehicle miles saved, patronage, revenue based on increased carrying capacity, traffic congestion, equipment mix and scheduling. The initial list identified 14 preliminary liṇes (Appendix I).

Other factors which contributed to the selection of Lines 83 and 91 were:
a Both lines have the highest midday ridership of all candidate lines listed in Appendix I.
a They operate with standees at all hours of the day or night.
o Both lines have a greater capacity to test the articulated's ability to alleviate overloading, and they have high visibility.

- Both lines work out of the same Operating/Maintenance division (3207/3307). This is currently the only division with service bays large enough to accommodate the larger büs.

0 Lines 83 and 91 have terminal facilities which are suited to the larger bus.

- Modification of stops and zones are minimized.
- Both lines operate on wide streets which allow for easy maneúverability.

Service was initiated first on Line 83 in October, 1978 and shortly, thereafter, on Line 91. However, after all buses were received and phased into service, they became so unreliable that the evaluation had to be temporariiy cancelled üntil air conditioning electr:al problems could be resolved. The "fix" was so extensive that to correct the problem, a major portion of the electrical system had to be modified. This resulted in a delay of approximately one year before the evaluation could be resumed.

Based on data obtained in March of 1981, articulateds are deployed as follows:

|  | AM PEAK |  | BASE PERIOD |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | PM PEAK |  |
| Line 83 | 10 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Line 91 | 19 | 11 | 18 |  |
|  | 28 | 21 | 28 |  |

Traffic and loading conditions are particularly severe on both Lines 83 and 91. Congestion is common place at all times of the day and night. Heavy stop and go traffic during the $A M$ and $P M$ peak periods is the rule rather than the exception. Operations on these lines are also characterized by bus stop locations approximately every 200 yards and 2 lanes of traffic in each direction.

## OPERATIONS (Continüed)

## RELIABILITY:

Concern has been expressed regarding the reliability of AB's. In order to properly address this issue, two evaluation periods were selected. The first evaluation was conducted in March, 1981 during a period of cool weather, and the second evaluation occurred in July, 1981 during hot weather when air conditioning would be required. The July evaluation was decided upon in order to determine if high temperatures and the use of air conditioning would affect the reliability of articulated buses.

Thirty articulated and forty-eight series 3100 G.M.C.'s, model \#T8H-5307A were evaluated. During the first evaluation, March 16, 1981 through March 31, 1981, eightytwo (82) percent, or an average of 24.7 out of 30 articulated buses were available for service each day of the test period - Saturday, Sunday and holidays excluded. During the same period, ninety-seven (97) percent, or an average of 46.6 out of 48 G.M.C."s were available for service each day of the evaluation exclusions noted.

During the second test periods, July 20, 1981 through July 31, 1981, the temperature averaged between $83^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and $96^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. As in the March, 1981 evaluation, $A B^{\prime} s$ were compared to G.M.C. model \#T8H-5307A buses. Articulated buses exhibited a $51 \%$ reliability factor with an average of 15.3 out of 30 buses available for service each day. The G.M.C. buses maintaned a $98 \%$ reliability factor with an average of 47 out of 48 buses available for service each day of the evaluation period.

Comparing results from both test periods, the reliability of the G.M.C.'s changed only $1 \%$ from $97 \%$ reliability to $98 \%$. Much more dramatic, was the change for the articulated buses. They dropped from $82 \%$ in March to $51 \%$ in Jüly. When reasons for the change were investigated, there was a definite correlation between hot weather, air conditioning and over heating problems which required buses to be taken out of service.

During the $\begin{gathered}\text { interim period between March, } 1981 \text { and July, }\end{gathered}$ 1981, several reliability spot checks were also conducted. on June 24, 1981, when the temperature reached $103^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, there were only 13 out of 30 AB 's available for service. This translates to 43\% reliability/availability. On several other occasions reliability was determined to be $77 \%$ and 80\%. The latter totals were calculated during May, 1981 when the temperatures averaged in the low 70 's.

Since no long term reliability tests have been conducted, it is impossible to determine the $A B^{\prime} s$ overall dependability. Weather is a definite factor as it relates to the use of air conditioning and subsequent equipment failure. Trends are discernable with reliability averaging about $80 \%$ during optimum weather conditions and $50 \%$ to $60 \%$ during periods of hot weather.

As improvements have been made to air conditioning and other systems, reliability for the $A B^{\prime}$ 's has been improved. However, there does appear to be a point of diminishing returns beyond which additional retrofit programs will not significantly improve the reliability of the articulated buses.

OPERATIONS (Continued)

Although air conditioning continues to be a problem, it should be remembered that currently, this is not the only factor which has affected reliability. Doors, transmissions, heating systems and engine problems combine to account for over $45 \%$ of articulated equipment failures (Table V).

## PRODUCTIVITY:

A review of passenger carrying characteristics of articulated and standard buses on Lines 83 and 91 reveal that out of 924 total trips completed on both lines during a 4 day evaluation, 153 or $17 \%$ were completed by articulated buses.

Of the 153 AB trips, the number of on-board passengers ranged from a low of 2 to a high of 116 with a mean of 61.7 and a standard deviation of 24.2 (Appendix II).

When $A E^{\prime}$ s were compared to conventional buses, seven hundred and seventy-one (771) trips or $83 \%$ of a total of 924 were provided by conventional buses. On-board passengers ranged trom a low of 0 to a high of 104, with a mean of 53.6 and a standard deviation of 21.1 (Appendix II). Combining data from Line 83 and 91 for all conventional and articulated bus trips (924), the maximum number of on-board passengers ranged from 0 to 116 , with a mean of 54.9 and a standard deviation of 21.9 (Appendix II).

Although the AR's exhibited a higher carrying capacity, their potential for eliminating overcrowding on the test lines did not achieve the level of relief originally anticipated. This has been due to several factors. First,

OPERATIONS (Continued)
the $A B^{\prime}$ s are underpowered. As a result, they are not able to maintain their schedules. As they become late, overcrowding is experienced. This, in turn, results in even further delays. A second factor which contributes to delays has been the attitude of the operators. They tend to be intimidated by the buses' larger size and operate them more cautiously. This results in further delays and subsequent overcrowding. It should also be noted that longer dwell times due to more people boarding and alighting also contributed to the overall problem of delays and overcrowding.

In an effort to assign articulated buses in situations where their carrying capacity could be more effectively utilized, plans to deploy them on Lines 308 and 309 "Limited" service will be initiated in September, 1981.

Schedules will be written to accommodate their slower operation and greater capacity. This should eliminate the bunching experienced with the mixed mode operation and, hopefully, will enable the $A B^{\prime} s$ to run on schedule.

Since $A B^{\prime}$ s will be used on the same bus run each day, it is believed that operators will gain confidence in their ability to operate the equipment. As a result, on-time performance should improve with a corresponding reduction in overcrowding. The proposed operation will be evaluated when placed into service in September, 1981.

When we examine how effectively both conventional and $A B$ buses are utilizing their available seating capacity, the conventional bus averaged 53.6 passengers or 105\%* of their seated load capacity. The higher capacity articulated bus averages 61.7 passengers or $95 \%$ of their seated load capacity.

Although the articulated's extra carrying capacity is being used, more effective utilization should result when the new service, previously mentioned, is implemented in September, 1981.

* Assumes the use of a 51 seat coach


## ON-TIME PERFORMANCE:

When AB's were placed into service, they were substituted for standard buses on a one-for-one basis without scheduling modifications. It was not known whether the articulateds would be able to maintain proper headways. In order to determine their on-time performance, data was collected on Line 83 using Automatic Vehicle Monitoring (AVM) technology. A total of 100 observations/trips were evaluated over a four day period. Running time variation was observed and analyzed for both standard $40^{\prime}$ buses* and $A B^{\prime} s$. A summary of the diata is presented in Appendix III.

Observations were made for both eastbound and westbound trips in both limited stop and local service. Data was also collected for three time periods:

- Early Morning (A.M.) 6:30-8:59
- Mid-Day 9:00 A.M. - 3:29 P.M. ${ }^{\circ}$
- Evening (P.M.) 3:30-6:00

Rather than discussing the data in detail, trends will be reviewed. The data is simple and easily interpreted; therefore, a detailed review of the data will be left to the reader.

