

Journey-to-Work Results from 2005-2009 ACS

Cooperative Forecasting Sub-Committee

Clara Reschovsky

March 1, 2011



American Community Survey

- Replaces Decennial Long Form
 - Last one performed in 2000
- Continuous measurement throughout decade
- Provides annual estimates for larger geography
- Accumulates multiple years of data for smaller geography



Brief History of the ACS

- Tested in selected areas since 1996
- National demonstration period: 2000-2004
- Fully implemented in 2005
- Data released yearly for areas of 65K+ residents
- 3-year accumulation of data released annually for areas of 20K+ residents (1st for 05-07 in 2008)
- First 5-year accumulation of data for 05-09 released in December 2010 – all geo



Relevant Data Items from ACS

- Place of Work
- Means of Transportation to Work
- Time Leaving Home to go to Work
- Travel Time (in minutes) to Work
- Vehicles Available for Household
- Household Income

Census 2000, ACS, HTS, & SOC

- Census 2000: largest sample size, point in time data (April 2000), data is 'old' before next survey is conducted
- ACS: continuous, year round data collection & smaller sample size (than C2K)
- HTS: transportation data for all trip types
 - Specifically tailored to the needs of the TPB region
- State of the Commute: one worker in household surveyed for commute mode for each day of week, 1st quarter 2010

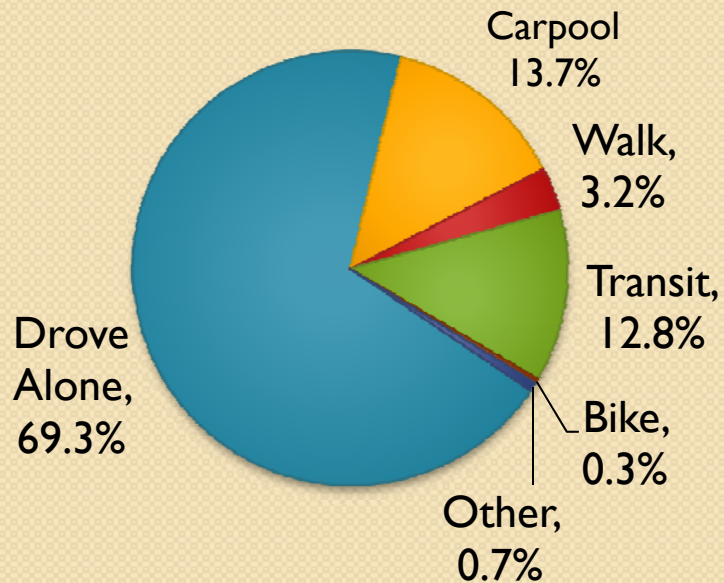


Expectations

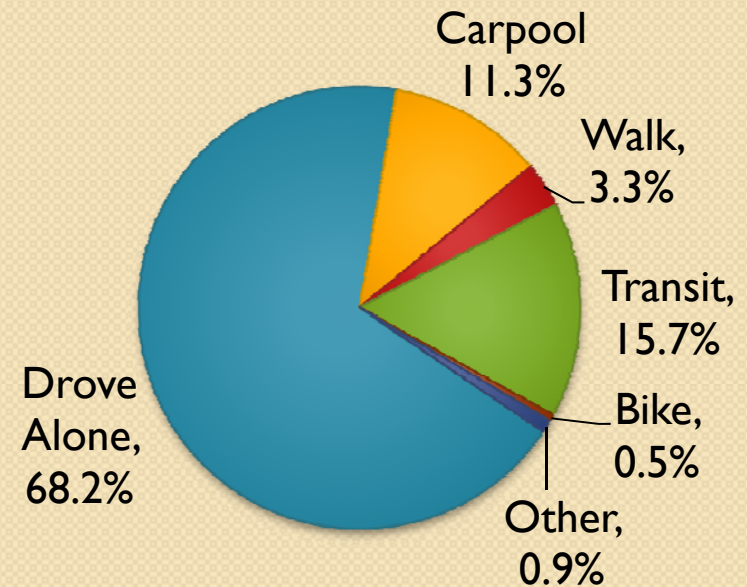
- General distribution of common data items should be consistent
- Minor differences due to methodological and definitional differences

