



BENCHMARKING GROUP OF
NORTH AMERICAN LIGHT RAIL SYSTEMS

The State of Light Rail Transit in America

2018 APTA Rail Conference Presentation

June 2018

Presentation Agenda

- **Who are we :**
 - Imperial College/Railway & Transport Strategy Centre
 - GOAL, the Benchmarking Group of North American Light Rail Systems
- **An Overview of the Characteristics of Light Rail in North America**
- **Impacts of Characteristics on Operational Performance**



Imperial College
London

Introduction to the Railway and Transport Strategy Centre



International Benchmarking: Eight Public Transit Groups – Benefits Drive Continued Participation

Imperial College London

Railway and Transport Strategy Centre



Community of Metros

CoMET

Founded 1994

18 Members,
including New
York, London,
and Hong Kong



Nova
Group of metros

Founded 1998

20 Members,
including Rio,
Toronto, and
Barcelona



Founded 2004

15 Members,
including Dublin,
Montreal, Paris,
and Singapore



Founded 2010

14 Members,
including
Munich, Tokyo,
and Sydney



Founded 2011

22 Members,
including Austin,
Cleveland, and
Rhode Island



Founded 2016

**11
Members**

**International
Mainline Rail**

Founded 2016

6 Members, with
Norway, Belgium,
Netherlands, and
Australia

**Railway
Infrastructure**

Founded 2016

4 members,
initially in
Australia

Benchmarking is the Search for Best Practices That Lead to Superior Performance

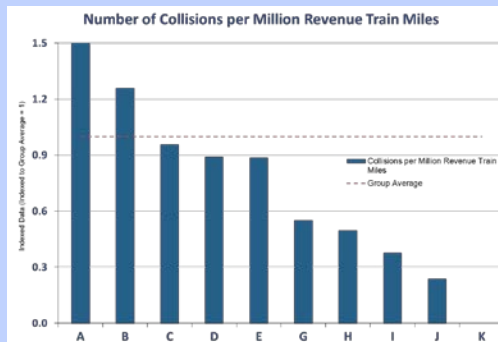
Benchmarking Is:

A systematic process of **continuously** measuring, comparing and **understanding** performance and **changes** in performance

Of a **diversity** of key business processes

Against **comparable peers**

To help the participants **improve their performance**



(Adapted from the definition by Lema and Price)

Benchmarking Provides:

■ Perspective through Data:

- How do we **compare** to our peers?
- What are our **strengths**?
- What are our **weaknesses**?
- Quantitative Backing for “rules of thumb”

■ Best Practices through Discussion:

- What are others doing to **improve**?
- What **works**/what doesn't?
- How to **implement best practices**.

“Rarely is there a challenge that someone else hasn't faced...”

GOAL Key Performance Indicator System

Growth & Learning

- G1 Passenger Boardings, Car Miles & Hours (5-yr % change)
- G2 Passengers per Revenue Mile & Hour (car & train)
- G3 Staff Training (by staff category)

Customer

- C1 On-Time Performance (% of departures, 0 <> +5 min)
- C2 Headway Regularity (to come)
- C3 Delay Minutes (passenger & train)
- C4 Passenger Miles per Revenue Capacity Mile (seat & planning)
- C5 Capacity Miles per Route Mile
- C6 Percent of Trips Operated

Internal Processes

- P1 Peak Fleet Availability & Utilization (not used by cause)
- P2 Staff Productivity (train or car miles or hours / labor hr)
- P3 Staff Absenteeism Rate (by staff category)
- P4 Mean Distance Between Technical Failures
- P5 Mean Distance Between Incidents (>5 min delay)
- P6 Lost Vehicle Miles (internal & external causes)
- P7 Percent On-Time Pull-outs (% of departures, later than 4:59)

Financial

- F1 Total Operating Cost per Total Mile & Hour (car/train)
(F2 service operation, F3 maintenance, F4 admin)
- F5 Total Operating Cost per Passenger Boarding & Mile
- F6 Operating Cost Recovery (fare & other commercial revenue per operating cost)
- F7 Revenue per Passenger Boarding & Mile (categories)
- F8 Investment Rate (5yr rolling avg per operating cost)

Safety & Security

- S1 Train Collisions per Train Mile & Hour (preventable, non-preventable)
- S2 Staff Injuries per Staff Work Hours
- S3 Staff Lost Time from Accidents per Staff Work Hours
- S4 Passenger Injuries per Boarding & Pax Mile
- S5 Incidences of Crime per Boarding (including station & on-board)
- S6 Signal Violations
- S7 Derailments (non revenue, revenue)

