U.S. Department of Transportation
Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Transportation Indicators

April 2001

Introduction

This report is intended to provide timely, easily accessible information for transportation decisionmakers. It was developed by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and is updated each month on the BTS website (www.bts.gov).

Transportation Indicators is intended to provide timely, easily accessible information to the transportation community. Each indicator is placed under a heading corresponding to one of the five strategic goals of DOT — safety, mobility, economic growth, environment, and national security. Some indicators are related to more than one strategic goal.

The indicators fall under two broad categories: those that provide context about the economy and society in which transportation functions, and those that convey information about an aspect of transportation. To the extent possible, these latter indicators are transportation-wide in scope; however, some apply to only part of the transportation system. Reference tables at the beginning of the document provide key statistics about U.S. social and economic characteristics, and about the extent of the transportation system.

For indicators that are highly seasonal, the current value of that indicator is compared to the same time period in the previous year (e.g., December 2000 compared to December 1999). Otherwise, the tables show a comparison of the current value to a comparable preceeding period of time (e.g., the data for the month of March 2001 compared to that of February 2001).

BTS would like feedback about this report. Please send comments to:

Deborah Johnson
Bureau of Transportation Statistics
Room 3430 Nassif Building
202-366-8578 (phone)
202-366-3640 (fax)
deborah.johnson@bts.gov

Highlights – April 2001

The validity of these statements has not been statistically tested. BTS is designing a statistical monitoring process in order to apply statistical quality control techniques to the indicators data.

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total U.S. resident population (thousands)[a]	**227,225**	**237,924**	**248,791**	**262,803**	**265,229**	**267,784**	**270,248**	**272,691**	**276,059**
Age (thousands)[a]									
Under 18	63,754	62,623	63,949	68,555	69,109	69,603	69,903	70,199	70,484
18-24 years	30,022	28,902	26,961	25,112	24,843	24,980	25,476	26,011	26,748
25-34	37,082	41,696	43,174	40,730	40,246	39,559	38,743	37,936	37,189
35-44	25,634	31,691	37,444	42,555	43,365	44,014	44,498	44,813	44,813
45-54	22,800	22,460	25,062	31,100	32,358	33,625	34,575	35,804	37,685
55-64	21,703	22,135	21,116	21,132	21,353	21,813	22,666	23,389	24,209
65 and over	25,550	28,415	31,083	33,619	33,957	34,185	34,385	34,540	39,301
Sex (thousands) [b]									
Male	110,053	116,160	121,284	128,294	129,504	130,783	132,030	133,277	134,979
Female	116,493	122,576	127,507	134,510	135,724	137,001	138,212	139,414	141,080
Metropolitan areas (population in millions)									
Large (over 1 million)	119	U	139	147	149	151	153	156	U
Medium (250,000-999,999)	41	U	41	44	44	43	43	43	U
Small (less than 250,000)	17	U	18	19	19	20	20	20	U
Rural v. urban areas (population in thousands)									
Rural	59,495	U	61,656	U	U	U	U	U	U
Urban	167,051	U	187,053	U	U	U	U	U	U
Regions (population in millions) [c]									
Northeast	49.1	49.9	50.8	51.4	51.6	51.6	51.7	51.8	U
South	75.4	81.4	85.5	91.8	93.1	94.2	95.3	96.5	U
Midwest	58.9	58.8	59.7	61.8	62.1	62.5	63.0	63.2	U
West	43.2	47.8	52.8	57.7	58.5	59.4	60.3	61.2	U
Immigrants admitted	530,639	570,009	1,536,483	720,461	915,900	798,378	660,447	U	U
Total area (square miles)	3,618,770	U	3,717,796	U	U	U	U	U	U

-Table continued on next page-

Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics of the United States: 1980-2000

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (chained $ 1996 billions)[d]	4,901	5,717	6,708	7,544	7,813	8,145	8,496	8,848	U
Total civilian labor force (thousands)[e]	106,940	115,461	125,840	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	141,489
Participation rate of men	77.40%	76.30%	76.40%	75.00%	74.90%	75.00%	74.90%	74.70%	74.60%
Participation rate of women	51.50%	54.50%	57.50%	58.90%	59.30%	59.80%	59.80%	60.00%	60.20%
Unemployment rate	7.10%	7.20%	5.60%	5.60%	5.40%	4.90%	4.50%	4.20%	4.00%
Men	6.90%	7.00%	5.70%	5.60%	5.40%	4.90%	4.40%	4.10%	4.00%
Women	7.40%	7.40%	5.50%	5.60%	5.40%	5.00%	4.60%	4.30%	4.00%
Number of households (thousands)	80,776	86,789	93,347	98,990	99,627	101,018	102,528	U	U
Average size of households	2.76	2.69	2.63	2.65	2.65	2.64	2.62	U	U
Median household income (chained $ 1996)	33,722	34,439	35,945	35,082	35,492	36,175	37,430	U	U
Families below poverty level (thousands)	6,217	7,223	7,098	7,532	7,708	7,324	7,186	U	U
Average household expenditures (chained $ 1996)	U	34,253	34,070	33,217	33,797	34,038	34,205	U	U

KEY: U = Unavailable

[a] Estimates as of July 1 except 1980 and 1990, which are as of April 1, and 2000, which is as of November 1.

[b] 1995 through 2000 data are estimates.

[c] As of July 1 for all years except 1980 and 1990.

[d] For definition of chained dollars, see page 38.

[e] For 2000, as of December.

SOURCES: 1980-1998 data: Multiple sources as cited in U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, National Transportation Statistics 1999, Table A, p. xix.

1999 Data: Population: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, available at: http://www.census.gov.
Immigration: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Services, *Annual Report: Legal Immigration* FY 1998, available at: http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/aboutins/statistics/index.htm.
GDP, Average household expenditure, Median household income: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Employment (1980-1999): U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/cpsatabs.htm.
Average Size of Households, Families below poverty level: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1999.

Transportation System Extent

Mode	Components (1999 data unless otherwise noted)
Highway (1998)	**Public Roads**
	46,334 miles of Interstate highway; 113,759 miles of other National Highway System roads
	3,760,876 miles of other roads
Air	**Public-use airports**
	5,354 airports
	Airports serving large certificated carriers
	29 large hubs[a] (69 airports), 459 million enplaned passengers
	31 medium hubs (48 airports), 96 million enplaned passengers
	56 small hubs (73 airports), 39 million enplaned passengers
	577 nonhubs (604 airports), 17 million enplaned passengers
Rail	**Miles of road operated**
	120,986 miles by Class 1 freight railroads[b]
	21,250 miles by regional freight railroads
	28,422 miles by local freight railroads
	22,741 miles by Amtrak (passenger), of which 750 miles are Amtrak owned
Urban transit (1998)	**Directional route-miles serviced**
	Bus: 157,823; Trolley bus: 424; Commuter rail: 5,172 Heavy rail: 1,527; Light rail: 676
	Stations
	Commuter rail: 972; Heavy rail: 987; Light rail: 555
Water	26,000 miles of navigable waterways
	276 locks; Ferry routes: 48
	Commercial Facilities
	Great Lakes: 619 deep; 144 shallow
	Inland: 2,376 shallow
	Coastal: 4,050 deep; 2,118 shallow
Pipeline	**Oil**
	Crude lines: 88,000 miles of pipe; Product lines: 91,000 miles of pipe
	Gas
	Transmission: 254,000 miles of pipe; Distribution: 981,000 miles of pipe

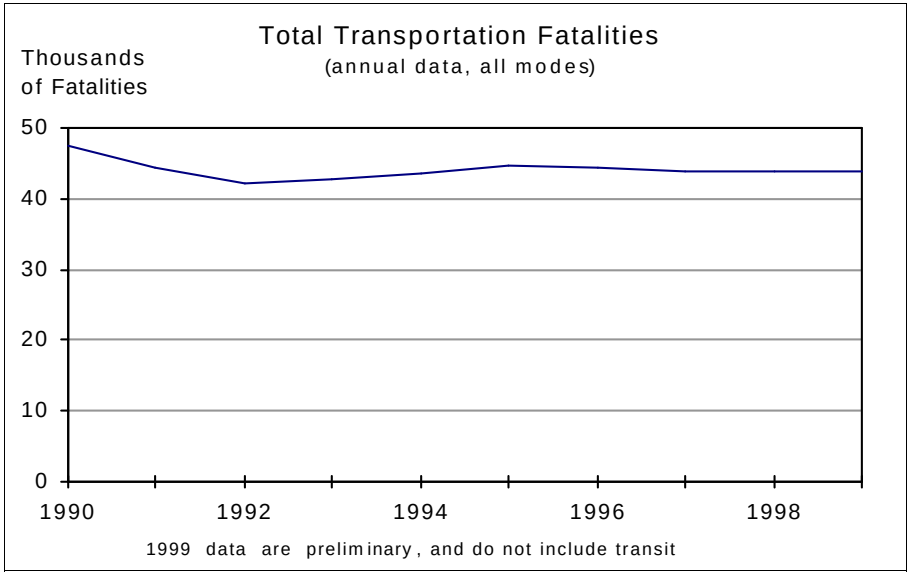
[a] A hub is defined as a geographic area based on the percentage of total enplaned passengers in that area. For example, a large hub serves 1 percent or more of all enplaned revenue passengers in U.S. certificated route carriers operating in U.S. areas. This definition should not be confused with airline usage of the term hub to describe "hub and spoke" route structures.

[b] Includes 574 miles of road operated by U.S. Class 1 freight railroads in Canada.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), Transportation Statistics Annual Report 2000 (Washington DC: in press), table 1-1; USDOT, BTS, *National Transportation Statistics 2000* (Washington DC:in press), various tables; Association of American Railroads, Railroad Facts 2000, (Washington DC:2000); USDOT, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics 1998* (Washington DC: 1999); National Ferry Database, as of 10/10/00; and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Navigation Data Center, The U.S. Waterway System - Transportation Facts, December 2000.

Safety

TRANSPORTATION FATALITIES: ALL MODES



Fatalities represent the most severe safety consequence for the transportation system. In 1999, there were 43,866 transportation-related fatalities, compared to 47,348 in 1990.

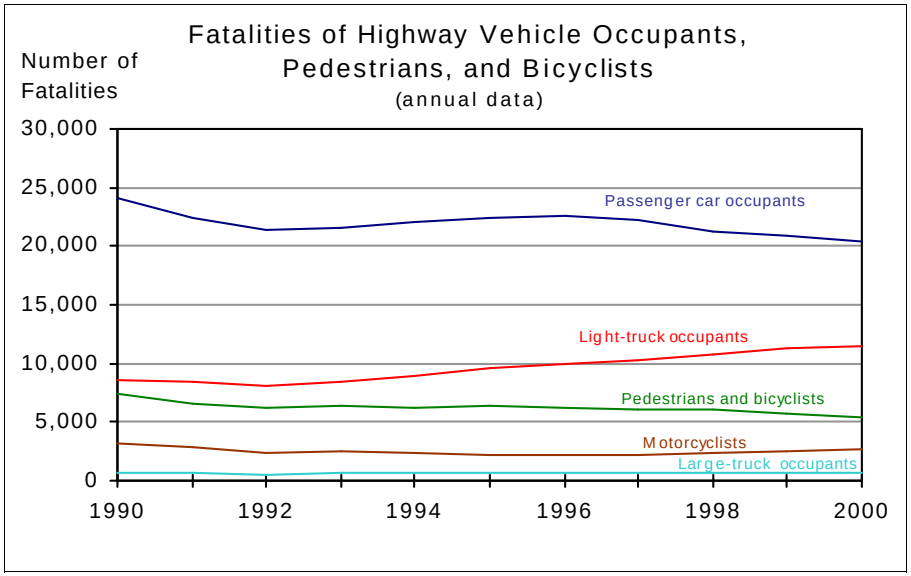
See U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, pp. 273-280, for detailed discussion of modal fatality data.

Transportation Fatalities	1998	1999
Total	43,876	43,866
Percent change from previous year	*-1.34*	*-0.02*

NOTE: Fatality numbers have been revised from those in previous editions.

SOURCES: Data compiled from various government agencies as cited in the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, table 3-1, available at: http://www.bts.gov/ntda/nts/nts.html, and the U.S. DOT, *1999 Performance Report/ 2001 Performance Plan*, available at: http://www.dot.gov/ost/ost_temp/. Preliminary highway data for 1999 are from the USDOT National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

MOTOR VEHICLE-RELATED HIGHWAY FATALITIES



Highway crashes caused 95 percent of all transportation-related fatalities in 1999. They were the leading cause of death of people ages 5 through 29 (DOT Performance Plan FY 2001).

NOTES: Large trucks — trucks over 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating, including single unit trucks and truck tractors.

Light trucks — trucks of 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating or less, including pickups, vans, truck-based station wagons, and utility vehicles. The number of light trucks has increased greatly since 1990, affecting light truck occupant fatality numbers.

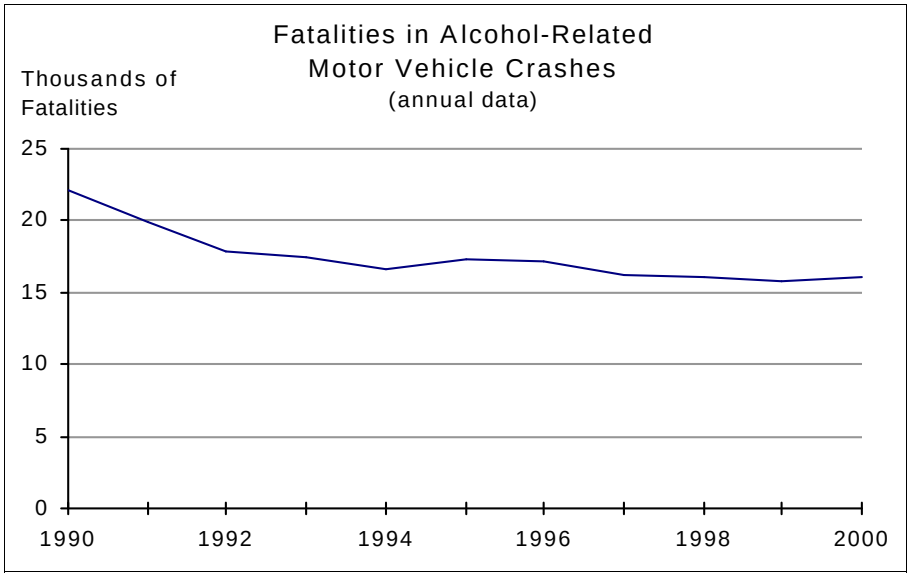
See U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, pp. 273-280, for detailed discussion of modal fatality data.

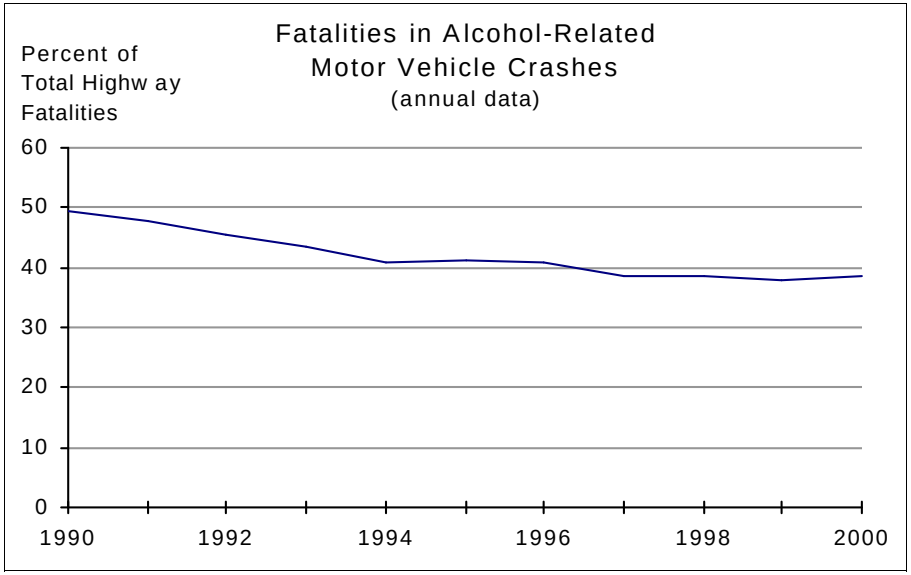
Fatalities by Type	1999	2000
Highway total	41,611	41,800
Percent change from previous year	*0.27*	*0.45*
Passenger car occupants	20,818	20,455
Percent change from previous year	*-1.77*	*-1.74*
Light-truck occupants	11,243	11,439
Percent change from previous year	*5.03*	*1.74*
Pedestrians	4,906	4,727
Percent change from previous year	*-6.16*	*-3.65*
Motorcyclists	2,472	2,680
Percent change from previous year	*8.23*	*8.41*
Large-truck occupants	758	746
Percent change from previous year	*2.16*	*-1.58*
Bicyclists	760	750
Percent change from previous year	*-7.77*	*-1.32*
Other highway*	540	606
Percent change from previous year	*-5.76*	*12.22*

* Data are for 1998 and 1999.

SOURCES: Data compiled from various government agencies as cited in the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, table 3-1, available at: http://www.bts.gov/ntda/nts/nts.html, and the U.S. DOT, *1999 Performance Report/ 2001 Performance Plan*, available at: http://www.dot.gov/ost/ost_temp/. Preliminary highway data for 2000 are from the USDOT National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY FATALITIES





Alcohol-Related Highway Fatalities	1999	2000
Total	15,786	16,068
Percent change from previous year	*-1.46*	*1.79*

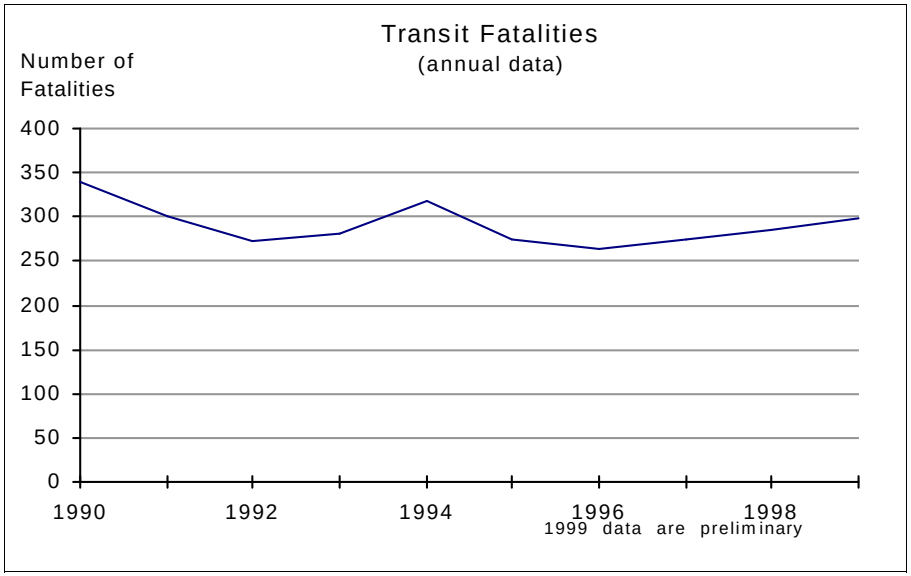
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis, Traffic Safety Facts 1998, DOT HS 808 983 (Washington, DC: October 1999), table 13, and personal communication, Sept. 11, 2000. 2000 data are from U.S. 2000: _____. *2000 Early Assessment.*

Alcohol is the single largest cause of fatal crashes. Alcohol-related fatalities accounted for nearly 38 percent of all highway fatalities in 1999.

Fatalities include those arising from motor vehicle related crashes in which the driver and/or a fatally injured pedestrians, pedalcyclists, or other nonoccupants had a measured or estimated blood alcohol content of 0.01 grams per deciliter or greater.

(Revised)

TRANSIT FATALITIES



Transit Fatalities	1998	1999
Transit total	286	299
Percent change from previous year	*4.00*	*4.55*

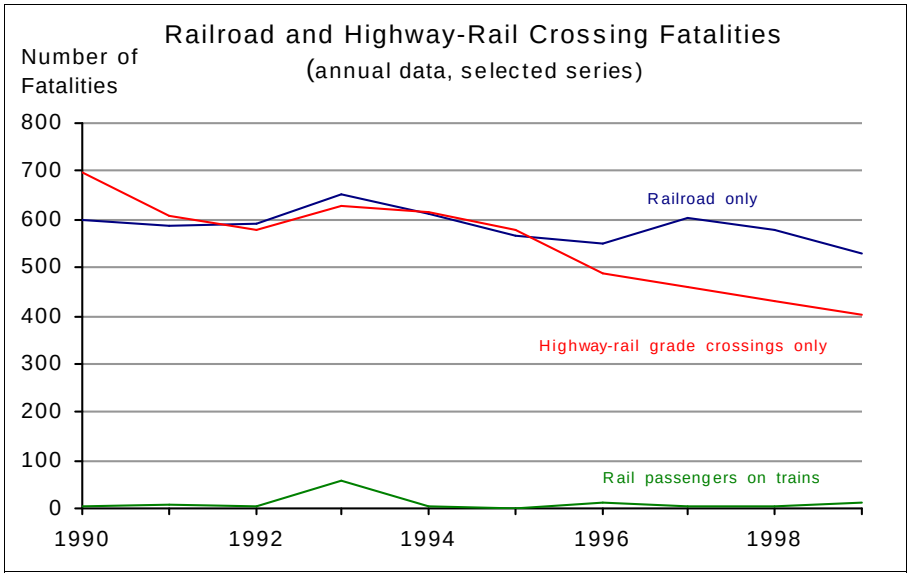
SOURCES: Data compiled from various government agencies as cited in the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, table 3-1, available at: http://www.bts.gov/ntda/nts/nts.html, and the U.S. DOT, *1999 Performance Report/ 2001 Performance Plan*, available at: http://www.dot.gov/ost/ost_temp/.

Transit includes transit bus, light and heavy transit rail, commuter rail, para-transit, and other transit categories. Transit fatalities are transit-caused deaths confirmed within 30 days of a transit incident.

Transit fatalities are lower when suicides are removed because more than half of the people killed in rail-transit service each year are suicides.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, State Safety Oversight Program, Annual Report for 1999, available at http://transit-safety.volpe.dot.gov.

RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY-RAIL CROSSING FATALITIES



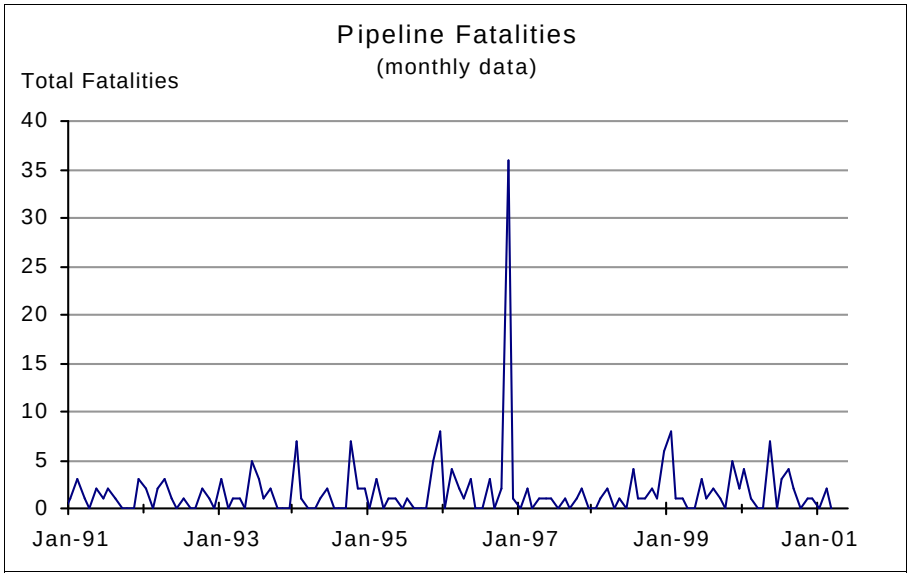
In most years, the overwhelming majority of people killed in train accidents are outside the train. Many are occupants of highway vehicles, pedestrians, or bystanders at highway-rail grade crossings. Railroad workers and others on railroad property (including trespassers) account for most other rail-related fatalities.

Rail-related Fatalities	1998	1999
Railroad only total	577	530
Percent change from previous year	*-4.15*	*-8.15*
Grade crossing total	431	402
Percent change from previous year	*-6.51*	*-6.73*
Passengers on trains	4	14
Percent change from previous year	*-33.33*	*250.00*

NOTE: "Rail passengers on trains" includes fatalities in both highway-rail grade crossings and nongrade crossing accidents. "Railroad only total" includes passengers on trains killed in non-grade crossing accidents. It also includes railroad workers (including contractors), other non-trespassers, and trespassers killed in train accidents, whether on or off the train, except at grade crossings. Data include both freight and passenger railroad operations.

SOURCES: Data compiled from various government agencies as cited in the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, table 3-1, available at: http://www.bts.gov/ntda/nts/nts.html.

HAZARDOUS LIQUID AND NATURAL GAS PIPELINE FATALITIES



Note: Spike in graph represents leak and explosion of gas line in residential and shopping district in San Juan, Puerto Rico, 11/21/96.

Pipeline failures are low-probability events that can result in fatalities, injuries, and property damage. Over time, gas pipeline fatalities tend to outnumber those involving hazardous liquid (e.g., petroleum) pipelines. Outside force damage (e.g., damage to a pipeline during excavation for construction) is the leading cause of pipeline failures, followed by corrosion (DOT Performance Plan FY 2001).

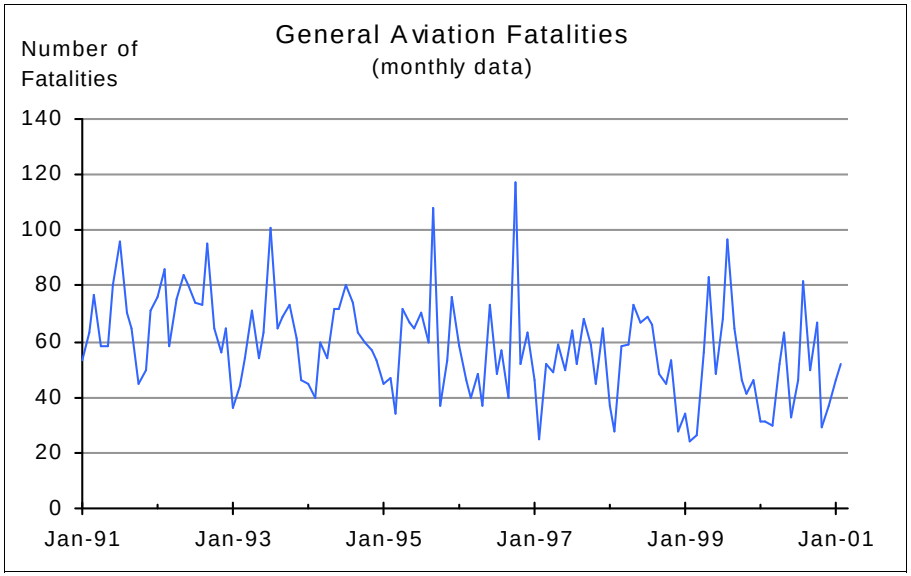
Pipeline Fatalities	Mar-00	Mar-01
Total	0	0
Percent change from same month previous year	*-100.00*	-

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

All 2000 data are preliminary, and subject to change as incidents are reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, Research and Special Programs Administration, Online Library Accident and Incident Data as of April. 16, 2001, available at http://ops.dot.gov/IA98.htm.

GENERAL AVIATION FATALITIES



General aviation fatalities comprise the majority of aviation fatalities in most years.

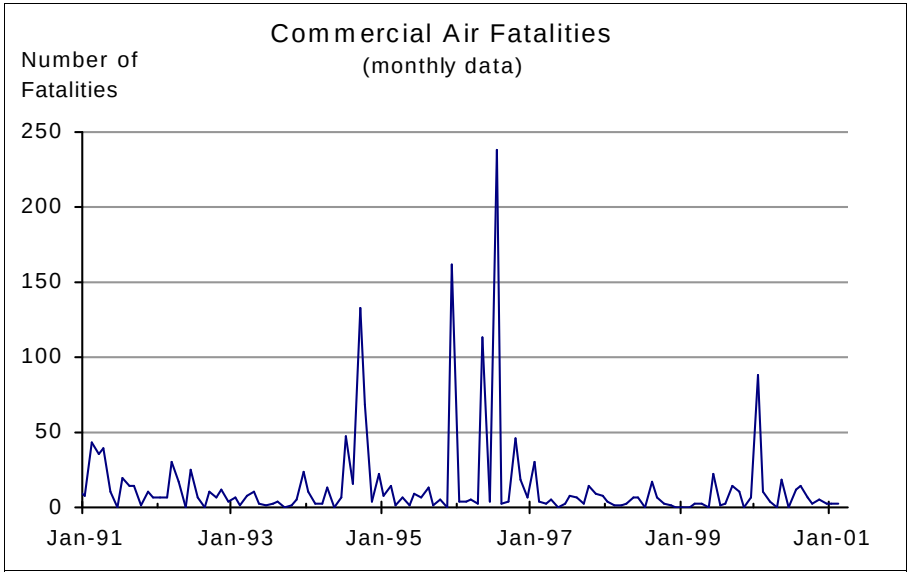
General Aviation	Feb-00	Feb-01
Fatalities	31	52
Percent change from same month previous year	*29.17*	*67.74*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

General Aviation – Movements of aircraft and helicopters belonging to individuals, companies not primarily in the aviation business, and flying clubs. Services provided by general aviation aircraft include firefighting, law enforcement, news coverage, and corporate in-house transportation.

SOURCE: National Transportation Safety Board, Office of Aviation Safety, available at: http://www.ntsb.gov/aviation.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION FATALITIES



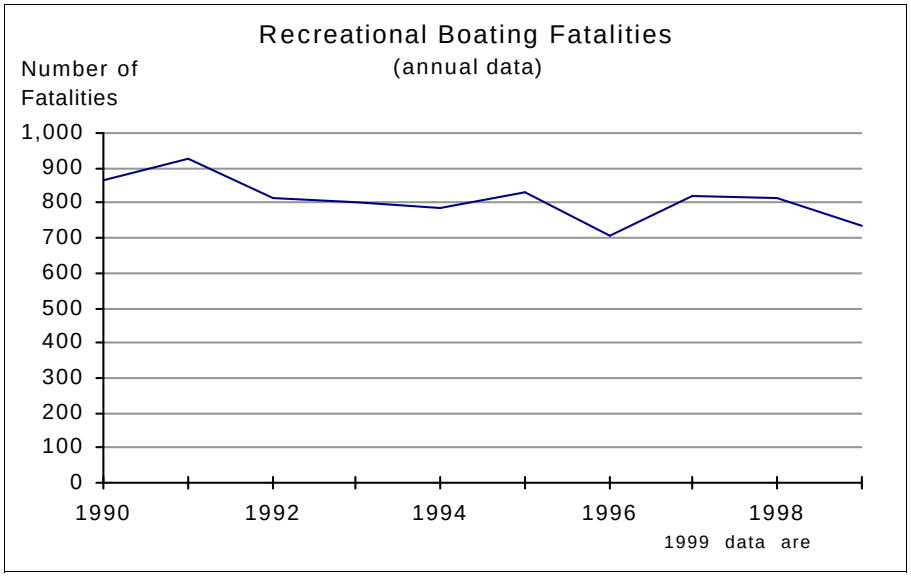
Commercial air fatalities include those arising from accidents of planes providing passenger and/or cargo services to the public, including large air carriers, commuter air, and air taxi. Commercial air includes scheduled and nonscheduled service by air carriers operating under 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 121 and 14 CFR 135.

Commercial Air	Feb-00	Feb-01
Fatalities	11	3
Percent change from same month previous year	-	*-71.43*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: National Transportation Safety Board, Office of Aviation Safety, available at: http://www.ntsb.gov/aviation.

RECREATIONAL BOATING FATALITIES



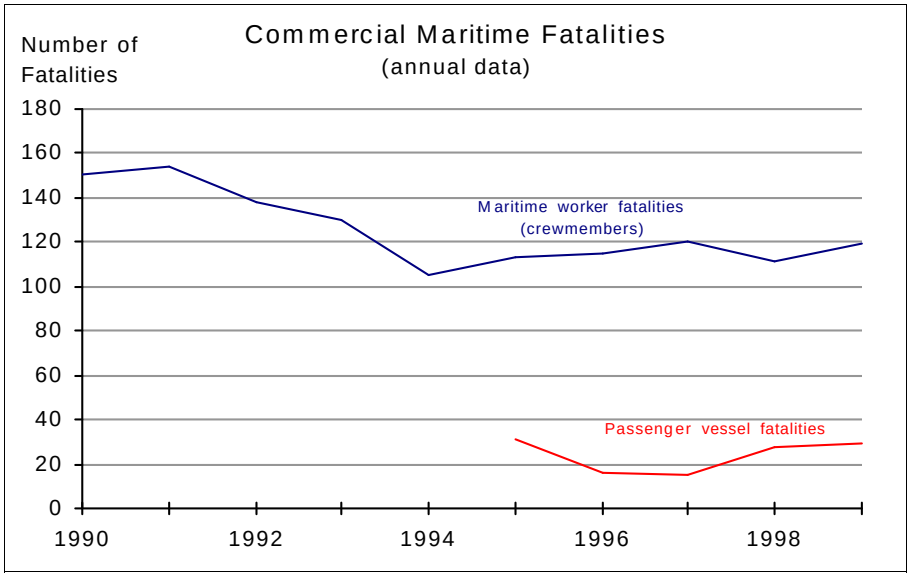
Recreational Boating	1998	1999
Fatalities	815	734
Percent change from previous year	*-0.73*	*-9.94*

NOTE: Recreational boats include motorboats, personal watercraft (e.g., jet skis), sail boats, houseboats, rowboats, canoes, kayaks, and some other kinds of watercraft.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Boating Safety, *Boating Statistics* (Washington, DC: Annual issues).

Most fatalities, injuries, and accidents in water transportation involve recreational boating. Most recreational boating is discretionary, and the purpose of trips generally is to spend time on the water. The main cause of recreational boating accidents is human error. In 1999, there were about 17 million numbered recreational boats in the United States.

