

CIRCULAR

UMTA C 2710.4A

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

Subject:

REVENUE BASED SAMPLING PROCEDURES FOR

OBTAINING FIXED ROUTE BUS OPERATING DATA

REQUIRED UNDER THE SECTION 15 REPORTING SYSTEM

July 22, 1988

- 1. <u>PURPOSE</u>. This circular describes a suggested alternative revenue based procedure for use in collecting fixed route operating data required under the Section 15 Uniform System of Accounts and Records and Reporting System. The procedure is suited to any fixed route mode with on-board data collection.
- 2. <u>CANCELLATION</u>. This circular cancels UMTA Circular 2710.4, "Revenue Based Sampling Procedures for Obtaining Fixed Route Bus Operating Data Required Under the Section 15 Reporting System," dated 5-10-85.

3. <u>REFERENCES</u>.

- a. Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.
- b. Uniform System of Accounts and Records and Reporting System; Clarification of Procedures for Addressing Noncompliance with Reporting Requirements; Final Rule (52 <u>FR</u> 36182) (49 CFR 630), dated 9-25-87.
- C. Urban Mass Transportation Industry Uniform System of Accounts and Records and Reporting System: Volume I - General Description, dated 1-77; Volume II - Uniform System of Accounts and Records, dated 1-77; and Reporting Manual and Sample Forms (All Reporting Levels), dated 2-88.
- d. UMTA Circular 2710.1A, "Sampling Procedures for Obtaining Fixed Route Bus Operating Data Required Under the Section 15 Reporting System," dated 7-18-88.
- e. UMTA Circular 2710.2A, "Sampling Procedures for Obtaining <u>Demand Responsive</u> Bus System Operating Data Required Under the Section 15 Reporting System," dated 7-22-88.
- f. UMTA Circular 9030.1A, "Section 9 Formula Grant Application Instructions," dated 9-18-87.
- 4. BACKGROUND. IMTA Circular 2710.1A, "Sampling Procedures for obtaining Fixed Route Bis Operating Data Required Under the Section 15 Reporting System," suggests one sampling procedure for obtaining fixed route bus operating data required under the Section 15 Reporting System. Its procedures require sample sizes between 549 and 915 vehicle trips per year.

The sampling procedures described in this circular require a significantly smaller sample size to obtain estimates of annual passenger trips and passenger miles by mode at the required levels of precision and confidence.

The total required sample size has been reduced to 208 bus trips a year. This represents a reduction of between 62 and 77 percent from the number of trips that need to be sampled using the procedures described in UMTA Circular 2710.1A.

The sampling procedures contained in the circular meet the statistical standards of 95 percent confidence and 10 percent precision for each transit service mode. Transit agencies can use these procedures to estimate bus "service consumed" (passenger miles) to be reported to UMTA for use in allocating Section 9 funds authorized by the Surface Transporation Assistance Act of 1982. (See Section 9(a)(3) of the UMT Act.)

A transit agency may use a technique other than the UMTA recommended techniques as long as it meets the prescribed precision and confidence levels. If a different technique is used, it is recommended that the technique be submitted to UMTA for approval. Implementation of a sampling procedure that has not been confirmed in writing by UMTA as meeting the prescribed statistical requirements may result in adjustments to future Section 9 formula apportionments if the data are found not to be reliable.

Alfred A. DelliBovi

Hed a. Delli Bovi

Administrator

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

- 1. PURPOSE. This circular suggests an approach for the collection of the following operating data required for the Section 15 Reporting System:
 - a. Total annual unlinked passenger trips (passengers).
 - b. Total annual passenger miles.

The "revenue based" sampling approach developed for this circular satisfies the specified confidence and precision levels (95% and \pm 10%, respectively).

Due to the manner in which the estimates of annual unlinked passenger trips and annual passenger miles are estimated, the approach described in this circular is suitable only to fixed route modes with on-board fare collection. This limitation primarily affects rail modes for which fare collection is not on-board.

Because the sample size required for the sampling procedures described in this circular is much smaller than that required for the procedures described in Circular 2710.1A, use of these revenue-based procedures significantly reduces the burden on transit operators of meeting the Section 15 Data Reporting System requirements. However, for acceptable accuracy of estimates derived from revenue-based procedures to be maintained, it is vital that the revenue collection on individual bus trips be accurately measured. Registering fareboxes offer the easiest way to meet this requirement. One feasible alternative is to empty the farebox at the beginning and end of each sample trip and count the revenue collected on that trip. (This might be done by providing an assigned checker with a portable farebox that is used only to collect the fares on the randomly selected trips.) The procedures and supporting forms contained in this circular require an accurate count of the farebox revenue received on each sampled trip.

The revenue-based sampling method is offered as one of many possible approaches that meet the statistical precision and confidence standards established for Section 15 reporting.

It may be used to estimate passenger miles for use in allocating Section 9 funds authorized by the Surface Transportation Act of 1982. No operator is required to follow either the procedures described herein or any other specific set of procedures. An operator may elect to use any other

procedures so long as the ones chosen satisfy the minimum statistical requirements. If a different technique is used, it should be submitted to UMTA for approval. Implementation of a sampling procedure that has not been confirmed in writing by UMTA as meeting the prescribed statistical requirements may result in adjustments to future Section 9 formula apportionments if the data are found not to be reliable.

- 2. OVERVIEW OF PROCEDURE. The procedure described in this circular enables any transit agency to estimate annual unlinked passenger trips and annual passenger miles based on data from a small sample of randomly selected bus trips. In summary, the method consists of counting boarding and alighting passengers, measuring distances between stops, and counting farebox revenue on four randomly selected bus trips each week throughout the fiscal year. Consequently, 208 bus trips are sampled, enabling estimates to be made of two ratios:
 - a. Farebox revenue per unlinked passenger trip
 - b. Farebox revenue per passenger mile.

The sample size is sufficient to meet the 95% confidence and \pm 10% precision limits on estimates of total annual passenger miles as required for the Section 15 Reporting System.

Total annual system-wide passenger trips and passenger miles are estimated by dividing each of these ratios separately into the total annual system (mode) farebox revenues for all routes. For example, total annual unlinked passenger trips are estimated as follows:

System-wide Annual
TOTAL ANNUAL UNLINKED = Farebox Revenue
PASSENGER TRIPS Estimated Farebox Revenue
Per Unlinked Passenger Trip

where the "farebox revenue per unlinked passenger trip" is estimated from the sample of trips.

Farebox revenue includes all passenger revenue actually collected on board. However, it is important that it include only revenue collected on board. It excludes revenue from sales of passes, tokens, and other prepayment instruments. It also excludes all non-transportation revenue. Finally, it excludes all revenue collected on trips not eligible to be sampled.

Since all bus trips sampled are randomly selected, all types of services, day of the week, levels of fare, types of fare payment, periods of the day, etc., are represented on the average, in proportion to their occurrence in the pool of total annual trips. Likewise, since all riders are counted on

the selected trips (including cash fares, passhclders, elderly, handicapped, and students), the ratios of "farebox revenue per passenger mile" based on the sampled trips yield total passenger and passenger mile estimates when applied to system-wide farebox revenues for the fiscal year.

The sampling procedure is based on relationships between farebox revenue and unlinked passenger trips and between farebox revenue and passenger miles. Consequently, the procedure requires an unchanged fare structure. If changes are made in fare structure or policy during the course of the fiscal year, passengers and passenger miles must be estimated independently for each separate period of fare structure. This means that the year may have to be divided into two or more periods that are defined by when fare changes are introduced. Revenues collected during each period and cumulative passengers and passenger miles for each period's sampled trips should be kept and tallied separately. Once system-wide passengers and passenger miles are estimated separately for each period, they can be assumed to arrive at estimates of total annual passengers and passenger miles. A change in fare structure would necessitate a slight increase in the total sample size.

CHAPTER II

DEFINITIONS, SAMPLE SIZE AND COMPOSITION

- 1. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>. The following are definitions of key terms used in this circular:
 - a. Bus Trip. A bus trip is defined as a one-way trip by a bus while in revenue service, starting at one end of a route and ending at another end of a route. A round trip, therefore, is counted as two separate bus trips. In the case where a route is a pure loop involving entirely different streets and pickup points, and where there is no logical way to identify route end points, then the traversing of the loop can be regarded as a single bus trip. If a bus is interlined (i.e., if a bus changes routes during revenue service) then the point of interlining (or route change) is considered to represent the end of one one-way trip and the beginning of another.
 - b. <u>Farebox Revenue</u>. Farebox revenue is the cash collected in fares on bus trips. Transfers, tokens, passes, and other non-currency forms of payment should <u>not</u> be counted as farebox revenue. It is critical to the method's validity that the counting of cash fares be done in the same way for all sampled trips. In addition, it is imperative that accurate system-wide farebox revenue totals be available for the entire year and any separate sampling periods within the year (as defined below in this chapter).
 - c. Weekly Bus Trip Lists. These are lists of weekly trips from which the sample of trips will be drawn. The lists are simply tallies of bus trips scheduled during each week, including trippers. In some cases, a "day-of-week" digit may be included in the numbering scheme of the tally. The lists of each week must include all revenue bus trips, except school bus, charter, and demand response trips.
 - d. <u>Sampling Period</u>. If, during the fiscal year, there is a change in fare policy, then annual passengers and passenger miles must be computed separately for the periods before and after the fare change(s). The year is thus divided into sampling periods for which separate tabulations of revenues, passengers and passenger miles from sampled trips are kept, and separate ratios of "revenue per unlinked passenger trip" and "revenue per passenger mile" are calculated. If there are no fare changes during a fiscal year, then the year is considered to be a single sampling period.

