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Inconvenient Truth About Boise Public Transportation

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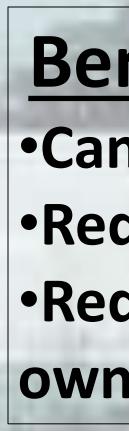
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An Inconvenient Truth about Boise Public Transportation

Background

The Boise-Nampa metropolitan area is growing rapidly, and its transportation system must expand to account for this growth. However, in order for a public transportation system to be effective, citizens must have both the ability and the incentive to make use of it. This study will look at our current system and make recommendations for improvements where necessary.



Costs of private transportation Average ownership costs range from 47.6 to 73.9 cents per mile. Average operation and maintenance costs range between 14.1 and 18.8 cents per mile.

Attributes the public finds most

problematic about the current system

•Bus frequency can be as long as an hour. Time commitment—it takes longer to get to your destination than driving.

 During the weekdays, the bus service ends around **7pm**.

•Limited Caldwell Express—it runs each way just once a day.

•On the weekends, there is no service in Nampa/Caldwell and no inter-county service. •Bus service in Boise on Saturday is about half of what it is on a weekday.

•There is no Sunday service in Boise.

Source: Mark Carnopis; Community Relations Manager, Valley Regional Transit

Figure 1: Favorability toward alternative modes of transportation

Sources

•http://www.google.com/imghp

•http://www.piercetransit.org/rideshare/costs.htm

•http://www.deq.idaho.gov/air-quality/air-pollution/vehicle-emissions.aspx •www.lexisnexis.com

Mark Carnopis; Community Relations Manager, Valley Regional Transit

Benefits of public transportation Can reduce traffic congestion

- Reduces vehicle emissions
- Reduces consumer costs for vehicle
- ownership and operations.

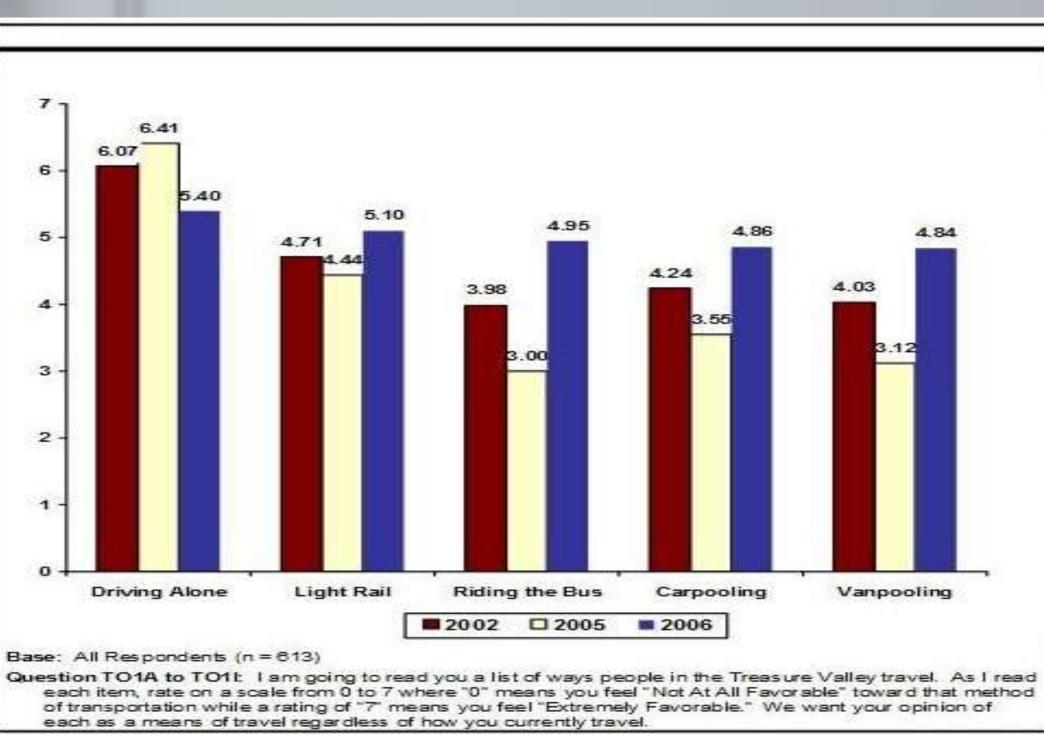
Year

2010 2011

2012

Results

Based on studies done by ValleyRide and the state of Idaho, we have determined that the current system is insufficient for the needs of the region. The current system will have to be expanded to allow it to compete with other modes of transportation.



As reported by ValleyRide, the above results indicate a more favorable attitude toward other modes of transportation following the growth and increased congestion in the region (ValleyRide).

Source of graph: http://www.valleyregionaltransit.org/Portals/0/Surveys/VRT_Final_Survey_Report.pdf

•www.itd.idaho.gov •www.fta.dot.gov

Benjamin Case, Kellen Hill, Lexy Leahy, Morgan Porter, Jesse Sonoda; Faculty Advisor: Samia Islam, Ph.D. Prepared for ECON 322 Urban Economics for the 10th Annual Undergraduate Research & Scholarship Conference, Boise State University, April 15, 2013

Sources of Funding

•State/Local – Funding derived through gasoline and fuel taxes, vehicle/truck registrations, license plates, driver licenses and fines •2005 figure shows 4.2 million

	Federal Funding	% of Federal Funding
)	\$24,804,803	.18%
L	\$23,778,030	.21%
2	\$24,045,393	.21%

•http://www.valleyregionaltransit.org/Portals/0/Surveys/VRT_Final_Survey_Report.pdf

Based on studies conducted by ValleyRide and the state of Idaho, we have determined Boise would benefit from additional bus routes including routes to popular business places such as HP and Micron. Furthermore, Boise would benefit from an increased number of buses on routes as well as longer bus hours and weekend services.

These changes would have to be accompanied by a significant public relations campaign to persuade the general public to reconsider public transit as a viable transportation option. This campaign could include:

•Dissuade vehicle use by increasing fees associated with parking and registration. Increase fines for parking violations. •Offer unique services during special events. •A Free Ride Day to increase awareness of public transit options in the general population.

Currently, Idaho receives \$24 million from the federal government to fund public transportation (US Dept. of Transportation). We could fund the expanded bus system by combing this money with new forms of revenues generated by increasing taxes on vehicle-related amenities as well as money generated from the increased parking fees.

Conclusion

