# Portland Self-Service Fare Collection Evaluation Implementation Technical Memorandum: Pre-Implementation Data Collection and Analysis 

Transportation Systems Center<br>Peat, Marwick, Mitchell \& Co.<br>Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon

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# PORTLAND SELF-SERVICE FARE COLLECTION EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION 

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## I. OVERVIEW

The evaluation of the self-service fare collection demonstration has three principal purposes. The first is to determine how well, or to what extent, the project accomplished its stated objectives. The second is to measure the impacts of the project on the transit operator, transit users, persons who do not use transit, and the general community. The third purpose is to explain why the project succeeded or failed and why certain effects occurred while others did not. The latter is particularly important for determining the legal, institutional, social, and political circumstances under which a similiar project would work in other areas or its transferability.

## OBJECTIVES

This memorandum describes data collection activities undertaken by Tri-Met and its contractors prior to implementation of self-service fare collection and presents the preliminary analyses of this data. Analyzing the pre-implementation data at an early enough stage will permit the Transportation Systems Center (TSC), Peat, Marwick, Mitchell \& Co., and Tri-Met to refine post-implementation data collection techiques and focus on those areas which the pre-implementation studies suggest are likely to be most fruitful.

## MEMORANDUM ORGANIZATION

The remainder of this memorandum discusses data collection and analysis used to evaluate operator attitudes and effects, rider attitudes and effects, and operating impacts prior to the implementation of self-service fare collection. The technical appendices contain copies of the survey instruments, computer printouts of the response to the surveys, and also a copy of Tri-Met's study of fare comploance. The latter is currently being reviewed as it was received too late for substantive evaluation or discussion in this memorandum.
II. PRE-IMPLEMENTATION DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

## OPERATOR ATTITUDES AND EFFECTS

Tri-met expects self-service fare collection to help clarify driver roles and responsibilities in collecting fares, reducing fare collection tasks, and also reducing absenteeism and stress related to fare disputes. Drivers will continue to monitor and collect cash fares, and also issue receipts, under self-service fare collection. Fare disputes, however, which are often cited as a primary source of rider/operator friction will be eliminated. This in turn may reduce driver absenteeism and stress.

The evaluation effort focuses on:

- comparing operator responsibilities and tasks before and after the implementation of self-service fare collection;
- determining operator attitudes toward fare violations prior to the implementation of self-service fare collection; and
- assessing the attitudes of operators toward selfservice fare collection.

Data Collection and Analysis Approach
The primary means of obtaining data on operator attitudes toward fare collection and fare evasion, and more specifically the impacts of self-service fare collection on them, is through the administration of before and after surveys to Tri-Met operators. Areas to be covered by the surveys include:

- operator perceptions of the extent and type of fare evasion and their responses;
- operator attitudes toward their role and responsibilities in collecting fares and toward fare evaders;
- operator perceptions of fare evader characteristics; and
- rider-operator interactions related to fare collection.

A draft pre-implementation survey instrument was developed by Tri-Met. After receipt of the Transportation Systems Center's and Peat Marwick's comments, and subsequent
pre-testing, Tri-Met refined the survey instrument. ${ }^{1}$ It was administered during February and March 1982 when operators were taking instructional classes on self-service fare collection. Tri-Met reported that operators were very cooperative in answering the survey questions, as evidenced by the receipt of 800 completed surveys representing more than 82 percent of the operator work force. A post-implementation survey is planned for April or May 1983 to assess changes in operator perceptions of the extent and type of fare evasion, their responsibilities in the new fare collection process, and their overall attitude toward self-service fare collection. No problems are anticipated in obtaining the cooperation of operators in providing this data.

The high number of completed surveys suggests that the sample is representative of the total Tri-Met operator work force, therefore the results of the survey and its interpretation are discussed in that context. Furthermore, the high response rate to nearly all of the individual survey questions permits an analogous assumption regarding their interpretation.
Survey Results and Interpretation ${ }^{2}$
The results of this survey are discussed in the following order:

- extent and type of fare evasion;
- operator fare collection responsibilities and rideroperator interactions;
- operator perceptions of fare evader and other rider characteristics; and
- operator attitudes toward self-service fare collection and the prior (existing) system.

Extent and Type of Fare Evasion
Exhibit II-l presents the distribution of fare evasion rates, that is the percent of total riders who misuse or cheat the fare system on purpose or by mistake, as perceived by

1 A copy of the pre-implementation operator survey may be found in Appendix $A$ of this memorandum.
2 The response to each question on the pre-implementation survey may be found in the attached computer printout in Appendix $B$.

## EXHIBIT II-1

FARE EVASION RATE PERCEIVED BY TRI-MET OPERATORS


Tri-Met operators. The largest proportion of operators, approximately 33 percent, feel that the fare evasion rate is between 6 and 10 percent. The majority of operators, accounting. for 63 percent of the respondents, feel that the fare evasion rate lies between 3 and 10 percent. The perceived fare evasion rate tapers off drastically beyond the 11 to 20 percent category, only 8 percent of the operators believing that the fare evasion rate exceeds 20 percent.

Tri-Met operators were asked "When misuse or cheating of the fare system occurs, how often or frequently does it occur for various types of cheating?" Exhibit II-2 is a graphic representation of the extent of fare evasion, by type, as perceived by operators. The survey questionnaire permitted operators to check one of the following five choices: very rarely; rarely; sometimes; often; and very often. In order to display the results in a comprehensible manner, the responses rarely and very rarely have been combined as have the responses often and very often. ${ }^{1}$ The most common types of fare evasion are thought to be the use of bad transfers and the incorrect use of two-zone passes for three zones. Between 56 and 59 percent of all operators feel that this type of fare evasion occurs often or very often. It is noteworthy that operators feel that the use of forged passes, mutilated currency (e.g., slugs, half bills), or no payment at all, is the least likely type of fare evasion to occur, about 81 percent of operators indicating that it occurs rarely or very rarely. In the case of the most common types of fare evasion, i.e., misuse of two-zone passes for three-zone and the use of bad transfers, self-service fare collection appears to offer an opportunity for reducing their occurrence.

## Operator Fare Collection Responsibilities and Rider-Operator Interaction

Operators were asked how often they question or confront a rider for various types of fare evasion when a rider misuses or cheats the fare system. Exhibit II-3 summarizes the liklihood of $\operatorname{Tri-Met}$ operators questioning or confronting fare evaders according to specific fare evasion categories. Operators are most likely to confront riders when they evade fares by not making a payment at all or by use of a bad transfer. Nearly 60 percent of all operators indicated that they frequently or very frequently question riders for these

1 The more detailed response to questions may be found in the attached computer printout in Appendix B.

## EXHIBIT II-2

## EXTENT OF FARE EVASION BY TYPE AS PERCEIVED BY TRI-MET OPERATORS

| $\square$ | Often or Very Often |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Sometimes |
| $\square$ | Rarely or Very Rarely |



TYPE OF FARE EVASION

## EXHIBIT II-3

LIKLIHOOD OF TRI-MET OPERATORS
CONFRONTING OR QUESTIONING
FARE EVADERS BY TYPE OF FARE EVASION



TYPE OF FARE EVASION
types of fare evasion. In comparing Exhibit II-3 with II-2, the following observations may be made:

- The low perceived incidence of riders making no payment at all (8l percent of all operators feeling that this type of fare evasion occurs rarely or vary rarely as compared to a mere 2 percent that feel it occurs often) is quite consistent with the high probability of operators confronting riders who pay no fare at all under the former fare system;
- The high perceived incidence of bad transfers and the misuse of two-zone passes for three zones, despite the relatively high likelihood of being challenged by operators ( 57 percent and 30 percent of all operators, respectively, indicated that they often or very often challenge this type of fare evasion) suggests that the former fare system wasn't well suited to curbing this type of fare evasion;
- As a general rule, it appears that the more complicated the type of fare evasion, i.e., those types that are related to the amount or sufficiency of the fare paid and those related to the misuse of the zone fare structure, are the least likely to be questioned by operators. Moreover, they appear to be the least susceptible to enforcement or control under the former fare system.

Exhibits II-4 and II-5 describe, respectively, the range of actions taken by operators when an attempt at fare evasion is encountered and the various reactions of riders to operator requests to pay the proper fare. The most common action taken by operators when they observe a rider attempting to evade a fare is to request the proper fare. This is reflected in Exhibit II-4 which shows that nearly 70 percent of all operators often, or very often, pursue this course of action. Operators generally agree that they very rarely, if ever, call security or police.

When riders are requested by operators to pay the proper fare, almost 50 percent of all operators feel that most riders comply. Riders are least likely to leave the bus with no fare payment. Between 20 to 26 percent of all operators feel that they frequently encounter riders who respond to their requests for paying the proper fare by remaining on the bus with no fare payment, verbally abusing or swearing at them, or complaining about poor service or high fares. This latter finding may be significant insofar as it could account for part of the stress associated with driving a bus.

## OPERATOR ACTIONS WHEN RIDERS <br> MISUSE THE FARE SYSTEM



## EXHIBIT II-5

REACTIONS OF RIDERS WHO MISUSE THE FARE SYSTEM TO OPERATOR REQUESTS TO PAY THE PROPER FARE ACCORDING TO TRI-MET OPERATORS


At least one factor which may influence what actions are likely to be taken by operators when encountering attempts to evade fares is the operators' perceptions of the attitudes of other riders when they confront potential fare evaders. Exhibit II-6 summarizes operator perceptions of the attitudes of other riders in those situations where a fare evader is questioned. Fifty percent of all operators perceive the reactions of other riders to the attempt to collect fares as one of quiet disapproval, while an additional 33 percent feel riders are apathetic. Only 10 percent of all operators perceive other riders as actively voicing anger at the cheater, and an even smaller minority, totalling less than 8 percent, feel riders quietly voice disapproval of the operator or support the cheater.

It has been suggested that operator tasks related to fare collection tend to be relatively more difficult or unpleasant than other operator tasks involved in driving a bus. Exhibit II-7 presents operator perceptions of the relative ease of bus operating tasks. Of the many tasks involved in operating a bus, the largest percentages of operators feel that dealing with fights on the bus, overcrowding, and students is the most difficult. Operator tasks relating to fare collection, transfers, and rider complaints, all of which relate to dealing with riders, tend to be perceived as more difficult than those relating to mechanical tasks or intra-organizational relationships, i.e., staying on schedule, helping the elderly or handicapped, paperwork (load counts, reports, trip sheets, etc.) and dealing with supervisors. To the extent that self-service fare collection clarifies, or reduces, operator responsibilities in the fare collection process, operators may perceive their work as becoming easier. These findings suggest that a larger portion of Tri-Met operators would benefit from improvements in the fare collection system than from improvements related to reducing driving in traffic, reducing paperwork, or improving relations between supervisors and operators.

## Operator Perceptions of Fare Evader and Other Rider Characteristics

Operators were asked why they feel riders pay the wrong fare. The reason cited most frequently was "they know the operator can't do anything if they are caught." Exhibit II-8 shows the distribution of responses to this question. Assigning fare inspectors specific enforcement powers under self-service fare collection would appear to meet the need for greater enforcement authority to discourage cheating

Operators feel that fare violations are most likely to occur: with persons under the age of 25; with repeat cheaters; and during the rush and evening hours. Exhibit II-9 shows the distribution of age characteristics of fare evaders as perceived by Tri-Met operators. Fifty-seven percent of all operators

## ATTITUDES OF OTHER RIDERS WHEN OPERATORS TRY TO COLLECT FARES FROM CHEATERS AS PERCEIVED BY TRI-MET OPERATORS



Source: Tri-Met Bus Operator Attitude Survey, February 1982

EXHIBIT II-7

OPERATOR PERCEPTIONS OF THE
RELATIVE DIFFICULTY OR EASE OF BUS OPERATING TASKS

## Difficult or <br> Very Difficult <br> Not Difficult Easy or Very <br> Easy



Source: Tri-Met Bus Operator Attitude Survey, February, 1982

REASONS FOR RIDERS PAYING THE WRONG FARE AS PERCEIVED BY TRI-MET OPERATORS


REASONS FOR PAYING WRONG FARE

## EXHIBIT II-9

AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF FARE EVADERS
AS PERCEIVED BY TRI-MET OPERATORS
Often or Very Often
$\square$ Sometimes
$\square$ Rarely or Very Rarely

feel that riders age 25 or less often, or very often, cheat the fare system. They generally feel that cheating declines with increasing rider age until 65 years, after which their perception of the amount of fare evasion begins to rise.

Exhibit II-lo presents operator perceptions of the time of day when fare evasion is most likely to occur. The largest percentages of operators believe cheating is most predominant during the rush (39 percent feel cheating occurs often or very often) and evening (37 percent feel cheating occurs often or very often) hours. The least fare evasion is believed to occur during the midday travel period.

Operators were asked to indicate their perception of the level of fare evasion in various parts of Tri-Met's service area (city, suburban, and downtown). Their response to this question is summarized in Exhibit II-ll. The broad service area classifications and the high proportion of responses in the sometime category limits the validity of any observations that can be made; however, the highest percentage of operators (36 percent) feel that fare evasion occurs most often on suburban routes. 1

The issue of repeat offenders is usually raised when considering the occurrence of any crime or violation and is basic to structuring an appropriate enforcement and penalty program. Exhibit II-12 provides an indication of the seriousness with which Tri-Met operators perceive the problem of repeat cheaters. More than 58 percent of all operators feel that the same riders cheat the fare system. If repeat cheating is found to occur, Tri-Met's fare inspection and enforcement program can be tailored to target and control this type of fare evader.

## Operator Attitudes Toward Self-Service Fare Collection and the prior (Existing) System

The strong support of transit operators is a prerequisite to the successful implementation of most new transit programs affecting operations or fare collection procedures. When asked to describe their feelings toward fare evasion, most operators

1 A crosstabulation between the perceived extent of fare evasion (Question 1 of the Operator Survey) and those routes operators were most familiar with (Question 13 of the Operator Survey) didn't reveal any relationship between the perceived level of fare evasion and the type of route (regional, urban radial, local radial, feeder, peak-hour). A copy of this crosstabulation may be found in Appendix B.

TIME OF DAY CHARACTERISTICS OF FARE EVADERS AS PERCEIVED BY TRI-MET OPERATORS



OPERATING TIME PERIOD

EXHIBIT II-11
LOCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
FARE EVADERS AS PERCEIVED BY TRI-MET OPERATORS

| $\square 1 O$ | Often or Very Often |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Rarely or Very <br> Rarely |
| $\square$ | Sometimes |



LOCATION
OCCURANCE OF REPEAT CHEATING
(33 percent) responded that "better enforcement is needed but not by the operator." This is quite consistent with operator responses to other questions which suggests that riders know that the operator can't do anything to them if they are caught cheating. Exhibit II-13 summarizes operator attitudes toward misuse of the fare system and self-service fare collection. Examination of the pattern of responses in Exhibit II-l3 shows that operators overwhelmingly support better fare collection enforcement but perceive shortcomings in their powers and capabilities to assume this responsibility.

When asked whether self-service fare collection will be an improvement over the current system, 87 percent of all operators answered yes. Of course, since this survey was administered during a training course on the new fare collection system, some positive bias in this response is likely. The most common reasons cited by operators who feel self-service fare collection would be an improvement were: reduced cheating; easier for riders to use; and more equitable fares. The small minority of operators who feel self-service fare collection would not be an improvement cited problems related to increased cheating, greater complexity for the rider, and higher fares.

## RIDER ATTITUDES AND EFFECTS

The main purpose of this part of the evaluation is to measure and assess the attitudes of transit riders toward the fare collection system before and after self-service fare collection implementation. Additional information on rider travel behavior, fare payment characteristics, and rider perceptions of the level of fare evasion is also needed in order to more thoroughly analyze rider attitudes toward the fare collection system. A secondary purpose is to measure the effectiveness of Tri-Met's marketing program with respect to promotion, instruction, and information related to self-service fare collection.

In order to analyze rider attitudes toward the fare collection system, the approach chosen involves conducting the following surveys:

- pre-implementation rider on-board/mailback survey (May 1982);
- post-implementation rider on-board/mailback survey (March 1983);
- post-implementation household survey (October 1982); and
- post-implementation panel survey (March 1983).


## TRI-MET OPERATOR ATTITUDES <br> TOWARD MISUSE OF THE FARE SYSTEM AND SELF SERVICE FARE COLLECTION

(a) Best Description of Operator Feelings Toward Misuse of the Fare System

| MOST CHARACTERISTIC FEELING | PERCENT OF TOTAL TRI-MET OPERATORS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Better Enforcement Needed But Not <br> By Operator <br> Don't Want To Enforce Because Manage <br> ment Doesn't Support Or Encourage <br> Angry When Cheating Observed But Feel <br> Enforcement Useless <br> Angry When Cheating Observed And Try To <br> Catch Fare Evaders <br> Don't Want To Enforce Because Of Threat <br> Of Verbal Abuse Or Violence <br> Don't Want To Enforce Since Operators <br> Can't Do Much <br> Enforce The Worst Cheating But Feel <br> Enforcement is A Waste Of Time <br> Other |  |

(b) Whether Self Service Fare Collection Will Be An Improvement Over The Current Systems and Why

It Will Be An Improvement : 87 Percent Of Operators

| REASONS CITED | NO. OF TIMES CITED | PERCENT OF TOTAL TIMES CITED |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| - Reduced Cheating |  |  |
| - Easier For Rider To Use | 409 | 26 |
| - More Equitable Fares | 291 | 18 |
| - Easier For Driver | 279 | 18 |
| - Will Improve Operations | 246 | 16 |
| - Will Reduce Costs | 239 | 15 |

It Will Not Be An Improvement - 13 Percent Of Operators

## REASONS CITED

- Increased Cheating
no. OF TIMES CITED PERCENT OF TOTAL TIMES CITED
- Too Complicated For Rider

43

- Fare Too High 18
- More Complicated For The Driver
- Too Expensive
- Unreliable Equipment

Tri-Met issued a Request for Proposal and subsequently awarded a contract to a firm to carry out these four surveys. The remainder of this discussion deals exclusively with the preimplementation rider on-board/mailback survey.

Data Collection and Analysis
A two-part bus rider survey questionnaire, one part to be filled out onboard the bus and the other to be mailed back within a few weeks, was prepared by Tri-Met. The mailback survey was a separable portion of the on-board survey which requested additional information on rider attitudes toward the fare collection system as well as their names, addresses and telephone numbers if they desired to participate in a follow-up survey. An incentive of two bus tickets was offered to riders who would complete both the on-board and mailback portions of the survey, and a further incentive of five bus tickets was promised to those riders agreeing to participate in postimplementation surveys. After a review of the questionnaires by the Transportation Systems Center and Peat Marwick, and subsequent pretesting, the final survey instrument was prepared. A copy of this survey form may be found in Appendix A of this memorandum.

The on-board survey was conducted over a two week period in May 1982. The contract issued by Tri-Met to the survey firm required that a minimum of 5,000 usable on-board surveys and 2,000 mailback surveys be completed and returned. The total number of surveys distributed by the survey firm to bus riders was 13,308 . Of these, 6,108 or 46 percent were analyzed. Although 4,176 mailback surveys were completed only 3,365 were analyzed. This difference may be attributed to the elimination of 311 mailback surveys when corresponding on-board surveys were not coded because of budget limitations and a higher survey return rate than anticipated, and also to the elimination of 500 mailback surveys where the age and/or sex of the person completing it didn't match that from the on-board survey. In summary, of the average 167,028 boarding rides (excluding owl Service), 8 percent were sampled. Useful responses to the on-board survey accounted for 3.7 percent of average weekday ridership as compared to 2.0 percent for the mailback portion.

## Sampling Procedures

Routes and buses on which the rider survey was distributed were randomly selected within stratifications by route type, and were representative of Tri-Met ridership. The survey sampling frame was checked for day of the week (weekday/Saturday or Sunday); time of day (peak hour or off-peak); geographic sector of the city; and type of route (regional trunkline, urban radial, local radial, grid feeder, or crosstown). The sampling
process was conducted by surveyors operating in three work shifts: 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.; and a split 6 a.m. to $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . / 3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. shift over a two week period. Surveyors were assigned to a simple bus all day.

## Validation of Rider Survey Data

At the time Peat Marwick received the data from Tri-Met, the raw rider survey data had not yet been validated against actual ridership characteristics. Therefore, Peat Marwick compared the distribution of returned on-board surveys according to their route, geographic, and weekday/weekend characteristics with data from Tri-Met's Quarterly Line Performance Report (Spring l982). Exhibit II-l4 summarizes the results of this comparison. The characteristics of riders returning surveys reasonably approximate the comparable actual ridership characteristics with the following two exceptions: (1) weekend riders are over-represented as compared to weekday riders; and (2) feeder bus route riders are under-represented, while local radial routes are over-represented. Tri-Met has hypothesized that the lower survey response rate from feeder bus riders may be partly due to the relatively shorter average travel distances, and therefore limjted time, such riders would have to complete an on-board survey. Although Peat Marwick didn't compare the time-of-day distribution of returned surveys with
 for the a.m. and p.m. peaks. ${ }^{2}$

In the following section the results of the on-board and mailback portions of the survey will be discussed. In this preliminary analysis, all survey responses have been analyzed as a single group, i.e., no attempt has been made to separately analyze weekend and weekday riders or surveys from a particular geographic area or group thereof. After the completion of post-implementation data collection, if it is deemed desirable to stratify and analyze the survey results in this manner, it can be easily done. Moreover, this survey sample has not been expanded for the preliminary analysis. Therefore, all results should be referenced to the survey sample rather than the total ridership. The survey sample, however, appears representative of total Tri-Met ridership based on the previously cited, albeit limited, comparisons of rider characteristics.

[^0]
## EXHIBIT II-14

PRELIMINARY VALIDATION OF RAW RIDER DATA FROM PRE-IMPLEMENTATION ON-BOARD SURVEY WITH TRI-MET QUARTERLY LINE PERFORMANCE REPORT (SPRING 1982)

| ROUTE TYPE | QUARTERLY LINE PERFORMACE REPORT |  | ON-BOARD SURVEY RESPONSE |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | AVERAGE WEEKDAY RIDERS | PERCENT | RIDERS | PERCENT |
| REGIONAL | 41069 | 24.6 | 1646 | 26.9 |
| URBAN RADIAL | 88198 | 52.8 | 3022 | 49.5 |
| PEAK | 3586 | 2.2 | 114 | 1.9 |
| LOCAL RADIAL | 17392 | 16783 | 10.4 | 914 |


| GEOGRAPHIC REGION | QUARTERLY LINE PERFORMANCE REPORT |  | ON-BOARD SURVEY RESPONSE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | AVERAGE WEEKDAY RIDERS | PERCENT | RIDERS | PERCENT |
| EAST | 103300 | 62.5 | 3897 | 63.8 |
| SOUTHEAST | 8670 | 5.2 | 507 | 8.3 |
| SOUTHWEST | 23274 | 14.1 | 884 | 14.5 |
| NORTHWEST | 8933 | 5.4 | 104 | 1.7 |
| WEST | 21062 | 12.7 | 716 | 11.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| DAY-OF-WEEK | QUARTERLY LINE PERFORMANCE REPORT |  | ON-BOARD SURVEY RESPONSE |  |
|  | PERCENT OF RIDERS |  | PERCENT OF RIDERS |  |
| WEEKDAY | 89.8 |  | 84.7 |  |
| WEEKEND DAY | 10.2 |  | 15.3 |  |

Source: Tri-Met Bus Rlder Survey, May and June, 1982 (ON-BOARD)

## Survey Results and Interpretation ${ }^{1}$

The results of the on-board and mailback surveys are presented together in order to discuss the findings in a topical or issue-oriented format. Findings are presented in the following order:

- Survey Demographics and General Travel Characteristics;
- Fare Payment Characteristics and Rider Attitudes Toward the Fare Collection System;
- Rider Attitudes toward Fare Evasion and Enforcement; and
- Effectiveness of Tri-Met Marketing and Public Information Efforts.

Survey Demographics and General Travel Characteristics

In order to gauge how representative the on-board and mailback portions of the rider survey are of the actual Tri-met rider population, and also to examine possible relationships between demographic variables (e.g., income, sex, age, etc.) and rider travel behavior or attitudes, demographic and travel behavior data was collected. Exhibits II-l5 and II-16 present this data. Examination of Exhibit II-l5 shows that with respect to age and gender, respondents to both the on-board and mailback portions of the survey had relatively similar characteristics. Moreover, these results are generally consistent with those reported in a Spring 1980 transit ridership survey which showed that 52 percent of all riders are female (compared to 57.2 percent of riders completing the on-board survey and 59.9 percent of riders completing the mailback survey) and 70 percent of all transit trips are made by persons between the ages of 16 and 44 (compared to 75 percent of riders completing the on-board survey and 73 percent of riders completing the mailback survey). ${ }^{2}$ Data on rider income was requested only in the on-board portion of the survey. The distribution of rider incomes shows that Tri-Met draws its ridership from a broad spectrum of income groups.

[^1]
## EXHIBIT II-15

TRI-MET BUS RIDER SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

| CHARACTERISTICS | ON-BOARD (\%) | MAIL BACK (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| GENDER |  |  |
| MALE | 42.8 |  |
| FEMALE | 57.2 | 50.1 |
| AGE |  | 59.9 |
| 15 OR UNDER | 4.4 |  |
| 16 TO 24 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| 25 TO 44 | 14.7 | 43.8 |
| 45 TO 64 | 5.8 | 17.2 |
| 65 OR OVER |  | 6.3 |
| INCOME |  |  |
| UNDER \$5000 | 19.5 |  |
| \$5000 TO \$9,999 | 18.2 |  |
| \$10,000 TO \$14,999 | 18.9 |  |
| \$15,000 TO 24,999 | 21.2 |  |
| \$25,000 OR MORE | 22.2 |  |

Source: Tri-Met Bus Rider Survey, May and June, 1982 (On-Board/Mail Back)

## EXHIBIT II-16

## TRI-MET BUS RIDER SURVEY

 TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS| Average Number of Bus Trips Per Week By Purpose (Each Direction) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Work | 7.12 |
| Shopping | 2.05 |
| School | 4.10 |
| Social/Recreational | 3.24 |
| Usual Time Bus Ridden Percent Of Riders |  |
| Rush Hour | 56.3 |
| Mid-Day | 21.7 |
| Evening/Night | 4.2 |
| Saturday or Sunday | 15.9 |
| Most Frequently Used Bus Routes Percent Of Riders* |  |
| Regional | 47.3 |
| Urban Radial | 28.4 |
| Peak | 3.4 |
| Local Radial | 6.7 |
| Feeder | 14.3 |
| * Based on the first of three bus lines cited by riders in response to this question |  |

Exhibit II-l6 highlights some basic travel characteristics of Tri-Met bus riders. It should be noted that the questions asking the usual travel times of riders, and the bus routes they use most frequently are primarily indicators of rider familiarity, therefore they do not correspond exactly to comparable distributions based on survey responses. 1 When riders were asked in the on-board survey to cite the three bus lines they used most often, the distribution of responses for the first bus line cited, by route type, was nearly identical to the comparable distribution from the returned on-board surveys.