Eastbound running time variation for articulated buses and standard buses in local service, shows that the AB's require, on an average. 1.9 minutes longer to cover the same distance as a standard bus in the early morning. As time progresses to mid-day and the P.M. periods, 1.3 and 2.9
*GMC model T8H-5307A bus manufactured in 1974 were used for study comparison.
additional minutes, respectively, are required by the AB's over the standard coaches when traveling the same distance. The average alotted running time for east and westbound trips on the test line were 79.4 minutes during the A.M. peak period, 86.0 minutes for midday and 91.6 minutes during the P.M. peak period.

Running time variation for eastbound limited service shows a similar pattern. During the A.M., the AB's average 4.5 minutes longer on the same trip, and during the P.M., 5.5 minutes longer. No mid-day limited service was scheduled.

Westbound local service shows similar differences in running time variation. Differences of 4.5, 6.6 and 5.5 minutes occur for the A.M., Mid-day and P.M. periods, respectively. The $A B$ buses consistently take longer to cover the same distances/routes.

The slower operation of the $A B^{\prime}$ s can be attributed to a combination of operator cautiousness, slow acceleration, lower top speed, poor load distribution and longer dwell times.

Westbound limited trips continue the pattern. Differences of 9.7 and 5.7 minutes appear for A.M. and P.M. articulated trips. When looking at the distribution of additional time required by $A B^{\prime} s$, the mean time for an articulated bus to complete a one-way A.M., Mid-day and P.M. trip as compared to a standard bus is shown below:

## TABLE I

ARTICULATED
Mean Running Time Variation (RTV) \&
Standard Deviation in Minutes

|  |  | AM | MID-DAY | PM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | RTV/STD. DEV. | RTV/STD. DEV. | RTV/STD. DEV. |
| Westbound | (local) | 7.00/ 4.8 | 8.53/2.96 | 4.60/4.58 |
| Westbound | (limited) | $25.50 / 17.72$ | --- | $8.00 / 0$ |
| Eastbound | (10こミ1) | .60/ . 66 | 2.55/1.16 | 3.00/5.05 |
| Eastbound | (limited) | 3.37/2.53 | --- | 8.50/8.79 |

TABLE II
STANDARD BỤS
Mean Running Time Variation (RTV) \&
Standard Deviation in Minutes

|  |  | AM | MID-DAY | PM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | RTV/STD. DEV. | RTV/STD. DEV. | RTV/STD. DEV. |
| Westbound | (local) | .35/8.19 | 1.90/2.19 | -2.50/4.96 |
| Westbound | (limited) | 7.30/.50 | --- | 2.23/6.26 |
| Eastbound | (local) | $-1.33 / .53$ | 1.20/1.48 | .05/3.86 |
| Eastbound | (limited) | - 1.13/ .09 | --- | 3.03/2.99 |

When running standard buses and $A B^{\prime} s$ in a mixed mode operation without schedule modifications, the significance of 1.6 to 12.0 minutes of additional running time per trip for AB's becomes important when you consider that Line 83 maintains 4 minute headways during peak periods. The additional running time certainly explains operation problems which have been experienced -- poor on-time performance, bunching, scheduling and reduced effective capacity in a given period.

## STOPS AND 2ONES:

With the increased length (60') of the articulated bus over a standard bus (40'), it was recognized that bus stops and zones would have to be lengthened and modified.

Prior to the implementation of service on Lines 83 and 91, a survey was made of bus stop zones on both lines. There were 538 total stops, 302 of which had to be lengthened by a minimum of 20'. This extended these zones from the minimum 80" to $100^{\prime}$ or more. A "standard" nearside loading zone is $80^{\prime}$ long.

In order to accomplish the required changes, work had to be coordinated in four jurisdictions: City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, City of Beverly Hills and the City of Santa Monica. Appendix IV summarizes the work which was performed in each of these areas.

Initially, the proposed modifications met resistance from the County of Los Angeles. They suggested that because there already existed a severe shortage of parking spaces and extreme traffic congestion in the proposed area of $A B$ operation, more conventional buses should be added. This would reduce headways and provide additional carrying capacity without reducing existing parking.

The District responded to Coünty concerns by pointing out that $A B^{\prime} s$ were capable of carrying in excess of $91^{*}$ passengers as compared to $71^{*}$ passengers for a standard coach. As a result, it would take 36 standard $40^{\prime}$ buses to equal the carrying capacity of 28 high capacity articulated buses. By using 28 AB 's instead of 36 standard buses, the district would save $\$ 1,320,000$ annually as well as contribute to a lessening of vehicular traffic congestion in the West Los Angeles area.
*Assumes a load capacity of $140 \%$

## OPERATIONS (Continued)

Under the conditions set forth, the District would not add additional standard coaches when service would be improved at minimal additional cost with the assignment of articulated buses.

All other jurisdictions gave their approval for the required modifications as did the County after reconsideration.

## SAFETY:

Prior to implementing service using articulated buses, it was recognized that there were inherent safety problems associated with the use of new equipment. In order to determine the magnitude of potential problems, traffic accidents and passenger accidents were monitored from October 29, 1978 through october 31, 1980.

The District evaluated the operation of 30 articulated buses. $A B^{\prime} s$, for the period of the evaluation, made up 1.2.8 of the total fleet, operated $1,322,200$ miles or $1.34 \%$ of the fleet miles operated. AB's were involved in 236 or $2.1 \%$ of the system's 11,215 traffic accidents which occurred during the evaluation period.

Frequency rates show the $A B ' s$ had a system accident frequency rate of 22.3 accidents for each 100,000 miles of operation while the frequency rate for standard buses was 6.4 accidents per 100,000 miles. The $A B$ accident rate is 3.48 times the fleet average.

Thirty-three percent (33\%) or 78 of the 236 accidents occurred when the bus was either making a left or a right turn. In $36 \%$ or 28 of the right and left turn accidents, the operpator was not aware of the collision. Many of this type of accident go undetected due to the operator's vision being blocked by the trailing unit and the cushioning effect of the articulated connection between the two units.

In an attempt to alleviate right and left turn accidents, the District posted signs on the rear of the buses which read "CAUTION - CORNER SWINGS DURING TURNS." The effect of the signs on reducing accidents has not yet been determined.

The most common type of traffic accidents which involved AB's during the evaluation are described in Table III.

## TABLE III

SCRTD REPORTED
TYPE ACCIDENTS DESCRIPTION

671 Bus making right turn, automobile in left lane struck by left rear corner of bus.

Bus making left turn, automobile in right lane struck by right rear corner of bus.

Automobile collideș with bus while bus is at bus stop.

Bus sideswiped by automobile while passing bus. Bus collides with automobile parked at curb.

Considering passenger accidents, the articulated buses have been involved in 60 or $2.9 \%$ of all passenger accidents in the system during the test period.

The most common types of $A B$ passenger accidents are described below in Table IV.

TABLE IV

SCRTD REPORTED
TYPE ACCIDFNTS $\quad$ DESCRIPTION

$5318 \quad$| Passenger falls alighting from front |
| :--- |
| door. |

6316 Passenger falls as bus is stopping.

It was determined that the reason for passengers falling when alighting from the front door was due to the configuration of the bottom step. Both sides of the stairs were cut on an angle to give clearance for the doors. This angle sometimes causes a person to hook the heel of a shoe causing them to fall. The potential for the same problem existed for the rear door due to a similar configuration.

Early in its investigation, SCRTD recognized this potential safety hazard. In order to resolve the problem, the District equipped its articulated buses with safety features of its own design. There have been no recorded accidents since the District made these modifications in August, 1978.

It was not until August, 1979 that the Office of Defect Investigation of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration notified A.M. General advising them of the allegations of a safety defect. And not until February, 1981 that A.M. General released, for sale, "fix kits" to resolve the problem. Prior to this date, Washington D.C.; Oakland, California; San Rafael, California, and St. Paul, Minnesota transit agencies installed a "fix" identical to or very similar to the one designed by the SCRTD.

Appendix $V$ lists all articulated bus accidents from October 29, 1978 through October 31, 1980.

## MAINTENANCE

Since implementing articulated bus service, there have been problems with frequent breakdowns of certain $A B$ components. Repairs and maintenance tasks take longer, parts are more expensive and more difficult to obtain and maintenance facilities are not adequate.

