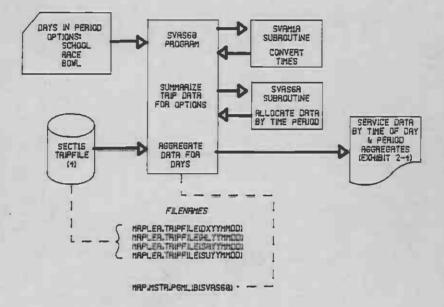
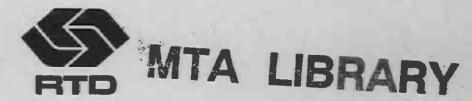
TRANSIT SYSTEM SURVEILLANCE REPORT VOLUME 1 RIDE CHECK PROCESSING SYSTEM





SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

JANUARY, 1987

Itos.

23950352

TRANSIT SYSTEM SURVEILLANCE REPORT

.

VOLUME 1

RIDE CHECK PROCESSING SYSTEM

.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT PLANNING DEPARTMENT PLANNING SYSTEMS SECTION SERVICE ANALYSIS GROUP

January, 1987

FORWARD

Since the writing of this report, significant changes in the ride check data collection methodologies have taken place. Starting around June 1986, the ride check data are being collected using hand-held data collection devices (HHD) instead of paper and pencil method. This has somewhat altered the coding and keypunching phase of the ride check processing.

In the near future, a revised edition of this report will be issued which will highlight the changes brought about by HHD procedures. The revised edition will also describe a new software package that has been developed to analyze the Consolidated Transit Service Policies (CTSP) using the ride check database.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

.

.

.

<u>Chapter</u>	• 	Page
TABLE (OF CONTENTS	1
INDEX (OF EXHIBITS	3
EXECUTI	IVE SUMMARY	S-1
1.0	OVERVIEW OF THE RIDE CHECK PROCESSING SYSTEM	I-1
1.1	Origin of the SCRTD Ride Check Processing System	I-1
	1.1.1Function of Ride Checks1.1.2Department Responsibilities	I-1 I-2
1.2	Satisfying the Demand for Current Data	I-2
2.0	PREPARATION FOR RIDE CHECK DATA COLLECTION AND RIDE CHECK DATA PROCESSING	II-1
2.1	Preparatory Steps for Ride Check Assignments	II-1
	2.1.1 Department Responsibilities2.1.2 Setting Priorities for Ride Checks2.1.3 Scheduling of Checks	II-1 II-1 II-3
2.2	Stoplist Preparation	II-7
2.3	Data Collection Procedures	II-9
	2.3.1 Inventory of Check/Check Status	II-13
2.4	Editing and Coding the Data after the Ride Check	II-14
2.5	Keypunching Ride Check Data	11-18
3.0	RIDE CHECK PROCESSING	III-1
3.1	Introduction	III-1
3.2	Editing of Computer Files	III-1
3.3	Computer-Generated Files	III-3
3.4	Computer Diagnostic Programs	III-5
3.5	Disposition of Ride Checks	
	MTA LIBRAN S.G.R.T.D. LIBI	

4.0	RIDE CHECK SUMMARY REPORTS	IV-1
4.1	Introduction	IV -1
4.2	Profiles - Common Features	IV-1
	 4.2.1 On and Off Profile 4.2.2 On-Board Profile 4.2.3 Ridership Profile 	IV-2 IV-9 IV-9
4.3	Schedule Quality Reports	IV-9
4.4	Tract and Line Totals	IV-19
4.5	Running Time Analysis Reports	IV-19
4.6	Ridership by Line Segment	IV-26
4.7	Faresonoff Report	IV-26
5.0	SYSTEM PATRONAGE REPORTS BASED ON RIDE CHECK DATA	V-1
5.1	Introduction	V-1
5.2	Area Accounts	V-1
5.3	Schedule Quality System Report	V-3
5.4	Ridership by 15-Minute Periods	V-3
5.5	Downtown Report	۷-5
GLOSSA	RY	G-1

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit

• .

<u>Title</u>

Page

2-1	Preparatory Steps for Ride Check Assignments II-2
2-2	Schedule Checking Program II-5
2-3	Schedule Checker Assignments II-6
2-4	Stoplist Procedures II-8
2-5	Data Collection Procedures II-10
2-6	Ride Check Stoplist II-11
2-7	Editing and Coding Ride Check Data II-15
2-8	Ride Check Sheet II-17
3-1	Editing of Computer Files III-2
3-2	Computer-Generated Files III-4
3-3	Computer-Diagnostic Programs III-6
3-4	Disposition of Ride Checks III-8
4-1	Profiles - Title Page IV-3
4-2	Profiles - Branch Arrangement IV-4
4-3	Profiles - Distance Table IV-5
4-4	Profiles - Trip Summary IV-6
4-5	<pre>>Profiles - Directional Totals IY-6</pre>
4-6	On and Off Profile - Trip Data IV-7
4 -7	On and Off Profile - Total at Stop IV-8
4-8	On-Board Profile - Trip Data IV-10
4-9	On-Board Profile - Total at Stop IV-11
4-10	Ridership Profile - Trip Data Explanation IV-12
4-11	Ridership Profile - Trip Data IV-13
4-11	Part 2 Ridership Profile - Trip Oata IV-14

4-12	Ridership Profile - Interval Data	
4-12	Explanation	IV-15
4-13	Part 1 Ridership Profile - Interval Data	IV-16
4-13	Part 2 Ridership Profile - Interval Data	IV-17
4-14	Ridership Profile - Interval Data Summary	IV-18
4-15	Schedule Quality Summary	IV-20
4-16	Schedule Quality by Stop	IV-21
4-17	Tract Totals	IV-22
4-18	Line Totals	IV-23
4-19	Report A	IV-24
4-20	Report B	IV-25
4-21	Report C	IV-27
4-22	Report D	IV-28
4-23	Report F	IV-29
4-24	Report G	IV-30
4-25	Report H	IV-31
4-26	Segment Ridership Report	IV-32
4-27	Faresonoff Reports	IV-34
5-1	Area Accounts	۷-2
5-2	Schedule Quality System Report	۷-4
5-3	Ridership by 15-Minute Periods	۷-6
5-4	Downtown Report	۷-7

•

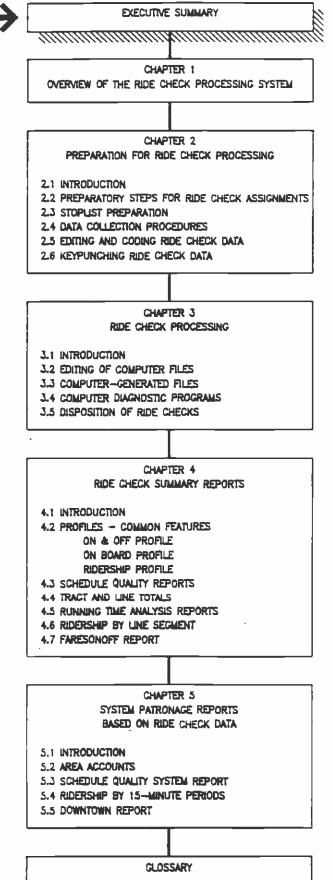
.

.

- 4

•





. .

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Limitations on funding and growing demands for transit necessitate that transit operators utilize a service evaluation system that can accurately measure service performance. Transit operators are being held more accountable for their performance, thus, an increased interest in and awareness of service evaluation methods has evolved. Also, UMTA Section 15 reporting requirements have further encouraged transit properties to collect the data necessary to evaluate transit services.

For the reasons stated above, increasing numbers of transit operators are utilizing systematic evaluation procedures to collect and evaluate data. There is a pressing need for the availability of pertinent data related to service performance due to the uncertainty of present and future funding constraints (i.e., the recent end of the Proposition A Fare Reduction Program or the impact of the Federal Budget on Transit). The quality of transportation planning and decision making is highly dependent upon the availability and adequacy of statistical data. The availability of a comprehensive database allows transit operators to answer questions such as:

- How many vehicles are deployed during the various periods of the day?
- How many vehicle hours of service are provided each day?
- How many vehicle miles does the fleet travel daily?
- How much revenue is generated per day?
- How much does it cost to operate the system each day?
- What is the patronage on the system and individual transit lines?
- Which are the most productive and least productive lines?
- Which lines are overcrowded?
- What would be the impact of service modification, or fare change or both on the system ridership?
- Is the service provided equitable?

The SCRTD Planning Department maintains a comprehensive database and a set of computer programs to address these issues. The database is utilized to carry out day-to-day planning and scheduling activities and to provide the necessary input to satisfy the local, state and federal reporting requirements.

This report describes the various data collection, data processing and analytical procedures employed by the Planning Department to maintain this database.

The report consists of three volumes, namely:

VOLUME 1: Ride Check Processing System

VOLUME 2: Ride Check Technical Appendices

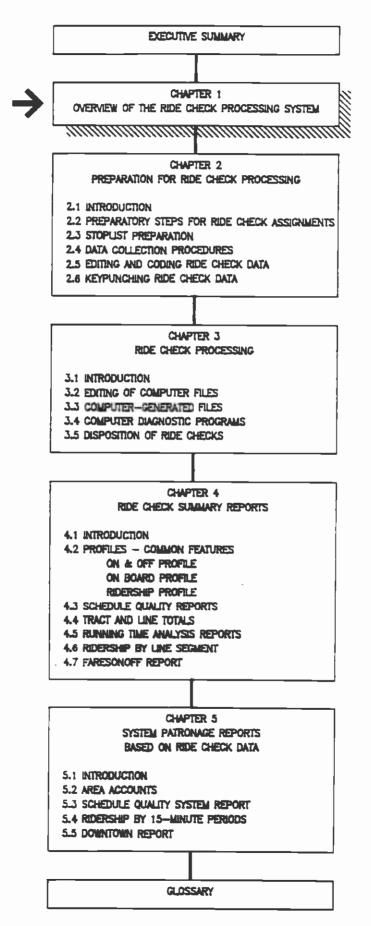
VOLUME 3: Ride Check Database Applications

Volume 1 is a narrative report intended to provide a basic description of the ride check system. Chapter 1 of this volume provides a general overview of the ride check processing system. It describes its origin, the primary departments involved in collecting, processing and analyzing the ride check data and its general operation. Chapter 2 of this volume describes the preparatory steps undertaken prior to conducting a ride check, data collection procedures, and editing, coding and keypunching of ride check data. Chapter 3 of this volume describes the sequence of steps that are undertaken in editing and processing the raw ride check data. A brief description of computer generated data files is also included. Chapter 4 provides a description of summary reports that are produced as the ride check data are processed. These reports are essentially line-level reports; that is, they provide information about the operating characteristics of a specific line. Data contained within these reports pertain to riding characteristics, such as, passengers on/off on-board by stop, types of fares paid by stop, boarding characteristics aggregated to the tract level, etc. A report is also generated reflecting how well the line adheres to printed schedules. Chapter 5 describes the systemwide reports generated using the ride check database. Unlike reports described in Chapter 4 which pertain to a specific line, reports in this chapter present systemwide riding characteristics. Some of these reports pertain to riding characteristics summarized at various levels of geographic aggregation. example, Planning Sectors, Cities, for Supervisorial Districts, Councilman Districts, etc; while other reports summarize riding characteristics by 15 minute time intervals. A report reflecting the efficiency of service provided (Schedule Quality System Report) is also generated. This report presents load factors and standee ratios by time-of-day. A Glossary is included at the end which describes various technical terms used throughout this volume.

Volume 2 provides technical support for the entire document. This volume will be of use to data processing professionals who wish to develop special application software which uses the ride check database. Chapter 1 of this volume provides detailed flowcharts of the steps involved in preparing, processing, and creating summary reports for each ride check. Chapter 2 provides instructions on command procedures (CLIST) used to execute various computer programs that are used for ride check processing. Data Entry Panels and instructions on data entry are provided. Descriptions of the input file and parameters, output files and reports are also included in this chapter. Chapter 3 provides detailed file descriptions and record layouts for all permanent files created or used by the ride check processing system.

Volume 3 is a compendium of technical papers, originally prepared by the firm of Megadyne to document the procedures used in preparing the Section 15 Non-Financial Data, Title VI, and Line Performance Trends Reporting. These reports are generated using the ride check database described in Volume 2. To the extent feasible, the original style and contents of these technical papers have been retained. Minor revisions to these reports have been made to accommodate the current processing activities on the IBM computing system. Part 1 of this volume describes the methodologies used in the preparation of Service Supplied Statistics as reported on lines 1 through 7 of Form 406. The discussion primarily focuses on methodologies used in estimating the number of buses in operation, and total actual and scheduled vehicle miles and vehicle hours of service provided on an average weekday, Saturday and Sunday. Part 2 of this volume describes the methodologies used in estimating Service Consumed Statistics. These numbers are reported on lines 12 and 13 of Form 406. Fare Sampling Technique in use at the District to estimate Unlinked Passenger Trips and Passengers Miles on an average weekday, Saturday and Sunday is described in detail in this part. Also included in this part is a description of the methodology used in completing Forms 005, 006 and 403 for Section 15 Reporting. The Form 005 is used for reporting the characteristics of Fixed Guideway Segments. The Form 006 is used for reporting Section 9 Statistics Summary where data pertaining to Directional Route Miles, Actual Vehicle Revenue Miles, Passenger Miles and Operating Expenses are provided for Fixed and Non-Fixed Guideway Segments. The Form 403 is used for reporting Transit Way Mileage Schedule. Part 3 of this volume provides a narrative on methodologies and data sources used in completing other Section 15 Non-Financial Data Items, such as, Maximum Service Vehicles Summary Schedule (Form 003), Transit System Service Period Schedule (Form 401), Revenue Vehicle Maintenance Performance and Energy Consumption Schedule (Form 402), Transit System Employee Count Schedule (Form 404), Transit System Accidents Schedule (Form 405), Service Personnel and Service Operated Schedule (Form 406) and Revenue Vehicle Inventory Schedule (Form Part 4 of this volume provides a description of the methodologies 408). used in Title VI Reporting. Documentation on the various computer programs that are executed to generate information on SCRTD Equipment Roster. Characteristics of Buses Assigned to Minority vs. Non-Minority Bus Lines, Load Factor Analysis and Equity Issues are included in this part. Finally, part 5 of this volume provides a description of the methodologies used in Line Performance Trends Reporting. These reports are produced using the ride check database described in Volume 2. Some of the information contained in these reports pertains to issues such as Line Operating Cost. Line Usage, Line Revenue and Line Productivity. Documentation on the various computer programs that are utilized for generating these reports is included.





CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW OF THE RIDE CHECK PROCESSING SYSTEM

This chapter provides a general overview of the Ride Check Processing System. It describes its origin, the primary departments involved in collecting, processing and analyzing the ride check data, and its general operation. In this and subsequent chapters, technical terms, as they are encountered, have been described as a series of footnotes. A Master Glossary can be found at the end of this volume.

1.1 ORIGIN OF THE SCRTD RIDE CHECK PROCESSING SYSTEM

The Ride Check¹ Processing System was implemented as a part of the Service Evaluation Program that the SCRTD Board of Directors adopted in 1975. The purpose of the Service Evaluation Program was to "maintain the maximum overall effectiveness in the use of public funds by intensifying the examination of its operations on a line-by-line basis -- to find the under-utilized resources which can be shifted to other services offering greater potential."

Subsequent to the adoption of this policy was the creation of a software package with the capability to track and analyze data related to service performance on each bus line that SCRTD operated.

The database² consists of more than 400 currently processed ride checks. Regular updates occur as new ridership data become available.

1.1.1 FUNCTION OF RIDE CHECKS

Ride Checks provide a complete count of boarding and alighting passengers and types of fares paid at every stop on a given transit line. Ride Check information is used to identify overcrowded conditions or the under-utilization of line capacity and to measure schedule adherence. Fare mix data are used in studies of specific bus lines or service sectors.

Schedule Checker - The schedule checker is an employee who conducts riding checks, point checks, or related work in the Scheduling Department for purpose of determining patronage characteristics and schedule adherence.

Time Point - The time point refers to a bus stop described by headings on the Basic Operating Schedule. Every line has scheduled times that each bus should depart from the bus stops.

²Database - The database is a large collection of data in a computer.

 $^{^{1}}$ <u>Ride Check</u> - A ride check is a process by which data are collected on actual in-service bus operations. A full ride check is conducted by assigning schedule checkers to every trip on a bus line from start to end of service. The schedule checkers collect information on boardings, alightings, fares paid by type, location of activity, scheduled and actual times at time points, vehicle numbers, seating capacity, weather, and notes about the trip's operation.

1.1.2 DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

At the inception of the ride check program, the Scheduling Department had been the primary focus of service evaluation activities. However, the SCRTD Planning Department has had primary responsibility for service evaluation for the past several years. In addition, the Service Analysis Group was transferred from the Scheduling Department to the Planning Systems Section of the Planning Department in FY 84. This section is responsible for the Ride Check Processing System.

The Planning and Scheduling departments work together, however, to ensure that the database of processed ride checks is current and accurate. The Scheduling Department is responsible for scheduling ride checks, setting priorities for ride checks, and collecting and keypunching³ the ride check data. The Planning Department is responsible for generating the ride check survey form for the lines to be checked, editing the forms after the data are collected, and transferring the data onto the computer after they have been keypunched. After the data have been entered onto the computer, various summary reports can be generated which provide statistics related to service performance. (These department responsibilites are further delineated in subsequent chapters).

1.2 SATISFYING THE DEMAND FOR CURRENT DATA

Service Analysis presently maintains a database of processed ride checks on about 400 current weekday, Saturday and Sunday lines operated by the Oistrict. These data are continually aging and, without replacement, will average one month older after each month. Replacement with newer data to maintain the current average age requires a certain level of staff, facilities and computer resources. Maintaining a lower average age would require an increased level of resources.

Recent experience has shown that a 50% reduction in the average age of data requires a 100% increase in staff and computer terminals.

Early in 1983, the Oistrict embarked upon a large scale checking program to improve the age of the database. Prior to this program, the average weekday check was about 12 months old. After the end of this program, the average age had fallen to less than six months. This improvement required doubling the staff of schedule checkers, data technicians and data entry personnel. If this level of staffing had been maintained, the average age of the weekday database would have stabilized at approximately 6-7 months. Since then, however, the original pre-1983 level of staffing was resumed and the average age has slowly deteriorated to its previous level of over 12 months.

Other factors also affect the age of ride check data. With a given level of staffing and machine resources, the minimum possible average age would be reached by always following the policy of replacing the oldest line checks with new check data. But this is not generally the most prudent procedure to follow. Instead, data are most frequently collected on those

 $[\]frac{3}{Keypunch}$ - keypunch is the process of recording data on a magnetic medium.

lines where new data are needed -- volatile lines, new lines, lines to be rescheduled, etc. Frequent checks are not usually necessary on lines that tend to be very stable and show little change from year to year. Also, a different type of check, the "point check", can be a very effective and a low cost substitute for the full ride check on demand headway lines. However, point check data are not added to the ride check database, and thus, do not effect the age of the ride check database.

The age of Saturday and Sunday (weekend) data poses some special problems. First, there are fewer days available for collecting weekend data. There are only 52 days available per year to collect data on Saturday lines compared to the 255 days available for weekday data collection. The problem is further compounded by a smaller schedule checker force available for duty on weekends due to a Union requirement that schedule checkers be offered Saturdays and Sundays as the largest fraction of their available days off. Even if the full regular checking force could be used to do weekend checks, it would take more than a year to collect data on all weekend lines operated by the District.

There are means other than the traditional ones described above to satisfy the increasing demands for current and accurate information.

The first of these is the Automatic Data Collection System (ADCS), which was installed and was operating on the 20-21-22-320-322 line (Wilshire), the 14-37 line (Beverly/Adams), the 200 line (Alvarado) and the 217 line (Fairfax/Hollywood). Collectively, these four lines represented over 100,000 daily boardings or about 7-8% of the system total. On these lines, ADCS collected all the information obtained by an on-board riding check (except type of fare) such as boardings, alightings, location, on-time performance, bus run, vehicle type, time-of-day, passenger miles, passenger hours, etc.

Other than a small staff, occupied part-time for routine maintenance, the data collected by this type of system require no schedule checkers, data technicians, data entry or supervisory staff, thus reducing turnaround time for completed reports to a minimum. As a demonstration project, ADCS has been completed. Its function is being redefined as part of the Transit Radio System (TRS) project, which is currently in the acquisition process.

⁴Point Check - A point check is a survey made of all bus lines operating through a single point, usually a bus stop. Schedule checkers conducting a point check collect data on schedule adherence and passenger activity.

 $[\]frac{5}{\text{Demand Headway}}$ - Headway is the average time scheduled between two or more consecutive trips on a segment of a bus line. Demand headway lines are those lines where headway is determined by the actual demand for service, that is, number of passengers desiring to board that line.

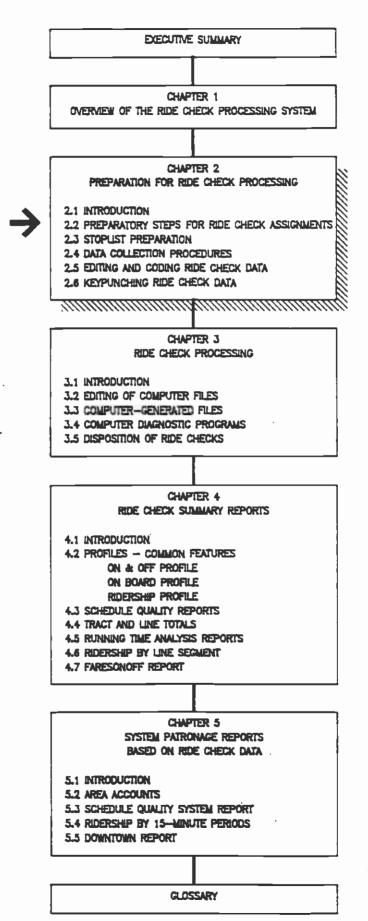
A second means of addressing the current and accurate information objective is the "sample ride check". This technique changes the procedures used in data collection and results in a savings of schedule checker and data entry staff. The technique involves checking a small segment of every bus trip and sampling about 30% of the remaining full length trips on the line. All information that would normally be obtained in a "full ride check" can then be estimated using the "sample ride check".

A third means of addressing the current and accurate information objective is the hand-held data recorder, a device which enables the schedule checker to collect and transmit ride check data directly onto a computer-readable magnetic medium. This eliminates the need for coding and keypunching the data recorded on paper forms. Using these devices, one can expect: (1) faster turnaround time from date of check to completed reports and (2) a reduction in data entry costs.

To summarize: (1) The Service Analysis Section maintains a large ride check database; (2) improving the age of the database with conventional methods requires increased levels of resources; (3) age of the previous ride check is not the sole criterion when scheduling the next ride check on a line; (4) new technology may offer improved data collection capabilities.

⁶The District is currently in the process of undertaking a special study which will examine and evaluate shortcut methods for refreshing the existing ride checks.

^{&#}x27;Starting around June 1986, the District has been employing hand-held data recorders for ride check data collection.