- e. Time Period. Each weekday is divided into time periods as defined in Appendix A. The periods include: A.M. Peak, Midday, P.M. Peak, and Night. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays do not have designated time periods. The time at which a sampled trip begins determines the time period in which it is classified.
- f. Random Sample. For a sample to be random, each element in the population of all elements must have a known chance of appearing in the sample. The odds of drawing each element must either be the same, or, in the cases where the odds differ, elements must be grouped so that those within each group have an equal chance of being drawn.
- 2. SAMPLE SIZE AND COMPOSITION. Table II-1 outlines the annual sample from which estimates of "farebox revenue per passenger trip" and "farebox revenue per passenger mile" are to be made. The sample of trips is obtained by randomly selecting four trips from each week's trip list. (For twelve weeks following a fare change, the weekly sample is increased from four to five trips.) Over a full year, the number of trips on which revenue and ridership data are collected is 208.

Different weekly trip lists should be developed corresponding to changes in the scheduled services made during the course of the year. Typically, a separate weekly trip list would be required for each timetable. Each week's four-trip sample should be separately selected at a time close to the sample week, but still allowing adequate lead time for scheduling of survey/data collection personnel and any supporting equipment.

There is, however, one exception to this general sample size rule of four bus trips per week. Transit agencies introducing a fare policy change should increase the weekly sample size to five bus trips for twelve weeks following the change in fare policy. The purpose of this sample size increase is to compensate statistically for the greater variability and instability in riding habits that typically follow fare changes. If the designated twelve week period extends into a new fiscal year, five trips a week should be sampled in the final weeks of the ending fiscal year, and five per week should be sampled in the initial weeks of the beginning fiscal year so that a total of twelve consecutive weeks are sampled at a rate of five trips a week. Thereafter, the sampling reverts to a rate of four trips per week.

Table II-1
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Weeks per Year	Х	Number of Sampled Trips per Week*	=	Number of Sampled Trips per Year
(52)	Х	(4)	=	(208)

^{*}As noted above, the sample size should be increased to 5 trips per week for 12 weeks after a fare policy change is implemented.

CHAPTER III

SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE

1. <u>OUTLINE OF THE APPROACH</u>. Success of the procedure described in this circular requires that the four (or five) weekly bus trips are selected <u>randomly</u> from all trips operated during the respective week. This chapter provides two approaches to randomly selecting bus trips.

For each of these approaches, the first step is to identify the population of weekly trips from which the sampled trips will be chosen and to assign a serial number to each trip. This step is referred to as the construction of a weekly bus trip list. The second step is to randomly choose the serial numbers of the trips to be surveyed. The third step is to determine which trips correspond to the selected serial numbers. To allow subsequent determination of which trips have been chosen by the random sampling process, the list must be constructed in a way which allows unique identification of each trip operated during the week.

In addition to the two random selection approaches explained in this circular, there are many other methods that are both feasible and valid. It is essential only that the list be developed in a way that each and every trip operated during a week is included and that each trip has the same chance of being selected.

Each of the methods described has both advantages and disadvantages relating to its ease of use. Preference of one method over another will vary among transit agencies, depending on such factors as uniformity of schedules across days of the week, the total number of daily bus trips, the number of routes in the system, and the frequency of changes in fare policy or in the number of scheduled trips.

In general, the following two-step sequence assures that the four trips in each week's sample are selected randomly:

a. Construct a list of all scheduled one-way revenue bus trips, including trippers, for the week to be sampled, including trips made on all weekdays, weekend days and holidays, and assign a unique number to each trip on the list. Charter, school bus (bus used exclusively for carrying school children), and demand response (dial-a-ride) operations should be excluded.

b. Randomly select the trips for which data are to be collected.

The remainder of this chapter describes in detail both of these steps for the two techniques. Copies of the worksheets to aid in constructing weekly bus trip lists for each method are provided in Appendix B.

The same weekly list is used week after week as long as the schedule is unchanged. A separate selection of trips is made for each week. The listing and selection process for the trips of a given week need to be accomplished only far enough in advance to allow scheduling of surveyors. It is possible to do the selection on a weekly basis, each week only drawing the four trips necessary for the following week. Alternatively, it is also possible to do a full year's worth of selections all at one time. In general, the selection should be done far enough ahead to schedule surveyors, but not so far ahead that the week's final schedule of trips has not been determined. Thus, for example, if schedules are adjusted quarterly, not more than one quarter's worth of selection would be accomplished at one time.

- 2. <u>LISTING OF WEEKLY TRIPS</u>. The two methods explained below can be described as follows:
 - a. Method 1. Continuous numbering across all days of the week.
 - b. Method 2. Separate numbering according to day of the week.

While the two methods have much in common, each is relatively better suited to some situations than to others. Before presenting the methods themselves, some of their differences will be considered.

the first of these methods has the advantage that a single range of valid identification numbers is developed. This means that when using a random number table to select trips from the list, any number within the single range is known to correspond to an actual bus trip. The disadvantage is that even a minor schedule adjustment can require changes to the entire list. The approach is probably more attractive to agencies with stable schedules.

The second method sets a separate range of valid identification numbers for each day of the week. It thus leaves gaps of invalid numbers between the valid range for one day and the valid range for the following day. This makes it somewhat more complicated to know whether a number from a random number table corresponds to an actual bus trip or to one of the gaps

between the valid ranges for individual days. On the other hand, a minor schedule adjustment affects the identification number of trips only on the days for which schedule has been changed. To an agency making frequent, minor schedule changes, this method might be more attractive than the first.

3. METHOD 1: CONTINUOUS NUMBERING WEEKLY TRIP LIST. Assume for the purpose of illustration that a transit system has three routes and that the same bus schedules are followed on Monday through Friday, with fewer trips on Saturday and Sunday. Using bus schedules, timetables, or daily driver run sheets, the operator can then select any day (say, Monday) and number one-way bus trips to be made on that day, beginning with one route and proceeding to the next route until all scheduled trips for the day on all routes have been numbered consecutively (no numbers skipped). The numbering would then be picked up, in sequence, for the following days until all trips scheduled over the seven days of the week have been numbered and recorded. A simplified example of a listing of trips using this method is shown in Table III-1. An important point to remember is that every revenue trip is considered to be a scheduled one-way trip, and that all trips should be included except those that are specifically excluded (e.g., school bus).

It is not necessary to write down each trip number to derive the trip number range for each day. Rather, the trips for any given day can simply be counted on the schedules in some logical, reproducible sequence. The number ranges for the days enable the user to determine on which day a randomly selected numbered trip, generated by the procedure described subsequently, will fall.

Following the sample in Table III-1, selection of random four-digit number, 2047, indicates that a bus trip would be sampled on Friday of the week in question, a day that has a bus trip number range of 1661-2075. Further, it can be determined from the data that the trip to be sampled will be on Route 3, if, as is shown, the numbering of daily trips is done so that each route's bus trips have identifiable Trip Serial Number ranges. Then, the trips can be counted, in order, from the beginning of the appropriate route's printed schedule for the appropriate day until the randomly selected trip number is reached. Once the selected trip is determined by counting through the schedule, its time, location of departure, and direction can be determined.

Any schedule change that alters the number of trips on any given day means that the weekly trip list must be changed accordingly, and new ranges of numbers by day or route must be established. Consequently, the continuous numbering approach for trip lists may not be as practical as some other

Table III-1

EXAMPLE OF CONTINUOUS NUMBERING METHOD FOR WEEKLY ONE-WAY TRIPS

Day of	Trip	Trin Corial		
Day of Week	1	Route No. 2	3	Trip Serial Number Range
Monday	0001- 0124	0125- 0304	0305- 0415	0001-0415
Tuesday	0416- 0539	0540- 0719	0720- 0830	0416-0830
Wednesday	0831- 0954	0955- 1134	1135- 1245	0831-1245
Thursday	1245- 1369	1370- 1549	1550- 1660	1246-1660
Friday	1661- 1781	1785- 1964	1 9 65- 2075	1661-2075
Saturday	2076- 2136	2137- 2171	2172- 2212	2076-2212
Sunday	2213- 2233	223 4- 2249	2250 - 2261	2213-2261
Total Range of Weekly Trips				0001-2261 (Valid Number Range).

approaches for large transit agencies with frequent schedule changes since re-numbering of trips would be an often repeated process. An example worksheet for listing weekly trips by day of the week and by route is given in Appendix B. Note that each Trip Serial Number must have the same number of digits, that number being the number of digits in the total number of trips counted a week. Thus, for example, a trip occurring 215th in a list of 2261 weekly trips would be designated by the four-digit number "0215".

4. NETHOD 2: NUMBERING TRIPS BY DAY OF THE WEEK. An alternative method to developing a weekly one-way bus trip list of sample selection is to code trips according to the day of the week on which they are scheduled. This coding consists of a day-of-the-week digit (ranging from 1 to 7) at the beginning of the trip numbers for each day, followed by the number of a trip for that day's schedules for all routes.

Table III-2 contains a listing of weekly trips for a three-route system using this numbering method. According to the table, Route 2 accounts for trips 116 through 290 on Monday through Friday. So, when a four-digit random number 2277 is selected, it tells the user that the sample trip is to be the 277th trip on Tuesday (the 2nd day of the week, based on the first digit). Further, it is known that "277" falls in the range of valid numbered trips for Route 2.

Using this method of deriving a weekly trip list, changes in schedules for particular days can be accommodated without the necessity of changing all subsequent trip numbers on other days of the week. In addition, the first digit of the selected random number immediately indicates the day of the week on which the trip would be sampled. However, all randomly selected trip serial numbers from the Table of Random Numbers beginning with the numbers 0, 8, or 9 are invalid because there are no days of the week with which they are associated. Four-digit numbers beginning with 0, 8, and 9 are thus disregarded.

5. <u>SELECTING THE SAMPLE</u>. The sample of four trips for a given week is selected from the weekly list of one-way bus trips using a random selection process. The concept of random numbers is very important to the statistical theory on which confidence and precision standards are based. Replacement of a proper random selection process by an informal arbitrary process or by a formal attempt to achieve a representative sample will invalidate the results and thus prevent the data from meeting the statistical standards.