In order to describe and document some of the maintenance problems, a study of $A B$ road calls was conducted. Appendix VI summarizes 15 categories which account for approximately $74 \%$ of the problems encountered by articulated buses. In descending order of frequency of occurrence are the following major problem areas:

TABLE V
(Articulated Road Call Problems*)

| Doors | 13.98 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Transmission | 13.2\% |
| Air Conditioning \& Heating | 9.8\%** |
| Engine | 9.5\% |
| Miscellaneous (Accidents, Fire, Grab, | $8.4 \%$ |
| Rail, Mirror, Headsign, |  |
| Vandalism, Throttle) | - |
|  | 54.8\% |

* See Appendix VI for a complete listing of road calls.
** This figure (9.8\%) is lower than earlier implied due to retrofit programs which have improved air conditioning/heating performance reliability.

Of the aforementioned problems, air conditioning has been the most time consuming. At the time articulated service was first implemented, air conditioning problems accounted for 25 of all road calls for the articulated fleet. A review of air conditioning related problems showed that most were interlock sensor related. Remaining problems were associated with the overall electrical system.

The electrical system was extremely complicated. As a result, it was susceptible to breakdowns with problems being very difficult to locate and isolate. In order to improve the situation, M.A.N., in conjunction with Trane, made retrofits which eliminated half of the relays, all solenoids, and put the air conditioning electrical system on the main engine.

These simplifications resulted in fewer breakdowns and easier repairs. Improvements are reflected in a reduction of road calls of $15.2 \%$ from a previous high of $25 \%$ for the $A B^{\prime} s$.

During the evaluation period, 270,217 service miles were accummulated on 29 AB's. The buses averaged 1,016 miles between road calls. When compared to a fleet average of 2,139 miles, the articulateds show a frequency rate twice that of the overall fleet.

Another factor with which the District has had to contend is the higher cost of $A B$ parts. In June, 1981, the Purchasing Department identified a representative sample of articulated and standard bus replacement and maintenance parts. The sample included similar parts which are commonly and frequently used in conjunction with the maintenance and repair of $A B^{\prime} s, ~ G . M . C$ model T8H-5307A buses and G.M.C. RTS II-04 buses (Appendix VII). The list includes a total of 39 parts.

Averaging the cost of parts for both groüps (G.M.C. part costs were combined), articulateds averaged $\$ 302.60$ per part while G.M.C. part costs averaged $\$ 220.42$ per part. The $A B$ part costs are, on an average, $38 \%$ more expensive than the comparable parts for the G.M.C.'s.

The increase in fuel costs for the $A B^{\prime} s$ is also of concern to the District. In June of 1981, fuel tests were conducted. Eleven articulated and five G.M.C. model T8H-5307A buses were used to test and compare fuel mileage. The test was conducted over a five day period from June 13 through June 17, 1981.

Fuel mileage for the G.M.C.'s ranged from a low of 1.4 m.p.g. to a high of $4.19 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{g}$. while the range for the $A B^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ was from $1.34 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{g}$. to $2.85 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{g}$. Averages for both the AB's and G.M.C.'s were 1.76 m.p.g. and 2.85 m.p.g. respectively. Reliating miles per gallon to fuel cost, the articulated buses cost the District 1.62 times more than the G.M.C.'s.

Another problem has been the lack of adequate maintenance facilities for the AB's. Currently, the District has only one maintenance base (West Hollywood) out of ll, which has service bays long enough to accommodate the larger bus. Even then, the bays are too nariow for convenient servicing of $A B^{\prime} s$.

Two new maintenance and operating facilities are in the process of being built. When completed, they will have service facilities large enough to accommodate any of the high capacity vehicles.

Other $A B$ related factors which have had a major impact on the allocation of maintenance resources have been initial mechanic training costs, general service cycle costs, and 3 axle/turntable maintenance.

An on-board survey of riders was conducted in May, 1980 to ascertain passenger opinions regarding the articulated bus and some of its features. On May 28 , ten one-way trips on Line 83 and eight one-way trips on Line 91 were surveyed.

Two experienced interviewers distributed and collected selfadministered questionnaires. A total of 1,056 usable questionnaires were obtained, approximately a $50 \%$ rate of return. The sample error at the $95 \%$ confidence level was $\pm$ 2.5\%. A summary of the analysis is provided in Apperdix VíII.

Overall, $67 \%$ of the respondents preferred to ride $A B^{\prime} s$ in preference to standard buses. Males and riders under 50 years of age were more often in favor of $A B^{\prime} s$ than were females and riders over 50. Seventy-five percent of the male respondents and $78 \%$ of those under 30 preferred articulated buses over standard coaches.

A majority of the respondents in all categories considered the $A B ' s$ better than standard buses in terms of comfort. Sixty-three percent said the $A B^{\prime}$ s were more comfoztable, and $62 \%$ said the air conditioning was better.

Over $62 \%$ of the respondents thought the $A B^{\prime}$ s were safer and over $93 \%$ indicated that it is easier to get a seat. More than $69 \%$ of those responding indicated the front entrance of the $A B$ 's was easier to use. Females and riders over 50 years old were more likely to claim that the rear exit was harder to use.

Sixty-one percent of the passengers surveyed preferred to sit in the front section of the bus. Among females, 74\% preferred the front, and among respondents over 50, the percentage was 83. The chief reasons for preferring the front were: to watch for stops; avoid the smoking and radio playing and other activities that take place in the rear of the bus; to experience a better ride; to feel safer.

The reason given most often for preferring to ride in the rear of the bus was that it is less crowded and more comfortable. Nearly $83 \%$ of the respondents preferred to sit in forward-facing seats.

The line number display at the rear of the AB's was found to be helpful by $73 \%$ of the respondents. Most who said the display was not helpful, claimed that they had never seen it or that it was hard to find. A quarter of the respondents indicated the noise level on the $A B^{\prime} s$ is higher than on the standard buses.

## CONCLUSION

As was stated earlier, the over-riding factor behind the initial purchase and subsequent evaluation of the AB's, was to determine if they could improve the revenue/cost ratio for the District's transit operations. In order to accomplish this goal, it would be necessary to either reduce the cost of providing service or increase capacity and related revenue with relatively little cost increase.

In a mixed mode operation without scheduling changes to accommodate the $A B^{\prime \prime} s ;$ it was found that neither revenues nor operating cost savings could be maximized. In the case of revenues, they did not increase appreciably because of several factors. First, there must be a capacity-constraint on the existing service. By removing the constraint, ridership will increase causing revenues to improve. Although capacity-constraints were evident on Lines 8.3 and 91, a second factor; scheduling, was not modified so the AB's ađditional carrying capacity was never fully realized. With regard to operational cost savings, achieving this goal is dependent upon being able to use fewer buses, thereby, reducing both operator and vehicle costs. Since AB's were substituted on a one-for-one basis without scheduling changes, a savings in buses never occurred.

Generally, when all factors are taken into consideration, AB's in a mixed mode operation, are less cost effective than 'comparable standard $40^{\prime}$ buses. This conclusion is based on findings of increased fuel, maintenance and parts cost; poor on-time performance; reduced equipment reliability; higher initial start up costs and lower productivity than was found for standard G.M.C. coaches to which they were compared. The revenue/cost ratio of . 50 and .52 for $A B ' s$ and standard buses, respectively, supports this conclusion (Appendix IX).

This is not to say that $A B^{\prime}$ s are not cost effective under different conditions - only that they were not found to be effective under the circumstances described. Further evaluation is planned for the AB's. In September, 1981, the mixed mode operation will be terminated and $A B^{\prime} s$ will be placed in "Limited" service on Line 308. They will be the only buses to provide service on line 308 during the base period and schedules will be written to accommodate their slower operation and higher capacity. An evaluation as to their cost effectiveness will be prepared and final recommendations will be prepared.