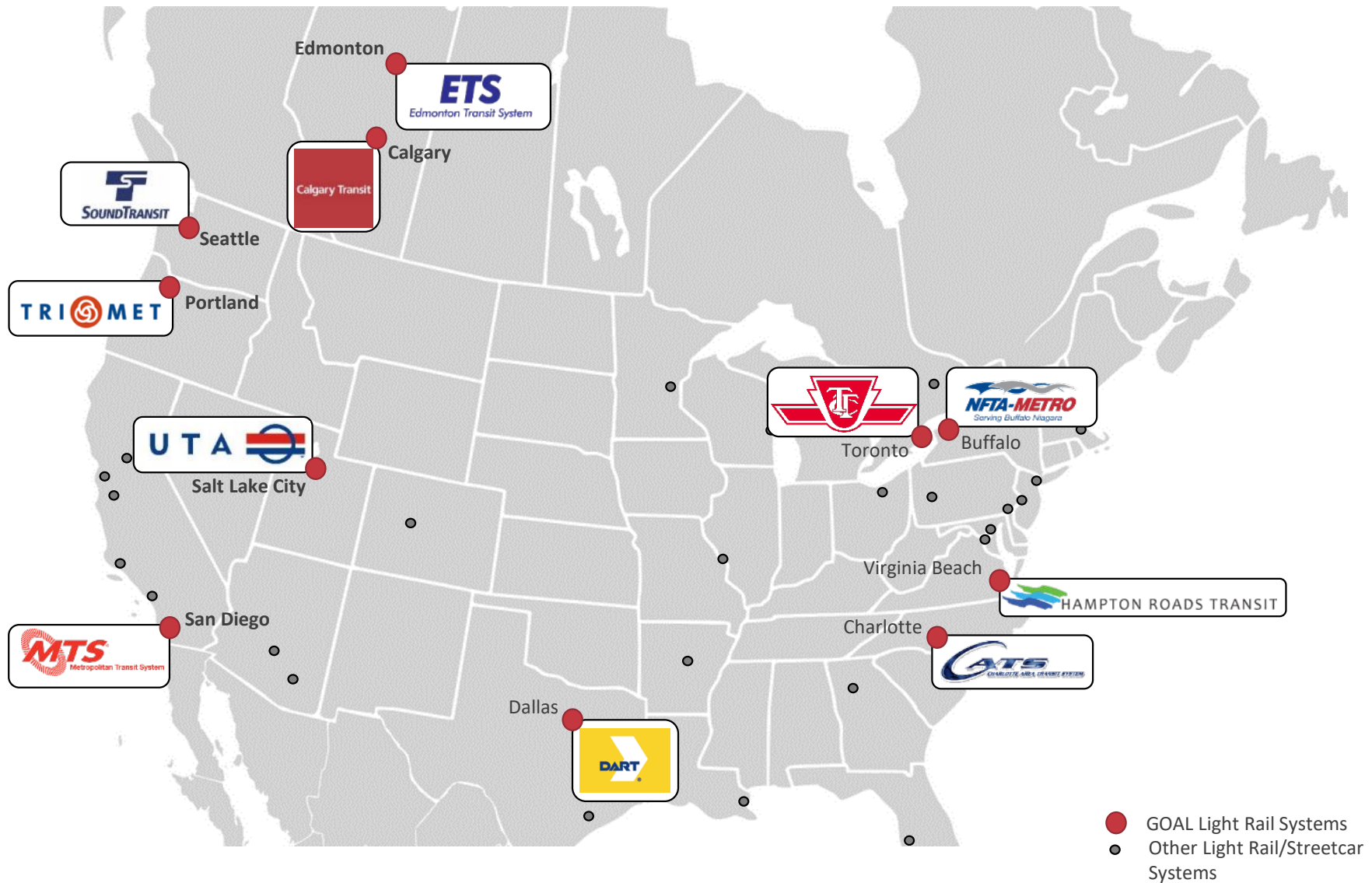
Environmental

- E1 Energy Consumption (Traction and Non-Traction) (per total car mile, pax mile, and capacity mile)
- E2 CO2 Emissions per Total Car Mile & Pax Mile