FATALITIES IN COMMERCIAL MARITIME TRANSPORTATION



Maritime Fatalities	1998	1999
Maritime worker fatalities	111	119
Percent change from previous year	*-7.50*	*6.72*
Passenger vessel fatalities	28	29
Percent change from previous year	*86.67*	*3.57*

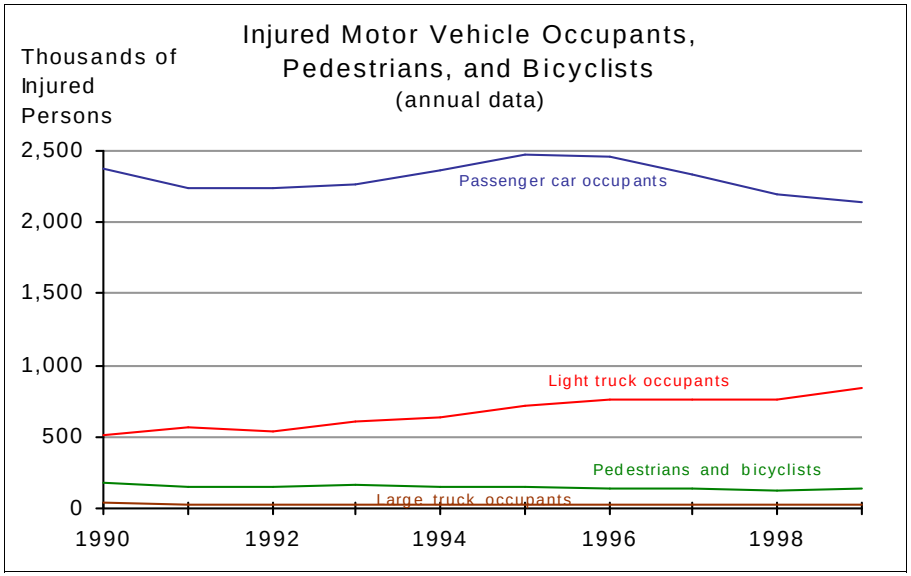
NOTE: Crew member fatalities involve a death of a crew member or employee aboard a U.S. vessel.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Plans, Policy and Evaluation, Personal Communication, and U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, table 3-1, available at: http://www.bts.gov/ntda/nts/nts.html.

Maritime worker fatalities include crewmembers in the maritime industry aboard U.S. vessels/platforms. The data do not include fatalities on recreational boats or foreign vessels, or fatalities arising from intentional and natural causes. The largest percentage of maritime worker fatalities occurred in commercial fishing (U.S. Coast Guard, 1999 Annual Report).

Passenger vessel fatalities include death or disappearance of passengers aboard cruise ships, gambling ships, charter fishing boats, sightseeing boats, and passenger ferries. Over 90 million people are carried aboard passenger vessels each year.

INJURED PERSONS BY TRANSPORTATION MODE



Transportation-related injuries have declined since 1995, with highway-rail at-grade crossings and commercial maritime transportation registering the greatest percentage decline. The greatest percentage decline since 1990 has been for rail. The number of light trucks has increased greatly since 1990, affecting light truck occupant injury numbers.

Injured Persons by Mode	1998	1999
Highway	3,192,000	3,236,000
Percent change from previous year	*-4.66*	*1.38*
General Aviation	330	325
Percent change from previous year	*-9.59*	*-1.52*
Commercial Maritime Transportation	83	113
Percent change from previous year	*-23.85*	*36.14*
Pipeline	75	107
Percent change from previous year	*-2.60*	*42.67*

NOTES: National estimates of highway injuries are sampled and subject to sampling errors. Highway total in table includes categories not displayed in graph.

Large trucks — trucks over 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating, including single unit trucks and truck tractors.

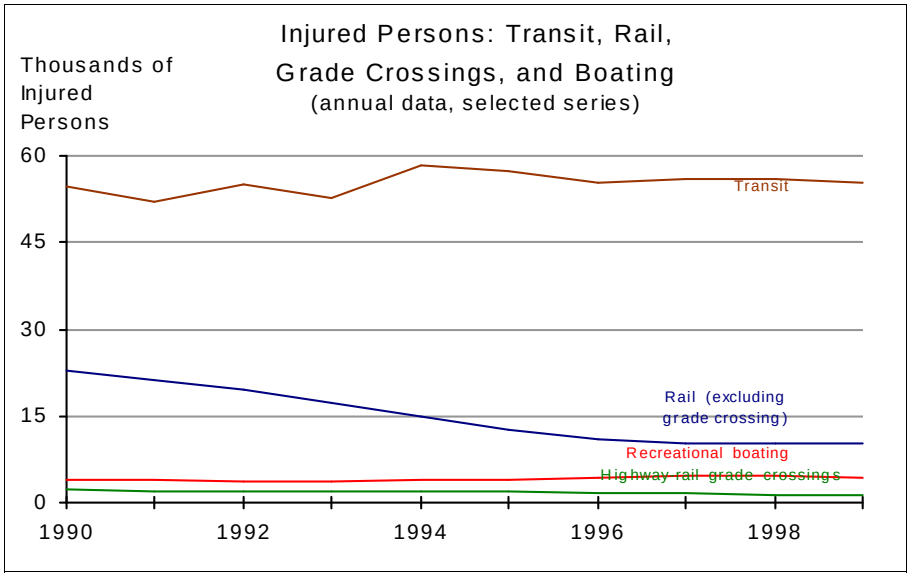
Light trucks — trucks of 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating or less, including pickups, vans, truck-based station wagons, and utility vehicles.

Highway-rail at-grade crossing injuries are also counted under highway, except train occupants. Transit injuries include those resulting from all reportable incidents, not just from accidents involving transit vehicles.

See U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, pp. 273-280, *National Transportation Statistics 1999* for detailed discussion of modal injury data.

SOURCE: Data compiled from various government agencies, as cited in U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, table 3-2, available at: http://www.bts.gov/ntda/nts/nts.html.

INJURED PERSONS BY TRANSPORTATION MODE



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Injured Persons by Mode	1998	1999
Transit	55,990	55,325
Percent change from previous year	*-0.25*	*-1.19*
Railroad	10,156	10,304
Percent change from previous year	*-0.69*	*1.46*
Recreational Boating	4,612	4,315
Percent change from previous year	*-1.25*	*6.44*
Highway-rail Grade Crossing	1,303	1,396
Percent change from previous year	*-15.39*	*7.14*

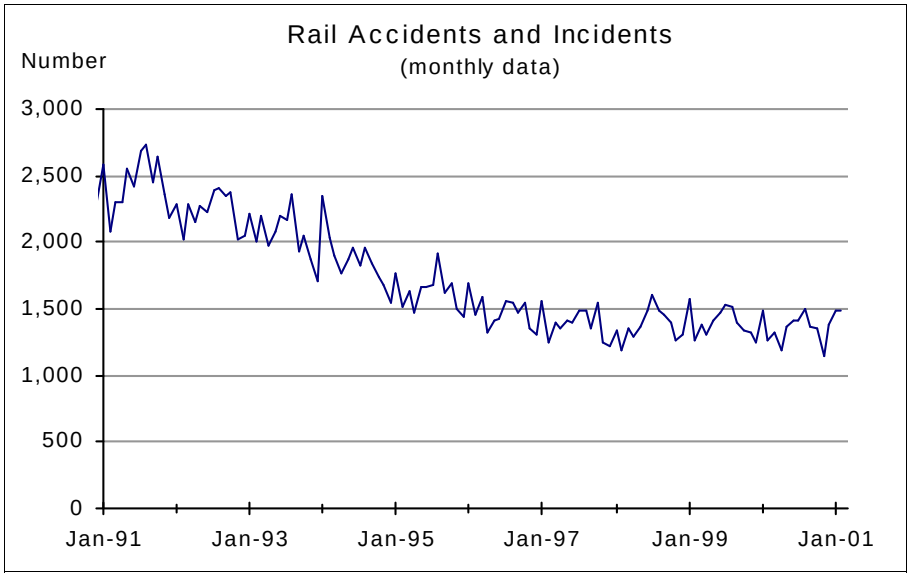
NOTES: National estimates of highway injuries are sampled and subject to sampling errors. Highway total in table includes categories not displayed in graph.

Highway-rail at-grade crossing injuries are also counted under highway, except train occupants. Transit injuries include those resulting from all reportable incidents, not just from accidents involving transit vehicles.

See U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, pp. 273-280, *National Transportation Statistics 1999* for detailed discussion of modal injury data.

SOURCE: Data compiled from various government agencies, as cited in U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, table 3-2, available at: http://www.bts.gov/ntda/nts/nts.html.

RAIL ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS



Rail accidents and incidents include any collision between railroad on-track equipment and other vehicles or pedestrians at grade crossings; any event involving operation of railroad on-track equipment that results in damages to railroad property; and any event arising from railroad operations that results in death or injury, or, in the case of railroad employees, an occupational illness.

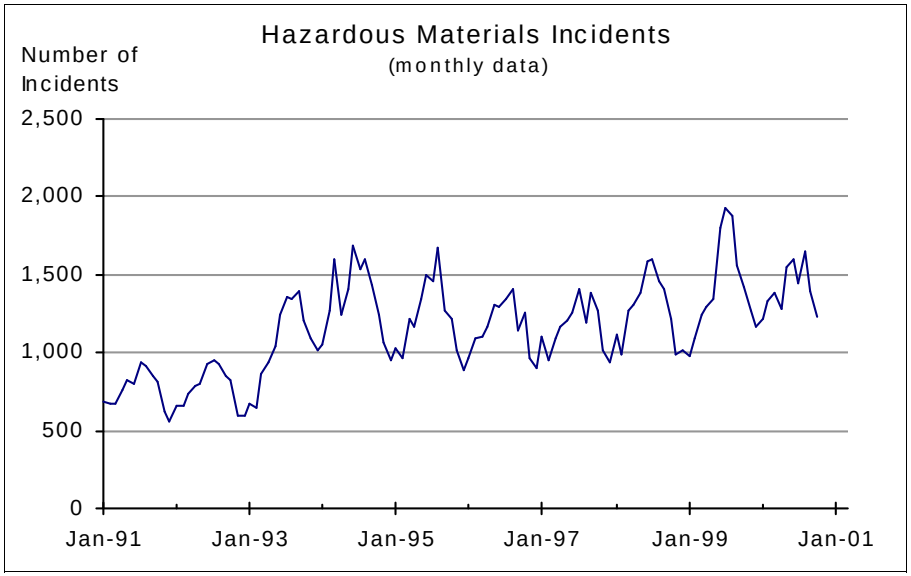
Railroad	Jan-00	Jan-01
Total accidents and incidents	1,484	1,487
Percent change from same month previous year	*-6.02*	*0.20*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Accidents and incidents differ by the extent, in dollars, of the property damage resulting from the event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Office of Safety, available at: http://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/officeofsafety/.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS



Flammable liquids (e.g., gasoline) comprise the most tonnage and ton-miles of hazardous material shipments. Gasoline usage peaks in the summer and accounts for the seasonality in hazardous materials incidents.

Hazmat Incidents	Oct-99	Oct-00
Total	1,418	1,235
Percent change from same month previous year	*16.04*	*-12.91*

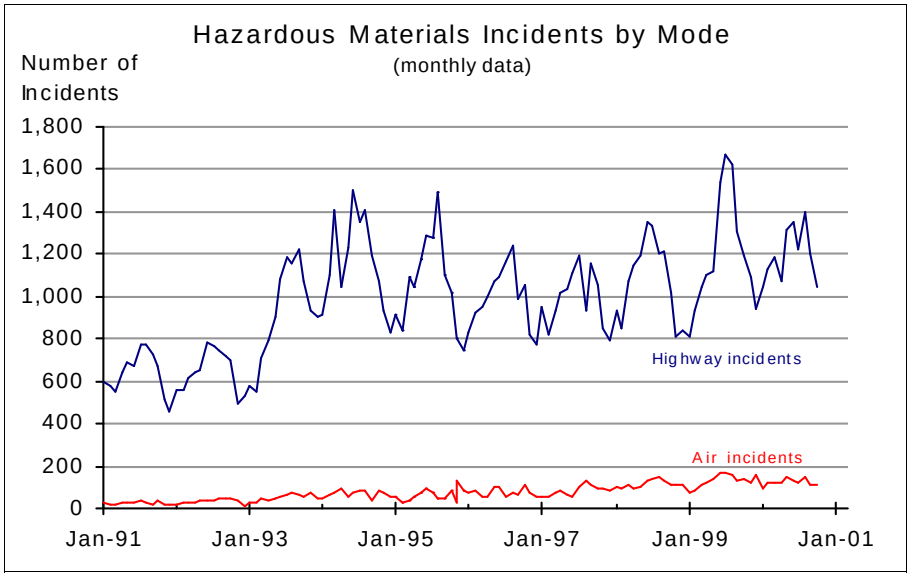
NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

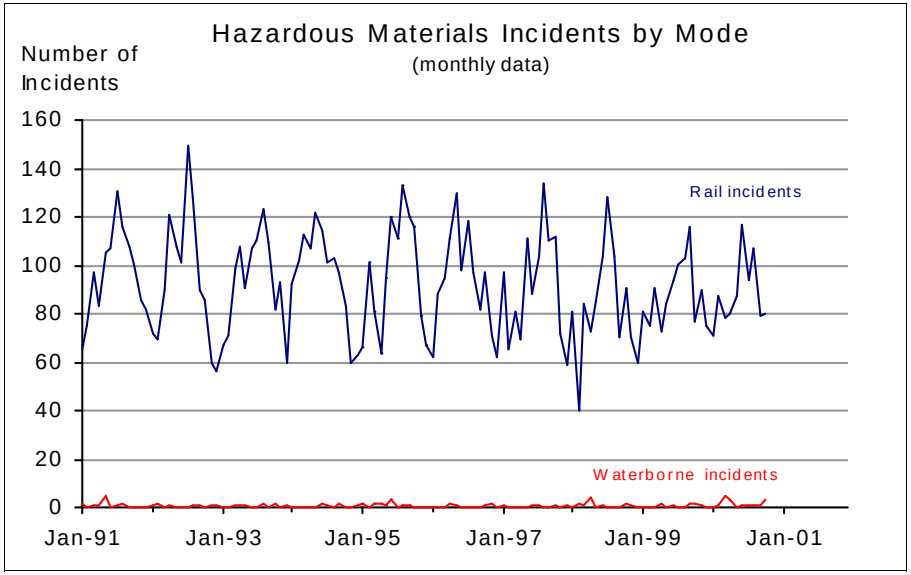
Incident reporting requirements were extended to intrastate motor carriers on October 1, 1998, which may partly explain the subsequent increased volume of reports. Beginning in April 1993, there was sharp improvement in reporting of incidents by small package carriers.

A reported incident is a report of any unintentional release of hazardous material while in transportation (including loading, unloading, and temporary storage). It excludes pipeline and bulk shipments by water, which are reported separately.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Program Administration, Office of Hazardous Materials, Planning and Analysis, Hazardous Materials Information System data obtained through personal communication.

MODAL BREAKDOWN OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS





Hazardous Materials Incidents by mode	Oct-99	Oct-00
Highway	1,198	1,041
Percent change from same month previous year	*17.80*	*-13.11*
Air	139	111
Percent change from same month previous year	*24.11*	*-20.14*
Rail	77	80
Percent change from same month previous year	*-15.38*	*3.90*
Waterborne	2	3
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.00*	*50.00*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

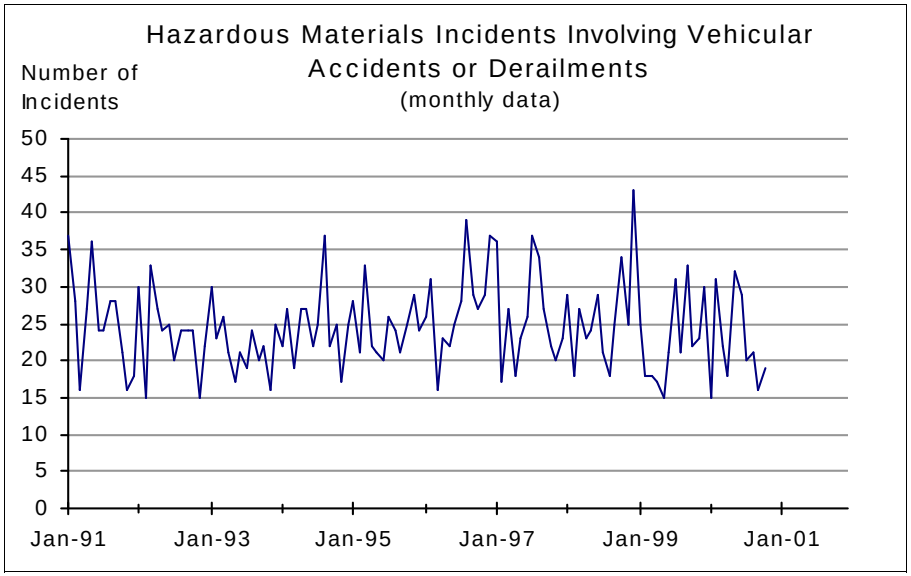
Incident reporting requirements were extended to intrastate motor carriers on October 1, 1998, which may partly explain the subsequent increased volume of reports. Beginning in April 1993, there was sharp improvement in reporting of incidents by small package carriers.

A reported incident is a report of any unintentional release of hazardous material while in transportation (including loading, unloading, and temporary storage). It excludes pipeline and bulk shipments by water, which are reported separately.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Program Administration, Office of Hazardous Materials, Planning and Analysis, Hazardous Materials Information System data obtained through personal communication.

Most reported releases of hazardous materials occur on the highways.

HAZMAT INCIDENTS INVOLVING CRASHES OR TRAIN DERAILMENTS



Motor vehicle accidents or train derailments account for only a small portion of total number of hazardous materials incidents. However, their consequences are often the most severe.

Hazmat Incidents	Oct-99	Oct-00
Total incidents involving vehicular accidents	22	19
Percent change from same month previous year	*-35.29*	*-13.64*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

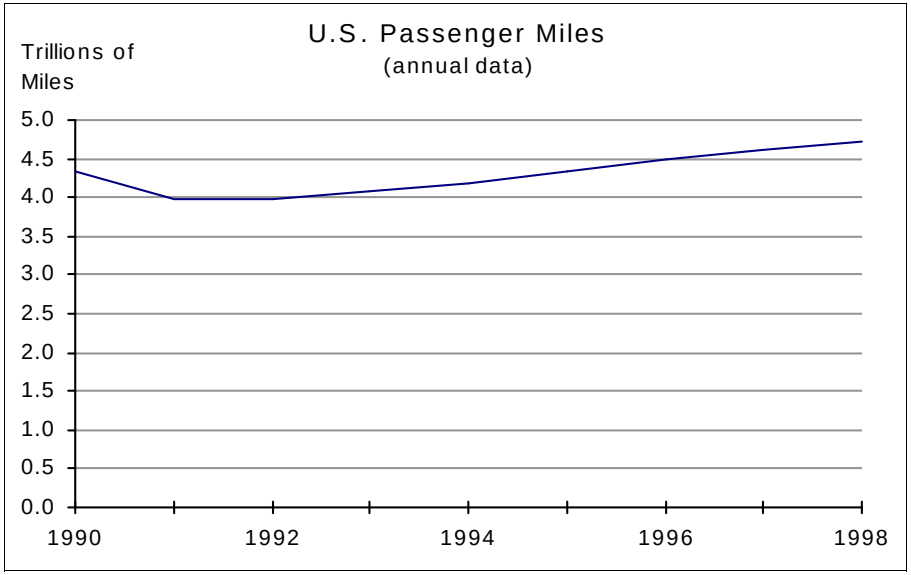
Reporting requirements were extended to intrastate motor carriers on October 1, 1998, which may have affected data reported after this date.

Accident/derailment is a crash involving a motor vehicle or a derailment of a train.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Program Administration, Office of Hazardous Materials, Planning and Analysis, Hazardous Materials Information System data obtained through personal communication.

Mobility

PASSENGER MILES



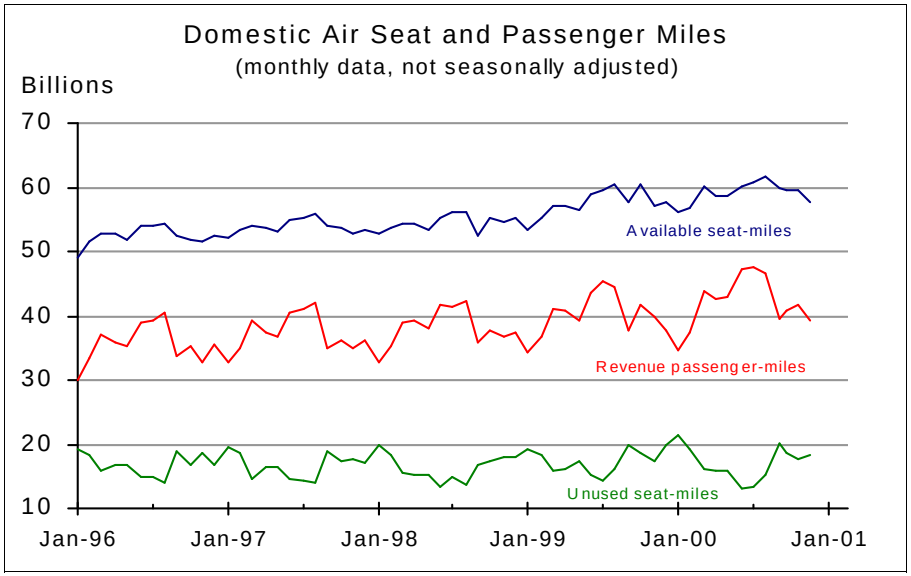
Passenger miles are a key measure of transportation system use. The highway modes account for the lion's share of passenger miles. Air passenger miles, although a distant second, have grown rapidly in recent decades.

U.S. Passenger Travel	1997	1998
Total passenger miles (billions)	4,615	4,707
Percent change from previous year	*3.09*	*2.00*

NOTE: Includes air, highway, transit, and passenger rail. Motor bus was removed from the transit total to limit double-counting with highway. Transit includes ferry boat.

SOURCE: Data compiled from various sources as cited and reported in the U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, p. 46.

AVAILABILITY AND USE OF AIR PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION



Revenue passenger-miles are a measure of the volume of air passenger transportation. Unused seat-miles (the difference between available seat-miles and revenue passenger miles) is one measure of airline capacity utilization. Another measure is the intensity of use of the equipment.

NOTE: A revenue passenger-mile is equal to one paying passenger carried one mile. Available seat-miles for an individual flight are the number of seats multiplied by the distance traveled. The data do not include international flights by U.S. domestic carriers or domestic flights by foreign carriers.

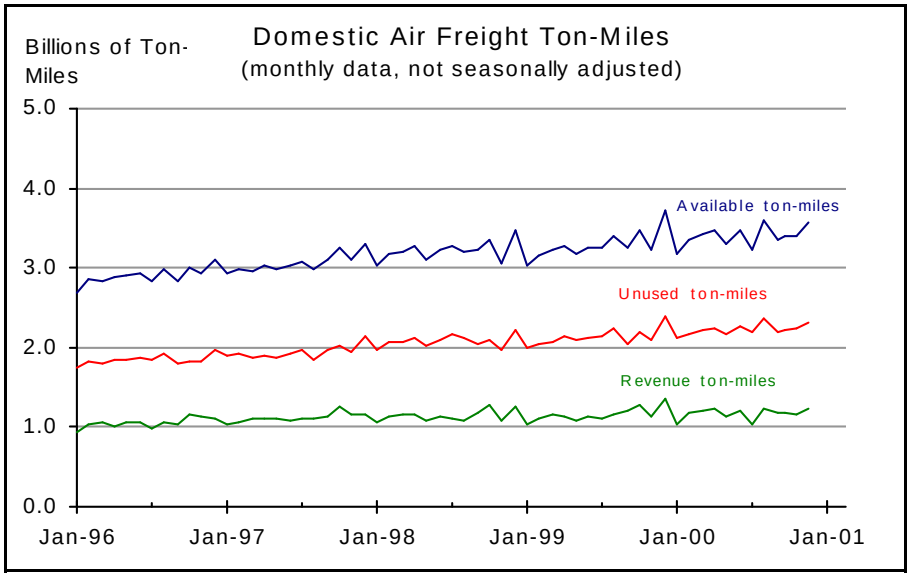
Domestic Passenger Aviation	Dec-99	Dec-00
Available seat-miles (billions)	57.70	57.68
Percent change from same month previous year	*4.21*	*-0.04*
Revenue passenger-miles (billions)	37.78	39.38
Percent change from same month previous year	*1.42*	*4.24*
Unused seat-miles (billions)	19.92	18.30
Percent change from same month previous year	*9.94*	*-8.15*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality. The data have been adjusted to have a standard 30-day month by multiplying the data for each month by the ratio: 30/(actual days in month).

These indicators are components of the passenger and overall aircraft load factors displayed in "Aircraft Utilization—Passengers and Freight.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *Air Carrier Traffic Statistics Monthly*, December 2000.

AVAILABILITY AND USE OF AIR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION



Domestic Freight Aviation	Dec-99	Dec-00
Available ton-miles (billions)	3.73	3.56
Percent change from same month previous year	*7.46*	*-4.56*
Unused ton-miles (billions)	2.38	2.32
Percent change from same month previous year	*6.97*	*-2.46*
Revenue ton-miles (billions)	1.35	1.24
Percent change from same month previous year	*8.32*	*-8.24*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

For those planes that carry both freight and passengers, available freight ton-miles are calculated by subtracting available seat-miles times 0.1 from total available ton-miles. The data have been adjusted to have a standard 30-day month by multiplying the data for each month by the ratio: 30/(actual days in month). These indicators are components of freight and overall aircraft load factors displayed in "Aircraft Capacity Utilization—Passengers and Freight."

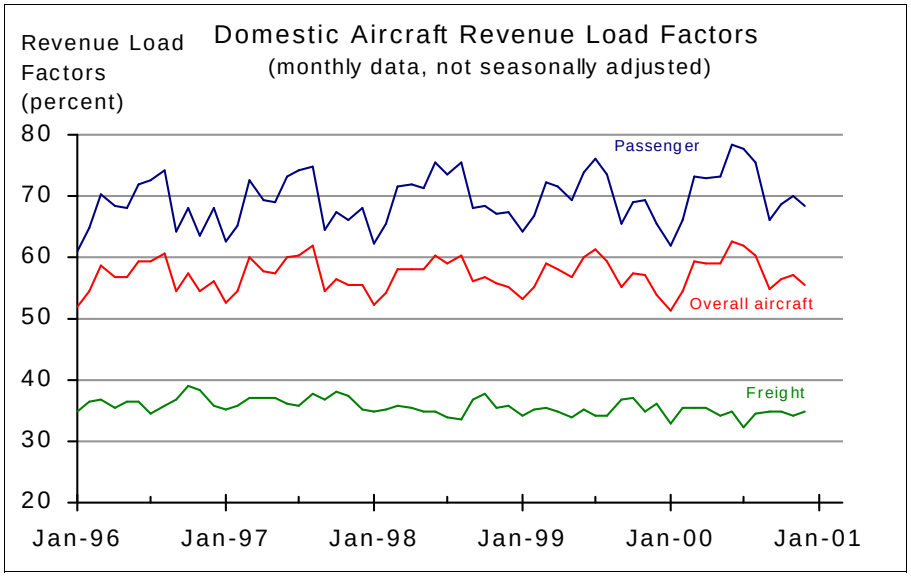
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *Air Carrier Traffic Statistics Monthly*, December 2000.

Though still much smaller than air passenger transportation, air freight is an increasingly important revenue source for the air transportation industry. It includes both freight handled by dedicated air cargo handlers and air cargo shipped on combined passenger and air freight carriers (passenger luggage is not considered cargo for this purpose).

Unused ton-miles are the difference between available ton-miles and revenue ton-miles utilized. Changes in the level of spare capacity might be an indicator of the timely availability of air freight services. For example, a shipper with a sudden need for service will be more likely to obtain an appropriate flight when spare capacity is higher. Space limitations also affect the availability of air freight services.

NOTE: A revenue ton-mile is equal to one ton carried one mile and measures utilization of air-freight services. The data do not include international flights by U.S. domestic carriers or domestic flights by foreign carriers.

AIRCRAFT CAPACITY UTILIZATION – PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT



Aircraft load factors are used to measure aircraft in-flight capacity utilization.

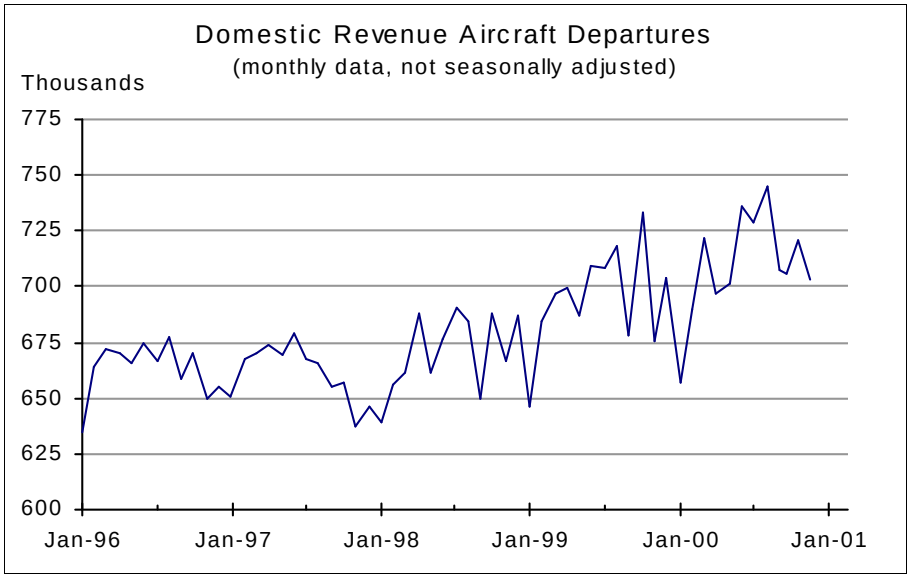
NOTE: Load factor relates to the potential capacity of a system relative to its actual performance. In order to combine passenger and freight to calculate overall aircraft load factors, a common metric is needed: ton-miles. Thus, it is assumed that a passenger plus baggage weighs 200 pounds. The data do not include international flights by U.S. domestic carriers or domestic flights by foreign carriers.

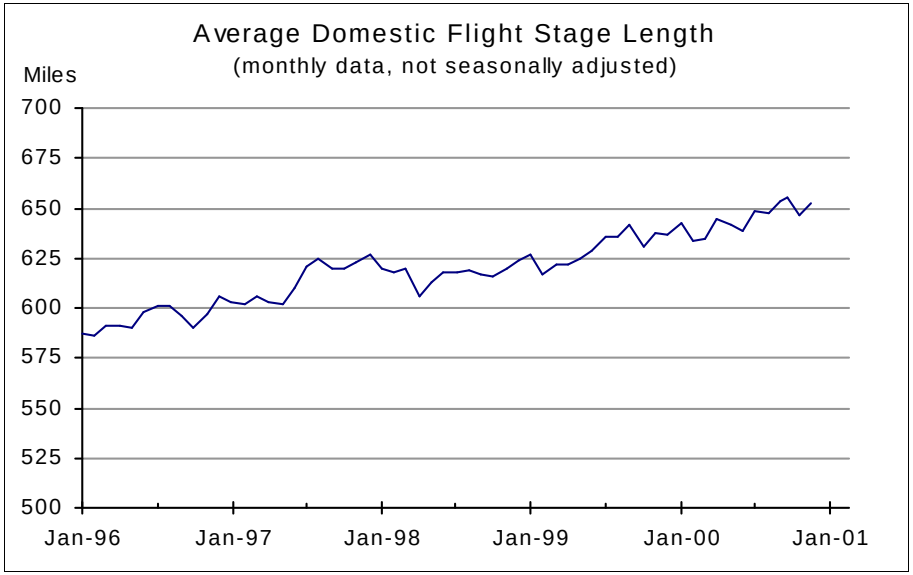
Revenue Load Factors (percent)	Dec-99	Dec-00
Passenger revenue load factor	65.5	68.3
Change form same month previous year	*-1.80*	*2.80*
Overall aircraft revenue load factor	54.0	55.5
Change from same month previous year	*-1.21*	*1.52*
Freight revenue load factor	36.2	34.8
Change from same month previous year	*0.29*	*-1.40*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *Air Carrier Traffic Statistics Monthly*, December 2000.

FLIGHT AVAILABILITY





Domestic Flight Availability	Dec-99	Dec-00
Revenue aircraft departures (thousands)	704	703
Percent change from same month previous year	*2.35*	*-0.05*
Flight stage length (miles)	636	652
Percent change from same month previous year	*2.04*	*2.49*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

The data has been adjusted to have a standard 30-day month by multiplying the data for each month by the ratio: 30/(actual days in month).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *Air Carrier Traffic Statistics Monthly*, December 2000.

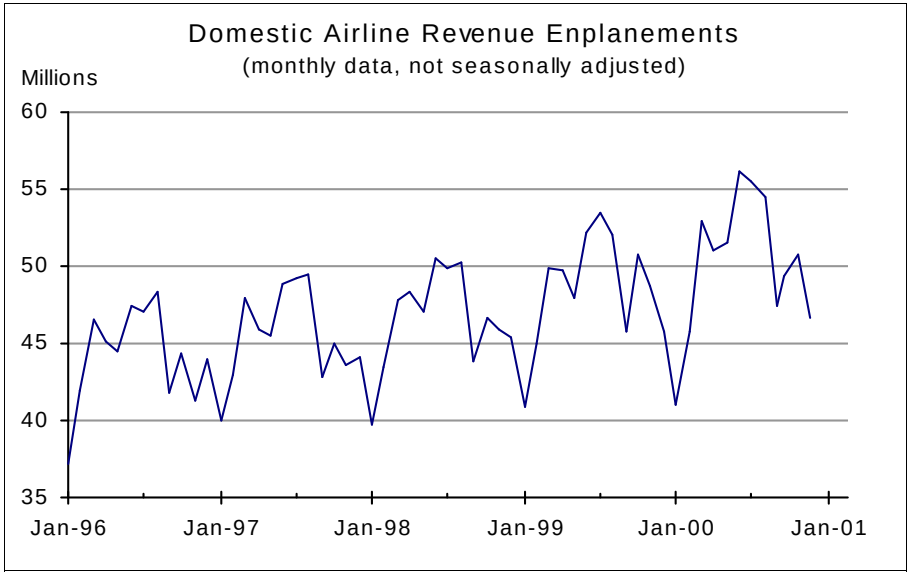
Frequency of aircraft departures, the number of connections required for a single trip, and the match between available flights and travelers' desired origin and destination points are all important determinants of scheduling convenience. Because data on connections are currently not available in a suitable format, flight stage length is used here to supplement the information on departures.

Flight stage length is the distance between take-off airport and landing airport. If the mix of origin and destination points are held constant, then an increase in flight stage length implies fewer connections are required for a trip and, therefore, higher quality of air passenger services.