Since the articulated büses on which this report is based were among the first in the U.S., they reflect a highly European configuration. As such, experience on these buses should not be condemnatory of domestic or improved foreign articulated büses.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I

Candidate lines for articulated service:
a. Line 3 West Sixth - South Central
b. Line 4 Olympic - Melrose
c. Line 5 Hawthorne Blvd. - Union Station
d. Line 6 South Vermont - York Blvd.
e. Line 9 West Jefferson - Huntington Park
f. Line 26 East lst Street - West Pico
g. Line 28 West 3rd Street - Whittieer Blva.
h. Line 29 West 7th Street - South San Pedro
i. Line $4 i$ Alvarado Street
j. Line 44 Beverly Blvd. - West Adams
k. Line 50 Florence - Soto

1. Line 83 Wilshire Blvd.
m. Line 91 Hollywood Blvd.
n. Line 95 Vermont - Vernon

## APPENDIX II

## AGTICULATED EUSES VEMJGLE MURERS $9200-9220$



 a standand ocyalion or 24.2

## APPENDIX II

## (Continued)

## anticubareo muscs- wericte mumeers $9200-9220$



 a Stiandand oeviation oí 26.2

## APPENDIX II

## (Continued)

## CONVEMYIONAL TYPE BUSES



OF 926 TOTAL TID
 a Stamdakd deviation of 21.1

## APPENDIX II

## (Continued)

## CORVENTIOMAL TYPE OUSES



 A STAMDAhO OEVIATION OB 21.1

## APPENDIX II

## (Continued)

COMBINED DATA- ARTJCULATED-CONVENTiOMAL



 AEAN OF SG.G AME A STAMDAGO DEviATION Of 21.9

RUN TIME (R.T.) VARIANCE

## ARTICULATED VS. STANDARD BUSES

$$
\begin{array}{lcc}
\quad \frac{A M}{M I D-D A Y} & & \frac{P M}{} \\
\text { Average R.T. Average R.T. Average R.T. } \\
\text { Variance in } & \text { Variance in Variance in } \\
\text { Minutes } & \text { Minutes } & \text { Minutes }
\end{array}
$$

| DATE OF DIRECTIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5-6-80 | Limited | East | 5.0 | -1. 2 |  |  | 2.0 | 3.1 |
| 5-8-80 | " | $n$ | 1.8 | -0.9 | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | 0.0 |
| 5-9-80 | $n$ | n | 3.3 | -1.2 |  |  | 18.5 | 7.1 |
| 5-14-80 | " | $n$ | - | -1.2 |  |  | 5.0 | 1.9 |
|  |  | Four Day Average | 3.4 | -1.1 |  |  | 8.5 | 3.0 |


| DATE OF |  | DIRECTION | Variance in Minutes |  | Variance in 'Minutes |  | Variance Minutes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OBSERVA- } \\ & \text { T.ION } \end{aligned}$ | TYPE OF SERVICE | OF TRAVEL | Artic. | Std. | Artic. |  | Artic | Std |
| 5-6-80 | Limited | West | 33.0 | 6.7 |  |  |  | 8.0 |
| 5-8-80 | " | - |  | 7.6 |  |  |  | 0.2 |
| 5-9-80 | n | " | 15.0 | 7.1 |  |  | 8.0 | 6.4 |
| 5-14-80 | " | " | 3.0 | 7.8 |  |  |  | -5.7 |
|  |  | Four Day Average | 17.0 | 7.3 |  |  | 8.0 | 2.3 |

## APPENDIX III

## RUN TIME (R.T.) VARIANCE

## ARTICULATED VS. STANDARD BUSES

| AM | MID-DAY | PM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average R.T. | Average R.T. | Average R.T. |
| Variance in | Variance in | Variance in |
| Minutes | Minutes | Minutes |


| DATE OF |  | DIRECTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OBSERVATION | TYPE OF SERVICE | OF TRAVEL | Artic | Std. | Artic. | Std. | Artic. | Std. |
| 5-6-80 | Local | East | - | -1.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | -0.3 |
| 5-8-80 | n | n | 0.5 | -1.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 |  | $-4.3$ |
| 5-9-80 | n | n | 0.0 | -0.9 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 5.1 |
| 5-14-80 | " | " | 1.3 | -0.8 | 1.1 | -0.6 | -1.0 | $-0.3$ |
|  |  | Four Day <br> Average | 0.6 | -1.3 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 0.1 |

> Average $\frac{A M}{\text { R.T. Averāge } R . T . ~ A v e r a g e ~ R . T . ~}$ Variance in Variance in Variance in Minutes
> Minutes
> Minutes

| DATE OF OBSERVA- | TYPE OF | IRECTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TION | SERVICE | TRAVEL | Artic | Std. | Artic. | Std. | Artic. | Std. |
| 5-6-80 | Local | West | 14.0 | 3.5 | 12.0 | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |
| -80 | n | * | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 3.8 | - | 2.3 |
| 5-9-80 | \% | " | 4.5 | -11.4 | 9.7 | 3.8 | 7.7 | -9.5 |
| 5-1 4-80 | n | n | 3.0 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
|  |  | Four Day Average | 7.0 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 2.2 |

(-) Minus numbers denote trips running ahead of schedule.
(+) Positive numbers identify trips running behind schedule.
(0) Indicates on-time performance.
E) Boxes with diagonals reflect trips for which there was no data collected or no trip(s) scheduled.

## ARTICULATED BUS STOPS

LINE 83 CITY OF L.A. COUNTY OF L.A. BEVERLY HILLS SANTA MONICA

LINE 91 CITY OF L.A. COUNTY OF L.A. BEVERLY HILLS

| NO. OF STOPS <br> $(257)$ | 168 | 43 | 46 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EXTENSION <br> REQUIRED | 63 | 23 | 31 |
| SIGN <br> RELOCATIONS | 30 | 12 | 30 |
| PARKING SPACE <br> REMOVALS | 106 | 43 | 73 |
|  | City to paint <br> zones. RTD to <br> do post \& sign <br> work. | RTD to paint <br> zones \& do post <br> $\&$ sign work. | RTD to paint <br> zones \& do <br> post \& sign <br> work. |

TOTAL: 2 Liñes 538 Stops
REVISED: 6-23-78

## APPENDIX IV (continued)

## ARTICULATED BUS STOPS

LINE NO. 83
TOTAL STOPS ..... 281
TERMINALS ..... 4
NEARSIDE STIOPS ..... 201
FARSIDE STOPS ..... 78
MIDBLOCK STOPS ..... 2
TRANSFER POINTS ..... 26
RESTRICTED SIGNS (NO RED CURBS) ..... 11
ZONES 110 FEET OR LONGER ..... 87ZONES NEEDING ADDITIONAL RED CURB:CITY OF LOS ANGELES111
CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS ..... 24
CITY OF SANTA MONICA ..... 48TOTAL:281

NoTE: 24 zones in Beverly Hills to be extended by RTD Maint. January 27, 1978
APPENDIX IV (continued)
ARTICULATED BUS STOPS
LINE NO. 91
TOTAL STOPS ..... 257
TERMINALS ..... 4
NEARSIDE STOPS ..... 178
FARSIDE STOPS ..... 67
MIDBLOCK STOPS ..... 6
FREEWAY STOPS ..... 6
TRANSFER POINTS ..... 32
RESTRICTED SIGNS (NO RED CURB) ..... 8
ZONES 110 FEET OR LONGGER ..... 54
ZONES NEEDING ADDITIONAL RED CURB:
CITY OF LOS ANGELES ..... 115
CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS ..... 38
LOS ANGELES COUNTY ..... 42TOTAL:257NOTE: 38 zones in Beveriy Hilis and 42 zones in LosAngeles County to be extended by RTD Maint.

APPENDIX V
Date of Miles Date of
Bus No. Service Operated Accident Summary of Accident
9227 11/1/78 51,600 11/3/78 struck vehicle making. R/turn in front of bus 2/1/79 Sideswiped other vehicle while passing

7/16/79 Vehicle operator claims bus struck vehicle 10/20/79 Struck post with right side of vehicle 10/29/79 Passenger caught foot in rear door

6/23/80 Turning right, struck veh with L/rear corner 9228 1/2/78 53,200 1/27/79 Turning right, struck veh with L/rear corner 2/24/79 Passenger fell alighting front door 7/16/79 Sideswiped by passing vehicle

8/11/79 Passenger fell on moving bus
$10 / 30 / 79$ Vehicle cut into left side of bus
12/14/79 Turning right struck veh with L/rear corner
12/20/79 Turning right struck.veh. with L/rear corner
3/15/80 Turning right struck veh with L/rear corner
4/17/80 Struck fire hydrant with R/rear corner
5/20/80 Turning right struck veh with L/rear corner
6/8/80 Turning right struck veh with $\mathrm{L} /$ rear corner
6/15/80 Turning right strück veh with L/rear corner
6/17/80 Turning right struck veh with L/rear corner
6/24/80 Turning right struck veh with L/rear corner
7/15/80 Turning right struck veh with $\mathrm{L} /$ rear corner
9229 1/4/79 54,500 2/28/79 Sideswiped by passing vehicle
3/17/79 Passenger fell in moving bus
8/6/79 Struck by veh while standing in pass. zone
10/16/79 Sideswiped other District bus
11/2/7.9 Struck by veh while standing in pass. zone

Date in Miles Date of s No. Service Operated Accident Summary of Accident 9229 (Continued)


7/31/8.0 Turning right stuck vehicle with left/rear corner

8/14/80 Collided wi.th vehicle parked at curb
9/12/80 Turning right struck vehicle with left/rear corner

10/17/80 Turning right struck vehicle with left/rear corner
$920110 / 30 / 7853,600 \quad 11 / 1 / 78$ Vehicle sideswiped bus

12/11/78 Turning left struck vehicle with right/rear corner

3/3/79 Collision with bus in yard
7/5/79 Vehicle sideswiped bus
10/18/79 Passenger fell. alighting front door.
9202 1/4/79 51,400 3/15/79 Venicle pulling from parking lot
struck left side of bus

## APPENDIX V (continued)



| 9203 (Continued) | $11 / 12 / 79$ Sideswiped other vehicle |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | $5 / 5 / 80$ Moving from curb, collided with |
|  | auto |

2/27/79 Turning right struck vehicle with left/rear corner

3/24/79 Struck in passenger loading zone
4/6/79 Turning right struck vehicle with left/rear corner

6/1/79 Passenger fell on starting bus 10/7/79 Struck in rear by vehicle.