Table III-2

EXAMPLE OF DAY-OF-WEEK NUMBERING METHOD FOR WEEKLY ONE-DAY TRIPS

Day of		Serial Route M		Number of Scheduled	Trip Serial
Week	1	2	3	One-Way Trips	Number Range
Monday	0 01 115	116- 290	291 415	415	1001-1415
luesday	001- 115	115- 290	291- 415	415	2001-2415
Wadnesday	001- 115	116- 230	291- 415	415	3001-3415
Tivur viay	001- 115	116- 290	2 91- 415	415	4001-4415
Friday	001- 115	116- 290	291- 415	415	5001-5415
Saturday	001- 085	086- 154	155- 250	250	6001-6250
Surkky	091- 080	081- 141	142- 208	208	7001-7208
Ental Range of Weskly T					1001-7208 (Valid Numbe Range)

Random numbers tables are developed through use of specialized computer programs which guarantee that the sequence with which individual digits appear is random. This ensures that blocks of sequential 2, 3, 4, or more digit numbers are also random. In reading the table, leading blanks in the four digit groupings of the table should be read as zeros. Thus a number appearing as (56) should be read as (0056).

The first step in using a random numbers table is to decide on the appropriate number of digits in the random numbers drawn. To illustrate, the third line of Table III-3 can be used to generate a series of two-digit random numbers. In order to make the most of the table, it is best to read numbers in an overlapping fashion. To do this for two-digit numbers, a two-digit long "window" is moved along the line in one-digit steps. The resulting series of two-digit numbers on line three is:

33 34 40 06 63 38 81 15 52 29 93 33 34 42 23 31.

Similarly, the set of three-digit numbers from the same line is:

834 340 406 063 638 381 815 152 529 293 933 334 342.

The same process can be used to produce a series of numbers with any required number of digits.

The technique for selecting four "valid" random numbers (i.e., numbers of trips appearing in the ranges established by the weekly trip list) is virtually the same for both of the trip listing methods described above. However, because the trip numbering methods differ for the two lists, the valid numbers selected from the random numbers tables will also be different.

The number of digits in the trip numbers to be randomly selected will vary among transit agencies. If trips are listed continuously across all days of the week (Method 1), then the number of digits in the random number may range up to five (or even six) digits (e.g., if there are a total of 80,000 (or 100,000) weekly one-way bus trips).

The number of random number digits needed if trips are listed by day (Nethod 2) will be governed by the maximum number of one-way trips on any day of the week. Thus, if a system operates a maximum of 5,600 daily one-way trips on five days (Monday through Friday), then the number of digits in all random numbers will be five, since an extra "day of the week" digit is added at the beginning of a four-digit trip number.

- 6. METHOD 1: SELECTING THE SAMPLE FROM CONTINUOUS NUMBERED WEEKLY TRIPS.

 Using the data presented in Table III-1 for continuous numbering of a 3route system, the procedure for selecting the sample of four trips from the
 weekly list of Trip Serial Numbers is as follows:
 - a. Choose any line of digits in the random number table (Table III-3); line 1, for example.
 - b. Since the Trip Serial Numbers in the listing of weekly trips (Table III-1) contain four digits, only use sets of four consecutive digits in the random numbers table. (If serial numbers from the trip list had five digits, then sets of five consecutive digits would be selected from Table III-3).

Table III-3
EXAMPLE RANDOM NUMBERS TABLE

3554	4224	3880	8191	7393	9150	6665	1894	2309	5730
95 6 7	2421	5037	9828	2348	7773	9018	5836	2898	3081
0340	6381	5293	3423	1843	2848	8 400	279 <u>4</u>	7928	9 4 37
6149	5561	1879	9745	469	1045	8 72 5	1111	2984	2056
5960	8196	2942	4521	1658	25 4 8	4026	1544	4773	9130
1977	1512	5685	9033	3195	6118	6283	9884	1748	383
124	1657	3451	3076	4480	78 93	694 7 5513	2099	7302	552
2955	5730	3423	969	4106	6817		4687	9047	3281
0614	4108	5726	4546	2288	9223	5033	9751	1669	2894
7222	9855	7982	3433	4782	1986	310	1444	6677	660

c. Read along line 1, from left to right, in "overlapping" sets of four digits until four valid four-digit numbers have been obtained; i.e., each of the four numbers should be within their range of numbers in the list of weekly trips shown in Table III-1. (Each four-digit number overlaps the preceding one, in that the second digit in the initial four-digit number set becomes the first digit in the second four-digit number set, and so forth.)

d. Reading from Table III-3 (the random numbers table), the first set of four digits is 3554. The second set is 5544 (the first number, 3, is dropped and the number 4 in the next "unused" column is added). Continuing along line 1 the series becomes:

3554 5544 5442 4422 4224 <u>2243</u> 2433 . . .

Referring to the Trip Serial Number listing in Table III-1, the first valid random number (i.e., a number lying in the range of 001-2261) is 2243. The next three valid numbers encountered, in order, are:

- (1) 0819
- (2) 1917
- (3) 1739.

Each of these four-digit numbers is circled in line 1 of Table III-3.

<u>NOTE</u>: Leading zeros in the fields of a random number table are often left as blanks. These blanks should be read as zeros.

- e. The four trips to be surveyed during the week in the example occur on the following days and routes:
 - (1) 2243 : Sunday, Route 2
 (2) 0819 : Tuesday, Route 3
 (3) 1917 : Friday, Route 2
 (4) 1739 : Friday, Route 1

By numbering trips in a sequence of days and route numbers, the burden of having to count to determine the specific trip to be surveyed is reduced.

f. Keep track of the lines and the columns that are used and the first digit of the last valid number identified for the week's sample just selected. For the next week's four-trip sample, begin listing four-digit numbers as described above, but this time, beginning with the next four-digit number following ("overlapping") the four-digit number of the last trip selected for the previous week. Thus, the next week's sample would be drawn from a series of numbers that begins with the following:

7393 3939 9391 3915 9150 <u>1506</u> 5066 . . .

When all of the random number pages in Appendix G have been used, reverse the process starting from the right side of the lines, or use some other technique (e.g., going from the top down by column) that does not retrace the set of numbers previously selected. Under no circumstances should the trip numbers selected for one week, or year, be automatically transferred to the next. If necessary, additional random number tables should be procured to ensure no duplication among weeks and among years.

7. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS.

a. The Daily List.

- (1) Normally, a new summary table of Trip Serial Numbers will <u>not</u> have to be developed every week. As long as the schedules remain the same, the <u>scheduled</u> Trip Serial Numbers will remain the same.
- (2) In general, any process that assigns a <u>unique number</u> to a bus trip is acceptable. If the serial numbers have a large number of digits, it becomes more difficult to find them in the table of random numbers.

b. <u>Sample Selection Process</u>.

- (1) A sample selection process that appears to provide "more representative" trips must not be substituted. Doing so may inadvertently introduce biases that cannot be evaluated by standard statistical methods. If another trip selection process is used, be sure that it can be demonstrated to be a random process and that it yields estimates within the prescribed limits specified in Chapter I of this circular.
- (2) The random selection process automatically distributes trips according to time period, so that there is adequate representation in peak periods. This is another reason for strict adherence to the random sampling process.
- (3) If for some reason a trip selected for the sample is eliminated from the schedule or terminated due to breakdown, an additional trip should be sampled during the next week. (Sometimes the scheduling of surveyors may require a lapse of two or three weeks before the missed trip can be replaced.)

- (4) For surveyor scheduling purposes, the samples may need to be chosen well in advance of the days on which the surveys are to be taken. This is acceptable if the scheduled daily trips are reasonably constant. If major scheduling changes occur, however, the sample should be redrawn.
- When constructing the week's trip list, replace "normal" day's trips with the holiday trip schedule when appropriate. For example, if Christmas were to fall on a Sunday, and workers have Monday off, then two consecutive weeks' samples should have revised (holiday) schedules on one of their days:

In one week, the Sunday (day 7) would run on a holiday trip schedule; and in the new week, Monday (day 1) would have a holiday schedule.

- (6) Sampling theory assures that the sampling procedures apply to any size agency.
- (7) The random selection of the trips assures equal likelihood of inclusion of any trip operating on the same route (e.g., zonal, express or short-turns).
- 8. METHOD 2: SELECTING THE SAMPLE FROM WEEKLY TRIPS NUMBERED BY DAY. The same procedures and guidelines set forth for sample selecting using continuous numbering of weekly trips apply to weekly trips lists derived based on days of the week. For example, using another random number listing (Table EII-4) and the trip list in Table III-2 to demonstrate, we begin on line 1, listing four-digit numbers in sequence.

<u>2078</u> 0784 7845 8459 4596 5964 . . .

Only those four-digit numbers are valid whose remaining three digits are less than or equal to the maximum numbers of trips on the day indicated by the first digit. Thus, the first number derived from line 1 in Table III-4, 2078, is valid since it lies in the valid range of numbers (2001-2415) for Tuesday, as indicated in Table III-2. The next three valid numbers on line 1 of Table III-4 are:

- a. 4008
- b. 5161
- c. 5114

The four valid numbers are circled on Table III-4.

According to the trip list in Table III-2, the four trips to be surveyed are:

- a. 2073 Tuesday, Route 1
- b. 4003 Thursday, Route 1
- c. 5161 Friday, Route 2
- d. 6114 Saturday, Route 1.

To determine which trips (i.e., routes, times of departure and directions) are to be surveyed each week, the trips from the schedules have to be counted in the same order as when the original ranges of trip serial numbers were established for the weekly trips lists. As the randomly selected trip numbers are each reached on the schedules for the appropriate routes and days, they are noted and scheduled for survey. Thus, using the above example, the 78th trip on Route 1 on Tuesday would be sampled; the 8th trip on Route 1 on Thursday would be sampled; the 161st trip on Route 2 on Friday would be sampled; and the 114th trip on Route 1 on Saturday would be sampled.