The key relation is that departures and flight stage length will tend to move in opposite directions when changes are due to changes in the number of connections. For example, a trip from city A to city B with a connection in city C will have two departures, but generally a shorter average flight stage length, than the direct flight from A to B with a single departure.

NOTE: The data do not include international flights by U.S. domestic carriers or domestic flights by foreign carriers.

ENPLANEMENTS



Revenue enplanements, the number of passengers boarding aircraft, indicate the demand for gate and luggage services. Enplanements differ from the number of trips because passengers may board more than one flight between their origination point and ultimate destination.

Domestic Passenger Aviation	Dec-99	Dec-00
Revenue aircraft enplanements (millions)	45.8	46.7
Percent change from same month previous year	0.96	1.87

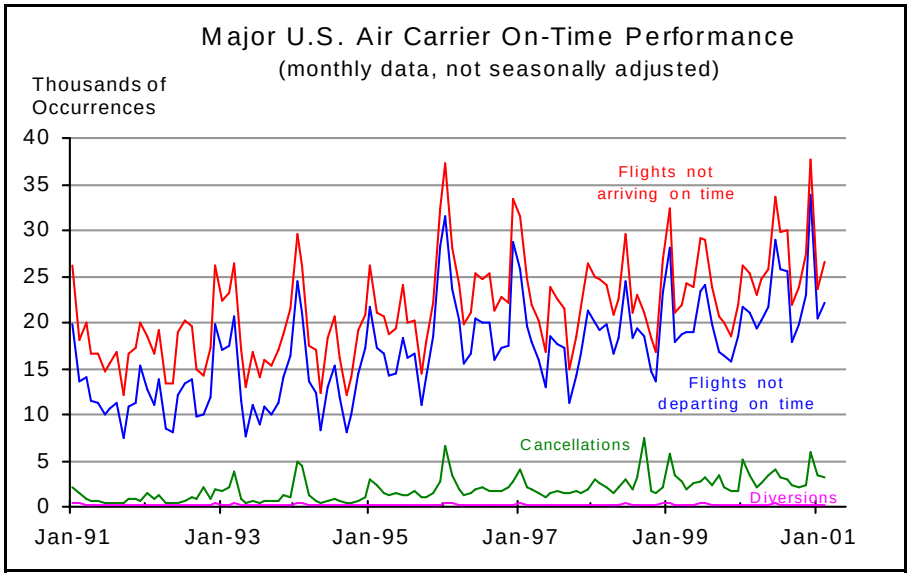
NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

The data has been adjusted to have a standard 30-day month by multiplying the data for each month by the ratio: 30/(actual days in month).

The data do not include international flights by U.S. domestic carriers or domestic flights by foreign carriers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *Air Carrier Traffic Statistics Monthly*, December 2000.

MAJOR U.S. AIR CARRIER ON-TIME PERFORMANCE



The number of flights not departing or arriving on time, cancellations, and diversions are measures of service quality.

These indicators are strongly seasonal and are affected by weather and heavy demand in winter and summer months, respectively.

On-time Performance	Feb-00	Feb-01
Number of scheduled flights	444,499	434,437
Change from same month previous year	*26,872*	*-10,062*
Percent of flights not arriving on time	25.24	26.52
Change from same month previous year	*4.15*	*1.28*
Percent of flights not departing on time	21.11	22.10
Change from same month previous year	*3.25*	*0.99*
Percent of cancelled flights*	3.42	3.28
Change from same month previous year	*-0.06*	*-0.14*
Percent of diverted flights**	0.24	0.31
Change from same month previous year	*0.06*	*0.07*

* Also counted in flights not arriving or departing on time.
** Also counted in flights not arriving on time.

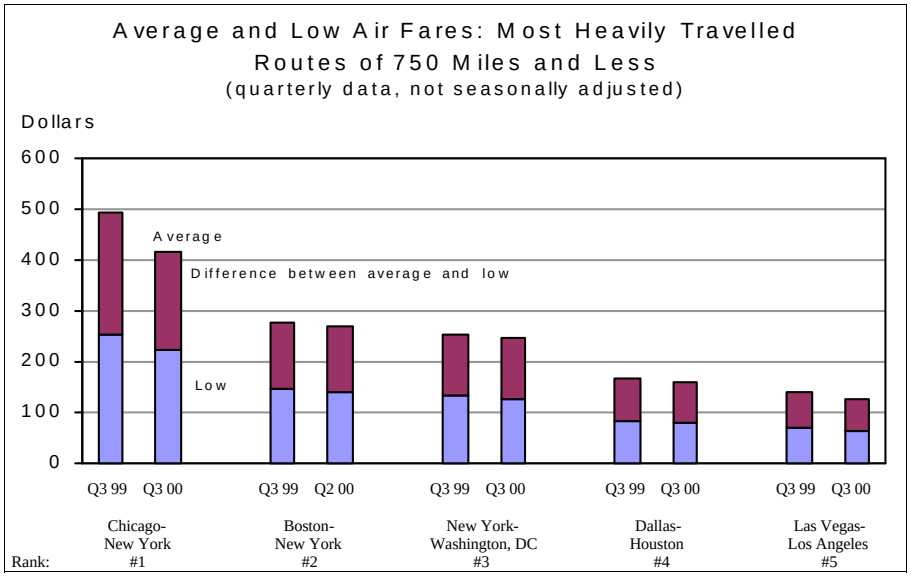
NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

The data cover the 10 largest U.S. air carriers. A scheduled operation consists of any nonstop segment of a flight. The term "late" is defined as 15 minutes after the scheduled departure or arrival time. A cancelled flight is one that was not operated but was listed in a carrier's computer reservation system within seven calendar days of the scheduled departure. A diverted flight is one that left from the scheduled departure airport but flew to a destination point other than the scheduled destination point.

Data for Aloha Airlines, available beginning in October 2000, are excluded here to retain comparability with previous years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Airline Service Quality Performance data.

AIR FARES AND PASSENGER VOLUME FOR THE TOP FIVE MAJOR SHORT ROUTES



NOTE: Blue portion of bar = lowest average fare for an airline meeting the criteria in the text. Red portion of bar = the difference between the average fare for all airlines, and the lowest average fare airline.
Blue + red portions of bar = the average fare for the market.

Passenger air fares are a measure of the price of air travel between cities. Major short routes consist of the top five routes of 750 miles and less by number of passengers for the most recent quarter. Large markets consist of the top 1,000 passenger markets at all distances, plus routes that have previously achieved this distinction. Low fares are the lowest average fare for an airline serving at least 10 percent of passengers in the market, or the airline with the lowest average fare, if there is only one airline with at least a 10 percent share.

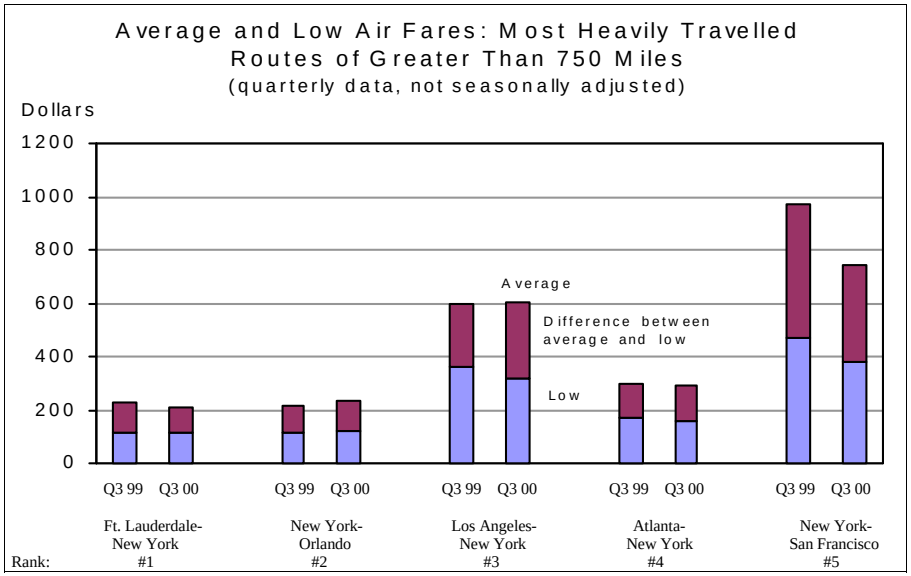
In the second quarter of 2000,= there were 528 large-market routes of 750 miles or less.

Consumer air fares (less than 750 miles)	Q3 99	Q3 00	% Change
Chicago-New York (729 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	222	252	13.51
Low Fare ($)	194	243	25.26
Daily Passengers	7,214	7,637	5.86
Boston-New York (185 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	140	148	5.71
Low Fare ($)	129	129	0.00
Daily Passengers	6,361	6,566	3.22
New York-Wash DC (214 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	127	132	3.94
Low Fare ($)	120	120	0.00
Daily Passengers	5,787	5,765	-0.38
Dallas-Houston (236 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	81	85	4.94
Low Fare ($)	79	82	3.80
Daily Passengers	5,487	5,652	3.01
Las Vegas-L.A. (236 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	64	70	9.38
Low Fare ($)	64	69	7.81
Daily Passengers	5,448	5,324	-2.28

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs, and http://ostpxweb.ost.dot.gov/aviation/.

AIR FARES AND PASSENGER VOLUME FOR THE TOP FIVE MAJOR LONG ROUTES



NOTE: Blue portion of bar = lowest average fare for an airline meeting the criteria in the text. Red portion of bar = the difference between the average fare for all airlines, and the lowest average fare airline.
Blue + red portions of bar = the average fare for the market.

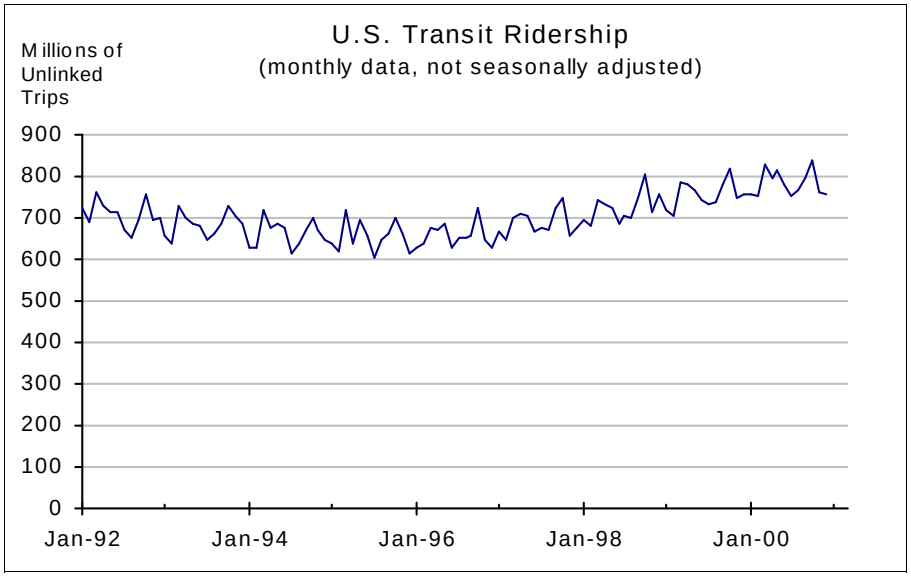
Major long routes consist of the top five routes of more than 750 miles by number of passengers for the most recent quarter. In the second quarter of 2000, there were 739 large-market routes of more than 750 miles.

Consumer air fares (greater than 750 miles)	Q3 99	Q3 00	% Change
Ft Lauder-New York (1071 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	115	115	0.00
Low Fare ($)	96	111	15.63
Daily Passengers	5,863	7,675	30.91
New York-Orlando (944 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	118	113	-4.24
Low Fare ($)	116	105	-9.48
Daily Passengers	6,605	7,658	15.94
L.A.-New York (2468 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	318	364	14.47
Low Fare ($)	284	232	-18.31
Daily Passengers	7,911	7,324	-7.42
Atlanta-New York (755 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	159	170	6.92
Low Fare ($)	131	130	-0.76
Daily Passengers	6,424	6,885	7.18
New York-San Fran (2578 miles)			
Average Fare ($)	382	469	22.77
Low Fare ($)	359	500	39.28
Daily Passengers	6,078	5,619	-7.55

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs, and http://ostpxweb.ost.dot.gov/aviation/.

PUBLIC TRANSIT



Public transportation includes transit bus, transit rail, commuter rail, trolleys, and several demand-responsive services.

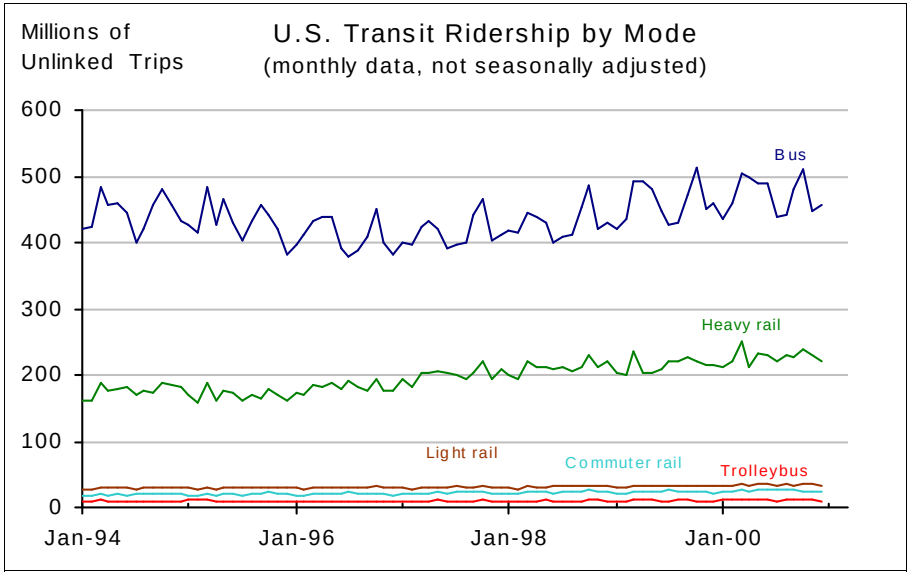
NOTE: According to the American Public Transportation Association (APTA), an unlinked transit trip is a trip on one transit vehicle. A person riding one vehicle from origin to destination takes one unlinked trip; a person who transfers to a second vehicle takes two unlinked trips; a person who transfers to a third vehicle takes three unlinked trips. APTA estimates that the number of people riding transit on an average weekday is 45 percent of the number of unlinked transit passenger trips.

Transit Ridership	Dec-99	Dec-00
Unlinked trips (in thousands)	755,561	758,321
Percent change from same month previous year	*-0.32*	*0.37*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: American Public Transportation Association, *APTA Quarterly Transit Ridership Report*, available at: http://www.apta.com/stats/ridership/index.htm.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BY MODE



Ridership of heavy rail has been climbing faster than any other mode of public transportation. Bus ridership is almost 60 percent of total transit ridership.

Transit Ridership by Mode	Dec-99	Dec-00
Bus (thousands)	458,704	455,814
Percent change from same month previous year	*6.50*	*-0.63*
Heavy Rail (thousands)	216,322	220,641
Percent change from same month previous year	*-2.22*	*2.00*
Commuter Rail (thousands)	33,282	33,422
Percent change from same month previous year	*2.44*	*0.42*
Light Rail (thousands)	22,214	22,766
Percent change from same month previous year	*-4.73*	*2.48*
Trolleybus (thousands)	9,320	9,560
Percent change from same month previous year	*-10.37*	*2.58*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

According to the American Public Transportation Association (APTA), an unlinked transit trip is a trip on one transit vehicle. A person riding one vehicle from origin to destination takes one unlinked trip; a person who transfers to a second vehicle takes two unlinked trips; a person who transfers to a third vehicle takes three unlinked trips. APTA estimates that the number of people riding transit on an average weekday is 45 percent of the number of unlinked transit passenger trips.

Commuter Rail – Railroad local and regional passenger train operations between a central city, its suburbs, and/or another central city. It may either be locomotive-hauled or self-propelled, and is characterized by multitrip tickets, specific station-to-station fares, railroad employment practices, and usually only one or two stations in the central business district. Also known as "suburban rail."

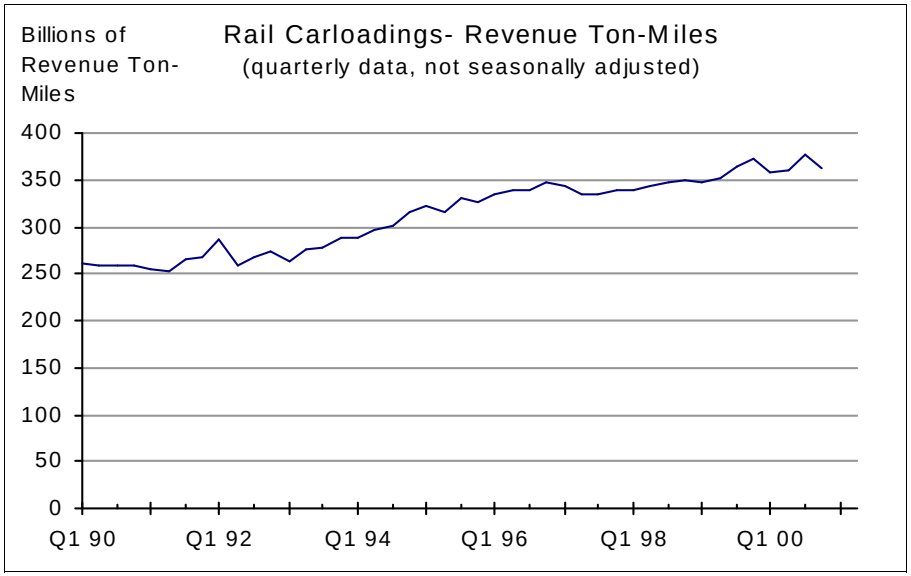
Light Rail – An electric railway with a "light volume" traffic capacity compared to "heavy rail." Light rail may include multicar trains or single cars. Also known as "Streetcar," "Trolley car," and "Tramway."

Heavy Rail – An electric railway with the capacity of "heavy volume" of traffic and characterized by exclusive rights-of-way, multicar trains, high speed and rapid acceleration, sophisticated signaling, and high platform loading.

Trolleybus – Rubber-tired passenger vehicles operating singly on city streets. Trolleybuses are propelled by electricity drawn from an overhead electric line via trolleys.

SOURCE: American Public Transportation Association, *APTA Quarterly Transit Ridership Report*, available at: http://www.apta.com/stats/ridership/index.htm.

RAIL FREIGHT



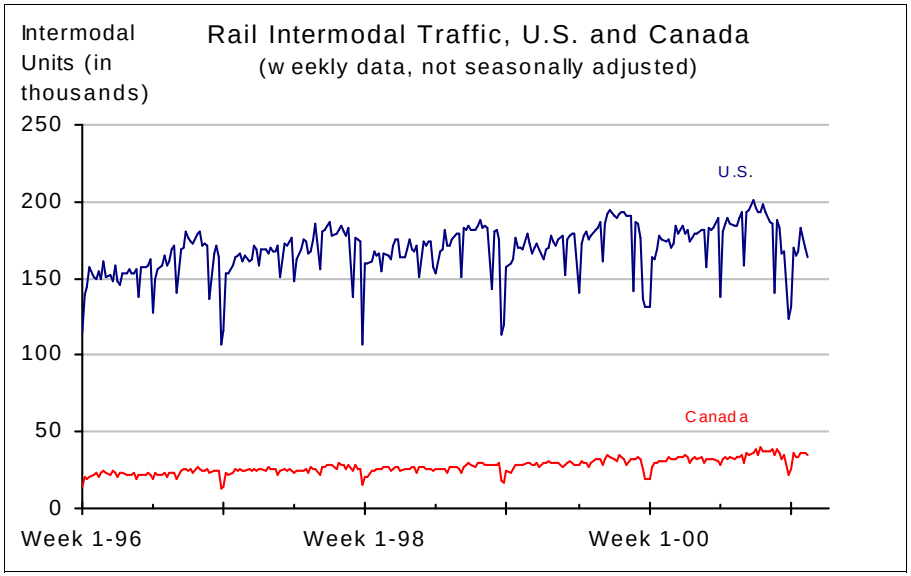
Rail freight ton-miles have increased since 1990. The top commodity in U.S. rail carloadings is grain, and grain carloadings have declined so far this year (Association of American Railroads, weekly railroad traffic).

Rail Freight Revenue Tom Miles	Q4 99	Q4 00
Total (billions)	373	361
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*6.49*	*-3.06*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCES: Association of American Railroads, *Railroad Revenues, Expenses, and Income. Class 1 Railroads in the United States*, R&E Series, and Surface Transportation Board, Office of Economics, Environmental Analysis and Administration at: http://www.stb.dot.gov.

WEEKLY RAIL INTERMODAL TRAFFIC



Rail intermodal traffic consists of units of trailers and containers. Increases in rail intermodal traffic have been in the number of container units.

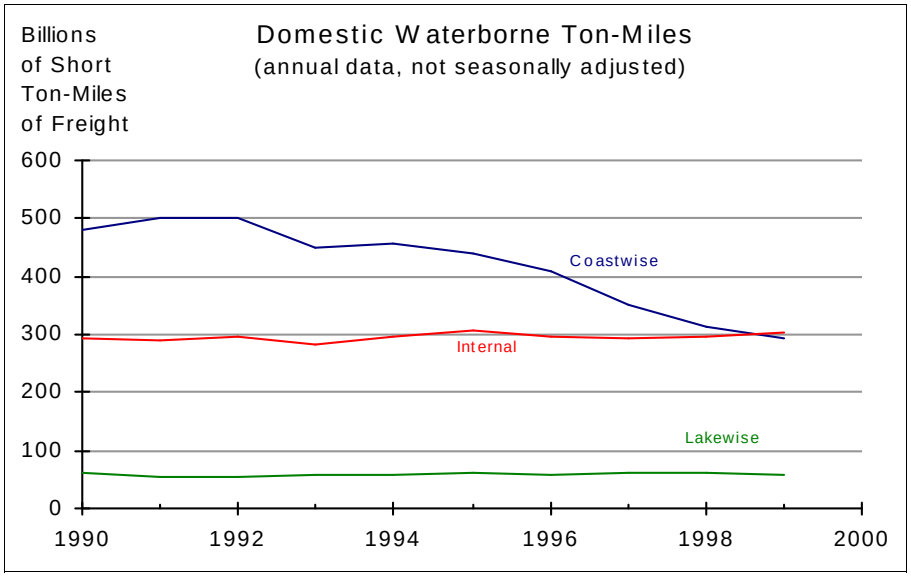
Rail Intermodal Traffic, U.S. and Canada	Week 12-00	Week 12-01
United States	178,522	174,890
Percent change from same week previous year	*3.72*	*-2.03*
Canada	33,288	34,697
Percent change from same week previous year	*12.32*	*4.23*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Traffic of Canadian railroads reflect their Canadian and U.S. operations, and the operations of their subsidiaries. U.S. traffic reflects the U.S. and Canadian operations of U.S. railroads.

SOURCE: Association of American Railroads, Policy and Communication Department, Weekly Railroad Traffic, Intermodal Traffic, Washington, DC.

DOMESTIC WATERBORNE FREIGHT



Domestic waterborne ton-miles show the level of freight flows through U.S. inland, coastal, and Great Lakes waterways. Domestic waterborne ton-miles in the coastwise trade have declined in recent years.

Petroleum and petroleum products, crude materials, and coal comprise most of the cargo moving in U.S. domestic waterborne trade.

U.S. Domestic Waterborne Freight (billion short ton-miles)	1998	1999
Internal	294.9	304.7
Percent change from previous year	*0.31*	*3.32*
Coastwise	314.9	292.7
Percent change from previous year	*-9.98*	*-7.05*
Lakewise	61.7	57.0
Percent change from previous year	*-0.80*	*-7.62*

NOTES: Data excludes traffic between ports in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

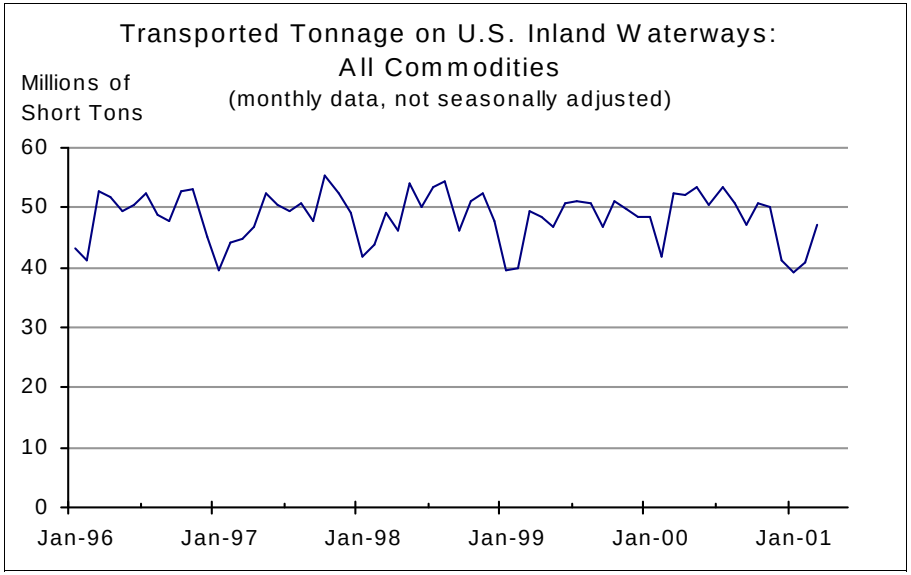
Coastwise—Domestic traffic receiving a carriage over the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, (e.g. New Orleans to Baltimore, New York to Puerto Rico, San Francisco to Hawaii, Alaska to Hawaii). Traffic between Great Lakes ports and seacoast ports, when having a carriage over the ocean, is also termed Coastwise.

Lakewise—Waterborne traffic between the United States ports on the Great Lakes System. The Great Lakes System is treated as a separate waterway system rather than as a part of the inland waterway system. From 1990 on, marine products, sand and gravel being moved from the Great Lakes to Great Lake destinations are classified as lakewise traffic.

Internal—Vessel movements (origin and destination) which take place solely on inland waterways. An inland waterway is one geographically located within the boundaries of the contiguous 48 states or within the boundaries of the State of Alaska.
The term "internal traffic" is also applied to these vessel movements: those which involve carriage on both inland waterways and the Great Lakes; those occurring between offshore areas and inland waterways (e.g., oil rig supplies and fish); and those taking place within the Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound, and the San Francisco Bay, which are considered internal bodies of water rather than arms of the ocean.

SOURCE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce of the U.S. (New Orleans, LA: Annual issues), Part 5, National Summaries, table 1-4, and similar tables in earlier editions, available at http://www.wrsc.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc.htm.

U.S. INLAND WATERWAYS TRADE



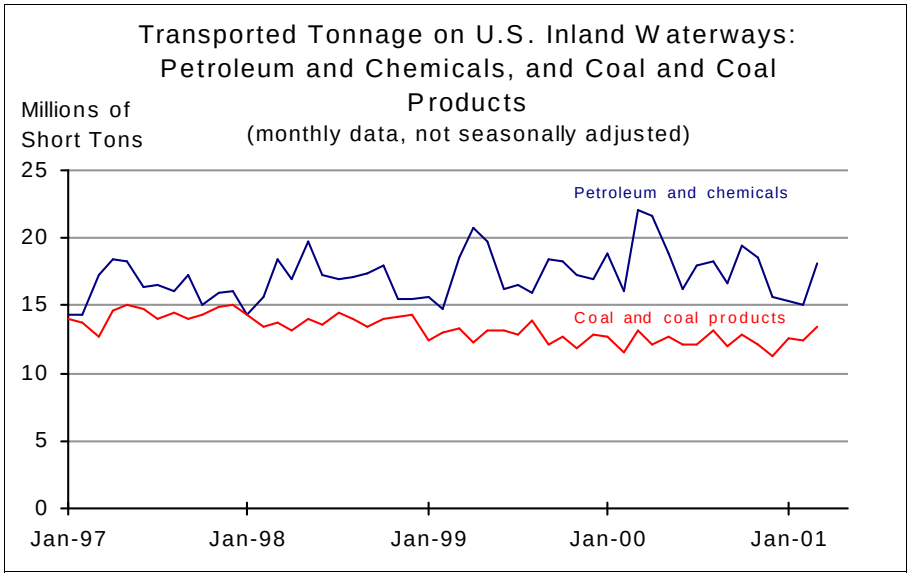
Almost 60 percent of the U.S. domestic trade tonnage is moved on the inland waterways. This market consists of carriers that transport freight between U.S. ports. At least 80 percent of the tonnage in this trade is carried by barge.

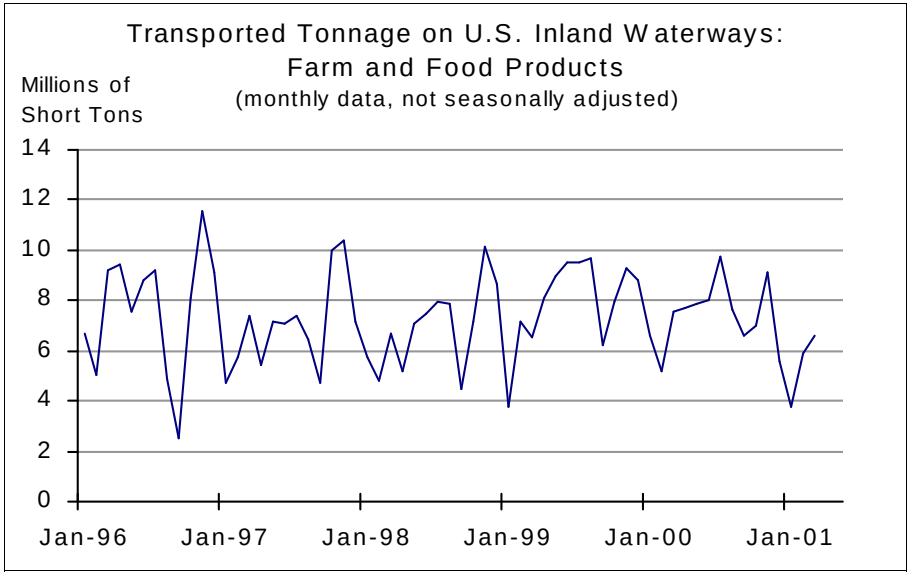
Inland Waterways Commercial Tonnage	Mar-00	Mar-01
All commodities (million short tons)	52.5	47.1
Percent change from same month previous year	*6.06*	*-10.29*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center, Monthly Indicators, available at: http://www.wrsc.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcmthind.htm.

BREAKDOWN OF U.S. INLAND WATERWAYS TRADE





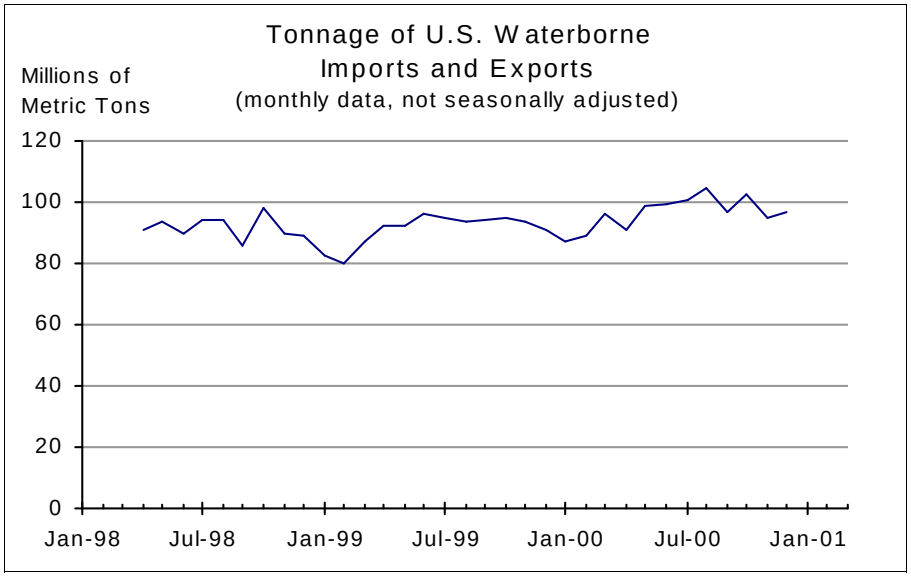
Inland Waterways Commercial Tonnage	Mar-00	Mar-01
Petroleum and chemicals (million short tons)	22.1	18.1
Percent change from same month previous year	*18.82*	*-18.10*
Coal and coal products (million short tons)	13.1	13.5
Percent change from same month previous year	*-1.50*	*3.05*
Farm and food products (million short tons)	7.5	6.6
Percent change from same month previous year	*14.96*	*-12.35*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center, Monthly Indicators, available at: http://www.wrsc.usace.army.mil/ndc/monthlyindicators.htm.

Petroleum and chemicals, coal and coal products, and farm and food products make up the vast majority of U.S. inland waterways trade tonnage. In February 2001, these commodities constituted nearly 82 percent of total inland waterway trade.

U.S. FOREIGN WATERBORNE FREIGHT



Import and export tonnage helps identify the volume of cargo flowing through U.S. ports and the resulting vessel traffic on U.S. coastal waters. It also helps identify needs for intermodal truck and rail traffic.

Most U.S. coastal ports handle both foreign and domestic cargoes.

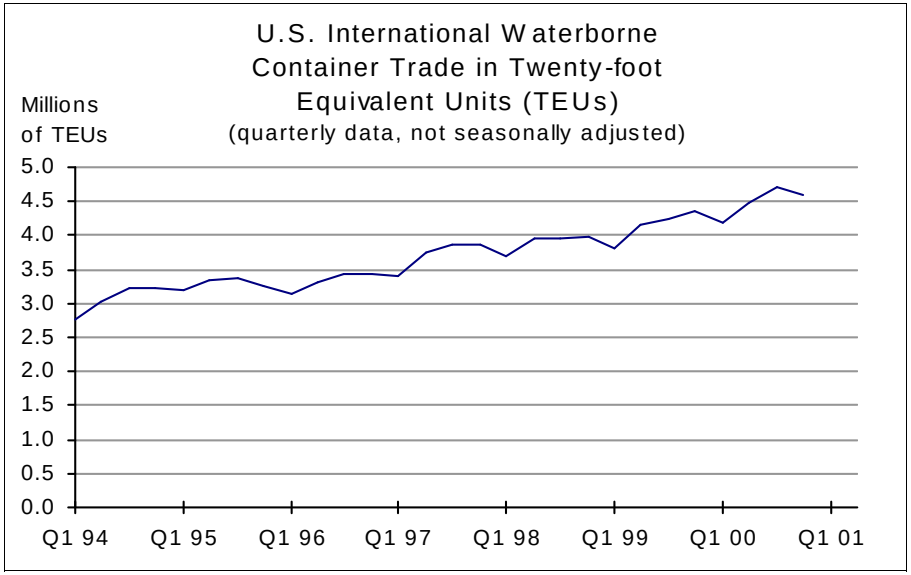
U.S. International Freight	Dec-99	Dec-00
Total waterborne metric tons (thousands)	90,777	96,658
Percent change from same month, previous year	*1.98*	*6.48*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

A metric ton is equal to 2,204.6 pounds.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Statistical and Economic Analysis, U.S. Foreign Waterborne Transportation Statistics data, available at: http://www.marad.dot.gov/statistics/usfwts/index.html.