Commute-to-Work by Mode, C2K & ACS

Census 2000

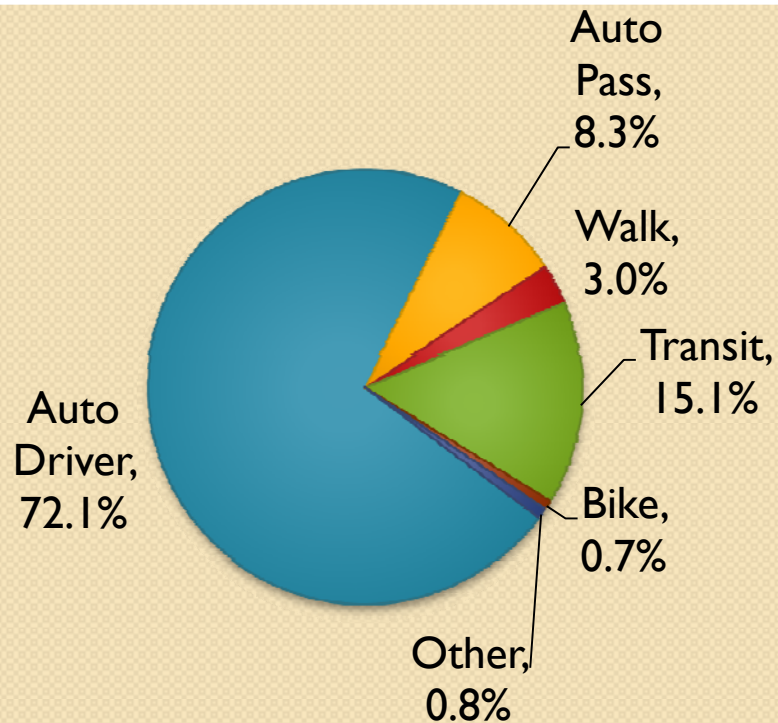


ACS 2005-2009

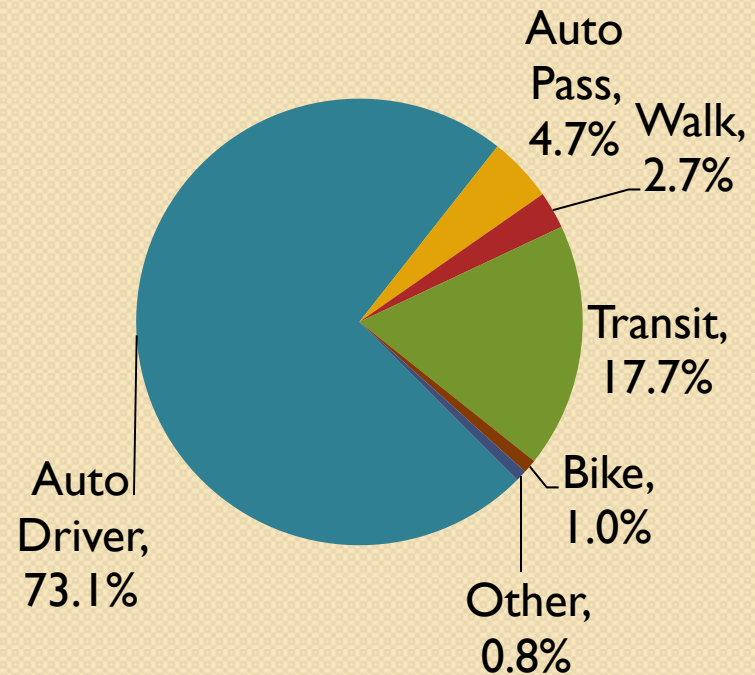


Commute-to-Work by Mode, HTS

1994 HTS

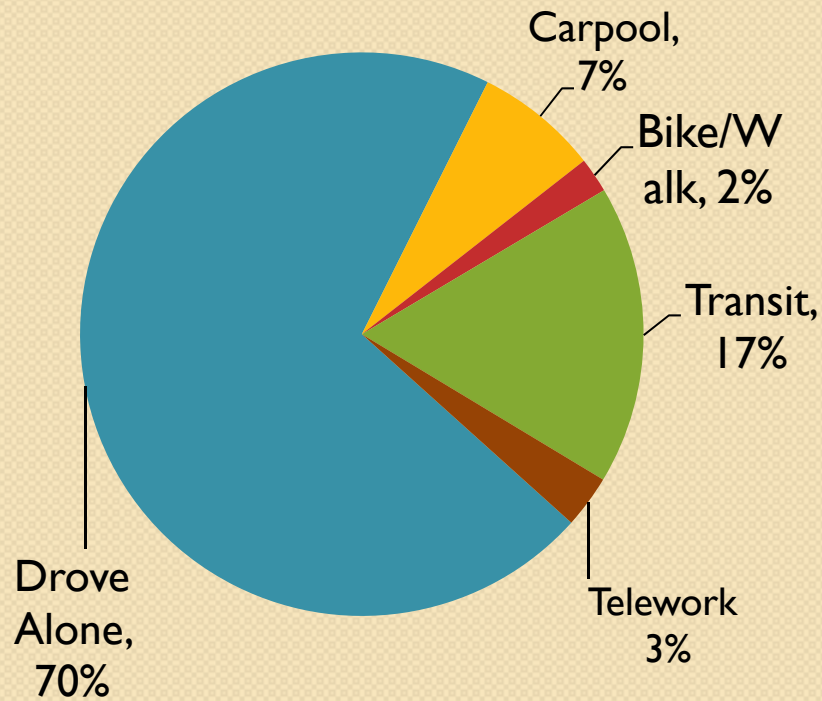


HTS 2007-2008

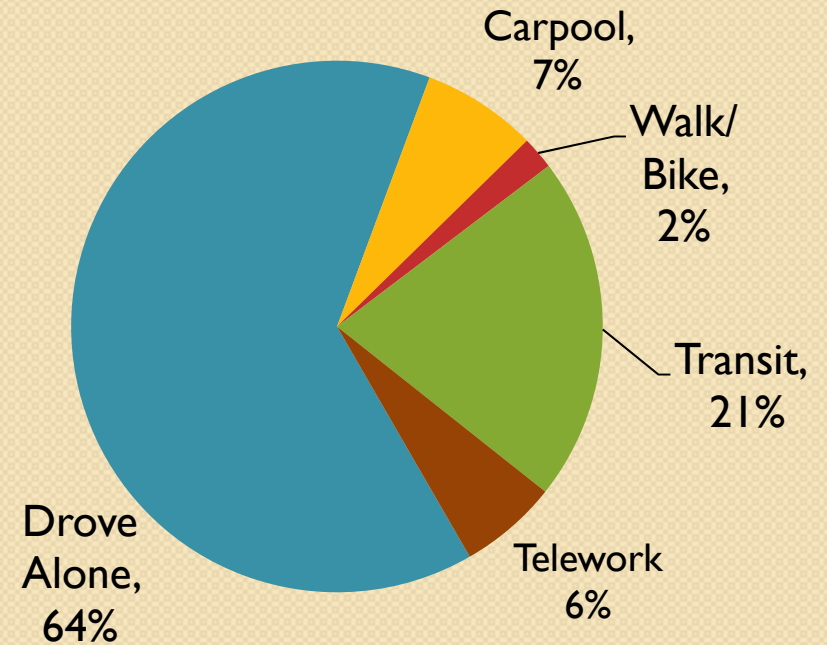


Commute-to-Work by Mode, SOC

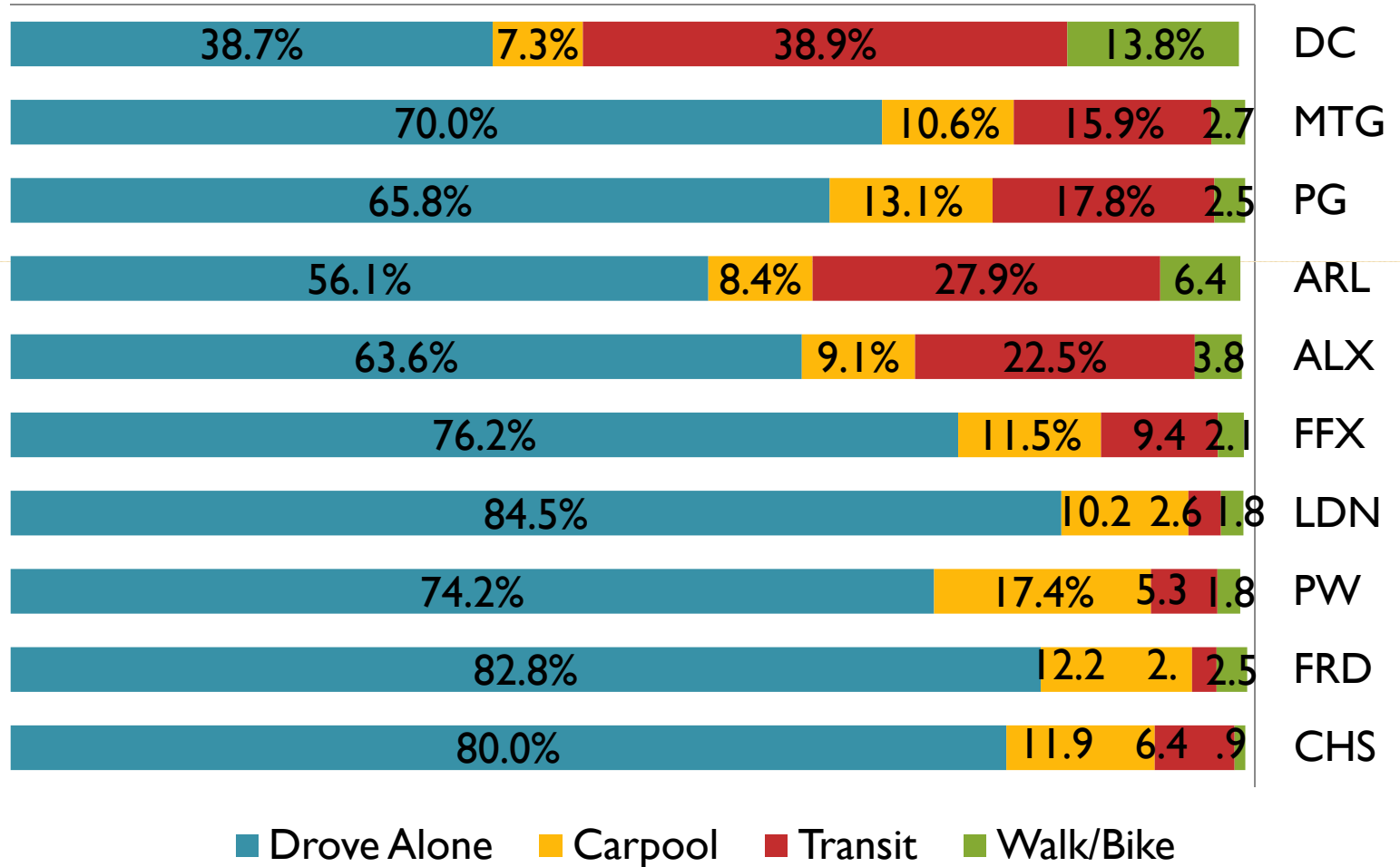
2001 State of the Commute



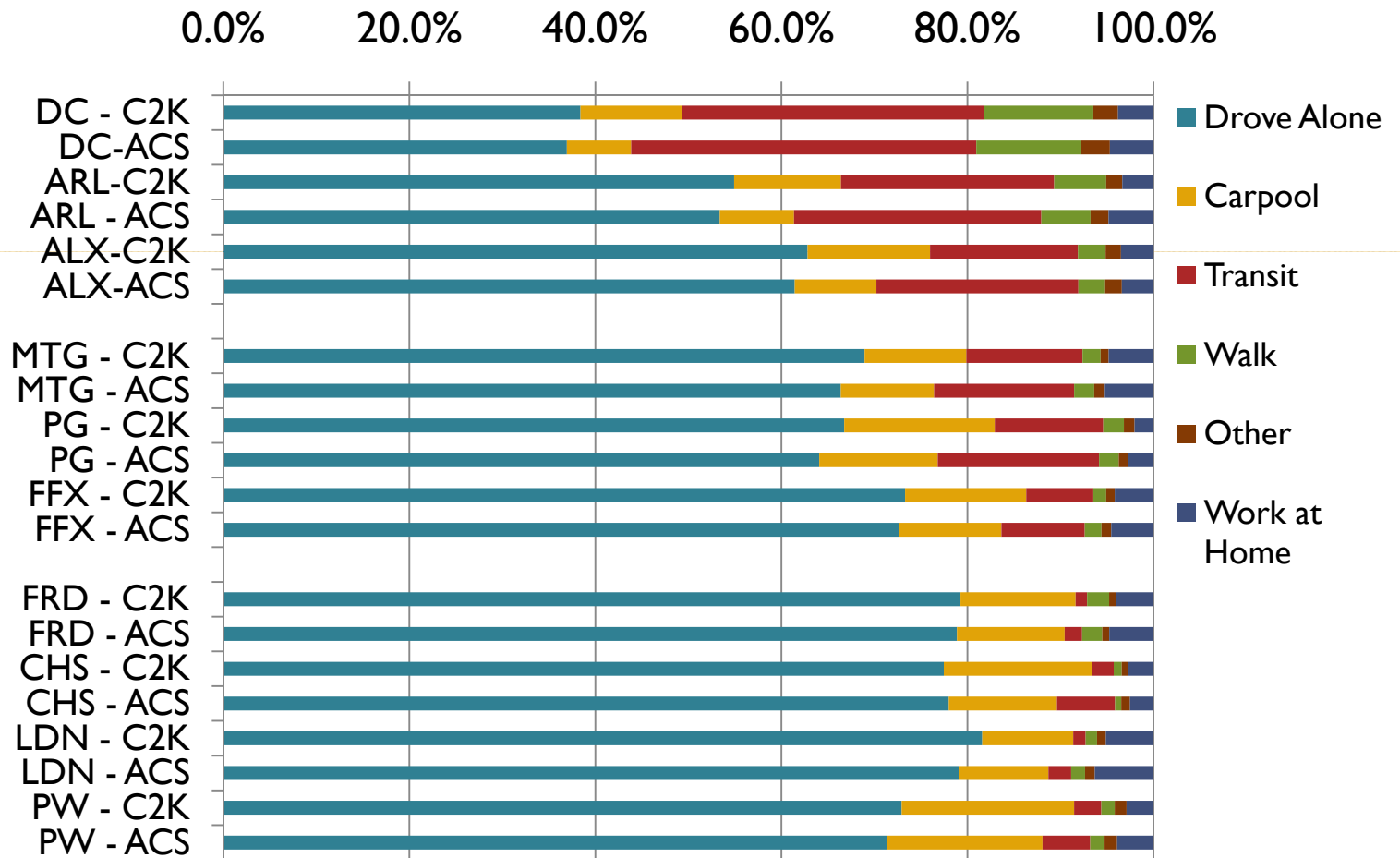
2010 State of the Commute



JTW Means by Jurisdiction from ACS



