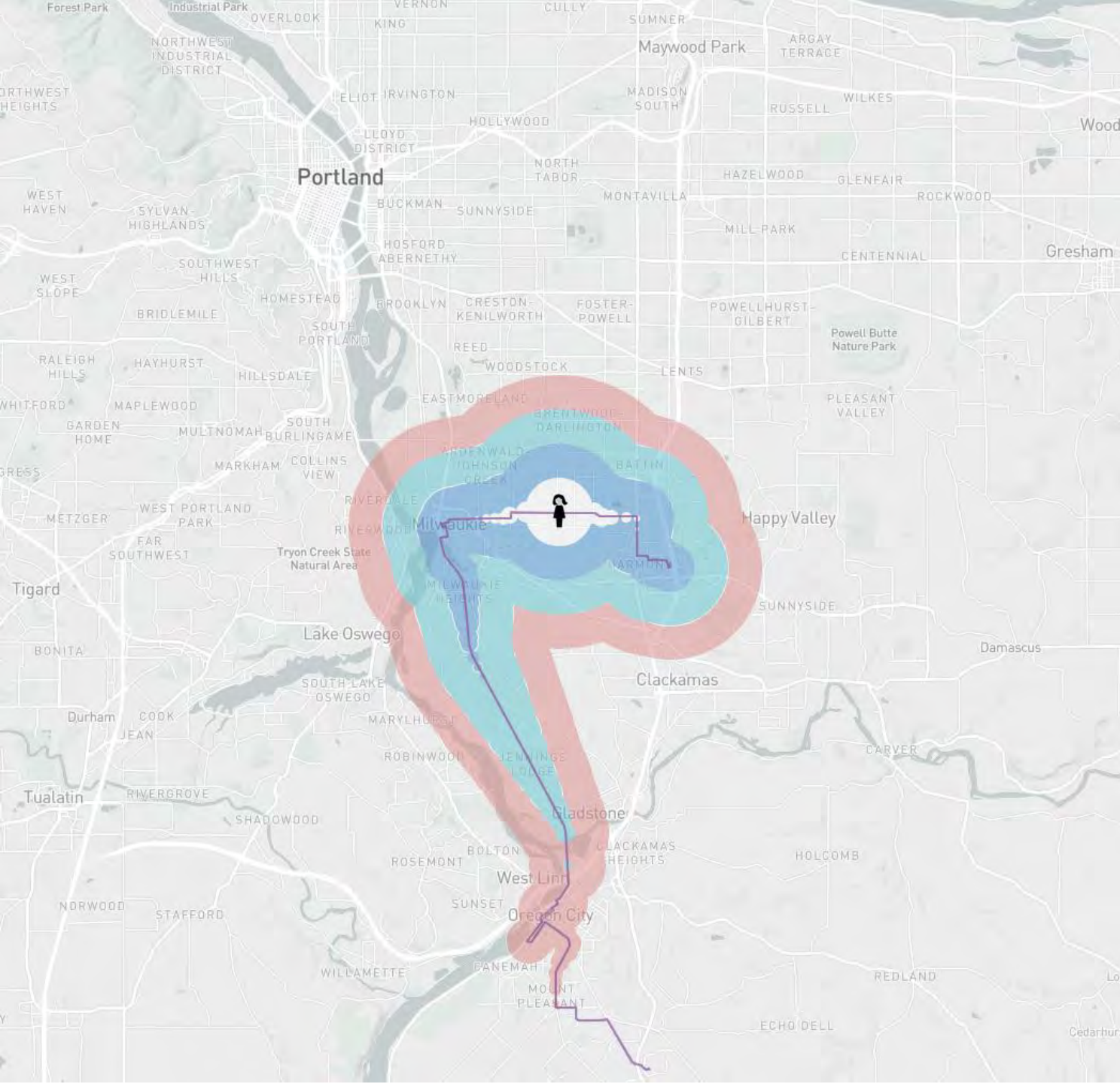


Michelle Poyourow

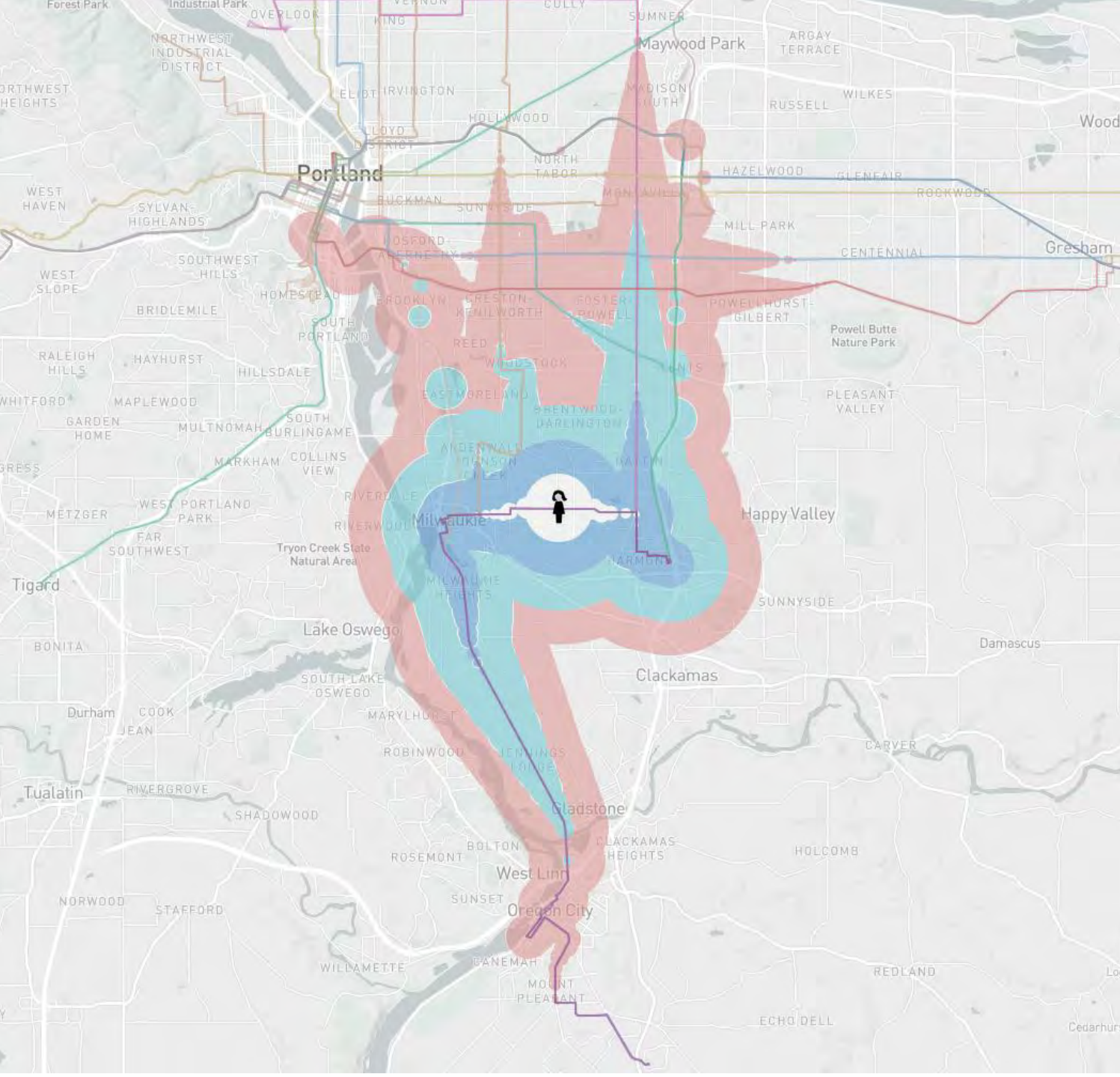
What causes transit ridership?

First and Foremost: Access

“Where can I go, in a reasonable amount of time?”