CONTAINER TRAFFIC VOLUME



International waterborne container traffic, measured in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs), helps identify container traffic trends affecting ports and related intermodal freight demand.

The majority of container traffic is manufactured goods.

Container transportation is very concentrated and competitive. The top 25 U.S. ports handle more than 90 percent of U.S. container traffic.

U.S. International Container Traffic	Q4 99	Q4 00
Total waterborne TEUs (thousands)	4,350	4,579
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*9.32*	*5.26*

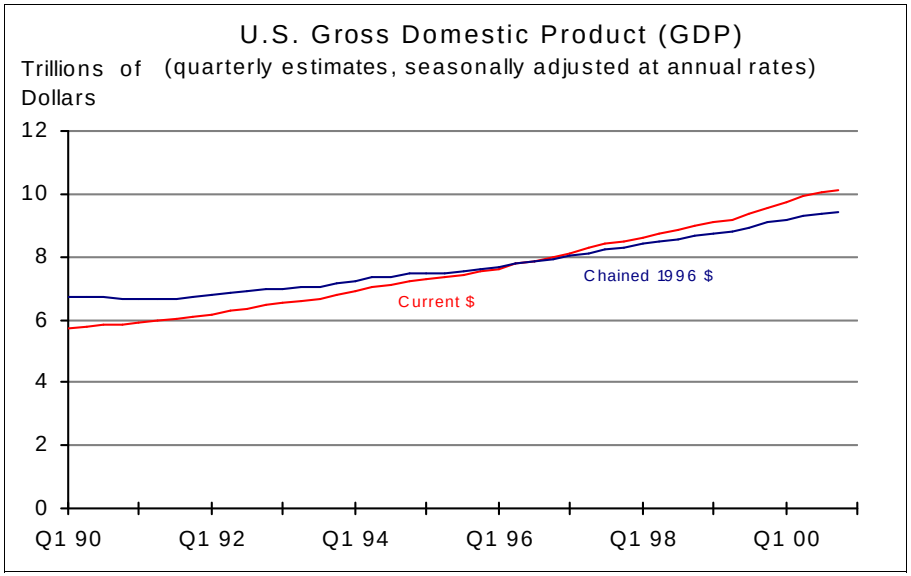
NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

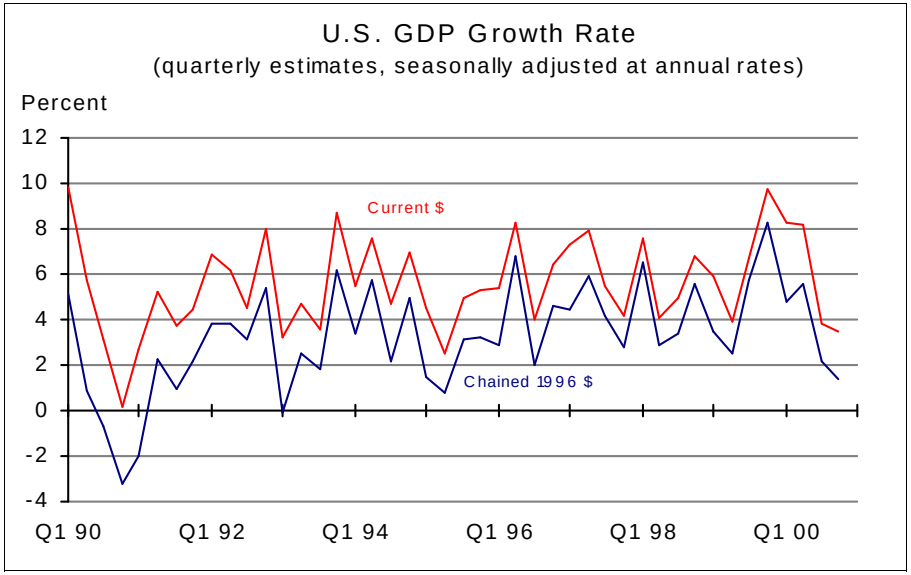
A twenty-foot-equivalent unit (TEU) is the total length of the container divided by 20. A 48-foot container equals 2.4 TEUs.

SOURCE: Journal of Commerce, Port Import/Export Reporting Service (PIERS) data.

Economic Growth

GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





U.S. Gross Domestic Product	Q3 00	Q4 00
Billions of current dollars	10,039	10,114
Percent change from previous quarter	*0.94*	*0.75*
Billions of chained 1996 dollars	9,370	9,394
Percent change from previous quarter	*0.54*	*0.26*

NOTES: Quarterly GDP data are presented at an annual rate.

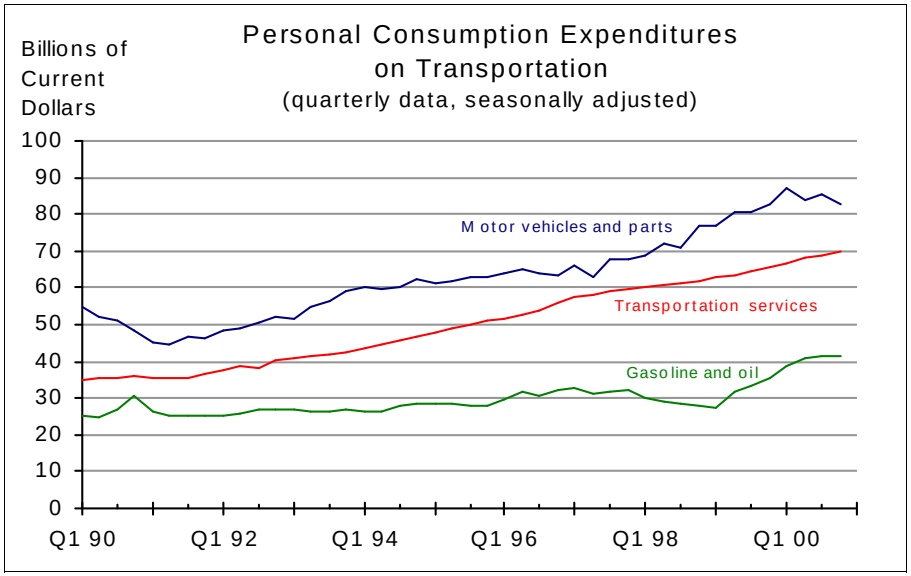
Chained 1996 dollars are calculated using chain-type indices, rather than constant dollars, to measure real GDP. The chain-type method first calculates the real changes between adjacent years. Annual rates of real changes are then chained (multiplied) together to obtain the rate of real changes between nonadjacent years. Chained dollars are preferable to constant dollars, which merely reflect overall price inflation, because chained dollars capture the effect of changes in the components of GDP.

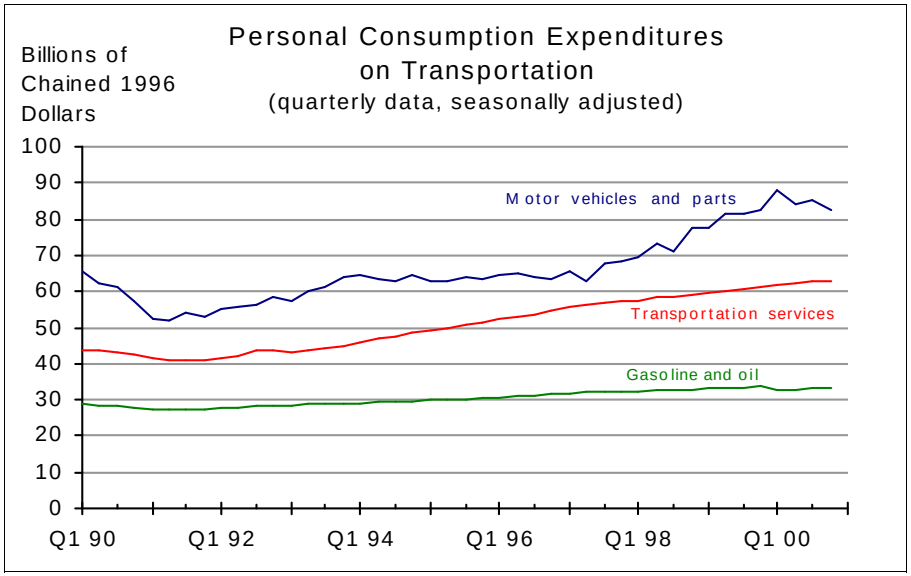
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Products Accounts Data, Mar. 29, 2000, available at: http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/dn1.htm.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth affects new demand for transportation services. GDP has grown in real terms in every quarter since 1993.

GDP is the net output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. Real GDP is expressed in chained 1996 dollars.

PERSONAL SPENDING ON TRANSPORTATION





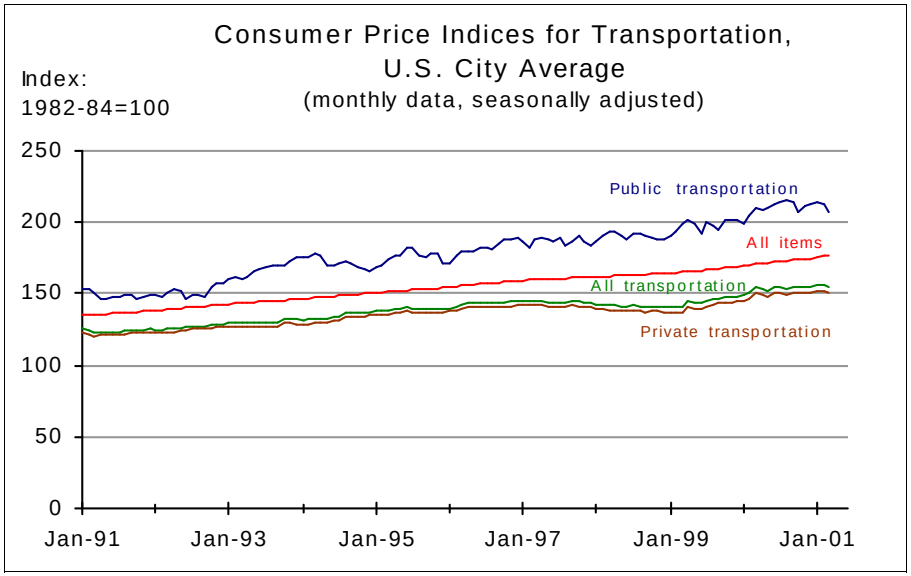
Personal Consumption Expenditures (billions of current dollars)	Q3 00	Q4 00
Motor vehicles and parts	85.35	82.85
Percent change from previous quarter	*1.76*	*-2.93*
Transportation services	68.88	69.80
Percent change from previous quarter	*0.99*	*1.34*
Gasoline and oil	41.38	41.33
Percent change from previous quarter	*1.35*	*-0.12*

Personal Consumption Expenditures (billions of chained 1996 dollars)	Q3 00	Q4 00
Motor vehicles and parts	85.50	82.65
Percent change from previous quarter	*1.82*	*-3.33*
Transportation services	62.70	63.03
Percent change from previous quarter	*0.36*	*0.52*
Gasoline and oil	33.45	33.45
Percent change from previous quarter	*1.21*	*0.00*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, estimates based on *Survey of Current Business*, January 2001, NIPA Tables 2.2 and 2.3.

Personal expenditures on transportation are a measure of consumer demand for transportation services. Since expenditures are the product of quantity and price, these expenditures are also influenced by changes in the prices of transportation-related goods and services. To show the "real" changes in demand for transportation services over time, the expenditures are also presented in chained 1996 dollars. The traditional constant dollar measure is different from the chained dollar measure in that it gets rid of the effects of short-term price shocks, in addition to general inflation effects. Therefore, expenditures measured in chained 1996 dollars reflect changes in quantities. For items with volatile prices, such as gasoline, changes in chained dollar expenditure over time can be very different from changes in current dollar expenditures.

PRICES OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES PAID BY AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS



The Consumer Price Index (CPI) tracks the price of a market basket of goods and services purchased by U.S. households over time. Both monthly and annual changes are reported in the tables for the CPI in order to facilitate comparison with other series.

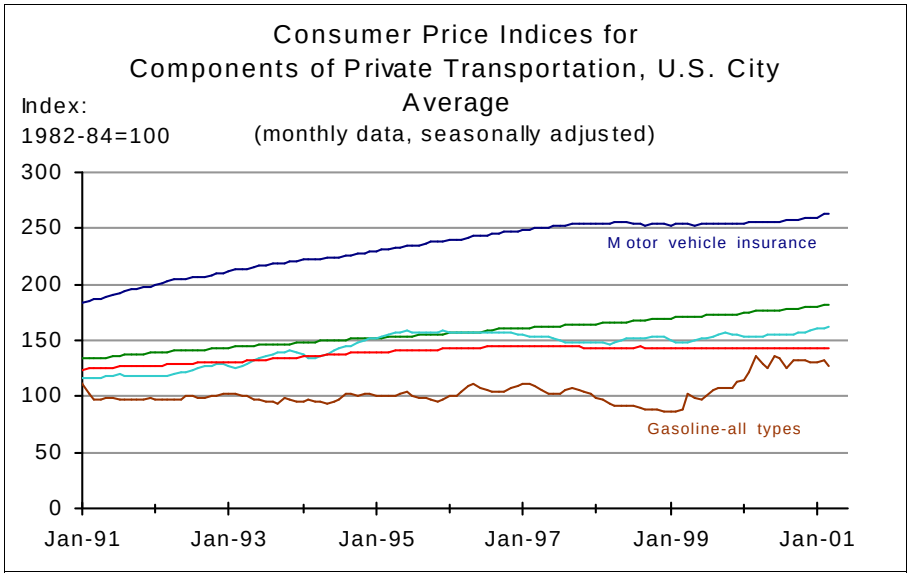
NOTE: 1982-1984=100: The consumer price index for a specific item is a weighted average of the prices for the individual components of the item. The weights are determined by the expenditure shares of the individual components based on a survey of consumer expenditure during the base year(s). The base year price is then normalized to 100. For some items, BLS establishes weights using several years of consumer expenditure surveys in order to smooth out the effects of short-term price shocks and of the business cycle. Weights formed using several years will give a more accurate measure of typical consumer expenditure patterns.

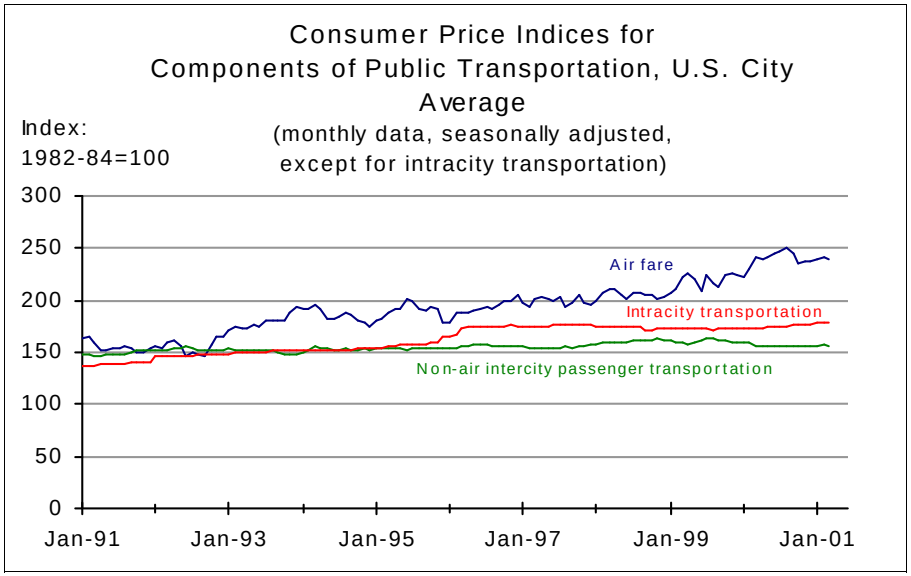
Price Index (1982-84=100)	Feb-01	Mar-01
Public transportation	212.5	207.1
Percent change from previous month	*-0.65*	*-2.54*
All items	176.2	176.3
Percent change from previous month	*0.28*	*0.06*
All transportation	156.1	154.7
Percent change from previous month	*0.39*	*-0.90*
Private transportation	151.9	150.8
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.40*	*-0.72*

Price Index (1982-84=100)	Mar-00	Mar-01
Public transportation	209.8	207.1
Percent change from same month previous year	*5.53*	*-1.29*
All items	171.3	176.3
Percent change from same month previous year	*3.76*	*2.92*
All transportation	154.3	154.7
Percent change from same month previous year	*9.36*	*0.26*
Private transportation	150.3	150.8
Percent change from same month previous year	*9.71*	*0.33*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/cpihome.htm.

PRICES OF HOUSEHOLD TRANSPORTATION COMPONENTS





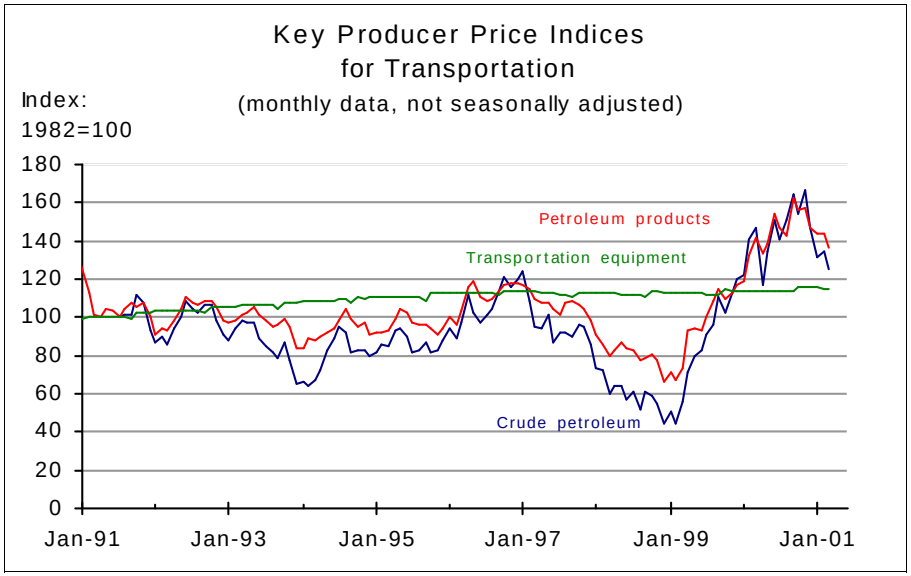
Price Index (1982-84=100)	Feb-01	Mar-01
Motor vehicle insurance	262.5	263.2
Percent change from previous month	*0.88*	*0.27*
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	181.3	181.7
Percent change from previous month	*0.39*	*0.22*
Used cars and trucks	161.4	161.9
Percent change from previous month	*0.50*	*0.31*
New cars and trucks	142.6	142.2
Percent change from previous month	*-0.28*	*-0.28*
Gasoline all-types	131.5	126.5
Percent change from previous month	*1.23*	*-3.80*
Airfare	242.0	238.6
Percent change from previous month	*1.26*	*-1.40*
Intracity transportation (not seasonally adjusted)	178.2	178.6
Percent change from previous month	*0.17*	*0.22*
Non-air intercity passenger transportation	157.2	156.4
Percent change from previous month	*0.64*	*-0.51*

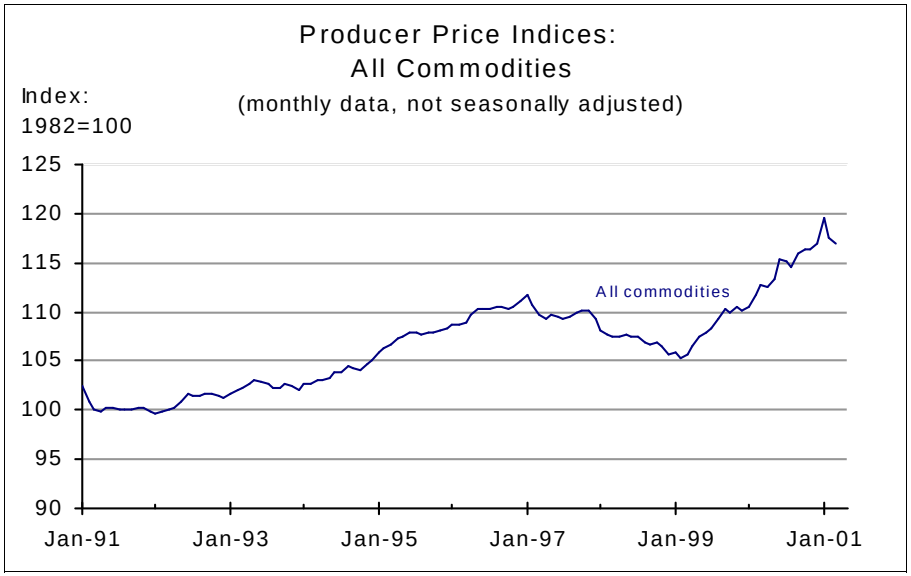
NOTE: Other Intercity passenger transportation consists of Amtrak, commuter rail, buses, and other for-hire nonair modes of transportation between urban areas.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/cpihome.htm.

The transportation component index of the CPI shows changes in transportation prices for consumers, and includes motor vehicle insurance, maintenance and repair, used and new cars and trucks, gasoline (all types), air fare, and intercity transportation.

PRICES OF TRANSPORTATION INPUTS





Price Index (1982=100)	Mar-00	Mar-01
Petroleum products	141.7	137.0
Percent change from same month previous year	*93.74*	*-3.34*
Crude Petroleum	146.5	125.1
Percent change from same month previous year	*160.96*	*-14.61*
All commodities	112.7	117.1
Percent change from same month previous year	*6.69*	*3.90*
Transportation equipment	114.1	115.3
Percent change from same month previous year	*1.13*	*1.05*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

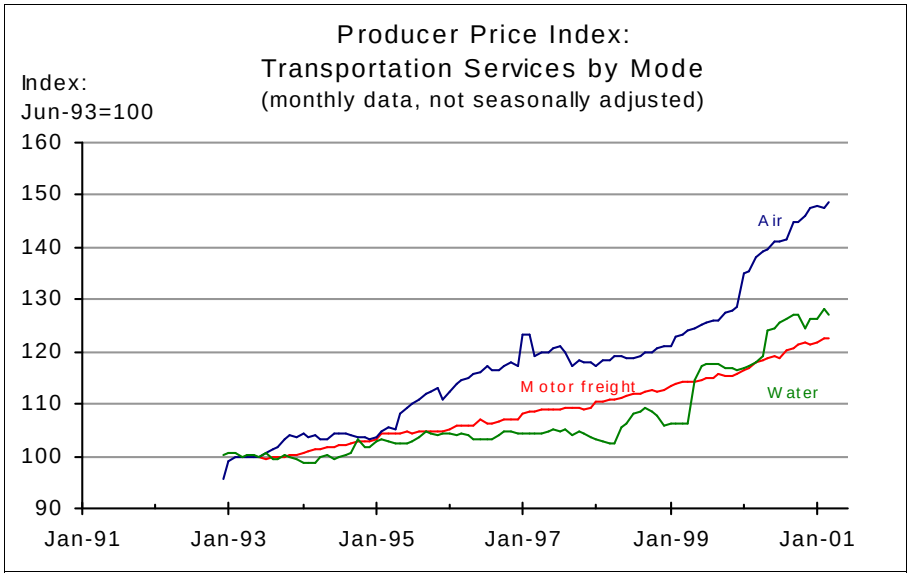
Data from December 2000 to March 2001 are preliminary. A more complete description of producer prices is given in Chapter 14 of the BLS Handbook of Methods, available at: www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch14_e.htm.

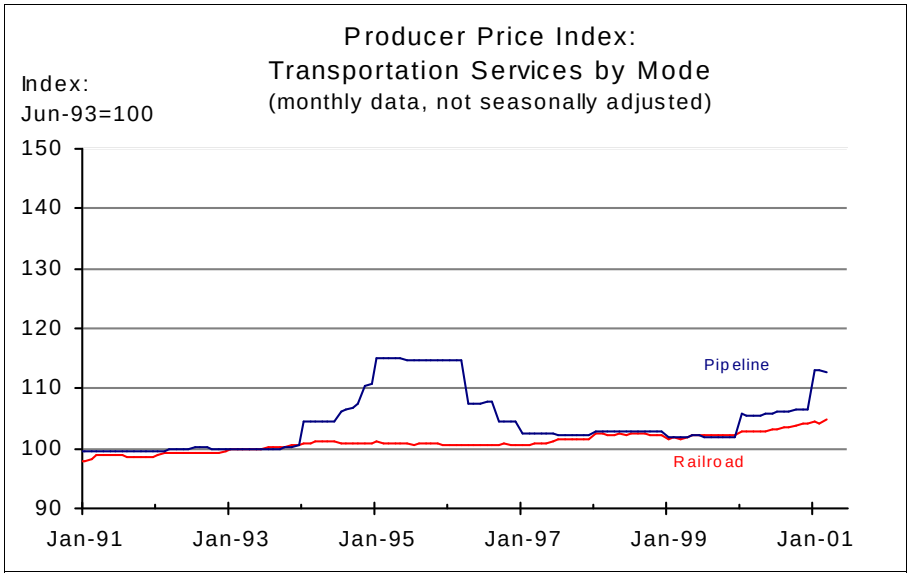
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/ppihome.htm.

Producer prices are those charged for the output of firms in a particular industry, or by all firms, regardless of industrial classification, for a particular commodity. These prices exclude markups at later stages of processing and the retail level. Producer prices reflect prices charged to anyone purchasing directly from the firm, including consumers, when the firm also serves as a retailer.

Changes in producer prices for transportation inputs suggest the direction of future costs for providing transportation services. Motor vehicle prices are strongly seasonal, declining as the model year culminates each September.

PRICES OF FOR-HIRE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES





Price Index (Jun-93=100)	Mar-00	Mar-01
Air transportation	138.1	148.7
Percent change from same month previous year	*11.95*	*7.69*
Water transportation	118.2	127.2
Percent change from same month previous year	*11.34*	*7.64*
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	118.1	122.6
Percent change from same month previous year	*3.51*	*3.81*
Railroad transportation	105.6	112.8
Percent change from same month previous year	*3.77*	*6.87*
Pipelines, excluding natural gas	102.9	104.7
Percent change from same month previous year	*1.24*	*1.75*

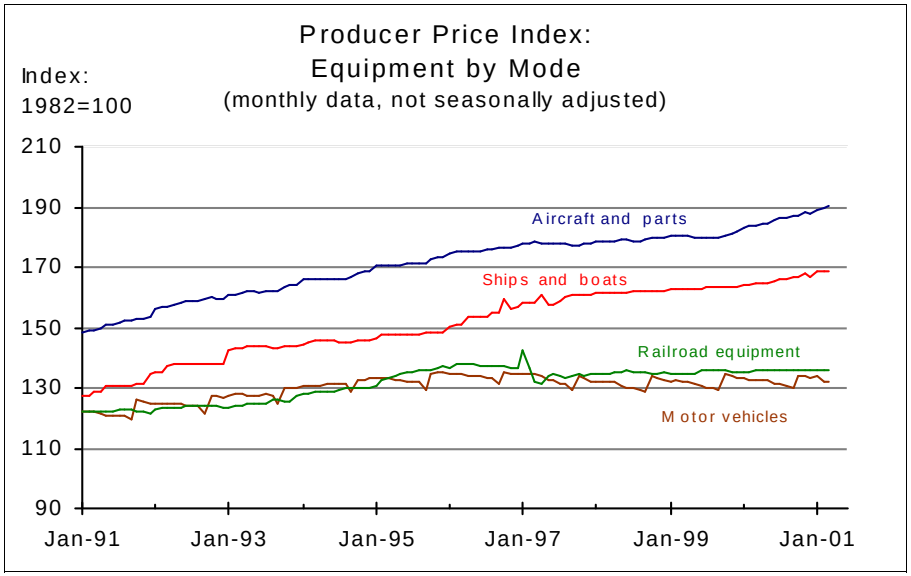
NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Data from December 2000 to March 2001 are preliminary. The original data for the indices in this table have different base periods. For comparability, the indices have been adjusted to have a common base period (1993).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/datahome.htm/.

Producer prices reflect prices charged to anyone, including consumers when the firm also serves as a retailer. Actual prices to users of transportation services will differ due to substitution between domestic and foreign markets, and substitution between user– and market-provided services.

PRODUCER PRICES FOR TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT TO INDUSTRY



Transportation equipment prices have accounted for about 47 percent of the total price of user-operated transportation in recent years (Table 2-13, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation).

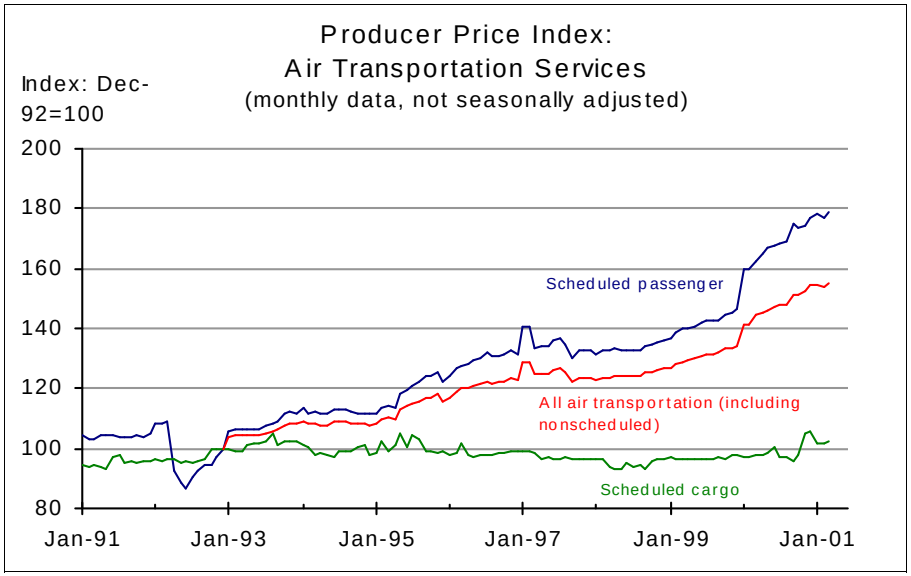
NOTE: Data from December 2000 to March 2001 are preliminary.

Price Index (1982=100)	Mar-00	Mar-01
Aircraft and parts	184.0	190.1
Percent change from same month previous year	*2.03*	*3.30*
Ships and boats	164.6	168.7
Percent change from same month previous year	*1.17*	*2.49*
Railroad equipment	135.6	135.8
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.74*	*0.15*
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	132.5	132.1
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.61*	*-0.30*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/datahome.htm.

PRICES OF AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES



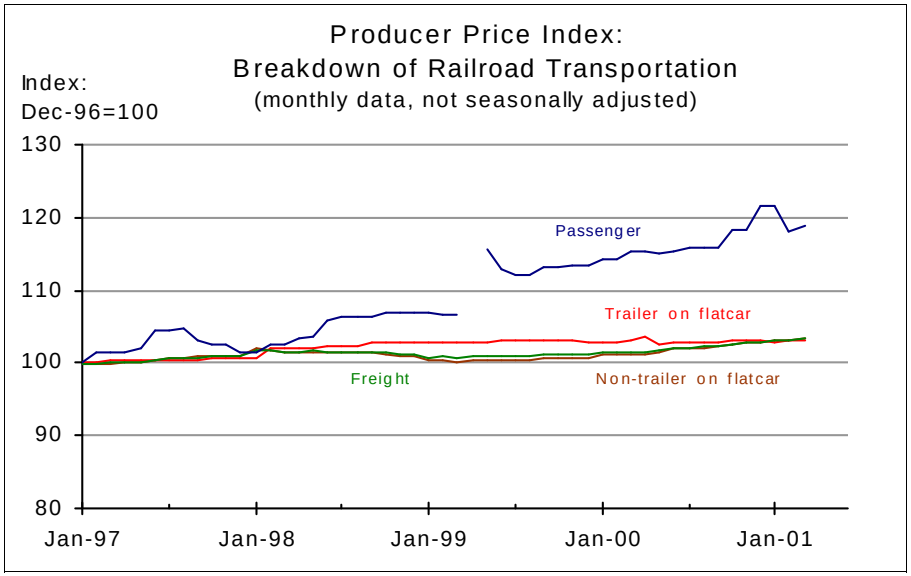
Producer prices for scheduled air transportation services represent prices for business and personal travel, as well as shipment of high-value freight. Because producers also act as retailers, a change in prices charged by airlines is immediately passed on to consumers.

Price Index (Dec-92=100)	Mar-00	Mar-01
Scheduled air transportation - passenger	162.3	179.2
Percent change from same month previous year	*16.22*	*10.38*
All air transportation (including nonscheduled)	144.3	155.4
Percent change from same month previous year	*11.95*	*7.69*
Scheduled air transportation - cargo	97.6	102.2
Percent change from same month previous year	*1.13*	*4.74*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/datahome.htm.

PRICES OF RAIL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES



NOTE: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports missing data for April 1999 for passenger transportation.

Producer prices for rail transportation indicate prices to producers for freight and to passengers for intercity travel. Rail transportation of trailers is an important component of intermodal freight transportation. See indicator for prices of transportation services for the aggregated producer price index for rail transportation services.

