

### DESIGNING PRINTED TRANSIT INFORMATION MATERIALS



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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This guidebook was prepared by the National Center for Transit Research at the Center for Urban Transportation Research, University of South Florida. The guidebook was funded by the Florida Department of Transportation and the USDOT Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA). The authors would like to thank the wide range of individuals and organizations that contributed to the guidebook's development. This includes the members of the peer panel who provided their comments and insights over the duration of the project, and also the transit agencies and consultants who kindly agreed to the inclusion of their information material designs.

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The guidebook and the supplementary Technical Memorandum may also be found at *www.nctr.usf.edu/abstracts/abs77710.htm*.

This guidebook is part of a growing interest in the development of industry standards in information material design. The further development of such standards would undoubtedly benefit individual transit customers and the transit industry as a whole. As part of this ongoing process, we welcome any feedback you may have on the guidebook's contents or the impact of any of its recommendations. Please send any comments you may have to *cain@cutr.usf.edu*.

The opinions, findings and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Department of Transportation or the State of Florida Department of Transportation.

## INTRODUCTION

#### BACKGROUND

Printed transit information materials are the mainstay of every transit agency's service information strategy. System maps, route maps, and schedules are the traditional means for providing service information to transit users. Such materials are a valuable resource because they are:

- **portable**—for use in pre-trip planning and to check trip progress
- *accurate*—providing details for planning complex trips
- **independent**—so trips can be planned without interaction with another entity

However, many people find using printed information aids like maps and schedules extremely difficult. These difficulties are exacerbated by instances of poor design and a lack of recognized design standards. Furthermore, transit users have a wide range of reasons for picking up printed information materials—some just want to know approximately where their bus goes, how often it comes, or the hours of service. while others need more detailed arrival and departure information in order to plan transfers or determine exact arrival times. Transit users also have different physical and cognitive abilities, transit experience, and information needs. In addition, transit systems across the country vary greatly, from those that have extensive route networks to those that have only three or four routes. The information needs associated with all these factors can vary dramatically. Designing effective transit information materials is clearly a challenging task. However, resources are available to help:

- design guideline publications developed in the U.S. and in other countries
- research studies that have identified design options that maximize user comprehension
- high quality materials developed by transit agencies and design consultants that are based on best practice recommendations

This guidebook is based on a synthesis of the above resources. It is designed to help transit agencies develop user-friendly transit information materials for their fixed route bus services. This guide attempts to illustrate the wide variety of design styles that meet best practice requirements, though some of the strongly recommended design options are repeated often in different examples throughout the guide. There will always be trade-offs in material design due to financial and spatial constraints. This guidebook provides suggestions on how to address such trade-offs, while also showing how the information needs of different customers may be accommodated within one set of materials.

In summary, this publication has not been designed as a prescriptive "design manual," but rather as a compilation of design recommendations based on successful industry practices. Further information on how the various recommendations have been derived can be found in the technical memorandum that accompanies this guidebook. This report can be downloaded at www.nctr.usf.edu/abstracts/abs77710.htm.

#### **GUIDEBOOK SCOPE**

This guidebook focuses on the design of hand-held, printed materials used to provide transit trip planning information for fixedroute bus services. As such, the guidebook does not cover the design of signage, online information, or any of the other information resources available to transit customers. The design of materials for rail-based transit services is also outside the scope of this publication. This guidebook focuses on the **English language only**. Provision of materials in other languages, and issues associated with translation, are also outside the scope of this publication.

As previously stated, this guidebook has not been designed as a prescriptive "design manual" but rather as a compilation of design recommendations based on successful industry practices. The recommendations reflect an interpretation of the composition of well designed information materials. The decision on whether to adopt any of these recommendations ultimately lies with the transit agency and/or the individual material designer.

It should also be noted that none of the examples in this guide perfectly match all of the recommendations. Some have been reformatted or rescaled to fit the layout of this publication. In some cases, this has resulted in types sizes below the 8 point minimum recommended (see p.4, **Type Size**).

#### **GUIDEBOOK CONTENTS**

This guidebook begins with a **General Publication Guidelines** section. This is followed by a section on **System Map Design**, and then a section on **Route Map/Schedule Design**. Route map design and schedule design have been addressed within the same section because their design elements are very closely related and because they are typically presented together. The guidebook ends with a section on **Instruction Design**. This section offers suggestions for the design and presentation of instructions that can help customers use the printed information materials effectively.

Within each section, the guidebook provides a series of design recommendations accompanied by examples of successful designs. In this way, the fundamental elements of good design are defined while also illustrating the wide variety of stylistic options that are available. Each section concludes with a **summary checklist** of important design elements to be considered.

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**GENERAL PUBLICATION GUIDELINES** 

#### THE TRIP PLANNING PROCESS

The table below shows the five stages required in planning a transit trip and the information aids used in each stage—system maps, route maps, and schedules.

A system map shows the alignment of all the agency's transit routes. The system map is designed to give customers an overview of the complete system and its relationship to the geography of the area. A **route map** illustrates the alignment of an individual bus route and is typically designed to be used with a schedule to allow customers to determine where to board and disembark from each bus. A schedule (sometimes called a timetable) provides timing information for the buses serving a specific route. The schedule is typically used in conjunction with a route map to enable a customer to determine **when** to board and disembark from each bus, and to determine how long their journey will take.

#### INFORMATION MATERIAL PACKAGING OPTIONS

Information aids can be packaged in different ways, depending on the complexity of the system and the geographical characteristics of the area served.

#### **Ride Guide**

Also known as a **Schedule Book**, a **Ride Guide** packages a system map and individual route information together in one booklet. This format works well for smaller systems and is generally preferred by customers who use multiple system routes. Drawbacks of this approach are increased cost, reduced portability, and difficulties in keeping the guide up to date.

#### Individual Pamphlets

Using this approach, the system map and the individual route information are provided separately. Typically, the system map is provided as a separate fold-out map, while a series of individual pamphlets are used to show the route

Stage	Description	Information Aid Used
I	Locate trip origin and destination on system map	System map
2	Select bus routes and transfer point(s)	System map
3	Determine where to board and disembark from each bus	System Map/Route map
4	Identify correct section of schedule	Route map/Schedule
5	Determine when to board and disembark from each bus	Schedule

map and schedule for each individual route. This approach is applicable to both small and large transit systems and is generally preferred by transit riders who only use a small number of routes. In general, the individual pamphlet approach is less costly, more portable, and easier to update.

#### System Brochure

A system brochure is a one-piece fold-out document that includes a system map along with the schedules for each individual route (typically printed on the reverse of the map). This approach is limited to relatively small systems with simple route structures.

#### **DESIGN ELEMENTS**

This section provides recommendations for general publication design. A summary of recommendations related to font style is on page 4. Font style can have a significant impact on material readability and should be carefully considered.

#### Typeface (Font)

- For labels and titles, sans serif fonts are recommended. Recommended examples include Helvetica, Gill Sans, and Univers.
- For body text, serif or sans serif fonts are both appropriate. Traditionally, serif fonts

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were used for body text, but now sans serif fonts are more commonly used for this purpose (as is the case in this document). Recommended examples include Times New Roman, Palatino, and Letter Gothic.

• Avoid using more than two typefaces in any single publication.

#### Type Size

Complaints that type sizes are too small to read are very common among transit customers, particularly from seniors and the visually impaired. Therefore, 10-16 point type sizes are recommended where possible. However, space restrictions often mean that smaller type sizes must be used. Sans serif fonts as low as 8 point can be used if necessary, as can serif fonts of 10 point or above. Overall, use the largest type size that is practical, and avoid the use of any sans serif fonts below 8 point and any serif fonts below 10 point.

#### Туре Case

- Title Case should be used on most labels and titles, with UPPER CASE reserved for major headings only.
- Use lower case for body text.

#### **Contrast/Print Color**

In general, use dark lettering on a light background for text. White lettering on a very dark background can be used to enhance visibility.

#### **Paper Finish**

Information materials should generally be printed on paper that has a flat, matte, or egg-

shell finish. Glossy finishes attract glare from light reflection, diminishing readability. However, glossy paper has a higher level of durability, and some transit agencies prefer to use it for this reason.

#### ADA (Americans for Disabilities Act) Requirements

Federal ADA Accessibility Guidelines state that bus schedules, timetables, and maps are generally exempt from specific regulation but that anyone with a disability must be provided with any materials necessary to ensure that they receive the same information as any other individual. With printed transit information, the transit agency must provide the information in a format that accommodates the person's disability, such as large print, tactile maps, color coding, Braille, taped texts, or audio recordings. The general definition of large print is any print that is larger than that used in materials provided for the general population (typically 12-18 points). Requests for such materials are made by the person with the disability, and the agency is required to have the information available upon request.

### Checklist: General Publication Guidelines

- ✓ Typeface—Use sans serif font for titles, sans serif or serif fonts for text
- ✓ Type case—Use initial or all caps for titles/headers, lower case for text
- ✓ Type size—Use 10-16 point where possible for sans serif fonts (never below 8 point) and 12-16 point where possible for serif fonts (never below 10 point)
- ✓ Color—Dark lettering on a light background is generally recommended
- ✓ Paper—Flat, matte, or eggshell is generally recommended

Font style samples:

MAJOR HEADER		Sans serif, 16 point, Helvetica		
Title Case—Sub Header/Title		Sans serif, 12 point, Univers		
Body text		Sans serif, 10 point, Gill Sans		
Body text example	This is an example of a 8-point sans serif font (Gill Sans). Avoid a sans serif font with a lower type size than this!			
Body text example	This is an example of a 10-point serif font (Times New Roma Avoid a serif font with a lower type size than this!			

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## SYSTEM MAP DESIGN

The system map is designed to provide an overview of the complete transit system and its relationship to area geography, helping customers to:

- identify their location relative to the surrounding physical environment
- identify their trip origin and destination
- determine which route, or combination of routes, they need to take

A system map needs to illustrate all the major transit system elements, including route alignments, transfer centers, and other major transfer points. A system map also needs to strike the correct balance between providing sufficient detail for customers that are new to the area without introducing too much "clutter."

#### System Map Styles

There are two basic system map styles—**overlay** and **schematic**. An overlay map is basically a road map over which transit routes are superimposed. Overlay maps provide high levels of detail and are typically to scale, but customers often complain of difficulties in differentiating the transit service elements from other map features. Schematic maps are a simplified representation of the transit service area and the transit route alignments. Although they are typically not to scale, schematic maps are useful because they maximize readability and minimize "clutter." Three system map styles are featured in this guidebook. In the last few years, Geographic Information System (GIS) technology has been used to develop a "GIS Overlay" style that combines the topographic accuracy of overlay maps with the clarity of the schematic style. This full-color style provides the greatest level of flexibility for application to different urban and inter-urban environments and is particularly useful for systems covering large geographic areas. Transit agencies serving small to medium-sized urban areas often use the "Semi-Schematic" style, which is particularly useful in urban areas with grid-like street networks. Smaller systems with unusual geography may benefit from using the "Full Schematic" style more normally associated with rail systems. Applying this style of map to bus services is a relatively new concept, but has proven to be popular with customers and is being increasingly adopted by transit agencies. However, effective execution of the Full Schematic style requires a high level of skill and experience.