11/1/79 Sideswiped by passing vehicle
12/7/79 Struck in passenger loading zone
3/14/80. Turning right struck veh with left/rear corner

6/2/80 Sideswiped other R.T.D. bus
7/7/80 Colilided with veh parked at curb

| Bus No. | Date of Service | $\begin{gathered} \text { APPENI } \\ \text { Miles } \\ \text { Operated } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | IX v (cont Date of Accident | inued) <br> Summary of Accident |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 8/8/80 | Veh from right broadsided bus |
| 9205 | 10/29/78 | 50,900 | 12/7/78 | Making left turn struck veh |
|  |  |  |  | with right/rear corner |
|  |  |  | 1/4/79 | Struck in passenger loading |
|  |  |  |  | zone |
|  |  |  | 1/26/79 | Sideswiped another bus |
|  |  |  | 8/3/80 | Collision in intersection |
|  |  |  | 9/12/80 | Moving from bus zone, collided |
|  |  |  |  | with vehicle |
|  |  |  | 9/27/80 | Passenger fell on bus moving |
|  |  |  |  | st-raight |
| 9206 | 1/1/79 | 49,300 | 12/29/78 | vehicle broadsided right side |
|  |  |  |  | of bus |
|  |  |  | 4/10/79 | Passenger fell on stopping bus |
|  |  |  | 7/5/79 | Struck in loading zone |
|  |  |  | 7/10/79 | Making R/turn struck veh with |
|  |  |  |  | left rear corner |
|  |  |  | 7/20/79 | Passenger fell on moving bus |
|  |  |  | 11/8/79 | Moving from passenger zone |
|  |  |  |  | struck vehcile |
|  |  |  | 12/8/79 | Struck pulling away from curb |
|  |  |  | 12/12/79 | Passenger fell on stopping bus |
|  |  |  | 2/11/80 | Struck in loading zone |
|  |  |  | 5/1/80 | Turining right, struck veh wi.th |
|  |  |  |  | left/rear corner |
|  |  |  | 5/12/80 | Pass. fell alighting rear door |


| Date of 15 No. Service | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APPENDI } \\ & \text { Miles } \\ & \text { Operated } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Ix V (con Date of Accident | inued) <br> Summary of Accident |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9206 (Continued) |  | 10/22/80 | Passengei fell on stopping bus |
| $920710 / 29 / 78$ | 48.100 | 1/1/79 | Passenger fell on bus |
|  |  | 1/28/79 | Struck by vehicle cütting into |
|  |  |  | curb |
|  |  | 2/5/79 | Passenger twisted ankle |
|  |  | 3/12/79 | Passenger fell on stopping bus |
|  |  | 3/27/79 | Making R/turn struck veh with |
|  |  |  | left/rear corner |
|  |  | 5/29/79 | Passenger fell on standing bus |
|  |  | 7/17/79 | Making right turn struck veh |
|  |  |  | with left/rear corner |
|  |  | 10/24/79 | Struck while in passenger load- |
|  |  |  | ing zone |
|  |  | 11/30/79 | Struck while in passenger load- |
|  |  |  | ing zone |
|  |  | 11/30/79 | Passenger fell alighting front |
|  |  |  | door |
|  |  | 1/18/80 | Making right turn, struck veh |
|  |  |  | with left/rear corner |
|  |  | 6/12/80 | Vehicle sideswiped büs |
|  |  | 6/1.5/80 | Vehicle sideswiped bus |
|  |  | 7/2/80 | Moving from curb, collided with |
|  |  |  | vehicle |
|  |  | 7/3/80 | Turning right, struck veh with |
|  |  | 7/18/80 | Vehicle sideswiped bus |




| 9211 (Continued) | 2/18/80 | Turning right struck veh with |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | left/rear corner |  |
|  | 2/26/80 | Turning right struck veh with |
|  |  | left/rear corner |
|  | 5/29/80 | Struck vehicle in rear |
|  | 6/11/80 | Vehicle sideswiped bus |
|  | 9/2/80 | Turning right, struck veh with |

9212. $10 / 29 / 78 \quad 57,300 \quad 11 / 17 / 78$ Passenger fell alighting front door

11/29/78 Passenger fell on stopping bus 12/22/78 Sideswiped by passing vehicle 3/4/79 Collided with another District bus
.... $6 / 26 / 79$ Turning right, struck veh with left/rear corner

10/26/79 Sideswiped by passing vehicle
1/26/80 Sideswiped other District bus
$3 / 4 / 80$. Turning right, struck veh with left/rear corner

5/5/80 Passenger fell alighting front door

5/31/80. Turning left, collided with veh ahead

6/20/80 Turning left struck vehicle with right/rear corner

| Bus No.Date of <br> Service | Miles <br> Operated | Date of <br> Accident | Summary of Accident |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9212 (Continued) |  | $7 / 22 / 80$ | Passenger fell alighting front |
|  |  |  | door |
|  |  | $8 / 5 / 80$ | Passenger fell on stopping bus |
|  |  | $9 / 20 / 80$ | Vehicle sideswiped bus |

9213 $10 / 29 / 78 \quad 40,500 \quad 11 / 16 / 78$ Turning right, struck veh with left/rear corner

11/28/78 Sitruck standing in passenger zone

4/10/79 Turning right, struck veh with left/rear cor̀ner̀

7/4/79. Turning. right. struck veh with left/rear corner̈

10/21/79 Passenger fell alighting front door
$3 / 20 / 80$. Pulling into zone, collided with moving vehicle

9/10/80 Collides with veh, making right turn
$9214 \ldots 10 / 29 / 78 \quad 55,9.00 \quad 2 / 15 / 79$ Collided with vehicle parked at curb

5/20/79. Turning right, s.truck veh with left/rear corner

7/31/79 Turning right, struck veh with left/rear corner

8/15/79 Struck vehicle making left turn

| Bus No.Date of <br> Service | APPENDIX V <br> Miles Date of Operated Accident | Si nued) Summary of Accident |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9214 (Continued) | 10/1/79 | Turning right, struck veh with |
|  |  | left/rear corner |
|  | 11/6/79 | Struck in passenger loading zone |
|  | 3/19/80 | Passenger fell on standing bus |
|  | 4/8/80 | Passenger fell alighting rear |
|  |  | door |
|  | 4/30/80 | Struck vehicle making left turn |
|  | 10/23/80 | Collision with bus in yard |
| $9215 \quad 11 / 15 / 78$ | 42,600 1/23/79 | Passenger caught fingers in door |
|  | 1/26/79 | Struck vehicle making right turn |
|  | 4/3/79 | Turning right, struck veh with |
| $\cdots$ |  | left/rear corner |
|  | 4/12/79 | Passenger fell alighting rear. |
|  |  | door |
| * | 5/26/79 | Struck standing in passenger |
|  |  | loading zone |
| , | 10/26/79 | Collided with District bus at |
|  |  | corner |
|  | 1/3/80 | Passenger fell on stopping bus |
|  | 4/2/80 | Struck standing in passenger |
|  |  | loading zone |
|  | 10/31/80 | Turning left, struck veh with |
|  |  | right/rear corner |
| 92.16 10/29/78 | $52,500 \quad 11 / 3 / 78$ | Strück standing in passenger |
|  |  | loading zone |