VOLUME I

CHAPTER 2

PREPARATION FOR RIDE CHECK DATA COLLECTION AND RIDE CHECK DATA PROCESSING

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Preliminary steps must be undertaken by both the Planning and Scheduling Departments prior to the actual ride check data collection and subsequent processing of the ride check data. As mentioned in Chapter 1, these steps include setting priorities for ride checks, scheduling ride checks, preparing stop lists, generating ride check forms, collecting the data, preprocessing or coding the data, and keypunching the data.

This chapter describes the aforementioned steps. Expanded flowcharts are included at the beginning of each section in this chapter.

2.1 PREPARATORY STEPS FOR RIDE CHECK ASSIGNMENTS

The sequence of stops involved prior to a ride check is summarized in Exhibit 2-1. The following subsections provide additional details:

2.1.1 DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Scheduling and Planning departments are responsible for setting priorities for ride checks, scheduling the ride checks, providing manpower to perform the ride checks, and keypunching the ride check data.

2.1.2 SETTING PRIORITIES FOR RIDE CHECKS

To initiate the ride check process, schedule checking supervisors estimate the number of checkers who will be available during the week in which the checks will take place. The pool of manpower includes 33 regular checkers, 9 traffic loaders² and about 50 operators who also serve as extra checkers. Depending upon the number of extra checkers available, the checker force varies in size from day-to-day.

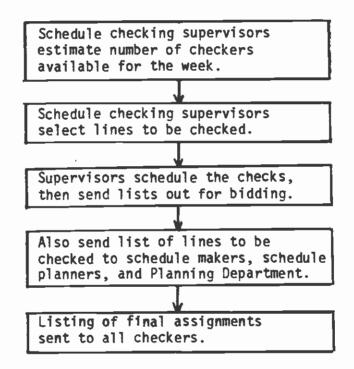
In the absence of special requests from bus planners or schedule makers for ride checks on specific bus lines, the schedule checking supervisors routinely select lines to be checked. They first select those bus lines with the most outdated ride check data. There are various exceptions to this rule -- lines which have experienced recent major schedule changes or

¹Stop List - A stop list is a logical list of bus stops encountered on a line, and any comments associated with it. The stop list is used to generate riding check forms.

 $^{^{2}}$ Traffic Loader - Traffic loaders assist passengers at a stop where there is a large number of boardings.

EXHIBIT 2-1

PREPARATORY STEPS FOR RIDE CHECK ASSIGNMENTS



scheduled for imminent changes are not checked until a more appropriate time. Lines with heavy ridership are not checked during unusual weeks, such as the week before Christmas. Lines with school trips are not surveyed during school holidays. Lines with heavy beach patronage are not checked during the summer season. For such lines, point checks are conducted to supplement the data for scheduling purpose.

Weekday, Saturday and Sunday schedules differ substantially on most bus lines. The three schedules are treated as independent categories of bus lines so that a given line's weekday and weekend ride checks might be conducted during different weeks. Traffic loaders and most regular checkers are not available for weekend work. In addition, there are five times as many manhours available on weekdays than on Saturdays or Sundays (i.e., five weekdays for every Saturday or Sunday). As a result, weekday checks are more current than weekend checks. Recently, line regulators³ have been added to the ranks of regular checkers available for weekend checks (there is no regulating on weekends), resulting in a pool of checkers available for a weekend day approximately equal to that for a weekday. Both line regulators and traffic loaders are ex-operators, who for health reasons, could not continue driving a bus. They are recommended by their union and their managers for ride check work. As ex-operators, they have a knowledge of the fare structure and the characteristics of the lines on which they work.

2.1.3 SCHEDULING OF CHECKS

Given the manpower limitations and the priorities discussed above, a list of lines to be checked during a single week is compiled. A schedule checking supervisor (or a checker whom he supervises) cuts the lists into assignments which are sent out for bidding. Assignment cutting takes about four days. Since ride checks often include small pieces of work (such as trippers), cutting assignments can be like fitting a jigsaw puzzle. A well-cut group of assignments minimizes the amount of travel and waiting time for checkers, making the most efficient use of manpower. All assignments must also consider union rules and state laws regarding travel, rest time and overtime. This is especially true for extra checkers who often get the night work not chosen from the bid list. They must have eight hours off between their checking and next driving assignment. In order to maximize processing efficiency, assignments are pre-cut for lines likely to be scheduled. These are revised after the ride checks are scheduled because they must reflect the most current temporary schedule and work run deviations as reported in pink letters⁺.

³<u>Line Regulator</u> - A line regulator monitors the schedule adherence of buses at a designated point on a bus line, and may give bus operators instructions which temporarily override the Basic Operating Schedule. Line regulators report their observations and instructions daily so that regulation techniques may be analyzed for maximum effectiveness.

⁴Pink Letters - A pink letter is a document printed on pink stock which specifies temporary schedule and work run deviations.

There are a few additional constraints in cutting assignments. Park 'n' Ride lines are not usually assigned on Mondays or Fridays, when their ridership tends to be appreciably lower. A check on those days would be less likely to result in an accurate record of conditions. Heavy ridership lines with a large number of bus runs (Lines 20, 30, 204, 420, 424) involve so much manpower that a ride check may take two days to complete (Saturday or Sunday checks for Line 20 must also be done over two consecutive weekends). Two of these heavy lines are almost never checked during the same weekend.

The schedule checker supervisors use the number of assignments on each line and data on schedule changes to make estimates of manpower requirements for a ride check. The assignments are listed on a weekly bid sheet, which is sent to available regular checkers, traffic loaders and line regulators. Members of these groups bid for the assignments on the basis of seniority. Regular checkers are on the top of the list, with intra-departmental seniority determining their exact rank order (as specified by union rules). Traffic loaders and line regulators are next in line.

If a checker calls in sick, the missed assignment is not always rescheduled. If an assignment involves a line with short headways, boardings for each missed trip can be estimated by taking an average of the boardings for the trip's leader and follower. (Because each trip's boardings on short headways are extremely sensitive to its leader, this is deemed as more accurate than checking the line on an another day.)

A list of lines chosen for ride and point checks is sent to the schedule makers, schedule planners and selected personnel in Planning and other departments (see Exhibit 2-2) about two weeks before the checks take place. In very rare instances, feedback from recipients will cause the cancellation or substitution of a check (e.g., a check is cancelled because the line's schedule is due for a change).

On Thursday before the week in which the checks are to take place, a listing of each checker's assignment is sent to every available checker (see Exhibit 2-3). The listing allows the checkers themselves to confirm that seniority rules were followed. It also repeats where and when the assignments are to start and end, and what connections, if any, are to be made between buses. Ride check sheets for the checker's own assignments accompany the list. Extra checkers and line regulators are also sent paddles' for the bus runs' they are to ride. Regular checkers and traffic

 $^{^{5}}$ Paddles - A paddle is the printed schedule of a specific bus run.

^b<u>Bus Run</u> - A bus run is the assignment for one vehicle for one day. It is a two-digit number associated with one line number. A bus run may provide service on a second, or foreign, line for part of the day. Two or more operators may be assigned to one bus run at different times of the day, just as one operator may be assigned to two bus runs at different times.

EXHIBIT 2-2 SCHEDULE CHECKING PROGRAM

.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

SCHEDULING CHECKING PROGRAM FOR WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY 8-10-86

1 OF 5

.

	LINE			HOURS				
DATE	NO.	TYPE OF	CHECKING POINT		FROM	10		
SUNDAY 8-10-86								
10247	ALL	TIME CHECK	BROADWAY - FIRST NORTH & SOU BROADWAY - OLYMPIC NORTH & SOU		9:00A	8 : OOP		
	210	RIDING	PASS-ON-OFF-TIME FARES & R/T N	OTES	PARTIAL	NIGHTS		
MONDAY 8-11-86								
	146	RIDING	PASS-ON-OFF-TIME FARES & R/T N	OTES	OPEN	CLOSÉ		
	176	RIDING	PASS-ON-OFF-TIME FARES & R/T N	OTES	OPEN	CLOSE		
10248	40	POINT	KING & VERMONT	EAST WEST		6:20P		
10249	40-45-46	POINT	BROADWAY & JEFFERSON	NORTH SOUTH	6:00A 2:00P	11:00A 6:00P		
10250	40-45-56	POINT		SOUTH	6:00A 12:00P	9:00A 6:00P		
10251	81	POINT	FIGUEROA & WASHINGTON	NORTH SOUTH	6:00A 2:00P	11:00A 6:20P		
10252	81-84-85	POINT	FIGUEROA & AVE. 26	South North	6:00A 2:00P	11:00A 6:20P		
1 0253	90-91-94	POINT	SAN FERNANDO RD. & FLETCHER	WEST EAST	5:25A 6:00A 2:00P	7:00P 11:00A 6:00P		
10254	94	POINT	SAN FERNANDO RD. & LOS FELIZ		2:00P	7:00P		
10255 .	83	POINT	DALY & BROADWAY	SOUTH NORTH	6:00Å 2:00P	11:00Å 6:40P		

EXHIBIT 2-3 SCHEDULE CHECKER ASSIGNMENTS

.

.

·

DAY SUNDA	97		Record		-Outs &	Pull-In Time & DIH Off Route Travel Time	ATE 12/30/84
WALL REG	Assign. No.	Line No.	Sign On	Sign Off	B. R. No,	LOCATION	Type of Check
46.6	7	560	6:20 R	2:12 3	5	ON ELDRIDGE - TERRABELLA 6:36A OFF SAME	PASS. ON-OFF TIME
39.4	2	560	6:47 R	3:56 	4	ON DIN 15 9:02 A OFF VANNUYS - GLENOAKS 3:SOP WA CEA TO DN 15	
1466	3	560	(j.:40 A	2;92	6	UN ELDRIDGE - TERRABELLA 6.507 OFE SAME	
2.5 43,0	4	560 560	7:07p 2:20p	12:47 5:17p	10 3	W DIV 15 7:22 A OFF ELDRIDGE - TERRABELLA 12:401 D/HCEATO DIVIS ON ELDRIDGE - TERRABELLA 2:30 P OFF SAME	
46.6	5	560	7:20 _A	4:17,	-/	ON ELDRIDGE - TERRABELLA 7:300 OFE SAME	~
<u> </u>	6	560	7:27 A	2:03	8	UN DIN 15 7:42A OFF VANNUYS- GLENGAKS J:57P MMCEA TO DN 15	
39.4	7	560	7:27 _A	2:52	کی	ON DIN 15 7:42 P OFF VANNUYS- GLENOAKS 2:460 DAY CEA TO DIN 15	
193.2	8	560 560	7:40 2:40	11:32 6:37	9.	ON ELDRIDGE - TERRADELLA 7:50 p OFF SAME ON ELDRIDGE - TERRABELLA	<i>",</i> <i>"</i>
139.4	9	560	<u>7:47</u>	4:56 		2:50P OFF SAME ON DN 15 8:02A OFF VANNAYS- GLENOAKS 4:50P DIN CEA TO DN 15	~
132.4	10	560 150	8:18 ₀ 4.26	1:19p 620	1	ON VENTURA . SEPULVEDA & 28 A (E) OFE SAME SH EAST VELTURA + SEPULYEDA	4 HRK FASS KHST <u>COMP (OUR</u> T WEST

loaders do not need the information provided on the paddles since they routinely receive and file line summary updates for each bus line in the system.

2.2 STOP LIST PREPARATION

The sequence of steps involved in stop list preparation is shown in Exhibit 2-4. The following narrative provides additional details:

The Planning Department is responsible for preparing stop lists for the lines to be checked, generating ride check forms for the schedule checkers. editing and coding the ride check data, and entering the data into the computer. The Service Analysis Group in the Planning Department maintains a computerized ride check tracking system called SASCONTROL'. Shortly before the list of ride and point checks is distributed, an informal list of the ride checks is sent to the Planning Department's Service Analysis group. The Data Technicians within the Service Analysis Group generate stop lists printouts of the lines to be checked. They also compare the stop lists with various sources to ensure accuracy. These sources are: Operating Schedule^o(BOS), Pink 11Letters, Service Numbersí, Basic Point to-Point Mileage¹⁰, Fare Structure¹¹, and Bus Stops by Census **Tract**[†]

After the corrections to the stop list have been entered via the computer and a job is executed that uses the stop list as an input file and outputs a ride check stop list for each direction of the line being checked.

⁷SASCONTROL - SASCONTROL is a computer file which contains a record of every riding check ever made, and is used to monitor processing activities and to make historical comparisons.

 $\frac{8}{Basic}$ Operating Schedule - Basic Operating Schedule is a document produced by the Scheduling Department which shows all departures, arrivals, time points, and off-route operations for every trip on a bus line.

 $\frac{9}{\text{Service Numbers}}$ - Different service patterns occurring on a line are numbered from 1-20 in each direction.

¹⁰<u>Mileage Point</u> - A mileage point is a stop which is a known distance from the beginning of the line, as determined by the Mileage Section and supplementary measurements. Mileage points are established such that intermediate stops are approximately equidistant.

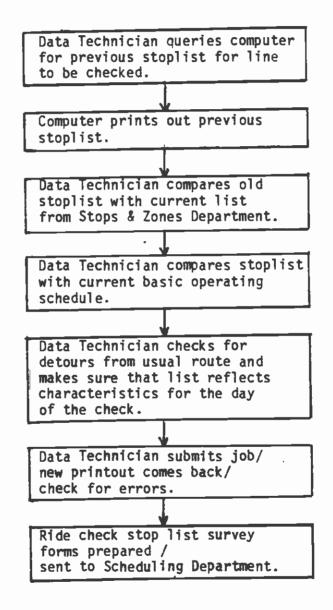
¹¹Fare Structure - The set of applicable fares for various rider classes, types of service, operating areas and bus lines.

 12 Bus Stops by Census Tract - Every bus stop is assigned to a census tract, as established for the 1980 Census and delineated in the Thomas Brother Street Atlases. The Stops & Zones Department has a list of every bus stop on a line according to census tract.

 13 Job - An independent unit of work to be performed by computer.

EXHIBIT 2-4

STOPLISTS PREPARATION



After reviewing the output for errors, Data Technicians send the ride check stop lists to the Schedule Checking Section where it is photocopied for distribution to the checkers.

2.3 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The sequence of steps involved in data collection is shown in Exhibit 2-5. The following narrative provides additional details:

In conducting a ride check, schedule checkers must ride every bus trip on the line being studied. Because the number of bus trips on a line depends on the length of the route and the headway between buses, a full ride check may require as few as seven checker hours, or as many as 1,000. A ride check of a large line is logistically complicated; manpower requirements necessitate that the entire pool of approximately 50 checkers ride the line over two days. Even after data have been collected, editing the data requires considerable effort.

Each checker receives a ride check stop list for the line to be checked. (See Exhibit 2-6). There are usually two ride check Stop Lists, one for each direction of travel on a given line. The stops are listed for routes and alternate routes of a line. Next to each stop are several columns in which the Checker enters information. These items of information are: scheduled and actual time of arrival at specific stops, the number of passengers boarding and alighting at each stop, and the types of fares paid. Because bus lines that cross county boundaries can have many fare categories which are applicable to different segments, the fare headings may vary from page to page. The example in Exhibit 2-6 has only one set of fare headings, as is the case with most lines.

At the beginning of each trip, the checker attaches the stop list on a clipboard and fills out his or her name, the weather condition, bus run number, vehicle number, day, date, the number of seats on the bus, and, with a red pencil or a pen, the scheduled times at which the bus is supposed to pass selected Time Points¹⁴. The other information on the top of each sheet is filled out by a Data Technician at a later time. While conducting the ride check, the checker enters the actual time as each time point is encountered. At every stop, he also records the number of boarding and alighting passengers, a running total of those on-board, and the type of fare paid by each boarding passenger. The checker also notes the number of minutes the bus is running ahead of or behind schedule after

¹⁴<u>Time Point</u> - A time point refers to a bus stop described by headings on the Basic Operating Schedule. Time points are numbered 1-20 according to the columns on the BOS. A time point may or may not be used by all trips which operate through the stop. Supplementary time points are described on the BOS elsewhere than in the headings and apply only to the trip(s) immediately following.

EXHIBIT 2-5

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

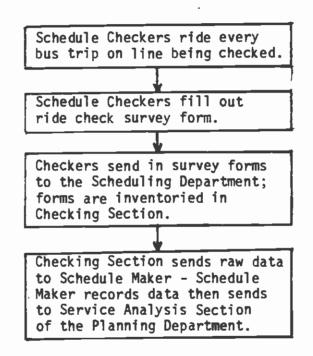


EXHIBIT 2-6 PART 1 RIDE CHECK STOPLIST

- .

048 0 048 0	1 0020 1 0030 1 0040 1 0050 1 0050 1 0070 05 1 0070 05 1 0070 05 1 0070 05 1 0070 05 1 0070 05 1 0070 05 1 0100 1 0110 1 0120 1 0120 1 0140 1 0170 1 0170 1 02200 1 02200 1 02200 1 02200 1 02200 1 03300 1 03401 1 04410 1 04421	*SAN PEDRO SAN PEDRO SAN PEDRO SAN PEDRO SAN PEDRO SAN PEDRO SAN PEDRO SAN PEDRO SAN PEDRO SAN PEDRO GAGE GAGE MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN	MANCHESTER 83RD ST 81ST ST 79TH ST 78TH ST 78TH ST 76TH ST 76TH ST 67TH ST 67TH ST 65TH ST 65TH ST 54TH ST 59TH PL SLAUSON 55TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 49TH ST 47TH ST 77TH ST 77TH ST 28TH ST 28TH ST 28TH ST 28TH ST 28TH ST 77TH ST 28TH ST 71H ST 28TH ST 71H ST 7
048 0 048 0	1 0431 1 0441 1 0440 1 0460 1 0470 1 0490 1 0490 1 0490 1 0501 3 0501 3 0521 3 0521 3 0551 3 0551 3 0551 3 0551 3 0551 3 0551 3 0561 063 0581	MAPLE MAPLE 5TH ST 5TH ST 5TH ST 5TH ST 5TH ST FIGUEROA FIGUEROA @FREMONT *FREMONT TEMPLE HOPE HOPE FLOWER FIGUEROA *6TH ST	7TH ST 7TH-6TH ST LOS ANGLS SPRING HILL GRAND FLOWER 4TH ST 3RD ST 2ND ST TEMPLE FIGUEROA TEMPLE FIGUEROA TEMPLE FIGUEROA TEMP & 1ST 1ST ST 3RD ST 4TH ST HOPE & GRAN HOPE-GRAND
048 0 048 0	3 0601 3 0614 3 0621 3 0631 3 0641 3 0651 3 0661 3 0671 3 0680 3 0690	6TH ST 6TH ST 6TH ST 6TH ST 6TH ST MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE	GRAND HILL BROADWAY SPRING MAIN 6TH ST 7TH ST 8TH ST 9TH ST 0LYMPIC 11TH ST 12TH ST

EXHIBIT 2-6 PART 2 RIDE CHECK STOPLIST

048 03 048 03 048 03 048	0710 09 0720 0740 0750 0760 0770 0780 0780 0800 0810 0820 0840 0850 0840 0850 0840 0850 0840 0850 0900 0910 0920 0910 0920 0930 0920 0930 0940 0950 0940 0950 0940 0950 0950 095	*MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN MAIN	PICO 16TH ST WASHINGTON 21ST ST 23RD ST ADAMS 28TH ST 30TH ST 30TH ST 37TH ST 38TH ST KING 41ST PL 43RD ST VERNON 46TH ST 51ST ST 54TH ST 55TH ST 54TH ST 55TH ST 54TH ST 55TH ST 54TH ST 55TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 55TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 55TH ST 54TH ST 55TH ST 54TH ST 55TH ST 54TH ST
048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03 048 03	1000	SAN PEDRO	67TH ST

each time point (i.e., 'RT = 2' means the bus may need two more minutes running time¹⁵.) This information is later utilized to analyze whether operators are adhering to scheduled times or not. Since most lines have more stops than can fit on a single page, the Checker must provide a subtotal for each category at the end of each page, as well as a grand total at the end of the list. The checker circles with a red pencil or a pen the point at which the largest number of passengers are on-board (the 'peak point'¹⁶) and also appends notes about delays or unusual incidents that occurred on the trip. New sheets are used for each trip.

The recommended practice is that the checker sit immediately behind the driver in order to see both the fare box transaction and the rear door alightings. There are exceptions, however. It might be necessary for the checker to sit at a different vantage point, for example, when relieving another checker in the middle of a trip. In some circumstances, such as during heavy boardings periods, the checker may ask the driver to call out the fares collected.

2.3.1 INVENTORY OF CHECK/CHECK STATUS

Checkers are supposed to send in their completed ride check data sheets to the Checking Section of the Scheduling Department on the day of the check. Because they are also supposed to review their sheets to make sure they are complete, a small minority often delays posting them for several days. As the data are received, they are logged in by assignment and by line. If an assignment is not received by the third day after the check, the checker is After the assignments for a whole line are received, they are called. arranged by trip time and direction. Each trip is reviewed for missing sheets and each sheet for both missing data and errors. If the check proves to be incomplete, missing trips might be rescheduled for another check or some other remedy might be sought. After this first screening process is complete, the sheets are sent to the schedule making group in charge of the line checked. This transaction is logged, once again, within the Checking Section.

The check will remain on the schedule maker's¹⁷ desk for only a few days if it does not relate to a schedule being rebuilt. The schedule maker examines the raw data, records on the Basic Operating Schedule the running times and passenger loads at the peak point, and then returns the check to the Checking Section.

 $[\]frac{15}{Running Time}$ - Running time is the elapsed time, either scheduled or actual, between time points on a trip.

¹⁶<u>Peak Point</u> - The peak point is the stop or group of stops at which the maximum number of passengers is on-board for a trip or group of trips in one direction on a bus line.

¹⁷Schedule Maker - The schedule maker is an employee in the Scheduling Department who develops transit schedules.

If the line schedule is being rebuilt and the ride check processing backlog prevents timely receipt of processed data, the schedule maker may keep the Raw Ride Check Sheets¹⁰ for several weeks, using the information as a basis for revising the schedule. The processed data would be far more convenient, but they are usually unavailable for several months after the check was taken. When the schedule maker is finished with the raw ride check, it is returned to the Checking Section. The raw ride check data and the Basic Operating Schedule are then logged out to the Service Analysis Section (SAS) of the Planning Department. The Service Analysis Section turns the raw data into statistical information at various levels of aggregation through a complex process of computer data entry, editing, and verification. Various summary reports are produced which are used to evaluate service performance. Subsequent chapters will highlight the data processing activities and reports generated using the ride check data.

2.4 EDITING AND CODING THE DATA AFTER THE RIDE CHECK

The sequence of steps involved in editing and coding the ride check data is shown in Exhibit 2-7. The following narrative provides additional details:

After the schedule checkers perform the ride checks, the ride check sheets are sent back to the Service Analysis Section.

The ride checks are filed until a Data Technician requests a new check for coding. The staff member in charge of SASCONTROL assigns the check and enters the assignee's initial into SASCONTROL. Checks are usually assigned in the order received, although requests for priority processing of checks from other departments are accommodated.