Fare Payment Characteristics and Rider
Attitudes toward the Fare Collection System

Both the on-board and mailback portions of the rider survey asked riders to indicate their usual means of fare payment; however, more than one answer was permitted on the on-board portion of the survey. This somewhat limits the comparability of responses from the two surveys. Exhibit II-17 summarizes the fare payment characteristics of Tri-Met riders who responded to the survey. Of the 6,108 riders who completed the on-board portion of the survey; 40.5 percent usually paid their fare by cash; 12.9 percent usually paid by ticket; and 53.0 percent usually paid by pass. ${ }^{2}$ Comparable figures for the mailback survey, based on 3,365 responses, were 33.4 , 10.1 and 56.5 percent, respectively.

Riders were asked, in the on-board survey, to indicate their usual fare amount and means of payment. Their response to this question is shown at the bottom of Exhibit II-l7. Nearly one-half of all riders usually pay a two-zone or $\$ 0.65$ fare, and an additional 25 percent of all riders pay a three-zone or $\$ .90$ fare. It may also be observed that within the groups of pass and ticket users, greater proportions of fares (29.3 percent for passes and 27.3 percent for tickets) are used for three-zone or $\$ 0.90$ fares than those for cash fares (only 17.2 percent). This suggests that riders paying three-zone or $\$ 0.90$ rides tend to rely more heavily on passes and tickets than riders traveling two-zones or less or at lower fares.

1 The returned survey distributions were discussed earlier in the section "Validation of Rider Survey Data."

2 The total doesn't add to 100 percent since more than one response was permitted.

## EXHIBIT II-17

## FARE PAYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF TRI-MET BUS RIDERS

| FARE PAYMENT TYPE | ON-BOARD | MAIL BACK |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | PERCENT OF RIDERS |  |
| CASH | 40.5 | 33.4 |
| TICKET | 12.9 | 10.1 |
| PASS | 53.0 | 56.5 |


| FARE AMOUNT | PERCENT OF <br> ALL RIDERS | PERCENT OF <br> CASH RIDERS | PERCENT OF <br> TICKET RIDERS | PERCENT OF <br> PASS RIDERS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0.65$ (2-Zone) | 48.9 | 49.7 | 50.7 | 47.9 |
| $\$ 0.90$ (3-Zone) | 24.5 | 17.2 | 27.3 | 29.3 |
| $\$ 0.45$ (Youth) | 15.3 | 16.1 | 10.9 | 15.7 |
| $\$ 0.25$ (Honored Citizen) | 5.6 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 3.8 |
| $\$ 1.00$ (Vancouver) | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Multiple | 3.3 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Other | 1.6 | 1.0 |  | 2.3 |

The On-Board Survey total doesn't add to $100 \%$ since multiple answers allowed. The mail back survey total is slightly under $100 \%$ since 24 riders didn't answer the question.

Source: Tri-Met Bus Rider Survey, May and June, 1982 (On-Board/Mail Back)

Several crosstabulations were performed relating the type of fare payment (i.e., cash, ticket, or pass) to various rider characteristics. 1 Key findings are highlighted below:

- In a crosstabulation of the type of fare payment with rider age, it was found that cash use is higher for riders age 65 or more than other age groups (51.2 percent versus 34.8 percent overall). Moreover, pass use for riders age 65 or more tends to be correspondingly lower than that for other age groups (28.2 percent versus 48.6 percent overall);
- In crosstabulating the type of fare payment with family annual income, it was found that the use of cash fares declines dramatically with rising income. Cash fares decline from 40 percent for riders with family incomes under $\$ 5,000$ to 29 percent for riders with family incomes over $\$ 25,000$ or by more than 27 percent. Ticket and pass use rise with increasing family income, ticket use rising from 6 percent for incomes below $\$ 5,000$ to 13 percent for incomes above $\$ 25,000$ and pass use rising from 43 to 53 percent over the comparable range of family incomes.


## Transfer Usage and Rider Attitudes

Tri-Met riders use 4 transfer slips per week on the average. It has been suggested by various transit professionals and others that transfers are viewed by many riders as a major inconvenience in using transit. When those riders who normally use cash or bus tickets to pay fares were asked whether they found transfers inconvenient, 44 percent of those responding indicated that they feel transfers are very convenient. A relatively small percentage, less than ll percent, considered transfers inconvenient. The remaining 45 percent were somewhat more uncertain in their attitudes, although there was a definite tendency to perceive transfers as being a convenient mechanism for changing buses. Exhibit II-l8 portrays the attitudes of those riders who pay their fare through the use of cash or tickets toward transfers.

Riders who felt that transfers were inconvenient were asked, "Why do you feel that way?" Exhibit II-l9 summarizes their response. Lack of understanding of how or when to use

1 These crosstabulations maybe found in the computer printout for the Tri-Met Bus Rider Survey in Appendix B.

TO TRI-MET RIDERS USING CASH OR BUS TICKET FARES


Source: Tri-Met Bus Rider Survey, May and June, 1982 (On-Board)

PRINCIPAL REASONS TRI-MET RIDERS FIND TRANSFERS INCONVENIENT
$\left.\begin{array}{|c|l|}\hline \text { REASON FOR TRANSFER } \\ \text { INCONVENIENCE }\end{array}\right) ~$ PERCENT OF TIMES CITED BY RIDERS
transfers appears to be relatively less significant reason for finding transfers inconvenient than forgetting to ask for them or losing them.

Pass and Bus Ticket Purchase Patterns and Attitudes

In order to ensure that the potential benefits of selfservice fare collection are realized, it is vital that the vending distribution system for tickets and passes be designed to encourage their purchase by transit riders. Tri-Met ticket and pass riders were asked, "Where do you usually buy your pass or bus tickets?" Their response is shown in Exhibit II-20. Tri-Met's customer assistance offices provide tickets or passes to nearly 34 percent of such riders and they are the primary vendors. Another 25 percent of those riders usually purchase tickets and passes from bank and savings and loan offices. Together, these two sources distribute tickets or passes to 59 percent of ticket and pass users that responded to the survey.

Crosstabulating the fare level, and then the type of pass, with the vendor source showed that:

- Tri-Met's customer assistance offices provide tickets and passes to a much broader range of fare levels than bank and savings and loan offices, i.e., 93 percent of bank and savings and loan pass and ticket sales are $\$ 0.65$ or $\$ 0.90$ as compared to 80 percent for customer assistance offices; and
- Bank and savings and loan offices in combination with customer assistance offices provide 61 percent of two-zone passes and 63 percent of three-zone passes.

Increasing the market penetration or share of pass and multi-ride ticket users may require that additional vending sources; characterized by high availability, more convenience and low operating or maintenance costs, be promoted or provided by Tri-Met. Cash riders were asked about their willingness to purchase bus tickets or passes if they were readily available from vending machines. Sixty-seven percent of current cash riders said they would be more likely to purchase passes or tickets under such circumstances, their primary reasons being greater convenience ( 67 percent) and increased availability ( 66 percent). Of those cash riders who said they would not purchase tickets or passes from vending machines, 52 percent prefer paying cash, 40 percent don't trust vending machines, and 21 percent felt comfortable with their current practice of paying cash. Although marketing and public information efforts, and also increased positive experience in using vending

VENDOR DISTRIBUTION OF BUS TICKETS AND PASSES

machines, may be used to encourage people to purchase bus tickets and passes from verding machines, convincing cash users who prefer to pay in cash or who are comfortable with their current practice presents a greater challenge. Exhibit II-2l illustrates these points.

It has been hypothesized that if transit riders could purchase bus tickets or passes through the use of major credit cards from vending machines more riders would elect to do so. When asked this question, only 31 percent of responding riders said they would use a credit card to purchase bus tickets or passes. As shown in Exhibit II-22, the major categories of riders who would not use a major credit card for purchasing bus tickets or passes from vending machines comprise those who do not have a credit card (39 percent) and those who prefer cash (25 percent). Only 7 percent of survey respondents felt they would not use a credit card to purchase tickets from a vending machine because of limited confidence in the technology.

In trying to increase and maintain the proportion of transit riders using monthly passes, which is a prerequisite for maximizing the potential benefits of self-service fare collection, Tri-Met sought to obtain information on current barriers to using passes. pass users were asked if showing their passes to drivers is inconvenient. Slightly more than 8 percent of those riders who answered this question answered in the affirmative. For these people, self-service fare collection may make using a pass a more attractive option; nevertheless, they comprise a relatively small fraction of total pass users who usually do not mind showing their passes to drivers.

Cash and bus ticket riders were asked, "Why do you pay for individual rides rather than purchase a monthly pass?" Exhibit II-23 presents their response. Nearly one-half responded that they don't ride the bus often enough to need a pass. No more than 10 percent of responding riders cited any other single reason, although 10 percent felt that bus passes were to expensive and 8 percent felt that pass outlets were inconvenient to access.

Tri-Met riders were asked, "What discount, if any, do you think purchasers of ten-ride tickets should receive? ${ }^{\text {n }}$ About 91 percent of those riders responding felt a discount should be offered to riders purchasing ten-ride tickets in advance. Of these, 59 percent felt a 10 to 20 percent discount would be most appropriate, while 30 percent didn't know what discount should be provided. Exhibit II-24 presents the distribution of rider responses to this question. When self-service fare collection was initiated, Tri-Met began to offer ten-ride tickets for two

## EXHIBIT II-21

LIKLIHOOD OF CASH RIDERS PURCHASING BUS TICKETS OR PASSES If READILY AVAILABLE FROM VENDING MACHINES AND THEIR REASONS


## EXHIBIT II-22

WILLINGNESS OF TRI-MET RIDERS TO PURCHASE BUS TICKETS OR PASSES FROM VENDING MACHINES ACCEPTING MAJOR CREDIT CARDS


Source: Tri-Mel Bus Rider Survey, May and June 1982 (Mall Back)

TRI-MET BUS RIDER REASONS FOR PAYING INDIVIDUAL RIDES RATHER THAN PURCHASING A MONTHLY PASS


Source: Tri-Met Bus Rider Survey, May and June, 1982 (Mall Back)

## EXHIBIT II-24

RIDER ATTITUDES ON DISCOUNTS FOR ADVANCE PURCHASE OF TEN-RIDE TICKETS

zones at a 13.3 percent discount, for three zones at a 10.0 percent discount, and for four or more zones at a 8.0 percent discount. These discounts seem to conservatively approximate the feelings of transit riders on the appropriate discount level.

## Rider Attitudes toward the Fare Collection System and the Fare Structure

Tri-Met riders were asked their opinion on fare collection problems, and also on aspects of the fare structure, i.e., the number of zones, incremental fares, and factors which should be used in determining or setting fares. Exhibit II-25 highlights their opinions on five fare collection system problems often associated with the traditional fare collection system. A major problem is the additional delay imposed upon other riders while waiting for passengers to search for their fares. About 52 percent of responding bus riders agreed this was a problem with the fare collection system. It is generally believed that the introduction of high capacity articulated buses would have heightened the seriousness of this problem if the fare collection system was not changed to self-service fare collection. Forty-seven percent of responding riders found it inconvenient to have the correct change while 43 percent cited problems in determining zone boundaries and when to pay the extra fare. To the extent that self-service fare collection succeeds in shifting fare payment from single cash fares to passes and ten-ride tickets, these problems are likely to diminish.

When asked to indicate those factors which should be considered in determining fares, most riders indicated distance of the trip (62 percent of riders surveyed) and age (6l percent of riders surveyed). The refined zone structure accompanying the introduction of self-service fare collection (four or more zones versus only three under the prior fare collection system) and the continuation of reduced fare Honored Citizen and Youth fares suggest that the new fare structure is responsive to those criteria Tri-Met riders feel should be considered in setting fares. Exhibit II-26 summarizes the attitudes of Tri-Met riders on these and other factors.

Tri-Met riders were asked, in two sequential questions which were related, "What do you feel the ideal number of fare zones should be and also what the incremental fare should be for each zone?" The largest percentage of responding riders, almost 33 percent, preferred three zones (e.g., downtown Portland, inside Portland, and outside Portland), however, more than 34 percent felt five or more zones would be most desirable. Only 10 percent felt that a single zone, i.e., a flat fare for everyone, was preferable. The distribution of rider attitudes on the optimal zone structure is shown in Exhibit II-27.

## EXHIBIT II-25

RIDER OPINIONS ON FARE COLLECTION SYSTEM PROBLEMS


PERCENT OF TRI-MET RIDERS IN SURVEY SAMPLE WHO FEEL FACTOR SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING FARES


TRI-MET RIDER ATTITUDES ON OPTIMAL ZONE STRUCTURE


ZONE STRUCTURE

SOURCE: TRI-MET BUS RIDER SURVEY, MAY AND JUNE, 1982 (MAIL BACK)

Tri-Met's choice of a five-zone system, only the first four of which count toward determining the fare, appears to balance the desire of riders to be charged fares on the basis of distance traveled with their overall concern for a simple zone structure.

Given their attitudes on the optimal number of zones, riders were asked to indicate what incremental fare was most appropriate for each additional zone traversed. Most riders, about 24 percent, felt a $\$ 0.10$ incremental fare should be imposed. Overall, 74 percent of responding riders favored imposing incremental zone fares, while the remainder felt that fares should not change. Exhibit II-28 displays rider attitudes on incremental zone fares. It can be observed that more than 48 percent of riders favored incremental zones fares between $\$ 0.15$ and $\$ 0.25$. Tri-Met has decided to charge an incremental zone fare of $\$ 0.25$, more than most riders felt appropriate.

A crosstabulation of the preferred number of zones with the suggested fare for each additional zone revealed the following:

- Of those riders that felt one zone was preferred, 77 percent felt that fares should not change for each additional zone and ll percent felt that a $\$ 0.05$ incremental fare would be appropriate; ${ }^{1}$
- As the number of preferred zones increase from two to seven or more, there is a gradual increase in the percentage of riders favoring lower incremental fares; i.e., for two zones 31 percent of riders feel $\$ 0.05$ or $\$ 0.10$ is appropriate versus 50 percent at seven or more zones; and
- Concurrently, as the number of preferred zones increase from two to seven, there is a gradual decrease in the percentage of riders favoring higher incremental fares; i.e., for two zones 32 percent of riders feel $\$ 0.20$ or $\$ 0.25$ is appropriate versus 17 percent at seven or more zones.

Rider Attitudes toward Fare Evasion
and Enforcement
Exhibit II-29 characterizes the rate of fare evasion perceived by $T r i-M e t ~ r i d e r s . ~ F i f t y-s i x ~ p e r c e n t ~ o f ~ t h o s e ~ r i d e r s ~$

[^2]TRI-MET RIDER ATTITUDES ON INCREMENTAL ZONE FARES


SOURCE: TRLMET BUS RIDER SURVEY, MAY AND JUNE, 1982 (MAIL BACK)

## EXHIBIT II-29

TRI-MET RIDER PERCEPTIONS OF THE EXTENT OF FARE EVASION


SOURCE: TRI-MET BUS RIDER SURVEY, MAY AND JUNE, 1982 (MAIL BACK)
responding to a question on the likely fare evasion rate felt that it was between 3 and 10 percent, and of these more than half felt it was between 3 to 5 percent. These findings are consistent with those found in the Tri-Met Bus Operator Survey (February 1982). Slightly less than 7 percent of riders felt that no fare evasion occurs.

Riders were asked, "Why do you think riders fail to pay the correct fare?" Of those riders who feel that fare evasion occurs, 69 percent felt that lack of correct change was a key reason for failing to pay the proper fare while 59 percent felt that others think that drivers can't or won't do anything. The latter reason is consistent with the results of the Tri-Met Bus Operator Survey (February 1982) in which more than 40 percent of Tri-Met's operators said they felt riders often or very often cheated because they "know the operator can't do anything if they are caught." The use of fare inspectors for monitoring and enforcement of fare payment under self-service fare collection may reduce fare evasion attributable to rider attitudes that "operators can't or won't do anything. Exhibit II-30 presents rider perceptions of the reasons for fare evasion.

Riders who believe fare evasion occurs were asked, "How do fare evaders typically underpay their fares?" Eighty-three percent believe that insufficient fare payment is one of the primary means. Forty-four percent of riders feel that the use of bad transfers is also frequently used to evade fares. Comparable results from the Tri-Met Bus Operator Attutude Survey (Feburary 1982) reinforce the notion that bad transfers comprise a major means of fare evasion; however, operators tend to perceive wrong use of a two-zone pass for three zones and no three-zone cash fare as a more common occurrence than riders, while riders tend to perceive insufficient fare payment as a more common occurrence than operators. These different perceptions may result partly from the difficulty operators would be likely to have in estimating the number of passengers who pay insufficient fares. Exhibit II-3l highlights rider perceptions of the extent of fare evasion by type.

Exhibit II-32 compares rider attitudes on penalties for unintended fare evasion with their attitudes on penalties for purposeful fare evasion. The sharp differences between the two curves point out the need for tri-Met to consider the general sympathy riders feel toward those who unintentionally pay incorrect fares and make sure that the enforcement and penalty system differentiate between intended fare evasion and unintended incorrect fare payment. For unintended incorrect fare evasion, 72 percent of riders feel that the fare evader should simply be asked to pay the correct fare. For willful fare evasion, the largest percentage of riders, nearly 26 percent, felt that the rider should be asked to leave the bus. Of the 33 percent of responding riders favoring imposition of a fine for purposeful cheating, 40 percent favored a $\$ 20$ penalty.

TRI-MET RIDER PERCEPTIONS OF REASONS FOR FARE EVASION


SOURCE: TRI-MET BUS RIDER SURVEY, MAY AND JUNE, 1982 (MAIL BACK)

TRI-MET RIDER PERCEPTIONS OF THE


TYPE OF FARE EVASION


Source: Tri-Met Rider Suryey, May and June, 1982 (Mall Back)

Although the survey allowed riders to select only one penalty, 17 percent of riders checked a combination of measures. If this had been clearly permitted, it is likely that the proportion of riders favoring this option would have been higher. Nevertheless, in view of the response of riders on appropriate penalties for fare evasion, the $\$ 20$ penalty selected by $\operatorname{Tri}$ i-met is likely to be perceived by most riders as a relatively tough penalty.

## Effectiveness of Tri-Met Public Information and Marketing Efforts

Tri-Met has expended considerable time and resources in trying to inform both its ridership and the general public about the planned shift to self-service fare collection and its potential benefits to riders and Tri-Met. Although the rider survey comprises only one aspect of the evaluation of the public information and marketing efforts for self-service fare collection, the results of the survey provide an early indication of their success.

Exhibit II-33 shows the findings of the rider survey most pertinent to Tri-Met's marketing and public information programs. Nearly 80 percent of those riders surveyed were aware of Tri-Met's plan to introduce self-service fare collection. Moreover, 67 percent had heard or read about Tri-Met's bus school program to inform and educate both riders and the general public on the use of self-service fare collection equipment. Unfortunately, the fraction of riders familiar with plans to change the fare collection system exceeded those believing the new changes will work. Of those riders answering the question on whether or not self-service fare collection will be successful, 60 percent feel it would. These riders feel self-service fare collection will be successful because it will be faster boarding and alighting (52 percent) and less confusing (46 percent). Of those riders that believe self-service fare collection will not be successful, most felt that it would be more confusing.

## OPERATING IMPACT STUDY ${ }^{1}$

It has been hypothesized that the introduction of highcapacity articulated buses on Tri-Met's more heavily patronized

1 Peat Marwick received three memorandums prepared by Tri-Met and relied heavily upon them for insight into dwell time and run time impacts: Mall Dwell Time Survey (Spring 1981), Mall Running Time Survey (Spring 1981), and SSFC Operating Impact Study: Phases I and II (September 23, 1982). All analyses were redone and checked, and some modifications were made.

SOME INDICATORS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRI-MET'S MARKETING AND PUBLIC INFORMATION EFFORTS AS RELATED TO SELF-SERVICE

FARE COLLECTION

| RIDER AWARENESS |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| QUESTIONS | YES (PERCENT) | NO (PERCENT) |
| HAVE YOU SEEN OR HEARD ABOUT TRI-MET'S PLAN <br> TO CHANGE IT'S FARE COLLECTION SYSTEM BEFORE <br> NOW? | 79.7 | 20.3 |
| HAVE YOU HEARD OR READ ABOUT TRI-MET'S <br> BUS SCHOOL? | 67.1 | 32.8 |
| BASED ON THE ABOVE AND OTHER INFORMATION <br> DO YOU THINK THE NEW FARE PAYMENT SYSTEM <br> WILL WORK? | 60.5 | 39.5 |


| YES, BECAUSE | PERCENT OF "YES' ${ }^{\text {R }}$ RIDERS CITING |
| :---: | :---: |
| IT WILL BE LESS CONFUSING | Kん, |
| MORE RIDERS WILL PAY CORRECT FARES |  |
| IT WIL be faster getting On the bus | Wై $57 \%$ |
| IT WILL SAVE MONEY FOR TRI-MET | \% $31 \%$ |
| NEW SYSTEM, ONLY TIME WILL TELL | 1\% |
| OTHER | 极 $6 \%$ |



[^3]routes will increase overall bus travel times because of (1) higher dwell times from increased boarding and alighting volumes past a single door and (2) greater bus interference from operational difficulties associated with longer articulated buses. In recommending the adoption of selfaservice fare collection, $T r i-M e t$ argued that it would counter the effects of increasing travel times on articulated buses by decreasing dwell time per passenger, i.e., passengers would be able to board through all doors. Moreover, it was pointed out that dwell time per passenger on standard buses would also be reduced. If lower dwell times, and therefore bus travel times were realized, a decrease in total driver hours while maintaining existing service levels would be possible. This would permit operator productivity to rise.

The operating impact study consists of the following three phases or stages:

- Phase I - Mall Dwell and Running Time Survey. Conducted prior to placing articulated buses in service and before implementation of self-service fare collection to measure dwell and running times of standard buses in the traditional fare collection mode (Spring 1981);
- Phase II - Mall and Non-Mall Dwell and Running Time Survey. Conducted before self-service fare collection but with a large proportion of the 87 articulated buses in service to measure dwell and running times of a mix of buses in the traditional fare collection mode. Select combined line dwell and running time studies were also conducted (Spring 1982); and
- Phase III - Dwell and Running Time Survey. Conducted after implementation of self-service fare collection and all articulated buses are in revenue service, to measure a mix of buses in self-service fare collection operation. Select combined line dwell and running time studies on the same routes as in Phase II will also be conducted before and after comparison (Spring 1983).


## Data Collection and Analysis Approach

Phase I and II of the operating impact study have been completed; however, data from the Phase II survey dealing with combined line dwell and running times is not in a suitable form for analysis at this time. Both Phase I and Phase II focused largely on the Downtown Transit Mall since this is where the greatest travel volumes occur, and therefore where the greatest operating impacts of self-service fare collection and articulated buses are likely to be observed.

## Dwell Time Survey

The dwell time survey is designed to measure the impacts of self-service fare collection and articulated bus operation on bus dwell times. The following two hypotheses will be tested:

- Operation of articulated buses in a traditional fare collection mode increases bus dwell times because of higher passenger boarding and alighting volumes past a single door, relative to that for standard buses; and
- Self-service fare collection reduces average bus dwell time, particularly for articulated buses, because of the use of all doors for boarding and alighting.

Dwell time is the total time a vehicle spends stopped at a station or stop. Dwells may influence headway, patronage, and average travel speeds. Boarding and alighting comprise the largest portion of total dwell and have a high variability based on the fare structure and passenger queuing. Passenger queuing, in turn, is influenced by the bus load, vehicle design (particularly the number, width and placement of doors), and stop or station design (e.g., passenger waiting area).

Phases I and II survey locations and the number of bus lines passing each location are summarized in Exhibit II-34. The survey was conducted for two time periods: Midday (l0:00 a.m. - ll:30 a.m.--lunch hour was avoided to eliminate Fareless Square activity) and P.M. Peak (4:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.). Observers were positioned at the locations specified in Exhibit II-34 and asked to record route and bus numbers, boarding and alighting counts through front and back doors, estimated bus loads (upon departing a stop) and bus dwell time. Timing began after the bus came to a complete stop or the front door was opened; however, for those rare cases where the only activity was rear door alighting (requiring the passenger to manually open the door) timing began when the bus came to a complete stop (usually simultaneous with rear door opening, but occasionally there was a delay due to standing passenger loads or tardiness of the passengers queuing to alight).

Timing was terminated based on various conditions. Since drivers often keep the front door open while waiting for traffic signals, closing the front door cannot be used in all cases to end timings. Therefore, if boarding passengers constituted the end of dwell time activity, timing would end when the final boarding passenger (excluding stragglers) paid a fare, collected a transfer slip or generally cleared their presence with the driver. If alighting passengers constituted the final dwell

## EXHIBIT II-34

DWELL TIME SURVEY LOCATIONS

PHASE I SURVEY LOCTIONS

## BUS LINES

## On-Mall

Beaver stop: S.W. 5th at Alder ..... 9
Beaver stop: S.W. 5th at Salmon ..... 9
Snowflake stop: S.W. 6th at Morrison ..... 8
Snowflake stop: S.W. 6th at Oak ..... 8
Cross-Mall
S.W. Morrison at 6th ..... 6
S.W. Yamhill at 4th ..... 6
PHASE II SURVEY LOCATIONS
On-Mall
Rose stop: S.W. 5th at Taylor ..... 8
Deer stop: S.W. 5th at Alder ..... 8
Fish stop: S.W. 6th at Alder ..... 6
Snowflake stop: S.W. 6th at Morrison ..... 6
Cross-Mall
S.W. Washington at 5th ..... 6
S.W. Salmon at 3rd ..... 6
Major Transfer Points
Barbur Transit Center ..... 4
S.E. 39th and Hawthorne ..... 3
N.W. 23rd and Lovejoy ..... 2
N.E. $42 n d$ and Sandy Blvd. ..... 4
S.W. Commercial and Main, Tigard ..... 4
S.W. Capital Highway and Sunset Blvd. ..... 4
Shopping Center
Lloyd Center: N.E. llth and Multnomah
activity, timing ended as soon as the last passenger exited the front or rear door. Surveyors were asked to exclude not only stragglers but also others boarding while a bus waited for a traffic signal. In addition, they were asked to note excessive time spent by drivers giving instructions to riders and eliminate this time so as to avoid skewing the results.

Oftentimes groups of buses arrive at stops simultaneously. Survey observers were asked to select the first bus in each group to keep the data more random.

Running Time Survey
The objective of the running time survey is to measure the impacts of self-service fare collection and articulated bus operation on run times. The following two hypotheses will be tested:

- Operation of articulated buses in a traditional mode of fare collection increases bus dwell times because of higher boarding and alighting volumes past a single door relative to that experienced with standard buses; and
- Self-service fare collection reduces average bus dwell time and overall run time, particularly for high capacity articulated buses, because of the use of all doors for boarding and alighting.

The method of fare collection has a direct effect on bus dwell time and a consesequent effect on run time. The running time survey is measuring the same time changes as the dwell time survey except the time impact is measured over a distance, and the effect of changes in dwell time on vehicle movement in and out of bus stops is also measured.

Observers were positioned on Fifth Street, at the intersections of Pine and Madison, and on Sixth Street at the intersections of Main and Burnside. The survey was conducted for two time periods: Midday (10:30 a.m. - l2:30 p.m.) and P.M. Peak (4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.). Elapsed time was measured by placing observers at both ends of the Mall to record bus line number, bus number, time, and estimated load. During the Midday period, all buses passing the observer were included. However, during the P.M. Peak, because of the large volume of buses on the Mall, checks were only made for buses with odd number routes and lines \#44 and \#88 which used articulated buses during Phase II. Checks for bus density were made by counting all buses even though not all were checked.