Table III-4

EXAMPLE RAIDOM NUMBERS TABLES

2078	4596	4008	5161	1403	5012	5024	4936	3762	4204
1078	251	3561	9329	4264	9394	7335	8494	1545	30 9 5
7990	4795	6197	2081	5887	5831	1112	34 9	5677	3033
7709	5727	4544	2241	8361	1120	797	4962	9690	2839
G125	263	9403	8399	65 3 5	5366	292	8755	242	3540
9349	4973	3014	58 0 6	7715	1977	6905	9 629	3654	5722
6190	8562	853	4487	2529	30 97	2734	9902	676	9189
4 9 96	217	7 264	7198	373	3788	8477	226	323	7573
7543	7 19 8	9 902	1562	8051	1450	3230	6029	9542	4677
1212	3193	6666	5710	435	6785	6450	4879	7533	3341

CHAPTER IV

COLLECTING THE DATA

- 1. <u>DATA ITEMS TO BE COLLECTED</u>. The data collected from sampled trips are sufficient to enable a transit agency to derive annual estimates of the following required Section 15 report items:
 - a. Unlinked Passenger Trips
 - b. Passenger Miles
 - c. Passengers Boarded
 - d. Trips in Sample
 - e. Total Number of Bus Trips
 - f. Unlinked Passengers per Trip
 - g. Passenger Miles per Trip.
- 2. GENERAL PROCEDURE. The procedure for collecting unlinked passenger trip and passenger mile data requires that surveyors ride the buses on the four trips selected in the weekly sample, and that they record the number of passengers that board and alight the bus at each bus stop. Note that in the survey process, the passengers are not contacted in any way. surveyor is positioned on the bus so that all boarding and alighting passengers can be observed and accurately counted. During peak hours and on crowded runs, two surveyors may be needed. Distances between consecutive stops are determined either directly from the bus odometer readings, by retracing the trip by automobile and recording the odometer readings, or by any other means that gives accurate measurements. To ensure that the total passenger mile estimate is valid, it is absolutely necessary that the distance between stops be accurately known. The sampling of on-off counts, farebox revenue and distances between stops provides the survey information needed to estimate annual passenger trips and passenger miles for the whole system.
- 3. THE SURVEY TRIP SHEET. A form, the "Survey Trip Sheet," that may be used to collect the data is contained in Appendix C. It is suggested that this form be studied carefully before reading the following instructions. A completed example Survey Trip Sheet is also provided in Appendix C to demonstrate the steps described below.
- 4. PRE-SURVEY PROCEDURES. A separate Survey Trip Sheet should be used for each bus trip sampled. If the trip involves more stops than can be recorded on a single page, additional pages should be used, and the

page numbers should be written in the upper right-hand corner (Page _ of _). Each surveyor should carry several extra sheets in the event that additional pages are required. Before the survey trip begins, the surveyor should fill in the following items on the Survey Trip Sheet:

- a. Date The date the survey is taken.
- b. Day of Week The day of the week that the survey is taken. If the day is a holiday, place a check (X) in the "holiday" blank, in addition to noting the day of the week.
- c. <u>Trip Serial Number</u> The number given to each trip on the weekly trip list (see Chapter III).
- d. <u>Direction of Travel</u> Inbound, outbound, westbound, or other such designation.
- e. Time Period The period during which the sampled trip begins:
 - (1) A.M. Peak
 - (2) Midday
 - (3) P.M. Peak
 - (4) Night
 - (5) Saturday
 - (6) Sunday
- f. Route Number The officially designated route number.
- g. <u>Farebox Reading</u> The reading on the farebox before the first passenger boards at the start of the trip. (This is written down only if registering fareboxes are used.)
- h. Number of Passengers The number of passengers who boarded the vehicle at the originating stop should be recorded in column (11). Include any passengers who might have stayed on board from the previous trip.
- i. At subsequent points where the bus stops to let passengers on or off during the trip, record the following information:
 - (1) The stop number in column (8).
 - (2) The stop name or description in column (9).

- (3) The odometer reading in column (10). If the bus has no odometer, or if the driver is too busy to call out the readings, then column (10) should be left blank and filled in later based on a field check or a review of detailed schedule sheets.
- (4) The number of passengers boarded in column (11).
- (5) The number of passengers alighting in column (12).
- j. Between stops, count the number of passengers onboard and enter it in column (13). This recording should agree with the following calculation:
 - (1) passengers on-board between previous two stops
 - (2) plus passengers who boarded at last stop
 - (3) minus passengers who alighted at last stop.

For example, in the Survey Trip Sheet in Appendix C, there were 25 passengers on-board between stops #3 and #4. At stop #4, 14 boarded and 2 alighted; therefore, the number on-board between stops #4 and #5 should be:

$$25 + 14 - 2 = 37$$

This number should check with an actual head count after stop #4. It is important to check the number on board whenever possible, because this is the key number in estimating passenger miles.

k. At the last stop, indicate on the worksheet that this is where the survey trip ended (as shown in the Survey Trip Sheet example) and record the ending farebox reading (if a registering farebox is used) in item (16). Record the total revenue collected on the trip in item (17). This amount is calculated by subtracting the beginning farebox reading from the ending farebox reading if a recording farebox is used on the trip. Otherwise, another method must be used to determine the revenues collected on the trip (e.g., issuing the checker's portable substitute farebox that would be emptied and counted after each sampled trip).

- 5. <u>POST-SURVEY PROCEDURES</u>. The remaining columns and totals should be completed back at the office.
 - a. If two surveyors are used, combine the results of the two Survey Trip Sheets into a single one. Usually, the only additional data that the rear-door surveyor will have is the rear-door alighting count, column (12). However, that surveyor should also be recording items (8), (9), and (13) so that these can be checked with the front-door surveyor.
 - b. Determine the distance between stops, column (14), from the bus odometer readings. If the bus odometer readings cannot be obtained, determine the distance from system records, a map, or by retracing the route by automobile, or by a combination of all three. Map distances alone may not be accurate if the route involves a large proportion of curved streets typical of some suburban areas.
 - c. For each between-stop distance, multiply the number of passengers on board, column (13), by the distance between stops, column (14), to get the passenger miles between two stops. Record the results in column (15) for each between-stop distance.
 - d. Add the columns specified by the numbers in parentheses at the bottom of the trip sheet.
 - (18) = column (11) sum = total passengers boarded.
 - (19) = column (15) sum = total passenger miles for the trip.
 - Items (18) and (19) are next recorded on the Weekly Record Sheet, as described in Chapter 6 and shown in Appendix D.
 - if a selected trip is not operated or if an assigned surveyor misses a trip which does operate, a replacement trip should be added to the following week's four scheduled trips. The replacement must be condemly selected.

CHAPTER V

RECORDING AND ACCUMULATING SURVEY RESULTS

- 1. THE PURPOSE OF WEEKLY ACCUMULATION. The following procedures may be used to record and accumulate the survey results on a weekly basis. The procedures are designed so that, at the end of each year, the annual Section 15 passenger trips and passenger miles data can be prepared directly from the final (52nd) Weekly Record Sheet.
- 2. THE WEEKLY RECORD SHEET. The form for recording the survey results from a weekly sample of trips is called the "Weekly Record Sheet." A blank form and a partially completed form are provided in Appendix D.
- 3. <u>RECORDING THE SURVEY RESULTS</u>. The following discussion references the completed Survey Trip Sheet and Weekly Record Sheet in Appendix C and Appendix D, respectively.

The Weekly Record Sheet records the totals on the Survey Trip Sheets—i.e., items (18) and (19)—for each of the four sampled weekly trips. On the Weekly Record Sheet shown, note that the circled number 49 under column (5) "Passengers Boarded" corresponds to 49 passengers boarded—item (18)—on the Survey Trip Sheet. Similarly, the circled number 304.4 under column (6) "Passenger Miles" on the Weekly Record Sheet corresponds to the total passenger miles—item (19)—on the Survey Trip Sheet, and so on. Note that the day Trip Serial Number for each of the sample trips are recorded. In addition, the Serial Number may indicate the day of week on which the sample was taker. Direction of travel may also be indicated if the trip numbering method is designed to do so by the operator (e.g., odd numbers inbound, even westbound).

A notation for "Holiday" is recorded (checked) only for a trip sampled on a holiday. This item is not required, but it may be useful for internal agency purposes.

The procedure requires the recording of the revenue, boarding and passenger mile totals from each of the four Survey Trip Sheets for a week on the Weekly Record Sheet. Data for the example Trip Sheet in Appendix C appear in the first row of the example Weekly Record Sheet. (A fifth line is provided in the Weekly Record Sheet for weeks when an additional sample trip is required because of a change in fare structure, policy, and/or missed runs.)

The other data in the example Weekly Record Sheet represent three other hypothetical surveys taken during one week. Note that one trip sampled in the example is shown to be on a holiday, but its data are treated just like data from all other sampled trips.

4. ACCUMULATING THE RESULTS. A week's sampling should be totaled and averaged on the Weekly Record Sheet. (Note that "totals" are appropriate for "passengers boarded," "passenger miles," "revenue collected," and "number of trips sampled," while "averages" are appropriate for "revenues per passenger" and "revenues per passenger mile.")

The process of weekly accumulation can save time at the end of the year when the UMTA Section 15 report is due. Keep a running total of the results. The estimates of annual passenger trips (boarding) and passenger miles are derived from UMTA Annual Reporting requirements from the last three columns on the final Weekly Record Sheet for the fiscal year. The steps in the derivations are given in the following chapter of this circular.

Finally, it is noted that data are accumulated from one week to the next only up to the point of a change in fare policy. The cumulative process should be started anew at the time that any fare change is introduced. In that way, passengers and passenger miles are calculated separately for each so-defined period during the year and then summed for all periods to arrive at annual totals and cumulative averages at the end of the fiscal year.

CHAPTER VI

COMPUTING ANNUAL PASSENGER TRIPS, PASSENGER MILES

- 1. <u>USING WEEKLY RECORD SHEETS TO PRODUCE ANNUAL ESTIMATES</u>. Cumulative information from the Weekly Record Sheets is used to estimate the number of passengers boarded and passenger miles for the year. If the fiscal year has more than one sampling period (i.e., if there is a fare change), then the estimates of total passenger trips and passenger miles must be done separately by sampling periods and then added to arrive at fiscal year totals.
- 2. <u>ESTIMATING ANNUAL UNLINKED PASSENGER TRIPS</u>. Passenger trips for each fiscal year are estimated by dividing the "total annual system-wide farebox revenues" derived from <u>all</u> trips eligible to be sampled (including trips actually sampled) by the final cumulative average "revenue per passenger" derived from the last Weekly Record Sheet of the fiscal year:

ESTIMATED UNLINKED = Total Annual System

ESTIMATED UNLINKED = Farebox Revenue

PASSENGER TRIPS Cumulative Average Farebox Revenue

Per Unlinked Passenger Trip

It should be emphasized that passenger revenue collected through passes, tokens, or other payment mechanisms for which there is no on-board fare collection are to be excluded from the annual total of system-wide farebox revenue. Revenue collected aboard trips which are not eligible to be sampled must likewise be excluded.