The Data Technician who takes the check peruses each sheet and corrects obvious errors. For example, missing time points can be filled in from the Basic Operating Schedule, or if there were passengers on-board after the penultimate stop, they will be listed as alighting at the last stop, even if the checker had not recorded it.

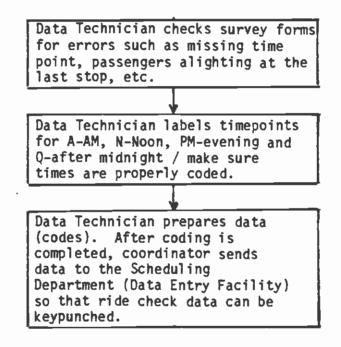
If a trip was not run, the Data Technician fills in the time points for the missing trip. The Checking Section does not average in boardings or reassign missing trips due to disabled buses, cancellations, operator sick-outs or other reasons causing a bus not to show up for service. Most passengers will board the bus following the missed one. As a result, reassignment or averaging would cause an overcount of system patronage. Nevertheless, the Data Technician needs to input the time points so that scheduled mileage can be calculated by appropriate computer programs.

 $^{^{18}\}mathrm{Raw}$ Ride Check - Raw ride check consists of the data that were collected and entered onto the survey form but have not yet been processed by the computer.

EXHIBIT 2-7

. .

EDITING AND CODING RIDE CHECK DATA



If the Data Technician determines that a trip was run but passenger data was not recorded (i.e., a checker missed the trip, and the Checking Section neither averaged in data nor re-surveyed the trip) historical data can be used to input counts from the last check run on that trip.

The Data Technician labels the timepoints as 'A', 'N', 'P', or 'Q' for 'A.M.' Noon', 'P.M.' and after midnight, respectively. Another task is to make sure the times are fully written out (e.g., '7:00' rather '7:') to facilitate speedy keypunching. The two topmost lines of the first ride check sheet of each trip are filled out (please see Exhibit 2-8). As stated before, some of the information is already filled out by the checkers. The Data Technician refers to the Basic Operating Schedule to fill in the schedule number, card number, service number, control time and basic column number. The schedule number represents the version of the Basic Operating Schedule current at the time of the check. The card number on the BOS identifies each individual trip.

Service numbers between 1 and 20 are assigned to each unique pattern of service on a bus line, whether shortline, alternate route, or limited stop service. For example, a "1" might be assigned to the regular route, a "2" to an alternate, and so forth. The use of supplementary timepoints, mid-line layovers, or scheduled coach changes for refueling do not make a service pattern unique. Before assigning the service numbers, the Data Technician checks the pattern numbers from a previous ride check on the same line, and may assign the same service numbers if the service patterns on the line have not been changed.

The control time is the time the trip is scheduled to pass a stop chosen by the technician. The stop selected is usually the one served by all or nearly all trips. The control time for a trip that does not pass through this stop is calculated by extrapolation. The basic column number simply indicates where on the BOS these times may be found. Coding usually takes several hours to complete but may take as many as four days on a complex line.

Upon completion of the coding the ride check's status in SASCONTROL is changed from a '1' to a '2', and the Data Technician fills out a Management Information System Request form requesting allocation of a new catalogued computer file. The new file name always includes the line number and the date of the check. The MIS form, the BOS, and the Ride Check sheets are turned over to the coordinator in charge of SASCONTROL, who sends batches of line data to the Data Entry Facility in the Scheduling Department. A yellow carbon of the MIS form and the BOS are kept on file. Other copies of the MIS form are attached to each ride check that is sent to the Data Entry along with a Keypunch Verification Form. This form simply states whether or not the ride check data are to be machine-verified after keypunching. In recent months, verification has not been requested because the keypunch error diagnostic program has minimized error from that source. At times, when the Data Entry Section is overloaded with work (or whenever MIS has available manpower) ride checks are diverted to Management Information Systems Department's Data Entry Section. Entered data are

EXHIBIT 2-8 RIDE CHECK SHEET

.

LTNE SCHEMINE & BEALLTEUN	£	SUUTH HEUTH			FEME, Sepve		IKAN St ANI	C PAS:	15 TA DI SENGE PR	INTED	8506 RUN	04	PAGE		05.			
540 Q3 SOUTHBO	unio _		_ 0	000		a	<u>l</u>	82	161	12	11	- 2	2/4	2				
LBSERVER DEATHER			CLUUU	SEA	īΣ			CLIN	TRGL	TIME	BASI	c cor		 0E				TRI
MISHING	L=CLEA		FÖG	· 11.	2		1.4	_		_		I	FARE	83X12				
DEP DEV 755 ANN TERM 36 14	off-	Kate	- //	. 	Pri.	- 11 - 1	Rut	د									T IONAL	
	IRR-2	РМ		ALI-	EK 5	EAS H	LASH	CASH	CASH	-E A CASH	4 E 5- SCN-	STU-	PASS	TRAN	TECK	TPAN	NU E	EXP-
	CHED.	AL TUAL	DING	I ING.	BUS	0.50	645 H 62 PH 0. 75	LUG	0.20	SENR 0.20	SEN- IDR PASS	PASS	FREE	RECD	PECD	SFEP 0,10	AESS 0.25	0.50
0005 ELDRIGE KAGEL CYN DZ	9/10		T		th-		i			• [不		17	1		• • • • • • • •	•	
OOLO ELDESGE GLAS-TABEL	1		[j			1) 			•		•			
0020 TERRA BELL FENTON	1	İ		•	,		1						•	}	•	i		ii
0030 TERRA BELL PRAGER	1	1	7	i	5				7	 						7		<u> </u>
0040 TERRA BELL FOOTHILL	1	1	T	7	5	7	1)		·	i		i	ii
0050 FOOTHILL PLENCE	I	1/	[·		 			.	••••• [
0060 VAB NUYS FBOTHILL	K1	1	/		7-							7	·		i			i
GOTO VAN NUTS DRONFIELD	i	i	12		8	2				1							•	
DOGO VAN NUTS BORDEN	i	1			16				7									
DOTO VAN NUTS GAENGAKS	1		7		17	3) 								
DLOG VAN NUYS HERALCK	1	i The second sec						1)						i	•
BLLO VAN NUTS HORRES	1	1	1		79	7						7				7		
BLZO VAN NUVS BRADLEV	i				20	7												i
DEBO VAN NUTS RALSTON	1	1	3		22	3												
0140 VAR HUYS SH FRMANDOOS	120	3.1	27	d.	22	7		1	1			P	1	4		1		i
OLSO VAN NUYS EL DORADO		1	1		3	12												1
BLAG VAN NUYS TELFAIR	1	í –	1		2%				i			7		71		**4		
OLTO VAN NUTS BENEN		_			36			1	1									i
DIGG YAN NUYS HADDON	RI	И		2	$\overline{J_{j}}$		i	i			i							1
DEPG VAN NUYS LAUREL CYN			10	11	41	Z	I	i	i		I	5	2-	7				j
2200 VAN NUVS WENA					22		i	I	ļ								1	
ATELAN NUTS ARLETA							I		i		i						i	ļ
220 VAN NUVS BEACHY	!				141		1				i					_		
230 VAN MUTS CANTERBURY				سر ا	38	7	I	I	i		I							
NANGURA ZYUM MAY DASA	1				32			i	Ī		i						Ī	
ASO VAN NUVS NOVICE				_ /	36		I	I	ļ			_						·
240 VAN RUYS PLUNNER 04	P5 (1+)	3315	2		31		1	I										
SUB-TOTAL			17	17		2 1	1	1	1		~/	15	5	8	i=-7-1	ar 1		

SIDE

TR INS |

always verified by MIS Data Entry as a matter of policy. The status of any ride check sent to keypunch is changed from '2' to '3' in SASCONTROL to indicate that Data Entry has the check.

2.5 KEYPUNCHING RIDE CHECK DATA

Upon receiving the coded ride checks, a keypunch operator in Data Entry logs them in and fills out the Keypunch Verification Form. Each check is then broken down into batches for the rest of the keypunch operators. For each batch, a batch ticket is written which specifies the line number, the date of check, the type of format to be used. and the batch number. The type of format used is determined by the number of fare category columns needed to report all fares for the line being processed (e.g., an express line will have more fare categories than a local line and an inter-county line may have more categories than an express line). The batch number is arbitrary, and is used to keep track of the job. All batches are logged by line and batch number and then distributed to keypunch operators, who work with a Nixdorf Key-to-Disc Computer System. They key in two types of records for each trip. The first type of record, called a lead card, lists the information applicable to the entire trip, such as the date, bus number, and number of seats. The next type of record lists schedule and boarding information at all relevant stops and fares paid at these stops. Each stop that has information to be keyed in is counted as a record. (For more detailed information see Volume 2, Chapter 3).

As the data are keyed in, several diagnostic programs search for appropriateness and completeness of entry. For example, the numerical representation of the month of the ride check should be '1' to '12' otherwise the data can be assumed to contain an error.

After the data are keyed onto the disk, the batch is returned to the keypunch operator in charge of assignments. The operator logs in the ride check and notes how many records were keyed. After all batches from one ride check are returned to the operator, the Management Information Request form and the job log are sent to the MIS Department's Data Entry Section. The supervising data entry operator in MIS uses a job to tie all the key punching jobs for a riding check into a file; the data from the Nixdorf Disk are copied onto an IBM Tape.

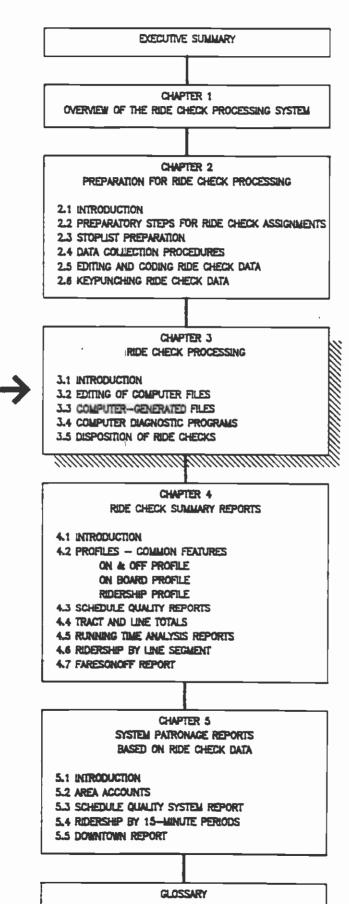
The supervising data entry operator then records the number of linked records within the file (i.e., boardings, alightings, passengers on-board, fare and other information for each stop on each trip constitute a linked record) and its blocksize on the job log. A photostat of the job log and the pink copy of the MIS request form are filed. The original of the job log is sent to the Scheduling Department's Data Entry Section, if the keypunching originated there.

The MIS request form is a request to mount the tape and copy its content to a newly created file. The tape is then returned to MIS Data Entry, which copies the data onto a backup tape, and deletes the data from the Nixdorf Disk. When Data Entry releases the coded ride check sheets to Service Analysis, the SASCONTROL coordinator changes the ride check status to '4' in SASCONTROL and distributes the ride checks and their Basic Operating Schedules to the technicians who coded them.

.

.

-



VOLUME I

CHAPTER 3

RIDE CHECK PROCESSING

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes how ride check data are processed on the IBM computer. Although there is necessarily some chronological order in the processing steps, variations in individual style and in the specific data modifications required for a particular check would render a rigid Therefore, the steps have been grouped into chronology impracticable. logical associations which apply to all ride checks unless otherwise noted. Editing of computer files involves continuous interaction between the Data technician and the computer to accomplish corrections and updating. Computer diagnostic programs are those written by RTD programmers to provide messages and selected information to the Data Technician, who then ascertains appropriate corrections. (Diagnostic programs which have the additional function of writing summary reports are described in Chapter Computer-generated files are based on pre-existing files which are IV.) analyzed and manipulated or summarized by programs that have been developed at the District; their origin and contents are described briefly here. Disposition of ride checks involves the storage of documents, reports, and computer files for current use in scheduling and planning, and for future use as historical records. IBM utilities involved in file manipulation and programs which are not routinely encountered by the Data Technician are not covered in this report. Technical details pertaining to this chapter comprise Volume 2 of this report, and are intended for use in applications programming.

3.2 EDITING OF COMPUTER FILES

The sequence of steps involved in editing of computer files is summarized in Exhibit 3-1. The following narrative provides additional details. File names have been indicated in UPPERCASE letters.

STOPLIST is updated before the ride check is made, based on the latest stop and route information available from the Stops and Zones Division and the Scheduling Department; this ensures that the schedule checkers will have a correct and complete form on which to record passenger activity. When there are alternate branches and off-route terminals, the stops must be arranged in an order which is compatible with the logic used in the various computer programs. Special codes are given to timepoints and to informational records.

ROUT contains cumulative mileage and census tract information for every stop on every service. Updated mileage at some stops is supplied by the Scheduling Department, and census tract locations of stops are found in Special Edition Thomas Guides. Changes may be entered with the editor ; if the changes are extensive, they may be entered using the SVAL41 program on-line according to the instructions provided to the Data Technicians.

 $[\]frac{1}{Editor}$ - The IBM Computing System provides an interactive on-line editing program for creating and modifying the data files.

EXHIBIT 3-1 EDITING OF COMPUTER FILES

STOPLIST is edited to show changes in stops used, based on materials from Stops and Zones Division and Scheduling Department

ROUT is edited manually or with SVAL41 program to include changes in stops, mileage, service patterns, or census tracts

HEAD is edited to show current date, service characteristics, and relationships between STOP, ROUT, and DATA

UNSORTED is edited to correct major errors which affect record sequence

CARD is edited if there are more than ten fare categories, to balance boardings with alightings and fares, and to correct errors in times, stop numbers, and other variables

DATA is edited to balance boardings with alightings and fares, and to correct errors in times, stop numbers, and other variables HEAD may be created with the editor, or copied from another line or date and changed to show current line, date, service characteristics, notes of unusual conditions, and information about logical relationships between STOP, ROUT, and DATA needed by various programs.

. .

UNSORTED file, which contains the actual ride check data, is edited only under unusual circumstances such as repetitive data entry or coding errors which affect the sorting sequence, or incomplete trip data at the time of data entry.

CARD file is created only when more than ten fare categories are applicable to a line. Corrections commonly involve modifying fields, such as, boardings, alightings, fares paid, scheduled and actual times, and stop numbers which indicate location of passenger activity.

DATA file, which gets created by the first series of ride check processing programs², is edited to correct boardings, alightings, fares paid, scheduled and actual times, and stop numbers. If CARD is present, DATA is corrected after CARD, based on errors detected by subsequent programs. DATA and CARD contain the same information in slightly different formats due to design limitations in certain programs. Editing DATA usually consumes more of the Data Technician's time than any other step. The majority of errors can be traced to schedule checkers and data entry, but the Data Technician and anyone else responsible for supplying the correct information may be responsible.

3.3 COMPUTER-GENERATED FILES

The sequence of computer programs utilized and data files created is summarized in Exhibit 3-2. The following narrative provides additional details. Computer Program and File Names are shown in UPPERCASE letters.

STOP is generated by SVAK8, which splits STOPLIST into two directions and suppresses supplementary timepoints which cannot be accommodated by some programs.

CARD is generated by SVAK10 if there are more than ten fare categories. It contains all the passenger data, time, and trip information for one direction, obtained by splitting UNSORTED.

DATA is generated by SVAK10 if there are ten or fewer fare categories. It contains all the passenger data, time, and trip information for one direction, obtained by splitting UNSORTED. If there are more than ten fare categories, DATA is generated by SVAK11 from CARD, and the fares paid are reformatted.

TRIPFARE is generated by SVAK42, which aggregates boardings and fares and copies other trip-specific information from DATA, and derives service type from HEAD.

²Processing Programs - The sequence of computer programs utilized and computer files generated is discussed in the next section.

EXHIBIT 3~2 COMPUTER-GENERATED FILES
STOP contains stop number, description, and timepoint indicator. Generated by SVAK8 from STOPLIST
CARD contains passenger activity, running time, and other information. Generated by SVAK10 from UNSORTED only if there are more than 10 fare categories
DATA contains passenger activity, running time, and other information. Generated by SVAK10 from UNSORTED if there are 10 or fewer fare categories, or by SVAK11 from CARD, if there are more than 10 fare categories
TRIPFARE contains boardings, fare usage, and other infor- mation by trip. Generated by SVAK42 from DATA and HEAD
. ↓ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
AREA contains boardings, alightings, trips, bus and pass- enger time and mileage, and fare usage by census tract. Generated by SVAK62 from DATA and ROUT
LEXP contains total boardings, alightings, fare usage, express and local bus and passenger time and mileage, and trips. Generated by SVAK62 from DATA and ROUT
LINE contains total boardings, alightings, trips, bus and passenger time and mileage, and fare usage. Generated by SVAK62 from DATA and ROUT
4
TIME contains boardings, alightings, trips, and fare usage by 15-minute period. Generated by SVAK62 from DATA
PERF contains vehicle, seat, passenger, standee, and empty seat miles by hour. Generated by SVAK70 from DATA and ROUT
Masterfiles are systemwide aggregations of selected line files. TRIPFARE and TIME are aggregated to current masterfiles, while AREA, LEXP, and PERF are aggregated to both current and historical masterfiles

III-4

AREA is generated SVAK62, which aggregates boardings, alightings, trips, bus and passenger time and mileage, and fare usage from DATA into census tracts as found in ROUT.

. .

LEXP is generated by SVAK62, which aggregates boardings, alightings, trips, bus and passenger time and mileage, and fare usage from DATA into local and express segments as defined in ROUT.

LINE is generated by SVAK62, which aggregates boardings, alightings, trips, bus and passenger time and mileage, and fare usage from DATA into line totals by direction.

TIME is generated by SVAK62, which aggregates boardings, alightings, trips, and fare usage into 15-minute periods from DATA.

PERF is generated by SVAK70, which computes bus miles, seat miles, empty seat miles, passenger miles, and standee miles by one-hour periods, utilizing DATA and ROUT.

Masterfiles are of two forms: current and historical, each representing aggregations of the above files. Current masterfiles contain the most recent information on all lines in the system, and are updated as each ride check is processed by removing any previous data for the line before adding the new data. Historical masterfiles accumulate the data from ride checks of various dates on each line. The TIME files are aggregated into DAY.TIME (current) by SVAW31. The AREA files are aggregated into DAY.TRACT (current) and DAY.TOTAL (historical) by SVAW32. The LEXP files are aggregated into DAY.TEXP (current) and DAY.TPERF (current) and DAY.TEXP (current) and DAY.TPERF (historical) by SVAW32. The TRIPFARE files are aggregated into DAY.TPERF (historical) by SVAW32. The TRIPFARE files are aggregated into DAY.FARES (current) by SVAW32. Data which are not for weekdays are aggregated into SAT or SUN masterfiles in lieu of DAY.

3.4 COMPUTER DIAGNOSTIC PROGRAMS

The sequence of steps involved in running Computer Diagnostic Programs is shown in Exhibit 3-3. The following narrative provides additional details. Computer Program and File Names are shown in UPPERCASE LETTERS.

SVAK13 reads DATA and prints messages if records have the same trip and stop number, if boardings do not equal fares paid at a stop, if boardings do not equal alightings for a trip, if the previous control time is improperly coded, or if there are characters which do not fit the format of the file. Total boardings and alightings are also printed for each trip. SVAK14 reads DATA and prints out general information for each trip. Messages are printed for any record which does not have the same line number, schedule, or direction as the previous one, any data record which does not have the same service number as the lead record for the trip, and any trip which has an inconsistency in the control time.

SVAK15 reads STOP and DATA, printing messages whenever a record in DATA does not have a corresponding record in STOP. It also prints the number of occurrences in DATA of each corresponding record in STOP, and the scheduled times found in DATA to the extent that they are represented in STOP.

EXHIBIT 3-3 COMPUTER DIAGNOSTIC PROGRAMS

SVAK13 compares boardings with alightings by trip, and boardings with fares by stop; and checks for duplicate records

SVAK14 checks the line, schedule, and direction on every record, and the control time on every trip

SVAK15 compares the timepoints and stop numbers found in DATA and STOP

SVAK41 compares the timpoints found in DATA and STOP with the routing codes in ROUT

SVAK61 compares the census tracts found in ROUT with the master tract list MTL

CDP analyzes variables from HEAD, ROUT, STOP, DATA, PERF, AREA, LEXP, and TRIPFARE, checking fit, continuity, balance, and conformity to systemwide parameters by reference to FARE, MTL, CNTL(BUSSEAT), and the line control exception list CNTL(CDP) SVAK41 reads DATA, STOP, ROUT, and HEAD. It prints messages if times are not present in DATA for each timepoint shown in STOP provided that the trip in question serves that stop, times out of order within a trip or between trips, and scheduled time at a regular timepoint not served by that trip.

SVAK61 reads ROUT and compares the census tracts found with those in a master list of census tracts.

CDP reads and analyzes the following variables: line, direction, day, and date from the menu; line, day, direction, and eight exception parameters from the current control file; the master tract list MTL; the fare categories from FARE; line, direction, day, date, route numbers, service types, number of stops, number of services, control stop, time intervals, and mileage columns used for HEAD; stop numbers, direction, line, cumulative mileage, census tract, routing codes, and county from ROUT; line, direction, stop numbers, Basic columns for timepoints, and stop names from STOP; line, direction, trip, stop number, service number, date, bus run, control time, Basic column, scheduled and actual times, boardings, alightings, and fares paid from DATA; line, date, direction, total trips, bus miles, seat miles, empty seat miles, passenger miles, and standee miles from PERF; line, date, direction, county, census tract, and 38 service and patronage variables from AREA; line, date, direction, and 72 service and patronage variables from LEXP; line, date, direction, service type, trip number, first and last scheduled times, weather, fares paid, vehicle number, and seats from TRIPFARE; and the master list of seats by vehicle number from BUSSEAT. An index and user's guide to the diagnostic messages are provided to Data Technicians.

3.5 DISPOSITION OF RIDE CHECKS

The sequence of steps involved in disseminating the reports and disposing of ride check documents is shown in Exhibit 3-4. The following narrative provides additional details:

The ride check documents are delivered by the Data Technician to the word processor operator in the Scheduling Department for microfilming. After microfilming the documents are given to the Schedule Maker for use in scheduling activities. Hard copies may be regenerated from microfilm.

Large-format (11 x 14.875 inches) copies of the On and Off Profile, On Board Profile, Schedule Quality Report, Ridership Profile, and Running Time Analysis are delivered to the Mileage Calculator in the Scheduling Department for filing, and an extra copy of the Running Time Analysis is included for forwarding to the Schedule Maker. Large-format copies of the On and Off Profile, and Schedule Quality Report are delivered to the Planning Assistant in the Surface Planning Section for filing, and small-format (8.5 x 11 inches) of the same reports are filed in the Information Center by the Secretary of the Information System Section. The contents of these reports are described in the next chapter.

Listings representing the contents of STOP, ROUT, HEAD, AREA, LEXP, AND LINE files are filed in the Area Accounts books by the Data Technician, and the Basic Operating Schedules are filed in a drawer in Information Systems.