Time was recorded when the bus proceeded through an intersection. Therefore, at the end of the section (Fifth and Madison and Sixth and Burnside), the time spent waiting for the signal was included, but it wasn't at the beginning of the section (Fifth and Pine and Sixth and Main). The signal waiting time at Sixth and Burnside was sometimes relatively long due to traffic at Burnside blocking the intersection. The bus counts for Phase II were also verified against scheduled buses and found to be accurate.

## Survey Results and Interpretation

The results of the dwell time survey will be discussed first. Then, the discussion of the running time survey will follow.

## Dwell Time Survey Results ${ }^{1}$

Tri-Met tested various relationships between the volumes of boarding and alighting passengers and total dwell time using regression analysis. Regression equations were determined two ways: first using total passenger activity and then using front door activity only. Tri-Met found, as one might expect, that back door passenger activity (alighting passengers) has little effect on dwell time. Peat Marwick replicted the regression analyses conducted by $\operatorname{Tri}-M e t$ in order to verify their findings. The resulting equations are summarized in Exhibit II-35 and generally are consistent with Tri-Met's analyses with some minor modifications to the constant term in the Phase I equation they derived.

For the Phase $I$ equation relating total dwell time at a stop to passenger boarding and alighting activity, the coefficient of determination ( $R^{2}$ ) equals 0.88 , indicating that 88 percent of variation in dwell time is explained by variables in the equation. If it can be assumed that the observed dwell times are normally distributed around the predicted dwell time values, and also if the variance of the distributions around

1
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell \& Co. didn't repeat the early investigations conducted by Tri-Met on the relationship between dwell time and various ways of stratifying boarding and alighting passengers. These have been adequately documented by Tri-Met in their earlier technical memoranda. During Phase I Tri-Met tested the hypothesis tht an individual getting off the front door would cause a greater than normal dwell. By stratifying the data; i.e., separating those cases where no one got off the front from those where one or more did get off from the front, it was found that this hypothesis wasn't true.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUS DWELL TIME AND BOARDING AND ALIGHTING PASSENGERS

|  | PHASE I | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{D}}=2.82+2.65 \mathrm{TOT.ON}+1.39$ TOT. OFF | $\mathrm{R}^{2}=0.88$ | $\mathrm{N}=295$ | S.E.E. $=6.32$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{D}}=2.49+2.64$ ON FRONT +2.79 OFF FRONT | $\mathrm{R}^{2}=0.88$ | $\mathrm{N}=295$ | S.E.E. $=6.28$ |
|  |  |  | TOT. $\mathrm{ON}=6.41$ | MIN。 $=0$ | MAX $=44$ |
|  |  |  | TOT. OFF $=2.43$ | MIN。 $=0$ | MAX ${ }^{\text {a }}=28$ |
|  |  |  | ON FRONT $=6.41$ | MIN. $=0$ | MAX. $=44$ |
|  |  |  | OFF $\mathrm{FRONT}=1.35$ | MIN. $=0$ | MAX. $=13$ |
|  | PHASE II | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{D}}=5.95+2.46$ TOT.ON +1.17 TOT.OFF | $\mathrm{R}^{2}=0.82$ | $\mathrm{N}=567$ | S.E.E. $=8.06$ |
|  |  | $T_{D}=5.68+2.48$ ON FRONT +2.16 OFF FRONT | $\mathrm{R}^{2}=0.83$ | $\mathrm{N}=567$ | S.E.E. $=7.76$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | TOT.ON $=5.71$ | MIN. $=0$ | MAX $0=36$ |
|  |  |  | TOT.OFF $=3.05$ | MIN. $=0$ | MAX. $=56$ |
|  |  |  | ON FRONT $=5.68$ | MIN. $=0$ | MAX $=36$ |
|  |  |  | OFF $\operatorname{FRONT}=1.79$ | MIN. $=0$ | MAX. $=29$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {T }}^{\text {TOT, }}$ ON | $=$ dwell time at a stop |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TÖT.ON } \\ & \text { TOT.OFF } \end{aligned}$ | = passengers boarding at a stop <br> = passengers alighting at a stop |  |  |  |
|  | ON FRONT | = passengers boarding through the front door |  |  |  |
|  | OfF FRONT | $=$ passengers alighting through the front door |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{N}^{\text {2 }}$ | $=$ number of observations |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}^{2} \\ & \mathrm{~S} . \mathrm{E} . \mathrm{E} . \end{aligned}$ | ```= coefficient of determination = standard error of estimate``` |  |  |  |

each possible value of predicted dwell time is the same, then the value of the standard error of estimate can be used as an approximate prediction interval. With a 90 percent confidence level we can feel certain that the actual dwell time is within plus or minus 10.4 seconds of the value predicted by the regression equation. 1 The form of the regression equation, that is, the presence of a constant term in regression equation and the positive signs on the independent variables, suggests that average dwell time per passenger will decrease with increasing passenger boarding and alighting activity at a declining rate. This may reflect the assumption that as passengers queue at a bus stop, more rapid or efficient boarding occurs.

The relationship developed using the dwell time survey data from Phase II also shows a good fit; however, somewhat less than that in Phase I. This may reflect, at least partly, the effect of making measuring dwell time on a less homogeneous fleet consisting of both articulated and standard buses rather than just standard buses. If the same assumptions are made in Phase II as in Phase I, then the value of the standard error of estimate can be used as an approximate prediction interval. Therefore, with a 90 percent confidence level we can feel certain that the actual dwell time in Phase II is within plus or minus 13.3 seconds of the value predicted by the regression equation. The form of the equation and the signs of the independent variables are identical to those in Phase $I$, again suggesting that average dwell time per passenger will decline with increasing passenger boarding or alighting activity.

The dwell time regression relationships may merit further investigation, particularly with respect to examining separate equations for articulated versus standard buses under a traditional fare collection mode. Pending discussions with Tri-Met and the Transportation Systems Center, Peat Marwick may undertake additional investigations of these relationships.

Exhibit II-36 compares bus dwell times before and after articulated buses were placed in service while Exhibit II-37 compares standard and articulated bus dwell times. As Tri-Met stated in its study memorandum, it can be observed that ${ }^{2}$ :

- The average boarding (dwell) time per passenger is not generally greater during pay-as-you-enter

[^4]
## EXHIBIT II-36

COMPARISON OF BUS DWELL TIME BEFORE AND AFTER ARTICULATED BUSES PLACED IN SERVICE

|  | PHASE I (Pre-Articulated, | Average Dwell Time $\qquad$ | Average Passengers ${ }^{1}$ | Average Dwell Time ${ }^{2}$ Per Passenger | Average Ratio of 3 <br> Dwell Time Per Passenger |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | On-Mall (22) | 20.70 | 7.94 | 2.61 | 2.95 |
|  | Cross-Mall (73) | 31.05 | 11.66 | 2.66 | 3.11 |
|  | Fareless Square (118) | 22.06 | 8.89 | 2.48 | 2.97 |
|  | Non-Fareless Square (175) | 24.10 | 8.86 | 2.72 | 3.01 |
|  | Average Total (293) | $23.28(\sigma=18.25)$ | $8.87(\sigma=7.50)$ | 2.62 | $2.99(\sigma=1.20)$ |
|  | PHASE II (Post-Articulated, Spring 1982) |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{H}{\square}$ | On-Mall (270) | 21.63 | 7.61 | 2.84 | 3.22 |
| \% | Cross-Mall (122) | 42.22 | 17.76 | 2.32 | 2.57 |
|  | Transfer Points (134) | 12.61 | 4.13 | 3.06 | 3.96 |
|  | Shopping Centers (39) | 22.05 | 5.46 | 3.67 | 4.45 |
|  | Fareless Square (391) | 24.40 | 8.94 | 2.73 | 3.36 |
|  | Non-Fareless Square (174) | 22.54 | 8.58 | 2.63 | 3.30 |
|  | Average Total (565) | $23.83(\sigma=19.00)$ | $8.83(\sigma=8.40)$ | 2.70 | $2.34(\sigma=2.15)$ |

[^5]
## EXHIBIT II-37

COMPARISON OF STANDARD AND ARTICULATED BUS DWELL TIMES (PHASE II - POST-ARTIC DATA, SPRING 1982

| Standard Buses | Average Dwell Time (Seconds) | Average Passengers ${ }^{1}$ | Average Dwell Time ${ }^{2}$ Per Passenger | Average Ratio of ${ }^{3}$ <br> Dwell Time Per Passenger |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On-Mall (228) | 20.83 | 7.38 | 2.82 | 3.16 |
| Cross-Mall (121) | 42.51 | 17.89 | 2.38 | 2.58 |
| Transfer Points (119) | 11.99 | 3.68 | 3.26 | 3.70 |
| Shopping Centers (37) | 19.49 | 5.51 | 3.54 | 4.08 |
| Average Total (505) | $23.86(\sigma=19.46)$ | $8.89(\sigma=8.57)$ | 2.68 | $3.22\left(\sigma^{\prime}=1.80\right)$ |
| Articulated Buses |  |  |  |  |
| On-Mall (42) | 25.98 | 8.90 | 2.92 | 3.56 |
| Cross-Mall ( X ) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Transfer Points (15) | 17.53 | 7.66 | 2.29 | 5.99 |
| Shopping Centers (2) | 30.50 | 4.50 | 6.78 | 11.32 |
| Average Total (59) | $23.98(\sigma=14.66)$ | $8.44(\sigma=6.90)$ | 2.84 | $4.44\left(\sigma^{\circ}=3.92\right)$ |

[^6]- operation (non-Fareless Square. PM Peak) than pay-as-youleave operation. Although contrary to expectation, Tri-Met partly attributes this to the fact that pay-as-you-enter operation occurs during the peak hours when regular riders, many with passes, use the system;
- Average total dwell time for articulated buses tends to be greater for articulated buses than standard buses (reflecting greater passenger boarding and alighting activity). Average dwell time on the Mall is 25 percent higher for articulated buses than for standard ones. Average dwell time per passenger, however, is only slightly greater for articulated buses. While dwell time per passenger is nearly the same for both types of buses, the larger total dwell time of articulated buses slows the operation of the articulated buses and those that queue behind it at the same stop. This is anticipated to become a more serious problem when articulated buses are fully utilized. The delays due to higher loads were not fully felt because schedules were not completely adjusted to utilize articulated buses; however, the probable delay under full utilization and traditional fare collection can be estimated when post-implementation boarding counts are recorded in Phase III; and
- Average dwell time per passenger is generally lower on the Mall or Cross-Mall stops than at non-Mall locations. This may be due to a variety of reasons including the large number of commuters on the Mall or Crossmall who are regular riders, the better visibility of approaching buses on the Mall, and improved bus operation on the Mall.

Running Time Survey Results
Exhibit II-38 presents the results of the Phase $I$ and Phase II running time survey. It can be observed that:

- Articulated buses operated at nearly the same speed as standard buses during the day base period and at slightly faster speeds during the peak; and
- Although it was anticipated that the introduction of articulated buses would slow the Mall, the Mall operated at slightly faster speeds with articulated buses than without. This is true despite the fact that bus density was slightly greater.

The survey didn't measure the effect of passenger activity on bus speed since measurements were made at the ends of the Mall. It is assumed that bus density is also a factor; however, it is

## EXHIBIT II-38

COMPARISON OF PHASE I AND PHASE II MALL RUN TIMES AND ARTICULARED VERSUS STANDARD BUS RUN TIMES

| PHASE I (Spring 1981) | Day Base (10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.) |  |  | P.M. Peak (4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Observations | Speed (MPH) | Density (Buses Per minute) ${ }^{1}$ | observations | Speed (MPH) | Density (Buses Per Minute) ${ }^{1}$ |
| Standard | 223 | $5.4(\sigma=1.3)$ | 1.9 | 300 | $4.7(\sigma=0.9)$ | 4.0 |
| PHASE II (Spring 1982) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard | 287 | $5.6\left(\sigma^{-}=1.8\right)$ | 2.4 | 254 | $4.8(\sigma=1.6)$ | 4.1 |
| Articulated | 26 | $5.5(\sigma=1.3)$ | 0.2 | 46 | $5.3(\sigma=1.4)$ | 0.6 |
| Average Total | 313 | $5.6(\sigma=1.8)$ | 2.6 | 300 | $4.9(\sigma=1.7)$ | 4.7 |

[^7]difficult to separate their effects. It appears that the presence of articulated buses on the Mall did not lower overall operating speeds.

The Mall run time survey is perceived as a second way to measure the effects of self-service fare collection on dwell time, since it is unlikely that self-service fare collection will affect actual bus running time between stops. Phase III of the running time survey is expected to yield results similar to those from the dwell time survey.
A. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

## OPERATOR SURVEY

Please answer all questions as completely and honestly as you can. Answers should be your own and reflect the average situation based on your experience. For questions 1 to 8, please check one box for each line of the question.

1. Bus riders can make mistakes paying the fare, either on purpose or because they are confused by the fare system. Of every 100 riders who board the bus, please estimate how many riders misuse or cheat the fare system: (Check one)

| $0-2$ | $\square$ | $21-30$ | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3-5$ | $\square$ | $21-40$ |  |
| $6-10$ | $\square$ | $41-50$ | $\square$ |
| $11-20$ | $\square$ | 50 or over | $\square$ |

2. Misuse or cheating of the fare system can occur in several ways. When misuse or cheating happens, how often is it done for each of these types of misuse or cheating:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VERY } \\ \text { RARELY } \end{gathered}$ | RARELY | SOMETimes | Often | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VERY } \\ & \text { OFTEN: } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No payment at all | $\square$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Insufficient base fare | $\square$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| No 3-zone cash fare |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Siugs, half bills, etc. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Forged passes | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| Misuse of youth, senior or disabled pass |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |
| Wrong use of 2-zone pass for 3 zones |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |
| Bad transfer | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

3. How often do you question ur confront a rider when they misuse or cheat the fare system for each of these types of misuse or cheating:
VERY
RARELY RAREIY SOMETIMES OFTEN:
4. Do your riders pay the wrong fare because:

- They are confused by the zone system?
- They see others cheating?
- They know the operator can't do anything if they are caught?
- They don't understand when to pay?
- They believe fares are too high or unfair or service is poor?
- Other $\qquad$

5. How often do you think the following types of riders misuse the fare system?
Age:

- High school or younger
- High school to age 25
- 25 to 40 years
- 40 to 65 years
- Over 65 years

Time of Day:

- Rush hours
- Mid-day
- Evening
- Early AM/Late PM
- Weekends

Part of Service Area:

- Downtown
- City
- Suburban


## Repeat Cheaters

6. What action do you usually use with riders who misuse the fare system?

- Ask them to pay the fare
- Ask them to pay or leave the bus
- Call security/police
- No action
- Other $\qquad$

7. What is the response of riders who misuse the fare system to your asking for full fare?

- Pay the full fare due
- Pay part of the fare due
- Leave the bus with no payment
- Stay on the bus with no payment
- Verbal abuse/swearing
- Complain about poor service or high fares

- Other $\qquad$
$\qquad$

| VERY | NOT. | VERY |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| EASY. EASY. DIFFICULT. DIFFICULT HARD |  |  |

8. What are the hardest or easiest parts of operating the bus for you?

- Staying on schedule
- Driving in traffic
- Collecting cash fares
- Transfers
- Helping elderly or handicapped
- Dealing with students
- Handling complaints
- Dealing with overcrowding
- Dealing with fights on the bus
- Paper work (load counts, reports, trip sheets, etc.)
- Dealing with supervisors
- Other $\qquad$

9. What best describes your feelings towards misuse of the fare system? (Check one):

- Feel very angry when you see cheating and try to catch anyone who cheats?
- Feel very angry when you see cheating but feel enforcement is useless?
- Think better enforcement is needed but not by the operator?
- Enforce the worst cheating but feel that enforcement is a waste of time?
- Don't want to enforce because operators can't do much anyway?
- Don't want to enforce because management doesn't encourage or suppoft operators?
- Don't want to enforce because of threat of violence or verbal abuse from the rider?
Other

10. What are the usual feelings of other riders when you try to collect fares from cheaters? (Check one):

- Voice anger at the cheater
- Quietly indicate disapproval of cheater
- No response/don't care
- Quietly indicate disapproval of driver
- Voice support for the cheater


11. Based on what you have heard about the Self Service Fare Collection System, do you believe that it will be an improvement over today's system?

If "yes", why? (Check those that apply)

- More equitable fares
- Reduced cheating
- Easier to use for rider
- Will reduce costs
- Will improve operations
- Easier for driver Other $\qquad$

12. Are you:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Full Time Operator } \\ \text { Reguiar Scheduie } \quad \square \\ \text { Extra Board } & \square \\ \text { Mini Run Operator } & \square\end{array}$

If "no", why? (Check those that apply)

- Fare too high
- Increased cheating
- Too complicated for rider
- Too expensive
- Unreliable equipment
- More complicated for driver $\square$ Other $\qquad$

What is your age?
Under 30
30-39
40-49
50-59
60/over

13. List three routes you are most familiar with: \#__________

Thank you for your assistance. Please give us any further comments regarding the fare collection process or driver fare collection responsibilities below:

## BUS RIDERS SURVEY

IF YOU HAVE ALREADY COMPLETED THIS SURVEY, PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE SURVEYOR WITHOUT FILLING IT OUT.

The purpose of the following questions is to evaluate Tri-Met's fare collection system. Your answers will help Tri-Met understand how well the current fare system is working and whether the new fare collection system will be an improve. ment for riders like you.

Since you are part of a relatively small number of riders being surveyed, your answers are very important to the accuracy of this study. Tri-Met has hired an outside research firm to gather this information. You can be assured that the information you give is confidential, and will only be used in combination with the answers from other riders.
We would like you to complete the white part of the survey while on the bus and return it to the surveyor or place it in the box near the rear door. The yellow portion is to be completed as soon as possible and mailed postage free to Tri-Met.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND HELP.

1. How many bus trips on the average do you usually take each week for each of the following trip purposes?
(PLEASE COUNT EACH DIRECTION AS A SEPARATE TRIP.) (Write your answer on the line. Put " 0 " if none.)
NUMBER OF
NUMBER OF WORK TRIPS

SCHOOL TRIPS
NUMBER OF SHOPPING TRIPS NUMBER OF SOCIALIRECREATION TRIPS
2. At what time do you usually ride the bus? (Circle the one number next to your answer.)

```
1 RUSH HOUR
    (7.9 a.m. & 4.6 p.m.)
    2 MID-DAY
    (9 a.m.4 p.m.)
```

3 EVENING/NIGHT
( 6 p.m. 7 a.m.)
4 SATURDAY OR SUNDAY
3. What bus lines do you ride most often? NUMBER LINE NAME
4. How do you usually pay your fare? (Circle the number under the proper column.)

## CASH

1. 5.65 (2-zone)
$2 \$ .90$ (3-zone)
$3 \$ .45$ (Youth)
4 \$. 25 (Hònored Citizen)
5 \$1.00 (Vancouver)
6 Other

## BUS TICKET

1 \$ . 65 (2-zone)
2 \$. 90 (3-zone)
$3 \$ .45$ (Youth)
4 \$. 25 (Honored Citizen)
5 \$1.00 (Vancouver)
6 Other

PASS
1 \$21 (2-zone)
2 \$29 (3-zone)
3 \$14 (Youth)
4 \$ 6 (Honored Citizen)
5 \$35 (Vancouver)
6 Other

## IF YOU USE A PASS, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION \#7

5. How many transfer slips do you use on an average in a week?
6. How convenient is it to use transfer slips with 1 being "not at all convenient" and 5 being "very convenient"? (Please circle the number which corresponds to your reply.)

## NOT CONVENIENT

VERY CONVENIENT

## 11

21
3
4
6a. Which of the reasons below best describes why you rated the convenience of transfer slips as you did in Question \#6?
1 I FORGET TO ASK FOR THE TRANSFER
2 I LOSE THE TRANSFER OR HAVE TROUBLE FINDING IT
3 I DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHEN TO USE THEM
4 OTHER
IF YOU PAY CASH FARES, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION \#8
7. Where do you usually buy your pass or bus tickets? (Circle the one number next to your answer.)
1 DRUG STORE
5 PLACE OF WORK
2 7-ELEVEN STORE
6 BY MAIL FROM TRI-MET
3 BANK OR SAVINGS \& LOAN OFFICE
7 OTHER
4 TRI-MET CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE OFFICE
8. How much discount do you think people should get for purchasing ten-ride tickets in advance?
1 NO DISCOUNT
4 20\% (or \$1.30)
2 5\% (or 30¢)
5 DON'T KNOW
3 10\% (or 65c)
9. Please circle the rating number below which best describes your opinion of the following statements regarding fare collection.

|  | DISAGREE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. It is a bother to have the | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |
| correct change. |  |  |  |  |
| b. I don't like waiting while other people search for their fare. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| c. The fare system is confusing because sometimes | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I pay when getting on and sometimes when getting off. |  |  |  |  |
| d. I'm uncertain about where zone boundaries are and when to pay the extra fare. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| e. I'm uncertain of the boundaries of fareless square. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

STRONGLY
AGREE
5
5
5
5
5

9a. What other problems do you have with the method of collecting fares? (Write "none" if you have no problems.)

Tri-Met is changing its fare payment system in September. You, the rider, will be responsible for paying the correct fare when entering the bus and having proof that you did pay that fare (a pass or receipt). Inspectors will occasionally enter buses and check to see if you have paid.
10. Before now, had you seen or heard about these changes?

1 YES
10a. Have you heard or read 'about Tri-Met's Bus School?
$\uparrow$ YES
11. Based on the explanation above and anything else you may have heard, do you think this type of fare system would work? (Circle YES or NO.)

YES, BECAUSE
(Circle all that apply.)
1 IT WILL BE LESS CONFUSING
2 MORE RIDERS WILL PAY CORRECT FARES
3 IT WILL BE FASTER GETTING ON BUS
4 IT WILL SAVE MONEY FOR TRI-MET
5 OTHER
(PLEASE SPECIFY)

NO, BECAUSE
(Circle all that apply.)
1 IT WILL BE MORE CONFUSING,
2 MORE RIDERS WILL PAY INCORORECT FARES
3 IT WILL TAKE LONGER TO GET ON THE BUS
4 IT WILL COST TRI-MET MONEY
5 OTHER $\qquad$

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE FOR CLASSIFICATION PURPOSES.
12. Are you:

1 MALE
13. What is your age?

| 1 | 15 OR UNDER | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 16 TO 24. | 5 |

14. What was your approximate family income in 1981?

| 1 | UNDER $\$ 5,000$ | 4 | $\$ 15,000$ TO $\$ 24,999$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $\$ 5,000$ TO $\$ 9,999$ | 5 | $\$ 25,000$ OR OVER |
| 3 | $\$ 10,000$ TO $\$ 14,999$ |  |  |

AGAIN, THANK YOU! PLEASE TEAR OFF THE WHITE FORM AND RETURN IT TO THE PERSON WHO GAVE IT TO YOU OR PUT IT IN THE BOX NEAR THE REAR DOOR. PLEASE FILL OUT THE YELLOW FORM AT YOUR CONVENIENCE AND MAIL (POSTAGE FREE) TO TRI-MET BY JUNE 10, 1982. IN RETURN FOR YOU HELP ON BOTH PORTIONS, TRIMET WOULD LIKE TO SEND YOU TWO FREE BUS TICKETS. WE APPRECIATE YOUR HELP!

## bus RIDERS MAIL•BACK SURVEY

Your responses to the second portion of this survey will help us determine how well the fare collection system is working. In return for your time and cooperation, Tri-Met would like to send you two free bus tickets. Please fill out the following questions and return, free of postage, to Tri-Met by June 10, 1982. Thank youl

1. How do you usually pay your fare? (Circle the one number next to your answer.)

CASH (PLEASE GO TO QUESTION \#2.)
2 BUS TICKET (PLEASE GO TO QUESTION \#3.)
3 BUS PASS (PLEASE GO TO QUESTION \#4.)
2. Would you be more likely to buy bus tickets or passes if they were readily available from vending machines? (Circle YES or NO, then circle reasons below that answer.) YES, BECAUSE

NO, BECAUSE
1 SOUNDS MORE CONVENIENT
PREFER PAYING CASH
GOULD BUY THEM AT ANY TIME
HAVE A COMFORTABLE WAY OF DOING THINGS DON'T TRUST VENDING MACHINES OTHER $\qquad$
3. Why do you pay for individual rides rather than buy a monthly pass? 1 DON'T RIDE THE BUS OFTEN ENOUGH TO NEED A PASS
2 DIDN'T KNOW BUS PASSES WERE AVAILABLE
3 PASS SALES OUTLETS ARE NOT CONVENIENT TO GET TO
4 DONT KNOW WHERE TO BUY PASSES
5 PASSES ARE TOO EXPENSIVE
6 OTHER
PLEASE SPECIF
IF YOU DO NOT USE A PASS, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION \#S.
4. Is showing your pass to the driver an inconvenience?
1 YES
2 NO
5. Would you buy bus tickets or a pass from a conveniently locating vending machine if it accepted major credit cards only (such as a VISA, MasterCard, or a banking card)?

YES
2 NO IFNO,WHY NOT?
6. What factors should be considered in determining fares? (Circle all that apply.)

DISTANCE OF TRIP (PAY BY THE MILE)
2 TIME OF DAY (RUSH HOUR, NIGHT, WEEKEND)
3 ABILITY TO PAY
4 AGE (UNDER 6 YEARS, STUDENTS, ADULTS, OVER 65 YEARS)
5 COST OF OPERATING THE ROUTE
a AMOUNT OF TIME FOR THE TRIP
7 OTHER
7. Fares are set according io the length of trip by using fare zones. How many zones would you consider best? (Clrcle one choice.)

ONE ZONE: the same fare for everyone
2 TWO ZONES: for example (a) inside Portland; (b) outside Portland
3 THREE ZONES: for example (a) downtown Portland; (b) inside Portland; (c) outside Portland
4 FIVE ZONES: for example (a) downtown Portland; (b) inner-city; (c) outer-city; (d) suburbs (such as Beaverton or Gresham; (e) outlying areas (such as Vancouver or Forest Grove)
5 SEVEN OR MORE ZONES: based on actual miles travelled
8. Based on your answer to the last question, how much do you think fares should increase for each additional zone?

| 1 | $\$ .05$ | 4 | $\$ .20$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $\$ .10$ | 5 | $\$ .25$ |
| 3 | $\$ .15$ | 6 | SHOULD NOT CHANGE |

9. Based on your best estimate, of every 100 riders who get on the bus, how many do you think do not pay the correct fare?

NONE (PLEASE GO TO QUESTION \#12.)
1-2
3 3-5
4 6-10
$5 \quad 11.20$
621 OR MORE
10. Of those persons who pay too llttle fare, why do you think they fail to pay the correct fare? (Circle all that apply.)

