Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

Student Transportation

Transportation Efficiency Review of 2015-16 School Year Transportation Operations

for Summit Valley School District

11/30/2017

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Executive Summary

Summit Valley School District had a full time equivalent enrollment for the 2015–16 school year of 63.00 students. Of those enrolled, Summit Valley provided home-to-school transportation service for an average of 108 basic program riders per day (combined AM and PM student counts). The district operated 2 school buses to provide this service at a cost of $59,802.31.

The efficiency system target for Summit Valley School District would be to operate 1 school bus at a cost of $51,363.55. The district's relative efficiency rating based on data from the 2015–16 school year is 85.89%.

A review by the Regional Transportation Coordinator (RTC) is required for school districts with a relative efficiency rating less than 90%. RTCs also conduct follow-up reviews for districts moving above 90%. The RTC review was conducted by Chris Jose

The regional transportation coordinator found that the most significant factors constraining the district's transportation operating costs and efficiency were:

- Significant geographical challenges in providing responsive school bus services in a small rural farm district will continue to negatively impact Summit Valley's relative efficiency rating.
- Decrease in ridership
- The target model suggests that Summit Valley limits its bus service to one route. This may be impractical given a lack of road connectivity within its land area.

Overall Summary:

When comparing a district's "efficiency cohorts" it is important to note that significant one-time costs, disproportionate reoccurring costs, unique geography, sparsity of students, lack of road connectivity, socioeconomic factors, rural vs. urban, land area, length of bus routes, competitive negotiated agreements, or other unique or inequitable operational factors can impact a district's efficiency score. Unique site characteristics, like or similar to those cited above, can limit a district's ability to optimally configure routing schemes or contain costs. Consequently, when competing and inequitable factors affect the outcome, some districts may repeatedly fall below the 90% efficiency target.

In previous years, Summit Valley's relative efficiency rating was 100%. This may have been an indicator that Summit Valley was a statistical outlier within the target model. Summit Valley's decrease in ridership may have been sufficient enough for the target model to identify relative cohorts. Notwithstanding, Summit Valley may be among the few districts that may never reach a calculated target because of geographic constraints. The target model suggests using only one bus to transport students; Summit Valley must use two buses to maintain reasonable student transport times. Despite the efficiency rating, the district ranks fairly well among its 21-district cohorts.

Report Process and Review Methodology

A detailed description of the STARS efficiency rating process is available upon request. The detailed rating process description provides detailed guidance of the rating calculation.

Key Performance Indicators (KPI) material is included in this document, but for an explanation of each indicator and the methodology, please see the Key Performance Indicators Technical Assistance Paper, which is available upon request.

The approach used for the 2017 review of a school district's transportation program involves four sections:

1. Review of the district's STARS relative efficiency rating;
2. Review of the district's Key Performance Indicators (KPI);
3. Review of the school district's school transportation operations, including identifying constraints and changes from prior years (if any); and
4. Comments on the material provided by the regional transportation coordinator and school district staff.

Using this process, the district's transportation program is evaluated for the efficient use of state fiscal resources. The goal of this process is to attempt to identify best practices that districts can apply to minimize the costs of operating their transportation service.

Section One: STARS Relative Efficiency Rating

For Summit Valley School District, the March 2017 relative efficiency score (based on data from the 2015–16 school year) was 85.89%. The Efficiency Detail Report including the cohort districts and predicted resource requirements is provided in Appendix I.

> In the 2015–16 school year, Summit Valley School District reported operating 2 buses to transport a ridership count (combined AM plus PM) of 108 students with expenditures of $59,4802.31. The efficiency rating calculation identified target expenditures of $51,363.55 while operating one (1) bus.

Summit Valley's March 2015 relative efficiency rating (based on data from the 2013–14 school year) was 100% and the March 2016 relative efficiency rating (based on data from the 2014–15 school year) was 100%. This is the first year that Summit Valley's relative efficiency rating is below 90%.

Regional Transportation Coordinator Analysis:

Transportation operations and a school district's efficiency score is often influenced by operational changes made by other efficiency cohort school districts.

Summit Valley efficiency cohort school districts influences its relative efficiency rating. The majority of these cohorts operate only one bus.

Section Two: Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are useful in comparing and evaluating specific operational outcomes. This section of the efficiency review process uses three Key Performance Indicators (KPI): the average number of basic program riders per basic program bus; the average number of special education riders per special education bus; and the average cost per rider. These three comparative measurements embody a quantitative process where the outcome is readily visible and easily understood. The comparative results provide a quick analytical assessment based on a ranking order. These three KPI are helpful in translating efficiency into "ground level" concepts.