Note that the form shown in Figure VI-1 and Appendix E is designed to accommodate five separate sampling periods plus the annual totals and averages. Each of the data items appearing on the form should be filled out for all sampling periods as might exist in any given year (as determined by the occurrence of fare changes). Any extra periods on the form should be crossed out (X), and the spaces for data below them not used. If the number of periods in the year exceeds five, then additional forms should be added as required and numbered accordingly.

3. <u>ESTIMATING ANNUAL PASSENGER MILES</u>. An estimate of passenger miles for the fiscal year is obtained by dividing the total annual system farebox revenue by the final cumulative average "revenue per passenger mile" derived from the last Weekly Record Shoet of the fiscal year:

ESTIMATED UNLINKED = Total Annual System

Farebox Revenue

Cumulative Average Farebox Revenue

Per Passenger Mile

If separate sampling periods are necessary, passenger miles should be calculated in the same way as was described above for passenger trips, i.e., by summing individual estimates across periods for the fiscal year.

4. ALLOCATION OF ANNUAL TOTALS TO TIME PERIODS. Once these annual totals for passenger trips and passenger miles are calculated, the allocation of each among time periods and/or days (according to the definitions of time periods in Appendix A and the UMTA Section 15 reporting forms 406 and 406A) can be done.

The allocation approach is to assign the year's total unlinked trips and passenger miles to the six time periods according to the proportions of sampled unlinked trips and passenger miles in each of the time periods. To distribute passenger boardings by time period (Y), for example, the following procedure is used:

NUMBER OF Estimated Boardings in

PASSENCER TRIPS = Total Annual x Time Period "Y"

IN TIME Passenger Trips Total Annual

PERIOD "Y" Sampled Boardings

where "Estimated Total Annual Passenger Trips" is derived from the procedure described above, and the "Annual Sampled Boardings" and "Annual Sampled Boardings by Time Period 'Y'" can be determined from the Weekly Record Sheets.

Similarly, for estimating passenger miles by time period, the following relationship is used:

MUMBER OF Estimated Passenger Miles

PASSENCER MILES = Total Annual x in Time Period "Y"

Passenger Miles

Passenger Miles

Passenger Miles

Note that presenger mile data are not required for Section 15 reporting by average weekday time periods but by average weekday, Saturday, and Sunday totals only.

APPENDIX A DETERMINATION OF TIME PERIODS

A form for indicating your service periods appears on the next page. The following definitions apply to that form.

SERVICE TIMES

<u>Time A.M. Service Begins</u> - The earliest time in the morning when a bus begins its first trip after the break between night service and morning service. For 24-hour service, assume that service begins at 2400.

<u>Time A.M. Peak Begins</u> - The time in the morning when additional service is provided to handle higher passenger volumes.

<u>Time Midday Begins</u> - The time in the morning when normal scheduled (base) headways are resumed.

Time P.M. Peak Begins - The time in the afternoon or evening when service is again increased to handle higher passenger volumes.

<u>Time Night Service Begins</u> - The time in the evening when the P.M. peak ends and normal scheduled night headways are begun.

<u>Time Night Service Ends</u> - The time that the last bus ends its last trip. This may be in the early morning (e.g., 2:00 A.M.). For 24-hour service, assume that night service ends at 2400.

SERVICE PERIODS

A.M. Peak - The period between the time when A.M. Peak service begins and the time when Midday service begins.

<u>Midday</u> - The period between the time when Midday service begins and P.M. Peak service begins.

<u>P.M. Peak</u> - The period between the time when P.M. Peak service begins and Night service begins.

<u>Night</u> - The period between the time Night service begins and A.M. Peak service begins. Note that this includes part of the early morning service just before the A.M. peak.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUS TRIPS

A bus trip is classified into one of the four time periods listed above according to the time when the trip begins. All trips are classified into the time period when the trips begin even though they may be regarded as being in the "base schedule."

Form 401

UMTA C 2710.4A 7-22-30

TRANSIT SYSTEM SERVICE PERIOD SCHEDULE

	INMIADIT DED TEIM DEN AICE SEKTON DEHEDOTE	
Transit ID		Level
Fiscal Year End	Month Day Year	Mode

Line No.	ITEM	WEEKDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
01 02 03 04 05	LIMITS OF SERVICE PERIOD: Time Morning service begins Time AM <i>PEAK</i> service begins Time Midday service begins Time PM <i>PEAK</i> service begins Time Night service begins			
06	Time Night service ends			
07 08 09 10 11	TOTAL HOURS Morning period AM Peak period Midday period PM Peak period Night period ENTIRE DAY TOTAL HOURS			

Date Prepared	 Date Updated	***

APPENDIX B

WORKSHEETS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WEEKLY BUS TRIP LISTS AND TRIP SERIAL NUMBERS

Method 1: Numbering Continuous Across All Days of the Week

Method 2: Numbering Separate by Day of the Week

ROUTE	E IMT OF WEEK						
·	Monday (1)	Tuesday (2)	Wednesday (3)	Thursday (4)	Friday (5)	Saturday (6)	Sunday (7)
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9		Minate 2 //				•	•
Range:			-			•	
					Weekly Valld Number Range:	1	

ROUTE	DAY OF WEEK						
	Monday (1)	Tuesday (2)	Mednesday (3)	Thursday (4)	Friday (5)	Saturday (6)	Sunday (7)
~	1-1	2 -2	3 -3	P- P	58	9	1 -1
~	1-	22	3 -3	+-	5 -5	9	1 -1
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❤	1	22	3 -3	+	5 -5	9	1 .1
SO.		22	3 -3	44	5 -5	9- 9	1 -1
•	1 -1	2 2	3 -3	+	SS	9	1 -1
_	1	2 2	3 -3	4-	SS	9	1 -1
***	1. 1	22	3 -3	4-	55	9-	1 -1
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APPENDIX C

SURVEY TRIP SHEETS

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SURVEY TRIP SHEE

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APPENDIX D

WEEKLY RECORD SHEETS

(1) WEEK ENDING SUNCH JONE

	(2)	(3)	€)	(5)	(9)	(1)	(9)
SAMPLED	SAY OF WEEK	TRIP SERIAL MUNGER	HOL IDAY	PASSENGENS BOARDED	PASSENGER- Miles	FAREBOX REVENUE COLLECTED	TINE PERIOD
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	FALLON METERA		(10): ((7)	PER PASSENCER (10): ((7) divided by (5)) : \$. 499	664. 3:	/passenger	
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" TIME PERIODS: MY PEAK; MIDDIAY; PR PEAK; MIGHT; SATURDAY; SUMJAY.

(1) WEEK EM	(1) WEEK ENDING SUNDAY (month)		[date] 19 (year)	94.)			
SAMPLED	(2) DAY OF WEEK	(3) TRIP SERIAL NUMBER	(4) HOLIDAY	(5) PASSENGERS BOARDED	(6) PASSENGER- MILES	(7) FAREBOX REVENUE COLLECTED	(8) 11M [*] PER 100
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.							
PREVIOUS CUR	TOTAL FOR THIS WEEK: (9) No. PREVIOUS CUMULATIVE TOTAL: CUMULATIVE TOTAL TO DATE:	of Trips:		(5)	(9)	(n)	
cuma Affive	CUMLATIVE AVERAGE TO DATE: FAREBOX REVENUE FAREBOX REVENUE		(10): ((7) 6 MILE (11): (PER PASSENGER (10): ((7) divided by (5)) = \$ PER PASSENGER MILE (11): ((7) divided by (6)) = \$	\$ - ((9)	/passenger /pass	ger /passenger-æile

* TIME PERIODS: AM PEAK; MIDODAY; PM PEAK; MIGNT; SATURDAY; SUMDAY.

APPENDIX E

WORKSHEET FOR CALCULATING ANNUAL PASSENGER TRIPS AND PASSENGER MILES

YEAN: 19 PERIOD:			AMBLIAL TOTAL
Start Date:			(Sum of
End Date:			
(A) Farebox Revenue (S)			
(8) Cumulative Revenue per Passenger Trip (5/pass) for Period	·		
(C) Cumulative Revenue per Passenger-Mile (\$/pass-mi) for Period			
(D) Estimated System Passenger Trips ((A) divided by (B))			
(E) Estimated System Passenger-Miles ((A) divided by (C))			

Separate sampling periods should be used only if a change in fare level or fare structure, or change has occurred during the year. Otherwise the year should be treated as a single period column should be used.

