

Public Transit Fare Reductions' Effect on Ridership

Motivation

Over the past decade transit ridership has declined by 15 percent: a trend accelerated by the pandemic. An influx of federal funding for transit as a result of the pandemic enabled localities to experiment with new pricing, including fare elimination, in the pursuit of transit equity.

Research Question

How do fare reductions affect public transportation bus ridership?

Data

Ridership: National Transportation Database Monthly Module Adjusted Data Release (July 2022)

Fares: Telephone survey of transit agencies regarding historical fare pricing

We utilize two event studies to assess the impacts of a fare reduction and a fare elimination. Ridership is seasonally adjusted. For the fare elimination event study, ridership is transformed into a month-overmonth percent change to adjust for pandemic ridership impacts. The below event study equation was used where $t \neq 1$.

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Methodology

$$ridership = \propto + \sum_{t}^{t} \mathbb{1}(k = t) + x'\beta + \epsilon$$

Discussion

In the short term, the partial fare reduction event study suggests a statistically significant increase in ridership variance post-event.

Changes in fares are generally implemented as part of a staggered package of service changes would could increase uncertainty and thus ridership variance.

The fare elimination event study shows an initial decline in ridership coincident with the emergence of the pandemic in the studied localities.

The absence of a further decline 5 to 10 months post-event suggests that the fare elimination may have played a role in mitigating the the extent of ridership reduction.

Contact Information

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Results



Note: Fare reduction occured in March 2018. Ridership was measured as seasonally adjusted by X-13ARIMA-SEATS. Control cities are Lincoln and Tallahassee. Differences in absolute ridership een the omitted and treated groups account for the lower omitted group. Clusters are by city month, and vear



Note: Fare elimination occured in March 2020. Ridership was measured as seasonally adjusted by X-13ARIMA-SEATS and then standardized as a percent change. Control cities are Ames and Fallahassee. Clusters are by city, month, and year

