



ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS IN TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL GAPS

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Background



- Preliminary research indicates a lack of dedicated training and education for the Bus Rapid Transit sector and a mismatch between the needs of the industry (operators, authorities, transport planners, etc) and the supply of education and training.
- How are the gaps between education and training supply and demand of knowledge in industry affecting the delivering of the expected service provision?





Questions to be answered

- Current **degree of education** of employees in BRT systems?
- Detailed knowledge and competencies required for the activities developed in the industry?
- How common and valued is the practice of training and continuing education in the industry? What can industry and academia learn from each other ?
- How managers perceive the need for education and training skills in the different domains of intervention?
- Which elements can contribute for a better coherence between formal education and training curricula against the actual needs?

Work structure



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Work Packages

- > WP1 Setting the assessment framework for education and training
- > WP2 Stakeholders Surveys
- > WP3 University Surveys
- > WP4 Gap assessment
- WP5 Development of Structures for Knowledge Sharing and Development

Setting the assessment framework for education and training







Elaboration of on-line surveys to the stakeholders of the BRT-related industry

- The surveys will provide support for assessing the educational gaps between the industry's competences needs, and the employees and students' actual competences.
- The project is now in the phase of collection of answers for the surveys
- The success of the data collection relies on the dissemination of the on-line surveys to the stakeholders





- Data collection on the websites of the universities with BRT-related courses
- The data collection will identify the existence of BRT-related knowledge areas in the universities' departments and courses, and courses' syllabus
- The project is now in the phase of data collection at the websites







The survey to stakeholders was submitted to companies, within the domains of activity highlighted in red (in the table on the right)

In each of these domains of activity, some areas of competence were identified

Table 1 – Domains of activity and respective areas of competence in the BRT-related industry

Authorities / Regulators	Manufacturers (design, integration and supply industry)							
Demand forecasting	Car body design and construction							
Contract and concessions management	Wheels, running gear and braking							
Control, supervision	Interiors, auxiliaries, HVAC							
Public service, social and political issues	Traction and power supply							
Consultants	Maintenance Managers							
Planning, design and implementation	Maintenance / Depot							
Education	Parking lots							
Dissemination, marketing	Human Resources management							
Public relations	Operators							
Fare Collection System	Passenger							
Cards and equipment supply	Resources management							
Tickets sale	Technician and commercial exploitation							
Collection and transfer of raised money	Intermodality							
Infrastructure Managers	Procurement							
Pavement, bridges, tunnels	Market analysis							
Terminals, stations, stops	Contract management							
Bicycle lanes, sidewalks, squares	Administrative procedures							
Information Technology, Signalling and Traffic Control	Multidiscplinary issues							
Signalling	Security and safety							
Bus positioning and communication	Risk analysis							
Data transmission and processing	Human factors							
	Reliability, availability, maintenance and safety							
	Quality management							
	Computer technology and networking							

Source: Authors

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- A set of academic areas, which covers the areas of competence, was defined in order to circumscribe and harmonize the data collection and analysis. These academic areas were identified as follows:
 - Engineering (Multidisciplinary, generalist),
 - Engineering (Automotive),
 - Engineering (Civil),
 - Engineering (Communication),
 - Engineering (Computer/Software),
 - Engineering (Electrical/Electronics),
 - Engineering (Industrial),
 - Engineering (Materials),
 - Engineering (Power),

- Engineering (System),
- Engineering (Transportation),
- Economics,
- Law,
- Social Sciences,
- Marketing,
- Political Sciences,
- Architecture, and
- Urban Planning



Table 4 - Su	pply	ofe	duca	ation	and	train	ning f	or th	e are	eas o	of co	mpe	tenc	е		×.		
Academic areas Areas of competence	EMG	EAU ²	ECl ³	ECO4	ECS ⁶	EEE ⁶	EIN ⁷	EMA ⁸	EPO ⁹	ESY ¹⁰	ETR"	ECN ¹²	LAW ¹³	SSC14	MAK ¹⁵	PSC ¹⁶	ARC ¹⁷	URP ¹⁸
Demand forecasting	•		•								•	•			•	•		•
Contract and concessions management												•	•			•		•
Control, supervision	•											•	•	•		•	•	•
Public service, social and political issues	2											•	•	•		•		
Planning, design and implementation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Education	()						1				•			•				
Dissemination, marketing														•	•	•		
Public relations														•	•	•		\square
Cards and equipment supply				•	•	•	•	•										
Tickets sale				•	•	•				•		•			•	•		
Collection and																		



The competences are acquired in the different academic areas previously defined. Each of these areas of competence demands competences from either one academic area or multiple academic areas. The analysis of this match between areas of competence and academic areas is depicted in the table on the right.