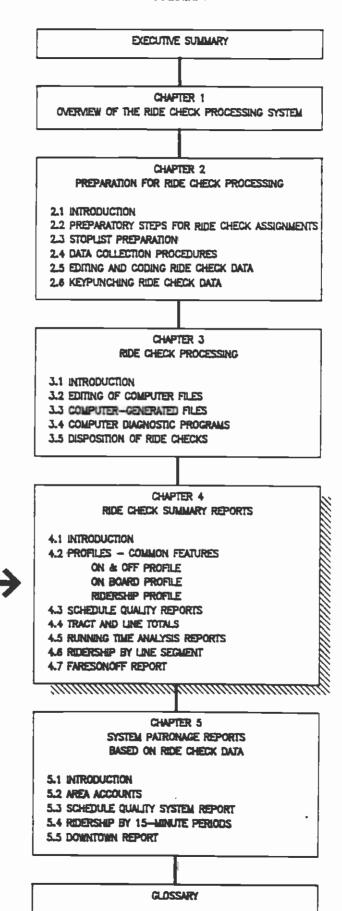
EXHIBIT 3-4 DISPOSITION OF RIDE CHECKS

Ride Check documents are microfilmed and eventually discarded at the discretion of the Schedule Maker

On and Off Profile, On-Board Profile, and Schedule Quality Report are distributed to Surface Planning, Planning Library, and Scheduling Department. Running Time Analysis and Ridership Profile are given to Scheduling Department

Listings of STOP, ROUT, HEAD, AREA, LEXP, LINE, and the Basic Operating Schedule are filed in Service Analysis

Linefile constituents are loaded on tape. UNSORTED, CARD, and LINE are deleted, while the others persist in some format on disk All files associated with a ride check except for Basic Operating Schedule and Control Point files are copied onto a tape. STOP, ROUT, and HEAD files are moved to partitioned data sets to reduce the disk overhead, and DATA files are reformatted into RBLS members in such a way as to save space on Direct Access Storage Devices (DASD). The remaining files are deleted once they are stored on tape to save DASD space. Given the magnitude of the ride check processing system, disk space is always a critical resource.



VOLUME 1

CHAPTER 4

RIDE CHECK SUMMARY REPORTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Computer reports which reflect activity on one bus line for one day are described in this chapter. These are highly detailed technical reports of interest primarily to schedule makers and Surface Planning staff. All reports except the last two are standardized line total reports produced by Data Technicians as part of Ride Check Processing, and kept on file in Planning or Scheduling. Ridership by Line Segment and Faresonoff Reports are generated by Planning staff as needed. A sample of each report follows the narrative. Flowcharts and descriptions of the FORTRAN and COBOL programs used are included in Volume 2. The following programs produce reports discussed in this chapter:

SVAK72	On and Off Profile
SVAK73	On Board Profile
SVAK74	Ridership Profile
SVAK70	Schedule Quality Reports
SVAK62	Tract and Line Totals
SVAK54	Running Time Analysis Reports
RBLS	Ridership by Line Segment
SVAR13	

The reports can be divided into three groups beginning with those which provide stop-by-stop and trip-by-trip analysis. The On and Off Profile shows boardings and alightings; the On-Board Profile shows passengers on board; and the Ridership Profile shows boardings, alightings, passengers on board, and time at timepoints. The second group of reports use criteria other than trips and stops. The Schedule Quality Report shows seat mile utilization by hour. Tract and Line Totals show service and passenger data by census tract and the data for the whole day are reported by direction. Running Time Analysis reports are a diverse group dealing primarily with time points, showing elapsed running time, passengers on board, and The last group are non-standard reports whose parameters are headways. specified by the user to provide microcosmic or macrocosmic analysis of a Ridership by Line Segment is a line within the time-space continuum. menu-driven online program for retrieving the number of passengers on board, while the Faresonoff Report is a menu-driven batch job for the retrieval of passenger activity and fares.

4.2 PROFILES - COMMON FEATURES

Since the On and Off Profile, On-Board Profile, and Ridership Profile are all quite lengthy, the portions which they have in common are described only once.

Title Page - Exhibit 4-1. Included on the title page are descriptions of each service (also called branch) and any unusual conditions which affected operations on the day of the check. The time intervals listed at the bottom are the basis for the Interval Data Section of the Ridership Profile.

Branch Arrangement - Exhibit 4-2. This shows the correspondence between each stop and the various service variations, including the cumulative mileage (implied .00). For the example shown in Exhibit 4-2, all services use mileage table 1. Branch 2 is a shortline; it does not use the first eight stops. Those stops indicated as time points (*) have scheduled times on some or all trips. The alignment stop, shown on the title page as 460, can here be identified as Vermont/Adams, timepoint 10.

Distance Table - Exhibit 4-3. The mileage between stops used is implied .00; that is, the distance from stop 20 to stop 25 on branch is one quarter mile.

Trip Summary - Exhibit 4-4. Trip data are presented differently in each Profile but are summarized in the same way for each group of ten trips. Total passengers indicates total boardings, and the extent to which it exceeds maximum on board is a measure of turnover. Distances are in miles. Peak stops are the locations at which the maximum on-board passengers are observed and their physical location can be ascertained by consulting Exhibit 4-2.

Directional Totals - Exhibit 4-5. The totals represent all boardings in a 24-hour peak period for one direction.

4.2.1 ON AND OFF PROFILE

Trip Data - Exhibit 4-6. This is the main part of the On and Off Profile. Across the top are ten trip numbers. The trip numbers, bus run numbers, and control times are drawn from the Basic Operating Schedule. Under each trip are two columns of numbers; the left column shows boardings and the right alightings at each stop. The control time is the time the bus is scheduled to pass the control stop, which in this case happens to be stop 460 (Vermont/Adams). To the extent that the actual time differs from the control time, the bus was not on schedule at that point.

Total at Stop - Exhibit 4-7. The total boardings and alightings at each stop during a 24-hour period are shown following the last trip. The 24-hours are measured from the time the first trip is scheduled to pass the control stop (5:14 a.m., Exhibit 4-6) until the last trip is scheduled to pass the control stop, 4:18 Q (next a.m.). Times after midnight are coded with a "Q" to indicate assignments which started before midnight. On assignments starting after midnight, times are coded with an "A", so that 0:11 A means 12:11. Times from 12 noon to 12:59 are coded with "N". Other times coded with "A" or "P" are conventional a.m. or p.m. times.

PROCESSED BY ANDREA

SERVICE ANALYSIS SECTION

DATE 092386

ON AND OFF PROFILE

LINE 204 VERMONT AVENUE, NORTHBOUND

NUMBER OF COMMENT CARDS NUMBER OF STOPS 78 ž NUMBER OF BRANCHES ALIGNMENT STOP 460 NUMBER OF INTERVALS 5 START END 0 3000 500 900 901 1500 1501 1900 1901 2830 OPTION 0 0 0 0 0 0 n 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 n

EXHIBIT 4-2 PROFILES **BRANCH ARRANGEMENT**

LINE 204	NORTH	PRO
BRANCH AR STOP NO. CODE	STOP	STOP AT

OCESSED BY ANDREA SERVICE ANALYSIS SECTION

OATE 092386

.

.

BRAN	CH ARI	RANGEMENT										
STOP		STOP	STOP	TI		MILEAGE		,	4	5	BRANCI	H
NO.	COOE	ON	AT	PU	INT	1 Mile	2 EAGE TA	BLE US	ED	~	12 11	
						STOPS	USED-	-0=NO	1#YFS			
						31073	0320-	-0-110	1-125			
1	20	VERMONT	120TH ST	•	2	0	0	0	0	0	1 D	
2	25	VERMONT	117TH ST		0	25	0	0	0	0	1 0	
3	30	VERMONT	IMPERIALHY		0	50 66	0	0	0	0	1 0	
5	40	VERMONT	110TH ST		0	82	0	Ó	Ō	0	1 0	
6	60	VERMONT	108TH ST 104TH ST		0	98 115	0	0	0	0	1 0	
7	70 80	VERMONT	104TH ST 103R0 ST		0 3	131	0	0	0	Ö	1 0	
9	90	VERMONT	CENTURY 98TH ST	•	3	148 162	0	0	0	0	1 1	
10	100	VERMONT	COLOEN		0	176	0	0	0	0	1 1	
12	120	VERMONT	94TH ST 92ND ST		0	190 205	0	0	0	8	1 1	
13 14	130	VERMONT	92ND ST 90th St		0	219	0	0	0	0	1 1	
15	150	VERMONT	88TH ST		0	233 248	0	0	0	0	1 1	
16 17	160 170	VERMONT	MANCHESTER 83RD ST	-	ō	264	0	0	0	0	1 1	
18	180	VERMONT	BIST ST		0	281 298	0	0	0	0	1 1	
19 20	190	VERMONT VERMONT	79TH ST 76TH ST		ŏ	315	ŏ	0	ŏ	0	1 1	
21	210	VERMONT	74TH ST		0	332	0	0	0	0	1 T 1 1	
22 23	220 230	VERMONT	FLORENCE 69TH ST		0	349 365	0	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	i i	
24	240	VERMONT	66TH ST		0	382	0	0	0	0	T T T T	
25 26	250 260	VERMONT	GAGE 60TH ST		0	398 415	0	0	õ	0	i i	
27	270	VERMONT	59TH ST		0	432	0	0	0	0	1 1	
28 29	280	VERMONT	SLAUSON 56TH ST		0	449 463	0	0	0	0	i i	
30	300	VERMONT	54TH ST	•	6	477	0	0	0	00	$ 1 1 \\ 1 1 $	
31 32	310 320	VERMONT	51ST ST 48TH ST		D	495 513	ŏ	Ô	ŏ	0	1 1	
33	330	VERMONT	46TH ST		0	531	0	0	0	0	1 1 1 1	
34 35	340 350	VERMONT	VERNON 42ND ST		8 D	549 570	0	0	ŏ	0	1 1	
36	360	VERMONT	KING BLVO		0	592	0	0	0	0	1 1	
37 38	370	VERMONT	LEIGHTON 39TH ST		0	609 626	0	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	1 1	
39	390	VERMONT	EXPOSITION		Q	643 655	0	0	0	0	1 1	
40	400	VERMONT	37TH PL 36TH PL		0	668	0	0	0	0	1 1	
42	420	VERMONT	35TH ST		0	681 694 -	0	0	0	0	$ \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} $	
43 44	430	VERMONT	JEFFERSON 29TH ST		9	710	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	0	i i	
45	450	VERMONT	27TH ST		0	727 744	0	0	0	0	1 1	
46 47	460 470	VERMONT	AUAMS 24TH ST		10 0	760	Ó	0	0	Ó	1 1	
48	480	VERMONT	S MONIC FY		0	777 794	0	0	0	0	1 1	
49 50	490	VERMONT	VENICE		D	819	0	0	Ó	Ó	1 1	
51	510	VERMONT	P1C0	٠	11	544 862	0	0	0	0	1 1	
52 53	520 530	VERMONT	11TH ST Olympic		0	881	0	0	0	0	1 1	
54	540 550	VERMONT	9TH ST 8TH ST		0	906 931	0	0	0 0	0	1 1	
55 56	560 570	VERMONT	7TH ST	-	0	956	0	0	0	Ő	1 1	
57	570 580	VERMONT	WILSHIRE 6th St	1	12 13	981 994	0	0	0	0	1 1	
59	590	VERMONT	STH ST		0	1006	0	0	0	0	1 1	
60 61	600 610	VERMONT	4TH ST 3ro St		00	1018 1031	0	0	0	0	1 1	
62	620	VERMONT	IST ST		0	1050	0	0	0	0	1 1	
63 64	630 640	VERMONT	BEVERLY ROSEW000		0	1069 1081	0	0	0	0	1 1	
65	650	VERMONT	HOLLYWOFWY		Ó	1094	Ó	0	Ó	Ó	1 1	
66 67	660	VERMONT VERMONT	CLINTON		0	1106	0	0	0	0	1 1	
68	720	VERMONT	HONROE	•	15	1134	0	0	0	0	1 1	
69 70	730	VERMONT	NORMAL LOCKWOOD		0	1145 1156	0	0	0	0	1 1	
71	750	VERMONT	SAN HONICA		0	1167	0	0	0	0	1 1	
72 73		VERMONT	LEXINGTON FOUNTAIN		0	1184 1201	0	0	0	0	1 1	
74	775	SUNSET	VERMONT		Ó	1218	0	0	0	Ó	1 1	
75 76	780 785	SUNSET HOLLYWOOD	EDGEMONT EDGEMONT		0	1236 1255	0	0	0	0	1 1	
77	790	HOLLYWOOD	VERMONT	0	17	1274	Ö	0	0	ŏ	1 1	
78	795	VERMONT	HOLY-BARNS		0	1283	Ŷ	0	0	0	1 1	

EXHIBIT 4-3 PROFILES DISTANCE TABLE

.

.

		_			SERVICE	ANALYSIS	SECTION	DATE	092386
LINE 20			PROCESSED 8	IT ANUREA	JERVICE	ANACISIS	00011017	UATE.	072500
		ONT AVENUE,							
		EDISTANCI	TO NEXT STO	IP MAUL					
STOP 8R		_							
STOP 88 2025 300 500 600 800 900 110 1300 1100 1300 1100 1300 1100 1300 1100 1300 1100 1300 1100 1300 1100 1300 1100 1300 1100 1300 1000 1100 1300 1000 1100 1200 2200 2	221111111111111111111111111111111111111	2 14445144516777714488812217776767755899555322312399232551111777782							
760	17	17							
770 775	17 18	17							
780 785	18 19 19 9	18 19 19 9							
790	9	9							
197									

,

EXHIBIT 4-4 PROFILES - TRIP SUMMARY

LINE 204 NORTH	•	SERVIC	E ANALYSIS	SECTION	DATE 092386 PAGE 12					
LINE 204 VERMONT AVENUE, IRIP NO. IQIAL PASSENCERS PASSENGER MILES AVENACE TRIP LENGTH MAXIMUM ON BOARD PEAK SIOPS	NOR THBOUND 1010 60 232 3. 87 30	1030 106 335 3.16 51	1050 107 310 2,90 50	1070 153 1406 2.65 65	1090 121 328 2.71 40	1110 204 494 2.42 80	1150 88 198 2.25 39	1170 172 613 3.56 97	1190 115 354 3.08 53	1210 143 410 2.87 64
	560	490	560	560	620	470	490	510 520	480	560

EXHIBIT 4-5

PROFILES - DIRECTIONAL TOTALS

LINE 204 NORTH

PROCESSED BY ANDREA

SERVICE ANALYSIS SECTION

DATE 092386

.

LINE 204 VERMONT AVENUE, NORTHBOUND TOTAL PASSENGERS 17478 TOTAL PASSENGER MILES 41389 AVERAGE TRIP LENGTH 2.37

•

	N	
TR	AND	EXH
TRIP D	OFF	EXHIBIT
DATA	PROFILE	4-6
	F	

LINE 2	204 NORTH	PROCE SSEC) BY ANDRE	A	SERVIC	E ANALYSIS	SECTION		DATE 0	92386		
TRI BUS CON ACT	204 VERMONI AVEI 19 (CARD) NUMBER 5 RUN NUMBER 11ROL TIME (SCHI 10AL TIME (.1 M 11ROL STOP (M PO	R EDULEO) IN]) 1010 22 514A 514 460	1030 15 544A 546 460	1050 12 607A 6075 460	1070 11 627A 631 460	1090 17 642A 642 460	1110 9 657A 700 460	1150 20 707A 707 460	1170 3 717A 719 460	1190 22 727A 728 460	1210 8 737A 738 460
12345678901123456789012345678901233333333334411444444445555555	20 VI RHONT 25 VI RHONT 30 VI RHONT 50 VI RHONT 50 VI RHONT 50 VI RHONT 50 VI RHONT 70 VI RHONT 70 VI RHONT 100 VI RHONT 210 VI IHONT 210 VI IHONT 210 VI IHONT 210 VI RHONT 200 VI RHONT 300 VI RHONT 400 VI RHON	120TH ST 117TH ST 117TH ST 117TH ST 117TH ST 110TH ST 110H ST 110H ST 100H ST 100H ST 100H ST 100H ST 100H ST 100H ST 90TH S	402011004000000000000000000000000000000	0000101013000000001000000000000000101001154224220176	150010001000000010000220011221143300000111440200276	121030003040000043200001000223130000003003018970404 12103000304000004320000121000223130000003003018970404	213220201023000204000111013010113150340101002201362260	202012009032414402110222530742031421631100062148810640651	002000000110000100001000001030000000000	7011111062200009211000111000300223330000531043003209111329	220000000100002000000110140050210031712100112327124322202 000000000100002000000000000000000	0011201051201002100001002000020103070000001103304480420

EXHIBIT 4-7 ON ANO OFF PROFILE TOTAL AT STOP

•

LINE 2	04 1	NORTH	PROCESSEO	BY	ANOREA			SE	RVICE	ANALYSIS	SECTION	OATE	092386
TRI BUS	P (C/ RUN	ARO) NUMB NUMBER			130 1 189		50 2 89	TOTA A STO	т				
ACT	UAL	TIME (.1 STOP (M	MIN)	35	1 60	41		0.0	•				
ACT 12345678910123456789012234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901233333333333333	UAL TROL 200 300 500 500 500 500 500 500 5	STOP (M VERMONT	MIN) POINT) 120TH ST 117TH ST 117TH ST 112TH ST 112TH ST 110TH ST 108TH ST 104TH ST 104TH ST 104TH ST 104TH ST 104TH ST 000CN 94TH ST 92NO ST 92NO ST 92NO ST 92NO ST 92NO ST 92NO ST 83TH ST 74TH ST 74TH ST 74TH ST 74TH ST 74TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 54TH ST 46TH ST VERNON 42TO ST KING 8LVD LEIGHTON 37TH PL 36TH PL 36TH ST 27TH ST 27TH ST	100043001010000100000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	₽0 00000000000000000000000000000000000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	001521908814413881873624434863104072651076848				
46 47 48 49	460 470 480 490	VERMONT VERMONT VERMONT	ADAMS 24TH ST S MONIC FY WASHINGTON VENICE	00000	00000	00000	00000	566 39 315 10 74 5 452 29 421 30	3 8				
50 51 52 53 54	510 520 530	VERMONT VERMONT VERMONT VERMONT VERMONT	VENICE PICO 11TH ST OLYMPIC 9TH ST	4000	0 0 3 0	2000	0000	904 83 112 7 546 40 480 39	15 77 11				
55		VERMONT	BTH ST	2	1	0	0	596-40	5				

4.2.2 ON-BOARD PROFILE

Trip Data - Exhibit 4-8. This is the main part of the On-Board Profile. The layout is similar to Exhibit 4-6, except that there is only one column of numbers under each trip, representing the passengers on board leaving each stop.

Total at Stop - Exhibit 4-9. The total passengers on all buses leaving each stop is shown in a format similar to Exhibit 4-7.

4.2.3 RIDERSHIP PROFILE

Trip Data Explanation - Exhibit 4-10. This sheet explains the six possible data items at each stop on each trip in Exhibit 4-11.

Trip Data - Exhibit 4-11. This is the main part of the Ridership Profile. In addition to the explanations in Exhibit 4-9, it should be noted that scheduled and actual times will be shown as zero unless the stop is a time point. In this exhibit, only the first and last pages pertaining to these ten trips are included. The boarding, alighting, and on-board figures at each stop on each trip correspond to the same figures in the more compact On and Off Profile and On-Board Profile.

Interval Data Explanation - Exhibit 4-12. This sheet explains the eight data items at each stop for all trips on each branch during each time period in Exhibit 4-13. Unlike the On and Off Profile and On-Board Profile, the Ridership Profile does not have a Total at Stop report but the total for each branch in the first time period (0.00 to 30:00).

Interval Data - Exhibit 4-13. This is explained in Exhibit 4-12. There is no column for a branch if it does not operate during a given interval. If a branch does not use a certain stop, the data are shown as blanks. This exhibit includes only the first and the last pages pertaining to this group of eight interval and branch combinations.

Interval Data Summary - Exhibit 4-14. Aggregate boardings and passenger miles are shown for all trips on each branch during each interval, along with average passenger trip length in miles and average maximum on-board each trip. The intervals and branches (services) are defined in Exhibit 4-1 and the names of the peak stops are shown in Exhibit 4-2.

4.3 SCHEDULE QUALTIY REPORTS

The Schedule Quality Reports present vehicle capacity utilization by measuring seat miles, empty seat miles, passenger miles, and standee miles. These data are accumulated into 18 time period cells. There are 16 hourly periods from 5 a.m. to 9p.m. and one eight-hour period from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. The data are drawn from trips or parts of trips operating in each period. The 24-hour total is included as the first time period. Two ratios are calculated which are the measures of schedule quality. The load factor is passenger miles divided by available seat miles; a high load

EXHIBIT 4-8 ON BOARD PROFILE TRIP DATA

-

	BY ANDREA		SERVIC	E ANALYSIS	SECTION		DATE O	166		
IINE 2014 VERMONT AVENUE, NORTHBOUND Iffip (Calid) Number Ous Run Number Continge Time (Scheduled) Actual Time (.1 Min) Control Stop (M Point)	1010 22 514A 514 460	1030 15 544A 546 460	1050 12 607A 6075 460	1070 11 627A 631 460	1090 17 642A 642 460	1110 9 657A 700 460	1150 20 707A 707 460	1170 3 717A 719 460	1190 22 727A 728 460	1210 8 737A 738 460
ACTUAL TIME (11 HIN)	514	546	6075	631	642	700	707	719	728	738
52 520 VINMUNT 1111 ST 53 530 VINMONT 014MPIC 54 540 VINMONT 9311 ST 550 VINMONT 8111 ST 56 560 VERMONT 7TH ST	26 28 29 28 30	45 39 46 50 48	44 40 47 46 50	49 52 57 63 65	28 27 33 38 39	55 55 58 57 57	30 26 29 34 33	97 95 90 95 94	37 37 37 46 47	50 54 54 59 64

.

EXHIBIT 4-9 ON BOARD PROFILE TOTAL AT STOP

.

.

.

