

Gold Team: Tempe Transportation

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Outline

Order of presentation:

- **Introduction: Whats the Problem?**
- **Riding the 81 Line & Surveys**
- **Commuter Interviews**
- **Riders to Commision**
- **Other Examples: Curitiba & NYC**
- **General Challenges & Major Concerns**
- **Transition Strategies and Recommendations**
- **References**



What's the problem?

Goal: 20 Minute Transit City but...

- In general, Tempe streets see between 35,000-45,000 cars daily & there are 60 cars per lane per mile.
- Buses have 15 minute intervals during rush hour & 30 minute intervals the rest of the day.
- More efficient & extended bus routes could fix this, but bus ridership is lacking and system is inefficient.
- Surrounding city residents hesitant to extend bus routes/ transportation.



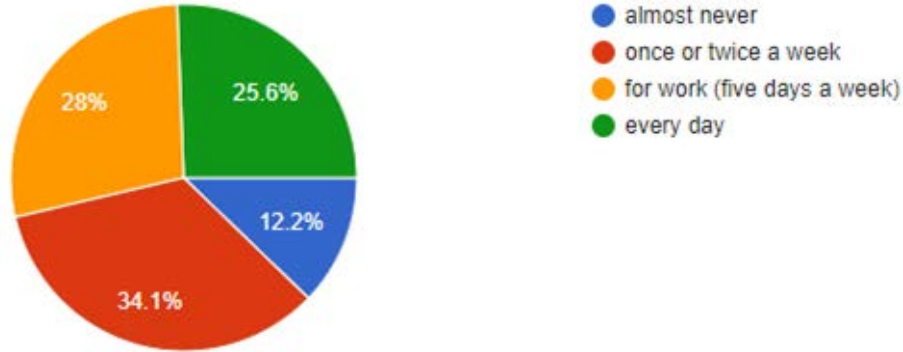
Riding the 81 Line



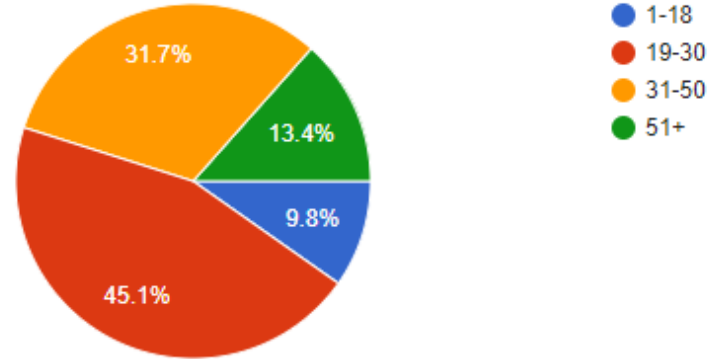
- Extends from Chandler Ave. to Raintree & is the major line to the 101.
- Headways are generally slow mid-day & slower during rush hour (over 40 min. mid-day).
- Fare is \$2-\$6 (extra \$2 fee for on bus purchase).
- Stops include large shopping areas & neighborhoods.
- From interviews, riders prefer and like riding the bus!
- We received 82 surveys of riders at multiple times of the day.
- Routes are trackable through apps and texting but this is unreliable & not accessible to all.
- Frequent stops & no pull- aways.

Frequency & Age

How often do you ride the bus?

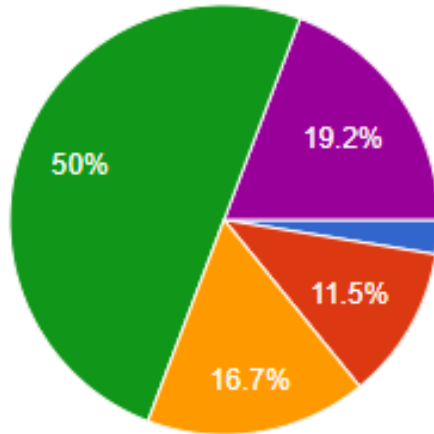


Age

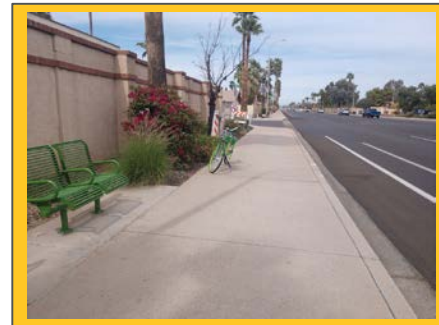


“How long do you wait?”

How long do you wait at the bus stop?

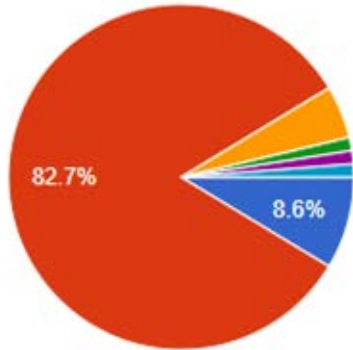


- less than 5 minutes
- 5-10
- 10-15
- 15-20
- 20+



What general Chandler neighborhood stops look like, we waited up to 50 minutes for this bus!