In addition to each district's KPI, a KPI cohort is developed. The KPI cohort is comprised of the 20 most similar districts (ten above and ten below) to Summit Valley School District based on total ridership.

A. Basic KPI Riders

Basic Program Riders per Basic Program Bus KPI by School Year

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Change 2014-15 to 2015-16
30.62	33.28	31.25	27.06	-13.40%

This KPI attempts to measure the efficiency of the district's basic program transportation by calculating the average number of students carried on basic program school buses.

General comment: independent of other factors, an **increase** in the number of basic riders per basic school bus from year to year reflects an **increase** in efficiency.

Regional Transportation Coordinator Analysis:

In the 2014–15 school year, Summit Valley transported an average of 31.25 basic program students per basic program bus. In the 2015–16 school year, this changed to an average of 27.06 basic program students per bus. This was a decrease of 13.40%.

The district ranks 5th in the Basic Riders KPI within their 21 district KPI cohort.

B. Special Education Rider KPI

Special Education Riders per Special Education Bus KPI by School Year

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Change 2014-15 to 2015-16
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%

Regional Transportation Coordinator Analysis:

Summit Valley Does not transport Special Education Riders.

C. Cost per Rider KPI

Cost per Student KPI by School Year

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Change 2014-15 to 2015-16
$ 861.63	$ 768.03	$ 856.43	$ 1,104.89	29.01%

Regional Transportation Coordinator Analysis:

This KPI attempts to measure the overall efficiency of the district's transportation operation by calculating the average cost of transporting a student.

General comment: independent of other factors, a **decrease** in the average cost of transporting a student from year to year reflects an **increase** in efficiency.

In the 2014–15 school year, Summit Valley's average cost per rider was $856.43. In the 2015–16 school year, the district's average cost per rider was $1,104.89. This was an increase of 29.01%.

The district ranks 3rd in the Cost per Rider within their 21 district KPI cohort.

Section Three: Review of District Transportation Operations

The review of district transportation operations is grouped in three areas:

- Policies and Procedures
- Transportation Operations
- Geographic and Other Constraints

The goal of the district review process is to identify changes that the district has made that impact the cost of providing transportation service. The identification of constraints the district faces can help in identifying solutions so that these solutions can be shared with other districts.

A. Policies and Procedures

Policies are the desired high level outcomes as articulated by the school district board of directors. The school district administration and transportation staff develop procedures to accomplish the policy objectives. Examples may include providing transportation for out-of-district 'choice' students or establishing a 2-mile walk area for high school students.

B. Transportation Operations

Transportation operations include all the organizational processes used to manage and run the transportation program on a daily basis from routing to payroll. The age of the fleet impacts maintenance costs, as does a good preventative maintenance program. Any district changes in operations that could significantly impact the efficiency or cost of operations should be noted. Examples include combining routes to reduce the number of buses or increasing buses to reduce student ride times.

Regional Transportation Coordinator Observations:

Transportation Expenditures (STARS Prior Year Expenditures) by School Year

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
$55,746.14	$55,600.39	$55,378.72	$61,321.29

Summit Valley's transportation expenditures increased 10.73% from the prior year

C. Geographic and Other Constraints

Geographic constraints can impact the ability of a school district to maximize efficiency. Identifying methods to minimize the impacts of constraints can assist other districts facing similar challenges. Examples of constraints include geographic constraints such as large bodies of water, minimal student density or urban traffic congestion.

Regional Transportation Coordinator Observations:

No additional comment.

Section Four: Comments

A. Comments Regarding the STARS Efficiency Rating

Regional Transportation Coordinator Comments:

Providing school districts an easy to understand validation of the STARS efficiency rating system is problematic because of the complexity of the mathematical process and the multitude of unique district student transportation operational factors not included in the STARS calculation. Consequently, this can skew the district's relative efficiency score.

Student transportation dynamics unique to school districts that STARS cannot or does not equitably consider minimizes the accuracy of this complicated efficiency rating system. A school district may be extremely limited in its ability to control unique site characteristics that may be contributing to an unfair cohort selection and peer comparison. Unique geography, negotiated salaries and benefits, a one-time expense targeting improved student safety, maintaining an operational standard, geo-economic differences, or something as simple as a lower than average fleet age are examples of differing variables between school districts that the efficiency rating system cannot equitably compare.