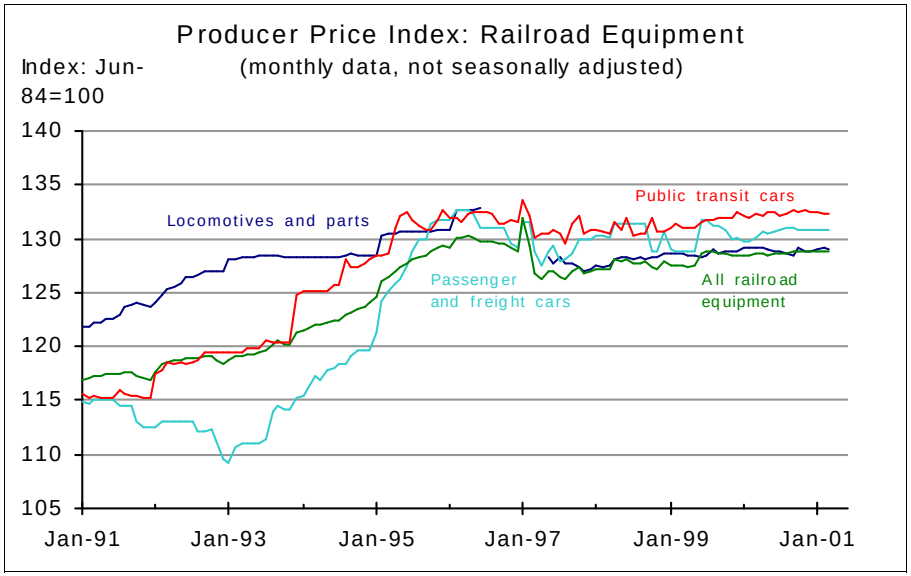
Price Index (Dec-96=100)	Mar-00	Mar-01
Passenger	115.4	118.9
Percent change from the same month previous year	*8.15*	*3.03*
Trailer on flatcar	103.1	103.1
Percent change from the same month previous year	*0.19*	*0.00*
Freight	101.6	103.4
Percent change from the same month previous year	*0.89*	*1.77*
Non-trailer on flatcar	101.3	103.4
Percent change from the same month previous year	*1.10*	*2.07*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Data from December 2000 to March 2001 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/ppihome.htm.

PRICES OF RAIL EQUIPMENT



Rail equipment represents a major cost to rail service providers.

Price Index (Jun-84=100)	Mar-00	Mar-01
Public transit cars, all rebuilt cars, and all car parts	132.3	132.3
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.99*	*0.00*
Passenger and freight cars, new (excluding parts)	130.1	130.8
Percent change from same month previous year	*1.01*	*0.54*
Locomotives and parts	129.1	129.0
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.31*	*-0.08*
All railroad equipment	128.6	128.8
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.78*	*0.16*

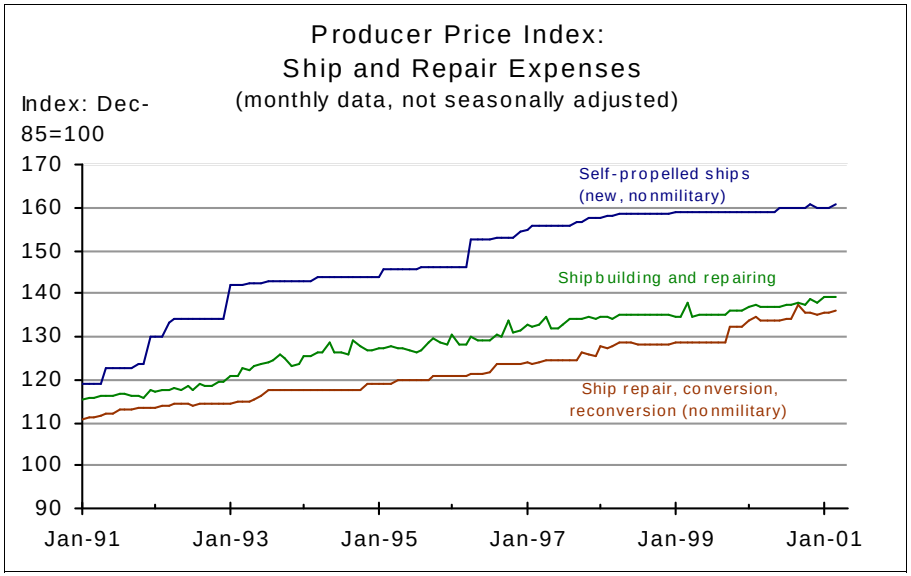
NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Data from December 2000 to March 2001 are preliminary. The series presented on this page use an industry-based PPI, rather than the commodity-based PPI used on page 36, because the industry-based PPI was less affected by these events.

Data for July, 1996 to April, 1997 for locomotives were affected by a strike at GM, and a revision of the BLS weighting scheme. Data for this period are anomalous, and are not depicted in the graph.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/datahome.htm.

PRICES OF EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR SERVICES FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION



Shipbuilding and repair expenses are major costs in providing water transportation services.

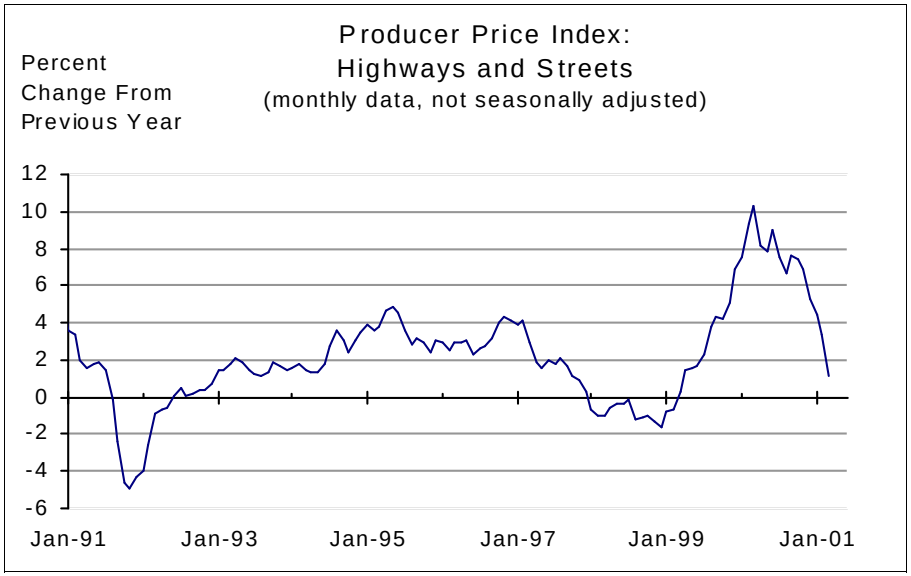
Price Index (Dec-85=100)	Mar-00	Mar-01
Self-propelled ships (new, nonmilitary)	158.9	160.9
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.00*	*1.26*
Ship building and repairing	140.2	143.1
Percent change from same month previous year	*4.16*	*2.07*
Ship repair, conversion, reconversion (nonmilitary)	133.6	135.8
Percent change from same month previous year	*3.81*	*1.65*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Data from December 2000 to March 2001 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/datahome.htm.

PRICES OF HIGHWAY AND STREET CONSTRUCTION



Construction prices for highways and streets represent the price to government in providing a key component of transportation infrastructure.

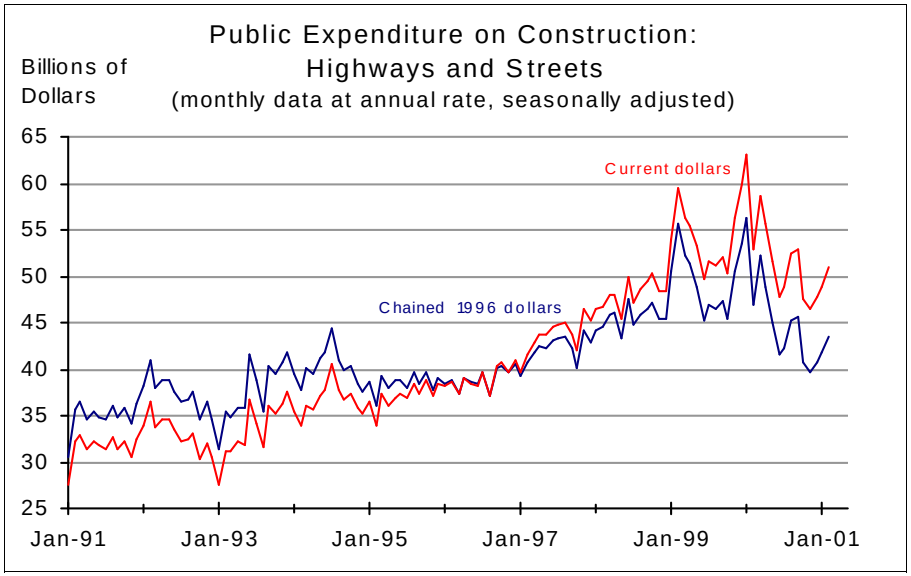
Price Index (Jun-86=100)	Mar-00	Mar-01
Highways and streets	136.0	137.5
Percent change from same month previous year	*10.30*	*1.10*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Data from December 2000 to March 2001 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/datahome.htm.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS AND STREETS

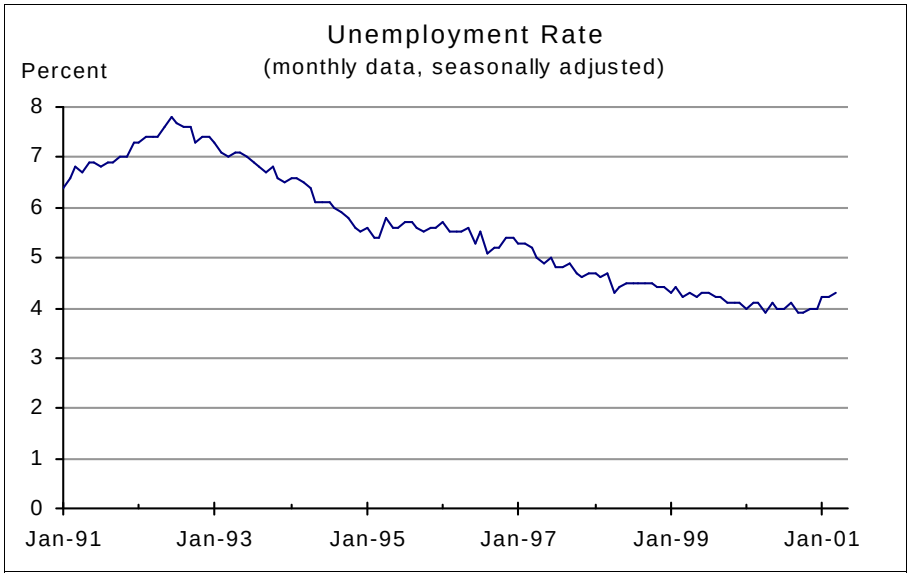


Highways and streets are the largest component of public transportation infrastructure spending.

Public Expenditure on Construction	Jan-01	Feb-01
Highways and streets (billions of current dollars)	48.8	50.9
Percent change from previous month	*2.16*	*4.34*
Highways and streets (billions of chained 1996 dollars)	41.8	43.5
Percent change from previous month	*2.33*	*4.16*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, available at: http://www.census.gov/pub/const/c30/.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

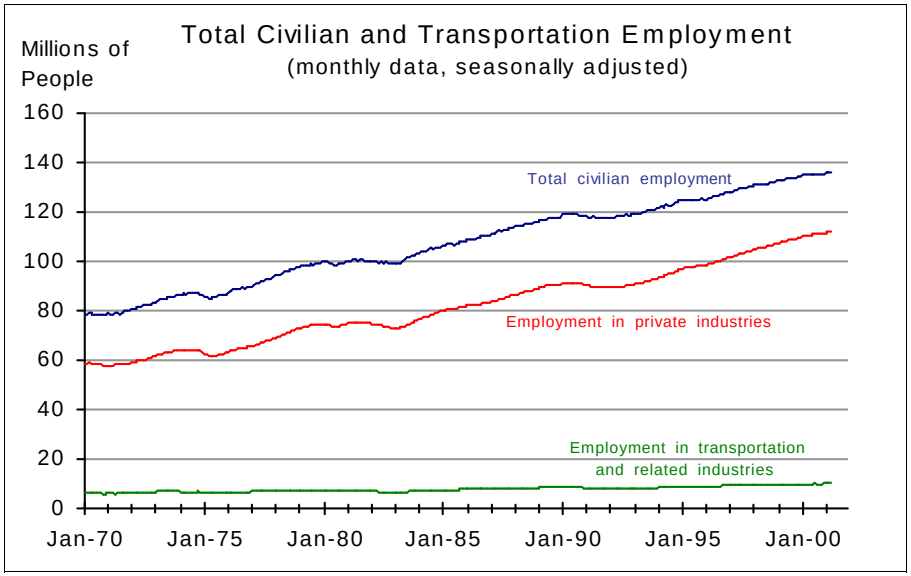


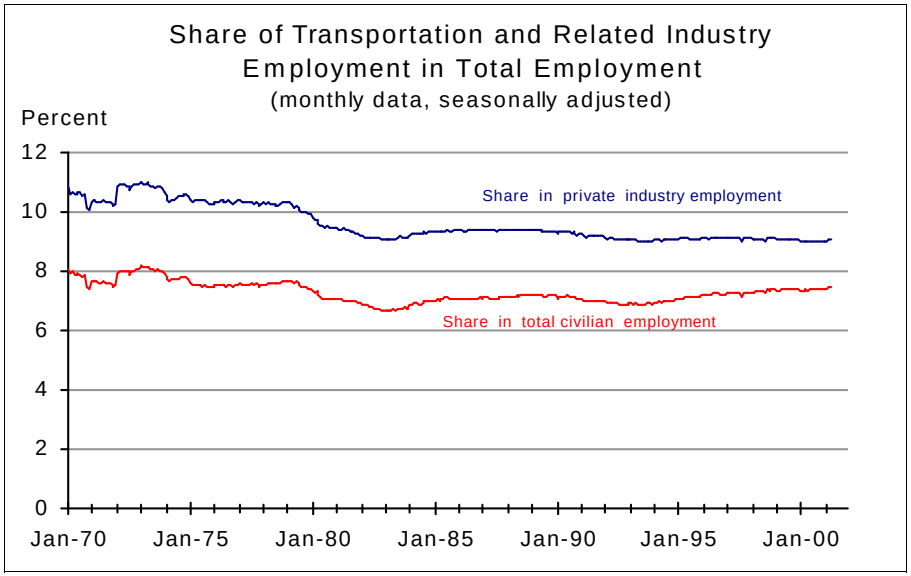
Civilian Labor Force	Feb-01	Mar-01
Unemployment rate (percent)	4.2	4.3
Number of unemployed (thousands)	5,936	6,088

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Overall BLS Most Requested Series, available at: http://stats.bls.gov/top20.html.

The generally low unemployment rate in recent years suggests a tight labor market for industry in general, as well as for transportation firms. It also suggests increased demand for transportation to and from work, as well as for leisure travel.

TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYMENT





Employment (thousands)	Feb-01	Mar-01
Total civilian employment	135,815	135,780
Percent change from previous month	*-0.14*	*-0.03*
Employment in private industries	111,718	111,636
Percent change from previous month	*0.05*	*-0.07*
Employment in transport and related industries	10,100	10,104
Percent change from previous month	*0.35*	*0.04*

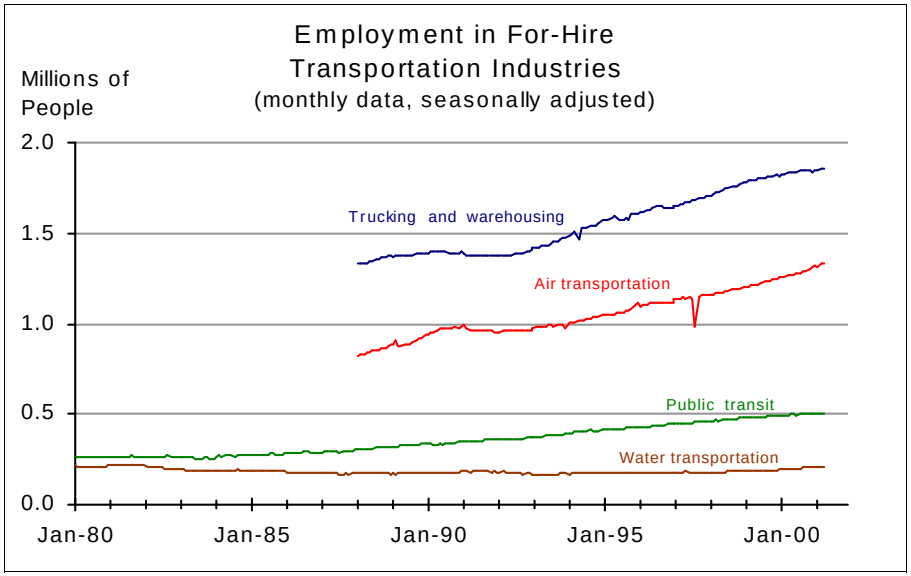
Share of Transportation and Related Industry Employment (percent)	Feb-01	Mar-01
As share of private industry employment	9.04	9.05
Change from previous month	*0.03*	*0.01*
As share of total civilian employment	7.44	7.44
Change from previous month	*0.04*	*0.00*

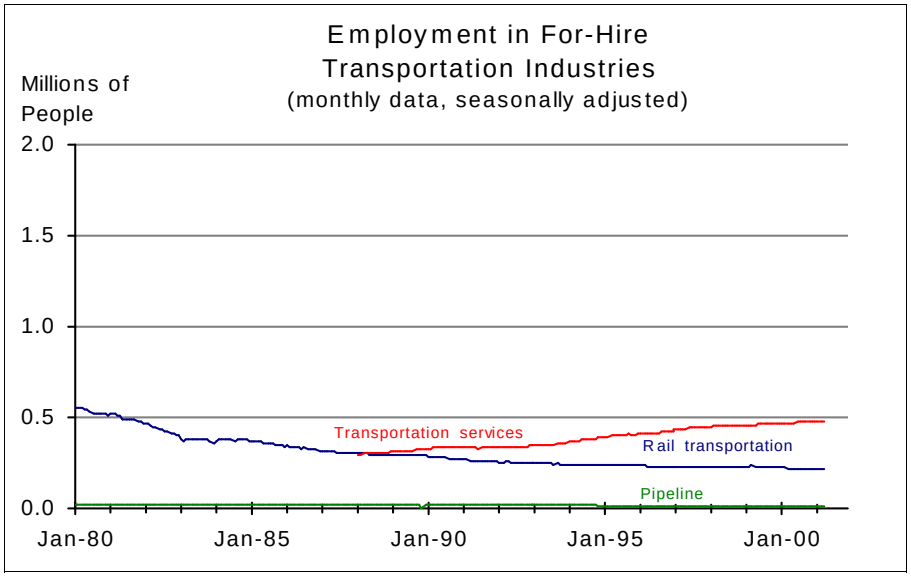
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Status of Civilian Population by sex and age ("A" Tables) and Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry ("B" Tables), available at: http://www.bls.gov/cpsatabs.htm.

One broad measure of transportation employment is employment in transportation-related industries, including for-hire transportation (railroad, trucking, air, water, pipeline, transit, and transportation services) and industries that support transportation directly (e.g., motor vehicle and equipment manufacturing, aircraft manufacturing, auto dealers and service stations, and auto repair and parking services).

Transportation-related industry employment does not include transportation occupations in non-transportation industries, such as truck drivers working for wholesale and retail stores. When employment in transportation occupations in non-transportation industries is included, total transportation-related employment would account for about 12 percent of U.S. civilian jobs.

FOR-HIRE TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYMENT





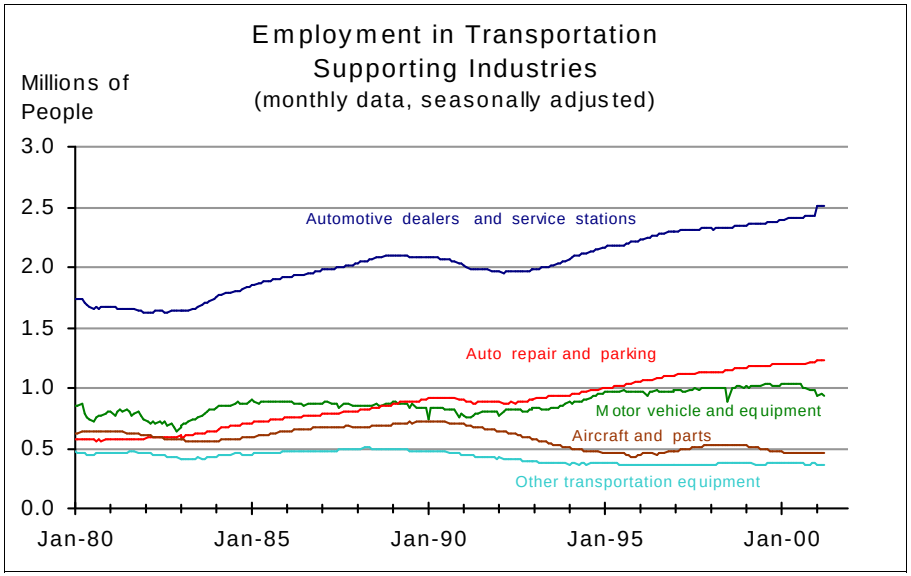
Employment in For-Hire Transportation Industries (thousands)	Feb-01	Mar-01
Trucking and warehousing	1,854	1,859
Percent change from previous month	*0.11*	*0.27*
Air transportation	1,329	1,328
Percent change from previous month	*1.30*	*-0.08*
Public transit	502	504
Percent change from previous month	*0.40*	*0.40*
Transportation services	478	479
Percent change from previous month	*0.21*	*0.21*
Rail transportation	216	215
Percent change from previous month	*0.93*	*-0.46*
Water transportation	205	206
Percent change from previous month	*0.00*	*0.49*
Pipeline	12	12
Percent change from previous month	*0.00*	*0.00*

NOTE: For-hire transportation includes establishments providing passenger and freight transportation and related services on a fee basis to the general public or other business enterprises. For-hire does not include in-house transportation establishments within nontransportation enterprises, which provide transportation services for the enterprises' own use.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Status of Civilian Population by sex and age ("A" Tables) and Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry ("B" Tables), available at: http://www.bls.gov/cpsatabs.htm.

Employment in for-hire transportation industries accounted for about 45 percent of total transportation-related industry employment in recent years. The trucking and warehousing industry and air transportation together accounted for about 70 percent of the employment in for-hire transportation in the last few years. Air transportation has been leading in employment growth among for-hire transportation industries for the past two years, but in March, employment of air transportation industries decreased.

TRANSPORTATION SUPPORTING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

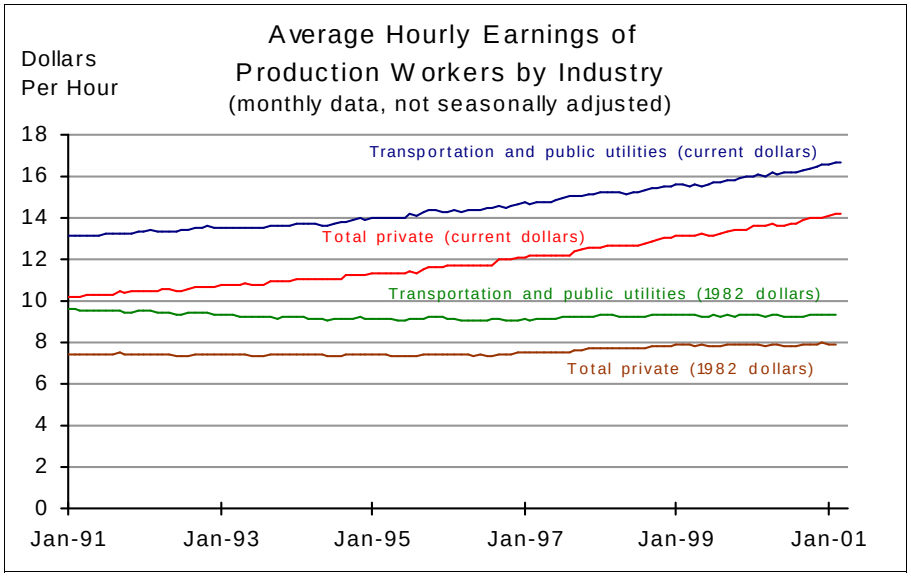


Employment in transportation supporting industries accounts for over half of total transportation-related industry employment. Automotive dealers and service stations employ the most people among transportation supporting industries. However, reflecting the slow-down of the economy, employment of automotive dealers and service stations decreased in March 2001. At the same time, employment of motor vehicle and equipment also experienced measurable decrease.

Employment in Transportation Supporting Industries (thousands)	Feb-01	Mar-01
Auto dealers and service stations	2,512	2,510
Percent change from previous month	*0.28*	*-0.08*
Auto repair and parking	1,224	1,230
Percent change from previous month	*-0.33*	*0.49*
Motor vehicle and equipment manufacturing	951	942
Percent change from previous month	*0.96*	*-0.95*
Aircraft and parts manufacturing	454	457
Percent change from previous month	*0.44*	*0.66*
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	363	362
Percent change from previous month	*-0.82*	*-0.28*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Status of Civilian Population by sex and age ("A" Tables) and Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry ("B" Tables), available at: http://www.bls.gov/cpsatabs.htm.

HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES



Hourly earnings are the actual return to the worker for an hour worked. They are on a "gross" basis because they include not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work. However, average hourly earnings are not average hourly labor costs to employers because they do not include irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under production worker, construction worker, or non-supervisory employee definitions.

Changes in average hourly earnings indicate the changes in the actual return to production workers. They also reflect shifts in the number of employees between relatively high-paid and low-paid work.

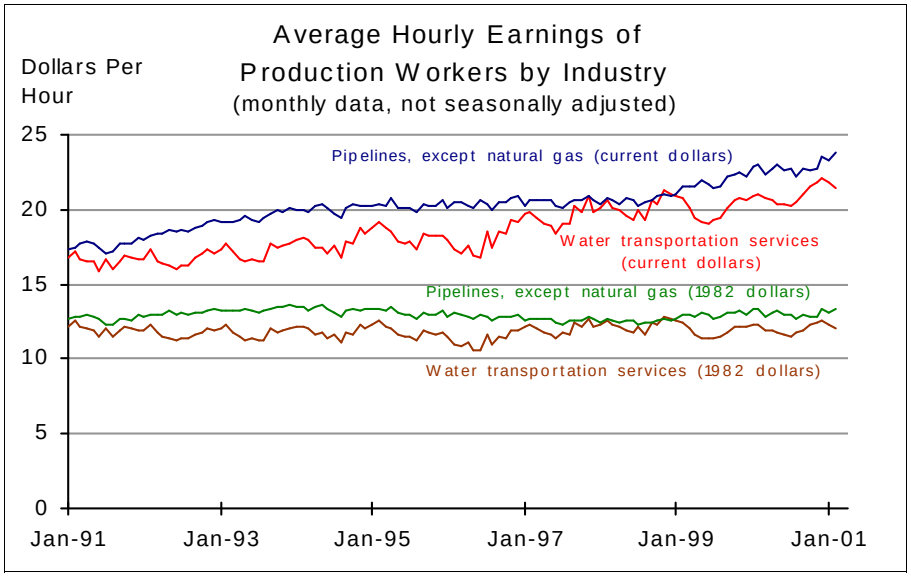
Historically, average hourly earnings of production workers in transportation industries have been higher than the all-industry average. However, the gap between the two has been shrinking. This is particularly true when measured in constant dollars. In 1982 dollars, the all-industry average hourly earnings increased 0.63 percent between February 2000 and February 2001. In contrast, the average hourly earnings in transportation industry increased only 0.21 percent.

Average Hourly Earnings	Feb-00	Feb-01
Transportation and public utilities (current dollars)	16.05	16.65
Percent change from same month previous year	*3.02*	*3.74*
Total private (current dollars)	13.58	14.15
Percent change from same month previous year	*3.66*	*4.20*
Transportation and public utilities (1982 dollars)	9.34	9.36
Percent change from same month previous year	*-0.32*	*0.21*
Total private (1982 dollars)	7.90	7.95
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.25*	*0.63*

NOTE: In the transportation industry, production workers include vehicle operators, vehicle maintenance and repair workers, transportation facility operators, and workers directly engaged in providing passenger and freight transportation services.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Employment, Hours, and Earnings, available at http://www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm.

HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES (CONT.)



Transportation industry hourly earnings are the actual return to production workers in transportation industries for an hour worked. Changes in average transportation industry hourly earnings may be caused by either changes in production workers' hourly wage rates or shifts in the number of workers between relatively high-paid occupations and low-paid occupations.

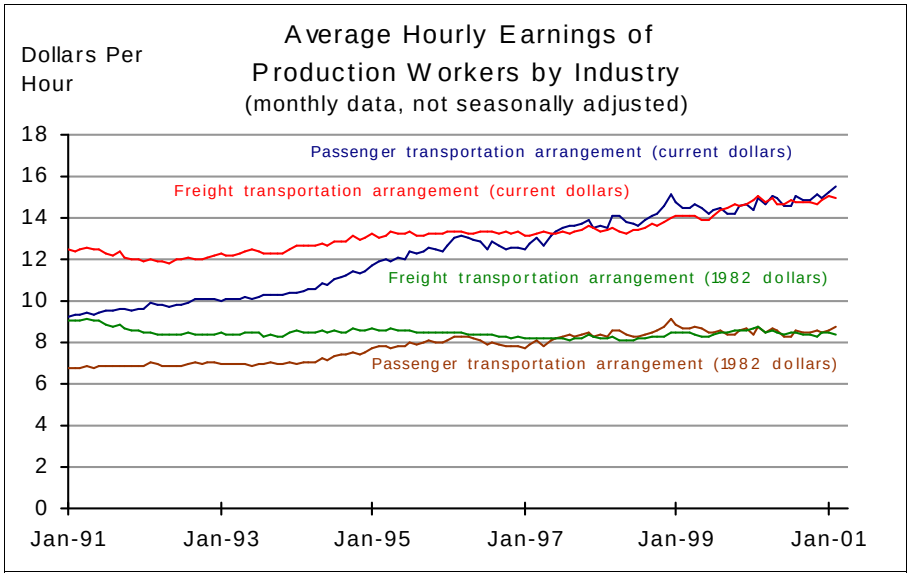
The slower increase in production workers' hourly wage rates in transportation industries relative to the all-industry average certainly contributed to narrow the gap between the two. For example, when measured in 1982 dollars, the all-industry average earning rate increased between February 2000 and February 2001. However, hourly earnings in water transportation and pipeline industries decreased during the same time period.

Average Hourly Earnings	Feb-00	Feb-01
Pipelines, except natural gas (current dollars)	23.03	23.79
Percent change from same month previous year	*6.97*	*3.30*
Water transportation services (current dollars)	21.03	21.43
Percent change from same month previous year	*1.30*	*1.90*
Pipelines, except natural gas (1982 dollars)	13.40	13.37
Percent change from same month previous year	*3.50*	*-0.21*
Water transportation services (1982 dollars)	12.24	12.05
Percent change from same month previous year	*-1.98*	*-1.56*

NOTE: In the transportation industry, production workers include vehicle operators, vehicle maintenance and repair workers, transportation facility operators, and workers directly engaged in providing passenger and freight transportation services.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Employment, Hours, and Earnings, available at http://www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm.

HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES (CONT.)



Between February 2000 and February 2001, the average hourly earnings, measured in current dollars, increased in passenger transportation arrangement, but decreased in freight transportation arrangement. When measured in 1982 dollars, the average hourly earnings decreased in both, indicating a decline in the real return to workers of these industries.

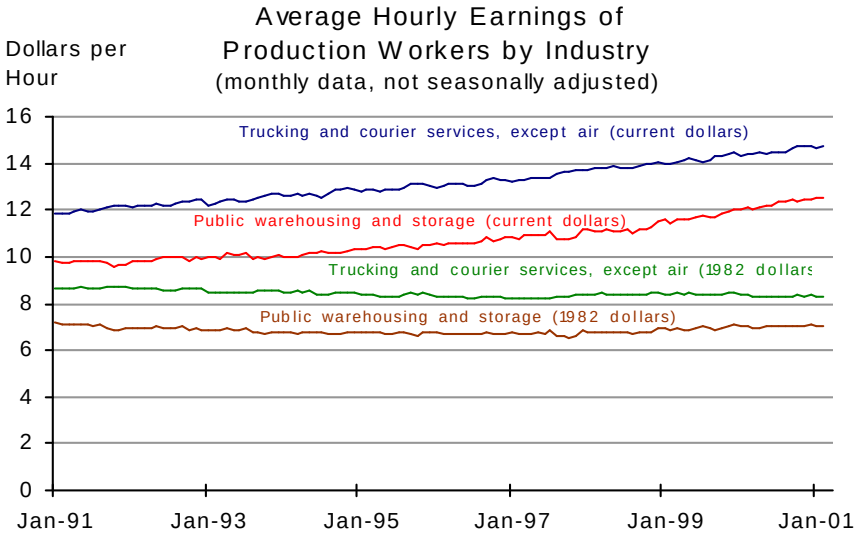
Average Hourly Earnings	Feb-00	Feb-01
Passenger transportation arrangement (current dollars)	15.00	15.51
Percent change from same month previous year	*3.66*	*3.40*
Freight transportation arrangement (current dollars)	15.02	14.98
Percent change from same month previous year	*6.68*	*-0.27*
Passenger transportation arrangement (1982 dollars)	8.73	8.72
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.30*	*-0.11*
Freight transportation arrangement (1982 dollars)	8.74	8.42
Percent change from same month previous year	*3.22*	*-3.65*

NOTES: Passenger transportation arrangement includes travel agencies, tour operators, and other establishments primarily engaged in arranging passenger transportation, such as ticket offices, not operated by transportation companies, for railroads, buses, ships, and airlines.

Freight transportation arrangement includes establishments primarily engaged in furnishing information and acting as agents in arranging transportation for freight and cargo, such as shipping agents, freight consolidators, shipping document preparation and tariff consultants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Employment, Hours, and Earnings, available at http://www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm.

HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES (CONT.)

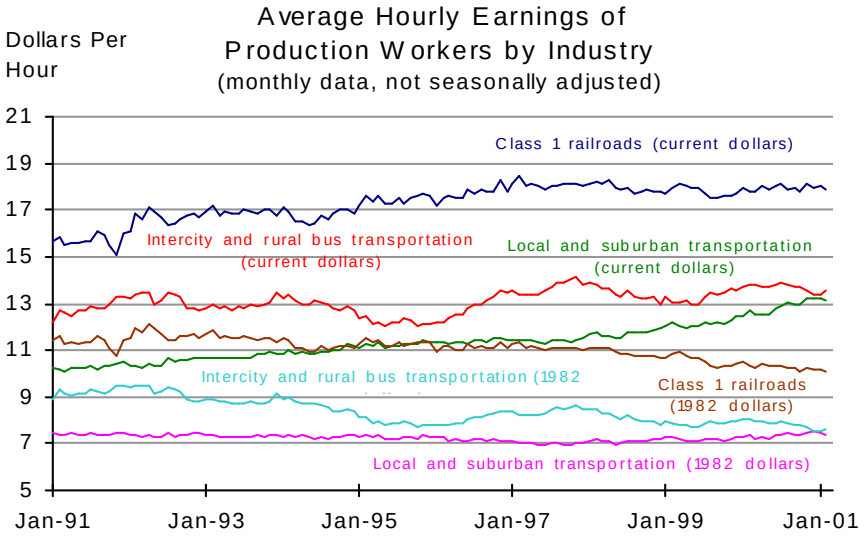


Measured in constant 1982 dollars, the average hourly earnings of workers in trucking and courier services, and warehousing decreased in the past two years. If this trend continues, it may create a supply shortage of quality truck drivers in the near future.