It is strongly recommended that the Full (four) Color approach is used for all system maps, as it significantly enhances clarity and readability. Further recommendations on color use are provided later in this section.

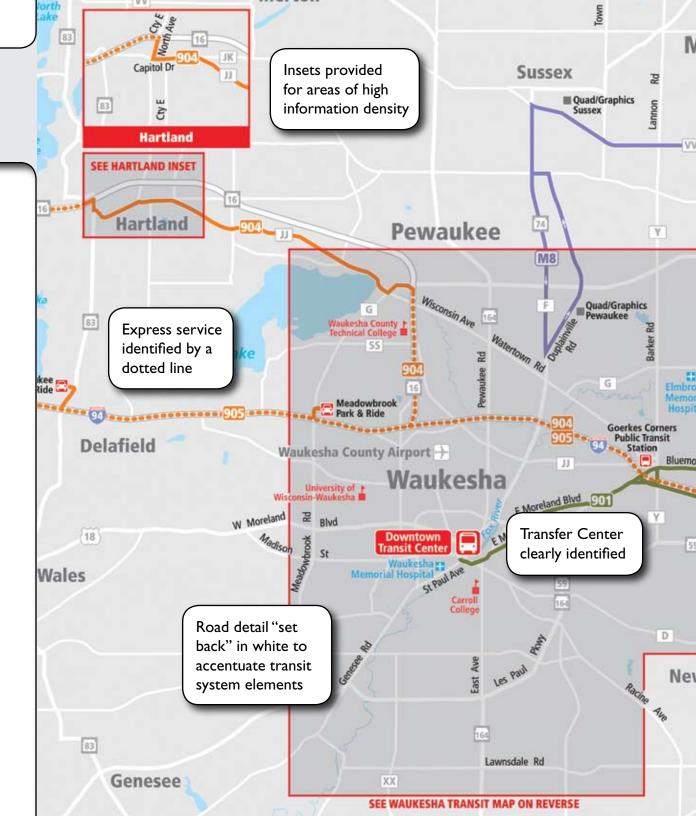
#### SYSTEM MAP (County Level) GIS Overlay Style—Full Color Process

Agency: Waukesha Metro Transit (Waukesha, WI) Designer: CHK America

#### **Transit System Elements**

- The alignment of each **route** should be identified by a unique color.
- The **route number** or letter should be clearly displayed.
- **Route names** should be based on the geographic area served by the route, typically defined by the route origin and destination, in addition to other major locations served.
- **Route variations** should be identified by a broken line.
- **Express routes** should be differentiated from standard routes.
- Major transfer centers and transfer points should be clearly identified. Where large numbers of routes converge, route numbers can be shown separately in an adjacent box.
- Multimodal transfer points should clearly indicate available modes, using both a symbol and accompanying label.
- Including time points or individual bus stops is generally not recommended as they can cause clutter; these are typically shown on individual route maps only.

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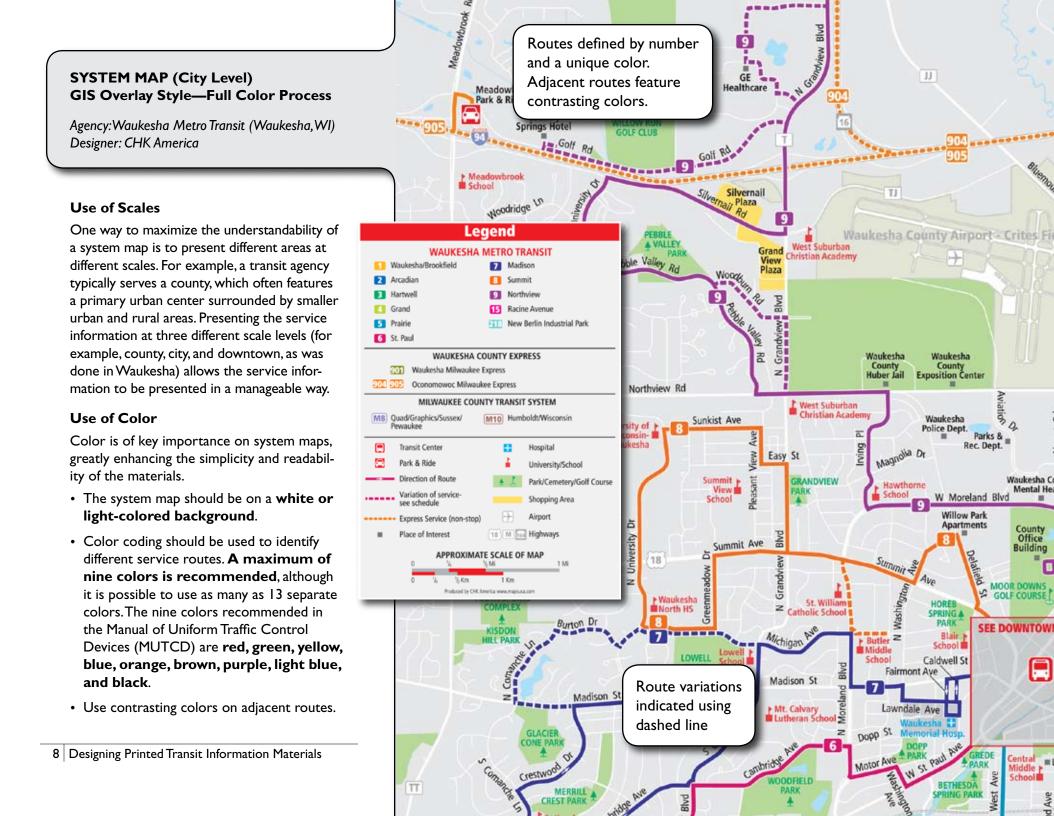
#### **Topographical Elements**

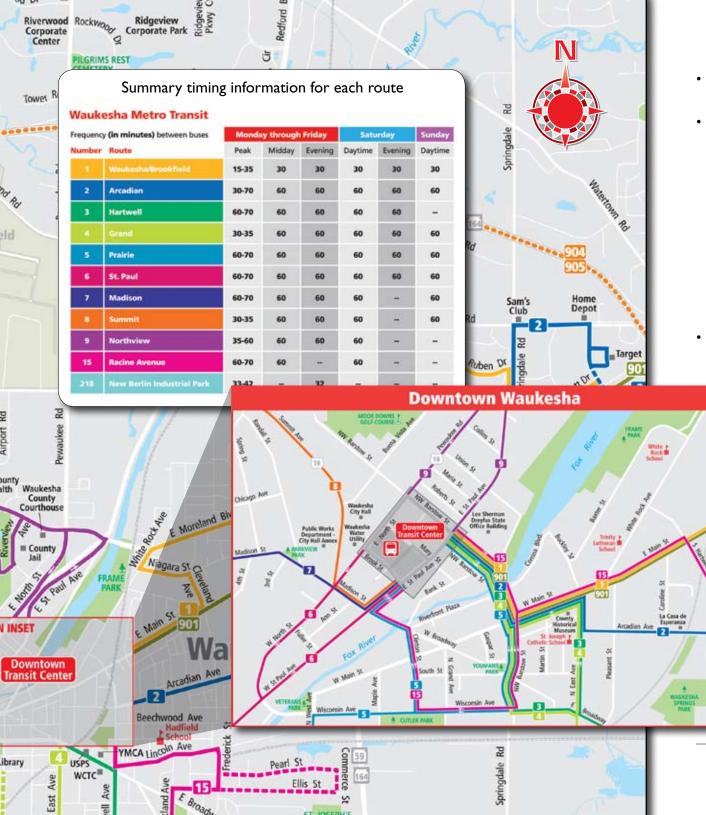
- Street names should be included for major roads on or intersecting the route alignment. Other major roads not adjacent to any routes should also be identified on the map.
- All **points of interest/landmarks** served by the routes should be shown. Other landmarks should also be included, even if they are not served by any of the routes. If there are a large number of points of interest, it can be useful to provide a table detailing the routes serving each one (see p.10). A grid reference may also be included (see p.13).
- **Standardized symbols** should be used to identify different common landmarks like schools, hospitals, post offices, etc. At present, an accepted set of universal symbols does not exist, and each transit agency tends to develop its own set of symbols based on local conventions. However, *www.ultimatesymbol.com* provides a broad range of symbology that adheres to international norms wherever possible and can be a helpful resource.
- The map should be oriented to the **north**, if possible, and include a **compass rose**.

#### Legend

A legend should be provided to explain the meaning of the various symbols used on the map. However, the map should be designed so that it can be intuitively understood without having to refer to the legend. A scale should be provided if the overlay style is used. "Not to Scale" should be indicated if this is the case.

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- If possible, use **saturated colors** for transit system elements. Avoid most pastels.
- **Partial color coding**, where each color is used to represent multiple routes, can be used if there are more routes than available colors. If this approach is employed, the following points should be followed:
- Keep the number of routes per color approximately equal.
- Use highly contrasting colors for adjacent routes.
- Use patterned route lines to enhance differentiation.
- Indicate natural landmarks (parks, bodies of water) in their natural color (green, blue, etc).

# Summary Service Timing Information

Summary service timing information (ideally, service span and approximate service frequency) should be provided for each route shown on the system map so that users who do not require detailed timing information can plan their trips without having to refer to individual route pamphlets.

#### Insets

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Insets should be provided to clarify highly-dense areas such as city centers and major transfer centers. The insets should be clearly linked and logically positioned in relation to the represented area.

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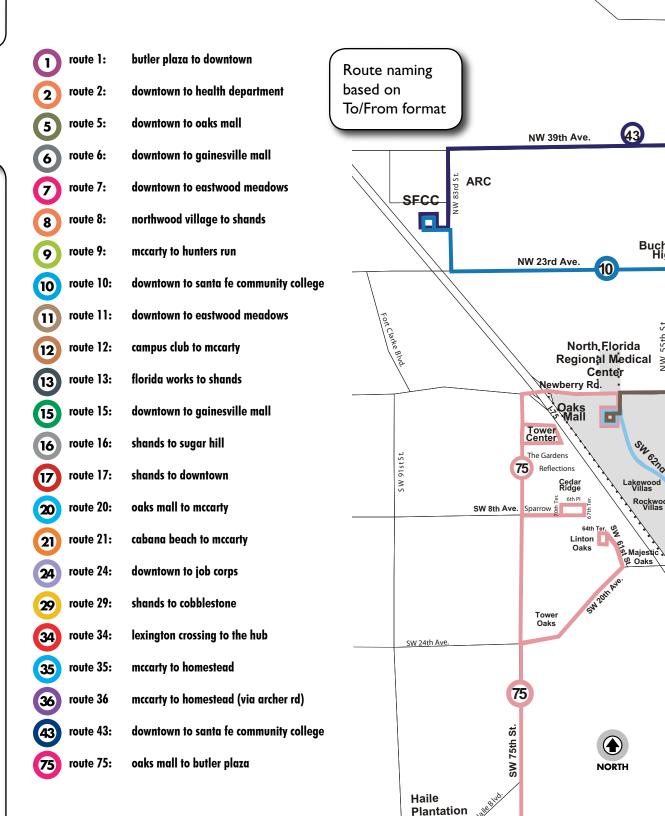
#### SYSTEM MAP Semi-Schematic Style—Full Color Process