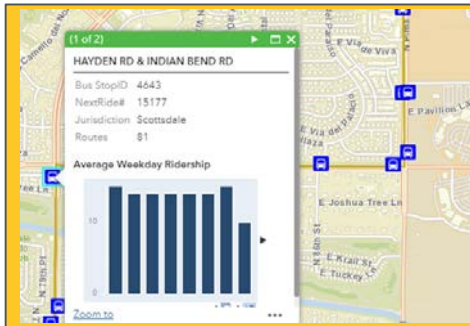
Mode & Ridership GIS



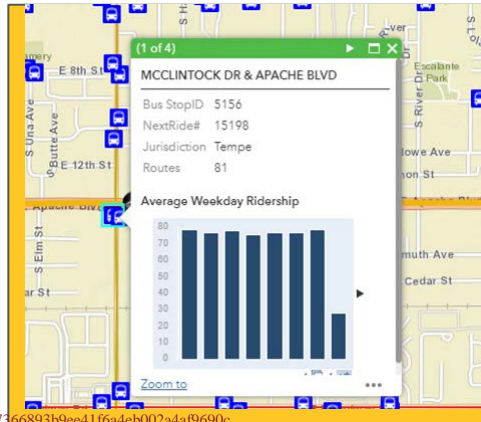
- Bike
- Walk
- Car
- scooter
- skateboard
- Longboard

-When there is connectivity, there is an increase in ridership.

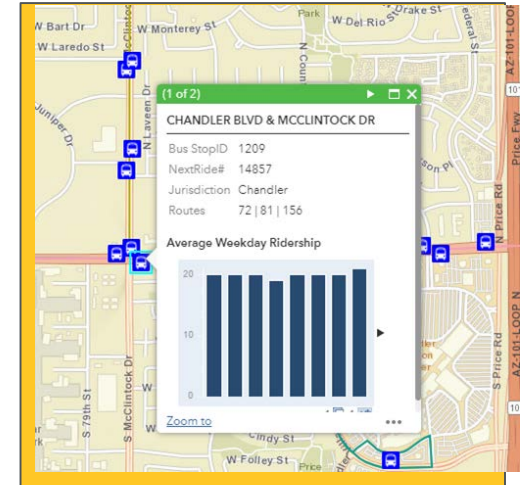
~15 Weekday Riders



~80 Weekday Riders

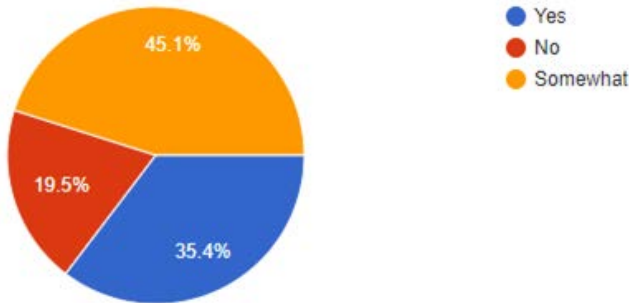


~20 Weekday Riders

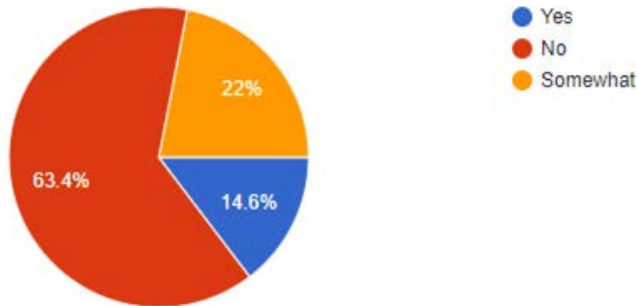


“What would you change?”

