

Agenda

- Welcome and (Re)Introductions
 - Study Goals
 - Approach

- Update on Comprehensive Service Analysis (CSA)
 - Work Completed and Key Findings to Date
 - Route Evaluations
 - Design Your Transit System Survey
- Update on CTfastrak Implementation









CTfastrak Implementation











CSA Study Goals

Identify strengths and weaknesses of existing system

- Review current and near term travel patterns
- Assess system efficiency
- Identify unmet transit needs

Recommend service improvements

- Integrate with new system investments
- Better serve existing riders
- Attract new choice riders









CSA Study Approach

Three Main Focus Areas of Analysis:

- 1. What does the market say?
 - Population and Employment density
 - Population characteristics
 - Land-use characteristics
 - Regional travel patterns
- 2. What do the numbers say?
 - Ridership
 - Productivity
 - On-time Performance
- 3. What do the people say?
 - Riders
 - Non-riders
 - Staff
 - Stakeholders









Work to Date

- Existing Conditions and Service Overview
- Stakeholder Input











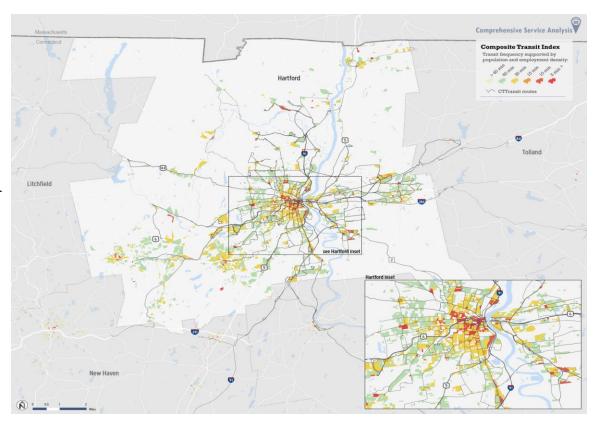






Key Findings:

Overall, CTtransit
 services in the
 Capitol Region
 appear to be well
 matched to local
 demand, at least in
 terms of service
 coverage.





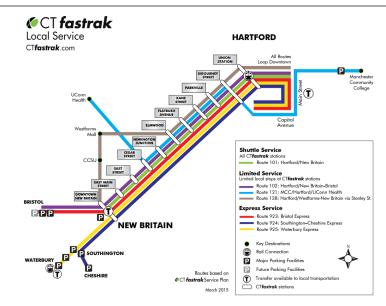


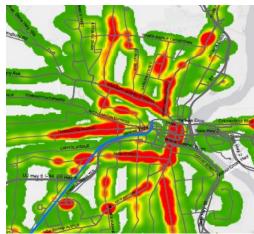




Key Findings:

- Travel patterns are being shaped by regional transit initiatives.
- Strong regional transit corridors are emerging.
- Opportunities for improvement:
 - Local service
 - Reverse-commute and non-radial connections
 - Low-density environments







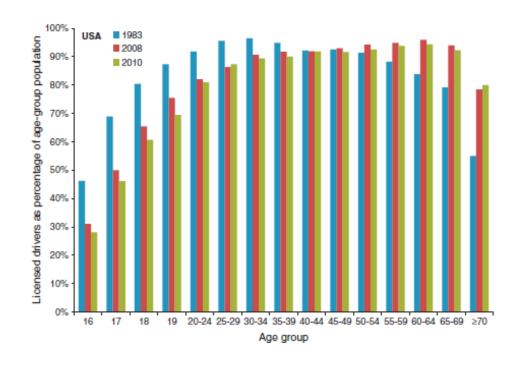






Key Findings:

- Demographic and generational shifts point toward growing demand for transitoriented lifestyles.
- Development market is responding to these trends, and CT*transit* must too.





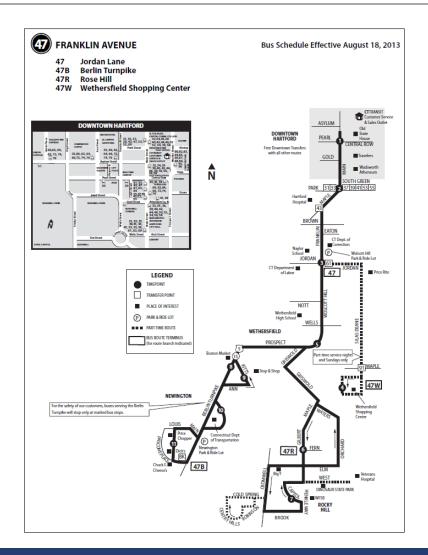






Key Findings:

- Service design and the user experience are key to attracting and retaining riders.
- CTtransit routes were re-numbered in 2009 to make service easier to understand, but more can be done to simplify service.











