

DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE INDEX FOR EXCLUSIVE MOTORCYCLE LANES IN MALAYSIA

SEYED FARZIN FAEZI

FK 2011 119

DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE INDEX FOR EXCLUSIVE MOTORCYCLE LANES IN MALAYSIA



Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

DEDICATION

This work passionately dedicated to my beloved wife and my parents.



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of University Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE INDEX FOR EXCLUSIVE MOTORCYCLE LANES IN MALAYSIA

By

SEYED FARZIN FAEZI

SEPTEMBER 2011

Chairman: Hussain Hamid-PhD

Faculty: Engineering

Evaluation of a particular facility in management and operation of land transportation system is very important. Measures of performance are quite complex and used in a wide variety of designing, planning and policy analysis of transportation systems and new explicit performance measures of transportation system. Currently, there are many studies available on evaluating the service performance of transportation amenities such as bicycle lanes, highways or even pedestrian walkways. However, there is a lack of information on assessing the service performance related to motorcycle lanes. Hence, this research intends to develop the service performance index model for exclusive motorcycle lanes.

One of the important measures of performance in analyses of transportation facilities is Level-Of-Service (LOS). Level-of-service measures also characterize a set of all other measures of performance essential for transportation analysis and replicate mainly the attributes of the system that shape the user perception of the quality of service. The present dissertation describes the development of a methodology to determine service performance index under ideal conditions based on user perceptions of road performance metrics such as motorcycles speed, motorcycles volume, pavement quality, total lane width. At the same time, a comprehensive model has been developed, which presents the service performance model including level-of-service for exclusive motorcycle lane. Also all data were collected in three sites (Federal Highway F02, Putra Jaya Highway and Subang Jaya).

Two hundred fourteen motorcycle riders contributed in a survey and rated the performance of 500-metre segment of exclusive motorcycle lane as filmed on videotapes depicting scenes from the rider's perspective. First, ten video clips were presented to 47 participants. Then, participants were asked for their opinion regarding the factors affecting the road performance after watching video clips (pre test). In another test (test two) participants were asked to rate (using predefined scores) the performance or service quality of clips on six-point scale ranging from excellent to very poor after watching video clips. Totally fifty video clips were captured illustrating motorcycle ride along the existing exclusive motorcycle lanes in Malaysia. In addition, backgrounds of the survey participants were also asked and collected.

The results revealed four factors as the significant to road performance: motorcycle volume, surface pavement quality, traffic speed and the total lane width. Also the following parameters mention by participants but they are not significant important on road performance: signboard, lighting, shelter, drainage, maintenance road, pavement marking, available sight distance, access frequency point, horizontal and vertical curve and rest station. The data of these surveys were analyzed using ordered linear regression and logistic regression model to predict the performance level rating of exclusive motorcycle lanes. The linear regression and logistic regression results were then compared to each other and also compared to the scores of surveys collected from questionnaires. These two models have good correlation to each other. Result shows Logistic regression was a better predictor of the observations compare to linear regression (0.76 vs 0.75).

The outcome provides guideline for engineers and transportation planners to evaluate different design options by changing the independent variables to find the best combination of factors to achieve the desired road performance. Also existing roadways can be evaluated to determine the present motorcycle performance level or level-of-service on all segments. On the other hand, this study is also seen as filling the existing knowledge gap between the various types of land transportation amenities and facilities such as pedestrians, bicycles, and vehicles which provides the state service performance index or level-of-service (LOS) of motorcycle facilities.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat University Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