Average Hourly Earnings	Feb-00	Feb-01
Trucking and courier services, except air (current dollars)	14.36	14.72
Percent change from same month previous year	*2.57*	*2.51*
Public warehousing and storage (current dollars)	12.08	12.54
Percent change from same month previous year	*5.50*	*3.81*
Trucking and courier services, except air (1982 dollars)	8.36	8.28
Percent change from same month previous year	*-0.75*	*-0.98*
Public warehousing and storage (1982 dollars)	7.03	7.05
Percent change from same month previous year	*2.08*	*0.28*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Employment, Hours, and Earnings, available at http://www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm.

HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES (CONT.)



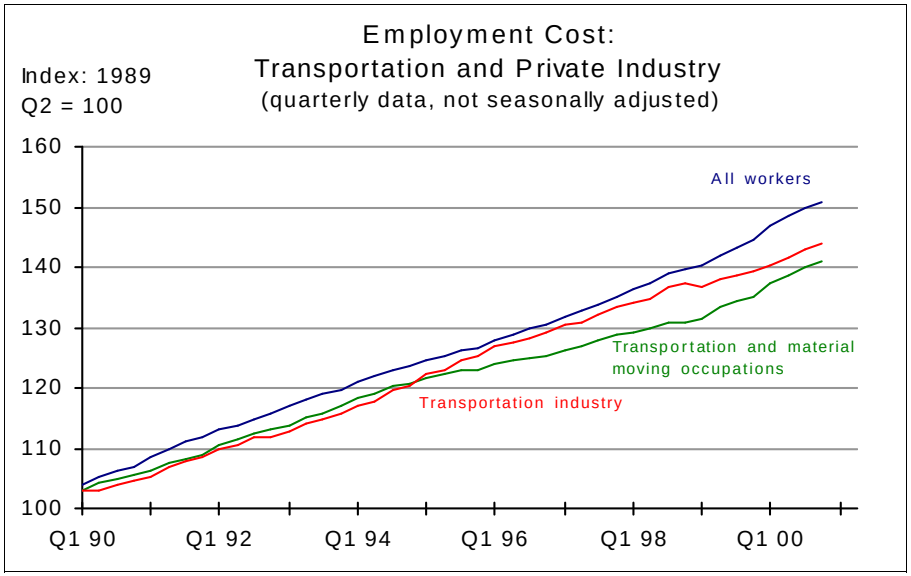
Transportation industry hourly earnings are the actual return to production workers in transportation industries for an hour worked. Changes in average transportation industry hourly earnings may be caused by either changes in production workers' hourly wage rates or shifts in the number of workers between relatively high-paid occupations and low-paid occupations.

Between February 2000 and February 2001, the average hourly earnings in local and suburban transportation services increased 3.63 percent, the highest among all transportation industries, but lower than the the 4.2 percent all-industry average. In contrast, the average hourly earnings in intercity and rural bus transportation services decreased 1.8 percent. When measured in constant 1982 dollars, the decrease of average hourly earnings in the transportation industries becomes more severe, 2.8 percent for class I Railroads and 5.15 percent for intercity and rural bus transportation.

Average Hourly Earnings	Feb-00	Feb-01
Class I Railroads (current dollars)	17.78	17.89
Percent change from same month previous year	*-1.06*	*0.62*
Intercity and rural bus transportation (current dollars)	13.80	13.55
Percent change from same month previous year	*5.59*	*-1.81*
Local and suburban transportation (current dollars)	12.67	13.13
Percent change from same month previous year	*4.11*	*3.63*
Class I Railroads (1982 dollars)	10.35	10.06
Percent change from same month previous year	*-4.26*	*-2.80*
Intercity and rural bus transportation (1982 dollars)	8.03	7.62
Percent change from same month previous year	*2.17*	*-5.15*
Local and suburban transportation (1982 dollars)	7.37	7.38
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.74*	*0.11*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Employment, Hours, and Earnings, available at http://www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm.

EMPLOYMENT COST TRENDS



The Employment Cost Index (ECI) measures changes in the cost of labor to employers. Since the ECI is a fixed-employment-weighted index, it is free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries.

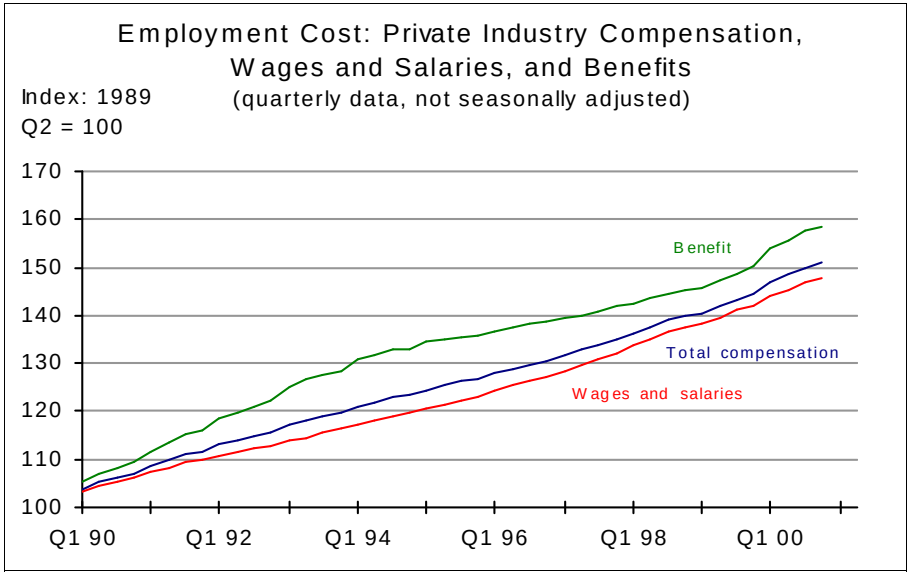
Over the last decade, the rise of employment cost in the transportation industry was slower than in private industry as a whole and the rise of employment cost of transportation occupations was slower than the average of all workers. Between the fourth quarter of 1999 and fourth quarter of 2000, employment cost of transportation occupations increased at the same rate as that of all workers (4.36 percent), while employment cost of transportation industry continued to rise at a slower pace (3.15 percent).

Employment Cost: Total Compensation (Index)	Q4 99	Q4 00
All workers (private industry)	144.6	150.9
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*3.43*	*4.36*
Transportation industry (private)	139.5	143.9
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*1.60*	*3.15*
Transportation occupations (private)	135.2	141.1
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*3.44*	*4.36*

NOTES: Employment cost to employers is the total compensation cost incurred by employers in obtaining labor inputs. Compensation costs include wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits. Employment costs of transportation industry is the weighted average of the employment costs of all occupations working in transportation industries, including non-transportation industries. Employment costs of transportation occupations is the weighted average of the employment costs of all transportation occupations, including those working in non-transportation industries, such as truck drivers working for retail stores.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Trends, Public Query Data, available at http://www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm.

EMPLOYMENT COST TRENDS (CONT.)



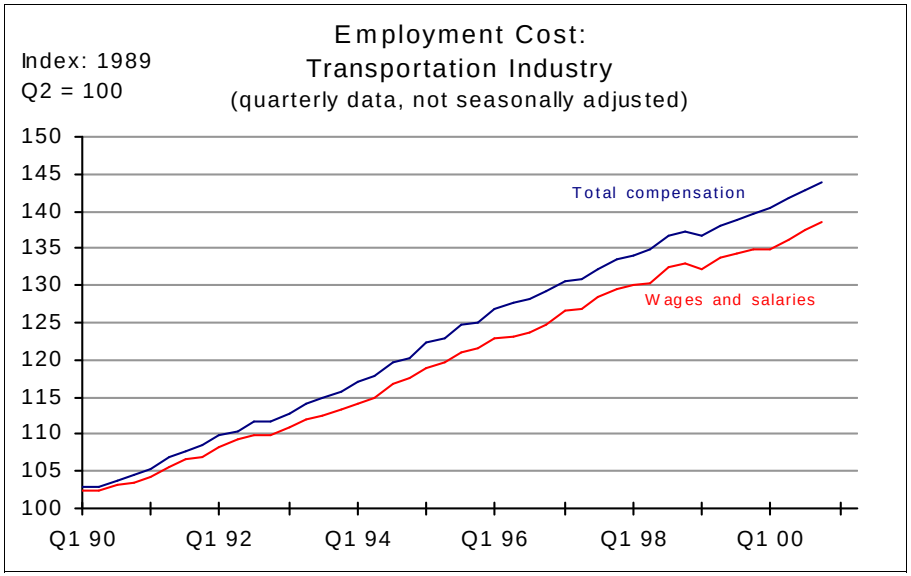
Employment cost can be broken down into two major components, wages and salaries, and benefits. Benefit costs increased faster than wages and salaries for most industries over the last decade. Between the last quarter of 1999 and the last quarter of 2000, the average benefit costs of all workers in private industry rose 5.59 percent, while their average wage and salary rose 3.87 percent.

All Workers (Index)	Q4 99	Q4 00
Benefits (private industries)	150.2	158.6
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*3.44*	*5.59*
Total compensation (private industries)	144.6	150.9
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*3.43*	*4.36*
Wages and salaries (private industries)	142.2	147.7
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*3.49*	*3.87*

NOTES: Employment cost to employers is the total compensation cost incurred by employers in obtaining labor inputs. Compensation costs include wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits. Employment costs of transportation industry is the weighted average of the employment costs of all occupations working in transportation industries, including non-transportation industries. Employment costs of transportation occupations is the weighted average of the employment costs of all transportation occupations, including those working in non-transportation industries, such as truck drivers working for retail stores.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Trends, Public Query Data, available at http://www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm

TRENDS IN TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT COSTS



Labor cost is a significant portion of the production cost of every industry. This is particularly true for the transportation industries, which are much more labor intensive than the industries as a whole. Changes in labor cost directly affect the price of transportation services, the profit margin, and competitiveness of the transportation industries.

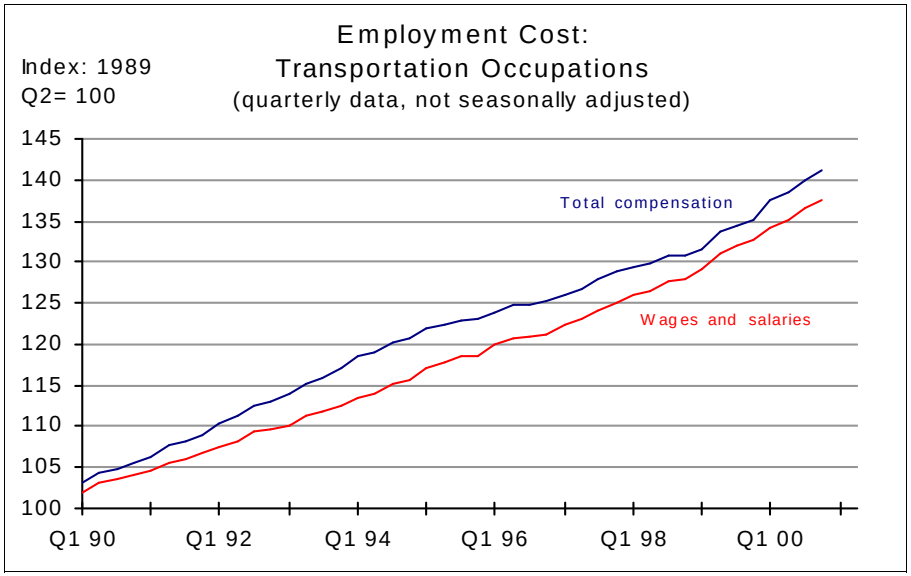
As total compensation cost increases, the balance between wages and salaries and benefits also changes over time. These changes reflect changes in economic environment and labor management practices of employers. Reflecting the general trend, the share of benefit costs in total compensation cost increased in transportation industries over last decade. Though data on benefits were not available for the transportation industry, this trend was evidenced by the increased gap between the total compensation cost index and the wages and salaries index of both transportation industry and transportation occupations. Between the fourth quarter of 1999 and the fourth quarter of 2000, transportation industry's total compensation cost increased 3.15 percent, while its wage and salary cost increased 2.74 percent.

Transportation Industry (Index)	Q4 99	Q4 00
Total compensation (private)	139.5	143.9
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*1.60*	*3.15*
Wages and salaries (private)	134.9	138.6
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*1.50*	*2.74*

NOTES: Employment costs of transportation industry is the weighted average of the employment costs of all occupations working in transportation industries, including nontransportation industries. Employment costs of transportation occupations is the weighted average of the employment costs of all transportation occupations, including those working in non-transportation industries, such as truck drivers working for retail stores.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Trends, available at http://www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm.

TRENDS IN TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT COSTS (CONT.)



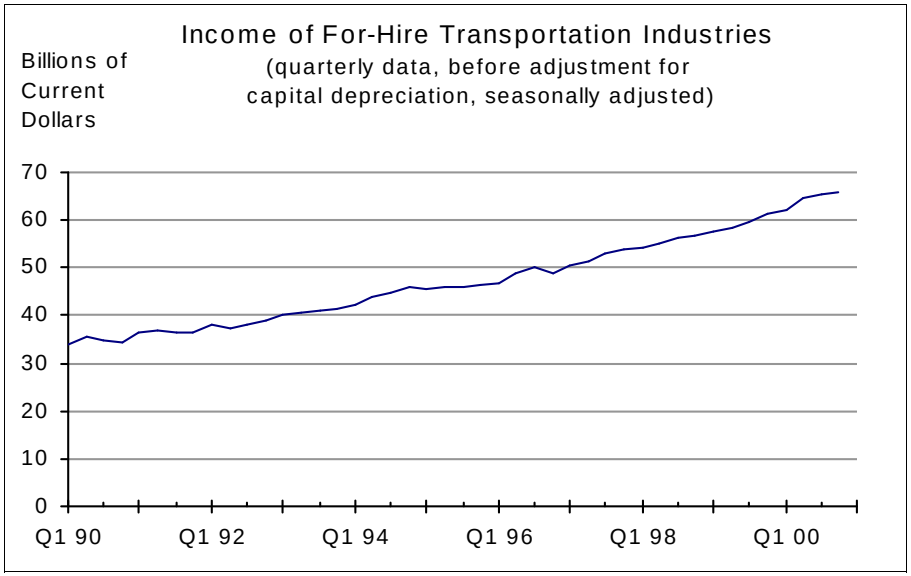
The trend of increasing share of benefits in total employment cost has been observed among transportation occupations. Between the fourth quarter of 1999 and the fourth quarter of 2000, total compensation of transportation occupations increased 4.36 percent, while wages and salaries of transportation occupations increased only 3.69 percent, indicating benefits increased at a higher rate during the same period.

Transportation Occupations (Index)	Q4 99	Q4 00
Total compensation (private)	135.2	141.1
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*3.44*	*4.36*
Wages and salaries (private)	132.7	137.6
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*3.83*	*3.69*

NOTES: Employment costs of transportation industry is the weighted average of the employment costs of all occupations working in transportation industries, including nontransportation industries. Employment costs of transportation occupations is the weighted average of the employment costs of all transportation occupations, including those working in non-transportation industries, such as truck drivers working for retail stores.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Trends, available at http://www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm.

TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY PROFIT AND INCOME

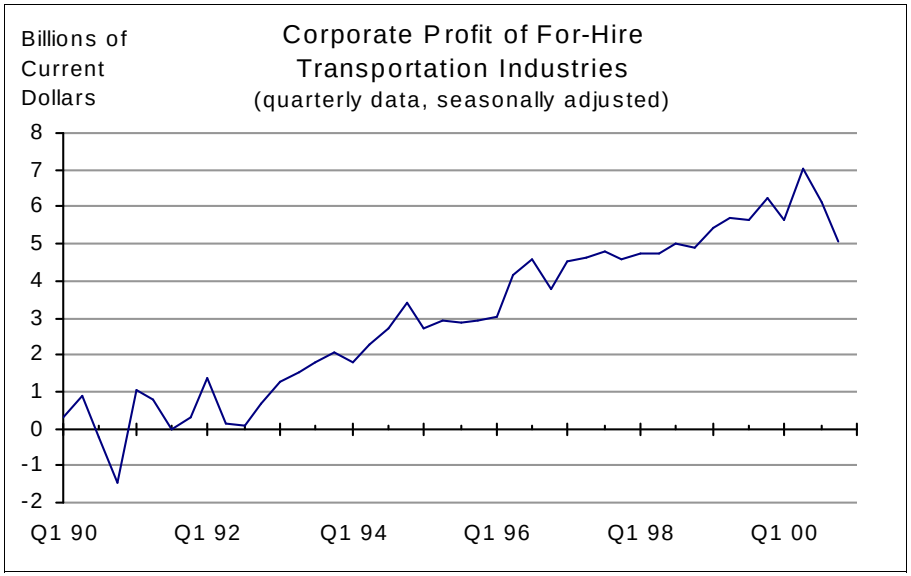


For-Hire Transportation Industries	Q3 00	Q4 00
Income (billions of dollars)	65.33	65.98
Percent change from previous quarter	*1.40*	*1.00*
Profit (billions of dollars)	6.13	5.08
Percent change from previous quarter	*-13.12*	*-17.14*

NOTES: For-hire transportation includes establishments providing passenger and freight transportation and related services on a fee basis to the general public or other business enterprises. For-hire does not include in-house transportation establishments within non-transportation enterprises, which provide transportation services for the enterprises' own use.

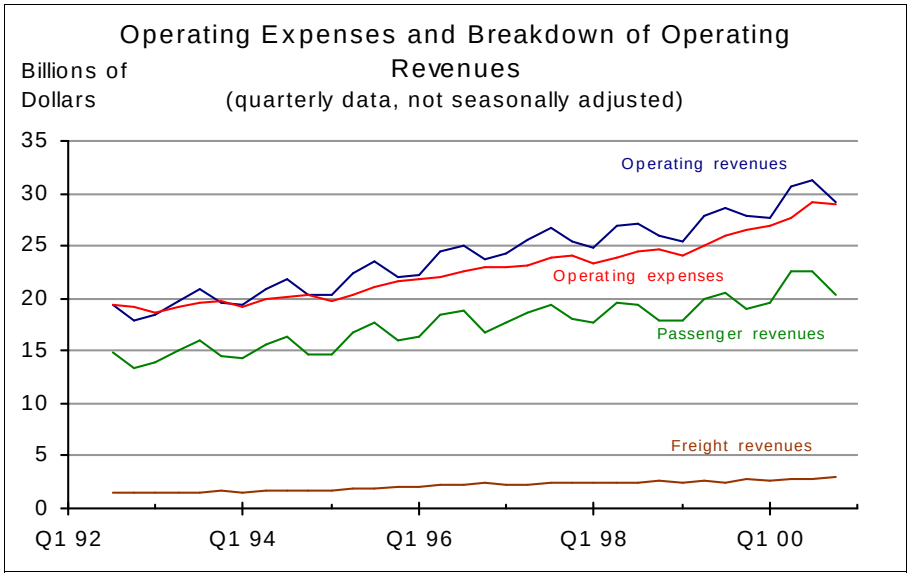
Income of a for-hire transportation industry is the difference between its revenue and the cost of its intermediate inputs (or goods and services consumed in providing transportation services). If an industry has no operations in foreign countries and its income comes entirely from its production activities (in contrast to, for example, financial activities), its income would be the same as its contribution to Gross Domestic Product.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, estimates based on *Survey of Current Business*, April 2001, NIPA Table 6.1C and Table 6.16C.



Income and profit are two measures of an industry's performance. Income growth of transportation industries has flattened out since the second quarter of last year. Only one percent increase was realized in the fourth quarter. Stagnant growth caused a sharp dip in transportation industries' profit. In the fourth quarter of last year, the profit of transportation industry decreased 17.1 percent.

AIR CARRIER REAL OPERATING EXPENSES AND BREAKDOWN OF OPERATING REVENUES



NOTE: Data for DHL Airways, which has not reported for third quarter 2000, are excluded for all periods for comparability over time.

Air carriers' major source of revenue is passenger fares. Freight revenue has increased in importance for large air carriers in recent years, but is much smaller than passenger revenue. Air carrier asset returns are highly seasonal due to the seasonality of passenger revenues.

Billion dollars	Q4 99	Q4 00
Operating revenues	27.80	29.26
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*7.00*	*5.26*
Operating expenses	26.59	28.91
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*8.28*	*8.73*
Passenger revenues	19.02	20.40
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*6.26*	*7.28*
Freight revenues	2.82	2.98
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*9.01*	*5.85*

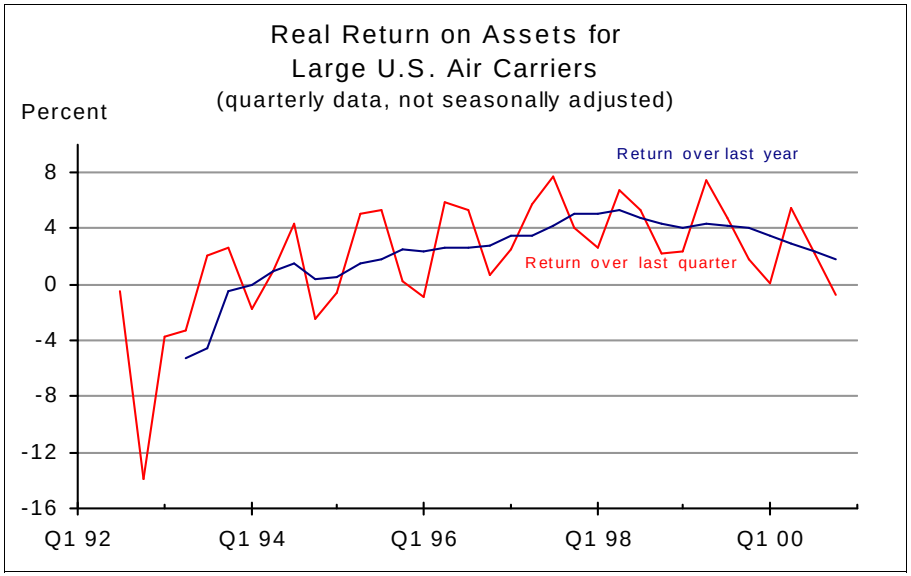
NOTES: Data for the last year are preliminary.

The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

The data include profits of both foreign and domestic operations for U.S. air carriers with more than 20 million dollars in annual operating revenue.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Air Carrier Financial Statistics data; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/cpihome.htm.

AIR CARRIER REAL RETURN ON ASSETS



NOTE: Data for DHL Airways, which has not reported for third quarter 2000, are excluded for all periods for comparability over time.

Return on assets is a measure of the profitability of investment adjusted for inflation. Improving profits depends on a combination of holding down costs while growing revenue.

Percent	Q4 99	Q4 00
Return over last quarter	1.75	-0.68
Change from same quarter previous year	*-0.53*	*-2.42*
Return over last year	4.10	1.74
Change from same quarter previous year	*-0.20*	*-2.35*

NOTES: Data for the last year are preliminary.

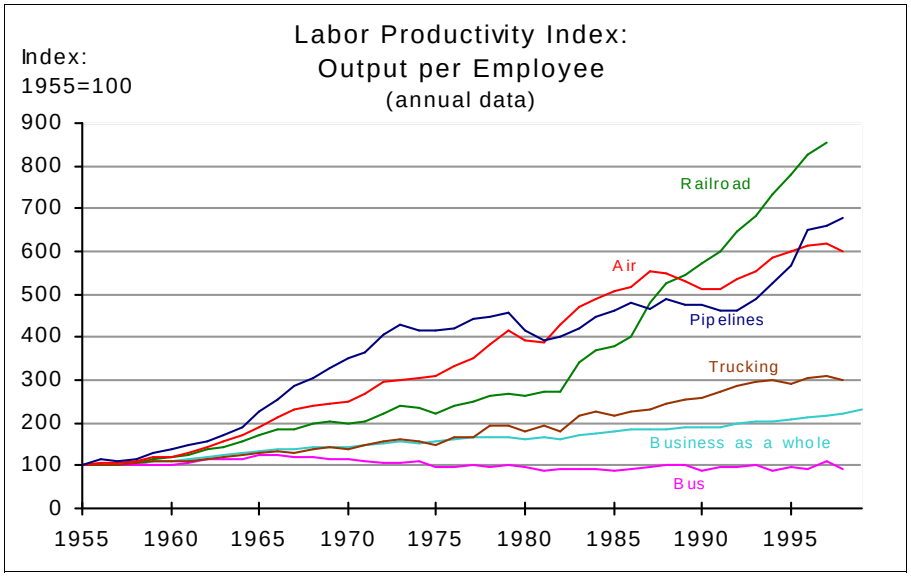
The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Return on assets is the ratio of net income to the average of beginning- and end-of-period assets for large air carriers. When net income and assets are deflated using the average CPI, the nominal rate of return is converted into a real rate of return.

The data include profits of both foreign and domestic operations for U.S. air carriers with more than 20 million dollars in annual operating revenue.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Air Carrier Financial Statistics data; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, available at: http://www.bls.gov/cpihome.htm.

PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH

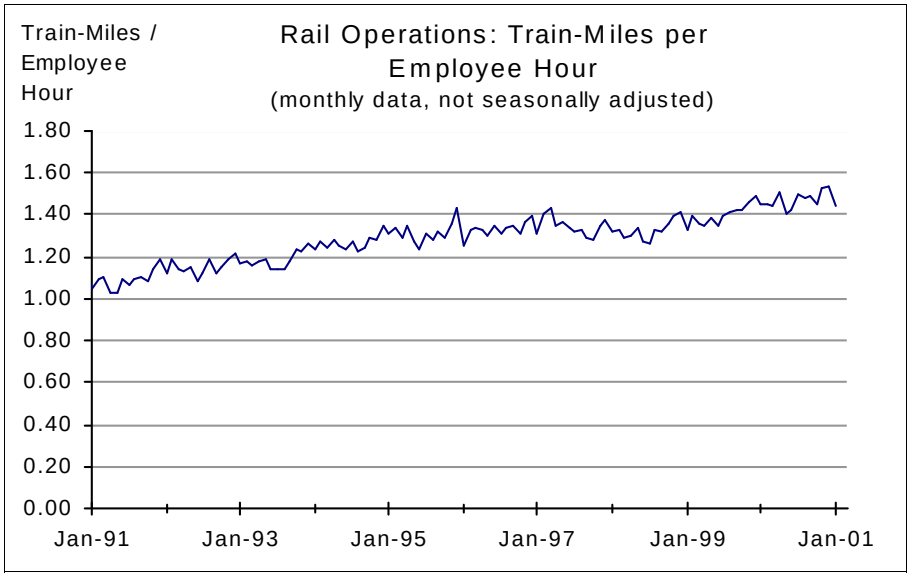


Productivity growth is the ultimate source for the increases of a nation's economic wealth and living standards. Transportation has been one of the leading sectors in productivity growth for the U.S. economy since 1955, when statistics on transportation productivity became available.

Productivity Index (1955=100)	1997	1998
Railroad (data are for 1996 and 1997)	826	852
Percent change from previous year	*6.17*	*3.15*
Air	617	599
Percent change from previous year	*0.49*	*-2.92*
Pipelines	658	677
Percent change from previous year	*1.39*	*2.89*
Trucking	307	302
Percent change from previous year	*0.99*	*-1.63*
Business as a whole (1998-1999)	222	229
Percent change from previous year	*2.58*	*2.97*
Bus	109	94
Percent change from previous year	*17.20*	*-13.76*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Productivity and Technology, Index of Output per Employee, All Published Industries, Aug. 12, 2000.

RAIL LABOR PRODUCTIVITY



Train-miles per employee hour is one measure for labor productivity in railroad transportation.

Total train miles includes yard-switching miles.

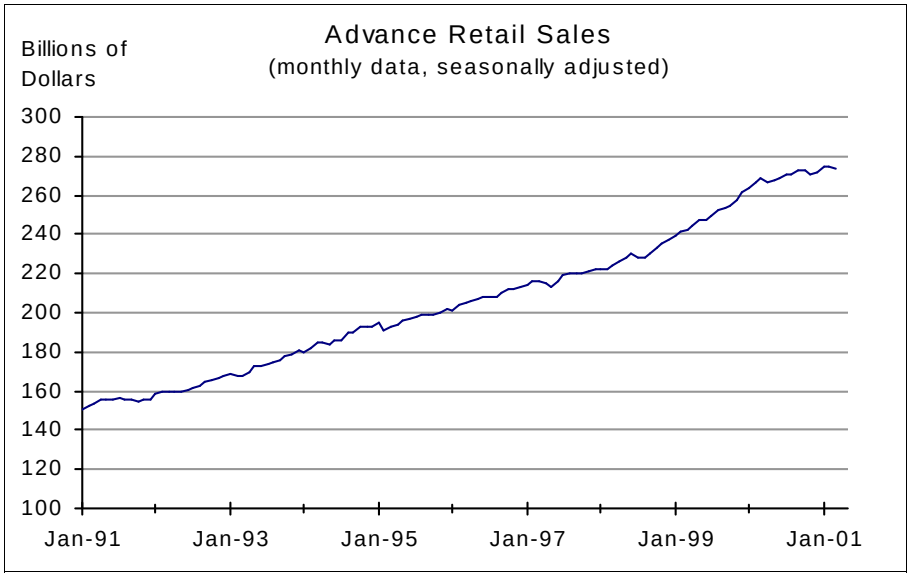
Rail Operations	Jan-00	Jan-01
Train-Miles/Employee hours	1.45	1.44
Percent change from same month previous year	*9.21*	*-0.50*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

This indicator of rail productivity differs from that shown in the previous page. The data sources are different, and this measure is based on train-miles while that on the previous page is based on ton-miles.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Office of Safety Analysis, available at: http://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/officeofsafety/.

RETAIL SALES AND TRANSPORTATION DEMAND



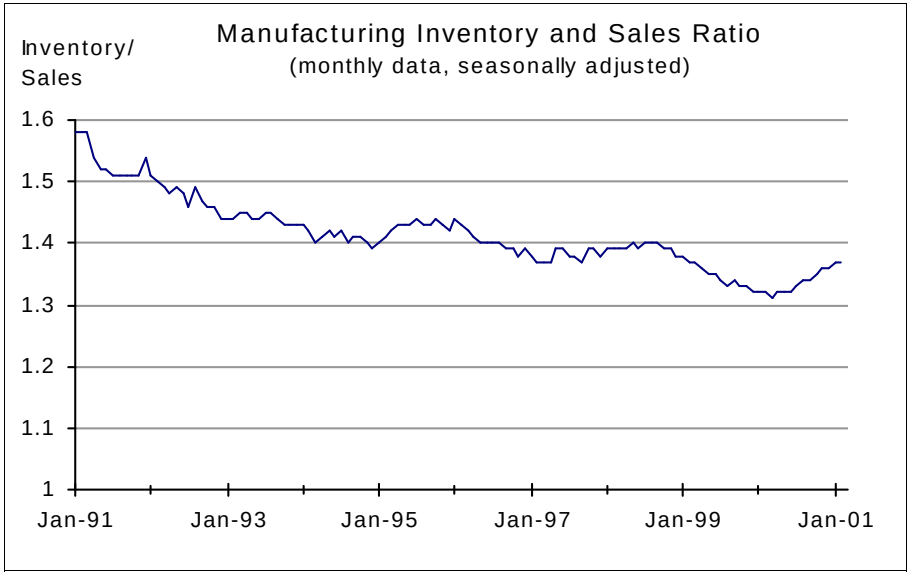
Advance retail sales are a leading indicator of retailers' sales expectations and may suggest future demand for commercial transportation services. Retail stores may require faster and more reliable delivery of shipments as consumer demand increases and inventories are maintained at lower levels.

Advanced Retail Sales	Feb-01	Mar-01
Advanced retail sales (millions of dollars)	274,779	274,093
Percent change from same month previous year	*-0.05*	*-0.25*

NOTE: Advance retail sales are advance estimates of monthly retail trade produced by the Bureau of the Census. The advance estimates are based on a small subsample of the Census Bureau's full retail sales sample.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Economic Briefing Room, as of Mar. 13, 2001, available at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/esbr.html.

LEVEL OF MANUFACTURING INVENTORY

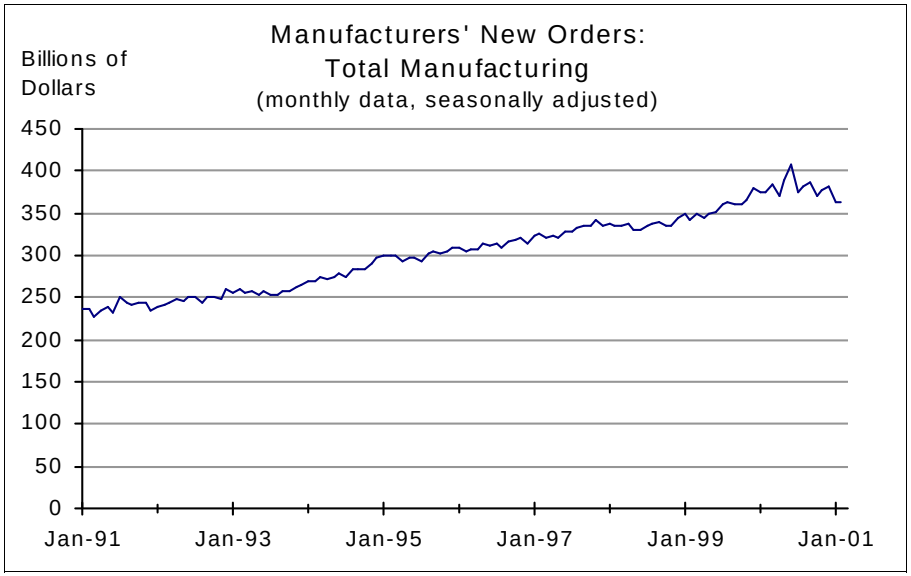


Manufacturing inventory to sales ratio indicates the level of inventory that manufacturers currently maintain to meet a given sales volume. Over time, manufacturers have reduced inventory in relation to sales. Increased speed and reliability of transportation help manufacturers operate with smaller inventories.