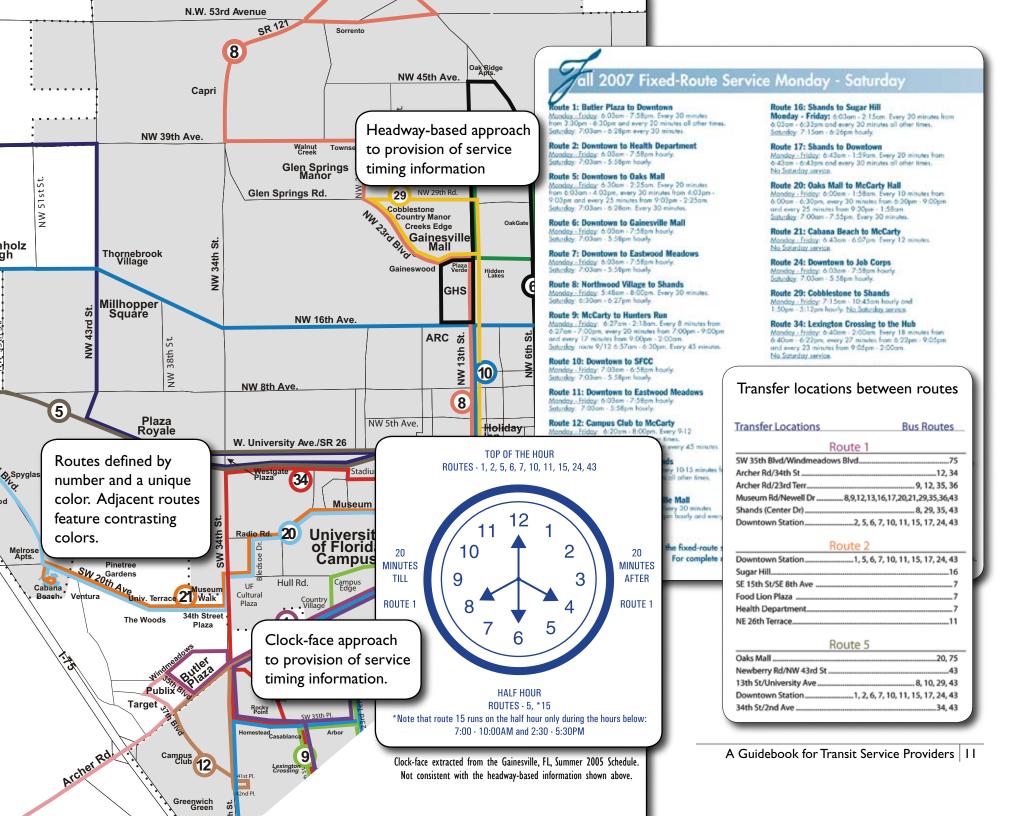
Agency: RTS (Gainesville, FL) Designer: Group 5 Advertising

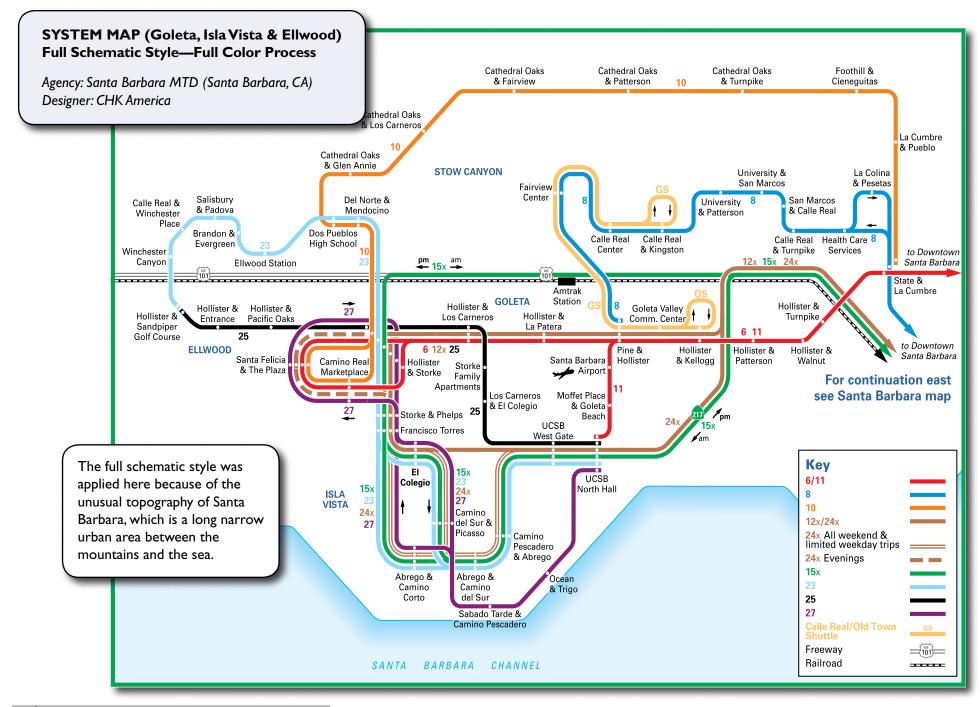
#### **Bus Routes** HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES City Chamber of Commerce ...... 1\*, 2\*, 5\*, 6\*, 11\*, 15\*, 17\*, 24\*, 43\* 1\*, 2\*, 5\*, 6\*, 11\*, 15\*, 17\*, 24\*, 43\* City Hall ... Gainesville Police Department ..... ...6, 10, 15\* Gainesville Regional Utilities ...... 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 17, 24, 43 Regional Transit System Offices ..... 2 Technology Enterprise Center ..... Wilhelming Johnson Center .5. 10\* County Alachua County Health Department..... 2.7 nteres Alachua County School Board...... 11 Alachua County Social Services 24 State ō Alachua/Bradford Career Centers...... 13.24 oints 8 Florida Highway Patrol ...... Tacachale. Tag Agency ..... ....8 U.S. Post Office: Main St Location 15 **HOSPITALS/MEDICAL FACILITIES** American Red Cross . Civitan Regional Blood Center 8.29

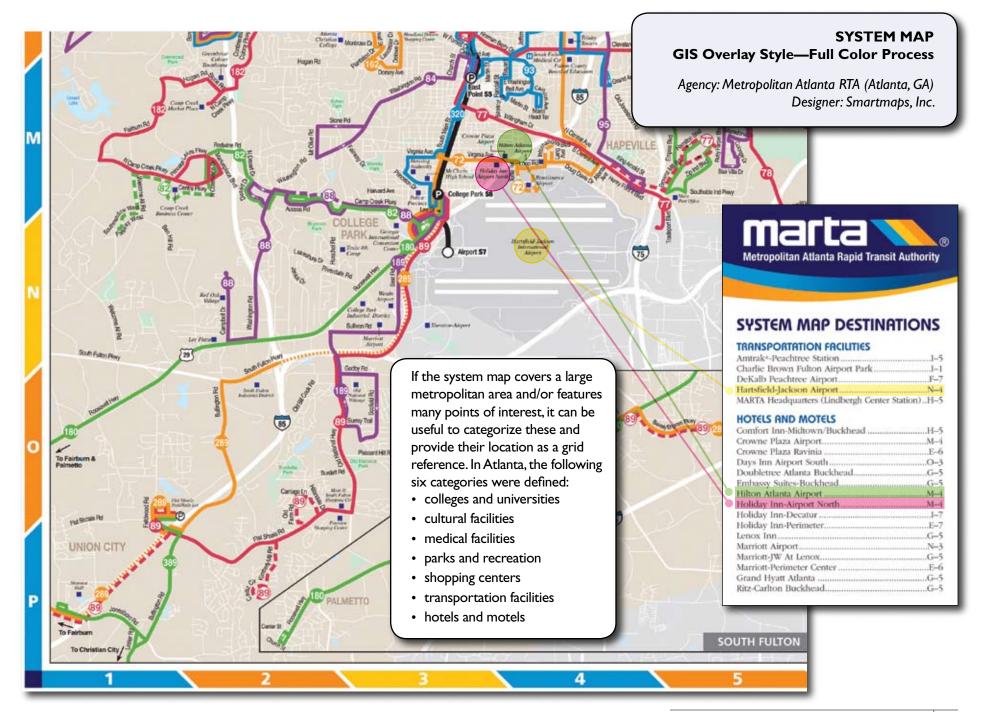
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### Checklist: System Map Design

- ✓ A system map may be based on the GIS Overlay, Semi-Schematic, or Full Schematic Style. The GIS Overlay Style is the most flexible.
- A system map should show all the major transit system elements, including the basic alignment of each route, major transfer points, and transfer centers.
- A system map should also show all major topographical elements, including major street names and points of interest/landmarks.
- ✓ The system map should be on a white or light-colored background with color coding used to identify different service routes. A maximum of nine colors is recommended: red, green, yellow, blue, orange, brown, purple, light blue, and black.
  - Use contrasting colors on adjacent routes.
  - If possible, **use saturated colors** for transit system elements. Avoid most pastels.
  - **Partial color coding**, where each color is used to represent multiple routes, can be used if there are more routes than available colors.
  - Natural landmarks (parks, bodies of water) should be indicated in their natural color (green, blue, etc).
- ✓ Symbols should be used that are consistent with local conventions. A legend should be provided that identifies each symbol and also states the scale of the map (if to scale).
- ✓ Utilization of different scales and insets allows service information to be presented in a manageable way.



## **ROUTE MAP/SCHEDULE DESIGN**

#### **ROUTE MAP DESIGN**

A **Route Map** illustrates the alignment of an individual bus route and is typically designed to be used with a schedule to allow customers to determine **where** to board and disembark from each bus. Time points illustrated on the route map directly correspond to service timing information provided on the schedule.

As with system maps, different overlay and schematic style options are available. Since route maps are presented at a much larger scale, a higher level of detail on the route alignment and the surrounding topography can be provided, though the colors and symbols used should be consistent with those on the associated system map.

Unlike the system map, it is not necessary to use full color on route maps. Three different color options are presented here: *Full (Four) Color, Two Color, and One Color*. Using full color makes it possible to use the GIS Overlay style, matching the color scheme used in the system map, but it is also more expensive. The other formats are more likely to be schematic in style, providing less surrounding area detail but maximizing information clarity. These other formats are also generally less expensive.

	Route Map Color Scheme Options							
	Full (Four) Color	Two Color	One Color					
Map style	GIS Overlay	GIS Overlay/Schematic	Schematic					
Background color	Same as system map	White/light shade	White					
Route color	Same as system map	Color used to define route alignment	Black (bolded)					
Transfer points and other transit elements	Same as system map	Black/other dark color	Black					
Street/road alignment	Same as system map	White/other light color	Black					
Street names	Same as system map	Black/other dark color	Black/other dark color					
Points of interest/ landmarks	Same as system map	Black/other dark color	Black/other dark color					

#### **Route Title**

The route title should be based on the area it serves, using either the area name or the route's start and end points. One or two major destinations served by the route may also be added to the title. The route should also be identified by a unique number or letter. The title should be shown in bold, large font on a banner at the top of the page. If possible, the banner should feature the same color used to represent the route on the system map.