Introduction to GOAL

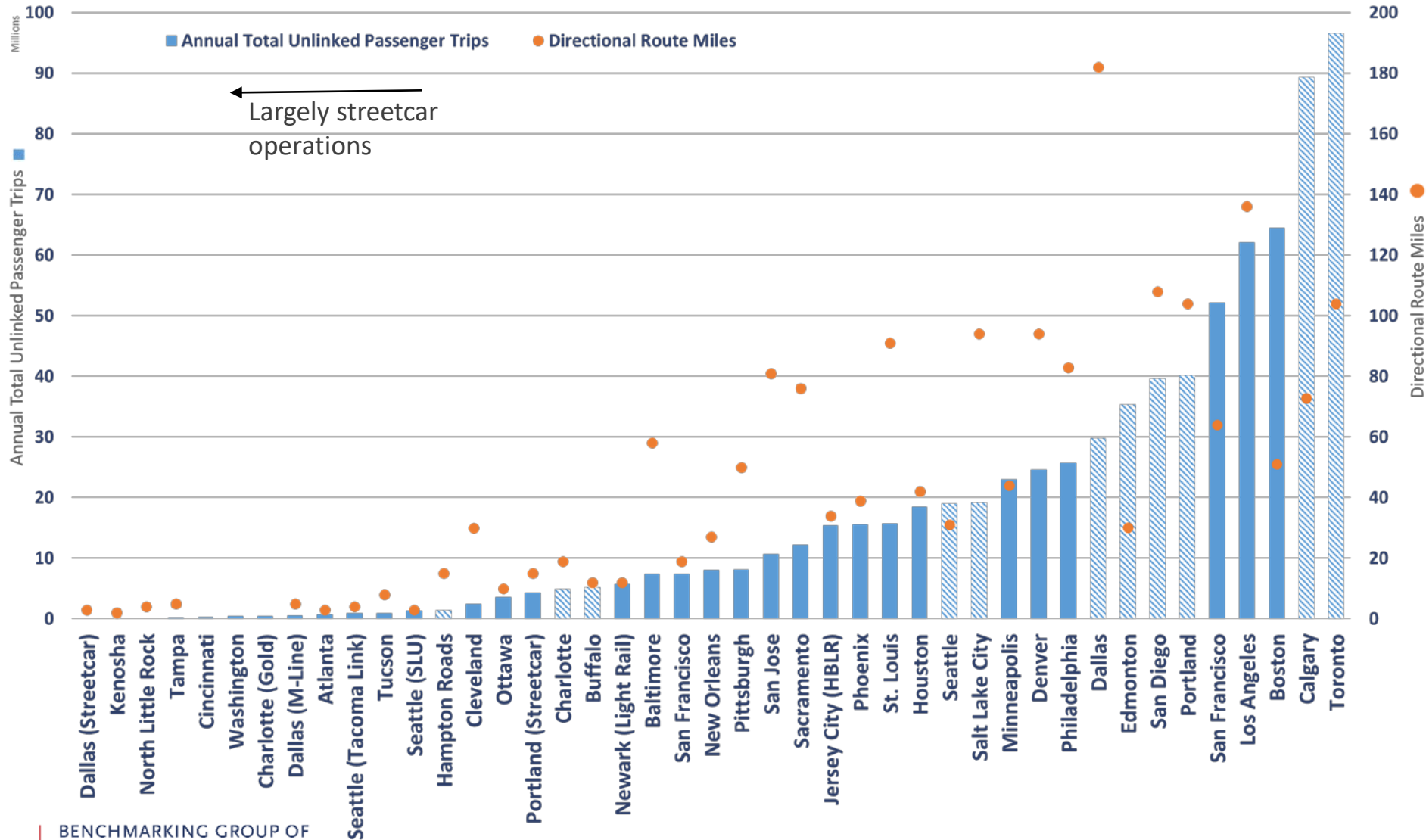


GOAL: 11 Member Light Rail Systems Across North America – A Diverse Mixture of System Ages and Characteristics



GOAL Covers Wide-Range of Light Rail Systems, from Smallest (Hampton Roads) to Largest Toronto

2016 Light Rail and Streetcar Ridership and Directional Route Miles
(GOAL Members Shown with Hashed Bars)



Benchmarking Methodology – Normalization Options Adjust for Different Contexts, Including ‘Extreme’ Data Differences

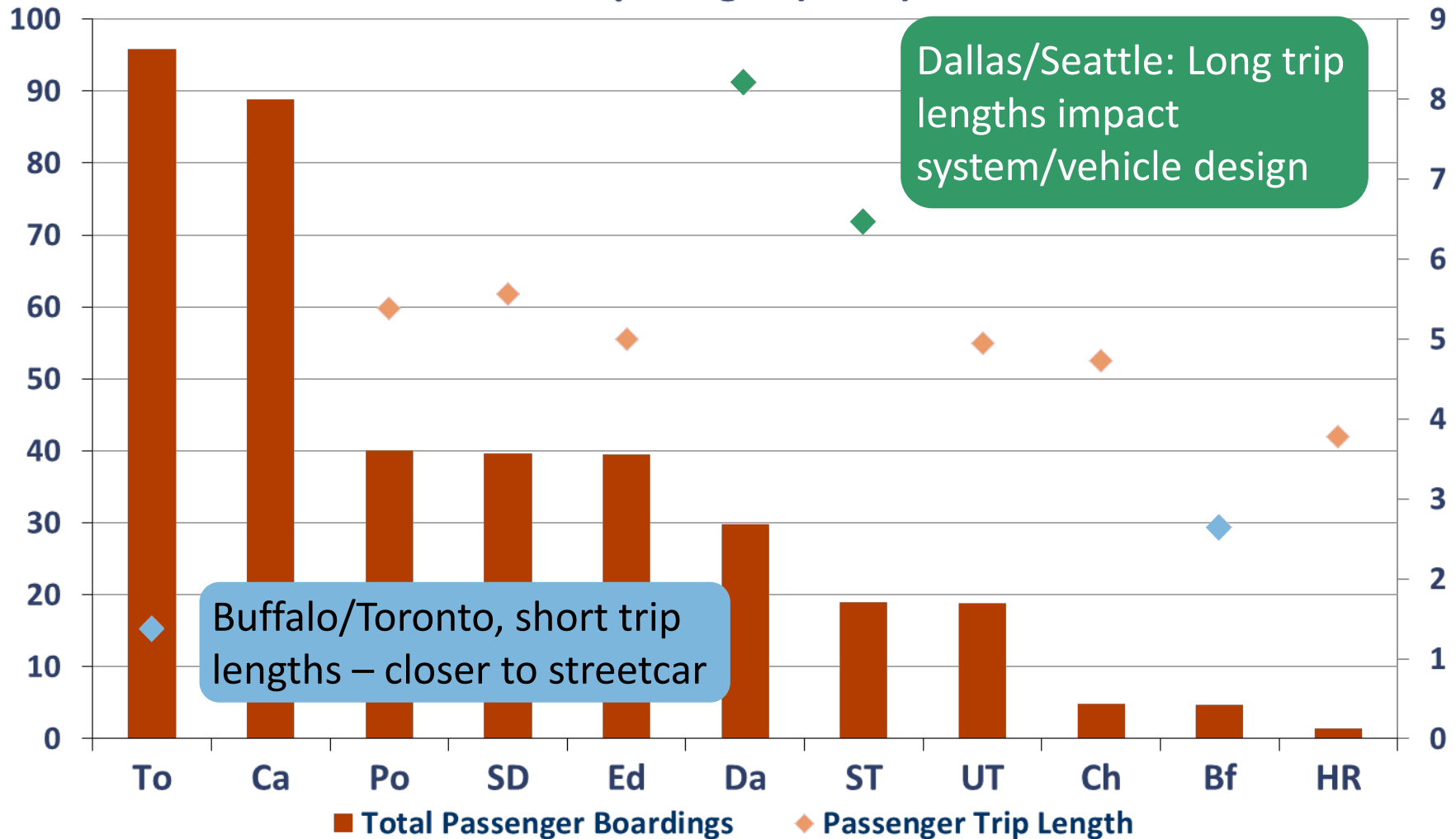
	Min	Max				
Vehicle Weight	40 Tons	70 Tons	Total Ton Miles	Total Vehicle Capacity Miles		
Layover & Deadhead Percentage	11 percent	33 percent	Revenue Vehicle Capacity Miles		Total Vehicle Hours	Revenue Vehicle Hours
Vehicle Planning Capacity	104 People	181 People	Revenue Vehicle Capacity Miles	Revenue Vehicle Miles		
Average Commercial Speed	7.6 MPH	22 MPH	Revenue Vehicle Hours			
Passenger Trip Length	1.5 Miles	8 Miles	Passenger Boardings	Passenger Miles		
Train Length	1 vehicle / 50 Feet	5 vehicles / 400 Feet	Vehicle Miles	Train Miles	Train Hours	Vehicle Hours