THEY FORGET TO PAY
THEY DON'T HAVE THE CORRECT CHANGE
THEY ARE CONFUSED BY THE ZONE SYSTEM
THEY SEE OTHERS CHEATING
THEY THINK THE DRIVER WON'T OR CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT UNHAPPY WITH SERVICE OR FARES
OTHER
11. How do you think these people usually underpay their fares? (Circle all that apply.)

```
INSUFFICIENT FARE
BAD TRANSFER
NO PAYMENT AT ALL
WRONG USE OF 2-ZONE PASS FOR 3-ZONES OF TRAVEL
MISUSE OF YOUTH OR HONORED CITIZEN PASS
SLUGS, HALF DOLLAR BILLS, ETC.
FORGED PASS
```

12. What kind of penalty, if any, should there be for people who do not know they paid the wrong fare? (Circte the one number next to your answer.)

| 1 NONE | 5 | FINED $\$ 20.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | ASKED TO PAY THE CORRECT FARE | 6 |
| 3 | FINED $\$ 50.00$ |  |

4 FINED $\$ 5.00$
13. What kind of penalty, if any, should there be for people who do not pay the correct fares on purpose? (Circle the one number next to your answer.
NONE 5 FINED $\$ 20.00$
2 ASKED TO PAY THE CORRECT FARE 6 FINED $\$ 50.00$

3 ASKED TO LEAVE THE BUS 7 OTHER
4 FINED $\$ 5.00$

Fold Here
14. Are you:

1 MALE 2 FEMALE
15. What is your aga?

15 OR UNDER
216 TO 24
325 TO 44
45 TO 64
65 OR OLDER
in return for your time and cooperation, Tri-Met would like to mail you two bus tickets. Please fill in your name and address below.

NAME $\qquad$
STREET ADDRESS
GITY $\qquad$ STATE Z1P CODE $\qquad$
Tri-Met will be conducting a similar survey in ten months. Participants in the second survey wifl be contacted by mail of phone. In return for your time and cooperation, you would be sent five bus tickets. Would you be willing to help us in the second portion of this survey?

1 YES (Please include phone number.)
2 NO

THANK YOU:

## Business Reply Mail <br> FRST CLASS PERMIT NO. A-40 <br> PORTLAND. OR

POSTAGE WILL BE PAND BY AOCRESSEE
Tri-Met Rider Survey 4012 S.E. 17th Avenue Portland, Oregon 97202
B. OPERATOR SURVEY COMPUTER PRINTOUTS

SPSS FOR OS/360. VERSION M, RELEASE 9.0. JUNE 10.1981



ORKSPACEACE 10240 BYTES 10240 BYTES

409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES 1641 [F/COMPUTE OPERATIONS


ACCORDING TO YOUR INPUT FORMAT VARIABLES ARE TO BE READ AS FOLLOWS

| VAR【ABLE | FORMAT | RECORD | COLJMNS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TYPE | F 1. 0 | 1 | 1- | 1 |
| 10 | F 5. 0 | 1 | 2- | 6 |
| Q1A | F 2. 0 | 1 | 7- | 8 |
| Q1B | F 2.0 | 1 | 9- | 10 |
| Q1C | F 2.0 | 1 | 11- | 12 |
| Q1D | F 2.0 | 1 | 13- | 14 |
| Q2 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 15- | 15 |
| Q3A | F 3. 0 | 1 | 16- | 18 |
| Q3B | F 3. 0 | 1 | 19- | 21 |
| Q3C | F 3. 0 | 1 | 22- | 24 |
| Q4A | F 1. 0 | 1 | 25- | 25 |
| Q4B | F 1. 0 | 1 | 26- | 26 |
| 04 C | F 1. 0 | 1 | 27- | 27 |
| 05 | F 2. 0 | 1 | $28-$ | 29 |
| Q6 | F 1.0 | 1 | 30- | 30 |
| Q6A | F 1. 0 | 1 | 31- | 31 |
| 068 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 32- | 32 |
| Q6C | F 1. 0 | 1 | 33- | 33 |
| Q60 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 34- | 34 |
| 0.7 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 35- | 35 |

## ACCORDING TO YOUR INPUT FORMAT: VARIABLES ARE TO BE READ AS FOLLOiNS

| VARI ABLE | FORMAT | RECORD | COlumivs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 08 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 36- | 36 |
| Q9A | F 1. 0 | 1 | 37- | 37 |
| Q98 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 38- | 38 |
| Q9C | F 1. 0 | 1 | 39- | 39 |
| Q9D | F 1. 0 | 1 | 40- | 40 |
| Q9E | F 1.0 | 1 | 41- | 41 |
| Q9F | F 1.0 | 1 | 42- | 42 |
| Q10 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 43- | 43 |
| Q10A | F 1. 0 | 1 | 44- | 44 |
| Q11 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 45- | 45 |
| Q11A | F 1. 0 | 1 | 46- | 46 |
| Q11B | F 1.0 | 1 | 47- | 47 |
| Q1IC | F 1. 0 | 1 | 48- | 48 |
| Q110 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 49- | 49 |
| QIIE | F 1. 0 | 1 | 50- | 50 |
| Q1IF | F 1.0 | 1 | 51- | 51 |
| Q12 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 52- | 52 |
| Q13 | F 1. 0 | 1 | 53- | 53 |
| 014 | F 1.0 | 1 | 54- | 54 |

THE INPUT FORMAT PROVIDES FOR 39 VARIABLES. 39 WILL BE READ IT PROVIDES FOR $I$ PECORDS ('CARDS'I PER CASE. A MAXIMUM DF
$54^{\circ}$ COLUMNS' ARE USED DN A RECURD.


Q11D, NEW SYSTEM CJSI-SAVE MONEY FOR JRI-MET/ QLIE.NEW SYSTEM DTHER/QIIF,NEW SYSTEM NOT SURE-TICKETS IINCONVENIENCE/QI2,GENDER/Q13,AGE/Q14,INCOME/ Q2 (1)RUSH HOUR (2)YIDDAY (3)EVENING-NIGHT (4)WEEKENO (5)OTHER/Q4A,Q4B (1).65 (2).90 (3). 45 (4). 25 (5) 1.00 (6)OTHER (7)MULT. FARES/Q4C (112 ZONE 1213 ZONE 3 IYOUTB (4) HONORED CITILEN (5)VANC QUVER (6)OTHER (7)MDRE THAN ONE/Q6 IIINQT CONVENIENT (5)VERY CONVENIENT/Q6A TO Q6D, Q10, QIOA,Q11 IIIYES I2IND 13 IND RESPONSE (4)CONFLICTING ANSWERS/Q7 IIDRUG STORE (2)7-11 STORE (3)BANK-SL ANSWERS/Q7 (IIDRUG STORE (2)T-11 STORE (3)BANK-SL 00005800
(4)CUSTOMER ASSISTAVCE (5)WORK (G)MAIL (7)OTHER (8)SCHODLOOO05900 I9IVARIUUS/QB IIJNO DISCOUNT I215\% (3110\% $14120 \%$ (5 JDONT DO006000 KNOW (6) OTHER/Q9A TO Q9E (1)STRONGLY AGREE (5)STRONGLY 00006100 DISAGREE/Q9F 11 DRIVERS NOT UNDST - I2JDRIVERS UNWIL. (3)TIME CONSUMING 14 ISOME DDNT PAY (9)OTHER/ QL2 IIIMALE 00006300 (2)FEMALE/Q13 (1)UNDER 16 (2)16-24 (3)25-44 (4)|45-64
 (4)15 TO \$25K 15 IOVER $\$ 25 K / P A Y$ IIUSE CASH I2IUSE TICKET ' 00006600 (3)USE PASS (4)USE YULTIPLE/

MISSING VALUES QIA TO Q14 (O)
INTEGER=Q1A IO QID, $05 \quad(0,99) / 02, Q 4 A$ TO Q4C, 06 TO Q1L,Q12 $000 C 6900$ TO Q14(0,9)/03ATO Q3C(0,255ir 00007000 1,6

00006700
00006800
00004900 00005000 00005100 00005200 00005300 00005400 00005500 00005600 00057 00007100

# - FREQUENCIES PROBLEM REQUIRES 11116 BYTES OF SPAEE 

56 READ INPUT DATA

ON LHARD - virtactokti
FILE ONBRD ICREATIDN DATE $=09 / 30 / 821$

01 A WORK TRIPS

| Caffughe larmel | colt. | atsulute Fhtullency | RELAI IVE FAHGUEACY (PEFCEAT) | ar:JUSIFO Fiff Ju:EACY (PFREEAT) | climleative ALG FHEG (HEGCFNT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | HH3 | 14.5 | 17.5 | 17.9 |
|  | 1 | H1 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.6 | 1.5 .5 |
|  | 2 | 211 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 23.A |
|  | 3 | 96 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 25.8 |
|  | 4 | 213 | 3.5 | 4.3 | :30.1 |
|  | 5 | 366 | 6.0 | 7.4 | . 37.5 |
|  | 6 | 188 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.8 | 41.3 |
|  | 7 | 48 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 42.3 |
|  | 8 | 252 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 5.1 | 47.4 |
|  | 9 | 42 | 0.7 | $0 \cdot 9$ | 4e.3 |
|  | 10 | 2192 | 35.9 | 44.5 | 92.7 |
|  | 11 | 14 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 193.0 |
|  | 12 | 137 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.8 | '95.8 |
|  | 13 | 4 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.1 | -95.9 |
|  | 14 | 63 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 197.1 |
|  | 15 | 19 | 0.3 | 0.4 | '97.5 |
|  | 16 | 12 | U. 2 | 0.2 | 97.8 |
|  | 17 | 4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | '97.9 |
|  | 18 | 2 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | '97.9 |
|  | 19 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | '97.9 |
|  | 20 | 63 | 1.0 | 1.3 | '95.2 |
|  | 21 | 3 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.1 | '95.2 |

Linfaciomed cinhumplis Sumaty


| 22 | 3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 95.3 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | 6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 95.4 |
| 25 | 6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 95.6 |
| 24 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.6 |
| 30 | 5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 99.7 |
| 35 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.7 |
| 38 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 195.7 |
| 40 | 8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 195.9 |
| 44 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 195.9 |
| 45 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 199.9 |
| 48 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 50 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 60 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 100 | 1177 | 19.3 | $N 15 S 1 N G$ | 100.0 |
| TCTAL | 6108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

MEAN 7.124

VALIO CASES 493i
MISSING CASES
1111

ON BOARD - UNFACTORED

| file | ONBRD ICREATION | TE $=$ | 9/30/821 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 018 | SHOPPING TRIPS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Rfialive | acJusien | Cumillative |
|  | CAIFGCHY Lafert | COUF | atsolult Ftit OUEnCr | freguencr (PERCLA) | fremuency (pfreent) | al. FREG (Pheffat) |
|  |  | $v$ | 1308 | 2<01 | 37.6 | 37.5 |
|  |  | 1 | 443 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 45.6 |
|  |  | 2 | B6\% | 14.2 | 23.5 | 7.2 .1 |
|  |  | 1 | 174 | $\because ¢$ | 4.7 | 77.ค |
|  |  | 4 | 412 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 11.2 | es.0 |
|  |  | $\checkmark$ | HH | $1 \cdot 4$ | 2.4 | 51.4 |
|  |  | 6 | 134 | <. 2 | 3.6 | SE.0 |
|  |  | 7 | 21 | 0.4 | 0.7 | Sc. 7 |
|  |  | H | 50 | U.H | 1.4 | 57.1 |
|  |  | 9 | 6 | U. 1 | 0.2 | 57.? |
|  |  | 10 | 57 | U.9 | 1.5 | SE.R |
|  |  | 11 | 4 | V.1 | 0.1 | 'se. 9 |
|  |  | 12 | 8 | U.1 | 0.2 | 95.1 |
|  |  | 13 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 195.1 |
|  |  | 14 | 9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | '99.4 |
|  |  | 15 | 5 | U. 1 | 0.1 | '95.5 |
|  |  | 16 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 99.6 |
|  |  | 18 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | '99.6 |
|  |  | 20 | 8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 195.8 |
|  |  | 21 | 1 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | 95.9 |
|  |  | 24 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19¢.9 |
|  |  | 25 | 1 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | '95.9 |


| 27 | 1 | U.O | 0.0 | 99.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 1 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 40 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 100 | 2416 | 34.6 | NISSING | 100.0 |
| fotal | 6108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

## MEAN . 2.046

VALIU CASES 3692 MISSING CASES 2410

ON BOARD - UNFACTOREO
FILE ONBRD ICREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 821$

Q1C
SCHOOL TRIPS

Categury lahel

| CODE | AESULUT <br> FHENUENC |
| ---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1776 |
| 1 | 46 |
| 2 | 121 |
| 3 | 41 |
| 4 | 93 |
| 5 | 175 |
| 6 | 73 |
| 7 | 24 |
| 8 | 55 |
| 9 | 6 |
| 10 | 716 |
| 11 | 2 |
| 12 | 43 |
| 13 | 4 |
| 14 | 30 |
| 15 | 21 |
| 16 | 6 |
| 17 | 1 |
| 18 | 1 |
| 19 | 12 |
| 20 | 72 |
| 21 | 1 |

RFLAIIVE FREGLEACY ACJUSTFA CUMLLATIVE
FREQLEACY ALLFREO
(PERCENT) (PEFCENT)
24.1
0.8
53.2
53.2
$.54 \cdot 6$
. 58.2
95.5
.tê. 3
.67 .5
ES. 7
70.4

7ê. 1
72.2
193.7
193. 8
'5s. 1
-55. 2
se. 1
'se. 7
-9E. 9
SE. 9
St. 9
97.0
'95.1
.95.2
unfactured unbuaro slavey
FILE ONHRE ICREATION DATE $=11 / 05 / 821$

| 24 | 2 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.1 | 199.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $<5$ | 7 | $0 \cdot 1$ |  | 95.4 |
| C) | 1 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | 95.5 |
| 20 | 3 | $\cup \cdot 0$ | 0.1 | 95.f |
| 30 | 11 | v.ê | 0.3 | 95.9 |
| 40 | 3 | $1 \cdot 0$ | 11.1 | 10n.0 |
| 511 | 1 | U.O | n. 0 | loren |
| 160 | ล̄772 | 43.4 | missing | 10c.0 |
| TCJAL | c108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

NEAN 4.103
VALIU CASES 1336 MISSING CASES $271 \%$

| Category lapel. | CODE | absolute <br> Fhequency | RELAIIVE FREGULACY (PEFCENT) | aCJUSTED FREOUENCY (PERCEAT) | cumllative <br> AU, FREQ (PERCENT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1242 | 20.3 | 32.4 | :32.4 |
|  | 1 | 357 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 41.7 |
|  | 2 | 751 | 12.3 | 19.6 | C1.3 |
|  | 3 | 185 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 66.1 |
|  | 4 | 451 | 7.4 | 11.8 | 77.9 |
|  | 5 | 136 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 3.5 | 81.4 |
|  | 6 | 200 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 86.6 |
|  | 7 | 46 | $0 \cdot 8$ | 1.2 | 87.8 |
|  | 8 | 94 | 1.5 | 2.5 | '50.3 |
|  | 9 | 8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | '90.5 |
|  | 10 | 169 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 4.4 | '94.9 |
|  | 11 | 4 | U. 1 | 0.1 | '55.0 |
|  | 12 | 36 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 'SE. 9 |
|  | 13 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 'st. 0 |
|  | 14 | 32 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 'se.t |
|  | 15 | 30 | 0.5 | 0.8 | '97.6 |
|  | 16 | 9 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.2 | '97.9 |
|  | 18 | 9 | U.1 | 0.2 | 'se. 1 |
|  | 20 | 45 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 99. 3 |
|  | 22 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.3 |
|  | 24 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.3 |
|  | 23 | 3 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.1 | .99.4 |

SUAFKL = UPHTAGVUKED

| 26 | 1 | v.0 | 0.11 | $99_{0} 0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | 6 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 . \overline{2}$ | 95.6 |
| 30 | 12 | U. 2 | 0.3 | 95.9 |
| 35 | 1 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0.0{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 95.9 |
| 40 | 1 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | 95.9 |
| 42 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 80 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 100 | 2273 | .37.2 | MISSING | 100.0 |
| PCtal | 6108 | 10000 | 100.0 |  |


| MEAA 3.240 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| VALIO CASES | $3835 \quad$ MISSING CASES 227 |

ON BMADN - LMJEACTOREn
FILE ONBRD (CREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 821$

Q5 EXAMINATION OF IRANSFERS
FILE TKANS (CREATION DATE $=11 / 08 / 82$ )

05

| cattguty lafel | cole | atsolute fheduencr | RELAIIVE fREGUEACY (PERLENT) | acJusten frequency (PERCENT) | CIMLLATIVE ALJ FREG (Ptacent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 941 | 13.4 | 34.6 | 34.6 |
|  | 1 | 219 | 3.6 | 8. 0 | $4 \overline{6} \cdot 6$ |
|  | 2 | 285 | 4.7 | 10.5 | 53.1 |
|  | 3 | 117 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 4.3 | 67.4 |
|  | 4 | 194 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 7.1 | 6.4 .5 |
|  | 5 | 248 | 4.1 | 9.1 | 7.3 .6 |
|  | 6 | 125 | 2.0 | 4.6 | T.E. 2 |
|  | 7 | 44 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 7¢.A |
|  | $\theta$ | 67 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 2.5 | ¢\%. 3 |
|  | 9 | 15 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.6 | ¢́cor |
|  | 10 | 279 | $4 . t$ | 10.2 | 93.1 |
|  | 11 | 19 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.7 | '93.8 |
|  | 12 | 44 | 0.7 | 1.6 | -55.4 |
|  | 13 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | '55.5 |
|  | 14 | 22 | 0.4 | 0.8 | -9t. 3 |
|  | 15 | 23 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 197.2 |
|  | 16 | 9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | '97.5 |
|  | 17 | 2 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.1 | '97.6 |
|  | 18 | 4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | '97.7 |
|  | 19 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | '97.8 |
|  | 20 | 34 | 0.6 | $1 \cdot \hat{c}$ | 95.0 |
|  | 21 | 2 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.1 | 9S.l |

unfaciored onboard sufyt.y
FILE ONGRE ICREATIUN DATE $=\mathbb{R} / 109 / 82)$

| 22 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 95.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | 3 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.1 | 199.3 |
| 25 | 7 | v. 1 | 0.3 | 195.6 |
| 26 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | '95.6 |
| 28 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | '95.7 |
| 30 | 5 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.2 | 95.9 |
| 35 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 199.9 |
| 50 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| 94 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 100 | . 3386 | .55.4 | MISSING | 100.0 |
| TCTAL | C108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

NEAN 3.991
VALIU CASES C7Z2 MISSING CASES 3306

FILE DNBRD ICREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 821$

Q2 USUAL TIME OF DAY OF TRIP

| CATEGORY LABEL |  | CODE | ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY | relative FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | ADJUS TED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | cumulative <br> ADJ FREQ <br> (PERCENT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RUSH HOUR |  | 1 | 3251 | 53.2 | 56.3 | 56.3 |
| midday |  | 2 | 1251 | 20.5 | 21.7 | 78.0 |
| EVENING-NIGHT |  | 3 | 244 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 82.2 |
| WEEKEND |  | 4 | 108 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 84.1 |
| OTHER |  | 5 | 918 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 9 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 0 | 334 | 5.5 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | total | 6108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| ME AN | 1.996 |  | AR I ANCE | 2.128 |  |  |
| valid cases | 5774 |  | ISSING CASES | S 334 |  |  |


| ON BOARD - UNFACTORED |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FLE ONARD | CRREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 82$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q4A CASH | FARE |  |  |  |  |  |
| Category laber |  | CODE | ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY | RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | ADJUS TED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | CUMUL ATIVE <br> ADJ FREQ <br> (PERCENT) |
| .65 |  | 1 | 1229 | 20.1 | 49.7 | 49.7 |
| .90 |  | 2 | 425 | 7.0 | 17.2 | 66.9 |
| . 45 |  | 3 | 398 | 6.5 | 16.1 | 83.0 |
| .25 |  | 4 | 195 | 3.2 | 7.9 | 90.9 |
| 1.00 |  | 5 | 27 | 0.4 | 1. 1 | 92.0 |
| OTHER |  | 6 | 24 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 92.9 |
| MULT. FARES |  | 7 | 175 | 2.9 | 7. 1 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 0 | 3635 | 59.5 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | TOTAL | 6108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| MEAN | 2.247 |  | VARIANCE | 2.936 |  |  |
| VALID CASES | 2473 |  | MISSING CASES | 3635 |  |  |

FILE ONBRD (CREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 821$

Q4B TICKET FARE

| Category label |  | CODE | ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY | relative FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | ADJUS TED FREQJENCY (PERCENT) | cumulative <br> ADJ FREQ <br> (PERCENT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 65 |  | 1 | 399 | 6.5 | 50.7 | 50.7 |
| . 90 |  | 2 | 215 | 3.5 | 27.3 | 78.0 |
| . 45 |  | 3 | 86 | 1.4 | 10.9 | 88.9 |
| . 25 |  | 4 | 47 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 94.9 |
| 1.00 |  | 5 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 95.6 |
| OTHER |  | 6 | 6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 96.3 |
| MULT. FARES |  | 7 | 29 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 0 | 5321 | 87.1 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | TOTAL | 6108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| MEAN | 2.956 |  | ARI ANCE | 1.956 |  |  |
| Valid cases | 787 |  | ISSING CASES | 5321 |  |  |



FILE ONBRD (CREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 82$ )

06
convenience of transfers

| Category label | CODE | ABSOLUTE frequency | relative FREQUENCY (PERC ENT) | ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | cumulative <br> ADS FREQ <br> (PERCENT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not Convenient | 1 | 110 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
|  | 2 | 127 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 10.5 |
|  | 3 | 475 | 7.8 | 21.0 | 31.5 |
|  | 4 | 556 | 9.1 | 24.6 | 56.1 |
| VERY CONVENIENT | 5 | 991 | 16.2 | 43.9 | 100.0 |
|  | 0 | 3849 | 63.0 | 4 ISSING | 100.0 |
|  | TOTAL | 6108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| MEAN 3.970 |  | Ariance | 1.312 |  |  |
| VALID CASES 2259 |  | ISSING CASES | -3849 |  |  |



FILE ONBRD (CREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 82$ )

06B REASON, LOSE TRANSFER

| CATEGORY LABEL |  | CODE | ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY | relative FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | ADJUS TED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes |  | 2 | 83 | 1.4 | 98.8 | 98.8 |
| conflicting | ANSWERS | 4 | 1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 0 | 6024 | 98.6 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | TOTAL | 6108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| MEAN | 2.024 |  | Variance | 0.048 |  |  |
| VALID CASES | 84 |  | MISSING CASES | 6024 |  |  |



```
ON BUAKD - UNHFACTORED
FILE ONBRD (CREATION DATE = 09/30/82)
```

Q6D OTHER

| CATEGORY LABEL | CODE | ABSOLUTE <br> FREQUENCY | RELATIVE <br> FREQUNCY <br> (PERCENT) | ADSUUSTED <br> (PERCENCY | CUMULATIVE <br> ADJ FREQ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (PERCENT) |  |  |  |  |  |


| MEAN | $\mathbf{4 . 0 0 0}$ | VARIANCE | 0.0 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| VALID CASES | 80 | MISSING CASES | 6028 |



## FILE ONBRD (CREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 82)$

Q8 AMOUNI OF DISCOUNT FOR BOOK OF 10

| CATEGORY LABEL |  | CODE | ABSOLUTE | RELATIVE FREOUENCY (PERCENT) | ADJUS TED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | Cumulative <br> ADJ FREQ <br> (PERCENT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| no discount |  | 1 | 489 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| 5\% |  | 2 | 603 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 18.9 |
| 10\% |  | 3 | 1566 | 25.6 | 27. 1 | 46.0 |
| 20\% |  | 4 | 1520 | 24.9 | 26.3 | 72.3 |
| DONT KNOW |  | 5 | 1581 | 25.9 | 27.3 | 99.6 |
| OTHER |  | 6 | 22 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 7 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 0 | 326 | 5.3 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | TOTAL | 6108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| MEAN | 3.548 |  | ARI ANCE | 1.536 |  |  |
| VALID CASES | 5782 |  | ISSING CASES | 326 |  |  |