This matrix shows the relevance of the academic areas for the different domains of activity and the respective areas of competence

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Table 4 – Supply of education and training for the areas of competence																		
Academic areas															5	10	1	
Areas of competence	EMG	EAU ²	ECI ³	ECO4	ECS ⁵	EEE	EIN	EMA ⁸	EPO ⁹	ESY ¹⁰	ETR"	ECN ¹²	LAW13	SSC14	MAK ¹⁵	PSC ¹⁶	ARC ¹⁷	URP ¹⁸
Demand forecasting	•		•								•	•			•	•		•
Contract and concessions management												•	•			•		•
Control, supervision	•											•	•	•		•	•	•
Public service, social and political issues												•	•	•		•		
Planning, design and implementation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Education											•			•		•		
Dissemination, marketing														•	•	•		
Public relations														•	•	•		
Cards and equipment supply				•	•	•	•	•										
Tickets sale				•	•	•				•		•			•	•		
Collection and transfer of raised money				•	•	٠				•		•	٠			•		
Pavement, bridges, tunnels	•		•							•	•	•					•	•
Terminals, stations, stops	•		•							•	•	•					•	•
Bicycle lanes, sidewalks, squares	•		•							•	•						•	•
Signalling	٠		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•						•	•
Bus positioning and communication		•		•	•	•				•	•							
Data transmission and processing	٠	•	•	•	•	٠				٠								
Car body design and	•	•					•	•			•							

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Case studies



D BRT

- Segregated busway
- Typically pre-board fare payment / verification
- Higher quality stations
- Clean vehicle technology
- Marketing identity
- The case studies were chosen after their compliance with the features defined for a BRT system (ITDP -Bus Rapid Transit Planning Guide, 2007)

Full BRT

- Metro-quality service
- Integrated network of routes and corridors
- Closed, high-quality stations
- Pre-board fare collection / verification
- Frequent and rapid service
- Modern, clean vehicles
- Marketing identity
- Superior customer service



				B	т			Full BRT													
	-		4 7	10 10		NI (
City/Region	Country	BRT System	jegregated busway	ypically pre-board fare payment / verification	figher quality stations	dean vehide technology	Varketing identity	JUM BRT	Metro-quality service	Integrated network of routes and corridors	Closed, high-quality stations	Pre-board fare collection / verification	Frequent and rapid service	Modern, clean vehicles	Marketing identity	Superior customer service	SUM Full BRT				
Guangzhou	China	Guangzhou BRT (GBRT)	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8				
León	Mexico	Optibus SIT	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8				
Ahmedabad	India	Ahmedabad BRTS	1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7				
Changzhou	China	Changzhou BRT	1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7				
Eindhoven	Netherlands		1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7				
Eugene	United States	EmX	1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7				
Jakarta	Indonesia	TransJakarta Busway	1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7				
Jinan	China	Jinan BRT	1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7				
Lima	Peru	Metropolitano	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	7				
Zaozhuang	China	Zaozhuang BRT	1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7				
	Thailand	Bangkok BRT	1	1	1	1	1	5	į,		1	1	1	1	1	1	6				
Chongqing	China	Chongqing BRT	1	1	1	1	1	5			1	1	1	1	1	1	6				
Curitiba	Brazil	Rede Integrada de Transporte	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1		1		6				
	China	Dalian BRT	1	1	1	1	1	5		1		1	1	1	1	1	6				
Guayaquil	Ecuador	Metrovía	1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1	1	1	1		6				
Rouen	France	TEOR	1	1	1	1	1	5			1	1	1	1	1	1	6				
	China	Beijing BRT	1	1	1	1	1	5				1	1	1	1	1	5				
	France	Twisto TVR	1	1	1	1	1	5			1	1	2	1	1	1	5				
	China	Hangzhou BRT	1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1		1	1	li li	5				
Istanbul	Turkey	1 - 1240.6 1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1		[1	1	1	1	l l	5				
Nantes	France	Bus Way	1	1	1	1	1	5				1	1	1	1	1	5				
Orlando	United States	Lynx Lymmo	1	1	1	1	1	5				1		1	1	1	4				
Bogota	Colombia	Transmilenio	1	1	1		1	4	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	7				
Santiago	Chile	Transantiago	1		1	1	1	4	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	7				
São Paulo	Brazil	Expresso Tiradentes	1		1	1	1	4	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	7				



Case studies D-S survey



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22 case studies with the characteristics of a **BRT system** (either fully or partially)

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In-progress research



- The preliminary findings from the surveys on stakeholders indicate that the educational background of the workforce is predominantly from the Engineering area (in its various branches). In a minor degree, the educational backgrounds also include Economics, Law, Social Sciences, Marketing, Architecture, Urban Planning, Environmental Engineering, and Service Planning.
- Furthermore, the answers from different stakeholders evidence some divergence on the necessary educational degree for the same needed skills. There is also some overlap in the ways of acquisition of competences.

Work in progress research

- □ The **preliminary findings** from the data collection on courses represent the predominance of supply of each academic area in the different countries.
- These findings let us have a glimpse at the current demand-andsupply relation on education and training for the BRT sector: the supply on education and training is quite diverse in the different countries.



Figure 6 – Supply of education and training in BRT-related academic areas in countries with BRT systems in Asia and Oceania Source: Authors TÉCNICO

Work in progress research



In order to further develop this study, achieving a high number of answered surveys will be of great relevance, since some questions can only be unravelled with information from the agents in BRT-related companies and courses.

Work in progress research



- Case studies on what can the industry and academia learn from each other
- □ Cases to be analysed with VNA Value network Analysis
 - ≻ MIT
 - > ITLS
 - Santiago
 - > Nigeria
 - Exploratory analysis made with MIT industry relation, now assembling the VNA analytical model



Thank you for your attention !

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