#### **Route Map Content**

A route map should include the following:

- an illustration of the route alignment, preferably in the same color as shown on the system map and, if possible, in the same orientation as on the system map
- route variations, denoted by a broken line
- the route number
- major points of interest (landmarks) in the vicinity of route and corresponding intersecting street names
- major streets and intersecting streets in the route's vicinity
- major topographical features (rivers, lakes, parks, etc.) shown in their natural color, if possible
- **transfer points** with intersecting routes and with other transit modes

- time points spaced at 5- to 10-minute intervals based on major destinations and transfer points; intersecting street names at each time point should be displayed, if possible
- **bus stop locations,** if sufficiently limited in number
- route direction, clearly indicated using an arrow where service is in one direction only
- a legend and compass rose

#### **Other Information**

Other information that should be provided along with the route map and schedule includes:

- operator details (name, address, and phone number of operator)
- website address, helpline contact number
- fare information
- effective dates of schedule
- "how to use" instructions (see next section for details)

#### **SCHEDULE DESIGN**

A **schedule** (also known as a **timetable**) provides service timing information. The schedule is typically used in conjunction with a route map to enable a customer to determine **when** to board and disembark from each bus, and to determine how long their journey will take.

#### Schedule Format

Service timing information is traditionally provided in a tabular schedule format, showing the times at which the service is scheduled to be at each time point along the route. Studies have shown that many people are unable to use this format correctly, while others do not need the level of accuracy that this format provides.

Other more simplified formats are available, such as the headway-based approach and the clock-face approach (see page 11 for examples). These formats benefit from being easier to understand but struggle to provide the level of accuracy that some customers require, and are also limited to services that are based on certain headways. For example, it is difficult to use the clock-face approach for headways of 25, 35, 40, 45, or 50 minutes.

For these reasons, this guidebook recommends a **two-tier approach** to the provision of service timing information. **Tier 1** provides detailed timing information in the traditional **tabular format** for those customers that require a high level of accuracy. **Tier 2** provides a simple **headway-based summary** of the service timing information for customers who do not need, or are unable to use, the tabular format.

It's important to note that customers' different information needs can be accommodated only if **both** tiers of information are provided.

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#### TABULAR SCHEDULE DESIGN (TIER I)

#### Layout

The route map and schedule should be positioned so that they may be viewed without the customer having to rotate or "flip" the page. Service direction should take priority over service variation across different days of the week. Thus, all service information pertaining to a specific direction of travel should be presented on the same page (or fold-out spread). Service information for the other direction of travel may be displayed on a different spread if necessary. If this is the case, it should be accompanied by its own route map.

#### **Time Point Alignment**

Studies show that aligning the time points horizontally, from left to right across the page, is easier for customers to use, as it is more natural for the human eye to scan in a horizontal progression from left to right. Most transit agencies already use the horizontal alignment approach, and it would be useful if this approach were adopted as an industry standard. Vertical time point alignment is not recommended.

#### Vertical time point alignment

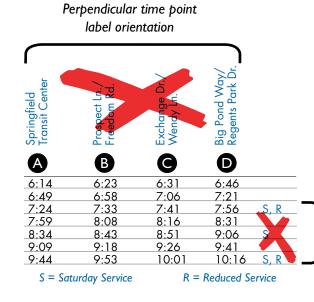
Cuan Transit Center	Α	6:00am	6:14
Balvicar St./Sanford Rd.	В	6:35	6:49
Oban Mall	С	7:10	7:24
Winkley Park	D	7:45	7:59
Wigon Pier	Е	8:20	8:34
Belvedere Market	F	8:55	9:09
Gulf Drive/Beach St.	G	9:30	9:44

#### **Time Point Labeling**

Time points should be labeled using a number or letter that corresponds with that used in the schedule. The time point label should also include a time point name, which is normally based on the name of an adjacent landmark or the closest intersecting streets.

#### **Time Point Label Orientation**

Ideally, the time point labels should be oriented horizontally so they can be read in the same plane as the service timing information columns below them. If space is limited, or if the labels are long, the labels may be oriented at a 45° angle so that they can still be read without having to rotate the schedule to read the associated timing information below. Perpendicular time point label orientation is not recommended.



#### **AM/PM** Differentiation

Use the 12-hour clock for timing information. Differentiate AM and PM times using bold type for the PM times, and/or using clear AM/PM labeling. Use of the 24-hour clock is not recommended.

#### **Column/Row Delineation**

Schedule rows should be delineated using alternate row shading or using horizontal line separators.Vertical columns should be adequately spaced for clarity, but do not require delineation unless there are a large number of time points (approximately 15 or more).

#### **Daily Service Variation**

If service characteristics vary on different days (typically, weekend services have lower service frequencies), service timing information should be separated into individual schedule tables for each service frequency grouping. Label these groupings by the names of the days (i.e. "Monday to Friday", "Saturday/Sunday"). Group labels like "Weekend", "Weekday" and "Daily" are not recommended, as such terms can sometimes cause confusion. If there is no service on a particular day, this should be clearly stated. Attempting to integrate weekday and weekend information into the same schedule table is not recommended if these frequencies are different, as this can be a major source of confusion for customers.

Different daily service frequencies incorporated into the same schedule

#### Service Direction Labeling

Each schedule or schedule set should be accompanied by a prominently displayed service direction label. The label should be based on the route's start and end points, using the "To/From" label format. Direction labeling based on cardinal directions ("eastbound," "westbound", etc.) is not recommended, as some customers are not familiar with this concept, and because routes often change direction making these terms incorrect for some route sections. Use of the phrases "inbound" or "outbound" is not recommended, as these can also cause confusion.

#### Hybrid Approach

It is common for headways to vary over the course of the day, with the highest service frequencies during peak travel periods. Studies have shown that if service headways are 10 minutes or less, the majority of customers are "random arrivals" that do not require accurate timing information. Therefore, the sections of the schedule featuring headways of 10 minutes or less may be condensed by inserting a simple headway-based phrase such as "service operates every 10 minutes" in place of multiple rows of exact timing information (see example following). Use of this hybrid approach does not negate the need for a separate Tier 2 summary of service frequency and span.

If service headways are less than 10 minutes throughout the day, it may not be necessary to provide a tabular schedule at all. However, this approach should only be taken under careful consideration for routes with simple linear alignments.

From:Eugene Downtown Springfield Station Name:To:Springfield Station EmX Green LineLEAVEDads' GatesARRIVE Springfield StationLEAVEDads' StationARRIVE StationS12H						
	MON	DAY to F	RIDAY		ą	
AM	5:59 6:29 6:44 6:59	6:04 6:34 6:49  7:04	 6:06  6:36 6:51  7:06	 6:15  6:45 7:00  7:15		
	Servi	ce operates	every 10 n	ninutes.	-	
PM	5:59 6:09 6:19 6:29 6:44 7:04 7:24 7:24	6:04 6:14 6:24 6:34 6:49 7:09 7:29 7:50	6:06 6:16 6:26 6:36 6:51 7:11 7:31 7:52	6:15 6:25 6:35 6:45 7:00 7:20 7:40 8:01		

### SUMMARIZED SERVICE TIMING INFORMATION DESIGN (TIER 2)

It should be possible for riders to obtain basic service timing information without having to refer to a full tabular schedule. This can be done by providing a headway-based summary of service span and approximate frequency. It is recommended that some form of basic service timing information be provided even if only simplified approximations of actual service characteristics are feasible. An example is provided below.

This summary information should be positioned in a prominent location, such as the front cover of the route map/schedule pamphlet, or within the route's title banner.

-	Route 12 service— nd to Putney via Kingston		
Mon-Fri:	Service every 15 to 20 minutes from 7:00am to 9:00pm		
Saturday:	Service every 15 to 30 minutes from 10:00am to 6:00pm		
Sunday:	No service		

#### Schedule Terminolgy-Do's and Don'ts

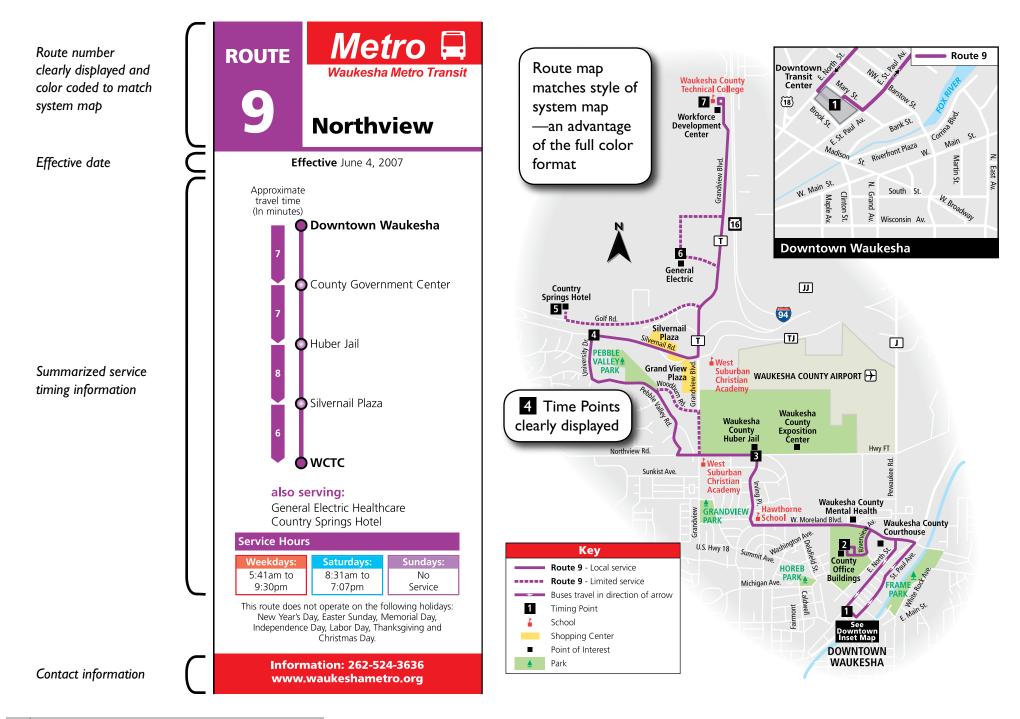
	Service Direction Labeling	Timing Format	Daily Service Variation
Recommended	"To/From" format	l 2-hr clock	Actual days - Monday to Friday - Saturday, Sunday
Not Recommended	Northbound/Eastbound, etc. Inbound/Outbound	24-hr clock	Weekdays, weekends, daily

#### **Checklist: Route Map Design**

- ✓ The Route Map may be overlay or schematic. Unlike the system map, it is not necessary to use Full (Four) color. While the Full (Four) Color approach has certain advantages, Two Color and One Color approaches can also be effective.
- ✓ The route title should be based on the area it serves, using either the area name or using the route's start and end points.
  - One or two major destinations served by the route may also be added to the title.
  - The route should be identified by a unique number or letter.
- ✓ A route map should include the following information:
  - an illustration of the route alignment, preferably in the same color as shown on the system map and, if possible, in the same orientation as on the system map
  - route variations, denoted by a broken line
  - the route number
  - major **points of interest (landmarks)** in the vicinity of route, and corresponding **intersecting street names**
  - **major streets** and **intersecting streets** in the route's vicinity
  - **major topographical features** (rivers, lakes, parks, etc.), shown in their natural color if possible
  - **transfer points** with intersecting routes and with other transit modes
  - **time points** spaced at 5 to 10 minute intervals, based on major destinations and transfer points; intersecting street names at each time point should be displayed if possible
  - bus stop locations, if sufficiently limited in number
  - route direction clearly indicated using an arrow where service is in one direction only
  - a legend and compass rose