PERKEMBANGAN INDEKS PRESTASI PERKHIDMATAN TERHADAP LORONG EKSKLUSIF MOTOSIKAL DI MALAYSIA

Oleh

SEYED FARZIN FAEZI SEPTEMBER 2011

Pengerusi: Hussain Hamid-PhD

Fakulti: Kejuruteraan

Penilaian bagi beberapa kemudahan tertentu dalam sistem pengurusan dan operasi pengangkutan darat sangat penting. Pengukuran prestasinya sangat kompleks dan memerlukan berbagai -bagai reka bentuk penilaian, banyak agensi pengangkutan telah memperkenalkan perancangan dan analisis dasar prestasi sistem pengangkutan, salah satu langkah penting ialah Level-Of-Service (LOS). Pengukuran Level-of-service ini dapat mencirikan set pengukuran prestasi yang lain dan penting untuk analisis pengangkutan serta digunakan bagi membuat tanggapan terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan kepada pengguna. Pada masa ini banyak kajian yang dilakukan untuk menilai prestasi kemudahan perkhidmatan pengangkutan seperti lorong sikal, lebuh raya bahkan lorong pejalan kaki. Namun demikian

terdapat kekurangnya maklumat menilai menilai prestasi perkhidmatan lorong motosikal. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan model indeks prestasi perkhidmatan lorong eksklusif motorsikal.

Disertasi ini menjelaskan perkembangan metodologi untuk menentukan indeks prestasi perkhidmatan berdasarkan persepsi pengguna terhadap kelajuan motosikal, kelantangan bunyi, kualiti turapan permukaan lorong, dan lebar lorong. Sementara itu, sebuah model komprehensif dibentuk, untuk mengukur prestasi perkhidmatan termasuk Level-Of-Service (LOS) untuk lorong eksklusif motosikal.

Dua ratus enam puluh satu penunggang motosikal dijadikan sampel kajian dan purata sejauh 500 meter lorong eksklusif motosikal bagi satu segmen dirakam video untuk mendapat pandangan daripada penunggang motosikal. Lima puluh klip video telah dirakam di beberapa lokasi lorong eksklusif motosikal yang terdapat di Malaysia. Sepuluh klip disajikan secara rawak bagi setiap peserta. Peserta diminta menyatakan pendapat mereka mengenai faktor yang mempengaruhi prestasi lorong selepas menonton klip video (ujian satu). Dalam ujian lain (ujian dua) peserta diminta memberikan penilaian (menggunakan skor yang telah ditentukan) kualiti prestasi atau perkhidmatan klip pada skala enam mata bermula dari sangat baik kepada sangat buruk selepas menonton 10 segmen video. Selain itu, latar belakang peserta juga dikumpulkan.

Keputusan kajian menunjukkan empat faktor yang paling signifikan terhadap prestasi lorong: Kelantangan bunyi motosikal, Turapan permukaan jalan,

kelajuan lalu lintas dan lebar lorong. Data kajian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan kaedah regresi linier dan model regresi logistik untuk menentukan tahap prestasi lorong eksklusif motosikal. Kemudian dibuat perbandingan antara hasil Regresi linier dan hasil regresi logistik kemudian dibandingkan dengan skor tinjauan dikumpulkan dari peserta sebelumnya. Kedua-dua model didapati mempunyai korelasi yang jelas antara satu sama lain. Kajian ini juga mendapati regresi logistik adalah prediktor yang lebih baik daripada pemerhatian menggunakan metod regresi linier(0.76 vs 0.75).

Hasil kajian ini dapat menyediakan pedoman asas bagi keperluan pembangunan reka bentuk penilaian bagi negara-negara yang banyak menggunakan motosikal. Selain itu, kajian ini juga dapat memenuhi lowongan pengetahuan terhadap penilaian pelbagai jenis kemudahan pengangkutan darat dan kemudahan keperluan lain seperti lorong pejalan kaki, lorong sikal, dan kenderaan lain mengenai indeks prestasi perkhidmatan atau kemudahan lavel-of-service (LOS) motosikal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have long dreamed of a day when I could reach a point in my journey of lifeto be honoured with degree of doctor of philosophy. Indeed, there have been many people who, with their love and kindness, helped and supported in making this dream a reality.

First and foremost of all, I pay my obeisance and gratitude to the Allah for giving me the ability to carry out the research work and completing it.