Context - Ridership: Wide Range, but Normalization Allows for Direct Comparison of Different Sized Agencies

Boardings
in millions

Annual Passenger Boardings and Trip Length (2016)

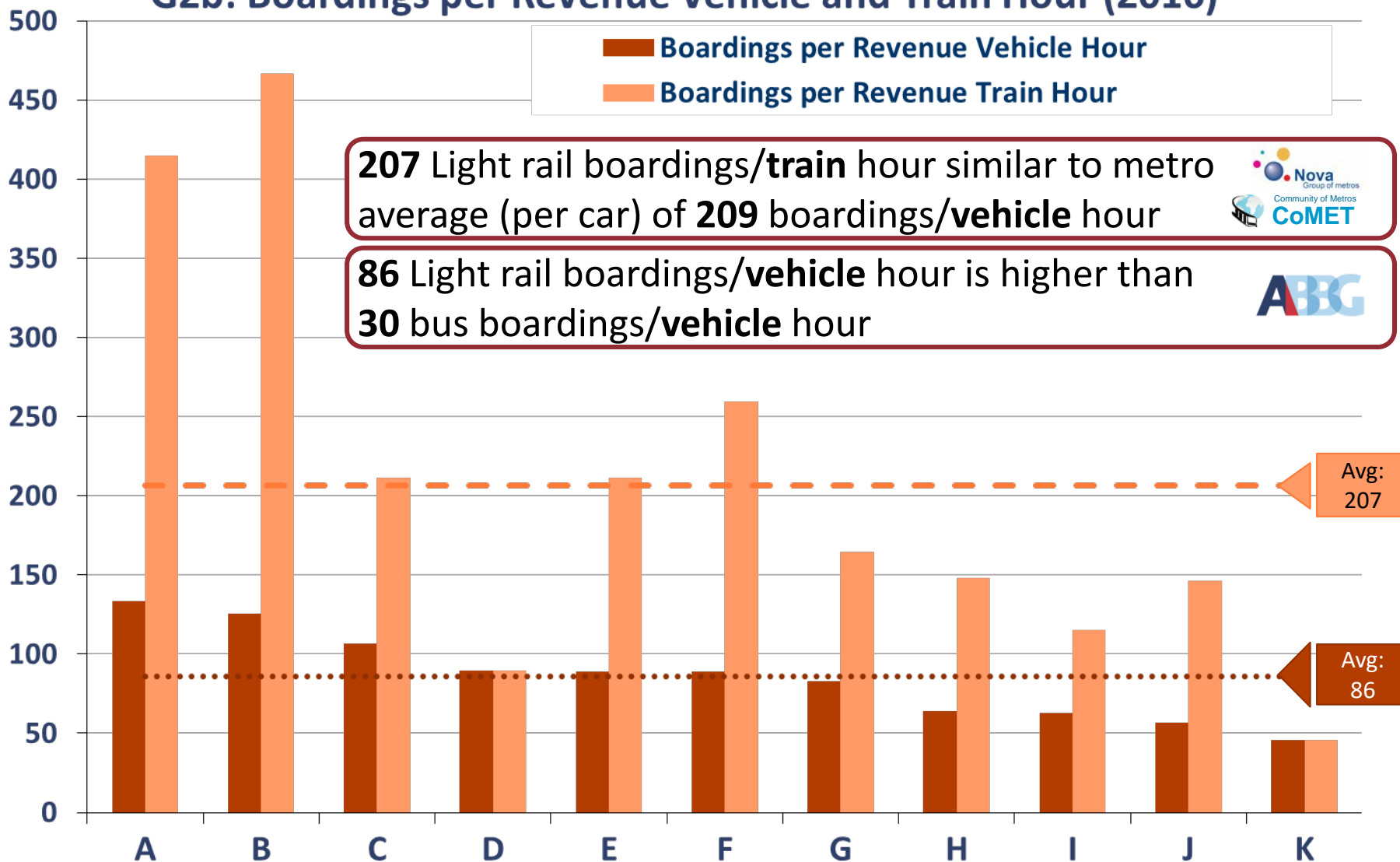
Trip Length
(Miles)