#### **Checklist: Schedule Design**

- ✓ A two-tier approach to the provision of service timing information is recommended;
  - **Tier I**: Provides accurate service timing information using the tabular schedule format
  - **Tier 2**: Provides a simple headway-based summary of the service timing information for customers who do not need, or are unable to use, the tabular format.
- Provide the route map and associated service timing information on the same spread.
- ✓ Group all service information for to a particular direction of travel on the same spread. If necessary, show reverse direction on its own spread, along with a separate route map.
- ✓ If different time points are employed in the reverse direction, a separate route map for this direction should be provided.
- ✓ Align time points horizontally. Avoid vertical time point alignments.
- ✓ Each time point should be identified by a unique number or letter that corresponds with that used on the route map. Time points should also be labeled using an adjacent point of interest name and/or adjacent intersecting street names.
- ✓ Orient time point labels horizontally or at 45° angle. Avoid perpendicular time point labeling.
- $\checkmark$  Shade alternate rows or provide horizontal line separators.
- ✓ Use the 12-hour clock and differentiate the AM and PM times by bolding the PM times and/or by providing AM/PM labels. Use of the 24-hour clock is not recommended.
- ✓ Use "To/From" direction labeling. Avoid cardinal directions ("eastbound," "northbound").
- ✓ Use named days ("Monday to Friday") rather than groups ("Weekday," "Weekend").
- ✓ If some schedule sections feature headways of 10 minutes or less, a simple headway-based summary can be used in place of multiple rows of timing information.



20 Designing Printed Transit Information Materials

#### From Downtown to WCTC

Downtown						
Transit Center	County Office Building	Northview & Irving	University & Silvernail	Country Springs Hotel	GE Healthcare	wстс
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MONDAY	′ THROUG	H FRIDAY		
5:55	6:00	6:05	6:12	-:-	6:17	6:23
6:30	6:35	6:40	6:47	-:-	6:52	6:58
7:05	7:10	7:15	7:22	-:-	7:27	7:34
7:40	7:48	7:55	8:02	-:-	8:07	8:14
8:50	8:57	9:04	9:11	-:-	-:-	9:17
9:50	9:57	10:04	10:11	-:-	-:-	10:17
10:50	10:57	11:04	11:11	-:-	-:-	11:17
11:50	11:57	12:04	12:11	-:-	-:-	12:17
12:50	12:57	1:04	1:11	-:-	-:-	1:17
1:50	1:57	2:04	2:11	2:17	-:-	2:23
3:00	3:07	3:14	3:21	-:-	-:-	3:27
3:35	3:43	3:50	3:57	-:-	-:-	4:03
4:10	4:15	4:20	4:27	4:33	-:-	4:39
4:45	4:51	4:56	5:03	-:-	-:-	5:09
5:15	5:20	5:25	5:30	5:36	-:-	5:42
6:15	6:20	6:25	6:30	6:36	-:-	6:42
7:15	7:20	7:25	7:30	7:36	-:-	7:42
8:15	8:20	8:25	8:30	8:36	-:-	8:42
9:15	9:20	9:25	9:30	-:-	-:-	-:-

#### From WCTC to Downtown

WCTC	GE Healthcare	Country Springs Hotel	University & Silvernail	Northview & Irving	County Office Building	Downtown Transit Center
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
		MONDAY	THROUG	h friday		
-:-	-:-	-:-	-:-	5:41	5:47	5:52
-:-	-:-	-:-	6:07	6:14	6:20	6:25
6:31	-:-	6:36	6:42	6:49	6:55	7:00
7:06	-:-	7:11	7:17	7:24	7:30	7:35
7:35	-:-	7:40	7:46	7:53	7:59	8:04
8:22	-:-	-:-	8:27	8:34	8:40	8:45
9:20	-:-	-:-	9:25	9:32	9:39	9:47
10:20	-:-	-:-	10:25	10:32	10:39	10:47
11:20	-:-	-:-	11:25	11:32	11:39	11:47
12:20	-:-	-:-	12:25	12:32	12:39	12:47
1:20	-:-	-:-	1:25	1:32	1:39	1:47
2:28	-:-	-:-	2:33	2:40	2:47	2:55
3:28	3:32	-:-	3:43	3:50	3:57	4:05
4:07	4:10	-:-	4:21	4:28	4:35	4:42
4:41	4:44	-:-	4:55	5:02	5:07	5:12
5:12	5:15	-:-	5:25	5:32	5:37	5:42
5:50	-:-	-:-	5:55	6:02	6:07	6:12
6:50	-:-	-:-	6:55	7:02	7:07	7:12
7:50	-:-	-:-	7:55	8:02	8:07	8:12
8:50	-:-	-:-	8:55	9:02	9:07	9:12

#### **9** From Downtown to WCTC

County Office Building 2	Northview & Irving	University & Silvernail	Country Springs Hotel	GE Healthcare	WCTC
2				•	,
	5	AIURDAY	5		
8:55	9:01	9:07	9:13	-:-	9:19
9:55	10:01	10:07	-:-	-:-	10:13
10:55	11:01	11:07	-:-	-:-	11:13
11:55	12:01	12:07	12:13	-:-	12:19
12:55	1:01	1:07	-:-	-:-	1:13
1:55	2:01	2:07	-:-	-:-	2:13
2:55	3:01	3:07	3:13	-:-	3:19
3:55	4:01	4:07	-:-	-:-	4:13
4:55	5:01	5:07	-:-	-:-	5:13
5:55	6:01	6:07	6:13	-:-	-:-
6:55	7:01	7:07	-:-	-:-	-:-
	Building 2 8:55 9:55 10:55 11:55 12:55 12:55 1:55 2:55 3:55 4:55 5:55	Building & Irving   2 3   8:55 9:01   9:55 10:01   10:55 11:01   11:55 12:01   12:55 1:01   13:55 4:01   4:55 5:01   5:55 6:01	Building & Irving & Silvernail   2 3 4   SATURDAY   8:55 9:01 9:07   9:55 10:01 10:07   10:55 11:01 11:07   11:55 12:01 12:07   12:55 2:01 2:07   2:55 3:01 3:07   3:55 4:01 4:07   4:55 5:01 5:07   5:55 6:01 6:07	Building & Irving & Silvernail Springs Hotel   2 3 4 5   SATURDAYS   SATURDAYS   8:55 9:01 9:07 9:13   9:55 10:01 10:07 -:-   10:55 11:01 11:07 -:-   11:55 2:01 2:07 12:13   12:55 1:01 1:07 -:-   11:55 2:01 2:07 -:-   12:55 3:01 3:07 3:13   3:55 4:01 4:07 -:-   4:55 5:01 5:07 -:-   5:55 6:01 6:07 6:13	Building & Irving & Silvernail Springs Hotel Healthcare   2 3 4 5 6   SATURDAYS   8:55 9:01 9:07 9:13 -:-   9:55 10:01 10:07 -:- -:-   10:55 11:01 11:07 -:- -:-   11:55 12:01 12:07 12:13 -:-   12:55 1:01 1:07 -:- -:-   11:55 2:01 2:07 -:- -:-   12:55 3:01 3:07 3:13 -:-   2:55 3:01 3:07 3:13 -:-   4:55 5:01 5:07 -:- -:-   5:55 6:01 6:07 6:13 -:-

#### To/From route naming convention

#### Days of operation

### 9 From WCTC to Downtown

wстс	GEC Healthcare	Country Springs Hotel	University & Silvernail	Northview & Irving	County Office Building	Downtown Transit Center
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	•	S	ATURDAY	S		
-:-	-:-	-:-	8:31	8:37	8:42	8:47
9:25	-:-	-:-	9:31	9:37	9:42	9:47
10:25	-:-	-:-	10:31	10:37	10:42	10:47
11:25	-:-	-:-	11:31	11:37	11:42	11:47
12:25	-:-	-:-	12:31	12:37	12:42	12:47
1:25	-:-	-:-	1:31	1:37	1:42	1:47
2:25	-:-	-:-	2:31	2:37	2:42	2:47
3:25	-:-	-:-	3:31	3:37	3:42	3:47
4:25	-:-	-:-	4:31	4:37	4:42	4:47
5:25	-:-	-:-	5:31	5:37	5:42	5:47
-:-	-:-	6:25	6:31	6:37	6:42	6:47

Horizontal time point alignment & labeling

# PM times shown in **bold**

am times (times shown in light type) pm times (times shown in bold type) THIS ROUTE DOES NOT OPERATE ON SUNDAYS

#### ROUTE MAP/SCHEDULE GIS Overlay Style—Full Color Process

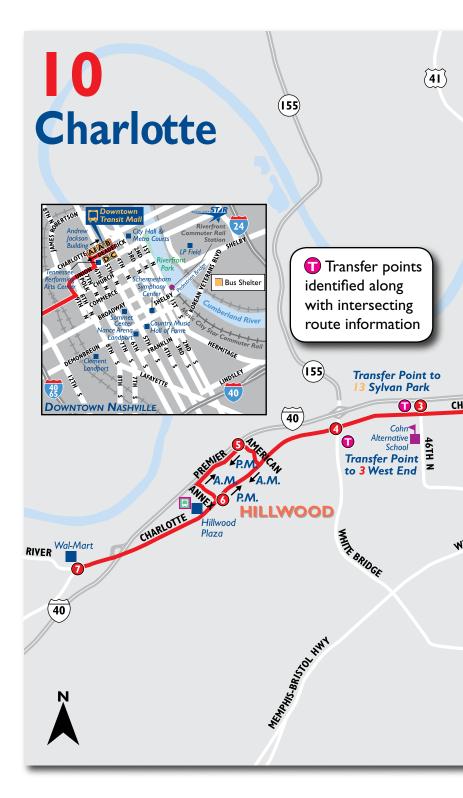
Agency: Waukesha Metro Transit (Waukesha, WI) Designer: CHK America