APPENDIX F

TABLE OF RANDOM NUMBERS

								_	
2078	4596	400\$	5161	1403	5012	5024	4934	3762	4364
7990	4795	8197	2011	5807	6031	1112	349	8677	6033
8399	1:51	1514	6367	5013	1946	4140	7726	3765	.4488
747	\$265	3962	7994	868	0025	6553	4871	8673	1454
7709	\$727	4544	2241	8816	2120	797	4962	9690	2839
6125	263	9498	1399	6533	5366	292	9755	242	\$540
9346	4973	6014	5886	7714	1277	6905	9629	2645	5733
619¢	0:42	883	4487	3529	3097	2734	9902	676	9189
4996	; <u>17_</u>	7264	7198	373	1749	9477	226	323	7573
7643	7(98	9908	1562	8051	1450	3230	6029	9542	4677
\$212	5198	6666	6710	455	6785	6450	4979	7533	3341
5065	7312	6036	7476	4054	3640	5034	9339	7546	1358
10:8	959	4135	7362	216	8300	7082	1317	6109	8152
8777	3567	236	3207	6116	994	6978	4935	4888	5494
2758	112	240	1270	2417	3122	9014	2291	6940	2379
275	3257	5691	5488	2589	1685	2112	3997	7161	1668
7656	4859	7109	386	4160	1951	3424	4144	4088	7271
501	3241	9169	7660	9166	7144	4779	9180	2321	3704
\$008	7473	9523	1394	5161	9749	95)	808	4249	2230
616E	\$903	4876	1193	9930	9713	4071	3115	706	3536
8884	0119	5029	6887	2337	3194	3501	5156	4010	1188
1604	6383	3604	6459	4480	3325	1241	9347	2255	8867
2303	1340	5806	4564	470	670	4736	616	7716	1730
4443	1183	750	7903	286	5271	\$547	3688	9186	9469
1991	8201	2170	6682	2549	9439	662	3634	9777	6903
4598	3386	8908	4434	1619	5335	2076	9382	1922	4655
1486	1470	2550	3742	3650	2942	8167	103	6847	5682
7624	9184	1241	2718	6857	8855	7117	9784	9916	4547
7575	2055	1166	278	3639	9385	2967	5037	5184	3074
4374	6280	3437	7359	7649	2507	3634	5651	344	5164
3538	6282	4339	6346	4970	1037	6098	5048	8034	4128
413	930	8972	6453	230	851	3011	0832	3045	7636
227	1311	7562	2832	9272	1914	73.7	5416	984	4438
9766	6704	2875	1159	9691	7939	7103	2548	7899	5298
5482	2370	6656	7290	6503	2767	39	1799	\$17 498	180
7985	4235	7663	9230 3364	9530	4542	7147	7917	2261	7045 438
7848	7529	9093	2678	2065	6550 7776	703	4679	4220	3210
6586	5597	1300	3079	8276	5781	905	4531	3671	3418
7407	1611	928	3968	6540	6177	1261	1251	3075	7755
5771	1340	9106	7561	7957	482	6023	0169	1112	1117
1080	1562	8601	7019	\$003	9354	445	3603	- 1999	3813
3907	8731	9623	7974	9076	1610	1612	6565	3598	1951
3553	9249	3884	3402	2418	7100	500	8480	7791	3705
4274	9111	4251	4721	919	1147	8488	6186	9630	1853
776!	6291	1372	0433	33	-3632	1992	9127	8452	3343
2122	2663	3579	9217	2671	6289	5077	3746	3030	5534
386	51	5735	5076	7385	1948	4014	9419	4087	4843
4532	5202	6309	8758	8034	1377	2917	4724	4311	3007
1276	7713	4124	5793	1448	9644	229	1179	6047	387

1618	1173	4564	1316	7043	7830	7214	3891	0543	0156
7963	\$729	8208	1030	3117	111	1316	668	3774	1031
5953	3753	8716	3269	4711	6107	1485	2160	4477	768
3742	8203	0469	9590	4102	2051	\$951	8233	3544	9590
7302	1246	105	9196_	1339	1445	1192	211	1093	3614
9501	2973	2023	5890	8326	5778	1820	6235	4142	2532
4257	9268	6211	665	729	647	1242	6247	6415	7965
7260	3475	3243	5542	4330	4732	9 060	2300	6490	7394
1424	2048	1332	1612	7827	7947	2776	9276	7142	6574
7503	667	9114	440:	6162	1534	1271	4366	1870	9536
1111	7516	121	5369	3474	515	_1215_	_9965	2521_	4078
7752	5570	1899	9728	9785	4651	1975	3477	7079	6869
1701	5285	277	622	9297	2417_	_1716_	i160	_3353	7041
6522	9190	8847	8697	\$790	408	53	8478	3443	2466
1570	4048	6221	1064	<u> </u>	_2111_	4734	4430	5881	1045
3407	2934	4166	8297	8801	580	5757	3067	6727	587
7691	2226	9979	4121	_1741_	4110	9767	9417	9992	4493
5107	8745	9761	8977	5744	3014	6519	9036	5363	7935
4742			2019	7979	9102	_1541_	2874	149	9626
2521	4547	2444	745	6353	4007	44	0255	1456	0167
3257	_1114_	2409	4484	4242	2145	2708	3447	1797	1428 3977
5250	6788	6636	6642	511	9062	7832	1759	4726	5329
4031	1114	0054	1464	1230	685_	6081	3677	6102	7203
5136	1116	2766	4745	8301	4384	6299	3349 9392	370	1114
266		9189	7255	2826	4953	3122	7377	\$933	4320
9685	4499	2063	6144	9056	2732	9576	2461	\$261	903
4962	1422	155	2543	3381	240	7059	2580	9323	8728
7489	2331	6081	9194	010	227	2031	4516	4643	3507
4191	3695	2158 8129	3420	961	4098	6953	7067	6047	1779
9000	2315 1631	1006	9291	7709	4803	\$337	3289	9462	2384
6612 7279	3182	9847	918	2993	6956	4730	3469	6229	5551
9769	1193	4709	4754	9101	9226	7051_	9852	2234	6041
1333	4531	1417	000	3377	1753	3097	7133	3893	389
8568	752	5307	7253	9142	7086	4798	810	8219	1722
1740	4343	9930	707	8809	402	3702	7758	3019	6245
6963	3506	973	2010	6448	2509	3873	6200	4651	1567
7214	2966	9313	1961	6788	3834	1633	485	9009	7956
4325	4352	5387	5069	6011	3366	3381	9657	2038	9949
1532	1614	2025	7003	9199	4916	4179	0892	4431	2003
9249	2402	2794	7885	9033	3102	\$177	4205	2631	1167
3111	9613	9633	4242	1504	9796	1346	8550	6031	4856
4765	3747	#337	7688	8450	2356	2160	2679	2790	920
7443	1425	1113	6203	7455	9465	8272	6081	400	0041
199	952	4526	1457	1433	7790	2323	9492	6727	5207
3648	8778	387	4110	2255	9503	9447	4878	2611	4144
6161	7998	3958	9618	7226	1800	7346	1444	773	6622
6075	3405	1655	1422	2042	2874	7677	4910	7174	8975
394	9550	3640	7642	5409	3043	\$190	5809	8340	9165
2130	7228	3876	8049	3587	462	6570	290	7966	2214

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_1114	1127	2416	5973	4319	2058	59 i	9526	209	4940
1660	3168	9971	494	3659	4246	971	3541	1125	2715
7840	2332	7749	1182	8097	1414	1700	1722	4513	2067
1865	6708 9602	1066	2957 3765	2905	5125	8625	8112	5494	2122
1921	9028	2256	6850	3064 2087	9617	4175	1250	3126	
2141	24.2	124	3179	1686	7373	3972 1577	9295	3643	4043
5320	4:9	3178	6299	3519	7713	9160	0763	5028 8630	7203
\$210	2720	206	4037	5221	1274	2206	199	6836	_3273
2013	3789	7562	115	9800	5164	3625	9639	\$751	6527
1472	1548	9670	7994	1077	_1171	4786	8572	6064	6320
1600 4995	7982	9813	8578	462	151	7962	5831	9236	6591
5573	5174 1094	1604	9093	9814		2734	<u> </u>	2491	7785
4787	4221	2516	9853	6715 8057	71	2842	6628	8226	6545
1889	2343	6207	3487	9692	4242 9727	<u> 5999</u> 4967	1921	9229	4261
1041	4605	5016	5019	4774	2256	3203	6484 5629	6209	4552
1201	- 8475	9541	3532	6777	9473	\$298	6140	1955	6035
6471	_1121_	6452	1171	7612	4371	1630	7104	171	3233
230	1369	9109	7660	1883	7312	6034	7533	4463	6296
1165	6257	1421	7844	7744	1334	9725	1991	\$774	465
296	1326	5145	5293	6792	5500	6086	1146	9293	4277
9401	7195	3091	6028	2990	9276	7804	6125	6143	1296
3677	6598 3176	952	4573	1910	4777	15	726	6870	544
5597	5942	9488	#765 4326	220 9	2956	4353	9638	7536	4401
1556	6841	9499	3955	2064	2413 1761	2618	6544	0237	9748
3770	7261	0153	9997	6140	1463	1120	6038	177 8160	920
7603	1989	9816	8412	1920	1197	974	4617 9799	3630	6161 1322
2469	1616	4439	3981	8820	8676	6247	5559	9402	5032
5254	6746	6099	2262	299	6419	6716	6674	1146	1598
4812	142	1309	9039	7544	9723	8607	2995	4774	2050
9148 2102	233	3614	301	2657	9043	4004	3962	9503	5968
2354	1805 8734	5477 8489	9648 6537	9536	4158	3166	7697	7022	5792
7467	1622	9521	4665	3133 8615	7905	707	9431	6630	522
2284	5256	5446	3043	4277	9516 6685	9909	9871 1949	4270 1750	3903
4567	4350	9312	4376	741	71	7005	8269	7554	8852
9272	2395	2145	1560	1979	772	0243	3116	5073	2825
1412	3401	9498	7956	2098	2074	8270	1034	3009	5026
3033 2665	4673	113	2022	0095	392	1724	5441	6307	7035
2009 3519	766	1020	1049	4973	3503	706	9475	7097	4096
5037	3172	5902	#567 #710	9539	166	6052	1165	7353	1886
3876	9386	6948	9828	4564	262\$ 9931	7780	2163	7131	7215
3605	4592	5793	3125	6405	5924	\$197 9115	3677	6839	6458
4500	4447	1774	6560	1225	8283	3120	3050 4114	2629	25 8589
2259	7850	2001	3760	7639	2170	797	3508	\$141	3700
1461	2173	21	5840	8277	\$767	730	3205	3500	5840
848 Q	8802	5999	9941	9427	5752	1828	4475	9047	8586