APPENDIX V (continued)

| Bus No.Date of <br> Service | Miles Operated | Date of Accident | Summary of Accident |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9218 (Continued) |  | 12/17/79 | Struck veh making right turn |
|  |  |  | in front of büs |
|  |  | 2/8/80 | P.assenger fell alighting front |
|  |  |  | exit door |
|  |  | 3/19/80 | Struck left post with right |
|  |  |  | side mirror |
|  |  | 3/20/80 | Struck fire plug with right |
|  |  |  | rear corner |
|  |  | 8/11/80 | Struck in loading zone |
|  |  | 8/27/80 | Collision with bus in yard |
| 9219 | 17,200 | 4/16/80 | Struck tree with right side |
|  |  |  | mirror |
|  |  | 6/4/80 | Vehicle cut into bus |
|  |  | 9/25/80 | Collision with bus in yard |
|  |  | 10/9/80 | Turning right, struck veh with |
| $\checkmark$ |  |  | left/rear corner |
| 9220 12/20/78 | 48,800 | 2/27/79 | Passenger fell exiting front |
|  |  |  | door |
|  |  | 5/7/79 | Struck standing in passenger |
|  |  |  | loading zone |
|  |  | 5/24/79 | Sideswiped by passing vehicle |
|  |  | 8/17/79 | Passenger fell on stopping bus |
|  |  | $3 / 18 / 80$ | Making right turn, struck veh |
|  |  |  | with left/rear corner |
|  |  | 5/29/80 | Passenger fell on stopping bus |


| Bus No.Date of <br> Service | Miles Operated | Date of Accident | Summary of Accident |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9220 (Continued) |  | 8/29/80 | Passenger fell on stopping bus |
|  |  | 9/23/80 | Sideswiped by other R.T.D. bus |
| $922110 / 30 / 80$ | 60,400 | 12/29/7.8 | Struck standing in passenger |
|  |  |  | loading zone |
|  |  | 1/30/79 | Struck standing in passenger |
|  |  |  | loading zone |
|  |  | 1/31/79 | Struck other District bus |
|  |  |  | while passing |
|  |  | 2/22/79 | Vehicle pulled from driveway |
|  |  |  | into side of bus |
|  |  | 3/13/79 | Struck standing in passenger |
|  |  |  | loading zone |
|  |  | 3/18/79 | Turning right, struck veh with |
| . |  |  | left/rear corner |
|  |  | 11/27/79 | Sideswiped by passing vehicle |
|  |  | 1/3/80 | Struck standing passenger |
|  |  |  | loading zone |
| $\dot{\square}$ |  | 6/24/80 | Collision with bus in yard |
|  |  | 8/22/80 | Passenger falls alighting |
|  |  |  | front door |
|  |  | 10/9/80 | Turning right, struck veh with |
|  |  |  | left/rear corner |
| 9222 10/29/78 | 46,700 | 3/28/79 | Vehicle struck by bus pulling |
|  |  |  | to curb |
|  |  | 5/4/79 | Sideswiped by passing vehicle |


| Bus No.Date of <br> Service | APPENDIX V (con <br> Miles Date of Operated Accident | inued) <br> Summary of Accident |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9222 (Continued) | 12/14/79 | Passenger fell boarding stand |
|  |  | ing bus |
| 9223 12/20/78 | 49,700 5/23/79 | Sideswiped other District bus |
|  | 7/9/79 | Turning right, struck veh with |
|  |  | left/rear corner |
|  | 8/12/79 | Struck vehicle in rear |
|  | 9/18/79 | Sideswiped by passing vehicle |
|  | 10/12/79 | Passenger caught in rear door |
|  | 11/21/79 | Turning right, struck veh |
|  |  | with left/rear corner |
|  | 11/21/79 | Turning right, struck veh |
|  |  | with left/rear corner |
|  | 2/29/80. | Struck standing in passenger |
|  |  | loading zone |
|  | 4/4/80 | Moving from zone, struck |
|  |  | passing vehicle |
|  | 5/6/80 | Turning left, collision with |
|  |  | vehicle from ahead |
|  | 5/6/80 | Turning left, collision with |
|  |  | vehicle from ahead |
|  | 5/20/80 | Struck in loading zone |
|  | 5/24/80 | Passenger fell alighting |
|  |  | front door |
|  | 5/29/80 | Bus sideswipes vehicle while |
|  |  | passing |




| Bus No.Date of <br> Service | $\begin{gathered} \text { APPE } \\ \text { Miles } \\ \text { Operated } \end{gathered}$ | IX V (con Date of Accident | i nued) Summary of Accident |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.226 (Continued) |  | 9/19/79 | Passenger fell alighting |
|  |  |  | front door |
|  |  | 11/2/79 | Sideswiped by passing vehicle |
|  |  | 11/29/79 | Turning right struck veh |
|  |  |  | with left/rear corner |
|  |  | 11/30/79 | Turning right struck veh |
|  |  |  | with left/rear corner |
|  |  | 4/18/80 | Turning left struck veh |
|  |  |  | with right/rear corner |

## ARTICULATED BÜS

## ROAD CALLS

ENGINE ..... 34 ..... 12.78\%
Cooling System ..... 15
Fuel System ..... 1
Low Oil ..... 3
No Start ..... 1
Slow Bus ..... 8
Smoke ..... 2
Stall ..... 4
TRANSMISSION
Noisy ..... 1
No Shiff ..... 2
ELECTRICAL
1
Battery
1
Exterior Lights
4
Interior Lights
17
Passenger Signal24
DOORS
Front ..... 7
Interlock ..... 5
Rear ..... 34
slow ..... 4
RADIO ..... 2 .....  $75 \%$
No Receive ..... 1
No Send ..... 1
MISCELLANEOUS ..... 30 ..... $11.28 \%$
Accident ..... 10
Fire1
Grab Rail ..... 1
Headsign ..... 10
Mirrors ..... 3
Vandalism ..... 3
Throttle ..... 2
BRAKES ..... 17
$6.39 \%$
Lock ..... 11
Hand ..... 2
Pull/Grab ..... 4
TIRES
STEERING $.75 \%$ 2 .....  $75 \%$
12 ..... 4. $51 \%$
Flat ..... 12
Hard ..... 2
UNDER CARRIAGE ..... 17 ..... $6.39 \%$
Air Bags
ChassisNoise
WINDOWS \& GLASS1142
Cracked ..... 3
Swinging ..... 3
3AIR CONDITIONING \&HEATING
Air35
FARE BOX
6 ..... $2.25 \%$2

## APPENDIX VII <br> PARTS COST COMPARISON

ARTICULATED VS. G.M̈.C. RTSSII


## APPENDIX VII (continued)

## PARTS COST COMPARISON

## ARTICULATED VS. G.M.C. RTS-II

| PARTS NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | $\cos$ T |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Artic. | Std. |
| 51.01201 .0218 | Liñèr, Cyl. | 115.89 |  |
| 51.07176 | Liner, Cyl. |  | 50.16 |
| 51.02310 .0073 | Ring Starter Gear | 71.77 |  |
| 5110893 | Ring Starter Gear |  | 43.70 |
| 51.02301 .7337 | Flywheel | 439.77 |  |
| 5107635 | Flywheel |  | 621.15 |
| 51.02115 .6006 | Sprocket, Crinkshft | 116.45 |  |
| 5117588 | Sprocket, Crakshft |  | 23.24 |
| 51.01110 .6413 | Bearing Main (St.) | 19.84 |  |
| 5196319 | Bearing Main (St.) |  | 7.61 |
| 51.01111 .6415 | Bearing Thrust (St.) | 68.25 |  |
| 5117005 | Bearing Thrust (St.) |  | 2.56 |
| 51.04410 .0121 | Bushing Camshaft Br. | 8.65 |  |
| 5196026 | Bushing Camshaft Br. |  | 12.27 |
| 51.01401.6049 | Housing Flywheel | 503.10 |  |
| 5101701 | Housing. Flywheel |  | 990.37 |
| 51.05601 .0047 | Core Oill Cooler | 226.96 |  |
| 8531655 | Core Oil Cooler |  | 230.85 |