LINE 204 NORTH PROCESSE	D BY ANDREA		SERVICE ANALYSIS SECTION	DATE 0186
LINE 204 VERMONT AVENUE, NORTHBOUN	0			
TRIP (CARD) NUMBER	3330	3350	TOTAL	
CONTROL TIME (SCHEONLED)	3480	2 4180	AT STOP	
ACTUAL TIME (.1 MIN)	351	418	5151	
BUS RUN NUMBER Control Time (Scheouleo) Actual Time (.1 Min) Control Stop (M Point)	460	418 418 460		
			la ti la	
1 20 VERMONT 120TH ST 2 25 VERMONT 117TH ST	1	÷	48D	
3 30 VERMONT IMPERIALHY	1	i	766	
4 40 VERMONT 112TH ST	1	1	844	
5 50 VERMONT TIOTH ST	5	1	977	
6 60 VERMONT 108TH ST 7 70 VERMONT 104TH ST	0 8		1075	
a ao VERMONT 103R0 ST	8	i	1142	
9 90 VERMONT CENTURY	9	2	1654	
10 100 VERMONT 98TH ST 11 110 VERMONT COLOEN	.9	2	1753 1896	
11 110 VERMONT COLOEN 12 120 VERMONT 94TH ST	10	2	1932	
13 130 VERMONT 92NO ST	iŏ	ž	2041	
14 140 VERMONT 90TH ST	10	2	2106	
15 150 VERMONT 88TH ST	10	2	2151 2421	
16 160 VERHONT MANCHESTER 17 170 VERHONT 83RD ST	11	~ 2	2589	
18 180 VERMONT 81ST ST	11	2	2709	
19 190 VERMONT 79TH ST	11	2	2779	
20 200 VERMONT 76TH ST	21	2	2820	
21 210 VERMONT 74TH ST 22 220 VERMONT FLORENCE	12	<u>ب</u>	2807 3039	
23 230 VERMONT 69TH ST	12	4	3092	
24 240 VERMONT 66TH ST	12	4	3181	
25 250 VERMONT CAGE	11	4	3313	
26 260 VERMONT 60TH ST 27 270 VERMONT 59TH ST	10	4	3309 3142	
28 280 VERMONT SLAUSON	10	5	3440	
29 290 VERMONT 56TH ST	10	5	3496	
30 300 VERMONT 54TH ST	10	5	3568	
31 310 VERMONT 51ST ST 32 320 VERMONT 48TH ST	10	4	3536 3544	
33 330, VERMONT 46TH ST	10	5	3571	
34 340 VERMONT VERNON	10	5	3694	
35 350 VERMONT 42NO ST	10	2	3742 3749	
36 360 VERMONT KING BLVO 37 370 VERMONT LEIGHTON	10	3	3783	
38 380 VERMONT 39TH ST	iŏ	3	3856	
39 390 VERMONT EXPOSITION	10	3	3944	
40 400 VERMONT 37TH PL 41 410 VERMONT 36TH PL	10	3	3919 3902	
41 410 VERMONT 36TH PL 42 420 VERMONT 35TH ST	10	3	3904	
43 430 VERMONT JEFFERSON	9	3	3923	
44 440 VERMONT 29TH ST	2	3	3996	
45 450 VERMONT 27TH ST 46 460 VERMONT ADAMS	2	3	4037 4210	
47 470 VERMONT 24TH ST	ģ	3	4421	
48 480 VERMONT S MONIC FY	9	3	4442	
49 490 VERMONT WASHINGTON	9	3	4596	
50 500 VERMONT VENICE - 51 510 VERMONT PICO	13	5	4711 4780	
52 520 VERMONT TITH ST	13	5	4815	
53 530 VERMONT OLYMPIC	10	2	4960	
CONTROL TIME (SCHEDULED) ACTUAL TIME (SCHEDULED) CONTROL STOP (M POINT) 1 20 VERMONT 1 20 VERMONT 1 20 VERMONT 2 25 VERMONT 1 30 VERMONT 1 107H ST 5 50 VERMONT 10 108H ST 7 70 VERMONT 10 108H ST 7 70 VERMONT 10 109 VERMONT CLOEN 12 120 VERMONT 11 10 VERMONT 12 120 VERMONT 13 130 VERMONT 14 140 VERMONT 15 150 VERMONT 16 160 VERMONT 17 170 VERMONT 18 180 181 ST 19 190 VERMONT <t< td=""><td>10</td><td>3</td><td>5048 5158</td><td></td></t<>	10	3	5048 5158	
56 560 VERMONT 7TH ST	10	ŝ	5177	

•

LINE 204 NORTH

.

PROCESSED BY ANDREA

SERVICE ANALYSIS SEGTION

DATL 092386 PAGE 1

INTP DATA THE FOLLOWING REPORT PROVIDES DATA ON EAGH TRIP DURING THE DAY. THE STOPS ARE FISTED ON THE LIFT EDGE OF THE PAPER. UP TO TEN TRIPS ARE LISTED AT ONE TIME. BASIC DATA ABOUT THE TRIP IS PROVIDED ON THE FIRST PAGE. IF MULTIPLE PAGES ARE NILDED, THE TRIP NUMBER IS REPEATED. A TYPICAL PRINTOUT FOR ONE STOP ON ONE TRIP WOULD BE: PLOPTE BOARDING AT THIS STOP 3 2 PEOPLE AL FORTING AFTHIS STOP

.

.

PLUPEL BUARDING AT THE		3 2	PEOPLE ALEGHTING AF THIS STOP
BOARDINGS SINGE START	OF TRIP 1	4 8	AUIGHTINGS SINCE START OF TRIP
		1310	SCHEDVLED FIME
		1311	ACTUAL LIML
		6	PEOPLE ON BOARD LEAVING STOP
TIMES USE A 24 HOUR CLOCK, T	IMES ABOVE	2400 ARE	NEXT AH.

TRIP DATA EXPLANATION RIDERSHIP PROFILE EXHIBIT 4-10

LINE 204 VERMONT AVENUE, NORTHBOUND LINE NO. SCHEDULE NO. DIRECTION NO. IRIP NO. HOUTI OR BRANCH NO. DATE-YEAR, HONTH, DAY BUS RUR NO. YEILICIE NO. PEAN GROUP CODE CONTROL TIME CONTROL STOP Ó /07 SAL SAT SAT SAL SAT SAĬ DAY OF THE WEEK SAT SAT SAT SAT SQUA OUSERVER **BROO** HUNT PRIC YOUN JOBI SENI CIIAP BROO WEATHER RA CY RA CY CY CY ĈŶ CY RA CL SEATS 0/13 PERIOD OF DAY - A, N, P,Q A A A A Â A A A A A 20 VERMONT 1201H ST ŏ ь Ô. - 0 ÷. 655 - 2 25 VERMONT 117TH ST ł Ð Ó Ō Ō Ű Ō Ō Ó Ó Ó. Õ Õ ō Ō Ö ō Ó -3 **30 VERMONT** INPERIALHY 6 Õ Õ ō Ó Ó Ó n -4 40 VERMONT 112TH ST U ų, Ō ō ä Ó Ō Ð ŏ ŏ Ô. Ō Ô Û - 4 50 VERMONT 110111 ST Ŧ ÷ Û -1 ō Ó Ó -5 Ô. Ó Ó Ð Ő Õ Õ Ō Ō Ó **60 VERMONT** 108 FH ST ł Ó. õ fŏ ō ž Ō Ō ij. Ō ň Û ō õ ŏ Ð ЪĨ -7 L. ÷4.

SERVICE ANALYSIS SECTION

DATE 092386

PAGE

.

LINE 204 NORTH

PROCESSED BY ANDREA

PAGE 11 SERVICE ANALYSIS SECTION OATE 092386 PROCESSED BY ANOREA LINE 204 NORTH LINE 201 VERMONT AVENUE, NORTHBOUND TRIP NO. 2 12 193 204 71 750 VERMON1 SAN MONICA 59 105 86 143 112 0 170 127 152 125 Ō Ö Ö Ô n ō Ó Ó 59 -5 45 72 760 VERMONT LEXINGTON 0 143 114 204 193 152 125 120 96 Ò Ő ñ Ō Ö ō ō n ō Ó Ó 75 0 FOUNTAIN 73 770 VERMONT 115 97 143 115 171 134 152 129 204 196 0 0 Ò ŐÒ Ō Ò Ő ō Ō ń Õ ă - A 1 6 50 775 SUNSET VERMONT 60 143 126 171 139 115 105 204 196 153 141 0 õ Ò Ō ŏ **n** Ó Ő - 64 Ð 2 12 107 105 Ð EDGEMONT /80 SUNSET 143 130 115 106 153 146 121 108 204 199 106 100 Ő Ð ō Ò Õ ō Õ п - Ö . ğ h -lų - 11 **A** Ð 785 HOLLYWOOD EDGEMONT 60 143 134 172 170 115 113 204 199 153 153 121 119 -59 107 105 Ō. ō - O-D Ö Ō n Ó ō ō Õ ğ Ó Ð 77 790 HOLLYWODD VERMONT **A** 60 172 172 747 115 115 143 143 732 204 204 539 541 153 153 652 121 121 107 105 106 106 Ö Ō **n** 0 0 Ð n, u 60 795 VERMONT HOLY-BARNS 143 143 204 204 172 172 107 107 153 153 0 106 106 Ō -0 Ō Ð Π Ō ō Ō Ō õ Ô Ô

INTERVAL DATA RIDERSHIP EXHIBIT PROFILE EXPLANATION 4-12

.

LINE 204 NORTH

PROCESSED BY ANDREA

SERVICE ANALYSIS SECTION

DATE 092386 PAGE 157

1

INTERVAL DATA THE FOLLOWING REPORT PROVIDES DATA ON DIFFERENT TIME PERIODS DURING THE DAY. EACH INTERVAL LISTS DATA FOR ALL TRIPS DURING THE INTERVAL. EACH IBRANCH IS LISTED SEPARATELY. (SHORT TURN TRIPS ARE TREATED AS BRANCHES). UP TO 8 COLUMNS OF DATA ARE SHOWN AT ONE TIME. IF MULTIPLE PAGES ARE NEEDED, THE COLUMN MUMBER IS REPEATED. A TYPICAL ENTRY WOULD BE: PEOPLE DOARDING AT THIS STOP 46 50 PEOPLE ALIGHTING AT THIS STOP BOARDINGS SINCE START OF BRANCH 112 90 ALIGHTINGS SINCE START OF URANCH AVERAGE BOARDINGS PER TRIP 37 30 AVERAGE ALIGHTINGS PER TRIP

OPLE DOARDING AT THIS STOP	48	50	PEOPLE ALIGHTING AT THIS STOP
DARDINGS SINCE START OF BRANCH		90	ALIGHTINGS SINCE START OF DRANCH
ERACE BOARDINGS PER TRIP	37	30 21 7	AVERAGE ALIGHTINGS PER IRIP PASSENGER HILES TO NEXT STOP AVERAGE PERSONS ON BOARD

EXHIBIT 4-13 PART 1 RIDERSHIP PROFILE INTERVAL DATA

.

.

LINE	204 NORTH	PROCESSED B	Y AND	DREA .	SERVIC	CE ANAL	Y\$1\$ \$	ECTION		0A	E 092386	PAGE	158	
LFNL	204 VERMONT AVENUE, INTERVAL NUMBER TIME INTERVAL BEGH TIME INTERVAL ENOS IRANCH NO, NUMBER OF TRIPS		300	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2 500 900 1 18		3 901 500 1 29	3 901 1500 2 21		4 501 500 1 18	4 1501 1900 2 17		5 1901 2630 1 27
1	20 VERMONT 120	01H ST 41 41	4 4 10	0 0 0 13 4	49 49 2	0 0 12 2	152 152 5	0 0 38 5		145 145 8	0 0 36 8		68 68 2	0 0 0 17 2
2	25 VERMONT 117	7TH ST 6. 48	0 5 12	0 0 0 20 5	17 66 3	0 0 16 3	29 181 6	0 0 45 6		16 161 8	0 0 40 8		4 72 2	0 0 18 2
3	30 VERMONT IN	PERTALHY 31 79	7 3 8	31 31 0 22 8	43 109 6	3 0 16 5	121 302 10	15 15 0 45 9		98 259 14	9 9 40 13		55 127 4	4 6 19 4
11	40 VERMONT 112	2111 ST 8 88	iõ 1 9 13	5 36 0 35 9	117 6	0 3 0 18 6	31 333 11	0 15 0 50 10		39 298 16	5 14 0 45 15		1 32 4	0 4 0 20 4
5	50 VERMONT 110)⊺⊮ ST 14 102 1	15 4 1 15	12 48 0 56 10	16 133 7	1 4 0 20 7	68 401 13	4 19 0 61 13		45 343 19	7 21 1 51 17		16 148 5	0 4 0 23 5
6	60 VERMONT 10	3TH ST 11 114 1	4 6 2 18	21 69 0 82 11	19 152 8	1 5 0 24 8	54 455 15	6 25 0 73 14		33 376 20	10 31 1 58 19		13 161 5	4 8 0 26 5
7	70 VERMONT 10	17H ST 8 122 1	4 8 3 18	19 88 0 81 12 -	8 160 8	1 6 0 24 8	36 491 16	12 37 1 72 15		24 400 22	3 34 1 58 20		12 173 6	3 11 0 25 6
8	80 VERMONT 103	IRD ST 2 125 1	6 2 0 10 3	20	3 163 9	2 8 U 26 8	15 506 17	5 42 1 78 16		7 1107 22	8 42 2 62 20		1 174 6	5 16 0 26 5

EXHIBIT 4-13 PART 2 RIDERSHIP PROFILE INTERVAL DATA

LINE	204 NORTH	PROCES	SED BY ANDREA	N .	SERVICE AN	ALYSIS SECTION		DATE 092386	PAGE 166	ı.
LINE	204 VERMONT AVE INTERVAL NUMBER BRANCH NUMBER		IUNO 1 1	1 2	2 1	3	3 2	44 1	4 2	5
72	760 VERMONT	LEXINCTON	34 140 1197410266 130 111 290 18	20 54 5310 4521 132 113 134 19	4 31 2631 2202 146 122 72 23	21 52 12 4547 3892 2920 156 134 139 111 22	2465 2865	5 30 6 5 2534 2164 9 140 127 56 .18		27 1638 60 19 10
73	770 VERMONT	FOUNTAIN	32 211 1200610477 130 113 259 16	8 68 5318 4589 132 114 123 18	11 58 2642 2260 146 125 64 21		2499 286	1 40 1 3 2574 2165 9 143 127 49 16	31 5 1902 1936 111 71 44 15	119 1687 62 42 9
74	175 SUNSET	VERMONT	23 498 1202910975 130 119 189 11	10 214 5328 4803 133 120 94 13	3 142 2645 2402 146 133 43 13	4573 4160 2934		89 3 2663 2168 147 127 38 11		63 1750 64 33 6
75	780 SUNSET	EDGEMONT	36 223 1206511198 131 121 164 9	16 94 5344 4897 133 122 84 11	6 65 2651 2467 147 137 34 10		2708 2879	32 6 2695 2174 149 127 34 10		35 1785 66 29 5
76	785 HOLLYWOOD	EDGEMONT	40 523 1210511721 131 127 72 4	22 296 5366 5193 134 129 32 4	15 140 2666 2607 148 144 11 3	4619 4427 2956	2857 288	117 9 2812 2183 156 128 13 3		90 1875 69 12 2
רז י	790 HOLLYWOOD	VERMONT	4 322 1210912043 131 130 5 0	3 155 5369 5348 134 133 1 0	3 55 2669 2662 148 147 0 0				60 0 2177 1939 128 71 0 0	62 1937 71 0 0
78	795 VERMONT	HOLY-BARNS	0 66 1210912109 131 131 0 0	0 21 5369 5369 134 134 0 0	0 7 2669 2669 148 148 0 0			2881 2185	8 0 2185 1939 128 71 0 0	2 1939 71 0 0

LINE	204 NORTH	PROCESSED BY ANDREA		SERVICE ANALY	SIS SECTION		GATE 092386	PAGE	167
LINE	204 VERMONT AVENUE, INTIRVAL NUMBER HIRANCH NO. 101AL PASSENGERS PASSENGER MILES AVERAGE TRIP LENGTH MAXIMUM ON BOARD PLAK STOPS	NORTHOOUND 1 12109 29879 2.47 39	1 2 5369 11510 2.14 42	2 1 2669 7228 2.71 57	3 1 4620 10781 2.33 43	3 2957 6187 2.09 41	4 1 2881 6641 2.31 42	4 2 2185 4832 2.21 43	5 1939 5229 2.70 24
		560	570 580	560	58u 590	570 580 590	570 580 590	570 580 590	530

'

.

.

EXHIBIT 4-14 RIDERSHIP PROFILE INTERVAL DATA SUMMARY

.

•

ŀ

factor is desirable from an operator's point of view. The standee ratio is standee miles divided by passenger miles; a low standee ratio is desirable from the passenger's point of view. The Schedule Quality Summary, Exhibit 4-15, shows hourly totals for one direction for one line. Schedule Quality by Stop, Exhibit 4-16, shows stop-by-stop data. A related report, Schedule Quality System Summary, is discussed in the next chapter. Appended to the Schedule Quality Summary are Title VI data. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, public agencies are required to show proof of service equity. The variables shown reflect the maximum aggregate passenger load during any one-hour portion of a peak period. A complete explanation of Title VI reporting may be found in Volume 3.

4.4 TRACT AND LINE TOTALS

Tract Totals - Exhibit 4-17. All-day totals for each census tract are presented. Tract numbers are in implied two-place decimal format. In the downtown area, each bus stop is given a unique number by means of suffixing a decimal value to the integer tract number; otherwise, all tract numbers are as defined by the Bureau of the Census. Bus minutes are estimated by interpolating scheduled running time on each trip, carrying fractional minutes forward. The fare headings may include some categories which may not be applicable to all the lines. On some lines, additional fares are shown on a second page. Tract data are aggregated for all lines into larger geographic areas to produce the Area Accounts reports, described in the next chapter.

Line Totals - Exhibit 4-18. These data represent all-day totals and averages for the direction indicated, which is defined in Exhibit 4-17. (Direction 3 = South). Express Service data, if present, are limited to trips, minutes, and miles. All boardings, alightings, and fares are attributed to local service. Line total data are accumulated for the purpose of systemwide ranking and historical comparisons in the Line Performance Trends Reports, described in Volume 3.

4.5 RUNNING TIME ANALYSIS REPORTS

This is a series of seven reports produced by a single program and lettered A through H (E is omitted). The letter is printed at the top of each page after the COBOL program name S8003121.

Report A - Exhibit 4-19. The number of passengers paying each type of fare and the cash value are shown by direction. If there are more than ten types of fares applicable on a line, some of them are combined. The average cash fare per passenger does not take into account revenue from pass sales. Transfers issued and other add-on fares are not counted as a percentage of total boardings.

Report B - Exhibit 4-20. The data shown by direction in Exhibit 4-19 are summed to present line totals in this report.

TIME PERIOD	TRIPS	IN SERVICE MILES	AVAILABLE SEAT HILES	ENPTY SEAT HILES	PASSENGER MILES	STANDEE MILES	LOAD FACTOR	STANOEE RATID
ALL DAY	53	157	6754	5015	1774	34	26.3%	1.94%
05:00-05:59		1	38	33	5	0	12.6%	0.00%
06:00-06:59		13	546	435	110	0	20.2%	0.00%
01:00-07:59		9	372	224	154	7	41.4%	4.29%
08:00-08:59		. 12	529	431	98	0 '	18.6%	0.00%
09:00-09:59		9	380	324	57	0	14.9%	0.00%
10:00-10:59		12	520	439	81	0	15.6%	0.00%
11:00-11:59		9	380	337	43	0	11.3%	0.00%
12:00-12:59		12	520	412	109	0	20.9%	0.00%
13:00-13:59		9	372	320	52	0	13.9%	0.00%
14:00-14:59		14	607	292	336	21	55.4%	6.35%
15:00-15:59		10	445	251	200	6	45.0%	3.22%
16:00-16:59		11	456	221	235	0	51.5%	0.00%
17:00-17:59		9	373	239	134	0	36.0%	0.00%
18:00-18:59		12	527	400	127	0	24.1%	0.00%
19:00-19:59		9	390	380	10	0	2.5%	0.00%
20:00-20:59		7	300	271	23	0	7.6%	0.00%
21:00~04:59		0	0	0	0	Û	0.0%	0.00%
TLE6 PEAK HOUR 14:12-15:12	1	STOP 135	SEATS 43		PSGRS 62		144.2%	

THIPS, IN SERVICE MILES, TOTAL SEAT MILES, EMPTY SEAT MILES, TOTAL PASSENGER MILES AND STANDEE MILES BY TIME OF DAY FOR LINE 211 CHECKLO ON JUN 04, 1984 AND OPERATING IN A NORTHBOUND DIRECTION.