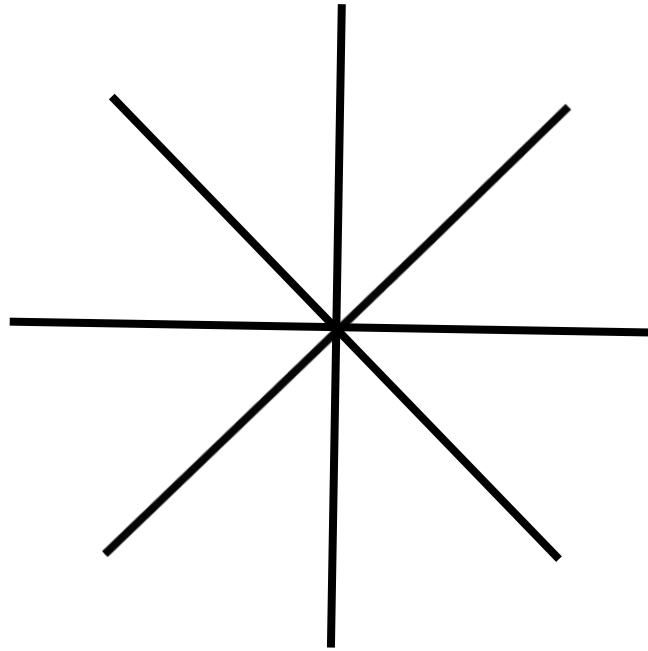


Credit: Remix

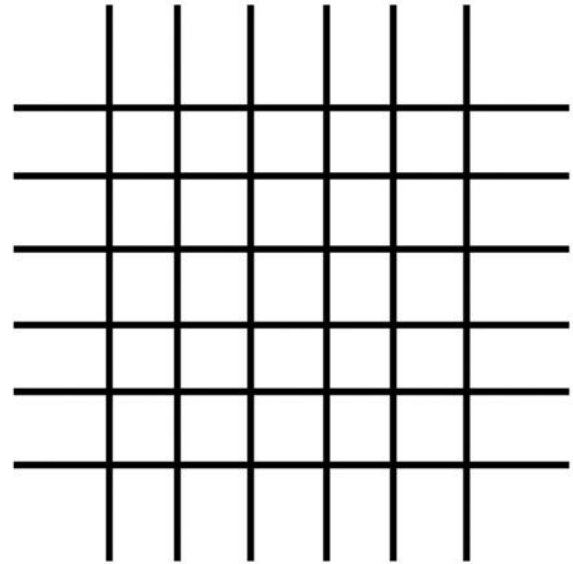
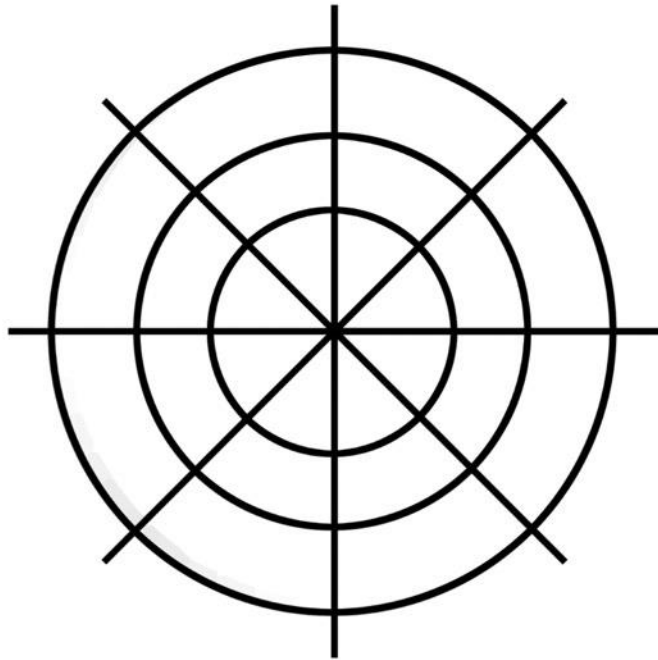