Manufacturing Inventory and Sales	Jan-01	Feb-01
Inventory/sales ratio	1.37	1.37
Percent change from previous month	*0.74*	*0.00*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Economic Briefing Room, as of Mar. 14, 2001, available at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/esbr.html.

NEW ORDERS—ALL MANUFACTURING

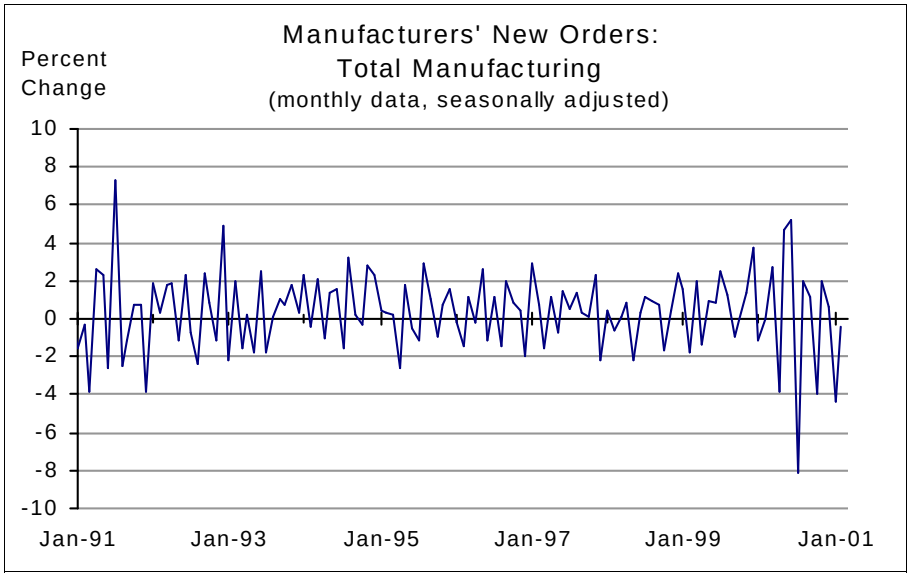


Manufacturers' New Orders	Jan-01	Feb-01
Total manufacturing (billions of dollars)	364.36	362.98
Percent change from previous month	*-4.34*	*-0.38*

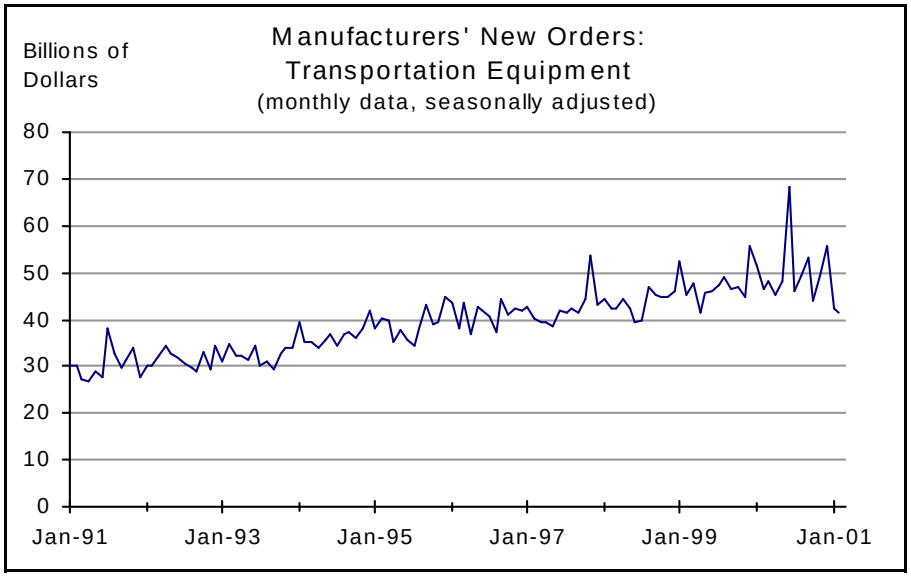
NOTE: New orders, as reported in the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, are net of order cancellations and include orders received and filled during the month as well as orders received for future delivery. Orders are defined to include those supported by binding legal documents such as signed contracts, letters of award, or letters of intent, although in some industries this definition may not be strictly applicable. See more details at http://www.census.gov/indicator/www/m3/m3desc.htm.

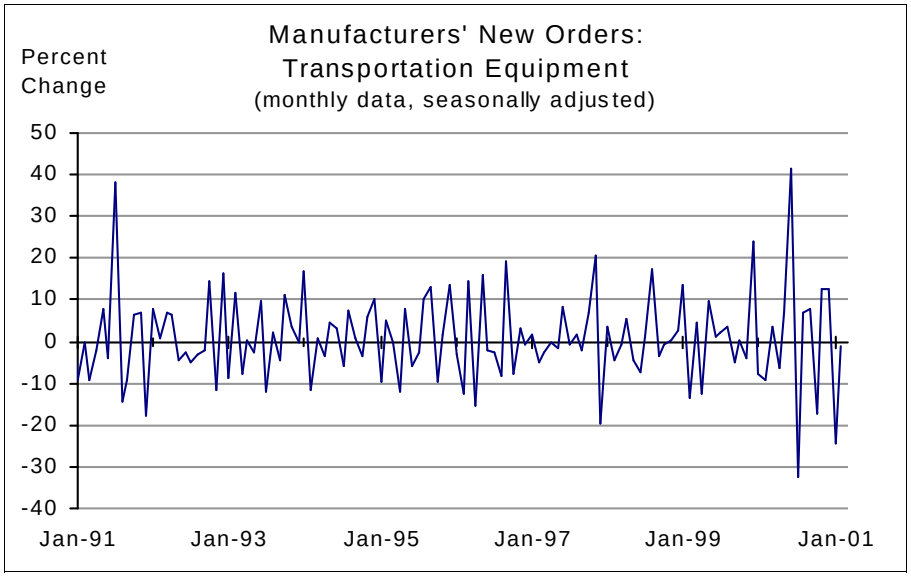
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, available at: http://www.census.gov/indicator/www/m3/prel/index.htm.

Month to month changes in factory orders may affect demand for transportation services, including both domestic and international transportation of parts and other manufacturing inputs.



NEW ORDERS—ALL MANUFACTURING



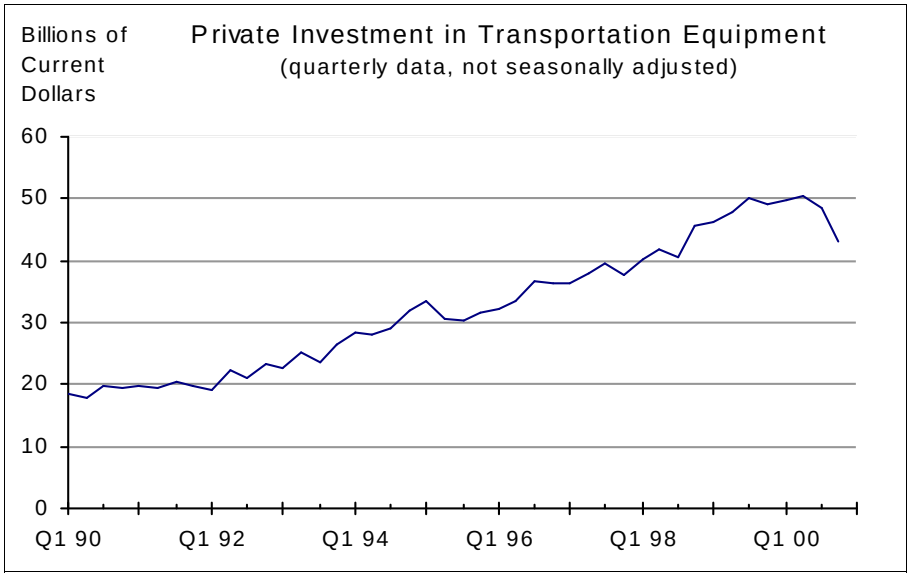


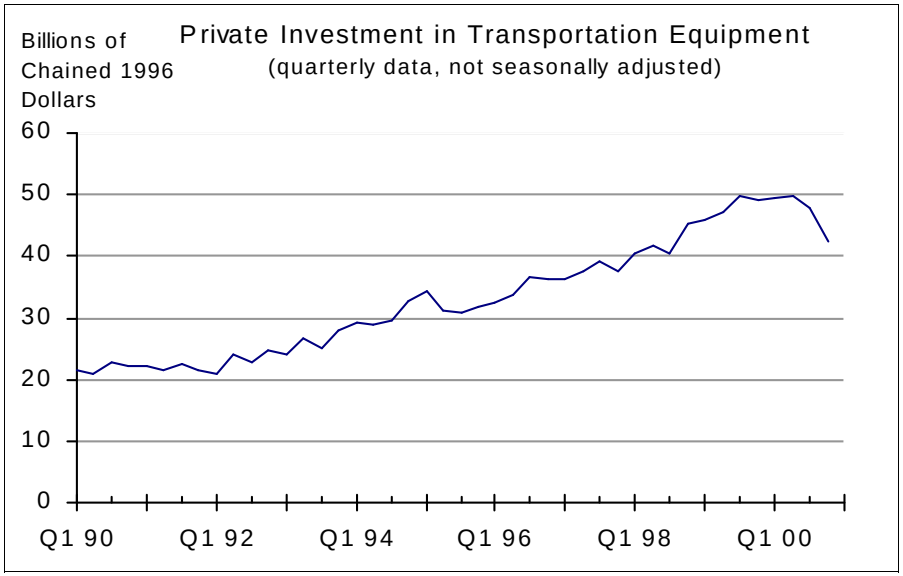
Manufacturers' New Orders	Jan-01	Feb-01
Transportation equipment (billions of dollars)	42.22	41.67
Percent change from previous month	*-24.25*	*-1.30*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, available at: http://www.census.gov/indicator/www/m3/prel/index.htm.

Month-to-month changes in new orders for transportation equipment indicate the level of investment in transportation and may indicate the industry outlook for transportation services. There can be a substantial time lag between ordering and delivery of equipment such as commercial airplanes and ships. New orders refer to orders placed with domestic producers of equipment.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT IN TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT





Private Investment in Transportation	Q4 99	Q4 00
Current dollars	49.1	43.1
Percent change from previous quarter	*7.79*	*-12.32*
Chained 1996 dollars	49.0	42.5
Percent change from previous quarter	*7.87*	*-13.32*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Private investment in transportation equipment (PITE) and manufacturers' new orders for transportation equipment (NOTE) both measure business demand for transportation equipment. However, they differ from each other in the following aspects.

(1) Actual vs. potential: PITE is the actual expenditures spent on transportation equipment by business in the concerned time period, while NOTE is the net of orders and cancellations and include orders received and filled during the concerned time period as well as orders received for future delivery, which are subject to cancellation.

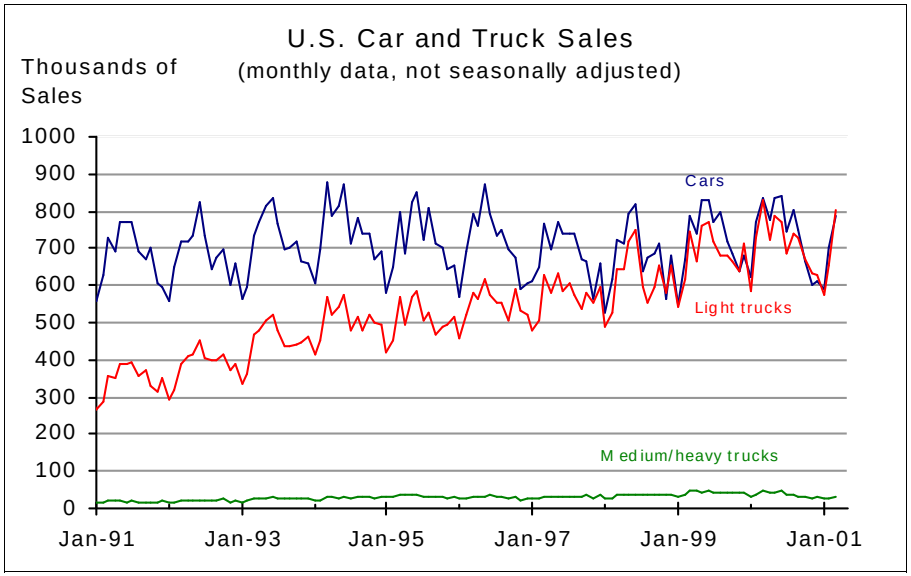
(2) Domestic vs. international: PITE is expenditures spent by domestic business on purchasing transportation equipment, while NOTE includes orders from other countries.

(3) Producer vs. purchaser: NOTE is orders to transportation equipment manufacturers and is measured in producer's price, while PITE is purchasers' expenditures on transportation equipment and is measured in purchaser's price, which includes transportation cost, trade margin, and excise tax, in addition to producer's price.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics estimates based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Industry and Product Accounts data.

Private investment indicates the level of demand anticipated by industry; therefore, it can be considered a leading indicator for transportation capacity and supply. The data cover both domestically produced and imported equipment.

RETAIL SALES OF MOTOR VEHICLES



Car and truck sales can be seen as an indicator of future demands to be placed on transportation infrastructure. Trends in sales for particular types of vehicles may also have implications for safety, energy usage, air pollution, and other matters. For example, the sale of light trucks has grown to almost match the level of car sales in recent years.

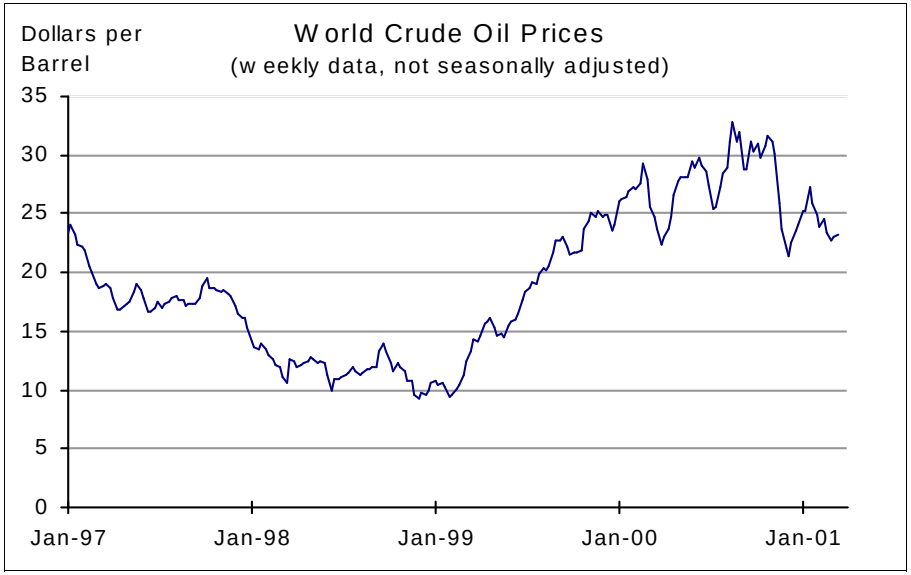
U.S. Car and Truck Sales	Mar-00	Mar-01
Cars	835,814	789,312
Percent change from previous month	*6.00*	*-5.56*
Light trucks	827,692	805,026
Percent change from previous month	*11.27*	*-2.74*
Medium/heavy trucks	49,476	33,553
Percent change from previous month	*3.56*	*-32.18*

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Light trucks include pickup trucks, sport utility vehicles, vans, and minivans.

SOURCE: Lisa Smith, Ward's AutoInfoBank, 3000 Town Center Drive, Southfield, Michigan 48075.

WORLD CRUDE OIL PRICES

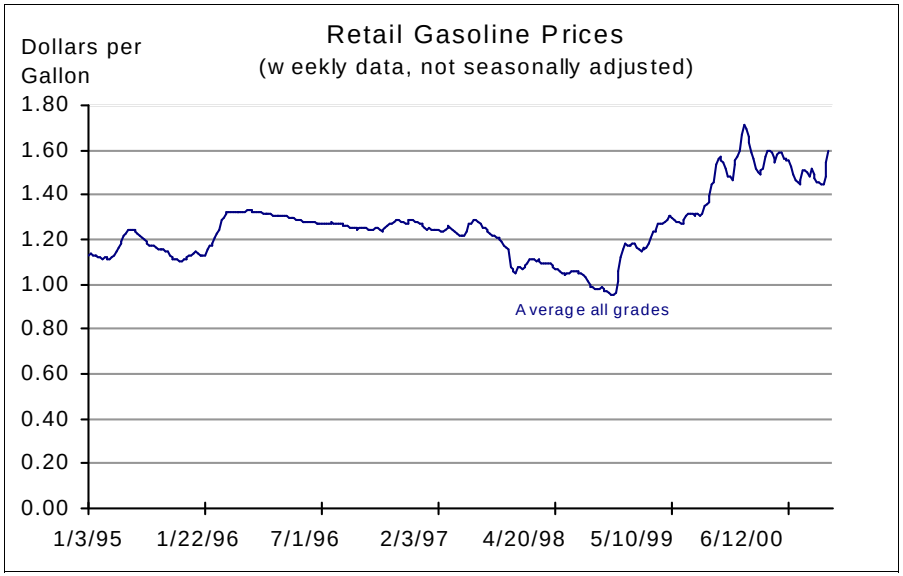


World Crude Oil	30-Mar-01	6-Apr-01
Price (dollars per barrel)	23.07	23.14
Percent change from the previous week	*3.27*	*0.30*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Crude Oil Watch, as of Apr. 8, 2001, available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/crude_watch/current/pdf/crude.pdf

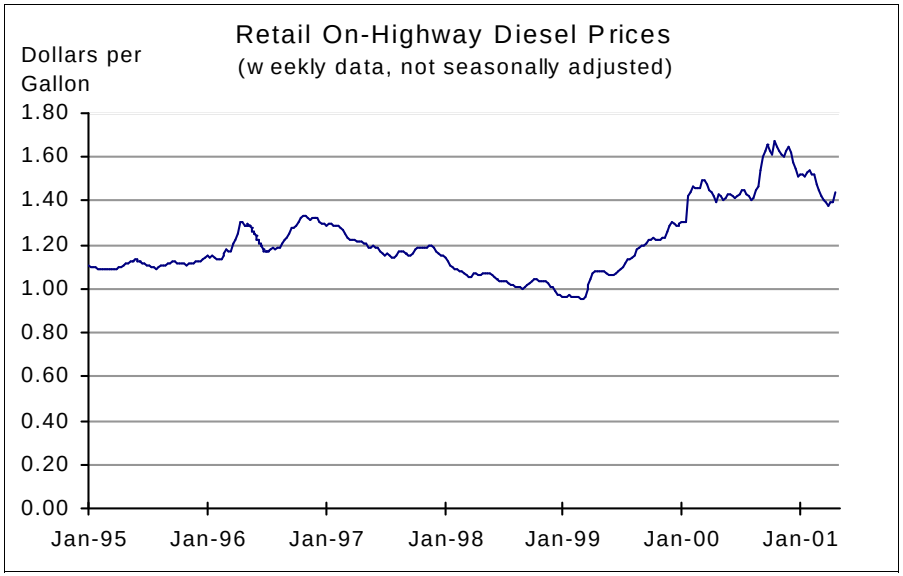
The world price of crude oil is the most important factor influencing domestic motor fuel prices, since oil imports make up more than half of the U.S. oil supply. Motor fuel prices, in turn, directly affect the cost of transportation. Increases in transportation costs caused by higher world crude oil prices are pure additional costs in the sense that U.S. citizens do not generally benefit.

MOTOR FUEL PRICES



Retail Gas Prices	9-Apr-01	16-Apr-01
Average all grades (dollars/gallon)	1.540	1.601
Percent change from previous week	*3.91*	*3.96*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Weekly Retail Gasoline Prices, as of Apr. 19, 2001, available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum



Retail On-Highway Diesel Prices	9-Apr-01	16-Apr-01
Retail on-highway diesel prices (dollars/gallon)	1.397	1.437
Percent change from previous week	*0.43*	*2.86*

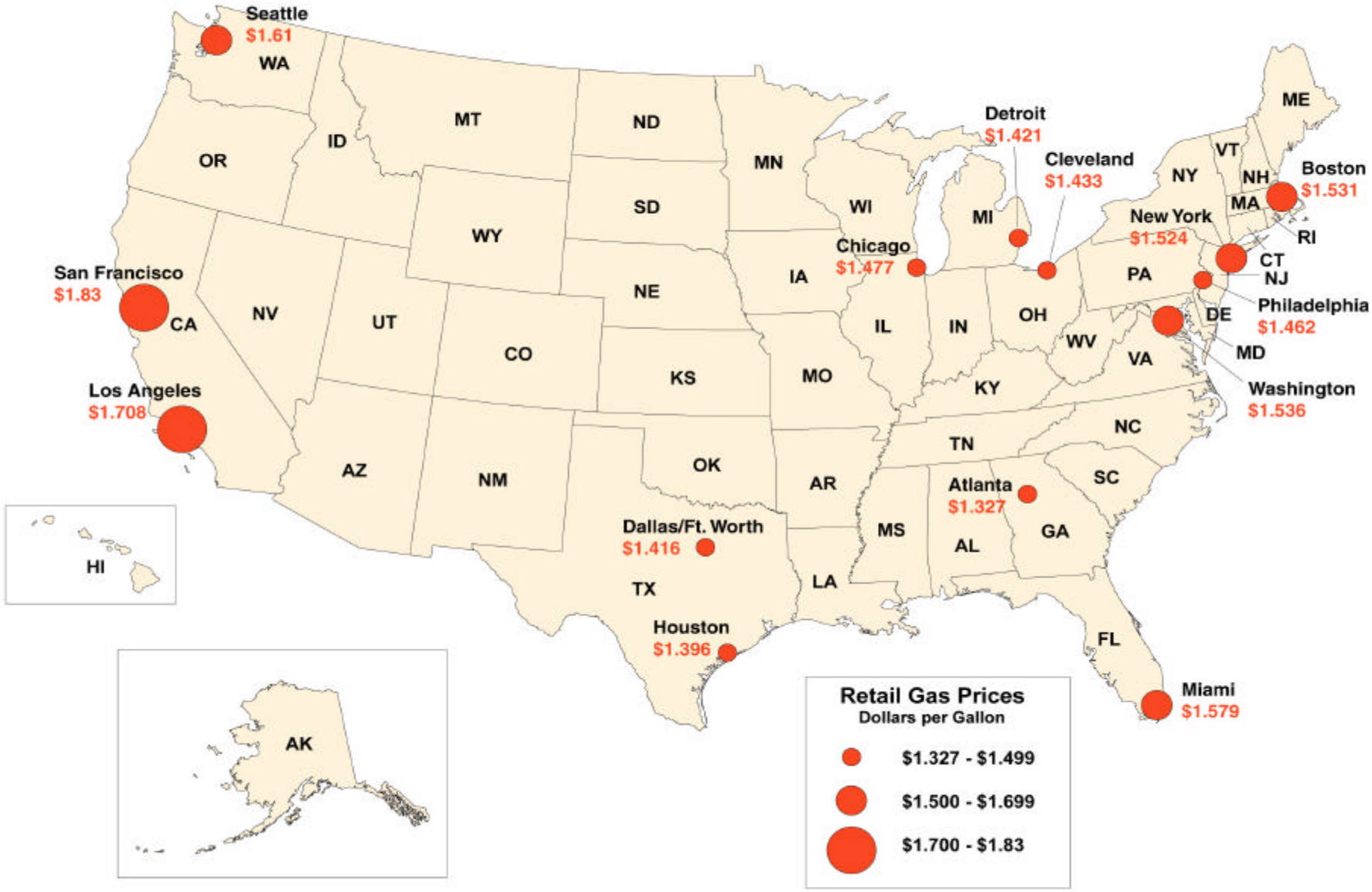
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Weekly On-Highway Diesel Prices , as of Apr. 19, 2001, available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum.

Motor fuel prices are an important cost component of highway transportation. Changes in motor fuel prices impact the behavior of both producers and consumers, and affect the demand for transportation in terms of level and modal mix.

In the United States, motor gasoline prices follow world crude oil prices more closely than motor diesel prices. Changes in motor fuel prices affect the profit margin of transportation firms, particularly trucking firms.

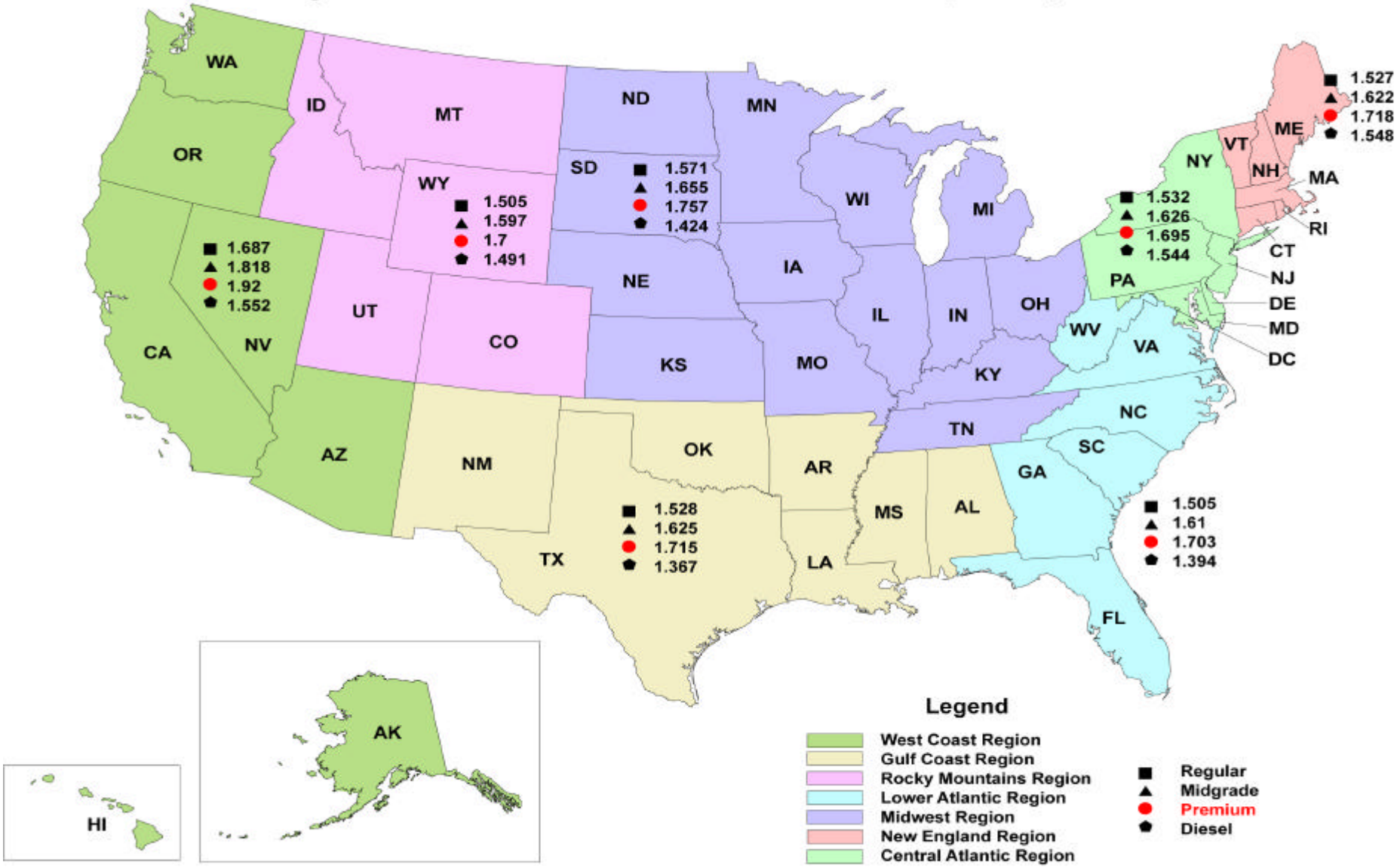
There are regional differences in motor fuel prices, as the following maps illustrate.

Retail Gasoline Prices of Selected Metropolitan Areas, March 2001



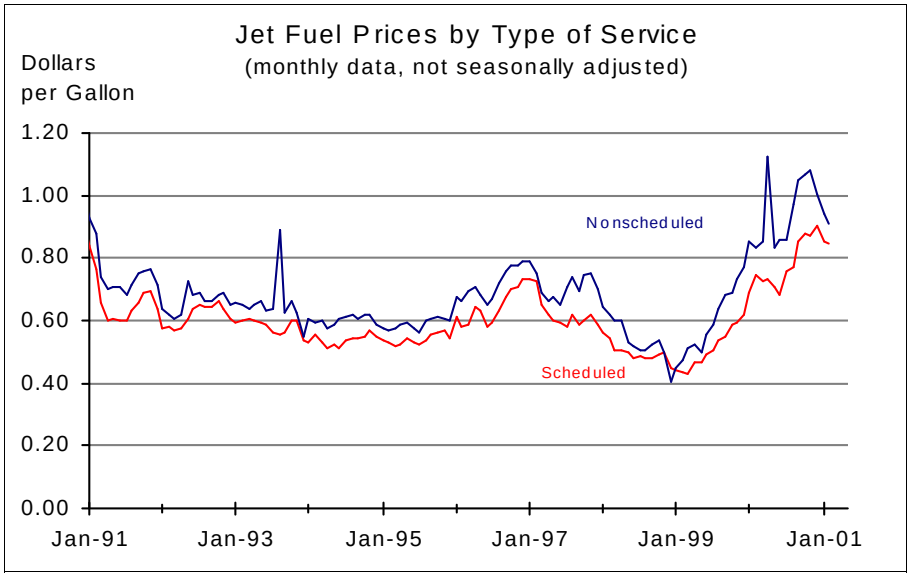
SOURCE: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Price & Living Conditions: Average Price Data." http://www.bls.gov/sahome.html.

Regional Retail Motor Fuel Prices as of April 16, 2001



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Retail Gasoline Prices" and "On-Highway Diesel Prices."
Internet site: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/special/gasoline_update/market_summary.html

DOMESTIC UNIT PRICES FOR AIRLINE JET FUEL



Jet fuel prices reported to the Bureau of Transportation Statistics differ from producer prices. Reports to BTS show the cost per gallon of fuel used by an airline during the month rather than the price charged by a producer on a single day. Fuel costs for scheduled airline services reflect contractual and storage advantages available to large buyers, while fuel costs for nonscheduled airline services reflect economic conditions for smaller buyers.

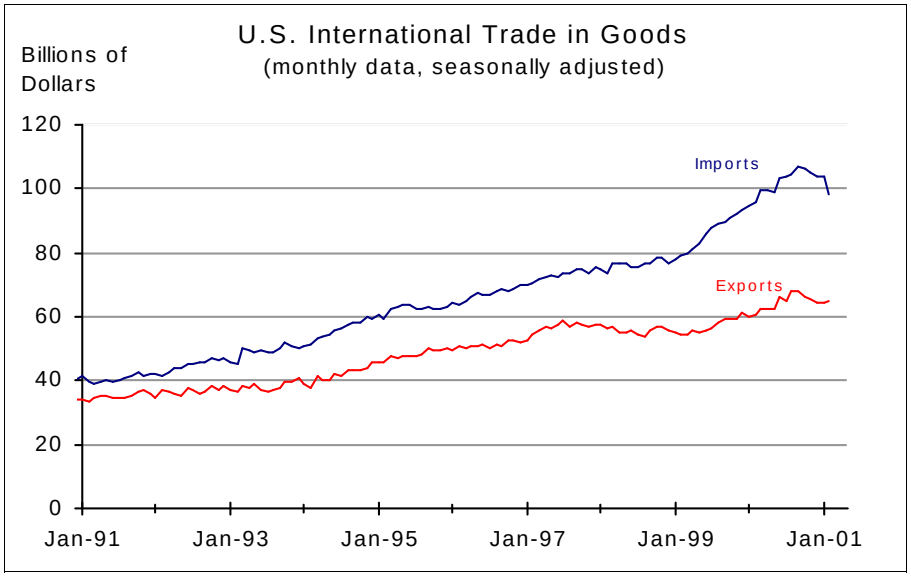
Current Dollars per Gallon	Feb-00	Feb-01
For scheduled airlines	0.745	0.844
Percent change from same month previous year	*70.04*	*13.26*
For nonscheduled airlines	0.835	0.908
Percent change from same month previous year	*76.68*	*8.80*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

Data for November 2000 to February 2001 are preliminary due to late reports by carriers.

VALUE OF U.S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

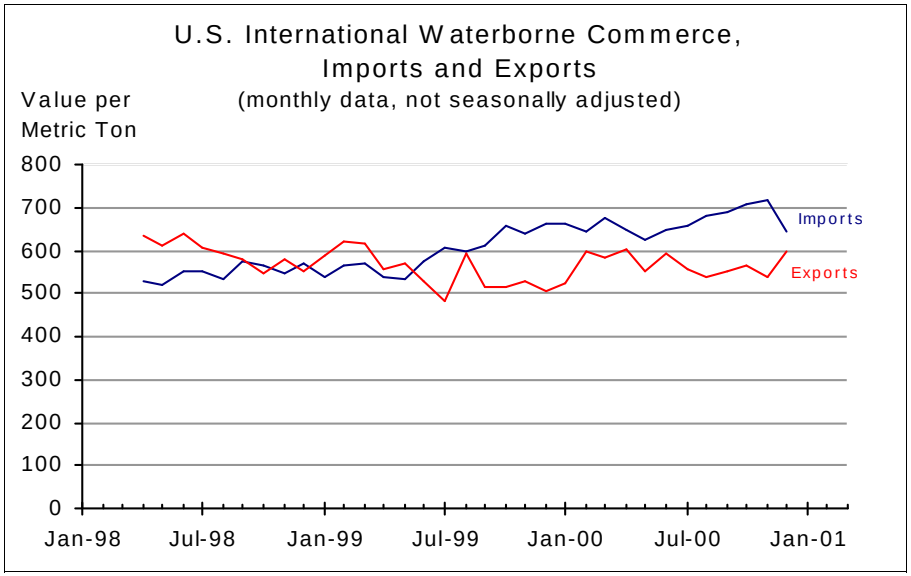


International trade represents a growing share of the U.S. economy. Changes in the level of both imports and exports affect the level of demand for transportation services. The value of U.S. imports historically have been higher than the value of U.S. exports, but the gap has widened recently.

U.S. International Trade In Goods	Jan-01	Feb-01
Imports (millions of dollars)	104,068	98,597
Precent change from previous month	*0.37*	*-5.26*
Exports (millions of dollars)	64,578	65,243
Precent change from previous month	*0.72*	*1.03*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division data, available at: http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www/statistics.html.