SCHEMII E	
	X
OUAL TTY	EXHIBIT
VII	4
RY	1 6
STOP	

+-	16	0:00-10	:59	11	1010	TANK		1040 1	CTANOFF.		1080 3	SLANIII P		LUAU 3	59		LUXU	STRAULE.
					_	_	_	_	-			0.00%)	18185		RATIO 6.35%			3.225
(AVERAGE) LOCATION		15.6%	0.00%)) (11.3%	0.00%)	•	20.98	0.00%) (13.74	0.00%;				`		~
ARTISTA HAWTHORNE	1	0.0%	0.00%	2	0.0%	0.00%	1	0.0%	0.00%	2	0.0%	0.00%	1	0.0%	0.00%	2	0.0%	0.00%
AHIISIA	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	7.0%	0.00%	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	9.3%	0.00%	1	7.0%	0.00%	S	14.0%	0.00%
PRAIRIE ARTESTA	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	7.0%	0.00%	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	9.3%	0.00%	1	7.0%	0.00%	2	14.0%	0.00%
PHAIRIE REDONDO B	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	8.15	0.00%	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	11.6%	0.00%	1	14.0%	0.00%	2	20.95	0.00%
PRATHIE 16/11 ST	1	14.0%	0.00%	2	8.1%	0.00%	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	12.8%	0.00%	1	14.0%	0.00%	2	22.1%	0.00%
PRAIRIE 1641# ST	1	14.0%	0.00%	2	6.1%	0.00%	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	12.8%	0.00%	1	14.0%	0.00%	2	22.1%	0.00%
PRAIRIÉ 16151 ST	1	14.0%	0.06%	2	7.0%	0.00%	1	11.6%	0.00%	2	12.8%	0.00%	ł	18.6%	0.00%	2	22.1%	0.00%
PRATILLE MANUATTAN	1	14.0%	0.00%	2	7.0%	0.00%	1	11.6%	0.00%	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	17.4%	0.00%	1	7.0%	0.00%
PRAIRIE 15411 ST	2	10.5%	0.00%	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	10.5%	0.00%	1	F1.6%	0.00%	2	23.3%	0.00%	1	14.0%	0.00%
PRATRIE	2	11.6%	0.00%		9.3%	0.00%	2	9.3%	0.00%	1	11.6%	0.00%	2	22.1%	0.00%	1	18.6%	0.00%
PRAIRIE 14711 ST	2	15.15	0.00%	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	11.6%	0.00%	1	14.0%	0.00%	2	26.7%	0.00%	1	44.2%	0.00%
PRAIRIE	2		0.00%	1	9.3%	0.00%	2	14.0%	0.00%	1	11.6%	0.00%	2	45.3%	0.00%	1	53.5%	0.00%
PRAIRIE 139111 ST	2		0.00%	1	11.6%		2	20.9%	0.00%	1	16.3%	0.00%	3	94.9%	8.46%	1	72.1%	0.00%
PRAIRIE 135EH ST	2		0.00%	1	11.6%		2	20.9%	0.00%	1	14.0%	0.00%	3	96.4%	10.61%	1	72.15	0.00%
PRATRIE 132ND ST	2		0.00%	1	_		2	22.1%	0.00%	1	14.0%	0.00%	3	96.4%	11.36%	Ŧ	79.1%	0.00%
PRATRIE	2	_	0.00%		11.6%	_	2	23.3%	0.00%	1	14.0%	0.00%	3	103.6%	17.61%	1	79.1%	0.00%
PRATRIE	2		0.00%		11.6%	_	2	25.6%	0.00%	ł	14.0%	0.00%	3	88.3%	7.44%	1	86.0%	0.00%
PRAIRIE 12010 ST	2		0.00%	-	11.6%		2	_	0.00%	1	14.0%	0.00%	3	86.9%	6.72%	1	90.7%	0.00%
PRAIRLE	_	- 17,4%			11.6%		2		0.00%	1	18.6%	0.00%	3	80.3%	4.55%	1	90.7%	0.00%
PRAIR1E	2	_	0.00%		11.6%	_	2		0.00%	1	18.6%	0.00%	3	71.5%	0.00%	1	86.0%	0.00%
IMPERIAL PRAIRIE	_				11.6%		2		0.00%	1	18.6%	_	3	53.3%	0.00%	1	62.8%	0.00%
PRAIRIE	2		0.00%		_	_	2		0.00%	1	18.6%	_	3	48.2%	0.00%	1	51.2%	0.00%
PRAIRIE	2		0.00%		11.6%				0.00%	1	18.6%	0.00%	2		0.00%	2	51.2%	
TOATH SE PRAIRLE	2		0.00%		11.6%		2	_	_			0.00%	-	24.5%		2	53.5%	
CINTURY PRAIRIE	2		0.00%	1	18.6%	_	2	26.7%	0.00%	1		_		25.6%		2	44.2%	
HAROY	2	20.9%	0.00%	1	25.6%	0.00%	2	32.6%	0.00%	1	18.6%	0.00%	'	22.0%	0.004	ć		0.000

LID	UATE		TRACT	ON	OFF		TR- IPS	BUS	BUS	PASS	PASS MILES	CASH REG	1 SEN	STU	PASS REG	SES SEN	STU	TRN Reg	T I C K£Ť	TRAN REG	SFR DIS
NE F		0				BD			III LLO	••••											
	860815	0	206131	1	0	0	50	29	8	0	Ó	0	Û	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 10	0
56 3				36	0	0	50	50	8	37		21	0	0	13 79	0 16	4	-37	ŏ	8	ŏ
56 3				148	<u>o</u>	3	50	50	8	185	30 74	12 26	Ö	ŏ	128	19	9	69	ŏ	10	ŏ
	860815			251	3	8	50	50 57	9 10	433 524	87	6	ŏ	ŏ	12	ó	í	ĩ	ĭ	2	ŏ
56 3				27	3	9 10	50 50	50	10	514	103	19	ŏ	ŏ	27	Š	5	ġ	Ó	10	Ō
	860815			65	8	13	50	70	10	974	138	- 54	ĭ	ŏ	89	13	- ú	- 5ÍI	Ŏ	19	Ō
56 3				215 303	- 39 - 48	18	50	66	10	1339	189	63	1	ō	126	16	7	89	1	24	0
	860815			508	68	27	50	50	10	1385	277	118	2	Ō	200	24	29	133	2	36	0
563 563			207836	83	34	28	50	52	8	1537	229	23	0	0	34	- 4	1	21	0	- 4	0
.563 563			207936	75	15	29	50	65		1915	254	- 11	0	0	25	6	- 4	28	1	4	0
	860815			40	ií	30	50	46	9	1479	259	12	0	0	13	0	3	12	0	- 4	0
56 3				129	22	32	50	50	9	1630	277	21	0	0	67	2	1	38	0	8	0
56 3			207928	99	59	33	50	48	9	1680	284	56	0	0	20	0	7	16	0	25	0
563	860815	Ō	226227	27	19	33	50	50	9	1678	302	8	0	0	12	0	0	7	0	4 13	0
56 3	860815	0	559558	50	123	32	50	50	9	1605	289	35	0	0	14 5	2	1	1	ŏ	2	ŏ
56 3	860815			16	42	31	50	92	2	3004	284	9 21	0	ŏ	19	3	o	8	ŏ	12	ŏ
563			550500	51	30	32	50	0		0 6892	288 1665	50	ŏ	ŏ	30	ŏ	3	22	ŏ	24	ŏ
56 3			226100	105	152		50	217 50	53 9	1520	258	7	ŏ	ŏ	9	ŏ	ĭ	1	ĭ	- 4	Õ
56 3			226600	19	52 113		50 50	150	34	4414	1004	28	ŏ	ŏ	11	ŏ	- i	1	Ó	17	0
56 3			228100	41	215		50	98	34	2787	954	52	ŏ	ŏ	33	5	13	31	1	36	0
56 3	860812	U O	228800 228900	135 131	140		50	125	30	3605	796	42	ō	ŏ	43	3	18	24	1	24	0
563 563			532700	94	148		50	100	28	2663	738	48	1	Ó	26	1	1	17	0	26	0
563 563			533000	130	288		50	157	40	3973	945	32	0	0	37	3	7	51	0	11	0
56 3	860815	ŏ	535000	10		22	50	50	13	1137	296	- 5	0	0	1	0	- 2	5	0	1	0
56 3			535101	29	93		50	94	26	2090	555	20	0			0	2	4	0	11	0
56 3			535102	122	106		50	95	26	2095	559	21	0	0	38	16	13	34	0	10	0
			242300	30	120	20	50	91	26	1870	530	17	1	0		2	1	2	0	2	0
56 3	860815	0	242200	49			50	80	21	1631	417	30		Ő	•	6	.5	0 50	0	9 43	0
56 3	860815	0	242700	210	323		50	159	43	3096	813	- 91	1	0			13 10	59 119	07	45	ŏ
56 3		0	540700	285	218		50	186	43	3457	786	70		-		12	1	0	-	5	ŏ
56 3			540800	10	25		50	0		0	153	7 65	0	ŏ			10	5	ŏ	41	ŏ
56 3			541300	96	179		47	191	50	3558	906 320	15	i	ŏ			Š		ĭ	<u>'</u> 4	ŏ
56 3			542700	61	139		47	69 89	20 20	1085	296	26	-					25	-	8	õ
56 3			542500	73	135		47	141	52	1841	651	29	ŏ	-						12	Õ
56 3	860812	U U	543200	73 8	38	10	47	73	24	807	264	- 6	ŏ							5	0
56 3			543321 543301	21	149	8	47	198	84	1721	749					-	· 10	0	1	8	0
56 3 56 3			543303	<u>2</u> 1	35	7	47	37	15	335	116	-					0	0	0		0
			543322	13	147	5	47	131	44	809	263					1	3			6	0
56 3			543400	1	209	í	47	47	15	84	27				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RECTION	័ព័	1=NORTH							- •											
0-010																					

DATE OF CHECK: YYMMDD C=COUNTY CODE: O=LOS ANGELES 1=ORANGE 2=RIVERSIDE 3=SAN BERNARDINO 4=VENTURA

EXHIBIT 4-17 TRACT TOTALS

4

٠

4

LINE TOTALS

LIÐ DATE NE I R	ON	OFF	TR- I PS	BUS MIN	BUS MILES	PASS MIN			SEN STU							
56 3 B60815	3874	3874	50	3553	913.82	72732	17430.03	1193	13 0	1288	173	211	978	18	557	0
IN SERVICE E In Service e Average bus	BUS MIL	ES	PER	HOUR		913	.22 .82 .43									
PASSENGERS F	PER BUS	S HOUR	(1)	SERVICE)		65	.42									
OCCUPANCY (L OCCUPANCY (1).07).47									
AVERAGE RIDE AVERAGE RIDE							.50									
AVERAGE PASS				S PER 110	UR		1.77 1.38									
LINE DATA DIV		BETWEE	N LOC	CAL AND E	XPRESS			-								
LOCAL SERVICE	-															
ET D DATE NE T	ON		TR+ IPS	BUS	BUS	PASS	MILES	REG	SEN STU	REG	SEN	STU	REC	KET	REG.	DISC
56 3 860815 EXPRESS SERVI		3874	50	3553	913.82	72732	17430.03	1193	13 0	1288	173	211	978	18	557	Û
1.1 D DATE NE 1 56 3 860815	ON O		TR- IPS O	BUS MIN O	BUS MILES 0.00	PASS MIN O			SEN STU O O	REG		STU O			TRANS REG. O	DISC

.

.

.

IV-23

IV-24

LINE 70 4-12-84

SUMMARY OF PASSENGERS BY DIRECTION AND REVENUE COMPONENTS

			EASTBOUND		
TYPES OF FARES			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	PERCENT TO TOTAL	FAREBOX REVENUE
CASH 0.50 SIUD 0.20 SENR 0.20 SENR PASS SIUD PASS PASS & FREE TRANSFRRFCD FICKET RECD TRANSFR0.10	744 X	.50 .20 .20	2,497 55 101 900 1,587 3,614 1,973 86	23.1% .9% 8.3% 14.7% 33.4% 18.3% .8% .0%	\$ 1,248.50 11.00 20.20 74.40

TOTAL EASTBOUND	10,813	100.0%	\$	1,354.10
-----------------	--------	--------	----	----------

AVERAGE CASH FARE PER PASSENGER \$.125

LINE 70 4-12-84

SUMMARY OF PASSENGERS BY DIRECTION AND REVENUE COMPONENTS

			WESTBOUND		
TYPES OF FARES			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	PERCENT TO TOTAL	FAREBOX REVENUE
CASH 0.50 STUD 0.20 SENR 0.20 SENR PASS STUD PASS PASS & FREE TRANSCERECO		. 50 . 20 . 20	3,422 48 138 778 1,592 2,916 946	34.4% .5% 1.4% 7.8% 16.0% 29.4% 9.5%	\$ 1,711.00 9.60 27.60
TRANSFRRECD TICKCT RECD TRANSFR0.10	1,741 X	. 10	96	1.0% .0% .0%	174.10

TOTAL WESTBOUND

9,936 100.0% \$ 1,922.30

AVERAGE CASH FARE PER PASSENGER \$.193

PRINTED 850612

7

SCRTD

EXHIBIT 4-20 REPORT B

.

S80((3121-B

LINE 70 4+12+84

.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL PASSENGERS AND REVENUE COMPONENTS

TYPES OF FARES			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	PERCENT TO TOTAL	FAREBOX REVENUE
CASH D.50 STUD 0.20 SENR 0.20 SENR PASS STUD PASS PASS & FREE TRANSFRRECD		.50 .20 .20	5,919 103 239 1,678 3,179 6,530 2,919	28.5% .5% 1.1% 8.1% 15.3% 31.5% 14.1%	\$ 2,959.50 20.60 47.80
TICKET RECD TRANSFRO.10	2,485 X	. 10	182	.9% .0% .0%	248.50

TOTAL 20,749 100.0% \$ 3,276.40

AVERAGE CASH FARE PER PASSENGER \$.158

Report C - Exhibit 4-21. Actual running times between time points are presented for each trip. The trip number, bus run number, and scheduled start time correspond to the Basic Operating Schedule. The location number corresponds to one of the time points at the top; in this case, 11th Street/Georgia. The schedule maker compares this data to the running time classes for the line.

Report D - Exhibit 4-22. Passengers on board at each time point for each trip are presented in a format similar to Report C.

Report F - Exhibit 4-23. Boardings, alightings, fares, and maximum on board are presented by trip. The location of the maximum can be determined by reference to any of the Profiles.

Report G - Exhibit 4-24. Aggregate passengers on board at each time point are recorded by 20 and 60-minute periods to the extent that times were recorded.

Report H - Exhibit 4-25. At the specified location, passenger and headway data are presented by 20 and 60-minute periods. An asterisk indicates that the policy load factor has been exceeded. There is a separate page for each time period.

4.6 RIDERSHIP BY LINE SEGMENT

The Ridership by Line Segment Software package (RBLS) allows a user to query the database for information on any line for which a ride check has been processed. The user specifies the line number, date, day of the week, ride check direction, stops, services, and time period. The computer responds with the boardings, alightings, passengers on-board and number of buses serving each stop within the specified segment. The user may review the available stops, services, and trip data which were used in generating the desired report. Exhibit 4-26 shows a sample of the segment ridership report produced using the RBLS package. A User's Guide and Technical Documentation are available in the Planning Systems Section of the Planning Department.

4.7 FARESONOFF REPORT

The Faresonoff Report is generated according to user specifications to show boardings, alightings, and fares on any portion of a line. The user inputs the following parameters when setting up the job on the computer:

All trips or specific trips All stops or specific stops Trip-by-trip or summary of trips Stop-by-stop or summary of stops

¹Ridership by Line Segment (RBLS), Version 1.1, User's Guide, October, 1986.

Sð	0031	21-C										ANALY	\$1¢	PR	INTED 850	612 CHECKED ON	SCRTD 4-12-84
LINE	70	02 -	EASTBO	UND					COP	DUNEL		UTES T					
														12	14	16	
TRIP NO.	June 1	TERMINAL FIME ACTUAL	S AT- 1	00	R P T E	GEOR	NG ATU-	ALAM	HOS	NGO		LBR	10 GARV Ey Garf TELO	12 GARV EY SAN GABR	GARV EY ROSE MEAD	EL M ONTE STAT ION	TOTL CON- SUNO TIME
1020	006	444.OA	444A	02				15.5			7.5	8.0	•				31.0
1040	015	456.0	456	02				15.5		7.5			18.0	8.5	3.5	10.0	63.0
1060	001	507.0	507	02	•			15.0			8.0	8.0,					31.0
1080		511.0	511	02				15.5		8.0			17.0	6.0	6.5	9.0	62.0
1100			523	02				16.0	8.0	3.0			16.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	63.0
1 1 20			533	02				16.0	6.5		2.0	9.0					33.5
1140			535	02				15.5	7.0	2.5			17.5	6.0	6.0	9.0	63.5
		547.0	547	02				17.0					16.5	7.0	5.0	7.0	63.0
1180			556	02				18.0			2.0	7.5					35.0
1200	_	601.0	559	02				17.5		2.0			15.0	6.0	5.5	9.0	62.0
		611.0	611	02				16.5					16.0	7.5	7.0	9.0	66.0
		616.0	618	02				17.0			2.0	8.0					35.0
1760		624.0	623	02				18.5		2.5			16.0	7.0	5.5	9.0	66.0
		635.0	635	02					8.0				17.0	8.0	6.0	12.0	73.0
		651.0	643	02				21.5			3.0	11.0					44.0
		653.5	650	02				20.5		25			19.5	9.0	5.5	10.0	73.5
			658	02				19.5		2.72	2.5	10.0					40.5
1340		701.5						21.0		20			17.0	7.0	5.0	10.0	70.0
1380			705	02				21.0		2.0	5.0	A 5					39.0
1400			713	02							6.0	0.7	15.5	7.0	5.5	9.5	69.0
		720.0	720	02				20.0		3.9			12.2	7.0			47.0
(440			728	02				22.0		3.0	3.0	11.0	17,0	7.5	6.5	8.0	69.0
1460			735	02				18.5		3.0			11/0		Q		\$5.0
1480	011	743.0	743	02				15.5	8.0		8.0	9.5					

•

•

.

,

•

58	\$8003121-0 INF 70 02 - EASTBOUND							TRI	PS AT	LOC	ATION	s LISTIN	G	PRINTED	850612 CHECKEO	DN	SCRTD 4-12-84
LENE	70	02	- EASTB	ONNO						PA	SSE NG	ERS AT					
1Ri P	BR.	START ACTUAL			O R P T E E R	13	NG Ath-	ALAH	OS GENL HOS O P CLIN	NGO	MARE	SYBI L BR	10 GARV EV CARF IELO	12 GARV EY SAN GABR	14 CARV EY ROSE NEAD	16 EL M ONTE STAT ION	
1020 1040		444.0/ 456.0	444A 456	02 02		1		25		25	2		32	46	47	39	
1060 1080 1100 1120	011	507.0 511.0 523.0 533.5	507 511 523 533	02 02 02 02		2		9 20 42 16	34 11	14 39	3 6	1	29 51 42	32 59 50	36 61 39	39 40 21	
1 140 1160 1180	0114		535 547 556	02 02 02				31 43 17	31 34 10	33 39	9		61	63	55 55	16 23	
1200	005		559 611	02		1		61 54	64 41	62 24			64 41	67 50	55	51	
1240	001	616.0	618	02		1		24 50	14 33	30	6		69	63	52	36	
	010	635.0	623 635	02 02		2		68	57	45	14	2	58	50	52	38	
1300 1320 1340	ŏ13	653.5	650	02 02 02				71 48 36	48 42 27	40	16	£	76	71	58	39	
1380	014	709.0	705	02 02		1		54 52 49	41 33	30	10	2	28	33	29	17 13	
1420	015	720.0	720	02					33 38	7	8	1 .	17	21	20	13	
	019			02 02				54 30	26	17			16	23	18	16	
1500	011 001 012	248.0	750	02 02 02				33 37 62	27 31 43	20	7 5	1	36	23	18	10	
	002			02 02		1		45 41	36 23	26	3		27	16	16	18	
	024			02				44	35	28	-		27	33	34	37	
	004 005			02 02				32 29	23 28	19			17	18	14	12	
1660	001 001 008	850.0	1 850	02 02 02				25 45 47	23 36 31	31	4	2	26	23	14	13	
	0 109 0 10	908.0 915.0		02 02				32 24	35 15	30	2		24	18	16	17	

.

-

.

.

Sð LINE UATE			DULE	83080		(D2 E/	STBO	UNO					PRINTEO	850612	SCR
THIP		+ STAR BAS	SCHEO.										ETRANS	i ALI+ Ting	ON #	NGER MAXIMUNS- NT STOP NUMBER(S)
1020	6	02	0444A	10	4			2		3	4			10	8 11	150 1230
1040	15	02	0456	84	27		1	8	1	38	8	1	11	84	51 18	520
1060	1	02	0507	12	1			Ŧ		10			1	12	10 11	140
1080	11	02	0511	80	22				5	32	21		15	80	42 16	60 1690
1100	12	02	0523	112	30			5		48	29		9	112	62 16	00 1620 1630
1120	13	02	0533	24	4		1			15	4	·	1	24	16 11	60 1230
1140	2	02	0535	70	17			2	4	37	9	1	10	70	50 15	90 1630
1160	4	02	0547	• 120	21			1	19	46	27		9	120	64 16	10
1180	6	02	0556	21	7				2	12	5	1	2	27	17 12	230
1200	5	02	0559	116	27			4	15	48	20	5	7	116	67 16	00
1220	7	02	0611	147	34	1		9	35	47	20	1	21	147	59 16	30 1700
1240	1	02	0618	37	8				4	17	7	. 1		37	27 05	70 0980
1500	9	02	0623	148	35	2		4	2B	64	23		14	148	69 14	80
1280	10	02	0635	226	45	5		15	59	64	35	3	53	259	74 16	90 1700
1300	18	02	0643	89	9			3	14	38	14	11	5	89	71 11	80
1320	13	02	0650	£74	30	1	1	12	73	38	17	2	11	174	78 15	10
1340	23	02	0658	46	8			1	14	12	8	3	1	46	37 11	40
1380	14	02	0705	115	19			9	28	33	23	3	6	115	54 11	60
1400	6	02	0713	65	7			9	7	23	19		2	65	52 11	50
1520	15	02	0720	101	22			9	22	26	19	3	6	101	49 11	80
1440	19	02	0728	70	7			7	16	22	18		4	70	54 11	60
1460	16	02	0735	82	18		1	6	16	27	14		10	82	32 12	30 1240
1480	11	02	0743	49	2			5	11	14	15	2		49	33 12	30
1500	1	02	0750	86	12		1	2	8	45	18		3	86	37 11	50 1160 1470

SCRTO

.

÷

	58003121-G INE 70 02 - EASTBOUND									P	EAK GRI	DUP		PRINTED	850612 Checke	0 01	SCRT0 4-12-84
LINE	70	02 -	EAS1	BOUNO				•		P	ASSENG	ERS AT					
		ROL OR	PEAK TO	POINT L O C	0 R P T E E R	SI	NG	- ALA	110 H 0 P	L MAR S NGO SOT	E SOTO	L BR	10 GARV EY GARF IELD	12 GARV EY SAN GABR	14 CARV EY ROSE MLAO	16 EL M ONTE STAT 10N	
		400A 500	500 600	02 02		1 3		33 239	184	25 187	2 18	1	32 247	46 271	47 246	39 139	
		6(10 621) 640 710 720 741) 800 8210 8210 8210 8210 820 900 900 940	620 640 700 720 740 840 840 920 920 940 1000	02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02		1 2 1 1 3 5		78 118 155 84 132 61 117 86 69 65	55 90 117 107 64 101 94 51 90 81 54 53	24 750 377 254 317 254 315 227	6 30, 10, 8 12, 3 15, 5 9	2211	41 127 45 16 54 17 26 48 30 27	50 113 71 23 23 49 18 23 36 23 36 25 23	55 104 58 48 18 18 54 14 36 25	51 74 39 18 10 55 12 13 32 17 17	
		1000 1100 1200P 100 200	1100 12401 100 200 300	U2 02 02 02 02		32		274 232 231 240 343	233 201 209 227 323	114 117 111 130 154	34 51 46 91 214	4 6 2 3 5	107 152 144 187 285	71 116 125 166 212	61 96 106 124 174	55 89 85 92 158	
		300 320 340 400 420 500 520 520 600 620 640	320 340 420 420 500 520 540 600 620 640 700	02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 0		1 1 1		134 167 213 269 246 238 226 125 160 92 38	143 170 214 264 199 226 219 124 157 87 39	79 113 90 122 71 161 138 122 104 116 44 44	67 570 142 123 826 23 40	1 1 1 6 1 2	86 114 127 98 127 128 74 91 27 37	65 71 86 79 69 65 65 60 63 43 58 9 22	63 61 46 86 42 53 40 34 34 31 49 4 21	44 20 322 66 18 34 18 19 22 25 2 2	
		700 800 900 1000 1100 1200A 100 200 300 400	800 900 1000 1100 12000 12000 100 200 300 900 500	02 02		3	51524	154 92 54 26 13 5	163 9	90 67 20 12 15 3	81 20 26 7	8	66 49 30 15 13 5 3	45 27 26 15 75 3	35 19 18 5 4 3 2	31 8 12 3 3 3 2	
						26	Ħ	5344	4597	2710	1580	55	3076 2	2340	1942	1387	

.

.

.

\$8 00 3 1	21-11		SOUTH	ERN CALI Passengi	FORNIA	RAPID TRANS	YS15	RICT		PRINTED 8	50612
	LINE		ATION M ICLE SEA			4-12-84 AMEDA 43	EASTBOL		_		
	1 I ME FROM	PERIOD TO	LOAO Factor	TOTAL TRIPS	PASS	PASS PER TRIP	T RE≁ QUIRED	SCHED	S PRO- Posed	H E A D W A RE- SCHED QUIRED -ULED	Y S PRO- POSED
	400 A 500 640 620 640 700 720 740 800 820 940 920 940 920 940 920 940 1000 1200 N 1000 1200 N 200 340 400 520 540 600 640 520 540 600 640 700 720 740 800 940 940 940 940 940 940 940 9	500 A 600 620 640 700 720 740 800 820 840 900 920 920 940 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 820 300 320 340 400 420 440 500 520 540 640 700 800 900 1000 1100 800 900 1000 1100 800 900 1000 1100 800 900 1000 800 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900	4446660000011113333111100000001111333333333	16332232333332888870453454563333443221111	831128 1128 1128 111128 111128 111128 111128 111128 111128 111128 111128 111128 111128 111128 111128 1111128 1111128 1111128 111111128 111111128 11111111	$\begin{array}{c} 8.0\\ 8.0\\ 40.3\\ 40.3\\ 42.7\\ 69.0\\ 42.7\\ 542.0\\ 43.3\\ 29.0\\ 28.7\\ 29.1\\ 328.2\\ 328.2\\ 328.2\\ 328.2\\ 328.2\\ 40.4\\ 363.0\\ 38.8\\ 519.2\\ 30.7\\ 53.7\\ 853.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1$	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	$\begin{array}{c} 1.0\\ 6.0\\ 3.0\\ 2.0\\ 3.0\\ 2.0\\ 3.0\\ 3.0\\ 3.0\\ 3.0\\ 3.0\\ 3.0\\ 3.0\\ 3$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

EXHIBIT 4-25 REPORT H

٩

,

.