FILE ONBRD (CREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 821$

090 ATTITUDE, UNCERTAIN OF ZONE BOUNDARIES

| CATEGORY | LABEL | CODE | ABSOLUTE FREQUENC | relative FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | adjus ted FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | cumulative <br> ADJ FREQ <br> (PERCENT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strongly | disharefe | 1 | 1032 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 19.2 |
|  |  | 2 | 710 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 32.4 |
|  |  | 3 | 1202 | 19.7 | 22.3 | 54.7 |
|  |  | 4 | 983 | 16.1 | 18.3 | 73.0 |
| Strongly | AGREE | 5 | 1454 | 23.8 | 27.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 0 | 727 | 11.9 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | total | 6108 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |


|  | 3.208 | VARIANCE | 2.120 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| MEAN | $\mathbf{3}$ VALID CASES | 5381 | MISSING CASES |
| 727 |  |  |  |



```
ON BOARD - UNFACTORED
FILE ONBRD ICREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)
QGF OTHER PROBLEMS WITH FARE COLLECTION
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Category label & CODE & absolute frequency & relative FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED frequency (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
cumulative \\
ADJ FREQ \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline ORIVERS NOT UNDST. & 1 & 11 & 0.2 & 2.6 & 2.6 \\
\hline ORIVERS UNWIL. & 2 & 21 & 0.3 & 4.9 & 7.5 \\
\hline time consuming & 3 & 12 & 0.2 & 2.8 & 10.3 \\
\hline SOME DONT PAY & 4 & 33 & 0.5 & 7.7 & 18.0 \\
\hline & 5 & 1 & 0.0 & 0.2 & 18.2 \\
\hline & 8 & 1 & 0.0 & 0.2 & 18.5 \\
\hline OTHER & 9 & 349 & 5.7 & 81.5 & 100.0 \\
\hline NoNE & 0 & 5680 & 93.0 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & total & 6108 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MEAN 7.886 VARIANCE 5.797
VALIO CASES 428 MISSINGCASES 5680


O10A AWARENESS OF BUS SCHOOL
\begin{tabular}{lrccccc} 
\\
CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & \begin{tabular}{c} 
ABSOLUTE \\
FREQUENCY
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
RELATIVE \\
FREQENCY \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
ADSUSTED \\
FREQUENCY \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
CUMULATIVE \\
ADJ FREQ \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
YES & 1 & 3965 & 64.9 & 67.1 & 67.1 \\
NO & 2 & 1940 & 31.8 & 32.8 & 100.0 \\
& 3 & 1 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 100.0 \\
& 4 & 1 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 100.0 \\
& 0 & 201 & 3.3 & MISSING & 100.0
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrlr} 
MEAN & 1.329 & VARIANCE & 0.222 \\
VALID CASES & 5907 & MISSING CASES & 201
\end{tabular}


\section*{ON BOARD - UNFACTORED}
FILE ONBRD [CREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)

012 GENDER
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & absolute FREQUENCY & relative FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUS TED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline Male & 1 & 2531 & 41.4 & 42.8 & 42.8 \\
\hline frmale & 2 & 3388 & 55.5 & 57. 2 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 4 & 1 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 188 & 3.1 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOT AL & 6108 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrlr} 
MEAN & 1.573 & VARIANCE & 0.246 \\
VALID CASES & 5920 & MISSING CASES & \(188^{\circ}\)
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline file ONBRD & icreation & DATE \(=09 / 3\) & 821 & & \\
\hline 013 AGE & & & & & \\
\hline Categary label & CODE & ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY & relative FREQUENCY PPERCENT & ADJUS TED FREQUENCY (PERCENTI & cumulative ADJ FREQ (PERCENT \\
\hline UNDER 15 & 1 & 261 & 4.3 & 4.4 & 4.4 \\
\hline 16-24 & 2 & 2058 & 33.7 & 34. \({ }^{\text {of }}\) & 39.0 \\
\hline 25-44 & 3 & 2403 & 39.3 & 40.4 & 79.5 \\
\hline 45-64 & 4 & 875 & 14.3 & 14.7 & 94.2 \\
\hline DVER 64 & 5 & 344 & 5.6 & 5.8 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 167 & 2.7 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & total & 6108 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrlr} 
& 2.829 & VARIANCE & 0.872 \\
MEAN & & \\
VALID CASES & 5941 & MISSING CASES & 167
\end{tabular}

\section*{FILE ONBRD ICREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)}

014
income
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & & CODE & ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY & relative FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUS TED FREJUENCY (? ERCENT) & cumulative ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline UNDER \$5K & & 1 & 1057 & 17.3 & 19.5 & 19.5 \\
\hline 55 TO 10K & & 2 & 988 & 16.2 & 18.2 & 37.7 \\
\hline \$10 TO 15k & & 3 & 1028 & 16.8 & 18.9 & 56.6 \\
\hline 15 TO \$25k & & 4 & 1151 & 18.8 & 21.2 & 77.8 \\
\hline OVER \(\$ 25 \mathrm{~K}\) & & 5 & 1204 & 19.7 & 22.2 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 680 & 11.1 & MISSING & 130.3 \\
\hline & & total & 6108 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline MEAN & 3.084 & & Ar iance & 2.054 & & \\
\hline valid cases & 5428 & & ISSING CASES & 680 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FILE ONBRD & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{(CREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)} & & \\
\hline 011 B NEW & SYSTEM & MOR & RIDERS & PAY RIGHT & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FARE} \\
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & & CODE & ABSOLUTE
FREQUENCY & RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline & & 1 & 1 & 0.0 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\
\hline & & 2 & 1261 & 42.5 & 99.7 & 99.8 \\
\hline & & 3 & 3 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 1703 & 57.4 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TOTAL & 2968 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 1265 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{MISSING CASES} & 1703 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline file onbrd & \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{ICREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline OIIC NEW & SYSTEM & faster & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{GETTING ON BUS} & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{CATEGORY LABEL} & & CODE & ABSOLUTE FREOUENCY & RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & cumulative ADJ FREQ (PERCEN \(\begin{gathered}\text { P }\end{gathered}\) \\
\hline & & 2 & 3 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\
\hline & & 3 & 1687 & 56.8 & 99.6 & 99.8 \\
\hline & & 4 & 3 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 1275 & 43.0 & YISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & 2968 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline VALIO CASES & 1693 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{MISSING CASES} & 1275 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FILE 0 & ONBRD & \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{GCREATIDN DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)} \\
\hline Q1IE & NEW & SYSTEM OTHER & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{CATEGORY} & Y LABEL & CODE & ABSOLUTE
FREOUENCY & RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & cumulative ADJ FREO (PERCENT) \\
\hline & - & 5 & 187 & 6.3 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 2781 & 93.7 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TOTAL & 2968 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline VALIO CA & ASES & 187 M & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{MISSING CASES 2781} & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FILE ONBRD & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{(CREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)} & & \\
\hline Q1IF NEW SY & SYSTEM NOT & SURE-: & & & \\
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY & RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline & 6 & 40 & 1.3 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 2928 & 98.7 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TDTAL & 2968 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 40 & MISSING CASES & 2928 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

ON BOARD - UNFACTORED
FILE ONBRD ICREATION DATE $=09 / 30 / 82$
QIIA NEW SYSTEM MORE , CONFUSING

| CATEGORY LABEL | CODE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABSOLUTE } \\ & \text { FREQUENCY } \end{aligned}$ | RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENTI | ADJUS TED FREQUENCY (PERCENT | CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 1 | 1206 | $62 \cdot 3$ | 99.9 | 99.9 |
|  | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
|  | 0 | 730 | 37.7 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  | TOTAL | 1937 | 100.0 | 100.0 | . |

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FILE ONBRD & ICREATION & DATE \(=09 / 30\) & (82) & & \\
\hline O11B NEW & SYSTEM & -LESS RIOERS & PAY RIGHT & FARE & \\
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & COOE & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ABSOLUTE } \\
& \text { FREQUENCY }
\end{aligned}
\] & RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline & 1 & 1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\
\hline & 2 & 761 & 39.3 & 99.9 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 1175 & 60.7 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOTAL & 1937 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 762 M & MISSING CASES & 1175 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline flee DNSRD & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{ICREATION OATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)} & \\
\hline OIIC NEW & SYSTEM & - Slower ce & Iting on bus & & \\
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & COOE & ABSOLUJE FREQUENCY & RELATIVE FREQUENCY [PERCENT & ADJUS TED FREQUENCY (PERCENT & cumulative ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline & 3 & 861 & 44.5 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 1076 & 55.5 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & total & 1937 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 861 M & ISSING CASE & 1076 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FILE ONBRD ICREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)
OIIE NEW SYSTEM OTHER
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{category label} & & CODE & ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY & RELATIVE FREQUENCY PPERCENTI & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & cumulative ADJ FREQ PPERCENTI \\
\hline & & 5 & 376 & 19.4 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 1561 & 80.6 & YISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & 1937 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 376 & & MISSING CASES & 1561 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FILE ONBRD \{CREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)

QIIF NEW SYSTEM NDT SURE-TICKETS INCDNVENIE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY & Relative FREQUENCY (PERC ENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
CUMULATIVE \\
ADJ FREO \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & 6 & 5 & 0.3 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 1932 & 99.7 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOTAL & 1937 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
VALIDCASES 5 MISSING CASES 1932

FILE ONBRD (CREATION DATE \(=10 / 01 / 82\) )



NUMBER UF MISSING OBSERVATIONS \(=680\)

\section*{FILE ONBRD (CREATIGN DATE \(=10 / 01 / 82)\)}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{12}{*}{Y******************************}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FILE DNBRD ICREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)



NUMBER OF MISSING OBSER VATIONS \(=5464\)

FILE ONBRD (CREATION DATE \(=09 / 30 / 821\)



NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS \(=3055\)
```

acCORDING TO YOUR INPUT rORMAT. VARIARLES are to be rean as follows

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline variable & format & RECORU & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{columes} \\
\hline 08 & F 1.0 & 1 & 24- & 24 \\
\hline 09 & F 1.0 & 1 & 25. & 25 \\
\hline Q10A & F 1.0 & 1 & 26- & 26 \\
\hline 0108 & F 1.0 & 1 & 27. & 27 \\
\hline Q10C & F 1. 0 & 1 & 28. & 28 \\
\hline 0100 & F 1.0 & 1 & 29. & 29 \\
\hline Q10E & F 1. 0 & 1 & 30- & 30 \\
\hline 010 F & F 1. 0 & 1 & 31. & 31 \\
\hline Q10G & F 1.0 & 1 & 32- & 32 \\
\hline 011 A & F 1. 0 & 1 & 33- & 33 \\
\hline 0118 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 34. & 34 \\
\hline 011 C & F 1.0 & 1 & 35- & 35 \\
\hline 0110 & F 1.0 & 1 & 36. & 36 \\
\hline Q11E & F 1.0 & , & 37* & 37 \\
\hline 0115 & F 1.0 & 1 & 38. & 38 \\
\hline Q11G & F 1.0 & 1 & 39. & 39 \\
\hline 012 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 40- & 40 \\
\hline 01.3 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 410 & 48 \\
\hline 014 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 42- & 42 \\
\hline 01.5 & F 1.0 & 1 & 43. & 43 \\
\hline F303A & F 3. 0 & 2 & 16. & 18 \\
\hline F3638 & \(F 3.0\) & 2 & 190* & 21 \\
\hline F363C & F 3. 0 & 2 & 220 & 24 \\
\hline SEX & F 1.0 & 2 & 52- & 52 \\
\hline AGE & F 1. 0 & 2 & 53. & 53 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline ir & O 3034 LW 5 OR P JQ3B EQ 5 OH PIOQSC EG S) \(F=1\) \\
\hline CCMPUTE & \(\mathrm{NO}=0\) \\
\hline IF & (AGE NE W158 NC=1 \\
\hline IF & (SEX NE W141 NO=1 \\
\hline VAR LABELS & Q1, MEANS DF PaYMENT/QZ,INCLIMATION TO USE MACHINES/ \\
\hline & Q2A,REASUNS FOR-AGAINST VENDINC/O2B,REASONS FOR-AEAINST \\
\hline & VENDING/GZC,REASONS FOR-AGAIAST VENDING/O2D,REASONS FOR- \\
\hline & AGAINST VENDING/Q3,WHY PASS ISAT BOUGHT/ Q4,PERCEPTION \\
\hline & OF PASS INCONVENIENCE/Q5, INCLIMATION TO USE MACHINE/ \\
\hline & Q6A,FACTURS TO DETERMINE FARES/Q6B,FACTORS TO DETERMINE \\
\hline & FARES/G6C,FACTORS TO DETERMINE FARES/Q6n,FACTORS TO \\
\hline & DETERMINE FARES/f6E iFACTORS TO DETERMINE FARES/Q6F, \\
\hline & FACTORS 10 DETERNINE FARES/O6G,FACTORS TO DETERMINE \\
\hline & FAFES/Q7,PREFEREC NUMRER OF ZCNES/Q8, SUGGESTED ZONE \\
\hline & SURCHARGE/Q9.ESTIMATED CHEATERS/O10A,REASONS FOR WRONG \\
\hline & FARE/Q10日, REASCNS FOF WKONG FAFE/OIOC,REASONS FOR WRONG \\
\hline & FARE/Q10U, REASCNS FOR WHONG FAFE/OIOE,RFASONS FOR WRONG \\
\hline & FARE/QIUF,REASCNS FOR WRONG FAFE/OIOG,RFASONS FOR WRONG \\
\hline & FARE/QIIA,HOW FARE UNDEKPAID/GIIA.HOW FARE UNDER PAID/ \\
\hline & QIIC,HOW FARE UNDER PAID/QIIU, H OW FARE UNDER PAID/OIIE, \\
\hline & HOW FARE UNDER PAID/GIIF, HOW FARE UNDER PAID/Q1IG,HOW \\
\hline & FARE IS UNDER PaID/Q12.PENALIY SHOULD BE/Q13, PENALTY \\
\hline & FOR INTENTIONAL MISPAYMENT/Q14,GENDER/Q15,AGE/ \\
\hline & F303A, BUS REGIONS/F303日, BUS RECIONS/F303C,BUS REGIONS/ \\
\hline & UR, UREAN RADIAL/LR,LOCAL RADIAL/F,FEEDER/REG,REGIONAL/ \\
\hline & PEAK,PEAK BUS/ \\
\hline VALUE LABELS & Q1 (1)CASH (2)BUS TICKET (3) BUS PASS/02 (1)YES (2)NO/ \\
\hline & 03 (1)SELDOM RTDE (2)DID NOI KNOW OF (3)OUTLETS INCONV. \\
\hline & (4) DONTKNOW CUTLETS (5) EXPENSIVE (6)OTHER (7)SCHEDULE \\
\hline & UNCER. ( 8 ) BEYOAD BUDGET (9)POCR VALUE (0)VARIOUS/ \\
\hline & O6A TO Q6G (1)DISTANCE (2)TIME OF DAY (3)ABILITY TO PAY \\
\hline & (4)AGE (b)ROUTE COST (6)TRIP TIME (7)OTHER/ \\
\hline & Q7 (1)ONE (2)TWO (3) THREE (4)FIVE (5)SEVEN * (6)OTHER \\
\hline & (7) DONT KNOW/08 (1).05 (2). 10 (3).15 (4).20 (5).25 \\
\hline & (6)NO CHANGE (7)NULTIPLE/09 (1)NONE (2)1-2 (3)3-5 \\
\hline & (4)6-10 (5) 11-20 (6)21 UR MOKE/Q10A TO O10G (1)FORGOT \\
\hline & (2)INCORHECT CHANGE (3) ZONE CCAFUSION (4)OTHER CHEATING \\
\hline & (5) DRIVEK NO HELP (6)POOR SERVICE (7)OTHER (8)NO MONEY \\
\hline & (9) CROOKS/Q11A TO Q1IG (1)SHORT FARE (2)RAD TRANSFER \\
\hline & (3)DONT HAY (4)WRONG PASS (5)BAD AGE PASS (6)SLUGS \\
\hline & (7)FORCE PASS/Q12 (1)NONE (2)PAY FARE (3)LEAVE BUS (4) \\
\hline & FINED 5 (5)FINED 20 (6)FINED 50 (7)OTHER (8) COMBINATION/ \\
\hline & Q14 (1)MALE (2)FEMALE/O15 (1)IS OR UNDER (2) 16-24 \\
\hline & (3) 25-44 (4).45-64 (5)65 AND UP/05 (1)YES (2)NO \\
\hline & (3)NO CRLDIT CARC (4)PREFER CASH (5)DISTRUST MACHINE \\
\hline & (6) INCONVENIENT (9)NO, OTHER \\
\hline & /F303A TU F3G3C (1)REGIUNAL (2)URBAN \\
\hline & RADIAL (3)PEAK (4)LOCAL RADIAL (5)FEEDER/ \\
\hline & REG TO PLAK (1)YES (O)NO/ \\
\hline MISSING VALUES & Q1 TO Q2L,G4 TO F303C(0) \\
\hline SELECT IF & (NO EQ O) \\
\hline FREQUENCIES & INTEGER \(=01,02,03\) TO \(015(0,10)\) \\
\hline STATISTICS & 1.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MAWNAIL
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATEGORY LasEl} & CODE & absolute fREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQULNCY (PERCENT) & ACJUSTED fREQUENCY (PERCEN T) & \begin{tabular}{l}
CuMLLATIVE \\
ADJ FREQ \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline CASH & & 1 & 1116 & 33.2 & 33.4 & 33.4 \\
\hline BUS TICKET & & 2 & 336 & 10.0 & 10.1 & 43.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{BUS PASS} & & 3 & 1889 & 56.1 & 56.5 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 24 & 0.7 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline mean & 2.231 & & Variance & 0.846 & & \\
\hline valid cases & 3341 & & MISSING CASES & 24 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


LUMEIINEU SUIVVE CKISSTABS


Q3 WHY PASS ISNT BOUGHT
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & absolute fREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUEACY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ACJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline various & 0 & 234 & 7.0 & 17.1 & 17.1 \\
\hline SELDOM RIDE & 1 & 707 & 21.0 & 51.5 & 68.6 \\
\hline DID NO KNOW OF & 2 & 8 & 0.2 & 0.6 & 69.2 \\
\hline OUTLETS INCONV. & 3 & 113 & 3.4 & 8.2 & 77.4 \\
\hline DONTKNOW OUTLETS & 4 & 28 & \(0 \cdot 8\) & 2.0 & 75.4 \\
\hline Expensive & 5 & 135 & 4.0 & 9.8 & 89.3 \\
\hline OTHER & 6 & 60 & 1.8 & 4.4 & 93.7 \\
\hline SChEDULE UNCER. & 7 & 52 & 1.5 & 3.8 & 97.4 \\
\hline BEYOND BUDGET & 8 & 28 & \(0 \cdot 8\) & 2.0 & 95.5 \\
\hline poor value & 9 & 7 & 0.2 & 0.5 & 100.0 \\
\hline OUt of range & & 1993 & 59.2 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & total & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
File MAIL ICREATION DATE \(=10 / 29 / 821\)
Q4 PERCEPTION OF PASS INCONVENIENCL


\section*{RAWNAIL}
rILE MAIL (CREATION DAIE \(=10 / 29 / 821\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & absolute FREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREGULACY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREDUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline yes & 1 & 995 & 29.6 & 30.9 & 30.9 \\
\hline No & 2 & 305 & 9.1 & 9.5 & 40.3 \\
\hline NO CREDIT CARD & 3 & 885 & 26.3 & 27.5 & 67.8 \\
\hline PREFER CASH & 4 & 581 & 17.3 & 18.0 & 85.8 \\
\hline distrust machine & 5 & 159 & 4.7 & 4.9 & 90.8 \\
\hline Inconvenient & 6 & 219 & 6.5 & 6.8 & 97.5 \\
\hline NO, Other & 9 & 79 & \(2 \cdot 3\) & 2.5 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 142 & 4.2 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOTAL & 3365 & 1000 & -100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrlr} 
MEAN & 2.918 & VARIANCE & 3.195 \\
VALID CASES & 3223 & MISSING CASES & 146
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & & CODE & absolute FREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQULNCY (PERCLNT) & acJusted FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
cumulative \\
ALJ FREQ \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline TIME OF DAY & & 2 & 925 & 27.5 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 2440 & \(72 \cdot 5\) & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TOTAL & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline MEAN & 2.000 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{VARIANCE} & 0.0 & & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 925 & & MISSING CASES & 2440 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Q6C fACTOKS to cetermine fares


RAWNAIL
-ILE .AIL (CRLAIION LATL = IT/É9/82)

06D FACTORS TO DETERMINE FARES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & absolute FREQUENCY & RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMLL ATIVE AD」 FREO (PERCENT) \\
\hline AGE & 4 & 2037 & 60.5 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 1328 & 39.5 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TCTAL & --3--5 & 100.0 &  & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrll} 
MEAN & 4.000 & VARIANCE & 0.0 \\
VALID CASES & 2037 & MISSING CASES & 1.328
\end{tabular}

NAWHABL
QGE Factors to cetermine fares
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{CATEGORY LABEL} & CODE & absolute FREQUENCY & Relative FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED frequency (PERCEAT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Route} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{cost} & & 5 & 1074 & 31.9 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & & 0 & 2291 & 68.1 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & & total & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{MEAN} & 5.000 & & variance & 0.0 & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{VALID CASES} & 1074 & & MISSING CASES & 2291 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
nameadi

FACTOKS to cetermine fares
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & absolute FREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQULNCY (PERCENT) & aDJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & cumblative AUJ fREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline trip time & 6 & 487 & 14.5 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 2878 & 85.5 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & total. & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
MEAN 6.000 VARIANCE 0.0
VALID CASES 487 MISSING CASES 2878



FILE MAIL (CREATION DATE \(=10 / 29 / 82\) )

Q8

\section*{SUGGESTED ZONE SURCHARGE}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & aEsolute FREGUENCY & relalive FREQULNCY (PERCENT) & adJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & cumulative ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline . 05 & 1 & 359 & 10.7 & 11.4 & 11.4 \\
\hline . 10 & 2 & 742 & 22.1 & 23.6 & 35.1 \\
\hline . 15 & 3 & 413 & 12.3 & 13.2 & 48.2 \\
\hline .20 & 4 & 407 & 12.1 & 13.0 & 61.2 \\
\hline . 25 & 5 & 382 & 11.4 & 12.2 & 7.3 .4 \\
\hline NO CHANGE & 6 & 806 & 24.0 & 25.7 & 99.1 \\
\hline multiple & 7 & 29 & 0.9 & 0.9 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 227 & 6.7 & MISSINg & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOTAL & . 3365 & 10000 & -000.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrlr} 
MEAN & 3.715 & VARIANCE & 3.254 \\
VALID CASES & 3138 & MISSING CASES & 221
\end{tabular}
29 ESTIMATEO CHEATERS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline SATEGORY LABEL & & CODE & absolute FREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ACJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE AD」 FREO (PERCENT) \\
\hline done & & 1 & 217 & 6.4 & 6.8 & E. \(B\) \\
\hline -2 & & 2 & 601 & 17.9 & 18.9 & 25.7 \\
\hline 1-5 & & 3 & 954 & 28.4 & 29.9 & \(5 ¢ .6\) \\
\hline i-10 & & 4 & 813 & 24.2 & 25.5 & 21.1 \\
\hline 1-20 & & 5 & 352 & 10.5 & 11.0 & 92.2 \\
\hline \(\because 1\) OR MORE & & 6 & 250 & \(7 \cdot 4\) & 7.8 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 178 & 5.3 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & . 3365 & 100.0 & -100.0 & \\
\hline NEAN & 3.387 & & VARIANCE & 1.716 & & \\
\hline VALIO CASES & 3187 & & MISSING CASES & -174 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

KAWMAIL
FILE MAIL (CREATION DATE \(=10 / 29 / 82)\)

Q10A REASONS FOR WRONG FARE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & & CODE & absolute FREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & a d Justed FREQUENCY (PERCEAT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{- JRGOT} & & 1 & 464 & 13.8 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 2901 & 86.2 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TCTAL & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline \(\cdots\) EAN & 1.000 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{VARI ANCE:} & 0.0 & & \\
\hline QLID CASES & 464 & & MISSING CASES & 2901 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ILI MAIL IC ...ION \(\quad=2\).

10 CE RESONS FOR WRONG FARE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline category label & CODE & AESOLUTE
FHEQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREGULNCY (PERCENT) & aCJUSTED FREQUENCY (DERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
CUMLLATIVE \\
AUJ FREQ (PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline I VCORRECT Change & 2 & 2040 & 60.6 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 1325 & 39.4 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOTAL & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrll} 
EAN & 2.000 & VARIANCE & 0.0 \\
ALID CASES & 2040 & MISSING CASES & 1.325
\end{tabular}

GWMAIL

EAN \(3.000 \quad 0.0\)

ALID CASES 1068 MISSING CASES 2291

AWNAIL
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ATEGORY LABEL} & CODE & AESOLUTE
FREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ACJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMLLATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{CHEATING} & & 4 & 643 & 19.1 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 2722 & 80.9 & missing & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline ean & 4.000 & & var i ance & 0.0 & & \\
\hline ALID CASES & 643 & & MISSING CASES & 2722 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HnMABL

IOE REASONS FOR WRONG FARE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{ategory Label} & CODE & agsolute fREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ACJUSTED FREQUEACY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cumblative \\
ADJ FREG \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{CPIVER} & NO & HELP & 5 & 1745 & 51.9 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & & 0 & 1620 & 48.1 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & & total & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & . \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrll} 
EAN & 5.000 & VARIANCE & 0.0 \\
ALID CASES & 1745 & MISSING CASES & 1620
\end{tabular}
\(\begin{array}{lll}4 W H A L & 10 / 29 / 82\end{array}\)

REASONS FOR WRONG FARE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ategory label} & CODE & ABSOLUTE
FREQUENCY & relative FREQULNCY (PERCENT) & acJusted FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
cumulative \\
ADJ FREQ \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{foor service} & & 6 & 612 & 18.2 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 2753 & 81.8 & MISSINg & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline Ean & 6.000 & & Variance & 0.0 & & \\
\hline ALID CASES & 612 & & MISSING CASES & 2753 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HWIMAL
ILE MAIL ICREATION DATE \(=\)
\(10 G\) REASONS FOR WRONG FARE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline :ATEGORY LABEL & & CODE & absolute fre ouency & RELAIIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ACJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline JTHER & & 7 & 81 & 2.4 & 19.3 & 1.5. 3 \\
\hline no money & & 8 & 178 & 5.3 & 42.4 & 61.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{CROOKS} & & 9 & 161 & 4.8 & 38.3 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 2945 & 87.5 & Missing & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TOTAL & -30-365 & 100.0 & --00.00 & \\
\hline MEAN & 8.190 & & VARIANCE & 0.541 & & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 420 & & MISSING CASES & 2945 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HAWNAIL \(\quad 10 / 29 / 82\)
TILE HAI


Q11A HOW FARE UNDERPAID


KAWMAIL
FILE MAIL (CREATION DATE \(=10 / 29 / 82\) )

Q11B HOW FARE UNDER PAID
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & & CODE & ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { RELAIIVE } \\
& \text { FREQULNCY } \\
& \text { (PERCENT) }
\end{aligned}
\] & ACJUSTED Frequency (PERCENT) & Cumulative ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{日AD TRANSFER} & & 2 & 1475 & 43.8 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 1890 & 56.2 & NISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TOTAL & 3365 & \(100 \cdot 0\) & 100.0 & \\
\hline MEAN & 2.000 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{VARIANCE} & 0.0 & & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 1475 & & MISSING CASE & - 1890 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Q11C HOW FARE UNDER PAID
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Category label & CODE & absolute frequency & RELAIIVE fREQUENCY (PERCENT) & aDJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & cumulative AUJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline DONT PAY & 3 & 587 & 17.4 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 2778 & 82.6 & MISSINg & 100.0 \\
\hline & total & 3365 & 100.0 & 10000 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrll} 
MEAN & 3.000 & VARIANCE & 0.0 \\
VALIO CASES & 587 & MISSING CASES & 2778
\end{tabular}

FILE MAIL (CREATION DATE \(=10 / 29 / 82\) )

Q110 HOW FARE UNCER PAID
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATEGORY LABEL} & CODE & ABSOLUTE fREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQULNCY (PERCENT) & aDJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
CUMLLATIVE \\
ADJ FREO \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{wrong} & PASS & 4 & 996 & 29.6 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 2369 & 70.4 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TOTAL & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrll} 
MEAN & 4.000 & VARIANCE & 0.0 \\
VALID CASES & 996 & MISSING CASES & 2364
\end{tabular}

KAWNASL


QIIE HOW FARE UNCER PAID
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Category label & CODE & absolute FREQUENCY & ReLAIIVE FREGUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cumulative \\
AUJ FREQ (PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{bad age pass} & 5 & 502 & 14.9 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 2863 & 85.1 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOTAL & 3365 & 1000 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrll} 
MEAN & 5.000 & VARIANCE & 0.0 \\
& 502 & MISSING CASES & 206.3
\end{tabular}

MAWFAIL

QIIF HOW FARE UNCER PAID
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Category label. & CODE & absolute fREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREGUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { CUMULATIVE } \\
\text { ADJ FREQ } \\
\text { (PERCENT) }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline SLUGS & 6 & 374 & 11.1 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 2991 & 88.9 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOTAL & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrlr} 
MEAN & 6.000 & VARIANCE & 0.0 \\
VALID CASES & 374 & MISSING CASES & 2991
\end{tabular}


FILE MAIL (CREATION DATE \(=10 / 29 / 82\) )