Example KPI – Boardings per Vehicle / Train Hour: Range of Density, with Typical Light Rail Train Equal to a Metro Car

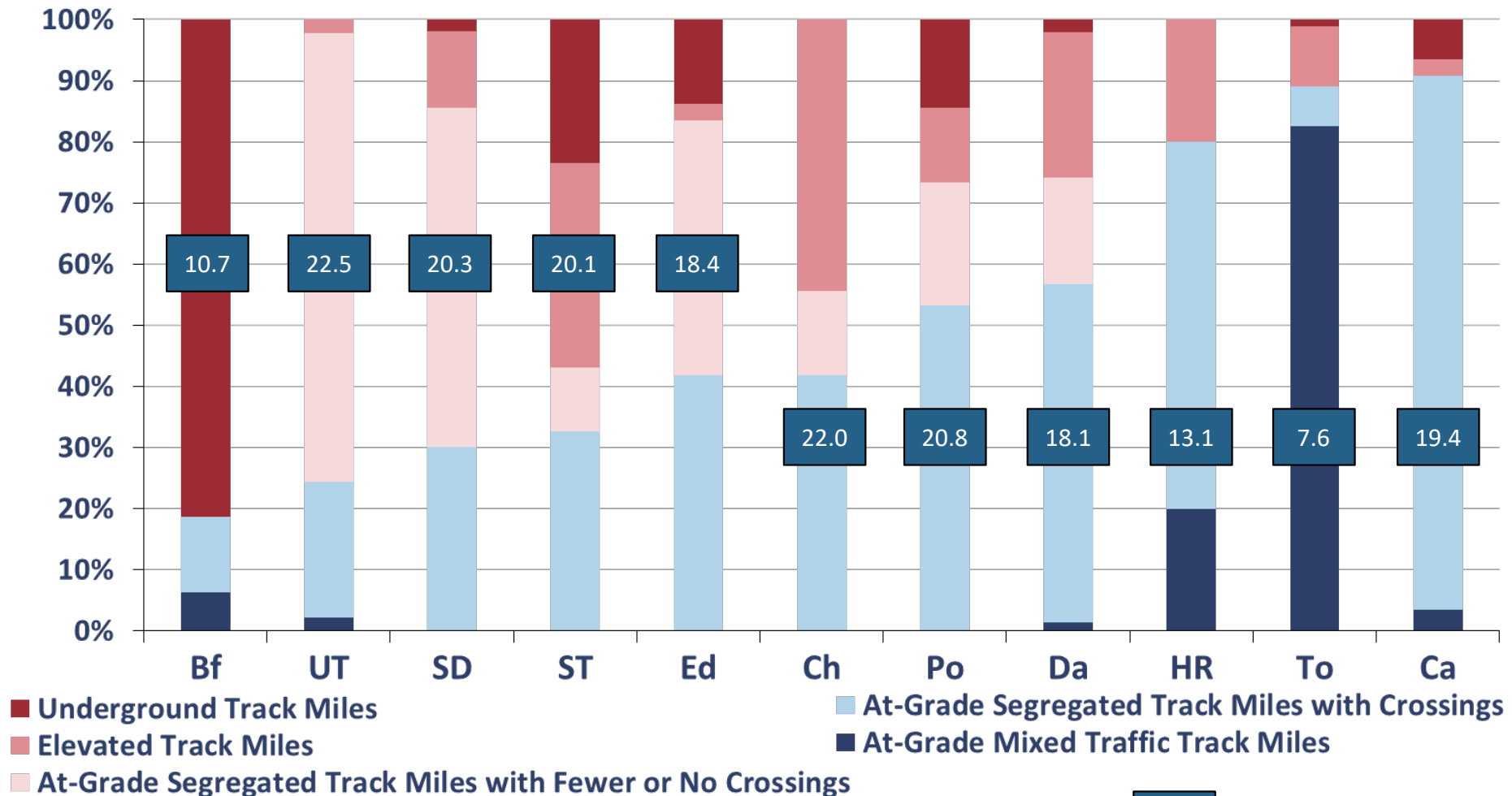
Boardings

G2b: Boardings per Revenue Vehicle and Train Hour (2016)