Using both the STARS Efficiency Review process and the KPI process can present the district with an opportunity to evaluate two measuring methodologies in concert, which can provide a more accurate approach for appraising overall efficiency and operational performance.

There is a significant offset between the time of an efficiency review and the time when changes to transportation operations can be implemented. Many changes in transportation operations can only

be made at the beginning of a school year. Because changing bell times or other operational changes have a significant impact on parents, students and district staff, changes must be undertaken in a manner that provides an opportunity for involvement of all stakeholders. In some cases, changes are also subject to bargaining agreement constraints.

School District Comments:

B. Comments Regarding the KPI

Regional Transportation Coordinator Comments:

Using both the STARS Efficiency Review process and the KPI process can present the district with an opportunity to evaluate two measuring methodologies in concert, which can be a more accurate approach for appraising overall efficiency and operational performance.

School District Comments:

C. Comments Regarding the District Transportation Operations Review

Regional Transportation Coordinator Comments:

No additional comment.

School District Comments:

D. District Comments Regarding the RTC Efficiency Review Process

Appendix I

State of Washington

Superintendent of Public Instruction

School Year 2016-2017 - Summit Valley School District

Efficiency Detail Report

SUMMIT VALLEY

					Workload		Site Characteristics (>)				Site Characteristics (<)	
Cohort	**District**	**Weight**	**Prior Year Expenditures**	**Buses**	**Basic Riders**	**Special Riders**	**Avg Distance**	**Number of Dest.**	**Land Area**	**K Rte**	**Road Miles per Sq Mile**	**Students Per Road Mile**
	Summit Valley		$59,802.31	2	108	0	6.12	1	54.8	0	2.19	0.90
Cohort	Benge	5.4%	$41,224.17	1	22	0	17.35	1	116.9	0	0.30	0.65
Cohort	Cosmopolis	28.5%	$28,334.05	1	21	0	6.68	1	61.9	0	2.81	0.13
Cohort	Crescent	11.8%	$75,953.70	3	214	0	4.49	1	80.1	0	2.10	1.28
Cohort	Evaline	0.5%	$20,303.02	1	58	0	1.25	1	7.8	0	1.78	4.14
Cohort	Orchard Prairie	5.6%	$19,496.05	1	74	0	1.29	1	5.7	0	3.66	3.52
Cohort	Skamania	48.1%	$64,154.92	2	147	0	5.54	2	81.6	0	1.89	0.96
Target	Summit Valley Target	100%	$51,363.55	1								

Relative Efficiency Rating 85.89%

Site Characteristics (>) are those characteristics where a larger number is more challenging

Site Characteristics (<) are those characteristics where a smaller number is more challenging

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Student Transportation

Key Performance Indicators
Technical Assistance Paper
Customized for Summit Valley School District

April 2017

Overview

The use of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) provides a straightforward method of analyzing school district transportation operational efficiency.

The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and the Regional Transportation Coordinators (RTCs) have standardized the use of three widely recognized KPI:

1. Basic program riders per basic program bus;
2. Special education riders per special education bus; and
3. Average cost per rider.

The value of KPI cannot be analyzed independent of a school district's characteristics. For instance, a rural district may be unable to fill a school bus given the student density. In a similar way, a school district's special education rider KPI is constrained by the number of special education students, where they live and their transportation requirements.

The three KPI are evaluated using the information gathered through the STARS system. The analysis is done across multiple school years to determine trends in student ridership and the cost of transportation service.

The KPI can also be used in comparison to other districts. Since larger districts have more ability to take advantage of economies of scale, the comparison to other districts is done using 20 districts that are close in total student ridership.

Districts wishing additional information or analysis on this report should contact their regional transportation coordinator. Contact information is available at: http://www.k12.wa.us/Transportation/coordinators.aspx.

Discussion of the Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators are sometimes referred to as "benchmarks". The current view within the industry is that the term benchmark has connotations of being a one- size-fits-all standard that provides a hard quantitative line between efficient and inefficient transportation operations. However, actual student transportation operational efficiency is subject to many conditions totally outside school district control. For instance, the geographic distribution of students may place severe constraints on the district's operational efficiency. As an example, in a rural district there may be one student living a great distance up a canyon or isolated highway. Similarly, a special education student may require expensive individualized transportation service. Two districts with otherwise similar conditions may vary in their relative efficiency rating or KPI numbers due to situations such as these. KPI by themselves do not reveal the existence of these extenuating factors (nor does the STARS Efficiency Rating).