3411	7451_	7323	8739	2247	1111	7844	7471	7481	9033
3204	1015	8044	3057	9454	9109	4733	4517	7120	9265
4611	2692	_1146_	3719	1221	7319	1513		\$70	\$032
5060	4807	6554	5354	3477	1720	7259	9582	4329	3726
9025	7102	3179	_1211_		2472	<u> 2014 </u>	4774	1296	1552
3105	2241	4775	1727	7881	\$524	9193	1335	3509	1721
2461	<u> </u>	7125	- \$123	1340	1049	7111	_5152_	1808	7267
7478	3057	3601	9579	\$764	9144	7342	9805	4501	7888
<u> </u>	6175	<u> </u>	*417	2169	1264	1409	2472	3986	2990 5071
7911	4346	3671 265	9047 192:	1603	3783	397	9391	3645	2330
1047 2160	3613 3325	9257	9429	2059	2064	4320 7170	11	1626	4013
9479	4462	7643	4169	7609	4371	3472	3429	7486	9122
4075	7694	5044	3086	4748	125	4531	7179	8308	5575
3246	2590	4737	2610	7661	1372	2134	7045	7088	4747
255	3866	3291	6249	5203	\$705	7769	3049	6267	6424
7569	5077	1539	1427	3950	7806	1917	1002	4585	901
3366	3626	2105	390	1267	2905	7372	1070	6477	7812
6185	6547	944	4793	\$720	7368	3670	2484	3087	8771
528	5002	5814	8089	\$29	3069	7447	7737	1187	8435
4671	5010	1511	9342	\$636	2003	7110	1015	2401	8638
6335	7407	5675	1567	3787	8694	3271	\$349	6698	3242
4955	8490	1010	9015	4590	3004	3292	7808	5778	2587
1402	9346	4397	306	3130	3716	8708	4166	3954	5382
4972	3155	7216	3465	1727	\$47	_1271_	6112	4155	6240
8523	9229	9216	1429	3877	3040	3469	1616	139	4222
8738	1010	9836	2597	72	370)	6019	5612	\$640	6083
9817	6093	5510	2753	9785	9009	\$463	9394	7360	8728
3282	4661	395\$	4564	6169	9072	6499	1170	9227 5506	1786
9465 207	4281	6175	4767	2688 2640	9191 4567	4712	7331	2957	6103
7896	7422	9043 5269	4873 3513	4384	6018	7663	2455	7635	7222
843	7883	7743	347	9890	224	4987	4271	8033	3535
4527	6981	3635	4319	2307	5087	3174	4749	7634	7600
5237	2152	575	1991	\$435	4567	9780	3610	1601	5747
7432	631	499	7202	9522	5168	3636	7131	390	7122
6455	6491	3549	3435	4605	173	6609	1743	2205	8467
9534	3665	8284	1203	4930	9205	1102:	7874	8687	13
2942	9079	7249	5476	3561	1176	9430	1888	3123	4026
3183	1167	7103	1836	779	1873	7249	5651	8278	1400
2910	1904	6283	5212	5031	<u> </u>	4298	2755	94	2058
1231	141	2693	5718	9142	3474	9676	9908	2174	4037
5009	\$152	1277	3973	7002	8683	1719	314	1155	9695
7973	2609	5749	2261	3875	2226	\$366	9003	\$140	1525
8739	4260	4114	4628	1419	9474	3290	362	7576	1194
3539	3540	1909	396	3215	7245	7083	9616	9771	3565
1350	4470	3965	3035	3365	7751	3375	75	5129	9387
\$22 5275	1543 7726	3387	136	4617 2390	2756 5192	2134	3435	989	1009
3635	1125	339	708 5470	3710	337	3165	7604	963	9\$20
4 4 4	3 A 2 W	4 4 3	27/U	3.10	# 4 *	744	/ T V T	7 W J	

9112	9514	7321	5147	44\$	764	4515	6036	7460	3770
919	5641	1666	5636	4709	6184	4093	6323	913	1038
346	9508	6420	6492	4409	1791_	7672	1931	7501	7350
1037	6411	3175	1457	5190	5465	4093	2293	576	.0610
268	7212	416	3151	8172	9267_	1161	1932	106	4547
310	9419	6433	1156	7721	5799	4961	4610	2148	6030
584	\$106	6399	6337	3310	1366	2131	7228	2014	7432
976	3943	5026	1704	1346	843	4766	6509	6719	2461
629	4766	1937	179	1569	697	7734	9918	5917	215
727	1881	637	9336	7422	817	2605	8617	1050	56
1110	1700	9250	9994	8674	4179	1234	7364	3271	1111
1836	8039	4473	3742	\$592	2371	3909	9807	346	1278
1129	4346	225	1510	171	2267		_3316_	1176	1154
1136	10	6689	6632	9096	5149	4085	2130	9160	1330
1292_	4665	9346	6129	_4621_	_3491_	1401	4345		1979
1519	5700	4004	7541	5285	4357	1357	4632	2401	1191
1875	<u> </u>	2911	9793	4461	9179	4265		5095	6622
1835	2791	7017	311	8459	4881	7337	1325	9820	5054
037	4023	4291	_2226_	6501	5091	1111	_6581_	6033	5683
277	611	9939	2:90	3325	8747	4339	4707	1590	1224
488	9281	5598	3937	9417	2739	1962	4132	2327	9782
630	1750	6752	3762	8802	3970	9632	7063	9836	1763
727	3184	8654	6946	3053	6112	2492	2156	6239	997
979	4849	9004	801	2913	9099	8147	3992	6223	2435
757	6611	7942	2208	1525		2230	<u> </u>	8361	9278
1752	554	1729	3417	942	3992	6360	3796	1965	4743
3212	4249	421	7987	9333	1649	1077	9749	566	1935
5187	3492	5245	5133	195	3622	1325	2699	3859	1109
1607	8329	8099	2747	4986	1170	7120	1745	9452	892
2597 4734	3673	1790	6074	5982	7967	121	2024	7210	1498
043	9873	375 7243	6925	9861	7273	8157	4826	4327 3751	3013
379	4834	4568	1574	1200		916; 9804	9779	4966	1941
5263	4100	9418	5551 1626	190	4101		5508 5316	9922	6296
4910	1696	4216	9751	2091	7134	9057	2206	5621	1050
975	3502	3639	1030	7309	2923	4505	1975	7111	1721
9410	1140	6016	1449	4075	4530	3410	828	3027	9559
9913	140	3652	2819	6117	8416	1931	8900	726	4759
9432	5332	7511	1796	187	6951	1175	4975	7374	9357
2203	106	713	7167	7075	1877	1117	9437	2192	5979
1913	347	1111	130	9337	9909	3.650	8775	6492	5524
2940	1207	9368	1486	134	9379	7429	9799	2252	7838
9030	1920	3457	6556	9110	7283	4175	6660	4722	714
7072	2169	1882	7096	3908	1665	8753	1900	5168	4166
2459	427	2798	7285	2903	6887	628 ó	623	9225	4459
3933	3069	1810	1350	8331	9351	3213	1551	4879	3013
3158	6242	3463	1564	9059	6411	6398	1766	7689	2742
3187	3315	3469	1795	1337	7389	3216	7424	3140	2791
1887	9102	3824	617	1 256	5376	2350	9165	2671	7787
378	1092	6474	7421	2357	9023	1304	2471	6606	1114

