Abstract

Traffic congestion in Surabaya was increased because of the unbalanced between the growth of public and private transport. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) has been suggested by Surabaya government to overcoming those problem. This research has examined financial feasibility of BRT project using Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) analysis during ten years (2011-2020) . BCR Method was used because BRT is government project. BRT’s benefits identified using judgmental sampling method in order to get objective result rather than only involving closed informant, such us official government. The benefits of Surabaya’s BRT are decreasing traffict congestion, cutting down operational transportation cost, cutting down travel time, decreasing air pollution, and decreasing accident. The value of BCR is 3.38 it means that BRT is feasible to be implemented. Sensitivity analize has been done by changing the value of demand, discount rate, and cost. Surabaya’s BRT won’t be feasible when demand is decreased to 50%, discount rate is increased to 50%, and cost is increased to 250%.

Key words : Public Transport, Feasibility Study, Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)