012
PENALTY SHOULD BE

KAWNAIL \(\quad\) PAGE 35
FILL AAIL (CN-AION UN.E \(=, 0.29 / 8\),

Q13 PENALTY FOR INTENTIONAL MISPAYMENT
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{11}{*}{CATEGORY LABEL} & & CODE & AESOLUTE FREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQULNCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREOUEACY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
CUMLLATIVE \\
ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & 1 & 53 & \(1 \cdot 6\) & 1.6 & 1.6 \\
\hline & & 2 & 670 & 19.9 & 20.3 & 21.9 \\
\hline & & 3 & 855 & 25.4 & 25.9 & 47.8 \\
\hline & & 4 & 402 & 11.9 & 12.2 & 59.9 \\
\hline & & 5 & 412 & \(12 \cdot 2\) & 12.5 & 72.4 \\
\hline & & 6 & 264 & \(7 \cdot 8\) & \(8 \cdot 0\) & 80.4 \\
\hline & & 7 & 85 & \(2 \cdot 5\) & 2.6 & 83.0 \\
\hline & & 8 & 562 & \(16 \cdot 7\) & 17.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 62 & \(1 \cdot 8\) & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TOTAL & -0-30-00 & 100.0 &  & \\
\hline MEAN & 4.330 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{VARI ANCE} & 4.506 & & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 3303 & & MISSING CASES & 6 2 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

RAWNAIL

Q14 GENDER
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & & code & absolute FHEQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREGULNCY (PERCENT) & ACJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline MALE & & 1 & 1347 & 40.0 & 40.1 & 40.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{FEMALE} & & 2 & 2012 & 59.8 & 59.9 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 6 & \(0 \cdot 2\) & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TOTAL & 3365 & \(100 \cdot 0\) & 100.0 & \\
\hline MEAN & 1.599 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{VARIANCE} & 0.240 & & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 3359 & & MISSING CASES & 5 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HAWNAIL
FILL MAIL ICNAAION UA,E \(=10,29 / 8 \mathrm{CI}\)

015
AGE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & & CODE & ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY & RELAIIVE FREQULNCY (PERCENT) & ACJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline 15 OR UNDER & & 1 & 115 & \(3 \cdot 4\) & 3.4 & i3. 4 \\
\hline 16-24 & & 2 & 1000 & 29.7 & 29.8 & .37.2 \\
\hline 25-44 & & 3 & 1452 & 43.2 & 43.2 & 7.6 .4 \\
\hline 45-64 & & 4 & 579 & 17.2 & 17.2 & 93.7 \\
\hline 65 AND UP & & 5 & 212 & 6.3 & 6.3 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 7 & \(0 \cdot 2\) & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TOTAL & 3365 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline MEAN & 2.932 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{VARI ANCE} & 0.855 & & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 3358 & & ISSING CASE & 1 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FILE MAIL (CREATION DATE \(=10 / 29 / 82\) )



NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 268

C. RIDER ON-BOARD/MAILBACK COMPUTER PRINTOUTS
according to your input format, variaples are to be pead as follohs
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline VARIABLE & F ORMA \(T\) & RECORD & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COLUMNS} \\
\hline 020 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 26- & 20 \\
\hline 027 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 27- & 27 \\
\hline 028 & F 1.0 & 1 & 28- & 28 \\
\hline 029 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 29- & 29 \\
\hline Q30 & F 1.0 & 1 & 30- & 30 \\
\hline 031 & F 1.0 & 1 & 31- & 31 \\
\hline 032 & F 1.0 & 1 & 32- & 32 \\
\hline 033 & F 1.0 & 1 & 33- & 33 \\
\hline 034 & F 1.0 & 1 & 34- & 34 \\
\hline 035 & F 1.0 & 1 & 35- & 35 \\
\hline 036 & F 1.0 & 1 & 3t- & 36 \\
\hline 037 & F 1.0 & 1 & 37- & 37 \\
\hline 638 & F 1.0 & 1 & 38- & 34 \\
\hline 039 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 39- & 30 \\
\hline 640 & F 1.0 & 1 & 40- & 40 \\
\hline 041 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 41- & 41 \\
\hline 042 & F 1.0 & 1 & 42- & 42 \\
\hline 043 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 43- & 43 \\
\hline 044 & F 1.0 & 1 & 44 - & 44 \\
\hline 045 & F 1.0 & 1 & 45- & \(4{ }^{6}\) \\
\hline c46 & F 1.0 & 1 & 46- & 46 \\
\hline 047 & F 1.0 & 1 & 47- & 47 \\
\hline 048 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 48- & 48 \\
\hline 049 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 49- & 49 \\
\hline 050 & F 1.0 & 1 & 50- & 50 \\
\hline 051 & F 1.0 & 1 & 51- & 51 \\
\hline 052 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 52- & 52 \\
\hline 053 & F 1.0 & 1 & 53- & 53 \\
\hline 054 & F 1.0 & 1 & 54- & 54 \\
\hline Q5 5 & F 1.0 & 1 & 55- & E5 \\
\hline 056 & F 1.0 & 1 & 56- & 56 \\
\hline 057 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 57- & 57 \\
\hline 058 & F 1.0 & 1 & 58- & 58 \\
\hline 059 & F 1.0 & 1 & 59- & E9 \\
\hline 060 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 60- & 60 \\
\hline 061 & F 1.0 & 1 & 61 - & 61 \\
\hline Q6 2 & F 1.0 & 1 & 62- & 62 \\
\hline D63 & F 1.0 & 1 & 63- & 63 \\
\hline 084 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 64 - & 64 \\
\hline 665 & F 1.0 & 1 & 65- & 65 \\
\hline 066 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 66- & 60 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ACCORDING TO YOUR INPUT FORMAT, VARBAPLES ARE TO PE PEAD AS FחLIONS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline VARTABIE & F CRMAT & RECOR & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COLUMNS} \\
\hline 067 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 67- & 67 \\
\hline 068 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 68- & \((8\) \\
\hline 069 & F 1.0 & 1 & 69- & 69 \\
\hline 070 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 70- & 70 \\
\hline 071 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 71- & 71 \\
\hline 072 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 72- & 72 \\
\hline 073 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 73- & 73 \\
\hline 074 & -F 1. 0 & 1 & 74- & 74 \\
\hline 075 & F 1.0 & 1 & 75- & 75 \\
\hline 676 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 76- & 76 \\
\hline 077 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 77- & 77 \\
\hline 078 & F 1. 0 & 1 & 78- & 78 \\
\hline 079 & F 1.0 & 1 & 79- & 79 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HE INPUT FOPMAT PRIVIDES FDR 76 VARIARLES. 76 HILL RE READ I PREVIDES FRR 1 RECDRDS ('CARDS') PER CASE. A MAXIMUM OF


63
84
65
67
\(R 8\)
    MISSING VALUES 05 TO O79 (0)
P1 FRECUENCIES INTEGER=05 TO 079(0.9)
E2 STATISTICS
(2)REDUCE CHEATING (3)EASIER FOR RIDER
(4)REDUCE COSTS (5)IMPFOVE OPFRARIONS
    (4)RECUCE COSTS (5)IMPROVE DPFRARIONE
    (6)EASIER FOR DRIVEF (7)CTHER/
    Q72 TO Q74 (I)FARE HIGH (2)INCREASF CHEATING
    (3)TOO CחMPLICATED (4)TCO EXPENSIVE (5)POOP EOUIPMENY
    (6)HARDER FOR DRIVER (7)OTHER/Q75 (1)FULL TIME
    (2)FULI TJME EXTRA (3) MINI RUN ,
    Q76 (1)UNDER 30 (2)31-39 (3)40-49 (4)50-59 (5) OVER 60
    1077 TO OT9 (1)REGICNAL (2)URBAN PADIAL I3 JPEAK
    1077 TO O79 (1)REGICNAL (2)URBAN PADIAL I3 JPEAK
    (4)LDCAL RADIAL (5)GRID-FEEDER/
1.6
\(\operatorname{cocrs} 300\)
THN RINEFS YESUSE THE SYSTEM/C39.CITY RICER MISUSF THE SYSTEM/O40,SURURBAN RICFRS MISUSE THE SYSTEF/ CCOC5400 Q41,REPFAT CHEATERS MISUSE THE SYSTFM/O42,YOU ASK THEF OOCC55CO TO PAY FILL FARF/C43, YCU ASK THFM TO LEAVF THF PUS CR CCOC5ACO PAY FULL FARE/O44, YRU CALL SECURITY/CA5, YCU TAKE ND ACTINN/O4G, YOU DO CTHEF/O47,RIDER THEN PAYS FULL FARE/ Q4B,RIDER THEN PAYS PAPT DF FULI FARF/049. RIDER THEN rerc5900 LEAVES PUS/050,RIDFF THEN STAYS UN PUS HITHOUT PAYHENT/ CCCCOCOD C51.RINFR THFN SHFARS AT YCU/O52,RIOFR THEN CYMPIAINS/ COCOEICO Q53.RIDFR THEN DOES OTHFRHISE/QE4, HARD-EASY,KEEF SCHFD. OOODE200 055, HAR D-EASY, DRIVIMG IN TRAFFIC/O56.HAPD-EASY CCILLECTINGOCOO6 300 CASH FARES/O57,HAFD-FASY, TRANSFFRS/OE8,HARD-FASY HELPINE OCOC6ADO THE HANDICAPPED/CE9,HARD-EASY,DFALINO HITH STUOFNTS/ NOOCGE00 060,HAR R-EASY,HANDL ING CCMPLAJNTS/OCI,HARD-EASY, DEALING COCRRG00 WITH QVFPCROWDING/OG2, HARD-EASY, DEALING HITH FIGHTS/QG3, COCC6700 HARD-EASY, PAPERWMRK/CE4, HARN-EASY, CEALING, WITH SUPERVI SCNOCGRCO OFS/GG5, HARD-EASY, CTHER/QC6, FEELINGS TOWARDS FARE SYSTEMOOCCE9OO
MISUSF/067,RIDERS FFEIINGS TOHARDS YDU CONFRCNTING CCOC7COO
CHFATERS/QGB,HILL SSFC EE AN IMPROYFPENT/RE9, HHY YES/ COOO7100 Q70, WHY YES/Q71, HHY YES/Q72, HHY. NO/O73,WHY ND/O74,WHY NO OOCO7200 1075, EMPLOYMENT STATUS/076,AGE/Q77,RCUTF TYPES/07B.ROUTF ONCC7300 TYPES/O 79 , FEUTE TYPES/ D6 TO 053 (I)VERY RAFELY (2)RARELY (3)SOMETIMES (4IOFTEN COOO7500 (5)VERY TFTEN/O5 (1) C-2\% (213-5\% (3) (5)21-30\% (6)31-40\% (7)41-50\% (8) (1)VFRY EASY (2)EASY (Z)NOT DIFFICULT (4)DIFFICULT NOOC7EOO (5)VERY HARD/067 (1)ANGER AT CHEATER OOOC7900 (2)DISAPPROVE CHEATER (3)ND RESPONSE (4)DISAPPREVE DPIVERCOCCACOO (5) SIIPPCPT CHEATEF/OFG (1)ANGRY TPY TD STIP
(2)ANGRY DONT ENFPRCE (3)NEED NCN DRIVER HFLP
(4)ENFCR. WASTED FFFCRT (5)DRIVFF CANT DO MUCH
(6)NO MANAG. SUPPCRT (7)THREATENEC VIOLENCE
roocis100
COCCR200
COOCB300
00008400
000CR500 00008600 00008700 00008800 COOCB900 000C9000 00009100 000c9200 \(000 r 9200\)
\(00 C r 9300\) 00019300
00019400 \(000 C 9400\)
\(000 C 9500\) nonc9600 00009700 \(000 c 9800\)









113

RELATIVE ADASTFD CUMULATIVE CODE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) (PERCEMT) (PERCENT)




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline file Priver & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{(CREATITN DATE \(=09120 / 821\)} & & \\
\hline 018 YCu & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{CTAFRONT RIDERS for finged passes} & \\
\hline category larfi & COLE & AB SOL UTE FRF CUENCY & RELATIVE FRECUENCY (PERCFNT) & ADJUSTER FRE CUEN'C (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cumulative \\
ADJ FREO (PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline very rarfiy & 1 & 353 & 44.1 & 48.8 & 48.8 \\
\hline Rareiy & 2 & 143 & 17.9 & 19.8 & 68.6 \\
\hline SOMETIMES & 3 & 87 & 10.9 & \(12 . \mathrm{C}\) & 80.6 \\
\hline OFTEN & 4 & 64 & 8.0 & 8.9 & 89.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{very nften} & 5 & 76 & 9.5 & 10.5 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 77 & 9.6 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & tetal & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline MEAN & 2.124 & variance & 1.896 & & \\
\hline VALID CASFS & 723 & Missing case & 577 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline -ILE ORIVFR & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{(CREATION DATE \(=09 / 29 / 821\)} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{ADJUETFD FRE CUENCY (PERCENT]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{cumulative ADJ FREO (PEPCENT)} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{321 YOU} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CTMARRONT FID} & EfS for bad & tran Sfers & & \\
\hline & & AR SOL UTE FRE QUENCY & RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCFNT) & & \\
\hline IERY RARFLY & 1 & 60 & 7.5 & 7.7 & 7.7 \\
\hline PARELY & 2 & 66 & 8.2 & A. 5 & 16.2 \\
\hline SOMETIMES & 3 & 212 & 26.5 & 27.3 & 43.5 \\
\hline IFTEN & 4 & 231 & 28. 9 & 29.7 & 73.2 \\
\hline IERY Often & 5 & 208 & 26.0 & 26.8 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 23 & 2.9 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & total & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline IEAN & \(3.593 \quad v\) & AR IANCE & 1.412 & & \\
\hline 'ALID CASES & 777 M & ISSING CASES & 533 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



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IILE DRIVEP (CREATICN DATF = 09/29/R2)

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WFONG FARES HAPPEN NHEN THEY DONT UNDERS


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FILE DRIVEP ICREATION DAIE = 09/29/82)

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Q26 HRING FARES HAPPEN PECAUSE THF FARES ARE






\section*{DRIVFR SURVEY RESPONSES}
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Q32 OVFP 65 MISUSE THE SYSTEM

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGRPY LABFL & CODE & at SOL UTE FFEQUENCY & RELATIVE FREOUENCY (PERCENT) & ADNISTED FRE OUENCY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
CUMULATIVE \\
ADJ FREO \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline VERY PAPFLY & 1 & 314 & 39.2 & 40.4 & 90.4 \\
\hline RARELY & 2 & 213 & 26.6 & 27.9 & 67.7 \\
\hline SJMETIMES & 3 & 148 & 18.5 & 19.0 & 86.8 \\
\hline OFTEN & 4 & 68 & 8.5 & 8.7 & 95.5 \\
\hline VERY OFTEN & 5 & 35 & 4.4 & 4.5 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 22 & 2.7 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & tetal & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrlr} 
& 2.096 & VARIANCE & 1.341 \\
MEAN & 278 & MISSING CASES & 22
\end{tabular}

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:ILE ORIVEP (CREATITN DATF =09/29/82)

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{DRIVEP SURVFY RFSPINSES} \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{FILE DRIVER ICREATIIN DATE \(=09 / 29 / 829\)} \\
\hline 038 & DEWNTOMN & RIDEPS & MISUSE 1 & THE S & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SYSTEM} & \\
\hline CATEETRY LAI & ARFI & CODE & ABSOLU FRE OUEN & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { UTE } \\
& \text { NCY }
\end{aligned}
\] & RELATIVE FRFQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTEN FRE OUFNCY (PERCFNT) & Cumulative ADJ FREO (PERCENT) \\
\hline very rarfly & & 1 & 119 & & 14.9 & 16.6 & 16.6 \\
\hline rarely & & 2 & 150 & & 18.8 & 21.0 & 37.6 \\
\hline SJMEtines & & 3 & 255 & & 31.9 & 35.7 & 73.3 \\
\hline OFTEN & & 4 & 137 & & 17.1 & 19.2 & 92.4 \\
\hline very dften & & 5 & 54 & & 6.7 & 7.6 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 85 & & 10.6 & MISSJNG & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & 800 & & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline MEAN & 2.800 & & VARIANCE & & 1.331 & & \\
\hline VALIE cases & S 715 & & MISSING C & CASES & S 85 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline :ILE DRIVFR & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{(CREATIEN DATE \(=09 / 29 / 821\)} & \\
\hline 139 CITY & RICERS M & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{MISUSE THE SYSTEM} & \\
\hline - \({ }^{\text {ategery }}\) LABEI & CODE & \begin{tabular}{l}
AB SCl UTE \\
FPE QUE NCY
\end{tabular} & RELATIVE FREGUENCY (PERCENT) & ADMSTFE FRE CUENCY (PERCENT) & Cumulative ADJ FREO (PERCFNT) \\
\hline tery rarety & 1 & 49 & 6.1 & 6.8 & 6.8 \\
\hline IARELY & 2 & 85 & 10.6 & 11.7 & 18.5 \\
\hline :JMETIMES & 3 & 345 & 43.1 & 47.7 & 66.2 \\
\hline IFTEN & 4 & 181 & 22.6 & 25.0 & 91.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{lery oftan} & 5 & 64 & 8.0 & B. \({ }^{\text {A }}\) & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 76 & 9.5 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & tetal & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline 'EAN & 3.174 V & variance & 0.963 & & \\
\hline 'ALIN CASES & 724 M & MISSING CASE & S 76 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}






\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{D I IVER SUR VEY RESFONSES} \\
\hline FILE ORIVIP & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{PCREATICN DATE \(=09 / 29 / 821\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{046 YOU} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATEGAPY LABEL} & CORE & APSOLUTE FRE OUENCY & RELATIVF FREQUENCY (PFRCFNT) & ADJUSTET FRE OUFNCY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
CIMULATIVE \\
ADJ FREO \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline VERY RAPELY & & 1 & 30 & 3.7 & 27.3 & 27.3 \\
\hline RAREEY & & 2 & 14 & 1.7 & 12.7 & 40.0 \\
\hline SIMETIMES & & 3 & 25 & 3.1 & 22.7 & 62.7 \\
\hline DFTEN & & 4 & 22 & 2.7 & 20.0 & 82.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{VERY CFIEN} & & 5 & 19 & 2.4 & 17.3 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 690 & 86.2 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & - & TOTAL & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline MEAN & 2.873 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{VARIANCE} & 2.112 & & \\
\hline VALID CASES & 110 & & MISSING CASE & S 690 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FILE ERIVFR & \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{(CREATICN DATE \(=09 / 29 / 82)\)} & \\
\hline 047 RICEP & P THEN & pays & FULL fare & & & \\
\hline categofy label & & CODE & AB SDLUTE FPEGUENCY & RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & aDNSTED FRE OUIENCY (PERCENT) & cumulative ADJ FREO (PERCENT) \\
\hline VERY PAPFLY & & 1 & 54 & 6.7 & 7.1 & 7.1 \\
\hline rarfiy & & 2 & 61 & 7.6 & 8.0 & 15.1 \\
\hline SJMETIMES & & 3 & 266 & 33.2 & 34.9 & 50.0 \\
\hline JFTEN & & 4 & 272 & 34.0 & 35.7 & ¢5.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{VERY TFTEN} & & 5 & 109 & 13.6 & 14.3 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 38 & 4.7 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline AEAN 3 & 3.421 & & variance & 1.117 & & \\
\hline fallid cases & 762 & & MISSINC CAS & 538 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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'RIvFR SURVIY RESFINSES
ILE [RIVFR (CREATIIN DATE = 09/20/R2)
49 RIDER THEN LEAVFS BUS

| ATEGEPY Label | CODE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AP SDL UTE } \\ & \text { FRE QUENCY } \end{aligned}$ | Rflative FREQUENCY (PERCFNT) | ADNUSTED FRE QUFNCY (PERCENT) | cumulative ADJ FREO (PERCENT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ERY RAPELY | 1 | 228 | 28.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 |
| ARELY | 2 | 200 | 25.0 | 26.8 | 57.3 |
| JMETIMES | 3 | 227 | 28.4 | 30.4 | E7.7 |
| FTEN | 4 | 66 | 8.2 | B.8 | 96.5 |
| ERY OFTEN | 5 | 26 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
|  | 0 | 53 | 6.6 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  | total | 800 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

EAN 2.780 VARIANCE 1.199
ALIOCASES 747 MISSING CASES 53

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FILE RRIVER & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{(CPEATIEN DATE \(=09129 / 82)\)} & \\
\hline 251 RIDFR & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{P THEP SNFARS AT YOU} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
CUMUL ATIVE \\
ADJ FREQ \\
(PERCENT)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline :ATEGORY LABEL & & C.OLE & & AE SOL UTE FRE CUENCY & RELATIVE FPEQUENCY (PERCENT) & AD JIUSTED FRE OUENCY (PERCENT) & \\
\hline IERY RAFELY & & 1 & 1 & 169 & 21.1 & 22.6 & 22.6 \\
\hline ЗARELY & & 2 & 2 & 173 & 21.6 & 23.1 & 45.7 \\
\hline STMETIMES & & 3 & , & 213 & 26.6 & 28.5 & 74.2 \\
\hline JFTEN & & 4 & & 119 & 14.9 & 15.9 & 90.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{IERY OFTEN} & & 5 & 5 & 74 & 9.2 & 9.9 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & ) & -0.0--0 & 6.5 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline IEAN 2. & 2.674 & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{VARIANCE} & 1.586 & & \\
\hline CALID CASES & 74 P & & & SSING CASF & 52 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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RIVEP SURVEY RESPONSES
ILE DRIVEP (CREATIIN DATE = 09/2O/R2)

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53 RIDEP THEN DOFS DTHERHISE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ATEGORY LABEL & CODE & ARSDL UTE FRE OUFNCY & RELATIVE FRECUENCY (PERCENT ) & AD JUSTED FRE CUENCY (PERCENT) & Cumulative ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline ERY PARFLY & 1 & 9 & 1.1 & 14.1 & 14.1 \\
\hline ARELY & 2 & 18 & 2.2 & 28.1 & 42.2 \\
\hline jMEtimes & 3 & 25 & 3.1 & 39.1 & 81.3 \\
\hline FTEN & 4 & 10 & 1.2 & 15.6 & 96.9 \\
\hline ery dften & 5 & 2 & 0.2 & 3.1 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 736 & 92.0 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & tetal & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
EAN 2.f56 VARJANCE 1.023
ALIDCASES 64 MISSING CASES 736


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ILE EPIV & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{(CREATIIN DATF \(=09 / 29 / 82)\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{57 HARE-FASY,TRANSFERS} \\
\hline ATECOPY LA & & CODE & AESOL UTE FPF OUENCY & pelative FRFQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FREOUENCY (PERCFNT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREO (PEPCENT) \\
\hline ERY EASY & & 1 & 72 & 9.0 & 9.4 & 9.4 \\
\hline \(45 Y\) & & 2 & 193 & 24.1 & 25.3 & 34.8 \\
\hline dit Difficu & & 3 & 326 & 40.7 & 42.8 & 77.6 \\
\hline IFFICULT & & 4 & 128 & 16.0 & 16.8 & 94.4 \\
\hline ERY HAFT & & 5 & 43 & 5.4 & 5.6 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 38 & 4.7 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & total & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline IEAN & 2.839 & & Variance & 1.000 & & \\
\hline ALID CASES & 768 & & MJSSING CAS & 538 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ILE DPIVFR (CREATIIN DATF \(=09 / 29 / 82\) )
harn-fasy,tranisfers



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{DRIVER SURVEY PESPONSFS} \\
\hline FILE DFIVFP & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{(CREATICN DATE \(=09 / 29 / 82)\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{CBO HARD-EASY,HANCLING COMPLAINTS} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATEGOPY IAREL} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COTE FREQUENCY} & RELATIVE FREOUENCY (PERCENT) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ADJUSTED } \\
& \text { FRE OUENCY } \\
& \text { (PERCENT }
\end{aligned}
\] & CUMULATIVE ADJ FPFQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline VERY EASY & & 1 & 59 & 7.4 & 7.P & 7.8 \\
\hline EASY & & 2 & 187 & 23.4 & 24.6 & 32.4 \\
\hline NOT DIFFICULT & & 3 & 364 & 45.5 & 47.9 & 80.3 \\
\hline DIFFICULT & & 4 & 128 & 16.0 & 16.8 & 97.1 \\
\hline VERY HARD & & 5 & 22 & 2.7 & 2.9 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & 0 & 40 & 5.0 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & TDTAL & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline MEAN & 2.825 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{VARIANCE} & 0.811 & & \\
\hline VALID CASES. & 760 & & MISSING CAS & 40 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



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EILE DRIVIR (CREATION DATE = 09/29/82)

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263 HARD-EASY, PAPERWORK
PALIDCASES 761 MISSING CASES 39


 Sumur prennsfs

267 RIDEPS FEELINGS TRWARDS YCU CONFPTNTING
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline -ATEGCRY LABEL & CODE & AP SCLUTE FPE OUENCY & REL ATIVE FFEOURNCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FRECUENCY (PEFCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
CUMULATIVE \\
ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline INGER AT CHEATER & 1 & 79 & 9.9 & 10.6 & 10.6 \\
\hline II SAPPROVE CHEATEP & 2 & 362 & 45.2 & 48.7 & 59.3 \\
\hline \(\therefore\) RESPDNSE & 3 & 245 & 30.6 & 32.0 & 92.2 \\
\hline II SAFPRRVE DR IVEP & 4 & 51 & 6.4 & 6.9 & 99.1 \\
\hline IUPPORT CHFATER & 5 & 6 & 0.7 & O.e & 99.9 \\
\hline & 6 & 1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & \[
56
\] & 7.0 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOTAL & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline IEAN 2.390 & & VARIANCE & 0.653 & & \\
\hline 'ALID CASES 744 & & MISSING CASES & \(3 \quad 56\) & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FILE DRIVER (CREATICN DATE \(=09 / 29 / 82\) )

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ILE DRIVER (CRFATION DATE =09/29/82)

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HHY YES



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{ILE DRIVER (CRFATICN DATF \(=09 / 29 / 821\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{73 HHY NE} \\
\hline A TEGCPY LabFl & COCE & ABSOLUTE FRECUENCY & RELATIVE FREOUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FRE CUENCY (PERCENT) & \begin{tabular}{l}
CUMULATIVE \\
ADJ FREO (PERCENT)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline NCREASE CHEATING & 2 & 12 & 1.5 & 31.6 & 31.6 \\
\hline 00 COMPLICATEO & 3 & 19 & 2.4 & 50.0 & 81.6 \\
\hline SO EXPFNS IVF & 4 & 5 & 0.6 & 13.2 & 94.7 \\
\hline ODR EOUIPMENT & 5 & 1 & 0.1 & 2.6 & 97.4 \\
\hline ARDFR FOR DRIVEF & 6 & 1 & 0.1 & 2.6 & 100.0 \\
\hline & 0 & 762 & 95.2 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & total & 800 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline EAN 2.947 & & vapiance & 0.808 & & \\
\hline ALID CASES 38 & & MISSING CASE & S 762 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HHY NC
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{DRIVER SURYEY RESPDNSES} \\
\hline FILE & DRI & YER IC & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{[CREATION DATE \(=09 / 29 / 821\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{074 WHY ND} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{CATEGDFY LAREI} & CODF & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
AR SOL UTE \\
FRE QUENCY
\end{tabular}} & pelative FREQUENCY (PERCENT) & ADJUSTED FRE QUENCY (PERCENT) & CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT) \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{TOD COMPLICATET} & 3 & 9 & 9 & 1.1 & 36.0 & 36.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{IJO EXPENSIVE} & 4 & 4 & 4 & 0.5 & 16.0 & 52.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{DOOR EQUIPMENT} & 5 & 5 & 5 & 0.6 & 20.0 & 72.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{HARDER} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{F 7 R} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{ORIVER} & 6 & 7 & 7 & 0.9 & 28.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & & & 0 & - 775 & & 96.9 & MISSING & 100.0 \\
\hline & & & TOTAL & 800 & & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{UEAN} & 4.400 & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{var iance} & 1.583 & & \\
\hline VAL10 & CA SE & & & MISSING & CAS & S 775 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



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ILE DRIVER (CREATION DATE = 09/29/82)

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D. TRI-MET FARE COMPLIANCE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

TRI-MET
SELF-SERVICE FARE COLLECTION PRE-IMPLEMENTATION FARE COMPLIANCE STUDY

MAY 1982
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Management Information and Analysis Debra Hardmeyer Philip Selinger November 15, 1982

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\title{
PRE-SELF-SERVICE FARE COLLECTIOM
}
fare compliance study

\section*{Introduction}

The collection of fares has always been a difficult but essential part of public transit service operation. Many means have been tried--some more successfully than others. The more successful methods have generally been the most expensive, usually due to labor costs (conductors), provision of structural barriers (turnstiles) or time delays (drivers). As shown in
Figure 1, there is a direct trade-off between the fare collection level of effort and the loss of fare revenues due to fare violations. It is desirable for transit operators to minimize both the fare collection effort and the number of undetected fare violations.