Context: Network by Type – Broad Comparability Across the Group with Primarily At-Grade Segregated Running

Track Miles by Type (2016)

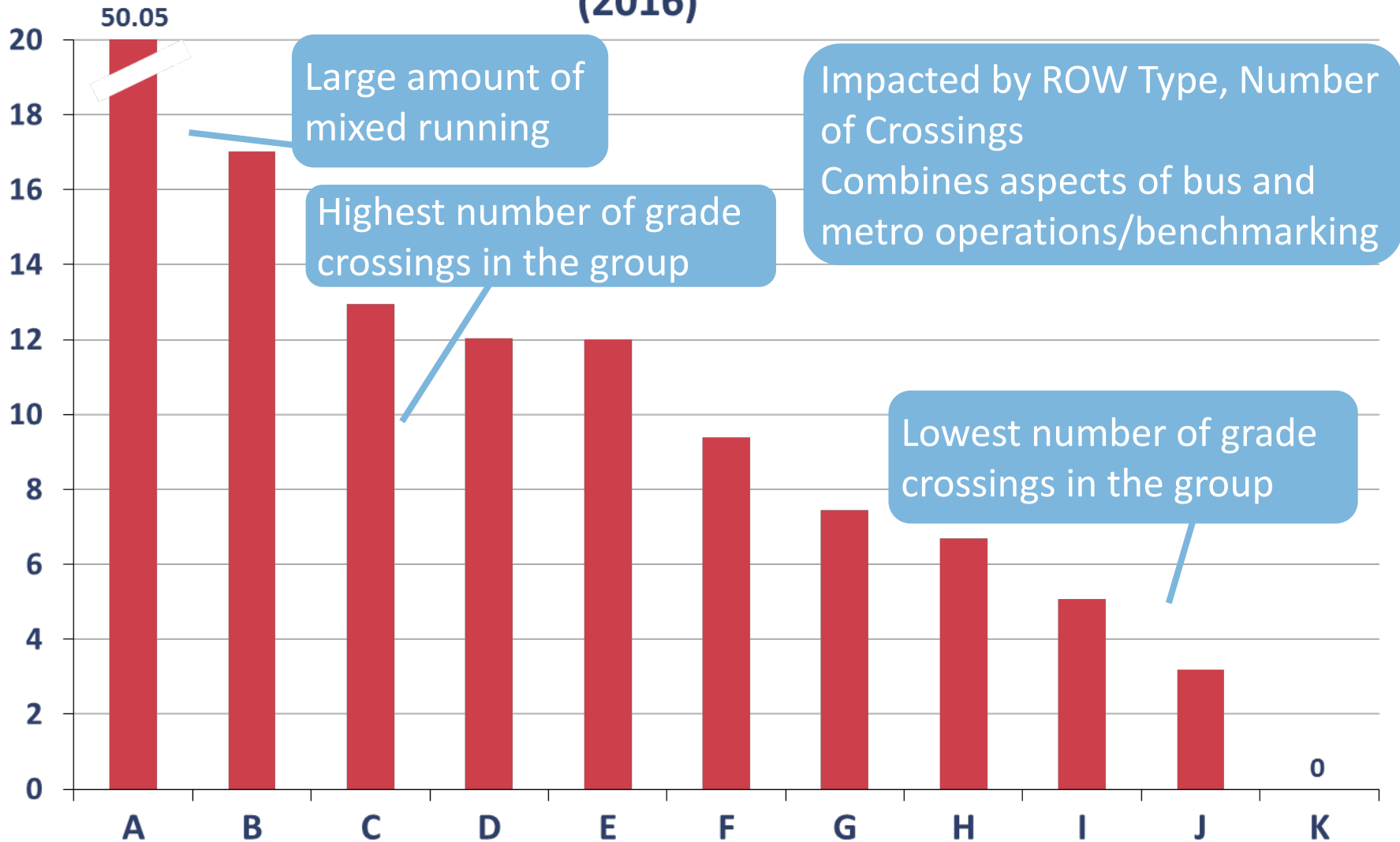


XX.X Average Speed

KPI Example: Collisions per Revenue Train Miles – Impacts Safety, Vehicle Availability, Cost