SCRTD

146

5344

EXHIBIT 4-26 SEGMENT RIDERSHIP REPORT

.

.

.

.

command>	PRESS ENTER	ERSHIP BY L			TURN TO MAIN LINE 000 SCROLL ===>	001 COL 00	1 080
STOP	STOP	STOP	PAS	SENGERS	5		
NO.	ON	AT	ON	OFF	ON-BOARD	TRIPS	
430	HILL	PICO	1	0	9	8	
440	HILL	12TH ST	4	0	13	8	
450	HILL	11TH ST	6	0	19	8	
460	HILL	OLYMPIC	5	0	24	8	
465	HILL	9TH ST	6	0	30	8	
470	HILL	8TH ST	33	1	71	9	
480	HILL	7TH ST	73	2	142	9	
490	HILL	5TH ST	26	0	168	9	
500	HILL	4TH ST	16	0	165	8	
510	HILL	3RD ST	9	0	174	8	
520	HILL	1ST ST	28	0	226 *	* 9	
9999	= TOTAL	ON/OFF=>	207	3	0	0	

Exhibit 4-27 includes two Faresonoff Reports covering the same portion of a line with different parameters. In both reports, specific trips (1140 to 1500) and specific stops (0300 to 0540) were chosen. In the first report, the trip-by-trip format was chosen, and in the second report, stop-by-stop. The last line of both reports is the same, showing total boardings, alightings, and fares for trips 1140 to 1500 between Arlington at Slauson and Private Right-of-way at Sixth Street. Any combination of parameters may be specified but the user must determine the numbers of specific trips or stops, if desired, from other printed reports or computer files, since the Faresonoff software will not prompt the user with available numbers.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

THE 209 DIRECTION OF BATE 860807 THIP SUMMARY - STOPS 0300 TO 0540

۰.

	ON	OFF	CASH		SENR			TRANS												
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1140	21	32		1	2	2	7	0	0	ĝ	Ó	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1160	36	- 57	13	1	3	2	15	i	- i	- 13	õ	õ	ō	ō	Ö	ō	ō	ŏ	ō	ŏ
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1180	26	39	6	0	2	4	14	Ó	0	5	Ō	Ó	Ô	Ō	ā	Ô	Ô.	Ó	Ó	ò
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1200	24	36	š	ĩ	- <u>4</u>	ź	8	- ŭ	ŏ	6	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	ŏ	õ	ŏ	Õ	õ
IDIAL FOR THIP 1240	25	33	í	Ó	12	1	5	0	Ó	Ž	ö	ò	ŏ	Õ	ŏ	ŏ	õ	ŏ	Ó	Ó
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1260	22	28	5	2		2	3	2	Ó	7	Ö	Ō	Ó	Ó	0	Ó	Ō	Ó	Ō.	0
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1280	18	28	- 11	D	3	2	2	0	Ó	- 11	Ó.	0	0	0	Ŭ.	Ó.	Ó	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1300	. 9	26	3	0	3	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1320	15	18	3	0	3	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	0	0	0	0
101AL FOR TR1P 1340	18	25	7	1	3	3	3	1	0	6	0	D	0	0	Û	0	0	0	0	0
10TAL FOR 181P 1360	14	30	0	0	7	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JOTAL FOR IRIP 1380	13	21	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1400	11	18	4	1	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IUTAL FOR TRIP 1420	9	23	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1460	21	37		0	2	2	6	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1480	20	35		0	2	1	- 3	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	DF	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR TRIP 1500	17	23	3	0	8	3	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Û
TOTAL	319	509	102	8	70	28	84	26	1	99	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	0	0

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPIO TRANSIT DISTRICT

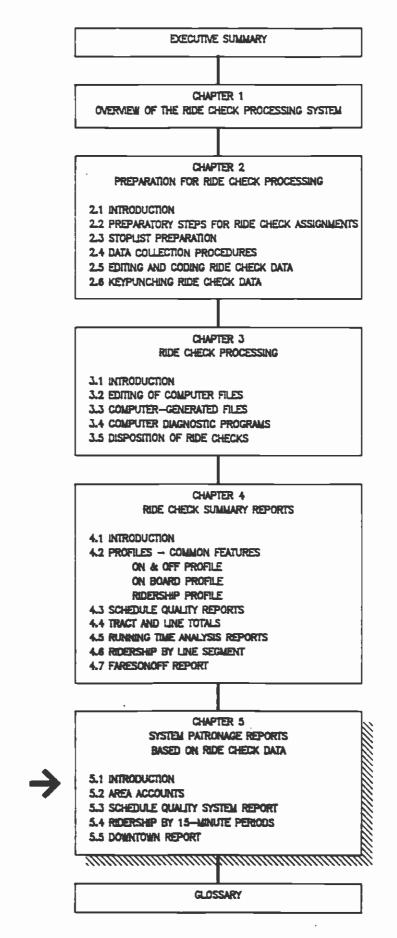
.

LINE 209 DIRECTION OF DATE 860807 STOP SUMMARY - TRIPS 1140 TO 1500

					FARE	TYPE	5																
	STOP ON	AT	ON	OFF	CASH	SENR	SENR	STUD	PASS	FRANS	TICKE	TRANS											
					0.85	0.40	PASS	PASS	FREE	RECO	RECD	0.10											
0300	ARLINGTON	SLAUSON	16	23	6	Ū.	0	0	8	2	Ó	4	0	0	0	0	D	0	0	0	0	0	
0310	ARLINGTON	54TH ST	33	34	12	1		3	8	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ARLINGTON	5112	8	Ō	3	Ó	2	Ō	3	0	0	3	Ó	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	0	0	
	ARLINGION	48 H ST	20	- i	11	Ō	3	2	3	ŏ	1	10	Ó.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 .	
	ARE ENGLON	VERNON	13	30	2	ĩ	5	2	2	i.	Ō	3	Ŭ	Ū	0	0	Ó	ŏ	Ó	Ó	0	0	
	ARLINGION	42NO ST	4	5	ō	1	Ó	1	2	Ó	Ó	- Î	0	Ó	0	Ó	- 0	Ó.	0	0	0	0	
	ARLINGTON	MEKING	31	29	ŝ	Ó	3	4	12	7	Ó	4	Ó	0	0	Ó	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ARLINGTON	39TH ST	, 9	- ŭ	í	õ	ī	- i	3	1	õ	ż	Ō	ō	õ	Ó	0	Ū	0	Ó	Ó	0	
	ARLINGTON	RODEO	16	6	- Ā	õ	2	- i	ű.	- i	Ō	7	0	Ō	Ó	0	0	0	0	Ó	Ó	0	
	ARLINGION	37TH PL	11	ŭ	ų,	ŏ	ō	- i	4	Ż	õ	ż	ō	ō	Ó	ò	ō	0	0	0	0	0	
	ARLINGTON	36T11 PL	4	- i	2	ñ	ī	1	, i	ō	ñ	1	Ō	0	0	ò	Ó	٥ U	0	0	0	0	
0400	AREINGION	JEFFLRSON	31	27	- 1ī	ĭ	ġ	j	ĭ	ŭ	õ	- 11	ö	ū	0	Ö	Ü	Ō	Ŭ	ō	Ó	0	
	ARLINGTON	29TH ST	18	- ¹ 5	8	, ė	- ū	2	ŭ	0	õ	· 7	Õ	Ü	0	ō	U	ō	0	0	Ó	0	
	ARLINGTON	ADAMS	19	30	ž	ī	i	ō	Ż	ž	. Õ	8	õ	0	Ó	Ó	0	0	0	0	0	Ó	
	ARLINGION	SH FWY		Ĩŝ	2	, i	ń	ŭ	ī	ñ	Ō	2	õ	ŏ	ŏ	ð	D	Ö	ò	0	Ó	Ó	
	ARLINGION	WASHINGTON	21	34	10	ĭ	ŭ	, i	- 11	ĭ	ñ	- 11	õ	ō	ŏ	õ	- 0	Ö	ō	Ö	Ó	Ó	
	ARLINGION	VENICE	15	30	h	i	L.	- ī	- L	Ť.	ň	5	ō	ō	ŏ	ō	11	Ó	ŏ	0	Ó	Ó.	
	ARLINGTON	PICO	23	40			10	i i	à	- i	ň	- í	ň	ň	ñ	õ	D	ŏ	õ	Ū.	ŏ	Ő	
	AREINGTON	COUNTRY CB	- ň	Ϋ́	ត	ń	ŏ	ń	ň	ň	ŏ	- ő	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ö	ō	ō	ō	õ	õ	
	ARLINGION	OLYMPIC	7	40	ĭ	ŏ	ĭ	Ť	ž	ŏ	ň	ĭ	ň	Ö	Ö	ō	Ó	Ū.	0	0	Ó	0	
	WILTON PL	9TH ST	ų.	10	i	ň	2	ń	- ī	õ	ŏ.	- i -	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ō	Ū	Ó	õ	Õ	Ö	
	WILTON PL	8TH ST	- i	12	'n	ň	2	ŏ	- i	ň		ń	ō	ő	ň	õ	ă	Ō	0	Ó	Ó	0	
	HILTON PL	WILSHIRE	ő	121	ň	ŏ	ō	ň	, i	ň	ň	ň	Ŭ	ō	ň	ō	ŏ	Ŭ	ō	õ	Õ	Ó	
	WILTON PL	61H SI	ň		ň	ň	ŏ	ň	ň	ŏ	ň	ň	õ	ň	ñ	ŏ	ō	õ	ŏ	õ	Ö	Ö	
	P.R.O.W.	6TH ST	ă	12	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ň	ň	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	õ	ŏ	ŭ	ō	õ	õ	ŏ	
0240		•···· • (•	•	v			•	Ŷ			Ŭ,	· ·	÷			_	-	-	-	
101A	L		319	509	102	8	70	28	84	26	1	99	0	0	0	0	υ	U.	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL			218	209	102	0	10	28	84	20	1	22	0	U.	U		0		0		ų	Ŷ	

EXHIBIT 4-27 FARESONOFF REPORTS

VOLUME I



CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM PATRONAGE REPORTS BASED ON RIDE CHECK DATA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

System patronage reports summarize data from all bus lines to show systemwide aggregates and averages. The Area Accounts reports show data by geographic area. The Schedule Quality Report and Ridership by 15-Minute Periods show data by time of day. The Downtown Report shows data by individual bus stop in the Los Angeles Central Business District. Each report may be produced for weekdays, Saturdays, or Sundays. Since the data for constituent lines have been collected on different days over a period of approximately one year, the system patronage reports represent activity on an average day, rather than any specific day. Major changes in routings, scheduling, or fares will affect the currency of these reports until such time as replacement ride check data have been processed.

5.2 AREA ACCOUNTS

Area Accounts is a systemwide report of bus service and patronage characteristics by geographic area. The areas used are combinations of census Standard areas available are Planning tracts as defined for the 1980 Census. Sectors. Counties, Supervisorial Districts, Congressional Districts, State Senatorial Districts, Assembly Districts, Cities, Los Angeles City Council Districts (1986 version), representation areas of SCRTD Directors, County Road Department areas, and School Districts. Other areas may be defined at the discretion of the Planning Manager -- Planning Systems. Because political apportionment does not follow census tract boundaries as a matter of policy, there will be small errors in the allocation of border census tracts. When districts are supposed to have equal populations, an effort has been made to allocate border tracts to that end; otherwise, they are allocated on the basis of the preponderance of population. Extremely small areas, such as Hidden Hills, and odd-shaped areas, such as City of Industry may have so little correspondence to census tracts that their totals lose validity. Passenger data collected near the border of a geographic area will include some patrons who walked from or to an adjacent area which was the true origin or destination, but this type of error tends to balance out when larger areas are defined.

Exhibit 5-1 is a sample Area Accounts report for a planning sector, West San Gabriel Valley, on an average weekday. All variables read accross, with major titles on the left side. "County Total" in this case refers to SCRTD service in Los Angeles County, and does not include service provided by other operators or SCRTD service in other counties. "Boardings per Capita" is based on unlinked trips, and does not represent the percentage of the population who use the bus. "Loading (Time)" and "Loading (Distance)" are two ways of showing average occupancy, computed by dividing passenger hours by bus hours or passenger miles by bus miles. The fares shown represent different cash values to the extent that the ride checks on the constituent lines were performed when different fare structures were in effect. Some of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPIO TRANSIT DISTRICT

AREA ACCUUNTS PLANNING SECTORS

PERCENTAGES ARE PERCENT OF COU BOARDINGS LOCAL UUS ROURS SERVICE PASSINGER HOURS DATA EDADING (TIME) EXPIRES NUS HOURS SERVICE PASSINGER HOURS UATA EDAUING (TIME)	81588 5.77% ALLCHTINGS 1285.28 7.28% BUS MILES 20414.20 5.66% PASSENCER MILES 15.88 LOADING (DISTANCE) 93.90 11.58% BUS MILES 2189.90 10.46% PASSENCER MILES 23.32 LOADING (DISTANCE)	3507 14.23% AVERAGE BUS SPEED 80507 12.78% AVERAGE PASSENGER SPEED	0.12 15.19 MPH 14.67 MPH 607.66 37.36 MPH 36.76 MPH 107.96
PASS LARES REGULAR 18778 IRANSIERS RECEIVED 9601 REGULAN EXPRESS 1 1104 DISCUUNT EXPRESS 1 1104 MISC CASH FARE PALD 7	5.90% SENIOR/HC 1314 8.68% STUDENT 252 4.50% SINIOR/HC 8821 5.71% STUDENT 18544 4.83% RIGULAR 11576 5.15% DISCOUNT 0 9.35% EXPRESS 2 912 10.72% EXPRESS 3 70 0.01% EXPRESS 2 0 0.00% EXPRESS 3 0 1.00% ANOUNT \$ 22.00 1.61% AUDL PAID 20 0.00% TYPE 20 0 0.00% TYPE 28 0 671217 8.97% AREA SQUARE MILES	15.67% 8.44% 0.UU% DTHER 9 4.55% TICKETS 14.46% EXPRESS 4 11 0.57% EXPRESS 5 0.00% EXPRESS 4 0 0.00% EXPRESS 5 2.54% AMOUNT \$ 7.90 1.82% 0.00% TYPE 29 0 0.00% TYPE 30 129.676 3.18% DENSITY PERSONS/SQ M1 51	

.

the fare types have an incidence of O because they do not apply to any line in this area, or are obsolete. Express fares show only the incidence of recording cash fares at the five increment levels, and not the number of express trips.

5.3 SCHEDULE QUALITY SYSTEM REPORT

The Schedule Quality System Report measures the efficiency of service provided in terms of load factor (where a high ratio is desired) and standee ratio (where a low ratio is desired). Given the constraints of funding level and peak travel demand, the quality of schedules depends on the availability of accurate ridership reports and the Schedule Makers' ability interpret them.

The Weekday Schedule Quality System Report, Exhibit 5-2, summarizes the data from one weekday ride check on each of 166 lines. All mileage figures are presented in whole miles, but since most bus stops are less than one mile apart, the distances are computed to the nearest hundredth of a mile before aggregation. In-service miles are vehicle miles. Seat miles are in-service miles multiplied by the number of seats on each bus. Empty seat miles accrue whenever the number of seats exceeds the number of passengers on-board leaving Passenger miles are computed from boardings, alightings, and the a stop. Standee miles accrue whenever the number of distance between stops. passengers on board leaving a stop exceeds the number of seats. Standee miles do not reflect the actual number of people standing, nor do empty seat miles reflect the actual number of empty seats. The load factor is passenger miles divided by seat miles, and the standee ratio is standee miles divided by passenger miles. The data are accumulated into the time periods shown, based on last scheduled time recorded without interpolation. The number of trips is recorded only for the all day period, since many trips do not fall entirely into another single time period. Separate reports are also available for Saturdays and Sundays.

5.4 RIDERSHIP BY 15-MINUTE PERIODS

Ridership data are summarized by 15-minute periods, based on scheduled times with interpolation, for the purpose of analyzing peaking characteristics on a systemwide basis. The following reports are available separately for weekdays, Saturdays, and Sundays:

Boardings Alightings On-Board **Buses in Service** Cash Fares Pass Fares Regular Fares Senior/Handicapped Fares Student Fares Transfers Received **Tickets Received** Express Increments Regular Cash Fares **Regular Pass Fares** Senior/Handicapped Cash Fares Senior/Handicpaped Pass Fares Student Cash Fares Student Pass Fares Regular Transfers Sold

WEEKDAY SCHEDULE QUALITY SYSTEM REPORT

OATE 091986

TRIPS, IN SERVICE MILES, TOTAL SEAT MILES, EMPTY SEAT MILES, TOTAL PASSENGER MILES AND STANDEE MILES BY TIME OF DAY S Y S T E M S U M M A R Y (TOTAL LINES=166)

TIME OF DAY	NO. OF	IN SRVC	SEAT	MILES	PASSENGE	RMILES	LOAD	STDE
	TRIPS	MILES	TOTAL	EMPTY	TOTAL	STANDEE	FACTOR	RATIO
		001.1.0.1	10Cookbo	7305728	5636049	319303	44.7%	5.7%
ALL DAY	17154	284421	12622448				34.2%	2.6%
05:00-05:59		8544	377857	251874	129354	3367		
06:00-06:59		21018	939298	495669	475663	32025	50.6%	6.7%
07:00-07:59		23701	1063648	475844	651999	64189	61.3%	9.8%
08:00-08:59		20445	911998	520810	410762	19567	45.0%	4.8%
09:00-09:59		16139	709905	454156	262760	7013	37.0%	2.7%
10:00-10:59		14209	621848	387490	239382	5018	38.5%	2.1%
11:00-11:59		13943	609069	377154	236155	4237	38.8%	1.8%
12:00-12:59		14022	613871	364267	254919	5326	41.5%	2.1%
13:00-13:59		14674	644236	379492	271080	6337	42.1%	2.3%
14:00-14:59		16598	734740	426870	318184	10312	43.3%	3.2%
15:00-15:59		19328	861500	430855	465758	35115	54.1%	7.5%
16:00-16:59		21282	953653	441997	558605	46954	58.6%	8.4%
17:00-17:59		21486	964412	469892	542872	48335	56.3%	8.9%
18:00-18:59		18377	821502	485812	359341	23657	43.7%	6.6%
19:00-19:59		12275	541719	383715	162766	4765	30.0%	2.9%
20:00-20:59		7660	338373	250696	88442	764	26.1%	0.9%
21:00-04:59		20713	914901	709201	208023	2331	22.7%	1.1%

EXHIBIT 5-2 SCHEDULE QUALITY SYSTEM REPORT

The fare categories are overlapping to provide flexibility of application to peak pricing models. Three of the reports are included as Exhibit 5-3. These reports present percentage of boardings by 15-minute periods, percentage of on-board by 15-minute periods, and percentage of senior fares by 15-minute periods, respectively. The 96 time periods are presented as ordinal quarters of hours ending as specified. The 1st quarter of the hour ending 0100 covers 00:01 through 00:15 past midnight. The percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth, so that 0.0 means less than 1/20 of one percent rather than an incidence of 0. In the first example, boardings represent unlinked trips. Total boardings reflect the data as found in ride checks database as of the date of the report, rather than actual activity on that day. In the second example, on-board is calculated as pasengers aboard during the fifteenth minute of each period divided by total boardings for the day, since the universe of on-board cannot otherwise be expressed discretely. Therefore, the total for on-board is not 100%, unlike the other examples. The third example shows the distribution of senior and handicapped fares, combining cash with monthly passes.

5.5 DOWNTOWN REPORT

The Downtown Report shows boardings, alightings, and fare usage by type for each bus stop in the Los Angeles Central Business District, an area bounded by Figueroa on the west, Alameda on the east, Venice and 16th on the south, and Bernard on the north. The report is useful in market research for pedestrian-oriented businesses, in analysis of bus queueing and dwell time, and in regulation of sidewalk utilization. Separate reports are available for weekdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

Exhibit 5-4 shows the first page from a weekday Downtown Report. The stop locations are arranged in geographic order, beginning with east-west streets from north to south, followed by north-south streets from east to west. The location names are generally composed of a direction of travel, street on which the bus is traveling, cross street, and corner. For example, "E Macy Alameda SE" means eastbound on Macy at the intersection with Alameda, southeast corner. "MB" means mid-block between the two cross streets names. The absence of a corner designation indicates a grade separation or T-intersection. Off-street terminals are shown with the name commonly used by SCRTD. "Union Station" means the loop on the north side off Macy. The data presented were for the various bus lines on different days over a period of about a year.

EXHIBIT 5-3

RIDERSHIP BY 15- MINUTE PERIODS

.

DATE 100236

PERCENTAGE OF SENIOR FARES BY 15 MINUTE PERIODS

HOUR ENDING 0100 0200 0300 0400 0500 0600 0700 0800 0900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1300 1400 1500 1500 1500 1700 1800 1900	10.00 0.00 0.16 1.39 4.5 4 4.45 2.26 9.4 2.22 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 0	20TR 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	30TR 0.00 0.03 0.38 1.61 2.55 4.33 9.162 1.62	40.00 0.00 0.01 1.37 2.44 2.3 2.7 2.52 2.7 1.05 2.2 2.7 1.05 2.2 2.52
1700 1800	2.2	1.9 1.3	1.9 1.1	1.7

TOTAL 100.0%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT SERVICE ANALYSIS SECTION

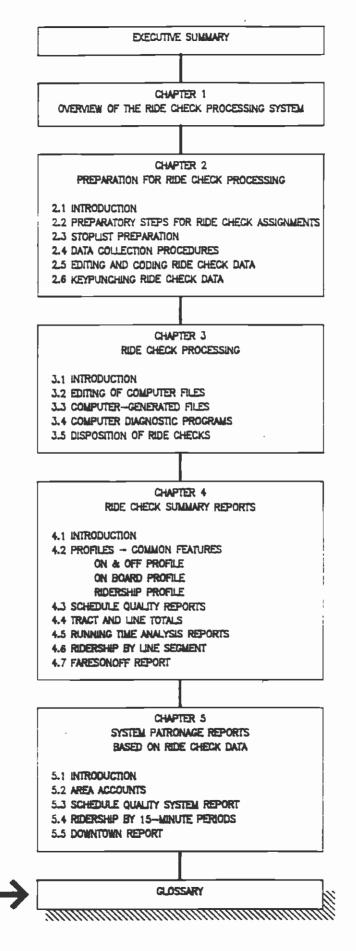
AVERAGE WEEKDAY PASSENGER ACTIVITY AT BUS STOPS IN THE LOS ANGELES CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

.