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			7484	2426	1895	8301	5635	1615	7259
9674	2011	8980	7694	2428	8376	3054	1127	4914	954
2207	501	631	1036	1274	5604	1112	1701	2471	2136
6668	2122	1511_	9085	6941	4988	6344	8744	8627	9659
9569	2276	3553	6719	5342	5430	739	1639	7912	9144
5917	7680	8974	9880	1243	5406	2984	4692	2307	5757
3622	2605	5502 1760	3567	1670	7512	3167	5860	4406	7560
2112	_4881_	7605	2284	2700	9905	1533	7702	8692	4366
5436	5350	4124	4494	1724	5120	1094	2934	6903	6474
-1111	4270	2738	6090	2524	2973	6618	1852	3064	4331
150	9650	676	5450	7585	9596	6322	_1111_	5117	9166
5714	1152	7539	3474	6266	5807	1412	9940	4099	7481
3857	4396 6234	4136	5507	1660	1911	7593	1154	1693	072
2328		2021	396	3425	4340	2766	9160	7454	5530
8412	2312	7627	8709	6397	6239	2467	1679	5097	3999
9935	1102 5500	1278	5273	768	5146	9240	4254	1528	8909
2549 891	6164_	9372	9605	1737	7232	1116	9042	1250	1535
1111	502	2012	5554	\$229	3424	3517	9567	7728	799
7766	\$221	0061	82	9298	908	6628	1572	10 0592	4219
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7370	8294	8495	7588	1504	9333	\$712	_ ;002_	8375	1984
9625	1950	8854	9794	6582	962	5053	8470	1293	3274
459	4947	8372	9047	1170	5513	5862	786	1959	4245
404	2175	1642	2028	3553	1530	4727	9014	413_	1308
3461	8485	8315	1014	2254	7174	\$388	4513	9203	3730
2747	4770	9029	1027	4542	9732	3764	4332	7148	9939
7215	8890	8511	2855	5772	6341	9098	9082	3001	3749
677	8294	6000	2654	6531	8960	6309	8597	3507	147
450	783	6559	6009	6114	995	6098	5854	1227	5907
3779	4099	6510	2618	3429	8842	2692	2347	3017	9504
4390	6216	2403	1631	6232	6540	9586	6330	1741	9144
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7914	530	7440	1147	5450	5827	3274	5722	3368	624
3791	2782	3026	717	1501	7000	159	2116	7175	8834
2029	4690	6180	4530	. 865	5179 2019	9704	7152	7409	5284
3999	9018	5201	6566	5617 2586	1081	6164	4605	1943	4293
7616	4045	53	9391	5433	3324	7402	904	3969	7095
4347	6132	2646	3160	4289	2856	1315	1752	4631	2493
1707	9691	4229 2483	7042	6350	7430	- \$546	9713	8413	1310
9145	9111	9566	4103	1827	5676	1266	260	939	2076
2762 5265	4863 749	5865	9925	2615	8020	4102	7517	\$121	3273
3203 4685	5017	3042	4992	1868	3881	2101	3988	7348	3781
4097	6440	1956	1556	6656	2658	111	1346	8453	3564
2564	6536	1251	9110	9810	343	8172	3138	7065	2103
5198	7398	4011	5154	1257	3714	3711	4251	9801	1540
373	5222	2894	1310	1452	5013	3013	2811	2771	7426
4974	4093	6568	3341	9214	8601	\$655	1513	ग्रय	4262
2109	2001	7288	2835	6149	602	2276	7706	155	0091
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9016	4604	131	\$202	8741	2349	4966	911	4967	6875
4581	3917	4646	1332	9166	#358	6416	5176	1545	5531
4690	1612	1174	1413_	2307	7672	9041	4671	503	9241
9836	2326	7356	5395	5)	5647	5135	171	3320 4701	8924
6229	<u> </u>	6199	2194 6703	6700	1788 9415	1757 6632	_2861 928	3402	5440 1615
6854 9078	2537 407	4013 7101	127	749	6805	9321	3071	7678	9984
7085	9230	5253	1571	4370	4405	4804	7096	8857	1165
221	فنند	5691	1441	2091	9819	5904	1546	7862	9950
3039	1410	9200	6553	519	1347	489	1200	9761	7604
200#	9985	9636	6735	6439	6004	9064	521	8616	_1111_
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1372	1640	2101		7472	4700		_4372_	9002	709
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5456	4729	196	715	4755	9664	7750	5893	5178	4455 778
5077	9391 7230	6991 5597	5115 5204	6382	592 5 907	9701	8882 2247	6264 153	5338
9541	1952	982	1025	5685	1214	15	9782	7430	9754
1778	1927	4811	9928	9000	1792	2921	4393	897	9150
9059	1930	1010	2425	8786	7232	2661	5797	1440	9476
0745	555	6905	5170	9057	1313	6614	4015	3033	9941
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274	1570	1145	9186	739	7720	1730	4215	4594	8811
3259	2311	1625	1459	3954	1061	1746	5917	5515	7220
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7578	2970	243	224	6051	4094	7668	4310	1395	6193 6177
7056	\$723	916	5087	457 253	7372	1109	9679 75 07	7332	3629
8875 2983	4322	1346 6417	5391 6686	6437	7210	1165	1393	4798	3153
1575	6929	9906	5021	556	27	6357	2882	9877	6717
237	4448	8541	4205	8524	100	7889	6379	6585	6359
1964	653	2432	7976	1957	160	7666	2640	4753	1510
6273	4973	2893	4605	3704	1911	6502	7245	9191	7842
956	3510	1163	4101	1368	1143	7228	3685	6158	9439
428	8298	2279	5347	6476	1080	8880	1798	5959 254	4644
7458	8466	6132	261	7 00	1473	9714	311 4801	5781	7771
3176	2371 7495	5503	7651	7037	7910	6117	3412	1195	1643
6546	9366	4	5871	606	9272	7574	3927	9904	157
992	8425	9441	3834	2327	6904	174	6116	9315	235
9462	9745	889	261	301	7263	3100	9433	6806	2240
2237	6304	7859	1966	3109	7726	7518	2029	3333	2501
6943	6966	5472	2068	3165	6941	2792	4379	3978	298
3536	7890	502	7761	5063	6593	9332	8472	1620	3896
979	7097	9677	9348	1532	1620	7893	3549	7100	2354
5836	1869 95 ₀ 3	4206 9118	5318 3604	8031 8084	7352	2735 \$300	4484	2331	1214
3832	\$173	5412	9781	3504	501	3404	1519	5071	2741
623	7689	1306	848	5768	647	581	3844	3625	2857
1101	368	4139	2178	8307	8603	#345	8367	5535	1070
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\$938	1392	532_	341	111	2377_	2912	_5174	2187	7505
5366	4014	6183	950	8010	6137	5113	7698	4152	9061
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5401		3466	3199	7129	_1323_	<u> </u>	<u>inon</u>	1121	9061
2402	2493	4860	6268	1167	4954	380	9903	9909	7516
7422	1121	7654	2501		_1095_	_1817_	_1441_	<u> </u>	9021
4633	5798	2146	6498	1327	817	5000	9559	870	6732
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4017	2412	_1110_	1112	-1111	8800	7711	1114	_3331_	5291 4710
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167	1112	2397	_1658_	4646	<u> 3015</u>	3978	4405	2273	3269
3661	31 8 0	\$262	3110	#540	7641	7900	7978 5539	1984	1362
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4015	\$107	476	4011	3896	6924 4432	1934	\$238 3672	506	3266
121_	2016	3421	3065	5107		7406	722	2004	1990
9993	1263	103	1449	4397	7734	1500	1969	2:64	2427
9787	8104	4 351	902	220	3803	3476	9630	9369	3109
162	929	\$231	9089	103 5708	7136	1642	\$014	4071	353
6394	9212	280	7198	9055	8784	1462	5022	3657	1025
1753	1695	4036	3946	3906	7409	1121	9781	4276	8228
5375	2415	5978	8, 7	9407	1876	3592	8918	9615	3177
1401	8036 4571	663	2554	1445	591	4781	3030	769	1936
142	2967	6124	7049	7394	7695	2019	8515	2921	6314
113	3265	9805	6425	9126	630	8151	9742	3647	2901
7840	5857	2566	9216	8003	9607	4014	9913	8764	7807
1973	4690	2056	3310	1695	4193	7546	634	7674	103_
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1325	6206	1924	4079	7689	4097	6748	5042	1726	1198
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509	751	4783	9043	848	2387	2661	6939	2847	4998
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421	2676	3719	1521	3231	4342	7476	6197	5056	5621
3401	7478	3745	489	1262	396	2407	4152	1330	9495
1693	9544	3110	2483	7087	1771	806	3577	605	1621
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2310	3707	7323	548	2391	196	2172	5911	3804	7766
2556	1397	50	3661	3167	9947	252	4247	5163	5443
5357	7481	875	1728	5399	171	3763	1216	3776	300
1673	1538	3537	6914	599	4131	3771	3273	9670	1833
5135	2304	1549	3881	2596	3852	1321	1395	3873	1484
5557 7998	9730	3559	1441	9424 1626	3313	9104	9119	1114	7860
3916	3363	1956	3573	\$ 5 7 9	7307	3072	*052	8806	5750
4799	3336.4		1311	A 4 1 2	, , ,	7774	* * * *		

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3554	4224	3380	8151	7353	9150	6065	5094	3309	8730
2567	2421	5037	9828	2345	1111	TOLE	3836	2898	-3081
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1977	1512_	_5685_	9613	BI SE	GIIE	6283		1740	
124	1697	3451	3076	4480	7898	6269	2059	7302	552
2955	<u> </u>	2421	969	9100	6512	2513	4685	9047	3281
6614	410	5726	4546	2266	9829	8083	9751	1669	2894
7222	9855	7902	3433	4702	1966	310	3444	6677	660
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2618		2615	3744	1060	6892	<u> </u>	\$312	7829	5486
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1345	3542	1799	9391	1016	5365	8635	9719	6295	9972
2320	9986	1649	5827	7035	9700	1093	1219	4840	2931
6293	9653	9203	702	6254	1728	6009	7363	2140	7325
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6506	1176	9101	1602	1496	4906	6644	3768	1588	1661
6905	7514	2515	7301	129	8751	4269	4072	3477	2971
2778	3496	5504	7637	8757	6641	1486	0014	984	9487
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4033	8931	9639	3106	- 66	3027	1543	9805	4350	8359
5236	9346 1868	2626 7769	2589 963	235	7612	747	2150	2328	19
3648	6907	2869	5996	3607	1475	4	1797	3759	7662
3491	538	1091	7538	8273	2620	1444	3725	1130	8174
1351	2978	2910	4720	2908	631	3600	211	2098	5702
193	6088	6055	*338	2005	4460	3411	2594	8616	1753
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8320	9490	6891	1649	4205			4188		
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5307	5022	2549	9920	5486	6788	662		7617	3121
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6877	8358	1661	7644	4904	7937	6766	2019	3062	2416
4079	9203	53	437	3041		6771	9222		
1482	4419	7118	704	9080	9479	49\$5	714	7867	816
5247	1640	5215	1135	965	127;		9632		3633
9539	3846	9579	3605	6622		8536	3598	2523 585t	5261
	1-40	****	* # U D	#022	6068	5297	828	2020	7847

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		1750	2026	6501	4357	1040	1452	8517	8867
5057	3819		2026	9900	2392	6409	4286	2615	9001
5759	5857	4589	9464	4775	7790	1427	9507	4377	6093
4636	1315	7248	9600	9843	0107	4985	7156	6935	450
1495	2628	9891	3213	6601	2724	2175	3599	1613	6153
	9894	1068 1698	<u> 3332</u> 2634	3073	2868	1452	6819	1880	8323
1201	0174	5793	4574	917_	4818	5241	1961	8582	6771
6221	4134 2384	4644	6831	2190	1120	6434	6323	2379	3705
3168 7565	3011	984	4600	1279	7793	5946	4632	7658	760
6145	2451	876	7473	2029	1466	3923	2571	7630	2023
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358	4019	1153	9304	4202	9409	9026	5036	4689	994
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9276	9616	4258	2166	5197	7824	8308	7474	7027	3406
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8882	5077	8705	113	3509	2251	4785	1559	5957	504
6911	4502	2240	9828	2287	7153	4346	4617	7514	9700
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911	4453	1753	6190	8069	5924	7518	7075	4117	117
334	6236	3986	3975	48	1091	9692	9642	7222	1666
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2874	4045	8596	4030	3462	3653	9981	8479 1724	7202	8916
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394 7784	1962 2362	9014	1907	5515	7970	1815	1119	3513	2901
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8794	6980	9946	496	944	3416	550	87	7115	8974
1850	4223	5781	2213	7607	742	7236	3798	7060	5641
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9723	6849	5402	2793	2876	\$930	7374	612	1466	2592
6763	2872	9121	659	1568	9187	7660	6920	7689	3874
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4442	1370	2634	2006	5001	7863	3598	9407	4107	5836
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