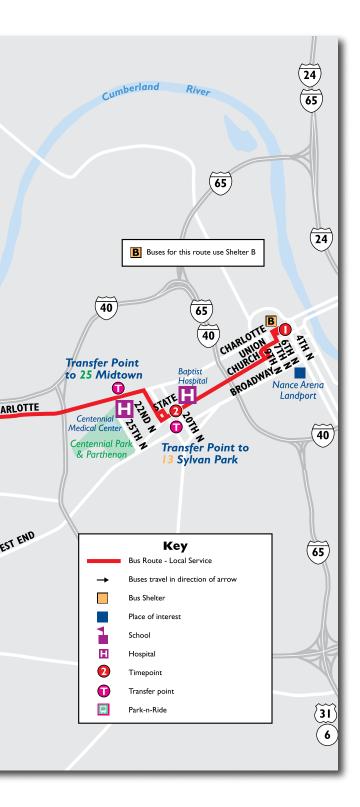


#### ROUTE MAP/SCHEDULE GIS Overlay Style—Full Color Process

Agency: Nashville MTA (Nashville,TN) Designer: CHK America

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MONE	DAY TO	AY TO FRIDAY			from Downtown		
Downtown							
Transit Mali Shelter B	20th & Church	Charlotte & 46th	White Bridge & Charlotte	Premier & American	Charlotte & Annex	Wal-Mart	
_		-	& Chonotte	-	-		
-0-	-0-	-0-	_0_	-0-	-0-	-0	
s fram dvis stop	7 minutes	16 minutes	25 minutes	27 minutes	30 minutes	40 minutes	
5:40	5:48	5:57			6:04	6:10	
6:15	6:23	6:32			6:39	6:45	
6:35	6:43	6:52			6:59	7:05	
6:55	7:07	7:16			7:24	7:30	
7:15	7:27	7:36			7:44	7:50	
7:35	7:47	7:56			8:04	8:10	
7:55	8:07	8:16			8:24	8:30	
8:15	8:27	8:36			8:44	8:50	
8:35	8:47	8:56			9:04	9:10	
8:55	9:03	9:13			9:22	9:28	
9:15	9:23	9:33			9:42	9:48	
9:35	9:43	9:53			10:02	10:08	
9:55	10:03	10:13			10:22	10:28	
10:15	10:23	10:33			10:42	10:48	
10:35	10:43	10:53			11:02	11:08	
10:55	11:03	11:13			11:22	11:28	
11:15	11:23	11:33			11:42	11:48	
11:35	11:43	11:53			12:02	12:08	
11:55	12:03	12:13			12:22	12:28	
12:15	12:24	12:33		12:42	12:45	12:51	
12:35	12:44	12:53		1:02	1:05	1:11	
12:55	1:04	1:13		1:22	1:25	1:31	
1:15	1:24	1:33		1:42	1:45	1:51	
1:35	1:24	1:53		2:02		2:11	
1:35		2:13			2:05		
	2:04	2:13		2:22	2:25	2:31	
2:12	2:22			2:42	2:46	2:52	
2:30	2:40	2:50		3:00	3:04	3:10	
2:48	2:58	3:08		3:18	3:22	3:28	
3:06	3:16	3:27		3:37	3:41	3:47	
3:24	3:34	3:45		3:55	3:59	4:05	
3:42	3:52	4:03		4:13	4:17	4:23	
4:00	4:10	4:21		4:31	4:35	4:41	
4:18	4:28	4:39		4:49	4:53	4:59	
4:36	4:46	4:57		5:07	5:11	5:17	
4:54	5:04	5:15		5:25	5:29	5:35	
5:12	5:22	5:33		5:43	5:47	5:53	
5:30	5:40	5:50		6:00	6:04	6:10	
5:48	5:56	6:04		6:13	6:16	6:22	
6:15	6:23	6:32		6:39	6:42	6:47	
7:15	7:23	7:31	7:36				
8:15	8:23	8:31	8:36				
9:15	9:23	9:31	9:36				
10.15	10:23	10:31	10:36				
10:15	10.20						

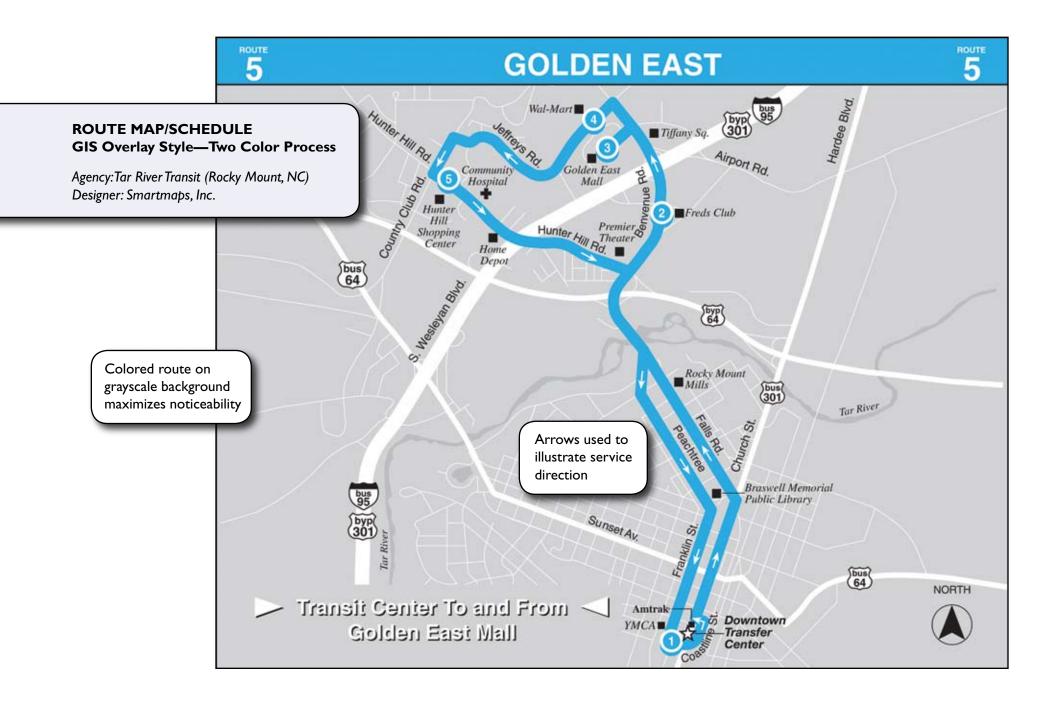
#### Days of operation

Summarized service timing information

AM and PM service differentiated using color. Alternate row shading enhances readability.

Notes: ) The Central City Night Owl Service is available seven nights a week, offering one trip from the Downtown Transit Mall to MTA bus stops on regular bus routes. The service originates from Shelter A, with White Bridge Road as its boundary on the west side.

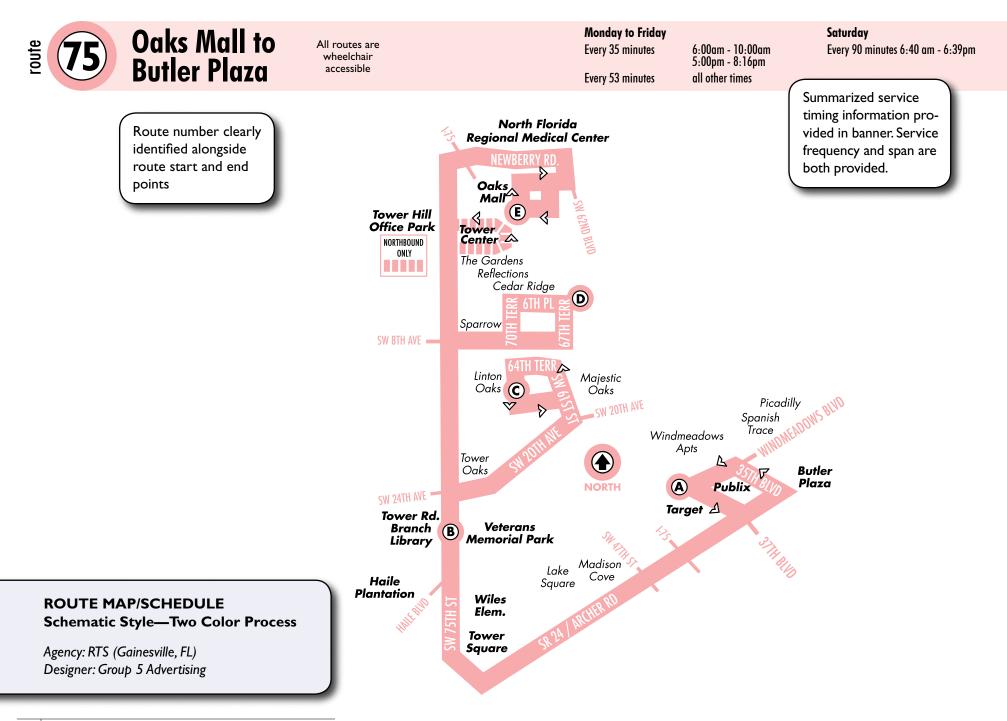
a.m. trips p.m. trips



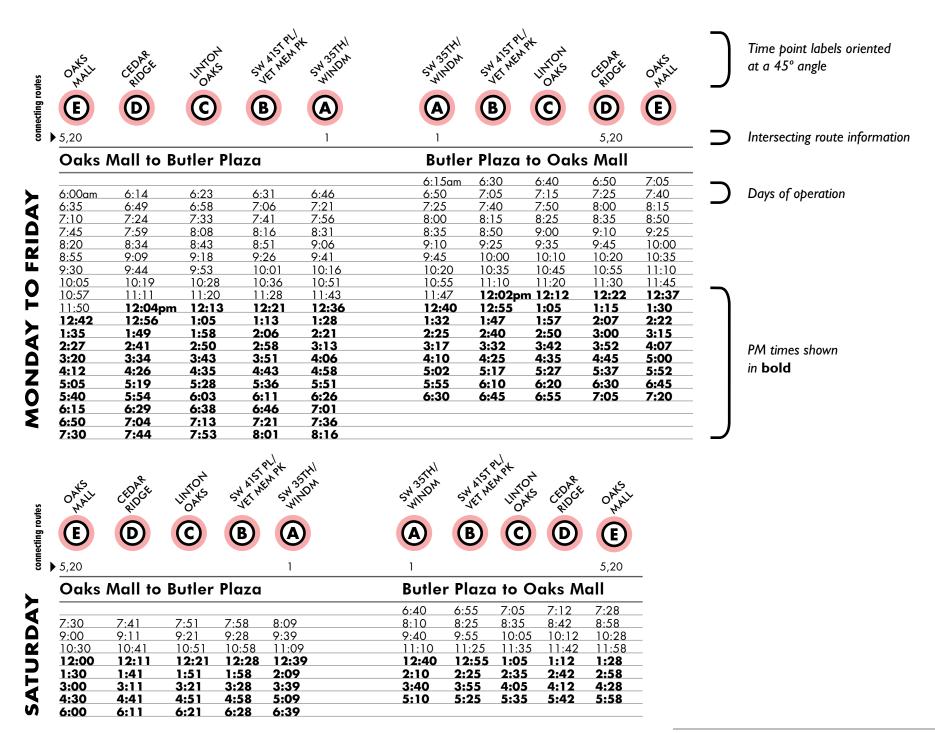
<sup>24</sup> Designing Printed Transit Information Materials

	1 BUS STARTS at Downtown Transfer Center	2 Bus Leaves from Hunter Hill Shopping Center	3 Bus Leaves from Wal-Mart Shopping Center	4 Bus Leaves from Golden East Mall	5 Bus Leaves from Benvenue at Fred's Club	BUS ENDS at Downtown Transfer Center		Horizontal time point alignment & labeling
			MONDA	Y – FRIDAY				Days of operation
A.M.	7:15	7:22	7:30	7:33	7:37	7:45		
	8:15	8:22	8:30	8:33	8:37	8:45		
	9:15	9:22	9:30	9:33	9:37	9:45		
	10:15	10:22	10:30	10:33	10:37	10:45		
	11:15	11:22	11:30	11:33	11:37	11:45		Hovizontal lines
P.M.	12:15	12:22	12:30	12:33	12:37	12:45		Horizontal lines used to separate
	1:15	1:22	1:30	1:33	1:37	1:45	ر	rows
	2:15	2:22	2:30	2:33	2:37	2:45		10003
	3:15	3:22	3:30	3:33	3:37	3:45		
	4:15	4:22	4:30	4:33	4:37	4:45		
	5:15	5:22	5:30	5:33	5:37	5:45		
			SAT	URDAY				
	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.45		