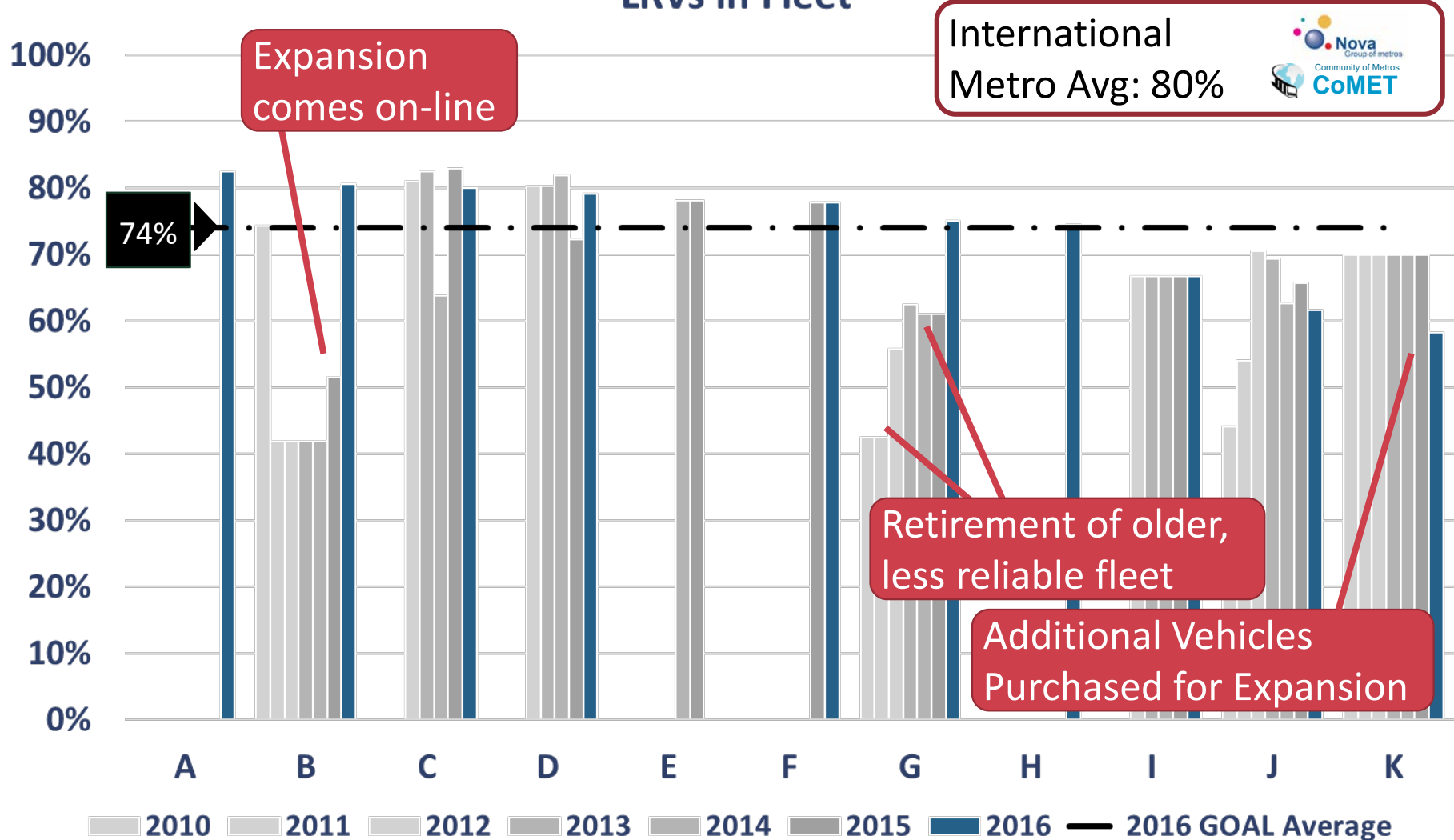
Collisions

Train Collisions per Million Revenue Train Miles (2016)