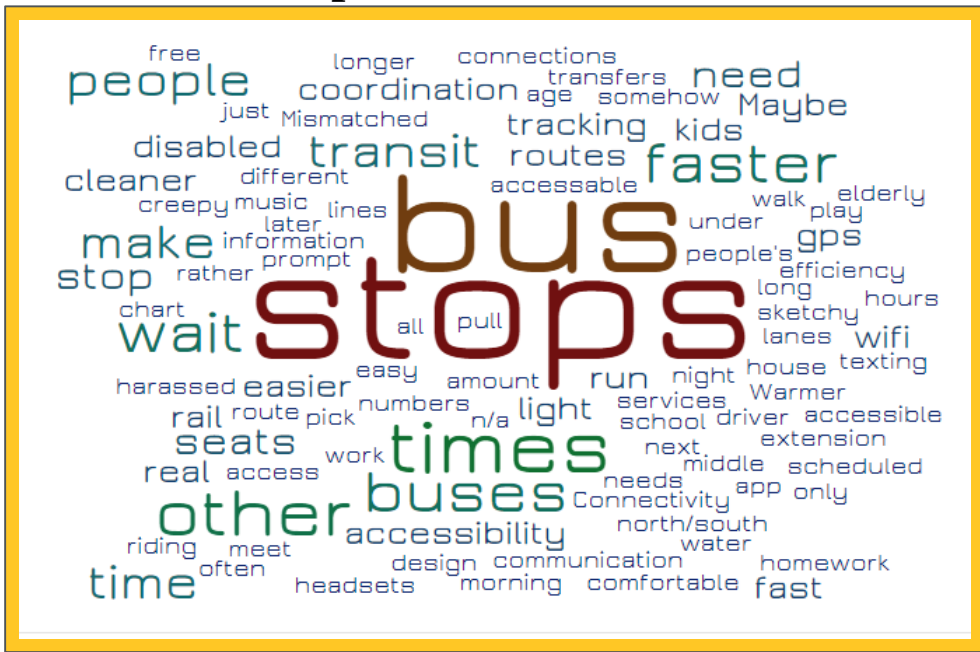
How comfortable is the 81?



Are routes confusing?



What needs improvement?



Commuter Interviews

What riders are saying about the 81:

Generally people like the bus & want more fellow riders!

- **Routes are poorly connected to other routes/ transit & there is no communication between other drivers.**
- **Fare is inexpensive but long or unpredictable wait times.**
- **Frequent harassment on busses and at stops: While some feel comfortable, women feel unsafe & insecure.**
- **Do not run late enough- resort to Lyft or Uber**
- **Buses and stops are not handicap friendly spaces.**

“Where's the bus?” Personal reflections...

- **Easy to navigate & inclusive.**
- **Harassment is noticeable.**
- **Generally inexpensive fair.**
- **Long wait times!**
- **Not easily accessible.**
- **Stops are not matched/ coordinated to connecting routes & transit.**
- **Stops are frequent but not friendly.**

“If I could tell the commission”...

What riders want the planning commission to know:

- Buses need more equitable accessibility and service staff for disabled riders.
- There must be communication between drivers and busses rather than at terminals to increase headways.
- Stops and bus environments are unsafe.
- Some riders feel like their needs are not met.
- Drivers need control but also need to balance rider’s needs.
- Bus routes are uncoordinated with other routes and forms of transit for not seamless transit connectivity.



Looking at N.Y.C.'s SBS

Pros

- Off-board fare payment & low-floor, three-door buses
- Transit signal priority & wider stop spacing
- 10-12% ridership growth in first year & 19% reduced travel time
- Added city benefits: Pedestrian safety islands, bicycle paths and lanes, & additional sidewalk space (New York City Department of Transportation)



Cons

- Right-turning vehicles are allowed to turn from the bus lane
- No GPS to track real time
- Lanes not centered (Young, 2013).



Looking at Curitiba's BRTS

Pros

- 70% commuter ridership, 90 second headways, & unlimited transfers.
- Traffic lights & dispatch control are centralized at terminals (Algulhun et al, 2015)
- Includes radial routes (direct and express), feeder services, & inter-neighborhood services (Lindau et al, 2010).
- Platforms are raised & easily accessible.
- Areas are zoned to be higher density/ integrated to limit congestion & increase inclusion (Algulhun et al, 2015; Lindao et al, 2010).

Cons

- Riders complain of poor weather protection & temperature control.
- Mobility is still an issue (Reed, 2015).



General Challenges & Major Concerns

- **Property values increase along rapid transit systems (Deng et al., 2016).**
- **Rapid transit system increase the level of “vibration transmitted to buildings in close proximity” and degrade the acoustics of urban areas (Kassomenos et al., 2016).**
- **Higher income households are more likely to use rapid transit (Barton & Gibbons, 2015).**
- **Rapid transit system locations can result in the gentrification of lower-income residents (Stokenberga, 2014).**
- **Extending transit can positively impact crime rates (Ihlanfeldt, 2003).**



Transition Strategies & Recommendations

- **Design transportation stops to deter criminal behavior and increase safety & increase security (Pearlstein & Wachs, 1982; Guerro, 2002).**
- **Expand affordable housing options & zone for high density (Cavers & Patterson, 2014)**
- **Design transit systems to reduce their impacts on urban acoustics (Kassomenos et al., 2016)**
- **Adopt & embrace complete streets through transit coordination, bikeways, & walkability (Reed, 2015).**
- **Center bus lanes, off-board fare, and raise boarding platforms.**
- **Insure GPS real tracking systems and have available real time information for riders.**
- **Curitiba system adopted a gradual implementation process and a Mobility Integrated System for centralized management (Lindau et al, 2010).**

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Thank You

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