EXHIBIT 5-4 DOWNTOWN REPORT

LOCATION				NSFR EXPRESS INCREMENT-(DISC) MI G 01 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 SC
	75 42	REG SH S REG SII 6 0 0 35 12		G 0 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 SC 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W ORD N BROADWAY NE	577 660		34 112 2 6	
E MACY ALAMEDA SE	489 448	97 3 0 213105		6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W MACY ALAMEDA NE W MACY NEW ILIGH NE	67 217	14 3 0 22 13		
UNION STATION	137 24	61 2 0 39 19		0 0 3 10 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E SUNSET FIGUEROA SW		207 1315 1672126		
E SUNSET CRAND SW	158 464	35 4 2 47 12		9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E SUNSET GRAND SE	20 11	3 0 0 5 6		
E SUNSET SPRING SW	29 240	7 6 0 4 8		9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W SUNSET BROADWAY NW	310 16	25 8 0 59 96	76 46 0 1	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W SUNSET GRAND NW	493 156	82 12 5 1081051		3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W SUNSET FIGUEROA NW		276 1311 1712335	94 35 1 11	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E ALISO LS ANGELES-ALAMEDA	MB 313 47	119 7 0 127 16	11 18 7 2	2 0 24 5 63 25 20 0 0 0 0 8
W ALISO-ARCADIA ALAMEDA NE	2 127	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 51
W ARCADIA LOS ANGELES NE	0 303	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11
E TEMPLE FIGUEROA SW		121 1 0 264 29	41 84 210	
E 1EMPLE GRAND SE	70 819	16 2 0 33 13	5 1 0	7 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E TEMPLE HILL SE	1 29	0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E TEMPLE SPRING SW	0 76	0 0 0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E TEMPLE LOS ANGELES SE	24 53	8 0 0 12 1	2 1 0	1 0 6 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E TEMPLE SAN PEDRO SE	2 75	1 0 0 1 0	0 0 -	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W TEMPLE SAN PEDRO NW	25 0	8 1 0 13 2	0 0 1	1 0 2 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0
W TEMPLE LOS ANGELES NE	33 3 113 7	12 0 0 17 3		4 0 10 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0
W TIMPLE SPRING NE		31 3 0 54 11	7 6 1	5 0 24 3 4 7 0 0 0 0 0 0
W TIMPLE BROADWAY NW	38 5	11 0 0 19 2		4 0 6 1 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 6 2 4 7 0 0 0 0 0 0
W LEMPLE HILL NW	206 26	34 1 0 84 28 332 20 0 8051944		
W TEMPLE HELL GRAND MB				
W TEMPLE GRAND NW W ILMPLE FIGUEROA	81 28 252 116			
W LEMPLE FIGUEROA E 151 grano SW	40 129	10 0 0 18 5	1 6 0	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E IST BROADWAY HILL MB		407 18 0 9732724		
E 1ST BROADWAY SE	0 63	0 0 0 0 0 0		
E IST MAIN SW	256 452			8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E 1ST LOS ANGELES SW		-		2 0 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E IST SAN PEDRO SW	148 231	29 2 0 40 43		8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E 1ST CENTRAL SW	140 144	34 9 0 28 54		8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
E IST ALAMEDA SW	24 42	10 0 0 8 3	1 2 0	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W 1ST ALAMEDA NE	54 29	15 0 0 25 12	1 0 1 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W 1ST CENTRAL NE	60 103	13 2 0 21 18		9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W IST SAN PEDRO NW	408 248	74 8 0 175123		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W 1ST LOS ANGELES NE	5 73	20021		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W ISE MAIN NW		114 6 0 226 75		2 0 0 15 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W 1ST BROADWAY NE	2632949	42 1 0 118 28		4 0 20 33 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W IST HILL NW	1561 578	185 5 0 5211753	01 372 2 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0





GLOSSARY

Active Bus

An active bus is assigned to a Division for regular use on one or more lines. Because of maintenance and repair needs, the number of assigned buses at a Division is slightly greater than the number needed for scheduled service. The excess of active buses over scheduled buses are called spare buses. All active buses together are called the active fleet.

Actual Time

Actual time is the time a bus leaves a time point or arrives at a terminal or layover zone. Actual time may be shown to the 1/2 minute (.5).

Base Period

The base period is the time in the middle of the day (Monday through Friday) when bus service and patronage are generally less than during the peak periods. The specific limits of the base period are defined differently according to the application, but are approximately 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Basic Column

The Basic Operating Schedule has 20 columns for the time point headings exclusive of pull-in and pull-out times.

Basic Operating Schedule

The Basic Operating Schedule is a document produced by the Schedule Department which shows all departures, arrivals, time points, and off-route operations for every trip on a bus line.

Bid

A bid is a ranked assignment list submitted by an operator or schedule checker. The successful bid on an open assignment goes to the most senior qualified person who requested that assignment.

Boarding

A boarding is one person entering a bus for a ride and is usually associated with a date, time, bus line, location, and fare type. One boarding is equal to one unlinked trip.

Bowl Schedule

A bowl schedule includes extra trips which operate only for events at Hollywood Bowl. Lines 651 through 664 operate only on Bowl schedules.

Bus Line

A bus line is an established route along which buses travel for the purpose of transporting revenue passengers. Every bus line may be assigned more than one route number if the bus line has substantially different routes (e.g., bus line 70 has the 70 and 71 routes), or has substantially different service over the same route (e.g., bus line 33 has the 33 (local) and 333 (limited routes).

Bus Run

A bus run is the assignment for one vehicle for one day. It is a two-digit number associated with one line number. A bus run may provide service on a second, or foreign, line for part of the day. Two or more operators may be assigned to one bus run at different times of the day, just as one operator may be assigned to two bus runs at different times.

Census Tract

Every bus stop is assigned to a census tract, as established for the 1980 census and delineated in the Thomas Brothers Street Atlases. Census tract numbers are six digits with implied two-place decimal. Census tract 3 is written 0003000, while census tract 1113.04 is written 111304. In the downtown area between Figueroa and Alameda, Venice and Bernard, the mantissa is defined by the Service Analysis Section, such that each bus stop is assigned to a unique census tract. Express stops, already on board stops, and remaining on board stops are assigned to the same census tract as the adjacent real stop. Stops which are comments and spacers are not assigned to a census tract.

Check Date

The check date is the date on which a field survey (riding check) is made of the activity on a bus line. If more than one day is required to complete the survey, the date on which most of the work is done is used. Individual trips are identified by the actual day and date they are surveyed, except that assignments which continue after midnight continue to carry the previous day and date. The check date is expressed numerically as a six-digit number: year, month, day (830510 represents May 10, 1983).

Control Stop

A control stop is one listed on the Basic Operating Schedule through which all or most trips pass. A control stop has a Basic column number, taken from the BOS, and a stop number, taken from the STOP element. The control time is the time at which a trip is scheduled to pass the control stop. If a trip is not scheduled to pass through the control stop, a time is extrapolated from the end of the trip nearest to the control stop and assigned to the trip so that it may be queued with other trips.

County Code

The county code is used in conjunction with the census tract to avoid confusion and to identify "express census tracts", imaginary areas to which express service is attributed so that it may be reported separately. The county codes are:

- 0 Los Angeles
- 1 Orange
- 2 Riverside
- 3 San Bernardino
- 4 Ventura

Express census tracts are identified by assigning a value of 9 minus the county code:

- 9 Los Angeles express
- 8 Orange express
- 7 Riverside express
- 6 San Bernardino express
- 5 Ventura express

Direction

Directions are assigned as north-south, east-west, or roundtrip, according to the operating characteristics of a bus line, and may differ from directions used descriptively for the general public. Directions are coded numerically:

- 1 north
- 2 east
- 3 south
- 4 west
- 5 roundtrip

Division

A division is a location where buses are stored and to which operators report for work. Non-operating divisions have no operators assigned, but may have buses which are being stored or repaired.

Extra Board

The extra board is the pool of non-biddable and temporarily vacant assignments at a division. Operators assigned to the extra board fill these assignments on a rotating basis and their days off are bid by seniority choice.

Far Terminal

The far terminal is the last scheduled stop on a bus trip exclusive of pull-in or off-route movement.

Fare

A passenger fare is the payment required for a ride, whether in the form of cash, pass, ticket, or other authority.

Fare Box

The fare box is the device on each bus where money, tokens or tickets submitted as fares are stored.

Fare Box Revenue

Fare box revenue is the money retrieved from all fare boxes each day.

Follower

The follower is the bus next scheduled after a given bus on a given segment of a line.

Foreign County

A foreign county is any county other than Los Angeles County. SCRTD provides service under contract to other transit agencies in Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.

Foreign Line Trip

A foreign line trip is part of a bus run which serves a line other than the one to which the bus run is normally assigned in order to optimize bus deployment from a division.

Headway

Headway is the average time scheduled between two or more consecutive trips on a segment of a bus line.

Headway Sheet

A headway sheet is a working document created by a Schedule Maker to analyze the frequency of service needed at a point on a bus line.

Inactive Bus

An inactive bus is either in long-term storage or undergoing major repairs and is not available for use.

In-service Hours

In-service hours are the sum of time spent in revenue service. The total includes terminal to terminal revenue time but excludes all pull-out and pull-in time, layover time, and off-route time.

In-service Miles

In-service miles are the sum of miles travelled in revenue service. The total includes miles travelled from terminal to terminal, but excludes all pull-out, pull-in and off-route mileage.

Instruction Bus

An instructional bus has been specially modified to serve the instructional needs of operators, and is not available for revenue service.

Interlining

Interlining is the process by which trips needed on different lines are matched so that only one bus is used. The additional trips are called foreign line trips.

Layover

A layover is the time between trips when a bus is parked and an operator is still assigned to it. The layover zone is the location authorized for this purpose. If no operator is assigned while the bus is parked, then the bus is at a mid-day storage location.

Leader

The leader is the bus scheduled immediately before a given bus on a given segment of a bus line.

Line Number

A three-digit number is used to identify each bus line. Alphabetic designations are generally ignored in computer processing. Numbers 1-899 are assigned by the Planning Department, and refer to SCRTD service. Line numbers 900-999 are assigned by the County Road Department and refer to municipal service. Each line operates independently of other lines and has a Basic Operating Schedule. Some lines have two or more route numbers which refer to easily distinguishable service variations, such as alternate routes. Since all line numbers have been changed during the period of computerized data analysis, it is necessary to check the date in order to determine the applicability of the data.

Line Regulator

A Line Regulator monitors the schedule adherence of buses at a point on a bus line, and may give operators instructions which temporarily override the Basic Operating Schedule in order to maximize service by responding to current conditions. Line Regulators report their observatons and instructions daily so that regulation techniques may be analyzed for maximum effectiveness.

Linked Trips

Linked trips are an estimated number of passenger trips, some of which require transferring to a second or third bus. The factor to convert unlinked trips to linked trips is derived from on-board survey results.

Load Factor

The load factor is the percentage of seat miles supplied which is occupied. The calculation is:

LOAD FACTOR = (PASSENGER MILES / SEAT MILES) X 100

If, for example, a bus travels between two points in revenue service, and exactly half the seats are occupied, the load factor is 50% for that trip segment.

Mileage Column

There are five mileage columns in the ROUT element, which accommodate up to five different physical routes on one bus line. Each mileage column shows the cumulative mileage from stop-to-stop over one physical route. Divergent physical routes may be accommodated in the same mileage column if they do not re-unite. Each service is assigned to one mileage column by the HEAD element, and the progression of mileages for the stops used by that service, as shown in the routing codes, must be increasing.

Mileage Point

A mileage point is a stop which is at a known distance from the beginning of a line, as determined by the Mileage Section in the Scheduling Department by supplementary measurements. Mileage points are established such that intermediate stops are approximately equidistant. APPMILE is then used to interpolate mileages for intermediate stops in the ROUT element. Mileage points are indicated by the letter M in ROUT. The letter S indicates that the interpolation routine is to skip that stop, assigning it the same mileage as the previous stop, as for a comment or a stop used by another mileage column.

Near Terminal

The near terminal is the first scheduled stop of a trip, exclusive of pull-out or off-route travel.

Off-route

Off-route travel is the scheduled movement between points on a line, or between lines, when the bus is not in service.

On-board

On-board refers to passengers on a bus or group of buses at a stop.

Operator

An operator operates a bus in revenue service and is assigned to a division.

Operator Sick-out or Miss-out

When an operator becomes sick or otherwise misses part of or all of an assignment, the assignment is usually transferred to the Extra Board.

0w1

Owl trips are late-night trips, from about midnight to 5:00 a.m., which are specially scheduled to connect with trips on many other lines.

Paddle

The paddle is the printed schedule of a specific bus run.

Park/Ride Line

A park/ride line provides express or special service from a parking lot specially designated for bus patrons.

Passenger Miles

Passenger miles are equal to the point-to-point in-service miles times the number of passengers on-board between the same two points. For example, if a bus travels in-service from point A to point B, a distance of 0.7 miles, and has 45 passengers on board, 31.5 passenger miles are accumulated in this A-B segment.

Peak Periods

Peak periods are the times in the morning and afternoon (Monday through Friday) when bus service and patronage are generally greater than during the rest of the day. The specific limits of the peak periods are defined differently according to the application but are approximately 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Peak Point

The peak point is the stop or group of stops at which the maximum number of passengers is on-board for a trip or group of trips in one direction on a bus line.

Pink Letter

A pink letter is a document printed on pink stock which specifies temporary schedule and work run deviations.

Point Check

A point check is a survey made by a Schedule Checker of one or more bus lines at a single stop and includes schedule adherence and passenger activity.

Pull-in

The pull-in is that portion of a bus run from the far terminal of the last trip to a division for storage. After a pull-in, the Operator has a different assignment or is off duty.

Pull-out

The pull-out is that portion of a bus run from a division to the near terminal of the first trip.

Race Schedule

A race schedule includes extra trips or modifications to regular trips and is effective only on days when the race track (Santa Anita, Los Alamitos, or Hollywood Park) is operating. Lines 609 through 615 operate only on race schedules.

Regular Schedule

A regular schedule is any schedule which is not specifically designed to accommodate patrons to race tracks, Hollywood Bowl, the county fair, or special events.

Revenue Vehicle Hours

Revenue vehicle hours are equal to the sum of all in-service vehicle time plus layover time. The "4-24 Report" also (currently) includes all off-route time in the revenue vehicle hour calculation, in addition to layover and in-service time, when off-route travel is the scheduled movement between two points on the same line.

Revenue Vehicle Miles

Revenue vehicle miles are equal to the sum of all in-service vehicle miles. The "4-24 Report" also (currently) includes all off-route mileage in the revenue mile calculation, in addition to in-service miles, when off-route travel is the scheduled movement between two points on the same line. Layovers are ignored since layover mileage is equal to zero.

Riding Check

A riding check is a process by which data are collected on actual in-service bus operations. A full riding check is conducted by assigning a Schedule Checker to every trip on a bus line from start to end of service. The Schedule Checker collects information on boardings, alightings, fares paid by type, location of activity, scheduled and actual times at time points, line, bus run, and vehicle numbers, seating capacity, weather, today's date, and notes about the trip's operation.

Route Number

A route number is displayed on each in-service bus to identify where it is going and which stops will be made. One or more route numbers are associated with each line number.

Routing Code

The routing codes in the ROUT element indicate which stops each service uses. A service may not use certain stops because it is a limited or shortline, or because the stops are comments or on a different physical route. The routing codes are:

- 0 Not used by this service
- 1 Used by this service
- 3 Already on board
- 4 Remaining on board

Already on board and remaining on board are dummy stops which are treated as real stops. An express stop gets a routing code of 1 if the service continues on the freeway from that point.

Run Cutting

Run cutting is the process of dividing bus runs into operator or schedule checker assignments so that bus operations are completely covered and work rules are complied with.

Running Time

Running time is the elapsed time, either scheduled or actual, between time points on a trip.

Running Time Sheet

A running time sheet is a compilation of actual running times observed on a group of trips and is used by a schedule maker to evaluate the effectiveness of the Basic Operating Schedule.

SASCONTROL

SASCONTROL is a computer file which contains a record of every riding check ever made and is used to keep track of various phases of ride check processing and to make historical comparisons of boardings and passenger miles by direction.

Schedule Checker

The Schedule Checker is an employee who conducts riding checks, point checks, or related work in the Scheduling Department for the purpose of determining patronage characteristics and schedule adherence.

Schedule Number

Schedule numbers are five-digit numbers assigned by the Scheduling Department. The first two digits are the year the schedule went into effect. Schedule numbers are unique according to line and days of operation: a line which operates every day will have different numbers for weekdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. For each schedule number there is a unique Basic Operating Schedule. Minor revisions of a schedule may cause a new BOS to be issued with the same schedule number, or a pink or white letter may be issued showing the schedule number.

Scheduled Time

Scheduled time is the time shown on the Basic Operating Schedule when a bus is supposed to depart a specified stop or arrive at a terminal or layover.

School Schedule

A school schedule includes extra trips or modifications to regular trips and is effective only when the school is in session. When the school is not in session, a school holiday schedule is used.

Seat Miles

Seat miles are equal to the point-to-point in-service miles times the seating capacity of the vehicle. For example, if a vehicle has a seating capacity of 43 and travels 13.5 in-service miles, then 580.5 seat miles are accumulated. In the current fleet, seating capacity ranges from 27 to 82, depending on vehicle type.

Service Number

Services are numbered 1-20 for each line, according to different patterns of service by trip. Every variation, whether shortline, alternate route, school route, or limited, has a different service number. Trips which have a bus change, breakdown, or temporary detour are assigned the service number of regularly scheduled service.

Service Type

Service types identify the class of service for each service number:

- 0 Local service entire trip
- 1 Limited service (skip stops) part of the trip
- 2 Express service (extra fare) with local fare applicable to part of a trip
- 3 Express service (extra fare) entire trip
- 4 Reduced fare service
- 5 Subscription service (obsolete)
- 6 Special event service (extra fare)

Standard Fare

Standard fares are the means of categorizing a great variety of fares for computer processing. Type P fares represent people boarding with valid cash or non-cash fares. Type M fares represent money collected for incremental or supplementary fares. Fare values shown below have been effective since July 1, 1985; different values or obsolete fares may apply to riding check data before this time period. Future fares represent space reserved in existing programs for as yet undefined fares. Obsolete fares may be redefined in the future:

Number	Туре	Value	<u>Description</u>
1	Р	.85	Pogular each fame
1			Regular cash fare
2 3	Р	.40	Senior/handicapped cash fare
3	Р	.00	Senior/handicapped monthly pass
4	Р	.00	Student monthly pass
4 5 6	Р	.00	Regular monthly pass or free
6	P	.00	Transfer received
7	Р	.00	Ticket, token, or transit pass received
8 9	M	.10	Transfer purchased
9	M	.35	Express increment 1
10	М	.70	Express increment 2
11	M	1.05	Express increment 3
12	M	1.40	Express increment 4
13	M	1.75	Express increment 5
14	Р	.00	Miscellaneous fares paid (people)
15	M	varies	Cents amount of #14 fares
16	M	.00	Miscellaneous additional fares paid
17	M	varies	Cents amount of #16 fares
18	M	varies	Transfer issued, regulated by another agency
19	Р	obsolete	Super Sunday transfer purchased
20	Р	obsolete	Super Sunday transfer received
21	Р	obsolete	Student cash fare
22	M	obsolete	Discount transfer purchased
23-27	M	obsolete	Discount express increments 1-5
28-30	future		•

Standee

A standee is a passenger forced to stand due to lack of seating capacity. A passenger choosing to stand when there is available seating does not constitute a standee.

Standee Factor

The standee factor is the percentage of total passenger miles that is spent as standee miles. The calculation is:

STANDEE FACTOR = (STANDEE MILES / PASSENGER MILES) X 100

If, for example a bus with 43 seats travels in-service from point A to point B, a distance of 0.7 miles, and has 45 passengers on board, then 31.5 passenger miles and 1.4 standee miles are accumulated. Therefore the standee factor is 4.44%.

Standee Miles

Standee miles are equal to the point-to-point in-service miles times the number of standees on board between the same two points. For example, if a bus with 43 seats travels in-service from point A to point B, a distance of 0.7 miles, and has 45 passengers on board, 1.4 standee miles are accumulated in this A-B segment.

Stop

A stop is any approved location where passengers may be received or discharged, generally defined as being "on" a street "at" a cross street, or some descriptive designation as in a shopping center or at a terminal. In computer processing, a list of stops may include records which do not describe real stops, but are used as spacers, comments, or express stops. Every stop has a unique four-digit number by line by direciton, which is assigned by Service Analysis, and two ten-character descriptive names.

Supervisor's Summary

The Supervisor's Summary is a condensed version of the Basic Operating Schedule which shows all in-service characteristics of trips on a line.

Time Point

A time point refers to a bus stop described by headings on the Basic Operating Schedule. Time points are numbered 1-20 according to the columns on the BOS. A time point may or may not be used by all trips which operate through the stop. Supplementary time points are described on the BOS elsewhere than in the headings and apply only to the trip(s) immediately following. Use of time points is needed to study schedule adherence by operators.

Total Vehicle Hours

Total vehicle hours are the sum of all scheduled time from pull-out to pull-in, specifically including pull-out time, off-route time (between lines), in-service time, layover (or recovery) time and pull-in time.

Total Vehicle Miles

Total vehicle miles are the sum of all scheduled miles from pull-out to pull-in, specifically including pull-out miles, off-route miles (between lines), in-service miles and pull-in miles. Unlike hours, there are no miles accumulated during layover and, therefore, this value is always equal to zero.

Traffic Loader

A traffic loader assists passengers at a stop where the number of boardings is great, and performs other duties for the Scheduling Department.

Trip

A trip is a scheduled revenue operation from a near terminal to a far terminal. Trips are numbered from 1-9999, according to the Basic Operating Schedule card number. If multiple cards are required to describe a single trip, the one which contains the first scheduled departure time is used to determine the trip number.

Tripper

A tripper is an operator assignment other than a regular run (see Work Run). A tripper may be assigned to the Extra Board or to a part-time operator, or it may be open to bidding by a regular operator to work in addition to a regular run.

Unlinked Trips

Unlinked trips are the total of observed boardings summarized by bus line, time of day, or geographic area.

Vehicle Number

Every revenue vehicle has a four-digit number assigned by the Purchasing Department. Since the buses are bought in groups and numbered sequentially, reference to a small correspondence table will yield the type, size, age, equipment, and seats on any bus.

Work Run

All bus schedules are broken up and recombined into scheduled pieces of work, called work runs, for Bus Operators. All operator work runs are either in the class of "Regular Run" or "Tripper", where "Regular Run" contains five days' work per week, eight hours or more pay time per day and two days off within seven consecutive days, and where a "Tripper" work run is any scheduled work which is not a part of and does not fit the defintion of a "Regular Run".