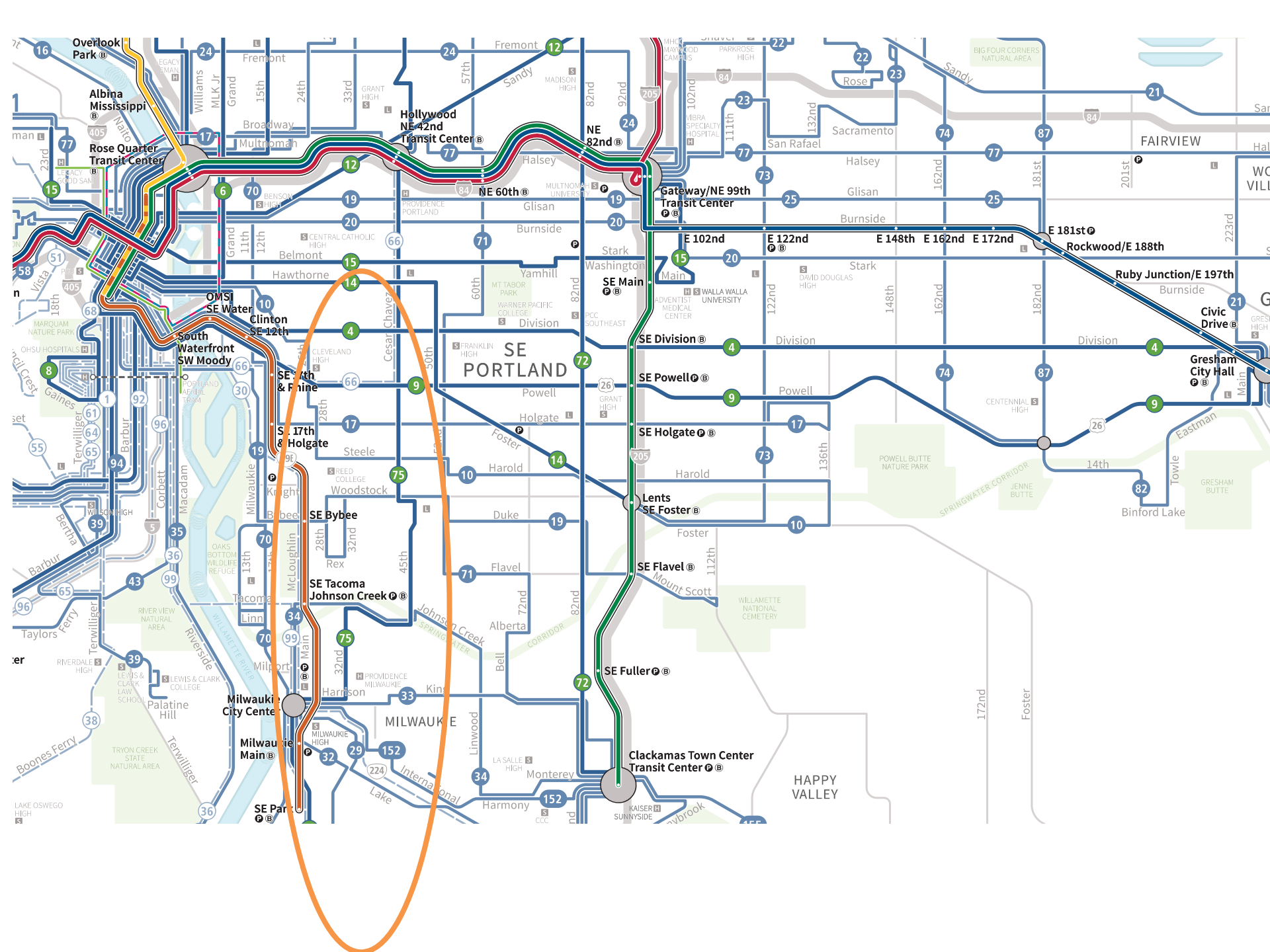
Credit: Remix

Access arises from a *connected* network

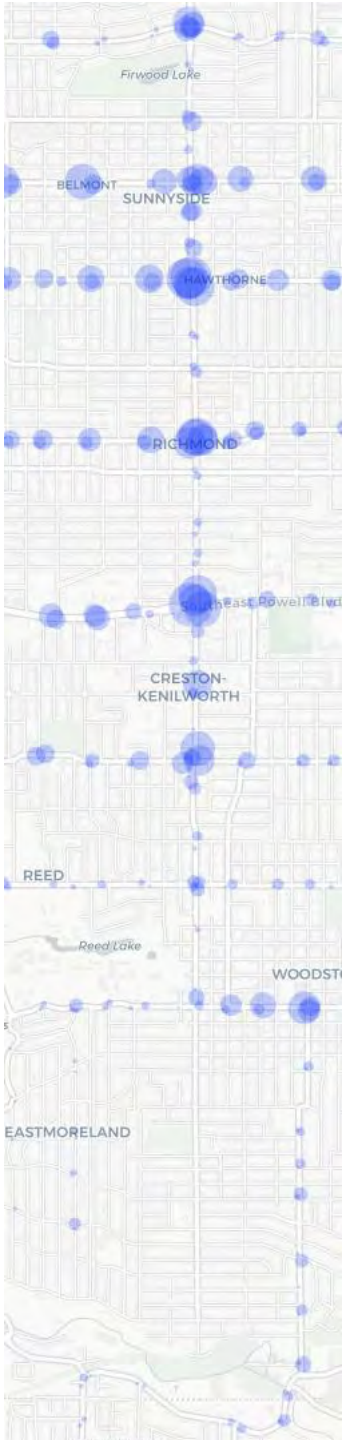


Other shapes become possible
once you have *frequent* lines.





To Columbia Blvd.