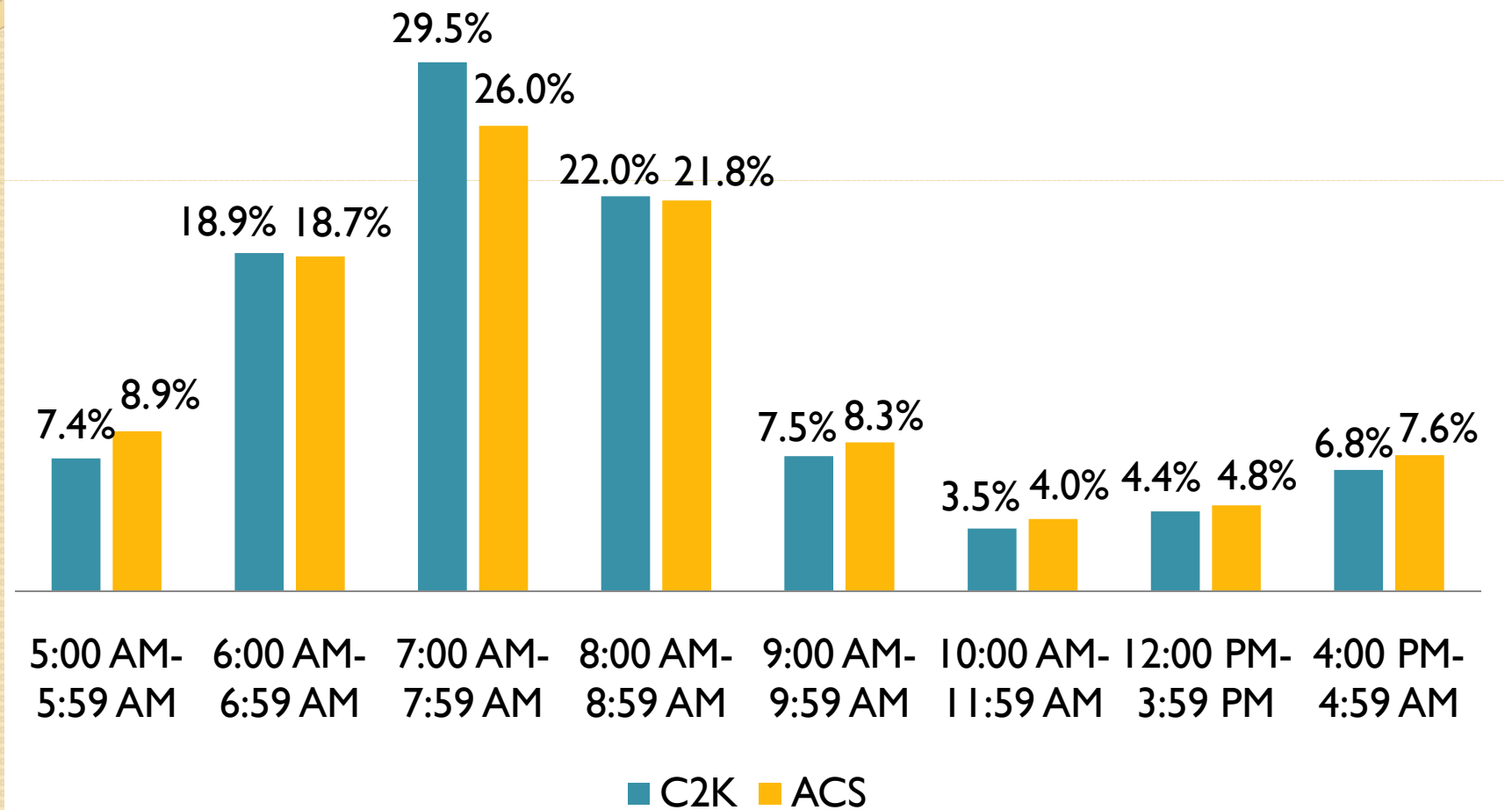
Modal shifts by Jurisdiction: Census 2000 to ACS 2005-2009



Average Travel Time to Work in Minutes

	Census 2000	ACS 2005-9
Region	32.44	32.84
Core Area	29.08	28.52
Inner Suburbs	32.88	33.05
Outer Suburbs	34.56	36.25

Departure Time to Work



Mode to Work for Top Metros

Top Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Total Workers	% Drove Alone	% Carpool	% Transit	% Bike or Walk	% Other	% Work at Home