I would like to express my sincere and deep gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Hussain Hamid. His unwavering support and advice throughout my four years of PhD study enabled me to focus on what I needed to learn and complete my studies on time.

Special thanks to my co-supervisor, Associate Prof. Dr. Ratnasamy A/L Muniandy and Dr. Sulistyo Arintono for his helpful comments and suggestions in completing this thesis.

I want, from bottom of heart, to express my truly love and thanks to my dear wife, who is currently a medical doctor. Without her pray and love, I would've never completed my PhD research. I've never found enough words to describe how much I am grateful to her.

I owe a great debt to my parents, my father and my mother, who are both in their 60s, now. They have given me an ocean of love, but I rewarded them with less than a drop of water. I feel so guilty of being unable to serve them around as son in recent years when I know for sure that they need me more than ever. I shall never forget how much my mother loves me. My mother is an ordinary woman, but an extraordinary mother. No matter I was a little boy or have been a grow-up, she is always there to offer me whatever she thinks I need. Also, I shall never forget how important my father. His finance support, encouragements and his guidance keep functioning as a compass pointing out the right direction in the many journeys of mine to achieve my ambitions.

I am much indebted to Majid Bitaraf, Faculty of Science, University Azad Meybod for his advises and many lectures pertaining to statistical modelling and SPSS. His clear and simple explanations has somewhat gave me a new perception about engineering statistics.

Finally, I appreciate what have been done for me by those who contributed in various ways to my pursuit of PhD degree. I am sincerely thankful to all of them.

I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 13 September 2011 to conduct the final examination of Seyed Faezin Faezi on his thesis entitle "Development of Service Performance Index for Exclusive Motorcycle Lanes in Malaysia" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and Constitution of the Universities Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

Members of the Thesis Examination Committee were as follows:

Ahmad Rodzi b. Mahmud, PhD

Associate Professor Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Chairman)

Thamer Ahmad Mohammad Ali, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Engineering
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Internal Examiner)

Kulanthayan K.C. Mani, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Medicine and Health Science
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Internal Examiner)

Alan J. Nicholson, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Civil and Natural Resources Engineering
University of Canterbury, New Zealand
(External Examiner)

SEOW HENG FONG, PhD Professor and Deputy Dean School of Graduate Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date:

This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

Hussain Hamid, PhD

Senior Lecturer Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Chairman)

Ratnasamy A/L Muniandy, PhD

Associate Professor Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

Sulistyo Arintono, PhD

Senior Lecturer Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

BUJANG BIN KIM HUAT, PhD

Professor and Dean School of Graduate Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date:

DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotation and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institution.

Seyed Farzin Faezi

Date: 13 SEPTEMBER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	DEDICATION	ii
	ABSTRACT	iii
	ABSTRAK	vi
	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ix
	APPROVAL	xi
	DECLARATION	xiii
	LIST OF TABLES	xviii
	LIST OF FIGURES	XX
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxiii
СН	IAPTER	
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Land Transportation and Performance Measurement	1
	1.2 What are Performance Measures?	2
	1.3 Level-of-Service (LOS) and Performance Measures	4
	1.4 Motorcycle Transportation System in Malaysia	5
	1.5 Motorcycle Crash in Malaysia	6
	1.6 Problem Statement	8
	1.7 Objectives	10
	1.8 Significance of Research	10
	1.9 Scope of Study	11
	1.10 Organization of the Thesis	12
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	14
	2.1 Introduction	14
	2.2 Level-of-Service (LOS) in Various Transportation Syste	ems 15
	2.3 Alternative Approach to Service Performance	19
	2.3.1 Vehicle Driver Performance Index	20
	2.3.1.1 Arterial Street Performance Index	21