Hawthorne/Foster (Line 14)

Division (Line 4)

Powell (Line 9)



To Milwaukie

The Ridership-Coverage Tradeoff

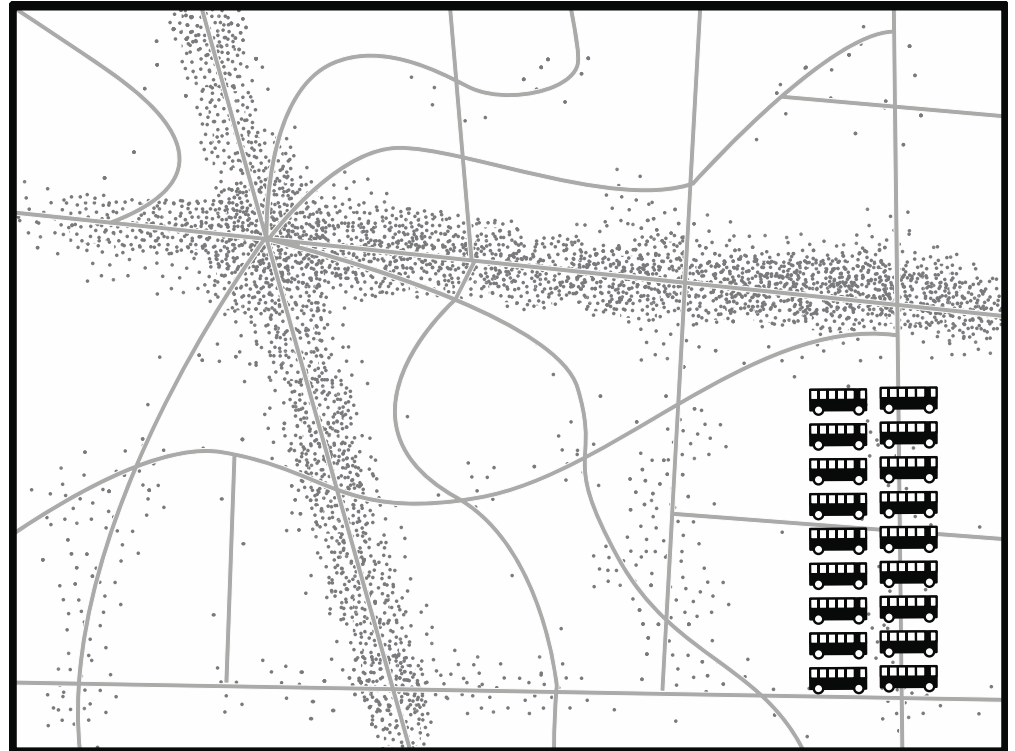
But is ridership what you want?

How should a transit agency allocate its resources?

