## Meet the People Behind Scheduling

Ingredients of a Schedule
What Makes for a Strong Schedule

## Travel Time

-The time it takes to travel the route.
-Traffic congestion, time spent at stops, and left turns may impact travel times.

## Number of Customers and Service Frequency

The number of customers who need to be accommodated on the route in a hour
Demand influences the service frequency of the route.
Minimum service frequency guideline
30 minute service in urban are

- 90 minute service in rural area.


Number of Buses Available
How services are scheduled impacts the number of
buses required to operate a similar level of service.

## Number of Operators Available

The number of operators available impacts schedules, and how much service can be provided.

## Recovery

The amount of time provided to recover any time lost and help keep the route on time.
Time for a washroom break.

## Connections

Connections to other bus routes or service providers impacts when trips arrive or depart.

## Shift Times and School Class Times

- Shift times at employment sites and post-secondary and secondary class times.
can influence when a trip departs or arrives.

Consistent Schedules
When service operates every 15 minutes or greater, trips should depart at the same times each hour where possible.

Makes schedules easy to
remember.


30 Minute Service


Uneven Schedule


Sufficient Recovery Time
-Ensures schedules can recover from unforeseen delays.

Schedules can accommodate slight changes in travel time on particular trips.


Appropriate Timing Points
Travel time is determined between major stops, and intermediate stops are calculated based on distance between stops.

Provides customers with more
accurate arrival times at their stop.

Timing points are generally
spaced 5 to 10 minutes apart, or
where the speed of travel changes.