## APPENDIX VII (continued)

## PARTS COST COMPARISON

ARTICULATED VS. G.M.C. RTS-II

| PARTS NU̇MBER | DESCRIPTION | $\operatorname{cost}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Artic. | Std. |
| 51,09100,7082 | Turbo Charger | 1,083.60 |  |
| 5101509 | Turbo Charger |  | 839.65 |
| 86,41600,3002 | Rear Bumper | 115.16 |  |
| 2060186 | Rear Bumper |  | 779.17 |
| 81.15101 .0067 | Engine Muffler | 365.89 |  |
| 23.3102 | Engine Muffler: |  | 235.51 |
| 81.43610 .6033 | Leveling Valve | 31.66 |  |
| 4992908 | Leveling Valve |  | 46.64 |
| 51.10101 .6015 | Fuel Injector | 60.56 |  |
| 5229970 | Fuel Injector |  | 96.08 |
| 8127110.6015 | Speedometer | 71.27 |  |
| 5658854 | Speedometer |  | 119.20 |
| 51.02501 .7236 | piston Assy | 37.5 .31 |  |
| 5149048 | Piston Assy |  | 313.47 |
| 86.16000 .6056 | Starter | 855.45 |  |
| 1114739 | Starter |  | 543.19 |
| 51.05100 .6135 | Oil Pump | 216.02 |  |
| 5102019 | Oil Pump |  | 293.27 |

## APPENDIX VII

## PARTS COST COMPAR.ISON

## ARTICULATED VS. G.M.C. RTS-II

| PARTS NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | $\cos T$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Artic. | Std. |
| 81.44201 .6056 | Knuckle Assẏ. | 439.91 |  |
| 795458 | Knuckle Assy. |  | 526.33 |
| 81.39105 .6670 | Eng. Drive Line | 954.82 |  |
| 799692 | Eng. Drive Line |  | 81.17 |
| 81.73803 .5024 | Fuel Filler Door | 41.20 |  |
| 723887 | Fuel Filler Door |  | 76.59 |
| 86/25500.3002 | Door Control Valve | 118.86 |  |
| 2076911 | Door Control Valve |  | 109.93 |
| 81.50220 .0650 | Front Brake Lining | 32.47 |  |
| 2039541 | Front Brake Lining |  | 12.70 |
| 81.52130 .6063 | Valve Assÿ. Brake | 602.15 |  |
| 2017708 | Valve Assy. Brake |  | 103.30 |
| 51.54000 .7059 | Air Compressor | 785.42 |  |
| 2036708 | Air Compressor |  | 569.87 |
| 81.06101 .6150 | Engine Radiator | 1.162 .73 |  |
| 719652 | Engine Radiator |  | 714.70 |
| 81.26401 .6039 | Wiper Motor | 127.01 |  |
| 796743 | Wiper Motor |  | 96.49 |

## APPENDIX VII (continued)

## PARTS COST COMPARISON

ARTICULATED VS. G.M.C. RTS-II

| PARTS NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | $\cos$ T |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Artic. | Std. |
| 51.05502 .0027 | Shell Oil Fltri Bowl | 48.48 |  |
| 2419674 | Shell Oil Eltr Bowl |  | 70.96 |
| 81.33118 .0007 | Filter Oil (Trans) | 22.94 |  |
| 2054371 | Filter Oil (Trans) |  | 167.25. |
| 5977068 | Water Mod. Valve | 117.79 |  |
| 2490770 | Water Mod. Valve |  | 29.70 |

## APPENDIX VIII

Results
"Do you personally prefer to ride on the other RTD buses, or on the articulated buses?"

|  | All <br> Respondents | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prefer articulated buses | 66.98 | 77.9\% | 71.1\% | 49.7\% | 75.2\% | 61.38 |
| Prefer regular buses | 33.18 | $22.1 \%$ | 28.98 | 50.38 | 24.8\% | 38.78 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

937 Respondents

Except for respondents under 30 years of age, there are no significant shifts in opinion regarding preference for the articulated bus. If anything, the under 30 group is more in favor of the articulated bus than when first polled on the subject 14 months previously. When responses are compared by gender, a significantly higher proportion of male respondents prefer the articulated bus.
"Compared to the other RTD buses, how do you compare the comfort of the articulated bus?:"

|  | All <br> Respondents | Under $30$ | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| More comfortable | 53.48 | 71.58 | 65.18 | 44.58 | 58.23 | 58.1\% |
| As comfortable | 25.9\% | 22.1\% | 25.4\% | $32.7 \%$ | 24.5\% | 27.8\% |
| Less comfortable | 10.78 | 6.38 | 9.5\% | 22.88 | 7.2\% | 14.18 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

1,000 Respondents

As in the previous study, a majority of respondents under 50 years of age find the articulated bus more comfortable than a standard coach. Males voted in favor of the articulated bus more often than females did. Females in fact, were twice as likely to consider the articulated bus less comfortable than a regular bus.
"Compared to other RTD buses, how is the air conditioning on the articulated buses?:"

|  | All <br> Respondents | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bet-ter | 61.98 | 64.78 | 62.48 | $54.5 \%$ | 65.08 | $56.8 \%$ |
| The Same | 29.78 | 27.58 | 28.4\% | 36.8\% | 27.2\% | 32.68 |
| worse | 8.38 | 7.78 | 9.18 | $8.6 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ | 10.68 |
| Total | 99.9\% | 99.98 | 99.9\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

875 Respondents

A majority of respondents in all groups said that the air conditioning on the articulated bus is better than on the staniard coach.

Compared to other RTD buses, how does the noise level inside the articulated bus?:"

|  | All <br> Respondents | under 30 | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| More | 25.5\% | 20.78 | 31.78 | 19.0\% | 21.18 | 29.2\% |
| The Same | 46.6\% | 43.4\% | 45.9\% | 65.4\% | 45.3\% | 48.4\% |
| Less | 27.9\% | 35.98 | 21.5\% | 15.6\% | 3.3.6\% | 22.4\% |
| Total | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.08 | 100.0\%. | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

907 Respondents

Nearly $47 \%$ of the respondents (and a surprising $55 \%$ of respondents over 50 years old) discerned no difference between the noise level on the two types of bus. Of the respondents who did note a difference, males and respondents under 30 were more likely to say that the noise level inside the articulated bus is less than on a stendard buis. About $30 \%$ of female respondents and those between the ages of 30 and 49 thought articulated buses are noiser than regular buses.

## APPENDIX VIII (continued)

"Do you think the articulated buses are safer than other RTD buses?"

|  | All <br> Respondents | under 30 | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 62.38 | 65.8\% | $57.5 \%$ | 58.28 | 55.18 | 57.38 |
| No | 37.78 | 34.28 | 42.58 | 41.38 | 33.9\% | 42.7\% |
| Total | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

783 Respondents

A majority of respondents in all categories said the articulated buses are safer than other RTD buses. Males and respondents under 30 years of age were more likely to think that the articulated buses are safer.
"Is it usually easier for you to find a seat on the articulated bus than on the regular bus?"

| All <br> Respondents | Under 30 | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 93.3\% | 93.18 | 95.18 | 94.3\% | 95.48 | 91.38 |
| 5.78 | 5.9\% | 4.98 | 5.78 | $4.6 \%$ | 8.78 |
| 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.08 | 100.0\% |

817 Respondents

Over $90 \%$ of the respondents in each category indicated that they can usually get a seat on the articulated bus.

## APPENDIX VIII (continued)

" If you have a choice of seats, do you prefer to sit on the forward-facing seats or on the side-facing seats?"

|  | All <br> Respondents | Under 30 | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forward-facing | 82.8\% | 82.48 | 87.5\% | 90.98 | 85.0\% | 82.1\% |
| Side-facing | 17.2\% | 17.5\% | 12.48 | 9.28 | 14.08 | 17.9\% |
| Total | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

## 978 Respondents

Preference for forward-facing seats was expressed by nearly $83 \%$ of the respondents, a proportion not significantly different than the $85 \%$ reported in the 1979 survey of articulated bus riders. Age appears to influence seat configuration, with the preference for forward-facing seating increasing as respondents get older.
"Compared to the entrance on other RTTD būses, how do you personally find the entrance to the articulated bus?"

|  | All <br> Respondents | Under 30 | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Easier to Use | 59.18 | 72.78 | 71.38 | 54.9\% | $73.5 \%$ | 65.0\% |
| No different | 21.7\% | 2.1 .78 | 18.7\% | 19.38 | 20.18 | 22.5\% |
| Harder to Use | 9.28 | $5.6 \%$ | 10.08 | 15.8\% | 5.38 | 11.5\% |
| Total | 100.08 | 100.0\% | 100.08 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

936 Respondents

Findings in regard to this variable do not differ significantly from those of the previous study. About $70 \%$ of the respondents said the entrance to the articulated bus is easier for them to use. The proportion of riders who said otherwise rises with age. Females were nearly twice as likely as males to note that they found the entrance to the articulated bus more difficult to use.