		URDAY	SAT			
9:45	9:37	9:33	9:30	9:22	9:15	A.M.
10:15	10:07	10:03	10:00	9:52	9:45	
10:45	10:37	10:33	10:30	10:22	10:15	
11:15	11:07	11:03	11:00	10:52	10:45	
11:45	11:37	11:33	11:30	11:22	11:15	
12:15	12:07	12:03	12:00	11:52	11:45	
12:45	12:37	12:33	12:30	12:22	12:15	P.M.
1:15 PM times sho	1:07	1:03	1:00	12:52	12:45	
1:45 in bold	1:37	1:33	1:30	1:22	1:15	
2:15	2:07	2:03	2:00	1:52	1:45	
2:45	2:37	2:33	2:30	2:22	2:15	
3:15	3:07	3:03	3:00	2:52	2:45	



26 Designing Printed Transit Information Materials



#### ROUTE MAP/SCHEDULE Schematic Style—One Color Process

Agency: Metro RTA (Akron, OH) Designer: Metro RTA

#### 34 Cascade Village / Uhler

Effective: August 26, 2007 With Service To:

- Chapel Hill Mall and Plaza
- Jennings Middle School
- Lauer Apartments
- Valley View Apartments
- North High School





Regional Transit Authority 416 Kenmore Blvd. Akron, Ohio 44301 www.akronmetro.org

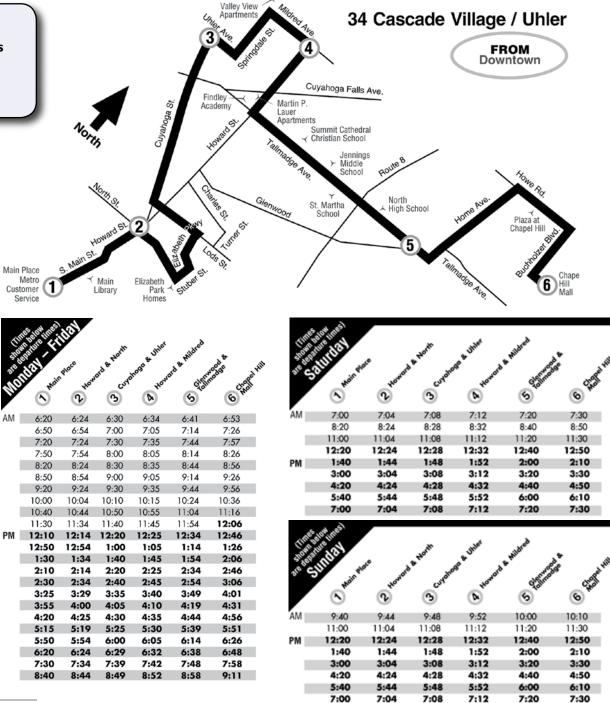
#### SERVING SUMMIT COUNTY

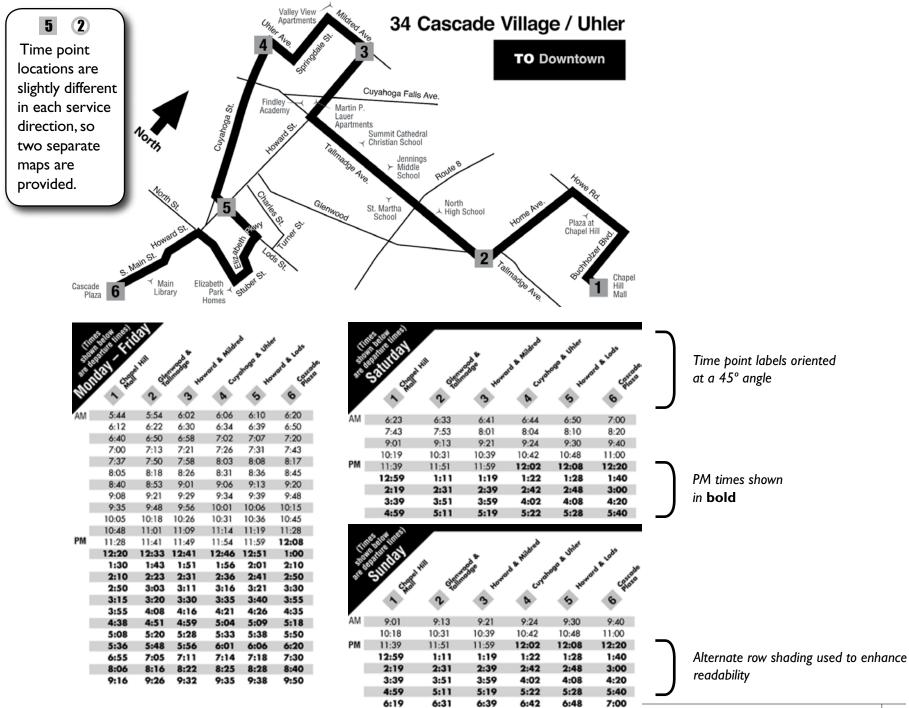
For information call Monday through Friday (8:00 am – 5:30 pm) Saturday and Sunday (9:00 am – 3:00 pm)

Akron & Southern Summit County 330-762-0341

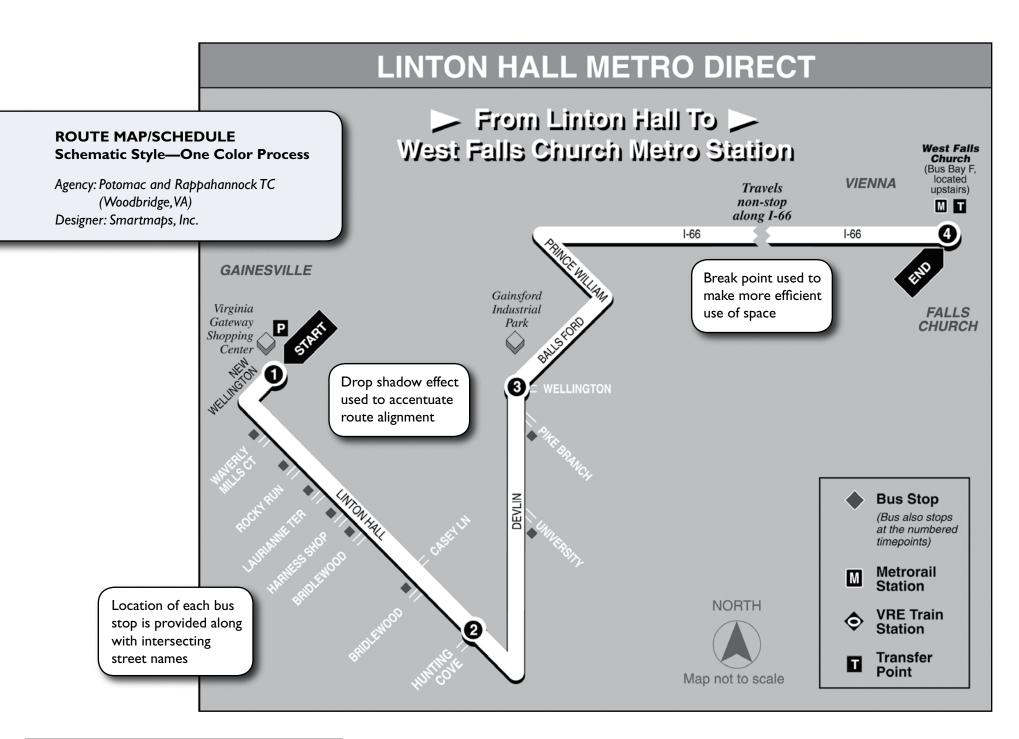
> Cleveland and Northern Summit County 1-800-227-9905

Ohio Relay Service TTY: 7-1-1 or (800) 750-0750





A Guidebook for Transit Service Providers 29



<sup>30</sup> Designing Printed Transit Information Materials

	BUS STARTS at Virginia Gateway Shopping Center Commuter Lot	2 Bus Leaves from Linton Hall and Hunting Cove Place	3 Bus Leaves from Balls Ford and Wellington	4 BUS ENDS at West Falls Church Metro Station (Bus Bay F)	Horizontal time point alignment & labeling
		Days of operation			
A.M.	6:20	MONDAY – FRIE 6:30	6:40	7:13	
	7:20	7:32	7:41	8:13	
	8:20	8:32	8:41	9:13	
	9:15	9:27	9:38	10:10	
	10:15	10:27	10:38	11:10	
	11:10	11:22	11:33	12:05	
P.M.	12:10	12:22	12:33	1:06	
	1:05	1:17	1:28	2:01	
	2:10	2:22	2:33	3:05	
	3:10	3:22	3:33	4:07	PM times shown
	4:15	4:27	4:38	5:12	
	5:15	5:27	5:39	6:17	in <b>bold</b>
	6:20	6:32	6:43	7:16	
	7:20	7:32	7:43	8:14	
	8:15	8:23	8:33	9:04	
	9:05	9:13	9:22	9:53	
		SATURDAY AND SU			
A.M.	9:15	9:27	9:38	10:10	
	10:15	10:27	10:38	11:10	
	11:10	11:22	11:33	12:05	
P.M.	12:10	12:22	12:33	1:06	
	1:05	1:17	1:28	2:01	
	2:10	2:22	2:33	3:05	Double-row alternate
	3:10	3:22	3:33	4:07	shading
	4:15	4:27	4:38	5:12	
	5:15	5:27	5:39	6:17	
	6:20	6:32	6:43	7:16	
	7:20	7:32	7:43	8:14	
	8:15	8:23	8:33	9:04	

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<sup>32</sup> Designing Printed Transit Information Materials

INSTRUCTION DESIGN

Using printed transit information materials can be a difficult task for many people, particularly for the first-time user. Many people have difficulties reading a map, and using a schedule can be particularly problematic. Providing clear instructions on how the materials should be used can help people to use the materials properly. Good instructions provide both explanatory text and a graphic illustration of correct schedule use. These instructions should be placed in close proximity to the information aids they are describing. Depending on space availability, three different instruction levels are possible:

- schedule instruction
- schedule and map instruction
- full trip instruction

#### SCHEDULE INSTRUCTION

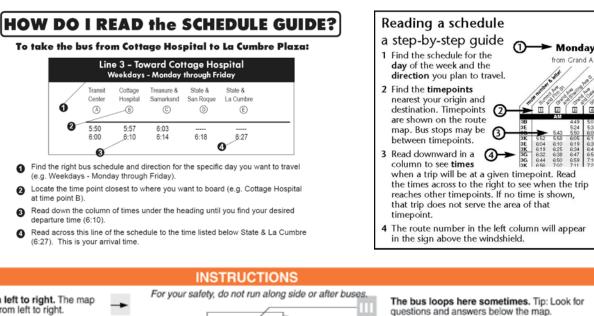
If limited space is available, this form of instruction focuses on the most challenging part of the trip planning task-schedule use. The instruction box uses a graphical example to clearly illustrate the steps involved in correct schedule

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use. This instruction box should be positioned in close proximity to the schedule. This form of instruction is recommended when the route information is packaged in *individual pamphlets*.



