



Bus Rapid Transit



BRT implementations are shown to **increase bus speeds** in major urban areas by **20 to 23 percent**.

Source: [USDOT-FTA \(2012\)](#)

BRT implementations in two corridors in LA increased **peak period ridership** by **41 to 52 percent**.

Source: [USDOT-FHWA & FTA \(2015\)](#)

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) refers to type of high-capacity mass transit system that utilizes a mix of infrastructure improvements, policies, and technologies to greatly improve the performance of buses. BRT transit systems can achieve the performance on par with light rail transit in many cases.

([USDOT](#))

ITS play plays a key role in BRT systems. ITS can facilitate off-board or mobile fare collection, improve signal phase and timing for buses, and offer travelers information about bus arrival times.

Elements of BRT Systems ([USDOT](#))

- Dedicated bus lanes that help buses avoid traffic, decreasing travel times and avoiding congestion.
- Improved fare collection that reduces or eliminates the delays in service caused by passengers taking time to pay bus fares.
- Transit signal priority, advanced communication systems, and real-time traveler info for more convenient trips.
- Higher quality vehicles that are larger more comfortable, and provide all-door boarding
- Enhanced bus stations that are aesthetically-designed and provide passenger amenities like next vehicle arrival info.
- Easy boarding that is accessible and minimizes delay for wheelchairs, disabled passengers, strollers, and carts.

Highlighted ITS Benefits

Visit ITS Benefits Database: www.itskrs.its.dot.gov/benefits