The primary strength of KPI is when they are used over time to provide an ongoing method of evaluating one district's transportation operations. Year to year review of the basic statistics revealed by the KPI should be an essential part of each district's self- evaluation of their transportation department's performance.

Some additional description of these individual KPI and how the data collected through STARS is used to calculate each KPI may help to clarify their relevance and their impact on a district's STARS efficiency rating.

Basic Program Riders per Basic Program Bus

The number of basic program riders per basic program bus is a critical measure of efficiency.

For calculating the riders per bus, the total student ridership count (the combined AM plus PM count collected through the STARS reporting process) is divided by two in order to reflect students per bus. The number of buses used is collected from STARS routing data.

Special Education Riders per Special Education Bus

As in the basic riders KPI, the total special education student ridership count (combined AM plus PM) is divided by two and the bus count is collected from STARS route data.

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 392-172A-02095 says that school districts should, when possible, limit the one-way transportation times for special education students to no more than 60 minutes. A district may also have one or more students with an IEP that requires individual transportation (without other students). These two factors can restrain efficiency.

Greater inclusion of special needs students onto basic education buses is to be encouraged where possible. Greater inclusion may result in fewer overall special education routes (reducing expenditures), but may result in lower special riders per special bus ratios since the remaining special needs students may demand a higher level of individualized service.

Overall, this KPI category is one that should be carefully evaluated to ensure that student needs are prioritized.

Average Cost per Rider

This KPI provides the district's average cost of transporting students to school. Again, the total student ridership count (combined AM plus PM) is divided by two in order to reflect an average cost per student. This KPI reflects all students provided with transportation in the special program categories and not just special education students.

Special education students typically will generate a significantly higher cost per student due to fewer students per bus, greater distances between stops and longer routes. Districts that are able to break out costs between basic program and special program are encouraged to do so for the additional benefit it will provide.

District KPI

The Summit Valley School District's KPI are as follows:

1. Basic program riders per basic program bus KPI

Basic Rider KPI 2013-14	Basic Rider KPI 2014-15	Basic Rider KPI 2015-16	Change in Basic Rider KPI
33.28	31.25	27.06	- 13.4 %

General comment: independent of other factors, an **increase** in the number of basic riders per basic school bus from year to year reflects an **increase** in efficiency.

2. Special education riders per special education bus KPI

Special Ed Rider KPI 2013-14	Special Ed Rider KPI 2014-15	Special Ed Rider KPI 2015-16	Change in Special Ed Rider KPI
.0	.0	-	.0 %

General comment: independent of other factors, an **increase** in the number of special education riders per school bus from year to year reflects an **increase** in efficiency.

If a school district does not have special education students requiring transportation, this KPI has limited meaning, except to be noted when comparing the overall cost per rider KPI with another district of similar size that does have special needs students requiring transportation.

3. Average cost per rider KPI

Average Cost per Rider KPI 2013-14	Average Cost per Rider KPI 2014-15	Average Cost per Rider KPI 2015-16	Change in Average Cost per Rider KPI
$ 768.03	$ 856.43	$ 1,104.89	29.01%

General comment: independent of other factors, a decrease in the average cost per rider from year to year reflects an increase in efficiency.

Cohort District KPI

To further provide comparison with similar districts, a KPI cohort is developed. This cohort is based on sorting all school districts by total students transported and selecting ten districts above and below the district in question, when possible. For districts at either end of the student load spectrum, the closest twenty are selected. The resulting group is referred to as the KPI cohort. Each district is compared within this group for each KPI. The next four pages show the four tables developed to display the KPI Cohort information. Each table has the district highlighted in yellow. The sort order of each table is determined based on having the number representing the greatest efficiency at the top of the table.

Generally, if all districts had exactly identical student ridership requirements, identical geographic constraints and were similar in the other factors impacting the efficiency of transportation of operations, the districts should remain in the same order. A rise in the district placement in a KPI table indicates more efficient operations compared to the districts lower in the table. A drop in placement reflects less efficient operations relative to the other districts.

Table 1 shows the KPI cohort group. This table shows the districts that will be used for comparison in the following tables. It may be worthwhile noting the range in student ridership within the cohort, as larger student ridership provides more opportunities for routing efficiently. These are referred to as 'efficiencies of scale' and are common in all efficiency evaluations.