VALUE PER METRIC TON OF U.S. WATERBORNE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



Value Per Metric Ton	Dec-99	Dec-00
Imports	662	642
Percent change from same month previous year	*16.03*	*-2.92*
Exports	504	596
Percent change from same month previous year	*-8.27*	*18.26*

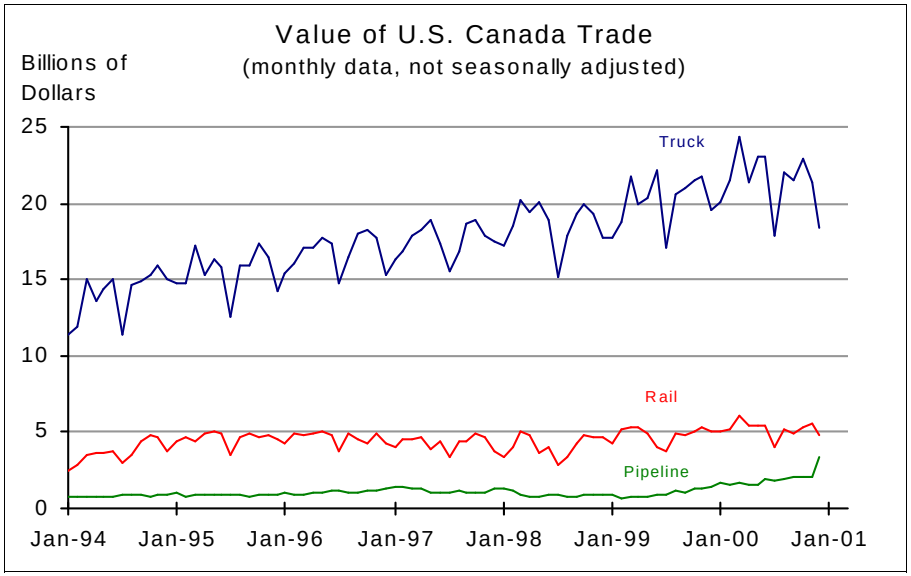
NOTES: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

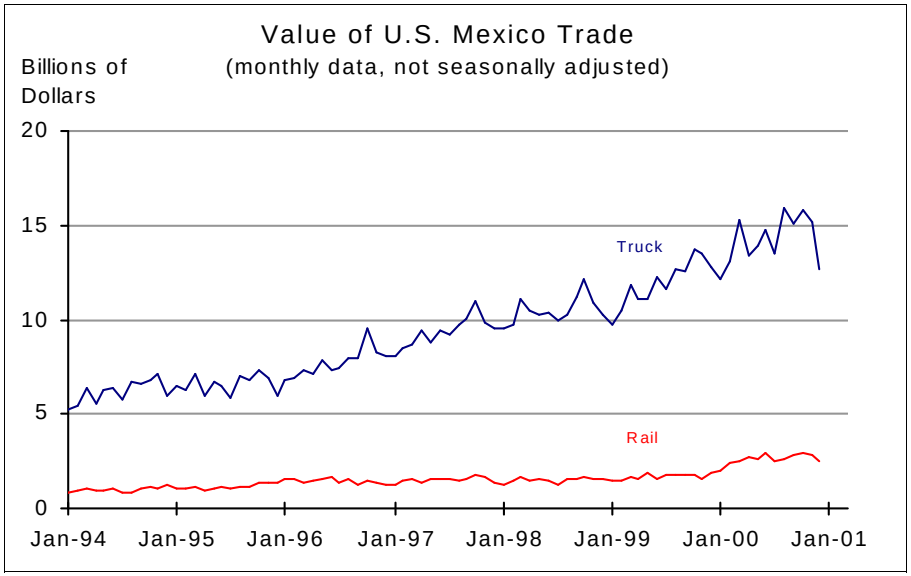
Data reported prior to the 3rd quarter of 1998 were collected and reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce and may not be completely comparable to data reported by the Maritime Administration.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Waterborne Databank, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Waterborne Exports and General Imports, various issues, available at http://www.marad.dot.gov/statistics/usfwts/index.html.

Approximately 40 percent by value (75 percent in terms of tonnage) of cargo carried in U.S. foreign trade is carried on the water. U.S. waterborne exports are typically lower in value and tonnage than U.S. waterborne imports. Growth in containerized imports helps explain growth in value per metric ton of imports. Manufactured products constitute a high portion of container shipments.

U.S. SURFACE TRADE WITH CANADA AND MEXICO





U.S. - Canada Trade	Dec-99	Dec-00
Truck (millions of dollars)	19,533	18,456
Percent change from same month previous year	*10.25*	*-5.52*
Rail (millions of dollars)	5,100	4,762
Percent change from same month previous year	*10.26*	*-6.63*
Pipeline (millions of dollars)	1,475	3,380
Percent change from same month previous year	*67.07*	*129.21*

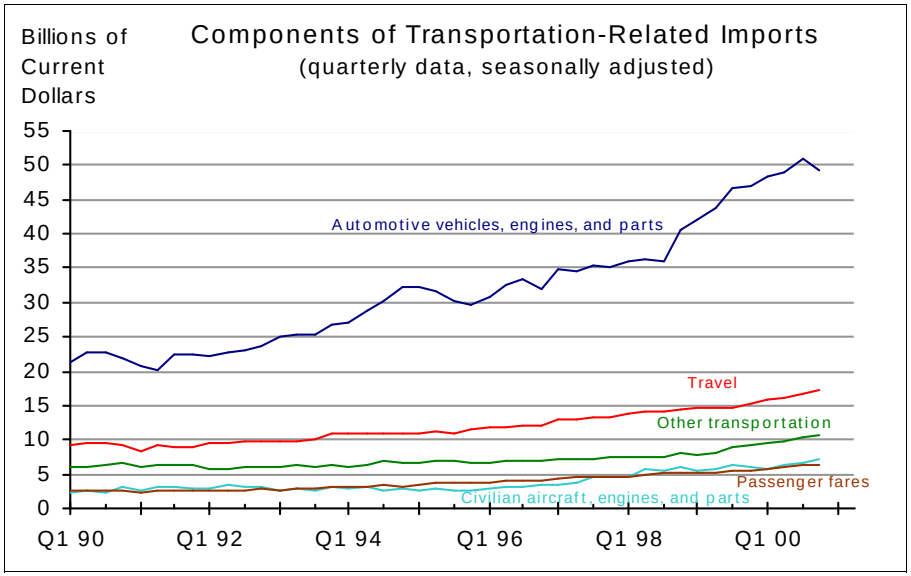
U.S. - Mexico Trade	Dec-99	Dec-00
Truck (millions of dollars)	12,736	12,763
Percent change from same month previous year	*24.03*	*0.21*
Rail (millions of dollars)	1,927	2,491
Percent change from same month previous year	*21.60*	*29.22*
Pipeline (millions of dollars)	17	14
Percent change from same month previous year	*84.88*	*-14.50*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: Data obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau by the U.S. Department of Transportation Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Transborder Surface Freight Dataset, available at: http://www.bts.gov/ntda/tbscd/prod.html.

Surface freight is useful in monitoring the value and modal patterns of trade with Canada and Mexico, our North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) partners. Canada is our largest trading partner, while Mexico now ranks second. Surface modes include not only truck, rail, and pipeline (shown here), but also government mail and other miscellaneous modes.

VALUE OF TRANSPORTATION-RELATED IMPORTS



The transportation sector's trade balance has been negative for many years. The strong growth of imports, together with much slower growth of exports, have increased the transportation-related trade deficit.

Imports (billions of dollars)	Q3 00	Q4 00
Transportation-related Total	90.9	90.7
Percent change from previous quarter	*4.6*	*-0.2*
Automotive & Parts	50.9	49.3
Percent change from previous quarter	*4.1*	*-3.1*
Travel	16.7	17.3
Percent change from previous quarter	*4.1*	*3.4*
Other	10.5	10.6
Percent change from previous quarter	*5.7*	*1.1*
Civilian Aircraft & Parts	6.7	7.2
Percent change from previous quarter	*8.0*	*7.2*
Passenger Fares	6.2	6.4
Percent change from previous quarter	*4.4*	*2.8*

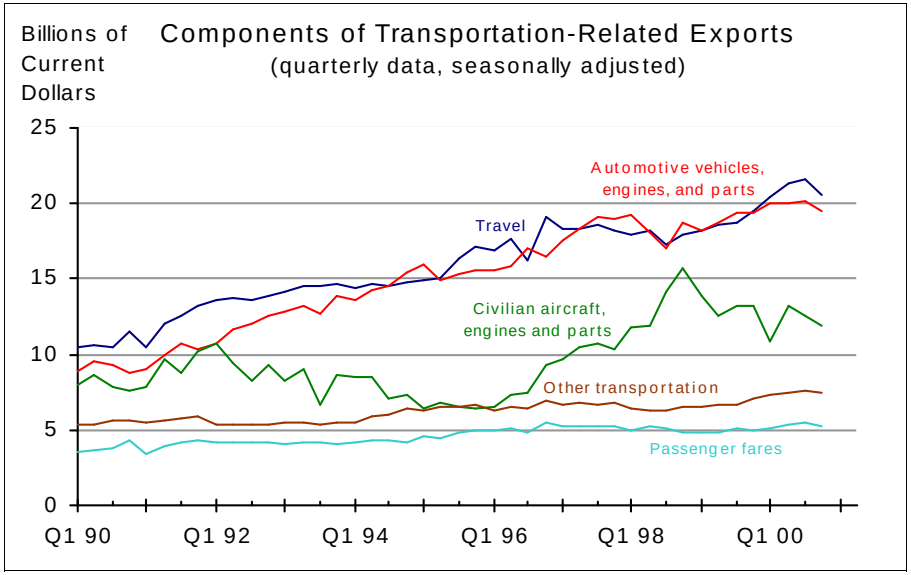
NOTES: "Other transportation" imports include payments for freight transportation services and port services.

Passenger fares include international transportation fares, particularly, air fares and ocean liner fares.

Travel includes intercity and local fares within a country, hotel and restaurant, admission fees, and souvenir expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* April 2001.

VALUE OF TRANSPORTATION-RELATED EXPORTS



Transportation-related exports contribute to U.S. GDP and employment, which help retain the U.S. industrial base.

Exports (billions of dollars)	Q3 00	Q4 00
Transportation-related Total	67.4	64.6
Percent change from previous quarter	*0.0*	*-4.2*
Travel	21.6	20.5
Percent change from previous quarter	*1.0*	*-4.8*
Automotive & parts	20.2	19.5
Percent change from previous quarter	*0.9*	*-3.6*
Civilian Aircraft & Parts	12.5	11.9
Percent change from previous quarter	*-5.1*	*-5.2*
Other	7.6	7.5
Percent change from previous quarter	*2.7*	*-1.3*
Passenger Fares	5.5	5.2
Percent change from previous quarter	*1.7*	*-5.1*

NOTES: "Other transportation" exports include payments for freight transportation services and port services.

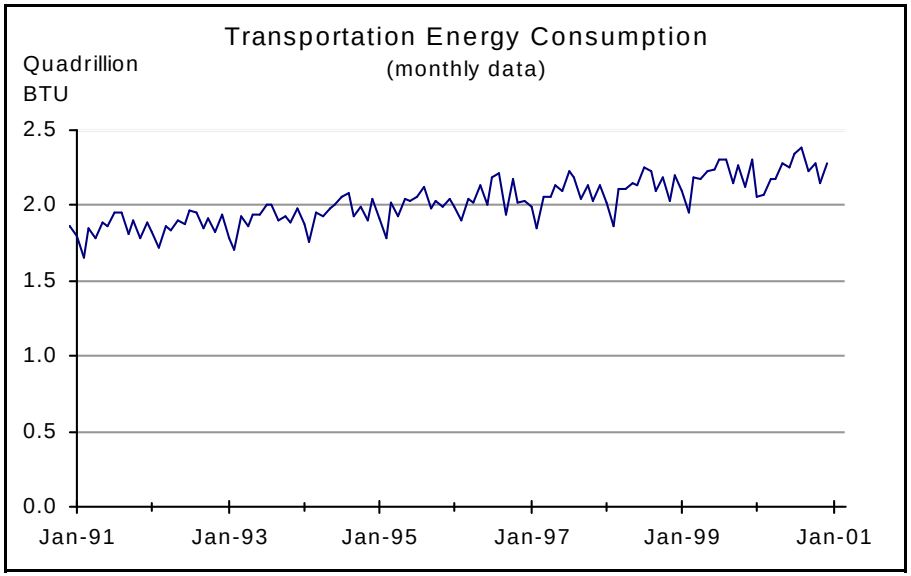
Passenger fares include international transportation fares, particularly, air fares and ocean liner fares.

Travel includes intercity and local fares within a country, hotel and restaurant, admission fees, and souvenir expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2001, NIPA Table 4.3.

Human and Natural Environment

TRANSPORTATION ENERGY USE



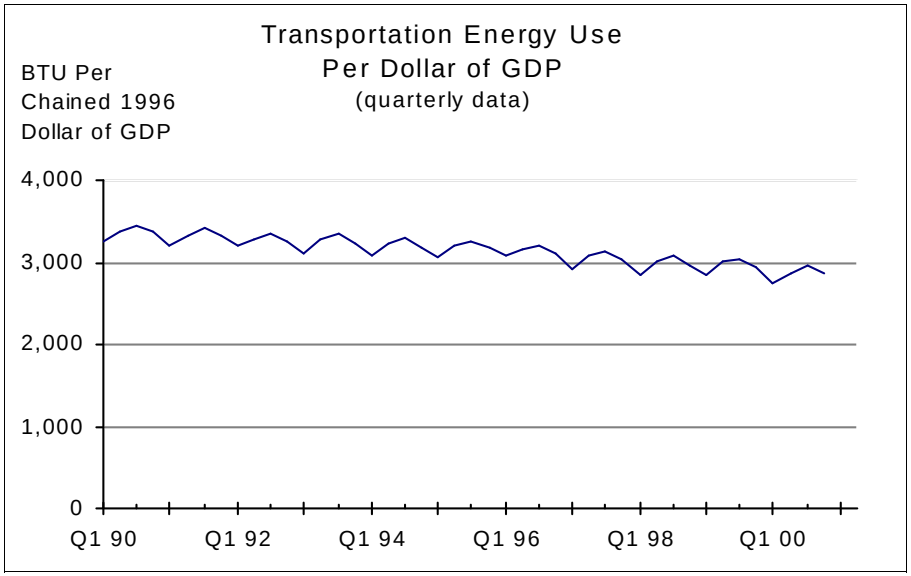
Transportation accounts for about 28 percent of U.S. energy consumption. Petroleum accounts for nearly all (about 97 percent) of the transportation sector's energy use. Petroleum is a major component of transportation costs, and its usage affects the environment. Because more than half of the U.S. petroleum supply is imported, there are also national security concerns for assuring petroleum supplies.

Transportation Energy Consumption	Dec-99	Dec-00
Quadrillion BTU	2.309	2.281
Percent change from same month previous year	*4.81*	*-1.21*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, February 2001, available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/mer.

TRANSPORTATION ENERGY USE PER DOLLAR OF GDP



BTU - British Thermal Unit
The average heat content of motor gasoline is 129,024 BTU per gallon. One quadrillion BTU is equivalent to 7.75 billion gallons of motor gasoline.

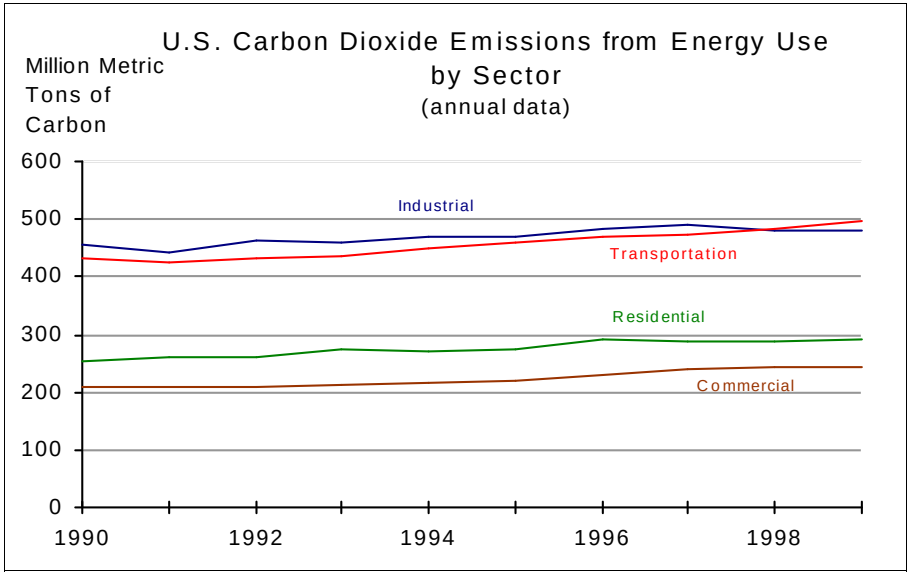
This indicator shows the level of energy use for transportation with respect to production of GDP and the levels of personal consumption in the United States over time. Transportation energy use reflects the seasonality of personal travel.

Transportation Energy Use Per $ of GDP	Q4 99	Q4 00
Thousand BTU per Dollar of GDP	2,948	2,859
Percent change from same quarter previous year	*-0.77*	*-3.01*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, February 2001, available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/mer.

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS



MMTC = million metric tons of carbon
Tons of carbon can be converted to tons of carbon dioxide by multiplying by 3.667.

Carbon dioxide is a major greenhouse gas emitted from the burning of fossil fuels.

The transportation sector surpassed the industrial sector's carbon dioxide emissions for the first time in 1998. Historically, the industrial sector was the largest emitter of carbon dioxide.

Transportation carbon dioxide emissions in the European Union and the United States have been rising since 1990.

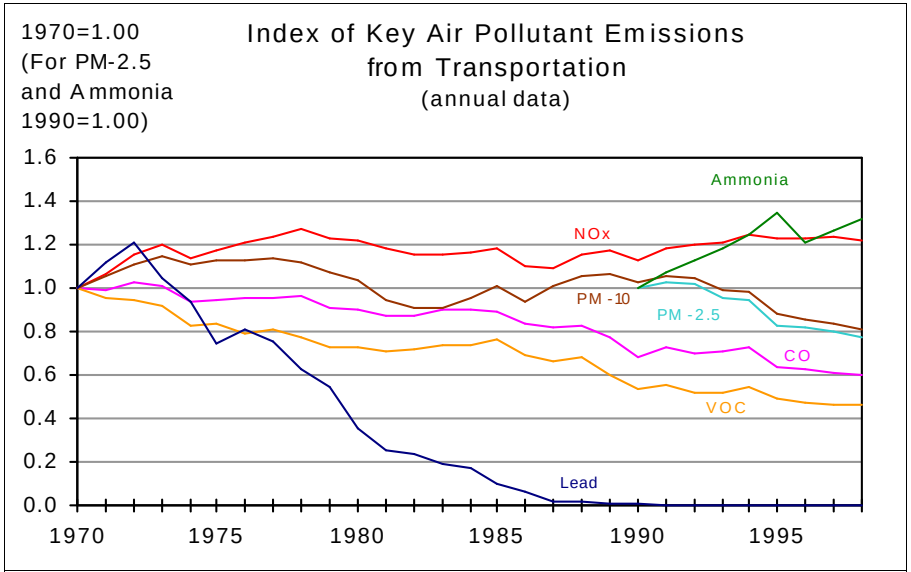
U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions	1998	1999
Transportation (MMTC)	482	496
Percent change from previous year	*1.69*	*2.91*
Industrial (MMTC)	480	481
Percent change from previous year	*-2.04*	*0.36*
Residential (MMTC)	289	290
Percent change from previous year	*0.00*	*0.35*
Commercial (MMTC)	244	244
Percent change from previous year	*1.24*	*0.00*

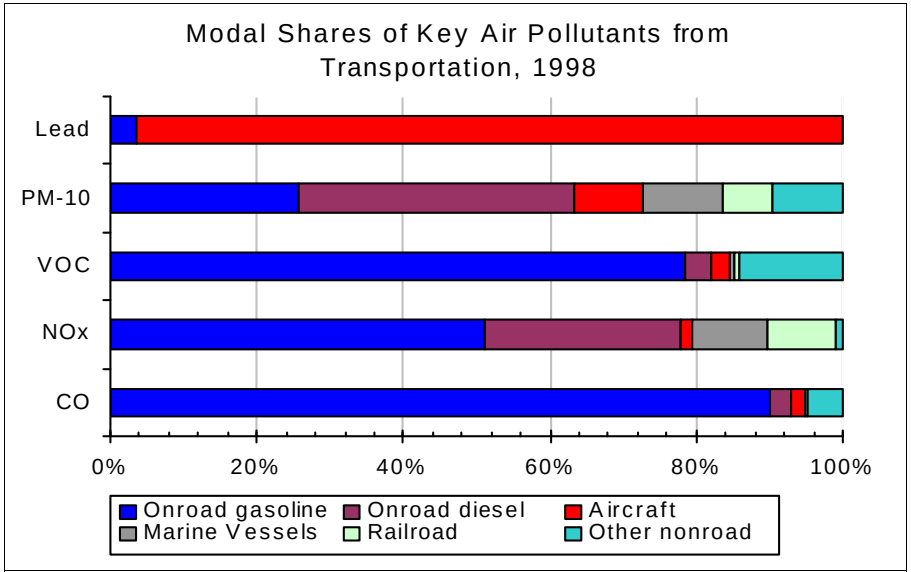
NOTE: The European Union consists of 15 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States, 1999*. Available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/env/env_pub.html.

EU numbers: Personal communication with the European Environment Agency.

AIR POLLUTANTS FROM TRANSPORTATION





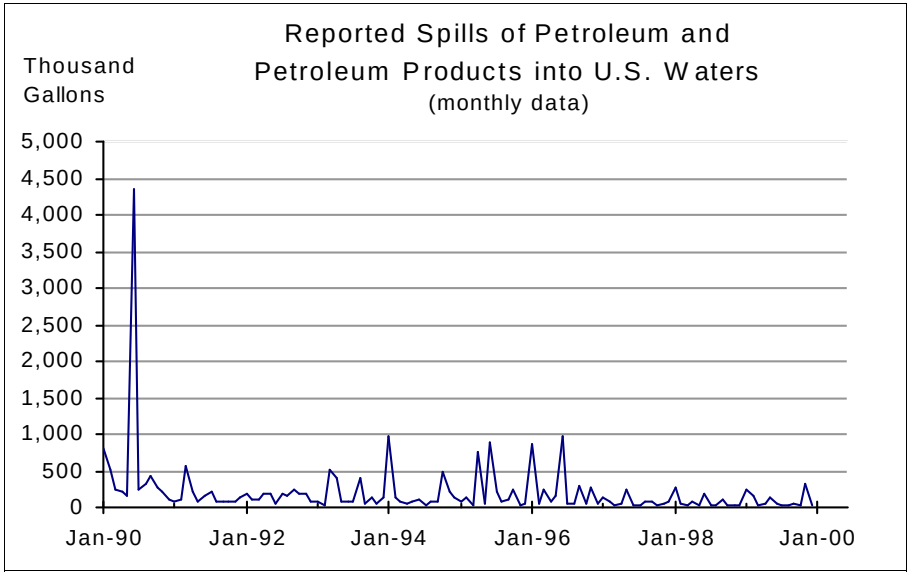
Thousands of Short Tons of Transportation Air Emissions	1997	1998
Carbon monoxide (CO)	55,437	54,170
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	10,077	9,975
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	6,513	6,510
Particulate matter < 10 microns (PM-10)	420	405
Particulate matter < 2.5 microns (PM-2.5)	336	323
Ammonia	250	260
Lead	0.5	0.5

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS). 1998a. *National Air Pollutant Emission Trends, Update: 1970-1997* (Research Triangle Park, NC: December 1998).

Despite rapid growth in vehicle use over the past two decades, emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) have declined, and lead emissions have been almost eliminated, leading to improved air quality. There have been reductions in particulate emissions (PM) at the 10 micron classification. Only emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) remain above 1970 levels. (Ammonia and PM-2.5 were added to the list of regulated pollutants recently.)

With the exception of lead, onroad vehicles contribute the largest share of air pollutants among all modes.

CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SPILLS IN U.S. WATERS



NOTE: The spike in 1990 was caused by one tanker spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

Crude petroleum and petroleum products spills are costly to the environment and to society. Major oil spills are infrequent but can have large adverse impacts. Between 1995 and 1999, transportation was responsible for roughly 72 percent of the total gallons reported spilled. The remainder is from fixed facilities on and off shore; however, many of these facilities (such as marinas and ports) are transportation-related.

Data are only for reported spills. Unreported spills (such as from improper disposal of used motor oil into storm drains) also contribute to oil pollution, but the total volume of these spills is not known.

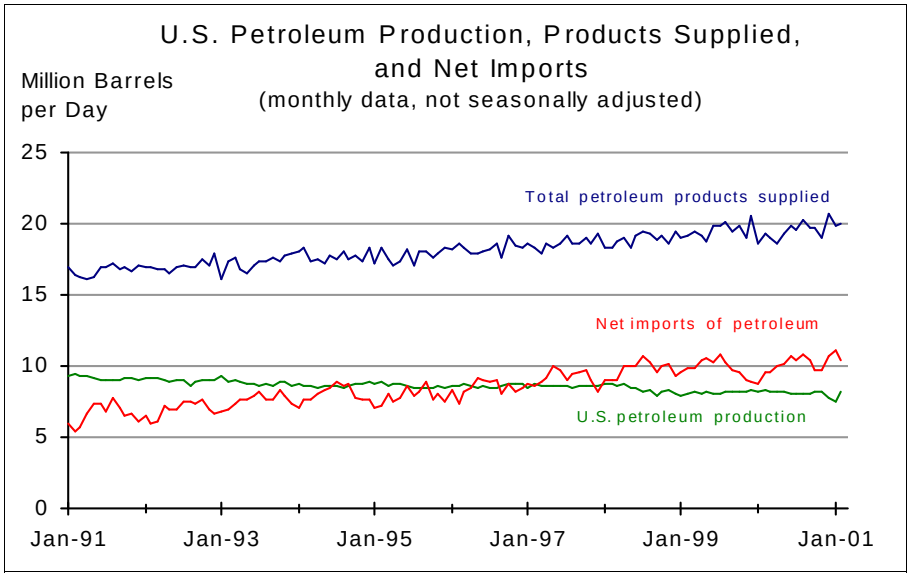
Oil Spills	Dec-98	Dec-99
Gallons spilled	15,461	26,796
Percent change from previous year	*-83.44*	*73.31*

NOTE: Annual data from 1995 to 1999 were used to calculate the average percentage of transportation-related spills.

SOURCE: U.S. Coast Guard, Annual Data and Graphics for Oil Spills (1969-1999), available at: http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/response/stats/ac.htm.

National Security

U.S. DEPENDENCE ON OIL IMPORTS



The United States now imports more petroleum than it produces domestically.
U.S. dependence on foreign sources for a product of such critical importance to the U.S. economy and society has prompted national security concerns.

NOTE: Petroleum products supplied is a proxy for consumption.

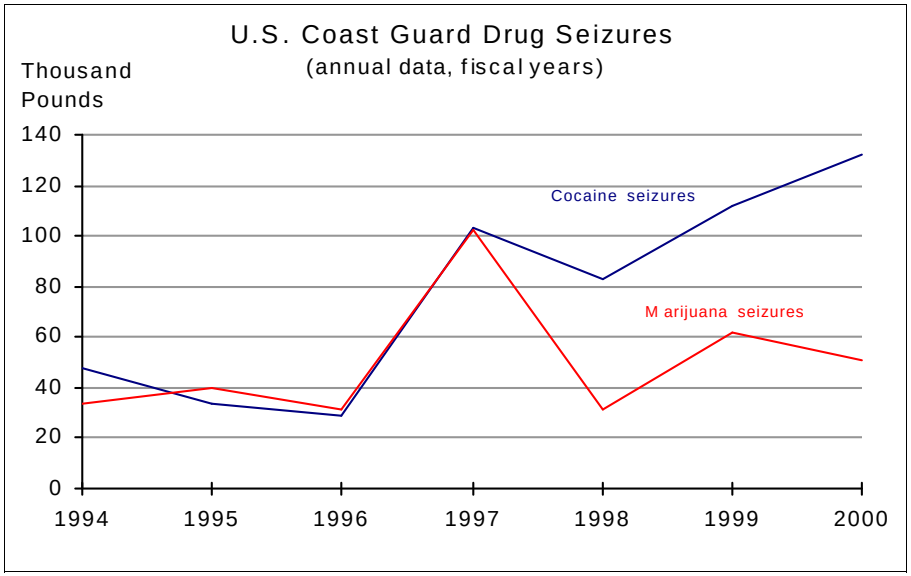
Total Petroleum Products Supplied	Feb-00	Feb-01
Total (thousand barrels per day)	19,296	19,974
Percent change from same month previous year	*0.99*	*3.51*

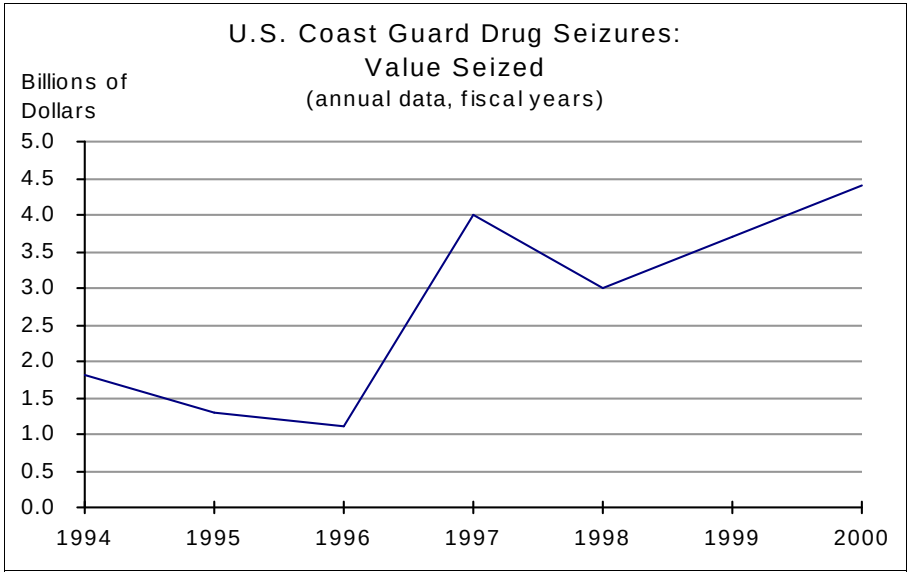
Net Petroleum Imports	Feb-00	Feb-01
Total (thousand barrels per day)	9,526	10,350
Percent change from same month previous year	*-3.72*	*8.65*

U.S. Petroleum Production	Feb-00	Feb-01
Total (thousand barrels per day)	8,301	8,150
Percent change from same month previous year	*2.37*	*-1.82*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, February 2001, Available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/mer.

U.S. COAST GUARD DRUG SEIZURES





Coast Guard Drug Seizures	1999	2000
Cocaine seized (thousand pounds)	112	132
Percent change from previous year	*34.94*	*17.86*
Marijuana seized (thousand pounds)	62	50
Percent change from previous year	*100.00*	*-19.35*

Coast Guard Drug Seizures	1999	2000
Value seized (billions of dollars)	3.70	4.40
Percent change from previous year	*23.33*	*18.92*

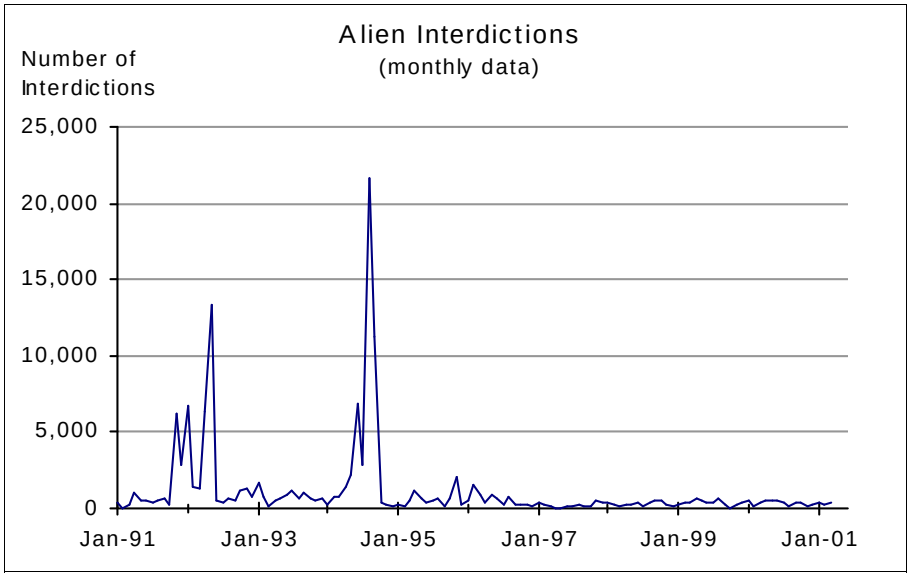
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Law Enforcement, Feb. 13, 2001

The U.S. Coast Guard is the key federal agency responsible for U.S. maritime drug interdictions. The Coast Guard's mission is to reduce the supply of drugs from the source by denying smugglers the use of air and maritime routes in the Transit Zone, a six million square mile area, including the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico and Eastern Pacific. The Coast Guard is responsible for nearly 25 percent of all U.S. government seizures of cocaine and marijuana each year.

NOTE: During fiscal year 1997, additional Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) funding allowed the Coast Guard to commit more than 102,000 ship and aircraft resource hours to dedicated counter drug patrols -nearly 25 percent more than the previous year—accounting for the increase in seizures during that year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Law Enforcement, at http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-o/g-opl/mle/drugs.htm.

INTERDICTIONS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS



Alien Interdictions	Mar-00	Mar-01
Total	361	351
Percent change from previous year	*10.06*	*-2.77*

NOTE: The current value is compared to the value from the same period in the previous year to account for seasonality.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Law Enforcement, available at: http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-o/g-opl/mle/amiostats1.htm.

In recent years, most interdictions have involved people from Haiti, the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Dominican Republic, and Cuba. Recently, many interdictions have occurred in the Guam region. Guam is a gateway to the continental U.S. from the PRC.

NOTE: In May 1992, there were 13,103 Haitian interdictions. In August 1994, there were 21,300 Cuban interdictions.

Interdiction: The interception and stopping of illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States (in this case by water or air).