How Do I Read a Schedule Guide? Agency/Designer: Santa Barbara MTD (Santa Barbara, CA)

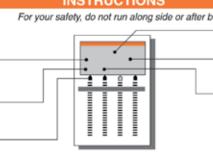
Reading a Schedule: A Step-by-Step Guide Agency/Designer: Metro Transit (Minneapolis, MN)

Instructions Agency: Potomac and Rappahannock TC Designer: Smartmaps, Inc. (Woodbridge, VA) The route always runs from left to right. The map and timetable are also read from left to right.

The bus stops here at listed times. Look for the matching symbol below the map.

Transfer point. Shows where you may transfer to another bus. Buses will only wait for transferring passengers at pickup locations. At drop off locations, buses will drop and go.

The bus stops at each of the times listed below the symbol.



The bus loops here sometimes. Tip: Look for questions and answers below the map.

Indicates Commuter Lots available along the bus route.

Indicates points of interest along the route.

The timetable shows WHEN the bus stops. Times are always approximate and depend upon traffic and weather conditions. Shaded trips operate on modified holidays.

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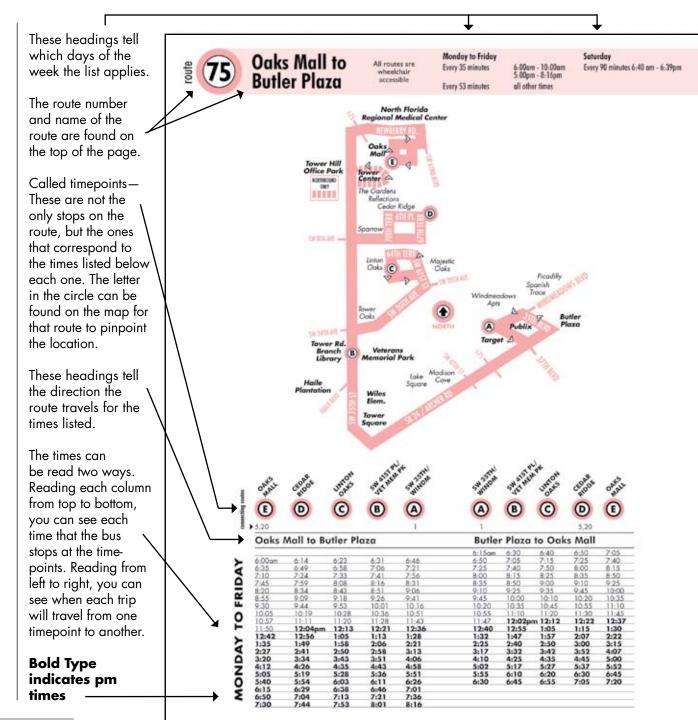
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Schedule & Map Instruction If more space is available, instructions can include route map use and/or system map use. This more detailed level of instruction can be provided when transit information materials are packaged into a *Ride Guide* or if a separate *"How To" pamphlet* is provided.

Page 34: Reading the Schedule Agency: RTS (Gainesville, FL) Designer: Group 5 Advertising

Page 35: PASSPORT: Student Rider Guide 2007-2008 Agency/Designer: Nashville MTA (Nashville, TN)





### HOW to PLAN YOUR TRIP to SCHOOL

The best way to plan your route is to work backwards from the time you need to get to school—that way, you'll never be late!

 Use the school listings on pages 7–11 to determine the route that serves your school. Using the bus schedule for your school route, find the timepoints for "Weekdays from Downtown." (See "How to Read a Bus Schedule" on page 3.) On the pocket schedule, find the stop closest to your school and follow the column down to the time you need to arrive at school. Write the route and arrival time under "MY SCHOOL" on the inside covers.

 From your arrival time on the pocket schedule, move to the far left to find the time the bus leaves downtown in order to get to your stop. Write this departure time under "MY CONNECTION" on the inside covers.

 Use the "Area Bus Routes" list on page 6 to determine the routes that serve your area of town. Using the map on the bus schedule for each route, find the most

2

convenient stop for you. Write the route number under "MY HOME" on the inside covers.

 Using the bus schedule for your home route, find the timepoints for "Weekdays to Downtown." On the pocket schedule, look at the far right column and find the departure time for your connection to school. Move up the column to a time that will get you downtown in plenty of time to make your connection. Note this arrival time under "MY CONNECTION" on the inside covers.

 From your connection arrival time, follow the row to the far left to find the time the bus leaves your home bus stop. Write this departure time under "MY HOME" on the inside covers.

Work backwards to get home from school. Be sure you are looking at the schedule for the buses heading in the right direction! Make your notes for your return ride on the back inside cover.

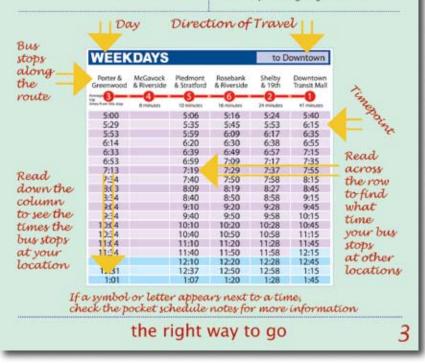
### the right way to go



### HOW to READ a SCHEDULE

MTA offers more than 40 bus routes serving the metro area. Routes are designated by a route number and destination. Maps and schedules for each route are available at MTA displays around town, online at www.nashvillemta.org or by calling MTA Customer Care at (615) 862–5950.

All bus schedules have a map of the route and a list of timepoints the bus runs along the route. Timepoints are organized by day (times are different for weekdays, Saturdays, and Sundays/holidays) and direction of travel (to downtown/from downtown). Timepoints are read in columns and rows. To find the estimated times a bus stops at a particular spot, read down the column for the location. To determine the times that a particular bus will stop at other stops, read across the row (left to right). This is how you determine the time you need to get on a bus to get to where you are going on time.



#### **Full Trip Instruction**

This provides instruction on a wide range of trip planning activities in some detail, such as how to use the materials, how to board the bus, how to pay the fare, how to disembark, etc. Full trip instruction is typically provided when route information is packaged in a **Ride Guide** or if a separate "How To" pamphlet is provided.

#### **Checklist: Instruction Design**

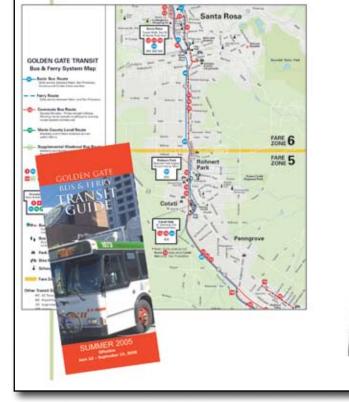
- ✓ Good instructions provide both explanatory text and a graphic illustration of correct schedule use.
- $\checkmark$  Instructions should be placed in close proximity to the information aids they are describing.
- $\checkmark$  Depending on space availability, three different instruction levels are possible:
  - Schedule instruction—recommended if route information is provided in individual pamphlets.
  - Schedule and map instruction-may be provided if materials are packaged in a Ride Guide, or in a separate "how to" pamphlet.
  - Full trip instruction-may be provided if materials are packaged in a Ride Guide, or in a separate "how to" pamphlet.

Page 36-37: Welcome Aboard: Golden Gate Transit's New Rider's Guide Agency/Designer: Golden Gate Transit (San Rafael, CA)

### STEP ONE

Check the Map to Identify the routes you'll need when planning a trip, first look at our system map to identify the routes that serve your travel needs. The map is located in the back of the Transit Guide and online at goldengatetransit.org (click "Bus Schedules" then "Route Map"). Every bus stop is identified on the map. Find the stop closest to your starting point. Then identify which bus routes serve the stop that is closest to your destination. Keep in mind that you may need to transfer to another route to reach your final destination. Once you find the route(s) you'll need, you're ready to check the schedules.

Pick up a handy Transit Guide with detailed schedule explanations, information for fares and maps or visit goldengate.org



### STEP TWO Check the Schedules

Schedules are listed in numerical order in the Transit Guide and online goldengatetransit.org (click "Bus Schedules").

Find the schedule for the direction you're going. Next, check the header for the correct day that you're traveling bus service may be different for weekdays, weekends and holidays).

Near the top of the schedule you'll find the major bus stops served by the route. GGT has over 1,000 bus stops, however, not all stops are listed in the schedules. Find the bus stop nearest your departure location, and then ocate your departure time in the column beneath it. Remember that the listed time is only for that specific intersection. If you're boarding between major stops, use the earlier time as your reference.

Read left to right to approximate what time the bus will get to your destination. Read the schedule from top to bottom to determine the times between buses at any single bus stop.

Schedules can be found in the Transit Guide or online aoldenaate.ora



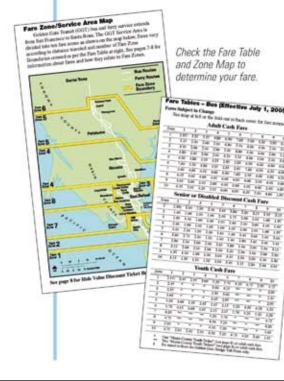
### STEP THREE

this brochure to determine your fare. If the fare sheet is missing, you can find a fare table and zone map in the Transit Guide or online at goldengatetransit.org Click "Fare Programs").

Check the Fare insert in

To determine your fare, find the portion of the Fare Table appropriate to you (i.e., Adult, Senior/Disabled or Youth); then find the numbers of the Fare Zones where your trip begins and ends.

If you plan to ride the bus often, you can save money by purchasing ticket books or by using a TransLink prepaid) card. Ticket books contain 20 tickets and are valid for up to 6 months. To learn more about Ticket Books or TransLink, visit goldengate.org.



STEP FOUR Board the Bus Make sure you get to the bus stop about five minutes before the scheduled stop time and that you're on the correct side of the road for the direction you're headed. When the bus approaches, check the number and destination on the front of the bus to verify that you're catching the right one. If you're not sure, you can always ask the bus operator which bus to take.



marked.



Always check the destination sign on the front of the bus.

Make sure the driver can see you and wave to him/her to indicate that you wish to board. When the bus stops, allow passengers to get off before you board. Upon boarding, you will see the fare box, which is where you'll deposit your cash or ticket. If you're using cash, remember that drivers don't carry change, so you'll need to have the exact amount with you. If you have a transfer, show it to the driver.

Tell the driver where you are going. If you need to take more than one bus to reach your destination, pay your full fare and ask the driver for a transfer, because transfers are only issued when you pay your fare. Transfers cannot be used to make a round trip.



Drivers don't carry change exact fare required.

date transfer is valid zone originated

from will be punched by driver

transfer will be torn to indicate time it expires



### STEP FIVE Getting Off the Bus

For your convenience, the bus driver will announce major bus stops. The driver will also announce any stop upon request. This service assists passengers with disabilities, as well as those who are unfamiliar with the route. About a block prior to your stop, press the rubber strip between the windows or above your seat to signal the driver to stop. Wait for the bus to make a complete stop before leaving your seat. Don't forget your belongings.



Press the strip to signal the bus driver to stop at the next bus stop





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