District	Total Riders 2015-16
CARBONADO	67.3
ODESSA	65.6
ENDICOTT	65.6
CENTERVILLE	65.1
GREEN MOUNTAIN	64.2
WATERVILLE	61.9
POMEROY	60.3
THORP	58.2
HARRINGTON	58.0
OAKESDALE	55.2
SUMMIT VALLEY	54.1
BICKLETON	53.6
BRINNON	51.6
ORIENT	49.6
PALISADES	46.3
NORTH RIVER	45.9
EASTON	45.2
COLTON	45.1
GREAT NORTHERN	43.3
MOUNT PLEASANT	42.4
CRESTON	41.4

Table 2
This table shows the districts sorted in descending order by the value of their Basic Rider per bus KPI.

Change in rank	District	Total Riders 2015-16	Basic Riders Per Basic Bus 2015-16
+10	MOUNT PLEASANT	42.4	42.4
+9	GREAT NORTHERN	43.3	42.3
+8	CARBONADO	67.3	32.3
+7	THORP	58.2	29.1
+6	SUMMIT VALLEY	54.1	27.1
+5	BRINNON	51.6	25.6
+4	EASTON	45.2	23.8
+3	PALISADES	46.3	23.1
+2	NORTH RIVER	45.9	23.0
+1	CENTERVILLE	65.1	21.7
	GREEN MOUNTAIN	64.2	21.4
-1	BICKLETON	53.6	17.9
-2	COLTON	45.1	14.9
-3	WATERVILLE	61.9	14.7
-4	CRESTON	41.4	13.8
-5	ENDICOTT	65.6	13.1
-6	ORIENT	49.6	12.4
-7	HARRINGTON	58.0	11.6
-8	ODESSA	65.6	10.6
-9	POMEROY	60.3	10.0
-10	OAKESDALE	55.2	9.2

Table 3
This table shows the districts sorted in descending order by the value of their Special Education riders per Special Education bus KPI.

Change in rank	District	Total Riders 2015-16	SpEd Riders Per SpEd Bus 2015-16
+10	WATERVILLE	61.9	3.0
+9	ODESSA	65.6	1.9
+8	CARBONADO	67.3	1.8
+7	GREAT NORTHERN	43.3	1.0
+6	ENDICOTT	65.6	-
+5	CENTERVILLE	65.1	-
+4	GREEN MOUNTAIN	64.2	-
+3	POMEROY	60.3	-
+2	THORP	58.2	-
+1	HARRINGTON	58.0	-
	OAKESDALE	55.2	-
-1	SUMMIT VALLEY	54.1	-
-2	BICKLETON	53.6	-
-3	BRINNON	51.6	-
-4	ORIENT	49.6	-
-5	PALISADES	46.3	-
-6	NORTH RIVER	45.9	-
-7	EASTON	45.2	-
-8	COLTON	45.1	-
-9	MOUNT PLEASANT	42.4	-
-10	CRESTON	41.4	-

For districts without Special Education students requiring specialized transportation, the table is only useful while reviewing potential reasons for differences in the next table, Average Cost per Rider.

Table 4
This table shows the districts sorted in ascending order by the value of their Cost per Rider KPI. This sorts reflects that efficiency in this KPI is reflected by a lower cost per student, rather than higher numbers of riders per bus.

Change in rank	District	Total Riders 2015-16	Cost Per Rider 2015-16
+10	MOUNT PLEASANT	42.4	$ 895.99
+9	CARBONADO	67.3	$ 1,046.52
+8	SUMMIT VALLEY	54.1	$ 1,104.89
+7	BRINNON	51.6	$ 1,375.65
+6	PALISADES	46.3	$ 1,583.93
+5	THORP	58.2	$ 1,616.04
+4	CENTERVILLE	65.1	$ 1,641.49
+3	GREEN MOUNTAIN	64.2	$ 1,767.92
+2	GREAT NORTHERN	43.3	$ 1,851.23
+1	EASTON	45.2	$ 2,477.42
	NORTH RIVER	45.9	$ 2,633.28
-1	BICKLETON	53.6	$ 2,647.59
-2	COLTON	45.1	$ 2,775.56
-3	WATERVILLE	61.9	$ 2,999.14
-4	CRESTON	41.4	$ 3,683.19
-5	ENDICOTT	65.6	$ 3,695.79
-6	HARRINGTON	58.0	$ 3,727.40
-7	ODESSA	65.6	$ 4,024.08
-8	POMEROY	60.3	$ 4,029.47
-9	OAKESDALE	55.2	$ 5,233.21
-10	ORIENT	49.6	$ 5,612.63