## APPENDIX VIII (continued)

"Compared to the rear exit on other RTD buses, how do you personally find using the rear exit on the articulated buses?"

|  | All <br> Respondents | Under $30$ | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Easier | 51.1\% | 56.7\% | 50.0\% | 39.3\% | 56.7\% | 44.7\% |
| No different | 27.5\% | 25.5\% | 24.5\% | 28.8\% | 23.8\% | 32.0\% |
| Harder to Use | 21.48 | 16.78 | 25.5\% | 31.98 | 19.6\% | 23.28 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 99.98 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 99.9\% |

912 Respondents

Few significant differences in regard to this variable were noted between the findings on this and the previous study. A significantly lesser proportion of female respondents did report on the later stury that they found the rear exit on the articulated bus harder to use.

There is an obvious direct relationship between age of respondent and likelihood of finding the rear exit harder to use. Respondents over 50 are twice as likely as those under 30 to report more difficulty using the rear exit.

[^0]|  | All <br> Respondents | Under 30 | 30-49 | $\begin{array}{r} 50+ \\ \text { Older } \end{array}$ | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Front Coach | 61.48 | 50.38 | 58.5\% | 83.0\% | 47.28 | 73.98 |
| Back Goach | 38.6\% | 49.78 | 41.5\% | 17.0\% | 52.8\% | 26.18 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

## 912 Respondents

A preference for riding in the front coach is shared by a majority of respondents. This preference apparently becomes more pronounced as the respondents get older. Respondents under 30 were about evenly divided in their opinions, whereas $83 \%$ of respondents over 50 prefer the front coach. The proportion of female repondents opting in favor of the front coach was more than half again as high as the proportion of males stating such a preference.

The reasons given by respondents for their coach preference are shown in the following tables.

## APPENDIX VIII (continued)

PREFER FRONT COACH

| Reason | All <br> Respondents | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Visibility, watch for stop | 25.4\% | 22.58 | 28.98 |
| Åway from smoking dope, radios, wierdos, etc. | 12.9 | 14.0 | 10.7 |
| Better ride quality | 11.5 | 15.1 | 9.4 |
| More comfortable | 11.5 | 15.1 | 8.2 |
| Feel safer | 9.3 | 5.4 | 10.1 |
| Easier to exit | 8.6 | 4.3 | 11.9 |
| Less walk to seat | 5.7 | 4.3 | 6.3 |
| "Habit", "Just prefer it" | 5.0 | 8.5 | 3.8 |
| Better air condition | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Closer to driver | 2.5 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| Less noisy | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| To watch people | . 7 | 2.2 | . 0 |
| Less crowded | . 4 | - 0 | . 0 |
| Cleaner | . 4 | 1.1 | . 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

279 Respondents

## APPENDIX VIII (continued)

## PREFER REAR COACH

Al 1
Reason
Respondents Male
Female

| Less crowded | 36.8\% | 40.0\% | $35.8 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| More comfortable | 12.5 | 13.5 | 10.4 |
| "Habit", "Just prefer it" | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.4 |
| Easier to exit | 7.9 | 3.6 | 13.5 |
| Better air condition | 6.3 | 5.5 | 9.0 |
| Can smoke, "More fun" | 5.3 | 3.5 | 7.5 |
| Front for elderly and handicapped | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| Better view | 3.7 | 5.5 | 1.5 |
| Seats available | 3.2 | 4.5 | 1.5 |
| Feel safer | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| To watch people | 2.6 | 2.7 | . 0 |
| Better ride quality | 1.5 | 2.7 | . 0 |
| Away from driver | 1.1 | . 9 | 1.5 |
| Total | 100.0\% | $99.8 \%$ | 100.0\% |

190 Respondents

Of those respondents who prefer riding in the front coach, about 25\% do so in order to be able to watch for their stop. Another quarter of respondents gave reasons of personal comfort (more comfortable, better air conditioning, less noisy). Thirteen percent of the respondents said they prefer the front coach because riders in the back coach smoke cigarettes and marijuana, play radios, steal, fight and "hassle" other riders. In addition; another $12 \%$ of the respondents said they feel safer in front coach or want to be closer to the driver.

Of those respondents who prefer riding in the rear coach, $40 \%$ say that it is less crowded than the front coach. Personal comfort (more comfortable, better air conditioning, better ride quality) figured in the responses given by 20.5\% of the respondents. Over $7 \%$ of the respondents preferring the rear coach said they wanted to be away from the driver so they could smoke, and generally be with friends and have more fun in the rear coach.

## APPENDIX VIII (continued)

"The bus line number is displayed on a sign at the rear of the articulated buses. Do you find this sign helpful?"

|  | All <br> Respondents | Under <br> 30 |  | $50-49$ <br> Older |  |  | Male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

844 Respondents

Nearly $80 \%$ of the respondents agree that the route number display at the rear of the bus is helpful. The reasons they find it helpful are shown in the following table along with the reasons why other respondents do not find the display helpful.

REAR ROUTE SIGN HELPFUL

| Reason | Al 1 <br> Respondents | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identifies my bus | 64.58 | 50.98 | 70.48 |
| To know if I missed my bus | 24.9\% | 27.38\% | 21.58 |
| Can estimate time with next bus | 5.18 | 5.28 | 4.08 |
| Don't have to $r$ un to front to see headsign | 3.8\% | 4.3\% | 3. 2\% |
| Identify bus if you leave something on board or there is an accident | 1.78 | 1.28 | . $8 \%$ |
| Total | 100.0\% | 99.98 | 100.0.8 |

293 Respondents

## APPENDIX VIII (continued)

## REAR ROUTE SIGN NOT HELPFUL

| Reason | All 1 <br> Respondents | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Never noticed it/ hard to find | 65.7\% | 62.5\% | 70.0\% |
| Don't need it | 19.8\% | 12.5\% | 27. $5 \%$ |
| Frustrating to know you've just missed your bus | $13.5 \%$ | 25.0\% | $2.5 \%$ |
| Total | 100.08 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

833 Respondents

The following tables describe survey respondents in terms of age and gender.

| Respondents <br> Age | All <br> Respondents | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 18 | $11.5 \%$ | $11.0 \%$ |  |
| $18-29$ | 41.1 | 44.5 | 12.08 |
| $30-39$ | 17.4 | 20.1 | 37.0 |
| $40-49$ | 8.4 | 7.9 | 14.8 |
| $50-51$ | 9.6 | 7.0 | 9.2 |
| 62 and older | 12.0 | 9.3 | 12.5 |
|  | $100.0 \%$ | $99.9 \%$ | 14.5 |
|  |  |  |  |

833 Respondents
Respondents Gender:

| Male | $50.4 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Female | 49.68 |
| Total | 100.08 |

904 Respondents


* Total cost for a single one-way trip on Line 83.

1. Labor -

Standard büs:
$\left.\$ 10.27 / \mathrm{Hr} . x \frac{(85.57 \mathrm{mins} .}{1.42 \mathrm{Hr} .}+1.18 \mathrm{~min} . *\right)=\underline{\$ 14.87}$
Articulated bus:
$\left.\$ 10.27 / \mathrm{Hr} . \times \frac{(85.67 \mathrm{mins} .}{1.42 \mathrm{Hr} .}+5.89 \mathrm{mins} . *\right)=\$ 15.84$
2. Insurance -

Standard \& Articulated Buses:

$$
\$ 0.27 / \mathrm{mile} \dot{\mathrm{x}} 19.1 \text { miles } \quad=\$ 5.16
$$

3. Supplies =

Standard bus:

$$
\$ 0.45 / \mathrm{mile} \times 19.1 \text { miles } \quad=\$ 8.95
$$

Articulated bus:

$$
\$ 0.68 / \mathrm{mile} \times 19.1 \mathrm{miles} \quad=\$ 12.99
$$

4. Road Calls =

Standard bus:

$$
\text { s0.035 } / \mathrm{mile} \times 19.1 \mathrm{miles} \quad=\$ 0.57
$$

Articulated bus:

$$
\text { s0.073/mile } \times 19.1 \text { miles } \quad=\$ 1.39
$$

*Average additional running time.


[^0]:    "If you have a choice, do you prefer to sit in the front coach of the articulated bus, or in the back coach?"