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	8,719,316	50.4%	7.4%	30.3%	6.5%	1.7%	3.7%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metro Area	5,816,255	73.5%	11.4%	6.1%	3.4%	1.3%	4.4%
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI Metro Area	4,422,844	70.9%	9.1%	11.5%	3.6%	1.1%	3.8%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area	2,945,976	80.1%	11.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	4.0%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	2,795,375	66.2%	11.1%	13.9%	3.5%	0.9%	4.4%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area	2,751,491	73.3%	8.9%	9.2%	4.3%	0.8%	3.5%
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX Metro Area	2,581,559	78.1%	12.6%	2.7%	1.8%	1.6%	3.2%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metro Area	2,494,475	77.5%	10.9%	3.6%	1.5%	1.5%	5.1%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area	2,479,021	78.4%	10.1%	3.8%	2.2%	1.5%	4.0%
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metro Area	2,277,958	69.4%	8.1%	11.9%	5.7%	0.9%	4.0%
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area	2,056,454	62.3%	10.4%	14.5%	5.7%	1.5%	5.5%

2003 Metropolitan Statistical Area definition based on Census 2000
 Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009 5 year data set



Conclusions

- Expectations met
- All surveys show private vehicle use is down
- All surveys show transit use is up
- Together, walking and biking are holding steady with biking increasing in the Census surveys and HTS
- Departure time is spreading earlier & later
- Ave. Travel Time is mostly holding steady