North American bus transit operators have generally used fareboxes to collect fare, with payment checked by the bus driver. This approach is a practical one, but is not without problems. Drivers cannot always count a passenger's coin payment to verify correct fare payment; they must check many fares in a short time; they do not have time to closely check passes or transfers for misuse or counterfeit use; and in zone systems, they cannot always track the passenger's length of travel. The introduction of electronic registering fareboxes makes counting change easier, but other problems remain and electronic fareboxes are expensive. Transit operators, however, have come to largely accept these flaws and the accompanying loss of transit fare revenue. Fare revenue losses, depending on the capacity of the fare structure, are not usually assumed to be great.

Faced with similar problems, many European transit operators have approached the fare collection task with the introduction of Self-Service Fare Collection, where the responsibility for correct fare payment is turned over to the transit rider. Realizing that riders will not always comply with the fare system, they are randomly spot-checked, unannounced by a fare inspector who issues penalties for incorrect or non-payment of fare. In Europe and, to a lesser extent, in North America, it was found that this method was closer to the optimization of minimal collection effort and minimal fare violation. The system made operations more efficient by allowing drivers to focus attention on operating the bus and by allowing passengers to enter or leave the bus by any door. Peer pressure and inspectors were able to minimize non-compliance with the fare system.

With the objective of improving the operation of large capacity articulated buses and light rail trains, Tri-Met has turned to self-service fare collection, the first application of such a system to bus operations in North America. While significant operational benefits are expected, it is hor d that, despite fears of many transit operators, the level of fare compliance would remain the same or even improve.

\section*{FIGURE 1}

FARE COLLECTIOH EXPENDITURE TRADE-OFF


While it was known that people do violate the fare system, no one at Tri-Met, knew how much fare evasion was occurring and, in fact, there was very little such information anywhere in the United States. A quick study had been conducted at Tri-Met using drivers, which placed the violation rate at about nine percent, but the study was not considered to be particularly accurate.

In anticipation of the new fare collection system at Tri-Met and, as part of its evaluation, a pre-Self-Service Fare Collection Fare Compliance Study was initiated to measure the extent of the fare evasion problem. It was quickly realized that the greatest barrier to conducting such a study was collecting violation data without violators knowing that they were being checked more closely than they usually were. It was recognized that drivers are often unable to spot violations and do not \(\bar{a} 1\) ways confront riders when they spot one. On a survey conducted in Spring, 1982, Tri-Met operators said, on the average, that they "sometimes" confront a rider who cheats the fare system. A fare compliance study, then, would require closer scrutiny of fare payment and a complete recording of all violations, no matter how small or what the excuse. For Tri-Met, the task included checking for fare zone travel and checking for counterfeit passes, which had already been identified as a problem. A post-Self-Service Fare Collection Fare Compliance Study would be easier to conduct since fare inspectors would be a direct source of data.

The pre-Self-Service Fare Collection phase of the Fare Compliance Study, conducted in May, 1982, was designed with three objectives:
1. To determine systemwide incidence of fare evasion.
2. To estimate loss in revenue from fare evasion.
3. To establish a basis for estimating the impact of Self-Service Fare Collection on fare evasion at Tri-Met.

This paper discusses the design and results of the pre-implementation portion of the Fare Compliance Study.


\section*{Tri-het Fare Structure}

The extent and form of fare evasion is very much dependent on the fare structure and, to some extent, the design of transit routes. Tri-Met's fare structure prior to the introduction of Self-Service Fare Collection included cash fares, monthly transit passes, prepaid tickets and transfer slips. A three-zone fare system (Figure 2) consisted of an inner zone (central business district), an urban zone (most of the city of Portland) and a suburban/rural zone. Two-zone travel required a \(\$ .65\) base cash fare and a premium cash fare of \(\$ .90\) was charged for three-zone travel. Travel within the 300 -square-block inner zone was free (Fareless Square) except from 3:00 to 7:00 PM when full base fare was required. Transfers were provided free of charge, but were not valid for return travel. Special fare was available for senior citizens, handicapped persons and students. Payment was made on entering the bus inbound and when leaving the bus outbound, except from 3:00 to 7:00 PM when all fares were paid upon entering the bus. Fares were always paid on entering the bus on crosstown routes.

\section*{TRI-MET FARES}

The Tri-Met district is divided into three fare zones.
Fareless Square in Downtown Portland is Zone 1. N.W. Hoyt St. is the boundary to the north. The Willamette River is the boundary to the east. The Stadium Freeway is the boundary to the south and west.

The outer boundary between Zones 2 and 3 is at a designated point for each route.

Fare Structure:
Monthly Pass (Vancouver - Portland) \(\$ 35.00\)
Monthly Pass (travel through 3 zones) \(\$ 29.00\)
Monthly Pass (travel through 2 zones) \(\$ 21.00\)
Youth Pass (monthly pass for youths through
high school)
Adults (travel through 3 zones) \$ . 90
Adults (travel through 2 zones) \$ . 65
Youth Fare (through high school) \$ . 45
Children under six years ride free with a fare-paying passenger. Limit of three children per passenger.

Vancouver-Portland \(\$ 1.00\)
(all other trips on Line 5 are \$.65)

The use of the various types of fare payment for Spring, 1982 is shown in Table l. A large percentage of Tri-Met riders used a monthly pass (44\%). Slightly over half ( \(53 \%\) ) paid cash. A small percentage of the ridership rode free in Fareless Square ( \(1.5 \%\) ), used special employee or Multnomah County passes or were assumed to evade fare payment ( \(1 \%\) ). Three-zone riders accounted for \(24 \%\) of total ridership. Saturday ridership is characterized with a higher percentage of cash riders and fewer three-zone riders.

TABLE 1
SYSTEMWIDE FARE CATEGORY DISTRIRUTION

WEEKDAY SATURDAY
\begin{tabular}{lcccc}
\hline & All Day & Daybase & Peak & A.11 Day \\
& & & \\
\hline Cash & 53 & 54 & 52 & 60 \\
Pass & 44 & 43 & 44 & 38 \\
Three-Zone & 24 & 23 & 26 & 1.5
\end{tabular}

Estimates shown in Table 1 are based on driver rider counts and fare revenues received. They use a conservative one-percent evasion rate. A detailed report of Fare Category Distribution for Spring, 1982 is included in the appendix.

The fare system in use at Tri-Met includes the use of zone-premium fares and monthly passes. Some transit agencies have eased the fare collection effort by eliminating these features. Both are difficult for the driver to enforce since passes are quickly flashed and drivers are unable to check zonal travel of many riders. The counterfeiting of monthly passes has been a recent concern of Tri-Met's Transit Police. Despite enforcement difficulties, the monthly pass is a great user convenience and reduces processing of coins by Tri-Met. A zone structure is desirable as it helps relate fares to distance traveled. Equity of fare payment has, in the past, been an issue with Tri-Met riders and local government.

\section*{Methodology}

The task of doing fare checks of all riders for all types of violations is a formidable one when the fare structure includes zone payment and use of passes, particularly during rush hours. To ease this task, types of fare evasion were grouped and checked separately. These groups are:

Cash Evasion: passengers who shortchange the base cash fare, use an invalid transfer silp, use coin slugs or half-dollar bills, or make no payment at all.

Pass Evasion: passengers who use a fraudulent (counterfeit) pass or who misuse a pass (i.e. adult using a student pass).

Zone Evasion: passengers who travel through three zones but only pay for two zones of travel.

Instruction and tally sheets were designed for data particular to each type of evasion. The study utilized volunteer drivers and fare-inspectors-in-training for checking fare payment and recording evasion data. The methodology is summarized as follows:

Cash Check: The bus operator was responsible for recording the total number of cash-paying passengers and those passengers who evaded the cash fare by shortchanging the farebox, not paying the fare, using bad cash or using an invalid transfer slip. This check required close inspection of money deposited into the farebox.

Zone Check: A fare inspector and operator worked as a team to identify the number of riders who traveled three zones. Through this identification process, the fare inspector was able to take a count of those riders who paid for two-zone travel and rode three zones. A count was also taken of total threezone riders.

Pass Check: A uniformed fare inspector made an inspection of all passes that were displayed by the rider upon boarding. It was only possible to inspect passes when the mode of fare payment was "pay as you enter".

Driver Selection
In order to get an accurate picture of fare evasion, it is necessary to observe passenger behavior, introducing as little disruption as possible to the regular flow of operation. Therefore, regular route operators were selected to be responsible for collecting the data. It was necessary for fare inspectors to work with the operators in the zone and pass check.

Only operators who had indicated an interest in assisting with the study were considered (about one-half of the operators). A random selection of those drivers was made based on their work assignments, until the predetermined sample size was covered.

Once the operator and trip selections were completed, the types of checks that the operator was responsible for were determined. Each bus route in the sample was assigned a cash, zone and/or pass check by (a) the number of days the operator had the route as a work assignment, and (b) the number of zones the route transversed. The cash check was taken during the first week followed by the zone and pass check in the second week.

Sample Determination
The sample for each of the three checks was based on five percent of trips selected randomly among those driven by volunteer drivers. A trip is defined as travel from one end of the route to the other end (one-half of a round trip). The time of day sampled was broken down into three categories: AM Peak. (7:00-9:00 AM); Daybase (9:00 AM - 4:00 PM), and PM Peak (4:00-6:00 PM).

Sampled routes were classified as regional, urban radial, local radial or crosstown, based on the Quarterly Performance Report.

Tádes identifying actual trip sampling rates for each time period and route type are shown in the appendix and are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2
FARE COMPLIANCE STUCY TRIP SAMPLING RATES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WEEKDAY} & SATURDAY \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{BUS TRIP SAMPLING} \\
\hline RATES & Peak \% & Daybase \% & Total \(\%\) & Total \% \\
\hline Cash Check & 5.6 & 5.3 & 5.4 & 4.5 \\
\hline Zone Check & 3.1 & 5.3 & 4.3 & 2.5 \\
\hline Pass Check & 4.9 & 4.2 & 4.5 & 2.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Due to the variable distribution of riders among routes, the sampling indicated in Table 2 produced less than a five-percent sample of boarding riders, however, three percent is considered reliable for systemwide analysis of ridership. A summary of sampled ridership is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
FARE COMPLIANCE STUDY
boarding rider sampling rates
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{RIDER SAMPLING RATES} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WEEKDAY} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
SATURDAY \\
Total \%
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & Peak \% & Daybase \% & Total \% & \\
\hline Cash Check & 4.5 & 3.5 & 3.9 & 3.4 \\
\hline Zone Check & 4.2 & 3.3 & 3.8 & 2.3 \\
\hline Pass Check & 5.4 & 2.8 & 3.7 & 2.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Results}

\begin{abstract}
A tabulation of results, included in the appendix, shows actual numbers of riders observed and numbers of fare violations. This data was transformed as percentages presented in the following summary tables.

The results of this study indicate an evasion rate between eight and nine percent. One out of every 12 bus riders evade the fare to some extent, intentionally or unknowingly. Most evasion was in the form of shortchanging the farebox or failure to pay for travel beyond two fare zones. Table 4 shows the evasion rate amorig all riders for each fare category.
\end{abstract}

TABLE 4
fare evasion as percent of TOTAL RIDERSHIP
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Cash & Zone & Pass & Total \\
\hline Week day & 3.1 & 4.0 & 1.0 & 8.1 \\
\hline Saturday & 3.1 & 4.6 & 0.7 & 8.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There is little variation between weekday and Saturday evasion rates, with Saturdays experiencing slightly higher zone evasion and lower pass evasion, due to different ridership patterns and demographics. Pass evasion is a small portion of the number of fare evasions, but as noted later, accounts for a large portion of lost revenue.

TABLE 5
WEEKDAY PERCENT FARE EVASION BY
TIME OF DAY
\begin{tabular}{lllll} 
& \(\frac{\text { Cash }}{}\) & & Zone & \\
Peak Hour & 3.4 & 2.3 & & 1.0 \\
Daybase & 2.9 & 5.4 & 1.0
\end{tabular}

Table 5 shows the fare evasion rate by time of day. While there is no variation in pass evasion rates, there are significantly greater zone evasions during the daybase period. This may in part be explained by more varied ridership habits with riders less knowledgeable of the zone boundaries. Cash evasion during the daybase is one-half of one percent less than during the peak period, perhaps because drivers have more time to inspect cash fares as they are deposited.

\section*{PERCENT FARE EVASION BY}

LINE TYPE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Weekday & Zone & Pass & Cash & Total \\
\hline Local & 1.4 & 1.4 & 4.1 & 6.9 \\
\hline Regional & 5.1 & 0.3 & 3.1 & 8.5 \\
\hline Urban & 4.3 & 1.2 & 2.9 & 8.4 \\
\hline Crosstown & N/A & 0.8 & 3.4 & 4.2 \\
\hline Saturday & Zone & Pass & Cash & Total \\
\hline Local & 4.3 & 0.0 & 1.5 & 5.8 \\
\hline Regional & 2.3 & 0.0 & 3.7 & 6.0 \\
\hline Urban & 8.8 & 1.3 & 3.1 & 13.2 \\
\hline Crosstown & N/A & 0.4 & 1.9 & 2.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 6 shows fare evasion percentages for each of four line types. Because regional and urban routes have a greater portion of three-zone riders, zone evasion is highest aniong those routes ( \(5.1 \%\) and \(4.3 \%\) respectively); however, it is interesting to note that zone evasion on regional routes is very 10 w on Saturdays ( \(2.3 \%\) ), perhaps due to fewer riders on board at a time, making it easier for drivers to check passengers (and perhaps because all fares are paid at the outbound end of the trip). In contrast, Saturday zone evasion on urban routes is particularly high ( \(8.8 \%\) ).

Pass fare evasion rates are similar on all route types although slightly higher than average on local and urban routes. This may correspond to routes most often used by students.

Cash fare evasion rates are similar among the various route types with some shift in comparing weekday to Saturday evasion rates. Cash violations drop for local and crosstown routes on Saturday with no apparent explanation.

Total evasion rates are highest for regional routes ( \(8.5 \%\) ) and urban routes ( \(8.4 \%\) ), largely due to three-zone travel. Rates are lowest for crosstown routes ( \(4.2 \%\) ) with no three-zone travel--except transfers.

TABLE 7

\section*{METHOD OF FARE EVASION BY} FARE CATEGORY
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CA} & EVASION & & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ZONE EVASION} \\
\hline & Weekday & Saturday & & Week day & Saturday \\
\hline Shortchange & 76\% & 56\% & Cash & 45\% & 56\% \\
\hline No Payment & 9\% & 16\% & Transfer & r 19\% & 22\% \\
\hline Bad Transfer & 15\% & 28\% & Pass & \(36 \%\) & 22\% \\
\hline Bad Cash & 0\% & 0\% & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{TOTAL} & \(\overline{100 \%}\) & 100\% & & 100\% & 100\% \\
\hline & & PASS EVASION & & & \\
\hline & & Weekday & Saturday & & \\
\hline & 2-Zone & 10\% & 0\% & & \\
\hline & 3-Zone & 5\% & 20\% & & \\
\hline & Student & 76\% & 60\% & & \\
\hline & Employee & 0\% & 0\% & & \\
\hline & Senior & 10\% & 20\% & & \\
\hline & TOTAL & 100\% & 100\% & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Fare evasion within each evasion group is shown in Table 7. Shortchanging the farebox accounts for over three-fourths of all cash evasion. Shortchanging can range from less than \(\$ .05\) to over \(\$ .50\). Failure to pay any fare accounts for nine percent of the cash violations. The remaining \(15 \%\) is accounted for by bad transfer slips. No bad cash was detected in the study, al though the practice of depositing crumpled halves of dollar bills in the farebox for the \(\$ 1.00\) fare on the Vancouver, Washington Line 5 route has been common. On Saturday, there is an increased relative incidence of no payment and bad transfers which may again reflect rider characteristics and trip patterns of Saturday riders.

Zone fare violations roughly reflect the overall fare distribution, although a disproportionately large share of zone evasion is made with transfer slips. As monthly transit pass users are generally familiar with the fare system, violations among this group may be largely intentional. This is less certain among cash fare violations as many may be occasional, uninformed riders.

Pass fare violations not related to zone overriding are either due to counterfeit passes or misrepresentation in the use of a special pass. Misrepresentation accounts for \(86 \%\) of pass fare evasion, \(76 \%\) being adults presenting themselves as students, and \(10 \%\) being adults under age 65 presenting themselves as "honored" (senior citizens). It should be noted that failure to possess required identification with the special pass was included as an evasion.

Approximately \(15 \%\) of pass evasions are counterfeits of varying degrees of quality. Most bad passes are very difficult for a driver to detect and even trainee fare inspectors had some difficulty making positive identification of bad passes although many were quite obvious. (No arrests or confiscations were made to avoid unusual influence on the study.) It should al so be noted that there were 11 refusals to present the monthly pass to the trainee fare inspectors. Because fare inspection had not been officially introduced, no insistance was used to see all passes. Refusals are not included in the evasion totals.

TABLE 8
FARE EVASION RATES WITHIN EACH FARE CATEGORY
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
& Cash & Zone & Pass \\
Weekday & \(5.9 \%\) & \(13.6 \%\) & \(7.3 \%\) \\
Saturday & \(5.2 \%\) & \(22.5 \%\) & \(1.8 \%\)
\end{tabular}

Fare evasion rates within each group are shown in Table 8. Between five and six percent of all cash riders violate the fare in some way. A larger percentage of zone riders cheat on their zone fare--approximately \(14 \%\) on weekdays and \(23 \%\) on Saturdays. Of every seven three-zone riders, one failed to pay for the third zone of travel. On Saturday, better than one-in-five three-zone riders were fare violators. Pass riders tend to be fairly honest, excluding any zone violators. Because the fare is already paid, there is less opportunity to cheat the system, however, a fake pass represents a potentially large loss of revenue.

These results do not explain how many riders are intentional fare violators versus unintentional violators. The results of the onboard bus rider survey al so conducted in Spring, 1982 should provide some insight into rider behavior and perception with respect to fare violations. These results are very much in accord with the results of the bus driver survey conducted early in the Spring, 1982 when drivers, on the average, felt that six to ten percent of the ridership evaded fares in some form. The results of the operator survey will be documented separately.

The study results do indicate that fare evasion most frequently occurs in areas not easily detected by drivers. Orivers have great difficulty tracking three-zone-fare-paying riders and al so have trouble counting fistfuls of change deposited in the farebox. These are the most common forms of fare evasion.

\section*{Financial Impact}

The fare evasion rates indicated here have significant financial implications. Table 9 shows the daily and annual revenue loss due to fare evasion using calculations and assumptions noted in the appendix. Total fare evasion costs an estimated \(\$ 775,460\) annually. For the 1981 fiscal year, Tri-Met collected \(\$ 18,291,348\) in passenger revenues. Fare evasion, therefore, accounts for a
four percent loss of revenue. Because much of the overall eight to nine percent fare evasion is failure to pay only part of the fare, the financial impact is less than the evasion rate alone would suggest.

TABLE 9
REVENUE LOSS*
DUE TO FARE EVASION
Cash Pass Zone
Weekday \$1208 \$1073 \$ 335
Saturday \$686 \$ 522 \$ 111
Annual Weekday Revenue Loss \(\$ 667,210\)
Annual Weekend Revenue Loss \(\$ 108,256\)

Total Annual Revenue Loss \(\$ 775,466\)
* Revenue loss assumptions are in the appendix.

It is hoped that Self-Service Fare Collection will reduce fare evasion and the subsequent loss of revenue. While this awaits later analysis, it is notable that much of the pre-Self-Service Fare Collection evasion is in the form of insufficient cash fare payment. While fewer cash riders are expected to use the self-service system, cash riders will continue to pay their fare as before and can be expected to continue to shortchange the farebox, undetected by the driver or the fare inspector.

AM Peak: The hours from 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM.
Base Fare: (\$.65) Good for one- or two-zone travel.
Daybase: The hours from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM.
Fare Distribution Rate: Ridership stratified by mode and amount of fare
Grid/Feeder: Service providing connections between non-downtown locations and between other transit service.

Inbound: The bus is traveling toward the central business district.
Local Radial: Local service on neighborhood streets providing connections to central transit centers and other transit service

Outbound: Bus is traveling from the central business district.
"Pay-As-You-Enter": Mode of fare payment. Payment is made when a person boards the bus.
"Pay-As-You-Leave": Mode of fare payment. Payment is made when a person Teaves the bus.

Peak Hour: Commuter-oriented service operating in AM and PM peak time periods only.

PM Peak: The hours from 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM.
Premium Fare: ( \(\$ .90\) ) Good for three-zone travel.
Regional Route: Direct, frequent bus service between major trip centers, principally downtown Portland and suburban centers.

Trip: From one end of the route to the other end of the route.
Urban Radial: Local, frequent bus service within the urbanized areas operating principally on major arterial streets.

A PPENDIX

Cash
A revenue loss of \(\$ .10\) for shortchanging the farebox assumes that most people will shortchange by \(\$ .05\) t.o \(\$ .15\). In all other categories (no payment, bad transfer, bad cash), the revenue loss is assumed to be the entire base fare (\$.65).

Pass
The amount of revenue loss was determined by dividing the cost of the pass by the average number of trips per month of a pass user. For adults, the number was 50; for students, 35 ; for seniors, 42 . For students and senior passes, the loss was further determined by finding the difference between the cost of the adult pass and the cost of the discounted pass assuming that the evasion is by misrepresentation and that the discounted pass was paid for.

\section*{Zone}

Zone evasions were assumed to be the difference between the base fare and premium fare for both the cash and transfer portions. For the pass difference, it was the cost difference between the two passes divided by the average number of uses of the pass (50).

Systemwide percent of zone evasion \(=(Z /(T / F)) * 100\)
where \(Z=\) total number of zone evasions
\(T=\) total number of three-zone passengers
\(F=\) fare distribution ratio of zone three passengers
Systemwide percent of pass evasion \(=(P /(T / F)) * 100\)
where \(P=\) total number of pass evasions
\(T=\) total number of pass passengers
\(F=\) fare distribution ratio of pass passengers
Systemwide percent of cash evasion \(=(C /((x+y+T) / F) * 100\)
Where \(C=\) total number of cash evasions
\(x=\) number of cash no-payments
\(y=\) number of bad transfers
\(T=\) total number of cash-paying passengers
F = Fare Distribution ratio for cash-paying passengers
Evasion rate within each fare group
a Pass passengers who evade \(=(P \div T) * 100\)
where \(P=\) total number of pass evasions
\(T=\) total number of pass passengers
\(\%\) Cash-paying passengers who evade \(=C \div T *\) ..... 100
where \(C=\) total number of cash evasions \(T=\) total number of cash-paying passengers
\(\% 3\)-Zone passengers who evade \(=Z \div(Z+T) \star\) ..... 100
where \(Z=\) total number of zone- 3 evasions \(T=\) total number of zone-3 passengers

\section*{Calculation of lost reyenue due to fare evasion}

\section*{Assumed Revenue Loss Per Evasion}
CASH PASS ..... ZONE
Shortchange ..... \(\$ .10\)2-Zone\(\$ .42\)3-Zone . 5858Student . 1414 30

Senior
Revenue Calculations
Revenue loss by subgroup \(=(E \div W) *(G \div E) * M\) for cash and pass evasion
where \(E=\) number of total evasions in a group \(W=\) number of average daily ridership
\(G=\) number of evasions in a subgroup of a group
\(M=\) revenue loss for the subgroup
Revenue loss by subgroup \(=(E \div((R \div F) * T) *(W \div 1.32 * R) * M\) for zone evasion
where \(E=\) number of total evasions in the
\(R\) = Fare Distribution ratio for the subgroup
\(F=\) Fare Distribution ratio for the
\(T=\) total number of group passengers
\(W=\) number of average weekday riders
\(M=\) revenue loss for the subgroup
1.32 = transfer rate

TABLE I
TOTAL AND DESIGN SAMPLE BUS TRIP BY TIME AND ROUTE TYPE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { BUS } \\
& \text { TRIPS }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{MORNING PEAK} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{DAYBASE} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{EVENING PEAK} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SATURDAY} \\
\hline & TOTAL & 5\% & TOTAL & 5\% & TOTAL & 5\% & TOTAL & 5\% \\
\hline Regional & 217 & 11 & 421 & 21 & 209 & 11 & 406 & 20 \\
\hline Urban & 542 & 27 & 1270 & 64 & 490 & 25 & 1228 & 61 \\
\hline Peak & 40 & 2 & -- & -- & 43 & 2 & -- & -- \\
\hline Local & 146 & 7 & 376 & 19 & 135 & 7 & 356 & 18 \\
\hline Grid & 160 & 8 & 448 & 22 & 158 & 8 & 374 & 19 \\
\hline Total & 1105 & 55 & 2515 & 126 & 1035 & 52 & 2364 & 118 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE II
CASH CHECK NUMBER AND PERCENT BUS TRIPS SAMPLED
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
BUS \\
TRIPS
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ MORNING PEAK } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ DAYBASE } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ EVENING PEAK } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ SATURDAY } \\
\cline { 2 - 10 } & \(\frac{4}{\pi}\) & \(\%\) & \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) & \(\%\) & \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) & \(\%\) & \(\frac{4}{\pi}\) & \(\%\) \\
\hline Regional & 13 & 6 & 23 & 5 & 8 & 4 & 22 & 5 \\
Urban & 25 & 5 & 69 & 5 & 38 & 8 & 66 & 5 \\
Peak & 0 & 0 & -- & -- & 0 & 0 & -- & -- \\
Local & 10 & 7 & 21 & 6 & 10 & 7 & 4 & 1 \\
Grid & 9 & 6 & 20 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 14 & 4 \\
\hline Total & 57 & 5 & 133 & 5 & 62 & 6 & 106 & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PASS CHECK NUMBER AND PERCENT BUS TRIPS SAMPLED
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ BUS } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ MORNING PEAK } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ DAYBASE } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ EVENING PEAK } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ SATURDAY } \\
\cline { 2 - 10 } & TRIPS & \(\#\) & \(\%\) & \(\#\) & \(\#\) & \(\%\) & \(\%\) & \(\#\) \\
\hline Regional & 8 & 4 & 12 & 3 & 11 & 5 & 11 & 3 \\
Urban & 19 & 4 & 49 & 4 & 26 & 5 & 25 & 2 \\
Peak & 0 & 0 & - & - & 0 & 0 & -- & - \\
Local & 7 & 5 & 16 & 4 & 12 & 9 & 9 & 3 \\
Grid & 12 & 8 & 28 & 6 & 10 & 6 & 19 & 5 \\
\hline Total & 46 & 4 & 105 & 4 & 59 & 6 & 64 & 3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE IV
ZONE CHECK NUMBER AND PERCENT BUS TRIPS SAMPLED
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { BUS } \\
& \text { TRIPS }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{MORNING PEAK} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{DAYBASE} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{EVENING PEAK} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{SATURDAY} \\
\hline & " & \% & \# & \(\%\) & \(\stackrel{\text { 析 }}{ }\) & \% & \# & \% \\
\hline Regional & 12 & 6 & 34 & 8 & 10 & 5 & 11 & 3 \\
\hline Urban \({ }^{1}\) & 12 & 2 & 55 & 4 & 4 & 1 & 30 & 2 \\
\hline Peak & 0 & 0 & -- & -- & 0 & 0 & -- & -- \\
\hline Local \({ }^{1}\) & 12 & 8 & 21 & 6 & 6 & 4 & 8 & 2 \\
\hline Grid \({ }^{2}\) & NA & NA & NA & NA & NA & NA & NA & NA \\
\hline Total & 36 & 4 & 110 & 5 & 20 & 2 & 49 & 2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(1_{\text {Not }}\) all routes transverse 3 zones. Percent of 3 -zone routes would be higher. 2 None of these routes transverse 3 zones. Not included in total percentages.