Fictional Urban Area

Dots = residents and jobs

You have 18 buses

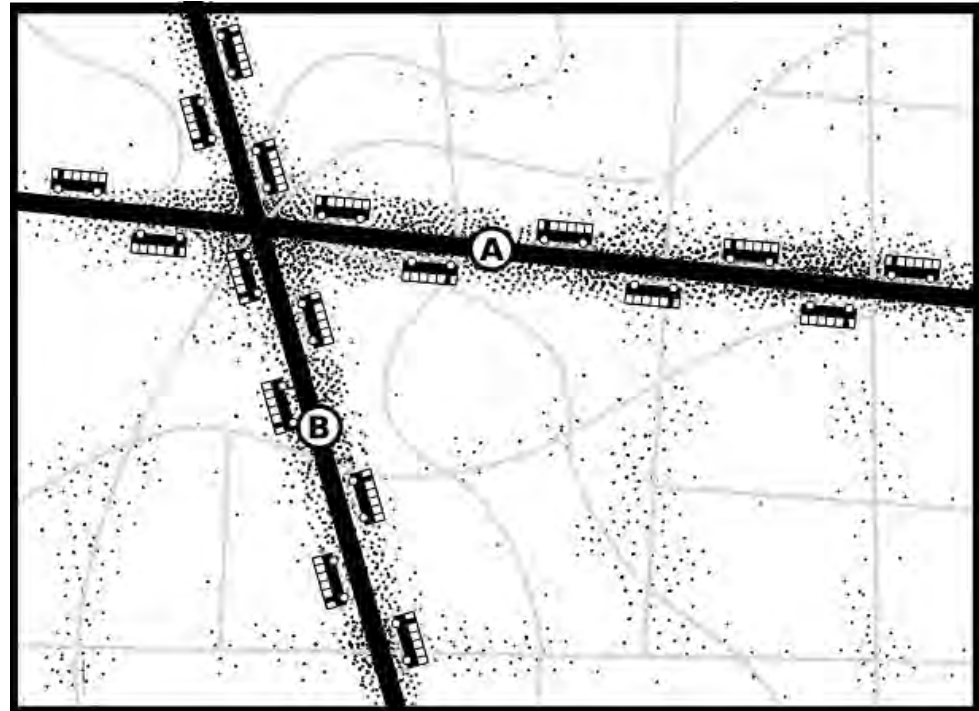


Ridership Goal “Maximum Ridership”

Think like a business, *choosing which markets you will enter.*

The straight lines offer density, walkability, and an efficient transit path, so you focus service there.

Because all 18 buses are focused on few lines, they are frequent.