		2.3.1.2 Freeway Road Performance Index	22
		2.3.1.3 Signalized Intersection Performance Index	24
	2.3.2	Bicyclist Performance Index	28
		2.3.2.1 Bicycle Model for Arterial	28
		2.3.2.2 Bicycle Model for Rural Road	42
	2.3.3	Pedestrian Performance Index	46
		2.3.3.1 Intersection Crossing Studies	47
		2.3.3.2 Midblock Crossing Studies	48
		2.3.3.3 Sidewalk and Path Studies	50
	2.3.4	Motorcycle Studies	56
		2.3.4.1 Standards for Motorcycle Track Design	59
		2.3.4.2 Exclusive Motorcycle Lane	60
	2.4 Litera	t <mark>ure</mark> in Sample Method and Sample Size	61
	2.4.1	Sample Method	62
	2.4.2	Sample Size Requirements in Data Collection	63
	2.5 Comp	arison between Various Data Collection Methods	64
	2.5.1	Focus Groups	65
	2.5.2	Field Surveys	66
	2.5.3	Riding Simulator	67
	2.5.4	Video Survey	67
	2.5.5	Literature Review Summary	69
3	METHOD	OLOGY	71
J			/ 1
		One: Develop Theoretical Approach (Data Collection odologies)	73
		Fwo: Data Collection (Identification of Key Variables and	
		pant Scores)	73
	3.2.1	Sites Selection and Criteria	75
	3.2.2	Measure Parameters and Measuring Equipment	77
		3.2.2.1 Digital Video Camera Recorder	77
		3.2.2.2 Manual Tally-Counter and Computer	78
		3.2.2.3 Distance Ruler Measurer (Trumeter)	79
		3.2.2.4 Laser Speed Detector	79
		3.2.2.5 Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) Standard	81
	3.2.3	Editing and Making Video Clips	84
	3.2.4	Pre-Test (47 Participants)	84
		XV	

	3.2.5	Final Sampling (214 Participants)	87
		Questionnaire Development	91
	3.2.7	Participant Survey (Video Survey)	91
	3.2.8	Participant Instructions	95
	3.3 Step t	hree: Description of the Model	96
	3.3.1	Linear Regression Model	96
	3.3.2	Logistic Regression Model	97
	3.4 Summ	nary	98
4	FACTOR	S AFFECTING ROAD PERFORMANCE	99
	4.1 Signifi	cant Factors that Affect Motorcyclists' Road Perception	99
	4.1.1	Speed	100
	4.1.2	Volume	103
	4.1.3	Pavement Quality	105
	4.1.4	Lane Width	106
	4.2 Range	es of Variables Included in the Model	108
	4.3 Descr	ip <mark>tion of Data</mark>	110
	4.3.1	Demographic and Socioeconomic Information	111
	4.3.2	Comparison between Participant Scores and Field Data	113
		mpact of Gender, Experience and Age on Perception of Road Performance	116
	4.3.4	Motorcycle Volume Study	119
	4.4 Summ	nary	121
5	RESULTS	S AND DISCUSSION	123
	5.1 Linear	Regression Analysis	123
	5.1.1	Model Summary	126
	5.1.2	Development of Linear Regression Models	131
	5.1.3	Distribution in Linear Regression Analysis	135
	5.2 Estab	lish Service Performance Model to Level-of-Service	141
	5.3 Multin	omial Logistic Regression Analysis	149
	5.3.1	Measures of Effect Size	151
	5.3.2	Model Fitting	151
	5.3.3	Test of the Overall Model	153
	5.3.4	Regression Coefficient Evaluations	154

	5.4Comparison of the Linear Regression and Logistic Regression Results	157
6	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	162
	6.1 Summary	162
	6.2 Conclusions	163
	6.3 Applications	166
	6.3.1 Sample Calculation to Estimate SPI and LOS	167
	6.3.2 Alternatives Proposed Design	168
	6.4 Recommended Further Study	171
	REFRENCES	173
	APPENDICES	179
	BIODATA OF STUDENT	212
	LIST OF PURLICATIONS	212