FARE COMPLIANCE STUDY TABULATED DATA
ZONE EVASION: SAMPLED RIDERS
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|}
\hline BUS RIDERS & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ WEEKDAY } & SATURDAY \\
\cline { 2 - 5 } SAMPLED & PEAK & DAYBASE & TOTAL & TOTAL \\
\hline Non-Evasion & 666 & 638 & 1304 & 224 \\
Cash Evasion & 24 & 68 & 92 & 37 \\
Transfer Evasion & 10 & 30 & 40 & 14 \\
Pass Evasion & 25 & 49 & 74 & 14 \\
\hline Zone Riders 0bserved & 725 & 785 & 1510 & 289 \\
\hline Bus Trips & 56 & 110 & 166 & 49 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PASS EVASION: SAMPLED RIDERS
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|}
\hline BUS RIDERS & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ WEEKDAY } & SATURDAY \\
\cline { 2 - 5 } SAMPLED & PEAK & DAYBASE & TOTAL & TOTAL \\
\hline Non-Evasion & 1549 & 1156 & 2705 & 558 \\
2-Zone Pass & 5 & 1 & 6 & 0 \\
3-Zone Pass & 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\
Student Pass & 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\
Honored Citizen Pass & 1 & 5 & 0 & 2 \\
Employee Pass & 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 \\
Refusal & 6 & 5 & 2779 & 1100 \\
\hline Pass Riders Observed & 1589 & 105 & 210 & 64 \\
\hline Bus Trips & 105 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CASH EVASION: SAMPLED RIDERS
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|}
\hline BUS RIDERS & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ WEEKDAY } & SATURDAY \\
\cline { 2 - 5 } SAMPLED & PEAK & DAYBASE & TOTAL & TOTAL \\
\hline Non-Evasion & 1466 & 1812 & 3278 & 1256 \\
Short-change & 73 & 83 & 156 & 39 \\
No Payment & 13 & 5 & 18 & 11 \\
Bad Cash & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
Bad Transfer & 15 & 16 & 31 & 19 \\
\hline Cash Riders 0bserved & 1567 & 119 & 133 & 3483 \\
\hline Bus Trips & & & 252 & 1325 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FARE DISTRIBUTION REPORT
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{FARE CATEGORY OISTRIBUTION} & SPRING, 1982 & \(F .1\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{DAY TYPE=WEEKDAY}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{LINE} & TYPE=ALL & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{TIME PERIOD=ALL} \\
\hline & & & REPORTED DISTRIBUTION & ADJUSTED OISTRIBUTION & FARE \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FARE NON-COMPLIANCE} & 1.00\% & \(0.64 \%\) & 0.06 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FARELESS SQUARE} & 2.44\% & 1.55\% & \(0.0 ¢\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{TRI-MET EMPLOYEES} & 0.81\% & 0.52\% & \(0.0 ¢\) \\
\hline & HONORED CITIZEN & ZENS & 15.90\% & 10.12\% & 25.006 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(45 ¢\) YOUTH} & 17.40\% & \(11.08 \%\) & 45.006 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{656 ADULT} & 34.17\% & 21.75\% & 65.006 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{goc ADULT} & \(15.84 \%\) & 10.08\% & \(90.00 \%\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\$1.00 VANCOUVER} & \(0.63 \%\) & \(0.40 \%\) & 100.006 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\$14 YOUTH PASS} & 12.47\% & 7.90\% & 31.906 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\$21 ADULT PASS} & 33.15\% & 21.10\% & \(50.14 \%\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\$29 ADULT PASS} & \(21.42 \%\) & 13.64\% & 53.626 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\$35 VANCOUVER PASS} & \(0.41 \%\) & \(0.26 \%\) & 123.54 ¢ \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{COUNTY PASS} & 0.18\% & \(0.11 \%\) & 88.236 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$6 HON} & ONORED CITIZEN & PASS & 1.32\% & 0.84\% & 51.216 \\
\hline & & & 157.08\% & 100.00\% & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{AVERAGE FARE \(=52.406\)} & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{BOARDING FARE} & \(39.14 \%\) & - & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{TRANSFER SLIP RATE =} & 1.267 & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{TOTAL TRANSFER RATE \(=\)} & 1.339 & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{AVERAGE CASH FARE} & 58.256 & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\% FREE PASSENGERS} & 2.71\% & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{PASS USES PER DAY =} & 1.789 & & \\
\hline & \$ 14 YOUTH & \(=\) & 1.807 & & \\
\hline & \$21 ADULT & \(=\) & 1.717 & & \\
\hline & \$29 ADULT & \(=\) & 2.342 & & \\
\hline & \$35 VANC. & \(=\) & 1.196 & & \\
\hline & \$6 ELDERLY & \(=\) & 0.465 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FARE CATEGORY DISTRIBUTION} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SPRING, 1982 F. 2} \\
\hline DAY TYPE=SATURDAY LINE TYP & TYPE=ALL & TIME P & \(O D=A L L\) \\
\hline & REPORTED & ADJUSTED & \\
\hline FARE CATEGORY & QISTRIBUTION & DISTRIBUTION & FARE \\
\hline FARE NON-COMPLIANCE & 1.00\% & 0.69\% & \(0.0 ¢\) \\
\hline fareless square & 1.55\% & 1.06\% & 0.06 \\
\hline TRI-MET EMPLOYEES & 1.35\% & 0.93\% & 0.06 \\
\hline 25¢ HONORED CITIZENS & 20.02\% & 13.74\% & 25.006 \\
\hline \(45 ¢\) YOUTH & 15.49\% & 10.63\% & \(45.00 ¢\) \\
\hline \(65 ¢\) ADULT & 39.76\% & 27.29\% & \(65.00 ¢\) \\
\hline goc Adult & 11.12\% & 7.63\% & 90.00¢ \\
\hline \$1.00 VANCOUVER & 0.75\% & \(0.51 \%\) & \(100.00 ¢\) \\
\hline \$ 14 YOUTH PASS & 12.57\% & 8.62\% & 31.906 \\
\hline \$21 ADULT PASS & 29.83\% & 20.47\% & \(50.14 \%\) \\
\hline \$29 ADULT PASS & 10.09\% & 6.92\% & 53.624 \\
\hline \$35 Vancouver pass & 0.45\% & \(0.31 \%\) & 123.54¢ \\
\hline COUNTY PASS & 0.06\% & 0.04\% & 88.236 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$6 HONORED CITIZEN PASS} & 1.67\% & 1.15\% & 51.216 \\
\hline & 145.71\% & 100.00\% & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{AVERAGE FARE \(\quad=51.07 \mathrm{C}\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{BOARDING FARE \(\quad=38.41 \mathrm{c}\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{TRANSFER SLIP RATE \(=1.273\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{TOTAL TRANSFER RATE \(=1.330\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
AVERAGE CASH FARE \(=55.756\) \\
\(\%\) FREE PASSENGERS \(=2.68 \%\)
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{PASS USES PER DAY \(=0.602\)} \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH \(=\) & 0.776 & & \\
\hline \$21 ADULT = & 0.655 & & \\
\hline \$29 ADULT \(=\) & 0.468 & & \\
\hline \$35 VANC. \(=\) & 0.557 & & \\
\hline \$6 ELDERLY \(=\) & 0.250 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FARE CATEGORY DISTRIBUTION} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SPRING, 1982 F. 3} \\
\hline DAY TYPE=SUNDAY LINE TYP & TYPE=ALL & time per & \(O D=A L L\) \\
\hline FARE CATEGORY & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { REPORTED } \\
\text { DISTRIBUTION }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ADJUSTED } \\
\text { DISTRIBUTION }
\end{gathered}
\] & FARE \\
\hline FARE NON-COMPLIANCE & 1.00\% & 0.98\% & 0.06 \\
\hline fareless square & 1.46\% & 1.44\% & \(0.0 ¢\) \\
\hline TRI-met employees & 2.44\% & 2.40\% & 0.06 \\
\hline \(25 ¢\) HONORED CITIZENS & 13.45\% & 13.23\% & 25.006 \\
\hline 45¢ YOUTH & 13.18\% & 12.95\% & \(45.00 ¢\) \\
\hline 65¢ ADULT & 22.68\% & 22.30\% & \(65.00 ¢\) \\
\hline goc ADULT & 2.84\% & 2.79\% & \(90.00 \%\) \\
\hline \$1.00 VANCOUVER & 0.0\% & 0.0\% & \(100.00 ¢\) \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH PASS & 7.14\% & 7.02\% & 31.906 \\
\hline \$21 ADULT PASS & 27.14\% & 26.68\% & \(50.14 ¢\) \\
\hline \$29 ADULT PASS & 9.10\% & 8.95\% & 53.62 6 \\
\hline \$35 VANCOUVER PASS & 0.0\% & \(0.0 \%\) & \(123.54 \%\) \\
\hline COUNTY PASS & 0.06\% & 0.06\% & 88.236 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$6 HONORED CITIZEN PASS} & 1.22\% & 1.20\% & 51.216 \\
\hline & 101.72\% & 100.00\% & \\
\hline AVERAGE FARE \(=47\) & 47.23\% & & \\
\hline BOARDING FARE \(=3\) & \(38.59 ¢\) & & \\
\hline TRANSFER SLIP RATE = & 1.105 & & \\
\hline Total transfer Rate = & 1.224 & & \\
\hline AVERAGE CASH FARE \(=50\) & 50.994 & & \\
\hline \% FREE PASSENGERS = & 4.82\% & & \\
\hline PASS USES PER DAY \(=\) & 0.352 & & \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH = & 0.316 & & \\
\hline \$21 ADULT \(=\) & 0.427 & & \\
\hline \$29 ADULT = & 0.302 & & \\
\hline \$35 VANC. \(=\) & & & \\
\hline \$6 ELDERLY = & 0.130 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DAY TYPE=WEEKDAY LINE & TYPE=URBAN RADI & L TIME PER & \(00=A L L\) \\
\hline FARE CATEGORY & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { REPORTED } \\
& \text { DISTRIBUTION }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ADJUSTED } \\
& \text { DISTRIBUTION }
\end{aligned}
\] & FARE \\
\hline FARE NON-COMPLIANCE & 1.00\% & \(0.65 \%\) & 0.06 \\
\hline FARELESS SQUARE & 2.44\% & 1.57\% & 0.06 \\
\hline TRI-MET EMPLOYEES & 0.81\% & 0.52\% & 0.0 ¢ \\
\hline 256 HONORED CITIZENS & 16.82\% & 10.86\% & 25.006 \\
\hline \(45 ¢\) YOUTH & \(17.56 \%\) & 11.33\% & 45.006 \\
\hline 656 ADULT & 33.95\% & \(21.91 \%\) & 65.006 \\
\hline goc ADULT & \(11.42 \%\) & \(7.37 \%\) & 90.006 \\
\hline \$1.00 VANCOUVER & \(0.0 \%\) & 0.0\% & 100.006 \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH PASS & \(12.74 \%\) & 8.22\% & 31.906 \\
\hline \$21 ADULT PASS & 37.89\% & \(24.45 \%\) & 50.146 \\
\hline \$29 ADULT PASS & 18.80\% & \(12.13 \%\) & 53.626 \\
\hline \$35 VANCOUVER PASS & 0.0\% & 0.0 年 & 123.54 C \\
\hline COUNTY PASS & \(0.18 \%\) & \(0.12 \%\) & 88.236 \\
\hline \$6 HONORED CITIZEN PASS & 1.36\% & 0.88\% & 51.216 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
AVERAGE FARE & \(=50.62 ¢\) \\
BOARDING FARE & \(=36.88 ¢\) \\
TRANSFER SLIP RATE & \(=1.277\) \\
TOTAL TRANSFER RATE & \(=1.373\)
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FARE CATEGORY DISTRIBUTION} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SPRING, 1982 F. 6} \\
\hline DAY TYPE=WEEKDAY LINE & TYPE=PEAK HOUR & TIME P & \(O D=A L L\) \\
\hline FARE CATEGORY & REPORTED DISTRIBUTION & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ADJUSTED } \\
\text { DISTRIBUTION }
\end{gathered}
\] & FARE \\
\hline FARE NON-COMPLIANCE & 1.00\% & 0.53\% & 0.0 ¢ \\
\hline fareless square & 2.44\% & 1.29\% & 0.0 ¢ \\
\hline TRI-MET EMPLOYEES & 0.81\% & 0.43\% & \(0.0 ¢\) \\
\hline \(25 ¢\) HONORED CITIZENS & 31.74\% & 16.72\% & 25.006 \\
\hline 456 YOUTH & 0.78\% & 0.41\% & 45.006 \\
\hline 656 ADULT & 24.77\% & 13.05\% & \(65.00 ¢\) \\
\hline goc Adult & 45.31\% & 23.87\% & 90.006 \\
\hline \$1.00 VANCOUVER & \(0.0 \%\) & 0.0\% & \(100.00 ¢\) \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH PASS & 3.64\% & 1.92\% & 31.906 \\
\hline \$21 ADULT PASS & 21.30\% & 11.22\% & \(50.14 \%\) \\
\hline \$29 ADULT PASS & 55.06\% & 29.01\% & \(53.62 ¢\) \\
\hline \$35 Vancouver pass & 0.0\% & 0.0\% & \(123.54 \%\) \\
\hline COUNTY PASS & 0.18\% & 0.09\% & 88.236 \\
\hline \$6 HONORED CITIZEN PASS & 2.80\% & 1.48\% & 51.21\% \\
\hline & 189.84\% & 100.00\% & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

AVERAGE FARE = 56.966
BOARDING FARE = 45.26C
TRANSFER SLIP RATE = 1.267
TOTAL TRANSFER RATE = 1.259

```




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DAY TYPE=SATURDAY LINE & \(E=\) LOCAL RAD & TIME PER & \(D=A L L\) \\
\hline FARE CATEGORY & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { REPORTED } \\
\text { DISTRIBUTION }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ADJUSTED } \\
\text { DISTRIBUTION } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & FARE \\
\hline FARE NON-COMPLIANCE & 1.00\% & \(0.78 \%\) & 0.0 ¢ \\
\hline FARELESS SQUARE & 1.55\% & 1.21\% & \(0.0 ¢\) \\
\hline TRI-MET EMPLOYEES & 1.35\% & 1.06\% & 0.06 \\
\hline 256 HONORED CITIZENS & \(23.13 \%\) & 18.09\% & 25.006 \\
\hline \(45 ¢\) YOUTH & 14.28\% & 11.17\% & 45.006 \\
\hline \(65 ¢\) ADULT & 27.34\% & 21.38\% & 65.006 \\
\hline goc ADULT & 15.5\% & 12.13\% & 90.006 \\
\hline \$1.00 VANCOUVER & 0.0\% & \(0.0 \%\) & \(100.00 \%\) \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH PASS & \(6.31 \%\) & 4.93\% & 31.904 \\
\hline \$21 ADULT PASS & 25.19\% & 19.70\% & \(50.14 \%\) \\
\hline \$29 ADULT PASS & 9.92\% & 7.76\% & 53.62¢ \\
\hline \(\$ 35\) VANCOUVER PASS & \(0.0 \%\) & \(0.0 \%\) & \(123.54 \%\) \\
\hline COUNTY PASS & 0.06\% & 0.05\% & 88.236 \\
\hline \$6 HONORED CITIZEN PASS & 2.23\% & \(1.74 \%\) & \(51.21 \%\) \\
\hline & 127.87\% & 100.00\% & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

AVERAGE FARE = 50.91%
BOAROING FARE = 44.08¢
TRANSFER SLIP RATE = 1.i21
TOTAL TRANSFER RATE = 1.155

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FARE CATEGORY DISTRIBUTION} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SPRING, 1982 F. 12} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{DAY TYPE=SATURDAY LINE T} & TYPE=GRID / FEE & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{R TIME PERIOD=ALb} \\
\hline & REPORTED & ADJUSTED & \\
\hline FARE CATEGORY & DISTRIBUTION & DISTRIBUTION & FARE \\
\hline fare non-Compliance & 1.00\% & 0.70\% & \(0.0 ¢\) \\
\hline fareless square & 1.55\% & 1.08\% & \(0.0 ¢\) \\
\hline TRI-MET EMPLOYEES & 1.35\% & 0.94\% & 0.0 ¢ \\
\hline 25¢ HONORED CITIZENS & 5.18\% & 3.62\% & 25.00\% \\
\hline \(45 ¢\) YOUTH & 20.23\% & 14.14\% & \(45.00 ¢\) \\
\hline \(65 ¢\) ADULT & 56.27\% & 39.33\% & \(65.00 ¢\) \\
\hline goc adult & 4.53\% & 3.17\% & \(90.00 ¢\) \\
\hline \$1.00 VAncouver & 0.0\% & 0.0\% & 100.006 \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH PASS & 12.60\% & 8.81\% & 31.906 \\
\hline \$21 ADULT PASS & 21.81\% & 15.24\% & 50.146 \\
\hline \$29 RDULT PASS & 18.14\% & 12.68\% & \(53.62 ¢\) \\
\hline \$35 VANCOUVER PASS & 0.0\% & 0.0\% & 123.54¢ \\
\hline COUNTY PASS & 0.06\% & 0.04\% & 88.236 \\
\hline \$6 HONORED CITIZEN PASS & 0.37\% & 0.26\% & 51.216 \\
\hline & 143.10\% & 100.00\% & \\
\hline AVERAGE FARE \(=5\) & \(53.10 ¢\) & & \\
\hline BOARDING FARE \(=3\) & 33.99\% & & \\
\hline TRANSFER SLIP RATE \(=\) & 1.450 & & \\
\hline TOTAL TRANSFER RATE \(=\) & 1.562 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DAY TYPE=SUNDAY LINE & TYPE=REG|ONAL & TIME PER & \(0 \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{ALL}\) \\
\hline FARE CATEGORY & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { REPORTED } \\
\text { OISTRIBUTION }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ADJUSTED } \\
\text { DISTRIBUTION }
\end{gathered}
\] & FARE \\
\hline FARE NON-COMPLIANCE & 1.00\% & 0.68\% & 0.06 \\
\hline FARELESS SQUARE & \(1.46 \%\) & \(1.00 \%\) & 0.06 \\
\hline TRI-MET EMPLOYEES & \(2.44 \%\) & 1.67\% & \(0.0 ¢\) \\
\hline 256 HONORED CITIZENS & 10.13\% & 6.92\% & 25.006 \\
\hline 45¢ YOUTH & \(17.05 \%\) & \(11.65 \%\) & 45.006 \\
\hline 656 ADULT & \(38.64 \%\) & 26.40\% & 65.006 \\
\hline \(90 ¢\) ADULT & 26.77\% & 18.29\% & 90.006 \\
\hline \$1.00 VANCOUVER & \(0.0 \%\) & \(0.0 \%\) & 100.006 \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH PASS & 10.06\% & 6.87\% & 31.906 \\
\hline \$21 ADULT PASS & 28.47\% & 19.45\% & 50.146 \\
\hline \$29 ADULT PASS & 9.42\% & \(6.43 \%\) & 53.626 \\
\hline \$35 VANCOUVER PASS & \(0.0 \%\) & \(0.0 \%\) & 123.54¢ \\
\hline GOUNTY PASS & 0.06\% & 0.04\% & 88.236 \\
\hline \$6 HONORED CITIZEN PASS & \(0.87{ }^{\circ}\) & 0.60\% & 51.216 \\
\hline & 146.37\% & 100.00\% & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

AVERAGE FARE = 56.336
BOARDING FARE = 43.74C
TRANSFER SLIP RATE = 1.261
TOTAL TRANSFER RATE = 1.288

```









\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FARE CATEGORY & \begin{tabular}{c} 
REPORTED \\
DISTRIBUTION \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ADJUSTED } \\
\text { DISTRIBUTION } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & FARE \\
\hline FARE NON-COMPLIANCE & 1.00\% & 0.79\% & 0.06 \\
\hline FARELESS SQUARE & 2.44\% & 1.93\% & 0.06 \\
\hline TRI-MET EMPLOYEES & 0.81\% & 0.64\% & 0.0 ¢ \\
\hline 256 HONORED CITIZENS & 13.63\% & 10.80\% & 25.006 \\
\hline 456 YOUTH & 13.70\% & 10.86\% & 45.006 \\
\hline 656 ADULT & 28.06\% & 22.24\% & 65.006 \\
\hline 906 ADULT & 11.95\% & 9.47\% & \(90.00 \%\) \\
\hline \$1.00 VANCOUVER & \(0.63 \%\) & 0.50\% & 100.00\% \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH PASS & \(11.04 \%\) & 8.75\% & 31.906 \\
\hline \$21 ADULT PASS & 25.73\% & 20.39\% & \(50.14 \%\) \\
\hline \$29 ADULT PASS & \(15.46 \%\) & 12.25\% & 53.626 \\
\hline \$35 VANCOUVER PASS & \(0.41 \%\) & 0.32\% & 123.546 \\
\hline COUNTY PASS & \(0.18 \%\) & \(0.14 \%\) & 88.236 \\
\hline \$6 HONORED CITIZEN PASS & \(1.14 \%\) & 0.90\% & 51.21\% \\
\hline & 126.18\% & 100.00\% & \\
\hline AVERAGE FARE \(=5\) & \(51.64 \%\) & & \\
\hline BOARDING FARE \(=\) & \(38.80 ¢\) & & \\
\hline TRANSFER SLIP RATE \(=\) & 1.201 & & \\
\hline TOTAL TRANSFER RATE \(=\) & 1.331 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FARE CATEGORY DISTRIBUTION} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SPRING, 1982 F. 24} \\
\hline DAY TYPE=WEEKDAY LINE & TYPE=REGIONAL & TIME P & \(00=\) DAY BASE \\
\hline & REPORTED & ADJUSTED & \\
\hline FARE CATEGORY & DISTRIBUTION & DISTRIBUTION & FARE \\
\hline FARE NON-COMPLIANCE & 1.00\% & 0.80\% & 0.0 ¢ \\
\hline fareless square & 2.44\% & 1.95\% & 0.0 ¢ \\
\hline TRI-MET EMPLOYEES & 0.81\% & 0.65\% & 0.06 \\
\hline \(25 ¢\) HONORED CITIZENS & 9.27\% & 7.42\% & \(25.00 ¢\) \\
\hline \(45 ¢\) YOUTH & 13.39\% & 10.72\% & 45.006 \\
\hline \(65 ¢\) ADULT & 29.13\% & 23.32\% & \(65.00 ¢\) \\
\hline goc Adult & 20.88\% & 16.71\% & 90.006 \\
\hline \$1.00 VANCOUVER & 0.0\% & 0.0\% & 100.006 \\
\hline \$14 YOUTH PASS & 8.01\% & 6.41\% & 31.90¢ \\
\hline \$21 ADULT PASS & 20.84\% & 16.68\% & \(50.14 \%\) \\
\hline \$29 ADULT PASS & 18.16\% & 14.53\% & 53.62¢ \\
\hline \$35 VANCOUVER PASS & 0.0\% & 0.0\% & 123.546 \\
\hline COUNTY PASS & 0.18\% & 0.14\% & 88.236 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$6 HONORED CITIZEN PASS} & 0.81\% & 0.65\% & 51.216 \\
\hline & 124.92\% & 100.00\% & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{AVERAGE FARE \(\quad=55.54 \mathrm{C}\)} \\
\hline BOARDING FARE = & 43.90\% & & \\
\hline TRANSFER SLIP RATE \(=\) & 1.180 & & \\
\hline TOTAL TRANSFER RATE \(=\) & 1.265 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



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[^0]:    1 Telephone conversation with Mr. Phil Selinger, Tri-Met, November 4, 1982.

    2 Telephone conversation with Mr. Phil Selinger, Tri-Met, October 25, 1982.

[^1]:    l The response to each question on the pre-implementation surveys may be found in the computer printout in Appendix $C$.
    2 Tri-Met, Five Year TDP 1980-1985, Reference to Tri-Met Attitude and Awareness Study, April 1980, p. III.7.

[^2]:    1 There may have been confusion in how riders interpreted the response "SHOULD NOT CHANGE" when asked how much they think fares should increase for each additional zone (i.e., in addition to the first zone or in addition to the number of preferred zones).

[^3]:    SOURCE: Trl-Met Bus Rider Survey, May and June 1982 (On-Board)

[^4]:    110.4 seconds is equal to 1.645 times the standard error of estimates and may be considered an approximate confidence interval.

    2 Tri-Met, SSFC Operating Impact Study Memorandum, September 1982.

[^5]:    ( ) = Number of observations $\quad \sigma=$ Standard Deviation
    1 Total on and Total off (front and back)
    $2 \frac{\text { Cumulative Dwell time }}{\text { Cumulative Passengers }}=\frac{\text { Average Dwell Time }}{\text { Average Number of Passengers }}$ "System Average" or Ratio of Averages
    3 Average Ratio of
    Dwell Time Per Passenger $=$ Average Dwell Time Per Bus

[^6]:    $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { ( })=\text { Number of observations } \\ \text { Total }\end{array} \sigma^{-}=\right.$Standard Deviation
    1 Total on and Total off (front and back)
    $2 \frac{\text { Cumulative Dwell time }}{\text { Cumulative Passengers }}=\frac{\text { Average Dwell Time }}{\text { Average Number of Passengers }}$ System Average" or Ratio of Averages

    3 Average Ratio of $\quad$ Average Dwell Time Per Bus $\quad$ Passengers Boarding/Alighting
    Dwell Time Per Passenger $=$

[^7]:    1 Buses per minute combined for both 5 th and 6 th Avenues
    $\sigma=$ Standard Deviation