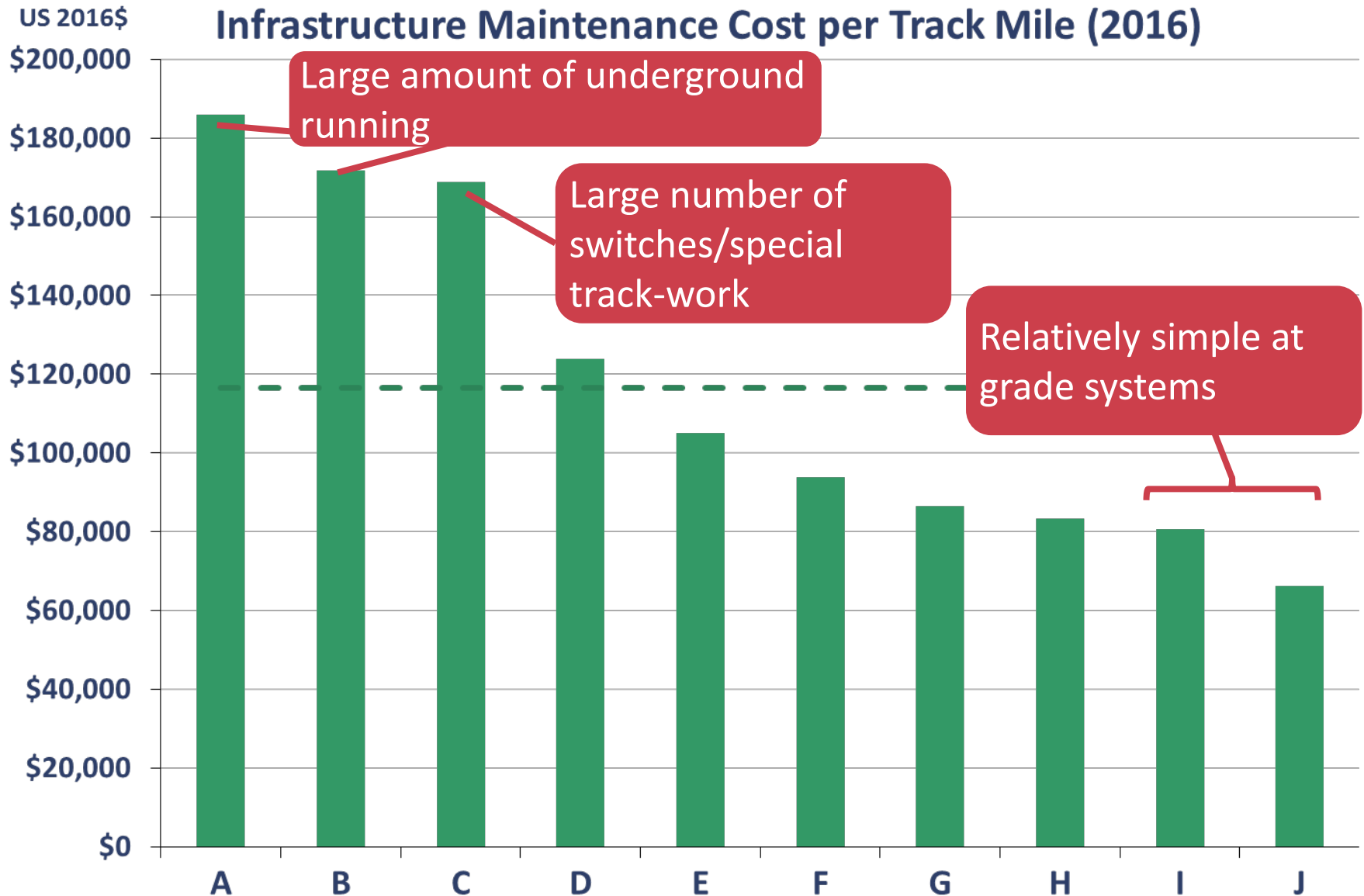


KPI Example: Fleet Required for Peak Service – Reflects Service Levels, Fleet Availability, Age

GOAL Vehicles Required for Peak Service per Total Number of LRVs in Fleet

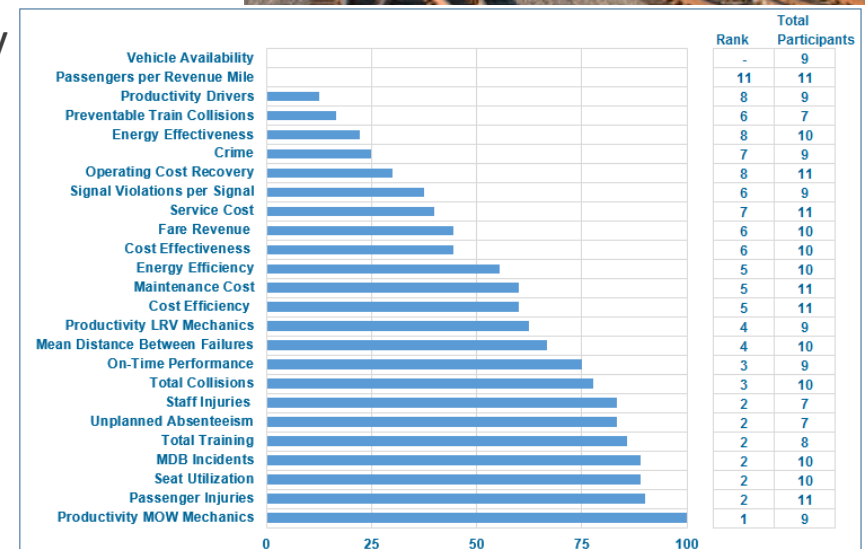
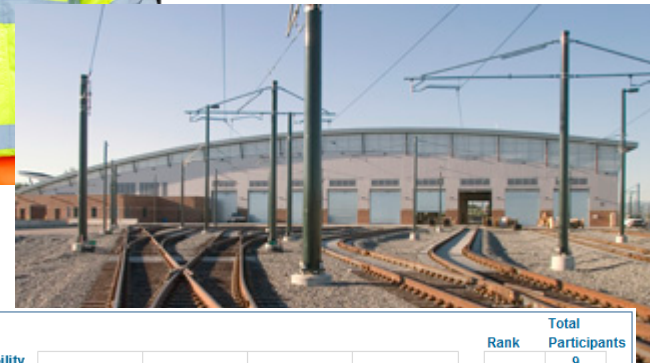


KPI Example: Influence of Infrastructure Complexity on Maintenance Costs



Examples of Benefits Identified Through Benchmarking

- **Member 1: Adjust supervision levels for LRV Operators**
 - Used a small study that looked into supervision levels and practices across the group
- **Member 2: Increase funding/staffing for LRV maintenance**
 - Use KPI data to understand how much comparable members spend on maintenance per vehicle, how many LRV mechanics per vehicle as well as mean-distance between failures
- **Member 3: Identify areas for operational focus**
 - Use dashboards to understand relative performance among members on KPIs and areas of improvement



Thank You! Any Questions?



BENCHMARKING GROUP OF
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