Stakeholder Input

14 Stakeholder Interviews:

- Connecticut Bureau of Rehabilitative Services
- Way to Go Connecticut
- Connecticut Public Transportation Commission (CPTC)
- Hartford Business Improvement District
- Metro Hartford Alliance
- Connecticut Coalition for Environmental Justice
- The Kennedy Center
- Partnerships for Strong Communities
- Connecticut Association for Community Transportation (CATC)
- Connecticut Airport
 Authority/Bradley International
 Airport
- Capital Workforce Partners
- Transit for Connecticut Coalition
- Department of Economic and Community Development
- Connecticut Housing Coalition

5 Focus Groups:

- CTtransit Drivers / Front Line Staff
- Students/Faculty Manchester
 Community College
- Spanish Speakers
- Hartford Young Professionals & Entrepreneurs (HYPE)
- Major Employers









Stakeholder Input

Key Themes:

- Job Access
 - Access to jobs is essential, but not everyone works 9:00-5:00.
 - Demand has shifted away from the historic radial transit network.

Service Attributes

- Need for more service, especially increased frequency.
- Maintain on-time performance.

Regional Connections

- Capitalize on regional investments in transit infrastructure.
- Improved airport service.

Customer information

 Provide better customer information via mobile apps, real-time data, etc.



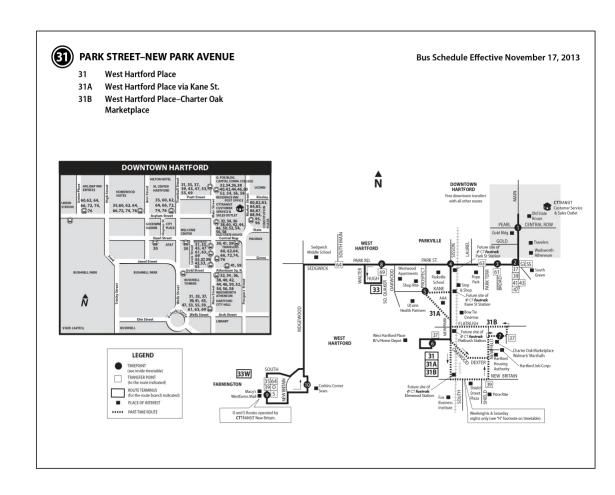






Key Elements:

 Alignments and Service Patterns





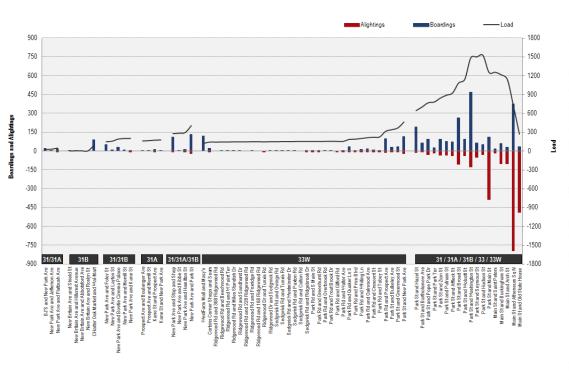


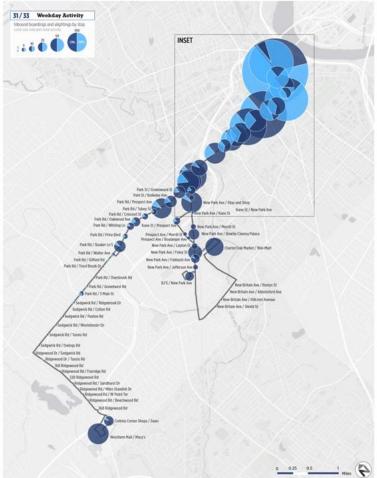




Key Elements:

Ridership by Stop







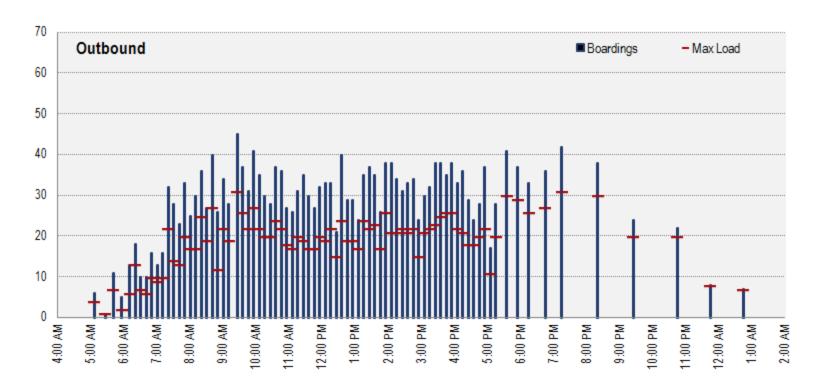






Key Elements:

Ridership by Trip and Maximum Loads







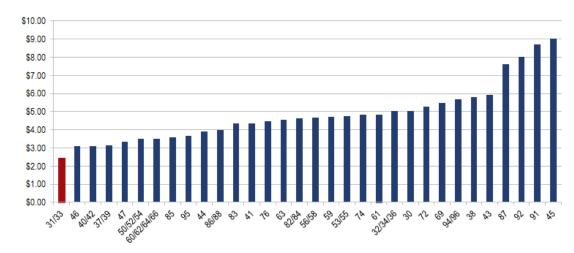




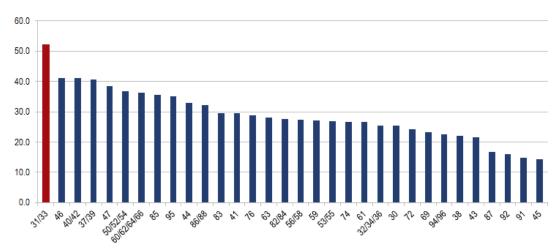
Key Elements:

Productivity

WEEKDAY OPERATING COST PER PASSENGER



WEEKDAY PASSENGERS PER REVENUE HOUR











Key Elements:

ServiceImprovementOptions



Service Improvement Options

Despite being one of CTtransit's strongest routes, there are a number of potential service improvements that could strengthen Route 31/33:

- Create a transit corridor on Park Street. Park Street is one of Hartford's most important transit corridors, because it is both a densely developed corridor and serves transit dependent neighborhoods. The corridor is narrow slowing down the buses and haking service unreliable. CTtransit has mitigated some of the unreliability of service, in the providing more service frequency. Vehicle speeds, however, are still slow. Given the high that with providing more service improvements. Roadway improvements may include untiting parking to one side of the street, dedicating travel to transit vehicles only, installing quely in the parking to one side of the street, dedicating travel to transit vehicles only, installing quely in the parking to one side of the street, dedicating travel to transit vehicles only, installing quely in the parking to one side of the street, dedicating travel to transit vehicles only, installing quely in the street in the service improvements included level boarding platforms and/orproperties. Potential service improvements included level boarding platforms and/orproperties and board. The duce dwell times. Cttransit may also consider consolidating stops to reduce the plansit of the street.
- Eliminate Route 31A variant. Ridership on the Route 31A variant is fairly low and the deviation is not especially far from primary alignment. Both of these factors make the variant a candidate for elimination. Finding a Route of Awould simplify the route overall, making it easier to use. Eliminating the one consistent routing of the route overall.
- Operate all Route 31's et al. service as a consistent alignment terminating at CTfastrak station. This alignment would erre the majority of the riders and simplify the route so it is easier to understand and use the route's on-time performine.
- Operate all Route 31 service to CTfastrak Charter Oak Marketplace. If Route 31 can be
 operated with a consistent alignment, another option is to terminate the service at Charter Oak
 Marketplace. Ridership at this location is high and continuing on fron Flatoush Station could
 also help with local circulation around the Flatbush station. It would no make the route easier to
 understand and use and potentially improve the route's on-time performance.
- Operate all Route 33 trips to South Quaker Lane. South of South cerlane, ridership is low. In addition, while riders use Route 33W to get to the Vesti mas Mall, mere are other routes that also travel to the mall, including the new CTfastrak e128. Terminating Route 33 at South Quaker Lane would help make the route more produce and concentrate service on the highest ridership segments of the route.
- Use Route 33 to travel between Westfarm. Matrice Station (without traveling into downtown). Ridership on the unique segment of Route 33 is generally low, with the exception of riders traveling to the unique segment of Route 33 between Westfarms Mall and Park Street Station will be replaced by an increase in service frequency fortunes. Any reduction in service area. Any reduction in service on Rough. and Park Streets, however, would need to be replaced by an increase in service on Rough.
- Operate high-frequency service (10-15 unterly) in both Route 31 and Route 33 is available until approximately 6:00 on weekdays and Sature. S. However, ridership figures show that ridership demand begins to subside after 7:00 PM. Thus, maintaining higher service frequency until approximately 8:00 PM should be considered. This would also be more consistent with the level of service provided along CTfastrak.









Design Your Transit System Tool

Meant to gauge preferences and illustrate trade-offs











Next Steps

- Route Evaluation Reviews
 - May June
- Design Your Own Transit System
 - May June
- Public Meetings
 - Late June / Early July (pending committee input)
- Next AC Meeting
 - Late June / Early July (pending committee input)