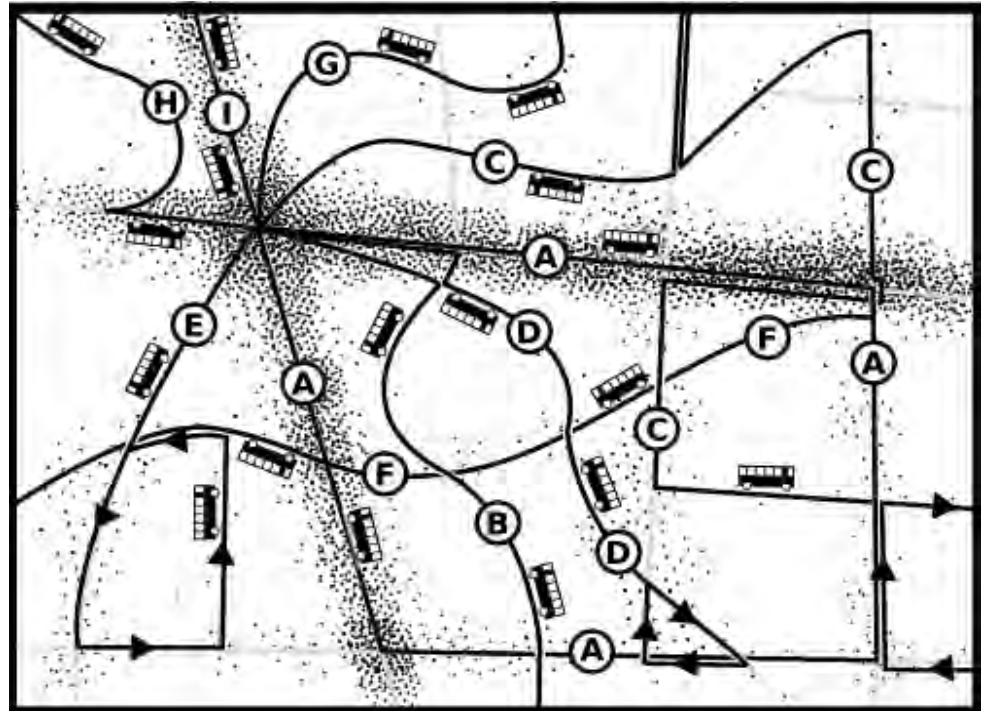
Performance Measure: *Productivity*

Ridership relative to cost

Coverage Goal “Some service for everyone”

Think like a government service. Try to serve everyone, *even those in expensive-to-serve places*.

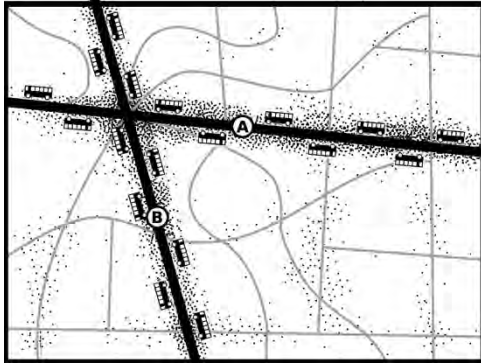
The result is more routes covering everyone, but less frequency, more complexity, and lower ridership.



Performance Measure: *Coverage*

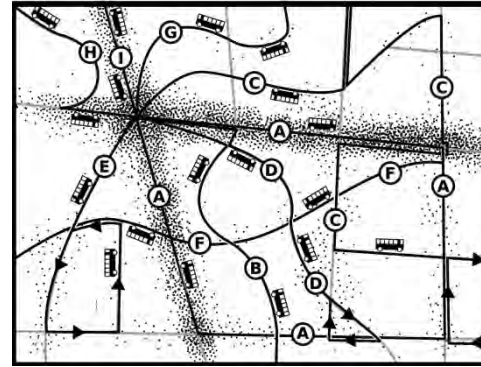
% of population and jobs near some service

Both goals are important,
... but they lead opposite directions!



Ridership Goal

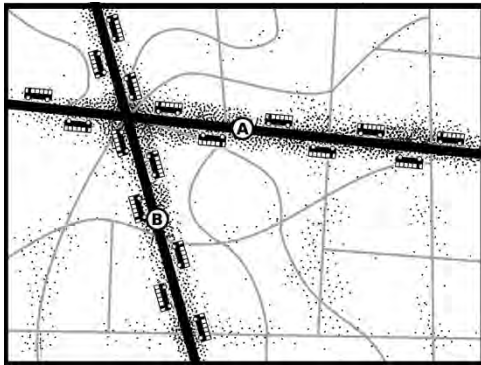
- *“Think like a business.”*
- Low subsidy, high farebox return.
- Support dense and walkable development.
- Maximum VMT reduction.
- Protect economy from congestion.



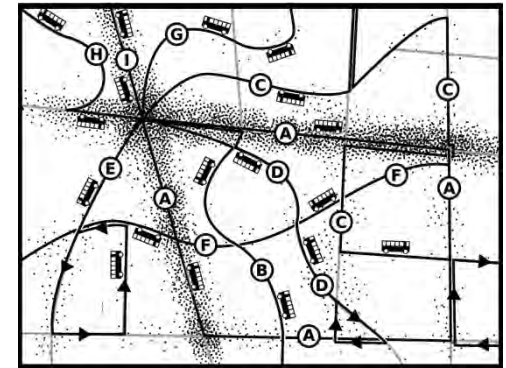
Coverage Goal

- *“Access for all”*
- Support suburban low-density development.
- Lifeline access for everyone, no matter where they live.
- Service to every city or electoral district.

So it helps to choose a point on the spectrum ...



Ridership Goal



Coverage Goal

